



**ALPHA & OMEGA**  
SEMICONDUCTOR

**AO4728**

**30V N-Channel MOSFET**

**SRFET™**

### General Description

SRFET™ AO4728 uses advanced trench technology with a monolithically integrated Schottky diode to provide excellent  $R_{DS(ON)}$ , and low gate charge. This device is ideally suited for use as a low side switch in CPU core power conversion.

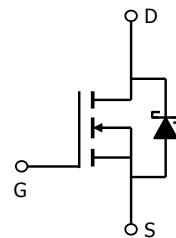
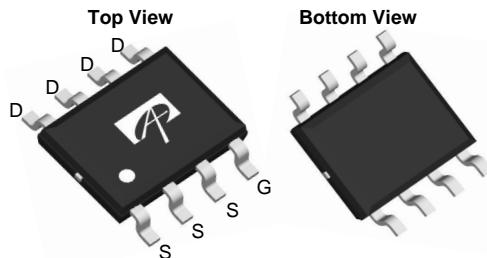
### Product Summary

$V_{DS}$ (V) = 30V	
$I_D$ = 20A	( $V_{GS}$ = 10V)
$R_{DS(ON)} < 4.3\text{m}\Omega$	( $V_{GS}$ = 10V)
$R_{DS(ON)} < 6\text{m}\Omega$	( $V_{GS}$ = 4.5V)

100% UIS Tested  
100%  $R_g$  Tested



SOIC-8



**SRFET™**  
Soft Recovery MOSFET:  
Integrated Schottky Diode

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

Parameter	Symbol	Maximum	Units
Drain-Source Voltage	$V_{DS}$	30	V
Gate-Source Voltage	$V_{GS}$	$\pm 20$	V
Continuous Drain Current <small><math>T_C=25^\circ\text{C}</math></small>	$I_D$	20	A
		17	
Pulsed Drain Current <sup>C</sup>	$I_{DM}$	146	
Avalanche Current <sup>C</sup>	$I_{AR}$	40	A
Repetitive avalanche energy $L=0.1\text{mH}$ <sup>C</sup>	$E_{AR}$	80	mJ
Power Dissipation <sup>B</sup> <small><math>T_C=25^\circ\text{C}</math></small>	$P_D$	3.1	W
		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>	$R_{\theta JA}$	31	40	°C/W
Maximum Junction-to-Ambient <sup>A,D</sup>		59	75	°C/W
Maximum Junction-to-Lead	$R_{\theta JL}$	16	24	°C/W

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

Symbol	Parameter	Conditions	Min	Typ	Max	Units
<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	$V_{DS}=30\text{V}, V_{GS}=0\text{V}$			0.1	mA
		$T_J=125^\circ\text{C}$			20	
$I_{GSS}$	Gate-Body leakage current	$V_{DS}=0\text{V}, V_{GS}=\pm 20\text{V}$			0.1	$\mu\text{A}$
$V_{GS(\text{th})}$	Gate Threshold Voltage	$V_{DS}=V_{GS}, I_D=250\mu\text{A}$	1.2	1.8	2.2	V
$I_{D(\text{ON})}$	On state drain current	$V_{GS}=10\text{V}, V_{DS}=5\text{V}$	146			A
$R_{DS(\text{ON})}$	Static Drain-Source On-Resistance	$V_{GS}=10\text{V}, I_D=20\text{A}$		3.6	4.3	$\text{m}\Omega$
		$T_J=125^\circ\text{C}$		5.5	6.6	
$g_{FS}$	Forward Transconductance	$V_{DS}=5\text{V}, I_D=20\text{A}$		87		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 Continuous Current				6	A
<b>DYNAMIC PARAMETERS</b>						
$C_{iss}$	Input Capacitance	$V_{GS}=0\text{V}, V_{DS}=15\text{V}, f=1\text{MHz}$	2975	3719	4463	pF
$C_{oss}$	Output Capacitance		485	693	900	pF
$C_{rss}$	Reverse Transfer Capacitance		204	340	476	pF
$R_g$	Gate resistance	$V_{GS}=0\text{V}, V_{DS}=0\text{V}, f=1\text{MHz}$	0.28	0.56	0.84	$\Omega$
<b>SWITCHING PARAMETERS</b>						
$Q_g(10\text{V})$	Total Gate Charge	$V_{GS}=10\text{V}, V_{DS}=15\text{V}, I_D=20\text{A}$	48	60	72	nC
$Q_g(4.5\text{V})$	Total Gate Charge		20	25	30	nC
$Q_{gs}$	Gate Source Charge		12	15	18	nC
$Q_{gd}$	Gate Drain Charge		6	10	14	nC
$t_{D(\text{on})}$	Turn-On Delay Time	$V_{GS}=10\text{V}, V_{DS}=15\text{V}, R_L=0.75\Omega, R_{\text{GEN}}=3\Omega$		9.2		ns
$t_r$	Turn-On Rise Time			10.7		ns
$t_{D(\text{off})}$	Turn-Off Delay Time			40		ns
$t_f$	Turn-Off Fall Time			12.5		ns
$t_{rr}$	Body Diode Reverse Recovery Time	$I_F=20\text{A}, dI/dt=500\text{A}/\mu\text{s}$	10	13	16	ns
$Q_{rr}$	Body Diode Reverse Recovery Charge	$I_F=20\text{A}, dI/dt=500\text{A}/\mu\text{s}$	21	26.5	32	nC

A. The value of  $R_{\theta JA}$  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  $\leq 10\text{s}$  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  $R_{\theta JA}$  is the sum of the thermal impedance from junction to lead  $R_{\theta JL}$  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 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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## TYPICAL ELECTRICAL AND THERMAL CHARACTERISTICS

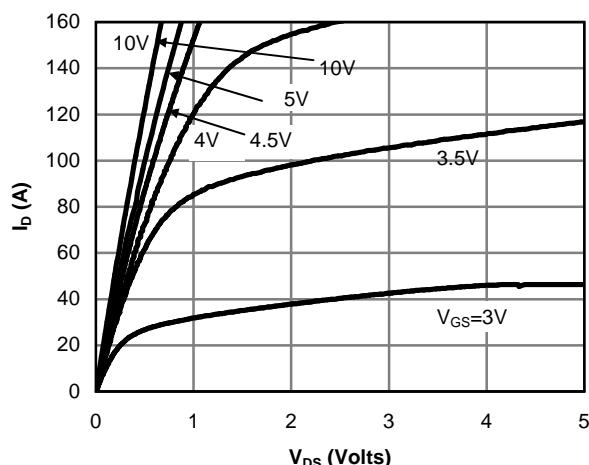


Fig 1: On-Region Characteristics (Note E)

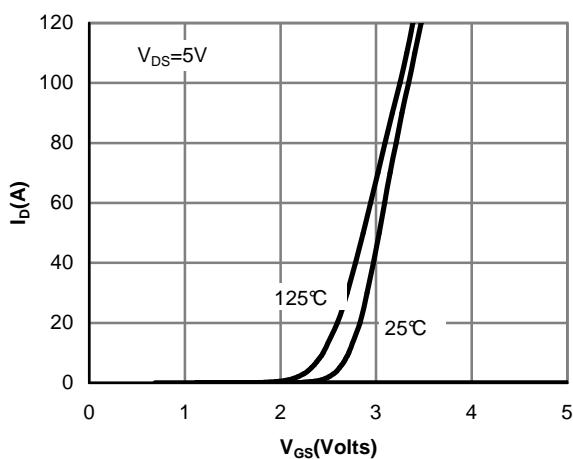


Figure 2: Transfer Characteristics (Note E)

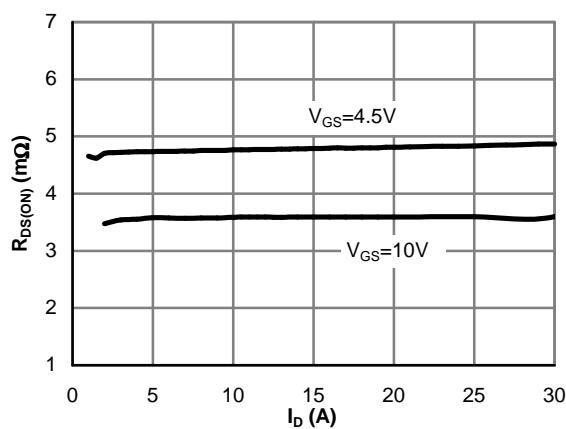


Figure 3: On-Resistance vs. Drain Current and Gate Voltage (Note E)

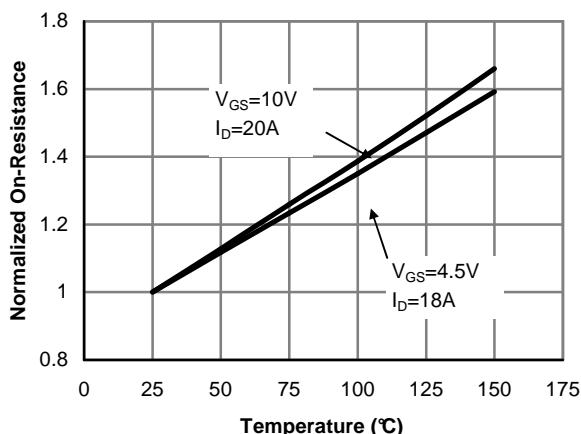


Figure 4: On-Resistance vs. Junction Temperature (Note E)

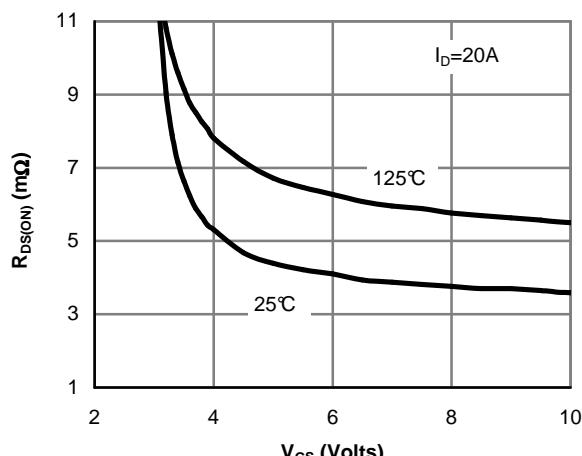


Figure 5: On-Resistance vs. Gate-Source Voltage (Note E)

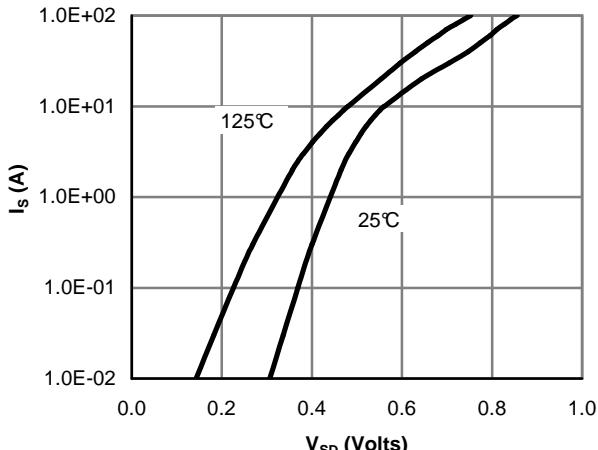


Figure 6: Body-Diode Characteristics (Note E)

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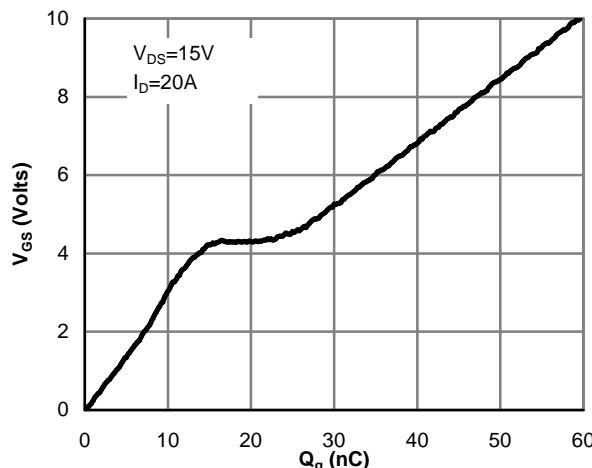


Figure 7: Gate-Charge Characteristics

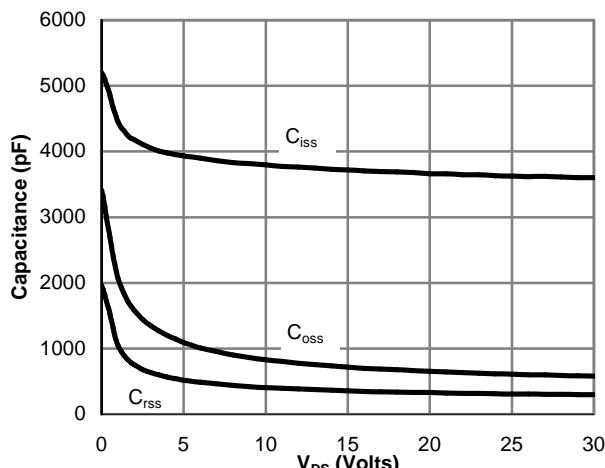


Figure 8: Capacitance Characteristics

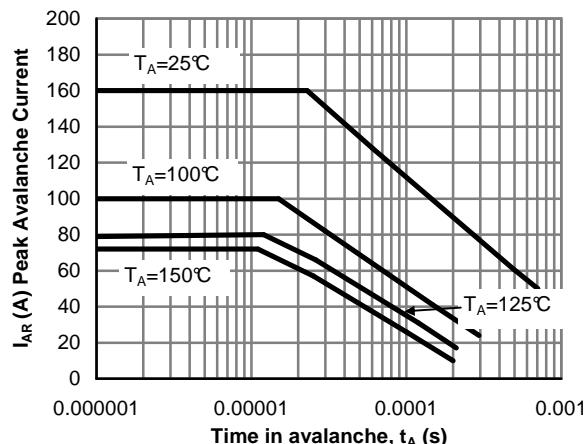


Figure 9: Single Pulse Avalanche capability (Note C)

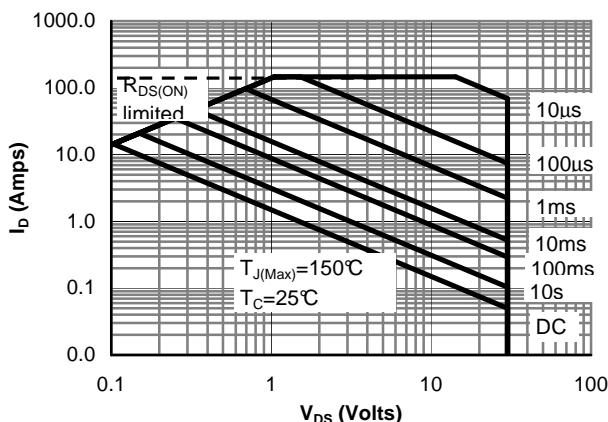


Figure 10: Maximum Forward Biased Safe Operating Area (Note F)

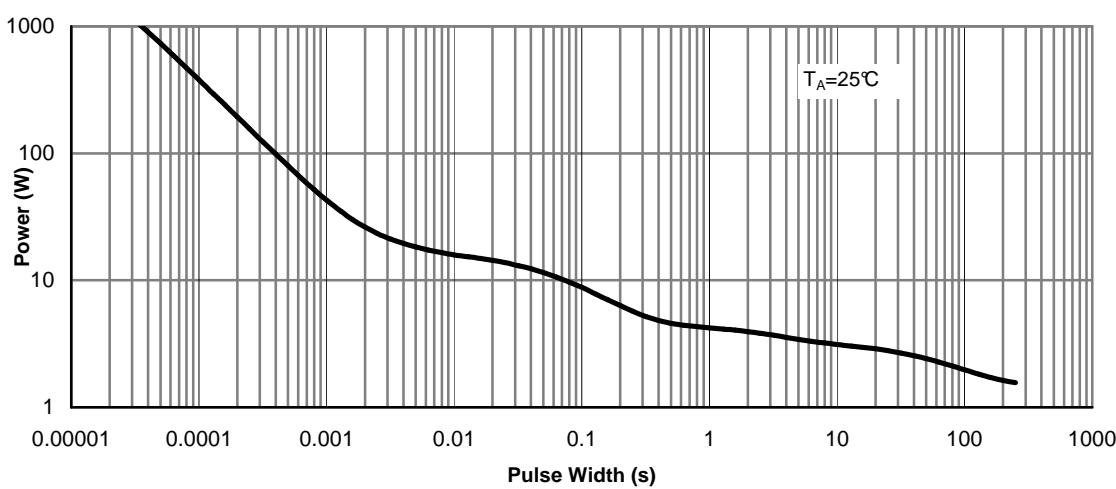


Figure 11: Single Pulse Power Rating Junction-to-Ambient (Note F)

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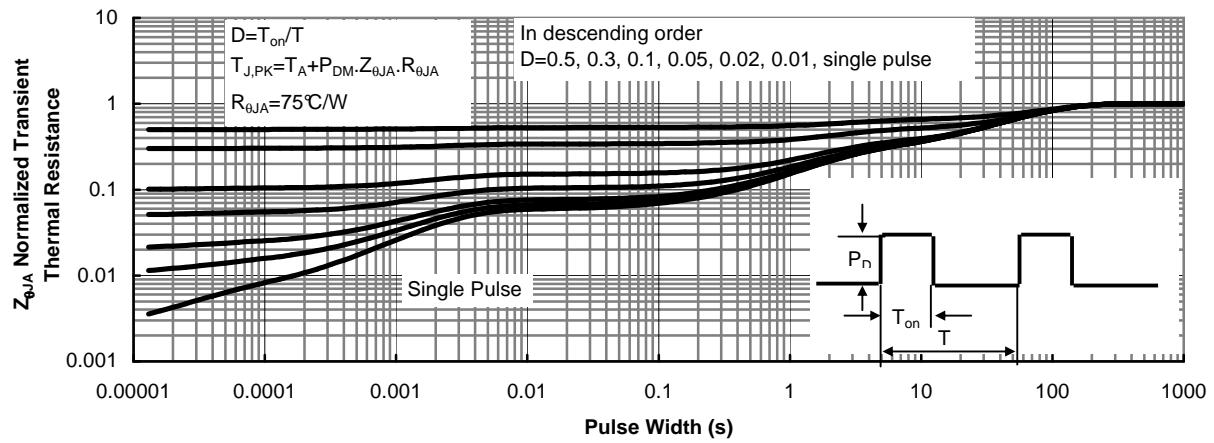
**TYPICAL ELECTRICAL AND THERMAL CHARACTERISTICS**

Figure 12: Normalized Maximum Transient Thermal Impedance (Note F)

## TYPICAL ELECTRICAL AND THERMAL CHARACTERISTICS

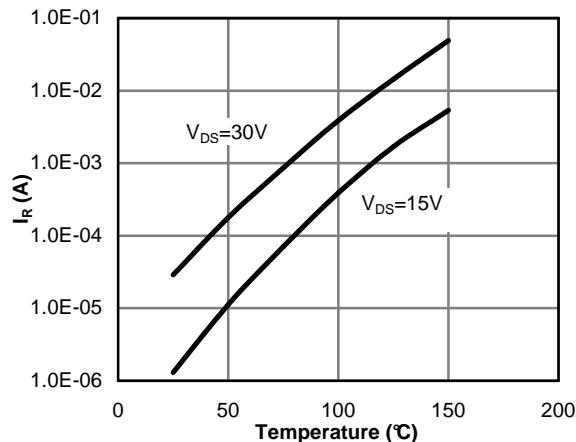


Figure 13: Diode Reverse Leakage Current vs. Junction Temperature

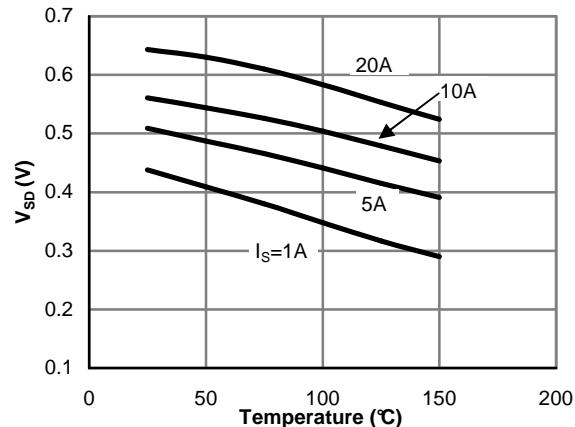


Figure 14: Diode Forward voltage vs. Junction Temperature

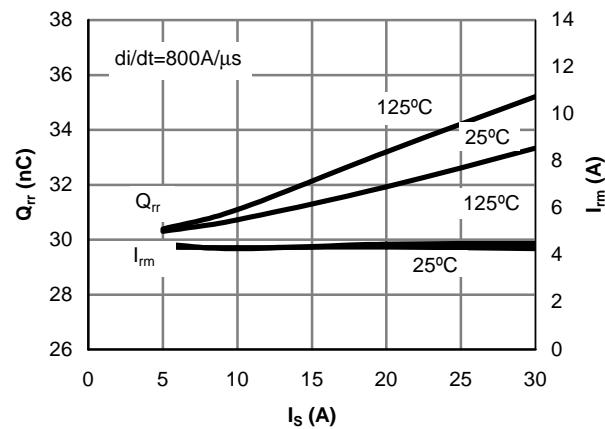


Figure 15: Diode Reverse Recovery Charge and Peak Current vs. Conduction Current

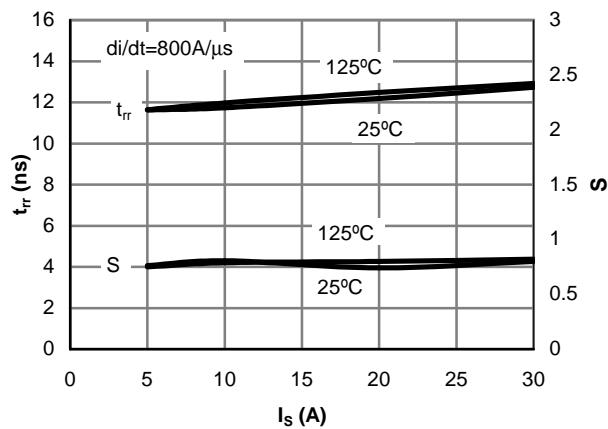


Figure 16: Diode Reverse Recovery Time and Softness Factor vs. Conduction Current

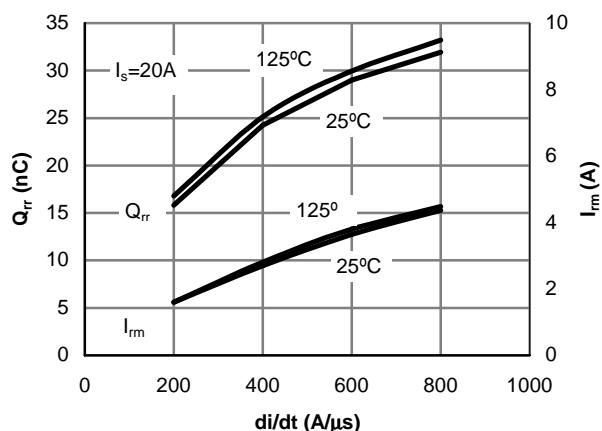


Figure 17: Diode Reverse Recovery Charge and Peak Current vs. di/dt

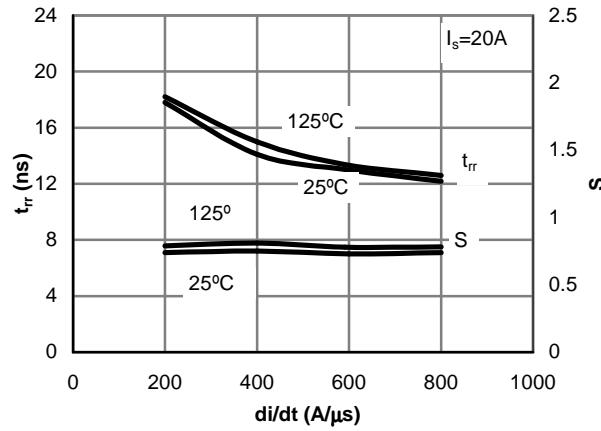
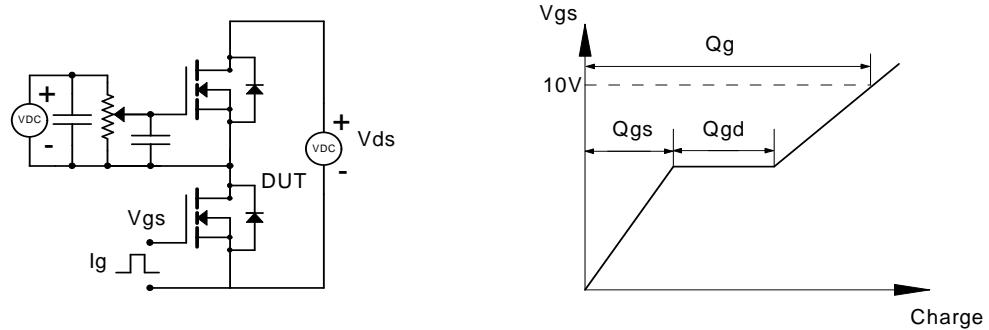
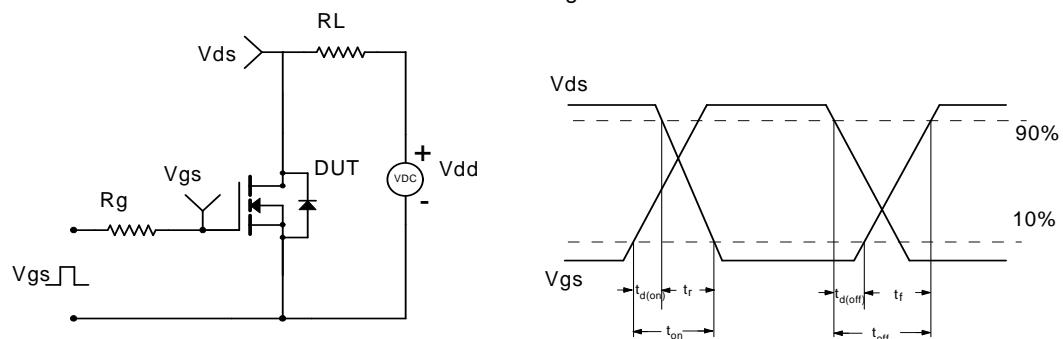


Figure 18: Diode Reverse Recovery Time and Softness Factor vs. di/dt

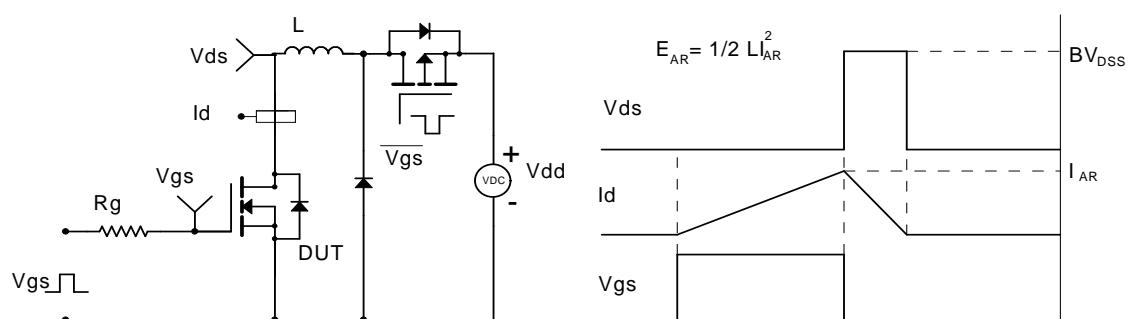
## Gate Charge Test Circuit &amp; Waveform



## Resistive Switching Test Circuit &amp; Waveforms



## Unclamped Inductive Switching (UIS) Test Circuit &amp; Waveforms



## Diode Recovery Test Circuit &amp; Waveforms

