

# AON7280

## 80V N-Channel MOSFET

### **General Description**

The AON7280 uses trench MOSFET technology that is uniquely optimized to provide the most efficient high frequency switching performance. Both conduction and switching power losses are minimized due to an extremely low combination of R<sub>DS(ON)</sub>, Ciss and Coss. This device is ideal for boost converters and synchronous rectifiers for consumer, telecom, industrial power supplies and LED backlighting.

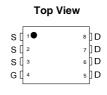
## **Product Summary**

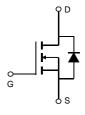
 $\begin{array}{ll} V_{DS} & 80V \\ I_D \ (at \ V_{GS} \! = \! 10V) & 50A \\ R_{DS(ON)} \ (at \ V_{GS} \! = \! 10V) & < 8.5 m\Omega \\ R_{DS(ON)} \ (at \ V_{GS} \! = \! 6V) & < 12 m\Omega \end{array}$ 

100% UIS Tested 100%  $R_g$  Tested









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

Parameter		Symbol	Maximum	Units	
Drain-Source Voltage		V <sub>DS</sub>	80	V	
Gate-Source Voltage		V <sub>GS</sub>	±20	V	
Continuous Drain	T <sub>C</sub> =25℃		50		
Current <sup>G</sup>	T <sub>C</sub> =100℃	'D	39	A	
Pulsed Drain Current C		I <sub>DM</sub>	160		
Continuous Drain Current	T <sub>A</sub> =25℃		20	Δ	
	T <sub>A</sub> =70℃	IDSM	15	A	
Avalanche Current <sup>C</sup>		I <sub>AS</sub>	35	A	
Avalanche energy L=0.1mH <sup>C</sup>		E <sub>AS</sub>	61	mJ	
	T <sub>C</sub> =25℃	В	83	W	
Power Dissipation B	T <sub>C</sub> =100℃	P <sub>D</sub>	33	VV	
	T <sub>A</sub> =25℃	В	6.3	W	
Power Dissipation A	T <sub>A</sub> =70℃	P <sub>DSM</sub>	4	VV	
Junction and Storage Temperature Range		T <sub>J</sub> , T <sub>STG</sub>	-55 to 150	S.	

Thermal Characteristics								
Parameter	Symbol	Тур	Max	Units				
Maximum Junction-to-Ambient A	t ≤ 10s	D	16	20	C/W			
Maximum Junction-to-Ambient AD	Steady-State	$R_{\theta JA}$	45	55	C/W			
Maximum Junction-to-Case	Steady-State	$R_{\theta JC}$	1	1.5	€/M			



#### 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 <sub>D</sub> =250uA, V <sub>GS</sub> =0V		80			V
I <sub>DSS</sub>	Zero Gate Voltage Drain Current	$V_{DS}$ =80V, $V_{GS}$ =0V				1	μA
			T <sub>J</sub> =55℃			5	μ
I <sub>GSS</sub>	Gate-Body leakage current	$V_{DS}$ =0V, $V_{GS}$ =±20V				±100	nA
$V_{GS(th)}$	Gate Threshold Voltage	$V_{DS}=V_{GS}$ , $I_{D}=250uA$		2.3	2.8	3.4	V
$I_{D(ON)}$	On state drain current	$V_{GS}$ =10V, $V_{DS}$ =5V		160			Α
R <sub>DS(ON)</sub>	Static Drain-Source On-Resistance	$V_{GS}$ =10V, $I_D$ =20A			6.8	8.5	mΩ
			T <sub>J</sub> =125℃		11.8	14.8	11122
		$V_{GS}=6V$ , $I_D=16A$			8.7	12	mΩ
g <sub>FS</sub>	Forward Transconductance	V <sub>DS</sub> =5V, I <sub>D</sub> =20A			50		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 <sup>G</sup>					50	Α
DYNAMIC	PARAMETERS						
C <sub>iss</sub>	Input Capacitance				1871		pF
Coss	Output Capacitance	V <sub>GS</sub> =0V, V <sub>DS</sub> =40V, f=1MHz			265		pF
C <sub>rss</sub>	Reverse Transfer Capacitance				14		pF
$R_g$	Gate resistance	V <sub>GS</sub> =0V, V <sub>DS</sub> =0V, f=1MHz		0.6	1.3	2.0	Ω
SWITCHI	NG PARAMETERS						
<b>Q</b> <sub>g</sub> (10V)	Total Gate Charge	V <sub>GS</sub> =10V, V <sub>DS</sub> =40V, I <sub>D</sub> =20A			26.5	38	nC
$Q_{gs}$	Gate Source Charge				8.5		nC
$Q_{gd}$	Gate Drain Charge				4		nC
t <sub>D(on)</sub>	Turn-On DelayTime				11.5		ns
t <sub>r</sub>	Turn-On Rise Time	$V_{GS}$ =10V, $V_{DS}$ =40V, $R_L$ =2 $\Omega$ , $R_{GEN}$ =3 $\Omega$			8.5		ns
t <sub>D(off)</sub>	Turn-Off DelayTime				21.5		ns
t <sub>f</sub>	Turn-Off Fall Time				5.5		ns
t <sub>rr</sub>	Body Diode Reverse Recovery Time	I <sub>F</sub> =20A, dI/dt=500A/us			32		ns
$Q_{rr}$	Body Diode Reverse Recovery Charge	I <sub>F</sub> =20A, dI/dt=500A/us			162		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 Power dissipation  $P_{DSM}$  is based on R  $_{\theta JA}$  t  $\, \leqslant \,$  10s value and the maximum allowed junction temperature of 150 $^{\circ}$  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  $T_{J(MAX)}=150^\circ$  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<sub>J</sub>=25° C.

D. The  $R_{\text{BJA}}$  is the sum of the thermal impedance from junction to case  $R_{\text{BJC}}$  and case to ambient. E. The static characteristics in Figures 1 to 6 are obtained using <300 $\mu$ s pulses, duty cycle 0.5% max.

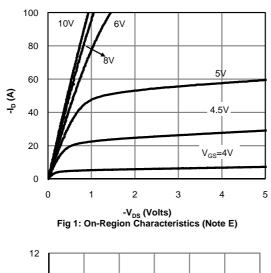
F. These curves are based on the junction-to-case thermal impedance which is measured with the device mounted to a large heatsink, assuming a maximum junction temperature of  $T_{J(MAX)}$ =150° C. The SOA curve provides a single pulse rating.

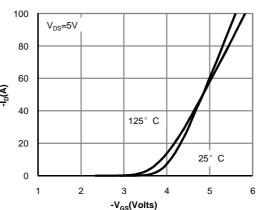
G. The maximum current rating is package limited.

H. These tests are performed with the device mounted on 1 in<sup>2</sup> FR-4 board with 2oz. Copper, in a still air environment with T<sub>A</sub>=25° C.

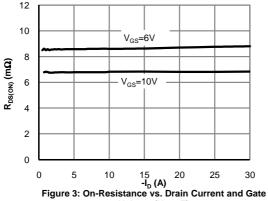


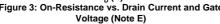
#### TYPICAL ELECTRICAL AND THERMAL CHARACTERISTICS

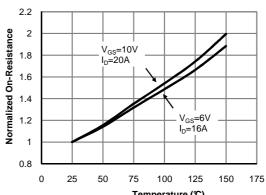




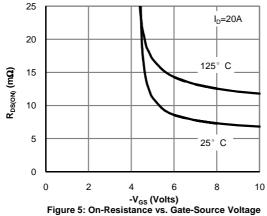
-V<sub>GS</sub>(Volts) Figure 2: Transfer Characteristics (Note E)



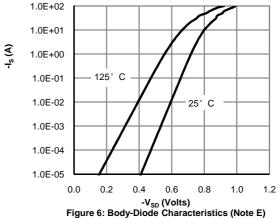




Temperature (℃)
Figure 4: On-Resistance vs. Junction Temperature
(Note E)



(Note E)





#### TYPICAL ELECTRICAL AND THERMAL CHARACTERISTICS

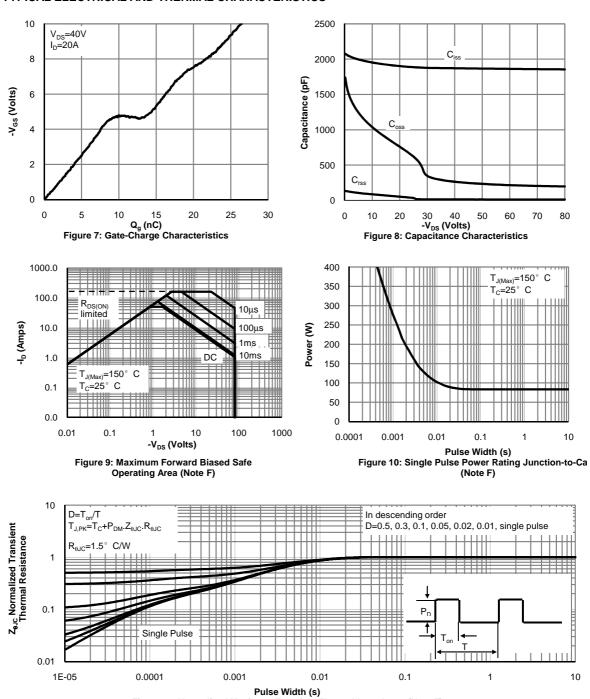
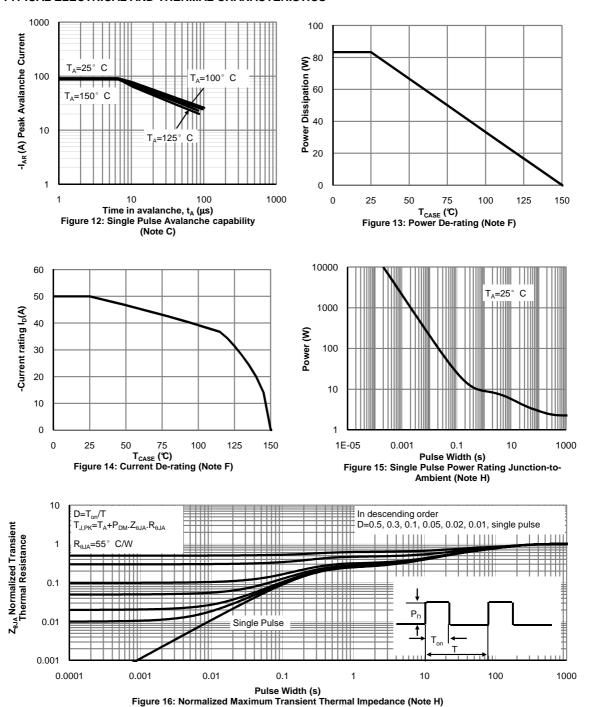


Figure 11: Normalized Maximum Transient Thermal Impedance (Note F)

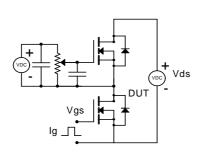


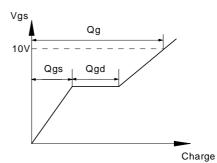
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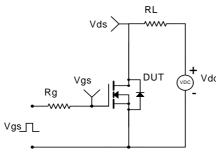


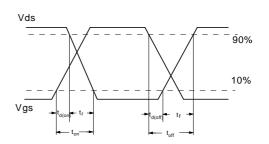
## Gate Charge Test Circuit & Waveform



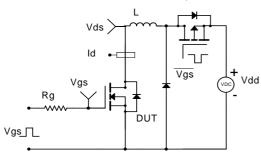


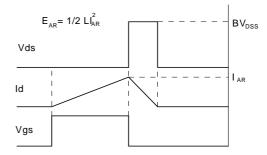
Resistive Switching Test Circuit & Waveforms





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





## Diode Recovery Test Circuit & Waveforms

