

General Description

The AOL1432A is fabricated with SDMOS™ trench technology that combines excellent $R_{DS(ON)}$ with low gate charge. The result is outstanding efficiency with controlled switching behavior. This universal technology is well suited for PWM, load switching and general purpose applications.

Features

V_{DS} (V) = 25V

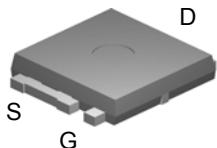
I_D = 44A (V_{GS} = 10V)

$R_{DS(ON)}$ < 7.5mΩ (V_{GS} = 10V)

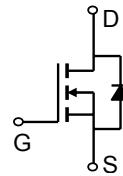
$R_{DS(ON)}$ < 14mΩ (V_{GS} = 4.5V)



UltraSO-8™ Top View



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}	25	V
Gate-Source Voltage	V_{GS}	± 20	V
Continuous Drain Current ^G	I_D	44	A
$T_C=25^\circ\text{C}$		31	
$T_C=100^\circ\text{C}$		120	
Pulsed Drain Current ^C	I_{DM}	10	
Continuous Drain Current ^A	I_{DSM}	12	
$T_A=25^\circ\text{C}$		35	
$T_A=70^\circ\text{C}$		10	
Avalanche Current ^C	I_{AR}	31	
Repetitive avalanche energy $L=50\mu\text{H}$ ^C	E_{AR}	mJ	
Power Dissipation ^B	P_D	30	W
$T_C=25^\circ\text{C}$		15	
$T_C=100^\circ\text{C}$		2.1	
Power Dissipation ^A	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	$R_{\theta JA}$	14.2	20	°C/W
Maximum Junction-to-Ambient ^A		48	60	°C/W
Maximum Junction-to-Case ^B	$R_{\theta JC}$	3.5	5	°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	$I_D=250\mu\text{A}, V_{GS}=0\text{V}$	25			V
I_{DSS}	Zero Gate Voltage Drain Current	$V_{DS}=25\text{V}, V_{GS}=0\text{V}$ $T_J=55^\circ\text{C}$			10	μA
					50	
I_{GSS}	Gate-Body leakage current	$V_{DS}=0\text{V}, V_{GS}=\pm 20\text{V}$			100	nA
$V_{\text{GS(th)}}$	Gate Threshold Voltage	$V_{DS}=V_{GS}, I_D=250\mu\text{A}$	1.2	2	3	V
$I_{\text{D(ON)}}$	On state drain current	$V_{GS}=10\text{V}, V_{DS}=5\text{V}$	120			A
$R_{\text{DS(ON)}}$	Static Drain-Source On-Resistance	$V_{GS}=10\text{V}, I_D=30\text{A}$		6	7.5	$\text{m}\Omega$
					8.6	
		$V_{GS}=4.5\text{V}, I_D=20\text{A}$		11.5	14	$\text{m}\Omega$
g_{FS}	Forward Transconductance	$V_{DS}=5\text{V}, I_D=30\text{A}$		50		S
V_{SD}	Diode Forward Voltage	$I_S=1\text{A}, V_{GS}=0\text{V}$		0.7	1	V
I_S	Maximum Body-Diode Continuous Current				44	A
DYNAMIC PARAMETERS						
C_{iss}	Input Capacitance	$V_{GS}=0\text{V}, V_{DS}=12.5\text{V}, f=1\text{MHz}$	990	1180	1450	pF
C_{oss}	Output Capacitance		210	275	350	pF
C_{rss}	Reverse Transfer Capacitance		125	175	245	pF
R_g	Gate resistance	$V_{GS}=0\text{V}, V_{DS}=0\text{V}, f=1\text{MHz}$	1.1	1.7	2.5	Ω
SWITCHING PARAMETERS						
$Q_g(10\text{V})$	Total Gate Charge	$V_{GS}=10\text{V}, V_{DS}=12.5\text{V}, I_D=30\text{A}$	18	21.7	26	nC
$Q_g(4.5\text{V})$	Total Gate Charge		9	11	13	nC
Q_{gs}	Gate Source Charge		3	4	5	nC
Q_{gd}	Gate Drain Charge		4.5	6.4	9	nC
$t_{\text{D(on)}}$	Turn-On Delay Time	$V_{GS}=10\text{V}, V_{DS}=12.5\text{V}, R_L=0.42\Omega, R_{\text{GEN}}=3\Omega$		6.8		ns
t_r	Turn-On Rise Time			13.8		ns
$t_{\text{D(off)}}$	Turn-Off Delay Time			21.5		ns
t_f	Turn-Off Fall Time			8.7		ns
t_{rr}	Body Diode Reverse Recovery Time	$I_F=30\text{A}, dI/dt=500\text{A}/\mu\text{s}$	8.4	10.6	13	ns
Q_{rr}	Body Diode Reverse Recovery Charge	$I_F=30\text{A}, dI/dt=500\text{A}/\mu\text{s}$	13	16	20	nC

A: The value of R_{0JA} is measured with the device mounted on 1 in² FR-4 board with 2oz. Copper, in a still air environment with $T_A=25^\circ\text{C}$. The Power dissipation P_{DSM} is based on R_{0JA} 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 $T_{J(\text{MAX})}=175^\circ\text{C}$.

D. The R_{0JA} is the sum of the thermal impedance from junction to case R_{0JC} and case to ambient.

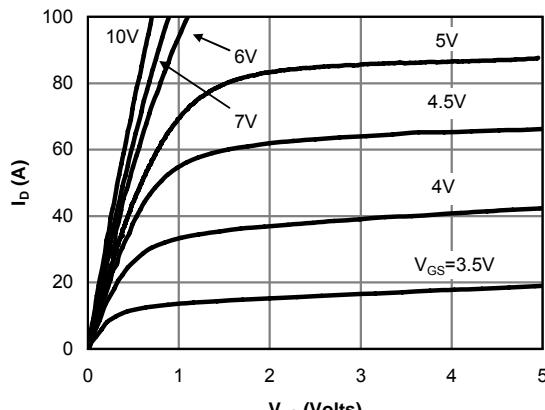
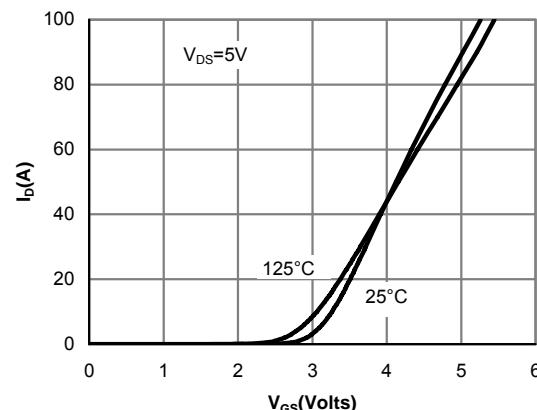
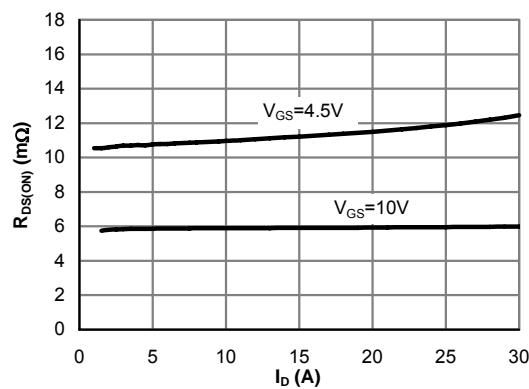
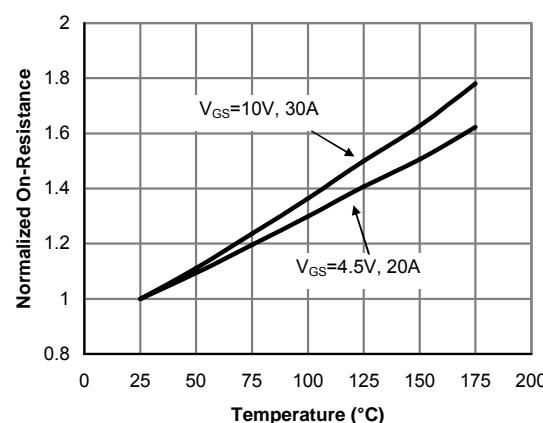
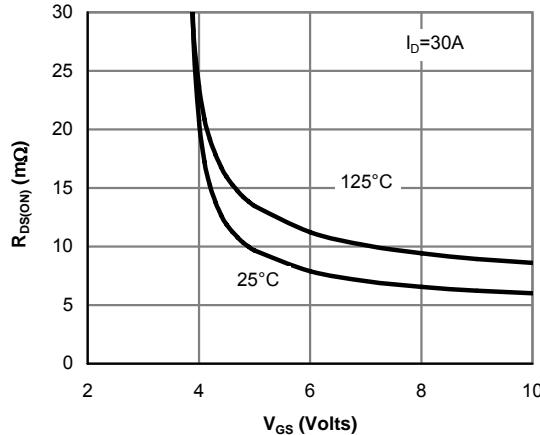
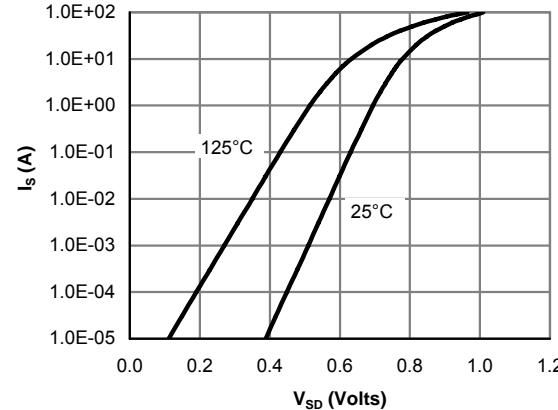
E. The static characteristics in Figures 1 to 6 are obtained using <300 μs pulses, duty cycle 0.5% max.

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 in² 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

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

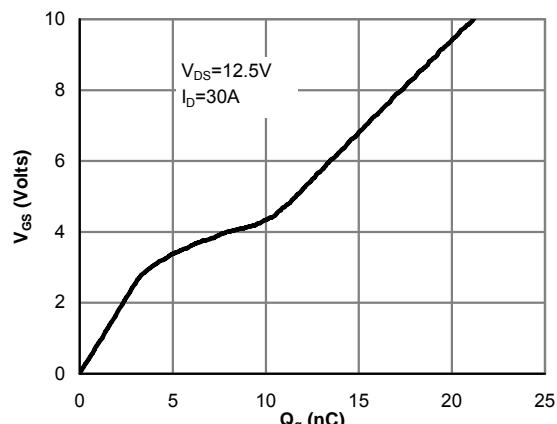
TYPICAL ELECTRICAL AND THERMAL CHARACTERISTICS


Figure 7: Gate-Charge Characteristics

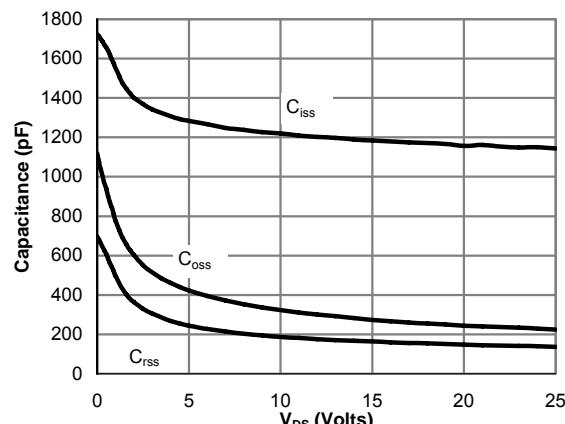


Figure 8: Capacitance Characteristics

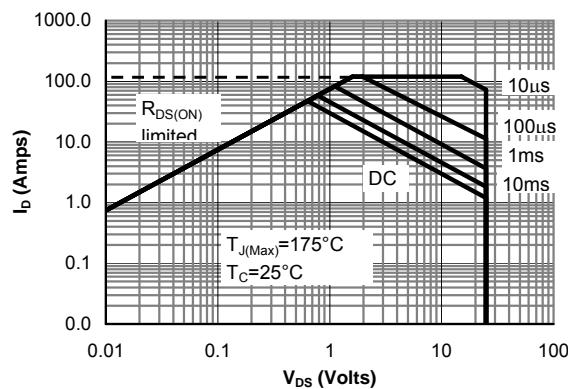


Figure 9: Maximum Forward Biased Safe Operating Area (Note F)

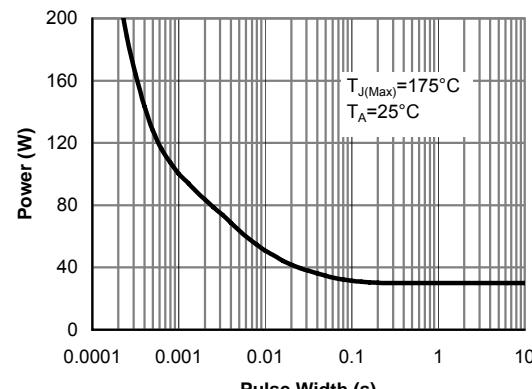


Figure 10: Single Pulse Power Rating Junction-to-Case (Note F)

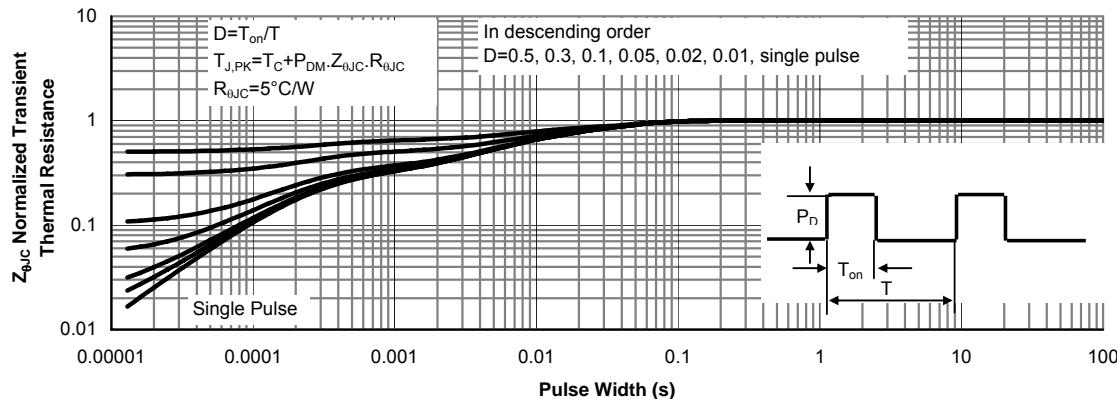


Figure 11: Normalized Maximum Transient Thermal Impedance (Note F)

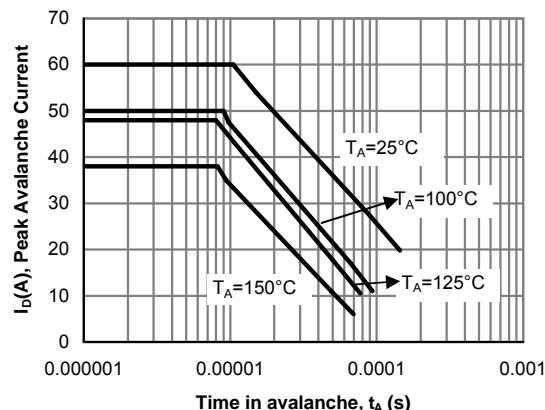
TYPICAL ELECTRICAL AND THERMAL CHARACTERISTICS


Figure 12: Single Pulse Avalanche capability

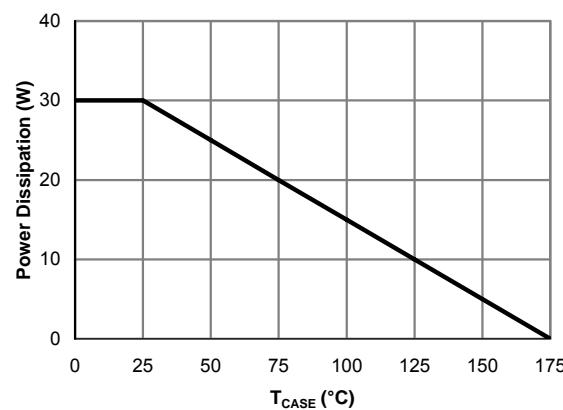


Figure 13: Power De-rating (Note B)

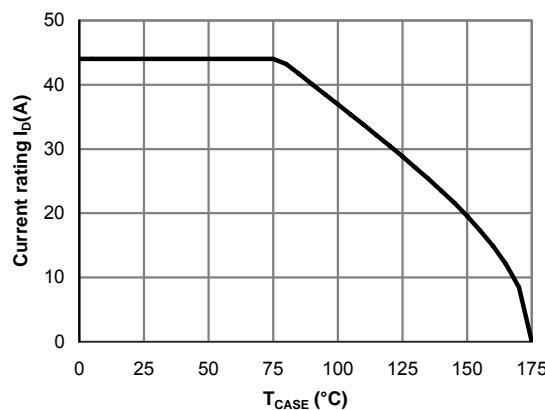


Figure 14: Current De-rating (Note B)

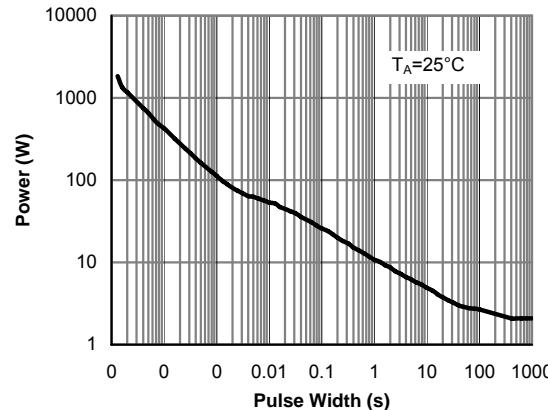


Figure 15: Single Pulse Power Rating Junction-to-Ambient (Note H)

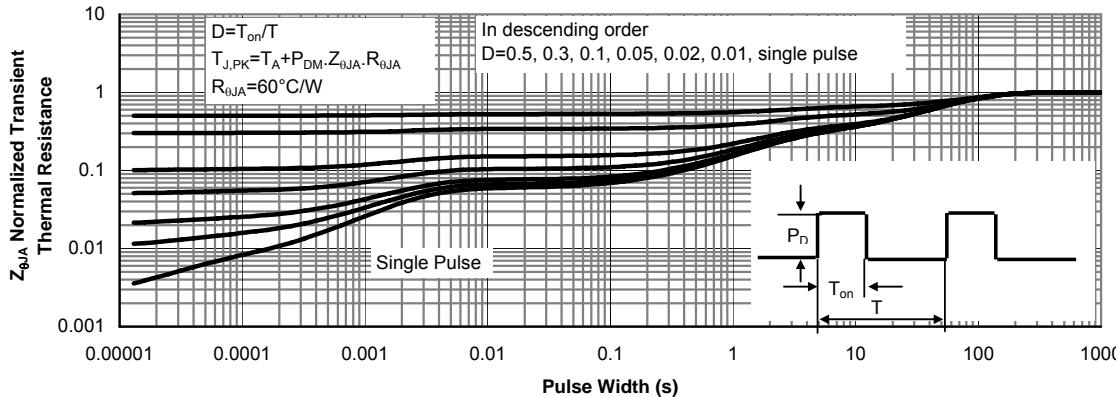


Figure 16: Normalized Maximum Transient Thermal Impedance (Note H)

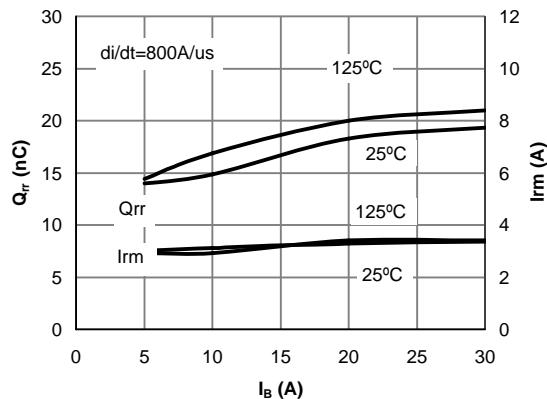
TYPICAL ELECTRICAL AND THERMAL CHARACTERISTICS


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

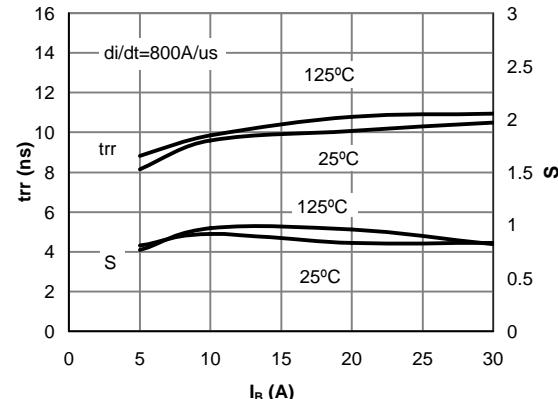


Figure 18: Diode Reverse Recovery Time and Soft Coefficient vs. Conduction Current

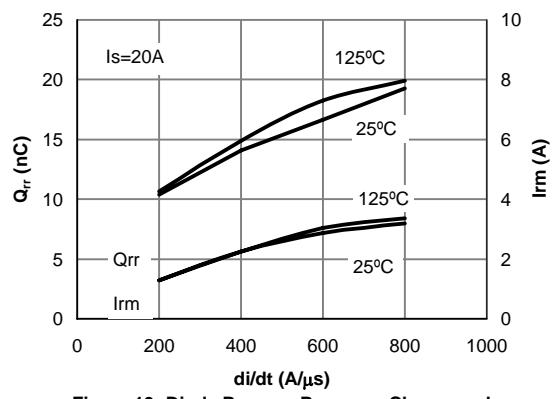


Figure 19: Diode Reverse Recovery Charge and Peak Current vs. di/dt

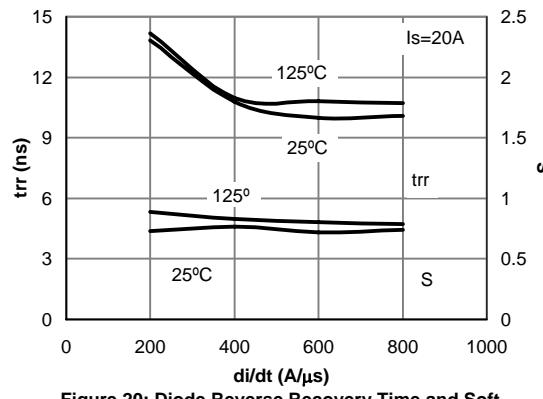
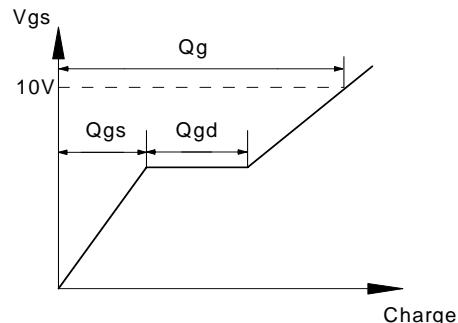
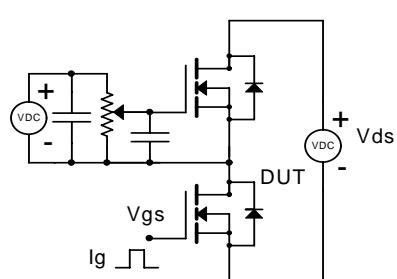
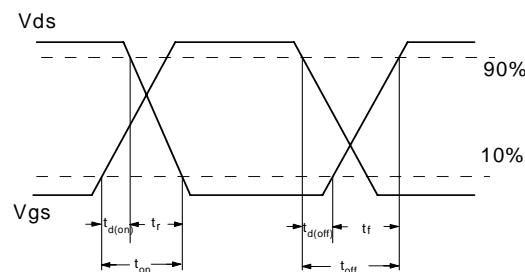
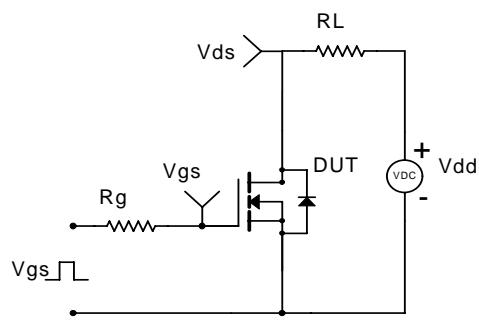


Figure 20: Diode Reverse Recovery Time and Soft Coefficient vs. di/dt

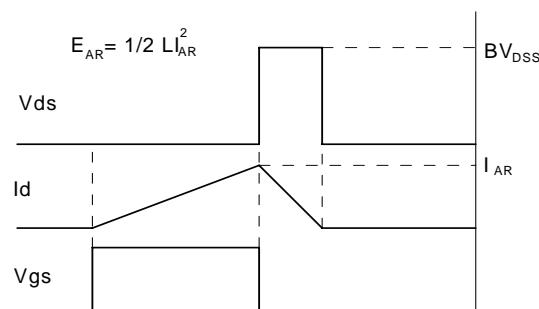
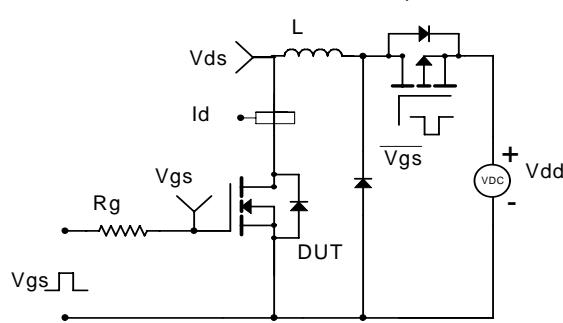
Gate Charge Test Circuit & Waveform



Resistive Switching Test Circuit & Waveforms



Unclamped Inductive Switching (UIS) Test Circuit & Waveforms



Diode Recovery Test Circuit & Waveforms

