

# **AOD417**



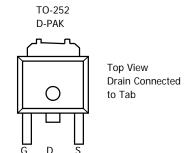


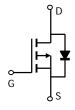
# **General Description**

The AOD417 uses advanced trench technology to provide excellent R<sub>DS(ON)</sub>, low gate charge and low gate resistance. With the excellent thermal resistance of the DPAK package, this device is well suited for high current load applications. Standard Product AOD417 is Pb-free (meets ROHS & Sony 259 specifications).

# **Features**

 $V_{DS}(V) = -30V$  $I_{\rm D} = -25A$  $(V_{GS} = -10V)$  $R_{DS(ON)}$  < 34m $\Omega$  ( $V_{GS}$  = -10V)  $R_{DS(ON)}$  < 55m $\Omega$  (V<sub>GS</sub> = -4.5V)





Absolute Maximum Ratings T <sub>A</sub> =25°C unless otherwise noted								
Parameter		Symbol	Maximum	Units				
Drain-Source Voltage		$V_{DS}$	-30	V				
Gate-Source Voltage		$V_{GS}$	±20	V				
Continuous Drain	T <sub>A</sub> =25°C <sup>G</sup>		-25					
Current B,G	T <sub>A</sub> =100°C	$I_D$	-20	Α				
Pulsed Drain Current C		$I_{DM}$	-60					
Avalanche Current <sup>C</sup>		I <sub>AR</sub>	-14	А				
Repetitive avalanche energy L=0.3mH <sup>C</sup>		E <sub>AR</sub>	30	mJ				
	T <sub>C</sub> =25°C	В	50	W				
Power Dissipation <sup>B</sup>	T <sub>C</sub> =100°C	-P <sub>D</sub>	25	VV				
	T <sub>A</sub> =25°C	D	5	W				
Power Dissipation <sup>A</sup>	T <sub>A</sub> =70°C	P <sub>DSM</sub>	3.2	] "				
Junction and Storage Temperature Range		$T_J$ , $T_{STG}$	-55 to 175	°C				

Thermal Characteristics								
Parameter	Symbol	Тур	Max	Units				
Maximum Junction-to-Ambient A	t ≤ 10s	$R_{\theta JA}$	16.7	25	°C/W			
Maximum Junction-to-Ambient A	Steady-State	Γ <sub>θ</sub> JA	40	50	°C/W			
Maximum Junction-to-Case D	Steady-State	$R_{\theta JL}$	2.5	3	°C/W			

# Electrical Characteristics (T<sub>J</sub>=25°C unless otherwise noted)

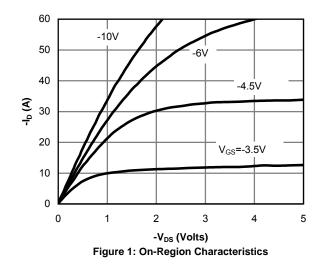
Symbol	Parameter	Conditions		Min	Тур	Max	Units		
STATIC PARAMETERS									
$BV_{DSS}$	Drain-Source Breakdown Voltage	$I_D$ =-250 $\mu$ A, $V_{GS}$ =0V		-30			V		
I <sub>DSS</sub>	Zero Gate Voltage Drain Current	V <sub>DS</sub> =-24V, V <sub>GS</sub> =0V				-1			
	Zero Gate Voltage Drain Current	T <sub>J</sub> =55°C				-5	μΑ		
I <sub>GSS</sub>	Gate-Body leakage current	$V_{DS}$ =0V, $V_{GS}$ =±20V				±100	nA		
$V_{GS(th)}$	Gate Threshold Voltage	$V_{DS}=V_{GS} I_{D}=-250\mu A$		-1	-1.9	-3	V		
$I_{D(ON)}$	On state drain current	V <sub>GS</sub> =-10V, V <sub>DS</sub> =-5V		-60			Α		
R <sub>DS(ON)</sub>	Static Drain-Source On-Resistance	V <sub>GS</sub> =-10V, I <sub>D</sub> =-20A			27	mΩ			
			T <sub>J</sub> =125°C		36		1115.2		
		$V_{GS}$ =-4.5V, $I_{D}$ =-7A			40	55	mΩ		
g <sub>FS</sub>	Forward Transconductance	V <sub>DS</sub> =-5V, I <sub>D</sub> =-20A			18		S		
$V_{SD}$	Diode Forward Voltage	I <sub>S</sub> =-1A,V <sub>GS</sub> =0V			-0.75	-1	V		
I <sub>S</sub>	Maximum Body-Diode Continuous Curre	Current				-6	Α		
DYNAMIC	PARAMETERS		_						
C <sub>iss</sub>	Input Capacitance	V <sub>GS</sub> =0V, V <sub>DS</sub> =-15V, f=1MHz			920		pF		
C <sub>oss</sub>	Output Capacitance				140		pF		
$C_{rss}$	Reverse Transfer Capacitance				90		pF		
$R_g$	Gate resistance	V <sub>GS</sub> =0V, V <sub>DS</sub> =0V, f=1MHz			6	9	Ω		
SWITCHI	NG PARAMETERS								
Q <sub>g</sub> (10V)	Total Gate Charge (10V)	V <sub>GS</sub> =-10V, V <sub>DS</sub> =-15V, I <sub>D</sub> =-20A			16.2		nC		
Q <sub>g</sub> (4.5V)	Total Gate Charge (4.5V)				8.2		nC		
$Q_{gs}$	Gate Source Charge				2.9		nC		
$Q_{gd}$	Gate Drain Charge				3.6		nC		
t <sub>D(on)</sub>	Turn-On DelayTime	$V_{GS}$ =-10V, $V_{DS}$ =-15V, $R_L$ =0.75 $\Omega$ , $R_{GEN}$ =3 $\Omega$			8		ns		
t <sub>r</sub>	Turn-On Rise Time				30		ns		
$t_{D(off)}$	Turn-Off DelayTime				22		ns		
t <sub>f</sub>	Turn-Off Fall Time				26		ns		
t <sub>rr</sub>	Body Diode Reverse Recovery Time	I <sub>F</sub> =-20A, dI/dt=100A/μs			23		ns		
Q <sub>rr</sub>	Body Diode Reverse Recovery Charge	I <sub>F</sub> =-20A, dI/dt=100A/μs			14		nC		

- A: The value of R <sub>9</sub>JA is measured with the device mounted on 1in 2 FR-4 board with 2oz. Copper, in a still air environment with
- $T_A$  =25°C. The Power dissipation  $P_{DSM}$  is based on R  $_{\theta JA}$  (<10s) and the maximum allowed junction temperature of 150°C. The value in any given application depends on the user's specific board design, and the maximum temperature of 175°C may be used if the PCB allows it.
- B. The power dissipation  $P_D$  is based on  $T_{J(MAX)}$ =175°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: Repetitive rating, pulse width limited by junction temperature T  $_{\text{J(MAX)}}$ =175°C.
- D. The R  $_{\text{BJA}}$  is the sum of the thermal impedence from junction to case R  $_{\text{BJC}}$  and case to ambient.
- E. The static characteristics in Figures 1 to 6 are obtained using <300  $\,$   $\mu s$  pulses, duty cycle 0.5% max.
- F. These curves are based on the junction-to-case thermal impedence which is measured with the device mounted to a large heatsink, assuming a maximum junction temperature of T  $_{J(MAX)}$ =175°C.
- G. The maximum current rating is limited by bond-wires.
- H. These tests are performed with the device mounted on 1 in 2 FR-4 board with 2oz. Copper, in a still air environment with T <sub>A</sub>=25°C. The SOA curve provides a single pulse rating.

  Rev 0: Oct. 2006

THIS PRODUCT HAS BEEN DESIGNED AND QUALIFIED FOR THE CONSUMER MARKET. APPLICATIONS OR USES AS CRITICAL COMPONENTS IN LIFE SUPPORT DEVICES OR SYSTEMS ARE NOT AUTHORIZED. AOS DOES NOT ASSUME ANY LIABILITY ARISING OUT OF SUCH APPLICATIONS OR USES OF ITS PRODUCTS. AOS RESERVES THE RIGHT TO IMPROVE PRODUCT DESIGN, FUNCTIONS AND RELIABILITY WITHOUT NOTICE.

# TYPICAL ELECTRICAL AND THERMAL CHARACTERISTICS



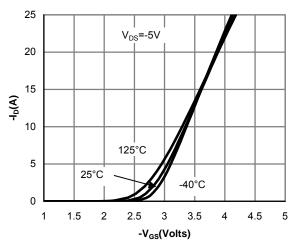


Figure 2: Transfer Characteristics

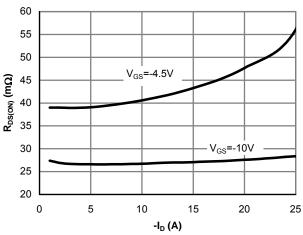


Figure 3: On-Resistance vs. Drain Current and Gate Voltage

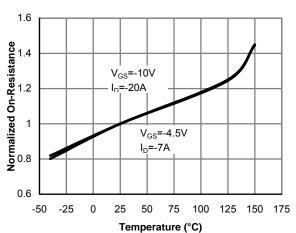


Figure 4: On-Resistance vs. Junction Temperature

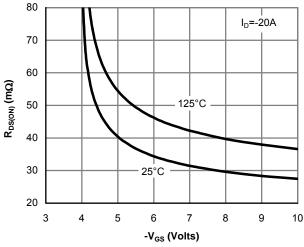


Figure 5: On-Resistance vs. Gate-Source Voltage

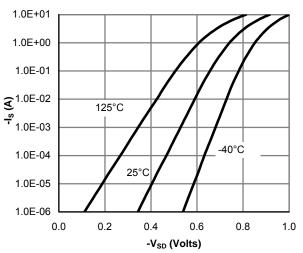


Figure 6: Body-Diode Characteristics

# TYPICAL ELECTRICAL AND THERMAL CHARACTERISTICS

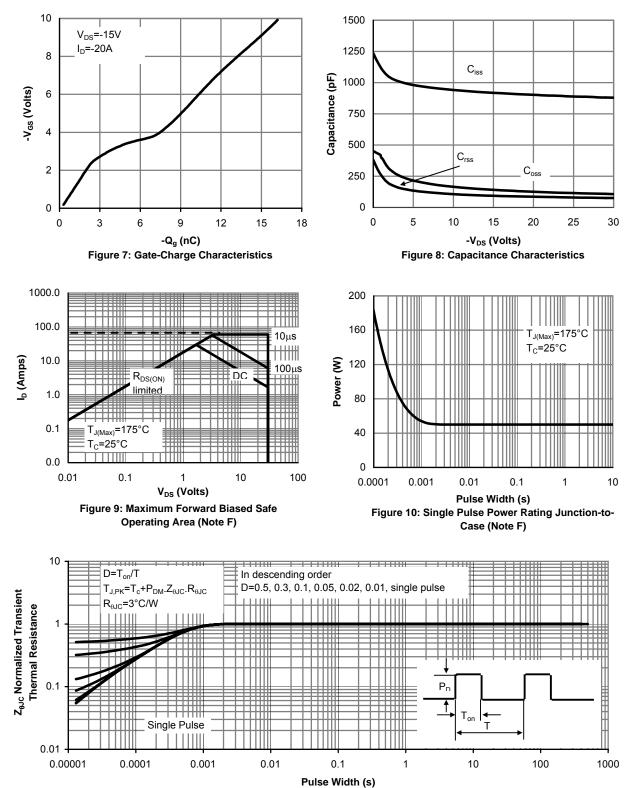


Figure 11: Normalized Maximum Transient Thermal Impedance (Note F)

# TYPICAL ELECTRICAL AND THERMAL CHARACTERISTICS

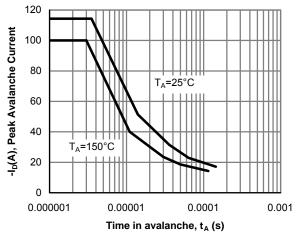


Figure 12: Single Pulse Avalanche capability

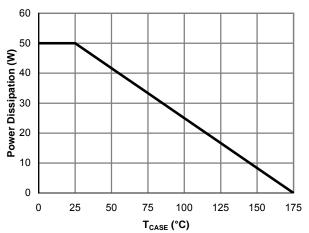


Figure 13: Power De-rating (Note B)

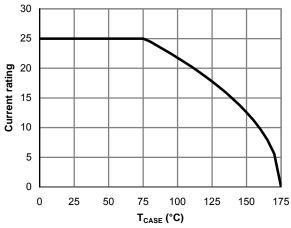


Figure 14: Current De-rating (Note B)

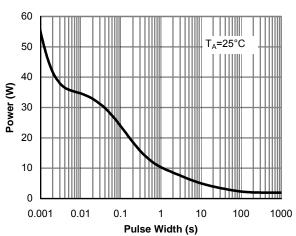


Figure 15: Single Pulse Power Rating Junction-to-Ambient (Note H)

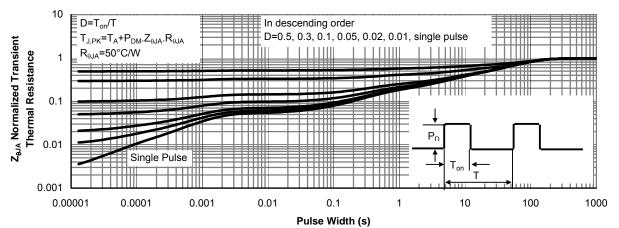


Figure 16: Normalized Maximum Transient Thermal Impedance (Note H)