



**ALPHA & OMEGA**  
SEMICONDUCTOR



## AOL1436 N-Channel Enhancement Mode Field Effect Transistor

### General Description

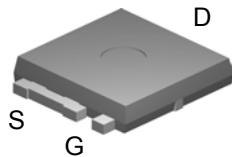
The AOL1436 uses advanced trench technology to provide excellent  $R_{DS(ON)}$ , shoot-through immunity and body diode characteristics. This device is ideally suited for use as a High side switch in CPU core power conversion. Standard Product AOL1436 is Pb-free (meets ROHS & Sony 259 specifications).

### Features

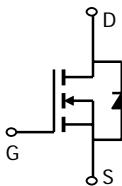
$V_{DS} (V) = 25V$   
 $I_D = 50A (V_{GS} = 10V)$   
 $R_{DS(ON)} < 6m\Omega (V_{GS} = 20V)$   
 $R_{DS(ON)} < 8.2m\Omega (V_{GS} = 12V)$   
 $R_{DS(ON)} < 11.5m\Omega (V_{GS} = 10V)$

**UIS Tested!**  
**Rg,Ciss,Coss,Crss Tested!**

Ultra SO-8™ Top View



**Fits SOIC8  
footprint !**



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

Parameter	Symbol	Maximum	Units
Drain-Source Voltage	$V_{DS}$	25	V
Gate-Source Voltage	$V_{GS}$	$\pm 30$	V
Continuous Drain Current <sup>B</sup> $T_C=25^\circ C$	$I_D$	50	A
$T_C=100^\circ C$		48	
Pulsed Drain Current <sup>C</sup>	$I_{DM}$	120	
Continuous Drain Current <sup>A</sup> $T_A=25^\circ C$	$I_{DSM}$	20	A
$T_A=70^\circ C$		16	
Avalanche Current <sup>C</sup>	$I_{AR}$	28	A
Repetitive avalanche energy $L=0.3mH^C$	$E_{AR}$	118	mJ
Power Dissipation <sup>B</sup> $T_C=25^\circ C$	$P_D$	43	W
$T_C=100^\circ C$		22	
Power Dissipation <sup>A</sup> $T_A=25^\circ C$	$P_{DSM}$	5	W
$T_A=70^\circ C$		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> $t \leq 10s$	$R_{\theta JA}$	20	25	°C/W
Maximum Junction-to-Ambient <sup>A</sup> Steady-State		46	55	°C/W
Maximum Junction-to-Case <sup>D</sup> Steady-State	$R_{\theta JC}$	2.5	3.5	°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	$I_D=250\mu\text{A}, V_{GS}=0\text{V}$	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	$\mu\text{A}$
$I_{GSS}$	Gate-Body leakage current	$V_{DS}=0\text{V}, V_{GS}=\pm 30\text{V}$		100		nA
$V_{GS(\text{th})}$	Gate Threshold Voltage	$V_{DS}=V_{GS}, I_D=250\mu\text{A}$	2	3.2	4	V
$I_{D(\text{ON})}$	On state drain current	$V_{GS}=12\text{V}, V_{DS}=5\text{V}$	120			A
$R_{DS(\text{ON})}$	Static Drain-Source On-Resistance	$V_{GS}=20\text{V}, I_D=20\text{A}$		5	6	$\text{m}\Omega$
		$V_{GS}=12\text{V}, I_D=20\text{A}$		6.6	8.2	$\text{m}\Omega$
		$V_{GS}=10\text{V}, I_D=20\text{A}$ $T_J=125^\circ\text{C}$		8.6	11.5	$\text{m}\Omega$
				11		
$g_{FS}$	Forward Transconductance	$V_{DS}=5\text{V}, I_D=20\text{A}$		43		S
$V_{SD}$	Diode Forward Voltage	$I_S=1\text{A}, V_{GS}=0\text{V}$		0.72	1	V
$I_S$	Maximum Body-Diode Continuous Current			50		A
<b>DYNAMIC PARAMETERS</b>						
$C_{iss}$	Input Capacitance	$V_{GS}=0\text{V}, V_{DS}=12.5\text{V}, f=1\text{MHz}$		1100	1350	pF
$C_{oss}$	Output Capacitance			420		pF
$C_{rss}$	Reverse Transfer Capacitance			200		pF
$R_g$	Gate resistance	$V_{GS}=0\text{V}, V_{DS}=0\text{V}, f=1\text{MHz}$		0.8	1.5	$\Omega$
<b>SWITCHING PARAMETERS</b>						
$Q_g(12\text{V})$	Total Gate Charge	$V_{GS}=10\text{V}, V_{DS}=12.5\text{V}, I_D=20\text{A}$		20	24	nC
$Q_g(10\text{V})$	Total Gate Charge			17		
$Q_{gs}$	Gate Source Charge			6.5		nC
$Q_{gd}$	Gate Drain Charge			6.8		nC
$t_{D(\text{on})}$	Turn-On Delay Time	$V_{GS}=10\text{V}, V_{DS}=12.5\text{V}, R_L=0.68\Omega, R_{\text{GEN}}=0.6\Omega$		9.5		ns
$t_r$	Turn-On Rise Time			13.5		ns
$t_{D(\text{off})}$	Turn-Off Delay Time			11.5		ns
$t_f$	Turn-Off Fall Time			5.4		ns
$t_{rr}$	Body Diode Reverse Recovery Time	$I_F=20\text{A}, dI/dt=100\text{A}/\mu\text{s}$		32		ns
$Q_{rr}$	Body Diode Reverse Recovery Charge	$I_F=20\text{A}, dI/dt=100\text{A}/\mu\text{s}$		19		nC

A. The value of  $R_{\text{JJA}}$  is measured with the device mounted on 1in 2 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  $t<10\text{s}$   $R_{\text{JJA}}$  and the maximum allowed junction temperature of  $150^\circ\text{C}$ . 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: Repetitive rating, 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  $<300\text{ }\mu\text{s}$  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. The maximum current rating is limited by bond-wires.

H. These tests are performed with the device mounted on 1 in 2 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

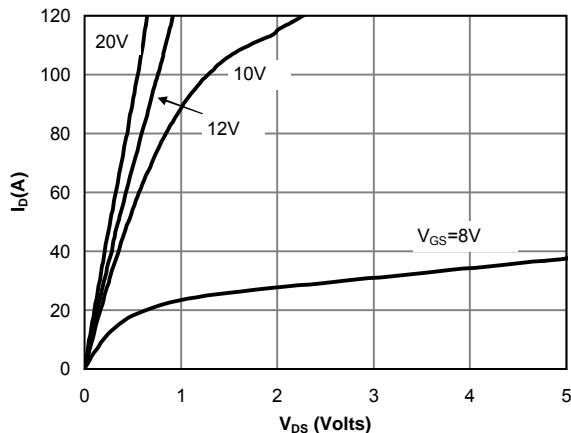


Figure 1: On-Region Characteristics

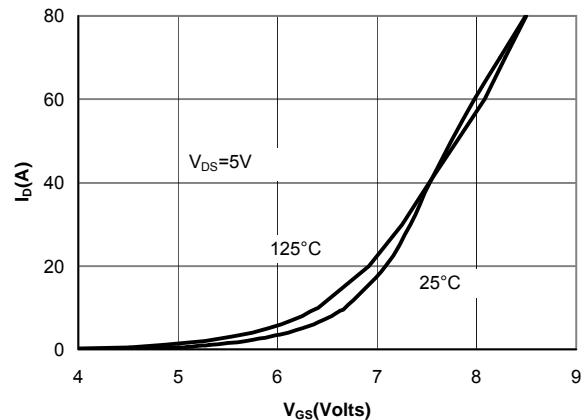


Figure 2: Transfer Characteristics

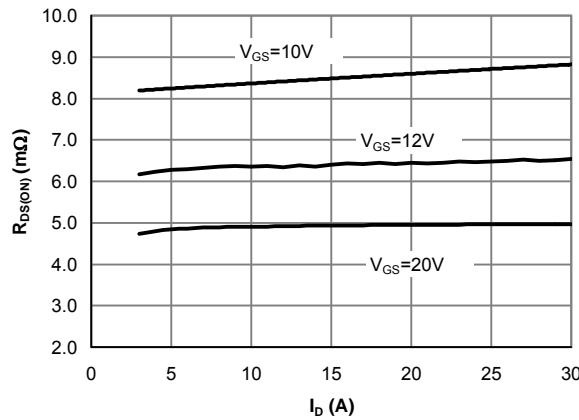


Figure 3: On-Resistance vs. Drain Current and Gate Voltage

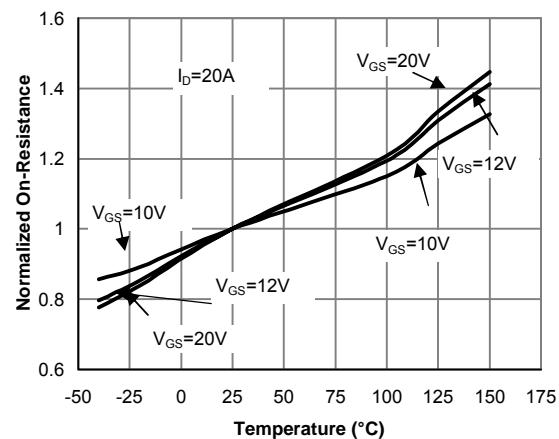


Figure 4: On-Resistance vs. Junction Temperature

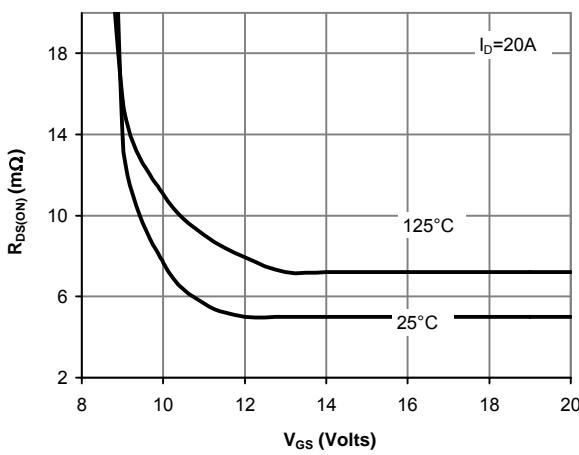


Figure 5: On-Resistance vs. Gate-Source Voltage

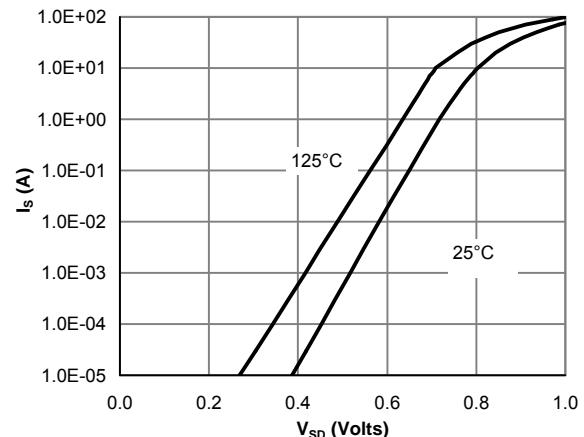
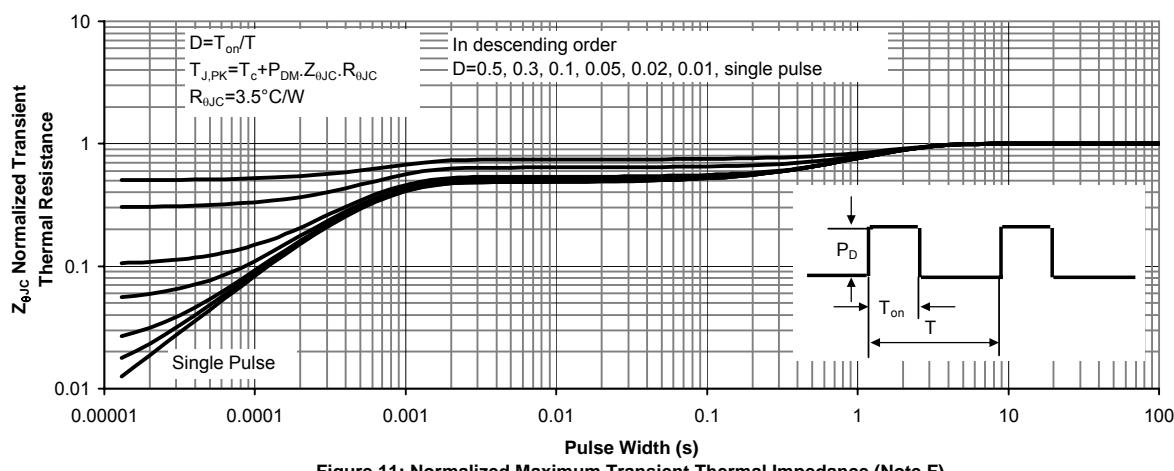
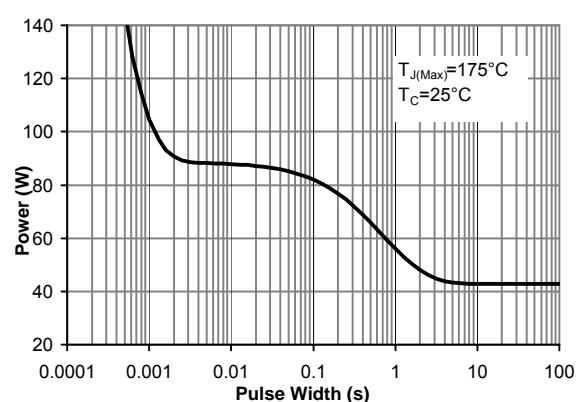
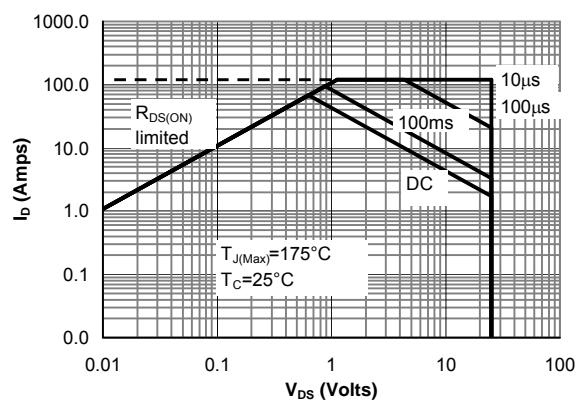
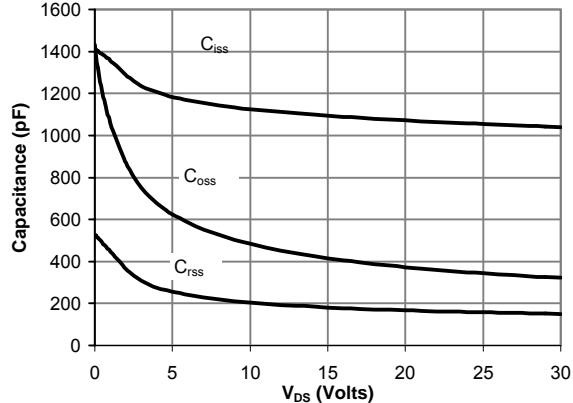
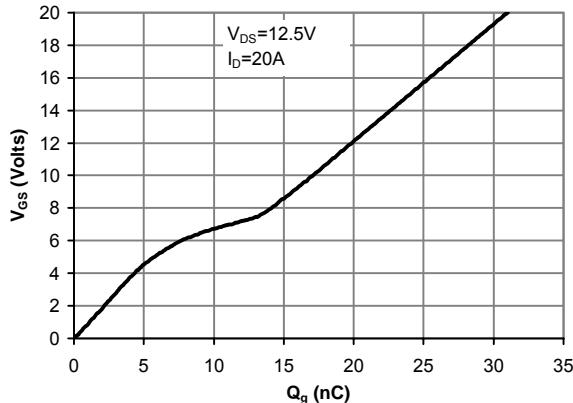


Figure 6: Body-Diode Characteristics

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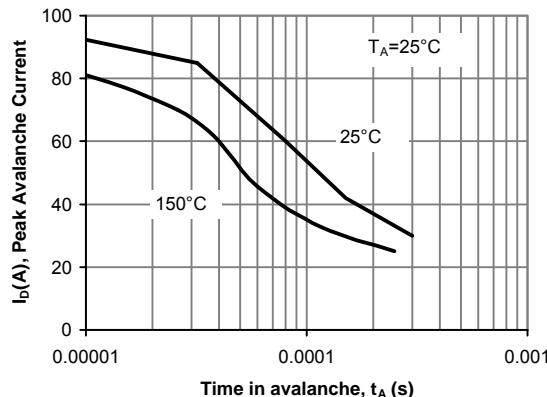


Figure 12: Single Pulse Avalanche capability

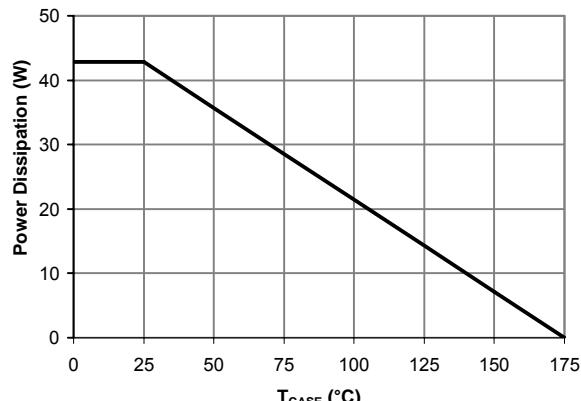


Figure 13: Power De-rating (Note B)

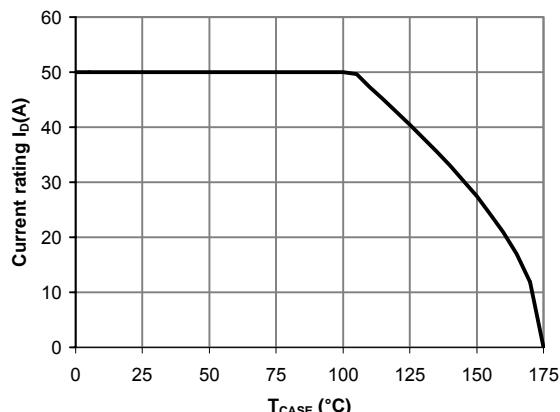


Figure 14: Current De-rating (Note B)

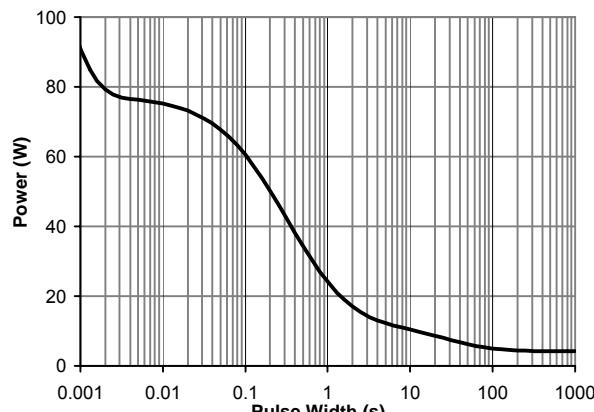


Figure 15: Single Pulse Power Rating Junction-to-Ambient (Note H)

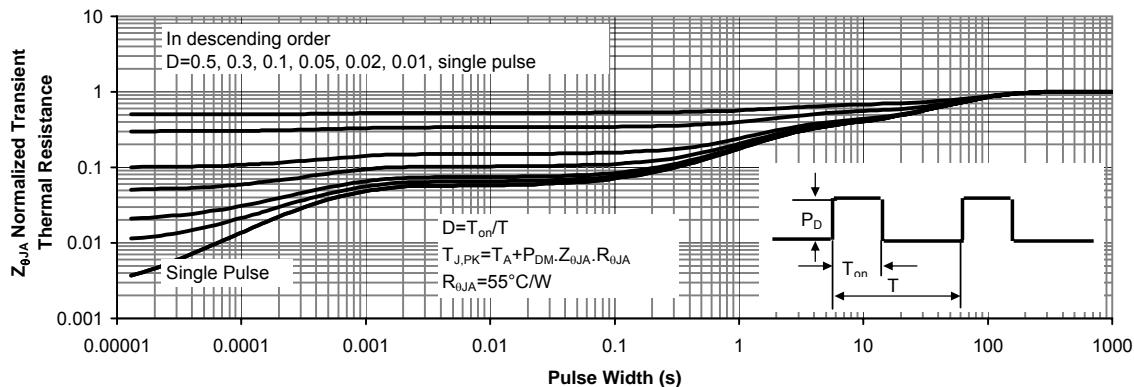


Figure 16: Normalized Maximum Transient Thermal Impedance (Note H)