

## AO4498L

### N-Channel Enhancement Mode Field Effect Transistor

#### General Description

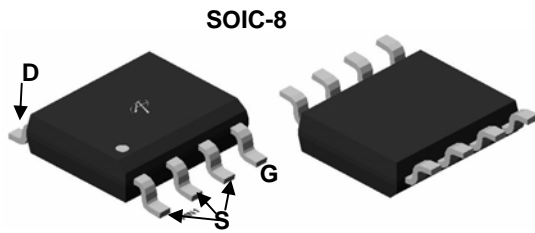
The AO4498L combines advanced trench MOSFET technology with a low resistance package to provide extremely low  $R_{DS(ON)}$ . This device is ideal for load switch and battery protection applications.

- RoHS Compliant
- Halogen Free

#### Features

$V_{DS}$ (V) = 30V	
$I_D$ = 18A	( $V_{GS}$ = 10V)
$R_{DS(ON)} < 5.5m\Omega$	( $V_{GS}$ = 10V)
$R_{DS(ON)} < 7.5m\Omega$	( $V_{GS}$ = 4.5V)

**100% UIS Tested!**  
**100%  $R_g$  Tested!**



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

Parameter	Symbol	Maximum	Units
Drain-Source Voltage	$V_{DS}$	30	V
Gate-Source Voltage	$V_{GS}$	$\pm 20$	V
Continuous Drain Current	$I_D$	$T_C=25^\circ\text{C}$	18
		$T_C=70^\circ\text{C}$	14
Pulsed Drain Current <sup>C</sup>	$I_{DM}$	140	A
Avalanche Current <sup>C</sup>	$I_{AR}$	42	A
Repetitive avalanche energy $L=0.1\text{mH}$ <sup>C</sup>	$E_{AR}$	88	mJ
Power Dissipation <sup>B</sup>	$P_D$	$T_C=25^\circ\text{C}$	3.1
		$T_C=70^\circ\text{C}$	2
Junction and Storage Temperature Range	$T_J, T_{STG}$	-55 to 150	$^\circ\text{C}$

#### Thermal Characteristics

Parameter	Symbol	Typ	Max	Units
Maximum Junction-to-Ambient <sup>A</sup>	$R_{\theta JA}$	$t \leq 10\text{s}$	31	$^\circ\text{C/W}$
Maximum Junction-to-Ambient <sup>A D</sup>		Steady-State	59	$^\circ\text{C/W}$
Maximum Junction-to-Lead	$R_{\theta JL}$	16	24	$^\circ\text{C/W}$

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	$I_D=250\mu\text{A}, V_{GS}=0\text{V}$	30	36.5		V
$I_{DSS}$	Zero Gate Voltage Drain Current	$V_{DS}=30\text{V}, V_{GS}=0\text{V}$ $T_J=55^\circ\text{C}$			1	$\mu\text{A}$
					5	
$I_{GSS}$	Gate-Body leakage current	$V_{DS}=0\text{V}, V_{GS}=\pm 20\text{V}$			100	nA
$V_{GS(th)}$	Gate Threshold Voltage	$V_{DS}=V_{GS}, I_D=250\mu\text{A}$	1.3	1.8	2.5	V
$I_{D(ON)}$	On state drain current	$V_{GS}=10\text{V}, V_{DS}=5\text{V}$	140			A
$R_{DS(ON)}$	Static Drain-Source On-Resistance	$V_{GS}=10\text{V}, I_D=18\text{A}$ $T_J=125^\circ\text{C}$		4.6	5.5	m $\Omega$
				6.6	8	
		$V_{GS}=4.5\text{V}, I_D=16\text{A}$		6	7.5	m $\Omega$
$g_{FS}$	Forward Transconductance	$V_{DS}=5\text{V}, I_D=18\text{A}$		53		S
$V_{SD}$	Diode Forward Voltage	$I_S=1\text{A}, V_{GS}=0\text{V}$		0.7	1	V
$I_S$	Maximum Body-Diode Continuous Current				4	A
<b>DYNAMIC PARAMETERS</b>						
$C_{iss}$	Input Capacitance	$V_{GS}=0\text{V}, V_{DS}=15\text{V}, f=1\text{MHz}$		1910	2300	pF
$C_{oss}$	Output Capacitance			316		pF
$C_{rss}$	Reverse Transfer Capacitance			227		pF
$R_g$	Gate resistance	$V_{GS}=0\text{V}, V_{DS}=0\text{V}, f=1\text{MHz}$	0.7	1.4	2.1	$\Omega$
<b>SWITCHING PARAMETERS</b>						
$Q_g(10\text{V})$	Total Gate Charge	$V_{GS}=10\text{V}, V_{DS}=15\text{V}, I_D=18\text{A}$		37	44.5	nC
$Q_g(4.5\text{V})$	Total Gate Charge			18		nC
$Q_{gs}$	Gate Source Charge			4.8		nC
$Q_{gd}$	Gate Drain Charge			11		nC
$t_{D(on)}$	Turn-On Delay Time	$V_{GS}=10\text{V}, V_{DS}=15\text{V}, R_L=0.83\Omega,$ $R_{GEN}=3\Omega$		8.1		ns
$t_r$	Turn-On Rise Time			8.6		ns
$t_{D(off)}$	Turn-Off Delay Time			29		ns
$t_f$	Turn-Off Fall Time			8		ns
$t_{rr}$	Body Diode Reverse Recovery Time	$I_F=18\text{A}, di/dt=500\text{A}/\mu\text{s}$		14	17	ns
$Q_{rr}$	Body Diode Reverse Recovery Charge	$I_F=18\text{A}, di/dt=500\text{A}/\mu\text{s}$		40		nC

A. The value of  $R_{\theta JA}$  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  $T_{J(MAX)}=150^\circ\text{C}$ , using  $\leq 10\text{s}$  junction-to-ambient thermal resistance.

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

D. The  $R_{\theta JA}$  is the sum of the thermal impedance from junction to lead  $R_{\theta JL}$  and lead to ambient.

E. The static characteristics in Figures 1 to 6 are obtained using  $<30\mu\text{s}$  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  $T_{J(MAX)}=150^\circ\text{C}$ . The SOA curve provides a single pulse rating.

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TYPICAL ELECTRICAL AND THERMAL CHARACTERISTICS

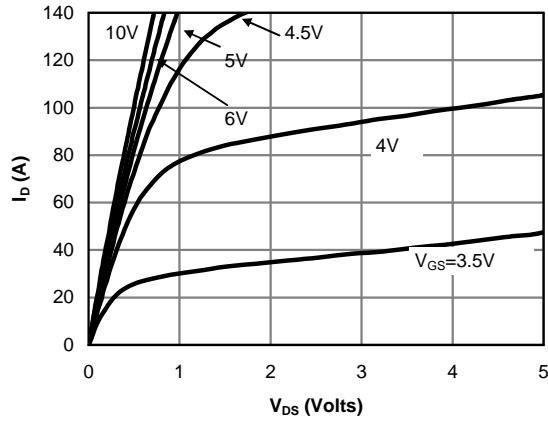


Figure 1: On-Region Characteristics (Note E)

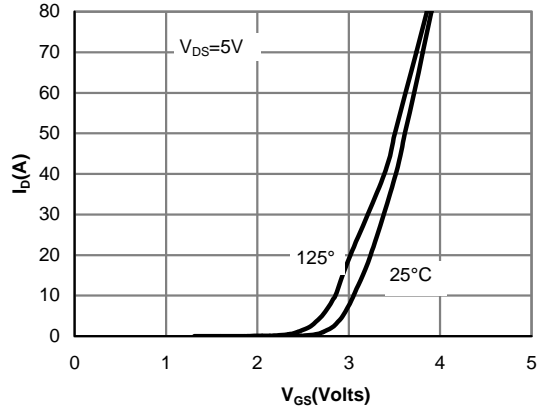


Figure 2: Transfer Characteristics (Note E)

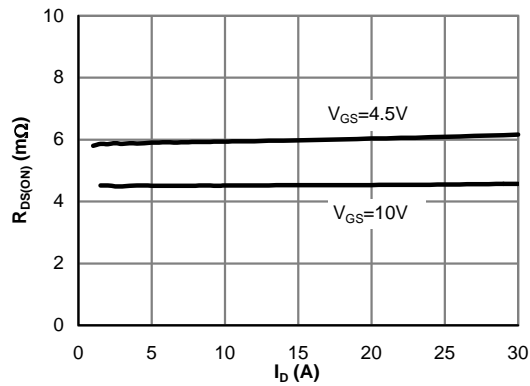


Figure 3: On-Resistance vs. Drain Current and Gate Voltage (Note E)

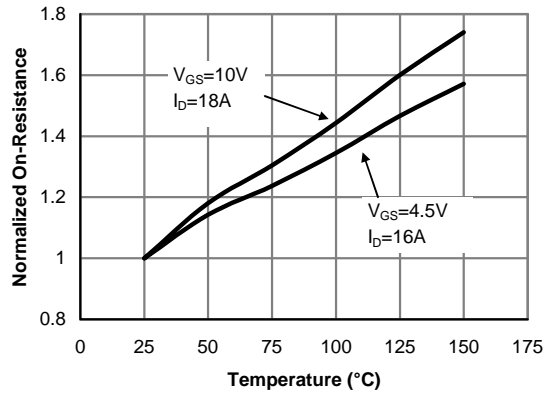


Figure 4: On-Resistance vs. Junction Temperature (Note E)

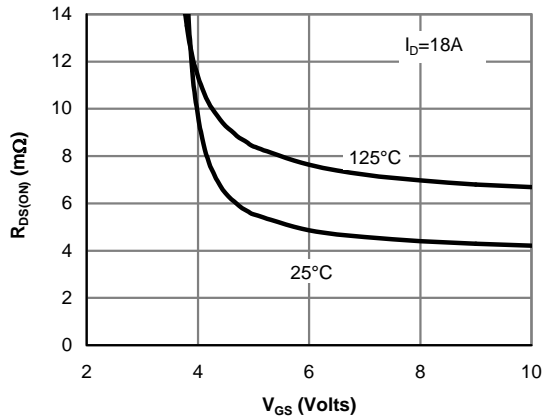


Figure 5: On-Resistance vs. Gate-Source Voltage (Note E)

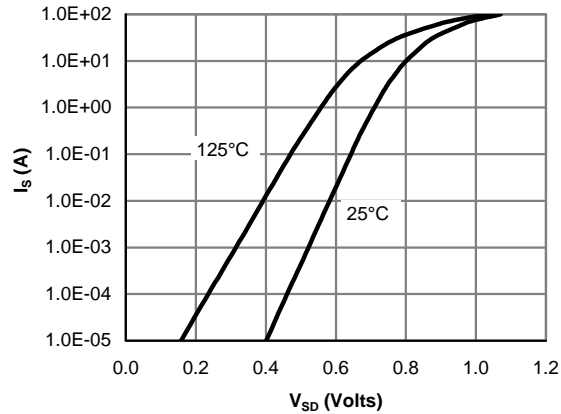


Figure 6: Body-Diode Characteristics (Note E)

TYPICAL ELECTRICAL AND THERMAL CHARACTERISTICS

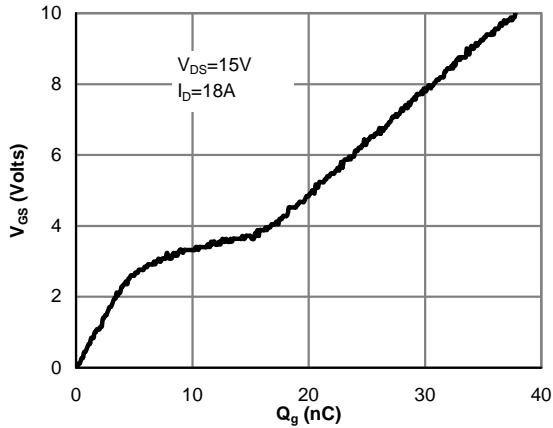


Figure 7: Gate-Charge Characteristics

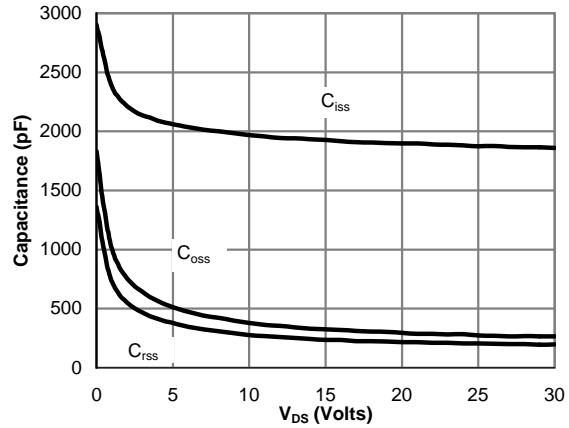


Figure 8: Capacitance Characteristics

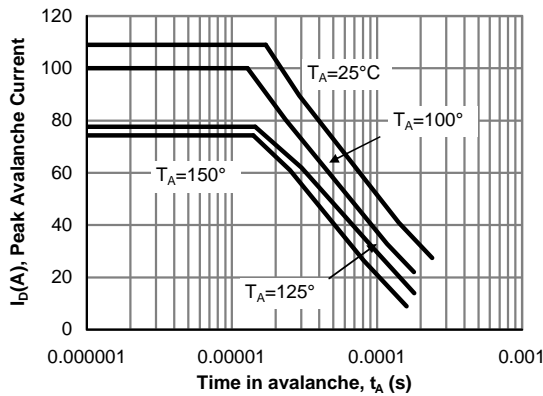


Figure 12: Single Pulse Avalanche capability (Note C)

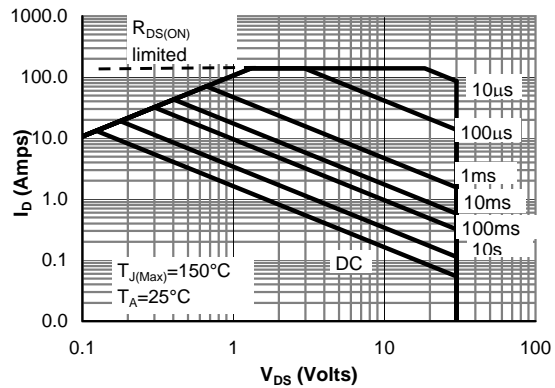


Figure 9: Maximum Forward Biased Safe Operating Area (Note F)

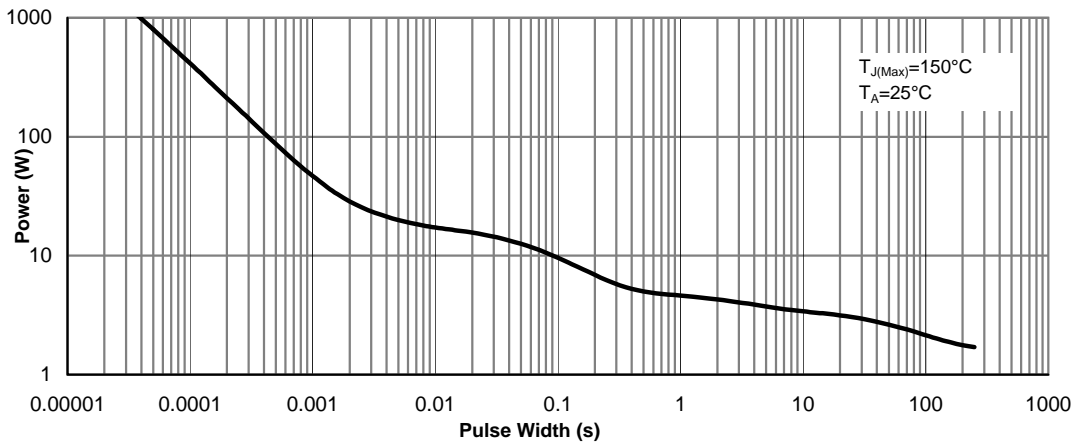


Figure 15: Single Pulse Power Rating Junction-to-Ambient (Note F)

TYPICAL ELECTRICAL AND THERMAL CHARACTERISTICS

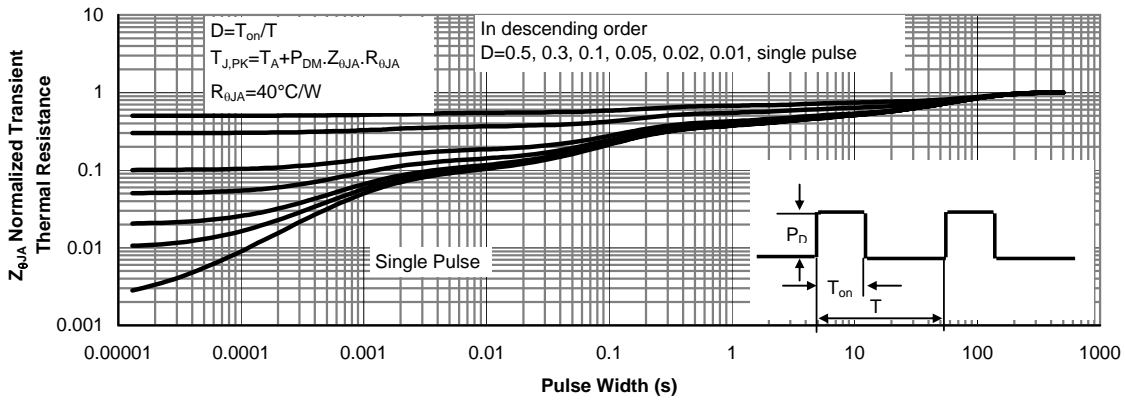
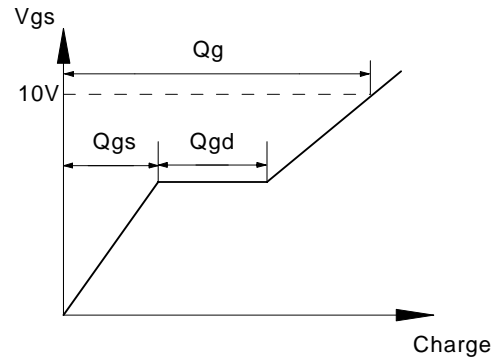
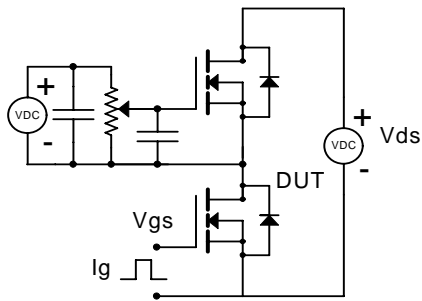


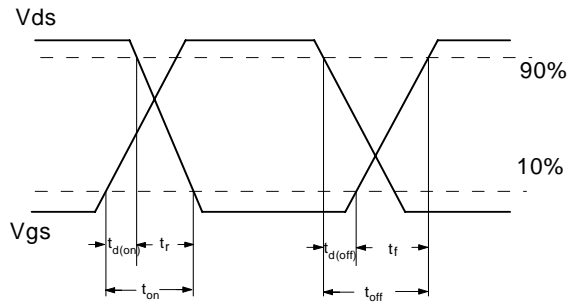
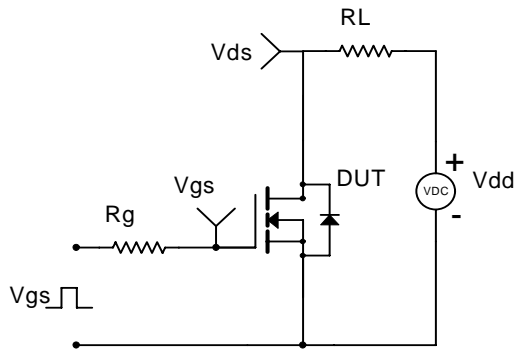
Figure 16: Normalized Maximum Transient Thermal Impedance (Note F)

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Gate Charge Test Circuit & Waveform



Resistive Switching Test Circuit & Waveforms



Diode Recovery Test Circuit & Waveforms

