

P-Channel Enhancement-Mode Power MOS Field-Effect Transistors

August 1991

Features

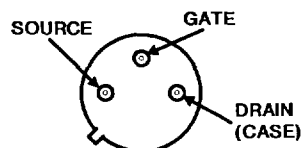
- -1.16A, -100V
- $r_{DS(on)} = 3.65\Omega$
- SOA is Power-Dissipation Limited
- Nanosecond Switching Speeds
- Linear Transfer Characteristics
- High Input Impedance
- Majority Carrier Device

Description

The 2N6895 is a P-channel enhancement-mode silicon-gate power MOS field-effect transistor designed for applications such as switching converters, motor drivers, relay drivers, and drivers for high-power bipolar switching transistors requiring high speed and low gate-drive power. This type can be operated directly from integrated circuits.

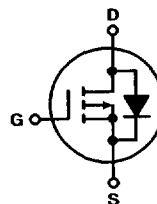
The 2N6895 is supplied in the JEDEC TO-205AF metal package.

Package

 TO-205AF
BOTTOM VIEW


Terminal Diagram

P-CHANNEL ENHANCEMENT MODE



Absolute Maximum Ratings ($T_C = +25^\circ\text{C}$) Unless Otherwise Specified

| | 2N6895 | UNITS |
|--|----------------|---------------------|
| Drain-Source Voltage | V_{DSS} | V |
| Drain-Gate Voltage ($R_{GS} = 1M\Omega$) | V_{DGR} | V |
| Continuous Drain Current | | |
| RMS Continuous | I_D | A |
| Pulsed Drain Current | I_{DM} | A |
| Gate-Source Voltage | V_{GS} | V |
| Maximum Power Dissipation | | |
| $T_C = +25^\circ\text{C}$ | P_D | W |
| Above $T_C = +25^\circ\text{C}$, Derate Linearly | | W/ $^\circ\text{C}$ |
| Operating and Storage Junction Temperature Range | T_J, T_{STG} | $^\circ\text{C}$ |
| Maximum Lead Temperature for Soldering | T_L | $^\circ\text{C}$ |
| (At distances $\geq \frac{1}{16}$ " (3.17mm) from seating plane for 10s max) | | |

*JEDEC registered values

Specifications 2N6895

ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS at Case Temperature (T_C) = 25°C unless otherwise specified.

| CHARACTERISTIC | TEST CONDITIONS | LIMITS | | UNITS |
|-------------------------------------|---|--|------|--------------------|
| | | Min. | Max. | |
| Drain-Source Breakdown Voltage | BV_{DSS} $I_D = 1 \text{ mA}, V_{GS} = 0$ | -100 | — | V |
| Gate Threshold Voltage | $V_{GS(th)}$ $V_{GS} = V_{DS}, I_D = 0.25 \text{ mA}$ | -2 | -4 | V |
| Zero Gate Voltage Drain Current | I_{DSS} $V_{DS} = -80 \text{ V}$ | — | 1 | μA |
| Gate-Source Leakage Current | I_{GSS} $T_C = 125^\circ\text{C}, V_{DS} = -80 \text{ V}$ $V_{GS} = \pm 20 \text{ V}, V_{DS} = 0$ | — | 50 | nA |
| Drain-Source On Voltage | $V_{DS(on)}^{\text{a}}$ $I_D = 0.74 \text{ A}, V_{GS} = -10 \text{ V}$ | — | 2.7 | V |
| Static Drain-Source On Resistance | $r_{DS(on)}^{\text{a}}$ $I_D = 1.16 \text{ A}, V_{GS} = -10 \text{ V}$ | — | 6 | Ω |
| | | $T_C = 125^\circ\text{C}, I_D = 0.74 \text{ A}, V_{GS} = 10 \text{ V}$ | 5.66 | |
| Forward Transconductance | g_{fs}^{a} $V_{DS} = -10 \text{ V}, I_D = 0.74 \text{ A}$ | 200 | 800 | mho |
| Input Capacitance | C_{iss} $V_{DS} = -25 \text{ V}$ | 40 | 150 | pF |
| Output Capacitance | C_{oss} $V_{GS} = 0 \text{ V}$ | 20 | 80 | |
| Reverse Transfer Capacitance | C_{rss} $f = 1 \text{ MHz}$ | 7.5 | 30 | |
| Turn-On Delay Time | $t_d(on)$ $V_{DS} = -50 \text{ V}$ | — | 25 | ns |
| Rise Time | t_r $I_D = 0.74 \text{ A}$ | — | 45 | |
| Turn-Off Delay Time | $t_d(off)$ $R_{gen} = R_{gs} = 15 \Omega$ | — | 45 | |
| Fall Time | t_f $V_{GS} = -10 \text{ V}$ | — | 50 | |
| Thermal Resistance Junction-to-Case | $R_{\theta jc}$ | — | 15 | $^\circ\text{C/W}$ |

SOURCE-DRAIN DIODE RATINGS AND CHARACTERISTICS

| CHARACTERISTIC | TEST CONDITIONS | LIMITS | | UNITS |
|-----------------------|---|--------|------|-------|
| | | Min. | Max. | |
| Diode Forward Voltage | V_{SD}^{a} $I_{SD} = 1.16 \text{ A}$ | 0.8 | 1.6 | V |
| Reverse Recovery Time | t_{rr} $I_F = 4 \text{ A}, dI_F/dt = 50 \text{ A}/\mu\text{s}$ | — | 340 | ns |

*In accordance with JEDEC registration data.

^aPulsed: Pulse duration = 300 μs max., duty cycle = 2%

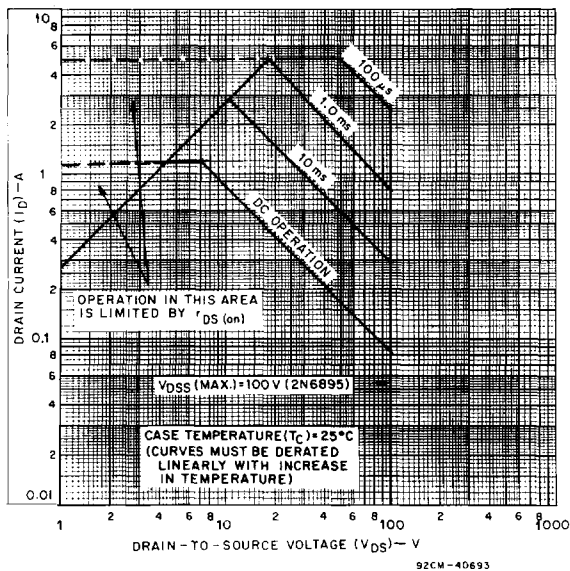


Fig. 1 - Maximum operating areas.

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P-CHANNEL POWER MOSFETS

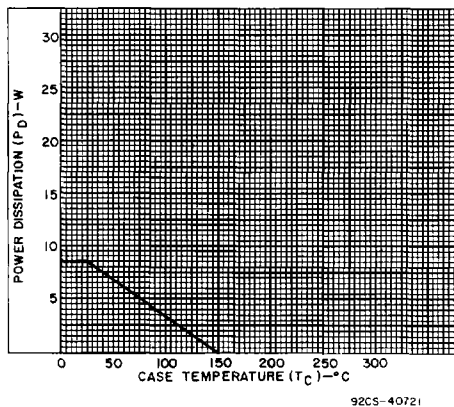


Fig. 2 - Power dissipation vs. temperature derating curve.

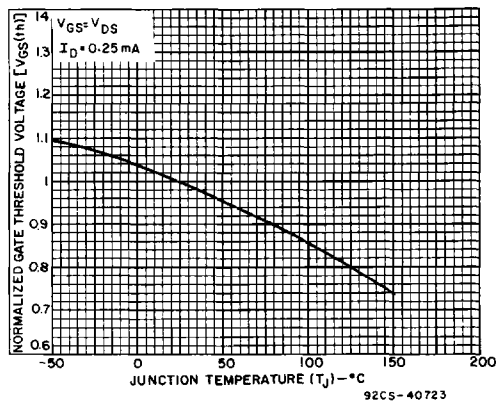


Fig. 3 - Typical normalized gate threshold voltage as a function of junction temperature.

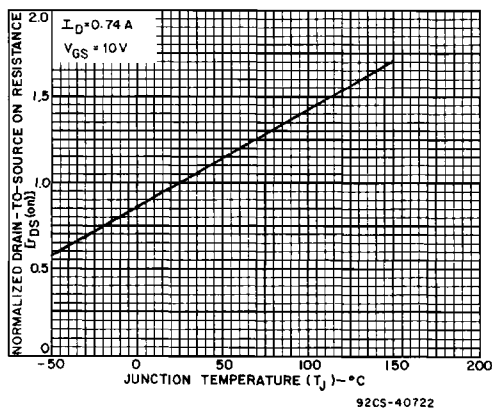


Fig. 4 - Typical normalized drain-to-source on resistance to junction temperature.

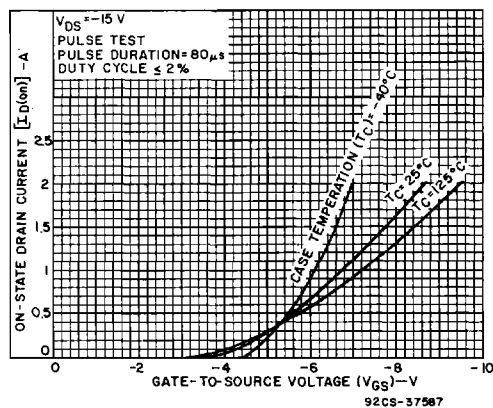


Fig. 5 - Typical transfer characteristics.

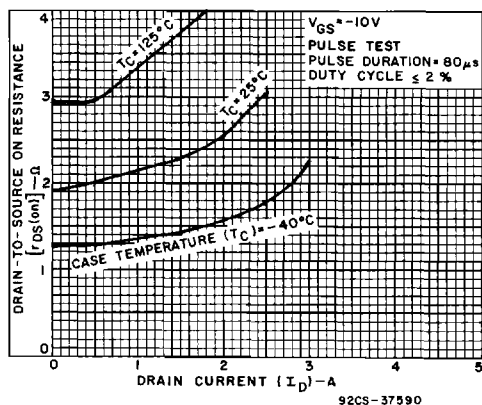


Fig. 6 - Typical drain-to-source on resistance as a function of drain current.

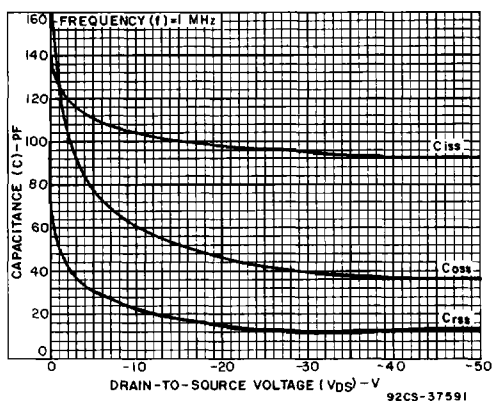


Fig. 7 - Capacitance as a function of drain-to-source voltage.

2N6895

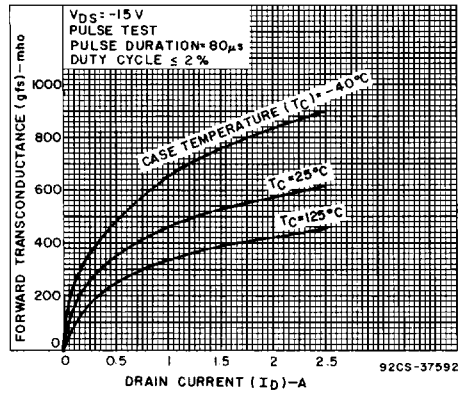


Fig. 8 - Typical forward transconductance as a function of drain current.