



**ALPHA & OMEGA**  
SEMICONDUCTOR

**AON6448**

**80V N-Channel MOSFET**  
**SDMOS™**

### General Description

The AON6448 is fabricated with SDMOS™ trench technology that combines excellent  $R_{DS(ON)}$  with low gate charge. The result is outstanding efficiency with controlled switching behavior. This universal technology is well suited for PWM, load switching and general purpose applications.

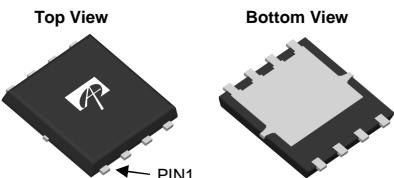
### Product Summary

$V_{DS}$	80V
$I_D$ (at $V_{GS}=10V$ )	65A
$R_{DS(ON)}$ (at $V_{GS}=10V$ )	< 9.6mΩ
$R_{DS(ON)}$ (at $V_{GS} = 7V$ )	< 12mΩ

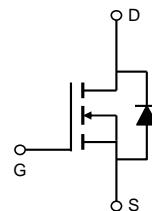
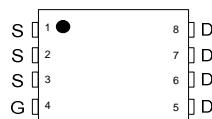
100% UIS Tested  
100%  $R_g$  Tested



**DFN5X6**



**Top View**



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

Parameter	Symbol	Maximum	Units
Drain-Source Voltage	$V_{DS}$	80	V
Gate-Source Voltage	$V_{GS}$	$\pm 25$	V
Continuous Drain Current <sup>G</sup> $T_C=25^\circ\text{C}$	$I_D$	65	A
		41	
Pulsed Drain Current <sup>C</sup>	$I_{DM}$	138	
Continuous Drain Current $T_A=25^\circ\text{C}$	$I_{DSM}$	11	A
		9.0	
Avalanche Current <sup>C</sup>	$I_{AS}, I_{AR}$	50	A
Avalanche energy L=0.1mH <sup>C</sup>	$E_{AS}, E_{AR}$	125	mJ
Power Dissipation <sup>B</sup> $T_C=25^\circ\text{C}$	$P_D$	83	W
		33	
Power Dissipation <sup>A</sup> $T_A=25^\circ\text{C}$	$P_{DSM}$	2.5	W
		1.6	
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> $t \leq 10s$	$R_{\theta JA}$	14	17	°C/W
		40	50	°C/W
Maximum Junction-to-Case	$R_{\theta JC}$	1	1.5	°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	$I_D=250\mu\text{A}, V_{GS}=0\text{V}$	80			V
$I_{\text{DSS}}$	Zero Gate Voltage Drain Current	$V_{DS}=80\text{V}, V_{GS}=0\text{V}$ $T_J=55^\circ\text{C}$			10 50	$\mu\text{A}$
$I_{\text{GSS}}$	Gate-Body leakage current	$V_{DS}=0\text{V}, V_{GS}=\pm 25\text{V}$			100	nA
$V_{\text{GS(th)}}$	Gate Threshold Voltage	$V_{DS}=V_{GS}, I_D=250\mu\text{A}$	2.7	3.2	3.7	V
$I_{\text{D(ON)}}$	On state drain current	$V_{GS}=10\text{V}, V_{DS}=5\text{V}$	140			A
$R_{\text{DS(ON)}}$	Static Drain-Source On-Resistance	$V_{GS}=10\text{V}, I_D=10\text{A}$ $T_J=125^\circ\text{C}$		7.9	9.6	$\text{m}\Omega$
		$V_{GS}=7\text{V}, I_D=10\text{A}$		13.3	16	
				9.6	12	
$g_{\text{FS}}$	Forward Transconductance	$V_{DS}=5\text{V}, I_D=10\text{A}$		30		S
$V_{\text{SD}}$	Diode Forward Voltage	$I_S=1\text{A}, V_{GS}=0\text{V}$		0.65	1	V
$I_S$	Maximum Body-Diode Continuous Current <sup>G</sup>				85	A
<b>DYNAMIC PARAMETERS</b>						
$C_{\text{iss}}$	Input Capacitance	$V_{GS}=0\text{V}, V_{DS}=40\text{V}, f=1\text{MHz}$	2100	2600	3100	pF
$C_{\text{oss}}$	Output Capacitance		240	340	440	pF
$C_{\text{rss}}$	Reverse Transfer Capacitance		70	120	170	pF
$R_g$	Gate resistance	$V_{GS}=0\text{V}, V_{DS}=0\text{V}, f=1\text{MHz}$	0.4	0.8	1.2	$\Omega$
<b>SWITCHING PARAMETERS</b>						
$Q_g(10\text{V})$	Total Gate Charge	$V_{GS}=10\text{V}, V_{DS}=40\text{V}, I_D=10\text{A}$	35	44	53	nC
$Q_{\text{gs}}$	Gate Source Charge		11	14	17	nC
$Q_{\text{gd}}$	Gate Drain Charge		8	14	20	nC
$t_{\text{D(on)}}$	Turn-On DelayTime	$V_{GS}=10\text{V}, V_{DS}=40\text{V}, R_L=4\Omega, R_{\text{GEN}}=3\Omega$		18		ns
$t_r$	Turn-On Rise Time			10		ns
$t_{\text{D(off)}}$	Turn-Off DelayTime			24.5		ns
$t_f$	Turn-Off Fall Time			5.2		ns
$t_{\text{rr}}$	Body Diode Reverse Recovery Time	$I_F=10\text{A}, dI/dt=500\text{A}/\mu\text{s}$	12	17	22	ns
$Q_{\text{rr}}$	Body Diode Reverse Recovery Charge	$I_F=10\text{A}, dI/dt=500\text{A}/\mu\text{s}$	45	65	85	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  $R_{\theta JA}$  and the maximum allowed junction temperature of 150°C. The value in any given application depends on the user's specific board design, and the maximum temperature of 150°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.

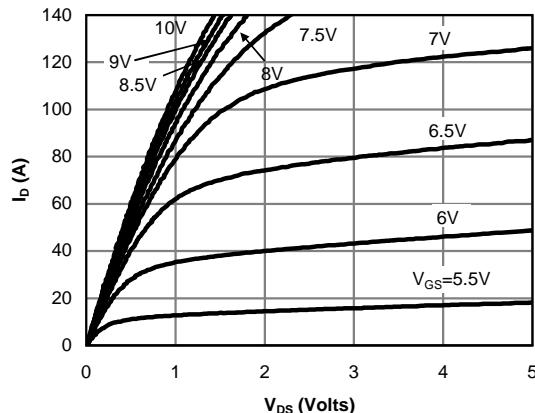
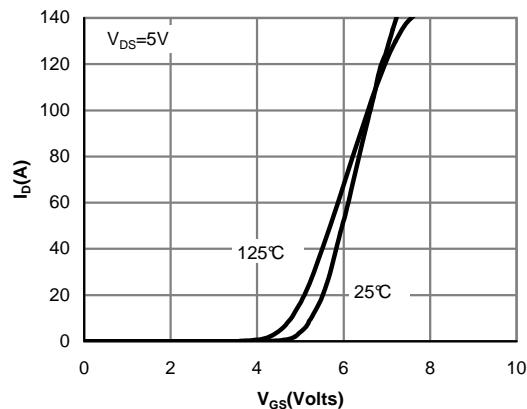
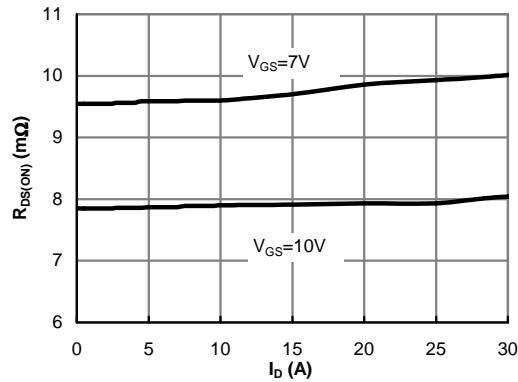
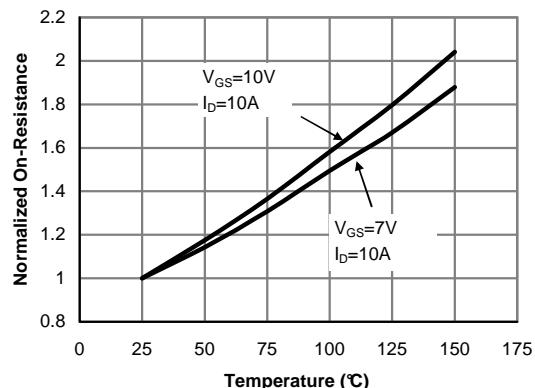
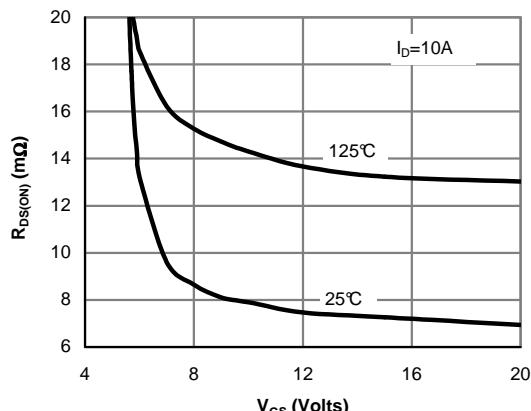
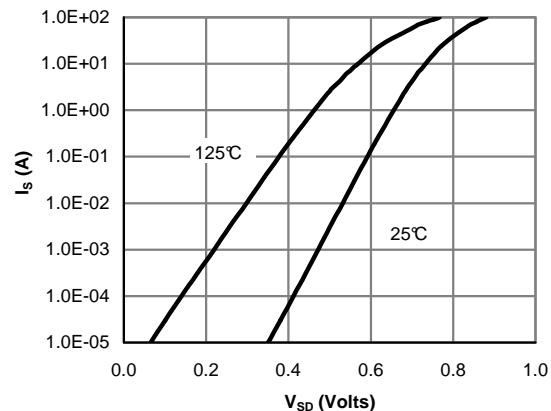
E. The static characteristics in Figures 1 to 6 are obtained using <300μs pulses, duty cycle 0.5% max.

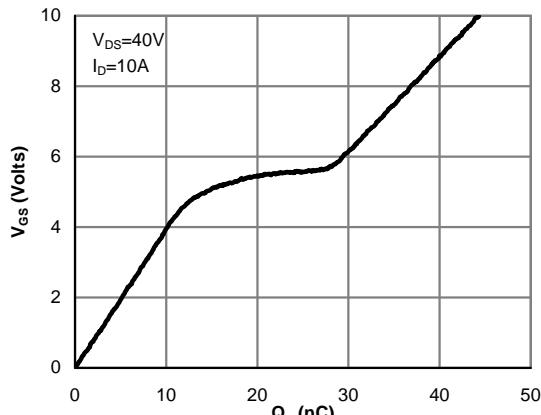
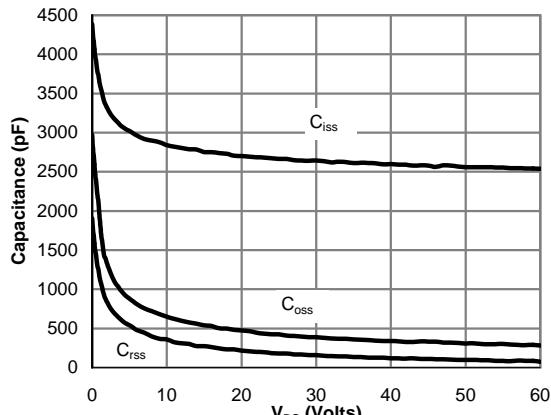
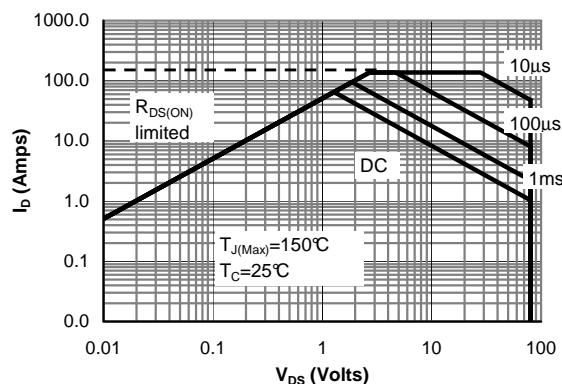
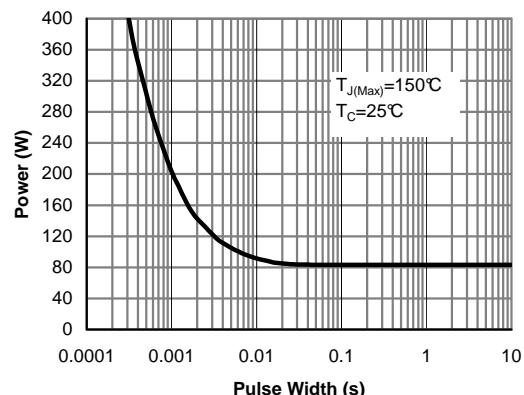
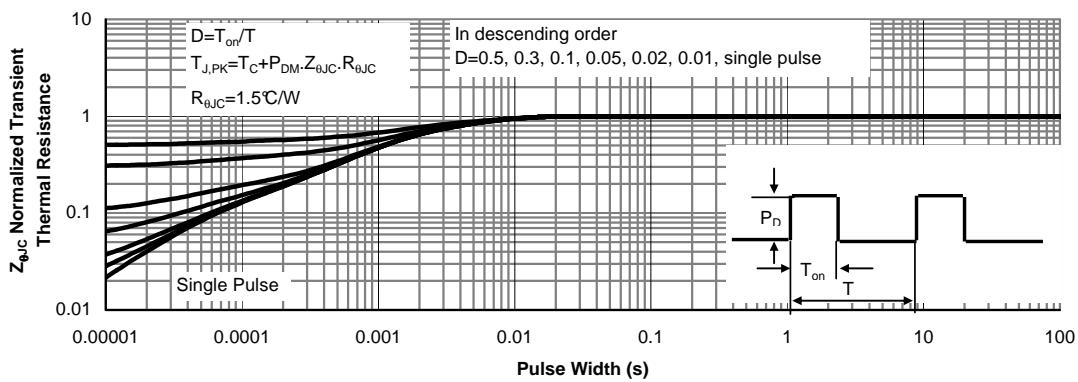
F. These curves are based on the junction-to-case thermal impedance which is measured with the device mounted to a large heatsink, assuming a maximum junction temperature of  $T_{J(\text{MAX})}=150^\circ\text{C}$ . The SOA curve provides a single pulse rating.

G. The maximum current rating is limited by package.

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  $T_A=25^\circ\text{C}$ .

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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)**

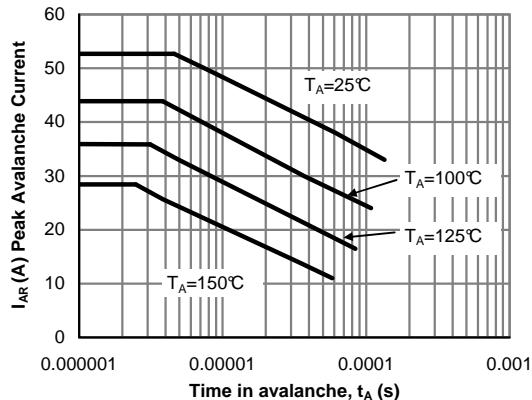
**TYPICAL ELECTRICAL AND THERMAL CHARACTERISTICS**


Figure 12: Single Pulse Avalanche capability (Note C)

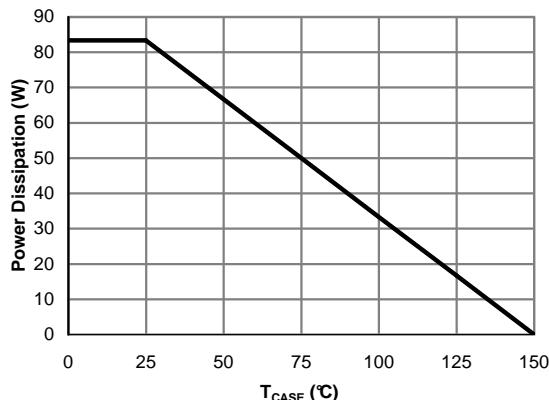


Figure 13: Power De-rating (Note F)

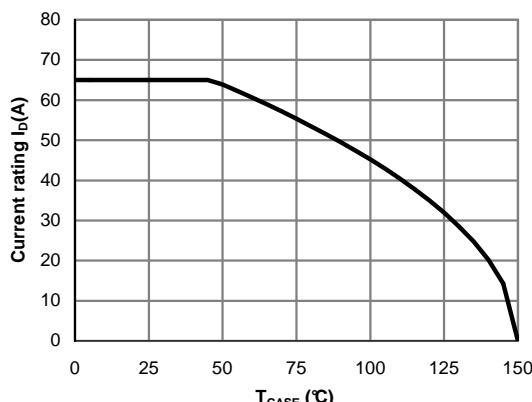


Figure 14: Current De-rating (Note F)

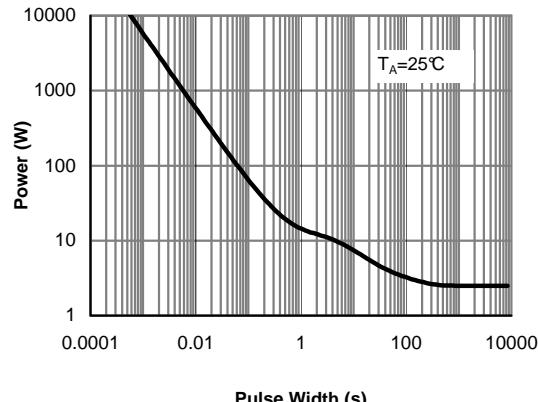


Figure 15: Single Pulse Power Rating Junction-to-Ambient (Note H)

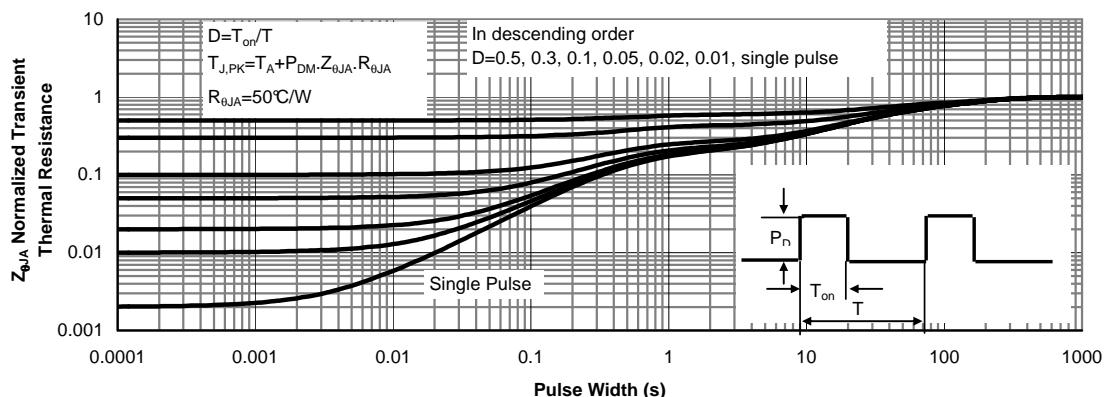


Figure 16: Normalized Maximum Transient Thermal Impedance (Note H)

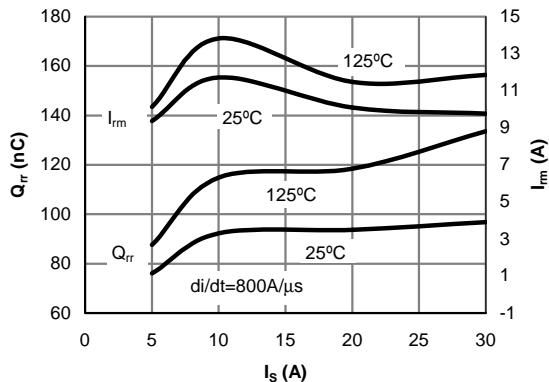
**TYPICAL ELECTRICAL AND THERMAL CHARACTERISTICS**


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

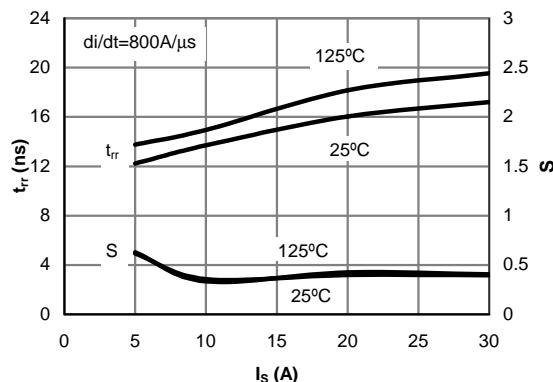


Figure 18: Diode Reverse Recovery Time and Softness Factor vs. Conduction Current

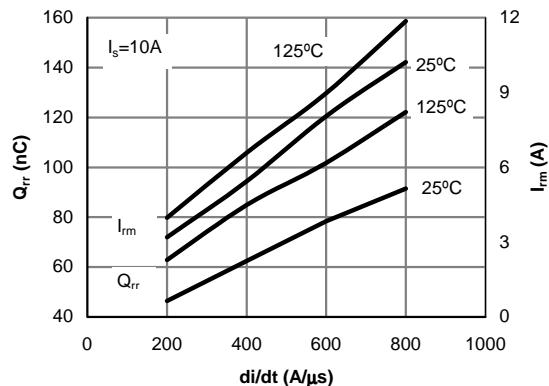


Figure 19: Diode Reverse Recovery Charge and Peak Current vs. di/dt

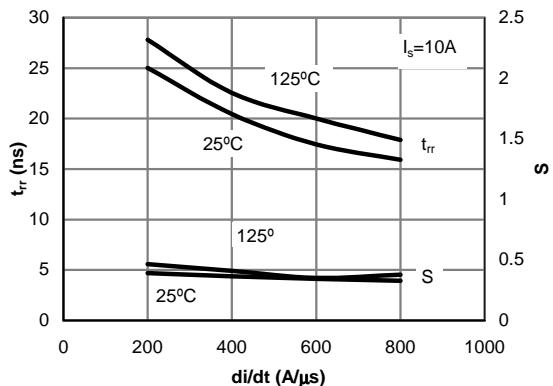
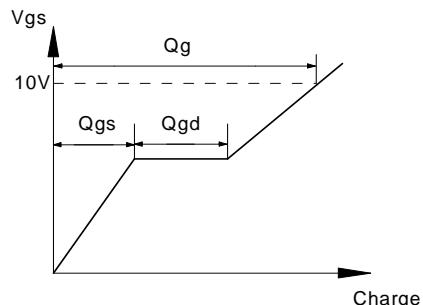
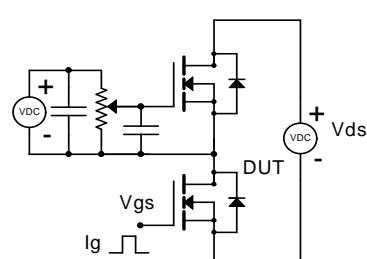
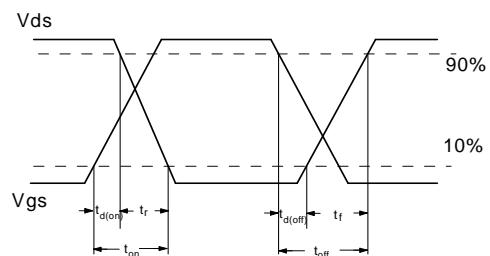
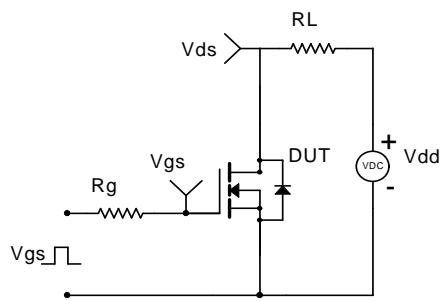
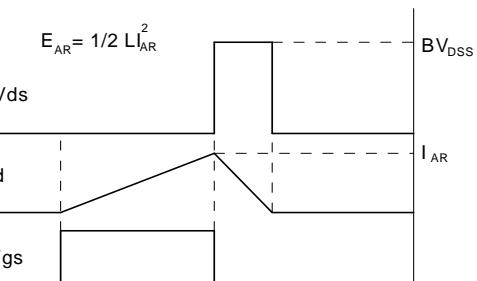
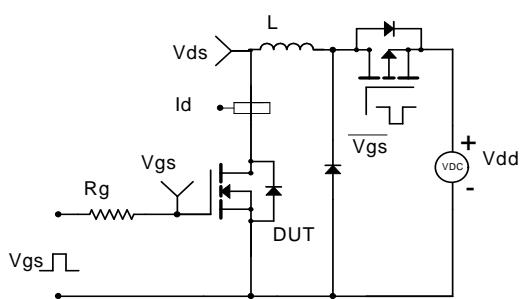


Figure 20: Diode Reverse Recovery Time and Softness Factor vs. di/dt

**Gate Charge Test Circuit & Waveform**

**Resistive Switching Test Circuit & Waveforms**

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

**Diode Recovery Test Circuit & Waveforms**
