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N-Channel 80 V (D-S) MOSFET

PRODUCT SUMMARY					
V _{DS} (V)	R _{DS(on)} (Ω) Max.	I _D (A)	Q _g (Typ.)		
	0.0080 at V _{GS} = 10 V	75 ^a			
80	0.0088 at V _{GS} = 6.0 V	65 ^a	17.1 nC		
	0.0115 at V _{GS} = 4.5 V	54			

FEATURES

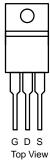
- DT-Trench Power MOSFET
- 100 % R_g and UIS Tested

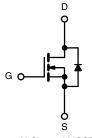


APPLICATIONS

- Primary Side Switching
- Synchronous Rectification
- DC/AC Inverters
- LED Backlighting







N-Channel MOSFET

Parameter		Symbol	Limit	Unit	
Drain-Source Voltage	V _{DS} 80	80			
Gate-Source Voltage	V _{GS}	± 20			
	T _C = 25 °C		75 ^a		
Continuous Duais Comment (T. 150 °C)	T _C = 70 °C		62.7		
Continuous Drain Current (T _J = 150 °C)	T _A = 25 °C	I _D	28.6 ^{b, c}		
	T _A = 70 °C		24.9 ^{b, c}	A	
Pulsed Drain Current (t = 100 μs)		I _{DM}	225		
Continuous Source-Drain Diode Current	T _C = 25 °C		75a		
Continuous Source-Drain Diode Current	T _A = 25 °C	I _S	4.5 ^{b, c}		
Single Pulse Avalanche Current	L = 0.1 mH	I _{AS}	30	1	
Single Pulse Avalanche Energy		E _{AS}	45	mJ	
	T _C = 25 °C		62.5		
Maximum Dayyar Dissination	T _C = 70 °C		40	w	
Maximum Power Dissipation	T _A = 25 °C	P _D	5 ^{b, c}	- vv	
	T _A = 70 °C		3.2 ^{b, c}		
Operating Junction and Storage Temperature R	T _J , T _{stg}	- 55 to 150	°C		
Soldering Recommendations (Peak Temperature	-	260			

THERMAL RESISTANCE RATINGS						
Parameter		Symbol	Typical	Maximum	Unit	
Maximum Junction-to-Ambient ^{b, f}	t ≤ 10 s	R _{thJA}	20	25	°C/W	
Maximum Junction-to-Case (Drain)	Steady State	R_{thJC}	1.5	2.0	- C/VV	

Notes

- a. Package limited.
- b. Surface mounted on 1" x 1" FR4 board.
- d. The TO-220 is a leadless package. The end of the lead terminal is exposed copper (not plated) as a result of the singulation process in manufacturing. A solder fillet at the exposed copper tip cannot be guaranteed and is not required to ensure adequate bottom side solder interconnection.
- e. Rework conditions: manual soldering with a soldering iron is not recommended for leadless components.
- f. Maximum under steady state conditions is 70 °C/W.



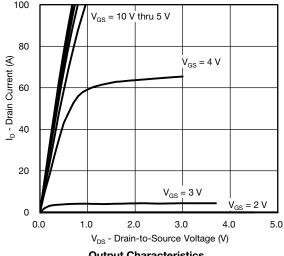
Parameter	Symbol	Test Conditions	Min.	Тур.	Max.	Unit	
Static							
Drain-Source Breakdown Voltage	V_{DS}	$V_{GS} = 0 \text{ V}, I_D = 250 \mu\text{A}$	80			V	
V _{DS} Temperature Coefficient	$\Delta V_{DS}/T_{J}$ $\Delta V_{GS(th)}/T_{J}$	I _D = 250 μA		37		mV/°C	
V _{GS(th)} Temperature Coefficient				- 6.1			
Gate-Source Threshold Voltage	V _{GS(th})	$V_{DS} = V_{GS}, I_{D} = 250 \mu A$	2		4	V	
Gate-Source Leakage	I _{GSS}	$V_{DS} = 0 \text{ V}, V_{GS} = \pm 20 \text{ V}$			± 100	nA	
7 0 1 1/1 5 1 5 1	I _{DSS}	V _{DS} = 80 V, V _{GS} = 0 V			1		
Zero Gate Voltage Drain Current		V _{DS} = 80 V, V _{GS} = 0 V, T _J = 55 °C			10	μA	
On-State Drain Currenta	I _{D(on)}	$V_{DS} \ge 5 \text{ V}, V_{GS} = 10 \text{ V}$	30			Α	
Drain-Source On-State Resistance ^a	5(01.)	$V_{GS} = 10 \text{ V}, I_D = 20 \text{ A}$		0.0064	0.0080	<u> </u>	
	R _{DS(on)}	$V_{GS} = 6 \text{ V}, I_D = 15 \text{ A}$		0.0070	0.0088	Ω	
	==(=:.)	$V_{GS} = 4.5 \text{ V}, I_D = 10 \text{ A}$		0.0087	0.0115		
Forward Transconductance ^a	g _{fs}	V _{DS} = 10 V, I _D = 20 A		60		S	
Dynamic ^b							
Input Capacitance	C _{iss}			1855			
Output Capacitance	C _{oss}	$V_{DS} = 40 \text{ V}, V_{GS} = 0 \text{ V}, f = 1 \text{ MHz}$		950		pF	
Reverse Transfer Capacitance	C _{rss}	24	76			1 '	
Total Gate Charge	Q _g	$V_{DS} = 40 \text{ V}, V_{GS} = 10 \text{ V}, I_D = 10 \text{ A}$		35.5	54	nC	
		V _{DS} = 40 V, V _{GS} = 6 V, I _D = 10 A		22	33		
-		$V_{DS} = 40 \text{ V}, V_{GS} = 4.5 \text{ V}, I_{D} = 10 \text{ A}$		17.1	26		
Gate-Source Charge				5.3			
Gate-Drain Charge	Q _{ad}	22		7.3			
Output Charge	Q _{oss}	$V_{DS} = 40 \text{ V}, V_{GS} = 0 \text{ V}$		57	86		
Gate Resistance	R _g	f = 1 MHz	0.5	1.3	2	Ω	
Turn-On Delay Time	t _{d(on)}			12	24		
Rise Time	t _r	$V_{DD} = 40 \text{ V}, R_L = 4 \Omega$ $I_D \cong 10 \text{ A}, V_{GEN} = 10 \text{ V}, R_g = 1 \Omega$		8	16	-	
Turn-Off DelayTime	t _{d(off)}			32	64		
Fall Time	t _f			7	14		
Turn-On Delay Time	t _{d(on)}			14	28	ns	
Rise Time	t _r	$V_{DD} = 40 \text{ V}, R_1 = 4 \Omega$		11	22		
Turn-Off DelayTime	t _{d(off)}	$I_D \cong 10 \text{ A}, V_{GEN} = 6.0 \text{ V}, R_g = 1 \Omega$		30	60		
Fall Time	t _f	-		8	16		
Drain-Source Body Diode Characteristic					·	l .	
Continuous Source-Drain Diode Current	Is	T _C = 25 °C			75		
Pulse Diode Forward Current (t = 100 µs)	I _{SM}	-			225	A	
Body Diode Voltage	V _{SD}	I _S = 5 A		0.76	1.1	V	
Body Diode Reverse Recovery Time t _{rr}		<u> </u>		38	75	ns	
Body Diode Reverse Recovery Charge	Q _{rr}			36	70	nC	
Reverse Recovery Fall Time	t _a	$I_F = 10 \text{ A}, \text{ dI/dt} = 100 \text{ A/}\mu\text{s}, T_J = 25 °\text{C}$		19	-	- ns	
Reverse Recovery Rise Time	t _b			19			

Notes

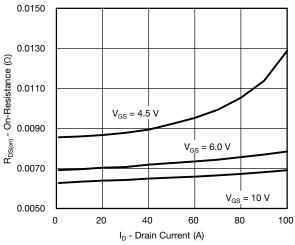
- a. Pulse test; pulse width $\leq 300~\mu s,$ duty cycle $\leq 2~\%.$
- b. Guaranteed by design, not subject to production testing.

Stresses beyond those listed under "Absolute Maximum Ratings" may cause permanent damage to the device. These are stress ratings only, and functional operation of the device at these or any other conditions beyond those indicated in the operational sections of the specifications is not implied. Exposure to absolute maximum rating conditions for extended periods may affect device reliability.

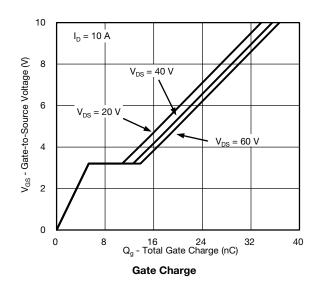


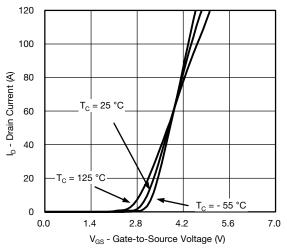


Output Characteristics

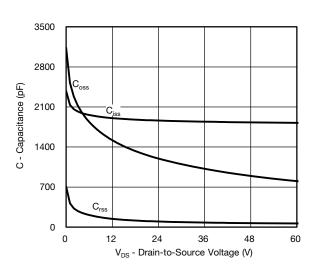


On-Resistance vs. Drain Current

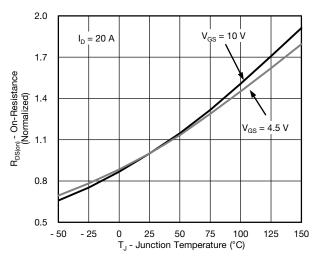




Transfer Characteristics

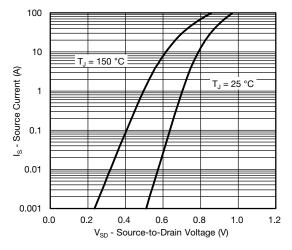


Capacitance

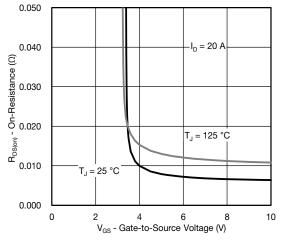


On-Resistance vs. Junction Temperature

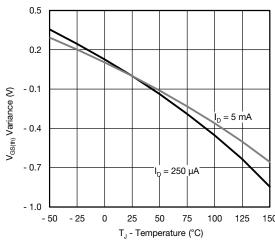




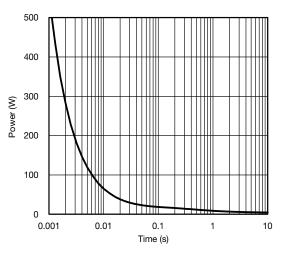
Source-Drain Diode Forward Voltage



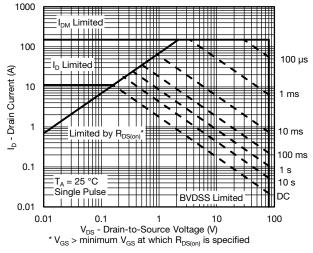
On-Resistance vs. Gate-to-Source Voltage



Threshold Voltage

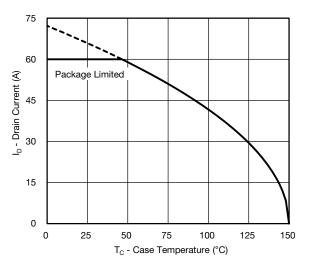


Single Pulse Power, Junction-to-Ambient

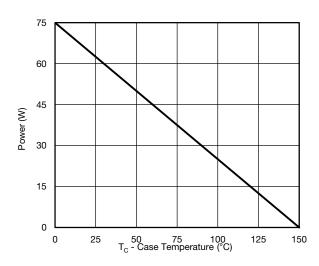


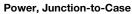
Safe Operating Area, Junction-to-Ambient

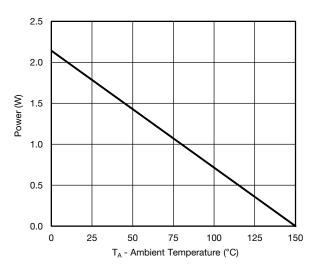




Current Derating*



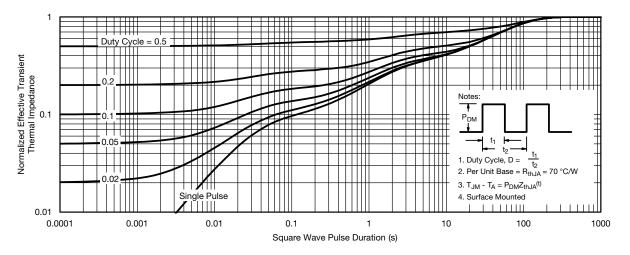




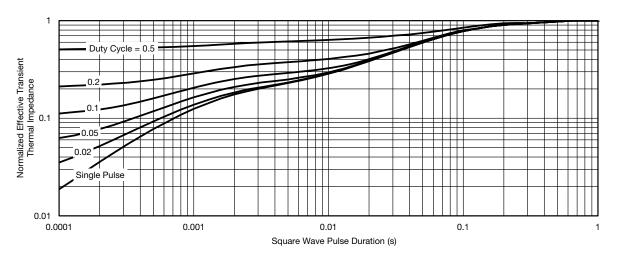
Power, Junction-to-Ambient

^{*} The power dissipation P_D is based on $T_{J(max.)} = 150$ °C, using junction-to-case thermal resistance, and is more useful in settling the upper dissipation limit for cases where additional heatsinking is used. It is used to determine the current rating, when this rating falls below the package limit.





Normalized Thermal Transient Impedance, Junction-to-Ambient



Normalized Thermal Transient Impedance, Junction-to-Case





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