DATA SHEET

MOS FIELD EFFECT TRANSISTOR

NP88N075EUE, NP88N075KUE
NP88N075CUE, NP88N075DUE, NP88N075MUE, NP88N075NUE

SWITCHING
N-CHANNEL POWER MOS FET

DESCRIPTION

These products are N-channel MOS Field Effect Transistors designed for high current switching applications.

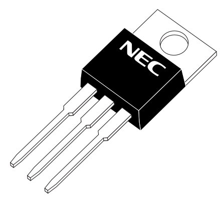
<R> **ORDERING INFORMATION**

PART NUMBER	LEAD PLATING	PACKING	PACKAGE
NP88N075EUE-E1-AY Note1, 2	Pure Sn (Tin)	Tape 800 p/reel	TO-263 (MP-25ZJ) typ. 1.4 g
NP88N075EUE-E2-AY Note1, 2			
NP88N075KUE-E1-AY Note1			TO-263 (MP-25ZK) typ. 1.5 g
NP88N075KUE-E2-AY Note1			
NP88N075CUE-S12-AZ Note1, 2	Sn-Ag-Cu	Tube 50 p/tube	TO-220 (MP-25) typ. 1.9 g
NP88N075DUE-S12-AY Note1, 2	Pure Sn (Tin)		TO-262 (MP-25 Fin Cut) typ. 1.8 g
NP88N075MUE-S18-AY Note1			TO-220 (MP-25K) typ. 1.9 g
NP88N075NUE-S18-AY Note1			TO-262 (MP-25SK) typ. 1.8 g

Notes 1. Pb-free (This product does not contain Pb in the external electrode.)

2. Not for new design

(TO-220)



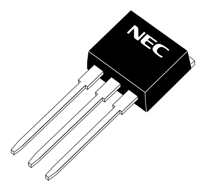
FEATURES

- Channel temperature 175 degree rated
- Super low on-state resistance

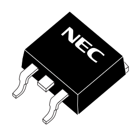
  $R_{DS(on)}$ = 8.5 mΩ MAX. (V_{GS} = 10 V, I_D = 44 A)
- Low input capacitance

  C_{iss} = 8200 pF TYP.

(TO-262)



(TO-263)



Document No. D14676EJ6V0DS00 (6th edition)
Date Published October 2007 NS
Printed in Japan

The mark <R> shows major revised points.
The revised points can be easily searched by copying an "<R>" in the PDF file and specifying it in the "Find what:" field.

ABSOLUTE MAXIMUM RATINGS (T_A = 25°C)

Drain to Source Voltage (V_{GS} = 0 V)	V_{DSS}	75	V
Gate to Source Voltage (V_{DS} = 0 V)	V_{GSS}	±20	V
Drain Current (DC) (T_C = 25°C) Note1	$I_{D(DC)}$	±88	A
Drain Current (Pulse) Note2	$I_{D(pulse)}$	±352	A
Total Power Dissipation (T_C = 25°C)	P_{T1}	288	W
Total Power Dissipation (T_A = 25°C)	P_{T2}	1.8	W
Channel Temperature	T_{ch}	175	°C
Storage Temperature	T_{stg}	−55 to +175	°C
Single Avalanche Current Note3	I_{AS}	69/88	A
Single Avalanche Energy Note3	E_{AS}	450/14	mJ

Notes 1. Calculated constant current according to MAX. allowable channel temperature.

2. PW ≤ 10 μs, Duty cycle ≤ 1%

3. Starting T_{ch} = 25°C, V_{DD} = 35 V, R_G = 25 Ω, V_{GS} = 20 → 0 V (See **Figure 4.**)

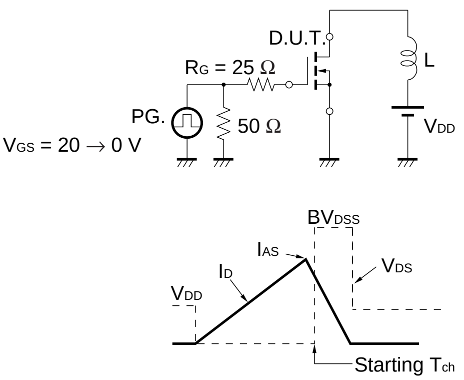
THERMAL RESISTANCE

Channel to Case Thermal Resistance	$R_{th(ch-C)}$	0.52	°C/W
Channel to Ambient Thermal Resistance	$R_{th(ch-A)}$	83.3	°C/W

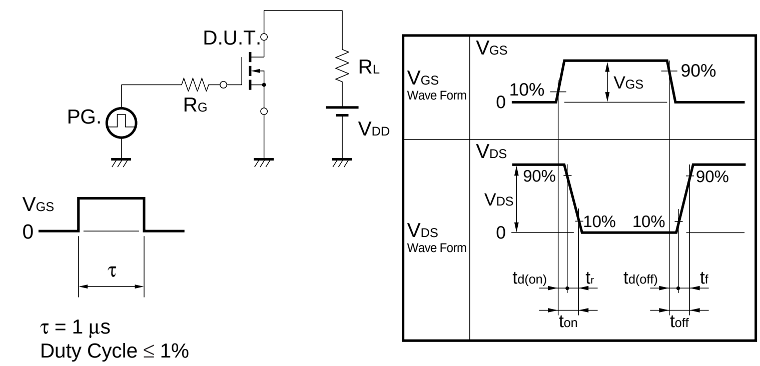
ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS (T_A = 25°C)

CHARACTERISTICS	SYMBOL	TEST CONDITIONS	MIN.	TYP.	MAX.	UNIT
Zero Gate Voltage Drain Current	I_{DSS}	V_{DS} = 75 V, V_{GS} = 0 V			10	μA
Gate Leakage Current	I_{GSS}	V_{GS} = ±20 V, V_{DS} = 0 V			±100	nA
Gate to Source Threshold Voltage	$V_{GS(th)}$	V_{DS} = V_{GS}, I_D = 250 μA	2.0	3.0	4.0	V
Forward Transfer Admittance	$\vert y_{fs} \vert$	V_{DS} = 10 V, I_D = 44 A	30	60		S
Drain to Source On-state Resistance	$R_{DS(on)}$	V_{GS} = 10 V, I_D = 44 A		6.2	8.5	mΩ
Input Capacitance	C_{iss}	V_{DS} = 25 V, V_{GS} = 0 V, f = 1 MHz		8200	12300	pF
Output Capacitance	C_{oss}			800	1200	pF
Reverse Transfer Capacitance	C_{rss}			440	800	pF
Turn-on Delay Time	$t_{d(on)}$	V_{DD} = 38 V, I_D = 44 A, V_{GS} = 10 V, R_G = 0 Ω		35	77	ns
Rise Time	t_r			28	70	ns
Turn-off Delay Time	$t_{d(off)}$			105	210	ns
Fall Time	t_f			16	40	ns
Total Gate Charge	Q_G	V_{DD} = 60 V, V_{GS} = 10 V, I_D = 88 A		150	230	nC
Gate to Source Charge	Q_{GS}			30		nC
Gate to Drain Charge	Q_{GD}			52		nC
Body Diode Forward Voltage	$V_{F(S-D)}$	I_F = 88 A, V_{GS} = 0 V		1.0		V
Reverse Recovery Time	t_{rr}	I_F = 88 A, V_{GS} = 0 V, di/dt = 100 A/μs		80		ns
Reverse Recovery Charge	Q_{rr}			240		nC

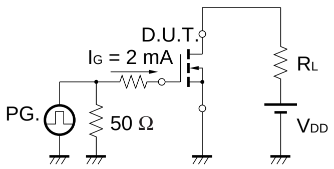
TEST CIRCUIT 1 AVALANCHE CAPABILITY



TEST CIRCUIT 2 SWITCHING TIME



TEST CIRCUIT 3 GATE CHARGE



TYPICAL CHARACTERISTICS (T_A = 25°C)

Figure1. DERATING FACTOR OF FORWARD BIAS SAFE OPERATING AREA

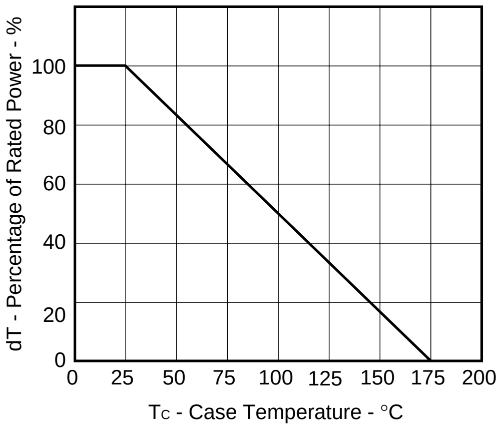


Figure2. TOTAL POWER DISSIPATION vs. CASE TEMPERATURE

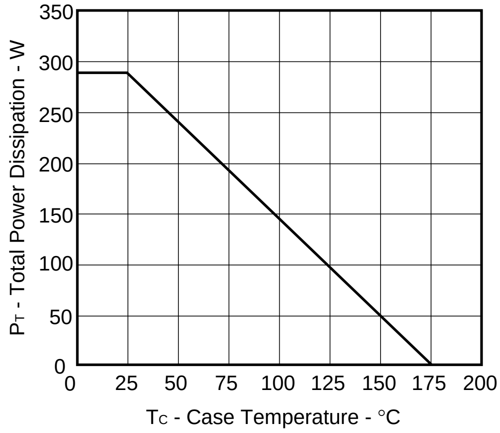


Figure3. FORWARD BIAS SAFE OPERATING AREA

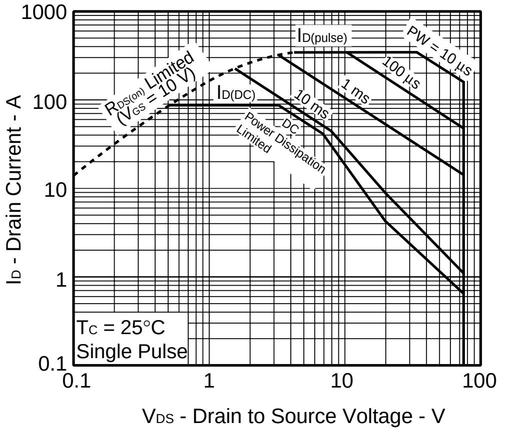


Figure4. SINGLE AVALANCHE ENERGY DERATING FACTOR

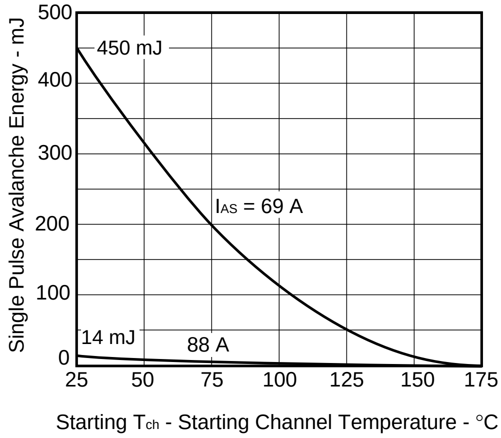


Figure5. TRANSIENT THERMAL RESISTANCE vs. PULSE WIDTH

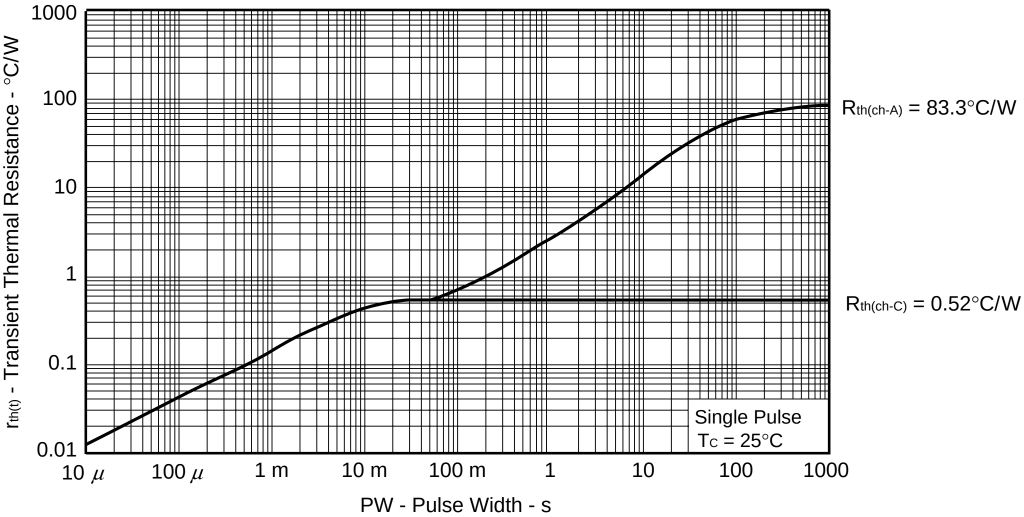


Figure6. FORWARD TRANSFER CHARACTERISTICS

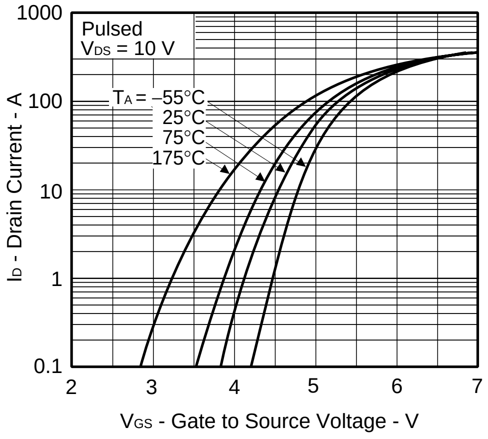


Figure7. DRAIN CURRENT vs. DRAIN TO SOURCE VOLTAGE

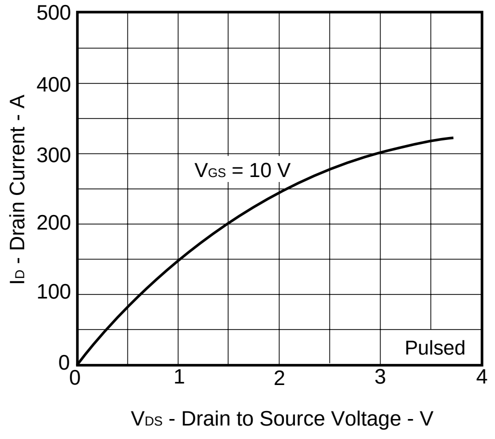


Figure8. FORWARD TRANSFER ADMITTANCE vs. DRAIN CURRENT

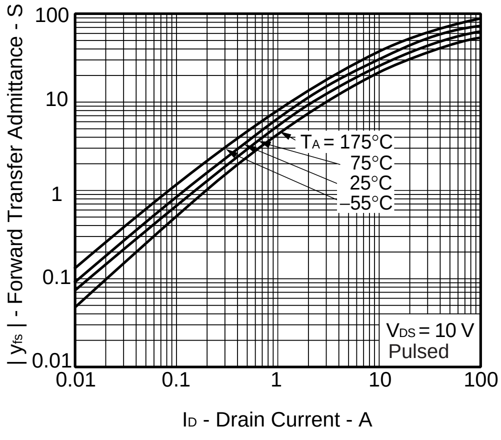


Figure9. DRAIN TO SOURCE ON-STATE RESISTANCE vs. GATE TO SOURCE VOLTAGE

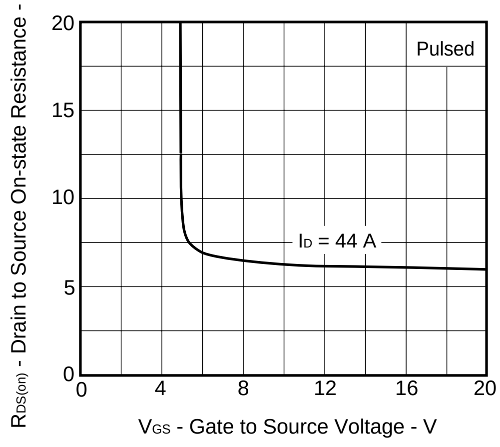


Figure10. DRAIN TO SOURCE ON-STATE RESISTANCE vs. DRAIN CURRENT

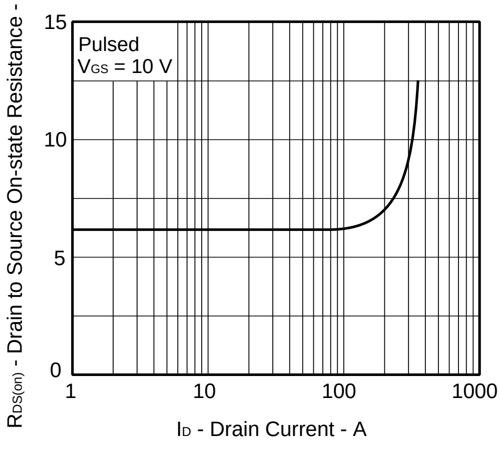


Figure11. GATE TO SOURCE THRESHOLD VOLTAGE vs. CHANNEL TEMPERATURE

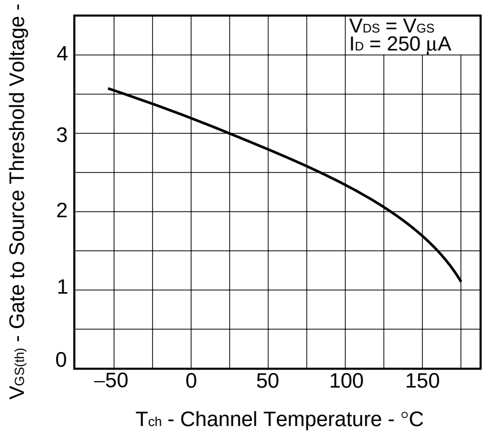


Figure12. DRAIN TO SOURCE ON-STATE RESISTANCE vs. CHANNEL TEMPERATURE

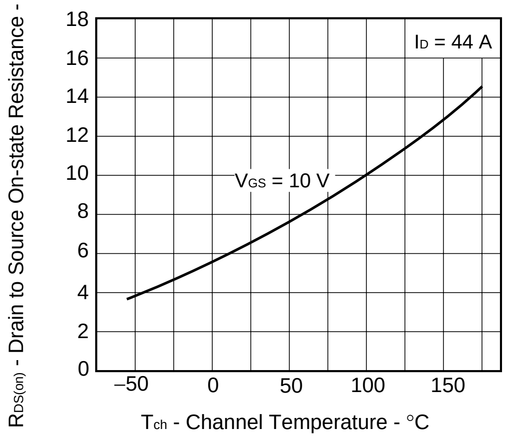


Figure13. SOURCE TO DRAIN DIODE FORWARD VOLTAGE

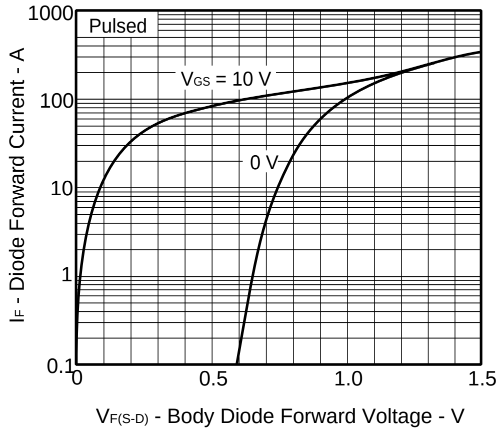


Figure14. CAPACITANCE vs. DRAIN TO SOURCE VOLTAGE

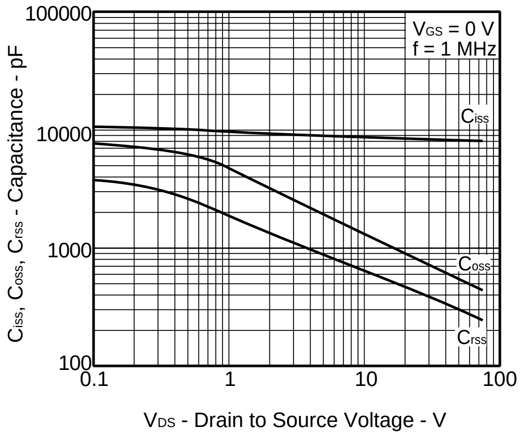


Figure15. SWITCHING CHARACTERISTICS

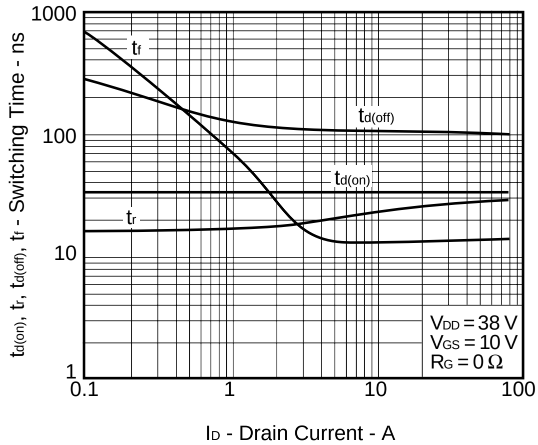


Figure16. REVERSE RECOVERY TIME vs. DIODE FORWARD CURRENT

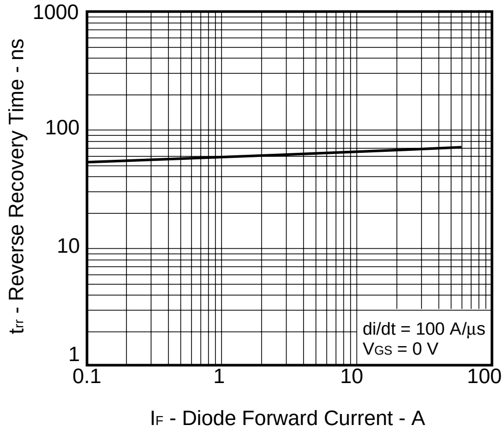
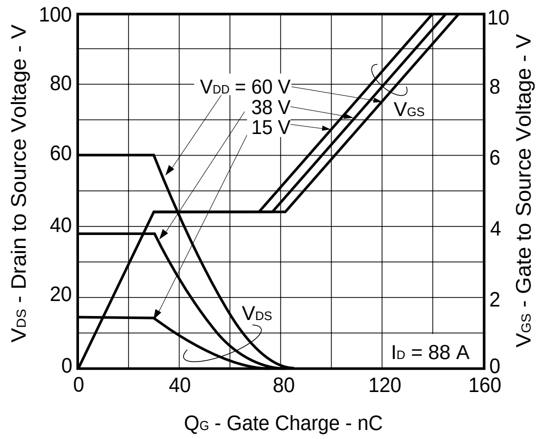
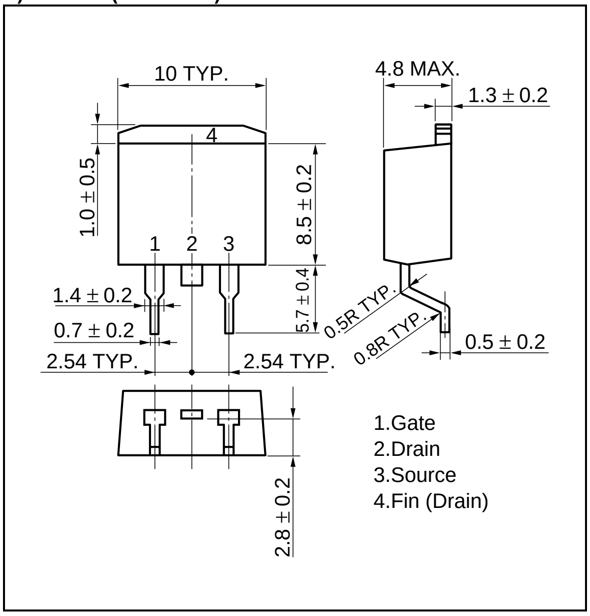


Figure17. DYNAMIC INPUT/OUTPUT CHARACTERISTICS

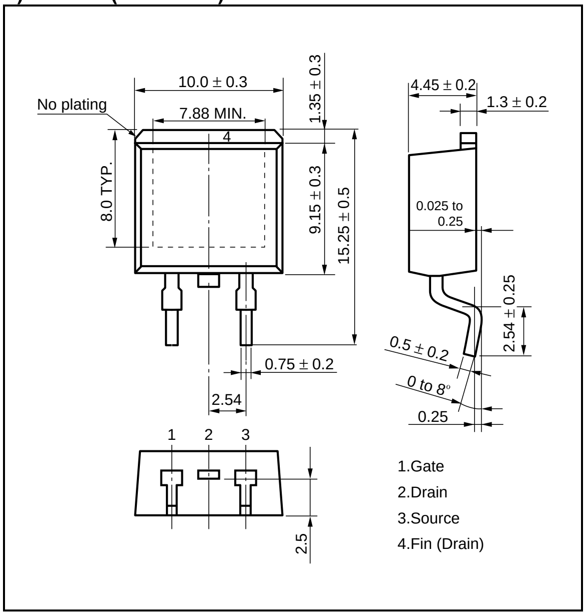


<R> PACKAGE DRAWINGS (Unit: mm)

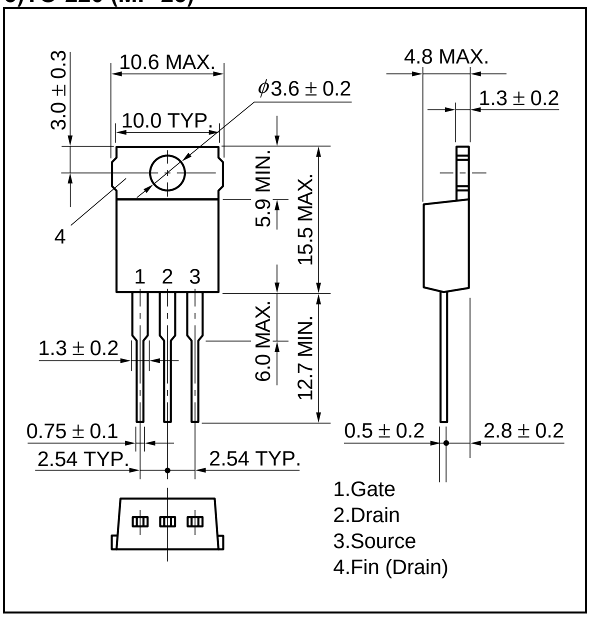
1)TO-263 (MP-25ZJ) Note



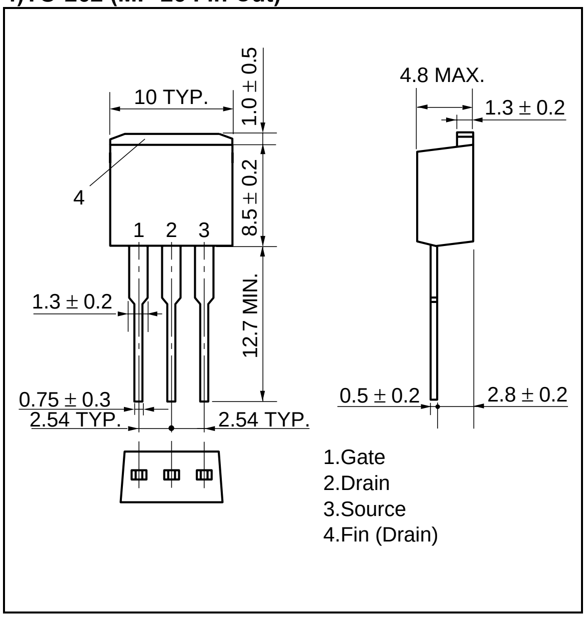
2)TO-263 (MP-25ZK)



3)TO-220 (MP-25) Note

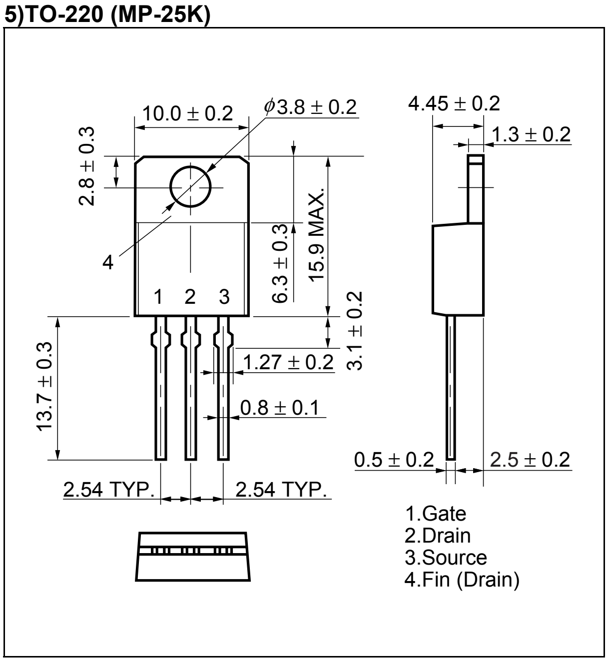


4)TO-262 (MP-25 Fin Cut) Note

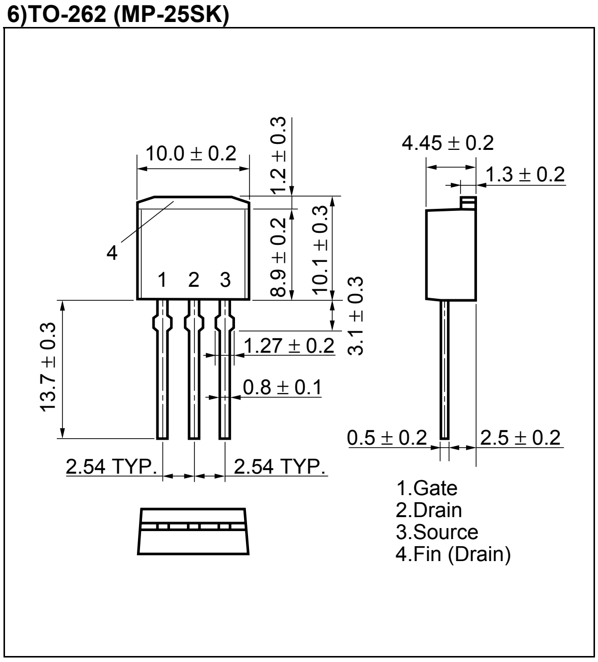


Note Not for new design

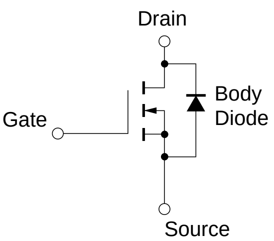
5)TO-220 (MP-25K)



6)TO-262 (MP-25SK)



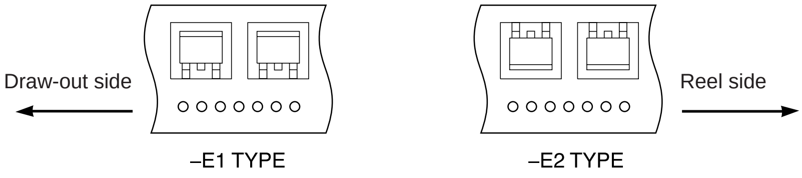
EQUIVALENT CIRCUIT



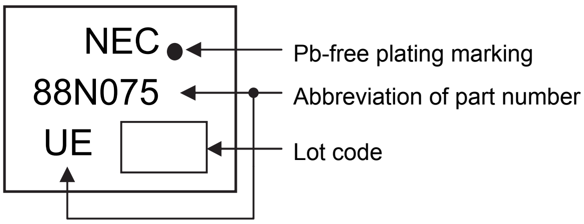
Remark Strong electric field, when exposed to this device, can cause destruction of the gate oxide and ultimately degrade the device operation. Steps must be taken to stop generation of static electricity as much as possible, and quickly dissipate it once, when it has occurred.

<R> TAPE INFORMATION

There are two types (-E1, -E2) of taping depending on the direction of the device.



<R> MARKING INFORMATION



<R> RECOMMENDED SOLDERING CONDITIONS

These products should be soldered and mounted under the following recommended conditions.

For soldering methods and conditions other than those recommended below, please contact an NEC Electronics sales representative.

For technical information, see the following website.

Semiconductor Device Mount Manual (http://www.necel.com/pkg/en/mount/index.html)

Soldering Method	Soldering Conditions	Recommended Condition Symbol
Infrared reflow MP-25ZJ, MP-25ZK	Maximum temperature (Package's surface temperature): 260°C or below Time at maximum temperature: 10 seconds or less Time of temperature higher than 220°C: 60 seconds or less Preheating time at 160 to 180°C: 60 to 120 seconds Maximum number of reflow processes: 3 times Maximum chlorine content of rosin flux (percentage mass): 0.2% or less	IR60-00-3
Wave soldering MP-25, MP-25K, MP-25SK, MP-25 Fin Cut	Maximum temperature (Solder temperature): 260°C or below Time: 10 seconds or less Maximum chlorine content of rosin flux: 0.2% (wt.) or less	THDWS
Partial heating MP-25ZJ, MP-25ZK, MP-25K, MP-25SK	Maximum temperature (Pin temperature): 350°C or below Time (per side of the device): 3 seconds or less Maximum chlorine content of rosin flux: 0.2% (wt.) or less	P350
Partial heating MP-25, MP-25 Fin Cut	Maximum temperature (Pin temperature): 300°C or below Time (per side of the device): 3 seconds or less Maximum chlorine content of rosin flux: 0.2% (wt.) or less	P300

Caution Do not use different soldering methods together (except for partial heating).