

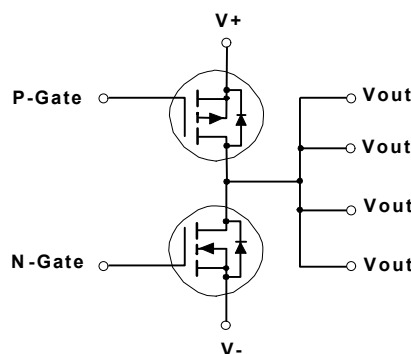
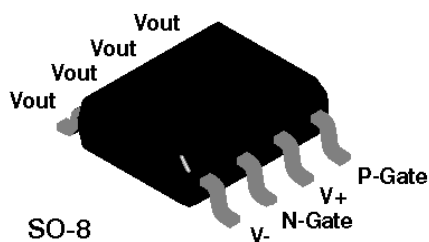
## NDS8858H Complementary MOSFET Half Bridge

### General Description

These Complementary MOSFET half bridge devices are produced using Fairchild's proprietary, high cell density, DMOS technology. This very high density process is especially tailored to minimize on-state resistance, provide superior switching performance, and withstand high energy pulses in the avalanche and commutation modes. These devices are particularly suited for low voltage half bridge applications or CMOS applications when both gates are connected together.

### Features

- N-Channel 6.3A, 30V,  $R_{DS(ON)}=0.035\Omega @ V_{GS}=10V$ .  
P-Channel -4.8A, -30V,  $R_{DS(ON)}=0.065\Omega @ V_{GS}=-10V$ .
- High density cell design or extremely low  $R_{DS(ON)}$ .
- High power and current handling capability in a widely used surface mount package.
- Matched pair for equal input capacitance and power capability



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

Symbol	Parameter	N-Channel	P-Channel	Units
$V_{DSS}$	Drain-Source Voltage	30	-30	V
$V_{GSS}$	Gate-Source Voltage	20	-20	V
$I_D$	Drain Current - Continuous (Note 1a & 2)	6.3	-4.8	A
	- Pulsed	20	20	
$P_D$	Maximum Power Dissipation (Single Device) (Note 1a), (Note 1b), (Note 1c)	2.5		W
		1.2		
		1		
$T_J, T_{STG}$	Operating and Storage Temperature Range	-55 to 150		$^\circ\text{C}$

### THERMAL CHARACTERISTICS

$R_{\theta JA}$	Thermal Resistance, Junction-to-Ambient (Single Device) (Note 1a)	50	$^\circ\text{C/W}$
$R_{\theta JC}$	Thermal Resistance, Junction-to-Case (Single Device) (Note 1a)	25	$^\circ\text{C/W}$

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

Symbol	Parameter	Conditions	Type	Min	Typ	Max	Units	
<b>OFF CHARACTERISTICS</b>								
$BV_{DSS}$	Drain-Source Breakdown Voltage	$V_{GS} = 0\text{ V}, I_D = 250\ \mu\text{A}$	N-Ch	30			V	
		$V_{GS} = 0\text{ V}, I_D = -250\ \mu\text{A}$	P-Ch	-30			V	
$I_{DSS}$	Zero Gate Voltage Drain Current	$V_{DS} = 24\text{ V}, V_{GS} = 0\text{ V}$	N-Ch			1	$\mu\text{A}$	
				$T_J = 55^\circ\text{C}$			10	$\mu\text{A}$
		$V_{DS} = -24\text{ V}, V_{GS} = 0\text{ V}$	P-Ch			-1	$\mu\text{A}$	
				$T_J = 55^\circ\text{C}$			-10	$\mu\text{A}$
$I_{GSSF}$	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	
<b>ON CHARACTERISTICS</b> (Note 3)								
$V_{GS(th)}$	Gate Threshold Voltage	$V_{DS} = V_{GS}, I_D = 250\ \mu\text{A}$	N-Ch	1	1.6	2.8	V	
				$T_J = 125^\circ\text{C}$	0.7	1.2		2.2
		$V_{DS} = V_{GS}, I_D = -250\ \mu\text{A}$	P-Ch	-1	-1.6	-2.8		
				$T_J = 125^\circ\text{C}$	-0.7	-1.2		-2.2
$R_{DS(on)}$	Static Drain-Source On-Resistance	$V_{GS} = 10\text{ V}, I_D = 4.8\text{ A}$	N-Ch		0.033	0.035	$\Omega$	
				$T_J = 125^\circ\text{C}$		0.046		0.063
		$V_{GS} = 4.5\text{ V}, I_D = 3.7\text{ A}$	N-Ch		0.046	0.05		
				$T_J = 125^\circ\text{C}$		0.046		0.05
		$V_{GS} = -10\text{ V}, I_D = -4.8\text{ A}$	P-Ch		0.052	0.065		
				$T_J = 125^\circ\text{C}$		0.075		0.13
$V_{GS} = -4.5\text{ V}, I_D = -3.7\text{ A}$	P-Ch		0.085	0.1				
$I_{D(on)}$	On-State Drain Current	$V_{GS} = 10\text{ V}, V_{DS} = 5\text{ V}$	N-Ch	20			A	
		$V_{GS} = -10\text{ V}, V_{DS} = -5\text{ V}$	P-Ch	-20				
$g_{FS}$	Forward Transconductance	$V_{DS} = 10\text{ V}, I_D = 4.8\text{ A}$	N-Ch		10		S	
		$V_{DS} = -10\text{ V}, I_D = -4.8\text{ A}$	P-Ch		7			
<b>DYNAMIC CHARACTERISTICS</b>								
$C_{iss}$	Input Capacitance	N-Channel $V_{DS} = 15\text{ V}, V_{GS} = 0\text{ V},$ $f = 1.0\text{ MHz}$	N-Ch		720		pF	
			P-Ch		690			
$C_{oss}$	Output Capacitance		N-Ch		370		pF	
			P-Ch		430			
$C_{rss}$	Reverse Transfer Capacitance		P-Channel $V_{DS} = -15\text{ V}, V_{GS} = 0\text{ V},$ $f = 1.0\text{ MHz}$	N-Ch		250		pF
				P-Ch		160		

### Electrical Characteristics (T<sub>A</sub> = 25°C unless otherwise noted)

Symbol	Parameter	Conditions	Type	Min	Typ	Max	Units
<b>SWITCHING CHARACTERISTICS</b> (Note 2)							
t <sub>D(on)</sub>	Turn - On Delay Time	N-Channel V <sub>DD</sub> = 10 V, I <sub>D</sub> = 1 A, V <sub>GEN</sub> = 10 V, R <sub>GEN</sub> = 6 Ω	N-Ch		12	20	ns
			P-Ch		9	20	
t <sub>r</sub>	Turn - On Rise Time	P-Channel V <sub>DD</sub> = -10 V, I <sub>D</sub> = -1 A, V <sub>GEN</sub> = -10 V, R <sub>GEN</sub> = 6 Ω	N-Ch		13	30	ns
			P-Ch		20	25	
t <sub>D(off)</sub>	Turn - Off Delay Time		N-Ch		29	50	ns
			P-Ch		40	50	
t <sub>f</sub>	Turn - Off Fall Time	N-Ch		10	20	ns	
		P-Ch		19	40		
Q <sub>g</sub>	Total Gate Charge	N-Channel V <sub>DS</sub> = 10 V, I <sub>D</sub> = 4.8 A, V <sub>GS</sub> = 10 V	N-Ch		19	30	nC
			P-Ch		21	30	
Q <sub>gs</sub>	Gate-Source Charge	P-Channel V <sub>DS</sub> = -10 V, I <sub>D</sub> = -4.8 A, V <sub>GS</sub> = -10 V	N-Ch		2.1		nC
			P-Ch		3.2		
Q <sub>gd</sub>	Gate-Drain Charge	N-Ch		5.2		nC	
		P-Ch		5.2			

### DRAIN-SOURCE DIODE CHARACTERISTICS AND MAXIMUM RATINGS

I <sub>S</sub>	Maximum Continuous Drain-Source Diode Forward Current		N-Ch			2	A
			P-Ch			-2	
V <sub>SD</sub>	Drain-Source Diode Forward Voltage	V <sub>GS</sub> = 0 V, I <sub>S</sub> = 2.0 A (Note 2)	N-Ch		0.9	1.2	V
		V <sub>GS</sub> = 0 V, I <sub>S</sub> = -2.0 A (Note 2)	P-Ch		-0.85	-1.2	
t <sub>rr</sub>	Reverse Recovery Time	N-Channel V <sub>GS</sub> = 0 V, I <sub>F</sub> = 2.0 A, dI <sub>F</sub> /dt = 100 A/μs	N-Ch			100	ns
		P-Channel V <sub>GS</sub> = 0 V, I <sub>F</sub> = -2.0 A, dI <sub>F</sub> /dt = 100 A/μs	P-Ch			100	

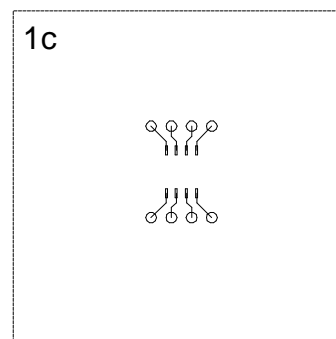
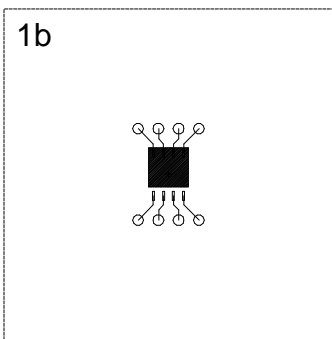
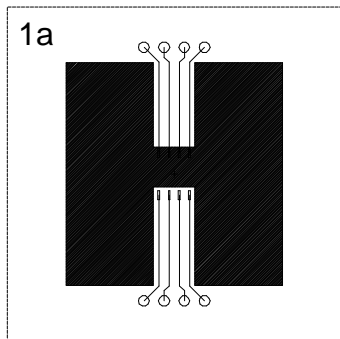
#### Notes:

- R<sub>θJA</sub> 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<sub>θJC</sub> is guaranteed by design while R<sub>θCA</sub> is determined by the user's board design.

$$P_D(t) = \frac{T_J - T_A}{R_{\theta J A}(t)} = \frac{T_J - T_A}{R_{\theta J C} + R_{\theta CA}(t)} = I_D^2(t) \times R_{DS(on)} \theta_{TJ}$$

Typical R<sub>θJA</sub> using the board layouts shown below on 4.5"x5" FR-4 PCB in a still air environment:

- 50°C/W when mounted on a 1 in<sup>2</sup> pad of 2oz copper.
- 105°C/W when mounted on a 0.04 in<sup>2</sup> pad of 2oz copper.
- 125°C/W when mounted on a 0.006 in<sup>2</sup> pad of 2oz copper.



Scale 1 : 1 on letter size paper

- Pulse Test: Pulse Width ≤ 300μs, Duty Cycle ≤ 2.0%.

## Typical Electrical Characteristics

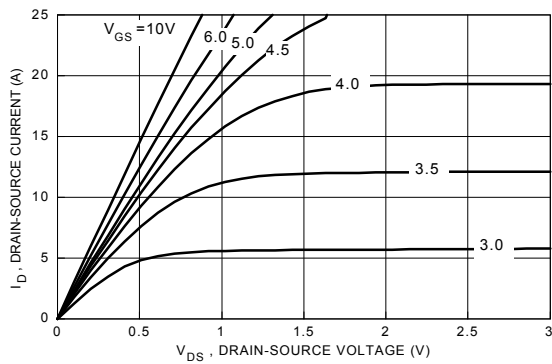


Figure 1. N-Channel On-Region Characteristics.

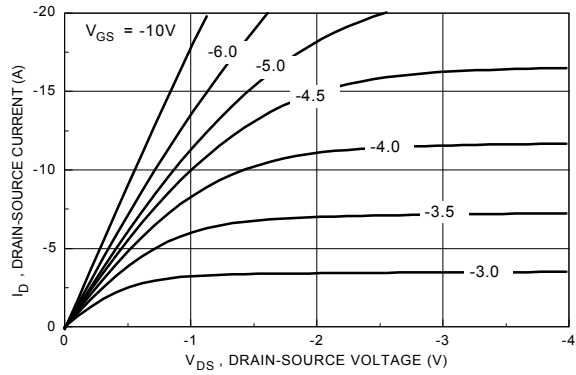


Figure 2. P-Channel On-Region Characteristics.

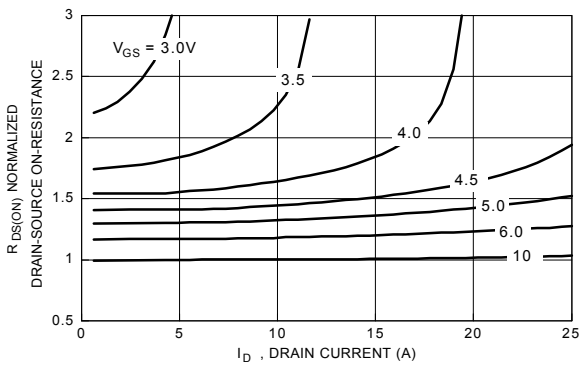


Figure 3. N-Channel On-Resistance Variation with Gate Voltage and Drain Current.

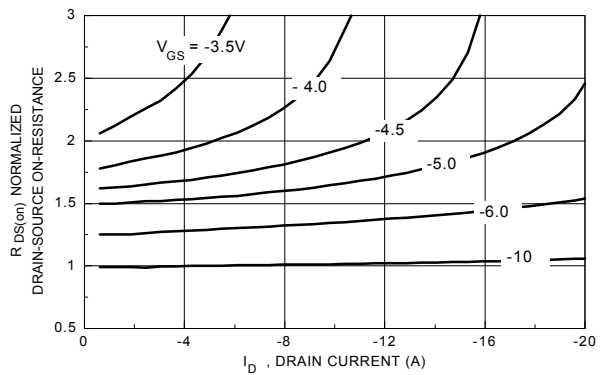


Figure 4. P-Channel On-Resistance Variation with Gate Voltage and Drain Current.

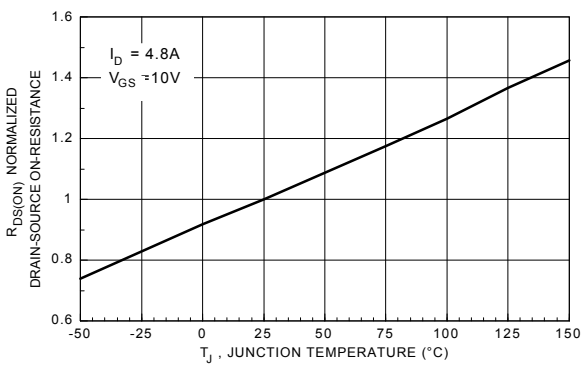


Figure 5. N-Channel On-Resistance Variation with Temperature.

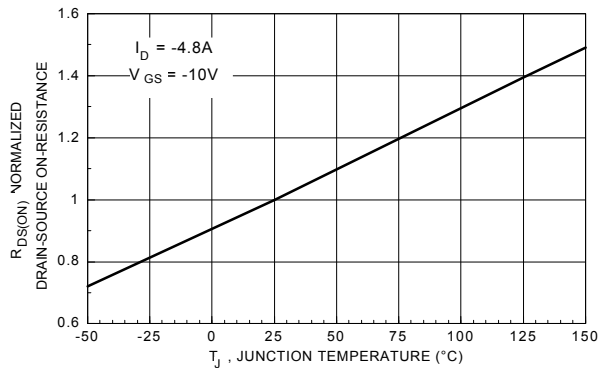


Figure 6. P-Channel On-Resistance Variation with Temperature.

## Typical Electrical Characteristics

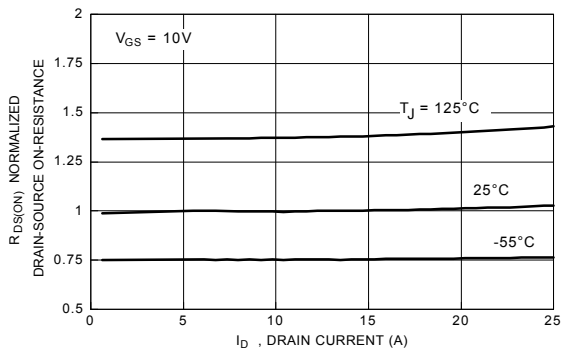


Figure 7. N-Channel On-Resistance Variation with Drain Current and Temperature.

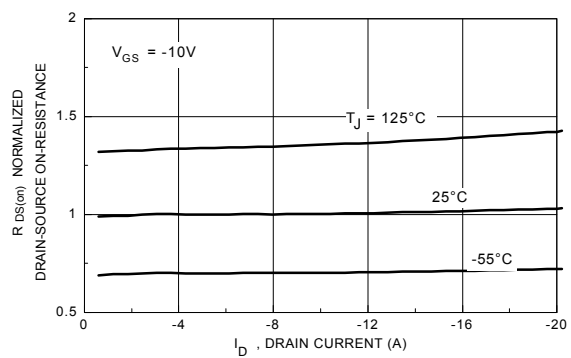


Figure 8. P-Channel On-Resistance Variation with Drain Current and Temperature.

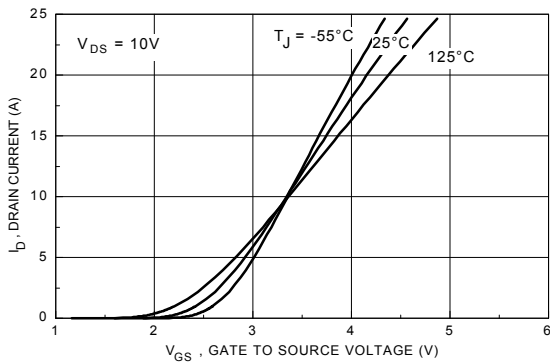


Figure 9. N-Channel Transfer Characteristics.

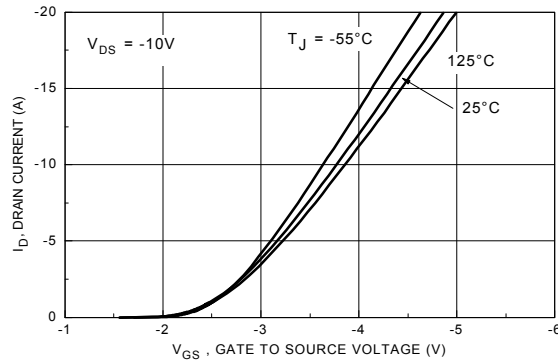


Figure 10. P-Channel Transfer Characteristics.

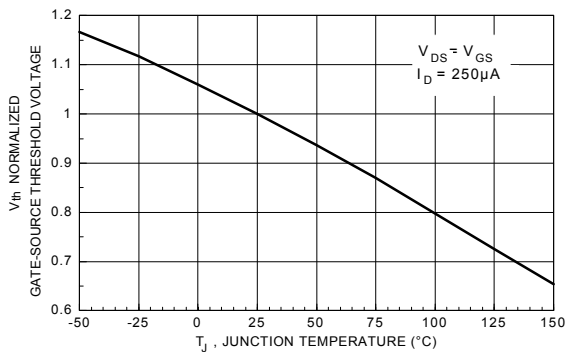


Figure 11. N-Channel Gate Threshold Variation with Temperature.

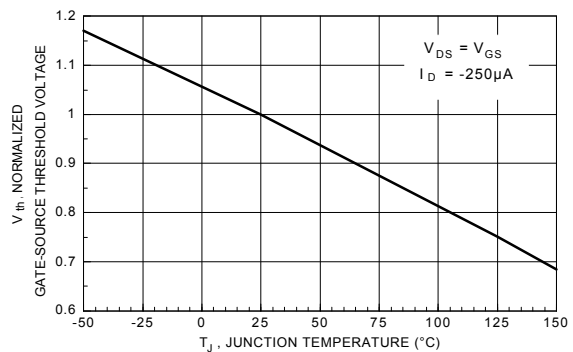
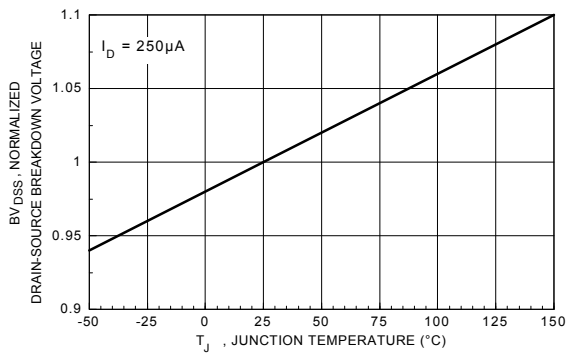
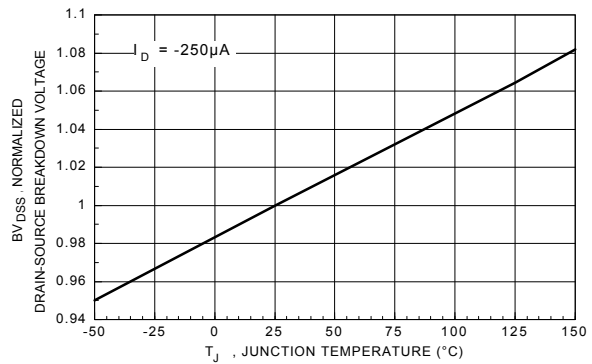


Figure 12. P-Channel Gate Threshold Variation with Temperature.

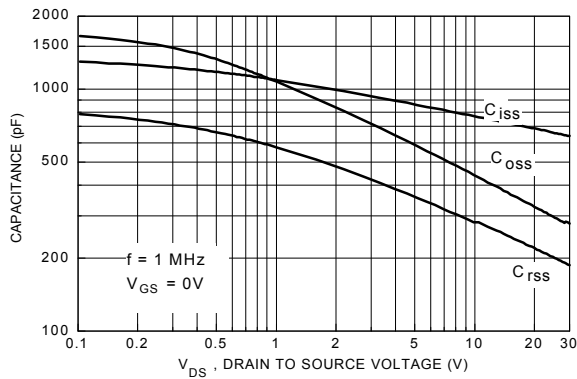
## Typical Electrical Characteristics



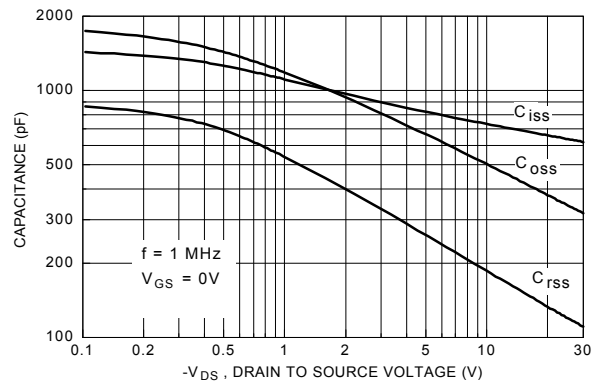
**Figure 13. N-Channel Breakdown Voltage Variation with Temperature.**



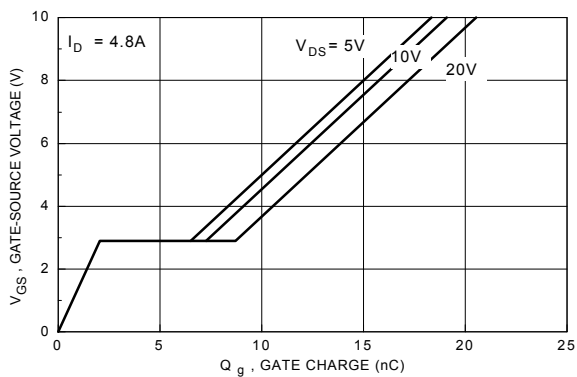
**Figure 14. P-Channel Breakdown Voltage Variation with Temperature.**



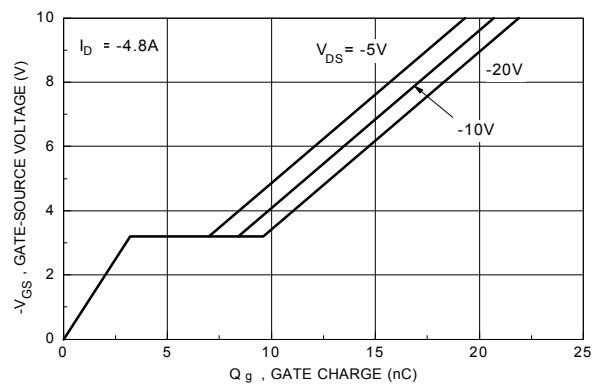
**Figure 15. N-Channel Capacitance Characteristics.**



**Figure 16. P-Channel Capacitance Characteristics.**



**Figure 17. N-Channel Gate Charge Characteristics.**



**Figure 18. P-Channel Gate Charge Characteristics.**

## Typical Electrical and Thermal Characteristics

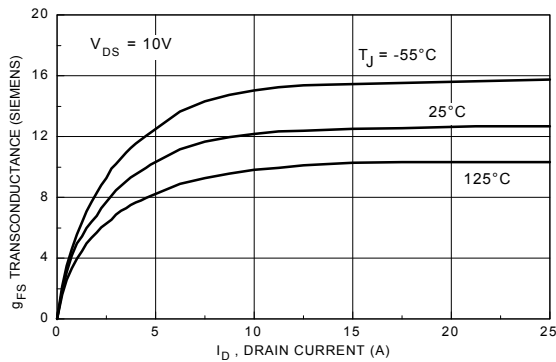


Figure 19. N-Channel Transconductance Variation with Drain Current and Temperature.

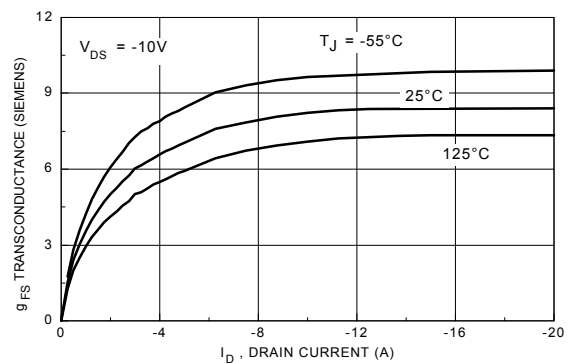


Figure 20. P-Channel Transconductance Variation with Drain Current and Temperature.

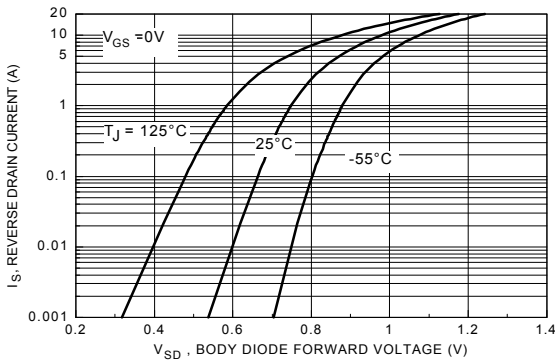


Figure 21. N-Channel Body Diode Forward Voltage Variation with Current and Temperature.

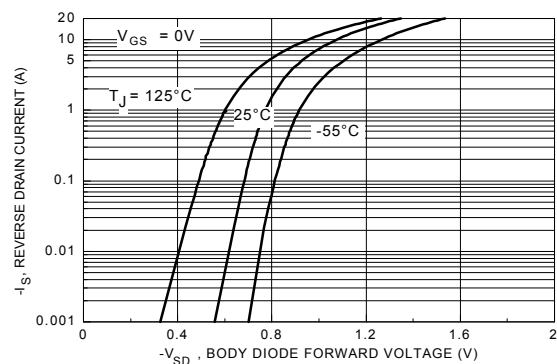


Figure 22. P-Channel Body Diode Forward Voltage Variation with Current and Temperature.

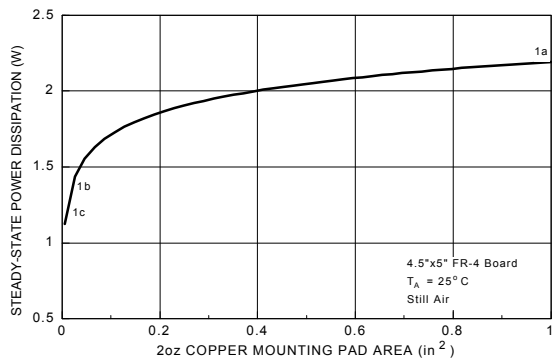
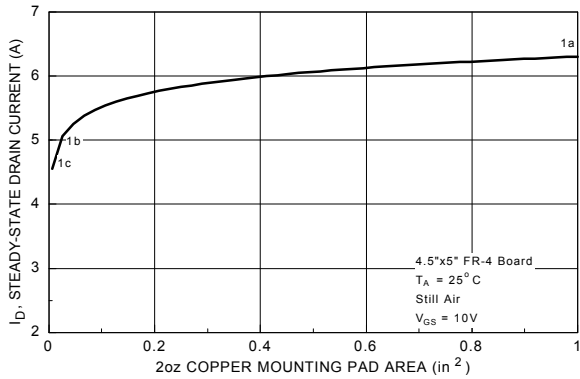
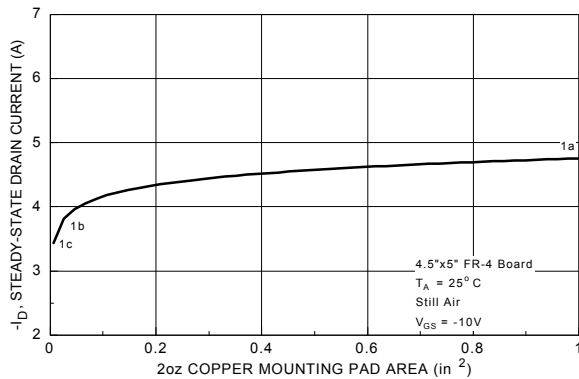


Figure 23. SO-8 Single Device DC Power Dissipation versus Copper Mounting Pad Area.

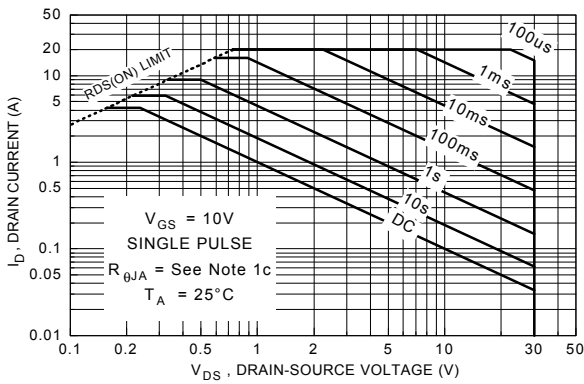
## Typical Thermal Characteristics



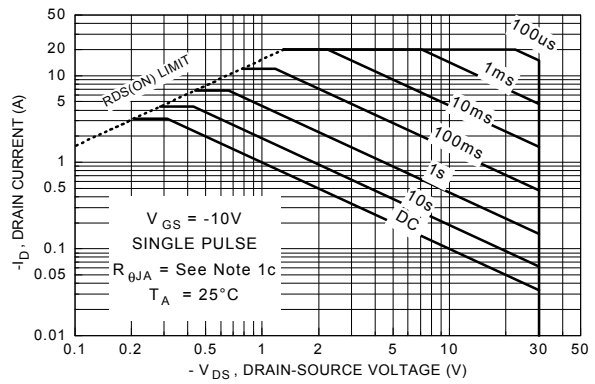
**Figure 24. N-Ch Maximum Steady-State Drain Current versus Copper Mounting Pad Area.**



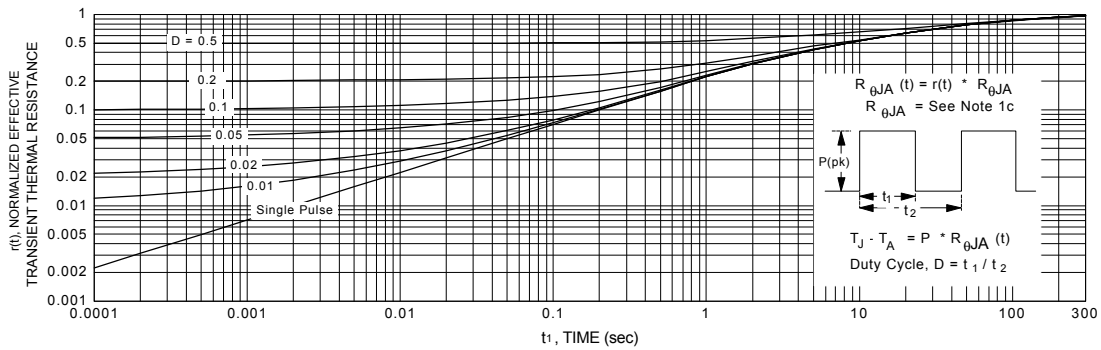
**Figure 25. P-Ch Maximum Steady-State Drain Current versus Copper Mounting Pad Area.**



**Figure 26. N-Ch Maximum Safe Operating Area.**



**Figure 27. P-Ch Maximum Safe Operating Area.**



**Figure 28. Transient Thermal Response Curve.**

Note: 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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