

NDT2955

P-Channel Enhancement Mode Field Effect Transistor

General Description

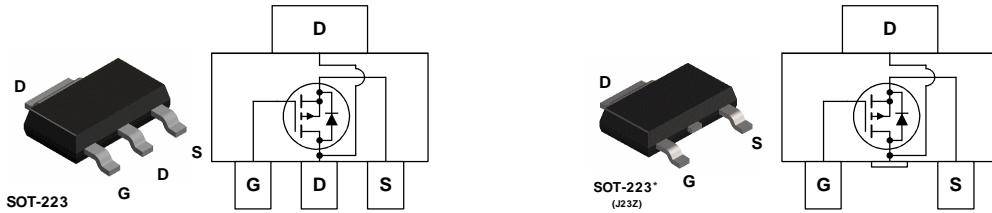
This 60V P-Channel MOSFET is produced using Fairchild Semiconductor's high voltage Trench process. It has been optimized for power management applications.

Applications

- DC/DC converter
- Power management

Features

- 2.5 A, -60 V. $R_{DS(ON)} = 300\text{m}\Omega$ @ $V_{GS} = -10\text{ V}$
 $R_{DS(ON)} = 500\text{m}\Omega$ @ $V_{GS} = -4.5\text{ V}$
- High density cell design for extremely low $R_{DS(ON)}$
- High power and current handling capability in a widely used surface mount package.



Absolute Maximum Ratings

$T_A = 25^\circ\text{C}$ unless otherwise noted

| Symbol | Parameter | Ratings | Units |
|----------------|--|-------------|-------|
| V_{DSS} | Drain-Source Voltage | -60 | V |
| V_{GSS} | Gate-Source Voltage | ± 20 | V |
| I_D | Drain Current – Continuous (Note 1a) | -2.5 | A |
| | – Pulsed | -15 | |
| P_D | Maximum Power Dissipation (Note 1a) | 3.0 | W |
| | (Note 1b) | 1.3 | |
| | (Note 1c) | 1.1 | |
| T_J, T_{STG} | Operating and Storage Junction Temperature Range | -55 to +150 | °C |

Thermal Characteristics

| | | | |
|-----------------|---|----|------|
| $R_{\theta JA}$ | Thermal Resistance, Junction-to-Ambient (Note 1a) | 42 | °C/W |
| $R_{\theta JC}$ | Thermal Resistance, Junction-to-Case (Note 1) | 12 | |

Package Marking and Ordering Information

| Device Marking | Device | Reel Size | Tape width | Quantity |
|----------------|---------|-----------|------------|------------|
| NDT2955 | NDT2955 | 13" | 12mm | 2500 units |

Electrical Characteristics $T_A = 25^\circ\text{C}$ unless otherwise noted

| Symbol | Parameter | Test Conditions | Min | Typ | Max | Units |
|---|---|--|------------------|-------------------|------|----------------------------|
| Avalanche Ratings | | | | | | |
| W_{DSS} | Drain-Source Avalanche Energy | Single Pulse, $V_{DD} = 30\text{ V}$, $I_D = 2.5\text{ A}$ | | | 174 | mJ |
| Off Characteristics | | | | | | |
| BV_{DSS} | Drain-Source Breakdown Voltage | $V_{GS} = 0\text{ V}$, $I_D = -250\text{ }\mu\text{A}$ | -60 | | | V |
| ΔBV_{DSS} ΔT_J | Breakdown Voltage Temperature Coefficient | $I_D = -250\text{ }\mu\text{A}$, Referenced to 25°C | | -60 | | $\text{mV/}^\circ\text{C}$ |
| I_{DSS} | Zero Gate Voltage Drain Current | $V_{DS} = -60\text{ V}$, $V_{GS} = 0\text{ V}$ | | | -10 | μA |
| I_{GSSF} | Gate-Body Leakage, Forward | $V_{GS} = -20\text{ V}$, $V_{DS} = 0\text{ V}$ | | | 100 | nA |
| I_{GSSR} | Gate-Body Leakage, Reverse | $V_{GS} = -20\text{ V}$, $V_{DS} = 0\text{ V}$ | | | -100 | nA |
| On Characteristics (Note 2) | | | | | | |
| $V_{GS(\text{th})}$ | Gate Threshold Voltage | $V_{DS} = V_{GS}$, $I_D = -250\text{ }\mu\text{A}$ | -2 | -2.6 | -4 | V |
| $\Delta V_{GS(\text{th})}$ ΔT_J | Gate Threshold Voltage Temperature Coefficient | $I_D = -250\text{ }\mu\text{A}$, Referenced to 25°C | | 5.7 | | $\text{mV/}^\circ\text{C}$ |
| $R_{DS(\text{on})}$ | Static Drain-Source On-Resistance | $V_{GS} = -10\text{ V}$, $I_D = -2.5\text{ A}$ $V_{GS} = -4.5\text{ V}$, $I_D = -2\text{ A}$ $V_{GS} = -10\text{ V}$, $I_D = -2.5\text{ A}$, $T_J = 125^\circ\text{C}$ | 95 163 153 | 300 500 513 | | $\text{m}\Omega$ |
| $I_{D(\text{on})}$ | On-State Drain Current | $V_{GS} = -10\text{ V}$, $V_{DS} = -5\text{ V}$ | -12 | | | A |
| g_{FS} | Forward Transconductance | $V_{DS} = -10\text{ V}$, $I_D = -2.5\text{ A}$ | | 5.5 | | S |
| Dynamic Characteristics | | | | | | |
| C_{iss} | Input Capacitance | $V_{DS} = -30\text{ V}$, $V_{GS} = 0\text{ V}$, $f = 1.0\text{ MHz}$ | | 601 | | pF |
| C_{oss} | Output Capacitance | | | 85 | | pF |
| C_{rss} | Reverse Transfer Capacitance | | | 35 | | pF |
| Switching Characteristics (Note 2) | | | | | | |
| $t_{d(\text{on})}$ | Turn-On Delay Time | $V_{DD} = -30\text{ V}$, $I_D = -1\text{ A}$, $V_{GS} = -10\text{ V}$, $R_{\text{GEN}} = 6\text{ }\Omega$ | | 12 | 21 | ns |
| t_r | Turn-On Rise Time | | | 10 | 20 | ns |
| $t_{d(\text{off})}$ | Turn-Off Delay Time | | | 19 | 34 | ns |
| t_f | Turn-Off Fall Time | | | 6 | 12 | ns |
| Q_g | Total Gate Charge | $V_{DS} = -30\text{ V}$, $I_D = -2.5\text{ A}$, $V_{GS} = -10\text{ V}$ | | 11 | 15 | nC |
| Q_{gs} | Gate-Source Charge | | | 2.4 | | nC |
| Q_{gd} | Gate-Drain Charge | | | 2.7 | | nC |
| Drain-Source Diode Characteristics and Maximum Ratings | | | | | | |
| I_S | Maximum Continuous Drain-Source Diode Forward Current | | | | -2.5 | A |
| V_{SD} | Drain-Source Diode Forward Voltage | $V_{GS} = 0\text{ V}$, $I_S = -2.5\text{ A}$ (Note 2) | | -0.8 | -1.2 | V |
| t_{rr} | Diode Reverse Recovery Time | $I_F = -2.5\text{ A}$, $d_I/d_t = 100\text{ A}/\mu\text{s}$ | | 25 | | nS |
| Q_{rr} | Diode Reverse Recovery Charge | | | 40 | | nC |

Notes:

1. R_{JJA} is the sum of the junction-to-case and case-to-ambient thermal resistance where the case thermal reference is defined as the solder mounting surface of the drain pins. R_{JJC} is guaranteed by design while R_{JCA} is determined by the user's board design.



a) 42°C/W when mounted on a 1 in² pad of 2 oz copper



b) 95°C/W when mounted on a .0066 in² pad of 2 oz copper



c) 110°C/W when mounted on a minimum pad.

2. Pulse Test: Pulse Width < 300μs, Duty Cycle < 2.0%

Typical Characteristics

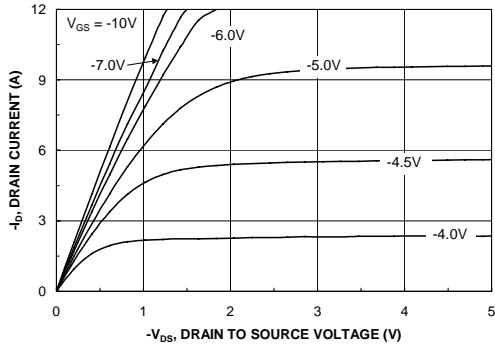


Figure 1. On-Region Characteristics.

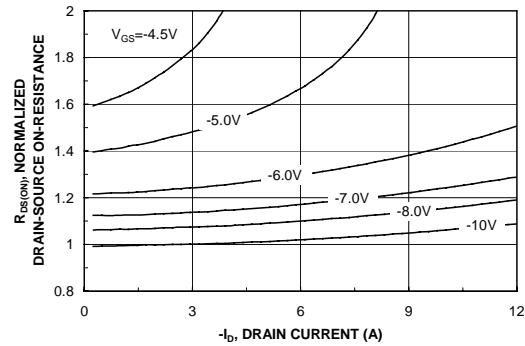


Figure 2. On-Resistance Variation with Drain Current and Gate Voltage.

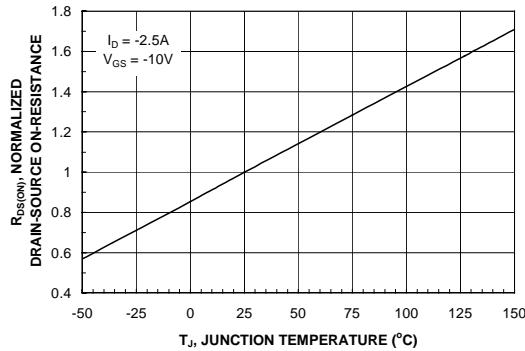


Figure 3. On-Resistance Variation with Temperature.

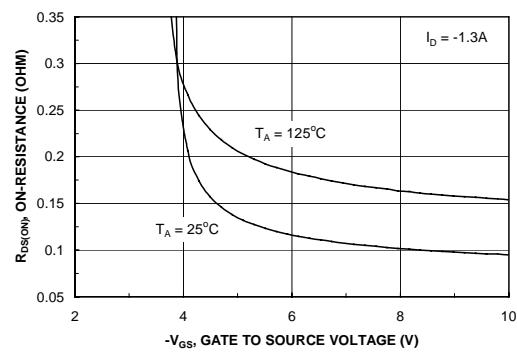


Figure 4. On-Resistance Variation with Gate-to-Source Voltage.

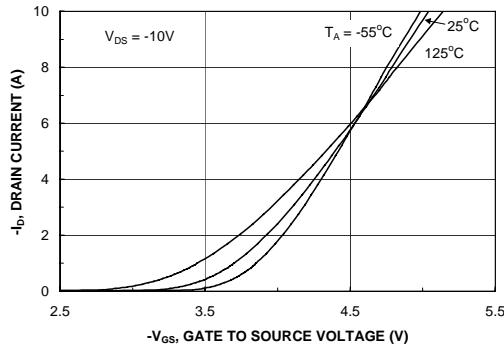


Figure 5. Transfer Characteristics.

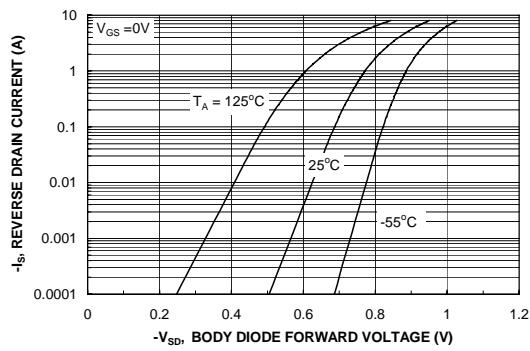


Figure 6. Body Diode Forward Voltage Variation with Source Current and Temperature.

Typical Characteristics

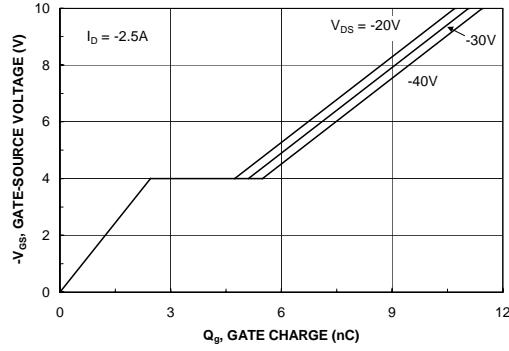


Figure 7. Gate Charge Characteristics.

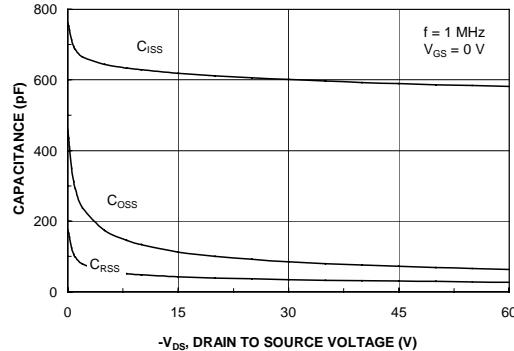


Figure 8. Capacitance Characteristics.

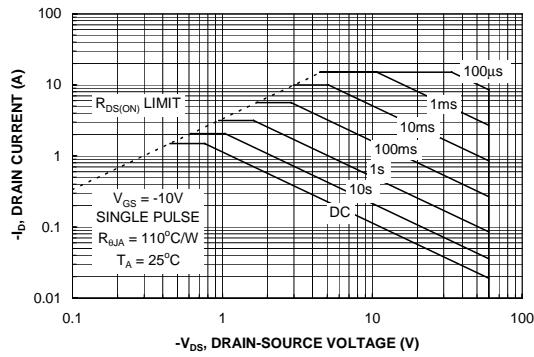


Figure 9. Maximum Safe Operating Area.

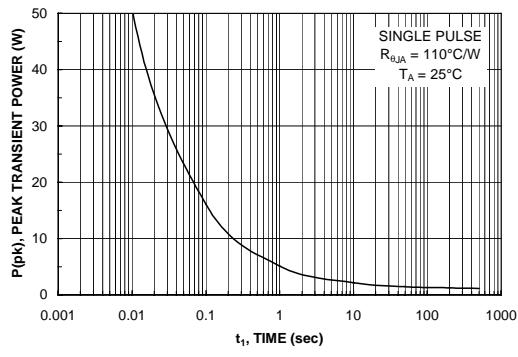


Figure 10. Single Pulse Maximum Power Dissipation.

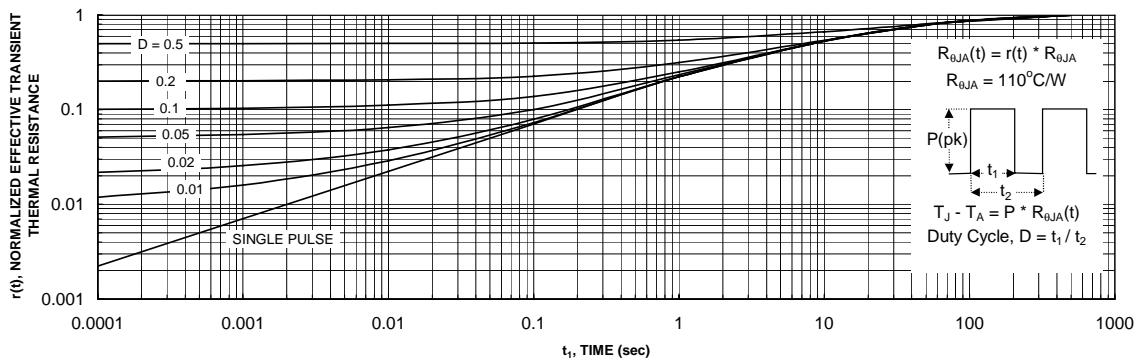


Figure 11. Transient Thermal Response Curve.

Thermal characterization performed using the conditions described in Note 1c.
Transient thermal response will change depending on the circuit board design.

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