



## AO4435

### P-Channel Enhancement Mode Field Effect Transistor

#### General Description

The AO4435 uses advanced trench technology to provide excellent  $R_{DS(ON)}$ , and ultra-low low gate charge with a 25V gate rating. This device is suitable for use as a load switch or in PWM applications. Standard Product AO4435 is Pb-free (meets ROHS & Sony 259 specifications).

#### Features

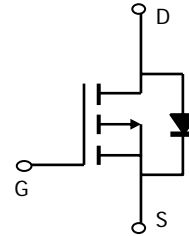
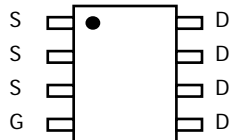
$$V_{DS} = -30V$$

$$I_D = -10A \quad (V_{GS} = -10V)$$

$$R_{DS(ON)} < 18m\Omega \quad (V_{GS} = -10V)$$

$$R_{DS(ON)} < 36m\Omega \quad (V_{GS} = -5V)$$

SOIC-8  
Top View



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

Parameter	Symbol	10 Sec	Steady State	Units
Drain-Source Voltage	$V_{DS}$	-30		V
Gate-Source Voltage	$V_{GS}$	$\pm 25$		V
Continuous Drain Current <sup>A</sup>	$I_D$	-10	-8	A
$T_A=25^\circ\text{C}$				
$T_A=70^\circ\text{C}$		-8	-6	
Pulsed Drain Current <sup>B</sup>	$I_{DM}$	-80		
Power Dissipation <sup>A</sup>	$P_D$	3.1	1.7	W
$T_A=25^\circ\text{C}$				
$T_A=70^\circ\text{C}$		2.0	1.1	
Junction and Storage Temperature Range	$T_J, T_{STG}$	-55 to 150		$^\circ\text{C}$

#### Thermal Characteristics

Parameter	Symbol	Typ	Max	Units
Maximum Junction-to-Ambient <sup>A</sup>	$R_{\theta JA}$	32	40	$^\circ\text{C/W}$
$t \leq 10s$				
Maximum Junction-to-Ambient <sup>A</sup>		60	75	$^\circ\text{C/W}$
Steady State				
Maximum Junction-to-Lead <sup>C</sup>	$R_{\theta JL}$	17	24	$^\circ\text{C/W}$
Steady State				

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

Symbol	Parameter	Conditions	Min	Typ	Max	Units
<b>STATIC PARAMETERS</b>						
$BV_{DSS}$	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	$\mu\text{A}$
$I_{GSS}$	Gate-Body leakage current	$V_{DS} = 0\text{V}$ , $V_{GS} = \pm 25\text{V}$			$\pm 100$	nA
$V_{GS(th)}$	Gate Threshold Voltage	$V_{DS} = V_{GS}$ , $I_D = -250\mu\text{A}$	-1.7	-2.3	-3	V
$I_{D(ON)}$	On state drain current	$V_{GS} = -10\text{V}$ , $V_{DS} = -5\text{V}$	-80			A
$R_{DS(ON)}$	Static Drain-Source On-Resistance	$V_{GS} = -10\text{V}$ , $I_D = -10\text{A}$		15	18	m $\Omega$
		$T_J = 125^{\circ}\text{C}$		22	27	
		$V_{GS} = -5\text{V}$ , $I_D = -5\text{A}$		27	36	
$g_{FS}$	Forward Transconductance	$V_{DS} = -5\text{V}$ , $I_D = -10\text{A}$		22		S
$V_{SD}$	Diode Forward Voltage	$I_S = -1\text{A}$ , $V_{GS} = 0\text{V}$		-0.74	-1	V
$I_S$	Maximum Body-Diode Continuous Current				-3.5	A
<b>DYNAMIC PARAMETERS</b>						
$C_{iss}$	Input Capacitance	$V_{GS}=0\text{V}$ , $V_{DS}=-15\text{V}$ , $f=1\text{MHz}$		1130	1400	pF
$C_{oss}$	Output Capacitance			240		pF
$C_{rss}$	Reverse Transfer Capacitance			155		pF
$R_g$	Gate resistance	$V_{GS}=0\text{V}$ , $V_{DS}=0\text{V}$ , $f=1\text{MHz}$		5.8	8	$\Omega$
<b>SWITCHING PARAMETERS</b>						
$Q_{g(10V)}$	Total Gate Charge	$V_{GS}=-10\text{V}$ , $V_{DS}=-15\text{V}$ , $I_D=-10\text{A}$		18	24	nC
$Q_{g(4.5V)}$	Total Gate Charge			9.5		
$Q_{gs}$	Gate Source Charge			5.5		nC
$Q_{gd}$	Gate Drain Charge			3.3		nC
$t_{D(on)}$	Turn-On DelayTime	$V_{GS}=-10\text{V}$ , $V_{DS}=-15\text{V}$ , $R_L=1.5\Omega$ , $R_{GEN}=3\Omega$		8.7		ns
$t_r$	Turn-On Rise Time			8.5		ns
$t_{D(off)}$	Turn-Off DelayTime			18		ns
$t_f$	Turn-Off Fall Time			7		ns
$t_{rr}$	Body Diode Reverse Recovery Time	$I_F=-10\text{A}$ , $di/dt=100\text{A}/\mu\text{s}$		25	30	ns
$Q_{rr}$	Body Diode Reverse Recovery Charge	$I_F=-10\text{A}$ , $di/dt=100\text{A}/\mu\text{s}$		12		nC

A: The value of  $R_{\theta JA}$  is measured with the device mounted on 1 in<sup>2</sup> FR-4 board with 2oz. Copper, in a still air environment with  $T_A = 25^{\circ}\text{C}$ . The value in any given application depends on the user's specific board design. The current rating is based on the  $t \leq 10\text{s}$  thermal resistance rating.

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

C: The  $R_{\theta JA}$  is the sum of the thermal impedance from junction to lead  $R_{\theta JL}$  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<sup>2</sup> 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  $t \leq 10\text{s}$  thermal resistance rating.

G:  $E_{AR}$  and  $I_{AR}$  ratings are based on low frequency and duty cycles to keep  $T_J=25^{\circ}\text{C}$ .

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TYPICAL ELECTRICAL AND THERMAL CHARACTERISTICS

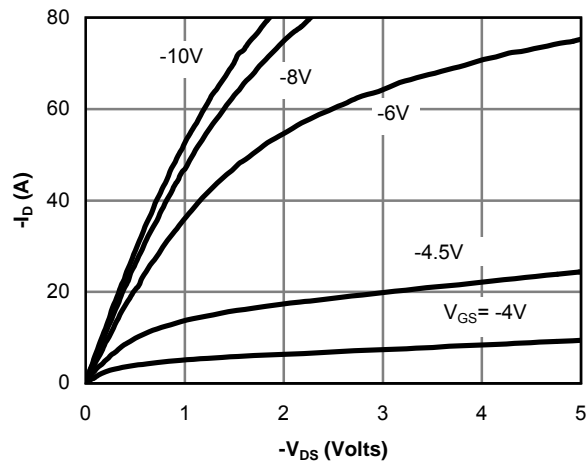


Figure 1: On-Region Characteristics

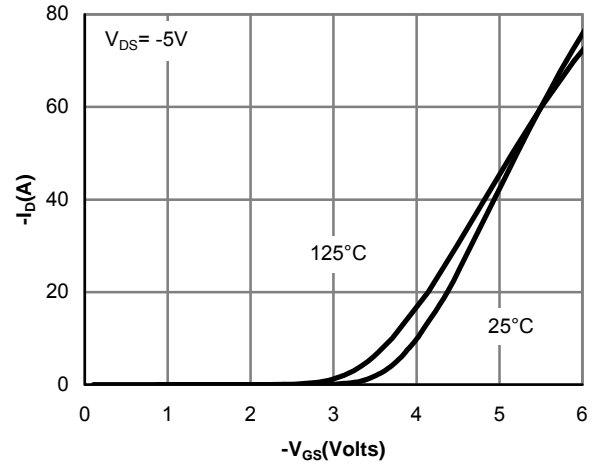


Figure 2: Transfer Characteristics

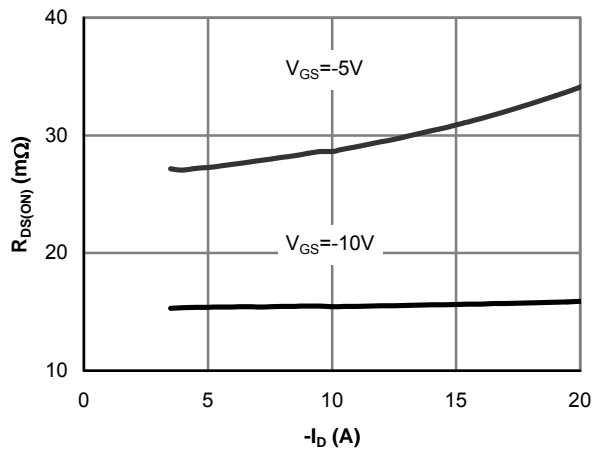


Figure 3: On-Resistance vs. Drain Current and Gate Voltage

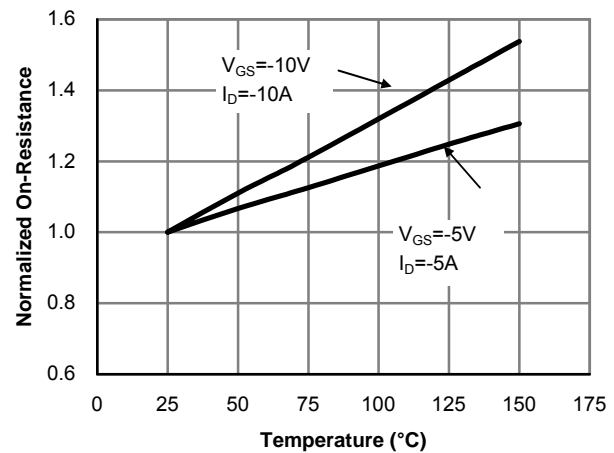


Figure 4: On-Resistance vs. Junction Temperature

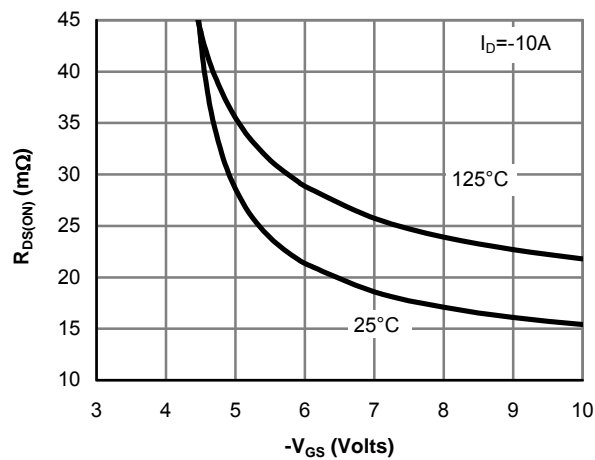


Figure 5: On-Resistance vs. Gate-Source Voltage

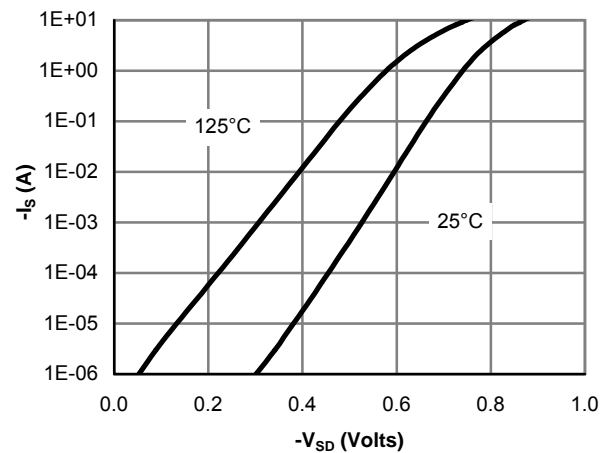


Figure 6: Body-Diode Characteristics

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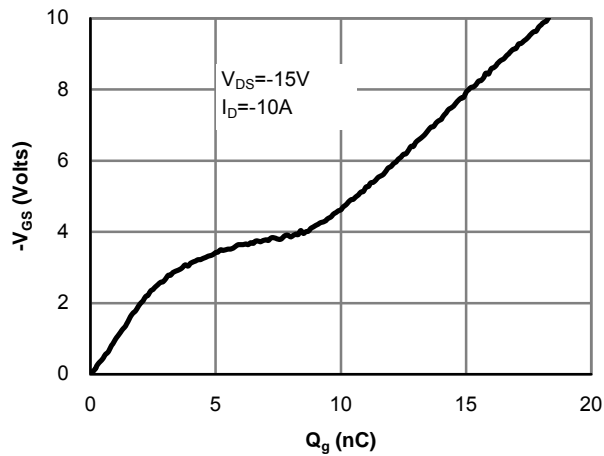


Figure 7: Gate-Charge Characteristics

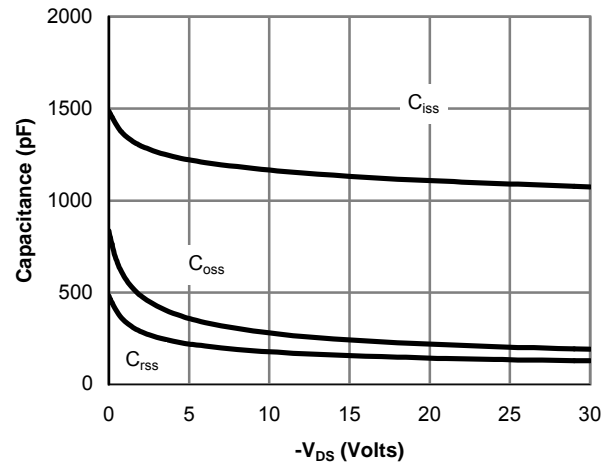


Figure 8: Capacitance Characteristics

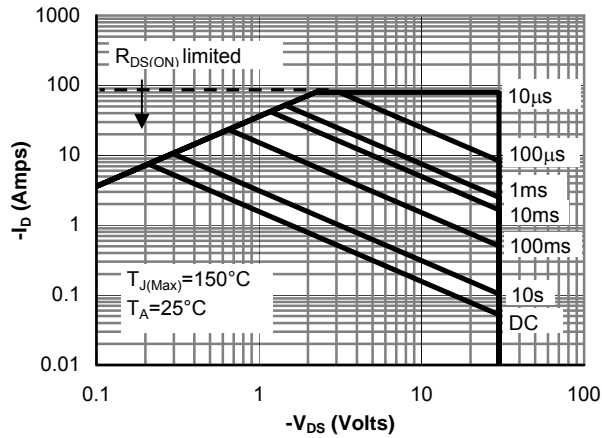


Figure 9: Maximum Forward Biased Safe Operating Area (Note E)

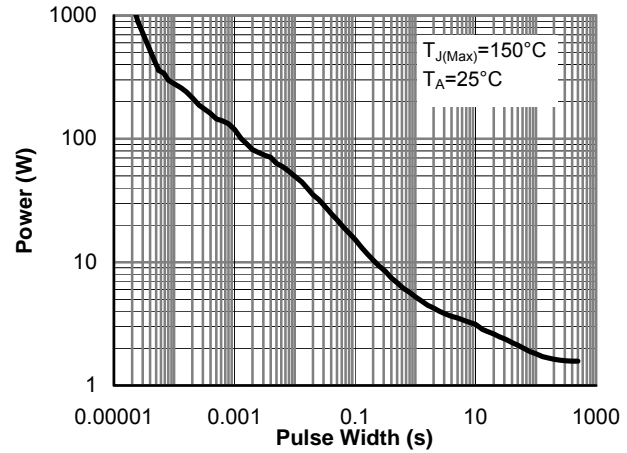


Figure 10: Single Pulse Power Rating Junction-to-Ambient (Note E)

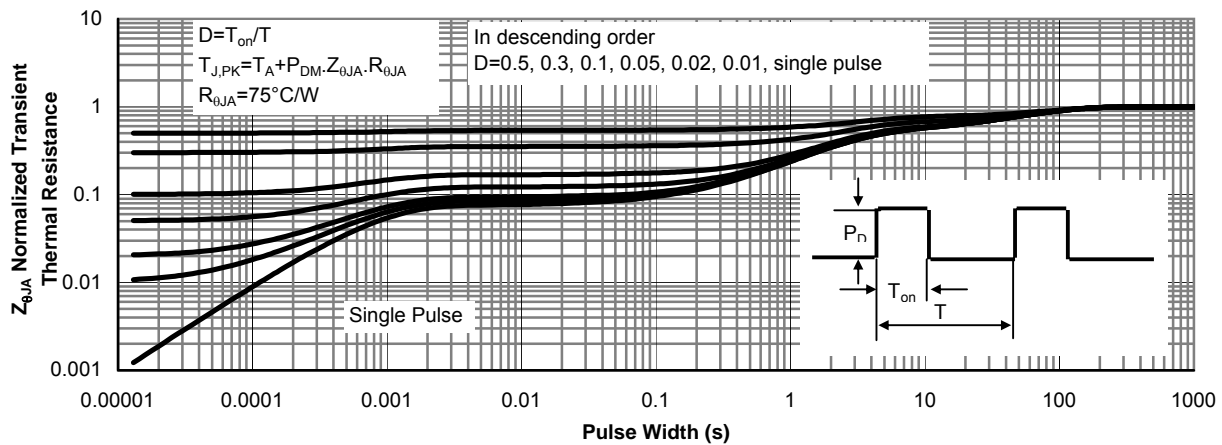


Figure 11: Normalized Maximum Transient Thermal Impedance (Note E)