



**ALPHA & OMEGA**  
SEMICONDUCTOR

**AO6601**

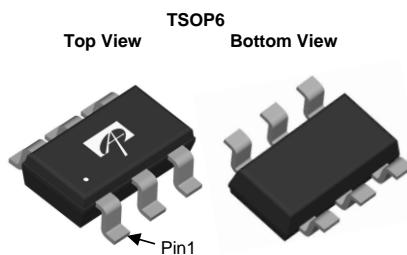
**30V Complementary MOSFET**

### General Description

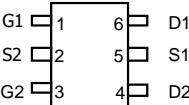
The AO6601 uses advanced trench technology to provide excellent  $R_{DS(ON)}$  and low gate charge. The complementary MOSFETs form a high-speed power inverter, suitable for a multitude of applications.

### Product Summary

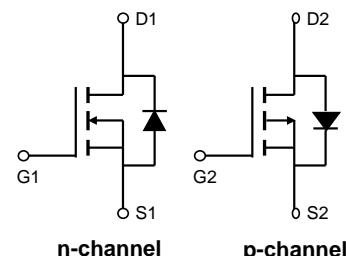
N-Channel	P-Channel
$V_{DS} = 30V$	-30V
$I_D = 3.4A$ ( $V_{GS}=10V$ )	-2.3A ( $V_{GS}=-10V$ )
$R_{DS(ON)}$	$R_{DS(ON)}$
< 60mΩ ( $V_{GS}=10V$ )	< 115mΩ ( $V_{GS}=-10V$ )
< 70mΩ ( $V_{GS}=4.5V$ )	< 150mΩ ( $V_{GS}=-4.5V$ )
< 90mΩ ( $V_{GS}=2.5V$ )	< 200mΩ ( $V_{GS}=-2.5V$ )



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	$V_{DS}$	30	-30	V
Gate-Source Voltage	$V_{GS}$	$\pm 12$	$\pm 12$	V
Continuous Drain Current	$I_D$	3.4	-2.3	A
$T_A=70^\circ C$		2.7	-1.8	
Pulsed Drain Current <sup>C</sup>	$I_{DM}$	20	-15	
Power Dissipation <sup>B</sup>	$P_D$	1.15	1.15	W
$T_A=25^\circ C$		0.73	0.73	
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>	$R_{\theta JA}$	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>						
$BV_{DSS}$	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	$\mu\text{A}$
$I_{GSS}$	Gate-Body leakage current	$V_{DS}=0\text{V}, V_{GS}=\pm 12\text{V}$			$\pm 100$	nA
$V_{GS(\text{th})}$	Gate Threshold Voltage	$V_{DS}=V_{GS}, I_D=250\mu\text{A}$	0.5	1	1.5	V
$I_{D(\text{ON})}$	On state drain current	$V_{GS}=10\text{V}, V_{DS}=5\text{V}$	20			A
$R_{DS(\text{ON})}$	Static Drain-Source On-Resistance	$V_{GS}=10\text{V}, I_D=3.4\text{A}$ $T_J=125^\circ\text{C}$	46	60		$\text{m}\Omega$
		$V_{GS}=4.5\text{V}, I_D=3\text{A}$	73	88		$\text{m}\Omega$
		$V_{GS}=2.5\text{V}, I_D=2\text{A}$	50	70		$\text{m}\Omega$
$g_{FS}$	Forward Transconductance	$V_{DS}=5\text{V}, I_D=3.4\text{A}$		14		S
$V_{SD}$	Diode Forward Voltage	$I_S=1\text{A}, V_{GS}=0\text{V}$		0.75	1	V
$I_S$	Maximum Body-Diode Continuous Current				1.5	A
<b>DYNAMIC PARAMETERS</b>						
$C_{iss}$	Input Capacitance	$V_{GS}=0\text{V}, V_{DS}=15\text{V}, f=1\text{MHz}$	185	235	285	pF
$C_{oss}$	Output Capacitance		25	35	45	pF
$C_{rss}$	Reverse Transfer Capacitance		10	18	25	pF
$R_g$	Gate resistance	$V_{GS}=0\text{V}, V_{DS}=0\text{V}, f=1\text{MHz}$	0.9	1.8	2.7	$\Omega$
<b>SWITCHING PARAMETERS</b>						
$Q_g(10\text{V})$	Total Gate Charge	$V_{GS}=10\text{V}, V_{DS}=15\text{V}, I_D=3.4\text{A}$		10	12	nC
$Q_g(4.5\text{V})$	Total Gate Charge			4.7	6	nC
$Q_{gs}$	Gate Source Charge			0.95		nC
$Q_{gd}$	Gate Drain Charge			1.6		nC
$t_{D(\text{on})}$	Turn-On Delay Time	$V_{GS}=10\text{V}, V_{DS}=15\text{V}, R_L=4.4\Omega, R_{\text{GEN}}=3\Omega$		3.5		ns
$t_r$	Turn-On Rise Time			1.5		ns
$t_{D(\text{off})}$	Turn-Off Delay Time			17.5		ns
$t_f$	Turn-Off Fall Time			2.5		ns
$t_{rr}$	Body Diode Reverse Recovery Time	$I_F=3.4\text{A}, dI/dt=100\text{A}/\mu\text{s}$		8.5	12	ns
$Q_{rr}$	Body Diode Reverse Recovery Charge	$I_F=3.4\text{A}, dI/dt=100\text{A}/\mu\text{s}$		2.55	4	nC

A. The value of  $R_{\text{JJA}}$  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  $T_J=25^\circ\text{C}$ .

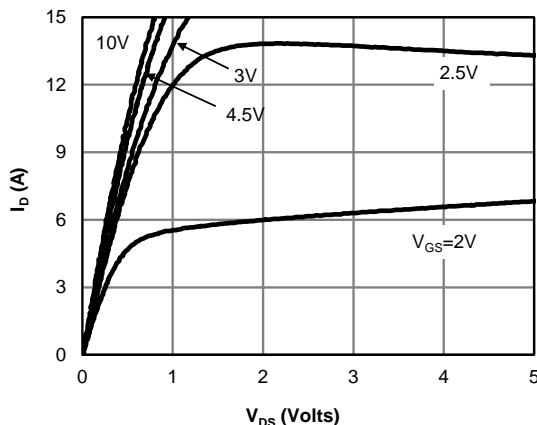
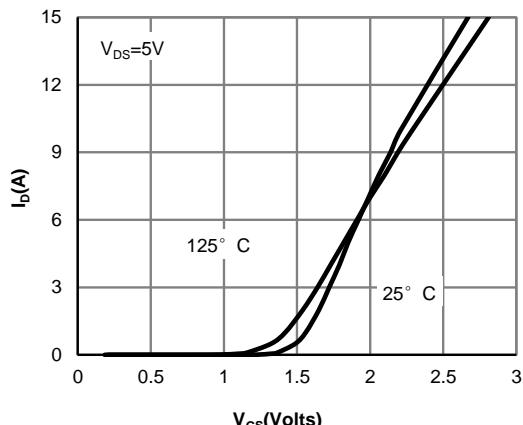
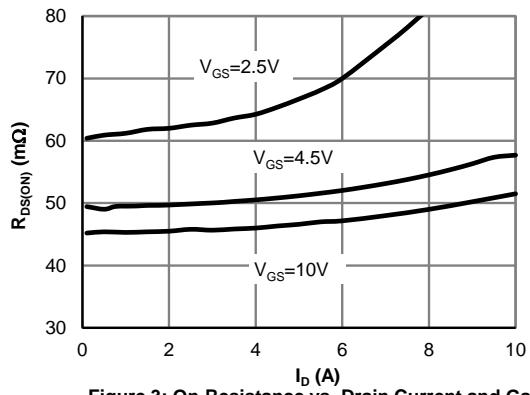
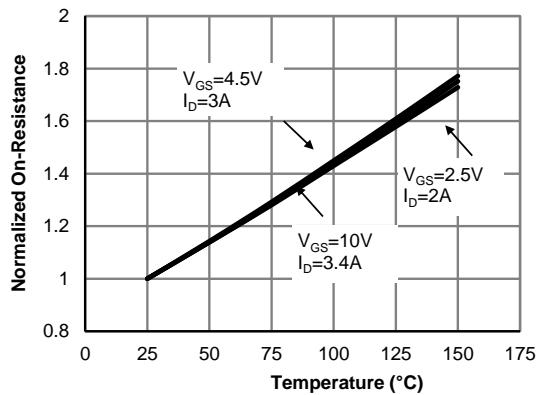
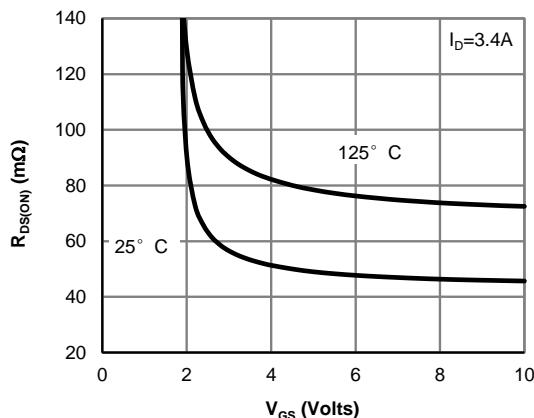
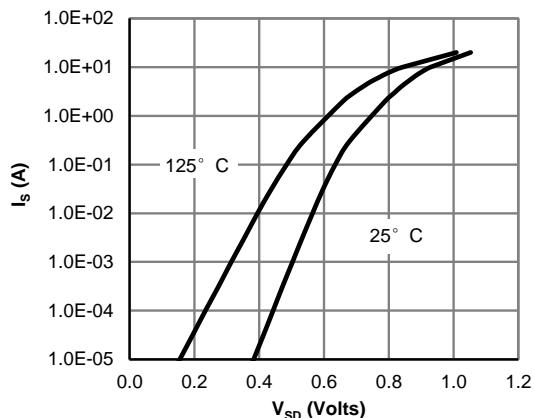
D. The  $R_{\text{JJA}}$  is the sum of the thermal impedance from junction to lead  $R_{\text{JL}}$  and lead to ambient.

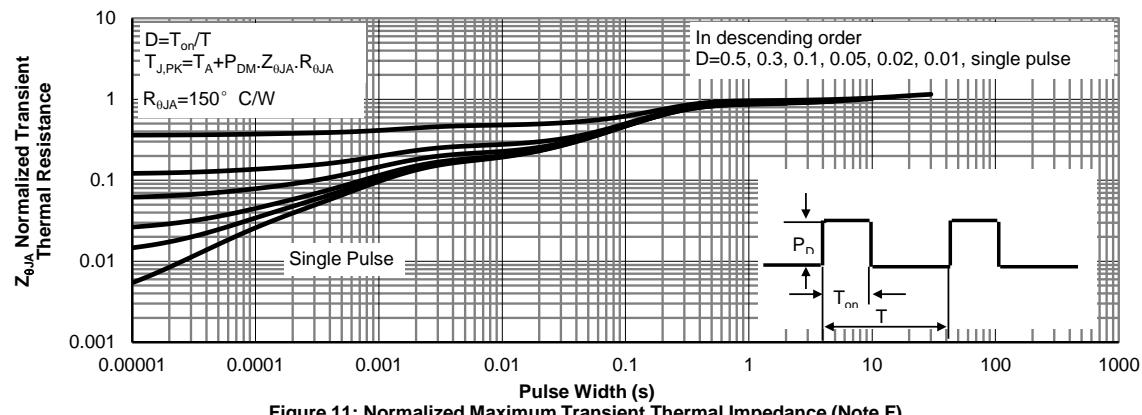
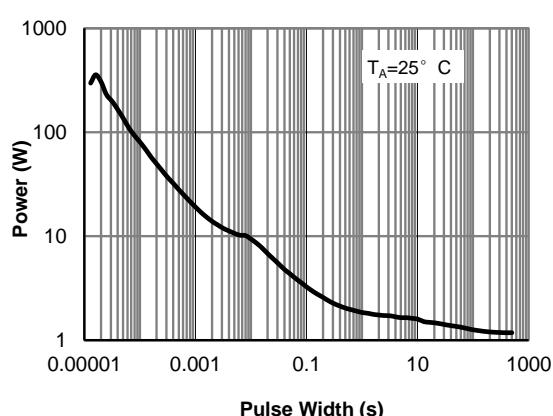
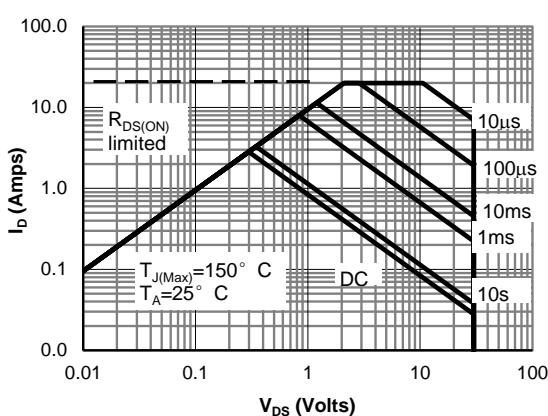
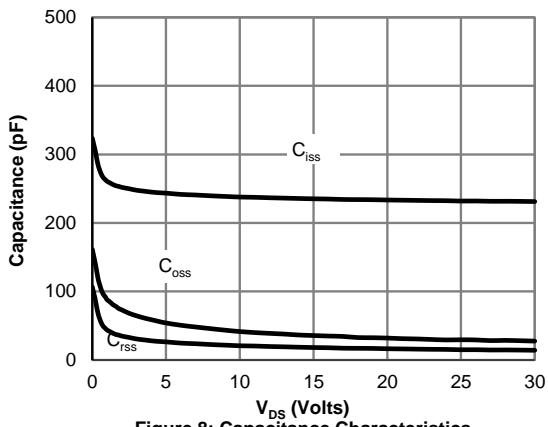
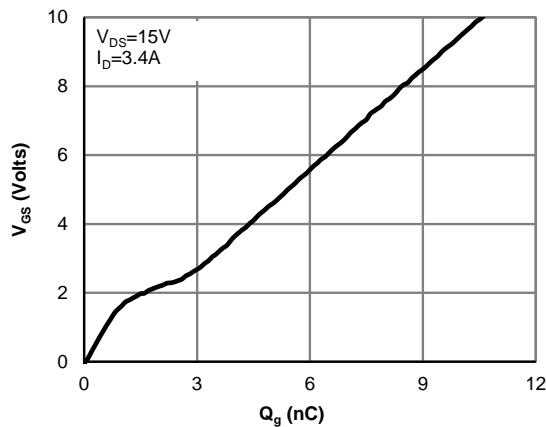
E. The static characteristics in Figures 1 to 6 are obtained using  $<300\mu\text{s}$  pulses, duty cycle 0.5% max.

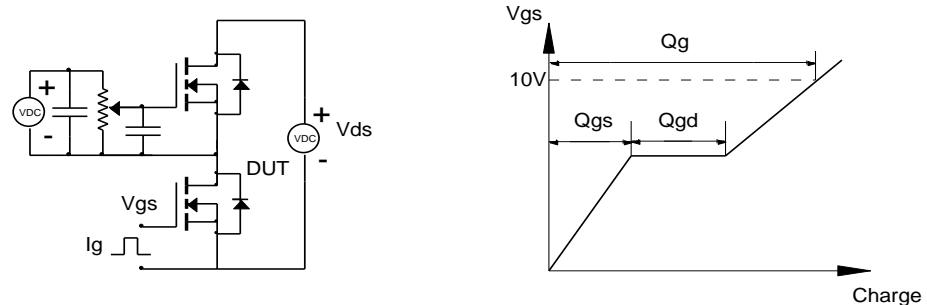
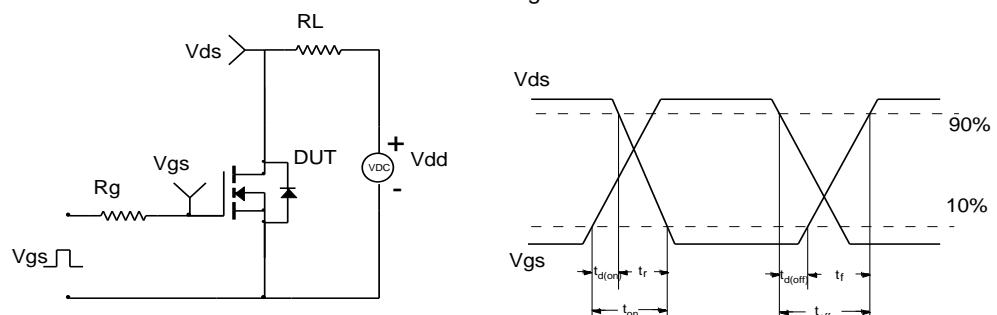
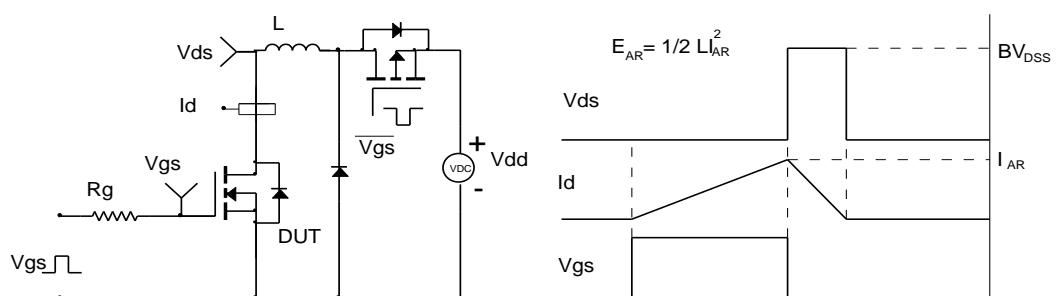
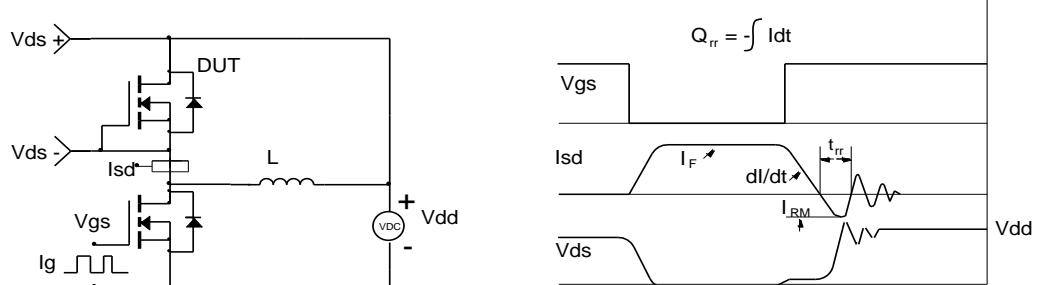
F. These curves are based on the junction-to-ambient thermal impedance which is measured with the device mounted on 1in<sup>2</sup> FR-4 board with 2oz. Copper, assuming a maximum junction temperature of  $T_{J(\text{MAX})}=150^\circ\text{C}$ . The SOA curve provides a single pulse rating.

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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)**

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**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	$I_D=-250\mu\text{A}, V_{GS}=0\text{V}$	-30			V
$I_{\text{DSS}}$	Zero Gate Voltage Drain Current	$V_{DS}=-30\text{V}, V_{GS}=0\text{V}$ $T_J=55^\circ\text{C}$			-1 -5	$\mu\text{A}$
$I_{\text{GSS}}$	Gate-Body leakage current	$V_{DS}=0\text{V}, V_{GS}=\pm 12\text{V}$			$\pm 100$	nA
$V_{\text{GS(th)}}$	Gate Threshold Voltage	$V_{DS}=V_{GS}, I_D=-250\mu\text{A}$	-0.6	-1	-1.4	V
$I_{\text{D(ON)}}$	On state drain current	$V_{GS}=-10\text{V}, V_{DS}=-5\text{V}$	-15			A
$R_{\text{DS(ON)}}$	Static Drain-Source On-Resistance	$V_{GS}=-10\text{V}, I_D=-2.3\text{A}$ $T_J=125^\circ\text{C}$	88	115		$\text{m}\Omega$
		$V_{GS}=-4.5\text{V}, I_D=-2\text{A}$	143	200		$\text{m}\Omega$
		$V_{GS}=-2.5\text{V}, I_D=-1\text{A}$	103	150		$\text{m}\Omega$
$g_{\text{FS}}$	Forward Transconductance	$V_{DS}=-5\text{V}, I_D=-2.3\text{A}$		8		S
$V_{\text{SD}}$	Diode Forward Voltage	$I_S=-1\text{A}, V_{GS}=0\text{V}$		-0.78	-1	V
$I_S$	Maximum Body-Diode Continuous Current				-1.5	A
<b>DYNAMIC PARAMETERS</b>						
$C_{\text{iss}}$	Input Capacitance	$V_{GS}=0\text{V}, V_{DS}=-15\text{V}, f=1\text{MHz}$	205	260	315	pF
$C_{\text{oss}}$	Output Capacitance		25	37	50	pF
$C_{\text{rss}}$	Reverse Transfer Capacitance		10	20	30	pF
$R_g$	Gate resistance	$V_{GS}=0\text{V}, V_{DS}=0\text{V}, f=1\text{MHz}$	4	8	12	$\Omega$
<b>SWITCHING PARAMETERS</b>						
$Q_g(10\text{V})$	Total Gate Charge	$V_{GS}=10\text{V}, V_{DS}=-15\text{V}, I_D=-2.3\text{A}$	4.5	5.9	7	nC
$Q_g(4.5\text{V})$	Total Gate Charge		2	2.8	4	nC
$Q_{\text{gs}}$	Gate Source Charge			0.7		nC
$Q_{\text{gd}}$	Gate Drain Charge			1		nC
$t_{\text{D(on)}}$	Turn-On DelayTime	$V_{GS}=10\text{V}, V_{DS}=-15\text{V}, R_L=6\Omega, R_{\text{GEN}}=3\Omega$		6		ns
$t_r$	Turn-On Rise Time			3.5		ns
$t_{\text{D(off)}}$	Turn-Off DelayTime			20		ns
$t_f$	Turn-Off Fall Time			5		ns
$t_{\text{rr}}$	Body Diode Reverse Recovery Time	$I_F=-2.3\text{A}, dI/dt=100\text{A}/\mu\text{s}$		11.5	15	ns
$Q_{\text{rr}}$	Body Diode Reverse Recovery Charge	$I_F=-2.3\text{A}, dI/dt=100\text{A}/\mu\text{s}$		4.5	6	nC

A. The value of  $R_{\text{JJA}}$  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  $T_{\text{J(MAX)}}=150^\circ\text{C}$ , using  $\leq 10\text{s}$  junction-to-ambient thermal resistance.

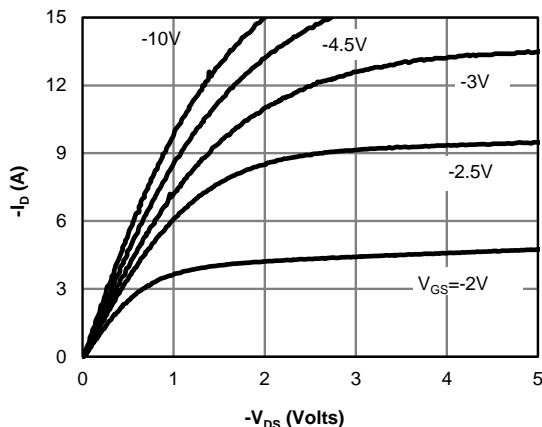
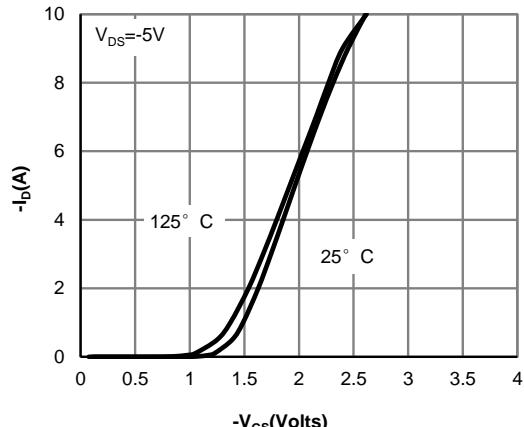
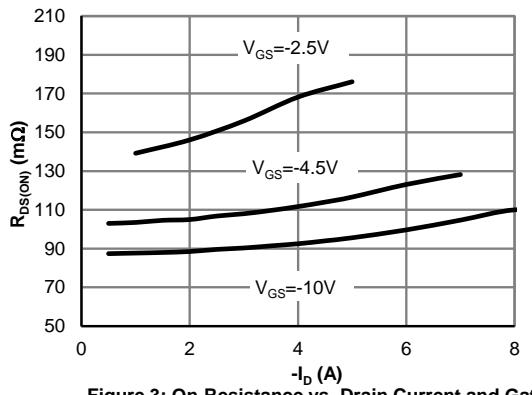
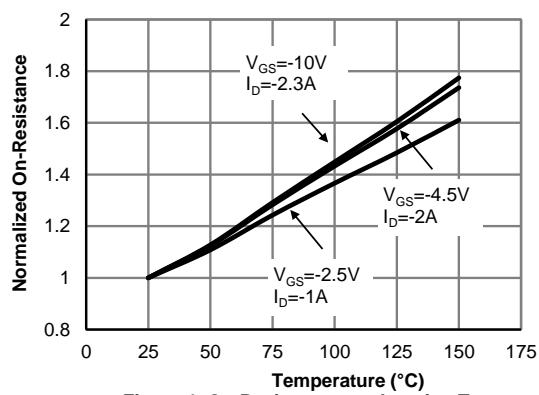
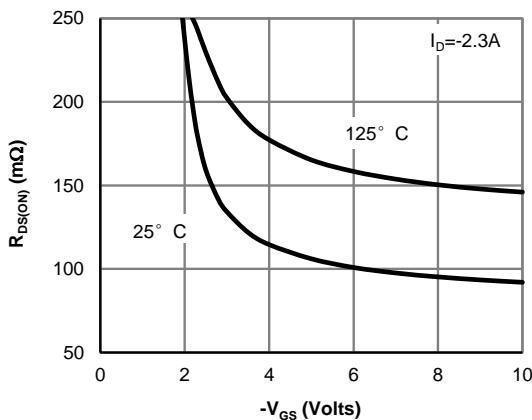
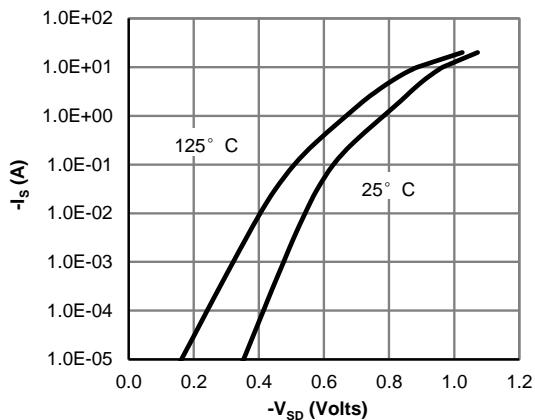
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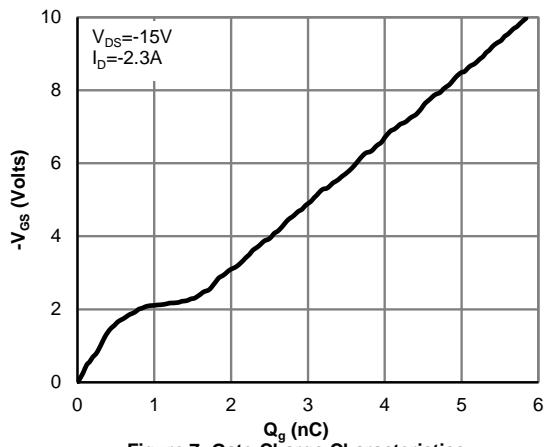
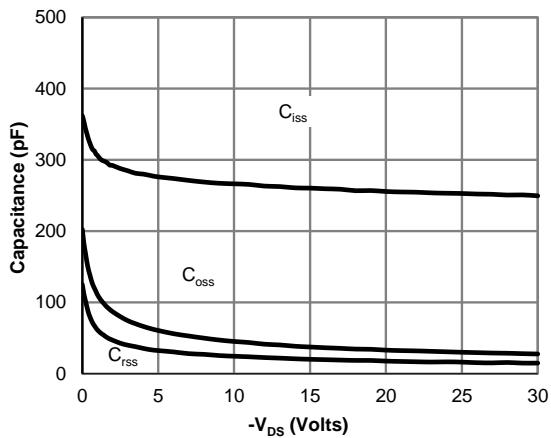
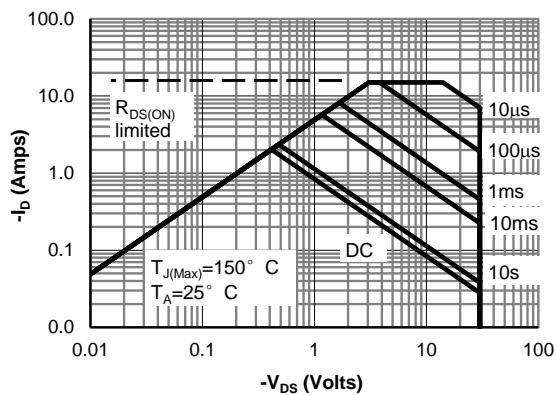
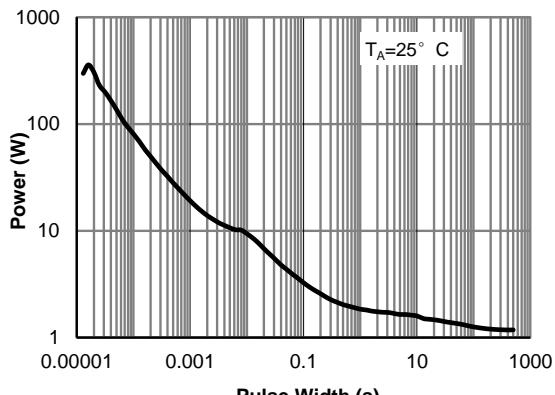
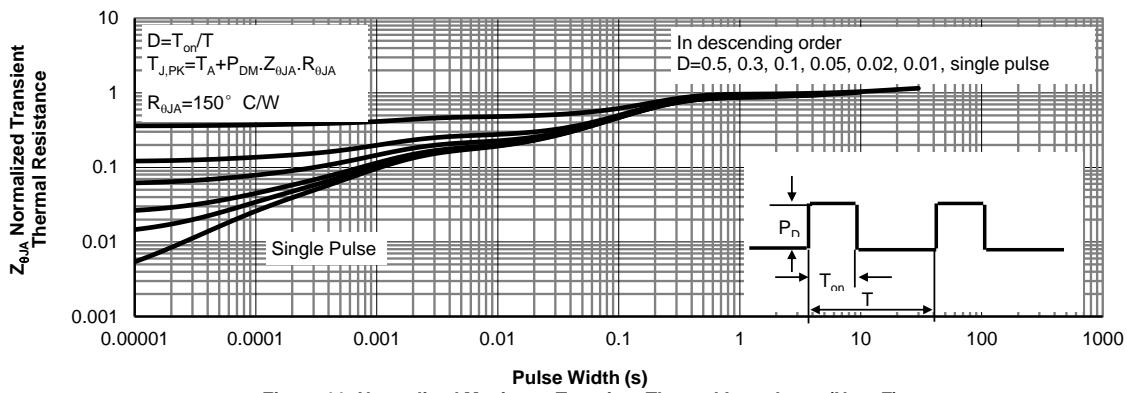
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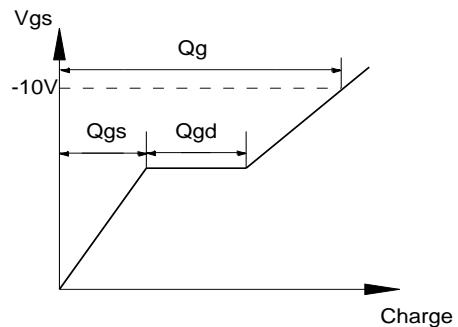
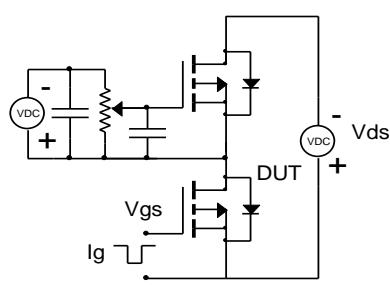
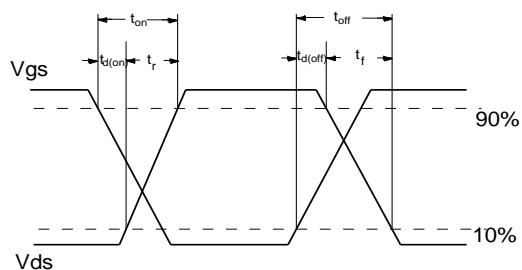
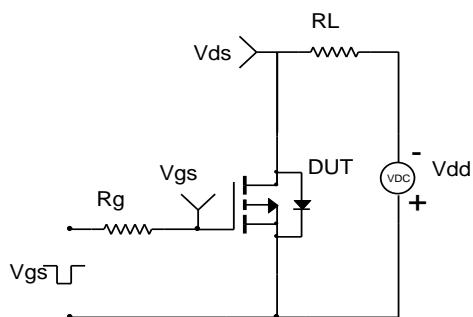
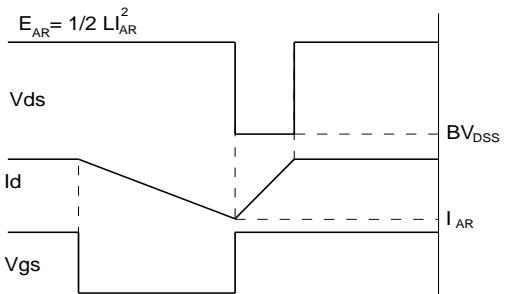
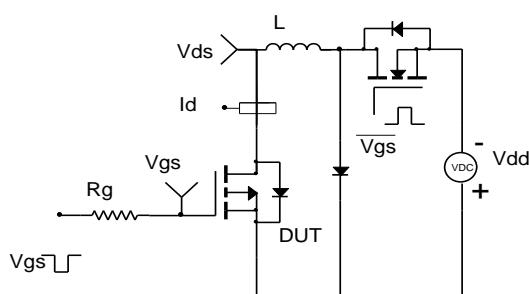
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**P-Channel: TYPICAL ELECTRICAL AND THERMAL CHARACTERISTICS**

**Fig 1: On-Region Characteristics (Note E)**

**Figure 2: Transfer Characteristics (Note E)**

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

**Figure 6: Body-Diode Characteristics (Note E)**

**P-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-Ambient (Note F)**

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

**Gate Charge Test Circuit & Waveform**

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