



**ALPHA & OMEGA**  
SEMICONDUCTOR, LTD

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**AO7801**

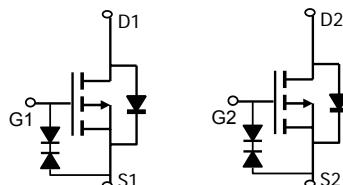
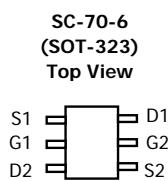
## Dual P-Channel Enhancement Mode Field Effect Transistor

### General Description

The AO7801 uses advanced trench technology to provide excellent  $R_{DS(ON)}$ , low gate charge, and operation with gate voltages as low as 1.8V, in the small SOT323 footprint. It can be used for a wide variety of applications, including load switching, low current inverters and low current DC-DC converters. It is ESD protected to 2KV HBM. Standard Product AO7801 is Pb-free (meets ROHS & Sony 259 specifications). AO7801L is a Green Product ordering option. AO7801 and AO7801L are electrically identical.

### Features

$V_{DS}$  (V) = -20V  
 $I_D$  = -0.6A ( $V_{GS}$  = -4.5V)  
 $R_{DS(ON)} < 520\text{m}\Omega$  ( $V_{GS}$  = -4.5V)  
 $R_{DS(ON)} < 700\text{m}\Omega$  ( $V_{GS}$  = -2.5V)  
 $R_{DS(ON)} < 950\text{m}\Omega$  ( $V_{GS}$  = -1.8V)



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

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>	$I_D$	-0.6	A
$T_A=70^\circ\text{C}$		-0.48	
Pulsed Drain Current <sup>B</sup>	$I_{DM}$	-3	
Power Dissipation <sup>A</sup>	$P_D$	0.3	W
$T_A=70^\circ\text{C}$		0.19	
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>	$R_{\theta JA}$	360	415	°C/W
Steady-State		400	460	°C/W
Maximum Junction-to-Lead <sup>C</sup>	$R_{\theta JL}$	300	350	°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	$V_{DS}=-16\text{V}$ , $V_{GS}=0\text{V}$	$T_J=55^\circ\text{C}$	-1	-5	$\mu\text{A}$
$I_{\text{GSS}}$	Gate-Body leakage current	$V_{DS}=0\text{V}$ , $V_{GS}=\pm 8\text{V}$			$\pm 10$	$\mu\text{A}$
$V_{GS(\text{th})}$	Gate Threshold Voltage	$V_{DS}=V_{GS}$ $I_D=-250\mu\text{A}$	-0.5	-0.6	-0.9	V
$I_{D(\text{ON})}$	On state drain current	$V_{GS}=-4.5\text{V}$ , $V_{DS}=-5\text{V}$	-3			A
$R_{DS(\text{ON})}$	Static Drain-Source On-Resistance	$V_{GS}=-4.5\text{V}$ , $I_D=-0.6\text{A}$		400	520	$\text{m}\Omega$
		$T_J=125^\circ\text{C}$		542	700	
		$V_{GS}=-2.5\text{V}$ , $I_D=-0.5\text{A}$		540	700	
$g_{FS}$	Forward Transconductance	$V_{GS}=-1.8\text{V}$ , $I_D=-0.4\text{A}$		700	950	$\text{m}\Omega$
$V_{SD}$	Diode Forward Voltage	$I_S=-0.5\text{A}$ , $V_{GS}=0\text{V}$		-0.86	-1	V
$I_S$	Maximum Body-Diode Continuous Current				-0.4	A
<b>DYNAMIC PARAMETERS</b>						
$C_{iss}$	Input Capacitance	$V_{GS}=0\text{V}$ , $V_{DS}=-10\text{V}$ , $f=1\text{MHz}$		114	140	pF
$C_{oss}$	Output Capacitance			17		pF
$C_{rss}$	Reverse Transfer Capacitance			14		pF
$R_g$	Gate resistance	$V_{GS}=0\text{V}$ , $V_{DS}=0\text{V}$ , $f=1\text{MHz}$		12	17	$\Omega$
<b>SWITCHING PARAMETERS</b>						
$Q_g$	Total Gate Charge	$V_{GS}=-4.5\text{V}$ , $V_{DS}=-10\text{V}$ , $I_D=-0.6\text{A}$		1.44	1.8	nC
$Q_{gs}$	Gate Source Charge			0.14		nC
$Q_{gd}$	Gate Drain Charge			0.35		nC
$t_{D(\text{on})}$	Turn-On DelayTime	$V_{GS}=-4.5\text{V}$ , $V_{DS}=-10\text{V}$ , $R_L=16.7\Omega$ , $R_{\text{GEN}}=3\Omega$		6.5		ns
$t_r$	Turn-On Rise Time			6.5		ns
$t_{D(\text{off})}$	Turn-Off DelayTime			18.2		ns
$t_f$	Turn-Off Fall Time			5.5		ns
$t_{rr}$	Body Diode Reverse Recovery Time	$I_F=-0.6\text{A}$ , $dI/dt=100\text{A}/\mu\text{s}$		10	13	ns
$Q_{rr}$	Body Diode Reverse Recovery Charge	$I_F=-0.6\text{A}$ , $dI/dt=100\text{A}/\mu\text{s}$		3		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  $\leq 10\text{s}$  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, 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

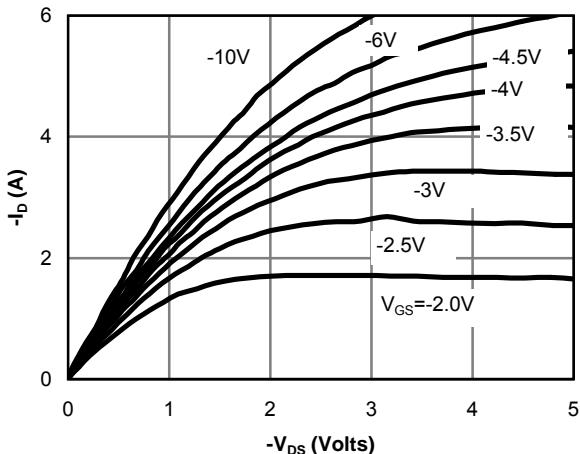


Fig 1: On-Region Characteristics

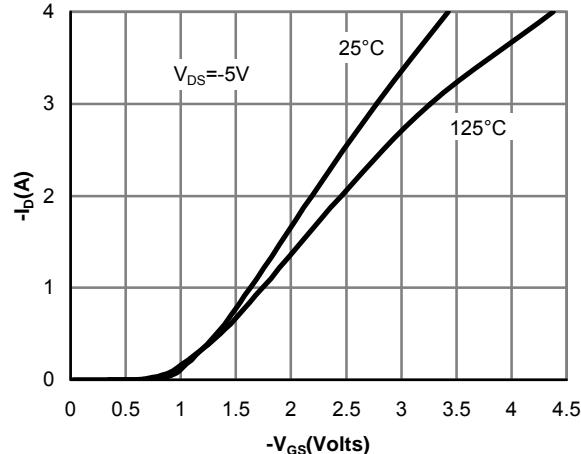


Figure 2: Transfer Characteristics

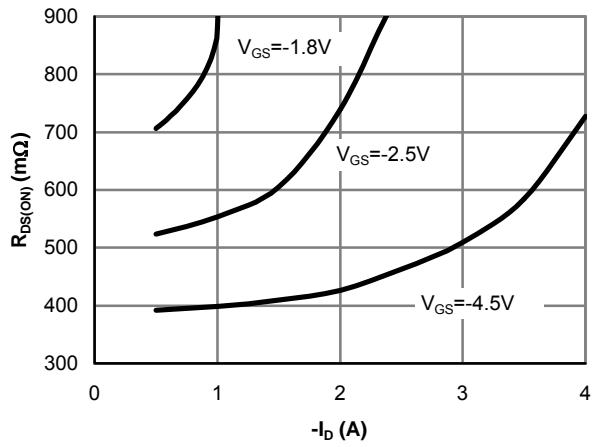


Figure 3: On-Resistance vs. Drain Current and Gate Voltage

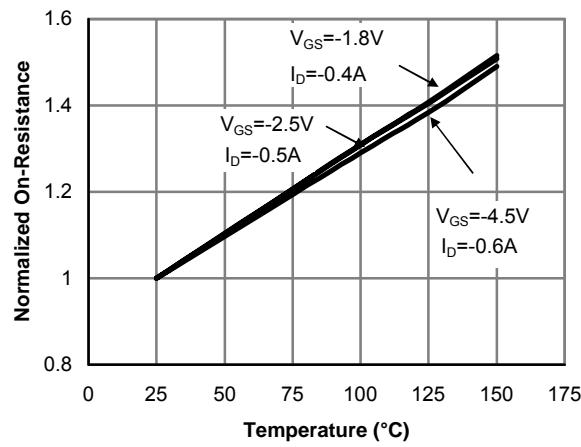


Figure 4: On-Resistance vs. Junction Temperature

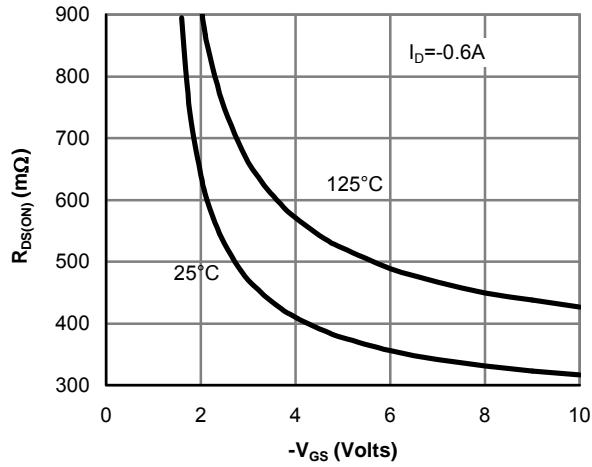


Figure 5: On-Resistance vs. Gate-Source Voltage

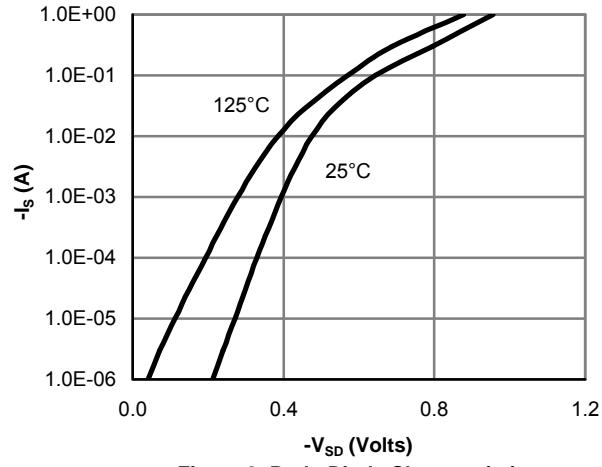


Figure 6: Body-Diode Characteristics

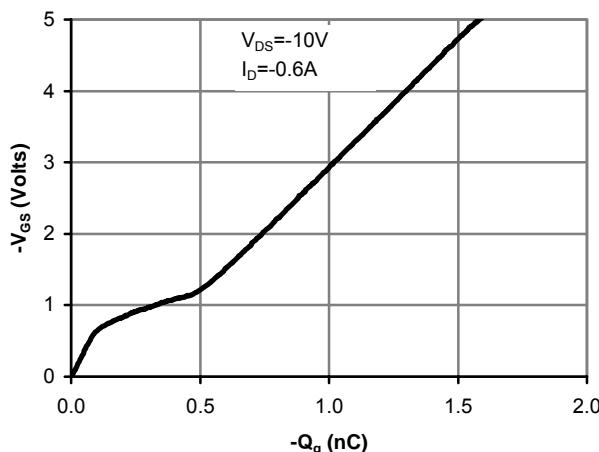
**TYPICAL ELECTRICAL AND THERMAL CHARACTERISTICS**

Figure 7: Gate-Charge Characteristics

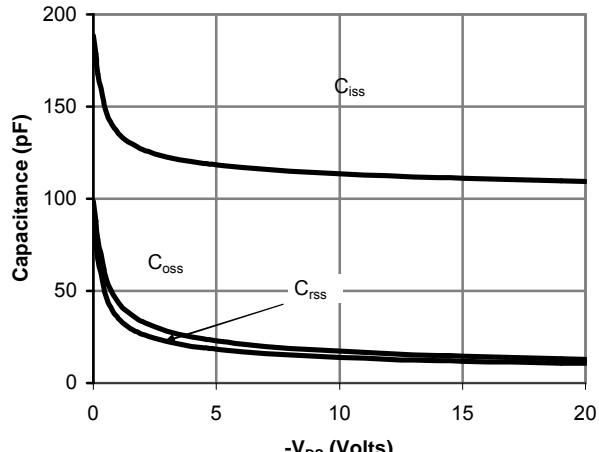


Figure 8: Capacitance Characteristics

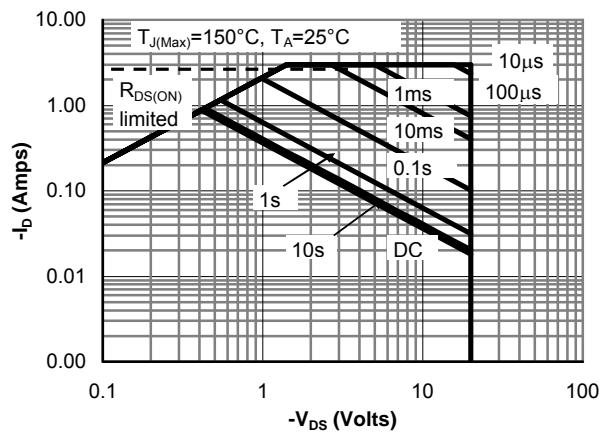


Figure 9: Maximum Forward Biased Safe Operating Area (Note E)

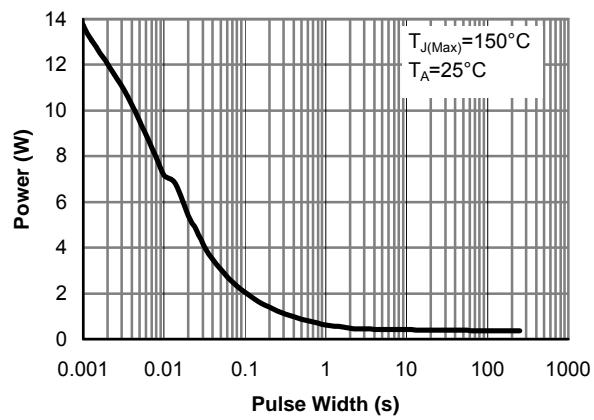


Figure 10: Single Pulse Power Rating Junction-to-Ambient (Note E)

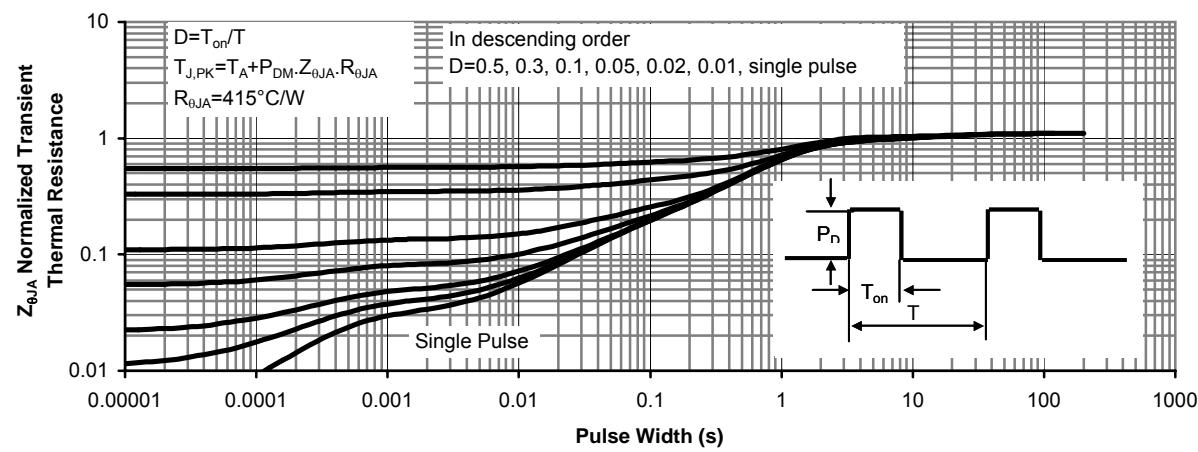


Figure 11: Normalized Maximum Transient Thermal Impedance