

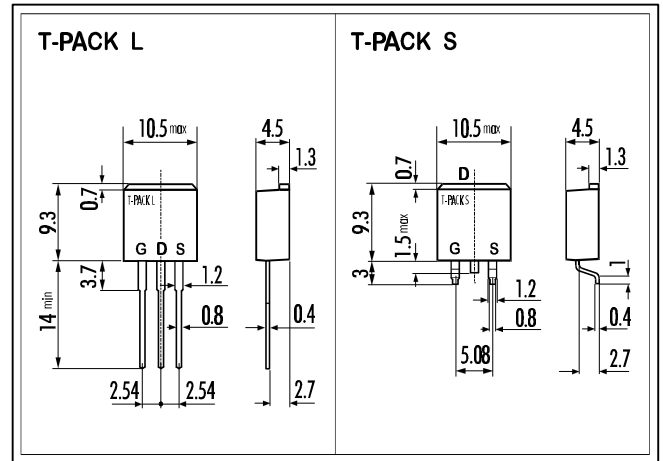
> Features

- High Speed Switching
- Low On-Resistance
- No Secondary Breakdown
- Low Driving Power
- High Voltage
- $V_{GS} = \pm 30V$ Guarantee
- Repetitive Avalanche Rated

> Applications

- Switching Regulators
- UPS
- DC-DC converters
- General Purpose Power Amplifier

> Outline Drawing



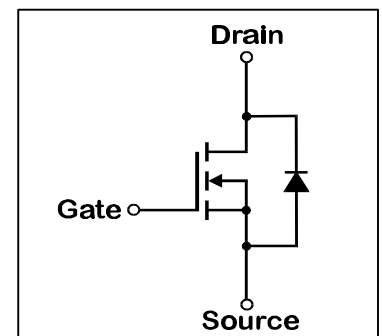
> Maximum Ratings and Characteristics

- Absolute Maximum Ratings ($T_C=25^\circ C$), unless otherwise specified

Item	Symbol	Rating	Unit
Drain-Source-Voltage	V_{DS}	30	V
Continuous Drain Current	I_D	±35	A
Pulsed Drain Current	$I_{D(puls)}$	±140	A
Gate-Source-Voltage	V_{GS}	±16	V
Max. Avalanche Energy	E_{AV}	129.3	mJ
Max. Power Dissipation	P_D	30	W
Operating and Storage Temperature Range	T_{ch}	150	$^\circ C$
	T_{stg}	-55 ~ +150	$^\circ C$

$L=0,070mH, V_{cc}=12V$

> Equivalent Circuit



- Electrical Characteristics ($T_C=25^\circ C$), unless otherwise specified

Item	Symbol	Test conditions	Min.	Typ.	Max.	Unit
Drain-Source Breakdown-Voltage	BV_{DSS}	$I_D=1mA, V_{GS}=0V$	30			V
Gate Threshold Voltage	$V_{GS(th)}$	$I_D=1mA, V_{DS}=V_{GS}$	1,0	1,5	2,0	V
Zero Gate Voltage Drain Current	I_{DSS}	$V_{DS}=30V, T_{ch}=25^\circ C$		10	500	μA
		$V_{GS}=0V, T_{ch}=125^\circ C$		0,2	1,0	mA
Gate Source Leakage Current	I_{GSS}	$V_{GS}=\pm 16V, V_{DS}=0V$		10	100	nA
Drain Source On-State Resistance	$R_{DS(on)}$	$I_D=17,5A, V_{GS}=4V$		22	30	$m\Omega$
		$V_{GS}=10V$		14	20	$m\Omega$
Forward Transconductance	g_{fs}	$I_D=17,5A, V_{DS}=25V$	16	33		S
Input Capacitance	C_{iss}	$V_{DS}=25V, V_{GS}=0V$		1100	1650	pF
Output Capacitance	C_{oss}	$f=1MHz$		550	830	pF
Reverse Transfer Capacitance	C_{rss}			240	360	pF
Turn-On-Time $t_{on} (t_{on}=t_{d(on)}+t_r)$	$t_{d(on)}$	$V_{CC}=15V, I_D=35A, V_{GS}=10V, R_{GS}=10\Omega$		9	15	ns
				75	115	ns
Turn-Off-Time $t_{off} (t_{off}=t_{d(off)}+t_f)$	$t_{d(off)}$			15	23	ns
				50	75	ns
Avalanche Capability	I_{AV}	$L = 100\mu H, T_{ch}=25^\circ C$	35			A
Diode Forward On-Voltage	V_{SD}	$I_F=2xI_{DR}, V_{GS}=0V, T_{ch}=25^\circ C$		0,98	1,71	V
Reverse Recovery Time	t_{rr}	$I_F=2xI_{DR}, V_{GS}=0V$		50		ns
Reverse Recovery Charge	Q_{rr}	$-di_F/dt=100A/\mu s, T_{ch}=25^\circ C$		0,08		μC

- Thermal Characteristics

Item	Symbol	Test conditions	Min.	Typ.	Max.	Unit
Thermal Resistance	$R_{th(ch-c)}$	channel to case			4,16	$^\circ C/W$
	$R_{th(ch-a)}$	channel to air			125,0	$^\circ C/W$

N-channel MOS-FET			
30V	20mΩ	±35A	30W

2SK2807-01L,S

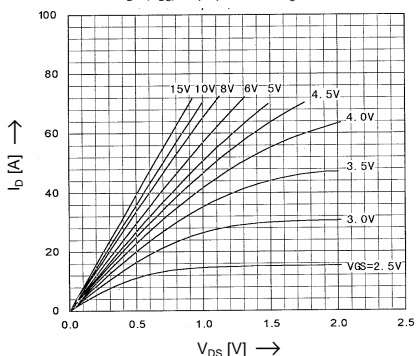
FAP-IIS Series



> Characteristics

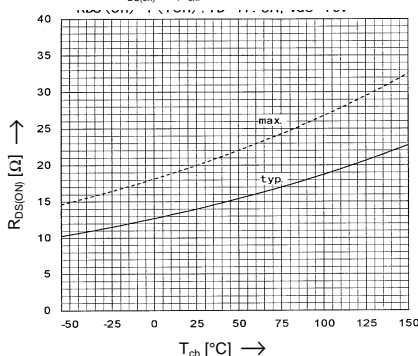
Typical Output Characteristics

$I_D = f(V_{DS})$; 80μs pulse test; $T_{ch} = 25^\circ\text{C}$



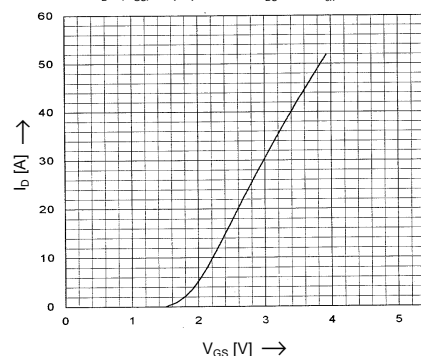
Drain-Source-On-State Resistance vs. T_{ch}

$R_{DS(on)} = f(T_{ch})$; $I_D = 17.5\text{A}$; $V_{GS} = 10\text{V}$



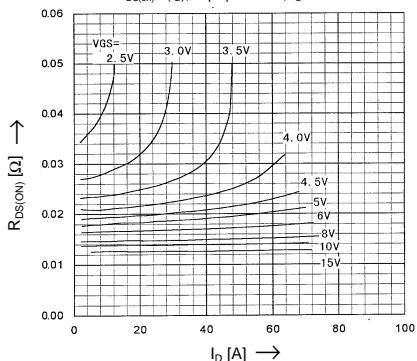
Typical Transfer Characteristics

$I_D = f(V_{GS})$; 80μs pulse test; $V_{DS} = 25\text{V}$; $T_{ch} = 25^\circ\text{C}$



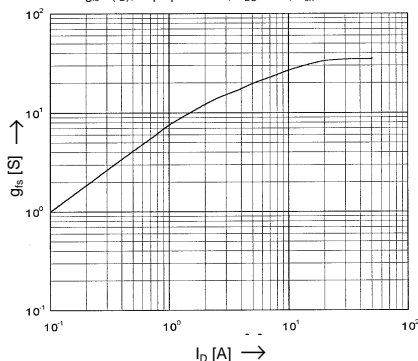
Typical Drain-Source-On-State-Resistance vs. I_D

$R_{DS(on)} = f(I_D)$; 80μs pulse test; $T_{ch} = 25^\circ\text{C}$



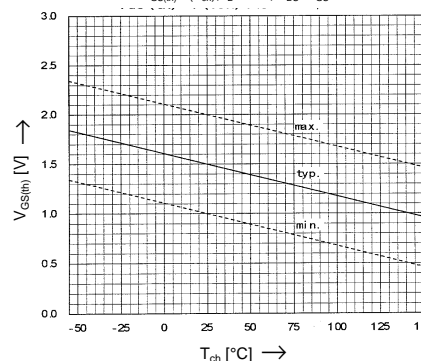
Typical Forward Transconductance vs. I_D

$g_{fs} = f(I_D)$; 80μs pulse test; $V_{DS} = 25\text{V}$; $T_{ch} = 25^\circ\text{C}$



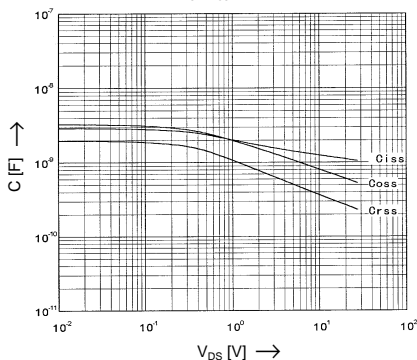
Gate Threshold Voltage vs. T_{ch}

$V_{GS(th)} = f(T_{ch})$; $I_D = 1\text{mA}$; $V_{DS} = V_{GS}$



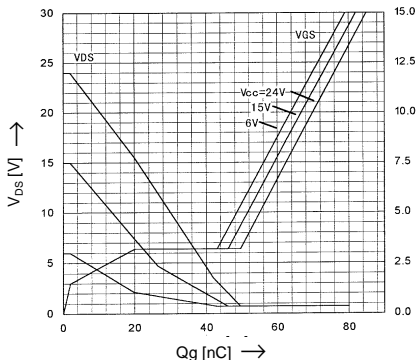
Typical Capacitances vs. V_{DS}

$C = f(V_{DS})$; $V_{GS} = 0\text{V}$; $f = 1\text{MHz}$



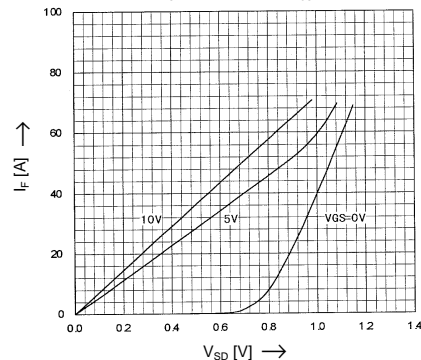
Typical Gate Charge Characteristic

$V_{GS} = f(Q_g)$; $I_D = 35\text{A}$; $T_{ch} = 25^\circ\text{C}$



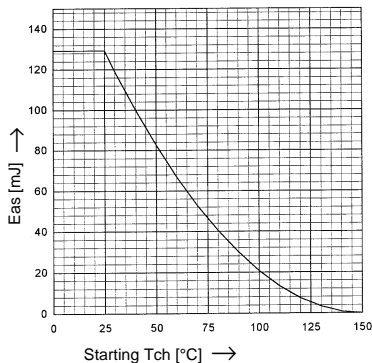
Forward Characteristics of Reverse Diode

$I_F = f(V_{SD})$; 80μs pulse test; $V_{GS} = 0\text{V}$



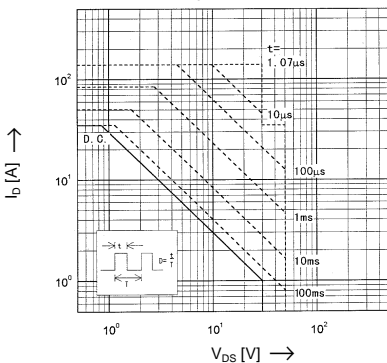
Avalanche Energy Derating

$E(AV) = f(\text{starting } T_{ch})$; $V_{CC} = 12\text{V}$; $I_{AV} = 35\text{A}$



Safe operation area

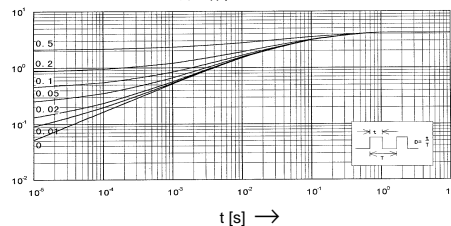
$I_D = f(V_{DS})$; $D = 0.01$; $T_{ch} = 25^\circ\text{C}$



$Z_{th(ch-e)}$ [K/W]

Transient thermal impedance

$Z_{th(ch-e)} = f(t)$ parameter: $D = I/T$



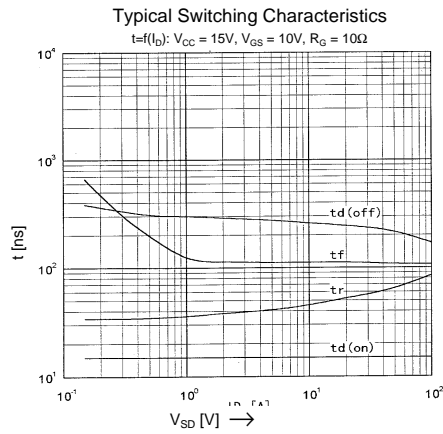
N-channel MOS-FET			
30V	20mΩ	±35A	30W

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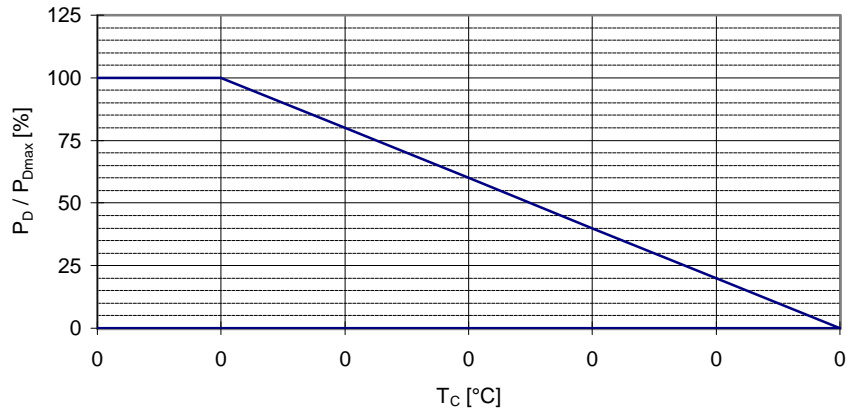
FAP-IIS Series



> Characteristics



Power Dissipation $P_D=f(T_C)$



Maximum Avalanche Current vs. starting T_{ch} $I_{AV}=f(\text{starting } T_{ch})$

