



**ALPHA & OMEGA**  
SEMICONDUCTOR

**AO4314**

**36V N-Channel MOSFET**

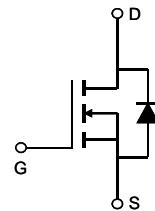
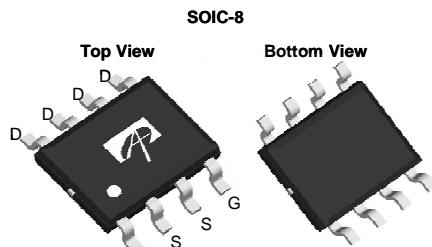
### General Description

The AO4314 uses trench MOSFET technology that is uniquely optimized to provide the most efficient high frequency switching performance. Power losses are minimized due to an extremely low combination of  $R_{DS(ON)}$  and  $C_{rss}$ . In addition, switching behavior is well controlled with a "Schottky style" soft recovery body diode.

### Product Summary

$V_{DS}$	36V
$I_D$ (at $V_{GS}=10V$ )	20A
$R_{DS(ON)}$ (at $V_{GS}=10V$ )	< 6mΩ
$R_{DS(ON)}$ (at $V_{GS} = 4.5V$ )	< 8.5mΩ

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	$V_{DS}$	36	V
Gate-Source Voltage	$V_{GS}$	$\pm 20$	V
Continuous Drain Current <sup>A</sup>	$I_D$	20	A
Current $T_A=70^\circ\text{C}$		16	
Pulsed Drain Current <sup>C</sup>	$I_{DM}$	219	
Avalanche Current <sup>C</sup>	$I_{AS}, I_{AR}$	35	A
Avalanche energy $L=0.1\text{mH}$ <sup>C</sup>	$E_{AS}, E_{AR}$	61	mJ
Power Dissipation <sup>B</sup>	$P_D$	4.2	W
$T_A=70^\circ\text{C}$		2.7	
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> $t \leq 10\text{s}$	$R_{\theta JA}$	25	30	°C/W
Maximum Junction-to-Ambient <sup>A,D</sup> Steady-State		50	60	°C/W
Maximum Junction-to-Lead	$R_{\theta JL}$	12	15	°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	$I_D=250\mu\text{A}, V_{GS}=0\text{V}$	36			V
$I_{\text{DSS}}$	Zero Gate Voltage Drain Current	$V_{DS}=36\text{V}, V_{GS}=0\text{V}$ $T_J=55^\circ\text{C}$			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	$V_{DS}=V_{GS}, I_D=250\mu\text{A}$	1.2	1.8	2.3	V
$I_{\text{D(ON)}}$	On state drain current	$V_{GS}=10\text{V}, V_{DS}=5\text{V}$	219			A
$R_{\text{DS(ON)}}$	Static Drain-Source On-Resistance	$V_{GS}=10\text{V}, I_D=20\text{A}$ $T_J=125^\circ\text{C}$		4.2 6.5	6 9.5	$\text{m}\Omega$
		$V_{GS}=4.5\text{V}, I_D=20\text{A}$		5.7	8.5	$\text{m}\Omega$
$g_{\text{FS}}$	Forward Transconductance	$V_{DS}=5\text{V}, I_D=20\text{A}$		90		S
$V_{\text{SD}}$	Diode Forward Voltage	$I_S=1\text{A}, V_{GS}=0\text{V}$		0.7	1	V
$I_S$	Maximum Body-Diode Continuous Current				5.5	A
<b>DYNAMIC PARAMETERS</b>						
$C_{\text{iss}}$	Input Capacitance	$V_{GS}=0\text{V}, V_{DS}=18\text{V}, f=1\text{MHz}$	980	1225	1470	pF
$C_{\text{oss}}$	Output Capacitance		325	465	605	pF
$C_{\text{rss}}$	Reverse Transfer Capacitance		10	35	60	pF
$R_g$	Gate resistance	$V_{GS}=0\text{V}, V_{DS}=0\text{V}, f=1\text{MHz}$	0.5	1.1	1.6	$\Omega$
<b>SWITCHING PARAMETERS</b>						
$Q_g(10\text{V})$	Total Gate Charge	$V_{GS}=10\text{V}, V_{DS}=18\text{V}, I_D=20\text{A}$	14	18.6	23	nC
$Q_g(4.5\text{V})$	Total Gate Charge		6	8.6	12	nC
$Q_{\text{gs}}$	Gate Source Charge			2.8		nC
$Q_{\text{gd}}$	Gate Drain Charge			3.2		nC
$t_{\text{D(on)}}$	Turn-On Delay Time	$V_{GS}=10\text{V}, V_{DS}=18\text{V}, R_L=0.9\Omega, R_{\text{GEN}}=3\Omega$		4.5		ns
$t_r$	Turn-On Rise Time			3.5		ns
$t_{\text{D(off)}}$	Turn-Off Delay Time			20.3		ns
$t_f$	Turn-Off Fall Time			3.5		ns
$t_{\text{rr}}$	Body Diode Reverse Recovery Time	$I_F=20\text{A}, dI/dt=500\text{A}/\mu\text{s}$	12	15	18	ns
$Q_{\text{rr}}$	Body Diode Reverse Recovery Charge	$I_F=20\text{A}, dI/dt=500\text{A}/\mu\text{s}$	24	30	36	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  $T_{J(\text{MAX})}=150^\circ\text{C}$ , using  $\leqslant 10\text{s}$  junction-to-ambient thermal resistance.

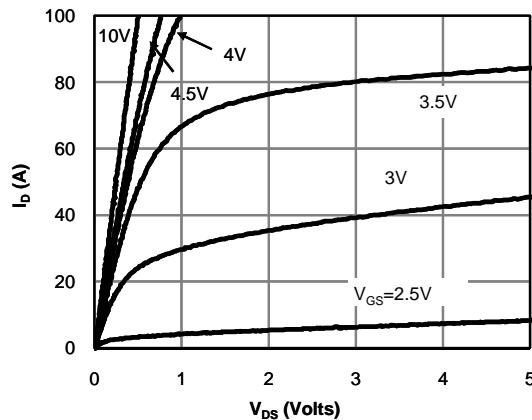
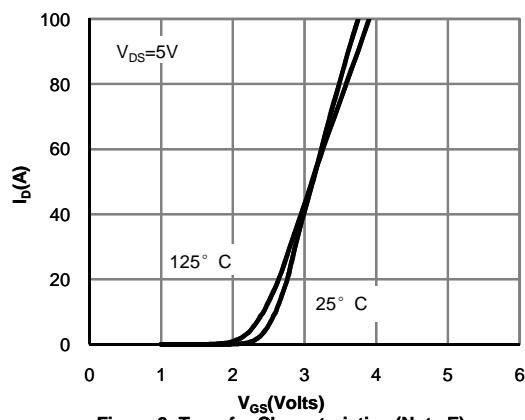
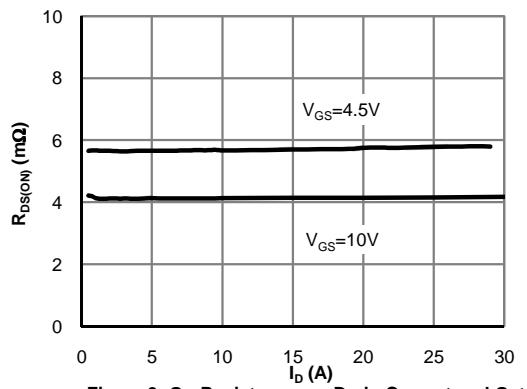
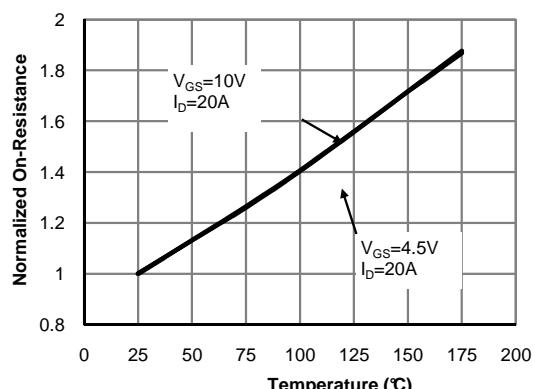
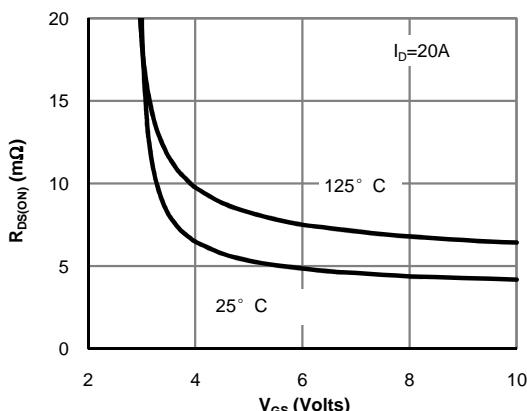
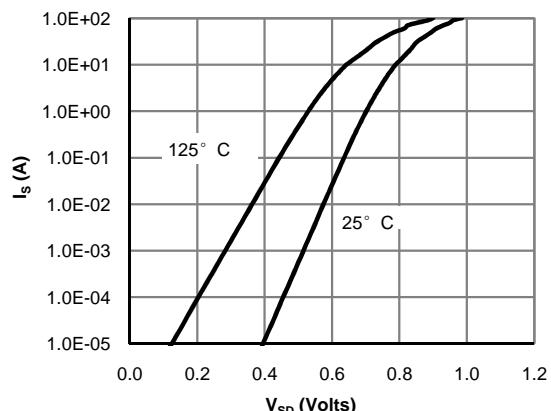
C. Repetitive rating, pulse width limited by junction temperature  $T_{J(\text{MAX})}=150^\circ\text{C}$ . Ratings are based on low frequency and duty cycles to keep initial  $T_J=25^\circ\text{C}$ .

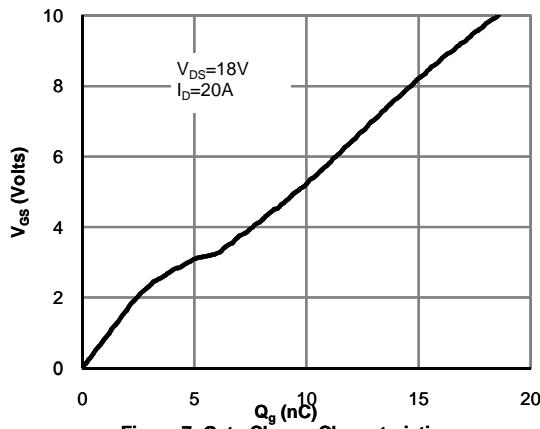
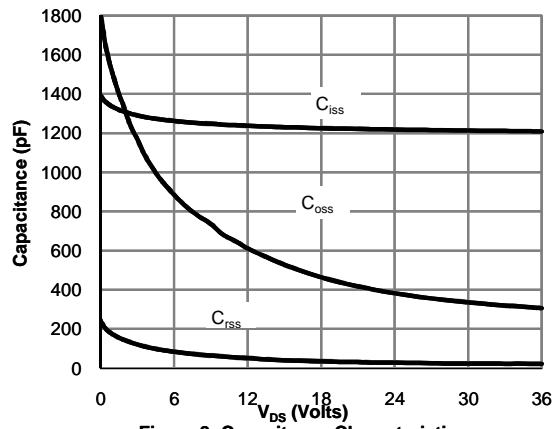
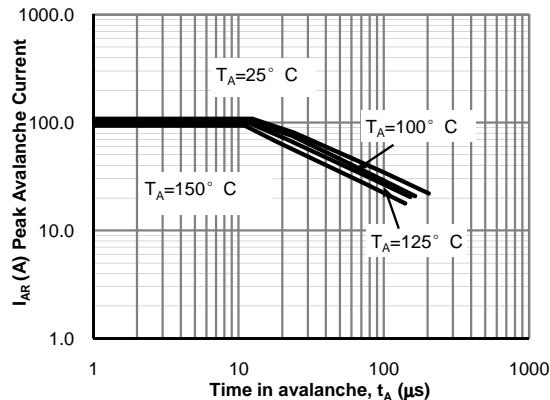
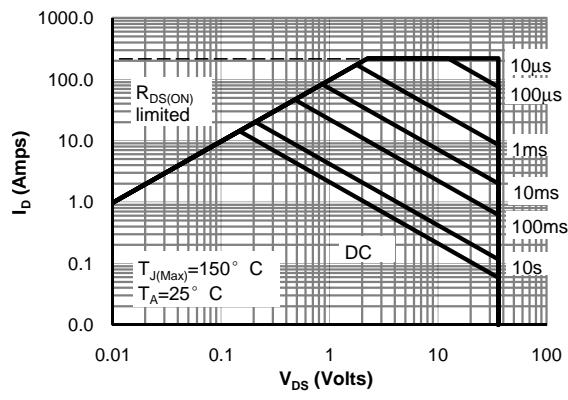
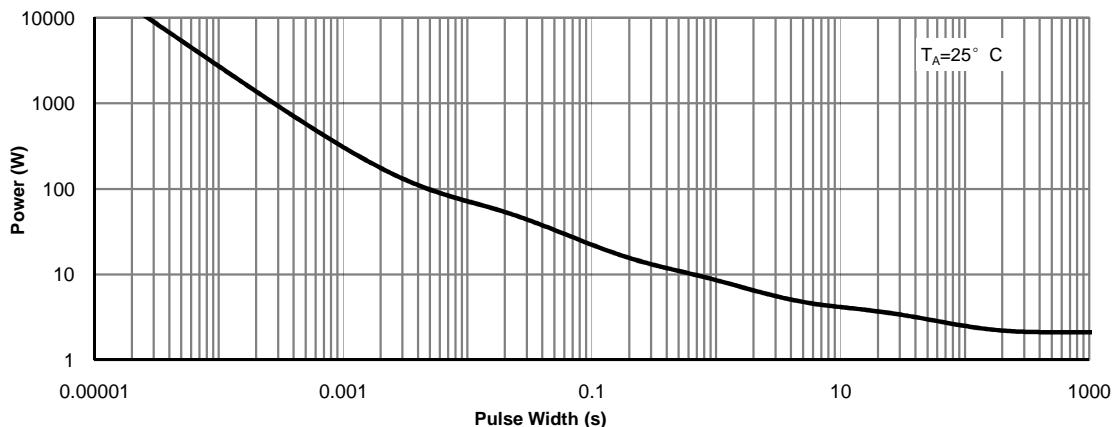
D. The  $R_{\theta JA}$  is the sum of the thermal impedance from junction to lead  $R_{\theta JL}$  and lead to ambient.

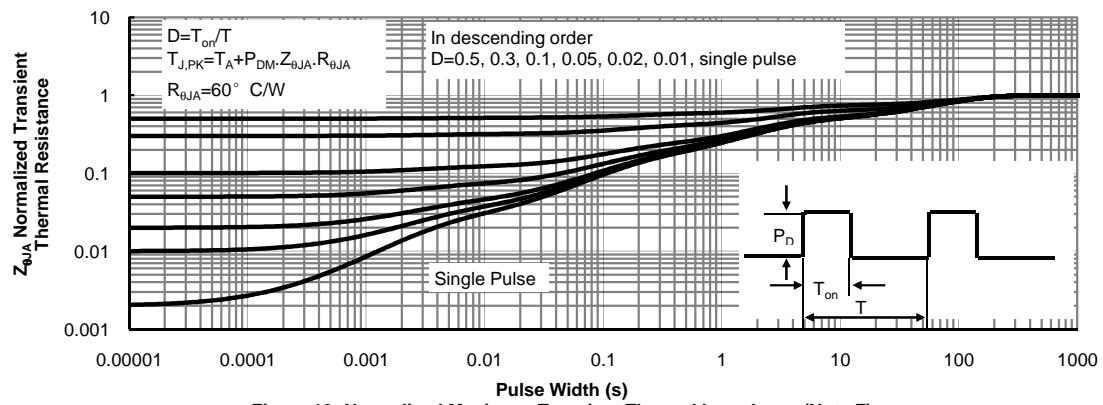
E. The static characteristics in Figures 1 to 6 are obtained using <300μs pulses, duty cycle 0.5% max.

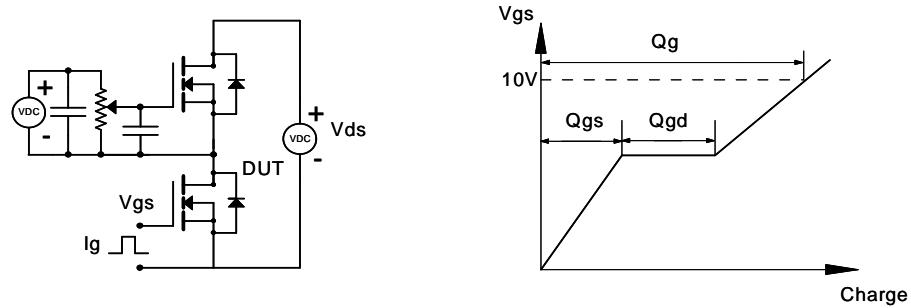
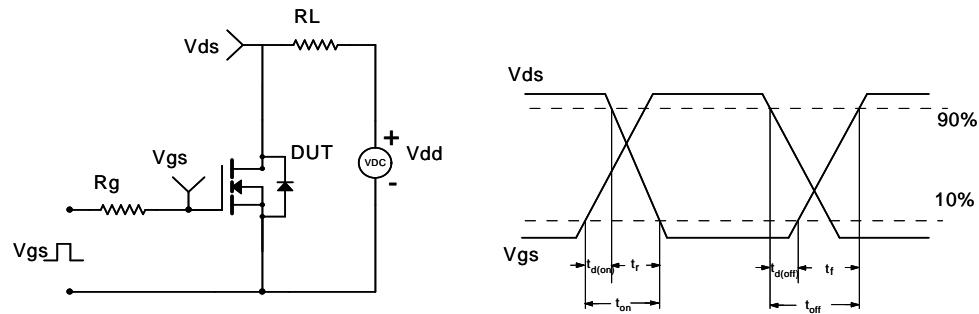
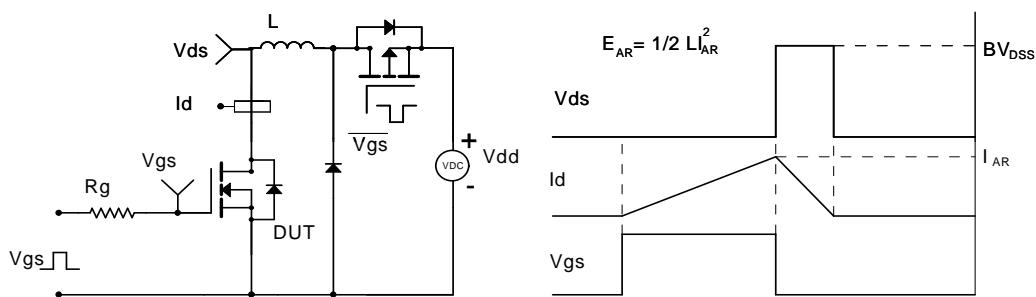
F. These curves are based on the junction-to-ambient thermal impedance which is measured with the device mounted on 1in<sup>2</sup> FR-4 board with 2oz. Copper, assuming a maximum junction temperature of  $T_{J(\text{MAX})}=150^\circ\text{C}$ . The SOA curve provides a single pulse rating.

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**TYPICAL ELECTRICAL AND THERMAL CHARACTERISTICS**

**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 12: Single Pulse Avalanche capability (Note C)**

**Figure 10: Maximum Forward Biased Safe Operating Area (Note F)**

**Figure 11: Single Pulse Power Rating Junction-to-Ambient (Note F)**

**TYPICAL ELECTRICAL AND THERMAL CHARACTERISTICS**

**Figure 12: 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**
