



ALPHA & OMEGA
SEMICONDUCTOR

AON7900

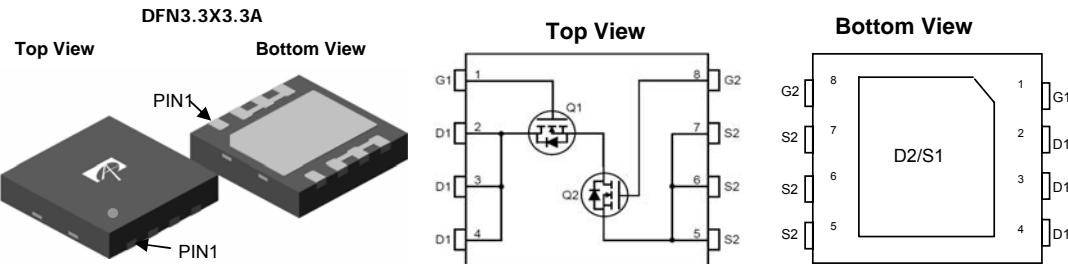
30V Dual Asymmetric N-Channel MOSFET

General Description

The AON7900 is designed to provide a high efficiency synchronous buck power stage with optimal layout and board space utilization. It includes two specialized MOSFETs in a dual Power DFN3.3x3.3 package. The Q1 "High Side" MOSFET is designed to minimize switching losses. The Q2 "Low Side" MOSFET is designed for low $R_{DS(ON)}$ to reduce conduction losses. The AON7900 is well suited for use in compact DC/DC converter applications.

Product Summary

	<u>Q1</u>	<u>Q2</u>
V_{DS}	30V	30V
I_D (at $V_{GS}=10V$)	24A	40A
$R_{DS(ON)}$ (at $V_{GS}=10V$)	<21mΩ	<6.7mΩ
$R_{DS(ON)}$ (at $V_{GS} = 4.5V$)	<28mΩ	<8.5mΩ
100% UIS Tested		
100% R_g Tested		



Absolute Maximum Ratings $T_A=25^\circ C$ unless otherwise noted

Parameter	Symbol	Max Q1	Max Q2	Units
Drain-Source Voltage	V_{DS}	30		V
Gate-Source Voltage	V_{GS}		± 20	V
Continuous Drain Current ^G	I_D	24	40	
$T_C=25^\circ C$				
$T_C=100^\circ C$		15	31	A
Pulsed Drain Current ^C	I_{DM}	90	150	
Continuous Drain Current	I_{DSM}	8	13	
$T_A=25^\circ C$				
$T_A=70^\circ C$		6	10	A
Avalanche Current ^C	I_{AS}, I_{AR}	22	28	A
Avalanche Energy $L=0.1mH^C$	E_{AS}, E_{AR}	24	39	mJ
Power Dissipation ^B	P_D	17	50	W
$T_C=25^\circ C$				
$T_C=100^\circ C$		7	20	
Power Dissipation ^A	P_{DSM}	1.8	1.8	W
$T_A=25^\circ C$				
$T_A=70^\circ C$		1.1	1.1	
Junction and Storage Temperature Range	T_J, T_{STG}	-55 to 150		°C

Thermal Characteristics

Parameter	Symbol	Typ Q1	Typ Q2	Max Q1	Max Q2	Units
Maximum Junction-to-Ambient ^A	$R_{\theta JA}$	27	27	35	35	°C/W
Maximum Junction-to-Ambient ^{AD}		60	60	72	72	°C/W
Maximum Junction-to-Case	$R_{\theta JC}$	6	2	7.5	2.5	°C/W

Q1 Electrical Characteristics ($T_J=25^\circ\text{C}$ unless otherwise noted)

Symbol	Parameter	Conditions	Min	Typ	Max	Units
STATIC PARAMETERS						
BV_{DSS}	Drain-Source Breakdown Voltage	$I_D=250\mu\text{A}, V_{GS}=0\text{V}$	30			V
I_{DSS}	Zero Gate Voltage Drain Current	$V_{DS}=30\text{V}, V_{GS}=0\text{V}$ $T_J=55^\circ\text{C}$			1 5	μA
I_{GSS}	Gate-Body leakage current	$V_{DS}=0\text{V}, V_{GS}= \pm 20\text{V}$			100	nA
$V_{\text{GS}(\text{th})}$	Gate Threshold Voltage	$V_{DS}=V_{GS}, I_D=250\mu\text{A}$	1.3	1.8	2.3	V
$I_{\text{D}(\text{ON})}$	On state drain current	$V_{GS}=10\text{V}, V_{DS}=5\text{V}$	90			A
$R_{\text{DS}(\text{ON})}$	Static Drain-Source On-Resistance	$V_{GS}=10\text{V}, I_D=8\text{A}$ $T_J=125^\circ\text{C}$		17 24	21 29	$\text{m}\Omega$
		$V_{GS}=4.5\text{V}, I_D=4\text{A}$		22	28	$\text{m}\Omega$
g_{FS}	Forward Transconductance	$V_{DS}=5\text{V}, I_D=8\text{A}$		33		S
V_{SD}	Diode Forward Voltage	$I_S=1\text{A}, V_{GS}=0\text{V}$		0.7		V
I_S	Maximum Body-Diode Continuous Current				20	A
DYNAMIC PARAMETERS						
C_{iss}	Input Capacitance	$V_{GS}=0\text{V}, V_{DS}=15\text{V}, f=1\text{MHz}$	470	590	710	pF
C_{oss}	Output Capacitance		250	360	450	pF
C_{rss}	Reverse Transfer Capacitance		13	23	40	pF
R_g	Gate resistance	$V_{GS}=0\text{V}, V_{DS}=0\text{V}, f=1\text{MHz}$	0.7	1.5	2.3	Ω
SWITCHING PARAMETERS						
$Q_g(10\text{V})$	Total Gate Charge	$V_{GS}=10\text{V}, V_{DS}=15\text{V}, I_D=8\text{A}$	7	9	11	nC
$Q_g(4.5\text{V})$	Total Gate Charge		3	4	5	nC
Q_{gs}	Gate Source Charge			1.6		nC
Q_{gd}	Gate Drain Charge			1.5		nC
$t_{\text{D}(\text{on})}$	Turn-On DelayTime	$V_{GS}=10\text{V}, V_{DS}=15\text{V}, R_L=1.8\Omega, R_{\text{GEN}}=3\Omega$		6		ns
t_r	Turn-On Rise Time			3		ns
$t_{\text{D}(\text{off})}$	Turn-Off DelayTime			18		ns
t_f	Turn-Off Fall Time			3		ns
t_{rr}	Body Diode Reverse Recovery Time	$I_F=8\text{A}, dI/dt=500\text{A}/\mu\text{s}$	8	11	14	ns
Q_{rr}	Body Diode Reverse Recovery Charge	$I_F=8\text{A}, dI/dt=500\text{A}/\mu\text{s}$	15	19	23	nC

A. The value of R_{IOJA} is measured with the device mounted on 1in² FR-4 board with 2oz. Copper, in a still air environment with $T_A=25^\circ\text{C}$. The Power dissipation P_{DSM} is based on R_{IOJA} and the maximum allowed junction temperature of 150°C. The value in any given application depends on the user's specific board design.

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 $T_{J(\text{MAX})}=150^\circ\text{C}$. Ratings are based on low frequency and duty cycles to keep initial $T_J=25^\circ\text{C}$.

D. The R_{IOJA} is the sum of the thermal impedance from junction to case R_{JJC} and case to ambient.

E. The static characteristics in Figures 1 to 6 are obtained using <300 μs 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. The maximum current rating is package limited.

H. These tests are performed with the device mounted on 1 in² FR-4 board with 2oz. Copper, in a still air environment with $T_A=25^\circ\text{C}$.

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Q1-CHANNEL: TYPICAL ELECTRICAL AND THERMAL CHARACTERISTICS

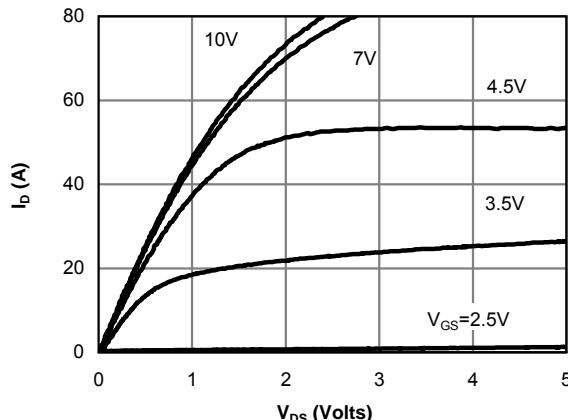


Fig 1: On-Region Characteristics (Note E)

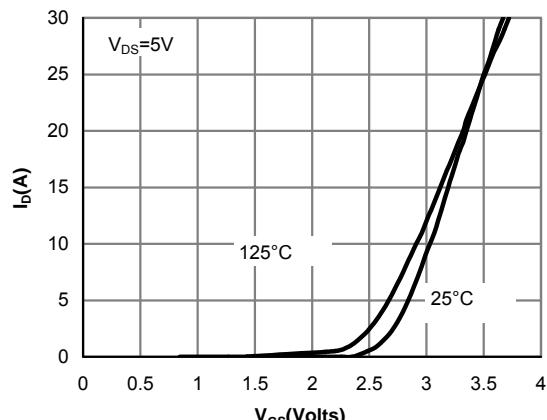


Figure 2: Transfer Characteristics (Note E)

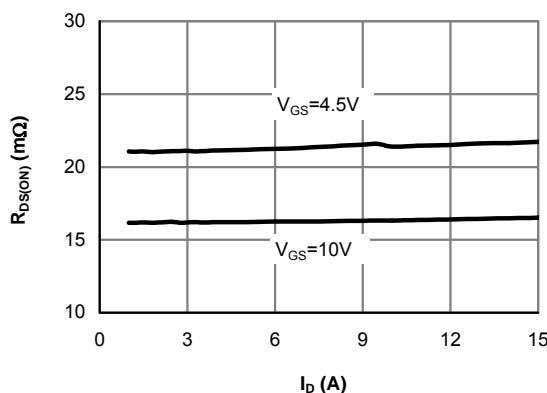
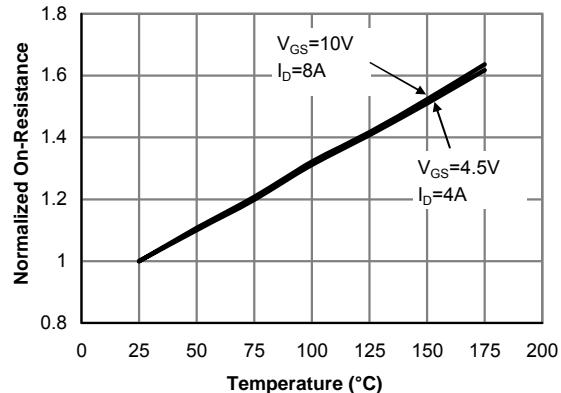
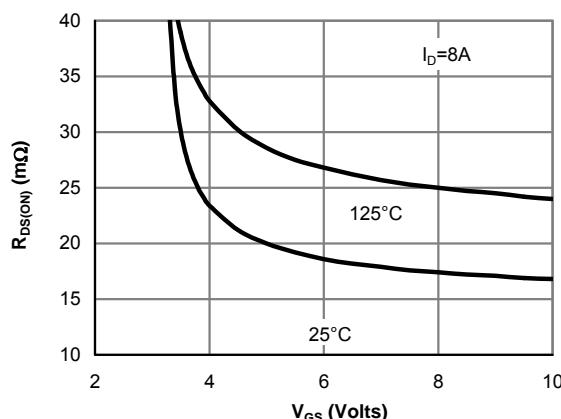


Figure 3: On-Resistance vs. Drain Current and Gate Voltage (Note E)



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



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

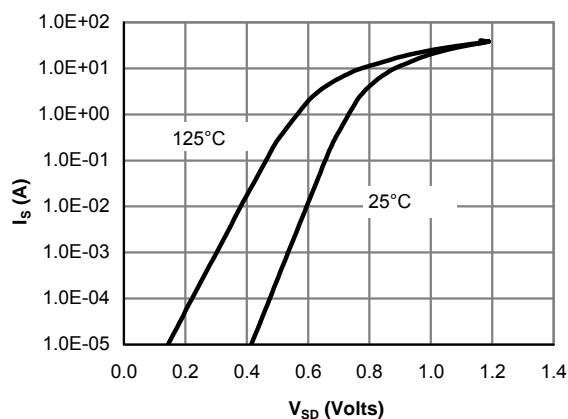


Figure 6: Body-Diode Characteristics (Note E)

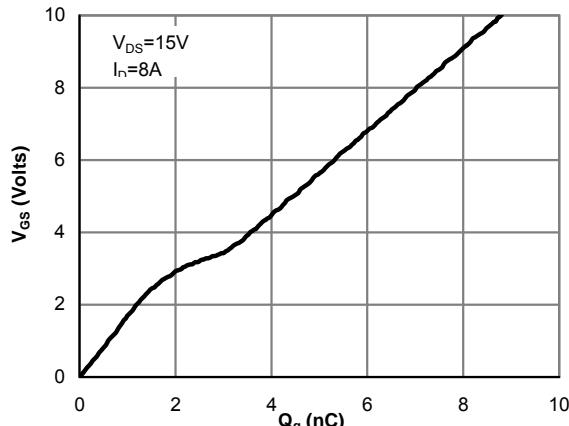
Q1-CHANNEL: TYPICAL ELECTRICAL AND THERMAL CHARACTERISTICS


Figure 7: Gate-Charge Characteristics

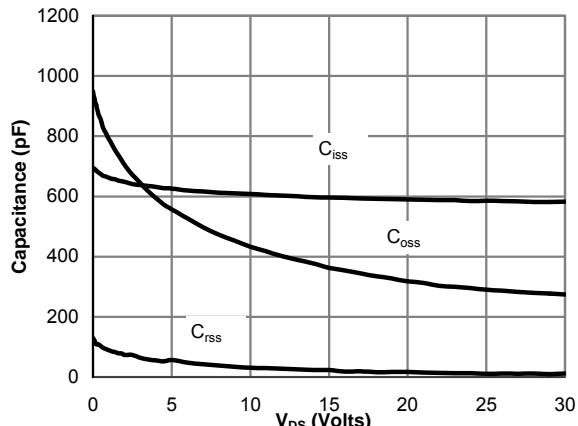


Figure 8: Capacitance Characteristics

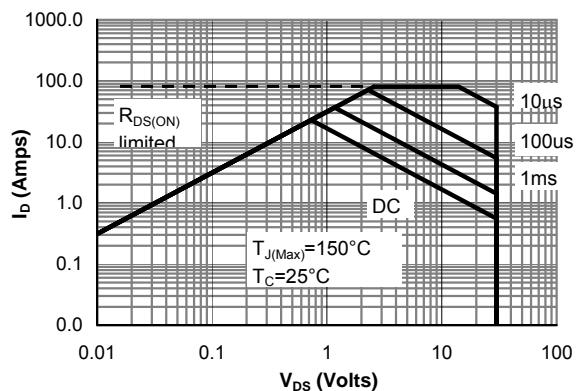


Figure 9: Maximum Forward Biased Safe Operating Area (Note F)

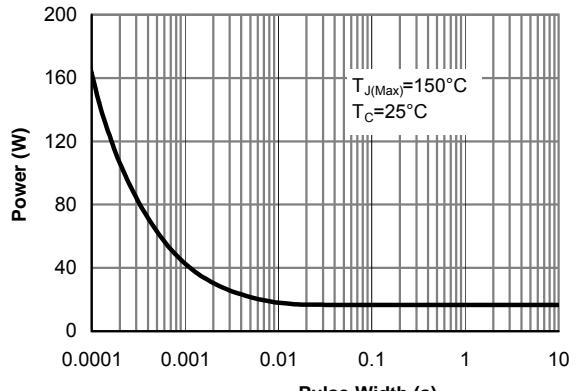


Figure 10: Single Pulse Power Rating Junction-to-Case (Note F)

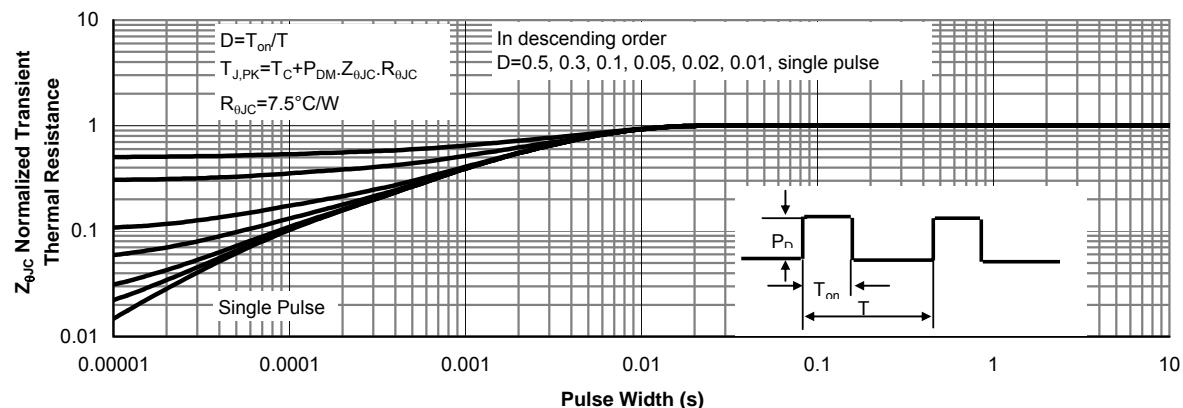
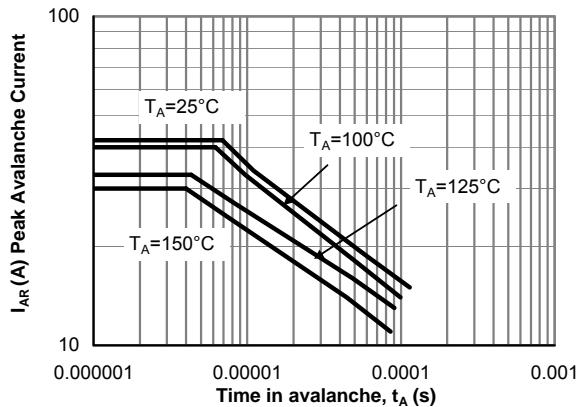
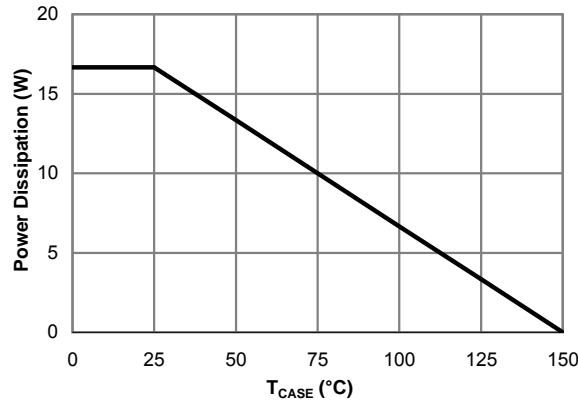
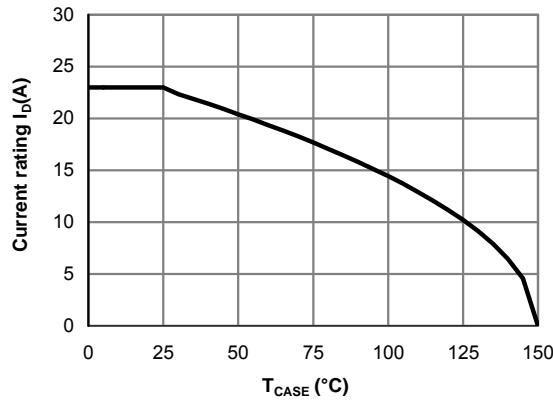
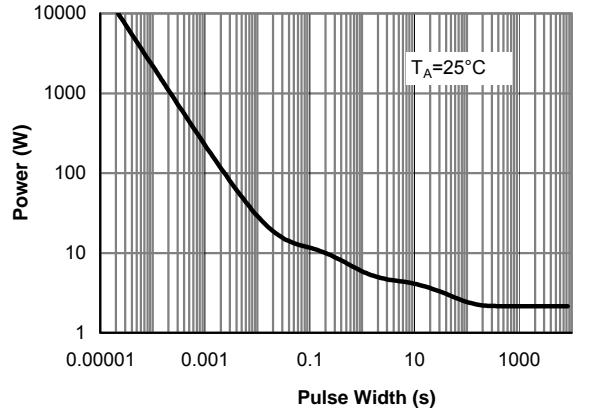
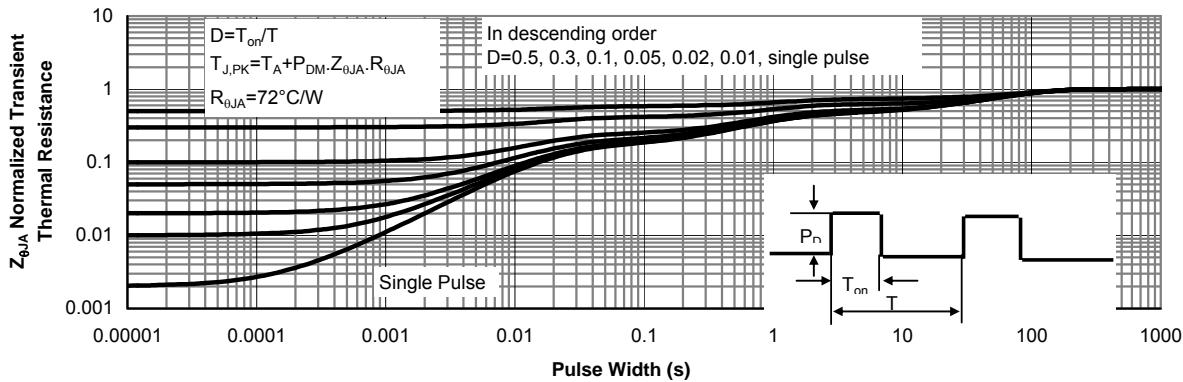


Figure 11: Normalized Maximum Transient Thermal Impedance (Note F)

Q1-CHANNEL: TYPICAL ELECTRICAL AND THERMAL CHARACTERISTICS

Figure 12: Single Pulse Avalanche capability (Note C)

Figure 13: Power De-rating (Note F)

Figure 14: Current De-rating (Note F)

Figure 15: Single Pulse Power Rating Junction-to-Ambient (Note H)

Figure 16: Normalized Maximum Transient Thermal Impedance (Note H)

Q2 Electrical Characteristics ($T_J=25^\circ\text{C}$ unless otherwise noted)

Symbol	Parameter	Conditions	Min	Typ	Max	Units
STATIC PARAMETERS						
BV_{DSS}	Drain-Source Breakdown Voltage	$I_D=250\mu\text{A}, V_{GS}=0\text{V}$	30			V
I_{DSS}	Zero Gate Voltage Drain Current	$V_{DS}=30\text{V}, V_{GS}=0\text{V}$ $T_J=55^\circ\text{C}$			1 5	μA
I_{GSS}	Gate-Body leakage current	$V_{DS}=0\text{V}, V_{GS}= \pm 20\text{V}$			100	nA
$V_{\text{GS}(\text{th})}$	Gate Threshold Voltage	$V_{DS}=V_{GS}, I_D=250\mu\text{A}$	1.3	1.8	2.3	V
$I_{\text{D}(\text{ON})}$	On state drain current	$V_{GS}=10\text{V}, V_{DS}=5\text{V}$	150			A
$R_{\text{DS}(\text{ON})}$	Static Drain-Source On-Resistance	$V_{GS}=10\text{V}, I_D=13\text{A}$ $T_J=125^\circ\text{C}$		5.5 7.5	6.7 9	$\text{m}\Omega$
		$V_{GS}=4.5\text{V}, I_D=10\text{A}$		6.7	8.5	$\text{m}\Omega$
g_{FS}	Forward Transconductance	$V_{DS}=5\text{V}, I_D=13\text{A}$		50		S
V_{SD}	Diode Forward Voltage	$I_S=1\text{A}, V_{GS}=0\text{V}$		0.7		V
I_S	Maximum Body-Diode Continuous Current ^G				40	A
DYNAMIC PARAMETERS						
C_{iss}	Input Capacitance	$V_{GS}=0\text{V}, V_{DS}=15\text{V}, f=1\text{MHz}$	1400	1770	2130	pF
C_{oss}	Output Capacitance		580	830	1080	pF
C_{rss}	Reverse Transfer Capacitance		43	72	120	pF
R_g	Gate resistance	$V_{GS}=0\text{V}, V_{DS}=0\text{V}, f=1\text{MHz}$	0.7	1.4	2.1	Ω
SWITCHING PARAMETERS						
$Q_g(10\text{V})$	Total Gate Charge	$V_{GS}=10\text{V}, V_{DS}=15\text{V}, I_D=13\text{A}$	21	27	33	nC
$Q_g(4.5\text{V})$	Total Gate Charge		9	12	15	nC
Q_{gs}	Gate Source Charge			4		nC
Q_{gd}	Gate Drain Charge			5		nC
$t_{\text{D}(\text{on})}$	Turn-On DelayTime	$V_{GS}=10\text{V}, V_{DS}=15\text{V}, R_L=1.2\Omega, R_{\text{GEN}}=3\Omega$		7		ns
t_r	Turn-On Rise Time			3		ns
$t_{\text{D}(\text{off})}$	Turn-Off DelayTime			27		ns
t_f	Turn-Off Fall Time			6		ns
t_{rr}	Body Diode Reverse Recovery Time	$I_F=13\text{A}, dI/dt=500\text{A}/\mu\text{s}$	13	17	21	ns
Q_{rr}	Body Diode Reverse Recovery Charge	$I_F=13\text{A}, dI/dt=500\text{A}/\mu\text{s}$	27	34	41	nC

A. The value of R_{JJA} is measured with the device mounted on 1in² FR-4 board with 2oz. Copper, in a still air environment with $T_A=25^\circ\text{C}$. The Power dissipation P_{DSM} is based on R_{JJA} and the maximum allowed junction temperature of 150°C. The value in any given application depends on the user's specific board design.

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 $T_{J(\text{MAX})}=150^\circ\text{C}$. Ratings are based on low frequency and duty cycles to keep initial $T_J=25^\circ\text{C}$.

D. The R_{JJA} is the sum of the thermal impedance from junction to case R_{JJC} and case to ambient.

E. The static characteristics in Figures 1 to 6 are obtained using <300 μs 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 in² FR-4 board with 2oz. Copper, in a still air environment with $T_A=25^\circ\text{C}$.

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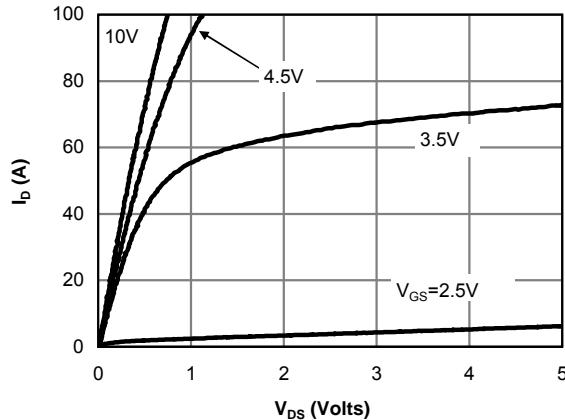
Q2-CHANNEL: TYPICAL ELECTRICAL AND THERMAL CHARACTERISTICS


Fig 1: On-Region Characteristics (Note E)

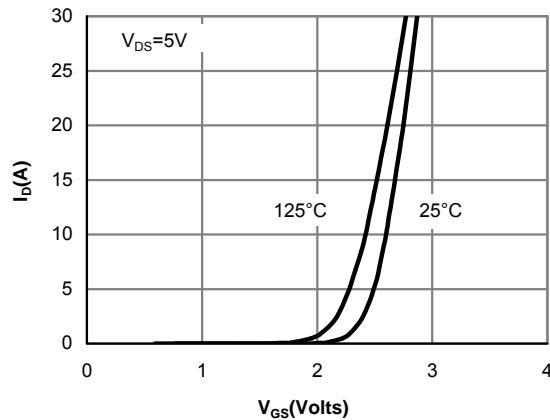


Figure 2: Transfer Characteristics (Note E)

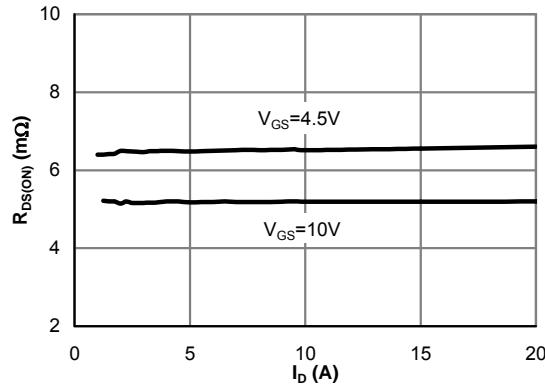


Figure 3: On-Resistance vs. Drain Current and Gate Voltage (Note E)

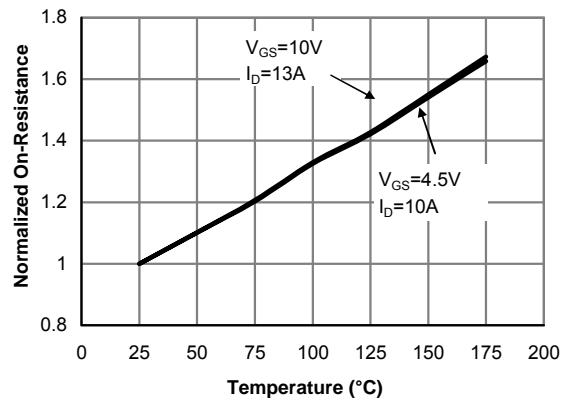


Figure 4: On-Resistance vs. Junction Temperature (Note E)

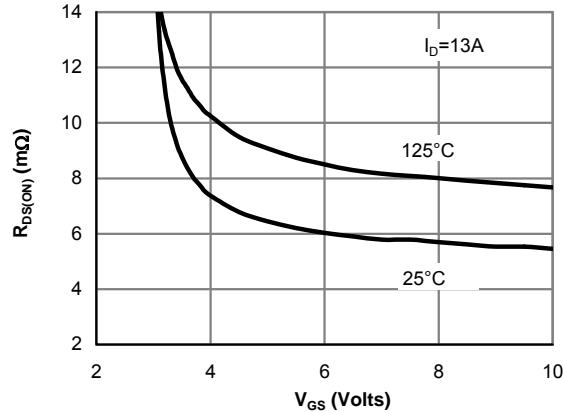


Figure 5: On-Resistance vs. Gate-Source Voltage (Note E)

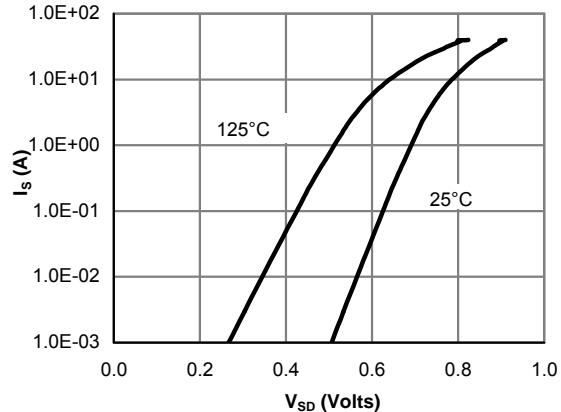
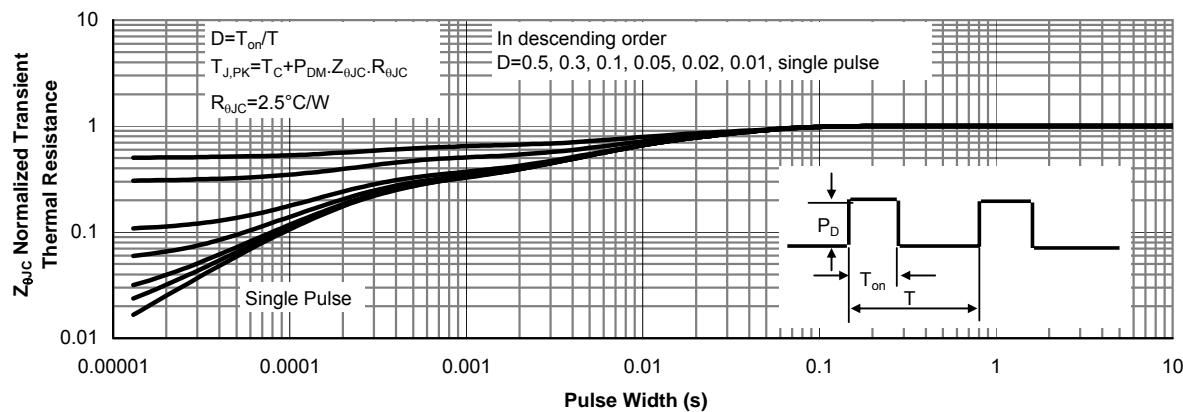
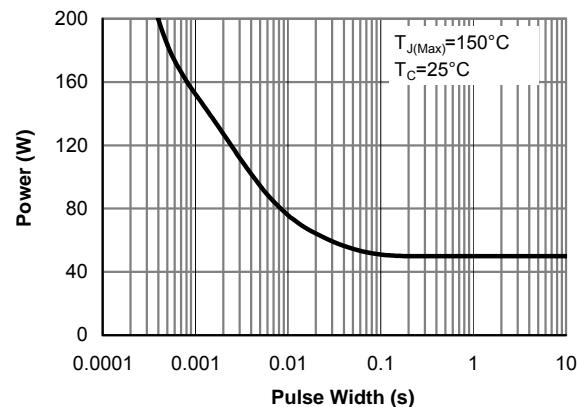
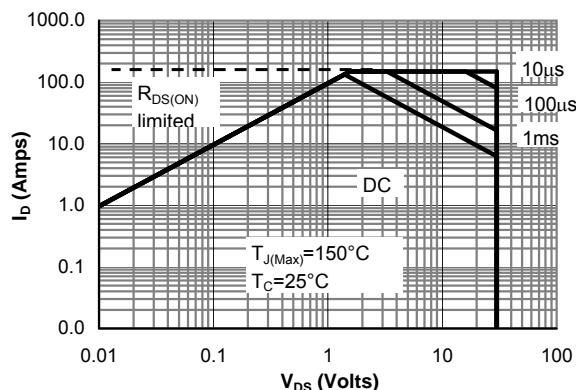
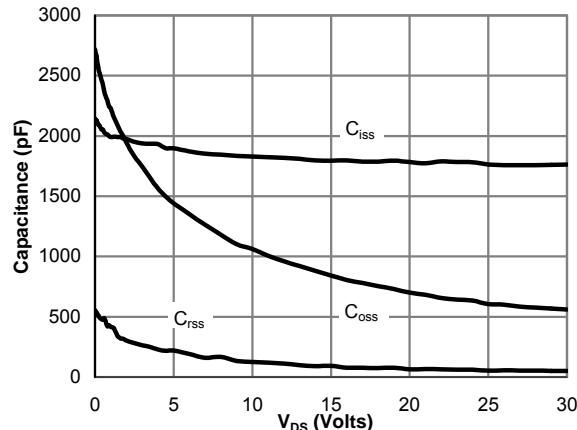
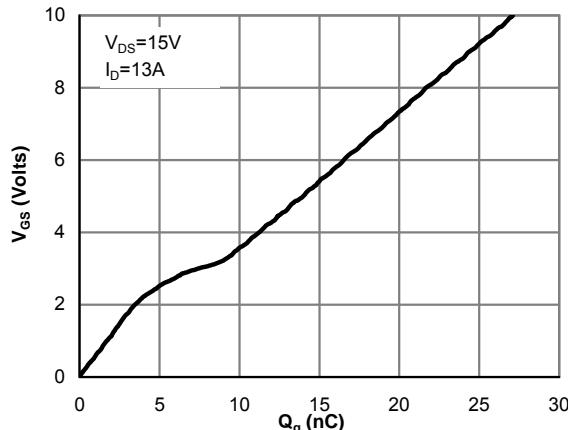
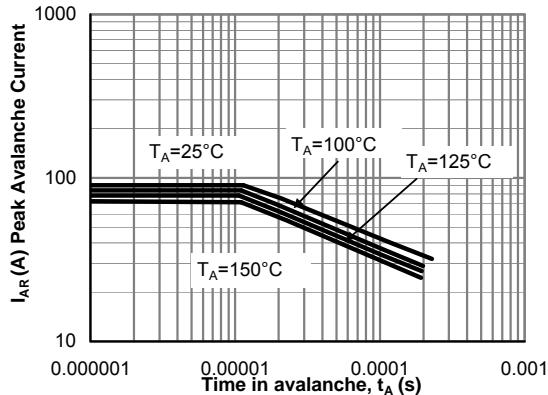
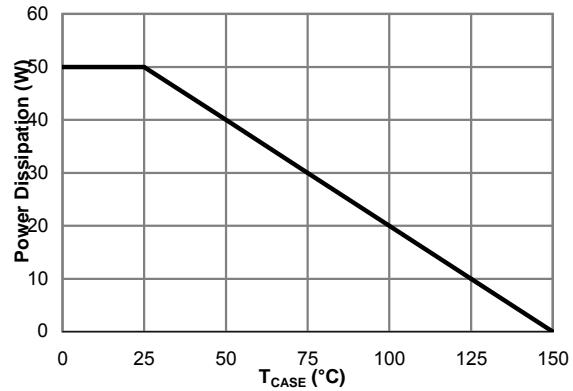
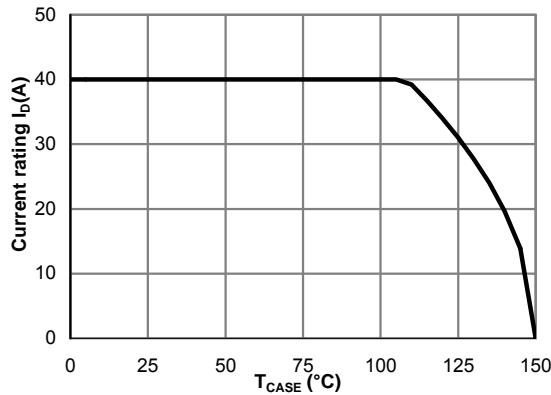
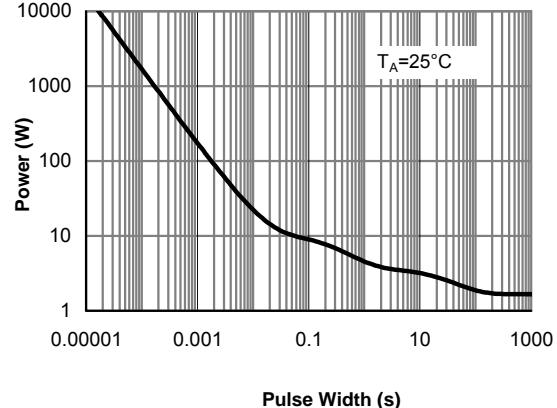
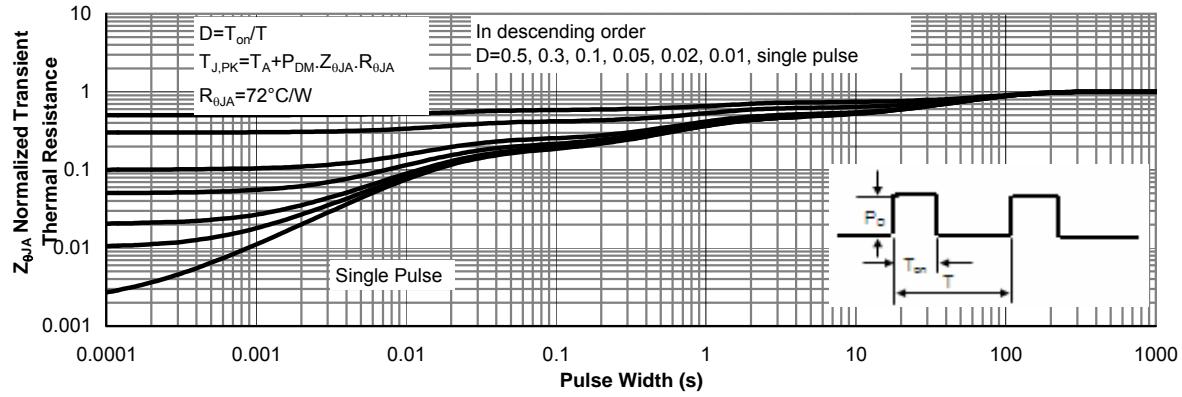
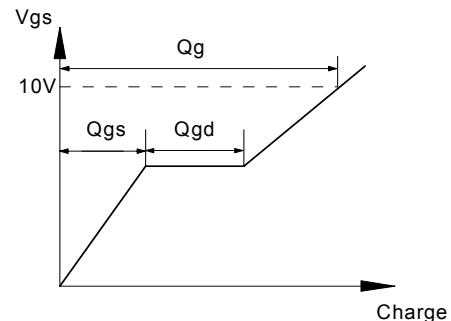
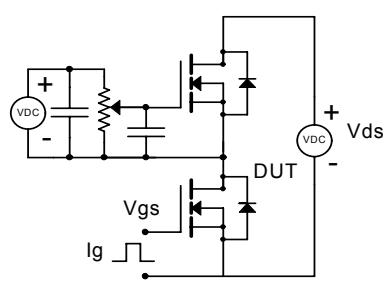
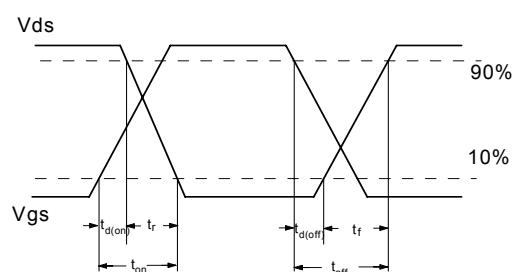
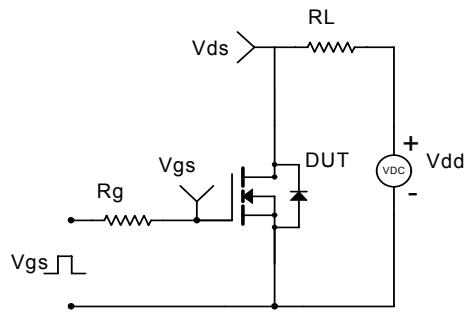
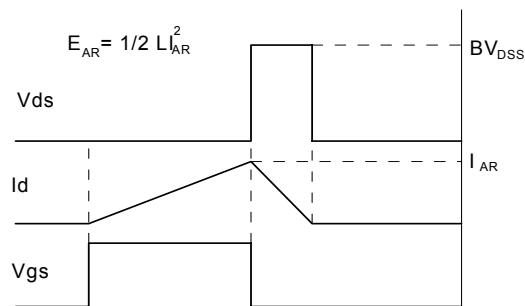
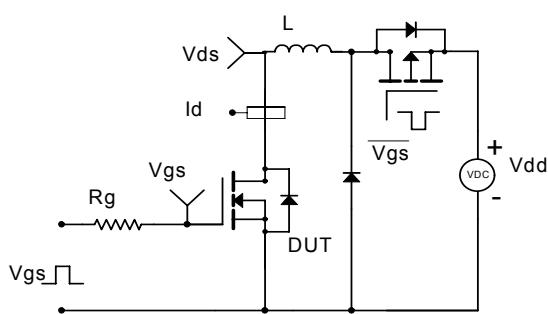


Figure 6: Body-Diode Characteristics (Note E)

Q2-CHANNEL: TYPICAL ELECTRICAL AND THERMAL CHARACTERISTICS


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Figure 12: Single Pulse Avalanche capability (Note C)

Figure 13: Power De-rating (Note F)

Figure 14: Current De-rating (Note F)

Figure 15: Single Pulse Power Rating Junction-to-Ambient (Note G)

Figure 16: Normalized Maximum Transient Thermal Impedance (Note G)

Gate Charge Test Circuit & Waveform

Resistive Switching Test Circuit & Waveforms

Unclamped Inductive Switching (UIS) Test Circuit & Waveforms

Diode Recovery Test Circuit & Waveforms
