



**ALPHA & OMEGA**  
SEMICONDUCTOR

**AO4292**

**100V N-Channel AlphaMOS**

### General Description

- Trench Power AlphaMOS ( $\alpha$ MOS MV) technology
- Low  $R_{DS(ON)}$
- Low Gate Charge
- Optimized for fast-switching applications
- RoHS and Halogen-Free Compliant

### Product Summary

$V_{DS}$	100V
$I_D$ (at $V_{GS}=10V$ )	8A
$R_{DS(ON)}$ (at $V_{GS}=10V$ )	< 23m $\Omega$
$R_{DS(ON)}$ (at $V_{GS}=4.5V$ )	< 33m $\Omega$

### Applications

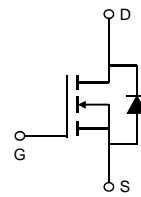
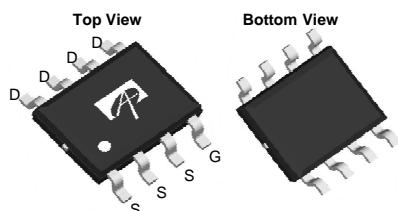
- Synchronous Rectification in DC/DC and AC/DC Converters
- Isolated DC/DC Converters in Telecom and Industrial

100% UIS Tested

100%  $R_g$  Tested



SOIC-8



Orderable Part Number	Package Type	Form	Minimum Order Quantity
AO4292	SO-8	Tape & Reel	3000

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

Parameter	Symbol	Maximum	Units	
Drain-Source Voltage	$V_{DS}$	100	V	
Gate-Source Voltage	$V_{GS}$	$\pm 20$	V	
Continuous Drain Current <sup>A</sup> $T_A=25^\circ\text{C}$	$I_D$	8	A	
Continuous Drain Current <sup>A</sup> $T_A=70^\circ\text{C}$		6.2		
Pulsed Drain Current <sup>C</sup>	$I_{DM}$	32	A	
Avalanche Current <sup>C</sup>	$I_{AS}$	15	A	
Avalanche energy $L=0.1\text{mH}$ <sup>C</sup>	$E_{AS}$	11	mJ	
$V_{DS}$ Spike	$10\mu\text{s}$	$V_{SPIKE}$	120	V
Power Dissipation <sup>B</sup> $T_A=25^\circ\text{C}$	$P_D$	3.1	W	
		2.0		
Junction and Storage Temperature Range	$T_J, T_{STG}$	-55 to 150	°C	

### Thermal Characteristics

Parameter	Symbol	Typ	Max	Units
Maximum Junction-to-Ambient <sup>A</sup> $t \leq 10\text{s}$	$R_{\theta JA}$	31	40	°C/W
Maximum Junction-to-Ambient <sup>A,D</sup> Steady-State		59	75	°C/W
Maximum Junction-to-Lead Steady-State	$R_{\theta JL}$	16	24	°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	$I_D=250\mu\text{A}, V_{GS}=0\text{V}$	100			V
$I_{DSS}$	Zero Gate Voltage Drain Current	$V_{DS}=100\text{V}, V_{GS}=0\text{V}$ $T_J=55^\circ\text{C}$		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	$V_{DS}=V_{GS}, I_D=250\mu\text{A}$	1.6	2.15	2.7	V
$R_{DS(\text{ON})}$	Static Drain-Source On-Resistance	$V_{GS}=10\text{V}, I_D=8\text{A}$ $T_J=125^\circ\text{C}$		18	23	$\text{m}\Omega$
		$V_{GS}=4.5\text{V}, I_D=6\text{A}$		32.5	42	
$g_{FS}$	Forward Transconductance	$V_{DS}=5\text{V}, I_D=8\text{A}$		24	33	$\text{m}\Omega$
$V_{SD}$	Diode Forward Voltage	$I_S=1\text{A}, V_{GS}=0\text{V}$		0.72	1	V
$I_S$	Maximum Body-Diode Continuous Current				4	A
<b>DYNAMIC PARAMETERS</b>						
$C_{iss}$	Input Capacitance	$V_{GS}=0\text{V}, V_{DS}=50\text{V}, f=1\text{MHz}$		1190		pF
$C_{oss}$	Output Capacitance			95		pF
$C_{rss}$	Reverse Transfer Capacitance			7		pF
$R_g$	Gate resistance	$f=1\text{MHz}$	0.5	1.1	1.7	$\Omega$
<b>SWITCHING PARAMETERS</b>						
$Q_g(10\text{V})$	Total Gate Charge	$V_{GS}=10\text{V}, V_{DS}=50\text{V}, I_D=8\text{A}$		16.5	25	nC
$Q_g(4.5\text{V})$	Total Gate Charge			7	12	nC
$Q_{gs}$	Gate Source Charge			4.5		nC
$Q_{gd}$	Gate Drain Charge			2.5		nC
$t_{D(\text{on})}$	Turn-On DelayTime	$V_{GS}=10\text{V}, V_{DS}=50\text{V}, R_L=6.25\Omega, R_{\text{GEN}}=3\Omega$		7		ns
$t_r$	Turn-On Rise Time			3		ns
$t_{D(\text{off})}$	Turn-Off DelayTime			20		ns
$t_f$	Turn-Off Fall Time			3		ns
$t_{rr}$	Body Diode Reverse Recovery Time	$I_F=8\text{A}, dI/dt=500\text{A}/\mu\text{s}$		20		ns
$Q_{rr}$	Body Diode Reverse Recovery Charge	$I_F=8\text{A}, dI/dt=500\text{A}/\mu\text{s}$		90		nC

A. The value of  $R_{QJA}$  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 value in any given application depends on the user's specific board design.

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

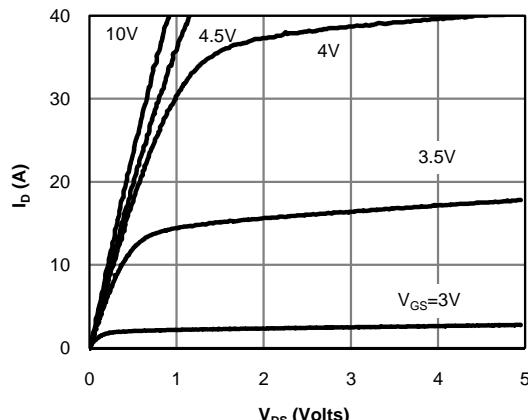
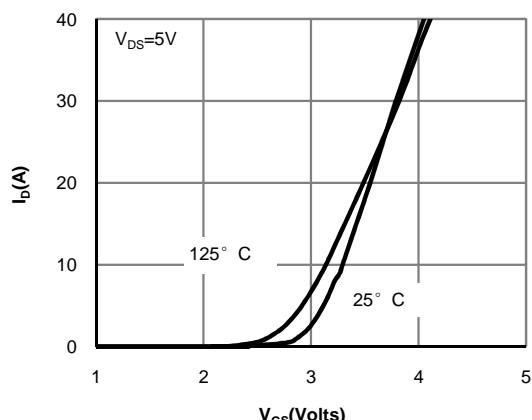
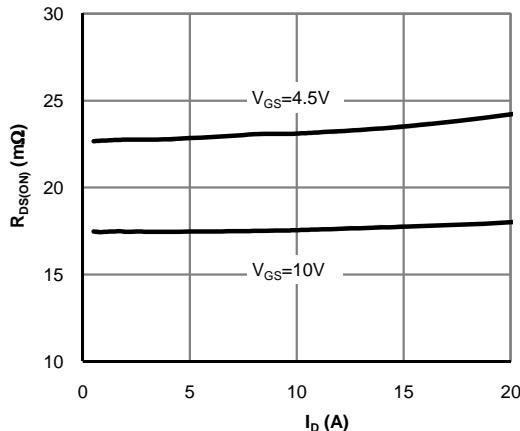
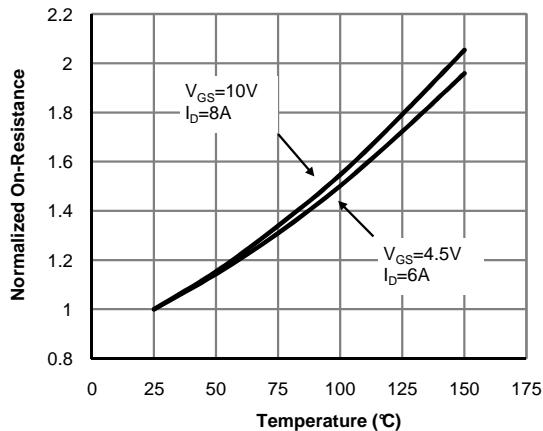
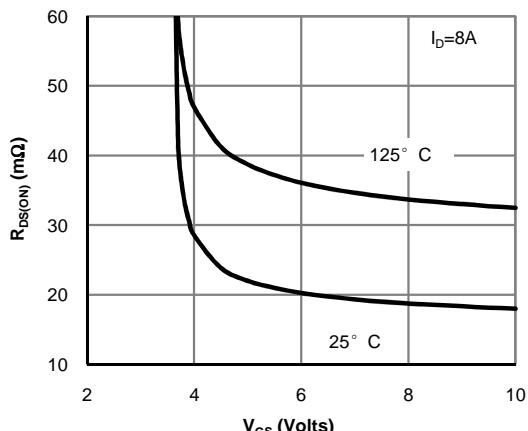
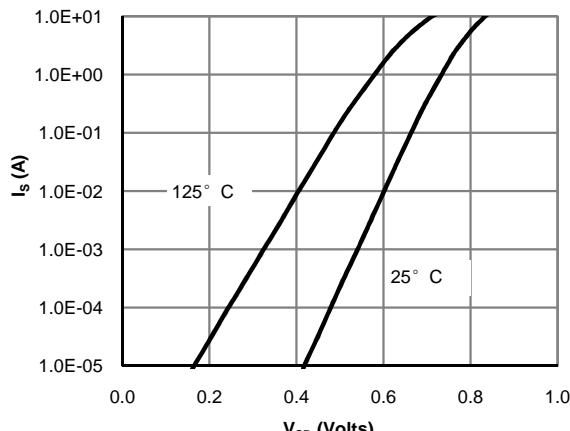
C. Repetitive rating, pulse width limited by junction temperature  $T_{J(\text{MAX})}=150^\circ\text{C}$ . Ratings are based on low frequency and duty cycles to keep initial  $T_J=25^\circ\text{C}$ .

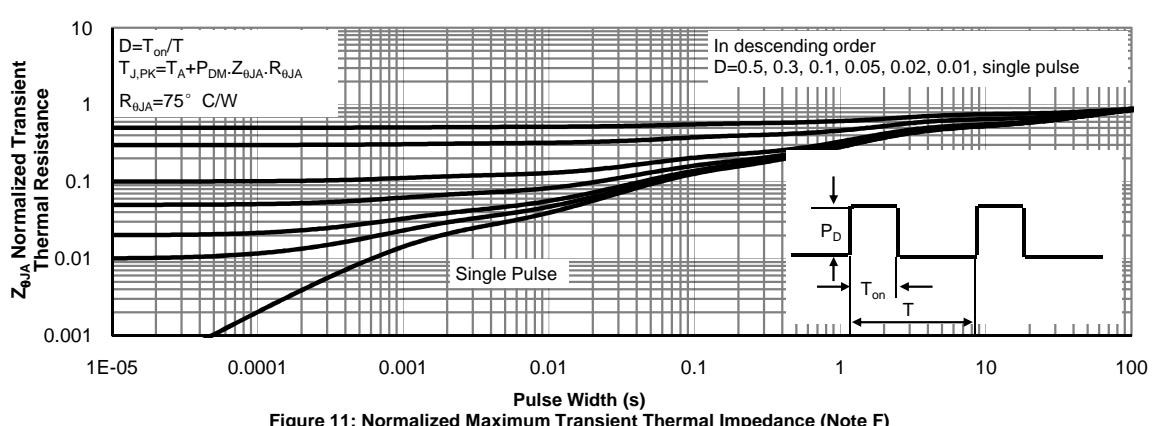
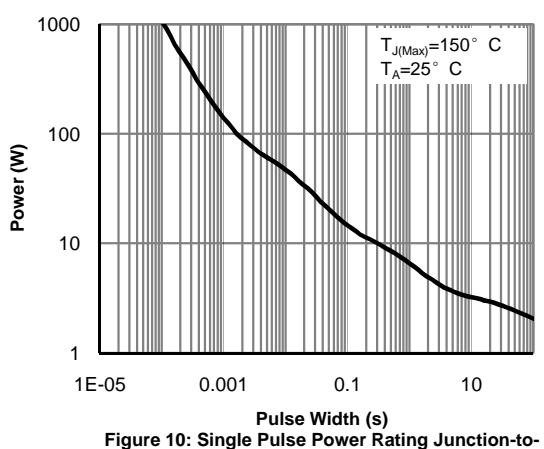
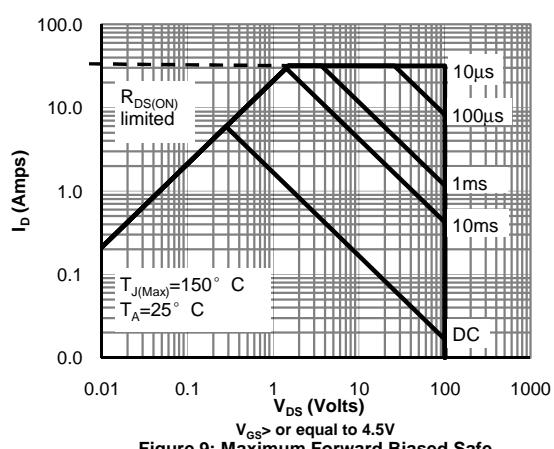
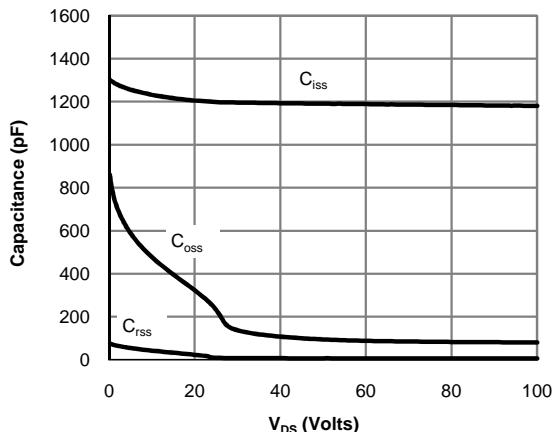
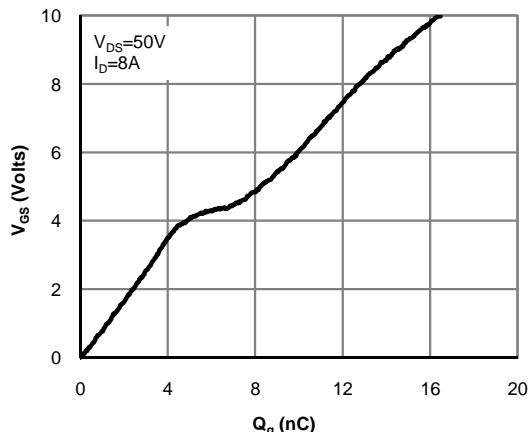
D. The  $R_{QJA}$  is the sum of the thermal impedance from junction to lead  $R_{QUL}$  and lead to ambient.

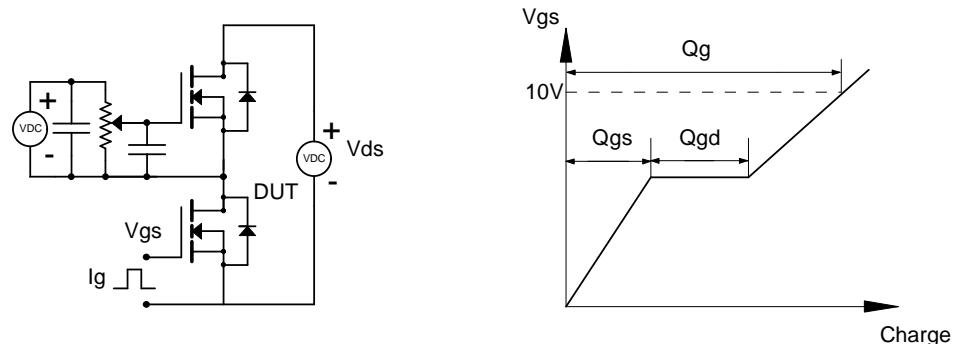
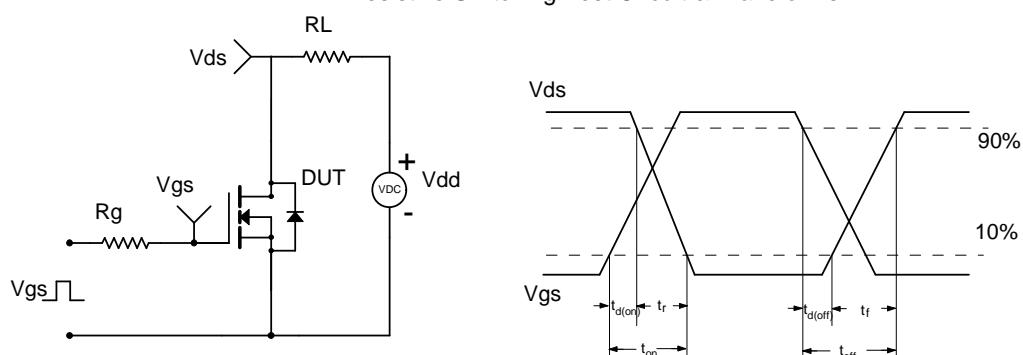
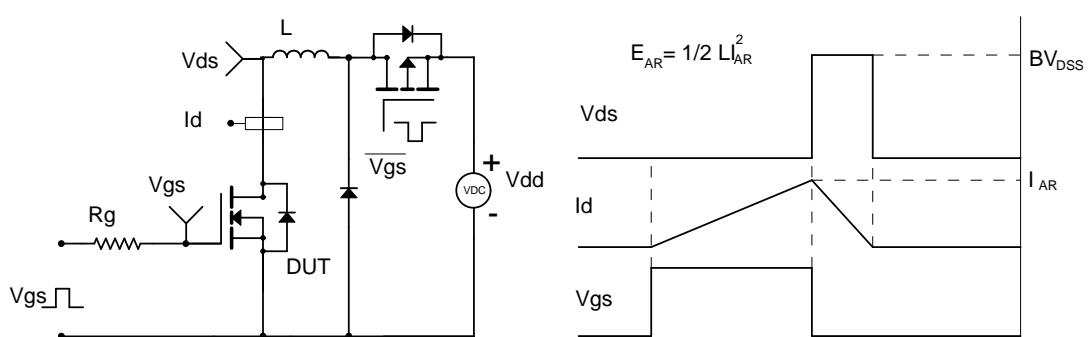
E. The static characteristics in Figures 1 to 6 are obtained using  $<300\mu\text{s}$  pulses, duty cycle 0.5% max.

F. These curves are based on the junction-to-ambient thermal impedance which is measured with the device mounted on 1in<sup>2</sup> FR-4 board with 2oz. Copper, assuming a maximum junction temperature of  $T_{J(\text{MAX})}=150^\circ\text{C}$ . The SOA curve provides a single pulse rating.

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**TYPICAL ELECTRICAL AND THERMAL CHARACTERISTICS**

**Figure 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**


**Gate Charge Test Circuit & Waveform**

**Resistive Switching Test Circuit & Waveforms**

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

**Diode Recovery Test Circuit & Waveforms**
