Power MOSFET 12 Amps, 100 Volts

N-Channel Enhancement-Mode DPAK

Features

- Source-to-Drain Diode Recovery Time Comparable to a Discrete Fast Recovery Diode
- Avalanche Energy Specified
- I_{DSS} and R_{DS(on)} Specified at Elevated Temperature
- Mounting Information Provided for the DPAK Package
- These are Pb-Free Devices

Typical Applications

- PWM Motor Controls
- Power Supplies
- Converters

MAXIMUM RATINGS ($T_C = 25^{\circ}C$ unless otherwise noted)

Rating	Symbol	Value	Unit
Drain-to-Source Voltage	V_{DSS}	100	Vdc
Drain-to-Source Voltage (R_{GS} = 1.0 $M\Omega$)	V_{DGR}	100	Vdc
$\label{eq:Gate-to-Source Voltage} \begin{tabular}{ll} Gate-to-Source Voltage \\ - Continuous \\ - Non-Repetitive (t_p \le 10 ms) \end{tabular}$	V _{GS} V _{GSM}	± 20 ± 30	Vdc Vpk
Drain Current - Continuous @ T _A = 25°C - Continuous @ T _A = 100°C - Pulsed (Note 3)	I _D I _D I _{DM}	12 7.0 36	Adc Apk
Total Power Dissipation Derate above 25°C Total Power Dissipation @ T _A = 25°C (Note 1) Total Power Dissipation @ T _A = 25°C (Note 2)	P _D	56.6 0.38 1.76 1.28	W W/°C W W
Operating and Storage Temperature Range	T _J , T _{stg}	-55 to +175	°C
Single Pulse Drain–to–Source Avalanche Energy – Starting T_J = 25°C (V_{DD} = 50 Vdc, V_{GS} = 10 Vdc, I_L = 12 Apk, L = 1.0 mH, R_G = 25 Ω)	E _{AS}	75	mJ
Thermal Resistance - Junction to Case - Junction to Ambient (Note 1) - Junction to Ambient (Note 2)	$egin{array}{c} R_{ heta JC} \ R_{ heta JA} \ R_{ heta JA} \end{array}$	2.65 85 117	°C/W
Maximum Temperature for Soldering Purposes, 1/8 in from case for 10 seconds	TL	260	°C

Stresses exceeding Maximum Ratings may damage the device. Maximum Ratings are stress ratings only. Functional operation above the Recommended Operating Conditions is not implied. Extended exposure to stresses above the Recommended Operating Conditions may affect device reliability.

- 1. When surface mounted to an FR4 board using 0.5 sq in pad size.
- 2. When surface mounted to an FR4 board using the minimum recommended pad size.
- 3. Pulse Test: Pulse Width = 10 μ s, Duty Cycle = 2%.

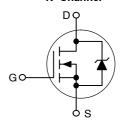


ON Semiconductor®

http://onsemi.com

V _{(BR)DSS}	R _{DS(on)} TYP	I _D MAX	
100 V	165 mΩ @ 10 V	12 A	

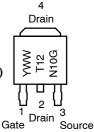
N-Channel



MARKING DIAGRAMS & PIN ASSIGNMENTS

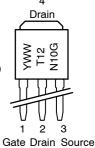


DPAK CASE 369C (Surface Mount) STYLE 2





DPAK CASE 369D (Straight Lead) STYLE 2



Y = Year

WW = Work Week

T12N10 = Device Code
G = Pb-Free Package

ORDERING INFORMATION

See detailed ordering and shipping information in the package dimensions section on page 2 of this data sheet.

1

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

Characteristic			Min	Тур	Max	Unit
OFF CHARACTERISTICS			•		•	
Drain-to-Source Breakdown Voltage (V _{GS} = 0 Vdc, I _D = 250 µAdc) Temperature Coefficient (Positive)			100 -	_ 135	- -	Vdc mV/°C
Zero Gate Voltage Drain Current (V _{GS} = 0 Vdc, V _{DS} = 100 Vdc, (V _{GS} = 0 Vdc, V _{DS} = 100 Vdc,	Γ _J = 25°C) Γ _J = 125°C)	I _{DSS}	- -	- -	5.0 50	μAdc
Gate-Body Leakage Current (V _{GS}	$_{S} = \pm 20 \text{Vdc}, V_{DS} = 0)$	I_{GSS}	-	-	±100	nAdc
ON CHARACTERISTICS						
Gate Threshold Voltage $V_{DS} = V_{GS,} I_D = 250 \mu Adc)$ Temperature Coefficient (Negative)			2.0 -	3.1 -7.5	4.0 -	Vdc mV/°C
Static Drain-to-Source On-State Resistance (V_{GS} = 10 Vdc, I_D = 6.0 Adc) (V_{GS} = 10 Vdc, I_D = 6.0 Adc, T_J = 125°C)			- -	0.130 0.250	0.165 0.400	Ω
Drain-to-Source On-Voltage (V _{GS} = 10 Vdc, I _D = 12 Adc)	V _{DS(on)}	-	1.62	2.16	Vdc	
Forward Transconductance (V _{DS}	9FS	-	7.0	-	mhos	
DYNAMIC CHARACTERISTICS						
Input Capacitance	.,, ., ., ., ., ., ., ., ., ., ., .,	C _{iss}	_	390	550	pF
Output Capacitance	$(V_{DS} = 25 \text{ Vdc}, V_{GS} = 0 \text{ Vdc}, $ f = 1.0 MHz)	C _{oss}	-	115	160	
Reverse Transfer Capacitance	,	C _{rss}	-	35	70	
SWITCHING CHARACTERISTICS	(Notes 4 & 5)					
Turn-On Delay Time		t _{d(on)}	_	11	20	ns
Rise Time	$(V_{DD} = 80 \text{ Vdc}, I_D = 12 \text{ Adc},$	t _r	_	30	60	
Turn-Off Delay Time	V_{GS} = 10 Vdc, R_{G} = 9.1 Ω)	t _{d(off)}	-	22	40	
Fall Time		t _f	-	32	60	
Total Gate Charge	0/ 00 \/do 10 Ado	Q _{tot}	-	14	20	nC
Gate-to-Source Charge	$(V_{DS} = 80 \text{ Vdc}, I_D = 12 \text{ Adc}, V_{GS} = 10 \text{ Vdc})$	Q_gs	-	3.0	_	
Gate-to-Drain Charge	,	Q_gd	_	7.0	-	
BODY-DRAIN DIODE RATINGS (Note 4)					
Diode Forward On-Voltage	$(I_S = 12 \text{ Adc}, V_{GS} = 0 \text{ Vdc})$ $(I_S = 12 \text{ Adc}, V_{GS} = 0 \text{ Vdc}, T_J = 125^{\circ}\text{C})$	V _{SD}	- -	0.95 0.80	1.0 -	Vdc
Reverse Recovery Time		t _{rr}	_	85	_	ns
	$(I_S = 12 \text{ Adc}, V_{GS} = 0 \text{ Vdc}, \\ dI_S/dt = 100 \text{ A}/\mu\text{s})$	ta	_	60	_	_
ŭ , ,		t _b	_	28	_	
Reverse Recovery Stored Charge		Q_{RR}	_	0.3	_	μC

ORDERING INFORMATION

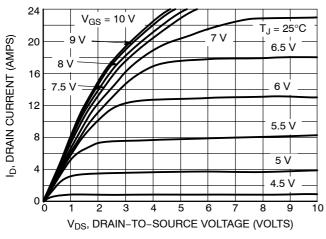
Device	Package	Shipping [†]
NTD12N10G	DPAK (Pb-Free)	75 Units/Rail
NTD12N10-1G	DPAK-3 (Pb-Free)	75 Units/Rail
NTD12N10T4G	DPAK (Pb-Free)	2500 Tape & Reel

[†]For information on tape and reel specifications, including part orientation and tape sizes, please refer to our Tape and Reel Packaging Specifications Brochure, BRD8011/D.

Indicates Pulse Test: P.W. = 300 μs max, Duty Cycle = 2%.
 Switching characteristics are independent of operating junction temperature.

TYPICAL ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS

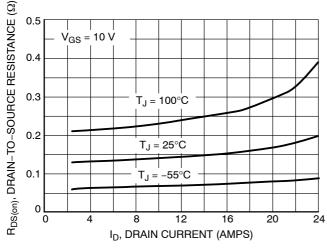
 $V_{DS} \ge 10 \text{ V}$



_D, DRAIN CURRENT (AMPS) 20 16 12 $T_J = 25^{\circ}C$ $T_J = -55^{\circ}C$ $T_J = 100^{\circ}C$ 00 8 10 V_{GS}, GATE-TO-SOURCE VOLTAGE (VOLTS)

Figure 1. On-Region Characteristics

Figure 2. Transfer Characteristics



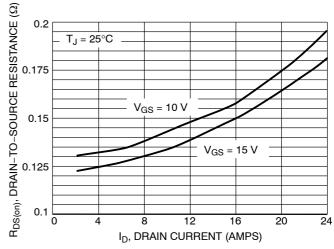
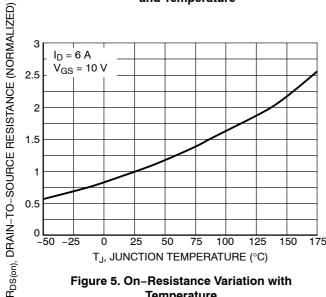


Figure 3. On-Resistance versus Drain Current and Temperature

Figure 4. On-Resistance versus Drain Current and Gate Voltage





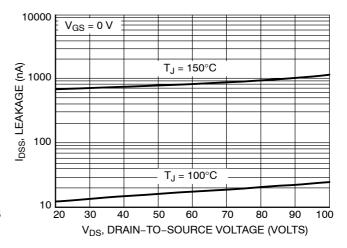


Figure 6. Drain-to-Source Leakage Current versus Voltage

POWER MOSFET SWITCHING

Switching behavior is most easily modeled and predicted by recognizing that the power MOSFET is charge controlled. The lengths of various switching intervals (Δt) are determined by how fast the FET input capacitance can be charged by current from the generator.

The published capacitance data is difficult to use for calculating rise and fall because drain–gate capacitance varies greatly with applied voltage. Accordingly, gate charge data is used. In most cases, a satisfactory estimate of average input current ($I_{G(AV)}$) can be made from a rudimentary analysis of the drive circuit so that

$$t = Q/I_{G(AV)}$$

During the rise and fall time interval when switching a resistive load, V_{GS} remains virtually constant at a level known as the plateau voltage, V_{SGP} . Therefore, rise and fall times may be approximated by the following:

$$t_r = Q_2 x R_G/(V_{GG} - V_{GSP})$$

$$t_f = Q_2 x R_G/V_{GSP}$$

where

 V_{GG} = the gate drive voltage, which varies from zero to V_{GG} R_G = the gate drive resistance

and Q_2 and V_{GSP} are read from the gate charge curve.

During the turn—on and turn—off delay times, gate current is not constant. The simplest calculation uses appropriate values from the capacitance curves in a standard equation for voltage change in an RC network. The equations are:

$$t_{d(on)} = R_G C_{iss} In [V_{GG}/(V_{GG} - V_{GSP})]$$

$$t_{d(off)} = R_G C_{iss} In (V_{GG}/V_{GSP})$$

The capacitance (C_{iss}) is read from the capacitance curve at a voltage corresponding to the off–state condition when calculating $t_{d(on)}$ and is read at a voltage corresponding to the on–state when calculating $t_{d(off)}$.

At high switching speeds, parasitic circuit elements complicate the analysis. The inductance of the MOSFET source lead, inside the package and in the circuit wiring which is common to both the drain and gate current paths, produces a voltage at the source which reduces the gate drive current. The voltage is determined by Ldi/dt, but since di/dt is a function of drain current, the mathematical solution is complex. The MOSFET output capacitance also complicates the mathematics. And finally, MOSFETs have finite internal gate resistance which effectively adds to the resistance of the driving source, but the internal resistance is difficult to measure and, consequently, is not specified.

The resistive switching time variation versus gate resistance (Figure 9) shows how typical switching performance is affected by the parasitic circuit elements. If the parasitics were not present, the slope of the curves would maintain a value of unity regardless of the switching speed. The circuit used to obtain the data is constructed to minimize common inductance in the drain and gate circuit loops and is believed readily achievable with board mounted components. Most power electronic loads are inductive; the data in the figure is taken with a resistive load, which approximates an optimally snubbed inductive load. Power MOSFETs may be safely operated into an inductive load; however, snubbing reduces switching losses.

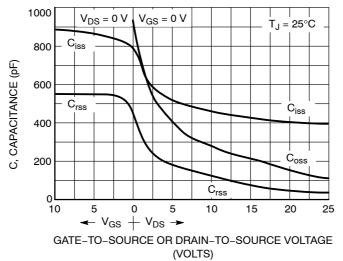


Figure 7. Capacitance Variation

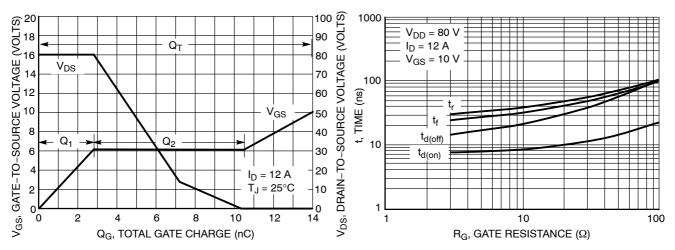


Figure 8. Gate-To-Source and Drain-To-Source
Voltage versus Total Charge

Figure 9. Resistive Switching Time Variation versus Gate Resistance

DRAIN-TO-SOURCE DIODE CHARACTERISTICS

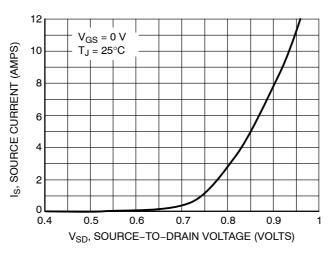


Figure 10. Diode Forward Voltage versus Current

SAFE OPERATING AREA

The Forward Biased Safe Operating Area curves define the maximum simultaneous drain–to–source voltage and drain current that a transistor can handle safely when it is forward biased. Curves are based upon maximum peak junction temperature and a case temperature ($T_{\rm C}$) of 25°C. Peak repetitive pulsed power limits are determined by using the thermal response data in conjunction with the procedures discussed in AN569, "Transient Thermal Resistance–General Data and Its Use."

Switching between the off-state and the on-state may traverse any load line provided neither rated peak current (I_{DM}) nor rated voltage (V_{DSS}) is exceeded and the transition time ($t_p t_f$) do not exceed 10 μs . In addition the total power averaged over a complete switching cycle must not exceed ($T_{J(MAX)} - T_C$)/($R_{\theta JC}$).

A Power MOSFET designated E-FET can be safely used in switching circuits with unclamped inductive loads. For reliable operation, the stored energy from circuit inductance dissipated in the transistor while in avalanche must be less than the rated limit and adjusted for operating conditions differing from those specified. Although industry practice is to rate in terms of energy, avalanche energy capability is not a constant. The energy rating decreases non–linearly with an increase of peak current in avalanche and peak junction temperature.

Although many E-FETs can withstand the stress of drain-to-source avalanche at currents up to rated pulsed current (I_{DM}), the energy rating is specified at rated continuous current (I_D), in accordance with industry custom. The energy rating must be derated for temperature as shown in the accompanying graph (Figure 12). Maximum energy at currents below rated continuous I_D can safely be assumed to equal the values indicated.

SAFE OPERATING AREA

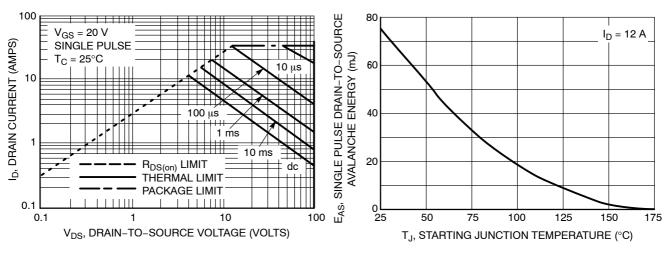


Figure 11. Maximum Rated Forward Biased Safe Operating Area

Figure 12. Maximum Avalanche Energy versus Starting Junction Temperature

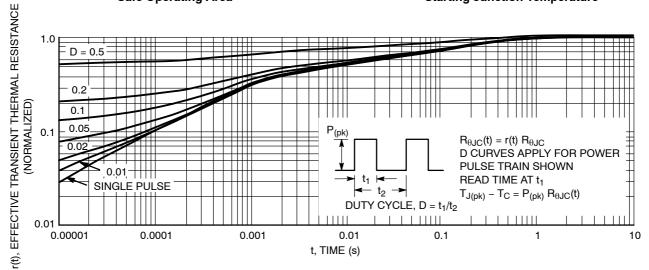


Figure 13. Thermal Response

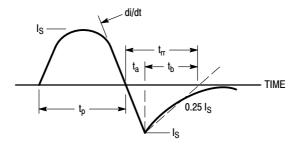


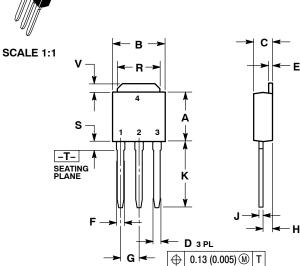
Figure 14. Diode Reverse Recovery Waveform

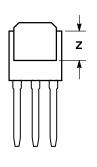
MECHANICAL CASE OUTLINE





DATE 15 DEC 2010





NOTES:

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

	INCHES		MILLIN	IETERS
DIM	MIN	MAX	MIN	MAX
Α	0.235	0.245	5.97	6.35
В	0.250	0.265	6.35	6.73
С	0.086	0.094	2.19	2.38
D	0.027	0.035	0.69	0.88
E	0.018	0.023	0.46	0.58
F	0.037	0.045	0.94	1.14
G	0.090 BSC		2.29	BSC
Н	0.034	0.040	0.87	1.01
J	0.018	0.023	0.46	0.58
K	0.350	0.380	8.89	9.65
R	0.180	0.215	4.45	5.45
S	0.025	0.040	0.63	1.01
V	0.035	0.050	0.89	1.27
Z	0.155		3.93	

MARKING DIAGRAMS

1:	s
BASE	
COLLECTOR	
EMITTER	
COLLECTOR	
	BASE COLLECTOR EMITTER

STYLE 5: PIN 1. GATE

2. ANODE CATHODE

ANODE

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

STYLE 6: PIN 1. MT1 2. MT2 3. GATE

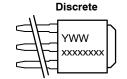
MT2

STYLE 3: PIN 1. ANODE 2. CATHODE 3 ANODE 4. CATHODE

STYLE 7: PIN 1. GATE 2. COLLECTOR

3. EMITTER COLLECTOR STYLE 4: PIN 1. CATHODE ANODE
 GATE

4. ANODE



WW



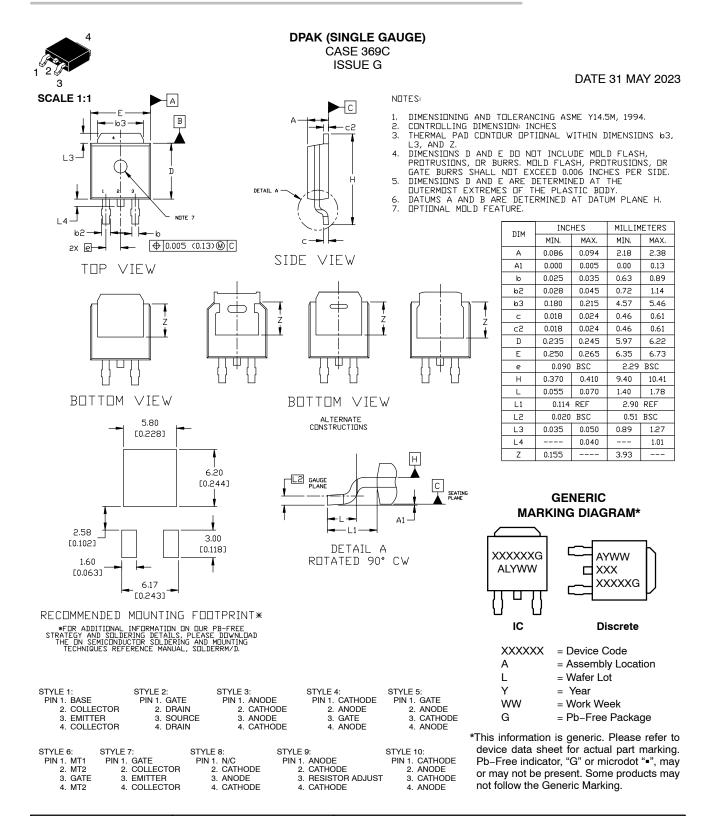
xxxxxxxxx = Device Code Α = Assembly Location IL = Wafer Lot Υ = Year

= Work Week

DOCUMENT NUMBER:	98AON10528D	Electronic versions are uncontrolled except when accessed directly from the Document Repository. Printed versions are uncontrolled except when stamped "CONTROLLED COPY" in red.	
DESCRIPTION:	IPAK (DPAK INSERTION MOUNT)		PAGE 1 OF 1

ON Semiconductor and (III) are trademarks of Semiconductor Components Industries, LLC dba ON Semiconductor or its subsidiaries in the United States and/or other countries. ON Semiconductor reserves the right to make changes without further notice to any products herein. ON Semiconductor makes no warranty, representation or guarantee regarding the suitability of its products for any particular purpose, nor does ON Semiconductor assume any liability arising out of the application or use of any product or circuit, and specifically disclaims any and all liability, including without limitation special, consequential or incidental damages. ON Semiconductor does not convey any license under its patent rights nor the rights of others.





DOCUMENT NUMBER:	98AON10527D	Electronic versions are uncontrolled except when accessed directly from the Document Reposito Printed versions are uncontrolled except when stamped "CONTROLLED COPY" in red.	
DESCRIPTION:	DPAK (SINGLE GAUGE)		PAGE 1 OF 1

onsemi and ONSEMI are trademarks of Semiconductor Components Industries, LLC dba onsemi or its subsidiaries in the United States and/or other countries. onsemi reserves the right to make changes without further notice to any products herein. onsemi makes no warranty, representation or guarantee regarding the suitability of its products for any particular purpose, nor does onsemi assume any liability arising out of the application or use of any product or circuit, and specifically disclaims any and all liability, including without limitation special, consequential or incidental damages. onsemi does not convey any license under its patent rights nor the rights of others.

onsemi, ONSEMi., and other names, marks, and brands are registered and/or common law trademarks of Semiconductor Components Industries, LLC dba "onsemi" or its affiliates and/or subsidiaries in the United States and/or other countries. onsemi owns the rights to a number of patents, trademarks, copyrights, trade secrets, and other intellectual property. A listing of onsemi's product/patent coverage may be accessed at www.onsemi.com/site/pdf/Patent-Marking.pdf. Onsemi reserves the right to make changes at any time to any products or information herein, without notice. The information herein is provided "as-is" and onsemi makes no warranty, representation or guarantee regarding the accuracy of the information, product features, availability, functionality, or suitability of its products for any particular purpose, nor does onsemi assume any liability arising out of the application or use of any product or circuit, and specifically disclaims any and all liability, including without limitation special, consequential or incidental damages. Buyer is responsible for its products and applications using onsemi products, including compliance with all laws, regulations and safety requirements or standards, regardless of any support or applications provided by onsemi. "Typical" parameters which may be provided in onsemi data sheets and/or specifications can and do vary in different applications and actual performance may vary over time. All operating parameters, including "Typicals" must be validated for each customer application by customer's technical experts. onsemi does not convey any license under any of its intellectual property rights nor the rights of others. onsemi products are not designed, intended, or authorized for use as a critical component in life support systems or any EDA class 3 medical devices or medical devices with a same or similar classification in a foreign jurisdiction or any devices intended for implantation in the human body. Should Buyer p

PUBLICATION ORDERING INFORMATION

LITERATURE FULFILLMENT: Email Requests to: orderlit@onsemi.com

onsemi Website: www.onsemi.com

TECHNICAL SUPPORT North American Technical Support: Voice Mail: 1 800-282-9855 Toll Free USA/Canada Phone: 011 421 33 790 2910

Europe, Middle East and Africa Technical Support:

Phone: 00421 33 790 2910

For additional information, please contact your local Sales Representative