

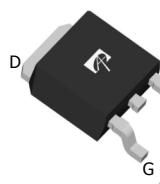
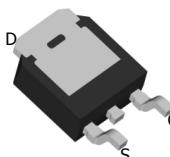
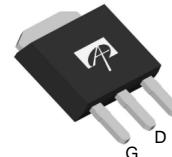
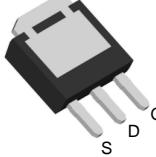
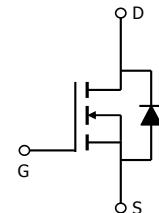
### General Description

The AOD4T60 & AOI4T60 are fabricated using an advanced high voltage MOSFET process that is designed to deliver high levels of performance and robustness in popular AC-DC applications. By providing low  $R_{DS(on)}$ ,  $C_{iss}$  and  $C_{rss}$  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
$I_{DM}$	16A
$R_{DS(ON),max}$	< 2.1Ω
$Q_{g,typ}$	9nC
$E_{oss} @ 400V$	1.6μJ

100% UIS Tested!  
100%  $R_g$  Tested!


**TO252  
DPAK**
**Top View**

**Bottom View**

**AOD4T60**
**TO251A  
IPAK**
**Top View**

**Bottom View**

**AOI4T60**


### 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 <sup>A</sup>	$I_D$	4	A
$T_C=100^\circ\text{C}$		2.5	
Pulsed Drain Current <sup>C</sup>	$I_{DM}$	16	
Avalanche Current <sup>C,K</sup>	$I_{AR}$	4	A
Repetitive avalanche energy <sup>C,K</sup>	$E_{AR}$	8	mJ
Single pulsed avalanche energy <sup>H</sup>	$E_{AS}$	145	mJ
MOSFET dv/dt ruggedness	dv/dt	50	V/ns
Peak diode recovery dv/dt		5	
Power Dissipation <sup>B</sup>	$P_D$	83	W
$T_C=25^\circ\text{C}$		0.7	W/°C
Junction and Storage Temperature Range	$T_J, T_{STG}$	-50 to 150	°C
Maximum lead temperature for soldering purpose, 1/8" from case for 5 seconds	$T_L$	300	°C

### Thermal Characteristics

Parameter	Symbol	Typical	Maximum	Units
Maximum Junction-to-Ambient <sup>A,G</sup>	$R_{\theta JA}$	40	50	°C/W
Maximum Case-to-sink <sup>A</sup>	$R_{\theta CS}$	-	0.5	°C/W
Maximum Junction-to-Case <sup>D,F</sup>	$R_{\theta JC}$	1.25	1.5	°C/W

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

Symbol	Parameter	Conditions	Min	Typ	Max	Units
<b>STATIC PARAMETERS</b>						
$BV_{DSS}$	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		
$BV_{DSS}/\Delta T_J$	Zero Gate Voltage Drain Current	$I_D=250\mu\text{A}, V_{GS}=0\text{V}$		0.6		$\text{V}/^\circ\text{C}$
		$V_{DS}=600\text{V}, V_{GS}=0\text{V}$			1	
$I_{DSS}$	Zero Gate Voltage Drain Current	$V_{DS}=480\text{V}, T_J=125^\circ\text{C}$			10	$\mu\text{A}$
		$V_{DS}=0\text{V}, V_{GS}=\pm 30\text{V}$			$\pm 100$	
$V_{GS(\text{th})}$	Gate Threshold Voltage	$V_{DS}=5\text{V}, I_D=250\mu\text{A}$	3	4.2	5	V
$R_{DS(\text{ON})}$	Static Drain-Source On-Resistance	$V_{GS}=10\text{V}, I_D=1\text{A}$		1.75	2.1	$\Omega$
$g_{FS}$	Forward Transconductance	$V_{DS}=40\text{V}, I_D=2\text{A}$		2.8		S
$V_{SD}$	Diode Forward Voltage	$I_S=1\text{A}, V_{GS}=0\text{V}$		0.79	1	V
$I_S$	Maximum Body-Diode Continuous Current				4	A
$I_{SM}$	Maximum Body-Diode Pulsed Current <sup>C</sup>				16	A
<b>DYNAMIC PARAMETERS</b>						
$C_{iss}$	Input Capacitance	$V_{GS}=0\text{V}, V_{DS}=100\text{V}, f=1\text{MHz}$		460		pF
$C_{oss}$	Output Capacitance			22		pF
$C_{o(er)}$	Effective output capacitance, energy related <sup>I</sup>	$V_{GS}=0\text{V}, V_{DS}=0 \text{ to } 480\text{V}, f=1\text{MHz}$		19		pF
$C_{o(tr)}$	Effective output capacitance, time related <sup>J</sup>			31		pF
$C_{rss}$	Reverse Transfer Capacitance	$V_{GS}=0\text{V}, V_{DS}=100\text{V}, f=1\text{MHz}$		3.5		pF
$R_g$	Gate resistance	$f=1\text{MHz}$		5.7		$\Omega$
<b>SWITCHING PARAMETERS</b>						
$Q_g$	Total Gate Charge	$V_{GS}=10\text{V}, V_{DS}=480\text{V}, I_D=4\text{A}$		9	15	nC
$Q_{gs}$	Gate Source Charge			3.5		nC
$Q_{gd}$	Gate Drain Charge			2.4		nC
$t_{D(on)}$	Turn-On Delay Time	$V_{GS}=10\text{V}, V_{DS}=300\text{V}, I_D=4\text{A}, R_G=25\Omega$		20		ns
$t_r$	Turn-On Rise Time			27		ns
$t_{D(off)}$	Turn-Off Delay Time			25		ns
$t_f$	Turn-Off Fall Time			17		ns
$t_{rr}$	Body Diode Reverse Recovery Time	$I_F=4\text{A}, dI/dt=100\text{A}/\mu\text{s}, V_{DS}=100\text{V}$		384		ns
$Q_{rr}$	Body Diode Reverse Recovery Charge	$I_F=4\text{A}, dI/dt=100\text{A}/\mu\text{s}, V_{DS}=100\text{V}$		3.9		$\mu\text{C}$

A. The value of  $R_{\theta JA}$  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  $T_{J(\text{MAX})}=150^\circ\text{C}$  in a TO252 package, 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  $T_{J(\text{MAX})}=150^\circ\text{C}$ .

D. The  $R_{\theta JA}$  is the sum of the thermal impedance from junction to case  $R_{\theta JC}$  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  $T_{J(\text{MAX})}=150^\circ\text{C}$ .

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  $T_A=25^\circ\text{C}$ .

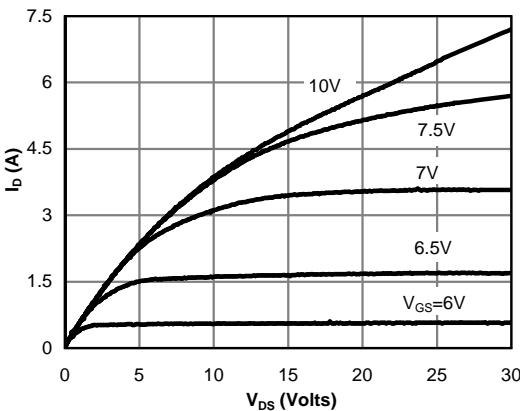
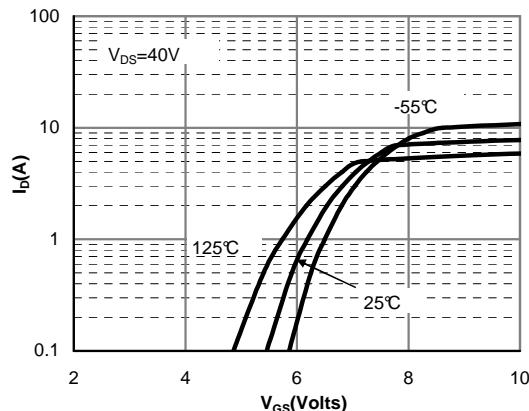
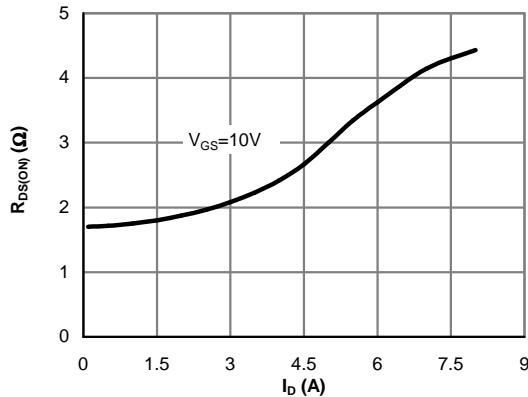
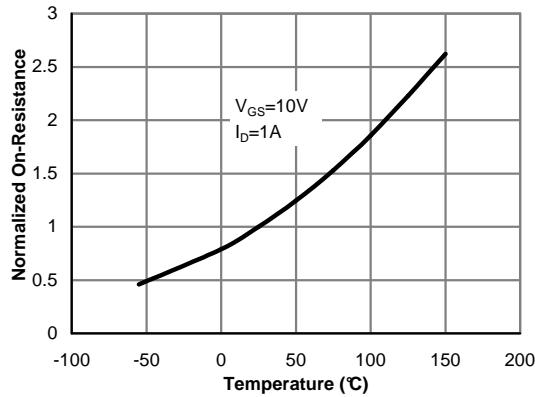
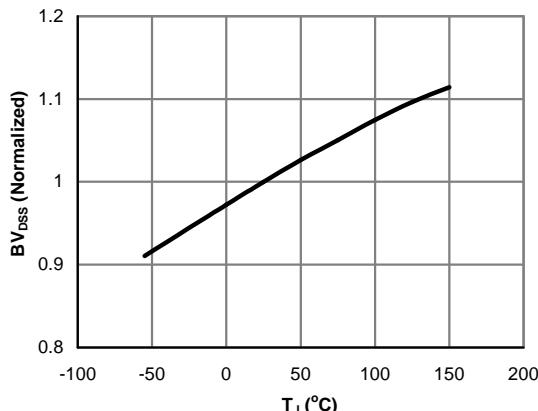
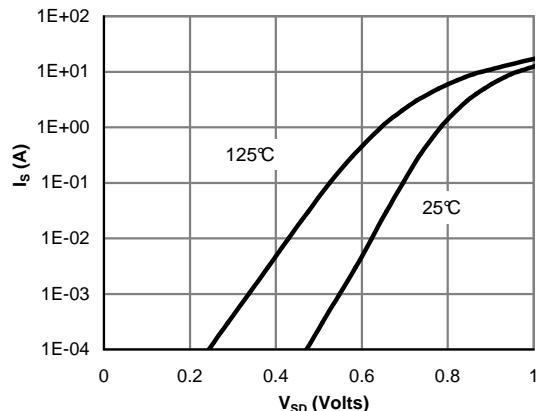
H.  $L=60\text{mH}, I_{AS}=2.2\text{A}, V_{DD}=150\text{V}, R_G=10\Omega$ , Starting  $T_J=25^\circ\text{C}$ .

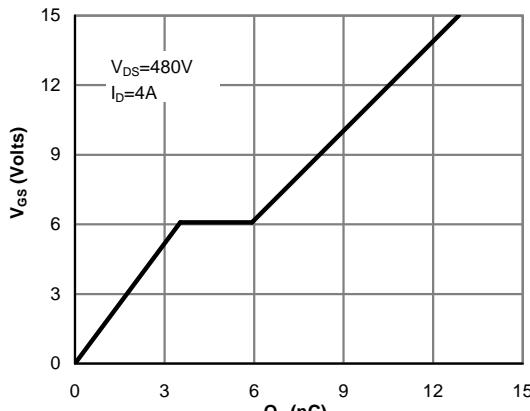
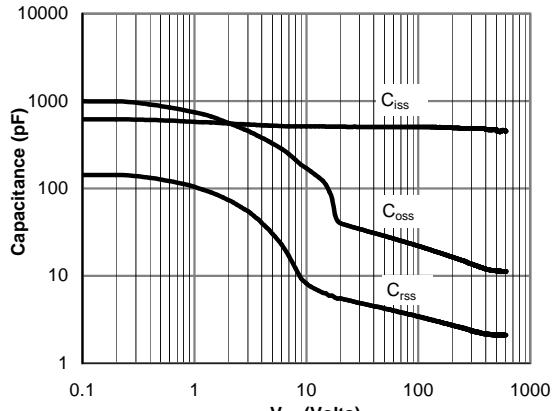
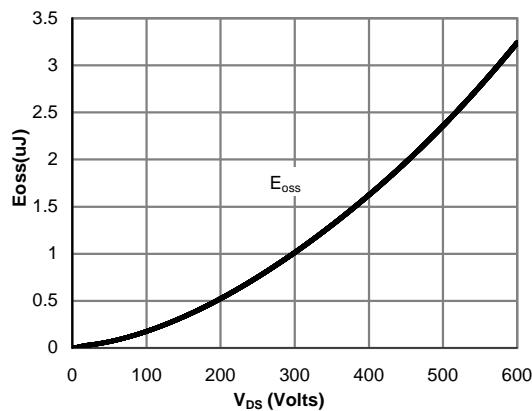
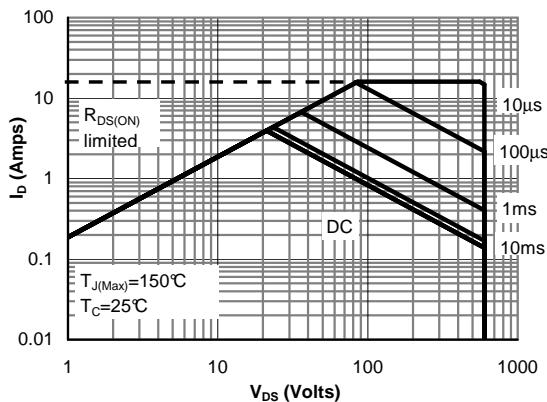
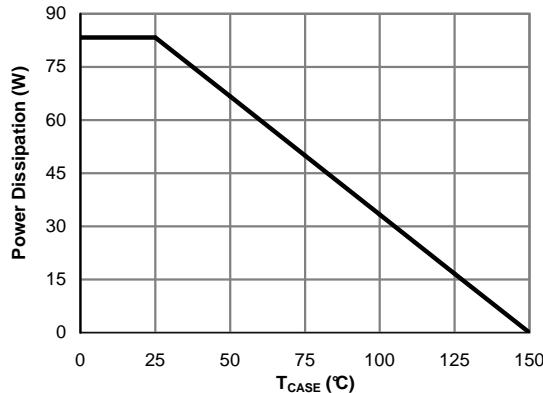
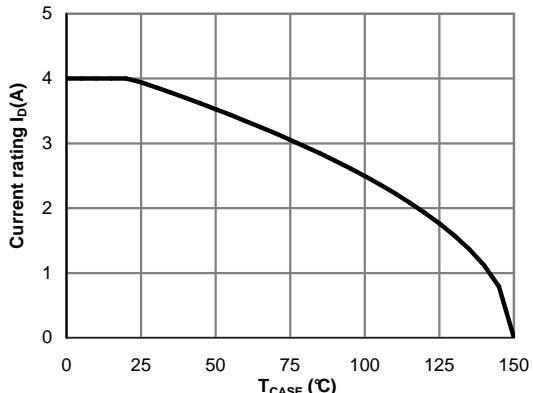
I.  $C_{o(er)}$  is a fixed capacitance that gives the same stored energy as  $C_{oss}$  while  $V_{DS}$  is rising from 0 to 80%  $V_{(BR)DSS}$ .

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.  $L=1.0\text{mH}, V_{DD}=150\text{V}, R_G=25\Omega$ , Starting  $T_J=25^\circ\text{C}$ .

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**TYPICAL ELECTRICAL AND THERMAL CHARACTERISTICS**

**Fig 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: Maximum Forward Biased Safe Operating Area (Note F)**

**Figure 11: Power De-rating (Note B)**

**Figure 12: Current De-rating (Note B)**

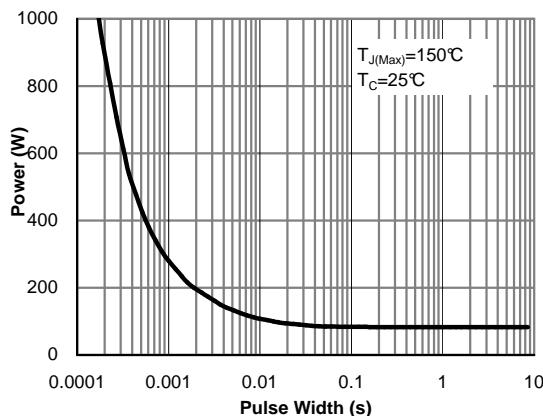
**TYPICAL ELECTRICAL AND THERMAL CHARACTERISTICS**


Figure 13: Single Pulse Power Rating Junction-to-Case (Note F)

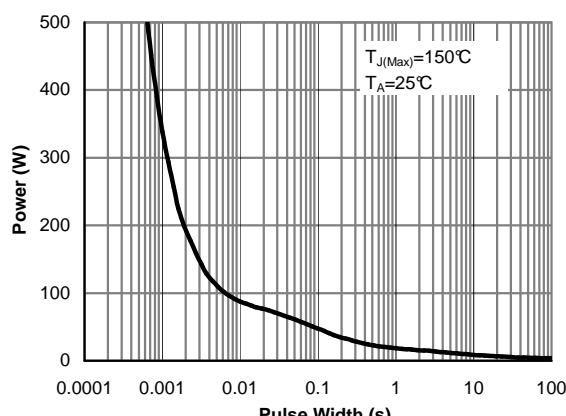


Figure 14: Single Pulse Power Rating Junction-to-Ambient (Note G)

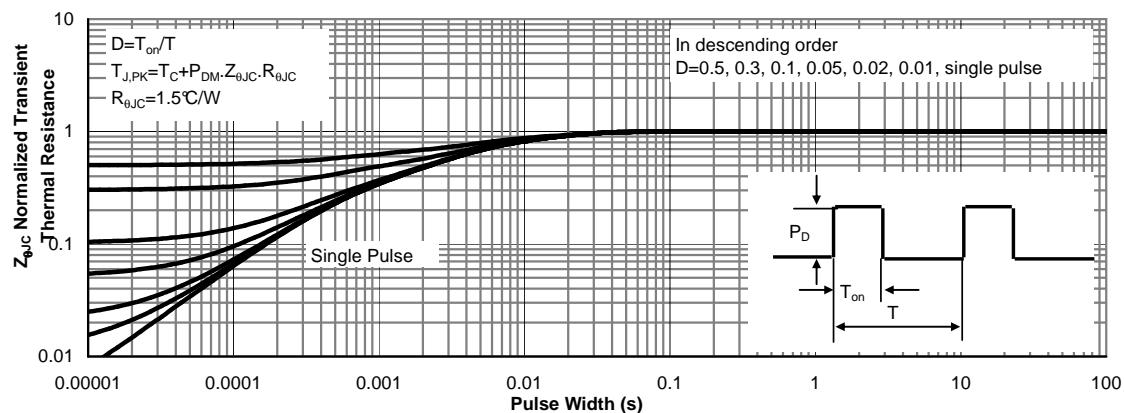


Figure 15: Normalized Maximum Transient Thermal Impedance (Note F)

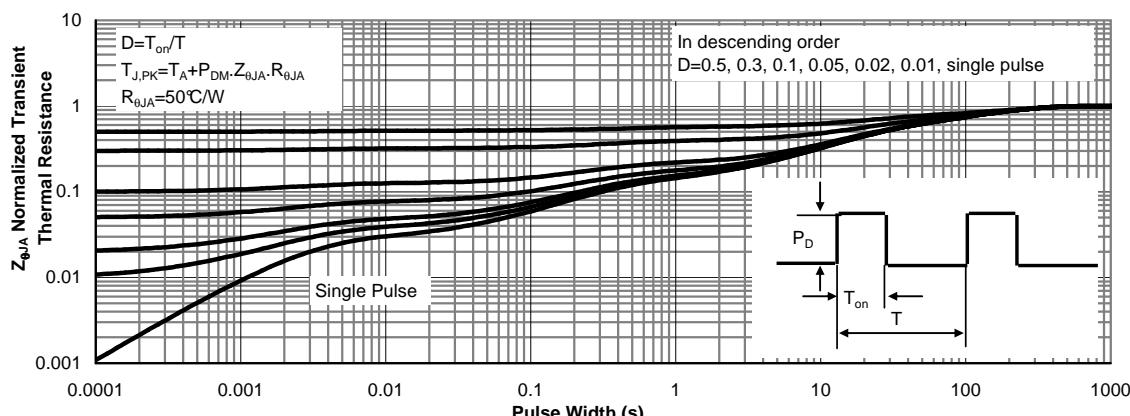
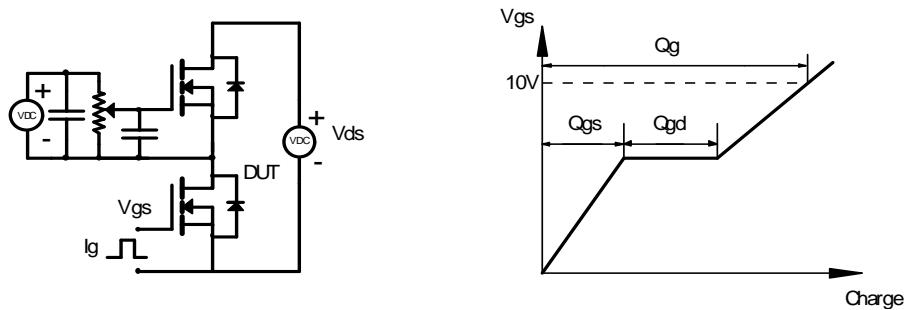
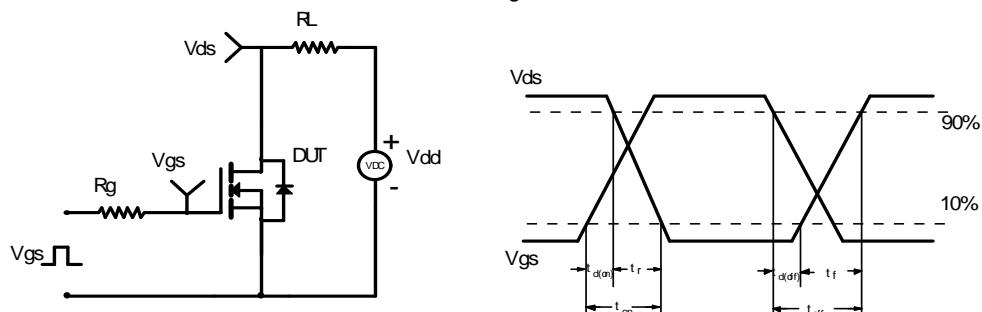
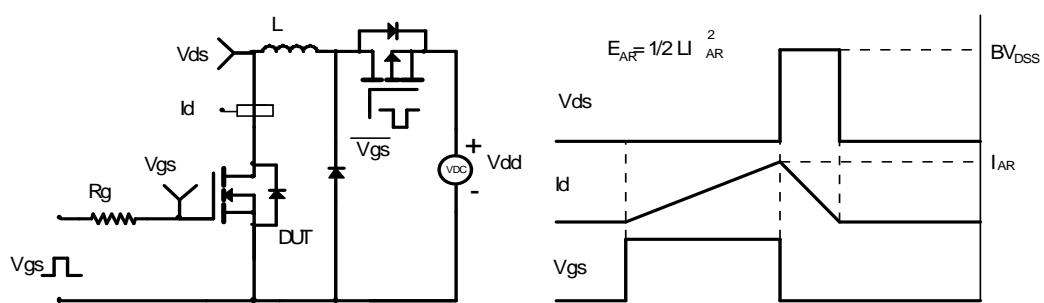


Figure 16: Normalized Maximum Transient Thermal Impedance (Note G)

**Gate Charge Test Circuit & Waveform**

**Resistive Switching Test Circuit & Waveforms**

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

**Diode Recovery Test Circuit & Waveforms**
