

# NTP52N10

## Power MOSFET 60 Amps, 100 Volts

### N-Channel Enhancement Mode TO-220

#### Features

- Source-to-Drain Diode Recovery Time comparable to a Discrete Fast Recovery Diode
- Avalanche Energy Specified
- $I_{DSS}$  and  $R_{DS(on)}$  Specified at Elevated Temperature
- Pb-Free Package is Available\*

#### Applications

- PWM Motor Controls
- Power Supplies
- Converters

#### MAXIMUM RATINGS ( $T_C = 25^\circ\text{C}$ unless otherwise noted)

Rating	Symbol	Value	Unit
Drain-to-Source Voltage	$V_{DSS}$	100	Vdc
Drain-to-Source Voltage ( $R_{GS} = 1.0\text{ M}\Omega$ )	$V_{DGR}$	100	Vdc
Gate-to-Source Voltage - Continuous - Non-Repetitive ( $t_p \leq 10\text{ ms}$ )	$V_{GS}$ $V_{GSM}$	$\pm 20$ $\pm 40$	Vdc
Drain - Continuous @ $T_A 25^\circ\text{C}$ - Continuous @ $T_A 100^\circ\text{C}$ - Pulsed (Note 1.)	$I_D$ $I_B$ $I_{DM}$	60 40 156	Adc
Total Power Dissipation @ $T_A 25^\circ\text{C}$ Derate above $25^\circ\text{C}$	$P_D$	214 1.43	Watts W/ $^\circ\text{C}$
Operating and Storage Temperature Range	$T_J, T_{stg}$	-55 to +175	$^\circ\text{C}$
Single Drain-to-Source Avalanche Energy - Starting $T_J = 25^\circ\text{C}$ ( $V_{DD} = 50\text{ V}$ , $V_{GS} = 10\text{ Vdc}$ , $I_L(pk) = 40\text{ A}$ , $L = 1.0\text{ mH}$ , $R_G = 25\ \Omega$ )	$E_{AS}$	800	mJ
Thermal Resistance - Junction-to-Case - Junction-to-Ambient	$R_{\theta JC}$ $R_{\theta JA}$	0.7 62.5	$^\circ\text{C/W}$
Maximum Lead Temperature for Soldering Purposes, 1/8" from case for 10 seconds	$T_L$	260	$^\circ\text{C}$

Stresses exceeding Maximum Ratings may damage the device. Maximum Ratings are stress ratings only. Functional operation above the Recommended Operating Conditions is not implied. Extended exposure to stresses above the Recommended Operating Conditions may affect device reliability.

1. Pulse Test: Pulse Width = 10  $\mu\text{s}$ , Duty Cycle = 2%.

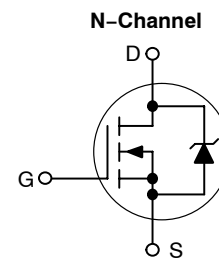
\*For additional information on our Pb-Free strategy and soldering details, please download the ON Semiconductor Soldering and Mounting Techniques Reference Manual, SOLDERRM/D.



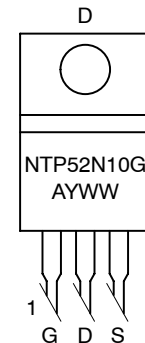
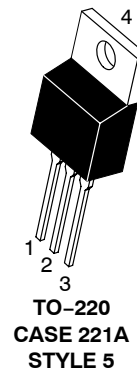
ON Semiconductor®

<http://onsemi.com>

**60 AMPERES**  
**100 VOLTS**  
**30 m $\Omega$  @  $V_{GS} = 10\text{ V}$**



#### MARKING DIAGRAM & PIN ASSIGNMENT



A = Assembly Location  
Y = Year  
WW = Work Week  
G = Pb-Free Package

#### ORDERING INFORMATION

Device	Package	Shipping
NTP52N10	TO-220	50 Units / Rail
NTP52N10G	TO-220 (Pb-Free)	50 Units / Rail

# NTP52N10

## ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS (T<sub>C</sub> = 25°C unless otherwise noted)

Characteristic	Symbol	Min	Typ	Max	Unit
----------------	--------	-----	-----	-----	------

### OFF CHARACTERISTICS

Drain-to-Source Breakdown Voltage (V <sub>GS</sub> = 0 Vdc, I <sub>D</sub> = 250 μAdc) Temperature Coefficient (Positive)	V <sub>(BR)DSS</sub>	100 -	- 160	- -	Vdc mV/°C
Zero Gate Voltage Drain Current (V <sub>GS</sub> = 0 Vdc, V <sub>DS</sub> = 100 Vdc, T <sub>J</sub> = 25°C) (V <sub>GS</sub> = 0 Vdc, V <sub>DS</sub> = 100 Vdc, T <sub>J</sub> = 125°C)	I <sub>DSS</sub>	- -	- -	5.0 50	μAdc
Gate-Body Leakage Current (V <sub>GS</sub> = ±20 Vdc, V <sub>DS</sub> = 0 Vdc)	I <sub>GSS</sub>	-	-	±100	nAdc

### ON CHARACTERISTICS

Gate Threshold Voltage (V <sub>DS</sub> = V <sub>GS</sub> , I <sub>D</sub> = 250 μAdc) Temperature Coefficient (Negative)	V <sub>GS(th)</sub>	2.0 -	2.92 -8.75	4.0 -	Vdc mV/°C
Static Drain-to-Source On-State Resistance (V <sub>GS</sub> = 10 Vdc, I <sub>D</sub> = 26 Adc) (V <sub>GS</sub> = 10 Vdc, I <sub>D</sub> = 26 Adc, T <sub>J</sub> = 125°C)	R <sub>DS(on)</sub>	- -	0.023 0.050	0.030 0.060	Ω
Drain-to-Source On-Voltage (V <sub>GS</sub> = 10 Vdc, I <sub>D</sub> = 52 Adc)	V <sub>DS(on)</sub>	-	1.25	1.45	Vdc
Forward Transconductance (V <sub>DS</sub> = 26 Vdc, I <sub>D</sub> = 10 Adc)	g <sub>FS</sub>	-	31	-	Mhos

### DYNAMIC CHARACTERISTICS

Input Capacitance	(V <sub>DS</sub> = 25 Vdc, V <sub>GS</sub> = 0 Vdc, f = 1.0 MHz)	C <sub>ISS</sub>	-	2250	3150	pF
Output Capacitance		C <sub>OSS</sub>	-	620	860	
Transfer Capacitance		C <sub>RSS</sub>	-	135	265	

### SWITCHING CHARACTERISTICS (Notes 2. & 3.)

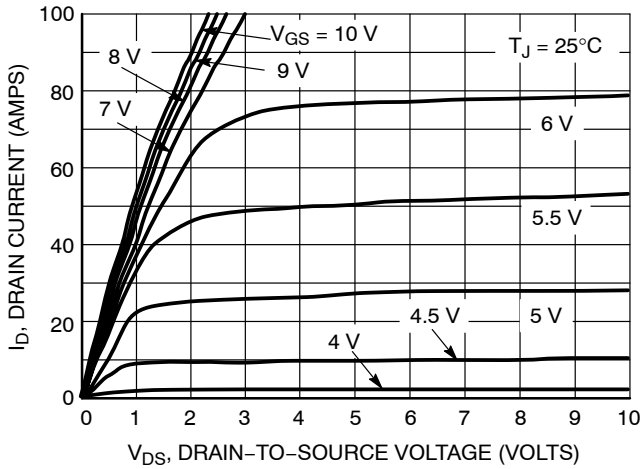
Turn-On Delay Time	(V <sub>DD</sub> = 80 Vdc, I <sub>D</sub> = 52 Adc, V <sub>GS</sub> = 10 Vdc, R <sub>G</sub> = 9.1 Ω)	t <sub>d(on)</sub>	-	15	25	ns
Rise Time		t <sub>r</sub>	-	95	180	
Turn-Off Delay Time		t <sub>d(off)</sub>	-	74	150	
Fall Time		t <sub>f</sub>	-	100	190	
Gate Charge	(V <sub>DS</sub> = 80 Vdc, I <sub>D</sub> = 52 Adc, V <sub>GS</sub> = 10 Vdc)	Q <sub>tot</sub>	-	72	135	nC
		Q <sub>gs</sub>	-	13	-	
		Q <sub>gd</sub>	-	37	-	

### BODY-DRAIN DIODE RATINGS (Note 2.)

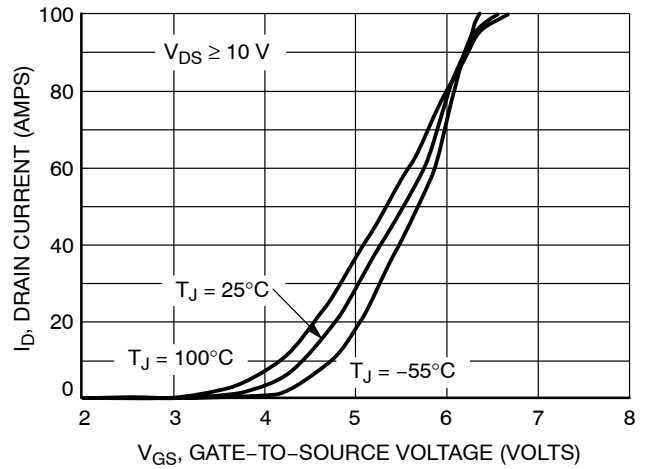
Diode Forward On-Voltage	(I <sub>S</sub> = 52 Adc, V <sub>GS</sub> = 0 Vdc) (I <sub>S</sub> = 52 Adc, V <sub>GS</sub> = 0 Vdc, T <sub>J</sub> = 125°C)	V <sub>SD</sub>	- -	1.06 0.95	1.5 -	Vdc
Reverse Recovery Time	(I <sub>S</sub> = 52 Adc, V <sub>GS</sub> = 0 Vdc, di <sub>S</sub> /dt = 100 A/μs)	t <sub>rr</sub>	-	148	-	ns
		t <sub>a</sub>	-	106	-	
		t <sub>b</sub>	-	42	-	
Reverse Recovery Stored Charge		Q <sub>RR</sub>	-	0.66	-	μC

- Indicates Pulse Test: P.W. = 300 μs Max, Duty Cycle = 2%.
- Switching characteristics are independent of operating junction temperature.

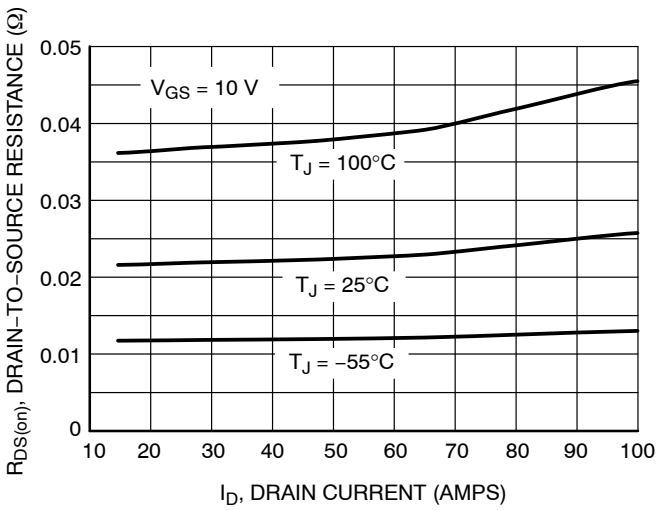
# NTP52N10



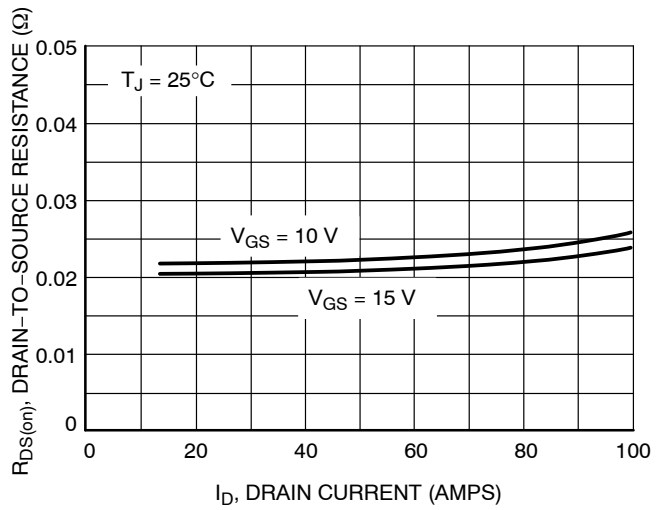
**Figure 1. On-Region Characteristics**



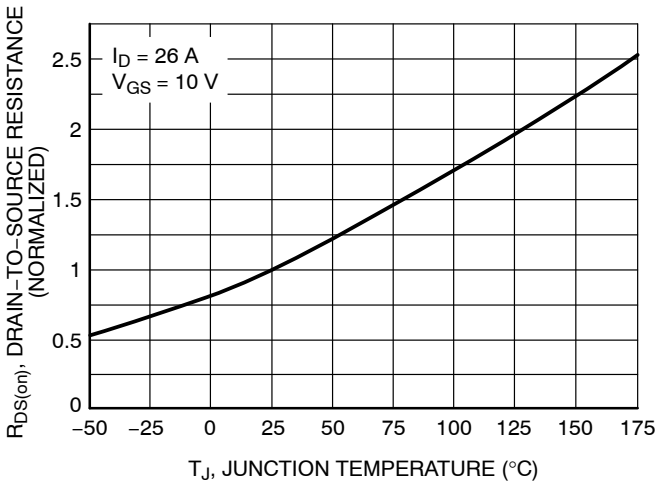
**Figure 2. Transfer Characteristics**



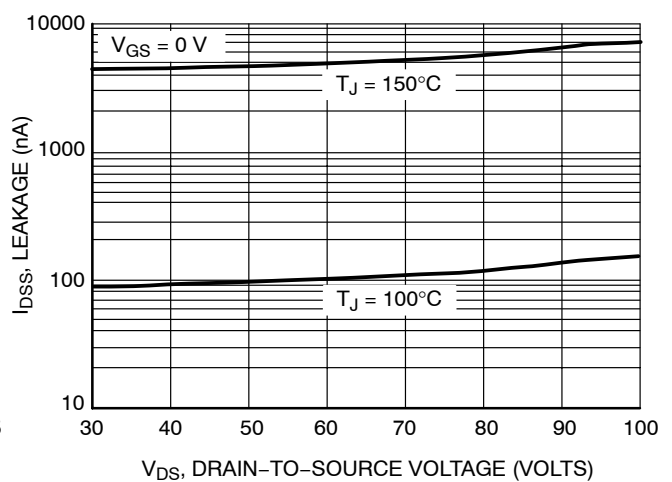
**Figure 3. On-Resistance versus Drain Current and Temperature**



**Figure 4. On-Resistance versus Drain Current and Gate Voltage**



**Figure 5. On-Resistance Variation with Temperature**



**Figure 6. Drain-to-Source Leakage Current versus Voltage**

POWER MOSFET SWITCHING

Switching behavior is most easily modeled and predicted by recognizing that the power MOSFET is charge controlled. The lengths of various switching intervals ( $\Delta t$ ) are determined by how fast the FET input capacitance can be charged by current from the generator.

The published capacitance data is difficult to use for calculating rise and fall because drain-gate capacitance varies greatly with applied voltage. Accordingly, gate charge data is used. In most cases, a satisfactory estimate of average input current ( $I_{G(AV)}$ ) can be made from a rudimentary analysis of the drive circuit so that

$$t = Q/I_{G(AV)}$$

During the rise and fall time interval when switching a resistive load,  $V_{GS}$  remains virtually constant at a level known as the plateau voltage,  $V_{GSP}$ . Therefore, rise and fall times may be approximated by the following:

$$t_r = Q_2 \times R_G / (V_{GG} - V_{GSP})$$

$$t_f = Q_2 \times R_G / V_{GSP}$$

where

$V_{GG}$  = the gate drive voltage, which varies from zero to  $V_{GG}$

$R_G$  = the gate drive resistance

and  $Q_2$  and  $V_{GSP}$  are read from the gate charge curve.

During the turn-on and turn-off delay times, gate current is not constant. The simplest calculation uses appropriate values from the capacitance curves in a standard equation for voltage change in an RC network. The equations are:

$$t_{d(on)} = R_G C_{iss} \ln [V_{GG}/(V_{GG} - V_{GSP})]$$

$$t_{d(off)} = R_G C_{iss} \ln (V_{GG}/V_{GSP})$$

The capacitance ( $C_{iss}$ ) is read from the capacitance curve at a voltage corresponding to the off-state condition when calculating  $t_{d(on)}$  and is read at a voltage corresponding to the on-state when calculating  $t_{d(off)}$ .

At high switching speeds, parasitic circuit elements complicate the analysis. The inductance of the MOSFET source lead, inside the package and in the circuit wiring which is common to both the drain and gate current paths, produces a voltage at the source which reduces the gate drive current. The voltage is determined by  $L di/dt$ , but since  $di/dt$  is a function of drain current, the mathematical solution is complex. The MOSFET output capacitance also complicates the mathematics. And finally, MOSFETs have finite internal gate resistance which effectively adds to the resistance of the driving source, but the internal resistance is difficult to measure and, consequently, is not specified.

The resistive switching time variation versus gate resistance (Figure 9) shows how typical switching performance is affected by the parasitic circuit elements. If the parasitics were not present, the slope of the curves would maintain a value of unity regardless of the switching speed. The circuit used to obtain the data is constructed to minimize common inductance in the drain and gate circuit loops and is believed readily achievable with board mounted components. Most power electronic loads are inductive; the data in the figure is taken with a resistive load, which approximates an optimally snubbed inductive load. Power MOSFETs may be safely operated into an inductive load; however, snubbing reduces switching losses.

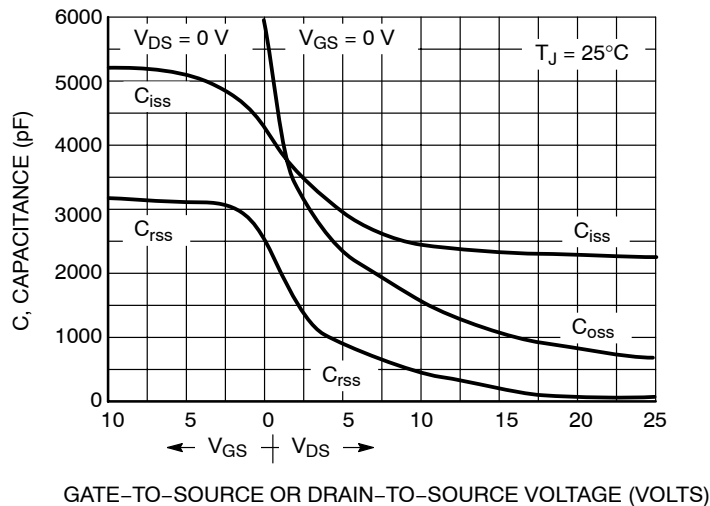
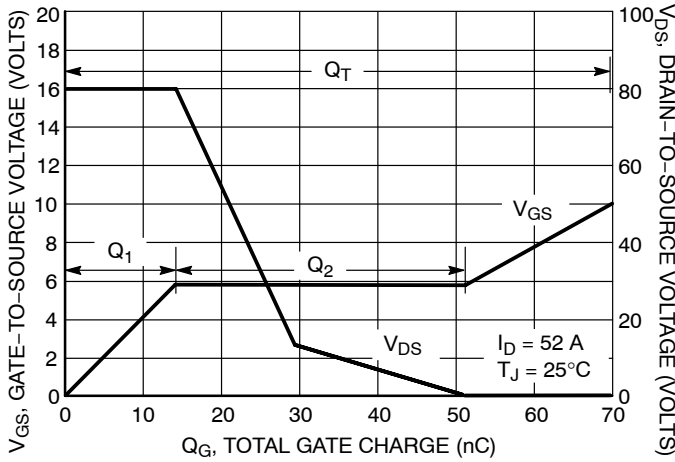
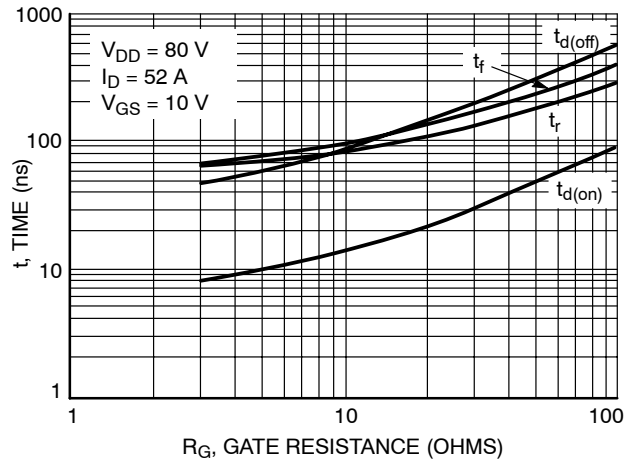


Figure 7. Capacitance Variation

# NTP52N10

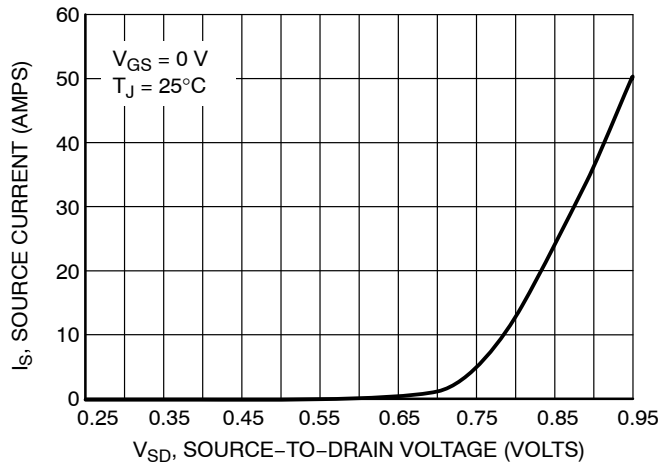


**Figure 8. Gate-To-Source and Drain-To-Source Voltage versus Total Charge**



**Figure 9. Resistive Switching Time Variation versus Gate Resistance**

## DRAIN-TO-SOURCE DIODE CHARACTERISTICS



**Figure 10. Diode Forward Voltage versus Current**

## SAFE OPERATING AREA

The Forward Biased Safe Operating Area curves define the maximum simultaneous drain-to-source voltage and drain current that a transistor can handle safely when it is forward biased. Curves are based upon maximum peak junction temperature and a case temperature ( $T_C$ ) of 25°C. Peak repetitive pulsed power limits are determined by using the thermal response data in conjunction with the procedures discussed in AN569, “Transient Thermal Resistance—General Data and Its Use.”

Switching between the off-state and the on-state may traverse any load line provided neither rated peak current ( $I_{DM}$ ) nor rated voltage ( $V_{DSS}$ ) is exceeded and the transition time ( $t_r, t_f$ ) do not exceed 10  $\mu$ s. In addition the total power averaged over a complete switching cycle must not exceed  $(T_{J(MAX)} - T_C)/(R_{\theta JC})$ .

A Power MOSFET designated E-FET can be safely used in switching circuits with unclamped inductive loads. For reliable operation, the stored energy from circuit inductance dissipated in the transistor while in avalanche must be less than the rated limit and adjusted for operating conditions differing from those specified. Although industry practice is to rate in terms of energy, avalanche energy capability is not a constant. The energy rating decreases non-linearly with an increase of peak current in avalanche and peak junction temperature.

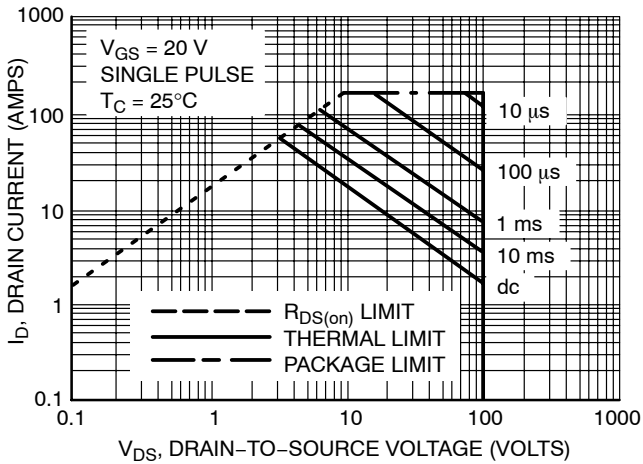
Although many E-FETs can withstand the stress of drain-to-source avalanche at currents up to rated pulsed current ( $I_{DM}$ ), the energy rating is specified at rated continuous current ( $I_D$ ), in accordance with industry custom. The energy rating must be derated for temperature as shown

# NTP52N10

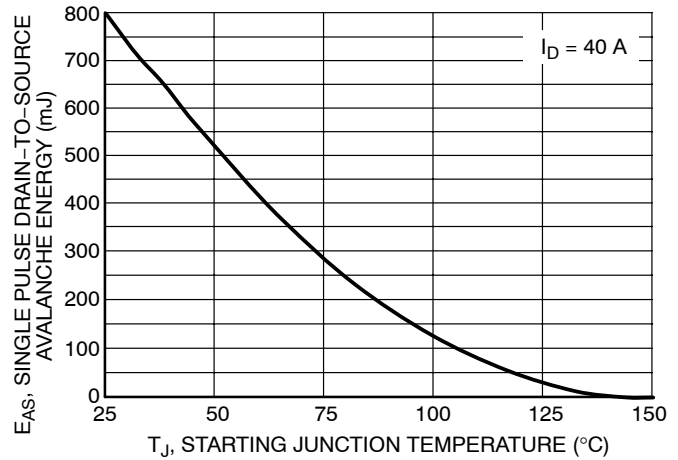
in the accompanying graph (Figure 12). Maximum energy at

currents below rated continuous  $I_D$  can safely be assumed to equal the values indicated.

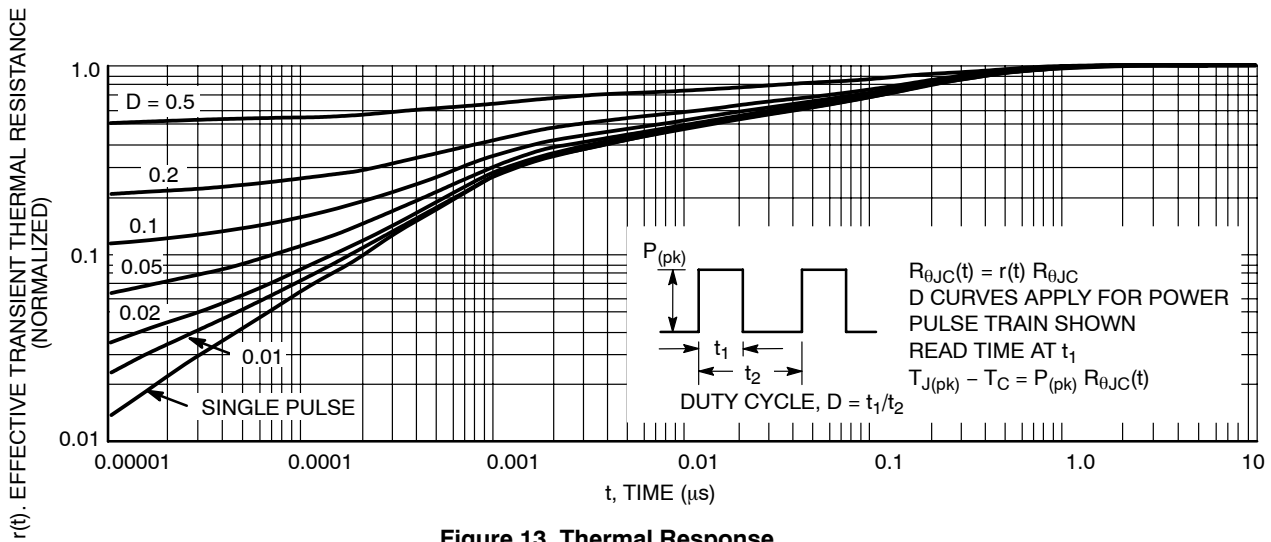
## SAFE OPERATING AREA



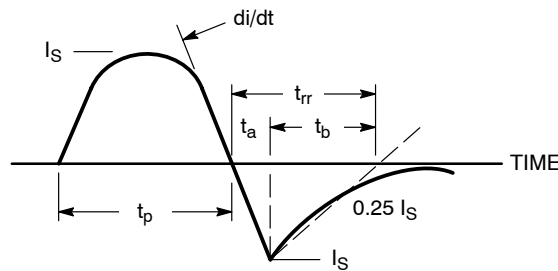
**Figure 11. Maximum Rated Forward Biased Safe Operating Area**



**Figure 12. Maximum Avalanche Energy versus Starting Junction Temperature**



**Figure 13. Thermal Response**



**Figure 14. Diode Reverse Recovery Waveform**

**onsemi**, **Onsemi**, and other names, marks, and brands are registered and/or common law trademarks of Semiconductor Components Industries, LLC dba "**onsemi**" or its affiliates and/or subsidiaries in the United States and/or other countries. **onsemi** owns the rights to a number of patents, trademarks, copyrights, trade secrets, and other intellectual property. A listing of **onsemi**'s product/patent coverage may be accessed at [www.onsemi.com/site/pdf/Patent-Marking.pdf](http://www.onsemi.com/site/pdf/Patent-Marking.pdf). **onsemi** reserves the right to make changes at any time to any products or information herein, without notice. The information herein is provided "as-is" and **onsemi** makes no warranty, representation or guarantee regarding the accuracy of the information, product features, availability, functionality, or suitability of its products for any particular purpose, nor does **onsemi** assume any liability arising out of the application or use of any product or circuit, and specifically disclaims any and all liability, including without limitation special, consequential or incidental damages. Buyer is responsible for its products and applications using **onsemi** products, including compliance with all laws, regulations and safety requirements or standards, regardless of any support or applications information provided by **onsemi**. "Typical" parameters which may be provided in **onsemi** data sheets and/or specifications can and do vary in different applications and actual performance may vary over time. All operating parameters, including "Typicals" must be validated for each customer application by customer's technical experts. **onsemi** does not convey any license under any of its intellectual property rights nor the rights of others. **onsemi** products are not designed, intended, or authorized for use as a critical component in life support systems or any FDA Class 3 medical devices or medical devices with a same or similar classification in a foreign jurisdiction or any devices intended for implantation in the human body. Should Buyer purchase or use **onsemi** products for any such unintended or unauthorized application, Buyer shall indemnify and hold **onsemi** and its officers, employees, subsidiaries, affiliates, and distributors harmless against all claims, costs, damages, and expenses, and reasonable attorney fees arising out of, directly or indirectly, any claim of personal injury or death associated with such unintended or unauthorized use, even if such claim alleges that **onsemi** was negligent regarding the design or manufacture of the part. **onsemi** is an Equal Opportunity/Affirmative Action Employer. This literature is subject to all applicable copyright laws and is not for resale in any manner.

## ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

### TECHNICAL PUBLICATIONS:

Technical Library: [www.onsemi.com/design/resources/technical-documentation](http://www.onsemi.com/design/resources/technical-documentation)  
onsemi Website: [www.onsemi.com](http://www.onsemi.com)

### ONLINE SUPPORT: [www.onsemi.com/support](http://www.onsemi.com/support)

For additional information, please contact your local Sales Representative at [www.onsemi.com/support/sales](http://www.onsemi.com/support/sales)