

# FDS8333C

## 30V N & P-Channel PowerTrench<sup>®</sup> MOSFETs

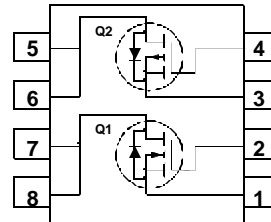
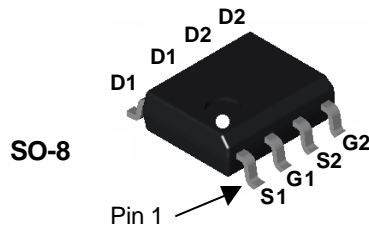
### General Description

These N & P-Channel MOSFETs are produced using Fairchild Semiconductor's advanced PowerTrench process that has been especially tailored to minimize on-state resistance and yet maintain superior switching performance.

These devices are well suited for low voltage and battery powered applications where low in-line power loss and fast switching are required.

### Features

- **Q1** 4.1 A, 30V.  $R_{DS(ON)} = 80\text{ m}\Omega @ V_{GS} = 10\text{ V}$   
 $R_{DS(ON)} = 130\text{ m}\Omega @ V_{GS} = 4.5\text{ V}$
- **Q2** -3.4 A, 30V.  $R_{DS(ON)} = 130\text{ m}\Omega @ V_{GS} = -10\text{ V}$   
 $R_{DS(ON)} = 200\text{ m}\Omega @ V_{GS} = -4.5\text{ V}$
- Low gate charge
- High performance trench technology for extremely low  $R_{DS(ON)}$ .
- High power and handling capability in a widely used surface mount package.



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

Symbol	Parameter	Q1	Q2	Units
V <sub>DSS</sub>	Drain-Source Voltage	30	-30	V
V <sub>GSS</sub>	Gate-Source Voltage	±16	±20	
I <sub>b</sub>	Drain Current – Continuous (Note 1a)	4.1	-3.4	A
	– Pulsed	20	-20	
P <sub>D</sub>	Power Dissipation for Dual Operation	2		W
	Power Dissipation for Single Operation (Note 1a)	1.6		
	(Note 1b)	1		
	(Note 1c)	0.9		
T <sub>J</sub> , T <sub>STG</sub>	Operating and Storage Junction Temperature Range	-55 to +150		°C

### Thermal Characteristics

R <sub>θJA</sub>	Thermal Resistance, Junction-to-Ambient (Note 1a)	78	°C/W
R <sub>θJC</sub>	Thermal Resistance, Junction-to-Case (Note 1)	40	

### Package Marking and Ordering Information

Device Marking	Device	Reel Size	Tape width	Quantity
FDS8333C	FDS8333C	7"	12mm	2500 units

### Electrical Characteristics

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

Symbol	Parameter	Test Conditions	Min	Typ	Max	Units	
<b>Off Characteristics</b>							
$BV_{DSS}$	Drain–Source Breakdown Voltage	$V_{GS} = 0\text{ V}, I_b = 250\ \mu\text{A}$ $V_{GS} = 0\text{ V}, I_b = -250\ \mu\text{A}$	<b>Q1</b> 30 <b>Q2</b> –30			V	
$\frac{\Delta BV_{DSS}}{\Delta T_J}$	Breakdown Voltage Temperature Coefficient	$I_b = 250\ \mu\text{A}, \text{Ref. to } 25^\circ\text{C}$ $I_b = -250\ \mu\text{A}, \text{Ref. to } 25^\circ\text{C}$	<b>Q1</b> <b>Q2</b>	25 –22		mV/°C	
$I_{BSS}$	Zero Gate Voltage Drain Current	$V_{DS} = 24\text{ V}, V_{GS} = 0\text{ V}$ $V_{DS} = -24\text{ V}, V_{GS} = 0\text{ V}$	<b>Q1</b> <b>Q2</b>		1 –1	$\mu\text{A}$	
$I_{GSSF}/I_{GSSR}$	Gate–Body Leakage, Forward	$V_{GS} = \pm 16\text{ V}, V_{DS} = 0\text{ V}$			$\pm 100$	nA	
$I_{GSSF}/I_{GSSR}$	Gate–Body Leakage, Reverse	$V_{GS} = \pm 20\text{ V}, V_{DS} = 0\text{ V}$			$\pm 100$	nA	
<b>On Characteristics (Note 2)</b>							
$V_{GS(th)}$	Gate Threshold Voltage	$V_{DS} = V_{GS}, I_b = 250\ \mu\text{A}$	<b>Q1</b>	1	1.7	3	V
			<b>Q2</b>	–1	–1.8	–3	
$\frac{\Delta V_{GS(th)}}{\Delta T_J}$	Gate Threshold Voltage Temperature Coefficient	$I_b = 250\ \mu\text{A}, \text{Ref. To } 25^\circ\text{C}$ $I_b = -250\ \mu\text{A}, \text{Ref. to } 25^\circ\text{C}$	<b>Q1</b> <b>Q2</b>		–4.2 3.7		mV/°C
$R_{DS(on)}$	Static Drain–Source On–Resistance	$V_{GS} = 10\text{ V}, I_b = 4.1\text{ A}$ $V_{GS} = 4.5\text{ V}, I_b = 3.2\text{ A}$ $V_{GS} = 10\text{ V}, I_b = 4.1\text{ A}, T_J = 125^\circ\text{C}$	<b>Q1</b>		67 81 103	80 130 145	m $\Omega$
			<b>Q2</b>		105 167 147	130 200 220	
$I_{D(on)}$	On–State Drain Current	$V_{GS} = 10\text{ V}, V_{DS} = 5\text{ V}$ $V_{GS} = -10\text{ V}, V_{DS} = -5\text{ V}$	<b>Q1</b>	10			A
			<b>Q2</b>	–5			
$g_{FS}$	Forward Transconductance	$V_{DS} = 5\text{ V}, I_b = 4.1\text{ A}$ $V_{DS} = -5\text{ V}, I_b = -3.4\text{ A}$	<b>Q1</b>		9		S
			<b>Q2</b>		5		
<b>Dynamic Characteristics</b>							
$C_{iss}$	Input Capacitance	$V_{DS} = 10\text{ V}, V_{GS} = 0\text{ V}, f = 1.0\text{ MHz}$ $V_{DS} = -10\text{ V}, V_{GS} = 0\text{ V}, f = 1.0\text{ MHz}$	<b>Q1</b>		282		pF
			<b>Q2</b>		185		
$C_{oss}$	Output Capacitance	$V_{DS} = 10\text{ V}, V_{GS} = 0\text{ V}, f = 1.0\text{ MHz}$ $V_{DS} = -10\text{ V}, V_{GS} = 0\text{ V}, f = 1.0\text{ MHz}$	<b>Q1</b>		49		pF
			<b>Q2</b>		56		
$C_{rSS}$	Reverse Transfer Capacitance	$V_{DS} = 10\text{ V}, V_{GS} = 0\text{ V}, f = 1.0\text{ MHz}$ $V_{DS} = -10\text{ V}, V_{GS} = 0\text{ V}, f = 1.0\text{ MHz}$	<b>Q1</b>		20		pF
			<b>Q2</b>		26		
$R_G$	Gate Resistance	$V_{GS} = 15\text{ mV}, f = 1.0\text{ MHz}$ $V_{GS} = -15\text{ mV}, f = 1.0\text{ MHz}$	<b>Q1</b>		2.3		$\Omega$
			<b>Q2</b>		–9.6		
<b>Switching Characteristics (Note 2)</b>							
$t_{d(on)}$	Turn–On Delay Time	For <b>Q1</b> : $V_{DS} = 10\text{ V}, I_{DS} = 1\text{ A}$ $V_{GS} = 4.5\text{ V}, R_{GEN} = 6\ \Omega$	<b>Q1</b>		4.5	9	ns
			<b>Q2</b>		4.5	9	
$t_r$	Turn–On Rise Time	For <b>Q2</b> : $V_{DS} = -10\text{ V}, I_{DS} = -1\text{ A}$ $V_{GS} = -4.5\text{ V}, R_{GEN} = 6\ \Omega$	<b>Q1</b>		6	12	ns
			<b>Q2</b>		13	23	
$t_{d(off)}$	Turn–Off Delay Time	$V_{DS} = -10\text{ V}, I_{DS} = -1\text{ A}$ $V_{GS} = -4.5\text{ V}, R_{GEN} = 6\ \Omega$	<b>Q1</b>		19	34	ns
			<b>Q2</b>		11	20	
$t_f$	Turn–Off Fall Time		<b>Q1</b>		1.5	3	ns
			<b>Q2</b>		2	4	
$Q_g$	Total Gate Charge	For <b>Q1</b> : $V_{DS} = 10\text{ V}, I_{DS} = 4.1\text{ A}$ $V_{GS} = 4.5\text{ V}, R_{GEN} = 6\ \Omega$	<b>Q1</b>		4.7	6.6	nC
			<b>Q2</b>		4.1	5.7	
$Q_{gs}$	Gate–Source Charge	For <b>Q2</b> : $V_{DS} = -10\text{ V}, I_{DS} = -3.4\text{ A}$ $V_{GS} = -4.5\text{ V}$	<b>Q1</b>		0.9		nC
			<b>Q2</b>		0.8		
$Q_{gd}$	Gate–Drain Charge		<b>Q1</b>		0.6		nC
			<b>Q2</b>		0.4		

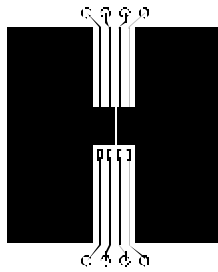
### Electrical Characteristics

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

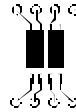
Symbol	Parameter	Test Conditions	Min	Typ	Max	Units
<b>Drain–Source Diode Characteristics and Maximum Ratings</b>						
$V_{SD}$	Drain–Source Diode Forward Voltage	<b>Q1</b> $V_{GS} = 0\text{ V}, I_S = 1.3\text{ A}$ (Note 2)		0.8	1.2	V
		<b>Q2</b> $V_{GS} = 0\text{ V}, I_S = -1.3\text{ A}$ (Note 2)		0.8	-1.2	
$t_{rr}$	Diode Reverse Recovery Time	<b>Q1</b> $I_F = 4.1\text{ A}, d_{IF}/d_t = 100\text{ A}/\mu\text{s}$		16.3		nS
		<b>Q2</b> $I_F = -3.4\text{ A}, d_{IF}/d_t = 100\text{ A}/\mu\text{s}$		14.5		
$Q_{rr}$	Diode Reverse Recovery Charge	<b>Q1</b> $I_F = 4.1\text{ A}, d_{IF}/d_t = 100\text{ A}/\mu\text{s}$		26.7		nC
		<b>Q2</b> $I_F = -3.4\text{ A}, d_{IF}/d_t = 100\text{ A}/\mu\text{s}$		21.1		

**Notes:**

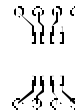
- $R_{\theta JA}$  is the sum of the junction-to-case and case-to-ambient thermal resistance where the case thermal reference is defined as the solder mounting surface of the drain pins.  $R_{\theta JC}$  is guaranteed by design while  $R_{\theta CA}$  is determined by the user's board design.



a)  $78^\circ\text{C/W}$  when mounted on a  $0.5\text{ in}^2$  pad of 2 oz copper



b)  $125^\circ\text{C/W}$  when mounted on a  $0.02\text{ in}^2$  pad of 2 oz copper



c)  $135^\circ\text{C/W}$  when mounted on a minimum pad.

Scale 1 : 1 on letter size paper

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

Typical Characteristics: N-Channel

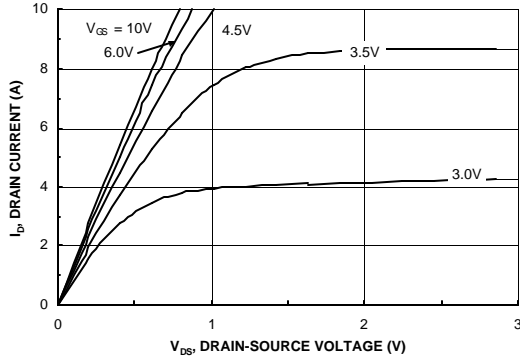


Figure 1. On-Region Characteristics.

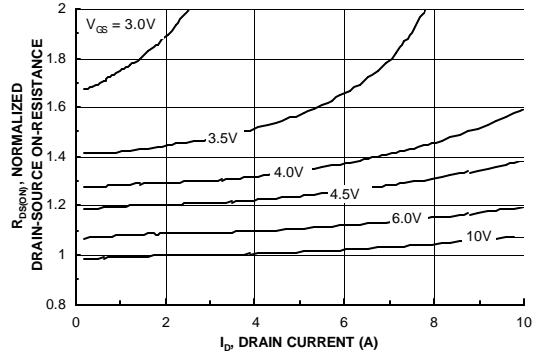


Figure 2. On-Resistance Variation with Drain Current and Gate Voltage.

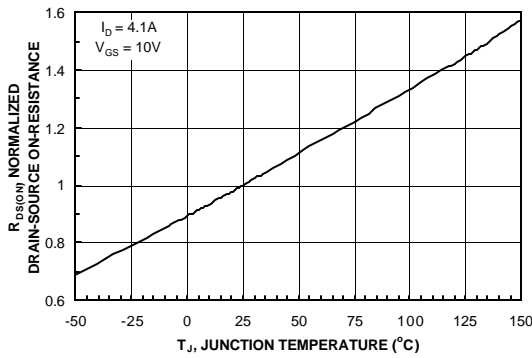


Figure 3. On-Resistance Variation with Temperature.

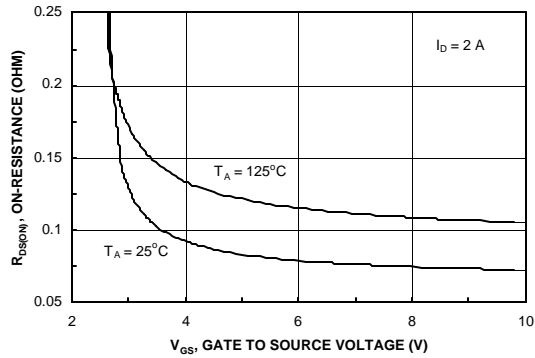


Figure 4. On-Resistance Variation with Gate-to-Source Voltage.

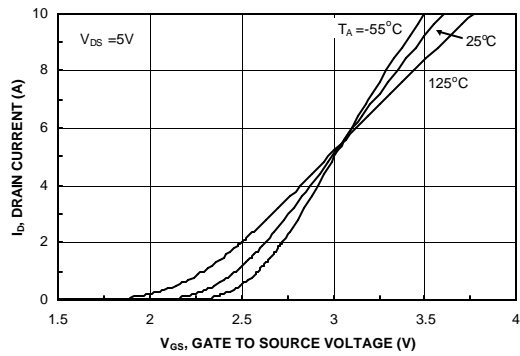


Figure 5. Transfer Characteristics.

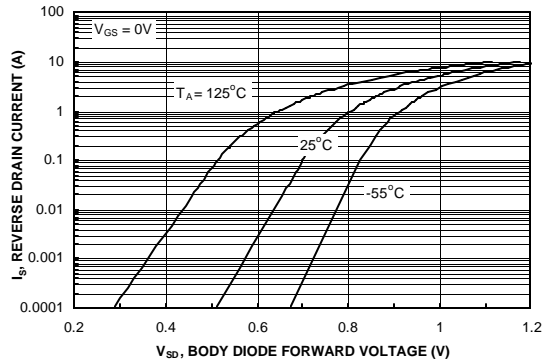


Figure 6. Body Diode Forward Voltage Variation with Source Current and Temperature.

Typical Characteristics: N-Channel (continued)

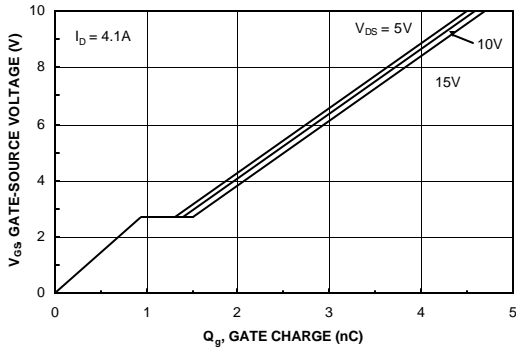


Figure 7. Gate Charge Characteristics.

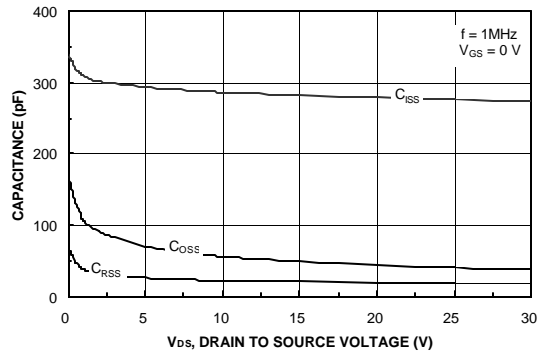


Figure 8. Capacitance Characteristics.

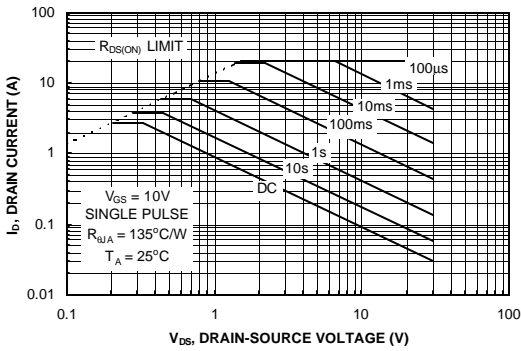


Figure 9. Maximum Safe Operating Area.

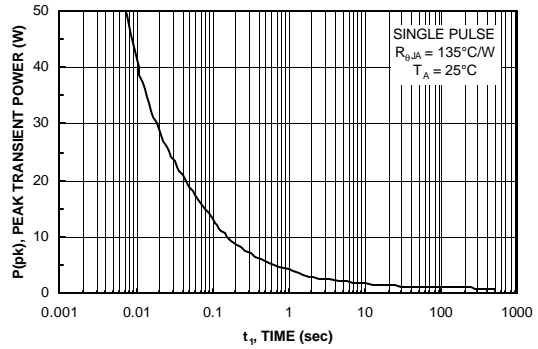


Figure 10. Single Pulse Maximum Power Dissipation.

Typical Characteristics: P-Channel

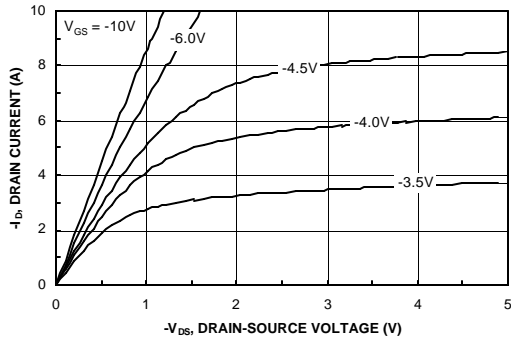


Figure 11. On-Region Characteristics.

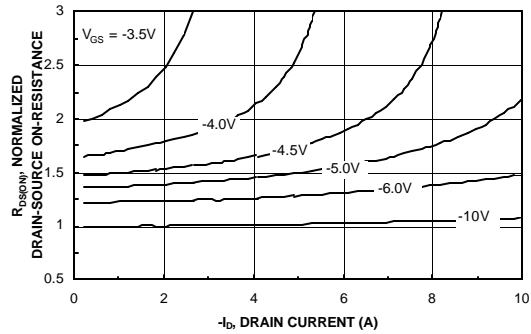


Figure 12. On-Resistance Variation with Drain Current and Gate Voltage.

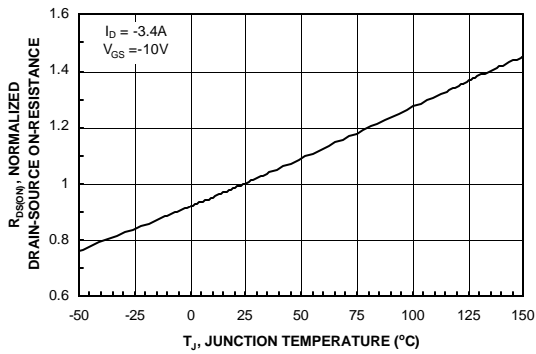


Figure 13. On-Resistance Variation with Temperature.

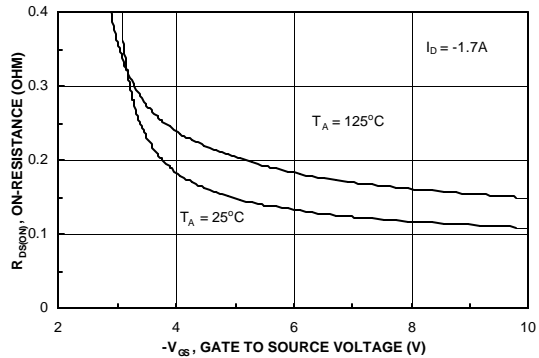


Figure 14. On-Resistance Variation with Gate-to-Source Voltage.

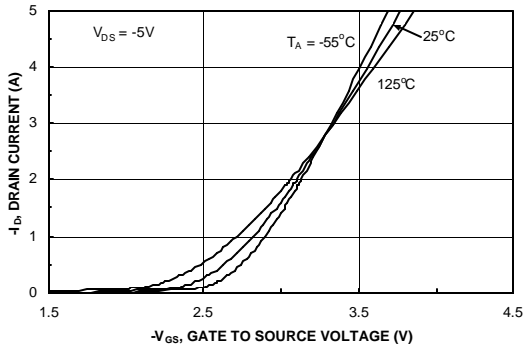


Figure 15. Transfer Characteristics.

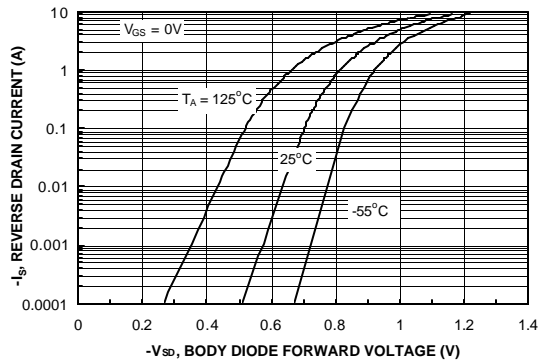


Figure 16. Body Diode Forward Voltage Variation with Source Current and Temperature.

Typical Characteristics: P-Channel (continued)

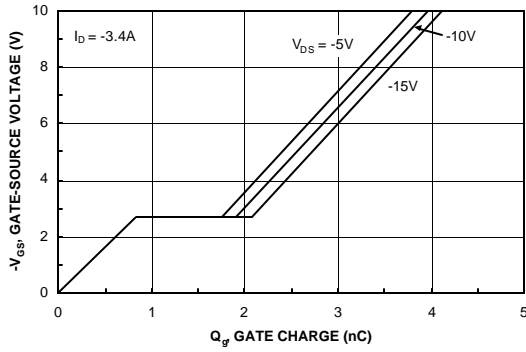


Figure 17. Gate Charge Characteristics.

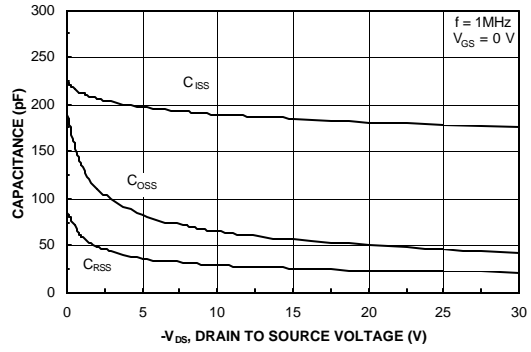


Figure 18. Capacitance Characteristics.

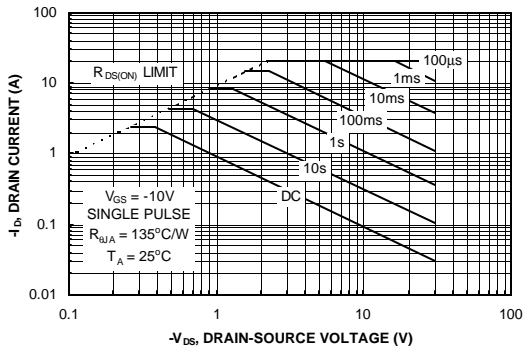


Figure 19. Maximum Safe Operating Area.

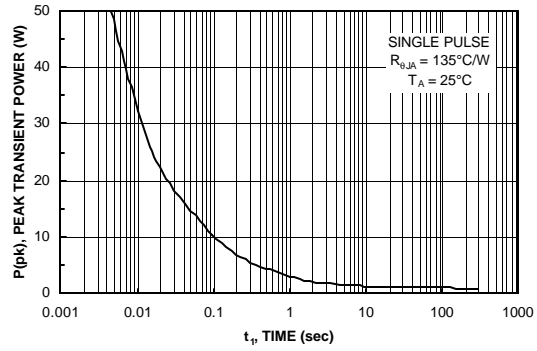


Figure 20. Single Pulse Maximum Power Dissipation.

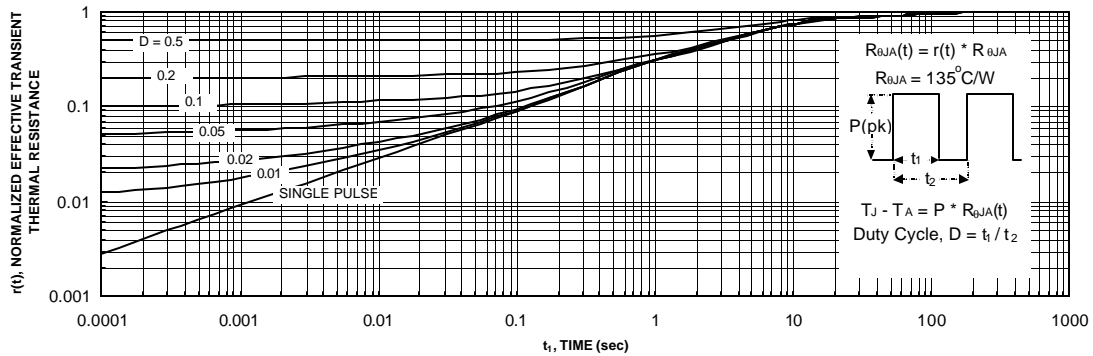


Figure 21. Transient Thermal Response Curve.

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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CROSSVOLT™	FRFET™	MicroPak™	QFET™	SuperSOT™-8
DOME™	GlobalOptoisolator™	MICROWIRE™	QS™	SyncFET™
EcoSPARK™	GTO™	MSX™	QT Optoelectronics™	TinyLogic™
E <sup>2</sup> CMOS™	HiSeC™	MSXPro™	Quiet Series™	TruTranslation™
EnSigna™	ꞆC™	OCX™	RapidConfigure™	UHC™
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Programmable Active Droop™		OPTOPLANAR™	SMART START™	

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2. A critical component is 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.

## PRODUCT STATUS DEFINITIONS

### Definition of Terms

Datasheet Identification	Product Status	Definition
Advance Information	Formative or In Design	This datasheet contains the design specifications for product development. Specifications may change in any manner without notice.
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