



AOU417

**P-Channel Enhancement Mode Field Effect Transistor****General Description**

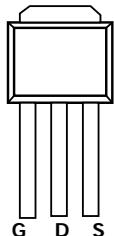
The AOU417 uses advanced trench technology to provide excellent RDS(ON), and low gate charge. This device is suitable for use as a load switch or in PWM applications. Standard product AOU417 is Pb-free (meets ROHS & Sony 259 specifications).

**Features**

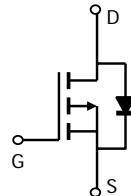
$V_{DS}$  (V) = -30V  
 $I_D$  = -18A ( $V_{GS}$  = -10V)  
 $R_{DS(ON)} < 22m\Omega$  ( $V_{GS}$  = -10V)  
 $R_{DS(ON)} < 40m\Omega$  ( $V_{GS}$  = -4.5V)

**UIS TESTED!**  
 $R_g, C_{iss}, C_{oss}, C_{rss}$  Tested

TO-251



Top View  
 Drain Connected  
 to Tab

**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>	$I_D$	-18	A
$T_A=100^\circ\text{C}$ <sup>G</sup>		-18	
Pulsed Drain Current	$I_{DM}$	-40	
Avalanche Current <sup>C</sup>	$I_{AR}$	-18	A
Repetitive avalanche energy $L=0.1\text{mH}$ <sup>C</sup>	$E_{AR}$	16.2	mJ
Power Dissipation <sup>B</sup>	$P_D$	50	W
$T_C=25^\circ\text{C}$		25	
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>	$R_{\theta JA}$	105	125	°C/W
Maximum Junction-to-Case <sup>C</sup>	$R_{\theta JL}$	2.5	3	°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	$V_{DS}=-30\text{V}, V_{GS}=0\text{V}$ $T_J=55^\circ\text{C}$			-1 -5	$\mu\text{A}$
$I_{\text{GSS}}$	Gate-Body leakage current	$V_{DS}=0\text{V}, V_{GS}=\pm 20\text{V}$			$\pm 100$	nA
$V_{\text{GS}(\text{th})}$	Gate Threshold Voltage	$V_{DS}=V_{GS}, I_D=-250\mu\text{A}$	-1.4	-2	-2.7	V
$I_{\text{D(ON)}}$	On state drain current	$V_{GS}=-10\text{V}, V_{DS}=-5\text{V}$	-40			A
$R_{\text{DS(ON)}}$	Static Drain-Source On-Resistance	$V_{GS}=-10\text{V}, I_D=-18\text{A}$ $T_J=125^\circ\text{C}$	18	22		$\text{m}\Omega$
		$V_{GS}=-4.5\text{V}, I_D=-10\text{A}$	25	30		$\text{m}\Omega$
$g_{\text{FS}}$	Forward Transconductance	$V_{DS}=-5\text{V}, I_D=-18\text{A}$		21		S
$V_{\text{SD}}$	Diode Forward Voltage	$I_S=-1\text{A}, V_{GS}=0\text{V}$		-0.7	-1	V
$I_s$	Maximum Body-Diode Continuous Current				-1.2	A
$I_{\text{SM}}$	Pulsed Body-Diode Current <sup>B</sup>				-40	A
<b>DYNAMIC PARAMETERS</b>						
$C_{\text{iss}}$	Input Capacitance	$V_{GS}=0\text{V}, V_{DS}=-15\text{V}, f=1\text{MHz}$		1573	1900	pF
$C_{\text{oss}}$	Output Capacitance			319		pF
$C_{\text{rss}}$	Reverse Transfer Capacitance			211		pF
$R_g$	Gate resistance	$V_{GS}=0\text{V}, V_{DS}=0\text{V}, f=1\text{MHz}$	3.3	6.7	10	$\Omega$
<b>SWITCHING PARAMETERS</b>						
$Q_g(10\text{V})$	Total Gate Charge (10V)	$V_{GS}=-10\text{V}, V_{DS}=-15\text{V}, I_D=-18\text{A}$		29.3	35	nC
$Q_g(4.5\text{V})$	Total Gate Charge (4.5V)			15	18	nC
$Q_{\text{gs}}$	Gate Source Charge			6.1		nC
$Q_{\text{gd}}$	Gate Drain Charge			7		nC
$t_{\text{D(on)}}$	Turn-On DelayTime	$V_{GS}=-10\text{V}, V_{DS}=-15\text{V}, R_L=0.83\Omega, R_{\text{GEN}}=3\Omega$		11.7		ns
$t_r$	Turn-On Rise Time			29		ns
$t_{\text{D(off)}}$	Turn-Off DelayTime			42		ns
$t_f$	Turn-Off Fall Time			32.5		ns
$t_{\text{rr}}$	Body Diode Reverse Recovery Time	$I_F=-18\text{A}, dI/dt=100\text{A}/\mu\text{s}$		28.3	37	ns
$Q_{\text{rr}}$	Body Diode Reverse Recovery Charge	$I_F=-18\text{A}, dI/dt=100\text{A}/\mu\text{s}$		20.5		nC

A: The value of  $R_{\text{WA}}$  is measured with the device mounted on  $1\text{in}^2$  FR-4 board with 2oz. Copper, in a still air environment with  $T_A=25^\circ\text{C}$ . The value in any given application depends on the user's specific board design. The current rating is based on the  $t \leq 10\text{s}$  thermal resistance rating.

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  $R_{\text{WA}}$  is the sum of the thermal impedance from junction to lead  $R_{\text{JUL}}$  and lead to ambient.

E. The static characteristics in Figures 1 to 6,12,14 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

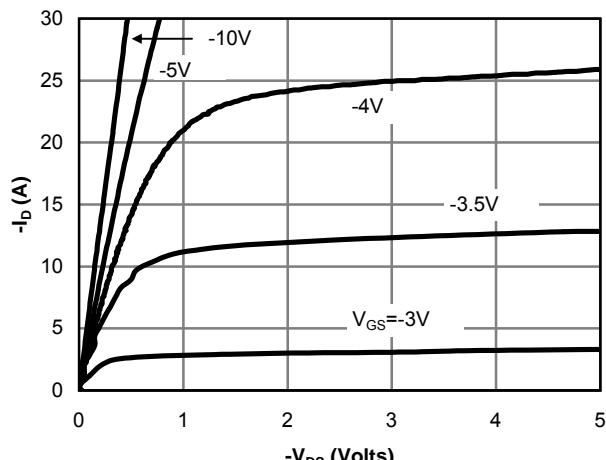


Fig 1: On-Region Characteristics

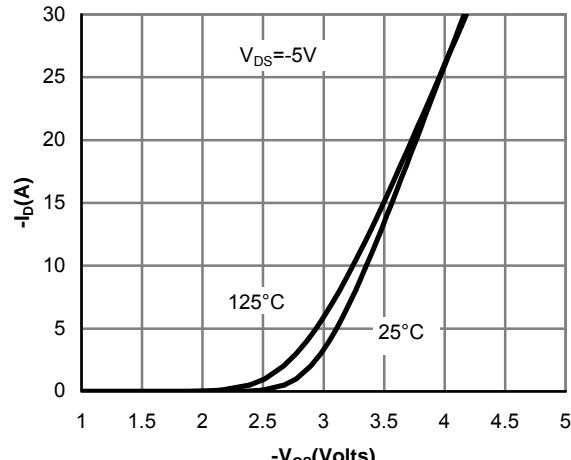


Figure 2: Transfer Characteristics

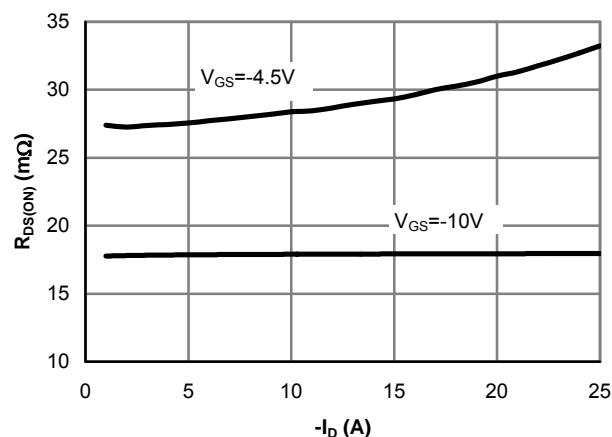


Figure 3: On-Resistance vs. Drain Current and Gate Voltage

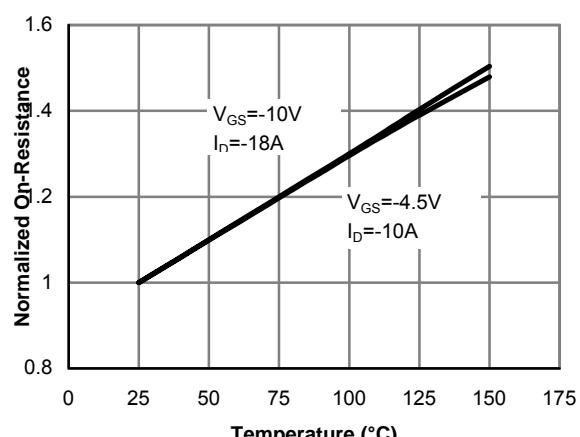


Figure 4: On-Resistance vs. Junction Temperature

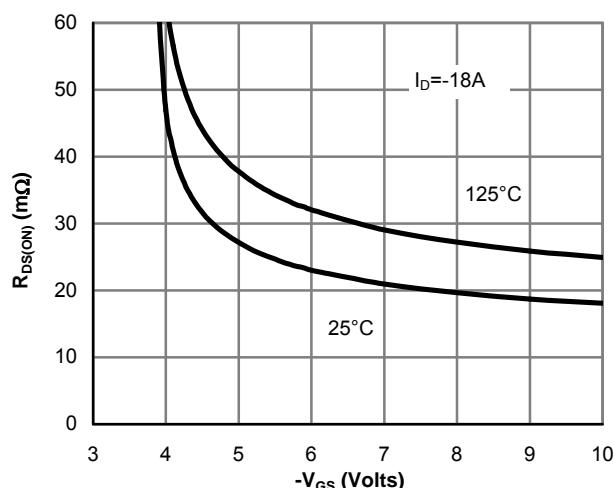


Figure 5: On-Resistance vs. Gate-Source Voltage

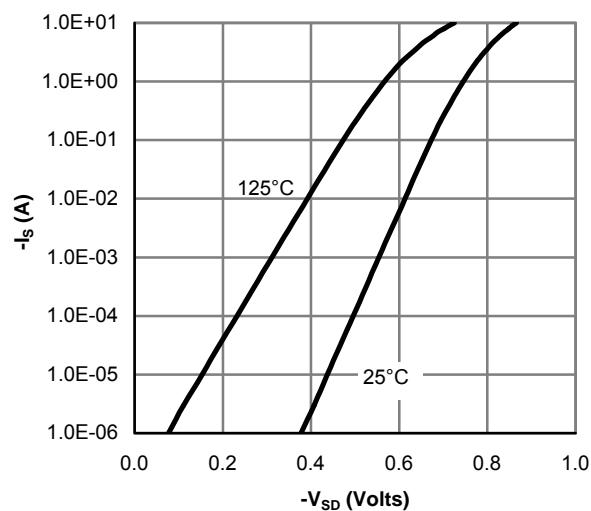


Figure 6: Body-Diode Characteristics

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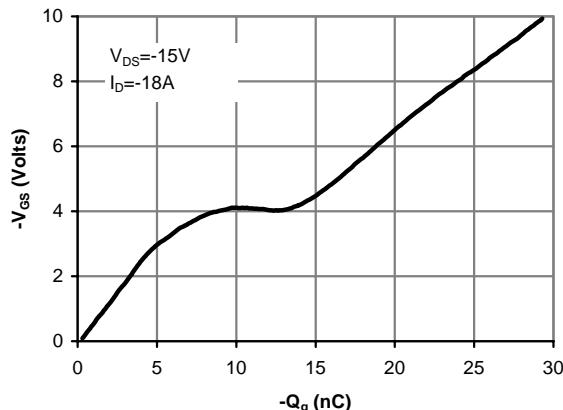


Figure 7: Gate-Charge Characteristics

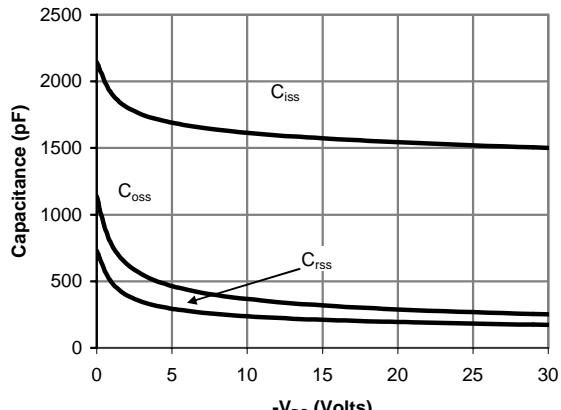


Figure 8: Capacitance Characteristics

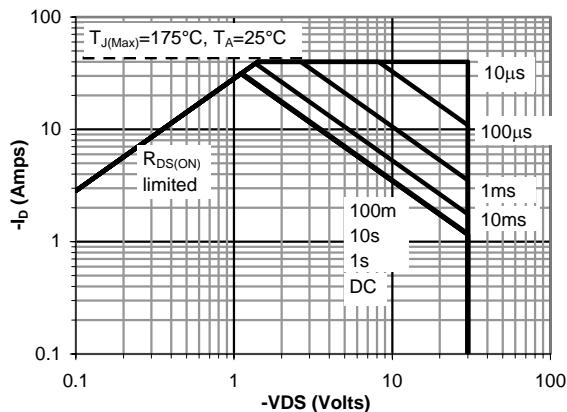


Figure 9: Maximum Forward Biased Safe Operating Area (Note F)

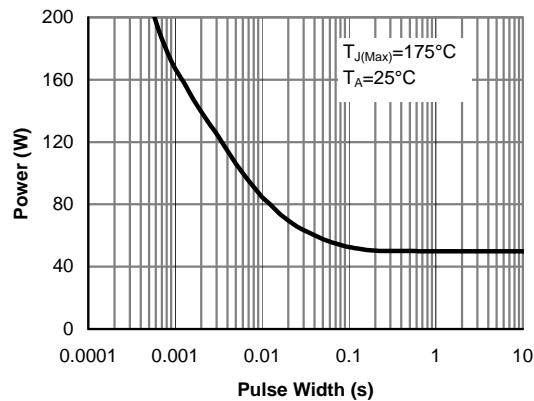


Figure 10: Single Pulse Power Rating Junction-to-Case (Note F)

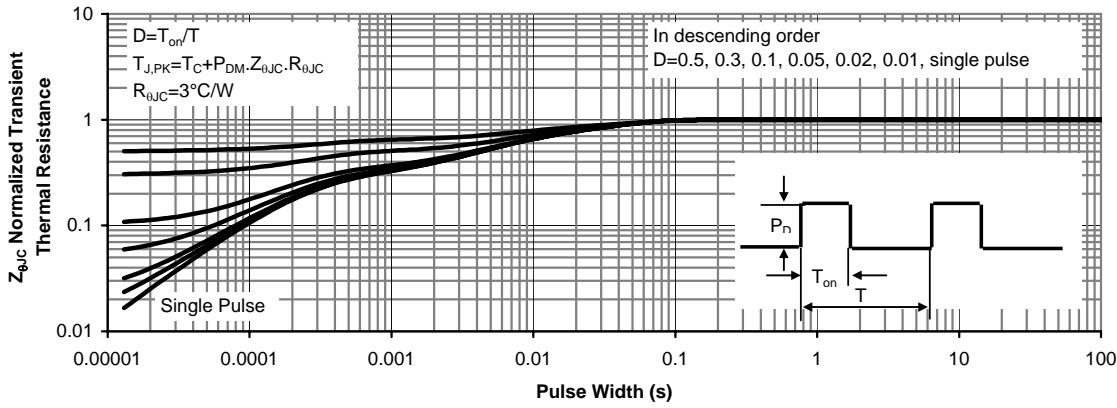


Figure 11: Normalized Maximum Transient Thermal Impedance (Note F)

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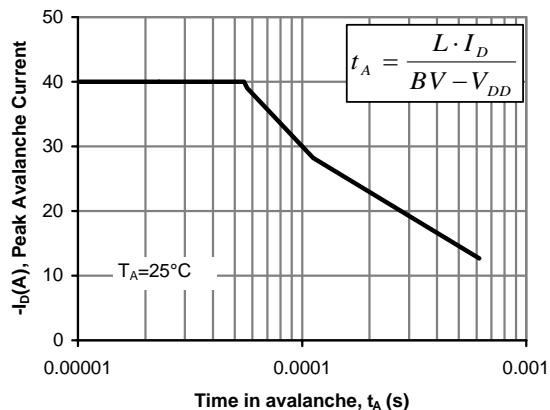


Figure 12: Single Pulse Avalanche capability

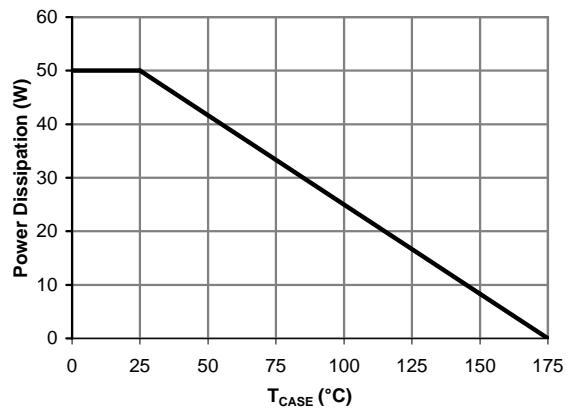


Figure 13: Power De-rating (Note B)

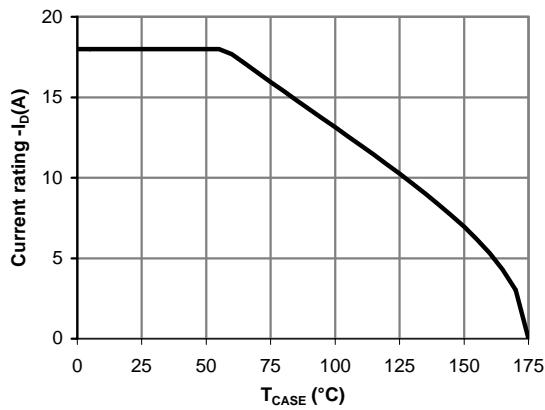


Figure 14: Current De-rating (Note B)