

### N-Ch 30V Fast Switching MOSFETs

### **General Description**

The 75N03 is N-ch MOSFETs with extreme high cell density, which provide excellent RDSON and gate charge for most of the synchronous buck converter applications.

#### **Features**

- Simple Drive Requirement
- Fast Switching
- Low On-Resistance

# **Product Summery**

BVDSS	RDSON	ID
30V	6mΩ	75A

#### **Applications**

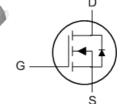
- LED POWER CONTROLLER
- DC-DC & DC-AC CONVERTERS
- HIGH CURRENT, HIGH SPEED SWITCHING
- SOLENOID AND RELAY DRIVERS
- MOTOR CONTROL, AUDIO AMPLIFIERS

### TO263 / TO220/TO262 Pin Configuration



TO-263 (CMB75N03)





## **Absolute Maximum Ratings**

Symbol	Parameter	Rating	Units	
$V_{DS}$	Drain-Source Voltage	30	V	
$V_{GS}$	Gate-Source Voltage	±20	V	
I <sub>D</sub> @T <sub>C</sub> =25°C	Continuous Drain Current, V <sub>GS</sub> @ 10V <sup>1</sup> 75			
I <sub>D</sub> @T <sub>C</sub> =100°C	Continuous Drain Current, V <sub>GS</sub> @ 10V <sup>1</sup> 50			
I <sub>DM</sub>	Pulsed Drain Current <sup>2</sup>	220	Α	
EAS	Single Pulse Avalanche Energy <sup>3</sup>	400	mJ	
I <sub>AS</sub>	Avalanche Current	50	Α	
P <sub>D</sub> @T <sub>C</sub> =25°C	Total Power Dissipation⁴	120	W	
T <sub>STG</sub>	Storage Temperature Range -55 to 175		°C	
TJ	Operating Junction Temperature Range	-55 to 175	°C	

### **Thermal Data**

Symbol	Parameter	Тур.	Max.	Unit
$R_{ heta JA}$	Thermal Resistance Junction-ambient (Steady State) <sup>1</sup>		62	°C/W
R <sub>0</sub> JC	Thermal Resistance Junction-case		1.5	°C/W

# CMB75N03/CMP75N03/CMI75N03



# **N-Ch 30V Fast Switching MOSFETs**

# Electrical Characteristics (T<sub>J</sub>=25 ℃, unless otherwise noted)

Symbol	Parameter	Conditions	Min.	Тур.	Max.	Unit
BV <sub>DSS</sub>	Drain-Source Breakdown Voltage	V <sub>GS</sub> =0V , I <sub>D</sub> =250uA	30			V
$\triangle BV_{DSS}/\triangle T_{J}$	BVDSS Temperature Coefficient	Reference to 25°C , I <sub>D</sub> =1mA		0.035		V/℃
5	Static Drain-Source On-Resistance <sup>2</sup>	V <sub>GS</sub> =10V , I <sub>D</sub> =40A			6	mΩ
R <sub>DS(ON)</sub>		V <sub>GS</sub> =4.5V , I <sub>D</sub> =20A			12	
$V_{GS(th)}$	Gate Threshold Voltage	V <sub>GS</sub> =V <sub>DS</sub> , I <sub>D</sub> =250uA	1		3	V
	Drain-Source Leakage Current	V <sub>DS</sub> =24V , V <sub>GS</sub> =0V			1	· uA
I <sub>DSS</sub>		V <sub>DS</sub> =24V , V <sub>GS</sub> =0V , T <sub>C</sub> =125°C			25	
I <sub>GSS</sub>	Gate-Source Leakage Current	V <sub>GS</sub> =±20V , V <sub>DS</sub> =0V			±100	nA
gfs	Forward Transconductance	V <sub>DS</sub> =10V , I <sub>D</sub> =40A		50		S
$R_g$	Gate Resistance	V <sub>DS</sub> =0V , V <sub>GS</sub> =0V , f=1MHz			3.3	Ω
$Q_g$	Total Gate Charge (4.5V)	I <sub>D</sub> =40A			42	
$Q_{gs}$	Gate-Source Charge	V <sub>DS</sub> =24V			52	nC
$Q_{gd}$	Gate-Drain Charge	V <sub>GS</sub> =5V			26	
$T_{d(on)}$	Turn-On Delay Time	V <sub>DS</sub> =15V		9		
T <sub>r</sub>	Rise Time	I <sub>D</sub> =40A		100		20
T <sub>d(off)</sub>	Turn-Off Delay Time	$R_G=3.3\Omega,V_{GS}=10V$		37		ns
T <sub>f</sub>	Fall Time	$R_D = 0.37\Omega$		60		
C <sub>iss</sub>	Input Capacitance			1900		
Coss	Output Capacitance	V <sub>DS</sub> =25V , V <sub>GS</sub> =0V , f=1MHz		800		pF
C <sub>rss</sub>	Reverse Transfer Capacitance			300		

# **Diode Characteristics**

Symbol	Parameter	Conditions	Min.	Тур.	Max.	Unit
Is	Continuous Source Current <sup>1,6</sup>	V <sub>G</sub> =V <sub>D</sub> =0V , Force Current			75	Α
I <sub>SM</sub>	Pulsed Source Current <sup>2,6</sup>				220	Α
V <sub>SD</sub>	Diode Forward Voltage <sup>2</sup>	V <sub>GS</sub> =0V , I <sub>S</sub> =75 A , T <sub>J</sub> =25℃			1.28	V

#### Note

- 1.The data tested by surface mounted on a 1 inch<sup>2</sup> FR-4 board with 2OZ copper.
- 2.The data tested by pulsed , pulse width  $\,\leq\,300\text{us}$  , duty cycle  $\,\leq\,2\%$
- 3.The EAS data shows Max. rating . The test condition is  $V_{DD}$ =25V, $V_{GS}$ =10V,L=0.1mH, $I_{AS}$ =50A
- 4. The power dissipation is limited by 175°C junction temperature
- 5. The Min. value is 100% EAS tested guarantee.
- 6. The data is theoretically the same as  $I_D$  and  $I_{DM}$ , in real applications, should be limited by total power dissipation.