



**ALPHA & OMEGA**  
SEMICONDUCTOR

**AOL1420**

**N-Channel Enhancement Mode Field Effect Transistor**



### General Description

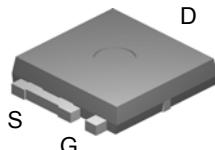
The AOL1420 uses advanced trench technology to provide excellent  $R_{DS(ON)}$ , low gate charge and low gate resistance. This device is ideally suited for use as a low side switch in CPU core power conversion. Standard Product AOL1420 is Pb-free (meets ROHS & Sony 259 specifications). AOL1420L is a Green Product ordering option. AOL1420 and AOL1420L are electrically identical.

### Features

$V_{DS}$  (V) = 30V  
 $I_D$  = 85A ( $V_{GS}$  = 10V)  
 $R_{DS(ON)} < 3.7\text{m}\Omega$  ( $V_{GS}$  = 10V)  
 $R_{DS(ON)} < 5.5\text{m}\Omega$  ( $V_{GS}$  = 4.5V)

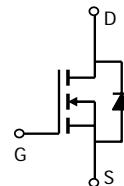
UIS Tested  
 $R_g, C_{iss}, C_{oss}, C_{rss}$  Tested

Ultra SO-8™ Top View



Bottom tab connected to drain

Fits SOIC8 footprint !



### 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	$V_{GS}$	$\pm 20$	V
Continuous Drain Current <sup>B,G</sup>	$I_D$	85	
$T_C=25^\circ\text{C}$		63	
Pulsed Drain Current	$I_{DM}$	150	A
Continuous Drain Current <sup>G</sup>	$I_{DSM}$	29	
$T_A=70^\circ\text{C}$		27	
Avalanche Current <sup>C</sup>	$I_{AR}$	30	A
Repetitive avalanche energy $L=0.1\text{mH}$ <sup>C</sup>	$E_{AR}$	112	mJ
Power Dissipation <sup>B</sup>	$P_D$	100	W
$T_C=100^\circ\text{C}$		50	
Power Dissipation <sup>A</sup>	$P_{DSM}$	5	W
$T_A=25^\circ\text{C}$		3	
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>	$R_{\theta JA}$	19.6	25	°C/W
Maximum Junction-to-Ambient <sup>A</sup>		50	60	°C/W
Maximum Junction-to-Case <sup>C</sup>	$R_{\theta JC}$	0.9	1.5	°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
$I_{\text{DSS}}$	Zero Gate Voltage Drain Current	$V_{DS}=24\text{V}, V_{GS}=0\text{V}$ $T_J=55^\circ\text{C}$		1	5	$\mu\text{A}$
$I_{\text{GSS}}$	Gate-Body leakage current	$V_{DS}=0\text{V}, V_{GS}=\pm 20\text{V}$		100		nA
$V_{\text{GS(th)}}$	Gate Threshold Voltage	$V_{DS}=V_{GS}, I_D=250\mu\text{A}$	1	1.8	3	V
$I_{\text{D(ON)}}$	On state drain current	$V_{GS}=10\text{V}, V_{DS}=5\text{V}$	85			A
$R_{\text{DS(ON)}}$	Static Drain-Source On-Resistance	$V_{GS}=10\text{V}, I_D=20\text{A}$ $T_J=125^\circ\text{C}$	2.9	3.7		$\text{m}\Omega$
		$V_{GS}=4.5\text{V}, I_D=20\text{A}$	4.4	5.5		$\text{m}\Omega$
$g_{\text{FS}}$	Forward Transconductance	$V_{DS}=5\text{V}, I_D=20\text{A}$	106			S
$V_{\text{SD}}$	Diode Forward Voltage	$I_S=1\text{A}, V_{GS}=0\text{V}$	0.72	1		V
$I_S$	Maximum Body-Diode Continuous Current			85		A
<b>DYNAMIC PARAMETERS</b>						
$C_{\text{iss}}$	Input Capacitance		3200	3840		pF
$C_{\text{oss}}$	Output Capacitance	$V_{GS}=0\text{V}, V_{DS}=15\text{V}, f=1\text{MHz}$	590			pF
$C_{\text{rss}}$	Reverse Transfer Capacitance		414			pF
$R_g$	Gate resistance	$V_{GS}=0\text{V}, V_{DS}=0\text{V}, f=1\text{MHz}$	0.54	0.7		$\Omega$
<b>SWITCHING PARAMETERS</b>						
$Q_g(10\text{V})$	Total Gate Charge		63	76		nC
$Q_g(4.5\text{V})$	Total Gate Charge	$V_{GS}=4.5\text{V}, V_{DS}=15\text{V}, I_D=20\text{A}$	33	40		nC
$Q_{\text{gs}}$	Gate Source Charge		8.6			nC
$Q_{\text{gd}}$	Gate Drain Charge		17.6			nC
$t_{\text{D(on)}}$	Turn-On Delay Time		12			ns
$t_r$	Turn-On Rise Time	$V_{GS}=10\text{V}, V_{DS}=15\text{V}, R_L=0.75\Omega,$	15.5			ns
$t_{\text{D(off)}}$	Turn-Off Delay Time	$R_{\text{GEN}}=3\Omega$	40			ns
$t_f$	Turn-Off Fall Time		14			ns
$t_{\text{rr}}$	Body Diode Reverse Recovery Time	$I_F=20\text{A}, dI/dt=100\text{A}/\mu\text{s}$	34	41		ns
$Q_{\text{rr}}$	Body Diode Reverse Recovery Charge	$I_F=20\text{A}, dI/dt=100\text{A}/\mu\text{s}$	30			nC

A: The value of  $R_{\text{BJA}}$  is measured with the device in a still air environment with  $T_A=25^\circ\text{C}$ .

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  $R_{\text{BJA}}$  is the sum of the thermal impedance from junction to case  $R_{\text{BJC}}$  and case to ambient.

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

F. These curves are based on the junction-to-case thermal impedance which is measured with the device mounted to a large heatsink, assuming a maximum junction temperature of  $T_{J(\text{MAX})}=175^\circ\text{C}$ .

G. The maximum current rating is limited by bond-wires.

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## TYPICAL ELECTRICAL AND THERMAL CHARACTERISTICS

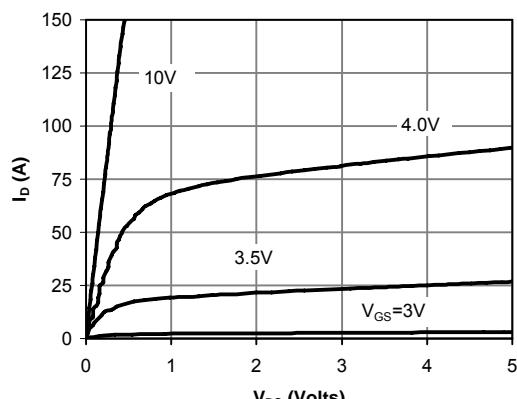


Fig 1: On-Region Characteristics

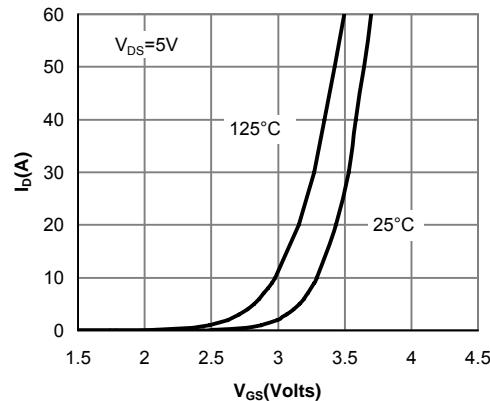


Figure 2: Transfer Characteristics

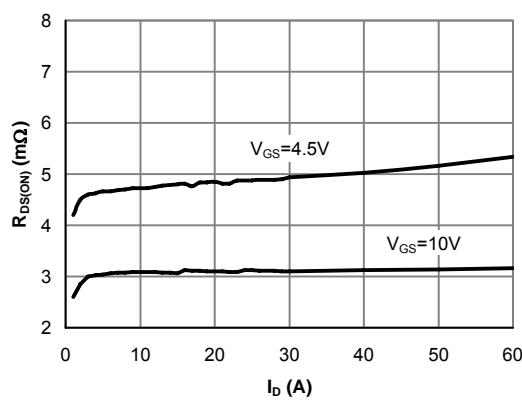


Figure 3: On-Resistance vs. Drain Current and Gate Voltage

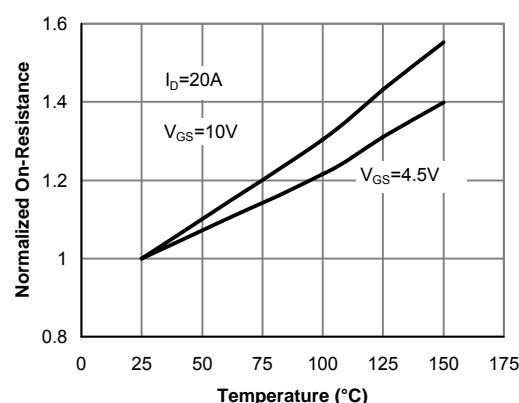


Figure 4: On-Resistance vs. Junction Temperature

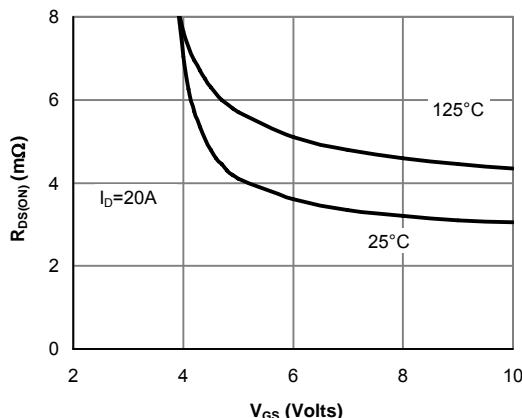


Figure 5: On-Resistance vs. Gate-Source Voltage

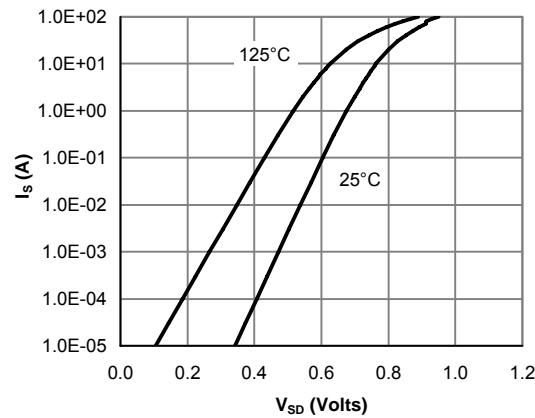


Figure 6: Body-Diode Characteristics

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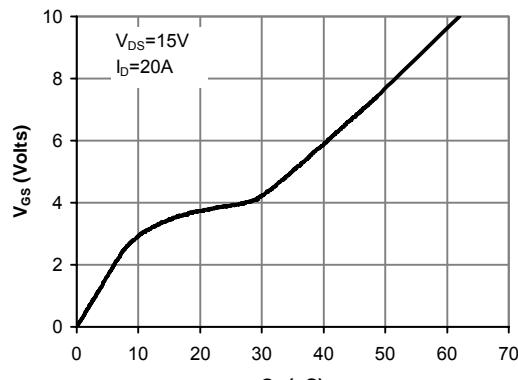


Figure 7: Gate-Charge Characteristics

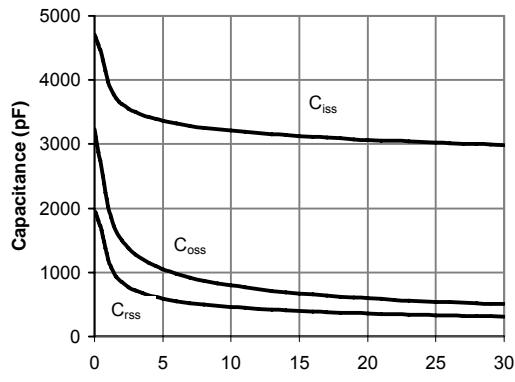


Figure 8: Capacitance Characteristics

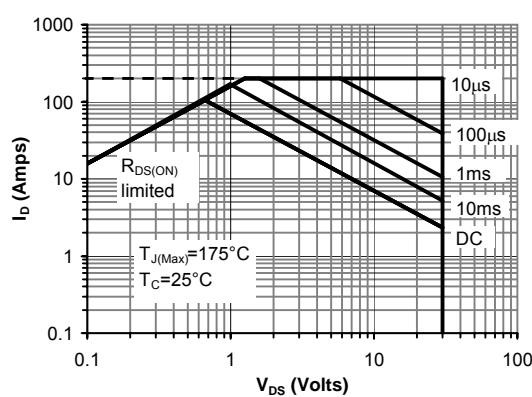


Figure 9: Maximum Forward Biased Safe Operating Area (Note F)

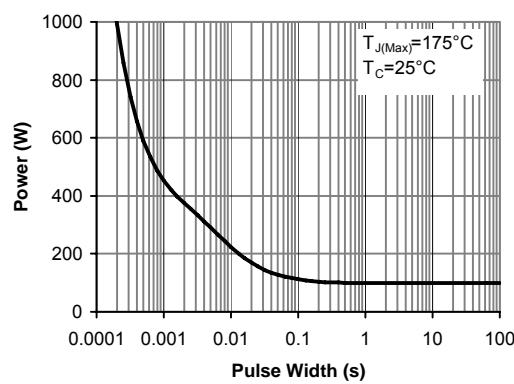


Figure 10: Single Pulse Power Rating Junction-to-Ambient (Note F)

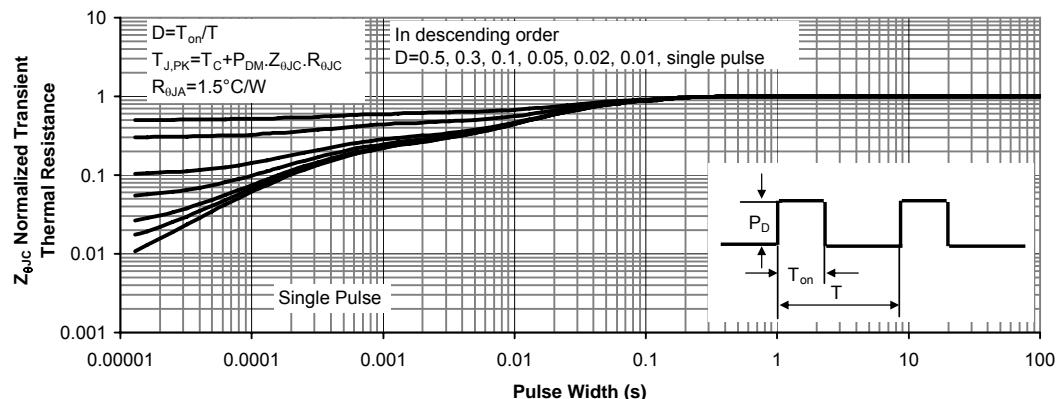


Figure 11: Normalized Maximum Transient Thermal Impedance (Note F)

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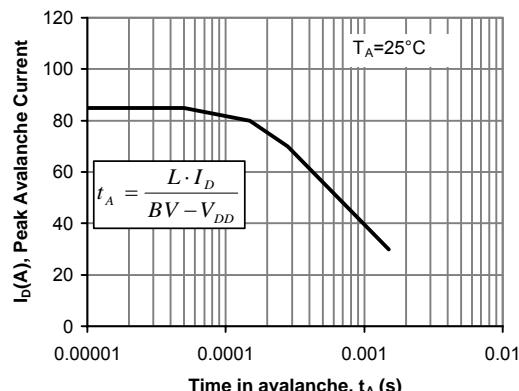


Figure 12: Single Pulse Avalanche capability

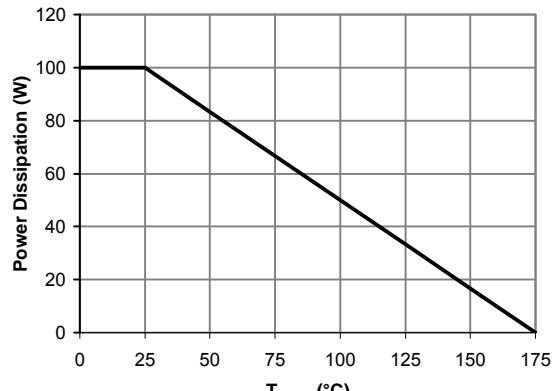


Figure 13: Power De-rating (Note B)

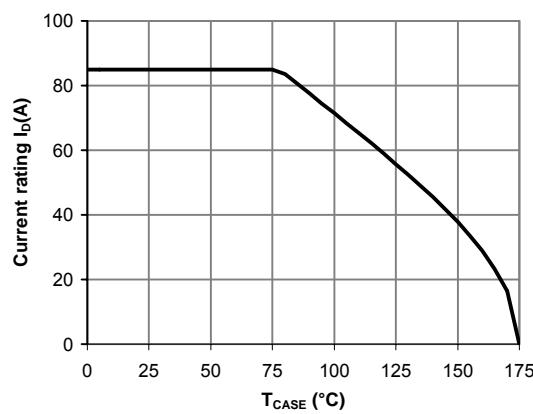


Figure 14: Current De-rating (Note B)

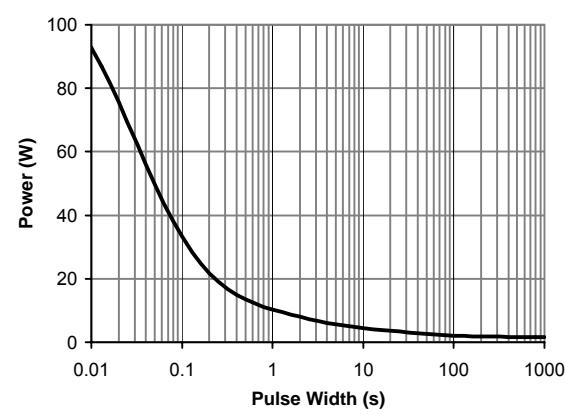


Figure 15: Single Pulse Power Rating Junction-to-Ambient (Note H)

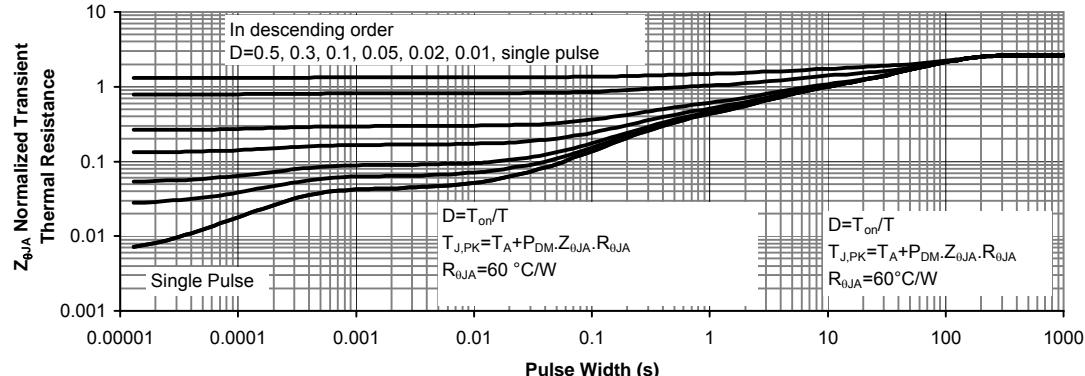


Figure 16: Normalized Maximum Transient Thermal Impedance (Note H)