



**ALPHA & OMEGA**  
SEMICONDUCTOR

**AO4800**

**30V Dual N-Channel MOSFET**

### General Description

The AO4800 uses advanced trench technology to provide excellent  $R_{DS(ON)}$  and low gate charge. The two MOSFETs make a compact and efficient switch and synchronous rectifier combination for use in buck converters.

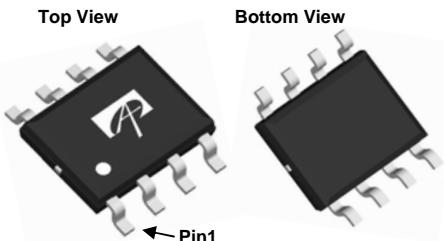
### Product Summary

$V_{DS}$	30V
$I_D$ (at $V_{GS}=10V$ )	6.9A
$R_{DS(ON)}$ (at $V_{GS}=10V$ )	< 27mΩ
$R_{DS(ON)}$ (at $V_{GS} = 4.5V$ )	< 32mΩ
$R_{DS(ON)}$ (at $V_{GS} = 2.5V$ )	< 50mΩ

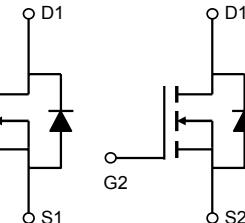
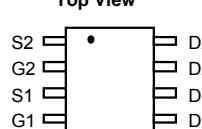
100% UIS Tested  
100%  $R_g$  Tested



SOIC-8



Top View



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

Parameter	Symbol	Maximum	Units
Drain-Source Voltage	$V_{DS}$	30	V
Gate-Source Voltage	$V_{GS}$	$\pm 12$	V
Continuous Drain Current	$I_D$	6.9	A
$T_A=70^\circ C$		5.8	
Pulsed Drain Current <sup>C</sup>	$I_{DM}$	40	
Avalanche Current <sup>C</sup>	$I_{AS}, I_{AR}$	14	A
Avalanche energy $L=0.1mH$ <sup>C</sup>	$E_{AS}, E_{AR}$	10	mJ
Power Dissipation <sup>B</sup>	$P_D$	2	W
$T_A=25^\circ C$		1.3	
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>	$R_{\theta,JA}$	48	62.5	°C/W
Maximum Junction-to-Ambient <sup>A,D</sup> Steady-State		74	90	°C/W
Maximum Junction-to-Lead	$R_{\theta,JL}$	32	40	°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
$I_{\text{DS}}^{\text{SS}}$	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	$V_{DS}=0\text{V}, V_{GS}=\pm 12\text{V}$			100	nA
$V_{GS(\text{th})}$	Gate Threshold Voltage	$V_{DS}=V_{GS}, I_D=250\mu\text{A}$	0.7	1.1	1.5	V
$I_{D(\text{ON})}$	On state drain current	$V_{GS}=4.5\text{V}, V_{DS}=5\text{V}$	25			A
$R_{DS(\text{ON})}$	Static Drain-Source On-Resistance	$V_{GS}=10\text{V}, I_D=6.9\text{A}$ $T_J=125^\circ\text{C}$		17.8	27	$\text{m}\Omega$
		$V_{GS}=4.5\text{V}, I_D=6\text{A}$		28	40	$\text{m}\Omega$
		$V_{GS}=2.5\text{V}, I_D=5\text{A}$		19	32	$\text{m}\Omega$
$g_{FS}$	Forward Transconductance	$V_{DS}=5\text{V}, I_D=5\text{A}$		24	50	$\text{m}\Omega$
$V_{SD}$	Diode Forward Voltage	$I_S=1\text{A}, V_{GS}=0\text{V}$	0.7	1		V
$I_S$	Maximum Body-Diode Continuous Current				2.5	A
<b>DYNAMIC PARAMETERS</b>						
$C_{iss}$	Input Capacitance	$V_{GS}=0\text{V}, V_{DS}=15\text{V}, f=1\text{MHz}$	500	630	760	pF
$C_{oss}$	Output Capacitance		50	75	100	pF
$C_{rss}$	Reverse Transfer Capacitance		30	50	70	pF
$R_g$	Gate resistance	$V_{GS}=0\text{V}, V_{DS}=0\text{V}, f=1\text{MHz}$	1.5	3	4.5	$\Omega$
<b>SWITCHING PARAMETERS</b>						
$Q_g$	Total Gate Charge	$V_{GS}=4.5\text{V}, V_{DS}=15\text{V}, I_D=6.9\text{A}$	4.8	6	7	nC
$Q_{gs}$	Gate Source Charge		1	1.3	1.6	nC
$Q_{gd}$	Gate Drain Charge		1	1.8	2.5	nC
$t_{D(\text{on})}$	Turn-On Delay Time	$V_{GS}=10\text{V}, V_{DS}=15\text{V}, R_L=2.2\Omega, R_{\text{GEN}}=3\Omega$		3		ns
$t_r$	Turn-On Rise Time			2.5		ns
$t_{D(\text{off})}$	Turn-Off Delay Time			25		ns
$t_f$	Turn-Off Fall Time			4		ns
$t_{rr}$	Body Diode Reverse Recovery Time	$I_F=5\text{A}, dI/dt=100\text{A}/\mu\text{s}$	7	8.5	10	ns
$Q_{rr}$	Body Diode Reverse Recovery Charge	$I_F=5\text{A}, dI/dt=100\text{A}/\mu\text{s}$	2	2.6	3.1	nC

A. The value of  $R_{0JA}$  is measured with the device mounted on 1in<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.

B. The power dissipation  $P_D$  is based on  $T_{J(\text{MAX})}=150^\circ\text{C}$ , using  $\leq 10\text{s}$  junction-to-ambient thermal resistance.

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  $R_{0JA}$  is the sum of the thermal impedance from junction to lead  $R_{0JL}$  and lead 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-ambient thermal impedance which is measured with the device mounted on 1in<sup>2</sup> FR-4 board with 2oz. Copper, assuming a maximum junction temperature of  $T_{J(\text{MAX})}=150^\circ\text{C}$ . The SOA curve provides a single pulse rating.

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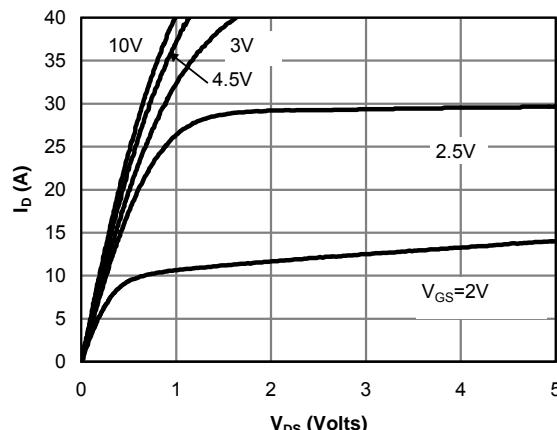
**TYPICAL ELECTRICAL AND THERMAL CHARACTERISTICS**


Fig 1: On-Region Characteristics (Note E)

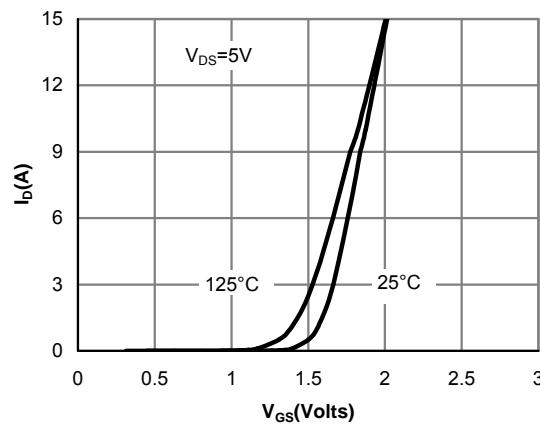


Figure 2: Transfer Characteristics (Note E)

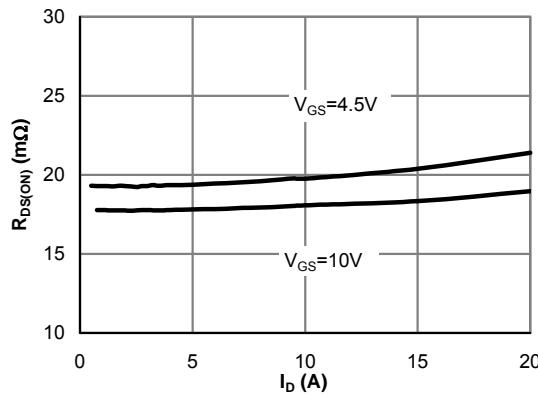


Figure 3: On-Resistance vs. Drain Current and Gate Voltage (Note E)

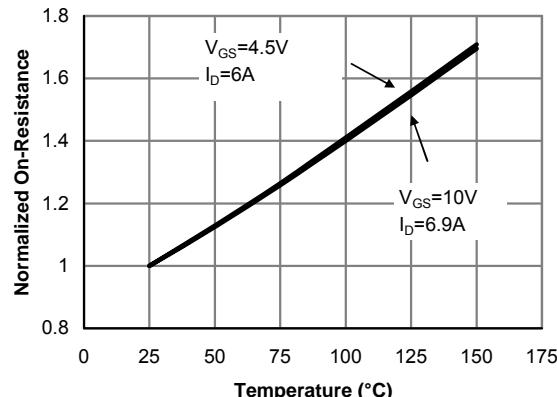


Figure 4: On-Resistance vs. Junction Temperature (Note E)

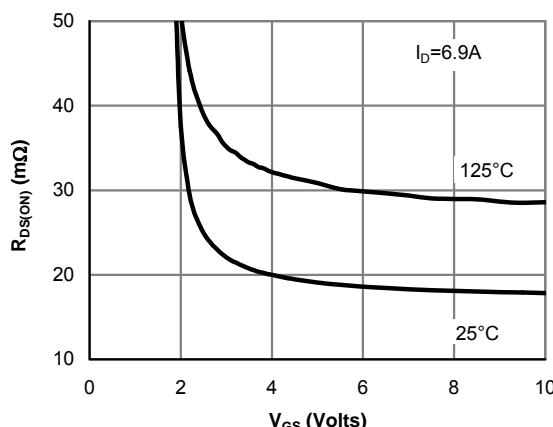


Figure 5: On-Resistance vs. Gate-Source Voltage (Note E)

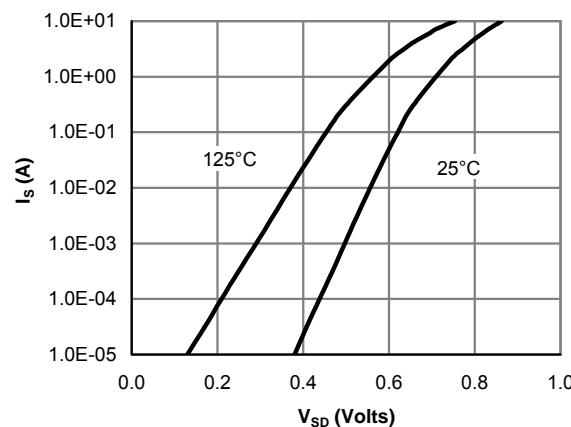


Figure 6: Body-Diode Characteristics (Note E)

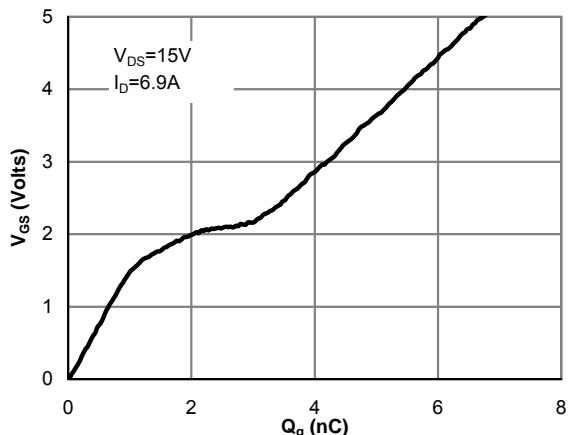
**TYPICAL ELECTRICAL AND THERMAL CHARACTERISTICS**


Figure 7: Gate-Charge Characteristics

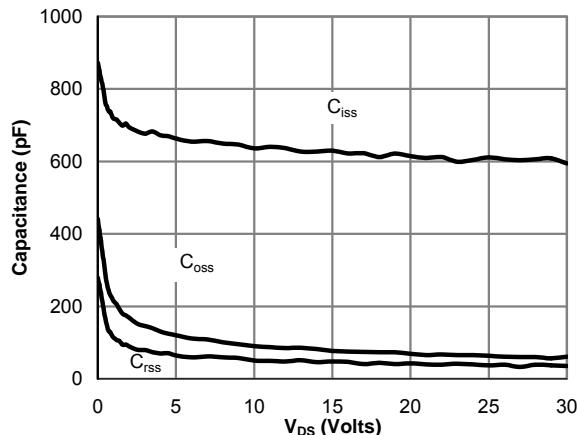


Figure 8: Capacitance Characteristics

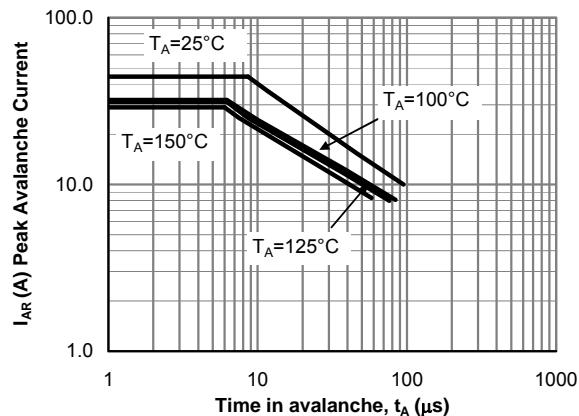


Figure 9: Single Pulse Avalanche capability (Note C)

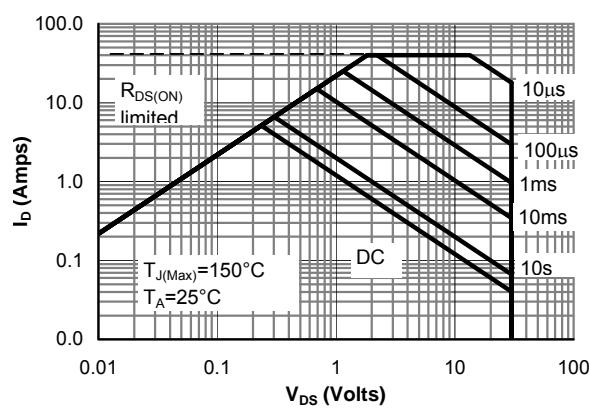


Figure 10: Maximum Forward Biased Safe Operating Area (Note F)



Figure 11: Single Pulse Power Rating Junction-to-Ambient (Note F)

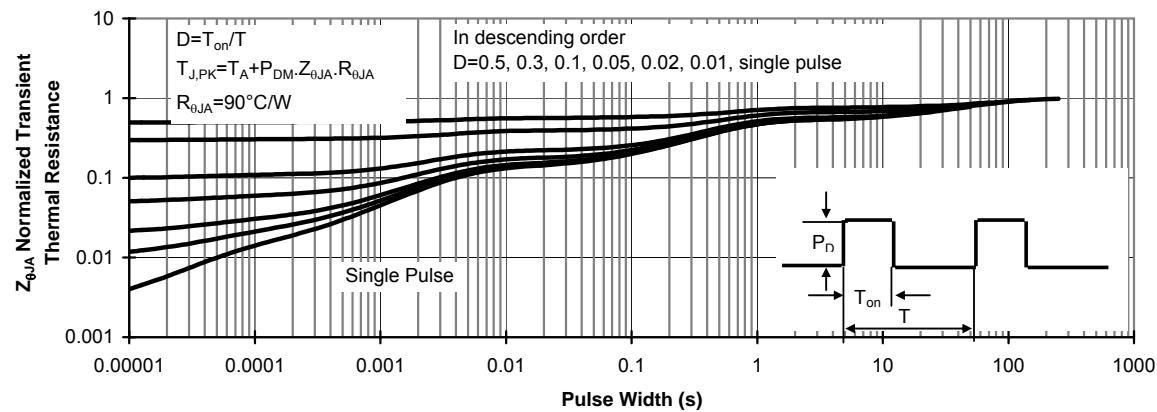
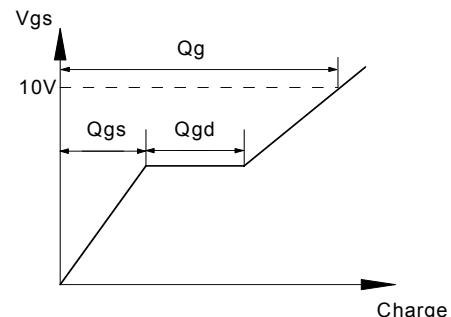
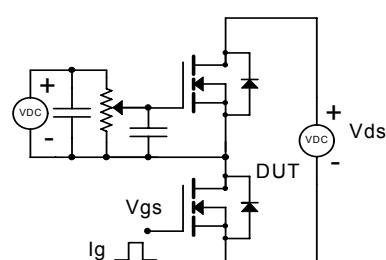
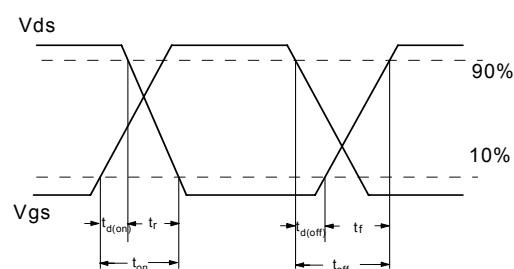
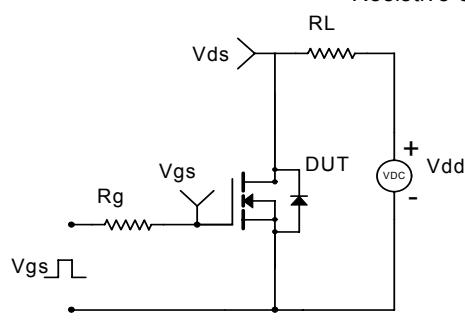
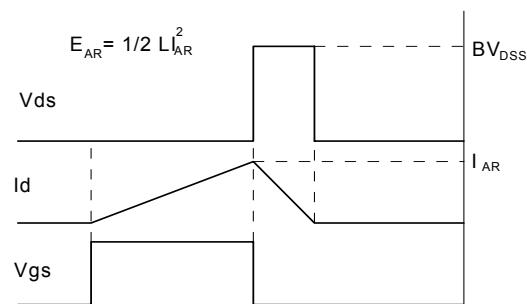
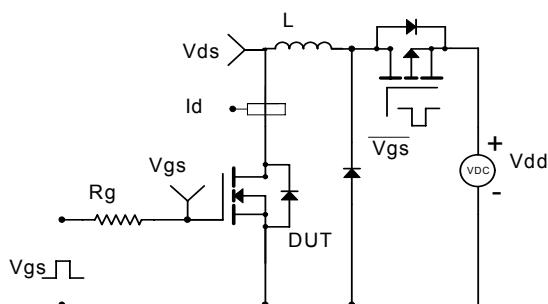
**TYPICAL ELECTRICAL AND THERMAL CHARACTERISTICS**


Figure 12: Normalized Maximum Transient Thermal Impedance (Note F)

**Gate Charge Test Circuit & Waveform**

**Resistive Switching Test Circuit & Waveforms**

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

**Diode Recovery Test Circuit & Waveforms**
