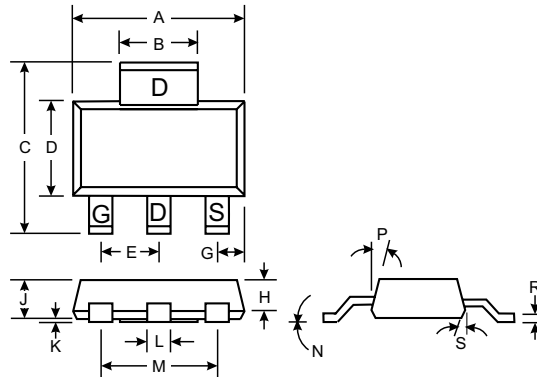


### Features

- 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
A	6.30	6.71
B	2.90	3.10
C	6.71	7.29
D	3.30	3.71
E	2.22	2.35
G	0.92	1.00
H	1.10	1.30
J	1.55	1.80
K	0.025	0.102
L	0.66	0.79
M	4.55	4.70
N	—	10°
P	10°	16°
R	0.254	0.356
S	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	$V_{DSS}$	100	V
Gate-Source Voltage	$V_{GSS}$	$\pm 20$	V
Drain Current	$I_D$	$\pm 2.1$ $\pm 10$	A
Maximum Power Dissipation	$P_d$	3.0	W
		1.3	
		1.1	
Operating and Storage Temperature Range	$T_j, T_{STG}$	-65 to +150	°C

### Thermal Characteristics

Characteristic	Symbol	Value	Unit
Thermal Resistance, Junction-to-Ambient	$R_{\theta JA}$	42	°C/W
Thermal Resistance, Junction-to-Case	$R_{\theta JC}$	12	°C/W

Notes: 1.  $R_{\theta JA}$  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.  $R_{\theta JC}$  is guaranteed by design while  $R_{\theta CA}$  is determined by the user's board design.

1a. With 1 in<sup>2</sup> oz 2 oz. copper mounting pad  $R_{\theta JA} = 42^\circ\text{C/W}$ .

1b. With 0.0066 in<sup>2</sup> oz 2 oz. copper mounting pad  $R_{\theta JA} = 95^\circ\text{C/W}$ .

1c. With 0.0123 in<sup>2</sup> oz 2 oz. copper mounting pad  $R_{\theta JA} = 110^\circ\text{C/W}$ .

## Electrical Characteristics 25°C unless otherwise specified

Characteristic	Symbol	Min	Typ	Max	Unit	Test Condition
<b>DRAIN-SOURCE AVALANCHE RATINGS (Note 2)</b>						
Single Pulse Drain-Source Avalanche Energy	$W_{DSS}$	—	—	15	mJ	$V_{DD} = 50V, I_D = 10A$
Maximum Drain-Source Avalanche Current	$I_{AR}$	—	—	10	A	
<b>OFF CHARACTERISTICS</b>						
Drain-Source Breakdown Voltage	$BV_{DSS}$	100	—	—	V	$V_{GS} = 0V, I_D = 250\mu A$
Zero Gate Voltage Drain Current $T_j = 55^\circ C$	$I_{DSS}$	—	—	1.0 10	$\mu A$	$V_{DS} = 80V, V_{GS} = 0V$
Gate-Body Leakage, Forward	$I_{GSSF}$	—	—	100	nA	$V_{GS} = 20V, V_{DS} = 0V$
Gate-Body Leakage, Reverse	$I_{GSSR}$	—	—	-100	nA	$V_{GS} = -20V, V_{DS} = 0V$
<b>ON CHARACTERISTICS (Note 2)</b>						
Gate Threshold Voltage $T_j = 125^\circ C$	$V_{GS(th)}$	1.0 0.65	1.5 1.1	2.0 1.5	V	$V_{DS} = V_{GS}, I_D = 250\mu A$
Static Drain-Source On-Resistance $T_j = 125^\circ C$	$R_{DS(ON)}$	—	0.2 0.37	0.25 0.50	$\Omega$	$V_{GS} = 5.0V, I_D = 2.1A$
On-State Drain Current	$I_{D(ON)}$	10	—	—	A	$V_{GS} = 5.0V, V_{DS} = 5.0V$
Forward Transconductance	$g_{FS}$	—	6.0	—	m	$V_{GS} = 10V, I_D = 2.1A$
<b>DYNAMIC CHARACTERISTICS</b>						
Input Capacitance	$C_{ISS}$	—	528	—	pF	$V_{DS} = 25V, V_{GS} = 0V$ $f = 1.0MHz$
Output Capacitance	$C_{OSS}$	—	85	—	pF	
Reverse Transfer Capacitance	$C_{RSS}$	—	20	—	pF	
<b>SWITCHING CHARACTERISTICS (Note 2)</b>						
Turn-On Delay Time	$t_{D(ON)}$	—	9.0	20	ns	$V_{DD} = 50V, I_D = 2.1A$ $V_{GEN} = 5.0V, R_{GEN} = 25\Omega$
Turn-On Rise Time	$t_r$	—	72	120	ns	
Turn-Off Delay Time	$t_{D(OFF)}$	—	49	80	ns	
Turn-Off Fall Time	$t_f$	—	47	80	ns	
Total Gate Charge	$Q_g$	—	10	16	nC	$V_{DS} = 80V, I_D = 2.1A.$ $V_{GS} = 5.0V$
Gate-Source Charge	$Q_{gs}$	—	1.5	—	nC	
Gate-Drain Charge	$Q_{gd}$	—	5.6	—	nC	
<b>DRAIN-SOURCE DIODE CHARACTERISTICS AND MAXIMUM RATINGS</b>						
Max Continuous Drain-Source Diode Forward Current	$I_S$	—	—	2.3	A	
Drain-Source Diode Forward Voltage	$V_{SD}$	—	—	1.3	V	$V_{GS} = 0V, I_S = 2.3A$ (Note 2)
Reverse Recovery Time	$t_{rr}$	—	—	150	ns	$V_{GS} = 0V, I_F = 2.3A,$ $di_F / dt = 100A / \mu s$

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

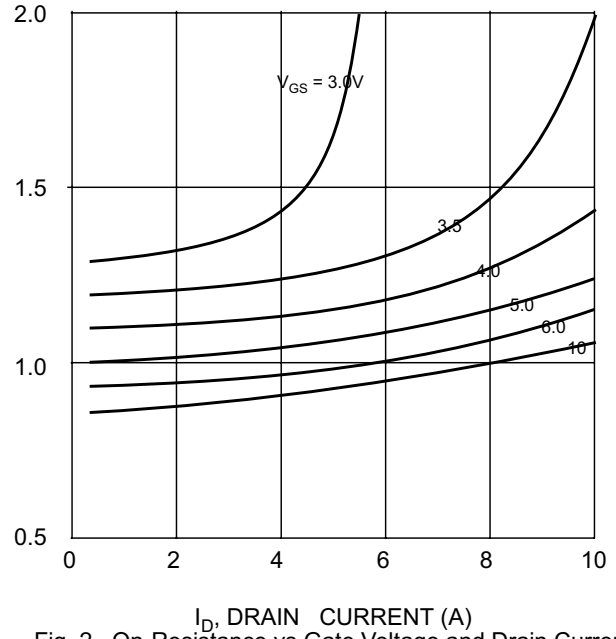
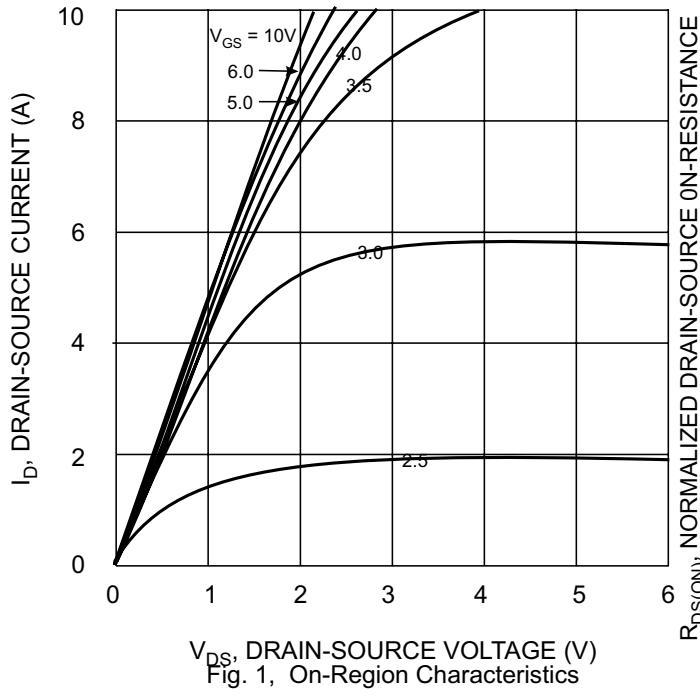
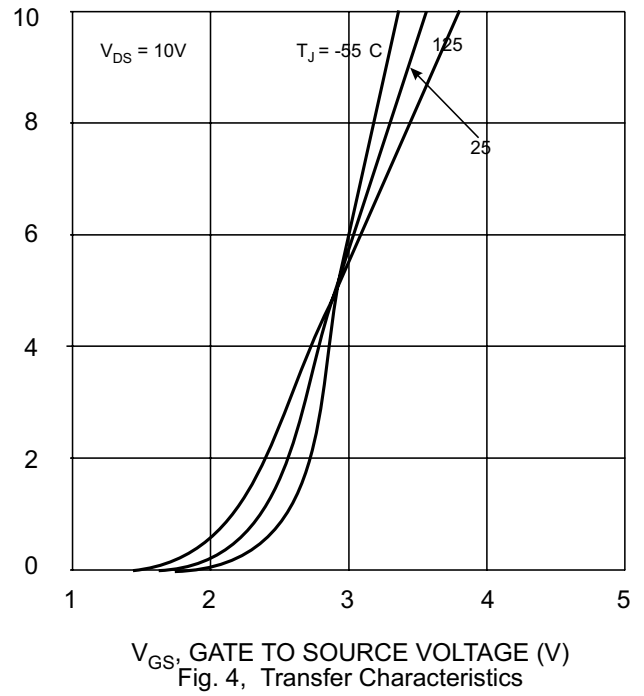
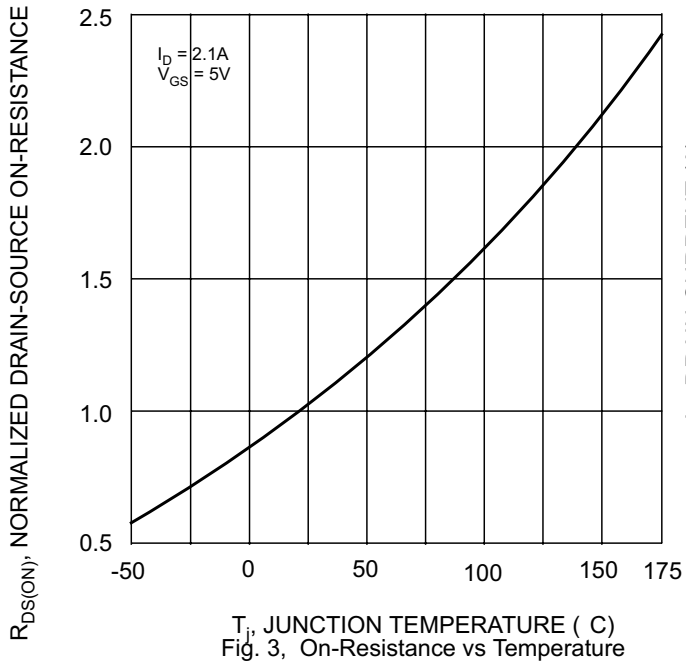
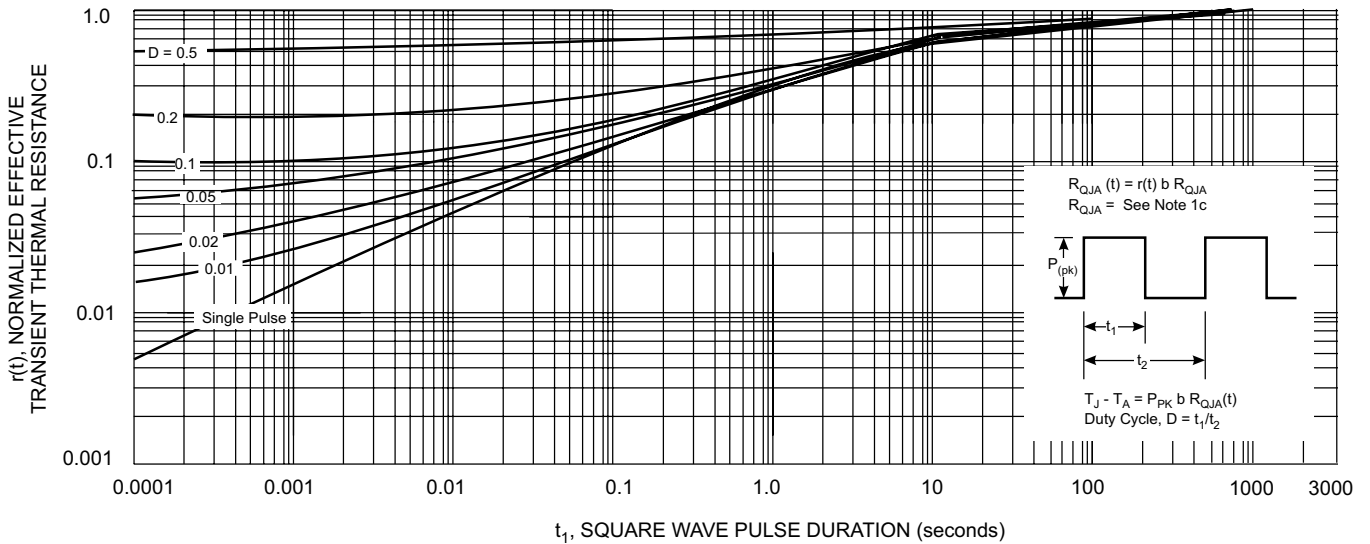
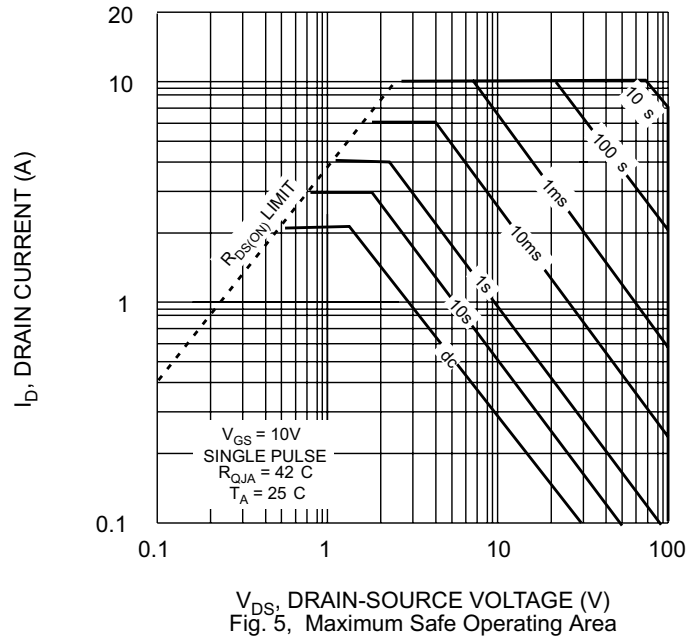


Fig. 2, On-Resistance vs Gate Voltage and Drain Current





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