



ALPHA & OMEGA
SEMICONDUCTOR

AON6971

30V Dual Asymmetric N-Channel AlphaMOS

General Description

- Latest Trench Power AlphaMOS (αMOS LV) technology
- Very Low $R_{DS(on)}$ at 4.5V_{GS}
- Low Gate Charge
- High Current Capability
- RoHS and Halogen-Free Compliant

Product Summary

	Q1	Q2
V_{DS}	30V	30V
I_D (at $V_{GS}=10V$)	56A	85A
$R_{DS(ON)}$ (at $V_{GS}=10V$)	<5.7mΩ	<1.7mΩ
$R_{DS(ON)}$ (at $V_{GS}=4.5V$)	<9.0mΩ	<2.2mΩ

100% UIS Tested

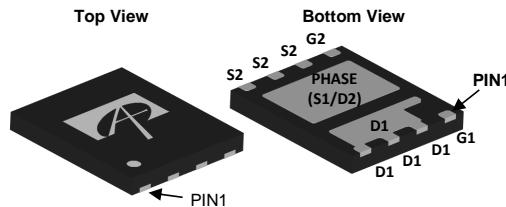
100% R_g Tested



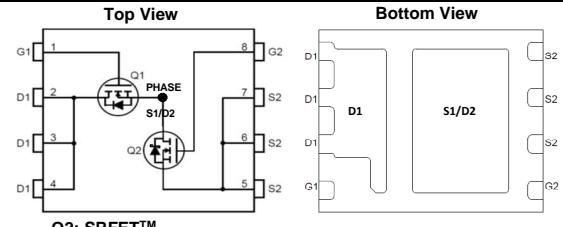
Application

- DC/DC Converters in Computing, Servers, and POL
- Isolated DC/DC Converters in Telecom and Industrial

DFN5X6D



Top View



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	± 12	V	
Continuous Drain Current	I_D	56	85	A	
$T_C=100^\circ C$		35	66		
Pulsed Drain Current ^C	I_{DM}	132	340		
Continuous Drain Current	I_{DSM}	23	40	A	
$T_A=70^\circ C$		18	32		
Avalanche Current ^C	I_{AS}	30	64	A	
Avalanche Energy $L=0.05\text{mH}^C$	E_{AS}	23	102	mJ	
V_{DS} Spike	100ns	V_{SPIKE}	36	V	
Power Dissipation ^B	P_D	31	78	W	
$T_C=100^\circ C$		12	31		
Power Dissipation ^A	P_{DSM}	5	4.1	W	
$T_A=70^\circ C$		3.2	2.6		
Junction and Storage Temperature Range	T_J, T_{STG}	-55 to 150			

Thermal Characteristics

Parameter	Symbol	Typ Q1	Typ Q2	Max Q1	Max Q2	Units
Maximum Junction-to-Ambient ^A	$R_{\theta JA}$	20	25	25	30	°C/W
Maximum Junction-to-Ambient ^{A,D}		50	56	60	67	°C/W
Maximum Junction-to-Case	$R_{\theta JC}$	3.3	1.2	4	1.6	°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
$V_{\text{GS(th)}}$	Gate Threshold Voltage	$V_{DS}=V_{GS}, I_D=250\mu\text{A}$	1.4	1.8	2.2	V
$R_{\text{DS(ON)}}$	Static Drain-Source On-Resistance	$V_{GS}=10\text{V}, I_D=20\text{A}$ $T_J=125^\circ\text{C}$		4.7	5.7	$\text{m}\Omega$
		$V_{GS}=4.5\text{V}, I_D=20\text{A}$		7.2	8.7	$\text{m}\Omega$
g_{FS}	Forward Transconductance	$V_{DS}=5\text{V}, I_D=20\text{A}$		80		S
V_{SD}	Diode Forward Voltage	$I_S=1\text{A}, V_{GS}=0\text{V}$		0.67	1	V
I_S	Maximum Body-Diode Continuous Current				35	A
DYNAMIC PARAMETERS						
C_{iss}	Input Capacitance	$V_{GS}=0\text{V}, V_{DS}=15\text{V}, f=1\text{MHz}$		1186		pF
C_{oss}	Output Capacitance			292		pF
C_{rss}	Reverse Transfer Capacitance			53		pF
R_g	Gate resistance	$V_{GS}=0\text{V}, V_{DS}=0\text{V}, f=1\text{MHz}$	0.2	0.5	0.8	Ω
SWITCHING PARAMETERS						
$Q_g(10\text{V})$	Total Gate Charge	$V_{GS}=10\text{V}, V_{DS}=15\text{V}, I_D=20\text{A}$		17	23	nC
$Q_g(4.5\text{V})$	Total Gate Charge			7.8	11	nC
Q_{gs}	Gate Source Charge			3.1		nC
Q_{gd}	Gate Drain Charge			3.1		nC
$t_{\text{D(on)}}$	Turn-On Delay Time	$V_{GS}=10\text{V}, V_{DS}=15\text{V}, R_L=0.75\Omega, R_{\text{GEN}}=3\Omega$		5.5		ns
t_r	Turn-On Rise Time			16		ns
$t_{\text{D(off)}}$	Turn-Off Delay Time			19		ns
t_f	Turn-Off Fall Time			3		ns
t_{rr}	Body Diode Reverse Recovery Time	$I_F=20\text{A}, dI/dt=500\text{A}/\mu\text{s}$		12.8		ns
Q_{rr}	Body Diode Reverse Recovery Charge	$I_F=20\text{A}, dI/dt=500\text{A}/\mu\text{s}$		22.7		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 $T_A=25^\circ\text{ C}$. The Power dissipation P_{DSM} is based on $R_{\theta JA} t \leq 10\text{s}$ 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 $R_{\theta JA}$ is the sum of the thermal impedance from junction to case $R_{\theta JC}$ and case to ambient.

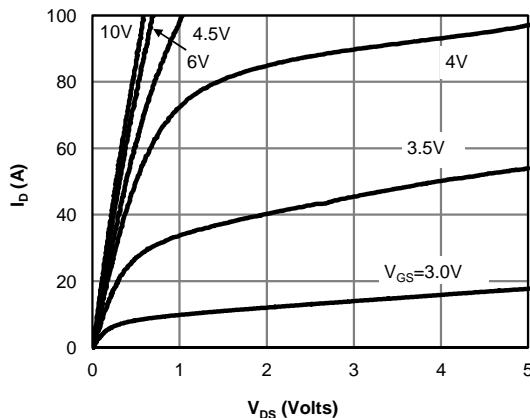
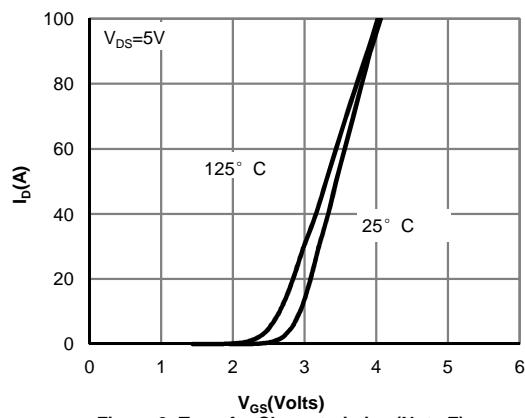
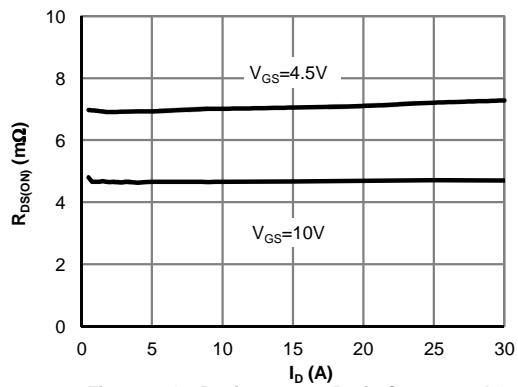
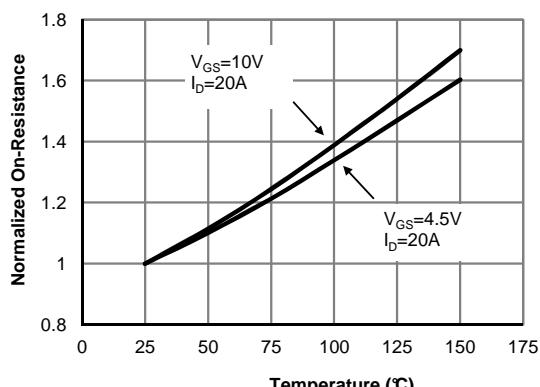
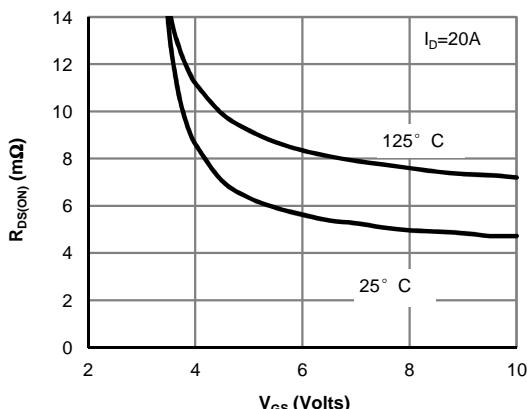
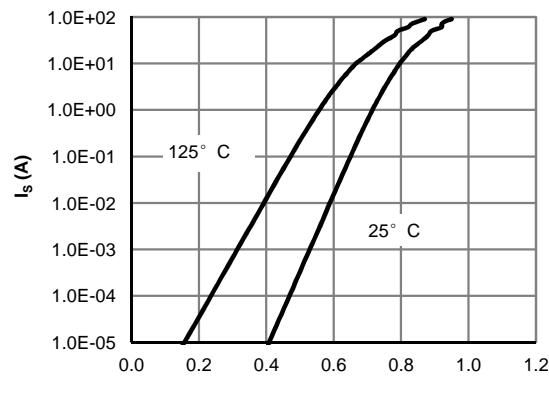
E. The static characteristics in Figures 1 to 6 are obtained using <300μs pulses, duty cycle 0.5% max.

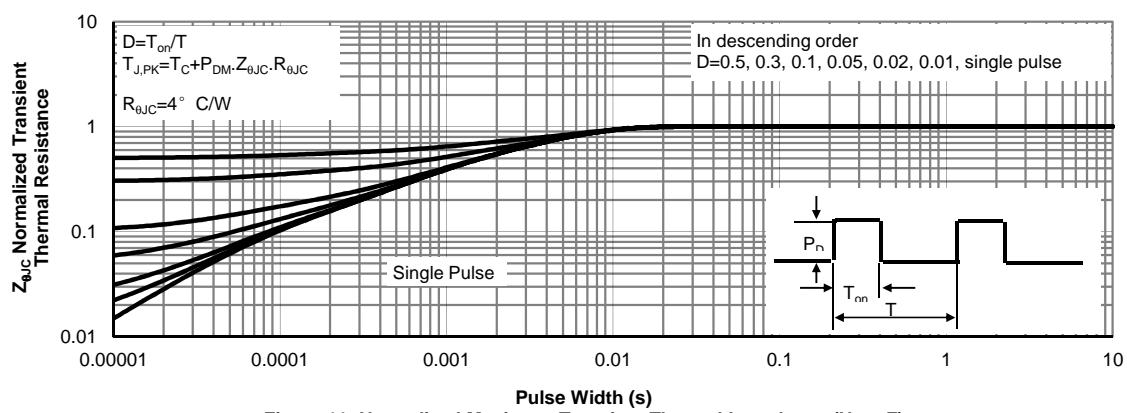
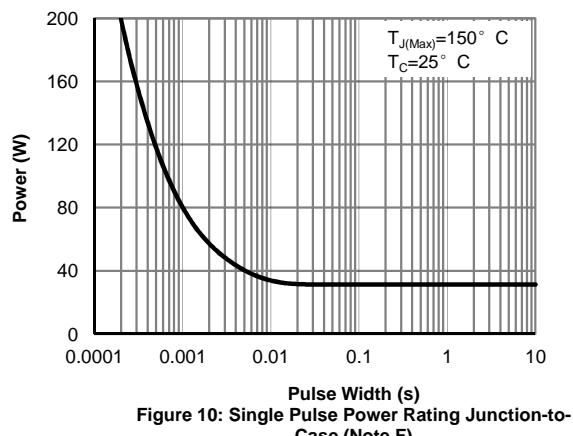
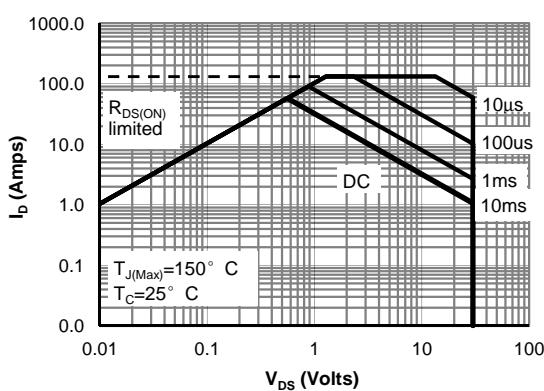
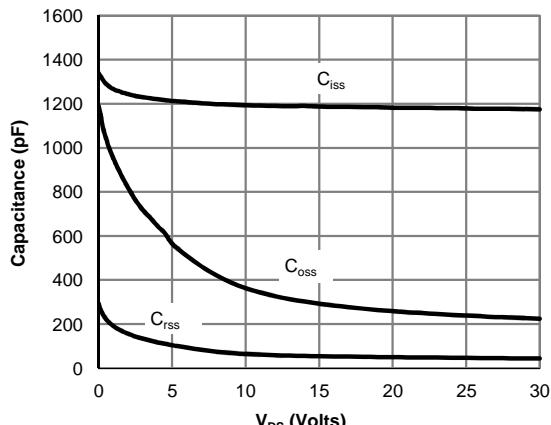
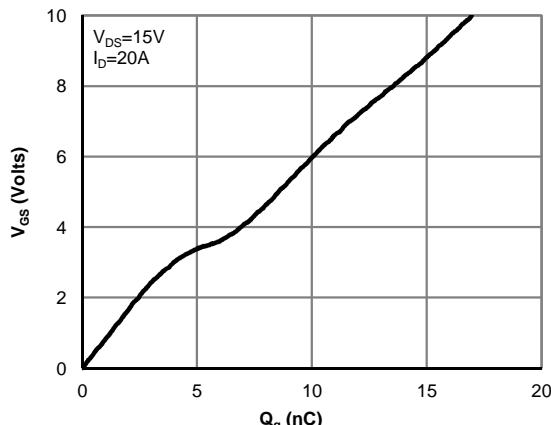
F. These curves are based on the junction-to-case thermal impedance which is measured with the device mounted to a large heatsink, assuming a maximum junction temperature of $T_{J(\text{MAX})}=150^\circ\text{ C}$. The SOA curve provides a single pulse rating.

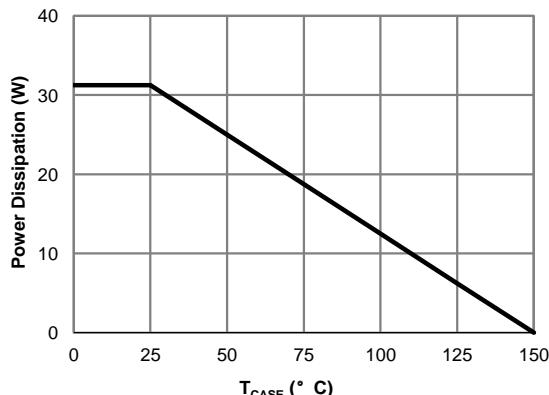
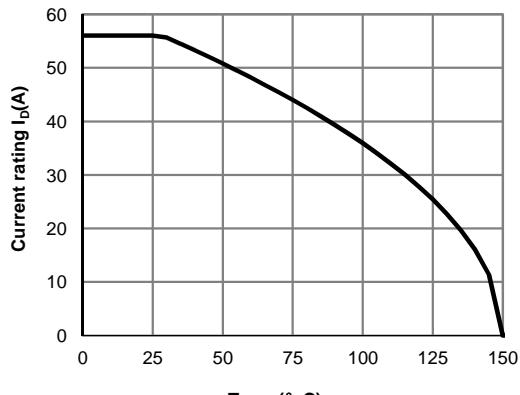
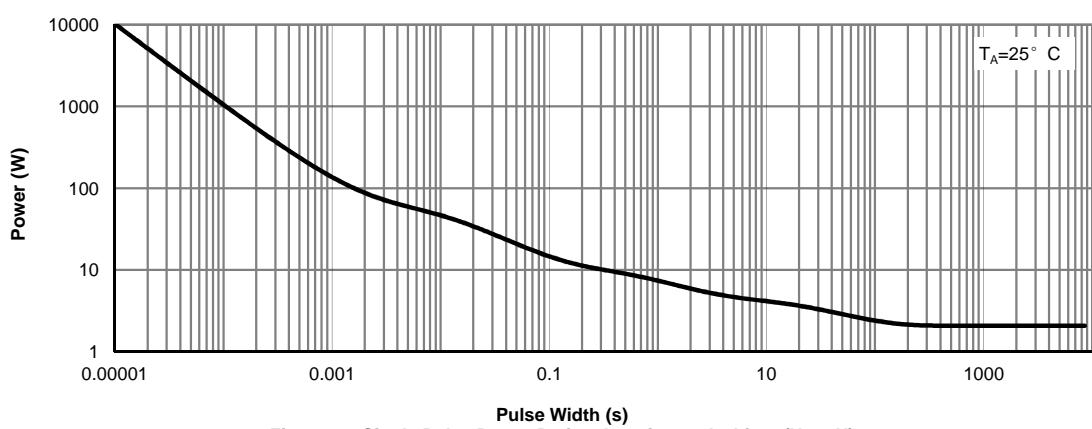
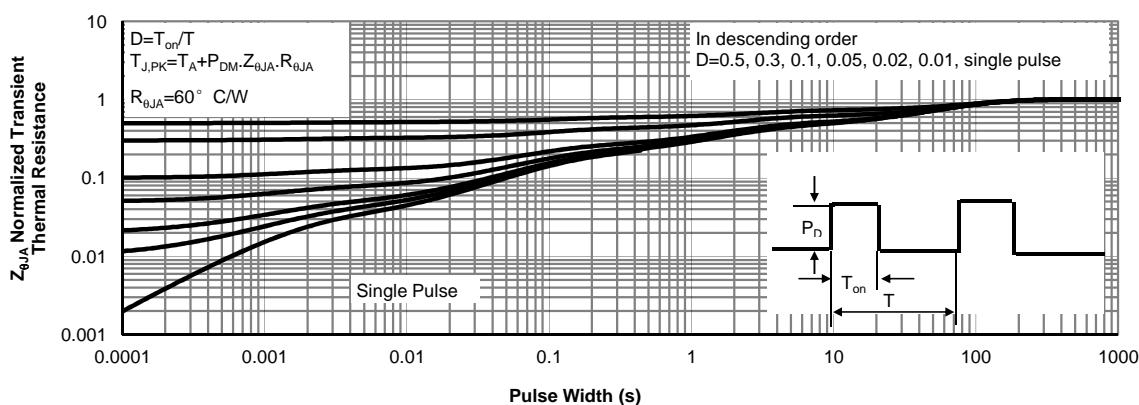
G. The maximum current rating is limited by package.

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

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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)

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Figure 12: Power De-rating (Note F)

Figure 13: Current De-rating (Note F)

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

Figure 15: 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	$I_D=10\text{mA}$, $V_{GS}=0\text{V}$	30			V
I_{DSS}	Zero Gate Voltage Drain Current	$V_{DS}=30\text{V}$, $V_{GS}=0\text{V}$ $T_J=55^\circ\text{C}$			0.5 100	mA
I_{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	$V_{DS}=V_{GS}$ $I_D=250\mu\text{A}$	1.2	1.6	2	V
$R_{\text{DS(ON)}}$	Static Drain-Source On-Resistance	$V_{GS}=10\text{V}$, $I_D=20\text{A}$ $T_J=125^\circ\text{C}$		1.4 2	1.7 2.4	$\text{m}\Omega$
		$V_{GS}=4.5\text{V}$, $I_D=20\text{A}$		1.7	2.2	$\text{m}\Omega$
g_{FS}	Forward Transconductance	$V_{DS}=5\text{V}$, $I_D=20\text{A}$	180			S
V_{SD}	Diode Forward Voltage	$I_S=1\text{A}$, $V_{GS}=0\text{V}$	0.44	0.6	0.6	V
I_S	Maximum Body-Diode Continuous Current ^G				85	A
DYNAMIC PARAMETERS						
C_{iss}	Input Capacitance	$V_{GS}=0\text{V}$, $V_{DS}=15\text{V}$, $f=1\text{MHz}$		6221		pF
C_{oss}	Output Capacitance			1126		pF
C_{rss}	Reverse Transfer Capacitance			99		pF
R_g	Gate resistance	$V_{GS}=0\text{V}$, $V_{DS}=0\text{V}$, $f=1\text{MHz}$	0.3	0.66	1	Ω
SWITCHING PARAMETERS						
$Q_g(10\text{V})$	Total Gate Charge	$V_{GS}=10\text{V}$, $V_{DS}=15\text{V}$, $I_D=20\text{A}$		88.4	120	nC
$Q_g(4.5\text{V})$	Total Gate Charge			37.0	50	nC
Q_{gs}	Gate Source Charge			15.6		nC
Q_{gd}	Gate Drain Charge			7.4		nC
$t_{\text{D(on)}}$	Turn-On Delay Time	$V_{GS}=10\text{V}$, $V_{DS}=15\text{V}$, $R_L=0.75\Omega$, $R_{\text{GEN}}=3\Omega$		12		ns
t_r	Turn-On Rise Time			16		ns
$t_{\text{D(off)}}$	Turn-Off Delay Time			53		ns
t_f	Turn-Off Fall Time			6.5		ns
t_{rr}	Body Diode Reverse Recovery Time	$I_F=20\text{A}$, $dI/dt=500\text{A}/\mu\text{s}$		20		ns
Q_{rr}	Body Diode Reverse Recovery Charge	$I_F=20\text{A}$, $dI/dt=500\text{A}/\mu\text{s}$		55.4		nC

A. The value of R_{JJA} is measured with the device mounted on 1 in² FR-4 board with 2oz. Copper, in a still air environment with $T_A=25^\circ\text{C}$. The Power dissipation P_{DSM} is based on R_{JJA} , $t \leq 10\text{s}$ 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.

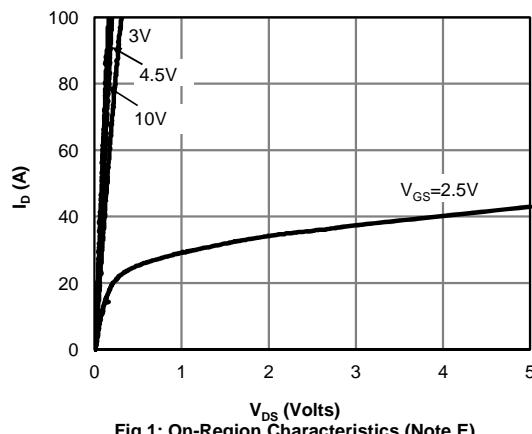
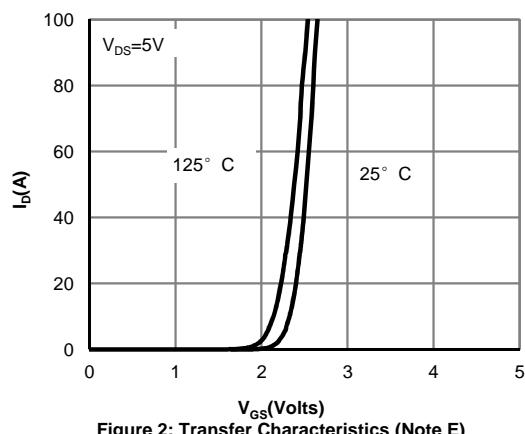
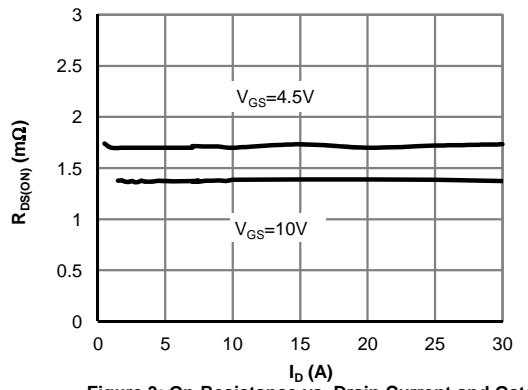
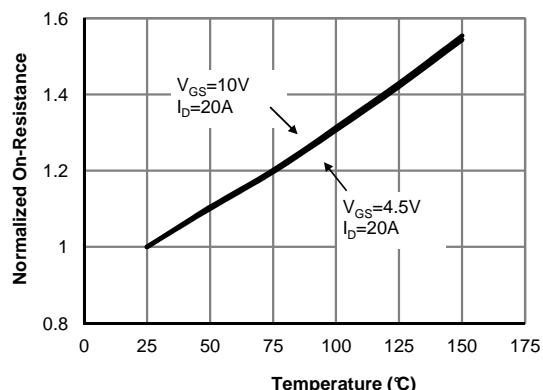
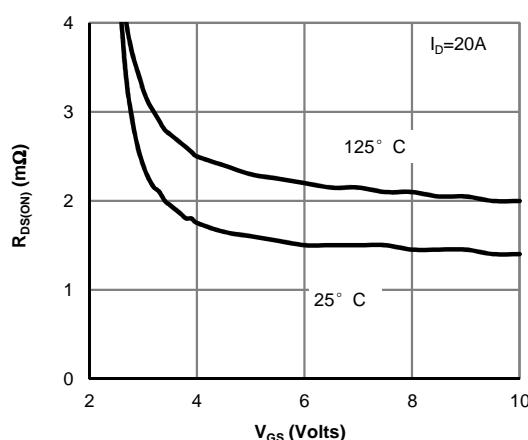
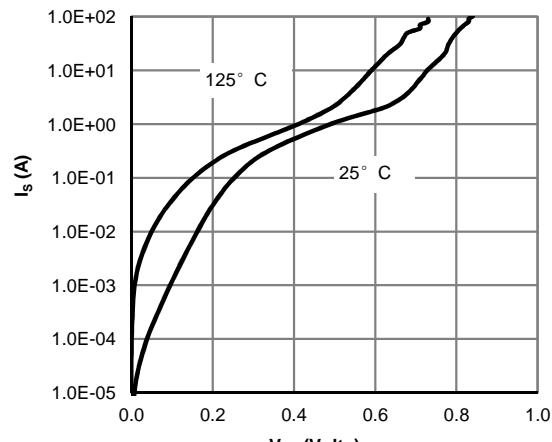
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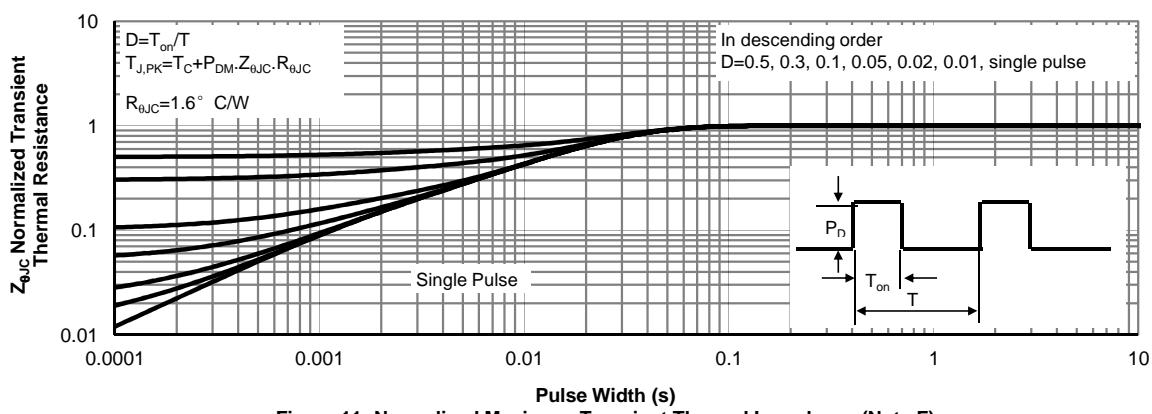
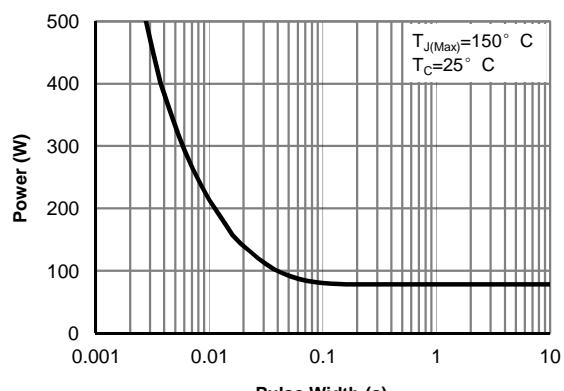
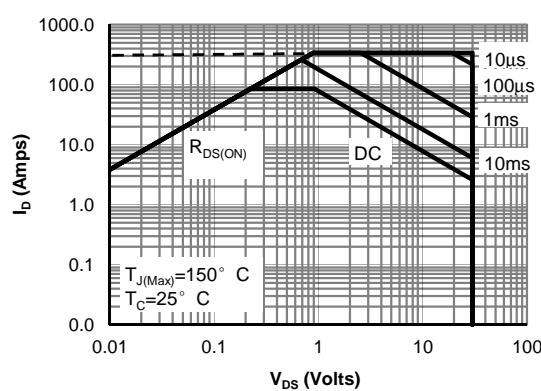
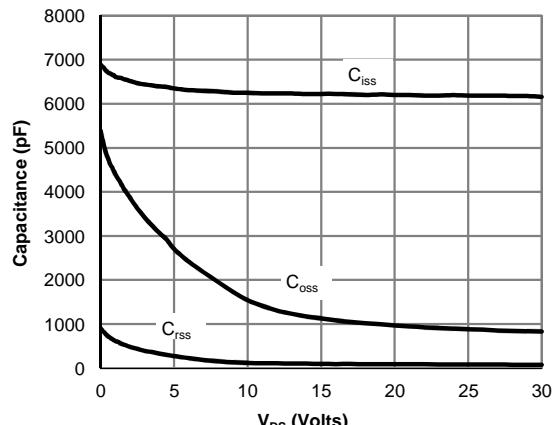
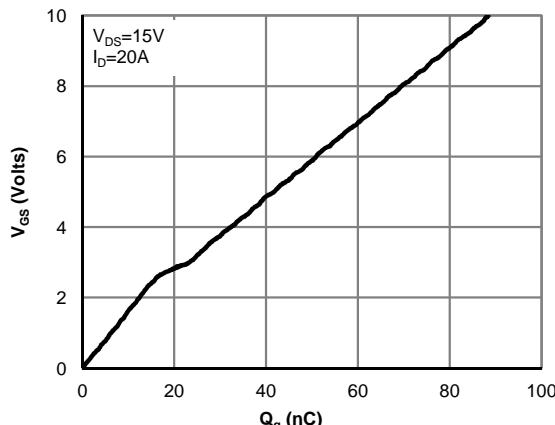
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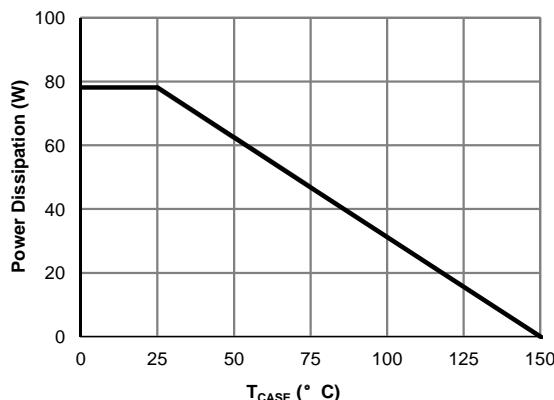
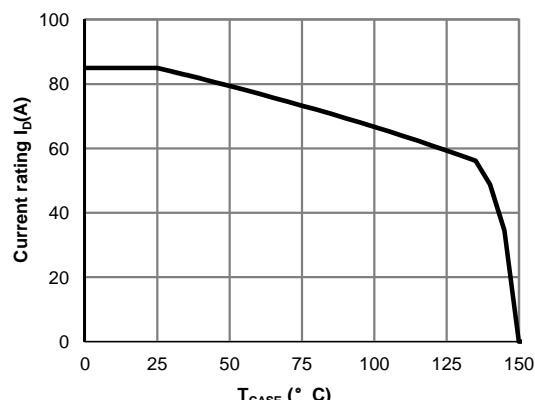
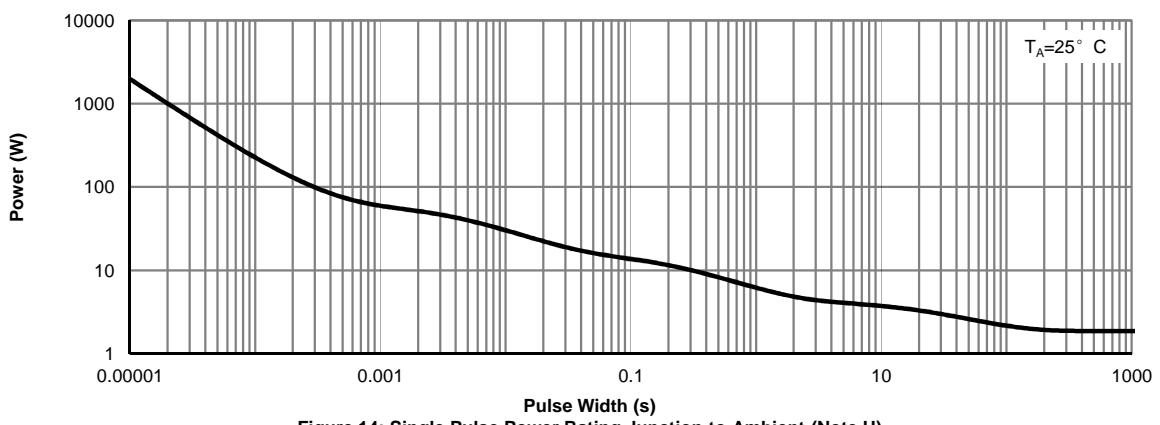
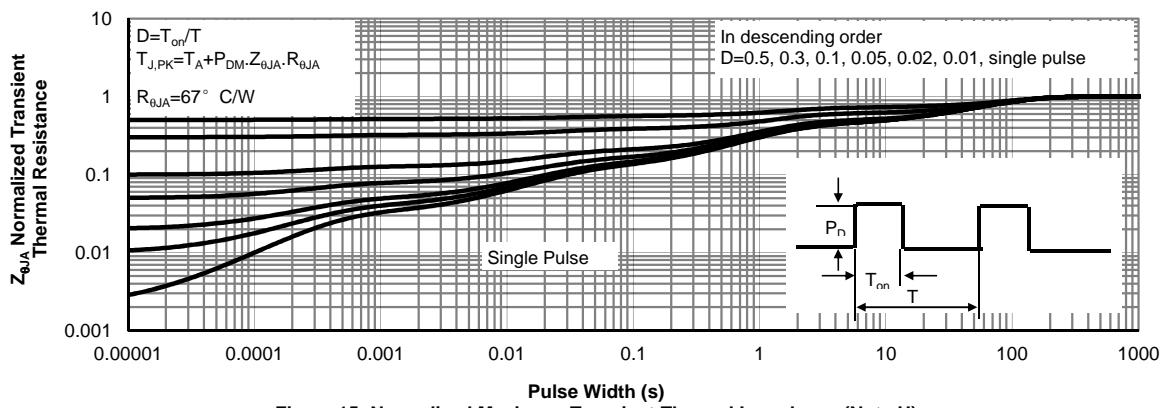
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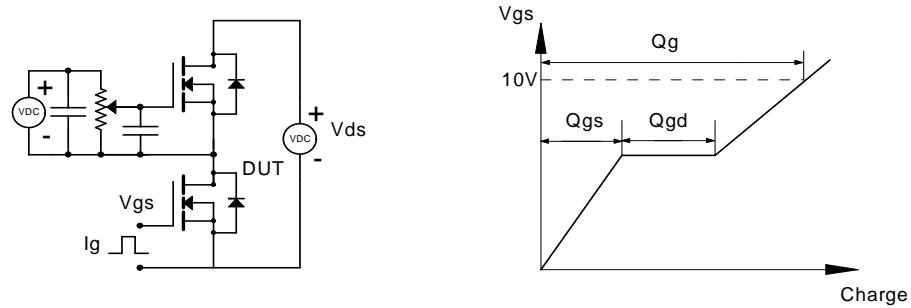
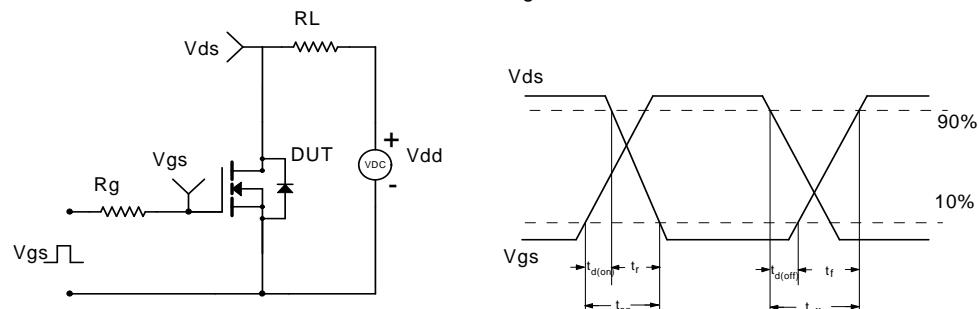
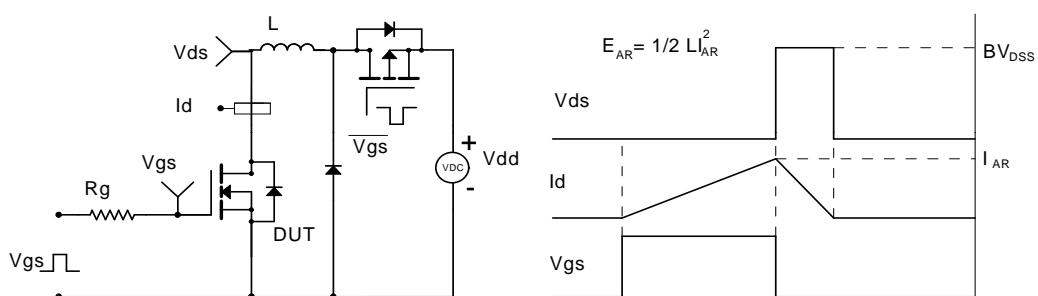
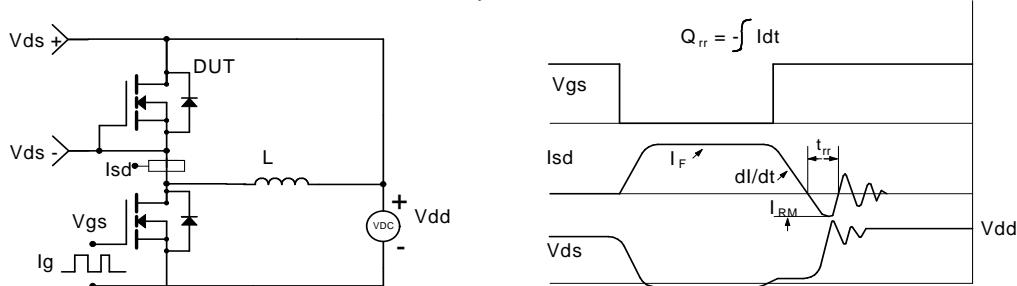
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Figure 15: Normalized Maximum Transient Thermal Impedance (Note H)

Gate Charge Test Circuit & Waveform

Resistive Switching Test Circuit & Waveforms

Unclamped Inductive Switching (UIS) Test Circuit & Waveforms

Diode Recovery Test Circuit & Waveforms


$$E_{AR} = 1/2 L_{AR}^2$$

