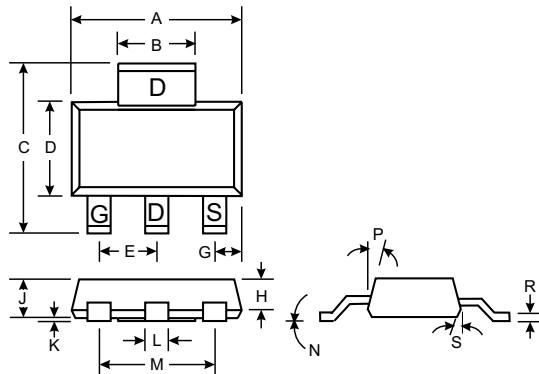


## Features

- High Cell Density DMOS Technology
- Low On-State Resistance
- High Power and Current Capability
- Fast Switching Speed
- High Transient Tolerance



SOT-223		
Dim	Min	Max
<b>A</b>	6.30	6.71
<b>B</b>	2.90	3.10
<b>C</b>	6.71	7.29
<b>D</b>	3.30	3.71
<b>E</b>	2.22	2.35
<b>G</b>	0.92	1.00
<b>H</b>	1.10	1.30
<b>J</b>	1.55	1.80
<b>K</b>	0.025	0.102
<b>L</b>	0.66	0.79
<b>M</b>	4.55	4.70
<b>N</b>	—	10°
<b>P</b>	10°	16°
<b>R</b>	0.254	0.356
<b>S</b>	10°	16°

All Dimensions in mm

## Mechanical Data

- SOT-223 Plastic Case
- Terminal Connections: See Outline Drawing and Internal Circuit Diagram Above

## Maximum Ratings

25°C unless otherwise specified

Characteristic	Symbol	Value	Unit
Drain-Source Voltage	V <sub>DSS</sub>	30	V
Gate-Source Voltage	V <sub>GSS</sub>	±20	V
Drain Current Note 1a Continuous Pulsed	I <sub>D</sub>	±8 ±15	A
Maximum Power Dissipation Note 1a Note 1b Note 1c	P <sub>d</sub>	3.0 1.3 1.1	W
Operating and Storage Temperature Range	T <sub>j</sub> , T <sub>STG</sub>	-65 to +150	°C

## Thermal Characteristics

Characteristic	Symbol	Value	Unit
Thermal Resistance, Junction-to-Ambient Note 1	R <sub>θJA</sub>	42	°C/W
Thermal Resistance, Junction-to-Case	R <sub>θJC</sub>	12	°C/W

- Notes:
1. R<sub>θJA</sub> is the sum of the junction-to-case and case-to-ambient thermal resistance where the case thermal reference is defined as the solder mounting surface of the drain pins. R<sub>θJC</sub> is guaranteed by design while R<sub>θCA</sub> is determined by the user's board design.
    - With 1 in<sup>2</sup> oz 2 oz. copper mounting pad R<sub>θJA</sub> = 42°C/W.
    - With 0.0066 in<sup>2</sup> oz 2 oz. copper mounting pad R<sub>θJA</sub> = 95°C/W.
    - With 0.0123 in<sup>2</sup> oz 2 oz. copper mounting pad R<sub>θJA</sub> = 110°C/W.

## Electrical Characteristics $25^{\circ}\text{C}$ unless otherwise specified

Characteristic	Symbol	Min	Typ	Max	Unit	Test Condition
<b>OFF CHARACTERISTICS</b>						
Drain-Source Breakdown Voltage	$\text{BV}_{\text{DSS}}$	30	—	—	V	$\text{V}_{\text{GS}} = 0\text{V}, \text{I}_D = 250\mu\text{A}$
Zero Gate Voltage Drain Current $T_j = 125^{\circ}\text{C}$	$\text{ID}_{\text{SS}}$	—	—	1.0 10	$\mu\text{A}$	$\text{V}_{\text{DS}} = 24\text{V}, \text{V}_{\text{GS}} = 0\text{V}$
Gate-Body Leakage, Forward	$\text{I}_{\text{GSSF}}$	—	—	100	nA	$\text{V}_{\text{GS}} = 20\text{V}, \text{V}_{\text{DS}} = 0\text{V}$
Gate-Body Leakage, Reverse	$\text{I}_{\text{GSSR}}$	—	—	-100	nA	$\text{V}_{\text{GS}} = -20\text{V}, \text{V}_{\text{DS}} = 0\text{V}$
<b>ON CHARACTERISTICS (Note 2)</b>						
Gate Threshold Voltage $T_j = 125^{\circ}\text{C}$	$\text{V}_{\text{GS(th)}}$	1.0 0.7	2.0 1.5	3.0 2.2	V	$\text{V}_{\text{DS}} = \text{V}_{\text{GS}}, \text{I}_D = 250\mu\text{A}$
Static Drain-Source On-Resistance $T_j = 125^{\circ}\text{C}$	$\text{R}_{\text{DS(on)}}$	—	0.022 0.03 0.035 0.047	0.028 0.045 0.042 0.075	$\Omega$	$\text{V}_{\text{GS}} = 10\text{V}, \text{I}_D = 8.0\text{A}$ $\text{V}_{\text{GS}} = 4.5\text{V}, \text{I}_D = 6.7\text{A}$
On-State Drain Current	$\text{I}_{\text{D(ON)}}$	15 10	—	—	A	$\text{V}_{\text{GS}} = 10\text{V}, \text{V}_{\text{DS}} = 5.0\text{V}$ $\text{V}_{\text{GS}} = 4.5\text{V}, \text{V}_{\text{DS}} = 5.0\text{V}$
Forward Transconductance	$\text{g}_{\text{FS}}$	—	14	—	m	$\text{V}_{\text{DS}} = 15\text{V}, \text{I}_D = 8.0\text{A}$
<b>DYNAMIC CHARACTERISTICS</b>						
Input Capacitance	$\text{C}_{\text{iss}}$	—	890	—	pF	$\text{V}_{\text{DS}} = 15\text{V}, \text{V}_{\text{GS}} = 0\text{V}$ $f = 1.0\text{MHz}$
Output Capacitance	$\text{C}_{\text{oss}}$	—	560	—	pF	
Reverse Transfer Capacitance	$\text{C}_{\text{rss}}$	—	190	—	pF	
<b>SWITCHING CHARACTERISTICS (Note 2)</b>						
Turn-On Delay Time	$t_{\text{D(ON)}}$	—	10	15	ns	$\text{V}_{\text{DD}} = 25\text{V}, \text{I}_D = 1.0\text{A}$ $\text{V}_{\text{GEN}} = 10\text{V}, \text{R}_{\text{GEN}} = 6.0\Omega$
Turn-On Rise Time	$t_r$	—	20	35	ns	
Turn-Off Delay Time	$t_{\text{D(OFF)}}$	—	40	50	ns	
Turn-Off Fall Time	$t_f$	—	35	50	ns	
Total Gate Charge	$\text{Q}_{\text{g}}$	—	28	35	nC	$\text{V}_{\text{DS}} = 15\text{V}, \text{I}_D = 8.0\text{A}$ $\text{V}_{\text{GS}} = 10\text{V}$
Gate-Source Charge	$\text{Q}_{\text{gs}}$	—	4.5	—	nC	
Gate-Drain Charge	$\text{Q}_{\text{gd}}$	—	9.5	—	nC	
<b>DRAIN-SOURCE DIODE CHARACTERISTICS AND MAXIMUM RATINGS</b>						
Max Continuous Drain-Source Diode Forward Current	$\text{I}_{\text{s}}$	—	—	2.3	A	
Drain-Source Diode Forward Voltage	$\text{V}_{\text{SD}}$	—	0.8	1.3	V	$\text{V}_{\text{GS}} = 0\text{V}, \text{I}_{\text{s}} = -8.0\text{A}$ (Note 2)
Reverse Recovery Time	$t_{\text{rr}}$	—	—	100	ns	$\text{V}_{\text{GS}} = 0\text{V}, \text{I}_{\text{F}} = 2.0\text{A}$ $d\text{I}_{\text{p}}/dt = 100 \text{ A}/\mu\text{s}$

Notes: 2. Pulse Test: Pulse width  $\leq 300\mu\text{s}$ , duty cycle  $\leq 2.0\%$ .

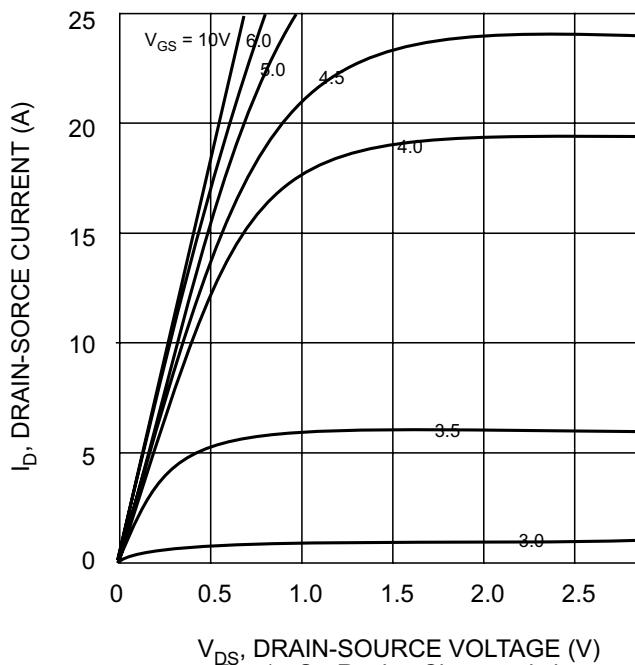


Fig. 1, On-Region Characteristics

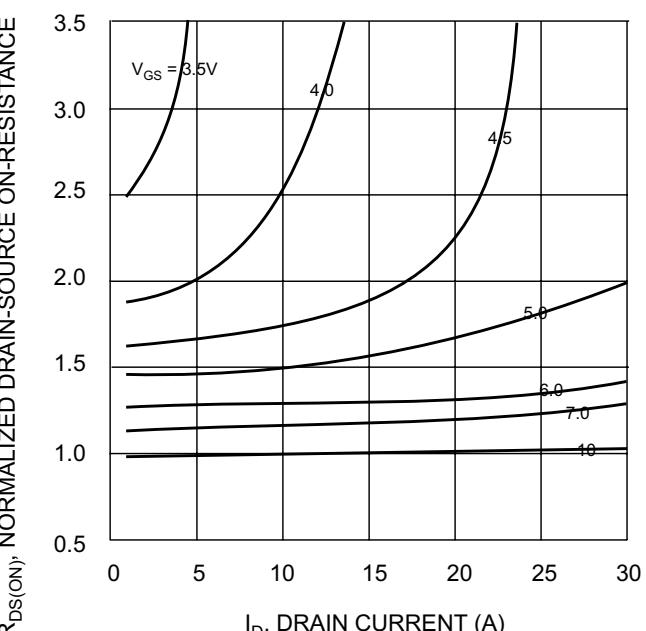


Fig. 2, On-Resistance vs Gate Voltage and Drain Current

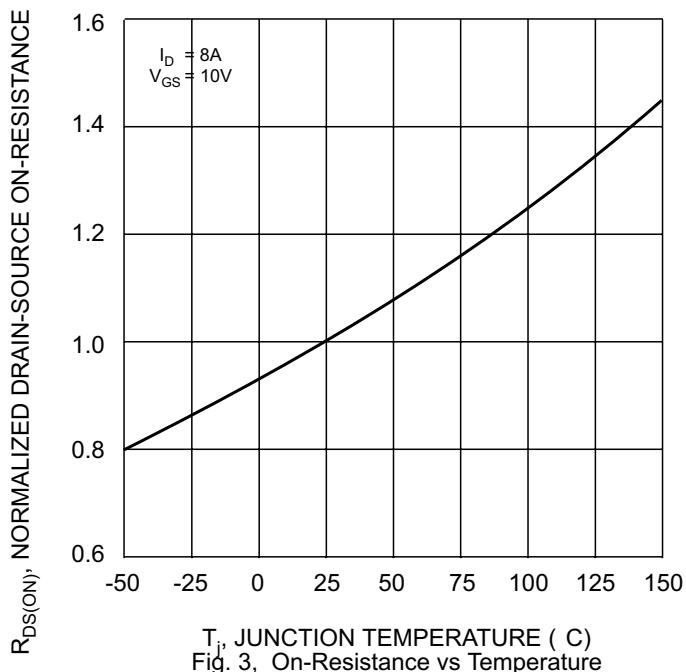


Fig. 3, On-Resistance vs Temperature

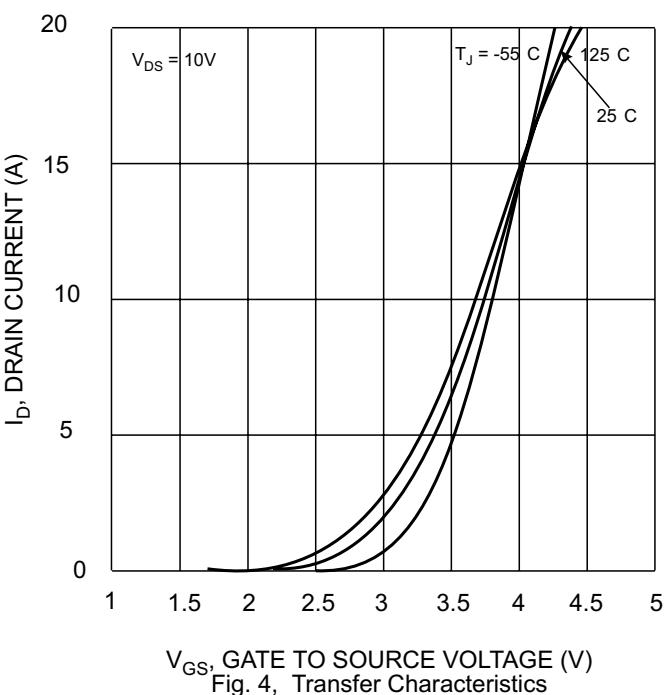
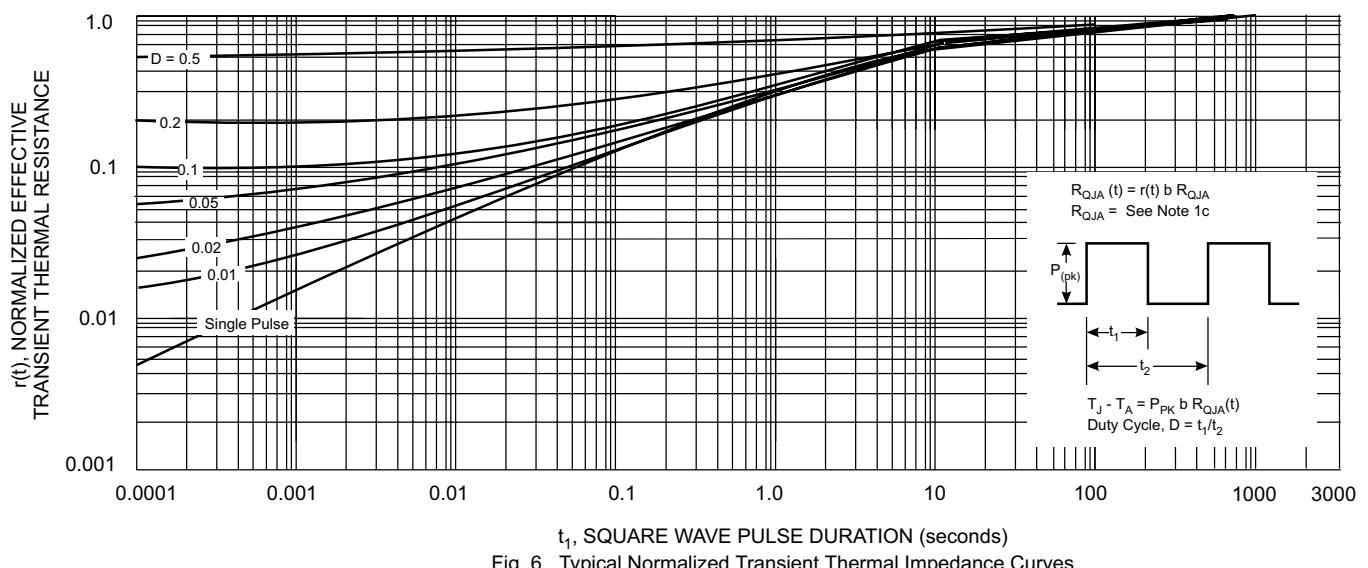
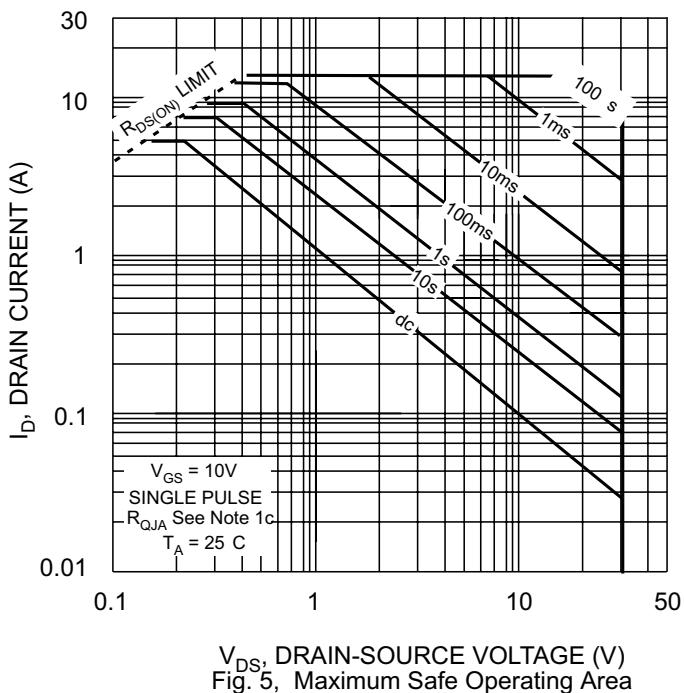


Fig. 4, Transfer Characteristics



Remark: Thermal characterization performed under conditions described in note 1c. Transient thermal response will change depending on the circuit board design.