MOTOROLA
SEMICONDUCTOR
TECHNICAL DATA

MTM12P10
MTP12P06
MTP12P10

Designer's Data Sheet

Power Field Effect Transistor

P-Channel Enhancement-Mode Silicon Gate

TMOS

These TMOS Power FETs are designed for medium voltage, high speed power switching applications such as switching regulators, converters, solenoid and relay drivers.

- Silicon Gate for Fast Switching Speeds — Switching Times Specified at 100°C
- Designer's Data — I_{DSS}, $V_{DS(on)}$, $V_{GS(th)}$ and SOA Specified at Elevated Temperature
- Rugged — SOA is Power Dissipation Limited
- Source-to-Drain Diode Characterized for Use With Inductive Loads

TMOS POWER FETs
12 AMPERES
$R_{DS(on)}$ = 0.3 OHM
60 and 100 VOLTS

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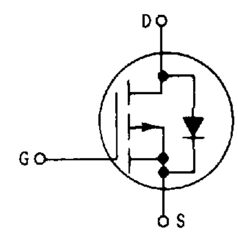
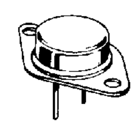
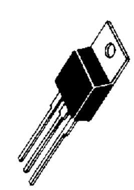




MTM12P10
CASE 1-07
TO-204AA



MTP12P06
MTP12P10
CASE 221A-06
TO-220AB

MAXIMUM RATINGS

Rating	Symbol	MTM OR MTP 12P06	MTM OR MTP 12P10	Unit
Drain-Source Voltage	V_{DSS}	60	100	Vdc
Drain-Gate Voltage (R_{GS} = 1 MΩ)	V_{DGR}	60	100	Vdc
Gate-Source Voltage — Continuous — Non-repetitive ($t_p \leq 50\ \mu s$)	V_{GS} V_{GSM}	±20 ±40		Vdc Vpk
Drain Current Continuous Pulsed	 I_D I_{DM}	 12 28		Adc
Total Power Dissipation @ T_C = 25°C Derate above 25°C	P_D	75 0.6		Watts W/°C
Operating and Storage Temperature Range	T_J, T_{stg}	−65 to 150		°C

THERMAL CHARACTERISTICS

Characteristic		Symbol	Value	Unit
Thermal Resistance Junction to Case		$R_{\theta JC}$	1.67	°C/W
Junction to Ambient	TO-204	$R_{\theta JA}$	30	
	TO-220		62.5	
Maximum Lead Temperature for Soldering Purposes, 1/8″ from case for 5 seconds	TO-220	T_L	260	°C
	TO-204		300	

Designer's Data for "Worst Case" Conditions — The Designer's Data Sheet permits the design of most circuits entirely from the information presented. SOA Limit curves — representing boundaries on device characteristics — are given to facilitate "worst case" design.

MOTOROLA SC (XSTRS/R F) 68E D ■ 6367254 0098584 T2T ■MOT6

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ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS (T_C = 25°C unless otherwise noted)

Characteristic		Symbol	Min	Max	Unit
OFF CHARACTERISTICS					
Drain-Source Breakdown Voltage (V_{GS} = 0, I_D = 0.25 mA)	MTM/MTP12P06 MTM/MTP12P10	$V_{(BR)DSS}$	60 100	— —	Vdc
Zero Gate Voltage Drain Current (V_{DS} = Rated V_{DSS}, V_{GS} = 0) (V_{DS} = Rated V_{DSS}, V_{GS} = 0, T_J = 125°C)		I_{DSS}	— —	10 100	μAdc
Gate-Body Leakage Current, Forward (V_{GSF} = 20 Vdc, V_{DS} = 0)		I_{GSSF}	—	100	nAdc
Gate-Body Leakage Current, Reverse (V_{GSR} = 20 Vdc, V_{DS} = 0)		I_{GSSR}	—	100	nAdc
ON CHARACTERISTICS*					
Gate Threshold Voltage (V_{DS} = V_{GS}, I_D = 1 mA) T_J = 100°C		$V_{GS(th)}$	2 1.5	4.5 4	Vdc
Static Drain-Source On-Resistance (V_{GS} = 10 Vdc, I_D = 6 Adc)		$R_{DS(on)}$	—	0.3	Ohm
Drain-Source On-Voltage (V_{GS} = 10 V) (I_D = 12 Adc) (I_D = 6 Adc, T_J = 100°C)		$V_{DS(on)}$	 — —	 4.2 3.8	Vdc
Forward Transconductance (V_{DS} = 15 V, I_D = 6 A)		g_{FS}	2	—	mhos
DYNAMIC CHARACTERISTICS					
Input Capacitance	(V_{DS} = 25 V, V_{GS} = 0, f = 1 MHz) See Figure 10	C_{iss}	—	920	pF
Output Capacitance		C_{oss}	—	575	
Reverse Transfer Capacitance		C_{rss}	—	200	
SWITCHING CHARACTERISTICS* (T_J = 100°C)					
Turn-On Delay Time	(V_{DD} = 25 V, I_D = 0.5 Rated I_D R_{gen} = 50 ohms) See Figures 12 and 13	$t_{d(on)}$	—	50	ns
Rise Time		t_r	—	150	
Turn-Off Delay Time		$t_{d(off)}$	—	150	
Fall Time		t_f	—	150	
Total Gate Charge	(V_{DS} = 0.8 Rated V_{DSS}, I_D = Rated I_D, V_{GS} = 10 V) See Figure 11	Q_g	33 (Typ)	50	nC
Gate-Source Charge		Q_{gs}	16 (Typ)	—	
Gate-Drain Charge		Q_{gd}	17 (Typ)	—	
SOURCE DRAIN DIODE CHARACTERISTICS*					
Forward On-Voltage	(I_S = Rated I_D V_{GS} = 0)	V_{SD}	4 (Typ)	5.5	Vdc
Forward Turn-On Time		t_{on}	Limited by stray inductance		
Reverse Recovery Time		t_{rr}	300 (Typ)	—	ns
INTERNAL PACKAGE INDUCTANCE (TO-204)					
Internal Drain Inductance (Measured from the contact screw on the header closer to the source pin and the center of the die)		L_d	5 (Typ)	—	nH
Internal Source Inductance (Measured from the source pin, 0.25″ from the package to the source bond pad)		L_s	12.5 (Typ)	—	
INTERNAL PACKAGE INDUCTANCE (TO-220)					
Internal Drain Inductance (Measured from the contact screw on tab to center of die) (Measured from the drain lead 0.25″ from package to center of die)		L_d	 3.5 (Typ) 4.5 (Typ)	 — —	nH
Internal Source Inductance (Measured from the source lead 0.25″ from package to source bond pad.)		L_s	7.5 (Typ)	—	

*Pulse Test: Pulse Width ≤ 300 μs, Duty Cycle ≤ 2%.

TYPICAL ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS

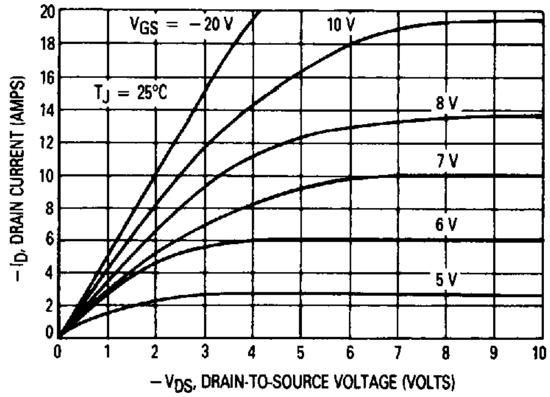

Figure 1. On-Region Characteristics

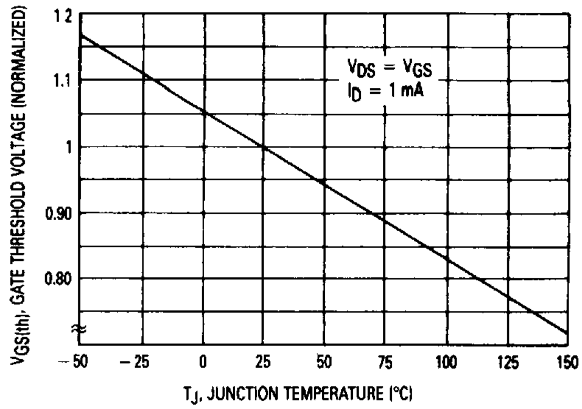

Figure 2. Gate-Threshold Voltage Variation With Temperature

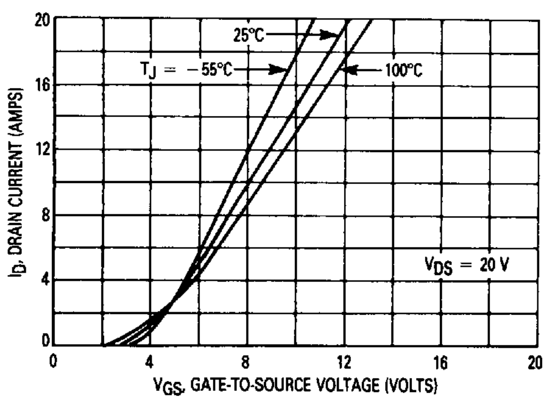

Figure 3. Transfer Characteristics

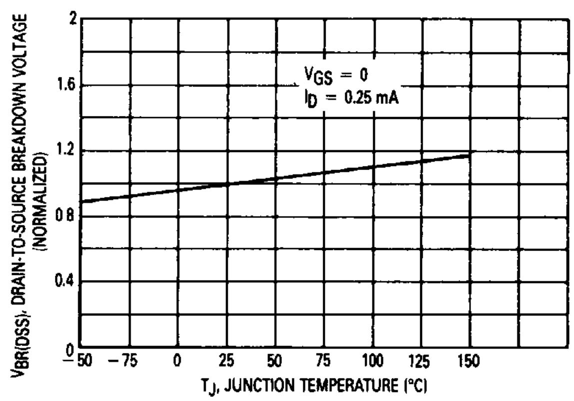

Figure 4. Normalized Breakdown Voltage versus Temperature

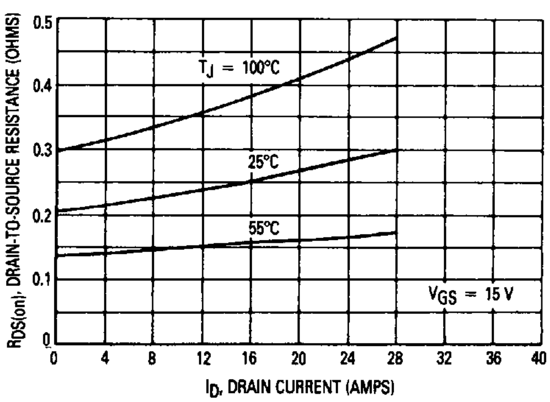

Figure 5. On-Resistance versus Drain Current

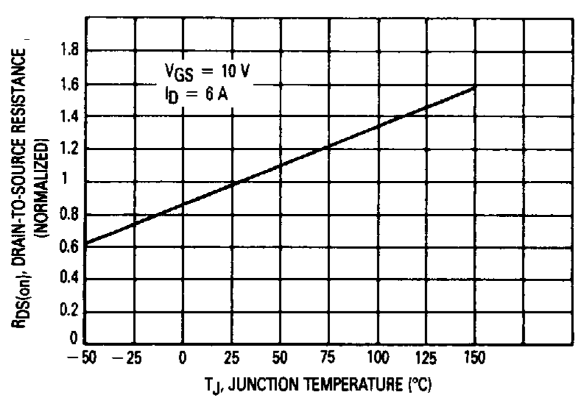

Figure 6. On-Resistance Variation With Temperature

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SAFE OPERATING AREA INFORMATION

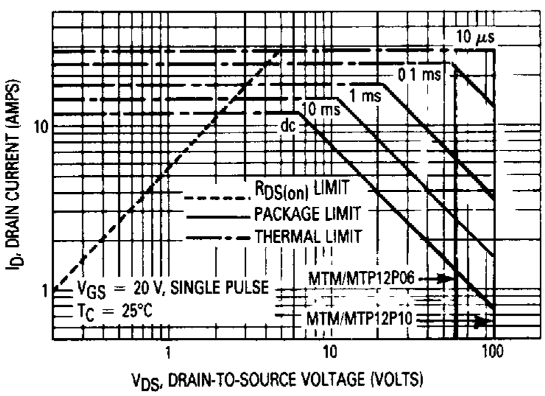

Figure 7. Maximum Rated Forward Biased Safe Operating Area

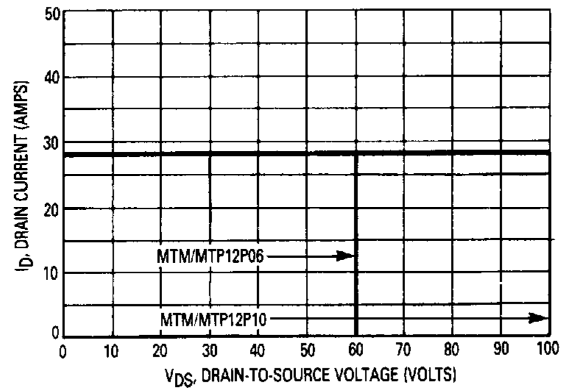

Figure 8. Maximum Rated Switching Safe Operating Area

FORWARD BIASED SAFE OPERATING AREA

The FBSOA curves define the maximum drain-to-source voltage and drain current that a device can safely handle when it is forward biased, or when it is on, or being turned on. Because these curves include the limitations of simultaneous high voltage and high current, up to the rating of the device, they are especially useful to designers of linear systems. The curves are based on a case temperature of 25°C and a maximum junction temperature of 150°C. Limitations for repetitive pulses at various case temperatures can be determined by using the thermal response curves. Motorola Application Note, AN569, "Transient Thermal Resistance-General Data and Its Use" provides detailed instructions.

SWITCHING SAFE OPERATING AREA

The switching safe operating area (SOA) of Figure 8 is the boundary that the load line may traverse without incurring damage to the MOSFET. The fundamental limits are the peak current, I_{DM} and the breakdown voltage, $V_{(BR)DSS}$. The switching SOA shown in Figure 8 is applicable for both turn-on and turn-off of the devices for switching times less than one microsecond.

The power averaged over a complete switching cycle must be less than:

$$\frac{T_{J(max)} - T_C}{R_{\theta JC}}$$

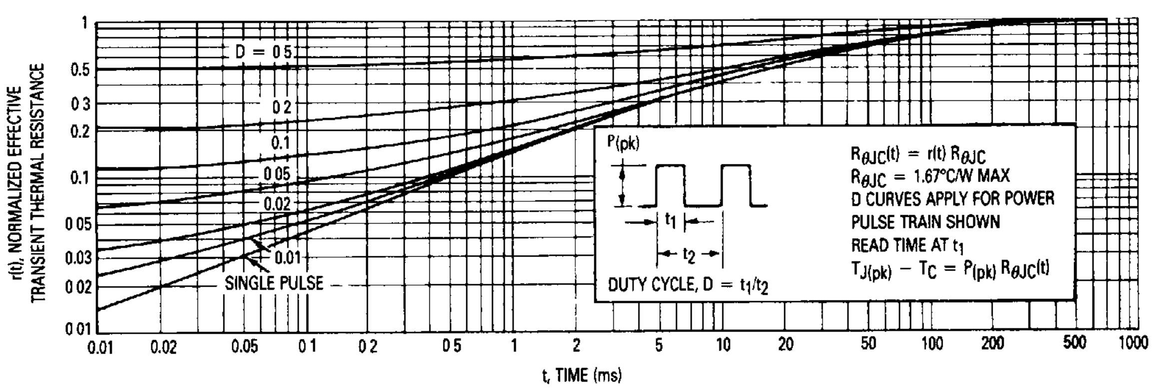

Figure 9. Thermal Response

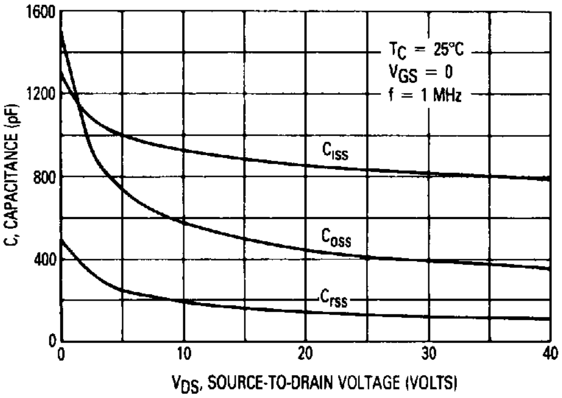

Figure 10. Capacitance Variation

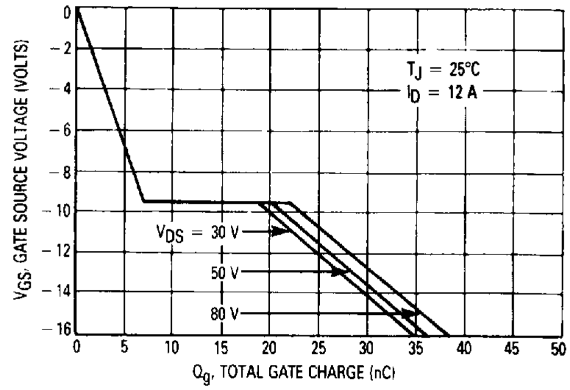

Figure 11. Gate Charge versus Gate-to-Source Voltage

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RESISTIVE SWITCHING

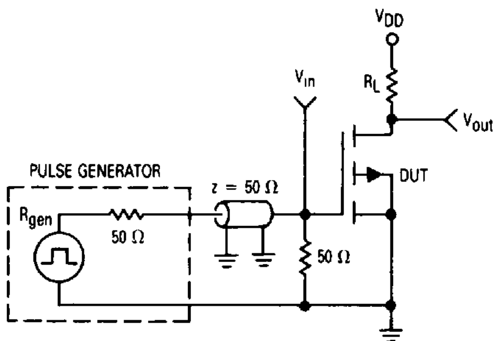

Figure 12. Switching Test Circuit

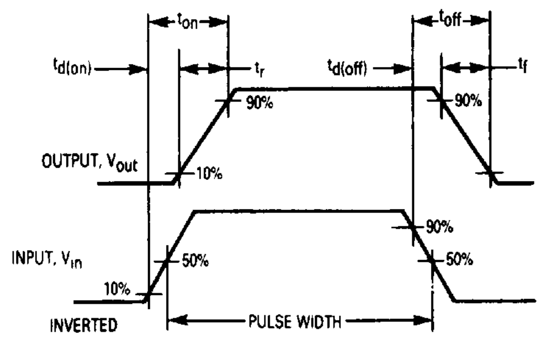

Figure 13. Switching Waveforms