

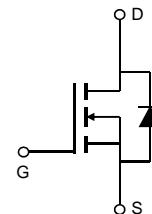
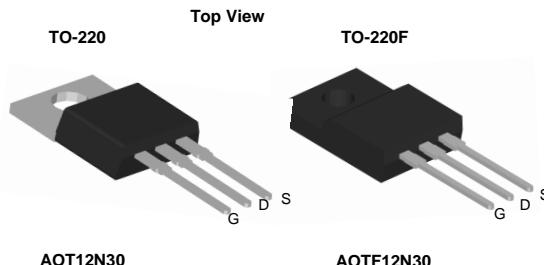
**General Description**

The AOT12N30/AOTF12N30 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 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.

For Halogen Free add "L" suffix to part number:  
AOT12N30L/AOTF12N30L

**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**

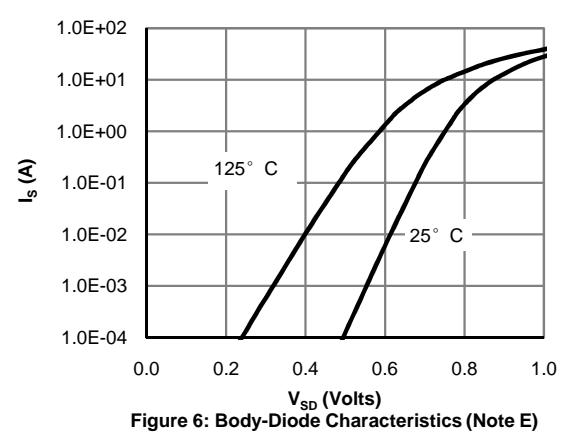
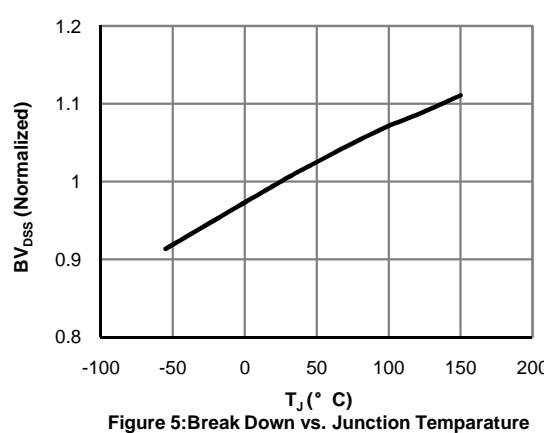
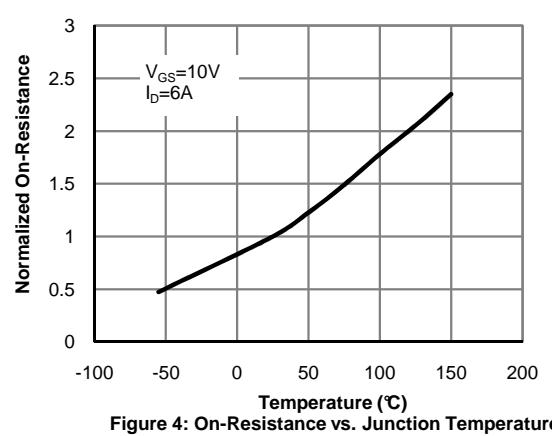
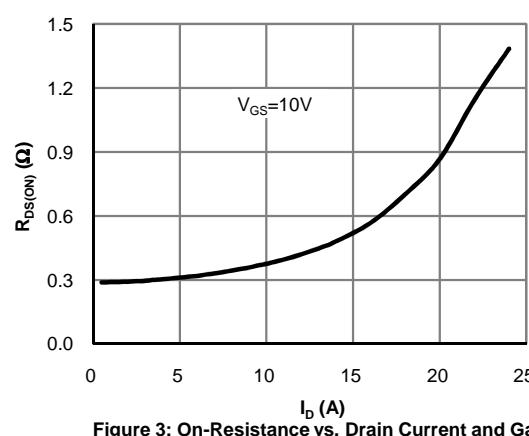
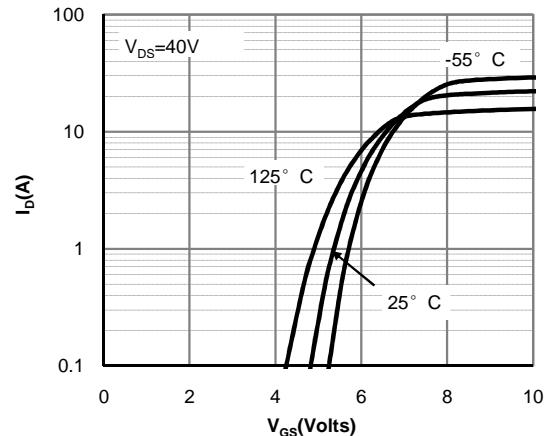
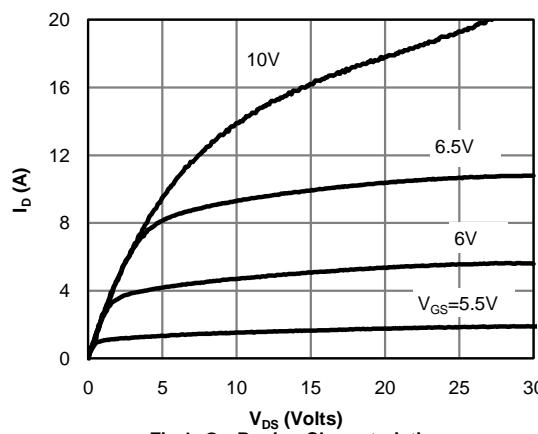
Parameter	Symbol	AOT12N30	AOTF12N30	Units
Drain-Source Voltage	$V_{DS}$	300		V
Gate-Source Voltage	$V_{GS}$	$\pm 30$		V
Continuous Drain Current	$I_D$	11.5	11.5*	A
$T_C=100^\circ\text{C}$		7.3	7.3*	
Pulsed Drain Current <sup>C</sup>	$I_{DM}$	29		A
Avalanche Current <sup>C</sup>	$I_{AS}$	3.8		A
Single pulsed avalanche energy <sup>G</sup>	$E_{AS}$	430		mJ
Peak diode recovery dv/dt	dv/dt	5		V/ns
Power Dissipation <sup>B</sup>	$P_D$	132	36	W
Derate above $25^\circ\text{C}$		1	0.3	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
<b>Thermal Characteristics</b>				
Parameter	Symbol	AOT12N30	AOTF12N30	Units
Maximum Junction-to-Ambient <sup>A,D</sup>	$R_{\theta JA}$	65	65	°C/W
Maximum Case-to-sink <sup>A</sup>	$R_{\theta CS}$	0.5	--	°C/W
Maximum Junction-to-Case	$R_{\theta JC}$	0.95	3.5	°C/W

Electrical Characteristics ( $T_J=25^\circ\text{C}$  unless otherwise noted)

Symbol	Parameter	Conditions	Min	Typ	Max	Units
<b>STATIC PARAMETERS</b>						
$BV_{DSS}$	Drain-Source Breakdown Voltage	$I_D=250\mu\text{A}, V_{GS}=0\text{V}, T_J=25^\circ\text{C}$	300			V
		$I_D=250\mu\text{A}, V_{GS}=0\text{V}, T_J=150^\circ\text{C}$		350		
$BV_{DSS}/\Delta T_J$	Zero Gate Voltage Drain Current	$ID=250\mu\text{A}, V_{GS}=0\text{V}$		0.29		$\text{V}/^\circ\text{C}$
$I_{DSS}$	Zero Gate Voltage Drain Current	$V_{DS}=300\text{V}, V_{GS}=0\text{V}$		1		$\mu\text{A}$
		$V_{DS}=240\text{V}, T_J=125^\circ\text{C}$			10	
$I_{GSS}$	Gate-Body leakage current	$V_{DS}=0\text{V}, V_{GS}=\pm 30\text{V}$			$\pm 100$	nA
$V_{GS(\text{th})}$	Gate Threshold Voltage	$V_{DS}=5\text{V}, I_D=250\mu\text{A}$	3.4	4	4.5	V
$R_{DS(\text{ON})}$	Static Drain-Source On-Resistance	$V_{GS}=10\text{V}, I_D=6\text{A}$		0.31	0.42	$\Omega$
$g_{FS}$	Forward Transconductance	$V_{DS}=40\text{V}, I_D=6\text{A}$		11		S
$V_{SD}$	Diode Forward Voltage	$I_S=1\text{A}, V_{GS}=0\text{V}$		0.74	1	V
$I_S$	Maximum Body-Diode Continuous Current				11.5	A
$I_{SM}$	Maximum Body-Diode Pulsed Current				29	A
<b>DYNAMIC PARAMETERS</b>						
$C_{iss}$	Input Capacitance	$V_{GS}=0\text{V}, V_{DS}=25\text{V}, f=1\text{MHz}$	500	632	790	pF
$C_{oss}$	Output Capacitance		55	90	125	pF
$C_{rss}$	Reverse Transfer Capacitance		3	7	11	pF
$R_g$	Gate resistance	$V_{GS}=0\text{V}, V_{DS}=0\text{V}, f=1\text{MHz}$	1.3	2.7	4.1	$\Omega$
<b>SWITCHING PARAMETERS</b>						
$Q_g$	Total Gate Charge	$V_{GS}=10\text{V}, V_{DS}=240\text{V}, I_D=12\text{A}$	10	12.8	16	nC
$Q_{gs}$	Gate Source Charge			4.4		nC
$Q_{gd}$	Gate Drain Charge			4.3		nC
$t_{D(on)}$	Turn-On DelayTime	$V_{GS}=10\text{V}, V_{DS}=150\text{V}, I_D=12\text{A}, R_G=25\Omega$		18		ns
$t_r$	Turn-On Rise Time			31		ns
$t_{D(off)}$	Turn-Off DelayTime			36		ns
$t_f$	Turn-Off Fall Time			20		ns
$t_{rr}$	Body Diode Reverse Recovery Time	$I_F=12\text{A}, dI/dt=100\text{A}/\mu\text{s}, V_{DS}=100\text{V}$	130	170	205	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	1.3	1.6	$\mu\text{C}$

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  $R_{JJC}$  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.  $L=60\text{mH}, I_{AS}=3.8\text{A}, V_{DD}=150\text{V}, R_G=25\Omega$ , Starting  $T_J=25^\circ\text{C}$

## TYPICAL ELECTRICAL AND THERMAL CHARACTERISTICS



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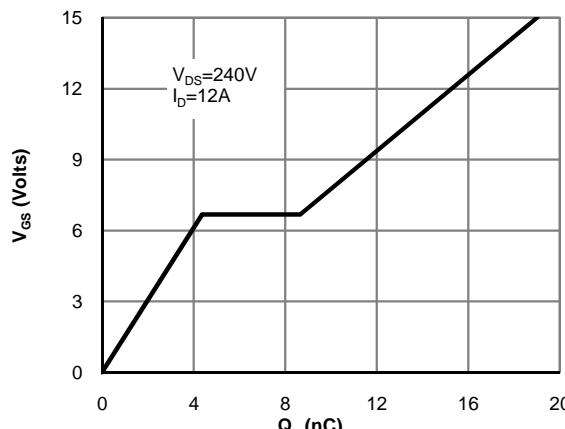


Figure 7: Gate-Charge Characteristics

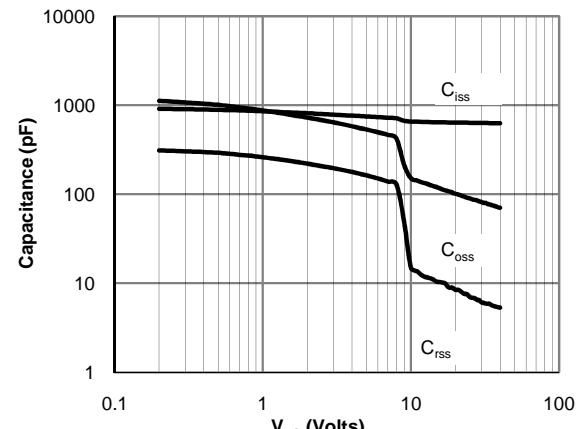


Figure 8: Capacitance Characteristics

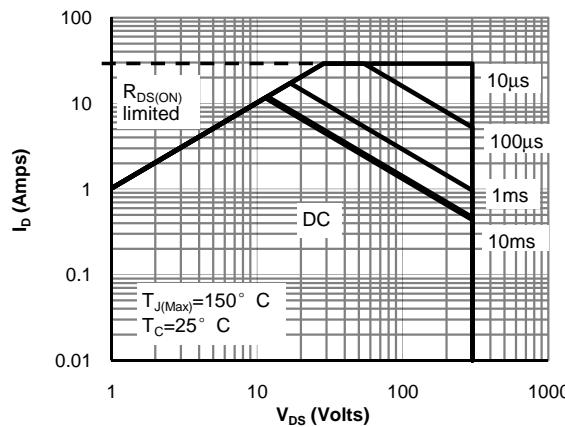


Figure 9: Maximum Forward Biased Safe Operating Area for AOT12N30 (Note F)

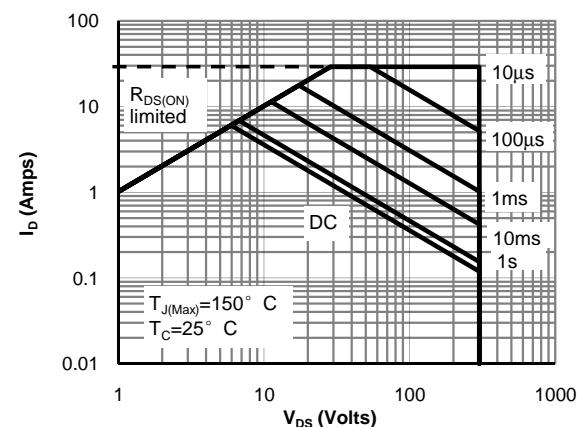


Figure 10: Maximum Forward Biased Safe Operating Area for AOTF12N30 (Note F)

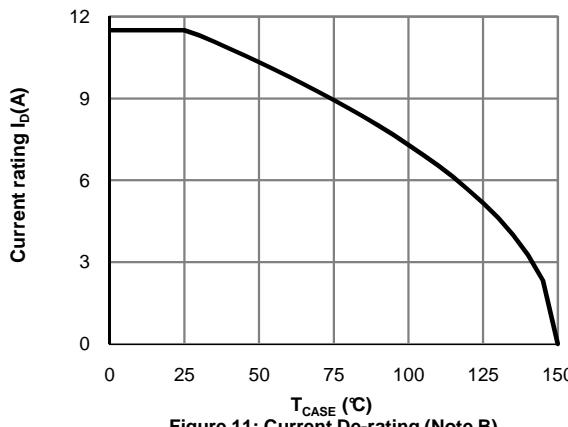


Figure 11: Current De-rating (Note B)

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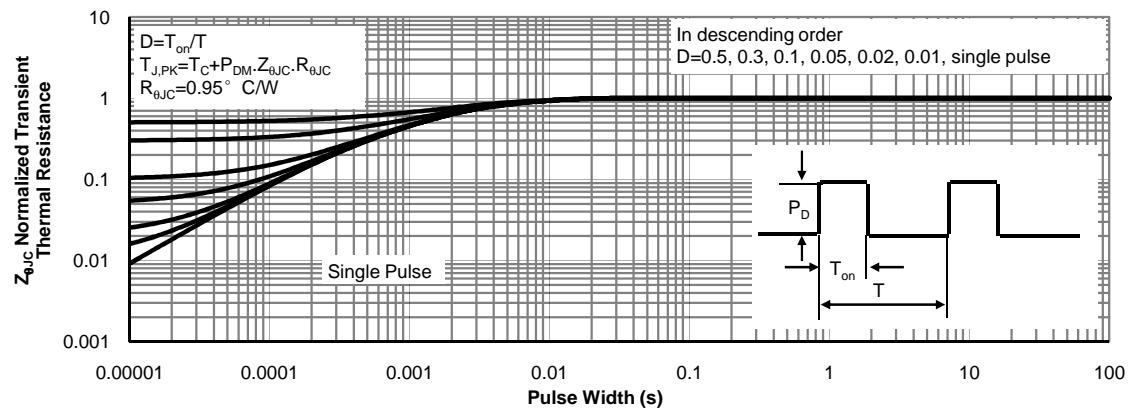


Figure 12: Normalized Maximum Transient Thermal Impedance for AOTF12N30 (Note F)

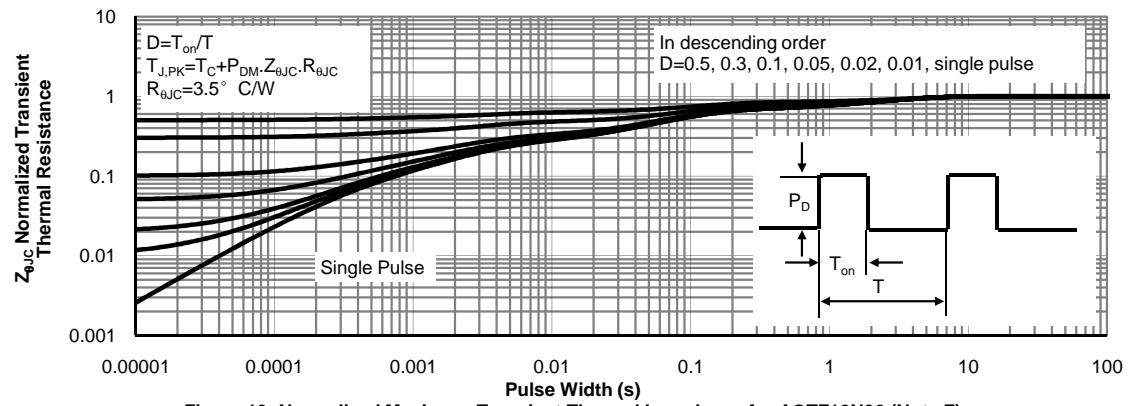
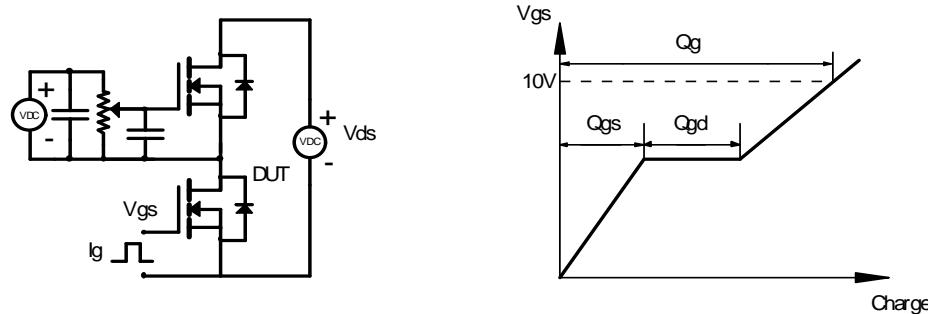
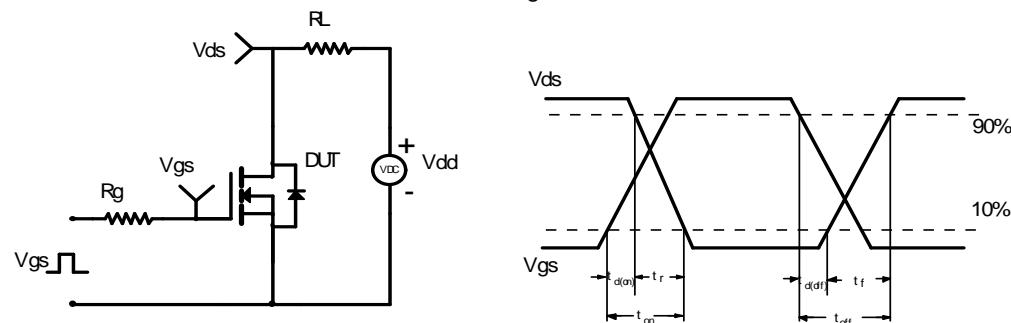


Figure 13: Normalized Maximum Transient Thermal Impedance for AOTF12N30 (Note F)

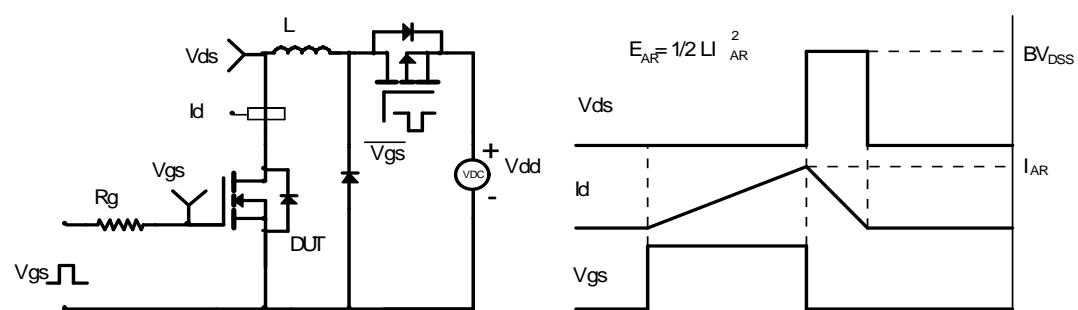
Gate Charge Test Circuit &amp; Waveform



Resistive Switching Test Circuit &amp; Waveforms



Unclamped Inductive Switching (UIS) Test Circuit &amp; Waveforms



Diode Recovery Test Circuit &amp; Waveforms

