



**ALPHA & OMEGA**  
SEMICONDUCTOR



## AOD402

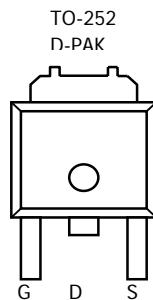
### N-Channel Enhancement Mode Field Effect Transistor

#### General Description

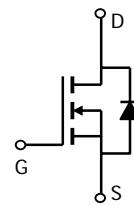
The AOD402 uses advanced trench technology and design to provide excellent  $R_{DS(ON)}$  with low gate charge. This device is suitable for use in PWM, load switching and general purpose applications. Standard Product AOD402 is Pb-free (meets ROHS & Sony 259 specifications). AOD402L is a Green Product ordering option. AOD402 and AOD402L are electrically identical.

#### Features

$V_{DS} (V) = 30V$   
 $I_D = 18 A (V_{GS} = 20V)$   
 $R_{DS(ON)} < 15 m\Omega (V_{GS} = 20V)$   
 $R_{DS(ON)} < 18 m\Omega (V_{GS} = 10V)$   
 $R_{DS(ON)} < 44 m\Omega (V_{GS} = 4.5V)$



Top View  
Drain Connected to Tab



#### 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	$V_{GS}$	$\pm 25$	V
Continuous Drain Current <sup>G</sup>	$I_D$	18	A
$T_C=100^\circ C$		12	
Pulsed Drain Current <sup>C</sup>	$I_{DM}$	40	
Avalanche Current <sup>C</sup>	$I_{AR}$	18	A
Repetitive avalanche energy $L=0.1mH$ <sup>C</sup>	$E_{AR}$	40	mJ
Power Dissipation <sup>B</sup>	$P_D$	60	W
$T_C=100^\circ C$		30	
Power Dissipation <sup>A</sup>	$P_{DSM}$	2.5	W
$T_A=70^\circ C$		1.6	
Junction and Storage Temperature Range	$T_J, T_{STG}$	-55 to 175	°C

#### Thermal Characteristics

Parameter	Symbol	Typ	Max	Units
Maximum Junction-to-Ambient <sup>A</sup>	$R_{\theta JA}$	16.7	25	°C/W
Steady-State		40	50	°C/W
Maximum Junction-to-Case <sup>B</sup>	$R_{\theta JC}$	1.9	2.5	°C/W

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

Symbol	Parameter	Conditions	Min	Typ	Max	Units
<b>STATIC PARAMETERS</b>						
$\text{BV}_{\text{DSS}}$	Drain-Source Breakdown Voltage	$I_D=250\mu\text{A}, V_{GS}=0\text{V}$	30			V
$I_{DSS}$	Zero Gate Voltage Drain Current	$V_{DS}=24\text{V}, V_{GS}=0\text{V}$ $T_J=55^\circ\text{C}$		1		$\mu\text{A}$
				5		
$I_{GSS}$	Gate-Body leakage current	$V_{DS}=0\text{V}, V_{GS}=\pm 25\text{V}$			100	nA
$V_{GS(\text{th})}$	Gate Threshold Voltage	$V_{DS}=V_{GS}, I_D=250\mu\text{A}$	1	2.4	3	V
$I_{D(\text{ON})}$	On state drain current	$V_{GS}=10\text{V}, V_{DS}=5\text{V}$	40			A
$R_{DS(\text{ON})}$	Static Drain-Source On-Resistance	$V_{GS}=20\text{V}, I_D=18\text{A}$ $T_J=125^\circ\text{C}$		12	15	$\text{m}\Omega$
		$V_{GS}=10\text{V}, I_D=18\text{A}$		17.4	21	
		$V_{GS}=4.5\text{V}, I_D=6\text{A}$		15	18	
$g_{FS}$	Forward Transconductance	$V_{DS}=5\text{V}, I_D=18\text{A}$		36	44	$\text{m}\Omega$
$V_{SD}$	Diode Forward Voltage	$I_S=18\text{A}, V_{GS}=0\text{V}$		0.8	1	V
$I_S$	Maximum Body-Diode Continuous Current				18	A
<b>DYNAMIC PARAMETERS</b>						
$C_{iss}$	Input Capacitance	$V_{GS}=0\text{V}, V_{DS}=15\text{V}, f=1\text{MHz}$		769		pF
$C_{oss}$	Output Capacitance			185		pF
$C_{rss}$	Reverse Transfer Capacitance			131		pF
$R_g$	Gate resistance	$V_{GS}=0\text{V}, V_{DS}=0\text{V}, f=1\text{MHz}$		0.7		$\Omega$
<b>SWITCHING PARAMETERS</b>						
$Q_{g(10V)}$	Total Gate Charge	$V_{GS}=10\text{V}, V_{DS}=10\text{V}, I_D=18\text{A}$		15.9		nC
$Q_{gs}$	Gate Source Charge			2.44		nC
$Q_{gd}$	Gate Drain Charge			4.92		nC
$t_{D(\text{on})}$	Turn-On Delay Time	$V_{GS}=10\text{V}, V_{DS}=15\text{V}, I_D=18\text{A}, R_L=0.82\Omega, R_{\text{GEN}}=3\Omega$		6.2		ns
$t_r$	Turn-On Rise Time			10.9		ns
$t_{D(\text{off})}$	Turn-Off Delay Time			16		ns
$t_f$	Turn-Off Fall Time			4.8		ns
$t_{rr}$	Body Diode Reverse Recovery Time	$I_F=18\text{A}, dI/dt=100\text{A}/\mu\text{s}$		18		ns
$Q_{rr}$	Body Diode Reverse Recovery Charge	$I_F=18\text{A}, dI/dt=100\text{A}/\mu\text{s}$		8.1		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  $T_A=25^\circ\text{C}$ . The Power dissipation  $P_{DSM}$  is based on  $R_{\theta JA}$  and the maximum allowed junction temperature of 150°C. The value in any given application depend 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  $T_{J(\text{MAX})}=175^\circ\text{C}$ , using junction-to-case thermal resistance, and is more useful in setting the upper dissipation limit for cases where additional heatsinking is used.

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

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 <300μs pulses, duty cycle 0.5% max.

F. These tests are performed with the device mounted on 1 in<sup>2</sup> 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 bond-wires. Rev3: August 2005

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

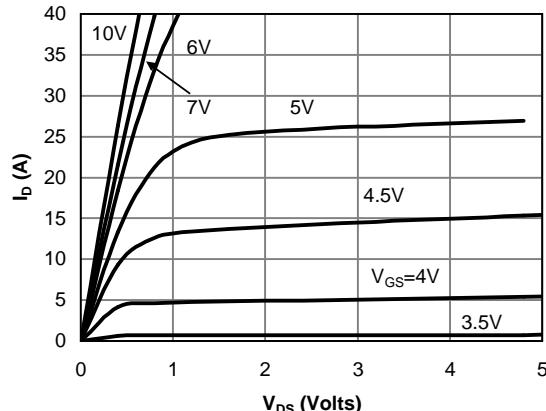


Fig 1: On-Region Characteristics

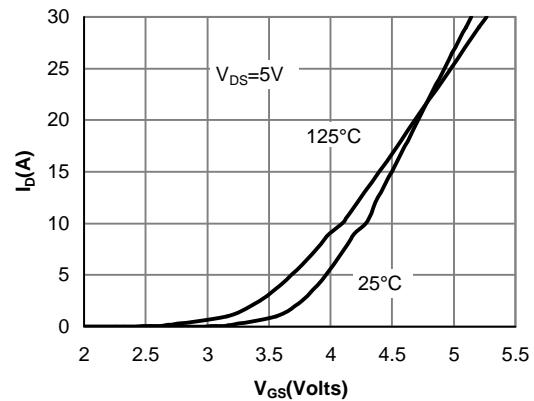


Figure 2: Transfer Characteristics

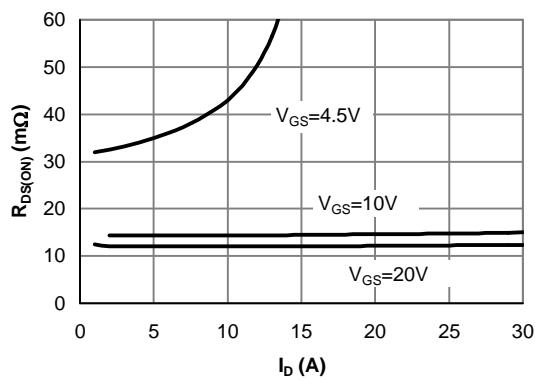


Figure 3: On-Resistance vs. Drain Current and Gate Voltage

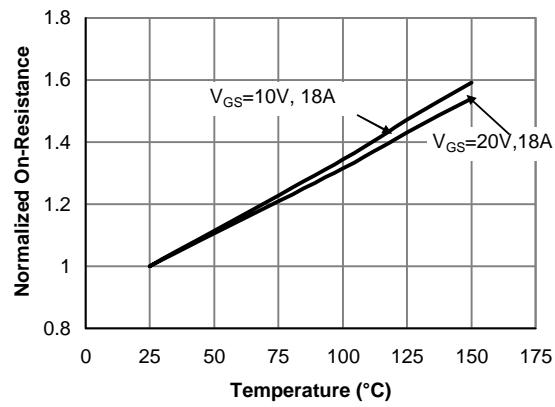


Figure 4: On-Resistance vs. Junction Temperature

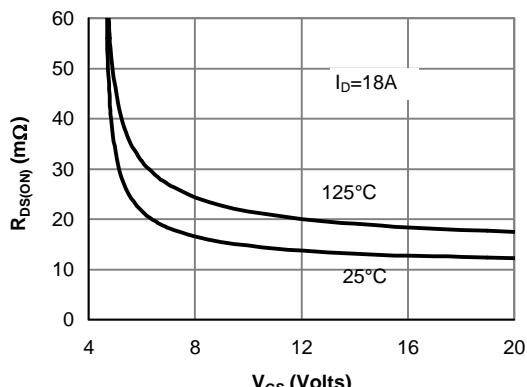


Figure 5: On-Resistance vs. Gate-Source Voltage

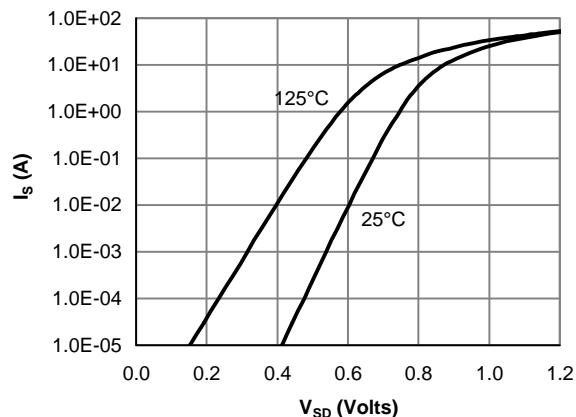


Figure 6: Body-Diode Characteristics

## TYPICAL ELECTRICAL AND THERMAL CHARACTERISTICS

