

SWITCHING
N-CHANNEL POWER MOS FET
INDUSTRIAL USE

DESCRIPTION

The 2SK3306 is N-Channel DMOS 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.

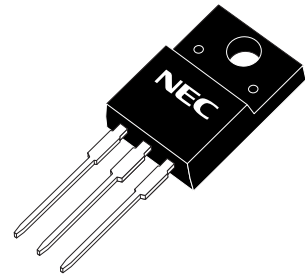
ORDERING INFORMATION

PART NUMBER	PACKAGE
2SK3306	Isolated TO-220 (MP-45F)

FEATURES

- Low gate charge :
- ★ $Q_G = 13 \text{ nC TYP. (} V_{DD} = 400 \text{ V, } V_{GS} = 10 \text{ V, } I_D = 5.0 \text{ A)}$
- Gate voltage rating : $\pm 30 \text{ V}$
- Low on-state resistance :
 $R_{DS(on)} = 1.5 \Omega \text{ MAX. (} V_{GS} = 10 \text{ V, } I_D = 2.5 \text{ A)}$
- Avalanche capability ratings
- Isolated TO-220(MP-45F) package

(Isolated TO-220)



ABSOLUTE MAXIMUM RATINGS (T_A = 25°C)

Drain to Source Voltage (V _{GS} = 0 V)	V _{DSS}	500	V
Gate to Source Voltage (V _{DS} = 0 V)	V _{GSS(AC)}	±30	V
Drain Current (DC)	I _{D(DC)}	±5	A
Drain Current (pulse) ^{Note1}	I _{D(pulse)}	±20	A
Total Power Dissipation (T _C = 25°C)	P _T	35	W
Total Power Dissipation (T _A = 25°C)	P _T	2.0	W
Channel Temperature	T _{ch}	150	°C
Storage Temperature	T _{stg}	-55 to +150	°C
Single Avalanche Current ^{Note2}	I _{AS}	5.0	A
Single Avalanche Energy ^{Note2}	E _{AS}	125	mJ

Notes 1. $PW \leq 10 \mu\text{s}$, Duty Cycle $\leq 1 \%$

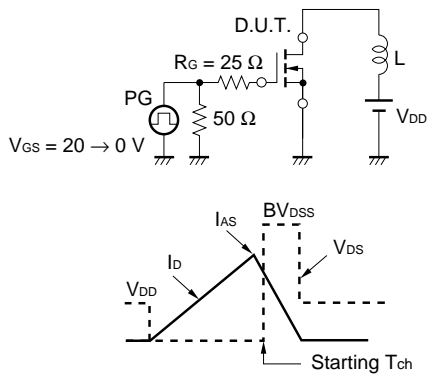
2. Starting T_{ch} = 25 °C, V_{DD} = 150 V, R_G = 25 Ω, V_{GS} = 20 V → 0 V

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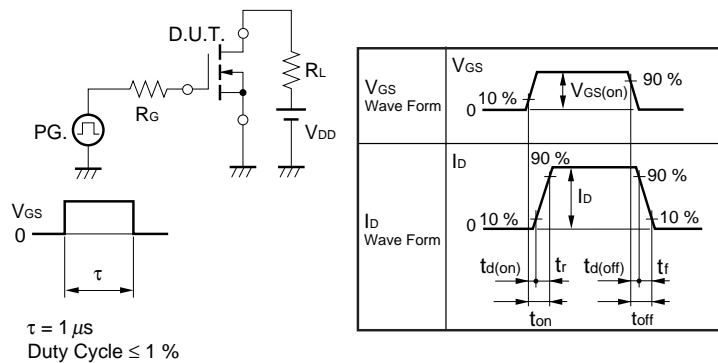
ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS (T_A = 25 °C)

CHARACTERISTICS	SYMBOL	MIN.	TYP.	MAX.	UNIT	TEST CONDITIONS
★ Drain Leakage Current	I _{DSS}			100	μA	V _{DS} = 500 V, V _{GS} = 0 V
★ Gate to Source Leakage Current	I _{GSS}			±100	nA	V _{GS} = ±30 V, V _{DS} = 0 V
★ Gate to Source Cut-off Voltage	V _{GS(off)}	2.5		3.5	V	V _{DS} = 10 V, I _D = 1 mA
★ Forward Transfer Admittance	y _{fs}	1.0	3.0		S	V _{DS} = 10 V, I _D = 2.5 A
★ Drain to Source On-state Resistance	R _{DS(on)}		1.35	1.5	Ω	V _{GS} = 10 V, I _D = 2.5 A
★ Input Capacitance	C _{iss}		700		pF	V _{DS} = 10 V, V _{GS} = 0 V, f = 1 MHz
Output Capacitance	C _{oss}		115		pF	
Reverse Transfer Capacitance	C _{rss}		6		pF	
Turn-on Delay Time	t _{d(on)}		16		ns	V _{DD} = 150 V, I _D = 2.5 A, V _{GS(on)} = 10 V, R _G = 10 Ω, R _L = 60 Ω
Rise Time	t _r		3		ns	
Turn-off Delay Time	t _{d(off)}		33		ns	
Fall Time	t _f		5.5		ns	
★ Total Gate Charge	Q _G		13		nC	V _{DD} = 400 V, V _{GS(on)} = 10 V, I _D = 5.0 A
★ Gate to Source Charge	Q _{GS}		4		nC	
★ Gate to Drain Charge	Q _{GD}		4.5		nC	
★ Body Diode Forward Voltage	V _{F(S-D)}		1.0		V	I _F = 5.0 A, V _{GS} = 0 V
Reverse Recovery Time	t _{rr}		0.7		μs	I _F = 5.0 A, V _{GS} = 0 V, di/dt = 50 A/μs
★ Reverse Recovery Charge	Q _{rr}		3.3		μC	

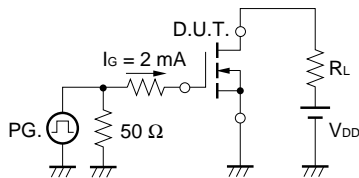
TEST CIRCUIT 1 AVALANCHE CAPABILITY



TEST CIRCUIT 2 SWITCHING TIME

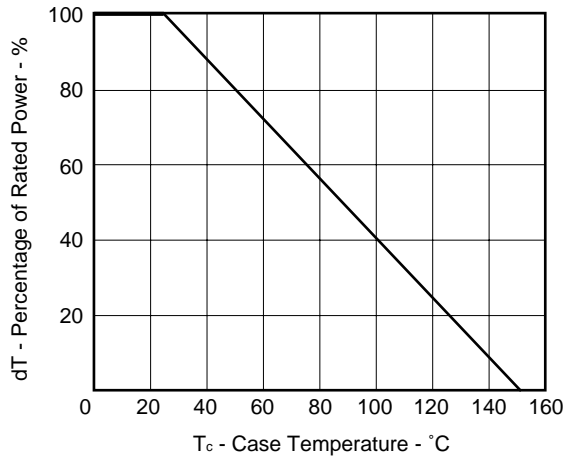


TEST CIRCUIT 3 GATE CHARGE

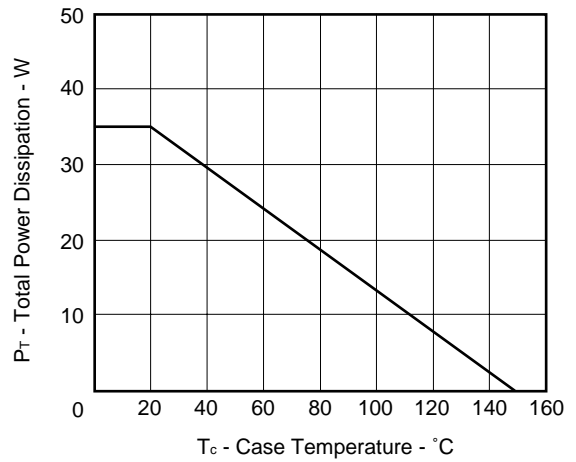


TYPICAL CHARACTERISTICS(T_A = 25 °C)

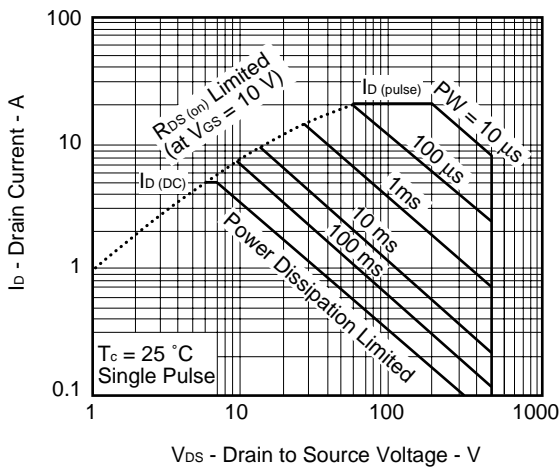
DERATING FACTOR OF FORWARD BIAS SAFE OPERATING AREA



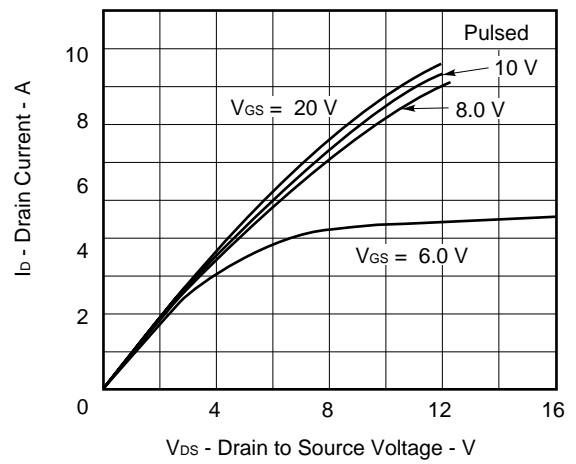
TOTAL POWER DISSIPATION vs. CASE TEMPERATURE



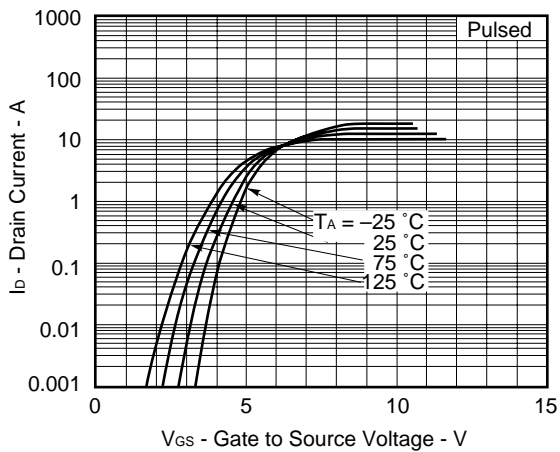
FORWARD BIAS SAFE OPERATING AREA



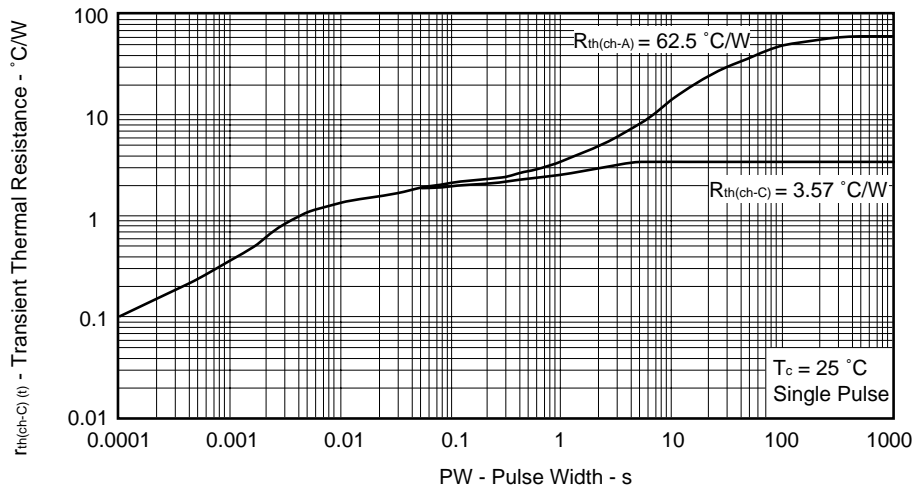
DRAIN CURRENT vs. DRAIN TO SOURCE VOLTAGE



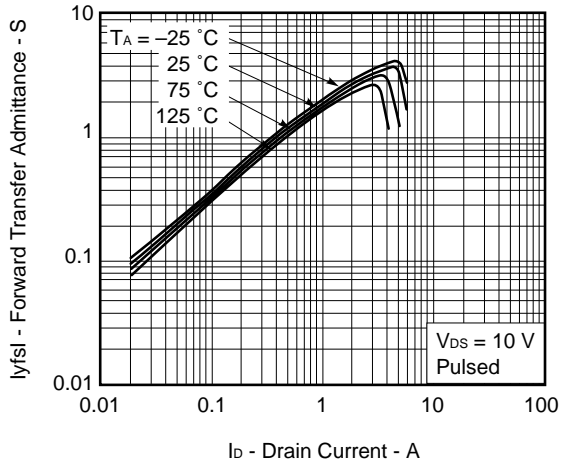
DRAIN CURRENT vs. GATE TO SOURCE VOLTAGE



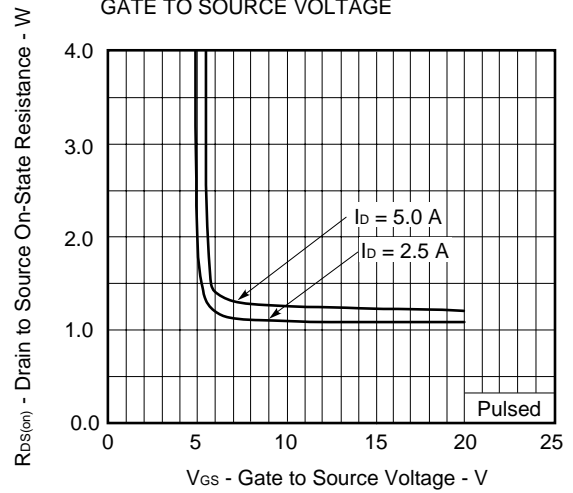
TRANSIENT THERMAL RESISTANCE vs. PULSE WIDTH



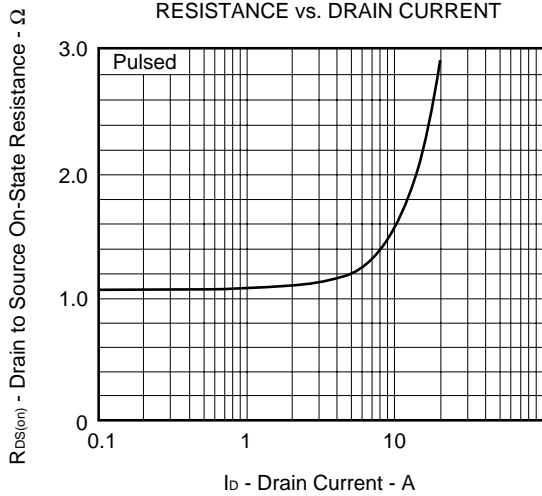
FORWARD TRANSFER ADMITTANCE vs. DRAIN CURRENT



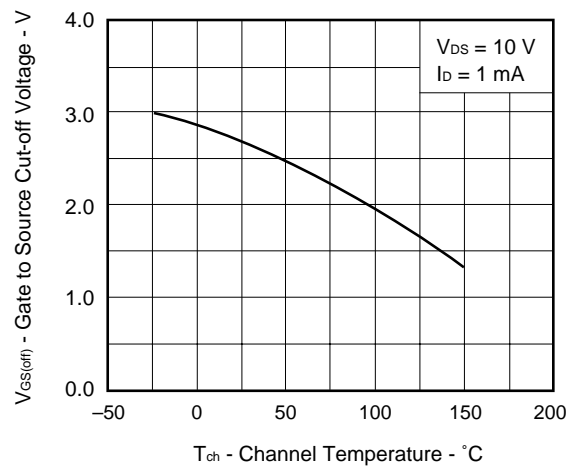
DRAIN TO SOURCE ON-STATE RESISTANCE vs. GATE TO SOURCE VOLTAGE



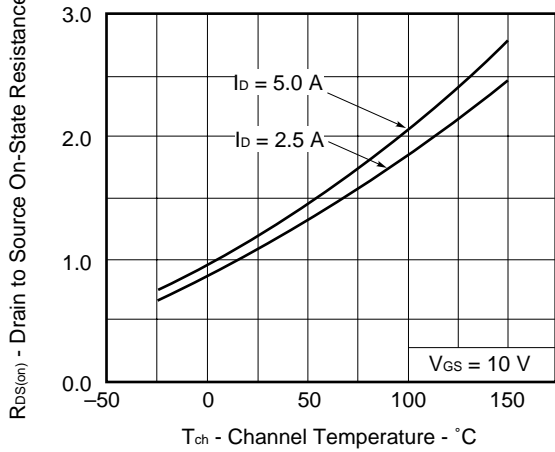
DRAIN TO SOURCE ON-STATE RESISTANCE vs. DRAIN CURRENT



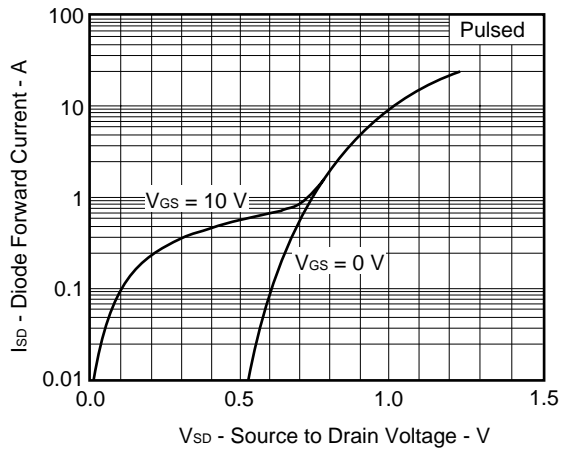
GATE TO SOURCE CUT-OFF VOLTAGE vs. CHANNEL TEMPERATURE



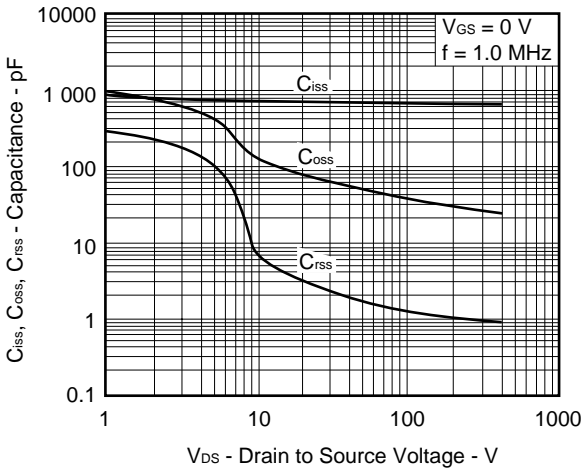
DRAIN TO SOURCE ON-STATE RESISTANCE vs. CHANNEL TEMPERATURE



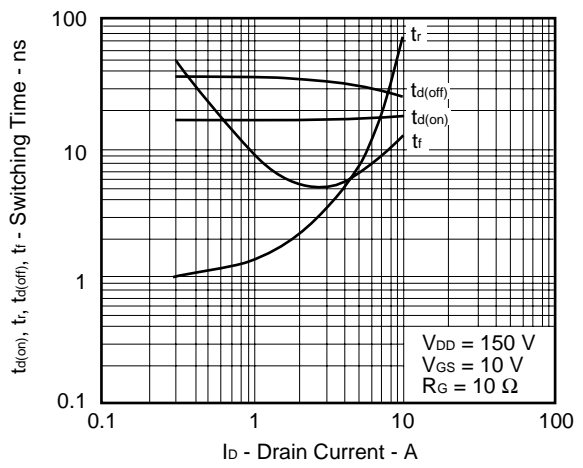
SOURCE TO DRAIN DIODE FORWARD VOLTAGE



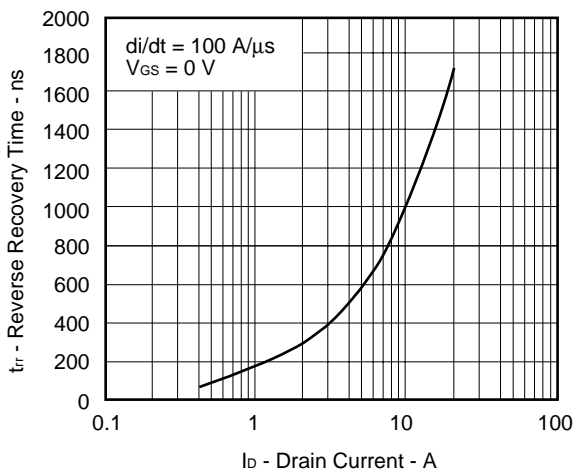
CAPACITANCE vs. DRAIN TO SOURCE VOLTAGE



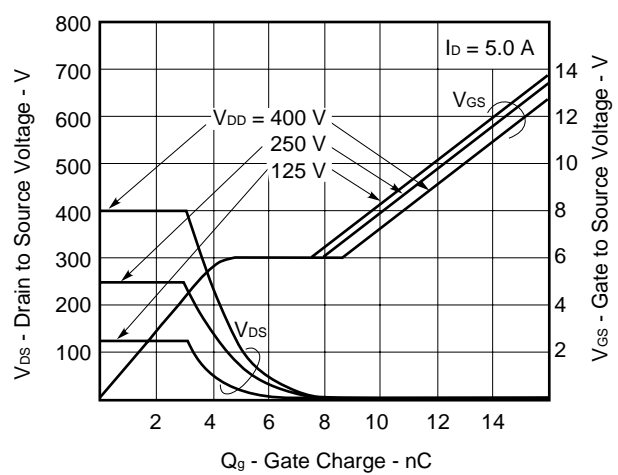
SWITCHING CHARACTERISTICS



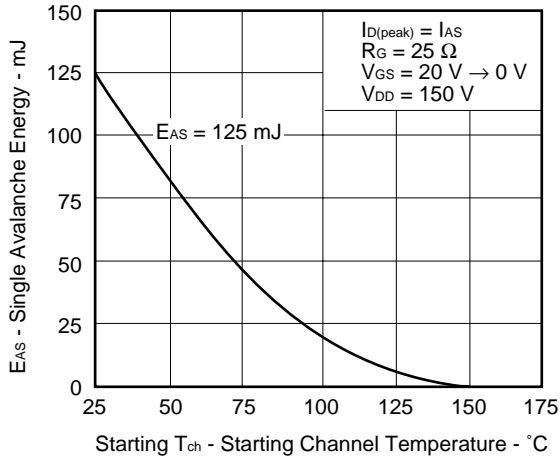
REVERSE RECOVERY TIME vs. DRAIN CURRENT



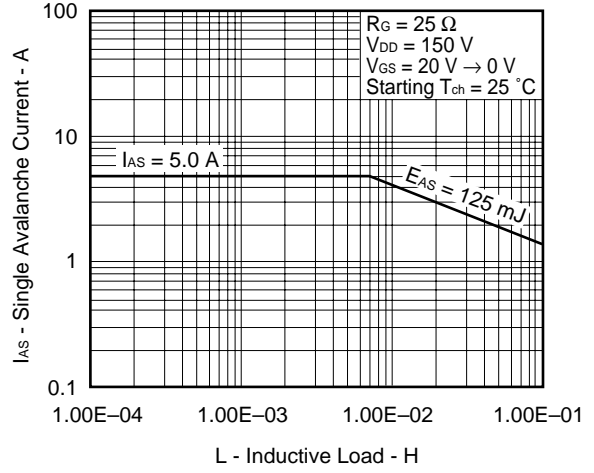
DYNAMIC INPUT/OUTPUT CHARACTERISTICS



SINGLE AVALANCHE ENERGY vs
STARTING CHANNEL TEMPERATURE

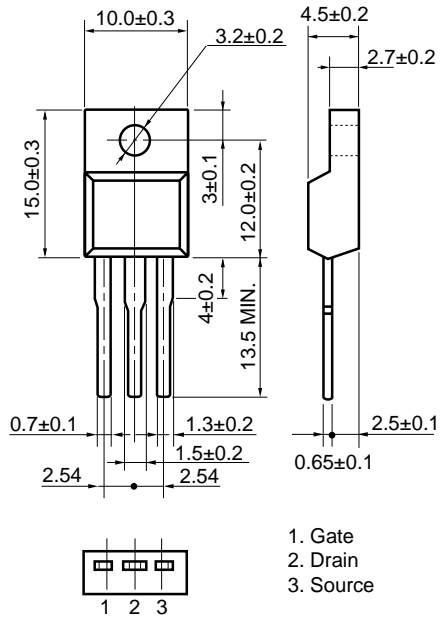


SINGLE AVALANCHE CURRENT vs
INDUCTIVE LOAD

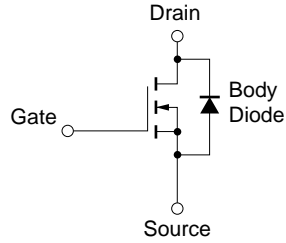


PACKAGE DRAWING (Unit: mm)

Isolated TO-220(MP-45F)



EQUIVALENT CIRCUIT



★ **Remark** Strong electric field, when exposed to this device, 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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