



**ALPHA & OMEGA**  
SEMICONDUCTOR

## AOL1442

### N-Channel Enhancement Mode Field Effect Transistor



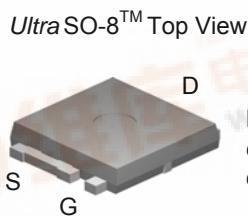
#### General Description

The AOL1442 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 AOL1442 is Pb-free (meets ROHS & Sony 259 specifications). AOL1442L is a Green Product ordering option. AOL1442 and AOL1442L are electrically identical.

#### Features

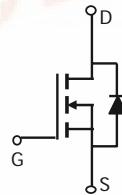
$V_{DS}$  (V) = 30V  
 $I_D$  = 75A ( $V_{GS}$  = 10V)  
 $R_{DS(ON)} < 5\text{m}\Omega$  ( $V_{GS}$  = 10V)  
 $R_{DS(ON)} < 9\text{m}\Omega$  ( $V_{GS}$  = 4.5V)

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



Fits SOIC8  
footprint!

Bottom tab  
connected to drain



#### 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>	$I_D$	75	A
$T_C=100^\circ\text{C}$		56	
Pulsed Drain Current <sup>C</sup>	$I_{DM}$	200	
Continuous Drain Current <sup>H</sup>	$I_{DSM}$	25	A
$T_A=70^\circ\text{C}$		20	
Avalanche Current <sup>C</sup>	$I_{AR}$	30	A
Repetitive avalanche energy $L=0.3\text{mH}$ <sup>C</sup>	$E_{AR}$	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>	$R_{\theta JA}$	16.2	25	°C/W
Maximum Junction-to-Ambient <sup>A</sup>		44	60	°C/W
Maximum Junction-to-Case <sup>B</sup>	$R_{\theta JC}$	2	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	35		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 5	$\mu\text{A}$
$I_{GSS}$	Gate-Body leakage current	$V_{DS}=0\text{V}, V_{GS}=\pm20\text{V}$			100	nA
$V_{GS(\text{th})}$	Gate Threshold Voltage	$V_{DS}=V_{GS}, I_D=250\mu\text{A}$	1	1.5	2.5	V
$I_{D(\text{ON})}$	On state drain current	$V_{GS}=10\text{V}, V_{DS}=5\text{V}$	100			A
$R_{DS(\text{ON})}$	Static Drain-Source On-Resistance	$V_{GS}=10\text{V}, I_D=20\text{A}$		4	5	$\text{m}\Omega$
			$T_J=125^\circ\text{C}$		5 6	
		$V_{GS}=4.5\text{V}, I_D=10\text{A}$		7	9	
$g_{FS}$	Forward Transconductance	$V_{DS}=5\text{V}, I_D=20\text{A}$		40		S
$V_{SD}$	Diode Forward Voltage	$I_S=1\text{A}, V_{GS}=0\text{V}$			1	V
$I_S$	Maximum Body-Diode Continuous Current				55	A
<b>DYNAMIC PARAMETERS</b>						
$C_{iss}$	Input Capacitance	$V_{GS}=0\text{V}, V_{DS}=15\text{V}, f=1\text{MHz}$		2662	3194	pF
$C_{oss}$	Output Capacitance			502		pF
$C_{rss}$	Reverse Transfer Capacitance			375		pF
$R_g$	Gate resistance	$V_{GS}=0\text{V}, V_{DS}=0\text{V}, f=1\text{MHz}$		1.1	1.7	$\Omega$
<b>SWITCHING PARAMETERS</b>						
$Q_g(10\text{V})$	Total Gate Charge	$V_{GS}=10\text{V}, V_{DS}=15\text{V}, I_D=20\text{A}$		70	84	nC
$Q_g(4.5\text{V})$	Total Gate Charge			34.8	42	nC
$Q_{gs}$	Gate Source Charge			13.1		nC
$Q_{gd}$	Gate Drain Charge			18.5		nC
$t_{D(\text{on})}$	Turn-On Delay Time	$V_{GS}=10\text{V}, V_{DS}=15\text{V}, R_L=0.75\Omega, R_{\text{GEN}}=3\Omega$		9		ns
$t_r$	Turn-On Rise Time			11		ns
$t_{D(\text{off})}$	Turn-Off Delay Time			30.7		ns
$t_f$	Turn-Off Fall Time			9.2		ns
$t_{rr}$	Body Diode Reverse Recovery Time	$I_F=20\text{A}, dI/dt=100\text{A}/\mu\text{s}$		34.5	42	ns
$Q_{rr}$	Body Diode Reverse Recovery Charge	$I_F=20\text{A}, dI/dt=100\text{A}/\mu\text{s}$		28.3	34	nC

A: The value of  $R_{\theta JA}$  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  $P_{DSM}$  is based on  $R_{\theta JA}$  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  $T_{J(\text{MAX})}=175^\circ\text{C}$ , 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  $R_{\theta JA}$  is the sum of the thermal impedance from junction to case  $R_{\theta JC}$  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. 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. Revision 0: Mar 2006

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## TYPICAL ELECTRICAL AND THERMAL CHARACTERISTICS

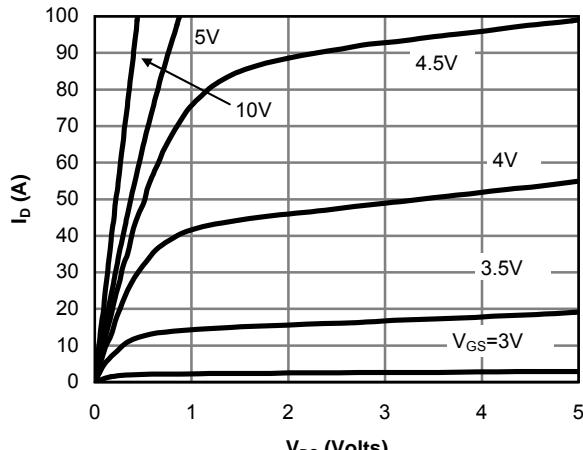


Fig 1: On-Region Characteristics

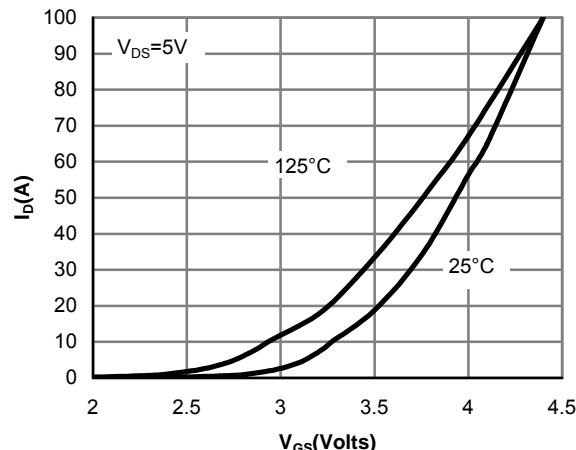


Figure 2: Transfer Characteristics

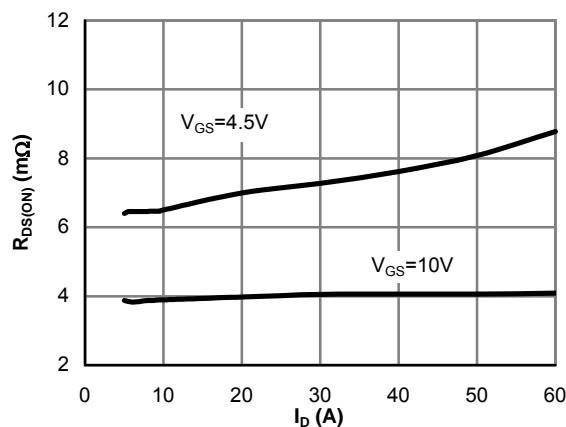


Figure 3: On-Resistance vs. Drain Current and Gate Voltage

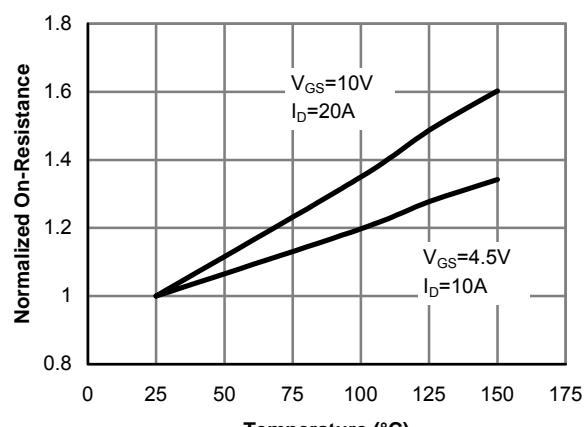


Figure 4: On-Resistance vs. Junction Temperature

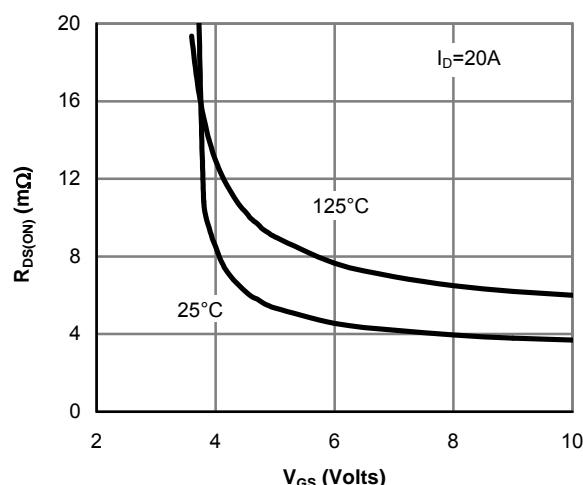


Figure 5: On-Resistance vs. Gate-Source Voltage

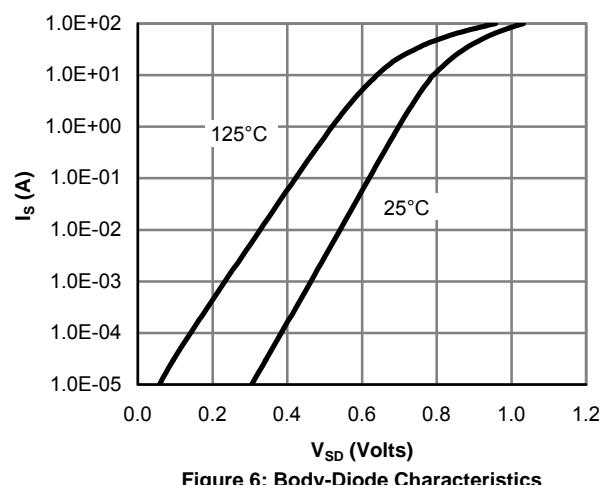


Figure 6: Body-Diode Characteristics

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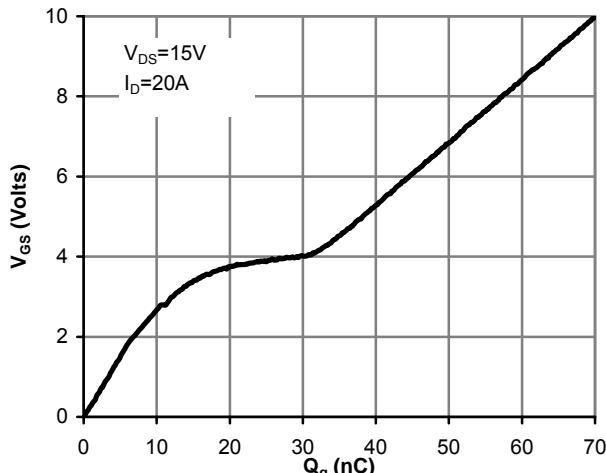


Figure 7: Gate-Charge Characteristics

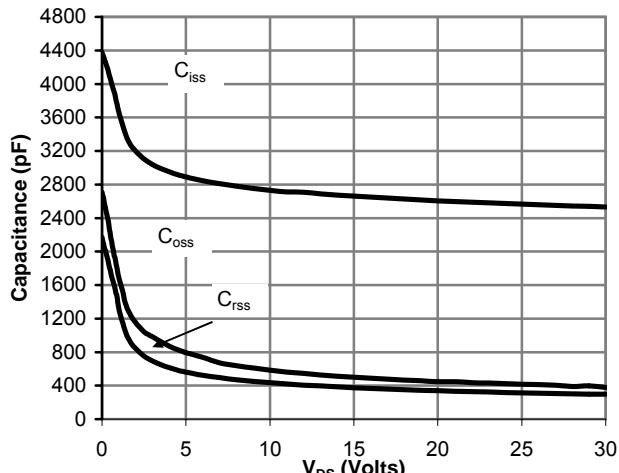


Figure 8: Capacitance Characteristics

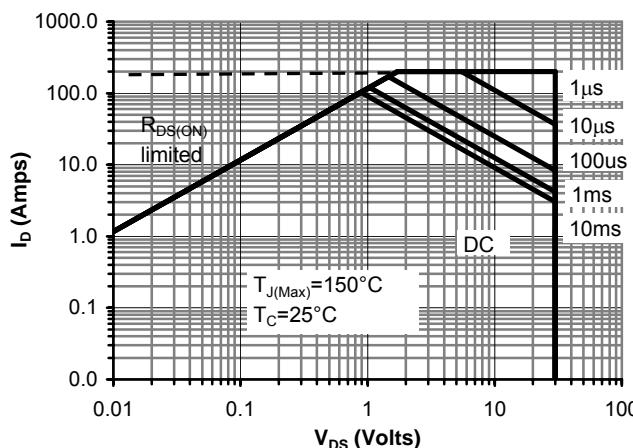


Figure 9: Maximum Forward Biased Safe Operating Area (Note F)

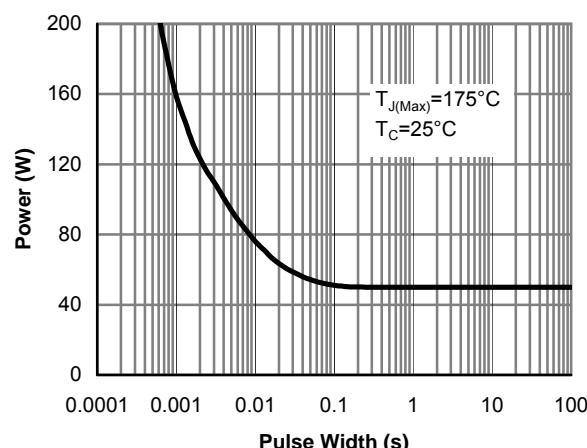


Figure 10: Single Pulse Power Rating Junction-to-Case (Note F)

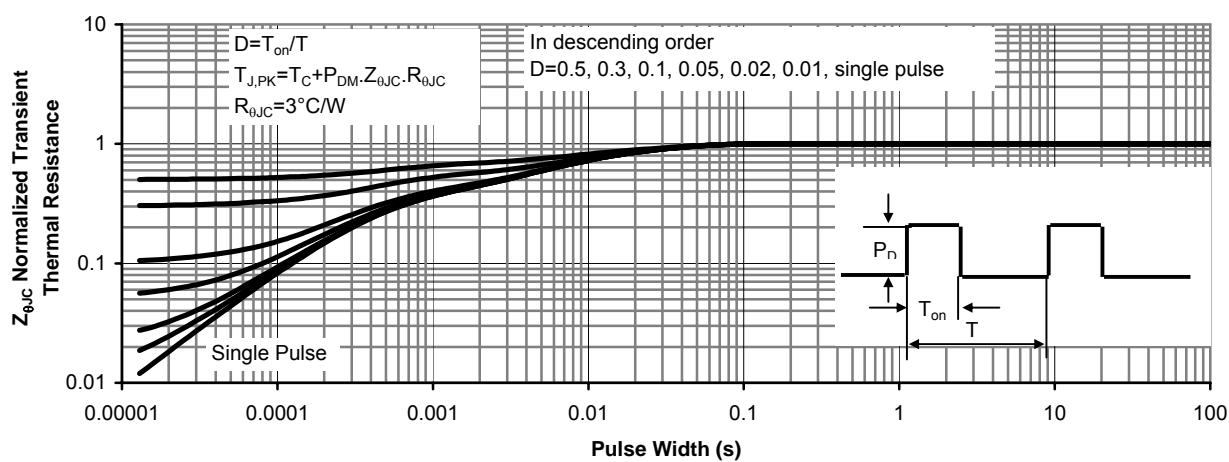


Figure 11: Normalized Maximum Transient Thermal Impedance (Note F)

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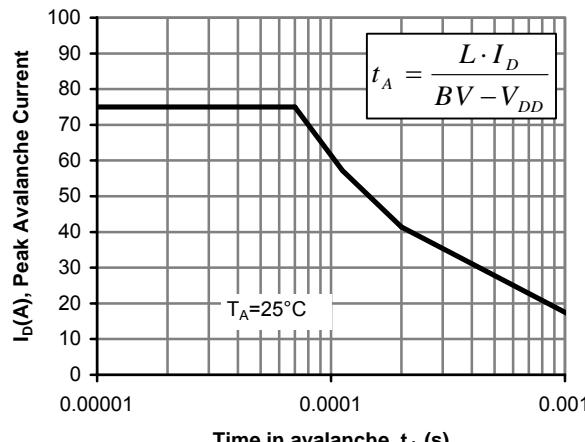


Figure 12: Single Pulse Avalanche capability

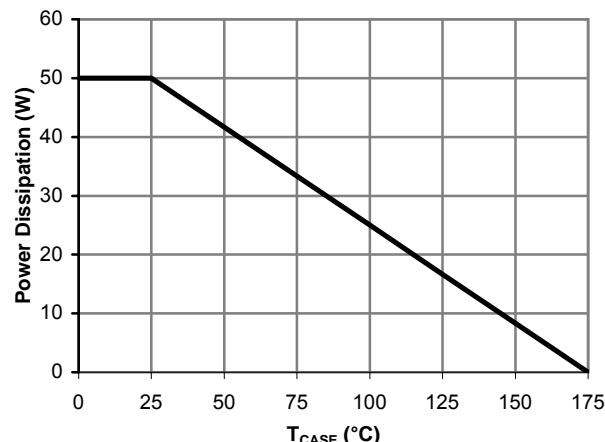


Figure 13: Power De-rating (Note B)

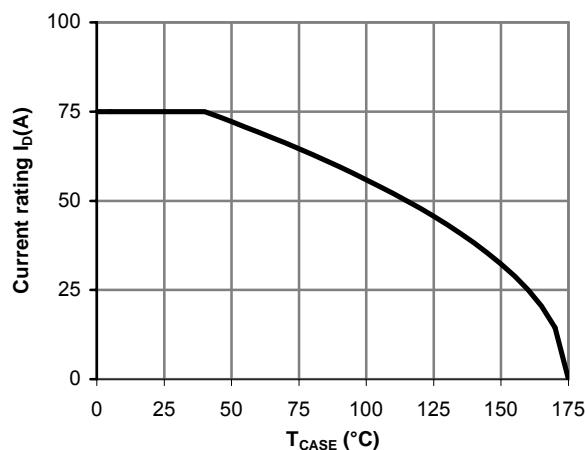


Figure 14: Current De-rating (Note B)

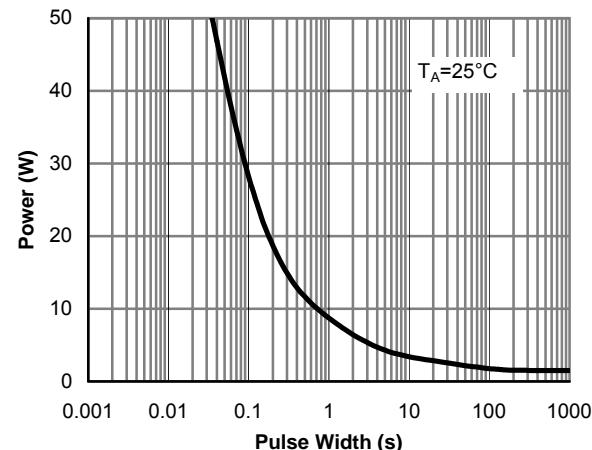


Figure 15: Single Pulse Power Rating Junction-to-Ambient (Note H)

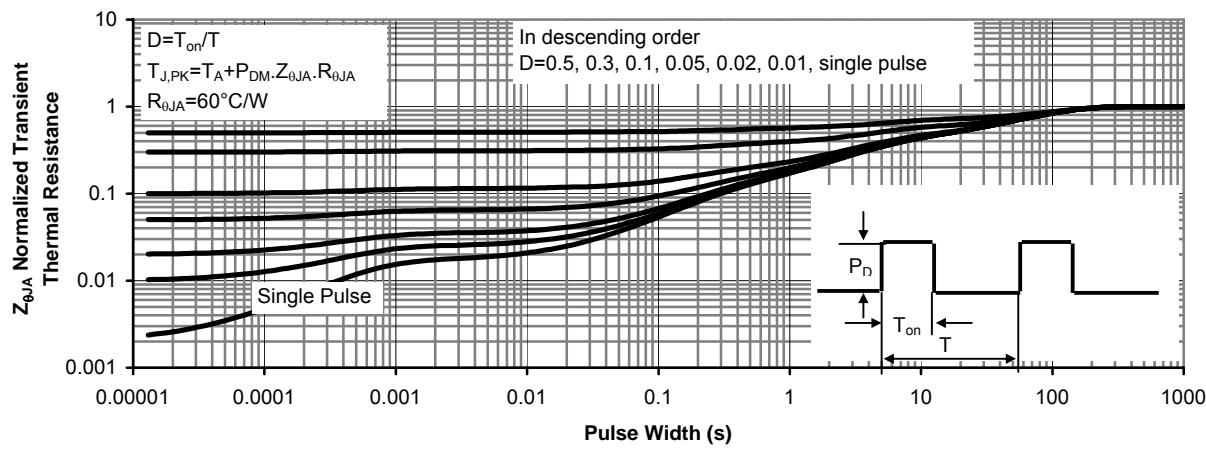


Figure 16: Normalized Maximum Transient Thermal Impedance (Note H)