

# AO3401A

# 30V P-Channel MOSFET

## **General Description**

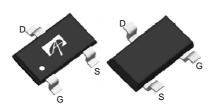
The AO3401A uses advanced trench technology to provide excellent  $R_{\text{DS}(\text{ON})}$ , low gate charge and operation gate voltages as low as 2.5V. This device is suitable for use as a load switch or other general applications.

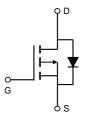
## **Product Summary**

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



SOT23
Top View Bottom View





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

Parameter		Symbol	Maximum	Units	
Drain-Source Voltage		V <sub>DS</sub>	-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	A	
Pulsed Drain Current Č		I <sub>DM</sub>	-27		
	T <sub>A</sub> =25℃	р	1.4	W	
Power Dissipation <sup>B</sup>	T <sub>A</sub> =70℃	-P <sub>D</sub>	0.9	vv	
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	€/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 P	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	1 μΑ	
		T <sub>J</sub> =55℃			-5	μΛ	
$I_{GSS}$	Gate-Body leakage current	$V_{DS}$ =0V, $V_{GS}$ = ±12V			±100	nA	
$V_{GS(th)}$	Gate Threshold Voltage	$V_{DS}=V_{GS}$ $I_{D}=-250\mu A$	-0.5	-0.9	-1.3	V	
I <sub>D(ON)</sub>	On state drain current	V <sub>GS</sub> =-10V, V <sub>DS</sub> =-5V	-27			Α	
R <sub>DS(ON)</sub> Static Drain-Source On-Re		V <sub>GS</sub> =-10V, I <sub>D</sub> =-4.0A		41	50	50 mΩ	
	Static Drain-Source On-Posistance	T <sub>J</sub> =125℃		62	75	11122	
	Static Dialif-Source Off-Nesistance	$V_{GS}$ =-4.5V, $I_{D}$ =-3.5A		47	60	mΩ	
		V <sub>GS</sub> =-2.5V, I <sub>D</sub> =-2.5A		60	85	mΩ	
<b>g</b> FS	Forward Transconductance	$V_{DS}$ =-5V, $I_{D}$ =-4.0A		17		S	
$V_{SD}$	Diode Forward Voltage	I <sub>S</sub> =-1A,V <sub>GS</sub> =0V		-0.7	-1	V	
Is	Maximum Body-Diode Continuous Current				-2	Α	
DYNAMIC	PARAMETERS						
C <sub>iss</sub>	Input Capacitance			645		pF	
C <sub>oss</sub>	Output Capacitance	$V_{GS}$ =0V, $V_{DS}$ =-15V, f=1MHz		80		pF	
$C_{rss}$	Reverse Transfer Capacitance			55		pF	
$R_g$	Gate resistance	V <sub>GS</sub> =0V, V <sub>DS</sub> =0V, f=1MHz	4	7.8	12	Ω	
SWITCHII	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> =-10V, V <sub>DS</sub> =-15V, 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 <sub>D(off)</sub>	Turn-Off DelayTime	$R_{GEN}=3\Omega$		41		ns	
t <sub>f</sub>	Turn-Off Fall Time	7		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	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  $\leqslant$  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 <300µs 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 1in<sup>2</sup> FR-4 board with 2oz. Copper, assuming a maximum junction temperature of T<sub>J(MAX)</sub>=150°C. The SOA curve provides a single pulse ratin g.

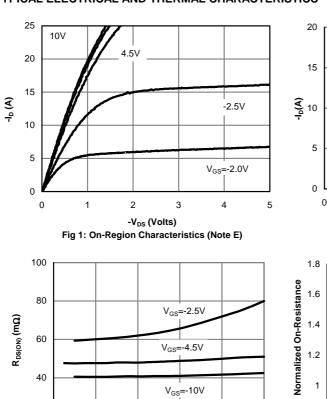


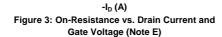
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#### TYPICAL ELECTRICAL AND THERMAL CHARACTERISTICS

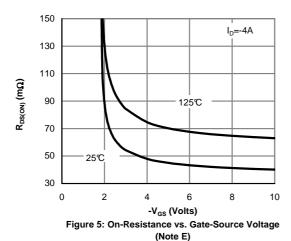


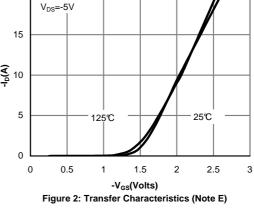


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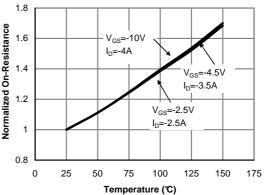


Figure 4: On-Resistance vs. Junction Temperature (Note E)

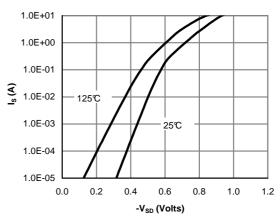


Figure 6: Body-Diode Characteristics (Note E)



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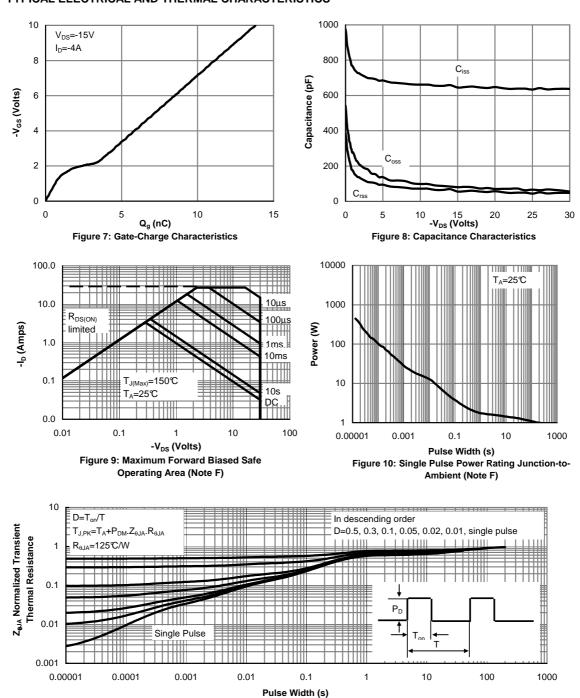
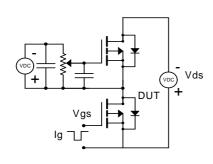
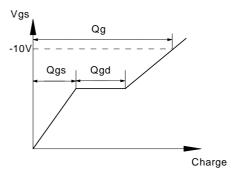


Figure 11: Normalized Maximum Transient Thermal Impedance (Note F)

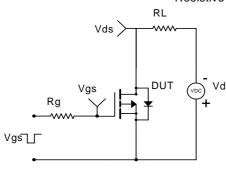


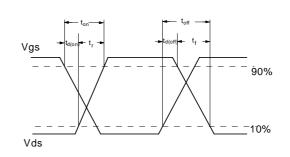
## Gate Charge Test Circuit & Waveform



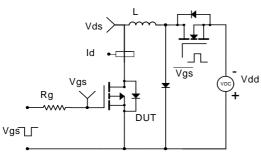


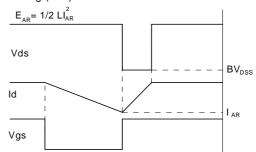
## Resistive Switching Test Circuit & Waveforms





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





## Diode Recovery Test Circuit & Waveforms

