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%.

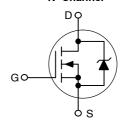


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V _{(BR)DSS}	V _{(BR)DSS} R _{DS(on)} TYP I _D MAX	
100 V	165 mΩ @ 10 V	12 A

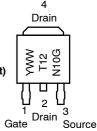
N-Channel



MARKING DIAGRAMS & PIN ASSIGNMENTS

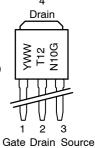


DPAK CASE 369C (Surface Mount) STYLE 2





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.

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

Ch	Symbol	Min	Тур	Max	Unit	
OFF CHARACTERISTICS						
Drain-to-Source Breakdown Voltage $(V_{GS}=0\ Vdc,\ I_D=250\ \mu Adc)$ 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		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	e)	V _{GS(th)}	2.0	3.1 -7.5	4.0 -	Vdc mV/°C
Static Drain-to-Source On-State (V_{GS} = 10 Vdc, I_D = 6.0 Adc) (V_{GS} = 10 Vdc, I_D = 6.0 Adc, T_J		R _{DS(on)}	- -	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	A4 05 14 14 0 14 1	C _{iss}	-	390	550	pF
Output Capacitance	$(V_{DS} = 25 \text{ Vdc}, V_{GS} = 0 \text{ Vdc}, f = 1.0 \text{ MHz})$	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 Vdc, I _D = 12 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	A/ 00 V/I 1 40 A I	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 (N	Note 4)					
Diode Forward On-Voltage	$(I_S = 12 \text{ Adc}, V_{GS} = 0 \text{ Vdc})$ $(I_S = 12 \text{ Adc}, V_{GS} = 0 \text{ Vdc}, T_J = 125^{\circ}\text{C})$		_ _	0.95 0.80	1.0 -	Vdc
Reverse Recovery Time	(I 40 Adv) (0) (I	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	-	
	3 117	t _b	_	28	-	
Reverse Recovery Stored Charge	verse Recovery Stored Charge			0.3	_	μC

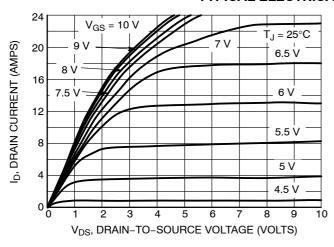
ORDERING INFORMATION

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.

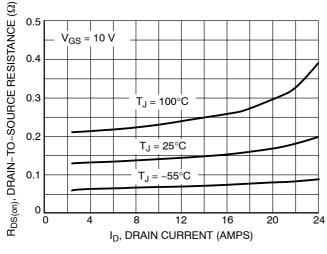
TYPICAL ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS



 $V_{DS} \ge 10 \text{ V}$ _D, DRAIN CURRENT (AMPS) 20 16 12 $T_J = 25^{\circ}C$ $T_J = -55^{\circ}C$ $T_J = 100^{\circ}C$ 0 6 8 10 V_{GS}, GATE-TO-SOURCE VOLTAGE (VOLTS)

Figure 1. On-Region Characteristics

Figure 2. Transfer Characteristics



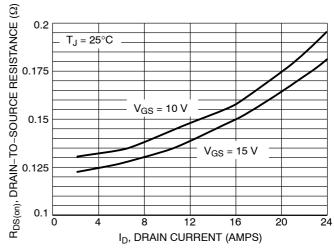
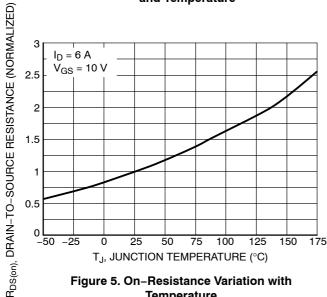
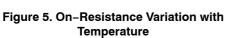


Figure 3. On-Resistance versus Drain Current and Temperature

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





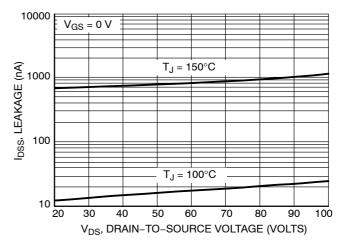


Figure 6. Drain-to-Source Leakage Current versus Voltage

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.

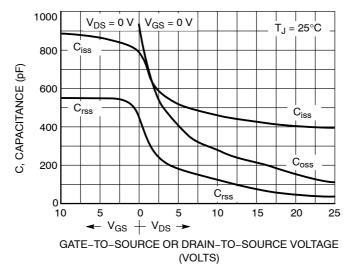


Figure 7. Capacitance Variation

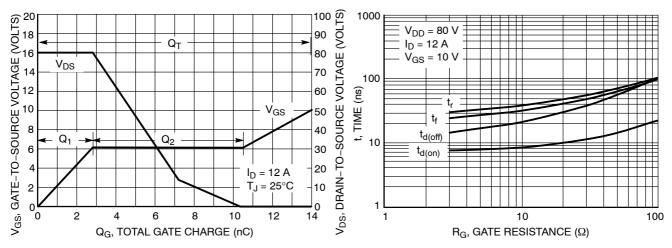


Figure 8. Gate-To-Source and Drain-To-Source
Voltage versus Total Charge

Figure 9. Resistive Switching Time Variation versus Gate Resistance

DRAIN-TO-SOURCE DIODE CHARACTERISTICS

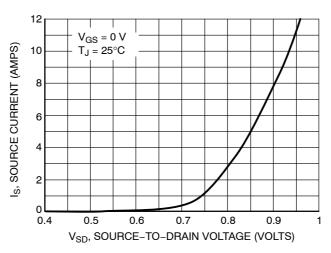


Figure 10. Diode Forward Voltage versus Current

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_r , t_f) do not exceed 10 μ s. 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

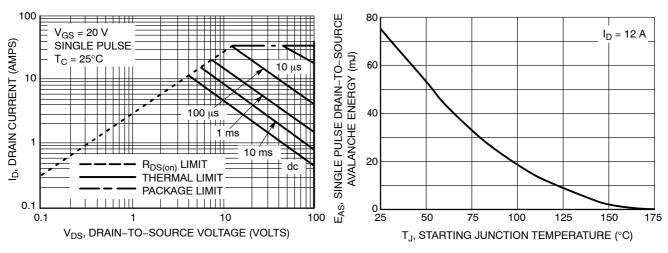


Figure 11. Maximum Rated Forward Biased Safe Operating Area

Figure 12. Maximum Avalanche Energy versus Starting Junction Temperature

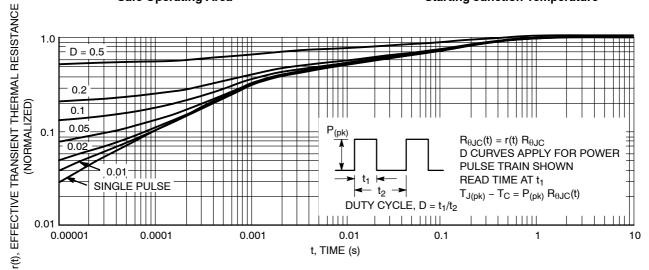


Figure 13. Thermal Response

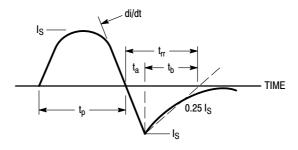


Figure 14. Diode Reverse Recovery Waveform

MECHANICAL CASE OUTLINE

STYLE 1: PIN 1. BASE

3.

STYLE 5: PIN 1. GATE

2. COLLECTOR

EMITTER

4. COLLECTOR

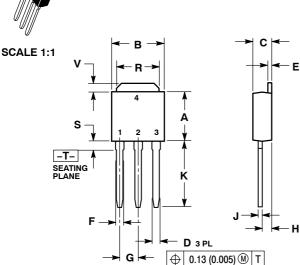
ANODE
 CATHODE

ANODE





DATE 15 DEC 2010



STYLE 2: PIN 1. GATE

3.

STYLE 6: PIN 1. MT1

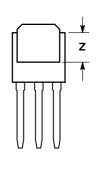
2. DRAIN

4. DRAIN

MT2
 GATE

MT2

SOURCE



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

	INC	HES	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
٧	0.035	0.050	0.89	1.27
Z	0.155		3.93	

MARKING DIAGRAMS

2. CATHODE 3. ANODE4. CATHODE

STYLE 3: PIN 1. ANODE

STYLE 7:

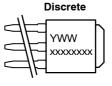
PIN 1. GATE

2. COLLECTOR 3. EMITTER

COLLECTOR

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

4. ANODE





xxxxxxxxx = Device Code = Assembly Location IL = Wafer Lot Υ = Year WW = Work Week

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В

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L3



DPAK (SINGLE GAUGE) CASE 369C **ISSUE F** SCALE 1:1

DETAIL A

DATE 21 JUL 2015

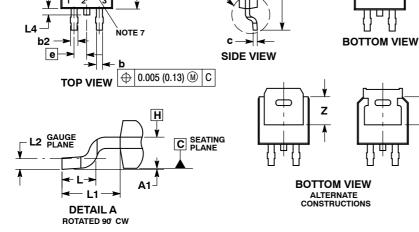
Z

- 1. DIMENSIONING AND TOLERANCING PER ASME Y14.5M, 1994.
- 2. CONTROLLING DIMENSION: INCHES.
 3. THERMAL PAD CONTOUR OPTIONAL WITHIN DI-
- MENSIONS b3, L3 and Z.

 4. DIMENSIONS D AND E DO NOT INCLUDE MOLD FLASH, PROTRUSIONS, OR BURRS. MOLD FLASH, PROTRUSIONS, OR GATE BURRS SHALL NOT EXCEED 0.006 INCHES PER SIDE.

 5. DIMENSIONS D AND E ARE DETERMINED AT THE
- OUTERMOST EXTREMES OF THE PLASTIC BODY.
- 6. DATUMS A AND B ARE DETERMINED AT DATUM
- 7. OPTIONAL MOLD FEATURE.

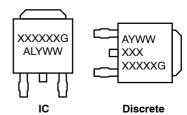
	INCHES		MILLIN	IETERS
DIM	MIN	MAX	MIN	MAX
Α	0.086	0.094	2.18	2.38
A1	0.000	0.005	0.00	0.13
b	0.025	0.035	0.63	0.89
b2	0.028	0.045	0.72	1.14
b3	0.180	0.215	4.57	5.46
С	0.018	0.024	0.46	0.61
c2	0.018	0.024	0.46	0.61
D	0.235	0.245	5.97	6.22
E	0.250	0.265	6.35	6.73
е	0.090	BSC	2.29 BSC	
Н	0.370	0.410	9.40	10.41
L	0.055	0.070	1.40	1.78
L1	0.114 REF		2.90 REF	
L2	0.020	BSC	0.51	BSC
L3	0.035	0.050	0.89	1.27
L4		0.040		1.01
Z	0.155		3.93	



STYLE 1:		STYLE 2:	STYLE	∃3:	STYLE 4:	STYLE 5:
PIN 1. BASE		PIN 1. GATE	PIN ·	I. ANODE	PIN 1. CATHODE	PIN 1. GATE
COLLE	CTOR	DRAII	N 2	2. CATHODE	2. ANODE	2. ANODE
EMITT	ER	SOUF	RCE :	B. ANODE	3. GATE	CATHODE
COLLE	CTOR	DRAII	N 4	1. CATHODE	4. ANODE	4. ANODE
STYLE 6:	STYLE 7	7:	STYLE 8:	STY	/LE 9:	STYLE 10:
PIN 1. MT1	PIN 1.	GATE	PIN 1. N/C	PI	N 1. ANODE	PIN 1. CATHODE
2. MT2	2.	COLLECTOR	2. CATI	HODE	2. CATHODE	2. ANODE

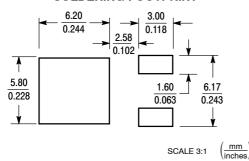
2. COLLECTOR 2. CATHODE 2. CATHODE 2. ANODE 3. GATE 4. MT2 3. EMITTER 4. COLLECTOR 3. ANODE 4. CATHODE 3. RESISTOR ADJUST 4. CATHODE 3. CATHODE 4. ANODE

GENERIC MARKING DIAGRAM*



XXXXXX = Device Code = Assembly Location Α L = Wafer Lot Υ = Year WW = Work Week G = Pb-Free Package

SOLDERING FOOTPRINT*



*For additional information on our Pb-Free strategy and soldering details, please download the ON Semiconductor Soldering and Mounting Techniques Reference Manual, SOLDERRM/D.

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