

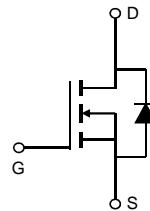
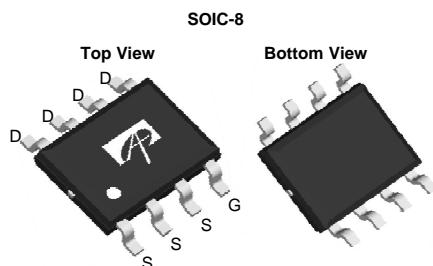
### General Description

The AO4286 uses trench MOSFET technology that is uniquely optimized to provide the most efficient high frequency switching performance. Both conduction and switching power losses are minimized due to an extremely low combination of  $R_{DS(ON)}$ , Ciss and Coss. 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 $V_{GS}=10V$ )	4A
$R_{DS(ON)}$ (at $V_{GS}=10V$ )	< 68mΩ
$R_{DS(ON)}$ (at $V_{GS}=4.5V$ )	< 92mΩ

100% UIS Tested



### 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 <small><math>T_C=25^\circ\text{C}</math></small>	$I_D$	4	A
		3	
Pulsed Drain Current <sup>C</sup>	$I_{DM}$	25	
Avalanche Current <sup>C</sup>	$I_{AS}$	4	A
Avalanche energy $L=0.1\text{mH}$ <sup>C</sup>	$E_{AS}$	0.8	mJ
Power Dissipation <sup>B</sup> <small><math>T_A=25^\circ\text{C}</math></small>	$P_D$	2.5	W
		1.6	
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> <small><math>t \leq 10\text{s}</math></small>	$R_{\theta JA}$	42	50	°C/W
Maximum Junction-to-Ambient <sup>A,D</sup> Steady-State		70	85	°C/W
Maximum Junction-to-Lead	$R_{\theta JL}$	20	30	°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	$V_{DS}=0\text{V}, V_{GS}=\pm20\text{V}$			$\pm100$	nA
$V_{\text{GS(th)}}$	Gate Threshold Voltage	$V_{DS}=V_{GS}, I_D=250\mu\text{A}$	1.7	2.25	2.9	V
$I_{\text{D(ON)}}$	On state drain current	$V_{GS}=10\text{V}, V_{DS}=5\text{V}$	25			A
$R_{\text{DS(ON)}}$	Static Drain-Source On-Resistance	$V_{GS}=10\text{V}, I_D=4\text{A}$ $T_J=125^\circ\text{C}$	55.5	68		$\text{m}\Omega$
		$V_{GS}=4.5\text{V}, I_D=3\text{A}$	104	127		
$g_{\text{FS}}$	Forward Transconductance	$V_{DS}=5\text{V}, I_D=4\text{A}$	13			S
$V_{\text{SD}}$	Diode Forward Voltage	$I_S=1\text{A}, V_{GS}=0\text{V}$	0.76	1		V
$I_S$	Maximum Body-Diode Continuous Current				3	A
<b>DYNAMIC PARAMETERS</b>						
$C_{\text{iss}}$	Input Capacitance	$V_{GS}=0\text{V}, V_{DS}=50\text{V}, f=1\text{MHz}$		390		pF
$C_{\text{oss}}$	Output Capacitance			30		pF
$C_{\text{rss}}$	Reverse Transfer Capacitance			3		pF
$R_g$	Gate resistance	$V_{GS}=0\text{V}, V_{DS}=0\text{V}, f=1\text{MHz}$		7		$\Omega$
<b>SWITCHING PARAMETERS</b>						
$Q_g(10\text{V})$	Total Gate Charge	$V_{GS}=10\text{V}, V_{DS}=50\text{V}, I_D=4\text{A}$		5.8	10	nC
$Q_g(4.5\text{V})$	Total Gate Charge			2.8	5	nC
$Q_{\text{gs}}$	Gate Source Charge			1.1		nC
$Q_{\text{gd}}$	Gate Drain Charge			1.2		nC
$t_{\text{D(on)}}$	Turn-On Delay Time	$V_{GS}=10\text{V}, V_{DS}=50\text{V}, R_L=12.5\Omega, R_{\text{GEN}}=3\Omega$		6		ns
$t_r$	Turn-On Rise Time			2.5		ns
$t_{\text{D(off)}}$	Turn-Off Delay Time			18		ns
$t_f$	Turn-Off Fall Time			2.5		ns
$t_{\text{rr}}$	Body Diode Reverse Recovery Time	$I_F=4\text{A}, dI/dt=500\text{A}/\mu\text{s}$		15		ns
$Q_{\text{rr}}$	Body Diode Reverse Recovery Charge	$I_F=4\text{A}, dI/dt=500\text{A}/\mu\text{s}$		53		nC

A. The value of  $R_{\text{WA}}$  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.

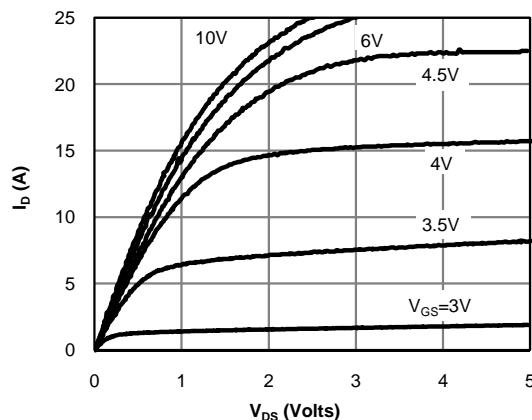
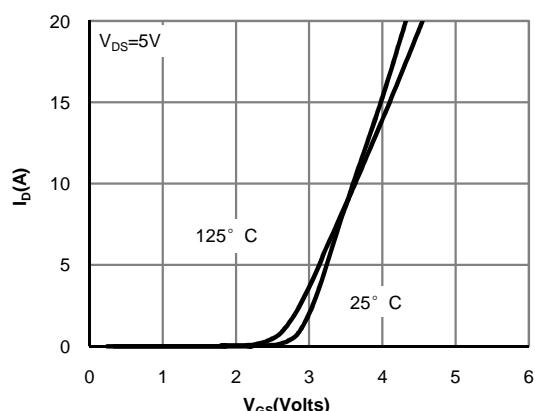
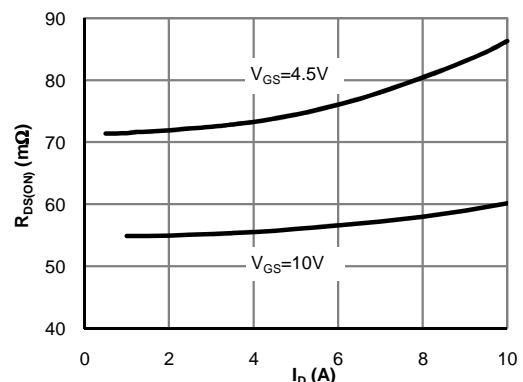
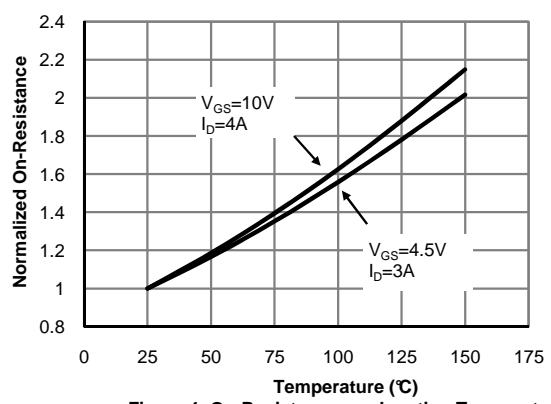
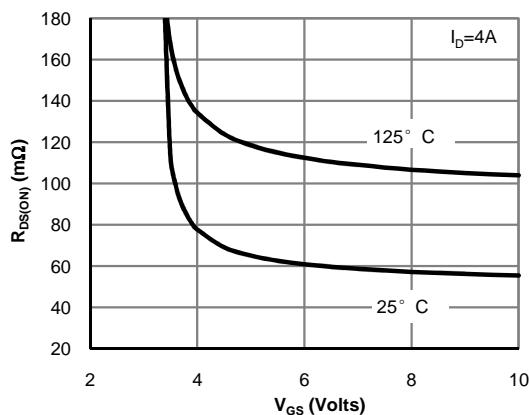
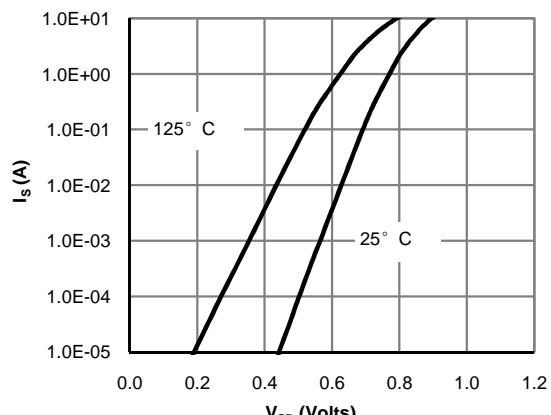
C. Repetitive rating, pulse width limited by junction temperature  $T_{J(\text{MAX})}=150^\circ\text{ C}$ . Ratings are based on low frequency and duty cycles to keep initial  $T_J=25^\circ\text{ C}$ .

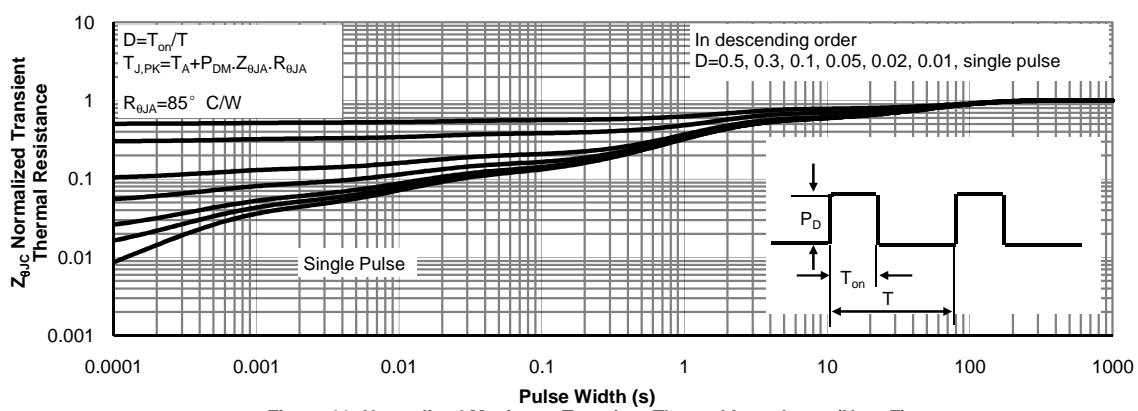
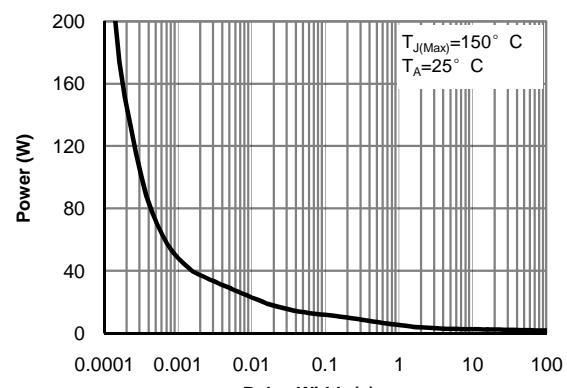
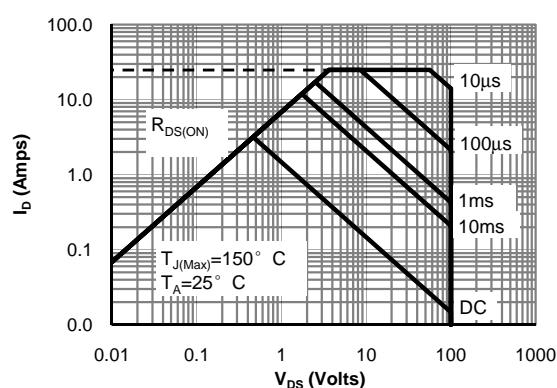
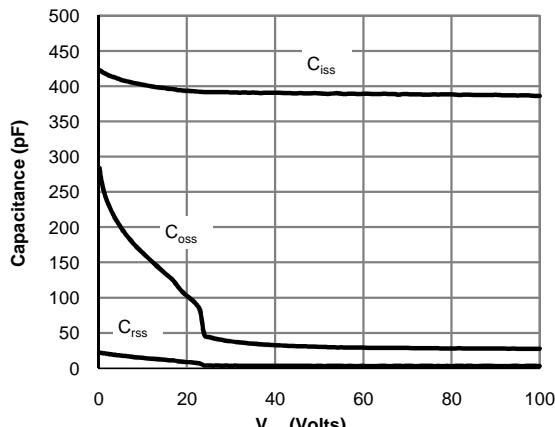
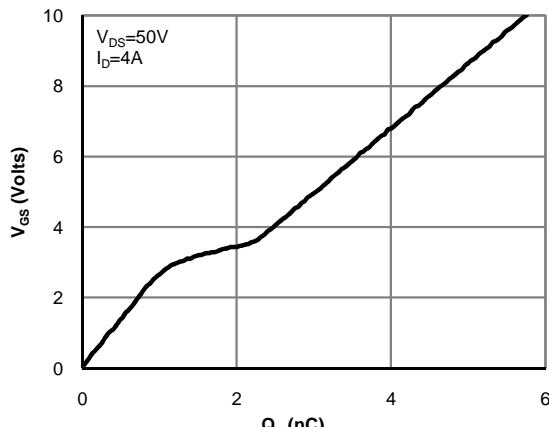
D. The  $R_{\text{WA}}$  is the sum of the thermal impedance from junction to lead  $R_{\text{BJL}}$  and lead to ambient.

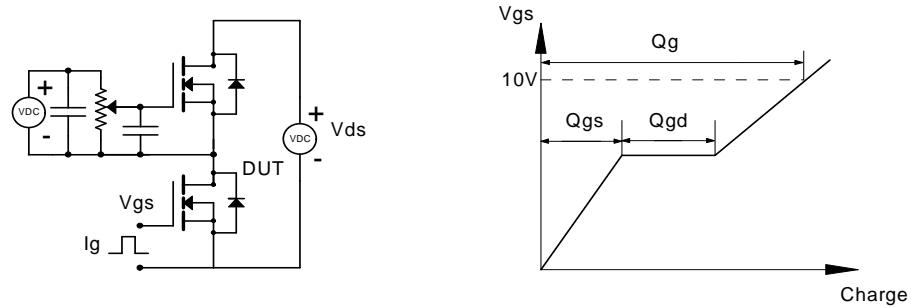
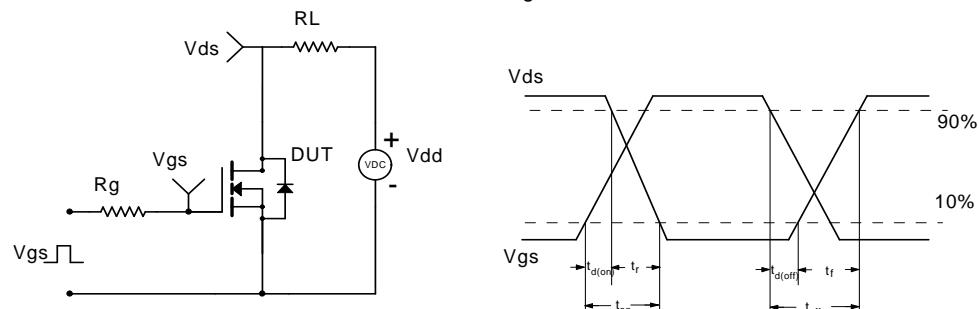
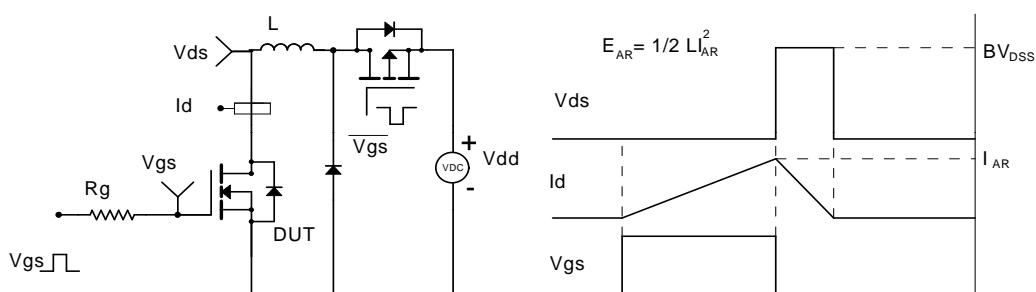
E. The static characteristics in Figures 1 to 6 are obtained using  $<300\mu\text{s}$  pulses, duty cycle 0.5% max.

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**

**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**


**Gate Charge Test Circuit & Waveform**

**Resistive Switching Test Circuit & Waveforms**

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

**Diode Recovery Test Circuit & Waveforms**
