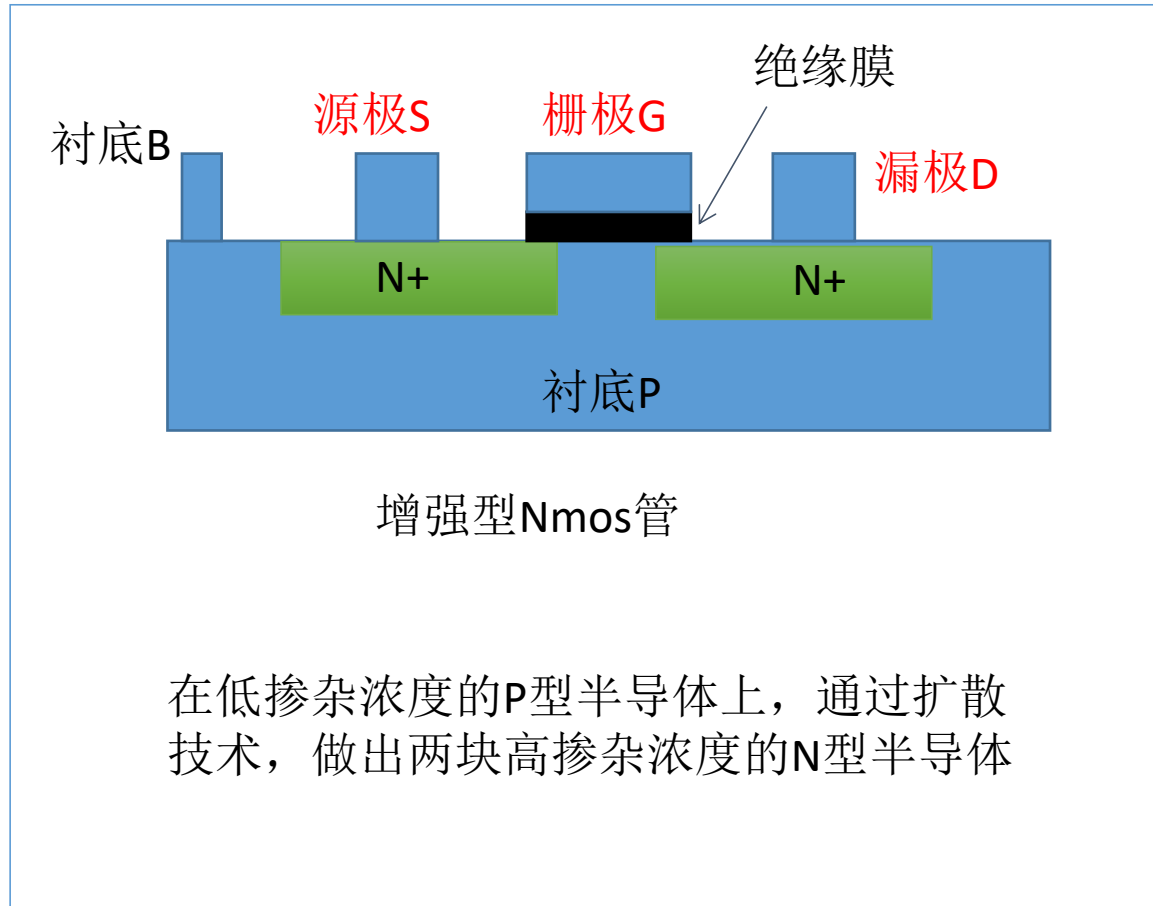




MOS管定义



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？

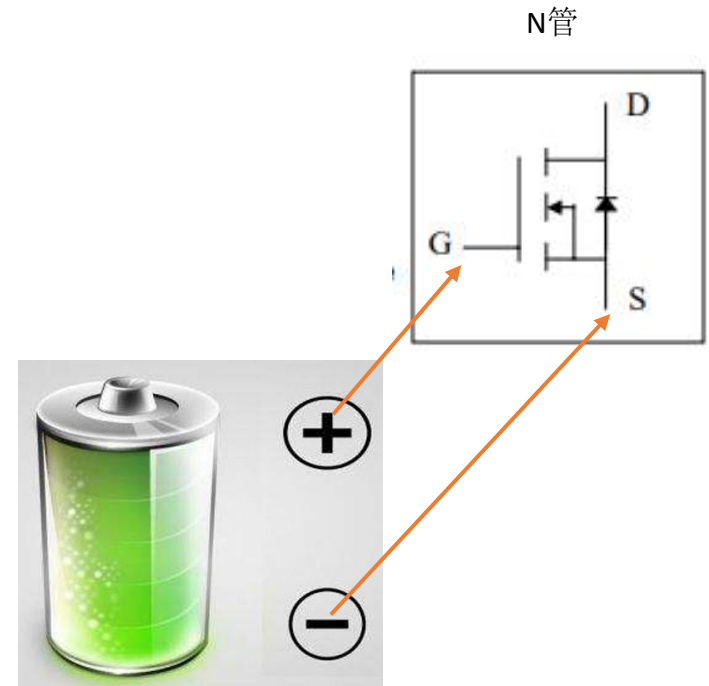
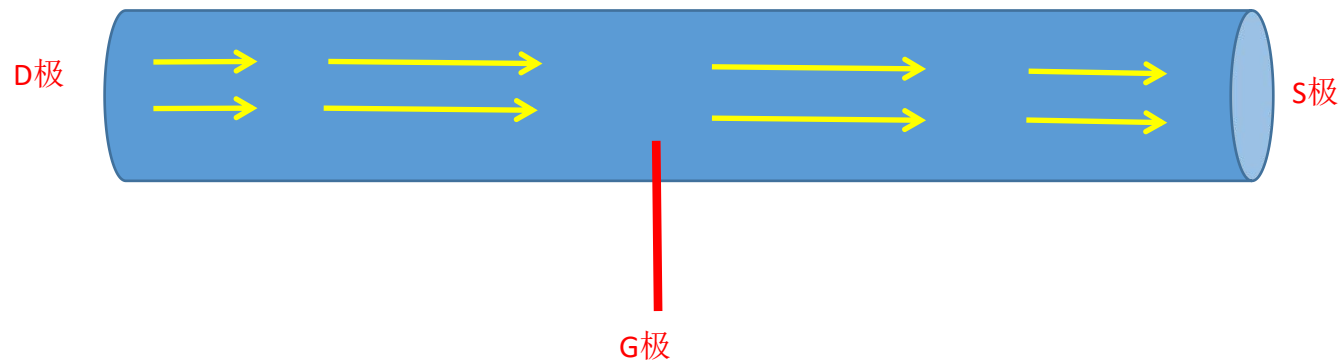
开关

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。

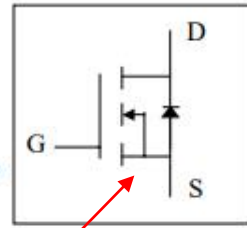




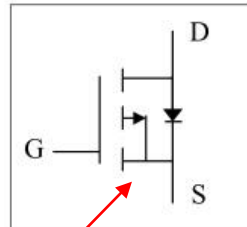
MOS管识别



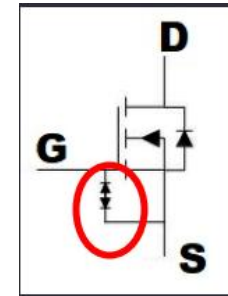
N 管



P 管

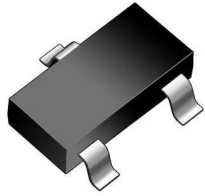


带ESD防静电

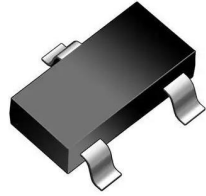




MOS管识别



SOT23(小23)



SOT23-3L(小23)



SOT89-3



SOP-8



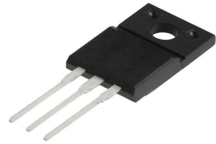
TSSOP-8



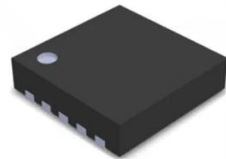
TO-252



TO-263



TO-220



DFN



TO-92



MOS管选型



ALPHA & OMEGA
SEMICONDUCTOR

AO3400
30V N-Channel MOSFET

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 Ω
$R_{DS(on)}$ (at $V_{GS} = 4.5V$)	< 33m Ω
$R_{DS(on)}$ (at $V_{GS} = 2.5V$)	< 52m Ω

SOT23

Top View Bottom View

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

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



AO3400

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

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

A. The value of $R_{\theta JA}$ is measured with the device mounted on 1in² 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.

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

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

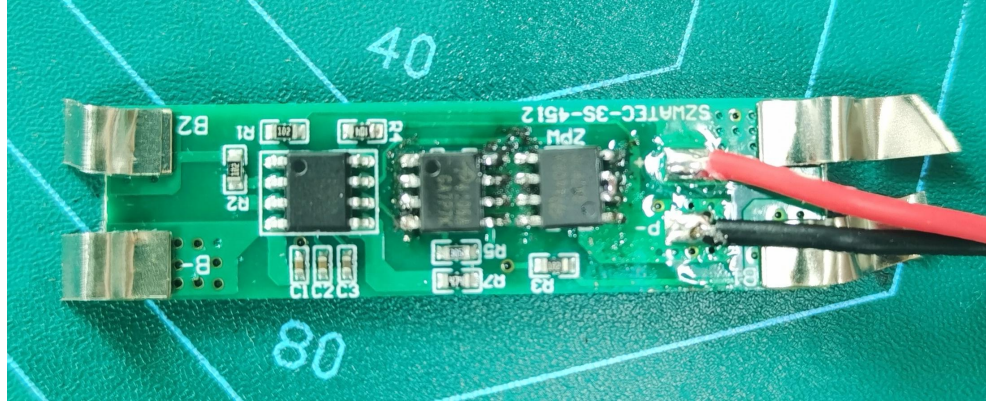
D. The $R_{\theta JL}$ is the sum of the thermal impedance from junction to lead $R_{\theta JL}$ and lead to ambient.

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

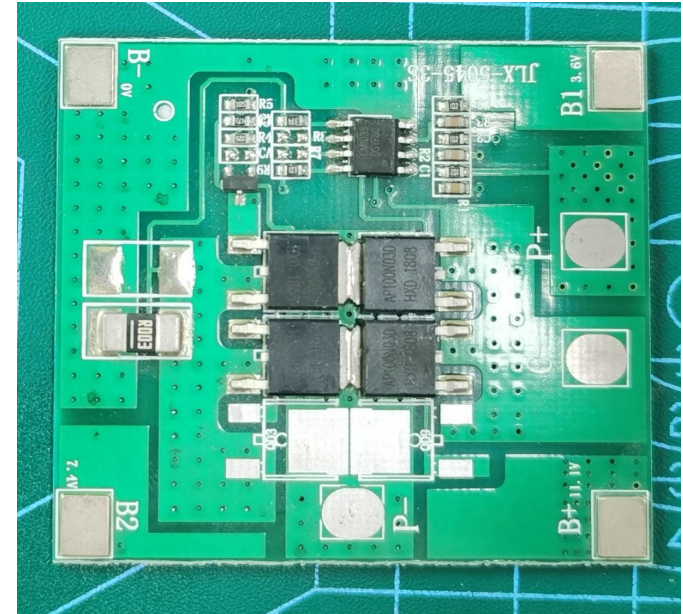
F. The curves are based on the junction-to-ambient thermal impedance which is measured with the device mounted on 1in² FR-4 board with 2oz. Copper, assuming a maximum junction temperature of $T_{J(max)}$ =150 $^\circ\text{C}$. C. The SOA curve provides a single pulse rating.



MOS管应用----锂电池保护板

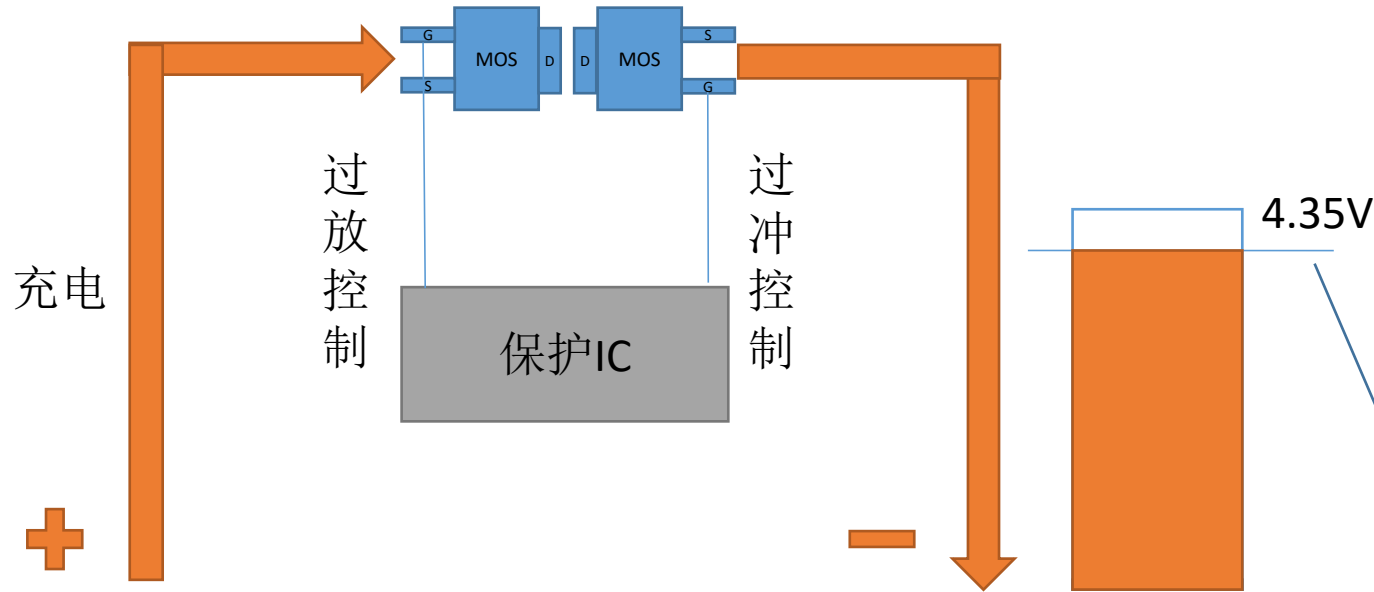


锂电池充电、放电保护开关





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 $V_{GS} \pm 20V/25V/30V$

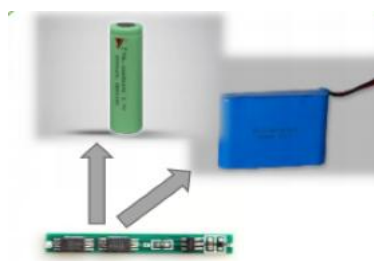
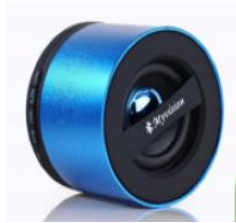
产品关键指标: EAS, GFS, RDS, VDS, CISS



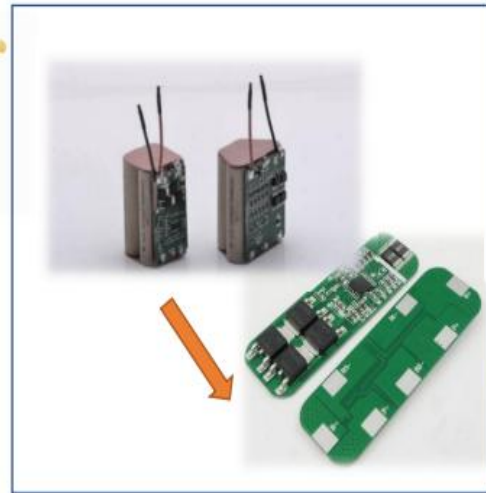
MOS管应用----锂电池保护板



单双节



3-6串



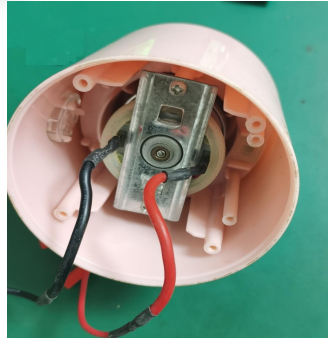
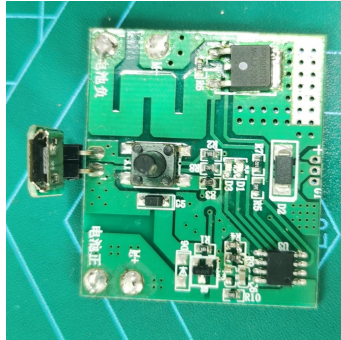
2串-6串



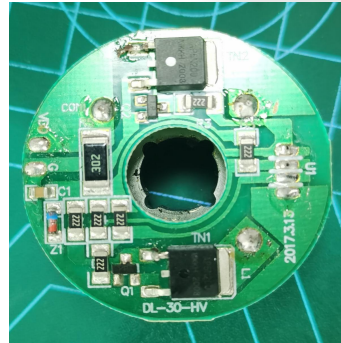
MOS管应用----电机



果汁杯



散热风扇

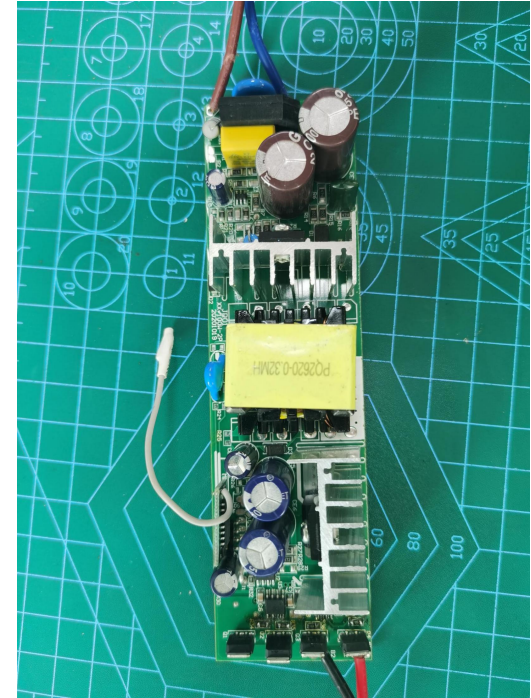
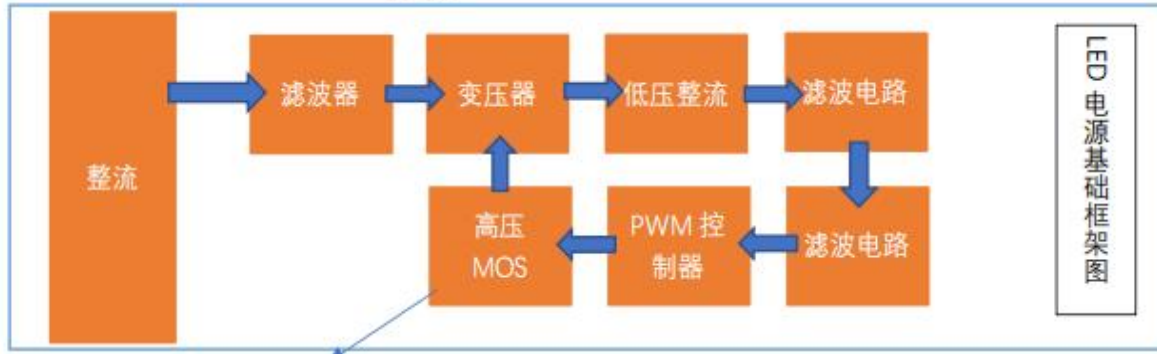


筋膜枪





MOS管应用----LED灯





谢 谢 观 看