



**ALPHA & OMEGA**  
SEMICONDUCTOR

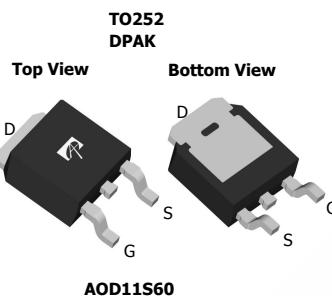
**AOD11S60/AOI11S60**  
**600V 11A  $\alpha$ MOS™ Power Transistor**

### General Description

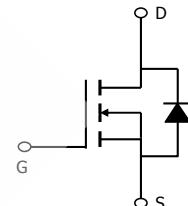
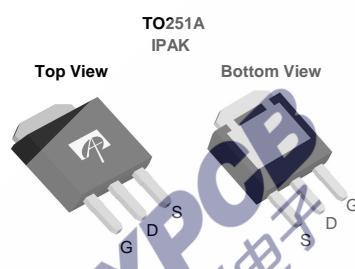
The AOD11S60 & AOI11S60 have been fabricated using the advanced  $\alpha$ MOS™ high voltage process that is designed to deliver high levels of performance and robustness in switching applications. By providing low  $R_{DS(on)}$ ,  $Q_g$  and  $E_{OSS}$  along with guaranteed avalanche capability these parts can be adopted quickly into new and existing offline power supply designs.

### Product Summary

$V_{DS}$ @ $T_{j,max}$	700V
$I_{DM}$	45A
$R_{DS(ON),max}$	0.399Ω
$Q_{g,typ}$	11nC
$E_{OSS}$ @ 400V	2.7μJ
100% UIS Tested	
100% $R_g$ Tested	



**AOD11S60**



### 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	$V_{GS}$	$\pm 30$	V
Continuous Drain Current	$I_D$ $T_c=25^\circ\text{C}$	11	A
	$I_D$ $T_c=100^\circ\text{C}$	8.5	
Pulsed Drain Current <sup>C</sup>	$I_{DM}$	45	
Avalanche Current <sup>C</sup>	$I_{AR}$	2	A
Repetitive avalanche energy <sup>C</sup>	$E_{AR}$	60	mJ
Single pulsed avalanche energy <sup>H</sup>	$E_{AS}$	120	mJ
Power Dissipation <sup>B</sup>	$P_D$ $T_c=25^\circ\text{C}$	208	W
	$P_D$ Derate above $25^\circ\text{C}$	1.67	W/°C
MOSFET dv/dt ruggedness	dv/dt	100	V/ns
Peak diode recovery dv/dt		20	
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 <sup>K</sup>	$T_L$	300	°C
Thermal Characteristics			
Parameter	Symbol	Typical	Maximum
Maximum Junction-to-Ambient <sup>A,D</sup>	$R_{\theta JA}$	45	55
Maximum Case-to-sink <sup>A</sup>	$R_{\theta CS}$	--	0.5
Maximum Junction-to-Case <sup>D,F</sup>	$R_{\theta JC}$	0.45	0.6

**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	$I_D=250\mu\text{A}, V_{GS}=0\text{V}, T_J=25^\circ\text{C}$	600	-	-	V
		$I_D=250\mu\text{A}, V_{GS}=0\text{V}, T_J=150^\circ\text{C}$	650	700	-	
$I_{\text{DSS}}$	Zero Gate Voltage Drain Current	$V_{DS}=600\text{V}, V_{GS}=0\text{V}$	-	-	1	$\mu\text{A}$
		$V_{DS}=480\text{V}, T_J=150^\circ\text{C}$	-	10	-	
$I_{GSS}$	Gate-Body leakage current	$V_{DS}=0\text{V}, V_{GS}=\pm 30\text{V}$	-	-	$\pm 100$	nA
$V_{GS(\text{th})}$	Gate Threshold Voltage	$V_{DS}=5\text{V}, I_D=250\mu\text{A}$	2.8	3.5	4.1	V
$R_{DS(\text{ON})}$	Static Drain-Source On-Resistance	$V_{GS}=10\text{V}, I_D=3.8\text{A}, T_J=25^\circ\text{C}$	-	0.35	0.399	$\Omega$
		$V_{GS}=10\text{V}, I_D=3.8\text{A}, T_J=150^\circ\text{C}$	-	0.98	1.11	$\Omega$
$V_{SD}$	Diode Forward Voltage	$I_S=5.5\text{A}, V_{GS}=0\text{V}, T_J=25^\circ\text{C}$	-	0.84	-	V
$I_S$	Maximum Body-Diode Continuous Current		-	-	11	A
$I_{SM}$	Maximum Body-Diode Pulsed Current <sup>C</sup>		-	-	45	A
<b>DYNAMIC PARAMETERS</b>						
$C_{iss}$	Input Capacitance	$V_{GS}=0\text{V}, V_{DS}=100\text{V}, f=1\text{MHz}$	-	545	-	pF
$C_{oss}$	Output Capacitance		-	37.3	-	pF
$C_{o(er)}$	Effective output capacitance, energy related <sup>I</sup>	$V_{GS}=0\text{V}, V_{DS}=0 \text{ to } 480\text{V}, f=1\text{MHz}$	-	30.8	-	pF
$C_{o(tr)}$	Effective output capacitance, time related <sup>J</sup>		-	93.6	-	pF
$C_{rss}$	Reverse Transfer Capacitance	$V_{GS}=0\text{V}, V_{DS}=100\text{V}, f=1\text{MHz}$	-	1.42	-	pF
$R_g$	Gate resistance	$V_{GS}=0\text{V}, V_{DS}=0\text{V}, f=1\text{MHz}$	-	16.5	-	$\Omega$
<b>SWITCHING PARAMETERS</b>						
$Q_g$	Total Gate Charge	$V_{GS}=10\text{V}, V_{DS}=480\text{V}, I_D=5.5\text{A}$	-	11	-	nC
$Q_{gs}$	Gate Source Charge		-	2.8	-	nC
$Q_{gd}$	Gate Drain Charge		-	3.8	-	nC
$t_{D(on)}$	Turn-On DelayTime	$V_{GS}=10\text{V}, V_{DS}=400\text{V}, I_D=5.5\text{A}, R_G=25\Omega$	-	20	-	ns
$t_r$	Turn-On Rise Time		-	20	-	ns
$t_{D(off)}$	Turn-Off DelayTime		-	59	-	ns
$t_f$	Turn-Off Fall Time		-	20	-	ns
$t_{rr}$	Body Diode Reverse Recovery Time	$I_F=5.5\text{A}, dI/dt=100\text{A}/\mu\text{s}, V_{DS}=400\text{V}$	-	250	-	ns
$I_{rm}$	Peak Reverse Recovery Current	$I_F=5.5\text{A}, dI/dt=100\text{A}/\mu\text{s}, V_{DS}=400\text{V}$	-	21	-	A
$Q_{rr}$	Body Diode Reverse Recovery Charge	$I_F=5.5\text{A}, dI/dt=100\text{A}/\mu\text{s}, V_{DS}=400\text{V}$	-	3.3	-	$\mu\text{C}$

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

B. The power dissipation  $P_D$  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  $R_{\text{gJA}}$  is the sum of the thermal impedance from junction to case  $R_{\text{gJC}}$  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, assuming a maximum junction temperature of  $T_{J(\text{MAX})}=150^\circ\text{C}$ . The SOA curve provides a single pulse rating.

G. These tests are performed with the device mounted on 1 in<sup>2</sup> FR-4 board with 2oz. Copper, in a still air environment with  $T_A=25^\circ\text{C}$ .

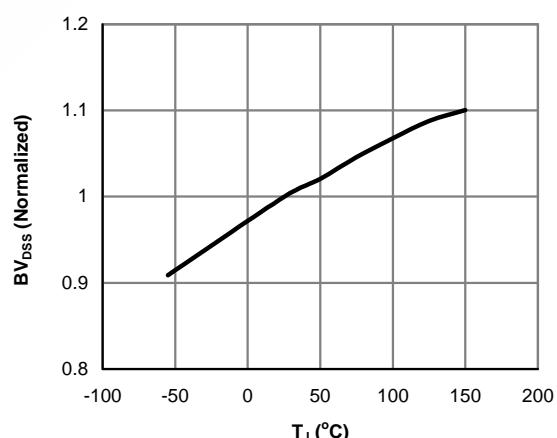
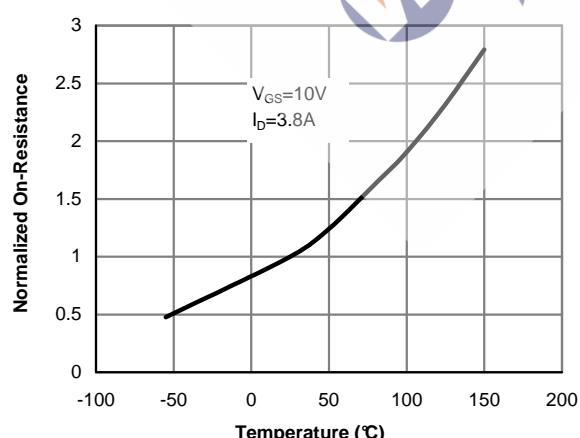
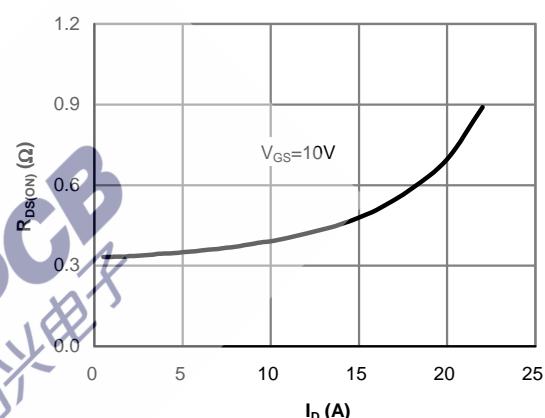
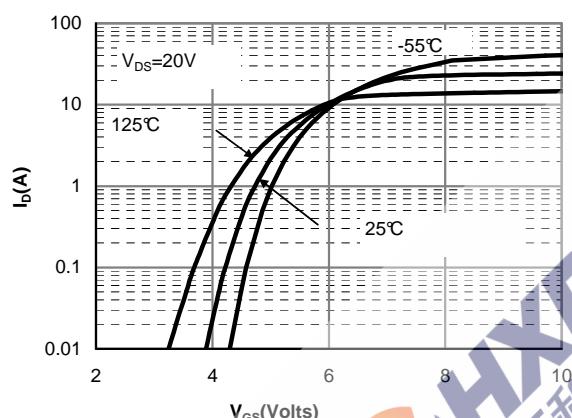
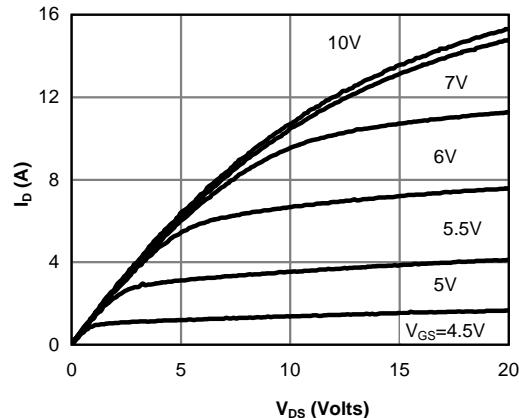
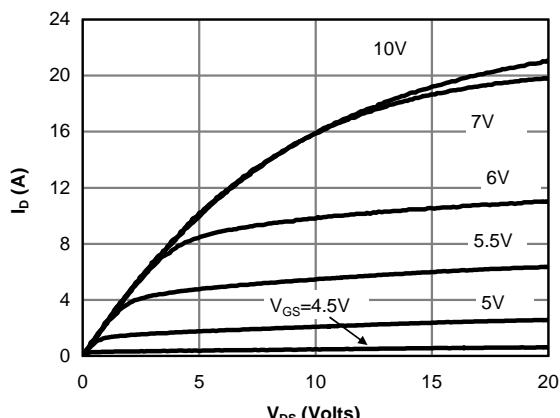
H.  $L=60\text{mH}, I_{AS}=2\text{A}, V_{DD}=150\text{V}$ , Starting  $T_J=25^\circ\text{C}$

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

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

K. Wave soldering only allowed at leads.

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**TYPICAL ELECTRICAL AND THERMAL CHARACTERISTICS**


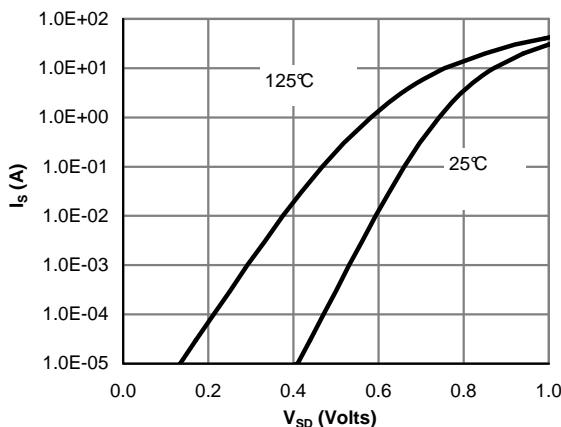
**TYPICAL ELECTRICAL AND THERMAL CHARACTERISTICS**


Figure 7: Body-Diode Characteristics (Note E)

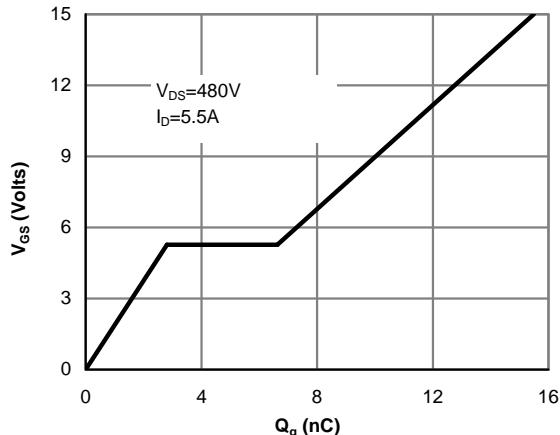


Figure 8: Gate-Charge Characteristics

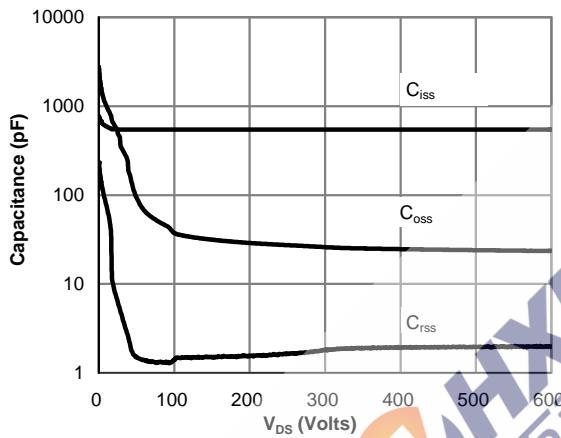


Figure 9: Capacitance Characteristics

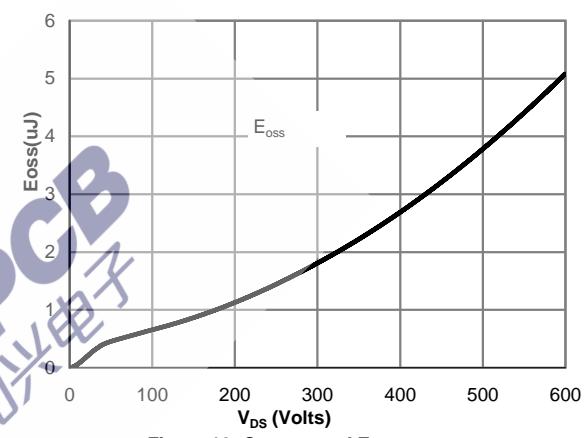


Figure 10: Coss stored Energy

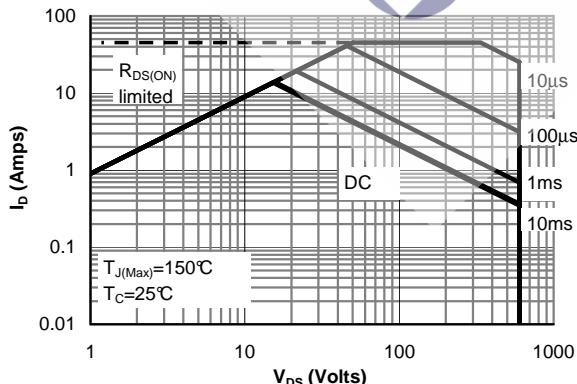


Figure 11: Maximum Forward Biased Safe Operating Area (Note F)

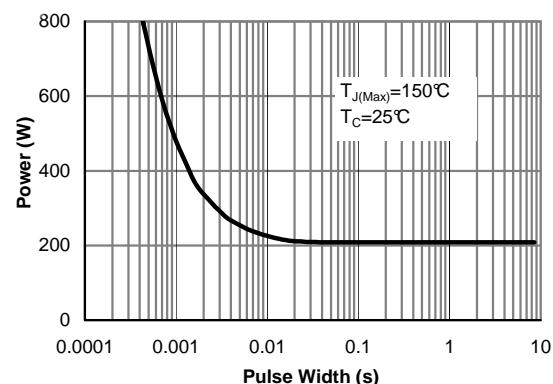


Figure 12: Single Pulse Power Rating Junction-to-Case (Note F)

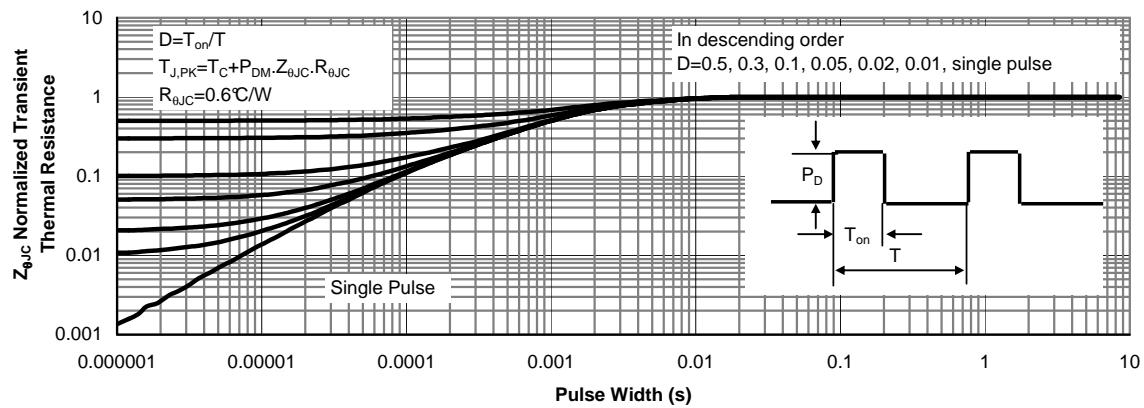
**TYPICAL ELECTRICAL AND THERMAL CHARACTERISTICS**


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

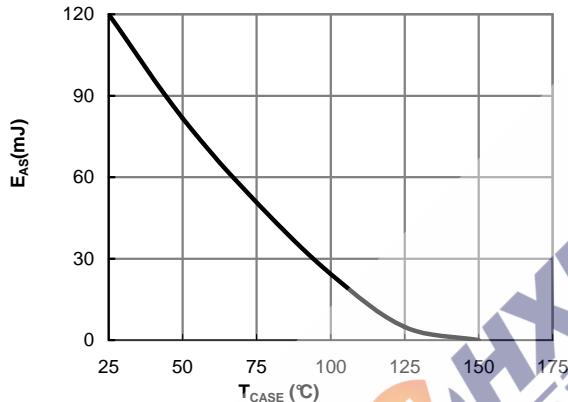


Figure 14: Avalanche energy

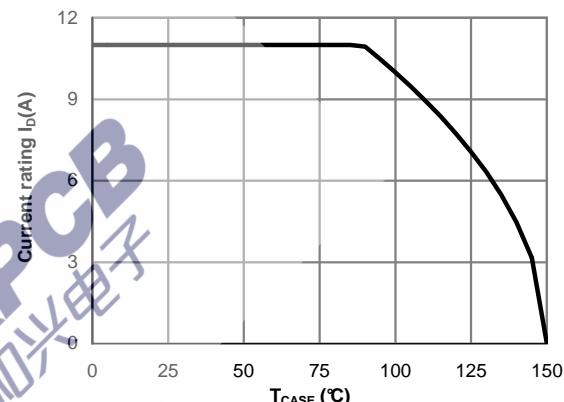


Figure 15: Current De-rating (Note B)

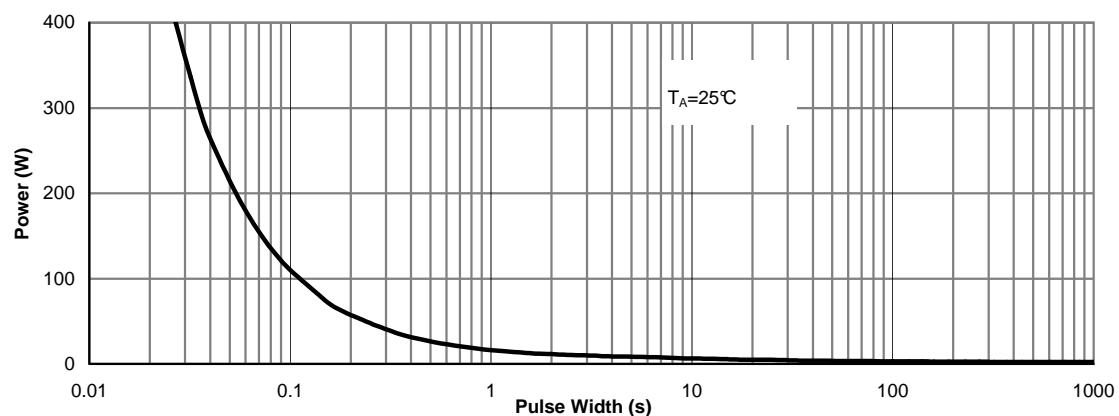
**TYPICAL ELECTRICAL AND THERMAL CHARACTERISTICS**


Figure 16: Single Pulse Power Rating Junction-to-Ambient (Note G)

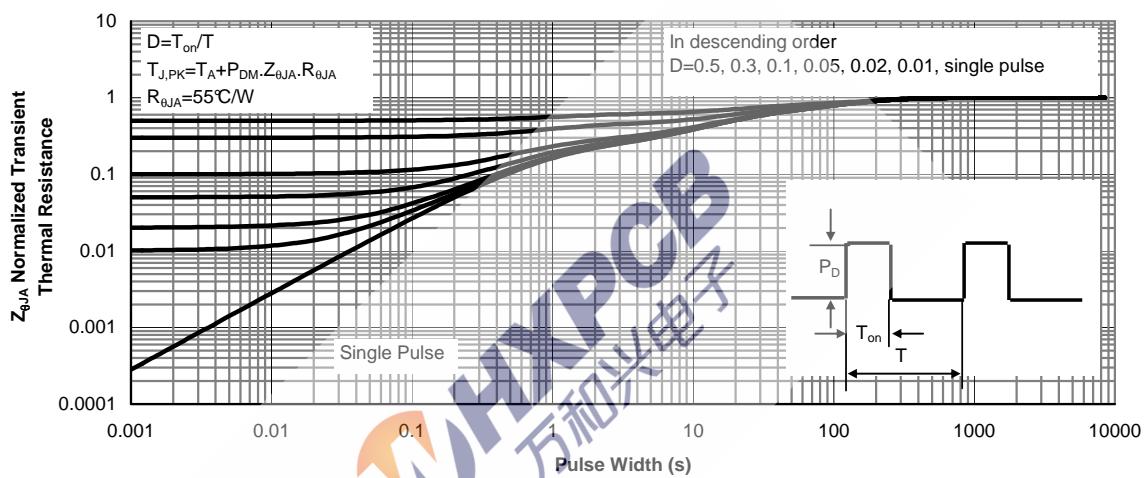
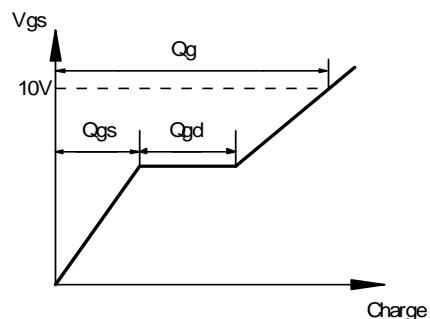
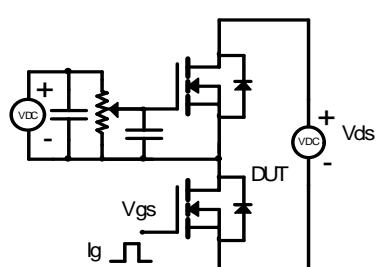
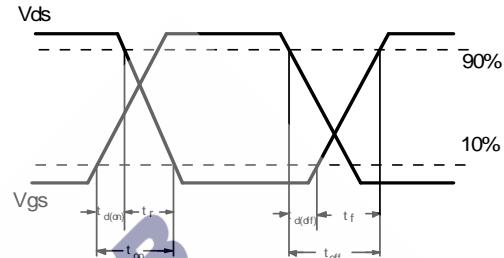
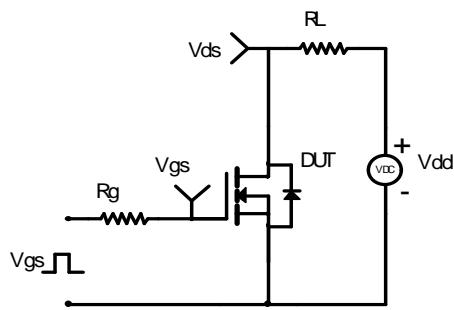
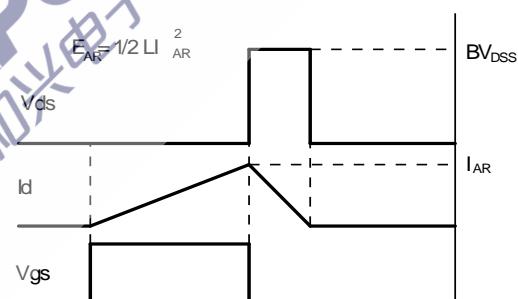
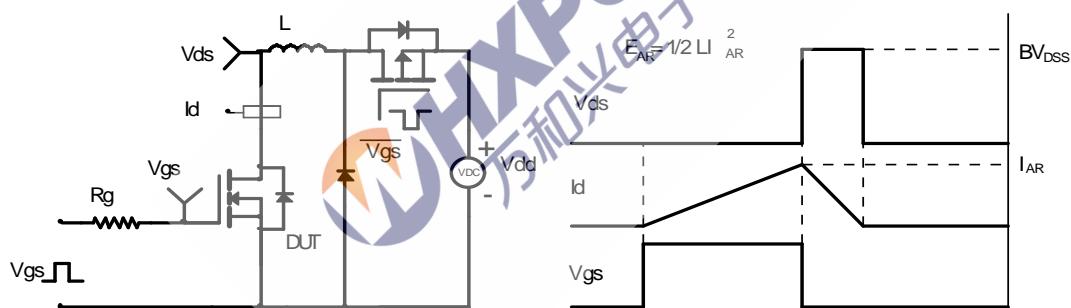


Figure 17: Normalized Maximum Transient Thermal Impedance (Note G)

**Gate Charge Test Circuit & Waveform**

**Resistive Switching Test Circuit & Waveforms**

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

**Diode Recovery Test Circuit & Waveforms**
