



**ALPHA & OMEGA**  
SEMICONDUCTOR

**AONS66916T**

**100V N-Channel AlphaSGT™**

### General Description

- Trench Power AlphaSGT™ technology
- Low  $R_{DS(ON)}$
- Low Gate Charge
- Optimized for fast-switching applications
- RoHS 2.0 and Halogen-Free Compliant

### Applications

- Industrial and Motor Drive applications
- Hot Swap

### Product Summary

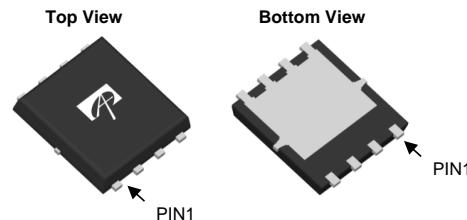
$V_{DS}$	100V
$I_D$ (at $V_{GS}=10V$ )	184A
$R_{DS(ON)}$ (at $V_{GS}=10V$ )	< 3.6mΩ
$R_{DS(ON)}$ (at $V_{GS}=6V$ )	< 5mΩ

100% UIS Tested  
100%  $R_g$  Tested

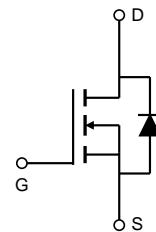
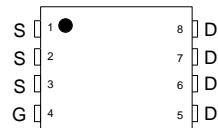
Max  $T_j=175^{\circ}\text{C}$



DFN5x6



Top View



### Orderable Part Number

Orderable Part Number	Package Type	Form	Minimum Order Quantity
AONS66916T	DFN 5x6	Tape & Reel	3000

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

Parameter	Symbol	Maximum	Units
Drain-Source Voltage	$V_{DS}$	100	V
Gate-Source Voltage	$V_{GS}$	$\pm 20$	V
Continuous Drain Current <sup>A</sup>	$I_D$	184	A
Continuous Drain Current <sup>B</sup>		130	
Pulsed Drain Current <sup>C</sup>	$I_{DM}$	670	A
Continuous Drain Current <sup>D</sup>	$I_{DSM}$	31	A
Continuous Drain Current <sup>E</sup>		26	
Avalanche Current <sup>C</sup>	$I_{AS}$	70	A
Avalanche energy <sup>C</sup>	$E_{AS}$	245	mJ
Power Dissipation <sup>B</sup>	$P_D$	258	W
Power Dissipation <sup>C</sup>		129	
Power Dissipation <sup>A</sup>	$P_{DSM}$	7.5	W
Power Dissipation <sup>E</sup>		5.2	
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>	$R_{\theta JA}$	15	20	°C/W
Maximum Junction-to-Ambient <sup>D</sup>		40	50	°C/W
Maximum Junction-to-Case	$R_{\theta JC}$	0.43	0.58	°C/W

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

Symbol	Parameter	Conditions	Min	Typ	Max	Units
<b>STATIC PARAMETERS</b>						
$BV_{DSS}$	Drain-Source Breakdown Voltage	$I_D=250\mu\text{A}, V_{GS}=0\text{V}$	100			V
$I_{DSS}$	Zero Gate Voltage Drain Current	$V_{DS}=100\text{V}, V_{GS}=0\text{V}$ $T_J=55^\circ\text{C}$		1	5	$\mu\text{A}$
$I_{GSS}$	Gate-Body leakage current	$V_{DS}=0\text{V}, V_{GS}=\pm20\text{V}$			$\pm100$	nA
$V_{GS(\text{th})}$	Gate Threshold Voltage	$V_{DS}=V_{GS}, I_D=250\mu\text{A}$	2.2	2.9	3.6	V
$R_{DS(\text{ON})}$	Static Drain-Source On-Resistance	$V_{GS}=10\text{V}, I_D=20\text{A}$ $T_J=125^\circ\text{C}$		3.0	3.6	$\text{m}\Omega$
		$V_{GS}=6\text{V}, I_D=20\text{A}$		5.0	6.0	$\text{m}\Omega$
$g_{FS}$	Forward Transconductance	$V_{DS}=5\text{V}, I_D=20\text{A}$		100		S
$V_{SD}$	Diode Forward Voltage	$I_S=1\text{A}, V_{GS}=0\text{V}$		0.67	1	V
$I_S$	Maximum Body-Diode Continuous Current				100	A
<b>DYNAMIC PARAMETERS</b>						
$C_{iss}$	Input Capacitance	$V_{GS}=0\text{V}, V_{DS}=50\text{V}, f=1\text{MHz}$		5325		pF
$C_{oss}$	Output Capacitance			1240		pF
$C_{rss}$	Reverse Transfer Capacitance			16		pF
$R_g$	Gate resistance	$f=1\text{MHz}$	0.3	0.65	1.2	$\Omega$
<b>SWITCHING PARAMETERS</b>						
$Q_g(10\text{V})$	Total Gate Charge	$V_{GS}=10\text{V}, V_{DS}=50\text{V}, I_D=20\text{A}$		67	95	nC
$Q_{gs}$	Gate Source Charge			19		nC
$Q_{gd}$	Gate Drain Charge			9		nC
$t_{D(\text{on})}$	Turn-On Delay Time	$V_{GS}=10\text{V}, V_{DS}=50\text{V}, R_L=2.5\Omega, R_{\text{GEN}}=3\Omega$		18		ns
$t_r$	Turn-On Rise Time			7		ns
$t_{D(\text{off})}$	Turn-Off Delay Time			30		ns
$t_f$	Turn-Off Fall Time			10		ns
$t_{rr}$	Body Diode Reverse Recovery Time	$I_F=20\text{A}, di/dt=500\text{A}/\mu\text{s}$		42		ns
$Q_{rr}$	Body Diode Reverse Recovery Charge	$I_F=20\text{A}, di/dt=500\text{A}/\mu\text{s}$		215		nC

A. The value of  $R_{\text{JJA}}$  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  $P_{\text{DSM}}$  is based on  $R_{\text{JJA}} \leq 10\text{s}$  and the maximum allowed junction temperature of  $175^\circ\text{C}$ . The value in any given application depends on the user's specific board design, and the maximum temperature of  $175^\circ\text{C}$  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. Single pulse width limited by junction temperature  $T_{J(\text{MAX})}=175^\circ\text{C}$ .

D. The  $R_{\text{JJA}}$  is the sum of the thermal impedance from junction to case  $R_{\text{JJC}}$  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.

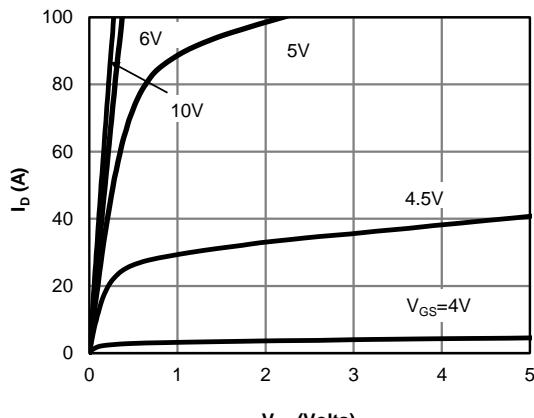
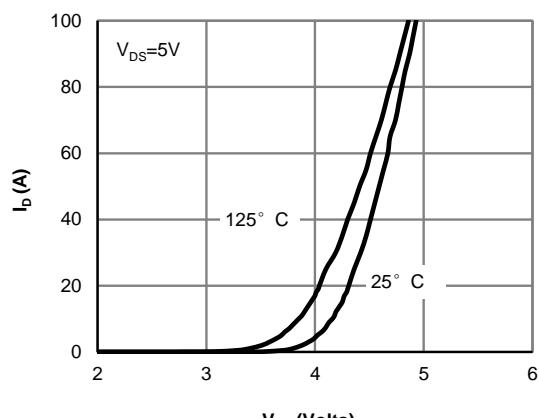
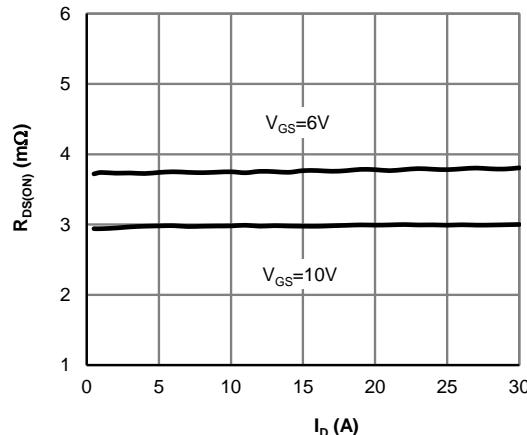
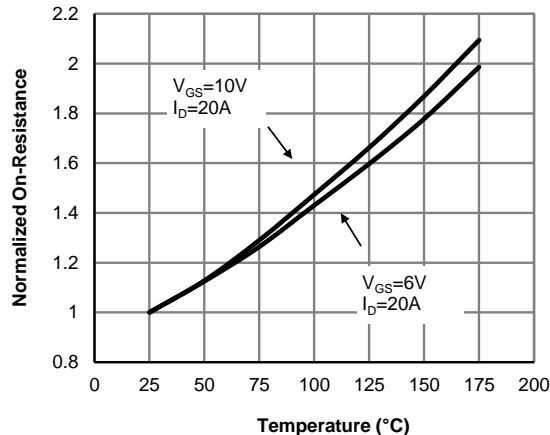
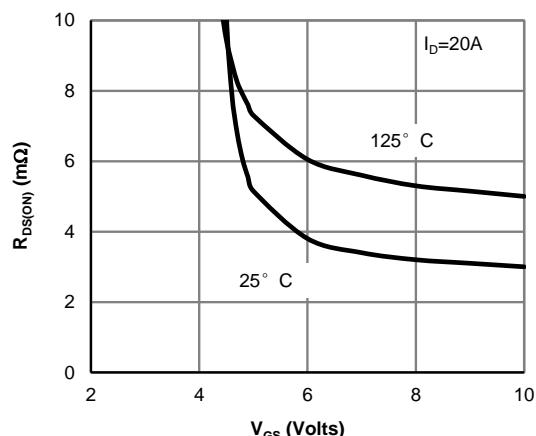
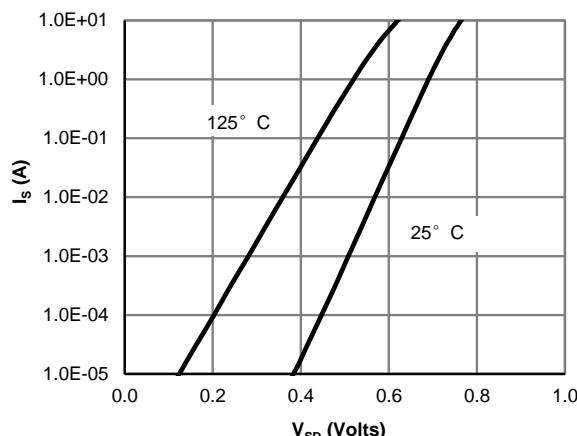
F. These curves are based on the junction-to-case thermal impedance which is measured with the device mounted to a large heatsink, assuming a maximum junction temperature of  $T_{J(\text{MAX})}=175^\circ\text{C}$ . The SOA curve provides a single pulse rating.

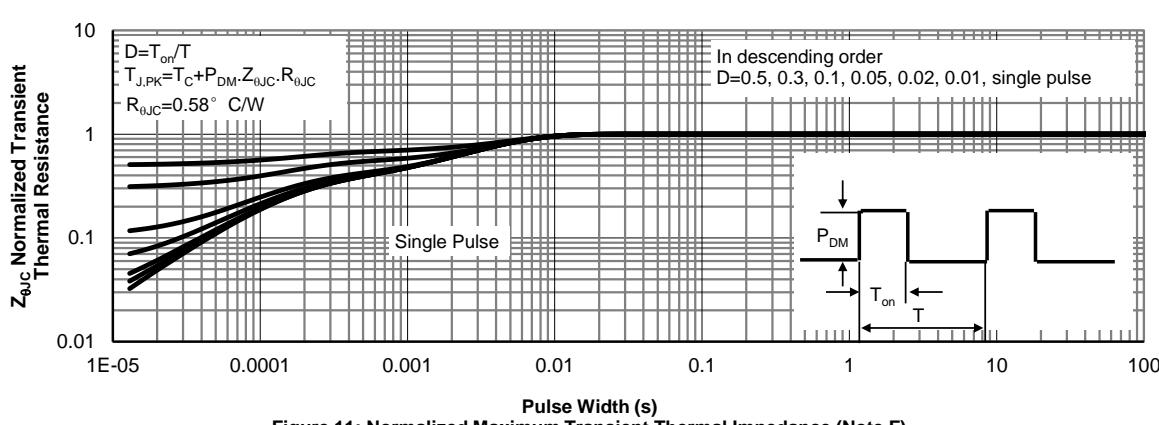
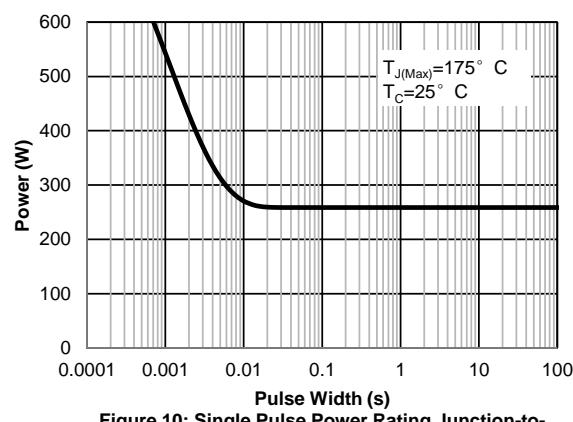
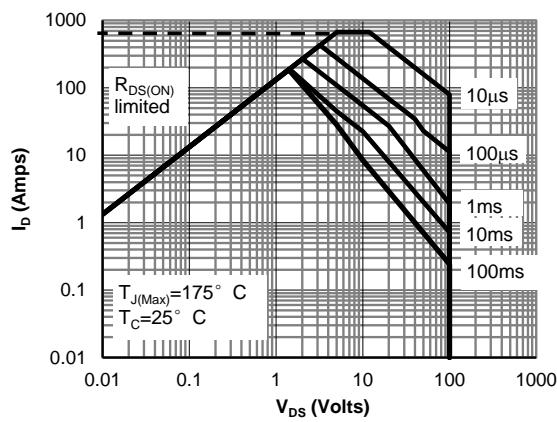
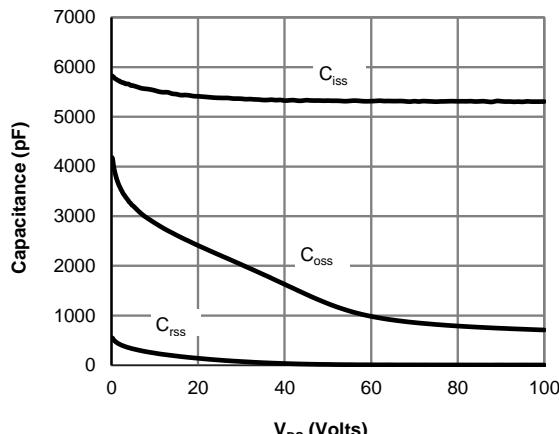
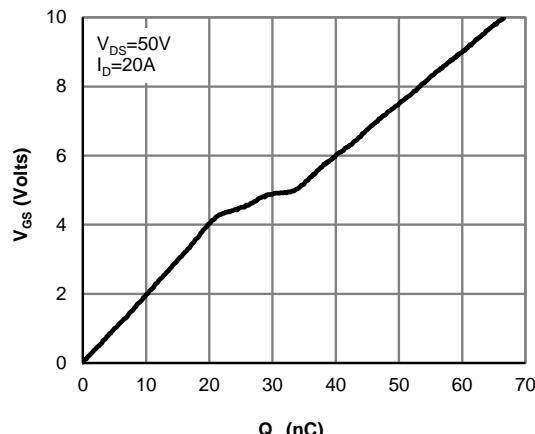
G. These tests are performed with the device mounted on 1 in<sup>2</sup> FR-4 board with 2oz. Copper, in a still air environment with  $T_A=25^\circ\text{C}$ .

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**TYPICAL ELECTRICAL AND THERMAL CHARACTERISTICS**

**Figure 1: On-Region Characteristics (Note E)**

**Figure 2: Transfer Characteristics (Note E)**

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

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

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

**Figure 6: Body-Diode Characteristics (Note E)**

**TYPICAL ELECTRICAL AND THERMAL CHARACTERISTICS**


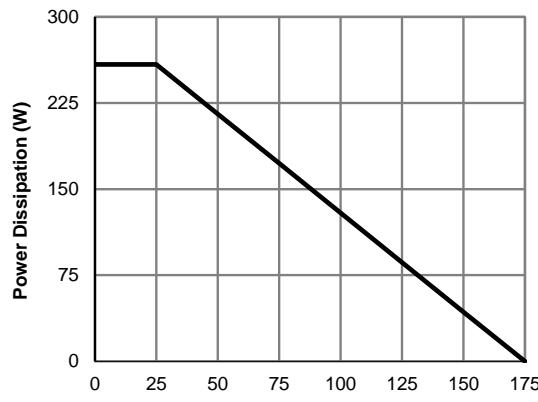
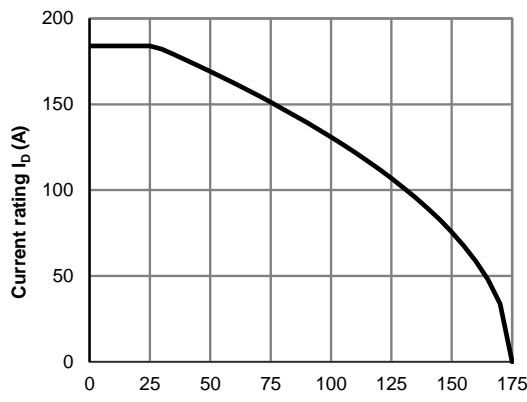
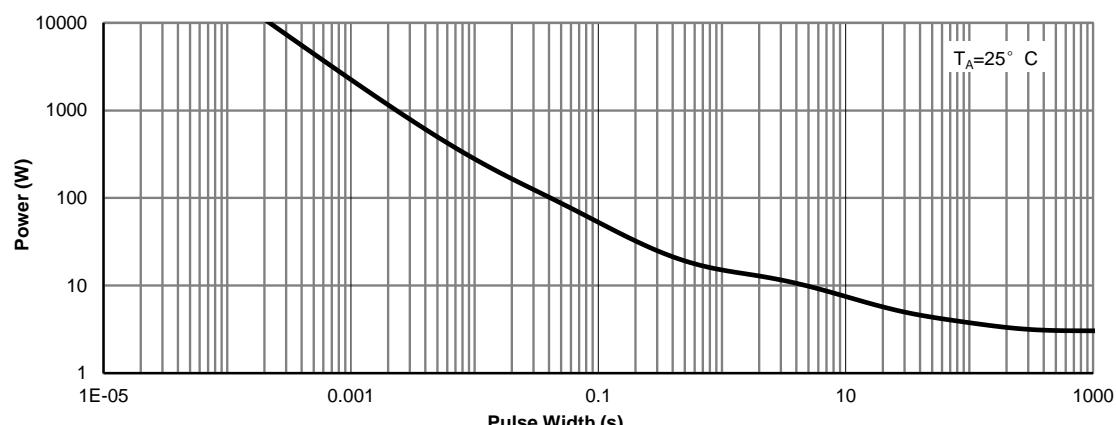
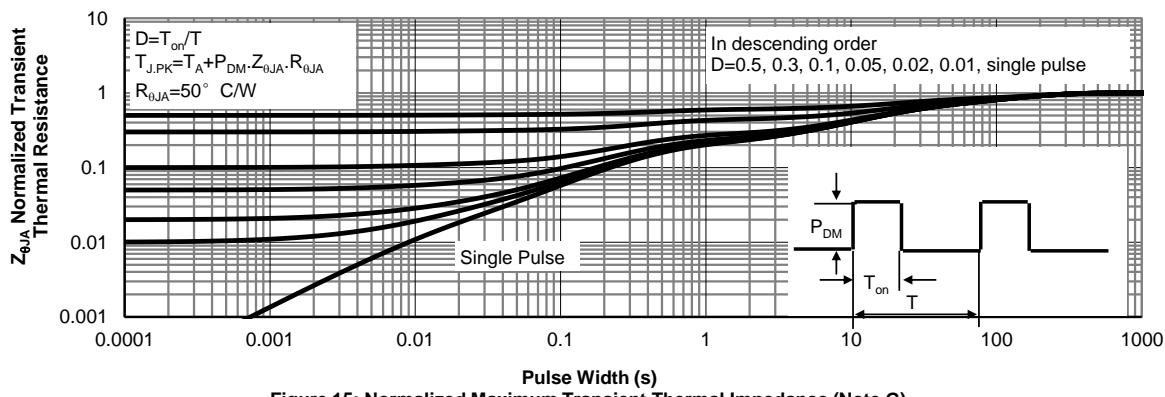
**TYPICAL ELECTRICAL AND THERMAL CHARACTERISTICS**

**Figure 12: Power De-rating (Note F)**

**Figure 13: Current De-rating (Note F)**

**Figure 14: Single Pulse Power Rating Junction-to-Ambient (Note G)**

**Figure 15: Normalized Maximum Transient Thermal Impedance (Note G)**

Figure A: Gate Charge Test Circuit & Waveforms

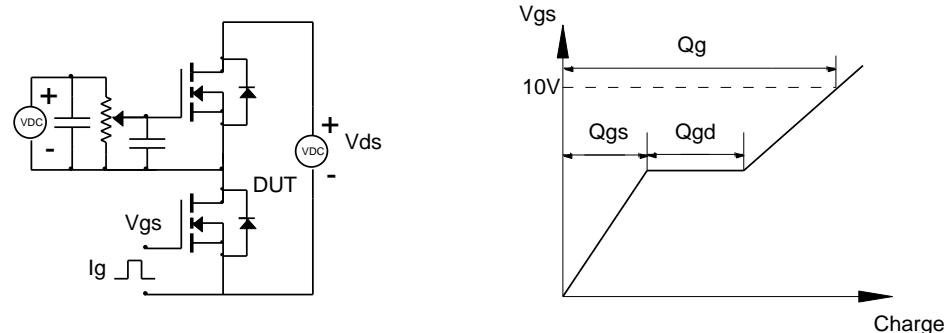


Figure B: Resistive Switching Test Circuit & Waveforms

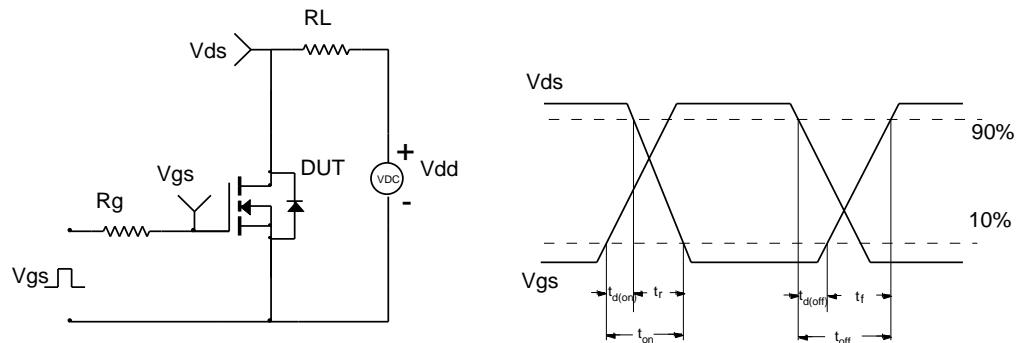


Figure C: Unclamped Inductive Switching (UIS) Test Circuit & Waveforms

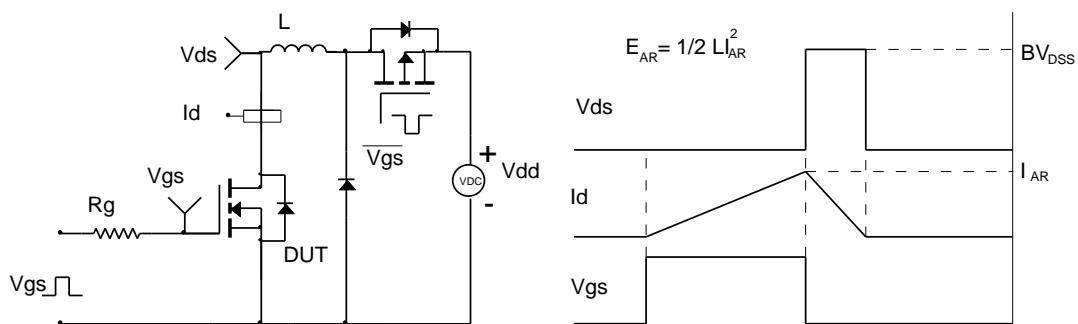


Figure D: Diode Recovery Test Circuit & Waveforms

