

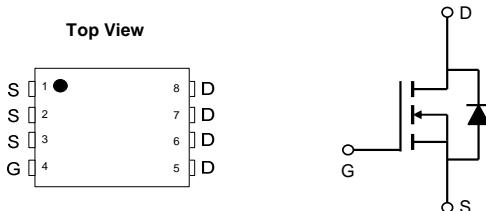
General Description

The AON6440 is fabricated with SDMOS™ trench technology that combines excellent $R_{DS(ON)}$ with low gate charge. The result is outstanding efficiency with controlled switching behavior. This universal technology is well suited for PWM, load switching and general purpose applications.

Product Summary

| | |
|------------------------------------|---------|
| V_{DS} | 40V |
| I_D (at $V_{GS}=10V$) | 85A |
| $R_{DS(ON)}$ (at $V_{GS}=10V$) | < 3.4mΩ |
| $R_{DS(ON)}$ (at $V_{GS} = 4.5V$) | < 4.5mΩ |

100% UIS Tested
 100% R_g Tested



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

| Parameter | Symbol | Maximum | Units |
|--|----------------|------------|-------|
| Drain-Source Voltage | V_{DS} | 40 | V |
| Gate-Source Voltage | V_{GS} | ±20 | V |
| Continuous Drain Current ^G | I_D | 85 | A |
| $T_C=100^\circ C$ | | 67 | |
| Pulsed Drain Current ^C | I_{DM} | 250 | |
| Continuous Drain Current | I_{DSM} | 20 | A |
| $T_A=70^\circ C$ | | 15 | |
| Avalanche Current ^C | I_{AR} | 72 | A |
| Repetitive avalanche energy $L=0.1mH$ ^C | E_{AR} | 259 | mJ |
| Power Dissipation ^B | P_D | 83 | W |
| $T_C=100^\circ C$ | | 33 | |
| Power Dissipation ^A | P_{DSM} | 2.3 | W |
| $T_A=70^\circ C$ | | 1.4 | |
| Junction and Storage Temperature Range | T_J, T_{STG} | -55 to 150 | °C |

Thermal Characteristics

| Parameter | Symbol | Typ | Max | Units |
|--|-----------|-----|-----|-------|
| Maximum Junction-to-Ambient ^A | $R_{θJA}$ | 14 | 17 | °C/W |
| Maximum Junction-to-Ambient ^{A,D} | | 40 | 55 | °C/W |
| Maximum Junction-to-Case | $R_{θJC}$ | 1 | 1.5 | °C/W |

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 | $I_D=250\mu\text{A}, V_{GS}=0\text{V}$ | 40 | | | V |
| I_{DSS} | Zero Gate Voltage Drain Current | $V_{DS}=40\text{V}, V_{GS}=0\text{V}$ $T_J=55^\circ\text{C}$ | | | 100 500 | μA |
| I_{GSS} | Gate-Body leakage current | $V_{DS}=0\text{V}, V_{GS}=\pm 20\text{V}$ | | | 100 | nA |
| $V_{\text{GS(th)}}$ | Gate Threshold Voltage | $V_{DS}=V_{GS}, I_D=250\mu\text{A}$ | 1.2 | 1.7 | 2.2 | V |
| $I_{\text{D(ON)}}$ | On state drain current | $V_{GS}=10\text{V}, V_{DS}=5\text{V}$ | 250 | | | A |
| $R_{\text{DS(ON)}}$ | Static Drain-Source On-Resistance | $V_{GS}=10\text{V}, I_D=20\text{A}$ $T_J=125^\circ\text{C}$ | | 2.8 4.6 | 3.4 5.5 | $\text{m}\Omega$ |
| | | $V_{GS}=4.5\text{V}, I_D=20\text{A}$ | | 3.6 | 4.5 | $\text{m}\Omega$ |
| | | | | | | |
| g_{FS} | Forward Transconductance | $V_{DS}=5\text{V}, I_D=20\text{A}$ | | 76 | | 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 | | | | 85 | A |
| DYNAMIC PARAMETERS | | | | | | |
| C_{iss} | Input Capacitance | $V_{GS}=0\text{V}, V_{DS}=20\text{V}, f=1\text{MHz}$ | 4000 | 5000 | 6000 | pF |
| C_{oss} | Output Capacitance | | 550 | 780 | 1000 | pF |
| C_{rss} | Reverse Transfer Capacitance | | 180 | 300 | 420 | pF |
| R_g | Gate resistance | $V_{GS}=0\text{V}, V_{DS}=0\text{V}, f=1\text{MHz}$ | 0.5 | 1 | 1.5 | Ω |
| SWITCHING PARAMETERS | | | | | | |
| $Q_g(10\text{V})$ | Total Gate Charge | $V_{GS}=10\text{V}, V_{DS}=20\text{V}, I_D=20\text{A}$ | 65 | 81 | 97 | nC |
| $Q_g(4.5\text{V})$ | Total Gate Charge | | 32 | 40 | 48 | nC |
| Q_{gs} | Gate Source Charge | | 11 | 14 | 17 | nC |
| Q_{gd} | Gate Drain Charge | | 9 | 15 | 21 | nC |
| $t_{\text{D(on)}}$ | Turn-On DelayTime | $V_{GS}=10\text{V}, V_{DS}=20\text{V}, R_L=1\Omega, R_{\text{GEN}}=3\Omega$ | | 13.7 | | ns |
| t_r | Turn-On Rise Time | | | 4.5 | | ns |
| $t_{\text{D(off)}}$ | Turn-Off DelayTime | | | 54 | | ns |
| t_f | Turn-Off Fall Time | | | 10 | | ns |
| t_{rr} | Body Diode Reverse Recovery Time | $I_F=20\text{A}, dI/dt=500\text{A}/\mu\text{s}$ | 13 | 16 | 19 | ns |
| Q_{rr} | Body Diode Reverse Recovery Charge | $I_F=20\text{A}, dI/dt=500\text{A}/\mu\text{s}$ | 30 | 38 | 45 | nC |

A. The value of R_{0JA} 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_{0JA} and the maximum allowed junction temperature of 150°C. The value in any given application depends on the user's specific board design, and the maximum temperature of 150°C may be used if the PCB allows it.

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. Repetitive rating, pulse width limited by junction temperature $T_{J(\text{MAX})}=150^\circ\text{C}$. Ratings are based on low frequency and duty cycles to keep initial $T_J=25^\circ\text{C}$. Maximum UIS current limited by test equipment.

D. The R_{0JA} is the sum of the thermal impedance from junction to case R_{0JC} and case to ambient.

E. The static characteristics in Figures 1 to 6 are obtained using <300μs pulses, duty cycle 0.5% max.

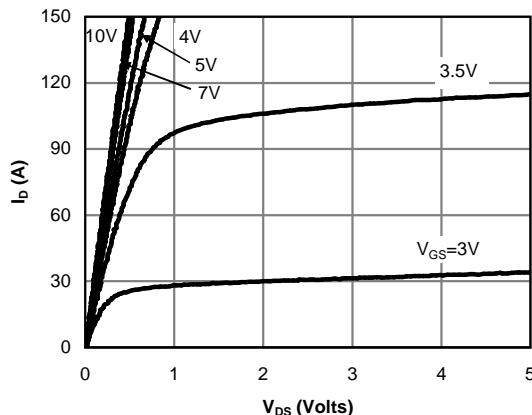
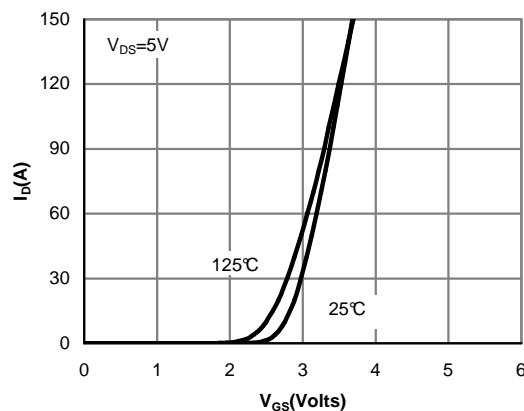
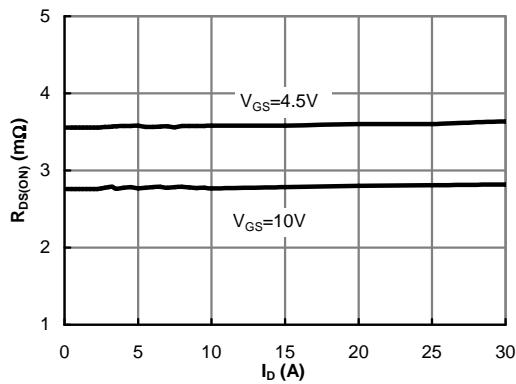
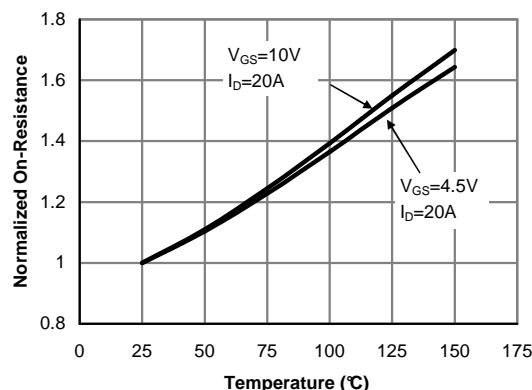
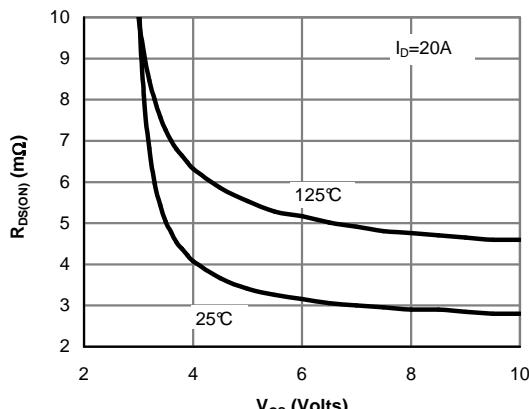
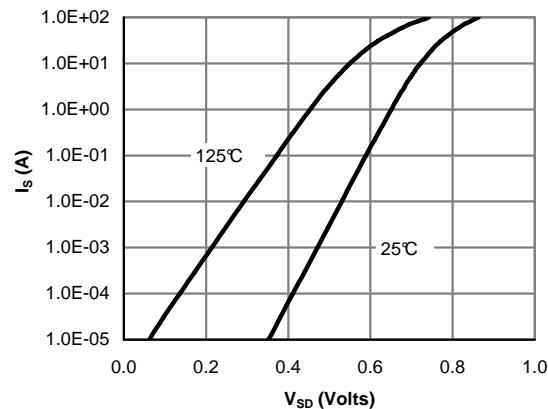
F. These curves are based on the junction-to-case thermal impedance which is measured with the device mounted to a large heatsink, assuming a maximum junction temperature of $T_{J(\text{MAX})}=150^\circ\text{C}$. The SOA curve provides a single pulse rating.

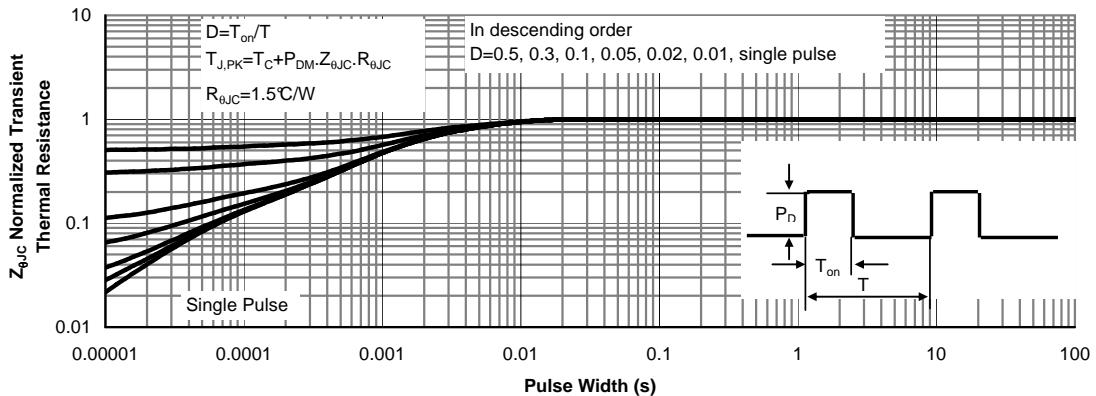
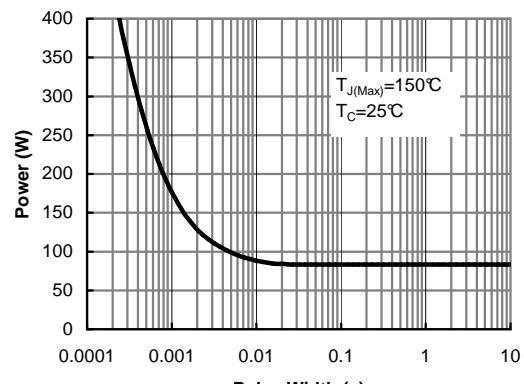
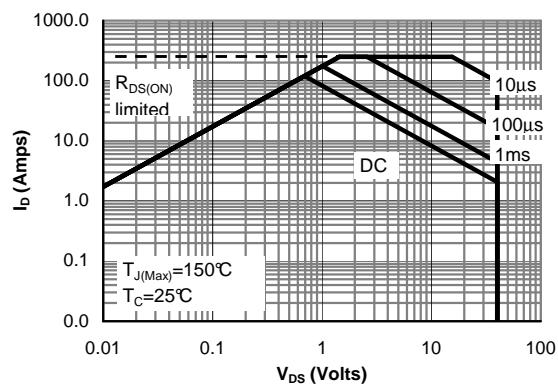
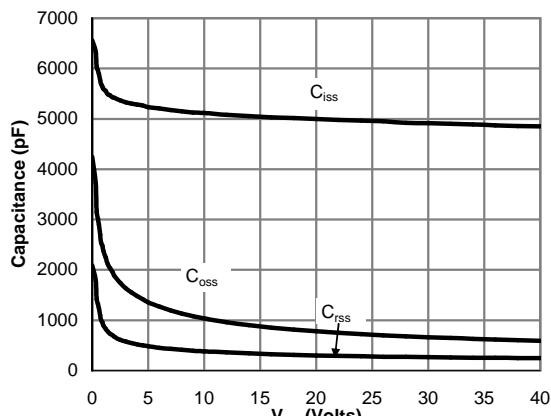
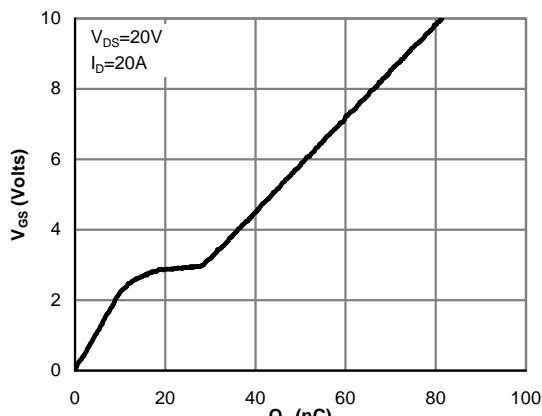
G. The maximum current rating is limited by Package.

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

Fig 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)

TYPICAL ELECTRICAL AND THERMAL CHARACTERISTICS


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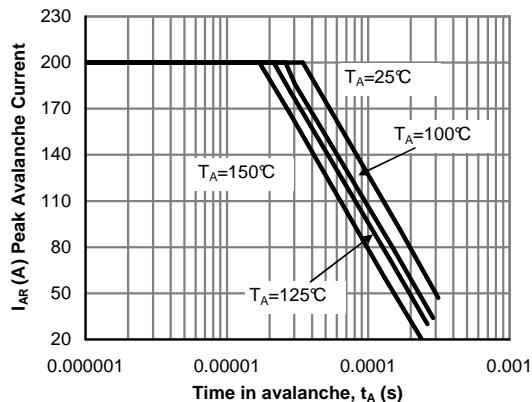


Figure 12: Single Pulse Avalanche capability (Note C)

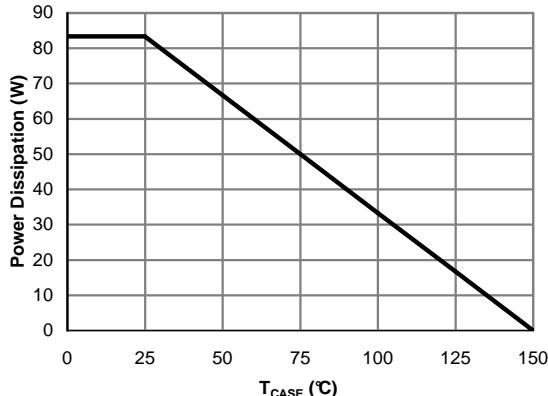


Figure 13: Power De-rating (Note F)

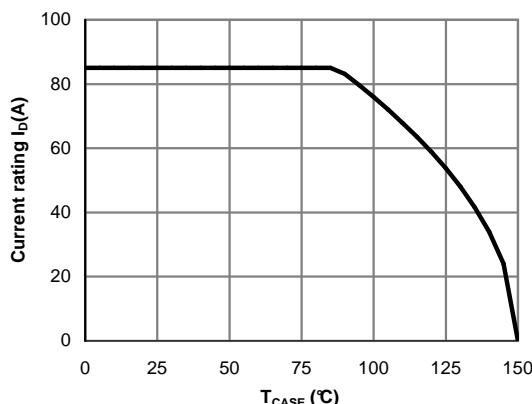


Figure 14: Current De-rating (Note F)

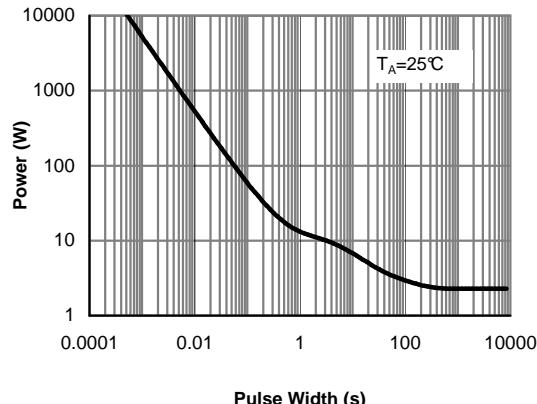


Figure 15: Single Pulse Power Rating Junction-to-Ambient (Note H)

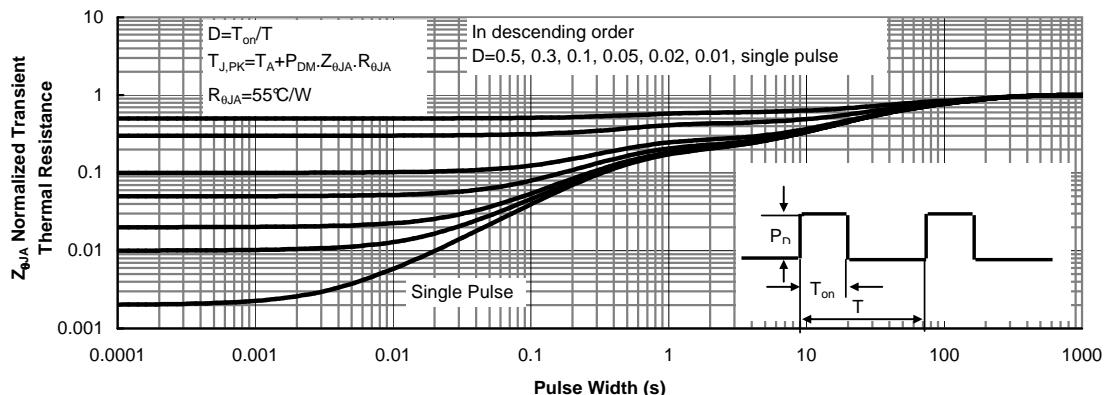


Figure 16: Normalized Maximum Transient Thermal Impedance (Note H)

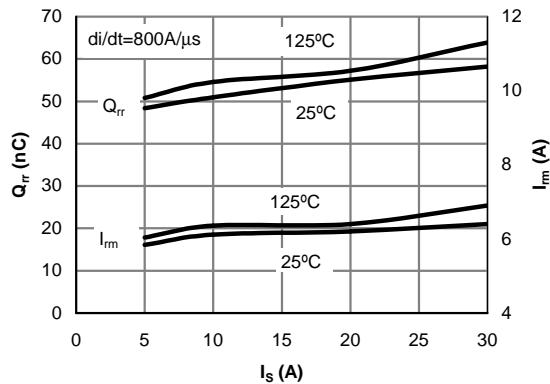
TYPICAL ELECTRICAL AND THERMAL CHARACTERISTICS


Figure 17: Diode Reverse Recovery Charge and Peak Current vs. Conduction Current

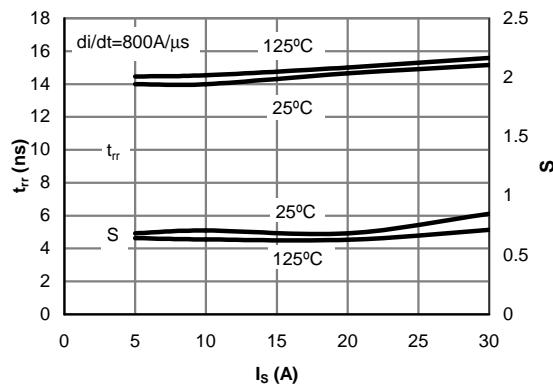


Figure 18: Diode Reverse Recovery Time and Softness Factor vs. Conduction Current

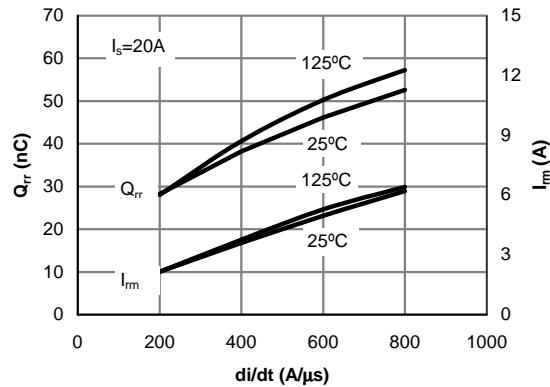


Figure 19: Diode Reverse Recovery Charge and Peak Current vs. di/dt

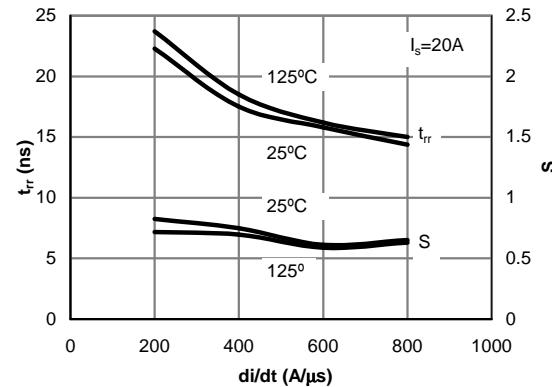
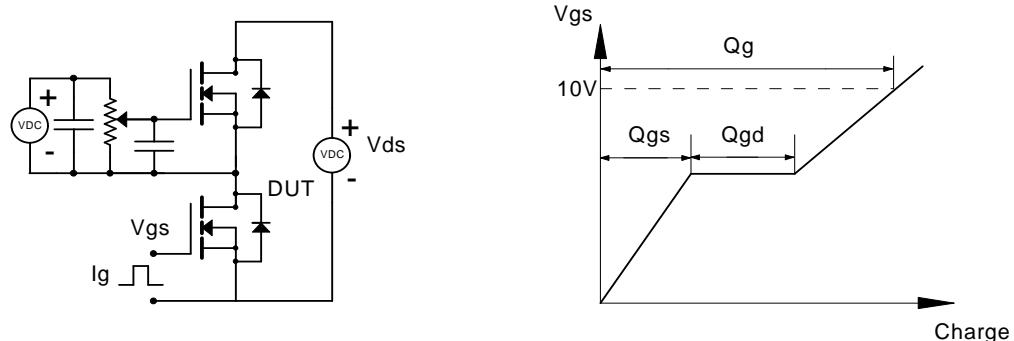
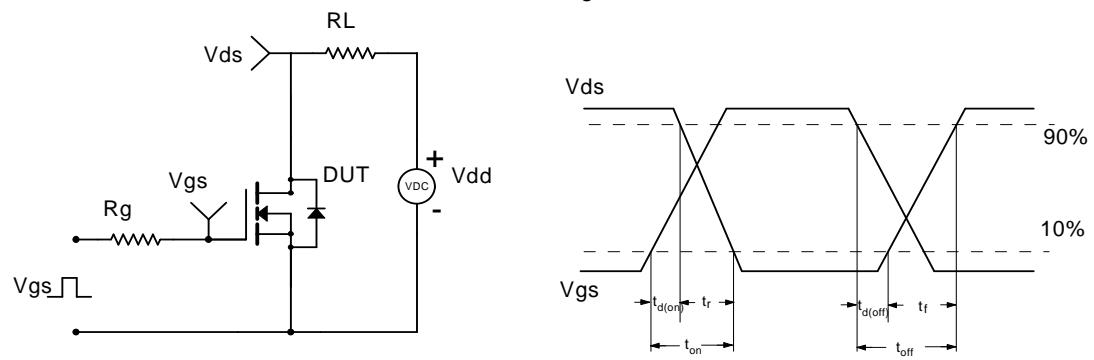


Figure 20: Diode Reverse Recovery Time and Softness Factor vs. di/dt

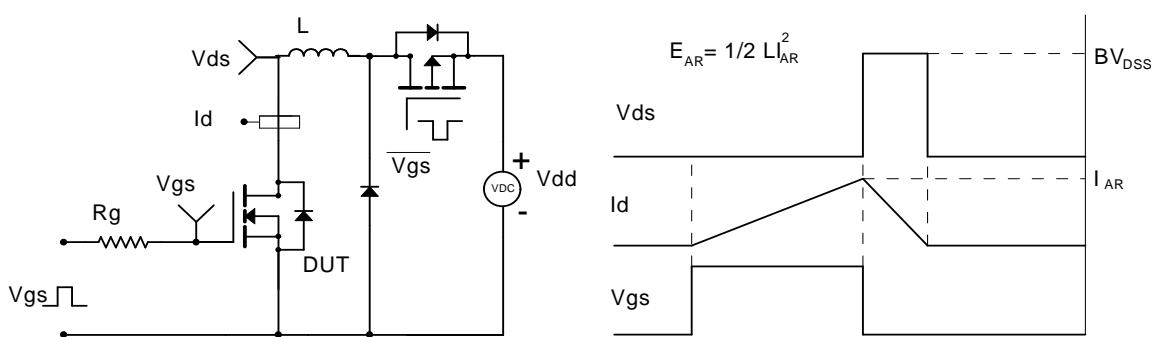
Gate Charge Test Circuit & Waveform



Resistive Switching Test Circuit & Waveforms



Unclamped Inductive Switching (UIS) Test Circuit & Waveforms



Diode Recovery Test Circuit & Waveforms

