



**ALPHA & OMEGA**  
SEMICONDUCTOR



## AOD4142

### N-Channel SDMOS™ POWER Transistor

#### General Description

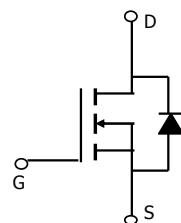
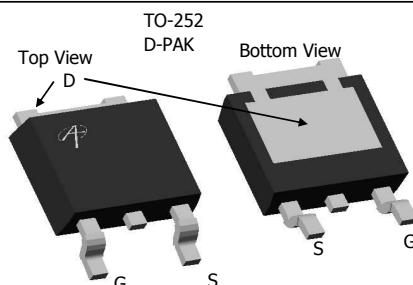
The AOD4142 is fabricated with SDMOS™ trench technology that combines excellent  $R_{DS(ON)}$  with low gate charge. The result is outstanding efficiency with controlled switching behavior. This universal technology is well suited for PWM, load switching and general purpose applications.

- RoHS Compliant
- Halogen Free\*

#### Features

$V_{DS}$  (V) = 25V  
 $I_D$  = 50A      ( $V_{GS}$  = 10V)  
 $R_{DS(ON)} < 5.3\text{m}\Omega$       ( $V_{GS}$  = 10V)  
 $R_{DS(ON)} < 9.8\text{m}\Omega$       ( $V_{GS}$  = 4.5V)

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	$V_{DS}$	25	V
Gate-Source Voltage	$V_{GS}$	$\pm 20$	V
Continuous Drain Current <sup>G</sup>	$I_D$	50	A
$T_C=100^\circ\text{C}$		43	
Pulsed Drain Current <sup>C</sup>	$I_{DM}$	120	A
$T_A=25^\circ\text{C}$	$I_{DSM}$	17	
$T_A=70^\circ\text{C}$		13	
Avalanche Current <sup>C</sup>	$I_{AR}$	50	
Repetitive avalanche energy $L=50\mu\text{H}$ <sup>C</sup>	$E_{AR}$	63	mJ
Power Dissipation <sup>B</sup>	$P_D$	50	W
$T_C=100^\circ\text{C}$		25	
Power Dissipation <sup>A</sup>	$P_{DSM}$	2.5	W
$T_A=70^\circ\text{C}$		1.6	
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>A</sup>		41	50	°C/W
Maximum Junction-to-Case <sup>B</sup>	$R_{\theta JC}$	2.1	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	$I_D=250\mu\text{A}, V_{GS}=0\text{V}$	25			V
$I_{\text{DSS}}$	Zero Gate Voltage Drain Current	$V_{DS}=25\text{V}, V_{GS}=0\text{V}$			10	$\mu\text{A}$
			$T_J=55^\circ\text{C}$		50	
$I_{\text{GSS}}$	Gate-Body leakage current	$V_{DS}=0\text{V}, V_{GS}=\pm20\text{V}$			100	nA
$V_{\text{GS(th)}}$	Gate Threshold Voltage	$V_{DS}=V_{GS}, I_D=250\mu\text{A}$	1.2	2	2.5	V
$I_{\text{D(ON)}}$	On state drain current	$V_{GS}=10\text{V}, V_{DS}=5\text{V}$	120			A
$R_{\text{DS(ON)}}$	Static Drain-Source On-Resistance	$V_{GS}=10\text{V}, I_D=30\text{A}$		4.4	5.3	$\text{m}\Omega$
			$T_J=125^\circ\text{C}$	6.6	7.9	
		$V_{GS}=4.5\text{V}, I_D=20\text{A}$		7.8	9.8	$\text{m}\Omega$
$g_{\text{FS}}$	Forward Transconductance	$V_{DS}=5\text{V}, I_D=30\text{A}$		65		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 <sup>G</sup>				50	A
<b>DYNAMIC PARAMETERS</b>						
$C_{\text{iss}}$	Input Capacitance	$V_{GS}=0\text{V}, V_{DS}=12.5\text{V}, f=1\text{MHz}$	1440	1800	2160	pF
$C_{\text{oss}}$	Output Capacitance		310	445	580	pF
$C_{\text{rss}}$	Reverse Transfer Capacitance		170	285	400	pF
$R_g$	Gate resistance	$V_{GS}=0\text{V}, V_{DS}=0\text{V}, f=1\text{MHz}$	0.8	1.6	2.4	$\Omega$
<b>SWITCHING PARAMETERS</b>						
$Q_g(10\text{V})$	Total Gate Charge	$V_{GS}=10\text{V}, V_{DS}=12.5\text{V}, I_D=30\text{A}$	25	31	37	nC
$Q_g(4.5\text{V})$	Total Gate Charge		12	15	18	nC
$Q_{\text{gs}}$	Gate Source Charge		4	4.8	6	nC
$Q_{\text{gd}}$	Gate Drain Charge		5.3	8.9	13	nC
$t_{\text{D(on)}}$	Turn-On DelayTime	$V_{GS}=10\text{V}, V_{DS}=12.5\text{V}, R_L=0.42\Omega, R_{\text{GEN}}=3\Omega$		8		ns
$t_r$	Turn-On Rise Time			10.4		ns
$t_{\text{D(off)}}$	Turn-Off DelayTime			29		ns
$t_f$	Turn-Off Fall Time			9		ns
$t_{\text{rr}}$	Body Diode Reverse Recovery Time	$I_F=30\text{A}, dI/dt=500\text{A}/\mu\text{s}$	9.6	12	14	ns
$Q_{\text{rr}}$	Body Diode Reverse Recovery Charge	$I_F=30\text{A}, dI/dt=500\text{A}/\mu\text{s}$	17	21	25	nC

A: The value of  $R_{\text{BJA}}$  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  $R_{\text{BJA}}$  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  $R_{\text{BJA}}$  is the sum of the thermal impedance from junction to case  $R_{\text{BJC}}$  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  $T_{J(\text{MAX})}=175^\circ\text{C}$ .

G. The maximum current rating is limited by bond-wires.

H. 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  $T_A=25^\circ\text{C}$ . The SOA curve provides a single pulse rating.

\*This device is guaranteed green after data code 8X11 (Sep 1<sup>ST</sup> 2008).

Rev1 : Oct 2008

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## TYPICAL ELECTRICAL AND THERMAL CHARACTERISTICS

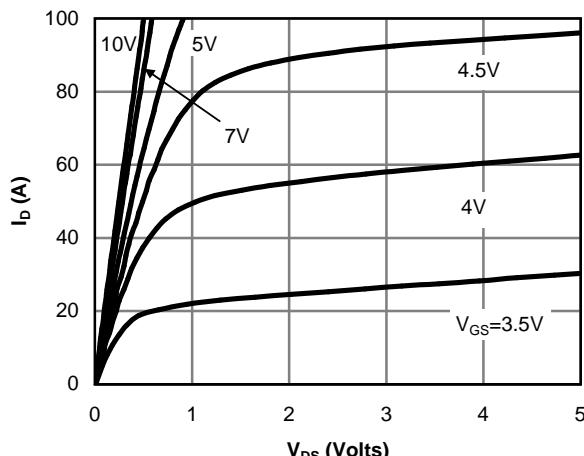


Fig 1: On-Region Characteristics

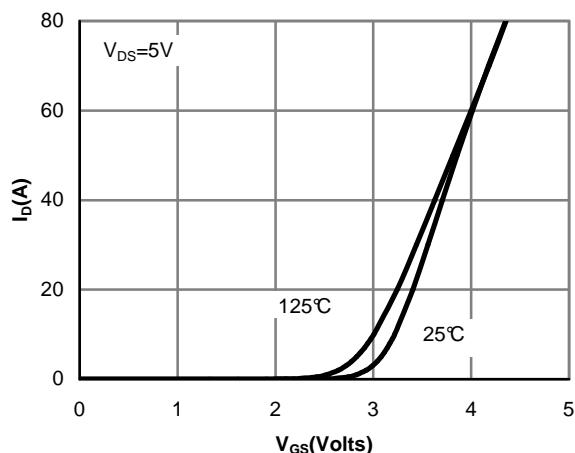


Figure 2: Transfer Characteristics

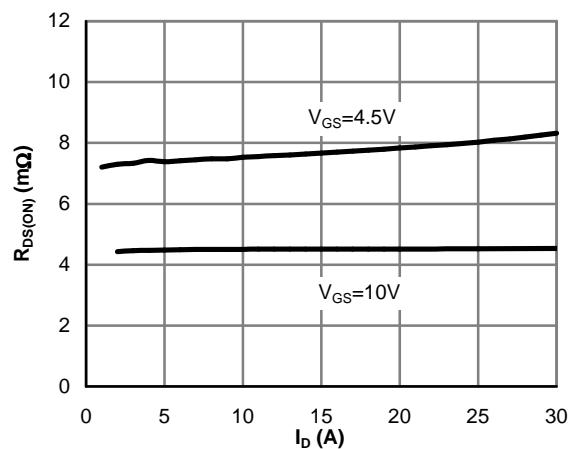


Figure 3: On-Resistance vs. Drain Current and Gate Voltage

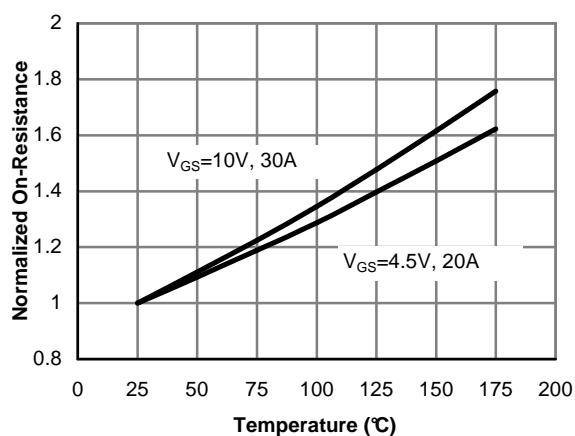


Figure 4: On-Resistance vs. Junction Temperature

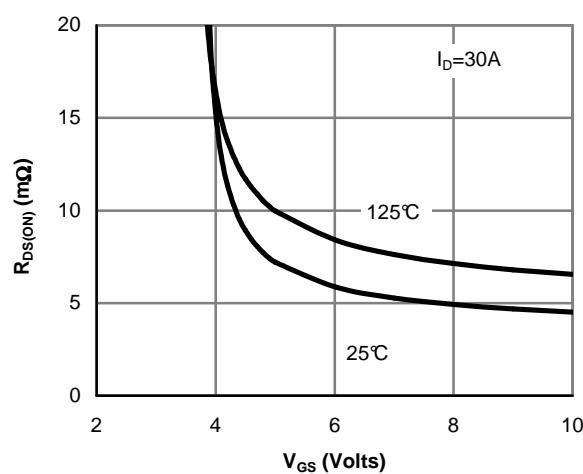


Figure 5: On-Resistance vs. Gate-Source Voltage

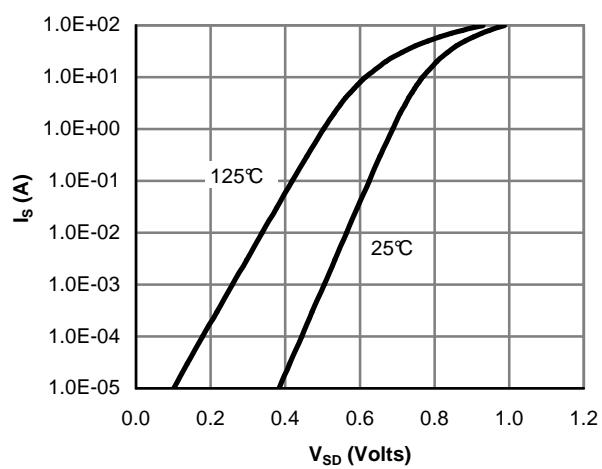


Figure 6: Body-Diode Characteristics

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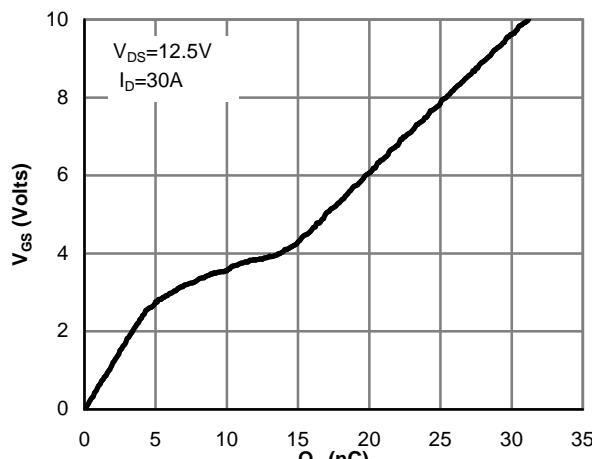


Figure 7: Gate-Charge Characteristics

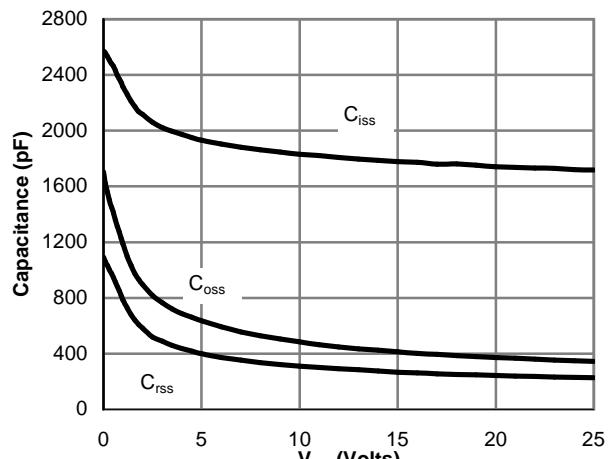


Figure 8: Capacitance Characteristics

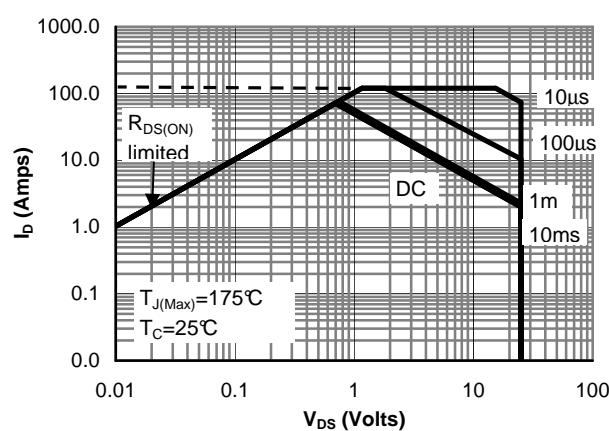


Figure 9: Maximum Forward Biased Safe Operating Area (Note F)

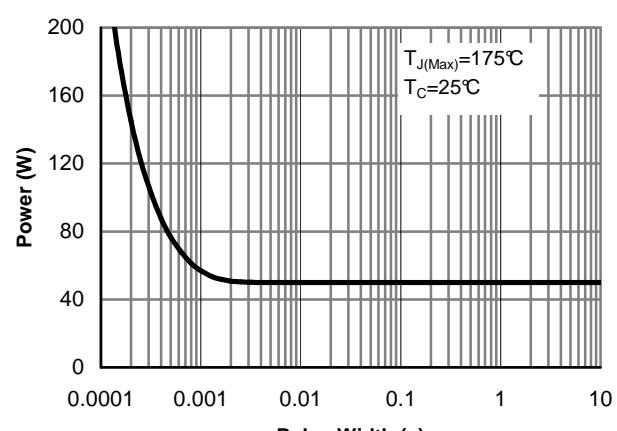


Figure 10: Single Pulse Power Rating Junction-to-Case (Note F)

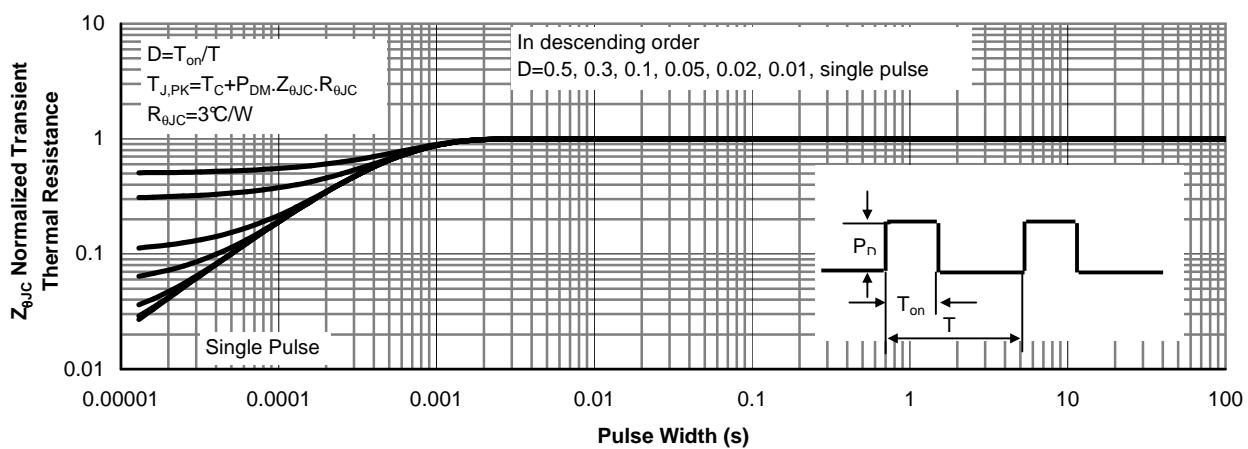
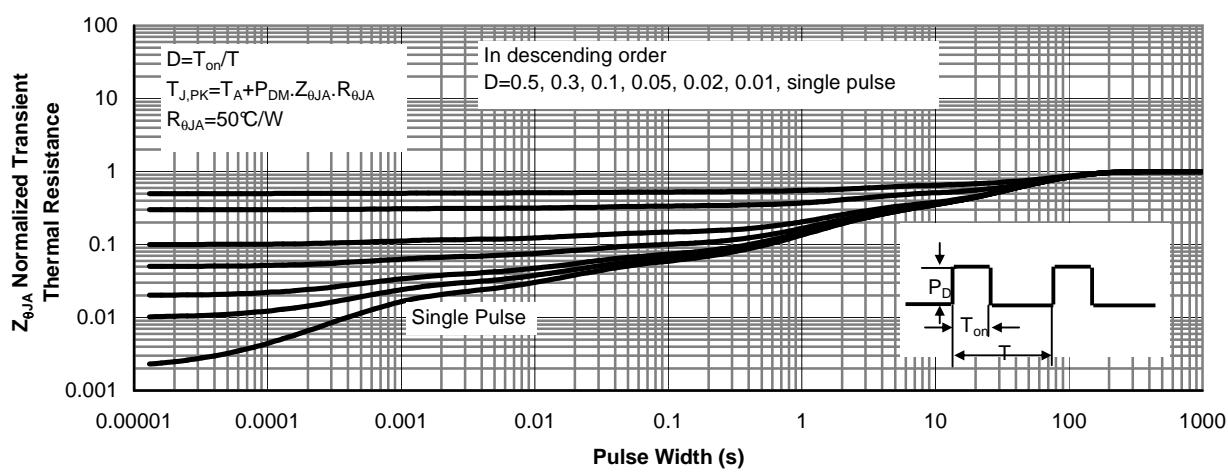
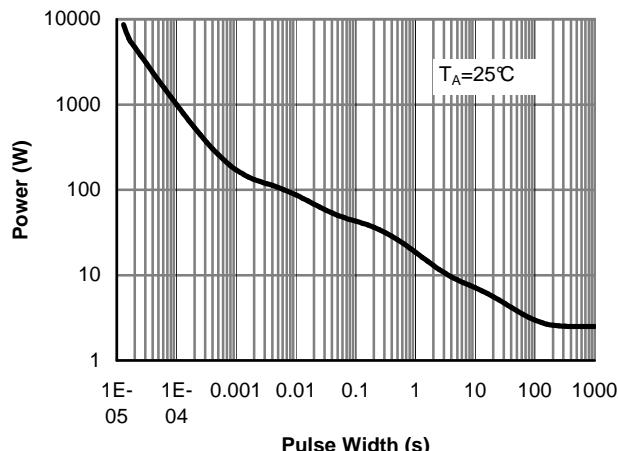
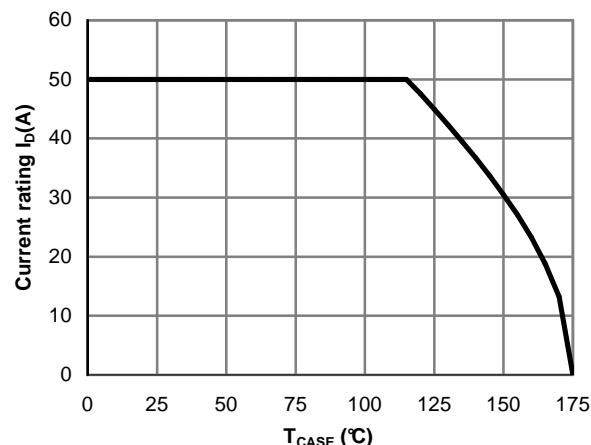
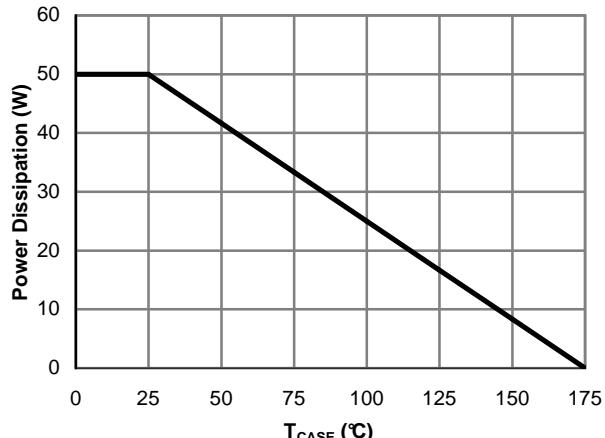
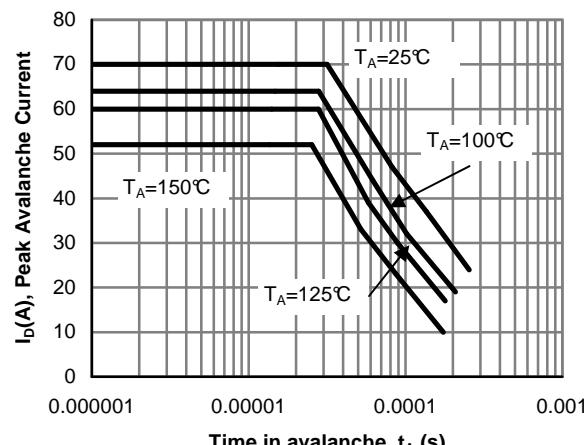


Figure 11: Normalized Maximum Transient Thermal Impedance (Note F)

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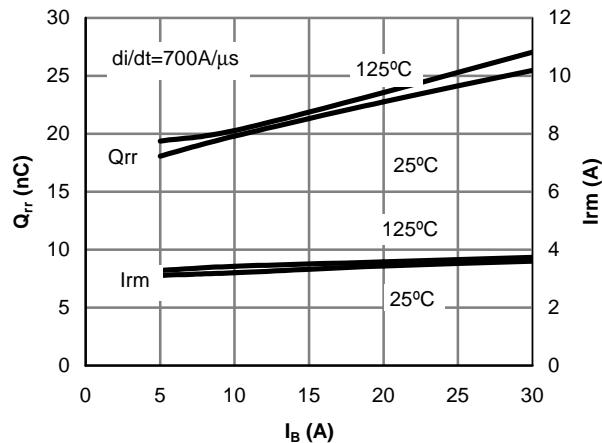


Figure 17: Diode Reverse Recovery Charge and Peak Current vs. Conduction Current

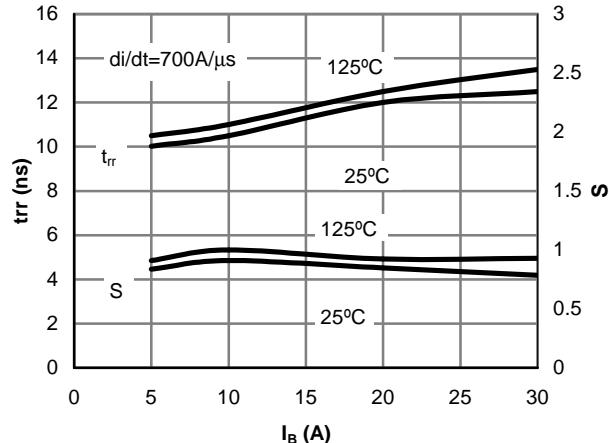


Figure 18: Diode Reverse Recovery Time and Soft Coefficient vs. Conduction Current

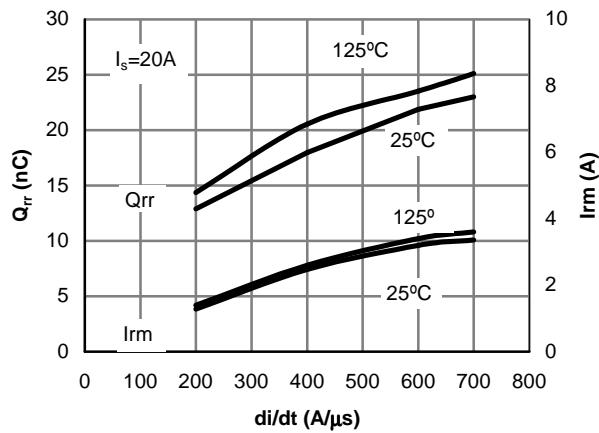


Figure 19: Diode Reverse Recovery Charge and Peak Current vs. di/dt

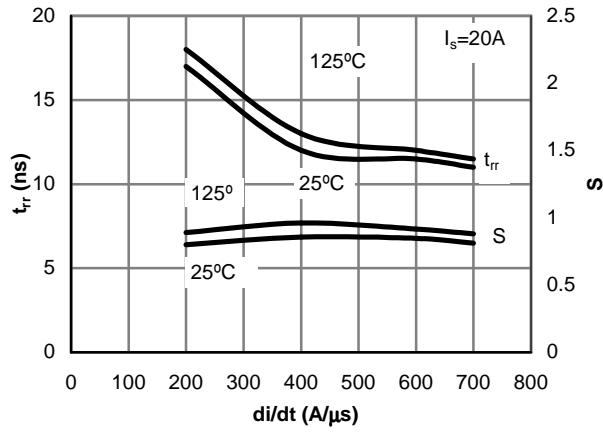
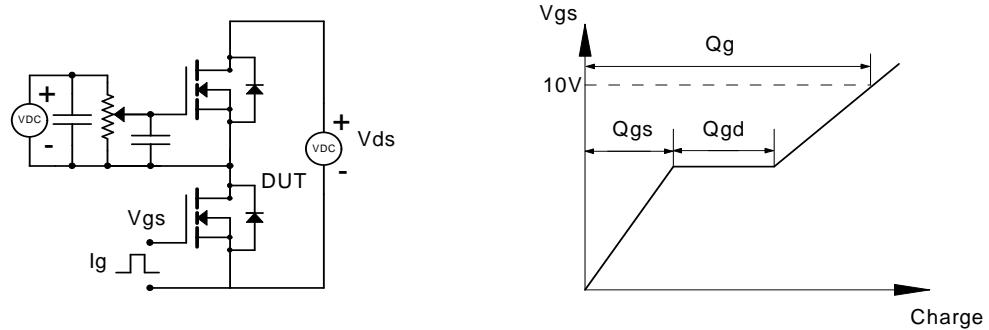
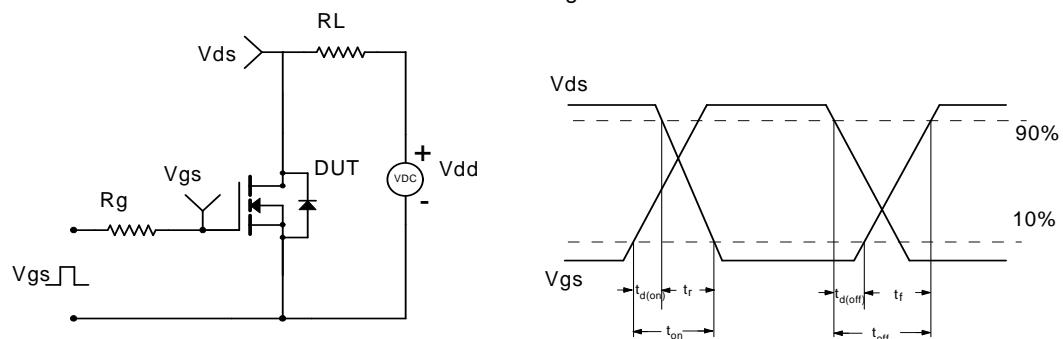


Figure 20: Diode Reverse Recovery Time and Soft Coefficient vs. di/dt

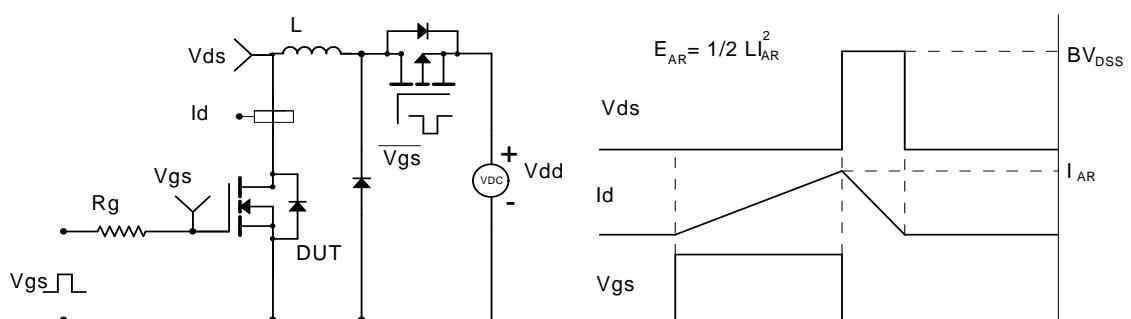
## Gate Charge Test Circuit &amp; Waveform



## Resistive Switching Test Circuit &amp; Waveforms



## Unclamped Inductive Switching (UIS) Test Circuit &amp; Waveforms



## Diode Recovery Test Circuit &amp; Waveforms

