



# FDD6676AS

## 30V N-Channel PowerTrench® SyncFET™

### General Description

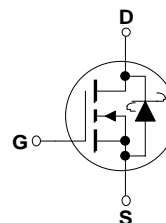
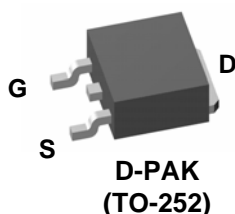
The FDD6676AS is designed to replace a single MOSFET and Schottky diode in synchronous DC:DC power supplies. This 30V MOSFET is designed to maximize power conversion efficiency, providing a low  $R_{DS(ON)}$  and low gate charge. The FDD6676AS includes a patented combination of a MOSFET monolithically integrated with a Schottky diode using Fairchild's monolithic SyncFET technology.

### Applications

- DC/DC converter
- Low side notebook

### Features

- 90 A, 30 V  $R_{DS(ON)} = 5.7 \text{ m}\Omega @ V_{GS} = 10 \text{ V}$   
 $R_{DS(ON)} = 7.1 \text{ m}\Omega @ V_{GS} = 4.5 \text{ V}$
- Includes SyncFET schottky body diode
- Low gate charge (46nC typical)
- High performance trench technology for extremely low  $R_{DS(ON)}$
- High power and current handling capability
- RoHS Compliant



### Absolute Maximum Ratings T<sub>A</sub>=25°C unless otherwise noted

Symbol	Parameter	Ratings	Units
V <sub>DSS</sub>	Drain-Source Voltage	30	V
V <sub>GSS</sub>	Gate-Source Voltage	±20	V
I <sub>D</sub>	Drain Current – Continuous (Note 3)	90	A
	– Pulsed (Note 1a)	100	
P <sub>D</sub>	Power Dissipation for Single Operation (Note 1)	70	W
	(Note 1a)	3.1	
	(Note 1b)	1.3	
T <sub>J</sub> , T <sub>STG</sub>	Operating and Storage Junction Temperature Range	–55 to +150	°C

### Thermal Characteristics

R <sub>θJC</sub>	Thermal Resistance, Junction-to-Case (Note 1)	1.8	°C/W
R <sub>θJA</sub>	Thermal Resistance, Junction-to-Ambient (Note 1a)	40	°C/W
R <sub>θJA</sub>	Thermal Resistance, Junction-to-Ambient (Note 1b)	96	°C/W

### Package Marking and Ordering Information

Device Marking	Device	Reel Size	Tape width	Quantity
FDD6676AS	FDD6676AS	13"	12mm	2500 units

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

Symbol	Parameter	Test Conditions	Min	Typ	Max	Units
<b>Drain-Source Avalanche Ratings</b> (Note 2)						
$W_{DSS}$	Drain-Source Avalanche Energy	Single Pulse, $V_{DD} = 15\text{ V}$ , $I_D = 16\text{ A}$		108	250	mJ
$I_{AR}$	Drain-Source Avalanche Current				16	A
<b>Off Characteristics</b>						
$BV_{DSS}$	Drain-Source Breakdown Voltage	$V_{GS} = 0\text{ V}$ , $I_D = 1\text{ mA}$	30			V
$\frac{\Delta BV_{DSS}}{\Delta T_J}$	Breakdown Voltage Temperature Coefficient	$I_D = 10\text{ mA}$ , Referenced to $25^\circ\text{C}$		31		mV/ $^\circ\text{C}$
$I_{DSS}$	Zero Gate Voltage Drain Current	$V_{DS} = 24\text{ V}$ , $V_{GS} = 0\text{ V}$			500	$\mu\text{A}$
		$V_{DS} = 24\text{ V}$ , $V_{GS} = 0\text{ V}$ , $T_J = 125^\circ\text{C}$		11		mA
$I_{GSS}$	Gate-Body Leakage	$V_{GS} = \pm 20\text{ V}$ , $V_{DS} = 0\text{ V}$			$\pm 100$	nA
<b>On Characteristics</b> (Note 2)						
$V_{GS(th)}$	Gate Threshold Voltage	$V_{DS} = V_{GS}$ , $I_D = 1\text{ mA}$	1	1.5	3	V
$\frac{\Delta V_{GS(th)}}{\Delta T_J}$	Gate Threshold Voltage Temperature Coefficient	$I_D = 10\text{ mA}$ , Referenced to $25^\circ\text{C}$		-3.6		mV/ $^\circ\text{C}$
$R_{DS(on)}$	Static Drain-Source On-Resistance	$V_{GS} = 10\text{ V}$ , $I_D = 16\text{ A}$		4.7	5.7	m $\Omega$
		$V_{GS} = 4.5\text{ V}$ , $I_D = 15\text{ A}$		5.8	7.1	
		$V_{GS} = 10\text{ V}$ , $I_D = 16\text{ A}$ , $T_J = 125^\circ\text{C}$		6.7	8.4	
$g_{FS}$	Forward Transconductance	$V_{DS} = 5\text{ V}$ , $I_D = 16\text{ A}$		61		S
<b>Dynamic Characteristics</b>						
$C_{iss}$	Input Capacitance	$V_{DS} = 15\text{ V}$ , $V_{GS} = 0\text{ V}$ , $f = 1.0\text{ MHz}$		2500		pF
$C_{oss}$	Output Capacitance			710		pF
$C_{rss}$	Reverse Transfer Capacitance			270		pF
$R_G$	Gate Resistance		$V_{GS} = 0\text{ V}$ , $f = 1.0\text{ MHz}$		1.6	
<b>Switching Characteristics</b> (Note 2)						
$t_{d(on)}$	Turn-On Delay Time	$V_{DD} = 15\text{ V}$ , $I_D = 1\text{ A}$ , $V_{GS} = 10\text{ V}$ , $R_{GEN} = 6\ \Omega$		12	21	ns
$t_r$	Turn-On Rise Time			12	22	ns
$t_{d(off)}$	Turn-Off Delay Time			46	74	ns
$t_f$	Turn-Off Fall Time			28	44	ns
$t_{d(on)}$	Turn-On Delay Time	$V_{DD} = 15\text{ V}$ , $I_D = 1\text{ A}$ , $V_{GS} = 4.5\text{ V}$ , $R_{GEN} = 6\ \Omega$		20	32	ns
$t_r$	Turn-On Rise Time			24	38	ns
$t_{d(off)}$	Turn-Off Delay Time			35	56	ns
$t_f$	Turn-Off Fall Time			27	43	ns
$Q_{g(TOT)}$	Total Gate Charge, $V_{GS} = 10\text{ V}$	$V_{DS} = 15\text{ V}$ , $I_D = 16\text{ A}$		46	64	nC
$Q_g$	Total Gate Charge, $V_{GS} = 5\text{ V}$			25	35	nC
$Q_{gs}$	Gate-Source Charge			7		nC
$Q_{gd}$	Gate-Drain Charge			9		nC

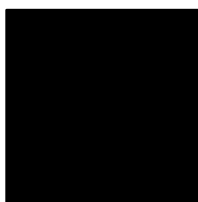
### Electrical Characteristics (continued)

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

Symbol	Parameter	Test Conditions	Min	Typ	Max	Units
<b>Drain–Source Diode Characteristics and Maximum Ratings</b>						
$I_S$	Maximum Continuous Drain–Source Diode Forward Current				3.5	A
$V_{SD}$	Drain–Source Diode Forward Voltage	$V_{GS} = 0\text{ V}, I_S = 3.5\text{ A}$ (Note 2)		0.4	0.7	V
$t_{RR}$	Diode Reverse Recovery Time	$dI_F/dt = 300\text{A}/\mu\text{s}, I_F = 16\text{A}$		25		ns
$I_{RM}$	Maximum Recovery Current			1.9		A
$Q_{RR}$	Diode Reverse Recovery Charge			24		nC

**Notes:**

1.  $R_{\theta JA}$  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)  $R_{\theta JA} = 40^\circ\text{C}/\text{W}$  when mounted on a  $1\text{ in}^2$  pad of 2 oz copper



b)  $R_{\theta JA} = 96^\circ\text{C}/\text{W}$  when mounted on a minimum pad.

Scale 1 : 1 on letter size paper

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

3. Maximum current is calculated as:

$$\sqrt{\frac{P_D}{R_{DS(ON)}}}$$

where  $P_D$  is maximum power dissipation at  $T_C = 25^\circ\text{C}$  and  $R_{DS(on)}$  is at  $T_{J(max)}$  and  $V_{GS} = 10\text{V}$ . Package current limitation is 21A

### Typical Characteristics

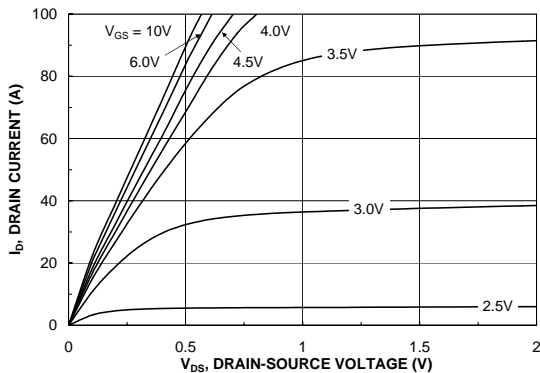


Figure 1. On-Region Characteristics

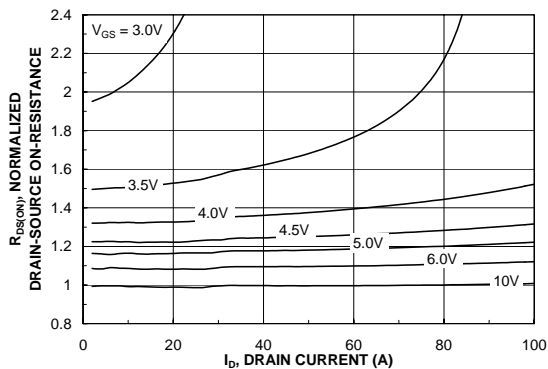


Figure 2. On-Resistance Variation with Drain Current and Gate Voltage

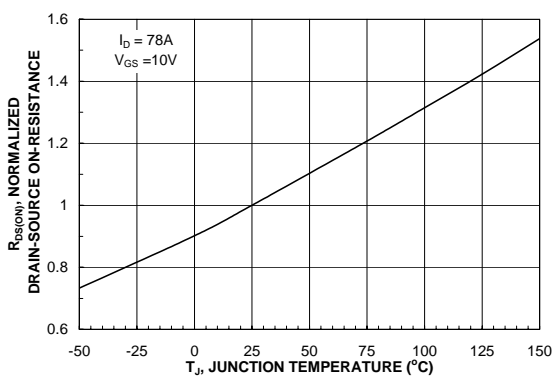


Figure 3. On-Resistance Variation with Temperature

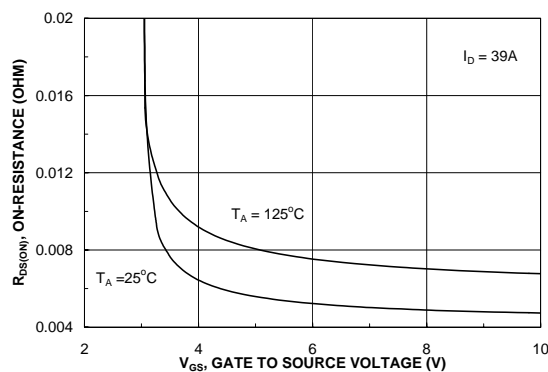


Figure 4. On-Resistance Variation with Gate-to-Source Voltage

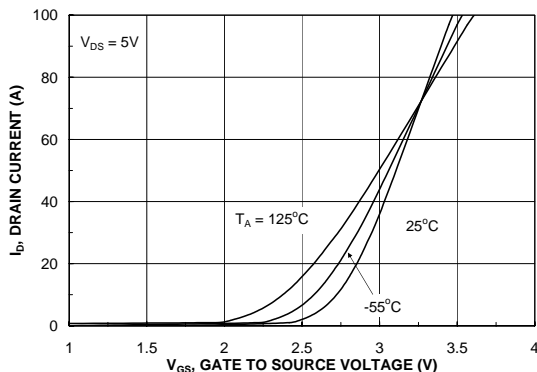


Figure 5. Transfer Characteristics

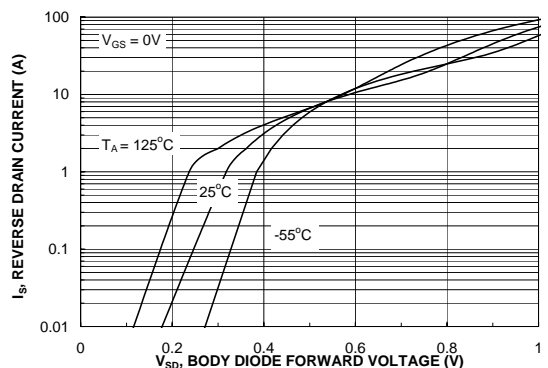


Figure 6. Body Diode Forward Voltage Variation with Source Current and Temperature

### Typical Characteristics

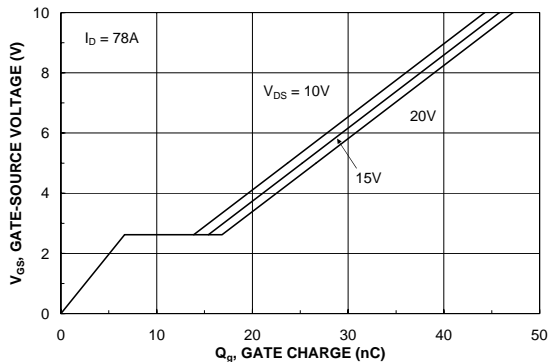


Figure 7. Gate Charge Characteristics

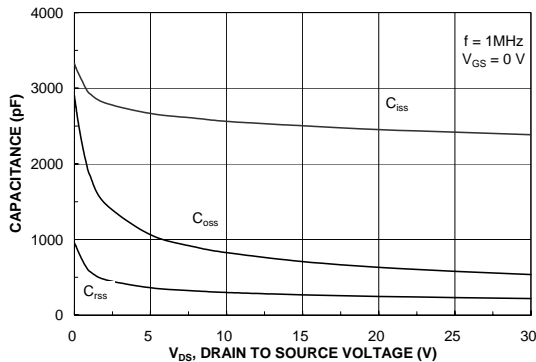


Figure 8. Capacitance Characteristics

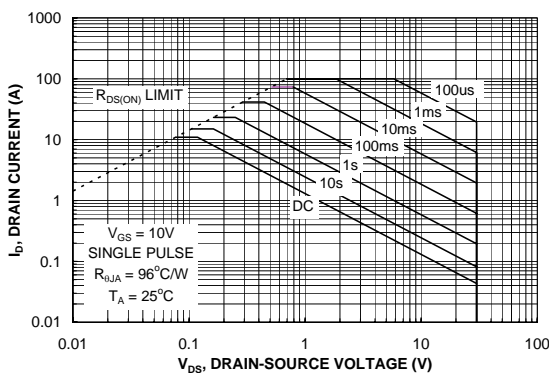


Figure 9. Maximum Safe Operating Area

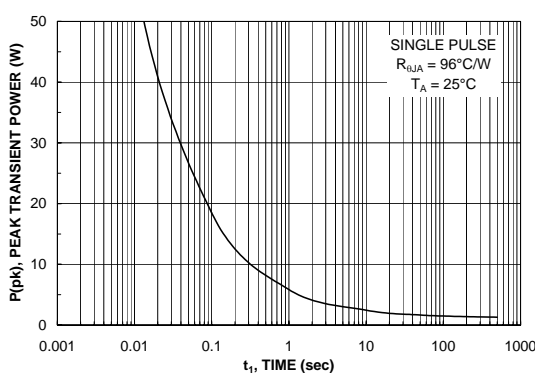


Figure 10. Single Pulse Maximum Power Dissipation

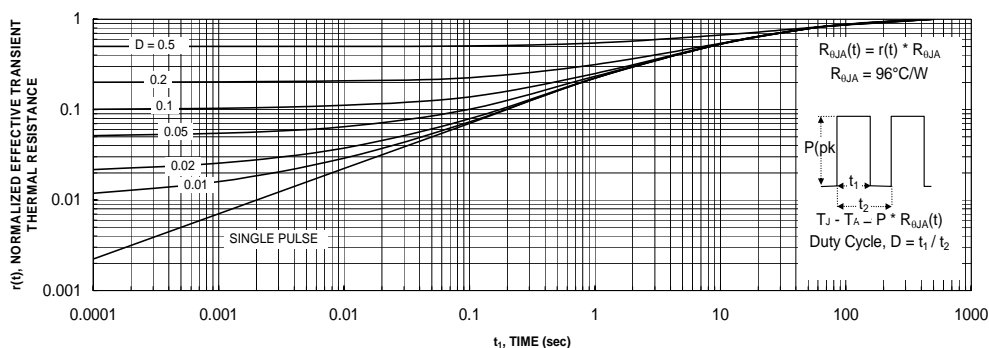


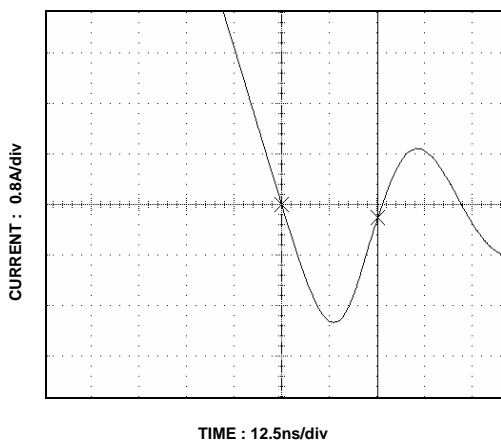
Figure 11. Transient Thermal Response Curve

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

## Typical Characteristics (continued)

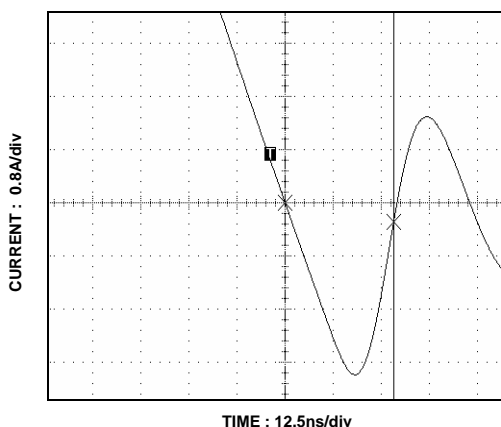
### SyncFET Schottky Body Diode Characteristics

Fairchild's SyncFET 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 12 shows the reverse recovery characteristic of the FDD6676AS.



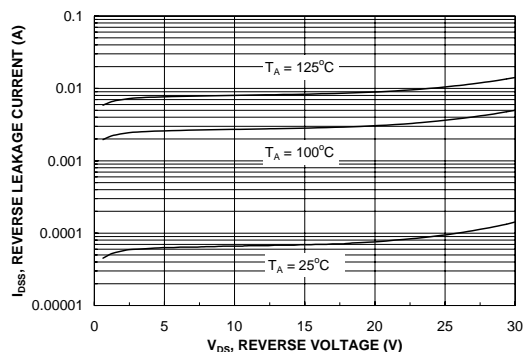
**Figure 12. FDD6676AS SyncFET body diode reverse recovery characteristic.**

For comparison purposes, Figure 13 shows the reverse recovery characteristics of the body diode of an equivalent size MOSFET produced without SyncFET (FDD6676A).



**Figure 13. Non-SyncFET (FDD6676A) 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 14. SyncFET body diode reverse leakage versus drain-source voltage and temperature.**

### Typical Characteristics

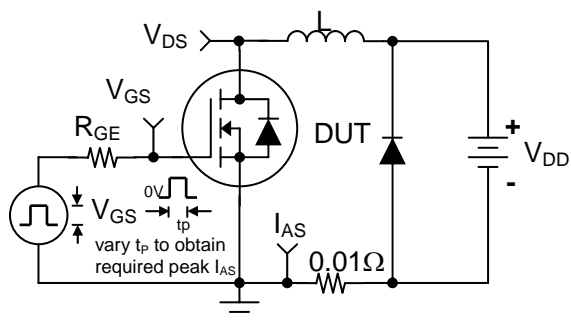


Figure 15. Unclamped Inductive Load Test Circuit

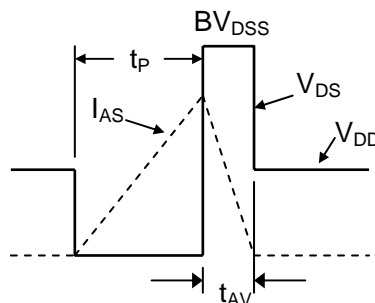


Figure 16. Unclamped Inductive Waveforms

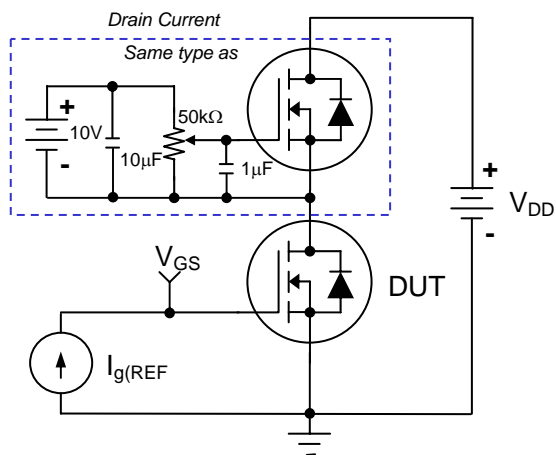


Figure 17. Gate Charge Test Circuit

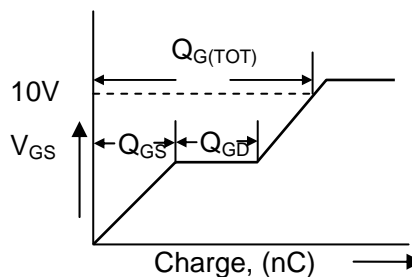


Figure 18. Gate Charge Waveform

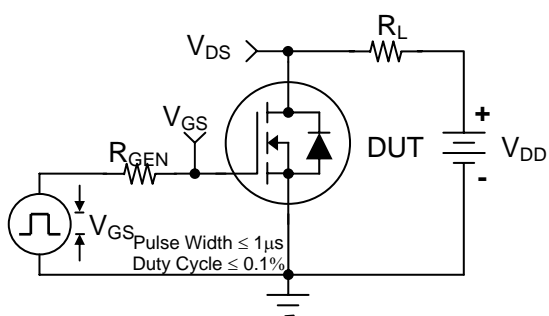


Figure 19. Switching Time Test Circuit

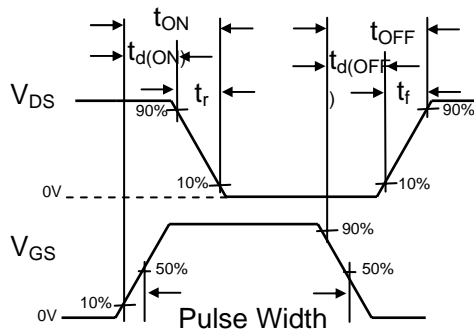





Figure 20. Switching Time Waveforms



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