

**MOTOROLA**  
**SEMICONDUCTOR**  
**TECHNICAL DATA**

*Designer's Data Sheet*

**Power Field Effect Transistor**  
**N-Channel Enhancement-Mode**  
**Silicon Gate TMOS**

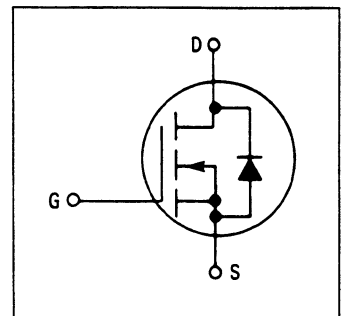
These TMOS Power FETs are designed for high voltage, high speed power switching applications such as switching regulators, converters, solenoid and relay drivers.

- 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



**MTH5N95**  
**MTH5N100**  
**MTM5N95**  
**MTM5N100**

**TMOS POWER FETs**  
**5 AMPERES**  
 $r_{DS(on)} = 3 \text{ OHMS}$   
**950 and 1000 VOLTS**

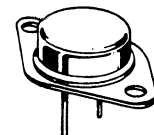


**MAXIMUM RATINGS**

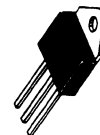
Rating	Symbol	MTH or MTM		Unit
		5N95	5N100	
Drain-Source Voltage	$V_{DSS}$	950	1000	Vdc
Drain-Gate Voltage ( $R_{GS} = 1 \text{ M}\Omega$ )	$V_{DGR}$	950	1000	Vdc
Gate-Source Voltage	$V_{GS}$	$\pm 20$		Vdc
Drain Current	$I_D$			Adc
Pulsed	$I_{DM}$	17		
Total Power Dissipation @ $T_C = 25^\circ\text{C}$ Derate above 25°C	$P_D$	150		Watts W/°C
		1.2		
Operating and Storage Temperature Range	$T_J, T_{stg}$	-65 to 150		°C

**THERMAL CHARACTERISTICS**

Thermal Resistance — Junction to Case — Junction to Ambient	$R_{\theta JC}$	0.83	°C/W
	$R_{\theta JA}$	30	
Maximum Lead Temperature for Soldering Purposes, 1/8" from case for 5 seconds	$T_L$	275	°C



**MTM5N95**  
**MTM5N100**  
**CASE 1-05**  
**TO-204AA**



**MTH5N95**  
**MTH5N100**  
**CASE 340-01**  
**TO-218AC**

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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.



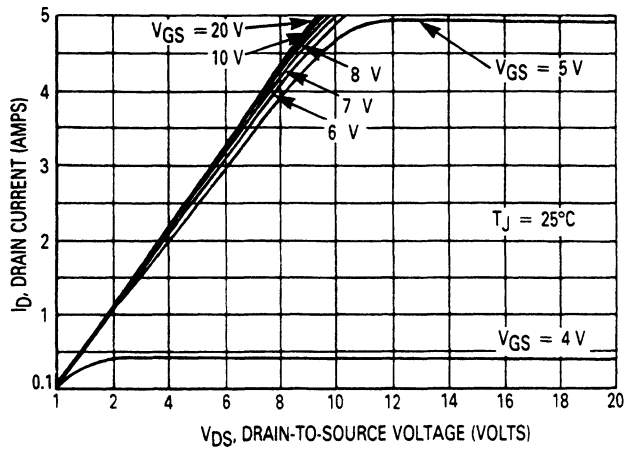
**MOTOROLA**

**ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS** ( $T_C = 25^\circ\text{C}$  unless otherwise noted)

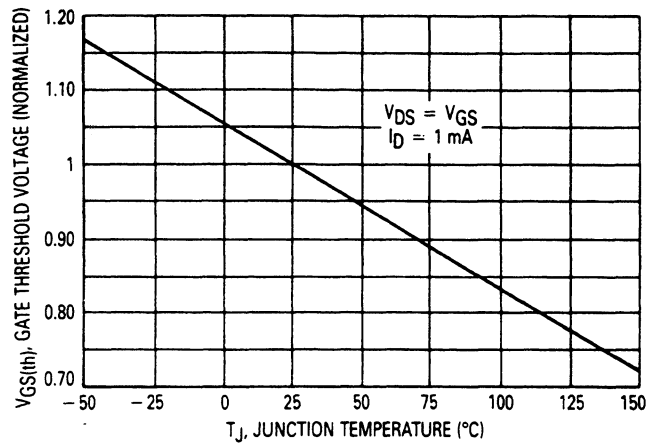
Characteristic	Symbol	Min	Max	Unit	
<b>OFF CHARACTERISTICS</b>					
Drain-Source Breakdown Voltage ( $V_{GS} = 0, I_D = 0.25 \text{ mA}$ )	$V_{(BR)DSS}$	950 1000	— —	Vdc	
Zero Gate Voltage Drain Current ( $V_{DS} = \text{Rated } V_{DSS}, V_{GS} = 0$ ) ( $V_{DS} = 0.8 \text{ Rated } V_{DSS}, V_{GS} = 0, T_J = 125^\circ\text{C}$ )	$I_{DSS}$	— —	0.2 1	mAdc	
Gate-Body Leakage Current, Forward ( $V_{GSF} = 20 \text{ Vdc}, V_{DS} = 0$ )	$I_{GSSF}$	—	100	nAdc	
Gate-Body Leakage Current, Reverse ( $V_{GSR} = 20 \text{ Vdc}, V_{DS} = 0$ )	$I_{GSSR}$	—	100	nAdc	
<b>ON CHARACTERISTICS*</b>					
Gate Threshold Voltage ( $V_{DS} = V_{GS}, I_D = 1 \text{ mA}$ ) $T_J = 100^\circ\text{C}$	$V_{GS(th)}$	2 1.5	4.5 4	Vdc	
Static Drain-Source On-Resistance ( $V_{GS} = 10 \text{ Vdc}, I_D = 2.5 \text{ Adc}$ )	$r_{DS(on)}$	—	3	Ohms	
Drain-Source On-Voltage ( $V_{GS} = 10 \text{ V}$ ) ( $I_D = 5 \text{ Adc}$ ) ( $I_D = 2.5 \text{ Adc}, T_J = 100^\circ\text{C}$ )	$V_{DS(on)}$	— —	15 12.5	Vdc	
Forward Transconductance ( $V_{DS} = 15 \text{ V}, I_D = 2.5 \text{ A}$ )	$g_{FS}$	2	—	mhos	
<b>DYNAMIC CHARACTERISTICS</b>					
Input Capacitance	( $V_{DS} = 25 \text{ V}, V_{GS} = 0,$ $f = 1 \text{ MHz}$ ) See Figure 10	$C_{iss}$	—	2600	pF
Output Capacitance		$C_{oss}$	—	350	
Reverse Transfer Capacitance		$C_{rss}$	—	200	
<b>SWITCHING CHARACTERISTICS* (<math>T_J = 100^\circ\text{C}</math>)</b>					
Turn-On Delay Time	( $V_{DD} = 25 \text{ V}, I_D = 0.5 \text{ Rated } I_D$ $R_{gen} = 50 \text{ ohms}$ ) See Figures 12 and 13	$t_{d(on)}$	—	70	ns
Rise Time		$t_r$	—	250	
Turn-Off Delay Time		$t_{d(off)}$	—	500	
Fall Time		$t_f$	—	200	
Total Gate Charge	( $V_{DS} = 0.8 \text{ Rated } V_{DSS},$ $I_D = \text{Rated } I_D, V_{GS} = 10 \text{ V}$ ) See Figure 11	$Q_g$	110 (Typ)	140	nC
Gate-Source Charge		$Q_{gs}$	60 (Typ)	—	
Gate-Drain Charge		$Q_{gd}$	50 (Typ)	—	
<b>SOURCE DRAIN DIODE CHARACTERISTICS*</b>					
Forward On-Voltage	( $I_S = \text{Rated } I_D$ $V_{GS} = 0$ )	$V_{SD}$	1.1 (Typ)	1.5	Vdc
Forward Turn-On Time		$t_{on}$	Limited by stray inductance		
Reverse Recovery Time		$t_{rr}$	1200 (Typ)	—	ns
<b>INTERNAL PACKAGE INDUCTANCE (TO-204)</b>					
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)	—	nH	
<b>INTERNAL PACKAGE INDUCTANCE (TO-218)</b>					
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)	$L_d$	4 (Typ) 5 (Typ)	— —	nH	
Internal Source Inductance (Measured from the source lead 0.25" from package to source bond pad.)	$L_s$	10 (Typ)	—	nH	

\*Pulse Test: Pulse Width  $\leq 300 \mu\text{s}$ , Duty Cycle  $\leq 2\%$ .

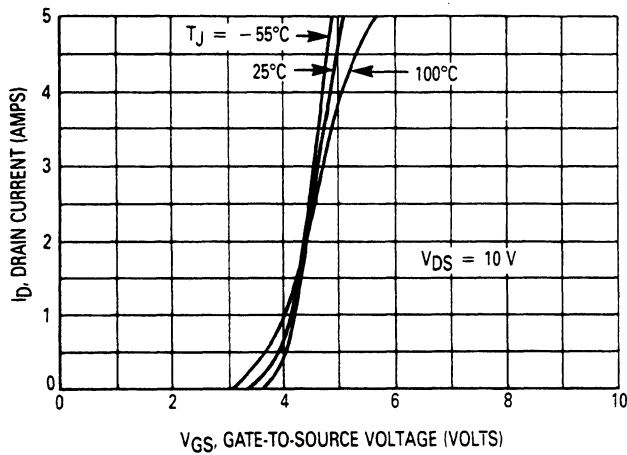
## TYPICAL ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS



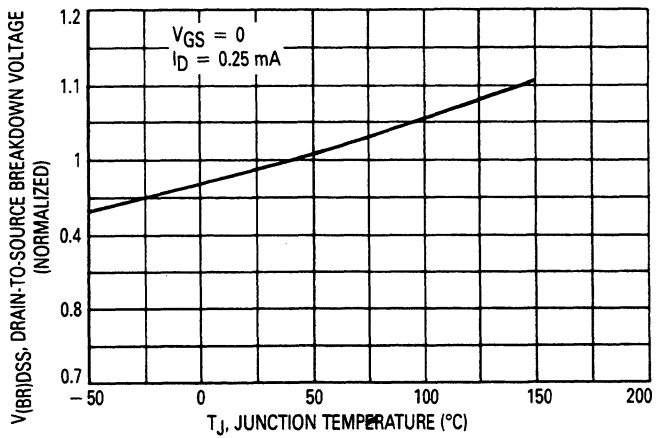
**Figure 1. On-Region Characteristics**



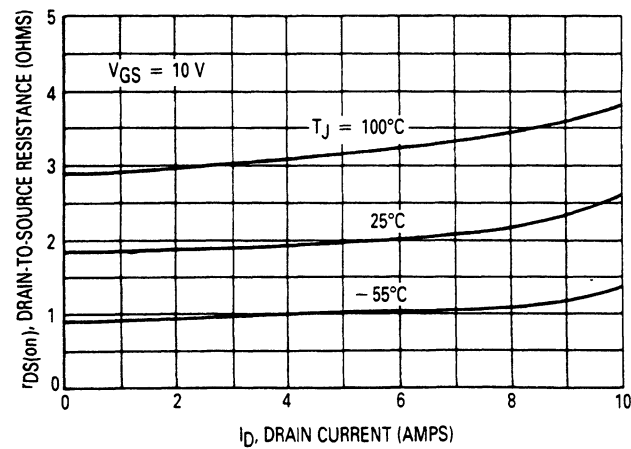
**Figure 2. Gate-Threshold Voltage Variation With Temperature**



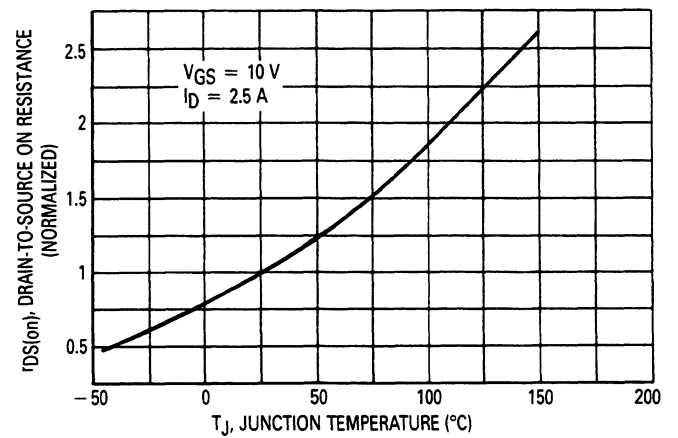
**Figure 3. Transfer Characteristics**



**Figure 4. Breakdown Voltage Variation With Temperature**

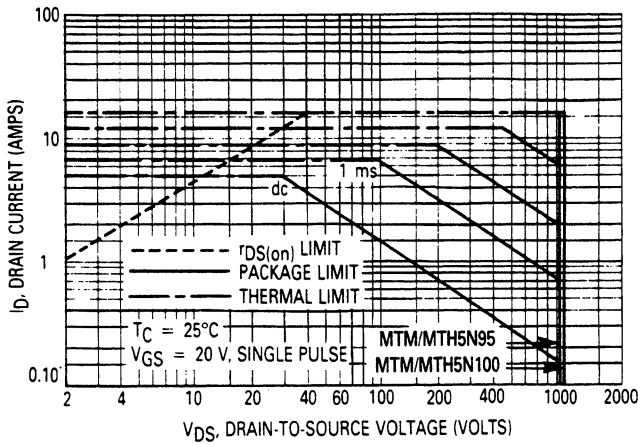


**Figure 5. On-Resistance versus Drain Current**

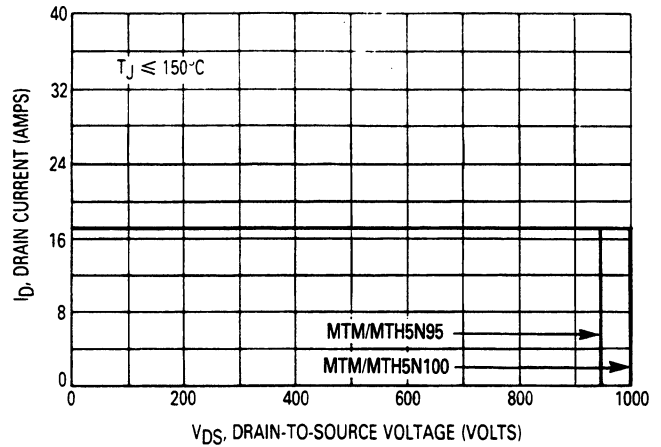


**Figure 6. On-Resistance Variation With Temperature**

## 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

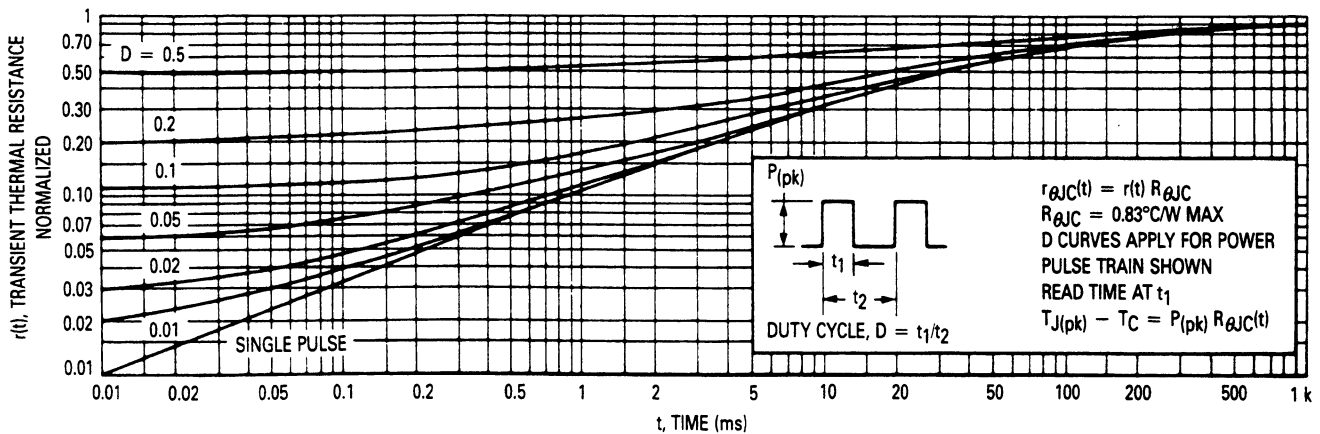
The FBSOA curves define the maximum drain-to-source voltage and drain current that a device can safely handle when it is forward biased, or when it is on, or being turned on. Because these curves include the limitations of simultaneous high voltage and high current, up to the rating of the device, they 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**

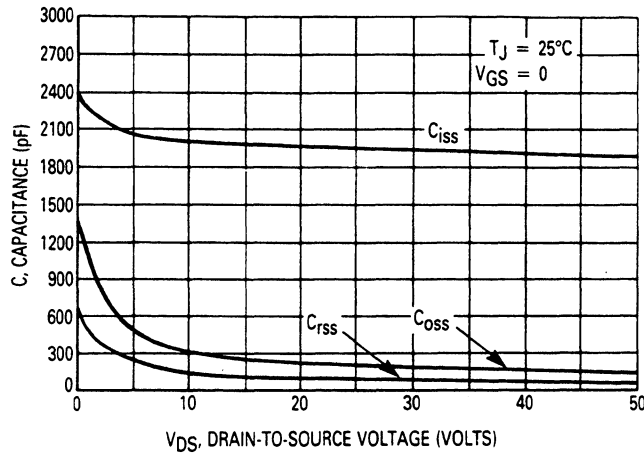


Figure 10. Capacitance Variation

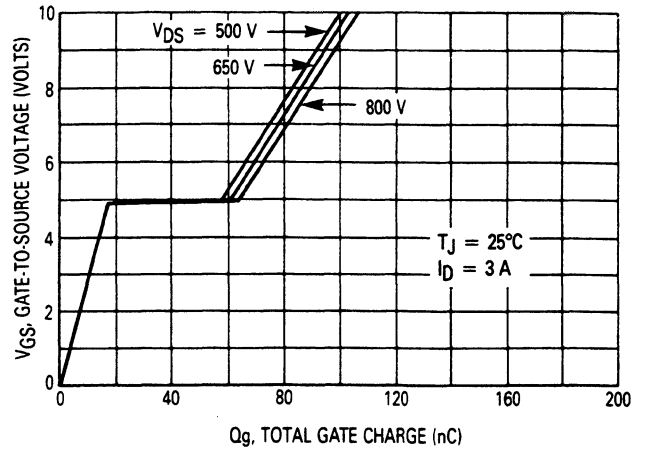


Figure 11. Gate Charge versus Gate-To-Source Voltage

### RESISTIVE SWITCHING

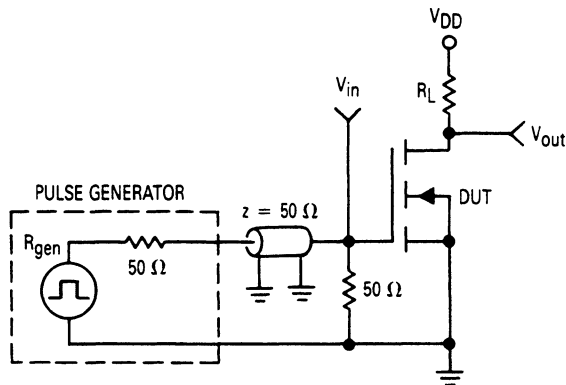


Figure 12. Switching Test Circuit

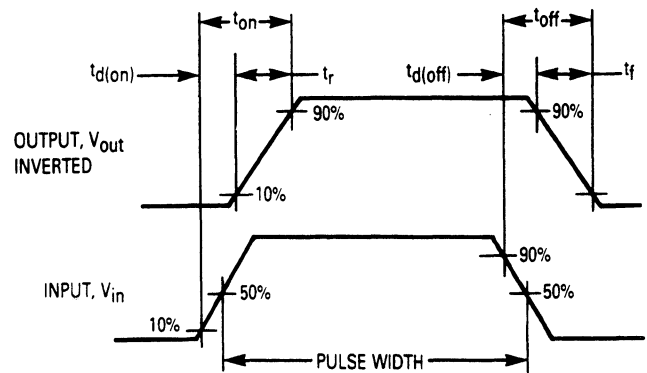
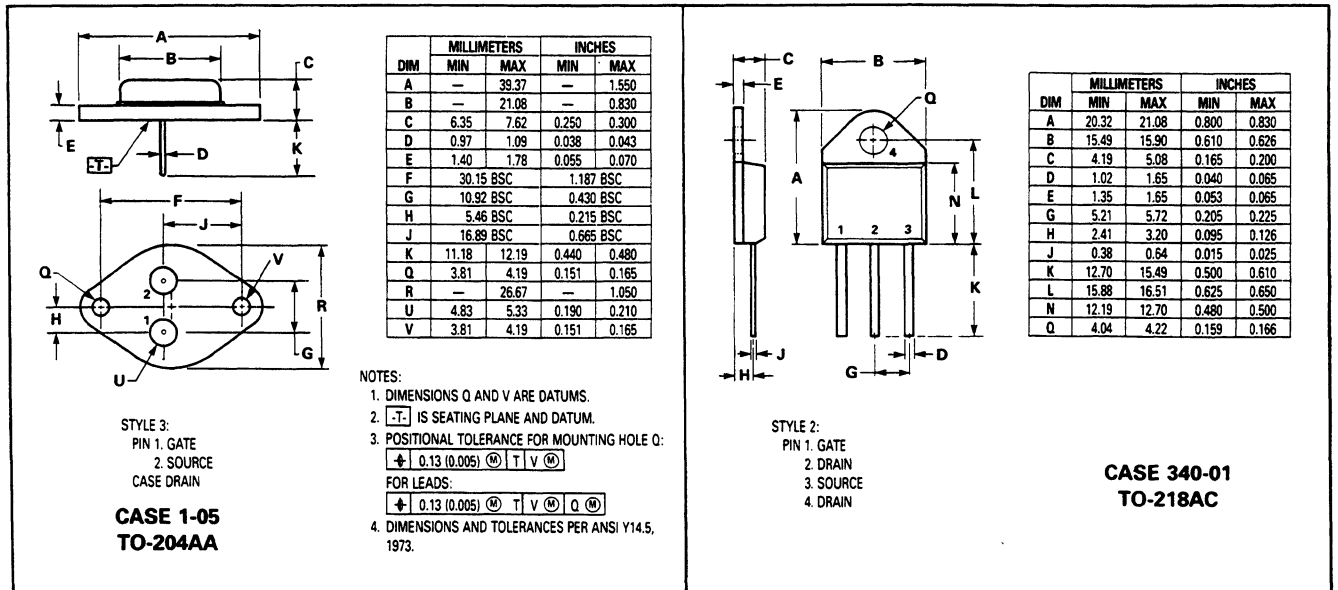


Figure 13. Switching Waveforms

### OUTLINE DIMENSIONS



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