

### General Description

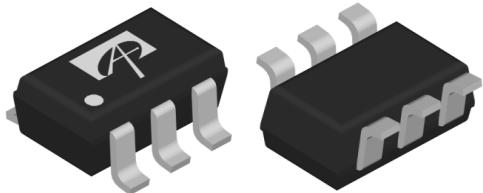
The AO7417 uses advanced trench technology to provide excellent  $R_{DS(ON)}$ , low gate charge and operation with gate voltages as low as 1.5V, in the small SOT363 footprint. This device is suitable for use in buck convertor.

### Product Summary

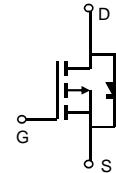
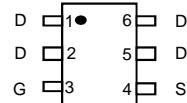
$V_{DS}$	-20V
$I_D$ (at $V_{GS}=-4.5V$ )	-2A
$R_{DS(ON)}$ (at $V_{GS}=-4.5V$ )	< 80mΩ
$R_{DS(ON)}$ (at $V_{GS}=-2.5V$ )	< 100mΩ
$R_{DS(ON)}$ (at $V_{GS}=-1.8V$ )	< 125mΩ
$R_{DS(ON)}$ (at $V_{GS}=-1.5V$ )	< 150mΩ



SC-70-6  
(SOT-323)  
Top View      Bottom View



Top View



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

Parameter	Symbol	10 Sec	Steady State	Units
Drain-Source Voltage	$V_{DS}$		-20	V
Gate-Source Voltage	$V_{GS}$		$\pm 8$	V
Continuous Drain Current <sup>A</sup>	$I_D$	-2	-1.9	A
$T_A=70^\circ\text{C}$		-1.7	-1.6	
Pulsed Drain Current <sup>B</sup>	$I_{DM}$		-20	
Power Dissipation <sup>A</sup>	$P_D$	0.63	0.57	W
$T_A=70^\circ\text{C}$		0.4	0.36	
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> $t \leq 10\text{s}$	$R_{\theta JA}$	160	200	°C/W
Maximum Junction-to-Ambient <sup>A</sup> Steady-State		180	220	°C/W
Maximum Junction-to-Lead <sup>C</sup>	$R_{\theta JL}$	130	160	°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	$I_D=-250\mu\text{A}, V_{GS}=0\text{V}$	-20			V
$I_{\text{DSS}}$	Zero Gate Voltage Drain Current	$V_{DS}=-20\text{V}, V_{GS}=0\text{V}$ $T_J=55^\circ\text{C}$			-1	$\mu\text{A}$
$I_{\text{GSS}}$	Gate-Body leakage current	$V_{DS}=0\text{V}, V_{GS}=\pm 8\text{V}$			$\pm 100$	nA
$V_{\text{GS(th)}}$	Gate Threshold Voltage	$V_{DS}=V_{GS}, I_D=-250\mu\text{A}$	-0.5	-0.65	-1	V
$I_{\text{D(ON)}}$	On state drain current	$V_{GS}=-4.5\text{V}, V_{DS}=-5\text{V}$	-20			A
$R_{\text{DS(ON)}}$	Static Drain-Source On-Resistance	$V_{GS}=-4.5\text{V}, I_D=-2\text{A}$ $T_J=125^\circ\text{C}$		65	80	$\text{m}\Omega$
		$V_{GS}=-2.5\text{V}, I_D=-1.8\text{A}$		90	110	$\text{m}\Omega$
		$V_{GS}=-1.8\text{V}, I_D=-1.5\text{A}$		100	125	$\text{m}\Omega$
		$V_{GS}=-1.5\text{V}, I_D=-0.5\text{A}$		115	150	$\text{m}\Omega$
$g_{\text{FS}}$	Forward Transconductance	$V_{DS}=-5\text{V}, I_D=-2\text{A}$		10		S
$V_{\text{SD}}$	Diode Forward Voltage	$I_S=-1\text{A}, V_{GS}=0\text{V}$		-0.7	-1	V
$I_S$	Maximum Body-Diode Continuous Current				-1	A
<b>DYNAMIC PARAMETERS</b>						
$C_{\text{iss}}$	Input Capacitance	$V_{GS}=0\text{V}, V_{DS}=-10\text{V}, f=1\text{MHz}$		560	745	pF
$C_{\text{oss}}$	Output Capacitance			80		pF
$C_{\text{rss}}$	Reverse Transfer Capacitance			70		pF
$R_g$	Gate resistance	$V_{GS}=0\text{V}, V_{DS}=0\text{V}, f=1\text{MHz}$		15	23	$\Omega$
<b>SWITCHING PARAMETERS</b>						
$Q_g$	Total Gate Charge	$V_{GS}=-4.5\text{V}, V_{DS}=-10\text{V}, I_D=-2\text{A}$		8.5	11	nC
$Q_{\text{gs}}$	Gate Source Charge			1.2		nC
$Q_{\text{gd}}$	Gate Drain Charge			2.1		nC
$t_{\text{D(on)}}$	Turn-On Delay Time	$V_{GS}=-4.5\text{V}, V_{DS}=-10\text{V}, R_L=5\Omega, R_{\text{GEN}}=6\Omega$		7.2		ns
$t_r$	Turn-On Rise Time			36		ns
$t_{\text{D(off)}}$	Turn-Off Delay Time			53		ns
$t_f$	Turn-Off Fall Time			56		ns
$t_{\text{rr}}$	Body Diode Reverse Recovery Time	$I_F=-2\text{A}, dI/dt=100\text{A}/\mu\text{s}$		37	49	ns
$Q_{\text{rr}}$	Body Diode Reverse Recovery Charge	$I_F=-2\text{A}, dI/dt=100\text{A}/\mu\text{s}$		27		nC

A: The value of  $R_{\text{gJA}}$  is measured with the device mounted on 1 in<sup>2</sup> FR-4 board with 2oz. Copper, in a still air environment with  $T_A=25^\circ\text{C}$ . The value in any given application depends on the user's specific board design. The current rating is based on the  $t \leq 10\text{s}$  thermal resistance rating.

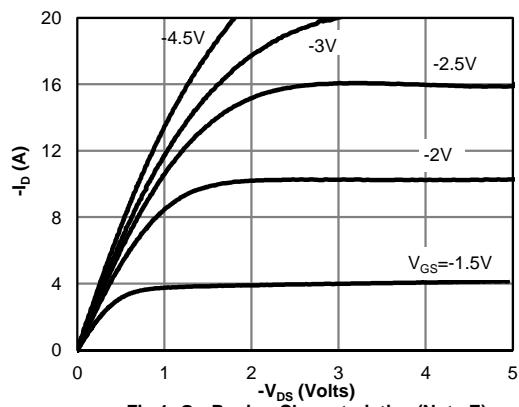
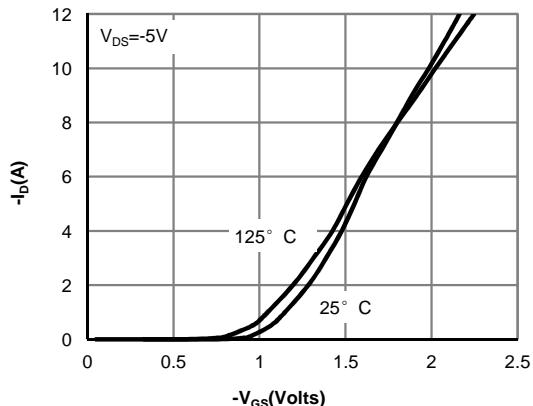
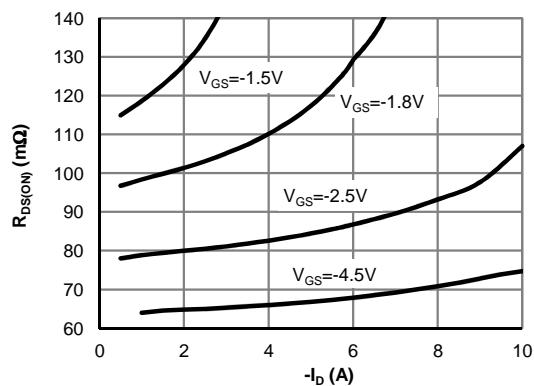
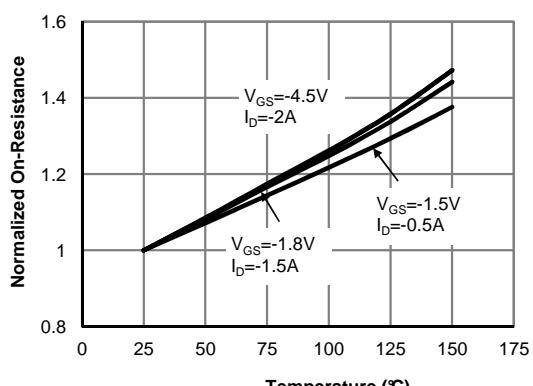
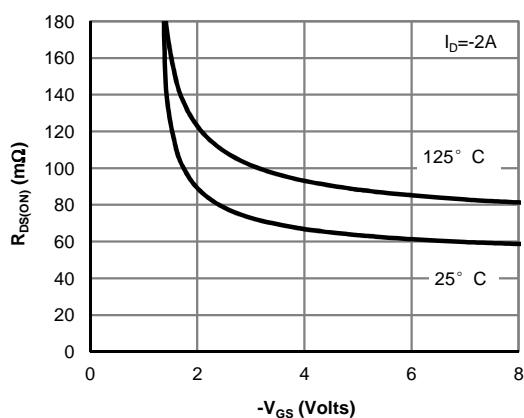
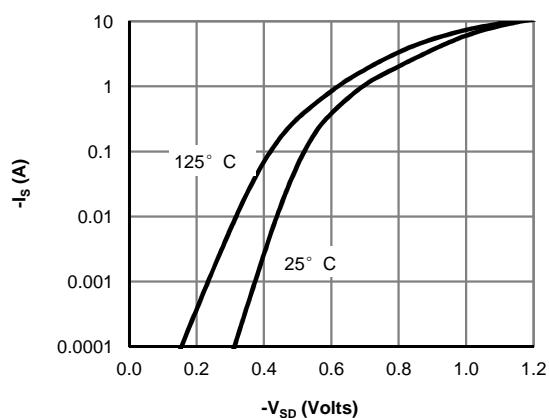
B: Repetitive rating, pulse width limited by junction temperature.

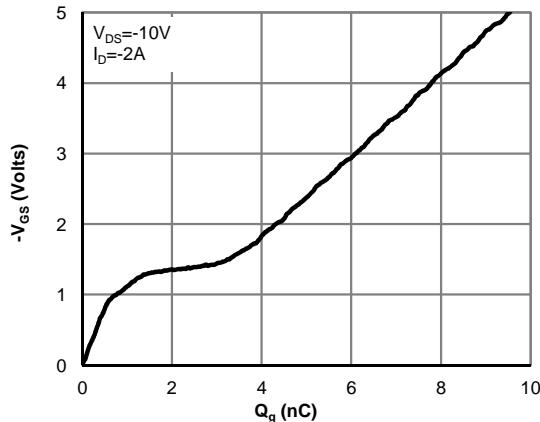
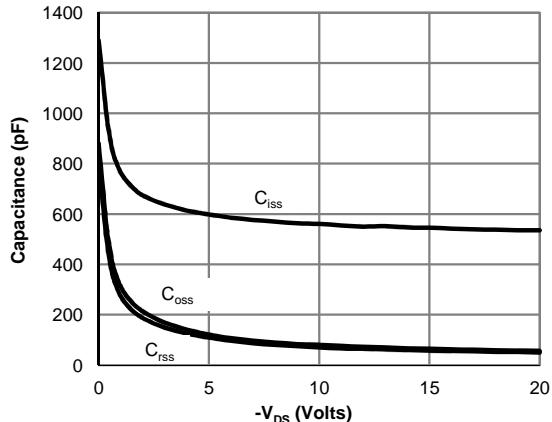
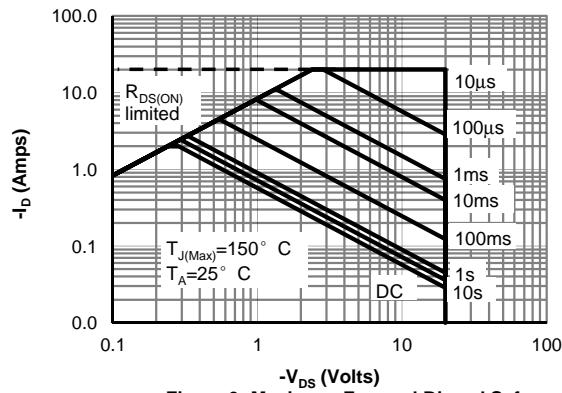
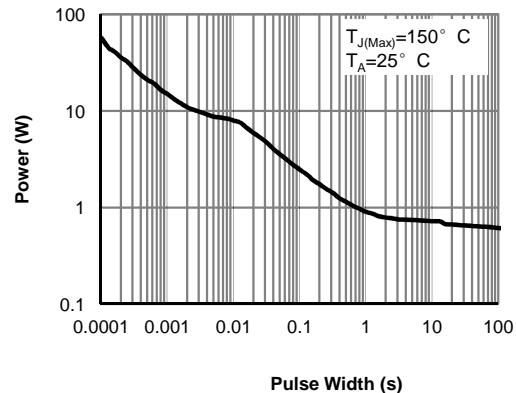
C: The  $R_{\text{gJA}}$  is the sum of the thermal impedance from junction to lead  $R_{\text{gUL}}$  and lead to ambient.

D: The static characteristics in Figures 1 to 6 are obtained using 300  $\mu\text{s}$  pulse width, duty cycle 0.5% max.

E: 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  $T_A=25^\circ\text{C}$ . The SOA curve provides a single pulse rating.

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**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)**

**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-Ambient (Note F)**
