

# MOS FIELD EFFECT TRANSISTOR

2SK3356

# SWITCHING N-CHANNEL POWER MOS FET INDUSTRIAL USE

#### **DESCRIPTION**

The 2SK3356 is N-channel MOS Field Effect Transistor designed for high current switching applications.

PART NUMBER	PACKAGE		
2SK3356	TO-3P		

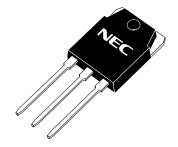
#### **FEATURES**

• Super low on-state resistance:

 $R_{DS(on)1} = 8.0 \text{ m}\Omega \text{ MAX. (VGs} = 10 \text{ V, ID} = 38 \text{ A)}$   $R_{DS(on)2} = 12 \text{ m}\Omega \text{ MAX. (VGs} = 4 \text{ V, ID} = 38 \text{ A)}$ 

- Low Ciss: Ciss = 6300 pF TYP.
- Built-in gate protection diode

(TO-3P)



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

Drain to Source Voltage	VDSS	60	V
Gate to Source Voltage	$V_{\text{GSS(AC)}}$	±20	V
Drain Current (DC)	I <sub>D(DC)</sub>	±75	Α
Drain Current (pulse) Note1	D(pulse)	±300	Α
Total Power Dissipation (Tc = 25°C)	P <sub>T1</sub>	135	W
Total Power Dissipation (T <sub>A</sub> = 25°C)	$P_{T2}$	3.0	W
Channel Temperature	$T_ch$	150	°C
Storage Temperature	$T_{stg}$	-55 to +150	°C
Single Avalanche Current Note2	las	55	Α
Single Avalanche Energy Note2	Eas	302	mJ

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

**2.** Starting T<sub>ch</sub> = 25°C, V<sub>DD</sub> = 30 V, R<sub>G</sub> = 25  $\Omega$ , V<sub>GS</sub> = 20 V  $\rightarrow$  0 V

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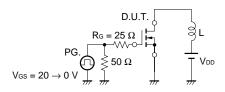
Not all devices/types available in every country. Please check with local NEC representative for availability and additional information.

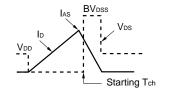


# **ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS (TA = 25°C)**

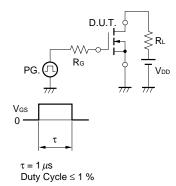
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CHARACTERISTICS	SYMBOL	TEST CONDITIONS	MIN.	TYP.	MAX.	UNIT
Zero Gate Voltage Drain Current	loss	Vps = 60 V, Vgs = 0 V			10	μΑ
Gate Leakage Current	lgss	Vgs = ±20 V, Vps = 0V			±10	μΑ
Gate Cut-off Voltage	V <sub>GS(off)</sub>	V <sub>DS</sub> = 10 V, I <sub>D</sub> = 1 mA	1.5	2.0	2.5	V
Forward Transfer Admittance	yfs	Vps = 10 V, Ip = 38 A	35	57		S
Drain to Source On-state Resistance	RDS(on)1	Vgs = 10 V, ID = 38 A		6.3	8.0	mΩ
	RDS(on)2	Vgs = 4 V, ID = 38 A		8.0	12	mΩ
Input Capacitance	Ciss	Vps = 10 V, Vgs = 0 V, f = 1 MHz		6300		pF
Output Capacitance	Coss			1000		pF
Reverse Transfer Capacitance	Crss			490		pF
Turn-on Delay Time	td(on)	$I_D = 38 \text{ A}, V_{GS(on)} = 10 \text{ V}, V_{DD} = 30 \text{ V},$		90		ns
Rise Time	tr	$R_G = 10 \Omega$		1000		ns
Turn-off Delay Time	td(off)			300		ns
Fall Time	tr			400		ns
Total Gate Charge	Qg	ID = 75 A, VDD = 48 V, VGS = 10 V		106		nC
Gate to Source Charge	Qgs			20		nC
Gate to Drain Charge	Q <sub>GD</sub>			30		nC
Body Diode Forward Voltage	VF(S-D)	IF = 75 A, Vgs = 0 V		1.0		٧
Reverse Recovery Time	trr	IF = 75 A, VGS = 0 V,		55		ns
Reverse Recovery Charge	Qrr	di/dt = 100 A/μs		100		nC

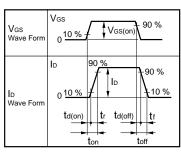
### **TEST CIRCUIT 1 AVALANCHE CAPABILITY**



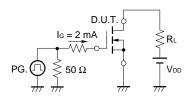


## **TEST CIRCUIT 2 SWITCHING TIME**

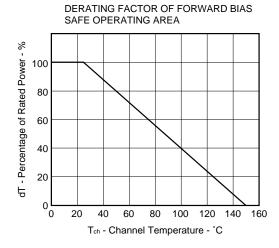


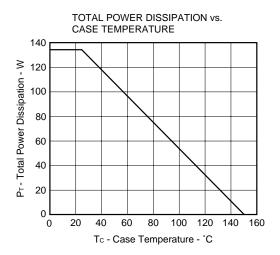


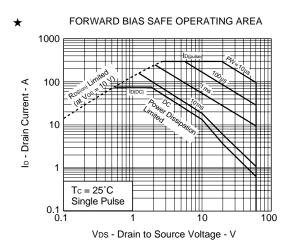
# **TEST CIRCUIT 3 GATE CHARGE**

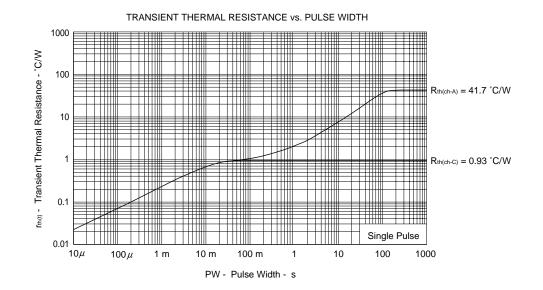


# TYPICAL CHARACTERISTICS (T<sub>A</sub> = 25°C)



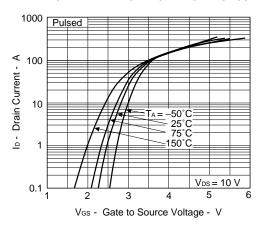




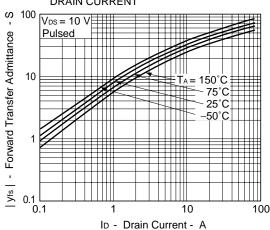


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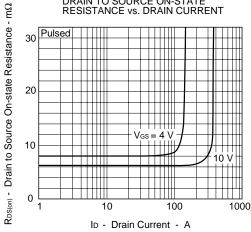
#### FORWARD TRANSFER CHARACTERISTICS



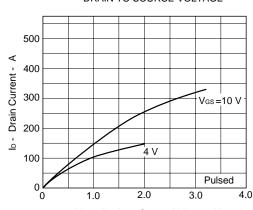
# FORWARD TRANSFER ADMITTANCE vs. DRAIN CURRENT



# DRAIN TO SOURCE ON-STATE RESISTANCE vs. DRAIN CURRENT

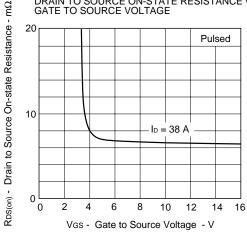


# DRAIN CURRENT vs. DRAIN TO SOURCE VOLTAGE

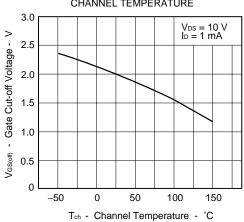


V<sub>DS</sub> - Drain to Source Voltage - V

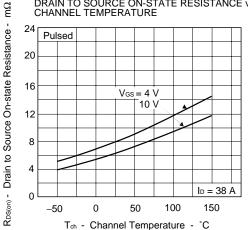
# DRAIN TO SOURCE ON-STATE RESISTANCE vs. GATE TO SOURCE VOLTAGE



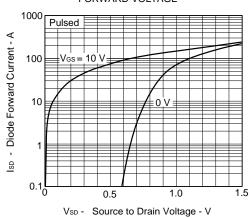
# GATE CUT-OFF VOLTAGE vs. CHANNEL TEMPERATURE



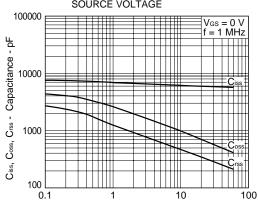
DRAIN TO SOURCE ON-STATE RESISTANCE vs. CHANNEL TEMPERATURE



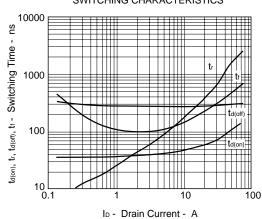
SOURCE TO DRAIN DIODE FORWARD VOLTAGE



CAPACITANCE vs. DRAIN TO SOURCE VOLTAGE

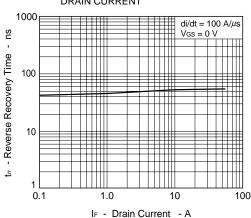


SWITCHING CHARACTERISTICS

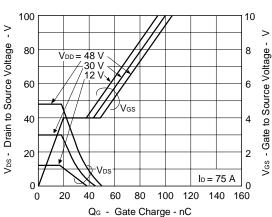


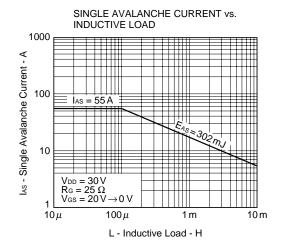
V<sub>DS</sub> - Drain to Source Voltage - V

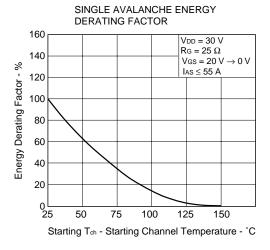




DYNAMIC INPUT/OUTPUT CHARACTERISTICS

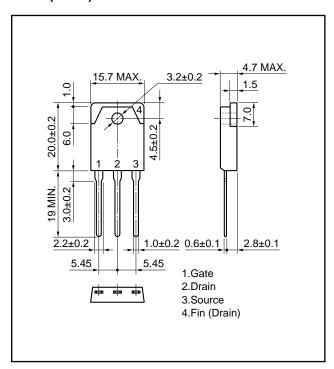




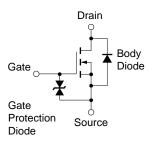


# **PACKAGE DRAWING (Unit: mm)**

## TO-3P (MP-88)



## **EQUIVALENT CIRCUIT**



**Remark** The diode connected between the gate and source of the transistor serves as a protector against ESD. When this device actually used, an additional protection circuit is externally required if a voltage exceeding the rated voltage may be applied to this device.

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