

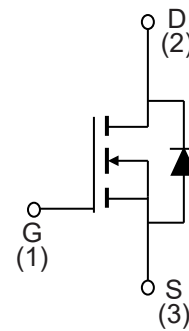
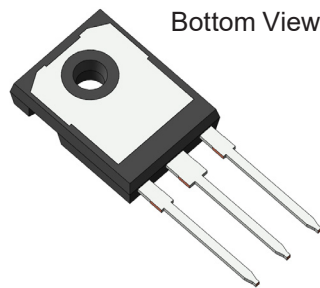
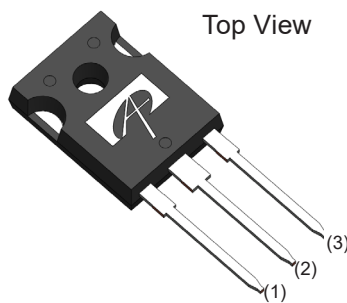
## Features

- Proprietary  $\alpha$ SiC MOSFET technology
- Low loss, with low  $R_{DS, ON}$
- Fast switching with low  $R_G$  and low capacitance
- Optimized gate drive voltage ( $V_{GS} = 15V$ )
- Low reverse recovery diode ( $Q_{rr}$ )
- AEC-Q101 Automotive Qualified

## Applications

- xEV Charger
- Electric Vehicle Supply Equipment (EVSE)
- Motor Drives
- Automotive Inverters

## Pin Configuration



## Product Summary

$V_{DS} @ T_{J, max}$	1200V
$I_{DM}$	120A
$R_{DS(ON), typ}$	33 m $\Omega$
$Q_{rr}$	226 nC
$E_{OSS} @ 800V$	63 $\mu$ J
100% UIS Tested	

Ordering Part Number	Package Type	Form	Shipping Quantity
AOK033V120X2Q	TO-247-3L	Tube	30/Tube

## Absolute Maximum Ratings

( $T_A = 25^\circ C$ , unless otherwise noted)

Symbol	Parameter	AOK033V120X2Q	Units
$V_{DS}$	Drain-Source Voltage	1200	V
$V_{GS, MAX}$	Gate-Source Voltage	Maximum	-8/+18
$V_{GS, OP, TRANS}$		Max Transient <sup>(A)</sup>	-8/+20
$V_{GS, OP}$		Recommended Operating <sup>(B)</sup>	-5/+15
$I_D$	Continuous Drain Current	$T_C = 25^\circ C$	68
		$T_C = 100^\circ C$	48
$I_{DM}$	Pulsed Drain Current <sup>(C)</sup>	120	A
$E_{AS}$	Single Pulsed Avalanche Energy <sup>(D)</sup>	1000	mJ
$P_D$	Power Dissipation <sup>(C)</sup>	300	W
$T_J, T_{STG}$	Junction and Storage Temperature Range	-55 to 175	$^\circ C$
$T_L$	Maximum lead temperature for soldering purpose, 1/8" from case for 5 seconds	300	$^\circ C$

## Thermal Characteristics

Symbol	Parameter	AOK033V120X2Q	Units
R <sub>θJA</sub>	Maximum Junction-to-Ambient <sup>(E,F)</sup>	40	°C/W
R <sub>θJC</sub>	Maximum Junction-to-Case <sup>(G)</sup>	0.5	°C/W

## Electrical Characteristics

(T<sub>A</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> = 250 μA, V <sub>GS</sub> = 0V, T <sub>J</sub> = 25°C	1200			V
		I <sub>D</sub> = 250 μA, V <sub>GS</sub> = 0V, T <sub>J</sub> = 150°C		1200		
I <sub>DSS</sub>	Zero Gate Voltage Drain Current	V <sub>DS</sub> = 1200V, V <sub>GS</sub> = 0V, T <sub>J</sub> = 25°C			100	μA
I <sub>GSS</sub>	Gate-Body Leakage Current	V <sub>DS</sub> = 0V, V <sub>GS</sub> = +15/-5V			±100	nA
V <sub>GS(th)</sub>	Gate Threshold Voltage	V <sub>DS</sub> = V <sub>GS</sub> , I <sub>D</sub> = 17.5 mA		2.8		V
R <sub>DS(ON)</sub>	Static Drain-Source On-Resistance	V <sub>GS</sub> = 15V, I <sub>D</sub> = 20 A	T <sub>J</sub> = 25°C	33	43	mΩ
			T <sub>J</sub> = 150°C	45		
g <sub>FS</sub>	Forward Transconductance	V <sub>DS</sub> = 20V, I <sub>D</sub> = 20A		15	-	S
V <sub>SD</sub>	Diode Forward Voltage	I <sub>S</sub> = 17.5A, V <sub>GS</sub> = -5V		4	5	V
<b>DYNAMIC PARAMETERS</b>						
C <sub>iss</sub>	Input Capacitance	V <sub>GS</sub> = 0V, V <sub>DS</sub> = 800V, f = 1 MHz		2908		pF
C <sub>oss</sub>	Output Capacitance			128		pF
C <sub>rss</sub>	Reverse Transfer Capacitance			9.9		pF
E <sub>oss</sub>	Coss Stored Energy			63		μJ
R <sub>G</sub>	Gate Resistance	f = 1 MHz		1.7		Ω
<b>SWITCHING PARAMETERS</b>						
Q <sub>g</sub>	Total Gate Charge	V <sub>GS</sub> = -5/+15V, V <sub>DS</sub> = 800V, I <sub>D</sub> = 20A		104		nC
Q <sub>gs</sub>	Gate Source Charge			37		nC
Q <sub>gd</sub>	Gate Drain Charge			32		nC
t <sub>d(on)</sub>	Turn-On Delay Time	V <sub>GS</sub> = -5V/+15V, V <sub>DS</sub> = 800V, I <sub>D</sub> = 40A, R <sub>G</sub> = 2Ω, L = 60 μH		12.7		ns
t <sub>r</sub>	Turn-On Rise Time			40.5		ns
t <sub>d(off)</sub>	Turn-Off Delay Time			16.4		ns
t <sub>f</sub>	Turn-Off Fall Time			4.7		ns
E <sub>on</sub>	Turn-On Energy			980		μJ
E <sub>off</sub>	Turn-Off Energy	FWD: AOK033V120X2Q		72		μJ
E <sub>tot</sub>	Total Switching Energy			1052		μJ
t <sub>rr</sub>	Body Diode Reverse Recovery Time	I <sub>F</sub> = 20A, dI/dt = 1500A/us, V <sub>GS</sub> = -5V, V <sub>DS</sub> = 800V		61.3		ns
I <sub>rm</sub>	Peak Reverse Recovery Current			11.4		A
Q <sub>rr</sub>	Body Diode Reverse Recovery Charge			227		nC

### Notes:

- t<sub>pulse</sub> < 1 μs, f > 1Hz
- Device can be operated at V<sub>GS</sub> = 0/15V. Actual operating VGS will depend on application specifics such as parasitic inductance and dV/dt but should not exceed maximum ratings.
- The power dissipation P<sub>D</sub> is based on T<sub>J(MAX)</sub> = 175°C, using junction-to-case thermal resistance, and is more useful in setting the upper dissipation limit for cases where additional heatsinking is used.
- L = 5mH, I<sub>AS</sub> = 20A, R<sub>G</sub> = 25Ω, Starting T<sub>J</sub> = 25°C.
- The value of R<sub>θJA</sub> is measured with the device in a still air environment with T<sub>A</sub> = 25°C.
- The R<sub>θJA</sub> is the sum of the thermal impedance from junction to case R<sub>θJC</sub> and case to ambient.
- The value of R<sub>θJC</sub> is measured with the device mounted to a large heat-sink, assuming a maximum junction temperature of T<sub>J(MAX)</sub> = 175°C.
- The static characteristics in Figures 1 to 8 are obtained using <300ms pulses, duty cycle 0.5% max.
- These curves are based on R<sub>θJC</sub> which is measured with the device mounted to a large heatsink, assuming a maximum junction temperature of T<sub>J(MAX)</sub> = 175°C. The SOA curve provides a single pulse rating.

## Typical Electrical and Thermal Characteristics

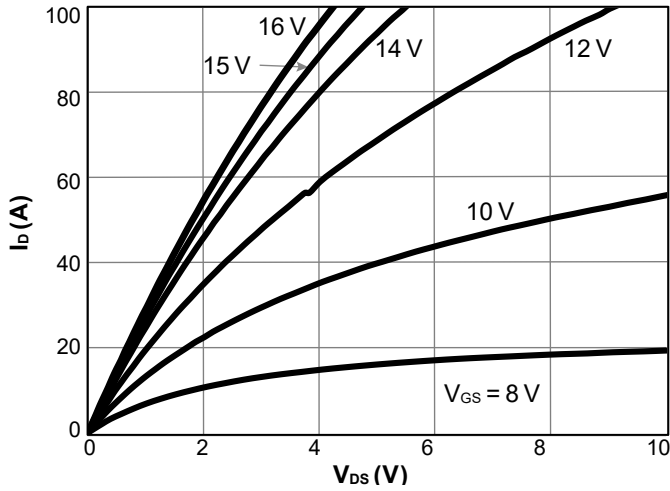


Figure 1. On-Region Characteristics  $T_J = 25^\circ\text{C}$

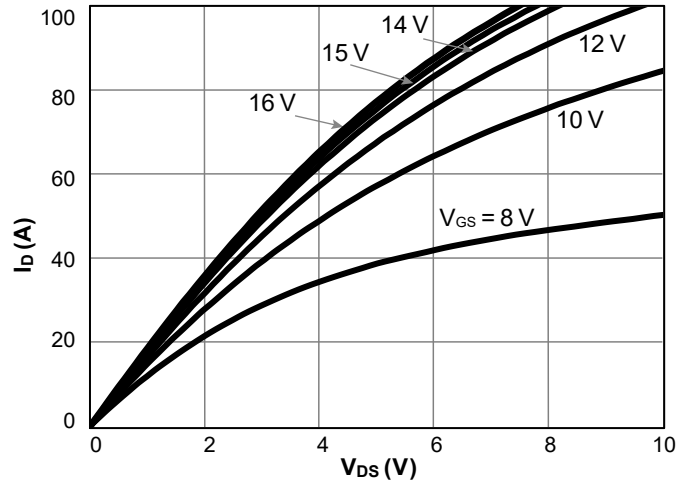


Figure 2. On-Region Characteristics  $T_J = 175^\circ\text{C}$

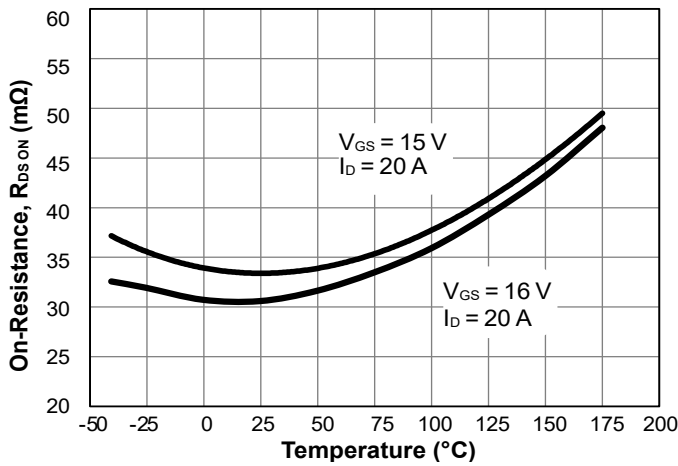


Figure 3. On-Resistance vs. Junction Temperature

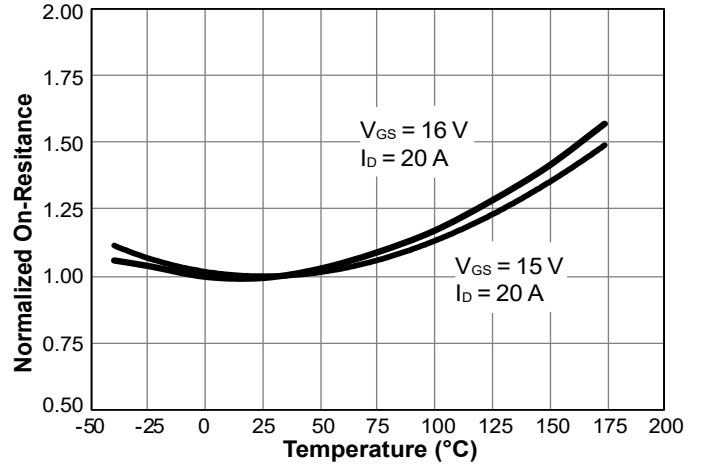


Figure 4. Normalized On-Resistance vs. Junction Temperature

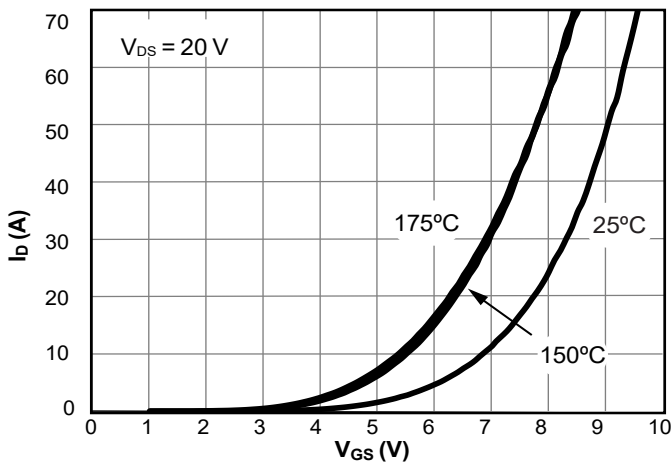


Figure 5. Transfer Characteristics

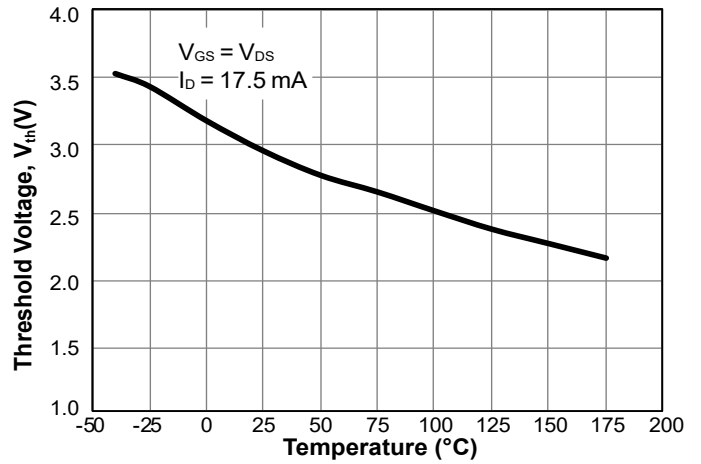


Figure 6. Threshold Voltage vs. Junction Temperature

Typical Electrical and Thermal Characteristics (Continued)

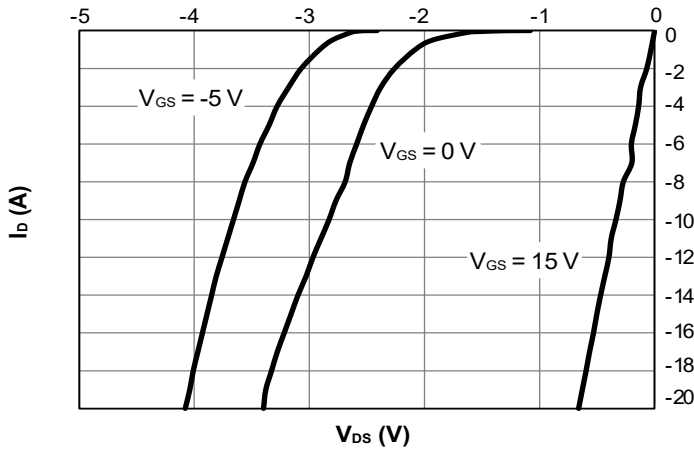


Figure 7. Body-Diode Characteristics at 25°C

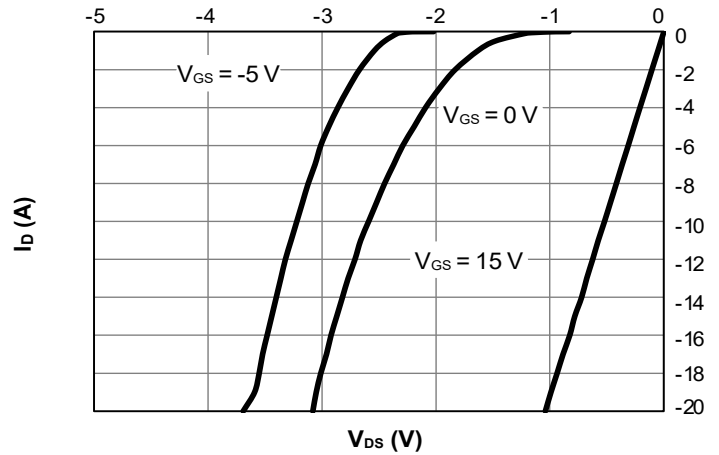


Figure 8. Body-Diode Characteristics at 175°C

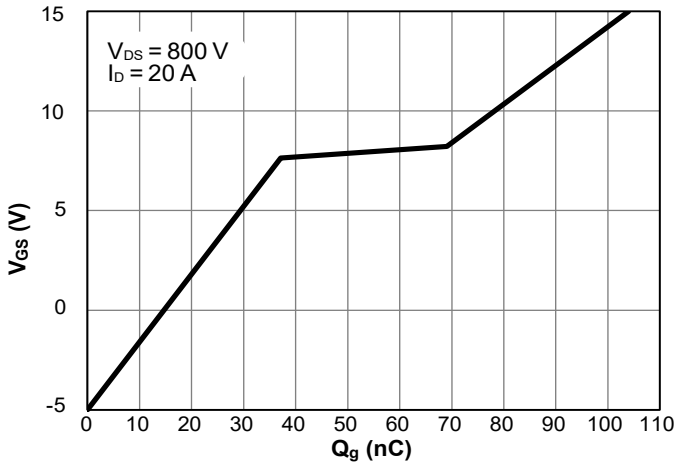


Figure 9. Gate-Charge Characteristics

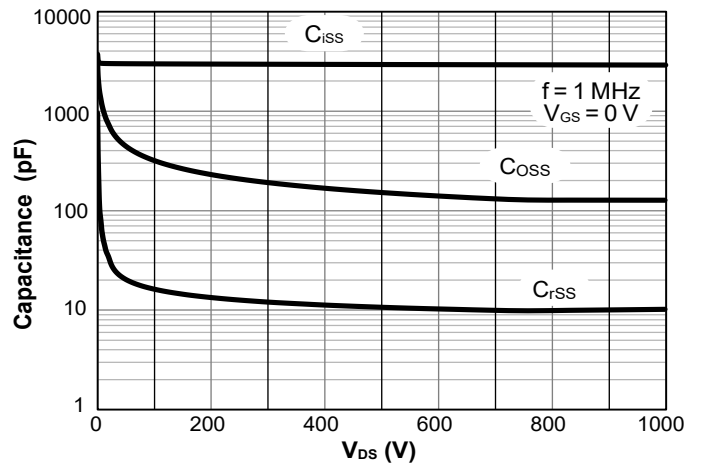


Figure 10. Capacitance Characteristics

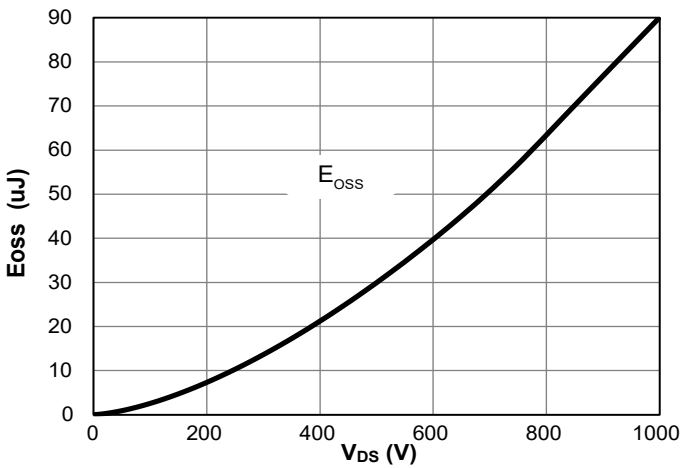


Figure 11. Coss Stored Energy

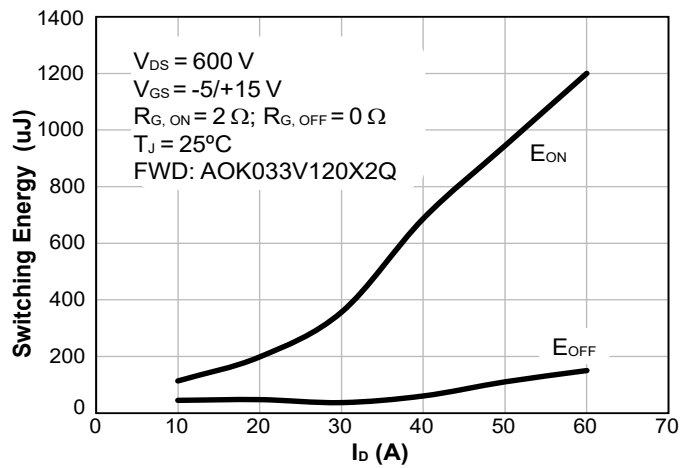


Figure 12. Switching Energy vs. Drain Current

Typical Electrical and Thermal Characteristics (Continued)

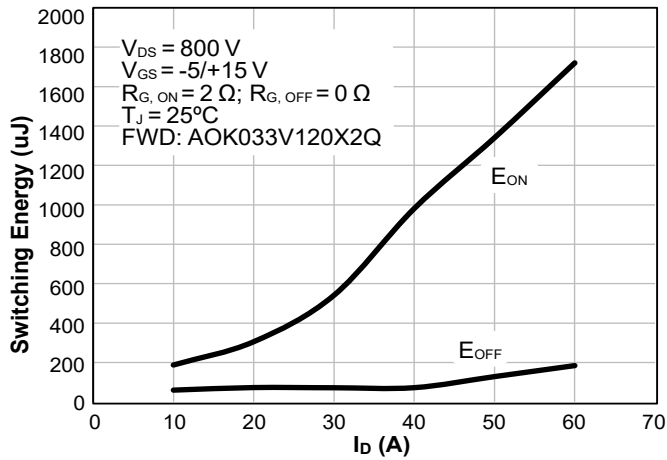


Figure 13. Switching Energy vs. Drain Current

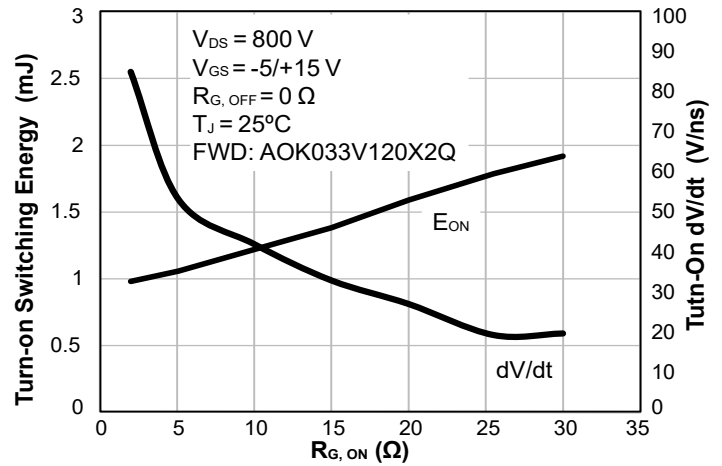


Figure 14. Turn-On Energy and dV/dt vs. External Gate Resistance

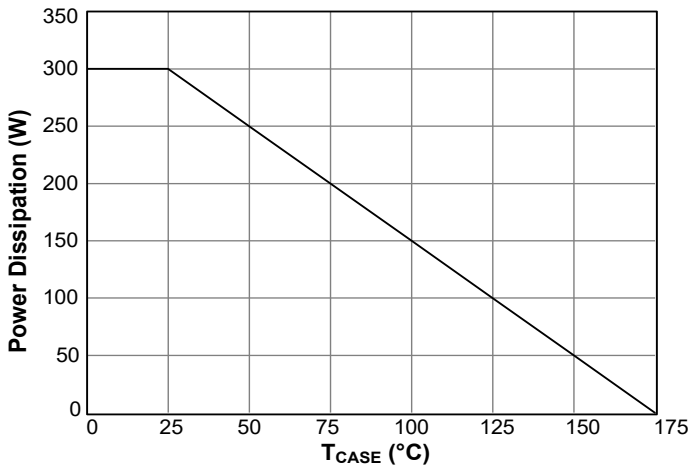


Figure 15. Power Derating vs. Case Temperature (Note I)

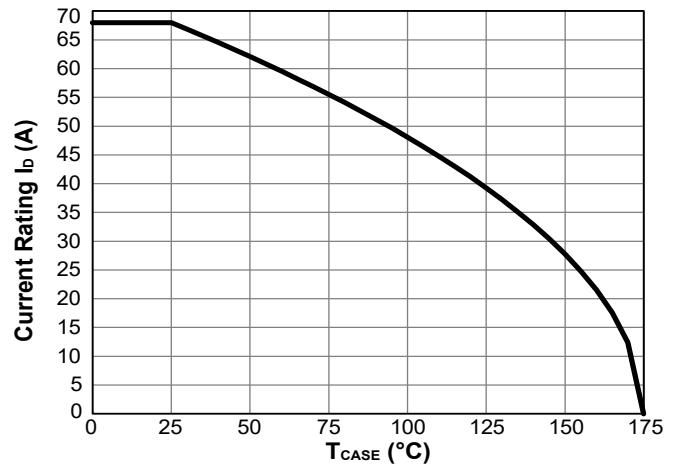


Figure 16. Current Derating vs. Case Temperature (Note I)

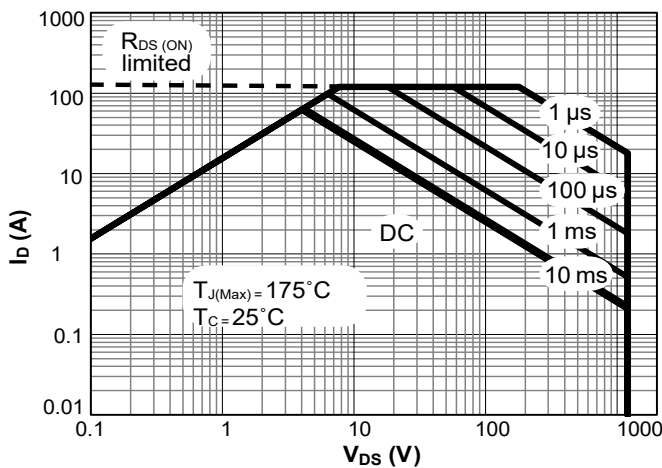


Figure 17. Maximum Forward Biased Safe Operating (Note I)

Typical Electrical and Thermal Characteristics (Continued)

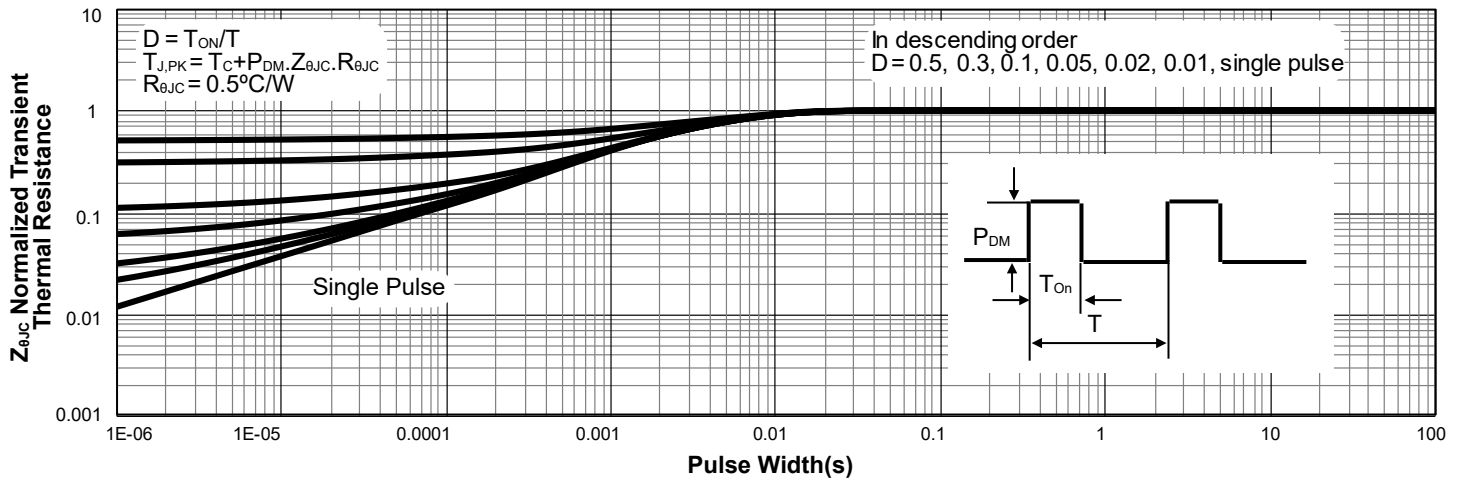


Figure 18. Normalized Maximum Transient Thermal Impedance for AOK033V120X2Q (Note I)

## Test Circuits and Waveforms

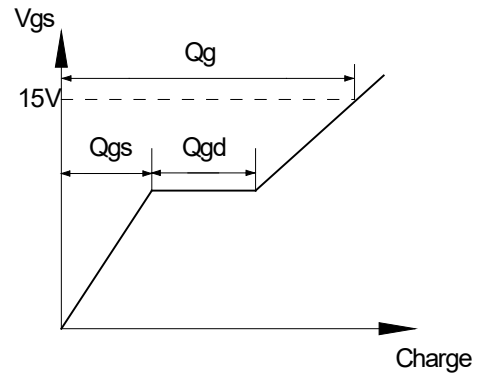
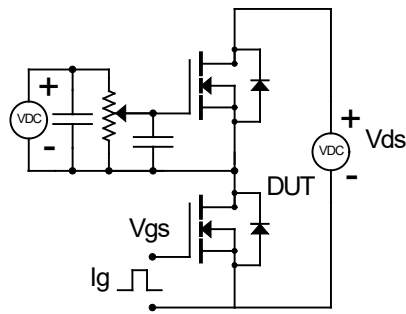


Figure 19. Gate Charge Test Circuits and Waveforms

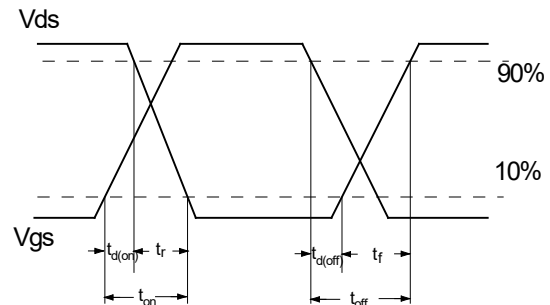
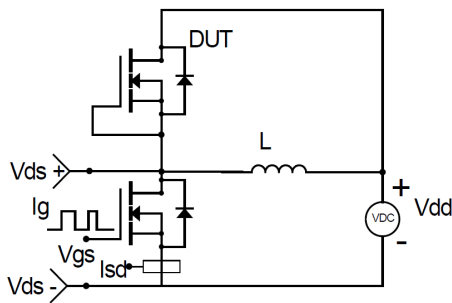


Figure 20. Inductive Switching Test Circuit and Waveforms

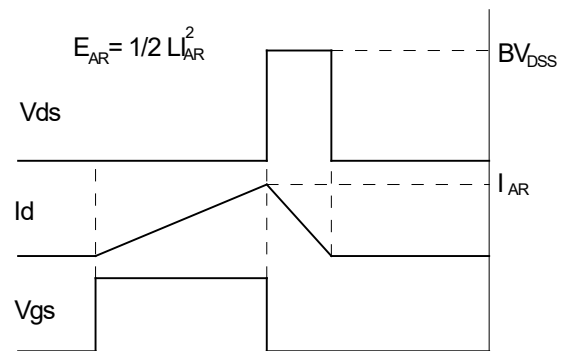
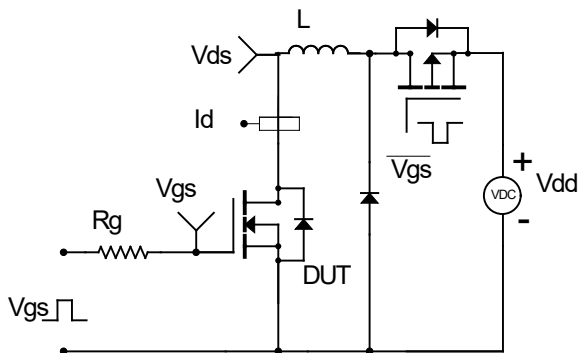


Figure 21. Unclamped Inductive Switching (UIS) Test Circuit and Waveforms

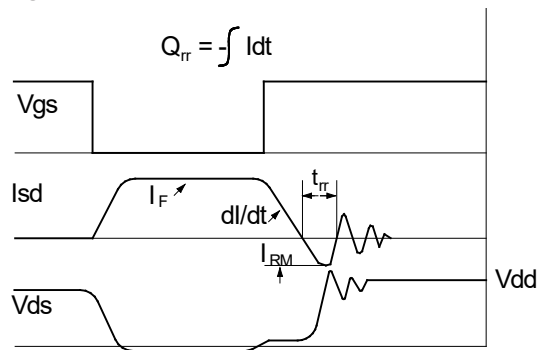
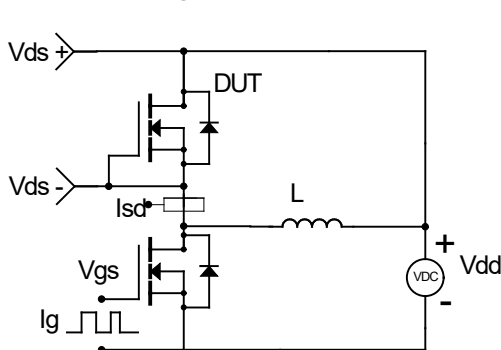
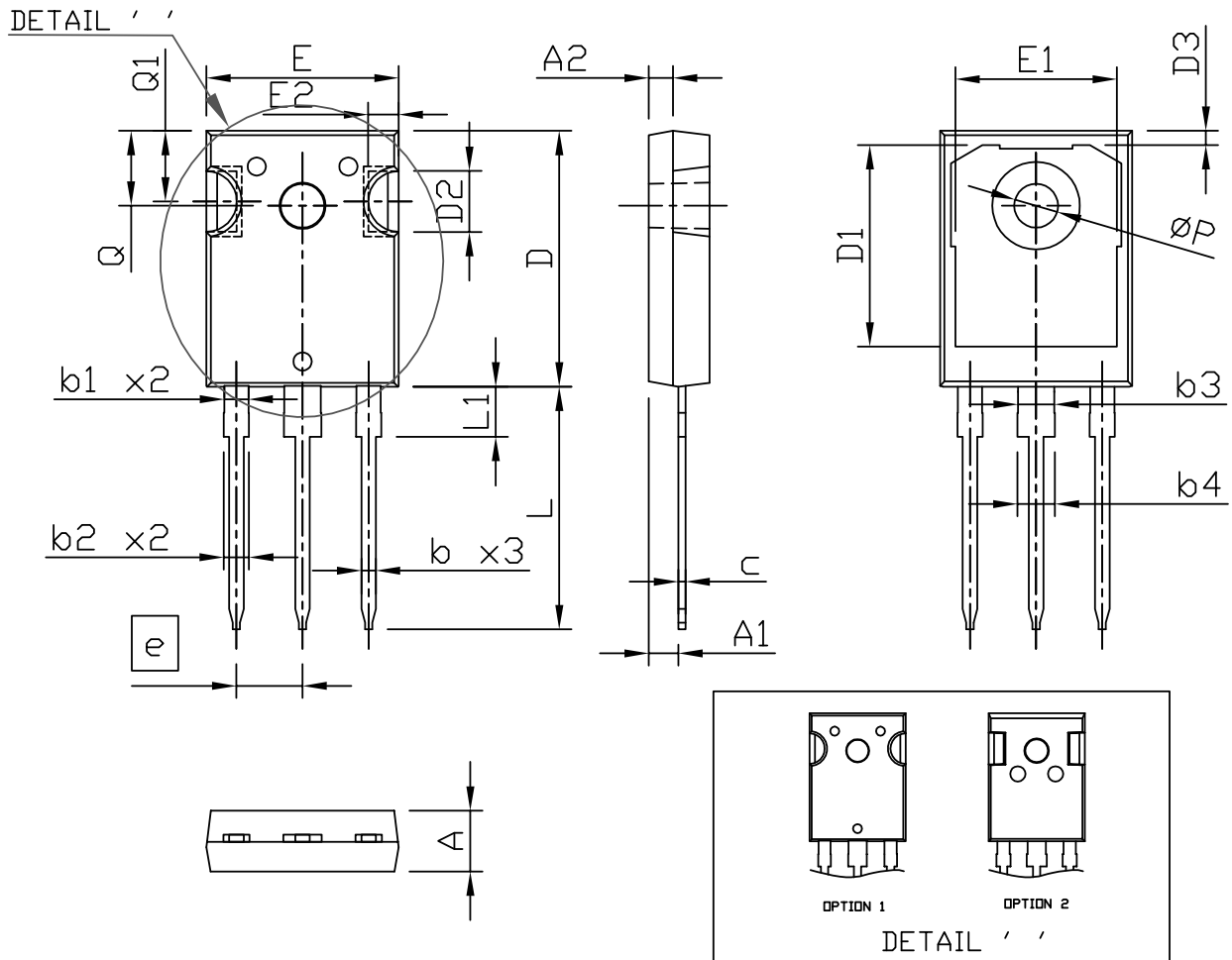
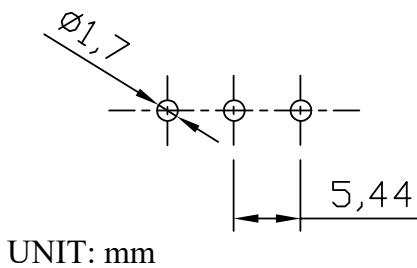


Figure 22. Diode Recovery Test Circuits and Waveforms

### Package Dimensions, TO-247-3L



RECOMMENDED LAND PATTERN



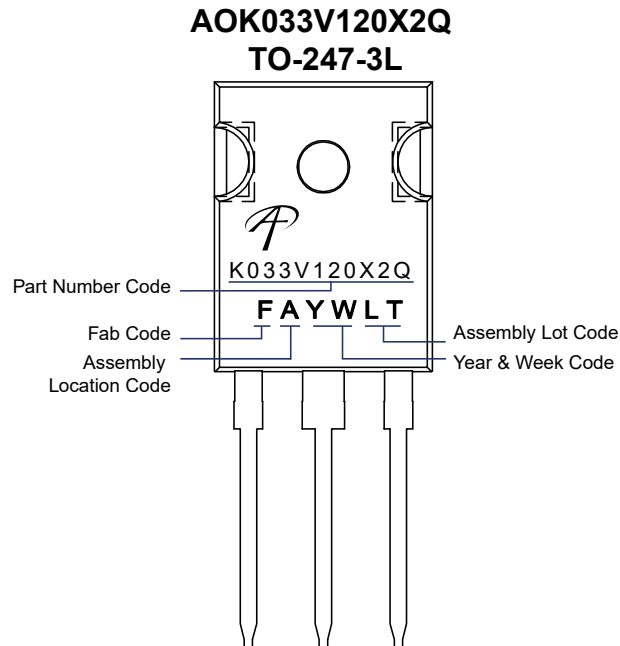
SYMBOLS	DIMENSIONS IN MILLIMETERS			DIMENSIONS IN INCHES		
	MIN	NOM	MAX	MIN	NOM	MAX
A	4.90	5.00	5.10	0.193	0.197	0.201
A1	2.31	2.42	2.52	0.091	0.095	0.099
A2	1.90	2.00	2.10	0.075	0.079	0.083
b	1.16	1.22	1.27	0.046	0.048	0.050
b1	1.96	2.02	2.07	0.078	0.080	0.081
b2	2.00	2.10	2.20	0.079	0.083	0.087
b3	2.96	3.02	3.07	0.117	0.119	0.121
b4	3.00	3.10	3.20	0.118	0.122	0.126
c	0.59	0.62	0.66	0.023	0.024	0.026
D	20.90	21.00	21.10	0.823	0.827	0.831
D1	16.25	16.55	16.85	0.640	0.652	0.663
D2	5.00 TYP			0.197 TYP		
D3	1.05	1.20	1.35	0.041	0.047	0.053
e	5.44 BSC			0.214 BSC		
E	15.70	15.80	15.90	0.618	0.622	0.626
E1	13.06	13.26	13.50	0.514	0.522	0.530
E2	2.50 TYP			0.098 TYP		
L	19.72	19.92	20.12	0.776	0.784	0.792
L1	---	---	4.30	---	---	0.169
Q	6.15 BSC			0.242 BSC		
Q1	5.60	5.80	6.00	0.220	0.228	0.236
ØP	3.55	3.60	3.70	0.140	0.142	0.146

NOTE

1. PACKAGE BODY SIZES EXCLUDE MOLD FLASH AND GATE BURRS.  
MOLD FLASH AT THE NON-LEAD SIDES SHOULD BE LESS THAN 6 MILS EACH.
2. CONTROLLING DIMENSION IS MILLIMETER.  
CONVERTED INCH DIMENSIONS ARE NOT NECESSARILY EXACT.



## Part Marking



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2. A critical component in any component of a life support, device, or system whose failure to perform can be reasonably expected to cause the failure of the life support device or system, or to affect its safety or effectiveness.