TOSHIBA Field-Effect Transistor Silicon P-Channel MOS Type

SSM3J115TU

High-Speed Switching Applications Power Management Switch Applications

• 1.5 V drive

• Low ON-resistance: $R_{on} = 353 \text{ m}\Omega \text{ (max) (@V}_{GS} = -1.5 \text{ V)}$

$$\begin{split} R_{On} &= 193 \text{ m}\Omega \text{ (max) (@V_{GS} = -1.8 \text{ V)}} \\ R_{On} &= 125 \text{ m}\Omega \text{ (max) (@V_{GS} = -2.5 \text{ V)}} \\ R_{On} &= 98 \text{ m}\Omega \text{ (max) (@V_{GS} = -4.0 \text{ V)}} \end{split}$$

Absolute Maximum Ratings (Ta = 25°C)

Characteristic		Symbol	Rating	Unit	
Drain-source voltage		V_{DS}	-20	V	
Gate-source voltage		V_{GSS}	± 8	V	
Drain current	DC	I _D	-2.2	Α	
	Pulse	I _{DP}	-4.4		
Drain power dissipation		P _D (Note 1)	800	mW	
		P _D (Note 2)	500		
Channel temperature		T _{ch}	150	°C	
Storage temperature range		T _{stg}	-55~150	°C	

Note:

Using continuously under heavy loads (e.g. the application of high temperature/current/voltage and the significant change in temperature, etc.) may cause this product to decrease in the reliability significantly even if the operating conditions (i.e. operating temperature/current/voltage, etc.) are within the absolute maximum ratings.

Please design the appropriate reliability upon reviewing the Toshiba Semiconductor Reliability Handbook ("Handling Precautions"/"Derating Concept and Methods") and individual reliability data (i.e. reliability test report and estimated failure rate, etc).

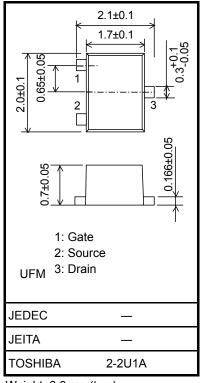
Note 1: Mounted on a ceramic board.

 $(25.4 \text{ mm} \times 25.4 \text{ mm} \times 0.8 \text{ mm}, \text{Cu Pad: } 645 \text{ mm}^2)$

Note 2: Mounted on an FR4 board.

 $(25.4 \text{ mm} \times 25.4 \text{ mm} \times 1.6 \text{ mm}, \text{ Cu Pad: } 645 \text{ mm}^2)$

Unit: mm



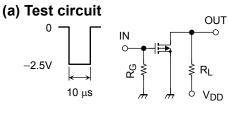
Weight: 6.6 mg (typ.)

Electrical Characteristics (Ta = 25°C)

Charact	eristic	Symbol	Test Conditions	Min	Тур.	Max	Unit	
Drain-source breakdown voltage		V (BR) DSS	$I_D = -1 \text{ mA}, V_{GS} = 0$	-20	_	_	V	
		V (BR) DSX	$I_D = -1 \text{ mA}, V_{GS} = +8 \text{ V}$	-12	_		ľ	
Drain cutoff current		I _{DSS}	$V_{DS} = -20 \text{ V}, V_{GS} = 0$	_	_	-10	μА	
Gate leakage curre	nt	I _{GSS}	$V_{GS} = \pm 8 \text{ V}, V_{DS} = 0$	_	_	±1	μА	
Gate threshold volta	age	V _{th}	$V_{DS} = -3 \text{ V}, I_D = -1 \text{ mA}$	-0.3	_	-1.0	V	
Forward transfer ad	Imittance	Y _{fs}	$V_{DS} = -3 \text{ V}, I_D = -0.9 \text{ A}$ (Note 3)	2.7	5.4	_	S	
Drain-source ON-resistance			$I_D = -1.0 \text{ A}, V_{GS} = -4.0 \text{ V}$ (Note 3)	_	77	98	mΩ	
		R _{DS} (ON)	$I_D = -1.0 \text{ A}, V_{GS} = -2.5 \text{ V}$ (Note 3)	_	84	125		
			$I_D = -1.0 \text{ A}, V_{GS} = -1.8 \text{ V}$ (Note 3)	_	111	193		
			$I_D = -0.1 \text{ A}, V_{GS} = -1.5 \text{ V}$ (Note 3)	_	126	353		
Input capacitance		C _{iss}	$V_{DS} = -10 \text{ V}, V_{GS} = 0, f = 1 \text{ MHz}$		568	_	pF	
Output capacitance		Coss	$V_{DS} = -10 \text{ V}, V_{GS} = 0, f = 1 \text{ MHz}$	_	75	_	pF	
Reverse transfer capacitance		C _{rss}	V _{DS} = -10 V, V _{GS} = 0, f = 1 MHz	_	67	_	pF	
Switching time	Turn-on time	t _{on}	$V_{DD} = -10 \text{ V}, I_D = -0.9 \text{ A},$ $V_{GS} = 0 \sim -2.5 \text{ V}, R_G = 4.7 \Omega$	_	29	_	ns	
	Turn-off time	t _{off}			39			
Drain-source forward voltage		V _{DSF}	$I_D = 2.2 \text{ A}, V_{GS} = 0 \text{ V}$ (Note 3)	_	0.8	1.2	V	

Note 3: Pulse test

Switching Time Test Circuit



 $V_{DD} = -10 \text{ V}$ $R_G = 4.7 \Omega$

 $\text{D.U.} \leq 1\%$

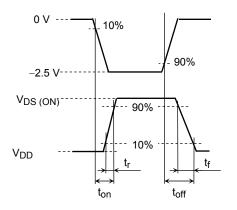
 V_{IN} : t_r , $t_f < 5$ ns Common Source

Ta = 25°C



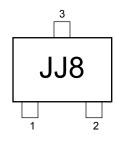


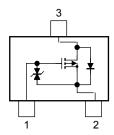




Marking

Equivalent Circuit (top view)





Precaution

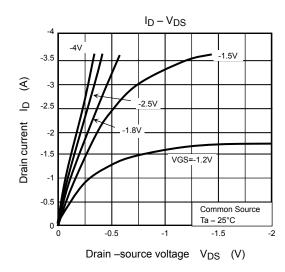
 V_{th} can be expressed as the voltage between gate and source when the low operating current value is I_D = -1 mA for this product. For normal switching operation, V_{GS} (on) requires a higher voltage than V_{th} , and V_{GS} (off) requires a lower voltage than V_{th} .

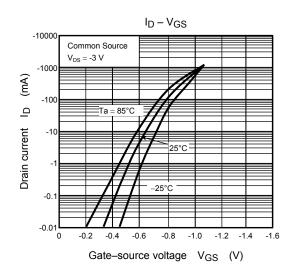
(The relationship can be established as follows: V_{GS (off)} < V_{th} < V_{GS (on).})

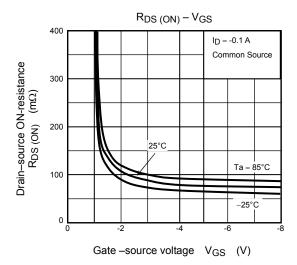
Take this into consideration when using the device.

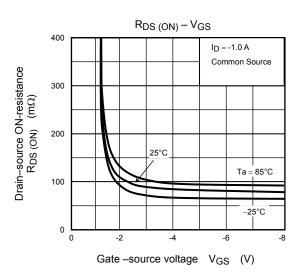
Handling Precaution

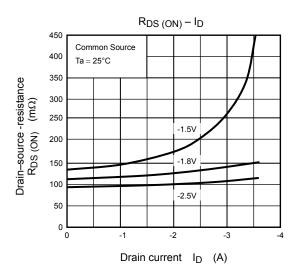
When handling individual devices that are not yet mounted on a circuit board, make sure that the environment is protected against electrostatic discharge. Operators should wear antistatic clothing, and containers and other objects that come into direct contact with devices should be made of antistatic materials.

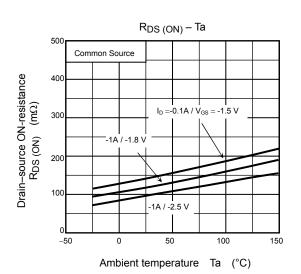


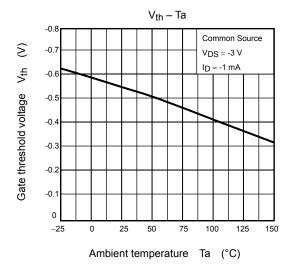


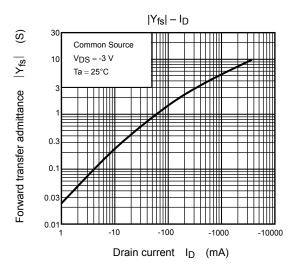


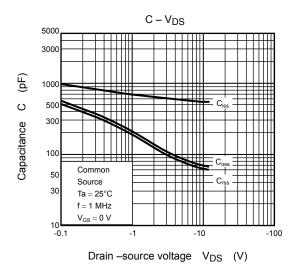


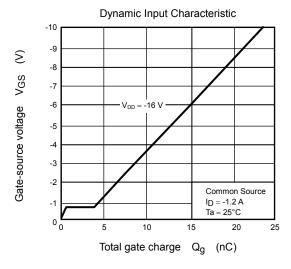


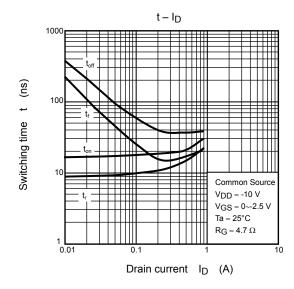


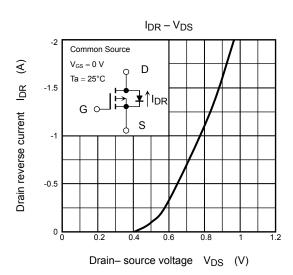


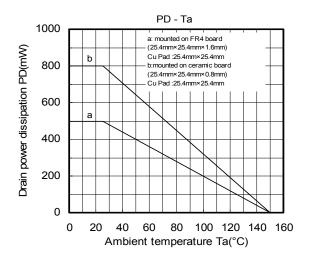


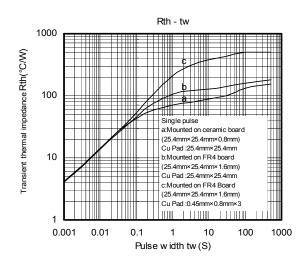












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20070701-EN GENERAL

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