



**ALPHA & OMEGA**  
SEMICONDUCTOR



## AOD402

### N-Channel Enhancement Mode Field Effect Transistor

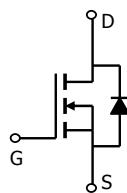
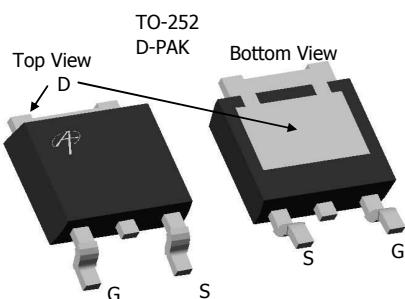
#### General Description

The AOD402 uses advanced trench technology and design to provide excellent  $R_{DS(ON)}$  with low gate charge. This device is suitable for use in PWM, load switching and general purpose applications.

- RoHS Compliant
- Halogen Free\*

#### Features

$V_{DS} (V) = 30V$   
 $I_D = 18 A (V_{GS} = 20V)$   
 $R_{DS(ON)} < 15 m\Omega (V_{GS} = 20V)$   
 $R_{DS(ON)} < 18 m\Omega (V_{GS} = 10V)$   
 $R_{DS(ON)} < 44 m\Omega (V_{GS} = 4.5V)$   
**100% UIS Tested!**  
**100% Rg Tested!**



#### 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	$V_{GS}$	$\pm 25$	V
Continuous Drain Current <sup>G</sup>	$I_D$	18	A
$T_C=100^\circ C$		12	
Pulsed Drain Current <sup>C</sup>	$I_{DM}$	40	
Avalanche Current <sup>C</sup>	$I_{AR}$	18	A
Repetitive avalanche energy $L=0.1mH$ <sup>C</sup>	$E_{AR}$	40	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	$\mu\text{A}$
					5	
$I_{\text{GSS}}$	Gate-Body leakage current	$V_{DS}=0\text{V}, V_{GS}=\pm 25\text{V}$			100	nA
$V_{\text{GS(th)}}$	Gate Threshold Voltage	$V_{DS}=V_{GS}, I_D=250\mu\text{A}$	1	2.4	3	V
$I_{\text{D(ON)}}$	On state drain current	$V_{GS}=10\text{V}, V_{DS}=5\text{V}$	40			A
$R_{\text{DS(ON)}}$	Static Drain-Source On-Resistance	$V_{GS}=20\text{V}, I_D=18\text{A}$ $T_J=125^\circ\text{C}$		12	15	$\text{m}\Omega$
		$V_{GS}=10\text{V}, I_D=18\text{A}$		17.4	21	
		$V_{GS}=4.5\text{V}, I_D=6\text{A}$		15	18	
$g_{\text{FS}}$	Forward Transconductance	$V_{DS}=5\text{V}, I_D=18\text{A}$		36	44	$\text{m}\Omega$
$V_{\text{SD}}$	Diode Forward Voltage	$I_S=18\text{A}, V_{GS}=0\text{V}$	0.8	1		V
$I_S$	Maximum Body-Diode Continuous Current				18	A
<b>DYNAMIC PARAMETERS</b>						
$C_{\text{iss}}$	Input Capacitance	$V_{GS}=0\text{V}, V_{DS}=15\text{V}, f=1\text{MHz}$		769		pF
$C_{\text{oss}}$	Output Capacitance			185		pF
$C_{\text{rss}}$	Reverse Transfer Capacitance			131		pF
$R_g$	Gate resistance	$V_{GS}=0\text{V}, V_{DS}=0\text{V}, f=1\text{MHz}$		0.7		$\Omega$
<b>SWITCHING PARAMETERS</b>						
$Q_{\text{g}(10\text{V})}$	Total Gate Charge	$V_{GS}=10\text{V}, V_{DS}=10\text{V}, I_D=18\text{A}$		15.9		nC
$Q_{\text{gs}}$	Gate Source Charge			2.44		nC
$Q_{\text{gd}}$	Gate Drain Charge			4.92		nC
$t_{\text{D(on)}}$	Turn-On Delay Time	$V_{GS}=10\text{V}, V_{DS}=15\text{V}, I_D=18\text{A}, R_L=0.82\Omega, R_{\text{GEN}}=3\Omega$		6.2		ns
$t_r$	Turn-On Rise Time			10.9		ns
$t_{\text{D(off)}}$	Turn-Off Delay Time			16		ns
$t_f$	Turn-Off Fall Time			4.8		ns
$t_{\text{rr}}$	Body Diode Reverse Recovery Time		$I_F=18\text{A}, dI/dt=100\text{A}/\mu\text{s}$	18		ns
$Q_{\text{rr}}$	Body Diode Reverse Recovery Charge	$I_F=18\text{A}, dI/dt=100\text{A}/\mu\text{s}$		8.1		nC

A: The value of  $R_{\text{QJA}}$  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  $R_{\text{QJA}}$  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 to 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  $R_{\text{QJA}}$  is the sum of the thermal impedance from junction to case  $R_{\text{QJC}}$  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.

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

Rev4: Oct 2008

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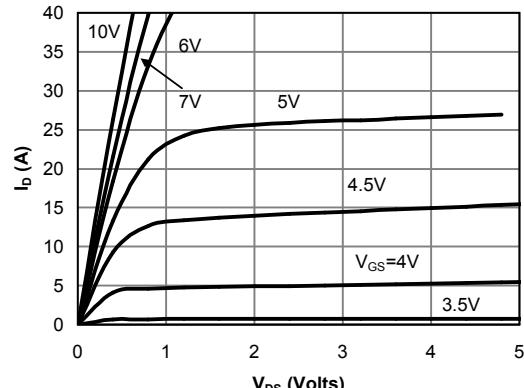
**TYPICAL ELECTRICAL AND THERMAL CHARACTERISTICS**

Fig 1: On-Region Characteristics

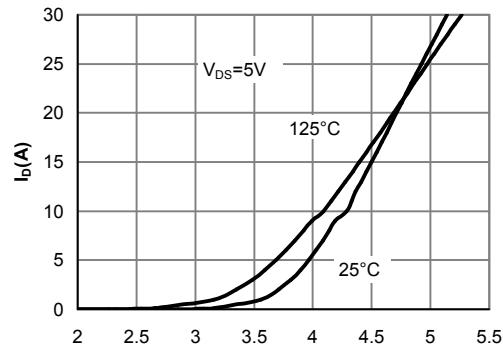


Figure 2: Transfer Characteristics

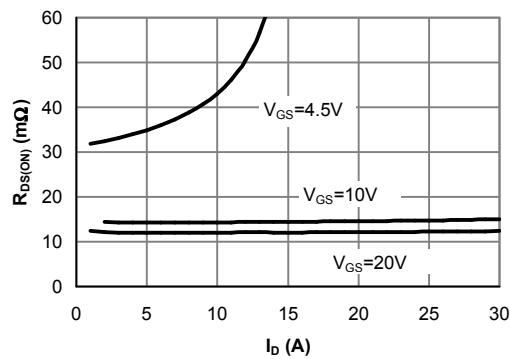


Figure 3: On-Resistance vs. Drain Current and Gate Voltage

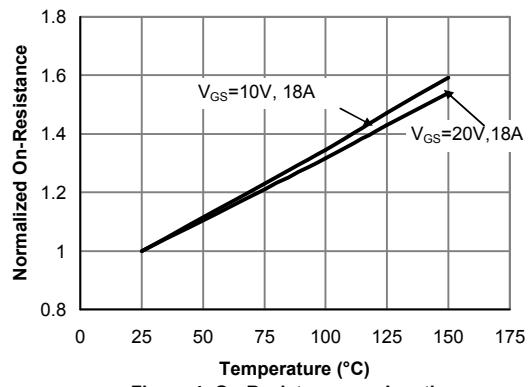


Figure 4: On-Resistance vs. Junction Temperature

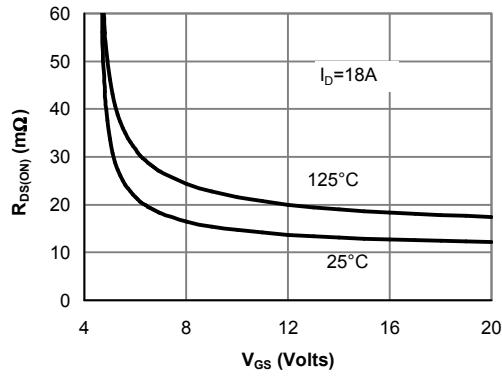


Figure 5: On-Resistance vs. Gate-Source Voltage

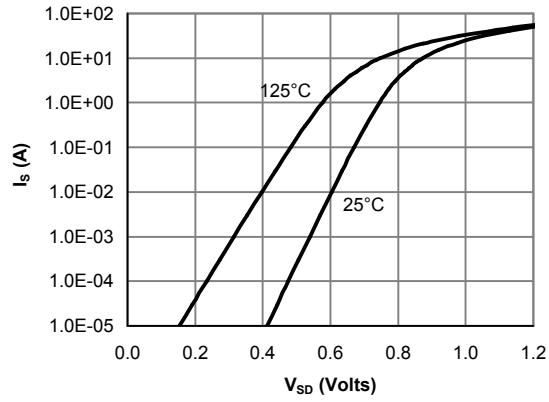
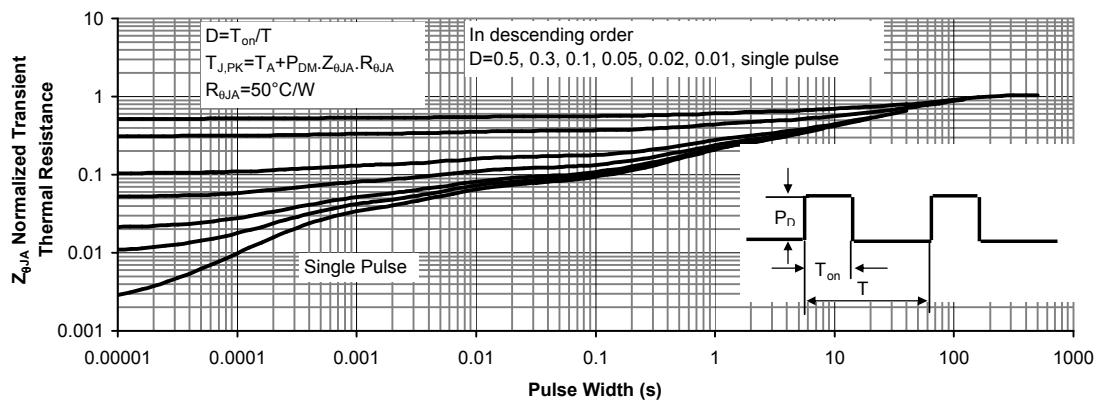
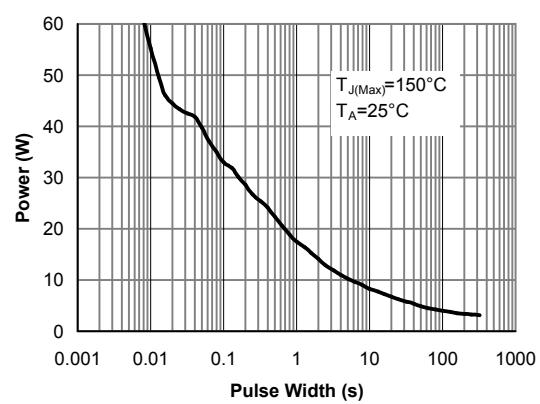
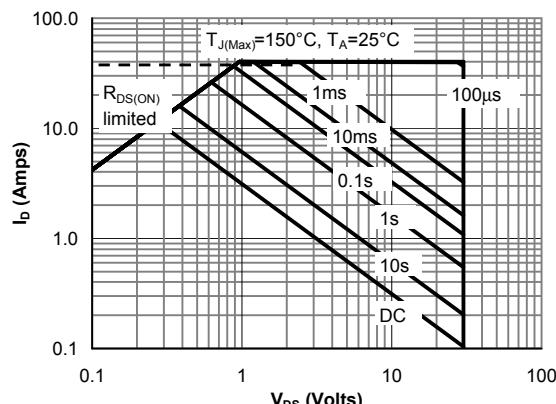
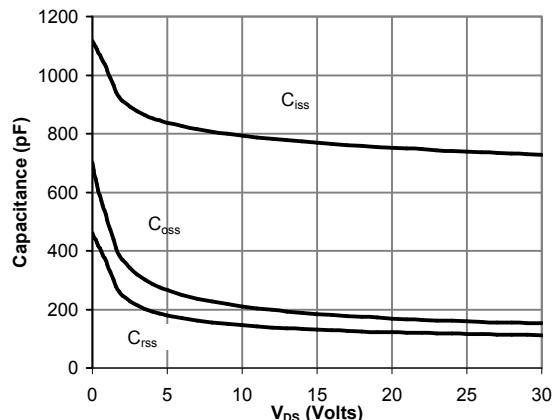
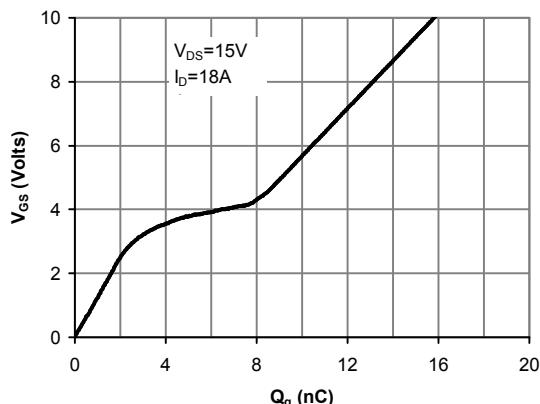
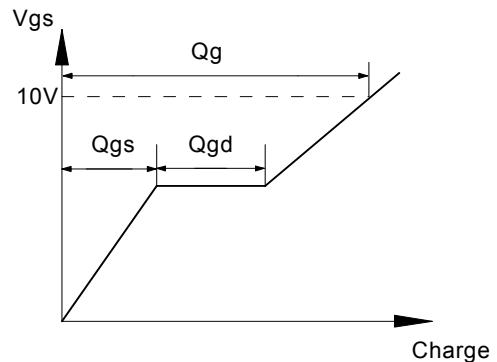
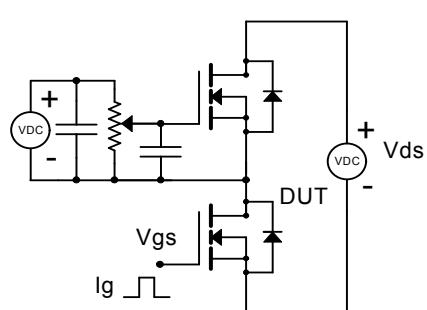


Figure 6: Body-Diode Characteristics

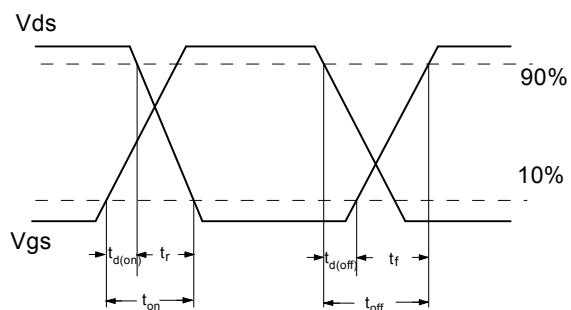
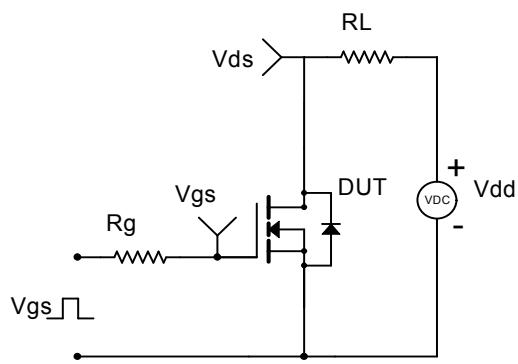
## TYPICAL ELECTRICAL AND THERMAL CHARACTERISTICS



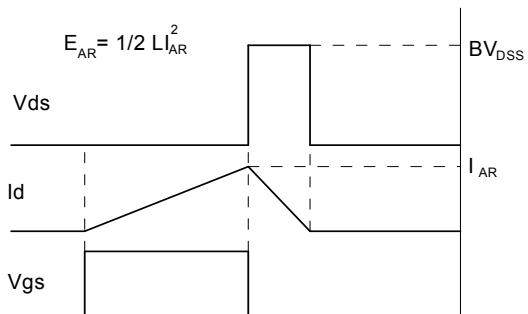
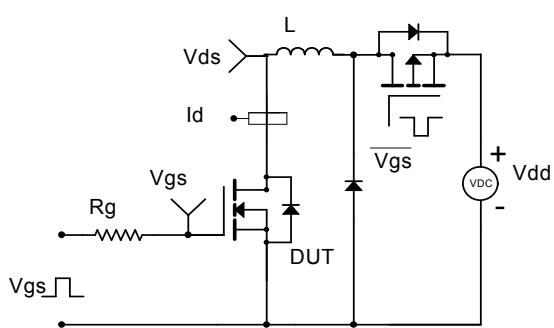
## Gate Charge Test Circuit &amp; Waveform



## Resistive Switching Test Circuit &amp; Waveforms



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



## Diode Recovery Test Circuit &amp; Waveforms

