



ALPHA & OMEGA
SEMICONDUCTOR

AONV110A60

600V, α MOS5™ N-Channel Power Transistor

General Description

- Proprietary α MOS5™ technology
- Low $R_{DS(ON)}$
- Optimized switching parameters for better EMI performance
- Enhanced body diode for robustness and fast reverse recovery

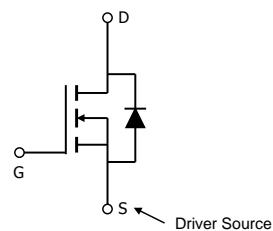
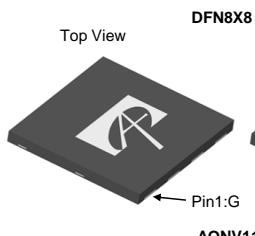
Applications

- PFC and PWM stages (LLC, FSB, TTF) of Server, Telecom, Industrial, UPS, and Solar Inverters

Product Summary

V_{DS} @ $T_{j,max}$	700V
I_{DM}	140A
$R_{DS(ON),max}$	< 0.11Ω
$Q_{g,typ}$	72nC
E_{oss} @ 400V	8.1μJ

100% UIS Tested
100% R_g Tested



Orderable Part Number	Package Type	Form	Minimum Order Quantity
AONV110A60	DFN8x8	Tape & Reel	3500

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

Parameter	Symbol	Maximum	Units
Drain-Source Voltage	V_{DS}	600	V
Gate-Source Voltage	V_{GS}	± 20	V
Gate-Source Voltage (dynamic) AC ($f>1\text{Hz}$)	V_{GS}	± 30	V
Continuous Drain Current ^A	I_D	35	A
		20	
Continuous Drain Current ^A	I_{DSM}	5.3	A
		4.2	
Pulsed Drain Current ^C	I_{DM}	140	A
Avalanche Current ^C	I_{AR}	11	A
Repetitive avalanche energy ^C	E_{AR}	60	mJ
Single pulsed avalanche energy ^G	E_{AS}	480	mJ
MOSFET dv/dt ruggedness	dv/dt	100	V/ns
Diode reverse recovery	dv/dt	20	V/ns
$V_{DS}=0$ to 400V, $I_F \leq 20\text{A}$, $T_j=25^\circ\text{C}$	di/dt	200	A/us
		357	W
Power Dissipation ^B	P_D	2.9	W/°C
		8.3	
Power Dissipation ^A	P_{DSM}	5.3	W/°C
Junction and Storage Temperature Range	T_J, T_{STG}	-55 to 150	°C
Maximum lead temperature for soldering purpose, 1/8" from case for 5 seconds	T_L	300	°C

Thermal Characteristics

Parameter	Symbol	Typ	Max	Units
Maximum Junction-to-Ambient ^A	$t \leq 10\text{s}$	$R_{\theta JA}$	12	°C/W
Maximum Junction-to-Ambient ^{A,D}	Steady-State		40	°C/W
Maximum Junction-to-Case	Steady-State	$R_{\theta JC}$	0.20	°C/W

Electrical Characteristics ($T_J=25^\circ\text{C}$ unless otherwise noted)

Symbol	Parameter	Conditions	Min	Typ	Max	Units
STATIC PARAMETERS						
BV_{DSS}	Drain-Source Breakdown Voltage	$I_D=250\mu\text{A}, V_{GS}=0\text{V}, T_J=25^\circ\text{C}$	600			V
		$I_D=250\mu\text{A}, V_{GS}=0\text{V}, T_J=150^\circ\text{C}$		700		
$BV_{DSS}/\Delta T_J$	Breakdown Voltage Temperature Coefficient	$I_D=250\mu\text{A}, V_{GS}=0\text{V}$		0.51		$\text{V}/^\circ\text{C}$
I_{DSS}	Zero Gate Voltage Drain Current	$V_{DS}=600\text{V}, V_{GS}=0\text{V}$			1	μA
		$V_{DS}=480\text{V}, T_J=125^\circ\text{C}$			10	
I_{GSS}	Gate-Body leakage current	$V_{DS}=0\text{V}, V_{GS}=\pm 20\text{V}$			± 100	nA
$V_{GS(\text{th})}$	Gate Threshold Voltage	$V_{DS}=5\text{V}, I_D=250\mu\text{A}$	2.4	3	3.6	V
$R_{DS(\text{ON})}$	Static Drain-Source On-Resistance	$V_{GS}=10\text{V}, I_D=19\text{A}$		0.086	0.11	Ω
g_{FS}	Forward Transconductance	$V_{DS}=10\text{V}, I_D=19\text{A}$		30		S
V_{SD}	Diode Forward Voltage	$I_S=19\text{A}, V_{GS}=0\text{V}$		0.86	1.2	V
I_S	Maximum Body-Diode Continuous Current				35	A
I_{SM}	Maximum Body-Diode Pulsed Current ^C				140	A
DYNAMIC PARAMETERS						
C_{iss}	Input Capacitance	$V_{GS}=0\text{V}, V_{DS}=100\text{V}, f=1\text{MHz}$		4140		pF
C_{oss}	Output Capacitance			105		pF
$C_{o(er)}$	Effective output capacitance, energy related ^H	$V_{GS}=0\text{V}, V_{DS}=0 \text{ to } 480\text{V}, f=1\text{MHz}$		94		pF
$C_{o(tr)}$	Effective output capacitance, time related ^I			395		pF
C_{rss}	Reverse Transfer Capacitance	$V_{GS}=0\text{V}, V_{DS}=100\text{V}, f=1\text{MHz}$		0.5		pF
R_g	Gate resistance	$f=1\text{MHz}$		5		Ω
SWITCHING PARAMETERS						
Q_g	Total Gate Charge	$V_{GS}=10\text{V}, V_{DS}=480\text{V}, I_D=19\text{A}$		72		nC
Q_{gs}	Gate Source Charge			22		nC
Q_{gd}	Gate Drain Charge			22		nC
$t_{D(on)}$	Turn-On DelayTime	$V_{GS}=10\text{V}, V_{DS}=400\text{V}, I_D=19\text{A}, R_G=5\Omega$		48		ns
t_r	Turn-On Rise Time			50		ns
$t_{D(off)}$	Turn-Off DelayTime			99		ns
t_f	Turn-Off Fall Time			33		ns
t_{rr}	Body Diode Reverse Recovery Time	$I_F=19\text{A}, dI/dt=100\text{A}/\mu\text{s}, V_{DS}=400\text{V}$		444		ns
I_{rm}	Peak Reverse Recovery Current			36		A
Q_{rr}	Body Diode Reverse Recovery Charge			11.5		μC

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

B. The power dissipation P_0 is based on $T_{J(\text{MAX})}=150^\circ\text{C}$, 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 $T_{J(\text{MAX})}=150^\circ\text{C}$. Ratings are based on low frequency and duty cycles to keep initial $T_J=25^\circ\text{C}$.

D. The R_{aja} is the sum of the thermal impedance from junction to case R_{ajc} and case 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-case thermal impedance which is measured with the device mounted to a large heatsink k , assuming a maximum junction temperature of $T_{J(\text{MAX})}=150^\circ\text{C}$. The SOA curve provides a single pulse rating.

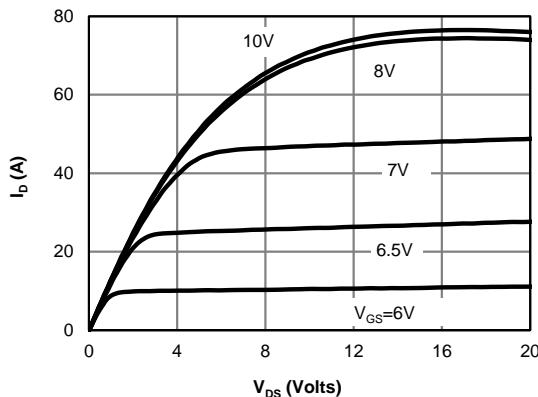
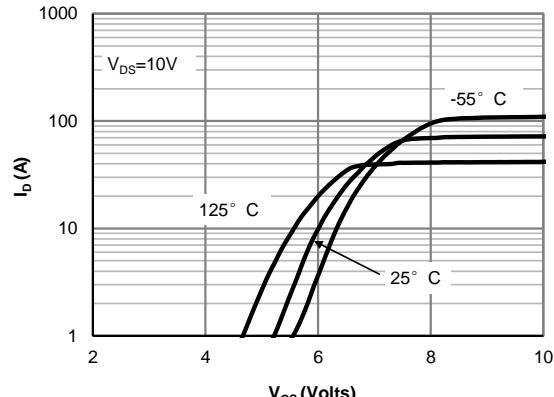
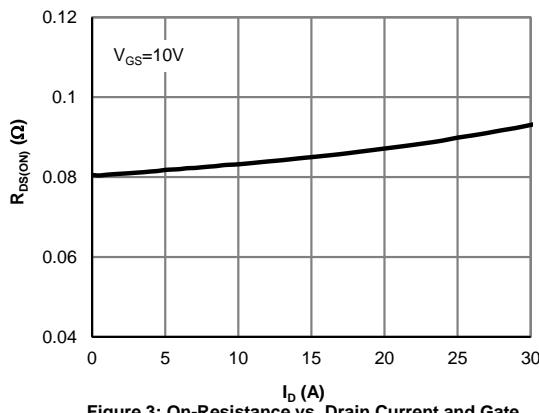
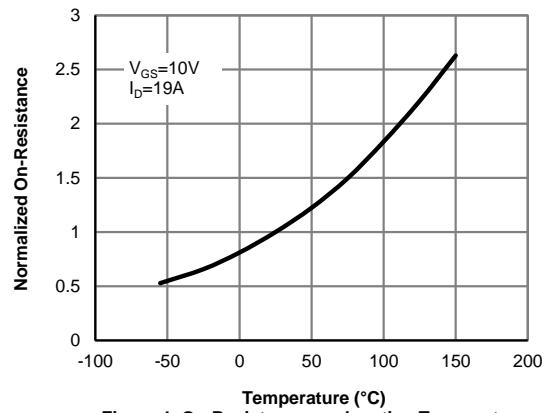
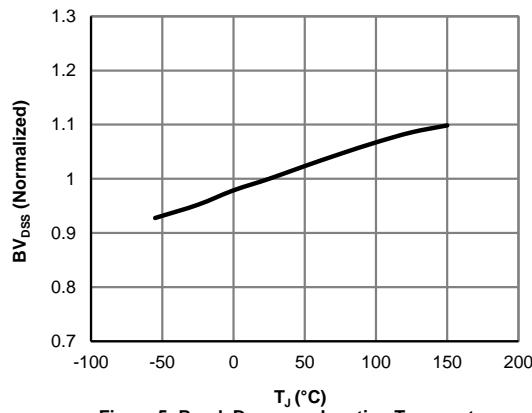
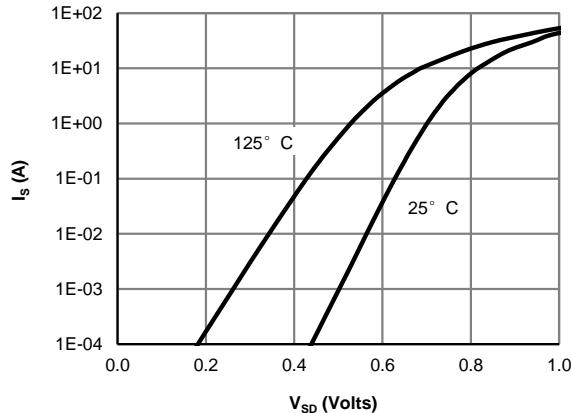
G. $L=60\text{mH}, I_{AS}=4\text{ A}, R_G=25\Omega$, Starting $T_J=25^\circ\text{C}$.

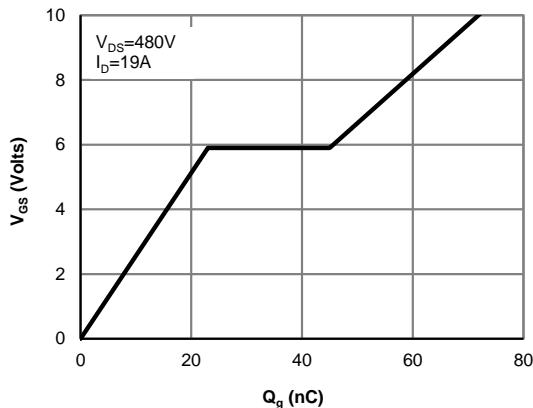
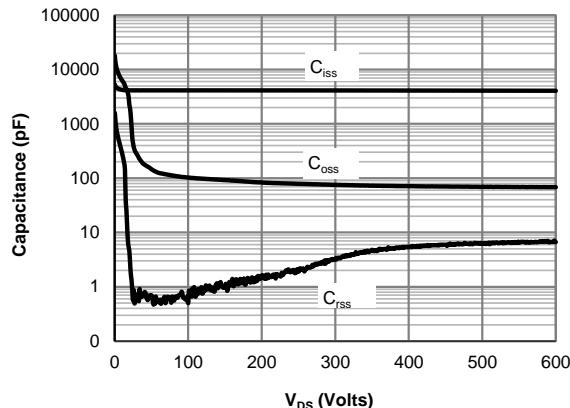
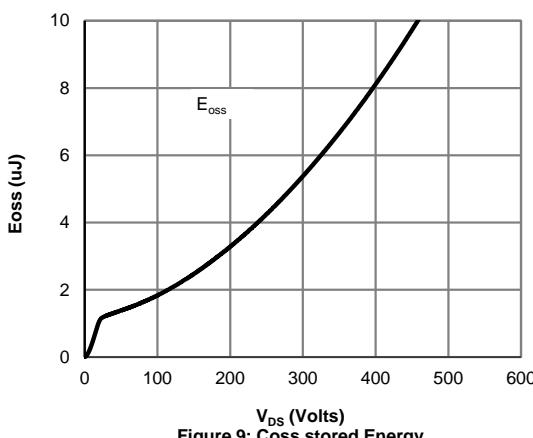
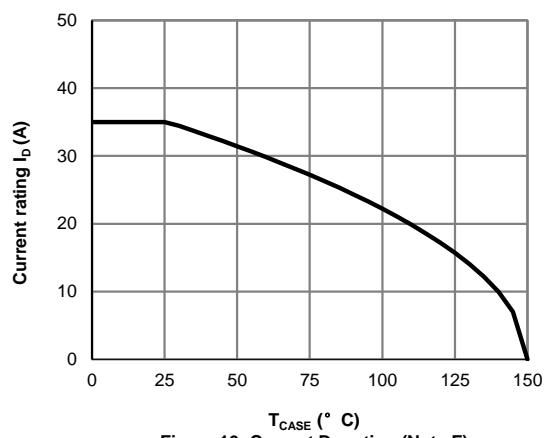
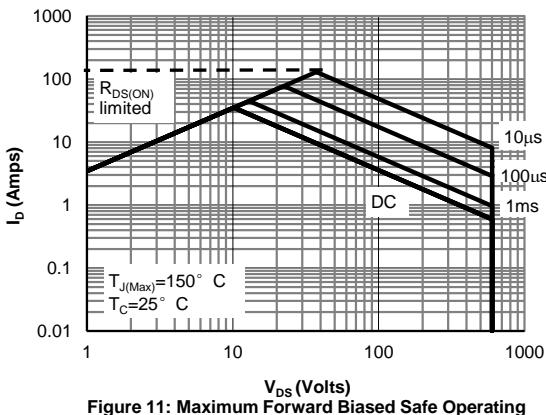
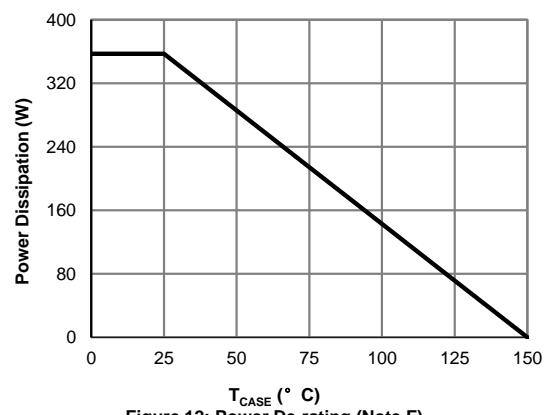
H. $C_{o(er)}$ is a fixed capacitance that gives the same stored energy as C_{oss} while V_{DS} is rising from 0 to 80% $V_{(BR)DSS}$.

I. $C_{o(tr)}$ is a fixed capacitance that gives the same charging time as C_{oss} while V_{DS} is rising from 0 to 80% $V_{(BR)DSS}$.

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TYPICAL ELECTRICAL AND THERMAL CHARACTERISTICS

Figure 1: On-Region Characteristics

Figure 2: Transfer Characteristics

Figure 3: On-Resistance vs. Drain Current and Gate Voltage

Figure 4: On-Resistance vs. Junction Temperature

Figure 5: Break Down vs. Junction Temperature

Figure 6: Body-Diode Characteristics

TYPICAL ELECTRICAL AND THERMAL CHARACTERISTICS

Figure 7: Gate-Charge Characteristics

Figure 8: Capacitance Characteristics

Figure 9: Coss stored Energy

Figure 10: Current De-rating (Note F)

Figure 11: Maximum Forward Biased Safe Operating Area (Note F)

Figure 12: Power De-rating (Note F)

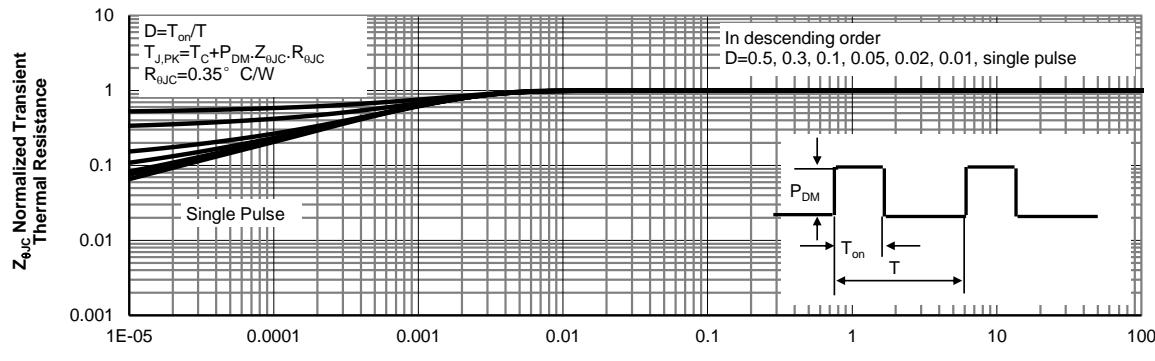
TYPICAL ELECTRICAL AND THERMAL CHARACTERISTICS


Figure 13: Normalized Maximum Transient Thermal Impedance (Note F)

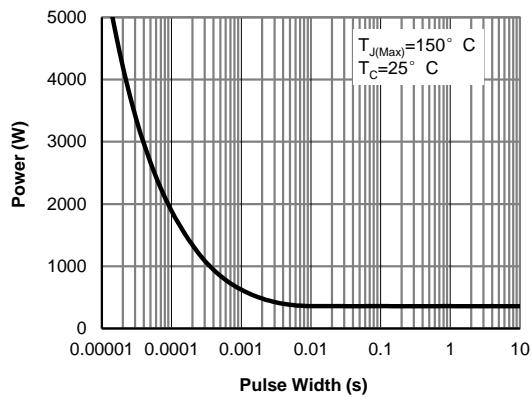


Figure 14: Single Pulse Power Rating Junction-to-Case (Note F)

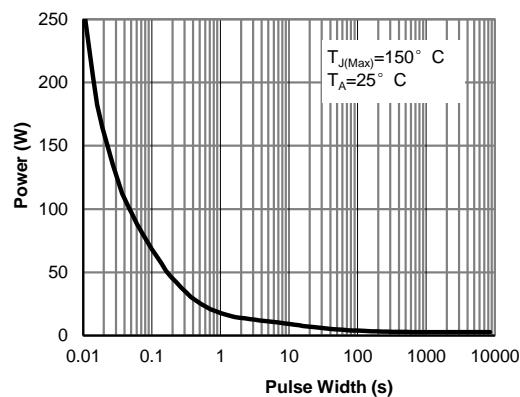


Figure 15: Single Pulse Power Rating Junction-to-Ambient (Note H)

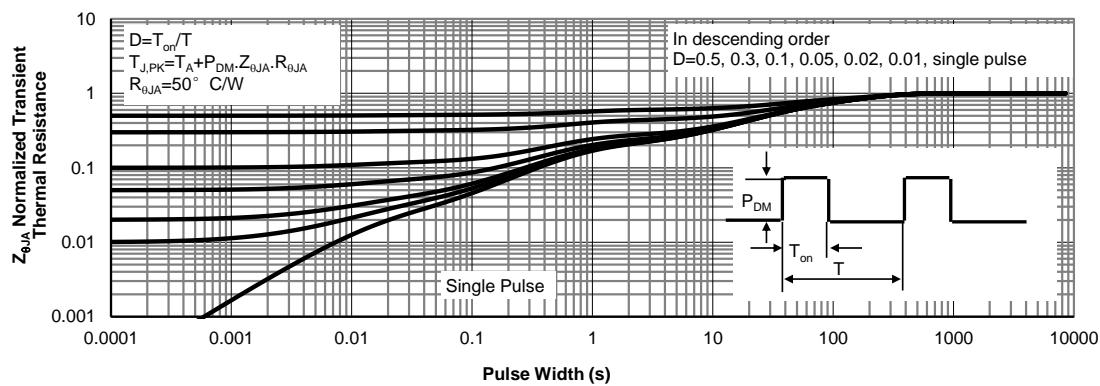
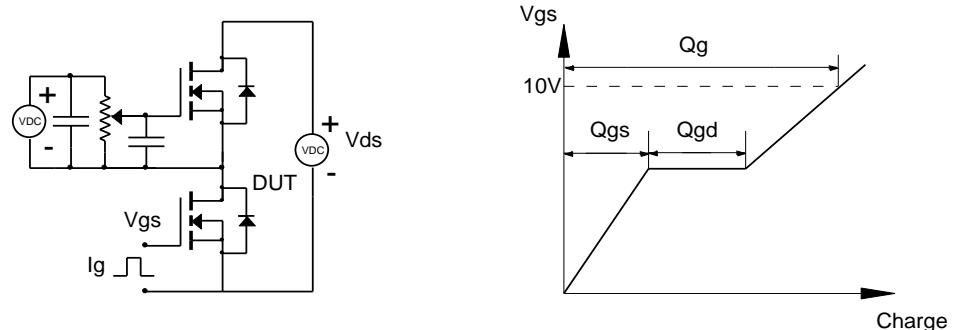
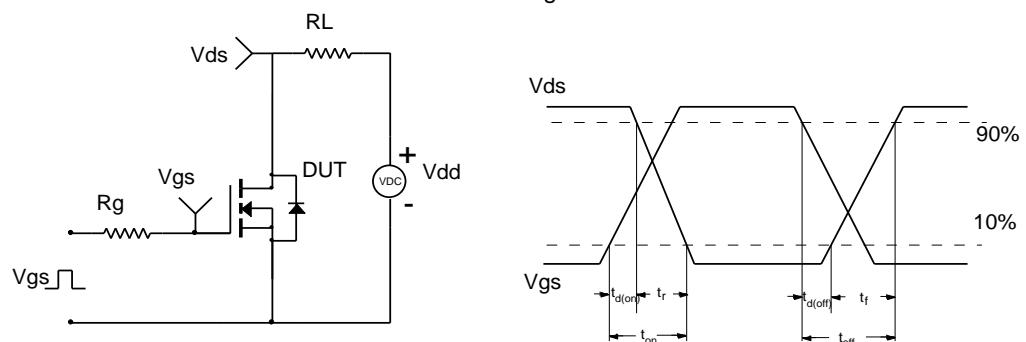
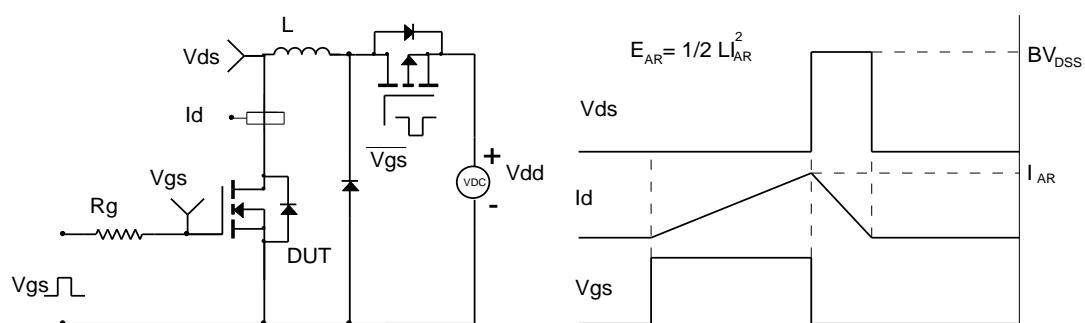


Figure 16: Normalized Maximum Transient Thermal Impedance (Note H)

Gate Charge Test Circuit & Waveform

Resistive Switching Test Circuit & Waveforms

Unclamped Inductive Switching (UIS) Test Circuit & Waveforms

Diode Recovery Test Circuit & Waveforms
