

SEMICONDUCTOR FDMS3660AS

PowerTrench[®] Power Stage **Asymmetric Dual N-Channel MOSFET** Features

Q1: N-Channel

- Max r_{DS(on)} = 8 mΩ at V_{GS} = 10 V, I_D = 13 A
- Max r_{DS(on)} = 11 mΩ at V_{GS} = 4.5 V, I_D = 11 A

Q2: N-Channel

- Max $r_{DS(on)}$ = 1.8 m Ω at V_{GS} = 10 V, I_D = 30 A
- Max $r_{DS(on)}$ = 2.2 m Ω at V_{GS} = 4.5 V, I_D = 27 A
- Low inductance packaging shortens rise/fall times, resulting in lower switching losses
- MOSFET integration enables optimum layout for lower circuit inductance and reduced switch node ringing
- RoHS Compliant

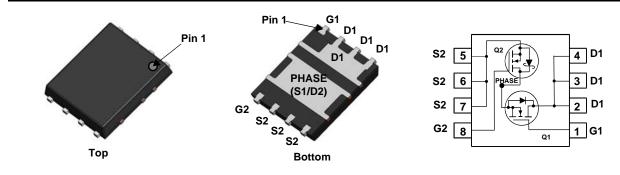


General Description

This device includes two specialized N-Channel MOSFETs in a dual PQFN package. The switch node has been internally connected to enable easy placement and routing of synchronous buck converters. The control MOSFET (Q1) and synchronous SyncFETTM (Q2) have been designed to provide optimal power efficiency.

Applications

- Computing
- Communications
- General Purpose Point of Load
- Notebook VCORE



MOSFET Maximum Ratings T_A = 25 °C unless otherwise noted

Symbol	Parameter	Q1	Q2	Units	
V _{DS}	Drain to Source Voltage		30	30	V
V _{GS}	Gate to Source Voltage	(Note 3)	±20	±12	V
	Drain Current -Continuous	T _C = 25 °C	56	130	
I _D	-Continuous	T _A = 25 °C	13 ^{1a}	30 ^{1b}	А
	-Pulsed	(Note 4)	70	140	1
E _{AS}	Single Pulse Avalanche Energy		73 ⁵	150 ⁶	mJ
D	Power Dissipation for Single Operation	T _A = 25 °C	2.2 ^{1a}	2.5 ^{1b}	W
P _D	Power Dissipation for Single Operation $T_A = 25 \degree C$		1.0 ^{1c}	1.0 ^{1d}	vv
T _J , T _{STG}	Operating and Storage Junction Temperature Range		-55 to	+150	°C

Thermal Characteristics

$R_{ ext{ heta}JA}$	Thermal Resistance, Junction to Ambient	57 ^{1a}	50 ^{1b}	
$R_{ hetaJA}$	Thermal Resistance, Junction to Ambient	125 ^{1c}	120 ^{1d}	°C/W
$R_{\theta JC}$	Thermal Resistance, Junction to Case	3.5	2.2	

Package Marking and Ordering Information

Device Markin	g Device	Package	Reel Size	Tape Width	Quantity	
27CF 32CD	FDMS3660AS	Power 56	13 "	12 mm	3000 units	

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Symbol	Parameter	Test Conditions	Туре	Min	Тур	Мах	Units
Off Chara	cteristics						
BV _{DSS}	Drain to Source Breakdown Voltage	I _D = 250 μA, V _{GS} = 0 V I _D = 1 mA, V _{GS} = 0 V	Q1 Q2	30 30			V
ΔΒV _{DSS} ΔΤ _J	Breakdown Voltage Temperature Coefficient	$I_D = 250 \ \mu$ A, referenced to 25 °C $I_D = 10 \ \text{mA}$, referenced to 25 °C	Q1 Q2		16 29		mV/°C
DSS	Zero Gate Voltage Drain Current	V _{DS} = 24 V, V _{GS} = 0 V	Q1 Q2			1 500	μΑ μΑ
I _{GSS}	Gate to Source Leakage Current	$V_{GS} = 20 V, V_{DS} = 0 V$ $V_{GS} = 12 V, V_{DS} = 0 V$	Q1 Q2			100 100	nA nA
On Chara	cteristics						
V _{GS(th)}	Gate to Source Threshold Voltage	$V_{GS} = V_{DS}$, $I_D = 250 \ \mu A$ $V_{GS} = V_{DS}$, $I_D = 1 \ m A$	Q1 Q2	1.1 1.2	2.0 1.5	2.7 2.5	V
$\frac{\Delta V_{GS(th)}}{\Delta T_J}$	Gate to Source Threshold Voltage Temperature Coefficient	I_D = 250 µA, referenced to 25 °C I_D = 10 mA, referenced to 25 °C	Q1 Q2		-6 -3		mV/°C
r	Drain to Source On Resistance		Q1		5.9 8.5 7.9	8 11 11	mΩ
r _{DS(on)}	Drain to obtroc on resistance		Q2		1.2 1.5 1.8	1.8 2.2 2.7	11122
9 _{FS}	Forward Transconductance	$V_{DS} = 5 V$, $I_D = 13 A$ $V_{DS} = 5 V$, $I_D = 30 A$	Q1 Q2		173 240		S
Dynamic	Characteristics						
C _{iss}	Input Capacitance	Q1: V _{DS} = 15 V, V _{GS} = 0 V, f = 1 MHZ	Q1 Q2		1485 4150	2230 6225	pF
C _{oss}	Output Capacitance	Q2:	Q1 Q2		397 1195	595 1795	pF
C _{rss}	Reverse Transfer Capacitance	V _{DS} = 15 V, V _{GS} = 0 V, f = 1 MHZ	Q1 Q2		37 117	70 245	pF
R _g	Gate Resistance		Q1 Q2	0.1 0.1	1.6 1.0	3.2 2.0	Ω
Switching	g Characteristics						
t _{d(on)}	Turn-On Delay Time		Q1 Q2		9 12	17 22	ns
r	Rise Time	Q1: $V_{DD} = 15 V, I_D = 13 A, R_{GEN} = 6 \Omega$	Q1 Q2		3 5	10 10	ns
t _{d(off)}	Turn-Off Delay Time	Q2: V _{DD} = 15 V, I _D = 30 A, R _{GEN} = 6 Ω	Q1 Q2		21 38	33 60	ns
		-10° , -10° , -10° , -10° , -10° , -10° , -10°	Q1		3	10	

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Gate to Source Gate Charge

Gate to Drain "Miller" Charge

Fall Time

Total Gate Charge

Total Gate Charge

t_f

 Q_g

 Q_g

 Q_gs

 Q_{gd}

 $V_{GS} = 0$ V to 10 V Q1:

 $V_{GS} = 0 V \text{ to } 4.5 V |_{D} = 13 \text{ A}$

Q2:

V_{DD} = 15 V, I_D = 30 A Q2

Q1

Q2

Q1

Q2 Q1

Q2

Q1

Q2

5

21

64

10

30

4.5

9

2.0

9

10

30

90

13

43

ns

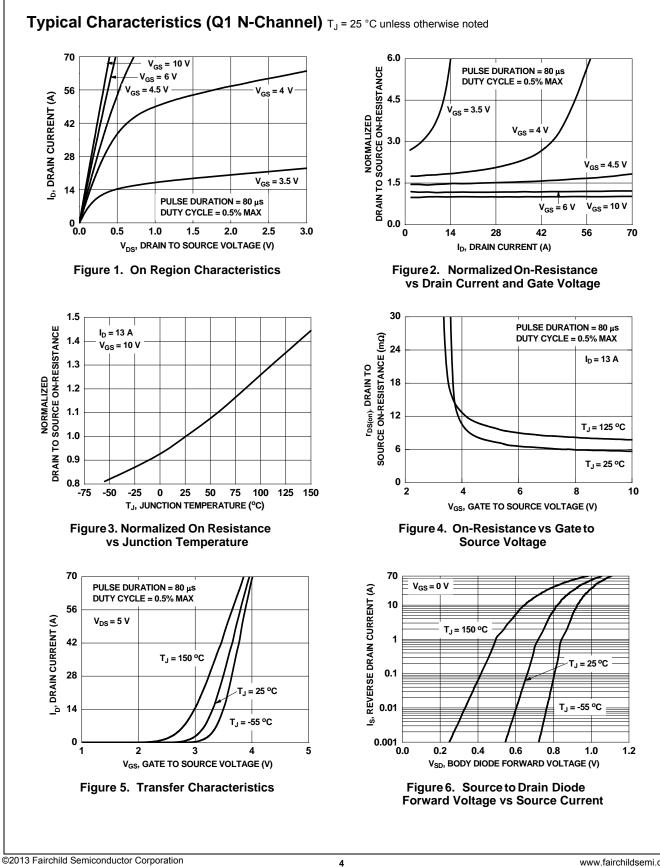
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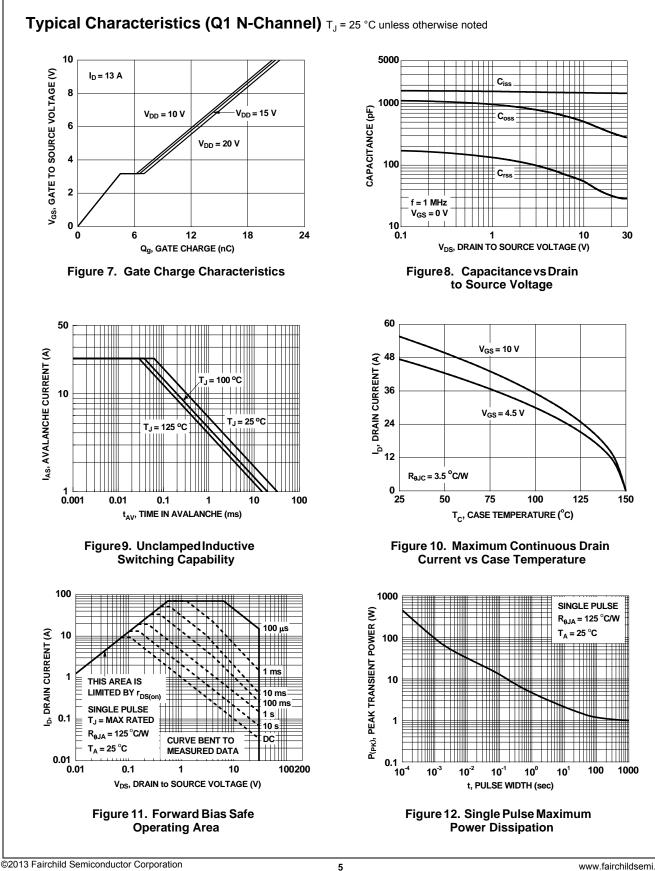
Irce Diode Characteristics						
Source to Drain Diode Forward Voltage	$ \begin{array}{ll} V_{GS} = 0 \ V, \ I_S = 13 \ A & (Note \ 2) \\ V_{GS} = 0 \ V, \ I_S = 2 \ A & (Note \ 2) \\ V_{GS} = 0 \ V, \ I_S = 30 \ A & (Note \ 2) \\ V_{GS} = 0 \ V, \ I_S = 2 \ A & (Note \ 2) \\ \end{array} $	Q1 Q1 Q2 Q2		0.84 0.74 0.77 0.48	1.2 1.2 1.2 1.2	v
Reverse Recovery Time	Q1:	Q1 Q2		25 33	40 53	ns
Reverse Recovery Charge	Q2: I _F = 30 A, di/dt = 300 A/µs	Q1 Q2		9 41	18 66	nC
a 1 in ² pad of 2 oz o	copper					
minimum pad of 2 oz c	opper					
llse Width < 300 μs, Duty cycle < 2.0%. vice, the negative Vgs rating is for low duty cycle pulse (ed by junction temperature, td<=100 μS, please refer to	SOA curve for more details.			rating.		
	Reverse Recovery Time Reverse Recovery Charge ned with the device mounted on a 1 in ² pad 2 oz copper design. a. 57 °C/W when mount a 1 in ² pad of 2 oz o a. 57 °C/W when mount a 1 in ² pad of 2 oz o c. 125 °C/W when mount minimum pad of 2 oz o c. 125 °C/W when mount minimum pad of 2 oz o	Source to Drain Diode Forward Voltage $V_{GS} = 0.V, I_S = 30.A$ (Note 2) $V_{GS} = 0.V, I_S = 2.A$ (Note 2) Reverse Recovery Time $ I_F = 13.A, di/dt = 100 A/\mu s$ Q2: IF = 30 A, di/dt = 300 A/\mu s and with the device mounted on a 1 in ² pad 2 oz copper pad on a 1.5 x 1.5 in. board of FR-4 material. Reference a 57 °C/W when mounted on a 1 in ² pad of 2 oz copper a 1 in ² pad of 2 oz copper a 0 f 2 oz copper b 0 ioncito ot more detais.	Source to Drain Diode Forward Voltage $V_{GS} = 0 V, I_S = 2A$ (Note 2) Q1 Q1 Note 2) Q2 Reverse Recovery Time Q1: Q1 Preverse Recovery Charge Q1: Q2 IF = 13 A, di/dt = 100 A/µs Q2 Q2: Q1 Q2 IF = 30 A, di/dt = 300 A/µs Q2 Reverse Recovery Charge IF = 30 A, di/dt = 300 A/µs Q2 If F = 30 A, di/dt = 300 A/µs Q2 If F = 30 A, di/dt = 300 A/µs Q2 If F = 30 A, di/dt = 300 A/µs Q2 If F = 30 A, di/dt = 300 A/µs Q2 If F = 30 A, di/dt = 300 A/µs Q2 If F = 30 A, di/dt = 300 A/µs Q2 If F = 30 A, di/dt = 300 A/µs Q2 If F = 30 A, di/dt = 300 A/µs Q2 If F = 30 A, di/dt = 300 A/µs Q2 If F = 30 A, di/dt = 300 A/µs If F = 30 A, di/dt = 300 A/µs If F = 30 A, di/dt = 300 A If F = 30 A, di/dt = 300 A If F = 30 A If F = 30 A If F = 30 A If F = 30 A If F = 30 A If F = 30 A If F = 30 A If F = 30 A If F = 30 A I	Source to Drain Diode Forward Voltage $V_{GS} = 0.V, I_S = 2.A$ (Note 2) Q2 Q1 Reverse Recovery Time Q1: Q1 Q2 Reverse Recovery Charge Q2: Q1 Q2 Leverse Recovery Charge Q2: Q1 Q2 Image: Comparison of the event of the e	Source to Drain Diode Forward Voltage $V_{GS} = 0 V, I_S = 2 A$ (Note 2) Q1 (0.74 (Note 2) Q2 (0.74 (Note 2) Q2 (0.74 (Note 2) Q2 (0.74) Reverse Recovery Time Q1: IF = 13 A, di/dt = 100 A/µS (0.16) Q1 (0.17) Reverse Recovery Charge Q2: IF = 30 A, di/dt = 300 A/µS (0.16) Q1 (0.17) Reverse Recovery Charge Q2: IF = 30 A, di/dt = 300 A/µS (0.16) Q1 (0.17) Reverse Recovery Charge Q2: IF = 30 A, di/dt = 300 A/µS (0.16) Q2 (0.11) Reverse Recovery Charge IF = 30 A, di/dt = 300 A/µS (0.16) Q2 (0.11) Reverse Recovery Charge IF = 30 A, di/dt = 300 A/µS (0.16) Q2 (0.11) Reverse Recovery Charge IF = 30 A, di/dt = 300 A/µS (0.16) Q2 (0.11) Reverse Recovery Charge IF = 30 A, di/dt = 300 A/µS (0.16) Q2 (0.11) Reverse Recovery Charge IF = 30 A, di/dt = 300 A/µS (0.10) Q2 (0.11) Reverse Recovery Charge IF = 30 A, di/dt = 300 A/µS (0.10) Q2 (0.11) Reverse Recovery Charge IF = 30 A, di/dt = 300 A/µS (0.10) Q2 (0.11) Reverse Recovery Charge IF = 30 A, di/dt = 300 A/µS (0.10) Q2 (0.11) Reverse Recovery Charge IF = 30 A, di/dt = 300 A/µS (0.10) IF = 30 A, di/dt = 300 A/µS (0.10) If If = 300 A (0.10) IF = 30 A (0.10)	Source to Drain Diode Forward Voltage $V_{GS} = 0 V, I_S = 2A$ $V_{GS} = 0 V, I_S = 30 A$ $V_{GS} = 0 V, I_S = 30 A$ $V_{SS} = 0 V, I_S = 2A$ $V_{SS} = 0 V, V_S = 0 V, V_S = 0 V, V_S = 0 V$ $V_{SS} = 0 V, V_S = 0 V, V_S = 0 V$ $V_{SS} = 0 V, V_S = 0 V, V_S = 0 V$ $V_{SS} = 0 V, V_S = 0 V$ $V_{SS} = 0 V, V_S = 0 V$ $V_{SS} = 0 V, V_S = 0 V, V_S = 0 V$ $V_{SS} = 0 V, V_S = 0 V, V_S = 0 V$ $V_{SS} = 0 V V_S = 0 V V_S = 0 V$ $V_{SS} = 0 V V_S = 0 V V_S = 0 V$ $V_{SS} = 0 V V_S = 0 V V_S = 0 V V_S = 0 V$ $V_{SS} = 0 V V_S = 0 V$



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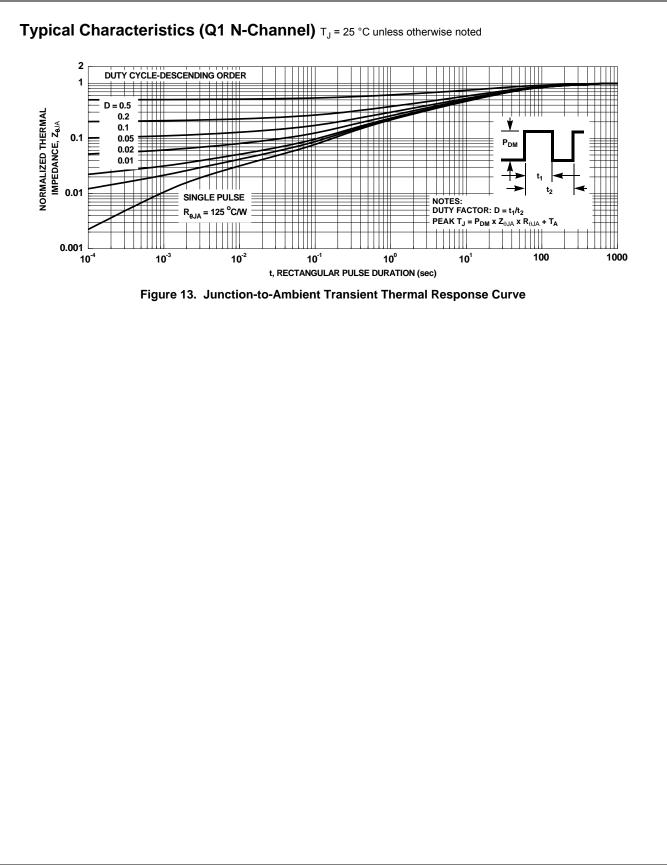
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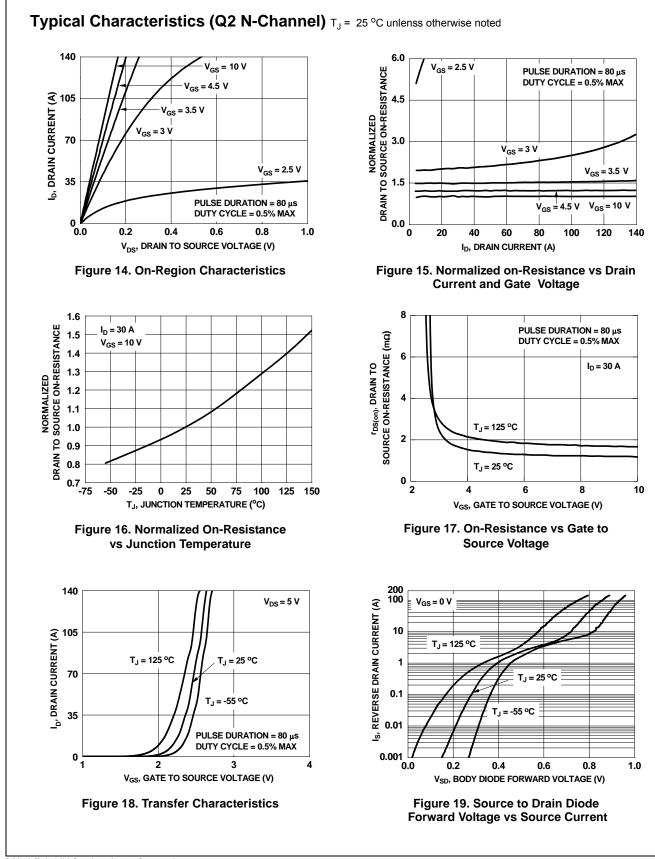


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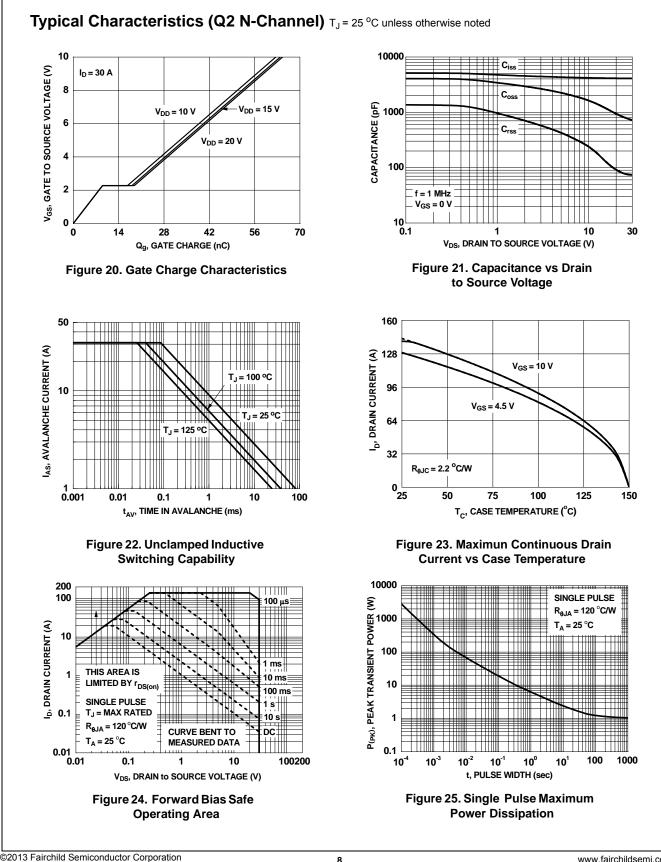


FDMS3660AS PowerTrench[®] Power Stage



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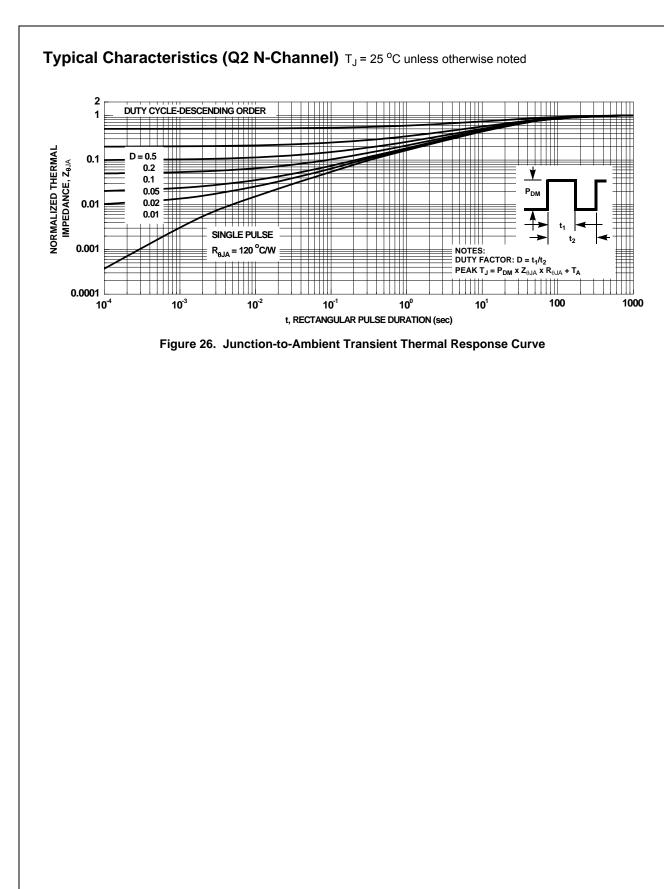
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Typical Characteristics (continued)

SyncFET[™] Schottky body diode Characteristics

Fairchild's SyncFETTM process embeds a Schottky diode in parallel with PowerTrench MOSFET. This diode exhibits similar characteristics to a discrete external Schottky diode in parallel with a MOSFET. Figure 27 shows the reverse recovery characteristic of the FDMS3660AS.

35 30 25 20 CURRENT (A) 10 10 5 0 -5 _____ 100 150 200 350 250 300 400 450 500 TIME (ns)

Figure 27. FDMS3660AS SyncFET[™] Body Diode Reverse Recovery Characteristic

Schottky barrier diodes exhibit significant leakage at high temperature and high reverse voltage. This will increase the power in the device.

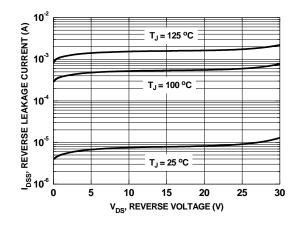
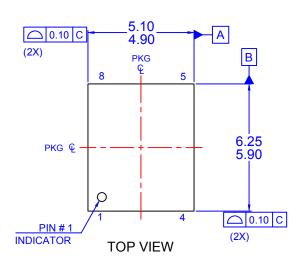
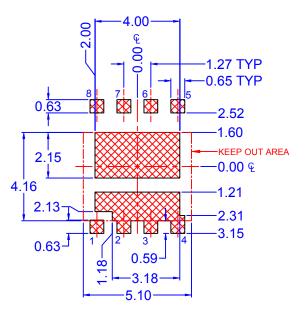


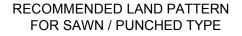
Figure 28. SyncFETTM Body Diode Reverse Leakage Versus Drain-Source Voltage

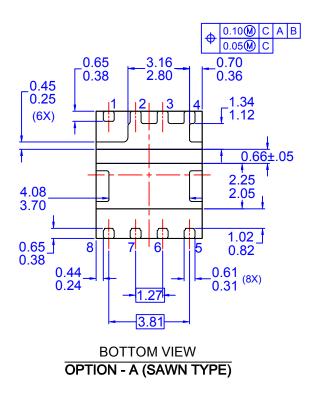


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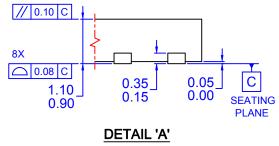
DETAIL A



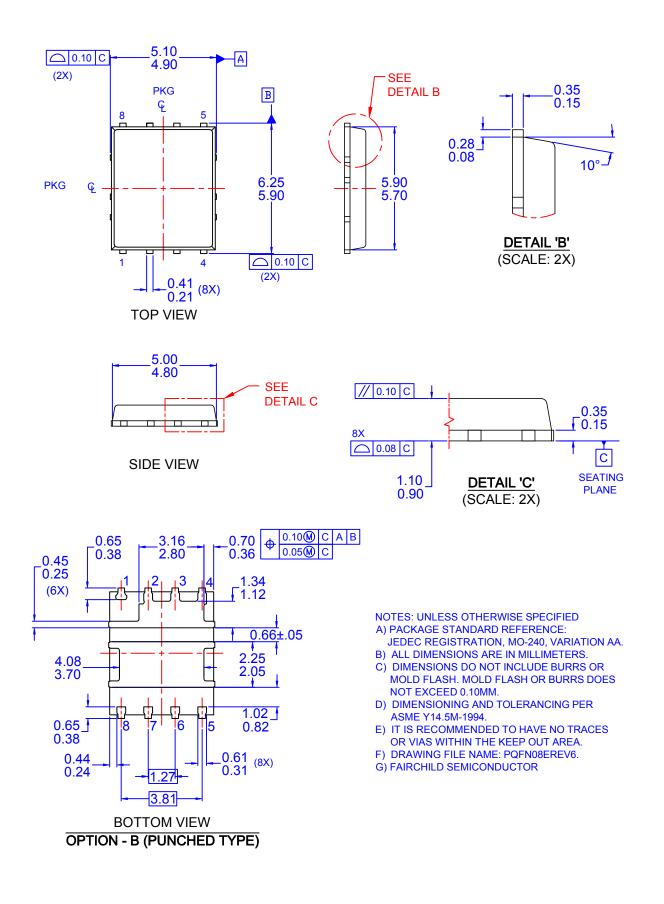




SIDE VIEW



(SCALE: 2X)





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