

General Description	
<p>The AO4928 uses advanced trench technology to provide excellent <math>R_{DS(ON)}</math> 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.</p>	

### Product Summary

#### FET1

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

$I_D = 9A$

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

$R_{DS(ON)} < 19.5m\Omega$

#### FET2

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

$I_D = 7.3A$

( $V_{GS} = 10V$ )

$<24m\Omega$

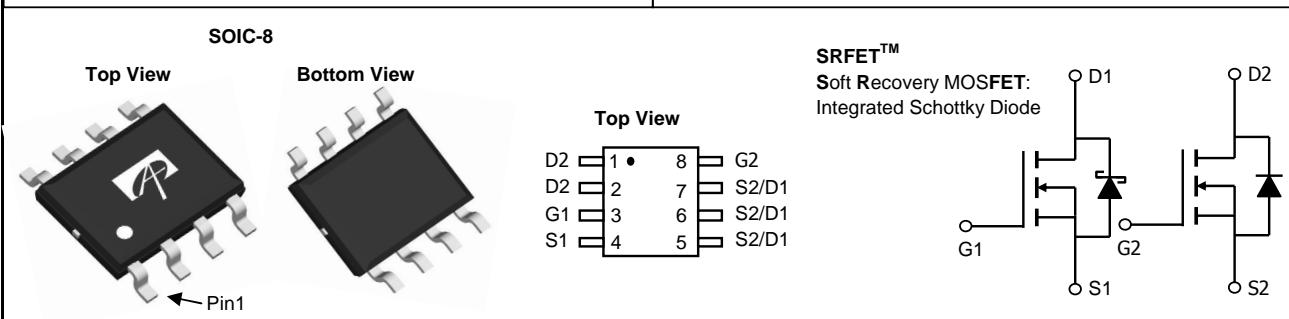
( $V_{GS} = 10V$ )

$<29m\Omega$

( $V_{GS} = 4.5V$ )

100% UIS Tested

100%  $R_g$  Tested



### 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	$V_{GS}$	$\pm 12$	$\pm 12$	V
Continuous Drain Current <sup>A</sup>	$I_{DSM}$	9.0	7.3	A
$T_A=70^\circ C$		7.2	5.9	
Pulsed Drain Current <sup>B</sup>	$I_{DM}$	40	40	
Avalanche Current <sup>C</sup>	$I_{AR}$	16	12	A
Repetitive avalanche energy $L=0.3mH$ <sup>C</sup>	$E_{AR}$	38	22	mJ
Power Dissipation	$P_{DSM}$	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 <sup>A</sup>	$R_{\theta JA}$	48	62.5	°C/W
Steady-State		74	90	°C/W
Maximum Junction-to-Lead <sup>C</sup>	$R_{\theta JL}$	32	40	°C/W

### Thermal Characteristics FET2

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

**FET1 Electrical Characteristics ( $T_J=25^\circ\text{C}$  unless otherwise noted)**

Symbol	Parameter	Conditions	Min	Typ	Max	Units
<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	$V_{DS}=24\text{V}, V_{GS}=0\text{V}$		0.01	0.1	mA
		$T_J=125^\circ\text{C}$		5	10	
$I_{\text{GSS}}$	Gate-Body leakage current	$V_{DS}=0\text{V}, V_{GS}=\pm 12\text{V}$			0.1	$\mu\text{A}$
$V_{\text{GS(th)}}$	Gate Threshold Voltage	$V_{DS}=V_{GS}, I_D=250\mu\text{A}$	1.5	1.85	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	$V_{GS}=10\text{V}, I_D=9\text{A}$		13.2	16	$\text{m}\Omega$
		$T_J=125^\circ\text{C}$		20.5	25.6	
$g_{\text{FS}}$	Forward Transconductance	$V_{DS}=5\text{V}, I_D=9\text{A}$		64		S
$V_{\text{SD}}$	Diode Forward Voltage	$I_S=1\text{A}, V_{GS}=0\text{V}$		0.4	0.6	V
$I_S$	Maximum Body-Diode + Schottky Continuous Current				4.5	A
<b>DYNAMIC PARAMETERS</b>						
$C_{\text{iss}}$	Input Capacitance	$V_{GS}=0\text{V}, V_{DS}=15\text{V}, f=1\text{MHz}$		1450	1885	pF
$C_{\text{oss}}$	Output Capacitance			224		pF
$C_{\text{rss}}$	Reverse Transfer Capacitance			92		pF
$R_g$	Gate resistance	$V_{GS}=0\text{V}, V_{DS}=0\text{V}, f=1\text{MHz}$		1.6	3.0	$\Omega$
<b>SWITCHING PARAMETERS</b>						
$Q_g(10\text{V})$	Total Gate Charge	$V_{GS}=10\text{V}, V_{DS}=15\text{V}, I_D=9\text{A}$		24.0	31	
$Q_g(4.5\text{V})$	Total Gate Charge			12.0		nC
$Q_{\text{gs}}$	Gate Source Charge			3.9		nC
$Q_{\text{gd}}$	Gate Drain Charge			4.2		nC
$t_{\text{D(on)}}$	Turn-On Delay Time	$V_{GS}=10\text{V}, V_{DS}=15\text{V}, R_L=1.7\Omega, R_{\text{GEN}}=3\Omega$		5.5		ns
$t_r$	Turn-On Rise Time			4.7		ns
$t_{\text{D(off)}}$	Turn-Off Delay Time			24.0		ns
$t_f$	Turn-Off Fall Time			4.0		ns
$t_{\text{rr}}$	Body Diode Reverse Recovery Time	$I_F=9\text{A}, dI/dt=300\text{A}/\mu\text{s}$		10	13	ns
$Q_{\text{rr}}$	Body Diode Reverse Recovery Charge	$I_F=9\text{A}, dI/dt=300\text{A}/\mu\text{s}$		6.8		nC

A: The value of  $R_{\theta JA}$  is measured with the device in a still air environment with  $T_A = 25^\circ\text{C}$ . The power dissipation  $P_{\text{DSM}}$  and current rating  $I_{\text{DSM}}$  are based on  $T_{J(\text{MAX})}=150^\circ\text{C}$ , using  $t \leq 10\text{s}$  junction-to-ambient thermal resistance.

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  $<300\mu\text{s}$  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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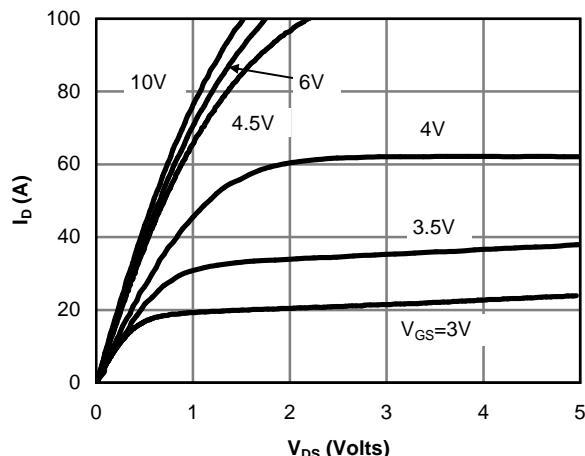
**FET1 TYPICAL ELECTRICAL AND THERMAL CHARACTERISTICS**

Figure 1: On-Region Characteristics

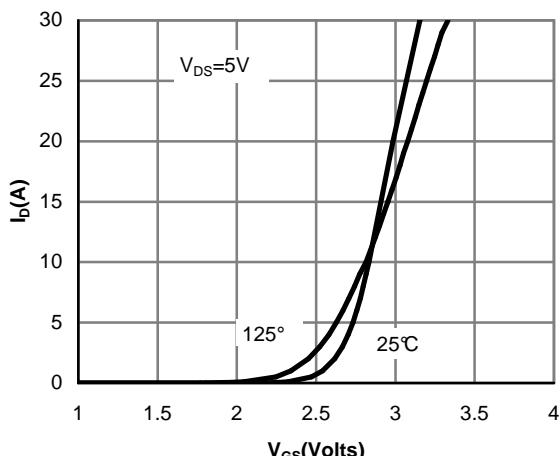


Figure 2: Transfer Characteristics

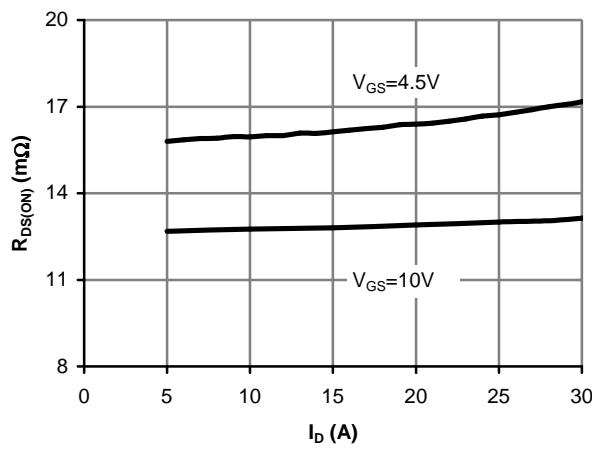


Figure 3: On-Resistance vs. Drain Current and Gate Voltage

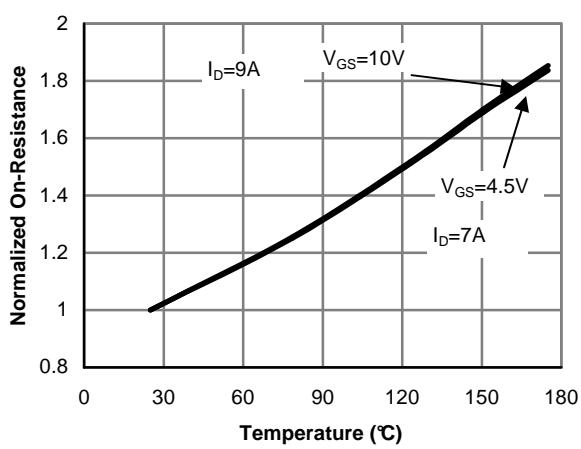


Figure 4: On-Resistance vs. Junction Temperature

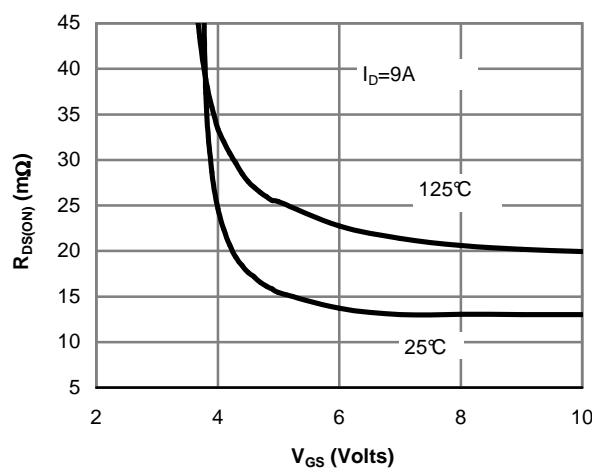


Figure 5: On-Resistance vs. Gate-Source Voltage

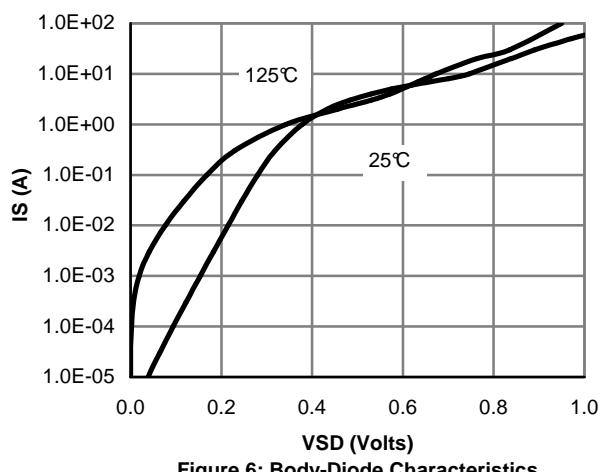


Figure 6: Body-Diode Characteristics

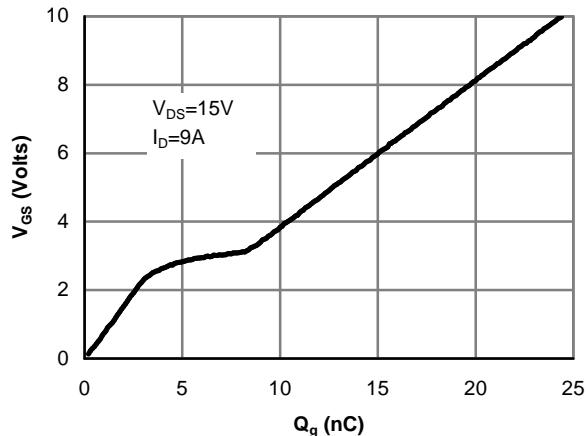
**FET1 TYPICAL ELECTRICAL AND THERMAL CHARACTERISTICS**

Figure 7: Gate-Charge Characteristics

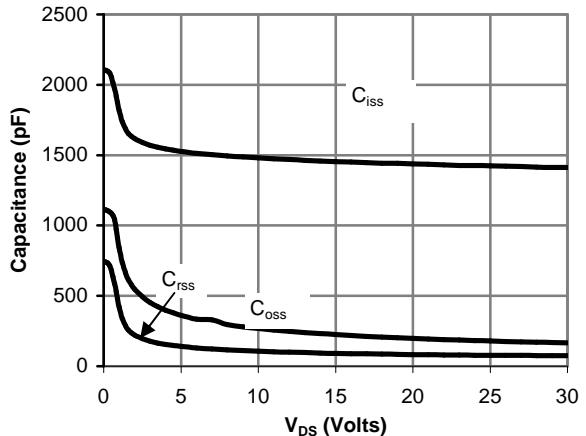


Figure 8: Capacitance Characteristics

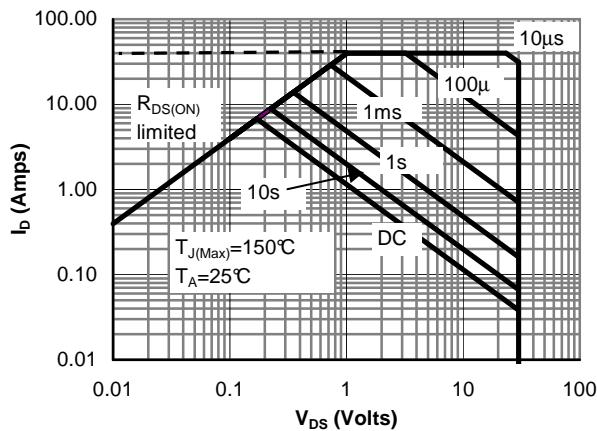


Figure 9: Maximum Forward Biased Safe Operating Area (Note E)

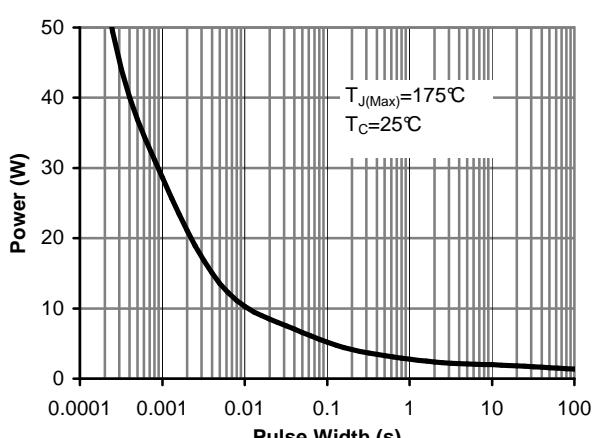


Figure 10: Single Pulse Power Rating Junction-to-Ambient (Note E)

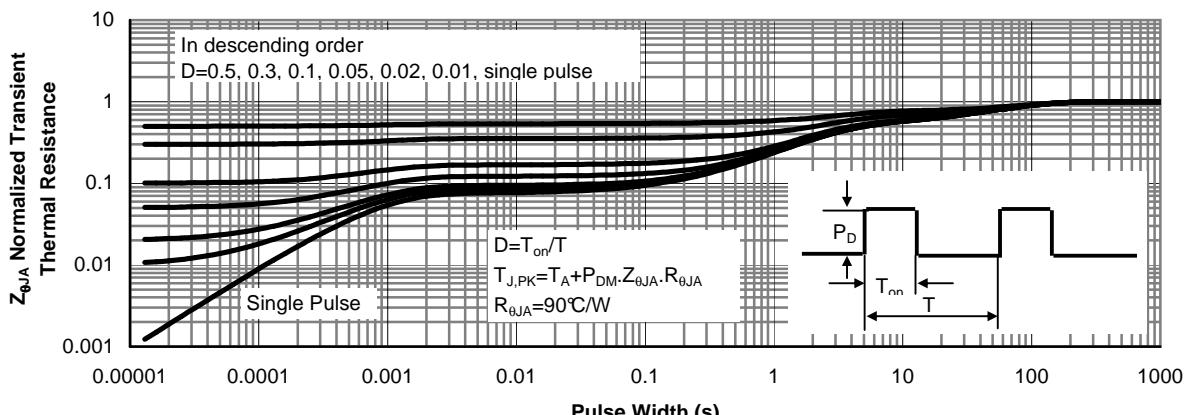


Figure 11: Normalized Maximum Transient Thermal Impedance (Note E)

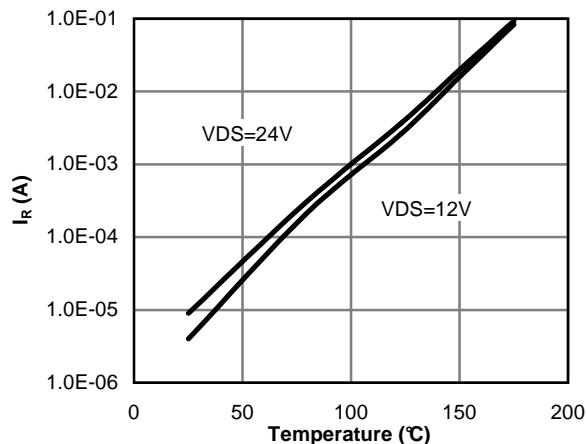
**FET1 TYPICAL ELECTRICAL AND THERMAL CHARACTERISTICS**

Figure 12: Diode Reverse Leakage Current vs. Junction Temperature

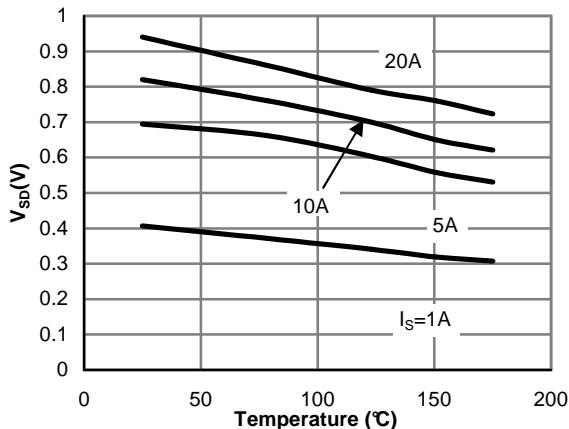


Figure 13: Diode Forward voltage vs. Junction Temperature

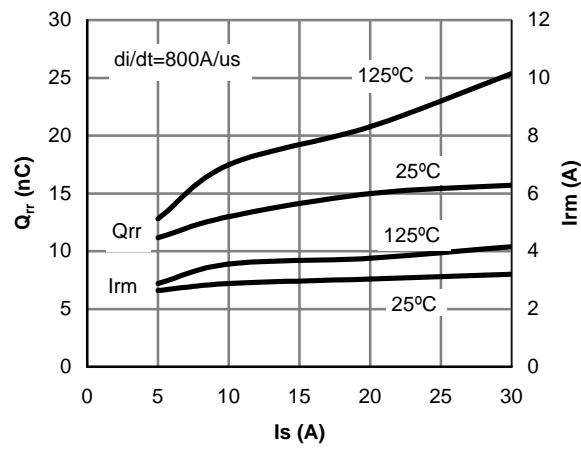


Figure 14: Diode Reverse Recovery Charge and Peak Current vs. Conduction Current

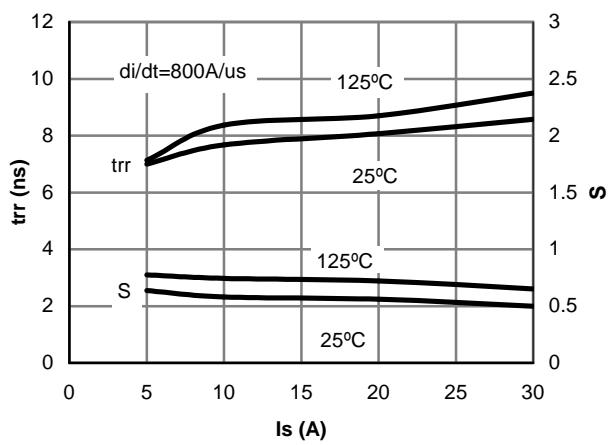
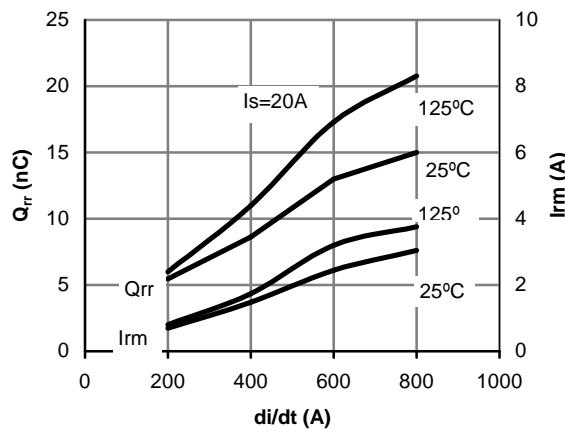
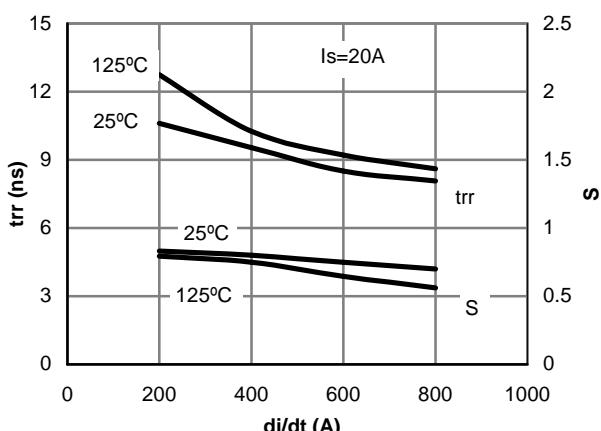


Figure 15: Diode Reverse Recovery Time and Soft Coefficient vs. Conduction Current

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
<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	$V_{DS}=24\text{V}, V_{GS}=0\text{V}$			1	$\mu\text{A}$
		$T_J=55^\circ\text{C}$			5	
$I_{GSS}$	Gate-Body leakage current	$V_{DS}=0\text{V}, V_{GS}=\pm 12\text{V}$			100	nA
$V_{GS(\text{th})}$	Gate Threshold Voltage	$V_{DS}=V_{GS}, I_D=250\mu\text{A}$	0.7	1	1.5	V
$I_{D(\text{ON})}$	On state drain current	$V_{GS}=4.5\text{V}, V_{DS}=5\text{V}$	40			A
$R_{DS(\text{ON})}$	Static Drain-Source On-Resistance	$V_{GS}=10\text{V}, I_D=7.3\text{A}$		20	24	$\text{m}\Omega$
		$T_J=125^\circ\text{C}$		30.0	36	
		$V_{GS}=4.5\text{V}, I_D=6\text{A}$		23.4	29	
		$V_{GS}=2.5\text{V}, I_D=5.5\text{A}$		35.4	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				4.5	A
<b>DYNAMIC PARAMETERS</b>						
$C_{iss}$	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	$\Omega$
<b>SWITCHING PARAMETERS</b>						
$Q_g$	Total Gate Charge	$V_{GS}=4.5\text{V}, V_{DS}=15\text{V}, I_D=7.3\text{A}$		10		nC
$Q_{gs}$	Gate Source Charge			1.8		nC
$Q_{gd}$	Gate Drain Charge			3.75		nC
$t_{D(\text{on})}$	Turn-On Delay Time	$V_{GS}=10\text{V}, V_{DS}=15\text{V}, R_L=2.1\Omega, R_{\text{GEN}}=6\Omega$		3.2		ns
$t_r$	Turn-On Rise Time			3.5		ns
$t_{D(\text{off})}$	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		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<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  $R_{\theta JA}$  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  $\mu\text{s}$  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

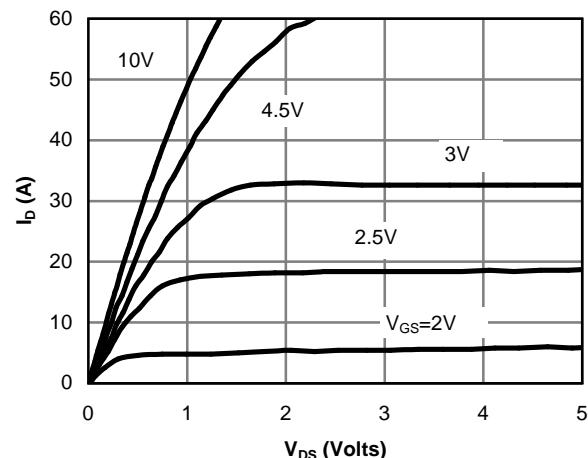


Figure 1: On-Region Characteristics

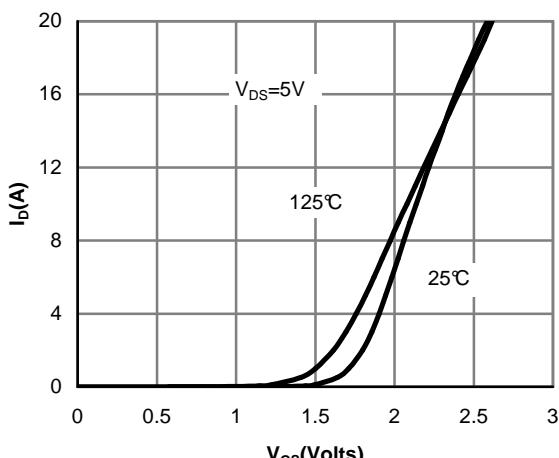


Figure 2: Transfer Characteristics

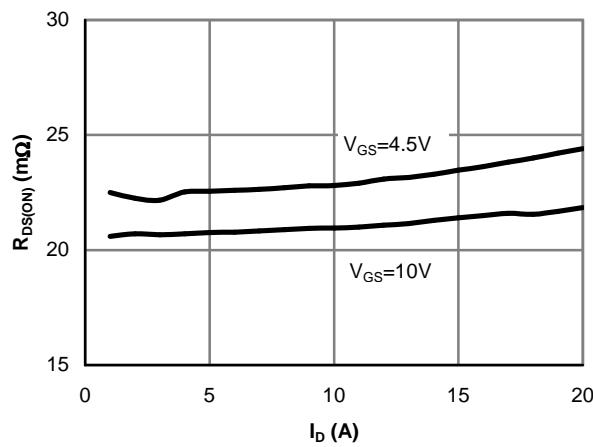


Figure 3: On-Resistance vs. Drain Current and Gate Voltage

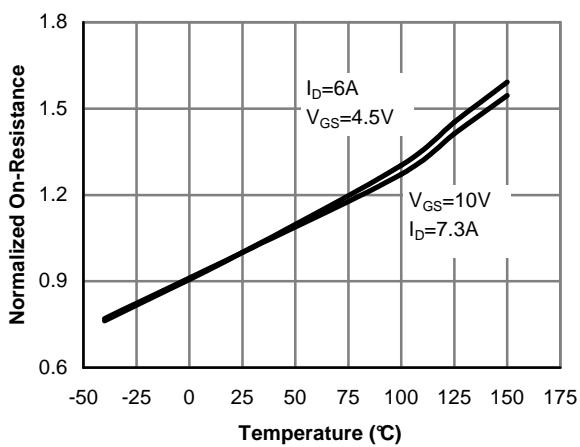


Figure 4: On-Resistance vs. Junction Temperature

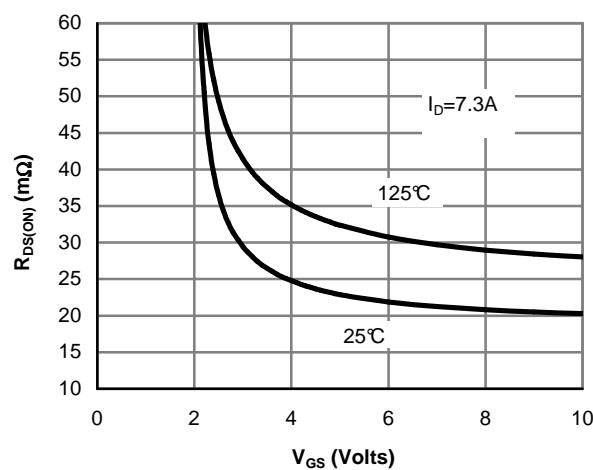


Figure 5: On-Resistance vs. Gate-Source Voltage

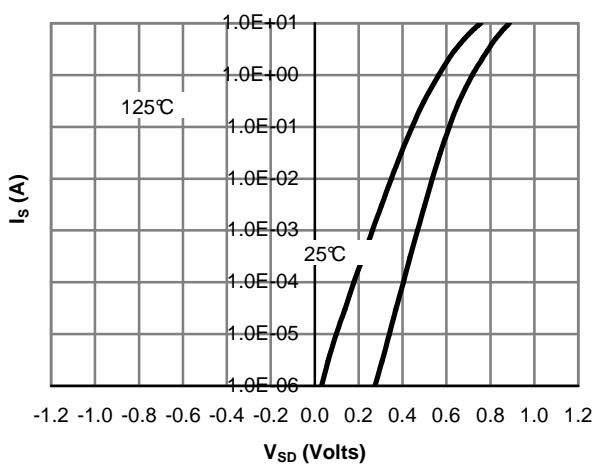


Figure 6: Body-Diode Characteristics

## TYPICAL ELECTRICAL AND THERMAL CHARACTERISTICS

