



AOL1432 N-Channel Enhancement Mode Field Effect Transistor



General Description

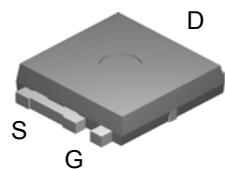
The AOL1432 uses advanced trench technology and design to provide excellent $R_{DS(ON)}$ with low gate charge. This device is suitable for use in PWM, load switching and general purpose applications. Standard product AOL1432 is Pb-free (meets ROHS & Sony 259 specifications). AOL1432L is a Green Product ordering option. AOL1432 and AOL1432L are electrically identical.

Features

V_{DS} (V) = 25V
 I_D = 44 A (V_{GS} = 10V)
 $R_{DS(ON)} < 8.5 \text{ m}\Omega$ (V_{GS} = 10V)
 $R_{DS(ON)} < 14 \text{ m}\Omega$ (V_{GS} = 4.5V)

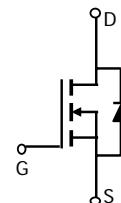
UIS Tested
 $R_g, C_{iss}, C_{oss}, C_{rss}$ Tested

Ultra SO-8™ Top View



Fits SOIC8
footprint!

Bottom tab
connected to
drain



Absolute Maximum Ratings $T_A=25^\circ\text{C}$ unless otherwise noted

Parameter	Symbol	Maximum	Units
Drain-Source Voltage	V_{DS}	25	V
Gate-Source Voltage	V_{GS}	± 20	V
Continuous Drain Current <small>$T_C=25^\circ\text{C}$</small>	I_D	44	A
		31	
Pulsed Drain Current ^C	I_{DM}	100	
Continuous Drain Current ^G <small>$T_A=25^\circ\text{C}$</small>	I_{DSM}	21	A
		17	
Avalanche Current ^C	I_{AR}	25	A
Repetitive avalanche energy $L=0.3\text{mH}$ ^C	E_{AR}	94	mJ
Power Dissipation ^B <small>$T_C=25^\circ\text{C}$</small>	P_D	30	W
		15	
Power Dissipation ^A <small>$T_A=25^\circ\text{C}$</small>	P_{DSM}	6	W
		4	
Junction and Storage Temperature Range	T_J, T_{STG}	-55 to 175	°C

Thermal Characteristics

Parameter	Symbol	Typ	Max	Units
Maximum Junction-to-Ambient ^A	$R_{\theta JA}$	14.2	20	°C/W
		48	60	°C/W
Maximum Junction-to-Case ^B	$R_{\theta JC}$	3.5	5	°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	$I_D=250\mu\text{A}, V_{GS}=0\text{V}$	25			V
I_{DSS}	Zero Gate Voltage Drain Current	$V_{DS}=20\text{V}, V_{GS}=0\text{V}$ $T_J=55^\circ\text{C}$		1	5	μA
I_{GSS}	Gate-Body leakage current	$V_{DS}=0\text{V}, V_{GS}=\pm20\text{V}$		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	$V_{GS}=10\text{V}, V_{DS}=5\text{V}$	100			A
$R_{\text{DS(ON)}}$	Static Drain-Source On-Resistance	$V_{GS}=10\text{V}, I_D=30\text{A}$		6.5	8.5	$\text{m}\Omega$
		$T_J=125^\circ\text{C}$		9.5	12	
V_{SD}	Diode Forward Voltage	$V_{GS}=4.5\text{V}, I_D=20\text{A}$		11.5	14	$\text{m}\Omega$
		$V_{DS}=5\text{V}, I_D=10\text{A}$		35		
I_S	Forward Transconductance	$I_S=1\text{A}, V_{GS}=0\text{V}$		0.72	1	V
I_S	Maximum Body-Diode Continuous Current			55		A
DYNAMIC PARAMETERS						
C_{iss}	Input Capacitance	$V_{GS}=0\text{V}, V_{DS}=12.5\text{V}, f=1\text{MHz}$		1430	1716	pF
C_{oss}	Output Capacitance			319		pF
C_{rss}	Reverse Transfer Capacitance			215		pF
R_g	Gate resistance	$V_{GS}=0\text{V}, V_{DS}=0\text{V}, f=1\text{MHz}$		1.2	2	Ω
SWITCHING PARAMETERS						
$Q_g(10\text{V})$	Total Gate Charge	$V_{GS}=10\text{V}, V_{DS}=12.5\text{V}, I_D=20\text{A}$		26.4	32	nC
$Q_g(4.5\text{V})$	Total Gate Charge			13.5		nC
Q_{gs}	Gate Source Charge			3.9		nC
Q_{gd}	Gate Drain Charge			7.75		nC
$t_{\text{D(on)}}$	Turn-On DelayTime	$V_{GS}=10\text{V}, V_{DS}=12.5\text{V}, R_L=0.6\Omega, R_{\text{GEN}}=3\Omega$		6.5		ns
t_r	Turn-On Rise Time			10		ns
$t_{\text{D(off)}}$	Turn-Off DelayTime			22.7		ns
t_f	Turn-Off Fall Time			6.2		ns
t_{rr}	Body Diode Reverse Recovery Time	$I_F=20\text{A}, dI/dt=100\text{A}/\mu\text{s}$		23.06	27.5	ns
Q_{rr}	Body Diode Reverse Recovery Charge	$I_F=20\text{A}, dI/dt=100\text{A}/\mu\text{s}$		15.25		nC

A: The value of R_{JJA} is measured 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 Power dissipation P_{DSM} is based on R_{JJA} 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 $T_{J(\text{MAX})}=175^\circ\text{C}$, 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_{JJA} is the sum of the thermal impedance from junction to case R_{JJC} and case to ambient.

E. The static characteristics in Figures 1 to 6 are obtained using <300 μs pulses, duty cycle 0.5% max.

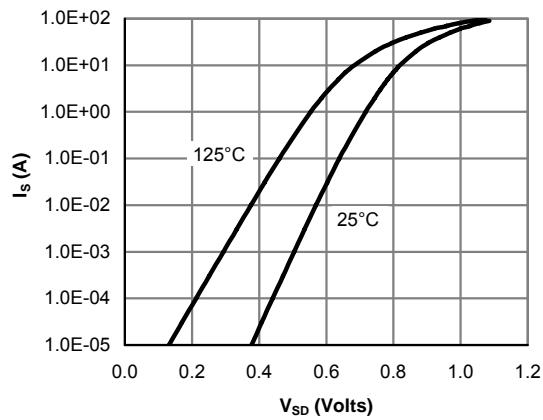
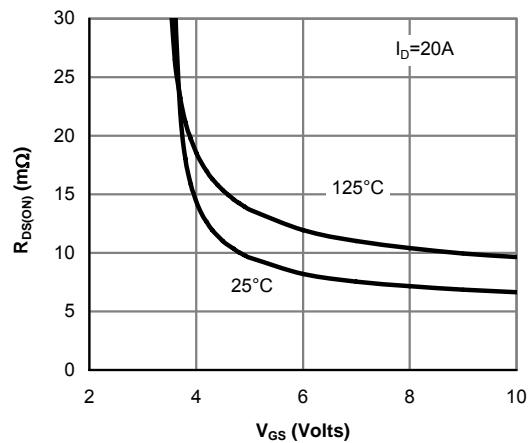
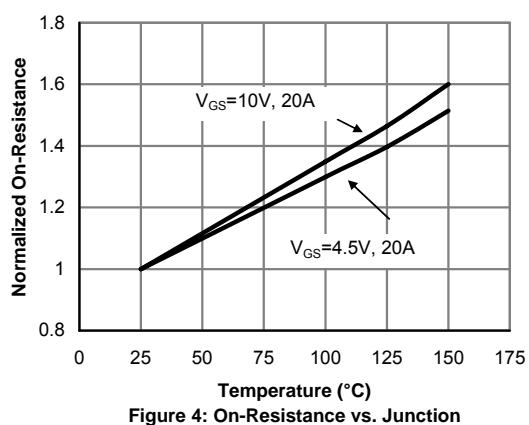
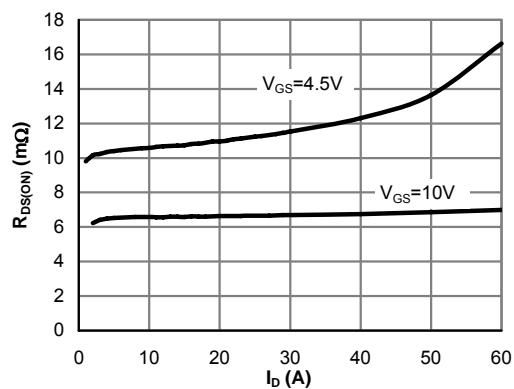
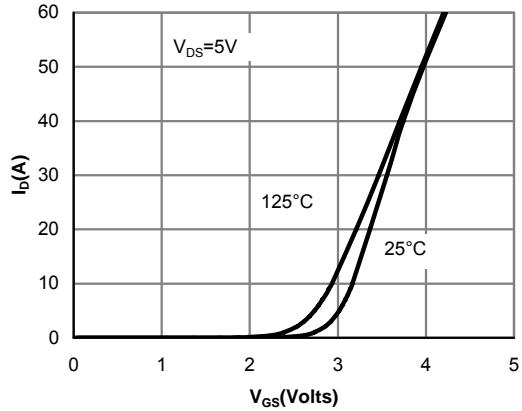
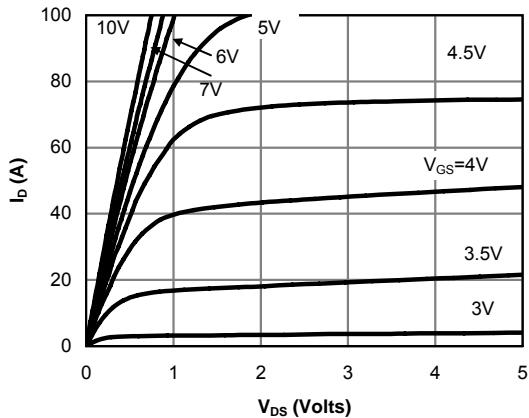
F. These curves are based on the junction-to-case thermal impedance which is measured with the device mounted to a large heatsink, assuming a maximum junction temperature of $T_{J(\text{MAX})}=175^\circ\text{C}$.

G. Surface mounted on a 1 in² FR-4 board with 2oz. Copper.

H. 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.

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TYPICAL ELECTRICAL AND THERMAL CHARACTERISTICS



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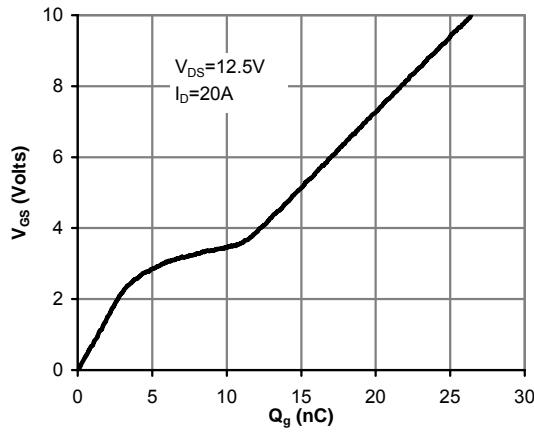


Figure 7: Gate-Charge Characteristics

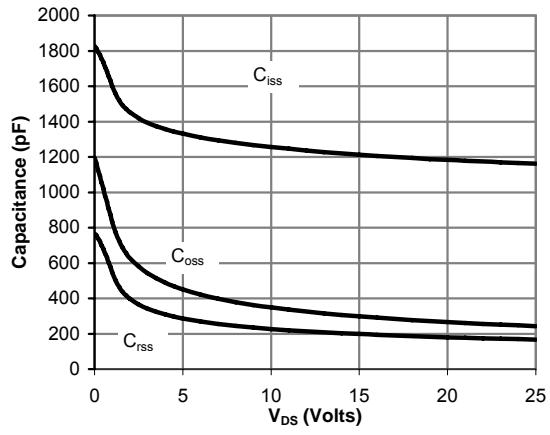


Figure 8: Capacitance Characteristics

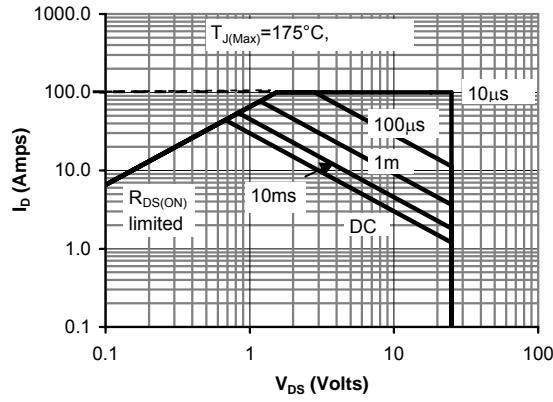


Figure 9: Maximum Forward Biased Safe Operating Area (Note F)

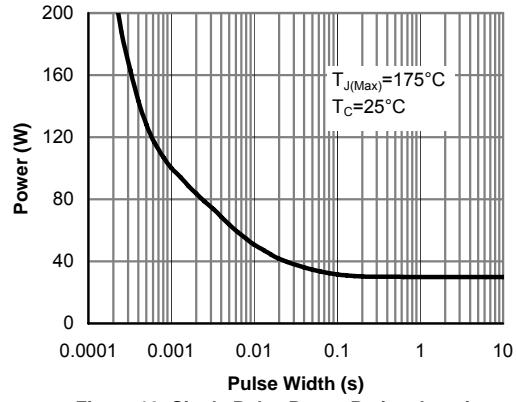


Figure 10: Single Pulse Power Rating Junction-to-Case (Note F)

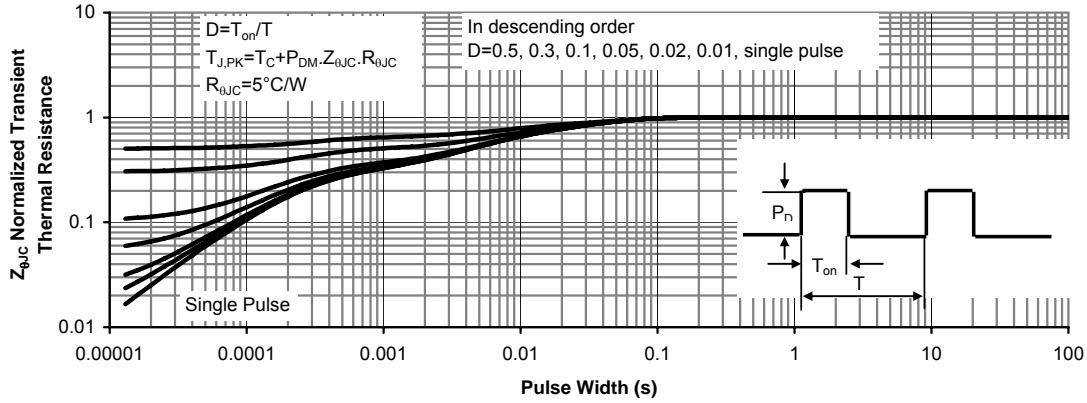


Figure 11: Normalized Maximum Transient Thermal Impedance (Note F)

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