

FEATURES

- Avalanche Rugged Technology
- Rugged Gate Oxide Technology
- Lower Input Capacitance
- Improved Gate Charge
- Extended Safe Operating Area
- Lower Leakage Current : 10 μ A (Max.) @ $V_{DS} = 250V$
- Lower $R_{DS(ON)}$: 0.327 Ω (Typ.)

$$BV_{DSS} = 250 V$$

$$R_{DS(on)} = 0.45 \Omega$$

$$I_D = 6.6 A$$

D-PAK



I-PAK



1. Gate 2. Drain 3. Source

Absolute Maximum Ratings

Symbol	Characteristic	Value	Units
V_{DSS}	Drain-to-Source Voltage	250	V
I_D	Continuous Drain Current ($T_C=25^\circ C$)	6.6	A
	Continuous Drain Current ($T_C=100^\circ C$)	4.2	
I_{DM}	Drain Current-Pulsed ①	26	A
V_{GS}	Gate-to-Source Voltage	± 30	V
E_{AS}	Single Pulsed Avalanche Energy ②	191	mJ
I_{AR}	Avalanche Current ①	6.6	A
E_{AR}	Repetitive Avalanche Energy ①	4.9	mJ
dv/dt	Peak Diode Recovery dv/dt ③	4.8	V/ns
P_D	Total Power Dissipation ($T_A=25^\circ C$) *	2.5	W
	Total Power Dissipation ($T_C=25^\circ C$)	49	W
	Linear Derating Factor	0.39	W/ $^\circ C$
T_J, T_{STG}	Operating Junction and Storage Temperature Range	- 55 to +150	$^\circ C$
T_L	Maximum Lead Temp. for Soldering Purposes, 1/8" from case for 5-seconds	300	

Thermal Resistance

Symbol	Characteristic	Typ.	Max.	Units
$R_{\theta JC}$	Junction-to-Case	--	2.54	$^\circ C/W$
$R_{\theta JA}$	Junction-to-Ambient *	--	50	
$R_{\theta JA}$	Junction-to-Ambient	--	110	

* When mounted on the minimum pad size recommended (PCB Mount).

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

Symbol	Characteristic	Min.	Typ.	Max.	Units	Test Condition
BV_{DSS}	Drain-Source Breakdown Voltage	250	--	--	V	$V_{GS}=0V, I_D=250\mu A$
$\Delta BV/\Delta T_J$	Breakdown Voltage Temp. Coeff.	--	0.29	--	V/ $^\circ\text{C}$	$I_D=250\mu A$ See Fig 7
$V_{GS(th)}$	Gate Threshold Voltage	2.0	--	4.0	V	$V_{DS}=5V, I_D=250\mu A$
I_{GSS}	Gate-Source Leakage, Forward	--	--	100	nA	$V_{GS}=30V$
	Gate-Source Leakage, Reverse	--	--	-100		$V_{GS}=-30V$
I_{DSS}	Drain-to-Source Leakage Current	--	--	10	μA	$V_{DS}=250V$
		--	--	100		$V_{DS}=200V, T_C=125^\circ\text{C}$
$R_{DS(on)}$	Static Drain-Source On-State Resistance	--	--	0.45	Ω	$V_{GS}=10V, I_D=3.3A$ ④
g_{fs}	Forward Transconductance	--	4.83	--	S	$V_{DS}=40V, I_D=3.3A$ ④
C_{iss}	Input Capacitance	--	730	950	pF	$V_{GS}=0V, V_{DS}=25V, f=1\text{MHz}$ See Fig 5
C_{oss}	Output Capacitance	--	110	130		
C_{rss}	Reverse Transfer Capacitance	--	50	60		
$t_{d(on)}$	Turn-On Delay Time	--	13	40	ns	$V_{DD}=125V, I_D=8.1A,$ $R_G=12\Omega$ See Fig 13 ④ ⑤
t_r	Rise Time	--	14	40		
$t_{d(off)}$	Turn-Off Delay Time	--	53	120		
t_f	Fall Time	--	21	50		
Q_g	Total Gate Charge	--	30	40	nC	$V_{DS}=200V, V_{GS}=10V,$ $I_D=8.1A$ See Fig 6 & Fig 12 ④ ⑤
Q_{gs}	Gate-Source Charge	--	5.8	--		
Q_{gd}	Gate-Drain(米勒) Charge	--	13.5	--		

Source-Drain Diode Ratings and Characteristics

Symbol	Characteristic	Min.	Typ.	Max.	Units	Test Condition
I_S	Continuous Source Current	--	--	6.6	A	Integral reverse pn-diode in the MOSFET
I_{SM}	Pulsed-Source Current ①	--	--	26		
V_{SD}	Diode Forward Voltage ④	--	--	1.5	V	$T_J=25^\circ\text{C}, I_S=6.6A, V_{GS}=0V$
t_{rr}	Reverse Recovery Time	--	190	--	ns	$T_J=25^\circ\text{C}, I_F=8.1A$
Q_{rr}	Reverse Recovery Charge	--	1.28	--	μC	$di_F/dt=100A/\mu s$ ④

Notes ;

- ① Repetitive Rating : Pulse Width Limited by Maximum Junction Temperature
- ② $L=7mH, I_{AS}=6.6A, V_{DD}=50V, R_G=27\Omega$, Starting $T_J=25^\circ\text{C}$
- ③ $I_{SD}\leq 8.1A, di/dt\leq 210A/\mu s, V_{DD}\leq BV_{DSS}$, Starting $T_J=25^\circ\text{C}$
- ④ Pulse Test : Pulse Width = $250\mu s$, Duty Cycle $\leq 2\%$
- ⑤ Essentially Independent of Operating Temperature

Fig 1. Output Characteristics

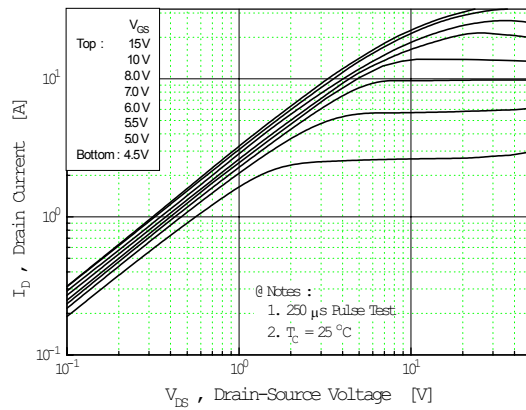


Fig 2. Transfer Characteristics

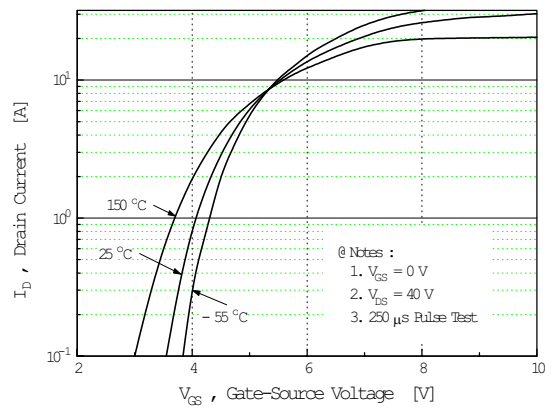


Fig 3. On-Resistance vs. Drain Current

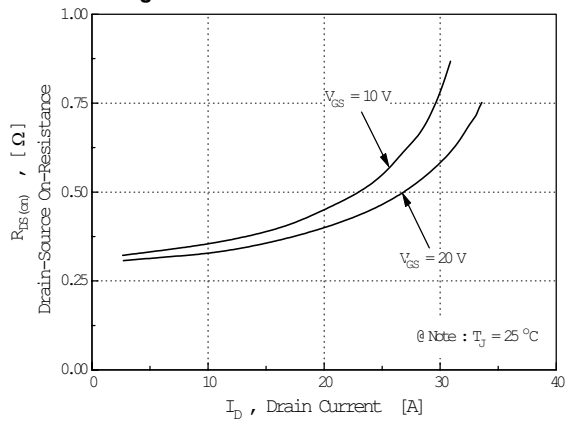


Fig 4. Source-Drain Diode Forward Voltage

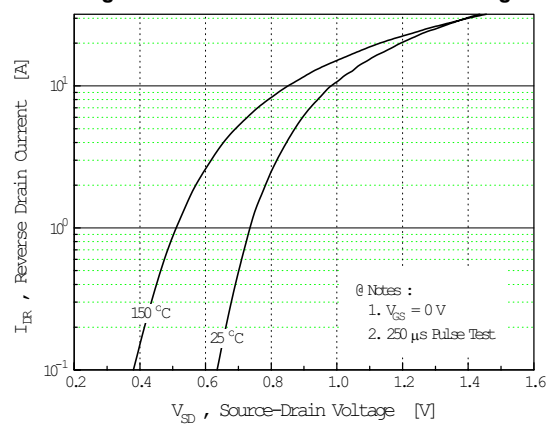


Fig 5. Capacitance vs. Drain-Source Voltage

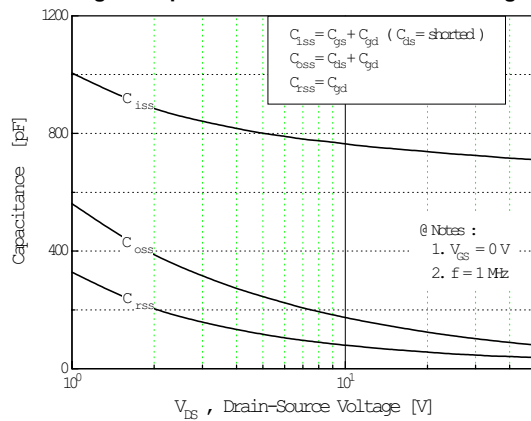


Fig 6. Gate Charge vs. Gate-Source Voltage

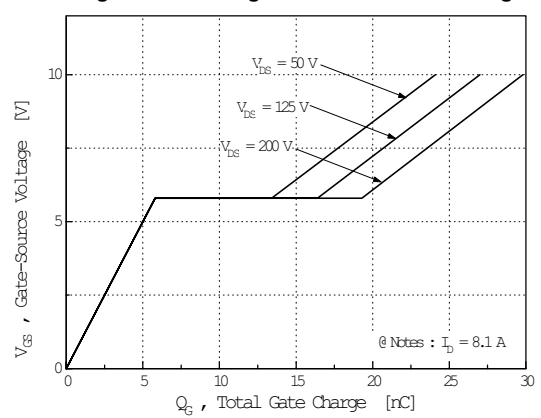


Fig 7. Breakdown Voltage vs. Temperature

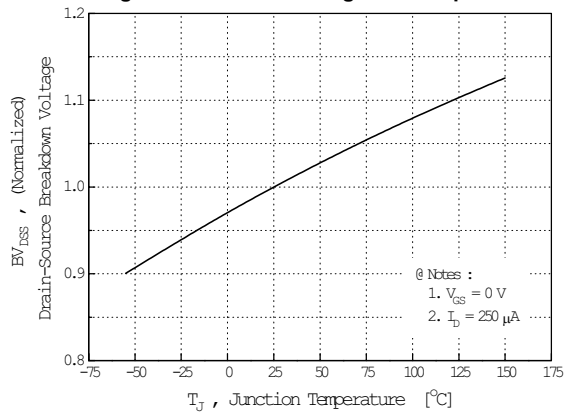


Fig 8. On-Resistance vs. Temperature

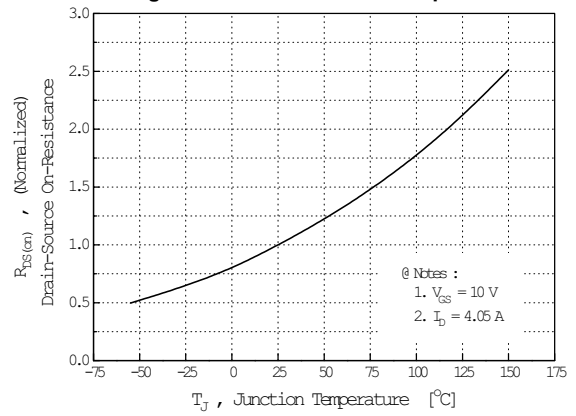


Fig 9. Max. Safe Operating Area

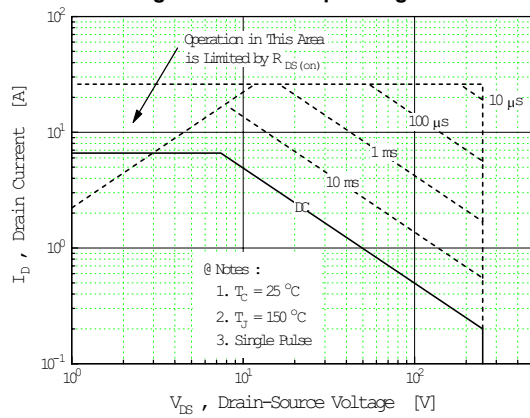


Fig 10. Max. Drain Current vs. Case Temperature

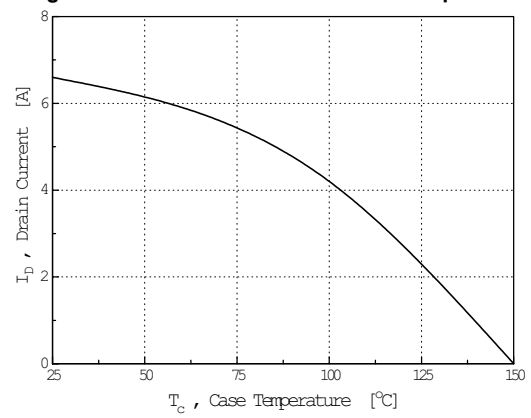
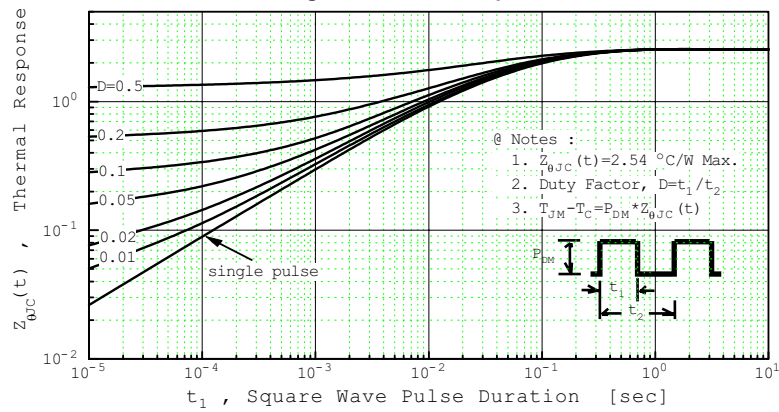
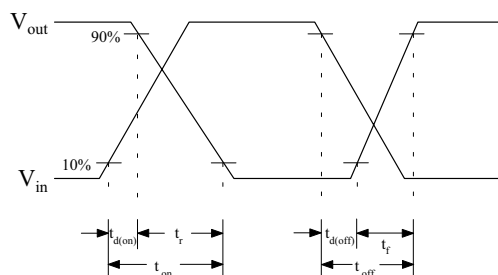
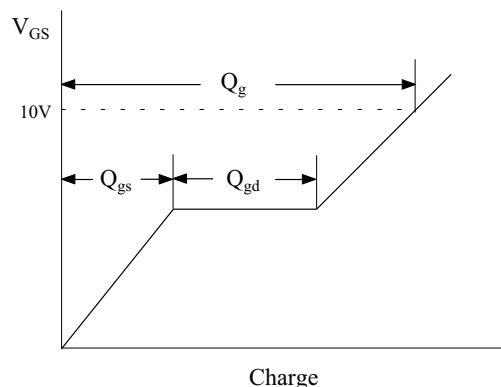


Fig 11. Thermal Response



The diagram shows a circuit for characterizing a Device Under Test (DUT). A 12V DC source is connected to a network of components: a 200nF capacitor, a 50KΩ resistor, and a 300nF capacitor. The output of this network is connected to the gate of a MOSFET (labeled 'DUT'). The drain of the MOSFET is connected to a second MOSFET, which is labeled 'Same Type as DUT'. The source of this second MOSFET is connected to a current source (represented by a downward arrow) and a 3mA current source. The drain of the second MOSFET is connected to a resistor R_1 (labeled 'Current Sampling (I_G) Resistor'). The source of the second MOSFET is also connected to a resistor R_2 (labeled 'Current Sampling (I_D) Resistor'). The circuit is powered by a V_{DS} source.



Vary t_p to obtain required peak I_D

10V

R_G

V_{DS}

I_D

L_L

C

V_{DD}

DUT

t_p

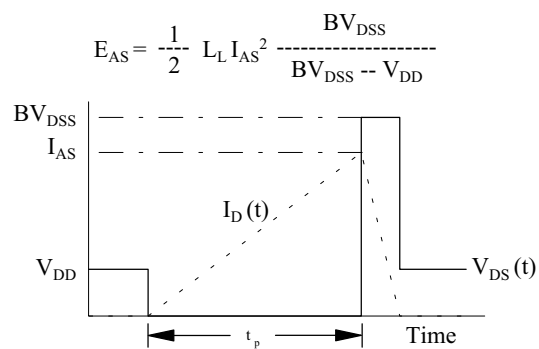


Fig 15. Peak Diode Recovery dv/dt Test Circuit & Waveforms

