



**ALPHA & OMEGA**  
SEMICONDUCTOR, LTD

## AOB416

### N-Channel Enhancement Mode Field Effect Transistor

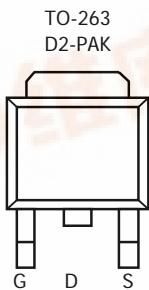


#### General Description

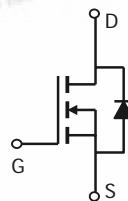
The AOB416 uses advanced trench technology to provide excellent  $R_{DS(ON)}$ , shoot-through immunity and body diode characteristics. This device is ideally suited for use as a low side switch in CPU core power conversion. Standard Product AOB416 is Pb-free (meets ROHS & Sony 259 specifications). AOB416L is a Green Product ordering option. AOB416 and AOB416L are electrically identical.

#### Features

$V_{DS} (V) = 30V$   
 $I_D = 110A (V_{GS} = 10V)$   
 $R_{DS(ON)} < 4.5m\Omega (V_{GS} = 10V) @ 30A$   
 $R_{DS(ON)} < 6.5m\Omega (V_{GS} = 4.5V) @ 30A$



Top View  
Drain Connected to Tab



#### 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	$V_{GS}$	$\pm 20$	V
Continuous Drain Current <sup>B,G</sup>	$I_D$	110	A
$T_C=25^\circ C$ <sup>G</sup>		78	
Pulsed Drain Current	$I_{DM}$	200	
Avalanche Current <sup>C</sup>	$I_{AR}$	30	A
Repetitive avalanche energy $L=0.1mH$ <sup>C</sup>	$E_{AR}$	140	mJ
Power Dissipation <sup>B</sup>	$P_D$	100	W
$T_C=100^\circ C$		50	
Power Dissipation <sup>A</sup>	$P_{DSM}$	3.1	W
$T_A=25^\circ C$		2	
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>	$R_{\theta JA}$	8.1	12	°C/W
Maximum Junction-to-Ambient <sup>A</sup>		33	40	°C/W
Maximum Junction-to-Lead <sup>C</sup>	$R_{\theta JL}$	0.84	1.5	°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	5	$\mu\text{A}$
$I_{\text{GSS}}$	Gate-Body leakage current	$V_{DS}=0\text{V}, V_{GS}=\pm 20\text{V}$		100	100	nA
$V_{\text{GS(th)}}$	Gate Threshold Voltage	$V_{DS}=V_{GS}, I_D=250\mu\text{A}$	1.2	1.8	2.4	V
$I_{\text{D(ON)}}$	On state drain current	$V_{GS}=4.5\text{V}, V_{DS}=5\text{V}$	110			A
$R_{\text{DS(ON)}}$	Static Drain-Source On-Resistance	$V_{GS}=10\text{V}, I_D=30\text{A}$ $T_J=125^\circ\text{C}$	3.5	4.5		$\text{m}\Omega$
		$V_{GS}=4.5\text{V}, I_D=30\text{A}$	5.3	6.5		$\text{m}\Omega$
$g_{\text{FS}}$	Forward Transconductance	$V_{DS}=5\text{V}, I_D=30\text{A}$	94			S
$V_{\text{SD}}$	Diode Forward Voltage	$I_S=1\text{A}, V_{GS}=0\text{V}$	0.64	1	1	V
$I_S$	Maximum Body-Diode Continuous Current			110	110	A
<b>DYNAMIC PARAMETERS</b>						
$C_{\text{iss}}$	Input Capacitance		6060			pF
$C_{\text{oss}}$	Output Capacitance	$V_{GS}=0\text{V}, V_{DS}=15\text{V}, f=1\text{MHz}$	638			pF
$C_{\text{rss}}$	Reverse Transfer Capacitance		355			pF
$R_g$	Gate resistance	$V_{GS}=0\text{V}, V_{DS}=0\text{V}, f=1\text{MHz}$	0.45			$\Omega$
<b>SWITCHING PARAMETERS</b>						
$Q_g(10\text{V})$	Total Gate Charge		96.4			nC
$Q_g(4.5\text{V})$	Total Gate Charge	$V_{GS}=4.5\text{V}, V_{DS}=15\text{V}, I_D=30\text{A}$	46.4			nC
$Q_{\text{gs}}$	Gate Source Charge		13.6			nC
$Q_{\text{gd}}$	Gate Drain Charge		16			nC
$t_{\text{D(on)}}$	Turn-On DelayTime		15.5			ns
$t_r$	Turn-On Rise Time	$V_{GS}=10\text{V}, V_{DS}=15\text{V}, R_L=0.5\Omega,$	28.2			ns
$t_{\text{D(off)}}$	Turn-Off DelayTime	$R_{\text{GEN}}=3\Omega$	52.5			ns
$t_f$	Turn-Off Fall Time		31			ns
$t_{\text{rr}}$	Body Diode Reverse Recovery Time	$I_F=30\text{A}, dI/dt=100\text{A}/\mu\text{s}$	31.2			ns
$Q_{\text{rr}}$	Body Diode Reverse Recovery Charge	$I_F=30\text{A}, dI/dt=100\text{A}/\mu\text{s}$	19.3			nC

A: The value of  $R_{\text{IOJA}}$  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 steady-state  $R_{\text{IOJA}}$  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 or heatsink 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. It is used to determine the current rating, when this rating falls below the package limit.

C: Repetitive rating, pulse width limited by junction temperature  $T_{J(\text{MAX})}=175^\circ\text{C}$ .

D. The  $R_{\text{IOJA}}$  is the sum of the thermal impedance from junction to case  $R_{\text{IOJC}}$  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 the package current capability.

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## TYPICAL ELECTRICAL AND THERMAL CHARACTERISTICS

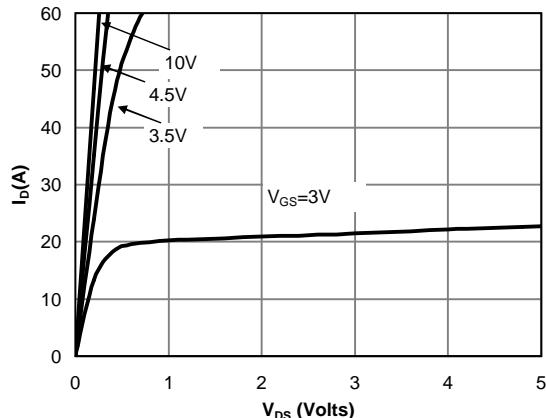


Figure 1: On-Region Characteristics

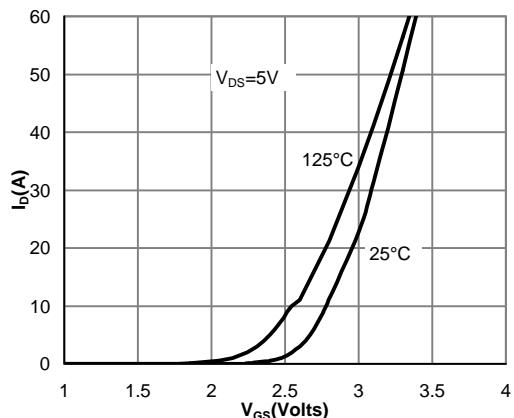


Figure 2: Transfer Characteristics

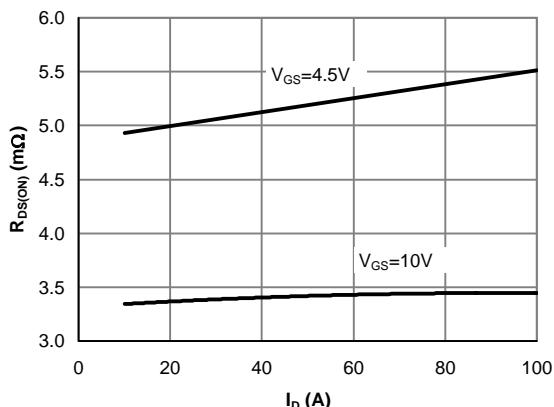


Figure 3: On-Resistance vs. Drain Current and Gate Voltage

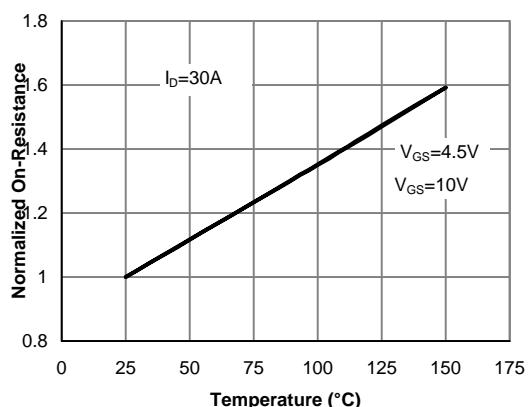


Figure 4: On-Resistance vs. Junction Temperature

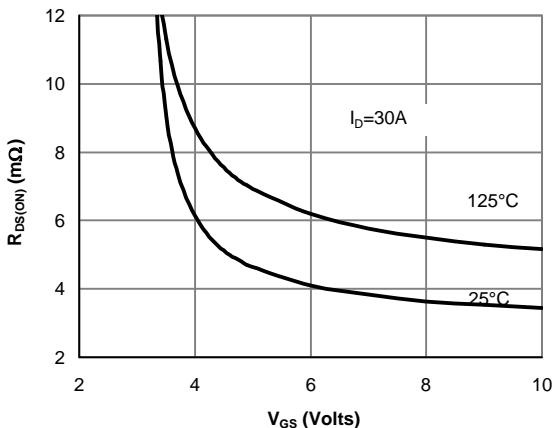


Figure 5: On-Resistance vs. Gate-Source Voltage

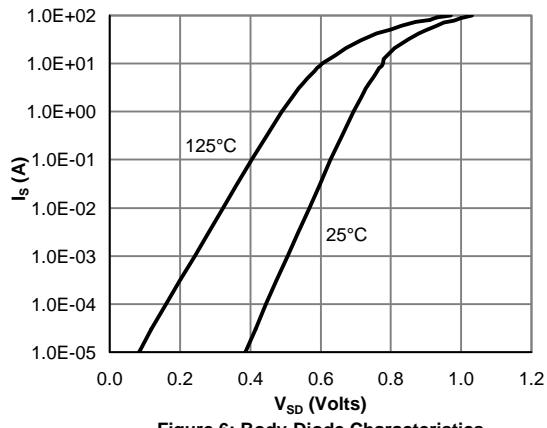
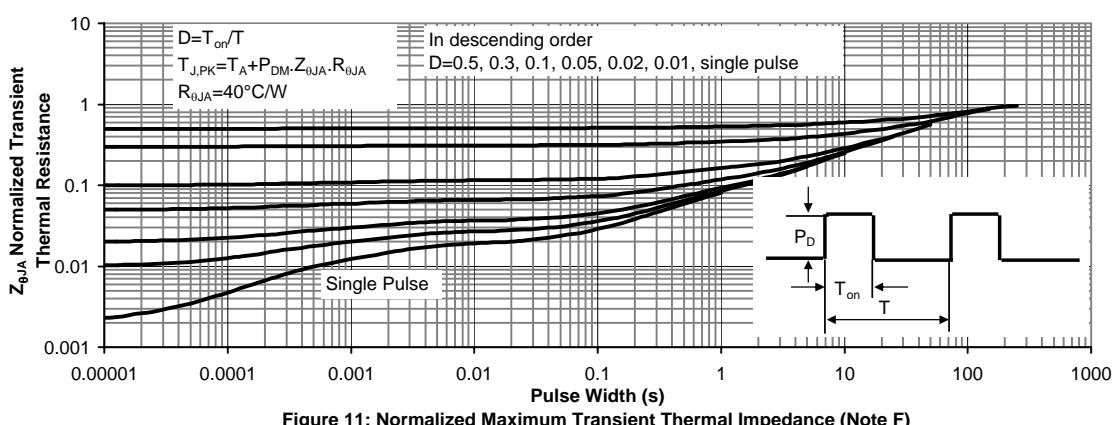
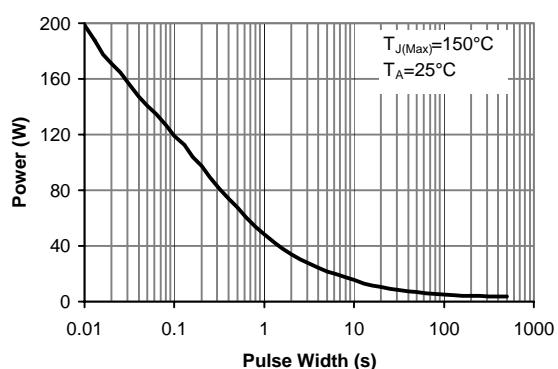
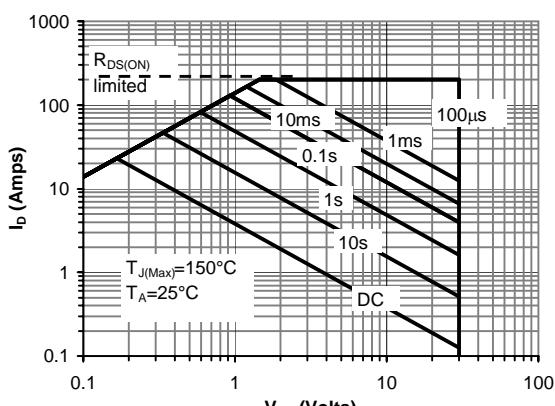
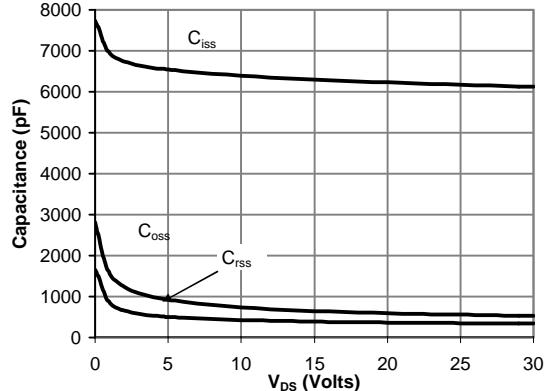
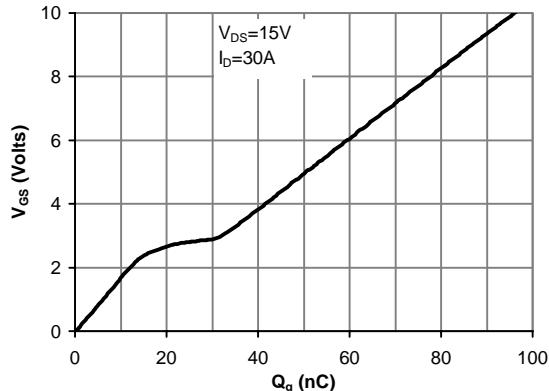


Figure 6: Body-Diode Characteristics

## TYPICAL ELECTRICAL AND THERMAL CHARACTERISTICS



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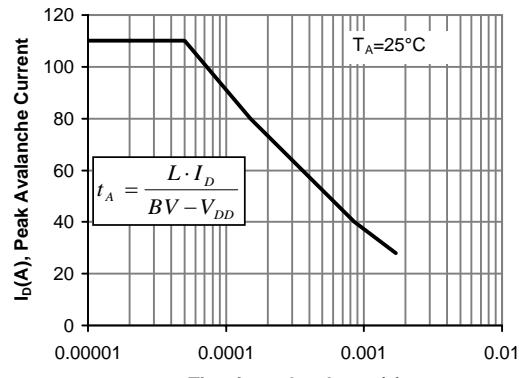
**TYPICAL ELECTRICAL AND THERMAL CHARACTERISTICS**

Figure 12: Single Pulse Avalanche capability

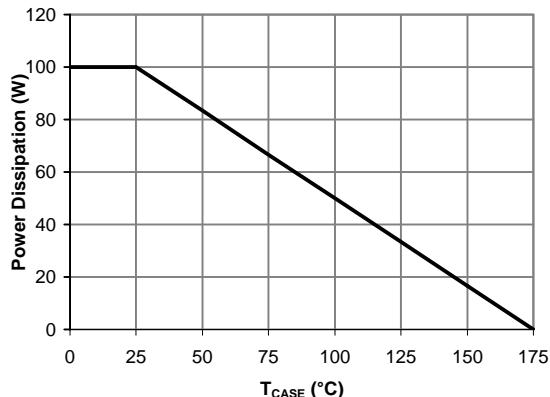


Figure 13: Power De-rating (Note B)

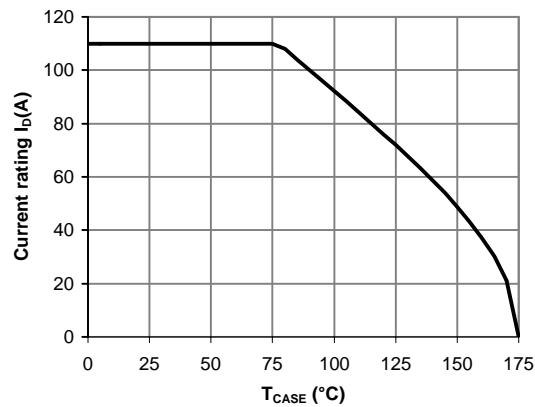


Figure 14: Current De-rating (Note B)



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