



**ALPHA & OMEGA**  
SEMICONDUCTOR

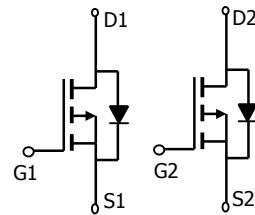
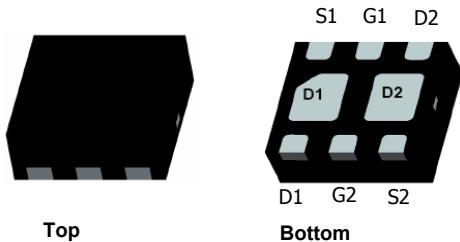


## AON2801

### Dual P-Channel Enhancement Mode Field Effect Transistor

General Description	Features
<p>The AON2801/L uses advanced trench technology to provide excellent <math>R_{DS(ON)}</math>, low gate charge and operation with gate voltages as low as 1.8V. This device is suitable for use as a load switch or in PWM applications.</p> <p>AON2801 and AON2801L are electrically identical.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-RoHS Compliant</li> <li>-Halogen Free*</li> </ul>	<p><math>V_{DS}</math> (V) = -20V  <math>I_D</math> = -3A (<math>V_{GS}</math> = -4.5V)  <math>R_{DS(ON)} &lt; 120m\Omega</math> (<math>V_{GS}</math> = -4.5V)  <math>R_{DS(ON)} &lt; 160m\Omega</math> (<math>V_{GS}</math> = -2.5V)  <math>R_{DS(ON)} &lt; 200m\Omega</math> (<math>V_{GS}</math> = -1.8V)</p>

DFN 2x2 Package



Parameter	Symbol	Maximum	Units
Drain-Source Voltage	$V_{DS}$	-20	V
Gate-Source Voltage	$V_{GS}$	$\pm 8$	V
Continuous Drain Current <sup>A</sup>	$I_D$	-3	A
$T_A=70^\circ C$		-2.3	
Pulsed Drain Current <sup>C</sup>	$I_{DM}$	-15	
Power Dissipation <sup>A</sup>	$P_{DSM}$	1.5	W
$T_A=70^\circ C$		0.95	
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>	$t \leq 10s$	$R_{0JA}$	35	45	°C/W
Maximum Junction-to-Ambient <sup>A</sup>	Steady-State		65	85	°C/W
Maximum Junction-to-Ambient <sup>B</sup>	$t \leq 10s$	$R_{0JA}$	120	155	°C/W
Maximum Junction-to-Ambient <sup>B</sup>	Steady-State		175	235	°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	$I_D=-250\mu\text{A}, V_{GS}=0\text{V}$	-20			V
$I_{\text{DSS}}$	Zero Gate Voltage Drain Current	$V_{DS}=-20\text{V}, V_{GS}=0\text{V}$			-1	$\mu\text{A}$
			$T_J=55^\circ\text{C}$		-5	
$I_{\text{GSS}}$	Gate-Body leakage current	$V_{DS}=0\text{V}, V_{GS}=\pm 8\text{V}$			$\pm 100$	nA
$V_{\text{GS(th)}}$	Gate Threshold Voltage	$V_{DS}=V_{GS}, I_D=-250\mu\text{A}$	-0.3	-0.55	-1	V
$I_{\text{D(ON)}}$	On state drain current	$V_{GS}=-4.5\text{V}, V_{DS}=-5\text{V}$	-15			A
$R_{\text{DS(ON)}}$	Static Drain-Source On-Resistance	$V_{GS}=-4.5\text{V}, I_D=-3\text{A}$		100	120	$\text{m}\Omega$
		$T_J=125^\circ\text{C}$		135	170	
		$V_{GS}=-2.5\text{V}, I_D=-2.6\text{A}$		128	160	
		$V_{GS}=-1.8\text{V}, I_D=-1.5\text{A}$		160	200	$\text{m}\Omega$
$g_{\text{FS}}$	Forward Transconductance	$V_{DS}=-5\text{V}, I_D=-3\text{A}$		6		S
$V_{\text{SD}}$	Diode Forward Voltage	$I_S=-1\text{A}, V_{GS}=0\text{V}$		-0.76		V
$I_S$	Maximum Body-Diode Continuous Current				-1	A
<b>DYNAMIC PARAMETERS</b>						
$C_{\text{iss}}$	Input Capacitance	$V_{GS}=0\text{V}, V_{DS}=-10\text{V}, f=1\text{MHz}$		540	700	pF
$C_{\text{oss}}$	Output Capacitance			90		pF
$C_{\text{rss}}$	Reverse Transfer Capacitance			63		pF
$R_g$	Gate resistance	$V_{GS}=0\text{V}, V_{DS}=0\text{V}, f=1\text{MHz}$		9.5		$\Omega$
<b>SWITCHING PARAMETERS</b>						
$Q_g$	Total Gate Charge	$V_{GS}=-4.5\text{V}, V_{DS}=-10\text{V}, I_D=-3\text{A}$		5	6.5	nC
$Q_{\text{gs}}$	Gate Source Charge			1.2		nC
$Q_{\text{gd}}$	Gate Drain Charge			1		nC
$t_{\text{D(on)}}$	Turn-On Delay Time	$V_{GS}=-4.5\text{V}, V_{DS}=-10\text{V}, R_L=1.5\Omega, R_{\text{GEN}}=3\Omega$		5		ns
$t_r$	Turn-On Rise Time			40		ns
$t_{\text{D(off)}}$	Turn-Off Delay Time			28.5		ns
$t_f$	Turn-Off Fall Time			46		ns
$t_{\text{rr}}$	Body Diode Reverse Recovery Time	$I_F=-3\text{A}, dI/dt=100\text{A}/\mu\text{s}$		21	28	ns
$Q_{\text{rr}}$	Body Diode Reverse Recovery Charge	$I_F=-3\text{A}, dI/dt=100\text{A}/\mu\text{s}$		9.1		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  $150^\circ\text{C}$ . 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 to.

B. The value of  $R_{\theta JA}$  is measured with the device mounted on a minimum pad 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  $150^\circ\text{C}$ . 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 to.

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

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

E. 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  $T_A=25^\circ\text{C}$ . The SOA curve provides a single pulse rating.

\*This device is guaranteed green after data code 7111 (Oct 15 2007).

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## TYPICAL ELECTRICAL AND THERMAL CHARACTERISTICS

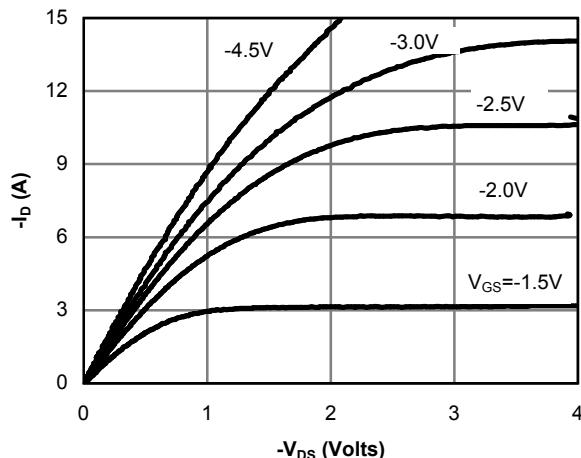


Figure 1: On-Region Characteristics

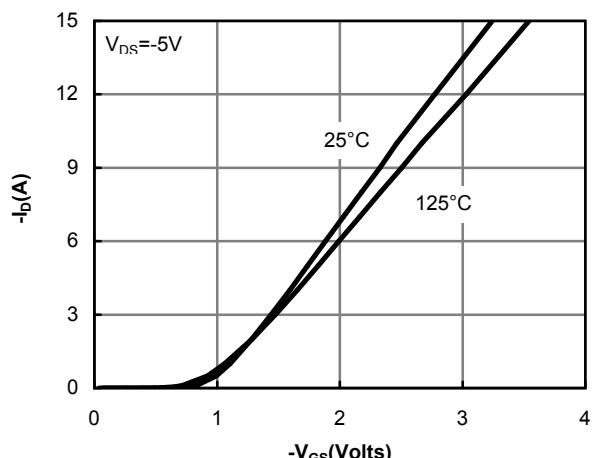


Figure 2: Transfer Characteristics

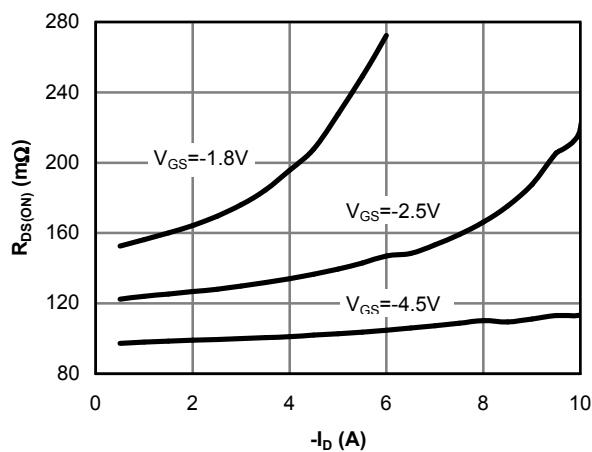


Figure 3: On-Resistance vs. Drain Current and Gate Voltage

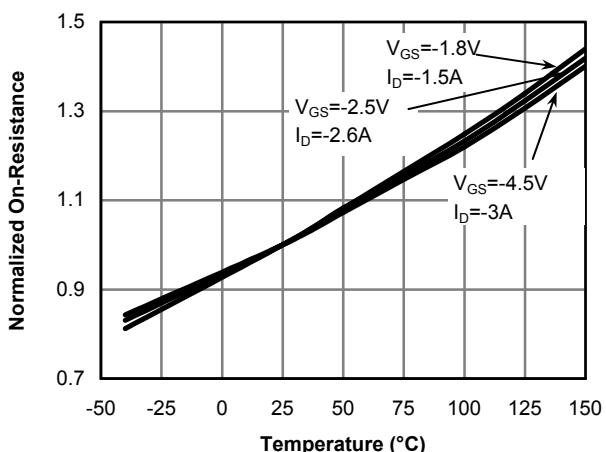


Figure 4: On-Resistance vs. Junction Temperature (Note E)

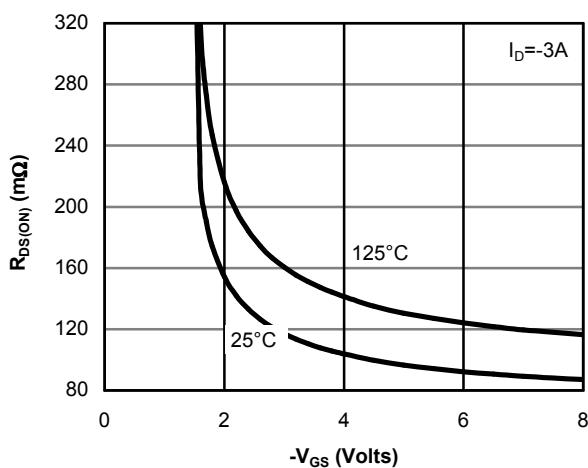


Figure 5: On-Resistance vs. Gate-Source Voltage

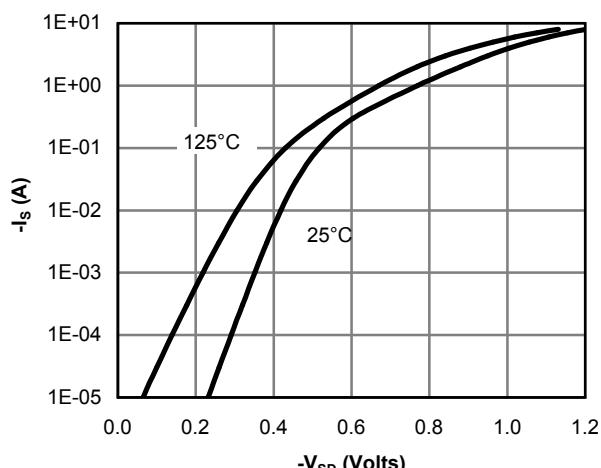
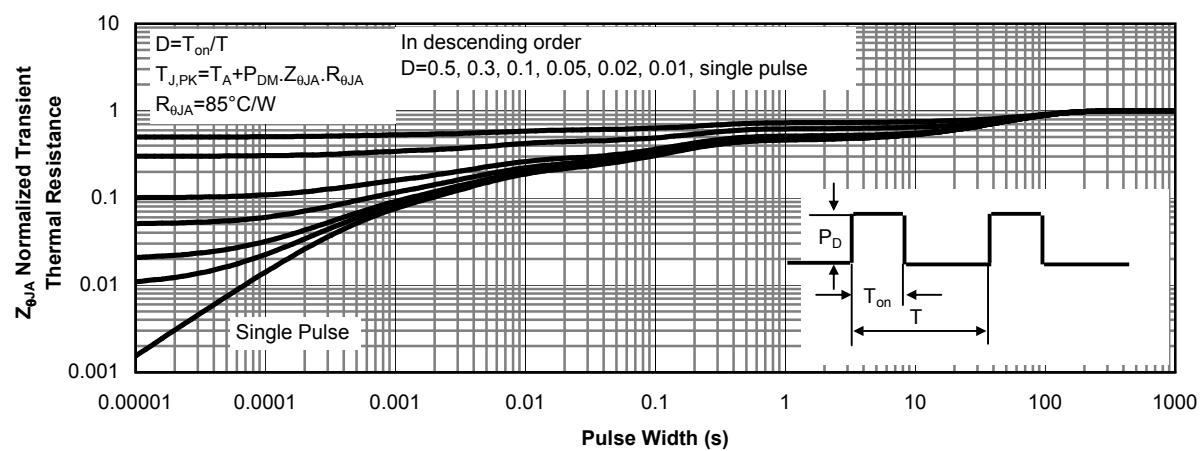
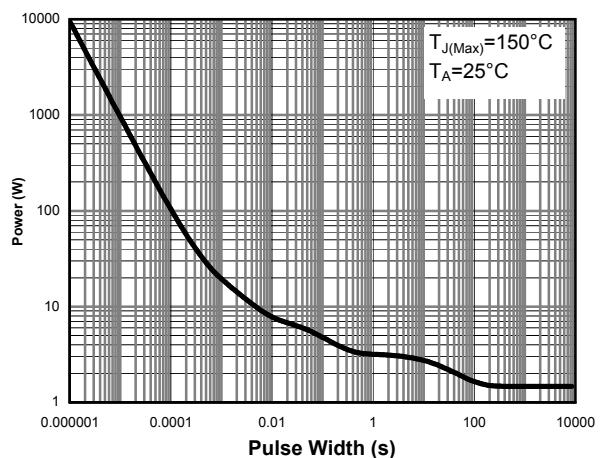
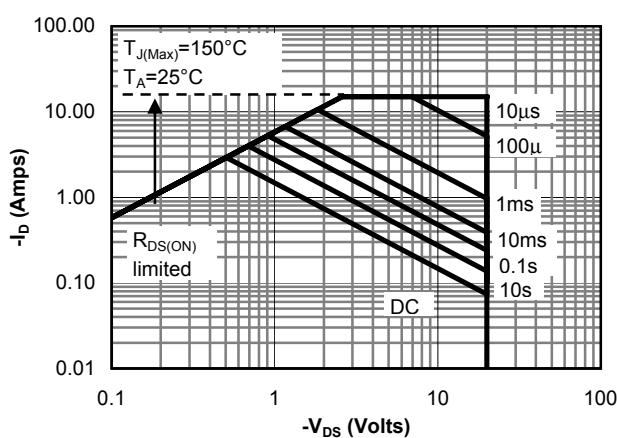
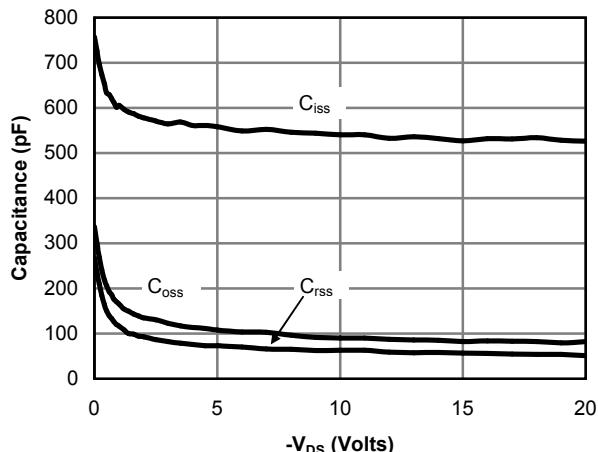
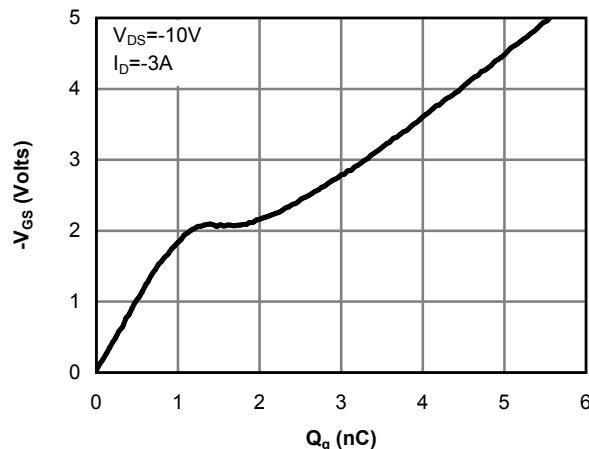
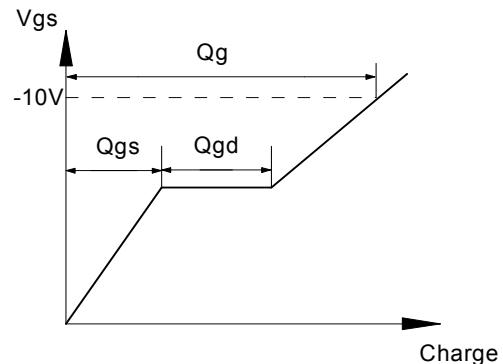
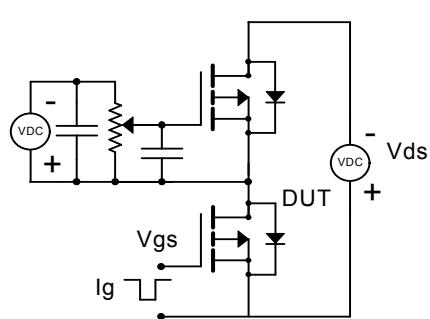


Figure 6: Body-Diode Characteristics

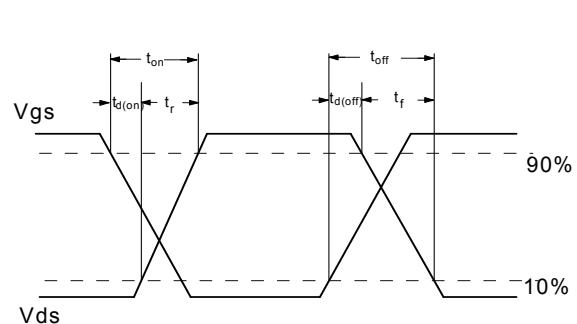
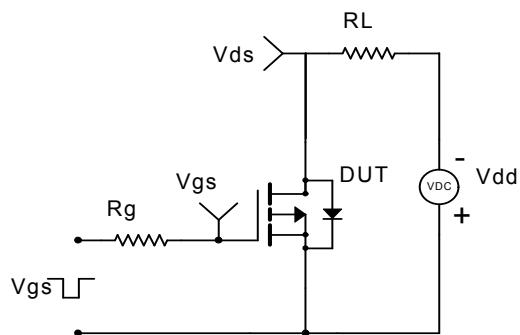
## TYPICAL ELECTRICAL AND THERMAL CHARACTERISTICS



## Gate Charge Test Circuit &amp; Waveform



## Resistive Switching Test Circuit &amp; Waveforms



## Diode Recovery Test Circuit &amp; Waveforms

