

**AON6410**  
**N-Channel Enhancement Mode Field Effect Transistor**

**General Description**

The AON6410/L uses advanced trench technology to provide excellent  $R_{DS(ON)}$ , low gate charge. This device is suitable for use as a high side switch in SMPS and general purpose applications. AON6410 and AON6410L are electrically identical.

- RoHS Compliant
- AON6410L is Halogen Free

**Features**

- $V_{DS}$  (V) = 30V
- $I_D$  = 24A ( $V_{GS}$  = 10V)
- $R_{DS(ON)} < 12m\Omega$  ( $V_{GS}$  = 10V)
- $R_{DS(ON)} < 14m\Omega$  ( $V_{GS}$  = 4.5V)

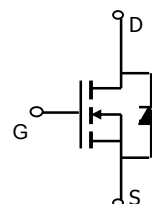
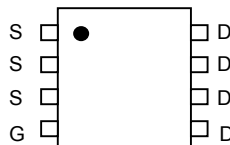
- UIS Tested
- Rg, Ciss, Coss, Crss Tested

*Fits SOIC8 footprint !*



**DFN5X6**

**Top View**


**Absolute Maximum Ratings  $T_A=25^\circ\text{C}$  unless otherwise noted**

Parameter	Symbol	Maximum	Units
Drain-Source Voltage	$V_{DS}$	30	V
Gate-Source Voltage	$V_{GS}$	$\pm 12$	V
Continuous Drain Current <sup>BJ</sup>	$T_C=25^\circ\text{C}$	24	A
	$T_C=100^\circ\text{C}$	24	
Pulsed Drain Current	$I_{DM}$	120	
Continuous Drain Current <sup>H</sup>	$T_A=25^\circ\text{C}$	10	A
	$T_A=70^\circ\text{C}$	8	
Avalanche Current <sup>C</sup>	$I_{AR}$	30	A
Repetitive avalanche energy $L=0.3mH$ <sup>C</sup>	$E_{AR}$	135	mJ
Power Dissipation <sup>B</sup>	$T_C=25^\circ\text{C}$	43	W
	$T_C=100^\circ\text{C}$	21	
Power Dissipation <sup>A</sup>	$T_A=25^\circ\text{C}$	2	W
	$T_A=70^\circ\text{C}$	1.3	
Junction and Storage Temperature Range	$T_J, T_{STG}$	-55 to 150	$^\circ\text{C}$

**Thermal Characteristics**

Parameter	Symbol	Typ	Max	Units
Maximum Junction-to-Ambient <sup>A</sup>	$R_{\theta JA}$	24	30	$^\circ\text{C/W}$
Maximum Junction-to-Ambient <sup>A</sup>		Steady-State	53	
Maximum Junction-to-Case <sup>C</sup>	$R_{\theta JC}$	2.6	3.5	$^\circ\text{C/W}$

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	$V_{DS}=0\text{V}$ , $V_{GS}=\pm 12\text{V}$			100	nA
$V_{GS(th)}$	Gate Threshold Voltage	$V_{DS}=V_{GS}$ , $I_D=250\mu\text{A}$	1	1.5	2.5	V
$I_{D(ON)}$	On state drain current	$V_{GS}=10\text{V}$ , $V_{DS}=5\text{V}$	120			A
$R_{DS(ON)}$	Static Drain-Source On-Resistance	$V_{GS}=10\text{V}$ , $I_D=20\text{A}$ $T_J=125^\circ\text{C}$		10 16	12 19	$\text{m}\Omega$
		$V_{GS}=4.5\text{V}$ , $I_D=10\text{A}$		11.5	14	$\text{m}\Omega$
$g_{FS}$	Forward Transconductance	$V_{DS}=5\text{V}$ , $I_D=20\text{A}$		49		S
$V_{SD}$	Diode Forward Voltage	$I_S=1\text{A}$ , $V_{GS}=0\text{V}$		0.72	1.0	V
$I_S$	Maximum Body-Diode Continuous Current				24	A
<b>DYNAMIC PARAMETERS</b>						
$C_{iss}$	Input Capacitance	$V_{GS}=0\text{V}$ , $V_{DS}=15\text{V}$ , $f=1\text{MHz}$		1210	1452	pF
$C_{oss}$	Output Capacitance			330		pF
$C_{rss}$	Reverse Transfer Capacitance			85		pF
$R_g$	Gate resistance	$V_{GS}=0\text{V}$ , $V_{DS}=0\text{V}$ , $f=1\text{MHz}$		1.1	1.6	$\Omega$
<b>SWITCHING PARAMETERS</b>						
$Q_g(10\text{V})$	Total Gate Charge	$V_{GS}=10\text{V}$ , $V_{DS}=15\text{V}$ , $I_D=20\text{A}$		22	28	nC
$Q_g(4.5\text{V})$	Total Gate Charge			10	13	nC
$Q_{gs}$	Gate Source Charge			3.7		nC
$Q_{gd}$	Gate Drain Charge			2.7		nC
$t_{D(on)}$	Turn-On Delay Time	$V_{GS}=10\text{V}$ , $V_{DS}=15\text{V}$ , $R_L=0.75\Omega$ , $R_{GEN}=3\Omega$		10		ns
$t_r$	Turn-On Rise Time			6.3		ns
$t_{D(off)}$	Turn-Off Delay Time			21		ns
$t_f$	Turn-Off Fall Time			2.8		ns
$t_{rr}$	Body Diode Reverse Recovery Time	$I_F=20\text{A}$ , $dI/dt=100\text{A}/\mu\text{s}$		36	45	ns
$Q_{rr}$	Body Diode Reverse Recovery Charge	$I_F=20\text{A}$ , $dI/dt=100\text{A}/\mu\text{s}$		47		nC

A: The value of  $R_{\theta JA}$  is measured with the device in a still air environment with  $T_A=25^\circ\text{C}$ .

B: The power dissipation  $P_D$  is based on  $T_{J(MAX)}=150^\circ\text{C}$ , 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  $T_{J(MAX)}=150^\circ\text{C}$ .

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  $<300\ \mu\text{s}$  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  $T_{J(MAX)}=150^\circ\text{C}$ .

G: 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.

H: Surface mounted on a 1 in 2 FR-4 board with 2oz. Copper.

J: Maximum current is limited by bonding wire.

Rev7: July 2008

THIS PRODUCT HAS BEEN DESIGNED AND QUALIFIED FOR THE CONSUMER MARKET. APPLICATIONS OR USES AS CRITICAL COMPONENTS IN LIFE SUPPORT DEVICES OR SYSTEMS ARE NOT AUTHORIZED. AOS DOES NOT ASSUME ANY LIABILITY ARISING OUT OF SUCH APPLICATIONS OR USES OF ITS PRODUCTS. AOS RESERVES THE RIGHT TO IMPROVE PRODUCT DESIGN, FUNCTIONS AND RELIABILITY WITHOUT NOTICE.

TYPICAL ELECTRICAL AND THERMAL CHARACTERISTICS

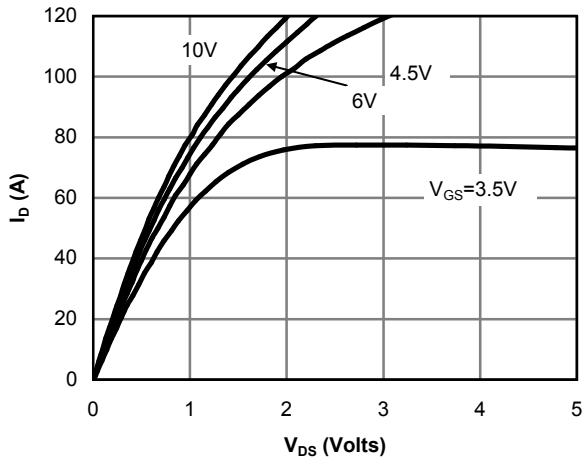


Fig 1: On-Region Characteristics

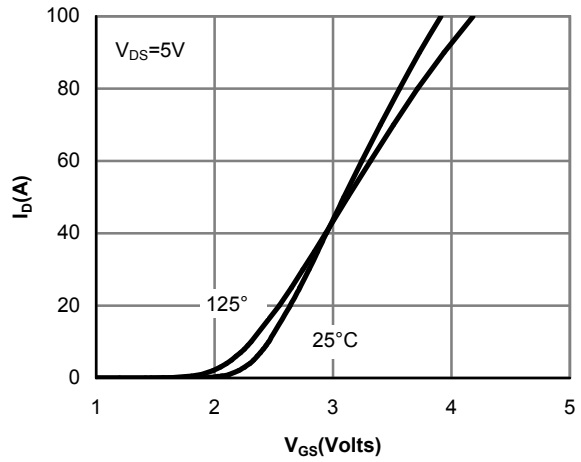


Figure 2: Transfer Characteristics

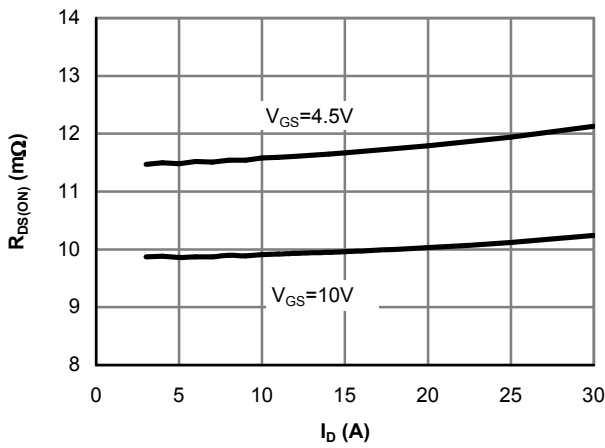


Figure 3: On-Resistance vs. Drain Current and Gate Voltage

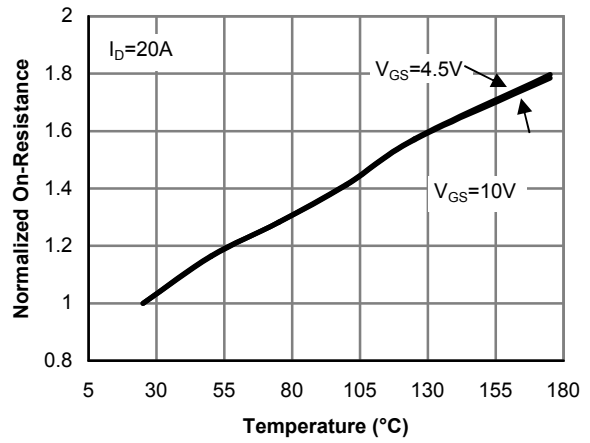


Figure 4: On-Resistance vs. Junction Temperature

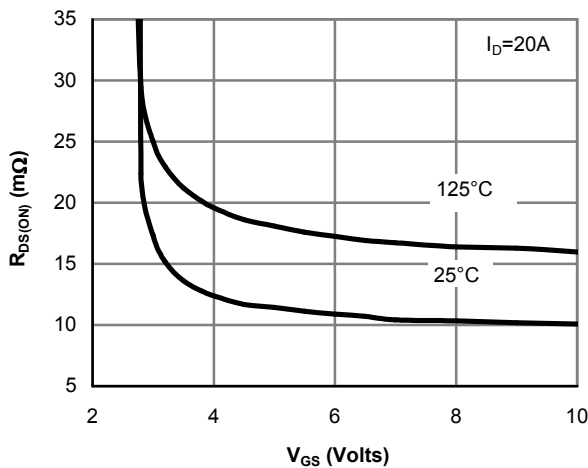


Figure 5: On-Resistance vs. Gate-Source Voltage

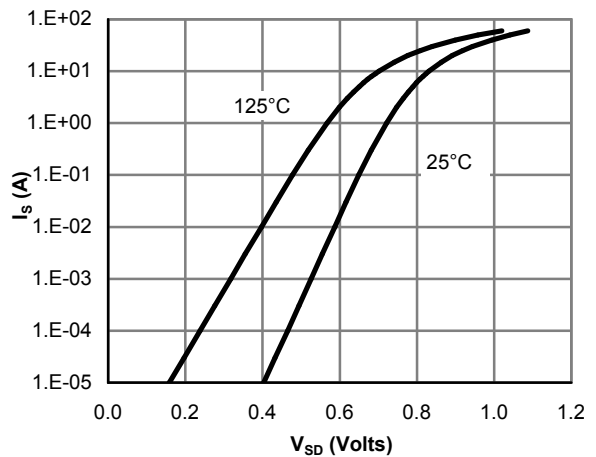


Figure 6: Body-Diode Characteristics

TYPICAL ELECTRICAL AND THERMAL CHARACTERISTICS

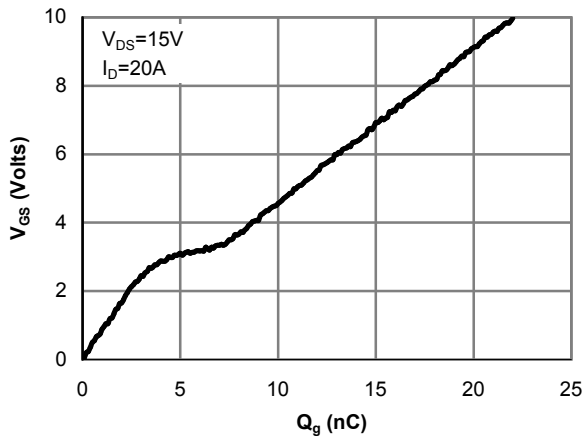


Figure 7: Gate-Charge Characteristics

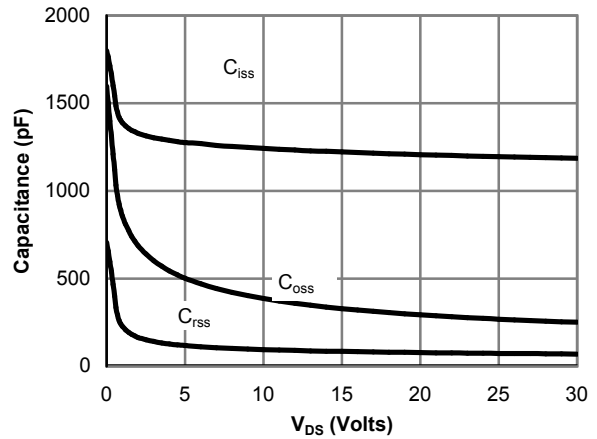


Figure 8: Capacitance Characteristics

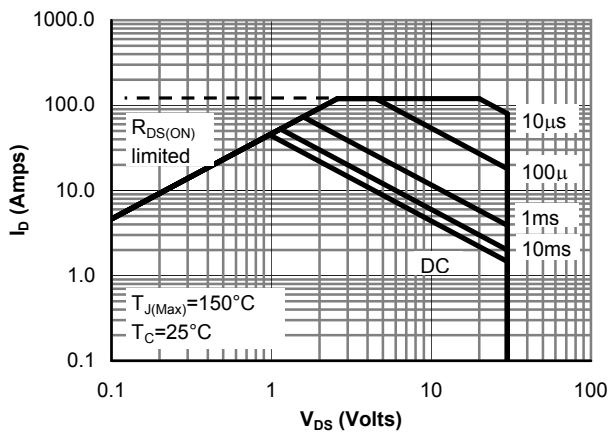


Figure 9: Maximum Forward Biased Safe Operating Area (Note F)

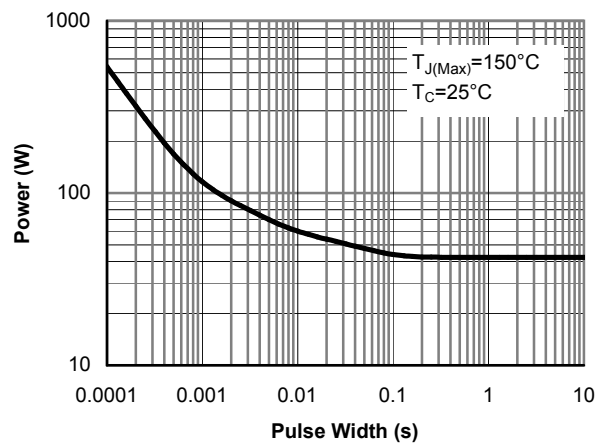


Figure 10: Single Pulse Power Rating Junction-to-Case (Note F)

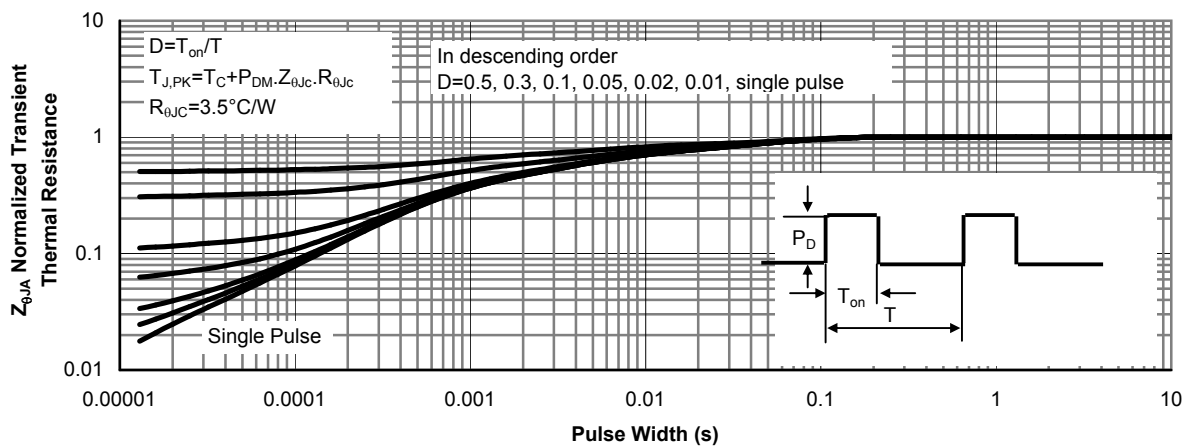


Figure 11: Normalized Maximum Transient Thermal Impedance (Note F)

TYPICAL ELECTRICAL AND THERMAL CHARACTERISTICS

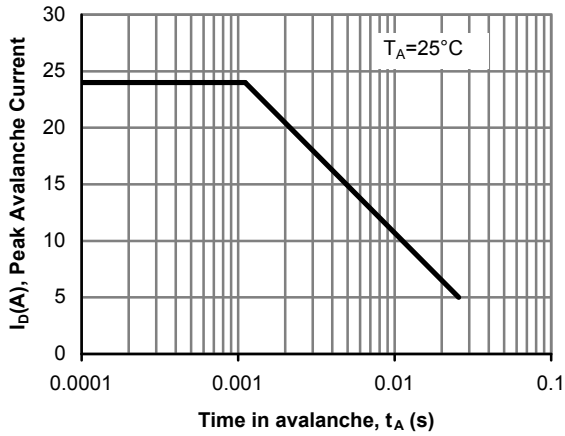


Figure 12: Single Pulse Avalanche capability

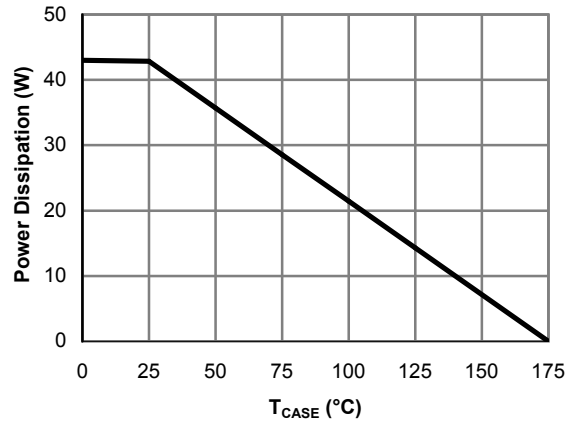


Figure 13: Power De-rating (Note B)

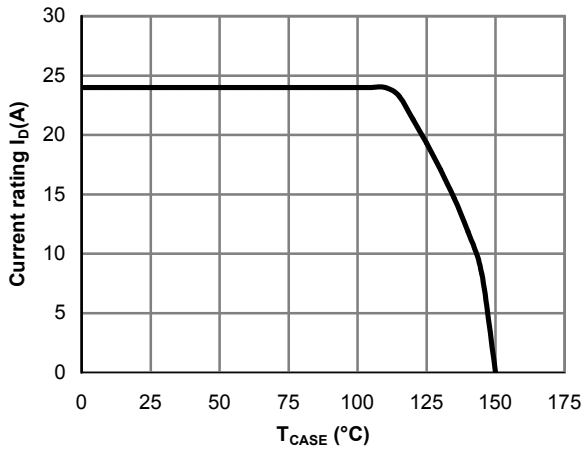


Figure 14: Current De-rating (Note B)

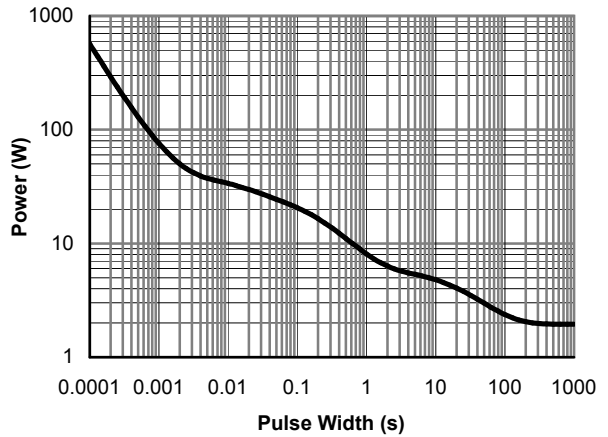


Figure 15: Single Pulse Power Rating Junction-to-Ambient (Note G)

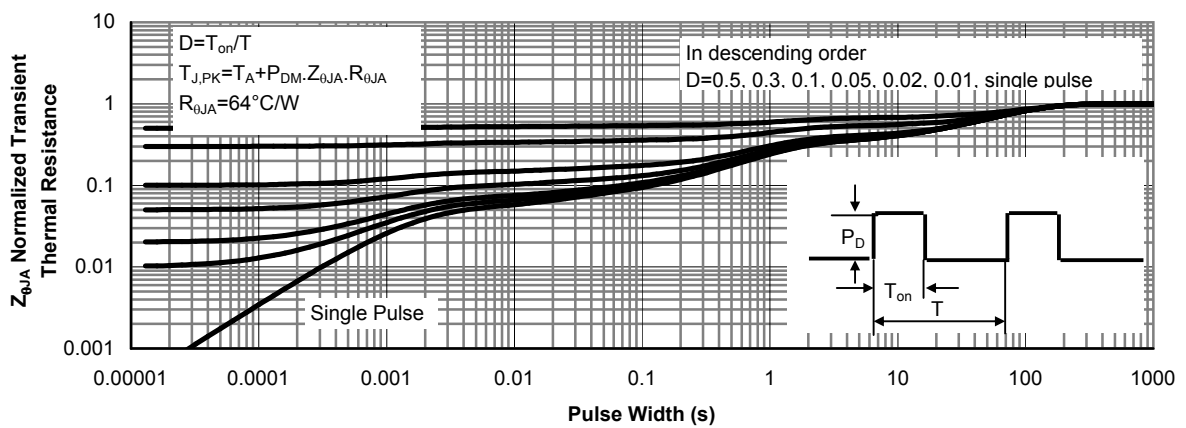


Figure 16: Normalized Maximum Transient Thermal Impedance (Note G)

