



**ALPHA & OMEGA**  
SEMICONDUCTOR

## AOT1100L/AOB1100L

**100V N-Channel Rugged Planar MOSFET**

### General Description

The AOT1100L/AOB1100L uses a robust technology that is designed to provide efficient and reliable power conversion even in the most demanding applications, including motor control. With low  $R_{DS(ON)}$  and excellent thermal capability this device is appropriate for high current switching and can endure adverse operating conditions. This device is ideal for boost converters and synchronous rectifiers for consumer, telecom, industrial power supplies and LED backlighting.

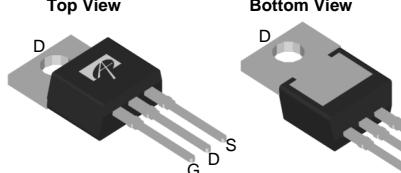
### Product Summary

$V_{DS}$	100V
$I_D$ (at $V_{GS}=10V$ )	130A
$R_{DS(ON)}$ (at $V_{GS}=10V$ )	< 12mΩ

100% UIS Tested  
100%  $R_g$  Tested

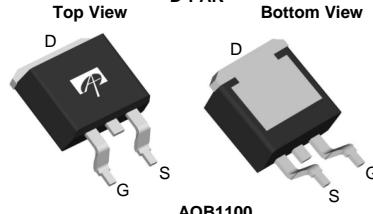


Top View      TO220



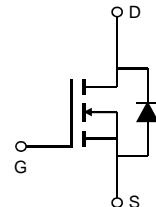
Bottom View

Top View      TO-263



Bottom View

AOT1100



AOB1100

### 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>G</sup>	$I_D$	130	A
$T_C=100^\circ\text{C}$	$I_D$	92	
Pulsed Drain Current <sup>C</sup>	$I_{DM}$	208	
Continuous Drain Current	$I_{DSM}$	8	A
$T_A=70^\circ\text{C}$	$I_{DSM}$	6	
Avalanche Current <sup>C</sup>	$I_{AS}$	122	A
Avalanche energy $L=0.1\text{mH}$ <sup>C</sup>	$E_{AS}$	744	mJ
Power Dissipation <sup>B</sup>	$P_D$	500	W
$T_C=100^\circ\text{C}$	$P_D$	250	
Power Dissipation <sup>A</sup>	$P_{DSM}$	2.1	W
$T_A=70^\circ\text{C}$	$P_{DSM}$	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 <sup>A</sup>	$R_{\theta JA}$	12	15	°C/W
Steady-State		48	60	°C/W
Maximum Junction-to-Case	$R_{\theta JC}$	0.22	0.3	°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
$I_{\text{DSS}}$	Zero Gate Voltage Drain Current	$V_{DS}=100\text{V}, V_{GS}=0\text{V}$ $T_J=55^\circ\text{C}$			1 5	$\mu\text{A}$
$I_{\text{GSS}}$	Gate-Body leakage current	$V_{DS}=0\text{V}, V_{GS}=\pm 20\text{V}$			100	nA
$V_{\text{GS(th)}}$	Gate Threshold Voltage	$V_{DS}=V_{GS}, I_D=250\mu\text{A}$	2.6	3.2	3.8	V
$I_{\text{D(ON)}}$	On state drain current	$V_{GS}=10\text{V}, V_{DS}=5\text{V}$	208			A
$R_{\text{DS(ON)}}$	Static Drain-Source On-Resistance	$V_{GS}=10\text{V}, I_D=20\text{A}$		10	12	$\text{m}\Omega$
		TO220 $T_J=125^\circ\text{C}$		19	22	
		TO263		9.7	11.7	
$g_{\text{FS}}$	Forward Transconductance	$V_{DS}=5\text{V}, I_D=20\text{A}$		53		S
$V_{\text{SD}}$	Diode Forward Voltage	$I_S=1\text{A}, V_{GS}=0\text{V}$		0.69	1	V
$I_S$	Maximum Body-Diode Continuous Current <sup>G</sup>				130	A
<b>DYNAMIC PARAMETERS</b>						
$C_{\text{iss}}$	Input Capacitance	$V_{GS}=0\text{V}, V_{DS}=25\text{V}, f=1\text{MHz}$		4833		pF
$C_{\text{oss}}$	Output Capacitance			721		pF
$C_{\text{rss}}$	Reverse Transfer Capacitance			35		pF
$R_g$	Gate resistance	$V_{GS}=0\text{V}, V_{DS}=0\text{V}, f=1\text{MHz}$	0.5	1.1	1.7	$\Omega$
<b>SWITCHING PARAMETERS</b>						
$Q_g(10\text{V})$	Total Gate Charge	$V_{GS}=10\text{V}, V_{DS}=50\text{V}, I_D=20\text{A}$		82	100	nC
$Q_{\text{gs}}$	Gate Source Charge			23		nC
$Q_{\text{gd}}$	Gate Drain Charge			19		nC
$t_{\text{D(on)}}$	Turn-On Delay Time	$V_{GS}=10\text{V}, V_{DS}=50\text{V}, R_L=2.5\Omega, R_{\text{GEN}}=3\Omega$		21		ns
$t_r$	Turn-On Rise Time			22		ns
$t_{\text{D(off)}}$	Turn-Off Delay Time			50		ns
$t_f$	Turn-Off Fall Time			4.5		ns
$t_{\text{rr}}$	Body Diode Reverse Recovery Time	$I_F=20\text{A}, dI/dt=500\text{A}/\mu\text{s}$		64		ns
$Q_{\text{rr}}$	Body Diode Reverse Recovery Charge	$I_F=20\text{A}, dI/dt=500\text{A}/\mu\text{s}$		880		nC

A. The value of  $R_{\text{QJA}}$  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 Power dissipation  $P_{\text{DSM}}$  is based on  $R_{\text{QJA}}$  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  $T_J=25^\circ\text{C}$ . Maximum UIS current limited by test equipment.

D. The  $R_{\text{QJC}}$  is the sum of the thermal impedance from junction to case  $R_{\text{QJC}}$  and case to ambient.

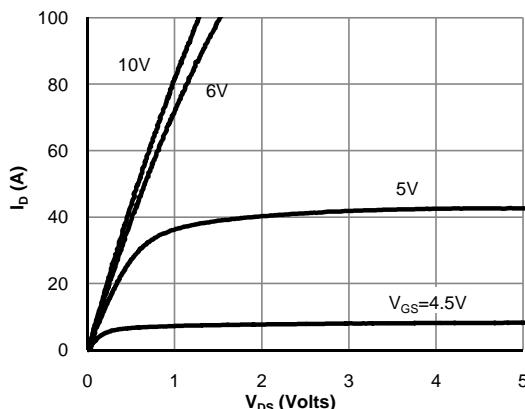
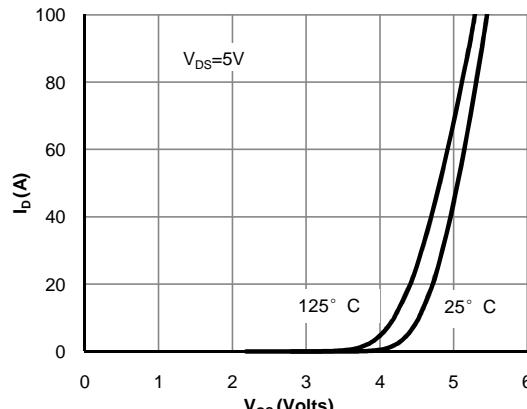
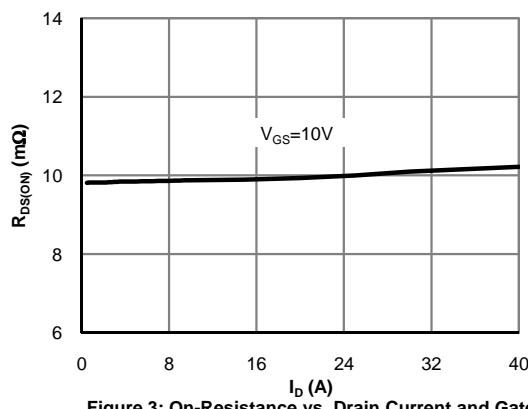
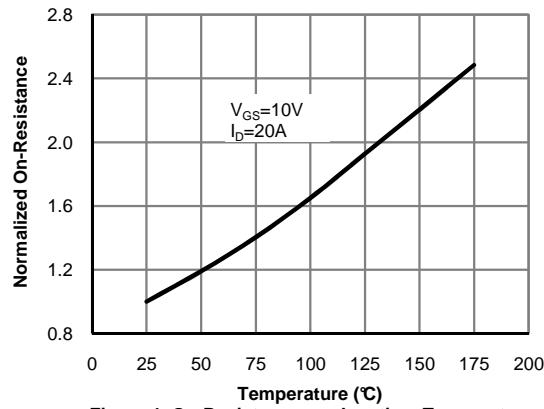
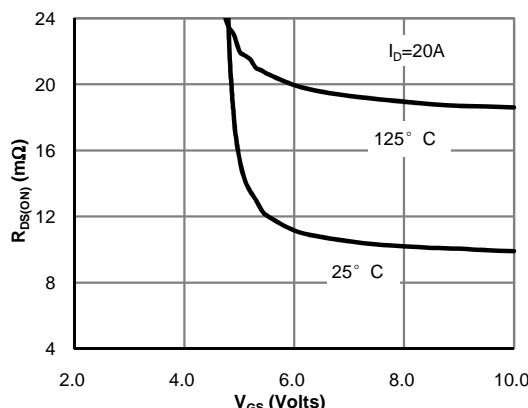
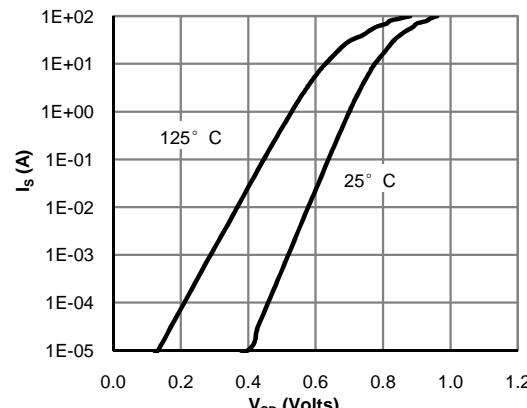
E. The static characteristics in Figures 1 to 6 are obtained using <300μs pulses, duty cycle 0.5% max.

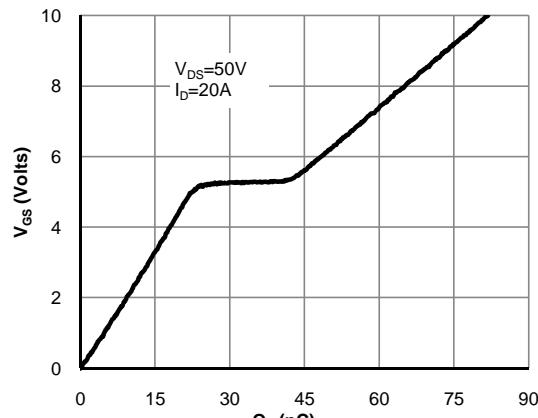
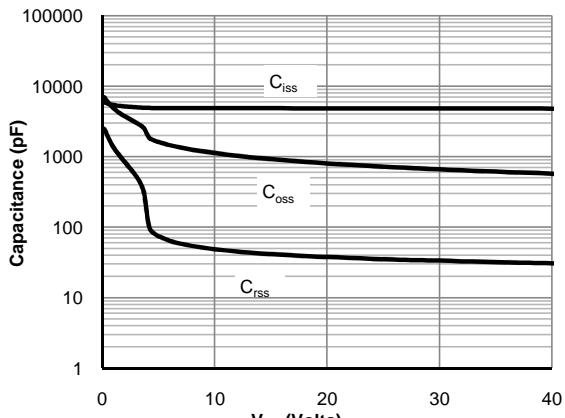
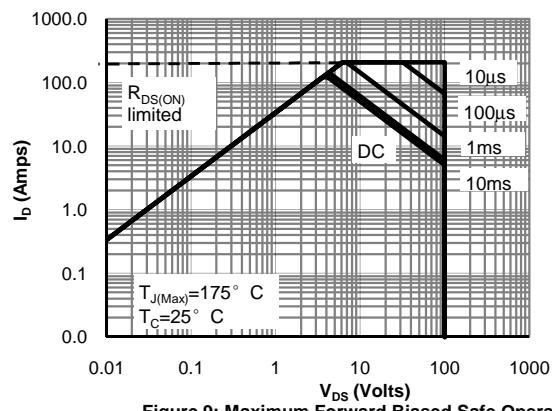
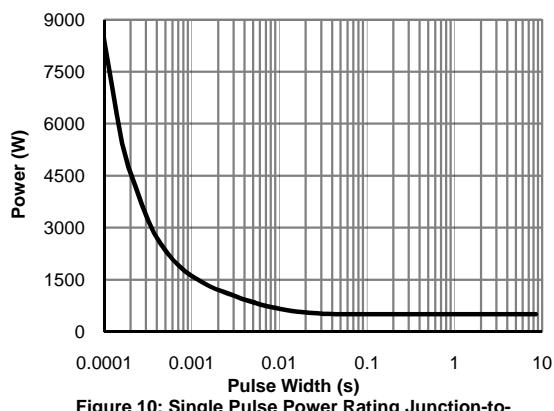
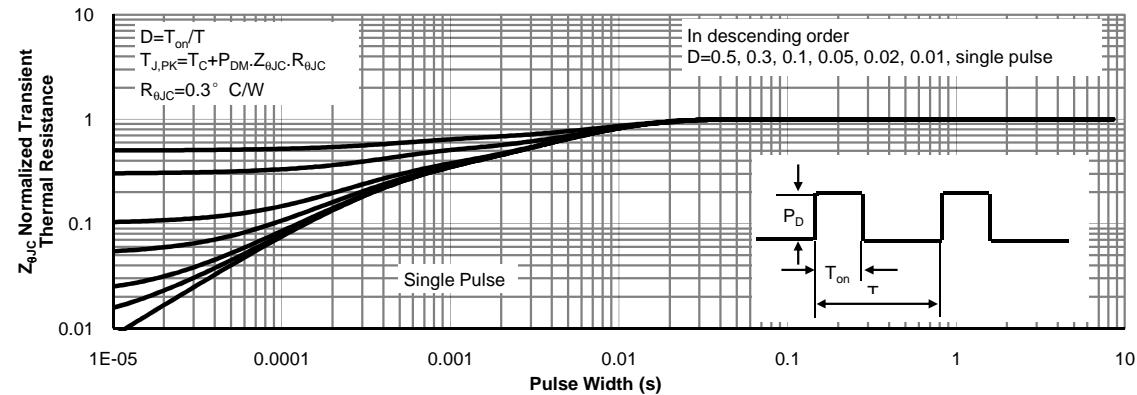
F. These curves are based on the junction-to-case thermal impedance which is measured with the device mounted to a large heatsink, assuming a maximum junction temperature of  $T_{J(\text{MAX})}=175^\circ\text{C}$ . The SOA curve provides a single pulse rating.

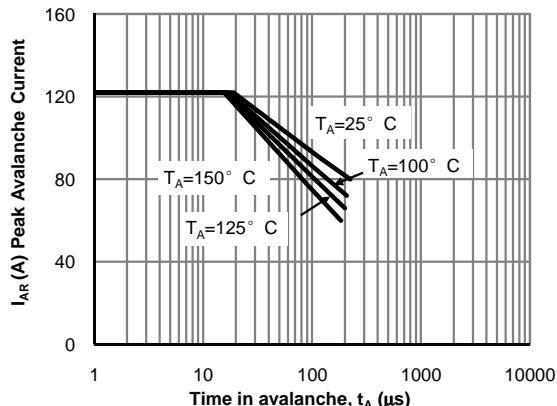
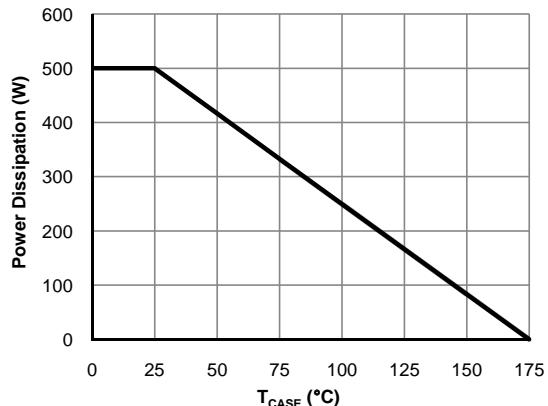
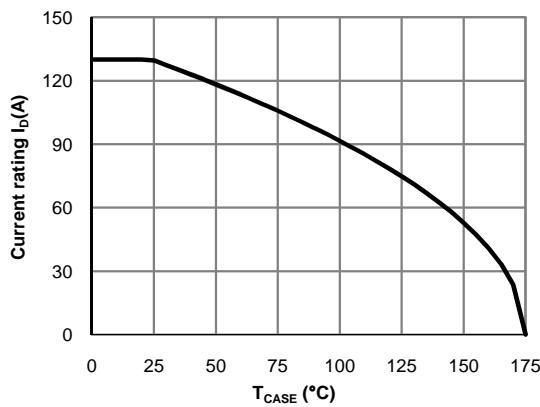
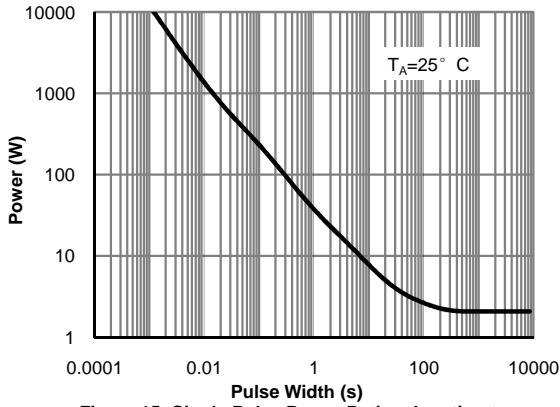
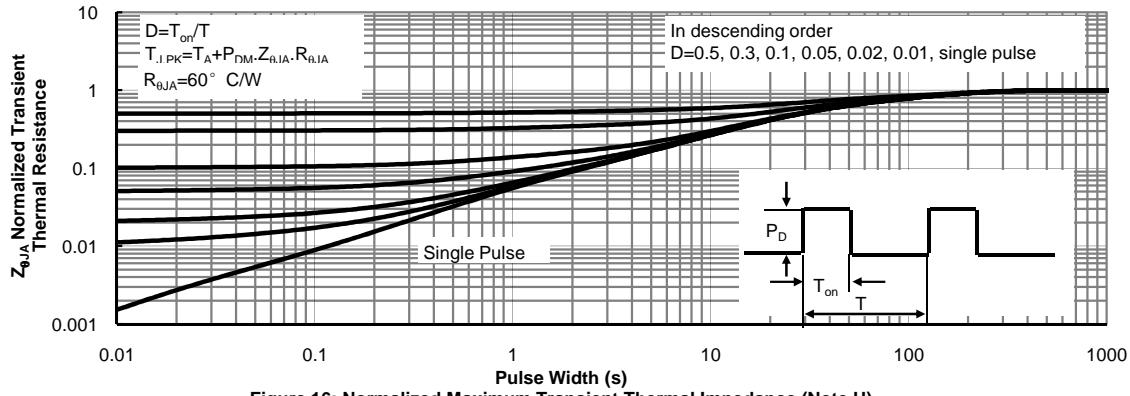
G. The maximum current limited by package.

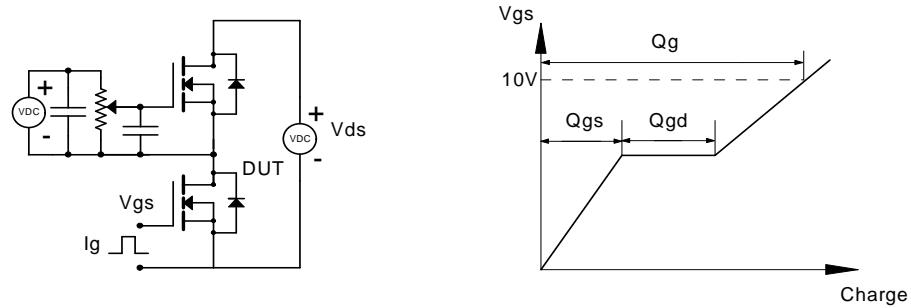
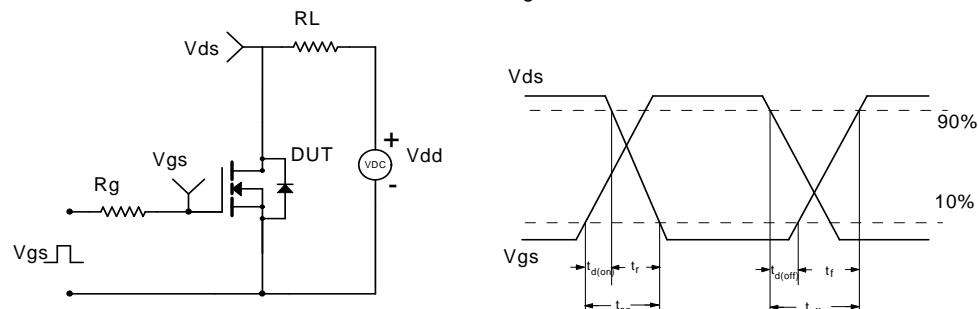
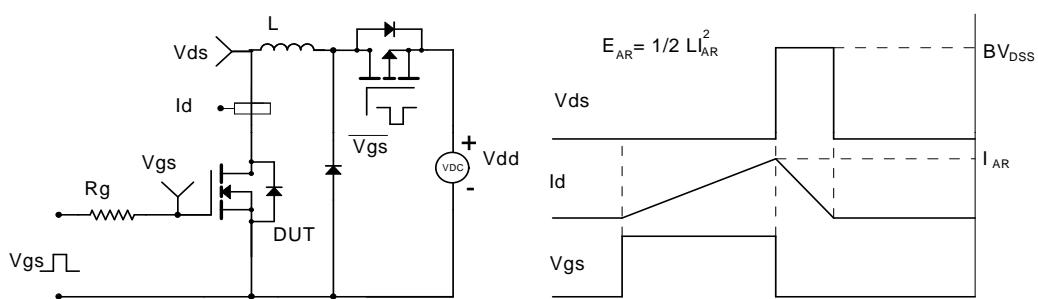
H. These tests are performed with the device mounted on 1 in<sup>2</sup> FR-4 board with 2oz. Copper, in a still air environment with  $T_A=25^\circ\text{C}$ .

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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 Operatin 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**
