



**ALPHA & OMEGA**  
SEMICONDUCTOR

**AOL1424**

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



### General Description

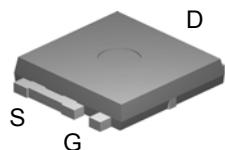
The AOL1424 uses advanced trench technology to provide excellent  $R_{DS(ON)}$ , low gate charge and operation with gate voltages as low as 4.5V, while retaining a 20V  $V_{GS(MAX)}$  rating. It is ESD protected. This device is suitable for use as a load switch. Standard Product AOL1424 is Pb-free (meets ROHS & Sony 259 specifications).

### Features

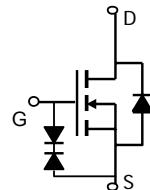
$V_{DS}$  (V) = 30V  
 $I_D$  = 70A ( $V_{GS}$  = 10V)  
 $R_{DS(ON)} < 5.4\text{m}\Omega$  ( $V_{GS}$  = 10V)  
 $R_{DS(ON)} < 8\text{m}\Omega$  ( $V_{GS}$  = 4.5V)  
 ESD Protected

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

Ultra SO-8™ Top View



Fits SOIC8  
footprint !



### 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</sup>	$I_D$	70	A
$T_C=100^\circ\text{C}$		50	
Pulsed Drain Current <sup>C</sup>	$I_{DM}$	120	
Continuous Drain Current <sup>A</sup>	$I_{DSM}$	23	A
$T_A=70^\circ\text{C}$		18	
Avalanche Current <sup>H</sup>	$I_{AR}$	30	A
Repetitive avalanche energy $L=0.3\text{mH}^H$	$E_{AR}$	135	mJ
Power Dissipation <sup>B</sup>	$P_D$	50	W
$T_C=100^\circ\text{C}$		25	
Power Dissipation <sup>A</sup>	$P_{DSM}$	5	W
$T_A=70^\circ\text{C}$		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>	$R_{\theta JA}$	20	24	°C/W
Maximum Junction-to-Ambient <sup>A</sup>		45	55	°C/W
Maximum Junction-to-Case <sup>D</sup>	$R_{\theta JC}$	2.5	3.0	°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		$\mu\text{A}$
				5		
$I_{\text{GSS}}$	Gate-Body leakage current	$V_{DS}=0\text{V}, V_{GS}=\pm 16\text{V}$			10	$\mu\text{A}$
$V_{\text{GS(th)}}$	Gate Threshold Voltage	$V_{DS}=V_{GS}, I_D=250\mu\text{A}$	1.4	1.8	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	$V_{GS}=10\text{V}, I_D=20\text{A}$ $T_J=125^\circ\text{C}$		4.5	5.4	$\text{m}\Omega$
			6.3	7.6		
		$V_{GS}=4.5\text{V}, I_D=20\text{A}$		6.5	8.0	$\text{m}\Omega$
$g_{\text{FS}}$	Forward Transconductance	$V_{DS}=5\text{V}, I_D=20\text{A}$		67		S
$V_{\text{SD}}$	Diode Forward Voltage	$I_S=1\text{A}, V_{GS}=0\text{V}$		0.7	1.0	V
$I_S$	Maximum Body-Diode Continuous Current			70		A
<b>DYNAMIC PARAMETERS</b>						
$C_{\text{iss}}$	Input Capacitance	$V_{GS}=0\text{V}, V_{DS}=15\text{V}, f=1\text{MHz}$		1803	2170	pF
$C_{\text{oss}}$	Output Capacitance			387		pF
$C_{\text{rss}}$	Reverse Transfer Capacitance			238		pF
$R_g$	Gate resistance	$V_{GS}=0\text{V}, V_{DS}=0\text{V}, f=1\text{MHz}$		1.3	2	$\Omega$
<b>SWITCHING PARAMETERS</b>						
$Q_g(10\text{V})$	Total Gate Charge	$V_{GS}=10\text{V}, V_{DS}=15\text{V}, I_D=20\text{A}$		36	48	nC
$Q_g(4.5\text{V})$	Total Gate Charge			19		nC
$Q_{\text{gs}}$	Gate Source Charge			3.9		nC
$Q_{\text{gd}}$	Gate Drain Charge			8.7		nC
$t_{\text{D(on)}}$	Turn-On Delay Time	$V_{GS}=10\text{V}, V_{DS}=15\text{V}, R_L=0.75\Omega, R_{\text{GEN}}=3\Omega$		7.6		ns
$t_r$	Turn-On Rise Time			6.4		ns
$t_{\text{D(off)}}$	Turn-Off Delay Time			27		ns
$t_f$	Turn-Off Fall Time			8.5		ns
$t_{\text{rr}}$	Body Diode Reverse Recovery Time	$I_F=20\text{A}, dI/dt=100\text{A}/\mu\text{s}$		27	33	ns
$Q_{\text{rr}}$	Body Diode Reverse Recovery Charge	$I_F=20\text{A}, dI/dt=100\text{A}/\mu\text{s}$		17		nC

A: The value of  $R_{\text{gJA}}$  is measured with the device in a still air environment with  $T_A=25^\circ\text{C}$ . The power dissipation  $P_{\text{DSM}}$  and current rating  $I_{\text{DSM}}$  are based on  $T_{J(\text{MAX})}=150^\circ\text{C}$ , using  $t \leq 10\text{s}$  junction-to-ambient thermal resistance.

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  $R_{\text{gJA}}$  is the sum of the thermal impedance from junction to case  $R_{\text{gJC}}$  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. These tests are performed with the device mounted on 1 in 2 FR-4 board with 2oz. Copper, in a still air environment with  $T_A=25^\circ\text{C}$ . The SOA curve provides a single pulse rating.

H. EAR and IAR ratings are based on low frequency and duty cycles such that  $T_j(\text{start})=25^\circ\text{C}$  for each pulse.

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## TYPICAL ELECTRICAL AND THERMAL CHARACTERISTICS

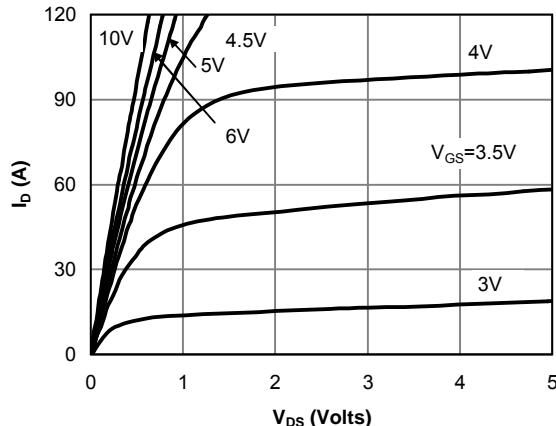


Figure 1: On-Region Characteristics

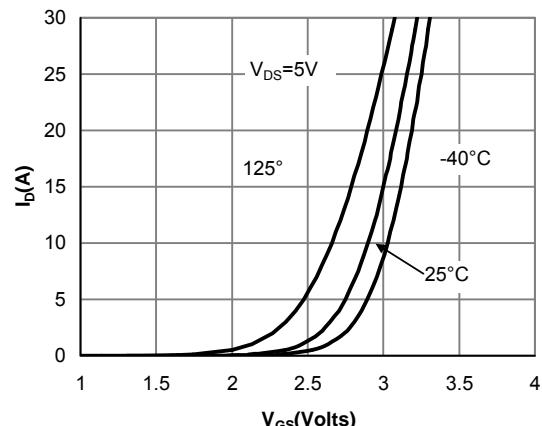


Figure 2: Transfer Characteristics

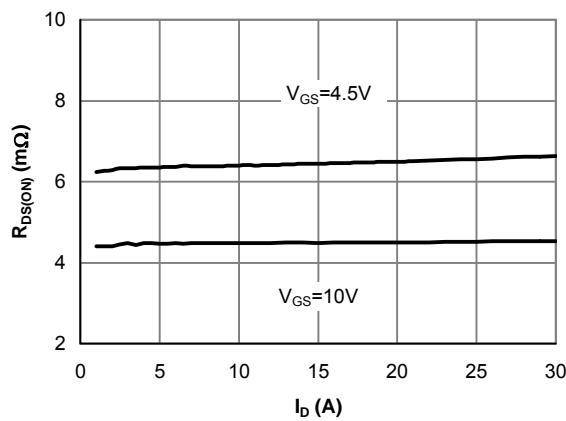


Figure 3: On-Resistance vs. Drain Current and Gate Voltage

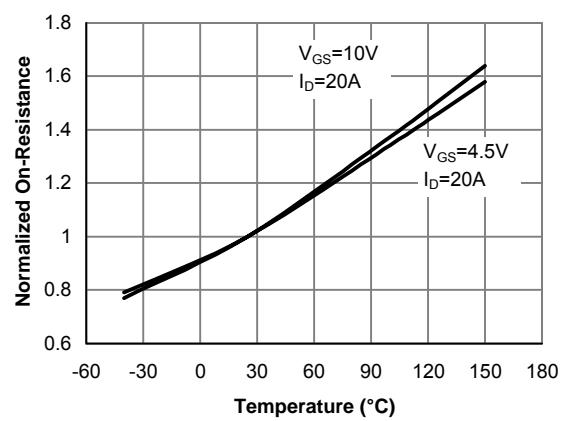


Figure 4: On-Resistance vs. Junction Temperature

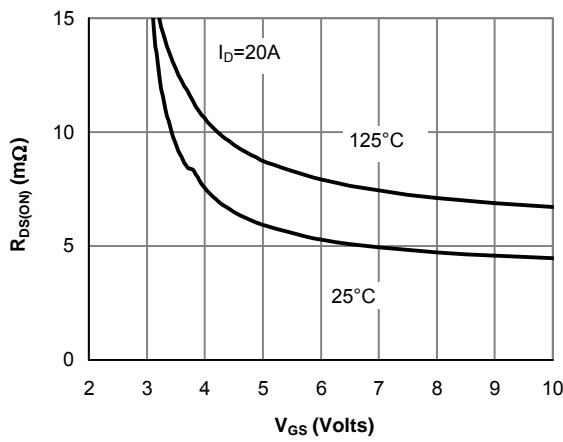


Figure 5: On-Resistance vs. Gate-Source Voltage

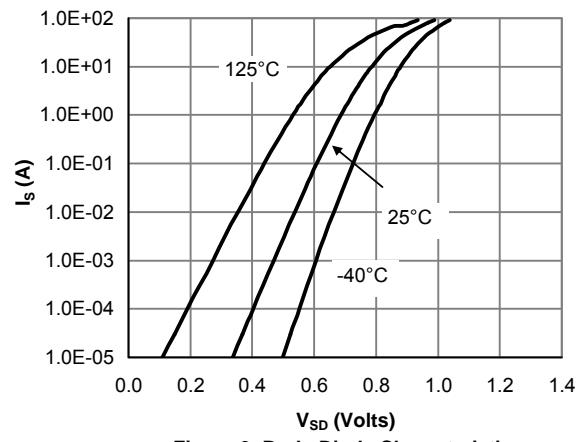
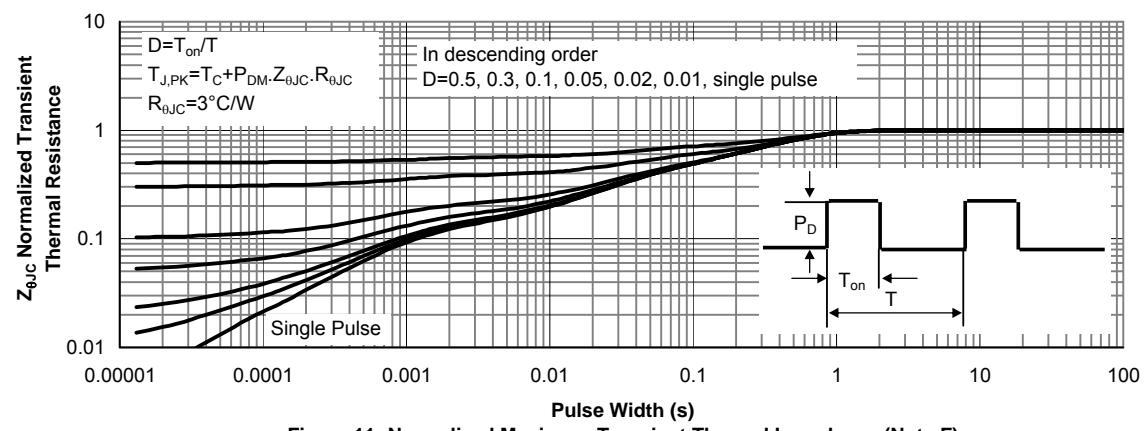
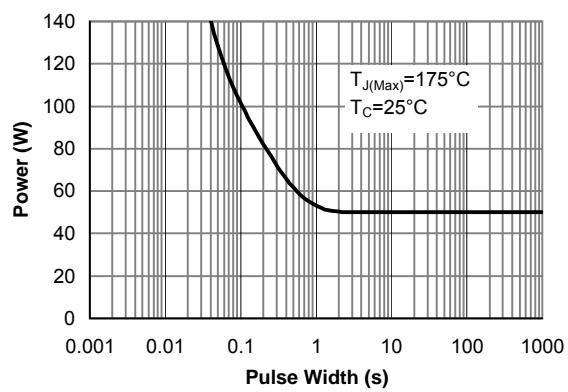
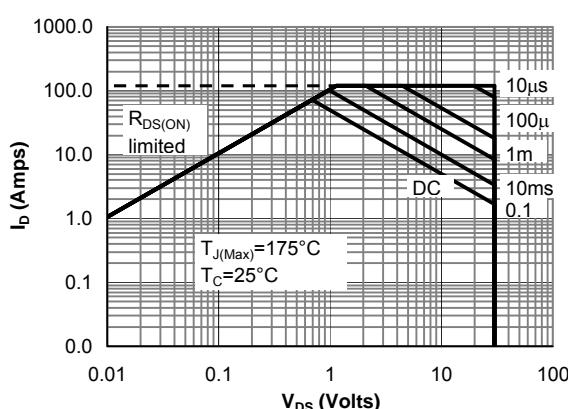
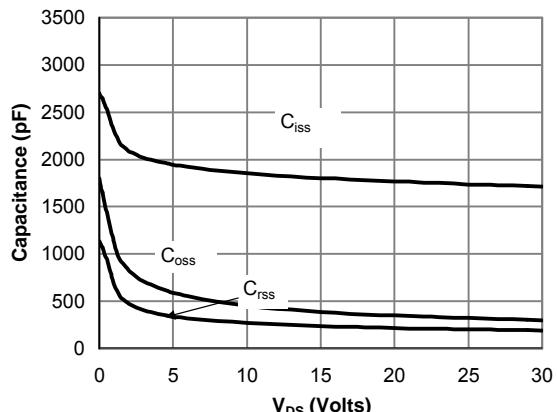
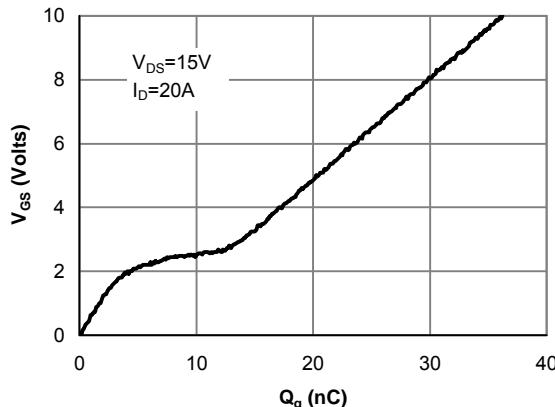


Figure 6: Body-Diode Characteristics

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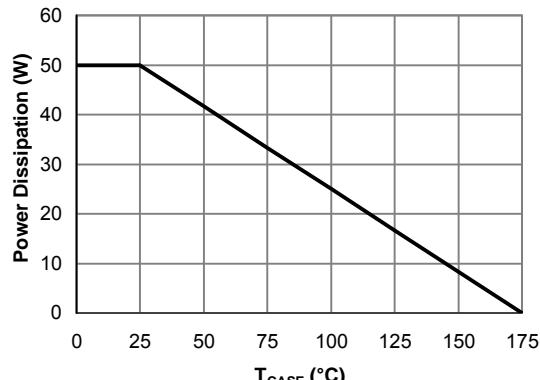


Figure 12: Power De-rating (Note B)

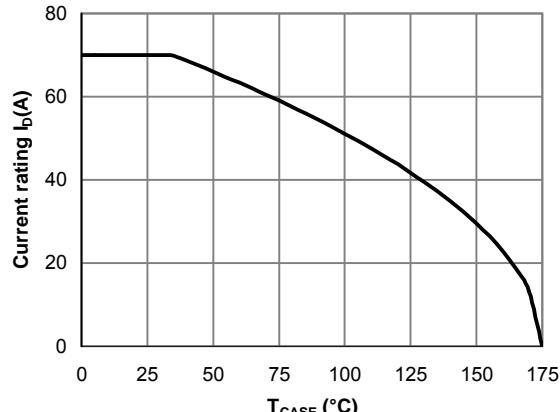


Figure 13: Current De-rating (Note B)

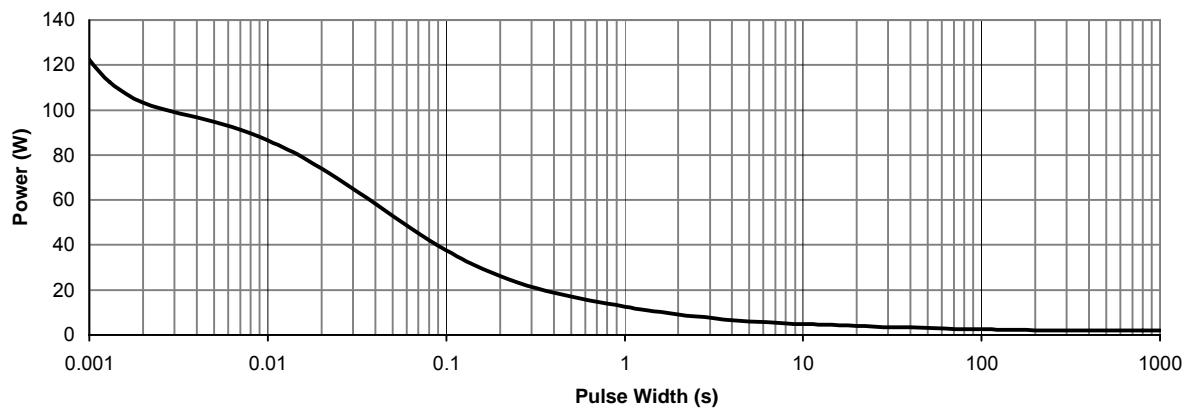


Figure 14: Single Pulse Power Rating Junction-to-Ambient (Note G)

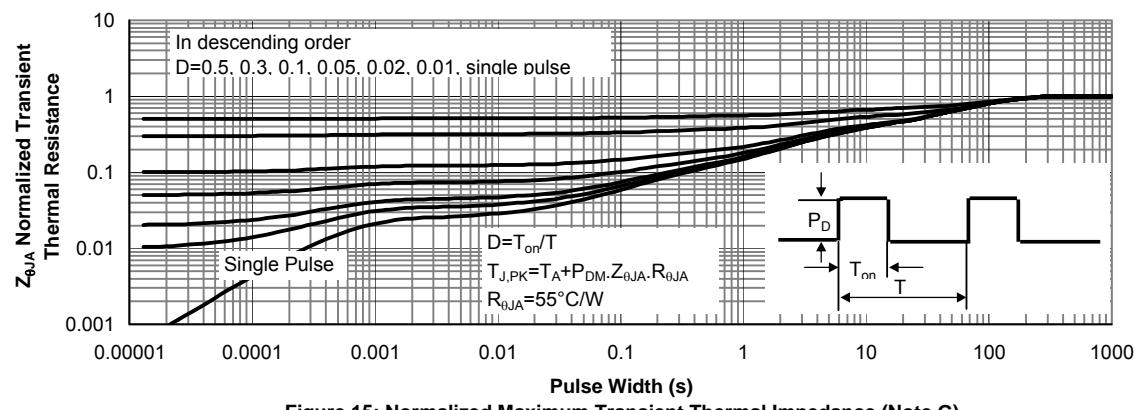


Figure 15: Normalized Maximum Transient Thermal Impedance (Note G)