



ALPHA & OMEGA
SEMICONDUCTOR



AOD4104 N-Channel Enhancement Mode Field Effect Transistor

General Description

The AOD4104 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 low side switch in CPU core power conversion. Standard Product AOD4104 is Pb-free (meets ROHS & Sony 259 specifications).

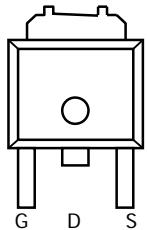
AOD4104L is a Green Product ordering option.
AOD4104 and AOD4104L are electrically identical.

Features

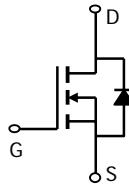
V_{DS} (V) = 25V
 I_D = 75A (V_{GS} = 10V)
 $R_{DS(ON)} < 3.6\text{m}\Omega$ (V_{GS} = 20V)
 $R_{DS(ON)} < 4.5\text{m}\Omega$ (V_{GS} = 12V)
 $R_{DS(ON)} < 5.4\text{m}\Omega$ (V_{GS} = 10V)

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

TO-252
D-PAK



Top View
Drain Connected
to Tab



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}	± 30	V
Continuous Drain Current ^{B,G,I}	I_D	75	A
$T_C=100^\circ\text{C}$		75	
Pulsed Drain Current ^C	I_{DM}	200	
Avalanche Current ^C	I_{AR}	30	A
Repetitive avalanche energy $L=0.3\text{mH}^C$	E_{AR}	135	mJ
Power Dissipation ^B	P_D	100	W
$T_C=100^\circ\text{C}$		50	
Power Dissipation ^A	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 ^A	$R_{\theta JA}$	16	20	°C/W
Steady-State		40	50	°C/W
Maximum Junction-to-Case ^B	$R_{\theta JC}$	1	1.5	°C/W

Electrical Characteristics ($T_J=25^\circ\text{C}$ unless otherwise noted)

Symbol	Parameter	Conditions	Min	Typ	Max	Units
STATIC PARAMETERS						
BV_{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	$V_{DS}=20\text{V}, V_{GS}=0\text{V}$ $T_J=55^\circ\text{C}$		0.005	1	μA
I_{GSS}	Gate-Body leakage current	$V_{DS}=0\text{V}, V_{GS}=\pm 30\text{V}$			5	nA
$V_{\text{GS(th)}}$	Gate Threshold Voltage	$V_{DS}=V_{GS}, I_D=250\mu\text{A}$	2	3	4	V
$I_{\text{D(ON)}}$	On state drain current	$V_{GS}=12\text{V}, V_{DS}=5\text{V}$	200			A
$R_{\text{DS(ON)}}$	Static Drain-Source On-Resistance	$V_{GS}=20\text{V}, I_D=20\text{A}$ $T_J=125^\circ\text{C}$		3	3.6	$\text{m}\Omega$
		$V_{GS}=12\text{V}, I_D=20\text{A}$		4.2	5	
		$V_{GS}=10\text{V}, I_D=20\text{A}$		3.7	4.5	
g_{FS}	Forward Transconductance	$V_{DS}=5\text{V}, I_D=20\text{A}$		4.5	5.4	
V_{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				55	A
DYNAMIC PARAMETERS						
C_{iss}	Input Capacitance	$V_{GS}=0\text{V}, V_{DS}=12.5\text{V}, f=1\text{MHz}$		2100	2400	pF
C_{oss}	Output Capacitance			850		pF
C_{rss}	Reverse Transfer Capacitance			400		pF
R_g	Gate resistance	$V_{GS}=0\text{V}, V_{DS}=0\text{V}, f=1\text{MHz}$		0.35	1	Ω
SWITCHING PARAMETERS						
$Q_g(12\text{V})$	Total Gate Charge	$V_{GS}=10\text{V}, V_{DS}=12.5\text{V}, I_D=20\text{A}$		40	50	nC
$Q_g(10\text{V})$	Total Gate Charge			33		nC
Q_{gs}	Gate Source Charge			11		nC
Q_{gd}	Gate Drain Charge			14		nC
$t_{\text{D(on)}}$	Turn-On DelayTime	$V_{GS}=10\text{V}, V_{DS}=12.5\text{V}, R_L=0.68\Omega, R_{\text{GEN}}=3\Omega$		12		ns
t_r	Turn-On Rise Time			19		ns
$t_{\text{D(off)}}$	Turn-Off DelayTime			15		ns
t_f	Turn-Off Fall Time			8.5		ns
t_{rr}	Body Diode Reverse Recovery Time	$I_F=20\text{A}, dI/dt=100\text{A}/\mu\text{s}$		42		ns
Q_{rr}	Body Diode Reverse Recovery Charge	$I_F=20\text{A}, dI/dt=100\text{A}/\mu\text{s}$		34		nC

A: The value of R_{QJA} is measured with the device mounted on 1in² FR-4 board with 2oz. Copper, in a still air environment with $T_A=25^\circ\text{C}$. The Power dissipation P_{DSM} is based on R_{QJA} 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_{QJA} is the sum of the thermal impedance from junction to case R_{QJC} and case to ambient.

E. The static characteristics in Figures 1 to 6 are obtained using <300 μs 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 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.

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

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TYPICAL ELECTRICAL AND THERMAL CHARACTERISTICS

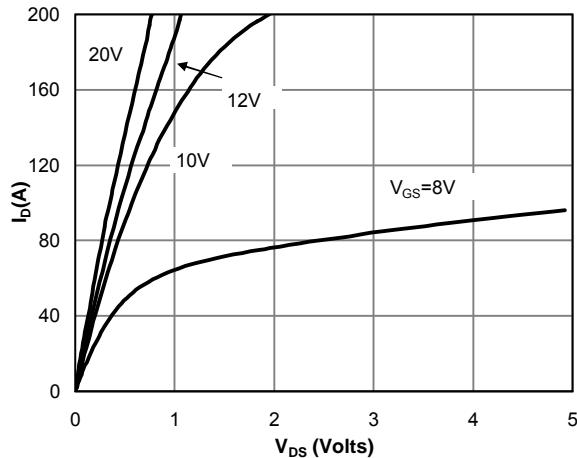


Figure 1: On-Region Characteristics

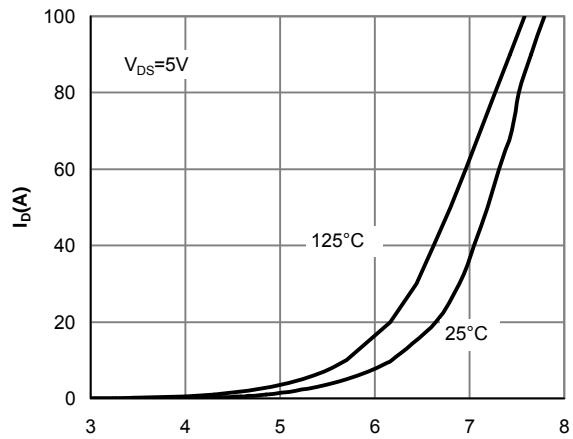


Figure 2: Transfer Characteristics

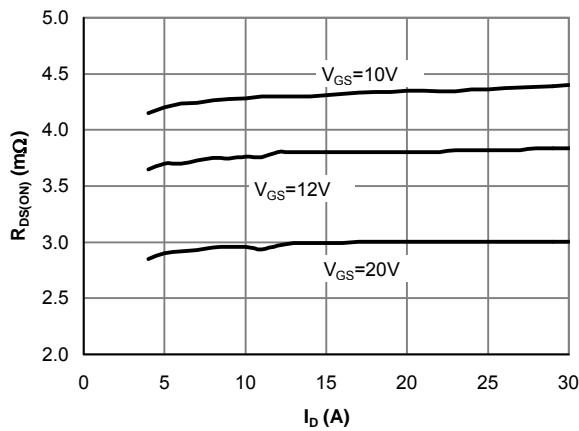


Figure 3: On-Resistance vs. Drain Current and Gate Voltage

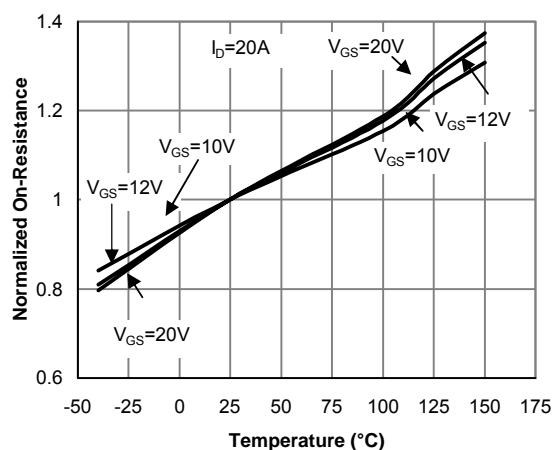


Figure 4: On-Resistance vs. Junction Temperature

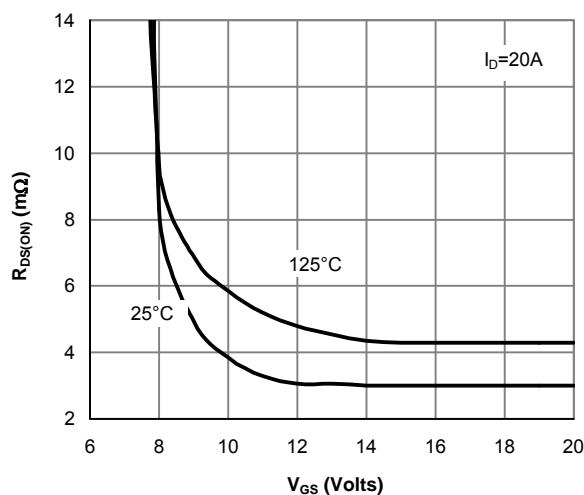


Figure 5: On-Resistance vs. Gate-Source Voltage

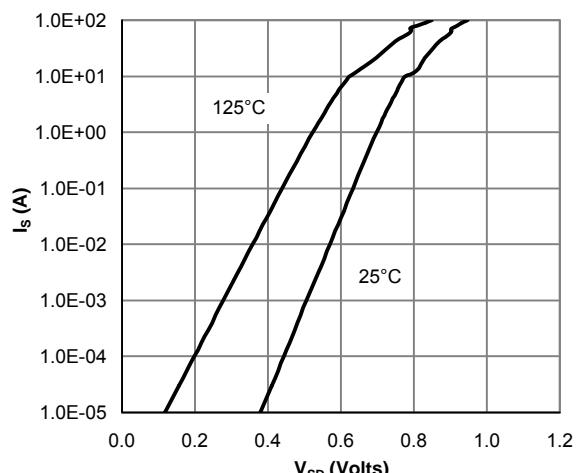
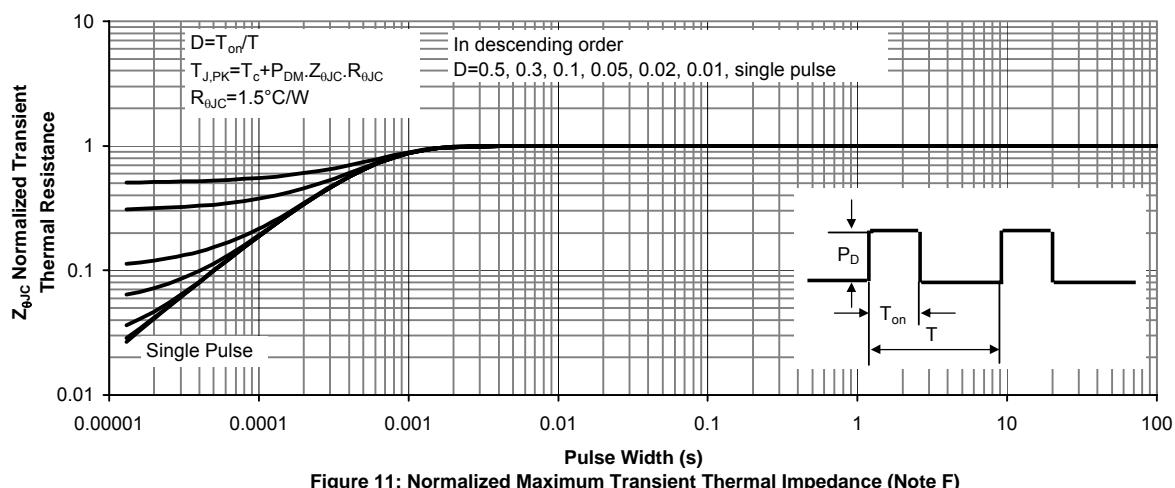
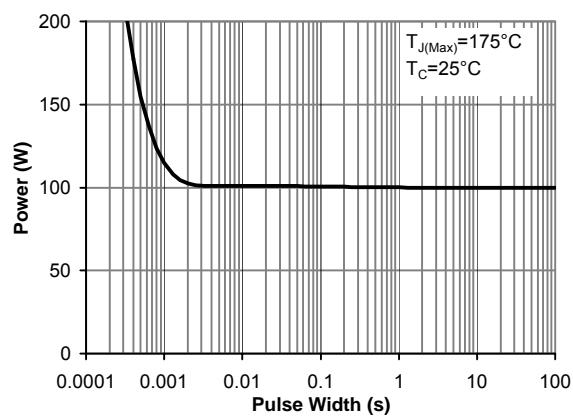
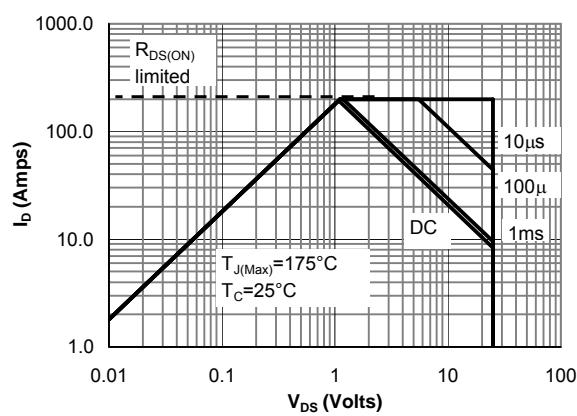
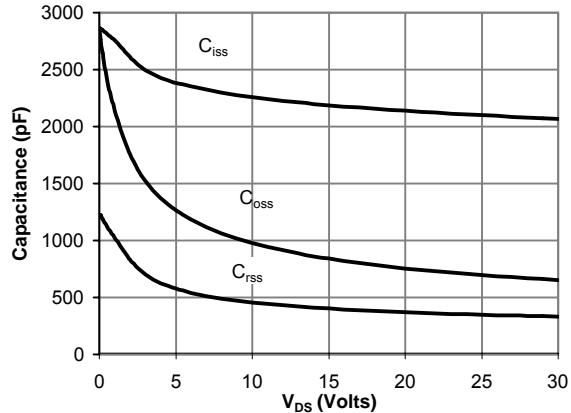
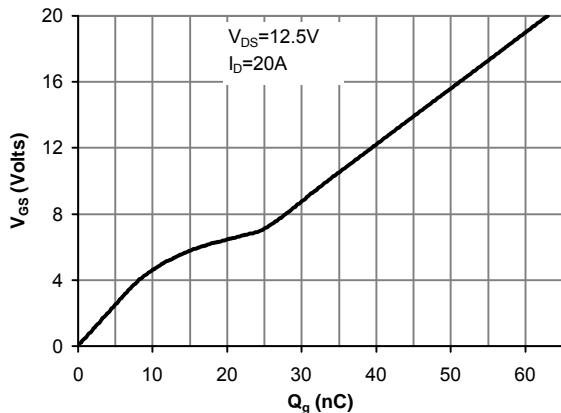


Figure 6: Body-Diode Characteristics

TYPICAL ELECTRICAL AND THERMAL CHARACTERISTICS



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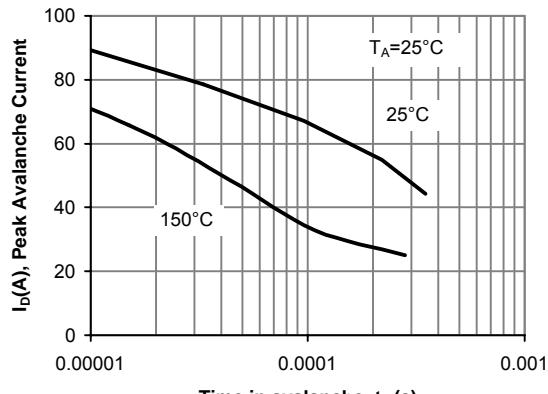


Figure 12: Single Pulse Avalanche capability

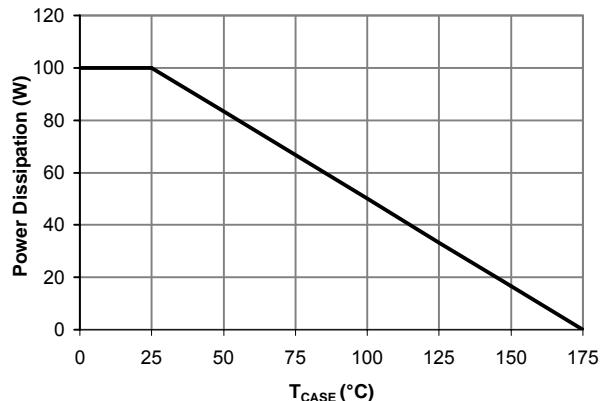


Figure 13: Power De-rating (Note B)

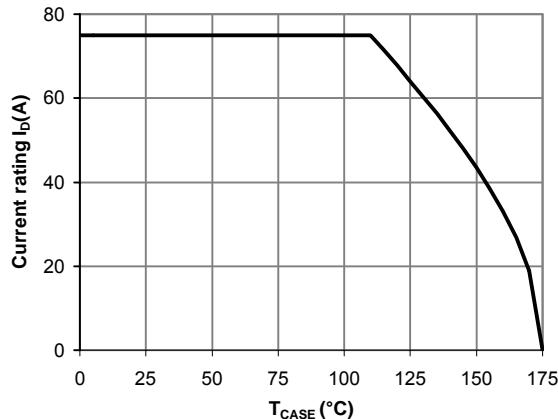


Figure 14: Current De-rating (Note B)

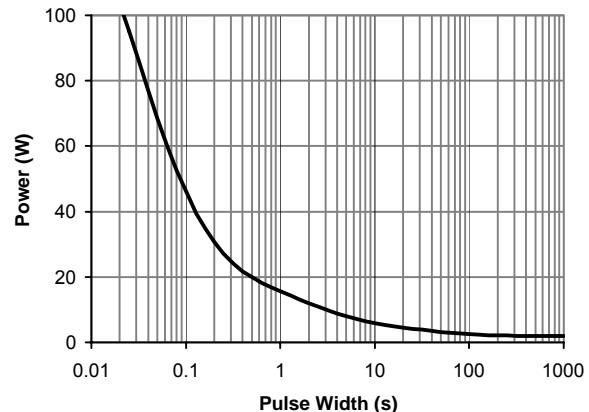


Figure 15: Single Pulse Power Rating Junction-to-Ambient (Note H)

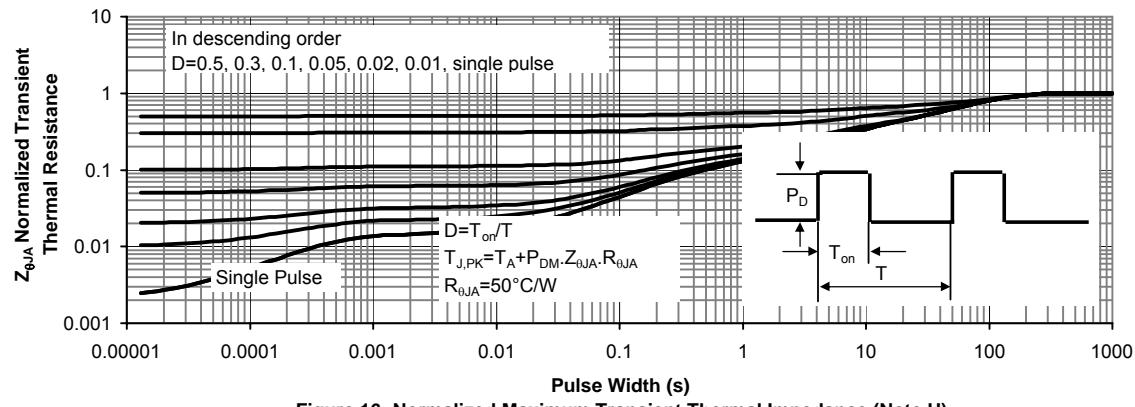


Figure 16: Normalized Maximum Transient Thermal Impedance (Note H)