



ALPHA & OMEGA
SEMICONDUCTOR, LTD



AOD405

P-Channel Enhancement Mode Field Effect Transistor

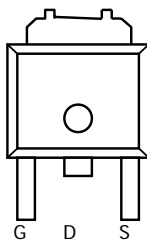
General Description

The AOD405 uses advanced trench technology to provide excellent $R_{DS(ON)}$, 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 AOD405 is Pb-free (meets ROHS & Sony 259 specifications). AOD405L is a Green Product ordering option. AOD405 and AOD405L are electrically identical.*

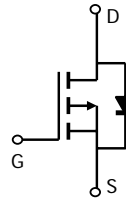
Features

V_{DS} (V) = -30V
 I_D = -18A (V_{GS} = -10V)
 $R_{DS(ON)} < 32m\Omega$ (V_{GS} = -10V)
 $R_{DS(ON)} < 60m\Omega$ (V_{GS} = -4.5V)

TO-252
D-PAK



Top View
Drain Connected to
Tab



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}	± 20	V
Continuous Drain Current ^{B,G}	I_D	$T_A=25^\circ\text{C}$ ^G	A
		$T_A=100^\circ\text{C}$ ^G	
Pulsed Drain Current	I_{DM}	-40	
Avalanche Current ^C	I_{AR}	-18	A
Repetitive avalanche energy $L=0.1\text{mH}$ ^C	E_{AR}	40	mJ
Power Dissipation ^B	P_D	$T_C=25^\circ\text{C}$	W
		$T_C=100^\circ\text{C}$	
Power Dissipation ^A	P_{DSM}	$T_A=25^\circ\text{C}$	W
		$T_A=70^\circ\text{C}$	
Junction and Storage Temperature Range	T_J, T_{STG}	-55 to 175	$^\circ\text{C}$

Thermal Characteristics

Parameter		Symbol	Typ	Max	Units
Maximum Junction-to-Ambient ^A	$t \leq 10\text{s}$	$R_{\theta JA}$	16.7	25	$^\circ\text{C/W}$
Maximum Junction-to-Ambient ^A	Steady-State		40	50	$^\circ\text{C/W}$
Maximum Junction-to-Case ^C	Steady-State	$R_{\theta JL}$	1.9	2.5	$^\circ\text{C/W}$

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	$V_{DS}=-24\text{V}$, $V_{GS}=0\text{V}$ $T_J=55^{\circ}\text{C}$		-0.003	-1 -5	μA
I_{GSS}	Gate-Body leakage current	$V_{DS}=0\text{V}$, $V_{GS}=\pm 20\text{V}$			± 100	nA
$V_{GS(th)}$	Gate Threshold Voltage	$V_{DS}=V_{GS}$, $I_D=-250\mu\text{A}$	-1.2	-2	-2.4	V
$I_{D(ON)}$	On state drain current	$V_{GS}=-10\text{V}$, $V_{DS}=-5\text{V}$	-40			A
$R_{DS(ON)}$	Static Drain-Source On-Resistance	$V_{GS}=-10\text{V}$, $I_D=-18\text{A}$ $T_J=125^{\circ}\text{C}$		24.5 36	32 43	$\text{m}\Omega$
		$V_{GS}=-4.5\text{V}$, $I_D=-10\text{A}$		41	60	$\text{m}\Omega$
g_{FS}	Forward Transconductance	$V_{DS}=-5\text{V}$, $I_D=-18\text{A}$		17		S
V_{SD}	Diode Forward Voltage	$I_S=-1\text{A}$, $V_{GS}=0\text{V}$		-0.76	-1	V
I_S	Maximum Body-Diode Continuous Current				-18	A
DYNAMIC PARAMETERS						
C_{iss}	Input Capacitance	$V_{GS}=0\text{V}$, $V_{DS}=-15\text{V}$, $f=1\text{MHz}$		920	1100	pF
C_{oss}	Output Capacitance			190		pF
C_{rss}	Reverse Transfer Capacitance			122		pF
R_g	Gate resistance	$V_{GS}=0\text{V}$, $V_{DS}=0\text{V}$, $f=1\text{MHz}$		3.6	4.5	Ω
SWITCHING PARAMETERS						
$Q_g(10\text{V})$	Total Gate Charge (10V)	$V_{GS}=-10\text{V}$, $V_{DS}=-15\text{V}$, $I_D=-18\text{A}$		18.7	23	nC
$Q_g(4.5\text{V})$	Total Gate Charge (4.5V)			9.7	11.7	nC
Q_{gs}	Gate Source Charge			2.54		nC
Q_{gd}	Gate Drain Charge			5.4		nC
$t_{D(on)}$	Turn-On DelayTime	$V_{GS}=-10\text{V}$, $V_{DS}=-15\text{V}$, $R_L=0.82\Omega$, $R_{GEN}=3\Omega$		9	13	ns
t_r	Turn-On Rise Time			25	35	ns
$t_{D(off)}$	Turn-Off DelayTime			20	30	ns
t_f	Turn-Off Fall Time			12	18	ns
t_{rr}	Body Diode Reverse Recovery Time			21.4	26	ns
Q_{rr}	Body Diode Reverse Recovery Charge	$I_F=-18\text{A}$, $di/dt=100\text{A}/\mu\text{s}$		13	16	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 Power dissipation P_{DSM} is based on steady-state $R_{\theta JA}$ 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 or heatsink allows it.

B: The power dissipation P_D is based on $T_{J(MAX)}=175^{\circ}\text{C}$, using junction-to-case thermal resistance, and is more useful in setting the upper dissipation limit for cases where additional heatsinking is used. It is used to determine the current rating, when this rating falls below the package limit.

C: Repetitive rating, pulse width limited by junction temperature $T_{J(MAX)}=175^{\circ}\text{C}$.

D: The $R_{\theta JA}$ is the sum of the thermal impedance from junction to case $R_{\theta JC}$ and case to ambient.

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

F: These tests are performed with the device mounted on 1 in² 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.

G: The maximum current rating is limited by the package current capability.

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TYPICAL ELECTRICAL AND THERMAL CHARACTERISTICS

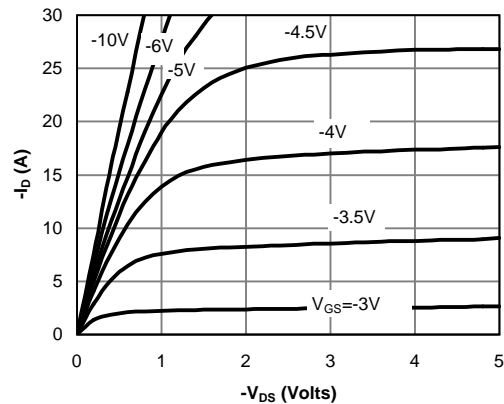


Fig 1: On-Region Characteristics

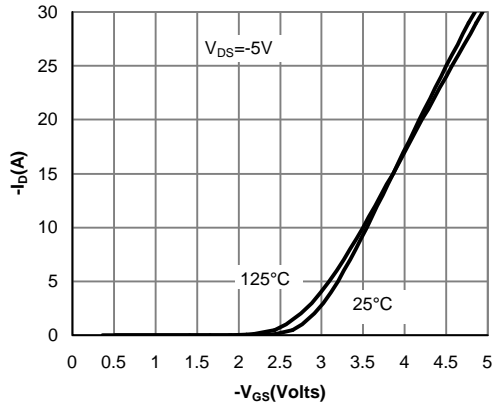


Figure 2: Transfer Characteristics

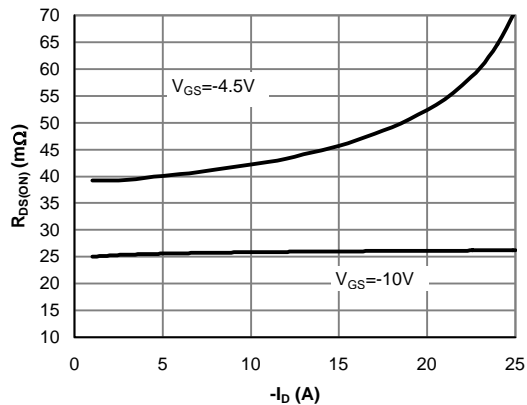


Figure 3: On-Resistance vs. Drain Current and Gate Voltage

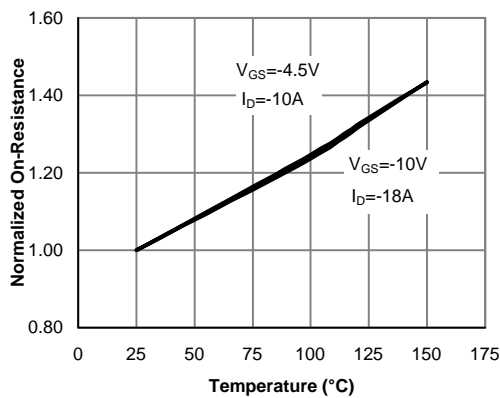


Figure 4: On-Resistance vs. Junction Temperature

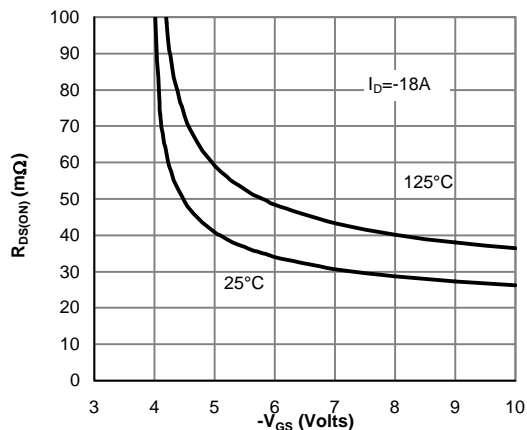


Figure 5: On-Resistance vs. Gate-Source Voltage

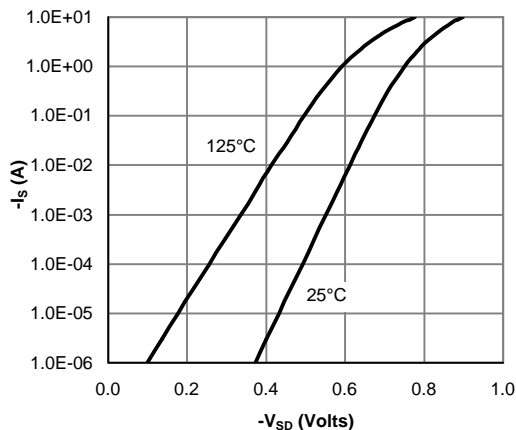


Figure 6: Body-Diode Characteristics

TYPICAL ELECTRICAL AND THERMAL CHARACTERISTICS

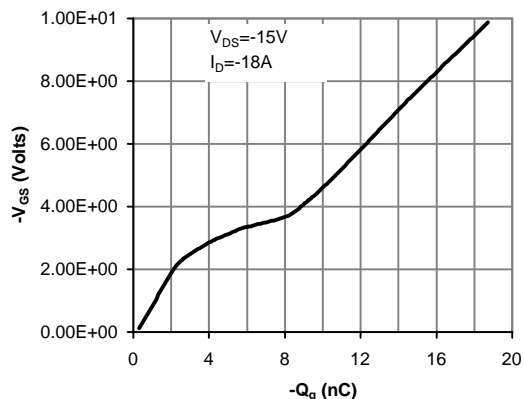


Figure 7: Gate-Charge Characteristics

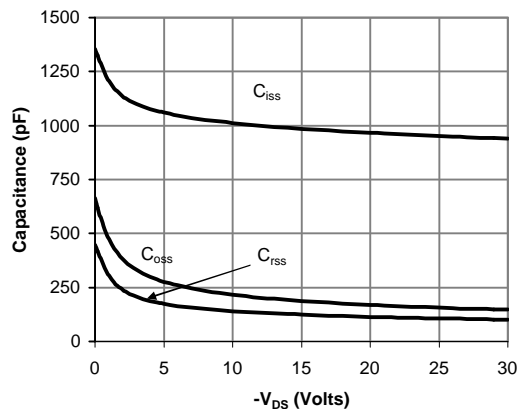


Figure 8: Capacitance Characteristics

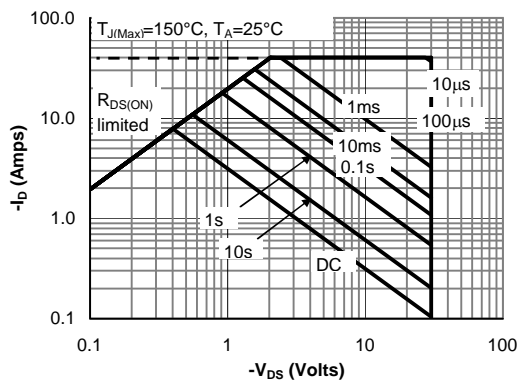


Figure 9: Maximum Forward Biased Safe Operating Area (Note F)

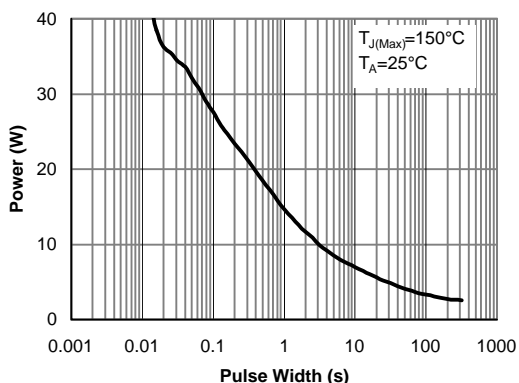


Figure 10: Single Pulse Power Rating Junction-to-Ambient (Note F)

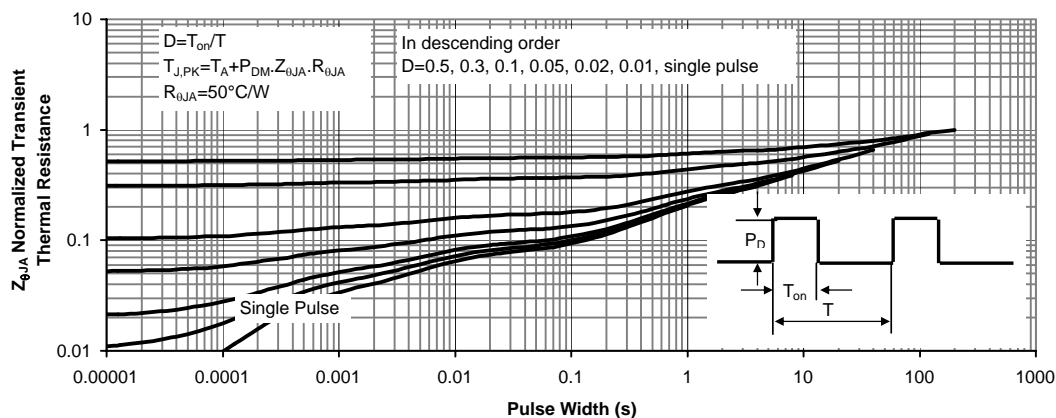


Figure 11: Normalized Maximum Transient Thermal Impedance (Note F)