

# PowerMOS transistor TOPFET

BUK101-50GS

**DESCRIPTION**

Monolithic temperature and overload protected power MOSFET in a 3 pin plastic envelope, intended as a general purpose switch for automotive systems and other applications.

**APPLICATIONS**

General controller for driving

- lamps
- motors
- solenoids
- heaters

**FEATURES**

- Vertical power DMOS output stage
- Low on-state resistance
- Overload protection against over temperature
- Overload protection against short circuit load
- Latched overload protection reset by input
- 10 V input level
- Low threshold voltage also allows 5 V control
- Control of power MOSFET and supply of overload protection circuits derived from input
- ESD protection on input pin
- Overvoltage clamping for turn off of inductive loads

**QUICK REFERENCE DATA**

SYMBOL	PARAMETER	MAX.	UNIT
$V_{DS}$	Continuous drain source voltage	50	V
$I_D$	Continuous drain current	29	A
$P_D$	Total power dissipation	75	W
$T_j$	Continuous junction temperature	150	°C
$R_{DS(ON)}$	Drain-source on-state resistance $V_{IS} = 10 \text{ V}$	50	$\text{m}\Omega$

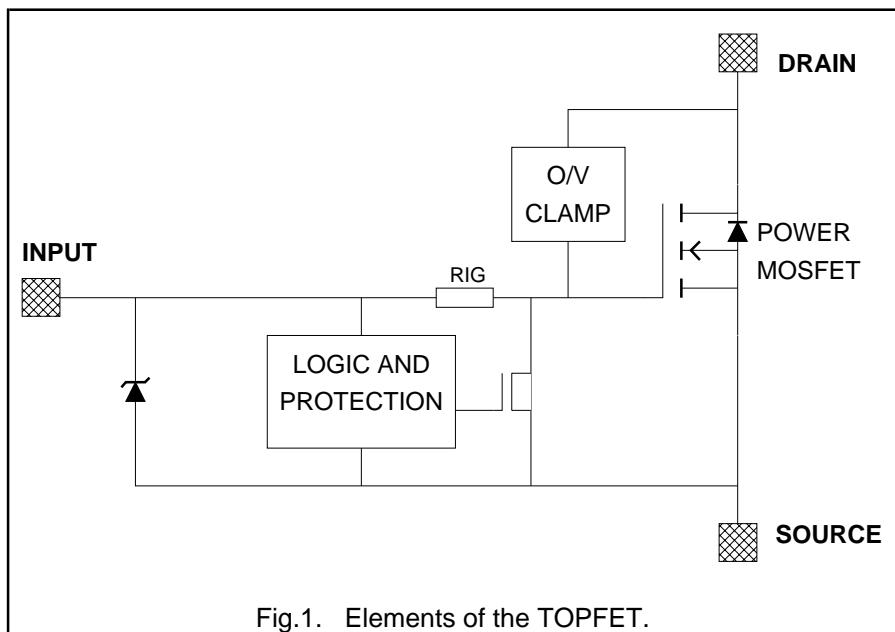
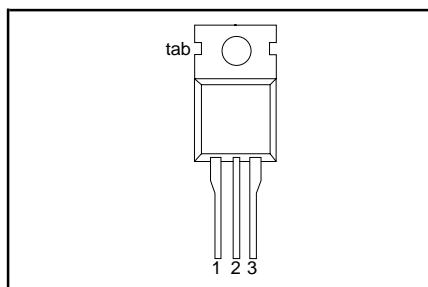
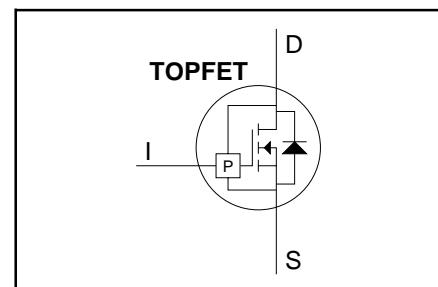
**FUNCTIONAL BLOCK DIAGRAM**

Fig.1. Elements of the TOPFET.

**PINNING - TO220AB**

PIN	DESCRIPTION
1	input
2	drain
3	source
tab	drain

**PIN CONFIGURATION****SYMBOL**

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## LIMITING VALUES

Limiting values in accordance with the Absolute Maximum Rating System (IEC 134)

SYMBOL	PARAMETER	CONDITIONS	MIN.	MAX.	UNIT
$V_{DSS}$	Continuous off-state drain source voltage <sup>1</sup>	$V_{IS} = 0 \text{ V}$	-	50	V
$V_{IS}$	Continuous input voltage	-	0	11	V
$I_D$	Continuous drain current	$T_{mb} \leq 25^\circ\text{C}; V_{IS} = 10 \text{ V}$	-	29	A
$I_D$	Continuous drain current	$T_{mb} \leq 100^\circ\text{C}; V_{IS} = 10 \text{ V}$	-	18	A
$I_{DRM}$	Repetitive peak on-state drain current	$T_{mb} \leq 25^\circ\text{C}; V_{IS} = 10 \text{ V}$	-	120	A
$P_D$	Total power dissipation	$T_{mb} \leq 25^\circ\text{C}$	-	75	W
$T_{stg}$	Storage temperature	-	-55	150	°C
$T_j$	Continuous junction temperature <sup>2</sup>	normal operation	-	150	°C
$T_{sold}$	Lead temperature	during soldering	-	250	°C

## OVERLOAD PROTECTION LIMITING VALUES

With the protection supply provided via the input pin, TOPFET can protect itself from two types of overload.

SYMBOL	PARAMETER	CONDITIONS	MIN.	MAX.	UNIT
$V_{ISP}$	Protection supply voltage <sup>3</sup>	for valid protection	5	-	V
	<b>Over temperature protection</b>				
$V_{DDP(T)}$	Protected drain source supply voltage	$V_{IS} = 10 \text{ V}$	-	50	V
	<b>Short circuit load protection</b>				
$V_{DDP(P)}$	Protected drain source supply voltage <sup>4</sup>	$V_{IS} = 10 \text{ V}$	-	20	V
$P_{DSM}$	Instantaneous overload dissipation	$V_{IS} = 5 \text{ V}$ $T_{mb} = 25^\circ\text{C}$	-	35	V
			-	1.3	kW

## OVERVOLTAGE CLAMPING LIMITING VALUES

At a drain source voltage above 50 V the power MOSFET is actively turned on to clamp overvoltage transients.

SYMBOL	PARAMETER	CONDITIONS	MIN.	MAX.	UNIT
$I_{DROM}$	Repetitive peak clamping current	$V_{IS} = 0 \text{ V}$	-	29	A
$E_{DSM}$	Non-repetitive clamping energy	$T_{mb} \leq 25^\circ\text{C}; I_{DM} = 27 \text{ A}; V_{DD} \leq 20 \text{ V}$ ; inductive load	-	625	mJ
$E_{DRM}$	Repetitive clamping energy	$T_{mb} \leq 95^\circ\text{C}; I_{DM} = 8 \text{ A}; V_{DD} \leq 20 \text{ V}; f = 250 \text{ Hz}$	-	40	mJ

## ESD LIMITING VALUE

SYMBOL	PARAMETER	CONDITIONS	MIN.	MAX.	UNIT
$V_c$	Electrostatic discharge capacitor voltage	Human body model; $C = 250 \text{ pF}; R = 1.5 \text{ k}\Omega$	-	2	kV

<sup>1</sup> Prior to the onset of overvoltage clamping. For voltages above this value, safe operation is limited by the overvoltage clamping energy.

<sup>2</sup> A higher  $T_j$  is allowed as an overload condition but at the threshold  $T_{j(TO)}$  the over temperature trip operates to protect the switch.

<sup>3</sup> The input voltage for which the overload protection circuits are functional.

<sup>4</sup> The device is able to self-protect against a short circuit load providing the drain-source supply voltage does not exceed  $V_{DDP(P)}$  maximum.  
For further information, refer to OVERLOAD PROTECTION CHARACTERISTICS.

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## THERMAL CHARACTERISTICS

SYMBOL	PARAMETER	CONDITIONS	MIN.	TYP.	MAX.	UNIT
$R_{th\ j\text{-}mb}$	Thermal resistance Junction to mounting base	-	-	1.3	1.67	K/W
$R_{th\ j\text{-}a}$	Junction to ambient	in free air	-	60	-	K/W

## STATIC CHARACTERISTICS

 $T_{mb} = 25^\circ\text{C}$  unless otherwise specified

SYMBOL	PARAMETER	CONDITIONS	MIN.	TYP.	MAX.	UNIT
$V_{(CL)DSS}$	Drain-source clamping voltage	$V_{IS} = 0 \text{ V}; I_D = 10 \text{ mA}$	50	-	-	V
$V_{(CL)DSS}$	Drain-source clamping voltage	$V_{IS} = 0 \text{ V}; I_{DM} = 2 \text{ A}; t_p \leq 300 \mu\text{s}; \delta \leq 0.01$	-	-	70	V
$I_{DSS}$	Zero input voltage drain current	$V_{DS} = 12 \text{ V}; V_{IS} = 0 \text{ V}$	-	0.5	10	$\mu\text{A}$
$I_{DSS}$	Zero input voltage drain current	$V_{DS} = 50 \text{ V}; V_{IS} = 0 \text{ V}$	-	1	20	$\mu\text{A}$
$I_{DSS}$	Zero input voltage drain current	$V_{DS} = 40 \text{ V}; V_{IS} = 0 \text{ V}; T_j = 125^\circ\text{C}$	-	10	100	$\mu\text{A}$
$R_{DS(\text{ON})}$	Drain-source on-state resistance	$I_{DM} = 13 \text{ A}; t_p \leq 300 \mu\text{s}; \delta \leq 0.01$	-	35	50	$\text{m}\Omega$
		$V_{IS} = 10 \text{ V}$	-	45	60	$\text{m}\Omega$
		$V_{IS} = 5 \text{ V}$	-			

## OVERLOAD PROTECTION CHARACTERISTICS

TOPFET switches off when one of the overload thresholds is reached. It remains latched off until reset by the input.

SYMBOL	PARAMETER	CONDITIONS	MIN.	TYP.	MAX.	UNIT
$E_{DS(\text{TO})}$	<b>Short circuit load protection<sup>1</sup></b>	$T_{mb} = 25^\circ\text{C}; L \leq 10 \mu\text{H}$	-	0.4	-	J
$t_{d\text{ sc}}$	Overload threshold energy	$V_{DD} = 13 \text{ V}; V_{IS} = 10 \text{ V}$	-	0.8	-	ms
	Response time	$V_{DD} = 13 \text{ V}; V_{IS} = 10 \text{ V}$	-			
$T_{j(\text{TO})}$	<b>Over temperature protection</b>	$V_{IS} = 10 \text{ V}; \text{from } I_D \geq 1 \text{ A}^2$	150	-	-	$^\circ\text{C}$

## INPUT CHARACTERISTICS

 $T_{mb} = 25^\circ\text{C}$  unless otherwise specified. The supply for the logic and overload protection is taken from the input.

SYMBOL	PARAMETER	CONDITIONS	MIN.	TYP.	MAX.	UNIT
$V_{IS(\text{TO})}$	Input threshold voltage	$V_{DS} = 5 \text{ V}; I_D = 1 \text{ mA}$	1.0	1.5	2.0	V
$I_{IS}$	Input supply current	$V_{IS} = 10 \text{ V}; \text{normal operation}$	-	0.4	1.0	$\text{mA}$
$V_{ISR}$	Protection reset voltage <sup>3</sup>		2.0	2.6	3.5	V
$V_{ISR}$	Protection reset voltage	$T_j = 150^\circ\text{C}$	1.0	-	-	
$I_{ISL}$	Input supply current	$V_{IS} = 10 \text{ V}; \text{protection latched}$	1.0	2.5	4.0	$\text{mA}$
$V_{(BR)IS}$	Input clamp voltage	$I_I = 10 \text{ mA}$	11	13	-	V
$R_{IG}$	Input series resistance	to gate of power MOSFET	-	4	-	$\text{k}\Omega$

<sup>1</sup> The short circuit load protection is able to save the device providing the instantaneous on-state dissipation is less than the limiting value for  $P_{DSM}$ , which is always the case when  $V_{DS}$  is less than  $V_{DSP}$  maximum. Refer to OVERLOAD PROTECTION LIMITING VALUES.

<sup>2</sup> The over temperature protection feature requires a minimum on-state drain source voltage for correct operation. The specified minimum  $I_D$  ensures this condition.

<sup>3</sup> The input voltage below which the overload protection circuits will be reset.

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**TRANSFER CHARACTERISTICS**
 $T_{mb} = 25 \text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$ 

<b>SYMBOL</b>	<b>PARAMETER</b>	<b>CONDITIONS</b>	<b>MIN.</b>	<b>TYP.</b>	<b>MAX.</b>	<b>UNIT</b>
$g_{fs}$	Forward transconductance	$V_{DS} = 10 \text{ V}; I_{DM} = 13 \text{ A}; t_p \leq 300 \mu\text{s}; \delta \leq 0.01$	10	16	-	S
$I_{D(SC)}$	Drain current <sup>1</sup>	$V_{DS} = 13 \text{ V}; V_{IS} = 10 \text{ V}$	-	80	-	A

**SWITCHING CHARACTERISTICS**
 $T_{mb} = 25 \text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$ .  $R_L = 50 \Omega$ . Refer to waveform figures and test circuits.

<b>SYMBOL</b>	<b>PARAMETER</b>	<b>CONDITIONS</b>	<b>MIN.</b>	<b>TYP.</b>	<b>MAX.</b>	<b>UNIT</b>
$t_{d(on)}$	Turn-on delay time	$V_{DD} = 13 \text{ V}; V_{IS} = 10 \text{ V}$ resistive load $R_L = 2.1 \Omega$	-	1.5	-	$\mu\text{s}$
$t_r$	Rise time		-	6	-	$\mu\text{s}$
$t_{d(off)}$	Turn-off delay time	$V_{DD} = 13 \text{ V}; V_{IS} = 0 \text{ V}$ resistive load $R_L = 2.1 \Omega$	-	18	-	$\mu\text{s}$
$t_f$	Fall time		-	9	-	$\mu\text{s}$
$t_{d(on)}$	Turn-on delay time	$V_{DD} = 10 \text{ V}; V_{IS} = 10 \text{ V}$ inductive load $I_{DM} = 6 \text{ A}$	-	2	-	$\mu\text{s}$
$t_r$	Rise time		-	1	-	$\mu\text{s}$
$t_{d(off)}$	Turn-off delay time	$V_{DD} = 10 \text{ V}; V_{IS} = 0 \text{ V}$ inductive load $I_{DM} = 6 \text{ A}$	-	22	-	$\mu\text{s}$
$t_f$	Fall time		-	1	-	$\mu\text{s}$

**REVERSE DIODE LIMITING VALUE**

<b>SYMBOL</b>	<b>PARAMETER</b>	<b>CONDITIONS</b>	<b>MIN.</b>	<b>MAX.</b>	<b>UNIT</b>
$I_s$	Continuous forward current	$T_{mb} \leq 25 \text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}; V_{IS} = 0 \text{ V}$	-	29	A

**REVERSE DIODE CHARACTERISTICS**
 $T_{mb} = 25 \text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$ 

<b>SYMBOL</b>	<b>PARAMETER</b>	<b>CONDITIONS</b>	<b>MIN.</b>	<b>TYP.</b>	<b>MAX.</b>	<b>UNIT</b>
$V_{SDS}$	Forward voltage	$I_s = 29 \text{ A}; V_{IS} = 0 \text{ V}; t_p = 300 \mu\text{s}$	-	1.0	1.5	V
$t_{rr}$	Reverse recovery time	not applicable <sup>2</sup>	-	-	-	-

**ENVELOPE CHARACTERISTICS**

<b>SYMBOL</b>	<b>PARAMETER</b>	<b>CONDITIONS</b>	<b>MIN.</b>	<b>TYP.</b>	<b>MAX.</b>	<b>UNIT</b>
$L_d$	Internal drain inductance	Measured from contact screw on tab to centre of die	-	3.5	-	nH
$L_d$	Internal drain inductance	Measured from drain lead 6 mm from package to centre of die	-	4.5	-	nH
$L_s$	Internal source inductance	Measured from source lead 6 mm from package to source bond pad	-	7.5	-	nH

<sup>1</sup> During overload before short circuit load protection operates.

<sup>2</sup> The reverse diode of this type is not intended for applications requiring fast reverse recovery.

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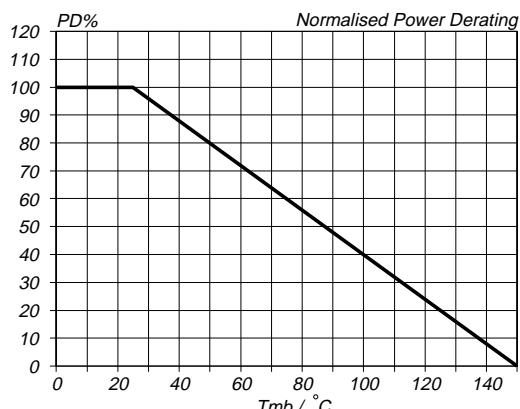
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Fig.2. Normalised limiting power dissipation.  
 $P_D\% = 100 \cdot P_D/P_D(25^\circ\text{C}) = f(T_{mb})$

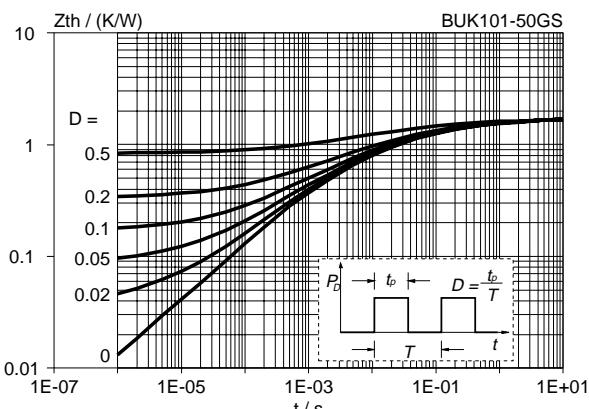


Fig.5. Transient thermal impedance.  
 $Z_{th,j-mb} = f(t); \text{parameter } D = t_p/T$

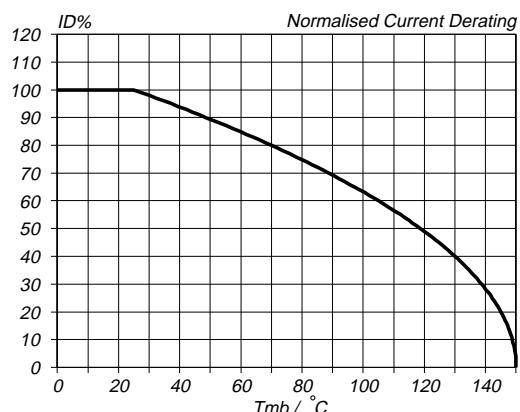


Fig.3. Normalised continuous drain current.  
 $I_D\% = 100 \cdot I_D/I_D(25^\circ\text{C}) = f(T_{mb}); \text{conditions: } V_{IS} = 5 \text{ V}$

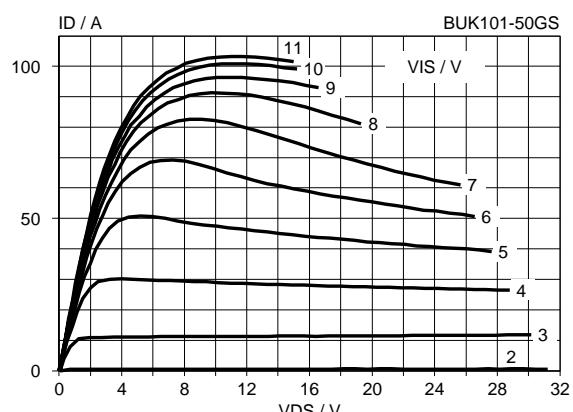


Fig.6. Typical output characteristics,  $T_j = 25^\circ\text{C}$ .  
 $ID = f(V_{DS}); \text{parameter } V_{IS}; t_p = 250 \mu\text{s} \& t_p < t_{dsc}$

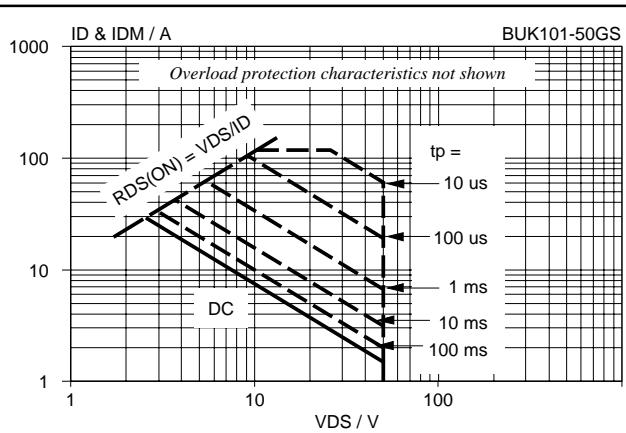


Fig.4. Safe operating area.  $T_{mb} = 25^\circ\text{C}$   
 $I_D \& I_{DM} = f(V_{DS}); I_{DM} \text{ single pulse; parameter } t_p$

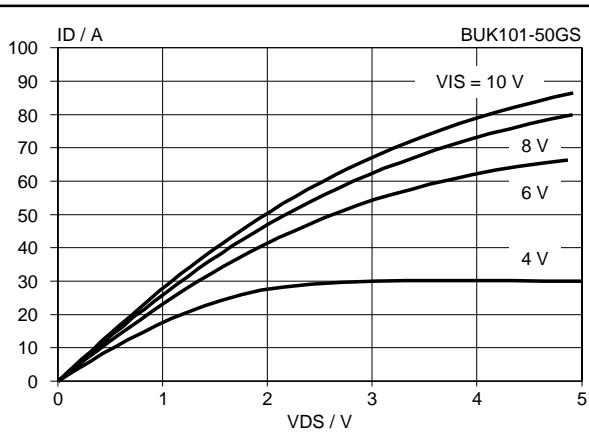


Fig.7. Typical on-state characteristics,  $T_j = 25^\circ\text{C}$ .  
 $ID = f(V_{DS}); \text{parameter } V_{IS}; t_p = 250 \mu\text{s}$

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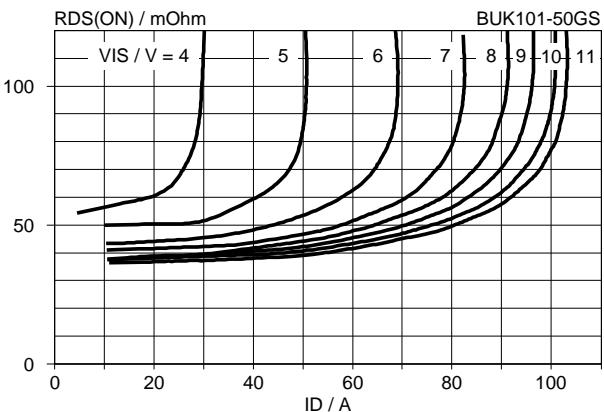


Fig.8. Typical on-state resistance,  $T_j = 25^\circ\text{C}$ .  
 $R_{DS(\text{ON})} = f(I_D)$ ; parameter  $V_{IS}$ ;  $t_p = 250\ \mu\text{s}$

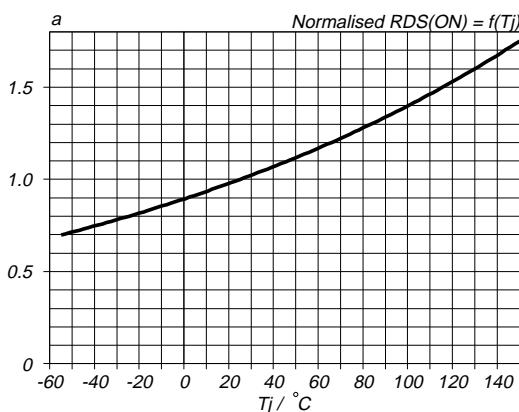


Fig.11. Normalised drain-source on-state resistance.  
 $a = R_{DS(\text{ON})}/R_{DS(\text{ON})} \text{ at } 25^\circ\text{C} = f(T_j)$ ;  $I_D = 13\ \text{A}$ ;  $V_{IS} = 10\ \text{V}$

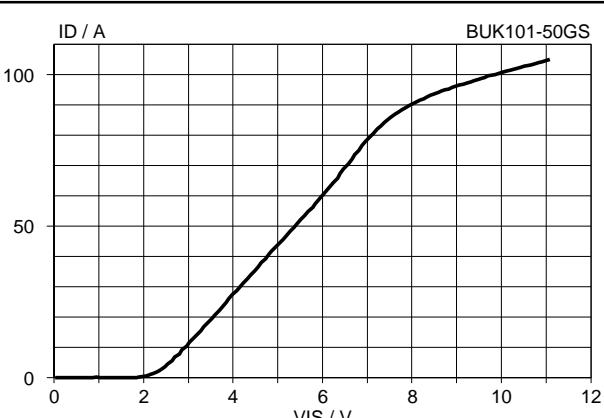


Fig.9. Typical transfer characteristics,  $T_j = 25^\circ\text{C}$ .  
 $I_D = f(V_{DS})$ ; conditions:  $V_{DS} = 10\ \text{V}$ ;  $t_p = 250\ \mu\text{s}$

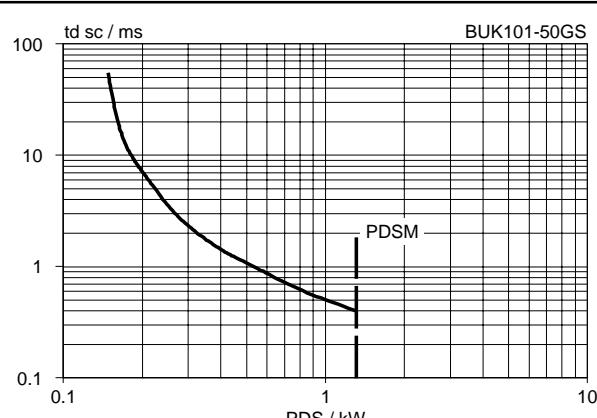


Fig.12. Typical overload protection characteristics.  
 $t_{d\ sc} = f(P_{DS})$ ; conditions:  $V_{IS} \geq 5\ \text{V}$ ;  $T_j = 25^\circ\text{C}$ .

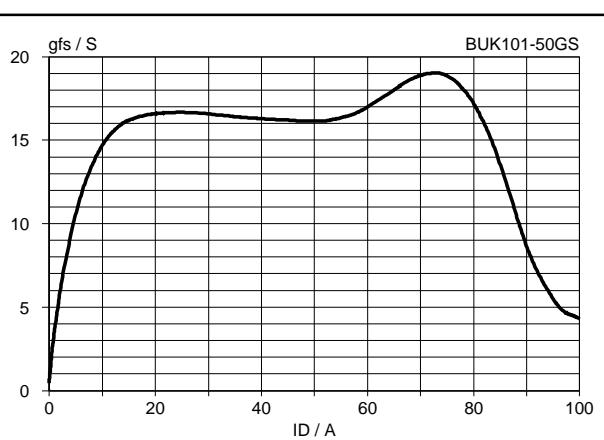


Fig.10. Typical transconductance,  $T_j = 25^\circ\text{C}$ .  
 $g_{fs} = f(I_D)$ ; conditions:  $V_{DS} = 10\ \text{V}$ ;  $t_p = 250\ \mu\text{s}$

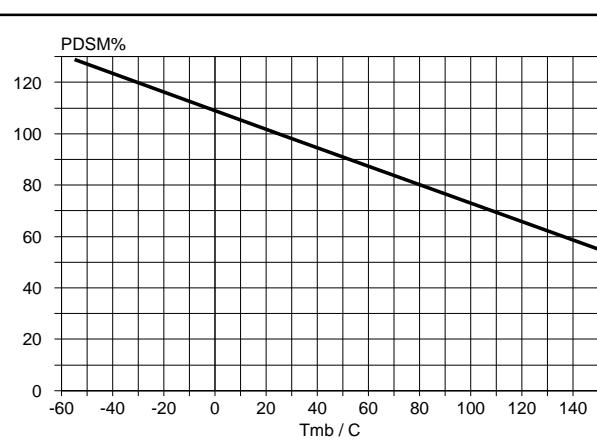


Fig.13. Normalised limiting overload dissipation.  
 $P_{DSM}\% = 100 \cdot P_{DSM}/P_{DSM}(25^\circ\text{C}) = f(T_{mb})$

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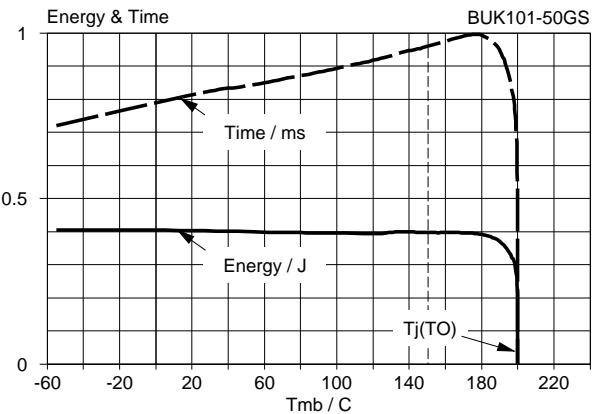


Fig. 14. Typical overload protection characteristics.  
Conditions:  $V_{DD} = 13$  V;  $V_{IS} = 10$  V; SC load = 30 mΩ

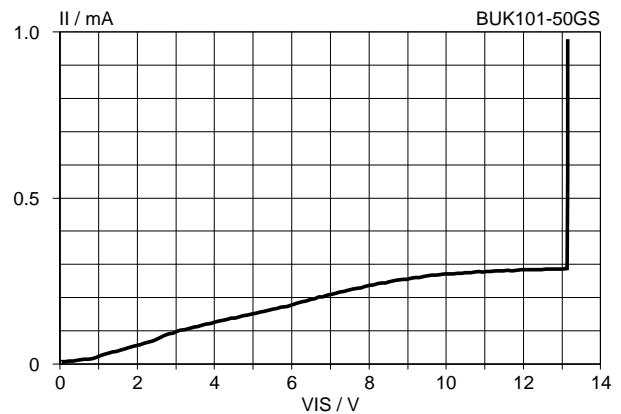


Fig. 17. Typical DC input characteristics,  $T_j = 25$  °C.  
 $I_{IS} = f(V_{IS})$ ; normal operation

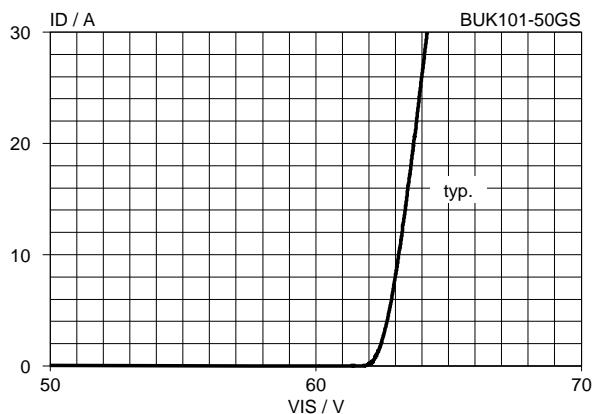


Fig. 15. Typical clamping characteristics, 25 °C.  
 $I_D = f(V_{DS})$ ; conditions:  $V_{IS} = 0$  V;  $t_p \leq 50$  μs

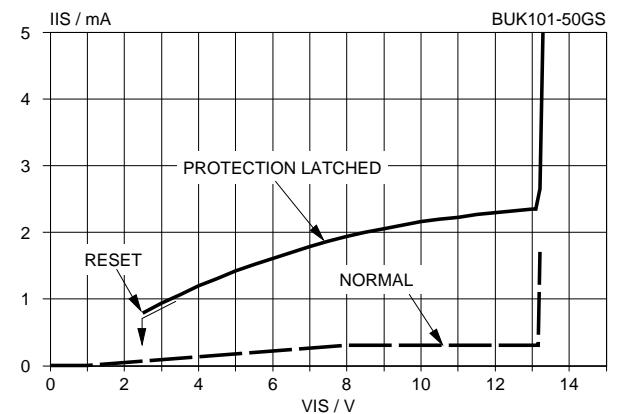


Fig. 18. Typical DC input characteristics,  $T_j = 25$  °C.  
 $I_{ISL} = f(V_{IS})$ ; overload protection operated  $\Rightarrow I_D = 0$  A

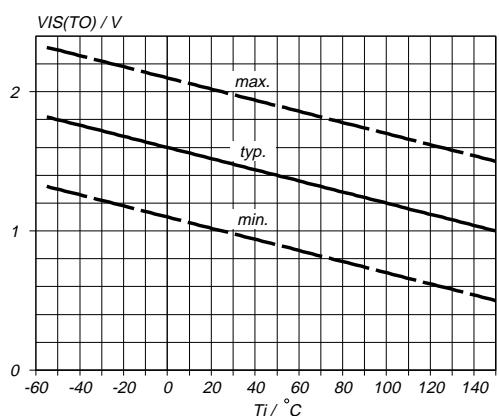


Fig. 16. Input threshold voltage.  
 $V_{IS(TO)} = f(T_j)$ ; conditions:  $I_D = 1$  mA;  $V_{DS} = 5$  V

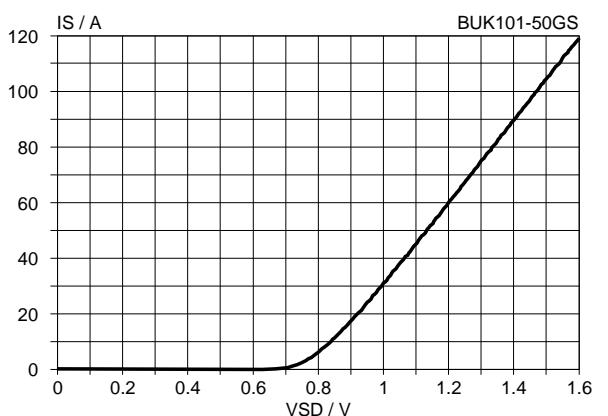
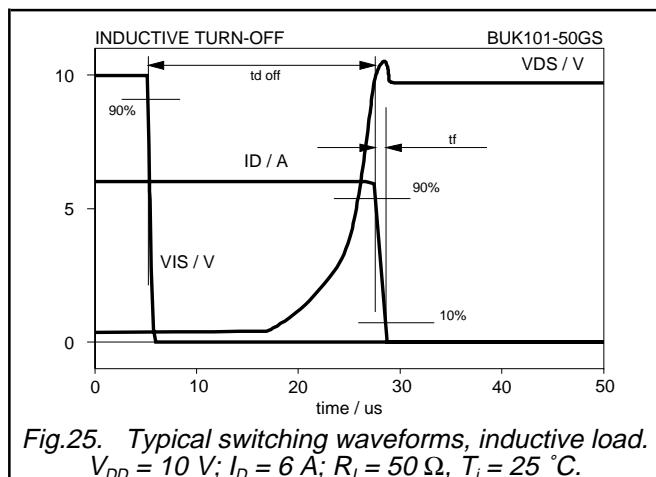
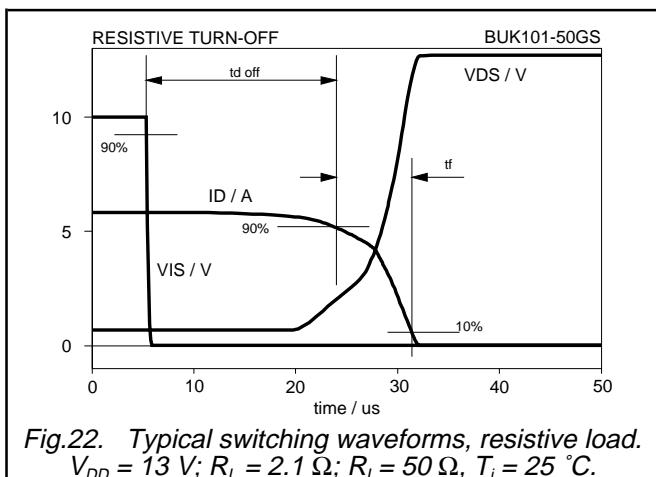
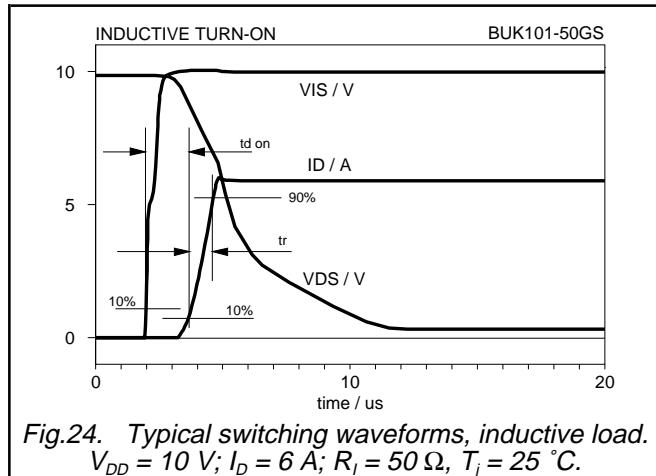
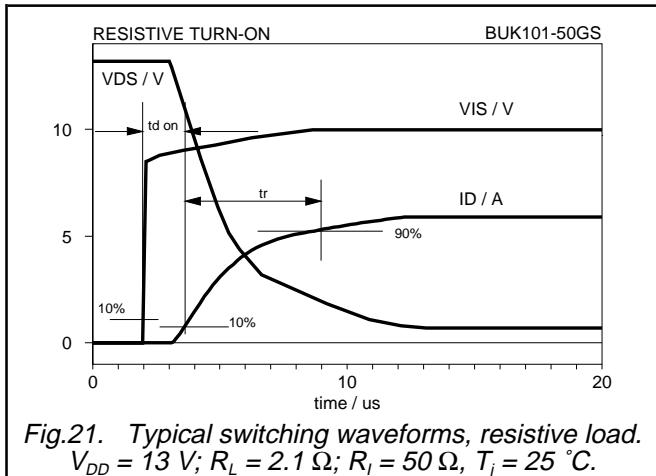
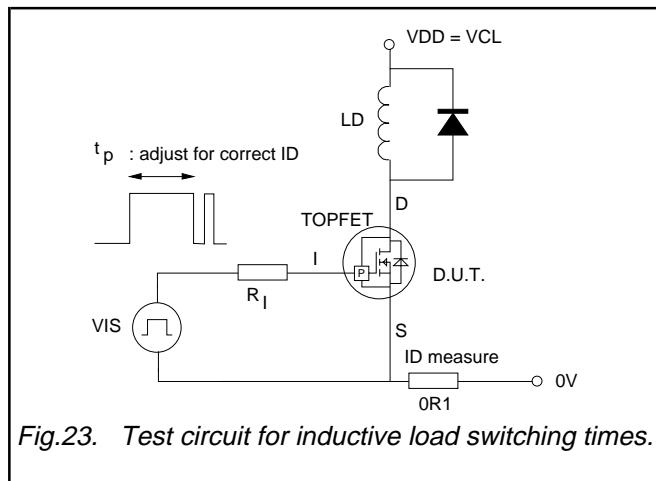
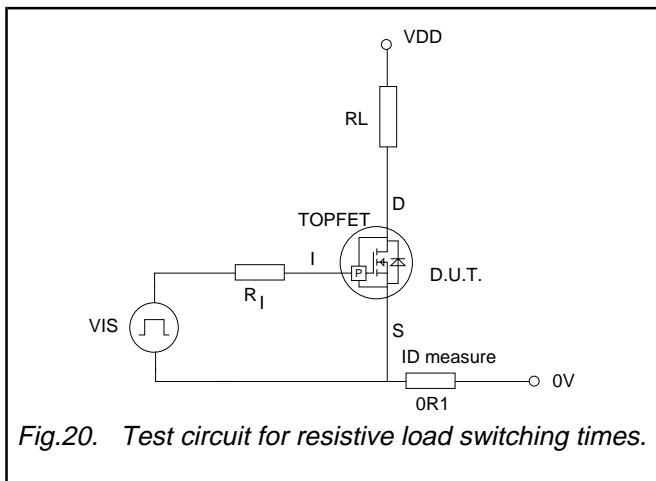


Fig. 19. Typical reverse diode current,  $T_j = 25$  °C.  
 $I_S = f(V_{SDS})$ ; conditions:  $V_{IS} = 0$  V;  $t_p = 250$  μs

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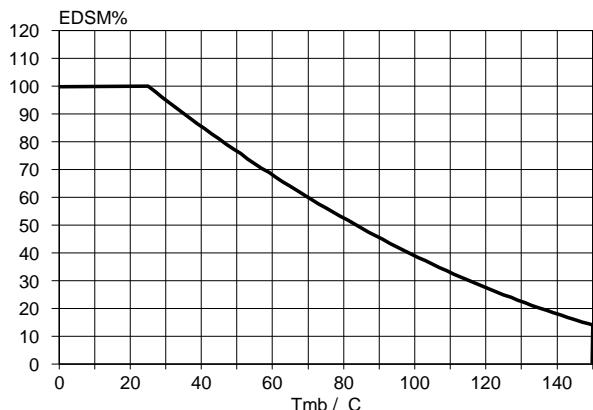


Fig.26. Normalised limiting clamping energy.  
 $E_{DSM}\% = f(T_{mb})$ ; conditions:  $I_D = 27\text{ A}$ ;  $V_{IS} = 10\text{ V}$

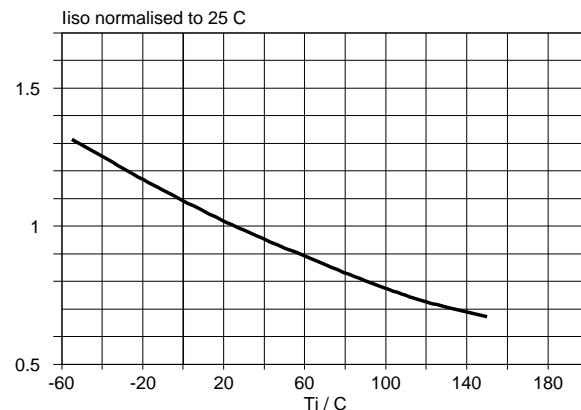


Fig.29. Normalised input current (normal operation).  
 $I_{IS}/I_{IS,25\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}} = f(T_j)$ ;  $V_{IS} = 10\text{ V}$

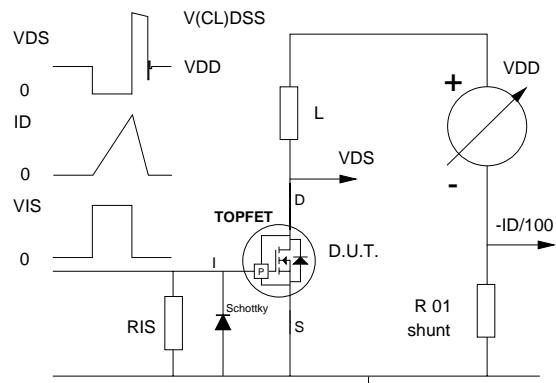


Fig.27. Clamping energy test circuit,  $R_{IS} = 50\text{ }\Omega$ .  
 $E_{DSM} = 0.5 \cdot L I_D^2 \cdot V_{(CL)DSS} / (V_{(CL)DSS} - V_{DD})$

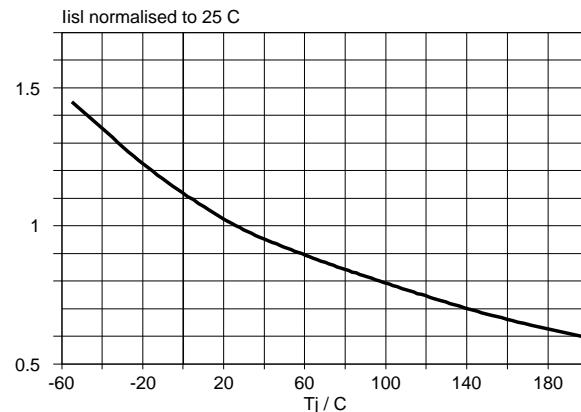


Fig.30. Normalised input current (protection latched).  
 $I_{ISL}/I_{ISL,25\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}} = f(T_j)$ ;  $V_{IS} = 10\text{ V}$

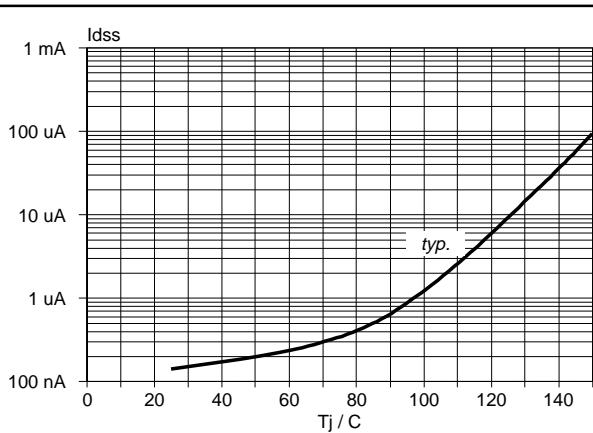


Fig.28. Typical off-state leakage current.  
 $I_{DSS} = f(T_j)$ ; Conditions:  $V_{DS} = 40\text{ V}$ ;  $I_{IS} = 0\text{ V}$ .

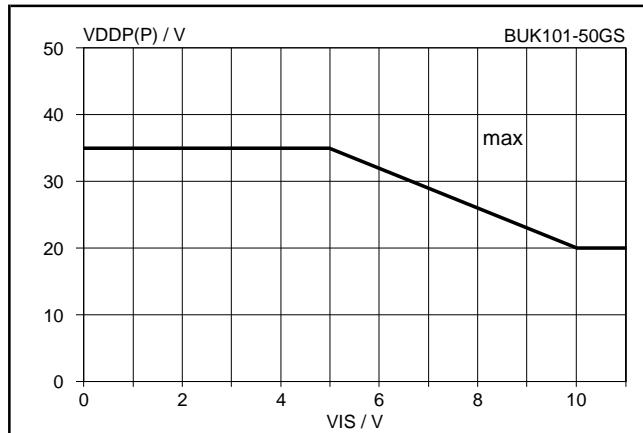


Fig.31. Maximum drain source supply voltage for SC load protection.  $V_{DDP(P)} = f(V_{IS})$ ;  $T_{mb} \leq 150\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$

**PowerMOS transistor  
TOPFET****BUK101-50GS****MECHANICAL DATA***Dimensions in mm*

Net Mass: 2 g

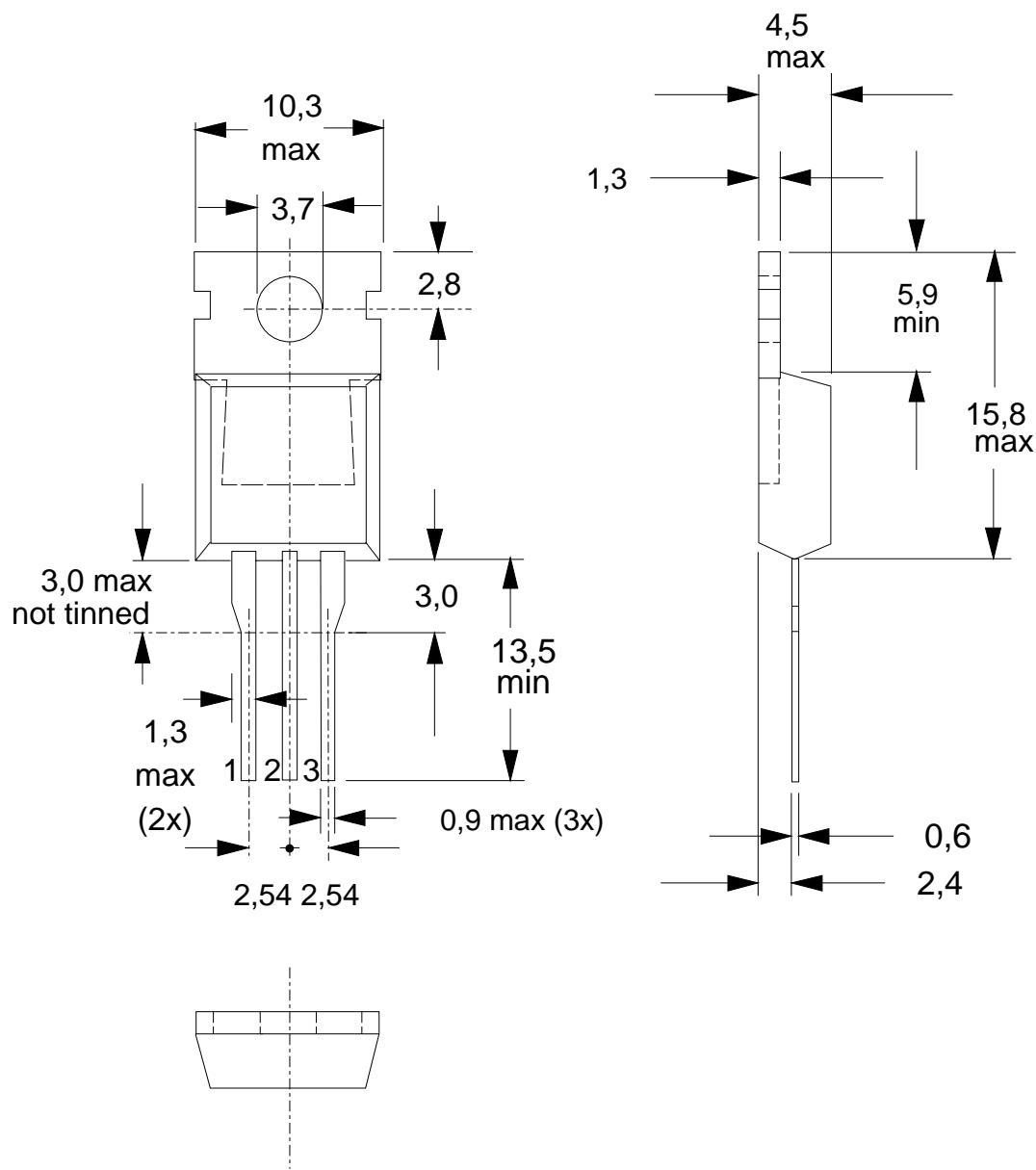


Fig.32. TO220AB; pin 2 connected to mounting base.

**Notes**

1. Refer to mounting instructions for TO220 envelopes.
2. Epoxy meets UL94 V0 at 1/8".

**PowerMOS transistor  
TOPFET****BUK101-50GS****DEFINITIONS**

<b>Data sheet status</b>	
Objective specification	This data sheet contains target or goal specifications for product development.
Preliminary specification	This data sheet contains preliminary data; supplementary data may be published later.
Product specification	This data sheet contains final product specifications.
<b>Limiting values</b>	
Limiting values are given in accordance with the Absolute Maximum Rating System (IEC 134). Stress above one or more of the limiting values may cause permanent damage to the device. These are stress ratings only and operation of the device at these or at any other conditions above those given in the Characteristics sections of this specification is not implied. Exposure to limiting values for extended periods may affect device reliability.	
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