



**ALPHA & OMEGA**  
SEMICONDUCTOR



**AO7417**

## P-Channel Enhancement Mode Field Effect Transistor

### General Description

The AO7417/L uses advanced trench technology to provide excellent  $R_{DS(ON)}$ , low gate charge and operation with gate voltages as low as 1.5V, in the small SOT363 footprint. This device is suitable for use in buck convertor.

*AO7417 and AO7417L are electrically identical.*

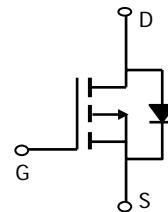
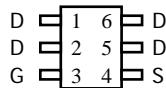
-RoHS Compliant

-AO7417L is Halogen Free

### Features

$V_{DS}$ (V) = -20V	
$I_D$ = -2 A	( $V_{GS}$ = -4.5V)
$R_{DS(ON)} < 80m\Omega$	( $V_{GS}$ = -4.5V)
$R_{DS(ON)} < 100m\Omega$	( $V_{GS}$ = -2.5V)
$R_{DS(ON)} < 125m\Omega$	( $V_{GS}$ = -1.8V)
$R_{DS(ON)} < 150m\Omega$	( $V_{GS}$ = -1.5V)

SC-70-6  
(SOT-363)  
Top View



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

Parameter	Symbol	10 Sec	Steady State	Units
Drain-Source Voltage	$V_{DS}$		-20	V
Gate-Source Voltage	$V_{GS}$		$\pm 8$	V
Continuous Drain Current <sup>A</sup>	$I_D$	-2	-1.9	A
$T_A=70^\circ C$		-1.7	-1.6	
Pulsed Drain Current <sup>B</sup>	$I_{DM}$		-20	
Power Dissipation <sup>A</sup>	$P_D$	0.63	0.57	W
$T_A=70^\circ C$		0.4	0.36	
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>	$R_{\theta JA}$	160	200	°C/W
Maximum Junction-to-Ambient <sup>A</sup> Steady-State		180	220	°C/W
Maximum Junction-to-Lead <sup>C</sup>	$R_{\theta JL}$	130	160	°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	$I_D=-250\mu\text{A}, V_{GS}=0\text{V}$	-20			V
$I_{\text{DSS}}$	Zero Gate Voltage Drain Current	$V_{DS}=-20\text{V}, V_{GS}=0\text{V}$ $T_J=55^\circ\text{C}$			-1 -5	$\mu\text{A}$
$I_{\text{GSS}}$	Gate-Body leakage current	$V_{DS}=0\text{V}, V_{GS}=\pm 8\text{V}$			$\pm 100$	nA
$V_{\text{GS(th)}}$	Gate Threshold Voltage	$V_{DS}=V_{GS}, I_D=-250\mu\text{A}$	-0.5	-0.65	-1	V
$I_{\text{D(ON)}}$	On state drain current	$V_{GS}=-4.5\text{V}, V_{DS}=-5\text{V}$	-20			A
$R_{\text{DS(ON)}}$	Static Drain-Source On-Resistance	$V_{GS}=-4.5\text{V}, I_D=-2\text{A}$ $T_J=125^\circ\text{C}$	65	80		$\text{m}\Omega$
		$V_{GS}=-2.5\text{V}, I_D=-1.8\text{A}$	90	110		$\text{m}\Omega$
		$V_{GS}=-1.8\text{V}, I_D=-1.5\text{A}$	80	100		$\text{m}\Omega$
		$V_{GS}=-1.5\text{V}, I_D=-0.5\text{A}$	100	125		$\text{m}\Omega$
$g_{\text{FS}}$	Forward Transconductance	$V_{DS}=-5\text{V}, I_D=-2\text{A}$	115	150		$\text{S}$
$V_{\text{SD}}$	Diode Forward Voltage	$I_S=-1\text{A}, V_{GS}=0\text{V}$	-0.7	-1		V
$I_S$	Maximum Body-Diode Continuous Current				-1	A
<b>DYNAMIC PARAMETERS</b>						
$C_{\text{iss}}$	Input Capacitance	$V_{GS}=0\text{V}, V_{DS}=-10\text{V}, f=1\text{MHz}$		560	745	pF
$C_{\text{oss}}$	Output Capacitance			80		pF
$C_{\text{rss}}$	Reverse Transfer Capacitance			70		pF
$R_g$	Gate resistance	$V_{GS}=0\text{V}, V_{DS}=0\text{V}, f=1\text{MHz}$		15	23	$\Omega$
<b>SWITCHING PARAMETERS</b>						
$Q_g$	Total Gate Charge	$V_{GS}=-4.5\text{V}, V_{DS}=-10\text{V}, I_D=-2\text{A}$		8.5	11	nC
$Q_{\text{gs}}$	Gate Source Charge			1.2		nC
$Q_{\text{gd}}$	Gate Drain Charge			2.1		nC
$t_{\text{D(on)}}$	Turn-On Delay Time	$V_{GS}=-4.5\text{V}, V_{DS}=-10\text{V}, R_L=5\Omega, R_{\text{GEN}}=6\Omega$		7.2		ns
$t_r$	Turn-On Rise Time			36		ns
$t_{\text{D(off)}}$	Turn-Off Delay Time			53		ns
$t_f$	Turn-Off Fall Time			56		ns
$t_{\text{rr}}$	Body Diode Reverse Recovery Time	$I_F=-2\text{A}, dI/dt=100\text{A}/\mu\text{s}$		37	49	ns
$Q_{\text{rr}}$	Body Diode Reverse Recovery Charge	$I_F=-2\text{A}, dI/dt=100\text{A}/\mu\text{s}$		27		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 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  $R_{\text{0JA}}$  is the sum of the thermal impedance from junction to lead  $R_{\text{0JL}}$  and lead to ambient.

D. The static characteristics in Figures 1 to 6 are obtained using 300  $\mu\text{s}$  pulse width, 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.

Rev0: May 2008

THIS PRODUCT HAS BEEN DESIGNED AND QUALIFIED FOR THE CONSUMER MARKET. APPLICATIONS OR USES AS CRITICAL COMPONENTS IN LIFE SUPPORT DEVICES OR SYSTEMS ARE NOT AUTHORIZED. AOS DOES NOT ASSUME ANY LIABILITY ARISING OUT OF SUCH APPLICATIONS OR USES OF ITS PRODUCTS. AOS RESERVES THE RIGHT TO IMPROVE PRODUCT DESIGN, FUNCTIONS AND RELIABILITY WITHOUT NOTICE. Rev1:Aug 2005

## TYPICAL ELECTRICAL AND THERMAL CHARACTERISTICS

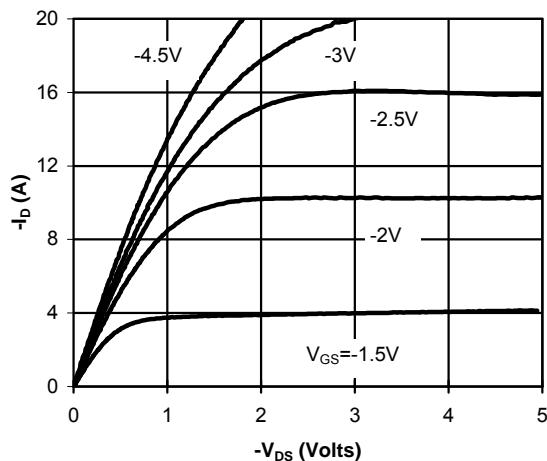


Fig 1: On-Region Characteristics

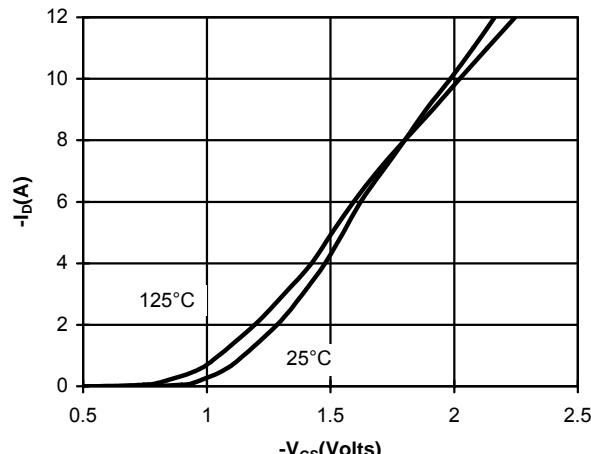


Figure 2: Transfer Characteristics

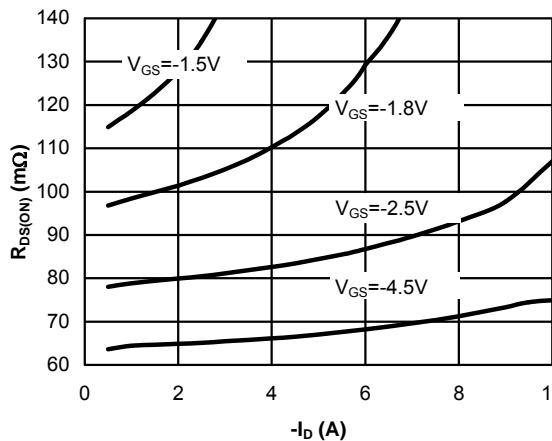


Figure 3: On-Resistance vs. Drain Current and Gate Voltage

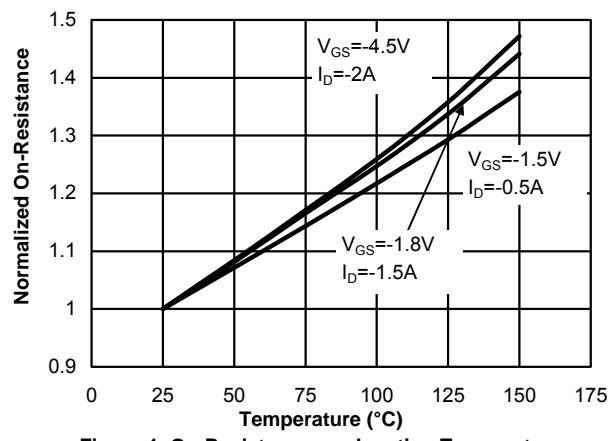


Figure 4: On-Resistance vs. Junction Temperature

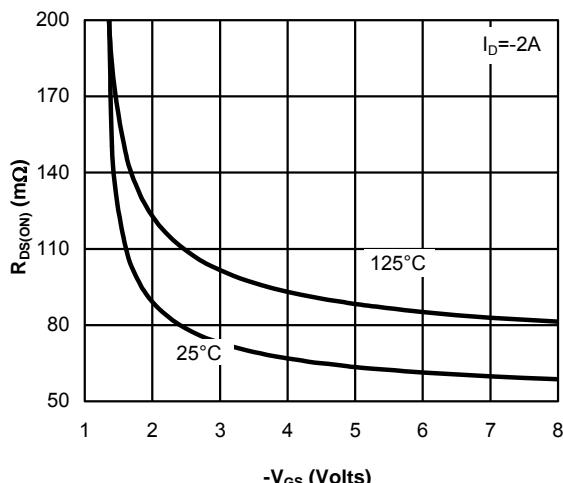


Figure 5: On-Resistance vs. Gate-Source Voltage

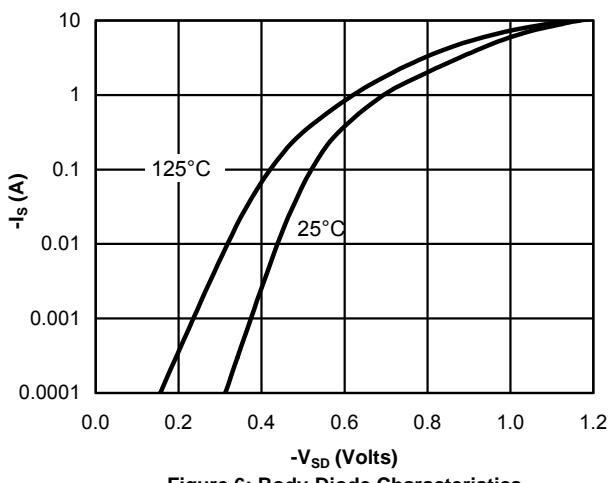


Figure 6: Body-Diode Characteristics

## TYPICAL ELECTRICAL AND THERMAL CHARACTERISTICS

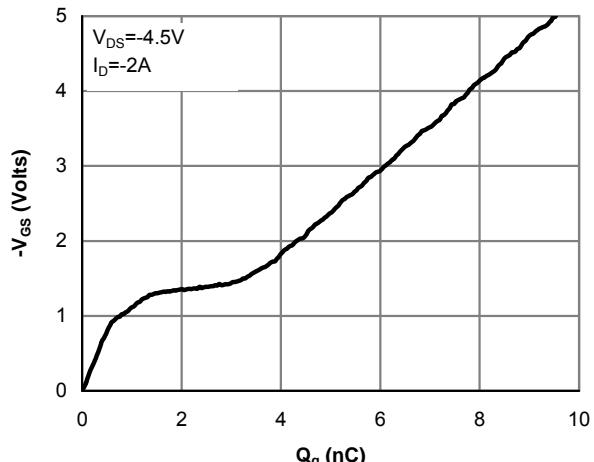


Figure 7: Gate-Charge Characteristics

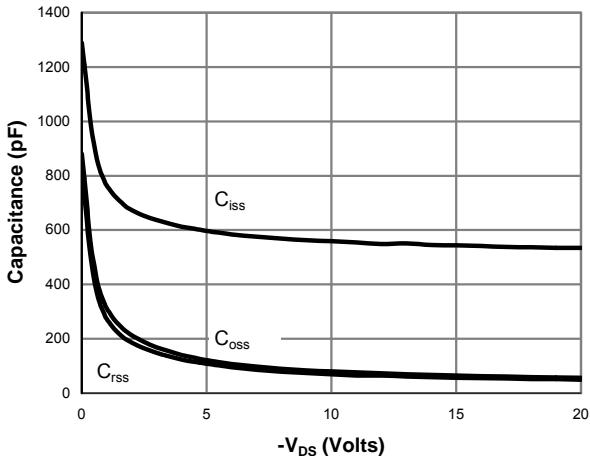


Figure 8: Capacitance Characteristics

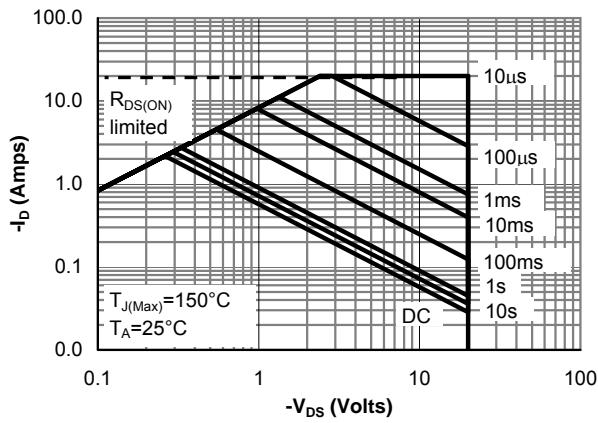


Figure 9: Maximum Forward Biased Safe Operating Area (Note E)

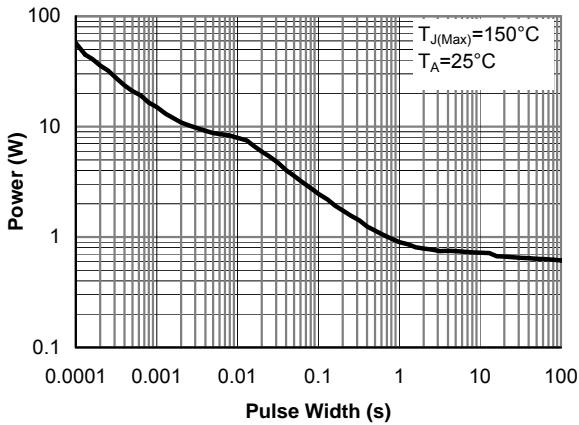


Figure 10: Single Pulse Power Rating Junction-to-Ambient (Note E)

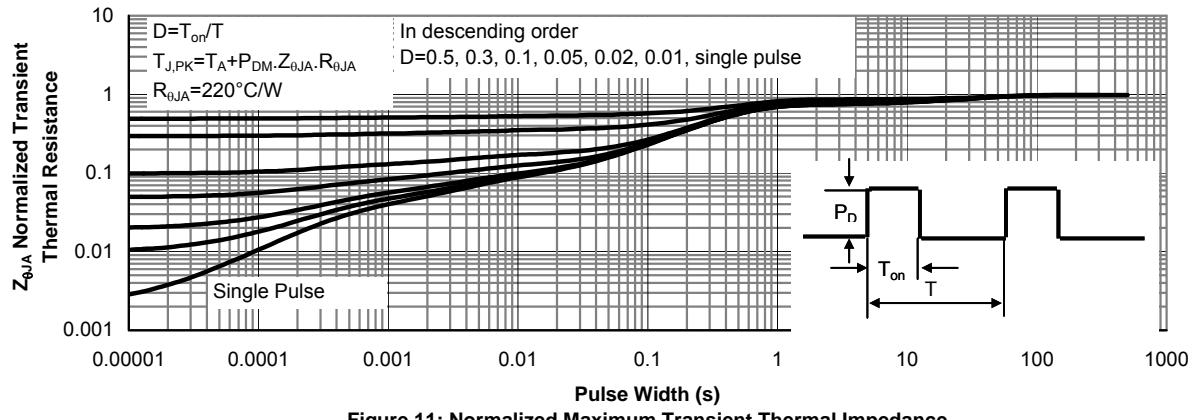


Figure 11: Normalized Maximum Transient Thermal Impedance