

# AOD444/AOI444

# 60V N-Channel MOSFET

# **General Description**

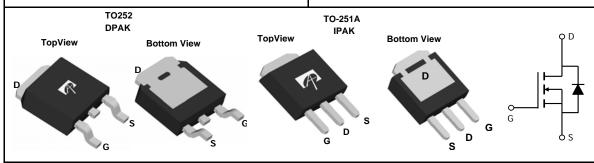
The AOD444/AOI444 combine advanced trench MOSFET technology with a low resistance package to provide extremely low  $R_{\rm DS(ON)}$ . Those devices are suitable for use in PWM, load switching and general purpose applications.

# **Product Summary**

 $\begin{array}{ll} V_{DS} & 60V \\ I_{D} \; (at \, V_{GS} \! = \! 10V) & 12A \\ R_{DS(ON)} \; (at \, V_{GS} \! = \! 10V) & < 60 m\Omega \\ R_{DS(ON)} \; (at \, V_{GS} \! = \! 4.5V) & < 85 m\Omega \end{array}$ 

100% UIS Tested 100% Rg Tested





Absolute Maximum Ratings T <sub>A</sub> =25°C unless otherwise noted							
		Symbol	Maximum	Units			
Drain-Source Voltage		$V_{DS}$	60	V			
Gate-Source Voltage		$V_{GS}$	±20	V			
Continuous Drain	T <sub>C</sub> =25°C		12				
Current <sup>G</sup>	T <sub>C</sub> =100°C	ID	9	A			
Pulsed Drain Current <sup>C</sup>		I <sub>DM</sub>	30				
Continuous Drain Current	T <sub>A</sub> =25°C		4	Δ.			
	T <sub>A</sub> =70°C	IDSM	3	A			
Avalanche Current <sup>C</sup>		I <sub>AS</sub> , I <sub>AR</sub>	19	А			
Avalanche energy L=0.1mH <sup>C</sup>		E <sub>AS</sub> , E <sub>AR</sub>	18	mJ			
	T <sub>C</sub> =25°C	В	20	W			
Power Dissipation <sup>B</sup>	T <sub>C</sub> =100°C	P <sub>D</sub>	10	VV			
	T <sub>A</sub> =25°C	В	2.1	W			
Power Dissipation <sup>A</sup> T <sub>A</sub> =70°C		P <sub>DSM</sub>	1.3	v			
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	$R_{\theta JA}$	17.4	30	°C/W		
Maximum Junction-to-Ambient AD	Steady-State	$\kappa_{\theta JA}$	50	60	°C/W		
Maximum Junction-to-Case	Steady-State	$R_{\theta JC}$	4	7.5	°C/W		



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

Symbol	Parameter	Conditions		Min	Тур	Max	Units
STATIC P	PARAMETERS						
BV <sub>DSS</sub>	Drain-Source Breakdown Voltage	I <sub>D</sub> =250μA, V <sub>GS</sub> =0V		60			V
I <sub>DSS</sub>	Zero Gate Voltage Drain Current	V <sub>DS</sub> =48V, V <sub>GS</sub> =0V				1	^
	Zero Gate Voltage Drain Current		T <sub>J</sub> =55°C			5	μА
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	2.4	3	V
$I_{D(ON)}$	On state drain current	V <sub>GS</sub> =10V, V <sub>DS</sub> =5V		30			Α
R <sub>DS(ON)</sub>	Static Drain-Source On-Resistance	V <sub>GS</sub> =10V, I <sub>D</sub> =12A			47	60	mΩ
			T <sub>J</sub> =125°C		85	100	1115.2
		$V_{GS}$ =4.5V, $I_D$ =6A			67	85	mΩ
g <sub>FS</sub>	Forward Transconductance	V <sub>DS</sub> =5V, I <sub>D</sub> =20A			14		S
$V_{SD}$	Diode Forward Voltage	I <sub>S</sub> =1A,V <sub>GS</sub> =0V			0.74	1	V
I <sub>S</sub>	Maximum Body-Diode Continuous Current					12	Α
DYNAMIC	PARAMETERS						
C <sub>iss</sub>	Input Capacitance	V <sub>GS</sub> =0V, V <sub>DS</sub> =30V, f=1MHz		360	450	540	pF
C <sub>oss</sub>	Output Capacitance			40	61	80	pF
C <sub>rss</sub>	Reverse Transfer Capacitance			16	27	40	pF
$R_g$	Gate resistance	V <sub>GS</sub> =0V, V <sub>DS</sub> =0V, f=1MHz		0.6	1.4	2.0	Ω
SWITCHI	NG PARAMETERS						
Q <sub>g</sub> (10V)	Total Gate Charge				7.5	10	nC
Q <sub>g</sub> (4.5V)	Total Gate Charge	V <sub>GS</sub> =10V, V <sub>DS</sub> =30V, I <sub>D</sub> =12A			3.8	5	nC
$Q_{gs}$	Gate Source Charge				1.2		nC
$Q_{gd}$	Gate Drain Charge				1.9		nC
t <sub>D(on)</sub>	Turn-On DelayTime				4.2		ns
t <sub>r</sub>	Turn-On Rise Time	$V_{GS}$ =10V, $V_{DS}$ =30V, $R_L$ =2.5 $\Omega$ , $R_{GEN}$ =3 $\Omega$			3.4		ns
$t_{D(off)}$	Turn-Off DelayTime				16		ns
t <sub>f</sub>	Turn-Off Fall Time				2		ns
t <sub>rr</sub>	Body Diode Reverse Recovery Time	I <sub>F</sub> =12A, dI/dt=100A/μs			27	35	ns
Q <sub>rr</sub>	Body Diode Reverse Recovery Charge	I <sub>F</sub> =12A, dI/dt=100A/μs			30		nC

A. The value of  $R_{0JA}$  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  $_{0JA}$  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.

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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  $_{J(MAX)}$ =175°C. Ratings are based on low frequency and duty cycles to keep initial T $_{J}$ =25°C.

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

E. The static characteristics in Figures 1 to 6 are obtained using <300  $\mu s$  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. The SOA curve provides a single pulse rating.

G. The maximum current rating is package limited.

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  $_A$ =25°C.



#### TYPICAL ELECTRICAL AND THERMAL CHARACTERISTICS

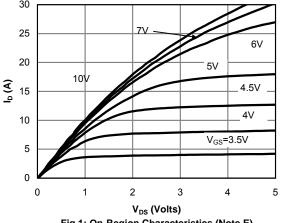


Fig 1: On-Region Characteristics (Note E)

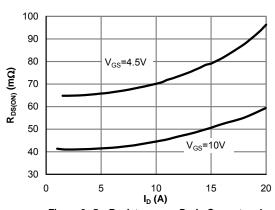


Figure 3: On-Resistance vs. Drain Current and Gate Voltage (Note E)

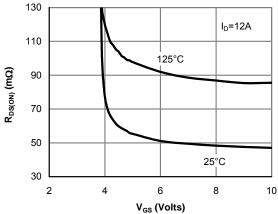


Figure 5: On-Resistance vs. Gate-Source Voltage (Note E)

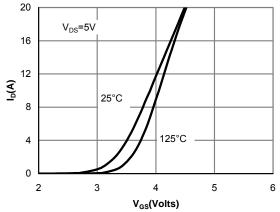


Figure 2: Transfer Characteristics (Note E)

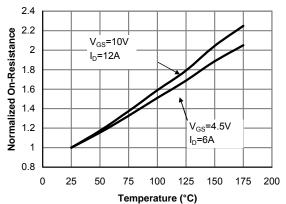


Figure 4: On-Resistance vs. Junction Temperature (Note E)

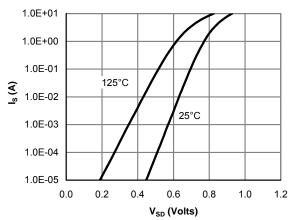


Figure 6: Body-Diode Characteristics (Note E)



- ▶ 汇集 8,000 家半导体厂商,坐拥 70,000,000 个电子元器件 datasheet
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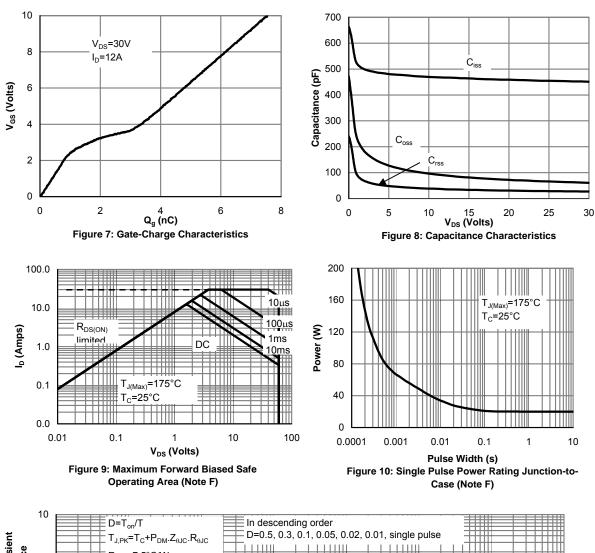
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#### TYPICAL ELECTRICAL AND THERMAL CHARACTERISTICS



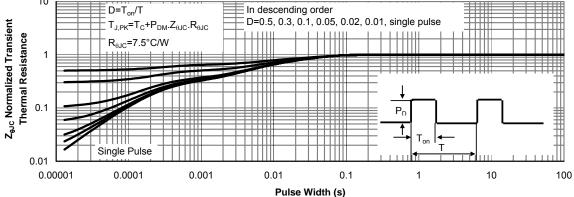


Figure 11: Normalized Maximum Transient Thermal Impedance (Note F)



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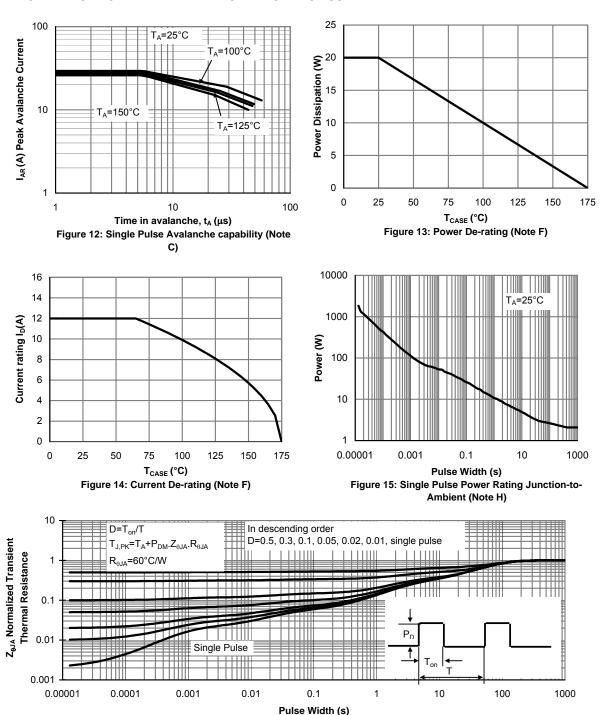
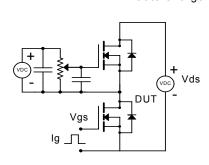
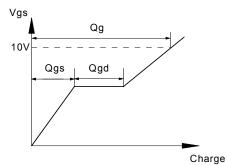


Figure 16: Normalized Maximum Transient Thermal Impedance (Note H)

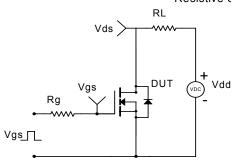


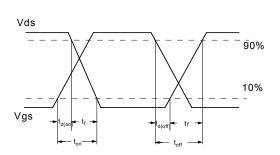
#### Gate Charge Test Circuit & Waveform



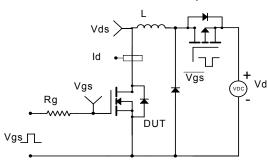


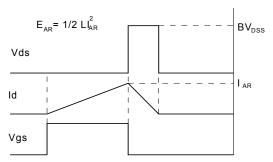
Resistive Switching Test Circuit & Waveforms





# Unclamped Inductive Switching (UIS) Test Circuit & Waveforms





# Diode Recovery Test Circuit & Waveforms

