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# AOK42S60L

# 600V 39A $\alpha$ MOS $^{\text{TM}}$ Power Transistor

## **General Description**

The AOK42S60L has been fabricated using the advanced  $\alpha MOS^{TM}$  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 this device can be adopted quickly into new and existing offline power supply designs.

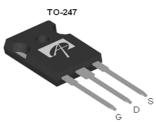
## **Product Summary**

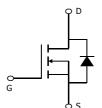
 $\begin{array}{lll} V_{DS} @ T_{j,max} & 700V \\ I_{DM} & 166A \\ R_{DS(ON),max} & 0.099\Omega \\ Q_{g,typ} & 40nC \\ E_{oss} @ 400V & 9.2\mu J \end{array}$ 

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









Absolute Maximum Ratings T<sub>A</sub>=25°C unless otherwise noted

AOK42S60L

Parameter		Symbol	AOK42S60L	Units	
Drain-Source Voltage		V <sub>DS</sub>	600	V	
Gate-Source Voltage		V <sub>GS</sub>	±30	V	
Continuous Drain T <sub>C</sub>	=25°C		39		
Current T <sub>C</sub>	=100°C	I <sub>D</sub>	25	A	
Pulsed Drain Current C		I <sub>DM</sub>	166		
Avalanche Current <sup>C</sup>		I <sub>AR</sub>	11	A	
Repetitive avalanche energy <sup>C</sup>		E <sub>AR</sub>	234	mJ	
Single pulsed avalanche energy <sup>G</sup>		E <sub>AS</sub>	1345	mJ	
T <sub>C</sub>	=25°C	P <sub>D</sub>	417	W	
Power Dissipation B De	erate above 25°C	- D	3.3	W/°C	
MOSFET dv/dt ruggedness		dv/dt	100	V/ns	
Peak diode recovery dv/dt H		uv/ut	20	V/IIS	
Junction and Storage Temperature Range		T <sub>J</sub> , T <sub>STG</sub>	-55 to 150	°C	
Maximum lead temperatu	re for soldering				
purpose, 1/8" from case for 5 seconds J		T <sub>L</sub>	300	°C	
Thermal Characteristics	ì	•			
Parameter		Symbol	AOK42S60L	Units	
Maximum Junction-to-Ambient A,D		R <sub>eJA</sub>	40	°C/W	
Maximum Case-to-sink <sup>A</sup>		R <sub>ecs</sub>	0.5	°C/W	
Maximum Junction-to-Case		R <sub>eJC</sub>	0.3	°C/W	



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

Symbol	Parameter	Conditions	Min	Тур	Max	Units
STATIC F	PARAMETERS					
BV <sub>DSS</sub>	Drain-Source Breakdown Voltage	$I_D$ =250 $\mu$ A, $V_{GS}$ =0V, $T_J$ =25 $^{\circ}$ C	600	-	-	
	Drain-Source Breakdown Voltage	$I_D$ =250 $\mu$ A, $V_{GS}$ =0V, $T_J$ =150 $^{\circ}$ C	650	700	-	V
I <sub>DSS</sub>	Zero Gate Voltage Drain Current	V <sub>DS</sub> =600V, V <sub>GS</sub> =0V	-	-	1	μА
	Zero Gate Voltage Drain Current	V <sub>DS</sub> =480V, T <sub>J</sub> =150°C	-	10	-	
$I_{GSS}$	Gate-Body leakage current	$V_{DS}$ =0V, $V_{GS}$ =±30V	-	-	±100	nA
$V_{GS(th)}$	Gate Threshold Voltage	$V_{DS} = 5V, I_{D} = 250 \mu A$	2.5	3.2	3.8	V
R <sub>DS(ON)</sub>	Static Drain-Source On-Resistance	V <sub>GS</sub> =10V, I <sub>D</sub> =21A, T <sub>J</sub> =25°C	-	0.085	0.099	Ω
	Static Dialii-Source Oil-Resistance	V <sub>GS</sub> =10V, I <sub>D</sub> =21A, T <sub>J</sub> =150°C	-	0.24	0.28	Ω
V <sub>SD</sub>	Diode Forward Voltage	I <sub>S</sub> =21A,V <sub>GS</sub> =0V, T <sub>J</sub> =25°C	-	0.84	-	V
Is	Maximum Body-Diode Continuous Current			-	39	Α
I <sub>SM</sub>	Maximum Body-Diode Pulsed Current				166	Α
DYNAMIC	PARAMETERS					
C <sub>iss</sub>	Input Capacitance	V <sub>GS</sub> =0V, V <sub>DS</sub> =100V, f=1MHz	-	2154	-	pF
C <sub>oss</sub>	Output Capacitance	V <sub>GS</sub> -0V, V <sub>DS</sub> -100V, 1-11VII 12	-	135	-	pF
C <sub>o(er)</sub>	Effective output capacitance, energy related H	V <sub>GS</sub> =0V, V <sub>DS</sub> =0 to 480V, f=1MHz	-	103	-	pF
C <sub>o(tr)</sub>	Effective output capacitance, time related <sup>1</sup>	7 V <sub>GS</sub> -0 V, V <sub>DS</sub> -0 (0 400 V, 1- 11VII 12	-	344	-	pF
C <sub>rss</sub>	Reverse Transfer Capacitance	V <sub>GS</sub> =0V, V <sub>DS</sub> =100V, f=1MHz	-	2.7	-	pF
$R_g$	Gate resistance	V <sub>GS</sub> =0V, V <sub>DS</sub> =0V, f=1MHz	-	1.7	-	Ω
SWITCHI	NG PARAMETERS		-	•		
$Q_g$	Total Gate Charge		-	40	-	nC
$Q_{gs}$	Gate Source Charge	V <sub>GS</sub> =10V, V <sub>DS</sub> =480V, I <sub>D</sub> =21A	-	11.7	-	nC
$Q_{gd}$	Gate Drain Charge	1	-	11.9	-	nC
t <sub>D(on)</sub>	Turn-On DelayTime		-	38.5	-	ns
t <sub>r</sub>	Turn-On Rise Time	V <sub>GS</sub> =10V, V <sub>DS</sub> =400V, I <sub>D</sub> =21A,	-	53	-	ns
$t_{D(off)}$	Turn-Off DelayTime	$R_G=25\Omega$	-	136	-	ns
t <sub>f</sub>	Turn-Off Fall Time	1	-	46	-	ns
t <sub>rr</sub>	Body Diode Reverse Recovery Time	I <sub>F</sub> =21A,dI/dt=100A/μs,V <sub>DS</sub> =400V	-	473	-	ns
I <sub>rm</sub>	Peak Reverse Recovery Current	I <sub>F</sub> =21A,dI/dt=100A/μs,V <sub>DS</sub> =400V	-	38.5	-	Α
Q <sub>rr</sub>	Body Diode Reverse Recovery Charge	I <sub>F</sub> =21A,dI/dt=100A/μs,V <sub>DS</sub> =400V	-	10.5	-	μС

A. The value of R  $_{\theta JA}$  is measured with the device in a still air environment with T  $_A$  =25  $^\circ$  C.

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B. The power dissipation P<sub>D</sub> is based on T<sub>J(MAX)</sub>=150° 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>JIMAX)</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 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 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  $T_{J(MAX)}$ =150° C. The SOA curve provides a single pulse rating.

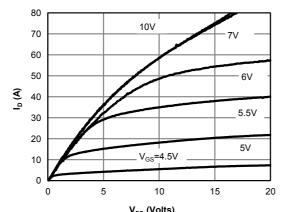
G. L=60mH,  $I_{AS}$ =6.7A,  $V_{DD}$ =150V, Starting  $T_J$ =25° C

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

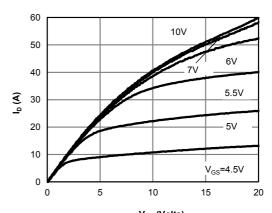
<sup>11.</sup>  $C_{o(er)}$  is a fixed capacitance that gives the same stored energy as  $C_{oss}$  while  $V_{DS}$  is rising from 0 to 80%  $V_{(BR)DSS}$ . J.  $C_{o(er)}$  is a fixed capacitance that gives the same charging time as  $C_{oss}$  while  $V_{DS}$  is rising from 0 to 80%  $V_{(BR)DSS}$ . J. Wavesoldering only allowed at leads.



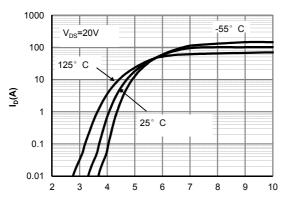
#### TYPICAL ELECTRICAL AND THERMAL CHARACTERISTICS



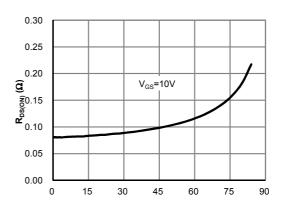
V<sub>DS</sub> (Volts)
Figure 1: On-Region Characteristics@25° C



V<sub>DS</sub> (Volts) Figure 2: On-Region Characteristics@125° C



V<sub>GS</sub>(Volts) Figure 3: Transfer Characteristics



 ${
m I_D}$  (A) Figure 4: On-Resistance vs. Drain Current and Gate Voltage

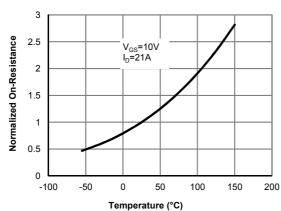
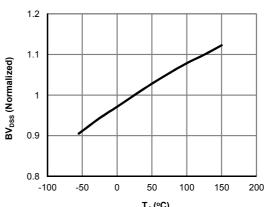


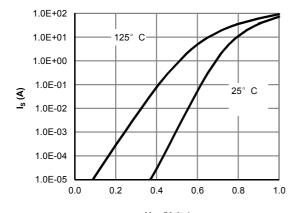
Figure 5: On-Resistance vs. Junction Temperature



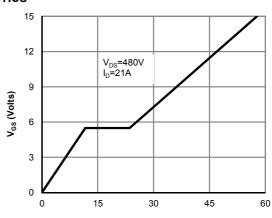
 $\rm T_{J}\left(^{o}C\right)$  Figure 6: Break Down vs. Junction Temperature



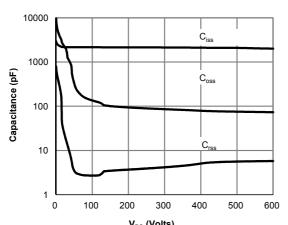
#### TYPICAL ELECTRICAL AND THERMAL CHARACTERISTICS



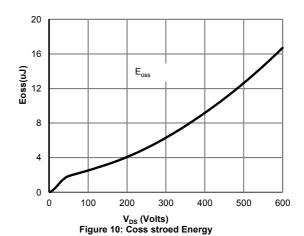
V<sub>SD</sub> (Volts) Figure 7: Body-Diode Characteristics (Note E)

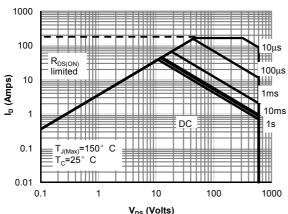


 ${\bf Q_g}$  (nC) Figure 8: Gate-Charge Characteristics



V<sub>DS</sub> (Volts)
Figure 9: Capacitance Characteristics

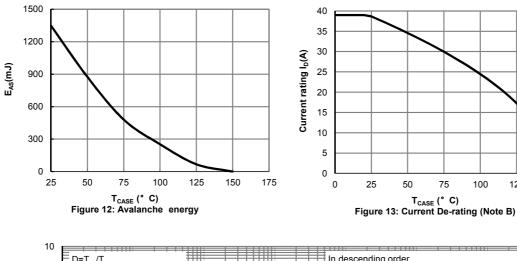


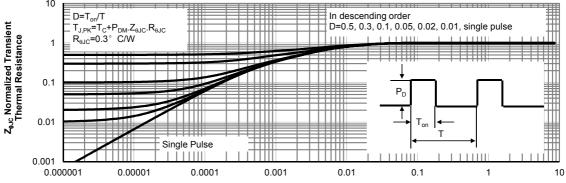


V<sub>DS</sub> (Volts)
Figure 11: Maximum Forward Biased Safe
Operating Area for AOK42S60L (Note F)



#### TYPICAL ELECTRICAL AND THERMAL CHARACTERISTICS





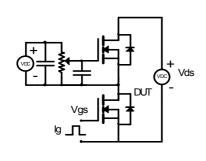
Pulse Width (s)
Figure 14: Normalized Maximum Transient Thermal Impedance for AOK42S60L (Note F)

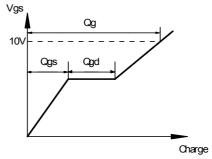
125

150

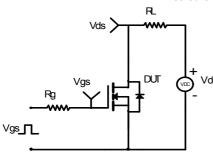


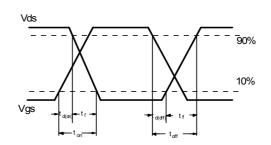
#### Gate Charge Test Circuit & Waveform



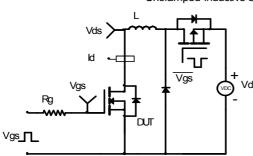


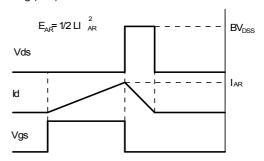
Resistive Switching Test Circuit & Waveforms





Unclamped Inductive Switching (UIS) Test Circuit & Waveforms





Diode Recovery Test Circuit & Waveforms

