

## 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 ( $Q_{rr}$ )

## Applications

### Renewable

- EV Charger
- Solar Inverters

### Industrial

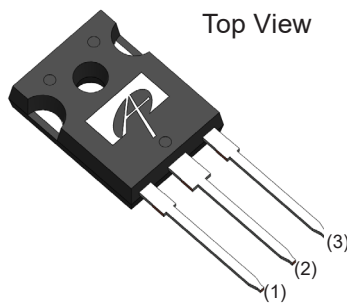
- UPS
- SMPS
- Motor Drives

## Product Summary

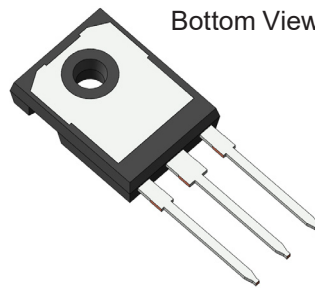
$V_{DS} @ T_{J,max}$	1200V
$I_{DM}$	120A
$R_{DS(ON),typ}$	33m $\Omega$
$Q_{rr}$	226nC
$E_{OSS} @ 800V$	63 $\mu$ J
100% UIS Tested	



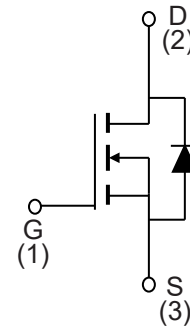
## Pin Configuration



Top View



Bottom View



Ordering Part Number	Package Type	Form	Shipping Quantity
AOK033V120X2	TO-247-3L	Tube	30/Tube

## Absolute Maximum Ratings

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

Symbol	Parameter	AOK033V120X2	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	AOK033V120X2	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> = 20A	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		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		L = 60 μH		980		μJ
E <sub>off</sub>	Turn-Off Energy	FWD: AOK033V120X2		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 > 1 Hz
- 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 heat-sink, 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

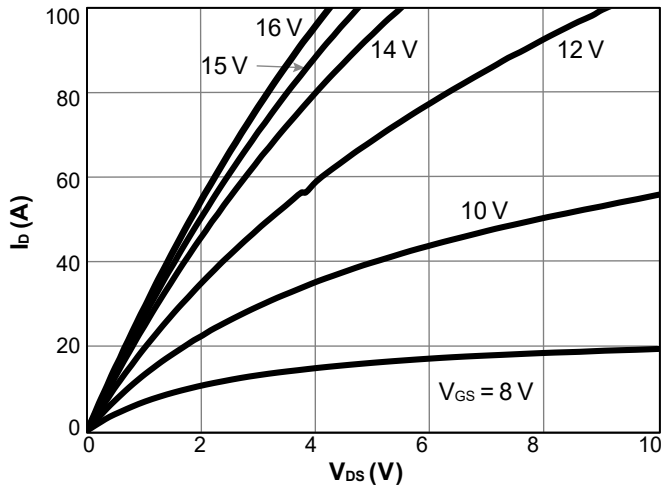


Figure 1. On-Region Characteristics  $T_J = 25^\circ\text{C}$

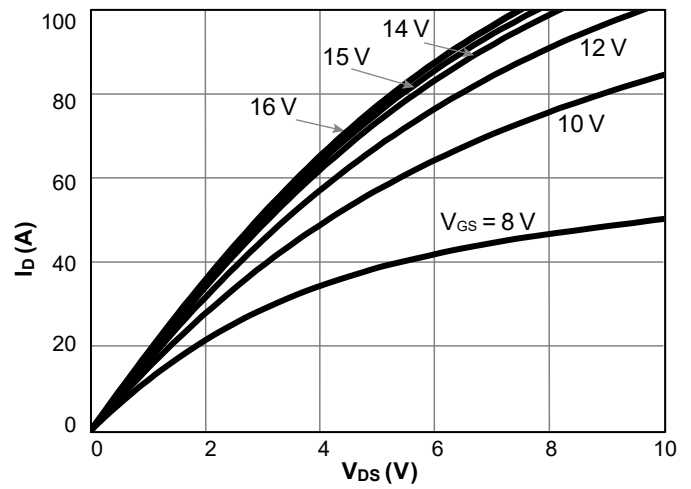


Figure 2. On-Region Characteristics  $T_J = 175^\circ\text{C}$

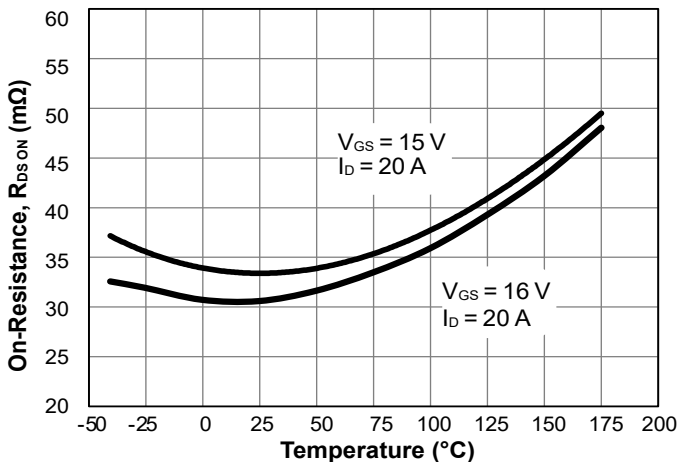


Figure 3. On-Resistance vs. Junction Temperature

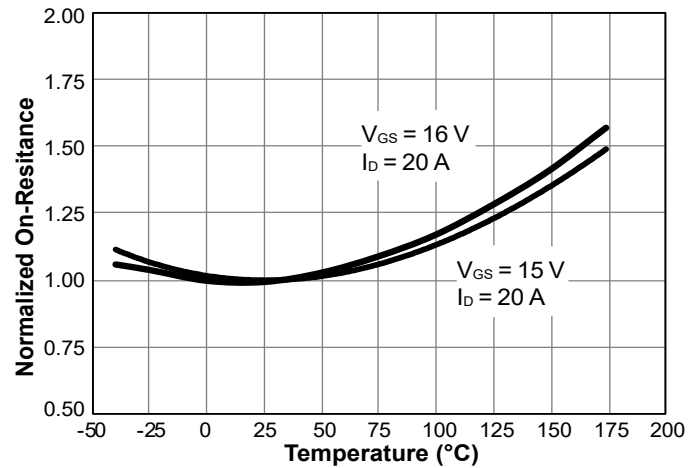


Figure 4. Normalized On-Resistance vs. Junction Temperature

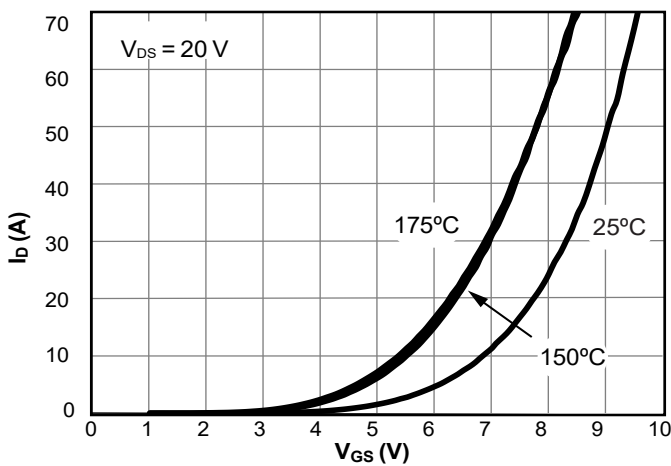


Figure 5. Transfer Characteristics

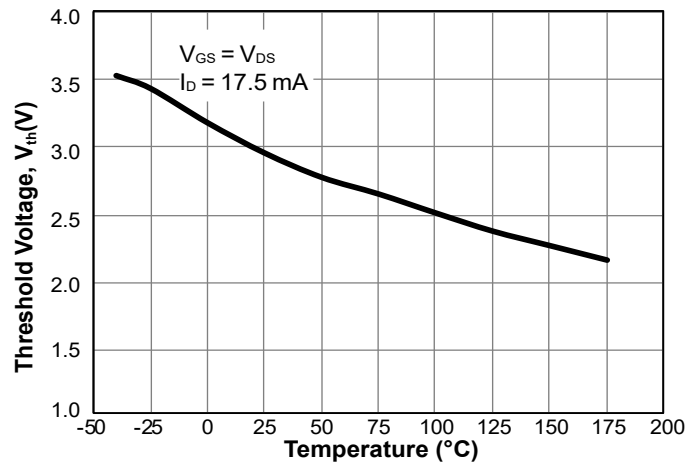


Figure 6. Threshold Voltage vs. Junction Temperature

Typical Electrical and Thermal Characteristics (Continued)

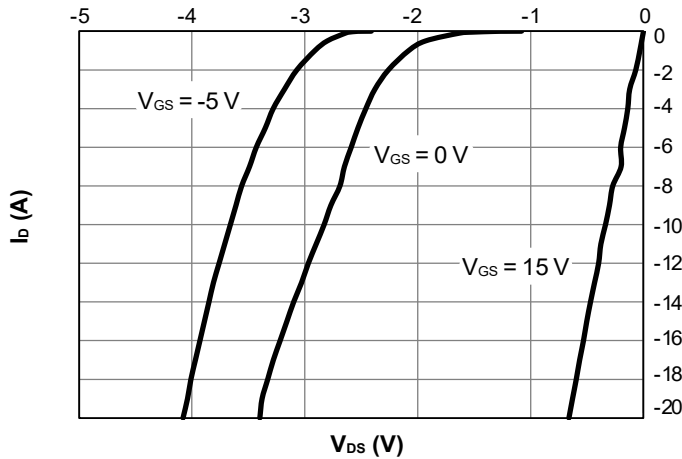


Figure 7. Body-Diode Characteristics at 25°C

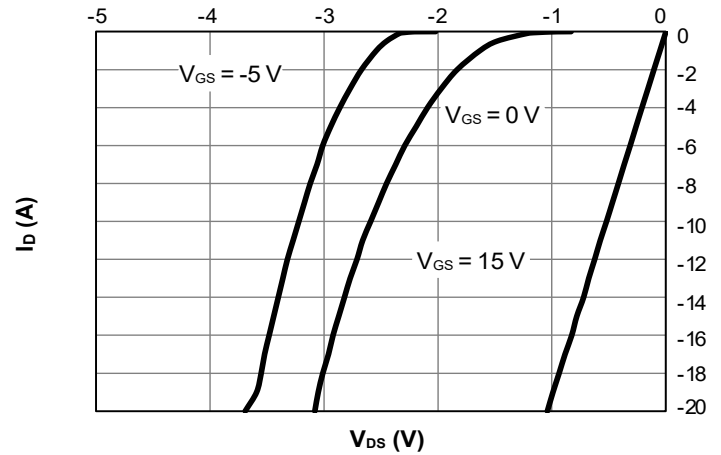


Figure 8. Body-Diode Characteristics at 175°C

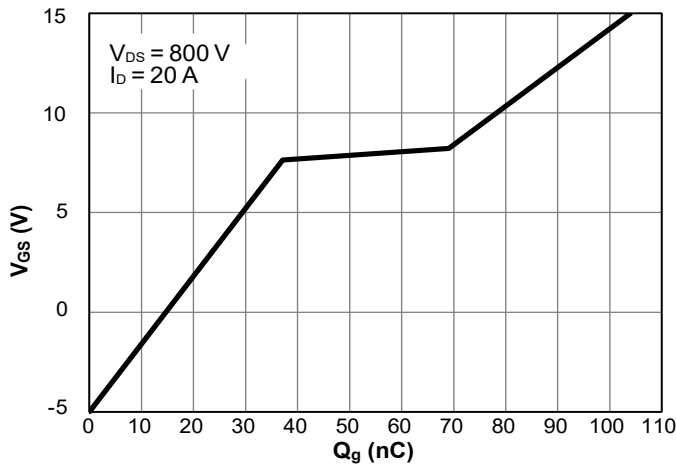


Figure 9. Gate-Charge Characteristics

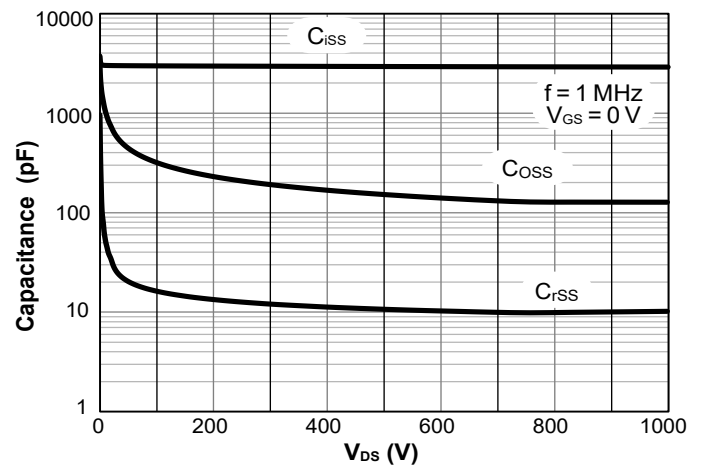


Figure 10. Capacitance Characteristics

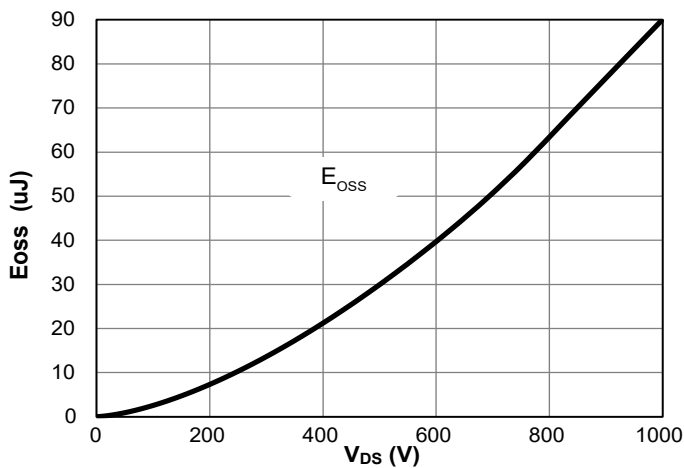


Figure 11. Coss Stored Energy

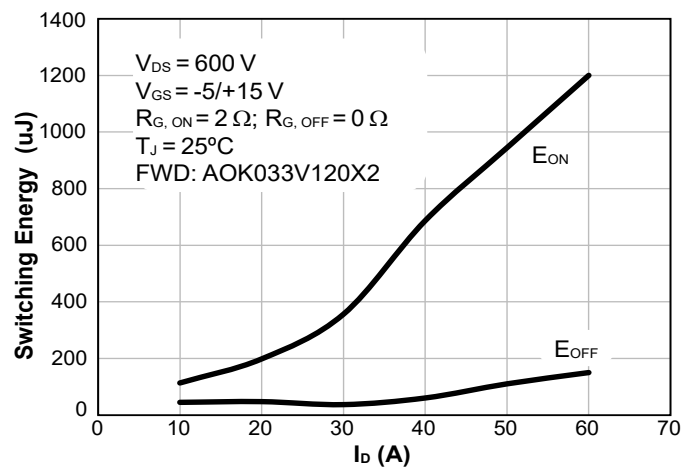


Figure 12. Switching Energy vs. Drain Current

Typical Electrical and Thermal Characteristics (Continued)

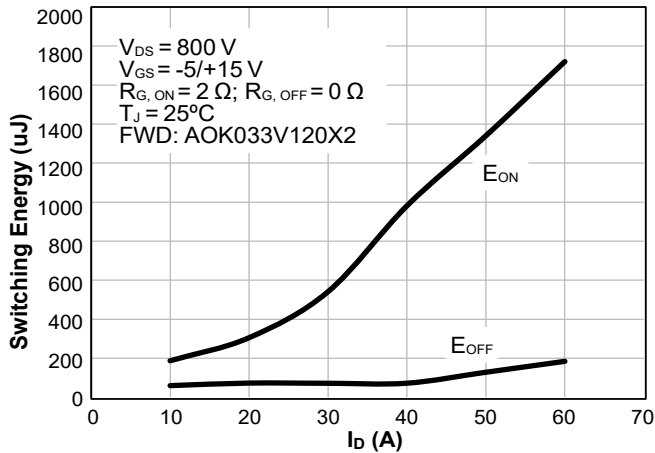


Figure 13. Switching Energy vs. Drain Current

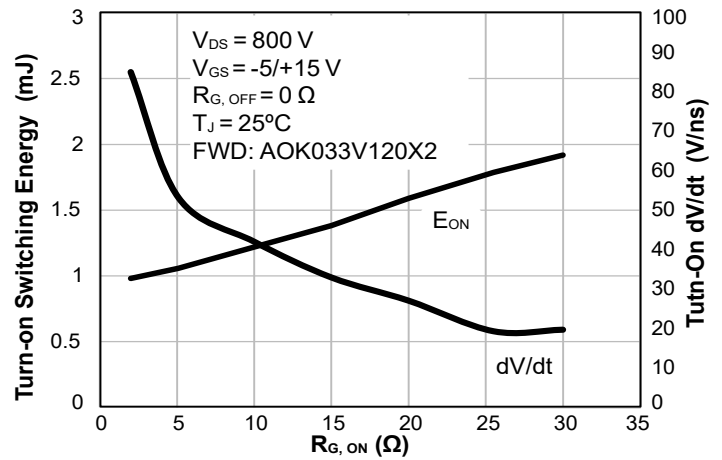


Figure 14. Turn-On Energy and dV/dt vs. External Gate Resistance

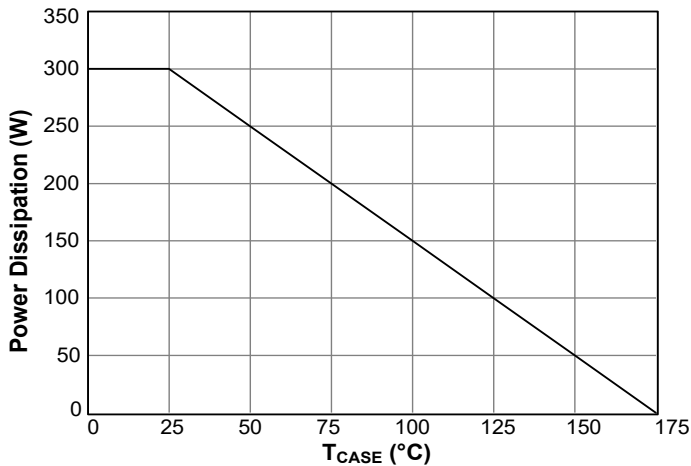


Figure 15. Power Derating vs. Case Temperature (Note I)

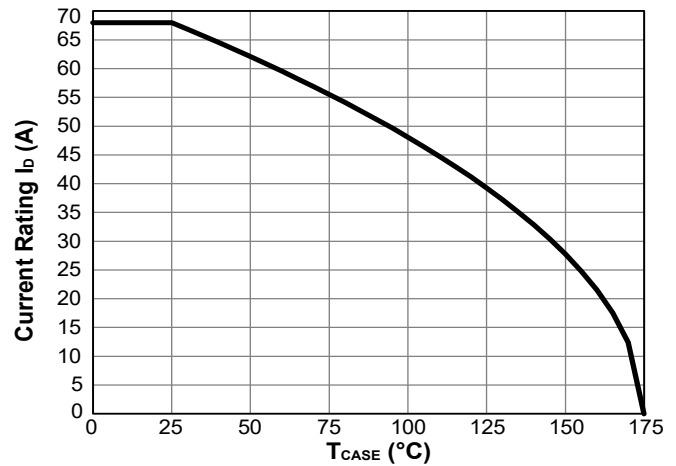


Figure 16. Current Derating vs. Case Temperature (Note I)

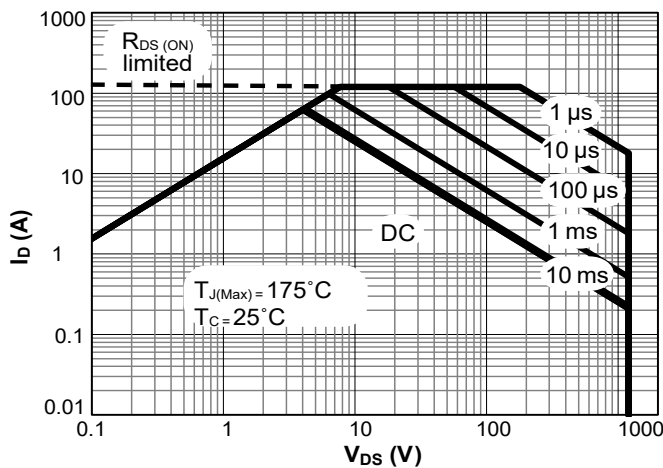


Figure 17. Maximum Forward Biased Safe Operating (Note I)

Typical Electrical and Thermal Characteristics (Continued)

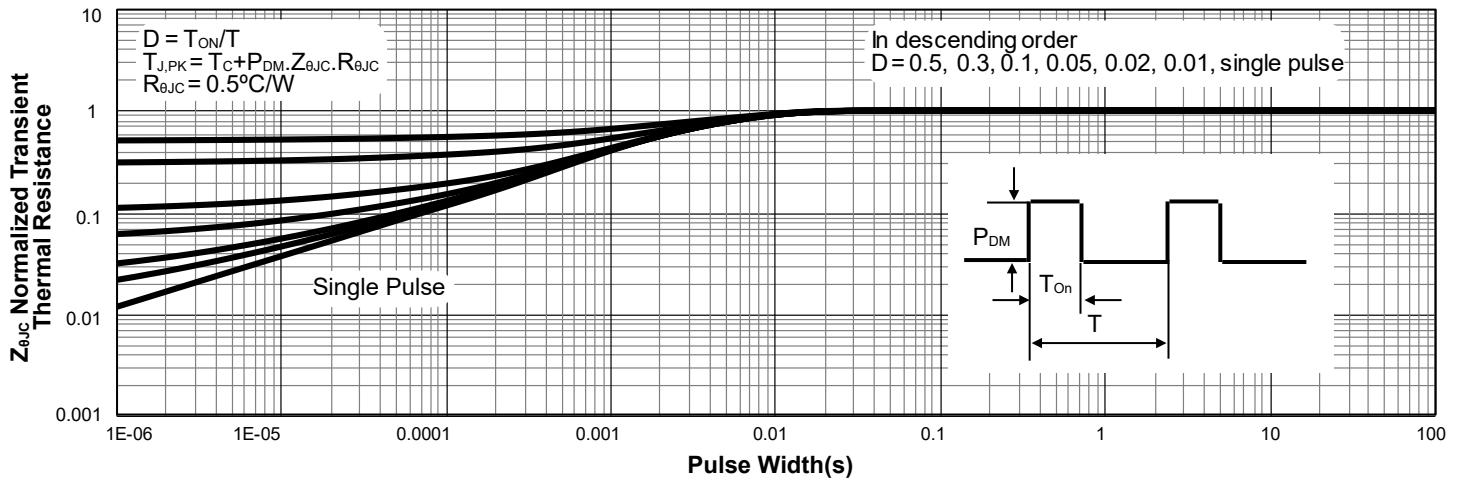


Figure 18. Normalized Maximum Transient Thermal Impedance for AOK033V120X2 (Note I)

## Test Circuits and Waveforms

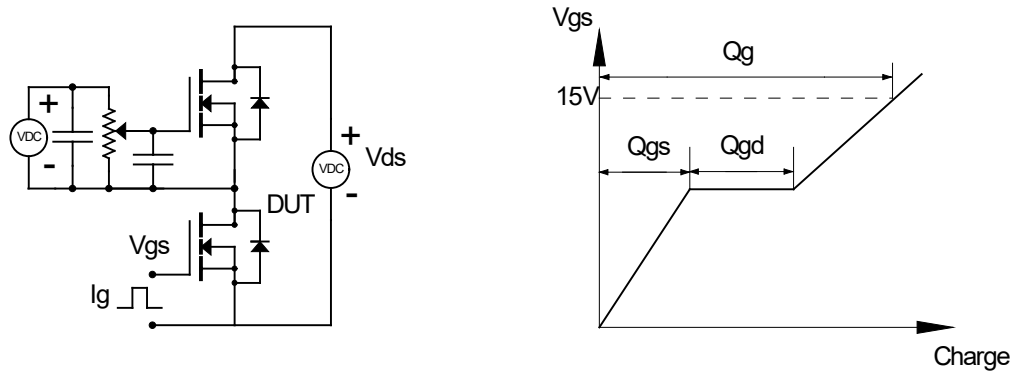


Figure 19. Gate Charge Test Circuits and Waveforms

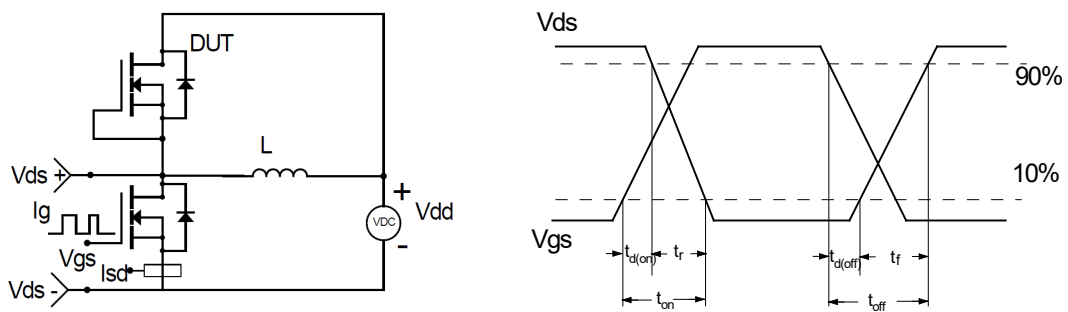


Figure 20. Inductive Switching Test Circuit and Waveforms

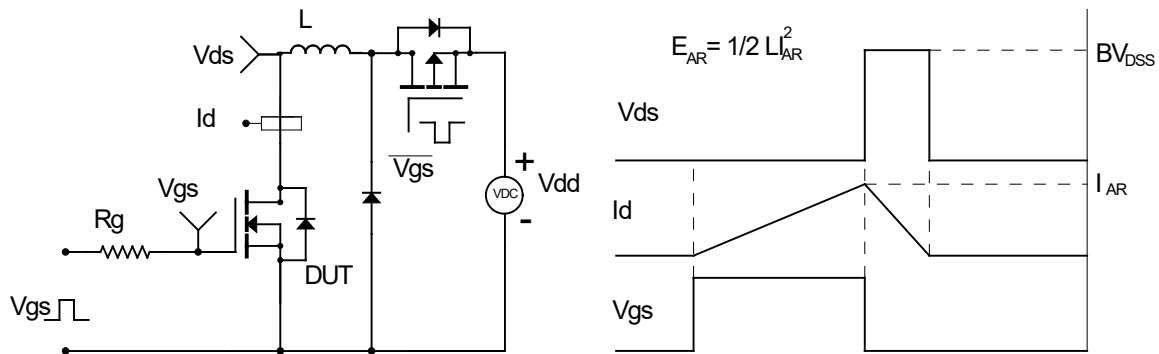


Figure 21. Unclamped Inductive Switching (UIS) Test Circuit and Waveforms

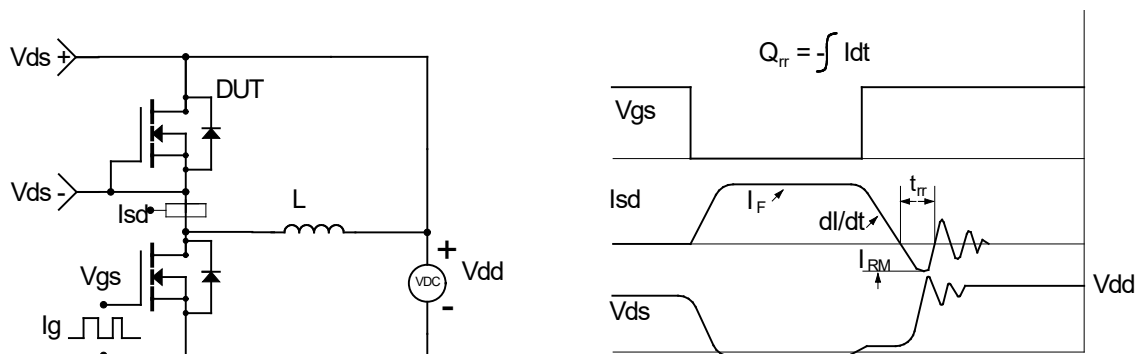
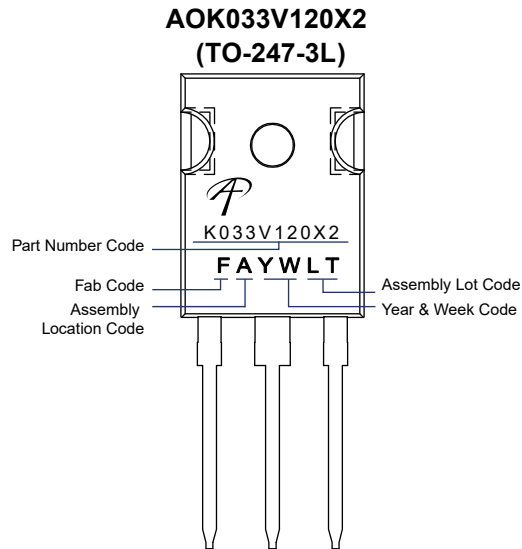


Figure 22. Diode Recovery Test Circuits and Waveforms





## Part Marking



### LEGAL DISCLAIMER

Applications or uses as critical components in life support devices or systems are not authorized. AOS does not assume any liability arising out of such applications or uses of its products. AOS reserves the right to make changes to product specifications without notice. It is the responsibility of the customer to evaluate suitability of the product for their intended application. Customer shall comply with applicable legal requirements, including all applicable export control rules, regulations and limitations.

AOS' products are provided subject to AOS' terms and conditions of sale which are set forth at:

[http://www.aosmd.com/terms\\_and\\_conditions\\_of\\_sale](http://www.aosmd.com/terms_and_conditions_of_sale)

### LIFE SUPPORT POLICY

ALPHA AND OMEGA SEMICONDUCTOR PRODUCTS ARE NOT AUTHORIZED FOR USE AS CRITICAL COMPONENTS IN LIFE SUPPORT DEVICES OR SYSTEMS.

As used herein:

1. Life support devices or systems are devices or systems which, (a) are intended for surgical implant into the body or (b) support or sustain life, and (c) whose failure to perform when properly used in accordance with instructions for use provided in the labeling, can be reasonably expected to result in a significant injury of the user.
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.