

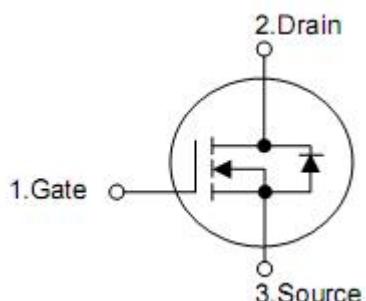
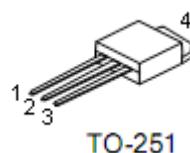
1. Description

The KIA8606 is the high cell density trenched N-ch MOSFETS with provide excellent RDSON and gate charge for most of the synchronous buck converter applications. The KIA8606 meet the RoHS and green product requirement, 100% EAS guaranteed with full function reliability approved.

2. Features

- Super low gate charge
- 100% EAS guaranteed
- Excellent Cdv/dt effect desline
- Green device available
- Advanced high cell density trench technology

3. Symbol



Pin	Function
1	Gate
2	Drain
3	Source
4	Drain

4. Absolute maximum ratings

Parameter	Symbol	Rating	Units
Drain-source voltage	V _{DSS}	60	V
Gate-source voltage	V _{GS}	±20	V
Continuous drain current , V _{GS} @10V ¹	T _C =25°C	35	A
	T _C =100°C	22	
	T _A =25°C	7.4	
	T _A =70°C	6	
Pulsed drain current ²	I _{DM}	80	
Power dissipation ⁴	T _C =25°C	45	W
	T _A =100°C	2	
Single pulse avalanche energy ³	E _{AS}	39.2	mJ
Avalanche current	I _{AS}	28	A
Operating junction and storage temperature range	T _J ,T _{STG}	-55 to150	°C

5. Thermal characteristics

Parameter	Symbol	Typ	Max	Unit
Thermal resistance junction-case ¹	R _{θJC}	-	2.8	°C/W
Thermal resistance junction-ambient ¹	R _{θJA}	-	62	

6. Electrical characteristics

($T_J=25^\circ\text{C}$, unless otherwise noted)

Parameter	Symbol	Test Conditions	Min	Typ	Max	Units
Drain-source breakdown voltage	BV_{DSS}	$\text{V}_{\text{GS}}=0\text{V}, \text{I}_D=250\mu\text{A}$	60	-	-	V
BV_{DSS} temperature coefficient	$\Delta \text{BV}_{\text{DSS}}/\Delta T_J$	Reference 25°C $\text{I}_D=1\text{mA}$	-	0.057	-	$\text{V}/^\circ\text{C}$
Drain-source on-resistance ²	$R_{\text{DS}(\text{on})}$	$\text{V}_{\text{GS}}=10\text{V}, \text{I}_D=20\text{A}$	-	-	20	$\text{m}\Omega$
		$\text{V}_{\text{GS}}=4.5\text{V}, \text{I}_D=10\text{A}$	-	-	24	
Gate threshold voltage	$\text{V}_{\text{GS}(\text{TH})}$	$\text{V}_{\text{DS}}= \text{V}_{\text{GS}}, \text{I}_D=250\mu\text{A}$	1.2	-	2.5	V
$\text{V}_{\text{GS}(\text{TH})}$ temperature coefficient	$\Delta \text{V}_{\text{GS}(\text{TH})}$		-	-5.68	-	$\text{mV}/^\circ\text{C}$
Drain-source leakage current	I_{DSS}	$\text{V}_{\text{DS}}=48\text{V}, \text{V}_{\text{GS}}=0\text{V}$ $T_J=25^\circ\text{C}$	-	-	1	μA
		$\text{V}_{\text{DS}}=48\text{V}, \text{V}_{\text{GS}}=0\text{V}$ $T_J=55^\circ\text{C}$	-	-	5	
Gate-source forward leakage	I_{GSS}	$\text{V}_{\text{GS}}=\pm 20\text{V}, \text{V}_{\text{DS}}=0\text{V}$	-	-	± 100	nA
Forward transconductance	g_{fs}	$\text{V}_{\text{DS}}=5\text{V}, \text{I}_D=15\text{A}$	-	45	-	S
Gate resistance	R_g	$\text{V}_{\text{DS}}=0\text{V}, \text{V}_{\text{GS}}=0\text{V}$ $f=1\text{MHz}$	-	1.7	-	Ω
Total gate charge(4.5V)	Q_g	$\text{V}_{\text{DS}}=48\text{V}, \text{I}_D=15\text{A}$ $\text{V}_{\text{GS}}=4.5\text{V}$	-	19.3	-	nC
Gate-source charge	Q_{gs}		-	7.1	-	
Gate-drain charge	Q_{gd}		-	7.6	-	
Turn-on delay time	$t_{\text{d}(\text{on})}$	$\text{V}_{\text{DD}}=30\text{V}, \text{I}_D=15\text{A},$ $R_G=3.3\Omega, \text{V}_{\text{GS}}=10\text{V}$	-	7.2	-	ns
Rise time	t_r		-	50	-	
Turn-off delay time	$t_{\text{d}(\text{off})}$		-	36.4	-	
Fall time	t_f		-	7.6	-	
Input capacitance	C_{iss}	$\text{V}_{\text{DS}}=15\text{V}, \text{V}_{\text{GS}}=0\text{V}$ $f=1\text{MHz}$	-	2423	-	pF
Output capacitance	C_{oss}		-	145	-	
Reverse transfer capacitance	C_{rss}		-	97	-	
Continuous source current ^{1,6}	I_s	Force current	-	-	35	A
Maximum pulsed current ^{2,6}	I_{SM}		-	-	80	
Diode forward voltage ²	V_{SD}	$I_s=1\text{A}, \text{V}_{\text{GS}}=0\text{V}$ $T_J=25^\circ\text{C}$	-	-	1	V
Reverse recovery time	t_{rr}	$I_F=15\text{A}, dI/dt=100\text{A}/\mu\text{s}$ $T_J=25^\circ\text{C}$	-	16.3	-	ns
Reverse recovery charge	Q_{rr}		-	11	-	nC

Note:

1. The data tested by surface mounted on a 1 inch² FR-4 board with 2OZ copper.
2. The data tested by pulsed, pulse width $\leq 300\mu\text{s}$, duty cycle $\leq 2\%$.
3. The EAS data shows max. rating. The test condition is $\text{V}_{\text{DD}}=25\text{V}, \text{V}_{\text{GS}}=10\text{V}, L=0.1\text{Mh}, I_{\text{AS}}=28\text{A}$
4. The power dissipation is limited by 150°C junction temperature.
5. The data is theoretically the same as I_D and I_{DM} , in real applications, should be limited by total power dissipation.

7. Typical operating characteristics

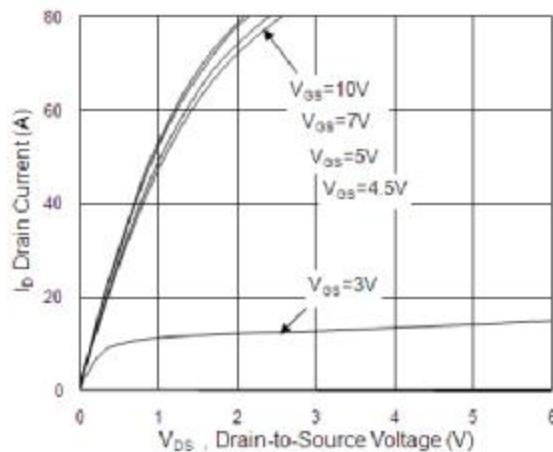


Fig.1 Typical Output Characteristics

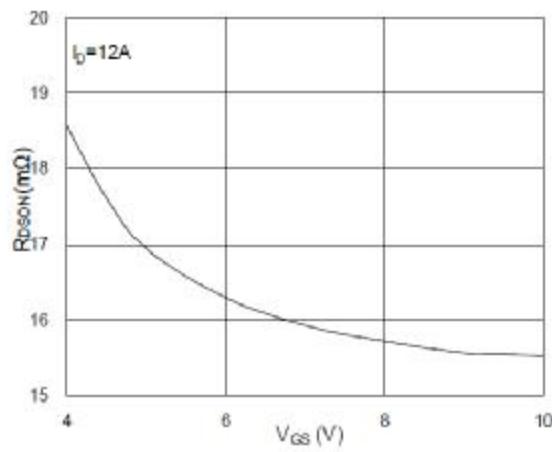


Fig.2 On-Resistance v.s Gate-Source

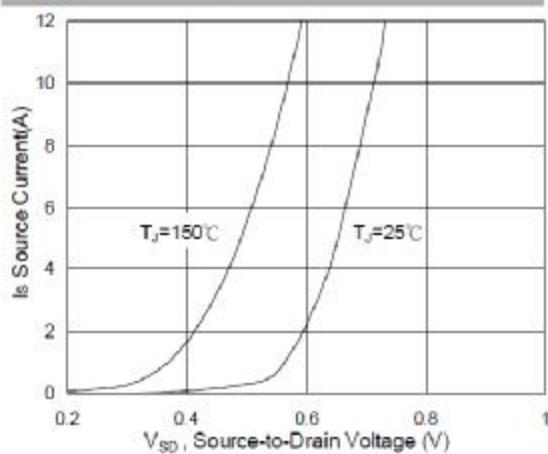


Fig.3 Forward Characteristics of Reverse

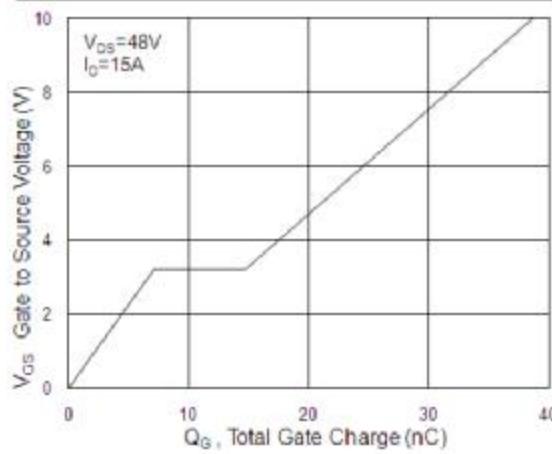


Fig.4 Gate-Charge Characteristics

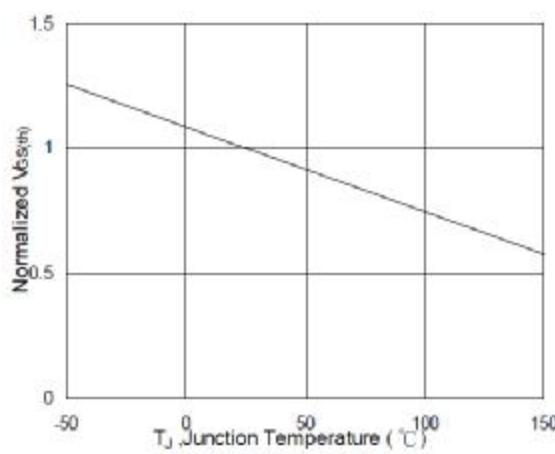


Fig.5 Normalized $V_{GS(th)}$ v.s T_J

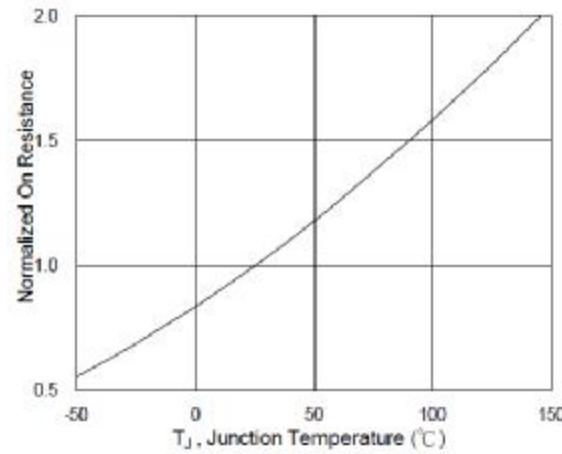


Fig.6 Normalized $R_{DS(on)}$ v.s T_J

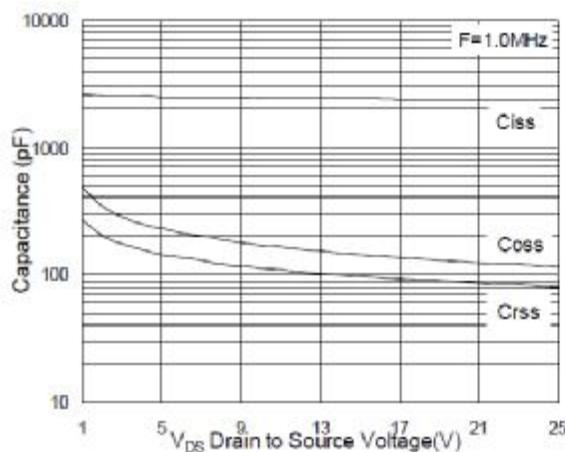


Fig.7 Capacitance

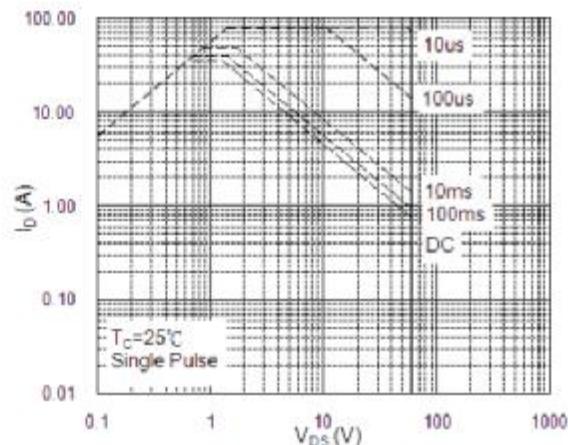


Fig.8 Safe Operating Area

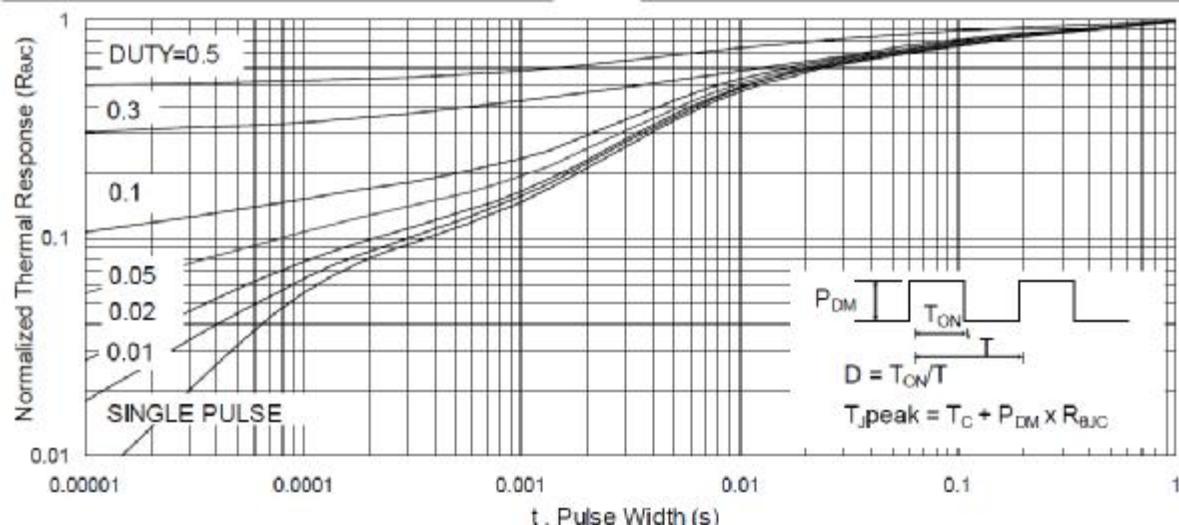


Fig.9 Normalized Maximum Transient Thermal Impedance

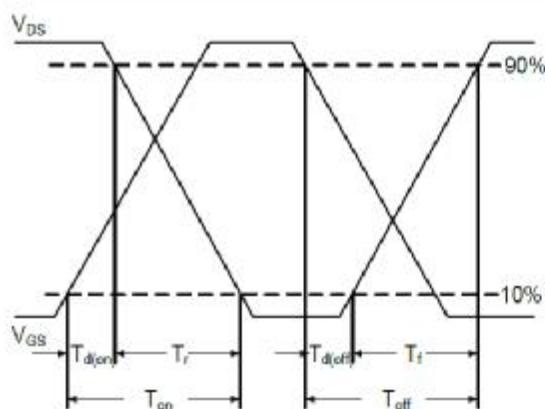


Fig.10 Switching Time Waveform

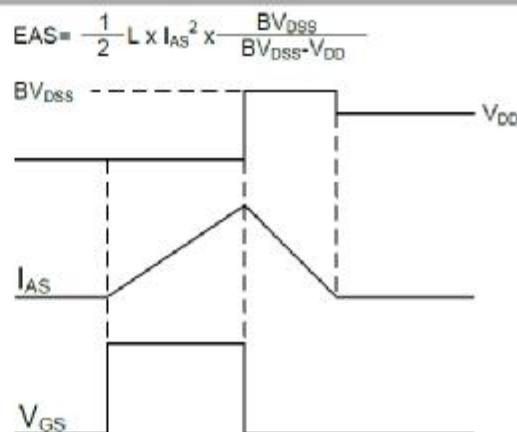


Fig.11 Unclamped Inductive Switching Waveform