

## N-Channel 30-V (D-S) MOSFET

PRODUCT SUMMARY						
V <sub>DS</sub> (V)	$R_{DS(on)}(\Omega)$	I <sub>D</sub> (A) <sup>a</sup>	Q <sub>g</sub> (Typ.)			
30	0.008 at V <sub>GS</sub> = 10 V	13	6.1 nC			
	0.011 at V <sub>GS</sub> = 4.5 V	11	0.1110			

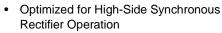
**SO-8** 

Top View

D D

#### **FEATURES**

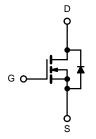
- · Halogen-free
- TrenchFET® Power MOSFET



- 100 % R<sub>g</sub> Tested
- 100 % UIS Tested

#### **APPLICATIONS**

- Notebook CPU Core
  - High-Side Switch



N-Channel MOSFET

Parameter		Symbol	Limit	Unit	
Drain-Source Voltage	V <sub>DS</sub>	30			
Gate-Source Voltage	V <sub>GS</sub>	± 20	V		
	T <sub>C</sub> = 25 °C		13		
Continuous Drain Current (T <sub>.1</sub> = 150 °C)	T <sub>C</sub> = 70 °C	I-	10		
Continuous Drain Current (1) = 150 °C)	T <sub>A</sub> = 25 °C	I <sub>D</sub>	9 <sup>b, c</sup>		
	T <sub>A</sub> = 70 °C		7 <sup>b, c</sup>		
Pulsed Drain Current	I <sub>DM</sub>	45	A		
Continuous Course Drain Diade Current	T <sub>C</sub> = 25 °C	I.	3.7		
Continuous Source-Drain Diode Current	T <sub>A</sub> = 25 °C	l <sub>S</sub>	2.0 <sup>b, c</sup>		
Single Pulse Avalanche Current	L = 0.1 mH	I <sub>AS</sub>	20		
Avalanche Energy	L = 0.1 IIII	E <sub>AS</sub>	21	mJ	
	T <sub>C</sub> = 25 °C		4.1	w	
Maximum Dawar Dissination	T <sub>C</sub> = 70 °C	P <sub>D</sub>	2.5		
Maximum Power Dissipation	T <sub>A</sub> = 25 °C	' D	2.2 <sup>b, c</sup>		
	T <sub>A</sub> = 70 °C		1.3 <sup>b, c</sup>		
Operating Junction and Storage Temperature Ra	T <sub>J</sub> , T <sub>stq</sub>	- 55 to 150	°C		

THERMAL RESISTANCE RATINGS							
Parameter		Symbol	Typical	Maximum	Unit		
Maximum Junction-to-Ambient <sup>b, d</sup>	t ≤ 10 s	R <sub>thJA</sub>	39	55	°C/W		
Maximum Junction-to-Foot (Drain)	Steady State	$R_{thJF}$	25	29	- C/VV		

#### Notes:

- a. Base on  $T_C$  = 25 °C.
- b. Surface Mounted on 1" x 1" FR4 board.
- c. t = 10 s.
- d. Maximum under Steady State conditions is 85 °C/W.



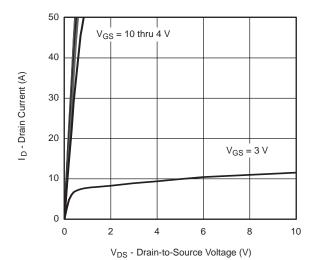
Parameter	Symbol	Test Conditions	Min.	Тур.	Max.	Unit	
Static						<u> </u>	
Drain-Source Breakdown Voltage	V <sub>DS</sub>	$V_{GS} = 0 \text{ V, } I_{D} = 250  \mu\text{A}$	30			V	
V <sub>DS</sub> Temperature Coefficient	$\Delta V_{DS}/T_{J}$	1 0504		26		mV/°C	
V <sub>GS(th)</sub> Temperature Coefficient	$\Delta V_{GS(th)}/T_J$	I <sub>D</sub> = 250 μA		- 6			
Gate-Source Threshold Voltage	V <sub>GS(th)</sub>	$V_{DS} = V_{GS}, I_{D} = 250 \mu A$	1.0		3.0	V	
Gate-Source Leakage	I <sub>GSS</sub>	$V_{DS} = 0 \text{ V}, V_{GS} = \pm 20 \text{ V}$			± 100	nA	
		V <sub>DS</sub> = 30 V, V <sub>GS</sub> = 0 V			1	μА	
Zero Gate Voltage Drain Current	I <sub>DSS</sub>	V <sub>DS</sub> = 30 V, V <sub>GS</sub> = 0 V, T <sub>J</sub> = 55 °C	55 °C		10		
On-State Drain Current <sup>a</sup>	I <sub>D(on)</sub>	$V_{DS} \ge 5 \text{ V}, V_{GS} = 10 \text{ V}$	20			Α	
_	_	V <sub>GS</sub> = 10 V, I <sub>D</sub> = 10 A	0.008				
Drain-Source On-State Resistance <sup>a</sup>	R <sub>DS(on)</sub>	V <sub>GS</sub> = 4.5 V, I <sub>D</sub> = 9 A		0.011		Ω	
Forward Transconductance <sup>a</sup>				50		S	
Dynamic <sup>b</sup>							
Input Capacitance	C <sub>iss</sub>			800			
Output Capacitance	C <sub>oss</sub>	V <sub>DS</sub> = 15 V, V <sub>GS</sub> = 0 V, f = 1 MHz		165		pF	
Reverse Transfer Capacitance	C <sub>rss</sub>			73			
		V <sub>DS</sub> = 15 V, V <sub>GS</sub> = 10 V, I <sub>D</sub> = 10 A		15	23		
Total Gate Charge	$Q_g$			6.8	10.2	nC	
Gate-Source Charge	Q <sub>gs</sub>	$V_{DS} = 15 \text{ V}, V_{GS} = 5 \text{ V}, I_{D} = 10 \text{ A}$		2.5			
Gate-Drain Charge	Q <sub>gd</sub>			2.3			
Gate Resistance	R <sub>g</sub>	f = 1 MHz	0.36	1.8	3.6	Ω	
Turn-On Delay Time	t <sub>d(on)</sub>			16	23		
Rise Time	t <sub>r</sub>	$V_{DD} = 15 \text{ V}, R_{L} = 1.4 \Omega$		12	16	1	
Turn-Off Delay Time	t <sub>d(off)</sub>	$I_D \cong 9 \text{ A}, V_{GEN} = 4.5 \text{ V}, R_g = 1 \Omega$		16	22		
Fall Time	t <sub>f</sub>			10	18		
Turn-On Delay Time	t <sub>d(on)</sub>			8	16	ns	
Rise Time	t <sub>r</sub>	$V_{DD} = 15 \text{ V}, R_{L} = 1.4 \Omega$		10	20	- - - -	
Turn-Off Delay Time	t <sub>d(off)</sub>	$I_D \cong 9 \text{ A}, V_{GEN} = 10 \text{ V}, R_g = 1 \Omega$		16	22		
Fall Time	t <sub>f</sub>			8	15		
<b>Drain-Source Body Diode Characterist</b>	tics			1	<b>'</b>	•	
Continuous Source-Drain Diode Current	I <sub>S</sub>	T <sub>C</sub> = 25 °C			10	۸	
Pulse Diode Forward Current <sup>a</sup>	I <sub>SM</sub>				50	A	
Body Diode Voltage	$V_{SD}$	I <sub>S</sub> = 9 A		0.8	1.2	V	
Body Diode Reverse Recovery Time	t <sub>rr</sub>			15	30	ns	
Body Diode Reverse Recovery Charge	Q <sub>rr</sub>	$Q_{rr}$ $I_{F} = 9 \text{ A. dl/dt} = 100 \text{ A/us. } T_{1} = 25 ^{\circ}\text{C}$		6	12	nC	
Reverse Recovery Fall Time	t <sub>a</sub>			8			
Reverse Recovery Rise Time	t <sub>b</sub>					ns	

#### Notes:

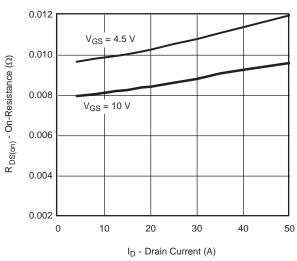
- a. Pulse test; pulse width  $\leq 300~\mu s,$  duty cycle  $\leq 2~\%.$
- b. Guaranteed by design, not subject to production testing.

Stresses beyond those listed under "Absolute Maximum Ratings" may cause permanent damage to the device. These are stress ratings only, and functional operation of the device at these or any other conditions beyond those indicated in the operational sections of the specifications is not implied. Exposure to absolute maximum rating conditions for extended periods may affect device reliability.

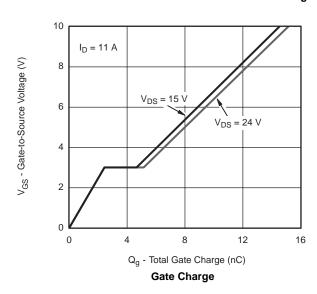




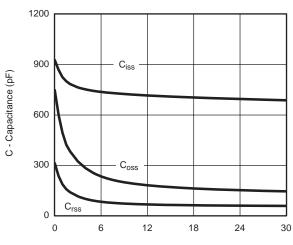
#### **Output Characteristics**



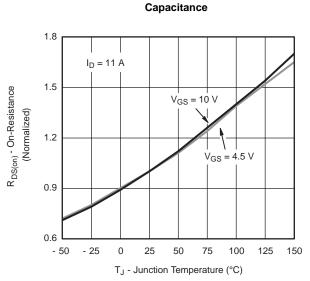
#### On-Resistance vs. Drain Current and Gate Voltage



V<sub>GS</sub> - Gate-to-Source Voltage (V) **Transfer Characteristics** 

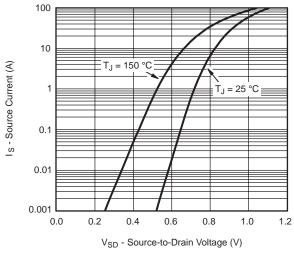


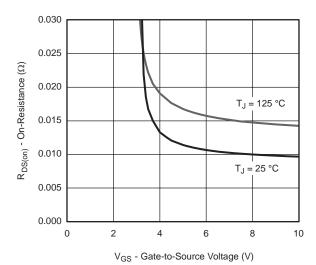
V<sub>DS</sub> - Drain-to-Source Voltage (V)



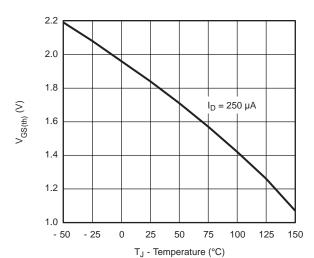
On-Resistance vs. Junction Temperature



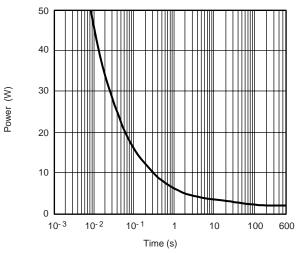




#### Source-Drain Diode Forward Voltage

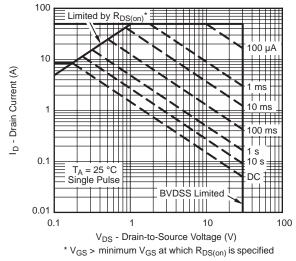


On-Resistance vs. Gate-to-Source Voltage



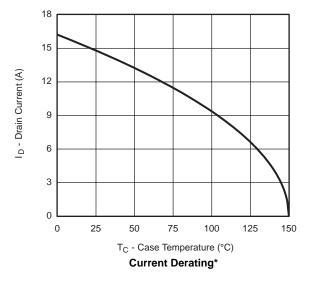
**Threshold Voltage** 

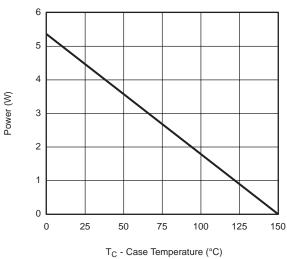
Single Pulse Power, Junction-to-Ambient



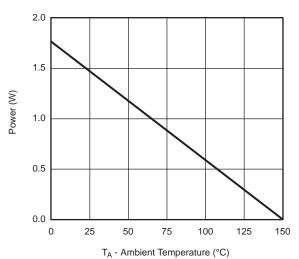
Safe Operating Area, Junction-to-Ambient







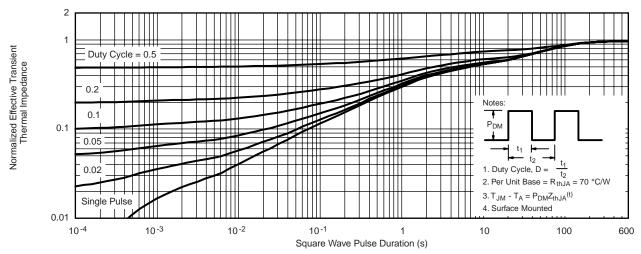
Power Derating, Junction-to-Foot



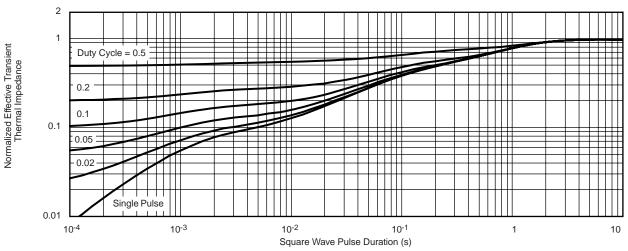
Power Derating, Junction-to-Ambient

<sup>\*</sup> The power dissipation  $P_D$  is based on  $T_{J(max)} = 150$  °C, using junction-to-case thermal resistance, and is more useful in settling the upper dissipation limit for cases where additional heatsinking is used. It is used to determine the current rating, when this rating falls below the package limit.





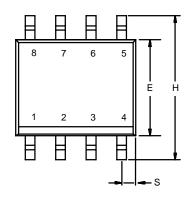
#### Normalized Thermal Transient Impedance, Junction-to-Ambient



Normalized Thermal Transient Impedance, Junction-to-Foot



### SOIC (NARROW): 8-LEAD







	MILLIM	IETERS	INC	HES	
DIM	Min	Max	Min	Max	
Α	1.35	1.75	0.053	0.069	
A <sub>1</sub>	0.10	0.20	0.004	0.008	
В	0.35	0.51	0.014	0.020	
С	0.19	0.25	0.0075	0.010	
D	4.80	5.00	0.189	0.196	
E	3.80	4.00	0.150	0.157	
е	1.27 BSC		0.050 BSC		
Н	5.80	6.20	0.228	0.244	
h	0.25	0.50	0.010	0.020	
L	0.50	0.93	0.020	0.037	
q	0°	8°	0°	8°	
S	0.44	0.64	0.018	0.026	
FCN: C-06527-Rev I 11-Sen-06					

ECN: C-06527-Rev. I, 11-Sep-06

DWG: 5498

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#### **RECOMMENDED MINIMUM PADS FOR SO-8**



Recommended Minimum Pads Dimensions in Inches/(mm)



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