



**ALPHA & OMEGA**  
SEMICONDUCTOR



## AOT400

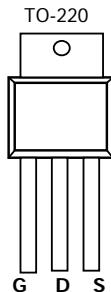
### N-Channel Enhancement Mode Field Effect Transistor

#### General Description

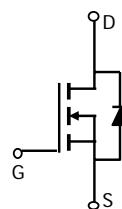
The AOT400 uses advanced trench technology and design to provide excellent  $R_{DS(ON)}$  with low gate charge. This device is suitable for use in PWM, load switching and general purpose applications. Standard Product AOT400 is Pb-free (meets ROHS & Sony 259 specifications). AOT400L is a Green Product ordering option. AOT400 and AOT400L are electrically identical.

#### Features

$V_{DS} (V) = 75V$   
 $I_D = 110 A \quad (V_{GS} = 10V)$   
 $R_{DS(ON)} < 4.7 m\Omega \quad (V_{GS} = 10V)$   
 $R_{DS(ON)} < 5.2 m\Omega \quad (V_{GS} = 6V)$



Top View  
Drain Connected  
to Tab



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

Parameter	Symbol	Maximum	Units
Drain-Source Voltage	$V_{DS}$	75	V
Gate-Source Voltage	$V_{GS}$	$\pm 20$	V
Continuous Drain Current <sup>G</sup>	$I_D$	110	A
$T_C=100^\circ C$		110	
Pulsed Drain Current <sup>C</sup>	$I_{DM}$	200	
Avalanche Current <sup>C</sup>	$I_{AR}$	100	A
Repetitive avalanche energy $L=0.1mH$ <sup>C</sup>	$E_{AR}$	1500	mJ
Power Dissipation <sup>B</sup>	$P_D$	300	W
$T_C=100^\circ C$		150	
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>	Steady-State	$R_{\theta JA}$	65	°C/W
Maximum Junction-to-Case <sup>B</sup>	Steady-State	$R_{\theta JC}$	0.25	°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	$I_D=10\text{mA}, V_{GS}=0\text{V}$	75			V
$I_{\text{DSS}}$	Zero Gate Voltage Drain Current	$V_{DS}=75\text{V}, V_{GS}=0\text{V}$	$T_J=55^\circ\text{C}$	1	5	$\mu\text{A}$
$I_{\text{GSS}}$	Gate-Body leakage current	$V_{DS}=0\text{V}, V_{GS}=\pm 20\text{V}$			100	nA
$V_{\text{GS(th)}}$	Gate Threshold Voltage	$V_{DS}=V_{GS}, I_D=250\mu\text{A}$	2	2.8	4	V
$I_{\text{D(ON)}}$	On state drain current	$V_{GS}=10\text{V}, V_{DS}=5\text{V}$	200			A
$R_{\text{DS(ON)}}$	Static Drain-Source On-Resistance	$V_{GS}=10\text{V}, I_D=30\text{A}$		4.2	4.7	$\text{m}\Omega$
			$T_J=125^\circ\text{C}$		7.2	
		$V_{GS}=6\text{V}, I_D=30\text{A}$		4.6	5.2	$\text{m}\Omega$
$g_{\text{FS}}$	Forward Transconductance	$V_{DS}=5\text{V}, I_D=30\text{A}$		106		S
		$V_{DS}=15\text{V}, I_D=70\text{A}$		200		
$V_{\text{SD}}$	Diode Forward Voltage	$I_S=1\text{A}, V_{GS}=0\text{V}$		0.7	1	V
$I_S$	Maximum Body-Diode Continuous Current				110	A
<b>DYNAMIC PARAMETERS</b>						
$C_{\text{iss}}$	Input Capacitance	$V_{GS}=0\text{V}, V_{DS}=25\text{V}, f=1\text{MHz}$		8390	10500	pF
$C_{\text{oss}}$	Output Capacitance			1060		pF
$C_{\text{rss}}$	Reverse Transfer Capacitance			450		pF
$R_g$	Gate resistance	$V_{GS}=0\text{V}, V_{DS}=0\text{V}, f=1\text{MHz}$		1.2	1.5	$\Omega$
<b>SWITCHING PARAMETERS</b>						
$Q_g(10\text{V})$	Total Gate Charge	$V_{GS}=10\text{V}, V_{DS}=30\text{V}, I_D=30\text{A}$		167	210	nC
$Q_{\text{gs}}$	Gate Source Charge			40		nC
$Q_{\text{gd}}$	Gate Drain Charge			45		nC
$t_{\text{D(on)}}$	Turn-On Delay Time	$V_{GS}=10\text{V}, V_{DS}=30\text{V}, R_L=1\Omega, R_{\text{GEN}}=3\Omega$		29		ns
$t_r$	Turn-On Rise Time			41		ns
$t_{\text{D(off)}}$	Turn-Off Delay Time			90		ns
$t_f$	Turn-Off Fall Time			34		ns
$t_{\text{rr}}$	Body Diode Reverse Recovery Time	$I_F=30\text{A}, dI/dt=100\text{A}/\mu\text{s}$		64	80	ns
$Q_{\text{rr}}$	Body Diode Reverse Recovery Charge	$I_F=30\text{A}, dI/dt=100\text{A}/\mu\text{s}$		180		nC

A: The value of  $R_{\text{JJA}}$  is measured with the device in a still air environment with  $T_A=25^\circ\text{C}$ .

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

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

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## TYPICAL ELECTRICAL AND THERMAL CHARACTERISTICS

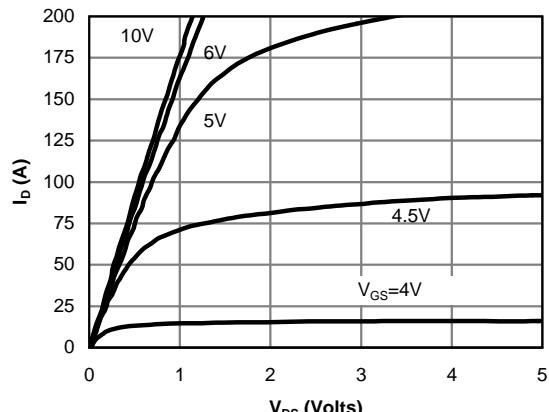


Fig 1: On-Region Characteristics

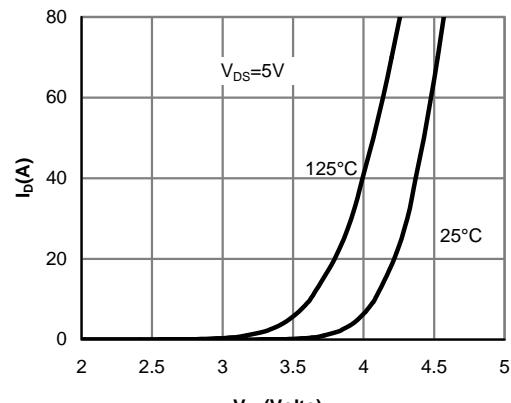


Figure 2: Transfer Characteristics

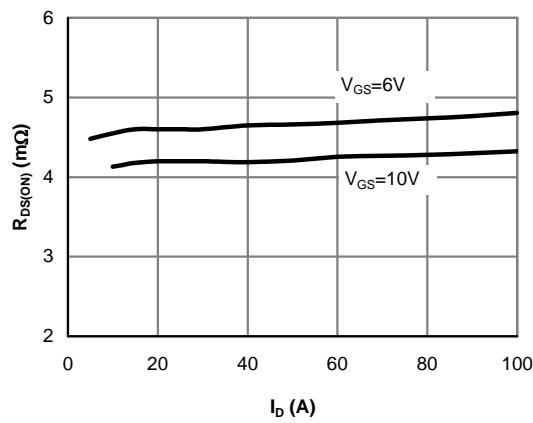


Figure 3: On-Resistance vs. Drain Current and Gate Voltage

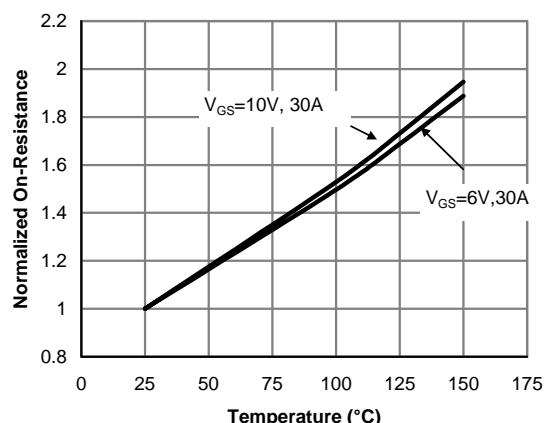


Figure 4: On-Resistance vs. Junction Temperature

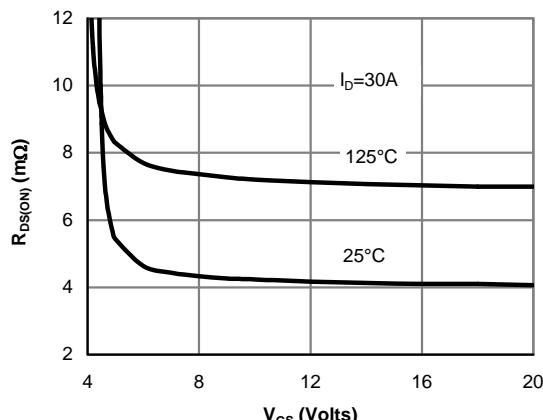


Figure 5: On-Resistance vs. Gate-Source Voltage

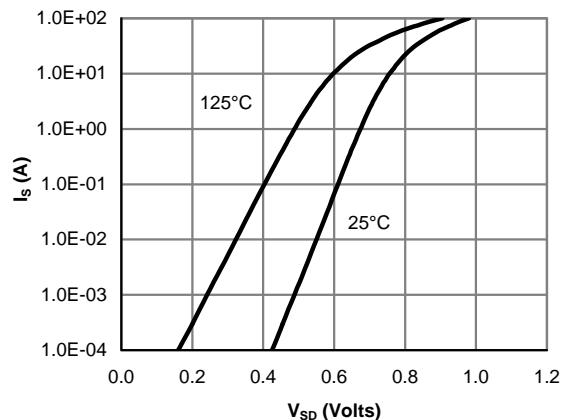


Figure 6: Body-Diode Characteristics

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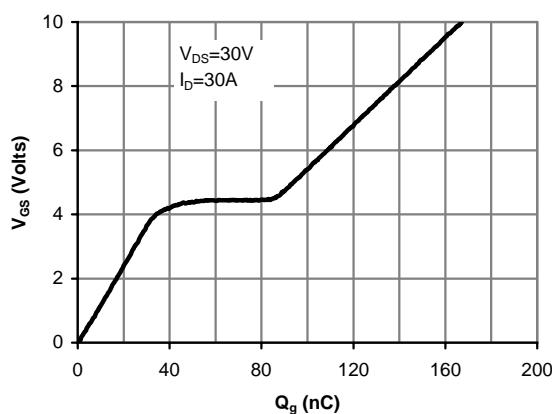


Figure 7: Gate-Charge Characteristics

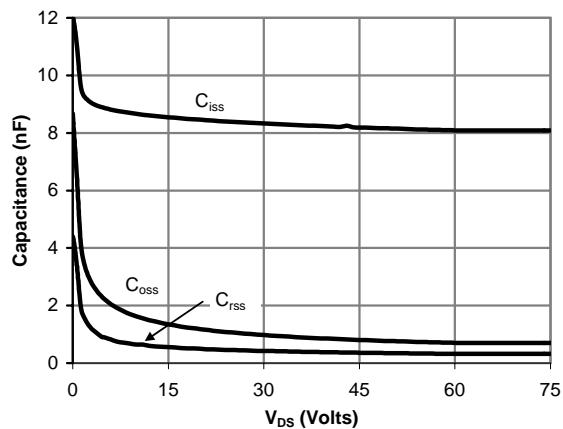


Figure 8: Capacitance Characteristics

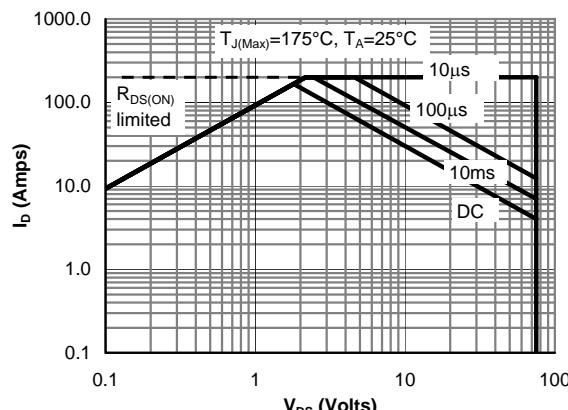


Figure 9: Maximum Forward Biased Safe Operating Area (Note F)

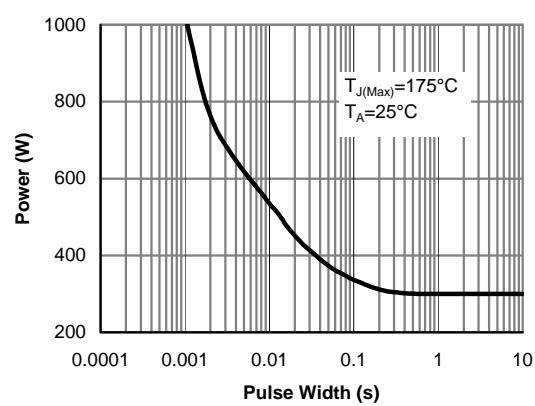


Figure 10: Single Pulse Power Rating Junction-to-Case (Note F)

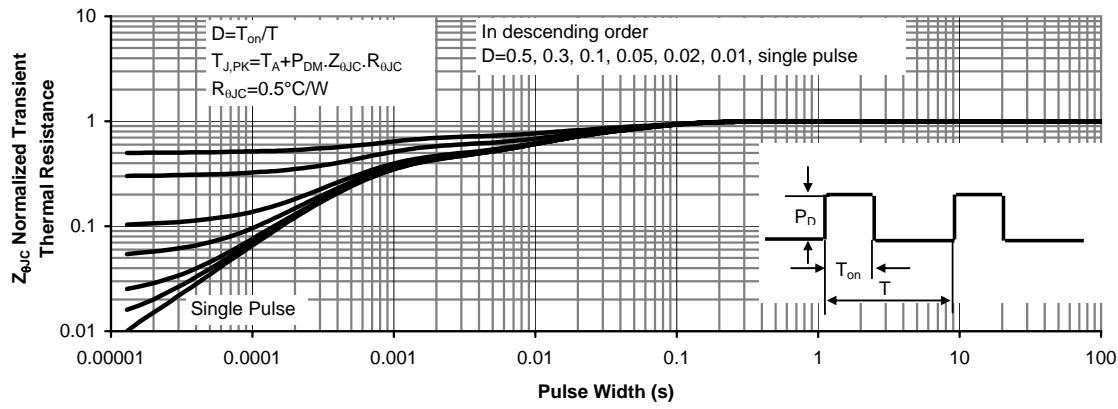


Figure 11: Normalized Maximum Transient Thermal Impedance (Note F)

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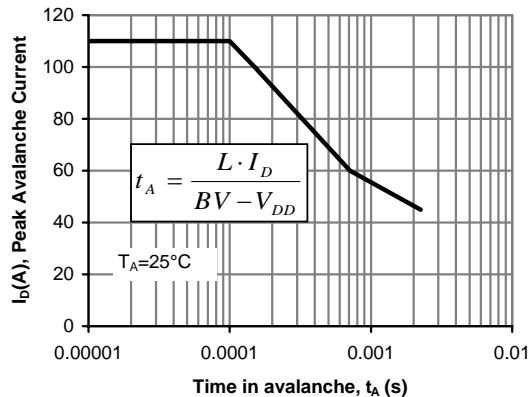
**TYPICAL ELECTRICAL AND THERMAL CHARACTERISTICS**

Figure 12: Single Pulse Avalanche capability

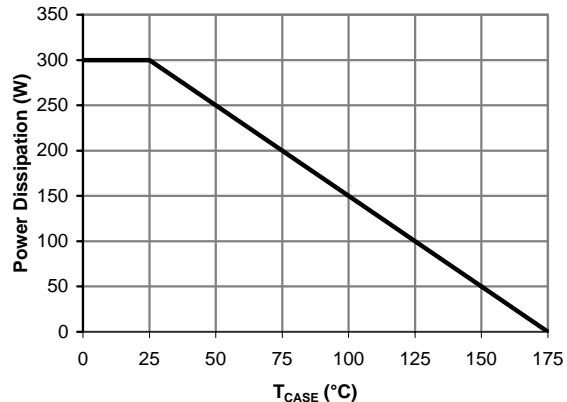


Figure 13: Power De-rating (Note B)

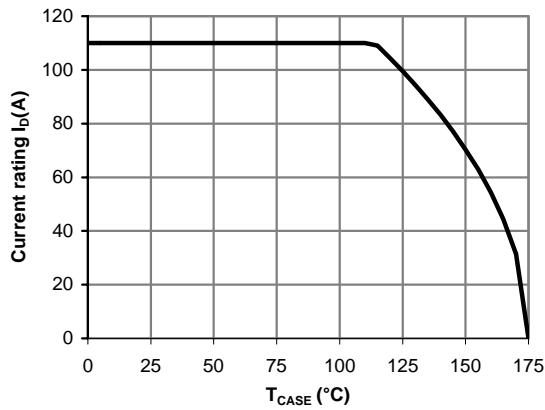


Figure 14: Current De-rating (Note B)