

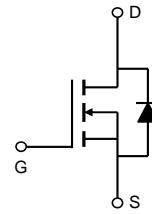
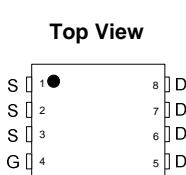
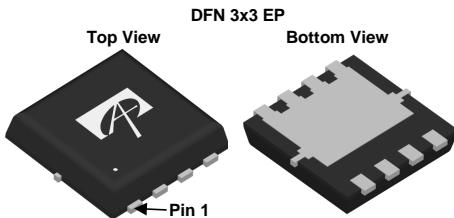
### General Description

The AON7452 is fabricated with SDMOS™ trench technology that combines excellent  $R_{DS(ON)}$  with low gate charge and low Qrr. 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

$V_{DS}$	100V
$I_D$ (at $V_{GS}=10V$ )	5.5A
$R_{DS(ON)}$ (at $V_{GS}=10V$ )	< 310mΩ
$R_{DS(ON)}$ (at $V_{GS}=7V$ )	< 370mΩ

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	$V_{DS}$	100	V
Gate-Source Voltage	$V_{GS}$	$\pm 25$	V
Continuous Drain Current <sup>A</sup>	$I_D$	5.5	A
$T_C=100^\circ C$		3.5	
Pulsed Drain Current <sup>C</sup>	$I_{DM}$	12	
Continuous Drain Current	$I_{DSM}$	2.5	A
$T_A=70^\circ C$		2	
Avalanche Current <sup>C</sup>	$I_{AS}, I_{AR}$	2.5	A
Avalanche energy $L=0.1mH$ <sup>C</sup>	$E_{AS}, E_{AR}$	0.3	mJ
Power Dissipation <sup>B</sup>	$P_D$	17	W
$T_C=100^\circ C$		7	
Power Dissipation <sup>A</sup>	$P_{DSM}$	3.1	W
$T_A=70^\circ C$		2	
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>	$R_{\theta JA}$	30	40	°C/W
Maximum Junction-to-Ambient <sup>A,D</sup> Steady-State		60	75	°C/W
Maximum Junction-to-Case	$R_{\theta JC}$	6	7.2	°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	$I_D=250\mu\text{A}, V_{GS}=0\text{V}$	100			V
$I_{\text{DSS}}$	Zero Gate Voltage Drain Current	$V_{DS}=100\text{V}, V_{GS}=0\text{V}$ $T_J=55^\circ\text{C}$			10 50	$\mu\text{A}$
$I_{\text{GSS}}$	Gate-Body leakage current	$V_{DS}=0\text{V}, V_{GS}=\pm 25\text{V}$			100	nA
$V_{\text{GS(th)}}$	Gate Threshold Voltage	$V_{DS}=V_{GS}, I_D=250\mu\text{A}$	3.3	4	4.7	V
$I_{\text{D(ON)}}$	On state drain current	$V_{GS}=10\text{V}, V_{DS}=5\text{V}$	12			A
$R_{\text{DS(ON)}}$	Static Drain-Source On-Resistance	$V_{GS}=10\text{V}, I_D=2.5\text{A}$ $T_J=125^\circ\text{C}$		255 404	310 485	$\text{m}\Omega$
		$V_{GS}=7\text{V}, I_D=2\text{A}$		296	370	$\text{m}\Omega$
$g_{\text{FS}}$	Forward Transconductance	$V_{DS}=5\text{V}, I_D=2.5\text{A}$		3.5		S
$V_{\text{SD}}$	Diode Forward Voltage	$I_S=1\text{A}, V_{GS}=0\text{V}$		0.8	1	V
$I_S$	Maximum Body-Diode Continuous Current				15	A
<b>DYNAMIC PARAMETERS</b>						
$C_{\text{iss}}$	Input Capacitance	$V_{GS}=0\text{V}, V_{DS}=50\text{V}, f=1\text{MHz}$	125	155	185	pF
$C_{\text{oss}}$	Output Capacitance		20	28	36	pF
$C_{\text{rss}}$	Reverse Transfer Capacitance		5	9	13	pF
$R_g$	Gate resistance	$V_{GS}=0\text{V}, V_{DS}=0\text{V}, f=1\text{MHz}$	1	2	3	$\Omega$
<b>SWITCHING PARAMETERS</b>						
$Q_g(10\text{V})$	Total Gate Charge	$V_{GS}=10\text{V}, V_{DS}=50\text{V}, I_D=2.5\text{A}$	2.4	3	4	nC
$Q_{\text{gs}}$	Gate Source Charge		1	1.3	1.6	nC
$Q_{\text{gd}}$	Gate Drain Charge		0.5	0.9	1.3	nC
$t_{\text{D(on)}}$	Turn-On Delay Time	$V_{GS}=10\text{V}, V_{DS}=50\text{V}, R_L=20\Omega, R_{\text{GEN}}=3\Omega$		4		ns
$t_r$	Turn-On Rise Time			4.5		ns
$t_{\text{D(off)}}$	Turn-Off Delay Time			8.5		ns
$t_f$	Turn-Off Fall Time			2		ns
$t_{\text{rr}}$	Body Diode Reverse Recovery Time	$I_F=2.5\text{A}, dI/dt=500\text{A}/\mu\text{s}$	6.7	9.6	13	ns
$Q_{\text{rr}}$	Body Diode Reverse Recovery Charge	$I_F=2.5\text{A}, dI/dt=500\text{A}/\mu\text{s}$	16	23	30	nC

A. The value of  $R_{\text{0JA}}$  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 Power dissipation  $P_{\text{DSM}}$  is based on  $R_{\text{0JA}}$   $t \leq 10\text{s}$  value and the maximum allowed junction temperature of  $150^\circ\text{C}$ . The value in any given application depends on the user's specific board design, and the maximum temperature of  $150^\circ\text{C}$  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  $T_J=25^\circ\text{C}$ .

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

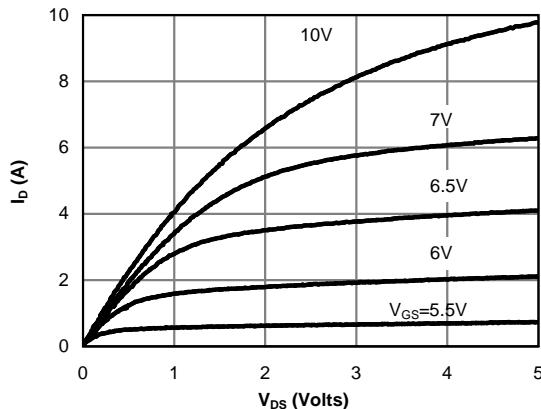
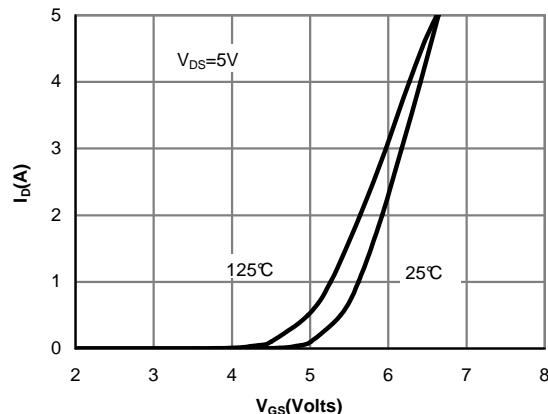
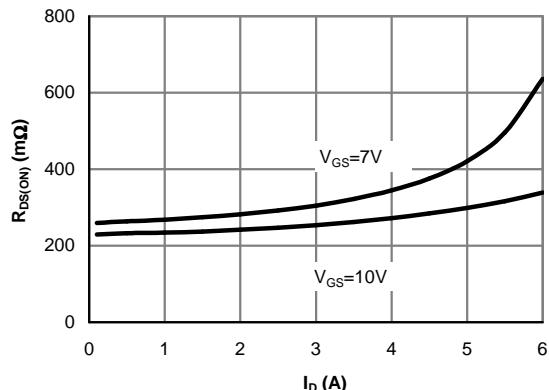
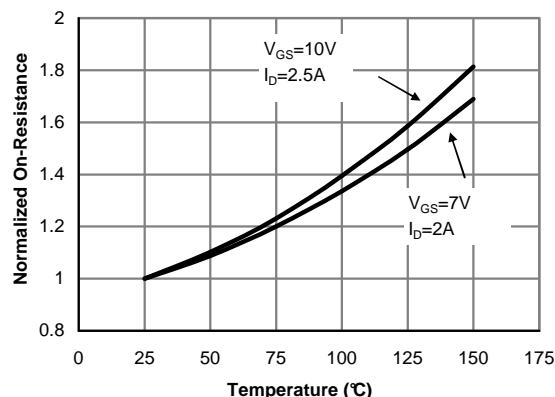
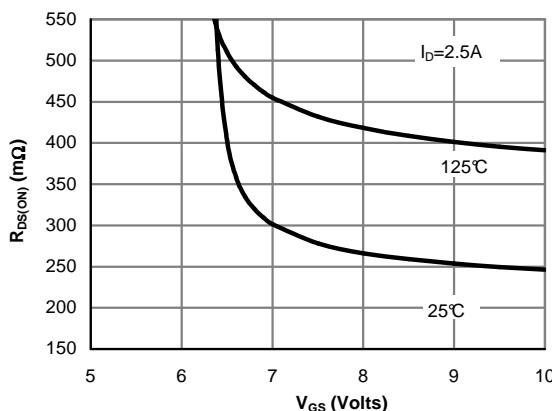
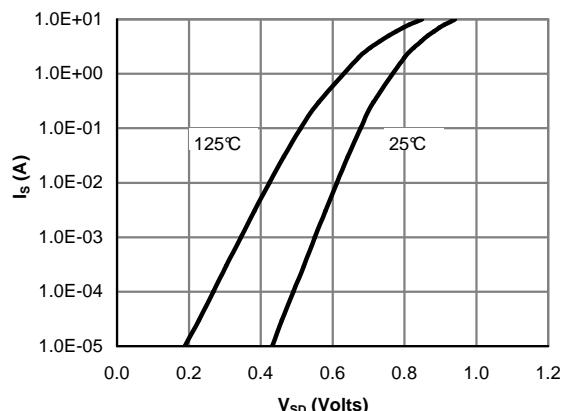
E. The static characteristics in Figures 1 to 6 are obtained using <300μs pulses, duty cycle 0.5% max.

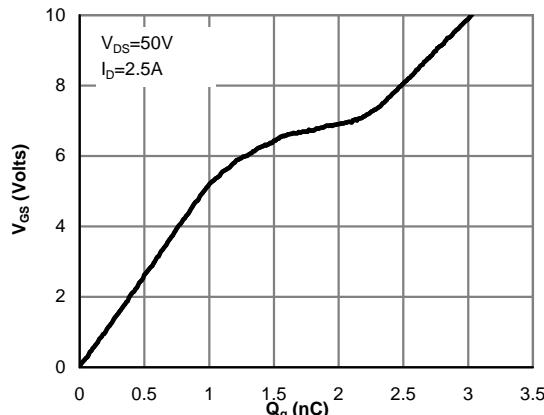
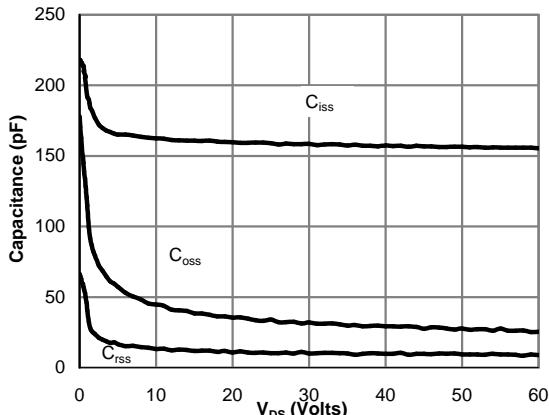
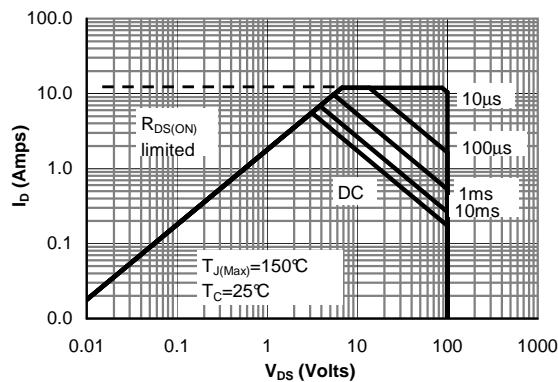
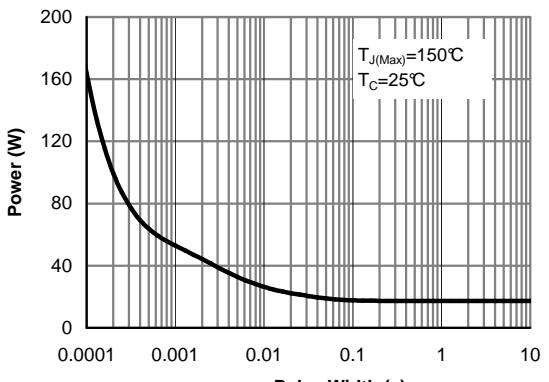
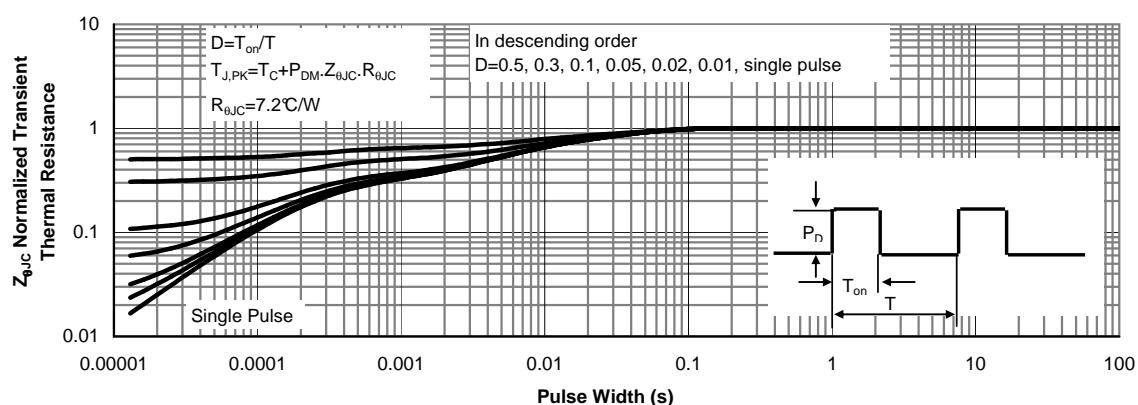
F. These curves are based on the junction-to-case thermal impedance which is measured with the device mounted to a large heatsink, assuming a maximum junction temperature of  $T_{J(\text{MAX})}=150^\circ\text{C}$ . The SOA curve provides a single pulse rating.

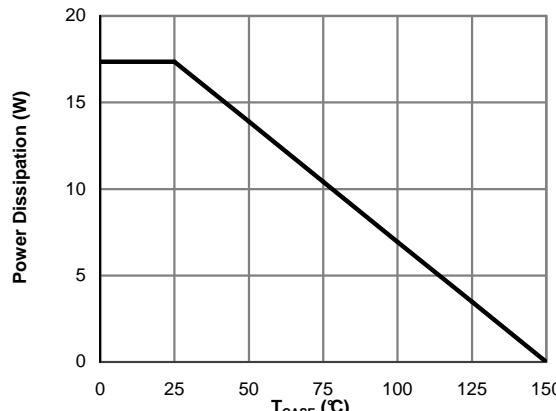
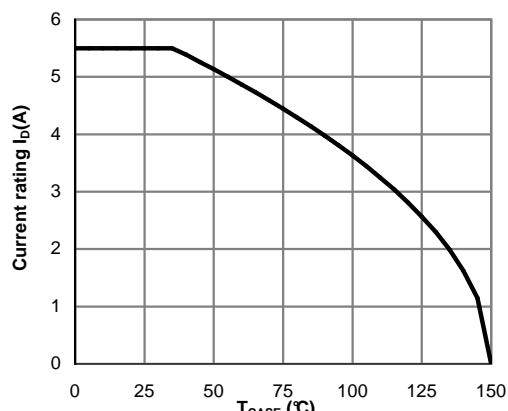
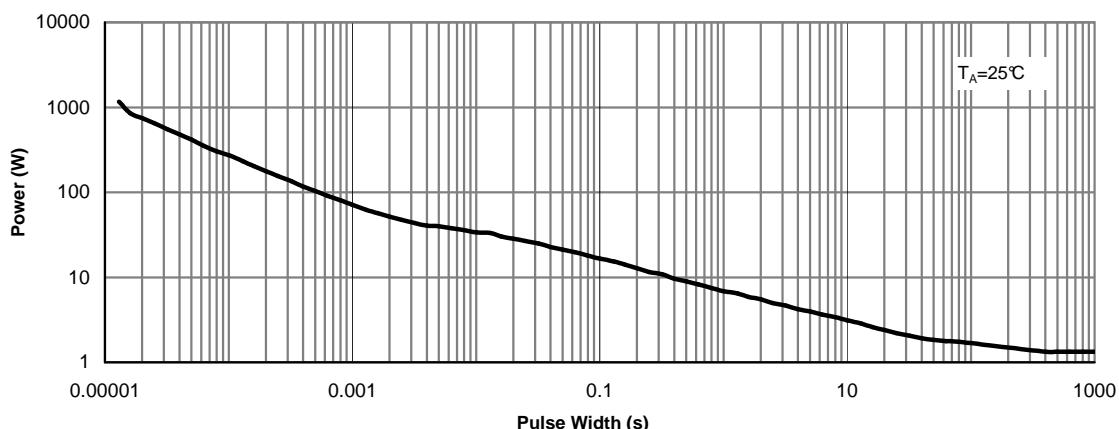
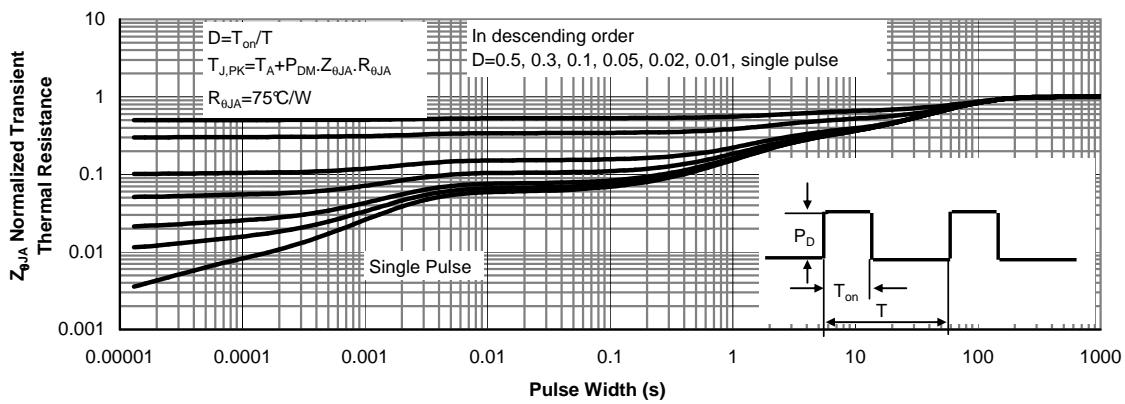
G. The maximum current rating is package limited.

H. 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  $T_A=25^\circ\text{C}$ .

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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**

**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-Case (Note F)**

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

**TYPICAL ELECTRICAL AND THERMAL CHARACTERISTICS**

**Figure 12: Power De-rating (Note F)**

**Figure 13: Current De-rating (Note F)**

**Figure 14: Single Pulse Power Rating Junction-to-Ambient (Note H)**

**Figure 15: Normalized Maximum Transient Thermal Impedance (Note H)**

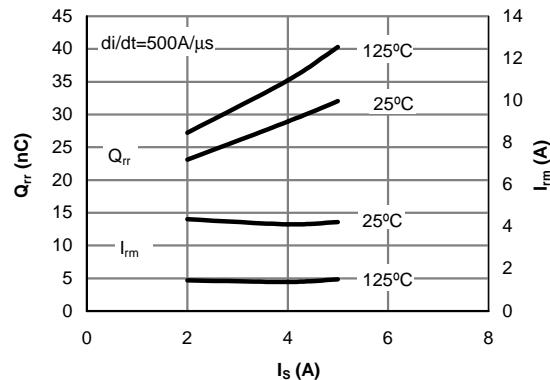
**TYPICAL ELECTRICAL AND THERMAL CHARACTERISTICS**


Figure 16: Diode Reverse Recovery Charge and Peak Current vs. Conduction Current

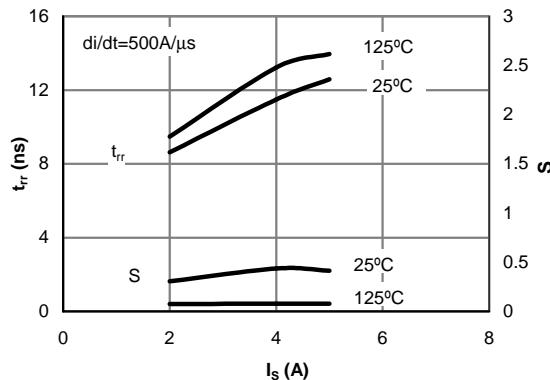


Figure 17: Diode Reverse Recovery Time and Softness Factor vs. Conduction Current

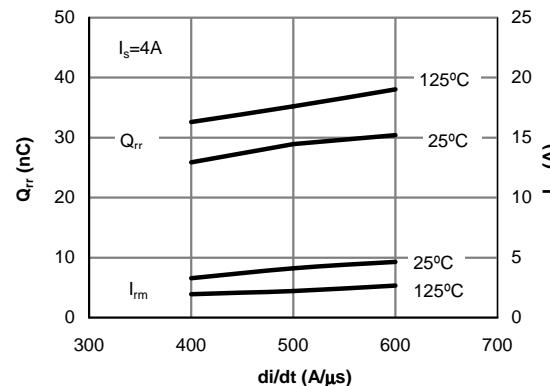


Figure 18: Diode Reverse Recovery Charge and Peak Current vs. di/dt

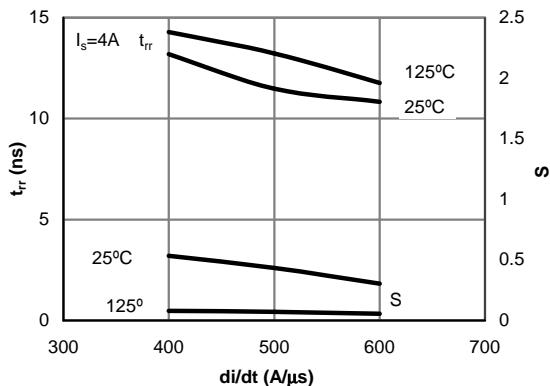
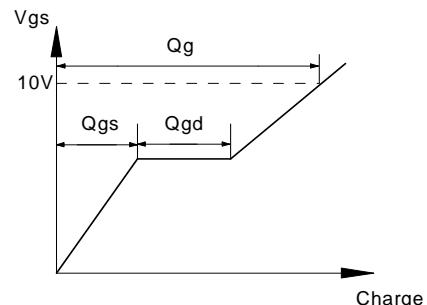
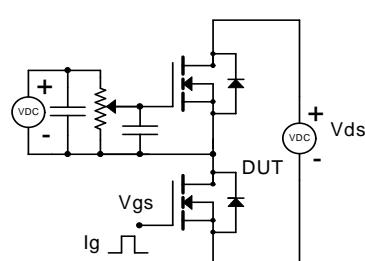
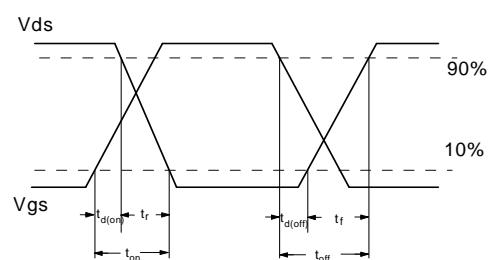
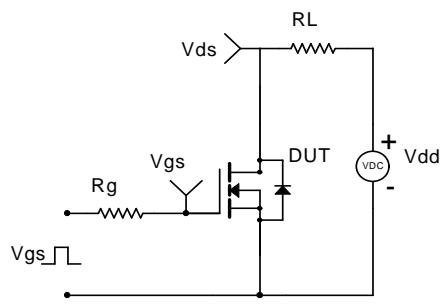
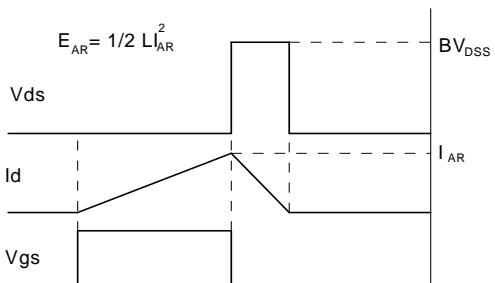
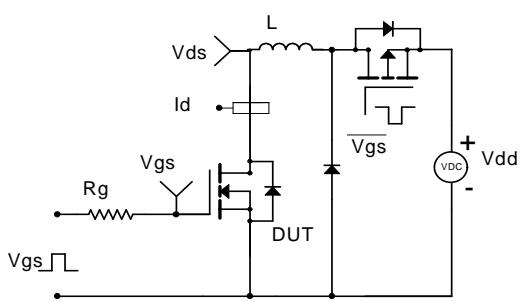


Figure 19: Diode Reverse Recovery Time and Softness Factor vs. di/dt


**Gate Charge Test Circuit & Waveform**

**Resistive Switching Test Circuit & Waveforms**

**Unclamped Inductive Switching (UIS) Test Circuit & Waveforms**

**Diode Recovery Test Circuit & Waveforms**
