



Huajing Discrete Devices



Silicon N-Channel Power MOSFET

CS20N60AND

## General Description:

CS20N60AND, the silicon N-channel Enhanced VDMOSFETs, is obtained by the self-aligned planar Technology which reduce the conduction loss, improve switching performance and enhance the avalanche energy. The transistor can be used in various power switching circuit for system miniaturization and higher efficiency. The package form is TO-3P(N), which accords with the RoHS standard.

## Features:

- Fast Switching
- Low ON Resistance ( $R_{ds(on)} \leq 0.32\Omega$ )
- Low Gate Charge (Typical Data: 95nC)
- Low Reverse transfer capacitances (Typical: 38pF)
- 100% Single Pulse avalanche energy Test

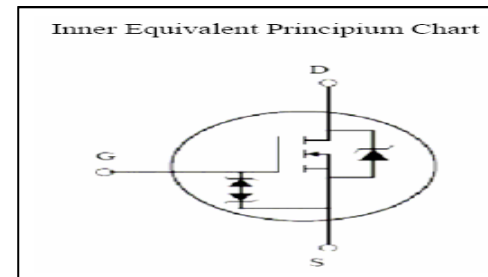
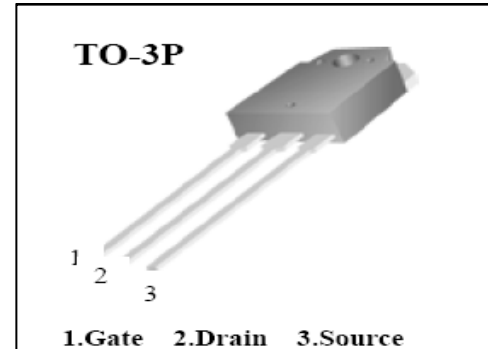
## Applications:

Automotive, DC Motor Control and Class D Amplifier.

**Absolute** ( $T_c = 25^\circ\text{C}$  unless otherwise specified):

Symbol	Parameter	Rating	Units
$V_{DSS}$	Drain-to-Source Voltage	600	V
$I_D$	Continuous Drain Current	20	A
	Continuous Drain Current $T_c = 100^\circ\text{C}$	13	A
$I_{DM}^{a1}$	Pulsed Drain Current	80	A
$V_{GS}$	Gate-to-Source Voltage	$\pm 30$	V
$E_{AS}^{a2}$	Single Pulse Avalanche Energy	1500	mJ
$E_{AR}^{a1}$	Avalanche Energy ,Repetitive	250	mJ
$I_{AR}^{a1}$	Avalanche Current	7.1	A
$dv/dt^{a3}$	Peak Diode Recovery $dv/dt$	5.0	V/ns
$P_D$	Power Dissipation	280	W
	Derating Factor above $25^\circ\text{C}$	2.24	W/ $^\circ\text{C}$
$V_{ESD(G-S)}$	Gate source ESD (HBM-C= 100pF, R=1.5k $\Omega$ )	6000	V
$T_J, T_{stg}$	Operating Junction and Storage Temperature Range	150, $-55$ to 150	$^\circ\text{C}$
$T_L$	Maximum Temperature for Soldering	300	$^\circ\text{C}$

$V_{DSS}$	600	V
$I_D$	20	A
$P_D(T_c=25^\circ\text{C})$	280	W
$R_{DS(ON)Typ}$	0.23	$\Omega$



### Electrical Characteristics (Tc= 25°C unless otherwise specified):

OFF Characteristics						
Symbol	Parameter	Test Conditions	Rating			Units
			Min.	Typ.	Max.	
V <sub>DSS</sub>	Drain to Source Breakdown Voltage	V <sub>GS</sub> =0V, I <sub>D</sub> =250μA	600	--	--	V
Δ BV <sub>DSS</sub> /Δ T <sub>J</sub>	Bvdss Temperature Coefficient	ID=250uA, Reference 25°C	--	0.6	--	V/°C
I <sub>DSS</sub>	Drain to Source Leakage Current	V <sub>DS</sub> = 600V, V <sub>GS</sub> = 0V, T <sub>a</sub> = 25°C	--	--	25	μA
		V <sub>DS</sub> =480V, V <sub>GS</sub> = 0V, T <sub>a</sub> = 125°C	--	--	250	
I <sub>GSS(F)</sub>	Gate to Source Forward Leakage	V <sub>GS</sub> =+30V	--	--	10	μA
I <sub>GSS(R)</sub>	Gate to Source Reverse Leakage	V <sub>GS</sub> =-30V	--	--	-10	μA

ON Characteristics						
Symbol	Parameter	Test Conditions	Rating			Units
			Min.	Typ.	Max.	
R <sub>DS(ON)</sub>	Drain-to-Source On-Resistance	V <sub>GS</sub> =10V, I <sub>D</sub> =10A	--	0.23	0.32	Ω
V <sub>GS(TH)</sub>	Gate Threshold Voltage	V <sub>DS</sub> = V <sub>GS</sub> , I <sub>D</sub> = 250μA	2.0		4.0	V
Pulse width tp ≤ 380μs, δ ≤ 2%						

Dynamic Characteristics						
Symbol	Parameter	Test Conditions	Rating			Units
			Min.	Typ.	Max.	
g <sub>fs</sub>	Forward Transconductance	V <sub>DS</sub> =15V, I <sub>D</sub> =10A	--	18	--	S
C <sub>iss</sub>	Input Capacitance	V <sub>GS</sub> = 0V V <sub>DS</sub> = 25V f = 1.0MHz	--	4900	--	pF
C <sub>oss</sub>	Output Capacitance		--	360	--	
C <sub>rss</sub>	Reverse Transfer Capacitance		--	38	--	

Resistive Switching Characteristics						
Symbol	Parameter	Test Conditions	Rating			Units
			Min.	Typ.	Max.	
t <sub>d(ON)</sub>	Turn-on Delay Time	I <sub>D</sub> =10A V <sub>DD</sub> =200V V <sub>GS</sub> = 10V R <sub>G</sub> =4.7Ω	--	20	--	ns
t <sub>r</sub>	Rise Time		--	28	--	
t <sub>d(OFF)</sub>	Turn-Off Delay Time		--	90	--	
t <sub>f</sub>	Fall Time		--	46	--	
Q <sub>g</sub>	Total Gate Charge	I <sub>D</sub> =20A V <sub>DD</sub> =300V V <sub>GS</sub> = 10V	--	95		nC
Q <sub>gs</sub>	Gate to Source Charge		--	18	--	
Q <sub>gd</sub>	Gate to Drain ("Miller") Charge		--	38	--	



### Source-Drain Diode Characteristics

Symbol	Parameter	Test Conditions	Rating			Units
			Min.	Typ.	Max.	
$I_S$	Continuous Source Current (Body Diode)		--	--	20	A
$I_{SM}$	Maximum Pulsed Current (Body Diode)		--	--	80	A
$V_{SD}$	Diode Forward Voltage	$I_S=20A, V_{GS}=0V$	--	--	1.5	V
$t_{rr}$	Reverse Recovery Time	$I_S=20A, T_j = 25^\circ C$	--	658		ns
$Q_{rr}$	Reverse Recovery Charge	$dI_F/dt=100A/us, V_{GS}=0V$	--	7.4		$\mu C$

Pulse width  $t_p \leq 380\mu s, \delta \leq 2\%$

Symbol	Parameter	Typ.	Units
$R_{\theta JC}$	Junction-to-Case	0.45	$^\circ C/W$
$R_{\theta JA}$	Junction-to-Ambient	40	$^\circ C/W$

### Gate-source Zener diode

Symbol	Parameter	Test Conditions	Rating			Units
			Min.	Typ.	Max.	
$V_{GSO}$	Gate-source breakdown voltage	$I_{GS} = \pm 1mA(\text{Open Drain})$	30			V

The built-in back-to-back Zener diodes have specifically been designed to enhance not only the device's ESD capability, but also to make them safely absorb possible voltage transients that may occasionally be applied from gate to source. In this respect the Zener voltage is appropriate to achieve an efficient and cost-effective intervention to protect the device's integrity. These integrated Zener diodes thus avoid the usage of external components.

<sup>a1</sup>: Repetitive rating; pulse width limited by maximum junction temperature

<sup>a2</sup>:  $L=10.0mH, I_D=17.3A, \text{Start } T_j=25^\circ C$

<sup>a3</sup>:  $I_{SD}=20A, di/dt \leq 100A/us, V_{DD} \leq BV_{DS}, \text{Start } T_j=25^\circ C$

Characteristics Curve:

Figure 1. Maximum Effective Thermal Impedance, Junction-to-Case

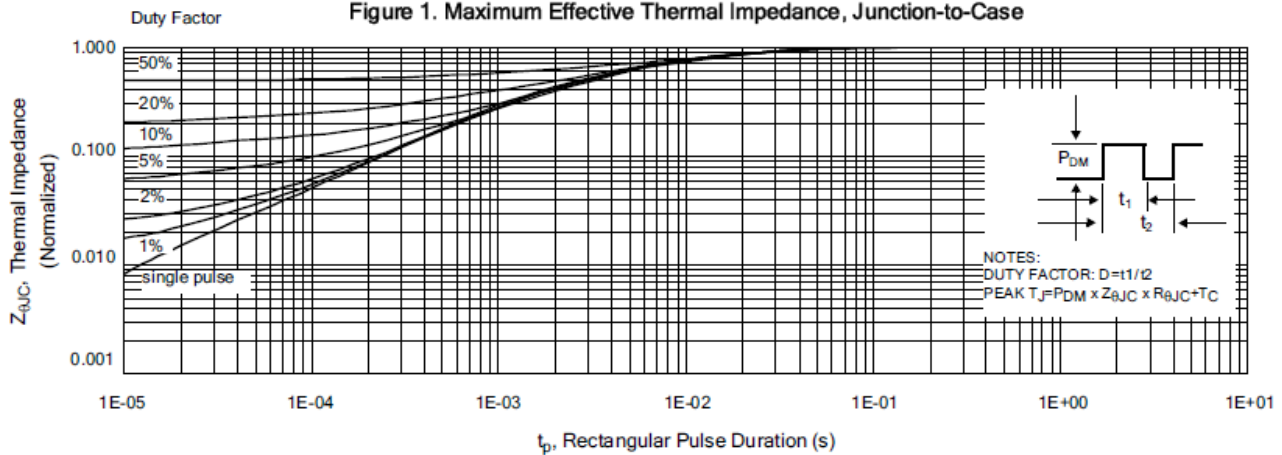


Figure 2. Maximum Power Dissipation vs Case Temperature

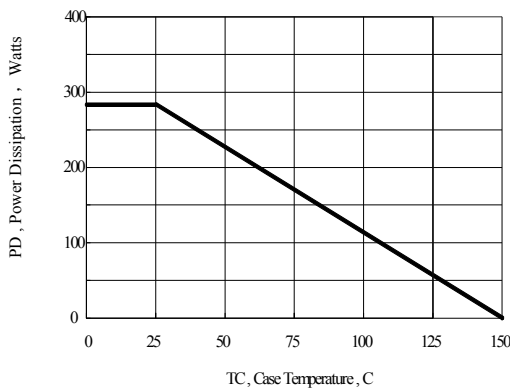


Figure 3. Maximum Continuous Drain Current vs Case Temperature

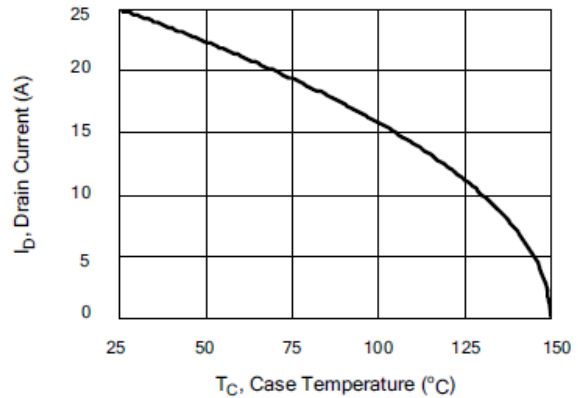


Figure 4. Typical Output Characteristics

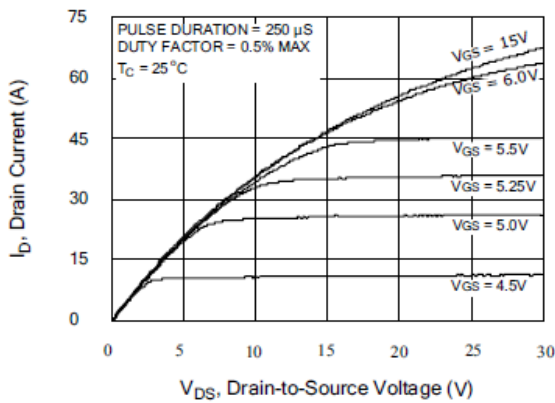


Figure 5. Typical Drain-to-Source ON Resistance vs Gate Voltage and Drain Current

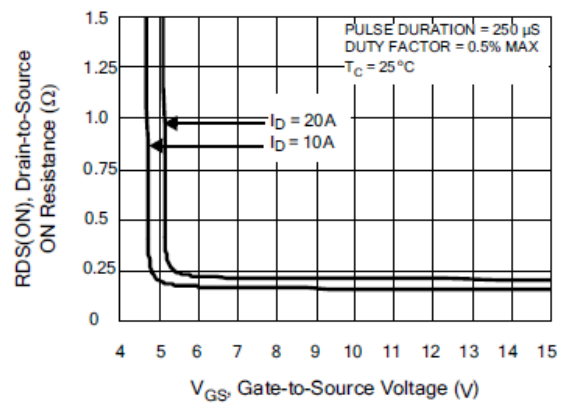


Figure 6. Maximum Peak Current Capability

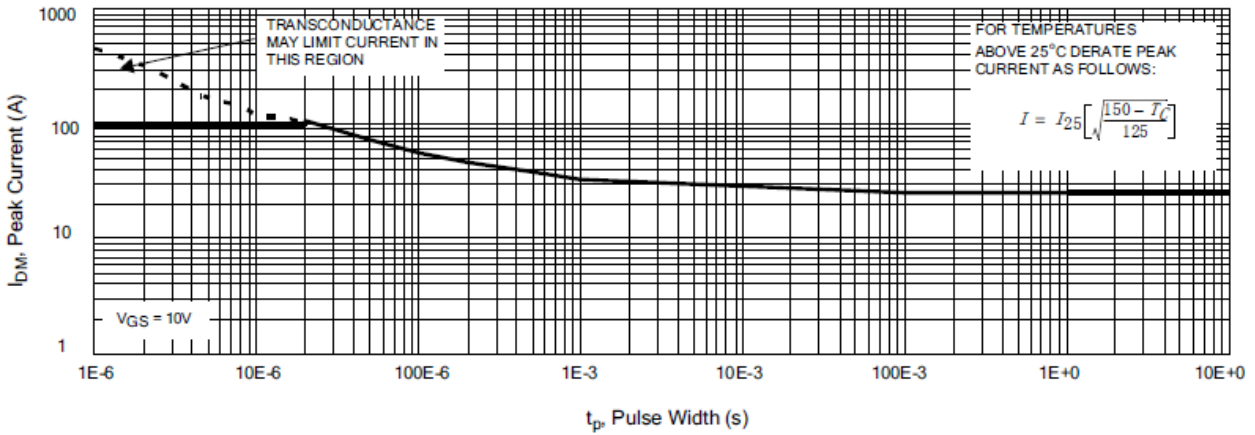


Figure 7. Typical Transfer Characteristics

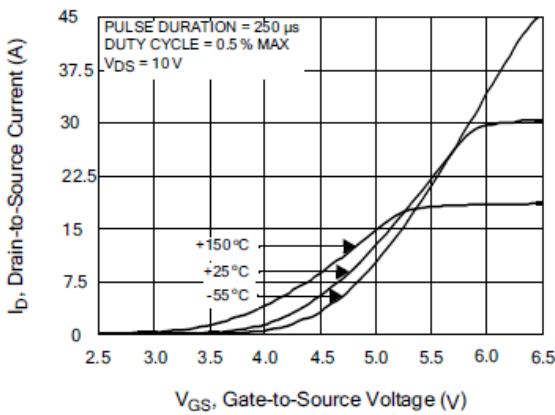


Figure 8. Unclamped Inductive Switching Capability

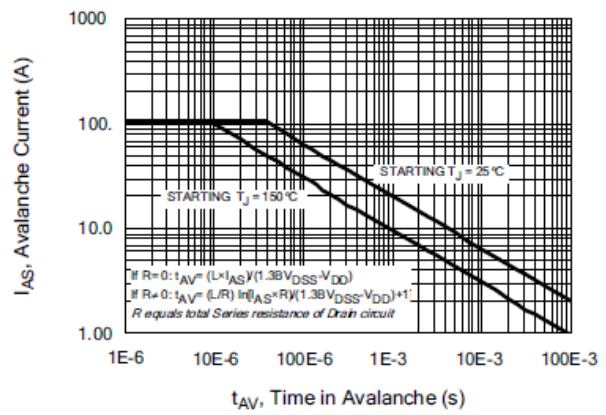


Figure 9. Typical Drain-to-Source ON Resistance vs Drain Current

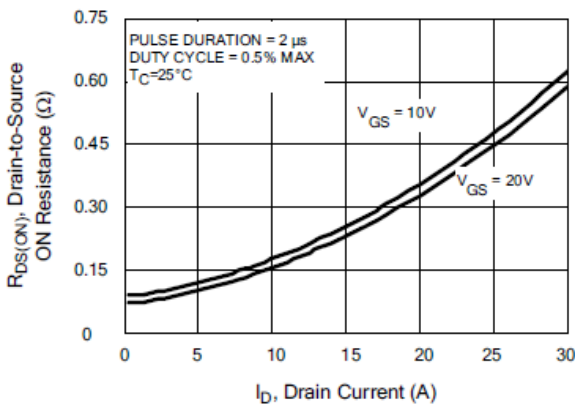


Figure 10. Typical Drain-to-Source ON Resistance vs Junction Temperature

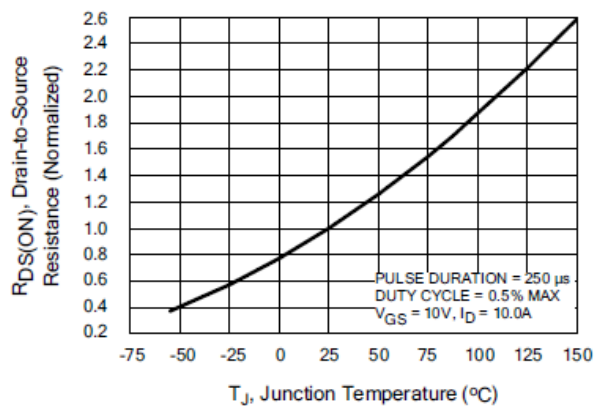


Figure 11. Typical Breakdown Voltage vs Junction Temperature

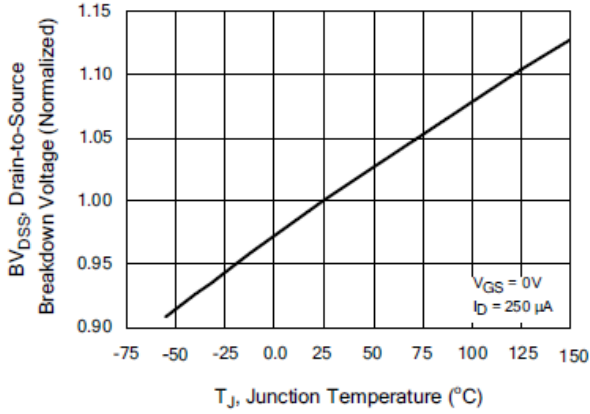


Figure 12. Typical Threshold Voltage vs Junction Temperature

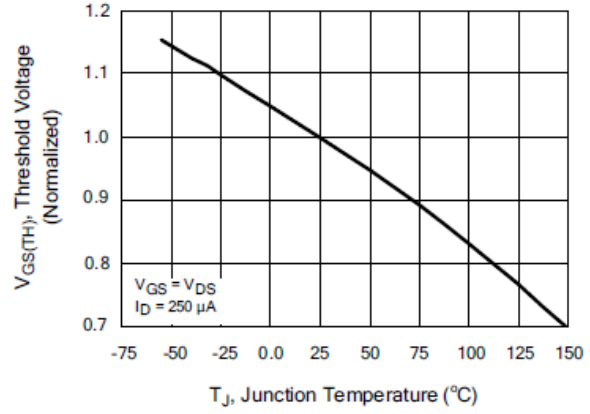


Figure 13. Maximum Forward Bias Safe Operating Area

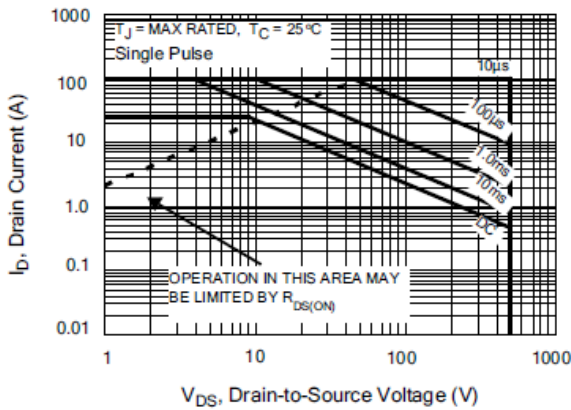


Figure 14. Typical Capacitance vs

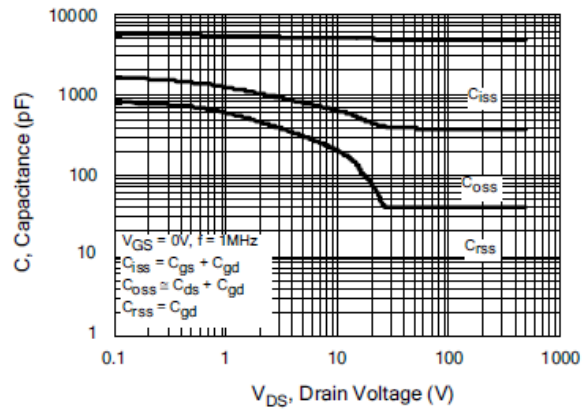


Figure 15. Typical Gate Charge vs Gate-to-Source Voltage

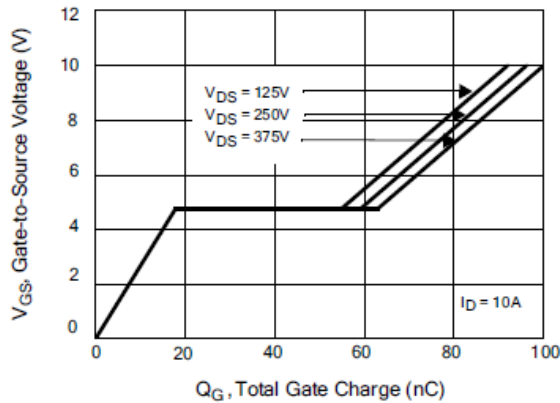
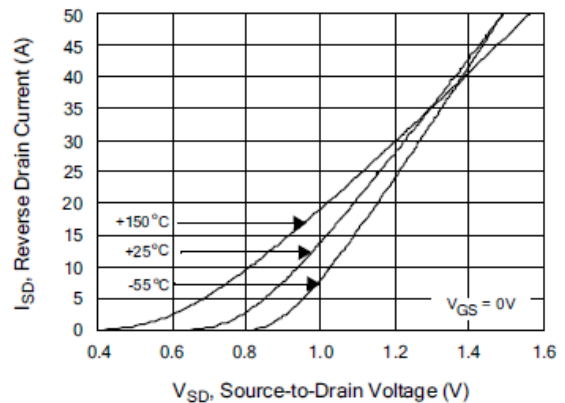
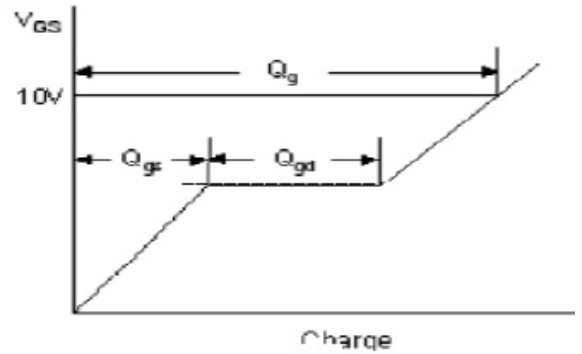
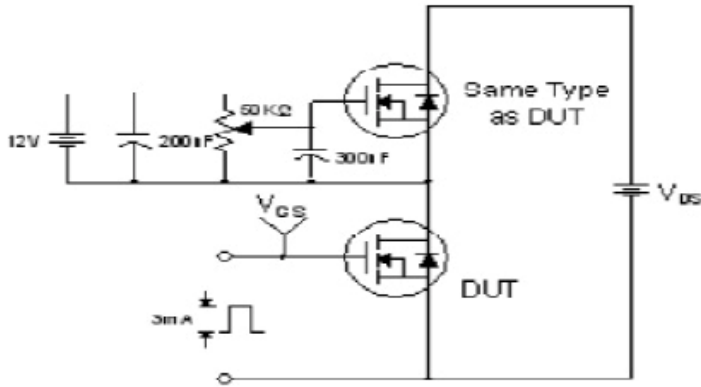


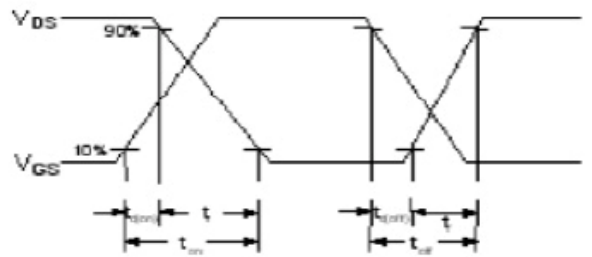
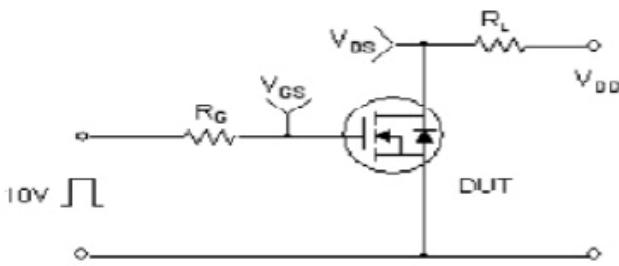
Figure 16. Typical Body Diode Transfer Characteristics



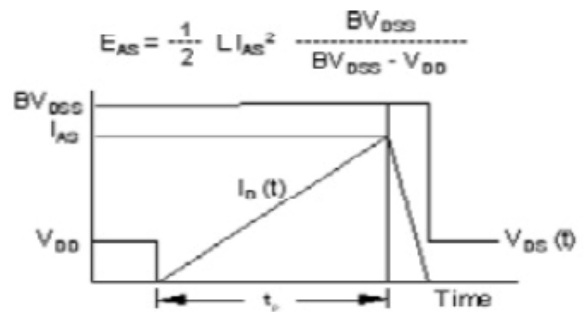
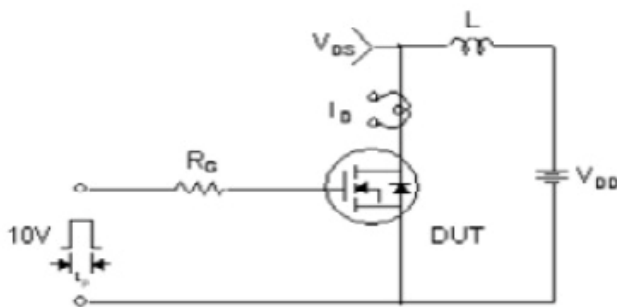
## Test Circuit and Waveform



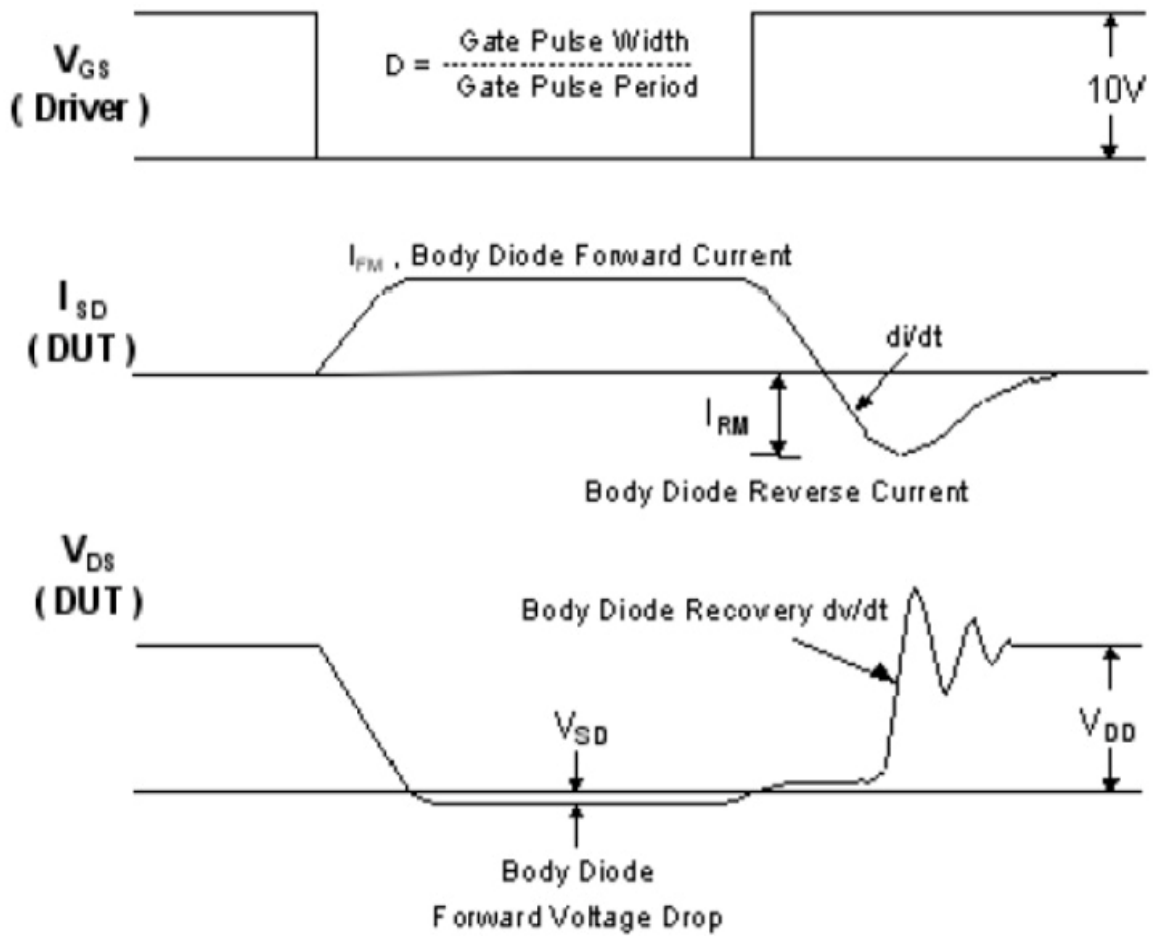
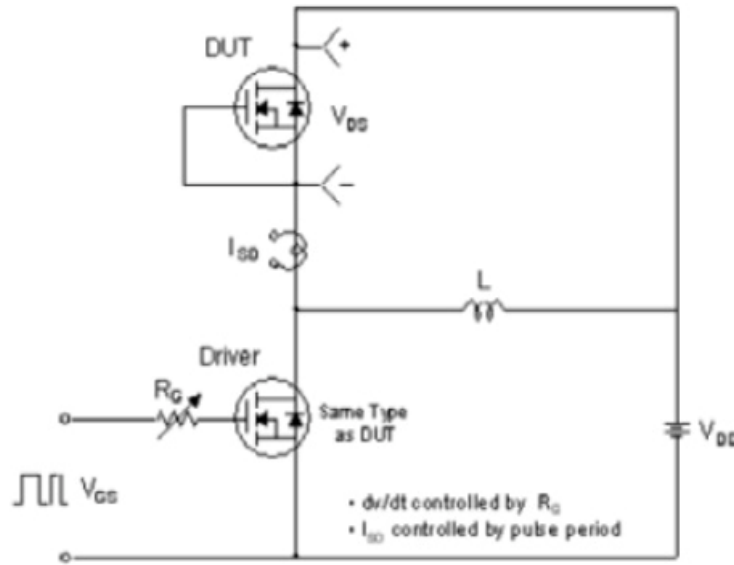
Gate Charge Test Circuit and Waveform



Resistive Switching Test Circuit and Waveform



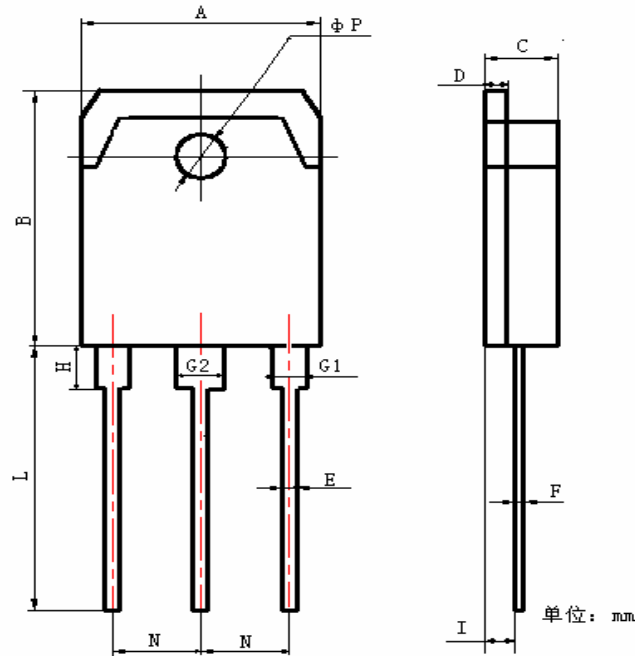
Unclamped Inductive Switching Test Circuit and Waveform



Diode Reverse Recovery Test Circuit and Waveform



**Package Information:**



项 目	规范(mm)	
	MIN	MAX
A	15.10	15.90
B	19.30	20.30
C	4.70	4.90
D	1.90	2.10
E	0.90	1.10
F	0.50	0.70
G1	2.00	2.20
G2	3.00	3.20
H	3.30	3.70
I	2.70	2.90
L	19.5	20.9
N	5.25	5.65
$\phi P$	3.10	3.30

TO-3P(N) Package

### The name and content of poisonous and harmful material in products

Part's Name	hazardous substance					
	Pb	Hg	Cd	Cr(VI)	PBB	PBDE
Limit	≤0.1%	≤0.1%	≤0.01%	≤0.1%	≤0.1%	≤0.1%
Lead Frame	○	○	○	○	○	○
Molding Compound	○	○	○	○	○	○
Chip	○	○	○	○	○	○
Wire Bonding	○	○	○	○	○	○
Solder	×	○	○	○	○	○
Note	○: means the hazardous material is under the criterion of SJ/T11363-2006. ×: means the hazardous material exceeds the criterion of SJ/T11363-2006. The plumbum element of solder exist in products presently, but within the allowed range of Eurogroup's ROHS.					

### Warnings

1. Exceeding the maximum ratings of the device in performance may cause damage to the device, even the permanent failure, which may affect the dependability of the machine. It is suggested to be used under 80 percent of the maximum ratings of the device.
2. When installing the heatsink, please pay attention to the torsional moment and the smoothness of the heatsink.
3. VDMOSFETs is the device which is sensitive to the static electricity, it is necessary to protect the device from being damaged by the static electricity when using it.
4. This publication is made by Huajing Microelectronics and subject to regular change without notice.