



**ALPHA & OMEGA**  
SEMICONDUCTOR

**AONX38168**

**25V Dual Asymmetric N-Channel XSPairFET**

### General Description

- Bottom Source Technology
- Very Low  $R_{DS(ON)}$
- Low Gate Charge
- High Current Capability
- RoHS and Halogen-Free Compliant

### Product Summary

	<u>Q1</u>	<u>Q2</u>
$V_{DS}$	25V	25V
$I_D$ (at $V_{GS}=10V$ )	60A	85A
$R_{DS(ON)}$ (at $V_{GS}=10V$ )	< 3.6mΩ	< 0.85mΩ
$R_{DS(ON)}$ (at $V_{GS}=4.5V$ )	< 5mΩ	< 1.15mΩ

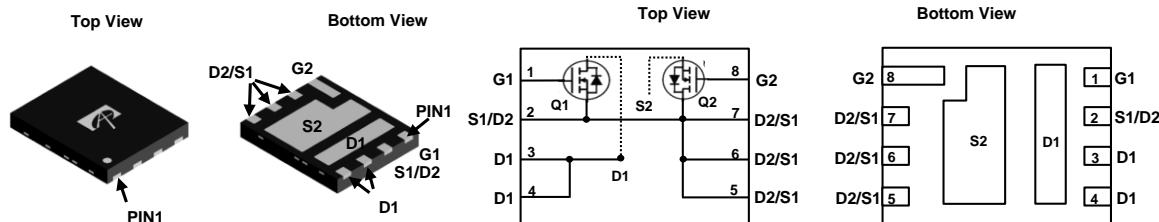
### Applications

- DC/DC Converters in Computing, Servers, and POL
- Non-Isolated DC/DC Converters in Telecom and Industrial

100% UIS Tested  
100%  $R_g$  Tested



**DFN 5x6E**



### Orderable Part Number

AONX38168

### Package Type

DFN 5x6E

### Form

Tape & Reel

### Minimum Order Quantity

3000

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

Parameter	Symbol	Max Q1	Max Q2	Units
Drain-Source Voltage	$V_{DS}$	25	25	V
Gate-Source Voltage	$V_{GS}$	$\pm 12$	$\pm 12$	V
Continuous Drain Current	$I_D$	60	85	A
$T_C=100^\circ C$		38	85	
Pulsed Drain Current <sup>C</sup>	$I_{DM}$	180	340	
Continuous Drain Current	$I_{DSM}$	24	50	A
$T_A=70^\circ C$		19	40	
Avalanche Current <sup>C</sup>	$I_{AS}$	60	80	A
Avalanche energy $L=0.01mH$ <sup>C</sup>	$E_{AS}$	18	32	mJ
Power Dissipation <sup>B</sup>	$P_D$	20	69	W
$T_C=100^\circ C$		8	27	
Power Dissipation <sup>A</sup>	$P_{DSM}$	3.1	3.2	W
$T_A=25^\circ C$		2	2.1	
Junction and Storage Temperature Range	$T_J, T_{STG}$	-55 to 150		°C

### Thermal Characteristics

Parameter	Symbol	Typ Q1	Typ Q2	Max Q1	Max Q2	Units
Maximum Junction-to-Ambient <sup>A</sup>	$R_{\theta JA}$	32	30	40	38	°C/W
Maximum Junction-to-Ambient <sup>A,D</sup>		60	55	75	68	°C/W
Maximum Junction-to-Case (Note)	$R_{\theta JC}$	4.8	1.45	6.2	1.8	°C/W

Note: Bottom S2, D1.

**Q1 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	$ID=250\mu\text{A}, V_{GS}=0\text{V}$	25			V
$I_{DSS}$	Zero Gate Voltage Drain Current	$V_{DS}=25\text{V}, V_{GS}=0\text{V}$ $T_J=55^\circ\text{C}$		1	5	$\mu\text{A}$
$I_{GSS}$	Gate-Body leakage current	$V_{DS}=0\text{V}, V_{GS}=\pm 12\text{V}$			$\pm 100$	nA
$V_{GS(\text{th})}$	Gate Threshold Voltage	$V_{DS}=V_{GS}, I_D=250\mu\text{A}$	1.3	1.7	2.1	V
$R_{DS(\text{ON})}$	Static Drain-Source On-Resistance	$V_{GS}=10\text{V}, I_D=20\text{A}$ $T_J=125^\circ\text{C}$	3	3.6	5	$\text{m}\Omega$
		$V_{GS}=4.5\text{V}, I_D=20\text{A}$	4.1	5	5	$\text{m}\Omega$
$g_{FS}$	Forward Transconductance	$V_{DS}=5\text{V}, I_D=20\text{A}$	145			S
$V_{SD}$	Diode Forward Voltage	$I_S=1\text{A}, V_{GS}=0\text{V}$	0.7	1	1	V
$I_S$	Maximum Body-Diode Continuous Current				25	A
<b>DYNAMIC PARAMETERS</b>						
$C_{iss}$	Input Capacitance	$V_{GS}=0\text{V}, V_{DS}=12.5\text{V}, f=1\text{MHz}$		1225		pF
$C_{oss}$	Output Capacitance			370		pF
$C_{rss}$	Reverse Transfer Capacitance			48		pF
$R_g$	Gate resistance	$f=1\text{MHz}$	0.6	1.3	2	$\Omega$
<b>SWITCHING PARAMETERS</b>						
$Q_g(10\text{V})$	Total Gate Charge	$V_{GS}=10\text{V}, V_{DS}=12.5\text{V}, I_D=20\text{A}$		15	24	nC
$Q_g(4.5\text{V})$	Total Gate Charge			6.5	12	nC
$Q_{gs}$	Gate Source Charge			2.7		nC
$Q_{gd}$	Gate Drain Charge			2		nC
$t_{D(\text{on})}$	Turn-On DelayTime	$V_{GS}=10\text{V}, V_{DS}=12.5\text{V}, R_L=0.6\Omega, R_{\text{GEN}}=3\Omega$		7		ns
$t_r$	Turn-On Rise Time			3		ns
$t_{D(\text{off})}$	Turn-Off DelayTime			20		ns
$t_f$	Turn-Off Fall Time			2		ns
$t_{rr}$	Body Diode Reverse Recovery Time	$I_F=20\text{A}, di/dt=500\text{A}/\mu\text{s}$		11.5		ns
$Q_{rr}$	Body Diode Reverse Recovery Charge	$I_F=20\text{A}, di/dt=500\text{A}/\mu\text{s}$		17.5		nC

A. The value of  $R_{\text{JJA}}$  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  $R_{\text{JJA}} \leq 10\text{s}$  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.

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. Single pulse width limited by junction temperature  $T_{J(\text{MAX})}=150^\circ\text{C}$ .

D. The  $R_{\text{JJA}}$  is the sum of the thermal impedance from junction to case  $R_{\text{JJC}}$  and case 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-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.

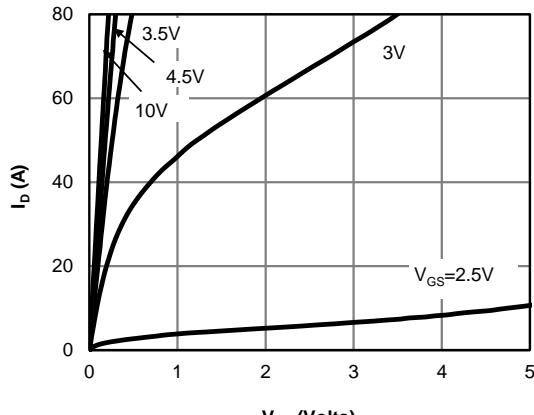
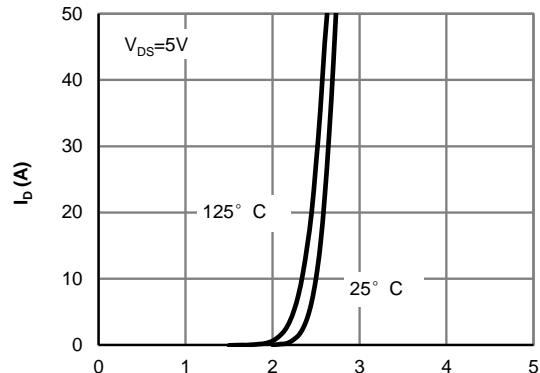
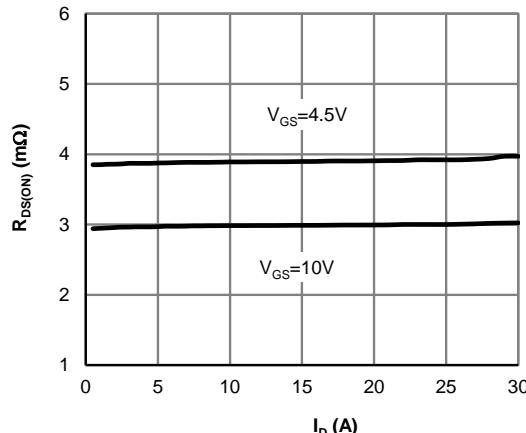
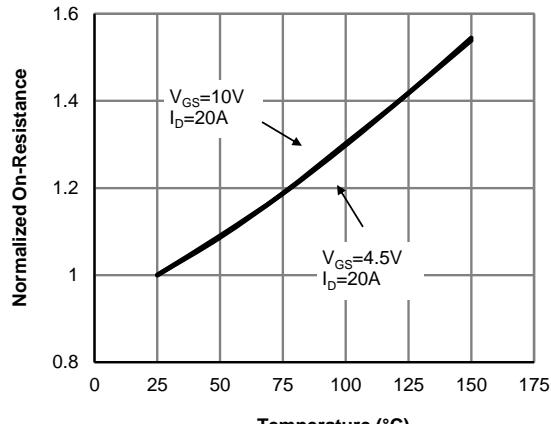
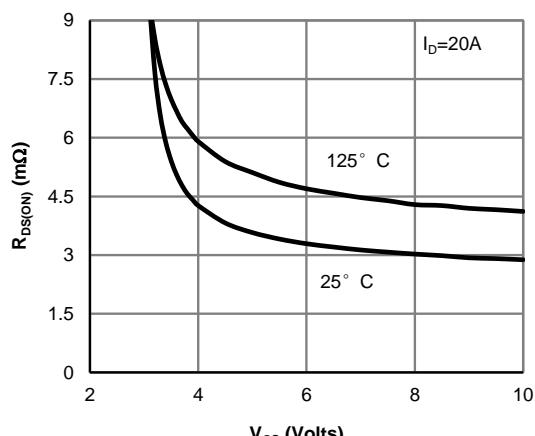
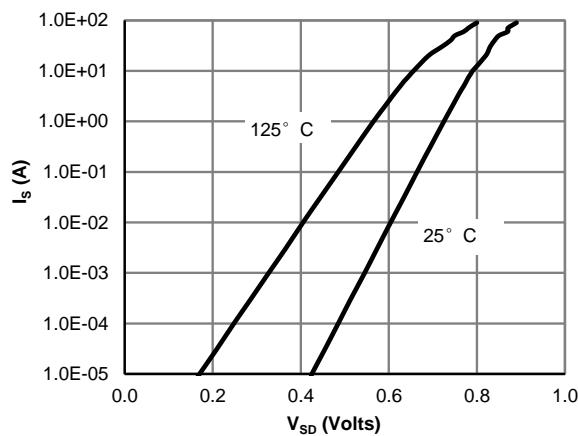
G. The maximum current rating is package limited.

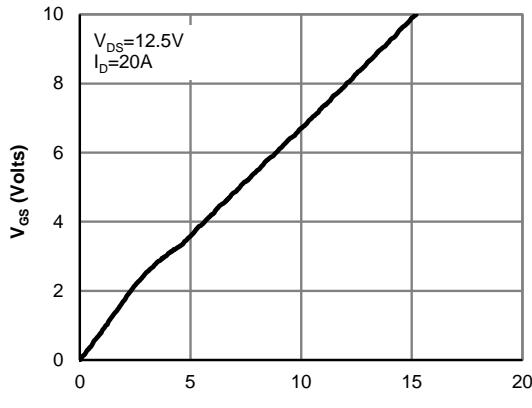
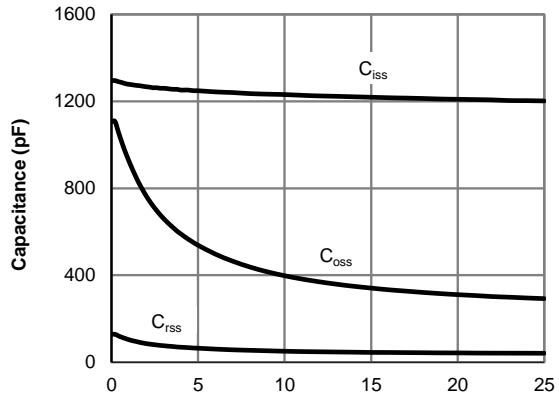
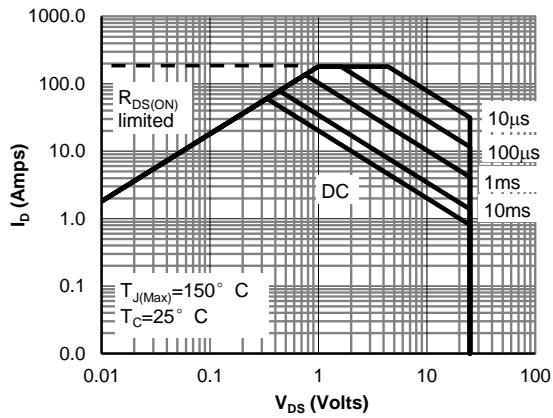
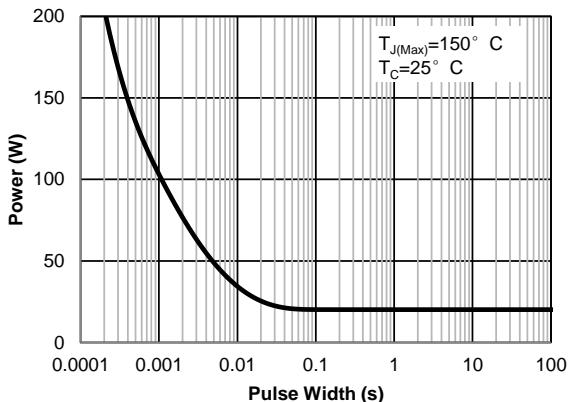
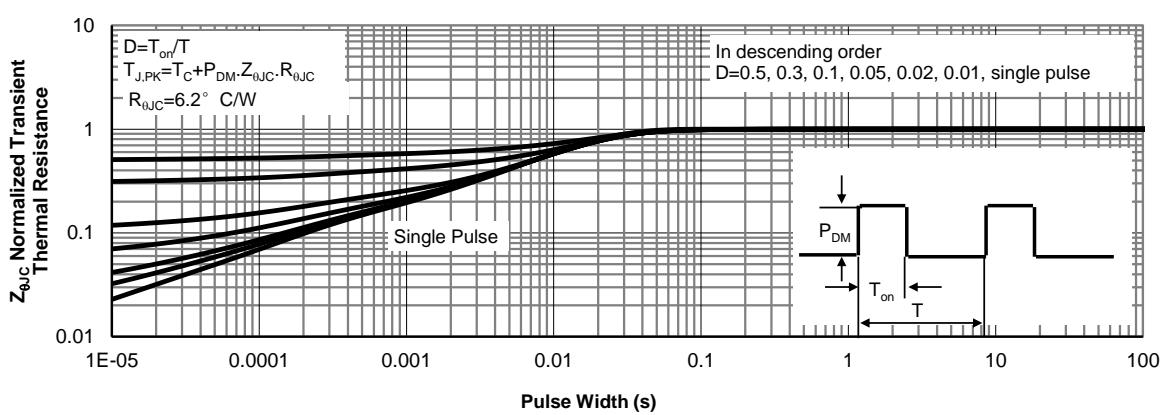
H. These tests are performed with the device mounted on 1 in<sup>2</sup> FR-4 board with 2oz. Copper, in a still air environment with  $T_A=25^\circ\text{C}$ .

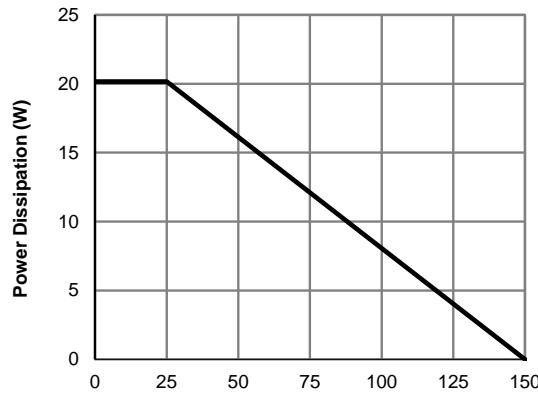
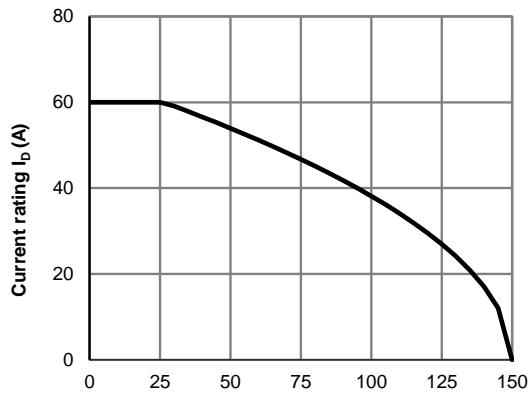
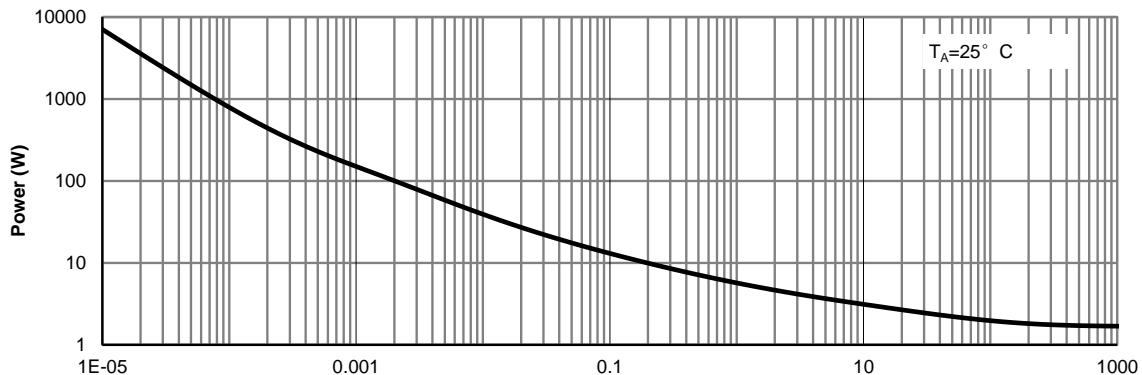
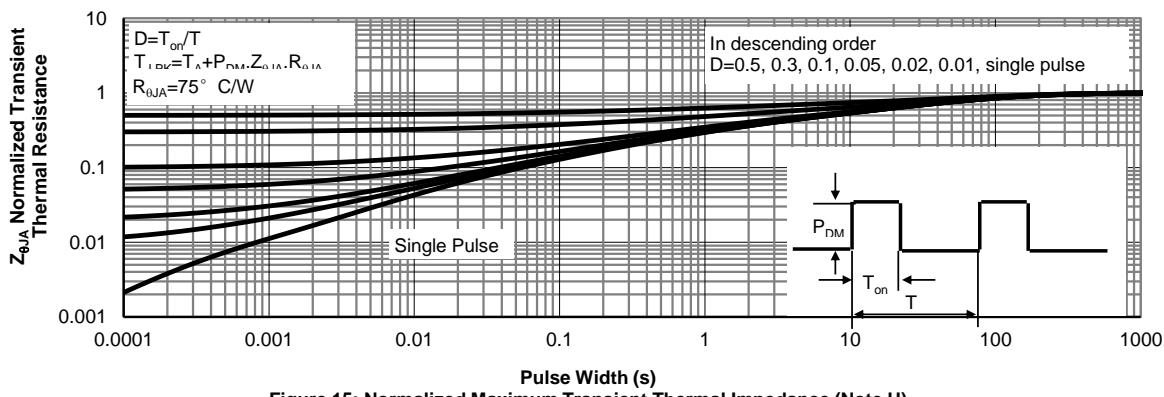
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**TYPICAL ELECTRICAL AND THERMAL CHARACTERISTICS**

**Figure 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: 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)**

**Q2 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	$ID=250\mu\text{A}, V_{GS}=0\text{V}$	25			V
$I_{DSS}$	Zero Gate Voltage Drain Current	$V_{DS}=25\text{V}, V_{GS}=0\text{V}$ $T_J=55^\circ\text{C}$		1	5	$\mu\text{A}$
$I_{GSS}$	Gate-Body leakage current	$V_{DS}=0\text{V}, V_{GS}=\pm 12\text{V}$			$\pm 100$	nA
$V_{GS(\text{th})}$	Gate Threshold Voltage	$V_{DS}=V_{GS}, I_D=250\mu\text{A}$	1.0	1.4	1.8	V
$R_{DS(\text{ON})}$	Static Drain-Source On-Resistance	$V_{GS}=10\text{V}, I_D=20\text{A}$ $T_J=125^\circ\text{C}$		0.7	0.85	$\text{m}\Omega$
		$V_{GS}=4.5\text{V}, I_D=20\text{A}$		1	1.2	
$g_{FS}$	Forward Transconductance	$V_{DS}=5\text{V}, I_D=20\text{A}$		120		S
$V_{SD}$	Diode Forward Voltage	$I_S=1\text{A}, V_{GS}=0\text{V}$		0.67	1	V
$I_S$	Maximum Body-Diode Continuous Current <sup>G</sup>				85	A
<b>DYNAMIC PARAMETERS</b>						
$C_{iss}$	Input Capacitance	$V_{GS}=0\text{V}, V_{DS}=12.5\text{V}, f=1\text{MHz}$		4860		pF
$C_{oss}$	Output Capacitance			1325		pF
$C_{rss}$	Reverse Transfer Capacitance			145		pF
$R_g$	Gate resistance	$f=1\text{MHz}$	0.6	1.3	2	$\Omega$
<b>SWITCHING PARAMETERS</b>						
$Q_g(10\text{V})$	Total Gate Charge	$V_{GS}=10\text{V}, V_{DS}=12.5\text{V}, I_D=20\text{A}$		60.6	85	nC
$Q_g(4.5\text{V})$	Total Gate Charge			25	35	nC
$Q_{gs}$	Gate Source Charge			11.8		nC
$Q_{gd}$	Gate Drain Charge			4.4		nC
$t_{D(\text{on})}$	Turn-On DelayTime	$V_{GS}=10\text{V}, V_{DS}=12.5\text{V}, R_L=0.6\Omega, R_{\text{GEN}}=3\Omega$		11		ns
$t_r$	Turn-On Rise Time			7		ns
$t_{D(\text{off})}$	Turn-Off DelayTime			48		ns
$t_f$	Turn-Off Fall Time			8.5		ns
$t_{rr}$	Body Diode Reverse Recovery Time	$I_F=20\text{A}, di/dt=500\text{A}/\mu\text{s}$		20.5		ns
$Q_{rr}$	Body Diode Reverse Recovery Charge	$I_F=20\text{A}, di/dt=500\text{A}/\mu\text{s}$		55		nC

A. The value of  $R_{iJA}$  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  $P_{DM}$  is based on  $R_{iJA} \leq 10\text{s}$  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.

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. Single pulse width limited by junction temperature  $T_{J(\text{MAX})}=150^\circ\text{C}$ .

D. The  $R_{iJA}$  is the sum of the thermal impedance from junction to case  $R_{iJC}$  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.

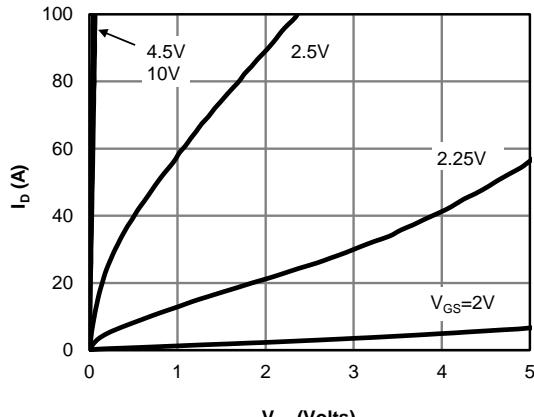
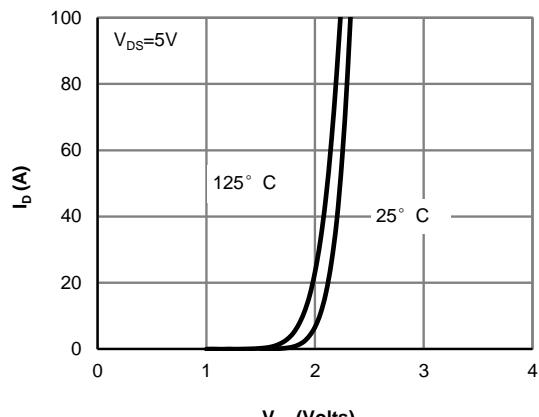
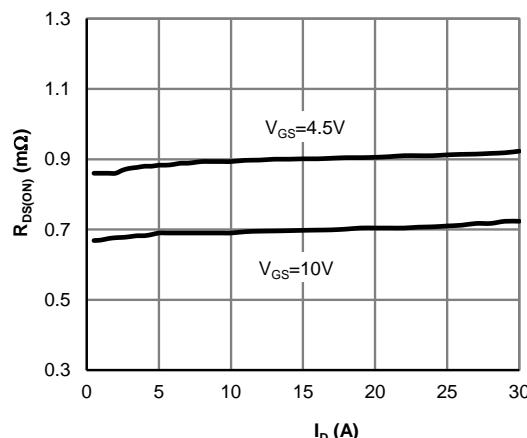
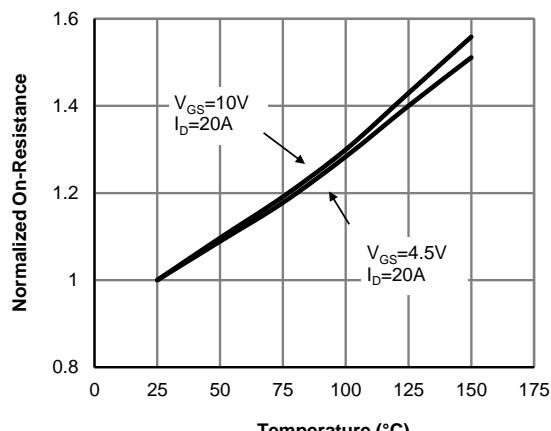
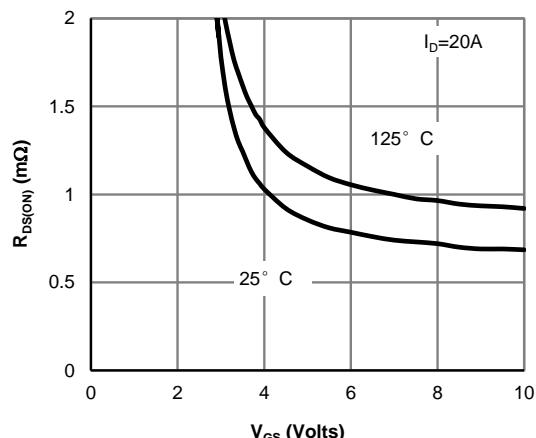
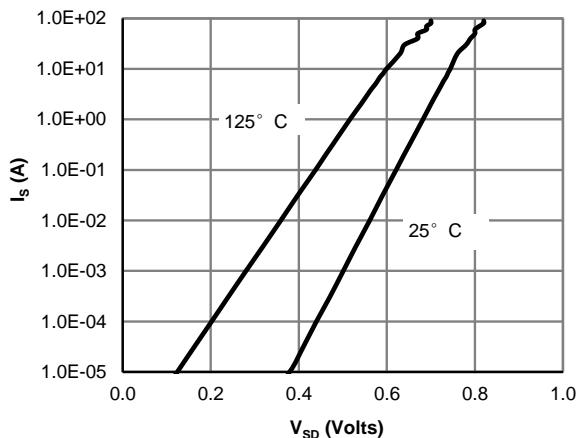
G. The maximum current rating is package limited.

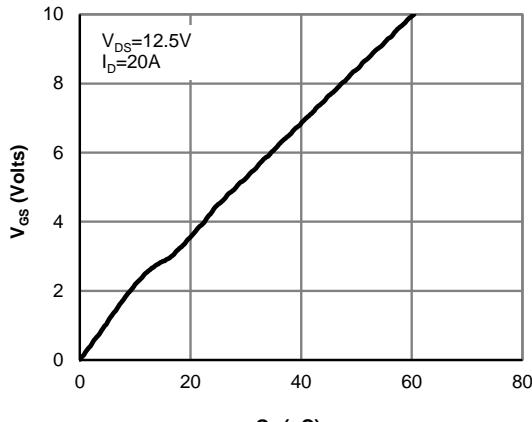
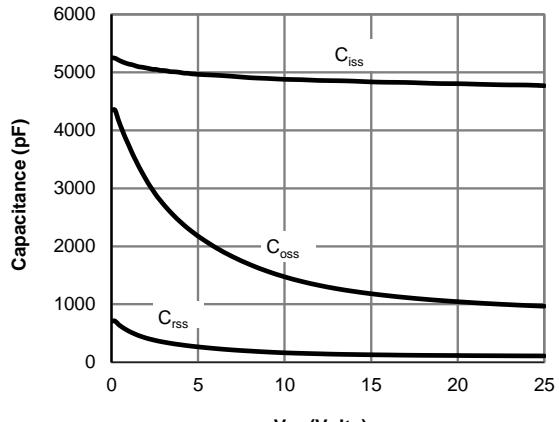
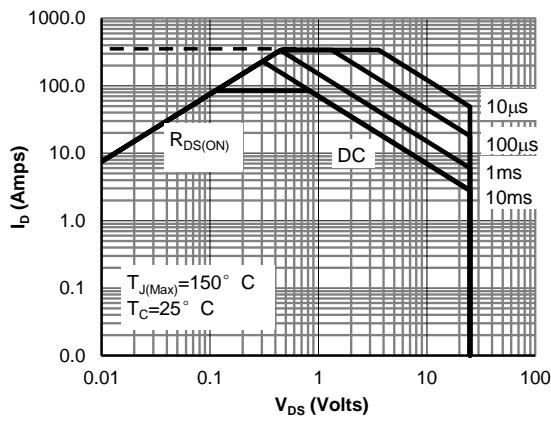
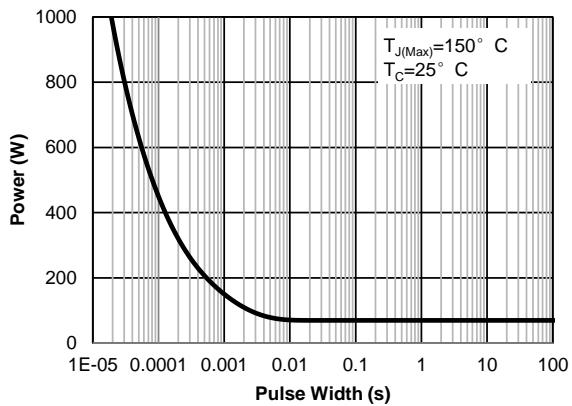
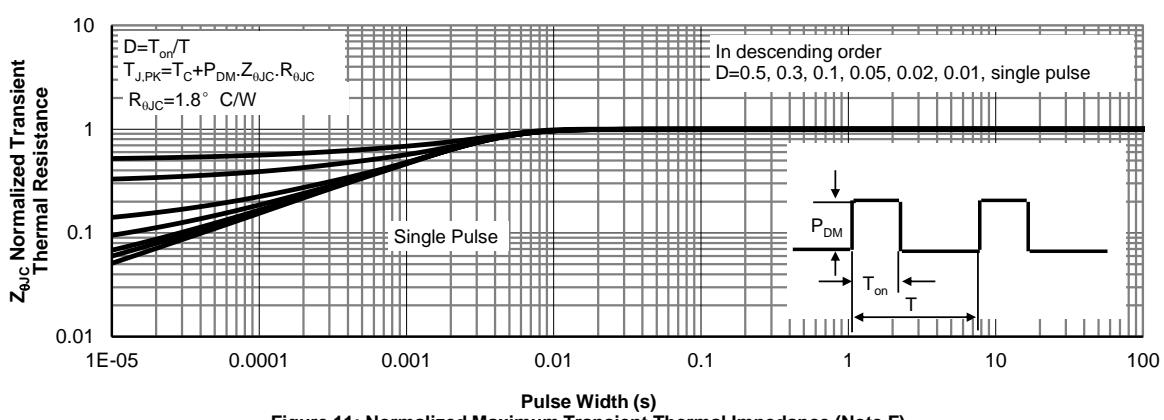
H. These tests are performed with the device mounted on 1 in<sup>2</sup> FR-4 board with 2oz. Copper, in a still air environment with  $T_A=25^\circ\text{C}$ .

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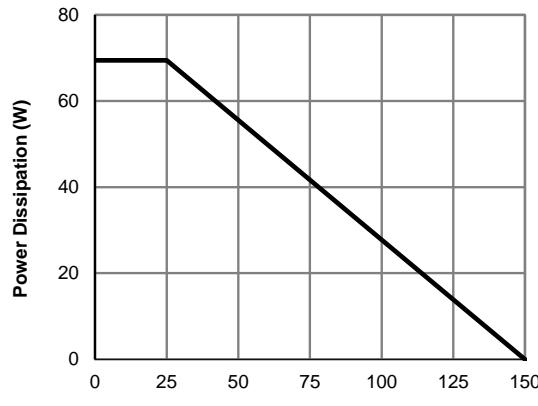
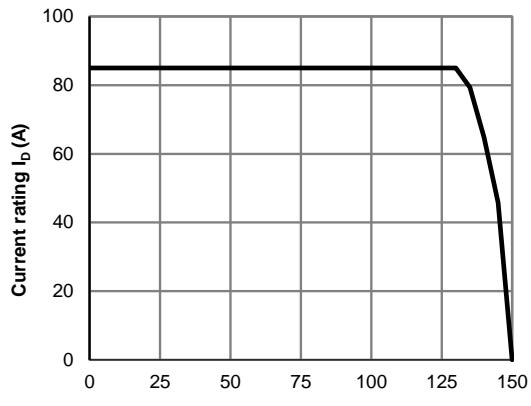
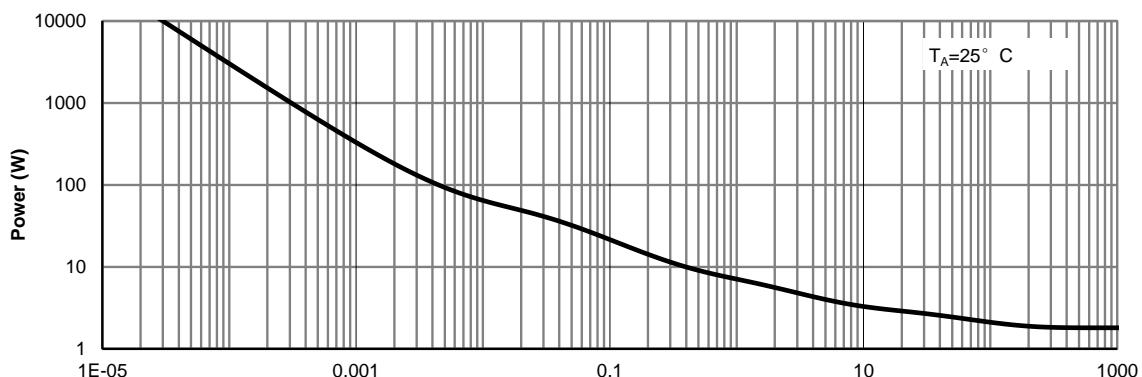
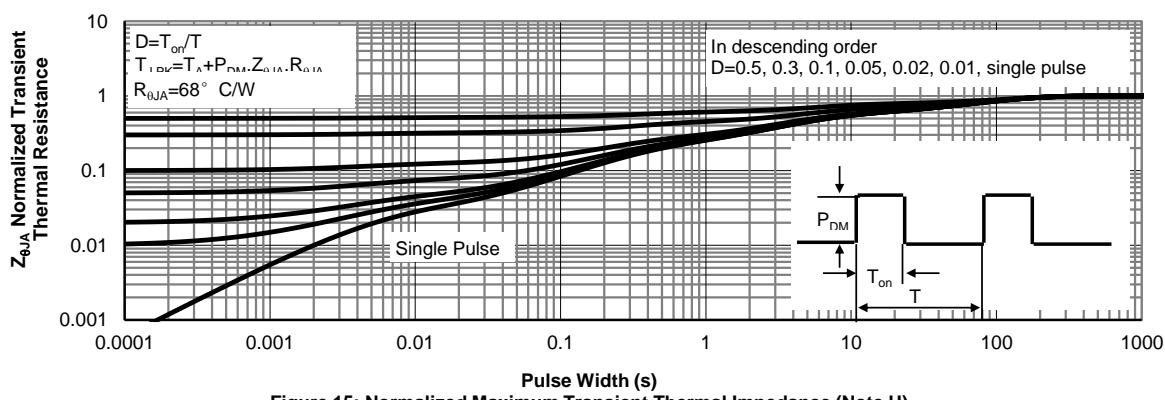
**TYPICAL ELECTRICAL AND THERMAL CHARACTERISTICS**

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

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

Figure A: Gate Charge Test Circuit &amp; Waveforms

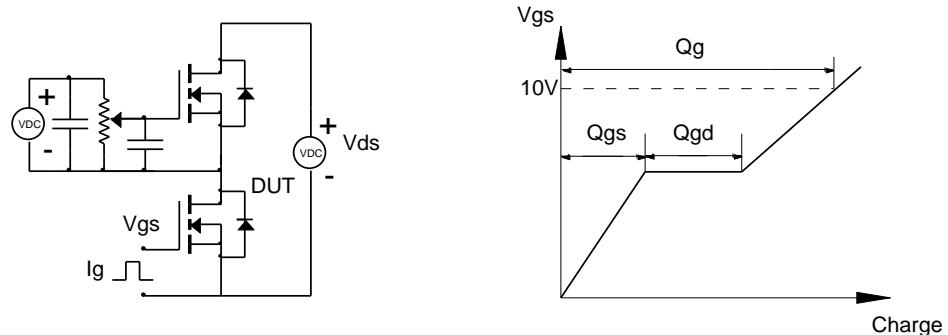


Figure B: Resistive Switching Test Circuit &amp; Waveforms

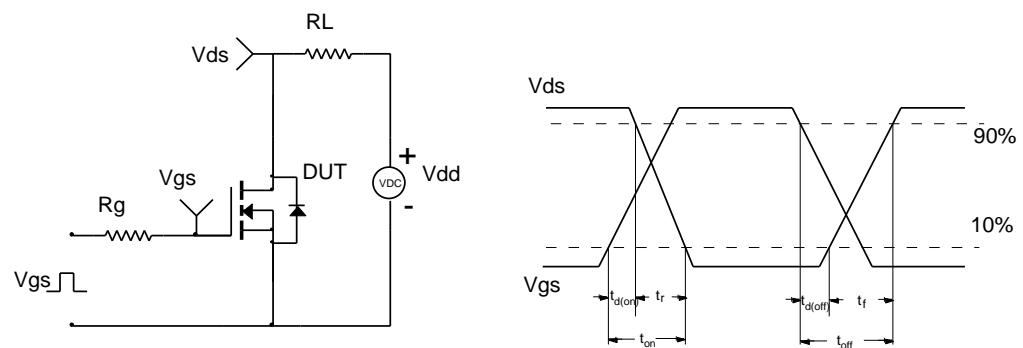


Figure C: Unclamped Inductive Switching (UIS) Test Circuit &amp; Waveforms

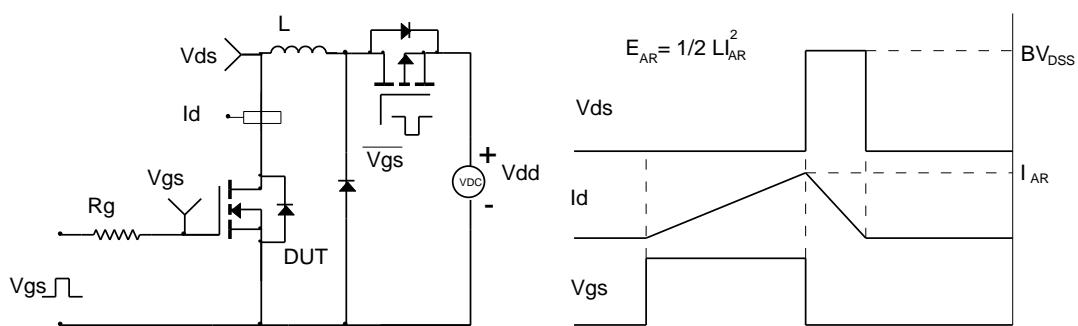


Figure D: Diode Recovery Test Circuit &amp; Waveforms

