

FDS8962C

Dual N & P-Channel PowerTrench® MOSFET

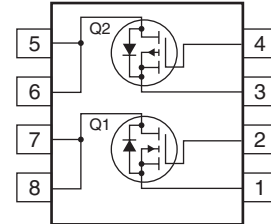
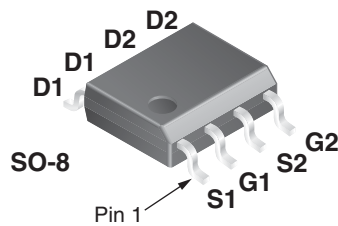
Features

- **Q1:** N-Channel
7.0A, 30V $R_{DS(on)} = 0.030\Omega @ V_{GS} = 10V$
 $R_{DS(on)} = 0.044\Omega @ V_{GS} = 4.5V$
- **Q2:** P-Channel
-5A, -30V $R_{DS(on)} = 0.052\Omega @ V_{GS} = -10V$
 $R_{DS(on)} = 0.080\Omega @ V_{GS} = -4.5V$
- Fast switching speed
- High power and handling capability in a widely used surface mount package

General Description

These dual N- and P-Channel enhancement mode power field effect transistors are produced using Fairchild Semiconductor's advanced PowerTrench process that has been especially tailored to minimize on-state resistance and yet maintain superior switching performance.

These devices are well suited for low voltage and battery powered applications where low in-line power loss and fast switching are required.



Absolute Maximum Ratings $T_A = 25^\circ\text{C}$ unless otherwise noted

Symbol	Parameter	Q1	Q2	Units
V_{DSS}	Drain-Source Voltage	30	-30	V
V_{GSS}	Gate-Source Voltage	± 20	± 20	V
I_D	Drain Current – Continuous (Note 1a)	7	-5	A
	– Pulsed	20	-20	
P_D	Power Dissipation for Dual Operation	2		W
	Power Dissipation for Single Operation (Note 1a)	1.6		
	(Note 1b)	1		
	(Note 1c)	0.9		
T_J, T_{STG}	Operating and Storage Junction Temperature Range	-55 to +150		$^\circ\text{C}$
Thermal Characteristics				
$R_{\theta JA}$	Thermal Resistance, Junction-to-Ambient (Note 1a)	78		$^\circ\text{C/W}$
$R_{\theta JC}$	Thermal Resistance, Junction-to-Case (Note 1)	40		$^\circ\text{C/W}$

Package Marking and Ordering Information

Device Marking	Device	Reel Size	Tape width	Quantity
FDS8962C	FDS8962C	13"	12mm	2500 units

Electrical Characteristics $T_A = 25^\circ\text{C}$ unless otherwise noted

Symbol	Parameter	Test Conditions	Type	Min	Typ	Max	Units
Off Characteristics							
BV_{DSS}	Drain-Source Breakdown Voltage	$V_{GS} = 0\text{ V}, I_D = 250\ \mu\text{A}$ $V_{GS} = 0\text{ V}, I_D = -250\ \mu\text{A}$	Q1 Q2	30 -30			V
$\frac{\Delta BV_{DSS}}{\Delta T_J}$	Breakdown Voltage Temperature Coefficient	$I_D = 250\ \mu\text{A}$, Referenced to 25°C $I_D = -250\ \mu\text{A}$, Referenced to 25°C	Q1 Q2		25 -23		mV/ $^\circ\text{C}$
I_{DSS}	Zero Gate Voltage Drain Current	$V_{DS} = 24\text{ V}, V_{GS} = 0\text{ V}$ $V_{DS} = -24\text{ V}, V_{GS} = 0\text{ V}$	Q1 Q2			1 -1	μA
I_{GSSF}	Gate-Body Leakage, Forward	$V_{GS} = 20\text{ V}, V_{DS} = 0\text{ V}$	All			100	nA
I_{GSSR}	Gate-Body Leakage, Reverse	$V_{GS} = -20\text{ V}, V_{DS} = 0\text{ V}$	All			-100	nA
On Characteristics (Note 2)							
$V_{GS(th)}$	Gate Threshold Voltage	$V_{DS} = V_{GS}, I_D = 250\ \mu\text{A}$ $V_{DS} = V_{GS}, I_D = -250\ \mu\text{A}$	Q1 Q2	1 -1	1.9 -1.7	3 -3	V
$\frac{\Delta V_{GS(th)}}{\Delta T_J}$	Gate Threshold Voltage Temperature Coefficient	$I_D = 250\ \mu\text{A}$, Referenced to 25°C $I_D = -250\ \mu\text{A}$, Referenced to 25°C	Q1 Q2		-4.5 4.5		mV/ $^\circ\text{C}$
$R_{DS(on)}$	Static Drain-Source On-Resistance	$V_{GS} = 10\text{ V}, I_D = 7\text{ A}$ $V_{GS} = 10\text{ V}, I_D = 7\text{ A}, T_J = 125^\circ\text{C}$ $V_{GS} = 4.5\text{ V}, I_D = 6\text{ A}$ $V_{GS} = -10\text{ V}, I_D = -5\text{ A}$ $V_{GS} = -10\text{ V}, I_D = -5\text{ A}, T_J = 125^\circ\text{C}$ $V_{GS} = -4.5\text{ V}, I_D = -4\text{ A}$	Q1 Q2		21 29 26 42 57 65	30 46 44 52 78 80	m Ω
$I_{D(on)}$	On-State Drain Current	$V_{GS} = 10\text{ V}, V_{DS} = 5\text{ V}$ $V_{GS} = -10\text{ V}, V_{DS} = -5\text{ V}$	Q1 Q2	20 -20			A
g_{FS}	Forward Transconductance	$V_{DS} = 5\text{ V}, I_D = 7\text{ A}$ $V_{DS} = -5\text{ V}, I_D = -5\text{ A}$	Q1 Q2		25 10		S
Dynamic Characteristics							
C_{iss}	Input Capacitance	Q1 $V_{DS} = 15\text{ V}, V_{GS} = 0\text{ V}, f = 1.0\text{ MHz}$	Q1 Q2		575 528		pF
C_{oss}	Output Capacitance	Q2 $V_{DS} = -15\text{ V}, V_{GS} = 0\text{ V}, f = 1.0\text{ MHz}$	Q1 Q2		145 132		pF
C_{rss}	Reverse Transfer Capacitance		Q1 Q2		65 70		pF
R_G	Gate Resistance	$V_{GS} = 15\text{ mV}, f = 1.0\text{ MHz}$	Q1 Q2		2.1 6.0		Ω
Switching Characteristics (Note 2)							
$t_{d(on)}$	Turn-On Delay Time	Q1 $V_{DD} = 15\text{ V}, I_D = 1\text{ A},$ $V_{GS} = 10\text{ V}, R_{GEN} = 6\ \Omega$	Q1 Q2		8 7	16 14	ns
t_r	Turn-On Rise Time		Q1 Q2		5 13	10 24	ns
$t_{d(off)}$	Turn-Off Delay Time	Q2 $V_{DD} = -15\text{ V}, I_D = -1\text{ A},$ $V_{GS} = -10\text{ V}, R_{GEN} = 6\ \Omega$	Q1 Q2		23 14	37 25	ns
t_f	Turn-Off Fall Time		Q1 Q2		3 9	6 17	ns
Q_g	Total Gate Charge	Q1 $V_{DS} = 15\text{ V}, I_D = 7\text{ A}, V_{GS} = 10\text{ V}$	Q1 Q2		10.7 9.6	26 13	nC
Q_{gs}	Gate-Source Charge	Q2 $V_{DS} = -15\text{ V}, I_D = -5\text{ A}, V_{GS} = -10\text{ V}$	Q1 Q2		1.7 2.2		nC
Q_{gd}	Gate-Drain Charge		Q1 Q2		2.1 1.7		nC

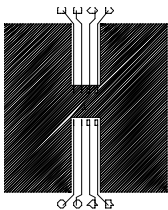
Electrical Characteristics $T_A = 25^\circ\text{C}$ unless otherwise noted **(Continued)**

Symbol	Parameter	Test Conditions	Type	Min	Typ	Max	Units
Drain-Source Diode Characteristics and Maximum Ratings							
I_S	Maximum Continuous Drain-Source Diode Forward Current		Q1 Q2			1.3 -1.3	A
V_{SD}	Drain-Source Diode Forward Voltage	$V_{GS} = 0\text{ V}, I_S = 1.3\text{ A}$ (Note 2) $V_{GS} = 0\text{ V}, I_S = -1.3\text{ A}$ (Note 2)	Q1 Q2		0.75 -0.88	1.2 -1.2	V
t_{rr}	Diode Reverse Recovery Time	Q1 $I_F = 7\text{ A}, dI_F/dt = 100\text{ A}/\mu\text{s}$ Q2	Q1 Q2		19 19		nS
Q_{rr}	Diode Reverse Recovery Charge	Q1 $I_F = -5\text{ A}, dI_F/dt = 100\text{ A}/\mu\text{s}$ Q2	Q1 Q2		9 6		nC

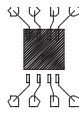
Notes:

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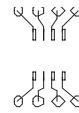
- $R_{\theta JA}$ is the sum of the junction-to-case and case-to-ambient thermal resistance where the case thermal reference is defined as the solder mounting surface of the drain pins. $R_{\theta JC}$ is guaranteed by design while $R_{\theta CA}$ is determined by the user's board design.



a) 78°W when mounted on a 0.5 in^2 pad of 2 oz copper



b) 125°W when mounted on a $.02\text{ in}^2$ pad of 2 oz copper



c) 135°W when mounted on a minimum pad.

Scale 1 : 1 on letter size paper

- Pulse Test: Pulse Width < $300\mu\text{s}$, Duty Cycle < 2.0%

Typical Characteristics: Q1 (N-Channel)

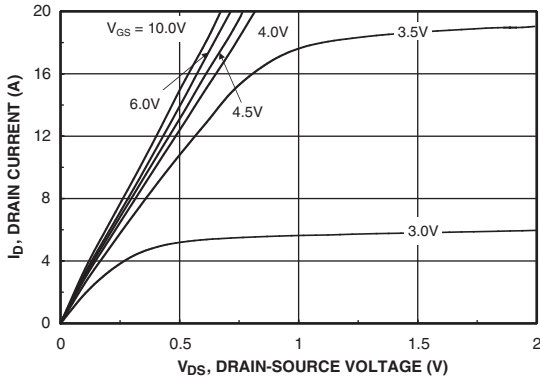


Figure 1. On-Region Characteristics.

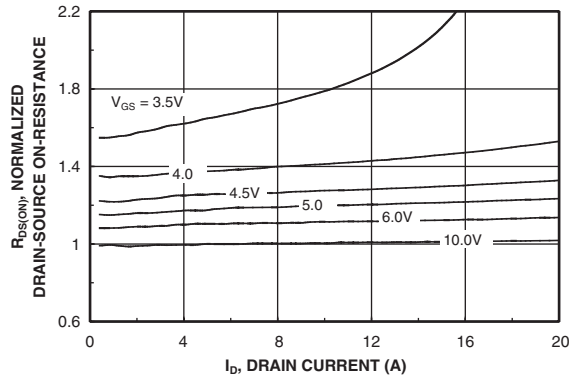


Figure 2. On-Resistance Variation with Drain Current and Gate Voltage.

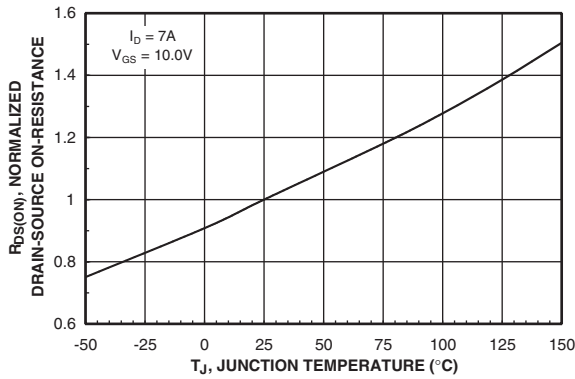


Figure 3. On-Resistance Variation with Temperature.

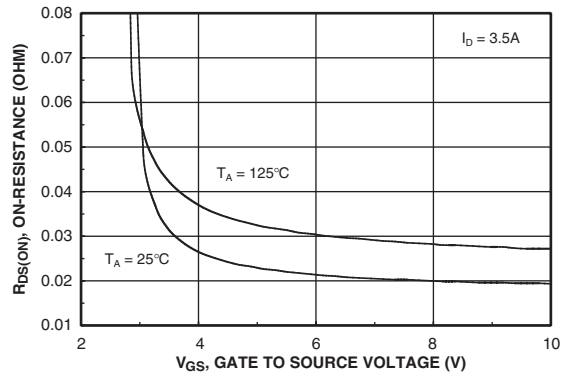


Figure 4. On-Resistance Variation with Gate-to-Source Voltage.

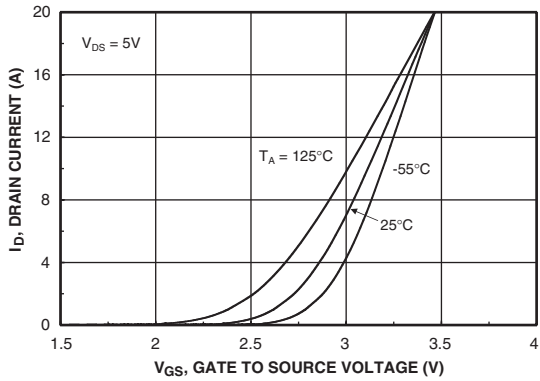


Figure 5. Transfer Characteristics.

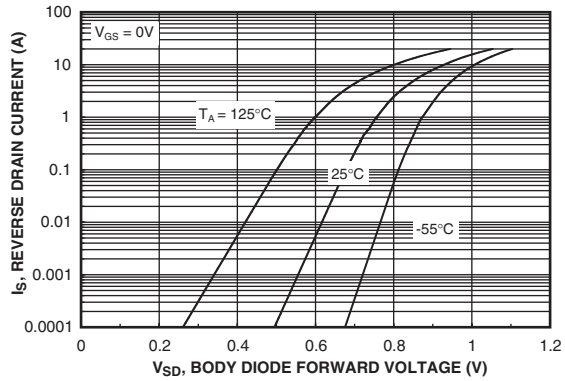


Figure 6. Body Diode Forward Voltage Variation with Source Current and Temperature.

Typical Characteristics: Q1 (N-Channel)

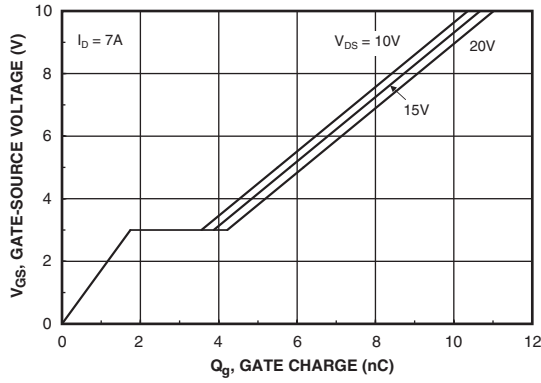


Figure 7. Gate Charge Characteristics.

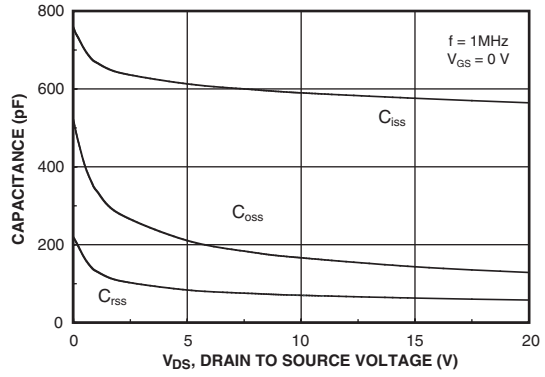


Figure 8. Capacitance Characteristics.

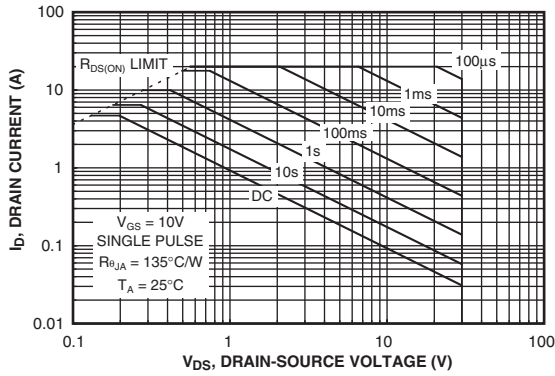


Figure 9. Maximum Safe Operating Area.

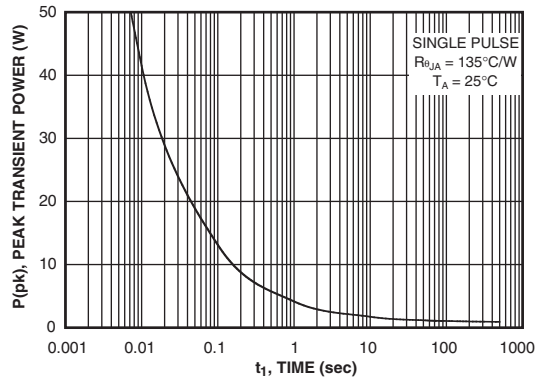


Figure 10. Single Pulse Maximum Power Dissipation.

Typical Characteristics: Q2 (P-Channel)

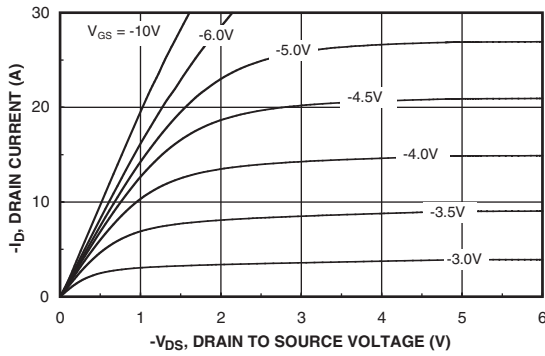


Figure 11. On-Region Characteristics.

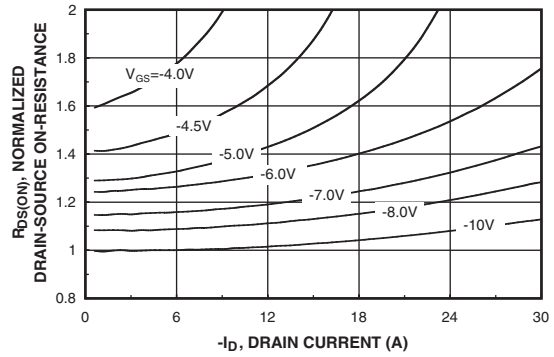


Figure 12. On-Resistance Variation with Drain Current and Gate Voltage.

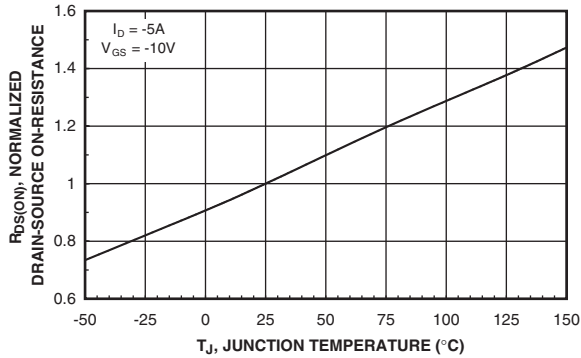


Figure 13. On-Resistance Variation with Temperature.

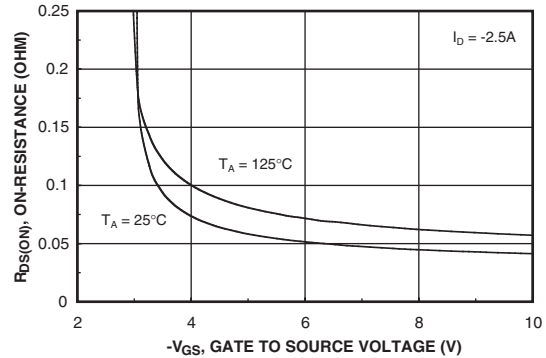


Figure 14. On-Resistance Variation with Gate-to-Source Voltage.

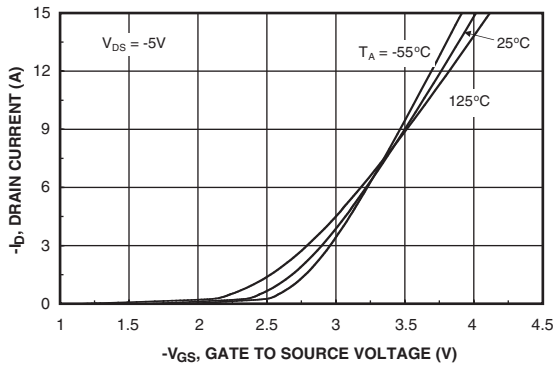


Figure 15. Transfer Characteristics.

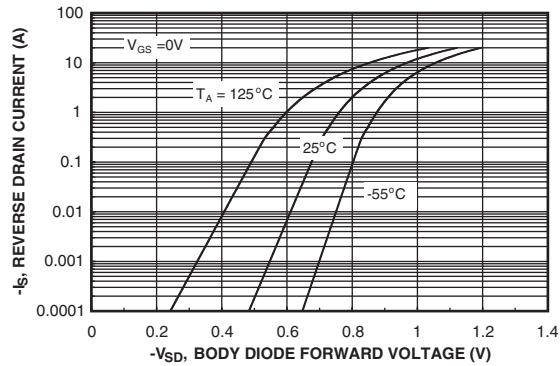


Figure 16. Body Diode Forward Voltage Variation with Source Current and Temperature.

Typical Characteristics: Q2 (P-Channel)

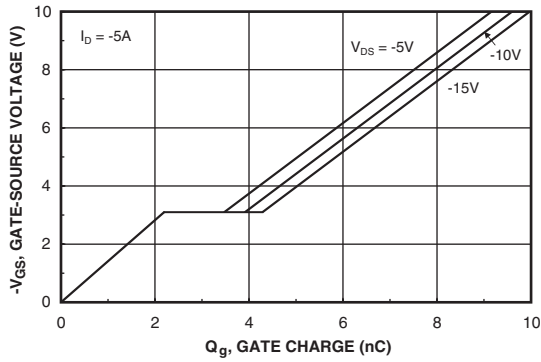


Figure 17. Gate Charge Characteristics.

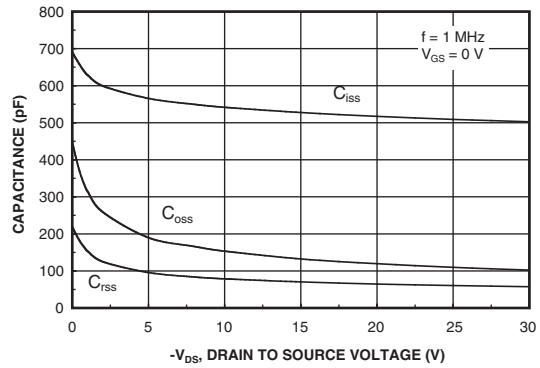


Figure 18. Capacitance Characteristics.

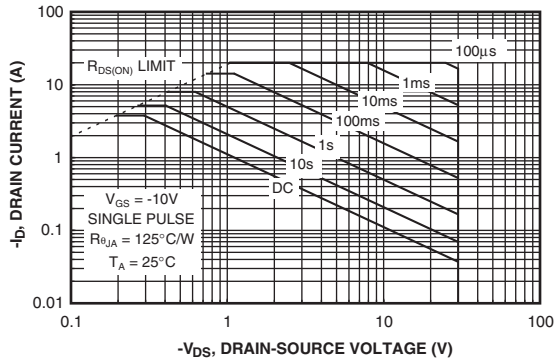


Figure 19. Maximum Safe Operating Area.

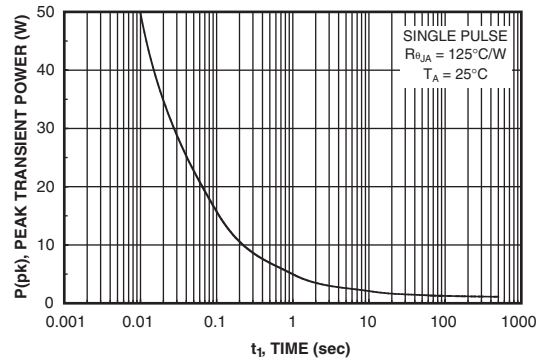


Figure 20. Single Pulse Maximum Power Dissipation.

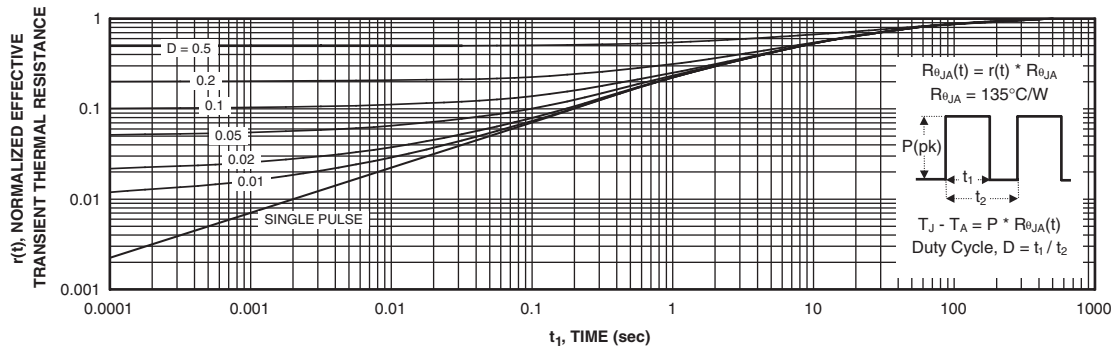


Figure 21. Transient Thermal Response Curve.

Thermal characterization performed using the conditions described in Note 1c. Transient thermal response will change depending on the circuit board design.

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2. A critical component is any component of a life support device or system whose failure to perform can be reasonably expected to cause the failure of the life support device or system, or to affect its safety or effectiveness.

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Datasheet Identification	Product Status	Definition
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