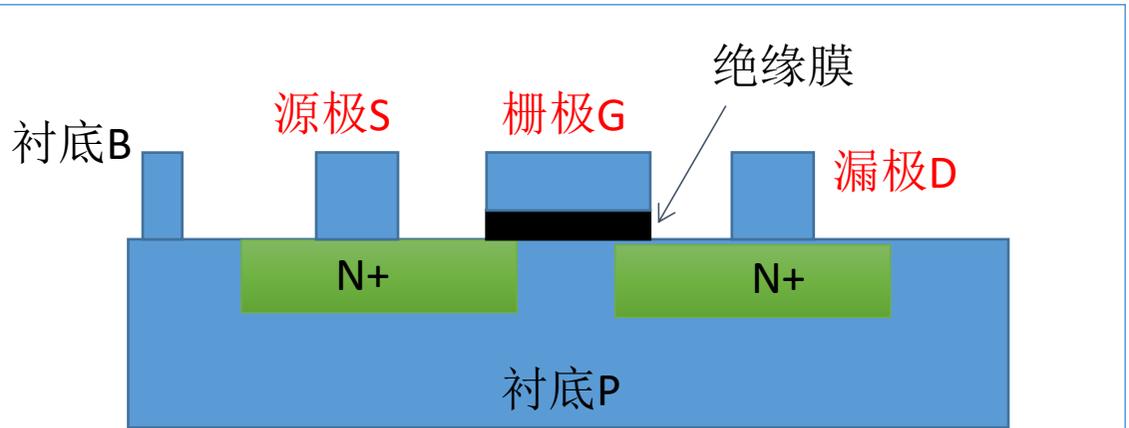




# MOS管定义



增强型Nmos管

在低掺杂浓度的P型半导体上，通过扩散技术，做出两块高掺杂浓度的N型半导体

MOS管，是MOSFET的缩写。  
英文全称：Metal-Oxide-Semiconductor Field-Effect Transistor。  
M：Metal（金属）  
O：Oxide（氧化物）  
S：Semiconductor（半导体）  
FE：Field-Effect（场效应）  
T：Transistor（晶体管）  
中文全称：金属氧化物半导体场效应晶体管，  
简称金氧半场效晶体管



# MOS管的工作原理



1、MOS管是什么东西？

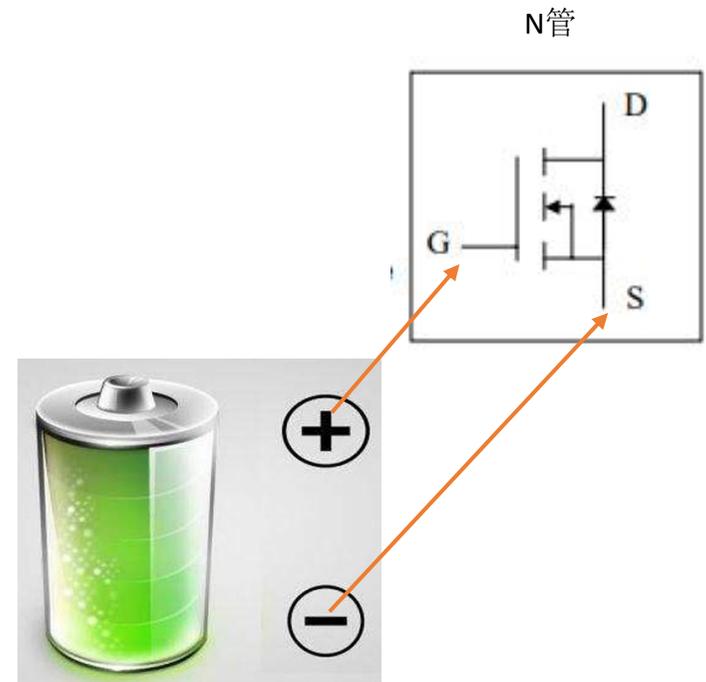
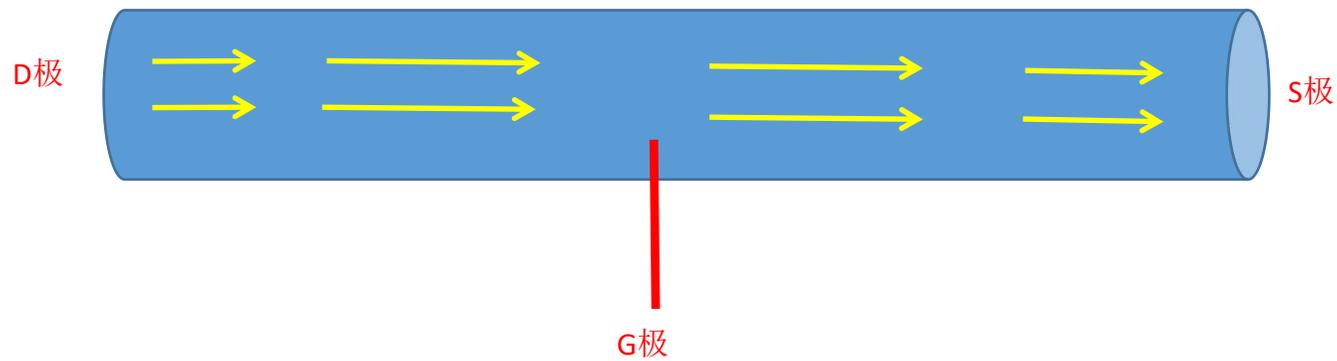
开关

2、是怎样的开关？

可以实现高频开启和关闭，轻松就能达到10万次每秒

3、是怎么工作的？

通过GS之间的电压，使DS开启和关闭。

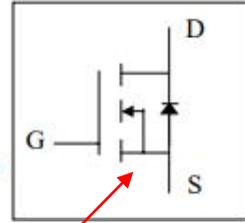




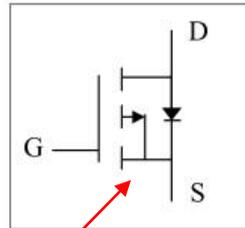
# MOS管识别



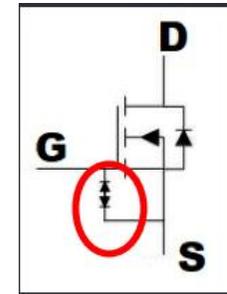
N 管



P 管



带ESD防静电





# MOS管识别



SOT23(小23)



SOT23-3L(小23)



SOT89-3



SOP-8



TSSOP-8



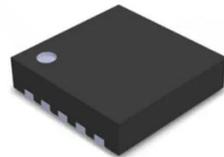
TO-252



TO-263



TO-220



DFN



TO-92



# MOS管选型



**ALPHA & OMEGA**  
SEMICONDUCTOR

**AO3400**  
30V N-Channel MOSFET

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**General Description**

The AO3400 combines advanced trench MOSFET technology with a low resistance package to provide extremely low  $R_{DS(on)}$ . This device is suitable for use as a load switch or in PWM applications.

**Product Summary**

$V_{DS}$	30V
$I_D$ (at $V_{GS}=10V$ )	5.8A
$R_{DS(on)}$ (at $V_{GS}=10V$ )	< 28m $\Omega$
$R_{DS(on)}$ (at $V_{GS}=4.5V$ )	< 33m $\Omega$
$R_{DS(on)}$ (at $V_{GS}=2.5V$ )	< 52m $\Omega$

**SOT23**

Top View Bottom View

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

Parameter	Symbol	Maximum	Units
Drain-Source Voltage	$V_{DS}$	30	V
Gate-Source Voltage	$V_{GS}$	$\pm 12$	V
Continuous Drain Current	$I_D$	$T_A=25^\circ C$	5.8
		$T_A=70^\circ C$	4.9
Pulsed Drain Current <sup>C</sup>	$I_{DM}$	30	A
Power Dissipation <sup>B</sup>	$P_D$	$T_A=25^\circ C$	1.4
		$T_A=70^\circ C$	0.9
Junction and Storage Temperature Range	$T_J, T_{STG}$	-55 to 150	$^\circ C$

**Thermal Characteristics**

Parameter	Symbol	Typ	Max	Units
Maximum Junction-to-Ambient <sup>A</sup>	$R_{\theta JA}$	70	90	$^\circ C/W$
Maximum Junction-to-Ambient <sup>A,D</sup>		Steady-State	100	125
Maximum Junction-to-Lead		Steady-State	63	80



**AO3400**

Electrical Characteristics ( $T_J=25^\circ C$  unless otherwise noted)

Symbol	Parameter	Conditions	Min	Typ	Max	Units
<b>STATIC PARAMETERS</b>						
$BV_{DSS}$	Drain-Source Breakdown Voltage	$I_D=250\mu A, V_{GS}=0V$	30			V
$I_{DSS}$	Zero Gate Voltage Drain Current	$V_{DS}=30V, V_{GS}=0V$			1	$\mu A$
		$T_J=55^\circ C$			5	
$I_{GSS}$	Gate-Body leakage current	$V_{DS}=0V, V_{GS}=\pm 12V$			100	nA
$V_{GS(th)}$	Gate Threshold Voltage	$V_{DS}=V_{GS}, I_D=250\mu A$	0.65	1.05	1.45	V
$I_{D(on)}$	On state drain current	$V_{GS}=4.5V, V_{DS}=5V$	30			A
$R_{DS(on)}$	Static Drain-Source On-Resistance	$V_{GS}=10V, I_D=5.8A$		18	28	m $\Omega$
		$T_J=125^\circ C$		28	39	
		$V_{GS}=4.5V, I_D=5A$		19	33	m $\Omega$
		$V_{GS}=2.5V, I_D=4A$		24	52	m $\Omega$
$g_{fs}$	Forward Transconductance	$V_{DS}=5V, I_D=5.8A$		33		S
$V_{SD}$	Diode Forward Voltage	$I_S=1A, V_{GS}=0V$		0.7	1	V
$I_S$	Maximum Body-Diode Continuous Current				2	A
<b>DYNAMIC PARAMETERS</b>						
$C_{iss}$	Input Capacitance			630		pF
$C_{oss}$	Output Capacitance	$V_{GS}=0V, V_{DS}=15V, f=1MHz$		75		pF
$C_{rss}$	Reverse Transfer Capacitance			50		pF
$R_{g1}$	Gate resistance	$V_{GS}=0V, V_{DS}=0V, f=1MHz$	1.5	3	4.5	$\Omega$
<b>SWITCHING PARAMETERS</b>						
$Q_g$	Total Gate Charge			6	7	nC
$Q_{gs}$	Gate Source Charge	$V_{GS}=4.5V, V_{DS}=15V, I_D=5.8A$		1.3		nC
$Q_{gd}$	Gate Drain Charge			1.8		nC
$t_{d(on)}$	Turn-On Delay Time			3		ns
$t_r$	Turn-On Rise Time	$V_{GS}=10V, V_{DS}=15V, R_L=2.6\Omega$		2.5		ns
$t_{d(off)}$	Turn-Off Delay Time	$R_{GEN}=3\Omega$		25		ns
$t_f$	Turn-Off Fall Time			4		ns
$t_r$	Body Diode Reverse Recovery Time	$I_F=5.8A, dI/dt=100A/\mu s$		8.5		ns
$Q_{rr}$	Body Diode Reverse Recovery Charge	$I_F=5.8A, dI/dt=100A/\mu s$		2.6		nC

A. The value of  $R_{\theta JA}$  is measured with the device mounted on 1in<sup>2</sup> FR-4 board with 2oz. Copper, in a still air environment with  $T_A=25^\circ C$ . The value in any given application depends on the user's specific board design.

B. The power dissipation  $P_D$  is based on  $T_{J(max)}$ =150 $^\circ C$ , using  $\leq 10s$  junction-to-ambient thermal resistance.

C. Repetitive rating, pulse width limited by junction temperature  $T_{J(max)}$ =150 $^\circ C$ . Ratings are based on low frequency and duty cycles to keep initial  $T_J=25^\circ C$ .

D. The  $R_{\theta JL}$  is the sum of the thermal impedance from junction to lead  $R_{\theta JL}$  and lead to ambient.

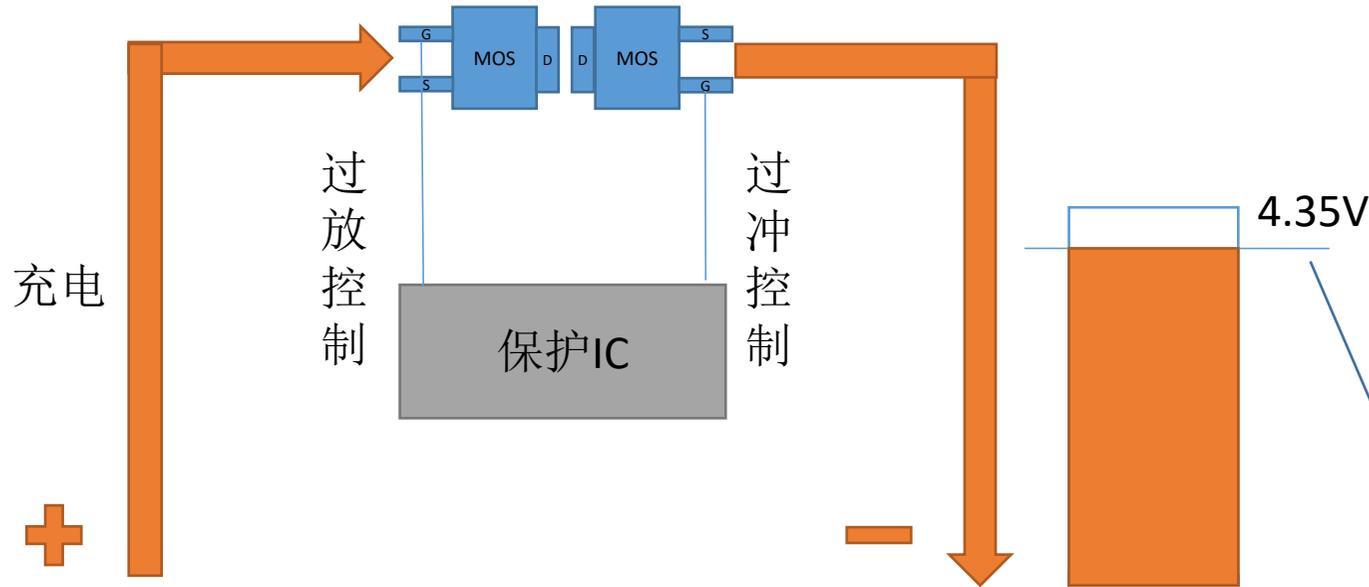
E. The static characteristics in Figures 1 to 6 are obtained using <300 $\mu s$  pulses, duty cycle 0.5% max.

F. The curves are based on the junction-to-ambient thermal impedance which is measured with the device mounted on 1in<sup>2</sup> FR-4 board with 2oz. Copper, assuming a maximum junction temperature of  $T_{J(max)}$ =150 $^\circ C$ . The SOA curve provides a single pulse rating.





# MOS管应用----锂电池保护板



正常工作时，两个mos都打开，当保护时，两个mos都关断，充电时，后端mos关断起保护作用，放电时，前端mos关断起保护作用。

当达到4.35V的时候，保护IC会关断MOS，过冲保护。



## MOS管应用----锂电池保护板



产品选型要点要求:

$V_{DS} = \text{串数} \times 4.35V \times 120\%$

$I_D = \text{实际过流} \times 2 \times 2$ , 假设设定过流5A, 那么要选用10A, 余量选择20A的MOS

余量参数参考MOS参数EAS 雪崩电流

$V_{GS} = IC$ 的工作电压, 常规单节-两串锂电池的保护IC是10V工作电压, 因此选

型可以用 $V_{GS} \pm 12V$ , 3串以上IC工作电压一般都是在12V, 因此要求3串

以上的使用 $V_{GS} \pm 20V/25V/30V$

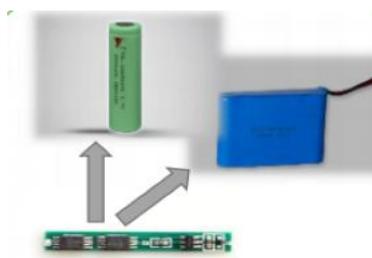
产品关键指标: EAS, GFS, RDS, VDS, CISS



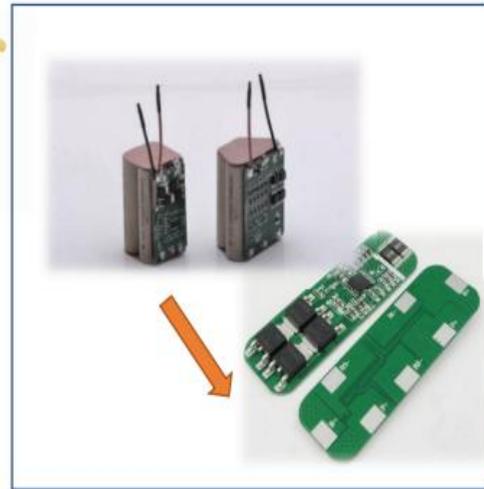
# MOS管应用----锂电池保护板



单双节



3-6串



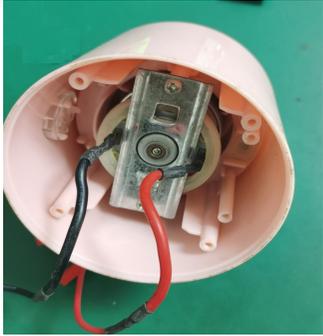
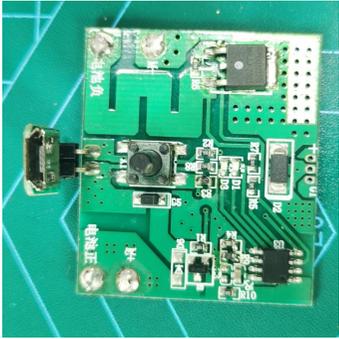
2串, 6串



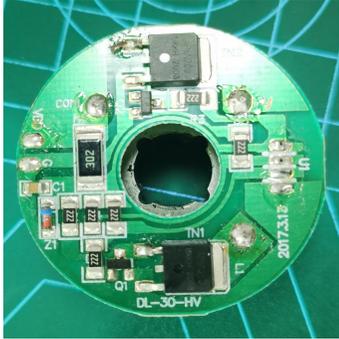
# MOS管应用----电机



果汁杯



散热风扇

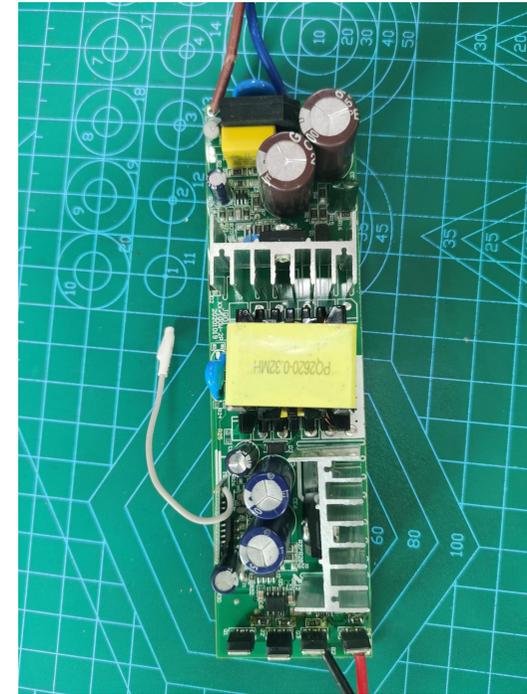
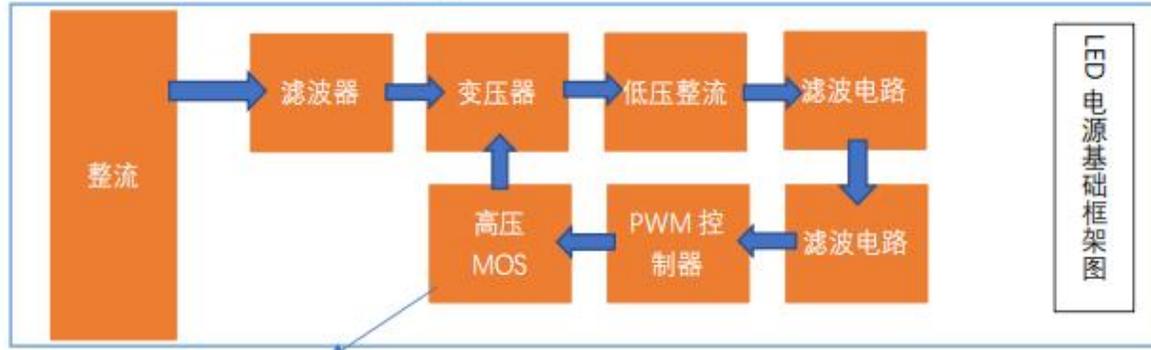


筋膜枪





# MOS管应用----LED灯





谢 谢 观 看