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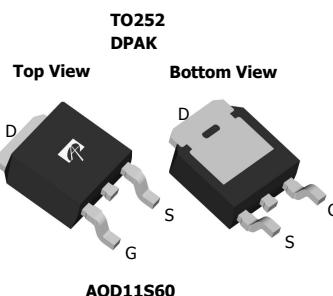
AOD11S60/AOI11S60 600V 11A α MOS™ Power Transistor

General Description

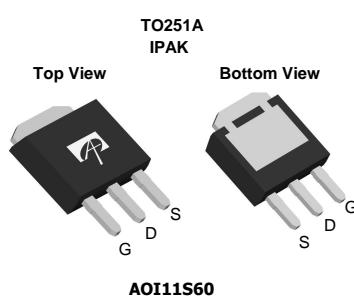
The AOD11S60 & AOI11S60 have been fabricated using the advanced α MOS™ high voltage process that is designed to deliver high levels of performance and robustness in switching applications. By providing low $R_{DS(on)}$, Q_g and E_{oss} along with guaranteed avalanche capability these parts can be adopted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

Product Summary

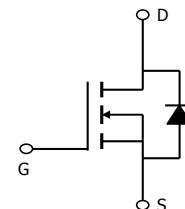
V_{DS} @ $T_{j,max}$	700V
I_{DM}	45A
$R_{DS(ON),max}$	0.399Ω
$Q_{g,typ}$	11nC
E_{oss} @ 400V	2.7μJ
100% UIS Tested	
100% R_g Tested	



AOD11S60



AOI11S60



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}	± 30	V
Continuous Drain Current	I_D	11	A
		8.5	
Pulsed Drain Current ^C	I_{DM}	45	
Avalanche Current ^C	I_{AR}	2	A
Repetitive avalanche energy ^C	E_{AR}	60	mJ
Single pulsed avalanche energy ^H	E_{AS}	120	mJ
Power Dissipation ^B	P_D	208	W
		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 ^K	T_L	300	°C

Thermal Characteristics

Parameter	Symbol	Typical	Maximum	Units
Maximum Junction-to-Ambient ^{A,D}	$R_{\theta JA}$	45	55	°C/W
Maximum Case-to-sink ^A	$R_{\theta CS}$	--	0.5	°C/W
Maximum Junction-to-Case ^{D,F}	$R_{\theta JC}$	0.45	0.6	°C/W



AOD11S60/AOI11S60

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
		$I_D=250\mu\text{A}, V_{GS}=0\text{V}, T_J=150^\circ\text{C}$	650	700	-	
I_{DSS}	Zero Gate Voltage Drain Current	$V_{DS}=600\text{V}, V_{GS}=0\text{V}$	-	-	1	μA
		$V_{DS}=480\text{V}, T_J=150^\circ\text{C}$	-	10	-	
I_{GSS}	Gate-Body leakage current	$V_{DS}=0\text{V}, V_{GS}=\pm 30\text{V}$	-	-	± 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	Ω
		$V_{GS}=10\text{V}, I_D=3.8\text{A}, T_J=150^\circ\text{C}$	-	0.98	1.11	Ω
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 ^C		-	-	45	A
DYNAMIC PARAMETERS						
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 ^I	$V_{GS}=0\text{V}, V_{DS}=0 \text{ to } 480\text{V}, f=1\text{MHz}$	-	30.8	-	pF
$C_{o(tr)}$	Effective output capacitance, time related ^J		-	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	-	Ω
SWITCHING PARAMETERS						
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	-	μC

A. The value of R_{JJA} 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_{JJA} 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, 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 in² FR-4 board with 2oz. Copper, in a still air environment with $T_A=25^\circ\text{C}$.

H. L=60mH, $I_{AS}=2\text{A}$, $V_{DD}=150\text{V}$, 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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AOD11S60/AOI11S60

TYPICAL ELECTRICAL AND THERMAL CHARACTERISTICS

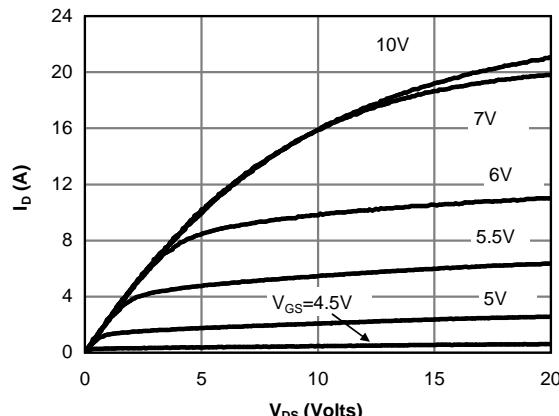


Figure 1: On-Region Characteristics@25°C

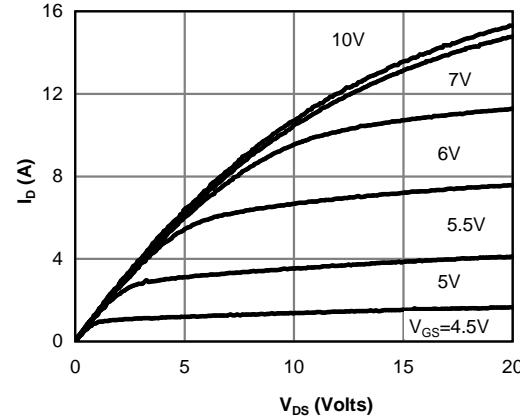


Figure 2: On-Region Characteristics@125°C

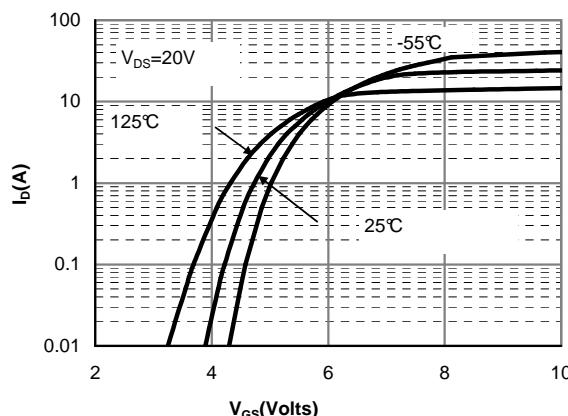


Figure 3: Transfer Characteristics

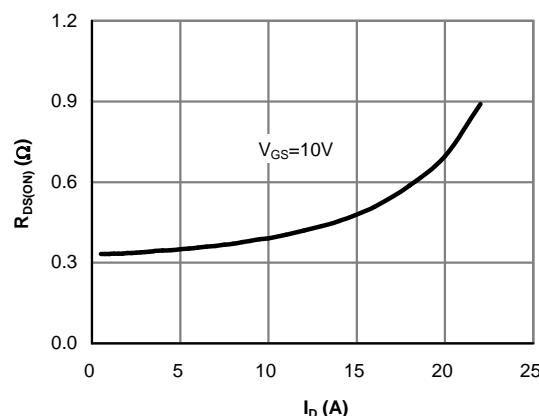


Figure 4: On-Resistance vs. Drain Current and Gate Voltage

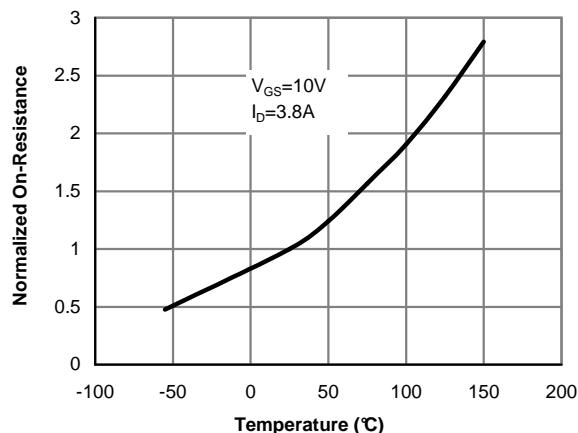


Figure 5: On-Resistance vs. Junction Temperature

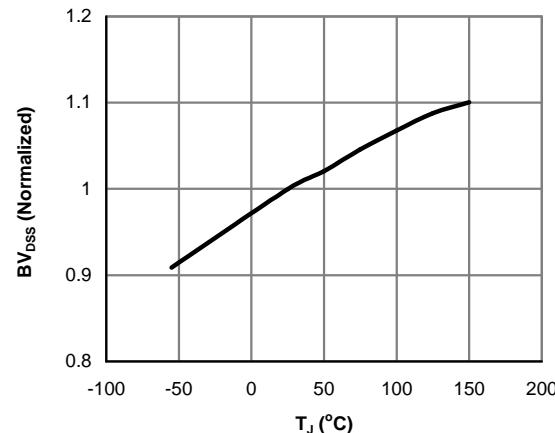


Figure 6: Break Down vs. Junction Temperature



AOD11S60/AOI11S60

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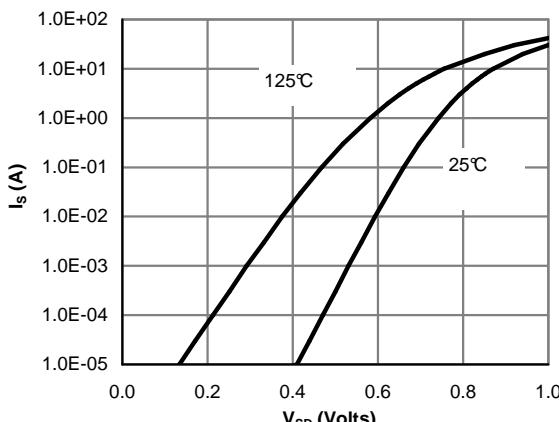


Figure 7: Body-Diode Characteristics (Note E)

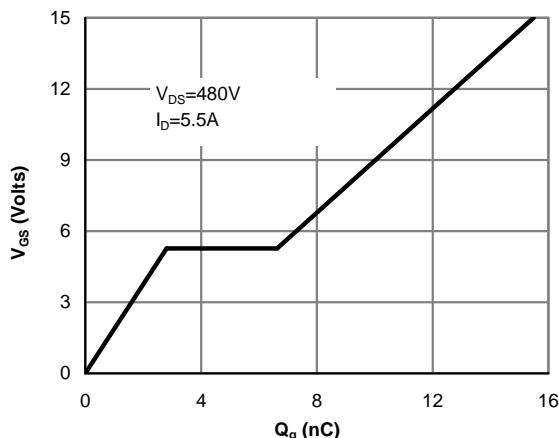


Figure 8: Gate-Charge Characteristics

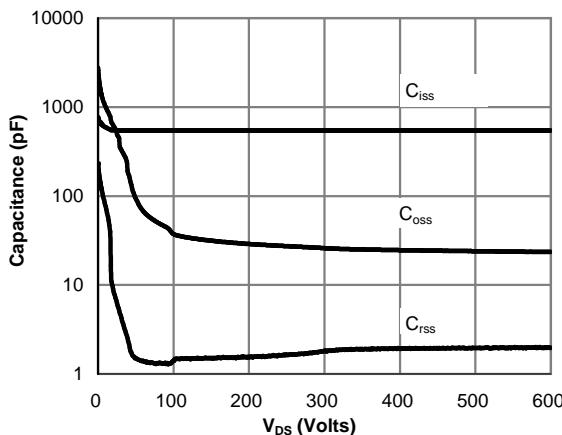


Figure 9: Capacitance Characteristics

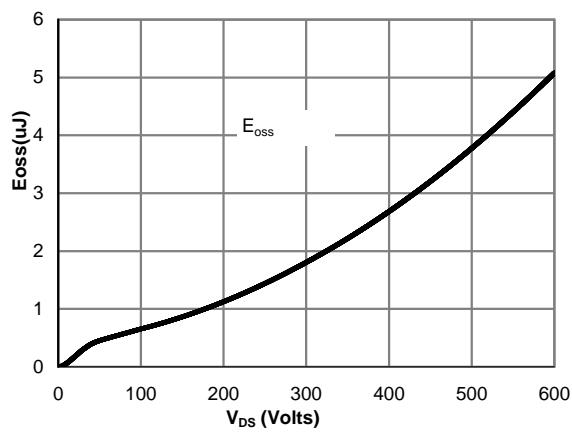


Figure 10: Coss stored Energy

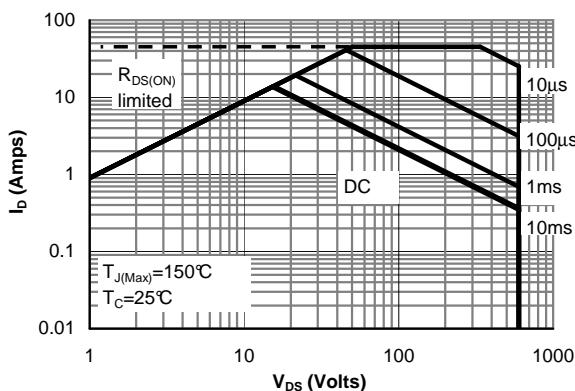


Figure 11: Maximum Forward Biased Safe Operating Area (Note F)

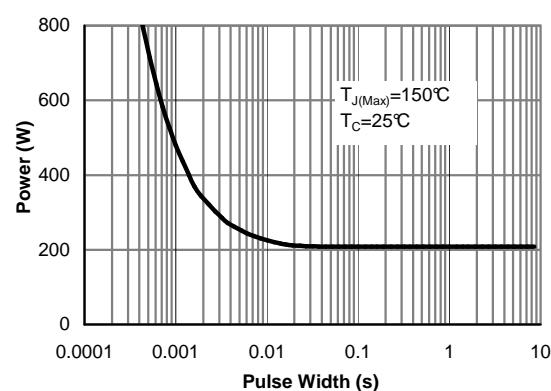


Figure 12: Single Pulse Power Rating Junction-to-Case (Note F)



AOD11S60/AOI11S60

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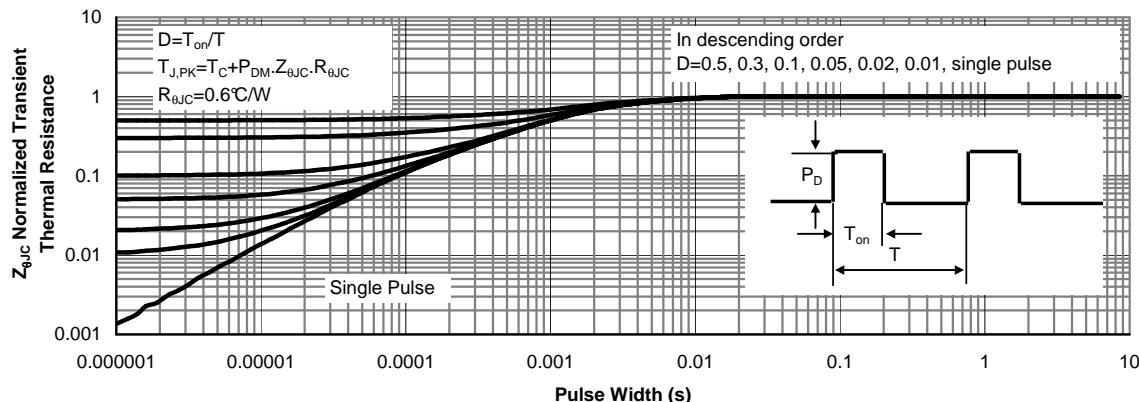


Figure 13: Normalized Maximum Transient Thermal Impedance (Note F)

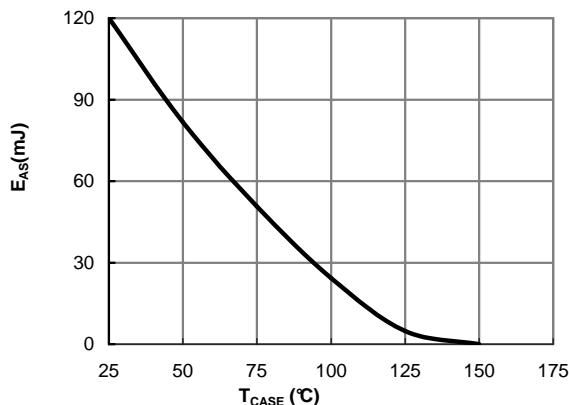


Figure 14: Avalanche energy

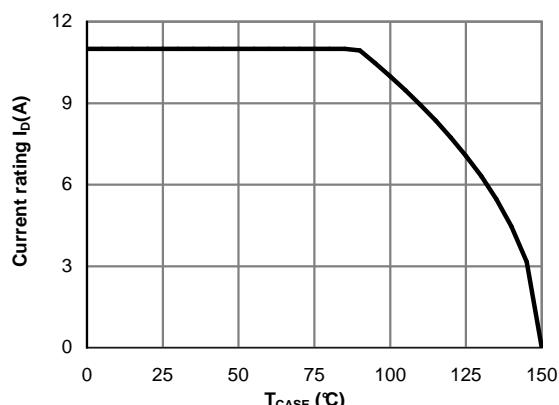


Figure 15: Current De-rating (Note B)



AOD11S60/AOI11S60

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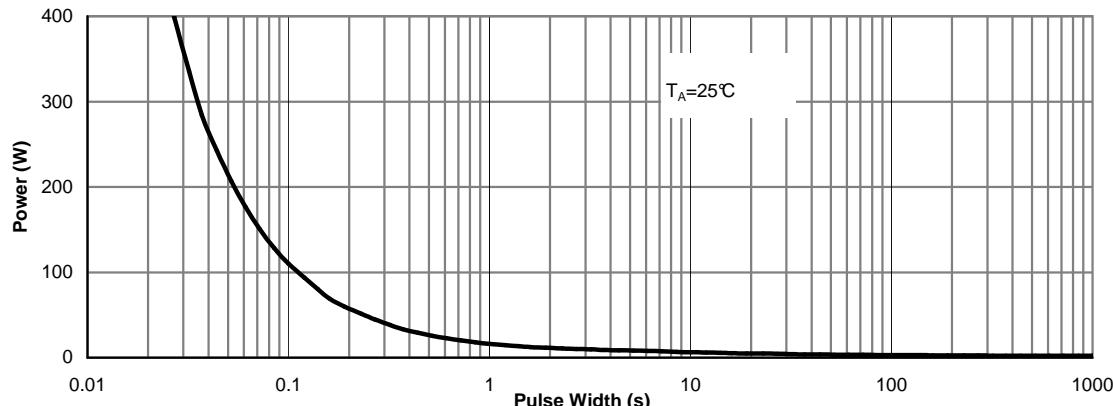


Figure 16: Single Pulse Power Rating Junction-to-Ambient (Note G)

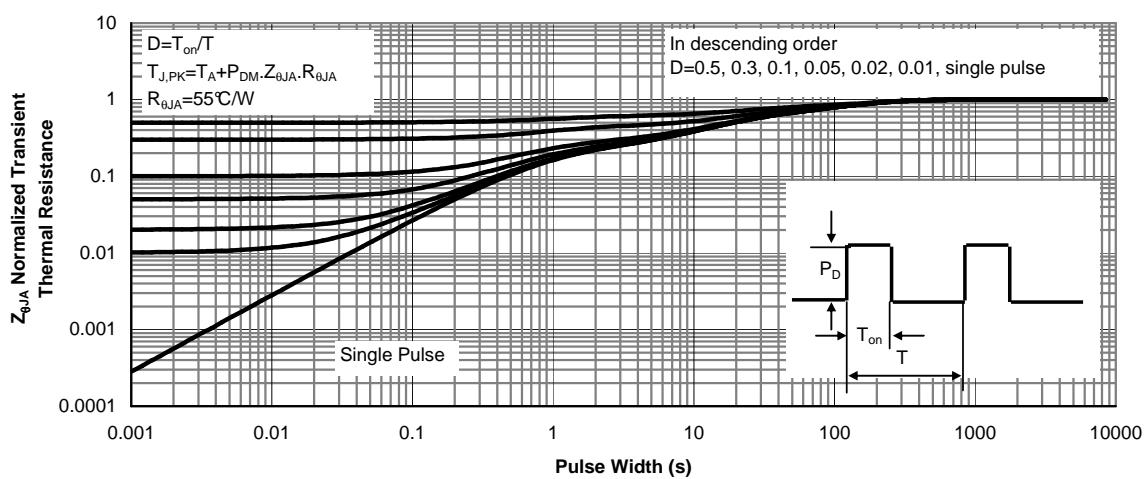
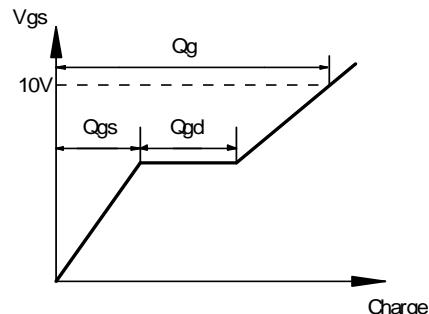
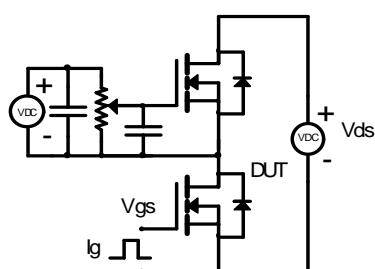


Figure 17: Normalized Maximum Transient Thermal Impedance (Note G)

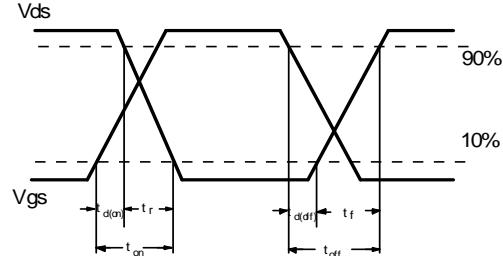
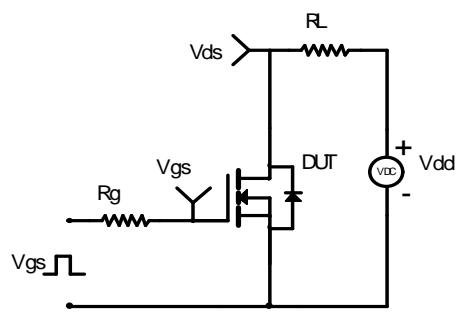


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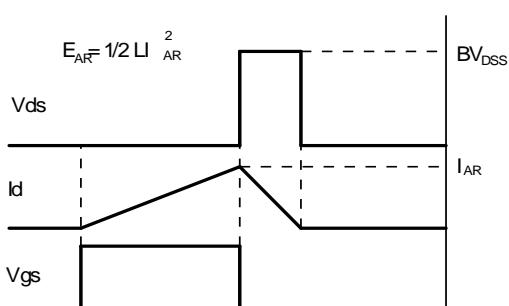
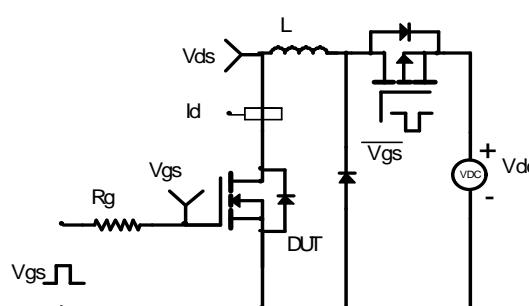
Gate Charge Test Circuit & Waveform



Resistive Switching Test Circuit & Waveforms



Unclamped Inductive Switching (UIS) Test Circuit & Waveforms



Diode Recovery Test Circuit & Waveforms

