

### MOS FIELD EFFECT TRANSISTOR

2SK4082

# SWITCHING N-CHANNEL POWER MOS FET

#### **DESCRIPTION**

The 2SK4082 is N-channel MOS FET device that features a low gate charge and excellent switching characteristics, and designed for high voltage applications such as switching power supply, AC adapter.

FEATURES (Isolated TO-220)

• Low on-state resistance

 $R_{DS(on)} = 2.2 \Omega MAX. (V_{GS} = 10 V, I_D = 1.8 A)$ 

· Low gate charge

 $Q_G = 13 \text{ nC TYP.}$  ( $V_{DD} = 450 \text{ V}$ ,  $V_{GS} = 10 \text{ V}$ ,  $I_D = 3.5 \text{ A}$ )

- Gate voltage rating: ±30 V
- Avalanche capability ratings



#### **ORDERING INFORMATION**

PART NUMBER	LEAD PLATING	PACKING	PACKAGE
2SK4082-S17-AY Note	Pure Sn (Tin)	Tube 50 p/tube	Isolated TO-220 (MP-45F) typ. 2.2 g

Note Pb-free (This product does not contain Pb in external electrode.)

#### ABSOLUTE MAXIMUM RATINGS (TA = 25°C)

VDSS	600	V
Vgss	±30	V
I <sub>D(DC)</sub>	±3.5	Α
ID(pulse)	±14	Α
P <sub>T1</sub>	35	W
P <sub>T2</sub>	2.0	W
Tch	150	°C
Tstg	-55 to +150	°C
las	2	Α
Eas	240	mJ
	VGSS ID(DC) ID(pulse) PT1 PT2 Tch Tstg IAS	VGSS         ±30           ID(DC)         ±3.5           ID(pulse)         ±14           PT1         35           PT2         2.0           Tch         150           Tstg         -55 to +150           IAS         2

**Notes 1.** PW  $\leq$  10  $\mu$ s, Duty Cycle  $\leq$  1%

2. Starting T<sub>ch</sub> = 25°C, V<sub>DD</sub> = 150 V, R<sub>G</sub> = 25  $\Omega$ , V<sub>GS</sub> = 20  $\rightarrow$  0 V

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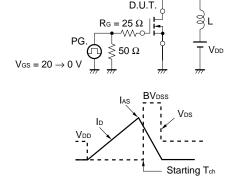
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### **ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS (TA = 25°C)**

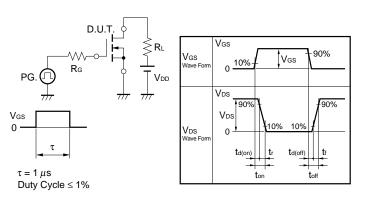
CHARACTERISTICS	SYMBOL	TEST CONDITIONS	MIN.	TYP.	MAX.	UNIT
Zero Gate Voltage Drain Current	IDSS	V <sub>DS</sub> = 600 V, V <sub>GS</sub> = 0 V			10	μΑ
Gate Leakage Current	Igss	V <sub>GS</sub> = ±30 V, V <sub>DS</sub> = 0 V			±100	nA
Gate to Source Cut-off Voltage	V <sub>GS(off)</sub>	V <sub>DS</sub> = 10 V, I <sub>D</sub> = 1 mA	2.5	3.0	3.5	V
Forward Transfer Admittance Note	y <sub>fs</sub>	V <sub>DS</sub> = 10 V, I <sub>D</sub> = 1.8 A	0.8			S
Drain to Source On-state Resistance Note	R <sub>DS(on)</sub>	V <sub>GS</sub> = 10 V, I <sub>D</sub> = 1.8 A		1.7	2.2	Ω
Input Capacitance	Ciss	V <sub>DS</sub> = 10 V,		550		pF
Output Capacitance	Coss	V <sub>GS</sub> = 0 V,		250		pF
Reverse Transfer Capacitance	Crss	f = 1 MHz		49		pF
Turn-on Delay Time	t <sub>d(on)</sub>	V <sub>DD</sub> = 150 V, I <sub>D</sub> = 1.8 A,		13		ns
Rise Time	tr	V <sub>GS</sub> = 10 V,		10		ns
Turn-off Delay Time	t <sub>d(off)</sub>	R <sub>G</sub> = 10 Ω		26		ns
Fall Time	tf			21		ns
Total Gate Charge	Q <sub>G</sub>	V <sub>DD</sub> = 450 V,		13		nC
Gate to Source Charge	Qgs	V <sub>GS</sub> = 10 V,		4.3		nC
Gate to Drain Charge	Q <sub>GD</sub>	I <sub>D</sub> = 3.5 A		5.2		nC
Body Diode Forward Voltage Note	V <sub>F(S-D)</sub>	I <sub>F</sub> = 3.5 A, V <sub>GS</sub> = 0 V		0.87	1.5	V
Reverse Recovery Time	trr	I <sub>F</sub> = 3.5 A, V <sub>GS</sub> = 0 V,		220		ns
Reverse Recovery Charge	Qrr	di/dt = 100 A/μs		840		nC

Note Pulsed

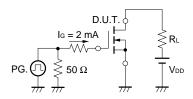
#### TEST CIRCUIT 1 AVALANCHE CAPABILITY



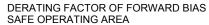
#### TEST CIRCUIT 2 SWITCHING TIME

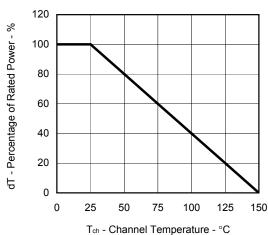


#### **TEST CIRCUIT 3 GATE CHARGE**

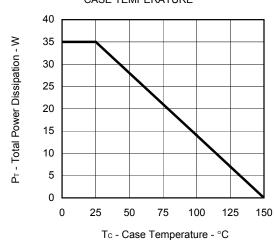


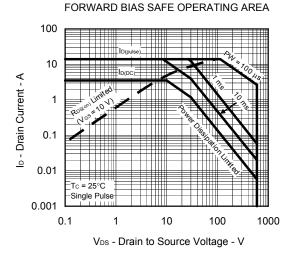
#### TYPICAL CHARACTERISTICS (T<sub>A</sub> = 25°C)



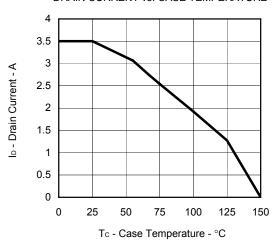


### TOTAL POWER DISSIPATION vs. CASE TEMPERATURE

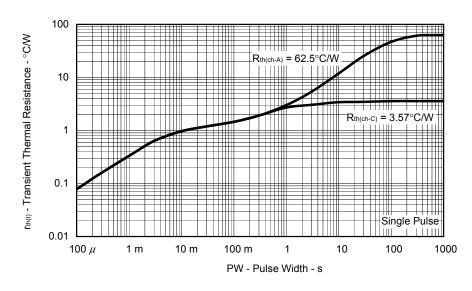




#### DRAIN CURRENT vs. CASE TEMPERATURE



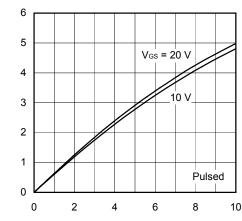
#### TRANSIENT THERMAL RESISTANCE vs. PULSE WIDTH



Ip - Drain Current - A

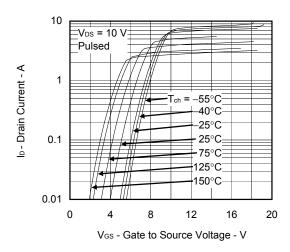
Vos(off) - Gate to Source Cut-off Voltage - V

### DRAIN CURRENT vs. DRAIN TO SOURCE VOLTAGE

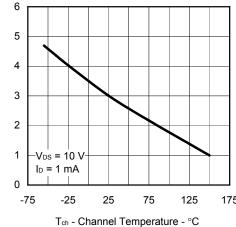


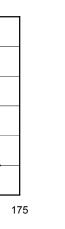
VDS - Drain to Source Voltage - V

#### FORWARD TRANSFER CHARACTERISTICS

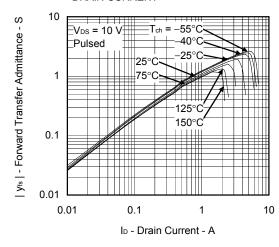


## GATE TO SOURCE CUT-OFF VOLTAGE vs. CHANNEL TEMPERATURE

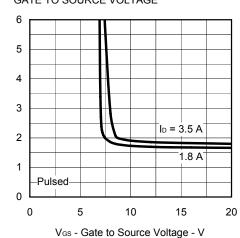




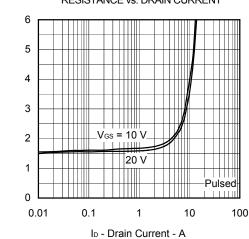
FORWARD TRANSFER ADMITTANCE vs. DRAIN CURRENT



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



DRAIN TO SOURCE ON-STATE RESISTANCE vs. DRAIN CURRENT

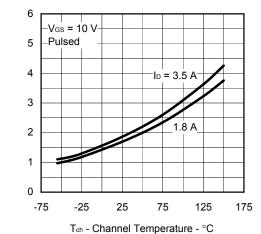


 $\mathsf{R}_{\mathsf{DS}(\varpi)}$  - Drain to Source On-state Resistance -  $\Omega$ 

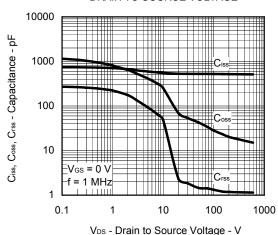
 $\mathsf{R}_{\mathsf{DS}(\varpi)}$  - Drain to Source On-state Resistance -  $\Omega$ 

 $\mathsf{R}_{\mathsf{DS}(\mathsf{on})}$  - Drain to Source On-state Resistance -  $\Omega$ 

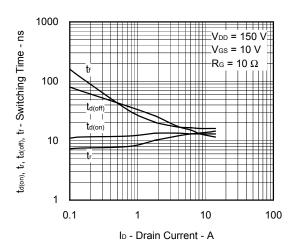
### DRAIN TO SOURCE ON-STATE RESISTANCE vs. CHANNEL TEMPERATURE



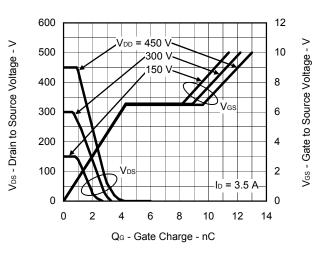
### CAPACITANCE vs. DRAIN TO SOURCE VOLTAGE



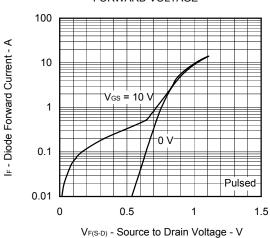
#### SWITCHING CHARACTERISTICS



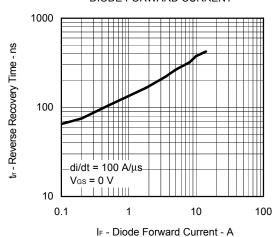
DYNAMIC INPUT/OUTPUT CHARACTERISTICS



### SOURCE TO DRAIN DIODE FORWARD VOLTAGE



REVERSE RECOVERY TIME vs. DIODE FORWARD CURRENT



### INDUCTIVE LOAD 10 IAS - Single Avalanche Current - A I<sub>AS</sub> = 2 A = 240 mJ -V<sub>DD</sub> = 150 V $R_G = 25 \Omega$ $-V_{GS} = 20 \rightarrow 0 V$ Starting Tch = 25°C

10

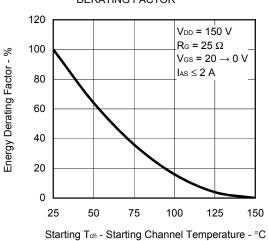
L - Inductive Load - H

100

1000

SINGLE AVALANCHE CURRENT vs.

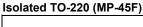
#### SINGLE AVALANCHE ENERGY **DERATING FACTOR**



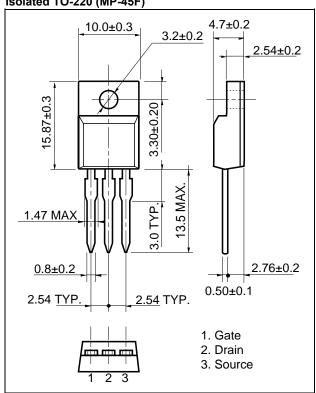
#### PACKAGE DRAWING (Unit: mm)

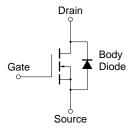
0.1

**EQUIVALENT CIRCUIT** 



0.01





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.

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