

# MOS FIELD EFFECT TRANSISTOR **2SJ602**

# SWITCHING P-CHANNEL POWER MOS FET

### **DESCRIPTION**

The 2SJ602 is P-channel MOS Field Effect Transistor designed for solenoid, motor and lamp driver.

### **FEATURES**

• Super low on-state resistance:

 $R_{DS(on)1}=73~m\Omega~MAX.~(V_{GS}=-10~V,~I_{D}=-10~A)$   $R_{DS(on)2}=107~m\Omega~MAX.~(V_{GS}=-4.0~V,~I_{D}=-10~A)$ 

• Low input capacitance:

 $C_{iss} = 1300 \text{ pF TYP.} (V_{DS} = -10 \text{ V}, V_{GS} = 0 \text{ V})$ 

· Built-in gate protection diode

### **ORDERING INFORMATION**

PART NUMBER	PACKAGE
2SJ602	TO-220AB
2SJ602-S	TO-262
2SJ602-ZJ	TO-263
2SJ602-Z	TO-220SMD Note

**Note** TO-220SMD package is produced only in Japan

### ABSOLUTE MAXIMUM RATINGS (TA = 25°C)

Drain to Source Voltage (Vgs = 0 V)	VDSS	-60	V
Gate to Source Voltage (VDS = 0 V)	Vgss	∓20	V
Drain Current (DC) (Tc = 25°C)	ID(DC)	∓20	Α
Drain Current (pulse) Note1	ID(pulse)	∓50	Α
Total Power Dissipation (Tc = 25°C)	PT	40	W
Total Power Dissipation (T <sub>A</sub> = 25°C)	PT	1.5	W
Channel Temperature	$T_ch$	150	°C
Storage Temperature	Tstg	-55 to +150	°C
Single Avalanche Current Note2	las	-20	Α
Single Avalanche Energy Note2	Eas	40	mJ

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

2. Starting T<sub>ch</sub> = 25°C, V<sub>DD</sub> = -30 V, R<sub>G</sub> = 25  $\Omega$ , V<sub>GS</sub> =  $-20 \rightarrow 0$  V

(TO-220AB)



(TO-262)



(TO-263, TO-220SMD)



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### **ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS (TA = 25°C)**

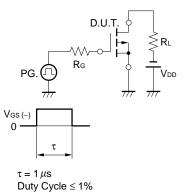
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CHARACTERISTICS	SYMBOL	TEST CONDITIONS	MIN.	TYP.	MAX.	UNIT
Zero Gate Voltage Drain Current	IDSS	Vps = -60 V, Vgs = 0 V			-10	μΑ
Gate Leakage Current	Igss	$V_{GS} = \mp 20 \text{ V}, V_{DS} = 0 \text{ V}$			∓10	μΑ
Gate Cut-off Voltage	V <sub>GS(off)</sub>	V <sub>DS</sub> = -10 V, I <sub>D</sub> = -1 mA	-1.5	-2.0	-2.5	V
Forward Transfer Admittance	yfs	V <sub>DS</sub> = -10 V, I <sub>D</sub> = -10 A	8	16		S
Drain to Source On-state Resistance	RDS(on)1	Vgs = -10 V, ID = -10 A		59	73	mΩ
	RDS(on)2	Vgs = -4.0 V, ID = -10 A		75	107	mΩ
Input Capacitance	Ciss	Vps = -10 V		1300		pF
Output Capacitance	Coss	V <sub>G</sub> s = 0 V		240		pF
Reverse Transfer Capacitance	Crss	f = 1 MHz		100		pF
Turn-on Delay Time	td(on)	$V_{DD} = -30 \text{ V}, \text{ ID} = -10 \text{ A}$		9		ns
Rise Time	<b>t</b> r	V <sub>G</sub> S = −10 V		12		ns
Turn-off Delay Time	td(off)	$R_G = 0 \Omega$		54		ns
Fall Time	<b>t</b> f			15		ns
Total Gate Charge	Q <sub>G</sub>	V <sub>DD</sub> = -48 V		26		nC
Gate to Source Charge	Qgs	V <sub>G</sub> S = −10 V		5		nC
Gate to Drain Charge	Q <sub>GD</sub>	I <sub>D</sub> = -20 A		7		nC
Body Diode Forward Voltage	V <sub>F(S-D)</sub>	IF = 20 A, VGS = 0 V		1.0		V
Reverse Recovery Time	trr	IF = 20 A, VGS = 0 V		50		ns
Reverse Recovery Charge	Qrr	di/dt = 100 A/ μs		110		nC

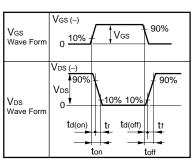
### **TEST CIRCUIT 1 AVALANCHE CAPABILITY**

# $\begin{array}{c} \text{D.U.T.} \\ \text{Rg} = 25 \ \Omega \\ \text{Ves} = -20 \rightarrow 0 \ \text{V} \\ \end{array}$

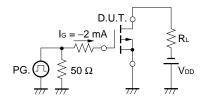
Starting Tch

### TEST CIRCUIT 2 SWITCHING TIME



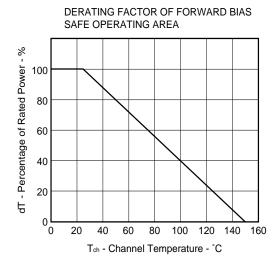


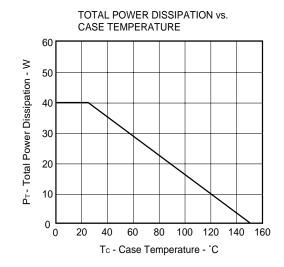
### **TEST CIRCUIT 3 GATE CHARGE**



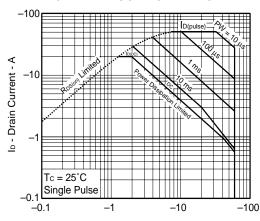


### TYPICAL CHARACTERISTICS (TA = 25°C)



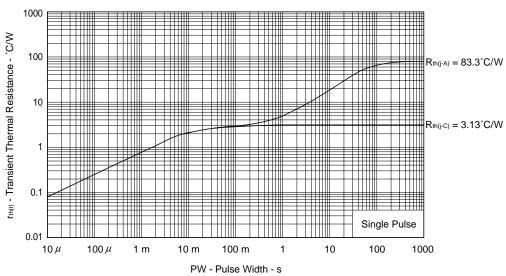


### FORWARD BIAS SAFE OPERATING AREA

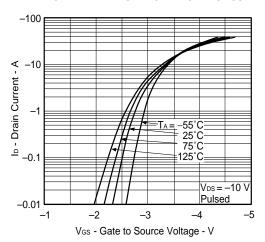


V<sub>DS</sub> - Drain to Source Voltage - V

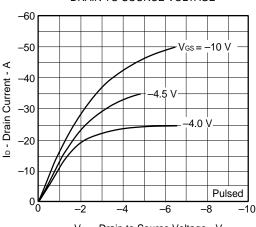
### TRANSIENT THERMAL RESISTANCE vs. PULSE WIDTH



### FORWARD TRANSFER CHARACTERISTICS

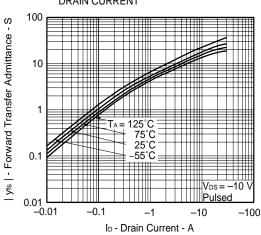


# DRAIN CURRENT vs. DRAIN TO SOURCE VOLTAGE

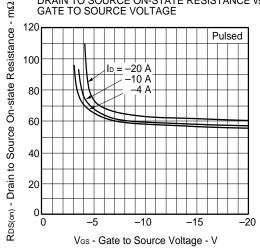


V<sub>DS</sub> - Drain to Source Voltage - V

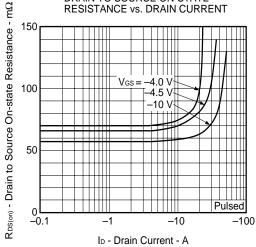
## FORWARD TRANSFER ADMITTANCE vs. DRAIN CURRENT



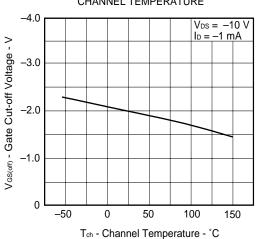
# DRAIN TO SOURCE ON-STATE RESISTANCE vs. GATE TO SOURCE VOLTAGE



# DRAIN TO SOURCE ON-STATE RESISTANCE vs. DRAIN CURRENT

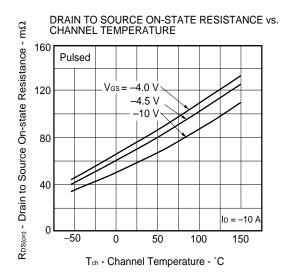


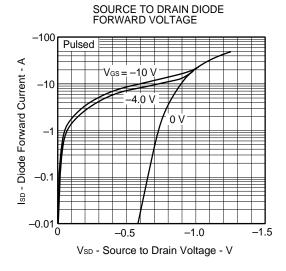
# GATE CUT-OFF VOLTAGE vs. CHANNEL TEMPERATURE

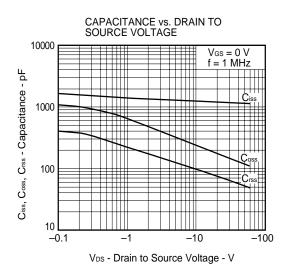


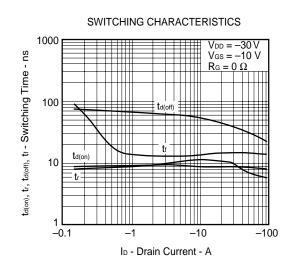
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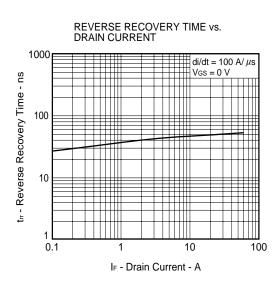


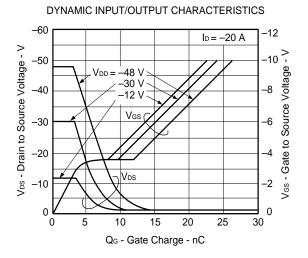


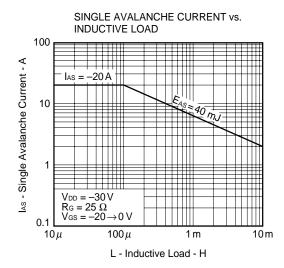


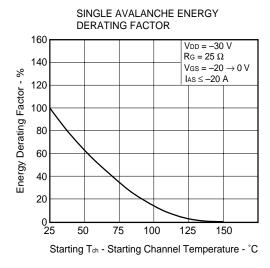






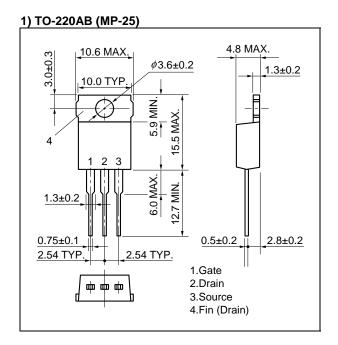


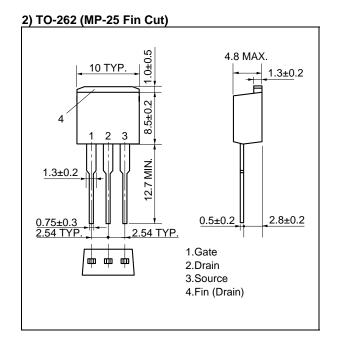


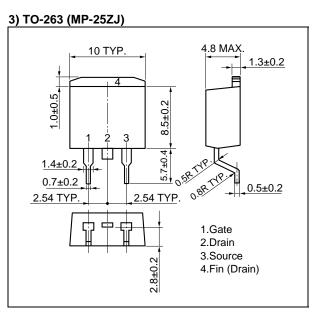


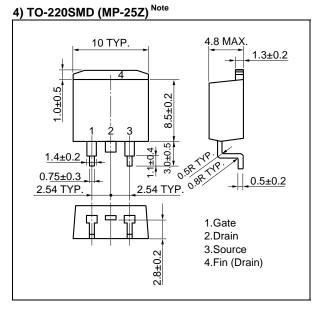


### **★ PACKAGE DRAWINGS (Unit: mm)**



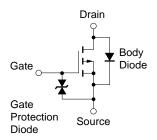






**Note** This package is produced only in Japan.

### **EQUIVALENT CIRCUIT**



**Remark** The diode connected between the gate and source of the transistor serves as a protector against ESD. When this device actually used, an additional protection circuit is externally required if a voltage exceeding the rated voltage may be applied to this device.

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