

## K2147-01R-VB Datasheet

### N-Channel 900V (D-S) Super Junction Power MOSFET

#### PRODUCT SUMMARY

$V_{DS}$ (V) at $T_J$ max.	900	
$R_{DS(on)}$ at 25 °C ( $\Omega$ )	$V_{GS} = 10\text{ V}$	0.75
$Q_g$ max. (nC)	20	
$Q_{gs}$ (nC)	2.4	
$Q_{gd}$ (nC)	11	
Configuration	Single	

#### FEATURES

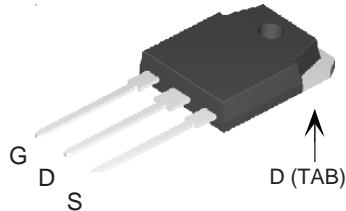
- Low figure-of-merit (FOM)  $R_{DS(on)} \times Q_g$
- Low input capacitance ( $C_{iss}$ )
- Reduced switching and conduction losses
- Ultra low gate charge ( $Q_g$ )
- Avalanche energy rated (UIS)



#### APPLICATIONS

- Server and telecom power supplies
- Switch mode power supplies (SMPS)
- Power factor correction power supplies (PFC)
- Lighting
  - High-intensity discharge (HID)
  - Fluorescent ballast lighting
- Industrial

TO-3P



N-Channel MOSFET

#### ABSOLUTE MAXIMUM RATINGS ( $T_C = 25\text{ °C}$ , unless otherwise noted)

PARAMETER			SYMBOL	LIMIT	UNIT
Drain-Source Voltage			$V_{DS}$	900	V
Gate-Source Voltage			$V_{GS}$	± 30	
Continuous Drain Current ( $T_J = 150\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$ )	$V_{GS}$ at 10 V	$T_C = 25\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$	$I_D$	9	A
		$T_C = 100\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$		7.3	
Pulsed Drain Current <sup>a</sup>			$I_{DM}$	28	
Linear Derating Factor				1.89	W/ $^{\circ}\text{C}$
Single Pulse Avalanche Energy <sup>b</sup>			$E_{AS}$	86	mJ
Maximum Power Dissipation			$P_D$	109	W
Operating Junction and Storage Temperature Range			$T_J, T_{stg}$	-55 to +150	$^{\circ}\text{C}$
Drain-Source Voltage Slope	$T_J = 125\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$		dV/dt	50	V/ns
Reverse Diode dV/dt <sup>d</sup>		3.2			
Soldering Recommendations (Peak Temperature) <sup>c</sup>	for 10 s			300	$^{\circ}\text{C}$


#### Notes

- Repetitive rating; pulse width limited by maximum junction temperature.
- $V_{DD} = 50\text{ V}$ , starting  $T_J = 25\text{ °C}$ ,  $L = 28.2\text{ mH}$ ,  $R_g = 25\text{ }\Omega$ ,  $I_{AS} = 3.5\text{ A}$ .
- 1.6 mm from case.
- $I_{SD} \leq I_D$ ,  $dI/dt = 100\text{ A}/\mu\text{s}$ , starting  $T_J = 25\text{ °C}$ .

**THERMAL RESISTANCE RATINGS**

PARAMETER	SYMBOL	TYP.	MAX.	UNIT
Maximum Junction-to-Ambient	$R_{thJA}$	-	72	°C/W
Maximum Junction-to-Case (Drain)	$R_{thJC}$	-	0.7	

**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 <sub>DS</sub>	V <sub>GS</sub> = 0 V, I <sub>D</sub> = 250 μA		900	-	-	V
V <sub>DS</sub> Temperature Coefficient	ΔV <sub>DS</sub> /T <sub>J</sub>	Reference to 25 °C, I <sub>D</sub> = 1 mA		-	0.65	-	V/°C
Gate-Source Threshold Voltage (N)	V <sub>GS(th)</sub>	V <sub>DS</sub> = V <sub>GS</sub> , I <sub>D</sub> = 250 μA		2	-	4	V
Gate-Source Leakage	I <sub>GSS</sub>	V <sub>GS</sub> = ± 20 V		-	-	± 100	nA
		V <sub>GS</sub> = ± 30 V		-	-	± 1	μA
Zero Gate Voltage Drain Current	I <sub>DSS</sub>	V <sub>DS</sub> = 900 V, V <sub>GS</sub> = 0 V		-	-	1	μA
		V <sub>DS</sub> =620 V, V <sub>GS</sub> = 0 V, T <sub>J</sub> = 125 °C		-	-	10	
Drain-Source On-State Resistance	R <sub>DS(on)</sub>	V <sub>GS</sub> = 10 V	I <sub>D</sub> = 6 A	-	0.75	-	Ω
Forward Transconductance	g <sub>fs</sub>	V <sub>DS</sub> = 30 V, I <sub>D</sub> = 6 A		-	19	-	S
Dynamic							
Input Capacitance	C <sub>iss</sub>	V <sub>GS</sub> = 0 V, V <sub>DS</sub> = 100 V, f = 1 MHz		-	373	-	pF
Output Capacitance	C <sub>oss</sub>			-	26	-	
Reverse Transfer Capacitance	C <sub>rss</sub>			-	14	-	
Effective Output Capacitance, Energy Related <sup>a</sup>	C <sub>o(er)</sub>	V <sub>DS</sub> = 0 V to 520 V, V <sub>GS</sub> = 0 V		-	46	-	pF
Effective Output Capacitance, Time Related <sup>b</sup>	C <sub>o(tr)</sub>			-	64	-	
Total Gate Charge	Q <sub>g</sub>	V <sub>GS</sub> = 10 V	I <sub>D</sub> = 6 A, V <sub>DS</sub> = 520 V	-	26	-	nC
Gate-Source Charge	Q <sub>gs</sub>			-	2.1	-	
Gate-Drain Charge	Q <sub>gd</sub>			-	2.8	-	
Turn-On Delay Time	t <sub>d(on)</sub>	V <sub>DD</sub> = 620 V, I <sub>D</sub> = 6 A, V <sub>GS</sub> = 10 V, R <sub>g</sub> = 9.1 Ω		-	26	-	ns
Rise Time	t <sub>r</sub>			-	55.7	-	
Turn-Off Delay Time	t <sub>d(off)</sub>			-	71	-	
Fall Time	t <sub>f</sub>			-	41	-	
Gate Input Resistance	R <sub>g</sub>	f = 1 MHz, open drain		-	3.5	-	Ω
Drain-Source Body Diode Characteristics							
Continuous Source-Drain Diode Current	I <sub>S</sub>	MOSFET symbol showing the integral reverse p - n junction diode 		-	-	7	A
Pulsed Diode Forward Current	I <sub>SM</sub>			-	-	18	
Diode Forward Voltage	V <sub>SD</sub>	T <sub>J</sub> = 25 °C, I <sub>S</sub> = 6 A, V <sub>GS</sub> = 0 V		-	-	1.4	V
Reverse Recovery Time	t <sub>rr</sub>	T <sub>J</sub> = 25 °C, I <sub>F</sub> = I <sub>S</sub> = 6 A, dI/dt = 100 A/μs, V <sub>R</sub> = 400 V		-	192	-	ns
Reverse Recovery Charge	Q <sub>rr</sub>			-	2.4	-	μC
Reverse Recovery Current	I <sub>RRM</sub>			-	11	-	A

**Notes**

- a.  $C_{oss(er)}$  is a fixed capacitance that gives the same energy as  $C_{oss}$  while  $V_{DS}$  is rising from 0 % to 80 %  $V_{DSS}$ .  
 b.  $C_{oss(tr)}$  is a fixed capacitance that gives the same charging time as  $C_{oss}$  while  $V_{DS}$  is rising from 0 % to 80 %  $V_{DSS}$ .

**TYPICAL CHARACTERISTICS** (25 °C, unless otherwise noted)

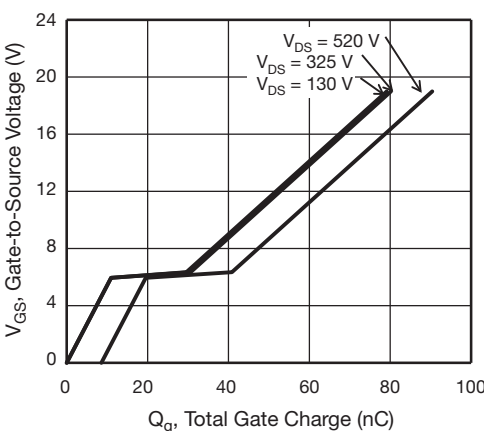
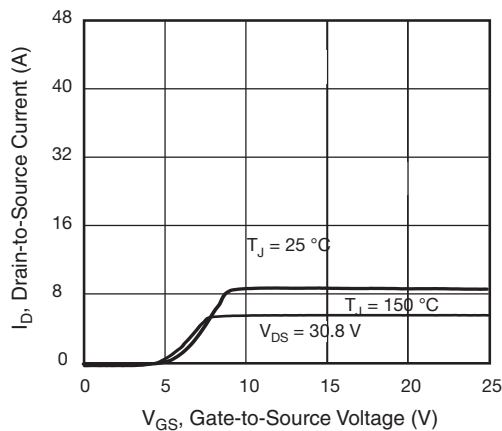
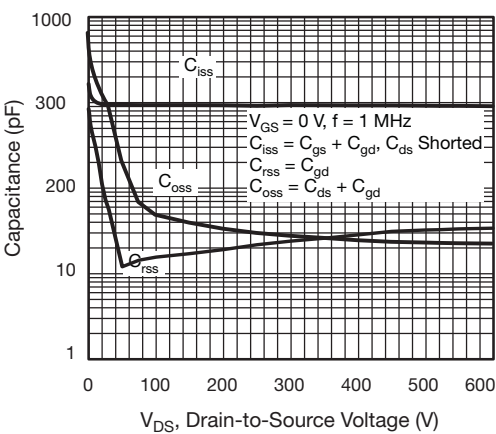
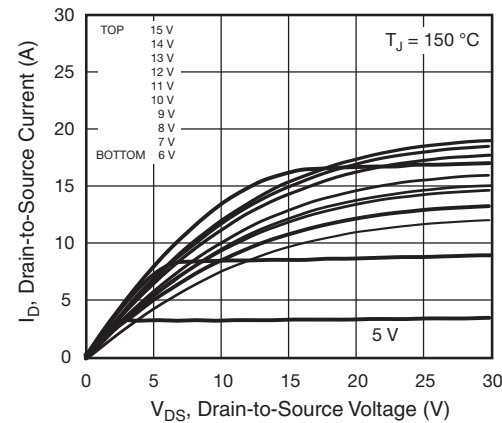
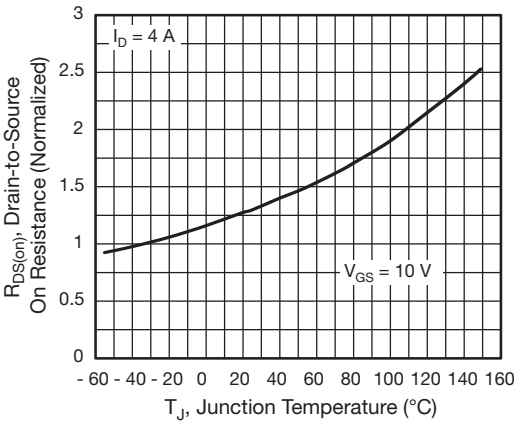




Fig. 7 - Typical Source-Drain Diode Forward Voltage



Fig. 9 - Maximum Drain Current vs. Case Temperature



Fig. 8 - Maximum Safe Operating Area



Fig. 10 - Temperature vs. Drain-to-Source Voltage

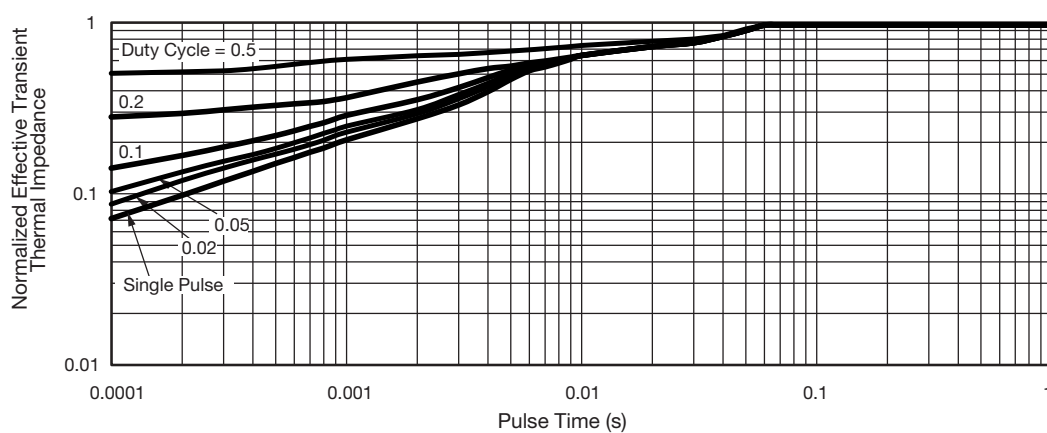


Fig. 11 - Normalized Thermal Transient Impedance, Junction-to-Case



Fig. 12 - Switching Time Test Circuit



Fig. 16 - Basic Gate Charge Waveform



Fig. 13 - Switching Time Waveforms



Fig. 14 - Unclamped Inductive Test Circuit



Fig. 15 - Unclamped Inductive Waveforms



Fig. 17 - 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 driver transistor through a resistor  $R_g$ . The driver transistor's emitter is grounded, and its collector is connected to a transformer's primary winding. The secondary winding of the transformer is connected to the base of the D.U.T. (Device Under Test) transistor, labeled ②. The D.U.T. transistor's emitter is grounded, and its collector is connected to a load resistor, labeled ③, which is in series with the positive supply rail  $V_{DD}$ . The output voltage, labeled ④, is taken across the load resistor. The circuit is powered by a  $V_{DD}$  supply.

**Circuit layout considerations**

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

**Characteristics**

- $dV/dt$  controlled by  $R_g$
- Driver same type as D.U.T.
- $I_{SD}$  controlled by duty factor "D"
- D.U.T. - device under test



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