Unit: mm

TOSHIBA Field Effect Transistor Silicon P-Channel MOS Type

# SSM3J113TU

#### **High Speed Switching Applications**

• 2.0V drive

• Low on-resistance:  $R_{on} = 449m\Omega \text{ (max) } (@V_{GS} = -2.0 \text{ V})$ 

 $R_{on}$  = 249m $\Omega$  (max) (@V\_{GS} = -2.5 V)

 $R_{on} = 169m\Omega \text{ (max) (@V_{GS} = -4.0 V)}$ 

# Absolute Maximum Ratings (Ta = 25°C)

Characteristic		Symbol	Rating	Unit	
Drain-Source voltage		$V_{DS}$	-20	V	
Gate-Source voltage		$V_{GSS}$	± 12	V	
Drain current	DC	I <sub>D</sub>	-1.7	Α	
	Pulse	I <sub>DP</sub>	-3.4		
Drain power dissipation		P <sub>D</sub> (Note 1)	800	mW	
		P <sub>D</sub> (Note 2)	500		
Channel temperature		T <sub>ch</sub>	150	°C	
Storage temperature range		T <sub>stg</sub>	<b>−55~150</b>	°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 ceramic board.

 $(25.4 \text{ mm} \times 25.4 \text{ mm} \times 0.8 \text{ mm}, \text{ Cu Pad: } 645 \text{ mm2})$ 

Note 2: Mounted on FR4 board.

 $(25.4 \text{ mm} \times 25.4 \text{ mm} \times 1.6 \text{ mm}, \text{Cu Pad: } 645 \text{ mm2})$ 

#### 1.7±0.1 1.7

2.1±0.1

1: Gate
2: Source

3: Drain

UFM JEDEC

2.0±0.1

JEITA —
TOSHIBA 2-2U1A

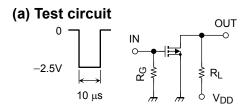
Weight: 6.6 mg (typ.)

#### **Electrical Characteristics (Ta = 25°C)**

Charact	eristic	Symbol	Test Conditions		Min	Тур.	Max	Unit	
Drain-Source breakdown voltage		V (BR) DSS	$I_D = -1$ mA, $V_{GS} = 0$		-20	_	_	٧	
		V (BR) DSX	$I_D = -1 \text{ mA}, V_{GS} = +12V$		-8				
Drain cut-off curren	t	I <sub>DSS</sub>	$V_{DS} = -20 \text{ V}, V_{GS} = 0$		_		-1	μА	
Gate leakage curre	nt	I <sub>GSS</sub>	$V_{GS} = \pm 12V, V_{DS} = 0$		_	_	±1	μА	
Gate threshold volta	age	V <sub>th</sub>	$V_{DS} = -3 \text{ V}, I_D = -0.1 \text{ mA}$		-0.5	_	-1.1	V	
Forward transfer ad	Imittance	Y <sub>fs</sub>	$V_{DS} = -3 \text{ V}, I_D = -0.65 \text{ A}$	(Note3)	1.3	2.7	_	S	
Drain-Source on-resistance		R <sub>DS</sub> (ON)	$I_D = -0.65 \text{ A}, V_{GS} = -4.0 \text{ V}$	(Note3)	_	129	169	mΩ	
			$I_D = -0.65 \text{ A}, V_{GS} = -2.5 \text{ V}$	(Note3)	_	189	249		
			$I_D = -0.65 \text{ A}, V_{GS} = -2.0 \text{ V}$	(Note3)	_	249	449		
Input capacitance		C <sub>iss</sub>	$V_{DS} = -10 \text{ V}, V_{GS} = 0, f = 1 \text{ MH}$	$v_S = -10 \text{ V}, V_{GS} = 0, f = 1 \text{ MHz}$		370	_	pF	
Output capacitance		Coss	$V_{DS} = -10 \text{ V}, V_{GS} = 0, f = 1 \text{ MHz}$		_	116	_	pF	
Reverse transfer capacitance		C <sub>rss</sub>	V <sub>DS</sub> = -10 V, V <sub>GS</sub> = 0, f = 1 MHz		_	73	_	pF	
Switching time	Turn-on time	t <sub>on</sub>	$V_{DD} = -10 \text{ V}, I_D = -0.65 \text{ A},$ $V_{GS} = 0 \sim -2.5 \text{ V}, R_G = 4.7 \Omega$		_	33	_	ns	
	Turn-off time	t <sub>off</sub>			_	47	_		
Drain-Source forward voltage		V <sub>DSF</sub>	I <sub>D</sub> = 1.7 A, V <sub>GS</sub> = 0 V	(Note3)	_	0.77	1.2	V	

Note3: Pulse test

# **Switching Time Test Circuit**



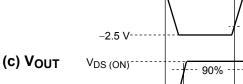
 $V_{DD} = -10 \text{ V}$  $R_G = 4.7 \Omega$ 

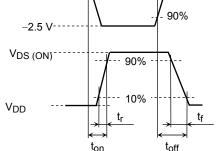
D.U. ≦ 1%

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

 $Ta = 25^{\circ}C$ 



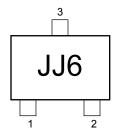


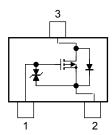


10%

# Marking

# **Equivalent Circuit (top view)**





#### **Precaution**

Vth can be expressed as the voltage between gate and source when the low operating current value is ID=-0.1mA for this product. For normal switching operation, VGS (on) requires a higher voltage than Vth, and VGS (off) requires a lower voltage than V<sub>th.</sub>

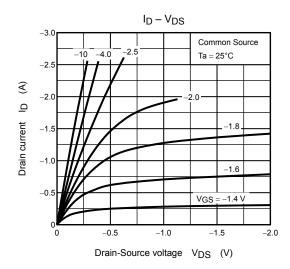
(The relationship can be established as follows:  $V_{GS (off)} < V_{th} < V_{GS (on)}$ )

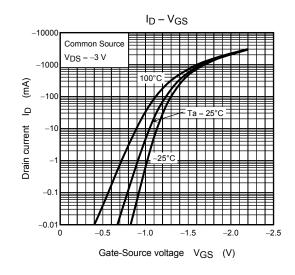
Take this into consideration when using the device.

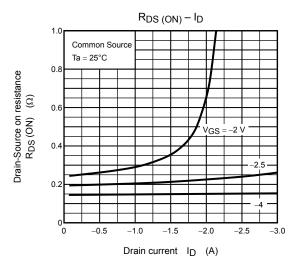
### **Handling Precaution**

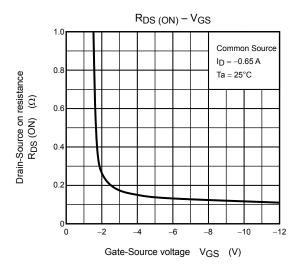
When handling individual devices which are not yet mounted on a circuit board, be sure that the environment is protected against electrostatic discharge. Operators should wear anti-static clothing, and containers and other objects that come into direct contact with devices should be made of anti-static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

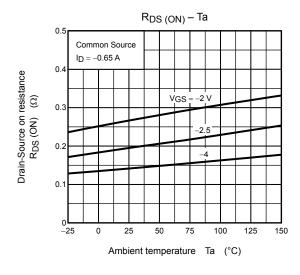
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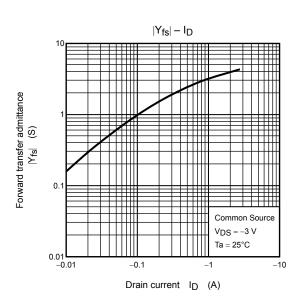




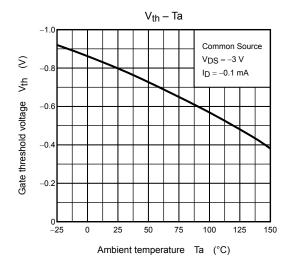


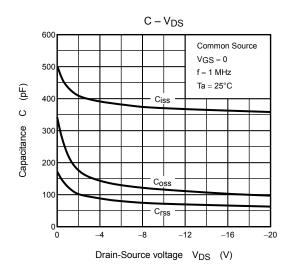


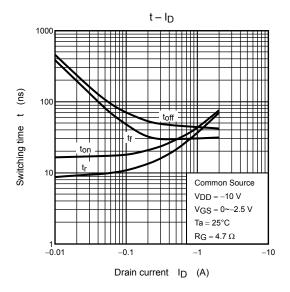


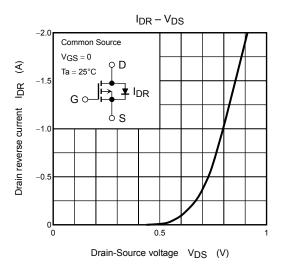


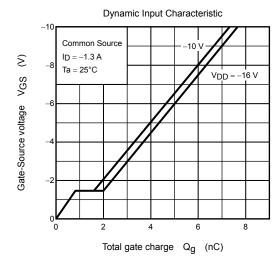
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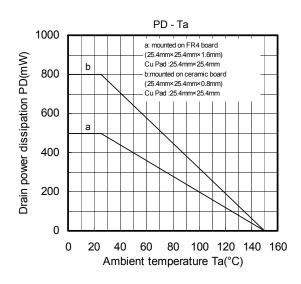


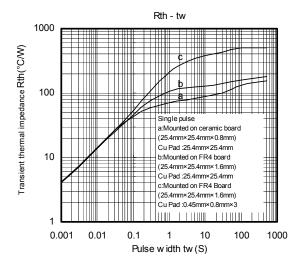












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20070701-EN GENERAL

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