

**Small switching (30V, 0.1A)**

## ● Features

- 1) Low on-resistance.
- 2) Fast switching speed.
- 3) Low voltage drive (2.5V) makes this device ideal for portable equipment.
- 4) Easily designed drive circuits.
- 5) Easy to parallel.

## ● Applications

Interfacing, switching (30V, 100mA)

## ● Structure

Silicon N-channel  
MOSFET

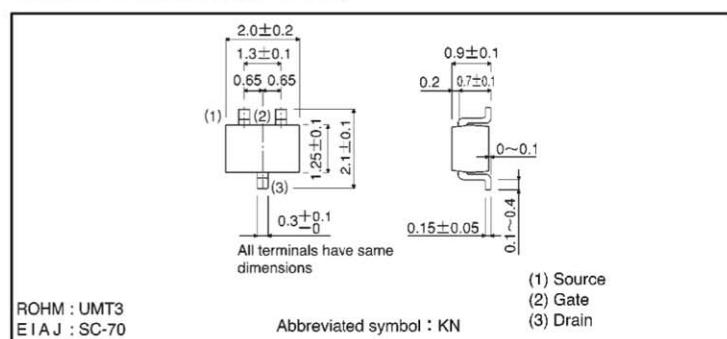
● Absolute maximum ratings ( $T_a = 25^\circ\text{C}$ )

Parameter	Symbol	Limits	Unit
Drain-source voltage	$V_{DSS}$	30	V
Gate-source voltage	$V_{GSS}$	$\pm 20$	V
Drain current	Continuous $I_D$	100	mA
	Pulsed $I_{DP}^{*1}$	200	mA
Reverse drain current	Continuous $I_{DR}$	100	mA
	Pulsed $I_{DRP}^{*1}$	200	mA
Total power dissipation ( $T_c=25^\circ\text{C}$ )	$P_D^{*2}$	200	mW
Channel temperature	$T_{ch}$	150	°C
Storage temperature	$T_{stg}$	$-55 \sim +150$	°C

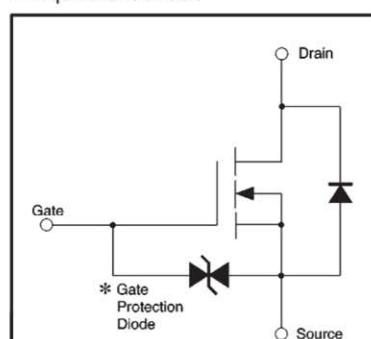
\*1  $P_w \leq 10 \mu\text{s}$ , Duty cycle  $\leq 50\%$ 

\*2 With each pin mounted on the recommended lands.

## ● External dimensions (Units: mm)



## ● Equivalent circuit



\*A protection diode is included between the gate and the source terminals to protect the diode against static electricity when the product is in use. Use a protection circuit when the fixed voltages are exceeded.

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● Electrical characteristics ( $T_a = 25^\circ\text{C}$ )

Parameter	Symbol	Min.	Typ.	Max.	Unit	Test Conditions
Gate-source leakage	$I_{GSS}$	—	—	$\pm 1$	$\mu\text{A}$	$V_{GS} = \pm 20\text{V}, V_{DS} = 0\text{V}$
Drain-source breakdown voltage	$V_{(BR)DSS}$	30	—	—	V	$I_D = 10\ \mu\text{A}, V_{GS} = 0\text{V}$
Zero gate voltage drain current	$I_{DSS}$	—	—	1	$\mu\text{A}$	$V_{DS} = 30\text{V}, V_{GS} = 0\text{V}$
Gate threshold voltage	$V_{GS(th)}$	0.8	—	1.5	V	$V_{DS} = 3\text{V}, I_D = 100\ \mu\text{A}$
Static drain-source on-state resistance	$R_{DS(on)}$	—	5	8	$\Omega$	$I_D = 10\text{mA}, V_{GS} = 4\text{V}$
	$R_{DS(on)}$	—	7	13	$\Omega$	$I_D = 1\text{mA}, V_{GS} = 2.5\text{V}$
Forward transfer admittance	$ Y_{fs} $	20	—	—	mS	$V_{DS} = 3\text{V}, I_D = 10\text{mA}$
Input capacitance	$C_{iss}$	—	13	—	pF	$V_{DS} = 5\text{V}$
Output capacitance	$C_{oss}$	—	9	—	pF	$V_{GS} = 0\text{V}$
Reverse transfer capacitance	$C_{rss}$	—	4	—	pF	$f = 1\text{MHz}$
Turn-on delay time	$t_{d(on)}$	—	15	—	ns	$I_D = 10\text{mA}, V_{DD} = 5\text{V}$
Rise time	$t_r$	—	35	—	ns	$V_{GS} = 5\text{V}$
Turn-off delay time	$t_{d(off)}$	—	80	—	ns	$R_L = 500\ \Omega$
Fall time	$t_f$	—	80	—	ns	$R_{GS} = 10\Omega$

## ● Electrical characteristic curves

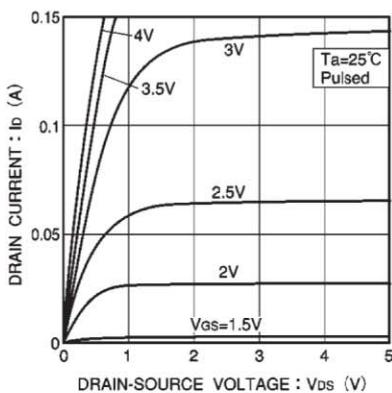


Fig.1 Typical output characteristics

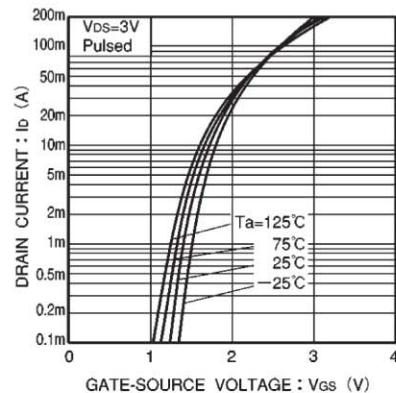


Fig.2 Typical transfer characteristics

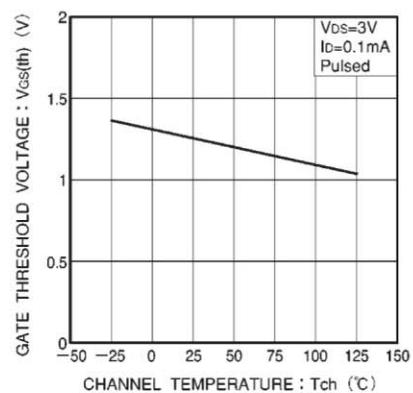


Fig.3 Gate threshold voltage vs. channel temperature

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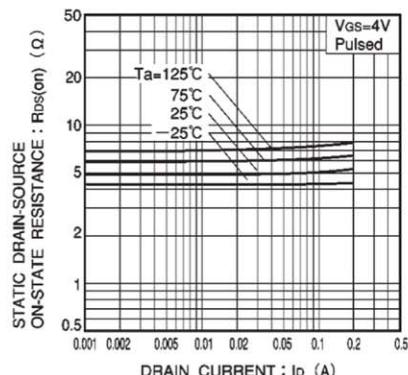


Fig.4 Static drain-source on-state resistance vs. drain current (I)

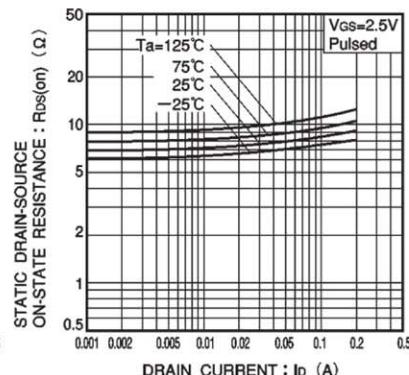


Fig.5 Static drain-source on-state resistance vs. drain current (II)

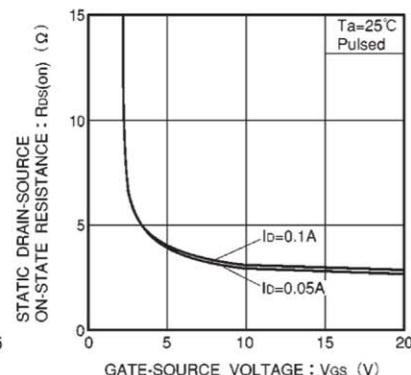


Fig.6 Static drain-source on-state resistance vs. gate-source voltage

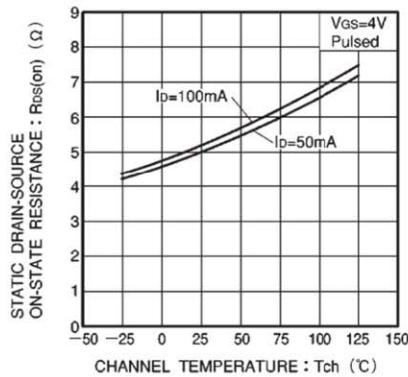


Fig.7 Static drain-source on-state resistance vs. channel temperature

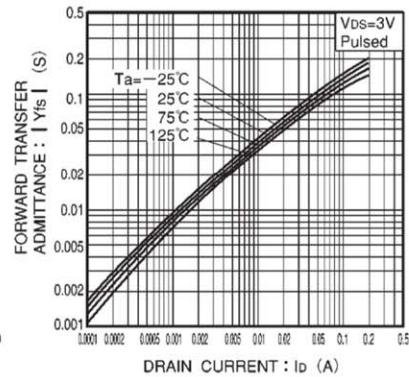


Fig.8 Forward transfer admittance vs. drain current

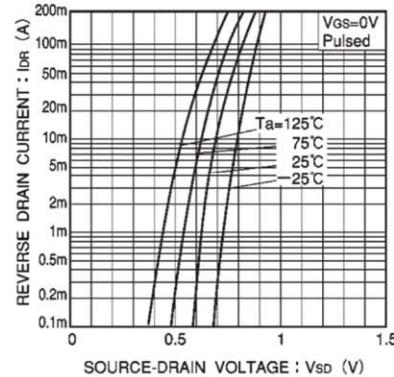


Fig.9 Reverse drain current vs. source-drain voltage (I)

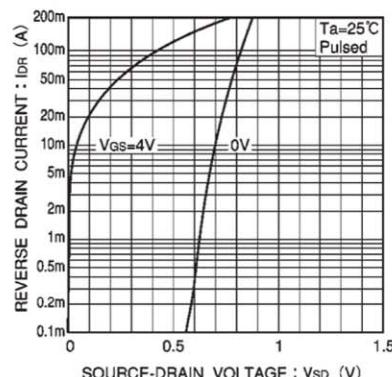


Fig.10 Reverse drain current vs. source-drain voltage (II)

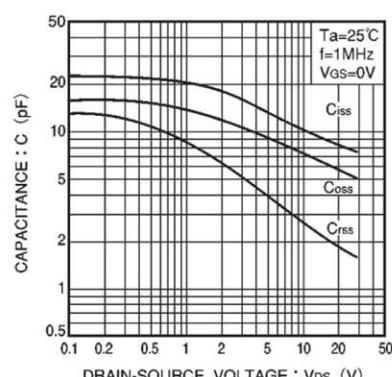


Fig.11 Typical capacitance vs. drain-source voltage

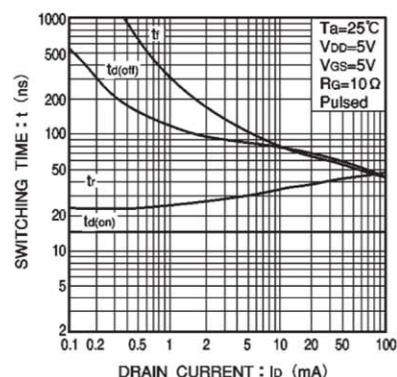


Fig.12 Switching characteristics  
(See Figures. 13 and 14 for the measurement circuit and resultant waveforms)

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