

AON6234

40V N-Channel MOSFET

General Description

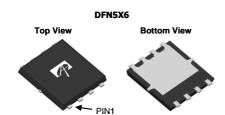
The AON6234 uses trench MOSFET technology that is uniquely optimized to provide the most efficient high frequency switching performance. Power losses are minimized due to an extremely low combination of $R_{\text{DS(ON)}}$ and Crss. In addition, switching behavior is well controlled with a "Schottky style" soft recovery body diode.

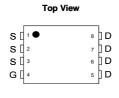
Product Summary

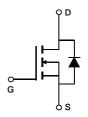
 $\begin{array}{lll} V_{DS} & 40V \\ I_{D} \; (at \, V_{GS} \! = \! 10V) & 85A \\ R_{DS(ON)} \; (at \, V_{GS} \! = \! 10V) & < 3.4 m\Omega \\ R_{DS(ON)} \; (at \, V_{GS} \! = \! 4.5V) & < 5.0 m\Omega \end{array}$

100% UIS Tested 100% R_g Tested









Absolute Maximum Ratings T _A =25℃ unless otherwise noted						
Parameter		Symbol	Maximum	Units		
Drain-Source Voltage		V _{DS}	40	V		
Gate-Source Voltage		V _{GS}	±20	V		
Continuous Drain			85			
Current ^G	T _C =100℃	I _D	67	A		
Pulsed Drain Current C		I _{DM}	220			
Continuous Drain	T _A =25℃		20	Λ.		
Current	T _A =70℃	IDSM	15	A		
Avalanche Current ^C		I _{AS} , I _{AR}	50	A		
Avalanche energy L=0.1mH ^C		E _{AS} , E _{AR}	125	mJ		
	T _C =25℃	В	83	W		
Power Dissipation ^B	T _C =100℃	P _D	33	VV		
	T _A =25℃	В	2.3	W		
Power Dissipation ^A	T _A =70℃	P _{DSM}	1.4	VV		
Junction and Storage Temperature Range		T _J , T _{STG}	-55 to 150	S.		

Thermal Characteristics								
Parameter	Symbol	Тур	Max	Units				
Maximum Junction-to-Ambient A	t ≤ 10s	D	14	17	€/M			
Maximum Junction-to-Ambient AD	Steady-State	$R_{\theta JA}$	40	55	€\M			
Maximum Junction-to-Case	Steady-State	$R_{\theta JC}$	1.1	1.5	℃/W			



Electrical Characteristics (T_J=25℃ unless otherwise noted)

STATIC PARAMETERS BV _{DSS} Drain-Source Breakdown Voltage I _D =250μA, V _{GS} =0V 40	nbol	Parameter	Conditions		Min	Тур	Max	Units		
$\begin{array}{ c c c c } \hline I_{DSS} & Zero \ Gate \ Voltage \ Drain \ Current \\ \hline I_{GSS} & Gate-Body \ leakage \ current \\ \hline V_{DS}=40V, \ V_{GS}=40V \\ \hline V_{GS}=40V, \ V_{GS}=40V \\ \hline V_{GS}=40V, \ V_{GS}=42VV \\ \hline V_{DS}=40V, \ V_{GS}=42VV \\ \hline V_{DS}=40V, \ V_{DS}=$										
$ \begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	ss D	Drain-Source Breakdown Voltage	$I_D = 250 \mu A, V_{GS} = 0 V$		40			V		
I_3=55C 5	7	Zero Gate Voltage Drain Current	V_{DS} =40V, V_{GS} =0V					μA		
$\begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$				T _J =55℃			5	μΑ		
$ \begin{array}{ c c c c } \hline{I_{D(ON)}} & On \ state \ drain \ current \\ \hline & V_{GS} = 10V, \ V_{DS} = 5V \\ \hline & V_{GS} = 10V, \ I_{D} = 20A \\ \hline & V_{GS} = 10V, \ I_{D} = 20A \\ \hline & V_{GS} = 10V, \ I_{D} = 20A \\ \hline & V_{GS} = 4.5V, \ I_{D} = 20A \\ \hline & V_{GS} = 4.5V, \ I_{D} = 20A \\ \hline & V_{SD} & Diode \ Forward \ Voltage \\ \hline & V_{SD} & Diode \ Forward \ V_{SD} & Diode \ Voltage \\ \hline & V_{SD} & Diode \ Forward \ V_{SD} & Diode \$	G	Gate-Body leakage current	V_{DS} =0V, V_{GS} =±20V				100	nA		
$ \begin{array}{ c c c c } \hline{I_{D(ON)}} & On \ state \ drain \ current \\ \hline & V_{GS} = 10V, \ V_{DS} = 5V \\ \hline & V_{GS} = 10V, \ I_{D} = 20A \\ \hline & V_{GS} = 10V, \ I_{D} = 20A \\ \hline & V_{GS} = 10V, \ I_{D} = 20A \\ \hline & V_{GS} = 4.5V, \ I_{D} = 20A \\ \hline & V_{GS} = 4.5V, \ I_{D} = 20A \\ \hline & V_{SD} & Diode \ Forward \ Voltage \\ \hline & V_{SD} & Diode \ Forward \ V_{SD} & Diode \ Voltage \\ \hline & V_{SD} & Diode \ Forward \ V_{SD} & Diode \$	(th) G	Gate Threshold Voltage	$V_{DS}=V_{GS}$, $I_{D}=250\mu A$		1.4	1.9	2.4	>		
$\begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	•	On state drain current	V_{GS} =10V, V_{DS} =5V		220			Α		
$\begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$			V_{GS} =10V, I_D =20A			2.7	3.4	mΩ		
$\begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	(ON) S	Static Drain-Source On-Resistance		T _J =125℃		4.2	5.2	11152		
$\begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$			V_{GS} =4.5V, I_D =20A			3.9	5.0	mΩ		
$\begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	F	Forward Transconductance	V_{DS} =5V, I_D =20A			90		S		
$ \begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	D	Diode Forward Voltage	I _S =1A,V _{GS} =0V			0.7	1	V		
$ \begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	М	Maximum Body-Diode Continuous Current ^G					85	Α		
$ \begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$										
$ \begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$		nput Capacitance	V _{GS} =0V, V _{DS} =20V, f=1MHz		1865	2335	2805	pF		
$ \begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	0	Output Capacitance			425	612	795	pF		
$ \begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$		Reverse Transfer Capacitance			13	45	77	pF		
$\begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	G	Gate resistance	V _{GS} =0V, V _{DS} =0V, f=1MHz		0.4	0.8	1.2	Ω		
$\begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	ITCHING	G PARAMETERS								
$\begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	10V) T	Гotal Gate Charge	V _{GS} =10V, V _{DS} =20V, I _D =20A		25	33.5	41	nC		
Qgs Gate Source Charge Qgd Gate Drain Charge 4.5	4.5V) To	Fotal Gate Charge			10	15	20	nC		
	G	Gate Source Charge				7		nC		
	G	Gate Drain Charge				4.5		nC		
t _{D(on)} Turn-On DelayTime 8 8) Ti	Turn-On DelayTime				8		ns		
t_r Turn-On Rise Time V_{GS} =10V, V_{DS} =20V, R_L =1 Ω , 3	T	Furn-On Rise Time	V_{GS} =10V, V_{DS} =20V, R_L =1 Ω , R_{GEN} =3 Ω			3		ns		
$t_{D(off)}$ Turn-Off DelayTime R_{GEN} =3 Ω 26) T	Furn-Off DelayTime				26		ns		
t _f Turn-Off Fall Time 4	T	Furn-Off Fall Time				4		ns		
t_{rr} Body Diode Reverse Recovery Time I_F =20A, dl/dt=500A/ μ s 12 17.5 23	В	Body Diode Reverse Recovery Time	I _F =20A, dI/dt=500A/μ	s	12	17.5	23	ns		
Q _{rr} Body Diode Reverse Recovery Charge I _F =20A, dI/dt=500A/μs 33 47.5 62		<u> </u>	I _F =20A, dI/dt=500A/μs		33	47.5	62	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° C. The Power dissipation P_{DSM} is based on R $_{\theta JA}$ and the maximum allowed junction temperature of 150° C. The value in any given application depends on the user's specific board design.

- 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.

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B. The power dissipation P_D is based on $T_{J(MAX)}$ =150° 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 $T_{J(MAX)}$ =150° C. Ratings are based on low frequency and duty cycles to keep initial T_J =25° C.

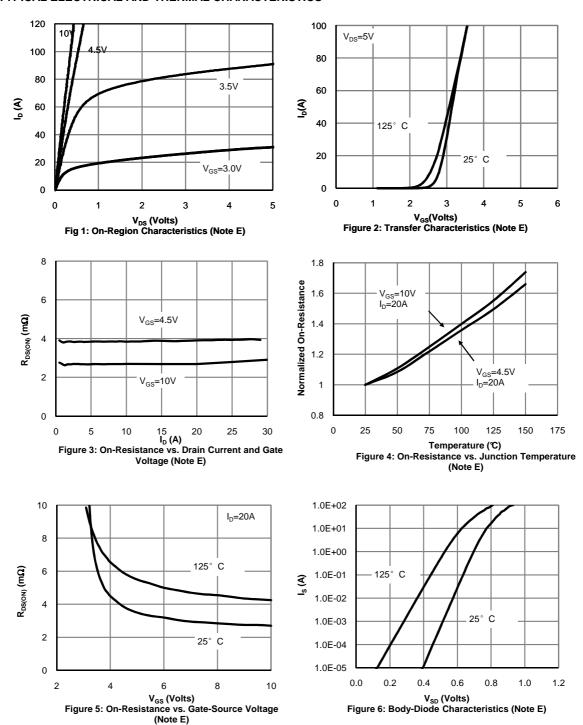
F. These curves are based on the junction-to-case thermal impedance which is measured with the device mounted to a large heatsink, assuming a maximum junction temperature of T_{J(MAX)}=150° C. The SOA curve provides a single pulse rating.

G. The maximum current rating is package limited.

H. These tests are performed with the device mounted on 1 in FR-4 board with 2oz. Copper, in a still air environment with T_A =25° C.



TYPICAL ELECTRICAL AND THERMAL CHARACTERISTICS





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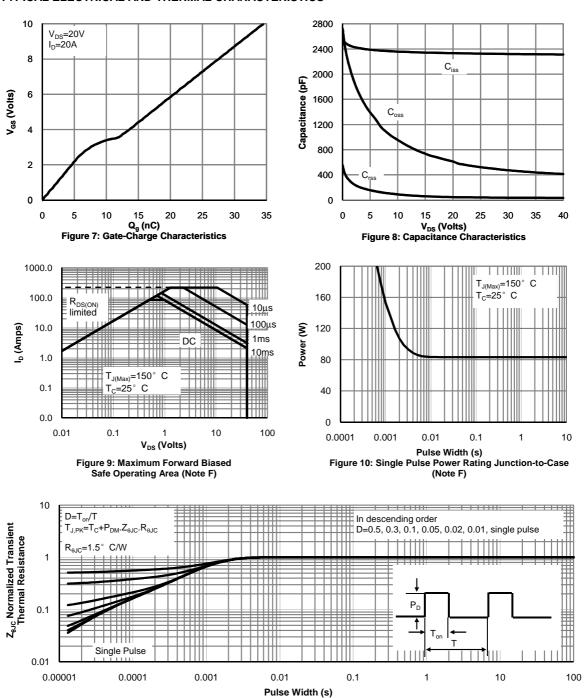
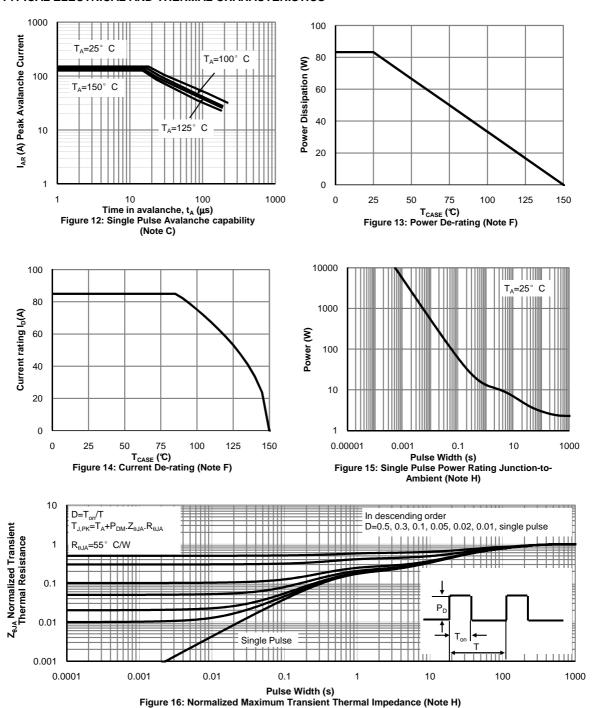


Figure 11: Normalized Maximum Transient Thermal Impedance (Note F)



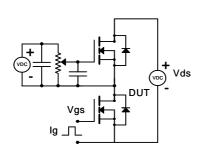
TYPICAL ELECTRICAL AND THERMAL CHARACTERISTICS

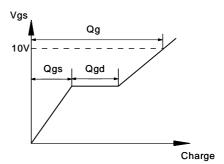


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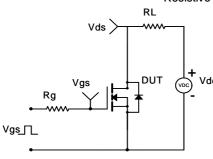


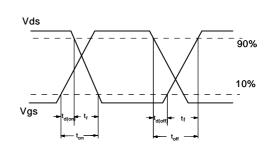
Gate Charge Test Circuit & Waveform



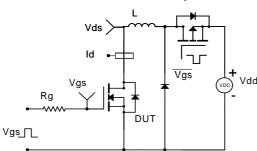


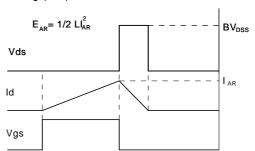
Resistive Switching Test Circuit & Waveforms





Unclamped Inductive Switching (UIS) Test Circuit & Waveforms





Diode Recovery Test Circuit & Waveforms

