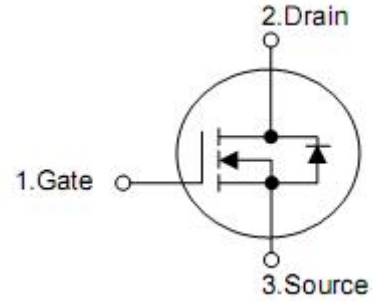


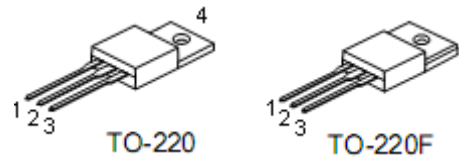
## 1. Features

- n  $R_{DS(ON)}=0.12\Omega$  @ $V_{GS}=10V$
- n RoHS compliant
- n Low on resistance
- n Low gate charge
- n Peak current vs pulse width curve



## 2. Applications

- n CRT, TV/Monitor
- n Other applications



## 3.Symbol

Pin	Function
1	Gate
2	Drain
3	Source
4	Drain

## 4. Absolute maximum ratings

( $T_C=25^{\circ}\text{C}$ , unless otherwise specified)

Parameter	Symbol	Rating	Units
Drain-source voltage (note*1)	$V_{DSS}$	200	V
Continuous drain current	$I_D$	18	A
Continuous drain current $T_C=100^{\circ}\text{C}$		Figure 3	A
Pulsed drain current, $V_{GS}@10\text{V}$ (note*2)	$I_{DM}$	Figure 6	A
Power dissipation	$P_D$	156	W
Derating factor above $25^{\circ}\text{C}$		1.25	W/ $^{\circ}\text{C}$
Gate-source voltage	$V_{GS}$	$\pm 30$	V
Single pulse avalanche energy $L=10\text{mH}$	$E_{AS}$	950	mJ
Pulsed avalanche rating	$I_{AS}$	Figure 8	
Peak diode recovery $dv/dt$ (note*3)	$dv/dt$	5.0	V/ns
Operating junction and storage temperature range	$T_J, T_{STG}$	-55 to 150	$^{\circ}\text{C}$
Maximum temperature for soldering Leads at 0.063 in (1.6mm) from case for 10 seconds Package body for 10 seconds	$T_L$ $T_{PKG}$	300 260	$^{\circ}\text{C}$

Caution: Stresses greater than those listed in the "Absolute maximum ratings" table may cause permanent Damage to the device

## 5. Thermal characteristics

Parameter	Symbol	Min	Typ	Max	Unit	Test condition
Junction-case	$R_{\theta JC}$	-	-	0.8	$^{\circ}\text{C}/\text{W}$	Water cooled heatsink, $P_D$ adjusted for a peak junction temperature of $+150^{\circ}\text{C}$
Junction-ambient	$R_{\theta JA}$	-	-	62	$^{\circ}\text{C}/\text{W}$	1 cubic foot chamber, free air

## 6. Electrical characteristics

 (T<sub>J</sub>=25°C, unless otherwise specified)

Parameter	Symbol	Test Conditions	Min	Typ	Max	Units
Drain-source breakdown voltage	BV <sub>DSS</sub>	V <sub>GS</sub> =0V, I <sub>D</sub> =250μA	200	-	-	V
Breakdown voltage temperature coefficient Figure 11	ΔBV <sub>DSS</sub> /ΔT <sub>J</sub>	Reference 25°C I <sub>D</sub> =250uA	-	0.25	-	V/°C
Drain-source leakage current	I <sub>DSS</sub>	V <sub>DS</sub> =200V, V <sub>GS</sub> =0V	-	-	25	μA
		V <sub>DS</sub> =160V, V <sub>GS</sub> =0V T <sub>J</sub> =125°C	-	-	250	
Gate-source forward leakage	I <sub>GSS</sub>	V <sub>GS</sub> =30V	-	-	100	nA
Gate-source reverse leakage		V <sub>GS</sub> =-30V	-	-	-100	
Drain-source on-resistance Figure 9 and 10	R <sub>DS(on)</sub>	V <sub>GS</sub> =10V, I <sub>D</sub> =10.8A (note*4)	-	0.12	0.18	Ω
Gate threshold voltage, Figure 12	V <sub>GS(TH)</sub>	V <sub>DS</sub> = V <sub>GS</sub> , I <sub>D</sub> =250uA	2	-	4	V
Forward transconductance	g <sub>fs</sub>	V <sub>DS</sub> =15V, I <sub>D</sub> =18A (note*4)	-	18	-	S
Input capacitance	C <sub>iss</sub>	V <sub>DS</sub> =25V, V <sub>GS</sub> =0V f=1MHz Figure 14	-	1140	-	pF
Output capacitance	C <sub>oss</sub>		-	180	-	
Reverse transfer capacitance	C <sub>rss</sub>		-	25	-	
Turn-on delay time	t <sub>d(on)</sub>	V <sub>DD</sub> =100V, I <sub>D</sub> =18A, R <sub>G</sub> =2.4Ω, V <sub>GS</sub> =10V	-	11	-	ns
Rise time	t <sub>r</sub>		-	33	-	
Turn-off delay time	t <sub>d(off)</sub>		-	25	-	
Fall time	t <sub>f</sub>		-	7	-	
Total gate charge	Q <sub>g</sub>	V <sub>DS</sub> =100V, I <sub>D</sub> =18A, V <sub>GS</sub> =10V Figure 15	-	24	-	nC
Gate-source charge	Q <sub>gs</sub>		-	7.5	-	
Gate-drain ("Miller") charge	Q <sub>gd</sub>		-	9.5	-	
Continuous source current (body biode)	I <sub>S</sub>	Integral pn-diode in MOSFET	-	-	18	A
Maximum pulsed current (body biode)	I <sub>SM</sub>		-	-	72	
Diode forward voltage	V <sub>SD</sub>	I <sub>S</sub> =18A, V <sub>GS</sub> =0V	-	-	1.5	V
Reverse recovery time	t <sub>rr</sub>	I <sub>F</sub> =18A, V <sub>GS</sub> =0V di/dt=100A/μs	-	160	-	ns
Reverse recovery charge	Q <sub>rr</sub>		-	880	-	nC

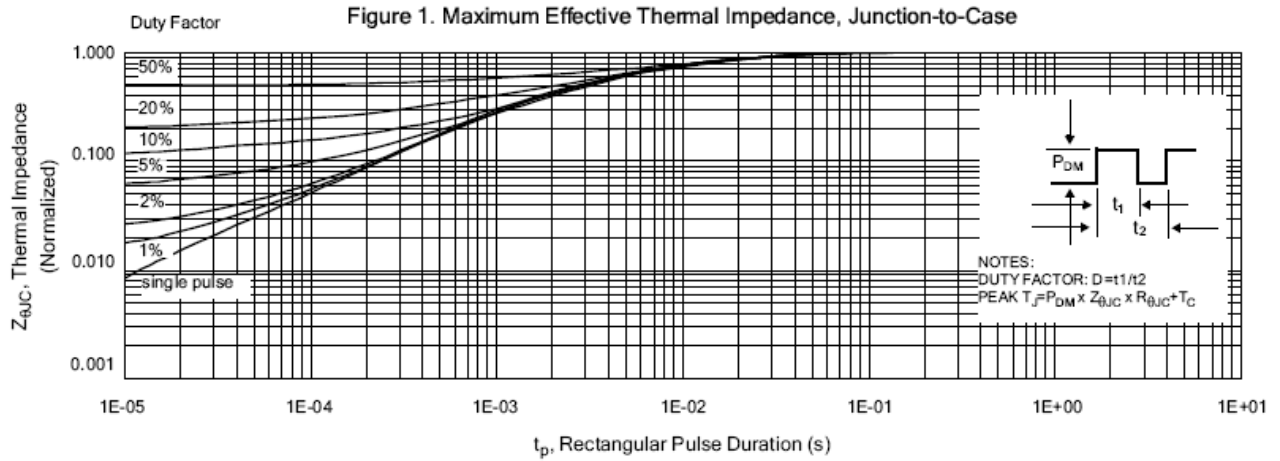
 Note:\*1. T<sub>J</sub>=25°C to 150°C

\*2.Repetitive rating; pulse width limited by maximum junction temperature.

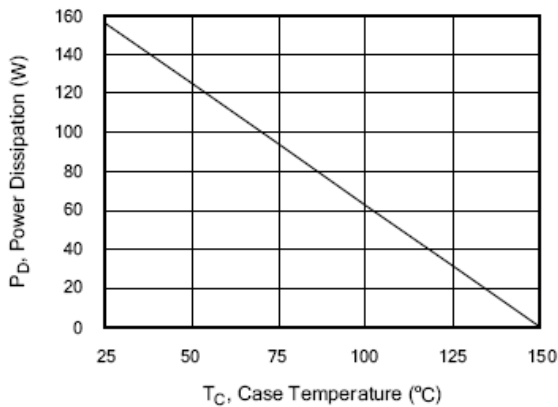
 \*3. I<sub>SD</sub>=18A di/dt ≤ 100A/μs, V<sub>DD</sub> ≤ BV<sub>DSS</sub>, T<sub>J</sub>=150°C.

\*4.Pulse width ≤ 380μs, duty cycle ≤ 2%.

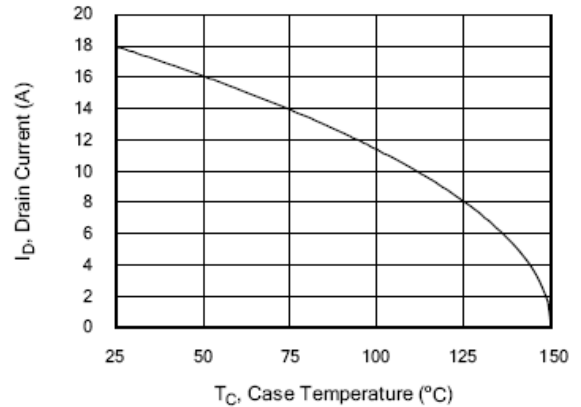
## 7. Typical operating characteristics



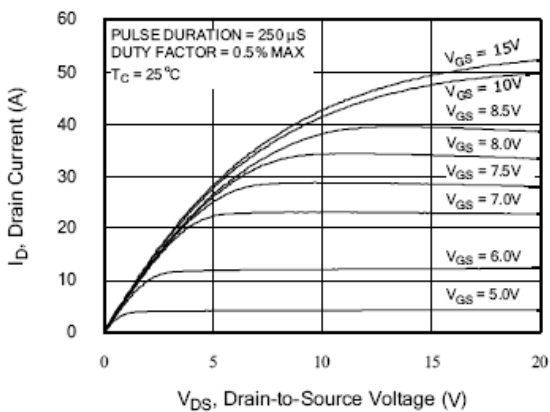
**Figure 2. Maximum Power Dissipation vs Case Temperature**



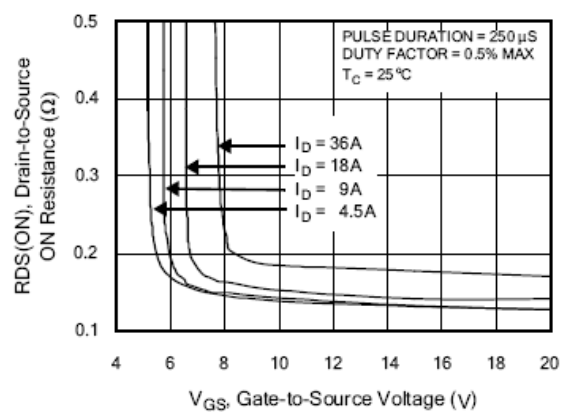
**Figure 3. Maximum Continuous Drain Current vs Case Temperature**

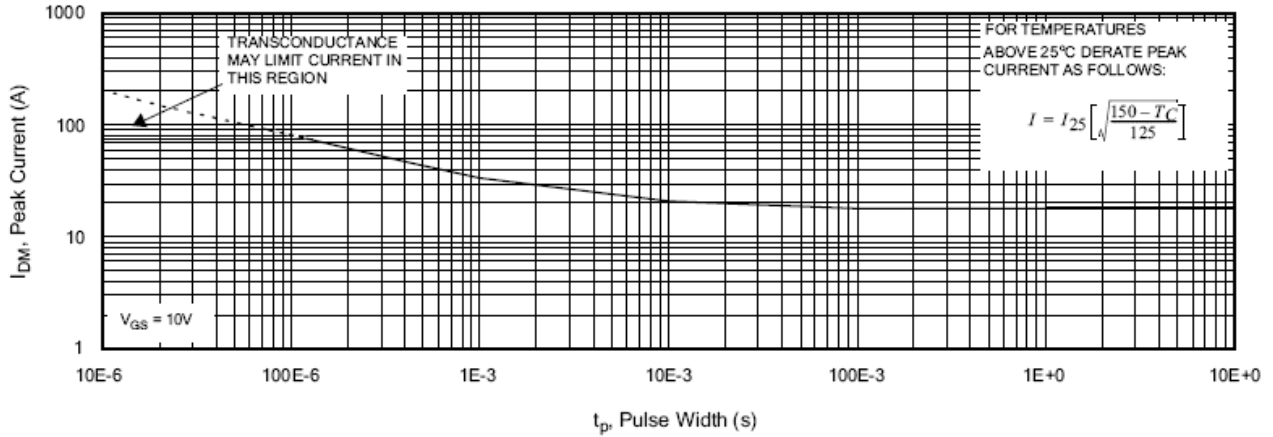
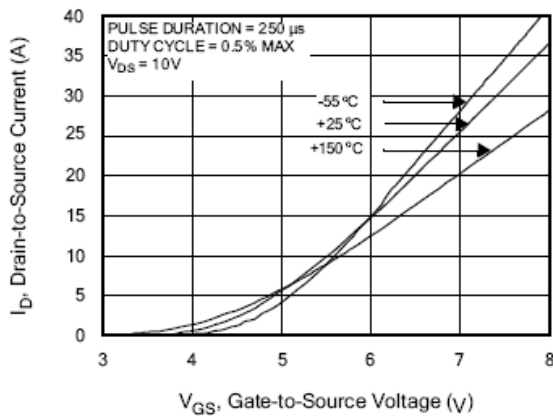
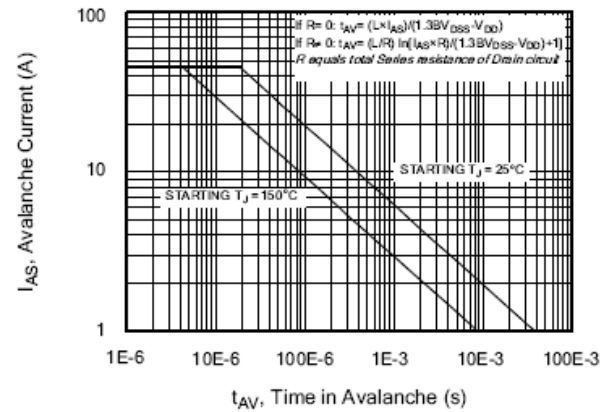
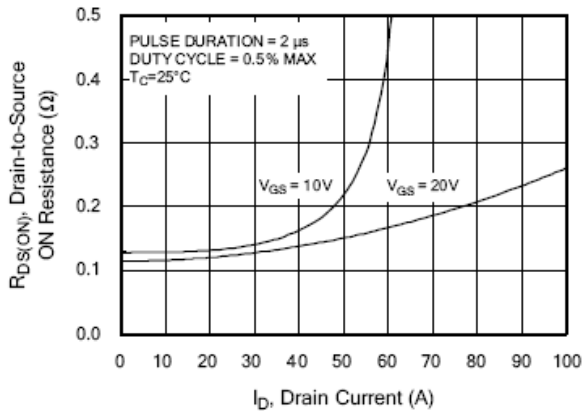
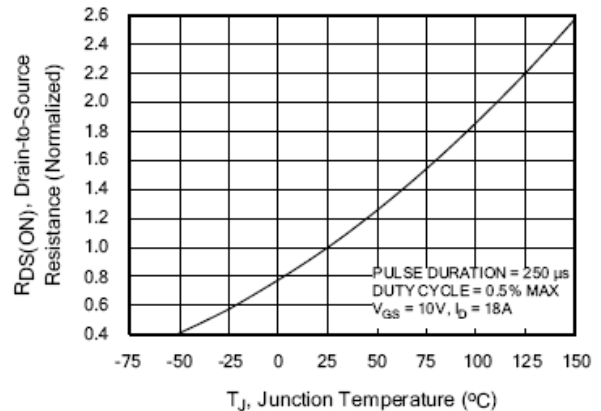


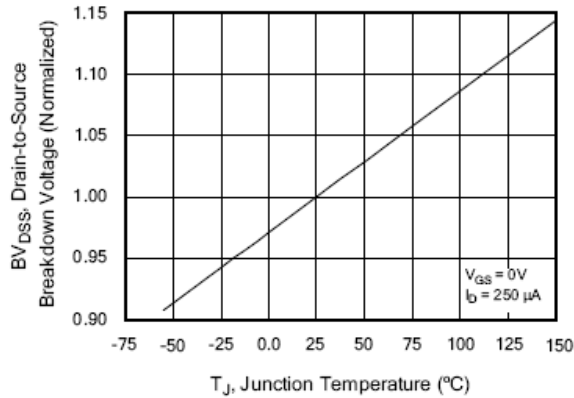
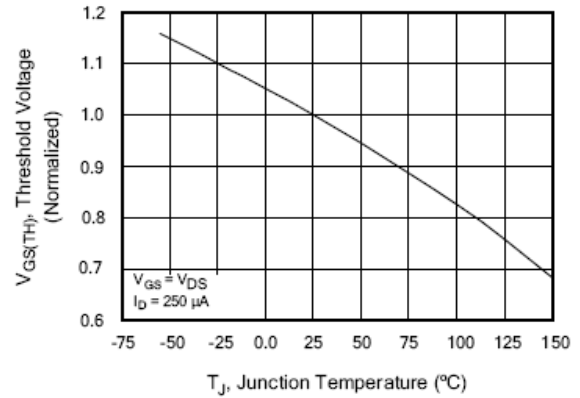
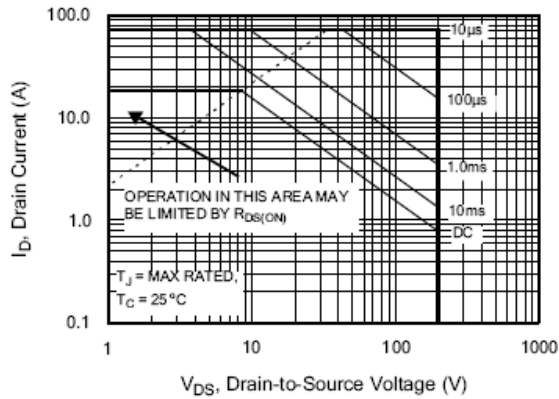
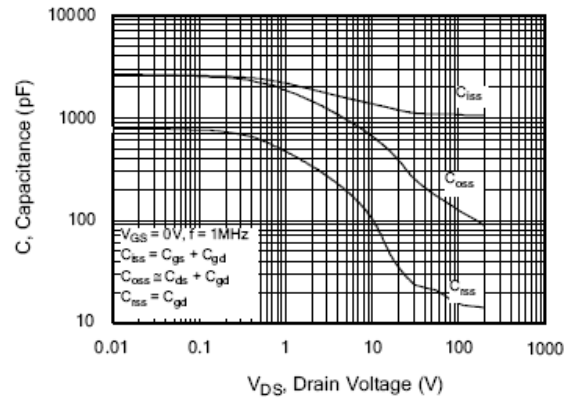
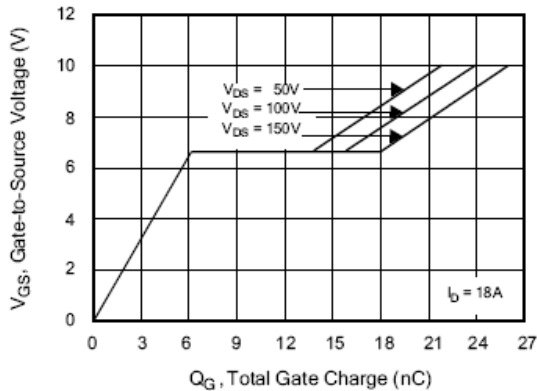
**Figure 4. Typical Output Characteristics**



**Figure 5. Typical Drain-to-Source ON Resistance vs Gate Voltage and Drain Current**



**Figure 6. Maximum Peak Current Capability**

**Figure 7. Typical Transfer Characteristics**

**Figure 8. Unclamped Inductive Switching Capability**

**Figure 9. Typical Drain-to-Source ON Resistance vs Drain Current**

**Figure 10. Typical Drain-to-Source ON Resistance vs Junction Temperature**


**Figure 11. Typical Breakdown Voltage vs Junction Temperature**

**Figure 12. Typical Threshold Voltage vs Junction Temperature**

**Figure 13. Maximum Forward Bias Safe Operating Area**

**Figure 14. Typical Capacitance vs Drain-to-Source Voltage**

**Figure 15. Typical Gate Charge vs Gate-to-Source Voltage**

**Figure 16. Typical Body Diode Transfer Characteristics**
