

SiHLI620G-VB Datasheet

N-Channel 200 V (D-S) MOSFET

PRODUCT SUMMARY

V_{DS} (V)	200	
$R_{DS(on)}$ (Ω)	$V_{GS} = 10\text{ V}$	0.265
Q_g (Max.) (nC)	16	
Q_{gs} (nC)	5	
Q_{gd} (nC)	8	
Configuration	Single	

FEATURES

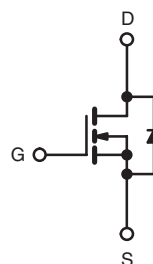
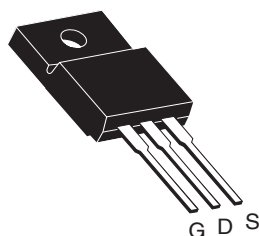
- Isolated Package
- High Voltage Isolation = 2.5 kV_{RMS} ($t = 60\text{ s}$; $f = 60\text{ Hz}$)
- Sink to Lead Creepage Distance = 4.8 mm
- 175 °C Operating Temperature
- Dynamic dV/dt Rating
- Low Thermal Resistance
- Lead (Pb)-free Available



Available

RoHS

TO-220 FULLPAK



N-Channel MOSFET

ABSOLUTE MAXIMUM RATINGS $T_C = 25\text{ }^\circ\text{C}$, unless otherwise noted

PARAMETER			SYMBOL	LIMIT	UNIT
Drain-Source Voltage			V _{DS}	200	V
Gate-Source Voltage			V _{GS}	± 20	
Continuous Drain Current	V _{GS} at 10 V	T _C = 25 °C	I _D	10	A
		T _C = 100 °C		6.5	
Pulsed Drain Current ^a			I _{DM}	32	
Linear Derating Factor				0.24	W/°C
Single Pulse Avalanche Energy ^b			E _{AS}	36	mJ
Repetitive Avalanche Current ^a			I _{AR}	7.2	A
Repetitive Avalanche Energy ^a			E _{AR}	3.7	mJ
Maximum Power Dissipation	T _C = 25 °C		P _D	37	W
Peak Diode Recovery dV/dt ^c			dV/dt	5.5	V/ns
Operating Junction and Storage Temperature Range			T _J , T _{stg}	- 55 to + 175	°C
Soldering Recommendations (Peak Temperature)		for 10 s		300 ^d	
Mounting Torque	6-32 or M3 screw			10	lbf · in
				1.1	N · m

Notes

- Repetitive rating; pulse width limited by maximum junction temperature (see fig. 11).
- $V_{DD} = 25\text{ V}$, starting $T_J = 25\text{ }^\circ\text{C}$, $L = 1.0\text{ mH}$, $R_G = 25\text{ }\Omega$, $I_{AS} = 7.2\text{ A}$ (see fig. 12).
- $I_{SD} \leq 9.2\text{ A}$, $dI/dt \leq 110\text{ A}/\mu\text{s}$, $V_{DD} \leq V_{DS}$, $T_J \leq 175\text{ }^\circ\text{C}$.
- 1.6 mm from case.

THERMAL RESISTANCE RATINGS

PARAMETER	SYMBOL	TYP.	MAX.	UNIT
Maximum Junction-to-Ambient	R_{thJA}	-	65	°C/W
Maximum Junction-to-Case (Drain)	R_{thJC}	-	4.1	

SPECIFICATIONS $T_J = 25\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$, unless otherwise noted

PARAMETER	SYMBOL	TEST CONDITIONS		MIN.	TYP.	MAX.	UNIT
Static							
Drain-Source Breakdown Voltage	V_{DS}	$V_{GS} = 0\text{ V}$, $I_D = 250\text{ }\mu\text{A}$		200	-	-	V
V_{DS} Temperature Coefficient	$\Delta V_{DS}/T_J$	Reference to $25\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$, $I_D = 1\text{ mA}$		-	0.13	-	V/ $^{\circ}\text{C}$
Gate-Source Threshold Voltage	$V_{GS(th)}$	$V_{DS} = V_{GS}$, $I_D = 250\text{ }\mu\text{A}$		2.0	-	4.0	V
Gate-Source Leakage	I_{GSS}	$V_{GS} = \pm 20\text{ V}$		-	-	± 100	nA
Zero Gate Voltage Drain Current	I_{DSS}	$V_{DS} = 200\text{ V}$, $V_{GS} = 0\text{ V}$		-	-	25	μA
		$V_{DS}=160\text{ V}$, $V_{GS} = 0\text{ V}$, $T_J = 150\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$		-	-	250	
Drain-Source On-State Resistance	$R_{DS(on)}$	$V_{GS} = 10\text{ V}$	$I_D = 4.3\text{ A}^b$	-	0.265	-	Ω
Forward Transconductance	g_{fs}	$V_{DS} = 50\text{ V}$, $I_D = 4.3\text{ A}^b$		2.3	-	-	S
Dynamic							
Input Capacitance	C_{iss}	$V_{GS} = 0\text{ V}$, $V_{DS} = 25\text{ V}$, $f = 1.0\text{ MHz}$, see fig. 5		-	560	-	pF
Output Capacitance	C_{oss}			-	260	-	
Reverse Transfer Capacitance	C_{rss}			-	110	-	
Drain to Sink Capacitance	C	$f = 1.0\text{ MHz}$		-	12	-	
Total Gate Charge	Q_g	$V_{GS} = 10\text{ V}$	$I_D = 9.2\text{ A}$, $V_{DS} = 80\text{ V}$, see fig. 6 and 13 ^b	-	-	16	nC
Gate-Source Charge	Q_{gs}			-	-	4.4	
Gate-Drain Charge	Q_{gd}			-	-	7.7	
Turn-On Delay Time	$t_{d(on)}$	$V_{DD} = 100\text{ V}$, $I_D= 9.2\text{ A}$, $R_G = 18\text{ }\Omega$, $R_D= 5.2\text{ }\Omega$, see fig. 10 ^b		-	8.8	-	ns
Rise Time	t_r			-	30	-	
Turn-Off Delay Time	$t_{d(off)}$			-	19	-	
Fall Time	t_f			-	20	-	
Internal Drain Inductance	L_D	Between lead, 6 mm (0.25") from package and center of die contact 		-	4.5	-	nH
Internal Source Inductance	L_S			-	7.5	-	
Drain-Source Body Diode Characteristics							
Continuous Source-Drain Diode Current	I_S	MOSFET symbol showing the integral reverse p - n junction diode 		-	10	-	A
Pulsed Diode Forward Current ^a	I_{SM}			-	32	-	
Body Diode Voltage	V_{SD}	$T_J = 25\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$, $I_S = 7.2\text{ A}$, $V_{GS} = 0\text{ V}^b$		-	-	2.5	V
Body Diode Reverse Recovery Time	t_{rr}	$T_J = 25\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$, $I_F = 9.2\text{ A}$, $dI/dt = 100\text{ A}/\mu\text{s}^b$		-	130	260	ns
Body Diode Reverse Recovery Charge	Q_{rr}			-	0.65	1.3	μC
Forward Turn-On Time	t_{on}	Intrinsic turn-on time is negligible (turn-on is dominated by L_S and L_D)					

Notes

- a. Repetitive rating; pulse width limited by maximum junction temperature (see fig. 11).
 b. Pulse width $\leq 300\text{ }\mu\text{s}$; duty cycle $\leq 2\%$.

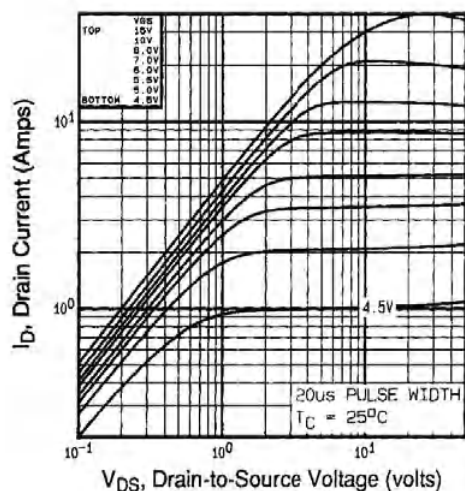
TYPICAL CHARACTERISTICS 25 °C, unless otherwise noted

Fig. 1 - Typical Output Characteristics, $T_C = 25^\circ\text{C}$

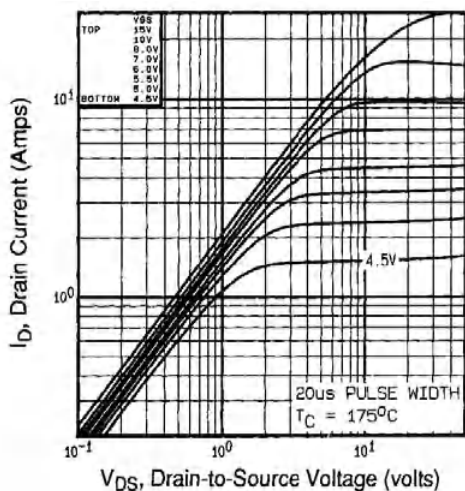
Fig. 3 - Typical Transfer Characteristics

Fig. 2 - Typical Output Characteristics, $T_C = 175^\circ\text{C}$

Fig. 4 - Normalized On-Resistance vs. Temperature

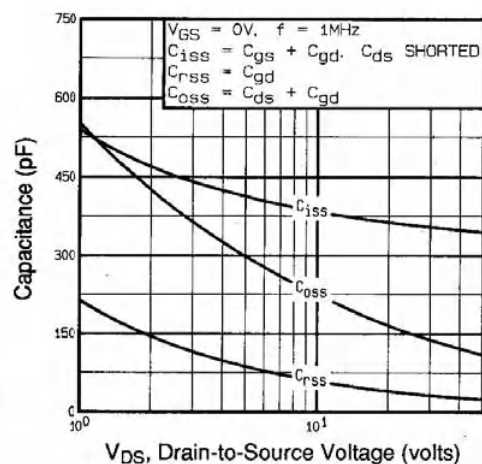


Fig. 5 - Typical Capacitance vs. Drain-to-Source Voltage



Fig. 7 - Typical Source-Drain Diode Forward Voltage

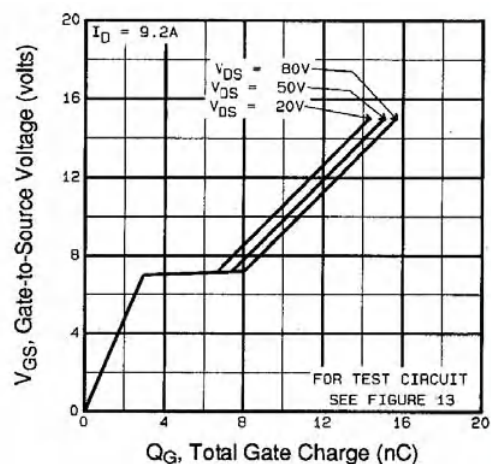


Fig. 6 - Typical Gate Charge vs. Gate-to-Source Voltage

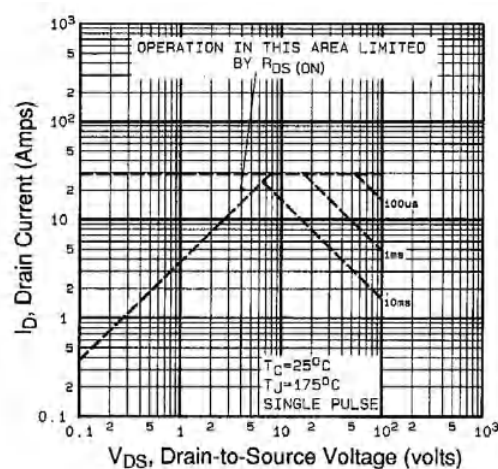


Fig. 5 - Fig. 8 - Maximum Safe Operating Area

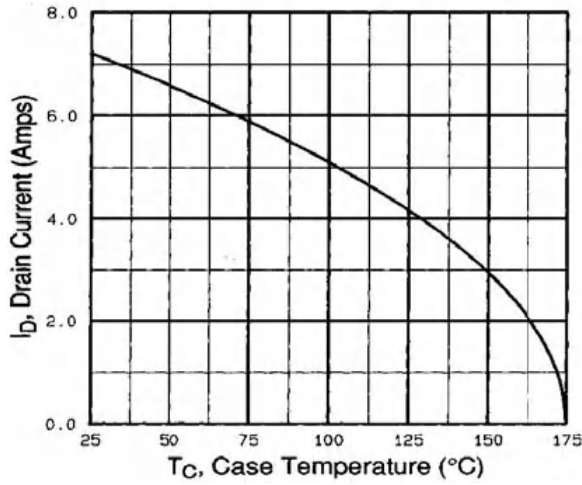


Fig. 9 - Maximum Drain Current vs. Case Temperature



Fig. 10a - Switching Time Test Circuit



Fig. 10b - Switching Time Waveforms



Fig. 11 - Maximum Effective Transient Thermal Impedance, Junction-to-Case

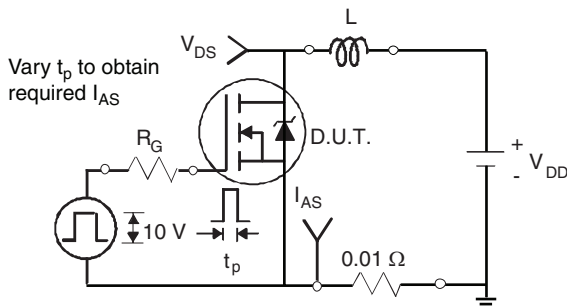


Fig. 12a - Unclamped Inductive Test Circuit

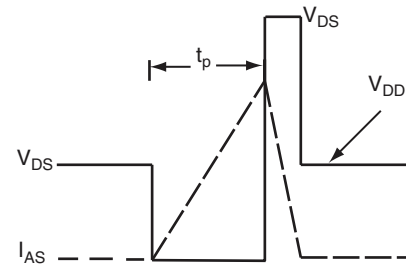


Fig. 12b - Unclamped Inductive Waveforms



Fig. 12c - Maximum Avalanche Energy vs. Drain Current

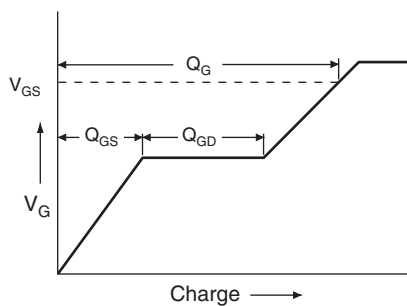


Fig. 13a - Basic Gate Charge Waveform



Fig. 13b - Gate Charge Test Circuit

The diagram shows a common-emitter amplifier circuit. The input signal, labeled ①, is a square wave applied to the base of the first transistor (D.U.T., device under test) through a resistor R_G . The output of the first transistor is connected to the primary of a transformer, labeled ②. The secondary of the transformer is connected to the base of a second transistor. The emitter of the second transistor is connected to ground through a resistor. The collector of the second transistor is connected to a load resistor and a feedback network, labeled ④. The feedback network consists of a resistor and a capacitor in parallel. The output voltage is taken across the load resistor. The circuit is powered by a DC supply V_{DD} .

Circuit layout considerations

- Low stray inductance
- Ground plane
- Low leakage inductance current transformer



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