



ALPHA & OMEGA
SEMICONDUCTOR



AO4926

Asymmetric Dual N-Channel Enhancement Mode Field Effect Transistor

SRFET™

General Description

The AO4926 uses advanced trench technology to provide excellent $R_{DS(ON)}$ and low gate charge. The two MOSFETs make a compact and efficient switch and synchronous rectifier combination for use in DC-DC converters. A monolithically integrated Schottky diode in parallel with the synchronous MOSFET to boost efficiency further. Standard Product AO4926 is Pb-free (meets ROHS & Sony 259 specifications).

Features

FET1

$V_{DS}(V) = 30V$

$I_D = 9.5A$

$R_{DS(ON)} < 13.5m\Omega$

$R_{DS(ON)} < 16m\Omega$

FET2

$V_{DS}(V) = 30V$

$I_D = 7.3A$ ($V_{GS} = 10V$)

$<24m\Omega$ ($V_{GS} = 10V$)

$<29m\Omega$ ($V_{GS} = 4.5V$)

UIS TESTED!

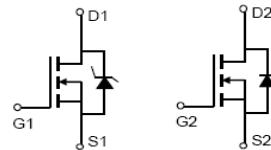
R_g, C_{iss}, C_{oss}, C_{rss} Tested

SOIC-8



SRFET™

Soft Recovery MOSFET:
Integrated Schottky Diode



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

Parameter	Symbol	Max FET1	Max FET2	Units
Drain-Source Voltage	V_{DS}	30	30	V
Gate-Source Voltage	V_{GS}	± 12	± 12	V
Continuous Drain Current ^A $T_A=25^\circ C$	I_{DSM}	9.5	7.3	A
$T_A=70^\circ C$		7.8	5.9	
Pulsed Drain Current ^B	I_{DM}	40	40	A
Avalanche Current ^B	I_{AR}	22	12	A
Repetitive avalanche energy $L=0.3mH$ ^B	E_{AR}	73	22	mJ
Power Dissipation $T_A=25^\circ C$	P_{DSM}	2.0	2.0	W
$T_A=70^\circ C$		1.3	1.3	
Junction and Storage Temperature Range	T_J, T_{STG}	-55 to 150	-55 to 150	°C

Thermal Characteristics FET1

Parameter	Symbol	Typ	Max	Units
Maximum Junction-to-Ambient ^A $t \leq 10s$	$R_{\theta JA}$	48	62.5	°C/W
Steady-State		74	90	°C/W
Maximum Junction-to-Lead ^C	$R_{\theta JL}$	32	40	°C/W

Thermal Characteristics FET2

Parameter	Symbol	Typ	Max	Units
Maximum Junction-to-Ambient ^A $t \leq 10s$	$R_{\theta JA}$	48	62.5	°C/W
Steady-State		74	90	°C/W
Maximum Junction-to-Lead ^C	$R_{\theta JL}$	32	40	°C/W

FET1 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	$V_{DS}=30\text{V}, V_{GS}=0\text{V}$ $T_J=125^\circ\text{C}$	0.02	0.1		mA
			10	20		
I_{GSS}	Gate-Body leakage current	$V_{DS}=0\text{V}, V_{GS} = \pm 12\text{V}$			0.1	μA
$V_{\text{GS(th)}}$	Gate Threshold Voltage	$V_{DS}=V_{GS}, I_D=250\mu\text{A}$	1.5	1.8	2.4	V
$I_{\text{D(ON)}}$	On state drain current	$V_{GS}=4.5\text{V}, V_{DS}=5\text{V}$	40			A
$R_{\text{DS(ON)}}$	Static Drain-Source On-Resistance	$V_{GS}=10\text{V}, I_D=9.5\text{A}$ $T_J=125^\circ\text{C}$	11	13.5		$\text{m}\Omega$
			17.1	21.3		
g_{FS}	Forward Transconductance	$V_{DS}=5\text{V}, I_D=9.5\text{A}$		78		S
V_{SD}	Diode Forward Voltage	$I_S=1\text{A}, V_{GS}=0\text{V}$		0.38	0.5	V
I_S	Maximum Body-Diode + Schottky Continuous Current				4	A
DYNAMIC PARAMETERS						
C_{iss}	Input Capacitance	$V_{GS}=0\text{V}, V_{DS}=15\text{V}, f=1\text{MHz}$		1980	2574	pF
C_{oss}	Output Capacitance		317			pF
C_{rss}	Reverse Transfer Capacitance		111			pF
R_g	Gate resistance	$V_{GS}=0\text{V}, V_{DS}=0\text{V}, f=1\text{MHz}$		1.3	2.0	Ω
SWITCHING PARAMETERS						
$Q_g(10\text{V})$	Total Gate Charge	$V_{GS}=10\text{V}, V_{DS}=15\text{V}, I_D=9\text{A}$		33.0	43	
$Q_g(4.5\text{V})$	Total Gate Charge		15.0	20	nC	
Q_{gs}	Gate Source Charge		5.3			nC
Q_{gd}	Gate Drain Charge		6.0			nC
$t_{\text{D(on)}}$	Turn-On Delay Time	$V_{GS}=10\text{V}, V_{DS}=15\text{V}, R_L=1.6\Omega, R_{\text{GEN}}=3\Omega$		5.5		ns
t_r	Turn-On Rise Time		5.5			ns
$t_{\text{D(off)}}$	Turn-Off Delay Time		27.0			ns
t_f	Turn-Off Fall Time		4.3			ns
t_{rr}	Body Diode Reverse Recovery Time	$I_F=9.5\text{A}, dI/dt=300\text{A}/\mu\text{s}$		11	13	ns
Q_{rr}	Body Diode Reverse Recovery Charge	$I_F=9.5\text{A}, dI/dt=300\text{A}/\mu\text{s}$		7		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 value in any given application depends on the user's specific board design.

B: Repetitive rating, pulse width limited by junction temperature $T_{J(\text{MAX})}=150^\circ\text{C}$.

C. The $R_{\theta JA}$ is the sum of the thermal impedance from junction to lead $R_{\theta JL}$ and lead to ambient.

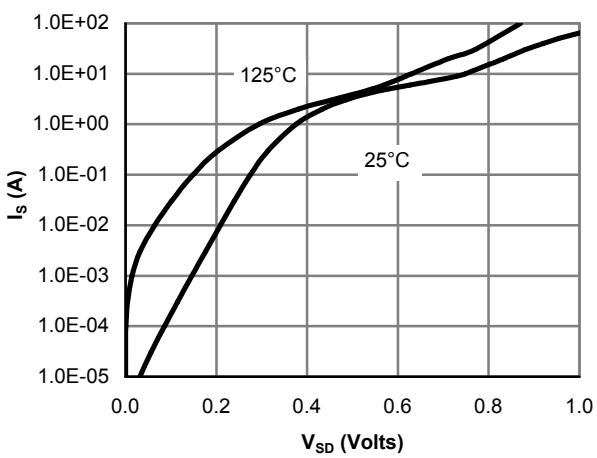
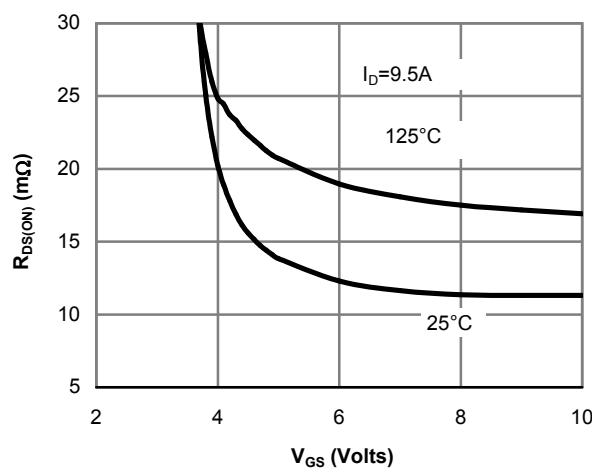
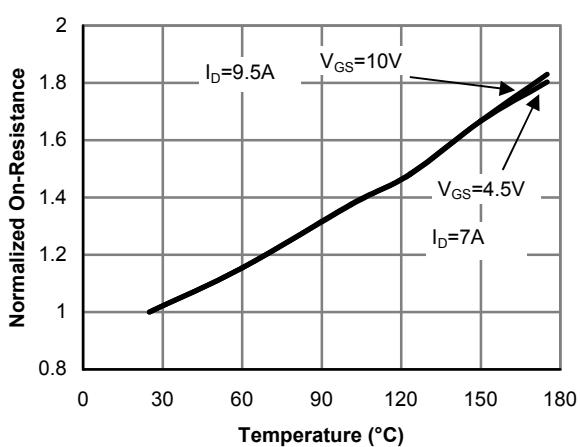
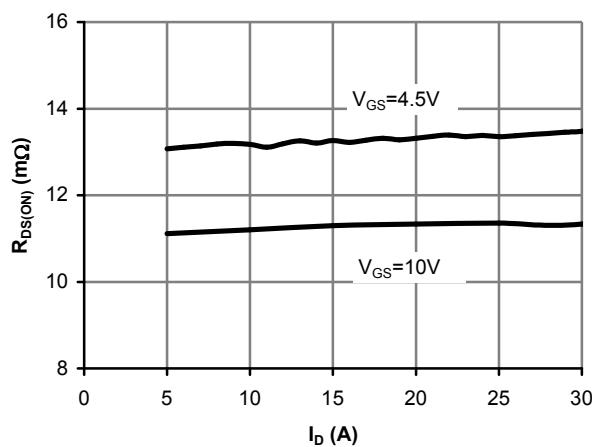
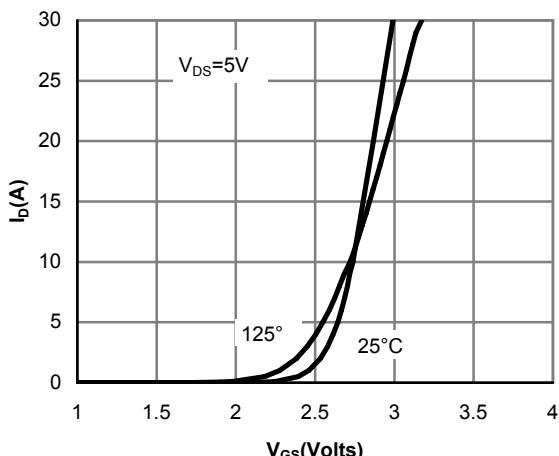
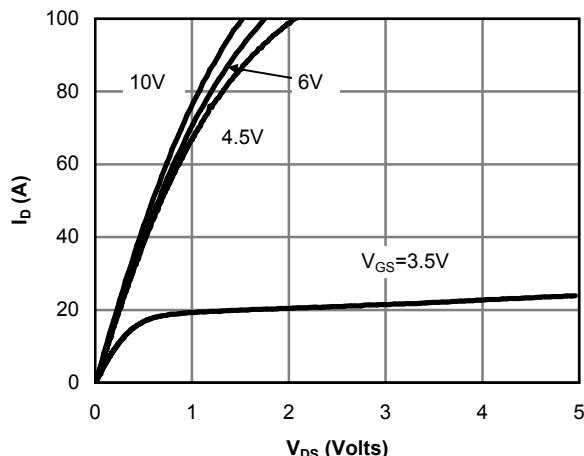
D. The static characteristics in Figures 1 to 6 are obtained using <300 μs pulses, duty cycle 0.5% max.

E. These tests are performed with the device mounted on 1 in 2 FR-4 board with 2oz. Copper, in a still air environment with $T_A=25^\circ\text{C}$. The SOA curve provides a single pulse rating.

F. The current rating is based on the $t \leq 10\text{s}$ thermal resistance rating.

Rev1: June 2007

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FET1 TYPICAL ELECTRICAL AND THERMAL CHARACTERISTICS

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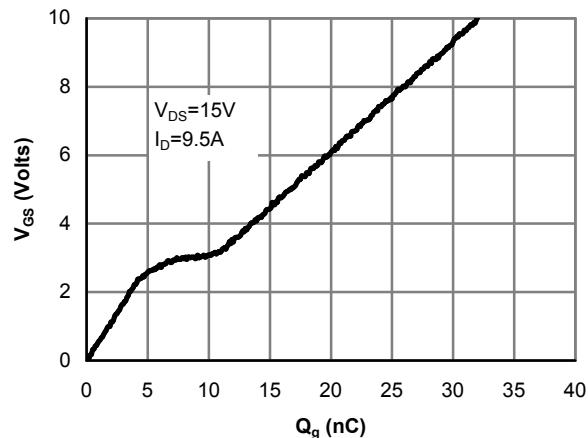


Figure 7: Gate-Charge Characteristics

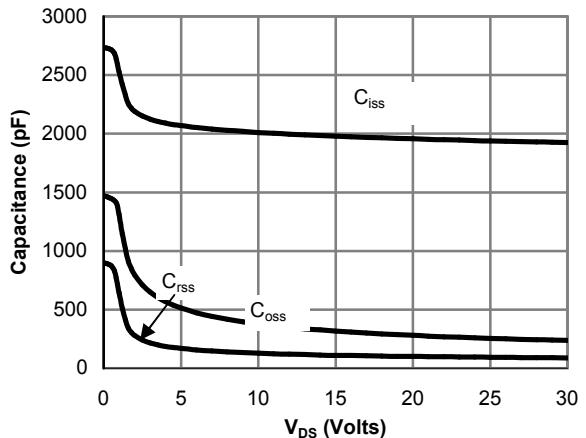


Figure 8: Capacitance Characteristics

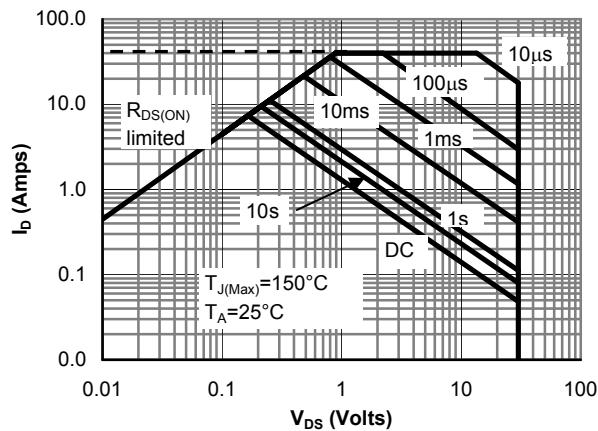


Figure 9: Maximum Forward Biased Safe Operating Area (Note E)

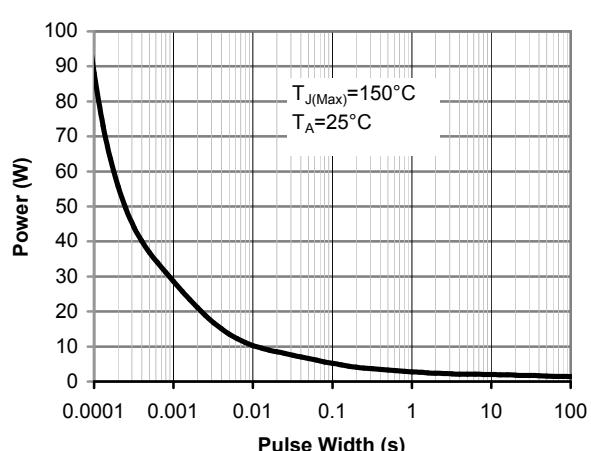


Figure 10: Single Pulse Power Rating Junction-to-Ambient (Note E)

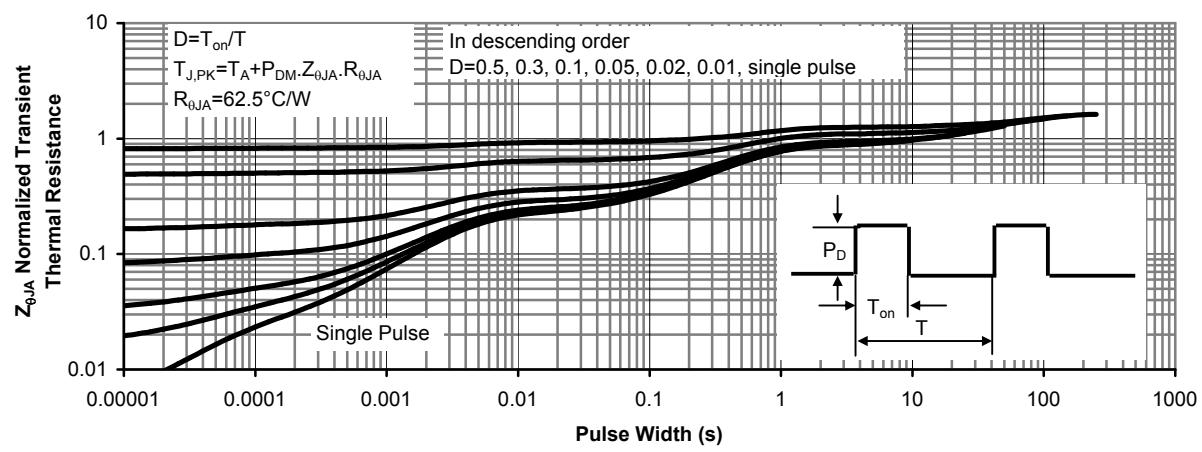


Figure 11: Normalized Maximum Transient Thermal Impedance (Note E)

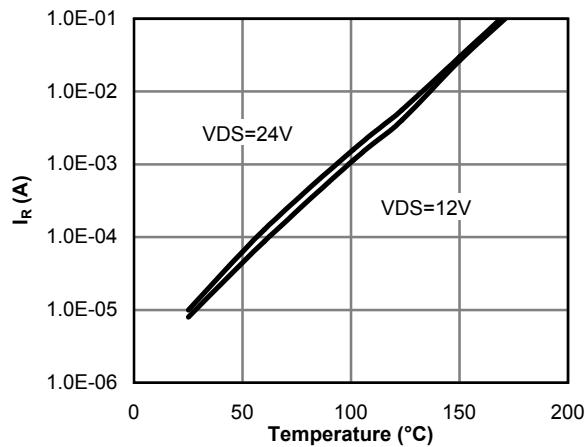
FET1 TYPICAL ELECTRICAL AND THERMAL CHARACTERISTICS

Figure 12: Diode Reverse Leakage Current vs. Junction Temperature

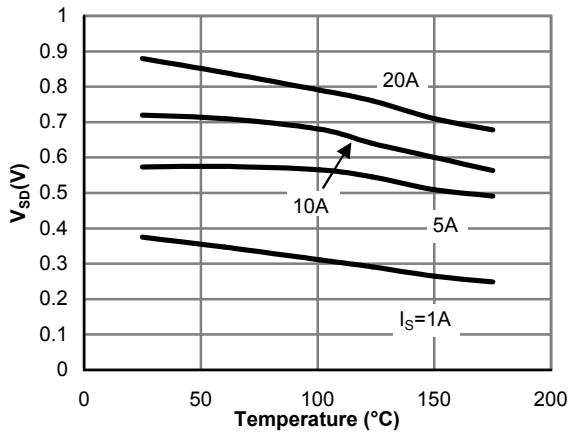


Figure 13: Diode Forward voltage vs. Junction Temperature

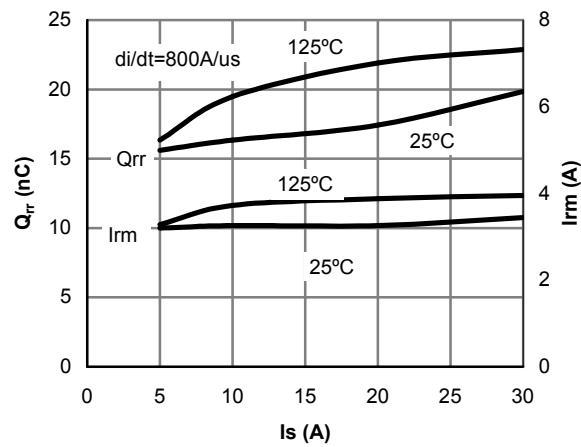


Figure 14: Diode Reverse Recovery Charge and Peak Current vs. Conduction Current

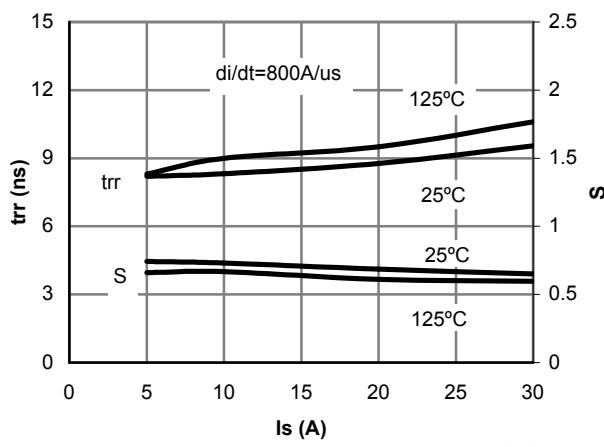
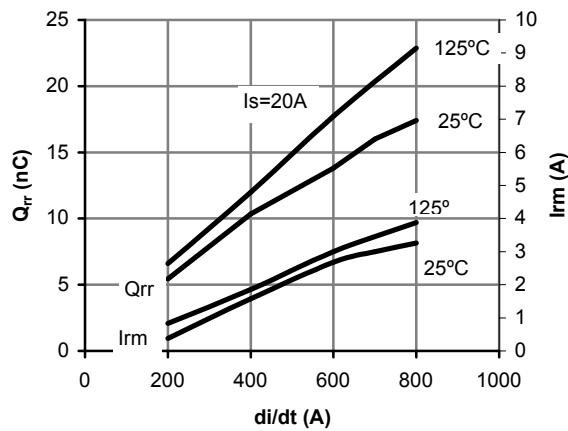
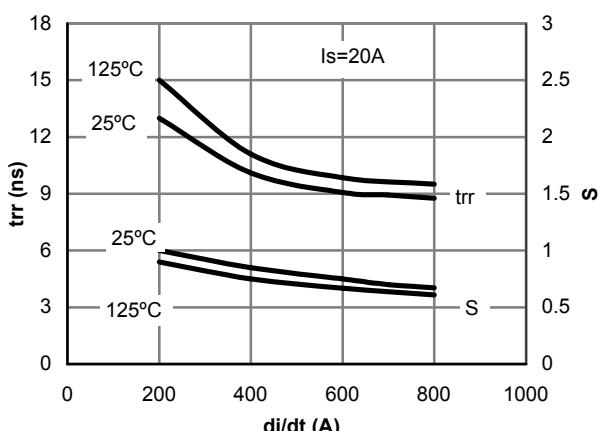


Figure 15: Diode Reverse Recovery Time and Soft Coefficient vs. Conduction Current

Figure 16: Diode Reverse Recovery Charge and Peak Current vs. di/dt Figure 17: Diode Reverse Recovery Time and Soft Coefficient vs. di/dt

FET2 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	$V_{DS}=30\text{V}, V_{GS}=0\text{V}$		0.002	1	μA
		$T_J=55^\circ\text{C}$			5	
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	$V_{DS}=V_{GS}, I_D=250\mu\text{A}$	0.7	1	1.5	V
$I_{\text{D(ON)}}$	On state drain current	$V_{GS}=4.5\text{V}, V_{DS}=5\text{V}$	40			A
$R_{\text{DS(ON)}}$	Static Drain-Source On-Resistance	$V_{GS}=10\text{V}, I_D=7.3\text{A}$		20	24	$\text{m}\Omega$
		$T_J=125^\circ\text{C}$		28	35	
		$V_{GS}=4.5\text{V}, I_D=6\text{A}$		23.5	29	
		$V_{GS}=2.5\text{V}, I_D=5\text{A}$		34.7	48	$\text{m}\Omega$
g_{FS}	Forward Transconductance	$V_{DS}=5\text{V}, I_D=7.3\text{A}$		26		S
V_{SD}	Diode Forward Voltage	$I_S=1\text{A}, V_{GS}=0\text{V}$		0.71	1	V
I_S	Maximum Body-Diode Continuous Current				2.8	A
DYNAMIC PARAMETERS						
C_{iss}	Input Capacitance	$V_{GS}=0\text{V}, V_{DS}=15\text{V}, f=1\text{MHz}$		900	1100	pF
C_{oss}	Output Capacitance			88		pF
C_{rss}	Reverse Transfer Capacitance			65		pF
R_g	Gate resistance	$V_{GS}=0\text{V}, V_{DS}=0\text{V}, f=1\text{MHz}$		0.95	1.5	Ω
SWITCHING PARAMETERS						
Q_g	Total Gate Charge	$V_{GS}=4.5\text{V}, V_{DS}=15\text{V}, I_D=7.3\text{A}$		10	12	nC
Q_{gs}	Gate Source Charge			1.8		nC
Q_{gd}	Gate Drain Charge			3.75		nC
$t_{\text{D(on)}}$	Turn-On Delay Time	$V_{GS}=10\text{V}, V_{DS}=15\text{V}, R_L=2\Omega, R_{\text{GEN}}=6\Omega$		3.2		ns
t_r	Turn-On Rise Time			3.5		ns
$t_{\text{D(off)}}$	Turn-Off Delay Time			21.5		ns
t_f	Turn-Off Fall Time			2.7		ns
t_{rr}	Body Diode Reverse Recovery Time	$I_F=7.3\text{A}, dI/dt=100\text{A}/\mu\text{s}$		16.8	21	ns
Q_{rr}	Body Diode Reverse Recovery Charge	$I_F=7.3\text{A}, dI/dt=100\text{A}/\mu\text{s}$		8		nC

A: The value of $R_{\theta JA}$ is measured with the device mounted on 1 in ² 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. The current rating is based on the $t \leq 10\text{s}$ thermal resistance rating.

B: Repetitive rating, pulse width limited by junction temperature.

C: The $R_{\theta JA}$ is the sum of the thermal impedance from junction to lead $R_{\theta JL}$ and lead to ambient.

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

E. These tests are performed with the device mounted on 1 in ² FR-4 board with 2oz. Copper, in a still air environment with $T_A=25^\circ\text{C}$. The SOA curve provides a single pulse rating.

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FET2 TYPICAL ELECTRICAL AND THERMAL CHARACTERISTICS

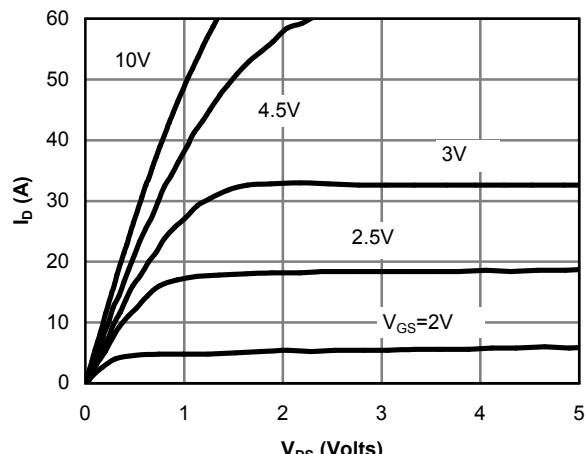


Figure 1: On-Region Characteristics

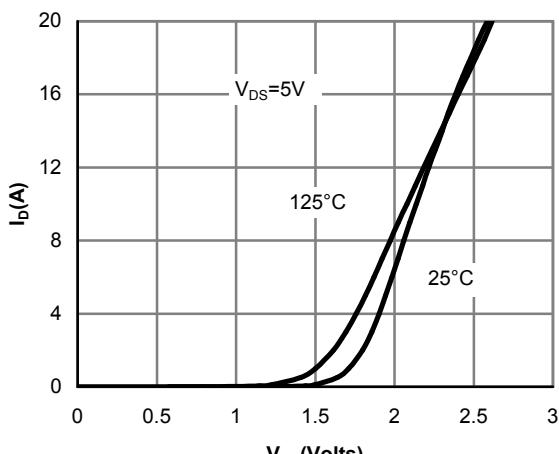


Figure 2: Transfer Characteristics

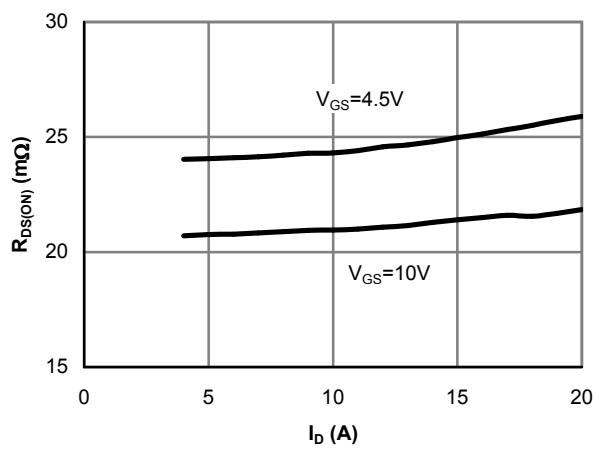


Figure 3: On-Resistance vs. Drain Current and Gate Voltage

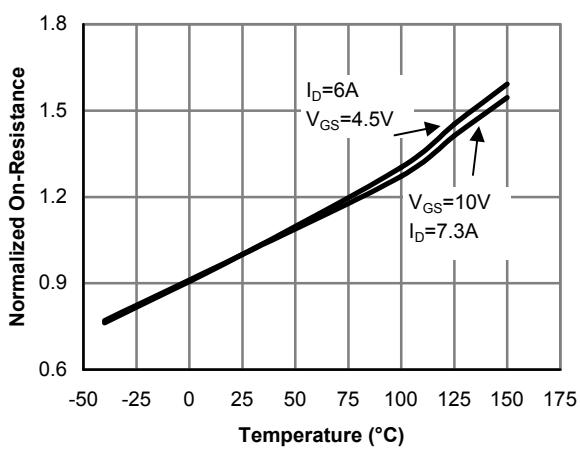


Figure 4: On-Resistance vs. Junction Temperature

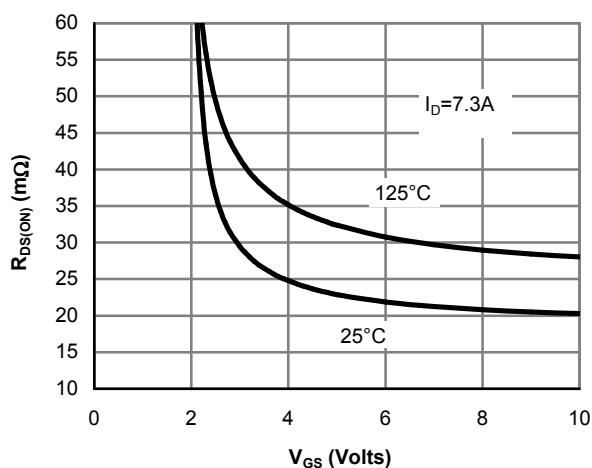


Figure 5: On-Resistance vs. Gate-Source Voltage

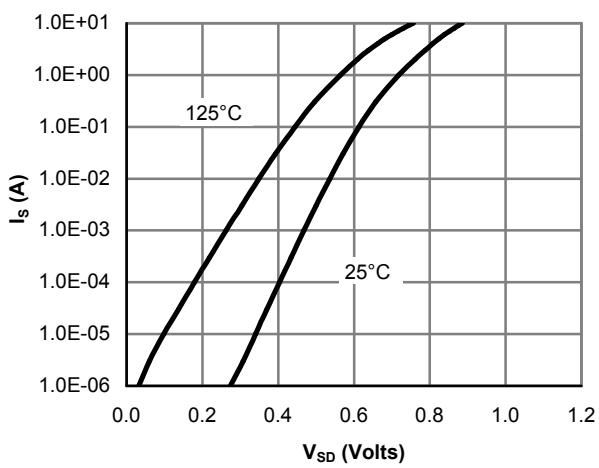


Figure 6: Body-Diode Characteristics

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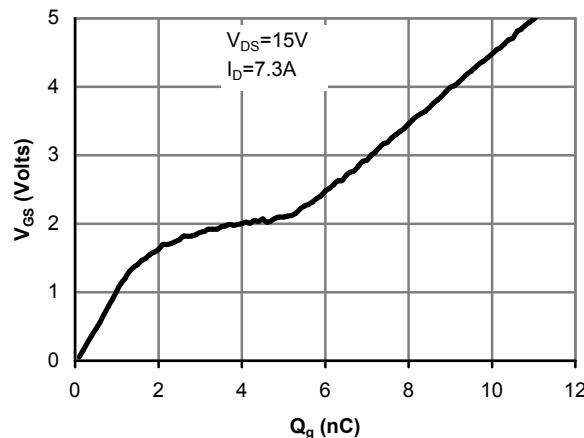


Figure 7: Gate-Charge Characteristics

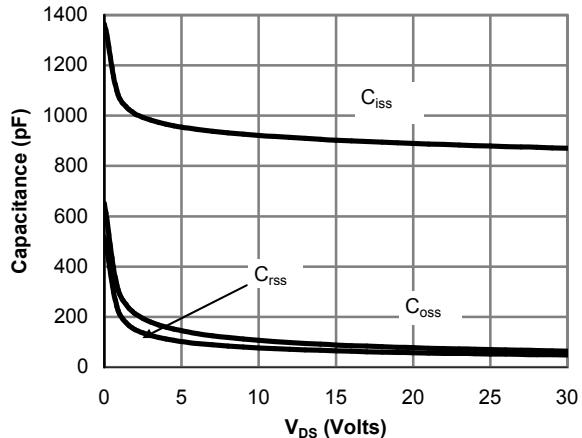


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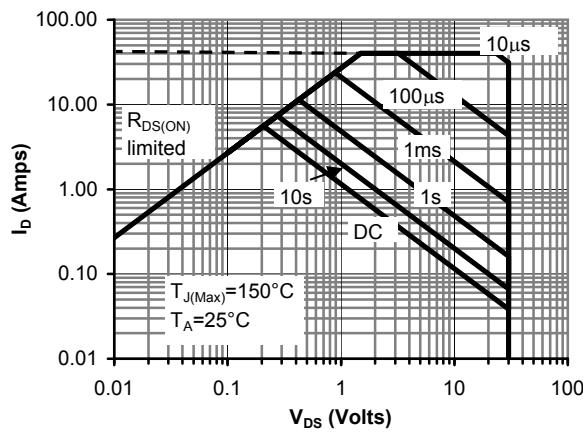


Figure 9: Maximum Forward Biased Safe Operating Area (Note E)

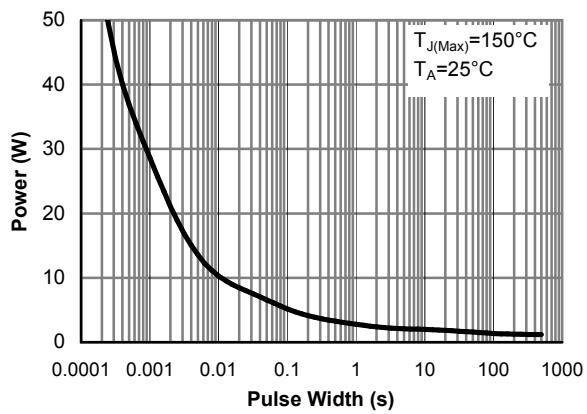


Figure 10: Single Pulse Power Rating Junction-to-Ambient (Note E)

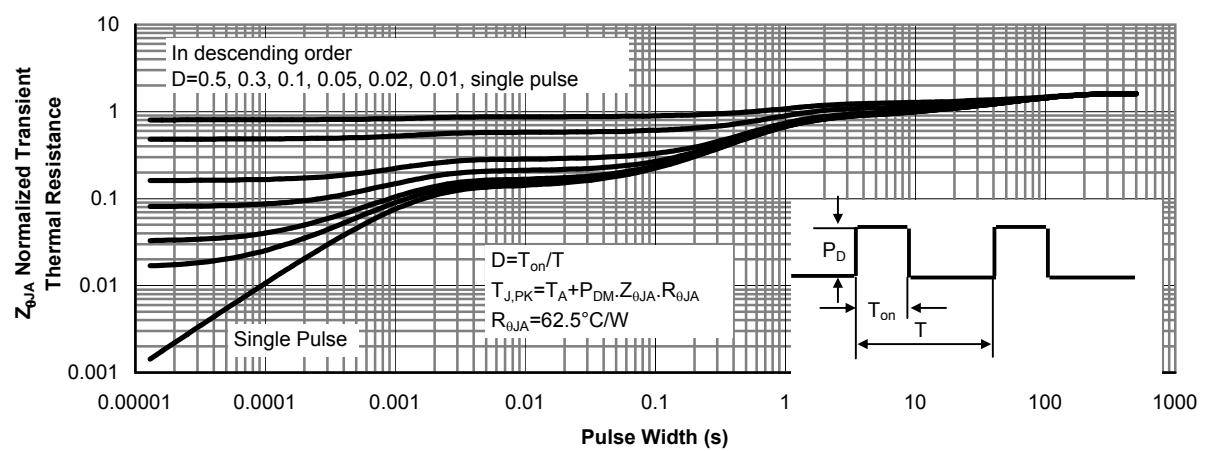


Figure 11: Normalized Maximum Transient Thermal Impedance (Note E)