



## AOD458 N-Channel Enhancement Mode Field Effect Transistor

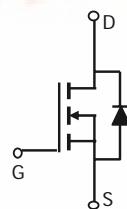
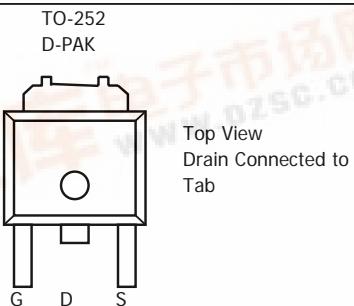


### General Description

The AOD458 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. Standard product AOD458 is Pb-free (meets ROHS & Sony 259 specifications). AOD458L is a Green Product ordering option. AOD458 and AOD458L are electrically identical.

### Features

$V_{DS} (V) = 30V$   
 $I_D = 85A (V_{GS} = 10V)$   
 $R_{DS(ON)} < 4m\Omega (V_{GS} = 10V)$   
 $R_{DS(ON)} < 5m\Omega (V_{GS} = 4.5V)$



### 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	$V_{GS}$	$\pm 12$	V
Continuous Drain Current <sup>C</sup>	$I_D$	85	A
$T_C=100^\circ C$		60	
Pulsed Drain Current <sup>C</sup>	$I_{DM}$	200	
Avalanche Current <sup>C</sup>	$I_{AR}$	45	A
Repetitive avalanche energy $L=0.3mH$ <sup>C</sup>	$E_{AR}$	330	mJ
Power Dissipation <sup>B</sup>	$P_D$	50	W
$T_C=100^\circ C$		25	
Power Dissipation <sup>A</sup>	$P_{DSM}$	2.7	W
$T_A=70^\circ C$		1.9	
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>	$R_{\theta JA}$	15	20	°C/W
Maximum Junction-to-Ambient <sup>A</sup>		44	55	°C/W
Maximum Junction-to-Case <sup>B</sup>	$R_{\theta JC}$	1.8	3	°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	$V_{DS}=24\text{V}, V_{GS}=0\text{V}$ $T_J=55^\circ\text{C}$		0.002	1	$\mu\text{A}$
$I_{\text{GSS}}$	Gate-Body leakage current	$V_{DS}=0\text{V}, V_{GS}=\pm 12\text{V}$			5	nA
$V_{\text{GS(th)}}$	Gate Threshold Voltage	$V_{DS}=V_{GS}, I_D=250\mu\text{A}$	1	1.7	3	V
$I_{\text{D(ON)}}$	On state drain current	$V_{GS}=10\text{V}, V_{DS}=5\text{V}$	100			A
$R_{\text{DS(ON)}}$	Static Drain-Source On-Resistance	$V_{GS}=10\text{V}, I_D=20\text{A}$		3.2	4	$\text{m}\Omega$
			$T_J=125^\circ\text{C}$	5	6	
		$V_{GS}=4.5\text{V}, I_D=20\text{A}$		3.8	5	
$g_{\text{FS}}$	Forward Transconductance	$V_{DS}=5\text{V}, I_D=20\text{A}$		107		S
$V_{\text{SD}}$	Diode Forward Voltage	$I_S=1\text{A}, V_{GS}=0\text{V}$		0.72	1	V
$I_S$	Maximum Body-Diode Continuous Current				50	A
<b>DYNAMIC PARAMETERS</b>						
$C_{\text{iss}}$	Input Capacitance	$V_{GS}=0\text{V}, V_{DS}=15\text{V}, f=1\text{MHz}$		5750	7500	pF
$C_{\text{oss}}$	Output Capacitance			640		pF
$C_{\text{rss}}$	Reverse Transfer Capacitance			370		pF
$R_g$	Gate resistance	$V_{GS}=0\text{V}, V_{DS}=0\text{V}, f=1\text{MHz}$		0.4	1	$\Omega$
<b>SWITCHING PARAMETERS</b>						
$Q_g(4.5\text{V})$	Total Gate Charge	$V_{GS}=4.5\text{V}, V_{DS}=15\text{V}, ID=20\text{A}$		41		nC
$Q_{\text{gs}}$	Gate Source Charge			18		nC
$Q_{\text{gd}}$	Gate Drain Charge			10		nC
$t_{\text{D(on)}}$	Turn-On Delay Time	$V_{GS}=10\text{V}, V_{DS}=15\text{V}, R_L=0.75\Omega, R_{\text{GEN}}=3\Omega$		13.5	19	ns
$t_r$	Turn-On Rise Time			14	20	ns
$t_{\text{D(off)}}$	Turn-Off Delay Time			58	80	ns
$t_f$	Turn-Off Fall Time			13.5	19	ns
$t_{\text{rr}}$	Body Diode Reverse Recovery Time	$I_F=20\text{A}, dI/dt=100\text{A}/\mu\text{s}$		39	55	ns
$Q_{\text{rr}}$	Body Diode Reverse Recovery Charge	$I_F=20\text{A}, dI/dt=100\text{A}/\mu\text{s}$		39		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  $150^\circ\text{C}$ . The value in any given application depends on the user's specific board design, and the maximum temperature of  $175^\circ\text{C}$  may be used if the PCB allows it.

B. The power dissipation  $P_D$  is based on  $T_{\text{J(MAX)}}=175^\circ\text{C}$ , 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  $T_{\text{J(MAX)}}=175^\circ\text{C}$ .

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 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  $T_{\text{J(MAX)}}=175^\circ\text{C}$ .

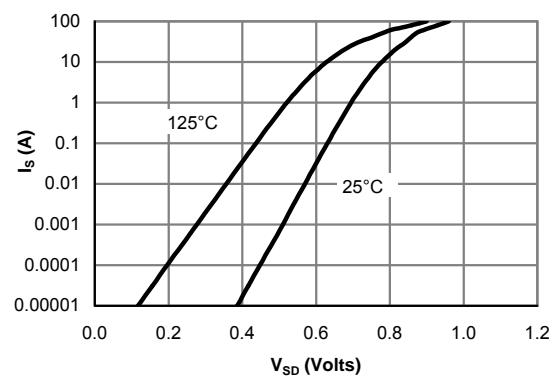
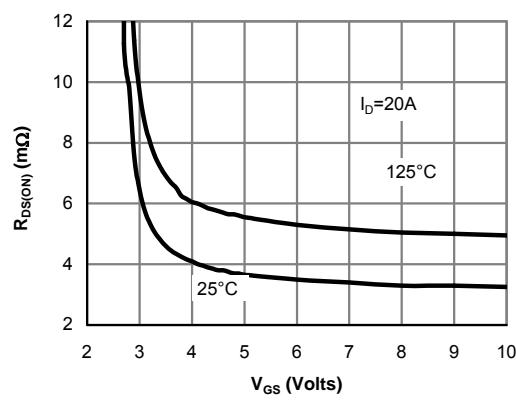
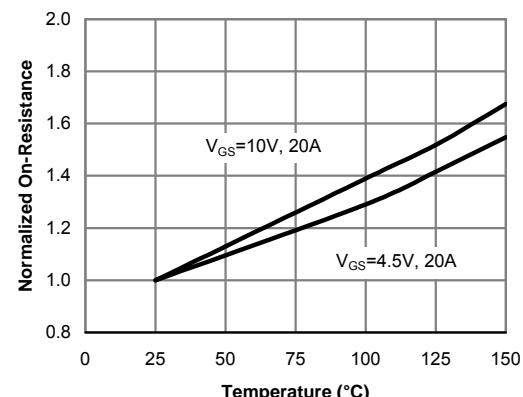
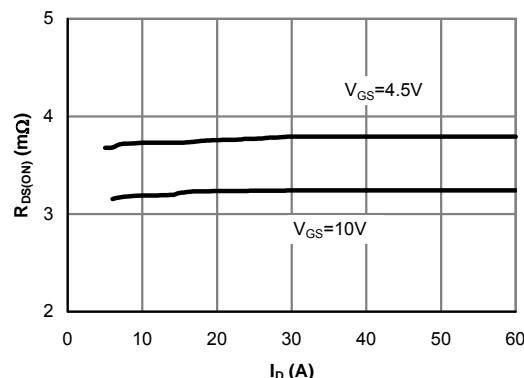
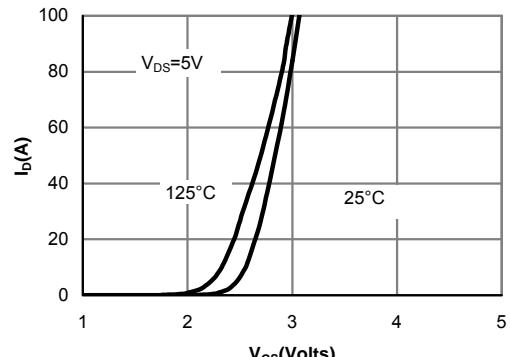
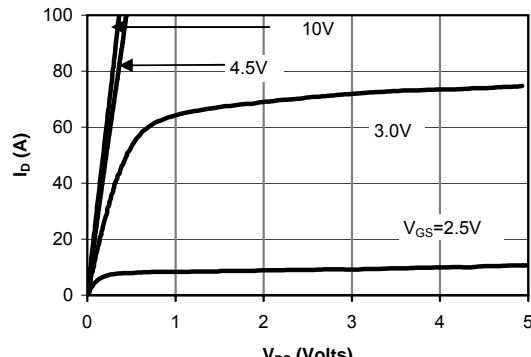
G. The maximum current rating is limited by bond-wires.

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.

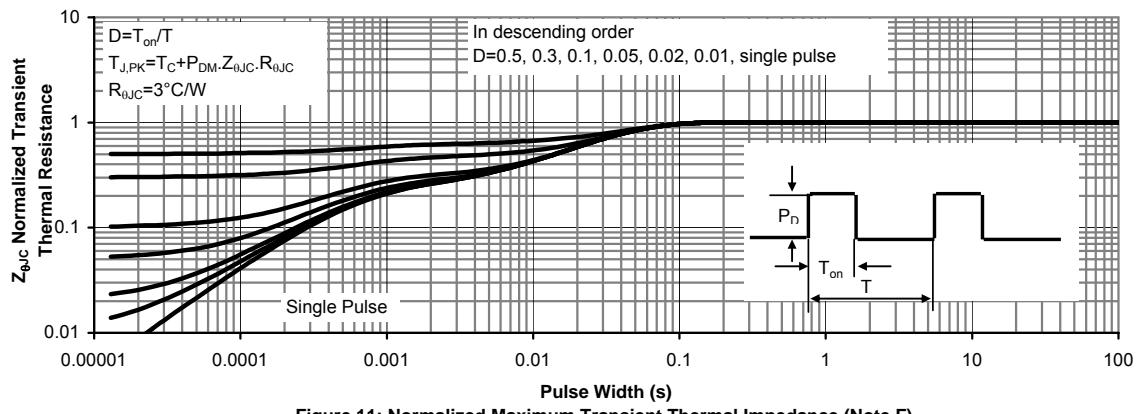
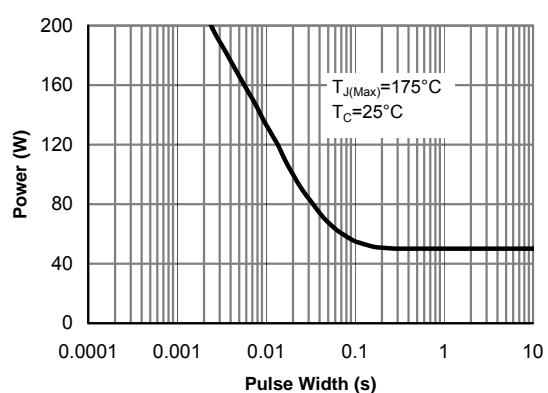
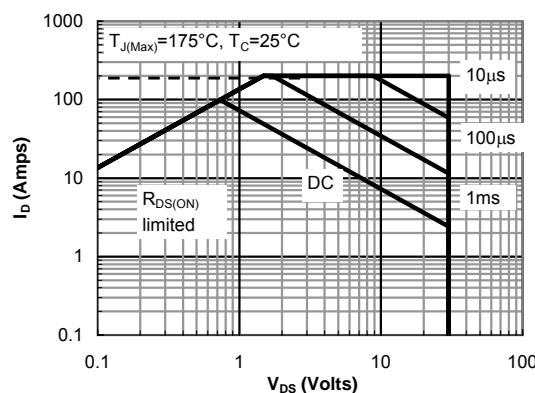
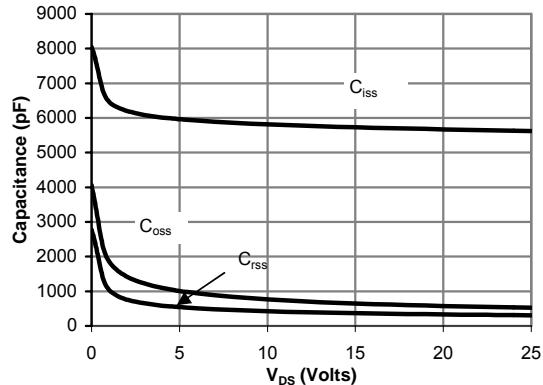
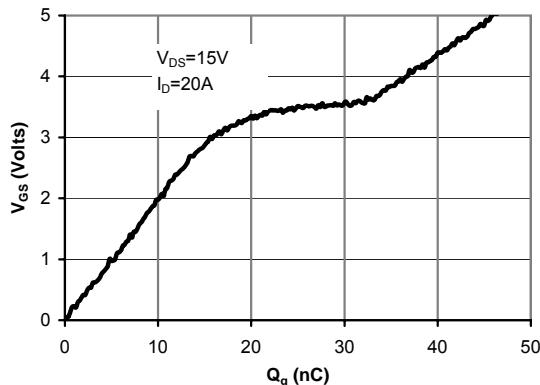
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## TYPICAL ELECTRICAL AND THERMAL CHARACTERISTICS



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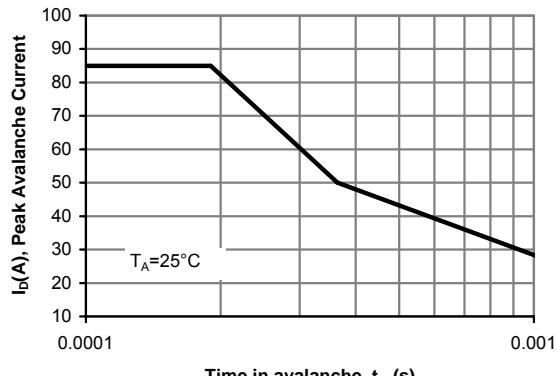


Figure 12: Single Pulse Avalanche capability

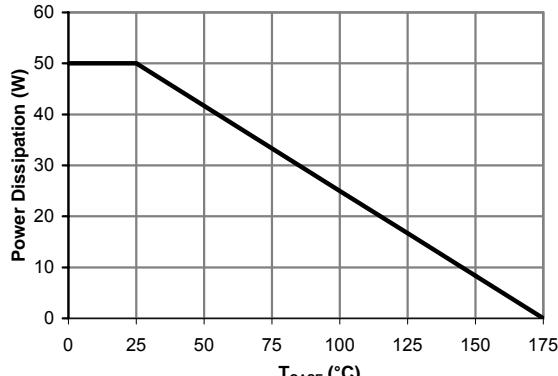


Figure 13: Power De-rating (Note B)

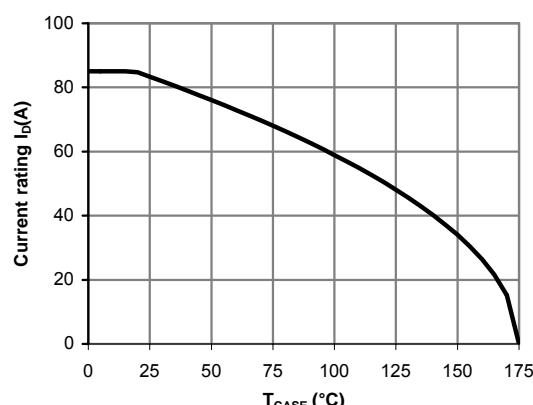


Figure 14: Current De-rating (Note B)

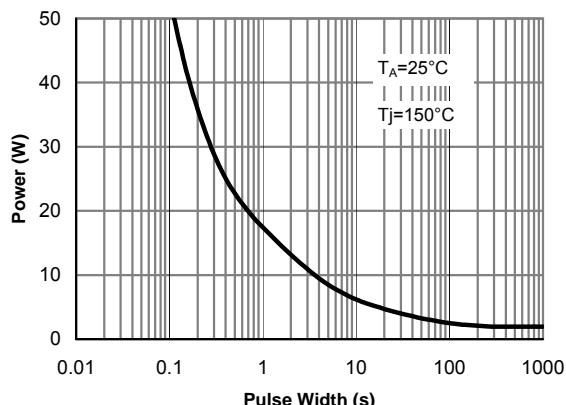


Figure 15: Single Pulse Power Rating Junction-to-Ambient (Note H)

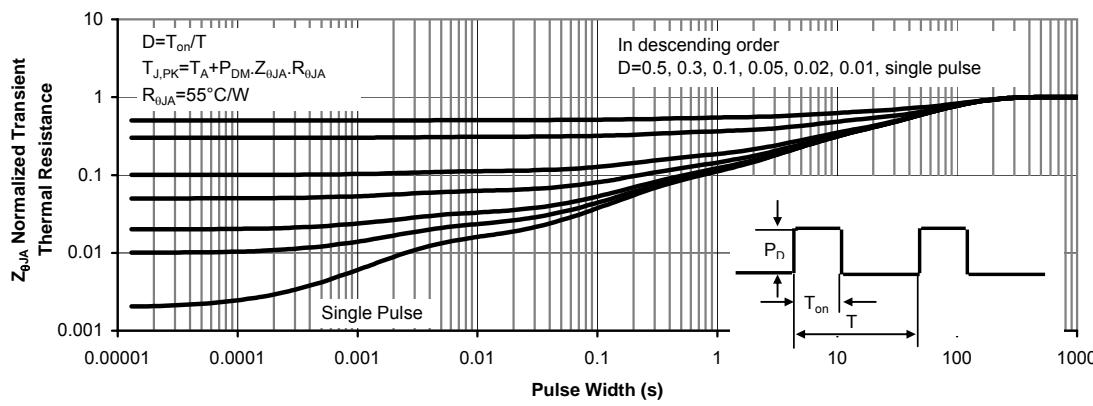


Figure 16: Normalized Maximum Transient Thermal Impedance (Note H)