



9Amps, 30 Volts  
N-CHANNEL POWER MOSFET

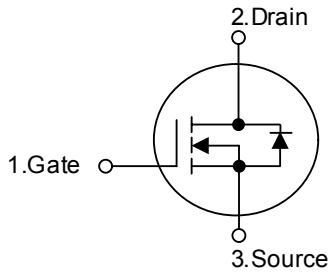
■ DESCRIPTION

The YR 09N03 is a low voltage MOSFET and is designed to have better characteristics, such as fast switching time, low gate charge, low on-state resistance and excellent avalanche characteristics. This power MOSFET is usually used at automotive applications in power supplies, high efficient DC to DC converters and battery operated products.

■ FEATURES

- \*  $R_{DS(ON)} = 28m\Omega @ V_{GS} = 10V$
- \* Ultra low gate charge ( typical 7 nC )
- \* Low reverse transfer Capacitance (  $C_{RSS} =$  typical 70 pF )
- \* Fast switching capability
- \* 100% avalanche energy specified
- \* Improved dv/dt capability

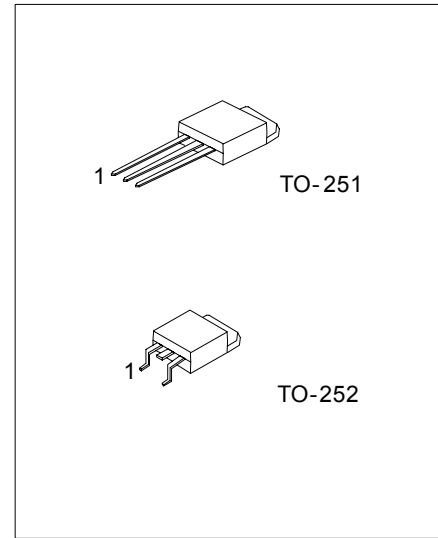
■ SYMBOL



■ ABSOLUTE MAXIMUM RATINGS

Parameter	Symbol	Maximum	Units
Drain-Source Voltage	$V_{DS}$	30	V
Gate-Source Voltage	$V_{GS}$	$\pm 12$	V
Continuous Drain Current	$I_D$	$T_A = 25^\circ C$	9.0
		$T_A = 70^\circ C$	7.6
Pulsed Drain Current <sup>C</sup>	$I_{DM}$	35	A
Power Dissipation <sup>B</sup>	$P_D$	$T_A = 25^\circ C$	1.6
		$T_A = 70^\circ C$	1.1
Junction and Storage Temperature Range	$T_J, T_{STG}$	-55 to 150	$^\circ C$

Thermal Characteristics					
Parameter		Symbol	Typ	Max	Units
Maximum Junction-to-Ambient <sup>A</sup>	$t \leq 10s$	$R_{\theta JA}$	70	90	$^\circ C/W$
	Steady-State		100	125	$^\circ C/W$
Maximum Junction-to-Lead	Steady-State	$R_{\theta JL}$	63	80	$^\circ C/W$



\*Pb-free plating product number: YR09N03

■ ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS ( $T_C = 25$  , unless otherwise specified)

Symbol	Parameter	Conditions	Min	Typ	Max	Units
<b>STATIC PARAMETERS</b>						
$BV_{DSS}$	Drain-Source Breakdown Voltage	$I_D=250\mu A, V_{GS}=0V$	30			V
$I_{DSS}$	Zero Gate Voltage Drain Current	$V_{DS}=30V, V_{GS}=0V$ $T_J=55^\circ C$			1 5	$\mu A$
$I_{GSS}$	Gate-Body leakage current	$V_{DS}=0V, V_{GS}=\pm 12V$			100	nA
$V_{GS(th)}$	Gate Threshold Voltage	$V_{DS}=V_{GS}, I_D=250\mu A$	0.65	1.05	1.45	V
$I_{D(ON)}$	On state drain current	$V_{GS}=4.5V, V_{DS}=5V$	30			A
$R_{DS(ON)}$	Static Drain-Source On-Resistance	$V_{GS}=10V, I_D=5.8A$ $T_J=125^\circ C$		18 28	28 39	m $\Omega$
		$V_{GS}=4.5V, I_D=5A$		19	33	m $\Omega$
		$V_{GS}=2.5V, I_D=4A$		24	52	m $\Omega$
$g_{FS}$	Forward Transconductance	$V_{DS}=5V, I_D=5.8A$		33		S
$V_{SD}$	Diode Forward Voltage	$I_S=1A, V_{GS}=0V$		0.7	1	V
$I_S$	Maximum Body-Diode Continuous Current				2	A
<b>DYNAMIC PARAMETERS</b>						
$C_{iss}$	Input Capacitance	$V_{GS}=0V, V_{DS}=15V, f=1MHz$	500	630	760	pF
$C_{oss}$	Output Capacitance		50	75	100	pF
$C_{riss}$	Reverse Transfer Capacitance		30	50	70	pF
$R_g$	Gate resistance	$V_{GS}=0V, V_{DS}=0V, f=1MHz$	1.5	3	4.5	$\Omega$
<b>SWITCHING PARAMETERS</b>						
$Q_g$	Total Gate Charge	$V_{GS}=4.5V, V_{DS}=15V, I_D=5.8A$	4.8	6	7	nC
$Q_{gs}$	Gate Source Charge		1	1.3	1.6	nC
$Q_{gd}$	Gate Drain Charge		1	1.8	2.5	nC
$t_{D(on)}$	Turn-On DelayTime	$V_{GS}=10V, V_{DS}=15V, R_L=2.6\Omega,$ $R_{GEN}=3\Omega$		3		ns
$t_r$	Turn-On Rise Time			2.5		ns
$t_{D(off)}$	Turn-Off DelayTime			25		ns
$t_f$	Turn-Off Fall Time			4		ns
$t_{rr}$	Body Diode Reverse Recovery Time	$I_F=5.8A, di/dt=100A/\mu s$	7	8.5	10	ns
$Q_{rr}$	Body Diode Reverse Recovery Charge	$I_F=5.8A, di/dt=100A/\mu s$	2	2.6	3.1	nC

A. The value of  $R_{\theta JA}$  is measured with the device mounted on 1in<sup>2</sup> FR-4 board with 2oz. Copper, in a still air environment with  $T_A=25^\circ C$ . The value in any given application depends on the user's specific board design.

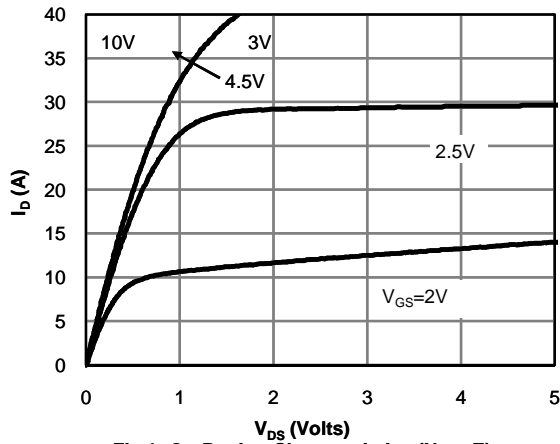
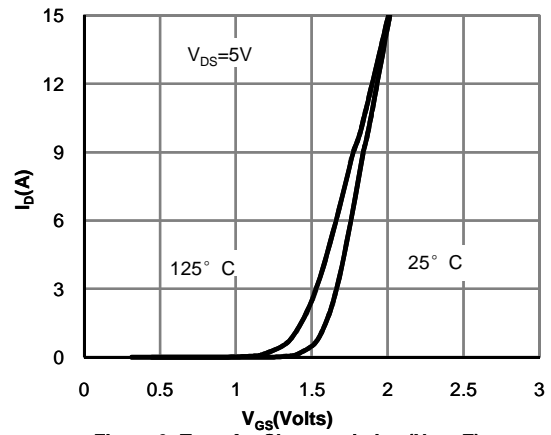
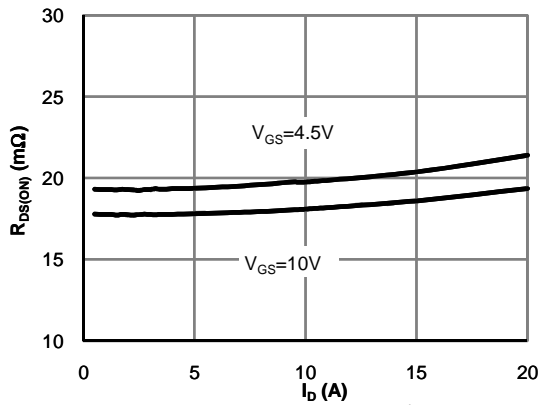
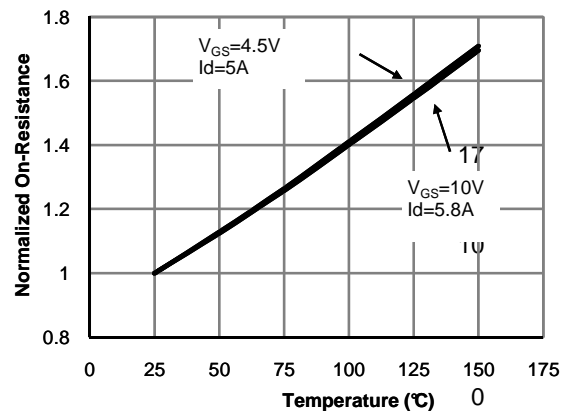
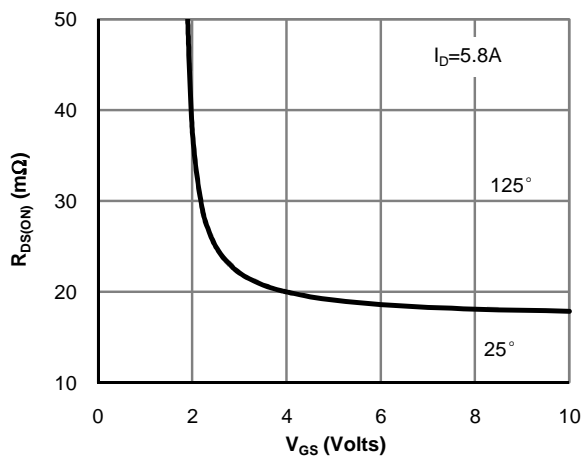
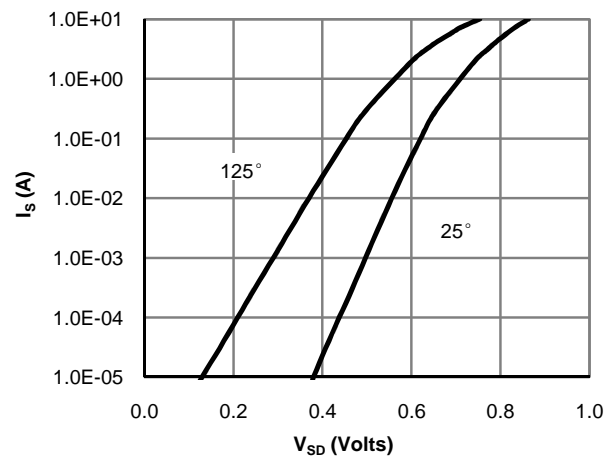
B. The power dissipation  $P_D$  is based on  $T_{J(MAX)}=150^\circ C$ , using  $\leq 10s$  junction-to-ambient thermal resistance.

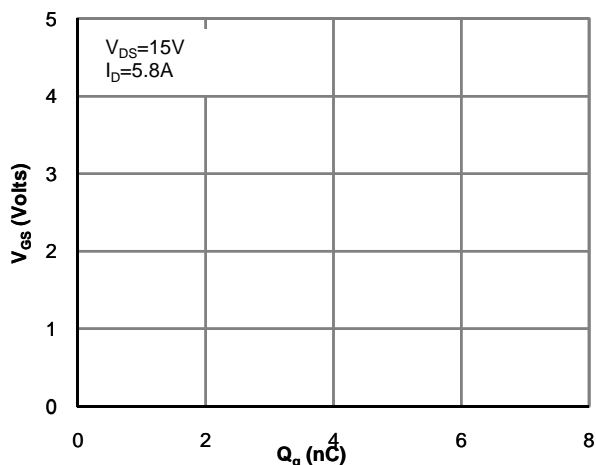
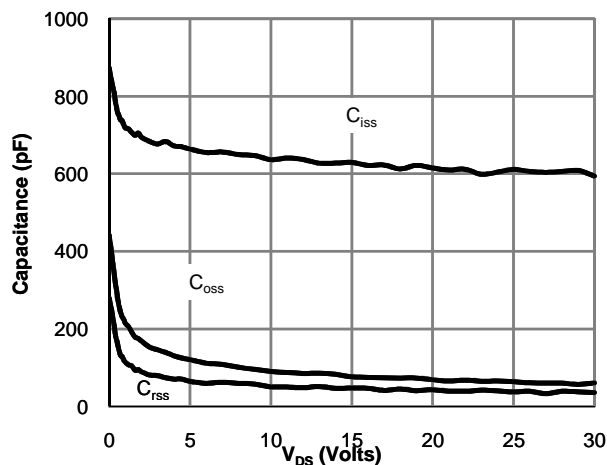
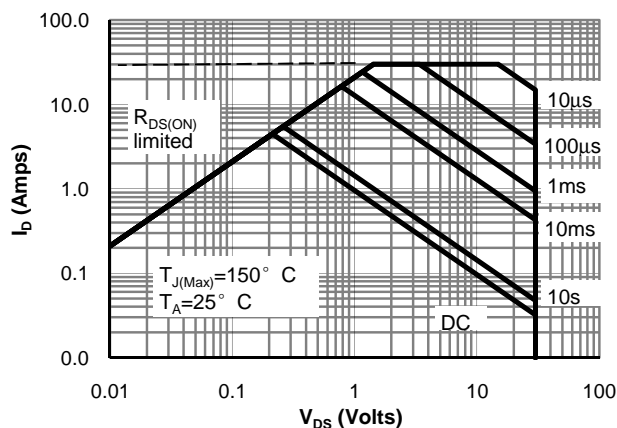
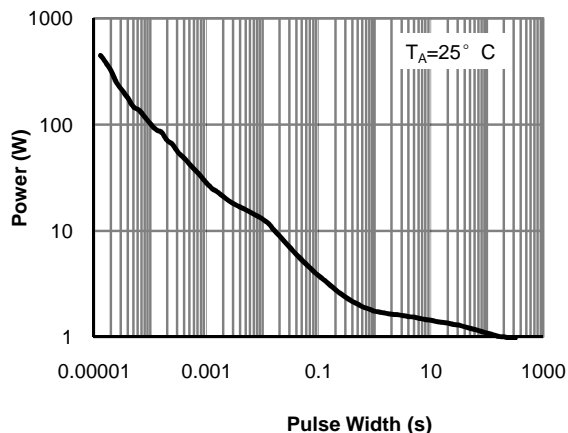
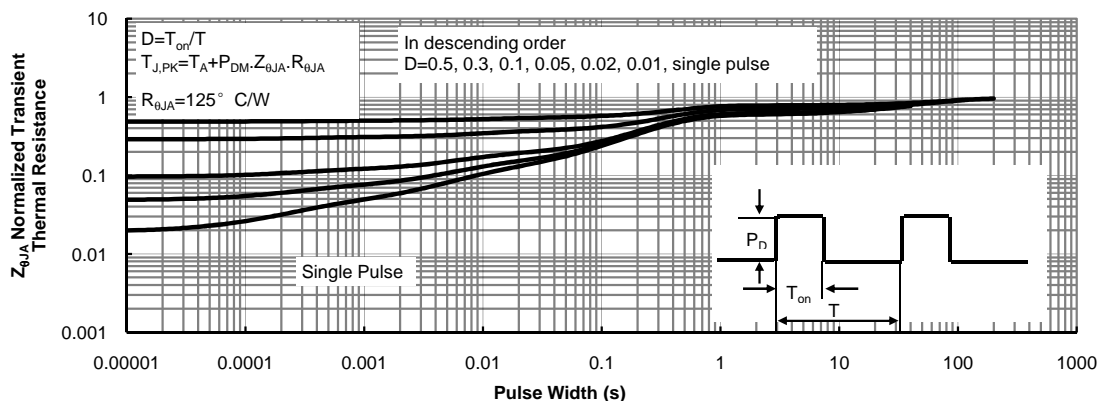
C. Repetitive rating, pulse width limited by junction temperature  $T_{J(MAX)}=150^\circ C$ . Ratings are based on low frequency and duty cycles to keep initial  $T_J=25^\circ C$ .

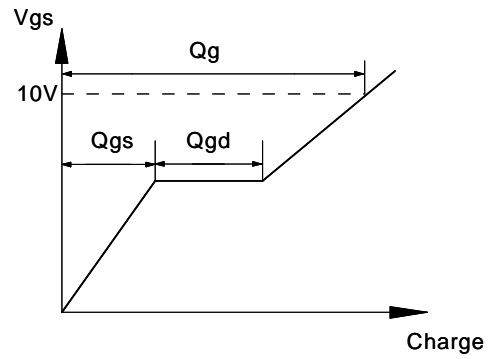
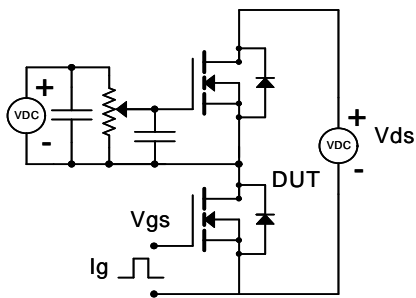
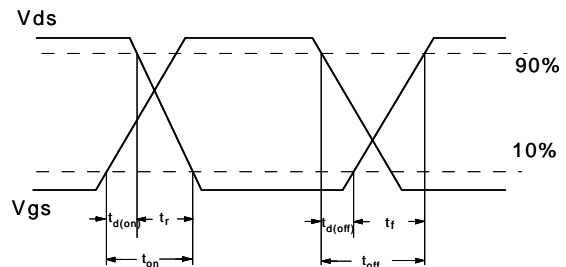
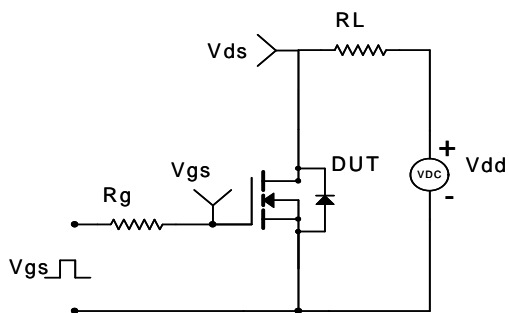
D. The  $R_{\theta JA}$  is the sum of the thermal impedance from junction to lead  $R_{\theta JL}$  and lead to ambient.

E. The static characteristics in Figures 1 to 6 are obtained using  $<300\mu s$  pulses, duty cycle 0.5% max.

F. These curves are based on the junction-to-ambient thermal impedance which is measured with the device mounted on 1in<sup>2</sup> FR-4 board with 2oz. Copper, assuming a maximum junction temperature of  $T_{J(MAX)}=150^\circ C$ . The SOA curve provides a single pulse rating.

**TYPICAL ELECTRICAL AND THERMAL CHARACTERISTICS**

**Fig 1: On-Region Characteristics (Note E)**

**Figure 2: Transfer Characteristics (Note E)**

**Figure 3: On-Resistance vs. Drain Current and Gate Voltage (Note E)**

**Figure 4: On-Resistance vs. Junction Temperature (Note E)**

**Figure 5: On-Resistance vs. Gate-Source Voltage (Note E)**

**Figure 6: Body-Diode Characteristics (Note E)**

**TYPICAL ELECTRICAL AND THERMAL CHARACTERISTICS**

**Figure 7: Gate-Charge Characteristics**

**Figure 8: Capacitance Characteristics**

**Figure 9: Maximum Forward Biased Safe Operating Area (Note F)**

**Figure 10: Single Pulse Power Rating Junction-to-Ambient (Note F)**

**Figure 11: Normalized Maximum Transient Thermal Impedance (Note F)**

**Gate Charge Test Circuit & Waveform**

**Resistive Switching Test Circuit & Waveforms**

**Diode Recovery Test Circuit & Waveforms**
