



P-Channel Enhancement-Mode Vertical DMOS FETs

Ordering Information Standard Commercial Devices

BV_{DSS} / BV_{DGS}	$R_{DS(ON)}$ (max)	$I_{D(ON)}$ (min)	Order Number / Package		
			TO-39	TO-92	DICE [†]
-350V	75Ω	-200mA	VP0535N2	VP0535N3	VP0535ND
-400V	75Ω	-200mA	VP0540N2	VP0540N3	VP0540ND

[†] MIL visual screening available

High Reliability Devices

See pages 5-4 and 5-5 for MILITARY STANDARD Process Flows and Ordering Information.

Features

- Free from secondary breakdown
- Low power drive requirement
- Ease of paralleling
- Low C_{iss} and fast switching speeds
- Excellent thermal stability
- Integral Source-Drain diode
- High input impedance and high gain
- Complementary N- and P-channel devices

Applications

- Motor control
- Converters
- Amplifiers
- Switches
- Power supply circuits
- Driver (relays, hammers, solenoids, lamps, memories, displays, bipolar transistors, etc.)

Absolute Maximum Ratings

Drain-to-Source Voltage	BV_{DSS}
Drain-to-Gate Voltage	BV_{DGS}
Gate-to-Source Voltage	± 20V
Operating and Storage Temperature	-55°C to +150°C
Soldering Temperature*	300°C

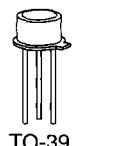
* Distance of 1.6 mm from case for 10 seconds.

Advanced DMOS Technology

These enhancement-mode (normally-off) transistors utilize a vertical DMOS structure and Supertex's well-proven silicon-gate manufacturing process. This combination produces devices with the power handling capabilities of bipolar transistors and with the high input impedance and positive temperature coefficient inherent in MOS devices. Characteristic of all MOS structures, these devices are free from thermal runaway and thermally-induced secondary breakdown.

Supertex vertical DMOS FETs are ideally suited to a wide range of switching and amplifying applications where high breakdown voltage, high input impedance, low input capacitance, and fast switching speeds are desired.

Package Options



TO-39



TO-92

Note: See package outline section for discrete pinouts.

Thermal Characteristics

Package	I _D (continuous)*	I _D (pulsed)	Power Dissipation @ T _C = 25°C	θ _{Jc} °C/W	θ _{ja} °C/W	I _{DR*}	I _{DRM}
TO-39	-0.2A	-0.5A	3.5W	35	125	-0.2A	-0.5A
TO-92	-0.1A	-0.5A	1.0W	125	170	-0.1A	-0.5A

* I_D (continuous) is limited by max rated T_j.

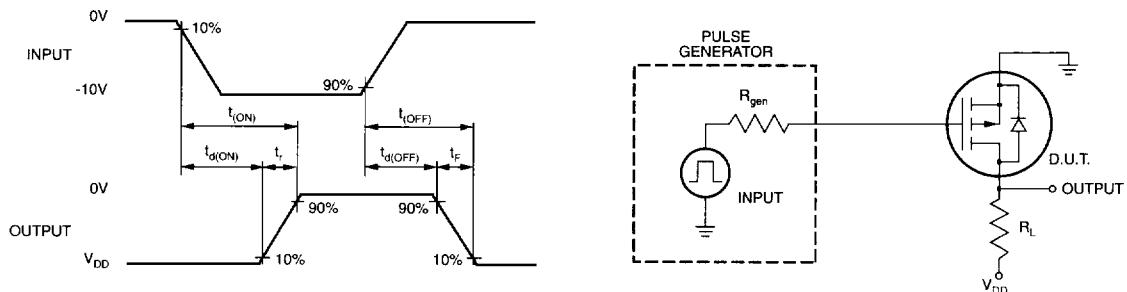
Electrical Characteristics

Symbol	Parameter	Min	Typ	Max	Unit	Conditions
BV _{DSS}	Drain-to-Source Breakdown Voltage	VP0540	-400		V	V _{GS} = 0V, I _D = -1mA
		VP0535	-350			
V _{GS(th)}	Gate Threshold Voltage	-2.5		-4.5	V	V _{GS} = V _{DS} , I _D = -1mA
ΔV _{GS(th)}	Change in V _{GS(th)} with Temperature		3.5	6.0	mV/°C	V _{GS} = V _{DS} , I _D = -1mA
I _{GSS}	Gate Body Leakage			-100	nA	V _{GS} = ±20V, V _{DS} = 0V
I _{DSS}	Zero Gate Voltage Drain Current			-10	μA	V _{GS} = 0V, V _{DS} = Max Rating
				-500		V _{GS} = 0V, V _{DS} = 0.8 Max Rating T _A = 125°C
I _{D(ON)}	ON-State Drain Current		-80	-350	mA	V _{GS} = -5V, V _{DS} = -25V
						V _{GS} = -10V, V _{DS} = -25V
R _{DS(ON)}	Static Drain-to-Source ON-State Resistance		60	75	Ω	V _{GS} = -5V, I _D = -10mA
						V _{GS} = -10V, I _D = -50mA
ΔR _{DS(ON)}	Change in R _{DS(ON)} with Temperature		0.8	1.5	%/°C	V _{GS} = -10V, I _D = -50mA
G _{FS}	Forward Transconductance	50	70		mΩ	V _{DS} = -25V, I _D = -50mA
C _{ISS}	Input Capacitance		40	60	pF	V _{GS} = 0V, V _{DS} = -25V f = 1 MHz
C _{COSS}	Common Source Output Capacitance		11	20		
C _{RSS}	Reverse Transfer Capacitance		3	5		
t _{d(ON)}	Turn-ON Delay Time			10	ns	V _{DD} = -25V I _D = -200mA R _{GEN} = 25Ω
t _r	Rise Time			10		
t _{d(OFF)}	Turn-OFF Delay Time			15		
t _f	Fall Time			15		
V _{SD}	Diode Forward Voltage Drop		-0.8	-1.5	V	V _{GS} = 0V, I _{SD} = -0.1A
t _{rr}	Reverse Recovery Time		200		ns	V _{GS} = 0V, I _{SD} = -0.1A

Notes:

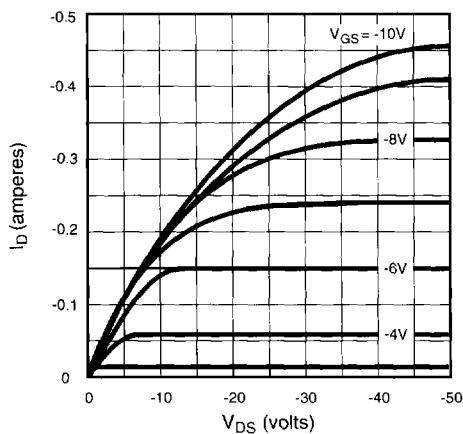
- All D.C. parameters 100% tested at 25°C unless otherwise stated. (Pulse test: 300μs pulse, 2% duty cycle.)
- All A.C. parameters sample tested.

Switching Waveforms and Test Circuit

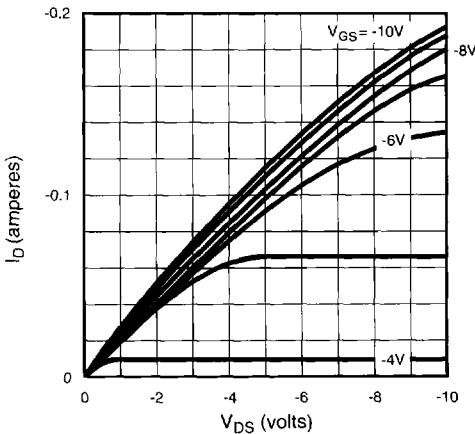


Typical Performance Curves

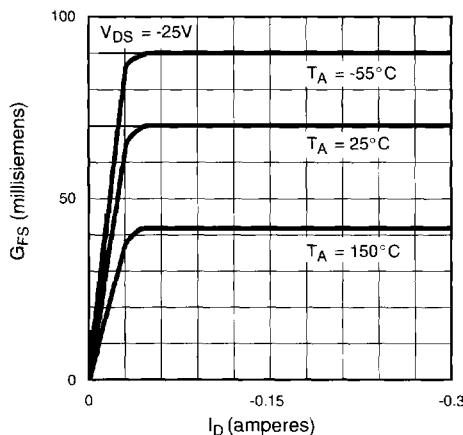
Output Characteristics



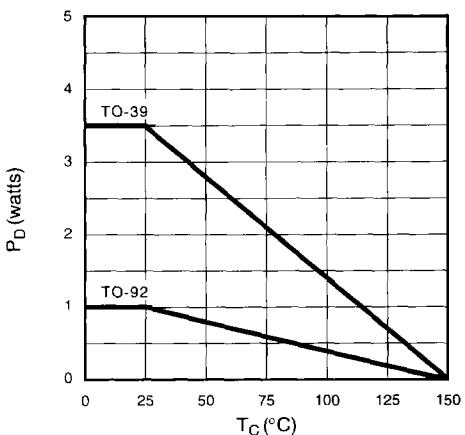
Saturation Characteristics



Transconductance vs. Drain Current

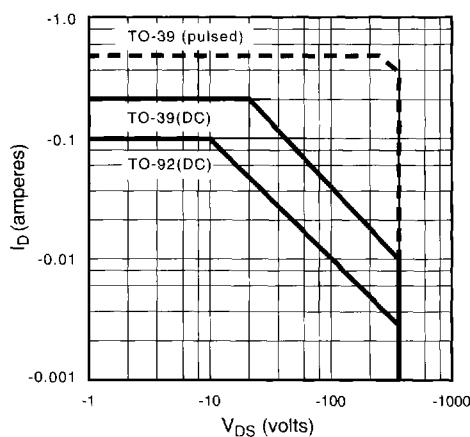


Power Dissipation vs. Case Temperature

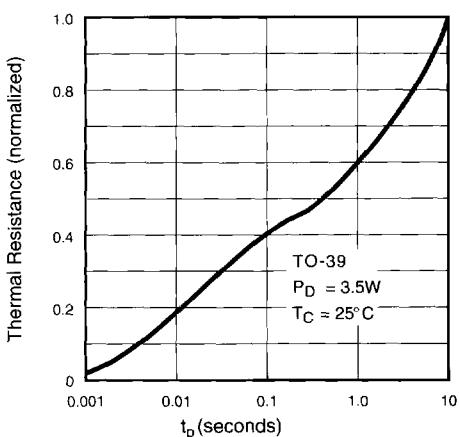


9

Maximum Rated Safe Operating Area



Thermal Response Characteristics



Typical Performance Curves

