



**ALPHA & OMEGA**  
SEMICONDUCTOR

**AON7700**

**N-Channel Enhancement Mode Field Effect Transistor**

**SRFET™**



### General Description

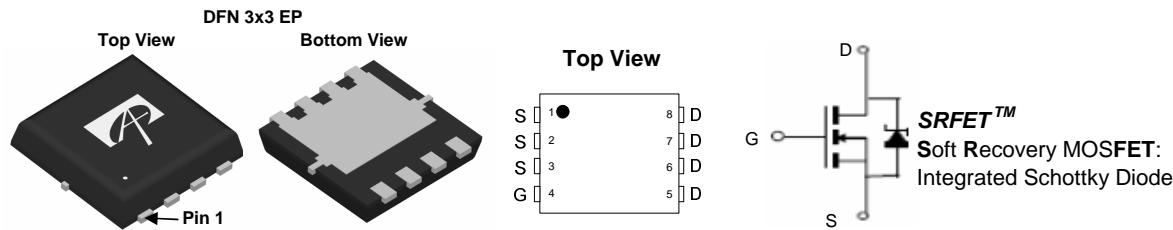
SRFET™ AON7700 uses advanced trench technology with a monolithically integrated Schottky diode to provide excellent  $R_{DS(ON)}$ , and low gate charge.

This device is suitable for use as a low side FET in SMPS, load switching and general purpose applications.

### Features

$V_{DS}$  (V) = 30V  
 $I_D$  = 20A ( $V_{GS}$  = 10V)  
 $R_{DS(ON)} < 8.5\text{m}\Omega$  ( $V_{GS}$  = 10V)  
 $R_{DS(ON)} < 10\text{m}\Omega$  ( $V_{GS}$  = 4.5V)

100% UIS Tested  
100%  $R_g$  Tested



### Absolute Maximum Ratings $T_A=25^\circ\text{C}$ unless otherwise noted

Parameter	Symbol	Maximum	Units
Drain-Source Voltage	$V_{DS}$	30	V
Gate-Source Voltage	$V_{GS}$	$\pm 12$	V
Continuous Drain Current <sup>B</sup>	$I_D$	40	A
$T_C=100^\circ\text{C}$		30	
Pulsed Drain Current <sup>C</sup>	$I_{DM}$	80	A
Continuous Drain Current <sup>G</sup>	$I_{DSM}$	12	
$T_A=70^\circ\text{C}$		11	W
Power Dissipation <sup>B</sup>	$P_D$	33	
$T_C=100^\circ\text{C}$		13	
Power Dissipation <sup>A</sup>	$P_{DSM}$	3.1	W
$T_A=70^\circ\text{C}$		2	
Junction and Storage Temperature Range	$T_J, T_{STG}$	-55 to 150	°C

### Thermal Characteristics

Parameter	Symbol	Typ	Max	Units
Maximum Junction-to-Ambient <sup>A</sup>	$R_{\theta JA}$	30	40	°C/W
Maximum Junction-to-Ambient <sup>A</sup>		60	75	°C/W
Maximum Junction-to-Case <sup>D</sup>	$R_{\theta JC}$	3.1	3.7	°C/W

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

Symbol	Parameter	Conditions	Min	Typ	Max	Units
<b>STATIC PARAMETERS</b>						
$\text{BV}_{\text{DSS}}$	Drain-Source Breakdown Voltage	$I_D=250\mu\text{A}, V_{GS}=0\text{V}$	30			V
$I_{\text{DSS}}$	Zero Gate Voltage Drain Current	$V_{DS}=30\text{V}, V_{GS}=0\text{V}$ $T_J=55^\circ\text{C}$		100	500	$\mu\text{A}$
$I_{\text{GSS}}$	Gate-Body leakage current	$V_{DS}=0\text{V}, V_{GS}=\pm 12\text{V}$		100		nA
$V_{\text{GS(th)}}$	Gate Threshold Voltage	$V_{DS}=V_{GS}, I_D=250\mu\text{A}$	1	1.7	3	V
$I_{\text{D(ON)}}$	On state drain current	$V_{GS}=10\text{V}, V_{DS}=5\text{V}$	80			A
$R_{\text{DS(ON)}}$	Static Drain-Source On-Resistance	$V_{GS}=10\text{V}, I_D=12\text{A}$ $T_J=125^\circ\text{C}$		6.7	8.5	$\text{m}\Omega$
		$V_{GS}=4.5\text{V}, I_D=10\text{A}$		9	12	
				8	10	
$g_{\text{FS}}$	Forward Transconductance	$V_{DS}=5\text{V}, I_D=12\text{A}$		27		S
$V_{\text{SD}}$	Diode Forward Voltage	$I_S=1\text{A}, V_{GS}=0\text{V}$		0.39	0.5	V
$I_S$	Maximum Body-Diode Continuous Current				6	A
<b>DYNAMIC PARAMETERS</b>						
$C_{\text{iss}}$	Input Capacitance	$V_{GS}=0\text{V}, V_{DS}=15\text{V}, f=1\text{MHz}$		3395	4250	pF
$C_{\text{oss}}$	Output Capacitance			490		pF
$C_{\text{rss}}$	Reverse Transfer Capacitance			185		pF
$R_g$	Gate resistance	$V_{GS}=0\text{V}, V_{DS}=0\text{V}, f=1\text{MHz}$		1	1.5	$\Omega$
<b>SWITCHING PARAMETERS</b>						
$Q_g$	Total Gate Charge	$V_{GS}=4.5\text{V}, V_{DS}=15\text{V}, I_D=10\text{A}$		25	33	nC
$Q_{\text{gs}}$	Gate Source Charge			9.5		nC
$Q_{\text{gd}}$	Gate Drain Charge			8.4		nC
$t_{\text{D(on)}}$	Turn-On Delay Time	$V_{GS}=10\text{V}, V_{DS}=15\text{V}, R_L=1.25\Omega, R_{\text{GEN}}=3\Omega$		11		ns
$t_r$	Turn-On Rise Time			16		ns
$t_{\text{D(off)}}$	Turn-Off Delay Time			38		ns
$t_f$	Turn-Off Fall Time			21		ns
$t_{\text{rr}}$	Body Diode Reverse Recovery Time	$I_F=12\text{A}, dI/dt=100\text{A}/\mu\text{s}$		28	36	ns
$Q_{\text{rr}}$	Body Diode Reverse Recovery Charge	$I_F=12\text{A}, dI/dt=100\text{A}/\mu\text{s}$		15		nC

A: The value of  $R_{\text{BJA}}$  is measured with the device in a still air environment with  $T_A=25^\circ\text{C}$ . The power dissipation  $P_{\text{DSM}}$  and current rating  $I_{\text{DSM}}$  are based on  $T_{J(\text{MAX})}=150^\circ\text{C}$ , using  $t \leq 10\text{s}$  junction-to-ambient thermal resistance.

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  $T_{J(\text{MAX})}=150^\circ\text{C}$ .

D. The  $R_{\text{BJA}}$  is the sum of the thermal impedance from junction to case  $R_{\text{BJJC}}$  and case to ambient.

E. The static characteristics in Figures 1 to 6 are obtained using  $<300\ \mu\text{s}$  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  $T_{J(\text{MAX})}=150^\circ\text{C}$ . The SOA curve provides a single pulse rating.

G. 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  $T_A=25^\circ\text{C}$ .

H. The maximum current rating is limited by bond-wires.

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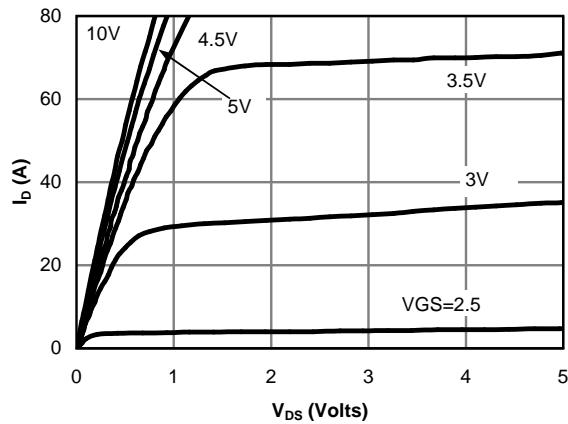
**TYPICAL ELECTRICAL AND THERMAL CHARACTERISTICS**

Figure 1: On-Region Characteristics

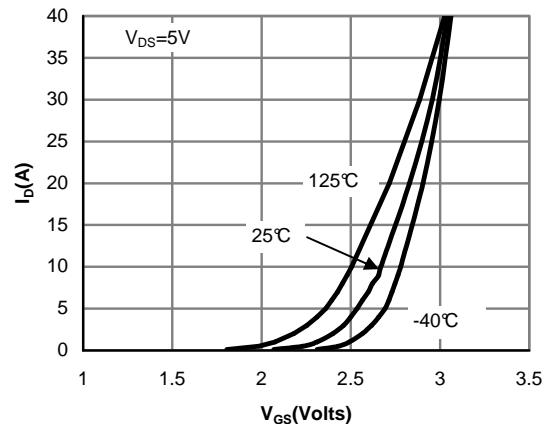


Figure 2: Transfer Characteristics

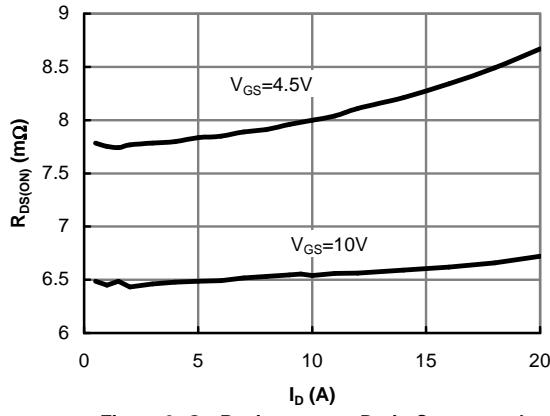


Figure 3: On-Resistance vs. Drain Current and Gate Voltage

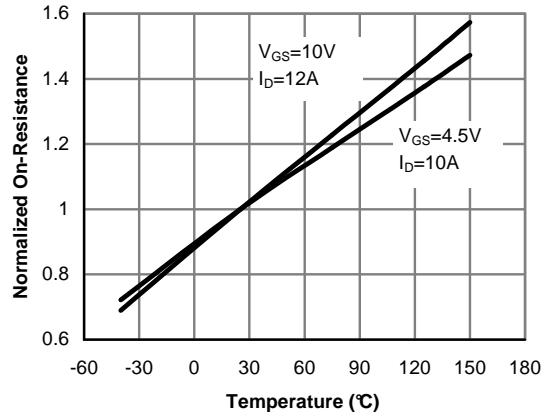


Figure 4: On-Resistance vs. Junction Temperature

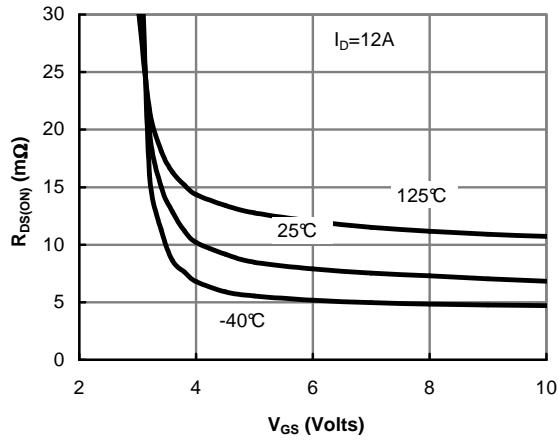


Figure 5: On-Resistance vs. Gate-Source Voltage

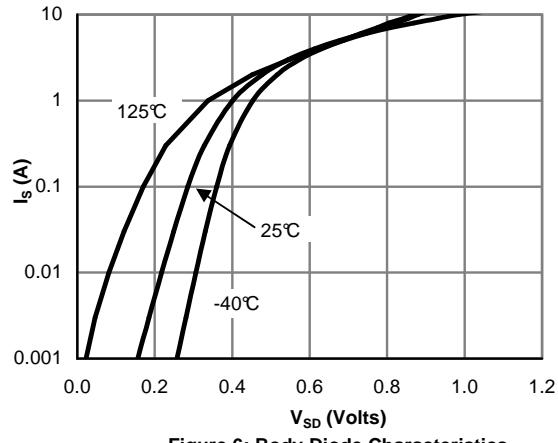


Figure 6: Body-Diode Characteristics

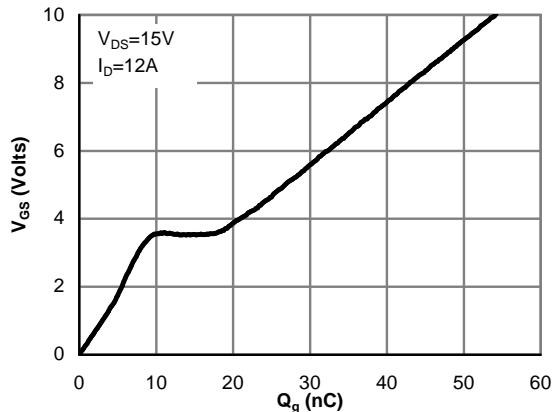
**TYPICAL ELECTRICAL AND THERMAL CHARACTERISTICS**

Figure 7: Gate-Charge Characteristics

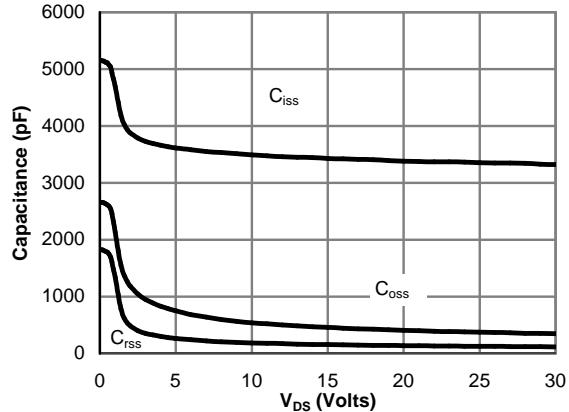


Figure 8: Capacitance Characteristics

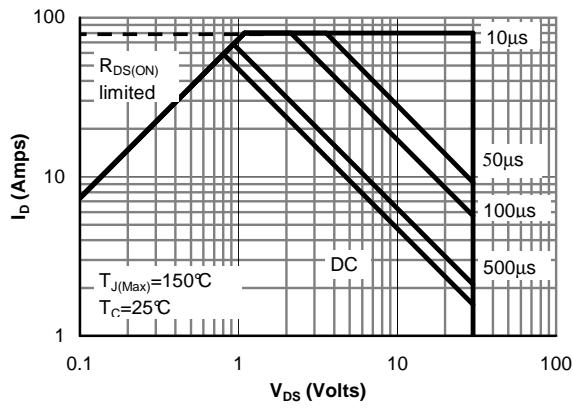


Figure 9: Maximum Forward Biased Safe Operating Area (Note F)

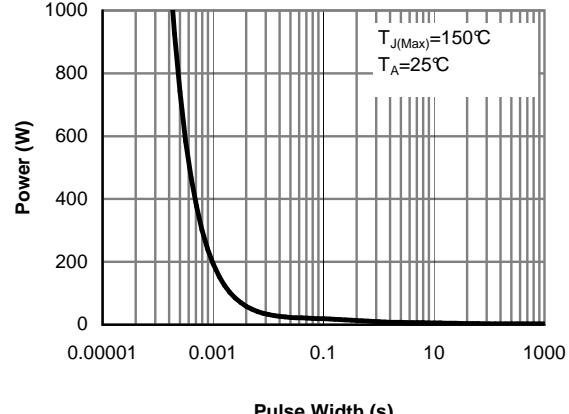


Figure 14: Single Pulse Power Rating Junction-to-Ambient (Note G)

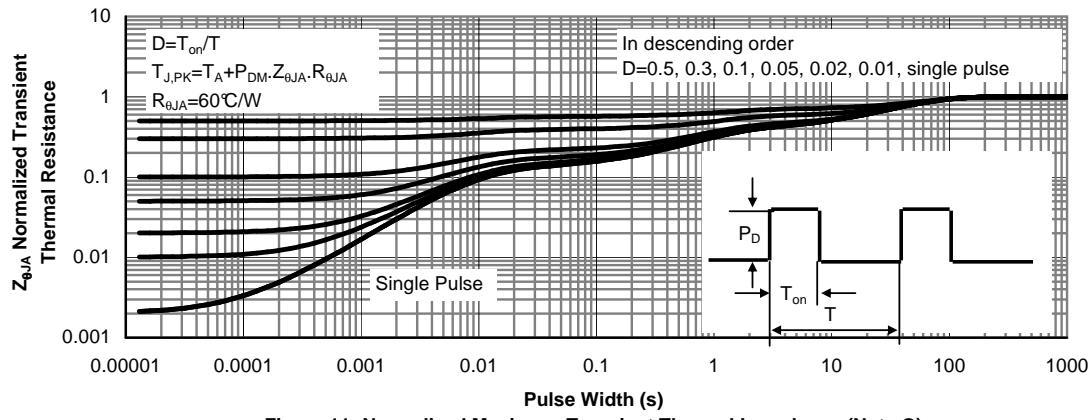
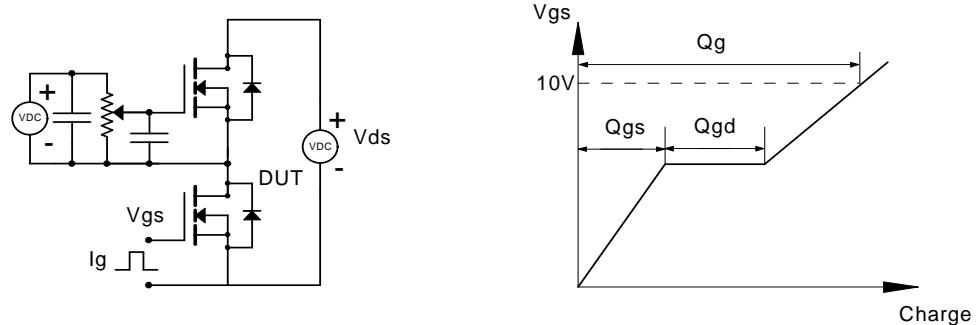
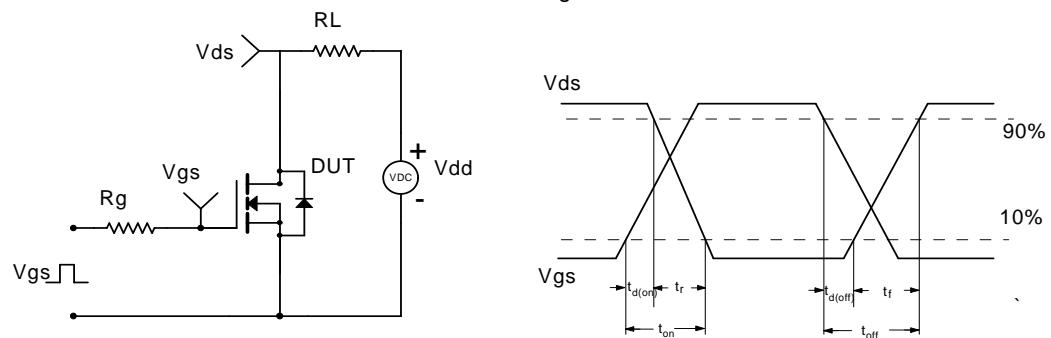


Figure 11: Normalized Maximum Transient Thermal Impedance (Note G)

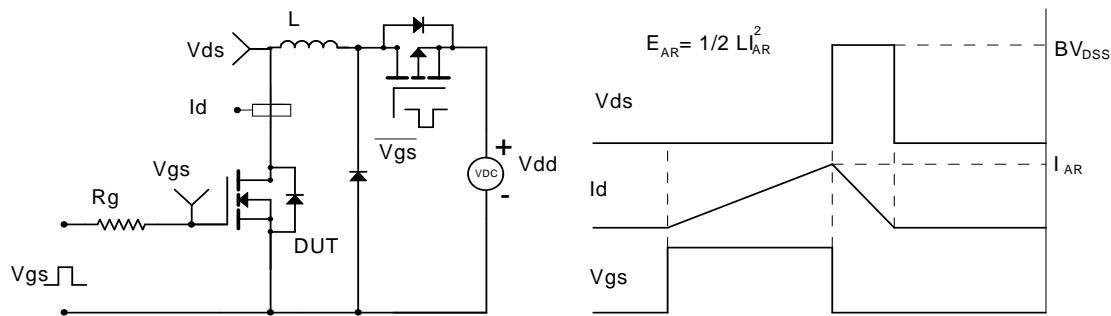
Gate Charge Test Circuit &amp; Waveform



Resistive Switching Test Circuit &amp; Waveforms



Unclamped Inductive Switching (UIS) Test Circuit &amp; Waveforms



Diode Recovery Test Circuit &amp; Waveforms

