

AON6718L
N-Channel Enhancement Mode Field Effect Transistor
SRFET™
General Description

SRFET™ AON6718L uses advanced trench technology with a monolithically integrated Schottky diode to provide excellent $R_{DS(ON)}$ and low gate charge. This device is ideally suited for use as a low side switch in CPU core power conversion.

- RoHS Compliant
- Halogen Free

Features

V_{DS} (V) = 30V
 I_D = 80A (V_{GS} = 10V)
 $R_{DS(ON)} < 3.7m\Omega$ (V_{GS} = 10V)
 $R_{DS(ON)} < 5m\Omega$ (V_{GS} = 4.5V)

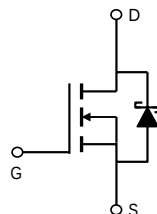
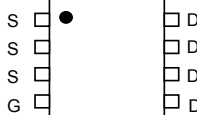
100% UIS Tested!
100% R_g Tested!

Fits SOIC8 footprint !



DFN5X6

Top View



SRFET™
 Soft Recovery MOSFET:
 Integrated Schottky Diode

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}	± 20	V
Continuous Drain Current ^G	I_D	80	A
$T_C=25^\circ\text{C}$		63	
$T_C=100^\circ\text{C}$			
Pulsed Drain Current ^C	I_{DM}	210	A
Continuous Drain Current	I_{DSM}	19	A
$T_A=25^\circ\text{C}$		15	
$T_A=70^\circ\text{C}$			
Avalanche Current ^C	I_{AR}	40	A
Repetitive avalanche energy $L=0.1\text{mH}$ ^C	E_{AR}	80	mJ
Power Dissipation ^B	P_D	83	W
$T_C=25^\circ\text{C}$		33	
$T_C=100^\circ\text{C}$			
Power Dissipation ^A	P_{DSM}	2.5	W
$T_A=25^\circ\text{C}$		1.6	
$T_A=70^\circ\text{C}$			
Junction and Storage Temperature Range	T_J, T_{STG}	-55 to 150	$^\circ\text{C}$

Thermal Characteristics

Parameter	Symbol	Typ	Max	Units
Maximum Junction-to-Ambient ^A	$R_{\theta JA}$	14.2	17	$^\circ\text{C/W}$
$t \leq 10\text{s}$				
Maximum Junction-to-Ambient ^{A D}	$R_{\theta JC}$	42	60	$^\circ\text{C/W}$
Steady-State				
Maximum Junction-to-Case		1.2	1.5	$^\circ\text{C/W}$
Steady-State				

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	$V_{DS}=30\text{V}$, $V_{GS}=0\text{V}$ $T_J=125^\circ\text{C}$		0.025	0.1	mA
I_{GSS}	Gate-Body leakage current	$V_{DS}=0\text{V}$, $V_{GS}=\pm 20\text{V}$			0.1	μA
$V_{GS(th)}$	Gate Threshold Voltage	$V_{DS}=V_{GS}$, $I_D=250\mu\text{A}$	1.2	1.8	2.2	V
$I_{D(ON)}$	On state drain current	$V_{GS}=10\text{V}$, $V_{DS}=5\text{V}$	160			A
$R_{DS(ON)}$	Static Drain-Source On-Resistance	$V_{GS}=10\text{V}$, $I_D=20\text{A}$ $T_J=125^\circ\text{C}$		3.1	3.7	$\text{m}\Omega$
		$V_{GS}=4.5\text{V}$, $I_D=20\text{A}$		4.3	5.2	$\text{m}\Omega$
				4.1	5	$\text{m}\Omega$
g_{FS}	Forward Transconductance	$V_{DS}=5\text{V}$, $I_D=20\text{A}$		87		S
V_{SD}	Diode Forward Voltage	$I_S=1\text{A}$, $V_{GS}=0\text{V}$		0.4	1	V
I_S	Maximum Body-Diode Continuous Current				40	A
DYNAMIC PARAMETERS						
C_{iss}	Input Capacitance	$V_{GS}=0\text{V}$, $V_{DS}=15\text{V}$, $f=1\text{MHz}$	2975	3719	4463	pF
C_{oss}	Output Capacitance		485	693	900	pF
C_{rss}	Reverse Transfer Capacitance		204	340	476	pF
R_g	Gate resistance	$V_{GS}=0\text{V}$, $V_{DS}=0\text{V}$, $f=1\text{MHz}$	0.28	0.56	0.84	Ω
SWITCHING PARAMETERS						
$Q_g(10\text{V})$	Total Gate Charge	$V_{GS}=10\text{V}$, $V_{DS}=15\text{V}$, $I_D=20\text{A}$	48	60	72	nC
$Q_g(4.5\text{V})$	Total Gate Charge		20	25	30	nC
Q_{gs}	Gate Source Charge		12	15	18	nC
Q_{gd}	Gate Drain Charge		6	10	14	nC
$t_{D(on)}$	Turn-On DelayTime	$V_{GS}=10\text{V}$, $V_{DS}=15\text{V}$, $R_L=0.75\Omega$, $R_{GEN}=3\Omega$		9.2		ns
t_r	Turn-On Rise Time			10.7		ns
$t_{D(off)}$	Turn-Off DelayTime			40		ns
t_f	Turn-Off Fall Time			12.5		ns
t_{rr}	Body Diode Reverse Recovery Time	$I_F=20\text{A}$, $dI/dt=500\text{A}/\mu\text{s}$	10	13	16	ns
Q_{rr}	Body Diode Reverse Recovery Charge	$I_F=20\text{A}$, $dI/dt=500\text{A}/\mu\text{s}$	21	26.5	32	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 $R_{\theta JA}$ 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 $T_{J(MAX)}=150^\circ\text{C}$, 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 $T_{J(MAX)}=150^\circ\text{C}$. 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 $<30\mu\text{s}$ 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 $T_{J(MAX)}=150^\circ\text{C}$. The SOA curve provides a single pulse rating.

G. The maximum current rating is limited by bond-wires.

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

Rev0: Oct-08

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TYPICAL ELECTRICAL AND THERMAL CHARACTERISTICS

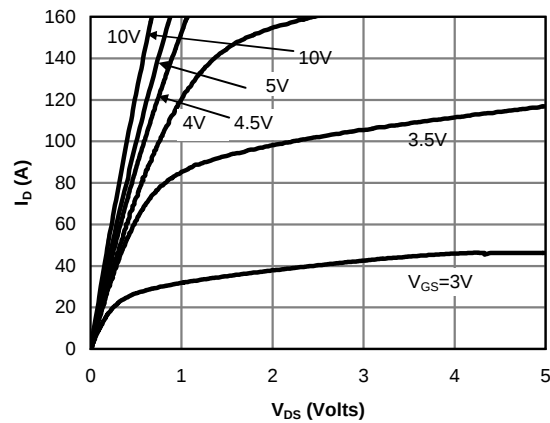


Fig 1: On-Region Characteristics (Note E)

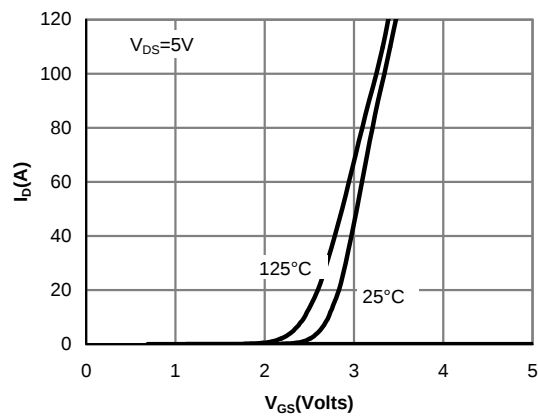


Figure 2: Transfer Characteristics (Note E)

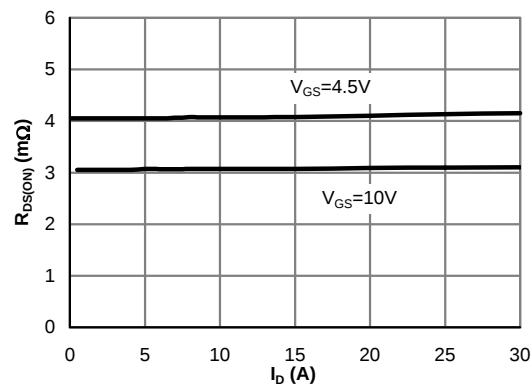


Figure 3: On-Resistance vs. Drain Current and Gate Voltage (Note E)

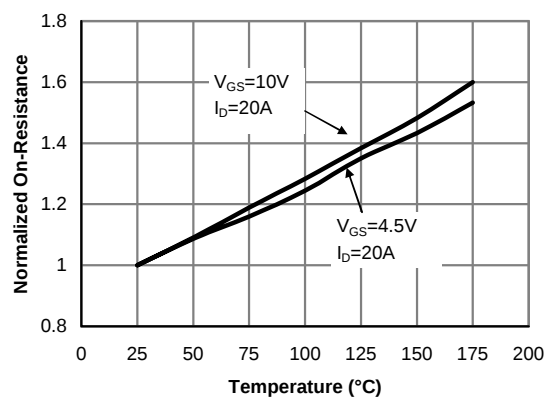


Figure 4: On-Resistance vs. Junction Temperature (Note E)

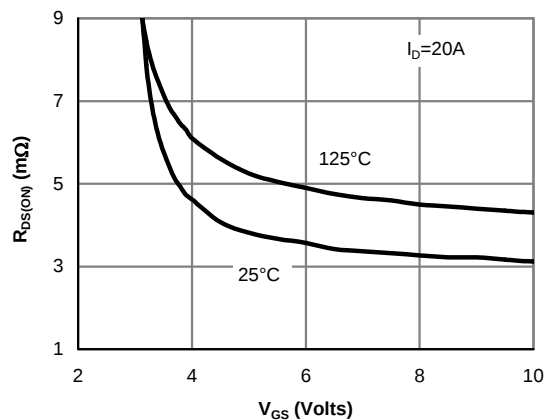


Figure 5: On-Resistance vs. Gate-Source Voltage (Note E)

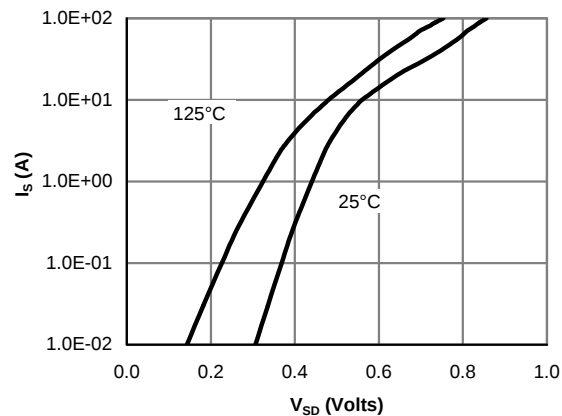


Figure 6: Body-Diode Characteristics (Note E)

TYPICAL ELECTRICAL AND THERMAL CHARACTERISTICS

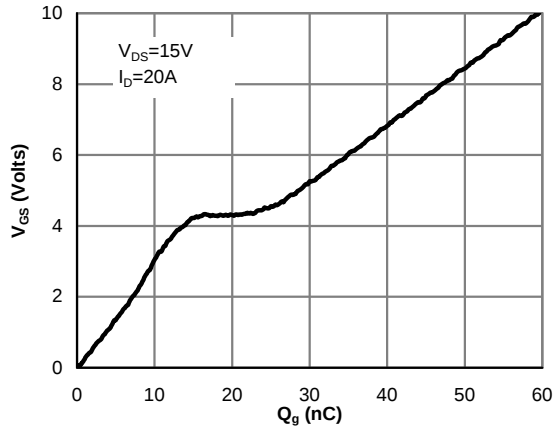


Figure 7: Gate-Charge Characteristics

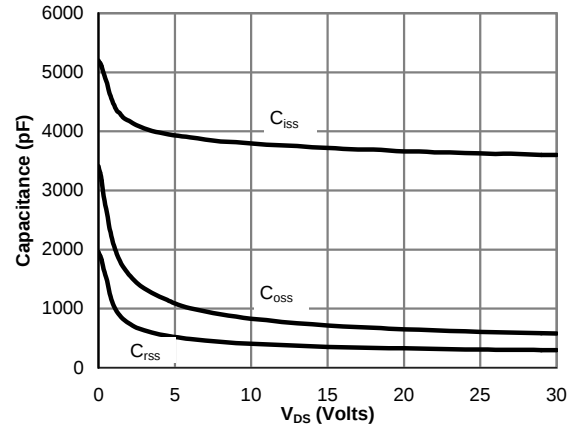


Figure 8: Capacitance Characteristics

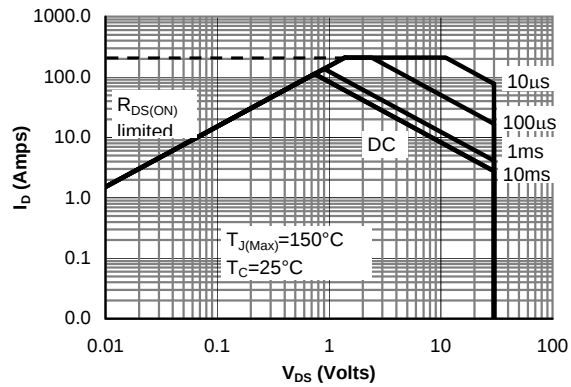


Figure 9: Maximum Forward Biased Safe Operating Area (Note F)

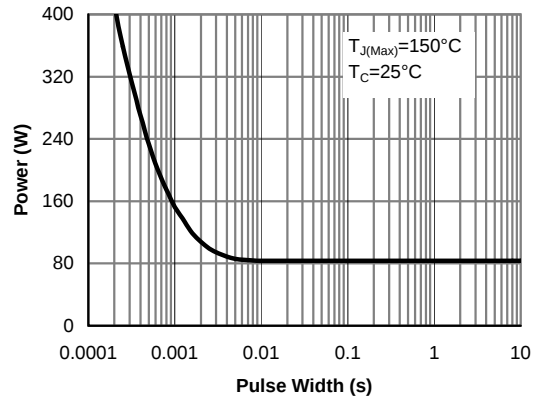


Figure 10: Single Pulse Power Rating Junction-to-Case (Note F)

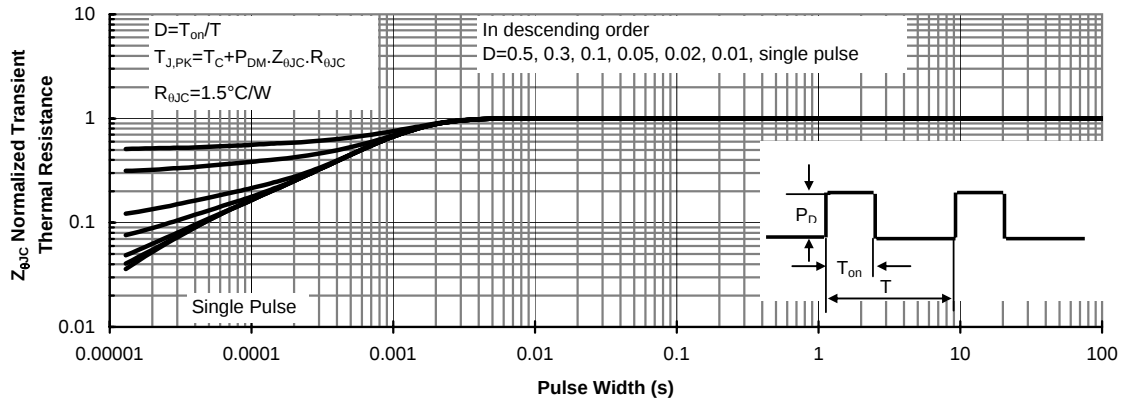


Figure 11: Normalized Maximum Transient Thermal Impedance (Note F)

TYPICAL ELECTRICAL AND THERMAL CHARACTERISTICS

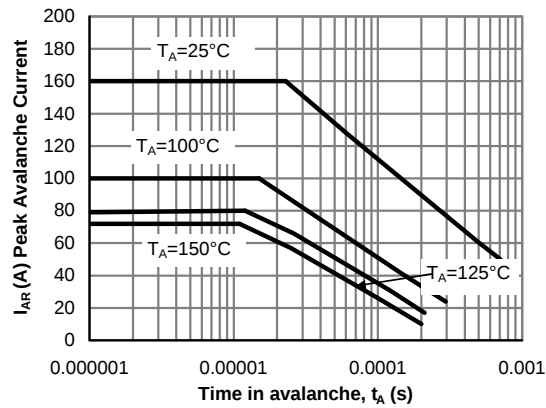


Figure 12: Single Pulse Avalanche capability (Note C)

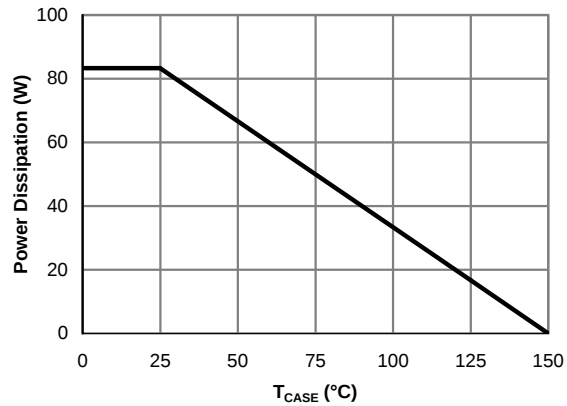


Figure 13: Power De-rating (Note F)

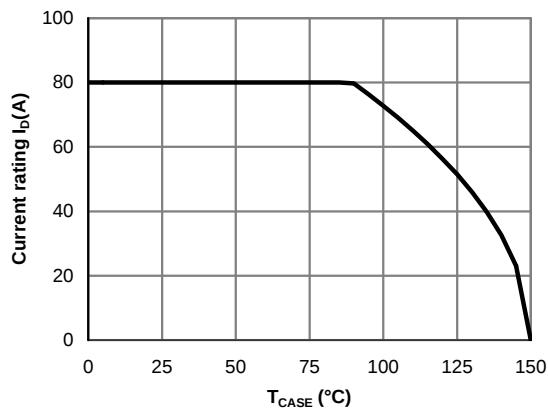


Figure 14: Current De-rating (Note F)

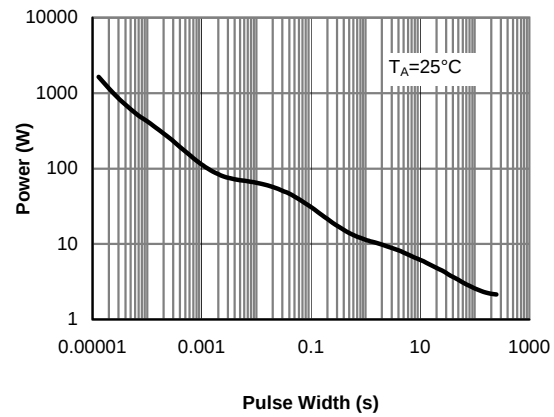


Figure 15: Single Pulse Power Rating Junction-to-Ambient (Note H)

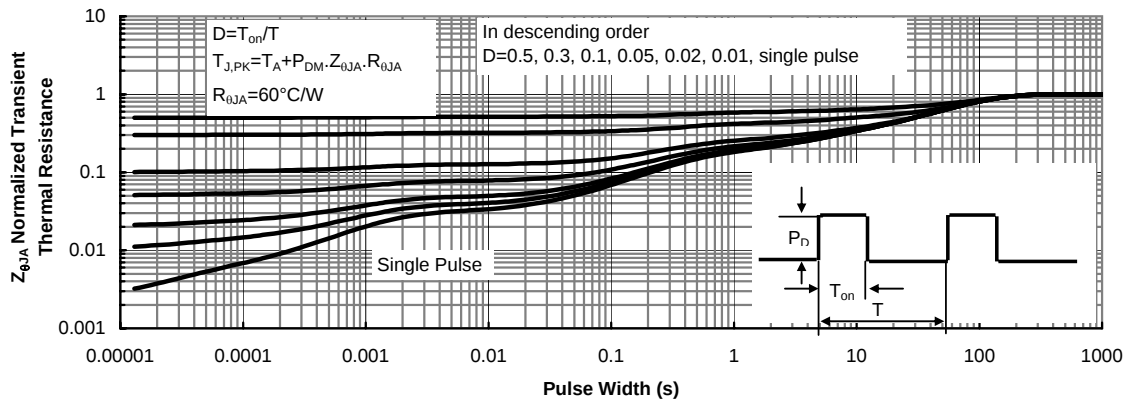


Figure 16: Normalized Maximum Transient Thermal Impedance (Note H)

TYPICAL ELECTRICAL AND THERMAL CHARACTERISTICS

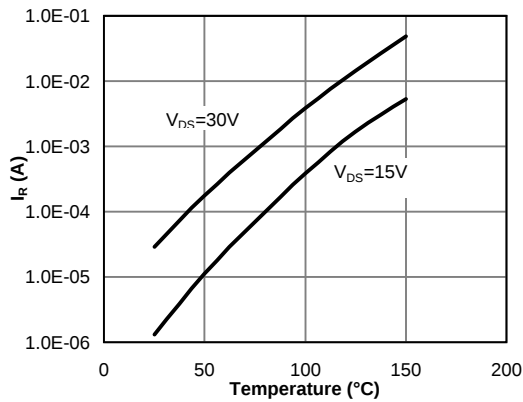


Figure 17: Diode Reverse Leakage Current vs. Junction Temperature

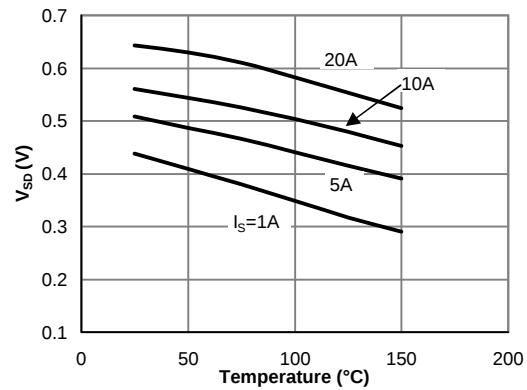


Figure 18: Diode Forward Voltage vs. Junction Temperature

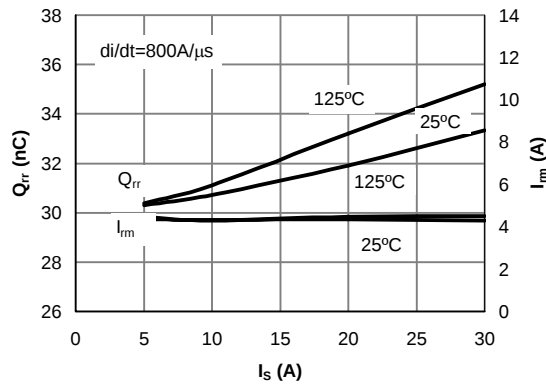


Figure 19: Diode Reverse Recovery Charge and Peak Current vs. Conduction Current

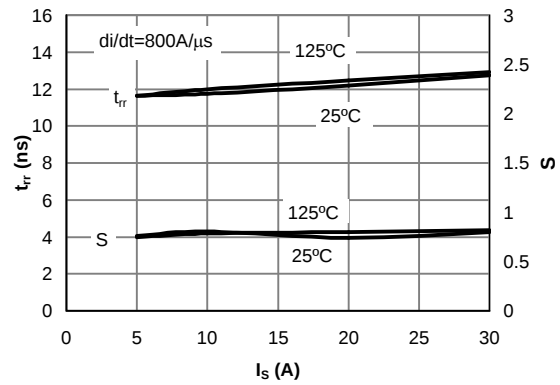


Figure 20: Diode Reverse Recovery Time and Softness Factor vs. Conduction Current

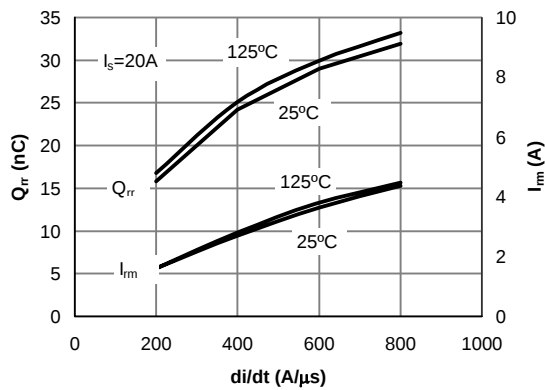


Figure 21: Diode Reverse Recovery Charge and Peak Current vs. di/dt

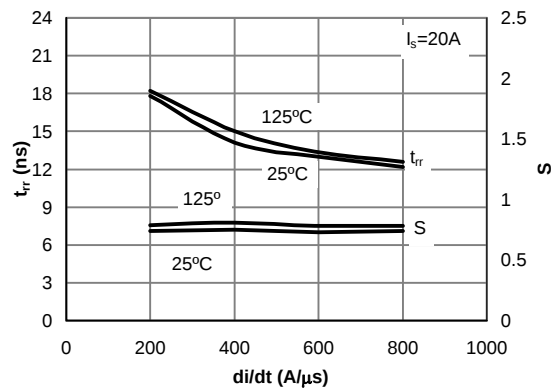
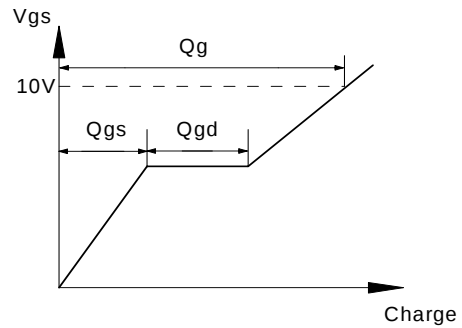
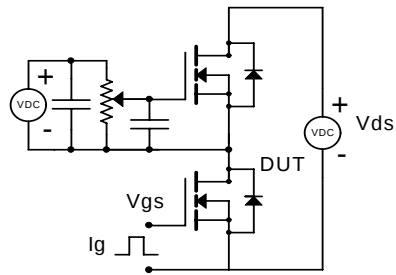
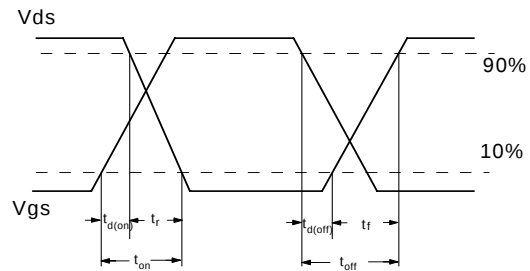
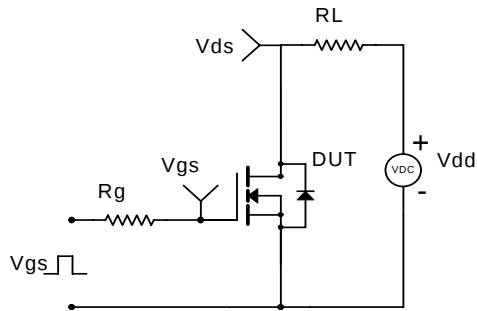


Figure 22: Diode Reverse Recovery Time and Softness Factor vs. di/dt

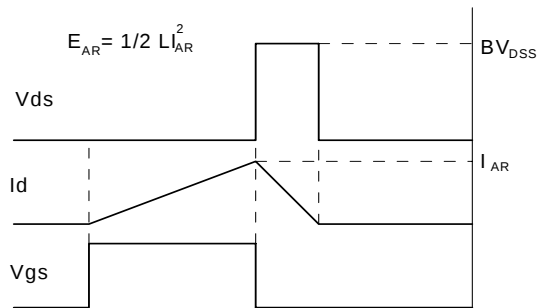
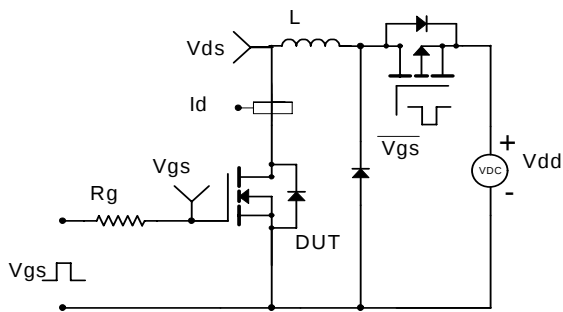
Gate Charge Test Circuit & Waveform



Resistive Switching Test Circuit & Waveforms



Unclamped Inductive Switching (UIS) Test Circuit & Waveforms



Diode Recovery Test Circuit & Waveforms

