



ALPHA & OMEGA
SEMICONDUCTOR

AO4932

Asymmetric Dual N-Channel MOSFET

SRFET™

General Description

The AO4932 uses advanced trench technology to provide excellent $R_{DS(ON)}$ 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.

Product Summary

FET1(N-Channel)

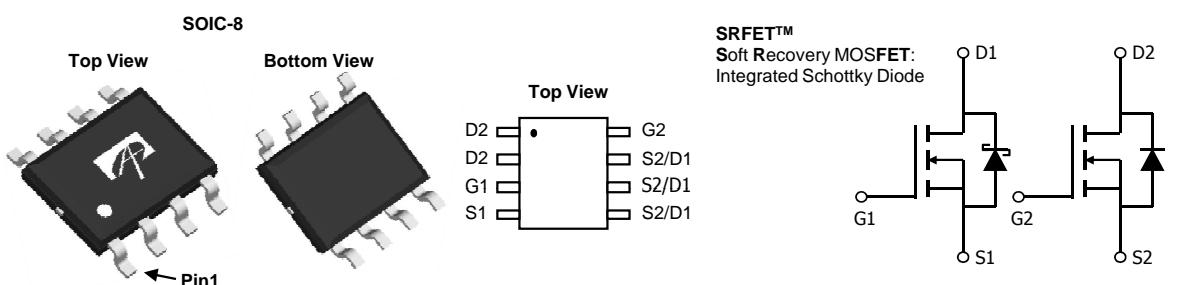
$V_{DS} = 30V$
 $I_D = 11A$ ($V_{GS}=10V$)
 $R_{DS(ON)}$
 $< 12.5m\Omega$ ($V_{GS}=10V$)
 $< 15m\Omega$ ($V_{GS}=4.5V$)

FET2(N-Channel)

$30V$
 $8A$ ($V_{GS}=10V$)
 $R_{DS(ON)}$
 $< 19m\Omega$ ($V_{GS}=10V$)
 $< 23m\Omega$ ($V_{GS}=4.5V$)

100% UIS Tested
100% R_g Tested

100% UIS Tested
100% R_g Tested



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

Parameter	Symbol	Max FE1	Max FET2	Units
Drain-Source Voltage	V_{DS}	30	30	V
Gate-Source Voltage	V_{GS}	± 12	± 20	V
Continuous Drain Current	I_D	11	8	A
$T_A=70^\circ C$		9	6.5	
Pulsed Drain Current ^C	I_{DM}	60	40	
Avalanche Current ^C	I_{AS}, I_{AR}	15	19	A
Avalanche energy $L=0.1mH$ ^C	E_{AS}, E_{AR}	11	18	mJ
Power Dissipation ^B	P_D	2	2	W
$T_A=70^\circ C$		1.3	1.3	
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	$R_{\theta JA}$	48	62.5	°C/W
Maximum Junction-to-Ambient ^{A,D} Steady-State		74	90	°C/W
Maximum Junction-to-Lead	$R_{\theta JL}$	32	40	°C/W

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

Symbol	Parameter	Conditions	Min	Typ	Max	Units
STATIC PARAMETERS						
BV_{DSS}	Drain-Source Breakdown Voltage	$I_D=1\text{mA}, V_{GS}=0\text{V}$	30			V
I_{DSS}	Zero Gate Voltage Drain Current	$V_{DS}=30\text{V}, V_{GS}=0\text{V}$ $T_J=125^\circ\text{C}$			0.5 500	mA
I_{GSS}	Gate-Body leakage current	$V_{DS}=0\text{V}, V_{GS}=\pm 12\text{V}$			100	nA
$V_{\text{GS(th)}}$	Gate Threshold Voltage	$V_{DS}=V_{GS}, I_D=250\mu\text{A}$	1.1	1.65	2.1	V
$I_{\text{D(ON)}}$	On state drain current	$V_{GS}=10\text{V}, V_{DS}=5\text{V}$	60			A
$R_{\text{DS(ON)}}$	Static Drain-Source On-Resistance	$V_{GS}=10\text{V}, I_D=11\text{A}$ $T_J=125^\circ\text{C}$		10 15	12.5 18	$\text{m}\Omega$
		$V_{GS}=4.5\text{V}, I_D=9\text{A}$		12	15	$\text{m}\Omega$
g_{FS}	Forward Transconductance	$V_{DS}=5\text{V}, I_D=11\text{A}$		75		S
V_{SD}	Diode Forward Voltage	$I_S=1\text{A}, V_{GS}=0\text{V}$		0.4	0.7	V
I_S	Maximum Body-Diode + Schottky Continuous Current				4	A
DYNAMIC PARAMETERS						
C_{iss}	Input Capacitance	$V_{GS}=0\text{V}, V_{DS}=15\text{V}, f=1\text{MHz}$	930	1170	1400	pF
C_{oss}	Output Capacitance		90	128	170	pF
C_{rss}	Reverse Transfer Capacitance		45	89	125	pF
R_g	Gate resistance	$V_{GS}=0\text{V}, V_{DS}=0\text{V}, f=1\text{MHz}$	0.7	1.4	2.1	Ω
SWITCHING PARAMETERS						
$Q_g(10\text{V})$	Total Gate Charge	$V_{GS}=10\text{V}, V_{DS}=15\text{V}, I_D=11\text{A}$	16	20	24	nC
$Q_g(4.5\text{V})$	Total Gate Charge		7	8.7	10.5	nC
Q_{gs}	Gate Source Charge			3.2		nC
Q_{gd}	Gate Drain Charge			3		nC
$t_{\text{D(on)}}$	Turn-On DelayTime	$V_{GS}=10\text{V}, V_{DS}=15\text{V}, R_L=1.4\Omega, R_{\text{GEN}}=3\Omega$		6		ns
t_r	Turn-On Rise Time			2.4		ns
$t_{\text{D(off)}}$	Turn-Off DelayTime			23		ns
t_f	Turn-Off Fall Time			4		ns
t_{rr}	Body Diode Reverse Recovery Time	$I_F=11\text{A}, dI/dt=500\text{A}/\mu\text{s}$	5.5	7	8.5	ns
Q_{rr}	Body Diode Reverse Recovery Charge	$I_F=11\text{A}, dI/dt=500\text{A}/\mu\text{s}$	5	6.5	8	nC

A. The value of R_{QJA} 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 value in any given application depends on the user's specific board design.

B. The power dissipation P_D is based on $T_{J(\text{MAX})}=150^\circ\text{C}$, using $\leq 10\text{s}$ junction-to-ambient thermal resistance.

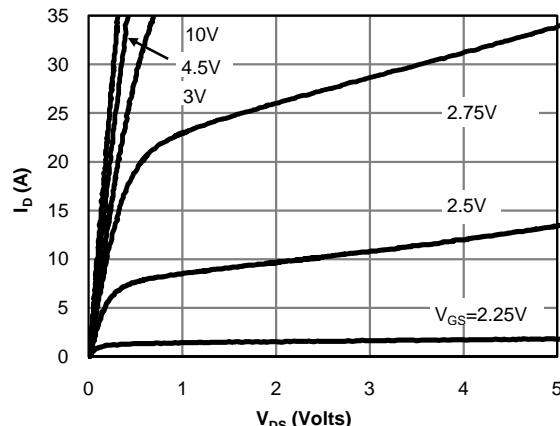
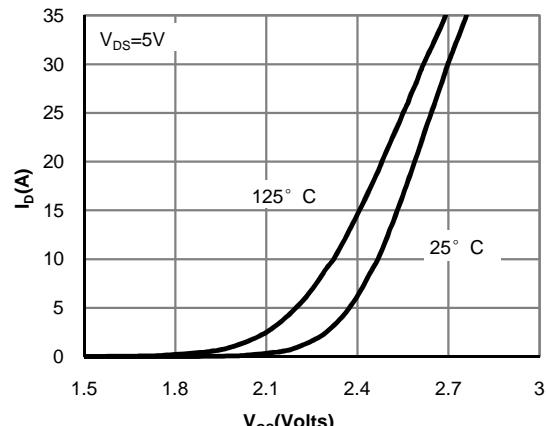
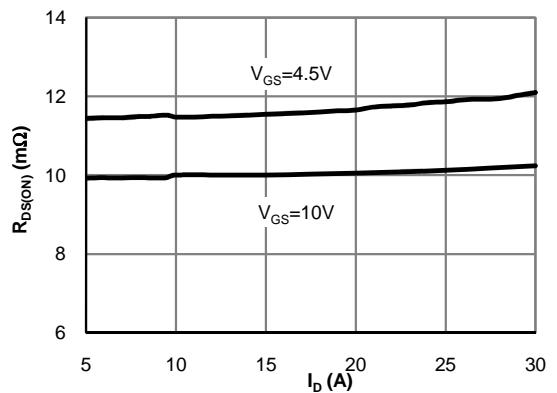
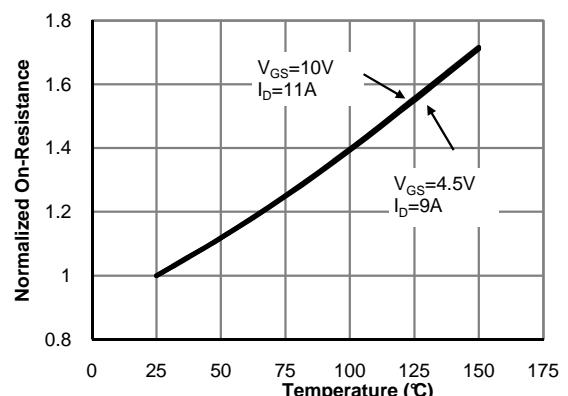
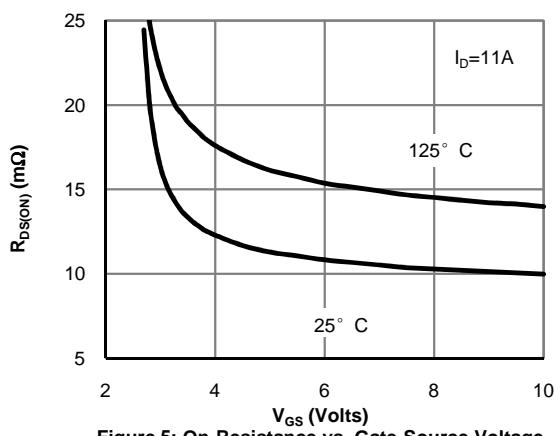
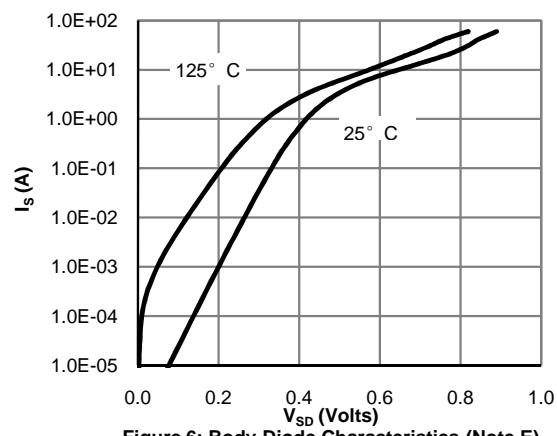
C. Repetitive rating, pulse width limited by junction temperature $T_{J(\text{MAX})}=150^\circ\text{C}$. Ratings are based on low frequency and duty cycles to keep initial $T_J=25^\circ\text{C}$.

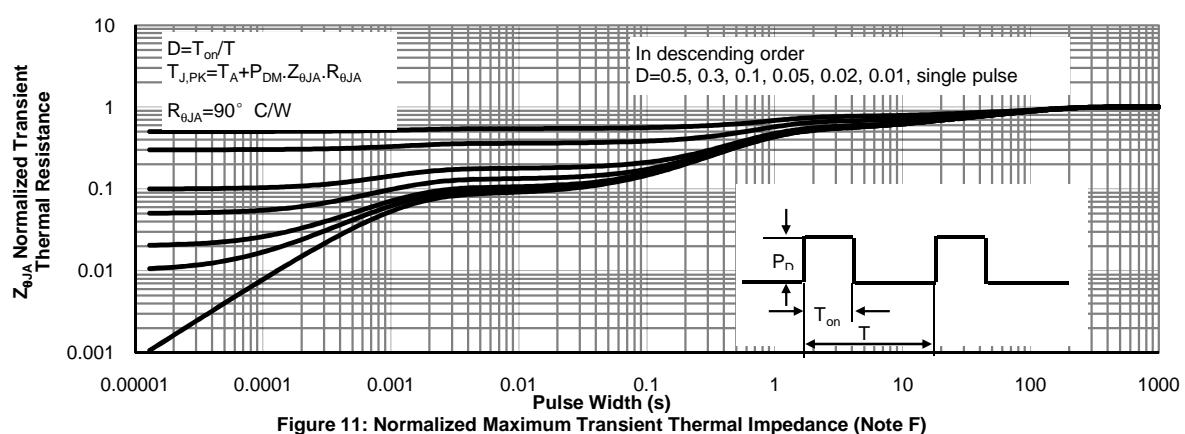
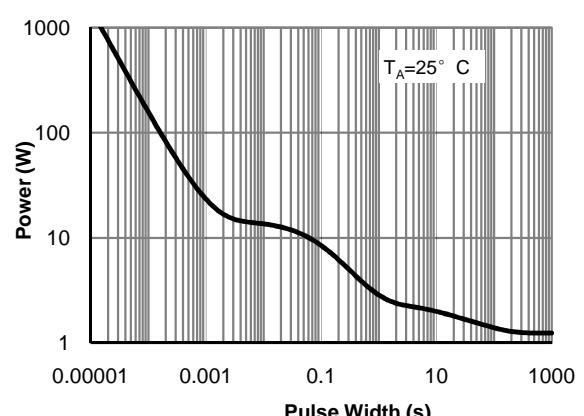
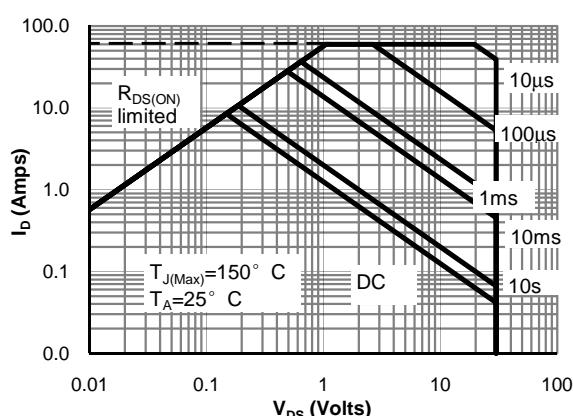
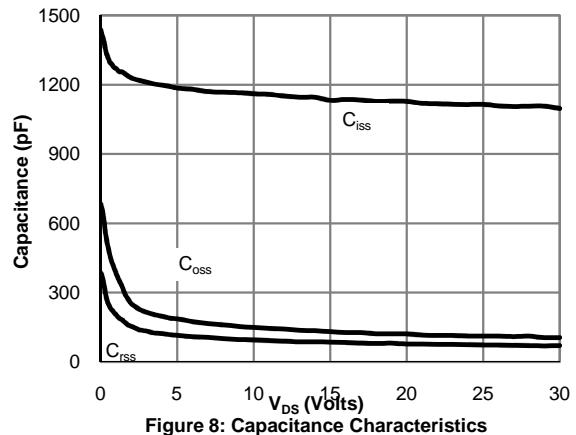
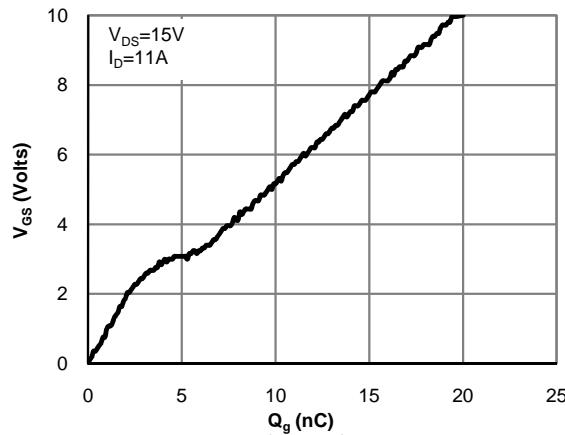
D. The R_{QJA} is the sum of the thermal impedance from junction to lead R_{QJL} and lead to ambient.

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-ambient thermal impedance which is measured with the device mounted on 1in² FR-4 board with 2oz. Copper, assuming a maximum junction temperature of $T_{J(\text{MAX})}=150^\circ\text{C}$. The SOA curve provides a single pulse rating.

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FET1: 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)

FET1: TYPICAL ELECTRICAL AND THERMAL CHARACTERISTICS


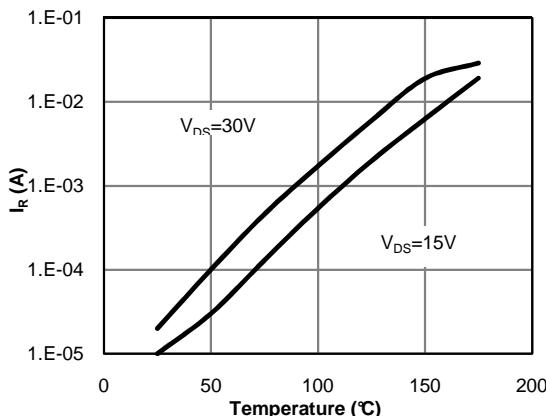
FET1: TYPICAL ELECTRICAL AND THERMAL CHARACTERISTICS


Figure 12: Diode Reverse Leakage Current vs.
Junction Temperature

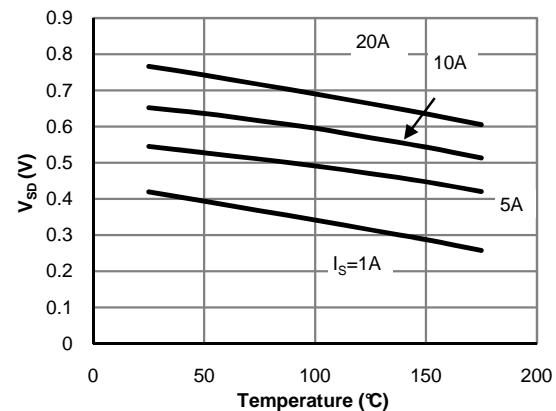


Figure 13: Diode Forward voltage vs. Junction
Temperature

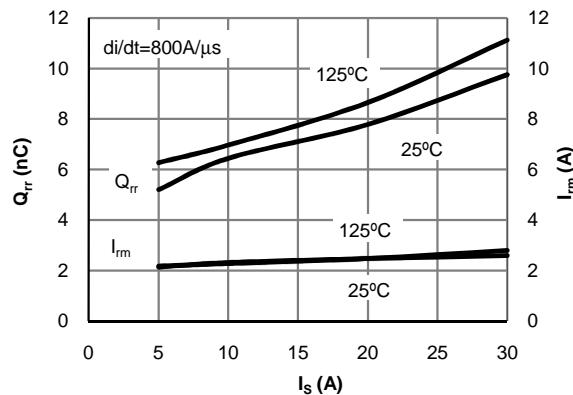


Figure 14: Diode Reverse Recovery Charge and Peak
Current vs. Conduction Current

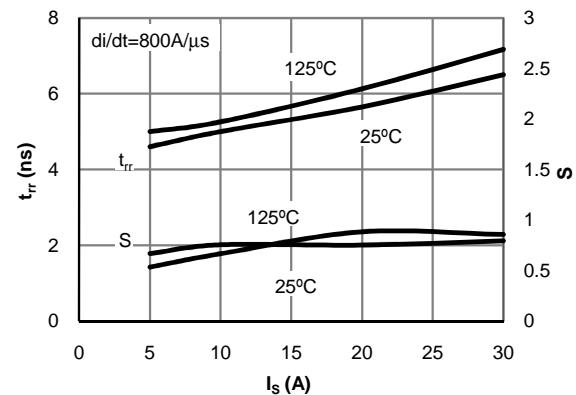


Figure 15: Diode Reverse Recovery Time and
Softness Factor vs. Conduction Current

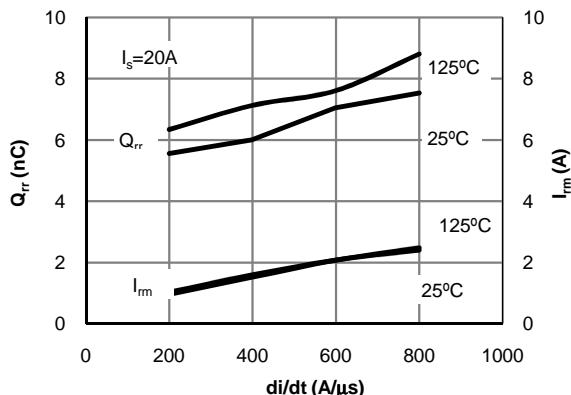


Figure 16: Diode Reverse Recovery Charge and Peak
Current vs. di/dt

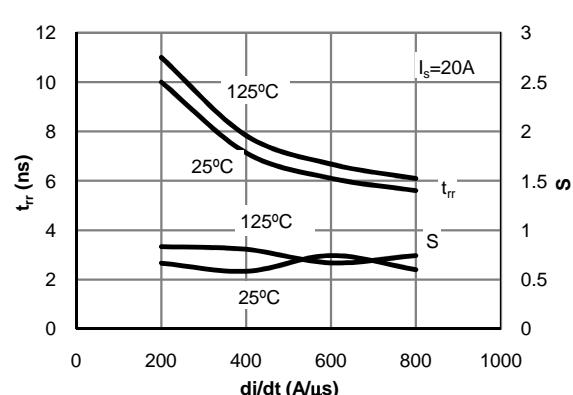


Figure 17: Diode Reverse Recovery Time and
Softness Factor vs. di/dt

FET2 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	$I_D=250\mu\text{A}, V_{GS}=0\text{V}$	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	μA
I_{GSS}	Gate-Body leakage current	$V_{DS}=0\text{V}, V_{GS}=\pm 16\text{V}$			10	μA
$V_{\text{GS(th)}}$	Gate Threshold Voltage	$V_{DS}=V_{GS}, I_D=250\mu\text{A}$	1.2	1.8	2.4	V
$I_{\text{D(ON)}}$	On state drain current	$V_{GS}=10\text{V}, V_{DS}=5\text{V}$	40			A
$R_{\text{DS(ON)}}$	Static Drain-Source On-Resistance	$V_{GS}=10\text{V}, I_D=8\text{A}$ $T_J=125^\circ\text{C}$		15.5 21	19 25	$\text{m}\Omega$
		$V_{GS}=4.5\text{V}, I_D=4\text{A}$		18.6	23	$\text{m}\Omega$
g_{FS}	Forward Transconductance	$V_{DS}=5\text{V}, I_D=8\text{A}$		30		S
V_{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				2.5	A
DYNAMIC PARAMETERS						
C_{iss}	Input Capacitance	$V_{GS}=0\text{V}, V_{DS}=15\text{V}, f=1\text{MHz}$	600	740	888	pF
C_{oss}	Output Capacitance		77	110	145	pF
C_{rss}	Reverse Transfer Capacitance		50	82	115	pF
R_g	Gate resistance	$V_{GS}=0\text{V}, V_{DS}=0\text{V}, f=1\text{MHz}$	0.5	1.1	1.7	Ω
SWITCHING PARAMETERS						
$Q_g(10\text{V})$	Total Gate Charge	$V_{GS}=10\text{V}, V_{DS}=15\text{V}, I_D=8\text{A}$	12	15	18	nC
$Q_g(4.5\text{V})$	Total Gate Charge		6	7.5	9	nC
Q_{gs}	Gate Source Charge		2	2.5	3	nC
Q_{gd}	Gate Drain Charge		2	3	5	nC
$t_{\text{D(on)}}$	Turn-On DelayTime	$V_{GS}=10\text{V}, V_{DS}=15\text{V}, R_L=1.8\Omega, R_{\text{GEN}}=3\Omega$		5		ns
t_r	Turn-On Rise Time			3.5		ns
$t_{\text{D(off)}}$	Turn-Off DelayTime			19		ns
t_f	Turn-Off Fall Time			3.5		ns
t_{rr}	Body Diode Reverse Recovery Time	$I_F=8\text{A}, dI/dt=500\text{A}/\mu\text{s}$	6	8	10	ns
Q_{rr}	Body Diode Reverse Recovery Charge	$I_F=8\text{A}, dI/dt=500\text{A}/\mu\text{s}$	14	18	22	nC

A. The value of R_{QA} 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 value in any given application depends on the user's specific board design.

B. The power dissipation P_D is based on $T_{J(\text{MAX})}=150^\circ\text{C}$, using $\leq 10\text{s}$ junction-to-ambient thermal resistance.

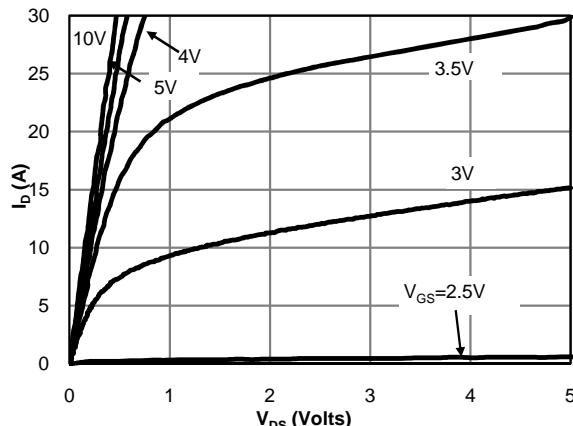
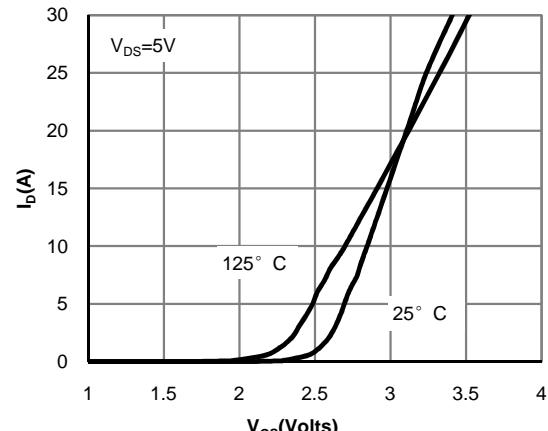
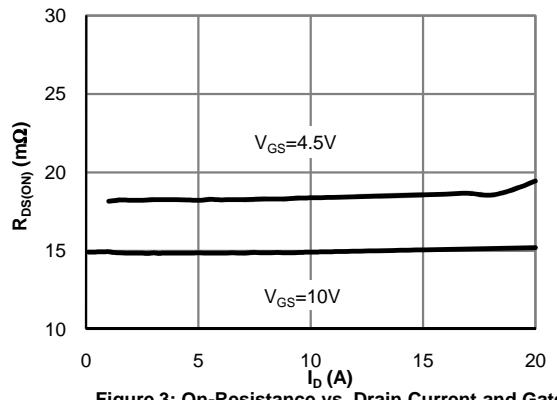
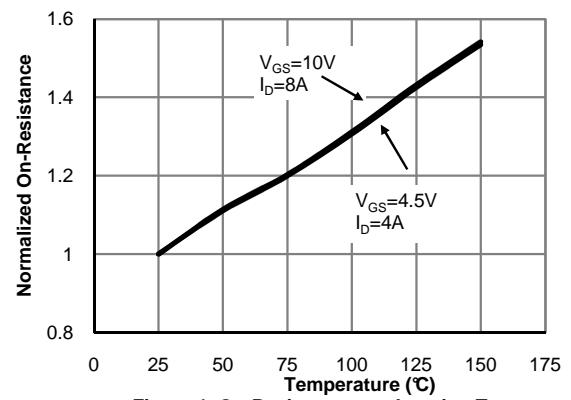
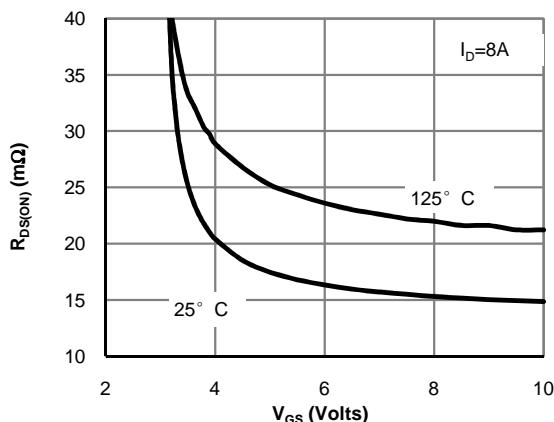
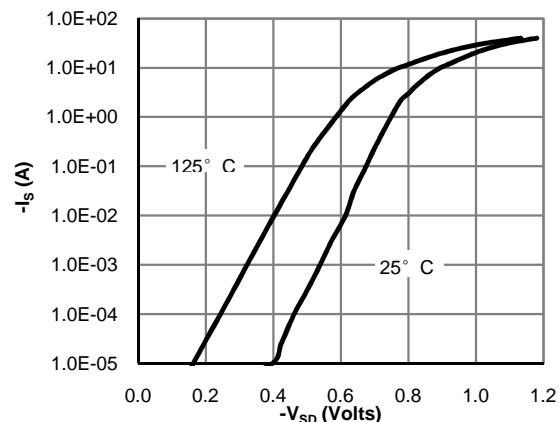
C. Repetitive rating, pulse width limited by junction temperature $T_{J(\text{MAX})}=150^\circ\text{C}$. Ratings are based on low frequency and duty cycles to keep initial $T_J=25^\circ\text{C}$.

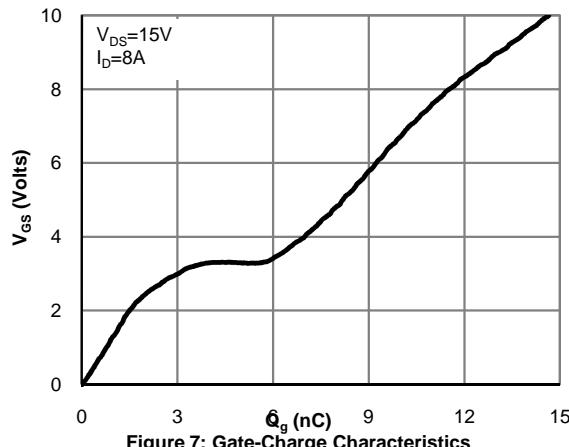
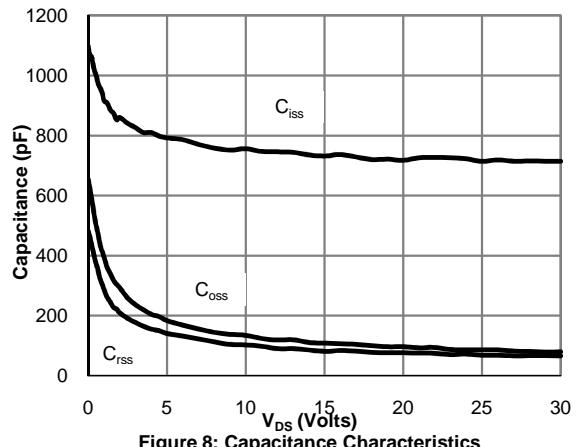
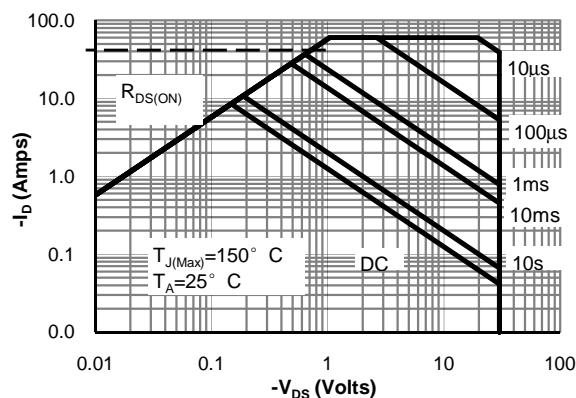
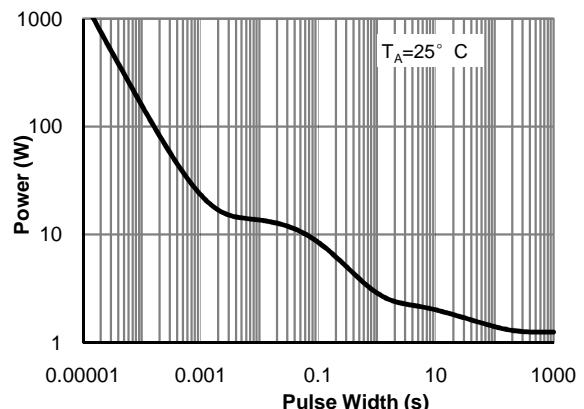
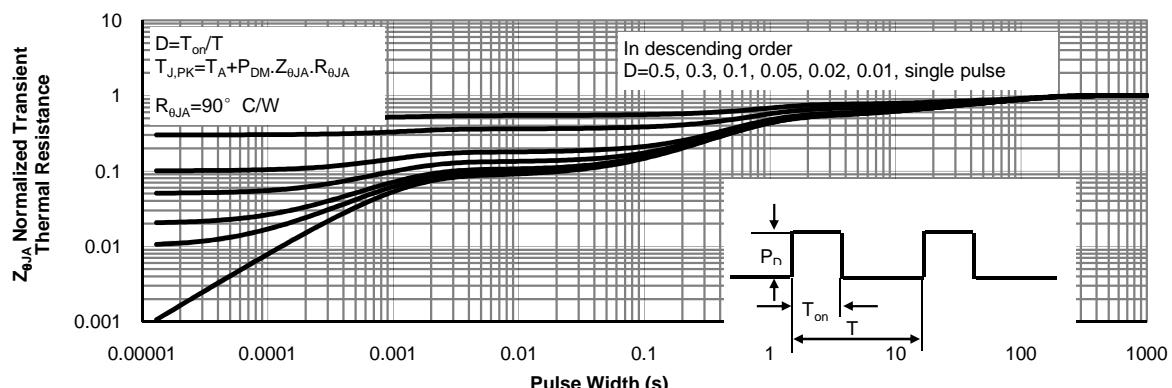
D. The R_{QA} is the sum of the thermal impedance from junction to lead R_{JL} and lead to ambient.

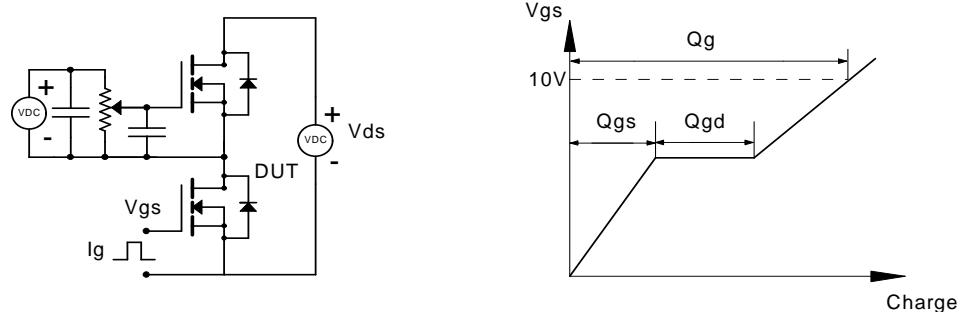
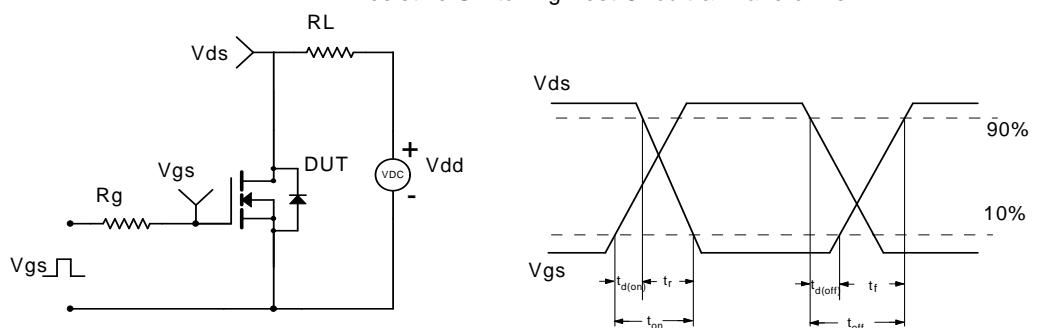
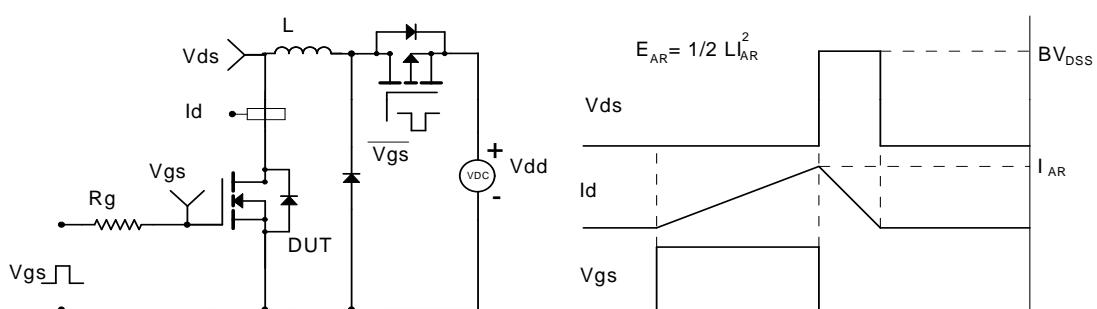
E. The static characteristics in Figures 1 to 6 are obtained using $<300\mu\text{s}$ pulses, duty cycle 0.5% max.

F. These curves are based on the junction-to-ambient thermal impedance which is measured with the device mounted on 1in² FR-4 board with 2oz. Copper, assuming a maximum junction temperature of $T_{J(\text{MAX})}=150^\circ\text{C}$. The SOA curve provides a single pulse rating.

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FET2: TYPICAL ELECTRICAL AND THERMAL CHARACTERISTICS

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Figure 5: On-Resistance vs. Gate-Source Voltage (Note E)

Figure 6: Body-Diode Characteristics (Note E)

P-Channel: 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-Ambient (Note F)

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

Gate Charge Test Circuit & Waveform

Resistive Switching Test Circuit & Waveforms

Unclamped Inductive Switching (UIS) Test Circuit & Waveforms

Diode Recovery Test Circuit & Waveforms
