

SSM6P28TU

High-Speed Switching Applications

Power Management Switch Applications

Unit: mm

- 1.8V drive
- P-ch 2-in-1
- Low ON-resistance: $R_{on} = 460 \text{ m}\Omega$ (max) (@ $V_{GS} = -1.8 \text{ V}$)
 $R_{on} = 306 \text{ m}\Omega$ (max) (@ $V_{GS} = -2.5 \text{ V}$)
 $R_{on} = 234 \text{ m}\Omega$ (max) (@ $V_{GS} = -4.0 \text{ V}$)

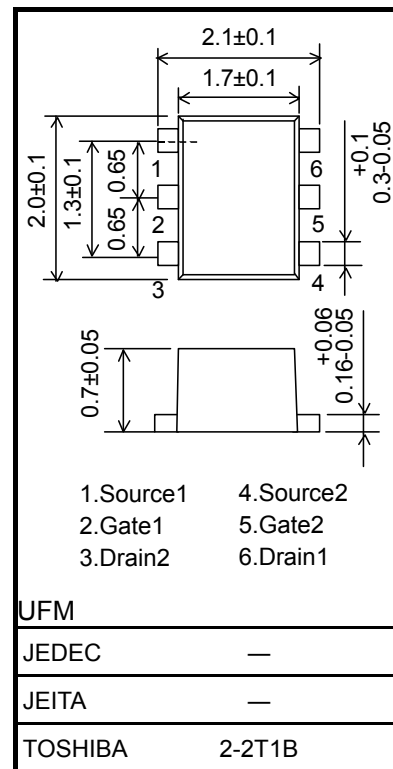
Absolute Maximum Ratings ($T_a = 25^\circ\text{C}$) (Q1 , Q2 Common)

| Characteristic | Symbol | Rating | Unit |
|---------------------------|----------------|------------|------------------|
| Drain-source voltage | V_{DS} | -20 | V |
| Gate-source voltage | V_{GSS} | ± 8 | V |
| Drain current | DC | I_D | A |
| | Pulse | I_{DP} | |
| Drain power dissipation | P_D (Note 1) | 500 | mW |
| Channel temperature | T_{ch} | 150 | $^\circ\text{C}$ |
| Storage temperature range | T_{stg} | -55 to 150 | $^\circ\text{C}$ |

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 an FR4 board (total dissipation)
(25.4 mm \times 25.4 mm \times 1.6 mm, Cu Pad: 645 mm²)



UFM

| | |
|---------|--------|
| JEDEC | — |
| JEITA | — |
| TOSHIBA | 2-2T1B |

Weight: 7 mg (typ.)

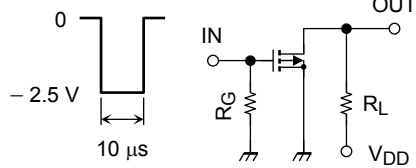
Electrical Characteristics ($T_a = 25^\circ\text{C}$) (Q1 , Q2 Common)

| Characteristic | Symbol | Test Conditions | Min | Typ. | 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 | — | — | |
| Drain cutoff current | I_{DSS} | $V_{DS} = -20 \text{ V}$, $V_{GS} = 0$ | — | — | -10 | μA |
| Gate leakage current | I_{GSS} | $V_{GS} = \pm 8 \text{ V}$, $V_{DS} = 0$ | — | — | ± 1 | μA |
| Gate threshold voltage | V_{th} | $V_{DS} = -3 \text{ V}$, $I_D = -1 \text{ mA}$ | -0.3 | — | -1.0 | V |
| Forward transfer admittance | $ Y_{fs} $ | $V_{DS} = -3 \text{ V}$, $I_D = -0.6 \text{ A}$ (Note 2) | 1.5 | 2.5 | — | S |
| Drain-source ON-resistance | $R_{DS(ON)}$ | $I_D = -0.6 \text{ A}$, $V_{GS} = -4.0 \text{ V}$ (Note 2) | — | 175 | 234 | $\text{m}\Omega$ |
| | | $I_D = -0.4 \text{ A}$, $V_{GS} = -2.5 \text{ V}$ (Note 2) | — | 230 | 306 | |
| | | $I_D = -0.1 \text{ A}$, $V_{GS} = -1.8 \text{ V}$ (Note 2) | — | 300 | 460 | |
| Input capacitance | C_{iss} | $V_{DS} = -10 \text{ V}$, $V_{GS} = 0$, $f = 1 \text{ MHz}$ | — | 250 | — | pF |
| Output capacitance | C_{oss} | $V_{DS} = -10 \text{ V}$, $V_{GS} = 0$, $f = 1 \text{ MHz}$ | — | 45 | — | pF |
| Reverse transfer capacitance | C_{rss} | $V_{DS} = -10 \text{ V}$, $V_{GS} = 0$, $f = 1 \text{ MHz}$ | — | 35 | — | pF |
| Switching time | Turn-on time | $V_{DD} = -10 \text{ V}$, $I_D = -0.25 \text{ A}$, $V_{GS} = 0$ to -2.5 V , $R_G = 4.7 \Omega$ | — | 12 | — | ns |
| | Turn-off time | | — | 18 | — | |
| Drain-source forward voltage | V_{DSF} | $I_D = 0.8 \text{ A}$, $V_{GS} = 0 \text{ V}$ (Note 2) | — | 0.85 | 1.2 | V |

Note 2: Pulse test

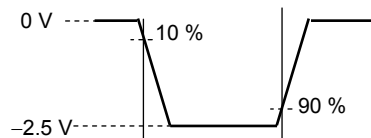
Switching Time Test Circuit

(a) Test Circuit

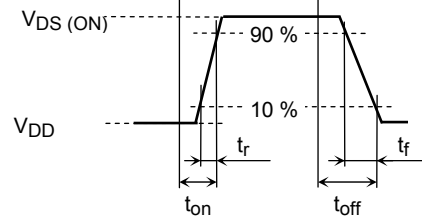


$V_{DD} = -10\text{ V}$
 $R_G = 4.7\ \Omega$
 $D.U. \leq 1\%$
 $V_{IN}: t_r, t_f < 5\text{ ns}$
 Common Source
 $T_a = 25\text{ }^\circ\text{C}$

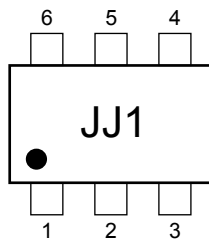
(b) V_{IN}



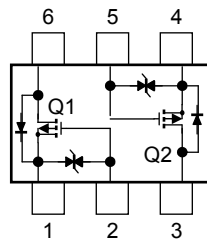
(c) V_{OUT}



Marking



Equivalent Circuit (top view)



Precaution

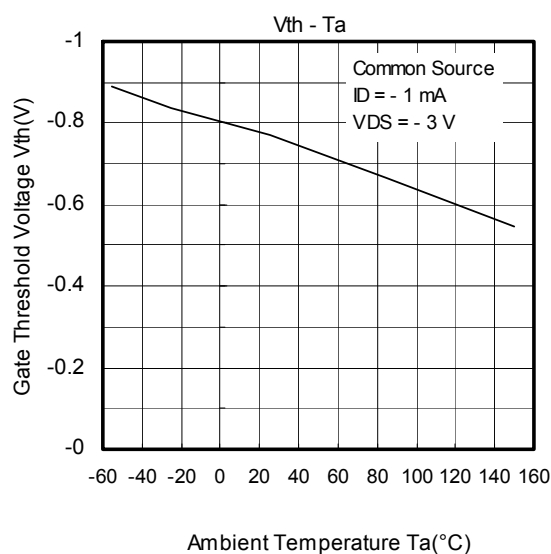
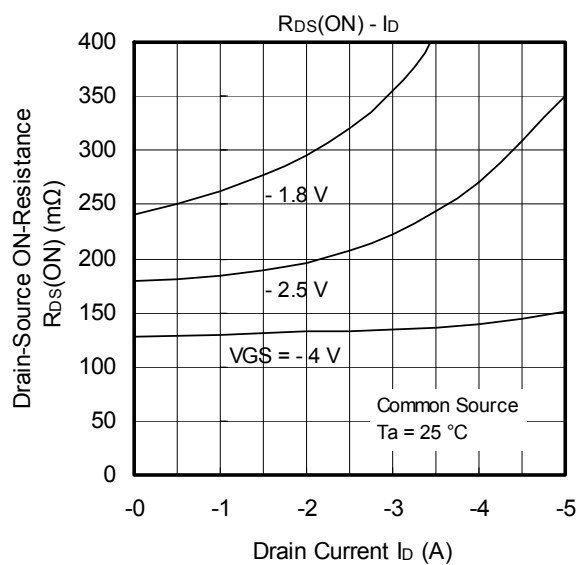
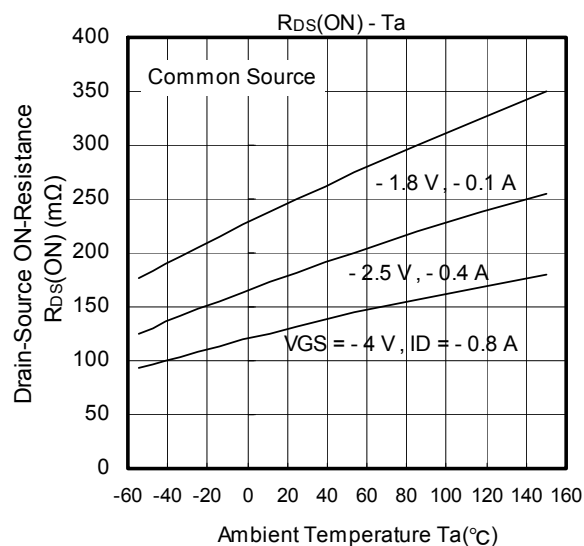
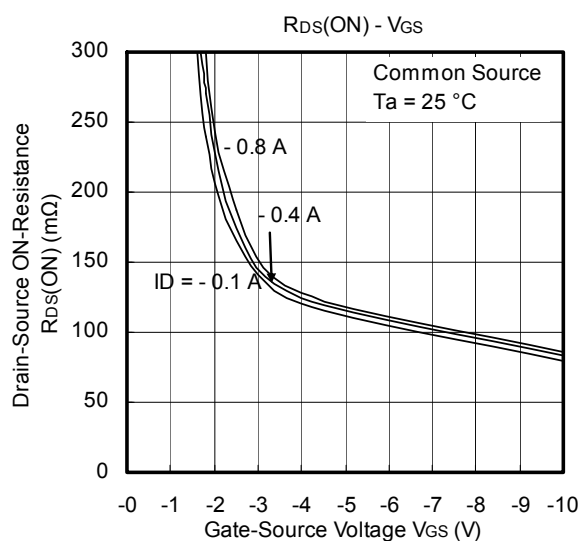
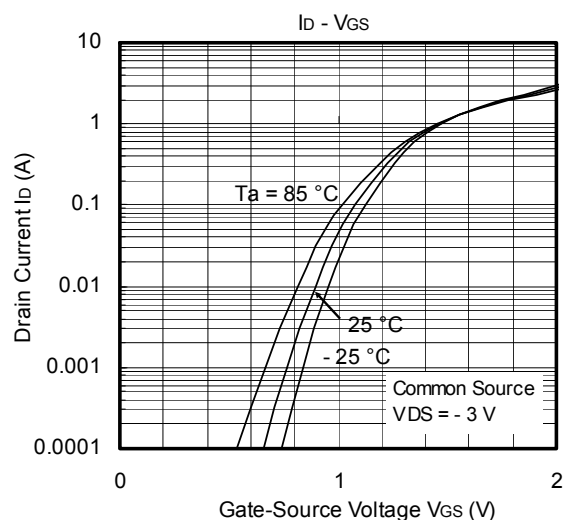
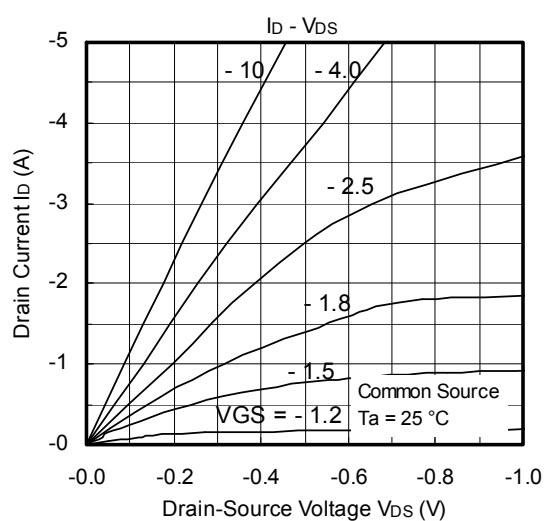
V_{th} can be expressed as the voltage between gate and source when the low operating current value is $I_D = -1\text{ mA}$ for this product. For normal switching operation, $V_{GS(ON)}$ requires a higher voltage than V_{th} , and $V_{GS(OFF)}$ requires a lower voltage than V_{th} .

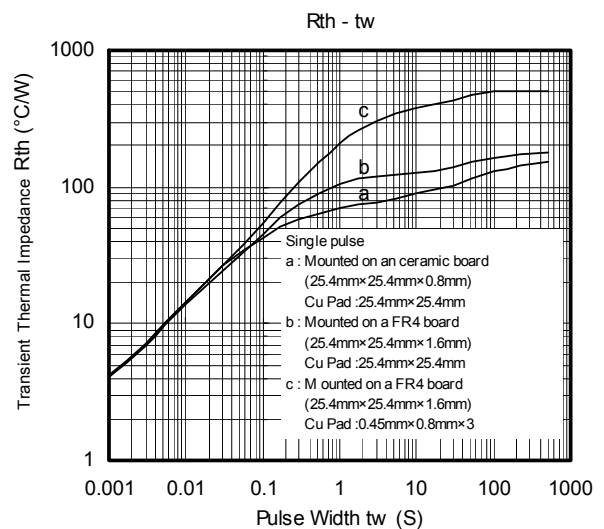
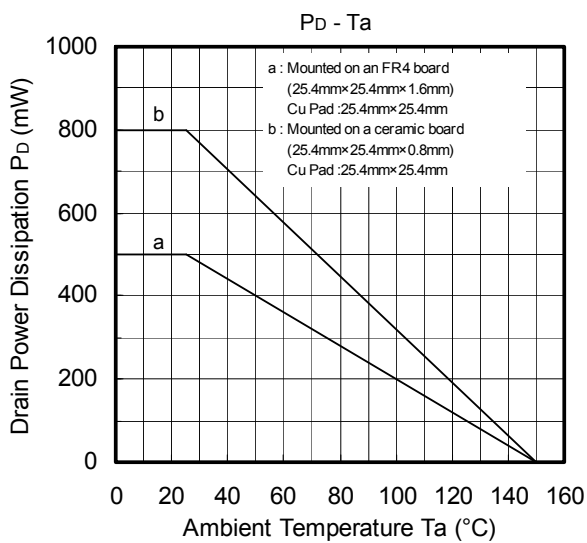
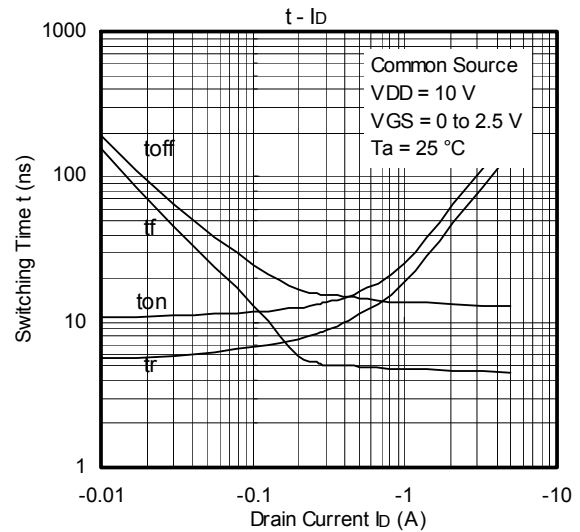
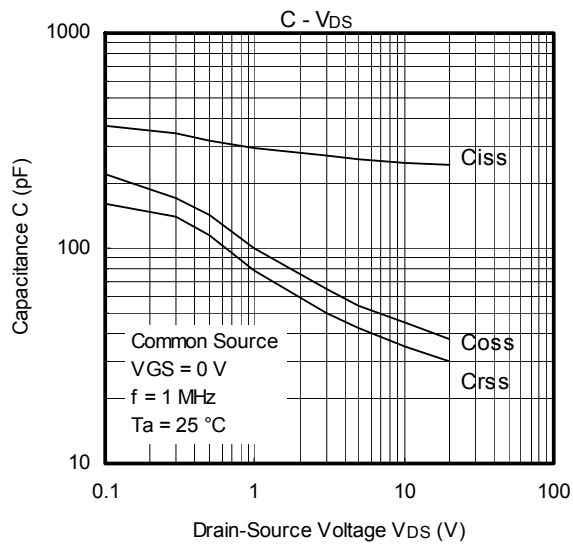
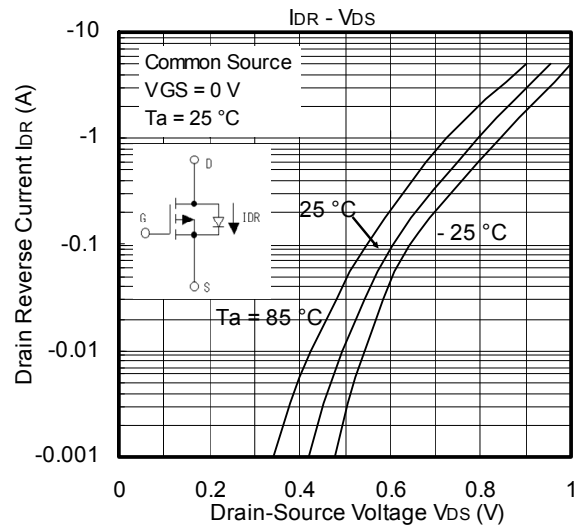
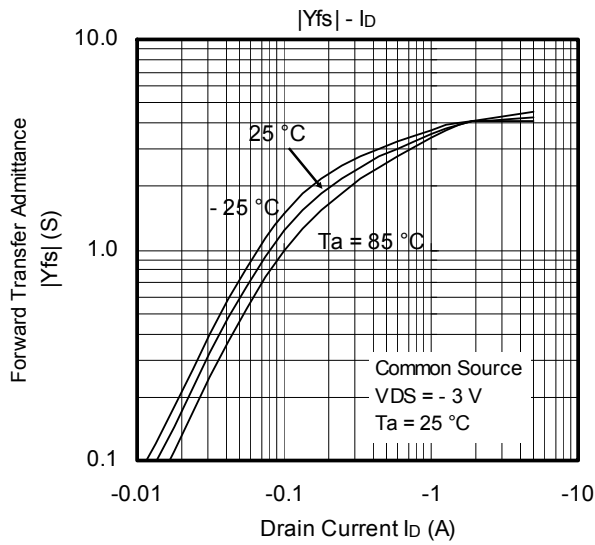
(The relationship can be established as follows: $V_{GS(OFF)} < V_{th} < V_{GS(ON)}$.)

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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