



**ALPHA & OMEGA**  
SEMICONDUCTOR

**AON6405**

**30V P-Channel MOSFET**

### General Description

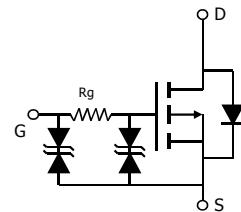
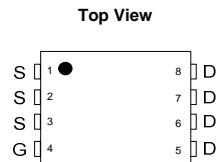
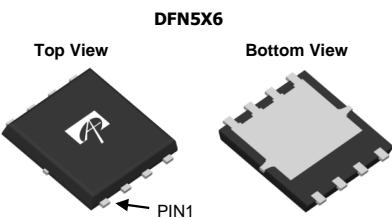
The AON6405 combines advanced trench MOSFET technology with a low resistance package to provide extremely low  $R_{DS(ON)}$ . This device is ideal for load switch and battery protection applications.

### Product Summary

$V_{DS}$	-30
$I_D$ (at $V_{GS} = -10V$ )	-30A
$R_{DS(ON)}$ (at $V_{GS} = -10V$ )	< 7mΩ
$R_{DS(ON)}$ (at $V_{GS} = -4.5V$ )	< 8mΩ

### ESD Protected

100% UIS 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	$V_{GS}$	$\pm 20$	V
Continuous Drain Current <sup>G</sup>	$I_D$	-30	A
$T_C=100^\circ\text{C}$	$I_D$	-23	
Pulsed Drain Current <sup>C</sup>	$I_{DM}$	-160	A
Continuous Drain Current	$I_{DSM}$	-15	A
$T_A=70^\circ\text{C}$	$I_{DSM}$	-12	
Avalanche Current <sup>C</sup>	$I_{AS}$	-54	A
Avalanche energy $L=0.1\text{mH}$ <sup>C</sup>	$E_{AS}$	146	mJ
Power Dissipation <sup>B</sup>	$P_D$	83	W
$T_C=100^\circ\text{C}$	$P_D$	33	
Power Dissipation <sup>A</sup>	$P_{DSM}$	2.5	W
$T_A=70^\circ\text{C}$	$P_{DSM}$	1.6	
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>	$R_{\theta JA}$	14.2	17	°C/W
Maximum Junction-to-Ambient <sup>A,D</sup>		42	50	°C/W
Maximum Junction-to-Case	$R_{\theta JC}$	1.2	1.5	°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	$V_{DS}=-30\text{V}, V_{GS}=0\text{V}$ $T_J=55^\circ\text{C}$			-1 -5	$\mu\text{A}$
$I_{\text{GSS}}$	Gate-Body leakage current	$V_{DS}=0\text{V}, V_{GS}=\pm 16\text{V}$			$\pm 10$	$\mu\text{A}$
$V_{\text{GS}(\text{th})}$	Gate Threshold Voltage	$V_{DS}=V_{GS}, I_D=-250\mu\text{A}$	-0.8	-1.2	-1.6	V
$I_{\text{D}(\text{ON})}$	On state drain current	$V_{GS}=-10\text{V}, V_{DS}=-5\text{V}$	-160			A
$R_{\text{DS}(\text{ON})}$	Static Drain-Source On-Resistance	$V_{GS}=-10\text{V}, I_D=-20\text{A}$ $T_J=125^\circ\text{C}$		5.5 7	7	$\text{m}\Omega$
		$V_{GS}=-4.5\text{V}, I_D=-20\text{A}$		6.1	8	$\text{m}\Omega$
$g_{\text{FS}}$	Forward Transconductance	$V_{DS}=-5\text{V}, I_D=-20\text{A}$	70			S
$V_{\text{SD}}$	Diode Forward Voltage	$I_S=-1\text{A}, V_{GS}=0\text{V}$		-0.65	-1	V
$I_S$	Maximum Body-Diode Continuous Current <sup>G</sup>				-30	A
<b>DYNAMIC PARAMETERS</b>						
$C_{\text{iss}}$	Input Capacitance	$V_{GS}=0\text{V}, V_{DS}=-15\text{V}, f=1\text{MHz}$		4580	5500	pF
$C_{\text{oss}}$	Output Capacitance			755		pF
$C_{\text{rss}}$	Reverse Transfer Capacitance			564		pF
$R_g$	Gate resistance	$V_{GS}=0\text{V}, V_{DS}=0\text{V}, f=1\text{MHz}$		160	210	$\Omega$
<b>SWITCHING PARAMETERS</b>						
$Q_g(10\text{V})$	Total Gate Charge	$V_{GS}=-10\text{V}, V_{DS}=-15\text{V}, I_D=-20\text{A}$		87	105	nC
$Q_g(4.5\text{V})$	Total Gate Charge			41		nC
$Q_{\text{gs}}$	Gate Source Charge			12.8		nC
$Q_{\text{gd}}$	Gate Drain Charge			17		nC
$t_{\text{D}(\text{on})}$	Turn-On Delay Time	$V_{GS}=-10\text{V}, V_{DS}=-15\text{V}, R_L=0.75\Omega, R_{\text{GEN}}=3\Omega$		180		ns
$t_r$	Turn-On Rise Time			260		ns
$t_{\text{D}(\text{off})}$	Turn-Off Delay Time			1.2		$\mu\text{s}$
$t_f$	Turn-Off Fall Time			9.7		$\mu\text{s}$
$t_{\text{rr}}$	Body Diode Reverse Recovery Time	$I_F=-20\text{A}, dI/dt=300\text{A}/\mu\text{s}$		32	40	ns
$Q_{\text{rr}}$	Body Diode Reverse Recovery Charge	$I_F=-20\text{A}, dI/dt=300\text{A}/\mu\text{s}$		77		nC

A. The value of  $R_{\text{vJA}}$  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 Power dissipation  $P_{\text{DSM}}$  is based on  $R_{\text{vJA}}$  and the maximum allowed junction temperature of  $150^\circ\text{C}$ . The value in any given application depends on the user's specific board design, and the maximum temperature of  $150^\circ\text{C}$  may be used if the PCB allows it.

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  $T_J=25^\circ\text{C}$ . Maximum UIS current limited by test equipment.

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

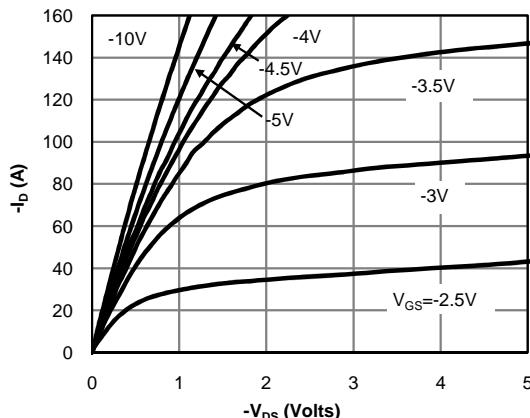
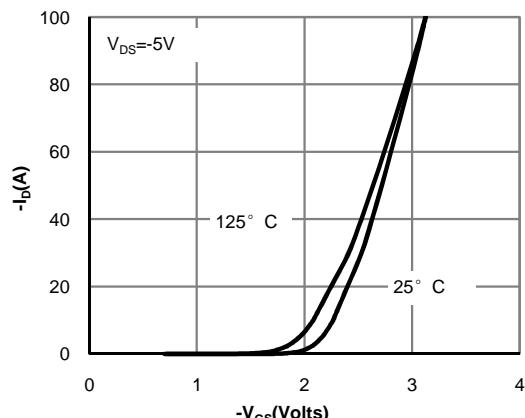
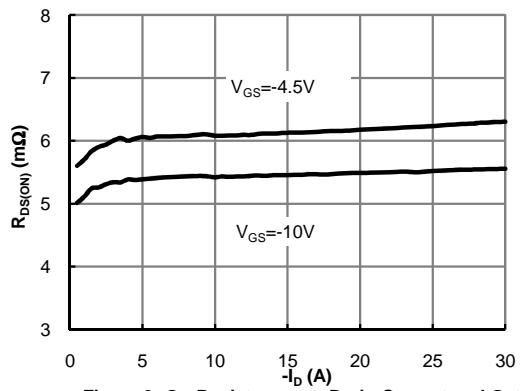
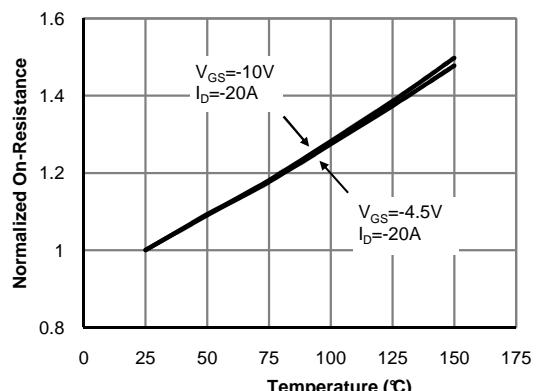
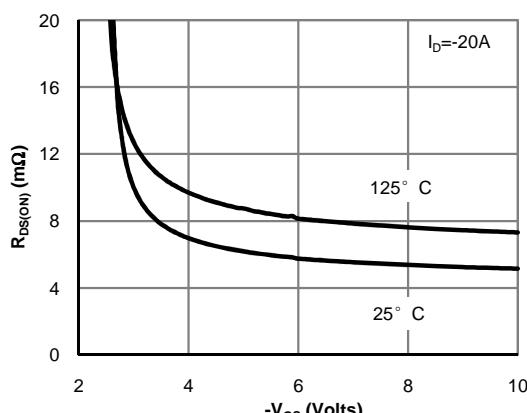
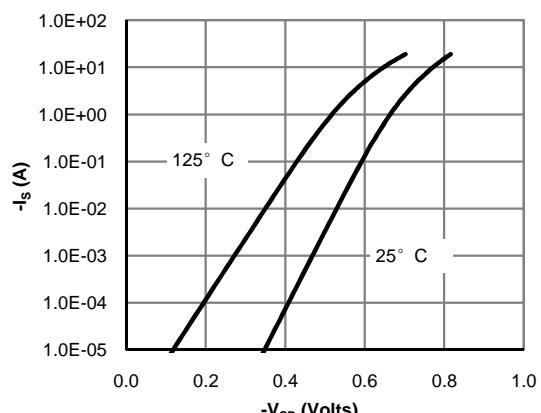
E. The static characteristics in Figures 1 to 6 are obtained using <300 $\mu\text{s}$  pulses, duty cycle 0.5% max.

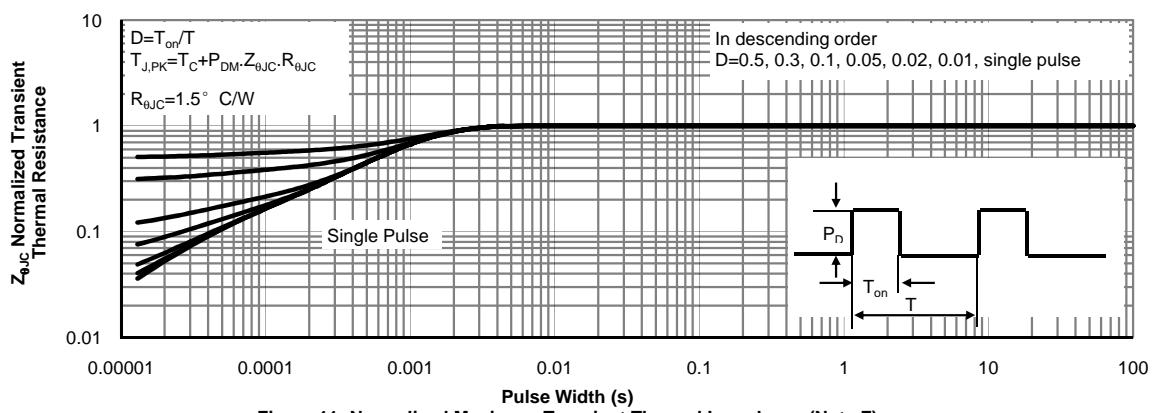
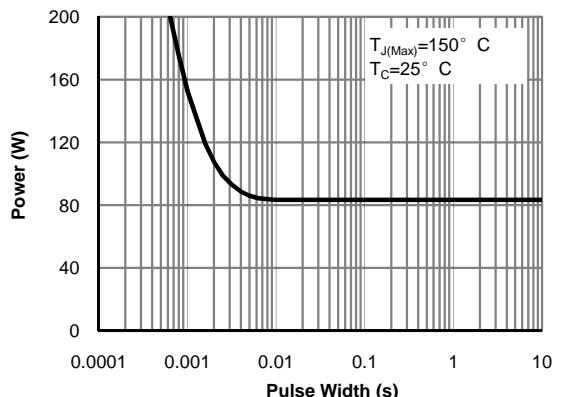
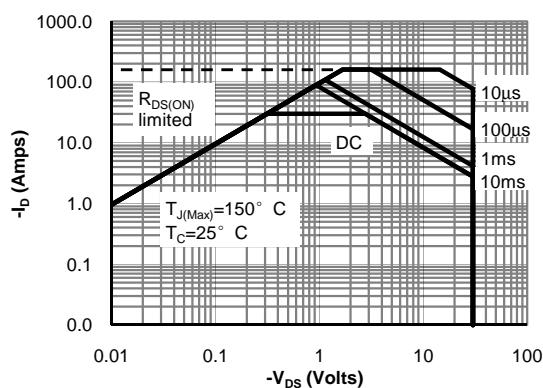
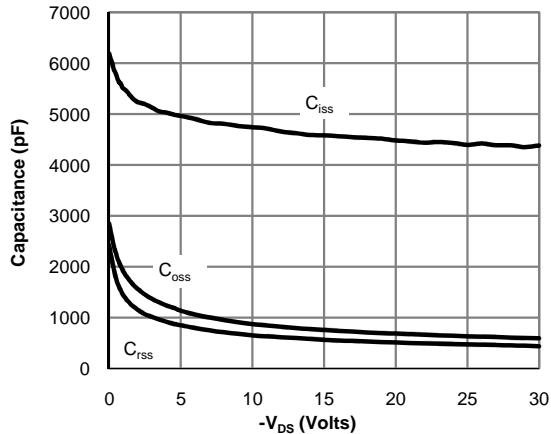
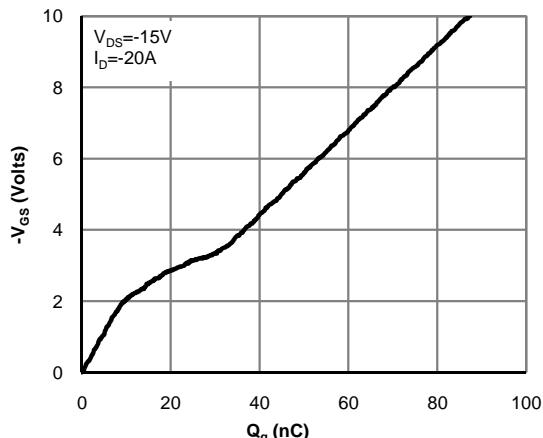
F. These curves are based on the junction-to-case thermal impedance which is measured with the device mounted to a large heatsink, assuming a maximum junction temperature of  $T_{J(\text{MAX})}=150^\circ\text{C}$ . The SOA curve provides a single pulse rating.

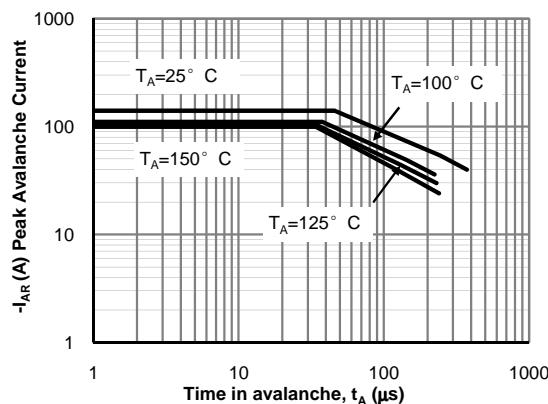
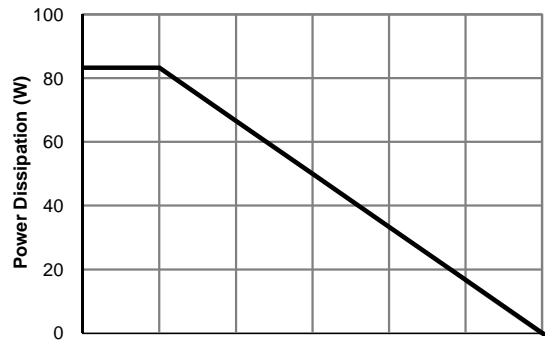
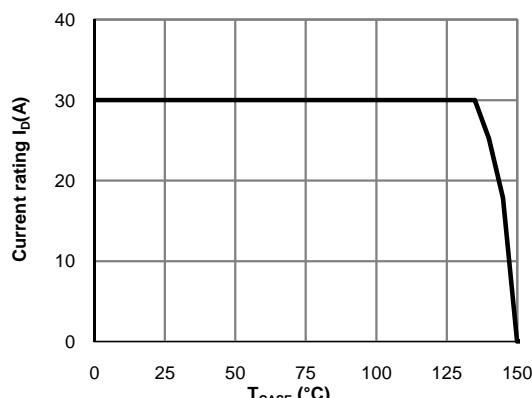
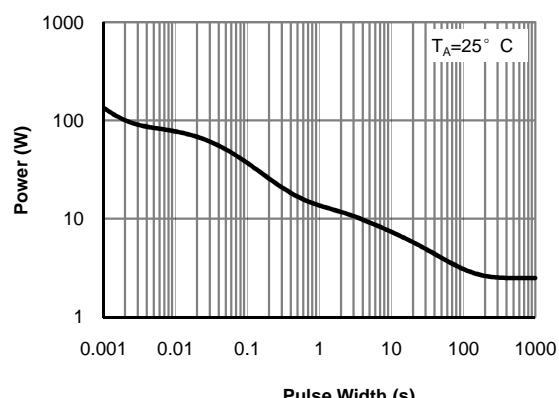
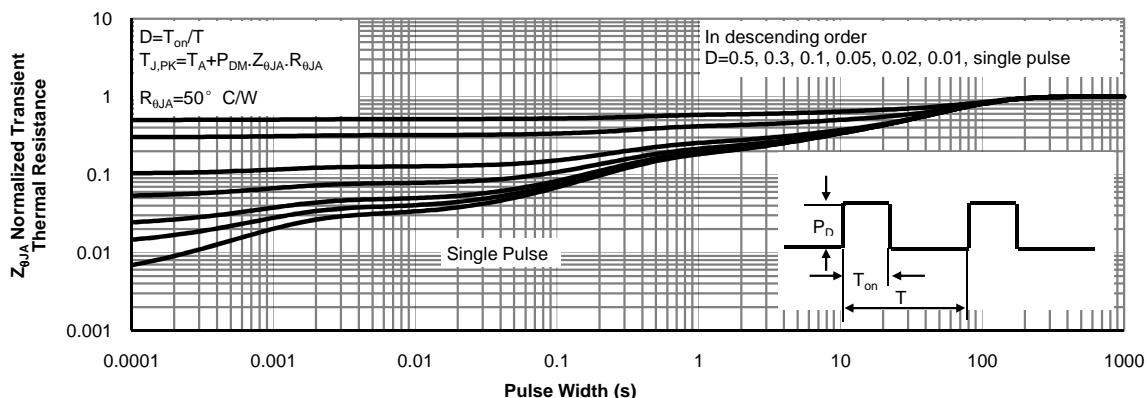
G. The maximum current rating is package limited.

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

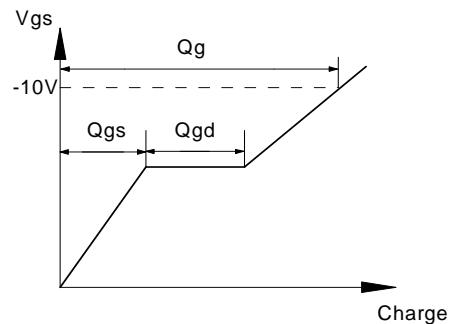
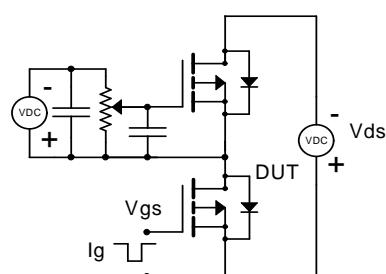
THIS PRODUCT HAS BEEN DESIGNED AND QUALIFIED FOR THE CONSUMER MARKET. APPLICATIONS OR USES AS CRITICAL COMPONENTS IN LIFE SUPPORT DEVICES OR SYSTEMS ARE NOT AUTHORIZED. AOS DOES NOT ASSUME ANY LIABILITY ARISING OUT OF SUCH APPLICATIONS OR USES OF ITS PRODUCTS. AOS RESERVES THE RIGHT TO IMPROVE PRODUCT DESIGN, FUNCTIONS AND RELIABILITY WITHOUT NOTICE.

**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)**

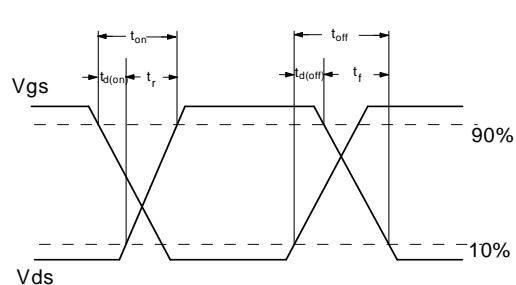
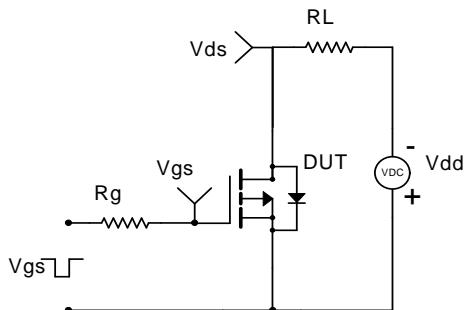
**TYPICAL ELECTRICAL AND THERMAL CHARACTERISTICS**


**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)**

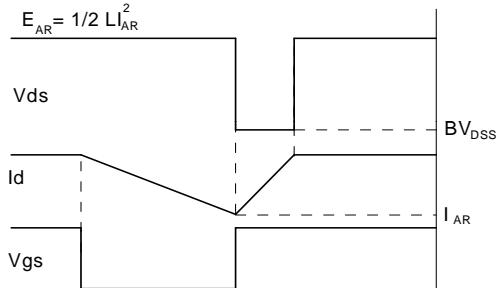
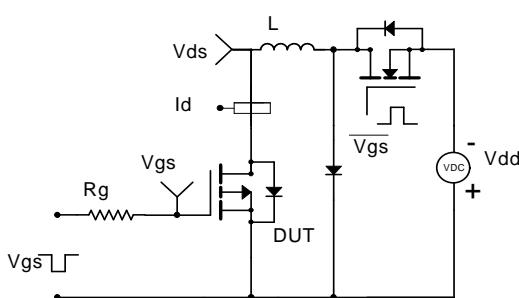
### Gate Charge Test Circuit & Waveform



### Resistive Switching Test Circuit & Waveforms



### Unclamped Inductive Switching (UIS) Test Circuit & Waveforms



### Diode Recovery Test Circuit & Waveforms

