

FDMS3622S

PowerTrench® Power Stage

25V Asymmetric Dual N-Channel MOSFET

Features

- Q1: N-Channel
 - Max $r_{DS(on)}$ = 5.0 mΩ at $V_{GS} = 10$ V, $I_D = 17.5$ A
 - Max $r_{DS(on)}$ = 5.7 mΩ at $V_{GS} = 4.5$ V, $I_D = 16$ A
- Q2: N-Channel
 - Max $r_{DS(on)}$ = 1.4 mΩ at $V_{GS} = 10$ V, $I_D = 34$ A
 - Max $r_{DS(on)}$ = 1.6 mΩ at $V_{GS} = 4.5$ V, $I_D = 32$ 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

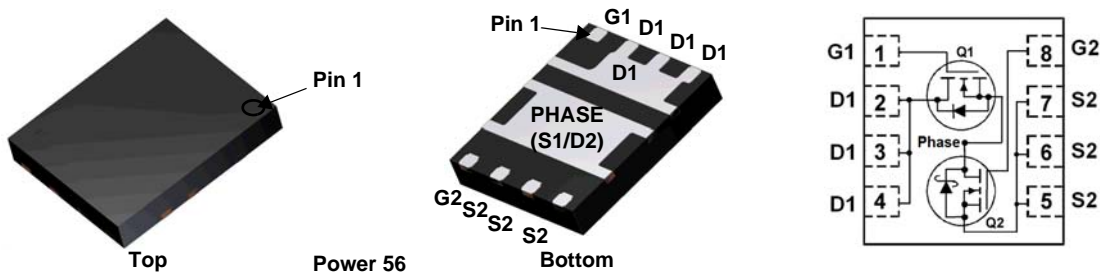


General Description

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 SyncFET (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	25	25	V
V_{GS}	Gate to Source Voltage (Note 4)	±12	±12	V
I_D	Drain Current -Continuous (Package limited) $T_C = 25$ °C	30	70	A
	-Continuous $T_A = 25$ °C	17.5 ^{1a}	34 ^{1b}	
	-Pulsed	70	140	
E_{AS}	Single Pulse Avalanche Energy (Note 3)	29	145	mJ
P_D	Power Dissipation for Single Operation $T_A = 25$ °C	2.2 ^{1a}	2.5 ^{1b}	W
	Power Dissipation for Single Operation $T_A = 25$ °C	1.0 ^{1c}	1.0 ^{1d}	
T_J, T_{STG}	Operating and Storage Junction Temperature Range	-55 to +150		°C

Thermal Characteristics

$R_{\theta JA}$	Thermal Resistance, Junction to Ambient	57 ^{1a}	50 ^{1b}	°C/W
$R_{\theta JA}$	Thermal Resistance, Junction to Ambient	125 ^{1c}	120 ^{1d}	
$R_{\theta JC}$	Thermal Resistance, Junction to Case	3.0	1.9	

Package Marking and Ordering Information

Device Marking	Device	Package	Reel Size	Tape Width	Quantity
08OD 09OD	FDMS3622S	Power 56	13 "	12 mm	3000 units

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

Symbol	Parameter	Test Conditions	Type	Min	Typ	Max	Units
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Off Characteristics

BV_{DSS}	Drain to Source Breakdown Voltage	$I_D = 250\text{ }\mu\text{A}$, $V_{GS} = 0\text{ V}$ $I_D = 1\text{ mA}$, $V_{GS} = 0\text{ V}$	Q1 Q2	25 25			V
$\frac{\Delta BV_{DSS}}{\Delta T_J}$	Breakdown Voltage Temperature Coefficient	$I_D = 250\text{ }\mu\text{A}$, referenced to $25\text{ }^\circ\text{C}$ $I_D = 10\text{ mA}$, referenced to $25\text{ }^\circ\text{C}$	Q1 Q2		12 24		mV/°C
I_{DSS}	Zero Gate Voltage Drain Current	$V_{DS} = 20\text{ V}$, $V_{GS} = 0\text{ V}$	Q1 Q2			1 500	μA μA
I_{GSS}	Gate to Source Leakage Current	$V_{GS} = 12\text{ V}/-8\text{ V}$, $V_{DS} = 0\text{ V}$	Q1 Q2			± 100 ± 100	nA nA

On Characteristics

$V_{GS(th)}$	Gate to Source Threshold Voltage	$V_{GS} = V_{DS}$, $I_D = 250\text{ }\mu\text{A}$ $V_{GS} = V_{DS}$, $I_D = 1\text{ mA}$	Q1 Q2	0.8 1.1	1.2 1.4	2.0 2.2	V
$\frac{\Delta V_{GS(th)}}{\Delta T_J}$	Gate to Source Threshold Voltage Temperature Coefficient	$I_D = 250\text{ }\mu\text{A}$, referenced to $25\text{ }^\circ\text{C}$ $I_D = 10\text{ mA}$, referenced to $25\text{ }^\circ\text{C}$	Q1 Q2		-4 -4		mV/°C
$r_{DS(on)}$	Drain to Source On Resistance	$V_{GS} = 10\text{ V}$, $I_D = 17.5\text{ A}$ $V_{GS} = 4.5\text{ V}$, $I_D = 16\text{ A}$ $V_{GS} = 10\text{ V}$, $I_D = 17.5\text{ A}$, $T_J = 125\text{ }^\circ\text{C}$	Q1		3.8 4.4 5.4	5.0 5.7 7.0	m Ω
		$V_{GS} = 10\text{ V}$, $I_D = 34\text{ A}$ $V_{GS} = 4.5\text{ V}$, $I_D = 32\text{ A}$ $V_{GS} = 10\text{ V}$, $I_D = 34\text{ A}$, $T_J = 125\text{ }^\circ\text{C}$	Q2		1.1 1.3 1.5	1.4 1.6 2.0	
g_{FS}	Forward Transconductance	$V_{DS} = 5\text{ V}$, $I_D = 17.5\text{ A}$	Q1		100		S
		$V_{DS} = 5\text{ V}$, $I_D = 34\text{ A}$	Q2		272		

Dynamic Characteristics

C_{iss}	Input Capacitance	Q1: $V_{DS} = 13\text{ V}$, $V_{GS} = 0\text{ V}$, $f = 1\text{ MHz}$	Q1 Q2		1570 5565		pF
C_{oss}	Output Capacitance	Q2: $V_{DS} = 13\text{ V}$, $V_{GS} = 0\text{ V}$, $f = 1\text{ MHz}$	Q1 Q2		448 1405		pF
C_{rss}	Reverse Transfer Capacitance	$V_{DS} = 13\text{ V}$, $V_{GS} = 0\text{ V}$, $f = 1\text{ MHz}$	Q1 Q2		61 182		pF
R_g	Gate Resistance		Q1		0.4		Ω
			Q2		0.8		

Switching Characteristics

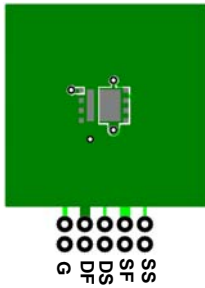
$t_{d(on)}$	Turn-On Delay Time	Q1: $V_{DD} = 13\text{ V}$, $I_D = 17.5\text{ A}$, $R_{GEN} = 6\text{ }\Omega$	Q1 Q2		7 14		ns
t_r	Rise Time		Q1 Q2		2 7		
$t_{d(off)}$	Turn-Off Delay Time	Q2: $V_{DD} = 13\text{ V}$, $I_D = 34\text{ A}$, $R_{GEN} = 6\text{ }\Omega$	Q1 Q2		23 48		ns
t_f	Fall Time		Q1 Q2		2 6		
Q_g	Total Gate Charge	$V_{GS} = 0\text{ V}$ to 10 V	Q1 $V_{DD} = 13\text{ V}$, $I_D = 17.5\text{ A}$	Q1	26		nC
				Q2	86		
Q_g	Total Gate Charge	$V_{GS} = 0\text{ V}$ to 4.5 V	Q1 $V_{DD} = 13\text{ V}$, $I_D = 17.5\text{ A}$	Q1	12		nC
				Q2	40		
Q_{gs}	Gate to Source Gate Charge	Q2 $V_{DD} = 13\text{ V}$, $I_D = 34\text{ A}$	Q1	3.3		nC	
Q_{gd}	Gate to Drain "Miller" Charge		Q2	12			
			Q1	2.7		nC	
			Q2	10			

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

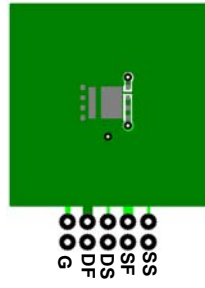
Symbol	Parameter	Test Conditions	Type	Min	Typ	Max	Units
V_{SD}	Source to Drain Diode Forward Voltage	$V_{GS} = 0\text{ V}$, $I_S = 17.5\text{ A}$ (Note 2)	Q1		0.8	1.2	V
		$V_{GS} = 0\text{ V}$, $I_S = 34\text{ A}$ (Note 2)	Q2		0.8	1.2	
t_{rr}	Reverse Recovery Time	Q1 $I_F = 17.5\text{ A}$, $di/dt = 100\text{ A}/\mu\text{s}$	Q1		23		ns
			Q2		35		
Q_{rr}	Reverse Recovery Charge	Q2 $I_F = 34\text{ A}$, $di/dt = 300\text{ A}/\mu\text{s}$	Q1		9		nC
			Q2		43		

Notes:

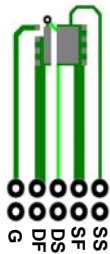
1. $R_{\theta JA}$ is determined with the device mounted on a 1 in^2 pad 2 oz copper pad on a $1.5 \times 1.5\text{ in.}$ board of FR-4 material. $R_{\theta JC}$ is guaranteed by design while $R_{\theta CA}$ is determined by the user's board design.



a. $57\text{ }^\circ\text{C}/\text{W}$ when mounted on a 1 in^2 pad of 2 oz copper



b. $50\text{ }^\circ\text{C}/\text{W}$ when mounted on a 1 in^2 pad of 2 oz copper



c. $125\text{ }^\circ\text{C}/\text{W}$ when mounted on a minimum pad of 2 oz copper



d. $120\text{ }^\circ\text{C}/\text{W}$ when mounted on a minimum pad of 2 oz copper

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

3. Q1 : E_{AS} of 29 mJ is based on starting $T_J = 25\text{ }^\circ\text{C}$; N-ch: $L = 1.2\text{ mH}$, $I_{AS} = 7\text{ A}$, $V_{DD} = 23\text{ V}$, $V_{GS} = 10\text{ V}$. 100% test at $L = 0.1\text{ mH}$, $I_{AS} = 16\text{ A}$.

Q2: E_{AS} of 145 mJ is based on starting $T_J = 25\text{ }^\circ\text{C}$; N-ch: $L = 0.9\text{ mH}$, $I_{AS} = 18\text{ A}$, $V_{DD} = 23\text{ V}$, $V_{GS} = 10\text{ V}$. 100% test at $L = 0.1\text{ mH}$, $I_{AS} = 39\text{ A}$.

4. As an N-ch device, the negative V_{GS} rating is for low duty cycle pulse occurrence only. No continuous rating is implied.

Typical Characteristics (Q1 N-Channel) $T_J = 25^\circ\text{C}$ unless otherwise noted

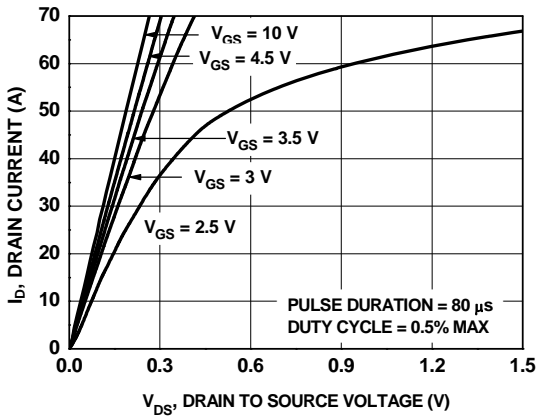


Figure 1. On Region Characteristics

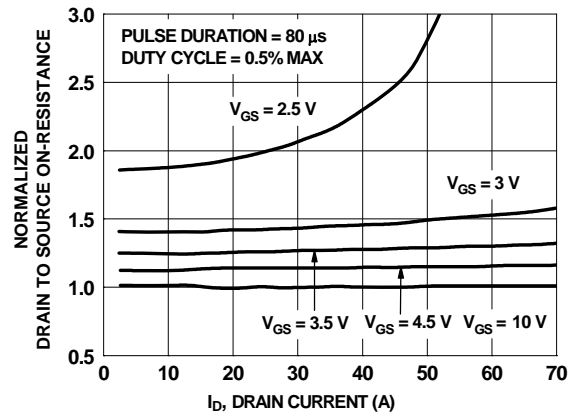


Figure 2. Normalized On-Resistance vs Drain Current and Gate Voltage

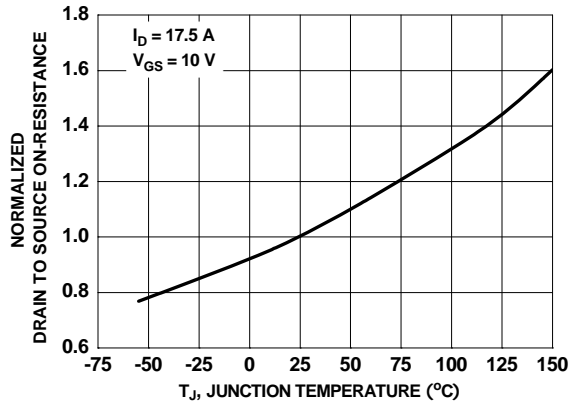


Figure 3. Normalized On Resistance vs Junction Temperature

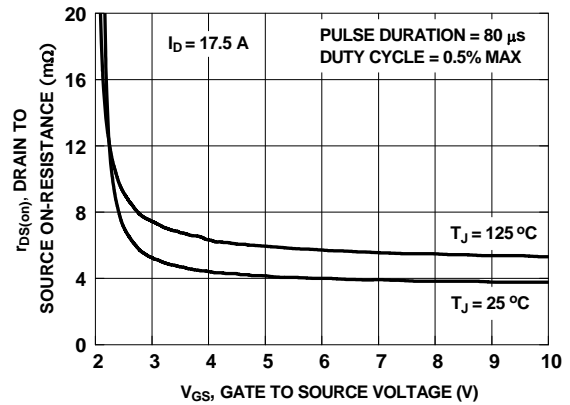


Figure 4. On-Resistance vs Gate to Source Voltage

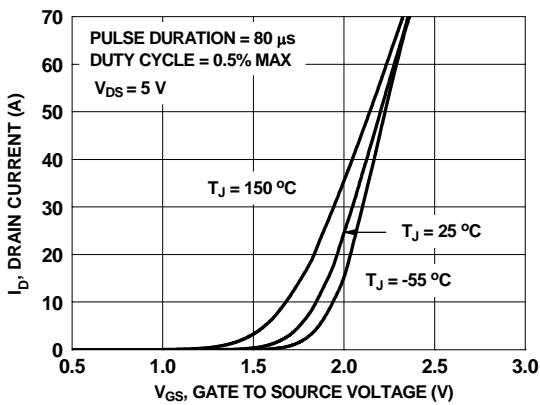


Figure 5. Transfer Characteristics

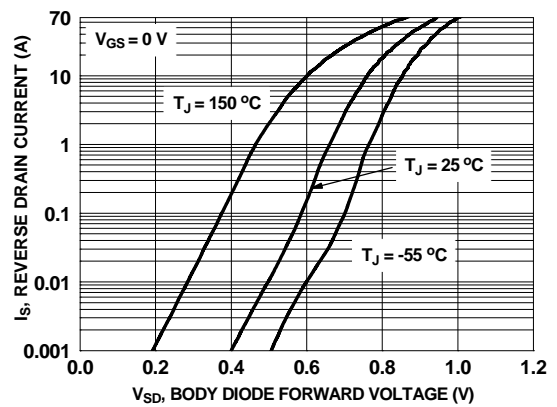


Figure 6. Source to Drain Diode Forward Voltage vs Source Current

Typical Characteristics (Q1 N-Channel) $T_J = 25^\circ\text{C}$ unless otherwise noted

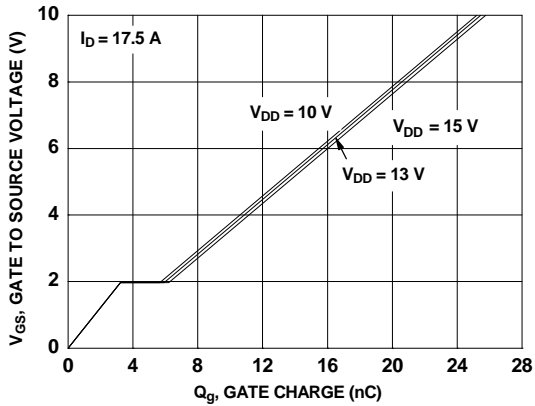


Figure 7. Gate Charge Characteristics

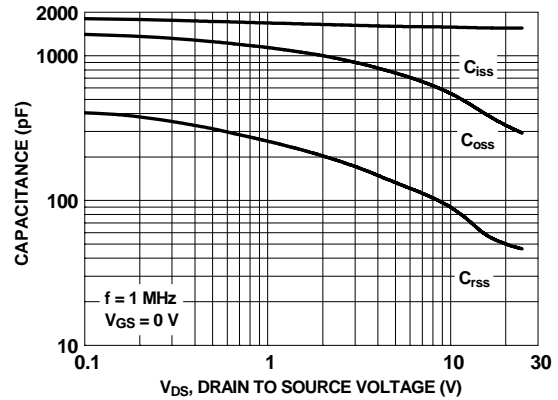


Figure 8. Capacitance vs Drain to Source Voltage

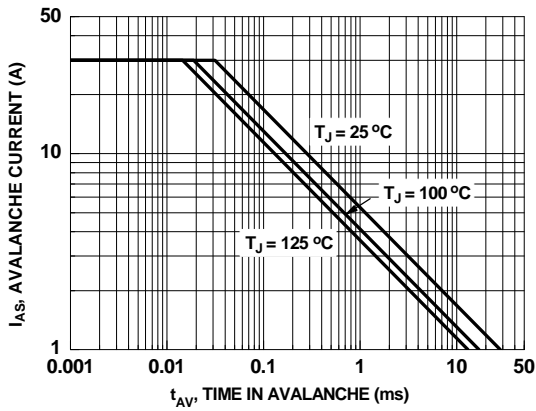


Figure 9. Unclamped Inductive Switching Capability

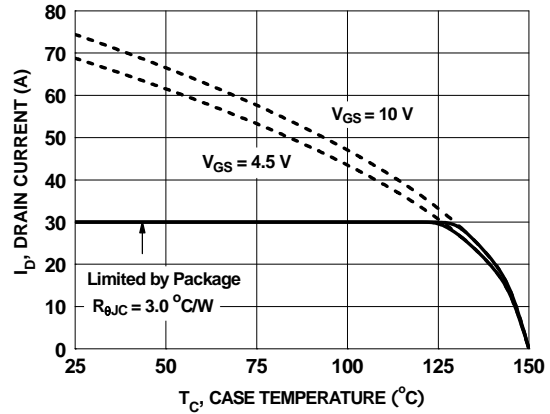


Figure 10. Maximum Continuous Drain Current vs Case Temperature

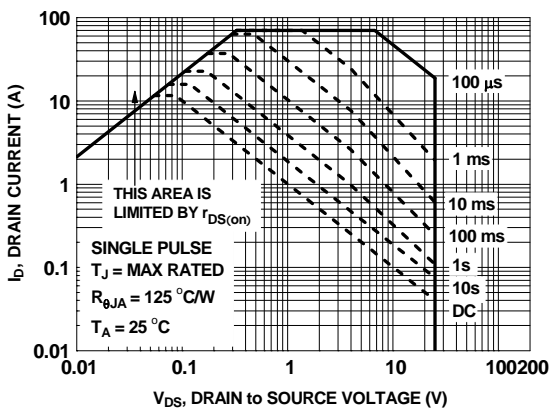


Figure 11. Forward Bias Safe Operating Area

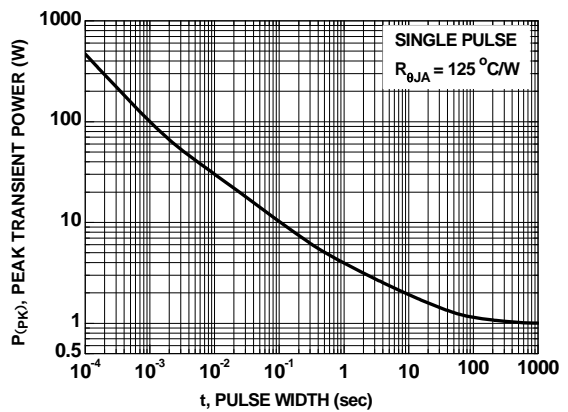


Figure 12. Single Pulse Maximum Power Dissipation

Typical Characteristics (Q1 N-Channel) $T_J = 25^\circ\text{C}$ unless otherwise noted

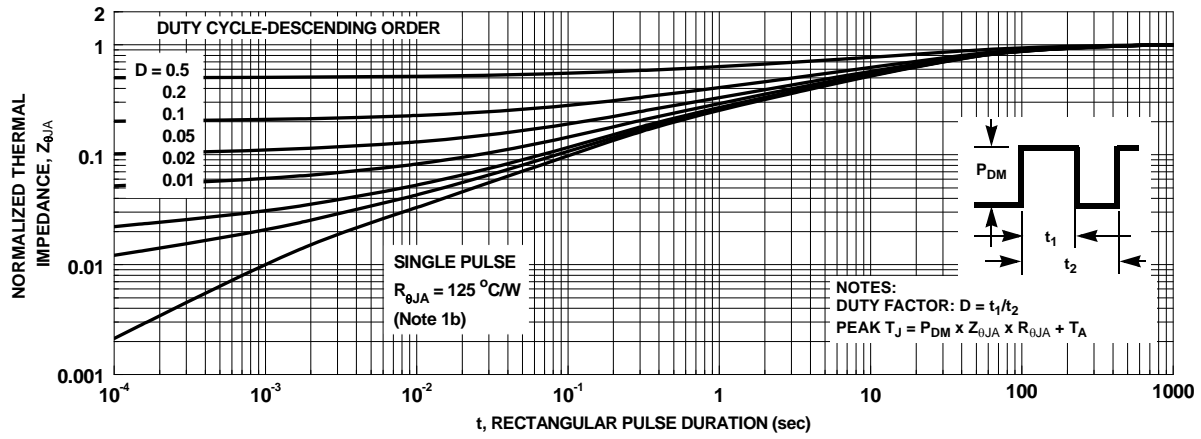


Figure 13. Junction-to-Ambient Transient Thermal Response Curve

Typical Characteristics (Q2 N-Channel) $T_J = 25\text{ }^\circ\text{C}$ unless otherwise noted

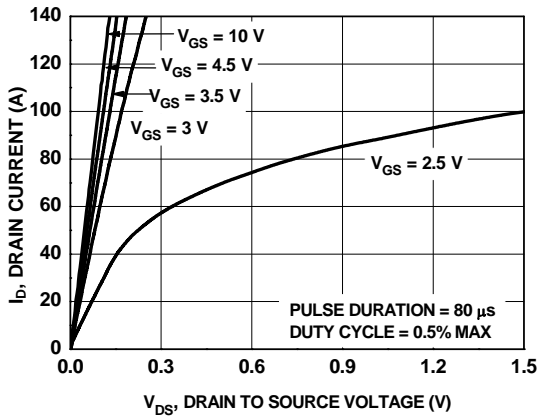


Figure 14. On-Region Characteristics

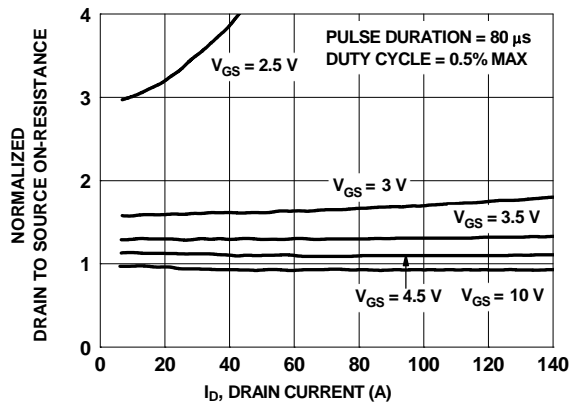


Figure 15. Normalized on-Resistance vs Drain Current and Gate Voltage

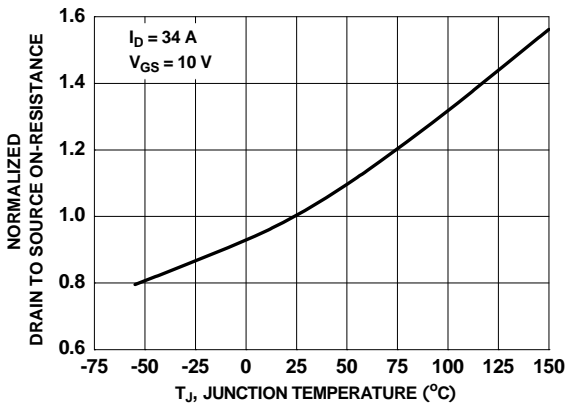


Figure 16. Normalized On-Resistance vs Junction Temperature

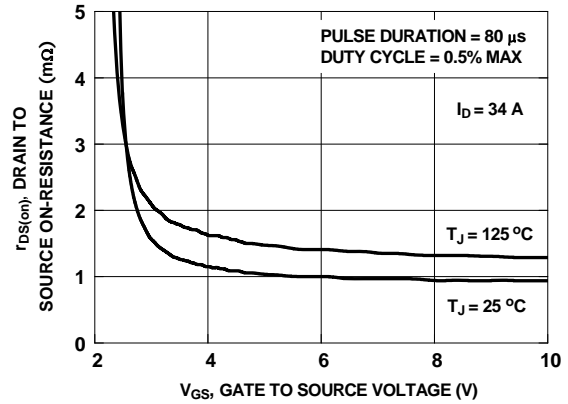


Figure 17. On-Resistance vs Gate to Source Voltage

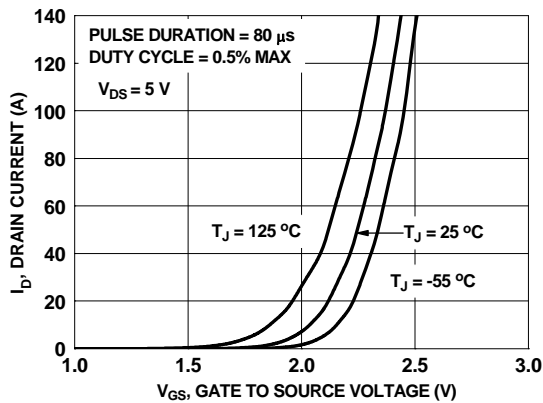


Figure 18. Transfer Characteristics

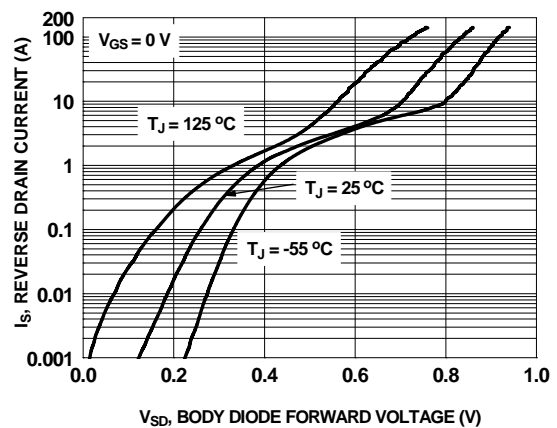


Figure 19. Source to Drain Diode Forward Voltage vs Source Current

Typical Characteristics (Q2 N-Channel) $T_J = 25^\circ\text{C}$ unless otherwise noted

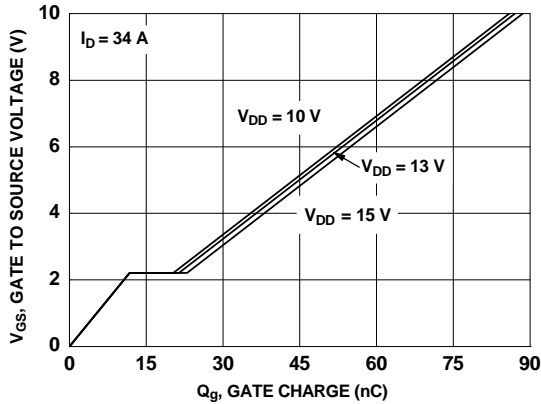


Figure 20. Gate Charge Characteristics

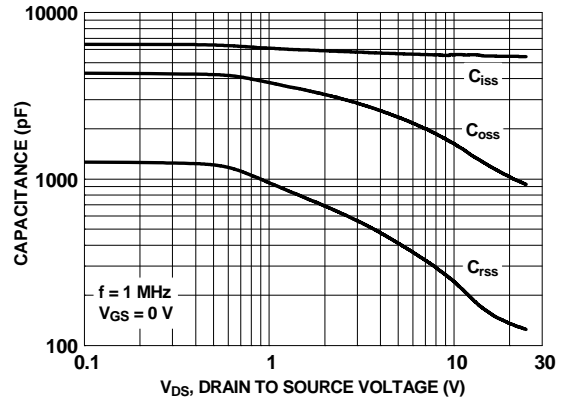


Figure 21. Capacitance vs Drain to Source Voltage

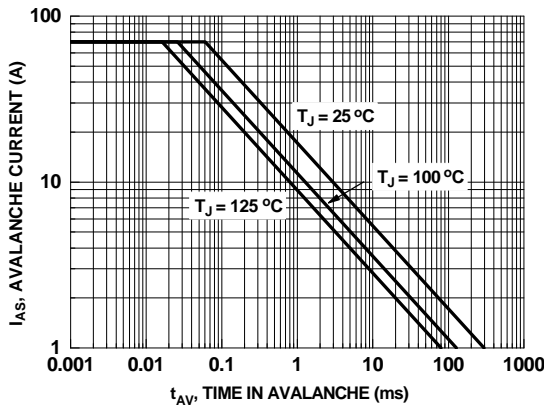


Figure 22. Unclamped Inductive Switching Capability

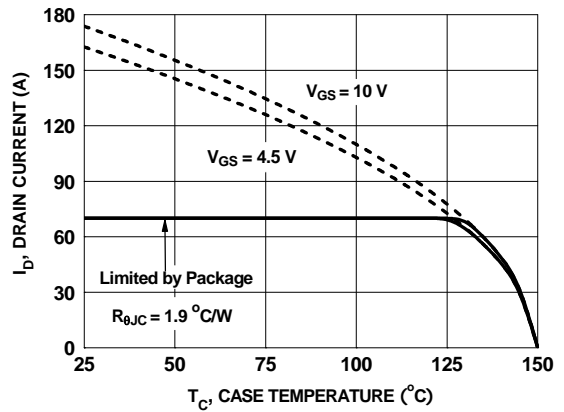


Figure 23. Maximum Continuous Drain Current vs Case Temperature

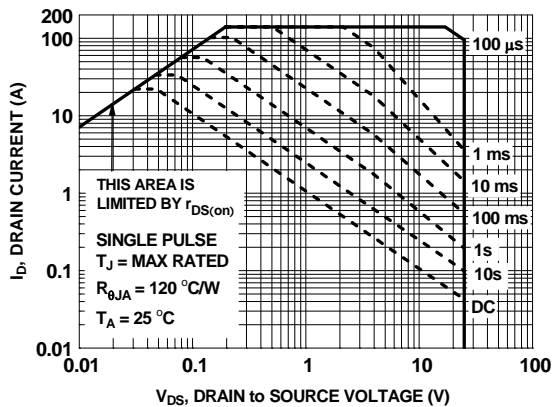


Figure 24. Forward Bias Safe Operating Area

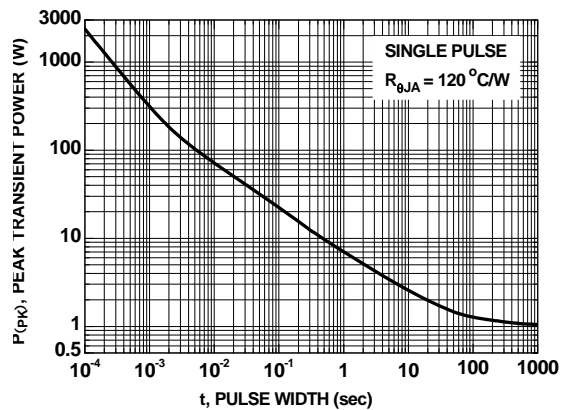


Figure 25. Single Pulse Maximum Power Dissipation

Typical Characteristics (Q2 N-Channel) $T_J = 25\text{ }^\circ\text{C}$ unless otherwise noted

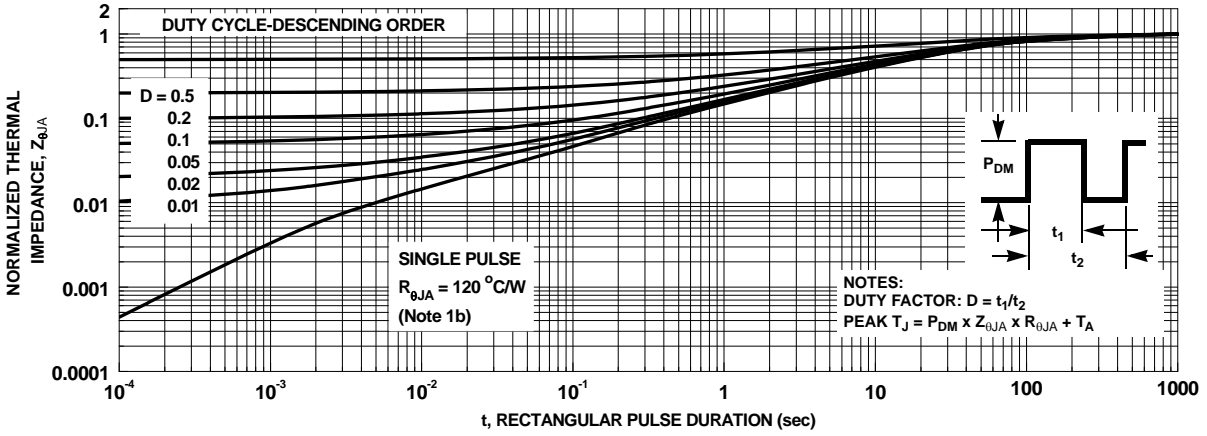


Figure 26. Junction-to-Ambient Transient Thermal Response Curve

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 27 shows the reverse recovery characteristic of the FDMS3622S.

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

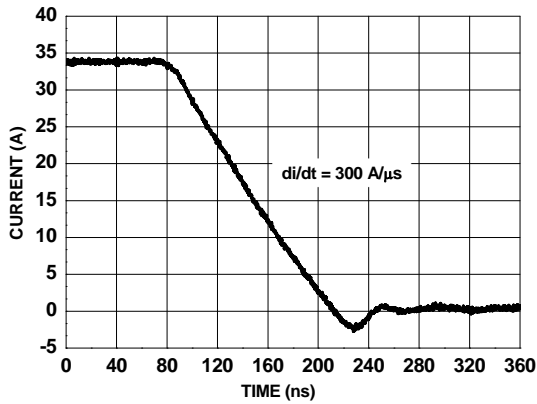


Figure 27. FDMS3622S SyncFET body diode reverse recovery characteristic

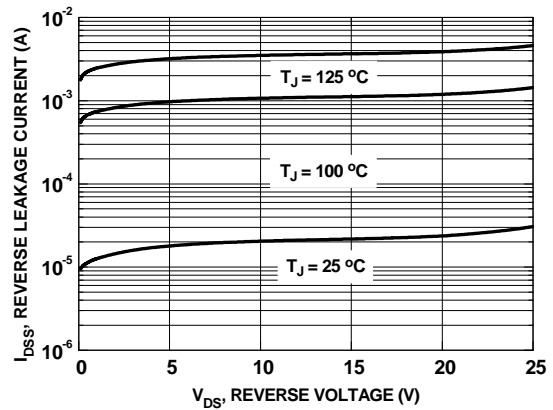
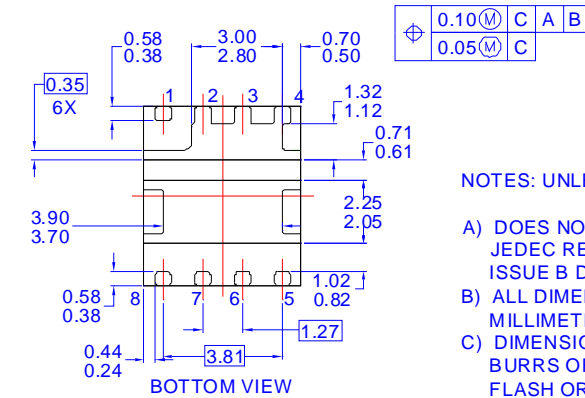
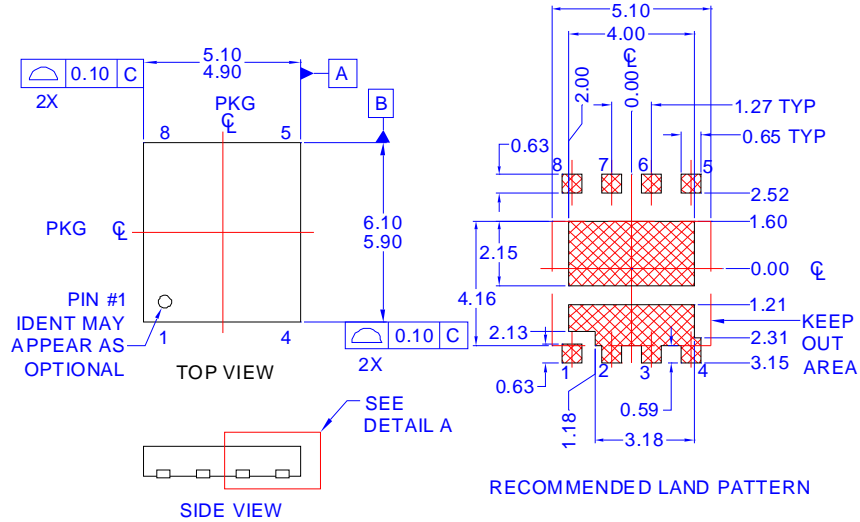


Figure 28. SyncFET body diode reverse leakage versus drain-source voltage

Dimensional Outline and Pad Layout



NOTES: UNLESS OTHERWISE SPECIFIED

- A) DOES NOT FULLY CONFORM TO JEDEC REGISTRATION, MO-240, ISSUE B DATED 10/2009.
- B) ALL DIMENSIONS ARE IN MILLIMETERS.
- C) DIMENSIONS DO NOT INCLUDE BURRS OR MOLD FLASH. MOLD FLASH OR BURRS DOES NOT EXCEED 0.10MM.
- D) DIMENSIONING AND TOLERANCING PER ASME Y14.5M-1994.
- E) IT IS RECOMMENDED TO HAVE NO TRACES OR VIAS WITHIN THE KEEP OUT AREA.
- F) DRAWING FILE NAME



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| Build it Now™ | Green FPS™ | Quiet Series™ | TinyCalc™ |
| CorePLUS™ | Green FPS™ e-Series™ | RapidConfigure™ | TinyLogic® |
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|  | MicroPak2™ | SuperSOT™-3 | Ultra FRFET™ |
| Fairchild® | MillerDrive™ | SuperSOT™-6 | UniFET™ |
| Fairchild Semiconductor® | MotionMax™ | SuperSOT™-8 | VCX™ |
| FACT Quiet Series™ | Motion-SPM™ | SupreMOS® | VisualMax™ |
| FACT® | mWSaver™ | SyncFET™ | VoltagePlus™ |
| FAST® | OptoHit™ | Sync-Lock™ | XS™ |
| FastvCore™ | OPTOLOGIC® |  | |
| FETBench™ | OPTOPLANAR® | | |
| FlashWriter®* | | | |

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- A critical component in 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.

ANTI-COUNTERFEITING POLICY

Fairchild Semiconductor Corporation's Anti-Counterfeiting Policy. Fairchild's Anti-Counterfeiting Policy is also stated on our external website, www.Fairchildsemi.com, under Sales Support. Counterfeiting of semiconductor parts is a growing problem in the industry. All manufactures of semiconductor products are experiencing counterfeiting of their parts. Customers who inadvertently purchase counterfeit parts experience many problems such as loss of brand reputation, substandard performance, failed application, and increased cost of production and manufacturing delays. Fairchild is taking strong measures to protect ourselves and our customers from the proliferation of counterfeit parts. Fairchild strongly encourages customers to purchase Fairchild parts either directly from Fairchild or from Authorized Fairchild Distributors who are listed by country on our web page cited above. Products customers buy either from Fairchild directly or from Authorized Fairchild Distributors are genuine parts, have full traceability, meet Fairchild's quality standards for handling and storage and provide access to Fairchild's full range of up-to-date technical and product information. Fairchild and our Authorized Distributors will stand behind all warranties and will appropriately address and warranty issues that may arise. Fairchild will not provide any warranty coverage or other assistance for parts bought from Unauthorized Sources. Fairchild is committed to combat this global problem and encourage our customers to do their part in stopping this practice by buying direct or from authorized distributors.

PRODUCT STATUS DEFINITIONS

Definition of Terms

Datasheet Identification	Product Status	Definition
Advance Information	Formative / In Design	Datasheet contains the design specifications for product development. Specifications may change in any manner without notice.
Preliminary	First Production	Datasheet contains preliminary data; supplementary data will be published at a later date. Fairchild Semiconductor reserves the right to make changes at any time without notice to improve design.
No Identification Needed	Full Production	Datasheet contains final specifications. Fairchild Semiconductor reserves the right to make changes at any time without notice to improve the design.
Obsolete	Not In Production	Datasheet contains specifications on a product that is discontinued by Fairchild Semiconductor. The datasheet is for reference information only.