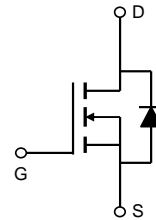


## General Description

The AOTF6N90 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.

## Features

$V_{DS}$	1000V@150°C
$I_D$ (at $V_{GS}=10V$ )	6A
$R_{DS(on)}$ (at $V_{GS}=10V$ )	< 2.2Ω



### Absolute Maximum Ratings $T_A=25^\circ\text{C}$ unless otherwise noted

Parameter	Symbol	AOTF6N90	Units
Drain-Source Voltage	$V_{DS}$	900	V
Gate-Source Voltage	$V_{GS}$	±30	V
Continuous Drain Current	$I_D$	$T_C=25^\circ\text{C}$	6*
		$T_C=100^\circ\text{C}$	3.9*
Pulsed Drain Current <sup>C</sup>	$I_{DM}$	24	A
Avalanche Current <sup>C</sup>	$I_{AR}$	3.3	A
Repetitive avalanche energy <sup>C</sup>	$E_{AR}$	80	mJ
Single pulsed avalanche energy <sup>G</sup>	$E_{AS}$	160	mJ
Peak diode recovery dv/dt	dv/dt	5	V/ns
Power Dissipation <sup>B</sup>	$P_D$	$T_C=25^\circ\text{C}$	50
		Derate above 25°C	0.4
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	AOTF6N90	Units
Maximum Junction-to-Ambient <sup>A,D</sup>	$R_{\theta JA}$	65	°C/W
Maximum Junction-to-Case	$R_{\theta JC}$	2.5	°C/W

\* Drain current limited by maximum junction temperature.

**Electrical Characteristics (T<sub>J</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> =250μA, V <sub>GS</sub> =0V, T <sub>J</sub> =25°C	900			V
		I <sub>D</sub> =250μA, V <sub>GS</sub> =0V, T <sub>J</sub> =150°C		1000		
BV <sub>DSS</sub> /ΔT <sub>J</sub>	Zero Gate Voltage Drain Current	I <sub>D</sub> =250μA, V <sub>GS</sub> =0V		1		V/°C
I <sub>DSS</sub>	Zero Gate Voltage Drain Current	V <sub>DS</sub> =900V, V <sub>GS</sub> =0V			1	μA
		V <sub>DS</sub> =720V, T <sub>J</sub> =125°C			10	
I <sub>GSS</sub>	Gate-Body leakage current	V <sub>DS</sub> =0V, V <sub>GS</sub> =±30V			±100	nA
V <sub>GS(th)</sub>	Gate Threshold Voltage	V <sub>DS</sub> =5V, I <sub>D</sub> =250μA	3.4	4.1	4.5	V
R <sub>DS(ON)</sub>	Static Drain-Source On-Resistance	V <sub>GS</sub> =10V, I <sub>D</sub> =3A		1.74	2.2	Ω
g <sub>FS</sub>	Forward Transconductance	V <sub>DS</sub> =40V, I <sub>D</sub> =3A		8		S
V <sub>SD</sub>	Diode Forward Voltage	I <sub>S</sub> =1A, V <sub>GS</sub> =0V		0.73	1	V
I <sub>S</sub>	Maximum Body-Diode Continuous Current				6	A
I <sub>SM</sub>	Maximum Body-Diode Pulsed Current				24	A
<b>DYNAMIC PARAMETERS</b>						
C <sub>iss</sub>	Input Capacitance	V <sub>GS</sub> =0V, V <sub>DS</sub> =25V, f=1MHz	955	1196	1450	pF
C <sub>oss</sub>	Output Capacitance		65	82	110	pF
C <sub>rss</sub>	Reverse Transfer Capacitance		6	7.8	12	pF
R <sub>g</sub>	Gate resistance	V <sub>GS</sub> =0V, V <sub>DS</sub> =0V, f=1MHz	1.7	3.4	5.1	Ω
<b>SWITCHING PARAMETERS</b>						
Q <sub>g</sub>	Total Gate Charge	V <sub>GS</sub> =10V, V <sub>DS</sub> =720V, I <sub>D</sub> =6A	23	29	35	nC
Q <sub>gs</sub>	Gate Source Charge		5.5	7	8.5	nC
Q <sub>gd</sub>	Gate Drain Charge		10	13	20	nC
t <sub>D(on)</sub>	Turn-On DelayTime	V <sub>GS</sub> =10V, V <sub>DS</sub> =450V, I <sub>D</sub> =6A, R <sub>G</sub> =25Ω		30		ns
t <sub>r</sub>	Turn-On Rise Time			58		ns
t <sub>D(off)</sub>	Turn-Off DelayTime			70		ns
t <sub>f</sub>	Turn-Off Fall Time			49		ns
t <sub>rr</sub>	Body Diode Reverse Recovery Time	I <sub>F</sub> =6A, dI/dt=100A/μs, V <sub>DS</sub> =100V	230	286	343	ns
Q <sub>rr</sub>	Body Diode Reverse Recovery Charge	I <sub>F</sub> =6A, dI/dt=100A/μs, V <sub>DS</sub> =100V	4.5	5.6	6.7	μC

A. The value of R<sub>θJA</sub> is measured with the device in a still air environment with T<sub>A</sub>=25°C.

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>J(MAX)</sub>=150°C, Ratings are based on low frequency and duty cycles to keep initial T<sub>J</sub>=25°C.

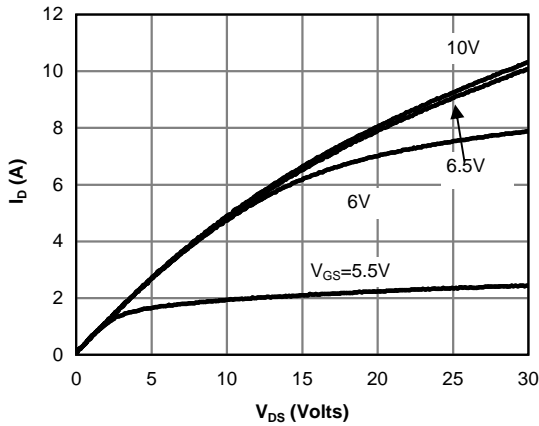
D. The R<sub>θJA</sub> is the sum of the thermal impedance from junction to case R<sub>θJC</sub> and case to ambient.

E. The static characteristics in Figures 1 to 6 are obtained using <300 μs pulses, duty cycle 0.5% max.

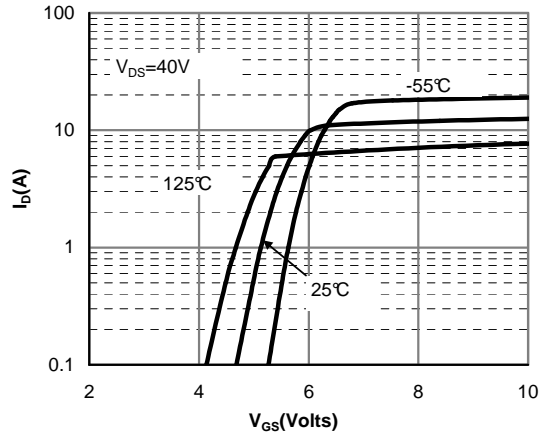
F. These curves are based on the junction-to-case thermal impedance which is measured with the device mounted to a large heatsink, assuming a maximum junction temperature of T<sub>J(MAX)</sub>=150°C. The SOA curve provides a single pulse rating.

G. L=30mH, I<sub>AS</sub>=3.3A, V<sub>DD</sub>=150V, R<sub>G</sub>=25Ω, Starting T<sub>J</sub>=25°C

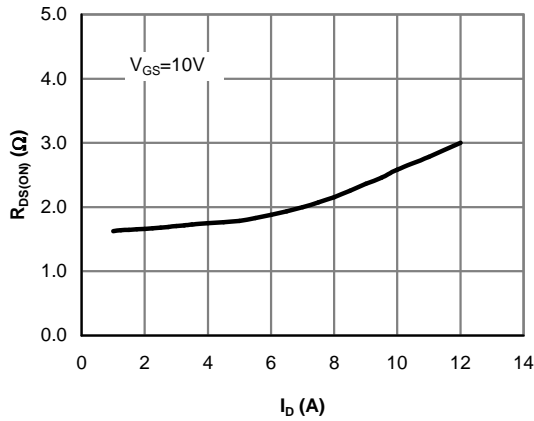
**TYPICAL ELECTRICAL AND THERMAL CHARACTERISTICS**



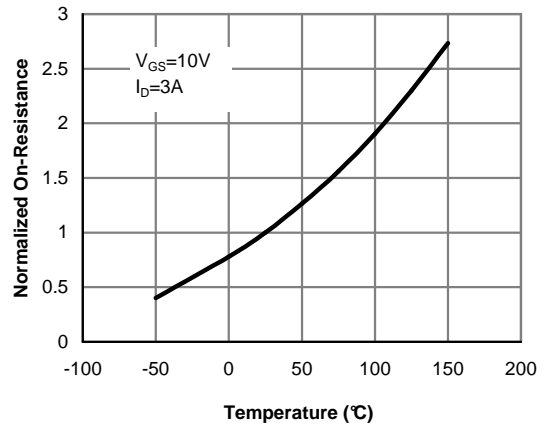
**Fig 1: On-Region Characteristics**



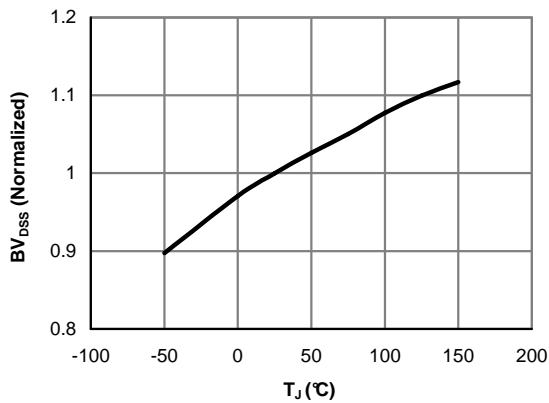
**Figure 2: Transfer Characteristics**



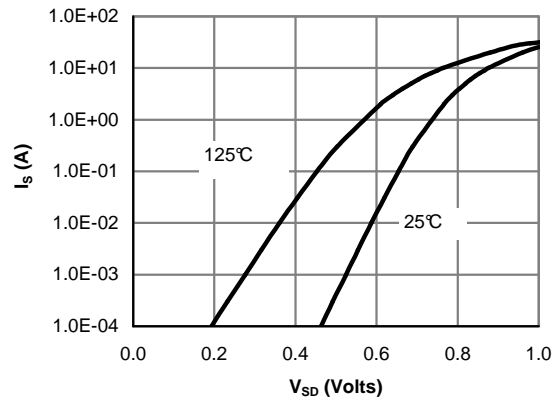
**Figure 3: On-Resistance vs. Drain Current and Gate Voltage**



**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**

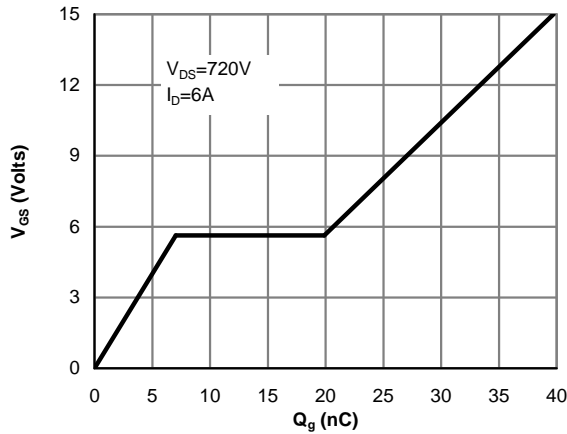


Figure 7: Gate-Charge Characteristics

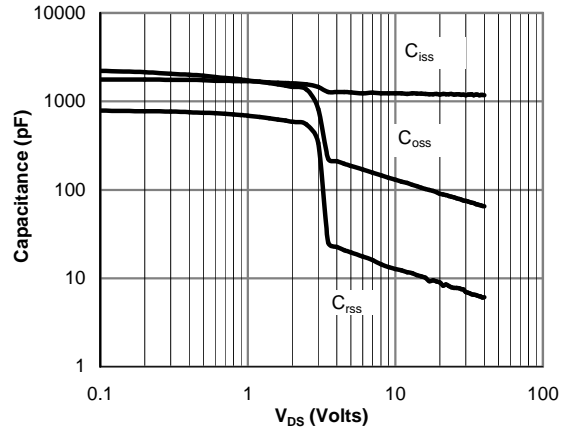


Figure 8: Capacitance Characteristics

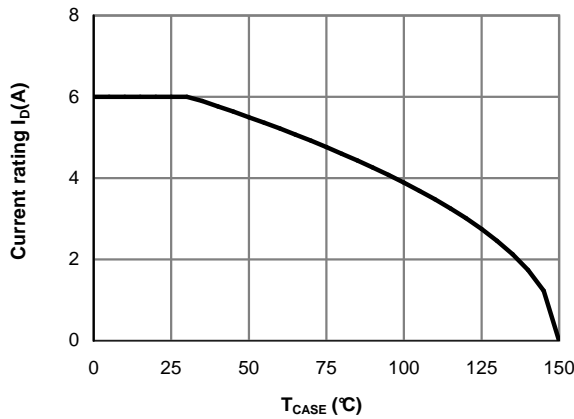


Figure 9: Current De-rating (Note B)

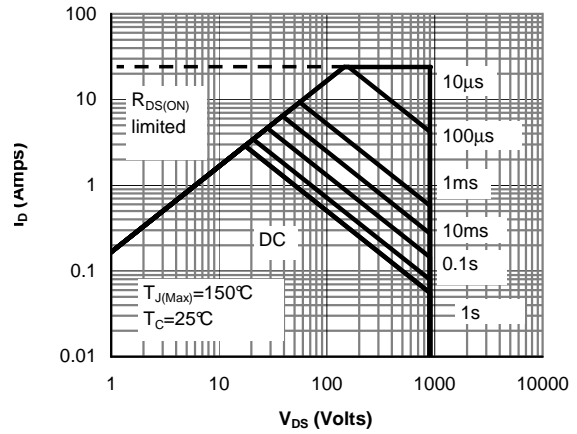


Figure 10: Maximum Forward Biased Safe Operating Area for AOTF6N90 (Note F)

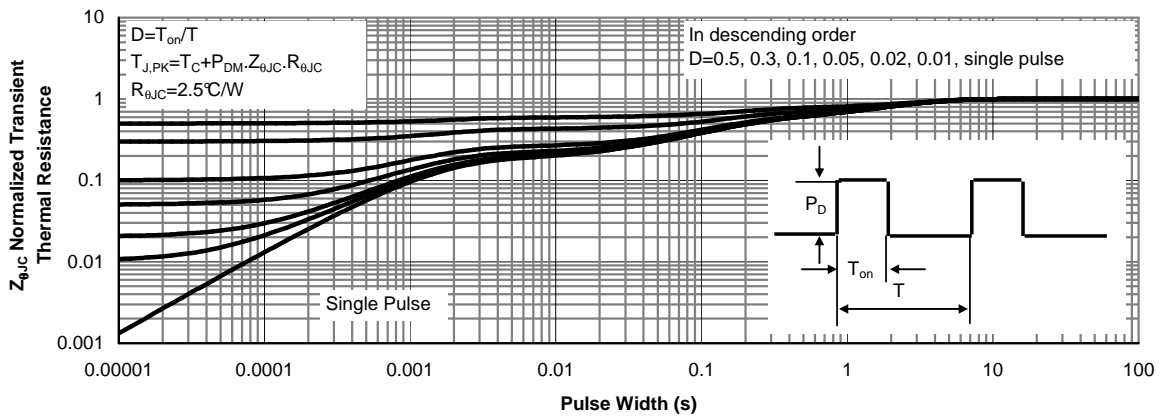
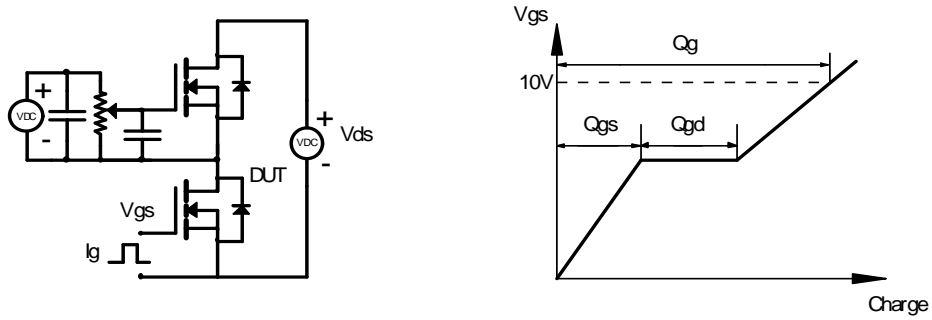
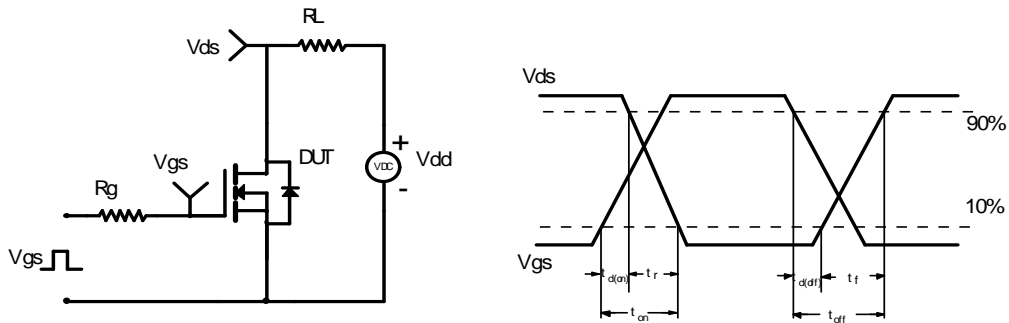


Figure 11: Normalized Maximum Transient Thermal Impedance for AOTF6N90 (Note F)

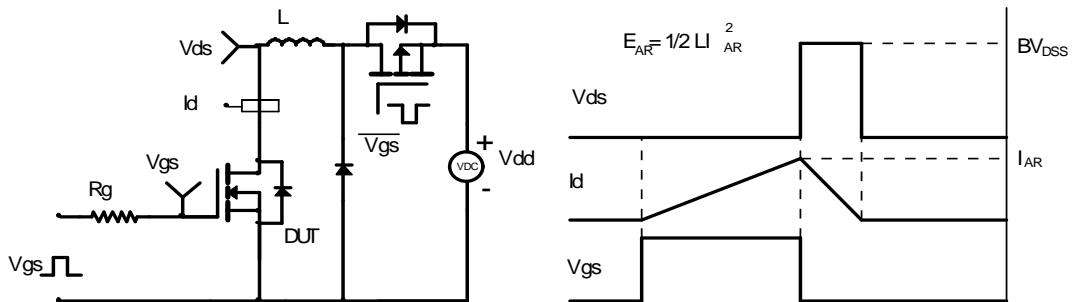
Gate Charge Test Circuit & Waveform



Resistive Switching Test Circuit & Waveforms



Unclamped Inductive Switching (UIS) Test Circuit & Waveforms



Diode Recovery Test Circuit & Waveforms

