

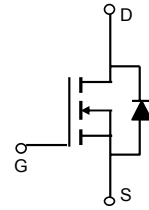
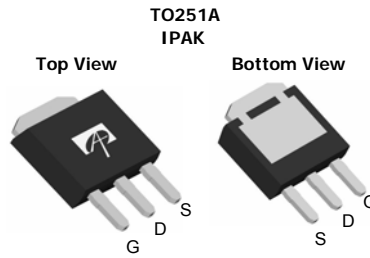
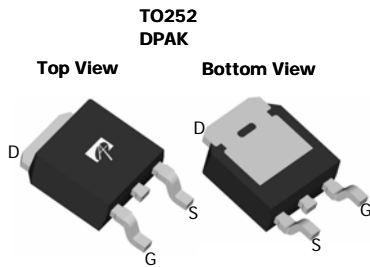
### General Description

The AOD468 & AOI468 have been 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. These parts are ideal for boost converters and synchronous rectifiers for consumer, telecom, industrial power supplies and LED backlighting.

### Product Summary

$V_{DS}$	350V@150°C
$I_D$ (at $V_{GS}=10V$ )	11.5A
$R_{DS(ON)}$ (at $V_{GS}=10V$ )	<0.42Ω

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



### Absolute Maximum Ratings $T_A=25^\circ\text{C}$ unless otherwise noted

Parameter	Symbol	Maximum	Units
Drain-Source Voltage	$V_{DS}$	300	V
Gate-Source Voltage	$V_{GS}$	±30	V
Continuous Drain Current <sup>B</sup>	$I_D$	11.5	A
	$T_C=100^\circ\text{C}$	8.3	
Pulsed Drain Current <sup>C</sup>	$I_{DM}$	29	A
Avalanche Current <sup>C</sup>	$I_{AR}$	3.8	A
Repetitive avalanche energy <sup>C</sup>	$E_{AR}$	216	mJ
Single pulsed avalanche energy <sup>H</sup>	$E_{AS}$	430	mJ
Peak diode recovery $dv/dt$	$dv/dt$	5	V/ns
Power Dissipation <sup>B</sup>	$P_D$	150	W
	$T_C=25^\circ\text{C}$	1	W/°C
	Derate above 25°C		
Junction and Storage Temperature Range	$T_J, T_{STG}$	-50 to 175	°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>	$R_{\theta JA}$	45	55	°C/W
Maximum Case-to-sink <sup>A</sup>	$R_{\theta CS}$	-	0.5	°C/W
Maximum Junction-to-Case <sup>D,F</sup>	$R_{\theta JC}$	0.7	1	°C/W

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

Symbol	Parameter	Conditions	Min	Typ	Max	Units
<b>STATIC PARAMETERS</b>						
BV <sub>DSS</sub>	Drain-Source Breakdown Voltage	I <sub>D</sub> =250μA, V <sub>GS</sub> =0V, T <sub>J</sub> =25°C	300			V
		I <sub>D</sub> =250μA, V <sub>GS</sub> =0V, T <sub>J</sub> =150°C		350		
BV <sub>DSS</sub> /ΔT <sub>J</sub>	Zero Gate Voltage Drain Current	I <sub>D</sub> =250μA, V <sub>GS</sub> =0V		0.29		V/°C
I <sub>DSS</sub>	Zero Gate Voltage Drain Current	V <sub>DS</sub> =300V, V <sub>GS</sub> =0V			1	μA
		V <sub>DS</sub> =240V, T <sub>J</sub> =125°C			10	
I <sub>GSS</sub>	Gate-Body leakage current	V <sub>DS</sub> =0V, V <sub>GS</sub> =±30V			±100	nA
V <sub>GS(th)</sub>	Gate Threshold Voltage	V <sub>DS</sub> =5V, I <sub>D</sub> =250μA	3.4	4	4.5	V
R <sub>DS(ON)</sub>	Static Drain-Source On-Resistance	V <sub>GS</sub> =10V, I <sub>D</sub> =6A		0.31	0.42	Ω
g <sub>FS</sub>	Forward Transconductance	V <sub>DS</sub> =40V, I <sub>D</sub> =6A		11		S
V <sub>SD</sub>	Diode Forward Voltage	I <sub>S</sub> =1A, V <sub>GS</sub> =0V		0.74	1	V
I <sub>S</sub>	Maximum Body-Diode Continuous Current				12	A
I <sub>SM</sub>	Maximum Body-Diode Pulsed Current				29	A
<b>DYNAMIC PARAMETERS</b>						
C <sub>iss</sub>	Input Capacitance	V <sub>GS</sub> =0V, V <sub>DS</sub> =25V, f=1MHz	500	632	790	pF
C <sub>oss</sub>	Output Capacitance		55	90	125	pF
C <sub>rss</sub>	Reverse Transfer Capacitance		3	7	11	pF
R <sub>g</sub>	Gate resistance	V <sub>GS</sub> =0V, V <sub>DS</sub> =0V, f=1MHz	1.3	2.7	4.1	Ω
<b>SWITCHING PARAMETERS</b>						
Q <sub>g</sub>	Total Gate Charge	V <sub>GS</sub> =10V, V <sub>DS</sub> =240V, I <sub>D</sub> =12A	10	12.8	16	nC
Q <sub>gs</sub>	Gate Source Charge			4.4		nC
Q <sub>gd</sub>	Gate Drain Charge			4.3		nC
t <sub>D(on)</sub>	Turn-On DelayTime	V <sub>GS</sub> =10V, V <sub>DS</sub> =150V, I <sub>D</sub> =12A, R <sub>G</sub> =25Ω		18		ns
t <sub>r</sub>	Turn-On Rise Time			31		ns
t <sub>D(off)</sub>	Turn-Off DelayTime			36		ns
t <sub>f</sub>	Turn-Off Fall Time			20		ns
t <sub>rr</sub>	Body Diode Reverse Recovery Time	I <sub>F</sub> =12A, dI/dt=100A/μs, V <sub>DS</sub> =100V	130	170	205	ns
Q <sub>rr</sub>	Body Diode Reverse Recovery Charge	I <sub>F</sub> =12A, dI/dt=100A/μs, V <sub>DS</sub> =100V	1	1.3	1.6	μC

A. The value of R<sub>θJA</sub> is measured with the device in a still air environment with T<sub>A</sub>=25°C.

B. The power dissipation P<sub>D</sub> is based on T<sub>J(MAX)</sub>=175°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<sub>J(MAX)</sub>=175°C.

D. The R<sub>θJA</sub> is the sum of the thermal impedance from junction to case R<sub>θJC</sub> 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 impedance which is measured with the device mounted to a large heatsink, assuming a maximum junction temperature of T<sub>J(MAX)</sub>=175°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<sub>A</sub>=25°C.

H. L=60mH, I<sub>AS</sub>=3.8A, V<sub>DD</sub>=150V, R<sub>G</sub>=10Ω, Starting T<sub>J</sub>=25°C

THIS PRODUCT HAS BEEN DESIGNED AND QUALIFIED FOR THE CONSUMER MARKET. APPLICATIONS OR USES AS CRITICAL COMPONENTS IN LIFE SUPPORT DEVICES OR SYSTEMS ARE NOT AUTHORIZED. AOS DOES NOT ASSUME ANY LIABILITY ARISING OUT OF SUCH APPLICATIONS OR USES OF ITS PRODUCTS. AOS RESERVES THE RIGHT TO IMPROVE PRODUCT DESIGN, FUNCTIONS AND RELIABILITY WITHOUT NOTICE.

## TYPICAL ELECTRICAL AND THERMAL CHARACTERISTICS

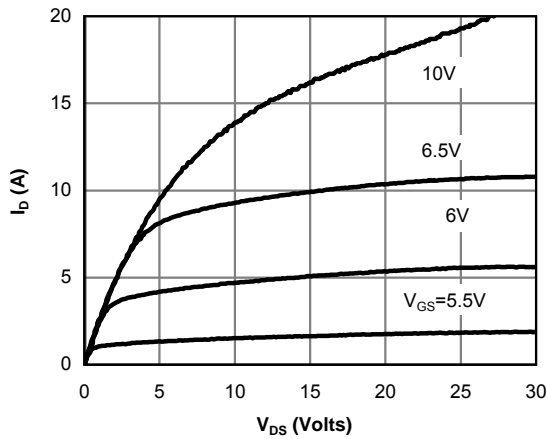


Fig 1: On-Region Characteristics

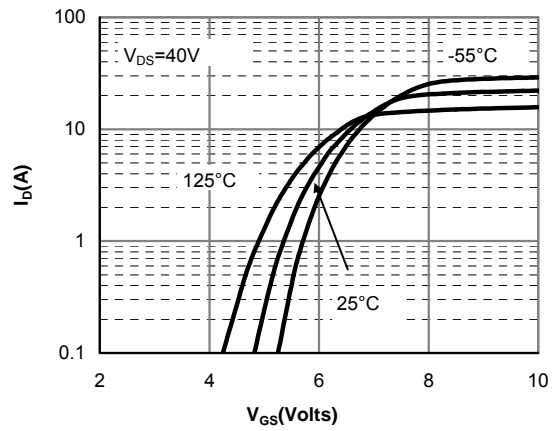


Figure 2: Transfer Characteristics

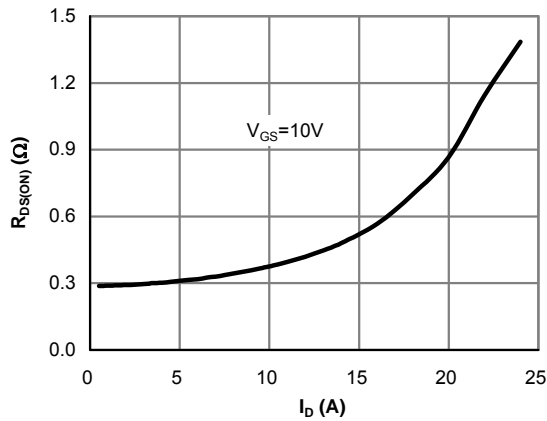


Figure 3: On-Resistance vs. Drain Current and Gate Voltage

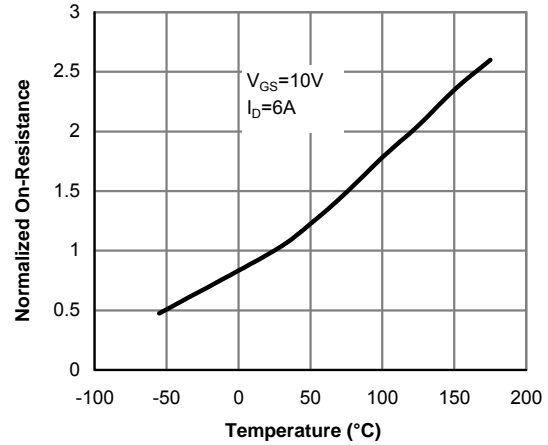


Figure 4: On-Resistance vs. Junction Temperature

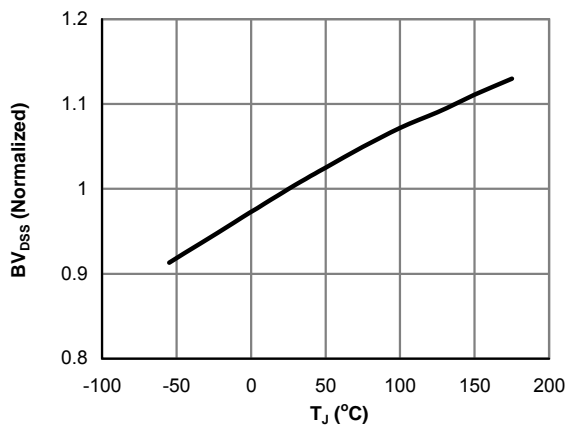


Figure 5: Break Down vs. Junction Temperature

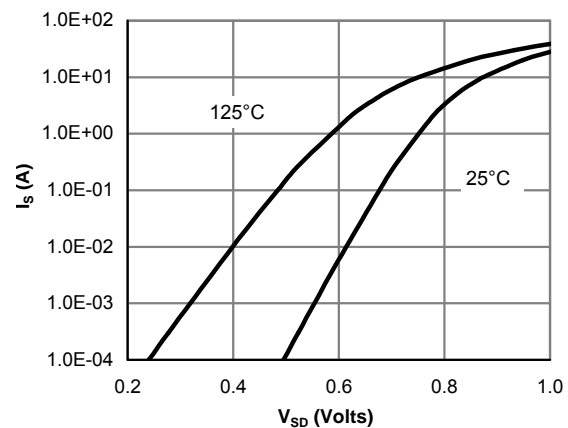


Figure 6: Body-Diode Characteristics

## TYPICAL ELECTRICAL AND THERMAL CHARACTERISTICS

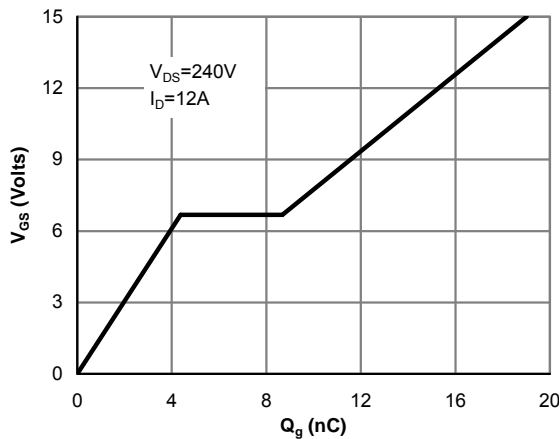


Figure 7: Gate-Charge Characteristics

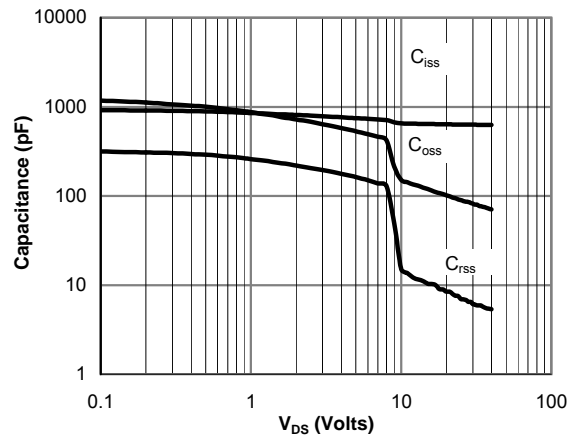


Figure 8: Capacitance Characteristics

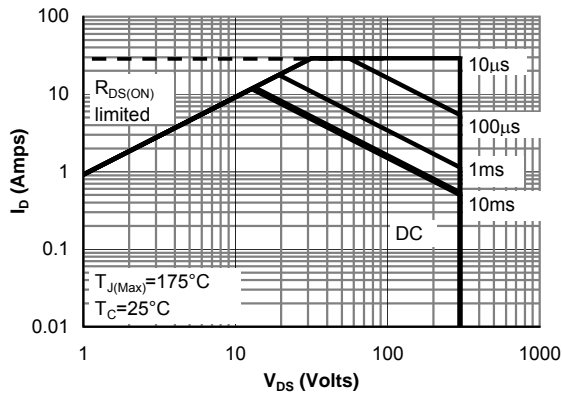


Figure 9: Maximum Forward Biased Safe Operating Area (Note F)

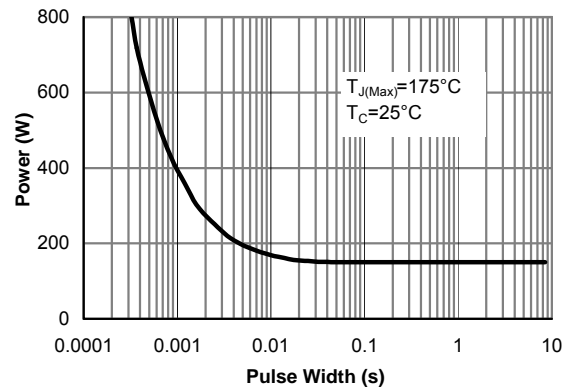


Figure 10: Single Pulse Power Rating Junction-to-Case (Note F)

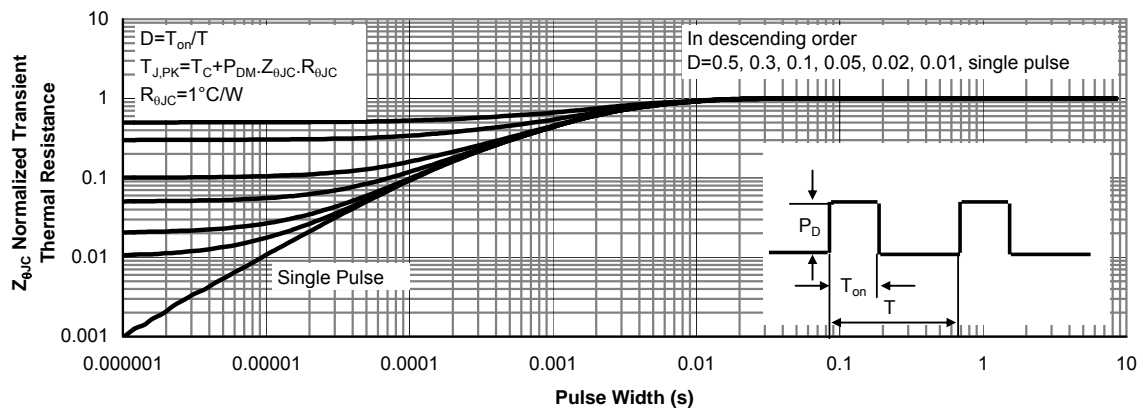


Figure 11: Normalized Maximum Transient Thermal Impedance (Note F)

## TYPICAL ELECTRICAL AND THERMAL CHARACTERISTICS

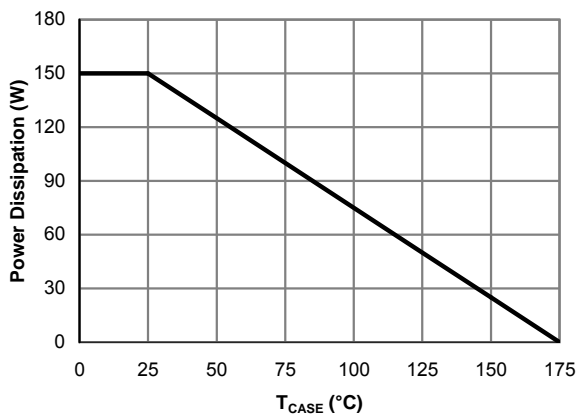


Figure 12: Power De-rating (Note B)

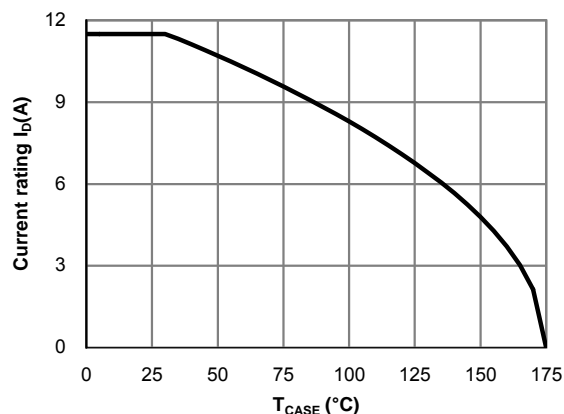


Figure 13: Current De-rating (Note B)

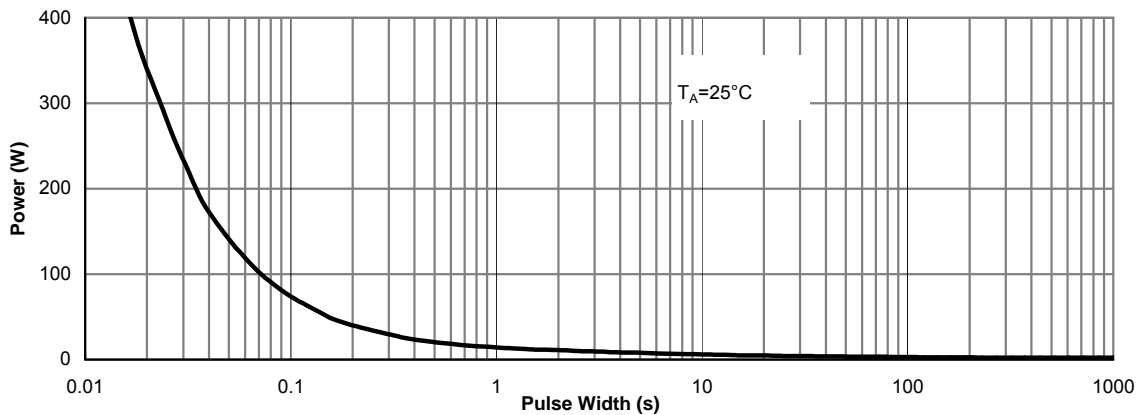


Figure 14: Single Pulse Power Rating Junction-to-Ambient (Note G)

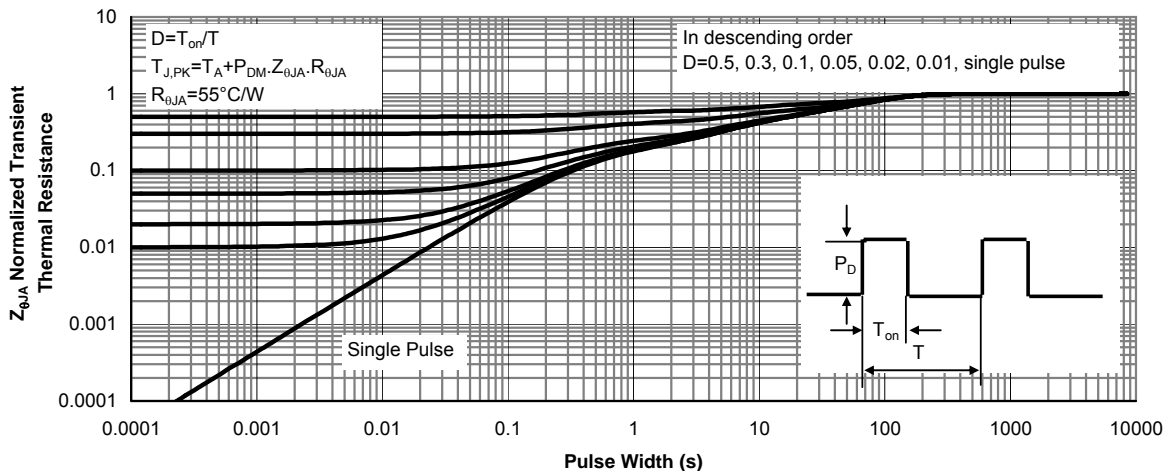
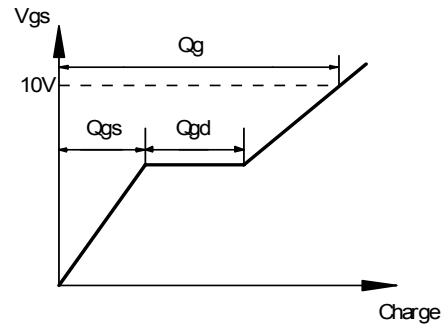
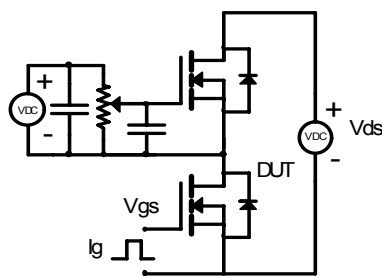
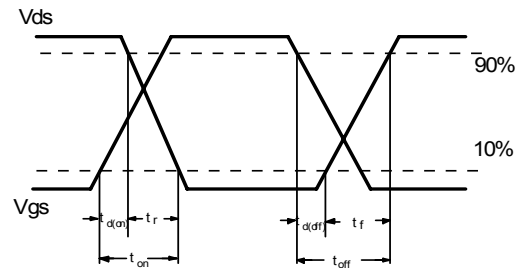
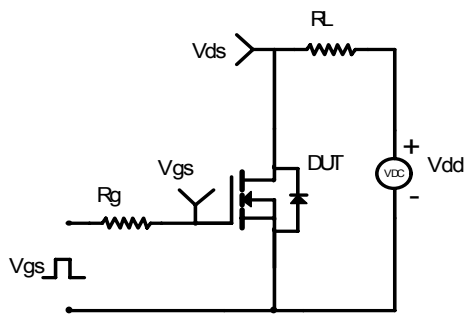


Figure 15: Normalized Maximum Transient Thermal Impedance (Note G)

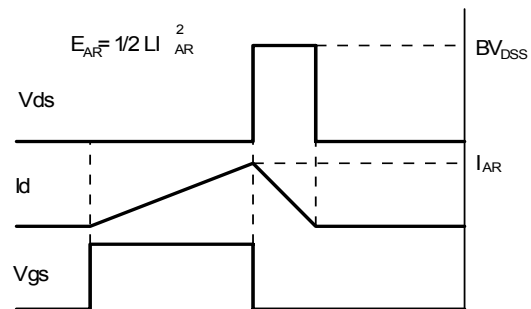
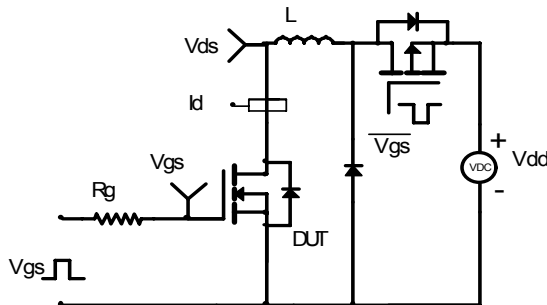
Gate Charge Test Circuit & Waveform



Resistive Switching Test Circuit & Waveforms



Unclamped Inductive Switching (UIS) Test Circuit & Waveforms



Diode Recovery Test Circuit & Waveforms

