

FEATURES

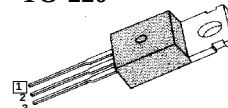
- ◆ Logic-Level Gate Drive
- ◆ Avalanche Rugged Technology
- ◆ Rugged Gate Oxide Technology
- ◆ Lower Input Capacitance
- ◆ Improved Gate Charge
- ◆ Extended Safe Operating Area
- ◆ Lower Leakage Current: 10 μ A (Max.) @ $V_{DS} = 200V$
- ◆ Lower $R_{DS(ON)}$: 0.335 Ω (Typ.)

$$BV_{DSS} = 200 V$$

$$R_{DS(on)} = 0.4\Omega$$

$$I_D = 9 A$$

TO-220



1.Gate 2. Drain 3. Source

Absolute Maximum Ratings

Symbol	Characteristic	Value	Units
V_{DSS}	Drain-to-Source Voltage	200	V
I_D	Continuous Drain Current ($T_C=25^\circ C$)	9	A
	Continuous Drain Current ($T_C=100^\circ C$)	5.7	
I_{DM}	Drain Current-Pulsed (1)	32	A
V_{GS}	Gate-to-Source Voltage	± 20	V
E_{AS}	Single Pulsed Avalanche Energy (2)	54	mJ
I_{AR}	Avalanche Current (1)	9	A
E_{AR}	Repetitive Avalanche Energy (1)	6.9	mJ
dv/dt	Peak Diode Recovery dv/dt (3)	5	V/ns
P_D	Total Power Dissipation ($T_C=25^\circ C$)	69	W
	Linear Derating Factor	0.55	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	--	1.81	$^\circ C/W$
$R_{\theta CS}$	Case-to-Sink	0.5	--	
$R_{\theta JA}$	Junction-to-Ambient	--	62.5	

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Rev. B

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	200	--	--	V	$V_{GS}=0V, I_D=250\mu A$
$\Delta BV/\Delta T_J$	Breakdown Voltage Temp. Coeff.	--	0.18	--	$V/^\circ\text{C}$	$I_D=250\mu A$ See Fig 7
$V_{GS(th)}$	Gate Threshold Voltage	1.0	--	2.0	V	$V_{DS}=5V, I_D=250\mu A$
I_{GSS}	Gate-Source Leakage, Forward	--	--	100	nA	$V_{GS}=20V$
	Gate-Source Leakage, Reverse	--	--	-100		$V_{GS}=-20V$
I_{DSS}	Drain-to-Source Leakage Current	--	--	10	μA	$V_{DS}=200V$
		--	--	100		$V_{DS}=160V, T_C=125^\circ\text{C}$
$R_{DS(on)}$	Static Drain-Source On-State Resistance	--	--	0.4	Ω	$V_{GS}=5V, I_D=4.5A$ (4)
g_{fs}	Forward Transconductance	--	4.5	--	S	$V_{DS}=40V, I_D=4.5A$ (4)
C_{iss}	Input Capacitance	--	580	755	pF	$V_{GS}=0V, V_{DS}=25V, f=1\text{MHz}$ See Fig 5
C_{oss}	Output Capacitance	--	90	115		
C_{rss}	Reverse Transfer Capacitance	--	44	55		
$t_{d(on)}$	Turn-On Delay Time	--	8	25	ns	$V_{DD}=100V, I_D=9A,$ $R_G=6\Omega$ See Fig 13 (4) (5)
t_r	Rise Time	--	6	20		
$t_{d(off)}$	Turn-Off Delay Time	--	30	70		
t_f	Fall Time	--	9	30		
Q_g	Total Gate Charge	--	18.6	27	nC	$V_{DS}=160V, V_{GS}=5V,$ $I_D=9A$ See Fig 6 & Fig 12 (4) (5)
Q_{gs}	Gate-Source Charge	--	3.5	--		
Q_{gd}	Gate-Drain (. Miller.) Charge	--	8.3	--		

Source-Drain Diode Ratings and Characteristics

Symbol	Characteristic	Min.	Typ.	Max.	Units	Test Condition
I_S	Continuous Source Current	--	--	9	A	Integral reverse pn-diode in the MOSFET
I_{SM}	Pulsed-Source Current (1)	--	--	32		
V_{SD}	Diode Forward Voltage (4)	--	--	1.5	V	$T_J=25^\circ\text{C}, I_S=9A, V_{GS}=0V$
t_{rr}	Reverse Recovery Time	--	158	--	ns	$T_J=25^\circ\text{C}, I_F=9A$
Q_{rr}	Reverse Recovery Charge	--	0.78	--	μC	$di_F/dt=100A/\mu s$ (4)

Notes;

(1) Repetitive Rating: Pulse Width Limited by Maximum Junction Temperature

(2) $L=1\text{mH}$, $I_{AS}=9A$, $V_{DD}=50V$, $R_G=27\Omega$, Starting $T_J=25^\circ\text{C}$

(3) $I_{SD} \leq 9A$, $di/dt \leq 220A/\mu s$, $V_{DD} \leq BV_{DSS}$, 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

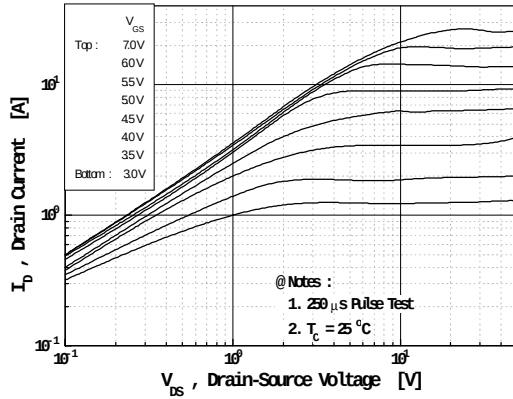


Fig 2. Transfer Characteristics

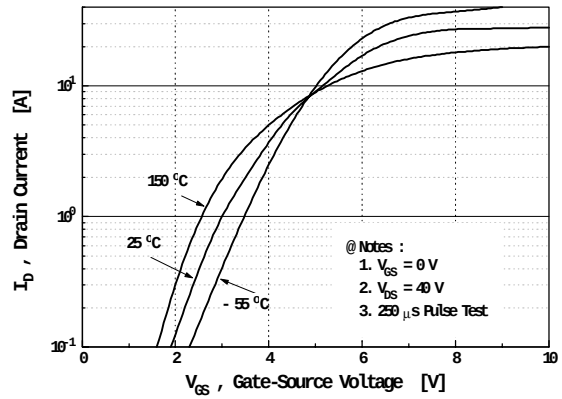


Fig 3. On-Resistance vs. Drain Current

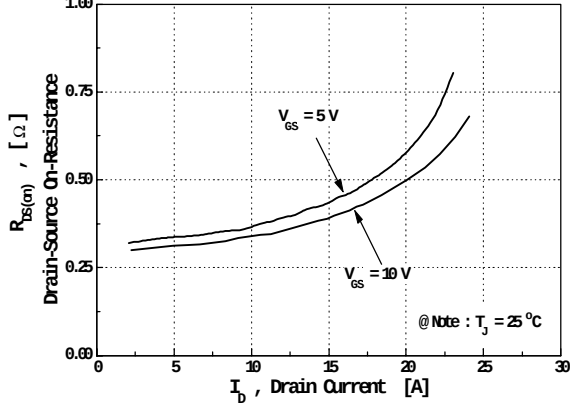


Fig 4. Source-Drain Diode Forward Voltage

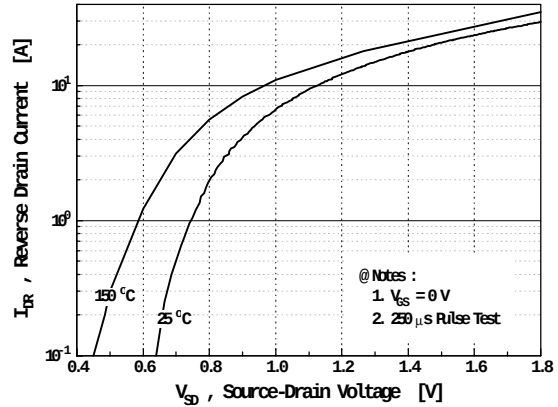


Fig 5. Capacitance vs. Drain-Source Voltage

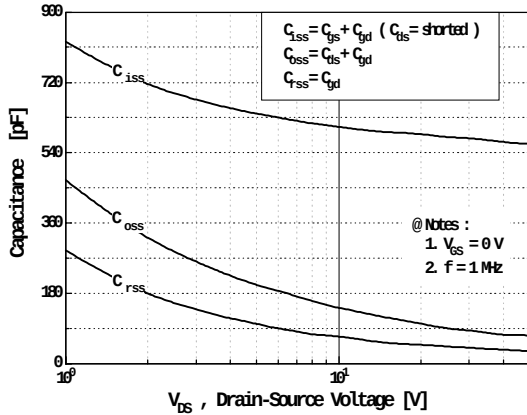


Fig 6. Gate Charge vs. Gate-Source Voltage

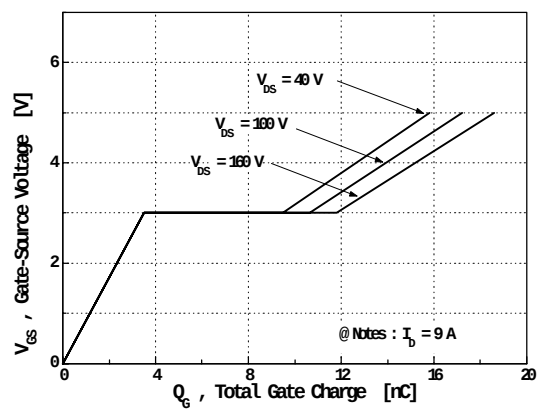


Fig 7. Breakdown Voltage vs. Temperature

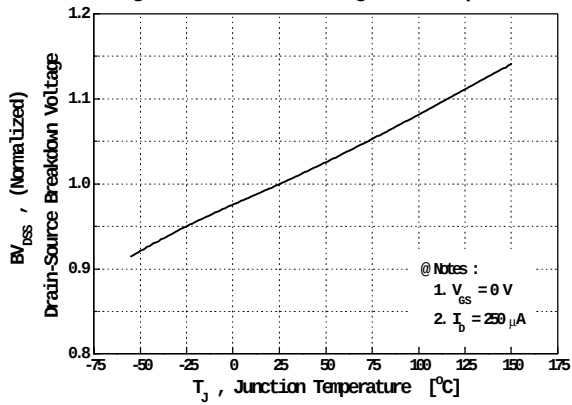


Fig 8. On-Resistance vs. Temperature

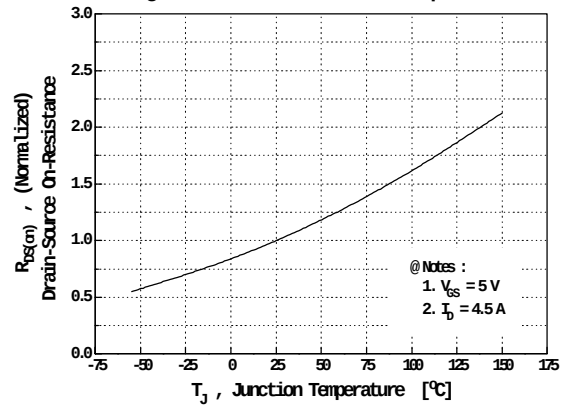


Fig 9. Max. Safe Operating Area

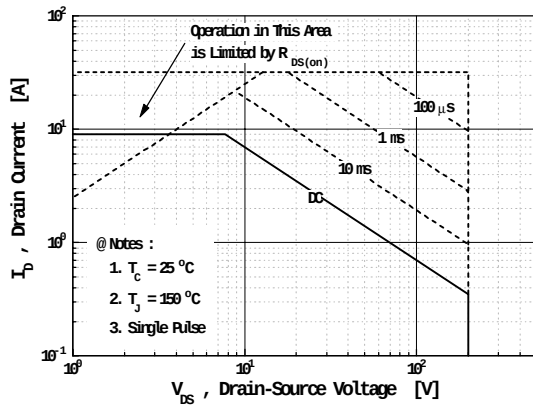


Fig 10. Max. Drain Current vs. Case Temperature

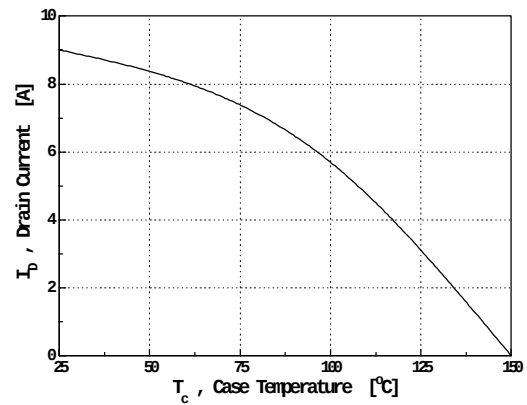


Fig 11. Thermal Response

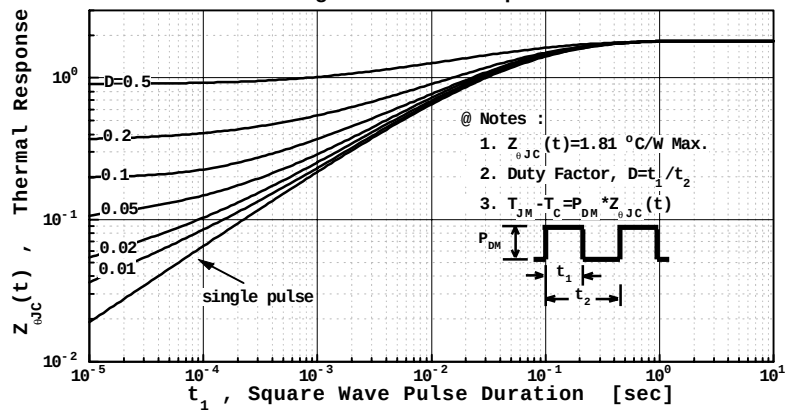


Fig 12. Gate Charge Test Circuit & Waveform

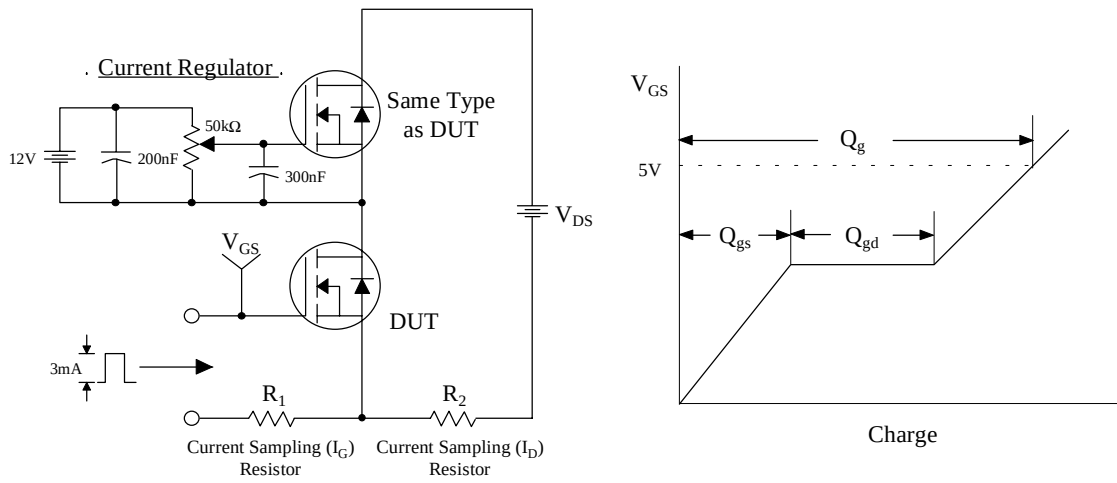


Fig 13. Resistive Switching Test Circuit & Waveforms

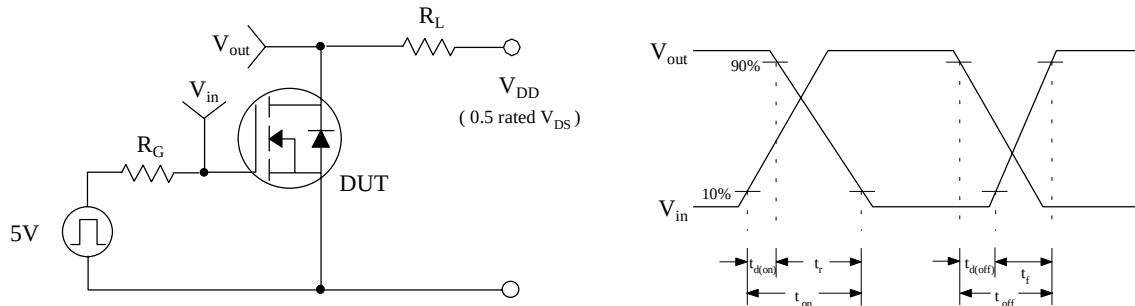
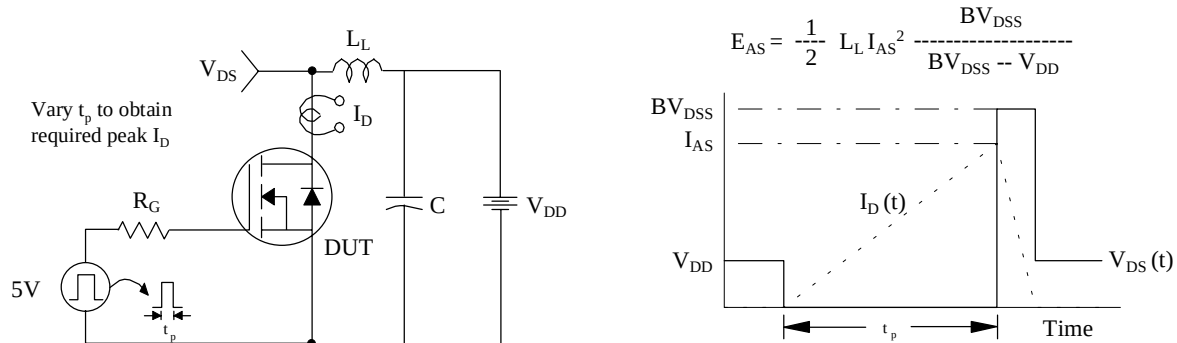


Fig 14. Unclamped Inductive Switching Test Circuit & Waveforms



The circuit diagram shows a MOSFET (DUT) with its source connected to a current source I_S and its gate connected to a driver. The driver consists of a MOSFET (Same Type as DUT) with its gate connected to a voltage source V_{GS} through a resistor R_G . The drain of the DUT is connected to a load inductor L and a voltage source V_{DD} . The drain-source voltage is V_{DS} . The current through the source is I_S . The gate voltage of the driver is V_{GS} . The gate resistor is R_G . The load inductor is L . The supply voltage is V_{DD} . The text indicates that dv/dt is controlled by R_G and I_S is controlled by the Duty Factor D .

The waveforms show the gate voltage V_{GS} (Driver) as a square wave with a duty factor $D = \frac{\text{Gate Pulse Width}}{\text{Gate Pulse Period}}$. The current I_S (DUT) is a trapezoidal pulse with a peak value I_{FM} (Body Diode Forward Current) and a reverse current I_{RM} (Body Diode Reverse Current) during the fall time. The drain-source voltage V_{DS} (DUT) shows the forward voltage drop V_f and the body diode recovery dv/dt during the fall time. The reverse voltage is V_{DD} .

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