

## N-Channel MOSFET

Lead Free Package and Finish

### Applications:

- Automotive
- DC Motor Control
- Class D Amplifier

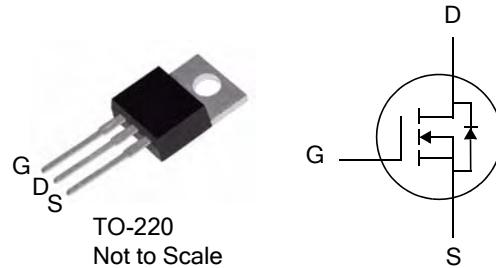
$V_{DSS}$	$R_{DS(ON)}$ (Max.)	$I_D$
60V	8 mΩ	120A

### Features:

- RoHS Compliant
- Low ON Resistance
- Low Gate Charge
- Peak Current vs Pulse Width Curve
- Inductive Switching Curves

### Ordering Information

PART NUMBER	PACKAGE	BRAND
FTP08N06	TO-220	FTP08N06



Absolute Maximum Ratings  $T_C=25^\circ\text{C}$  unless otherwise specified

Symbol	Parameter	FTP08N06	Units
$V_{DSS}$	Drain-to-Source Voltage (NOTE *1)	60	V
$I_D$	Continuous Drain Current	120*	A
$I_D$ @ 100 °C	Continuous Drain Current	Figure 3	
$I_{DM}$	Pulsed Drain Current, $V_{GS}$ @ 10V (NOTE *2)	Figure 6	
$P_D$	Power Dissipation	230	
	Derating Factor above 25°C	1.54	W/°C
$V_{GS}$	Gate-to-Source Voltage	± 20	V
$E_{AS}$	Single Pulse Avalanche Energy $L=10\text{ mH}$ , $I_D=11\text{ Amps}$	600	mJ
$I_{AS}$	Pulsed Avalanche Rating	Figure 8	
$dv/dt$	Peak Diode Recovery $dv/dt$ (NOTE *3)	3.0	V/ns
$T_L$ $T_{PKG}$	Maximum Temperature for Soldering Leads at 0.063in (1.6mm) from Case for 10 seconds	300	°C
	Package Body for 10 seconds	260	
$T_J$ and $T_{STG}$	Operating Junction and Storage Temperature Range	-55 to 175	

\*Drain Current limited by Maximum Package Current Rating.

**Caution:** Stresses greater than those listed in the "Absolute Maximum Ratings" Table may cause permanent damage to the device.

### Thermal Resistance

Symbol	Parameter	Min.	Typ.	Max.	Units	Test Conditions
$R_{\theta JC}$	Junction-to-Case	--	--	0.65	°C/W	Water cooled heatsink, $P_D$ adjusted for a peak junction temperature of +175°C.
$R_{\theta JA}$	Junction-to-Ambient	--	--	62		1 cubic foot chamber, free air.

**OFF Characteristics**  $T_J=25^\circ\text{C}$  unless otherwise specified

Symbol	Parameter	Min.	Typ.	Max.	Units	Test Conditions
$\text{BV}_{\text{DSS}}$	Drain-to-Source Breakdown Voltage	60	--	--	V	$\text{V}_{\text{GS}}=0\text{V}$ , $I_{\text{D}}=250\mu\text{A}$
$\Delta \text{BV}_{\text{DSS}}/\Delta T_J$	Breakdown Voltage Temperature Coefficient, Figure 11.	--	0.08	--	V/°C	Reference to $25^\circ\text{C}$ , $I_{\text{D}}=250\mu\text{A}$
$I_{\text{DSS}}$	Drain-to-Source Leakage Current	--	--	25	$\mu\text{A}$	$\text{V}_{\text{DS}}=60\text{V}$ , $\text{V}_{\text{GS}}=0\text{V}$
		--	--	250		$\text{V}_{\text{DS}}=48\text{V}$ , $\text{V}_{\text{GS}}=0\text{V}$ $T_J=150^\circ\text{C}$
$I_{\text{GSS}}$	Gate-to-Source Forward Leakage	--	--	100	$\text{nA}$	$\text{V}_{\text{GS}}=+20\text{V}$
	Gate-to-Source Reverse Leakage	--	--	-100		$\text{V}_{\text{GS}}= -20\text{V}$

**ON Characteristics**  $T_J=25^\circ\text{C}$  unless otherwise specified

Symbol	Parameter	Min.	Typ.	Max.	Units	Test Conditions
$R_{\text{DS}(\text{ON})}$	Static Drain-to-Source On-Resistance Figure 9 and 10.	--	6.5	8.0	$\text{m}\Omega$	$\text{V}_{\text{GS}}=10\text{V}$ , $I_{\text{D}}=45\text{A}$ (NOTE *4)
$V_{\text{GS}(\text{TH})}$	Gate Threshold Voltage, Figure 12.	2.0	--	4.0	V	$\text{V}_{\text{DS}}=\text{V}_{\text{GS}}$ , $I_{\text{D}}=250\mu\text{A}$
$g_{\text{fs}}$	Forward Transconductance	--	83	--	S	$\text{V}_{\text{DS}}=15\text{V}$ , $I_{\text{D}}=72\text{A}$ (NOTE *4)

**Dynamic Characteristics** Essentially independent of operating temperature

Symbol	Parameter	Min.	Typ.	Max.	Units	Test Conditions
$C_{\text{iss}}$	Input Capacitance	--	4000	--	$\text{pF}$	$\text{V}_{\text{GS}}=0\text{V}$
$C_{\text{oss}}$	Output Capacitance	--	1050	--		$\text{V}_{\text{DS}}=25\text{V}$
$C_{\text{rss}}$	Reverse Transfer Capacitance	--	136	--		$f=1.0\text{MHz}$ Figure 14
$Q_g$	Total Gate Charge	--	87	--	$\text{nC}$	$\text{V}_{\text{DD}}=30\text{V}$
$Q_{\text{gs}}$	Gate-to-Source Charge	--	32	--		$I_{\text{D}}=72\text{A}$
$Q_{\text{gd}}$	Gate-to-Drain ("Miller") Charge	--	21	--		$\text{V}_{\text{GS}}=10\text{V}$ Figure 15

**Resistive Switching Characteristics** Essentially independent of operating temperature

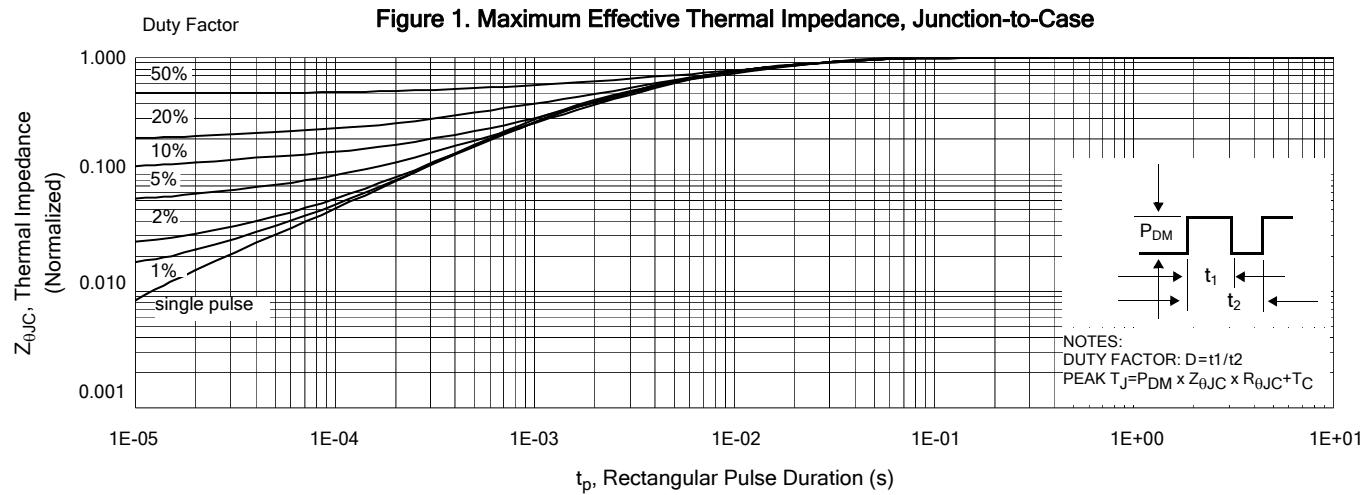
Symbol	Parameter	Min.	Typ.	Max.	Units	Test Conditions
$t_{\text{d}(\text{ON})}$	Turn-on Delay Time	--	17	--	$\text{ns}$	$\text{V}_{\text{DD}}=30\text{V}$
$t_{\text{rise}}$	Rise Time	--	110	--		$I_{\text{D}}=72\text{A}$
$t_{\text{d}(\text{OFF})}$	Turn-Off Delay Time	--	75	--		$\text{V}_{\text{GS}}=10\text{V}$
$t_{\text{fall}}$	Fall Time	--	67	--		$R_{\text{G}}=4.7\Omega$

**Source-Drain Diode Characteristics**  $T_C=25^\circ\text{C}$  unless otherwise specified

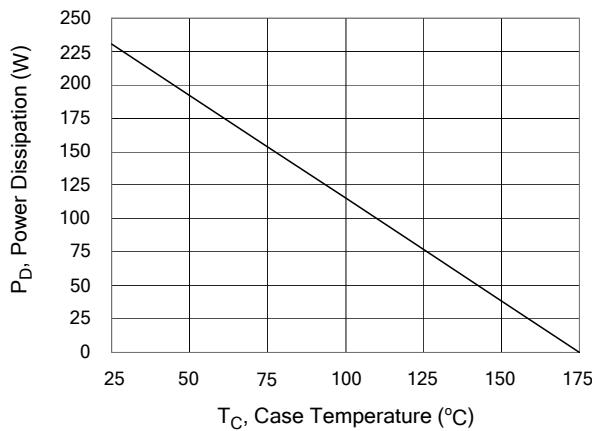
Symbol	Parameter	Min.	Typ.	Max.	Units	Test Conditions
$I_S$	Continuous Source Current (Body Diode)	--	--	120	A	Integral pn-diode in MOSFET
$I_{SM}$	Maximum Pulsed Current (Body Diode)	--	--	480	A	
$V_{SD}$	Diode Forward Voltage	--	--	1.5	V	$I_S=72\text{A}, V_{GS}=0\text{V}$ $V_{GS}=0\text{V}$
$t_{rr}$	Reverse Recovery Time	--	100	150	ns	
$Q_{rr}$	Reverse Recovery Charge	--	320	480	nC	$I_F=72\text{A}, di/dt=100\text{ A}/\mu\text{s}$

Notes:

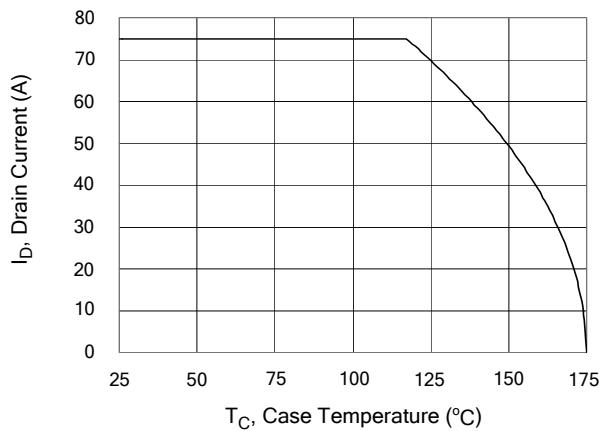
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- \*1.  $T_J = +25^\circ\text{C}$  to  $+175^\circ\text{C}$ .
  - \*2. Repetitive rating; pulse width limited by maximum junction temperature.
  - \*3.  $I_{SD}=72\text{A}$   $di/dt \leq 100\text{ A}/\mu\text{s}$ ,  $V_{DD} \leq BV_{DSS}$ ,  $T_J=+175^\circ\text{C}$ .
  - \*4. Pulse width  $\leq 380\mu\text{s}$ ; duty cycle  $\leq 2\%$ .
  - \*5. Maximum continuous Drain current for the package is 75A.



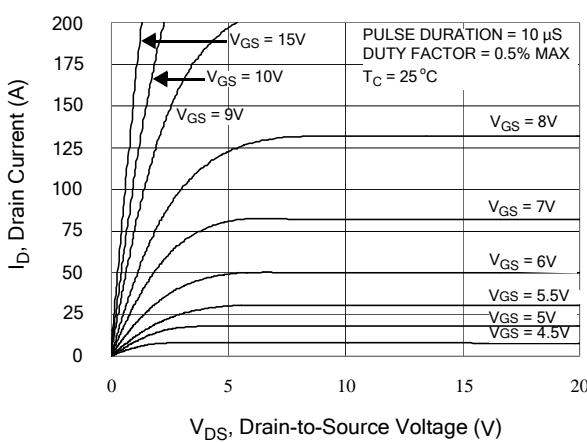
**Figure 2. Maximum Power Dissipation vs Case Temperature**



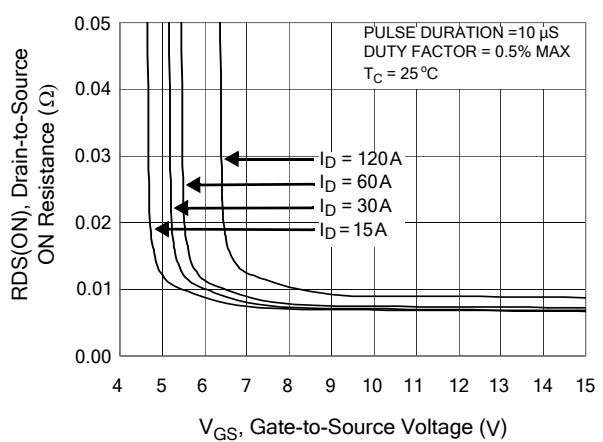
**Figure 3. Maximum Continuous Drain Current vs Case Temperature**



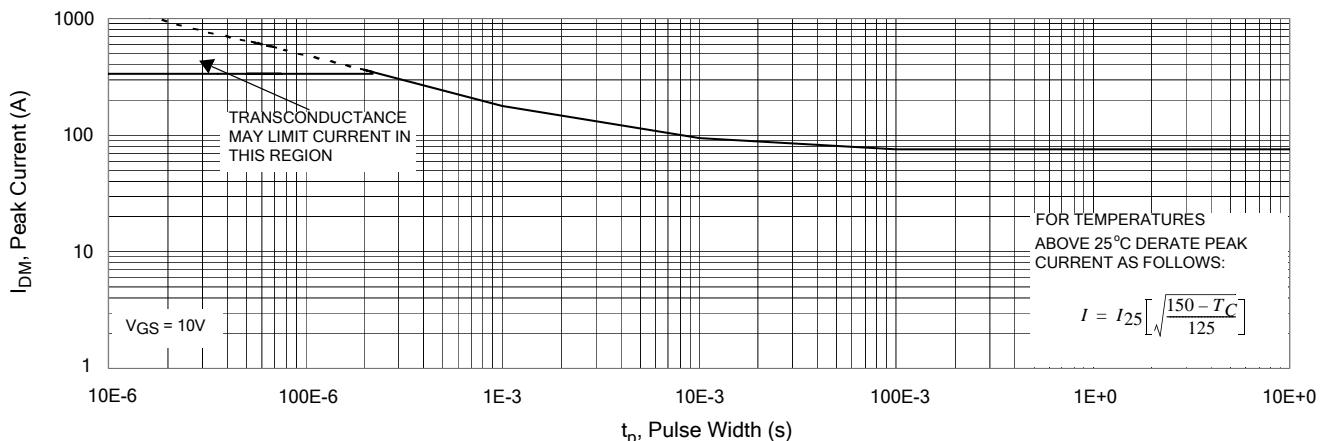
**Figure 4. Typical Output Characteristics**



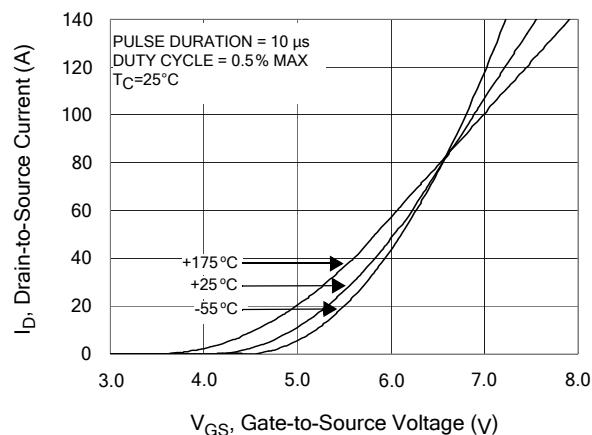
**Figure 5. Typical Drain-to-Source ON Resistance vs Gate Voltage and Drain Current**



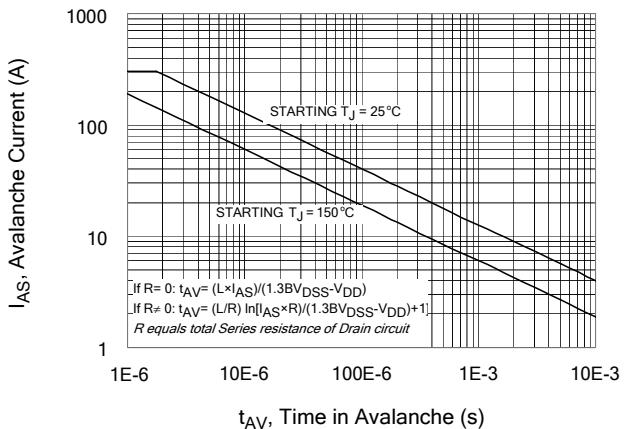
**Figure 6. Maximum Peak Current Capability**



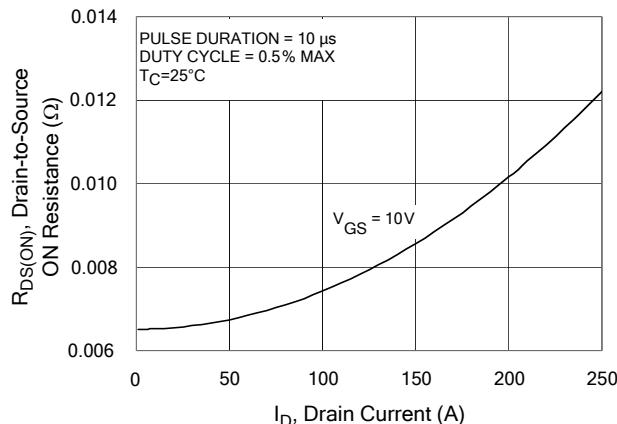
**Figure 7. Typical Transfer Characteristics**



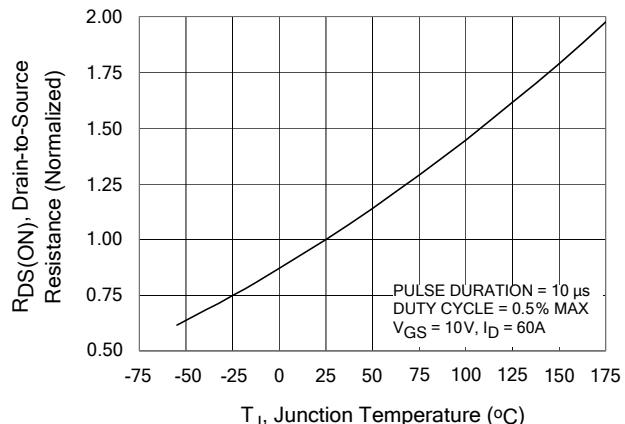
**Figure 8. Unclamped Inductive Switching Capability**



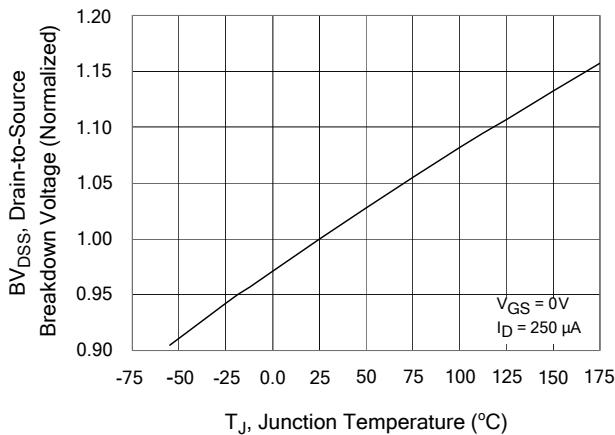
**Figure 9. Typical Drain-to-Source ON Resistance vs Drain Current**



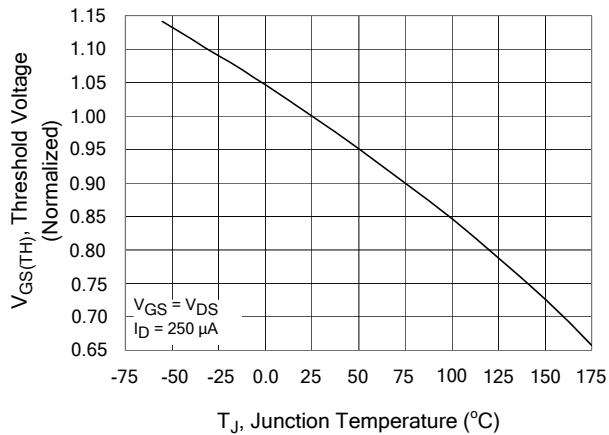
**Figure 10. Typical Drain-to-Source ON Resistance vs Junction Temperature**



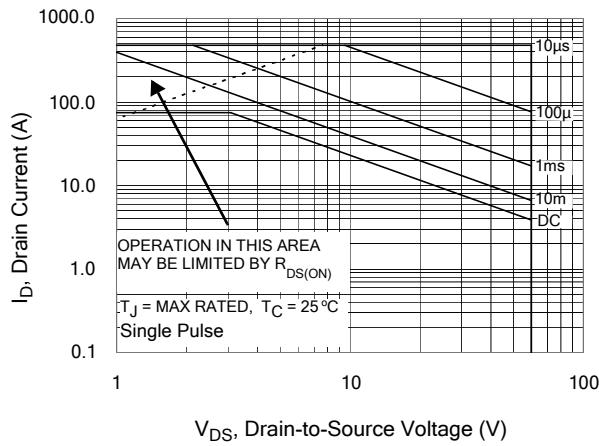
**Figure 11. Typical Breakdown Voltage vs Junction Temperature**



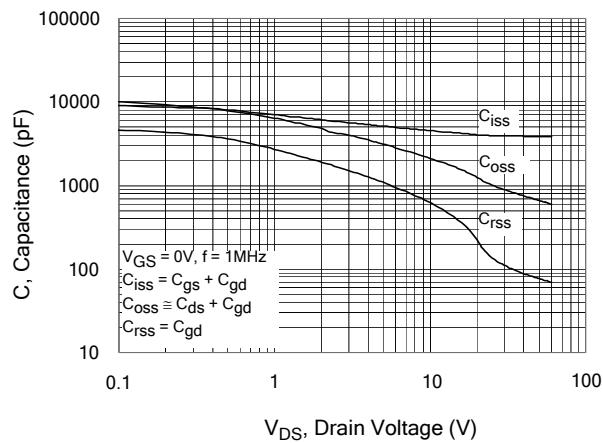
**Figure 12. Typical Threshold Voltage vs Junction Temperature**



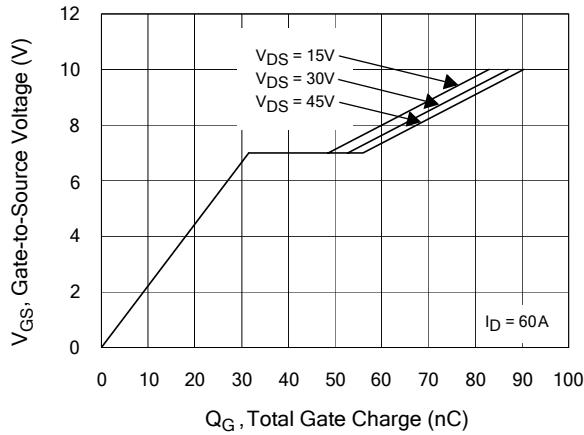
**Figure 13. Maximum Forward Bias Safe Operating Area**



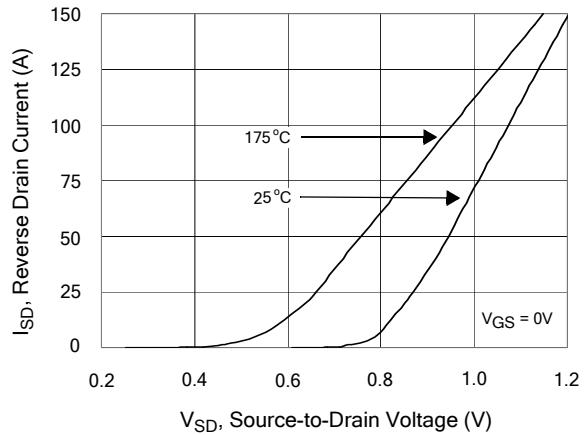
**Figure 14. Typical Capacitance vs Drain-to-Source Voltage**



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



**Figure 16. Typical Body Diode Transfer Characteristics**



## Test Circuits and Waveforms

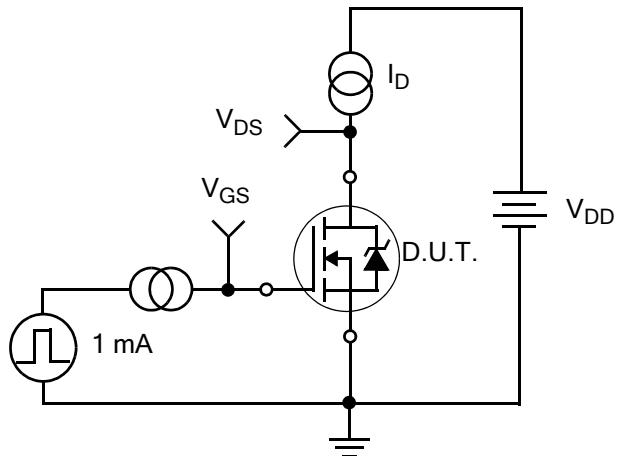


Figure 17. Gate Charge Test Circuit

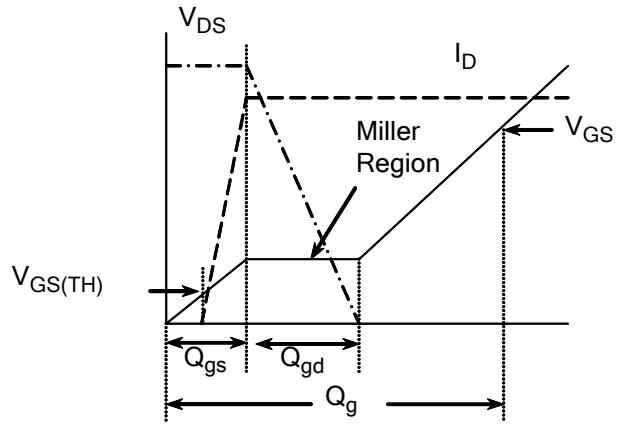


Figure 18. Gate Charge Waveform

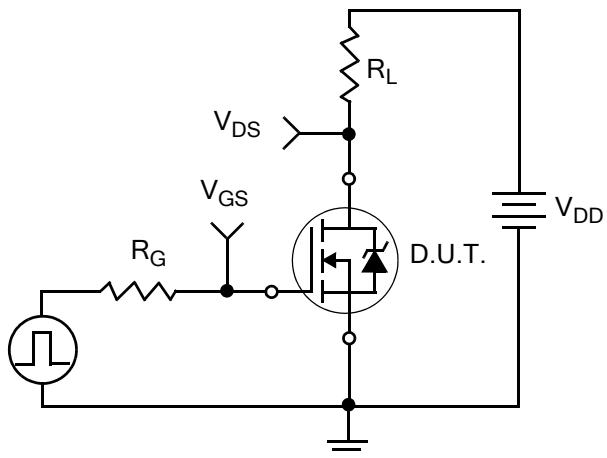


Figure 19. Resistive Switching Test Circuit

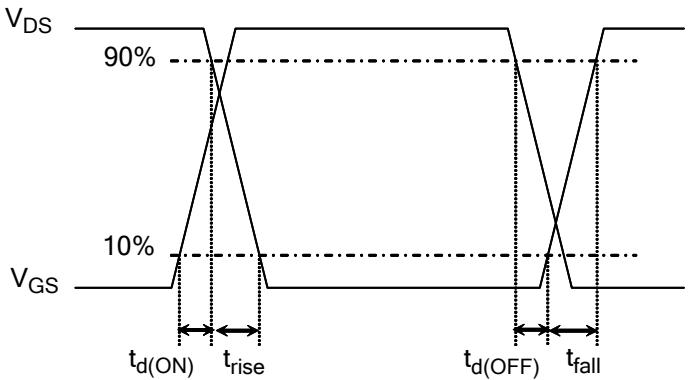


Figure 20. Resistive Switching Waveforms

## Test Circuits and Waveforms

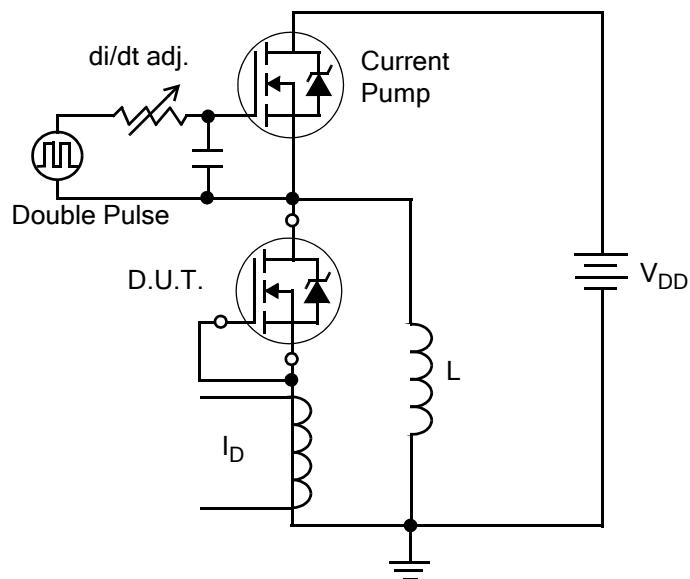


Figure 21. Diode Reverse Recovery Test Circuit

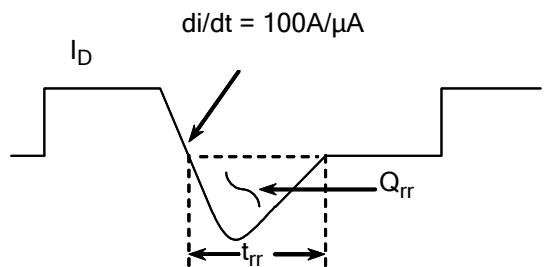


Figure 22. Diode Reverse Recovery Waveform

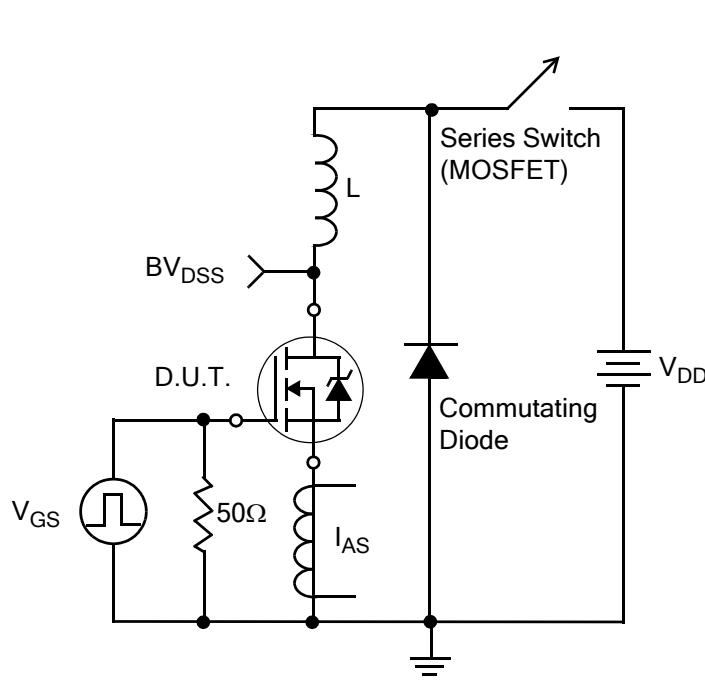


Figure 23. Unclamped Inductive Switching Test Circuit

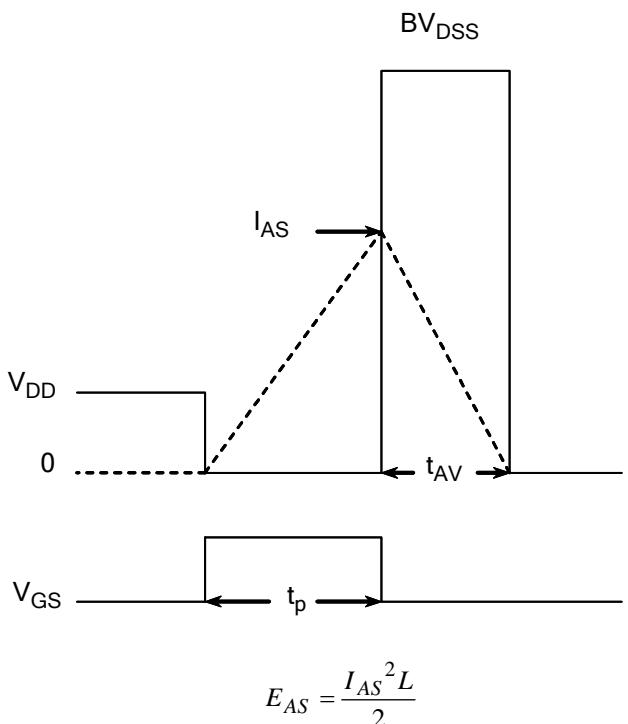


Figure 24. Unclamped Inductive Switching Waveforms

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    - b. support or sustain life,
    - c. whose failure to perform when properly used in accordance with instructions for use provided in the labeling, can be reasonably expected to result in significant injury to the user.
  2. A critical component is any component of a life support device or system whose failure to perform can be reasonably expected to cause the failure of the life support device or system, or to affect its safety or effectiveness.
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