



ALPHA & OMEGA
SEMICONDUCTOR

AON6924

30V Dual Asymmetric N-Channel MOSFET

General Description

The AON6924 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 DFN5x6A package. The Q1 "High Side" MOSFET and the Q2 "Low Side" MOSFET with integrated Schottky have been designed for optimal power efficiency. The AON6924 is well suited for use in compact DC/DC converter applications.

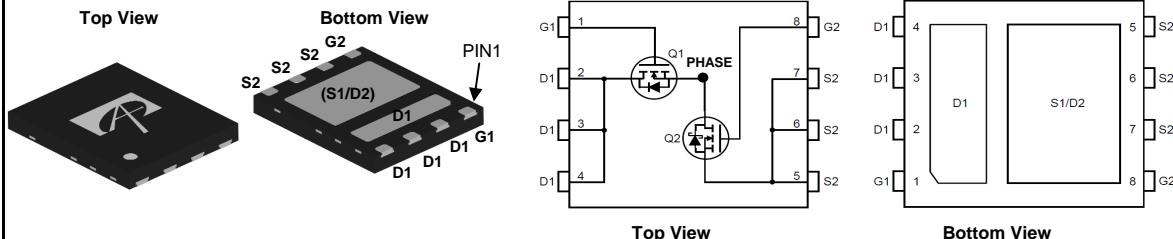
Product Summary

	<u>Q1</u>	<u>Q2</u>
V_{DS}	30V	30V
I_D (at $V_{GS}=10V$)	60A	85A
$R_{DS(ON)}$ (at $V_{GS}=10V$)	<5.2mΩ	<1.6mΩ
$R_{DS(ON)}$ (at $V_{GS} = 4.5V$)	<7.8mΩ	<1.9mΩ

100% UIS Tested
100% R_g Tested



DFN5X6A



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

Parameter	Symbol	Max Q1	Max Q2	Units
Drain-Source Voltage	V_{DS}	30		V
Gate-Source Voltage	V_{GS}	± 20	± 12	V
Continuous Drain Current	I_D	60	85	A
$T_C=100^\circ C$	I_D	38	66	
Pulsed Drain Current ^C	I_{DM}	200	510	
Continuous Drain Current	I_{DSM}	15	28	A
$T_A=70^\circ C$	I_{DSM}	12	22	
Avalanche Current ^C	I_{AS}, I_{AR}	40	68	A
Avalanche Energy L=0.1mH ^C	E_{AS}, E_{AR}	80	231	mJ
Power Dissipation ^B	P_D	31	104	W
$T_C=100^\circ C$	P_D	12.5	41.5	
Power Dissipation ^A	P_{DSM}	2	2.2	W
$T_A=70^\circ C$	P_{DSM}	1.3	1.4	
Junction and Storage Temperature Range	T_J, T_{STG}	-55 to 150		
				°C

Thermal Characteristics

Parameter	Symbol	Typ Q1	Typ Q2	Max Q1	Max Q2	Units
Maximum Junction-to-Ambient ^A	$R_{\theta JA}$	25	20	30	25	°C/W
Maximum Junction-to-Ambient ^{A,D}		50	45	60	55	°C/W
Maximum Junction-to-Case	$R_{\theta JC}$	3.1	0.9	4	1.2	°C/W

Q1 Electrical Characteristics ($T_J=25^\circ\text{C}$ unless otherwise noted)

Symbol	Parameter	Conditions	Min	Typ	Max	Units
STATIC PARAMETERS						
BV_{DSS}	Drain-Source Breakdown Voltage	$I_D=250\mu\text{A}, V_{GS}=0\text{V}$	30			V
I_{DSS}	Zero Gate Voltage Drain Current	$V_{DS}=30\text{V}, V_{GS}=0\text{V}$ $T_J=55^\circ\text{C}$			1 5	μA
I_{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	$V_{DS}=V_{GS}, I_D=250\mu\text{A}$	1.2	1.7	2.3	V
$I_{\text{D(ON)}}$	On state drain current	$V_{GS}=10\text{V}, V_{DS}=5\text{V}$	200			A
$R_{\text{DS(ON)}}$	Static Drain-Source On-Resistance	$V_{GS}=10\text{V}, I_D=20\text{A}$ $T_J=125^\circ\text{C}$		4.3	5.2	$\text{m}\Omega$
		$V_{GS}=4.5\text{V}, I_D=20\text{A}$		6.6	8	$\text{m}\Omega$
g_{FS}	Forward Transconductance	$V_{DS}=5\text{V}, I_D=20\text{A}$		70		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				30	A
DYNAMIC PARAMETERS						
C_{iss}	Input Capacitance	$V_{GS}=0\text{V}, V_{DS}=15\text{V}, f=1\text{MHz}$	1040	1300	1560	pF
C_{oss}	Output Capacitance		370	530	690	pF
C_{rss}	Reverse Transfer Capacitance		10	35	60	pF
R_g	Gate resistance	$V_{GS}=0\text{V}, V_{DS}=0\text{V}, f=1\text{MHz}$	0.8	1.7	2.6	Ω
SWITCHING PARAMETERS						
$Q_g(10\text{V})$	Total Gate Charge	$V_{GS}=10\text{V}, V_{DS}=15\text{V}, I_D=20\text{A}$	13	17	21.0	nC
$Q_g(4.5\text{V})$	Total Gate Charge			7.2		nC
Q_{gs}	Gate Source Charge			3.9		nC
Q_{gd}	Gate Drain Charge			1.8		nC
$t_{\text{D(on)}}$	Turn-On Delay Time	$V_{GS}=10\text{V}, V_{DS}=15\text{V}, R_L=0.75\Omega, R_{\text{GEN}}=3\Omega$		5		ns
t_r	Turn-On Rise Time			16		ns
$t_{\text{D(off)}}$	Turn-Off Delay Time			20		ns
t_f	Turn-Off Fall Time			4		ns
t_{rr}	Body Diode Reverse Recovery Time	$I_F=20\text{A}, dI/dt=500\text{A}/\mu\text{s}$	16	21	26	ns
Q_{rr}	Body Diode Reverse Recovery Charge	$I_F=20\text{A}, dI/dt=500\text{A}/\mu\text{s}$	31	39	47	nC

A. The value of $R_{\theta JA}$ is measured with the device mounted on 1in² FR-4 board with 2oz. Copper, in a still air environment with $T_A=25^\circ\text{C}$. The Power dissipation P_{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.

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.

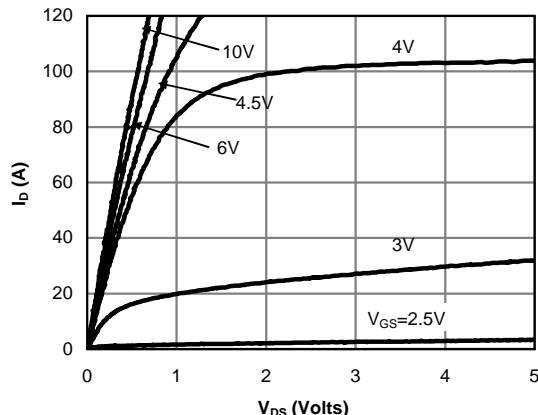
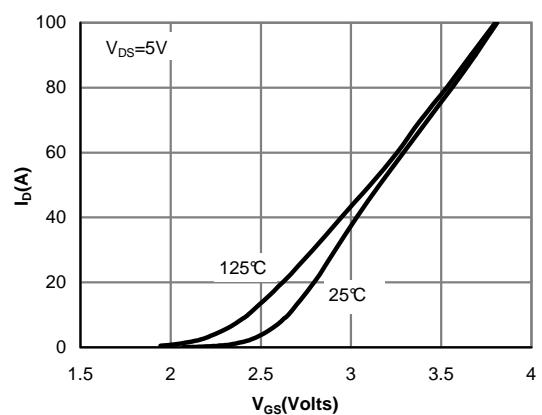
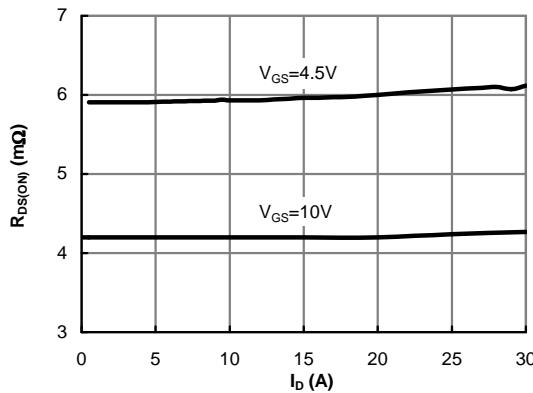
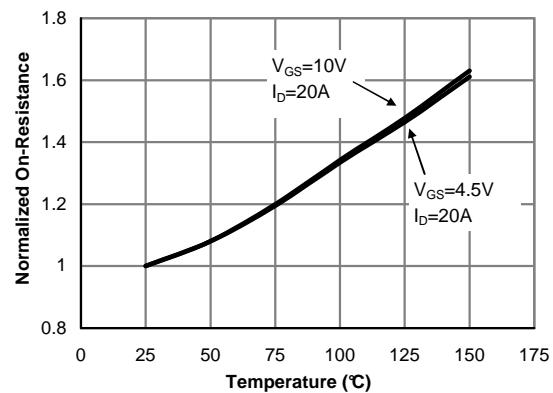
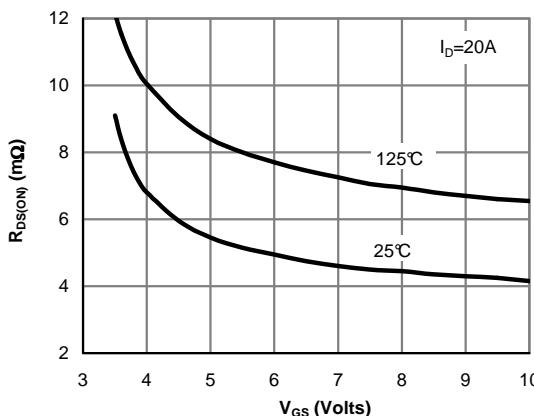
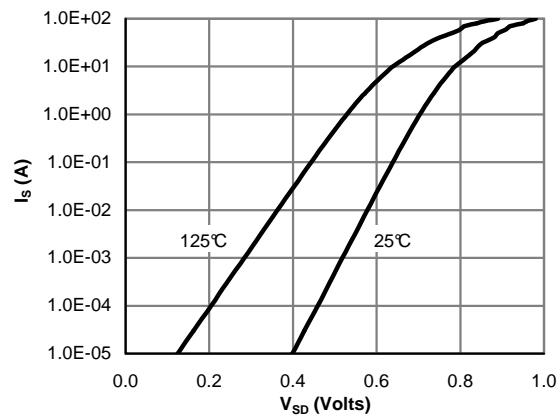
E. The static characteristics in Figures 1 to 6 are obtained using <300μs pulses, duty cycle 0.5% max.

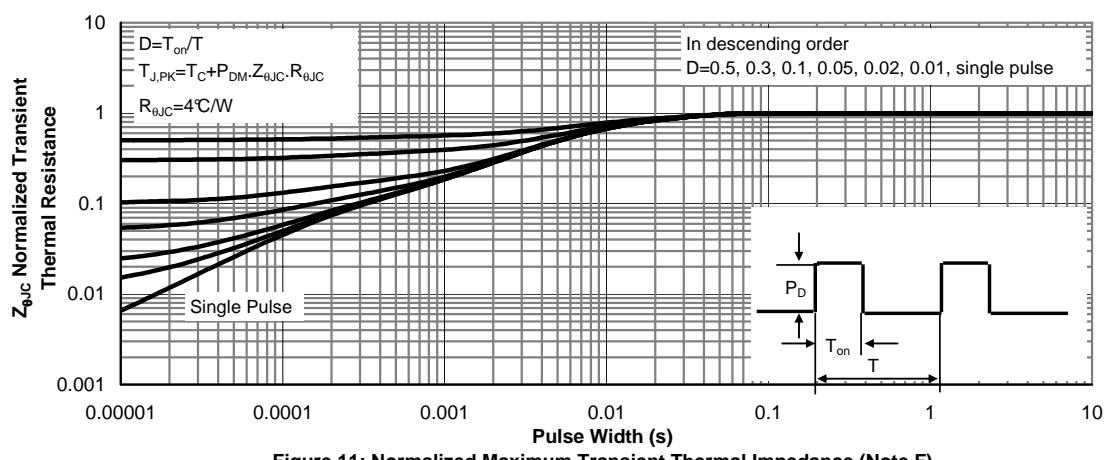
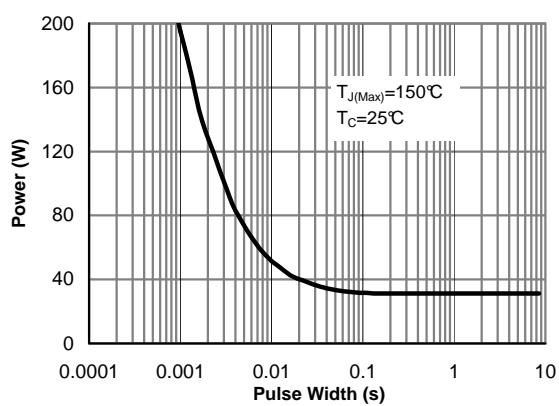
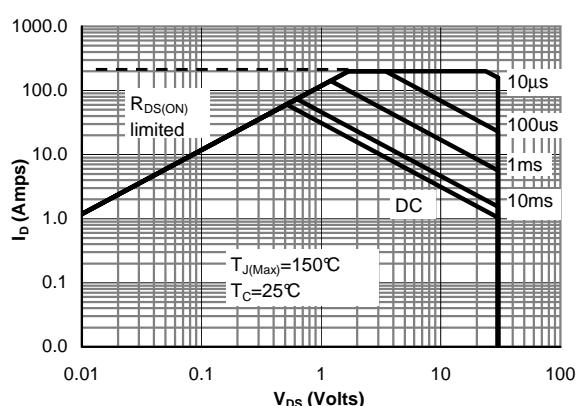
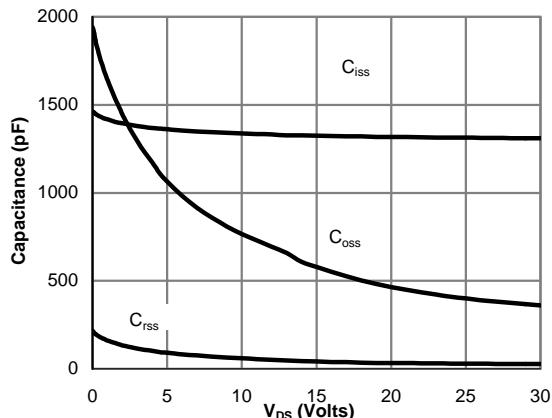
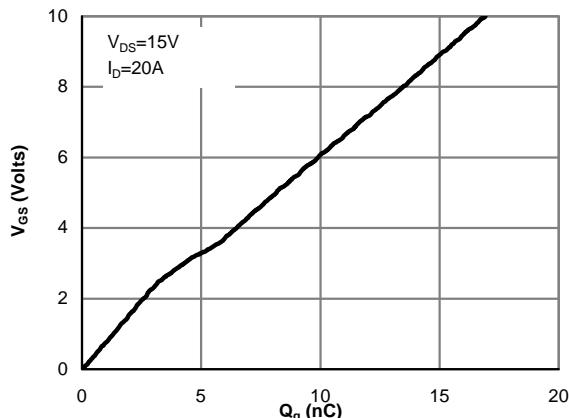
F. These curves are based on the junction-to-case thermal impedance which is measured with the device mounted to a large heatsink, assuming a maximum junction temperature of $T_{J(\text{MAX})}=150^\circ\text{C}$. The SOA curve provides a single pulse rating.

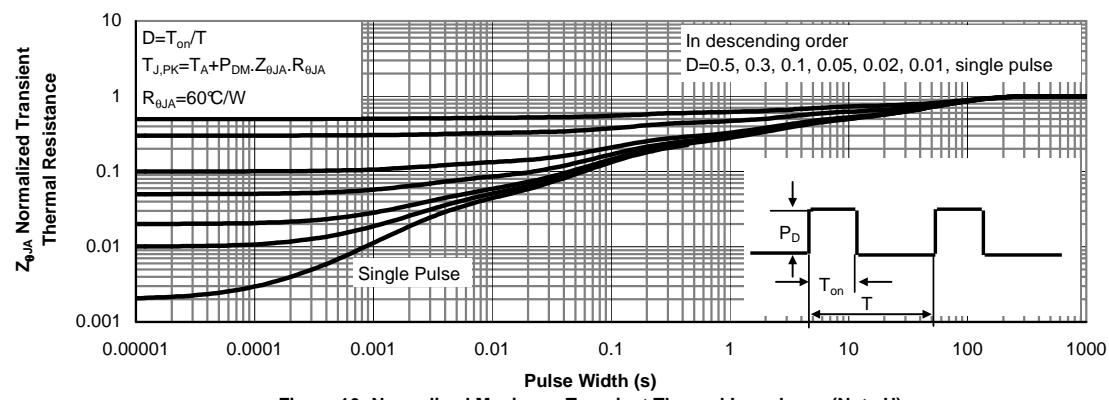
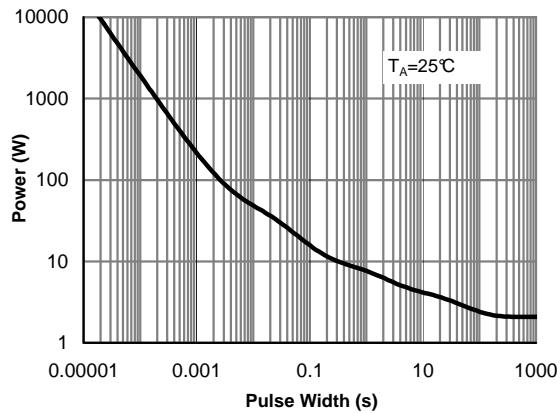
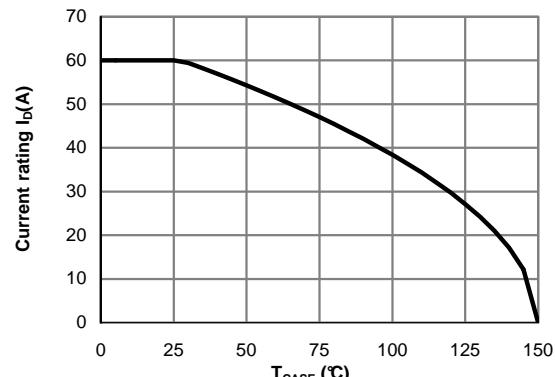
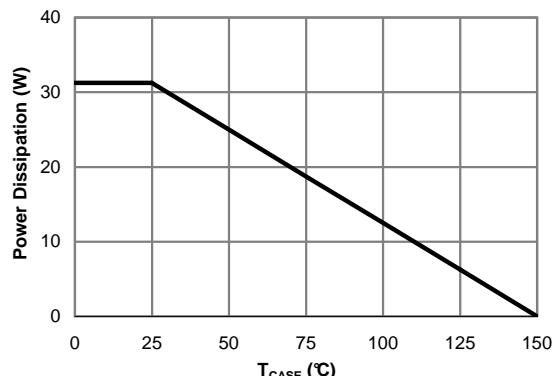
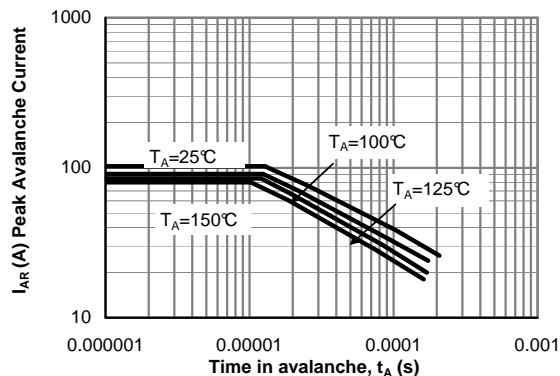
G. The maximum current rating is package limited.

H. These tests are performed with the device mounted on 1 in² FR-4 board with 2oz. Copper, in a still air environment with $T_A=25^\circ\text{C}$.

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Q1-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)

Q1-CHANNEL: TYPICAL ELECTRICAL AND THERMAL CHARACTERISTICS


Q1-CHANNEL: TYPICAL ELECTRICAL AND THERMAL CHARACTERISTICS


Q2 Electrical Characteristics ($T_J=25^\circ\text{C}$ unless otherwise noted)

Symbol	Parameter	Conditions	Min	Typ	Max	Units
STATIC PARAMETERS						
BV_{DSS}	Drain-Source Breakdown Voltage	$I_D=10\text{mA}$, $V_{GS}=0\text{V}$	30			V
I_{DSS}	Zero Gate Voltage Drain Current	$V_{DS}=30\text{V}$, $V_{GS}=0\text{V}$ $T_J=55^\circ\text{C}$			0.5 100	mA
I_{GSS}	Gate-Body leakage current	$V_{DS}=0\text{V}$, $V_{GS}=\pm 12\text{V}$			100	nA
$V_{\text{GS(th)}}$	Gate Threshold Voltage	$V_{DS}=V_{GS}$ $I_D=250\mu\text{A}$	1.2	1.5	2.1	V
$I_{\text{D(ON)}}$	On state drain current	$V_{GS}=10\text{V}$, $V_{DS}=5\text{V}$	510			A
$R_{\text{DS(ON)}}$	Static Drain-Source On-Resistance	$V_{GS}=10\text{V}$, $I_D=20\text{A}$ $T_J=125^\circ\text{C}$		1.2 1.9	1.6 2.5	$\text{m}\Omega$
		$V_{GS}=4.5\text{V}$, $I_D=20\text{A}$		1.5	1.9	$\text{m}\Omega$
g_{FS}	Forward Transconductance	$V_{DS}=5\text{V}$, $I_D=20\text{A}$		180		S
V_{SD}	Diode Forward Voltage	$I_S=1\text{A}$, $V_{GS}=0\text{V}$		0.36		V
I_S	Maximum Body-Diode Continuous Current ^G				85	A
DYNAMIC PARAMETERS						
C_{iss}	Input Capacitance	$V_{GS}=0\text{V}$, $V_{DS}=15\text{V}$, $f=1\text{MHz}$	6550	8190	9830	pF
C_{oss}	Output Capacitance		630	900	1170	pF
C_{rss}	Reverse Transfer Capacitance		400	670	950	pF
R_g	Gate resistance	$V_{GS}=0\text{V}$, $V_{DS}=0\text{V}$, $f=1\text{MHz}$	0.3	0.65	1.0	Ω
SWITCHING PARAMETERS						
$Q_g(10\text{V})$	Total Gate Charge	$V_{GS}=10\text{V}$, $V_{DS}=15\text{V}$, $I_D=20\text{A}$	110	140	170	nC
$Q_g(4.5\text{V})$	Total Gate Charge		48	60	72	nC
Q_{gs}	Gate Source Charge			17		nC
Q_{gd}	Gate Drain Charge			20		nC
$t_{\text{D(on)}}$	Turn-On Delay Time	$V_{GS}=10\text{V}$, $V_{DS}=15\text{V}$, $R_L=0.75\Omega$, $R_{\text{GEN}}=3\Omega$		15		ns
t_r	Turn-On Rise Time			17		ns
$t_{\text{D(off)}}$	Turn-Off Delay Time			103		ns
t_f	Turn-Off Fall Time			18		ns
t_{rr}	Body Diode Reverse Recovery Time	$I_F=20\text{A}$, $dI/dt=500\text{A}/\mu\text{s}$	12.5	16	20	ns
Q_{rr}	Body Diode Reverse Recovery Charge	$I_F=20\text{A}$, $dI/dt=500\text{A}/\mu\text{s}$	27	34	41	nC

A. The value of R_{thJA} is measured with the device mounted on 1in² FR-4 board with 2oz. Copper, in a still air environment with $T_A=25^\circ\text{C}$. The Power dissipation P_{DSM} is based on R_{thJA} 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_0 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_{thJA} is the sum of the thermal impedance from junction to case R_{thJC} 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.

G. These tests are performed with the device mounted on 1 in² FR-4 board with 2oz. Copper, in a still air environment with $T_A=25^\circ\text{C}$.

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Q2-CHANNEL: TYPICAL ELECTRICAL AND THERMAL CHARACTERISTICS

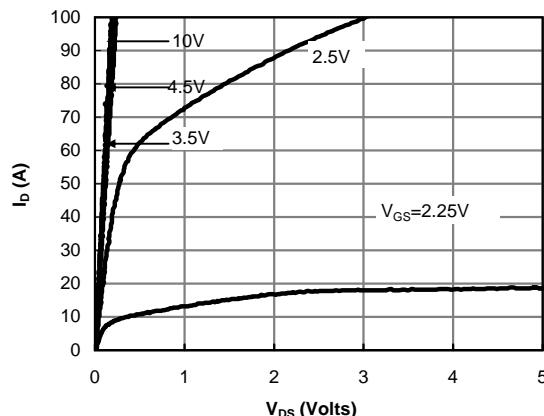


Fig 1: On-Region Characteristics (Note E)

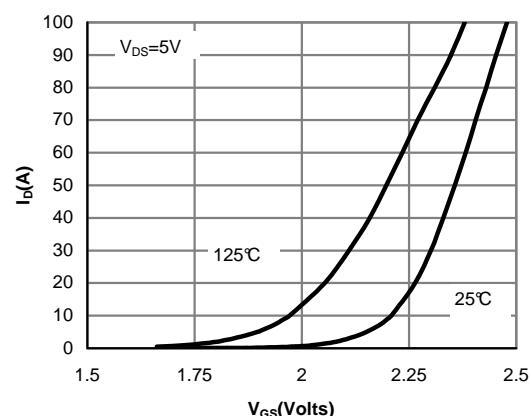


Figure 2: Transfer Characteristics (Note E)

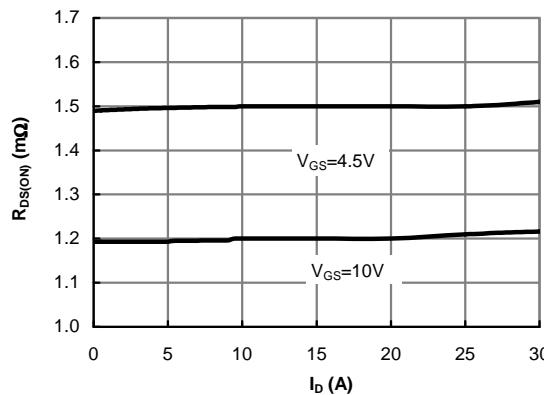
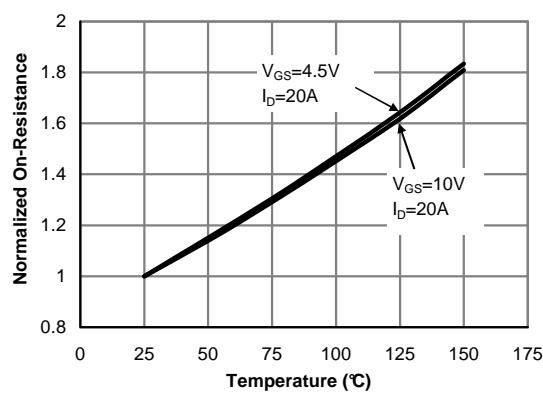
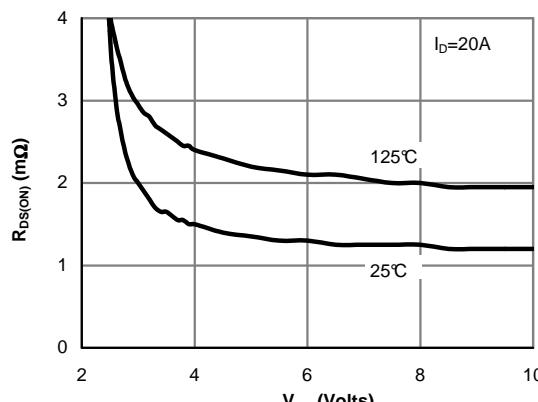


Figure 3: On-Resistance vs. Drain Current and Gate Voltage (Note E)



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



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

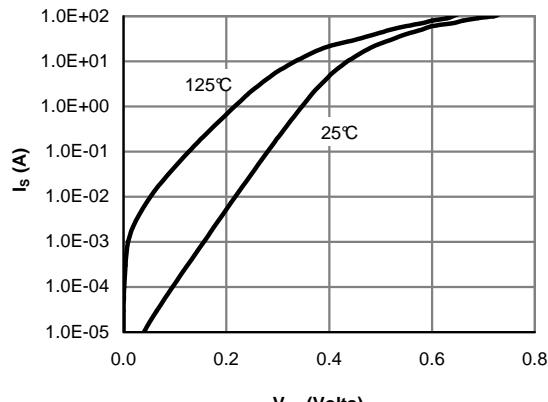
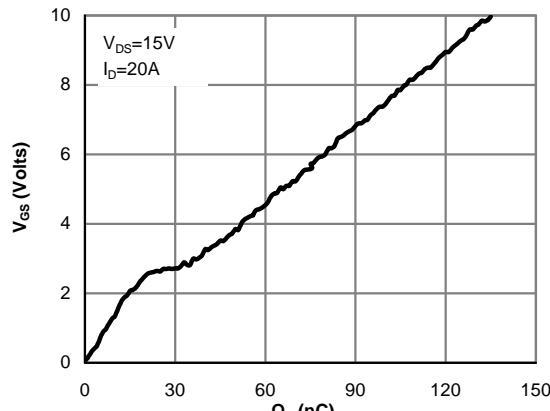
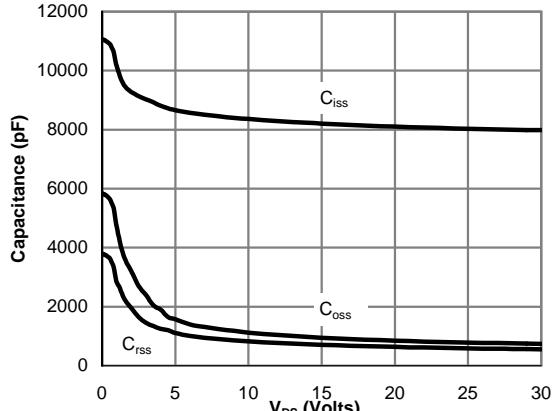
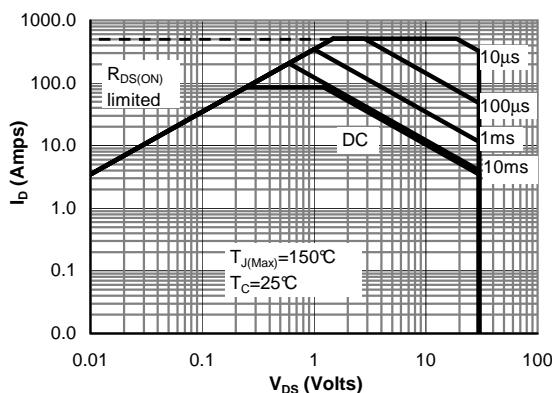
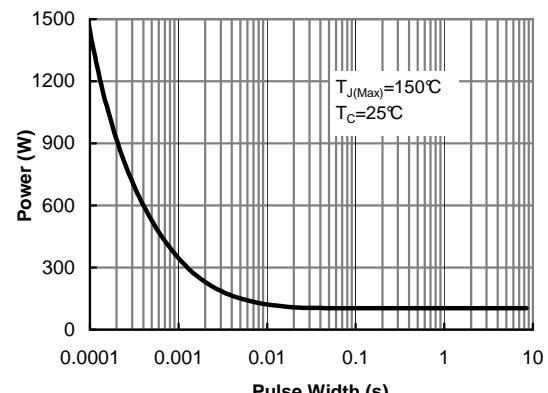
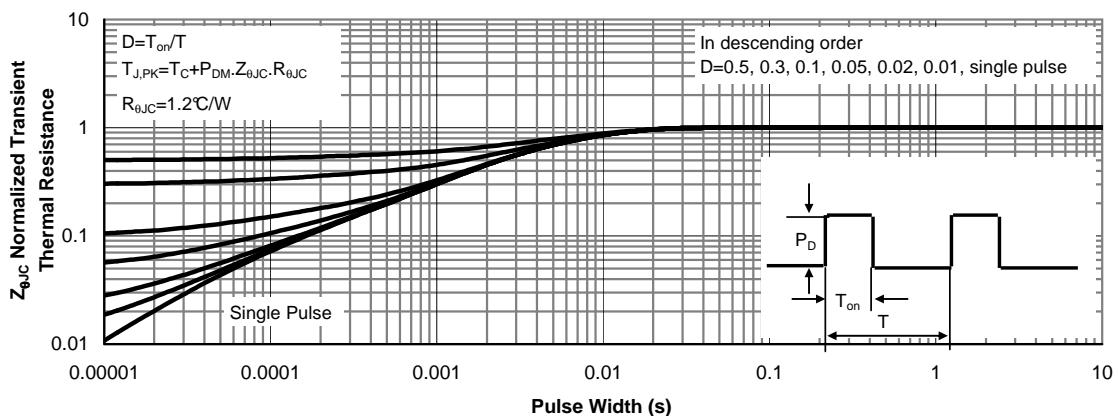
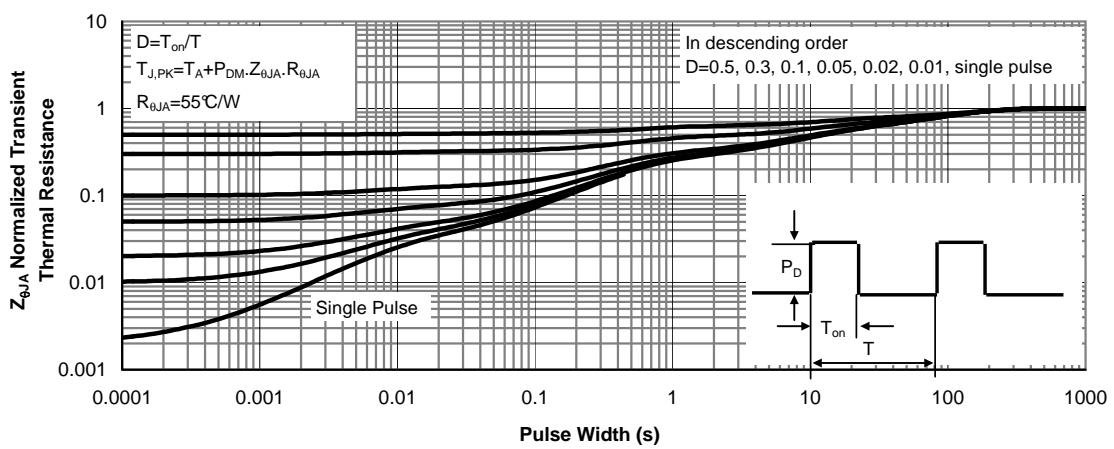
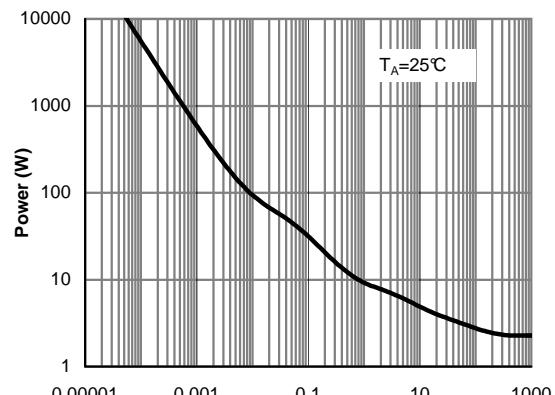
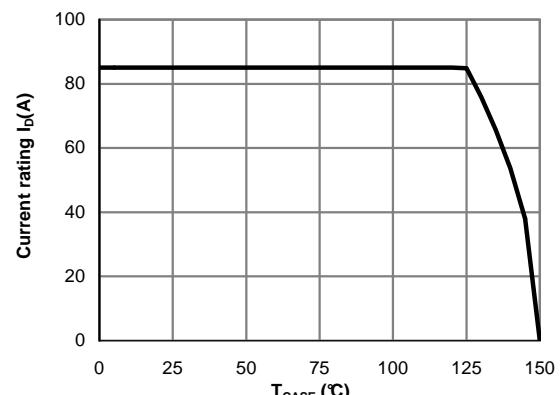
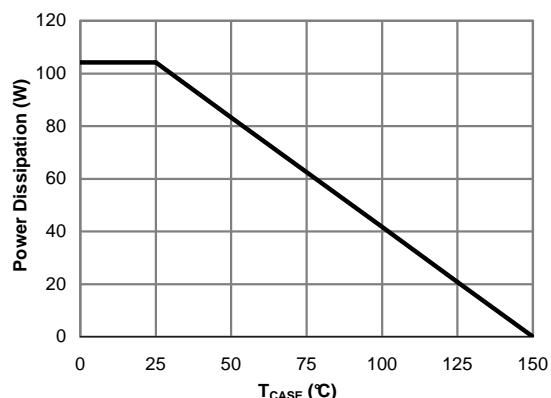
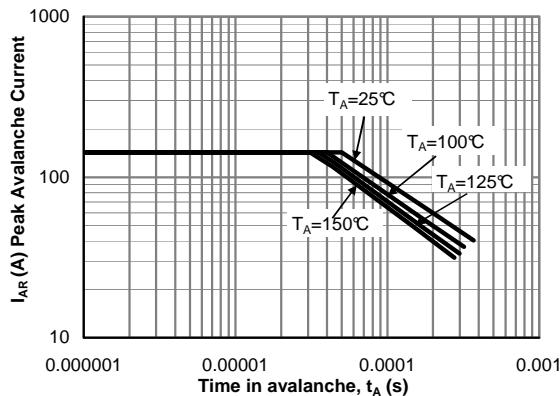
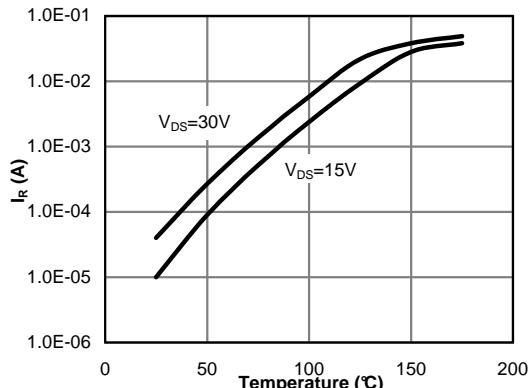
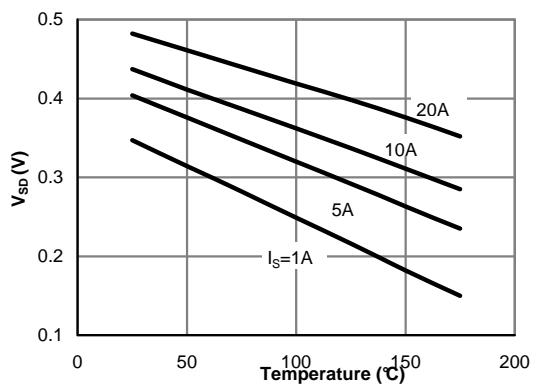
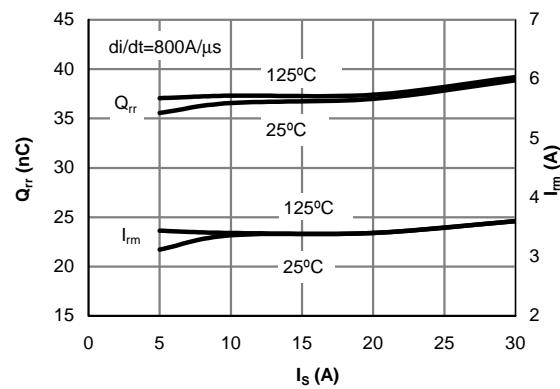
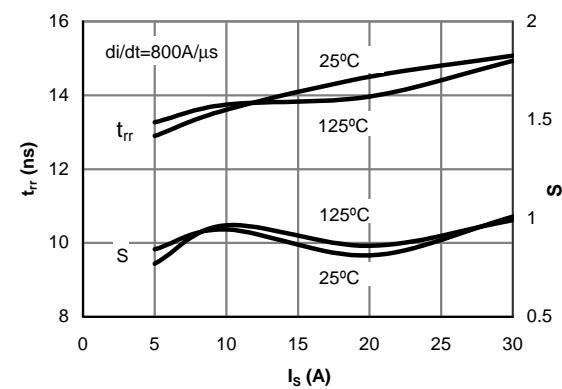
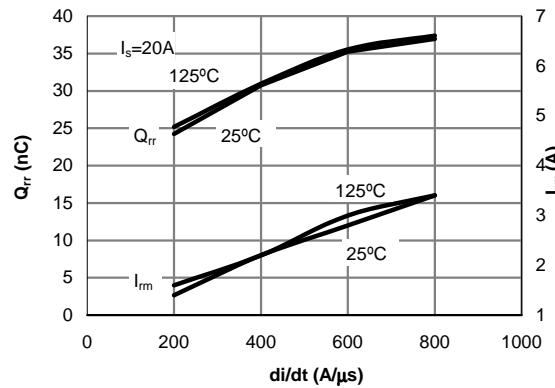
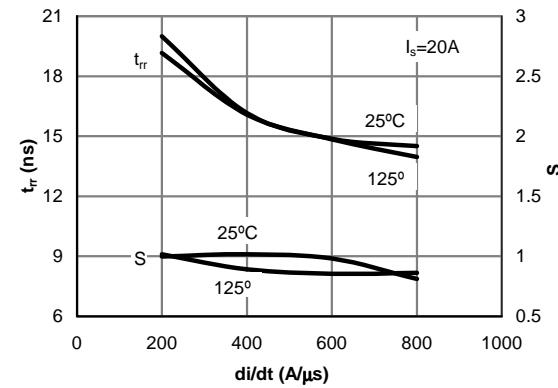
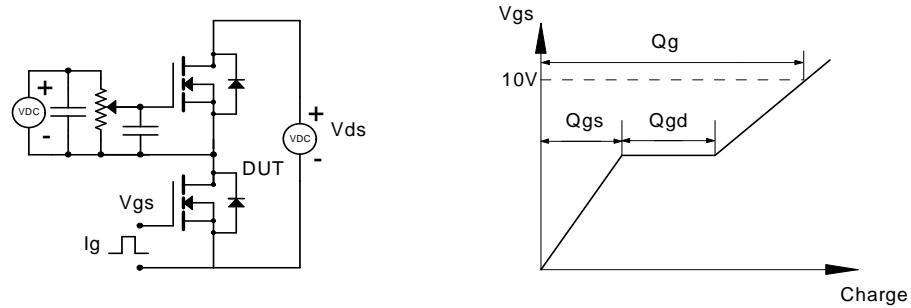
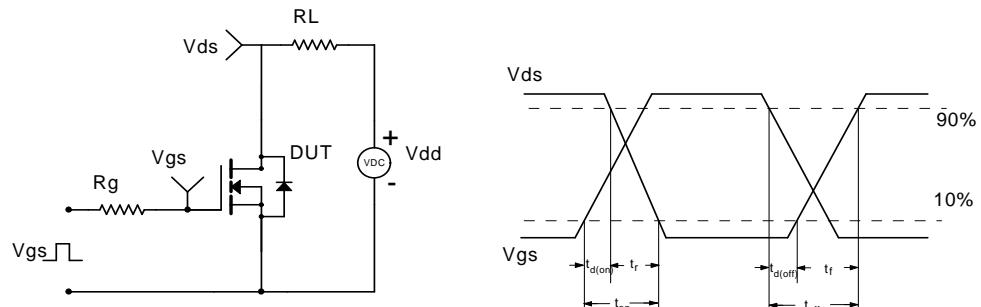
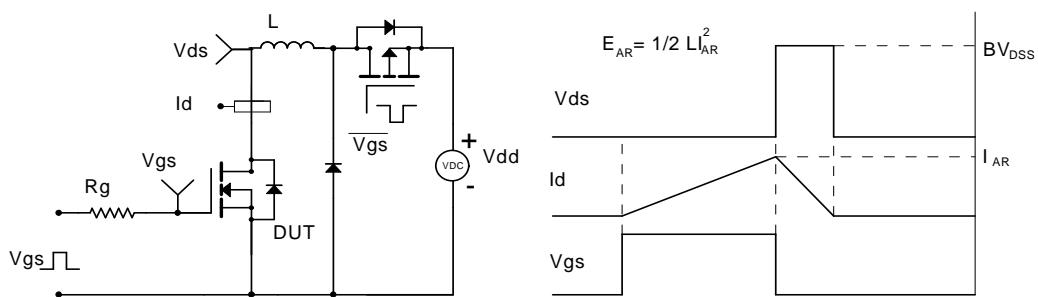


Figure 6: Body-Diode Characteristics (Note E)

Q2-CHANNEL: 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)

Q2-CHANNEL: TYPICAL ELECTRICAL AND THERMAL CHARACTERISTICS


Q2-CHANNEL: TYPICAL ELECTRICAL AND THERMAL CHARACTERISTICS

Figure 17: Diode Reverse Leakage Current vs. Junction Temperature

Figure 18: Diode Forward voltage vs. Junction Temperature

Figure 19: Diode Reverse Recovery Charge and Peak Current vs. Conduction Current

Figure 20: Diode Reverse Recovery Time and Softness Factor vs. Conduction Current

Figure 21: Diode Reverse Recovery Charge and Peak Current vs. di/dt

Figure 22: 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
