

20V Dual N-Channel Enhancement Mode MOSFET

■ DESCRIPTION

The XP8820 is the Dual NChannel logic enhancement mode power field effect transistor which is produced using high cell density advanced trench technology to provide excellent $R_{DS(ON)}$.

This high density process is especially tailored to minimize on-state resistance. These devices are particularly suited for low voltage application, and low in-lin power loss are needed in a very small outline surface mount package

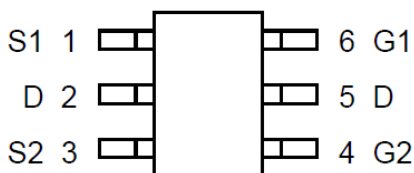
■ FEATURE

- ◆ **20V/7A, $R_{DS(ON)}=16m\Omega$ (typ.)@VGS=4.5V**
- ◆ **20V/6.0A, $R_{DS(ON)}=19m\Omega$ (typ.)@VGS=2.5V**
- ◆ Super high design for extremely low $R_{DS(ON)}$
- ◆ Exceptional on-resistance and Maximum DC current capability
- ◆ This is a Full RoHS compliance
- ◆ SOT23-6L TSSOP8 package design
- ◆ ESD protected

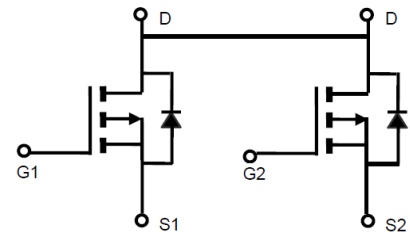
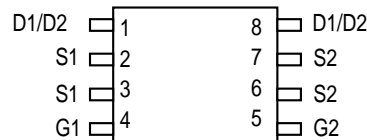
■ APPLICATIONS

- ◆ Power Management in Note Book
- ◆ Portable Equipment
- ◆ Battery Powered System

■ PIN CONFIGURATION



TOP VIEW
SOT-23-6



Dual N-Channle

■ PART NUMBER INFORMATION

<p>XP 8820AA-<u>BB</u> <u>C</u></p>	<p>A=Package Code T: TSSOP8 S: SOT23-6L BB=Handing Code TR: Tape&Reel C=Lead Plating Code G: Green Product</p>
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ORDERING INFORMATION

Part Number	Package Code	Package	Shipping
XP8820 AT-TRG	T	TSSOP8	3000EA / T&R
XP8820 AS-TRG	S	SOT23-6L	3000EA / T&R

※ Year Code : 0~9

※ Week Code : A~Z(1-26); a~z(27~52)

※ G : Green Product. This product is RoHS compliant.

ABSOLUTE MAXIMUM RATINGS ($T_A = 25^\circ\text{C}$ Unless otherwise noted)

Symbol	Parameter	Typical	Unit
V_{DSS}	Drain-Source Voltage	-20	V
V_{GSS}	Gate-Source Voltage	± 12	V
I_D	Continuous Drain Current ($T_J=150^\circ\text{C}$)	VGS-4.5V 7A(TSSOP8) 6A(SOT23-6L)	A
I_{DM}	Pulsed Drain Current	25	A
I_S	Continuous Source Current (Diode Conduction)	1	A
P_D	Power Dissipation	$T_A=25^\circ\text{C}$	1.40(SOT23-6L) 1.5(TSSOP8)
		$T_A=75^\circ\text{C}$	0.9(SOT23-6L) 1(TSSOP8)
T_J	Operation Junction Temperature	150	$^\circ\text{C}$
T_{STG}	Storage Temperature Range	-55~+150	$^\circ\text{C}$

Note: Absolute maximum ratings are those values beyond which the device could be permanently damaged. Absolute maximum ratings are stress rating only and functional device operation is not implied

THERMAL DATA

Symbol	Parameter	Min	Typ	Max	Unit
$R_{\theta JA}$	Thermal Resistance-Junction to Ambient		62.5	125	$^\circ\text{C}/\text{W}$

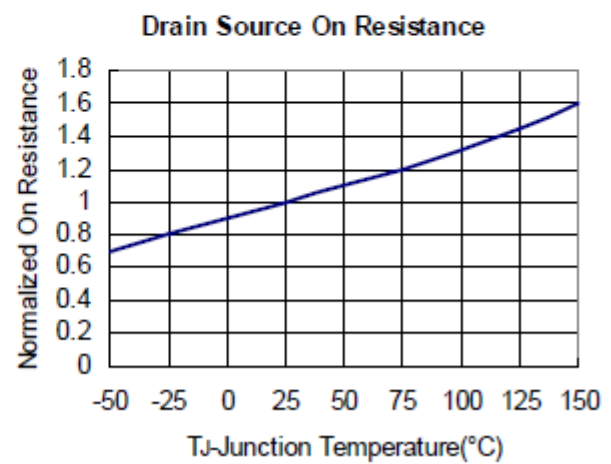
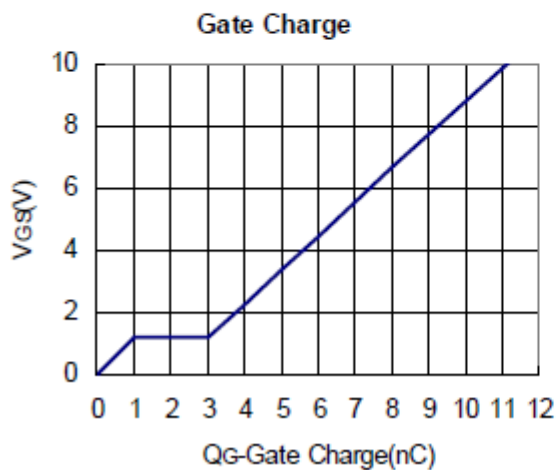
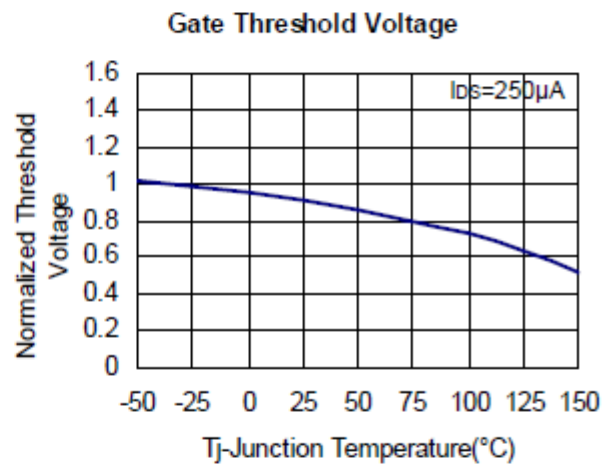
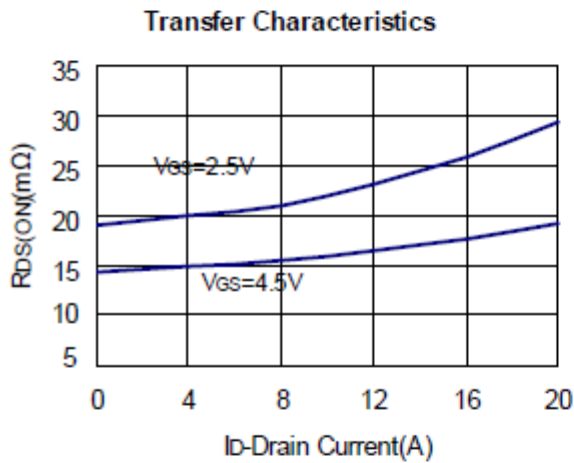
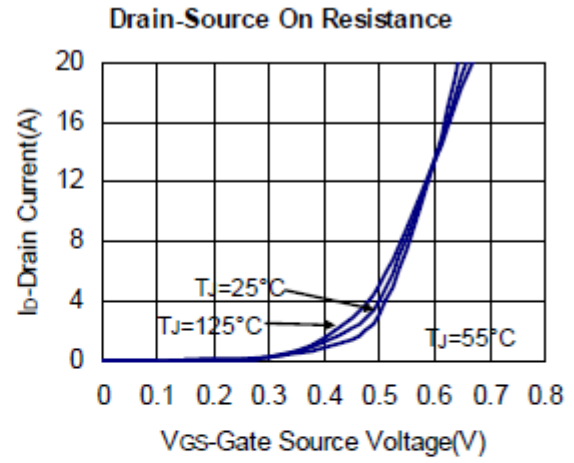
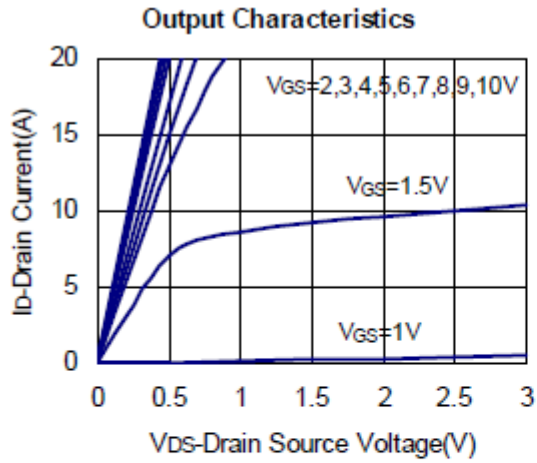
■ **ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS** ($T_A=25^\circ\text{C}$ Unless otherwise noted)

Symbol	Parameter	Condition	Min	Typ	Max	Unit
Static Parameters						
$V_{(BR)DSS}$	Drain-Source Breakdown Voltage	$V_{GS}=0V, I_D=250\mu A$	20			V
$V_{GS(th)}$	Gate Threshold Voltage	$V_{DS}=V_{GS}, I_D=250\mu A$	0.5		1	V
I_{GSS}	Gate Leakage Current	$V_{DS}=0V, V_{GS}=\pm 12V$			± 100	nA
I_{DSS}	Zero Gate Voltage Drain Current	$V_{DS}=16V, V_{GS}=0$			1	uA
		$V_{DS}=16V, V_{GS}=0$ $T_J=85^\circ\text{C}$			30	
$I_{D(ON)}$	On=State Drain Current	$V_{DS}\geq 5V, V_{GS}=4.5V$	6			A
$R_{DS(ON)}$	Drain-Source On-Resistance	$V_{GS}=4.5V, I_D=7A$		17	20	m Ω
		$V_{GS}=2.5V, I_D=6.0A$		20	25	
G_{fs}	Forward Transconductance	$V_{DS}=5V, I_D=3.6A$		10		S
Source-Drain Diode						
V_{SD}	Diode Forward Voltage	$I_S=1.7A, V_{GS}=0V$		0.8	1.3	V
Dynamic Parameters						
Q_g	Total Gate Charge	$V_{DS}=10V$ $V_{GS}=4.5V$ $I_D=6A$		21	29	nC
Q_{gs}	Gate-Source Charge			1.3		
Q_{gd}	Gate-Drain Charge			3.3		
C_{iss}	Input Capacitance	$V_{DS}=10V$ $V_{GS}=0V$ $f=1\text{MHz}$		595		pF
C_{oss}	Output Capacitance			140		
C_{riss}	Reverse Transfer Capacitance			125		
$T_{d(on)}$	Turn-On Time	$V_{DS}=10V$ $R_L=10\Omega$ $I_D=1A$ $V_{GEN}=4.5V$ $R_G=6\Omega$		3.6	7	nS
T_r				13.5	25	
$T_{d(off)}$	Turn-Off Time			32	58	
T_f			6.6	13		

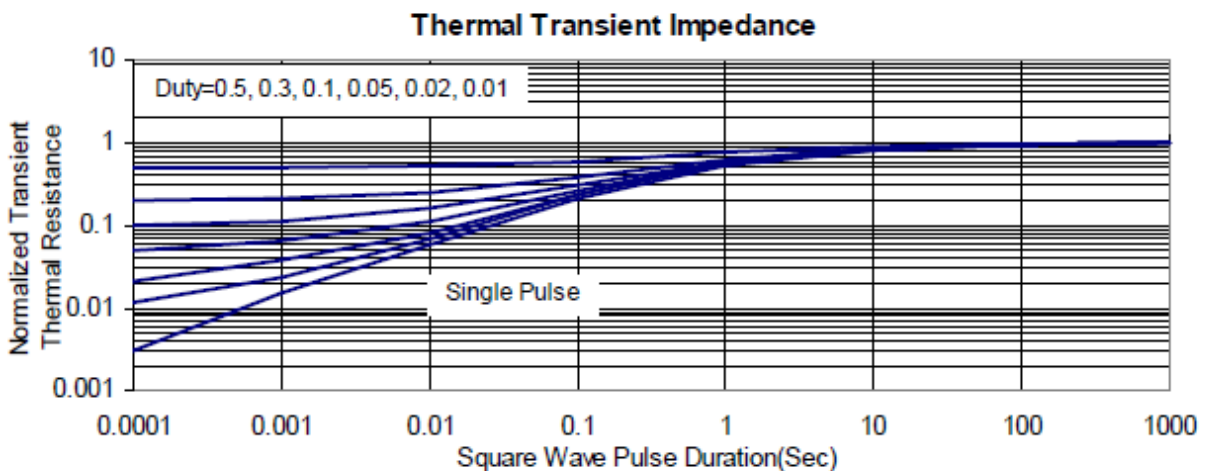
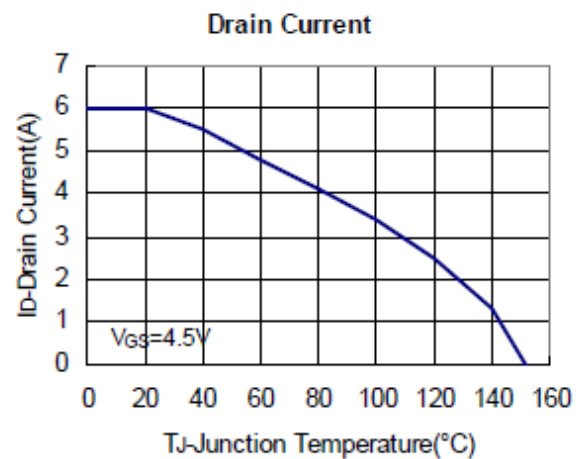
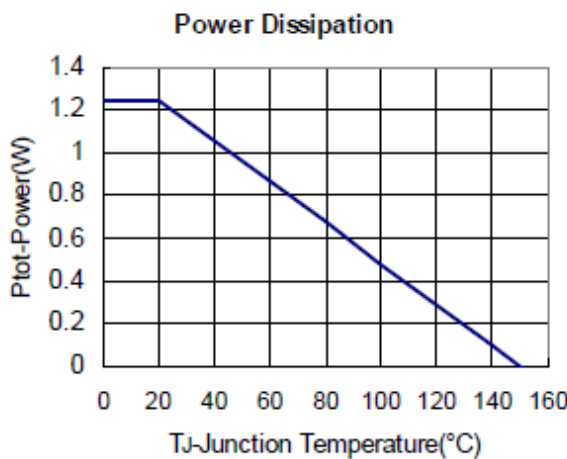
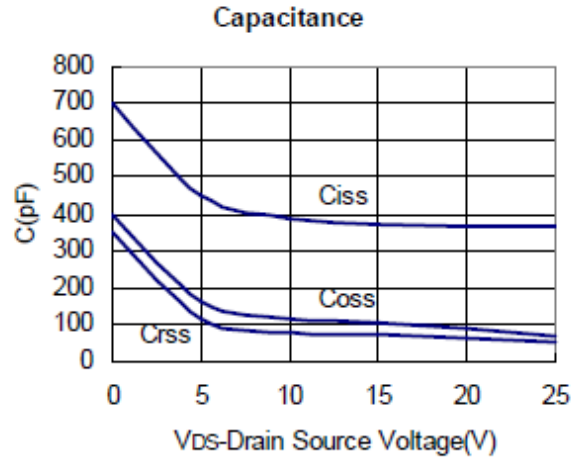
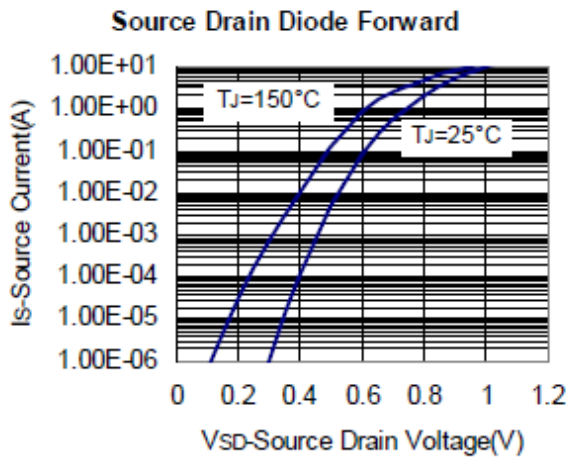
Note: 1. Pulse test: pulse width \leq 300uS, duty cycle \leq 2%

2.Static parameters are based on package level with recommended wire bonding

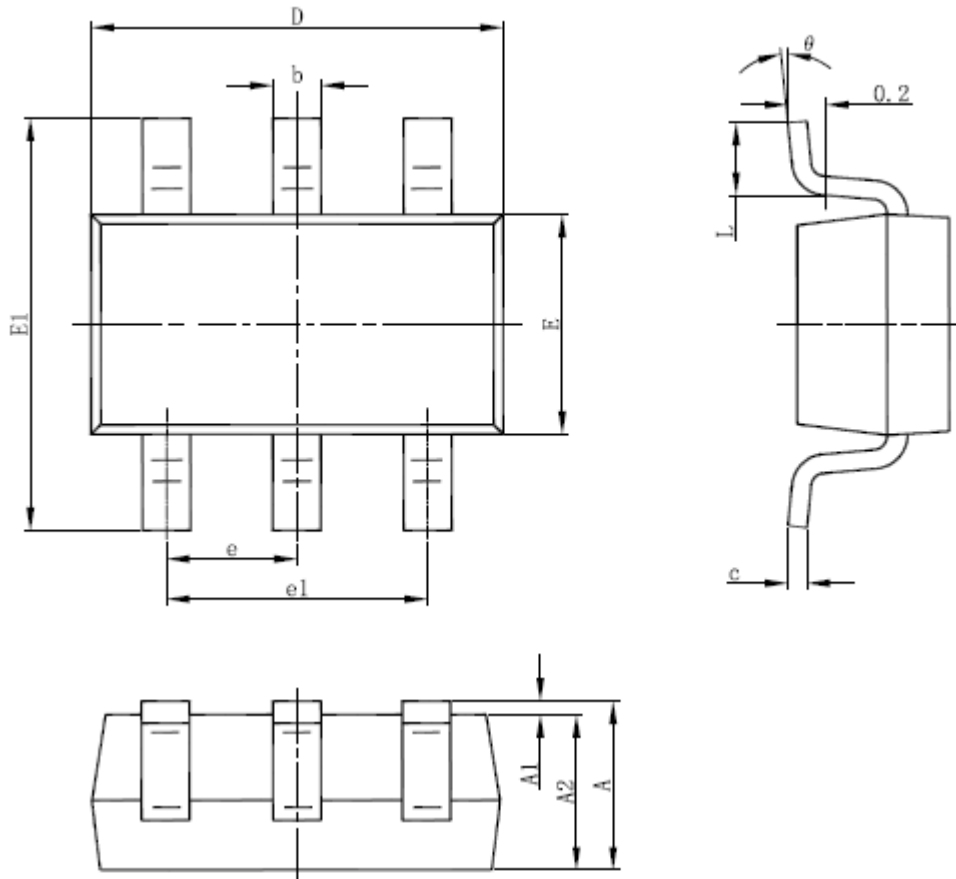
■ **TYPICAL CHARACTERISTICS** (25°C Unless Note)



■ **TYPICAL CHARACTERISTICS** (continuous)

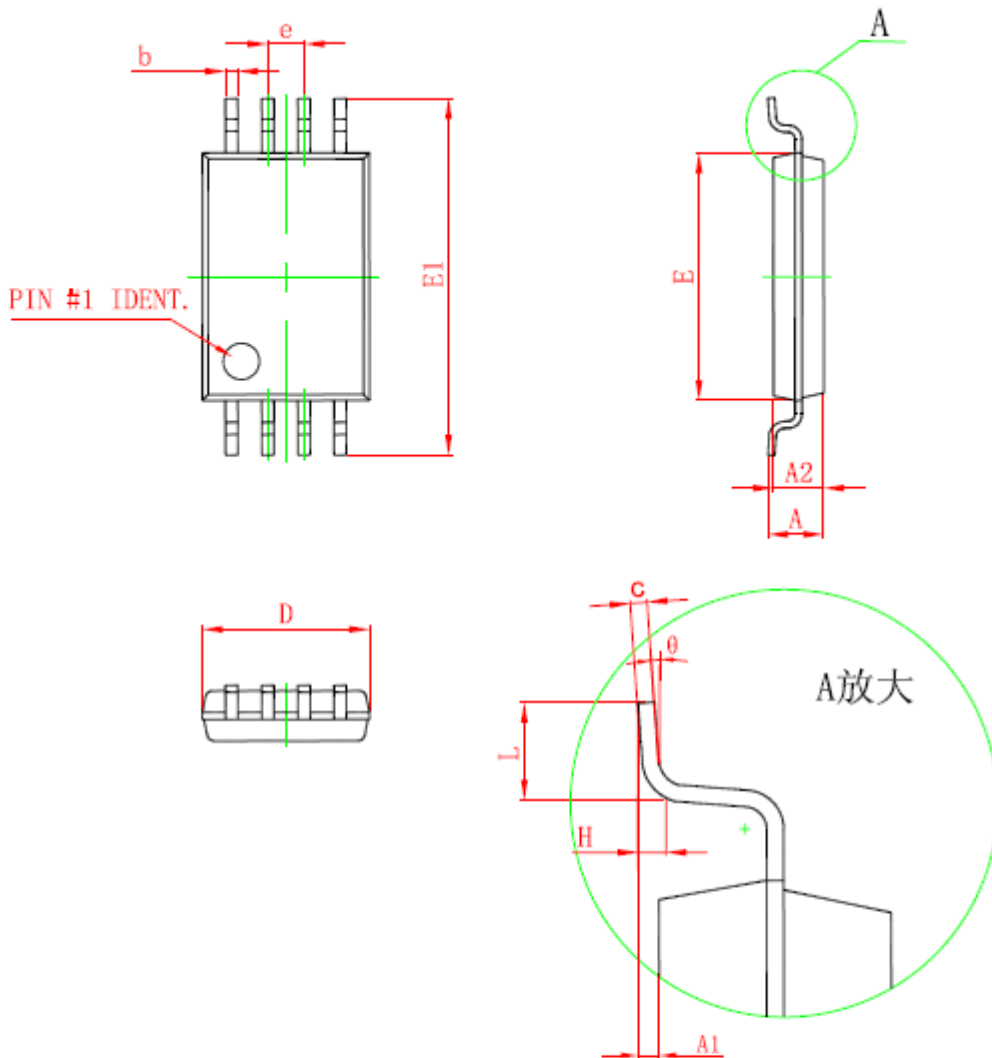


■ SOT-23-6L PACKAGE OUTLINE DIMENSIONS



Symbol	Dimensions In Millimeters		Dimensions In Inches	
	Min	Max	Min	Max
A	1.050	1.250	0.041	0.049
A1	0.000	0.100	0.000	0.004
A2	1.050	1.150	0.041	0.045
b	0.300	0.500	0.012	0.020
c	0.100	0.200	0.004	0.008
D	2.820	3.020	0.111	0.119
E	1.500	1.700	0.059	0.067
E1	2.650	2.950	0.104	0.116
e	0.950(BSC)		0.037(BSC)	
e1	1.800	2.000	0.071	0.079
L	0.300	0.600	0.012	0.024
θ	0°	8°	0°	8°

■ TSSOP8L PACKAGE OUTLINE DIMENSIONS

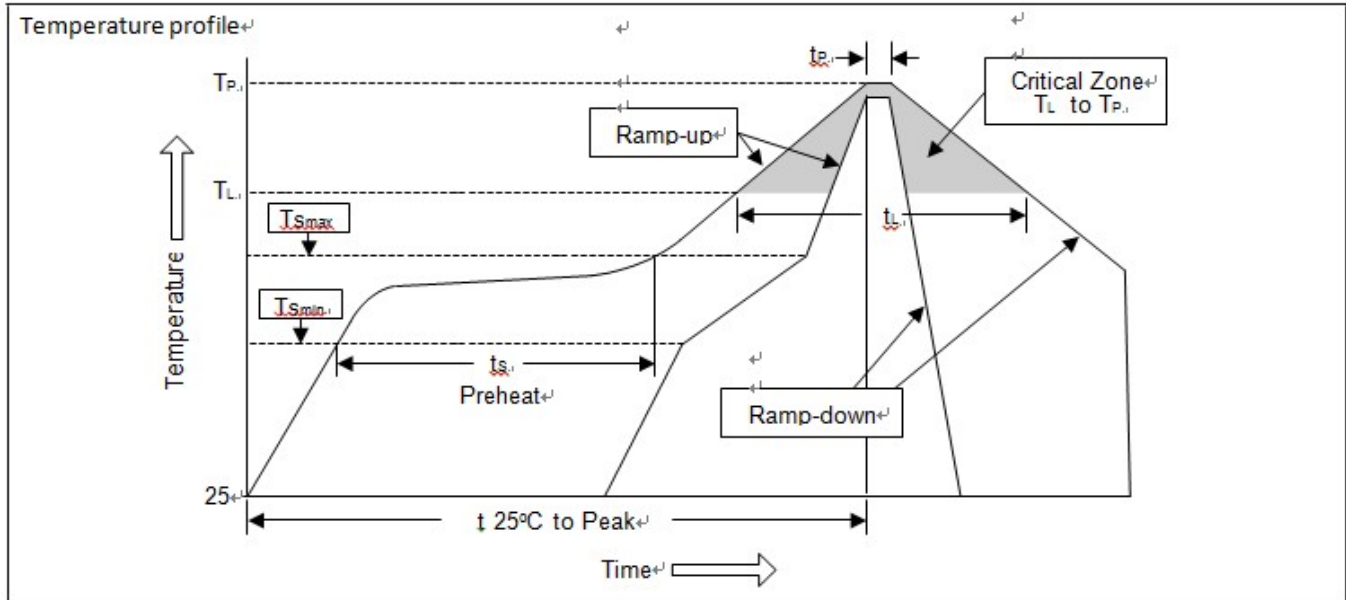


Symbol	Dimensions In Millimeters		Dimensions In Inches	
	Min	Max	Min	Max
D	2.900	3.100	0.114	0.122
E	4.300	4.500	0.169	0.177
b	0.190	0.300	0.007	0.012
c	0.090	0.200	0.004	0.008
E1	6.250	6.550	0.246	0.258
A		1.100		0.043
A2	0.800	1.000	0.031	0.039
A1	0.020	0.150	0.001	0.006
e	0.65 (BSC)		0.026 (BSC)	
L	0.500	0.700	0.020	0.028
H	0.25 (TYP)		0.01 (TYP)	
θ	1°	7°	1°	7°

■ **SOLDERING METHODS FOR UNIVERCHIP**

Storage environment Temperature=10°C~35°C Humidity=65%±15%

Reflow soldering of surface mount device



Profile Feature	Sn-Pb Eutectic Assembly	Pb free Assembly
Average ramp-up rate (T_L to T_P)	<3°C/sec	<3°C/sec
Preheat		
-Temperature Min (T_{Smin})	100°C	150°C
-Temperature Max (T_{Smax})	150°C	200°C
-Time (min to max) (t_s)	60~120 sec	60~180 sec
T_{Smax} to T_L		
-Ramp-up Rate	<3°C/sec	<3°C/sec
Time maintained above		
-Temperature (T_L)	183°C	217°C
-Time (t_L)	60~150 sec	60~150 sec
Peak Temperature (T_P)	240°C+0/-5°C	260°C+0/-5°C
Time within 5°C of actual Peak Temperature (t_p)	10~30 sec	20~40 sec
Ramp-down Rate	<6°C/sec	<6°C/sec
Time 25°C to Peak Temperature	<6 minutes	<6 minutes

 Flow (wave) soldering (solder dipping)

Product	Peak Temperature	Dipping Time
Pb device	245°C±5°C	5sec±1sec
Pb-Free device	260°C+0/-5°C	5sec±1sec



This integrated circuit can be damaged by ESD UniverChip Corporation recommends that all integrated circuits be handled with appropriate precautions. Failure to observe proper handling and installation procedure can cause damage. ESD damage can range from subtle performance degradation to complete device failure. Precision integrated circuits may be more susceptible to damage because very small parametric changes could cause the device not to meet its published specifications.