

MOS FIELD EFFECT TRANSISTOR 2SK3457

SWITCHING N-CHANNEL POWER MOS FET

DESCRIPTION

The 2SK3457 is N-channel DMOS FET device that features a low gate charge and excellent switching characteristics, designed for high voltage applications such as switching power supply.

ORDERING INFORMATION

| PART NUMBER | PACKAGE |
|-------------|-----------------|
| 2SK3457 | Isolated TO-220 |

FEATURES

- · Low gate charge
 - $Q_G = 24 \text{ nC TYP.}$ ($V_{DD} = 450 \text{ V}$, $V_{GS} = 10 \text{ V}$, $I_D = 5.0 \text{ A}$)
- Gate voltage rating ±30 V
- Low on-state resistance

RDS(on) = 2.2Ω MAX. (VGS = 10 V, ID = 3.0 A)

- · Avalanche capability ratings
- Isolated TO-220 package

ABSOLUTE MAXIMUM RATINGS (TA = 25°C)

| Drain to Source Voltage (Vgs = 0 V) | Voss | 800 | V |
|---|------------------|-------------|----|
| Gate to Source Voltage (Vps = 0 V) | Vgss | ±30 | V |
| Drain Current (DC) (Tc = 25°C) | ID(DC) | ±5.0 | Α |
| Drain Current (pulse) Note1 | ID(pulse) | ±20 | Α |
| Total Power Dissipation (T _A = 25°C) | P _{T1} | 2.0 | W |
| Total Power Dissipation (Tc = 25°C) | P _{T2} | 50 | W |
| Channel Temperature | Tch | 150 | °C |
| Storage Temperature | T _{stg} | -55 to +150 | °C |
| Single Avalanche Current Note2 | las | 5.0 | Α |
| Single Avalanche Energy Note2 | Eas | 73.8 | mJ |

Notes 1. PW \leq 10 μ s, Duty Cycle \leq 1%

2. Starting T_{ch} = 25°C, V_{DD} = 150 V, R_G = 25 Ω , V_{GS} = 20 \rightarrow 0 V

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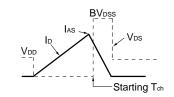


ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS (TA = 25°C)

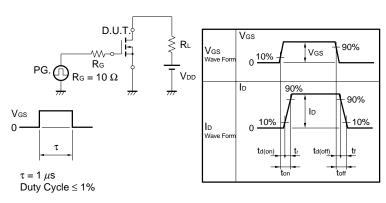
| CHARACTERISTICS | SYMBOL | TEST CONDITIONS | MIN. | TYP. | MAX. | UNIT |
|-------------------------------------|----------------------|---|------|------|------|------|
| Zero Gate Voltage Drain Current | loss | V _{DS} = 800 V, V _{GS} = 0 V | | | 100 | μΑ |
| Gate Leakage Current | Igss | $V_{GS} = \pm 30 \text{ V}, V_{DS} = 0 \text{ V}$ | | | ±100 | nA |
| Gate Cut-off Voltage | VGS(off) | V _{DS} = 10 V, I _D = 1 mA | 2.5 | | 3.5 | V |
| Forward Transfer Admittance | yfs | V _{DS} = 10 V, I _D = 3.0 A | 2.0 | | | S |
| Drain to Source On-state Resistance | RDS(on) | Vgs = 10 V, ID = 3.0 A | | 1.8 | 2.2 | Ω |
| Input Capacitance | Ciss | V _{DS} = 10 V | | 1220 | | pF |
| Output Capacitance | Coss | V _G S = 0 V | | 170 | | pF |
| Reverse Transfer Capacitance | Crss | f = 1 MHz | | 16 | | pF |
| Turn-on Delay Time | td(on) | V _{DD} = 150 V, I _D = 3.0 A | | 17 | | ns |
| Rise Time | tr | V _G S = 10 V | | 7 | | ns |
| Turn-off Delay Time | td(off) | $R_G = 10 \Omega$ | | 43 | | ns |
| Fall Time | tr | | | 11 | | ns |
| Total Gate Charge | Q _G | V _{DD} = 450 V | | 24 | | nC |
| Gate to Source Charge | Qgs | Vgs = 10 V | | 5 | | nC |
| Gate to Drain Charge | Q _{GD} | I _D = 5.0 A | | 10 | | nC |
| Body Diode Forward Voltage | V _F (S-D) | IF = 5.0 A, VGS = 0 V | | 1.0 | | V |
| Reverse Recovery Time | trr | IF = 5.0 A, VGS = 0 V | | 1310 | | ns |
| Reverse Recovery Charge | Qrr | $di/dt = 50 \text{ A}/ \mu \text{s}$ | | 6.6 | | μC |

TEST CIRCUIT 1 AVALANCHE CAPABILITY

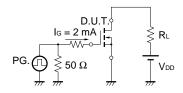
$\begin{array}{c} \text{D.U.T.} \\ \text{RG} = 25 \, \Omega \\ \text{PG.} \\ \text{\searrow} 50 \, \Omega \end{array}$



TEST CIRCUIT 2 SWITCHING TIME

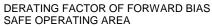


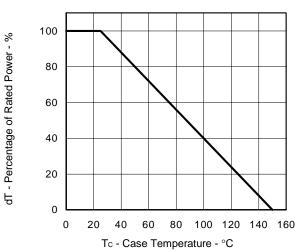
TEST CIRCUIT 3 GATE CHARGE





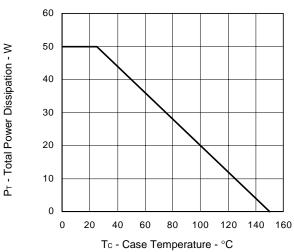
TYPICAL CHARACTERISTICS (TA = 25°C)



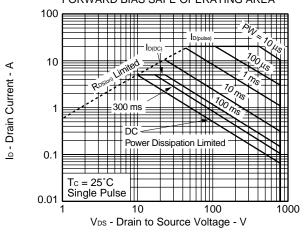


CASE TEMPERATURE

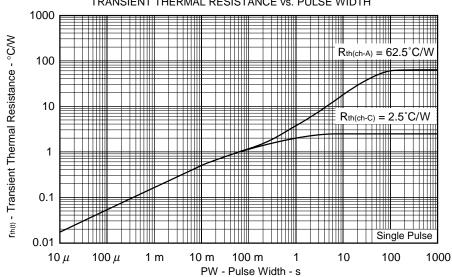
TOTAL POWER DISSIPATION vs.



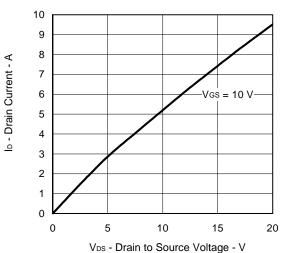
FORWARD BIAS SAFE OPERATING AREA



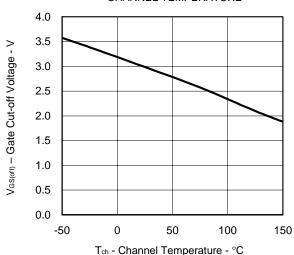




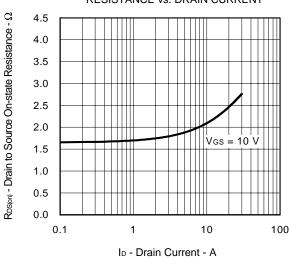
DRAIN CURRENT vs. DRAIN TO SOURCE VOLTAGE



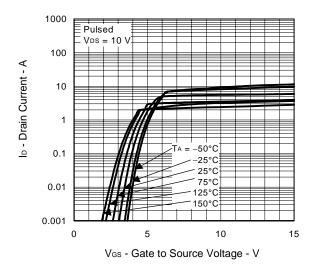
GATE CUT-OFF VOLTAGE vs. CHANNEL TEMPERATURE



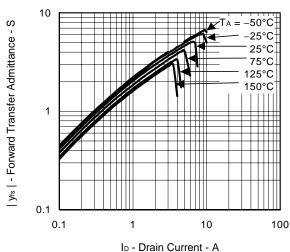
DRAIN TO SOURCE ON-STATE RESISTANCE vs. DRAIN CURRENT



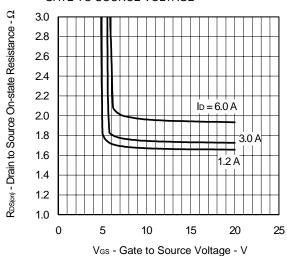
FORWARD TRANSFER CHARACTERISTICS



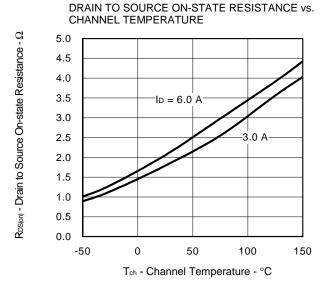
FORWARD TRANSFER ADMITTANCE vs. DRAIN CURRENT

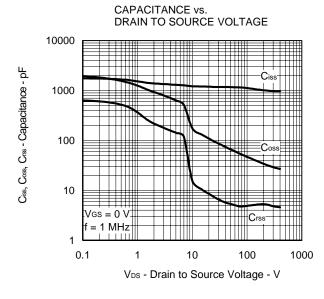


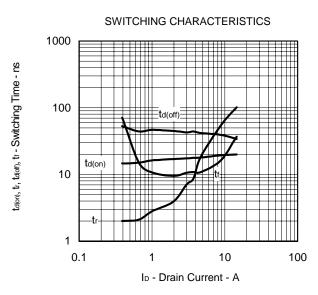
DRAIN TO SOURCE ON-STATE RESISTANCE vs. GATE TO SOURCE VOLTAGE

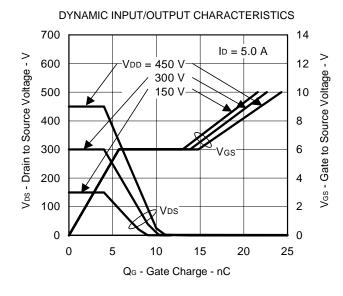


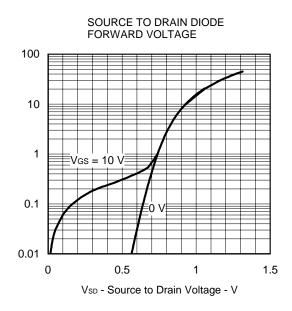




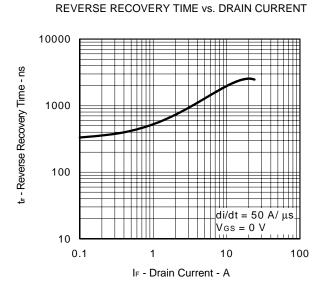




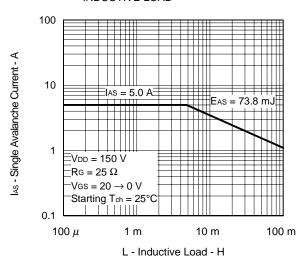




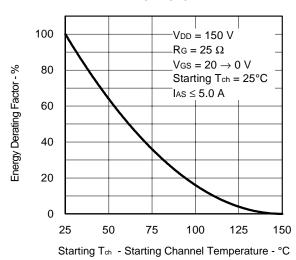
sp - Diode Forward Current - A



SINGLE AVALANCHE CURRENT vs. INDUCTIVE LOAD

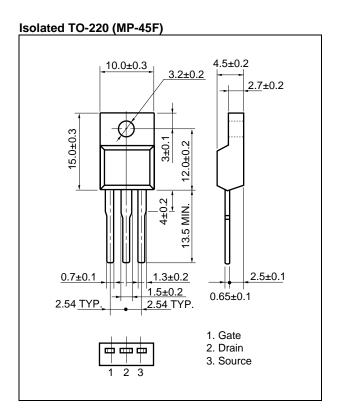


SINGLE AVALANCHE ENERGY DERATING FACTOR

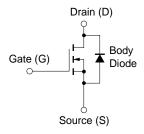




PACKAGE DRAWING (Unit: mm)



EQUIVALENT CIRCUIT



Remark Strong electric field, when exposed to this device, can cause destruction of the gate oxide and ultimately degrade the device operation. Steps must be taken to stop generation of static electricity as much as possible, and quickly dissipate it once, when it has occurred.

7

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