



ALPHA & OMEGA
SEMICONDUCTOR

AONX36320
30V Dual Asymmetric N-Channel XSPairFET™

General Description

- Bottom Source Technology
- Very Low $R_{DS(ON)}$
- Low Gate Charge
- High Current Capability
- RoHS 2.0 and Halogen-Free Compliant

Product Summary

	<u>Q1</u>	<u>Q2</u>
V_{DS}	30V	30V
I_D (at $V_{GS}=10V$)	22A	85A
$R_{DS(ON)}$ (at $V_{GS}=10V$)	< 4.25mΩ	< 0.82mΩ
$R_{DS(ON)}$ (at $V_{GS}=4.5V$)	< 6.95mΩ	< 1.04mΩ

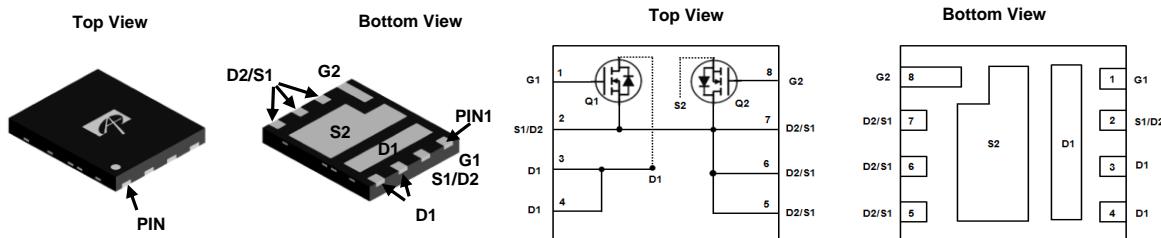
Applications

- DC/DC Converters in Computing, Servers, and POL
- Non-Isolated DC/DC Converters in Telecom and Industrial

100% UIS Tested
100% R_g Tested



DFN 5x6E



Orderable Part Number	Package Type	Form	Minimum Order Quantity
AONX36320	DFN 5x6E	Tape & Reel	3000

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

Parameter	Symbol	Max Q1	Max Q2	Units
Drain-Source Voltage	V_{DS}	30	30	V
Gate-Source Voltage	V_{GS}	± 20	± 12	V
Continuous Drain Current ^G	I_D	22	85	A
		22	85	
Pulsed Drain Current ^C	I_{DM}	88	340	
Continuous Drain Current	I_{DSM}	22 ^G	60	A
		19	48	
Avalanche Current ^C	I_{AS}	50	80	A
Avalanche energy L=0.01mH ^C	E_{AS}	13	32	mJ
V_{DS} Spike	10μs	V_{SPIKE}	36	V
Power Dissipation ^B	P_D	24	75	W
		9.6	30	
Power Dissipation ^A	P_{DSM}	4.1	5	W
		2.6	3.2	
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	$t \leq 10s$	R_{QJA}	23	20	30	°C/W	
Maximum Junction-to-Ambient ^{A,D}	Steady-State	R_{QJA}	45	40	60	°C/W	
Maximum Junction-to-Case (Note)	Steady-State	R_{QJC}	4	1.25	5.2	1.65	°C/W

Note: Bottom S2, D1.

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	$V_{DS}=0\text{V}, V_{GS}=\pm20\text{V}$			±100	nA
$V_{GS(\text{th})}$	Gate Threshold Voltage	$V_{DS}=V_{GS}, I_D=250\mu\text{A}$	1.3	1.7	2.1	V
$R_{DS(\text{ON})}$	Static Drain-Source On-Resistance	$V_{GS}=10\text{V}, I_D=20\text{A}$ $T_J=125^\circ\text{C}$		3.5	4.25	$\text{m}\Omega$
		$V_{GS}=4.5\text{V}, I_D=20\text{A}$		5.0	6.2	
g_{FS}	Forward Transconductance	$V_{DS}=5\text{V}, I_D=20\text{A}$		85		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 ^G				22	A
DYNAMIC PARAMETERS						
C_{iss}	Input Capacitance	$V_{GS}=0\text{V}, V_{DS}=15\text{V}, f=1\text{MHz}$		1070		pF
C_{oss}	Output Capacitance			475		pF
C_{rss}	Reverse Transfer Capacitance			55		pF
R_g	Gate resistance	$f=1\text{MHz}$	0.2	1.0	1.9	Ω
SWITCHING PARAMETERS						
$Q_g(10\text{V})$	Total Gate Charge	$V_{GS}=10\text{V}, V_{DS}=15\text{V}, I_D=20\text{A}$		15	25	nC
$Q_g(4.5\text{V})$	Total Gate Charge			7	15	nC
Q_{gs}	Gate Source Charge			2.5		nC
Q_{gd}	Gate Drain Charge			2.5		nC
Q_{gs}	Gate Source Charge			2.5		nC
Q_{gd}	Gate Drain Charge	$V_{GS}=4.5\text{V}, V_{DS}=15\text{V}, I_D=20\text{A}$		2.5		nC
$t_{D(\text{on})}$	Turn-On DelayTime			4.5		ns
t_r	Turn-On Rise Time			4		ns
$t_{D(\text{off})}$	Turn-Off DelayTime			19		ns
t_f	Turn-Off Fall Time			3		ns
t_{rr}	Body Diode Reverse Recovery Time	$I_F=20\text{A}, dI/dt=500\text{A}/\mu\text{s}$		12.5		ns
Q_{rr}	Body Diode Reverse Recovery Charge	$I_F=20\text{A}, dI/dt=500\text{A}/\mu\text{s}$		21.5		nC

A. The value of R_{DSM} 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 $R_{\text{DSM}} \leq 10\text{s}$ 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. Single pulse width limited by junction temperature $T_{J(\text{MAX})}=150^\circ\text{C}$.

D. The R_{JJA} is the sum of the thermal impedance from junction to case R_{JJC} and case to ambient.

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

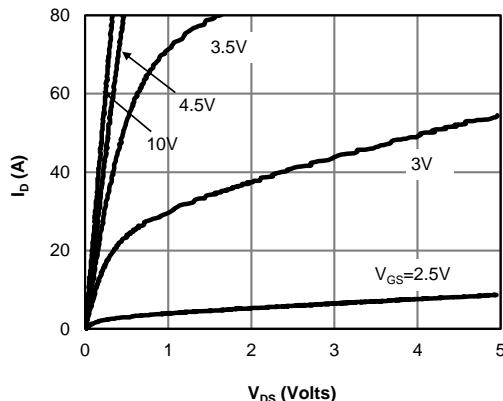
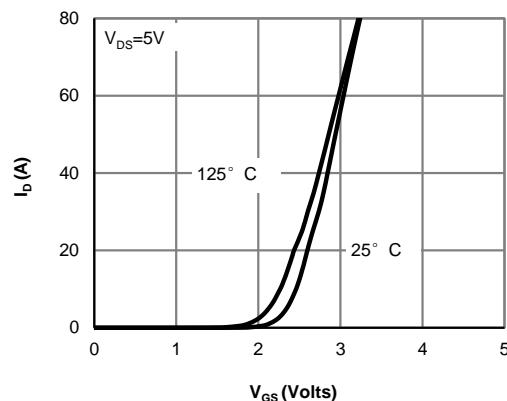
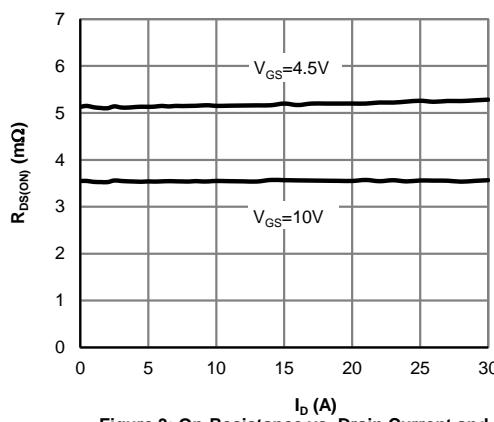
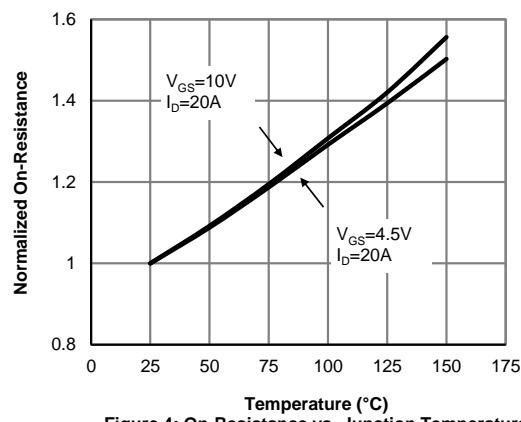
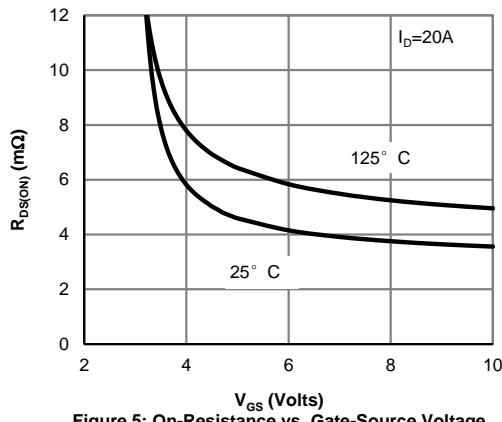
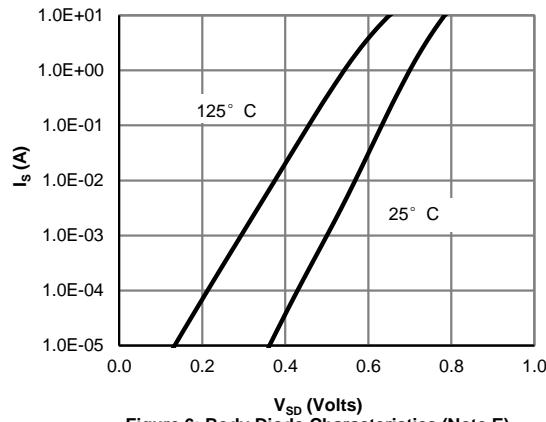
F. These curves are based on the junction-to-case thermal impedance which is measured with the device mounted to a large heatsink, assuming a maximum junction temperature of $T_{J(\text{MAX})}=150^\circ\text{C}$. The SOA curve provides a single pulse rating.

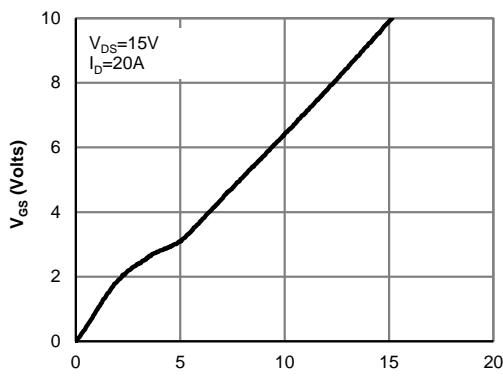
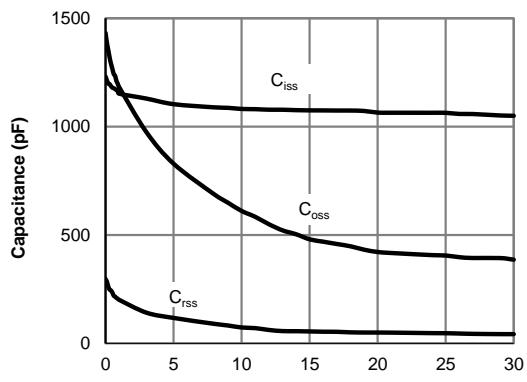
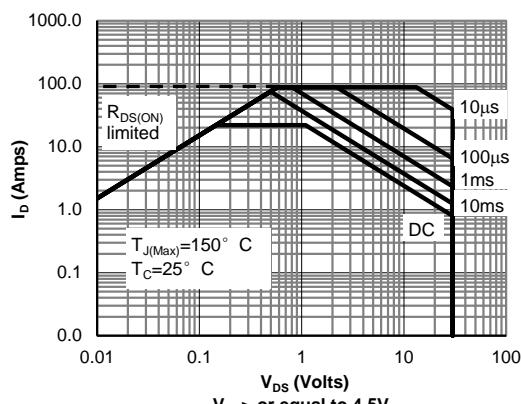
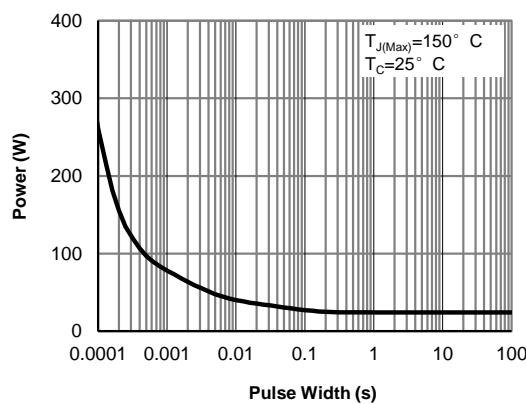
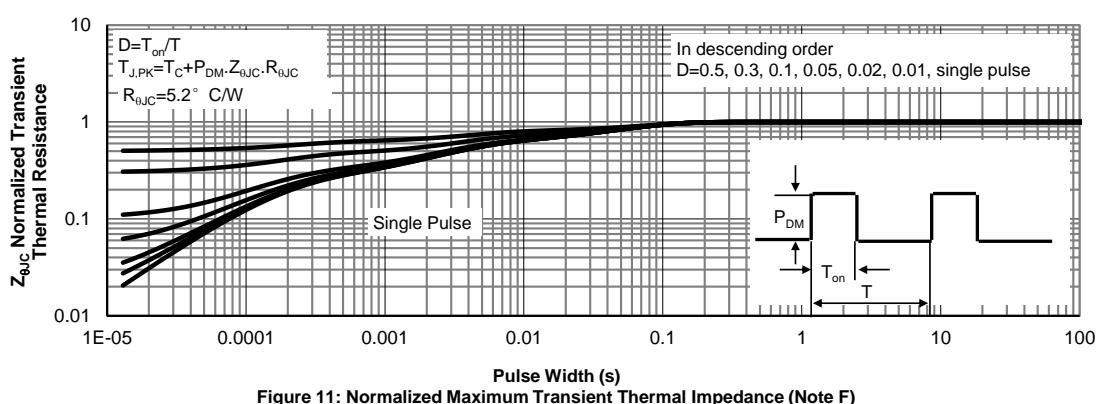
G. The maximum current rating is package limited.

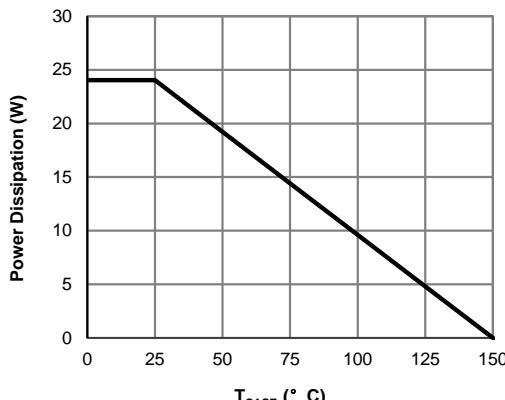
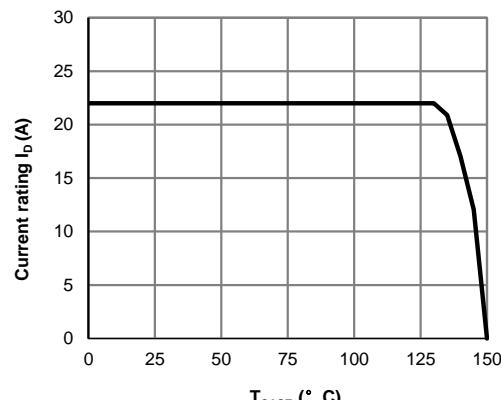
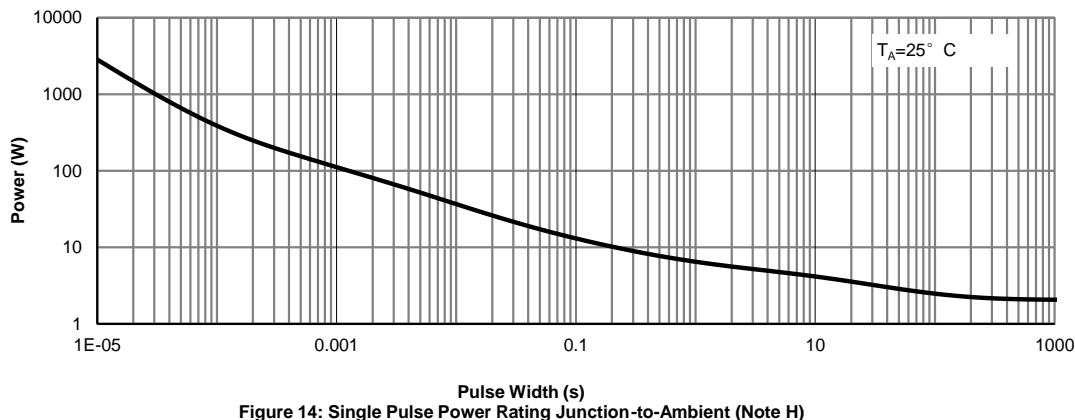
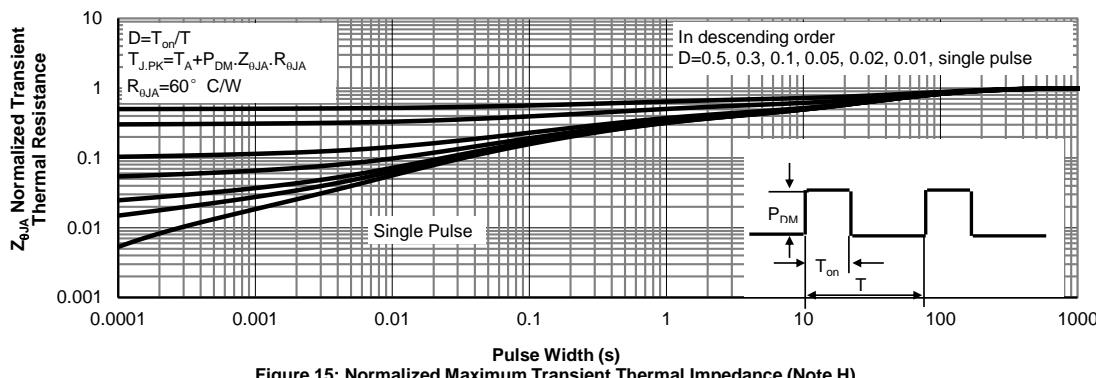
H. These tests are performed with the device mounted on 1 in² FR-4 board with 2oz. Copper, in a still air environment with $T_A=25^\circ\text{C}$.

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TYPICAL ELECTRICAL AND THERMAL CHARACTERISTICS

Figure 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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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: Power De-rating (Note F)

Figure 13: Current De-rating (Note F)

Figure 14: Single Pulse Power Rating Junction-to-Ambient (Note H)

Figure 15: Normalized Maximum Transient Thermal Impedance (Note H)

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	$I_D=250\mu\text{A}, V_{GS}=0\text{V}$	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	$V_{DS}=0\text{V}, V_{GS}=\pm 12\text{V}$			± 100	nA
$V_{GS(\text{th})}$	Gate Threshold Voltage	$V_{DS}=V_{GS}, I_D=250\mu\text{A}$	1.2	1.5	1.9	V
$R_{DS(\text{ON})}$	Static Drain-Source On-Resistance	$V_{GS}=10\text{V}, I_D=30\text{A}$ $T_J=125^\circ\text{C}$		0.65	0.82	$\text{m}\Omega$
		$V_{GS}=4.5\text{V}, I_D=30\text{A}$		0.95	1.2	
g_{FS}	Forward Transconductance	$V_{DS}=5\text{V}, I_D=20\text{A}$		278		S
V_{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 ^G				85	A
DYNAMIC PARAMETERS						
C_{iss}	Input Capacitance	$V_{GS}=0\text{V}, V_{DS}=15\text{V}, f=1\text{MHz}$		5550		pF
C_{oss}	Output Capacitance			1660		pF
C_{rss}	Reverse Transfer Capacitance			200		pF
R_g	Gate resistance	$f=1\text{MHz}$	0.2	1.0	1.9	Ω
SWITCHING PARAMETERS						
$Q_g(10\text{V})$	Total Gate Charge	$V_{GS}=10\text{V}, V_{DS}=15\text{V}, I_D=20\text{A}$		95	150	nC
$Q_g(4.5\text{V})$	Total Gate Charge			42	65	nC
Q_{gs}	Gate Source Charge			11.5		nC
Q_{gd}	Gate Drain Charge			12		nC
Q_{gs}	Gate Source Charge			11.5		nC
Q_{gd}	Gate Drain Charge	$V_{GS}=4.5\text{V}, V_{DS}=15\text{V}, I_D=20\text{A}$		12		nC
$t_{D(\text{on})}$	Turn-On DelayTime	$V_{GS}=10\text{V}, V_{DS}=15\text{V}, R_L=0.75\Omega, R_{\text{GEN}}=3\Omega$		12.5		ns
t_r	Turn-On Rise Time			27		ns
$t_{D(\text{off})}$	Turn-Off DelayTime			66.5		ns
t_f	Turn-Off Fall Time			13		ns
t_{rr}	Body Diode Reverse Recovery Time	$I_F=20\text{A}, dI/dt=500\text{A}/\mu\text{s}$		23		ns
Q_{rr}	Body Diode Reverse Recovery Charge	$I_F=20\text{A}, dI/dt=500\text{A}/\mu\text{s}$		72.5		nC

A. The value of R_{DSM} 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 $R_{\text{DSM}} \leq 10\text{s}$ 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. Single pulse width limited by junction temperature $T_{J(\text{MAX})}=150^\circ\text{C}$.

D. The R_{JJA} is the sum of the thermal impedance from junction to case R_{JJC} and case to ambient.

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

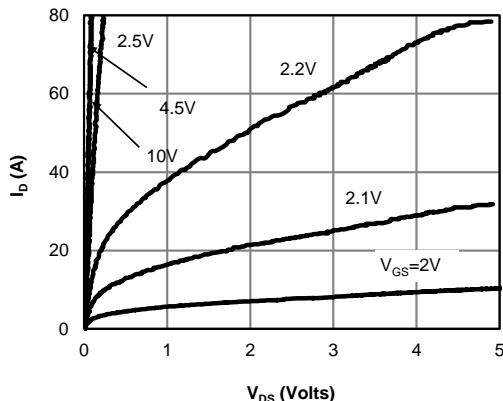
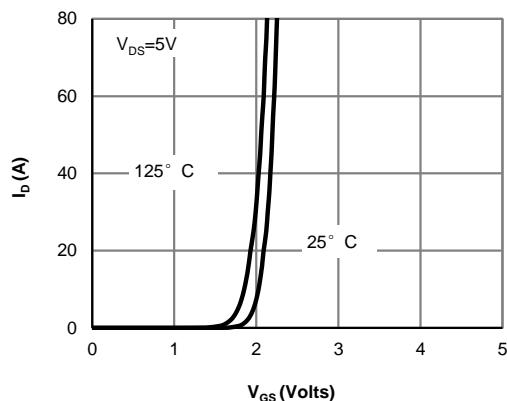
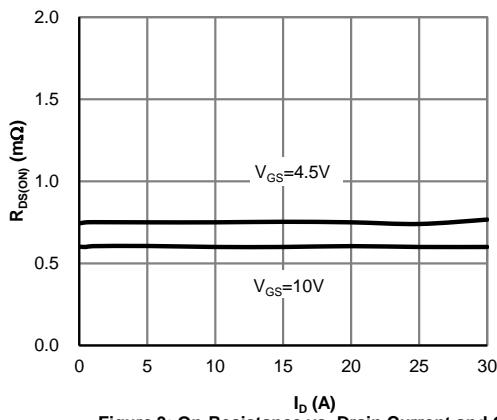
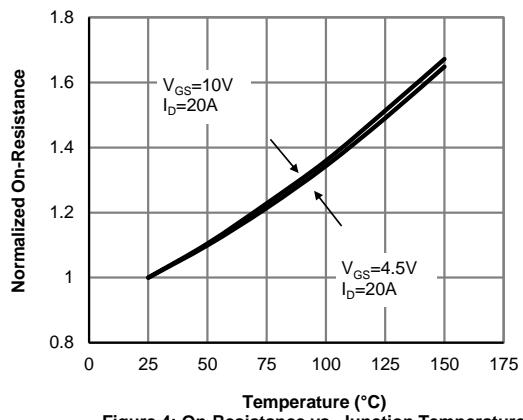
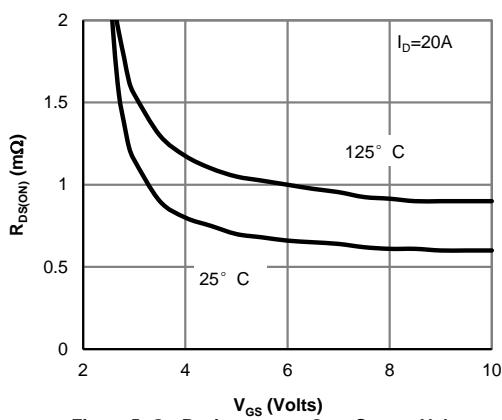
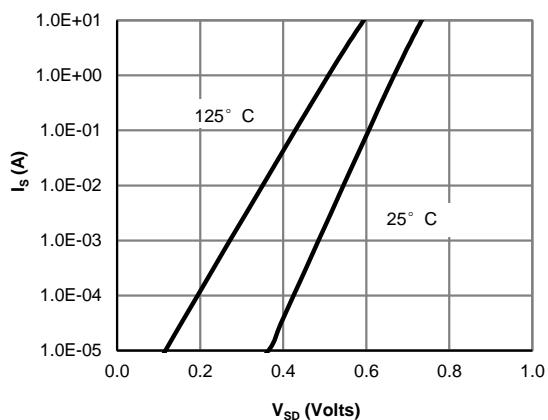
F. These curves are based on the junction-to-case thermal impedance which is measured with the device mounted to a large heatsink, assuming a maximum junction temperature of $T_{J(\text{MAX})}=150^\circ\text{C}$. The SOA curve provides a single pulse rating.

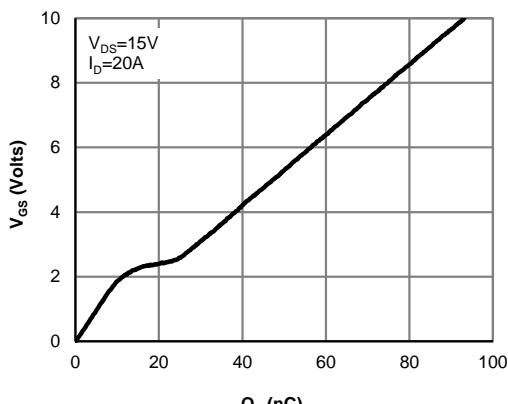
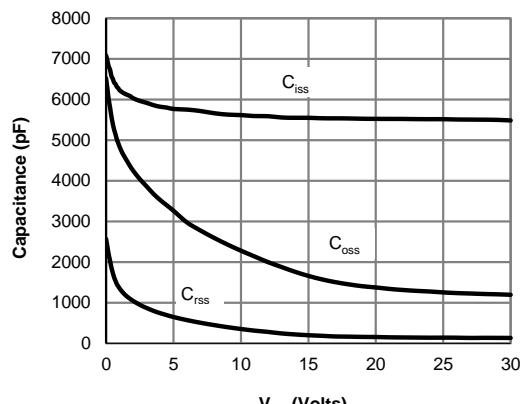
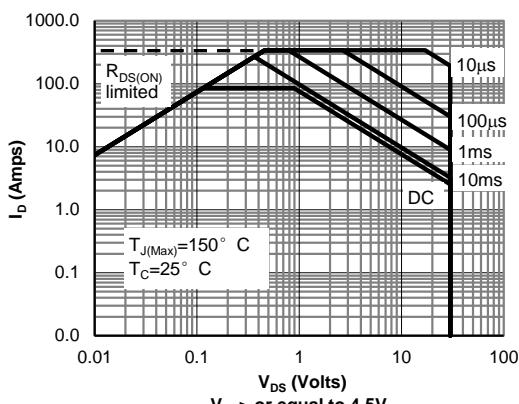
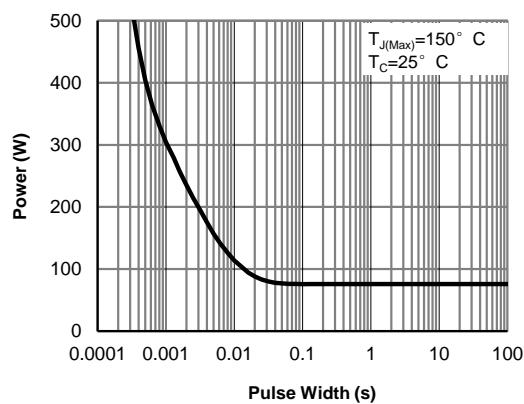
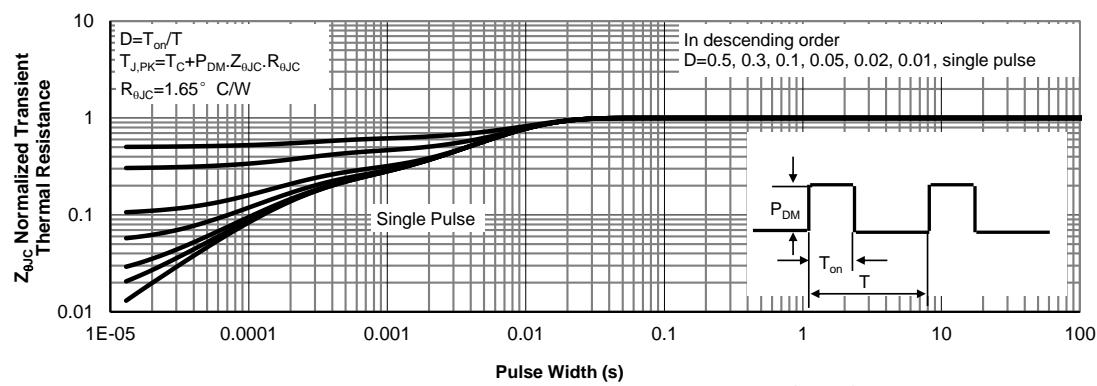
G. The maximum current rating is package limited.

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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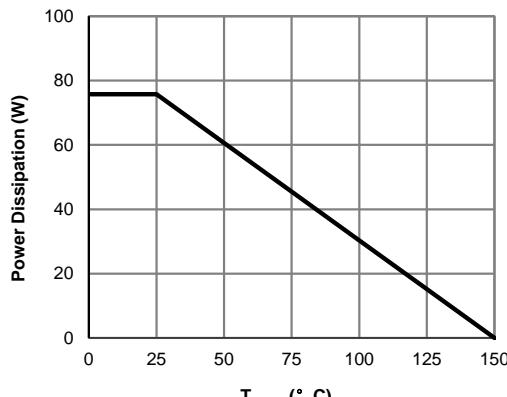
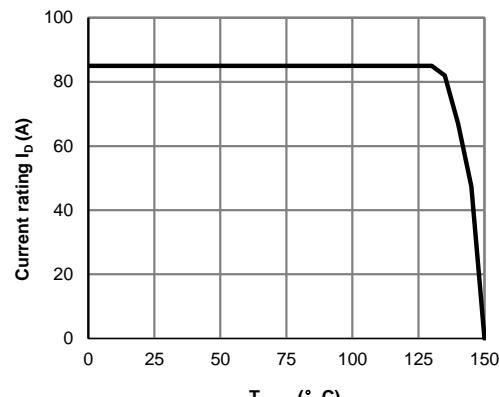
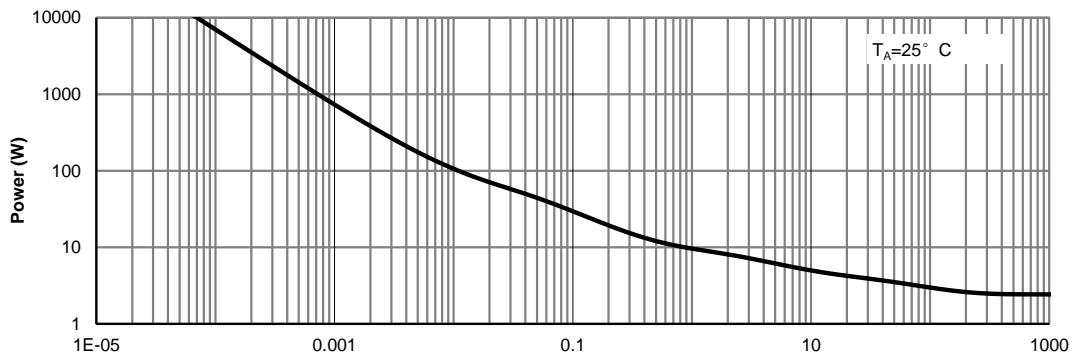
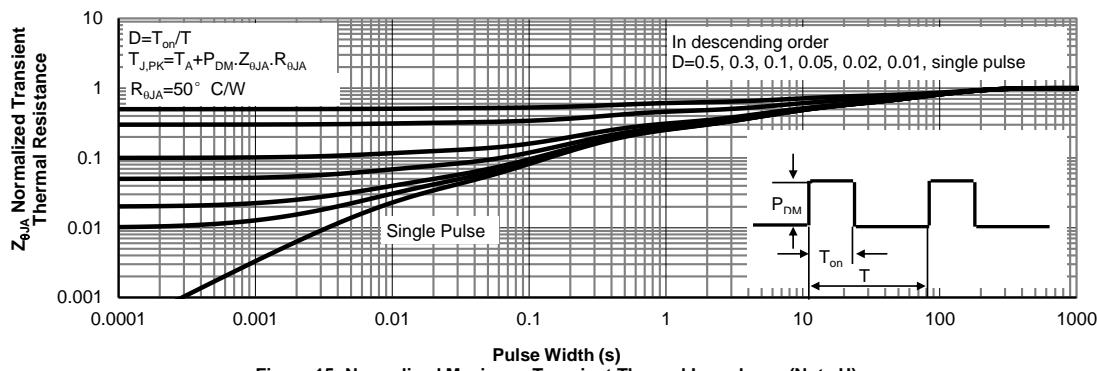
TYPICAL ELECTRICAL AND THERMAL CHARACTERISTICS

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Figure 14: Single Pulse Power Rating Junction-to-Ambient (Note H)

Figure 15: Normalized Maximum Transient Thermal Impedance (Note H)

Figure A: Gate Charge Test Circuit & Waveforms

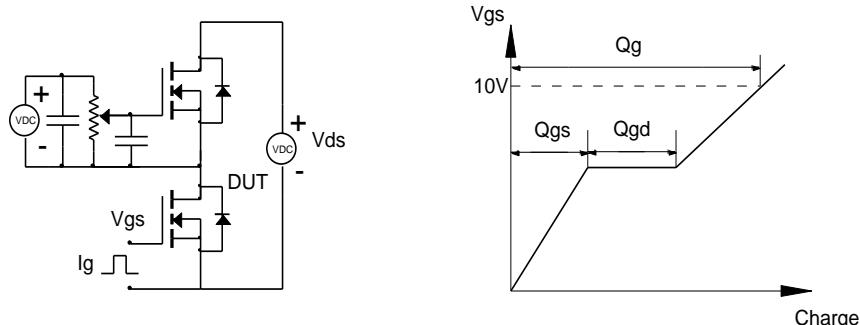


Figure B: Resistive Switching Test Circuit & Waveforms

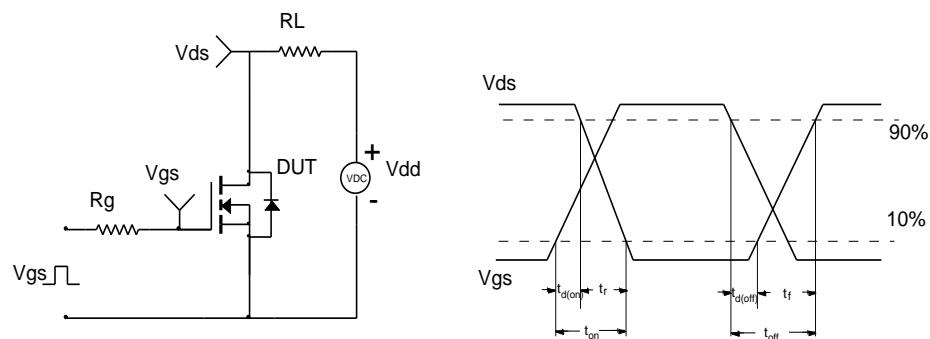


Figure C: Unclamped Inductive Switching (UIS) Test Circuit & Waveforms

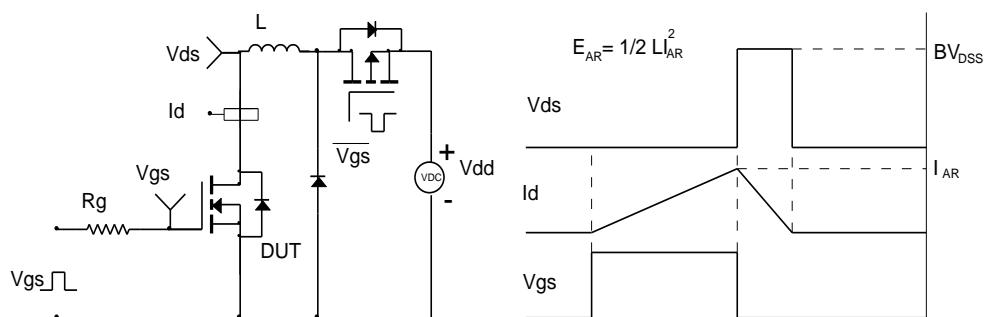


Figure D: Diode Recovery Test Circuit & Waveforms

