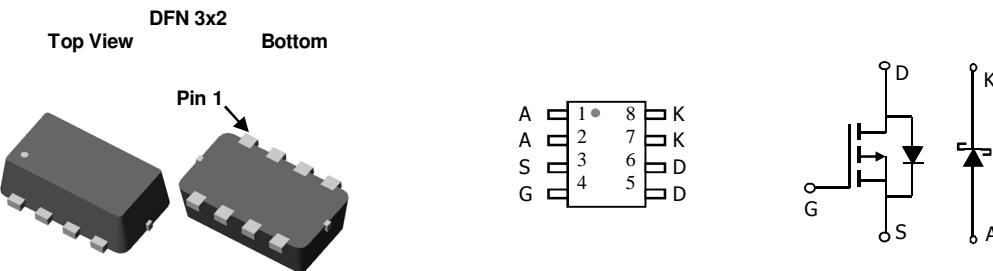


General Description

The AON4703 uses advanced trench technology to provide excellent $R_{DS(ON)}$ and low gate charge. A Schottky diode is provided to facilitate the implementation of a bidirectional blocking switch, or for buck converter applications.

Features

$V_{DS} (V) = -20V$
 $I_D = -3.4A \quad (V_{GS} = -4.5V)$
 $R_{DS(ON)} < 90m\Omega \quad (V_{GS} = -4.5V)$
 $R_{DS(ON)} < 120m\Omega \quad (V_{GS} = -2.5V)$
 $R_{DS(ON)} < 160m\Omega \quad (V_{GS} = -1.8V)$
SCHOTTKY
 $V_{KA} (V) = 20V, I_F = 1A, V_F < 0.5V @ 1A$


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

Parameter	Symbol	MOSFET	Schottky	Units
Drain-Source Voltage	V_{DS}	-20		V
Gate-Source Voltage	V_{GS}	± 8		V
Continuous Drain Current ^A	I_D	-3.4		A
		-2.7		
Pulsed Drain Current ^B	I_{DM}	-15		
Schottky reverse voltage	V_{KA}		20	V
Continuous Forward Current ^A	I_F		1.9	A
			1.2	
Pulsed Forward Current ^B	I_{FM}		7	
Power Dissipation	P_D	1.7	0.96	W
		1.1	0.62	
Junction and Storage Temperature Range	T_J, T_{STG}	-55 to 150	-55 to 150	°C

Parameter: Thermal Characteristics MOSFET	Symbol	Typ	Max	Units
Maximum Junction-to-Ambient ^A	$R_{\theta JA}$	51	75	°C/W
Maximum Junction-to-Ambient ^A		88	110	
Maximum Junction-to-Lead ^C	$R_{\theta JL}$	28	35	
Thermal Characteristics Schottky				
Maximum Junction-to-Ambient ^A	$R_{\theta JA}$	66	80	°C/W
Maximum Junction-to-Ambient ^A		95	130	
Maximum Junction-to-Lead ^C	$R_{\theta JL}$	40	50	

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	$I_D=-250\mu\text{A}, V_{GS}=0\text{V}$	-20			V
I_{DSS}	Zero Gate Voltage Drain Current	$V_{DS}=-20\text{V}, V_{GS}=0\text{V}$ $T_J=55^\circ\text{C}$			-1 -5	μA
I_{GSS}	Gate-Body leakage current	$V_{DS}=0\text{V}, V_{GS}=\pm 8\text{V}$			± 100	nA
$V_{\text{GS(th)}}$	Gate Threshold Voltage	$V_{DS}=V_{GS}, I_D=-250\mu\text{A}$	-0.4	-0.65	-1	V
$I_{\text{D(ON)}}$	On state drain current	$V_{GS}=-4.5\text{V}, V_{DS}=-5\text{V}$	-15			A
$R_{\text{DS(ON)}}$	Static Drain-Source On-Resistance	$V_{GS}=-4.5\text{V}, I_D=-3.4\text{A}$ $T_J=125^\circ\text{C}$		51	90	$\text{m}\Omega$
		$V_{GS}=-2.5\text{V}, I_D=-2.5\text{A}$		64	135	$\text{m}\Omega$
		$V_{GS}=-1.8\text{V}, I_D=-1.5\text{A}$		65	120	$\text{m}\Omega$
g_{FS}	Forward Transconductance	$V_{DS}=-5\text{V}, I_D=-3.4\text{A}$		83	160	$\text{m}\Omega$
V_{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				-2	A
DYNAMIC PARAMETERS						
C_{iss}	Input Capacitance	$V_{GS}=0\text{V}, V_{DS}=-10\text{V}, f=1\text{MHz}$		560	745	pF
C_{oss}	Output Capacitance			80		pF
C_{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	Ω
SWITCHING PARAMETERS						
Q_g	Total Gate Charge	$V_{GS}=-4.5\text{V}, V_{DS}=-10\text{V}, I_D=-3.4\text{A}$		8.5	11	nC
Q_{gs}	Gate Source Charge			1.2		nC
Q_{gd}	Gate Drain Charge			2.1		nC
$t_{\text{D(on)}}$	Turn-On DelayTime	$V_{GS}=-4.5\text{V}, V_{DS}=-10\text{V}, R_L=2.9\Omega, R_{\text{GEN}}=3\Omega$		7.2		ns
t_r	Turn-On Rise Time			36		ns
$t_{\text{D(off)}}$	Turn-Off DelayTime			53		ns
t_f	Turn-Off Fall Time			56		ns
t_{rr}	Body Diode Reverse Recovery Time	$I_F=-3.4\text{A}, dI/dt=100\text{A}/\mu\text{s}$		37	49	ns
Q_{rr}	Body Diode Reverse Recovery Charge	$I_F=-3.4\text{A}, dI/dt=100\text{A}/\mu\text{s}$		27		nC
SCHOTTKY PARAMETERS						
V_F	Forward Voltage Drop	$I_F=1\text{A}$		0.4	0.5	V
I_{rm}	Maximum reverse leakage current	$V_R=16\text{V}$			0.2	mA
		$V_R=16\text{V}, T_J=125^\circ\text{C}$			20	mA
C_T	Junction Capacitance	$V_R=10\text{V}$		44		pF
t_{rr}	Schottky Reverse Recovery Time	$I_F=1\text{A}, dI/dt=100\text{A}/\mu\text{s}$		11	14	ns
Q_{rr}	Schottky Reverse Recovery Charge	$I_F=1\text{A}, dI/dt=100\text{A}/\mu\text{s}$		2.5		nC

A: The value of R_{gJA} 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 value in any given application depends on the user's specific board design.

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

C. The R_{gJA} is the sum of the thermal impedance from junction to lead R_{gJL} and lead to ambient.

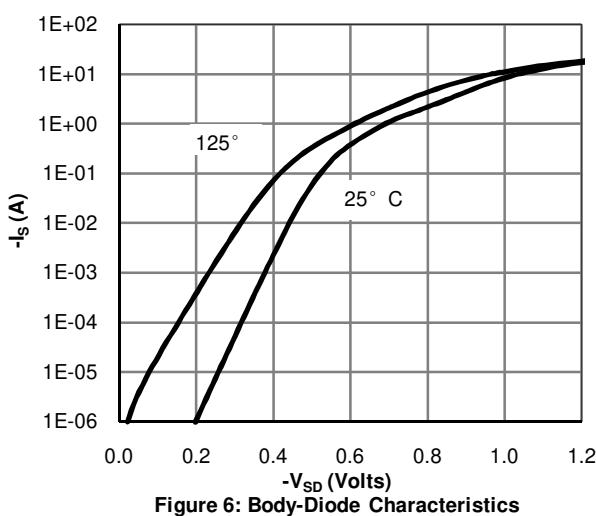
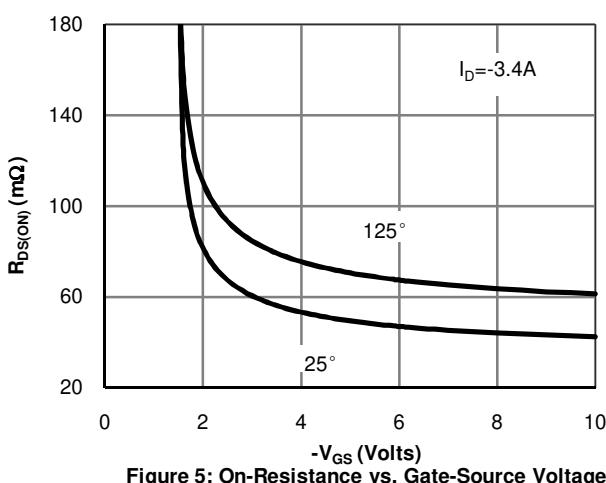
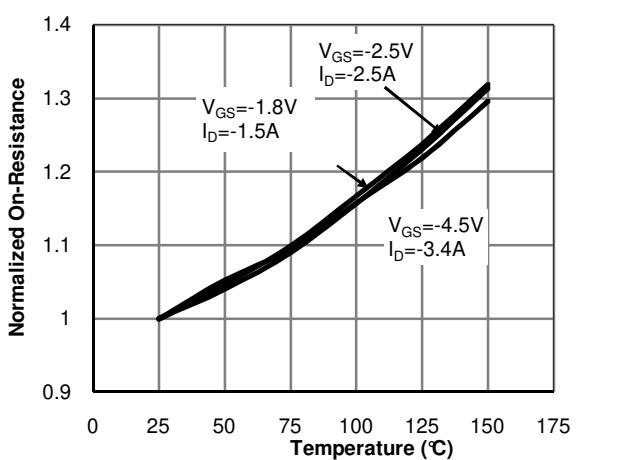
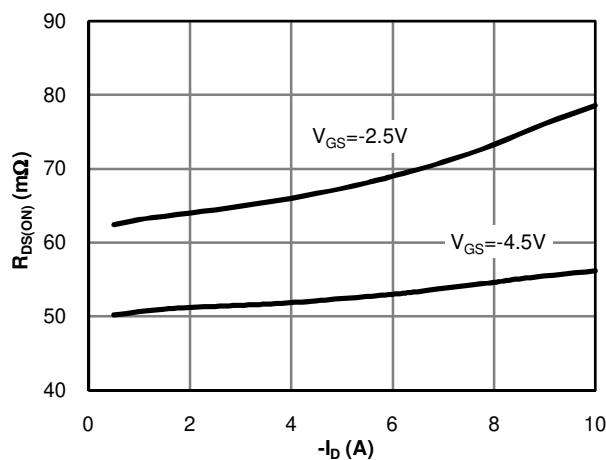
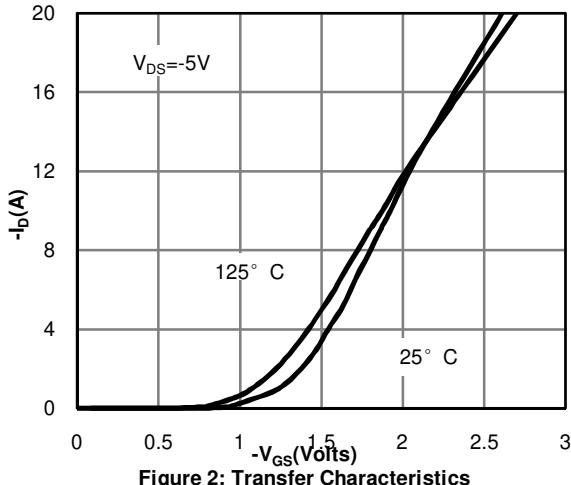
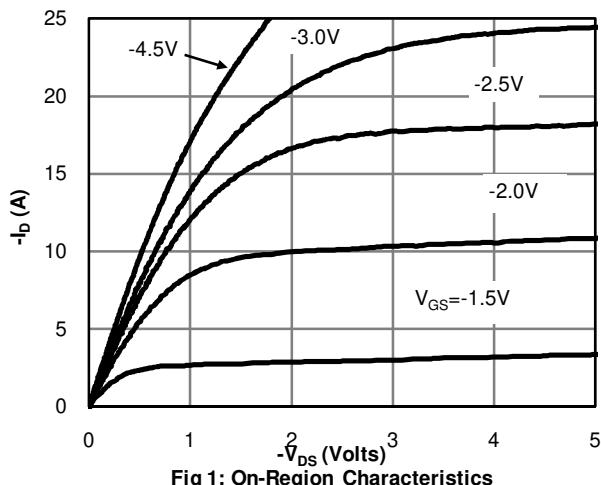
D. The static characteristics in Figures 1 to 6 are obtained using $t \leq 300\mu\text{s}$ pulses, duty cycle 0.5% max.

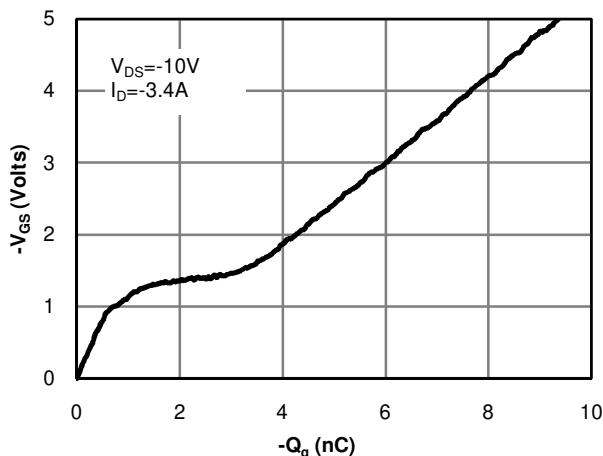
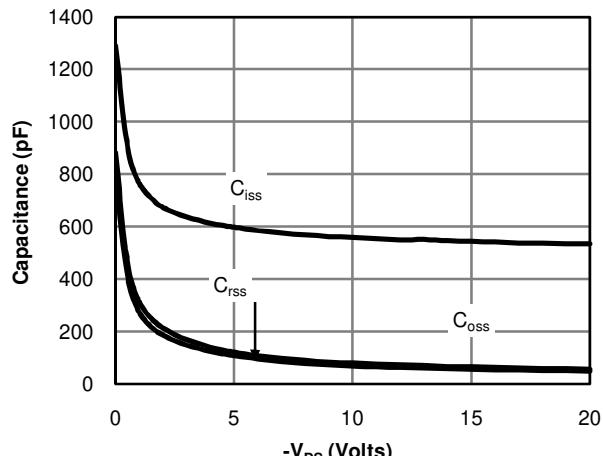
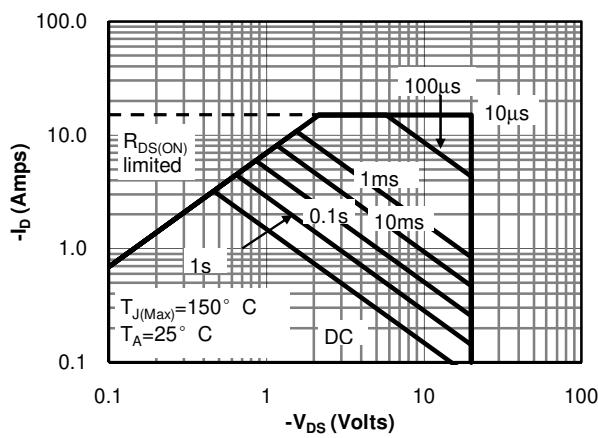
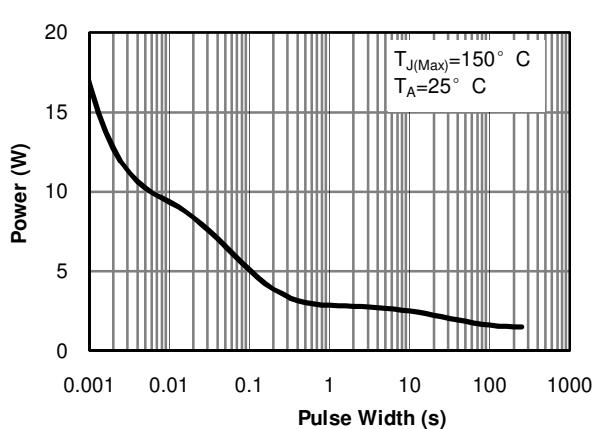
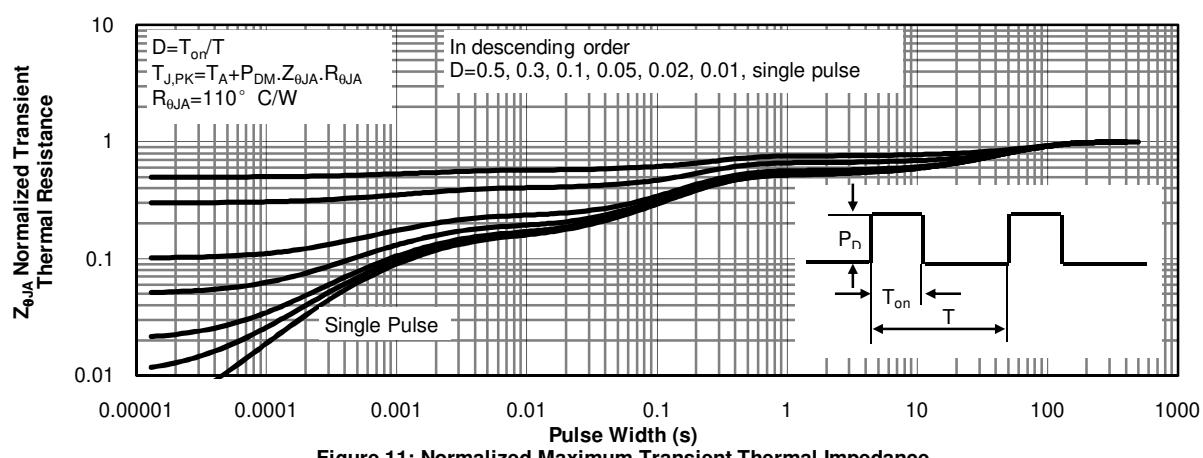
E. These tests are performed with the device mounted on 1 in² FR-4 board with 2oz. Copper, in a still air environment with $T_A=25^\circ\text{C}$. The SOA curve provides a single pulse rating.

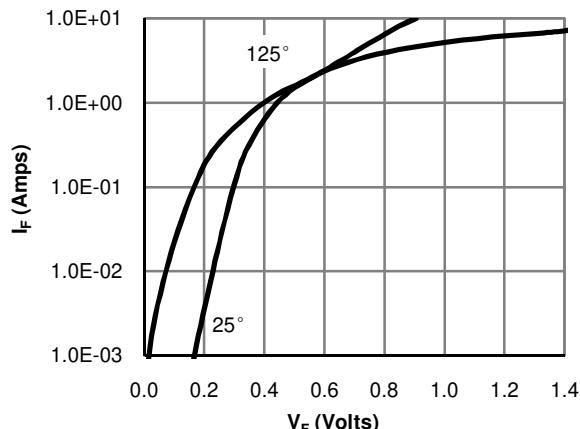
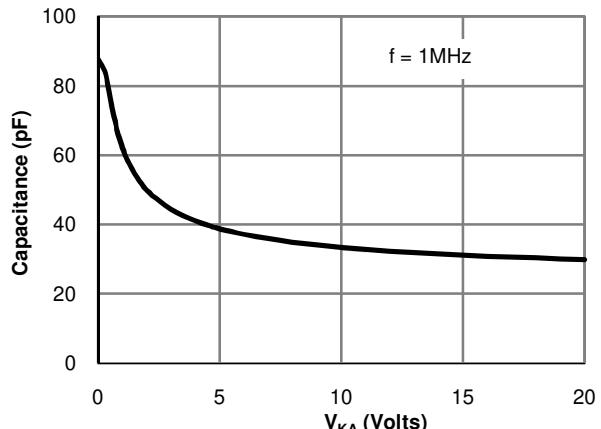
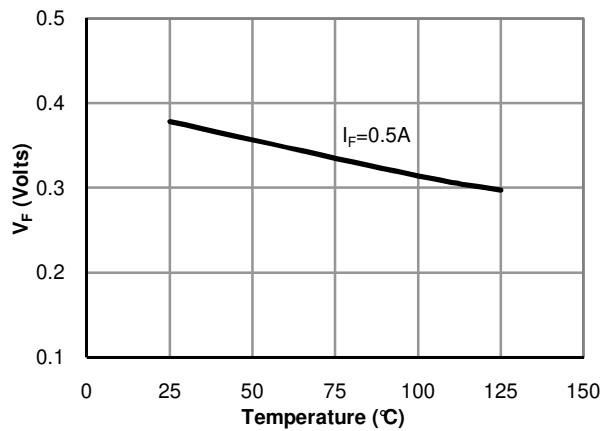
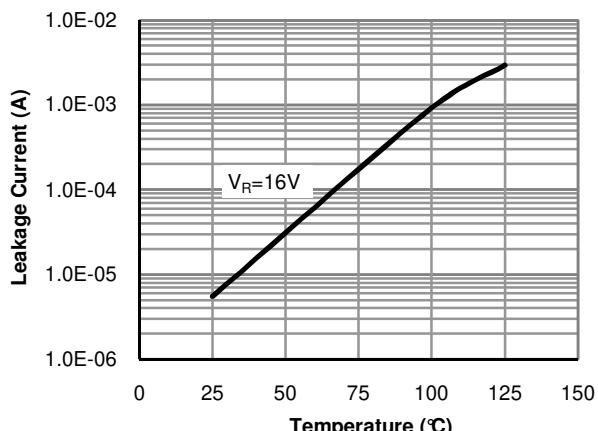
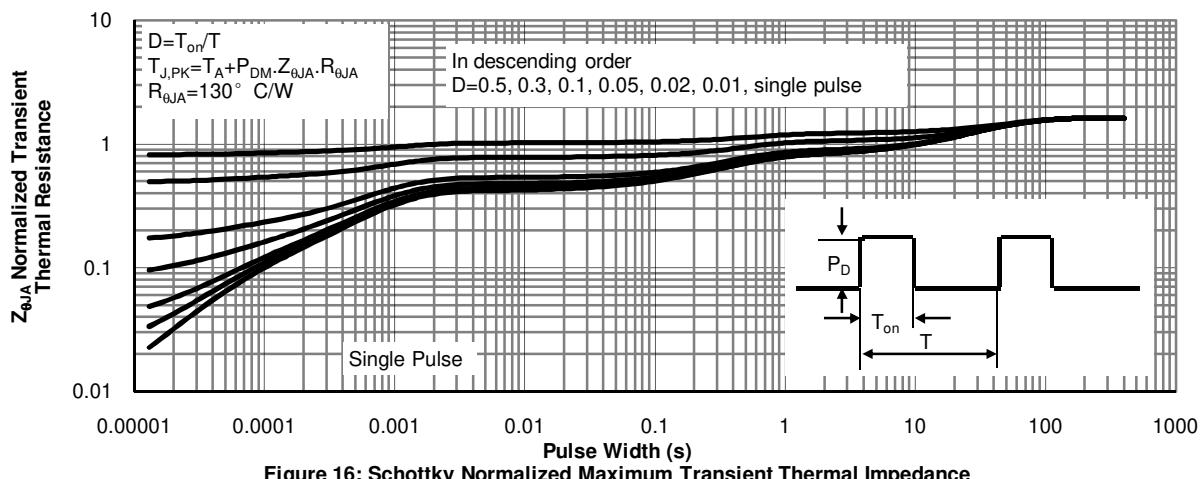
F. The current rating is based on the $t \leq 10\text{s}$ thermal resistance rating.

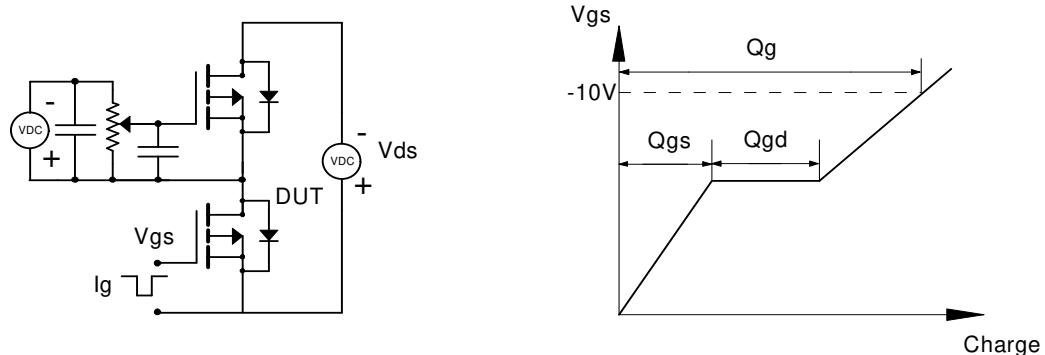
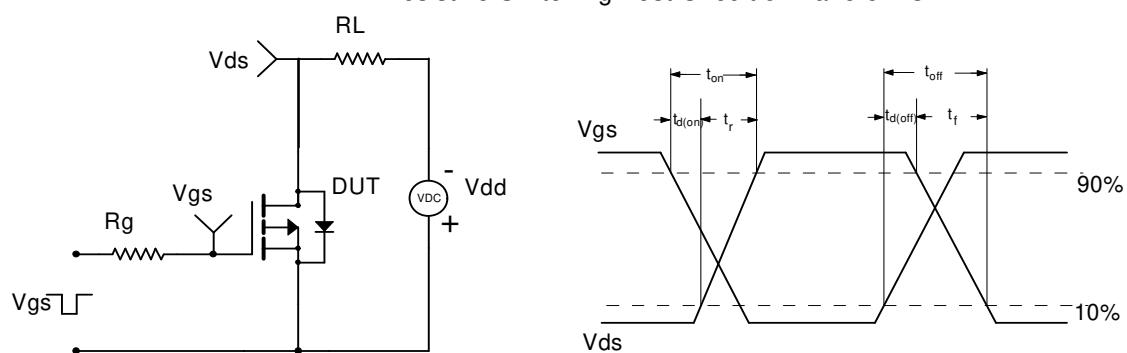
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TYPICAL ELECTRICAL AND THERMAL CHARACTERISTICS



TYPICAL ELECTRICAL AND THERMAL CHARACTERISTICS

Figure 7: Gate-Charge Characteristics

Figure 8: Capacitance Characteristics

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

Figure 10: Single Pulse Power Rating Junction-to-Ambient (Note E)

Figure 11: Normalized Maximum Transient Thermal Impedance

TYPICAL ELECTRICAL AND THERMAL CHARACTERISTICS: SCHOTTKY

Figure 12: Schottky Forward Characteristics

Figure 13: Schottky Capacitance Characteristics

Figure 14: Schottky Forward Drop vs. Junction Temperature

Figure 15: Schottky Leakage current vs. Junction Temperature

Figure 16: Schottky Normalized Maximum Transient Thermal Impedance

Gate Charge Test Circuit & Waveform

Resistive Switching Test Circuit & Waveforms

Diode Recovery Test Circuit & Waveforms
