



ALPHA & OMEGA
SEMICONDUCTOR

AOT12N40

400V, 11A N-Channel MOSFET

General Description

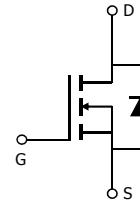
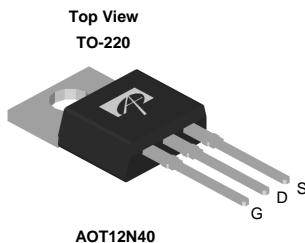
The AOT12N40 is fabricated using an advanced high voltage MOSFET process that is designed to deliver high levels of performance and robustness in popular AC-DC applications. By providing low $R_{DS(on)}$, C_{iss} and C_{rss} along with guaranteed avalanche capability this part can be adopted quickly into new and existing offline power supply designs.

For Halogen Free add "L" suffix to part number:
AOT12N40L

Product Summary

V_{DS}	500V@150°C
I_D (at $V_{GS}=10V$)	11A
$R_{DS(ON)}$ (at $V_{GS}=10V$)	<0.59Ω

100% UIS Tested
100% R_g Tested



Absolute Maximum Ratings $T_A=25^\circ C$ unless otherwise noted

Parameter	Symbol	Maximum	Units
Drain-Source Voltage	V_{DS}	400	V
Gate-Source Voltage	V_{GS}	± 30	V
Continuous Drain Current	I_D	11	A
$T_C=100^\circ C$		7	
Pulsed Drain Current ^C	I_{DM}	28	
Avalanche Current ^C	I_{AR}	3.5	A
Repetitive avalanche energy ^C	E_{AR}	184	mJ
Single pulsed avalanche energy ^G	E_{AS}	368	mJ
Peak diode recovery dv/dt	dv/dt	5	V/ns
$T_C=25^\circ C$	P_D	184	W
Power Dissipation ^B		1.5	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	T_L	300	°C

Thermal Characteristics

Parameter	Symbol	Typical	Maximum	Units
Maximum Junction-to-Ambient ^{A,D}	$R_{\theta JA}$	54	65	°C/W
Maximum Case-to-sink ^A	$R_{\theta CS}$	-	0.5	°C/W
Maximum Junction-to-Case	$R_{\theta JC}$	0.56	0.68	°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	$I_D=250\mu\text{A}, V_{GS}=0\text{V}, T_J=25^\circ\text{C}$	400			V
		$I_D=250\mu\text{A}, V_{GS}=0\text{V}, T_J=150^\circ\text{C}$		500		
$\text{BV}_{\text{DSS}/\Delta T_J}$	Zero Gate Voltage Drain Current	$I_D=250\mu\text{A}, V_{GS}=0\text{V}$		0.4		$\text{V}/^\circ\text{C}$
		$V_{DS}=400\text{V}, V_{GS}=0\text{V}$			1	
I_{DSS}	Zero Gate Voltage Drain Current	$V_{DS}=320\text{V}, T_J=125^\circ\text{C}$			10	μA
I_{GSS}	Gate-Body leakage current	$V_{DS}=0\text{V}, V_{GS}=\pm30\text{V}$			±100	nA
$V_{\text{GS(th)}}$	Gate Threshold Voltage	$V_{DS}=5\text{V}, I_D=250\mu\text{A}$	3.3	3.9	4.5	V
$R_{\text{DS(ON)}}$	Static Drain-Source On-Resistance	$V_{GS}=10\text{V}, I_D=6\text{A}$		0.49	0.59	Ω
g_{FS}	Forward Transconductance	$V_{DS}=40\text{V}, I_D=6\text{A}$		10		S
V_{SD}	Diode Forward Voltage	$I_S=1\text{A}, V_{GS}=0\text{V}$		0.72	1	V
I_S	Maximum Body-Diode Continuous Current				11	A
I_{SM}	Maximum Body-Diode Pulsed Current				28	A
DYNAMIC PARAMETERS						
C_{iss}	Input Capacitance	$V_{GS}=0\text{V}, V_{DS}=25\text{V}, f=1\text{MHz}$	740	925	1110	pF
C_{oss}	Output Capacitance		70	100	130	pF
C_{rss}	Reverse Transfer Capacitance		3.5	6.4	9.0	pF
R_g	Gate resistance	$V_{GS}=0\text{V}, V_{DS}=0\text{V}, f=1\text{MHz}$	1.4	2.9	4.5	Ω
SWITCHING PARAMETERS						
Q_g	Total Gate Charge	$V_{GS}=10\text{V}, V_{DS}=320\text{V}, I_D=12\text{A}$	13	17	21	nC
Q_{gs}	Gate Source Charge			5.4		nC
Q_{gd}	Gate Drain Charge			5.7		nC
$t_{\text{D(on)}}$	Turn-On DelayTime	$V_{GS}=10\text{V}, V_{DS}=200\text{V}, I_D=12\text{A}, R_G=25\Omega$		25		ns
t_r	Turn-On Rise Time			57		ns
$t_{\text{D(off)}}$	Turn-Off DelayTime			41		ns
t_f	Turn-Off Fall Time			32		ns
t_{rr}	Body Diode Reverse Recovery Time	$I_F=12\text{A}, dI/dt=100\text{A}/\mu\text{s}, V_{DS}=100\text{V}$	180	235	290	ns
Q_{rr}	Body Diode Reverse Recovery Charge	$I_F=12\text{A}, dI/dt=100\text{A}/\mu\text{s}, V_{DS}=100\text{V}$	1.9	2.4	2.9	μC

A. The value of R_{JJA} 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 $T_{J(\text{MAX})}=150^\circ\text{C}$, 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 $T_{J(\text{MAX})}=150^\circ\text{C}$. Ratings are based on low frequency and duty cycles to keep initial $T_J=25^\circ\text{C}$.

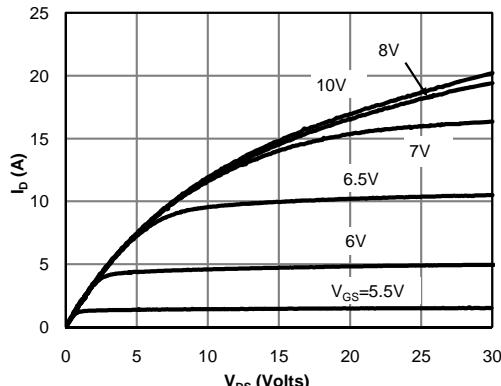
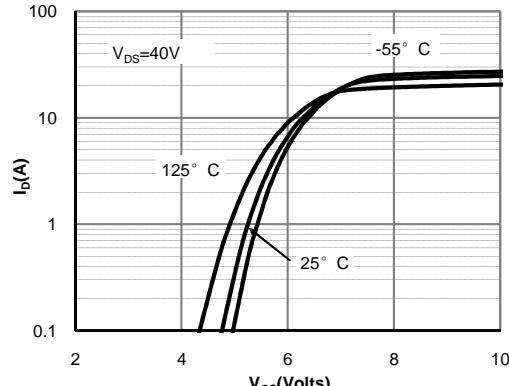
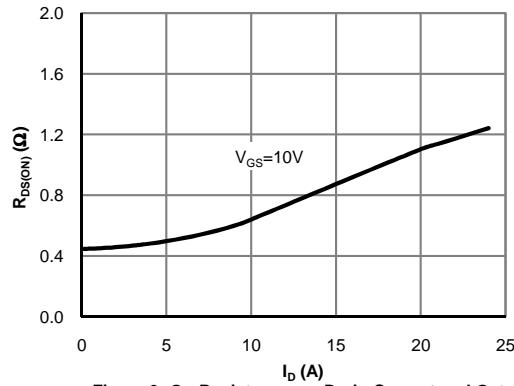
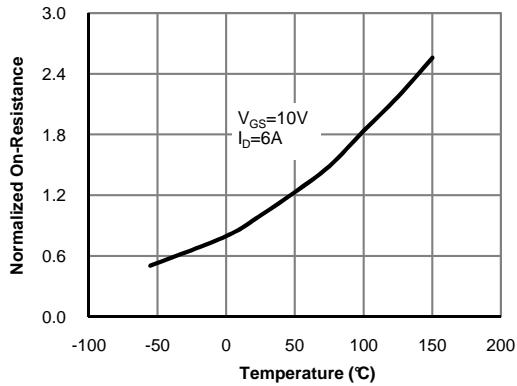
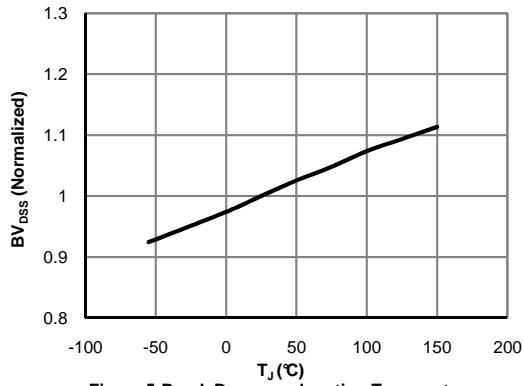
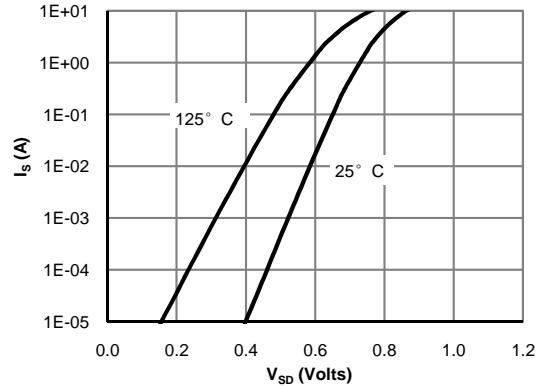
D. The R_{JJA} is the sum of the thermal impedance from junction to case R_{JC} and case to ambient.

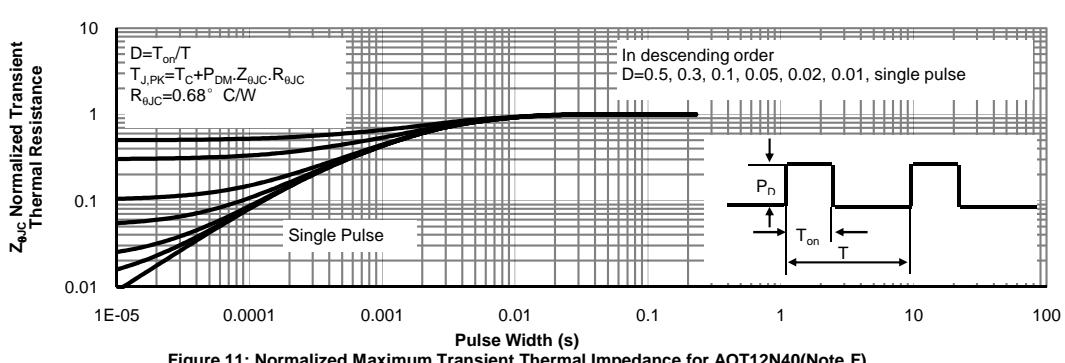
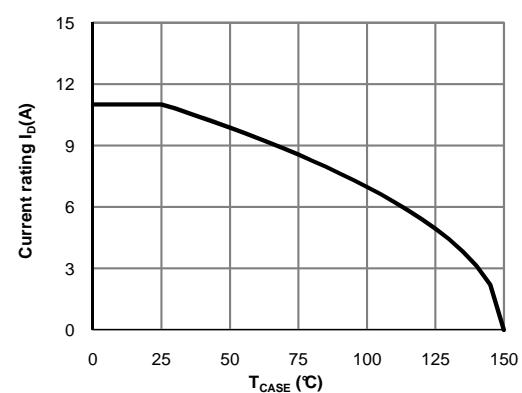
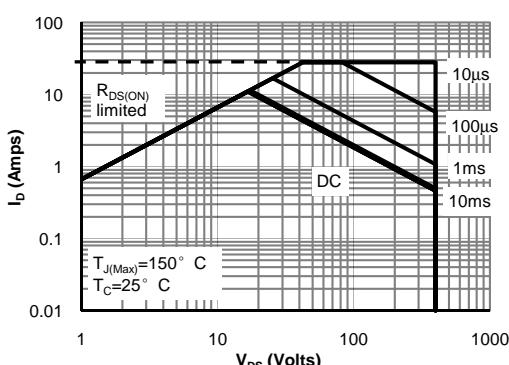
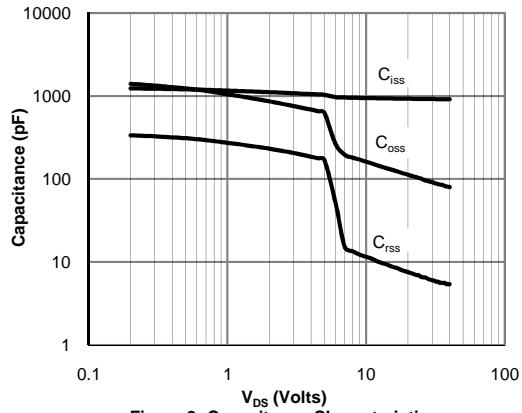
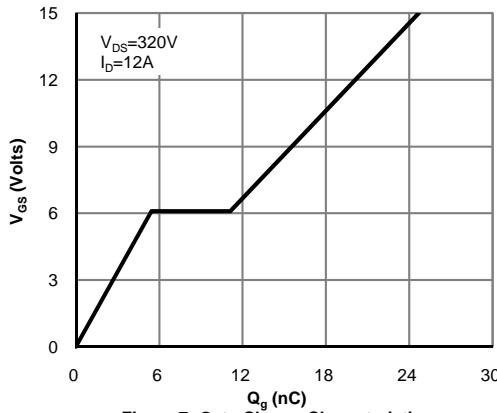
E. The static characteristics in Figures 1 to 6 are obtained using $<300\ \mu\text{s}$ pulses, duty cycle 0.5% max.

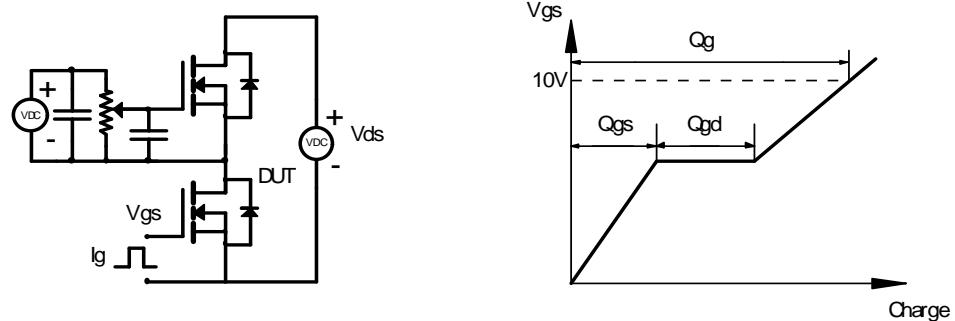
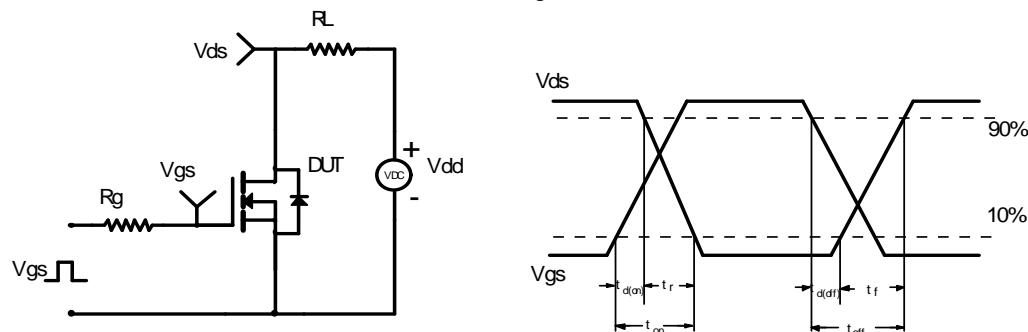
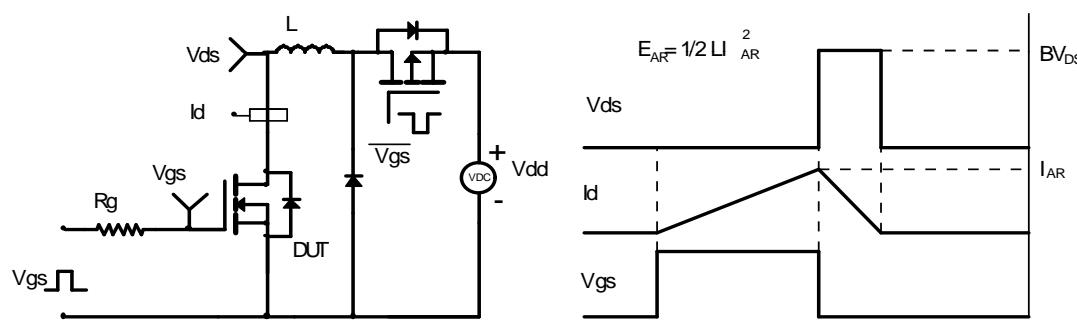
F. These curves are based on the junction-to-case thermal impedance which is measured with the device mounted to a large heatsink, assuming a maximum junction temperature of $T_{J(\text{MAX})}=150^\circ\text{C}$. The SOA curve provides a single pulse rating.

G. L=60mH, $I_{AS}=3.5\text{A}$, $V_{DD}=150\text{V}$, $R_G=25\Omega$, 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 (Note E)

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
