



## AO7415 P-Channel Enhancement Mode Field Effect Transistor

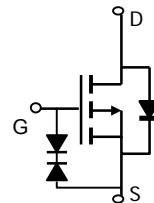
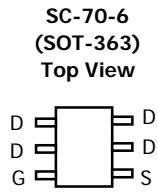


### General Description

The AO7415 uses advanced trench technology to provide excellent  $R_{DS(ON)}$ , low gate charge, and operation with gate voltages as low as 2.5V, in the small SOT363 footprint. It can be used for a wide variety of applications, including load switching, low current inverters and low current DC-DC converters. It is ESD protected to 2KV HBM. Standard product AO7415 is Pb-free (meets ROHS & Sony 259 specifications). AO7415L is a Green Product ordering option. AO7415 and AO7415L are electrically identical.

### Features

$V_{DS}$  (V) = -20V  
 $I_D$  = -2A ( $V_{GS}$  = -10V)  
 $R_{DS(ON)} < 100m\Omega$  ( $V_{GS}$  = -10V)  
 $R_{DS(ON)} < 125m\Omega$  ( $V_{GS}$  = -4.5V)  
 $R_{DS(ON)} < 170m\Omega$  ( $V_{GS}$  = -2.5V)



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

Parameter	Symbol	Maximum	Units
Drain-Source Voltage	$V_{DS}$	-20	V
Gate-Source Voltage	$V_{GS}$	$\pm 12$	V
Continuous Drain Current <sup>A</sup>	$I_D$	-2	A
$T_A=70^\circ C$	$I_D$	-1.6	
Pulsed Drain Current <sup>B</sup>	$I_{DM}$	-8	
Power Dissipation <sup>A</sup>	$P_D$	0.625	W
$T_A=70^\circ C$	$P_D$	0.4	
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>		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
$I_{DSS}$	Zero Gate Voltage Drain Current	$V_{DS}=-16\text{V}$ , $V_{GS}=0\text{V}$			-0.5	$\mu\text{A}$
				$T_J=55^\circ\text{C}$		-2.5
$I_{GSS}$	Gate-Body leakage current	$V_{DS}=0\text{V}$ , $V_{GS}=\pm 10\text{V}$			$\pm 1$	$\mu\text{A}$
		$V_{DS}=0\text{V}$ , $V_{GS}=\pm 12\text{V}$			$\pm 10$	$\mu\text{A}$
$V_{GS(\text{th})}$	Gate Threshold Voltage	$V_{DS}=V_{GS}$ $I_D=-250\mu\text{A}$	-0.7	-0.9	-1.4	V
$I_{D(\text{ON})}$	On state drain current	$V_{GS}=-4.5\text{V}$ , $V_{DS}=-5\text{V}$	-15			A
$R_{DS(\text{ON})}$	Static Drain-Source On-Resistance	$V_{GS}=-10\text{V}$ , $I_D=-2\text{A}$		80	100	$\text{m}\Omega$
			$T_J=125^\circ\text{C}$	115		
		$V_{GS}=-4.5\text{V}$ , $I_D=-1.3\text{A}$		98	125	$\text{m}\Omega$
		$V_{GS}=-2.5\text{V}$ , $I_D=-1.0\text{A}$		130	170	$\text{m}\Omega$
$g_{FS}$	Forward Transconductance	$V_{DS}=-5\text{V}$ , $I_D=-2\text{A}$		5		S
$V_{SD}$	Diode Forward Voltage	$I_S=-1\text{A}$ , $V_{GS}=0\text{V}$		-0.84	-0.95	V
$I_S$	Maximum Body-Diode Continuous Current				0.6	A
<b>DYNAMIC PARAMETERS</b>						
$C_{iss}$	Input Capacitance	$V_{GS}=0\text{V}$ , $V_{DS}=-10\text{V}$ , $f=1\text{MHz}$		512	620	pF
$C_{oss}$	Output Capacitance			77		pF
$C_{rss}$	Reverse Transfer Capacitance			62		pF
$R_g$	Gate resistance	$V_{GS}=0\text{V}$ , $V_{DS}=0\text{V}$ , $f=1\text{MHz}$		9.2	13	$\Omega$
<b>SWITCHING PARAMETERS</b>						
$Q_g$	Total Gate Charge	$V_{GS}=-4.5\text{V}$ , $V_{DS}=-10\text{V}$ , $I_D=-2\text{A}$		4.9	6	nC
$Q_{gs}$	Gate Source Charge			3.5		nC
$Q_{gd}$	Gate Drain Charge			3.7		nC
$t_{D(\text{on})}$	Turn-On DelayTime	$V_{GS}=-4.5\text{V}$ , $V_{DS}=-10\text{V}$ , $R_L=5\Omega$ , $R_{\text{GEN}}=3\Omega$		11	13	ns
$t_r$	Turn-On Rise Time			8	10	ns
$t_{D(\text{off})}$	Turn-Off DelayTime			34	41	ns
$t_f$	Turn-Off Fall Time			12	15	ns
$t_{rr}$	Body Diode Reverse Recovery Time	$I_F=-2\text{A}$ , $dI/dt=100\text{A}/\mu\text{s}$		13	17	ns
$Q_{rr}$	Body Diode Reverse Recovery Charge	$I_F=-2\text{A}$ , $dI/dt=100\text{A}/\mu\text{s}$		4	6	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, 12, 14 are obtained using 80  $\mu\text{s}$  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.

Rev2: August 2005

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## TYPICAL ELECTRICAL AND THERMAL CHARACTERISTICS

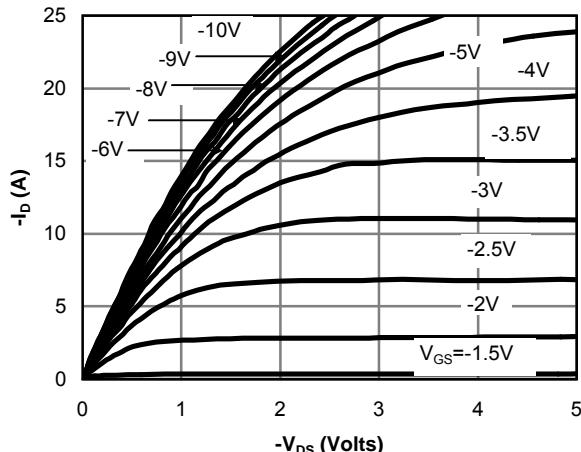


Fig 1: On-Region Characteristics

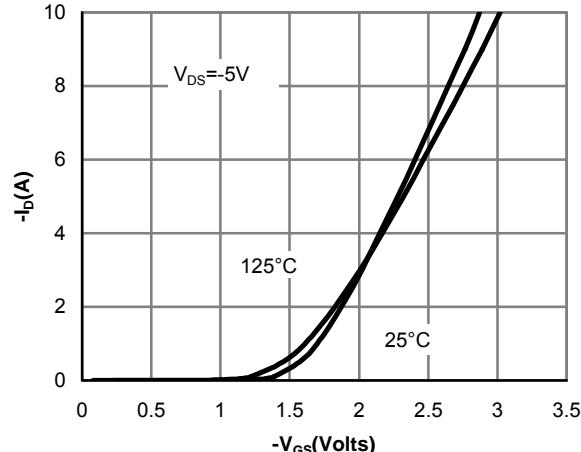


Figure 2: Transfer Characteristics

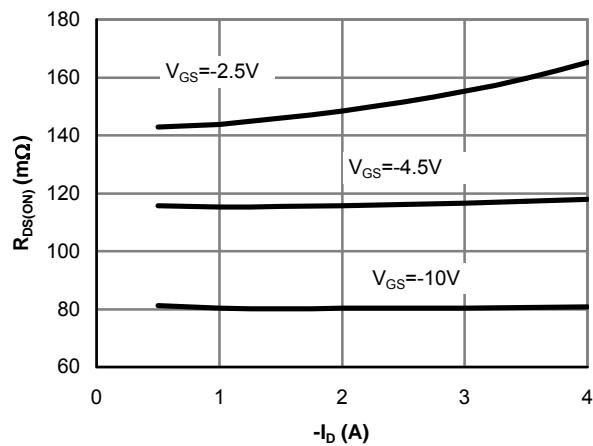


Figure 3: On-Resistance vs. Drain Current and Gate Voltage

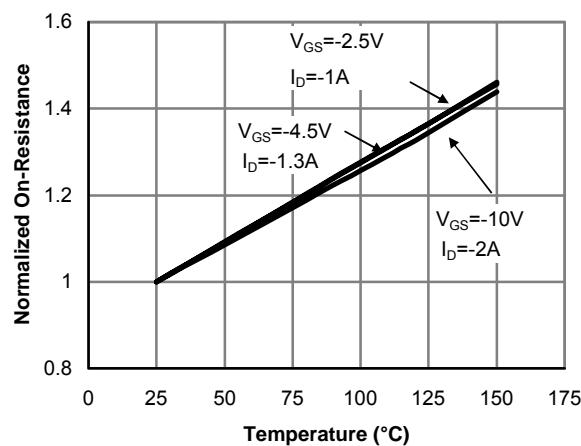


Figure 4: On-Resistance vs. Junction Temperature

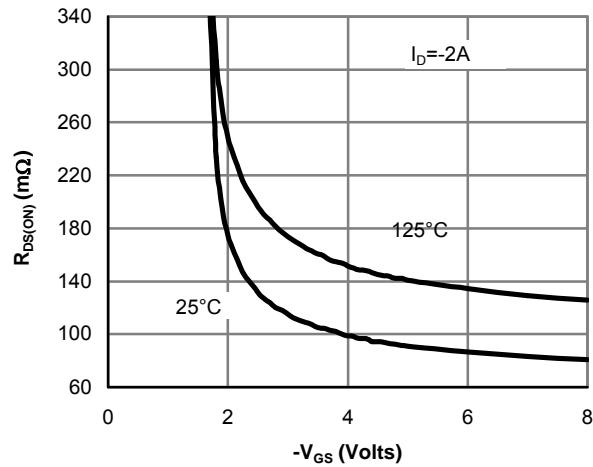


Figure 5: On-Resistance vs. Gate-Source Voltage

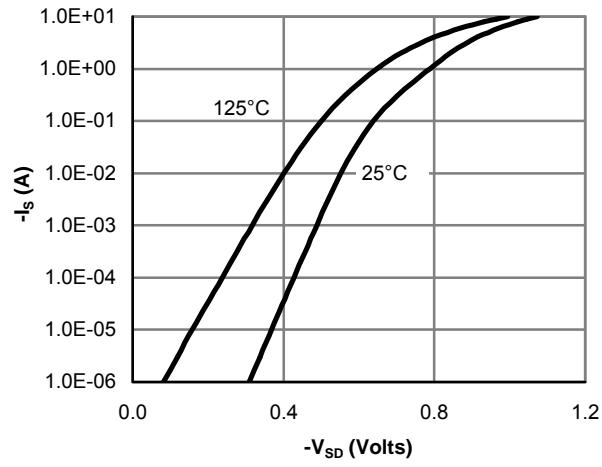


Figure 6: Body-Diode Characteristics

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