

# AO4286

# 100V N-Channel MOSFET

# **General Description**

The AO4286 uses trench MOSFET technology that is uniquely optimized to provide the most efficient high frequency switching performance. Both conduction and switching power losses are minimized due to an extremely low combination of  $R_{\rm DS(ON)},$  Ciss and Coss. This device is ideal for boost converters and synchronous rectifiers for consumer, telecom, industrial power supplies and LED backlighting.

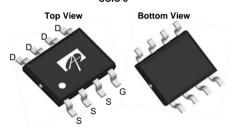
# **Product Summary**

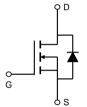
 $\begin{array}{lll} V_{DS} & 100V \\ I_{D} \; (at \, V_{GS} \! = \! 10V) & 4A \\ R_{DS(ON)} \; (at \, V_{GS} \! = \! 10V) & < 68 m\Omega \\ R_{DS(ON)} \; (at \, V_{GS} \! = \! 4.5V) & < 92 m\Omega \end{array}$ 

100% UIS Tested



#### SOIC-8





# Absolute Maximum Ratings T<sub>A</sub>=25°C unless otherwise noted

Parameter		Symbol	Maximum	Units		
Drain-Source Voltage		V <sub>DS</sub>	100	V		
Gate-Source Voltage		V <sub>GS</sub>	±20	V		
Continuous Drain	T <sub>C</sub> =25°C		4			
Current	T <sub>C</sub> =70°C	'D	3	A		
Pulsed Drain Current C		I <sub>DM</sub>	25			
Avalanche Current <sup>C</sup>		I <sub>AS</sub>	4	A		
Avalanche energy L=0.1mH <sup>C</sup>		E <sub>AS</sub>	0.8	mJ		
	T <sub>A</sub> =25°C	Р	2.5	W		
Power Dissipation <sup>B</sup>	T <sub>A</sub> =70°C	P <sub>D</sub>	1.6			
Junction and Storage Temperature Range		T <sub>J</sub> , T <sub>STG</sub>	-55 to 150	°C		

Thermal Characteristics							
Parameter		Symbol Typ		Max	Units		
Maximum Junction-to-Ambient A	t ≤ 10s		42	50	°C/W		
Maximum Junction-to-Ambient AD	Steady-State	$R_{\theta JA}$	70	85	°C/W		
Maximum Junction-to-Lead	Steady-State	$R_{\theta JL}$	20	30	°C/W		



#### Electrical Characteristics (T<sub>.1</sub>=25°C unless otherwise noted)

Symbol	Parameter	Conditions	Min	Тур	Max	Units	
STATIC F	PARAMETERS						
BV <sub>DSS</sub>	Drain-Source Breakdown Voltage	I <sub>D</sub> =250μA, V <sub>GS</sub> =0V		100			V
I <sub>DSS</sub>	Zero Gate Voltage Drain Current	V <sub>DS</sub> =100V, V <sub>GS</sub> =0V				1	μА
500	3		T <sub>J</sub> =55°C			5	P
$I_{GSS}$	Gate-Body leakage current	$V_{DS}=0V$ , $V_{GS}=\pm20V$				±100	nA
$V_{GS(th)}$	Gate Threshold Voltage		$V_{DS}=V_{GS}$ , $I_D=250\mu A$		2.25	2.9	V
I <sub>D(ON)</sub>	On state drain current	$V_{GS}$ =10V, $V_{DS}$ =5V		25			Α
R <sub>DS(ON)</sub>	Static Drain-Source On-Resistance	$V_{GS}$ =10V, $I_D$ =4A			55.5	68	mΩ
			T <sub>J</sub> =125°C		104	127	1115.2
		$V_{GS}$ =4.5V, $I_D$ =3A			72.5	92	mΩ
g <sub>FS</sub>	Forward Transconductance	$V_{DS}$ =5V, $I_{D}$ =4A	$V_{DS}=5V$ , $I_{D}=4A$		13		S
$V_{SD}$	Diode Forward Voltage	I <sub>S</sub> =1A,V <sub>GS</sub> =0V			0.76	1	V
Is	Maximum Body-Diode Continuous Cur	rent			3	Α	
DYNAMIC	PARAMETERS						
C <sub>iss</sub>	Input Capacitance		V <sub>GS</sub> =0V, V <sub>DS</sub> =50V, f=1MHz		390		pF
C <sub>oss</sub>	Output Capacitance	$V_{GS}$ =0V, $V_{DS}$ =50V, f=			30		pF
$C_{rss}$	Reverse Transfer Capacitance	7			3		pF
$R_g$	Gate resistance	V <sub>GS</sub> =0V, V <sub>DS</sub> =0V, f=1MHz			7		Ω
SWITCHI	NG PARAMETERS						
Q <sub>g</sub> (10V)	Total Gate Charge				5.8	10	nC
Q <sub>g</sub> (4.5V)	Total Gate Charge	V <sub>GS</sub> =10V, V <sub>DS</sub> =50V, I <sub>D</sub> =4A			2.8	5	nC
$Q_{gs}$	Gate Source Charge				1.1		nC
$Q_{gd}$	Gate Drain Charge				1.2		nC
t <sub>D(on)</sub>	Turn-On DelayTime				6		ns
t <sub>r</sub>	Turn-On Rise Time	$V_{GS}$ =10V, $V_{DS}$ =50V, $R_L$ =12.5 $\Omega$ , $R_{GEN}$ =3 $\Omega$			2.5		ns
t <sub>D(off)</sub>	Turn-Off DelayTime				18		ns
t <sub>f</sub>	Turn-Off Fall Time				2.5		ns
t <sub>rr</sub>	Body Diode Reverse Recovery Time	I <sub>F</sub> =4A, dl/dt=500A/μs			15		ns
$Q_{rr}$	Body Diode Reverse Recovery Charge	I <sub>F</sub> =4A, dI/dt=500A/μs			53		nC

A. The value of  $R_{\text{tUA}}$  is measured with the device mounted on 1in<sup>2</sup> FR-4 board with 2oz. Copper, in a still air environment with  $T_A$  =25° C. The value in any given application depends on the user's specific board design.

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B. The power dissipation  $P_D$  is based on  $T_{J(MAX)}$ =150° C, using  $\leq$  10s junction-to-ambient thermal resistance.

C. Repetitive rating, pulse width limited by junction temperature T<sub>J(MAX)</sub>=150° C. Ratings are based on low frequency and duty cycles to keep initialT<sub>.l</sub>=25° C.

D. The R<sub>NJA</sub> is the sum of the thermal impedance from junction to lead R<sub>NJL</sub> and lead to ambient.

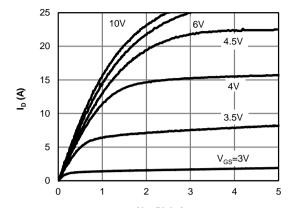
E. The static characteristics in Figures 1 to 6 are obtained using <300 µs pulses, duty cycle 0.5% max.

F. These curves are based on the junction-to-ambient thermal impedance which is measured with the device mounted on 1in<sup>2</sup> FR-4 board with

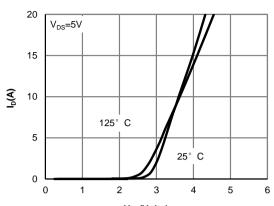
<sup>2</sup>oz. Copper, assuming a maximum junction temperature of  $T_{\text{J}(\text{MAX})}$ =150 $^{\circ}$  C. The SOA curve provides a single pulse rating.



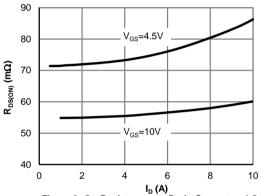
#### TYPICAL ELECTRICAL AND THERMAL CHARACTERISTICS



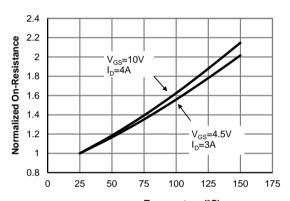
V<sub>DS</sub> (Volts) Fig 1: On-Region Characteristics (Note E)



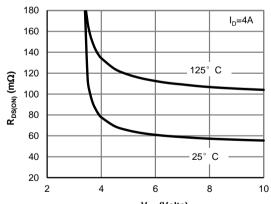
 $\label{eq:VGS} V_{GS}(Volts)$  Figure 2: Transfer Characteristics (Note E)



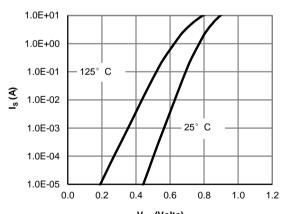
 $\label{eq:ldot} {\rm I_D}\left({\rm A}\right)$  Figure 3: On-Resistance vs. Drain Current and Gate Voltage (Note E)



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



V<sub>GS</sub> (Volts)
Figure 5: On-Resistance vs. Gate-Source Voltage
(Note E)



V<sub>SD</sub> (Volts) Figure 6: Body-Diode Characteristics (Note E)



#### TYPICAL ELECTRICAL AND THERMAL CHARACTERISTICS

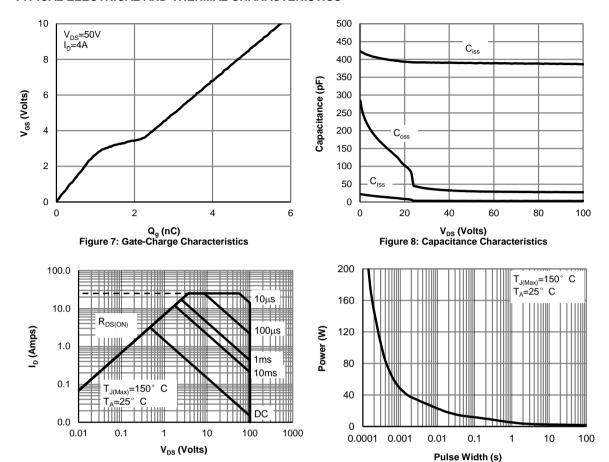
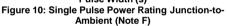
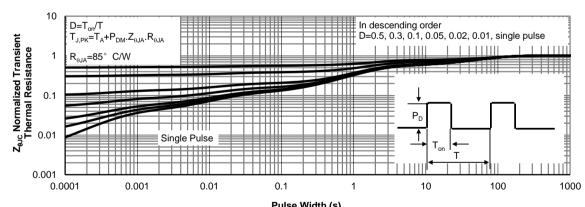


Figure 9: Maximum Forward Biased Safe Operating Area (Note F)

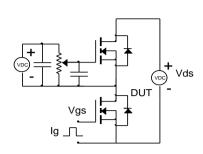


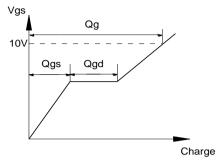


Pulse Width (s)
Figure 11: Normalized Maximum Transient Thermal Impedance (Note F)

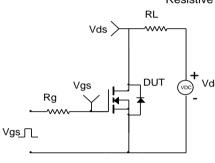


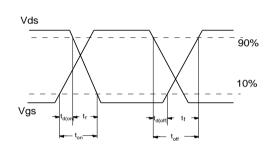
# Gate Charge Test Circuit & Waveform



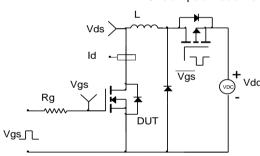


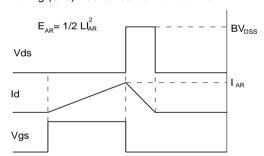
# Resistive Switching Test Circuit & Waveforms





# Unclamped Inductive Switching (UIS) Test Circuit & Waveforms





### Diode Recovery Test Circuit & Waveforms

