



ALPHA & OMEGA
SEMICONDUCTOR

AON6973A

30V Dual Asymmetric N-Channel AlphaMOS

General Description

- Latest Trench Power AlphaMOS (αMOS LV) technology
- Integrated Schottky Diode (SRFET) on Low-Side
- Very Low RDS(on) at 4.5V_{GS}
- Low Gate Charge
- High Current Capability
- RoHS and Halogen-Free Compliant

Application

- DC/DC Converters in Computing, Servers, and POL
- Isolated DC/DC Converters in Telecom and Industrial

Product Summary

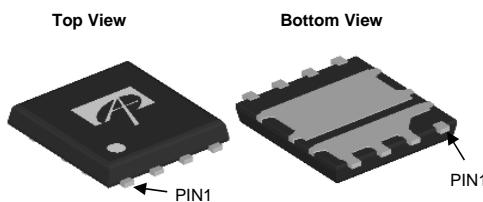
	Q1	Q2
V _{DS}	30V	30V
I _D (at V _{GS} =10V)	28A	32A
R _{DS(ON)} (at V _{GS} =10V)	<5.2mΩ	<3.9mΩ
R _{DS(ON)} (at V _{GS} =4.5V)	<9.5mΩ	<6.4mΩ

100% UIS Tested

100% R_g Tested

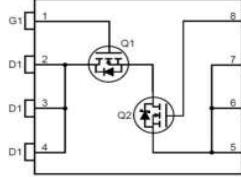


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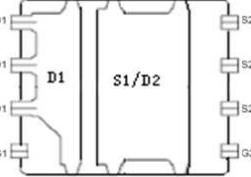


Top View Bottom View

Top View



Bottom View



Q2: SRFET™
Soft Recovery MOSFET:
Integrated Schottky Diode

Absolute Maximum Ratings T_A=25°C unless otherwise noted

Parameter	Symbol	Max Q1	Max Q2	Units	
Drain-Source Voltage	V _{DS}	30		V	
Gate-Source Voltage	V _{GS}	±20	±20	V	
Continuous Drain Current ^G	I _D T _C =25°C	28	32	A	
	I _D T _C =100°C	22	25		
Pulsed Drain Current ^C	I _{DM}	112	144		
Continuous Drain Current	I _{DSM} T _A =25°C	22	30	A	
	I _{DSM} T _A =70°C	17	24		
Avalanche Current ^C	I _{AS}	32	50	A	
Avalanche Energy L=0.05mH ^C	E _{AS}	26	63	mJ	
V _{DS} Spike	V _{SPIKE}	36	36	V	
Power Dissipation ^B	P _D T _C =25°C	31	33	W	
	P _D T _C =100°C	12	13		
Power Dissipation ^A	P _{DSM} T _A =25°C	3.6	4.3	W	
	P _{DSM} T _A =70°C	2.3	2.7		
Junction and Storage Temperature Range	T _J , T _{STG}	-55 to 150			
		°C			

Thermal Characteristics

Parameter	Symbol	Typ Q1	Typ Q2	Max Q1	Max Q2	Units
Maximum Junction-to-Ambient ^A	t ≤ 10s	R _{θJA}	29	24	35	29 °C/W
	Steady-State		56	50	67	60 °C/W
Maximum Junction-to-Case	R _{θJC}	3.3	3	4	3.8	°C/W

Q1 Electrical Characteristics ($T_J=25^\circ\text{C}$ unless otherwise noted)

Symbol	Parameter	Conditions	Min	Typ	Max	Units
STATIC PARAMETERS						
BV_{DSS}	Drain-Source Breakdown Voltage	$I_D=250\mu\text{A}, V_{GS}=0\text{V}$	30			V
I_{DSS}	Zero Gate Voltage Drain Current	$V_{DS}=30\text{V}, V_{GS}=0\text{V}$ $T_J=55^\circ\text{C}$			1 5	μA
I_{GSS}	Gate-Body leakage current	$V_{DS}=0\text{V}, V_{GS}=\pm 20\text{V}$			± 100	nA
$V_{\text{GS(th)}}$	Gate Threshold Voltage	$V_{DS}=V_{GS}, I_D=250\mu\text{A}$	1.4	1.8	2.2	V
$R_{\text{DS(ON)}}$	Static Drain-Source On-Resistance	$V_{GS}=10\text{V}, I_D=20\text{A}$ $T_J=125^\circ\text{C}$	4.3	5.2		$\text{m}\Omega$
		$V_{GS}=4.5\text{V}, I_D=20\text{A}$	6	7.2		$\text{m}\Omega$
g_{FS}	Forward Transconductance	$V_{DS}=5\text{V}, I_D=20\text{A}$	91			S
V_{SD}	Diode Forward Voltage	$I_S=1\text{A}, V_{GS}=0\text{V}$	0.7	1		V
I_s	Maximum Body-Diode Continuous Current ^G				28	A
DYNAMIC PARAMETERS						
C_{iss}	Input Capacitance	$V_{GS}=0\text{V}, V_{DS}=15\text{V}, f=1\text{MHz}$		1037		pF
C_{oss}	Output Capacitance			441		pF
C_{rss}	Reverse Transfer Capacitance			61		pF
R_g	Gate resistance	$V_{GS}=0\text{V}, V_{DS}=0\text{V}, f=1\text{MHz}$	0.7	1.5	2.3	Ω
SWITCHING PARAMETERS						
$Q_g(10\text{V})$	Total Gate Charge	$V_{GS}=10\text{V}, V_{DS}=15\text{V}, I_D=20\text{A}$		15.5	22	nC
$Q_g(4.5\text{V})$	Total Gate Charge			6.8	10	nC
Q_{gs}	Gate Source Charge			3.0		nC
Q_{gd}	Gate Drain Charge			3.6		nC
$t_{\text{D(on)}}$	Turn-On Delay Time	$V_{GS}=10\text{V}, V_{DS}=15\text{V}, R_L=0.75\Omega, R_{\text{GEN}}=3\Omega$		5.5		ns
t_r	Turn-On Rise Time			3.3		ns
$t_{\text{D(off)}}$	Turn-Off Delay Time			18		ns
t_f	Turn-Off Fall Time			4.3		ns
t_{rr}	Body Diode Reverse Recovery Time	$I_F=20\text{A}, dI/dt=500\text{A}/\mu\text{s}$		12.7		ns
Q_{rr}	Body Diode Reverse Recovery Charge	$I_F=20\text{A}, dI/dt=500\text{A}/\mu\text{s}$		17.2		nC

A. The value of $R_{\theta JA}$ is measured with the device mounted on 1in² FR-4 board with 2oz. Copper, in a still air environment with $T_A=25^\circ\text{ C}$. The Power dissipation P_{DSM} is based on $R_{\theta JA} \leq 10\text{s}$ and the maximum allowed junction temperature of 150° C . The value in any given application depends on the user's specific board design.

B. The power dissipation P_D is based on $T_{J(\text{MAX})}=150^\circ\text{ C}$, using junction-to-case thermal resistance, and is more useful in setting the upper dissipation limit for cases where additional heatsinking is used.

C. Repetitive rating, pulse width limited by junction temperature $T_{J(\text{MAX})}=150^\circ\text{ C}$. Ratings are based on low frequency and duty cycles to keep initial $T_J=25^\circ\text{ C}$.

D. The $R_{\theta JA}$ is the sum of the thermal impedance from junction to case $R_{\theta JC}$ and case to ambient.

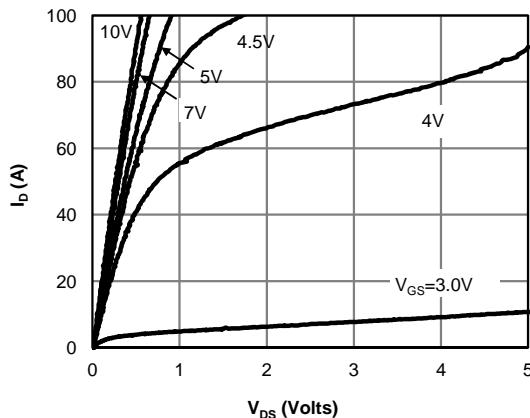
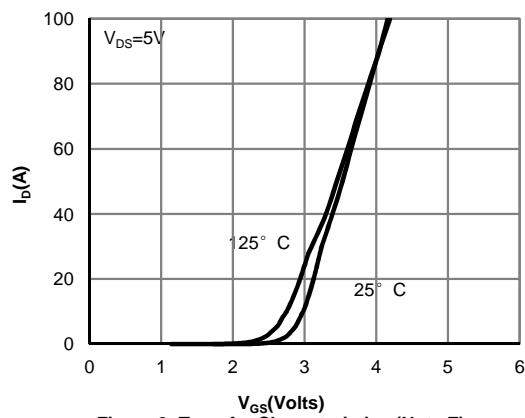
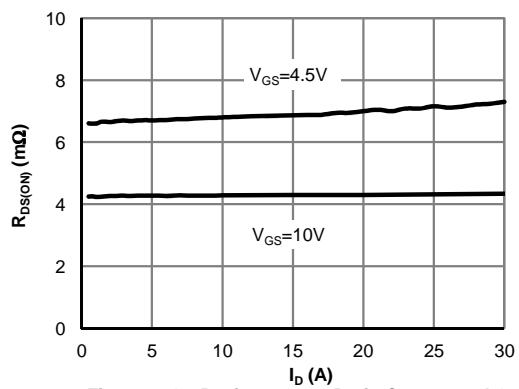
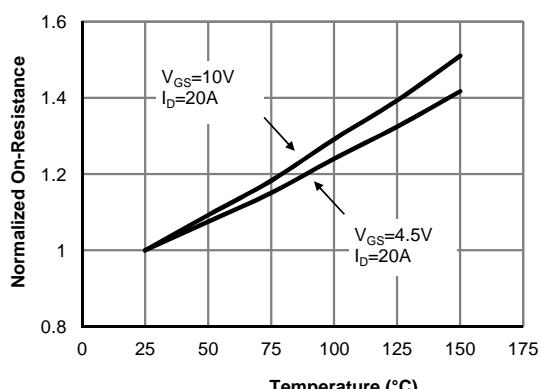
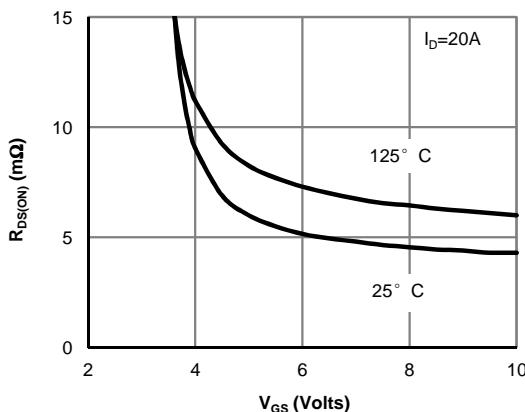
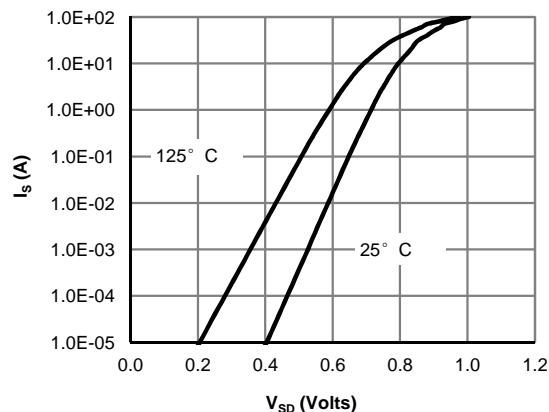
E. The static characteristics in Figures 1 to 6 are obtained using <300μs pulses, duty cycle 0.5% max.

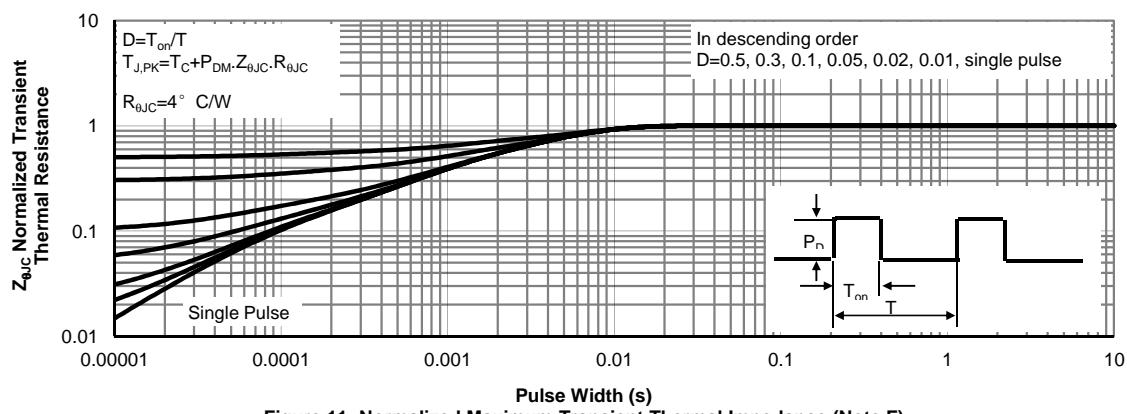
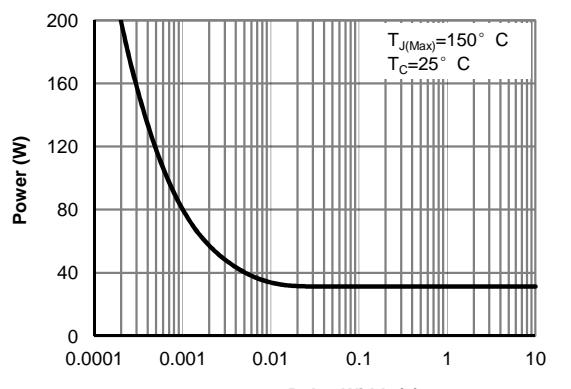
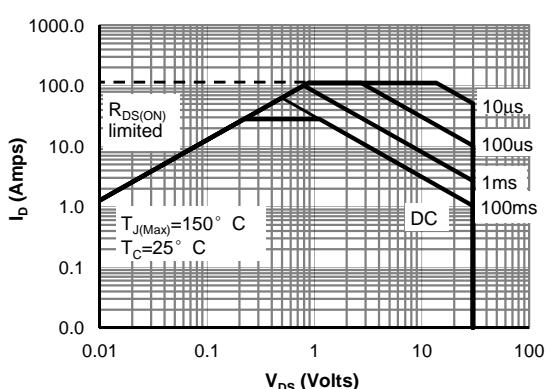
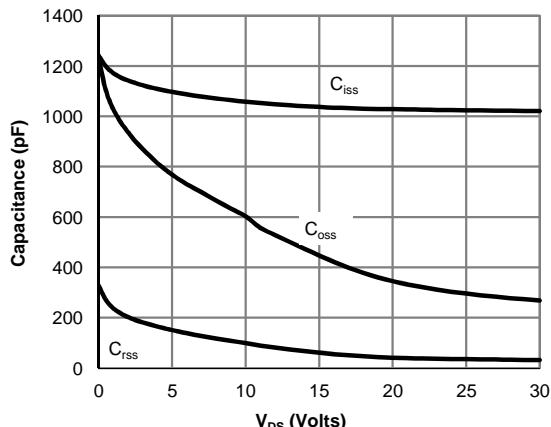
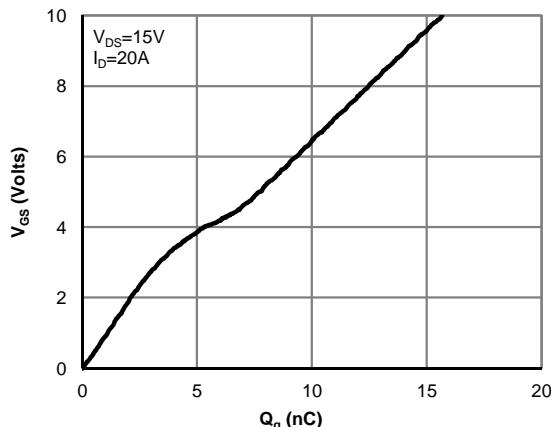
F. These curves are based on the junction-to-case thermal impedance which is measured with the device mounted to a large heatsink, assuming a maximum junction temperature of $T_{J(\text{MAX})}=150^\circ\text{ C}$. The SOA curve provides a single pulse rating.

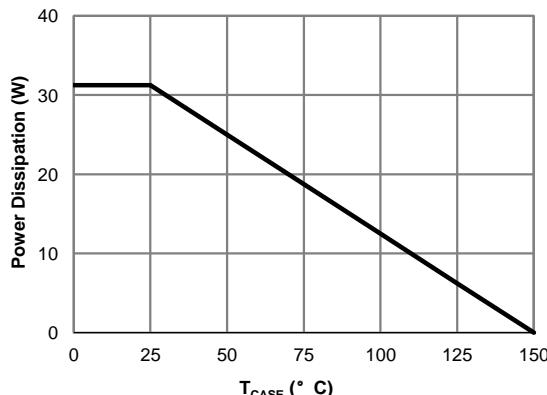
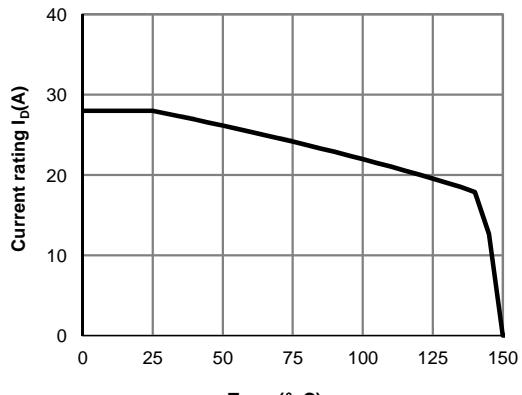
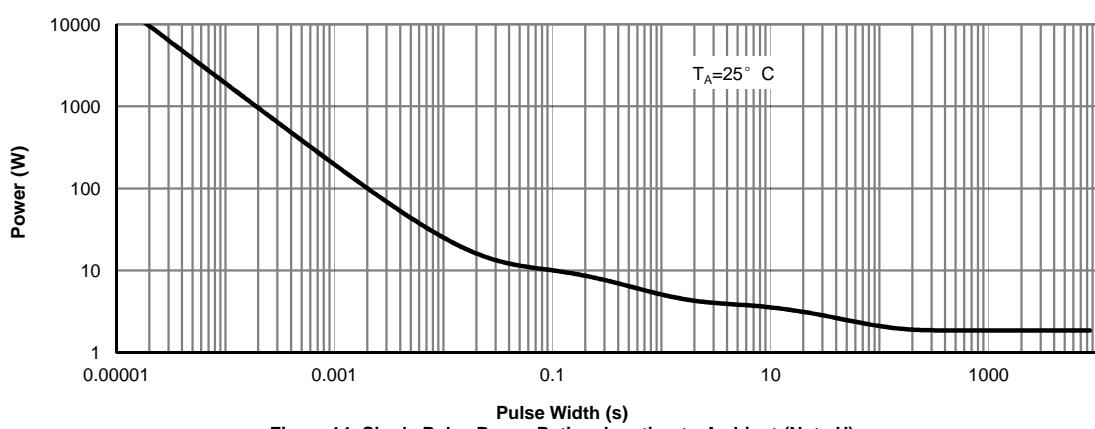
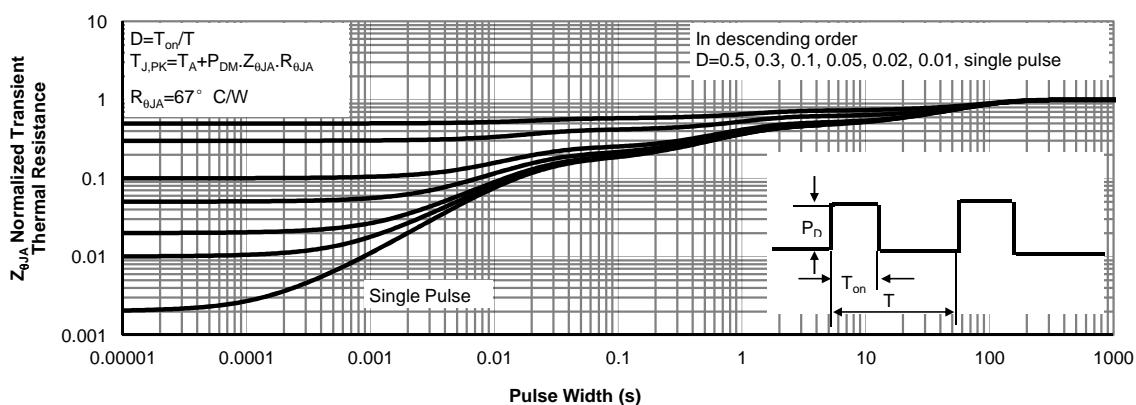
G. The maximum current rating is limited by package.

H. These tests are performed with the device mounted on 1 in² FR-4 board with 2oz. Copper, in a still air environment with $TA=25^\circ\text{ C}$.

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Q1-CHANNEL: TYPICAL ELECTRICAL AND THERMAL CHARACTERISTICS

Fig 1: On-Region Characteristics (Note E)

Figure 2: Transfer Characteristics (Note E)

Figure 3: On-Resistance vs. Drain Current and Gate Voltage (Note E)

Figure 4: On-Resistance vs. Junction Temperature (Note E)

Figure 5: On-Resistance vs. Gate-Source Voltage (Note E)

Figure 6: Body-Diode Characteristics (Note E)

Q1-CHANNEL: TYPICAL ELECTRICAL AND THERMAL CHARACTERISTICS


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Figure 12: Power De-rating (Note F)

Figure 13: Current De-rating (Note F)

Figure 14: Single Pulse Power Rating Junction-to-Ambient (Note H)

Figure 15: Normalized Maximum Transient Thermal Impedance (Note H)

Q2 Electrical Characteristics ($T_J=25^\circ\text{C}$ unless otherwise noted)

Symbol	Parameter	Conditions	Min	Typ	Max	Units
STATIC PARAMETERS						
BV_{DSS}	Drain-Source Breakdown Voltage	$I_D=10\text{mA}$, $V_{GS}=0\text{V}$	30			V
I_{DSS}	Zero Gate Voltage Drain Current	$V_{DS}=30\text{V}$, $V_{GS}=0\text{V}$ $T_J=55^\circ\text{C}$			0.5 100	mA
I_{GSS}	Gate-Body leakage current	$V_{DS}=0\text{V}$, $V_{GS}=\pm 20\text{V}$			± 100	nA
$V_{\text{GS(th)}}$	Gate Threshold Voltage	$V_{DS}=V_{GS}$ $I_D=250\mu\text{A}$	1.4	1.8	2.2	V
$R_{\text{DS(ON)}}$	Static Drain-Source On-Resistance	$V_{GS}=10\text{V}$, $I_D=20\text{A}$ $T_J=125^\circ\text{C}$		3.1 4.2	3.9 5.3	$\text{m}\Omega$
		$V_{GS}=4.5\text{V}$, $I_D=20\text{A}$		4.8	6.4	$\text{m}\Omega$
g_{FS}	Forward Transconductance	$V_{DS}=5\text{V}$, $I_D=20\text{A}$		85		S
V_{SD}	Diode Forward Voltage	$I_S=1\text{A}$, $V_{GS}=0\text{V}$		0.48	0.6	V
I_s	Maximum Body-Diode Continuous Current ^G				36	A
DYNAMIC PARAMETERS						
C_{iss}	Input Capacitance	$V_{GS}=0\text{V}$, $V_{DS}=15\text{V}$, $f=1\text{MHz}$		1975		pF
C_{oss}	Output Capacitance			913		pF
C_{rss}	Reverse Transfer Capacitance			92		pF
R_g	Gate resistance	$V_{GS}=0\text{V}$, $V_{DS}=0\text{V}$, $f=1\text{MHz}$	0.7	1.5	2.3	Ω
SWITCHING PARAMETERS						
$Q_g(10\text{V})$	Total Gate Charge	$V_{GS}=10\text{V}$, $V_{DS}=15\text{V}$, $I_D=20\text{A}$		29	40	nC
$Q_g(4.5\text{V})$	Total Gate Charge			13.6	19	nC
Q_{gs}	Gate Source Charge			5.8		nC
Q_{gd}	Gate Drain Charge			5.3		nC
$t_{\text{D(on)}}$	Turn-On Delay Time	$V_{GS}=10\text{V}$, $V_{DS}=15\text{V}$, $R_L=0.75\Omega$, $R_{\text{GEN}}=3\Omega$		7.9		ns
t_r	Turn-On Rise Time			4.0		ns
$t_{\text{D(off)}}$	Turn-Off Delay Time			27.3		ns
t_f	Turn-Off Fall Time			6.5		ns
t_{rr}	Body Diode Reverse Recovery Time	$I_F=20\text{A}$, $dI/dt=500\text{A}/\mu\text{s}$		19		ns
Q_{rr}	Body Diode Reverse Recovery Charge	$I_F=20\text{A}$, $dI/dt=500\text{A}/\mu\text{s}$		36.7		nC

A. The value of R_{JJA} is measured with the device mounted on 1 in² FR-4 board with 2oz. Copper, in a still air environment with $T_A=25^\circ\text{C}$. The Power dissipation P_{DSM} is based on $R_{\text{JJA}} \leq 10\text{s}$ and the maximum allowed junction temperature of 150°C . The value in any given application depends on the user's specific board design.

B. The power dissipation P_D is based on $T_{J(\text{MAX})}=150^\circ\text{C}$, using junction-to-case thermal resistance, and is more useful in setting the upper dissipation limit for cases where additional heatsinking is used.

C. Repetitive rating, pulse width limited by junction temperature $T_{J(\text{MAX})}=150^\circ\text{C}$. Ratings are based on low frequency and duty cycles to keep initial $T_J=25^\circ\text{C}$.

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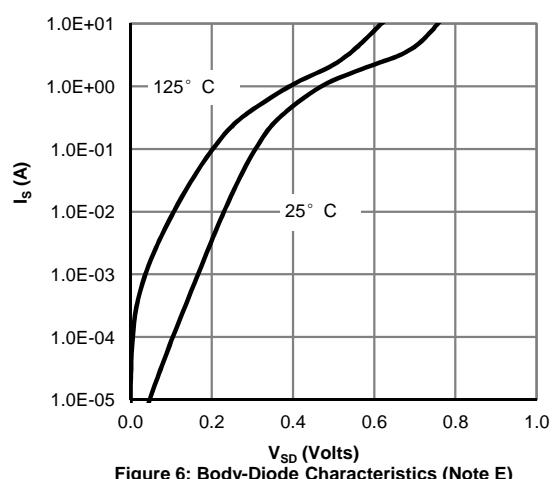
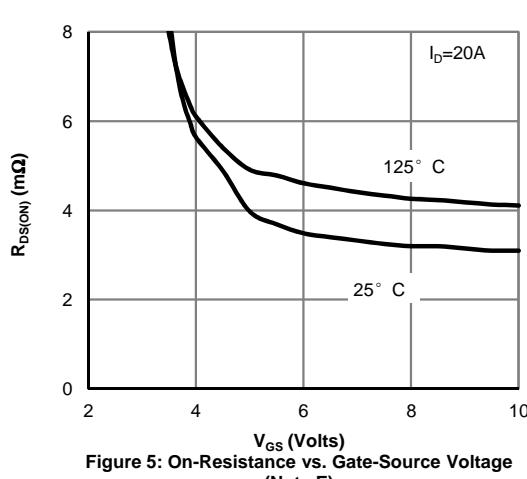
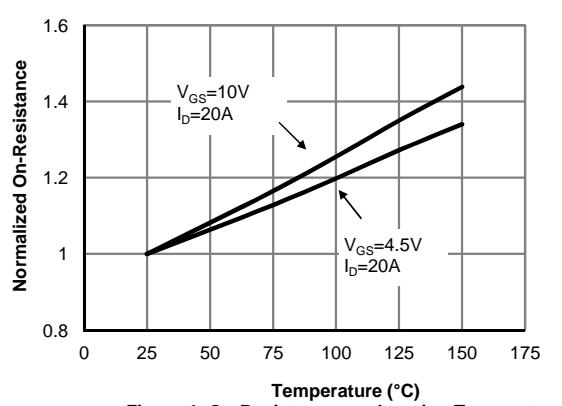
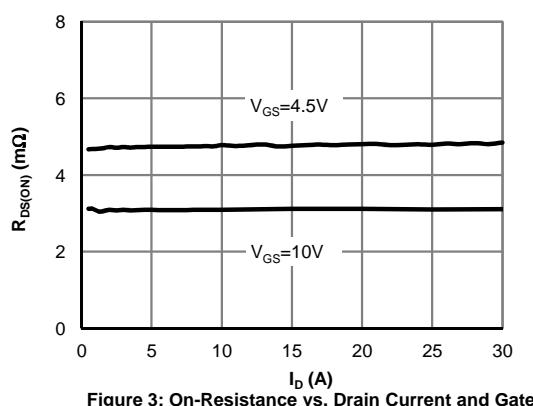
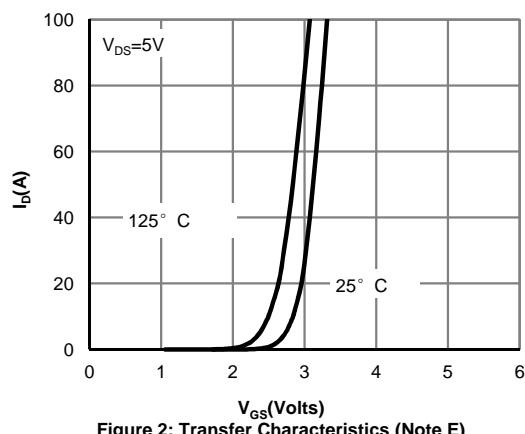
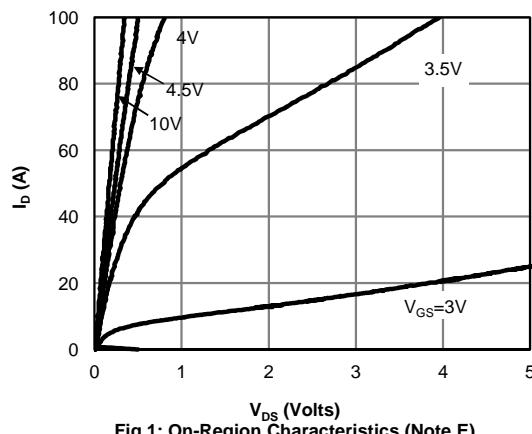
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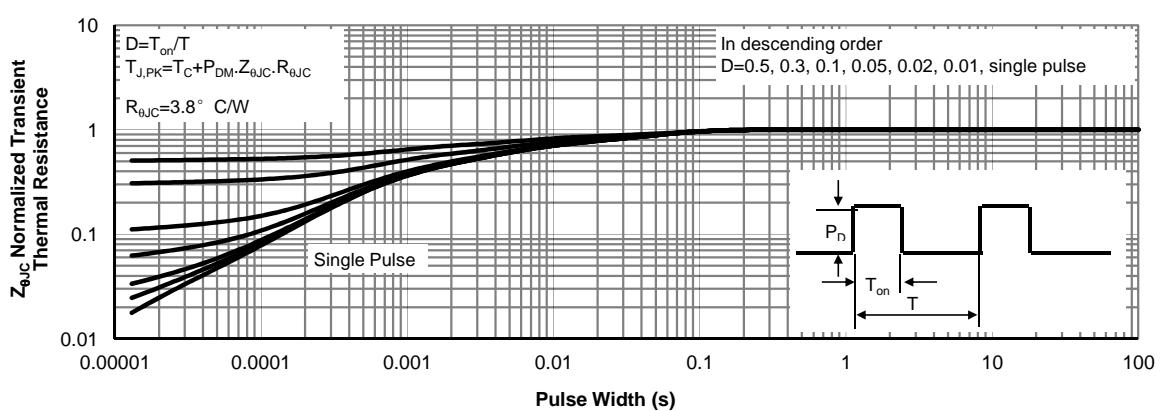
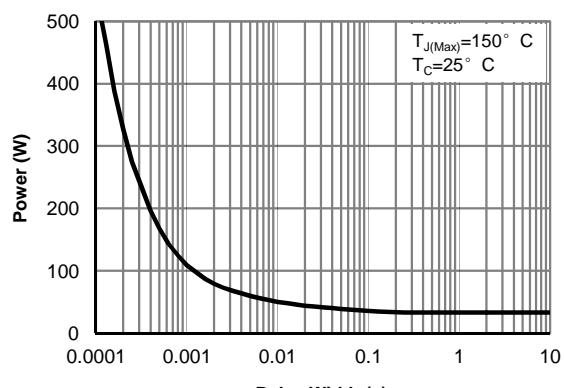
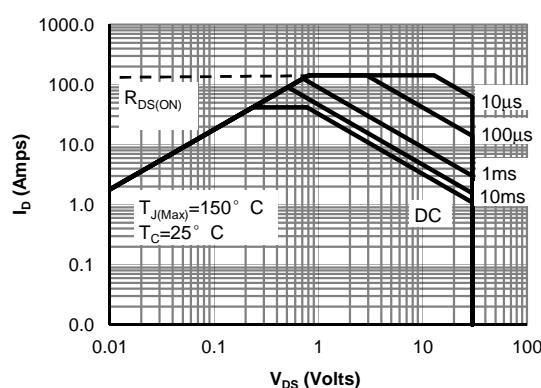
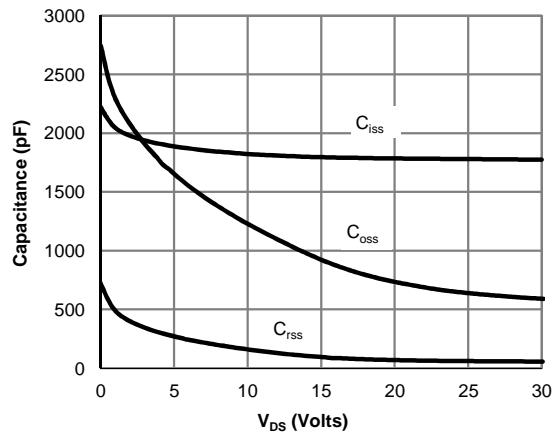
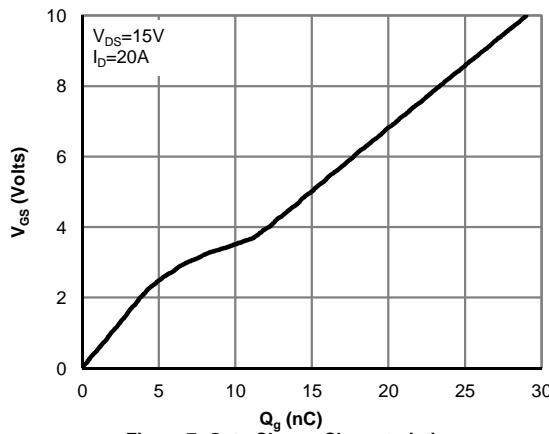
F. These curves are based on the junction-to-case thermal impedance which is measured with the device mounted to a large heatsink, assuming a maximum junction temperature of $T_{J(\text{MAX})}=150^\circ\text{C}$. The SOA curve provides a single pulse rating.

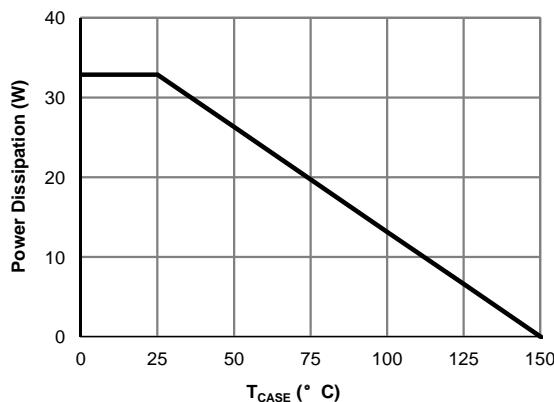
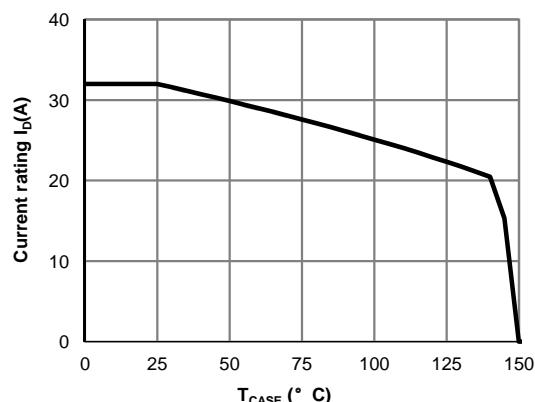
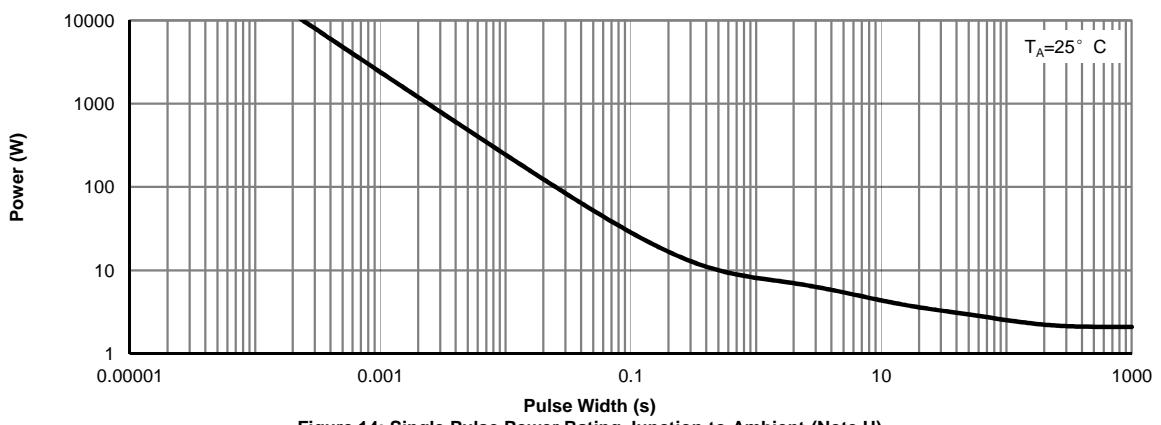
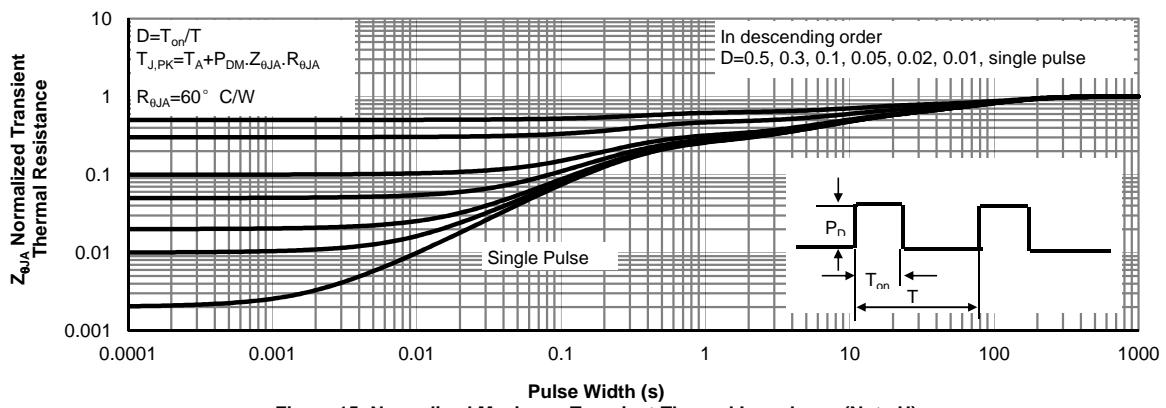
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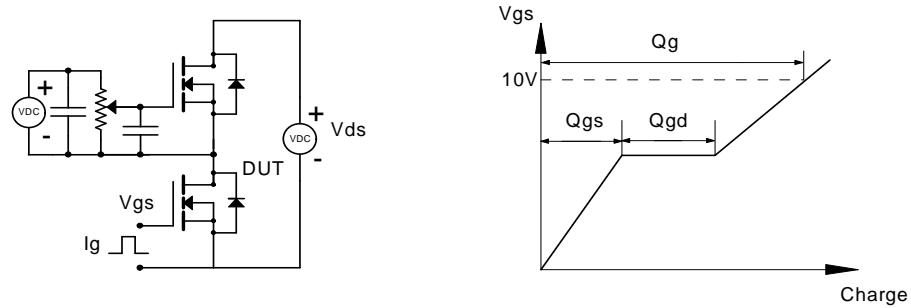
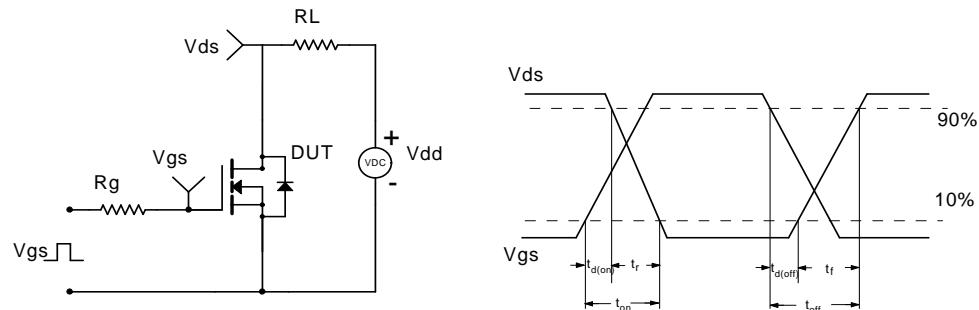
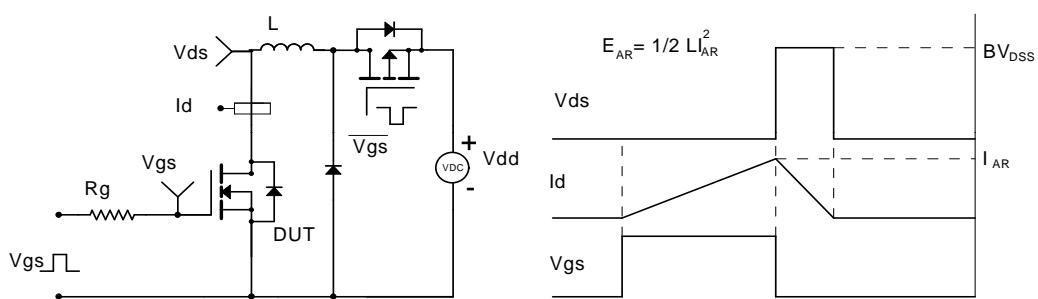
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Figure 12: Power De-rating (Note F)

Figure 13: Current De-rating (Note F)

Figure 14: Single Pulse Power Rating Junction-to-Ambient (Note H)

Figure 15: Normalized Maximum Transient Thermal Impedance (Note H)

Gate Charge Test Circuit & Waveform

Resistive Switching Test Circuit & Waveforms

Unclamped Inductive Switching (UIS) Test Circuit & Waveforms

Diode Recovery Test Circuit & Waveforms
