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SEMICONDUCTOR
TECHNICAL DATA

Designer's Data Sheet

TMOS E-FET
High Energy Power FET
N-Channel Enhancement-Mode Silicon Gate

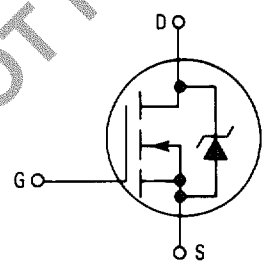
MTH6N100E

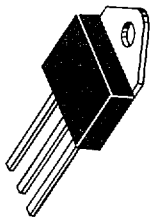
TMOS POWER FET
6.0 AMPERES
$r_{DS(on)}$ = 2.0 OHMS
1000 VOLTS

This advanced high voltage TMOS E-FET is designed to withstand high energy in the avalanche mode and switch efficiently. This new high energy device also offers a drain-to-source diode with fast recovery time. Designed for high voltage, high speed switching applications such as power supplies, PWM motor controls and other inductive loads, the avalanche energy capability is specified to eliminate the guesswork in designs where inductive loads are switched and offer additional safety margin against unexpected voltage transients.

- Avalanche Energy Capability Specified at Elevated Temperature
- Low Stored Gate Charge for Efficient Switching
- Internal Source-to-Drain Diode Designed to Replace External Zener Transient Suppressor — Absorbs High Energy in the Avalanche Mode
- Source-to-Drain Diode Recovery Time Comparable to Discrete Fast Recovery Diode

TMOS™





CASE 340-02
TO-218AC

MAXIMUM RATINGS (T_C = 25°C unless otherwise noted)

Rating	Symbol	Value	Unit
Drain-Source Voltage	V_{DSS}	1000	Vdc
Drain-Gate Voltage (R_{GS} = 1.0 MΩ)	V_{DGR}	1000	Vdc
Gate-Source Voltage — Continuous — Non-repetitive	V_{GS} V_{GSM}	±20 ±40	Vdc Vpk
Drain Current — Continuous — Pulsed	I_D I_{DM}	6.0 24	Adc
Total Power Dissipation @ T_C = 25°C Derate above 25°C	P_D	180 1.44	Watts W/°C
Operating and Storage Temperature Range	T_J, T_{stg}	−65 to 150	°C

UNCLAMPED DRAIN-TO-SOURCE AVALANCHE CHARACTERISTICS (T_J < 150°C)

Single Pulse Drain-to-Source Avalanche Energy — T_J = 25°C — T_J = 100°C Repetitive Pulse Drain-to-Source Avalanche Energy	W_{DSS} (1) W_{DSS} (2)	800 100 15	mJ

THERMAL CHARACTERISTICS

Thermal Resistance — Junction to Case — Junction to Ambient	$R_{\theta JC}$ $R_{\theta JA}$	0.7 30	°C/W
Maximum Lead Temperature for Soldering Purposes, 1/8" from case for 5 seconds	T_L	275	°C

(1) V_{DD} = 50 V, I_D = 6.0 A
(2) Pulse Width and frequency is limited by T_J(max) and thermal response

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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.

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

Characteristic	Symbol	Min	Typ	Max	Unit
OFF CHARACTERISTICS					
Drain-Source Breakdown Voltage (V_{GS} = 0, I_D = 0.25 mA)	$V_{(BR)DSS}$	1000	—	—	Vdc
Zero Gate Voltage Drain Current (V_{DS} = 500 V, V_{GS} = 0) (V_{DS} = 500 V, V_{GS} = 0, T_J = 125°C)	I_{DSS}	 — —	 — —	 0.2 1.0	mAdc
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 = 0.25 mAdc) (T_J = 125°C)	$V_{GS(th)}$	 2.0 1.5	 3.0 —	 4.5 4.0	Vdc
Static Drain-Source On-Resistance (V_{GS} = 10 Vdc, I_D = 3.0 Adc)	$r_{DS(on)}$	—	1.4	2.0	Ohms
Drain-Source On-Voltage (V_{GS} = 10 Vdc) (I_D = 6.0 A) (I_D = 3.0 A, T_J = 125°C)	$V_{DS(on)}$	 — —	 — —	 15 12.5	Vdc
Forward Transconductance (V_{DS} = 10 Vdc, I_D = 3.0 Adc)	g_{FS}	2.0	—	—	mhos
DYNAMIC CHARACTERISTICS					
Input Capacitance	C_{iss}	—	2600	—	pF
Output Capacitance	C_{oss}	—	260	—	
Transfer Capacitance	C_{rss}	—	60	—	
(V_{DS} = 25 V, V_{GS} = 0, f = 1.0 MHz)					
SWITCHING CHARACTERISTICS*					
Turn-On Delay Time	$t_{d(on)}$	—	25	—	ns
Rise Time	t_r	—	38	—	
Turn-Off Delay Time	$t_{d(off)}$	—	80	—	
Fall Time	t_f	—	48	—	
(V_{DD} = 250 V, I_D = 3.0 A, R_{gen} = 4.7 Ohms)					
Total Gate Charge	Q_g	—	90	140	nC
Gate-Source Charge	Q_{gs}	—	12	—	
Gate-Drain Charge	Q_{gd}	—	28	—	
(V_{DS} = 400 V, I_D = 6.0 A, V_{GS} = 10 V)					
SOURCE DRAIN DIODE CHARACTERISTICS					
Forward On-Voltage	V_{SD}	—	1.1	1.6	Vdc
Forward Turn-On Time	t_{on}		**		ns
Reverse Recovery Time	t_{rr}	—	500	—	
(I_S = 6.0 A, di/dt = 100 A/μs)					
INTERNAL PACKAGE INDUCTANCE					
Internal Drain Inductance (Measured from screw on tab to center of die) (Measured from the drain lead 0.23" from package to center of die)	L_d	 — —	 4.0 5.0	 — —	nH
Internal Source Inductance (Measured from the source lead 0.25" from package to source bond pad)	L_s	—	10	—	

*Indicates Pulse Test: Pulse Width = 300 μs Max, Duty Cycle ≤ 2.0%.
**Limited by circuit inductance.

TYPICAL ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS

Figure 1. On-Region Characteristics

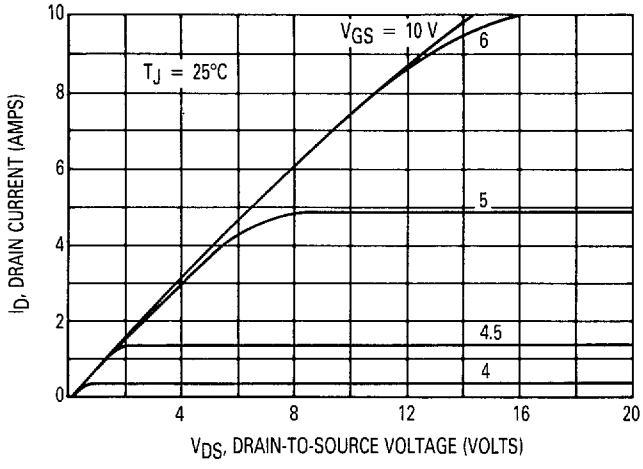


Figure 2. Gate-Threshold Voltage Variation With Temperature

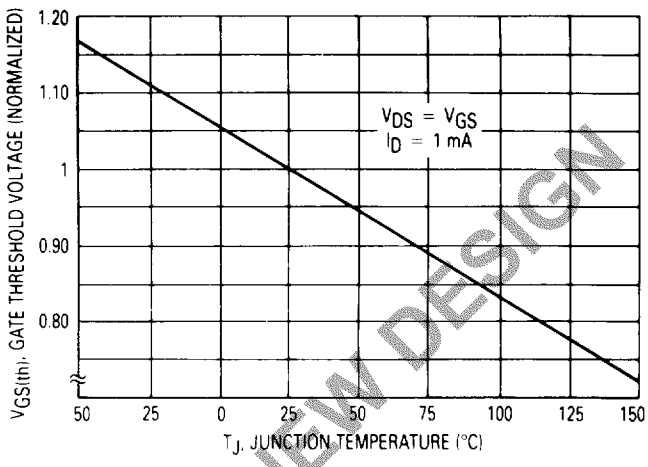


Figure 3. Transfer Characteristics

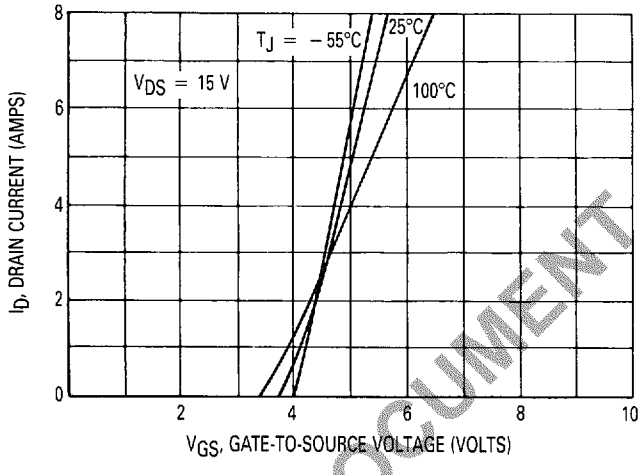


Figure 4. Breakdown Voltage Variation With Temperature

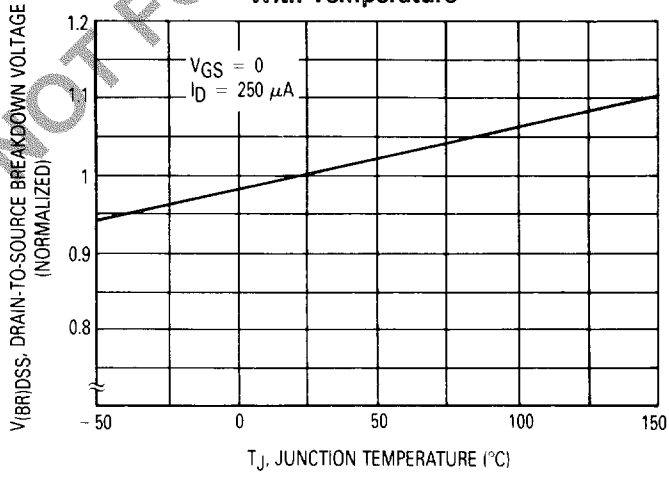


Figure 5. On-Resistance versus Drain Current

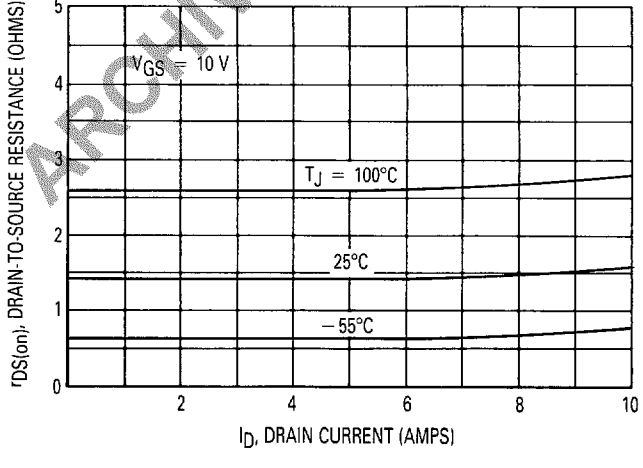
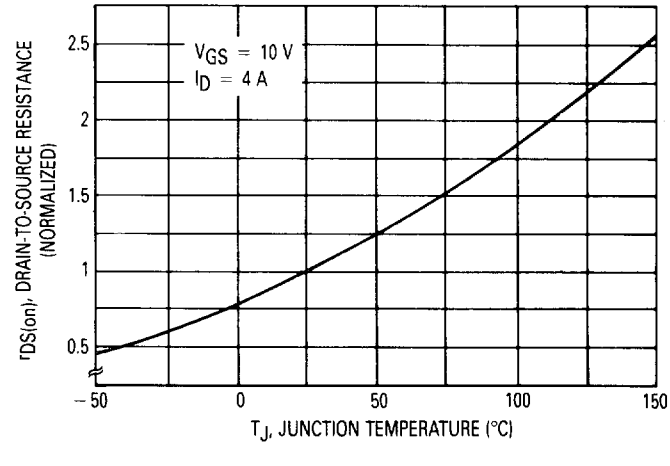
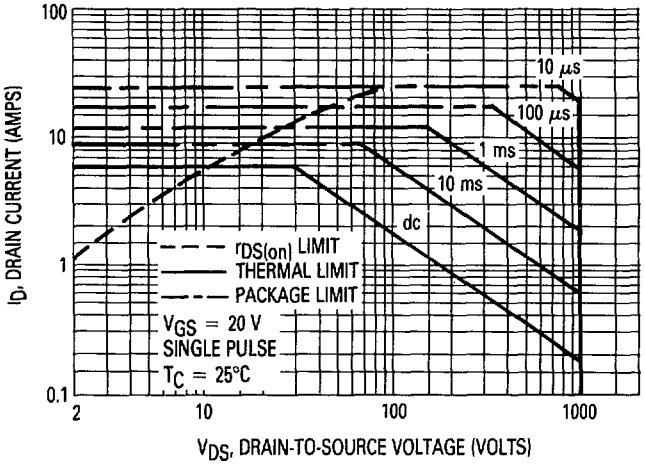


Figure 6. On-Resistance Variation With Temperature



SAFE OPERATING AREA INFORMATION

Figure 7. Maximum Rated Forward Biased Safe Operating Area



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.

Figure 8. Thermal Response

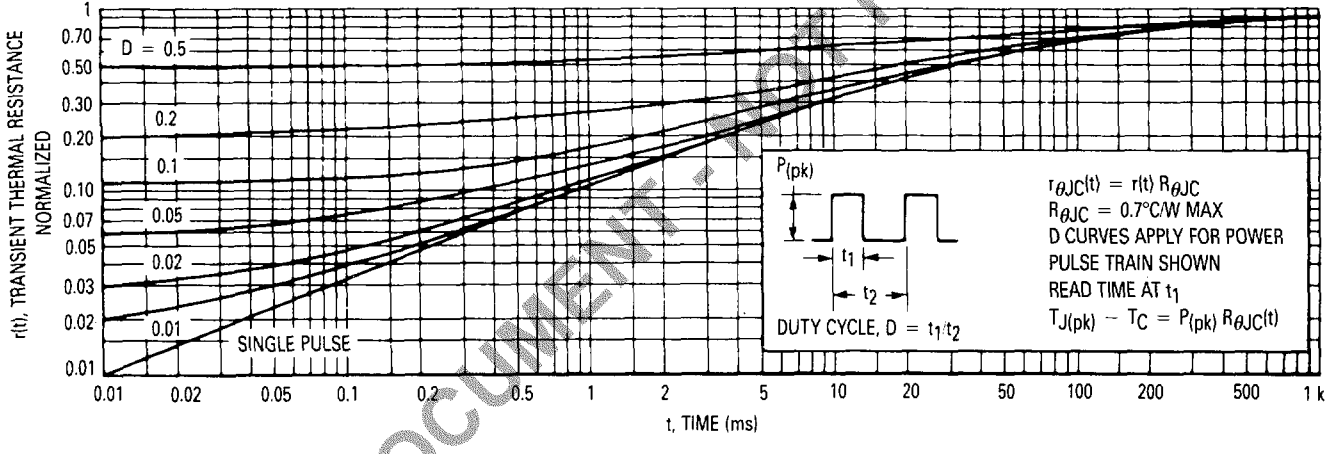


Figure 9. Capacitance Variation

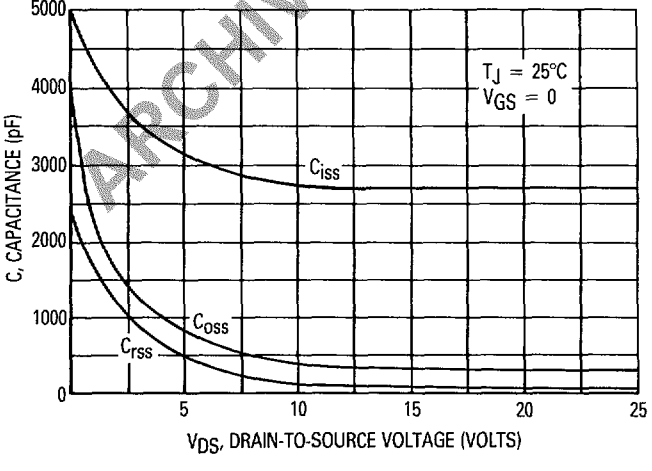
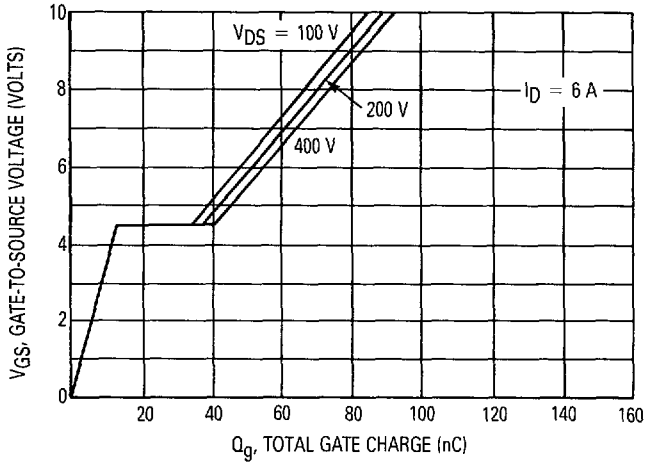


Figure 10. Gate Charge versus Gate-To-Source Voltage



COMMUTATING SAFE OPERATING AREA (CSOA)

The Commutating Safe Operating Area (CSOA) of Figure 12 defines the limits of safe operation for commutated source-drain current versus re-applied drain voltage when the source-drain diode has undergone forward bias. The curve shows the limitations of I_{FM} and peak V_{DS} for a given rate of change of source current. It is applicable when waveforms similar to those of Figure 11 are present. Full or half-bridge PWM DC motor controllers are common applications requiring CSOA data.

Device stresses increase with increasing rate of change of source current so dI_S/dt is specified with a maximum value. Higher values of dI_S/dt require an appropriate derating of I_{FM}, peak V_{DS} or both. Ultimately dI_S/dt is limited primarily by device, package, and circuit impedances. Maximum device stress occurs during t_{rr} as the diode goes from conduction to reverse blocking.

$V_{DS(pk)}$ is the peak drain-to-source voltage that the device must sustain during commutation; I_{FM} is the maximum forward source-drain diode current just prior to the onset of commutation.

V_R is specified at 80% of $V_{(BR)DSS}$ to ensure that the CSOA stress is maximized as I_S decays from I_{RM} to zero.

R_{GS} should be minimized during commutation. T_J has only a second order effect on CSOA.

Stray inductances in Motorola's test circuit are assumed to be practical minimums. dV_{DS}/dt in excess of 10 V/ns was attained with dI_S/dt of 400 A/μs.

Figure 12. Commutating Safe Operating Area (CSOA)

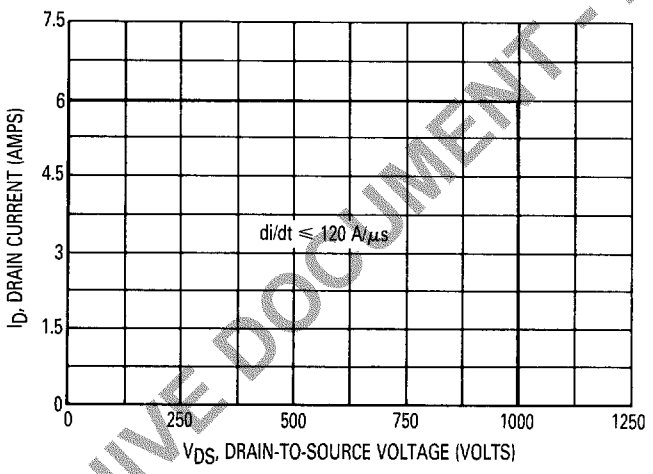


Figure 14. Unclamped Inductive Switching Test Circuit

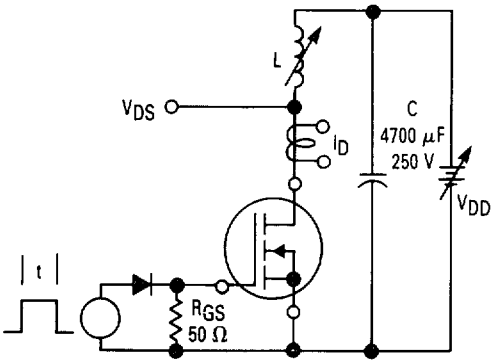


Figure 11. Commutating Waveforms

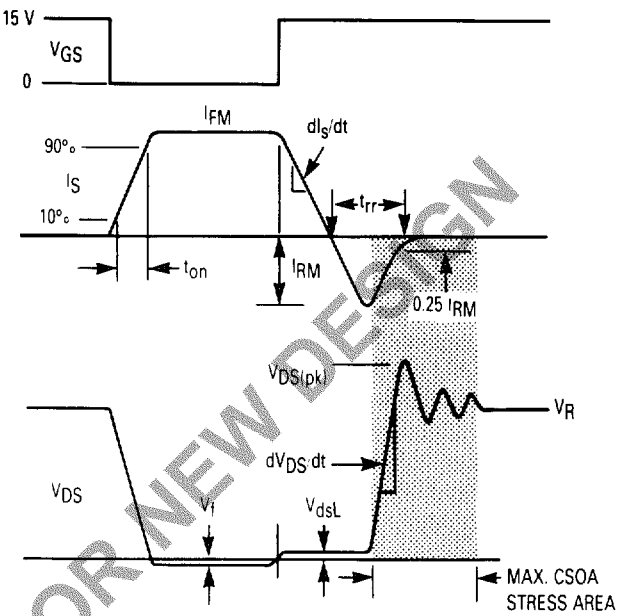


Figure 13. Commutating Safe Operating Area Test Circuit

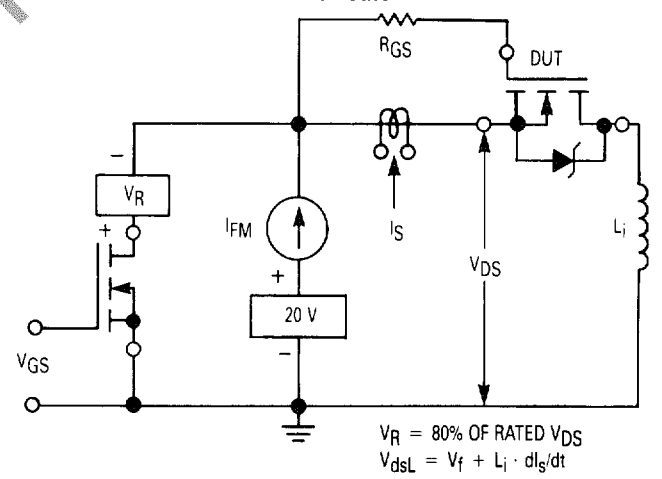
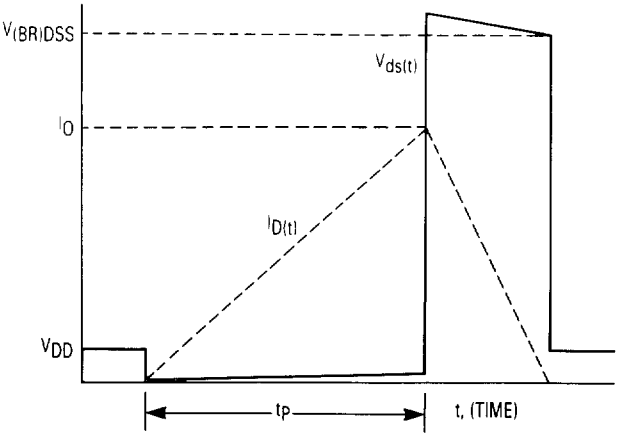


Figure 15. Unclamped Inductive Switching Waveforms



$$W_{DSR} = \left(\frac{1}{2} L I_O^2\right)\left(\frac{V_{(BR)DSS}}{V_{(BR)DSS} - V_{DD}}\right)$$

Figure 16. Switching Test Circuit

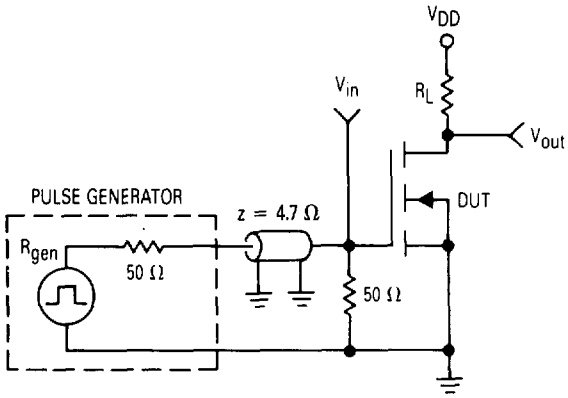


Figure 17. Switching Waveforms

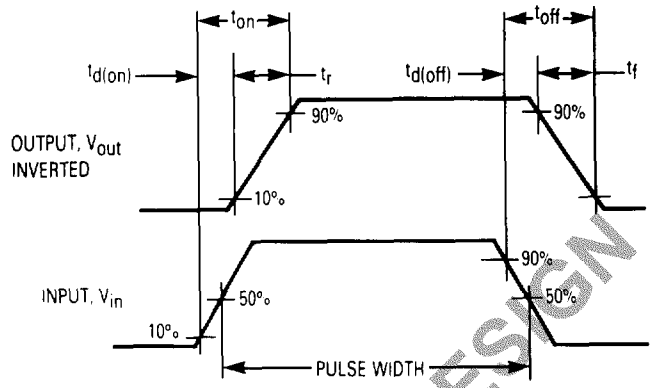
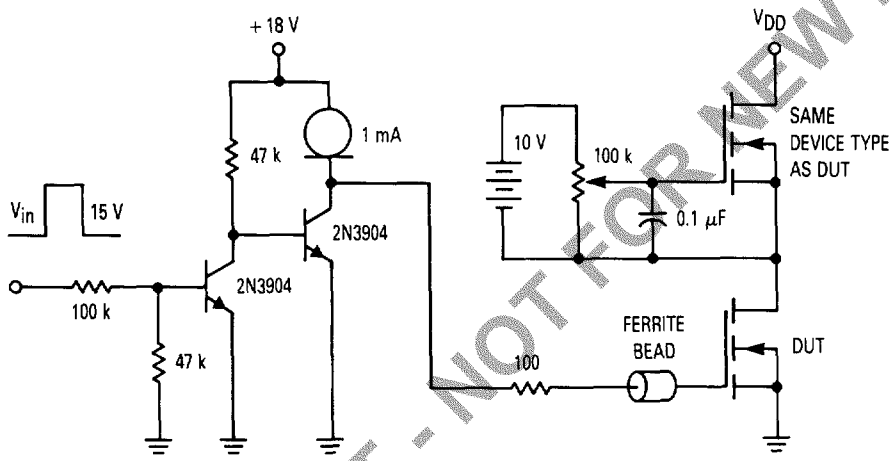
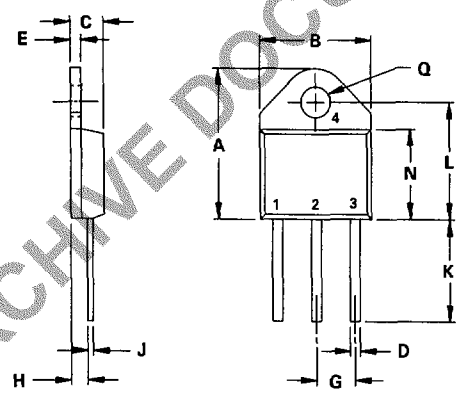


Figure 18. Gate Charge Test Circuit



V_{in} = 15 V_{pk}; PULSE WIDTH ≤ 100 μs, DUTY CYCLE ≤ 10%

OUTLINE DIMENSIONS



STYLE 2:
PIN 1. GATE
2. DRAIN
3. SOURCE
4. DRAIN

NOTES:
1. DIMENSIONING AND TOLERANCING PER ANSI Y14.5M, 1982.
2. CONTROLLING DIMENSION: INCH.

	MILLIMETERS		INCHES	
DIM	MIN	MAX	MIN	MAX
A	20.32	21.08	0.800	0.830
B	15.49	15.90	0.610	0.626
C	4.19	5.08	0.165	0.200
D	1.02	1.65	0.040	0.065
E	1.35	1.65	0.053	0.065
G	5.21	5.72	0.205	0.225
H	2.65	2.94	0.104	0.116
J	0.51	0.71	0.020	0.028
K	12.70	15.49	0.500	0.610
L	15.88	16.51	0.625	0.650
N	12.19	12.70	0.480	0.500
Q	4.04	4.22	0.159	0.166

CASE 340-02
TO-218AC

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