



**ALPHA & OMEGA**  
SEMICONDUCTOR

**AO3435**  
**20V P-Channel MOSFET**

### General Description

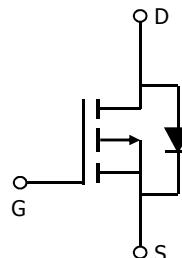
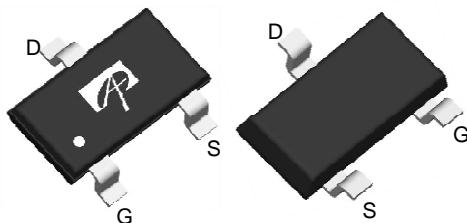
The AO3435 uses advanced trench technology to provide excellent  $R_{DS(ON)}$ , low gate charge and operation with gate voltages as low as 1.5V. This device is suitable for use in buck convertor applications.

### Product Summary

$V_{DS} = -20V$	
$I_D = -3.5A$	$(V_{GS} = -4.5V)$
$R_{DS(ON)} < 70m\Omega$	$(V_{GS} = -4.5V)$
$R_{DS(ON)} < 90m\Omega$	$(V_{GS} = -2.5V)$
$R_{DS(ON)} < 110m\Omega$	$(V_{GS} = -1.8V)$
$R_{DS(ON)} < 130m\Omega$	$(V_{GS} = -1.5V)$



Top View      SOT23      Bottom 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>	$I_D$	-3.5	-2.9	A
$T_A=70^\circ C$		-2.7	-2.3	
Pulsed Drain Current <sup>B</sup>	$I_{DM}$	-25		
Power Dissipation <sup>A</sup>	$P_D$	1.4	1	W
$T_A=70^\circ C$		0.9	0.6	
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>	$R_{\theta JA}$	70	90	°C/W
Steady-State		100	125	°C/W
Maximum Junction-to-Lead <sup>C</sup>	$R_{\theta JL}$	63	80	°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	$V_{GS}=-4.5\text{V}, V_{DS}=-5\text{V}$	-25			A
$R_{\text{DS(ON)}}$	Static Drain-Source On-Resistance	$V_{GS}=-4.5\text{V}, I_D=-3.5\text{A}$ $T_J=125^\circ\text{C}$		56 80	70 100	$\text{m}\Omega$
		$V_{GS}=-2.5\text{V}, I_D=-3.0\text{A}$		70	90	$\text{m}\Omega$
		$V_{GS}=-1.8\text{V}, I_D=-2.0\text{A}$		85	110	$\text{m}\Omega$
		$V_{GS}=-1.5\text{V}, I_D=-0.5\text{A}$		100	130	$\text{m}\Omega$
$g_{\text{FS}}$	Forward Transconductance	$V_{DS}=-5\text{V}, I_D=-3.5\text{A}$		15		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				-1.4	A
<b>DYNAMIC PARAMETERS</b>						
$C_{\text{iss}}$	Input Capacitance	$V_{GS}=0\text{V}, V_{DS}=-10\text{V}, f=1\text{MHz}$		510	745	pF
$C_{\text{oss}}$	Output Capacitance			70		pF
$C_{\text{rss}}$	Reverse Transfer Capacitance			52		pF
$R_g$	Gate resistance	$V_{GS}=0\text{V}, V_{DS}=0\text{V}, f=1\text{MHz}$		18	23	$\Omega$
<b>SWITCHING PARAMETERS</b>						
$Q_g$	Total Gate Charge	$V_{GS}=-4.5\text{V}, V_{DS}=-10\text{V}, I_D=-3.5\text{A}$		5.6	11	nC
$Q_{\text{gs}}$	Gate Source Charge			0.6		nC
$Q_{\text{gd}}$	Gate Drain Charge			1.8		nC
$t_{\text{D(on)}}$	Turn-On DelayTime	$V_{GS}=-4.5\text{V}, V_{DS}=-10\text{V}, R_L=3\Omega, R_{\text{GEN}}=6\Omega$		11		ns
$t_r$	Turn-On Rise Time			10		ns
$t_{\text{D(off)}}$	Turn-Off DelayTime			60		ns
$t_f$	Turn-Off Fall Time			30		ns
$t_{\text{rr}}$	Body Diode Reverse Recovery Time	$I_F=-3.5\text{A}, dI/dt=100\text{A}/\mu\text{s}$		17	49	ns
$Q_{\text{rr}}$	Body Diode Reverse Recovery Charge	$I_F=-3.5\text{A}, dI/dt=100\text{A}/\mu\text{s}$		4		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.

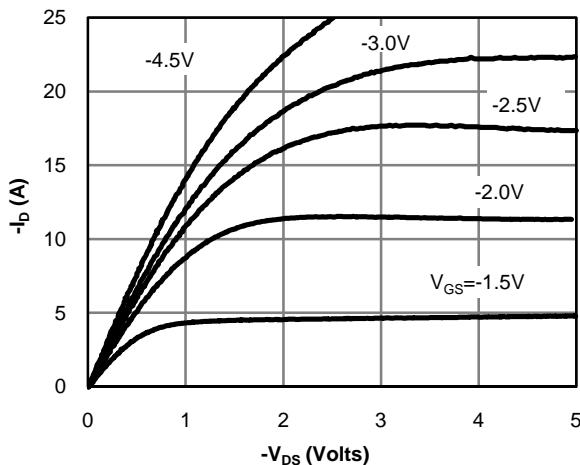
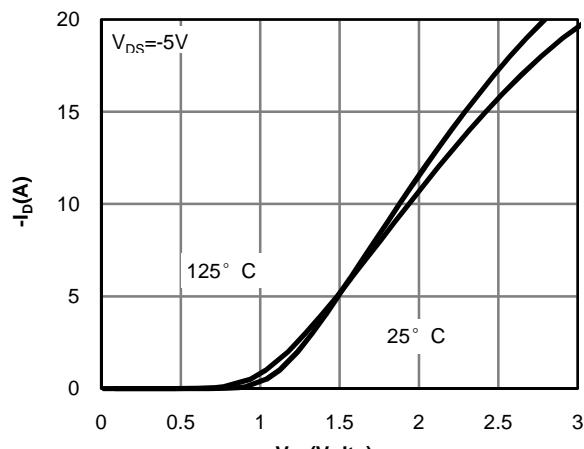
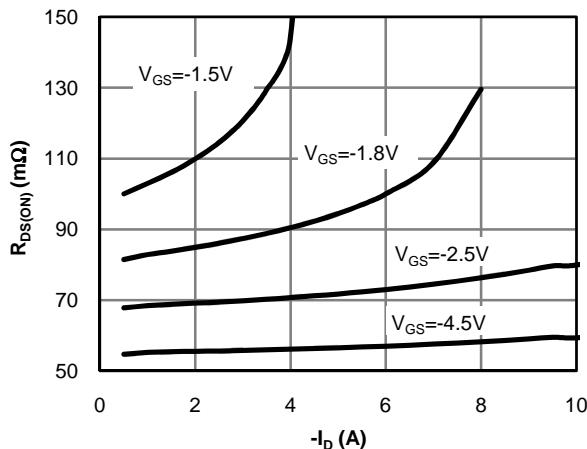
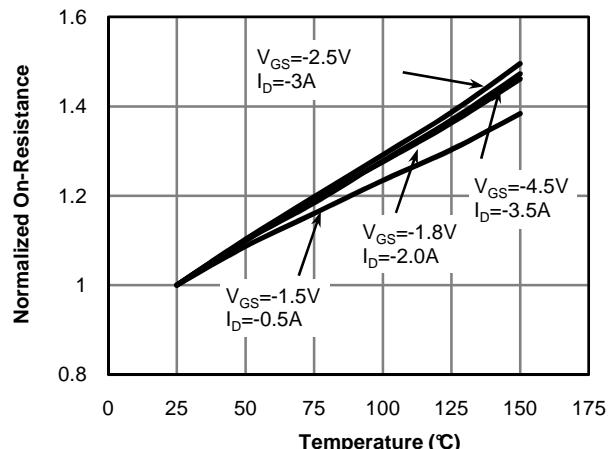
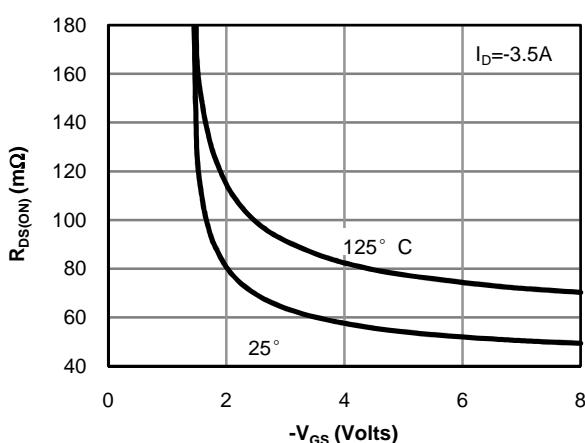
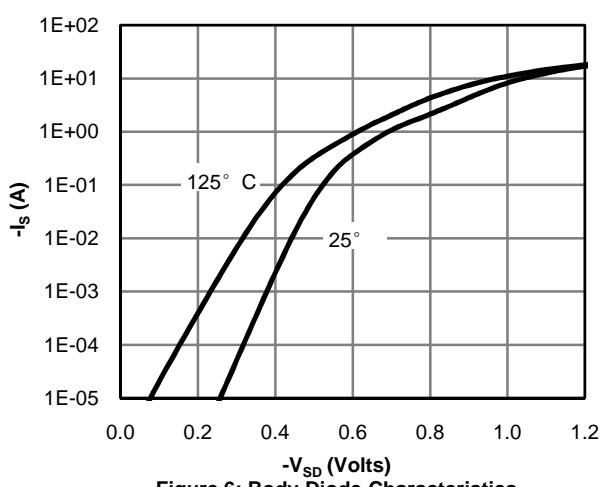
B: Repetitive rating, pulse width limited by junction temperature.

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 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.

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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**

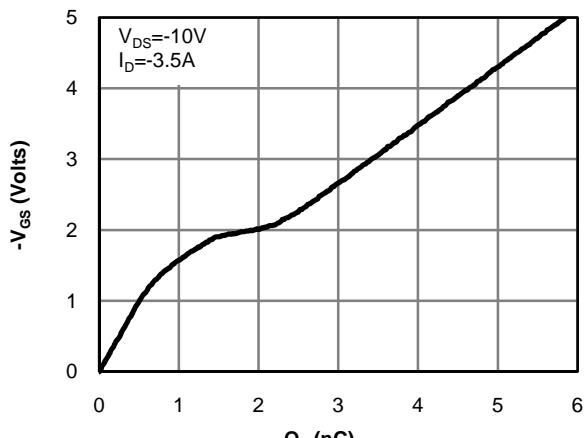
**TYPICAL ELECTRICAL AND THERMAL CHARACTERISTICS**


Figure 7: Gate-Charge Characteristics

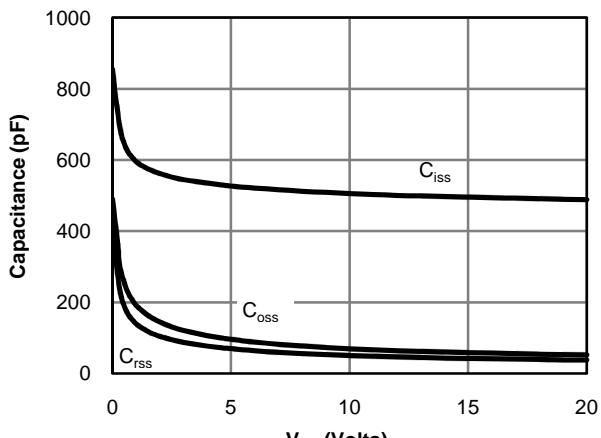


Figure 8: Capacitance Characteristics

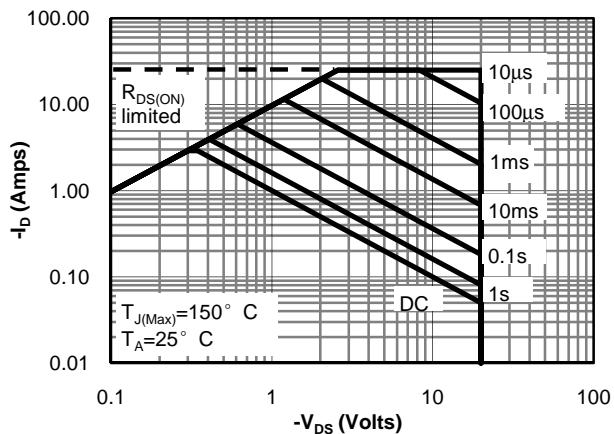


Figure 9: Maximum Forward Biased Safe Operating Area (Note E)

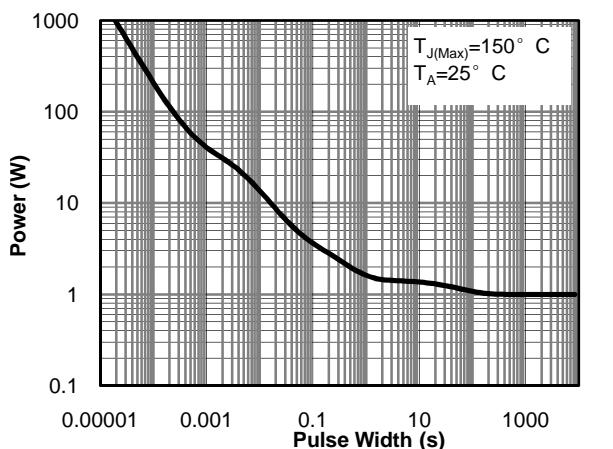


Figure 10: Single Pulse Power Rating Junction-to-Ambient (Note E)

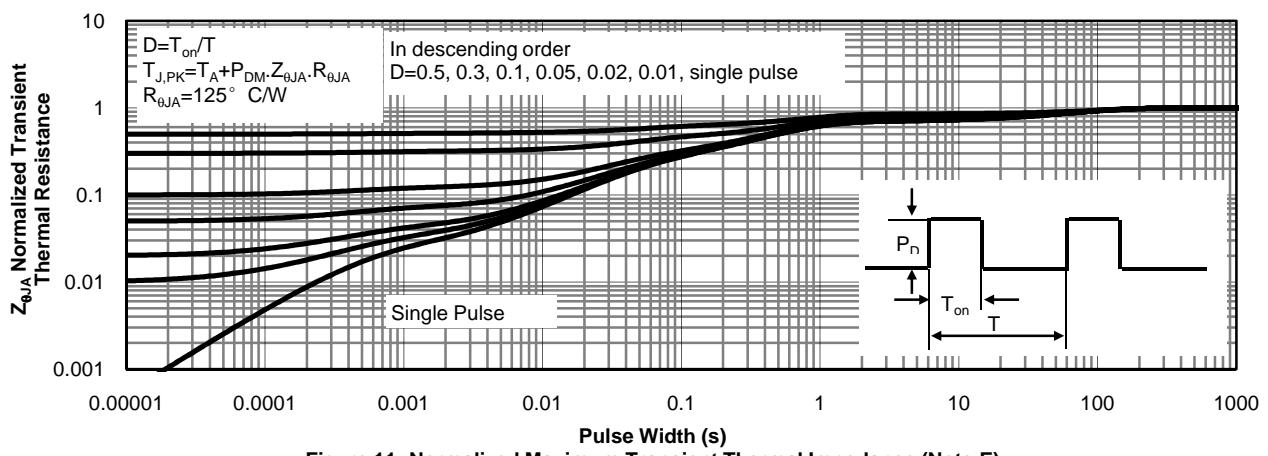
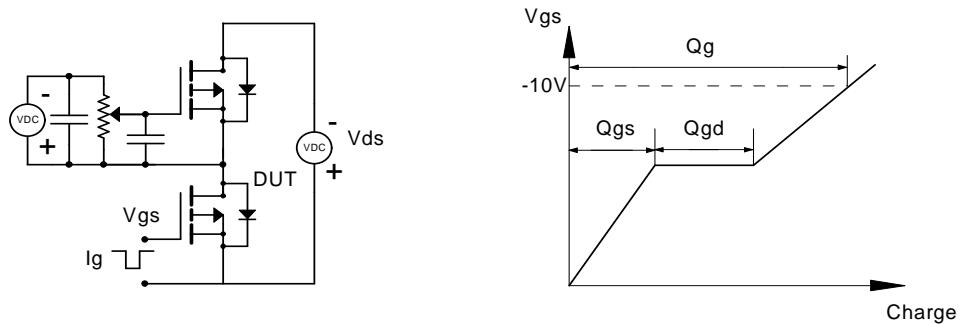
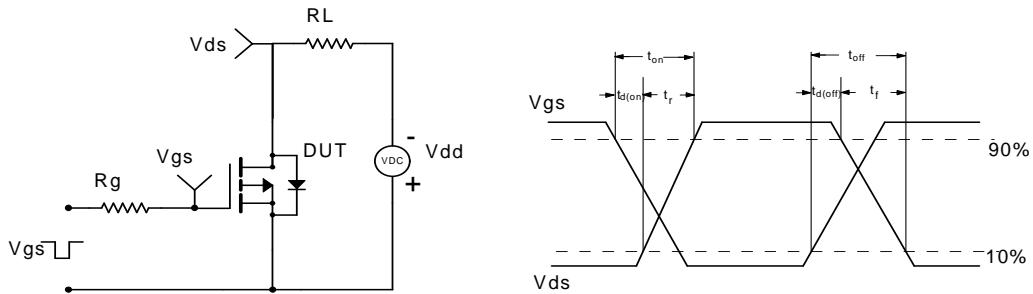


Figure 11: Normalized Maximum Transient Thermal Impedance (Note E)

**Gate Charge Test Circuit & Waveform**

**Resistive Switching Test Circuit & Waveforms**

**Diode Recovery Test Circuit & Waveforms**
