



**AOD4144**

**N-Channel SDMOS™ Power Transistor**

**General Description**

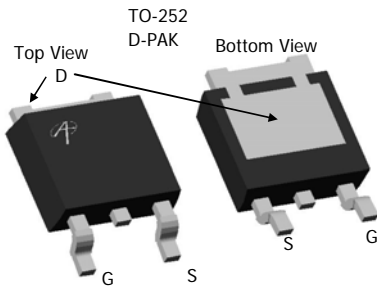
The AOD4144 is fabricated with SDMOS™ trench technology that combines excellent  $R_{DS(ON)}$  with low gate charge. The result is outstanding efficiency with controlled switching behavior. This universal technology is well suited for PWM, load switching and general purpose applications.

- RoHS Compliant
- Halogen Free

**Features**

$V_{DS}$  (V) =30V  
 $I_D$  = 55A ( $V_{GS}$  = 10V)  
 $R_{DS(ON)}$  < 8m $\Omega$  ( $V_{GS}$  = 10V)  
 $R_{DS(ON)}$  < 14m $\Omega$  ( $V_{GS}$  = 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	$V_{DS}$	30	V
Gate-Source Voltage	$V_{GS}$	$\pm 20$	V
Continuous Drain Current <sup>G</sup>	$I_D$	$T_C=25^\circ\text{C}$	A
		$T_C=100^\circ\text{C}$	
Pulsed Drain Current <sup>C</sup>	$I_{DM}$	110	
Continuous Drain Current	$I_{DSM}$	$T_A=25^\circ\text{C}$	A
		$T_A=70^\circ\text{C}$	
Avalanche Current <sup>C</sup>	$I_{AR}$	30	A
Repetitive avalanche energy $L=0.1\text{mH}$ <sup>C</sup>	$E_{AR}$	45	mJ
Power Dissipation <sup>B</sup>	$P_D$	$T_C=25^\circ\text{C}$	W
		$T_C=100^\circ\text{C}$	
Power Dissipation <sup>A</sup>	$P_{DSM}$	$T_A=25^\circ\text{C}$	W
		$T_A=70^\circ\text{C}$	
Junction and Storage Temperature Range	$T_J, T_{STG}$	-55 to 175	$^\circ\text{C}$

**Thermal Characteristics**

Parameter	Symbol	Typ	Max	Units
Maximum Junction-to-Ambient <sup>A</sup>	$R_{\theta JA}$	$t \leq 10\text{s}$	18	$^\circ\text{C}/\text{W}$
Maximum Junction-to-Ambient <sup>A,D</sup>		Steady-State	44	$^\circ\text{C}/\text{W}$
Maximum Junction-to-Case	$R_{\theta JC}$	2.4	3	$^\circ\text{C}/\text{W}$

**Electrical Characteristics (T<sub>J</sub>=25°C unless otherwise noted)**

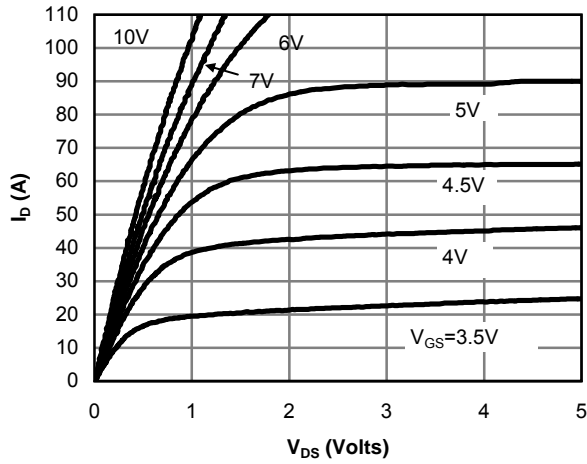
Symbol	Parameter	Conditions	Min	Typ	Max	Units
<b>STATIC PARAMETERS</b>						
BV <sub>DSS</sub>	Drain-Source Breakdown Voltage	I <sub>D</sub> =250μA, V <sub>GS</sub> =0V	30			V
I <sub>DSS</sub>	Zero Gate Voltage Drain Current	V <sub>DS</sub> =30V, V <sub>GS</sub> =0V T <sub>J</sub> =55°C			10 50	μA
I <sub>GSS</sub>	Gate-Body leakage current	V <sub>DS</sub> =0V, V <sub>GS</sub> = ±20V			100	nA
V <sub>GS(th)</sub>	Gate Threshold Voltage	V <sub>DS</sub> =V <sub>GS</sub> , I <sub>D</sub> =250μA	1.2	1.8	2.4	V
I <sub>D(ON)</sub>	On state drain current	V <sub>GS</sub> =10V, V <sub>DS</sub> =5V	110			A
R <sub>DS(ON)</sub>	Static Drain-Source On-Resistance	V <sub>GS</sub> =10V, I <sub>D</sub> =20A T <sub>J</sub> =125°C		6.7 10	8 12	mΩ
		V <sub>GS</sub> =4.5V, I <sub>D</sub> =20A		11	14	mΩ
g <sub>FS</sub>	Forward Transconductance	V <sub>DS</sub> =5V, I <sub>D</sub> =20A		40		S
V <sub>SD</sub>	Diode Forward Voltage	I <sub>S</sub> =1A, V <sub>GS</sub> =0V		0.7	1	V
I <sub>S</sub>	Maximum Body-Diode Continuous Current				55	A
<b>DYNAMIC PARAMETERS</b>						
C <sub>iss</sub>	Input Capacitance		950	1190	1430	pF
C <sub>oss</sub>	Output Capacitance	V <sub>GS</sub> =0V, V <sub>DS</sub> =15V, f=1MHz	150	220	290	pF
C <sub>rss</sub>	Reverse Transfer Capacitance		80	130	180	pF
R <sub>g</sub>	Gate resistance	V <sub>GS</sub> =0V, V <sub>DS</sub> =0V, f=1MHz	0.4	0.9	1.4	Ω
<b>SWITCHING PARAMETERS</b>						
Q <sub>g</sub> (10V)	Total Gate Charge		18	23	28	nC
Q <sub>g</sub> (4.5V)	Total Gate Charge	V <sub>GS</sub> =10V, V <sub>DS</sub> =15V, I <sub>D</sub> =20A	9	11	13	nC
Q <sub>gs</sub>	Gate Source Charge		2.4	3	3.6	nC
Q <sub>gd</sub>	Gate Drain Charge		3.6	6	8.4	nC
t <sub>D(on)</sub>	Turn-On Delay Time			7		ns
t <sub>r</sub>	Turn-On Rise Time	V <sub>GS</sub> =10V, V <sub>DS</sub> =15V, R <sub>L</sub> =0.75Ω,		10		ns
t <sub>D(off)</sub>	Turn-Off Delay Time	R <sub>GEN</sub> =3Ω		22		ns
t <sub>f</sub>	Turn-Off Fall Time			5		ns
t <sub>rr</sub>	Body Diode Reverse Recovery Time	I <sub>F</sub> =20A, dI/dt=500A/μs	7.8	9.8	11.7	ns
Q <sub>rr</sub>	Body Diode Reverse Recovery Charge	I <sub>F</sub> =20A, dI/dt=500A/μs	14	17.6	21	nC

- A. The value of R<sub>θJA</sub> 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<sub>A</sub>=25°C. The Power dissipation P<sub>DSM</sub> is based on R<sub>θJA</sub> 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<sub>D</sub> is based on T<sub>J(MAX)</sub>=175°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<sub>J(MAX)</sub>=175°C. Ratings are based on low frequency and duty cycles to keep initial T<sub>J</sub>=25°C.
- D. The R<sub>θJA</sub> is the sum of the thermal impedance from junction to case R<sub>θJC</sub> 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<sub>J(MAX)</sub>=175°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<sup>2</sup> FR-4 board with 2oz. Copper, in a still air environment with T<sub>A</sub>=25°C.

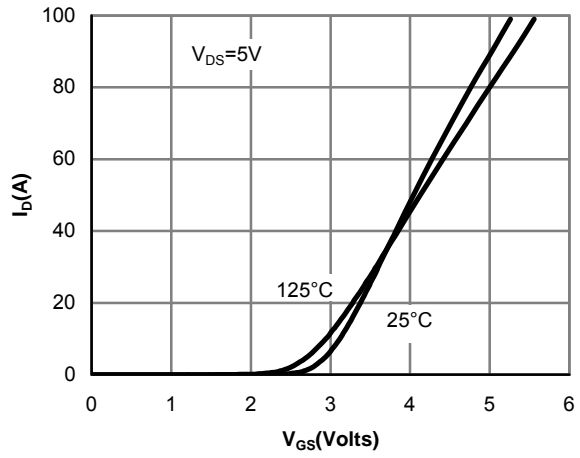
Rev 0 : Nov-08

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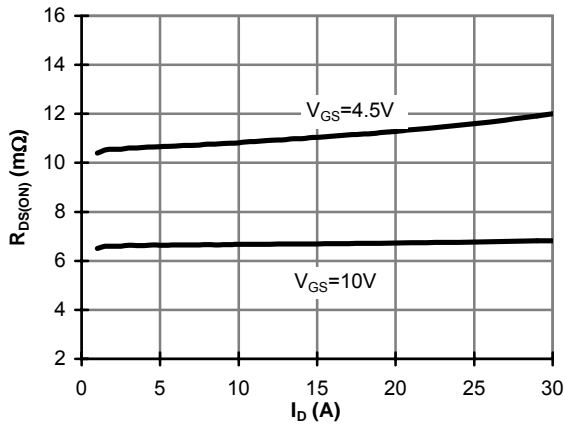
**TYPICAL ELECTRICAL AND THERMAL CHARACTERISTICS**



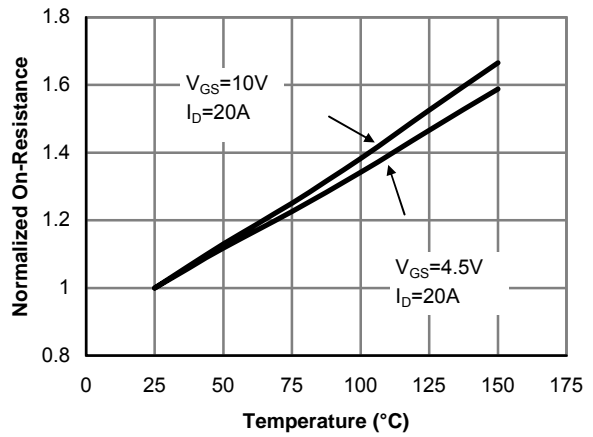
**Fig 1: On-Region Characteristics (Note E)**



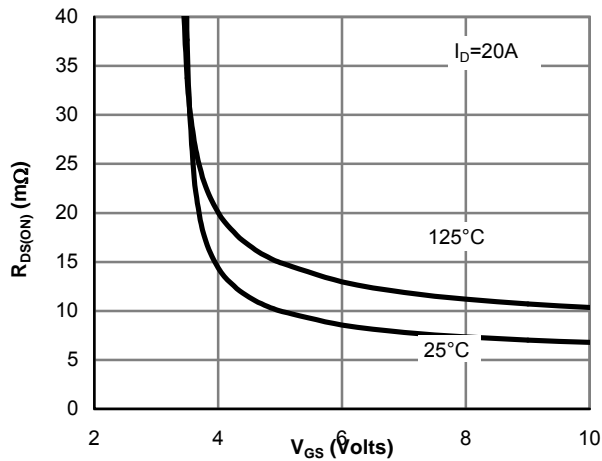
**Figure 2: Transfer Characteristics (Note E)**



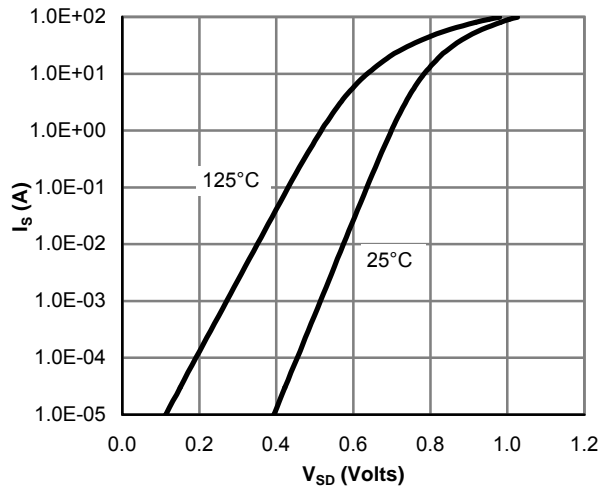
**Figure 3: On-Resistance vs. Drain Current and Gate Voltage (Note E)**



**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

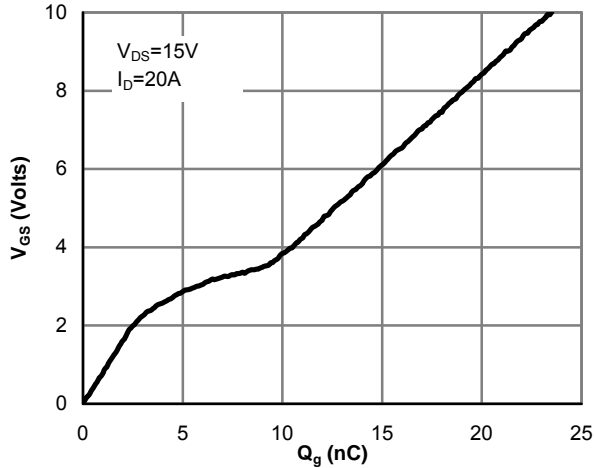


Figure 7: Gate-Charge Characteristics

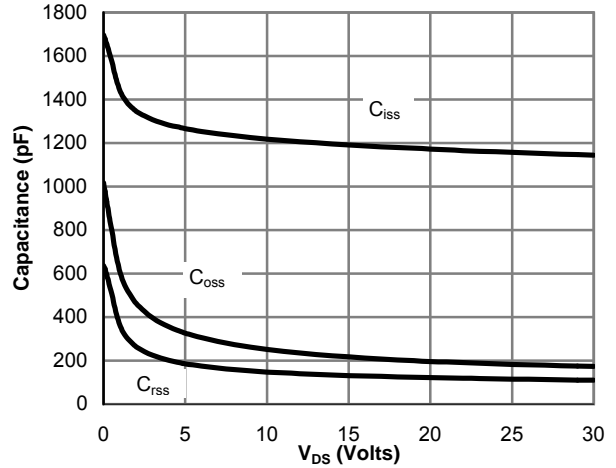


Figure 8: Capacitance Characteristics

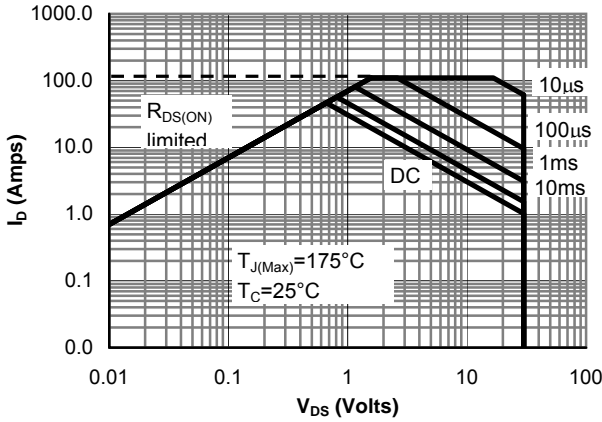


Figure 9: Maximum Forward Biased Safe Operating Area (Note F)

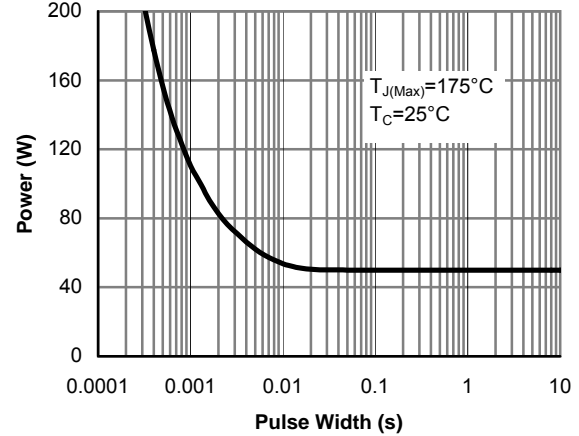


Figure 10: Single Pulse Power Rating Junction-to-Case (Note F)

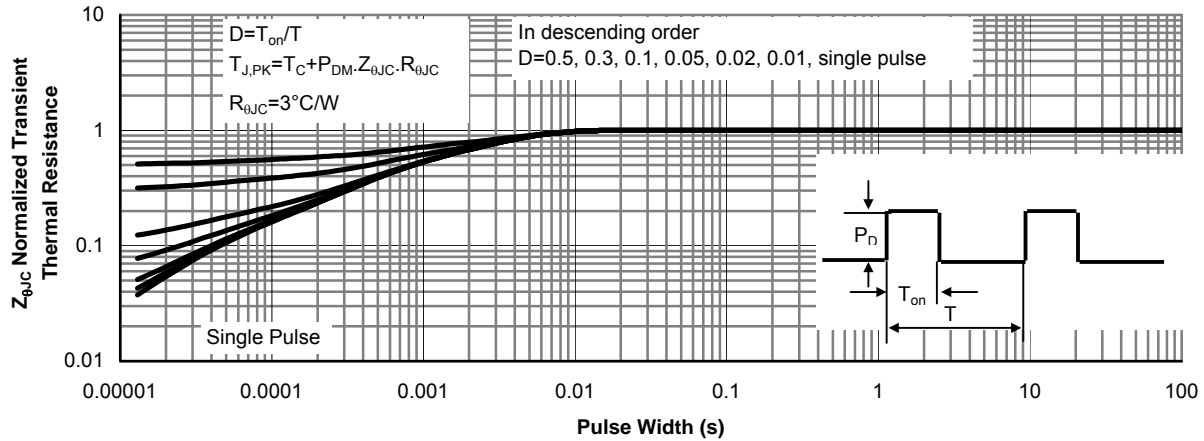


Figure 11: Normalized Maximum Transient Thermal Impedance (Note F)

TYPICAL ELECTRICAL AND THERMAL CHARACTERISTICS

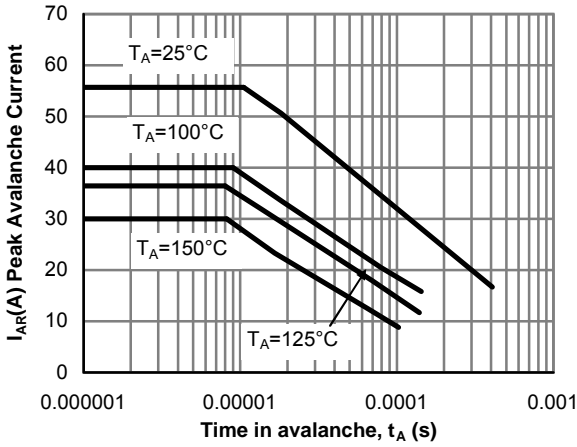


Figure 12: Single Pulse Avalanche capability (Note C)

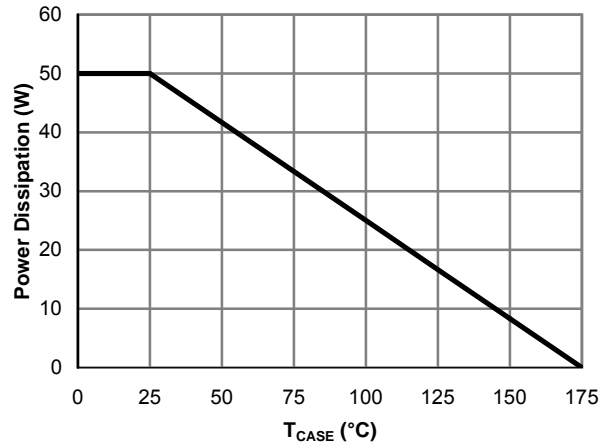


Figure 13: Power De-rating (Note F)

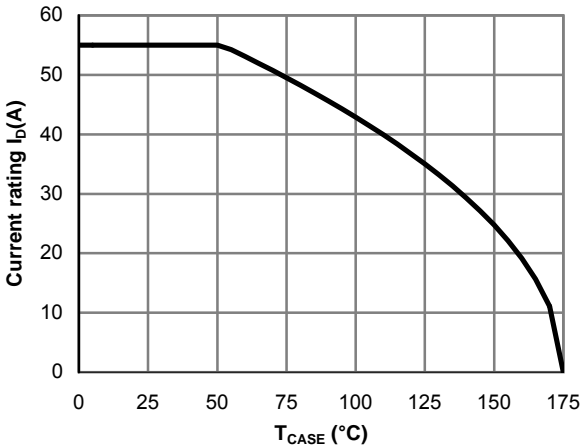


Figure 14: Current De-rating (Note F)

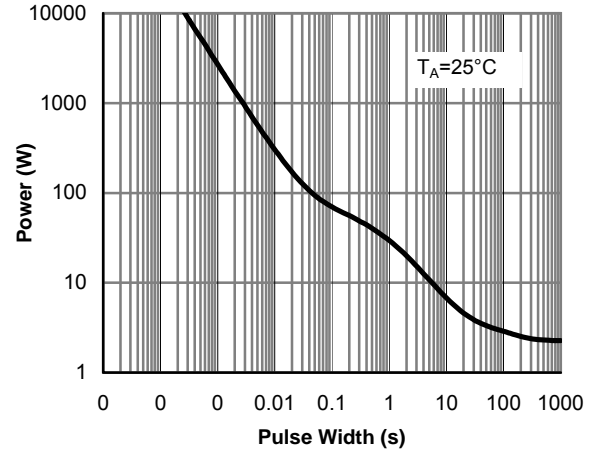


Figure 15: Single Pulse Power Rating Junction-to-Ambient (Note H)

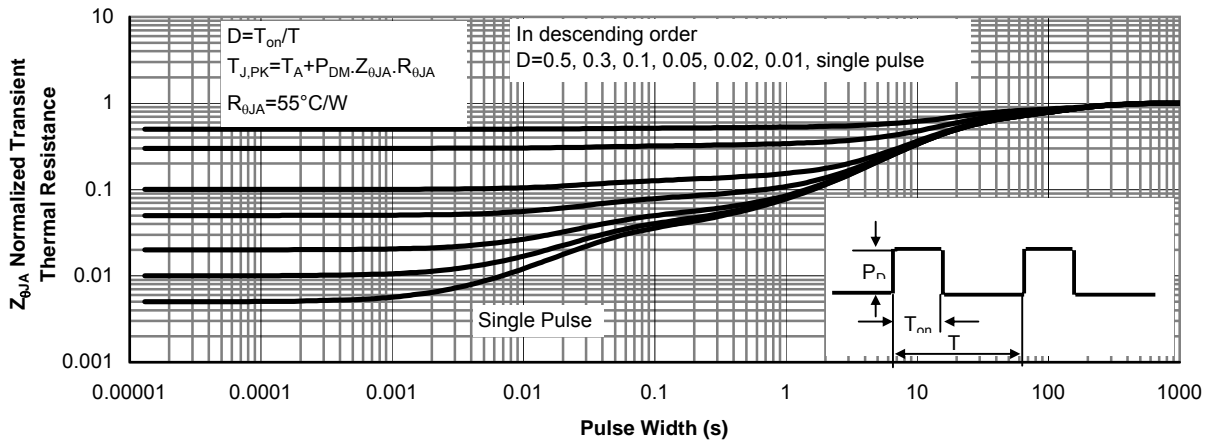
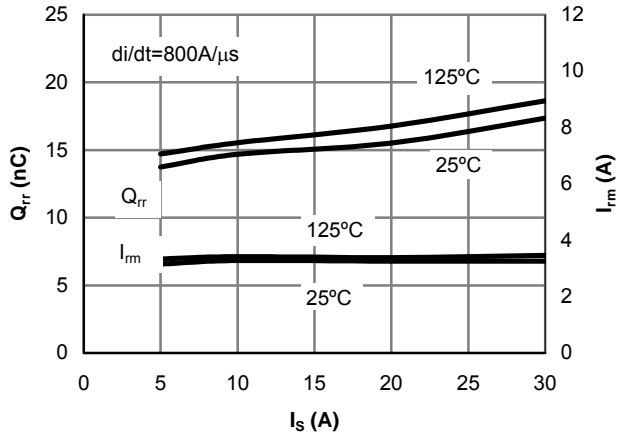
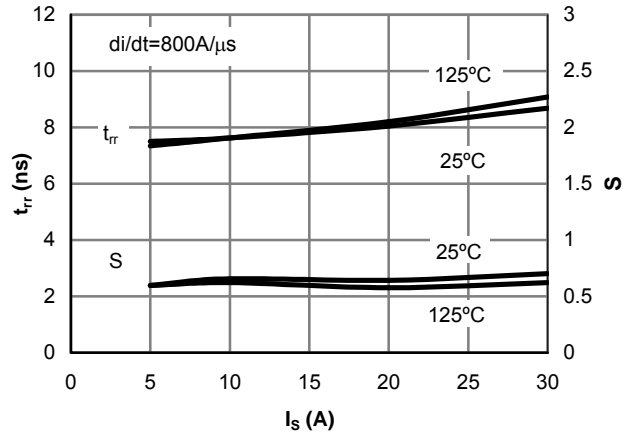


Figure 16: Normalized Maximum Transient Thermal Impedance (Note H)

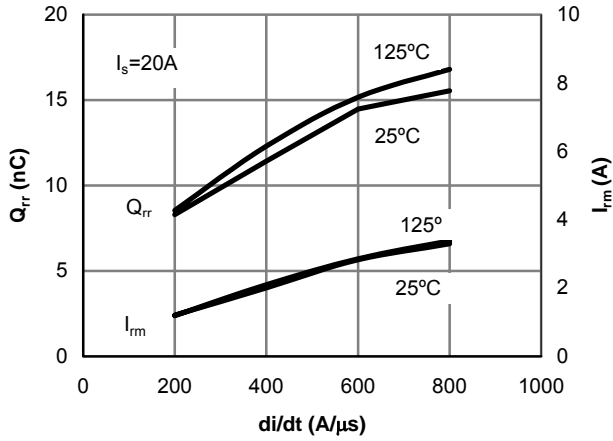
**TYPICAL ELECTRICAL AND THERMAL CHARACTERISTICS**



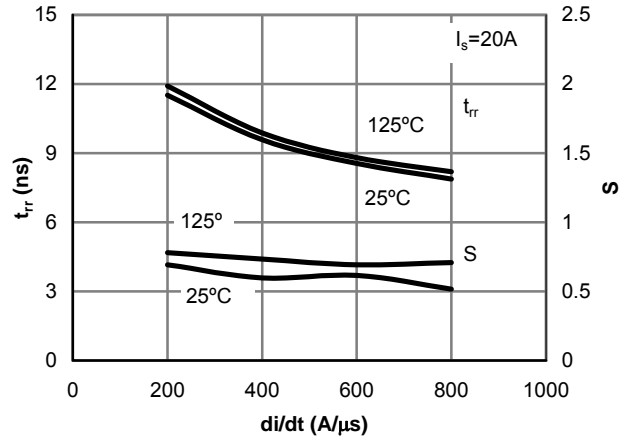
**Figure 17: Diode Reverse Recovery Charge and Peak Current vs. Conduction Current**



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

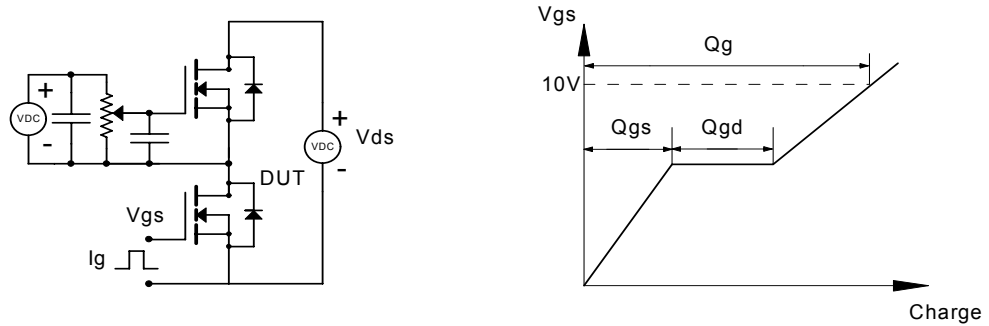


**Figure 19: Diode Reverse Recovery Charge and Peak Current vs. di/dt**

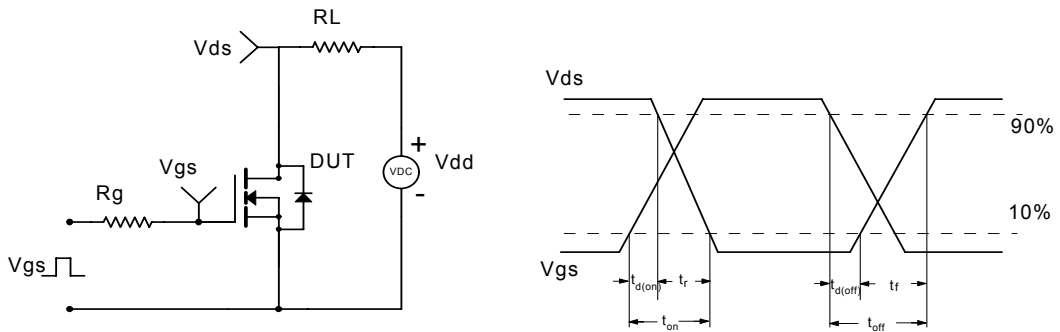


**Figure 20: Diode Reverse Recovery Time and Softness Factor vs. di/dt**

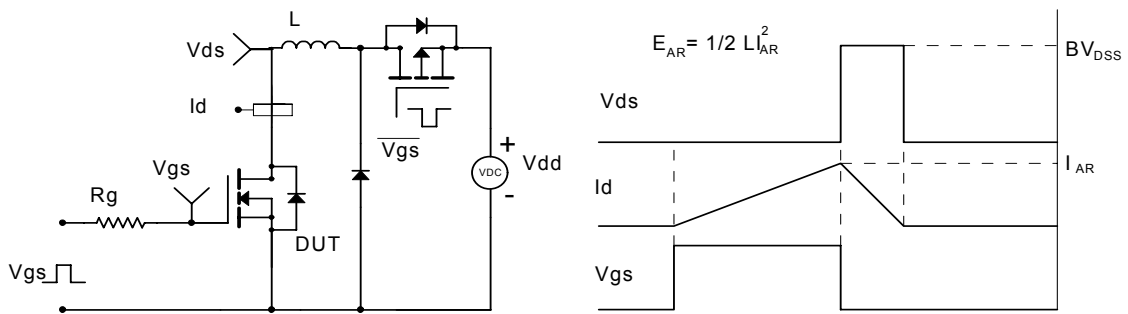
Gate Charge Test Circuit & Waveform



Resistive Switching Test Circuit & Waveforms



Unclamped Inductive Switching (UIS) Test Circuit & Waveforms



Diode Recovery Test Circuit & Waveforms

