



**ALPHA & OMEGA**  
SEMICONDUCTOR

**AO4720**

**N-Channel Enhancement Mode Field Effect Transistor**  
**SRFET™**



### General Description

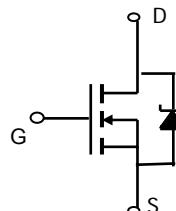
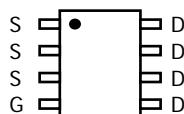
**SRFET™** The AO4720 uses advanced trench technology with a monolithically integrated Schottky diode to provide excellent  $R_{DS(ON)}$ , and low gate charge. This device is suitable for use as a low side FET in SMPS, load switching and general purpose applications.

Standard Product AO4720 is Pb-free (meets ROHS & Sony 259 specifications).

### Features

$V_{DS}$  (V) = 30V  
 $I_D$  = 13A ( $V_{GS}$  = 10V)  
 $R_{DS(ON)} < 11\text{m}\Omega$  ( $V_{GS}$  = 10V)  
 $R_{DS(ON)} < 17.5\text{m}\Omega$  ( $V_{GS}$  = 4.5V)

**UIS TESTED!**  
*Rg, Ciss, Coss, Crss Tested*



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

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

Parameter	Symbol	Max		Units
		10 Sec	Steady State	
Drain-Source Voltage	$V_{DS}$	30		V
Gate-Source Voltage	$V_{GS}$	$\pm 20$		V
Continuous Drain Current <sup>AF</sup>	$I_{DSM}$	13	10	A
$T_A=70^\circ\text{C}$		10.5	7.8	
Pulsed Drain Current <sup>B</sup>	$I_{DM}$	120		A
Avalanche Current <sup>C</sup>	$I_{AR}$	21		A
Repetitive avalanche energy $L=0.3\text{mH}^C$	$E_{AR}$	66		mJ
Power Dissipation	$P_{DSM}$	3.1	1.7	W
$T_A=70^\circ\text{C}$		2.0	1.1	
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>	$R_{\theta JA}$	32	40	°C/W
Maximum Junction-to-Ambient <sup>A</sup>		60	75	°C/W
Maximum Junction-to-Lead <sup>C</sup>	$R_{\theta JL}$	17	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	$V_{DS}=30\text{V}, V_{GS}=0\text{V}$ $T_J=125^\circ\text{C}$			0.1 20	mA
$I_{\text{GSS}}$	Gate-Body leakage current	$V_{DS}=0\text{V}, V_{GS}=\pm 20\text{V}$			0.1	$\mu\text{A}$
$V_{\text{GS(th)}}$	Gate Threshold Voltage	$V_{DS}=V_{GS}, I_D=250\mu\text{A}$	1.3	1.62	2	V
$I_{\text{D(ON)}}$	On state drain current	$V_{GS}=10\text{V}, V_{DS}=5\text{V}$	120			A
$R_{\text{DS(ON)}}$	Static Drain-Source On-Resistance	$V_{GS}=10\text{V}, I_D=13\text{A}$ $T_J=125^\circ\text{C}$		9.3 13.8	11.0 17.3	$\text{m}\Omega$
		$V_{GS}=4.5\text{V}, I_D=11\text{A}$		14	17.5	$\text{m}\Omega$
$g_{\text{FS}}$	Forward Transconductance	$V_{DS}=5\text{V}, I_D=13\text{A}$		37		S
$V_{\text{SD}}$	Diode Forward Voltage	$I_S=1\text{A}, V_{GS}=0\text{V}$		0.40	0.5	V
$I_S$	Maximum Body-Diode + Schottky Continuous Current				5	A
<b>DYNAMIC PARAMETERS</b>						
$C_{\text{iss}}$	Input Capacitance	$V_{GS}=0\text{V}, V_{DS}=15\text{V}, f=1\text{MHz}$		1267	1600	pF
$C_{\text{oss}}$	Output Capacitance			308		pF
$C_{\text{rss}}$	Reverse Transfer Capacitance			118		pF
$R_g$	Gate resistance	$V_{GS}=0\text{V}, V_{DS}=0\text{V}, f=1\text{MHz}$		1.3	2.0	$\Omega$
<b>SWITCHING PARAMETERS</b>						
$Q_g(10\text{V})$	Total Gate Charge	$V_{GS}=10\text{V}, V_{DS}=15\text{V}, I_D=13\text{A}$		21	30	nC
$Q_g(4.5\text{V})$	Total Gate Charge			10.4	14	nC
$Q_{\text{gs}}$	Gate Source Charge			3.0		nC
$Q_{\text{gd}}$	Gate Drain Charge			3.6		nC
$t_{\text{D(on)}}$	Turn-On Delay Time	$V_{GS}=10\text{V}, V_{DS}=15\text{V}, R_L=1.2\Omega, R_{\text{GEN}}=3\Omega$		5.2		ns
$t_r$	Turn-On Rise Time			3.8		ns
$t_{\text{D(off)}}$	Turn-Off Delay Time			21.2		ns
$t_f$	Turn-Off Fall Time			4.4		ns
$t_{\text{rr}}$	Body Diode Reverse Recovery Time	$I_F=13\text{A}, dI/dt=300\text{A}/\mu\text{s}$		11.2	17	ns
$Q_{\text{rr}}$	Body Diode Reverse Recovery Charge	$I_F=13\text{A}, dI/dt=300\text{A}/\mu\text{s}$		10.5		nC

A: The value of  $R_{\theta JA}$  is measured with the device mounted on 1in 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  $T_{J(\text{MAX})}=150^\circ\text{C}$ .

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 1in 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 power dissipation and 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

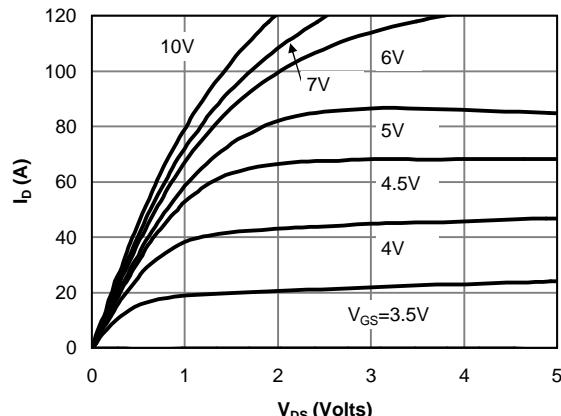


Figure 1: On-Region Characteristics

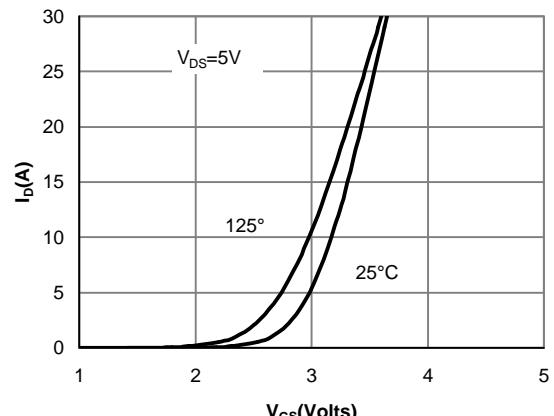


Figure 2: Transfer Characteristics

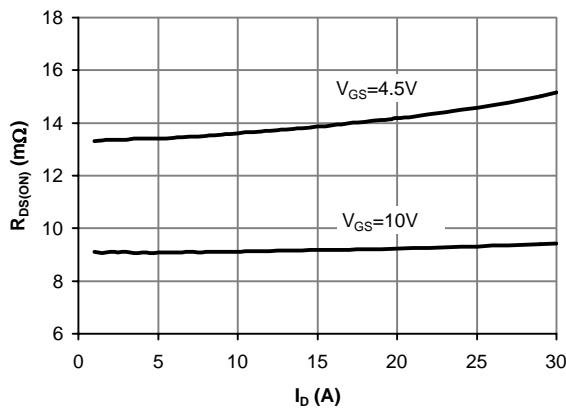


Figure 3: On-Resistance vs. Drain Current and Gate Voltage

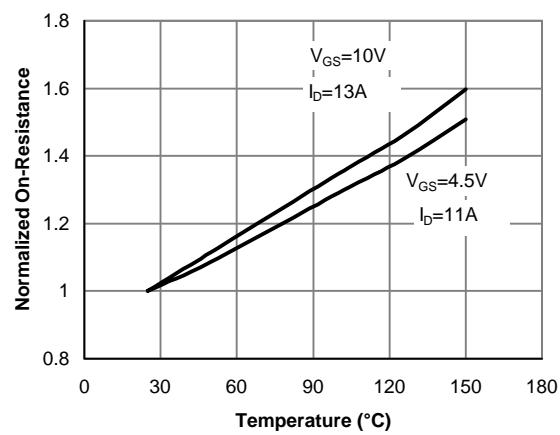


Figure 4: On-Resistance vs. Junction Temperature

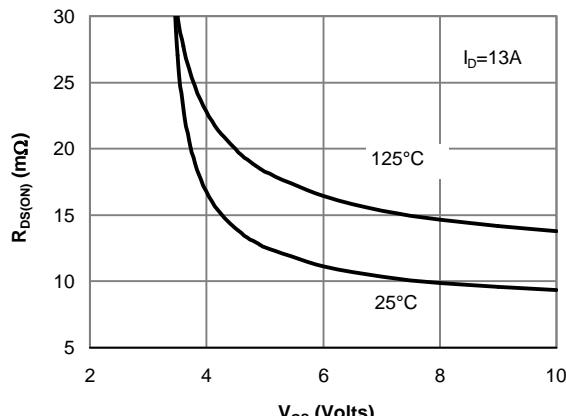


Figure 5: On-Resistance vs. Gate-Source Voltage

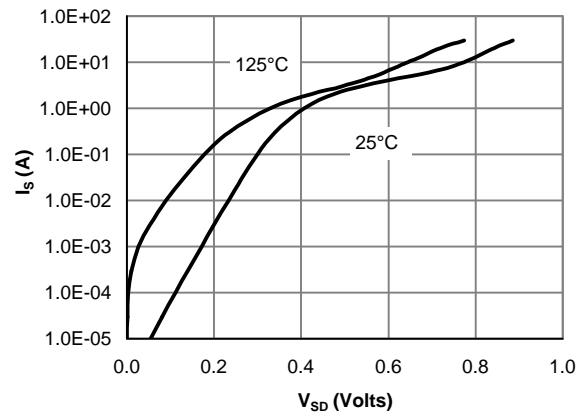


Figure 6: Body-Diode Characteristics

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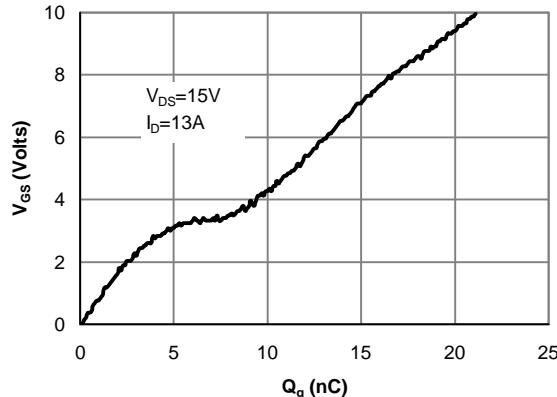


Figure 7: Gate-Charge Characteristics

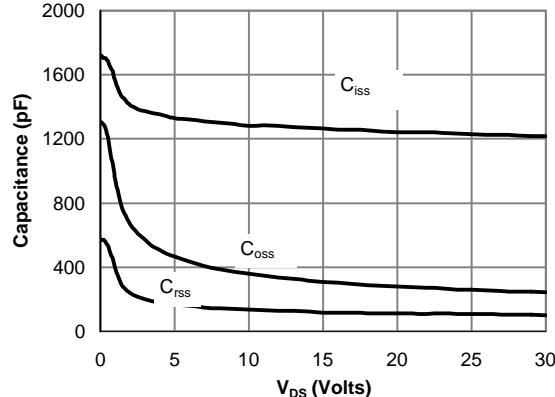


Figure 8: Capacitance Characteristics

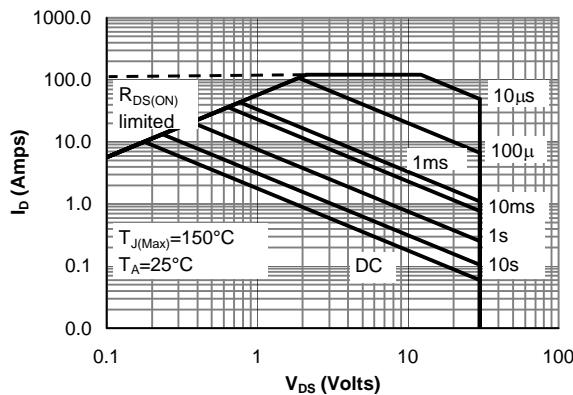


Figure 9: Maximum Forward Biased Safe Operating Area (Note E)

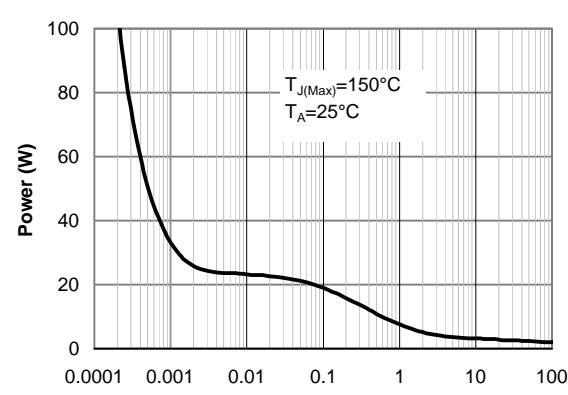


Figure 10: Single Pulse Power Rating Junction-to-Ambient (Note E)

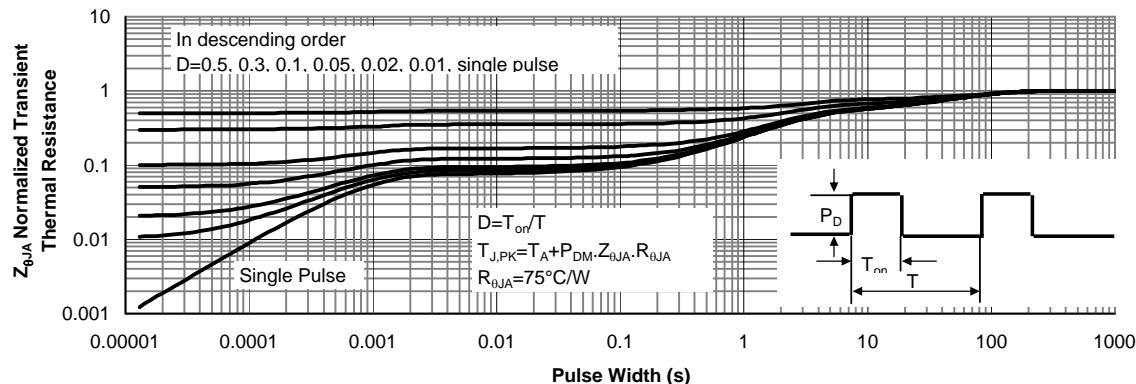


Figure 11: Normalized Maximum Transient Thermal Impedance (Note E)