

## N-Channel Power MOSFET

### GENERAL DESCRIPTION

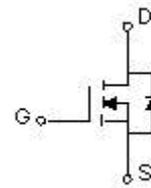
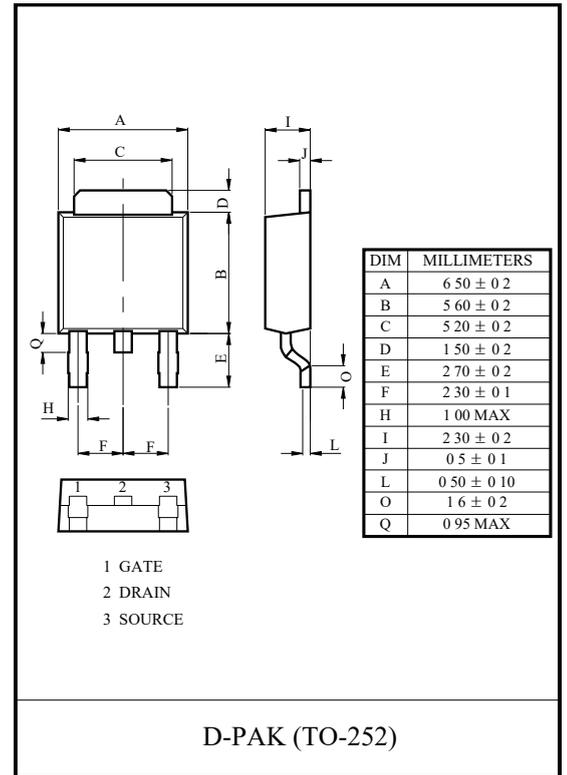
The FTK50N06D uses advanced trench technology and design to provide excellent  $R_{DS(ON)}$  with low gate charge. It can be used in a wide variety of applications.

### FEATURE

- High density cell design for ultra low  $R_{dson}$
- Fully characterized avalanche voltage and current
- Good stability and uniformity with high  $E_{AS}$
- Excellent package for good heat dissipation
- Special process technology for high ESD capability

### APPLICATION

- Power switching application
- Hard switched and high frequency circuits
- Uninterruptible power supply



### Absolute Maximum Ratings (T<sub>C</sub>=25°C unless otherwise specified)

Symbol	Parameter	Max.	Units
V <sub>DSS</sub>	Drain-Source Voltage	60	V
V <sub>GSS</sub>	Gate-Source Voltage	±20	V
I <sub>D</sub>	Continuous Drain Current	T <sub>C</sub> = 25 °C	50
		T <sub>C</sub> = 100 °C	33
I <sub>DM</sub>	Pulsed Drain Current <sup>note1</sup>	200	A
E <sub>AS</sub>	Single Pulsed Avalanche Energy <sup>note2</sup>	64	mJ
P <sub>D</sub>	Power Dissipation	89	W
R <sub>θJC</sub>	Thermal Resistance, Junction to Case	1.69	°C/W
T <sub>J</sub> , T <sub>STG</sub>	Operating and Storage Temperature Range	-55 to +175	°C



# FTK50N06D

## Electrical Characteristics (T<sub>J</sub>=25°C unless otherwise specified)

Symbol	Parameter	Test Condition	Min.	Typ.	Max.	Units
<b>Off Characteristic</b>						
V <sub>(BR)DSS</sub>	Drain-Source Breakdown Voltage	V <sub>GS</sub> =0V, I <sub>D</sub> =250μA	60	-	-	V
I <sub>DSS</sub>	Zero Gate Voltage Drain Current	V <sub>DS</sub> =60V, V <sub>GS</sub> =0V,	-	-	1.0	μA
I <sub>GSS</sub>	Gate to Body Leakage Current	V <sub>DS</sub> =0V, V <sub>GS</sub> = ±20V	-	-	±100	nA
<b>On Characteristics</b>						
V <sub>GS(th)</sub>	Gate Threshold Voltage	V <sub>DS</sub> =V <sub>GS</sub> , I <sub>D</sub> =250μA	1.0	1.6	2.5	V
R <sub>DS(on)</sub>	Static Drain-Source on-Resistance <small>note3</small>	V <sub>GS</sub> =10V, I <sub>D</sub> =30A	-	12	17	mΩ
		V <sub>GS</sub> =4.5V, I <sub>D</sub> =20A	-	16	25	
<b>Dynamic Characteristics</b>						
C <sub>iss</sub>	Input Capacitance	V <sub>DS</sub> =25V, V <sub>GS</sub> =0V, f=1.0MHz	-	2900	-	pF
C <sub>oss</sub>	Output Capacitance		-	140	-	pF
C <sub>rss</sub>	Reverse Transfer Capacitance		-	120	-	pF
Q <sub>g</sub>	Total Gate Charge	V <sub>DS</sub> =30V, I <sub>D</sub> =30A, V <sub>GS</sub> =10V	-	50	-	nC
Q <sub>gs</sub>	Gate-Source Charge		-	6	-	nC
Q <sub>gd</sub>	Gate-Drain("Miller") Charge		-	15	-	nC
<b>Switching Characteristics</b>						
t <sub>d(on)</sub>	Turn-on Delay Time	V <sub>DS</sub> =30V, I <sub>D</sub> =30A, R <sub>G</sub> =1.8Ω, V <sub>GS</sub> =10V	-	7.4	-	ns
t <sub>r</sub>	Turn-on Rise Time		-	5.1	-	ns
t <sub>d(off)</sub>	Turn-off Delay Time		-	28.2	-	ns
t <sub>f</sub>	Turn-off Fall Time		-	5.5	-	ns
<b>Drain-Source Diode Characteristics and Maximum Ratings</b>						
I <sub>S</sub>	Maximum Continuous Drain to Source Diode Forward Current		-	-	50	A
I <sub>SM</sub>	Maximum Pulsed Drain to Source Diode Forward Current		-	-	200	A
V <sub>SD</sub>	Drain to Source Diode Forward Voltage	V <sub>GS</sub> =0V, I <sub>S</sub> =30A	-	-	1.2	V
t <sub>rr</sub>	Body Diode Reverse Recovery Time	I <sub>F</sub> =30A, di/dt=100A/μs	-	28	-	ns
Q <sub>rr</sub>	Body Diode Reverse Recovery Charge		-	40	-	nC

Notes:1. Repetitive Rating: Pulse Width Limited by Maximum Junction Temperature

2. EAS condition : T<sub>J</sub>=25°C, V<sub>DD</sub>=30V, V<sub>G</sub>=10V, L=0.5mH, R<sub>g</sub>=25Ω, I<sub>AS</sub>=16A

3. Pulse Test: Pulse Width≤300μs, Duty Cycle≤0.5%



### Typical Performance Characteristics

Figure 1: Output Characteristics

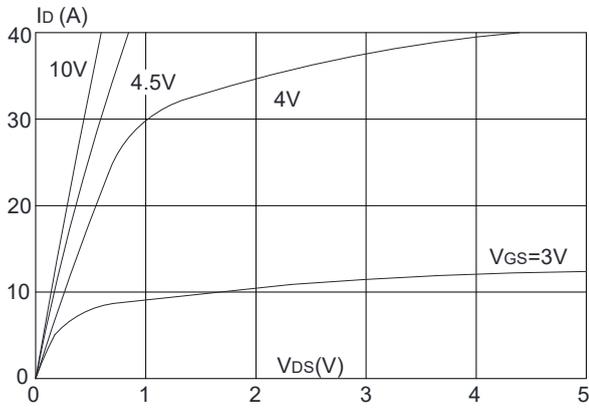


Figure 2: Typical Transfer Characteristics

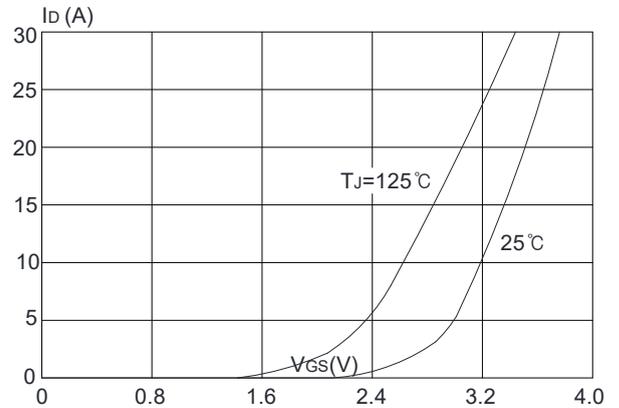


Figure 3: On-resistance vs. Drain Current

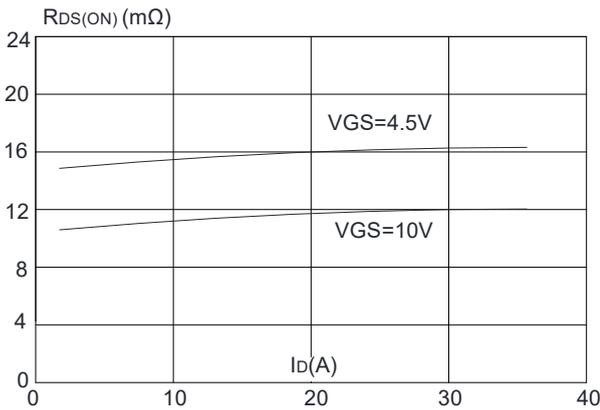


Figure 4: Body Diode Characteristics

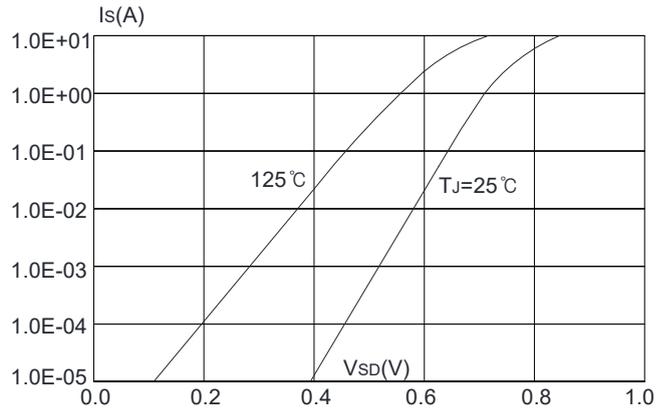


Figure 5: Gate Charge Characteristics

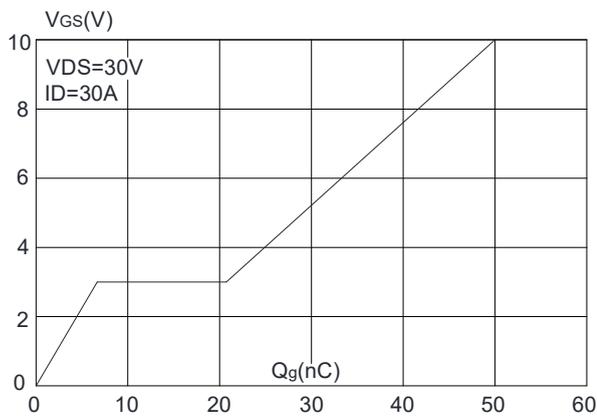
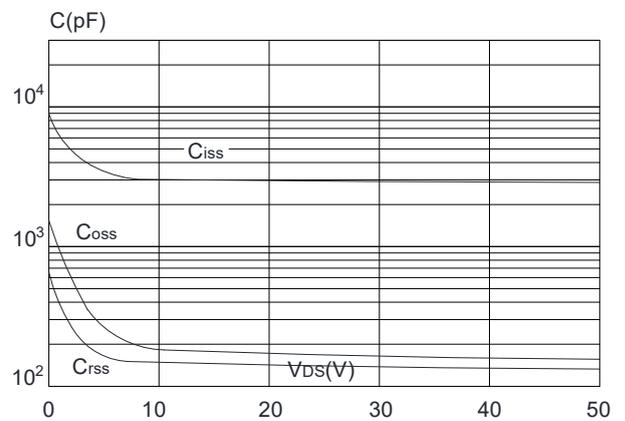
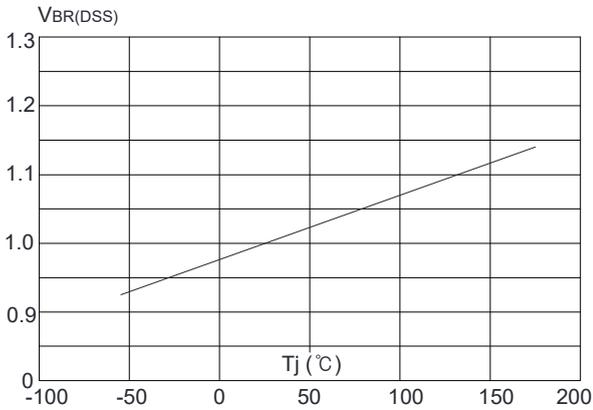


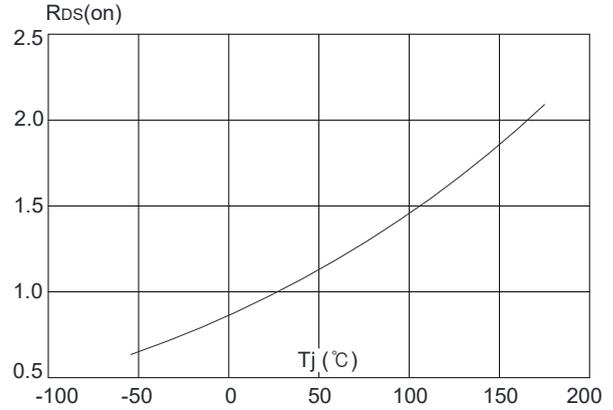
Figure 6: Capacitance Characteristics



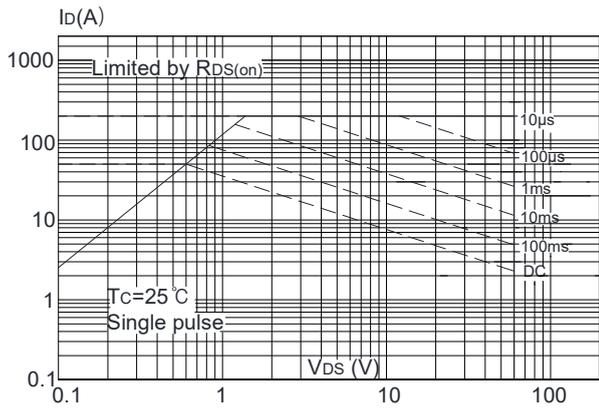
**Figure 7: Normalized Breakdown Voltage vs. Junction Temperature**



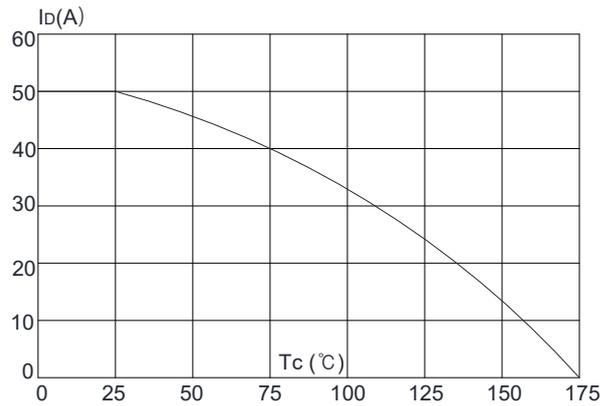
**Figure 8: Normalized on Resistance vs. Junction Temperature**



**Figure 9: Maximum Safe Operating Area**



**Figure 10: Maximum Continuous Drain Current vs. Case Temperature**



**Figure.11: Maximum Effective Transient Thermal Impedance, Junction-to-Case**

