



**ALPHA & OMEGA**  
SEMICONDUCTOR, LTD

**AOD420**

**N-Channel Enhancement Mode Field Effect Transistor**

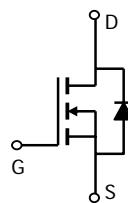
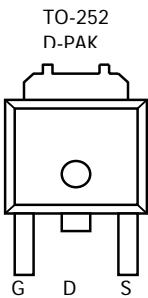


### General Description

The AOD420 uses advanced trench technology to provide excellent  $R_{DS(ON)}$  and low gate charge. This device is suitable for use as a load switch or in PWM applications. Standard Product AOD420 is Pb-free (meets ROHS & Sony 259 specifications). AOD420L is a Green Product ordering option. AOD420 and AOD420L are electrically identical.

### Features

$V_{DS}$  (V) = 30V  
 $I_D$  = 10A ( $V_{GS}$  = 10V)  
 $R_{DS(ON)} < 28m\Omega$  ( $V_{GS}$  = 10V)  
 $R_{DS(ON)} < 42m\Omega$  ( $V_{GS}$  = 4.5V)



### Absolute Maximum Ratings $T_A=25^\circ C$ 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>G</sup>	$I_D$	10	A
$T_C=100^\circ C$		10	
Pulsed Drain Current <sup>C</sup>	$I_{DM}$	30	
Avalanche Current <sup>C</sup>	$I_{AR}$	15	A
Repetitive avalanche energy $L=0.1mH^C$	$E_{AR}$	36	mJ
Power Dissipation <sup>B</sup>	$P_D$	60	W
$T_C=100^\circ C$		30	
Power Dissipation <sup>A</sup>	$P_{DSM}$	2.5	W
$T_A=70^\circ C$		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>	$R_{\theta JA}$	16.7	25	°C/W
Maximum Junction-to-Ambient <sup>A</sup>		40	50	°C/W
Maximum Junction-to-Case <sup>B</sup>	$R_{\theta JC}$	1.9	2.5	°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	$I_D=250\mu\text{A}, V_{GS}=0\text{V}$	30			V
$I_{\text{DSS}}$	Zero Gate Voltage Drain Current	$V_{DS}=24\text{V}, V_{GS}=0\text{V}$ $T_J=55^\circ\text{C}$		1	5	$\mu\text{A}$
$I_{GSS}$	Gate-Body leakage current	$V_{DS}=0\text{V}, V_{GS}=\pm 20\text{V}$		100		nA
$V_{GS(\text{th})}$	Gate Threshold Voltage	$V_{DS}=V_{GS}, I_D=250\mu\text{A}$	1	1.8	3	V
$I_{D(\text{ON})}$	On state drain current	$V_{GS}=4.5\text{V}, V_{DS}=5\text{V}$	40			A
$R_{DS(\text{ON})}$	Static Drain-Source On-Resistance	$V_{GS}=10\text{V}, I_D=10\text{A}$ $T_J=125^\circ\text{C}$	21	28		$\text{m}\Omega$
		$V_{GS}=4.5\text{V}, I_D=7\text{A}$	31	40		$\text{m}\Omega$
$g_{FS}$	Forward Transconductance	$V_{DS}=5\text{V}, I_D=10\text{A}$		15.6		S
$V_{SD}$	Diode Forward Voltage	$I_S=1\text{A}, V_{GS}=0\text{V}$		0.75	1	V
$I_S$	Maximum Body-Diode Continuous Current			10		A
<b>DYNAMIC PARAMETERS</b>						
$C_{iss}$	Input Capacitance	$V_{GS}=0\text{V}, V_{DS}=15\text{V}, f=1\text{MHz}$		710	850	pF
$C_{oss}$	Output Capacitance			120		pF
$C_{rss}$	Reverse Transfer Capacitance			72		pF
$R_g$	Gate resistance	$V_{GS}=0\text{V}, V_{DS}=0\text{V}, f=1\text{MHz}$		1.1	3.6	$\Omega$
<b>SWITCHING PARAMETERS</b>						
$Q_g(10\text{V})$	Total Gate Charge	$V_{GS}=10\text{V}, V_{DS}=15\text{V}, I_D=10\text{A}$		14.4	18	nC
$Q_g(4.5\text{V})$	Total Gate Charge			7	8.4	nC
$Q_{gs}$	Gate Source Charge			2.6		nC
$Q_{gd}$	Gate Drain Charge			2.7		nC
$t_{D(\text{on})}$	Turn-On Delay Time	$V_{GS}=10\text{V}, V_{DS}=15\text{V}, R_L=1.5\Omega, R_{\text{GEN}}=3\Omega$		5.6		ns
$t_r$	Turn-On Rise Time			2.4		ns
$t_{D(\text{off})}$	Turn-Off Delay Time			15.6		ns
$t_f$	Turn-Off Fall Time			2.2		ns
$t_{rr}$	Body Diode Reverse Recovery Time	$I_F=10\text{A}, dI/dt=100\text{A}/\mu\text{s}$		13.4	21	ns
$Q_{rr}$	Body Diode Reverse Recovery Charge	$I_F=10\text{A}, dI/dt=100\text{A}/\mu\text{s}$		4.4		nC

A: The value of  $R_{\text{JJA}}$  is measured 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 Power dissipation  $P_{\text{DSM}}$  is based on  $R_{\text{JJA}}$  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  $T_{J(\text{MAX})}=175^\circ\text{C}$ , 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  $\mu\text{s}$  pulses, duty cycle 0.5% max.

F. 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.

G. The maximum current rating is limited by bond-wires. Rev4: August 2005

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## TYPICAL ELECTRICAL AND THERMAL CHARACTERISTICS

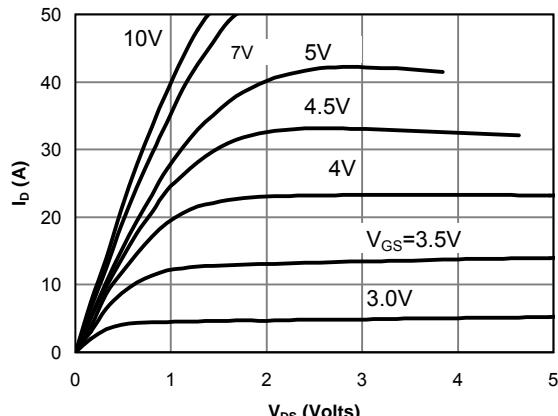


Fig 1: On-Region Characteristics

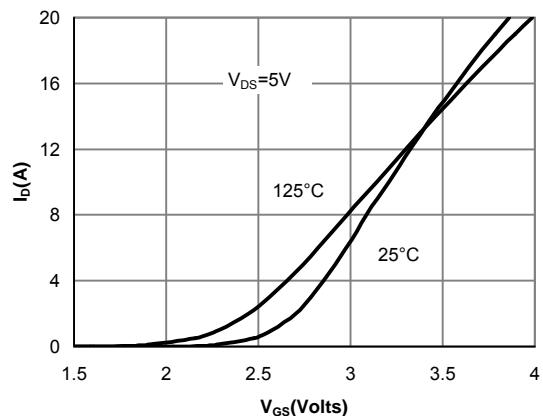


Figure 2: Transfer Characteristics

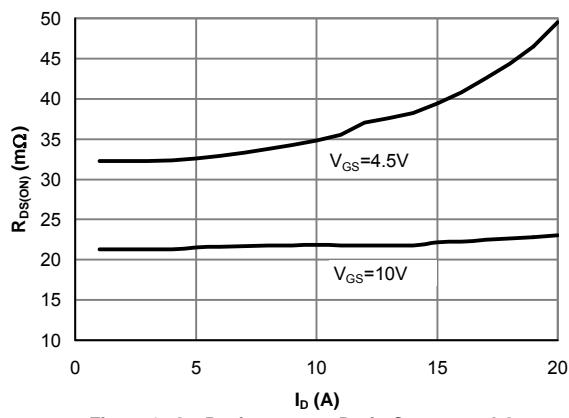


Figure 3: On-Resistance vs. Drain Current and Gate Voltage

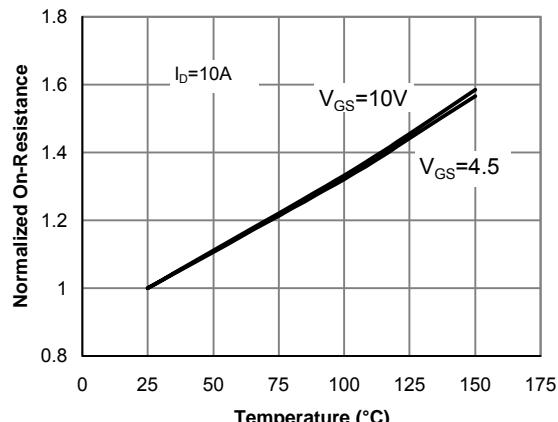


Figure 4: On-Resistance vs. Junction Temperature

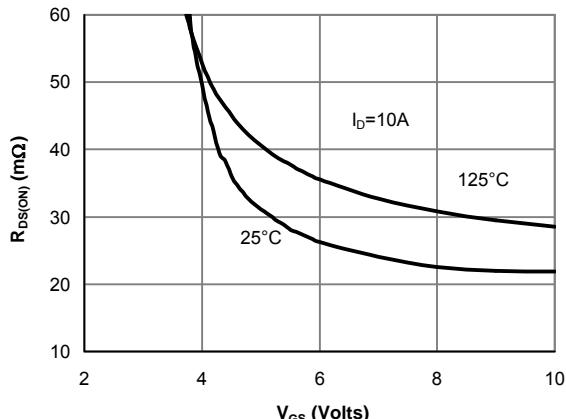


Figure 5: On-Resistance vs. Gate-Source Voltage

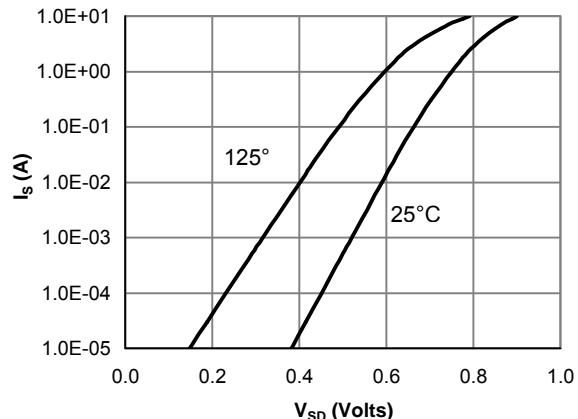


Figure 6: Body-Diode Characteristics

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