



**ALPHA & OMEGA**  
SEMICONDUCTOR

**AOB409L**

**60V P-Channel MOSFET**

### General Description

The AOB409L combines advanced trench MOSFET technology with a low resistance package to provide extremely low  $R_{DS(ON)}$ . This device is ideal for boost converters and synchronous rectifiers for consumer, telecom, industrial power supplies and LED backlighting.

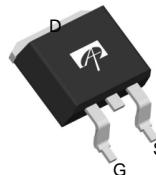
### Product Summary

$V_{DS}$	-60V
$I_D$ (at $V_{GS}=-10V$ )	-31.5A
$R_{DS(ON)}$ (at $V_{GS}=-10V$ )	< 38mΩ
$R_{DS(ON)}$ (at $V_{GS} = -4.5V$ )	< 50mΩ

100% UIS Tested  
100%  $R_g$  Tested

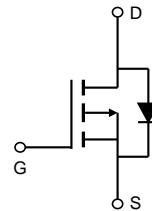
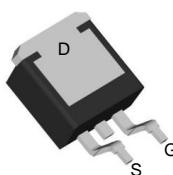


Top View



TO-263  
DPAK

Bottom View



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

Parameter	Symbol	Maximum	Units
Drain-Source Voltage	$V_{DS}$	-60	V
Gate-Source Voltage	$V_{GS}$	$\pm 20$	V
Continuous Drain Current	$I_D$	-31.5	A
$T_C=100^\circ\text{C}$		-22	
Pulsed Drain Current <sup>C</sup>	$I_{DM}$	-85	
Continuous Drain Current	$I_{DSM}$	-5	A
$T_A=70^\circ\text{C}$		-4	
Avalanche Current <sup>C</sup>	$I_{AS}, I_{AR}$	37	A
Avalanche energy $L=0.1\text{mH}$ <sup>C</sup>	$E_{AS}, E_{AR}$	68	mJ
Power Dissipation <sup>B</sup>	$P_D$	83.3	W
$T_C=100^\circ\text{C}$		41.6	
Power Dissipation <sup>A</sup>	$P_{DSM}$	2.1	W
$T_A=70^\circ\text{C}$		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 <sup>A</sup> $t \leq 10\text{s}$	$R_{\theta JA}$	11	15	°C/W
Maximum Junction-to-Ambient <sup>A,D</sup> Steady-State		47	60	°C/W
Maximum Junction-to-Case	$R_{\theta JC}$	1.5	1.8	°C/W

**Electrical Characteristics ( $T_J=25^\circ\text{C}$  unless otherwise noted)**

Symbol	Parameter	Conditions	Min	Typ	Max	Units
<b>STATIC PARAMETERS</b>						
$BV_{DSS}$	Drain-Source Breakdown Voltage	$I_D=-250\mu\text{A}, V_{GS}=0\text{V}$	-60			V
$I_{DSS}$	Zero Gate Voltage Drain Current	$V_{DS}=-60\text{V}, V_{GS}=0\text{V}$ $T_J=55^\circ\text{C}$			-1 -5	$\mu\text{A}$
$I_{GSS}$	Gate-Body leakage current	$V_{DS}=0\text{V}, V_{GS}=\pm20\text{V}$			$\pm100$	nA
$V_{GS(\text{th})}$	Gate Threshold Voltage	$V_{DS}=V_{GS}, I_D=-250\mu\text{A}$	-1.2	-2.1	-2.4	V
$I_{D(\text{ON})}$	On state drain current	$V_{GS}=-10\text{V}, V_{DS}=-5\text{V}$	-85			A
$R_{DS(\text{ON})}$	Static Drain-Source On-Resistance	$V_{GS}=-10\text{V}, I_D=-20\text{A}$ $T_J=125^\circ\text{C}$	30	38		$\text{m}\Omega$
		$V_{GS}=-4.5\text{V}, I_D=-20\text{A}$	53	66		
$g_{FS}$	Forward Transconductance	$V_{DS}=-5\text{V}, I_D=-20\text{A}$		32		S
$V_{SD}$	Diode Forward Voltage	$I_S=-1\text{A}, V_{GS}=0\text{V}$		-0.72	-1	V
$I_S$	Maximum Body-Diode Continuous Current <sup>G</sup>				60	A
<b>DYNAMIC PARAMETERS</b>						
$C_{iss}$	Input Capacitance	$V_{GS}=0\text{V}, V_{DS}=-30\text{V}, f=1\text{MHz}$	1969	2461	2953	pF
$C_{oss}$	Output Capacitance		125	178	231	pF
$C_{rss}$	Reverse Transfer Capacitance		72	120	168	pF
$R_g$	Gate resistance	$V_{GS}=0\text{V}, V_{DS}=0\text{V}, f=1\text{MHz}$		2	4	$\Omega$
<b>SWITCHING PARAMETERS</b>						
$Q_g(10\text{V})$	Total Gate Charge	$V_{GS}=-10\text{V}, V_{DS}=-30\text{V}, I_D=-20\text{A}$	34	43	52	nC
$Q_g(4.5\text{V})$	Total Gate Charge		16	19.7	24	nC
$Q_{gs}$	Gate Source Charge		8	10.2	12	nC
$Q_{gd}$	Gate Drain Charge		5	8.9	12.5	nC
$t_{D(\text{on})}$	Turn-On DelayTime	$V_{GS}=-10\text{V}, V_{DS}=-30\text{V}, R_L=1.5\Omega, R_{GEN}=3\Omega$		12		ns
$t_r$	Turn-On Rise Time			14.5		ns
$t_{D(\text{off})}$	Turn-Off DelayTime			38		ns
$t_f$	Turn-Off Fall Time			15		ns
$t_{rr}$	Body Diode Reverse Recovery Time	$I_F=-20\text{A}, dI/dt=500\text{A}/\mu\text{s}$	18	25.7	33	ns
$Q_{rr}$	Body Diode Reverse Recovery Charge	$I_F=-20\text{A}, dI/dt=500\text{A}/\mu\text{s}$	117	167	217	nC

A. The value of  $R_{iJA}$  is measured with the device mounted on 1in<sup>2</sup> FR-4 board with 2oz. Copper, in a still air environment with  $T_A=25^\circ\text{C}$ . The Power dissipation  $P_{DSM}$  is based on  $R_{iJA}$  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 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  $R_{iJA}$  is the sum of the thermal impedance from junction to case  $R_{iJC}$  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.

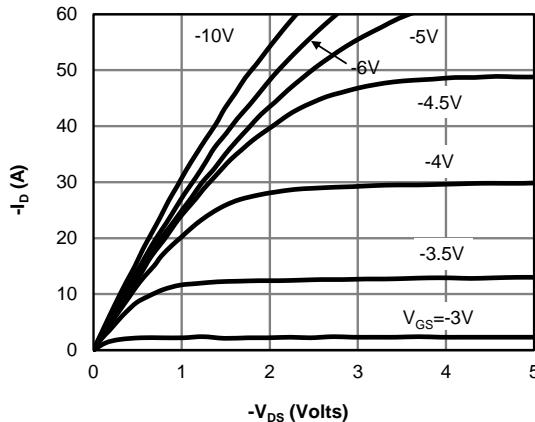
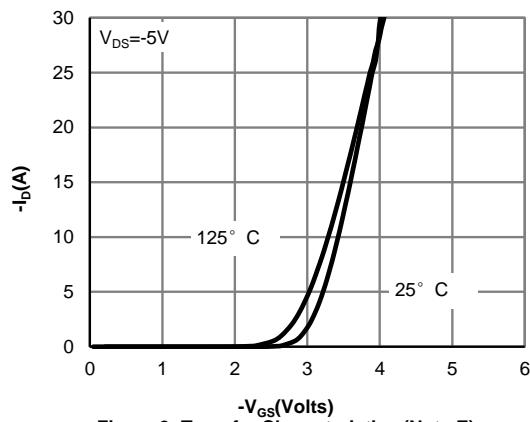
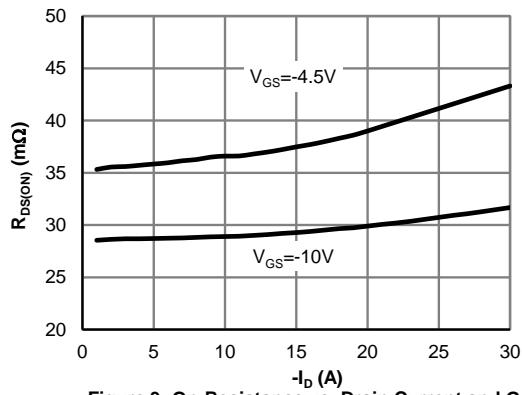
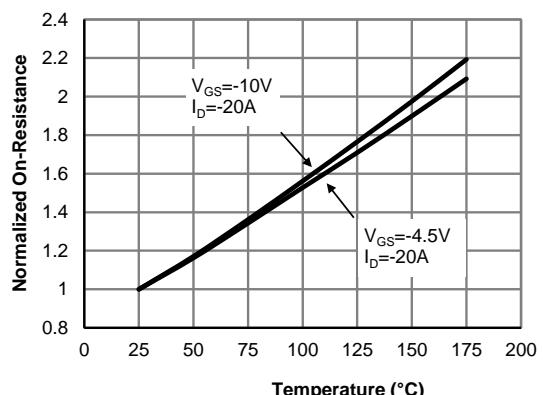
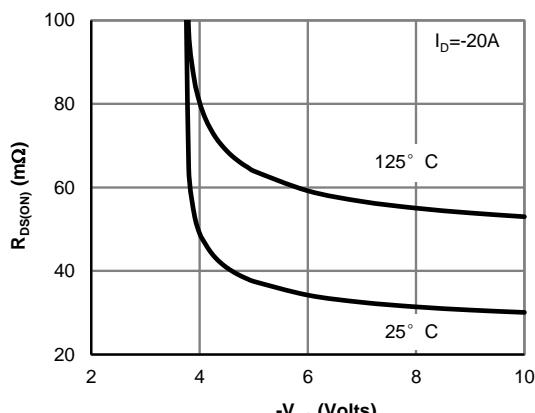
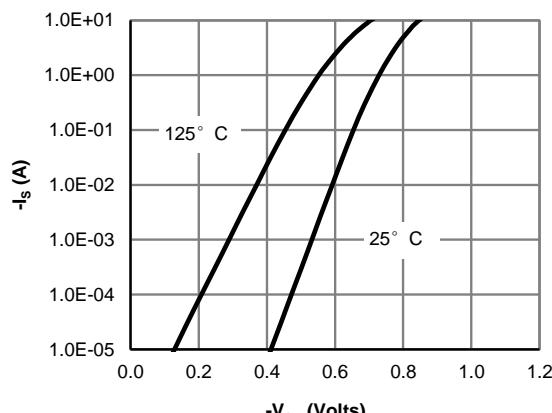
F. These curves are based on the junction-to-case thermal impedance which is measured with the device mounted to a large heatsink, assuming a maximum junction temperature of  $T_{J(\text{MAX})}=175^\circ\text{C}$ . The SOA curve provides a single pulse rating.

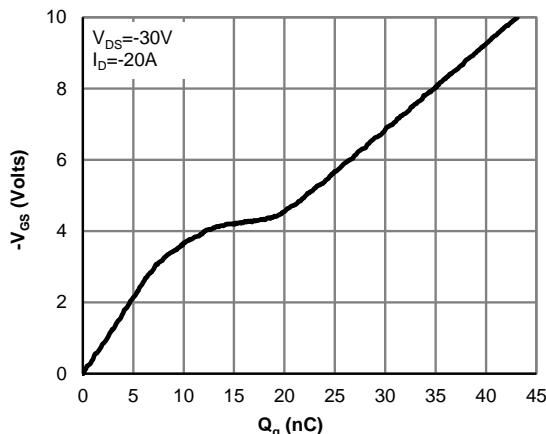
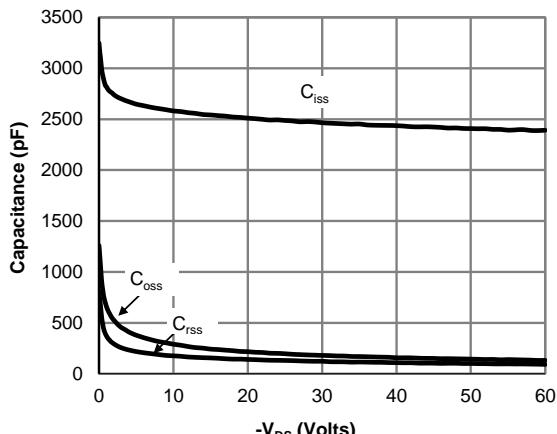
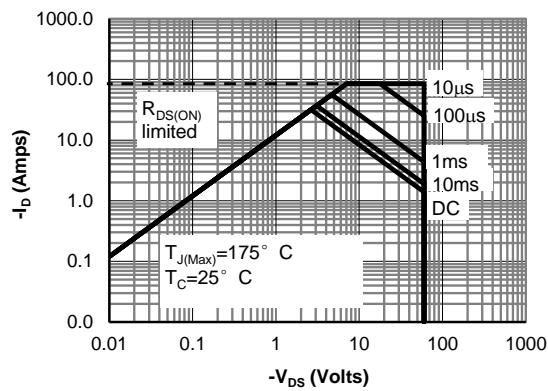
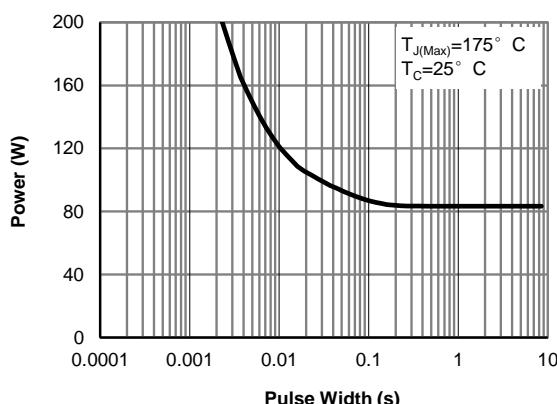
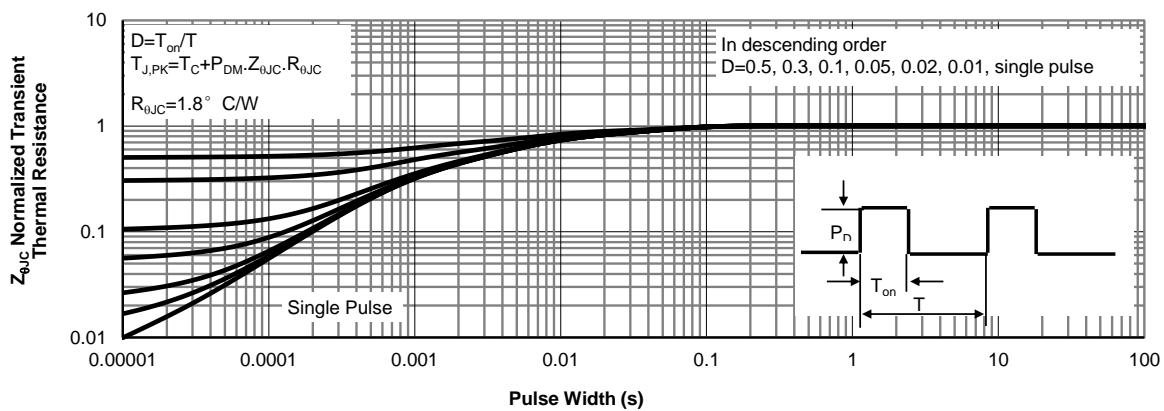
G. The maximum current limited by package.

H. 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  $T_A=25^\circ\text{C}$ .

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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)**

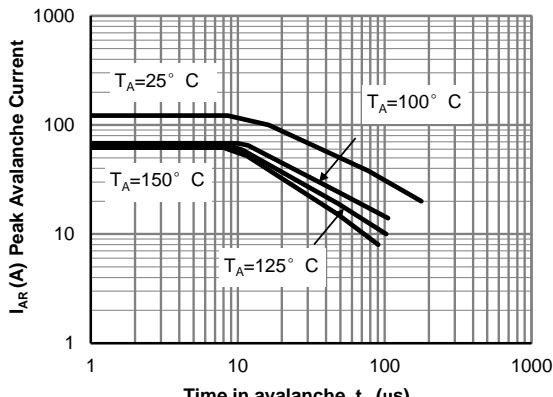
**TYPICAL ELECTRICAL AND THERMAL CHARACTERISTICS**


Figure 12: Single Pulse Avalanche capability  
(Note C)

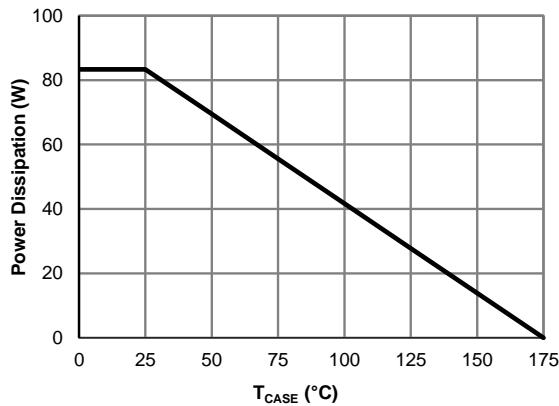


Figure 13: Power De-rating (Note F)

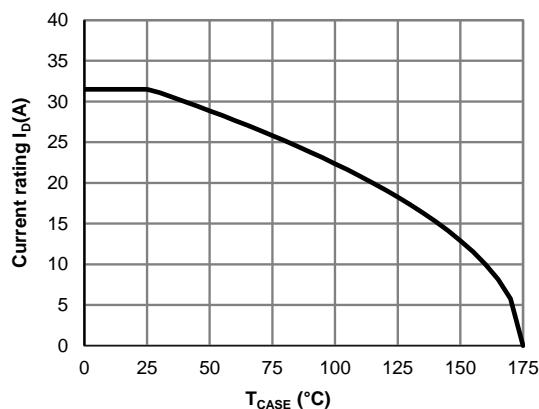


Figure 14: Current De-rating (Note F)

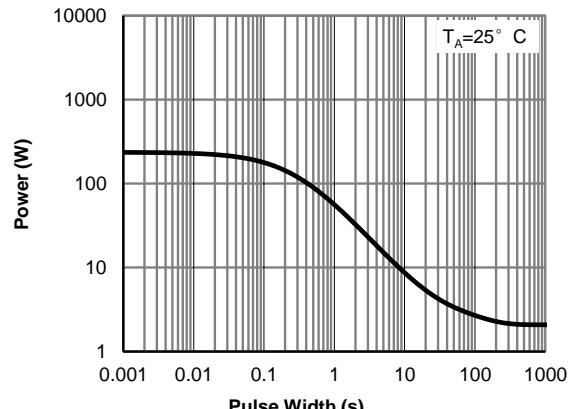


Figure 15: Single Pulse Power Rating Junction-to-Ambient (Note H)

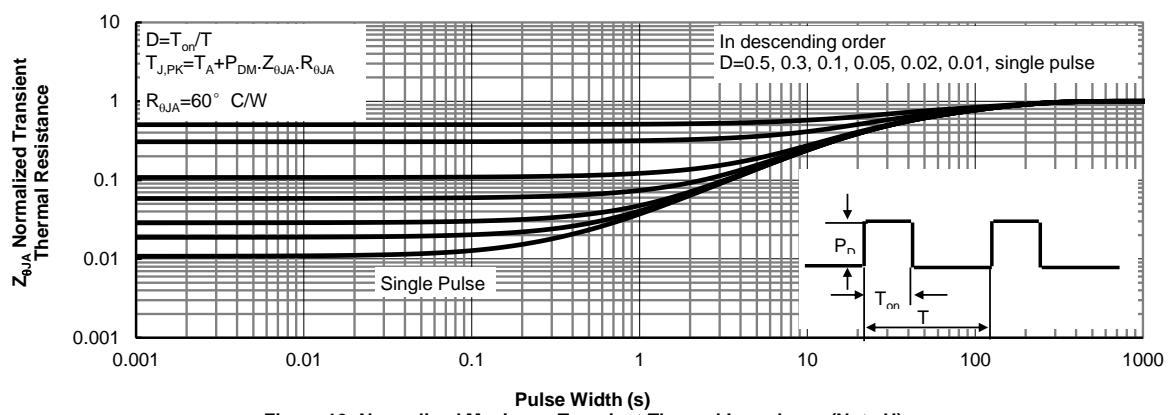
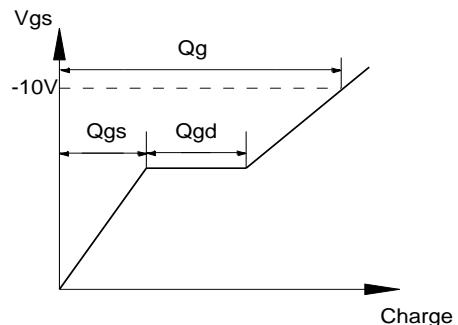
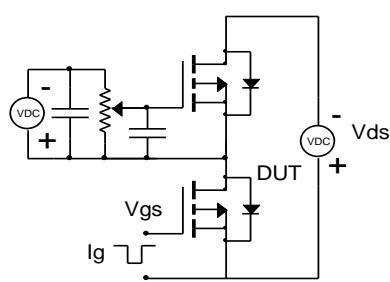
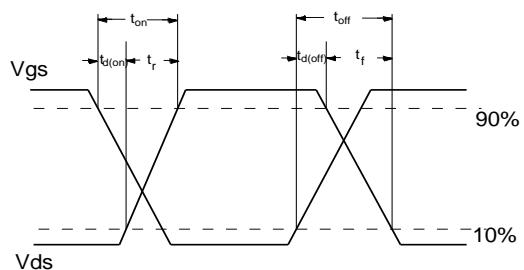
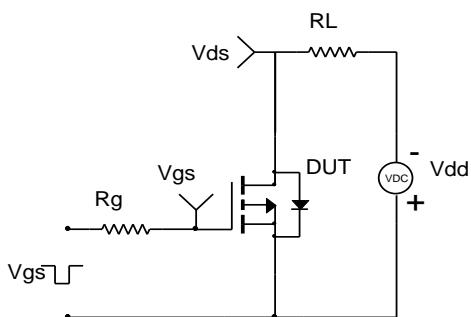
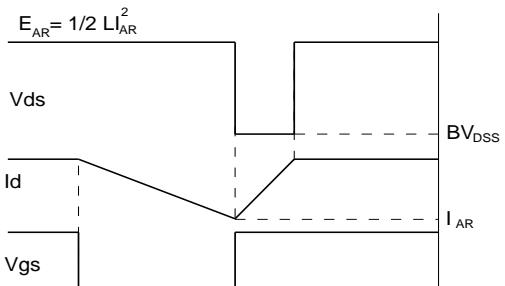
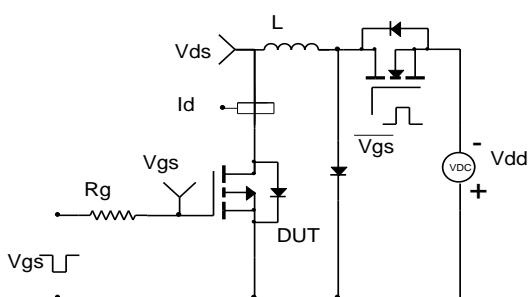


Figure 16: Normalized Maximum Transient Thermal Impedance (Note H)

**Gate Charge Test Circuit & Waveform**

**Resistive Switching Test Circuit & Waveforms**

**Unclamped Inductive Switching (UIS) Test Circuit & Waveforms**

**Diode Recovery Test Circuit & Waveforms**
