



ALPHA & OMEGA
SEMICONDUCTOR

AOT418L/AOB418L

100V N-Channel MOSFET

SDMOS™

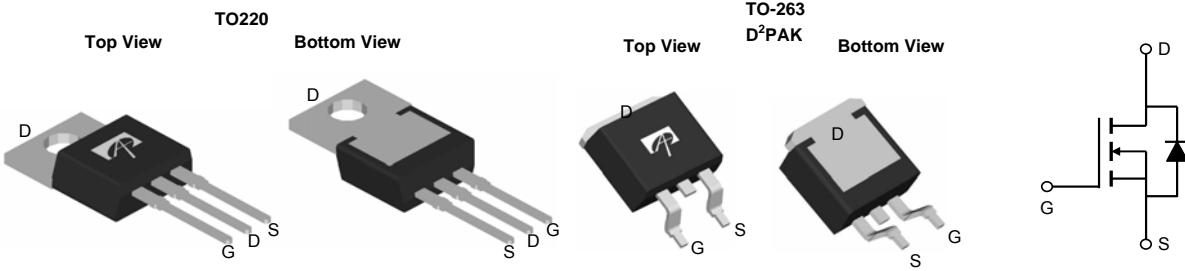
General Description

The AOT418L/AOB418L is fabricated with SDMOS™ trench technology that combines excellent $R_{DS(ON)}$ with low gate charge and low Q_{rr} . The result is outstanding efficiency with controlled switching behavior. This universal technology is well suited for PWM, load switching and general purpose applications.

Product Summary

V_{DS}	100V
I_D (at $V_{GS}=10V$)	105A
$R_{DS(ON)}$ (at $V_{GS}=10V$)	< 10mΩ
$R_{DS(ON)}$ (at $V_{GS} = 7V$)	< 12mΩ

100% UIS Tested
100% R_g Tested



Absolute Maximum Ratings $T_A=25^\circ C$ unless otherwise noted

Parameter	Symbol	Maximum	Units
Drain-Source Voltage	V_{DS}	100	V
Gate-Source Voltage	V_{GS}	± 25	V
Continuous Drain Current ^G	I_D	105	A
$T_C=100^\circ C$	I_D	82	
Pulsed Drain Current ^C	I_{DM}	280	
Continuous Drain Current	I_{DSM}	9.5	A
$T_A=25^\circ C$	I_{DSM}	7.5	
Avalanche Current ^C	I_{AS}, I_{AR}	60	A
Avalanche energy $L=0.1mH$ ^C	E_{AS}, E_{AR}	180	mJ
Power Dissipation ^B	P_D	333	W
$T_C=100^\circ C$	P_D	167	
Power Dissipation ^A	P_{DSM}	2.1	W
$T_A=70^\circ C$	P_{DSM}	1.3	
Junction and Storage Temperature Range	T_J, T_{STG}	-55 to 175	°C

Thermal Characteristics

Parameter	Symbol	Typ	Max	Units
Maximum Junction-to-Ambient ^A	$R_{\theta JA}$	11	15	°C/W
Maximum Junction-to-Ambient ^D		47	60	°C/W
Maximum Junction-to-Case	$R_{\theta JC}$	0.36	0.45	°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	$I_D=250\mu\text{A}, V_{GS}=0\text{V}$	100			V
I_{DSS}	Zero Gate Voltage Drain Current	$V_{DS}=100\text{V}, V_{GS}=0\text{V}$ $T_J=55^\circ\text{C}$			10 50	μA
I_{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	$V_{DS}=V_{GS}, I_D=250\mu\text{A}$	2.6	3.3	3.9	V
$I_{\text{D(ON)}}$	On state drain current	$V_{GS}=10\text{V}, V_{DS}=5\text{V}$	280			A
$R_{\text{DS(ON)}}$	Static Drain-Source On-Resistance	$V_{GS}=10\text{V}, I_D=20\text{A}$ TO220 $T_J=125^\circ\text{C}$		8.2 15	10 18	$\text{m}\Omega$
		$V_{GS}=7\text{V}, I_D=20\text{A}$ TO220			9.1	$\text{m}\Omega$
		$V_{GS}=10\text{V}, I_D=20\text{A}$ TO263			7.9	$\text{m}\Omega$
		$V_{GS}=7\text{V}, I_D=20\text{A}$ TO263			8.8	$\text{m}\Omega$
g_{FS}	Forward Transconductance	$V_{DS}=5\text{V}, I_D=20\text{A}$		50		S
V_{SD}	Diode Forward Voltage	$I_S=1\text{A}, V_{GS}=0\text{V}$		0.67	1	V
I_S	Maximum Body-Diode Continuous Current ^G				105	A
DYNAMIC PARAMETERS						
C_{iss}	Input Capacitance	$V_{GS}=0\text{V}, V_{DS}=50\text{V}, f=1\text{MHz}$	3460	4334	5200	pF
C_{oss}	Output Capacitance		265	382	500	pF
C_{rss}	Reverse Transfer Capacitance		78	131	185	pF
R_g	Gate resistance	$V_{GS}=0\text{V}, V_{DS}=0\text{V}, f=1\text{MHz}$	0.2	0.45	0.7	Ω
SWITCHING PARAMETERS						
$Q_g(10\text{V})$	Total Gate Charge	$V_{GS}=10\text{V}, V_{DS}=50\text{V}, I_D=20\text{A}$	55	69	83	nC
Q_{gs}	Gate Source Charge		16	20	24	nC
Q_{gd}	Gate Drain Charge		13	22	31	nC
$t_{\text{D(on)}}$	Turn-On Delay Time	$V_{GS}=10\text{V}, V_{DS}=50\text{V}, R_L=2.5\Omega, R_{\text{GEN}}=3\Omega$		21		ns
t_r	Turn-On Rise Time			15		ns
$t_{\text{D(off)}}$	Turn-Off Delay Time			38		ns
t_f	Turn-Off Fall Time			12		ns
t_{rr}	Body Diode Reverse Recovery Time	$I_F=20\text{A}, dI/dt=500\text{A}/\mu\text{s}$	19	27	35	ns
Q_{rr}	Body Diode Reverse Recovery Charge	$I_F=20\text{A}, dI/dt=500\text{A}/\mu\text{s}$	90	129	170	nC

A. The value of R_{IOJA} 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_{IOJA} 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 $T_{J(\text{MAX})}=175^\circ\text{C}$. Ratings are based on low frequency and duty cycles to keep initial $T_J=25^\circ\text{C}$.

D. The R_{IOJA} is the sum of the thermal impedance from junction to case R_{JUC} and case to ambient.

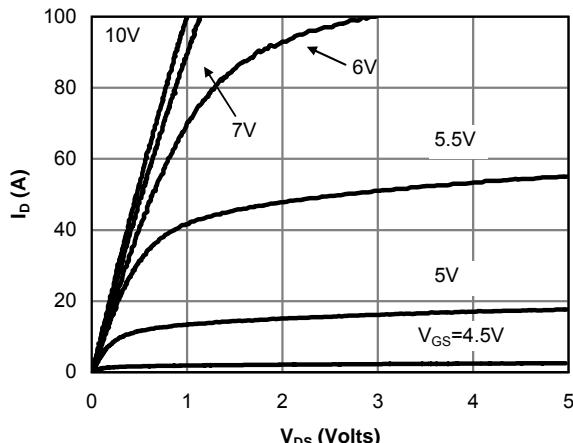
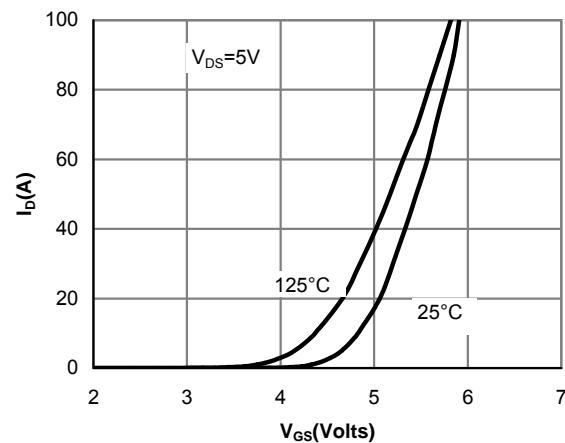
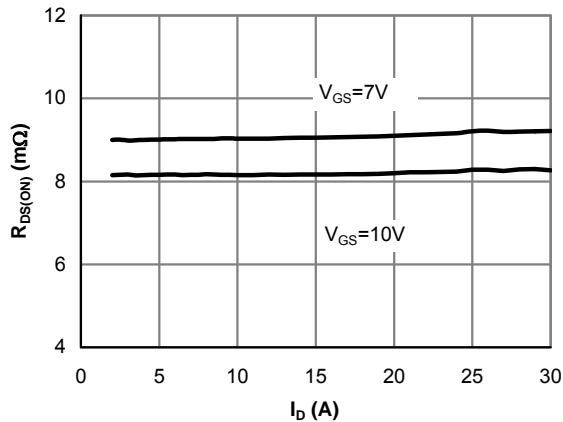
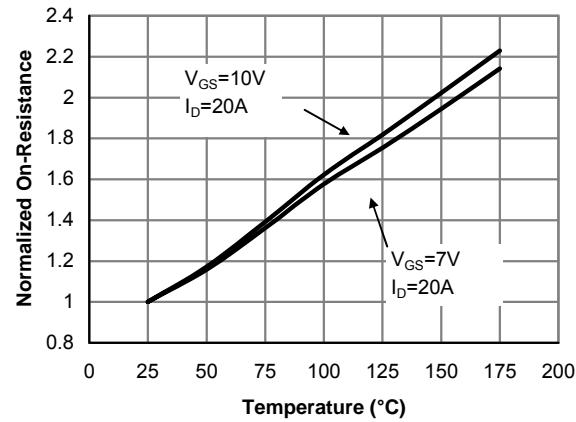
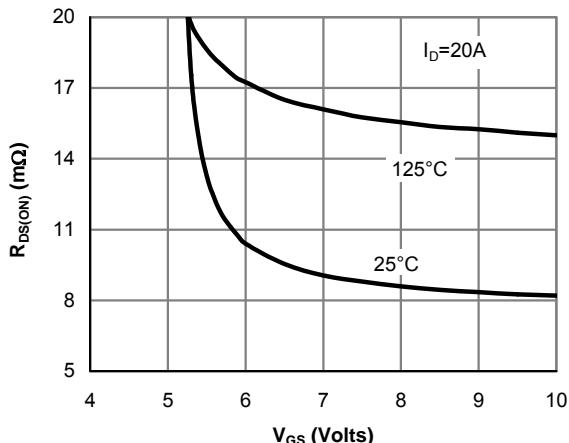
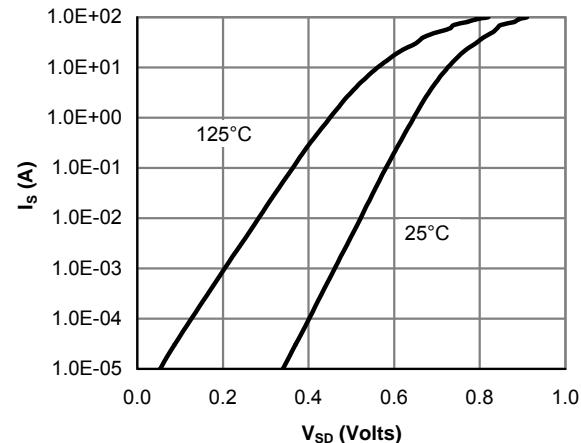
E. The static characteristics in Figures 1 to 6 are obtained using <300μs pulses, duty cycle 0.5% max.

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 $T_{J(\text{MAX})}=175^\circ\text{C}$. The SOA curve provides a single pulse rating.

G. The maximum current rating is package limited.

H. These tests are performed with the device mounted on 1 in² FR-4 board with 2oz. Copper, in a still air environment with $T_A=25^\circ\text{C}$.

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TYPICAL ELECTRICAL AND THERMAL CHARACTERISTICS

Fig 1: On-Region Characteristics (Note E)

Figure 2: Transfer Characteristics (Note E)

Figure 3: On-Resistance vs. Drain Current and Gate Voltage (Note E)

Figure 4: On-Resistance vs. Junction Temperature (Note E)

Figure 5: On-Resistance vs. Gate-Source Voltage (Note E)

Figure 6: Body-Diode Characteristics (Note E)

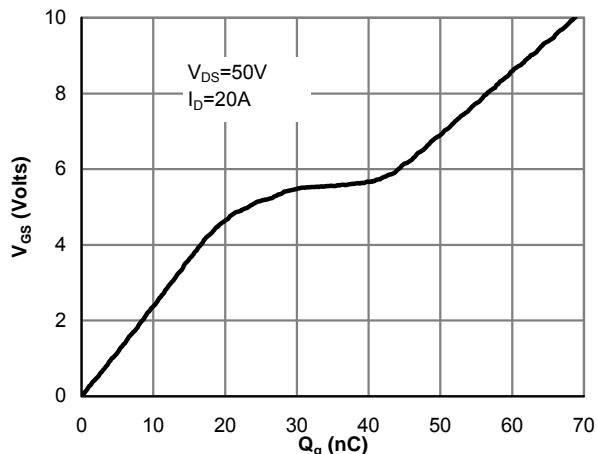
TYPICAL ELECTRICAL AND THERMAL CHARACTERISTICS


Figure 7: Gate-Charge Characteristics

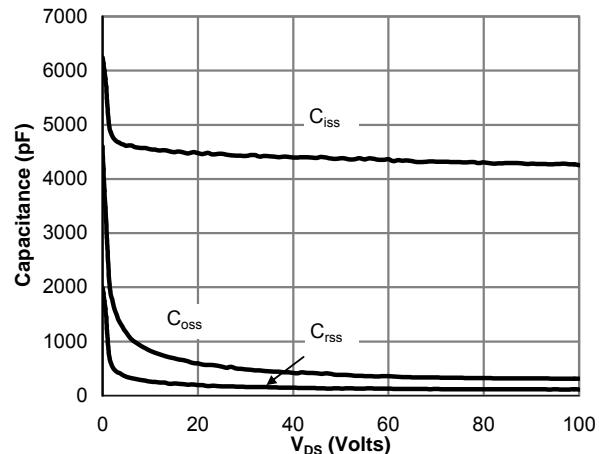


Figure 8: Capacitance Characteristics

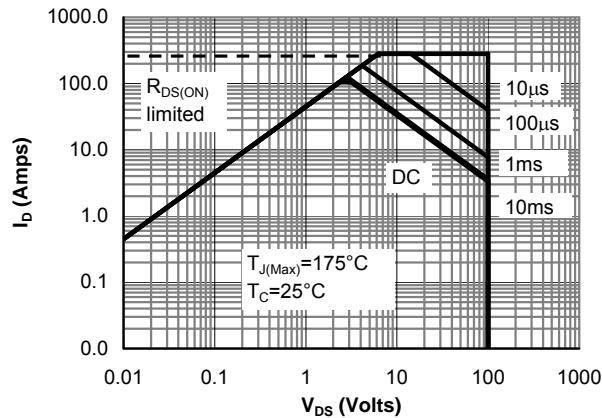


Figure 9: Maximum Forward Biased Safe Operating Area (Note F)

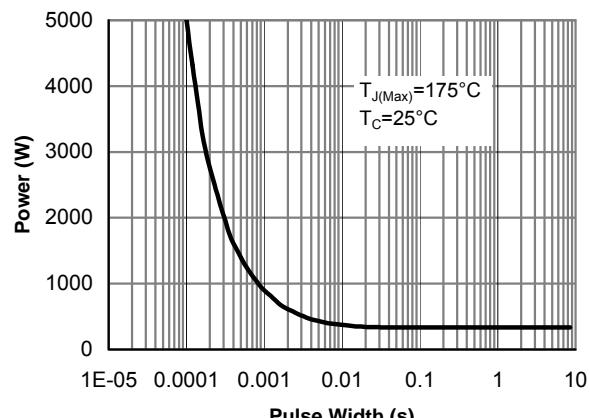


Figure 10: Single Pulse Power Rating Junction-to-Case (Note F)

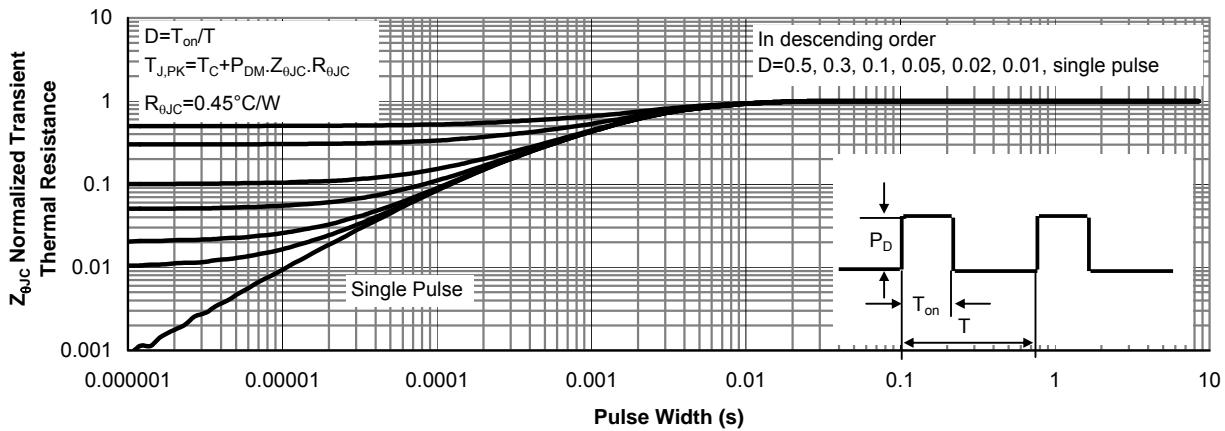
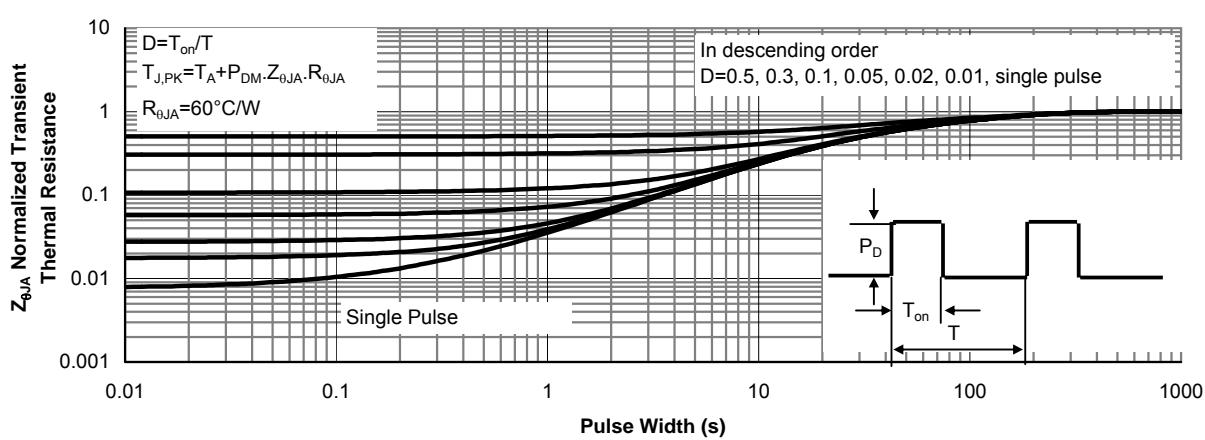
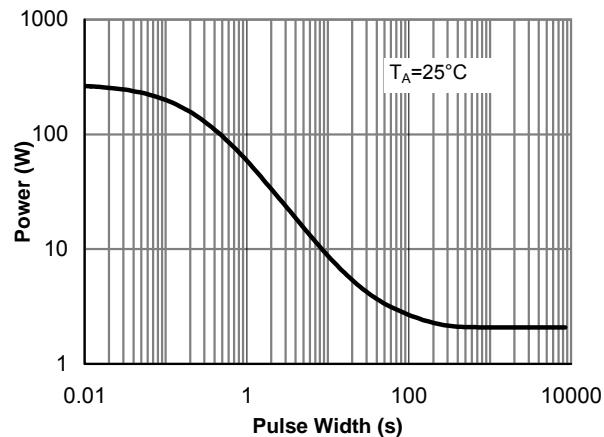
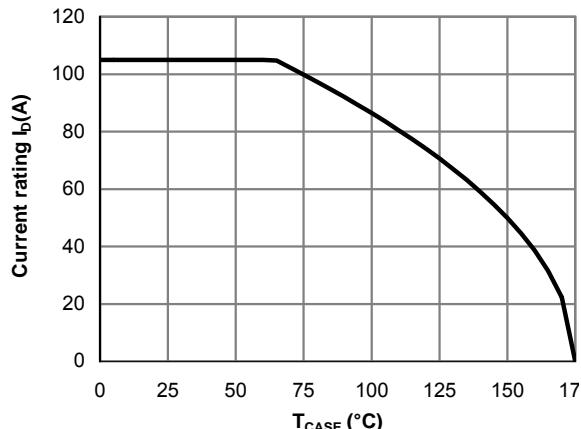
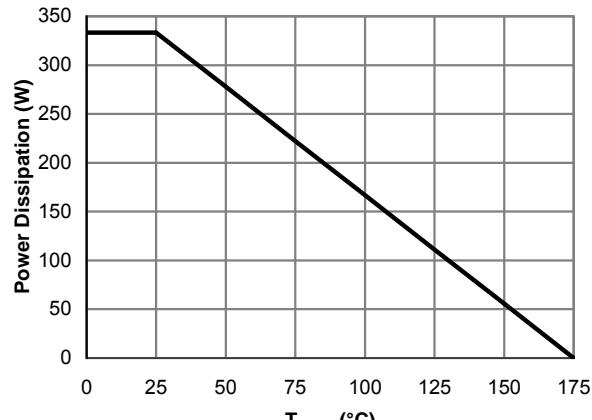
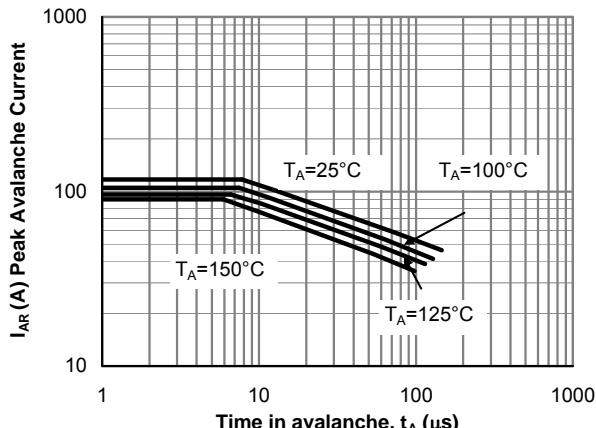


Figure 11: Normalized Maximum Transient Thermal Impedance (Note F)

TYPICAL ELECTRICAL AND THERMAL CHARACTERISTICS


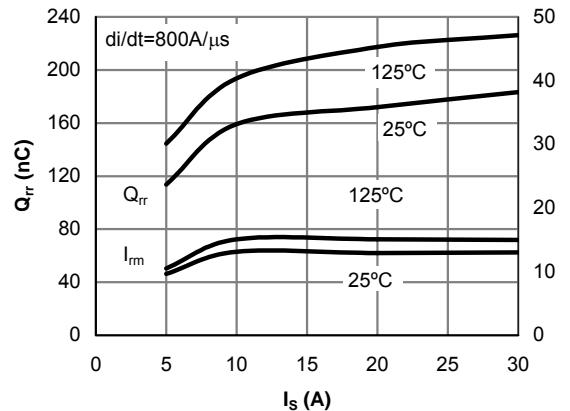
TYPICAL ELECTRICAL AND THERMAL CHARACTERISTICS


Figure 17: Diode Reverse Recovery Charge and Peak Current vs. Conduction Current

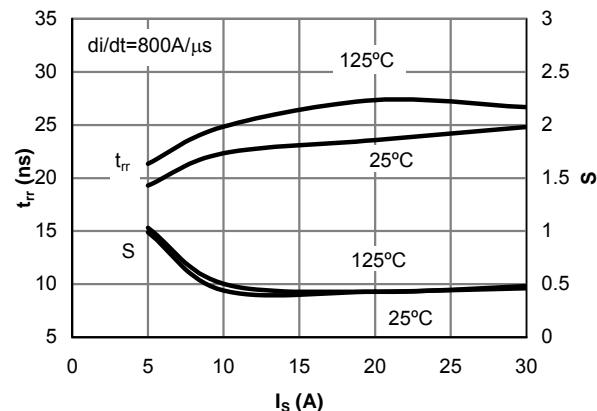


Figure 18: Diode Reverse Recovery Time and Softness Factor vs. Conduction Current

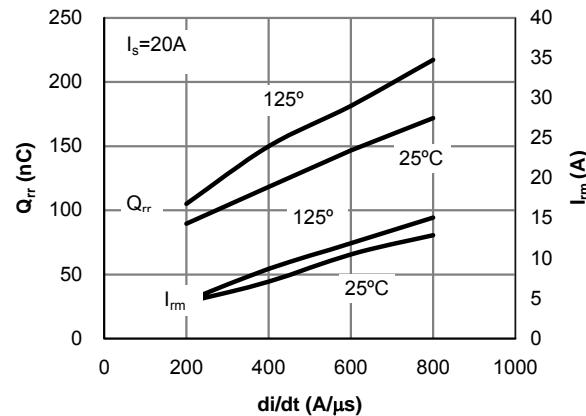


Figure 19: Diode Reverse Recovery Charge and Peak Current vs. di/dt

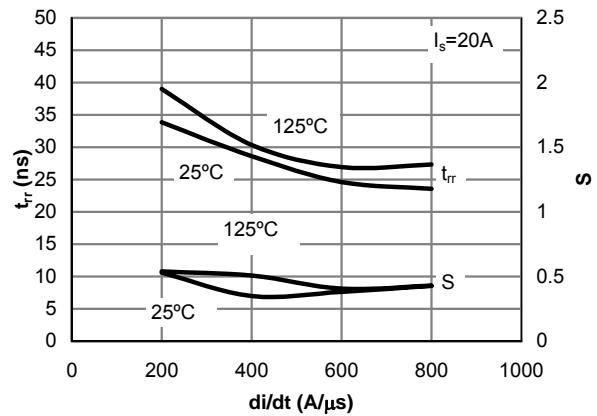
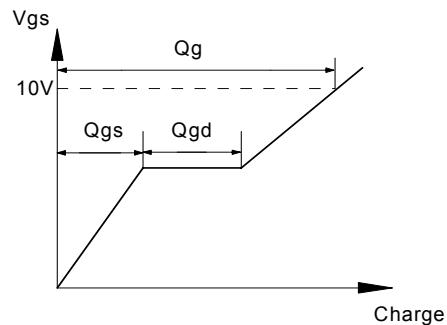
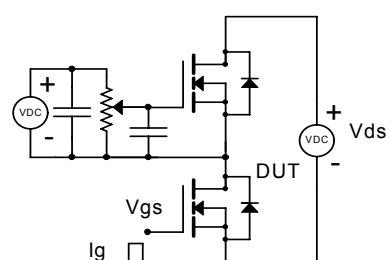
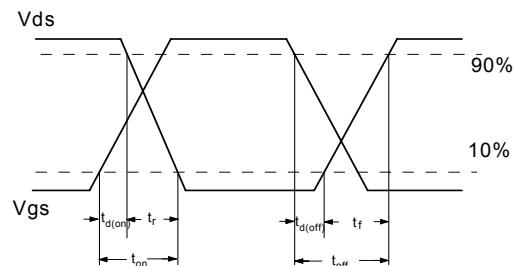
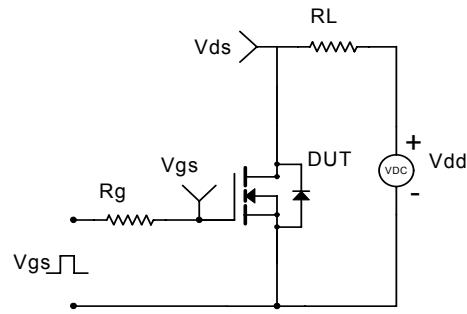


Figure 20: Diode Reverse Recovery Time and Softness Factor vs. di/dt

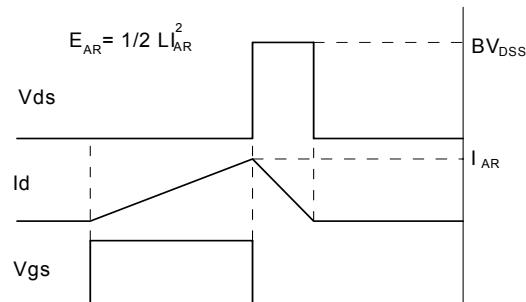
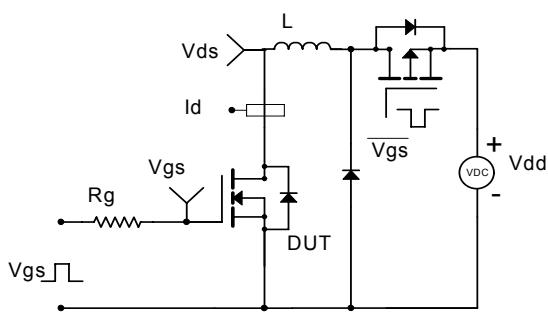
Gate Charge Test Circuit & Waveform



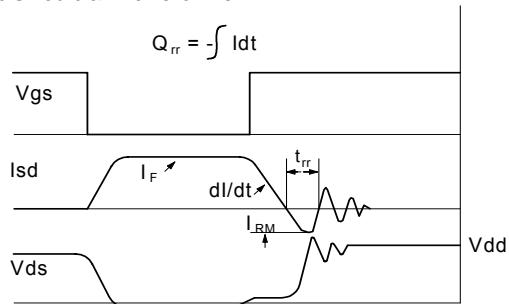
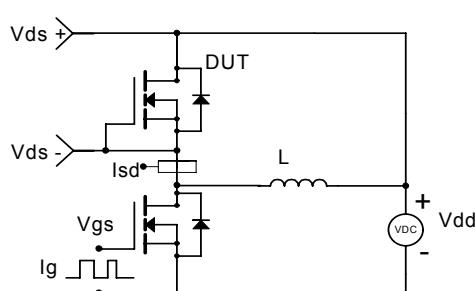
Resistive Switching Test Circuit & Waveforms



Unclamped Inductive Switching (UIS) Test Circuit & Waveforms



Diode Recovery Test Circuit & Waveforms



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