



**ALPHA & OMEGA**  
SEMICONDUCTOR

**AON7446**

**60V N-Channel MOSFET**  
**SDMOS™**

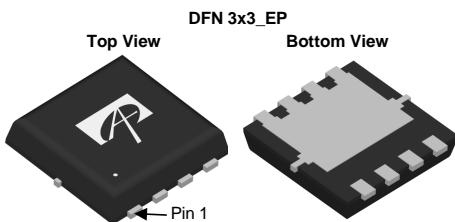
### General Description

The AON7446 is fabricated with SDMOS™ trench technology that combines excellent  $R_{DS(ON)}$  with low gate charge and low Qrr. The result is outstanding efficiency with controlled switching behavior. This universal technology is well suited for PWM, load switching and general purpose applications.

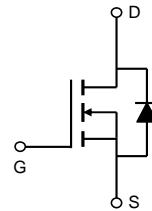
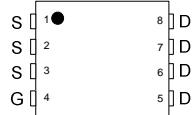
### Product Summary

$V_{DS}$	60V
$I_D$ (at $V_{GS}=10V$ )	8A
$R_{DS(ON)}$ (at $V_{GS}=10V$ )	< 145mΩ
$R_{DS(ON)}$ (at $V_{GS} = 7V$ )	< 160mΩ

100% UIS Tested  
100%  $R_g$  Tested



**Top View**



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

Parameter	Symbol	Maximum	Units
Drain-Source Voltage	$V_{DS}$	60	V
Gate-Source Voltage	$V_{GS}$	$\pm 20$	V
Continuous Drain Current	$I_D$	8	A
$T_C=25^\circ\text{C}$		5	
$T_C=100^\circ\text{C}$			
Pulsed Drain Current <sup>C</sup>	$I_{DM}$	17	
Continuous Drain Current	$I_{DSM}$	3.3	A
$T_A=25^\circ\text{C}$		2.7	
$T_A=70^\circ\text{C}$			
Avalanche Current <sup>C</sup>	$I_{AS}, I_{AR}$	10	A
Avalanche energy $L=0.1\text{mH}$ <sup>C</sup>	$E_{AS}, E_{AR}$	5	mJ
Power Dissipation <sup>B</sup>	$P_D$	16.7	W
$T_C=25^\circ\text{C}$		7	
Power Dissipation <sup>A</sup>	$P_{DSM}$	3.1	W
$T_A=70^\circ\text{C}$		2	
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>	$R_{θJA}$	30	40	°C/W
Maximum Junction-to-Ambient <sup>A,D</sup>		60	75	°C/W
Maximum Junction-to-Case	$R_{θJC}$	6.2	7.5	°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	$I_D=250\mu\text{A}, V_{GS}=0\text{V}$	60			V
$I_{\text{DSS}}$	Zero Gate Voltage Drain Current	$V_{DS}=60\text{V}, V_{GS}=0\text{V}$ $T_J=55^\circ\text{C}$			10	$\mu\text{A}$
					50	
$I_{\text{GSS}}$	Gate-Body leakage current	$V_{DS}=0\text{V}, V_{GS}=\pm 20\text{V}$			100	nA
$V_{\text{GS(th)}}$	Gate Threshold Voltage	$V_{DS}=V_{GS}, I_D=250\mu\text{A}$	2.2	2.7	3.3	V
$I_{\text{D(ON)}}$	On state drain current	$V_{GS}=10\text{V}, V_{DS}=5\text{V}$	17			A
$R_{\text{DS(ON)}}$	Static Drain-Source On-Resistance	$V_{GS}=10\text{V}, I_D=3\text{A}$ $T_J=125^\circ\text{C}$		113	145	$\text{m}\Omega$
				197	237	
$g_{\text{FS}}$	Forward Transconductance	$V_{DS}=5\text{V}, I_D=3\text{A}$		118	160	$\text{m}\Omega$
				7.5		
$V_{\text{SD}}$	Diode Forward Voltage	$I_S=1\text{A}, V_{GS}=0\text{V}$		0.76	1	V
$I_S$	Maximum Body-Diode Continuous Current				15	A
<b>DYNAMIC PARAMETERS</b>						
$C_{\text{iss}}$	Input Capacitance	$V_{GS}=0\text{V}, V_{DS}=30\text{V}, f=1\text{MHz}$	190	237	285	pF
$C_{\text{oss}}$	Output Capacitance		17	25	33	pF
$C_{\text{rss}}$	Reverse Transfer Capacitance		5	9	13	pF
$R_g$	Gate resistance	$V_{GS}=0\text{V}, V_{DS}=0\text{V}, f=1\text{MHz}$	0.7	1.4	2.1	$\Omega$
<b>SWITCHING PARAMETERS</b>						
$Q_g$	Total Gate Charge	$V_{GS}=10\text{V}, V_{DS}=30\text{V}, I_D=3\text{A}$	3.5	4.4	5.3	nC
$Q_{\text{gs}}$	Gate Source Charge		0.7	0.9	1.1	nC
$Q_{\text{gd}}$	Gate Drain Charge		0.7	1.1	1.6	nC
$t_{\text{D(on)}}$	Turn-On DelayTime	$V_{GS}=10\text{V}, V_{DS}=30\text{V}, R_L=10\Omega, R_{\text{GEN}}=3\Omega$		4.5		ns
$t_r$	Turn-On Rise Time			1.5		ns
$t_{\text{D(off)}}$	Turn-Off DelayTime			15		ns
$t_f$	Turn-Off Fall Time			1.5		ns
$t_{\text{rr}}$	Body Diode Reverse Recovery Time	$I_F=3\text{A}, dI/dt=500\text{A}/\mu\text{s}$	5.4	7.7	10	ns
$Q_{\text{rr}}$	Body Diode Reverse Recovery Charge	$I_F=3\text{A}, dI/dt=500\text{A}/\mu\text{s}$	9	13	17	nC

A. The value of  $R_{\theta JA}$  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 Power dissipation  $P_{\text{DSM}}$  is based on  $R_{\theta JA}$   $t \leq 10\text{s}$  value 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  $T_J=25^\circ\text{C}$ .

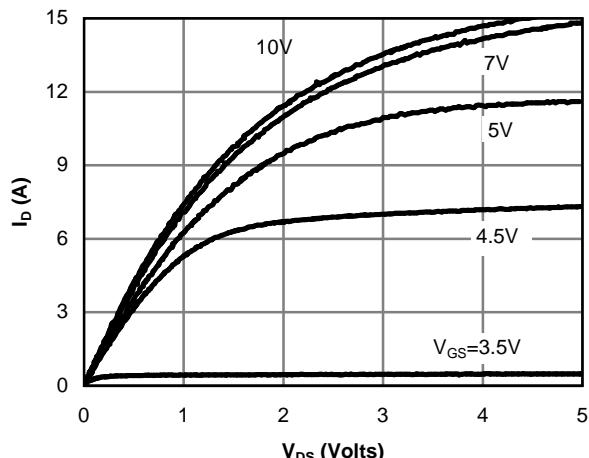
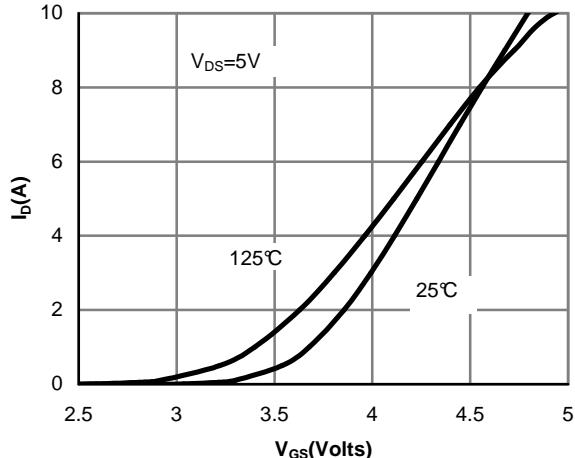
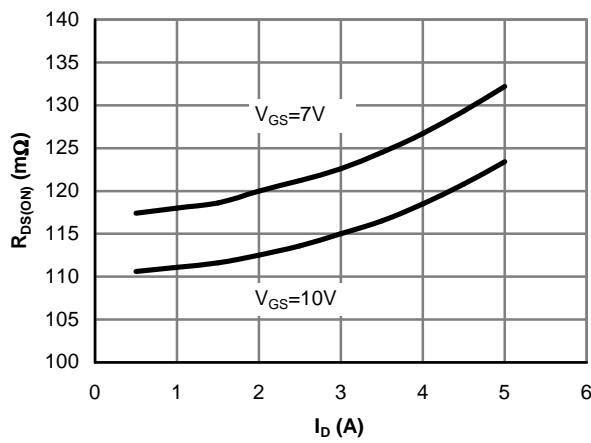
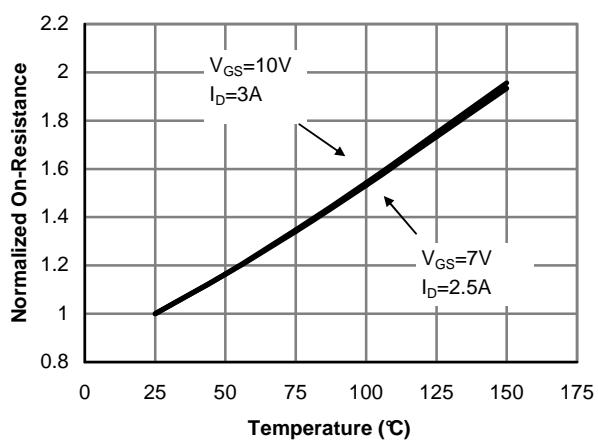
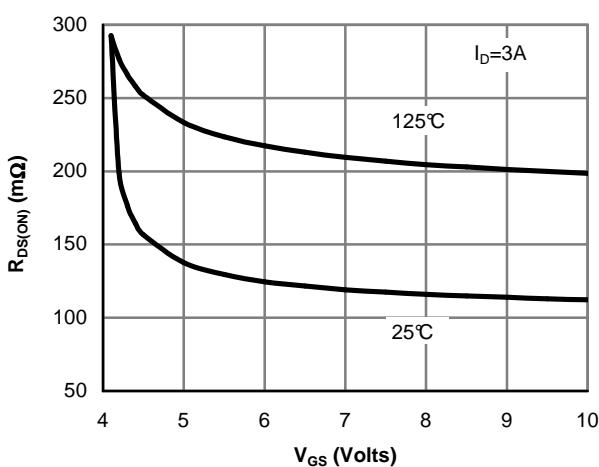
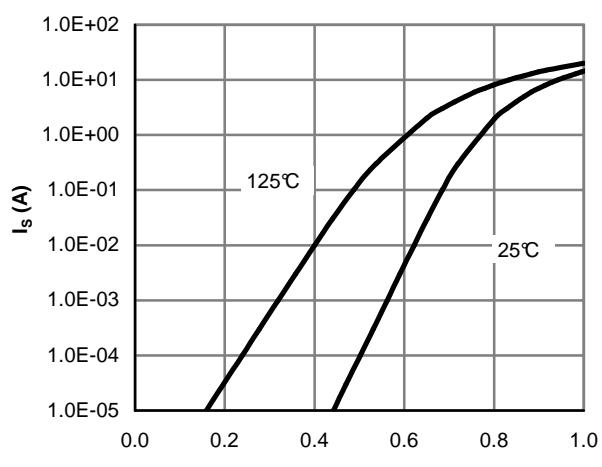
D. The  $R_{\theta JA}$  is the sum of the thermal impedance from junction to case  $R_{\theta JC}$  and case to ambient.

E. The static characteristics in Figures 1 to 6 are obtained using  $<300\mu\text{s}$  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. 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  $T_A=25^\circ\text{C}$ .

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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)**

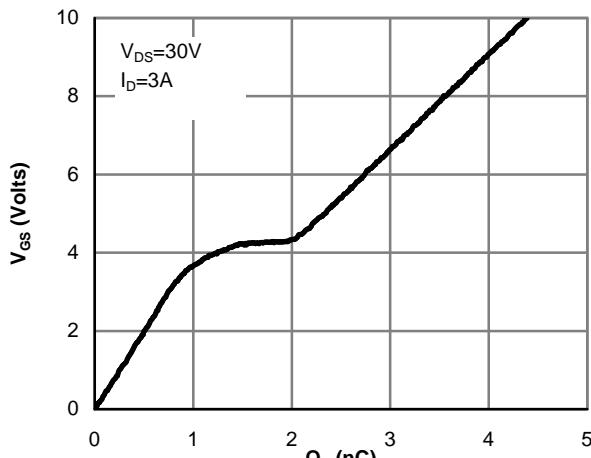
**TYPICAL ELECTRICAL AND THERMAL CHARACTERISTICS**


Figure 7: Gate-Charge Characteristics

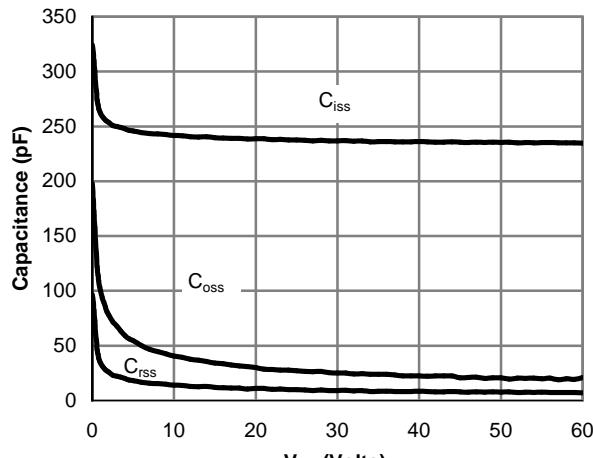


Figure 8: Capacitance Characteristics

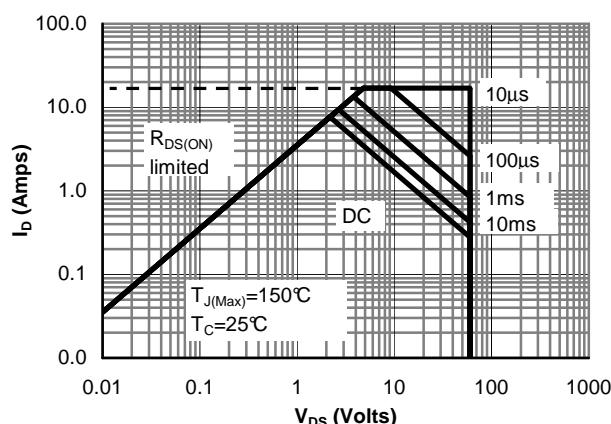


Figure 9: Maximum Forward Biased Safe Operating Area (Note F)

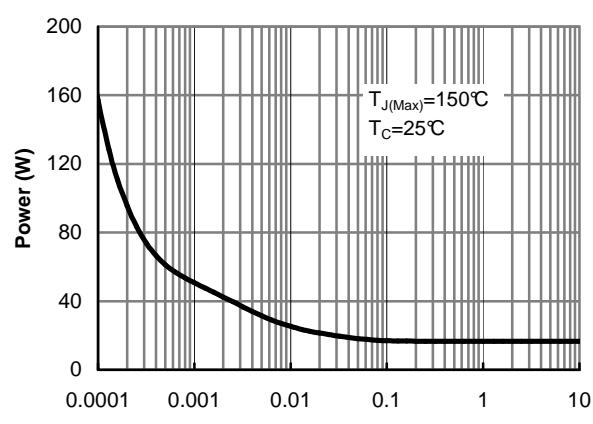


Figure 10: Single Pulse Power Rating Junction-to-Case (Note F)

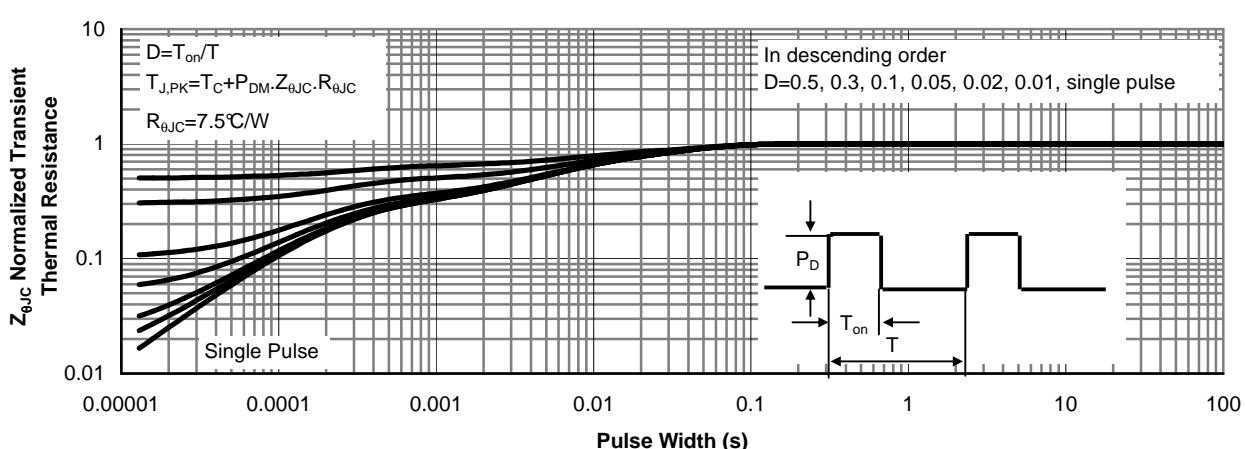
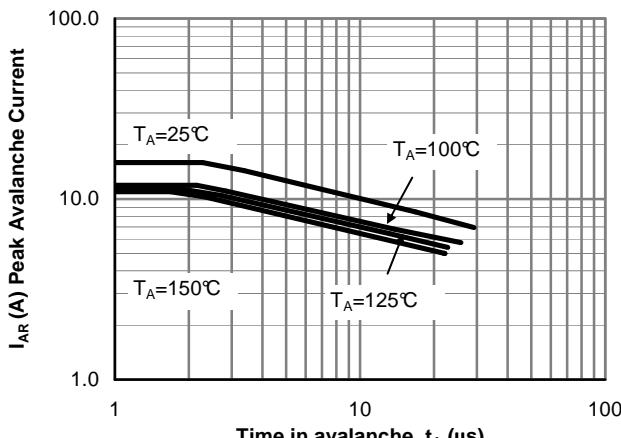
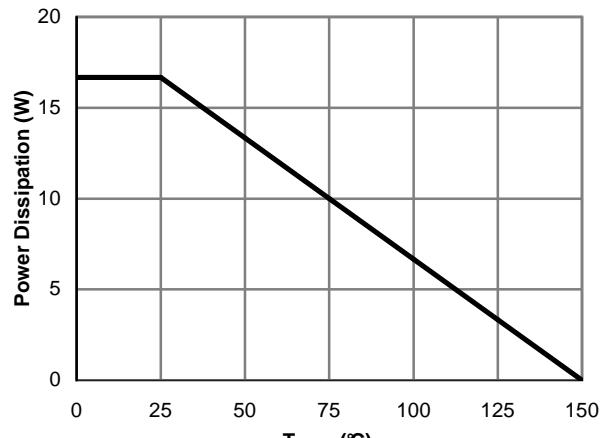
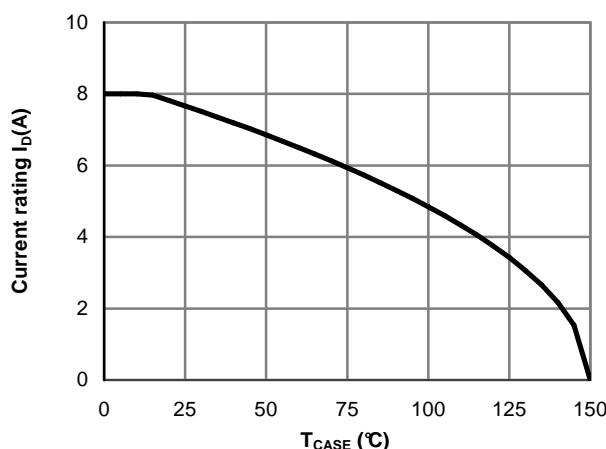
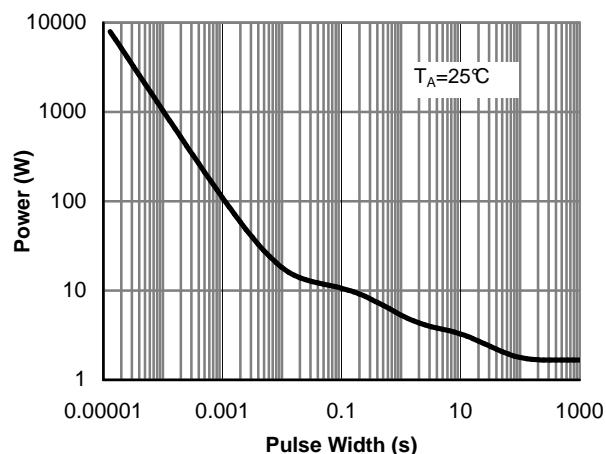
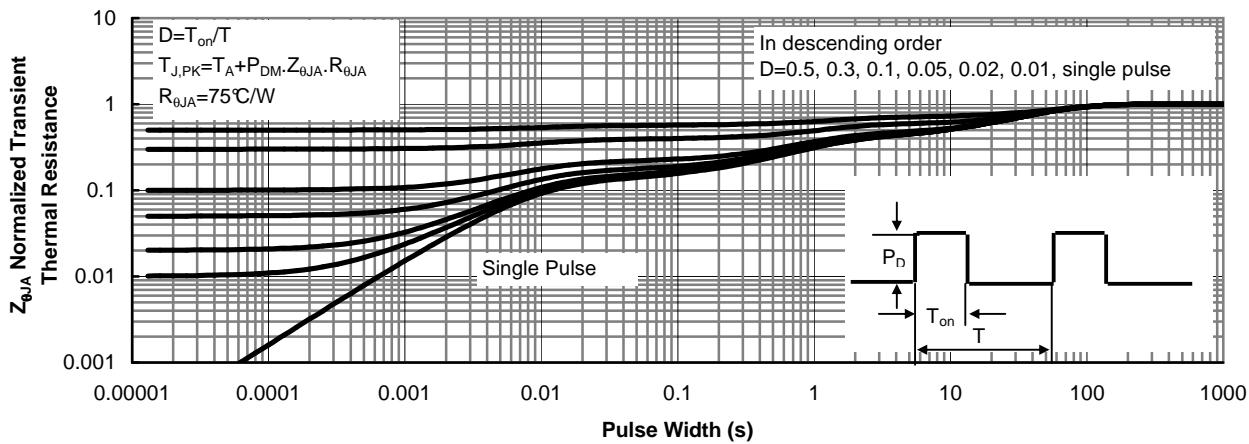
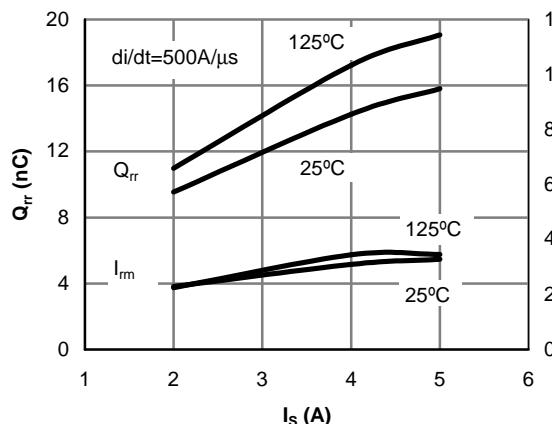
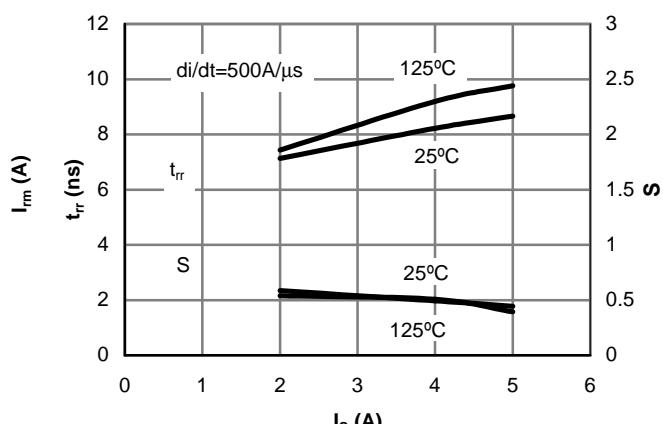
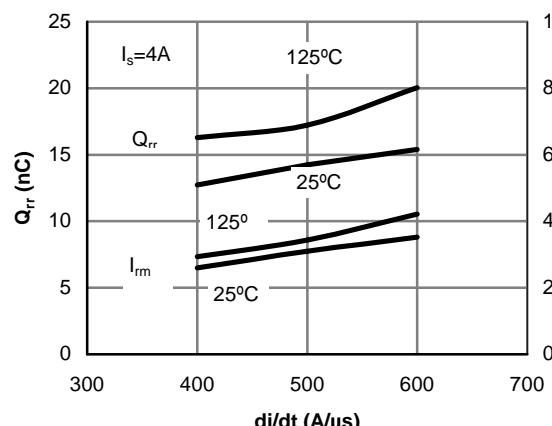
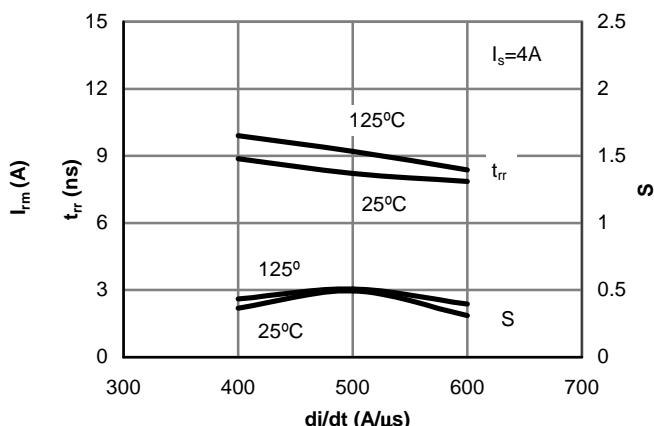
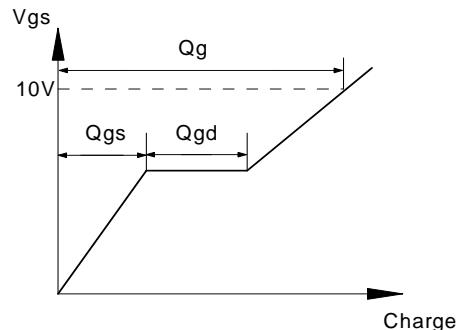
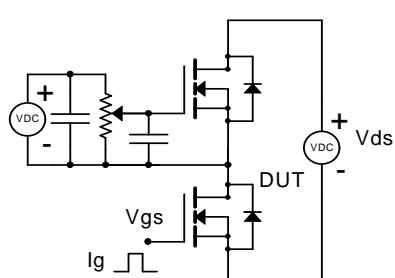


Figure 11: Normalized Maximum Transient Thermal Impedance (Note F)

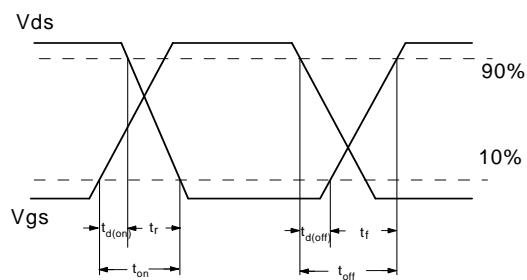
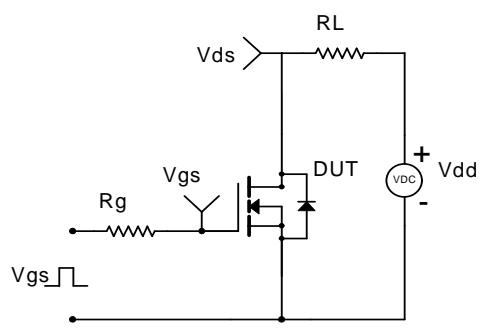
**TYPICAL ELECTRICAL AND THERMAL CHARACTERISTICS**

**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 G)**

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

**TYPICAL ELECTRICAL AND THERMAL CHARACTERISTICS**

**Figure 17: Diode Reverse Recovery Charge and Peak Current vs. Conduction Current**

**Figure 18: Diode Reverse Recovery Time and Softness Factor vs. Conduction Current**

**Figure 19: Diode Reverse Recovery Charge and Peak Current vs. di/dt**

**Figure 20: Diode Reverse Recovery Time and Softness Factor vs. di/dt**

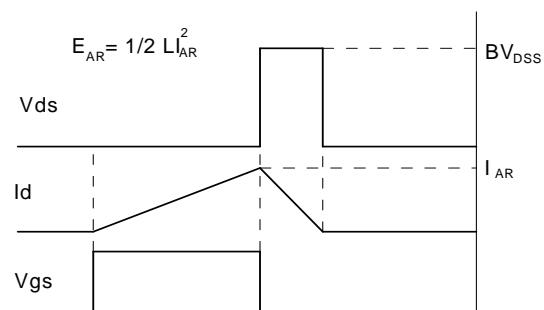
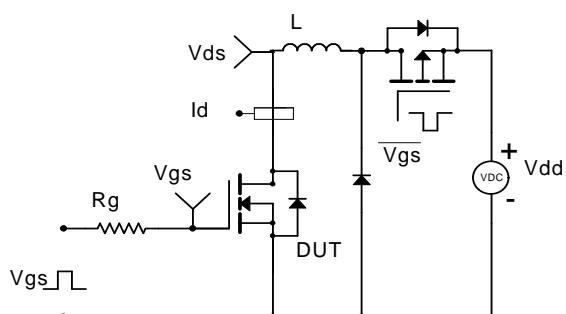
### Gate Charge Test Circuit & Waveform



### Resistive Switching Test Circuit & Waveforms



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



### Diode Recovery Test Circuit & Waveforms

