

# AO3401A

# 30V P-Channel MOSFET

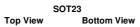
# **General Description**

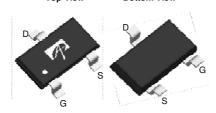
The AO3401A uses advanced trench technology to provide excellent  $R_{\text{DS}(\text{ON})}$ , low gate charge and operation gate voltages as low as 2.5V. This device is suitable for use as a load switch or other general applications.

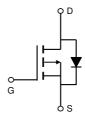
# **Product Summary**

 $\begin{array}{lll} V_{DS} & -30V \\ I_{D} \; (at \; V_{GS} \!\!=\! \!\! -10V) & -4.0A \\ R_{DS(ON)} \; (at \; V_{GS} \!\!=\! \!\! -10V) & < 50m\Omega \\ R_{DS(ON)} \; (at \; V_{GS} \!\!=\! \!\!\! -4.5V) & < 60m\Omega \\ R_{DS(ON)} \; (at \; V_{GS} \!\!=\! \!\!\! -2.5V) & < 85m\Omega \end{array}$ 









Absolute Maximum Ratings T<sub>A</sub>=25℃ unless otherwise noted

Parameter		Symbol	Maximum	Units	
Drain-Source Voltage		$V_{DS}$	-30	V	
Gate-Source Voltage		V <sub>GS</sub>	±12	V	
Continuous Drain	T <sub>A</sub> =25℃		-4		
Current	T <sub>A</sub> =70℃	'D	-3.2	Α	
Pulsed Drain Current <sup>c</sup>		I <sub>DM</sub>	-27		
	T <sub>A</sub> =25℃	В	1.4	W	
Power Dissipation <sup>B</sup>	T <sub>A</sub> =70℃	P <sub>D</sub>	0.9	¬	
Junction and Storage Temperature Range		T <sub>J</sub> , T <sub>STG</sub>	-55 to 150	C	

Thermal Characteristics									
Parameter	Symbol	Тур	Max	Units					
Maximum Junction-to-Ambient A	t ≤ 10s	D	70	90	℃/W				
Maximum Junction-to-Ambient AD	Steady-State	$R_{\theta JA}$	100	125	°C/W				
Maximum Junction-to-Lead	Steady-State	$R_{\theta JL}$	63	80	℃/W				



## Electrical Characteristics (T<sub>J</sub>=25℃ unless otherwise noted)

Symbol	Parameter	Conditions	Min	Тур	Max	Units
STATIC F	PARAMETERS					
BV <sub>DSS</sub>	Drain-Source Breakdown Voltage	$I_D = -250 \mu A, V_{GS} = 0 V$	-30			V
I <sub>DSS</sub>	Zero Gate Voltage Drain Current	V <sub>DS</sub> =-30V, V <sub>GS</sub> =0V			-1 -5	μΑ
I <sub>GSS</sub>	Gate-Body leakage current	$V_{DS} = 0V, V_{GS} = \pm 12V$			±100	nA
V <sub>GS(th)</sub>	Gate Threshold Voltage	$V_{DS} = V_{GS} I_{D} = -250 \mu A$	-0.5	-0.9	-1.3	V
l i	On state drain current	V <sub>GS</sub> =-10V, V <sub>DS</sub> =-5V	-27	0.0		A
B(ON)	Static Drain-Source On-Resistance	$V_{GS}$ =-10V, $I_{DS}$ =-0V		41	50	
		T <sub>J</sub> =125℃		62	75	mΩ
		V <sub>GS</sub> =-4.5V, I <sub>D</sub> =-3.5A		47	60	mΩ
		V <sub>GS</sub> =-2.5V, I <sub>D</sub> =-2.5A		60	85	mΩ
<b>9</b> FS	Forward Transconductance	$V_{DS}$ =-5V, $I_{D}$ =-4.0A		17		S
$V_{SD}$	Diode Forward Voltage	$I_S=-1A, V_{GS}=0V$		-0.7	-1	V
I <sub>S</sub>	Maximum Body-Diode Continuous Cur			-2	Α	
DYNAMIC	PARAMETERS			•	•	
C <sub>iss</sub>	Input Capacitance			645		рF
C <sub>oss</sub>	Output Capacitance	V <sub>GS</sub> =0V, V <sub>DS</sub> =-15V, f=1MHz		80		рF
$C_{rss}$	Reverse Transfer Capacitance	7		55		pF
$R_g$	Gate resistance	V <sub>GS</sub> =0V, V <sub>DS</sub> =0V, f=1MHz	4	7.8	12	Ω
SWITCHI	NG PARAMETERS					
Q <sub>g</sub> (10V)	Total Gate Charge			14		nC
Q <sub>g</sub> (4.5V)	Total Gate Charge	V <sub>GS</sub> =-10V, V <sub>DS</sub> =-15V, I <sub>D</sub> =-4.0A		7		nC
$Q_{gs}$	Gate Source Charge	V <sub>GS</sub> =-10 <b>V</b> , V <sub>DS</sub> =-13 <b>V</b> , I <sub>D</sub> =-4.0A		1.5		nC
$Q_{gd}$	Gate Drain Charge			2.5		nC
t <sub>D(on)</sub>	Turn-On DelayTime			6.5		ns
t <sub>r</sub>	Turn-On Rise Time	$V_{GS}$ =-10V, $V_{DS}$ =-15V, $R_L$ =3.75 $\Omega$ ,		3.5		ns
$t_{D(off)}$	Turn-Off DelayTime	$R_{GEN}=3\Omega$		41		ns
t <sub>f</sub>	Turn-Off Fall Time	<u> </u>		9		ns
t <sub>rr</sub>	Body Diode Reverse Recovery Time	I <sub>F</sub> =-4.0A, dI/dt=100A/μs		11		ns
Q <sub>rr</sub>	Body Diode Reverse Recovery Charge	e I <sub>F</sub> =-4.0A, dI/dt=100A/μs		3.5		nC

A. The value of  $R_{\theta JA}$  is measured with the device mounted on 1in<sup>2</sup> FR-4 board with 2oz. Copper, in a still air environment with  $T_A$  =25°C. The value in any given application depends on the user's specific board design.

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B. The power dissipation  $P_D$  is based on  $T_{J(MAX)}$ =150°C, using  $\leq$  10s junction-to-ambient thermal resistance.

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

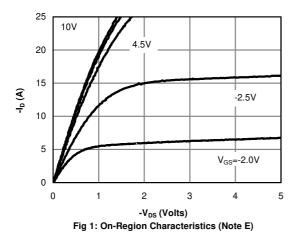
D. The  $R_{\theta JA}$  is the sum of the thermal impedence from junction to lead  $R_{\theta JL}$  and lead to ambient.

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

F. These curves are based on the junction-to-ambient thermal impedence which is measured with the device mounted on  $1\text{in}^2$  FR-4 board with 2oz. Copper, assuming a maximum junction temperature of  $T_{\text{J(MAX)}}$ =150°C. The SOA curve provides a single pulse ratin g.



#### TYPICAL ELECTRICAL AND THERMAL CHARACTERISTICS



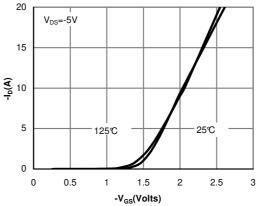


Figure 2: Transfer Characteristics (Note E)

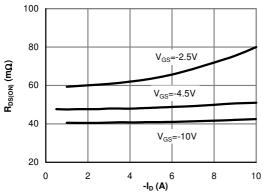


Figure 3: On-Resistance vs. Drain Current and Gate Voltage (Note E)

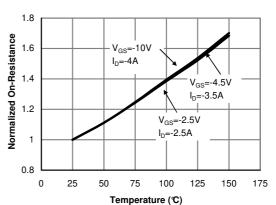


Figure 4: On-Resistance vs. Junction Temperature (Note E)

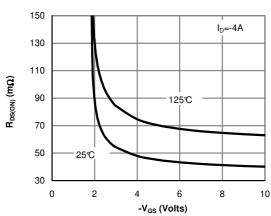


Figure 5: On-Resistance vs. Gate-Source Voltage (Note E)

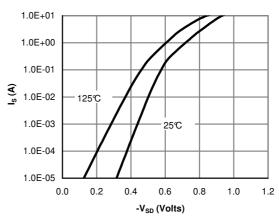


Figure 6: Body-Diode Characteristics (Note E)



#### TYPICAL ELECTRICAL AND THERMAL CHARACTERISTICS

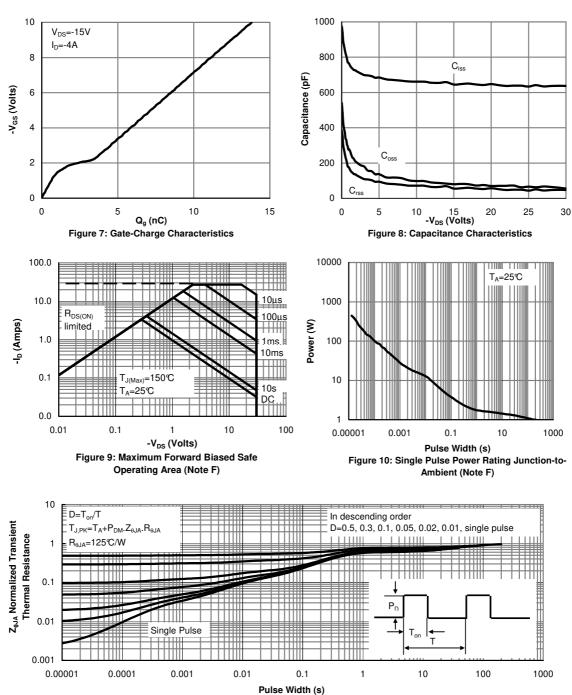
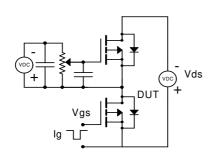
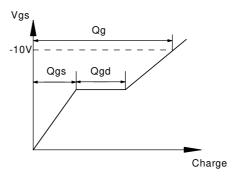


Figure 11: Normalized Maximum Transient Thermal Impedance (Note F)

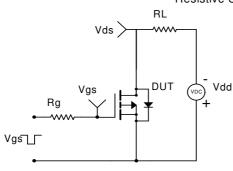


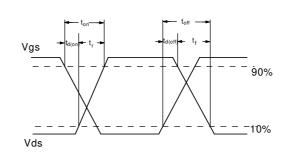
# Gate Charge Test Circuit & Waveform



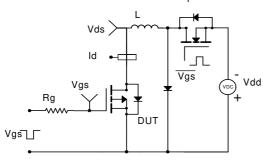


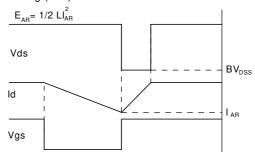
# Resistive Switching Test Circuit & Waveforms





## Unclamped Inductive Switching (UIS) Test Circuit & Waveforms





## Diode Recovery Test Circuit & Waveforms

