

# **AOW11N60**

# 600V,11A N-Channel MOSFET

# **General Description**

The AOW11N60 has been fabricated using an advanced high voltage MOSFET process that is designed to deliver high levels of performance and robustness in popular ACDC applications.By providing low  $R_{\text{DS(on)}},\,C_{\text{iss}}$  and  $C_{\text{rss}}$  along with guaranteed avalanche capability this device can be adopted quickly into new and existing offline power supply designs.

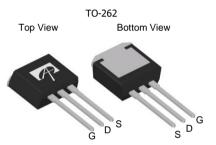
# **Product Summary**

V<sub>DS</sub> 700V@150℃

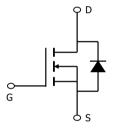
 $I_D$  (at  $V_{GS}$ =10V) 11A  $R_{DS(ON)}$  (at  $V_{GS}$ =10V) < 0.7 $\Omega$ 

100% UIS Tested 100% R<sub>g</sub> Tested









Parameter		Symbol	AOW11N60	Units	
Drain-Source Voltage		V <sub>DS</sub>	600	V	
Gate-Source Voltage		$V_{GS}$	±30	V	
Continuous Drain	T <sub>C</sub> =25°C	I <sub>D</sub>	11	А	
Current	T <sub>C</sub> =100°C		8.0		
Pulsed Drain Current <sup>C</sup>		I <sub>DM</sub>	39		
Avalanche Current <sup>C</sup>		I <sub>AR</sub>	4.8	Α	
Repetitive avalanche energy <sup>C</sup>		E <sub>AR</sub>	345	mJ	
Single plused avalanche energy <sup>G</sup>		E <sub>AS</sub>	690	mJ	
Peak diode recovery dv/dt		dv/dt	5	V/ns	
	T <sub>C</sub> =25°C	$-P_D$	272	W	
Power Dissipation <sup>B</sup>	Derate above 25°C	- D	2.2	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		TL	300	°C	
Thermal Characteris	stics				
Parameter		Symbol	AOW11N60	Units	
Maximum Junction-to-Ambient A,D		$R_{ heta JA}$	65	°C/W	
Maximum Case-to-sink <sup>A</sup>		$R_{\theta CS}$	0.5	°C/W	
Maximum Junction-to-Case		$R_{ heta JC}$	0.46	°C/W	



#### Electrical Characteristics (T<sub>J</sub>=25°C unless otherwise noted)

Symbol	Parameter	Conditions	Min	Тур	Max	Units			
STATIC PARAMETERS									
BV <sub>DSS</sub>	Drain-Source Breakdown Voltage	$I_D=250\mu A, V_{GS}=0V, T_J=25^{\circ}C$	600						
		$I_D=250\mu A,\ V_{GS}=0V,\ T_J=150^{\circ}C$		700		V			
BV <sub>DSS</sub>	Breakdown Voltage Temperature	I <sub>D</sub> =250μA, V <sub>GS</sub> =0V		0.67		V/°C			
/∆TJ	Coefficient			0.07		V/ C			
I <sub>DSS</sub>	Zero Gate Voltage Drain Current	V <sub>DS</sub> =600V, V <sub>GS</sub> =0V			1	μΑ			
		V <sub>DS</sub> =480V, T <sub>J</sub> =125°C			10	μ, ,			
$I_{GSS}$	Gate-Body leakage current	$V_{DS}$ =0V, $V_{GS}$ =±30V			±100	nA			
$V_{GS(th)}$	Gate Threshold Voltage	V <sub>DS</sub> =5V I <sub>D</sub> =250μA	3.3	3.9	4.5	V			
R <sub>DS(ON)</sub>	Static Drain-Source On-Resistance	$V_{GS}$ =10V, $I_D$ =5.5A		0.6	0.7	Ω			
g <sub>FS</sub>	Forward Transconductance	$V_{DS}$ =40V, $I_D$ =5.5A		12		S			
$V_{SD}$	Diode Forward Voltage	I <sub>S</sub> =1A,V <sub>GS</sub> =0V		0.73	1	V			
$I_S$	Maximum Body-Diode Continuous Current				11	Α			
I <sub>SM</sub>	Maximum Body-Diode Pulsed Current				39	Α			
DYNAMIC PARAMETERS									
C <sub>iss</sub>	Input Capacitance		1320	1656	1990	pF			
C <sub>oss</sub>	Output Capacitance	$V_{GS}$ =0V, $V_{DS}$ =25V, f=1MHz	100	146	195	pF			
C <sub>rss</sub>	Reverse Transfer Capacitance		6.5	11.2	16	pF			
$R_g$	Gate resistance	$V_{GS}$ =0V, $V_{DS}$ =0V, f=1MHz	1.7	3.5	5.3	Ω			
SWITCHING PARAMETERS									
$Q_g$	Total Gate Charge	V <sub>GS</sub> =10V, V <sub>DS</sub> =480V, I <sub>D</sub> =11A	24	30.6	37	nC			
$Q_{gs}$	Gate Source Charge			9.6		nC			
$Q_{gd}$	Gate Drain Charge			9.6		nC			
$t_{D(on)}$	Turn-On DelayTime			39		ns			
t <sub>r</sub>	Turn-On Rise Time	$V_{GS}$ =10V, $V_{DS}$ =300V, $I_{D}$ =11A,		58		ns			
$t_{D(off)}$	Turn-Off DelayTime	$R_G=25\Omega$		92		ns			
t <sub>f</sub>	Turn-Off Fall Time	7		42		ns			
t <sub>rr</sub>	Body Diode Reverse Recovery Time	I <sub>F</sub> =11A,dI/dt=100A/μs,V <sub>DS</sub> =100V	400	500	600	ns			
Q <sub>rr</sub>	Body Diode Reverse Recovery Charge	I <sub>F</sub> =11A,dI/dt=100A/μs,V <sub>DS</sub> =100V	4.7	5.9	7.1	μС			

- A. The value of R  $_{\theta JA}$  is measured with the device in a still air environment with T  $_A$  =25  $^{\circ}$  C.
- B. The power dissipation  $P_D$  is based on  $T_{J(MAX)}=150^\circ$  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<sub>JIMAXJ</sub>=150° C, Ratings are based on low frequency and duty cycles to keep initial T<sub>J</sub> =25° C.
- D. The R  $_{\theta JA}$  is the sum of the thermal impedence from junction to case R  $_{\theta JC}$  and case to ambient.
- E. The static characteristics in Figures 1 to 6 are obtained using <300 µs pulses, duty cycle 0.5% max.

  F. These curves are based on the junction-to-case thermal impedence which is measured with the device mounted to a large heatsink, assuming a maximum junction temperature of T<sub>J(MAX)</sub>=150° C. The SOA curve provides a single pulse rating.
- G. L=60mH,  $I_{AS}$ =4.8A,  $V_{DD}$ =150V,  $R_{G}$ =25 $\Omega$ , Starting  $T_{J}$ =25 $^{\circ}$  C

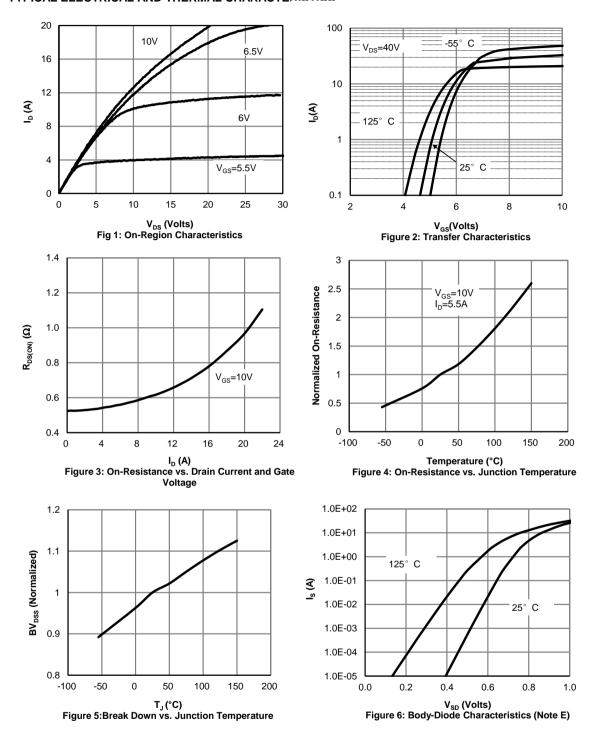
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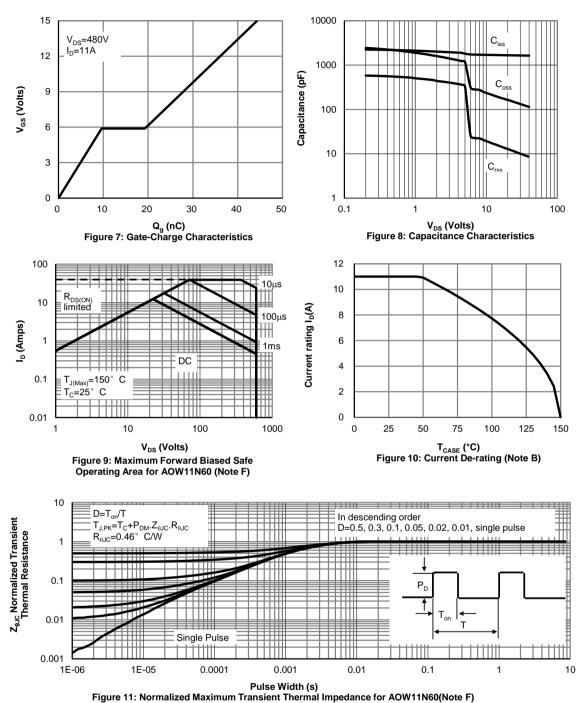


#### TYPICAL ELECTRICAL AND THERMAL CHARACTERISTICS



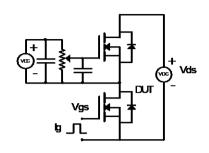


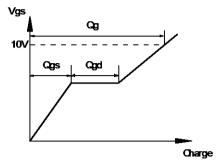
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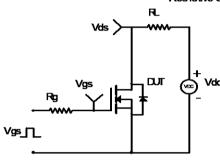


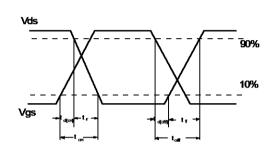
### Gate Charge Test Circuit & Waveform



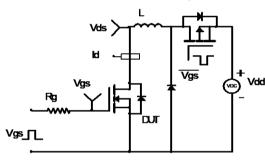


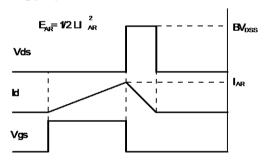
### Resistive Switching Test Circuit & Waveforms



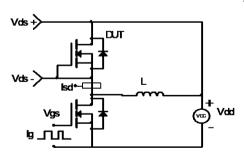


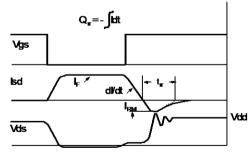
## Unclamped Inductive Switching (UIS) Test Circuit & Waveforms





## Diode Recovery Test Circuit & Waveforms





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