DATA SHEET

NEC

MOS FIELD EFFECT TRANSISTOR
2SK4212

SWITCHING
N-CHANNEL POWER MOS FET

DESCRIPTION

The 2SK4212 is N-channel MOS FET device that features a low on-state resistance and excellent switching characteristics, and designed for low voltage high current applications such as DC/DC converter with synchronous rectifier.

FEATURES

- Low on-state resistance
  $R_{DS(on)1}$ = 7.8 mΩ MAX. (V_{GS} = 10 V, I_D = 30 A)
  $R_{DS(on)2}$ = 14 mΩ MAX. (V_{GS} = 4.5 V, I_D = 20 A)
- Low total gate charge
  Q_G = 27 nC TYP. (V_{DD} = 15 V, V_{GS} = 10 V, I_D = 30 A)
- 4.5 V drive available
- Avalanche capability ratings

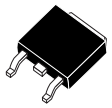
ORDERING INFORMATION

PART NUMBER	LEAD PLATING	PACKING	PACKAGE
2SK4212-ZK-E1-AY Note	Pure Sn (Tin)	Tape 2500 p/reel	TO-252 (MP-3ZK) typ. 0.27 g
2SK4212-ZK-E2-AY Note			

Note Pb-free (This product does not contain Pb in external electrode).

ABSOLUTE MAXIMUM RATINGS (T_A = 25°C)

(TO-252)



Drain to Source Voltage (V_{GS} = 0 V)	V_{DSS}	25	V
Gate to Source Voltage (V_{DS} = 0 V)	V_{GSS}	±20	V
Drain Current (DC) (T_C = 25°C)	$I_{D(DC)}$	±48	A
Drain Current (pulse) Note1	$I_{D(pulse)}$	±144	A
Total Power Dissipation (T_C = 25°C)	P_{T1}	35	W
Total Power Dissipation (T_A = 25°C)	P_{T2}	1.0	W
Channel Temperature	T_{ch}	150	°C
Storage Temperature	T_{stg}	–55 to +150	°C
Single Avalanche Current Note2	I_{AS}	17	A
Single Avalanche Energy Note2	E_{AS}	28.9	mJ

Notes 1. PW ≤ 10 μs, Duty Cycle ≤ 1%

2. Starting T_{ch} = 25°C, V_{DD} = 12.5 V, R_G = 25 Ω, V_{GS} = 20 → 0 V, L = 0.1 mH

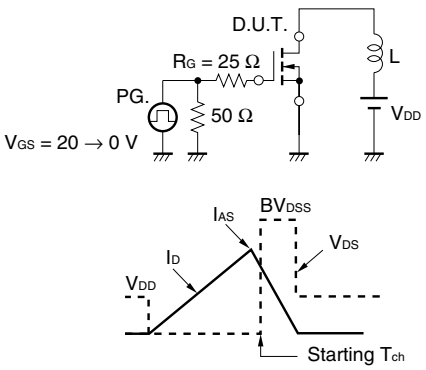
Document No. D19564EJ1V0DS00 (1st edition)
Date Published December 2008 NS
Printed in Japan

ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS (T_A = 25°C)

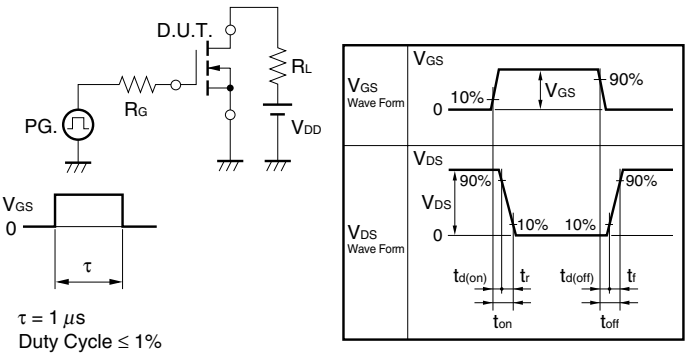
CHARACTERISTICS	SYMBOL	TEST CONDITIONS	MIN.	TYP.	MAX.	UNIT
Zero Gate Voltage Drain Current	I_{DSS}	V_{DS} = 25 V, V_{GS} = 0 V			10	μA
Gate Leakage Current	I_{GSS}	V_{GS} = ±16 V, V_{DS} = 0 V			±100	nA
Gate to Source Threshold Voltage	$V_{GS(th)}$	V_{DS} = V_{GS}, I_D = 250 μA	1.5		3.0	V
Forward Transfer Admittance **Note**	$\|y_{fs}\|$	V_{DS} = 5 V, I_D = 12 A	10	22		S
Drain to Source On-state Resistance **Note**	$R_{DS(on)1}$	V_{GS} = 10 V, I_D = 30 A		5.5	7.8	mΩ
	$R_{DS(on)2}$	V_{GS} = 4.5 V, I_D = 20 A		8.5	14	mΩ
Input Capacitance	C_{iss}	V_{DS} = 15 V,		1200		pF
Output Capacitance	C_{oss}	V_{GS} = 0 V,		220		pF
Reverse Transfer Capacitance	C_{rss}	f = 1 MHz		140		pF
Turn-on Delay Time	$t_{d(on)}$	V_{DD} = 15 V, I_D = 30 A,		16		ns
Rise Time	t_r	V_{GS} = 10 V,		14		ns
Turn-off Delay Time	$t_{d(off)}$	R_G = 3 Ω		45		ns
Fall Time	t_f			11		ns
Total Gate Charge	Q_G	V_{DD} = 15 V,		27		nC
Gate to Source Charge	Q_{GS}	V_{GS} = 10 V,		4		nC
Gate to Drain Charge	Q_{GD}	I_D = 30 A		7		nC
Body Diode Forward Voltage **Note**	$V_{F(S-D)}$	I_F = 30 A, V_{GS} = 0 V		0.88	1.5	V
Reverse Recovery Time	t_{rr}	I_F = 30 A, V_{GS} = 0 V,		26		ns
Reverse Recovery Charge	Q_{rr}	di/dt = 100 A/μs		14		nC

Note Pulsed

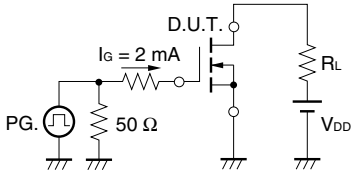
TEST CIRCUIT 1 AVALANCHE CAPABILITY



TEST CIRCUIT 2 SWITCHING TIME

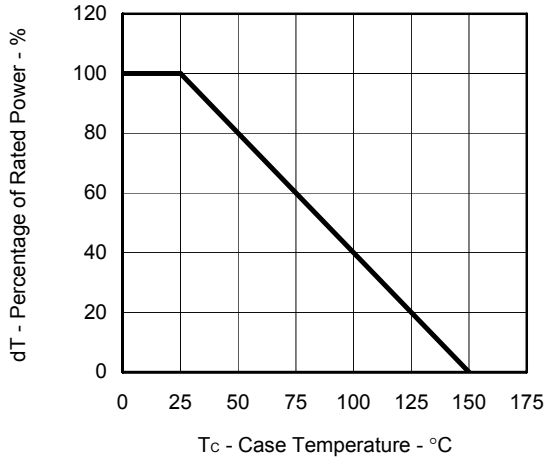


TEST CIRCUIT 3 GATE CHARGE

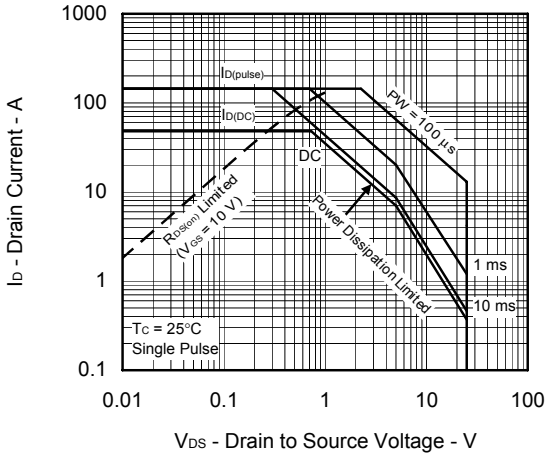


TYPICAL CHARACTERISTICS (T_A = 25°C)

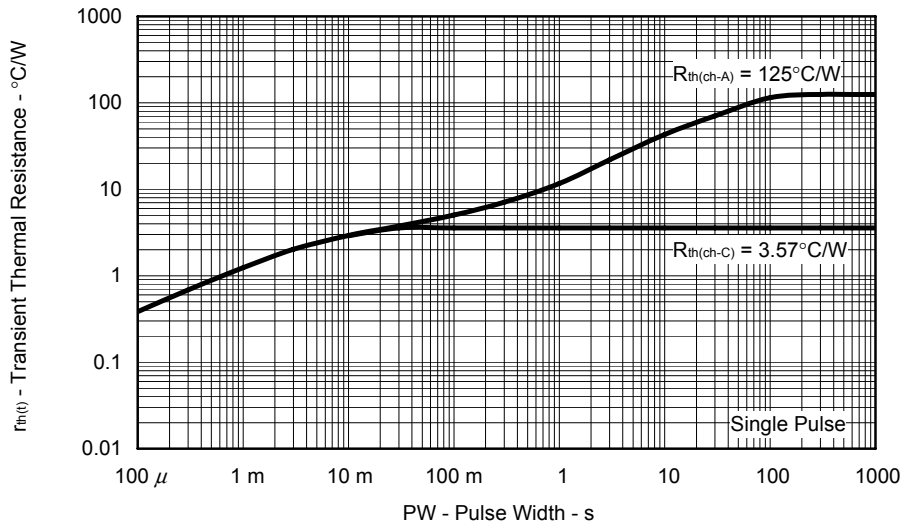
DERATING FACTOR OF FORWARD BIAS SAFE OPERATING AREA



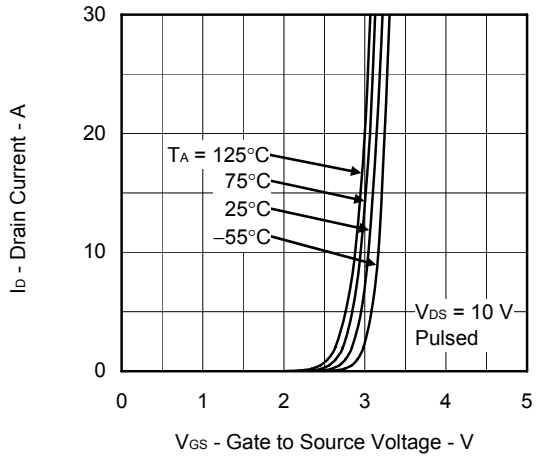
FORWARD BIAS SAFE OPERATING AREA



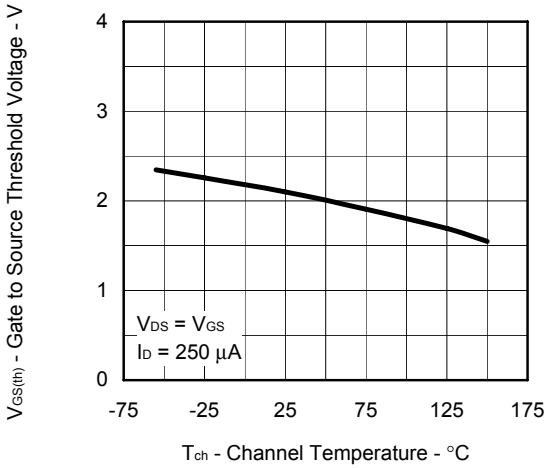
TRANSIENT THERMAL RESISTANCE vs. PULSE WIDTH



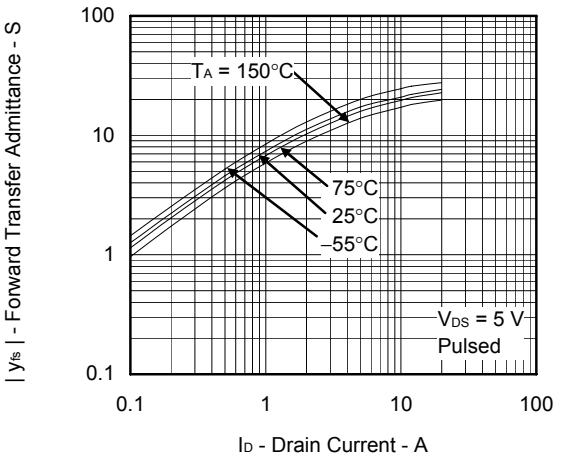
FORWARD TRANSFER CHARACTERISTICS



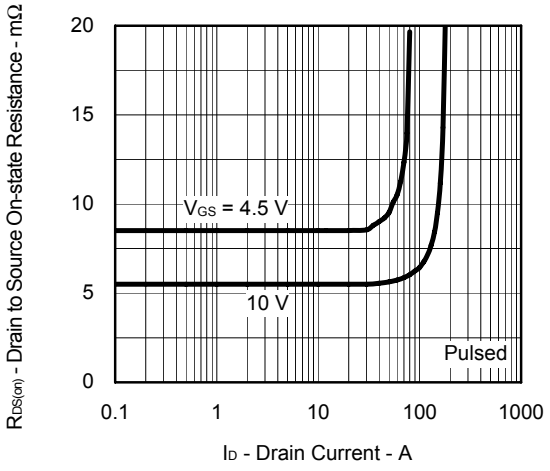
GATE TO SOURCE THRESHOLD VOLTAGE vs. CHANNEL TEMPERATURE



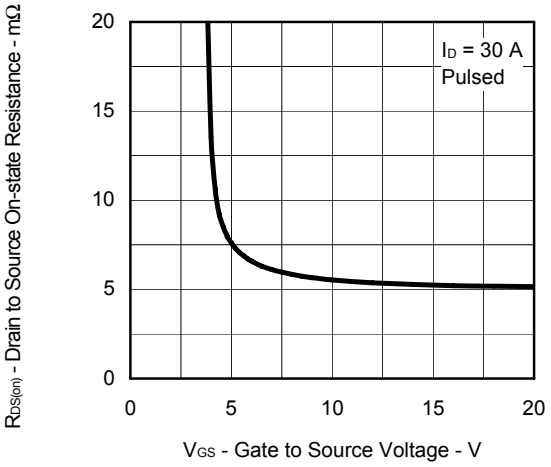
FORWARD TRANSFER ADMITTANCE vs. DRAIN CURRENT



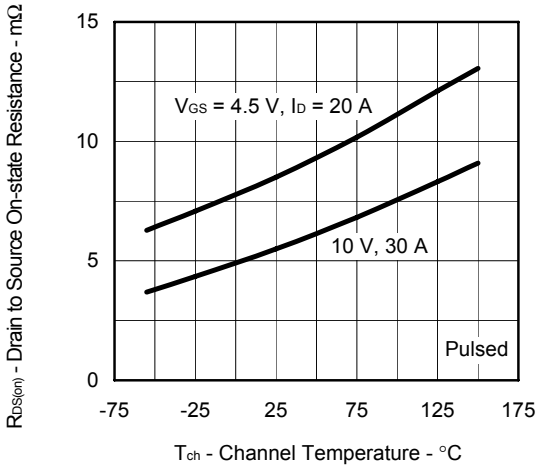
DRAIN TO SOURCE ON-STATE RESISTANCE vs. DRAIN CURRENT



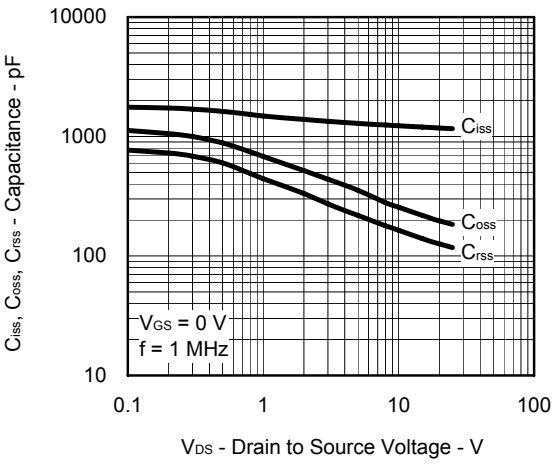
DRAIN TO SOURCE ON-STATE RESISTANCE vs. GATE TO SOURCE VOLTAGE



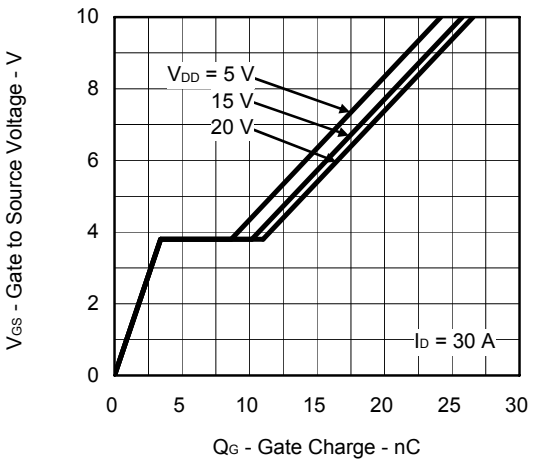
DRAIN TO SOURCE ON-STATE RESISTANCE vs. CHANNEL TEMPERATURE



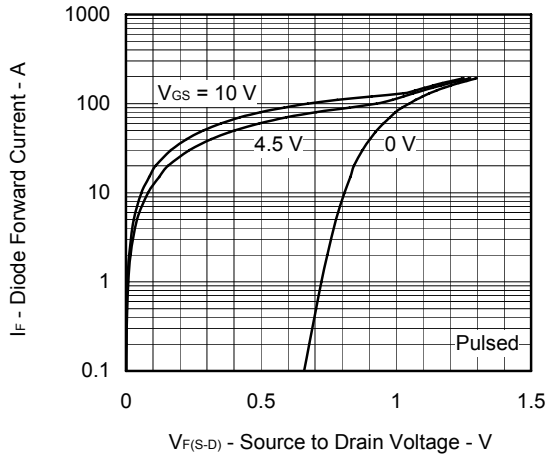
CAPACITANCE vs. DRAIN TOSOURCE VOLTAGE



DYNAMIC INPUT/OUTPUT CHARACTERISTICS

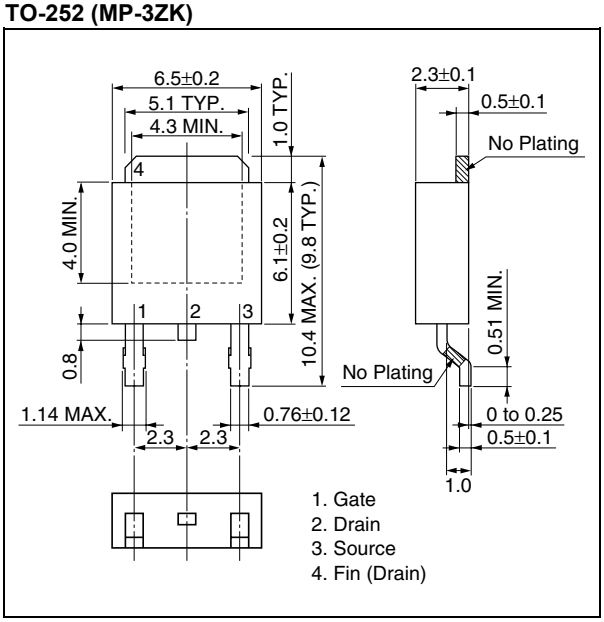


SOURCE TO DRAIN DIODE FORWARD VOLTAGE

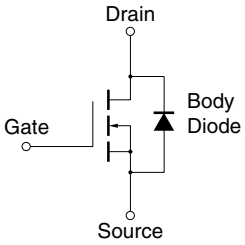


PACKAGE DRAWINGS (Unit: mm)

TO-252 (MP-3ZK)



EQUIVALENT CIRCUIT



Remark Strong electric field, when exposed to this device, can cause destruction of the gate oxide and ultimately degrade the device operation. Steps must be taken to stop generation of static electricity as much as possible, and quickly dissipate it once, when it has occurred.

- **The information in this document is current as of December, 2008. The information is subject to change without notice. For actual design-in, refer to the latest publications of NEC Electronics data sheets or data books, etc., for the most up-to-date specifications of NEC Electronics products. Not all products and/or types are available in every country. Please check with an NEC Electronics sales representative for availability and additional information.**
- No part of this document may be copied or reproduced in any form or by any means without the prior written consent of NEC Electronics. NEC Electronics assumes no responsibility for any errors that may appear in this document.
- NEC Electronics does not assume any liability for infringement of patents, copyrights or other intellectual property rights of third parties by or arising from the use of NEC Electronics products listed in this document or any other liability arising from the use of such products. No license, express, implied or otherwise, is granted under any patents, copyrights or other intellectual property rights of NEC Electronics or others.
- Descriptions of circuits, software and other related information in this document are provided for illustrative purposes in semiconductor product operation and application examples. The incorporation of these circuits, software and information in the design of a customer's equipment shall be done under the full responsibility of the customer. NEC Electronics assumes no responsibility for any losses incurred by customers or third parties arising from the use of these circuits, software and information.
- While NEC Electronics endeavors to enhance the quality, reliability and safety of NEC Electronics products, customers agree and acknowledge that the possibility of defects thereof cannot be eliminated entirely. To minimize risks of damage to property or injury (including death) to persons arising from defects in NEC Electronics products, customers must incorporate sufficient safety measures in their design, such as redundancy, fire-containment and anti-failure features.
- NEC Electronics products are classified into the following three quality grades: "Standard", "Special" and "Specific".
  The "Specific" quality grade applies only to NEC Electronics products developed based on a customer-designated "quality assurance program" for a specific application. The recommended applications of an NEC Electronics product depend on its quality grade, as indicated below. Customers must check the quality grade of each NEC Electronics product before using it in a particular application.
  "Standard": Computers, office equipment, communications equipment, test and measurement equipment, audio and visual equipment, home electronic appliances, machine tools, personal electronic equipment and industrial robots.
  "Special": Transportation equipment (automobiles, trains, ships, etc.), traffic control systems, anti-disaster systems, anti-crime systems, safety equipment and medical equipment (not specifically designed for life support).
  "Specific": Aircraft, aerospace equipment, submersible repeaters, nuclear reactor control systems, life support systems and medical equipment for life support, etc.

The quality grade of NEC Electronics products is "Standard" unless otherwise expressly specified in NEC Electronics data sheets or data books, etc. If customers wish to use NEC Electronics products in applications not intended by NEC Electronics, they must contact an NEC Electronics sales representative in advance to determine NEC Electronics' willingness to support a given application.

(Note)
(1) "NEC Electronics" as used in this statement means NEC Electronics Corporation and also includes its majority-owned subsidiaries.
(2) "NEC Electronics products" means any product developed or manufactured by or for NEC Electronics (as defined above).