# RENESAS

# MOS FIELD EFFECT TRANSISTOR NP88N03KDG

# SWITCHING N-CHANNEL POWER MOS FET

# DESCRIPTION

The NP88N03KDG is N-channel MOS Field Effect Transistor designed for high current switching applications.

# **FEATURES**

- Channel temperature 175 degree rating
- Super low on-state resistance

 $R_{DS(on)1}$  = 2.4 m $\Omega$  MAX. (VGs = 10 V, ID = 44 A)

 $R_{DS(on)2}$  = 3.9 m $\Omega$  MAX. (V<sub>GS</sub> = 4.5 V, I<sub>D</sub> = 44 A)

- Low Ciss: Ciss = 9000 pF TYP. (VDS = 25 V)
- 4.5 V gate drive type

# ABSOLUTE MAXIMUM RATINGS (TA = 25°C)

Drain to Source Voltage (Vgs = 0 V)	VDSS	30	V
Gate to Source Voltage (VDS = 0 V)	Vgss	±20	V
Drain Current (DC) (Tc = 25°C)	ID(DC)	±88	Α
Drain Current (pulse) <sup>Note1</sup>	D(pulse)	±352	А
Total Power Dissipation (T <sub>A</sub> = 25°C)	PT1	1.8	W
Total Power Dissipation (Tc = 25°C)	Pt2	200	W
Channel Temperature	Tch	175	°C
Storage Temperature	Tstg	–55 to +175	°C
Repetitive Avalanche Current Note2	AR	59	Α
Repetitive Avalanche Energy Note2	Ear	348	mJ

**Notes 1.** PW  $\leq$  10  $\mu$ s, Duty Cycle  $\leq$  1%

**2.** T<sub>ch</sub>  $\leq$  150°C, V<sub>DD</sub> = 15 V, R<sub>G</sub> = 25  $\Omega$ , V<sub>GS</sub> = 20  $\rightarrow$  0 V

#### THERMAL RESISTANCE

Channel to Case Thermal Resistance	Rth(ch-C)	0.75	°C/W
Channel to Ambient Thermal Resistance	Rth(ch-A)	83.3	°C/W

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# ORDERING INFORMATION

PART NUMBER	PACKAGE
NP88N03KDG	TO-263 (MP-25ZK)





ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS (TA = 25°C)

CHARACTERISTICS	SYMBOL	TEST CONDITIONS	MIN.	TYP.	MAX.	UNIT
Zero Gate Voltage Drain Current	IDSS	V <sub>DS</sub> = 30 V, V <sub>GS</sub> = 0 V			1	μA
Gate Leakage Current	lgss	V <sub>GS</sub> = ±20 V, V <sub>DS</sub> = 0 V			±100	nA
★ Gate to Source Threshold Voltage Note	$V_{GS(th)}$	V <sub>DS</sub> = V <sub>GS</sub> , I <sub>D</sub> = 250 μA	1.5	2.0	2.5	V
Forward Transfer Admittance Note	y <sub>fs</sub>	V <sub>DS</sub> = 10 V, I <sub>D</sub> = 44 A	37	75		S
Drain to Source On-state Resistance Note	RDS(on)1	V <sub>GS</sub> = 10 V, I <sub>D</sub> = 44 A		1.9	2.4	mΩ
	RDS(on)2	V <sub>GS</sub> = 4.5 V, I <sub>D</sub> = 44 A		2.4	3.9	mΩ
Input Capacitance	Ciss	V <sub>DS</sub> = 25 V		9000	13500	pF
Output Capacitance	Coss	V <sub>GS</sub> = 0 V		1100	1650	pF
Reverse Transfer Capacitance	Crss	f = 1 MHz		740	1340	pF
Turn-on Delay Time	td(on)	V <sub>DD</sub> = 15 V, I <sub>D</sub> = 44 A		35	80	ns
Rise Time	tr	V <sub>GS</sub> = 10 V		1100	2750	ns
Turn-off Delay Time	td(off)	R <sub>G</sub> = 0 Ω		125	250	ns
Fall Time	tr			23	60	ns
Total Gate Charge	QG	V <sub>DD</sub> = 24 V		165	250	nC
Gate to Source Charge	QGS	V <sub>GS</sub> = 10 V		26		nC
Gate to Drain Charge	Qgd	ID = 88 A		50		nC
Body Diode Forward Voltage Note	VF(S-D)	IF = 88 A, VGS = 0 V		0.9	1.5	V
Reverse Recovery Time	trr	IF = 88 A, VGS = 0 V		60		ns
Reverse Recovery Charge	Qrr	di/dt = 100 A/ <i>µ</i> s		78		nC

Note Pulsed

#### TEST CIRCUIT 1 AVALANCHE CAPABILITY

#### **TEST CIRCUIT 2 SWITCHING TIME**

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. Vdd Vgs

VDS

VDS

0

0 10%

90

td(on)

VGS Wave Form

VDS

Wave Forr

90%

90%

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toff

Vgs

10% 10%

tr td(off)

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D.U.T.

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RG

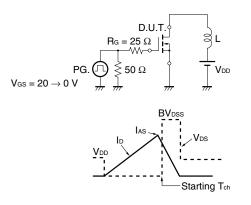
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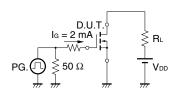
 $\begin{array}{l} \tau = 1 \, \mu s \\ \text{Duty Cycle} \leq 1\% \end{array}$ 

Vgs

0.

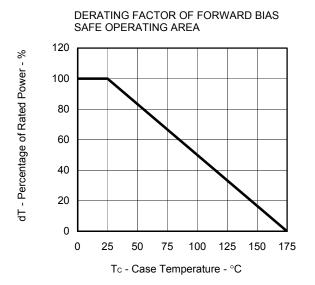


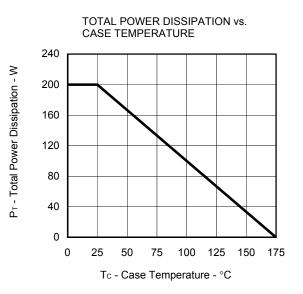
# TEST CIRCUIT 3 GATE CHARGE



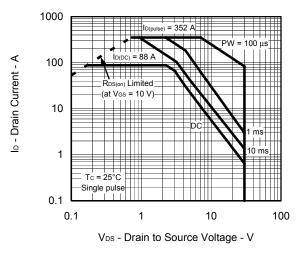


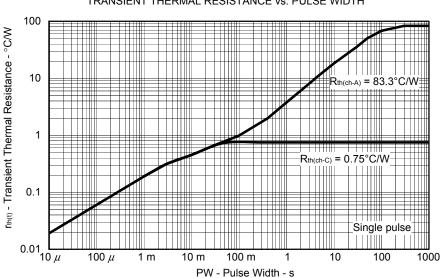
# TYPICAL CHARACTERISTICS (TA = 25°C)



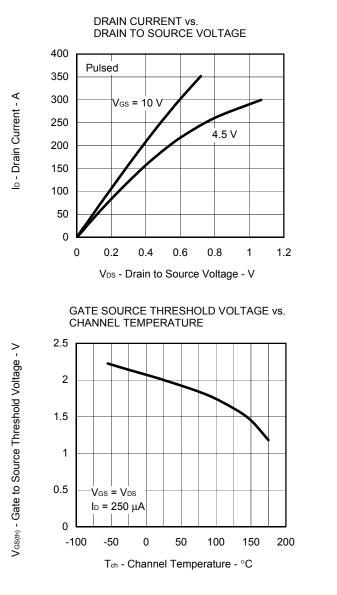


FORWARD BIAS SAFE OPERATING AREA

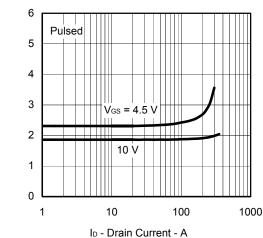




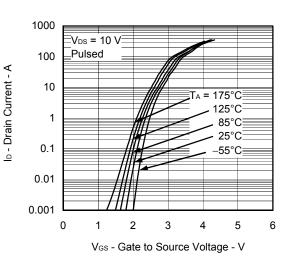
#### TRANSIENT THERMAL RESISTANCE vs. PULSE WIDTH



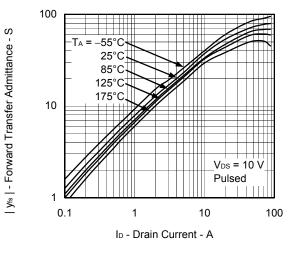
DRAIN TO SOURCE ON-STATE RESISTANCE vs. DRAIN CURRENT

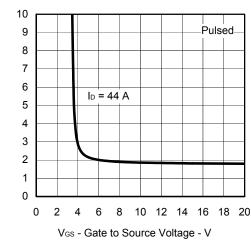


FORWARD TRANSFER CHARACTERISTICS



FORWARD TRANSFER ADMITTANCE vs. DRAIN CURRENT

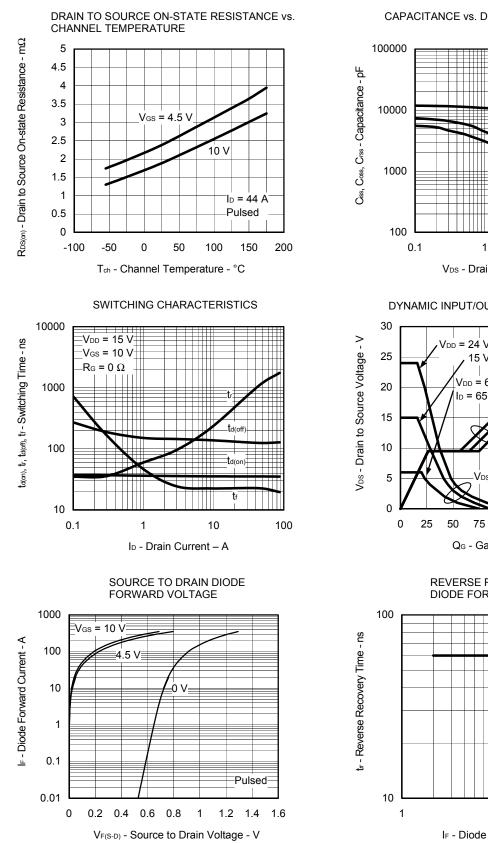




DRAIN TO SOURCE ON-STATE RESISTANCE vs. GATE TO SOURCE VOLTAGE

 $R_{DS(on)}$  - Drain to Source On-state Resistance -  $m\Omega$ 

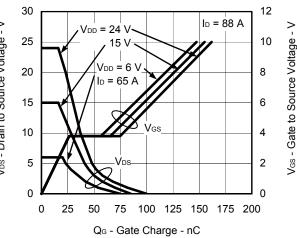
 $R_{DS(on)}$  - Drain to Source On-state Resistance -  $m\Omega$ 

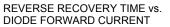


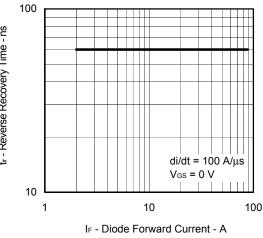
CAPACITANCE vs. DRAIN TO SOURCE VOLTAGE

100000 10000 10000 1000 1000 1000 1000 100

DYNAMIC INPUT/OUTPUT CHARACTERISTICS

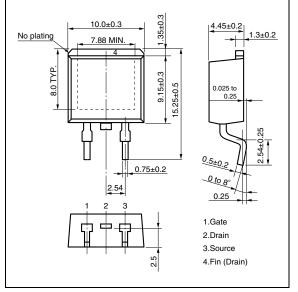




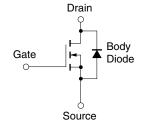


# PACKAGE DRAWING (Unit: mm)





#### **EQUIVALENT CIRCUIT**



**Remark** Strong electric field, when exposed to this device, can cause destruction of the gate oxide and ultimately degrade the device operation. Steps must be taken to stop generation of static electricity as much as possible, and quickly dissipate it once, when it has occurred.

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