

MOS FIELD EFFECT TRANSISTOR 2SK3991

SWITCHING N-CHANNEL POWER MOS FET

DESCRIPTION

The 2SK3991 is N-channel MOS FET device that features a low on-state resistance and excellent switching characteristics, and designed for low voltage high current applications such as DC/DC converter with synchronous rectifier.

ORDERING INFORMATION

PART NUMBER	PACKAGE		
2SK3991	TO-251 (MP-3)		
2SK3991-ZK	TO-252 (MP-3ZK)		

FEATURES

• Low on-state resistance $R_{DS(on)1} = 13.0 \text{ m}\Omega$ MAX. (Vgs = 10 V, Ip = 15 A)

- Low Ciss: Ciss = 830 pF TYP.
- 5 V drive available

(TO-251)



(TO-252)



ABSOLUTE MAXIMUM RATINGS ($T_A = 25$ °C)

Drain to Source Voltage (VGS = 0 V)	VDSS	25	V
Gate to Source Voltage (V _{DS} = 0 V)	Vgss	±20	V
Drain Current (DC) (Tc = 25°C)	I _{D(DC)}	±30	Α
Drain Current (pulse) Note1	D(pulse)	±120	Α
Total Power Dissipation (Tc = 25°C)	P _{T1}	21	W
Total Power Dissipation	P _{T2}	1.0	W
Channel Temperature	Tch	150	°C
Storage Temperature	Tstg	-55 to +150	°C
Single Avalanche Current Note2	las	15	Α
Single Avalanche Energy Note2	Eas	22.5	mJ

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

2. Starting T_{ch} = 25°C, V_{DD} = 12.5 V, R_G = 25 Ω , V_{GS} = 20 \rightarrow 0 V

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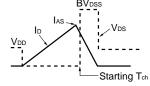


ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS (TA = 25°C)

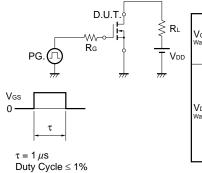
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CHARACTERISTICS	SYMBOL	TEST CONDITIONS	MIN.	TYP.	MAX.	UNIT
Zero Gate Voltage Drain Current	IDSS	V _{DS} = 25 V, V _{GS} = 0 V			10	μΑ
Gate Leakage Current	Igss	V _{GS} = ±20 V, V _{DS} = 0 V			±100	nA
Gate Cut-off Voltage	V _{GS(off)}	V _{DS} = 10 V, I _D = 1 mA	2.0	2.5	3.0	V
Forward Transfer Admittance Note	y fs	V _{DS} = 10 V, I _D = 7.5 A	5	10		S
Drain to Source On-state Resistance Note	RDS(on)1	V _{GS} = 10 V, I _D = 15 A		10.3	13.0	mΩ
	RDS(on)2	V _{GS} = 5.0 V, I _D = 15 A		17.4	30.2	mΩ
Input Capacitance	Ciss	V _{DS} = 10 V		830		pF
Output Capacitance	Coss	V _{GS} = 0 V		200		pF
Reverse Transfer Capacitance	Crss	f = 1 MHz		140		pF
Turn-on Delay Time	t _{d(on)}	V _{DD} = 12.5 V, I _D = 15 A		10		ns
Rise Time	tr	V _{GS} = 10 V		9		ns
Turn-off Delay Time	td(off)	R _G = 10 Ω		26		ns
Fall Time	tr			10		ns
Total Gate Charge	QG	V _{DD} = 20 V		17		nC
Gate to Source Charge	Qgs	V _{GS} = 10 V		3		nC
Gate to Drain Charge	Q _{GD}	I _D = 30 A		6		nC
Body Diode Forward Voltage Note	V _{F(S-D)}	I _F = 30 A, V _{GS} = 0 V		0.99		V
Reverse Recovery Time	trr	I _F = 30 A, V _{GS} = 0 V		23		ns
Reverse Recovery Charge	Qrr	di/dt = 100 A/μs		14		nC

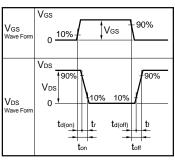
Note Pulsed

TEST CIRCUIT 1 AVALANCHE CAPABILITY



TEST CIRCUIT 2 SWITCHING TIME

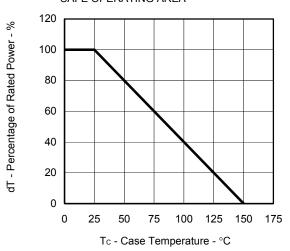




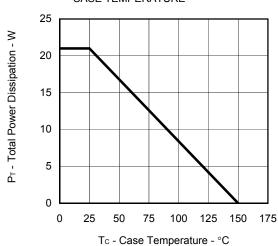
TEST CIRCUIT 3 GATE CHARGE

TYPICAL CHARACTERISTICS (TA = 25°C)

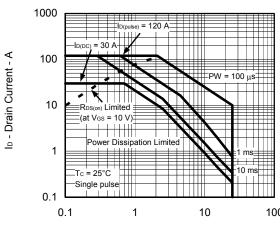
DERATING FACTOR OF FORWARD BIAS SAFE OPERATING AREA

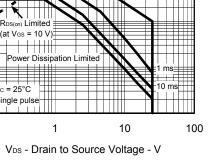


TOTAL POWER DISSIPATION vs. CASE TEMPERATURE

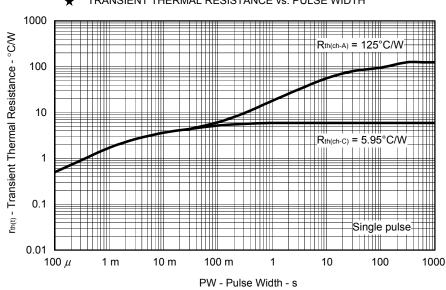


★ FORWARD BIAS SAFE OPERATING AREA



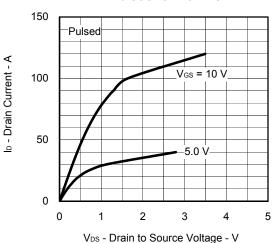


TRANSIENT THERMAL RESISTANCE vs. PULSE WIDTH

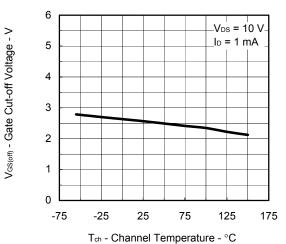


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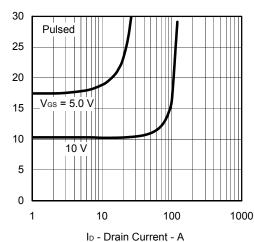
DRAIN CURRENT vs. DRAIN TO SOURCE VOLTAGE



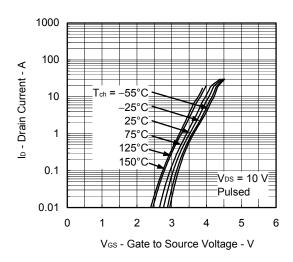
GATE CUT-OFF VOLTAGE vs. CHANNEL TEMPERATURE



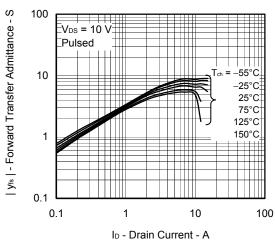
DRAIN TO SOURCE ON-STATE RESISTANCE vs. DRAIN CURRENT



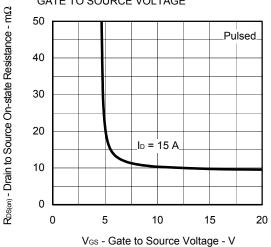
FORWARD TRANSFER CHARACTERISTICS



FORWARD TRANSFER ADMITTANCE vs. DRAIN CURRENT



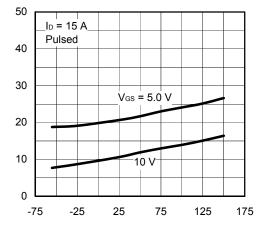
DRAIN TO SOURCE ON-STATE RESISTANCE vs. GATE TO SOURCE VOLTAGE



 $R_{DS(m)}$ - Drain to Source On-state Resistance - $m\Omega$

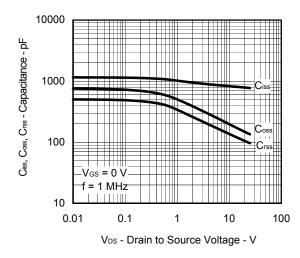
R_{DS(on)} - Drain to Source On-state Resistance - mΩ

DRAIN TO SOURCE ON-STATE RESISTANCE vs. CHANNEL TEMPERATURE

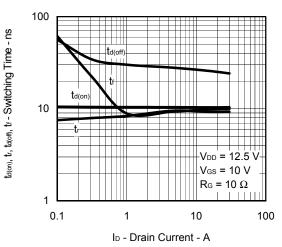


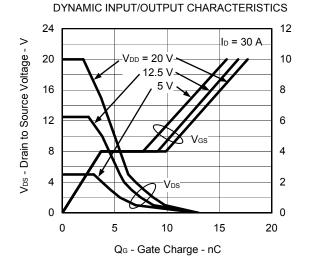
Tch - Channel Temperature - °C

CAPACITANCE vs. DRAIN TO SOURCE VOLTAGE

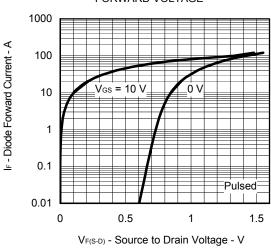


SWITCHING CHARACTERISTICS

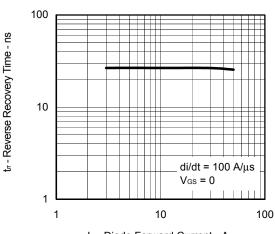




SOURCE TO DRAIN DIODE FORWARD VOLTAGE

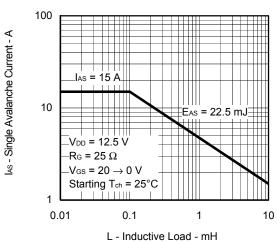


REVERSE RECOVERY TIME vs. DIODE FORWARD CURRENT

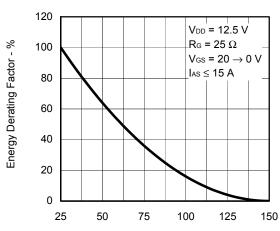


IF - Diode Forward Current - A

SINGLE AVALANCHE CURRENT vs. INDUCTIVE LOAD

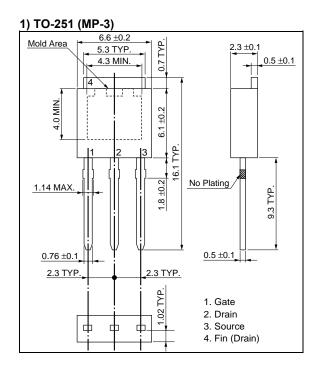


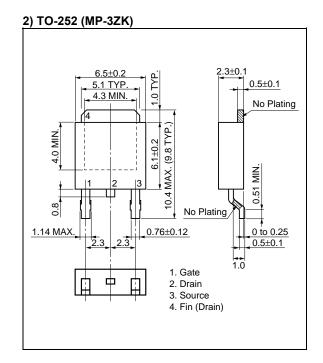
SINGLE AVALANCHE ENERGY DERATING FACTOR



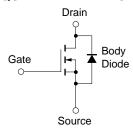
Starting Tch - Starting Channel Temperature - °C

PACKAGE DRAWINGS (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.

Data Sheet D17434EJ2V0DS 7

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