

AOK033V120X2Q 1200 V a SiC Silicon Carbide

Features

- Proprietary αSiC MOSFET technology
- Low loss, with low R_{DS, ON}
- Fast switching with low R_G and low capacitance
- Optimized gate drive voltage (V_{GS}=15V)
- Low reverse recovery diode (Qrr)
- AEC-Q101 Automotive Qualified

Applications

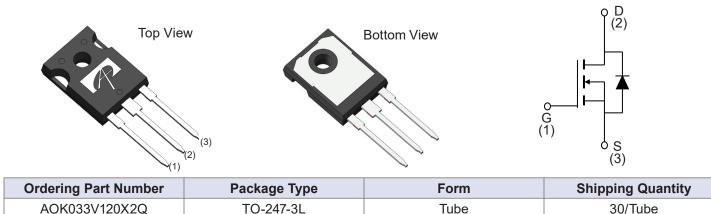
- xEV Charger
- Electric Vehicle Supply Equipment (EVSE)
- Motor Drives
- Automotive Inverters

Pin Configuration

Product Summary

| V _{DS} @ T _{J, max} | 1200 V |
|---------------------------------------|--------|
| IDM | 120A |
| R _{DS(ON), typ} | 33 mΩ |
| Q _{rr} | 226 nC |
| E _{oss} @ 800 V | 63 µ J |
| 100% UIS Tested | |





Absolute Maximum Ratings

 $(T_A = 25^{\circ}C, unless otherwise noted)$

| Symbol | Parameter | | AOK033V120X2Q | Units | |
|-----------------------------------|--|--------------------------------------|---------------|-------|--|
| V _{DS} | Drain-Source Voltage | | 1200 | V | |
| V _{GS, MAX} | | Maximum | -8/+18 | | |
| V _{GS,OP,TRANS} | Gate-Source Voltage | Max Transient ^(A) | -8/+20 | V | |
| V _{GS,OP} | | Recommended Operating ^(B) | -5/+15 | | |
| 1 | Continuous Drain Current | T _C =25°C | 68 | | |
| 'D | Continuous Drain Current | T _C =100°C | 48 | Α | |
| I _{DM} | Pulsed Drain Current ^(C) | | 120 | | |
| E _{AS} | Single Pulsed Avalanche Energy ^(D) | | 1000 | mJ | |
| P _D | Power Dissipation ^(C) | | 300 | W | |
| T _J , T _{STG} | Junction and Storage Temperature Range | | -55 to 175 | °C | |
| TL | Maximum lead temperature for soldering purpose, 1/8" from case for 5 seconds | | 300 | °C | |



Thermal Characteristics

| Symbol | Parameter | AOK033V120X2Q | Units |
|------------------|-----------------------------------|---------------|-------|
| R _{0JA} | Maximum Junction-to-Ambient (E,F) | 40 | °C/W |
| R _{0JC} | Maximum Junction-to-Case (G) | 0.5 | °C/W |

Electrical Characteristics

 $(T_A = 25^{\circ}C, unless otherwise noted)$

| Symbol | Parameter | Conditions | | Min | Тур | Мах | Units |
|---------------------|------------------------------------|---|-----------------------|------|------|------|-------|
| STATIC PAR | AMETERS | | | | | | |
| | Drain-Source Breakdown Voltage | $I_D = 250 \mu\text{A}, V_{GS} = 0 \text{V}, T_J = 25^{\circ}\text{C}$ $I_D = 250 \mu\text{A}, V_{GS} = 0 \text{V}, T_J = 150^{\circ}\text{C}$ | | 1200 | | | V |
| BV _{DSS} | Drain-Source Breakdown voltage | | | | 1200 | | |
| IDSS | Zero Gate Voltage Drain Current | V _{DS} =1200 V, V _{GS} =0 | V, TJ=25°C | | | 100 | μA |
| I _{GSS} | Gate-Body Leakage Current | V _{DS} =0V, V _{GS} =+15/-5V | | | | ±100 | nA |
| V _{GS(th)} | Gate Threshold Voltage | $V_{DS} = V_{GS}$, $I_{D} = 17.5 \text{mA}$ | | | 2.8 | | V |
| | Static Drain-Source On-Resistance | $V_{GS}=15V, I_D=20A$ $T_J=25^{\circ}C$ $T_J=150^{\circ}C$ | | 33 | 43 | mΩ | |
| R _{DS(ON)} | | | T _J =150°C | | 45 | | |
| 9 _{FS} | Forward Transconductance | V _{DS} =20V, I _D =20A | | | 15 | - | S |
| V _{SD} | Diode Forward Voltage | I _S =17.5A, V _{GS} =-5V | | | 4 | 5 | V |
| DYNAMIC PA | ARAMETERS | | | | | | |
| C _{iss} | Input Capacitance | | | | 2908 | | pF |
| C _{oss} | Output Capacitance | V _{GS} =0V, V _{DS} =800V, f=1MHz | | | 128 | | pF |
| C _{rss} | Reverse Transfer Capacitance | | | | 9.9 | | pF |
| E _{oss} | Coss Stored Energy | | | | 63 | | μJ |
| R _G | Gate Resistance | f=1MHz | | | 1.7 | | Ω |
| SWITCHING | PARAMETERS | | | | | | |
| Q _g | Total Gate Charge | | | | 104 | | nC |
| Q _{gs} | Gate Source Charge | V _{GS} =-5/+15V, V _{DS} =800V, I _D =20A | | | 37 | | nC |
| Q _{gd} | Gate Drain Charge | | | | 32 | | nC |
| t _{d(on)} | Turn-On Delay Time | | | | 12.7 | | ns |
| t _r | Turn-On Rise Time | V_{GS} =-5V/+15V, V_{DS} =800V, I_{D} =40A, R_{G} =2 Ω L=60µH | | | 40.5 | | ns |
| t _{d(off)} | Turn-Off Delay Time | | | | 16.4 | | ns |
| t _r | Turn-Off Fall Time | | | | 4.7 | | ns |
| E _{on} | Turn-On Energy | | | | 980 | | μJ |
| E _{off} | Turn-Off Energy | FWD: AOK033V120X2Q | | | 72 | | μJ |
| E _{tot} | Total Switching Energy | | | | 1052 | | μJ |
| t _{rr} | Body Diode Reverse Recovery Time | I_F =20A, dI/dt=1500A/us, V_{GS} =-5V V_{DS} =800V | | | 61.3 | | ns |
| I _{rm} | Peak Reverse Recovery Current | | | | 11.4 | | Α |
| Q _{rr} | Body Diode Reverse Recovery Charge | | | | 227 | | nC |

Notes:

A. $t_{pulse} < 1 \,\mu s$, f > 1 Hz

- B. Device can be operated at Vos=0/15V. Actual operating VGS will depend on application specifics such as parasitic inductance and dV/dt but should not exceed maximum ratings. C. The power dissipation P_D is based on $T_{J(MAX)}$ = 175°C, using junction-
- to-case thermal resistance, and is more useful in setting the upper dissipation limit for cases where additional heatsinking is used.

D. L=5[']mH, I_{AS} =20A, R_G =25 Ω , Starting T_J=25°C.

E. The value of R_{BJA} is measured with the device in a still air environment with $T_A = 25^{\circ}C$.

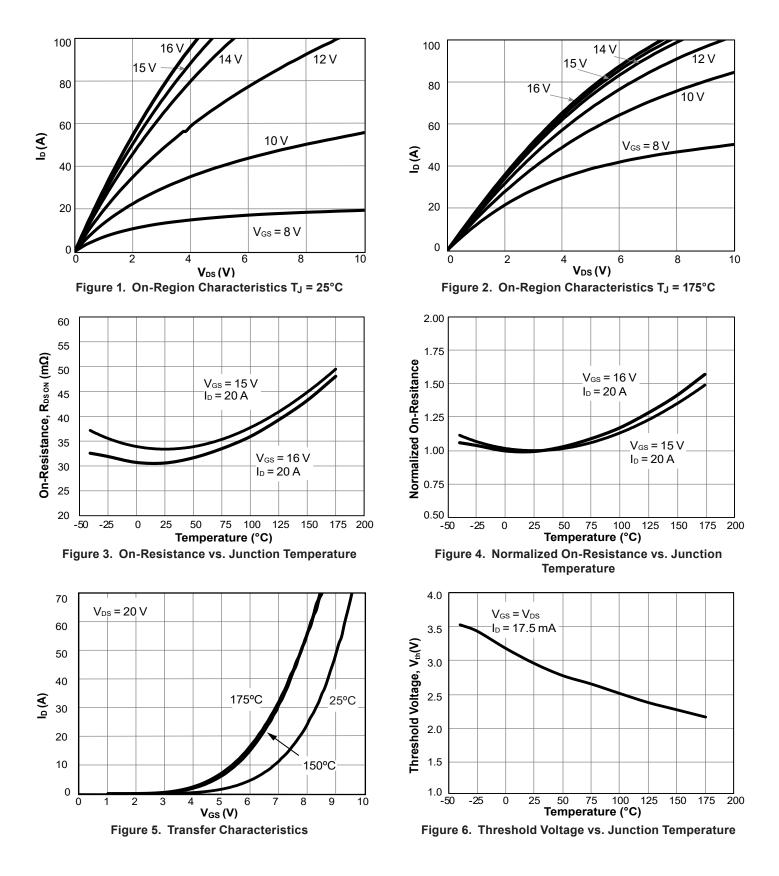
F. The R_{BJA} is the sum of the thermal impedance from junction to case R_{BJC} and case to ambient.

- G. The value of Reuc is measured with the device mounted to a large heat-
- sink, assuming a maximum junction temperature of $T_{J(MAX)} = 175^{\circ}C$. H. The static characteristics in Figures 1 to 8 are obtained using <300 ms pulses, duty cycle 0.5% max.

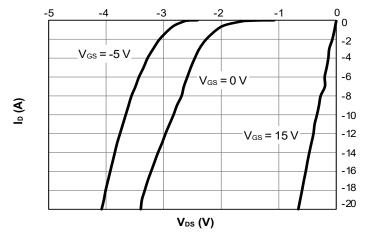
I. These curves are based on R_{BC} which is measured with the device mounted to a large heatsink, assuming a maximum junction temperature of $T_{J(MAX)} = 175^{\circ}$ C. The SOA curve provides a single pulse rating.





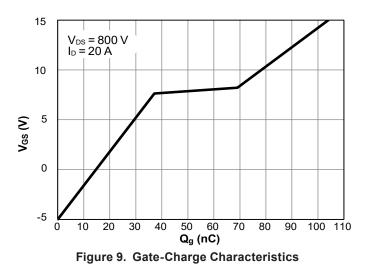


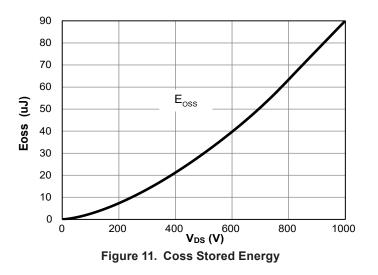




ALPHA & OMEGA

Figure 7. Body-Diode Characteristics at 25°C





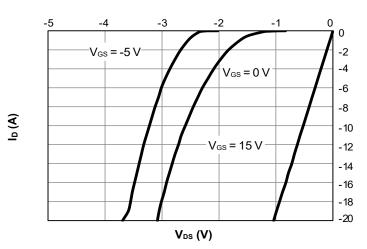


Figure 8. Body-Diode Characteristics at 175°C

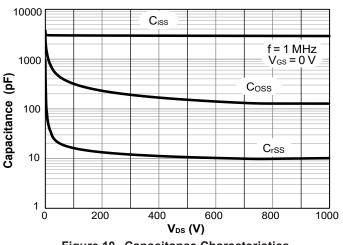


Figure 10. Capacitance Characteristics

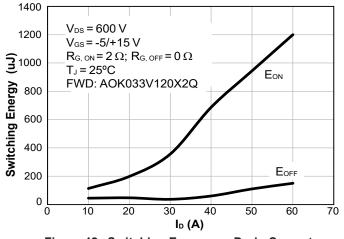


Figure 12. Switching Energy vs. Drain Current

100

90

80

70

60

50

40

30 20

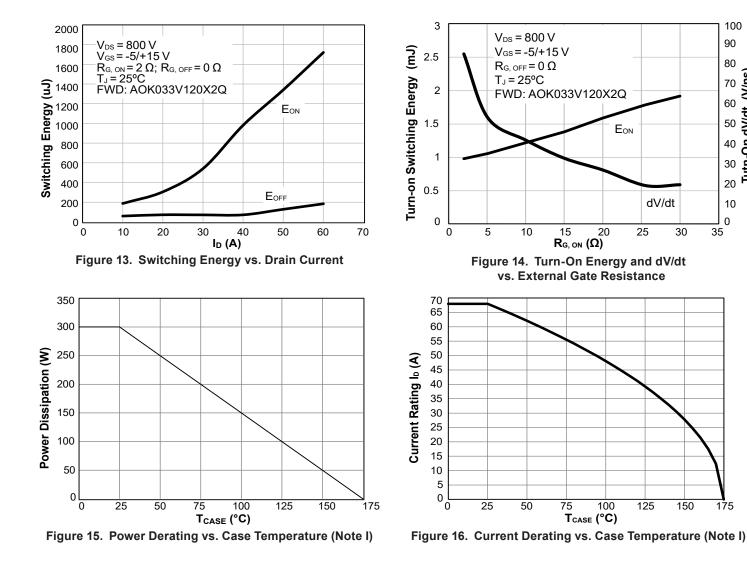
10

0

175

Tutn-On dV/dt (V/ns)

Typical Electrical and Thermal Characteristics (Continued)



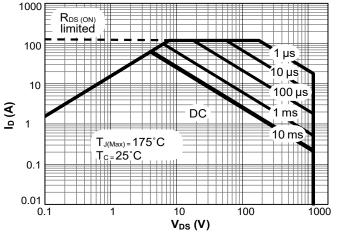


Figure 17. Maximum Forward Biased Safe Operating (Note I)



Typical Electrical and Thermal Characteristics (Continued)

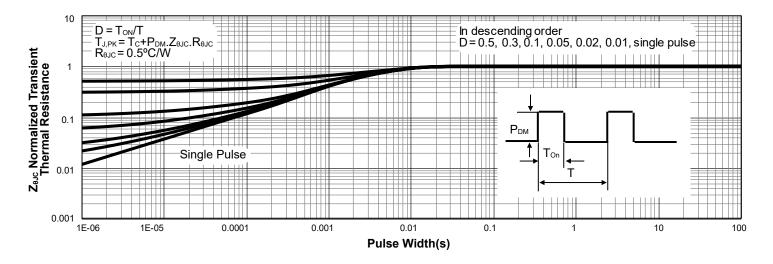


Figure 18. Normalized Maximum Transient Thermal Impedance for AOK033V120X2Q (Note I)



Test Circuits and Waveforms

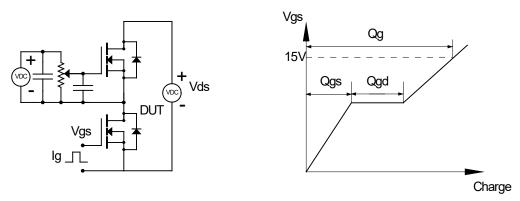


Figure 19. Gate Charge Test Circuits and Waveforms

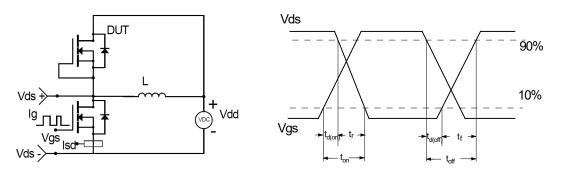


Figure 20. Inductive Switching Test Circuit and Waveforms

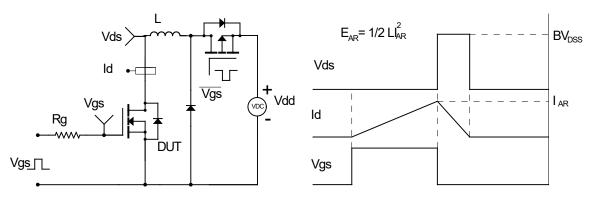


Figure 21. Unclamped Inductive Switching (UIS) Test Circuit and Waveforms

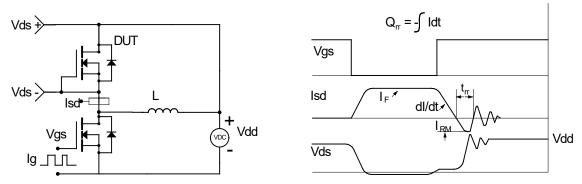
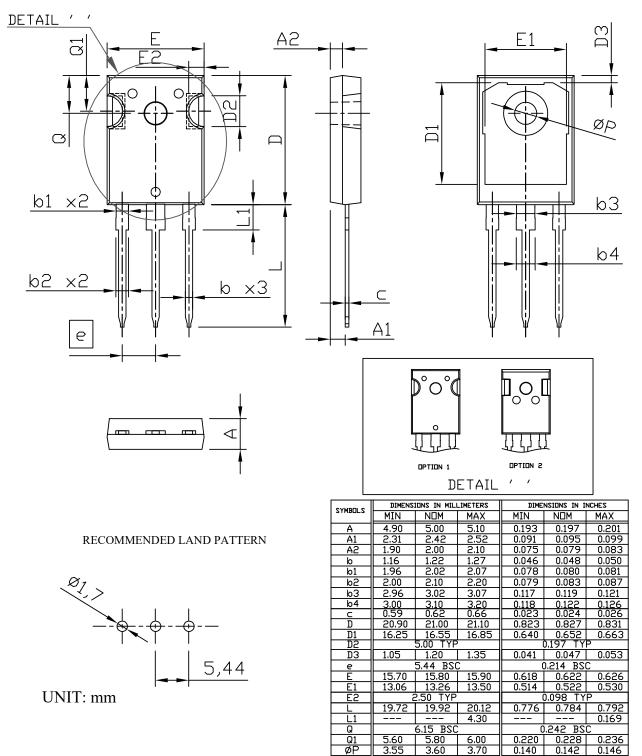


Figure 22. Diode Recovery Test Circuits and Waveforms



Package Dimensions, TO-247-3L

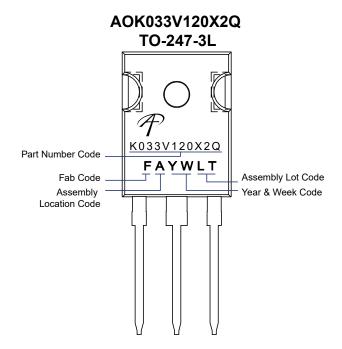


NOTE

- 1. PAKCAGE BODY SIZES EXCLUDE MOLD FLASH AND GATE BURRS. MOLD FLASH AT THE NON-LEAD SIDES SHOULD BE LESS THAN 6 MILS EACH.
- 2. CONTROLLING DIMENSION IS MILLIMETER. CONVERTED INCH DIMENSIONS ARE NOT NECESSARILY EXACT.



Part Marking



LEGAL DISCLAIMER

Applications or uses as critical components in life support devices or systems are not authorized. AOS does not assume any liability arising out of such applications or uses of its products. AOS reserves the right to make changes to product specifications without notice. It is the responsibility of the customer to evaluate suitability of the product for their intended application. Customer shall comply with applicable legal requirements, including all applicable export control rules, regulations and limitations.

AOS' products are provided subject to AOS' terms and conditions of sale which are set forth at: http://www.aosmd.com/terms_and_conditions_of_sale

LIFE SUPPORT POLICY

ALPHA AND OMEGA SEMICONDUCTOR PRODUCTS ARE NOT AUTHORIZED FOR USE AS CRITICAL COMPONENTS IN LIFE SUPPORT DEVICES OR SYSTEMS.

As used herein:

1. Life support devices or systems are devices or systems which, (a) are intended for surgical implant into the body or (b) support or sustain life, and (c) whose failure to perform when properly used in accordance with instructions for use provided in the labeling, can be reasonably expected to result in a significant injury of the user. 2. A critical component in any component of a life support, device, or system whose failure to perform can be reasonably expected to cause the failure of the life support device or system, or to affect its safety or effectiveness.