



**ALPHA & OMEGA**  
SEMICONDUCTOR, LTD.

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## AO3401, AO3401L ( Green Product ) P-Channel Enhancement Mode Field Effect Transistor

General Description	Features
<p>The AO3401 uses advanced trench technology to provide excellent <math>R_{DS(ON)}</math>, low gate charge and operation with gate voltages as low as 2.5V. This device is suitable for use as a load switch or in PWM applications. AO3401L ( Green Product ) is offered in a lead-free package.</p>	<p><math>V_{DS}</math> (V) = -30V  <math>I_D</math> = -4.2 A  <math>R_{DS(ON)} &lt; 50\text{m}\Omega</math> (<math>V_{GS} = -10\text{V}</math>)  <math>R_{DS(ON)} &lt; 65\text{m}\Omega</math> (<math>V_{GS} = -4.5\text{V}</math>)  <math>R_{DS(ON)} &lt; 120\text{m}\Omega</math> (<math>V_{GS} = -2.5\text{V}</math>)</p>



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>A</sup>	$T_A=25^\circ\text{C}$	-4.2	A	
$T_A=70^\circ\text{C}$		-3.5		
Pulsed Drain Current <sup>B</sup>	$I_{DM}$	-30		
Power Dissipation <sup>A</sup>	$T_A=25^\circ\text{C}$	1.4	W	
		1		
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>	$t \leq 10\text{s}$	$R_{\theta JA}$	65	$^\circ\text{C/W}$
Maximum Junction-to-Ambient <sup>A</sup>	Steady-State		85	$^\circ\text{C/W}$
Maximum Junction-to-Lead <sup>C</sup>	Steady-State	$R_{\theta JL}$	43	$^\circ\text{C/W}$

**Electrical Characteristics ( $T_J=25^\circ\text{C}$  unless otherwise noted)**

Symbol	Parameter	Conditions	Min	Typ	Max	Units
<b>STATIC PARAMETERS</b>						
$\text{BV}_{\text{DSS}}$	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	$V_{DS}=-24\text{V}, V_{GS}=0\text{V}$	$T_J=55^\circ\text{C}$	-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	$V_{DS}=V_{GS}, I_D=-250\mu\text{A}$	-0.7	-1	-1.3	V
$I_{\text{D(ON)}}$	On state drain current	$V_{GS}=-4.5\text{V}, V_{DS}=-5\text{V}$	-25			A
$R_{\text{DS(ON)}}$	Static Drain-Source On-Resistance	$V_{GS}=-10\text{V}, I_D=-4.2\text{A}$	$T_J=125^\circ\text{C}$	42	50	$\text{m}\Omega$
		$V_{GS}=-4.5\text{V}, I_D=-4\text{A}$			75	
		$V_{GS}=-2.5\text{V}, I_D=-1\text{A}$		53	65	
				80	120	$\text{m}\Omega$
$g_{\text{FS}}$	Forward Transconductance	$V_{DS}=-5\text{V}, I_D=-5\text{A}$	7	11		S
$V_{\text{SD}}$	Diode Forward Voltage	$I_S=-1\text{A}, V_{GS}=0\text{V}$		-0.75	-1	V
$I_s$	Maximum Body-Diode Continuous Current				-2.2	A
<b>DYNAMIC PARAMETERS</b>						
$C_{\text{iss}}$	Input Capacitance	$V_{GS}=0\text{V}, V_{DS}=-15\text{V}, f=1\text{MHz}$		954		pF
$C_{\text{oss}}$	Output Capacitance			115		pF
$C_{\text{rss}}$	Reverse Transfer Capacitance			77		pF
$R_g$	Gate resistance	$V_{GS}=0\text{V}, V_{DS}=0\text{V}, f=1\text{MHz}$		6		$\Omega$
<b>SWITCHING PARAMETERS</b>						
$Q_g$	Total Gate Charge	$V_{GS}=-4.5\text{V}, V_{DS}=-15\text{V}, I_D=-4\text{A}$		9.4		nC
$Q_{\text{gs}}$	Gate Source Charge			2		nC
$Q_{\text{gd}}$	Gate Drain Charge			3		nC
$t_{\text{D(on)}}$	Turn-On Delay Time	$V_{GS}=-10\text{V}, V_{DS}=-15\text{V}, R_L=3.6\Omega, R_{\text{GEN}}=6\Omega$		6.3		ns
$t_r$	Turn-On Rise Time			3.2		ns
$t_{\text{D(off)}}$	Turn-Off Delay Time			38.2		ns
$t_f$	Turn-Off Fall Time			12		ns
$t_{\text{rr}}$	Body Diode Reverse Recovery Time	$I_F=-4\text{A}, dI/dt=100\text{A}/\mu\text{s}$		20.2		ns
$Q_{\text{rr}}$	Body Diode Reverse Recovery Charge	$I_F=-4\text{A}, dI/dt=100\text{A}/\mu\text{s}$		11.2		nC

A: The value of  $R_{\text{0JA}}$  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. 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  $R_{\text{0JA}}$  is the sum of the thermal impedance from junction to lead  $R_{\text{0JL}}$  and lead to ambient.

D: The static characteristics in Figures 1 to 6,12,14 are obtained using 80 $\mu\text{s}$  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.

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TYPICAL ELECTRICAL AND THERMAL CHARACTERISTICS

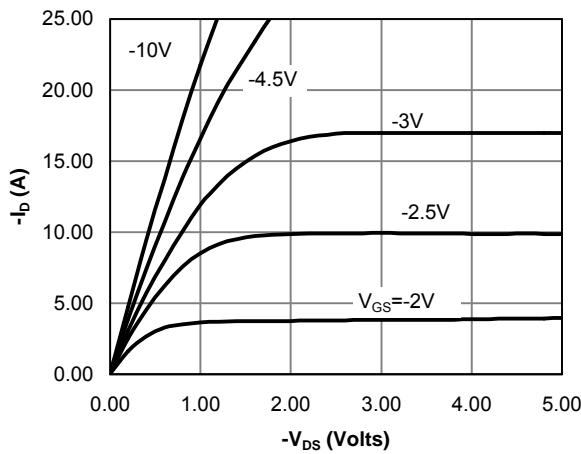


Fig 1: On-Region Characteristics

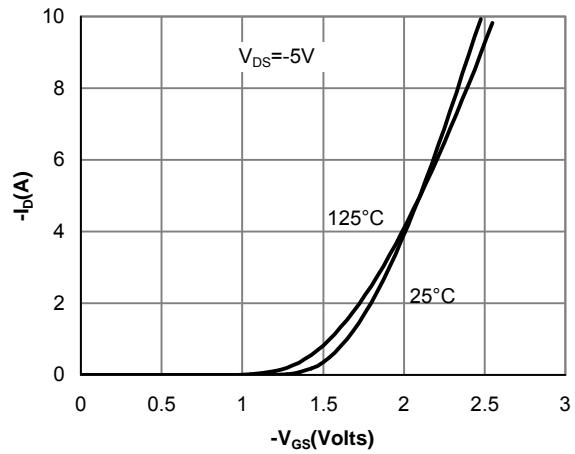


Figure 2: Transfer Characteristics

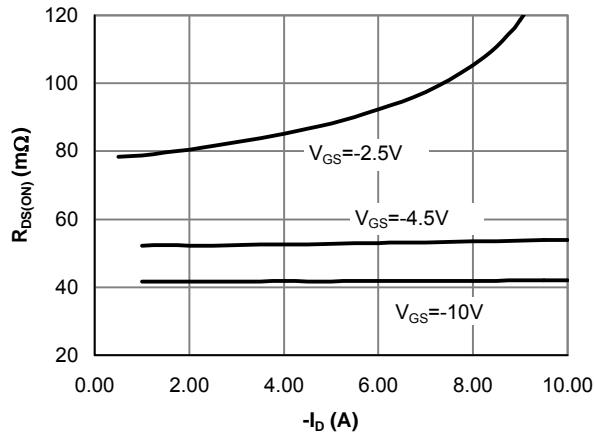


Figure 3: On-Resistance vs. Drain Current and Gate Voltage

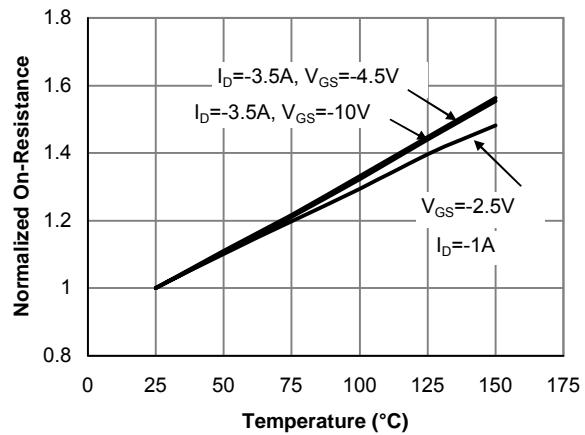


Figure 4: On-Resistance vs. Junction Temperature

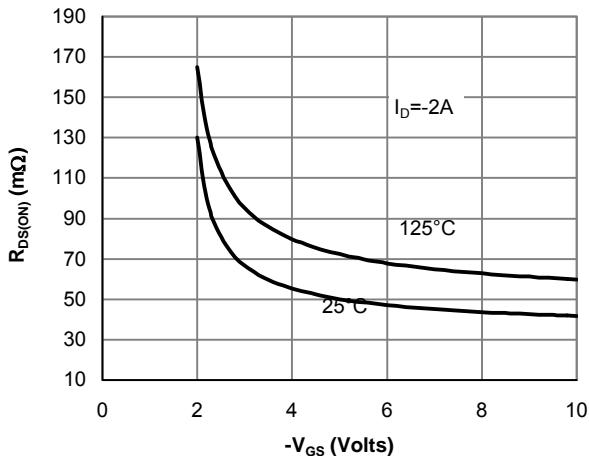


Figure 5: On-Resistance vs. Gate-Source Voltage

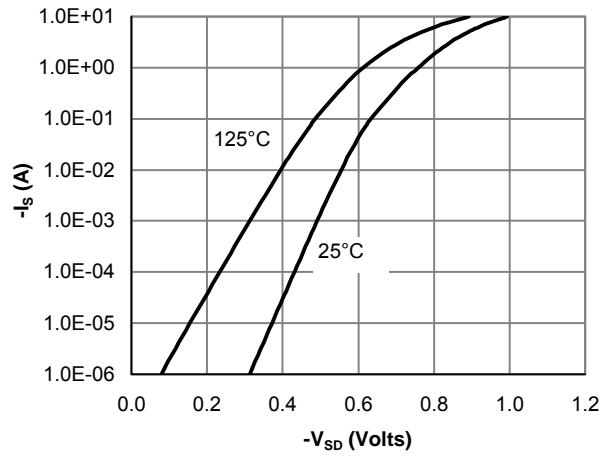


Figure 6: Body-Diode Characteristics

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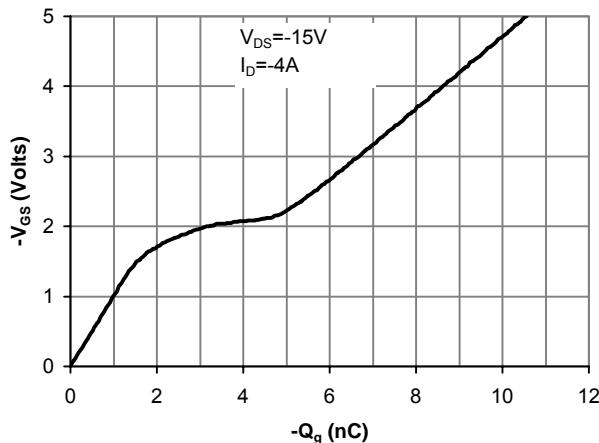


Figure 7: Gate-Charge Characteristics

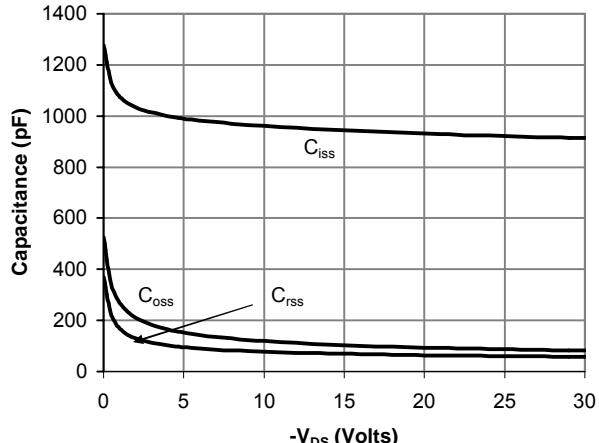


Figure 8: Capacitance Characteristics

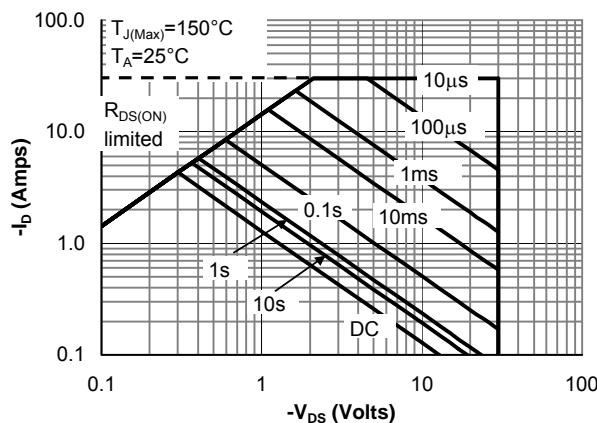


Figure 9: Maximum Forward Biased Safe Operating Area (Note E)

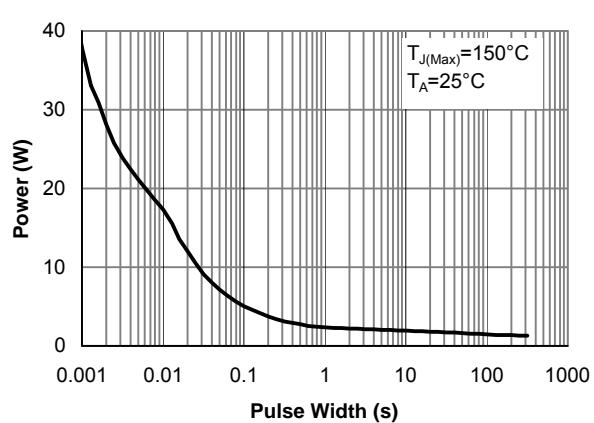


Figure 10: Single Pulse Power Rating Junction-to-Ambient (Note E)

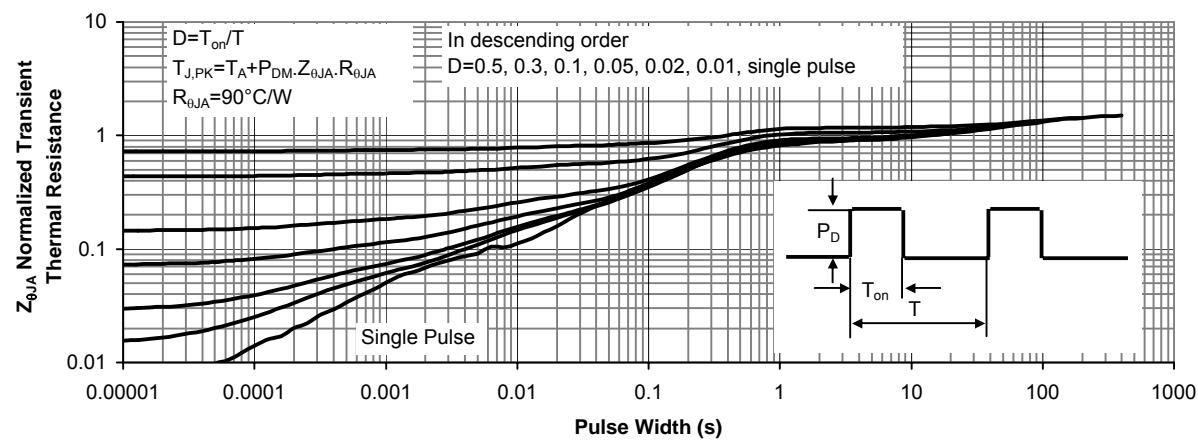


Figure 11: Normalized Maximum Transient Thermal Impedance