

General Description

The AOD2HC60 is 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 this part can be adopted quickly into new and existing offline power supply designs.

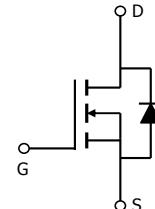
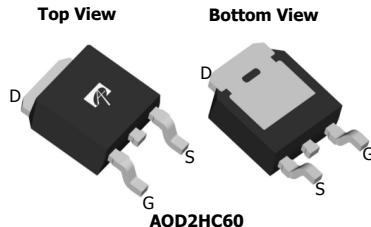
Product Summary

$V_{DS} @ T_{j,max}$	700
I_{DM}	14A
$R_{DS(ON),max}$	< 2Ω
$Q_{g,typ}$	7.6nC
$E_{oss} @ 400V$	1.6μC

100% UIS Tested!
100% R_g Tested!



**TO252
DPAK**



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 ^B	I_D	2.5	A
$T_C=100^\circ\text{C}$		2	
Pulsed Drain Current ^C	I_{DM}	14	
Avalanche Current ^C	I_{AR}	7.5	A
Repetitive avalanche energy ^C	E_{AR}	28	mJ
Single pulsed avalanche energy ^H	E_{AS}	132	mJ
MOSFET dv/dt ruggedness	dv/dt	100	V/ns
Peak diode recovery dv/dt		20	
Power Dissipation ^B	P_D	74	W
$T_C=25^\circ\text{C}$		0.6	$\text{W}/^\circ\text{C}$
Derate above 25°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 ^{A,G}	$R_{\theta JA}$	45	55	°C/W
Maximum Case-to-sink ^A	$R_{\theta CS}$	-	0.5	°C/W
Maximum Junction-to-Case ^{D,F}	$R_{\theta JC}$	1.3	1.7	°C/W

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
		$I_D=250\mu\text{A}, V_{GS}=0\text{V}, T_J=150^\circ\text{C}$		700		
$BV_{DSS}/\Delta T_J$	Zero Gate Voltage Drain Current	$I_D=250\mu\text{A}, V_{GS}=0\text{V}$	0.59	$V/^\circ\text{C}$		
I_{DSS}	Zero Gate Voltage Drain Current	$V_{DS}=600\text{V}, V_{GS}=0\text{V}$		1		μA
		$V_{DS}=480\text{V}, T_J=125^\circ\text{C}$		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	$V_{DS}=5\text{V}, I_D=250\mu\text{A}$	3	4	5	V
$R_{DS(\text{ON})}$	Static Drain-Source On-Resistance	$V_{GS}=10\text{V}, I_D=0.8\text{A}$		1.65	2	Ω
g_{FS}	Forward Transconductance	$V_{DS}=40\text{V}, I_D=1.25\text{A}$		2.3		S
V_{SD}	Diode Forward Voltage	$I_S=1\text{A}, V_{GS}=0\text{V}$		0.78	1	V
I_S	Maximum Body-Diode Continuous Current				2.5	A
I_{SM}	Maximum Body-Diode Pulsed Current				14	A
DYNAMIC PARAMETERS						
C_{iss}	Input Capacitance	$V_{GS}=0\text{V}, V_{DS}=100\text{V}, f=1\text{MHz}$		466		pF
C_{oss}	Output Capacitance			23		pF
$C_{o(er)}$	Effective output capacitance, energy related ^I	$V_{GS}=0\text{V}, V_{DS}=0 \text{ to } 480\text{V}, f=1\text{MHz}$		19		pF
$C_{o(tr)}$	Effective output capacitance, time related ^J			31		pF
C_{rss}	Reverse Transfer Capacitance	$V_{GS}=0\text{V}, V_{DS}=100\text{V}, f=1\text{MHz}$		1.3		pF
R_g	Gate resistance	$V_{GS}=0\text{V}, V_{DS}=0\text{V}, f=1\text{MHz}$		6.3		Ω
SWITCHING PARAMETERS						
Q_g	Total Gate Charge	$V_{GS}=10\text{V}, V_{DS}=480\text{V}, I_D=2.5\text{A}$		7.6	10	nC
Q_{gs}	Gate Source Charge			3.1		nC
Q_{gd}	Gate Drain Charge			1.4		nC
$t_{D(on)}$	Turn-On Delay Time	$V_{GS}=10\text{V}, V_{DS}=300\text{V}, I_D=2.5\text{A}, R_G=25\Omega$		18		ns
t_r	Turn-On Rise Time			14		ns
$t_{D(off)}$	Turn-Off Delay Time			27		ns
t_f	Turn-Off Fall Time			17		ns
t_{rr}	Body Diode Reverse Recovery Time	$I_F=2.5\text{A}, dI/dt=100\text{A}/\mu\text{s}, V_{DS}=100\text{V}$		183		ns
Q_{rr}	Body Diode Reverse Recovery Charge	$I_F=2.5\text{A}, dI/dt=100\text{A}/\mu\text{s}, V_{DS}=100\text{V}$		2.1		μC

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 $T_{J(\text{MAX})}=150^\circ\text{C}$.

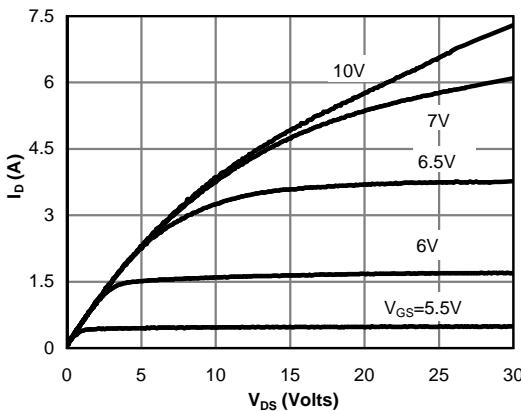
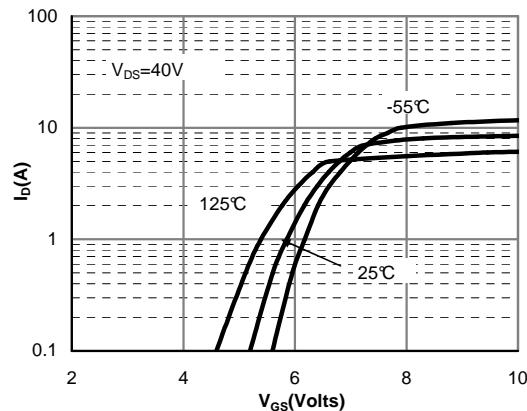
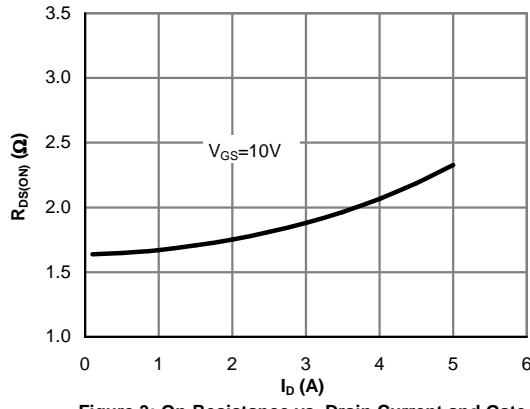
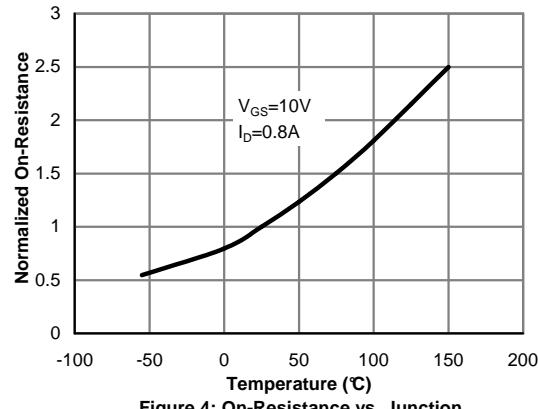
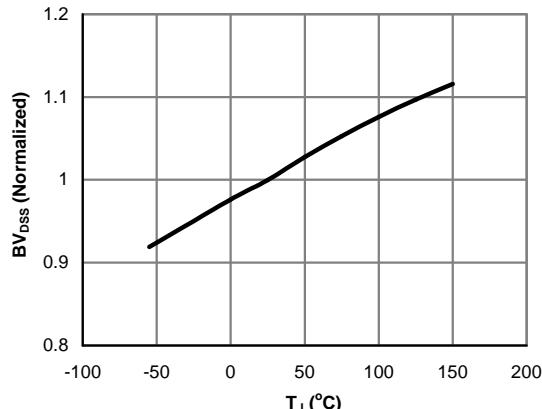
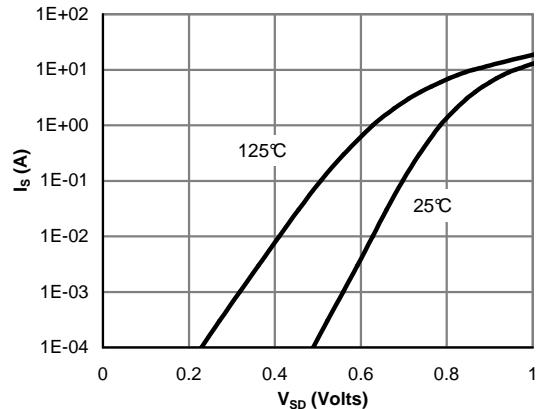
G. These tests are performed with the device mounted on 1 in² FR-4 board with 2oz. Copper, in a still air environment with $T_A=25^\circ\text{C}$.

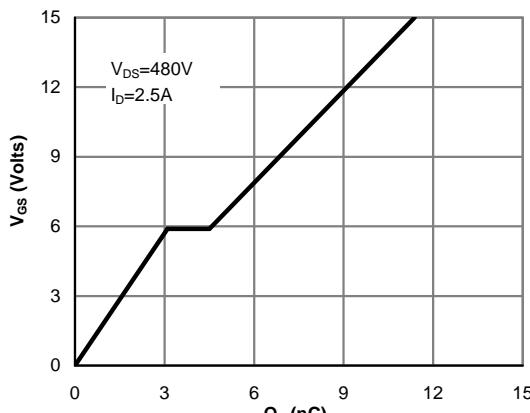
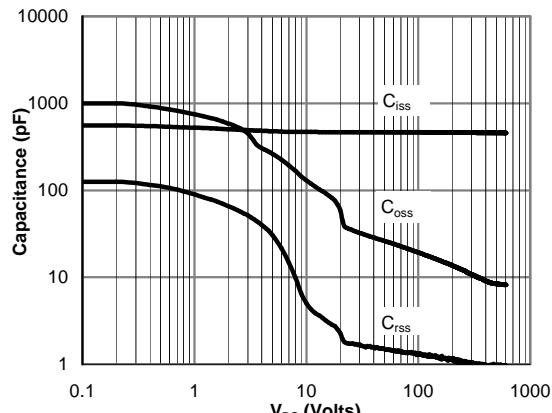
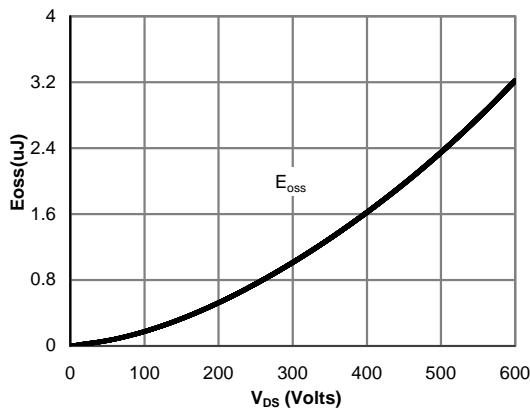
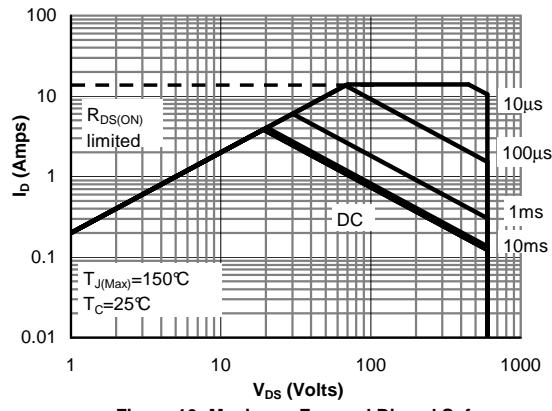
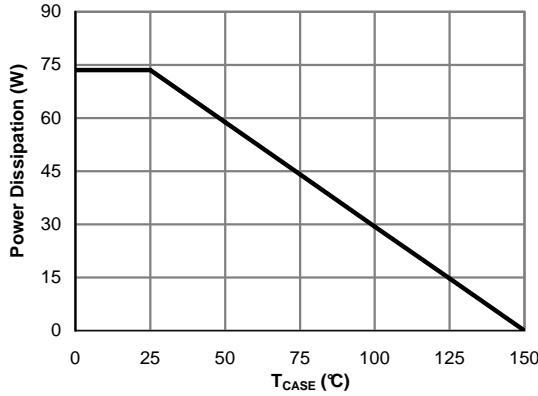
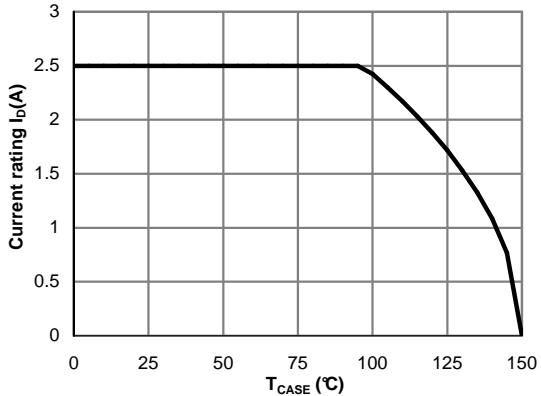
H. $L=60\text{mH}, I_{AS}=2.1\text{A}, V_{DD}=150\text{V}, R_G=10\Omega$, Starting $T_J=25^\circ\text{C}$

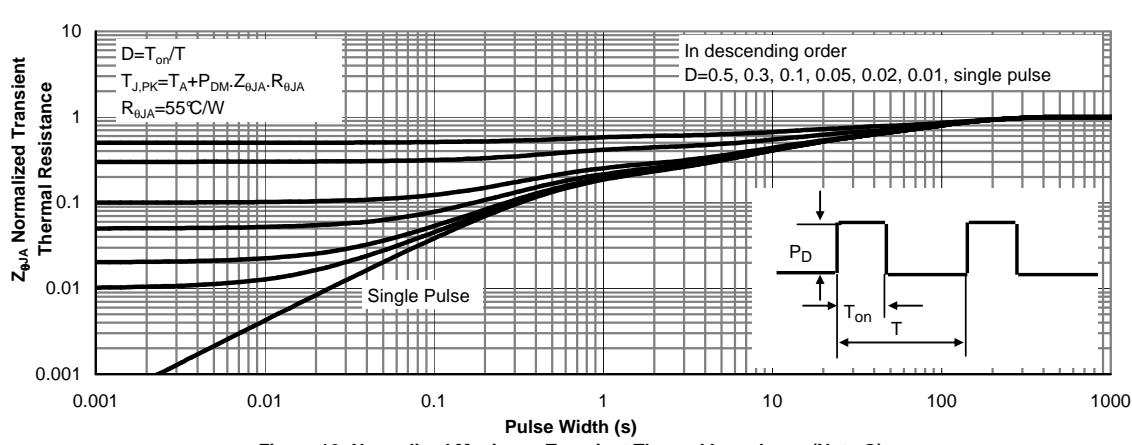
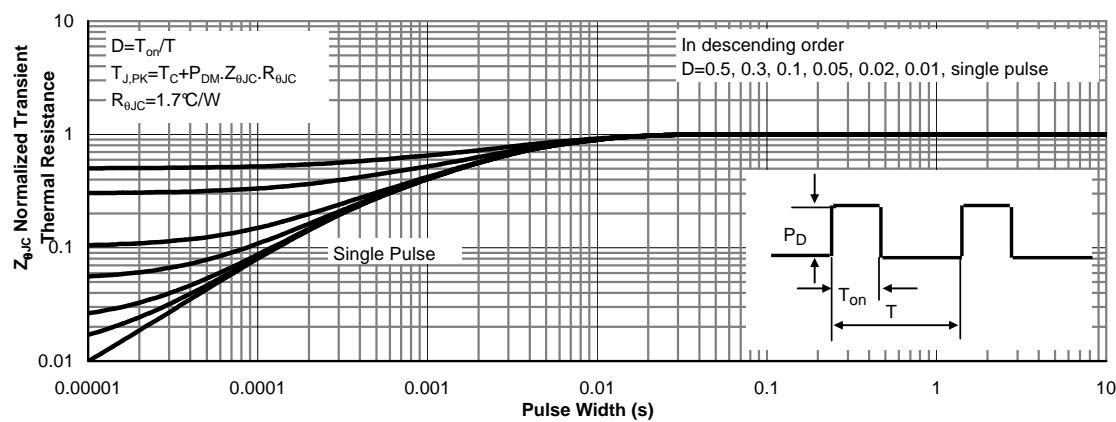
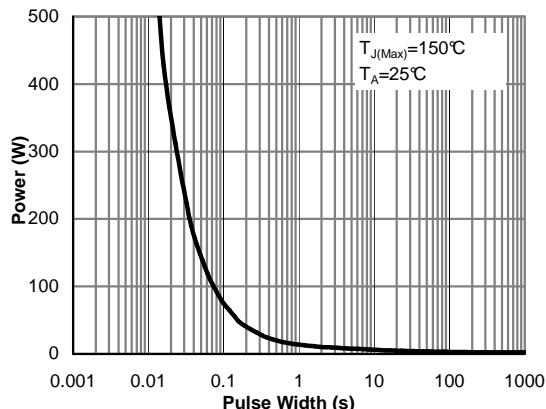
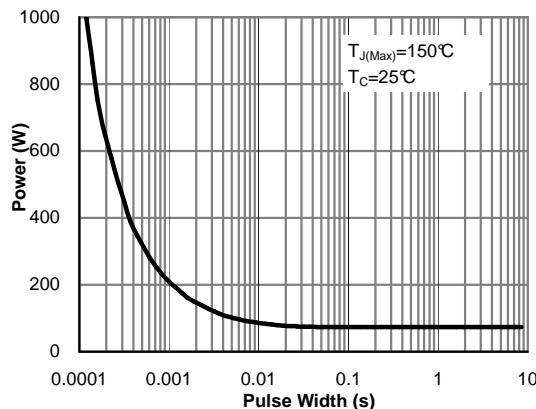
I. $C_{o(er)}$ is a fixed capacitance that gives the same stored energy as C_{oss} while V_{DS} is rising from 0 to 80% $V_{(BR)DSS}$.

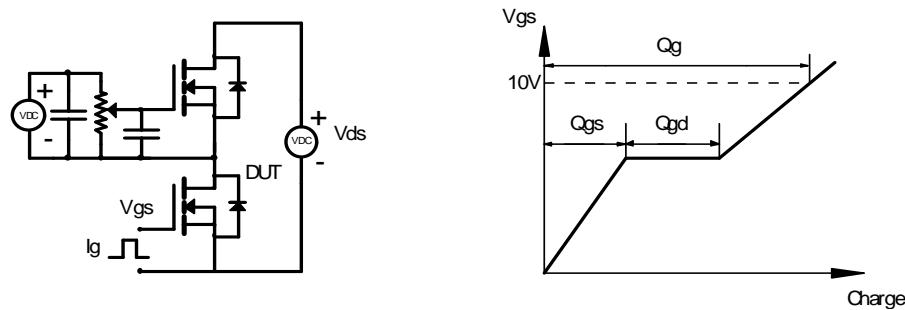
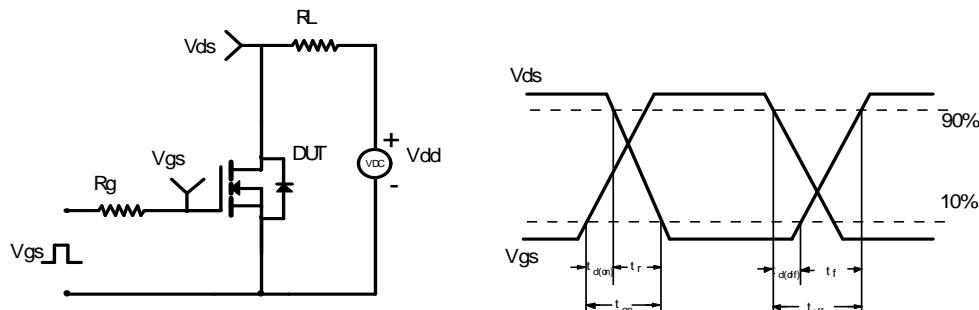
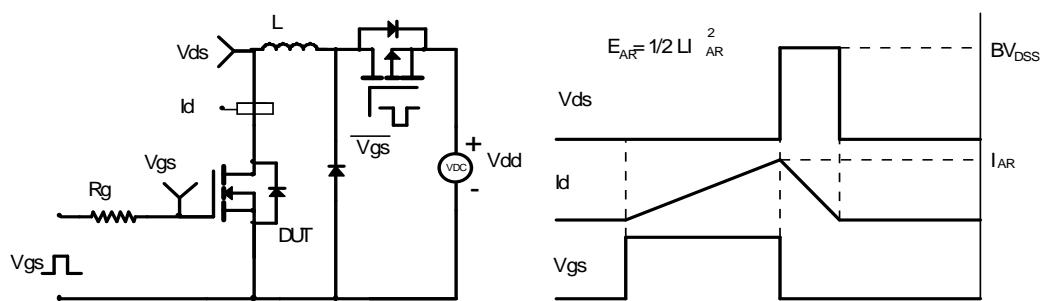
J. $C_{o(tr)}$ is a fixed capacitance that gives the same charging time as C_{oss} while V_{DS} is rising from 0 to 80% $V_{(BR)DSS}$.

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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


Gate Charge Test Circuit & Waveform

Resistive Switching Test Circuit & Waveforms

Unclamped Inductive Switching (UIS) Test Circuit & Waveforms

Diode Recovery Test Circuit & Waveforms
