

## General Description

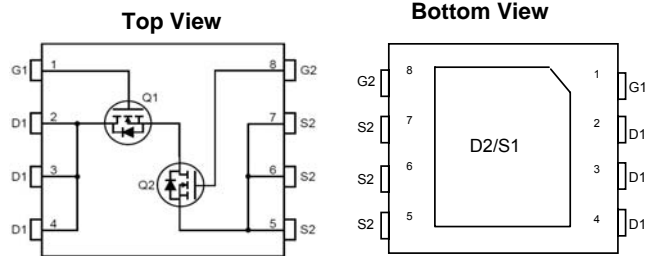
The AON7900 is designed to provide a high efficiency synchronous buck power stage with optimal layout and board space utilization. It includes two specialized MOSFETs in a dual Power DFN3.3x3.3 package. The Q1 "High Side" MOSFET is designed to minimize switching losses. The Q2 "Low Side" MOSFET is designed for low  $R_{DS(ON)}$  to reduce conduction losses. The AON7900 is well suited for use in compact DC/DC converter applications.

## Product Summary

	Q1	Q2
$V_{DS}$	30V	30V
$I_D$ (at $V_{GS}=10V$ )	24A	40A
$R_{DS(ON)}$ (at $V_{GS}=10V$ )	<21m $\Omega$	<6.7m $\Omega$
$R_{DS(ON)}$ (at $V_{GS} = 4.5V$ )	<28m $\Omega$	<8.5m $\Omega$

100% UIS Tested

100% Rg Tested



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

Parameter	Symbol	Max Q1	Max Q2	Units
Drain-Source Voltage	$V_{DS}$	30		V
Gate-Source Voltage	$V_{GS}$	$\pm 20$		V
Continuous Drain Current <sup>G</sup>	$I_D$	$T_C=25^\circ\text{C}$	24	A
		$T_C=100^\circ\text{C}$	15	
Pulsed Drain Current <sup>C</sup>	$I_{DM}$	90	150	
Continuous Drain Current	$I_{DSM}$	$T_A=25^\circ\text{C}$	8	A
		$T_A=70^\circ\text{C}$	6	
Avalanche Current <sup>C</sup>	$I_{AS}, I_{AR}$	22	28	A
Avalanche Energy $L=0.1\text{mH}$ <sup>C</sup>	$E_{AS}, E_{AR}$	24	39	mJ
Power Dissipation <sup>B</sup>	$P_D$	$T_C=25^\circ\text{C}$	17	W
		$T_C=100^\circ\text{C}$	7	
Power Dissipation <sup>A</sup>	$P_{DSM}$	$T_A=25^\circ\text{C}$	1.8	W
		$T_A=70^\circ\text{C}$	1.1	
Junction and Storage Temperature Range	$T_J, T_{STG}$	-55 to 150		$^\circ\text{C}$

### Thermal Characteristics

Parameter	Symbol	Typ Q1	Typ Q2	Max Q1	Max Q2	Units
Maximum Junction-to-Ambient <sup>A</sup>	$R_{\theta JA}$	27	27	35	35	$^\circ\text{C}/\text{W}$
Maximum Junction-to-Ambient <sup>A,D</sup>		Steady-State	60	60	72	72
Maximum Junction-to-Case	$R_{\theta JC}$	6	2	7.5	2.5	$^\circ\text{C}/\text{W}$

### Q1 Electrical Characteristics (T<sub>J</sub>=25°C unless otherwise noted)

Symbol	Parameter	Conditions	Min	Typ	Max	Units
<b>STATIC PARAMETERS</b>						
BV <sub>DSS</sub>	Drain-Source Breakdown Voltage	I <sub>D</sub> =250μA, V <sub>GS</sub> =0V	30			V
I <sub>DSS</sub>	Zero Gate Voltage Drain Current	V <sub>DS</sub> =30V, V <sub>GS</sub> =0V T <sub>J</sub> =55°C			1 5	μA
I <sub>GSS</sub>	Gate-Body leakage current	V <sub>DS</sub> =0V, V <sub>GS</sub> = ±20V			100	nA
V <sub>GS(th)</sub>	Gate Threshold Voltage	V <sub>DS</sub> =V <sub>GS</sub> I <sub>D</sub> =250μA	1.3	1.8	2.3	V
I <sub>D(ON)</sub>	On state drain current	V <sub>GS</sub> =10V, V <sub>DS</sub> =5V	90			A
R <sub>DS(ON)</sub>	Static Drain-Source On-Resistance	V <sub>GS</sub> =10V, I <sub>D</sub> =8A T <sub>J</sub> =125°C		17 24	21 29	mΩ
		V <sub>GS</sub> =4.5V, I <sub>D</sub> =4A		22	28	mΩ
g <sub>FS</sub>	Forward Transconductance	V <sub>DS</sub> =5V, I <sub>D</sub> =8A		33		S
V <sub>SD</sub>	Diode Forward Voltage	I <sub>S</sub> =1A, V <sub>GS</sub> =0V		0.7		V
I <sub>S</sub>	Maximum Body-Diode Continuous Current				20	A
<b>DYNAMIC PARAMETERS</b>						
C <sub>iss</sub>	Input Capacitance	V <sub>GS</sub> =0V, V <sub>DS</sub> =15V, f=1MHz	470	590	710	pF
C <sub>oss</sub>	Output Capacitance		250	360	450	pF
C <sub>rss</sub>	Reverse Transfer Capacitance		13	23	40	pF
R <sub>g</sub>	Gate resistance	V <sub>GS</sub> =0V, V <sub>DS</sub> =0V, f=1MHz	0.7	1.5	2.3	Ω
<b>SWITCHING PARAMETERS</b>						
Q <sub>g</sub> (10V)	Total Gate Charge	V <sub>GS</sub> =10V, V <sub>DS</sub> =15V, I <sub>D</sub> =8A	7	9	11	nC
Q <sub>g</sub> (4.5V)	Total Gate Charge		3	4	5	nC
Q <sub>gs</sub>	Gate Source Charge			1.6		nC
Q <sub>gd</sub>	Gate Drain Charge			1.5		nC
t <sub>D(on)</sub>	Turn-On Delay Time	V <sub>GS</sub> =10V, V <sub>DS</sub> =15V, R <sub>L</sub> =1.8Ω, R <sub>GEN</sub> =3Ω		6		ns
t <sub>r</sub>	Turn-On Rise Time			3		ns
t <sub>D(off)</sub>	Turn-Off Delay Time			18		ns
t <sub>f</sub>	Turn-Off Fall Time			3		ns
t <sub>rr</sub>	Body Diode Reverse Recovery Time	I <sub>F</sub> =8A, di/dt=500A/μs	8	11	14	ns
Q <sub>rr</sub>	Body Diode Reverse Recovery Charge	I <sub>F</sub> =8A, di/dt=500A/μs	15	19	23	nC

A. The value of R<sub>θJA</sub> is measured with the device mounted on 1in<sup>2</sup> FR-4 board with 2oz. Copper, in a still air environment with T<sub>A</sub>=25°C. The Power dissipation P<sub>DSM</sub> is based on R<sub>θJA</sub> 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<sub>D</sub> is based on T<sub>J(MAX)</sub>=150°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<sub>J(MAX)</sub>=150°C. Ratings are based on low frequency and duty cycles to keep initial T<sub>J</sub>=25°C.

D. The R<sub>θJA</sub> is the sum of the thermal impedance from junction to case R<sub>θJC</sub> and case to ambient.

E. The static characteristics in Figures 1 to 6 are obtained using <300 μs 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<sub>J(MAX)</sub>=150°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<sub>A</sub>=25°C.

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.

## Q1-CHANNEL: TYPICAL ELECTRICAL AND THERMAL CHARACTERISTICS

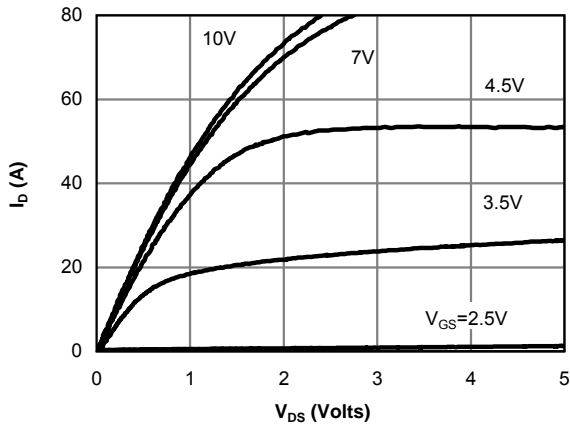


Figure 1: On-Region Characteristics (Note E)

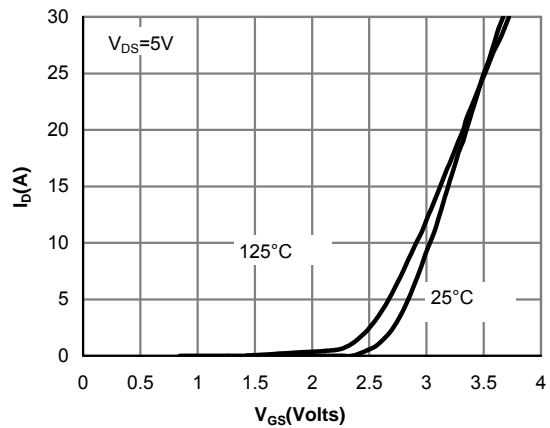


Figure 2: Transfer Characteristics (Note E)

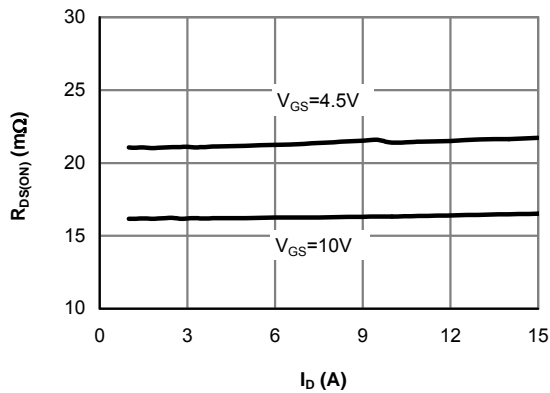


Figure 3: On-Resistance vs. Drain Current and Gate Voltage (Note E)

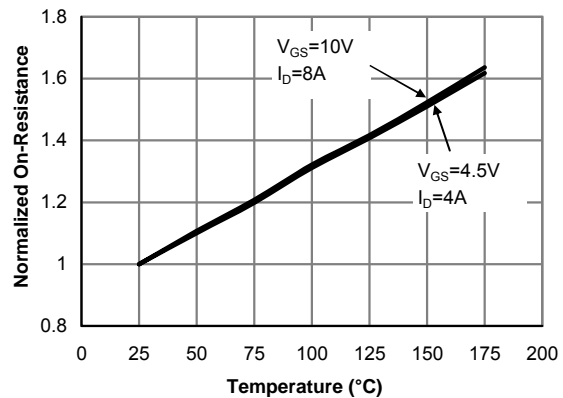


Figure 4: On-Resistance vs. Junction Temperature (Note E)

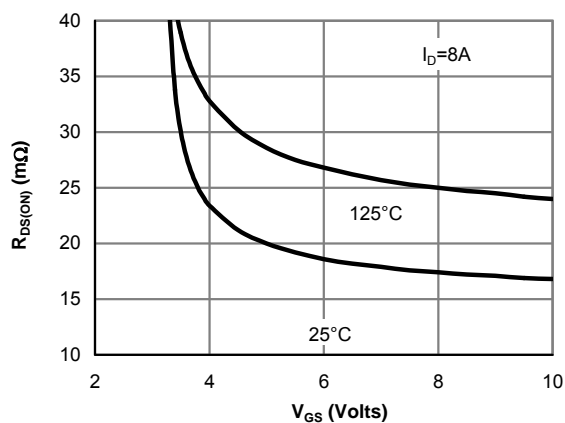


Figure 5: On-Resistance vs. Gate-Source Voltage (Note E)

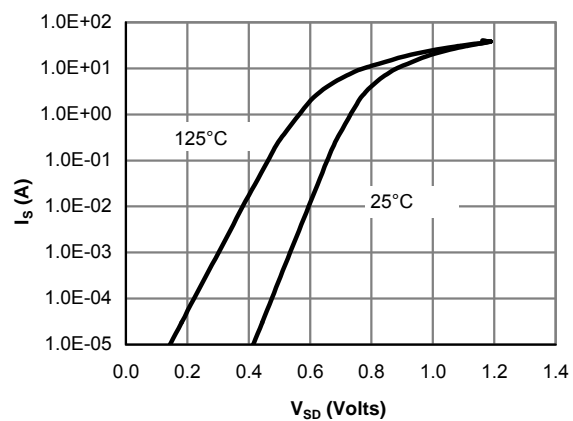
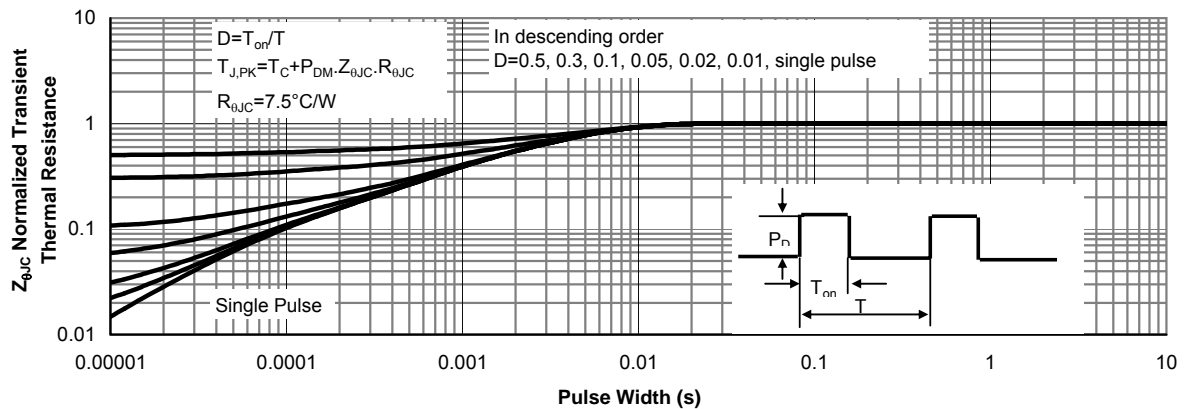
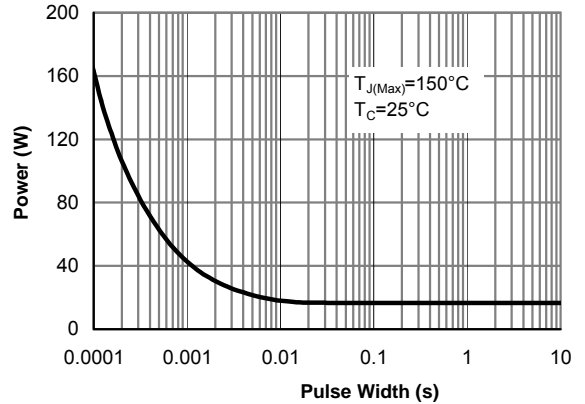
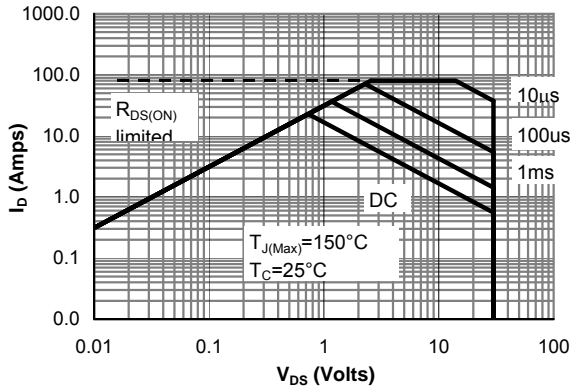
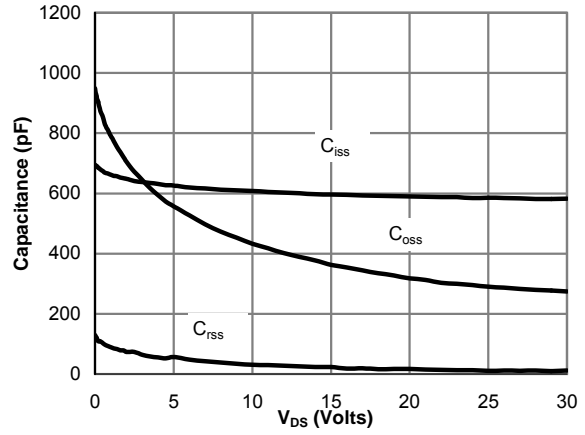
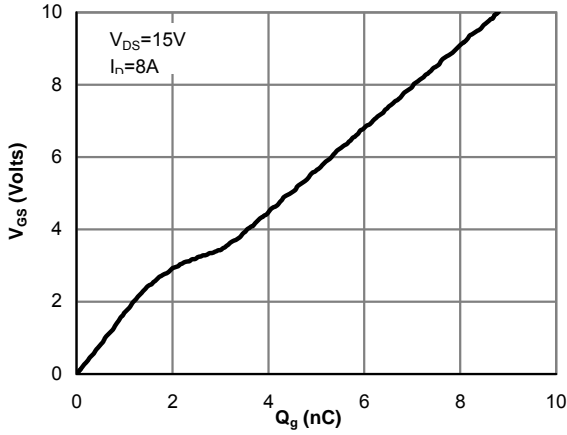


Figure 6: Body-Diode Characteristics (Note E)

## Q1-CHANNEL: TYPICAL ELECTRICAL AND THERMAL CHARACTERISTICS



## Q1-CHANNEL: TYPICAL ELECTRICAL AND THERMAL CHARACTERISTICS

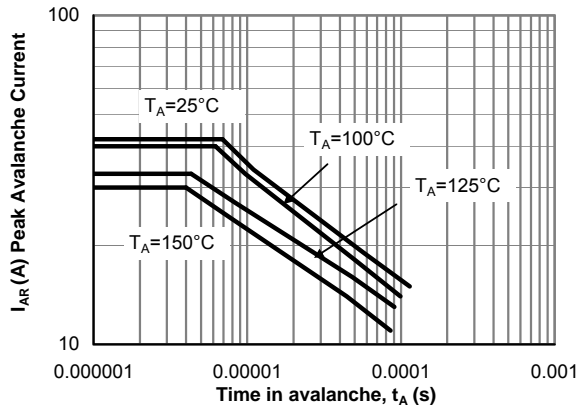


Figure 12: Single Pulse Avalanche capability (Note C)

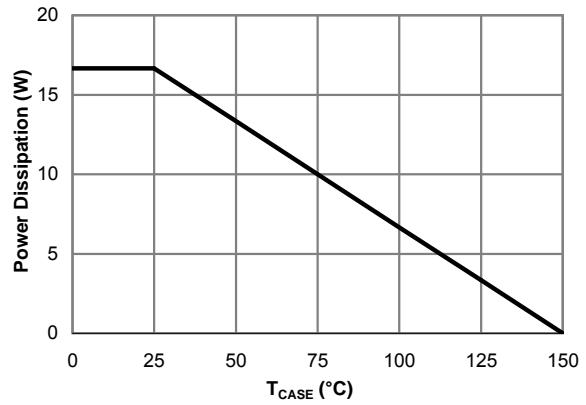


Figure 13: Power De-rating (Note F)

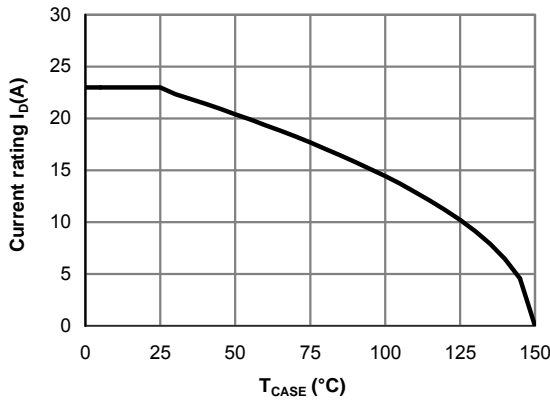


Figure 14: Current De-rating (Note F)

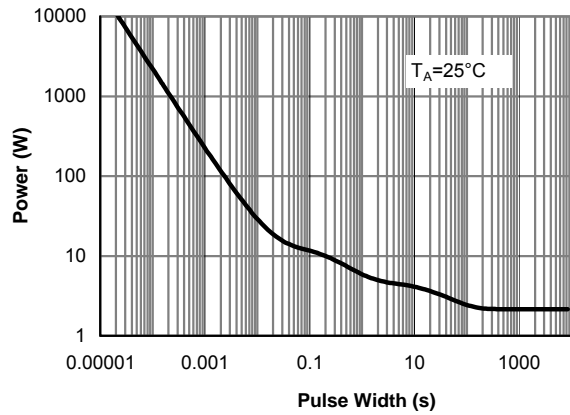


Figure 15: Single Pulse Power Rating Junction-to-Ambient (Note H)

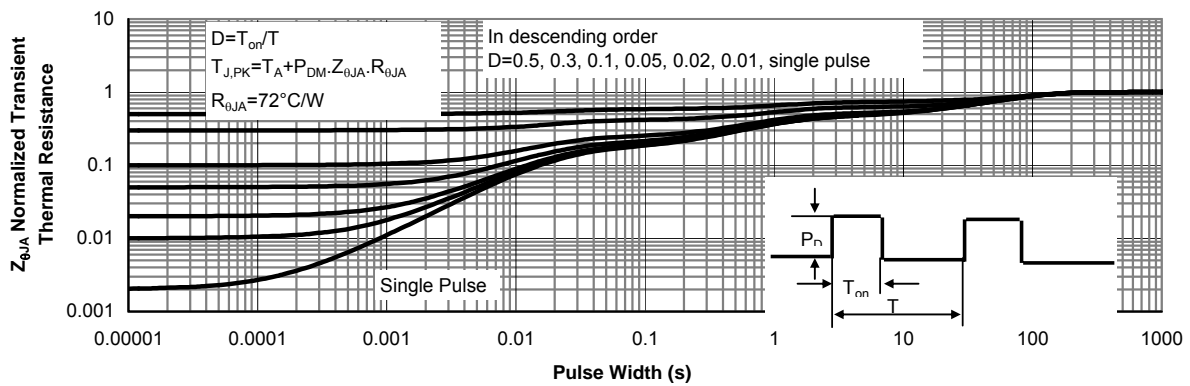


Figure 16: Normalized Maximum Transient Thermal Impedance (Note H)

### Q2 Electrical Characteristics (T<sub>J</sub>=25°C unless otherwise noted)

Symbol	Parameter	Conditions	Min	Typ	Max	Units
<b>STATIC PARAMETERS</b>						
BV <sub>DSS</sub>	Drain-Source Breakdown Voltage	I <sub>D</sub> =250μA, V <sub>GS</sub> =0V	30			V
I <sub>DSS</sub>	Zero Gate Voltage Drain Current	V <sub>DS</sub> =30V, V <sub>GS</sub> =0V T <sub>J</sub> =55°C			1 5	μA
I <sub>GSS</sub>	Gate-Body leakage current	V <sub>DS</sub> =0V, V <sub>GS</sub> = ±20V			100	nA
V <sub>GS(th)</sub>	Gate Threshold Voltage	V <sub>DS</sub> =V <sub>GS</sub> I <sub>D</sub> =250μA	1.3	1.8	2.3	V
I <sub>D(ON)</sub>	On state drain current	V <sub>GS</sub> =10V, V <sub>DS</sub> =5V	150			A
R <sub>DS(ON)</sub>	Static Drain-Source On-Resistance	V <sub>GS</sub> =10V, I <sub>D</sub> =13A T <sub>J</sub> =125°C		5.5 7.5	6.7 9	mΩ
		V <sub>GS</sub> =4.5V, I <sub>D</sub> =10A		6.7	8.5	mΩ
g <sub>FS</sub>	Forward Transconductance	V <sub>DS</sub> =5V, I <sub>D</sub> =13A		50		S
V <sub>SD</sub>	Diode Forward Voltage	I <sub>S</sub> =1A, V <sub>GS</sub> =0V		0.7		V
I <sub>S</sub>	Maximum Body-Diode Continuous Current <sup>G</sup>				40	A
<b>DYNAMIC PARAMETERS</b>						
C <sub>iss</sub>	Input Capacitance	V <sub>GS</sub> =0V, V <sub>DS</sub> =15V, f=1MHz	1400	1770	2130	pF
C <sub>oss</sub>	Output Capacitance		580	830	1080	pF
C <sub>rss</sub>	Reverse Transfer Capacitance		43	72	120	pF
R <sub>g</sub>	Gate resistance	V <sub>GS</sub> =0V, V <sub>DS</sub> =0V, f=1MHz	0.7	1.4	2.1	Ω
<b>SWITCHING PARAMETERS</b>						
Q <sub>g</sub> (10V)	Total Gate Charge	V <sub>GS</sub> =10V, V <sub>DS</sub> =15V, I <sub>D</sub> =13A	21	27	33	nC
Q <sub>g</sub> (4.5V)	Total Gate Charge		9	12	15	nC
Q <sub>gs</sub>	Gate Source Charge			4		nC
Q <sub>gd</sub>	Gate Drain Charge			5		nC
t <sub>D(on)</sub>	Turn-On Delay Time	V <sub>GS</sub> =10V, V <sub>DS</sub> =15V, R <sub>L</sub> =1.2Ω, R <sub>GEN</sub> =3Ω		7		ns
t <sub>r</sub>	Turn-On Rise Time			3		ns
t <sub>D(off)</sub>	Turn-Off Delay Time			27		ns
t <sub>f</sub>	Turn-Off Fall Time			6		ns
t <sub>rr</sub>	Body Diode Reverse Recovery Time	I <sub>F</sub> =13A, dI/dt=500A/μs	13	17	21	ns
Q <sub>rr</sub>	Body Diode Reverse Recovery Charge	I <sub>F</sub> =13A, dI/dt=500A/μs	27	34	41	nC

A. The value of R<sub>θJA</sub> 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<sub>A</sub>=25°C. The Power dissipation P<sub>DSM</sub> is based on R<sub>θJA</sub> 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<sub>D</sub> is based on T<sub>J(MAX)</sub>=150°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<sub>J(MAX)</sub>=150°C. Ratings are based on low frequency and duty cycles to keep initial T<sub>J</sub>=25°C.

D. The R<sub>θJA</sub> is the sum of the thermal impedance from junction to case R<sub>θJC</sub> and case to ambient.

E. The static characteristics in Figures 1 to 6 are obtained using <300 μs 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<sub>J(MAX)</sub>=150°C. The SOA curve provides a single pulse rating.

G. 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<sub>A</sub>=25°C.

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.

## Q2-CHANNEL: TYPICAL ELECTRICAL AND THERMAL CHARACTERISTICS

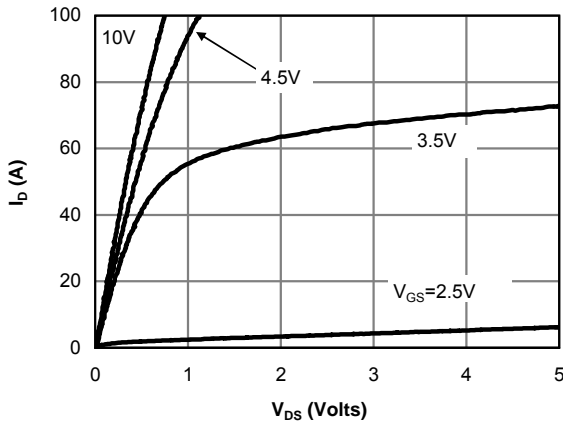


Figure 1: On-Region Characteristics (Note E)

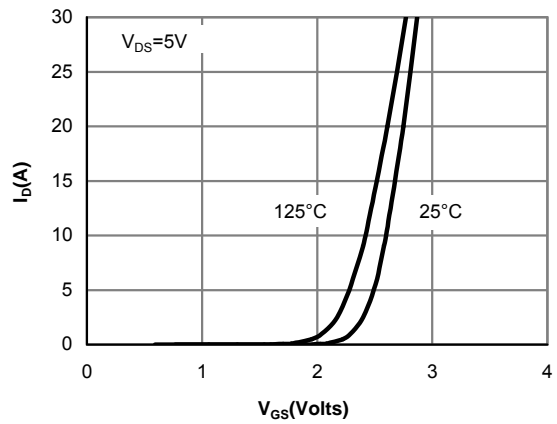


Figure 2: Transfer Characteristics (Note E)

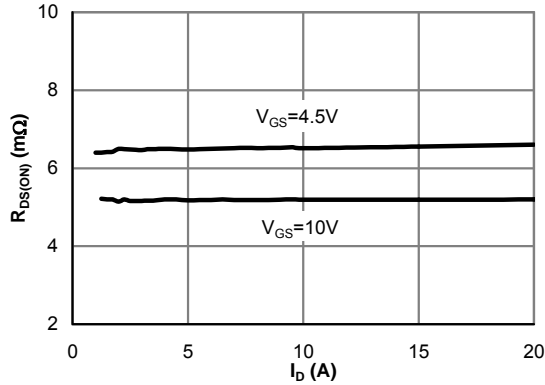


Figure 3: On-Resistance vs. Drain Current and Gate Voltage (Note E)

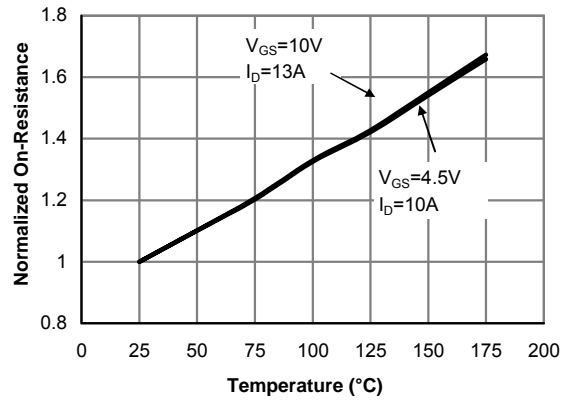


Figure 4: On-Resistance vs. Junction Temperature (Note E)

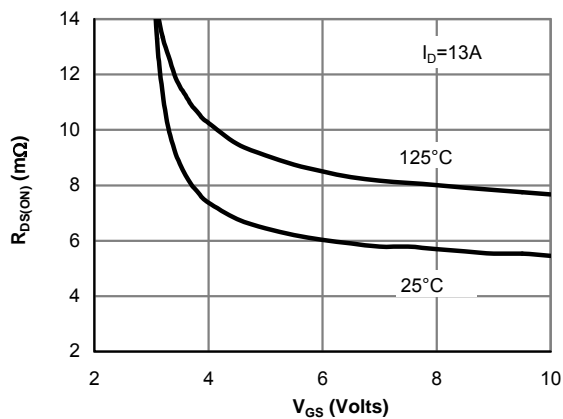


Figure 5: On-Resistance vs. Gate-Source Voltage (Note E)

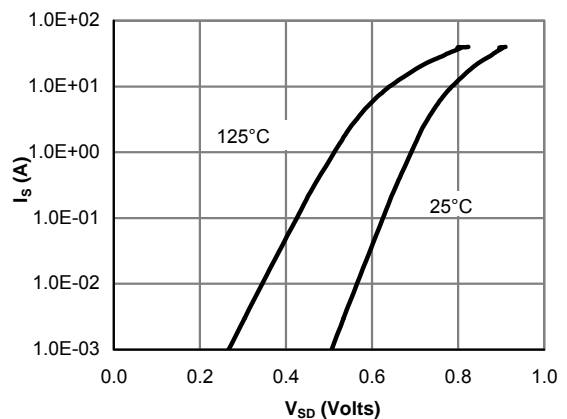
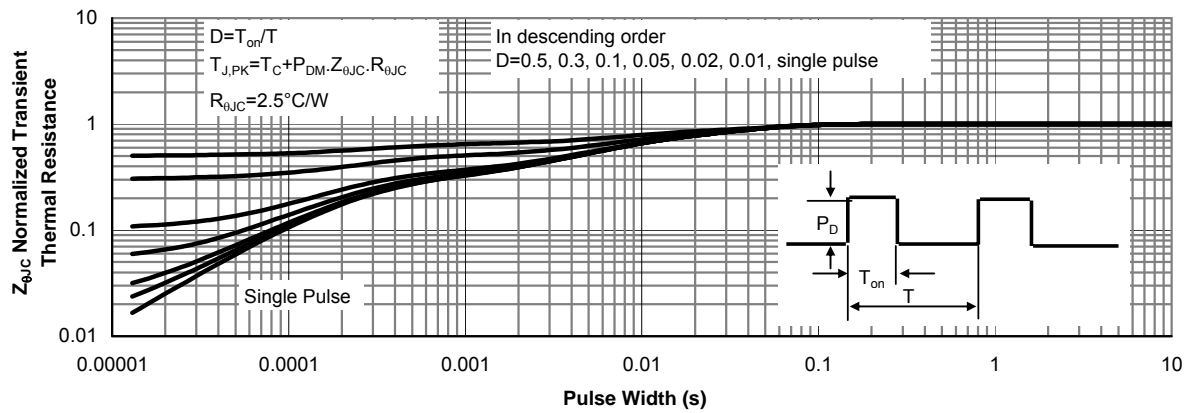
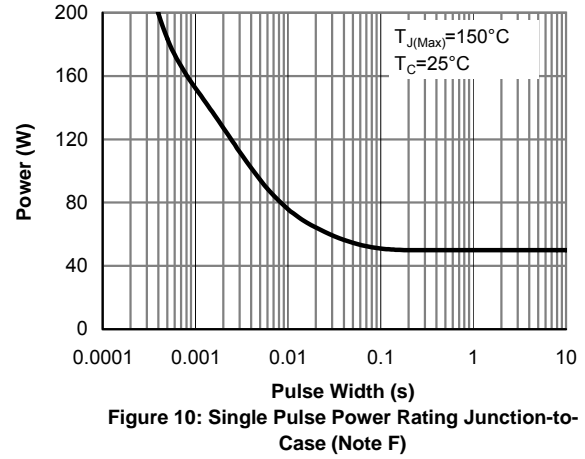
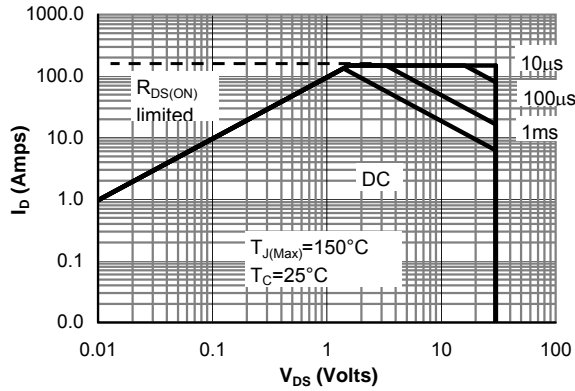
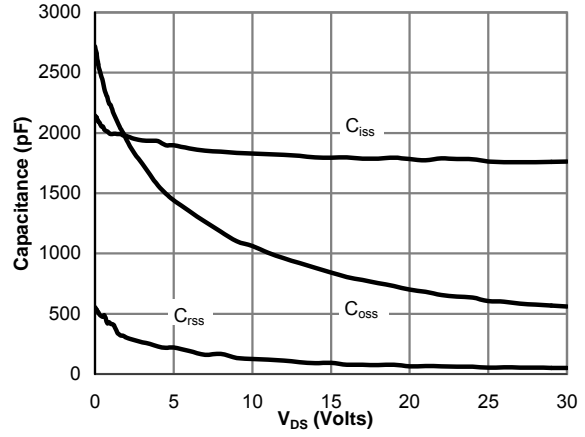
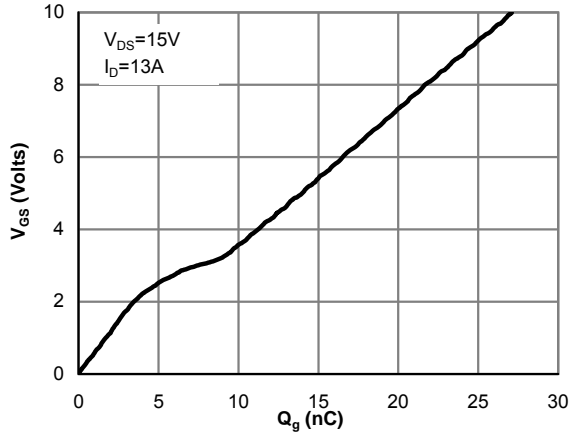


Figure 6: Body-Diode Characteristics (Note E)

## Q2-CHANNEL: TYPICAL ELECTRICAL AND THERMAL CHARACTERISTICS





## Q2-CHANNEL: TYPICAL ELECTRICAL AND THERMAL CHARACTERISTICS

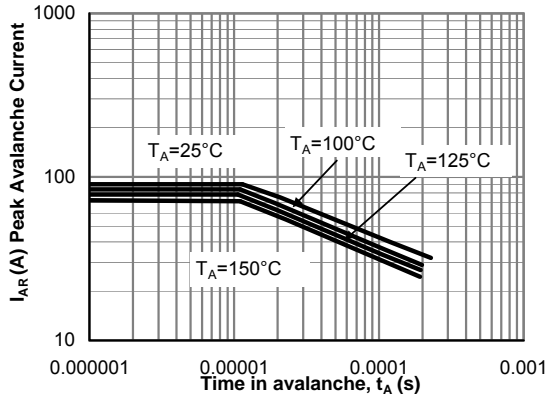


Figure 12: Single Pulse Avalanche capability (Note C)

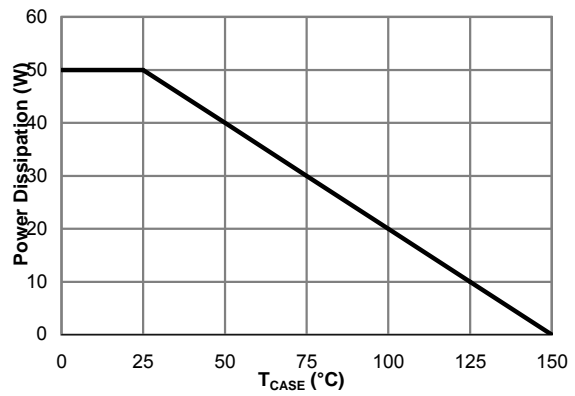


Figure 13: Power De-rating (Note F)

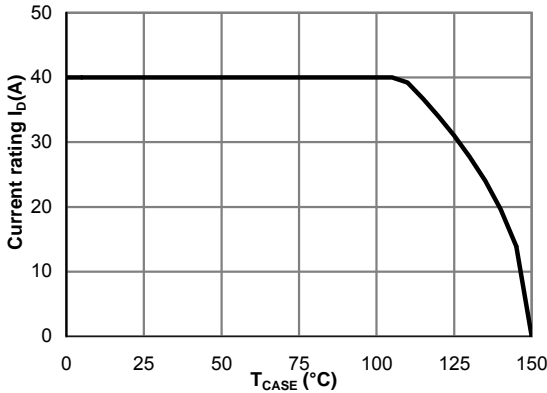


Figure 14: Current De-rating (Note F)

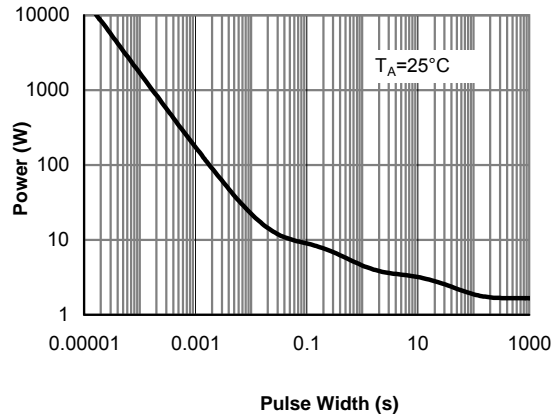


Figure 15: Single Pulse Power Rating Junction-to-Ambient (Note G)

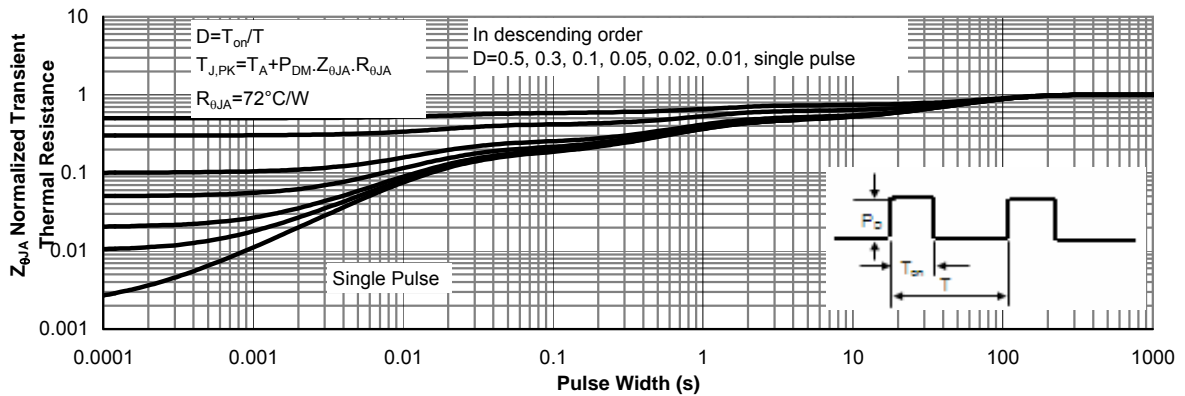
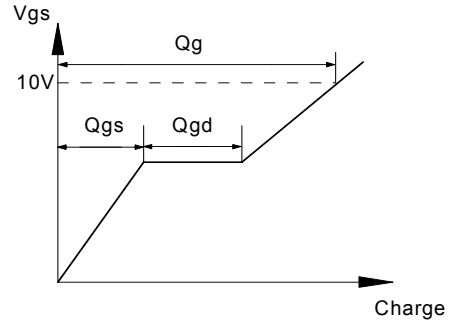
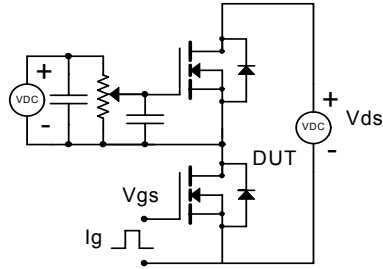


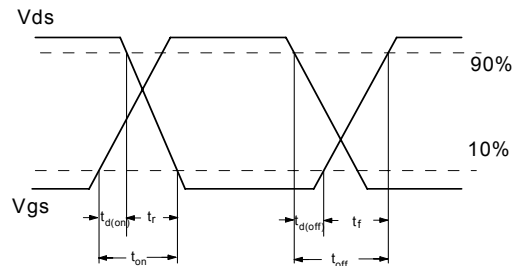
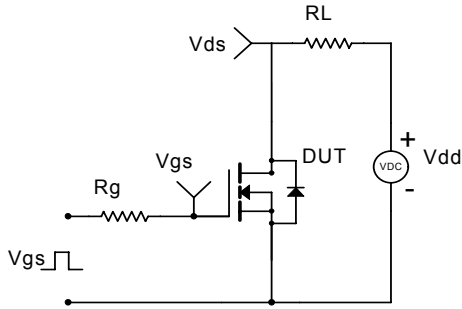
Figure 16: Normalized Maximum Transient Thermal Impedance (Note G)



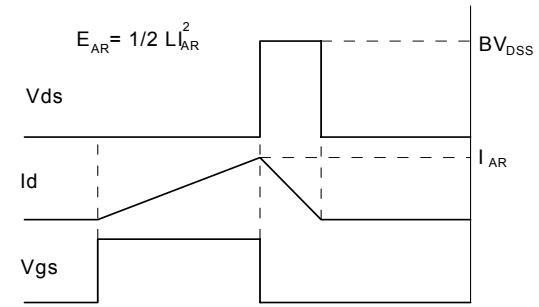
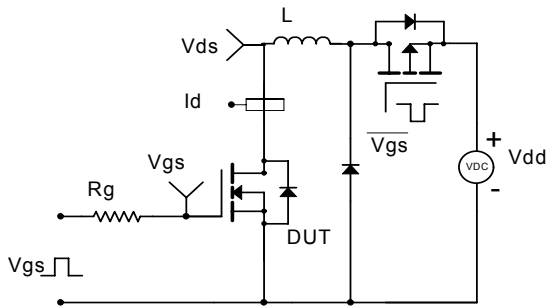
### Gate Charge Test Circuit & Waveform



### Resistive Switching Test Circuit & Waveforms



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



### Diode Recovery Test Circuit & Waveforms

