



AO6604

20V Complementary MOSFET

**General Description**

The AO6604 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****N-Channel**

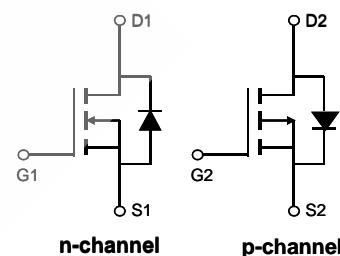
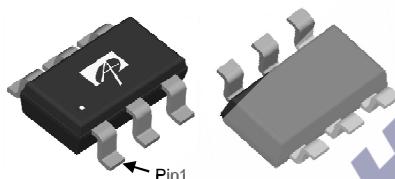
$V_{DS} = 20V$   
 $I_D = 3.4A$  ( $V_{GS} = 4.5V$ )  
 $R_{DS(ON)} < 65m\Omega$  ( $V_{GS} = 4.5V$ )  
 $< 75m\Omega$  ( $V_{GS} = 2.5V$ )  
 $< 100m\Omega$  ( $V_{GS} = 1.8V$ )

**P-Channel**

$-20V$   
 $-2.5A$  ( $V_{GS} = -4.5V$ )  
 $R_{DS(ON)} < 75m\Omega$  ( $V_{GS} = -4.5V$ )  
 $< 95m\Omega$  ( $V_{GS} = -2.5V$ )  
 $< 115m\Omega$  ( $V_{GS} = -1.8V$ )



TSOP6 Top View Bottom View

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

Parameter	Symbol	Max n-channel	Max p-channel	Units
Drain-Source Voltage	$V_{DS}$	20	-20	V
Gate-Source Voltage	$V_{GS}$	$\pm 8$	$\pm 8$	V
Continuous Drain Current	$I_D$	3.4	-2.5	A
Current $T_A=70^\circ C$		2.5	-2	
Pulsed Drain Current <sup>C</sup>	$I_{DM}$	13	-13	W
Power Dissipation <sup>B</sup>	$P_D$	1.1	1.1	
$T_A=25^\circ C$		0.7	0.7	
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> $t \leq 10s$	$R_{\theta JA}$	78	110	°C/W
Maximum Junction-to-Ambient <sup>A,D</sup> Steady-State		106	150	°C/W
Maximum Junction-to-Lead	$R_{\theta JL}$	64	80	°C/W

**N-Channel 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	$I_D=250\mu\text{A}, V_{GS}=0\text{V}$	20			V
$I_{DSS}$	Zero Gate Voltage Drain Current	$V_{DS}=20\text{V}, V_{GS}=0\text{V}$			1	$\mu\text{A}$
		$T_J=55^\circ\text{C}$			5	
$I_{GSS}$	Gate-Body leakage current	$V_{DS}=0\text{V}, V_{GS}=\pm 8\text{V}$			$\pm 100$	nA
$V_{GS(\text{th})}$	Gate Threshold Voltage	$V_{DS}=V_{GS}, I_D=250\mu\text{A}$	0.4	0.7	1	V
$I_{D(\text{ON})}$	On state drain current	$V_{GS}=4.5\text{V}, V_{DS}=5\text{V}$	13			A
$R_{DS(\text{ON})}$	Static Drain-Source On-Resistance	$V_{GS}=4.5\text{V}, I_D=3.4\text{A}$		51	65	$\text{m}\Omega$
		$T_J=125^\circ\text{C}$		68	85	
		$V_{GS}=2.5\text{V}, I_D=3\text{A}$		58	75	$\text{m}\Omega$
		$V_{GS}=1.8\text{V}, I_D=2\text{A}$		68	100	$\text{m}\Omega$
$g_{FS}$	Forward Transconductance	$V_{DS}=5\text{V}, I_D=3.4\text{A}$		16		S
$V_{SD}$	Diode Forward Voltage	$I_S=1\text{A}, V_{GS}=0\text{V}$		0.7	1	V
$I_S$	Maximum Body-Diode Continuous Current				1.5	A
<b>DYNAMIC PARAMETERS</b>						
$C_{iss}$	Input Capacitance	$V_{GS}=0\text{V}, V_{DS}=10\text{V}, f=1\text{MHz}$	205	260	320	pF
$C_{oss}$	Output Capacitance		33	48	63	pF
$C_{rss}$	Reverse Transfer Capacitance		16	27	38	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>						
$Q_g(4.5\text{V})$	Total Gate Charge	$V_{GS}=4.5\text{V}, V_{DS}=10\text{V}, I_D=3.4\text{A}$		2.9	3.8	nC
$Q_{gs}$	Gate Source Charge			0.4		nC
$Q_{gd}$	Gate Drain Charge			0.6		nC
$t_{D(\text{on})}$	Turn-On DelayTime			2.5		ns
$t_r$	Turn-On Rise Time	$V_{GS}=5\text{V}, V_{DS}=10\text{V}, R_L=2.95\Omega, R_{\text{GEN}}=3\Omega$		3.2		ns
$t_{D(\text{off})}$	Turn-Off DelayTime			21		ns
$t_f$	Turn-Off Fall Time			3		ns
$t_{rr}$	Body Diode Reverse Recovery Time	$I_F=3.4\text{A}, dI/dt=100\text{A}/\mu\text{s}$		14	19	ns
$Q_{rr}$	Body Diode Reverse Recovery Charge	$I_F=3.4\text{A}, dI/dt=100\text{A}/\mu\text{s}$		3.8		nC

A. The value of  $R_{\text{QA}}$  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  $R_{\text{QA}}$  is the sum of the thermal impedance from junction to lead  $R_{\text{JL}}$  and lead 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-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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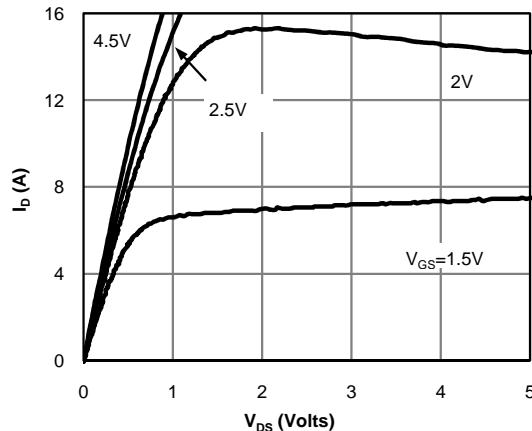
**N-Channel: TYPICAL ELECTRICAL AND THERMAL CHARACTERISTICS**


Fig 1: On-Region Characteristics (Note E)

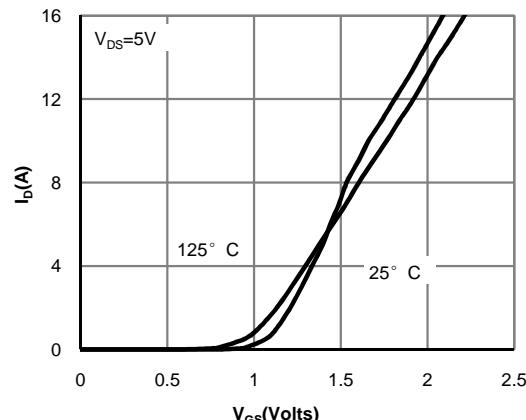


Figure 2: Transfer Characteristics (Note E)

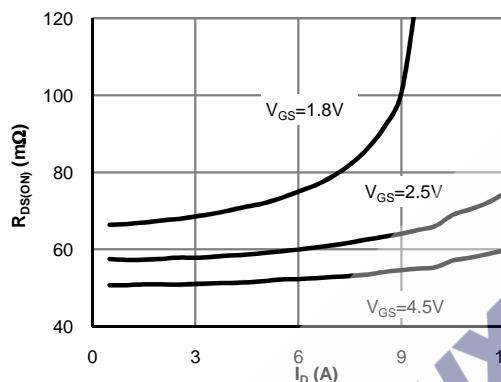


Figure 3: On-Resistance vs. Drain Current and Gate Voltage (Note E)

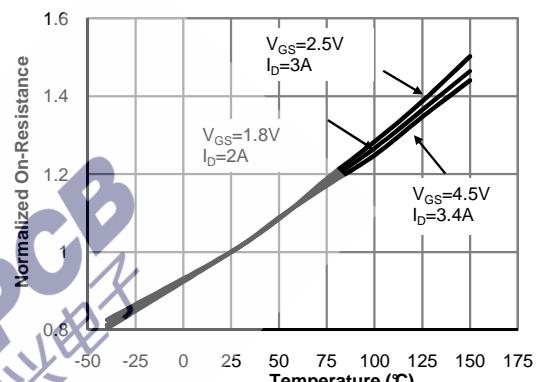


Figure 4: On-Resistance vs. Junction Temperature (Note E)

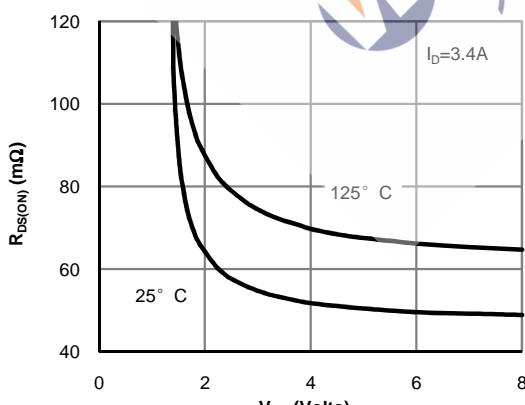


Figure 5: On-Resistance vs. Gate-Source Voltage (Note E)

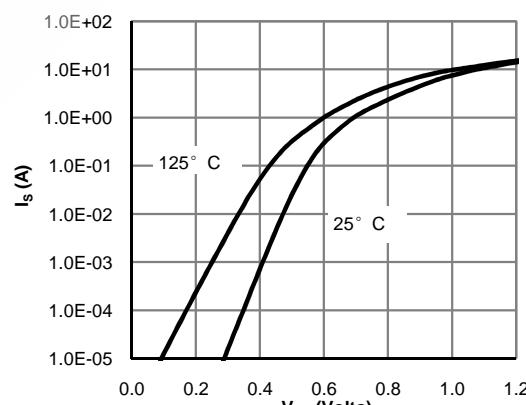
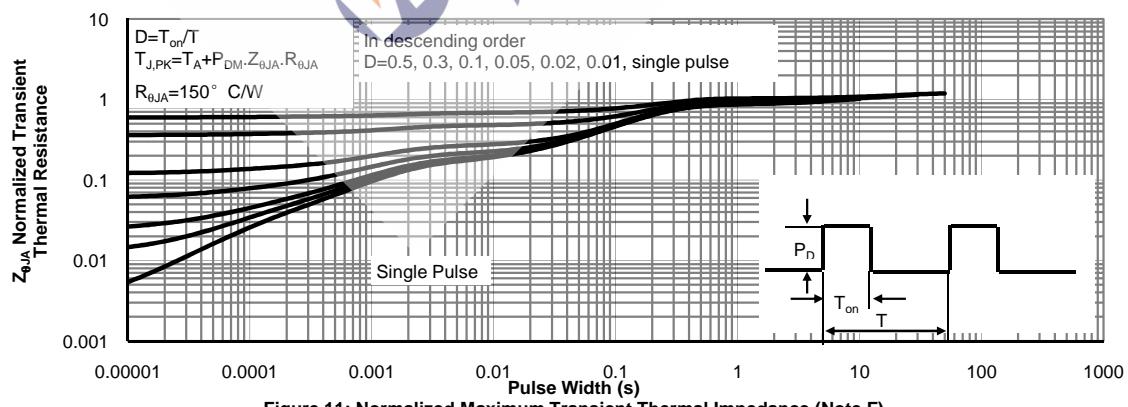
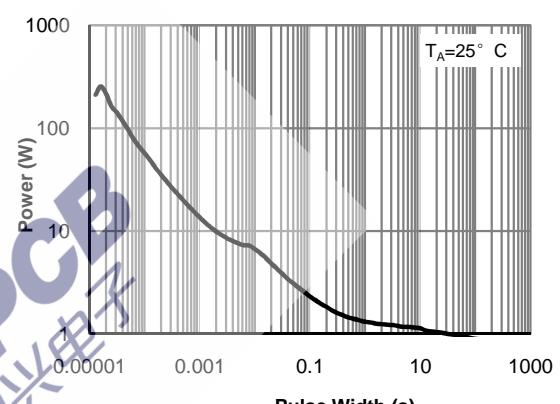
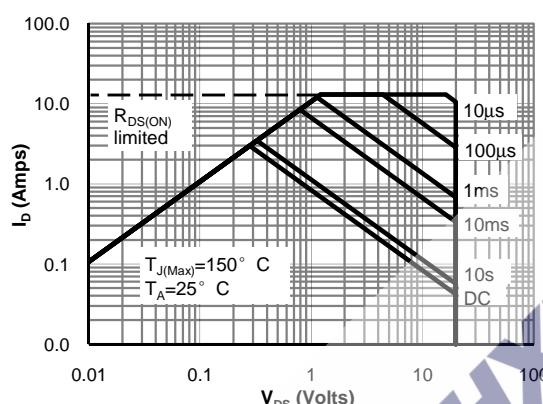
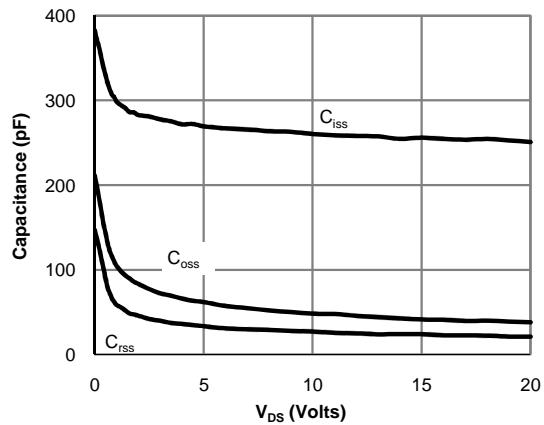
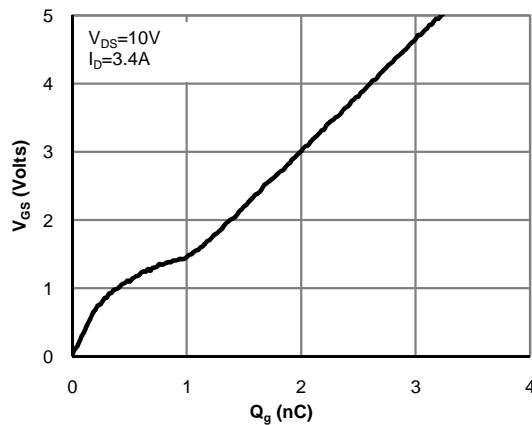
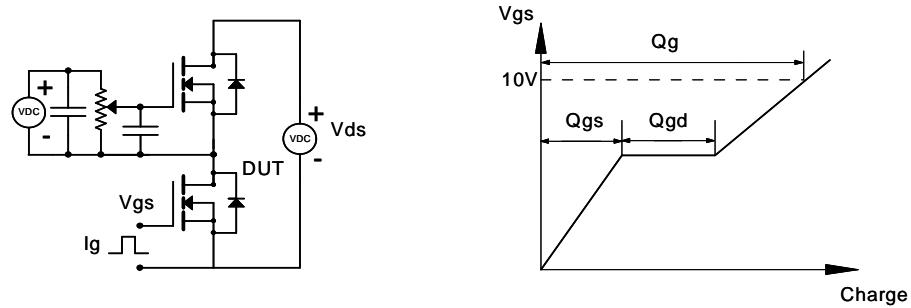
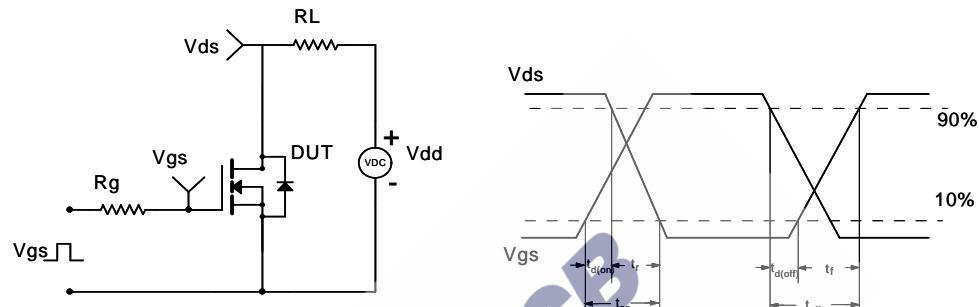
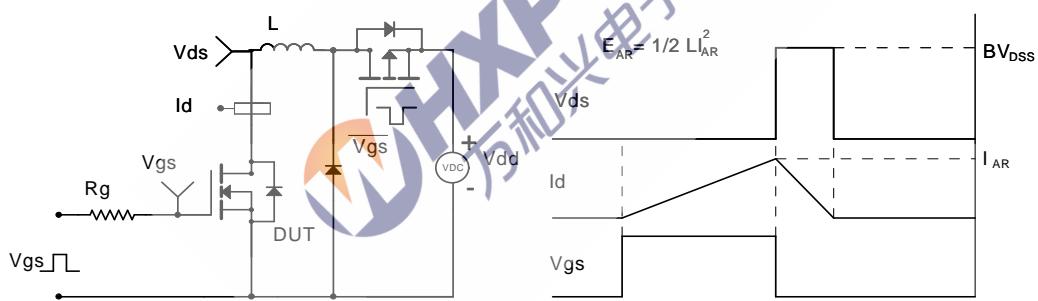
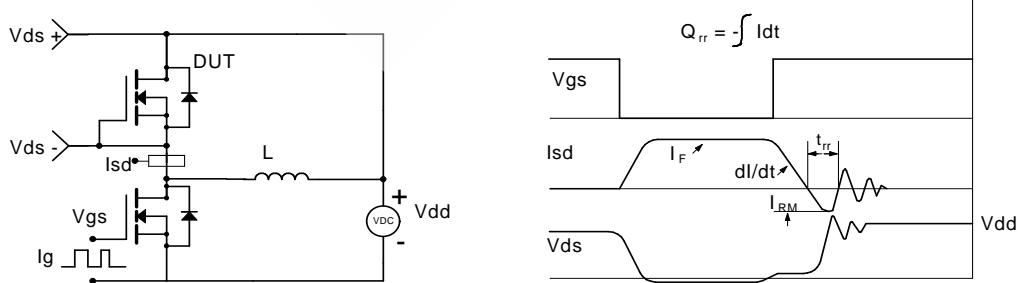


Figure 6: Body-Diode Characteristics (Note E)

**N-Channel: TYPICAL ELECTRICAL AND THERMAL CHARACTERISTICS**


**Gate Charge Test Circuit & Waveform****Resistive Switching Test Circuit & Waveforms****Unclamped Inductive Switching (UIS) Test Circuit & Waveforms****Diode Recovery Test Circuit & Waveforms**

**P-Channel 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	$I_D=-250\mu\text{A}, V_{GS}=0\text{V}$	-20			V
$I_{DSS}$	Zero Gate Voltage Drain Current	$V_{DS}=-20\text{V}, V_{GS}=0\text{V}$			-1	$\mu\text{A}$
		$T_J=55^\circ\text{C}$			-5	
$I_{GSS}$	Gate-Body leakage current	$V_{DS}=0\text{V}, V_{GS}= \pm 8\text{V}$			$\pm 100$	nA
$V_{GS(\text{th})}$	Gate Threshold Voltage	$V_{DS}=V_{GS}, I_D=-250\mu\text{A}$	-0.4	-0.65	-1	V
$I_{D(\text{ON})}$	On state drain current	$V_{GS}=-4.5\text{V}, V_{DS}=-5\text{V}$	-13			A
$R_{DS(\text{ON})}$	Static Drain-Source On-Resistance	$V_{GS}=-4.5\text{V}, I_D=-2.5\text{A}$		56	75	$\text{m}\Omega$
		$T_J=125^\circ\text{C}$		80	105	
		$V_{GS}=-2.5\text{V}, I_D=-2\text{A}$		70	95	
$g_{FS}$	Forward Transconductance	$V_{DS}=-5\text{V}, I_D=-2.5\text{A}$		13		S
		$I_S=-1\text{A}, V_{GS}=0\text{V}$		-0.7	-1	
		$I_S$			-1.5	A
<b>DYNAMIC PARAMETERS</b>						
$C_{iss}$	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	$\Omega$
<b>SWITCHING PARAMETERS</b>						
$Q_g(4.5\text{V})$	Total Gate Charge	$V_{GS}=-4.5\text{V}, V_{DS}=-10\text{V}, I_D=-2.5\text{A}$		8.5	11	nC
$Q_{gs}$	Gate Source Charge			1.2		nC
$Q_{gd}$	Gate Drain Charge			2.1		nC
$t_{D(\text{on})}$	Turn-On DelayTime	$V_{GS}=-4.5\text{V}, V_{DS}=-10\text{V}, R_L=4\Omega, R_{\text{GEN}}=6\Omega$		7.2		ns
$t_r$	Turn-On Rise Time			36		ns
$t_{D(\text{off})}$	Turn-Off DelayTime			53		ns
$t_f$	Turn-Off Fall Time	$I_F=-2.5\text{A}, dI/dt=100\text{A}/\mu\text{s}$		56		ns
$t_{rr}$	Body Diode Reverse Recovery Time			37	49	ns
$Q_{rr}$	Body Diode Reverse Recovery Charge	$I_F=-2.5\text{A}, dI/dt=100\text{A}/\mu\text{s}$		27		nC

A. The value of  $R_{\text{QA}}$  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.

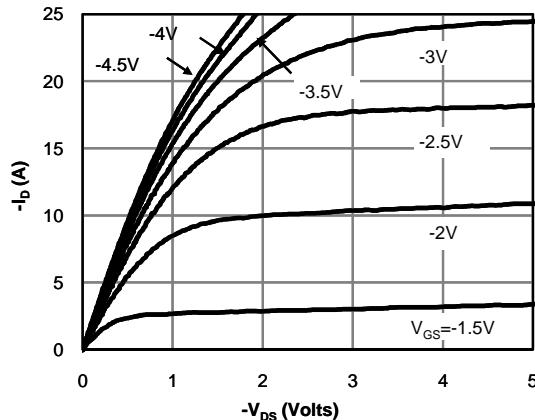
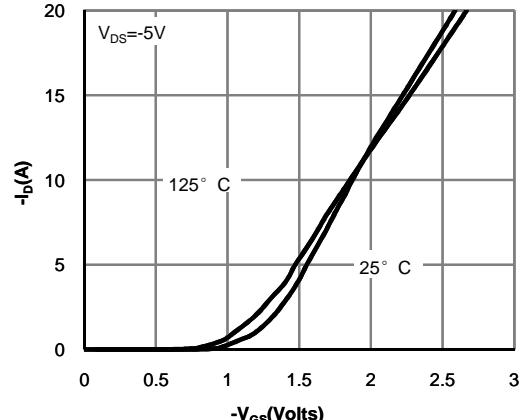
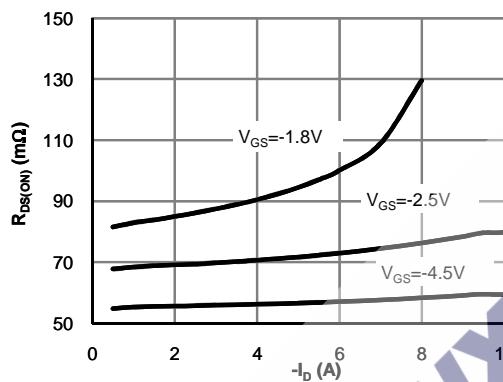
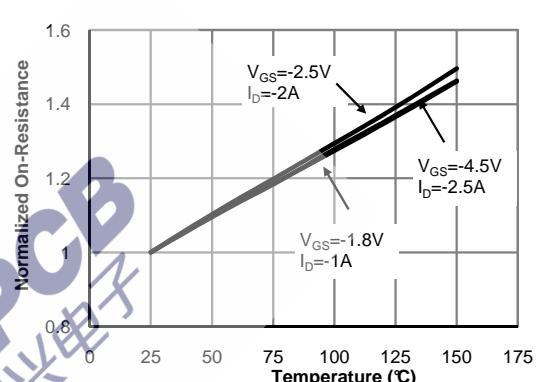
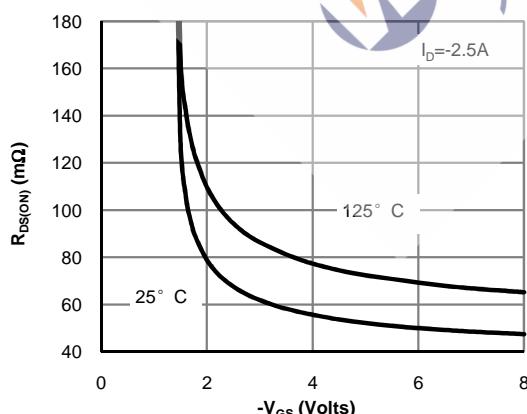
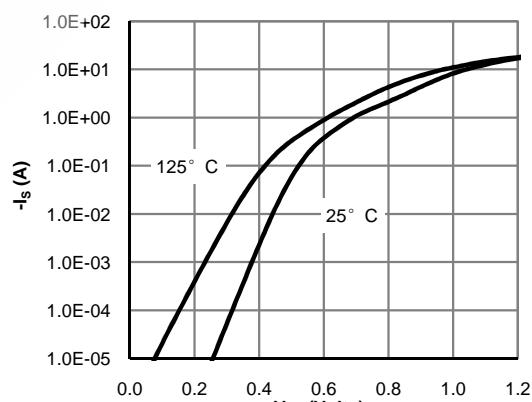
C. Repetitive rating, pulse width limited by junction temperature  $T_{J(\text{MAX})}=150^\circ\text{C}$ . Ratings are based on low frequency and duty cycles to keep initial  $T_J=25^\circ\text{C}$ .

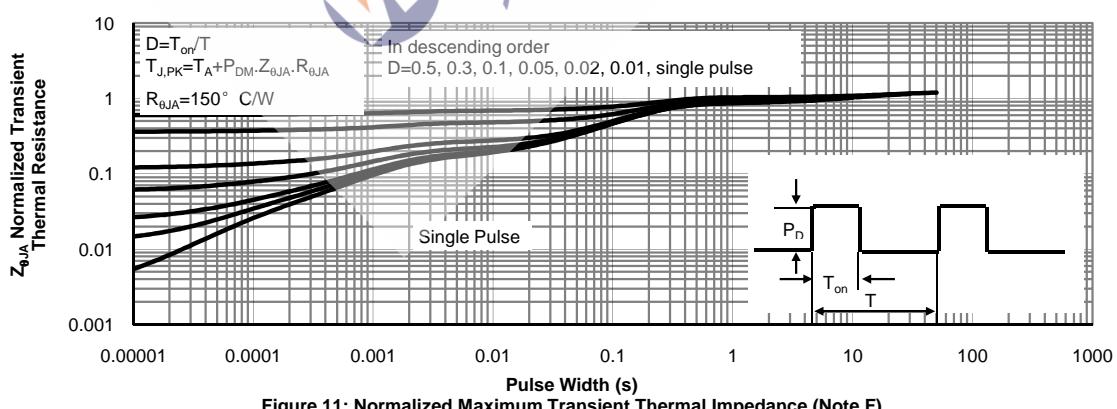
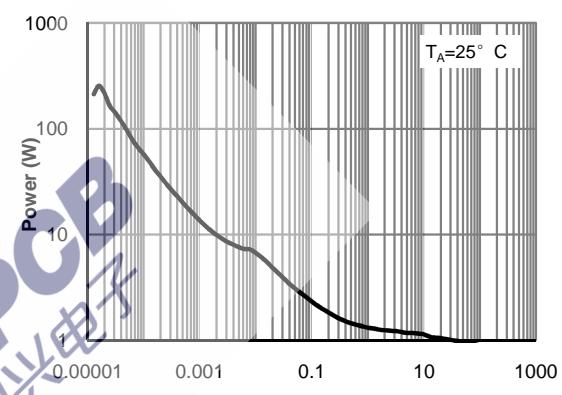
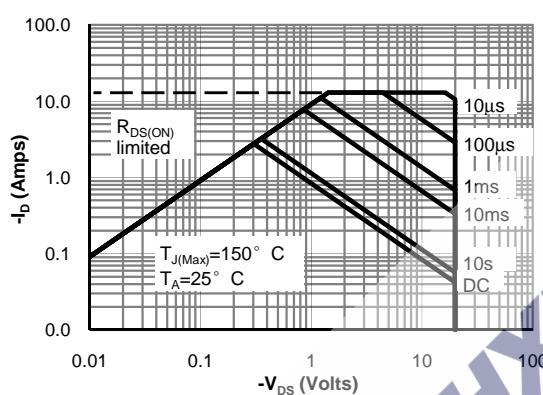
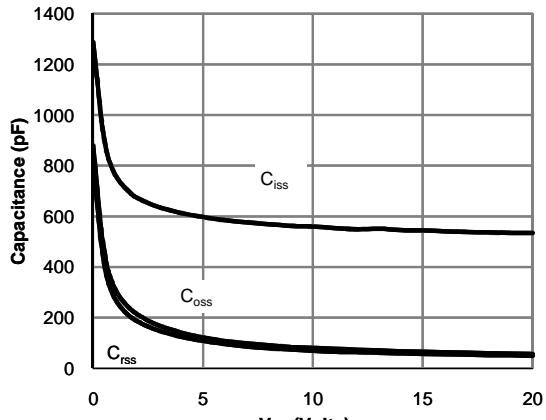
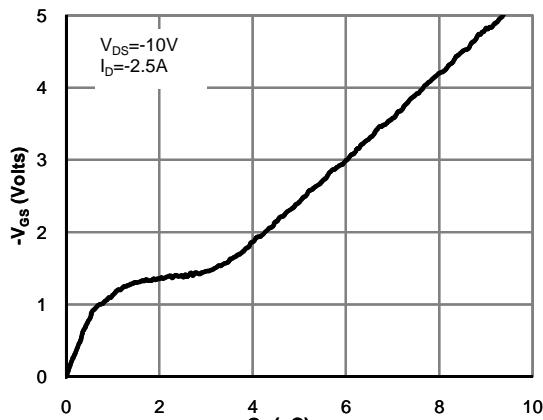
D. The  $R_{\text{QA}}$  is the sum of the thermal impedance from junction to lead  $R_{\text{JL}}$  and lead to ambient.

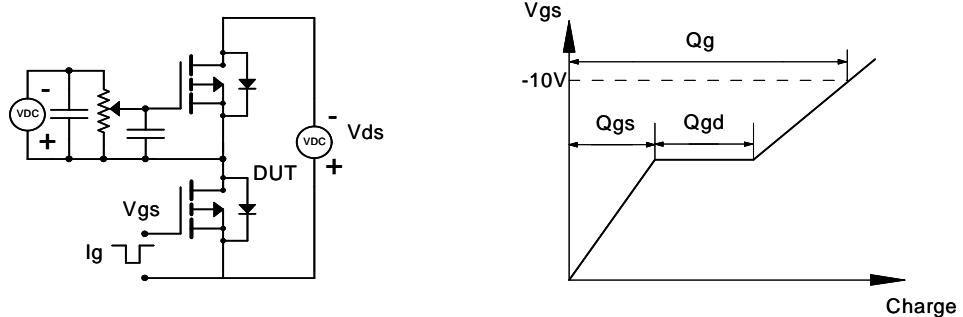
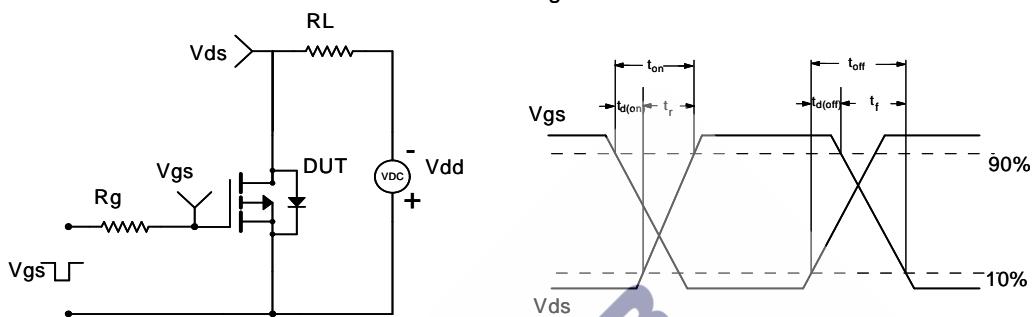
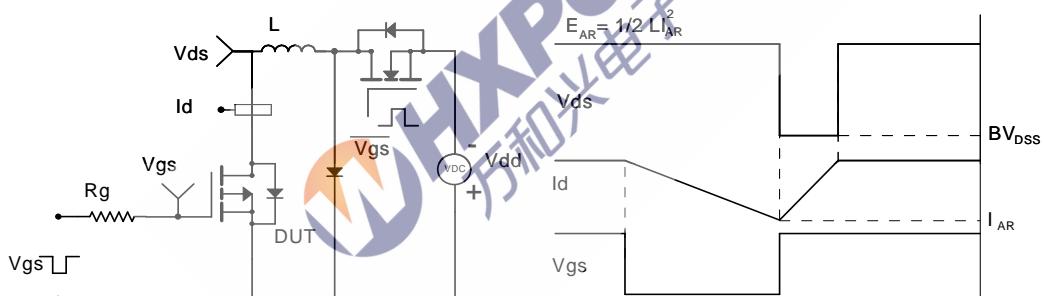
E. The static characteristics in Figures 1 to 6 are obtained using  $<300\mu\text{s}$  pulses, duty cycle 0.5% max.

F. These curves are based on the junction-to-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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**P-Channel: 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)**

**P-Channel: TYPICAL ELECTRICAL AND THERMAL CHARACTERISTICS**


**Gate Charge Test Circuit & Waveform****Resistive Switching Test Circuit & Waveforms****Unclamped Inductive Switching (UIS) Test Circuit & Waveforms****Diode Recovery Test Circuit & Waveforms**