



ALPHA & OMEGA
SEMICONDUCTOR

AOTF160A60FDL

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

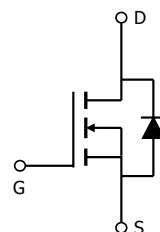
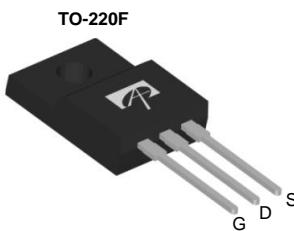
Applications

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

Product Summary

V_{DS} @ $T_{j,max}$	700V
I_{DM}	48A
$R_{DS(ON),max}$	< 0.16Ω
$Q_{g,typ}$	46nC
E_{oss} @ 400V	5μJ

100% UIS Tested
100% R_g Tested



Orderable Part Number	Package Type	Form	Minimum Order Quantity
AOTF160A60FDL	TO-220F Green	Tube	1000

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
Continuous Drain Current $T_C=25^\circ\text{C}$	I_D	10	A
		6.5	
Pulsed Drain Current ^C	I_{DM}	48	
Avalanche Current ^C	I_{AR}	6	A
Repetitive avalanche energy ^C	E_{AR}	18	mJ
Single pulsed avalanche energy ^G	E_{AS}	172	mJ
MOSFET dv/dt ruggedness	dv/dt	100	V/ns
Peak diode recovery dv/dt		20	V/ns
Power Dissipation ^B $T_C=25^\circ\text{C}$	P_D	48	W
		0.4	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	Maximum	Units
Maximum Junction-to-Ambient ^{A,D}	$R_{\theta JA}$	65	°C/W
Maximum Junction-to-Case	$R_{\theta JC}$	2.6	°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
		$I_D=10\text{mA}, V_{GS}=0\text{V}, T_J=150^\circ\text{C}$		700		
$BV_{DSS}/\Delta T_J$	Breakdown Voltage Temperature Coefficient	$I_D=10\text{mA}, V_{GS}=0\text{V}$		0.5		$\text{V}/^\circ\text{C}$
I_{DSS}	Zero Gate Voltage Drain Current	$V_{DS}=600\text{V}, V_{GS}=0\text{V}$			10	μA
		$V_{DS}=480\text{V}, T_J=125^\circ\text{C}$		26		
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	$V_{DS}=5\text{V}, I_D=250\mu\text{A}$	2.7	3.45	4.2	V
$R_{DS(\text{ON})}$	Static Drain-Source On-Resistance	$V_{GS}=10\text{V}, I_D=10\text{A}$		0.14	0.16	Ω
g_{FS}	Forward Transconductance	$V_{DS}=10\text{V}, I_D=10\text{A}$		17		S
V_{SD}	Diode Forward Voltage	$I_S=12\text{A}, V_{GS}=0\text{V}$		0.88	1.2	V
I_S	Maximum Body-Diode Continuous Current			12		A
I_{SM}	Maximum Body-Diode Pulsed Current ^C			48		A
DYNAMIC PARAMETERS						
C_{iss}	Input Capacitance	$V_{GS}=0\text{V}, V_{DS}=100\text{V}, f=1\text{MHz}$		2375		pF
C_{oss}	Output Capacitance			62		pF
$C_{o(er)}$	Effective output capacitance, energy related ^H	$V_{GS}=0\text{V}, V_{DS}=0 \text{ to } 480\text{V}, f=1\text{MHz}$		57		pF
$C_{o(tr)}$	Effective output capacitance, time related ^I			243		pF
C_{rss}	Reverse Transfer Capacitance	$V_{GS}=0\text{V}, V_{DS}=100\text{V}, f=1\text{MHz}$		1.3		pF
R_g	Gate resistance	$f=1\text{MHz}$		5.5		Ω
SWITCHING PARAMETERS						
Q_g	Total Gate Charge	$V_{GS}=10\text{V}, V_{DS}=480\text{V}, I_D=10\text{A}$		46		nC
Q_{gs}	Gate Source Charge			13		nC
Q_{gd}	Gate Drain Charge			15		nC
$t_{D(on)}$	Turn-On DelayTime	$V_{GS}=10\text{V}, V_{DS}=400\text{V}, I_D=10\text{A}, R_G=5\Omega$		32		ns
t_r	Turn-On Rise Time			28		ns
$t_{D(off)}$	Turn-Off DelayTime			76		ns
t_f	Turn-Off Fall Time			18		ns
t_{rr}	Body Diode Reverse Recovery Time	$I_F=10\text{A}, dI/dt=100\text{A}/\mu\text{s}, V_{DS}=400\text{V}$		168		ns
I_{rm}	Peak Reverse Recovery Current			15		A
Q_{rr}	Body Diode Reverse Recovery Charge			1.4		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_{jJC} 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.

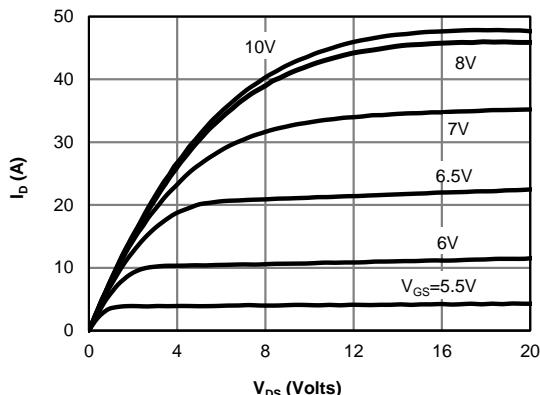
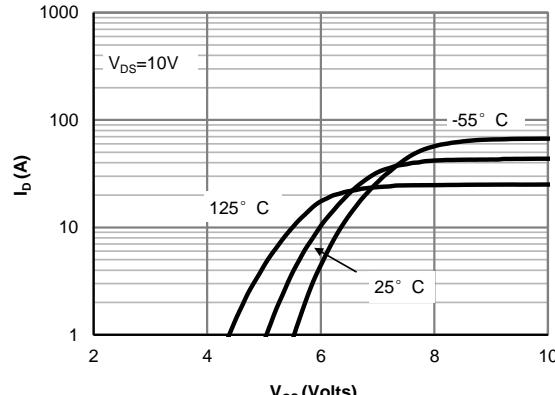
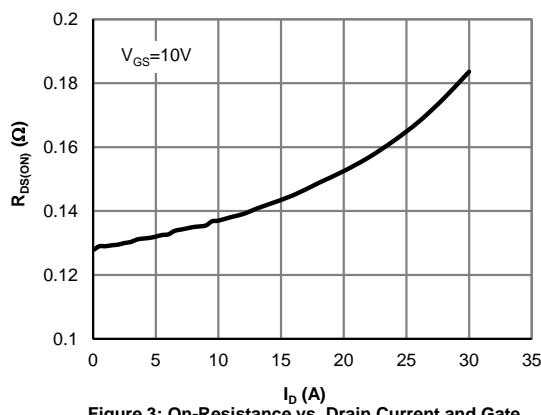
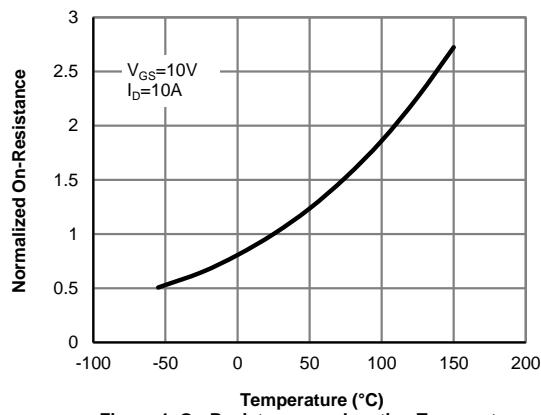
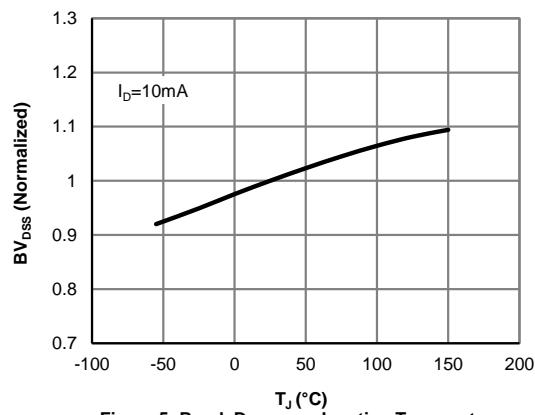
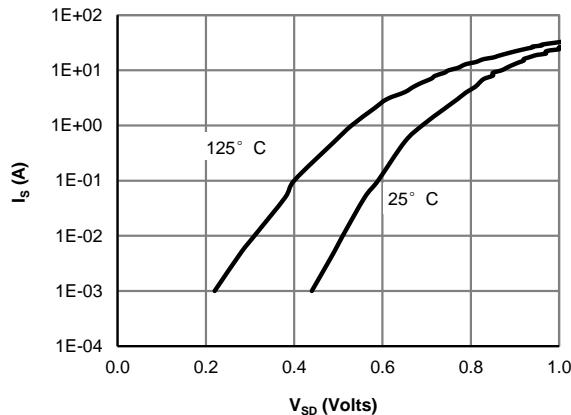
G. $L=60\text{mH}, I_{AS}=2.4\text{ A}, R_G=25\Omega$, Starting $T_J=25^\circ\text{C}$.

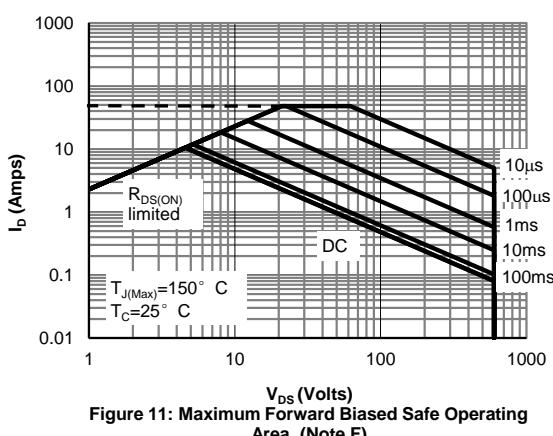
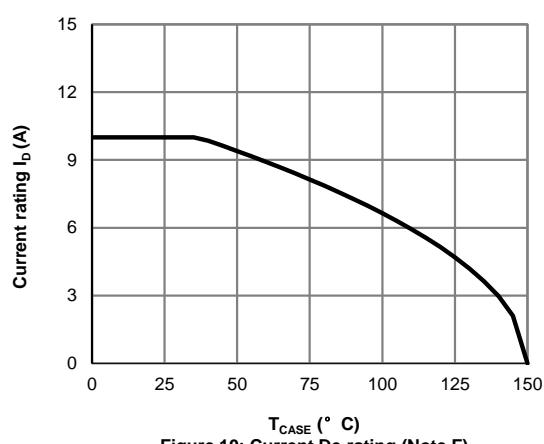
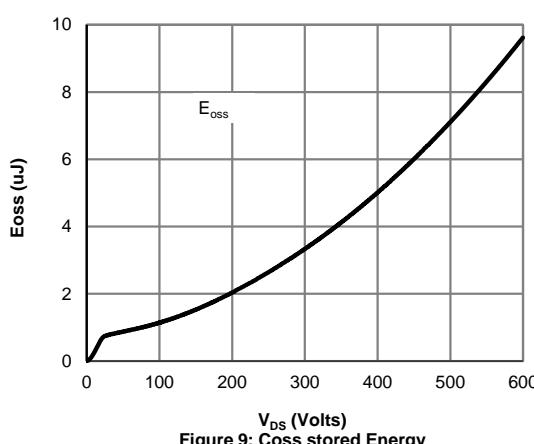
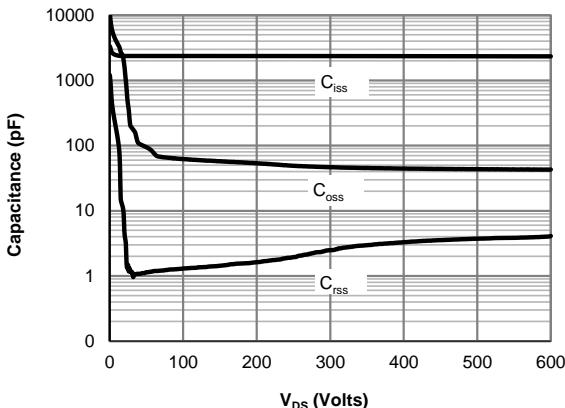
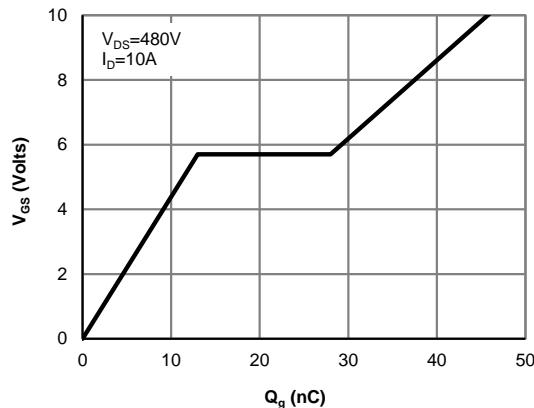
H. $C_{o(er)}$ is a fixed capacitance that gives the same stored energy as C_{oss} while V_{DS} is rising from 0 to 80% $V_{(BR)DSS}$.

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


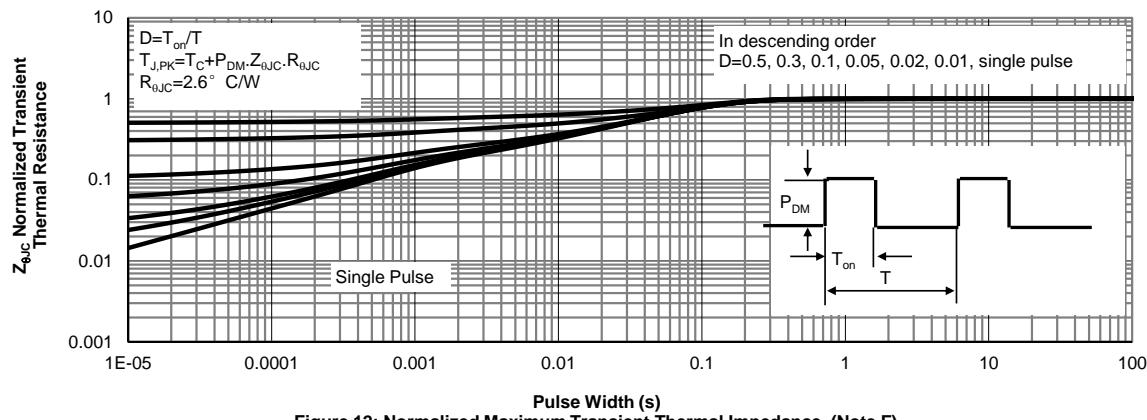
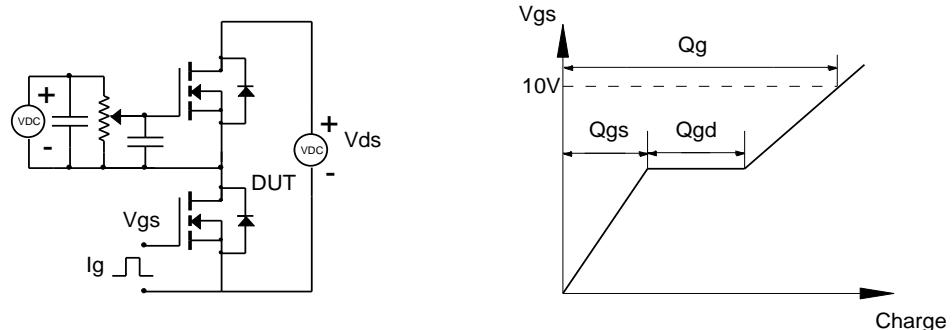
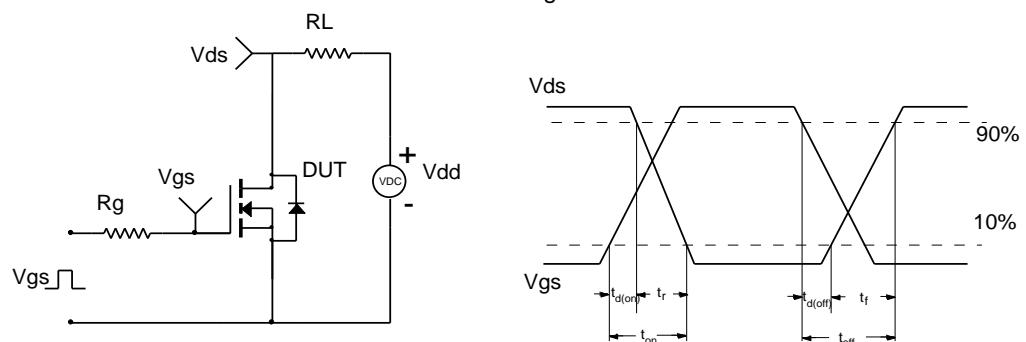
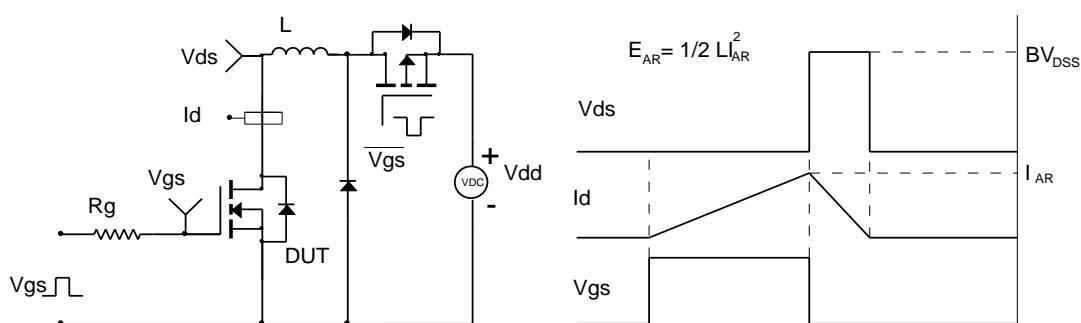
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Figure 12: Normalized Maximum Transient Thermal Impedance (Note F)

Gate Charge Test Circuit & Waveform

Resistive Switching Test Circuit & Waveforms

Unclamped Inductive Switching (UIS) Test Circuit & Waveforms

Diode Recovery Test Circuit & Waveforms
