

General Description

The AO4430/L uses advanced trench technology to provide excellent $R_{DS(ON)}$ shoot-through immunity, body diode characteristics and ultra-low gate resistance. This device is ideally suited for use as a low side switch in Notebook CPU core power conversion.

AO4430 and AO4430L are electrically identical.

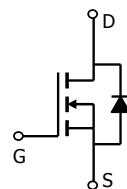
Features

V_{DS} (V) = 30V

I_D = 18A (V_{GS} = 10V)

$R_{DS(ON)} < 5.5m\Omega$ (V_{GS} = 10V)

$R_{DS(ON)} < 7.5m\Omega$ (V_{GS} = 4.5V)



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

| Parameter | Symbol | Maximum | | Units |
|--|----------------|------------|--|-------|
| Drain-Source Voltage | V_{DS} | 30 | | V |
| Gate-Source Voltage | V_{GS} | ± 20 | | V |
| Continuous Drain Current ^A | I_D | 18 | | A |
| Current ^{AF} | | 15 | | |
| Pulsed Drain Current ^B | I_{DM} | 80 | | |
| Power Dissipation | P_D | 3 | | W |
| $T_A=70^\circ C$ | | 2.1 | | |
| Avalanche Current ^B | I_{AR} | 30 | | A |
| Repetitive avalanche energy 0.3mH ^B | E_{AR} | 135 | | mJ |
| 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 | $R_{\theta JA}$ | 31 | 40 | °C/W |
| Maximum Junction-to-Ambient ^A | | 59 | 75 | °C/W |
| Maximum Junction-to-Lead ^C | $R_{\theta JL}$ | 16 | 24 | °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 | $I_D=250\mu\text{A}, V_{GS}=0\text{V}$ | 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 | $V_{DS}=0\text{V}, V_{GS}=\pm 20\text{V}$ | | | 100 | nA |
| $V_{GS(\text{th})}$ | Gate Threshold Voltage | $V_{DS}=V_{GS}, I_D=250\mu\text{A}$ | 1 | 1.8 | 2.5 | V |
| $I_{D(\text{ON})}$ | On state drain current | $V_{GS}=4.5\text{V}, V_{DS}=5\text{V}$ | 80 | | | A |
| $R_{DS(\text{ON})}$ | Static Drain-Source On-Resistance | $V_{GS}=10\text{V}, I_D=18\text{A}$ $T_J=125^\circ\text{C}$ | | 4.7 | 5.5 | $\text{m}\Omega$ |
| | | $V_{GS}=4.5\text{V}, I_D=15\text{A}$ | | 6.5 | 8 | $\text{m}\Omega$ |
| g_{FS} | Forward Transconductance | $V_{DS}=5\text{V}, I_D=18\text{A}$ | | 82 | | 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 | | | | 4.5 | A |
| DYNAMIC PARAMETERS | | | | | | |
| C_{iss} | Input Capacitance | $V_{GS}=0\text{V}, V_{DS}=15\text{V}, f=1\text{MHz}$ | 4660 | 6060 | 7270 | pF |
| C_{oss} | Output Capacitance | | 425 | 638 | 960 | pF |
| C_{rss} | Reverse Transfer Capacitance | | 240 | 355 | 530 | pF |
| R_g | Gate resistance | $V_{GS}=0\text{V}, V_{DS}=0\text{V}, f=1\text{MHz}$ | 0.2 | 0.45 | 0.9 | Ω |
| SWITCHING PARAMETERS | | | | | | |
| $Q_g(10\text{V})$ | Total Gate Charge | $V_{GS}=10\text{V}, V_{DS}=15\text{V}, I_D=18\text{A}$ | 80 | 103 | 124 | nC |
| $Q_g(4.5\text{V})$ | Total Gate Charge | | 37 | 48 | 58 | nC |
| Q_{gs} | Gate Source Charge | | | 18 | | nC |
| Q_{gd} | Gate Drain Charge | | | 15 | | nC |
| $t_{D(\text{on})}$ | Turn-On Delay Time | $V_{GS}=10\text{V}, V_{DS}=15\text{V}, R_L=0.83\Omega, R_{\text{GEN}}=3\Omega$ | | 12 | 16 | ns |
| t_r | Turn-On Rise Time | | | 8 | 12 | ns |
| $t_{D(\text{off})}$ | Turn-Off Delay Time | | | 51.5 | 70 | ns |
| t_f | Turn-Off Fall Time | | | 8.8 | 14 | ns |
| t_{rr} | Body Diode Reverse Recovery Time | $I_F=18\text{A}, dI/dt=100\text{A}/\mu\text{s}$ | | 33.5 | 44 | ns |
| Q_{rr} | Body Diode Reverse Recovery Charge | $I_F=18\text{A}, dI/dt=100\text{A}/\mu\text{s}$ | | 22 | 30 | nC |

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

B: Repetitive rating, pulse width limited by junction temperature.

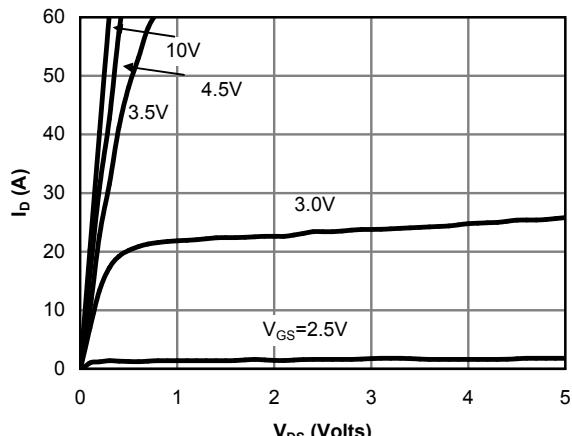
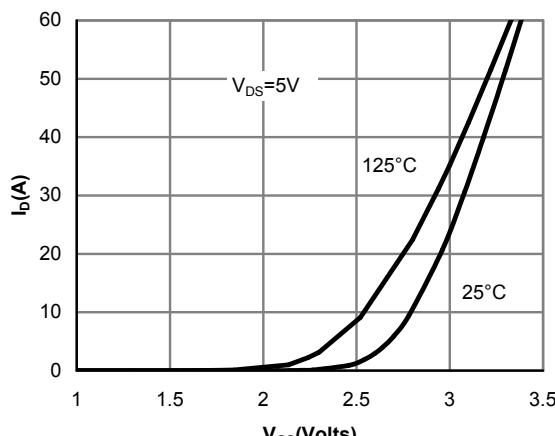
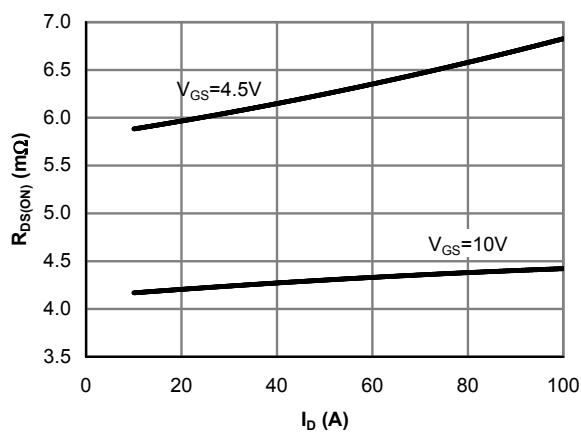
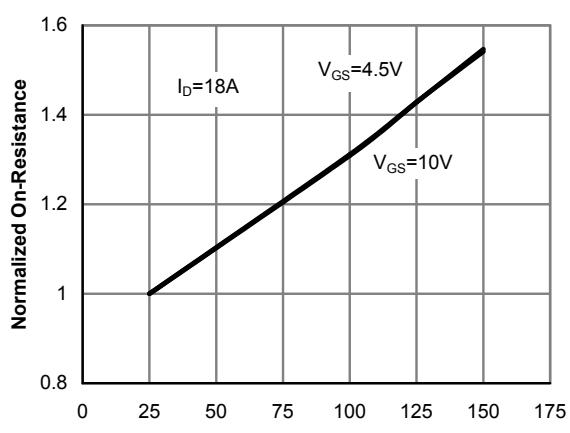
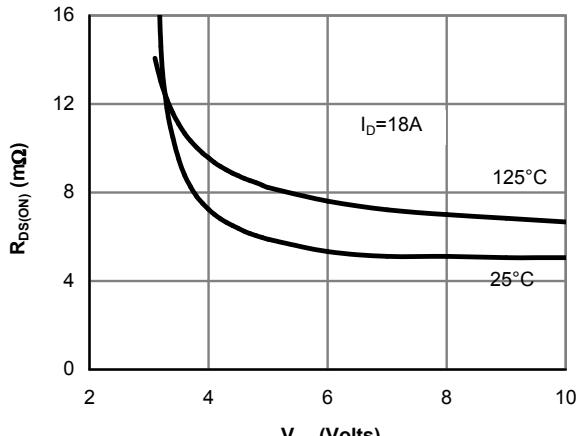
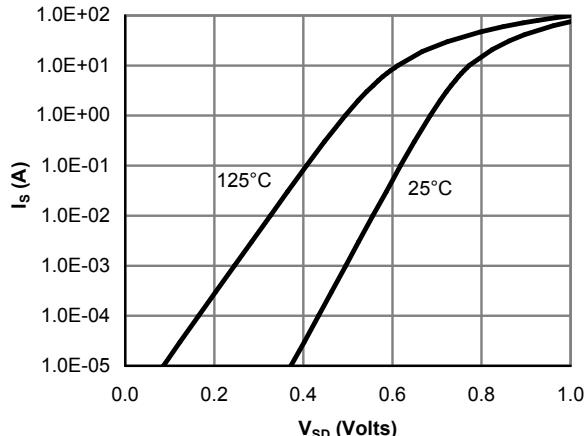
C. The R_{GA} is the sum of the thermal impedance from junction to lead R_{JL} and lead to ambient.

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.

F. The current rating is based on the $t \leq 10\text{s}$ junction to ambient thermal resistance 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

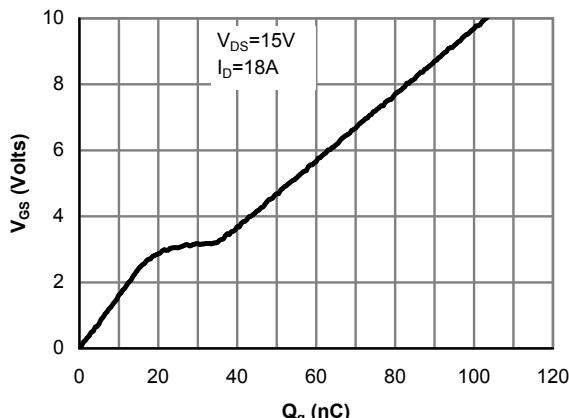
TYPICAL ELECTRICAL AND THERMAL CHARACTERISTICS


Figure 7: Gate-Charge Characteristics

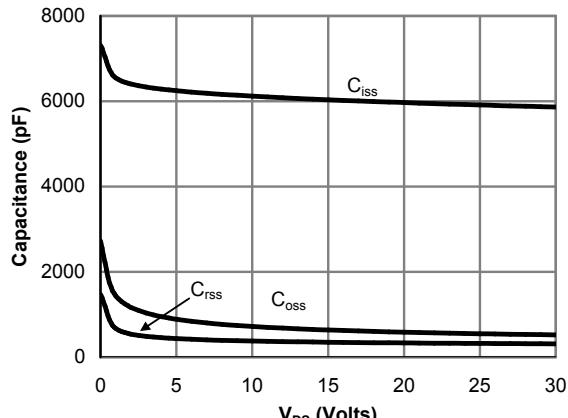


Figure 8: Capacitance Characteristics

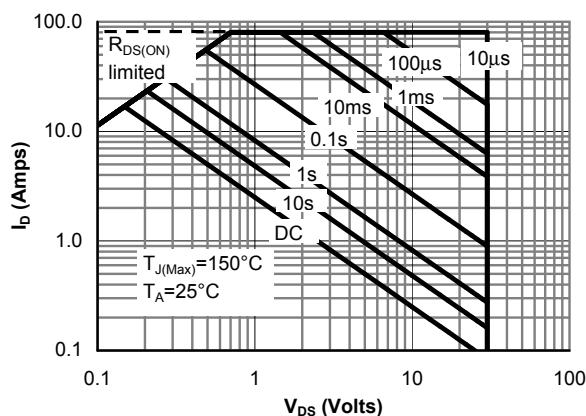


Figure 9: Maximum Forward Biased Safe Operating Area (Note E)

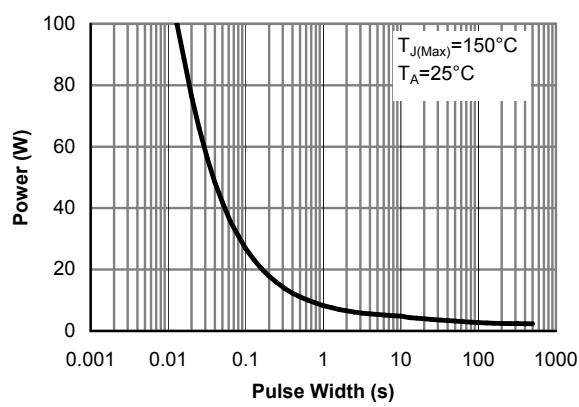


Figure 10: Single Pulse Power Rating Junction-to-Ambient (Note E)

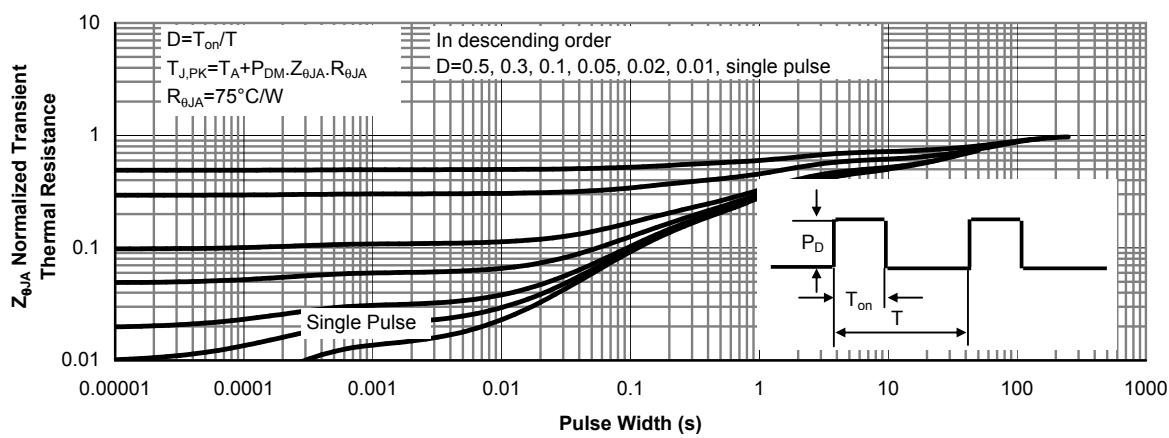
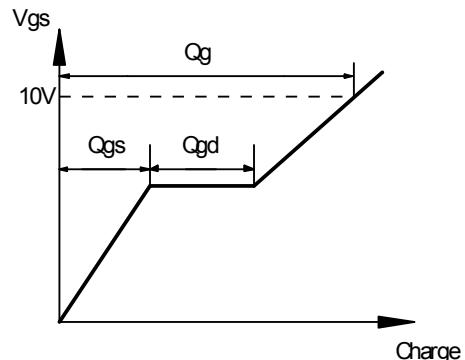
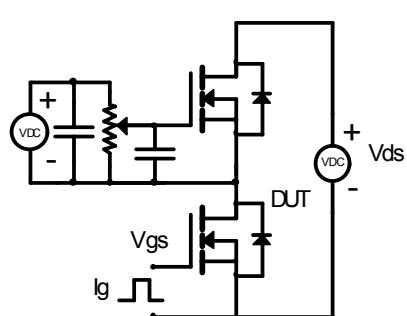
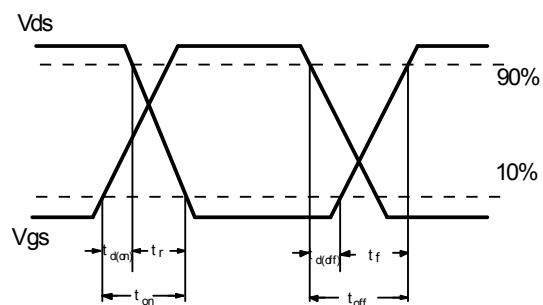
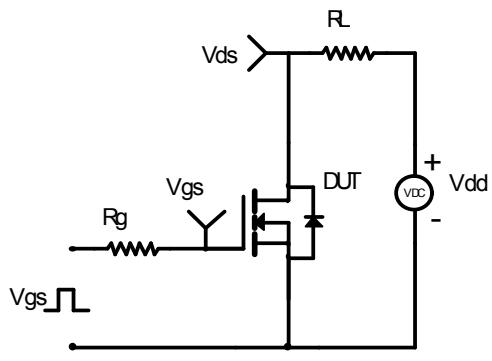


Figure 11: Normalized Maximum Transient Thermal Impedance

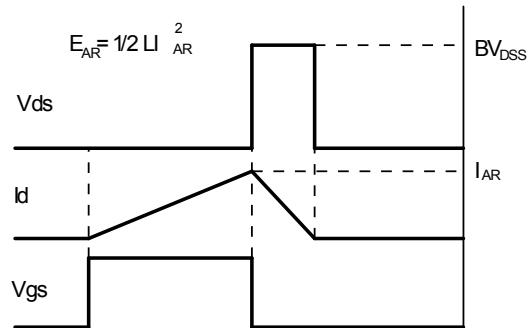
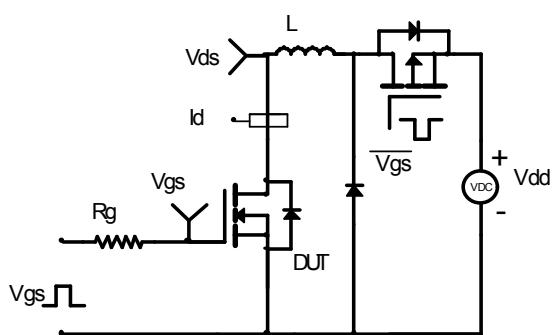
Gate Charge Test Circuit & Waveform



Resistive Switching Test Circuit & Waveforms



Unclamped Inductive Switching (UIS) Test Circuit & Waveforms



Diode Recovery Test Circuit & Waveforms

