



ALPHA & OMEGA
SEMICONDUCTOR

AOT412/AOB412L

100V N-Channel MOSFET
SDMOS™

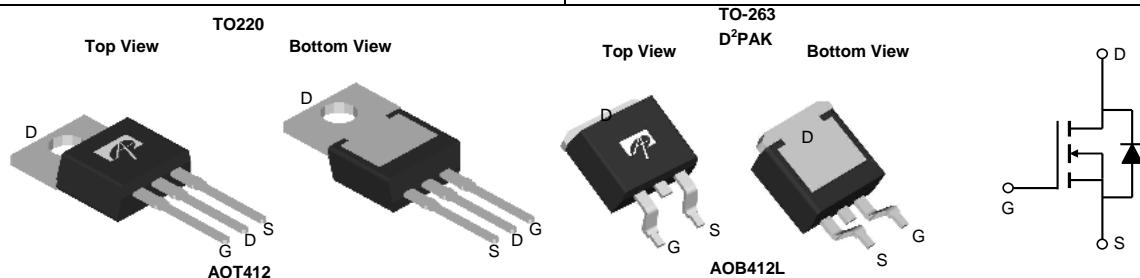
General Description

The AOT412 & AOB412L are fabricated with SDMOS™ trench technology that combines excellent $R_{DS(ON)}$ with low gate charge & low Q_{rr} . The result is outstanding efficiency with controlled switching behavior. This universal technology is well suited for PWM, load switching and general purpose applications.

Product Summary

V_{DS}	100V
I_D (at $V_{GS}=10V$)	60A
$R_{DS(ON)}$ (at $V_{GS}=10V$)	< 15.8mΩ
$R_{DS(ON)}$ (at $V_{GS} = 7V$)	< 19.4mΩ

100% UIS Tested
100% R_g Tested



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}	± 25	V
Continuous Drain Current	I_D	60	A
$T_C=100^\circ\text{C}$		44	
Pulsed Drain Current ^C	I_{DM}	140	A
Continuous Drain Current	I_{DSM}	8.2	A
$T_A=70^\circ\text{C}$		6.6	
Avalanche Current ^C	I_{AS}, I_{AR}	47	A
Avalanche energy $L=0.1\text{mH}$ ^C	E_{AS}, E_{AR}	110	mJ
Power Dissipation ^B	P_D	150	W
$T_C=100^\circ\text{C}$		75	
Power Dissipation ^A	P_{DSM}	2.6	W
$T_A=70^\circ\text{C}$		1.7	
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 $t \leq 10\text{s}$	$R_{\theta JA}$	15	18	°C/W
Maximum Junction-to-Ambient ^{A,D} Steady-State		40	48	°C/W
Maximum Junction-to-Case	$R_{\theta JC}$	0.7	1	°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	$I_D=250\mu\text{A}, V_{GS}=0\text{V}$	100			V
I_{DSS}	Zero Gate Voltage Drain Current	$V_{DS}=100\text{V}, V_{GS}=0\text{V}$ $T_J=55^\circ\text{C}$			10 50	μA
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	$V_{DS}=V_{GS}, I_D=250\mu\text{A}$	2.6	3.2	3.8	V
$I_{D(\text{ON})}$	On state drain current	$V_{GS}=10\text{V}, V_{DS}=5\text{V}$	140			A
$R_{DS(\text{ON})}$	Static Drain-Source On-Resistance	$V_{GS}=10\text{V}, I_D=20\text{A}$ TO220 $T_J=125^\circ\text{C}$		13.2 25	15.8 30	$\text{m}\Omega$
		$V_{GS}=7\text{V}, I_D=20\text{A}$ TO220		15.5	19.4	$\text{m}\Omega$
		$V_{GS}=10\text{V}, I_D=20\text{A}$ TO263		12.9	15.5	$\text{m}\Omega$
		$V_{GS}=7\text{V}, I_D=20\text{A}$ TO263		15.2	19.1	$\text{m}\Omega$
g_{FS}	Forward Transconductance	$V_{DS}=5\text{V}, I_D=20\text{A}$	30			S
V_{SD}	Diode Forward Voltage	$I_S=1\text{A}, V_{GS}=0\text{V}$		0.65	1	V
I_S	Maximum Body-Diode Continuous Current				60	A
DYNAMIC PARAMETERS						
C_{iss}	Input Capacitance	$V_{GS}=0\text{V}, V_{DS}=50\text{V}, f=1\text{MHz}$	2150	2680	3220	pF
C_{oss}	Output Capacitance		180	260	340	pF
C_{rss}	Reverse Transfer Capacitance		60	100	140	pF
R_g	Gate resistance	$V_{GS}=0\text{V}, V_{DS}=0\text{V}, f=1\text{MHz}$	0.5	1	1.5	Ω
SWITCHING PARAMETERS						
$Q_g(10\text{V})$	Total Gate Charge	$V_{GS}=10\text{V}, V_{DS}=50\text{V}, I_D=20\text{A}$	36	45	54	nC
Q_{gs}	Gate Source Charge		14	17	20	nC
Q_{gd}	Gate Drain Charge		9	15	21	nC
$t_{D(\text{on})}$	Turn-On DelayTime	$V_{GS}=10\text{V}, V_{DS}=50\text{V}, R_L=2\Omega, R_{\text{GEN}}=3\Omega$		19		ns
t_r	Turn-On Rise Time			16		ns
$t_{D(\text{off})}$	Turn-Off DelayTime			27		ns
t_f	Turn-Off Fall Time			10		ns
t_{rr}	Body Diode Reverse Recovery Time	$I_F=20\text{A}, dI/dt=500\text{A}/\mu\text{s}$	15	22	29	ns
Q_{rr}	Body Diode Reverse Recovery Charge	$I_F=20\text{A}, dI/dt=500\text{A}/\mu\text{s}$	67	96	125	nC

A. The value of $R_{\theta JA}$ 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 $R_{\theta JA}$ 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 $T_{J(\text{MAX})}\leq 175^\circ\text{C}$, 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 $T_{J(\text{MAX})}=175^\circ\text{C}$. Ratings are based on low frequency and duty cycles to keep initial $T_J=25^\circ\text{C}$.

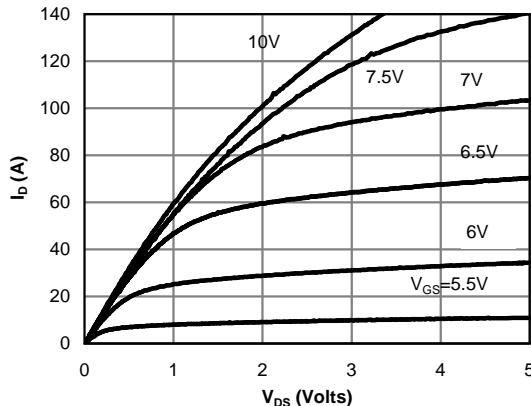
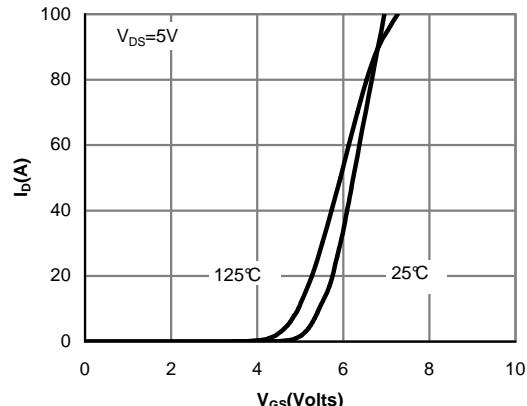
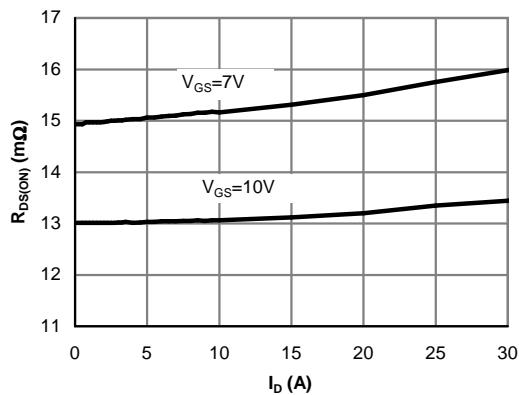
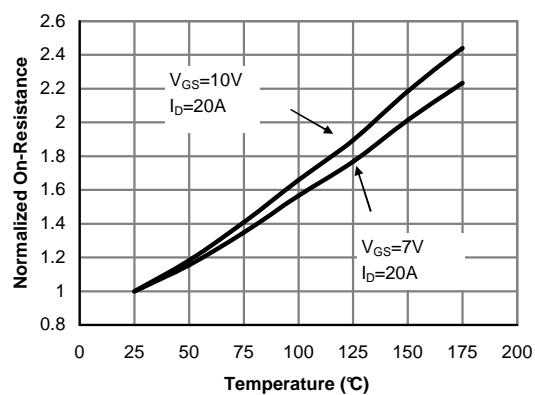
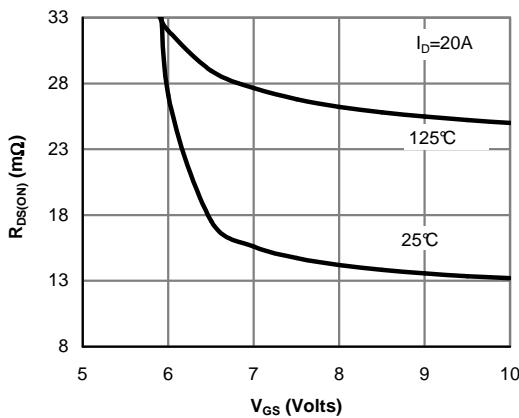
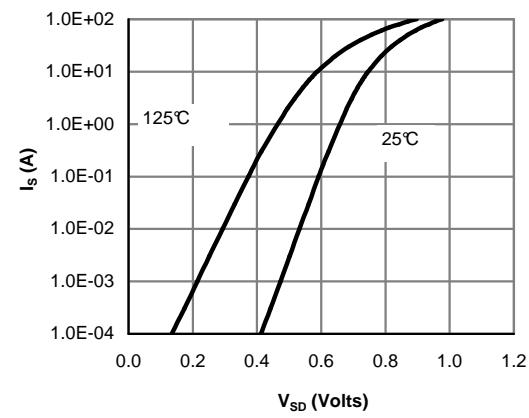
D. The $R_{\theta JA}$ is the sum of the thermal impedance from junction to case $R_{\theta JC}$ and case to ambient.

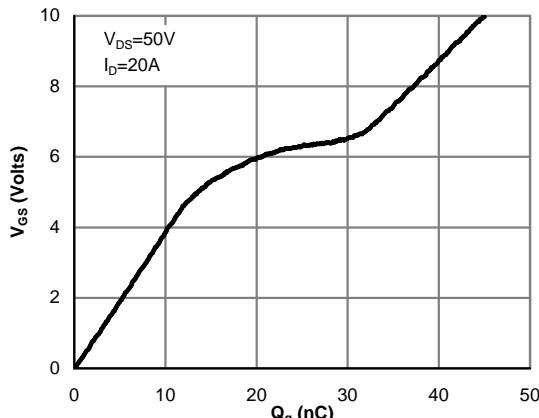
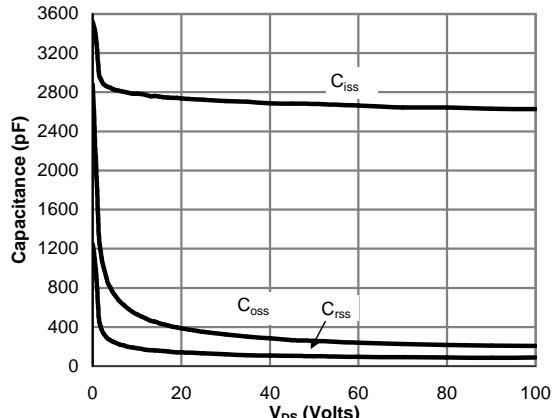
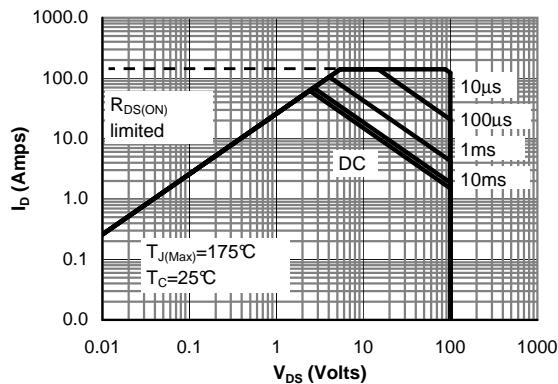
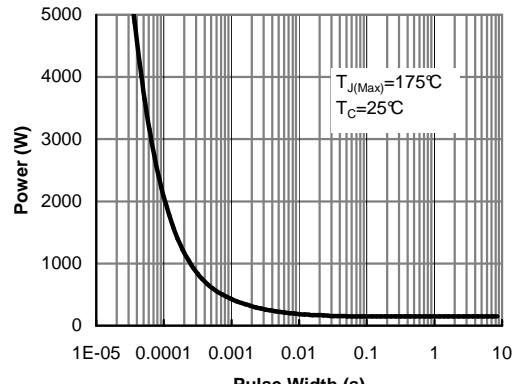
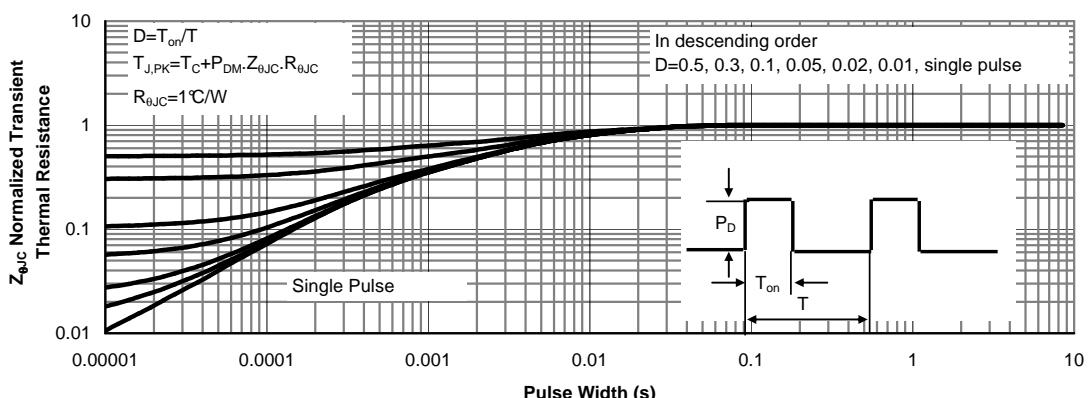
E. The static characteristics in Figures 1 to 6 are obtained using <300μs pulses, duty cycle 0.5% max.

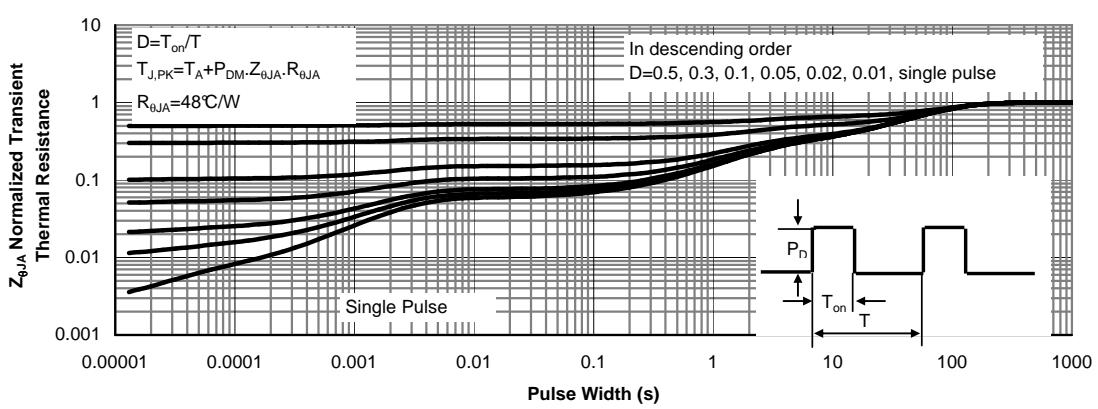
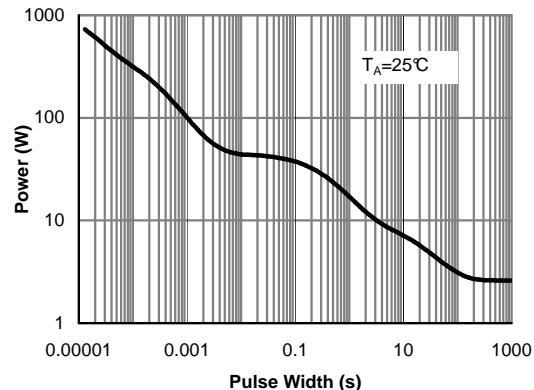
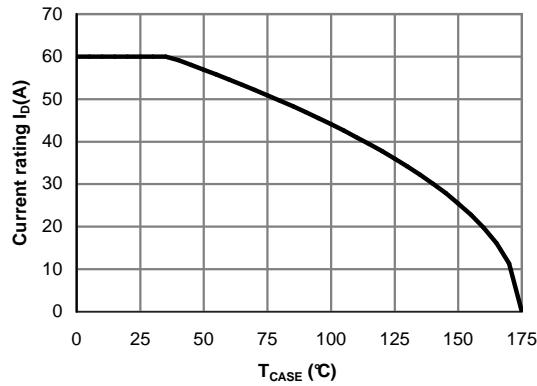
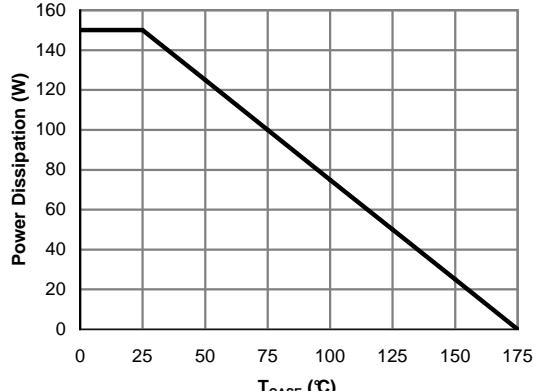
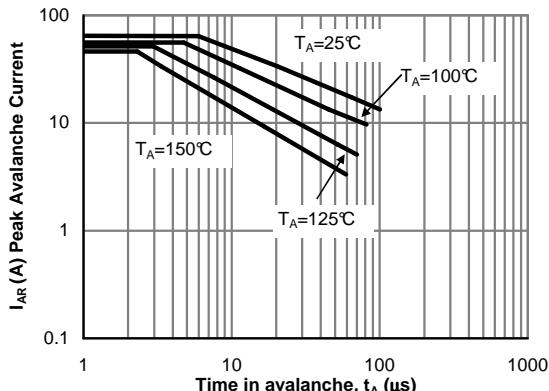
F. These curves are based on the junction-to-case thermal impedance which is measured with the device mounted to a large heatsink, assuming a maximum junction temperature of $T_{J(\text{MAX})}=175^\circ\text{C}$. The SOA curve provides a single pulse rating g.

G. These tests are performed with the device mounted on 1 in² FR-4 board with 2oz. Copper, in a still air environment with $T_A=25^\circ\text{C}$.

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TYPICAL ELECTRICAL AND THERMAL CHARACTERISTICS

Fig 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

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)

TYPICAL ELECTRICAL AND THERMAL CHARACTERISTICS


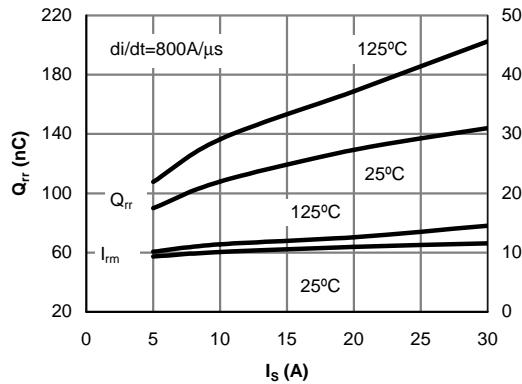
TYPICAL ELECTRICAL AND THERMAL CHARACTERISTICS


Figure 17: Diode Reverse Recovery Charge and Peak Current vs. Conduction Current

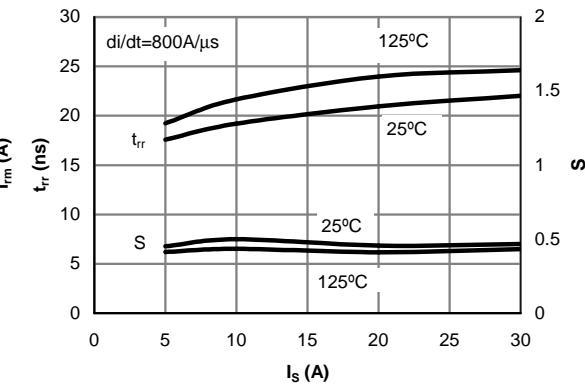


Figure 18: Diode Reverse Recovery Time and Softness Factor vs. Conduction Current

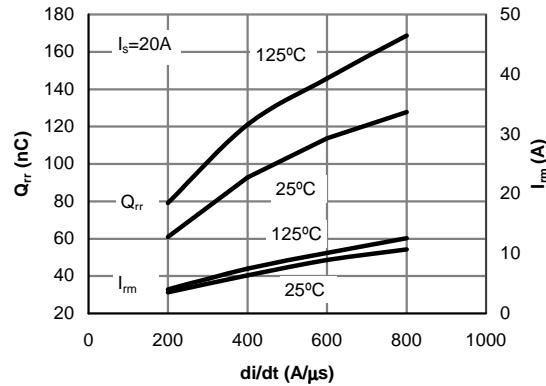


Figure 19: Diode Reverse Recovery Charge and Peak Current vs. di/dt

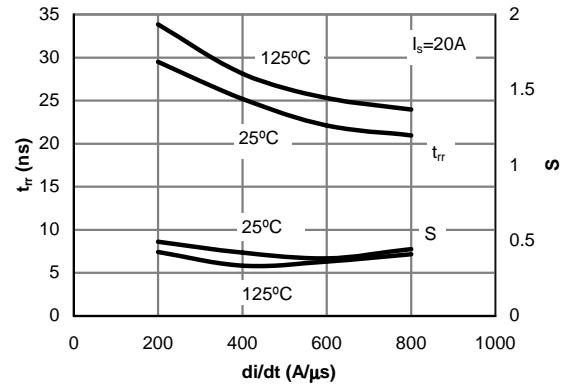
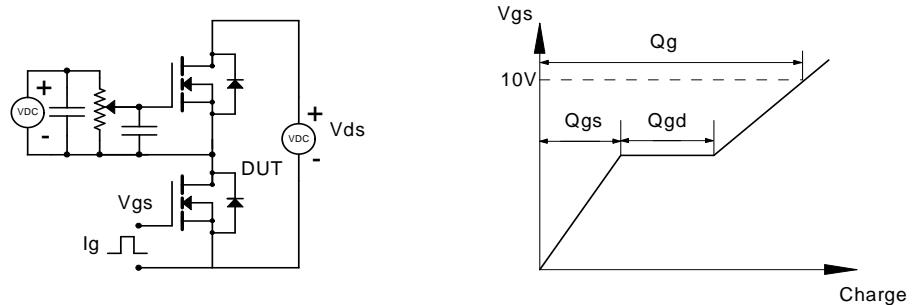
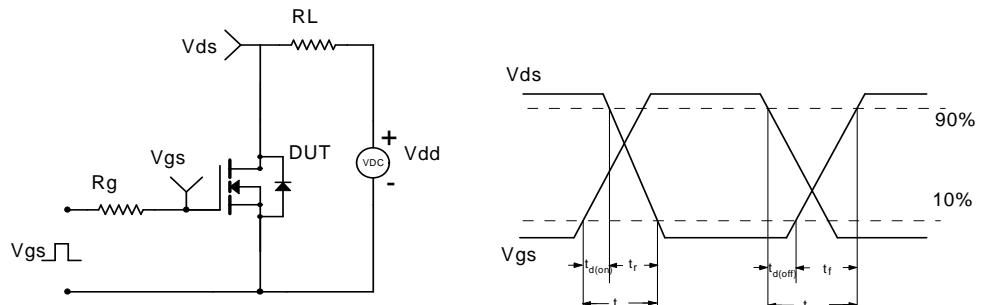
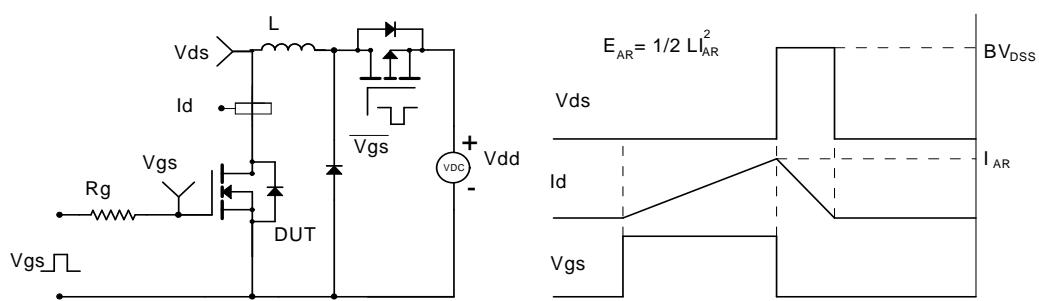


Figure 20: Diode Reverse Recovery Time and Softness Factor vs. di/dt


Gate Charge Test Circuit & Waveform

Resistive Switching Test Circuit & Waveforms

Unclamped Inductive Switching (UIS) Test Circuit & Waveforms

Diode Recovery Test Circuit & Waveforms
