



**ALPHA & OMEGA**  
SEMICONDUCTOR

**AO4606**

**30V Complementary MOSFET**

### General Description

The AO4606 uses advanced trench technology MOSFETs to provide excellent  $R_{DS(ON)}$  and low gate charge. The complementary MOSFETs may be used to form a level shifted high side switch, and for a host of other applications.

### Product Summary

#### N-Channel

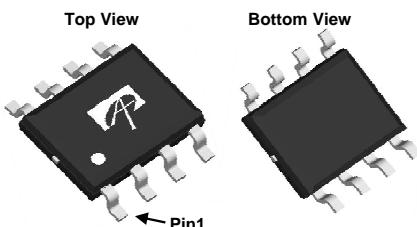
$V_{DS} = 30V$   
 $I_D = 6A$  ( $V_{GS} = 10V$ )  
 $R_{DS(ON)} < 30m\Omega$  ( $V_{GS} = 10V$ )  
 $< 42m\Omega$  ( $V_{GS} = 4.5V$ )  
100% UIS Tested  
100%  $R_g$  Tested

#### P-Channel

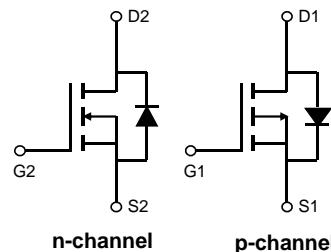
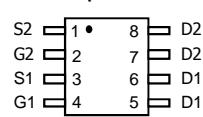
$-30V$   
 $-6.5A$  ( $V_{GS} = -10V$ )  
 $R_{DS(ON)} < 28m\Omega$  ( $V_{GS} = -10V$ )  
 $< 44m\Omega$  ( $V_{GS} = -4.5V$ )  
100% UIS Tested  
100%  $R_g$  Tested



SOIC-8



Top View



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

Parameter	Symbol	Max n-channel	Max p-channel	Units
Drain-Source Voltage	$V_{DS}$	30	-30	V
Gate-Source Voltage	$V_{GS}$	$\pm 20$	$\pm 20$	V
Continuous Drain Current	$I_D$	6	-6.5	A
Current $T_A=70^\circ C$		5	-5.3	
Pulsed Drain Current <sup>C</sup>	$I_{DM}$	30	-30	
Avalanche Current <sup>C</sup>	$I_{AS}, I_{AR}$	10	23	A
Avalanche energy $L=0.1mH$ <sup>C</sup>	$E_{AS}, E_{AR}$	5	26	mJ
Power Dissipation <sup>B</sup>	$P_D$	2	2	W
$T_A=25^\circ C$		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 <sup>A</sup>	$R_{\theta JA}$	48	62.5	°C/W
Maximum Junction-to-Ambient <sup>A,D</sup> Steady-State		74	90	°C/W
Maximum Junction-to-Lead	$R_{\theta JL}$	32	40	°C/W

**N-Channel 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	$V_{DS}=30\text{V}, V_{GS}=0\text{V}$ $T_J=55^\circ\text{C}$			1 5	$\mu\text{A}$
$I_{GSS}$	Gate-Body leakage current	$V_{DS}=0\text{V}, V_{GS}=\pm20\text{V}$			$\pm100$	nA
$V_{GS(\text{th})}$	Gate Threshold Voltage	$V_{DS}=V_{GS}, I_D=250\mu\text{A}$	1.2	1.8	2.4	V
$I_{D(\text{ON})}$	On state drain current	$V_{GS}=10\text{V}, V_{DS}=5\text{V}$	30			A
$R_{DS(\text{ON})}$	Static Drain-Source On-Resistance	$V_{GS}=10\text{V}, I_D=6\text{A}$ $T_J=125^\circ\text{C}$		25 40	30 48	$\text{m}\Omega$
		$V_{GS}=4.5\text{V}, I_D=5\text{A}$		33.5	42	$\text{m}\Omega$
$g_{FS}$	Forward Transconductance	$V_{DS}=5\text{V}, I_D=6\text{A}$		15		S
$V_{SD}$	Diode Forward Voltage	$I_S=1\text{A}, V_{GS}=0\text{V}$		0.76	1	V
$I_S$	Maximum Body-Diode Continuous Current				2.5	A
<b>DYNAMIC PARAMETERS</b>						
$C_{iss}$	Input Capacitance	$V_{GS}=0\text{V}, V_{DS}=15\text{V}, f=1\text{MHz}$	200	255	310	pF
$C_{oss}$	Output Capacitance		30	45	60	pF
$C_{rss}$	Reverse Transfer Capacitance		20	35	50	pF
$R_g$	Gate resistance	$V_{GS}=0\text{V}, V_{DS}=0\text{V}, f=1\text{MHz}$	1.6	3.25	4.9	$\Omega$
<b>SWITCHING PARAMETERS</b>						
$Q_g(10\text{V})$	Total Gate Charge	$V_{GS}=10\text{V}, V_{DS}=15\text{V}, I_D=6\text{A}$	4	5.2	6	nC
$Q_g(4.5\text{V})$	Total Gate Charge		2	2.55	3	nC
$Q_{gs}$	Gate Source Charge			0.85		nC
$Q_{gd}$	Gate Drain Charge			1.3		nC
$t_{D(\text{on})}$	Turn-On DelayTime	$V_{GS}=10\text{V}, V_{DS}=15\text{V}, R_L=2.5\Omega, R_{\text{GEN}}=3\Omega$		4.5		ns
$t_r$	Turn-On Rise Time			2.5		ns
$t_{D(\text{off})}$	Turn-Off DelayTime			14.5		ns
$t_f$	Turn-Off Fall Time			3.5		ns
$t_{rr}$	Body Diode Reverse Recovery Time	$I_F=6\text{A}, dI/dt=100\text{A}/\mu\text{s}$		8.5	12	ns
$Q_{rr}$	Body Diode Reverse Recovery Charge	$I_F=6\text{A}, dI/dt=100\text{A}/\mu\text{s}$		2.2	3	nC

A. The value of  $R_{\text{QJA}}$  is measured with the device mounted on 1in<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.

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

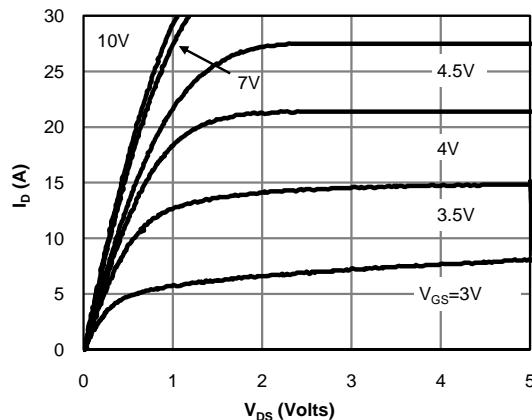
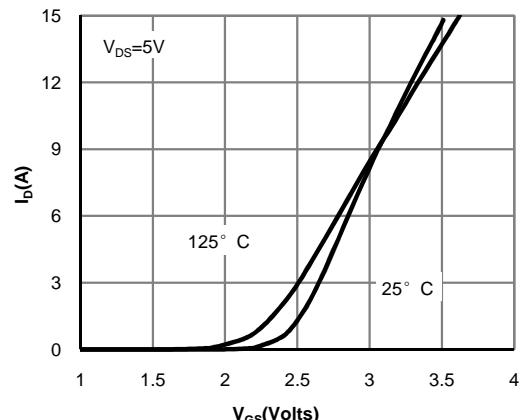
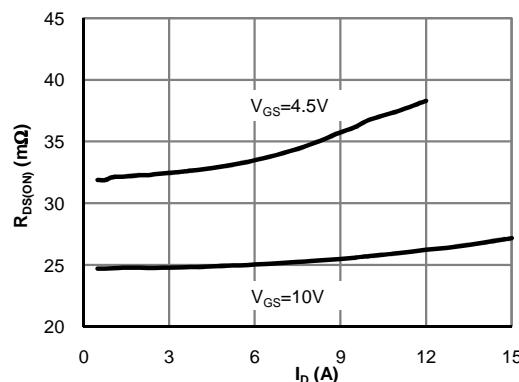
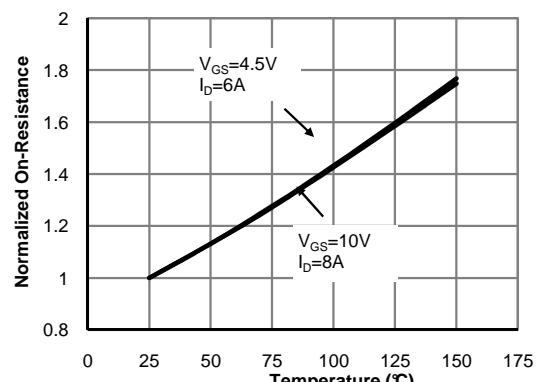
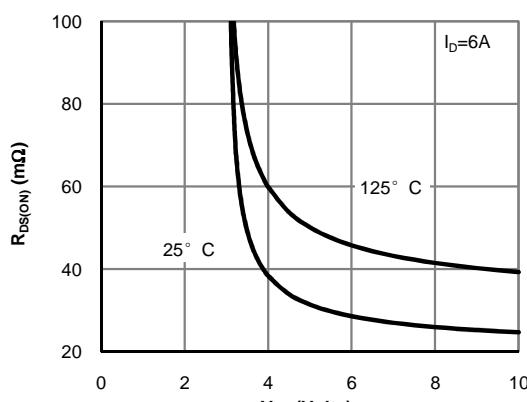
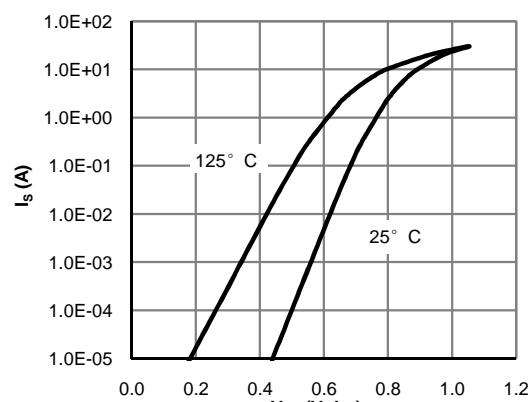
C. Repetitive rating, pulse width limited by junction temperature  $T_{J(\text{MAX})}=150^\circ\text{ C}$ . Ratings are based on low frequency and duty cycles to keep initial  $T_J=25^\circ\text{ C}$ .

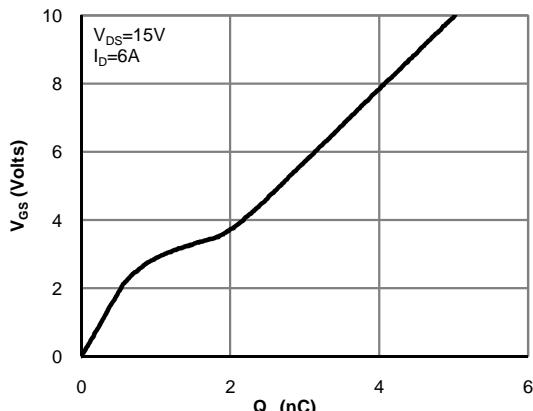
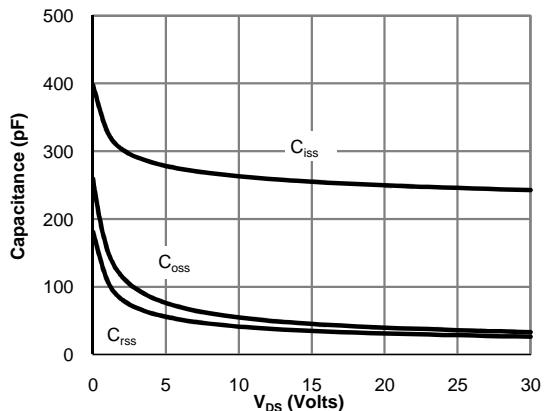
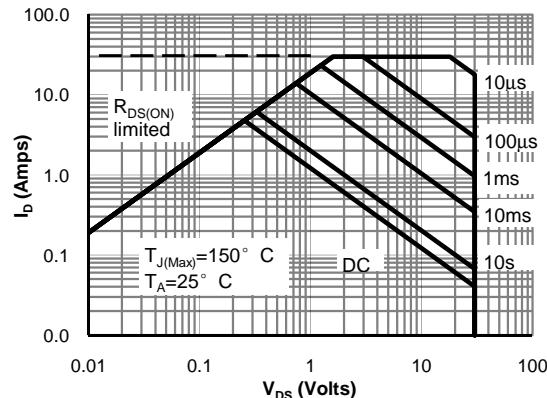
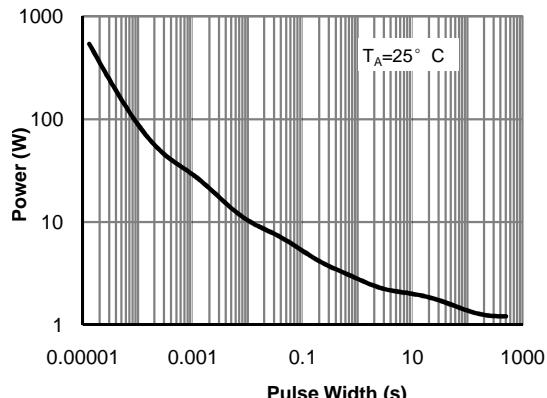
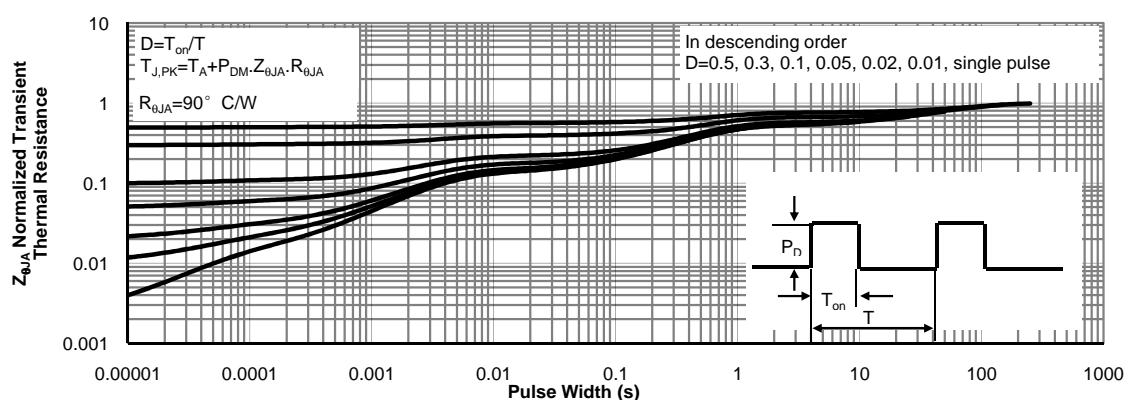
D. The  $R_{\text{QJA}}$  is the sum of the thermal impedance from junction to lead  $R_{\text{QJL}}$  and lead to ambient.

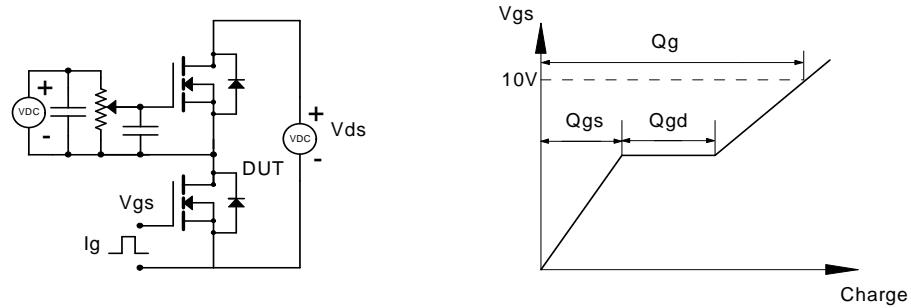
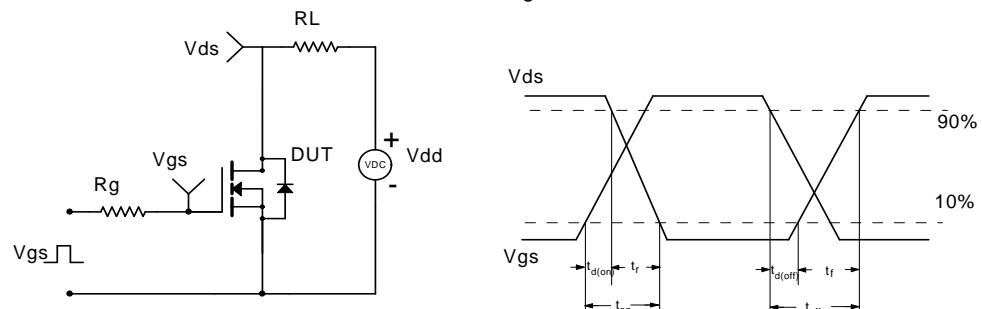
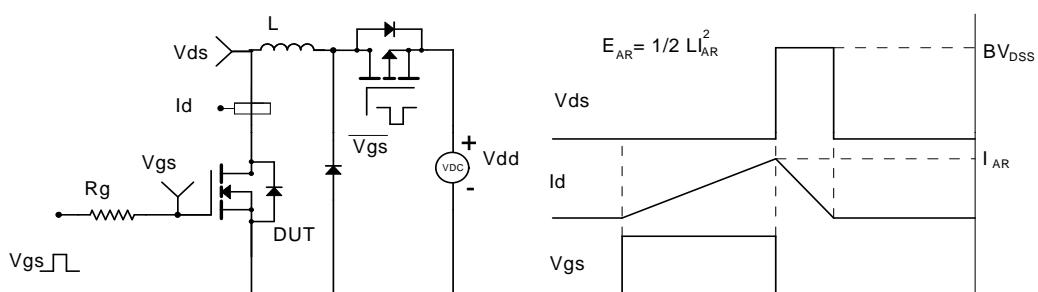
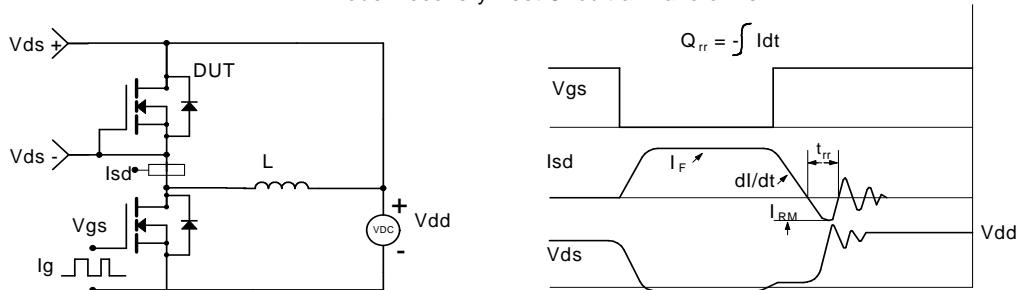
E. The static characteristics in Figures 1 to 6 are obtained using  $<300\mu\text{s}$  pulses, duty cycle 0.5% max.

F. These curves are based on the junction-to-ambient thermal impedance which is measured with the device mounted on 1in<sup>2</sup> 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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**N-Channel: 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)**

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**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**


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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
$I_{DSS}$	Zero Gate Voltage Drain Current	$V_{DS}=-30\text{V}, V_{GS}=0\text{V}$ $T_J=55^\circ\text{C}$			-1 -5	$\mu\text{A}$
$I_{GSS}$	Gate-Body leakage current	$V_{DS}=0\text{V}, V_{GS}=\pm20\text{V}$			$\pm100$	nA
$V_{GS(\text{th})}$	Gate Threshold Voltage	$V_{DS}=V_{GS}, I_D=-250\mu\text{A}$	-1.3	-1.85	-2.4	V
$I_{D(\text{ON})}$	On state drain current	$V_{GS}=-10\text{V}, V_{DS}=-5\text{V}$	-30			A
$R_{DS(\text{ON})}$	Static Drain-Source On-Resistance	$V_{GS}=-10\text{V}, I_D=-6.5\text{A}$ $T_J=125^\circ\text{C}$		22 32	28	$\text{m}\Omega$
		$V_{GS}=-4.5\text{V}, I_D=-5\text{A}$		34	44	$\text{m}\Omega$
$g_{FS}$	Forward Transconductance	$V_{DS}=-5\text{V}, I_D=-6.5\text{A}$		18		S
$V_{SD}$	Diode Forward Voltage	$I_S=-1\text{A}, V_{GS}=0\text{V}$		-0.8	-1	V
$I_S$	Maximum Body-Diode Continuous Current				-2.5	A
<b>DYNAMIC PARAMETERS</b>						
$C_{iss}$	Input Capacitance	$V_{GS}=0\text{V}, V_{DS}=-15\text{V}, f=1\text{MHz}$		760		pF
$C_{oss}$	Output Capacitance			140		pF
$C_{rss}$	Reverse Transfer Capacitance			95		pF
$R_g$	Gate resistance	$V_{GS}=0\text{V}, V_{DS}=0\text{V}, f=1\text{MHz}$	1.5	3.2	5	$\Omega$
<b>SWITCHING PARAMETERS</b>						
$Q_g(10\text{V})$	Total Gate Charge	$V_{GS}=10\text{V}, V_{DS}=-15\text{V}, I_D=-6.5\text{A}$		13.6	16	nC
$Q_g(4.5\text{V})$	Total Gate Charge			6.7	8	nC
$Q_{gs}$	Gate Source Charge			2.5		nC
$Q_{gd}$	Gate Drain Charge			3.2		nC
$t_{D(\text{on})}$	Turn-On DelayTime	$V_{GS}=10\text{V}, V_{DS}=-15\text{V}, R_L=2.3\Omega, R_{\text{GEN}}=3\Omega$		8		ns
$t_r$	Turn-On Rise Time			6		ns
$t_{D(\text{off})}$	Turn-Off DelayTime			17		ns
$t_f$	Turn-Off Fall Time			5		ns
$t_{rr}$	Body Diode Reverse Recovery Time	$I_F=-6.5\text{A}, dI/dt=100\text{A}/\mu\text{s}$		15		ns
$Q_{rr}$	Body Diode Reverse Recovery Charge	$I_F=-6.5\text{A}, dI/dt=100\text{A}/\mu\text{s}$		9.7		nC

A. The value of  $R_{\text{QA}}$  is measured with the device mounted on 1in<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.

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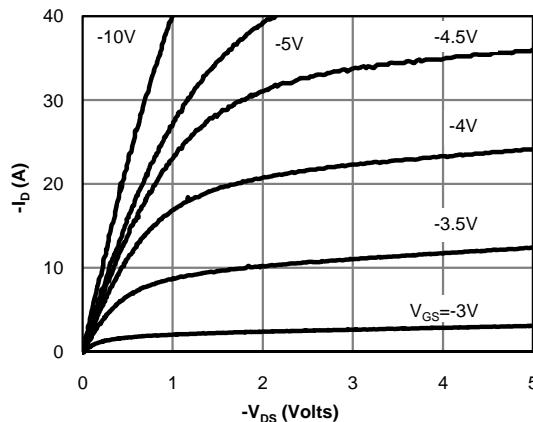
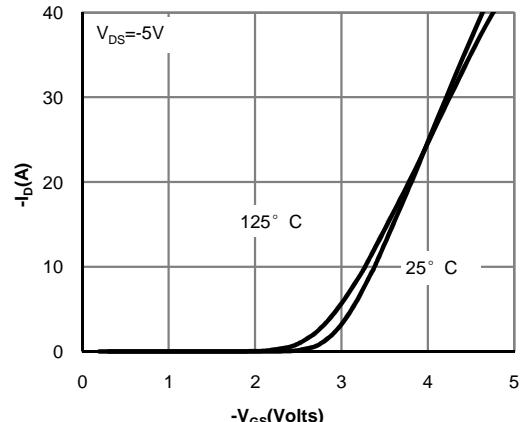
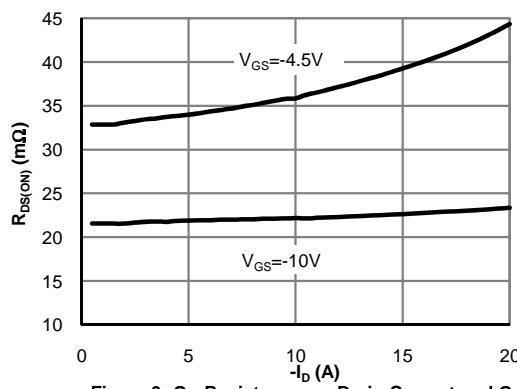
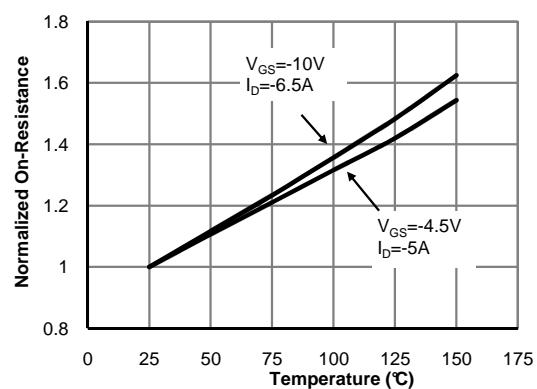
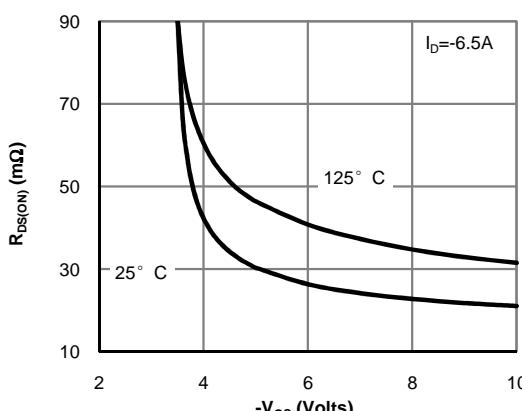
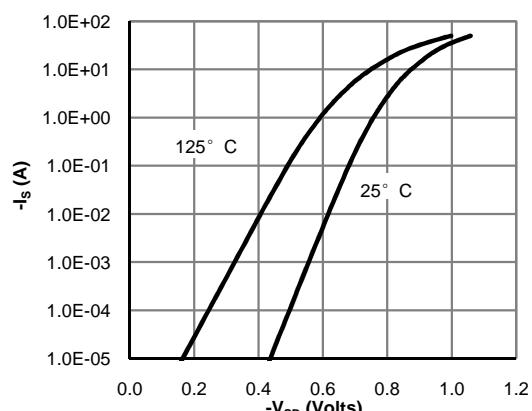
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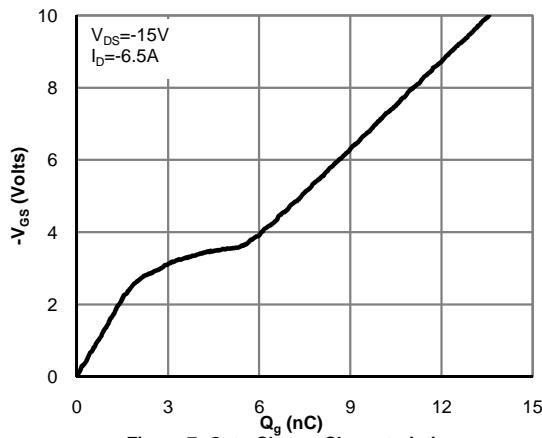
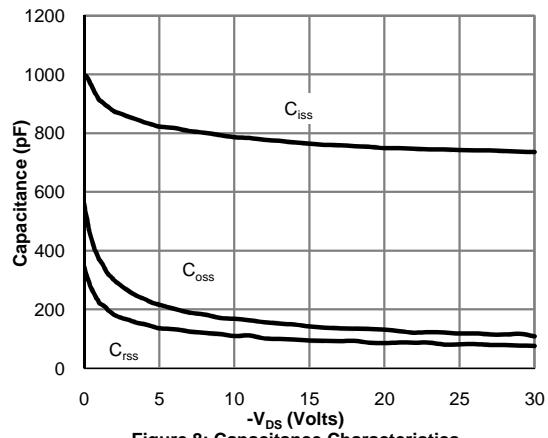
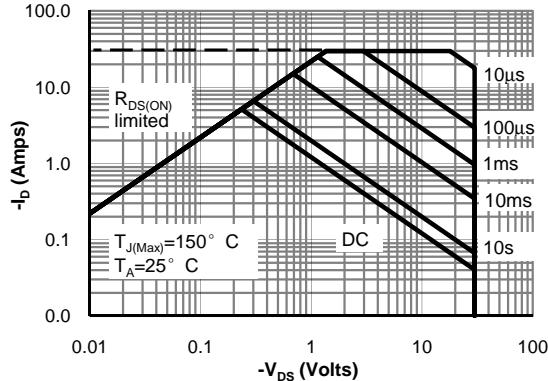
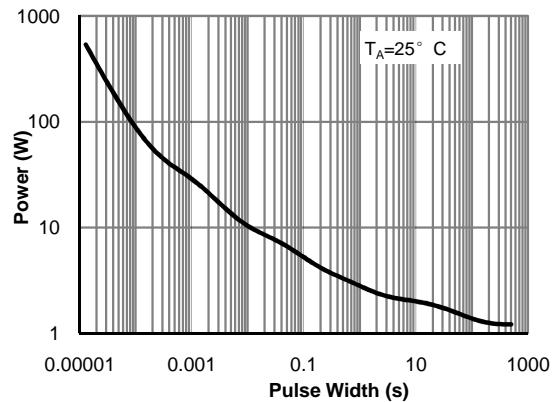
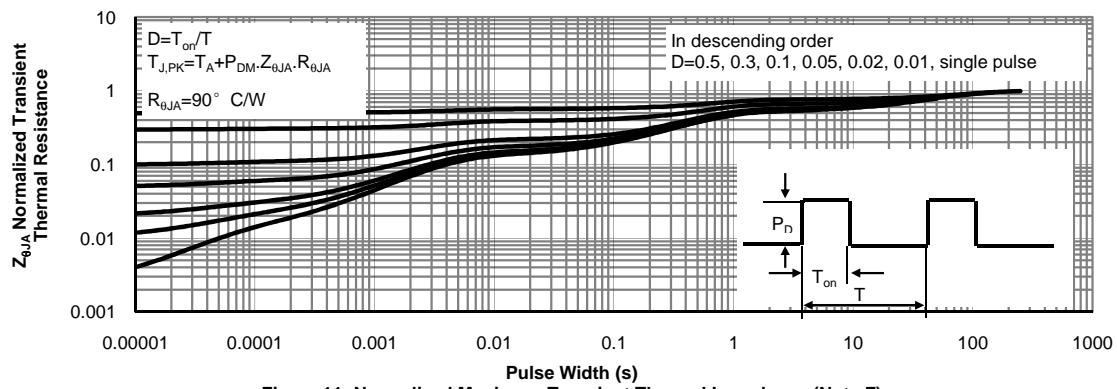
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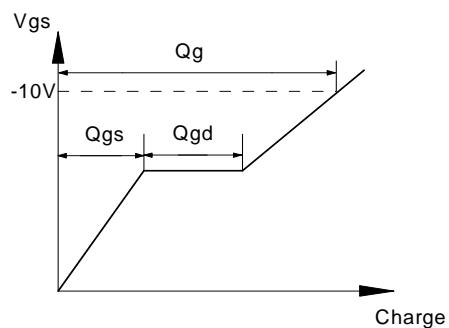
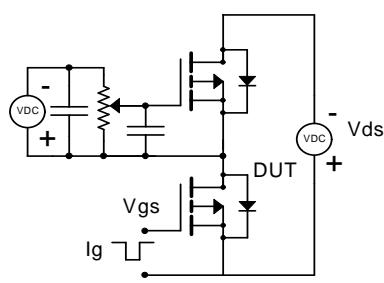
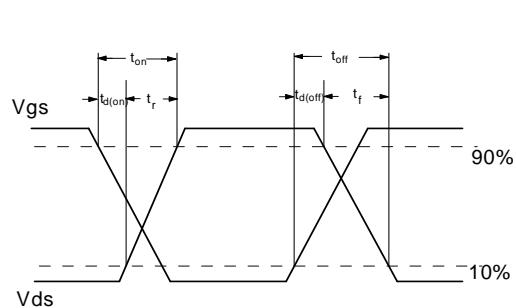
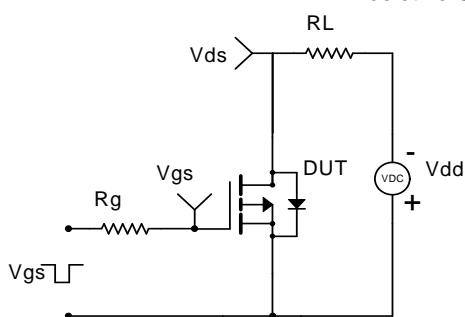
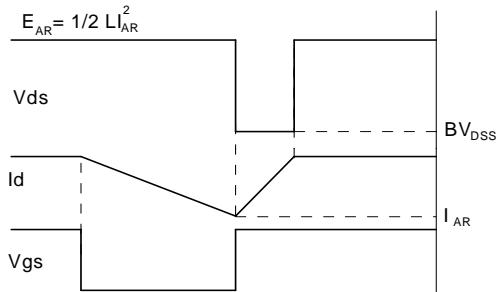
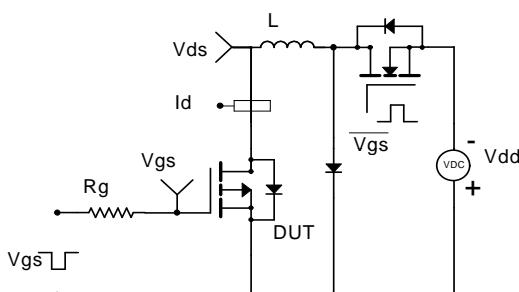
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