



STD100NH03L

N-CHANNEL 30V - 0.005 Ω - 60A DPAK
STripFET™ III POWER MOSFET

TYPE	V _{DSS}	R _{DS(on)}	I _D
STD100NH03L	30 V	< 0.0055 Ω	60 A(2)

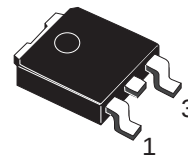
- TYPICAL R_{DS(on)} = 0.005 Ω @ 10 V
- R_{DS(on)} * Q_g INDUSTRY'S BENCHMARK
- CONDUCTION LOSSES REDUCED
- SWITCHING LOSSES REDUCED
- LOW THRESHOLD DEVICE
- SURFACE-MOUNTING DPAK (TO-252)
POWER PACKAGE IN TAPE & REEL
(SUFFIX "T4")

DESCRIPTION

The **STD100NH03L** utilizes the latest advanced design rules of ST's proprietary STripFET™ technology. This is suitable for the most demanding DC-DC converter application where high efficiency is to be achieved.

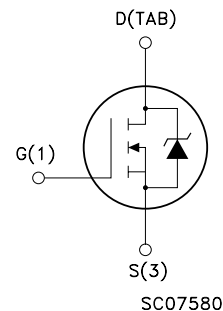
APPLICATIONS

- SPECIFICALLY DESIGNED AND OPTIMISED FOR HIGH EFFICIENCY DC/DC CONVERTERS



**DPAK
TO-252**
(Suffix "T4")

INTERNAL SCHEMATIC DIAGRAM



Ordering Information

SALES TYPE	MARKING	PACKAGE	PACKAGING
STD100NH03LT4	D100NH03L	TO-252	TAPE & REEL

ABSOLUTE MAXIMUM RATINGS

Symbol	Parameter	Value	Unit
V _{DS}	Drain-source Voltage (V _{GS} = 0)	30	V
V _{DGR}	Drain-gate Voltage (R _{GS} = 20 k Ω)	30	V
V _{GS}	Gate- source Voltage	± 20	V
I _D (2)	Drain Current (continuous) at T _C = 25°C	60	A
I _D (2)	Drain Current (continuous) at T _C = 100°C	60	A
I _{DM} (3)	Drain Current (pulsed)	240	A
P _{tot}	Total Dissipation at T _C = 25°C	100	W
	Derating Factor	0.66	W/°C
E _{AS} (4)	Single Pulse Avalanche Energy	700	mJ
T _{stg}	Storage Temperature	-55 to 175	°C
T _j	Max. Operating Junction Temperature		

STD100NH03L

THERMAL DATA

R _{thj-case}	Thermal Resistance Junction-case	Max	1.5	°C/W
R _{thj-amb}	Thermal Resistance Junction-ambient	Max	100	°C/W
R _{thj-pcb}	Thermal Resistance Junction-pcb(#)	Max	43	°C/W
T _I	Maximum Lead Temperature For Soldering Purpose		275	°C

(#) When Mounted on 1 inch² FR-4 board, 2 oz of Cu.

ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS (T_{CASE} = 25 °C UNLESS OTHERWISE SPECIFIED)

OFF

Symbol	Parameter	Test Conditions	Min.	Typ.	Max.	Unit
V _{(BR)DSS}	Drain-source Breakdown Voltage	I _D = 250 μA, V _{GS} = 0	30			V
I _{DSS}	Zero Gate Voltage Drain Current (V _{GS} = 0)	V _{DS} = Max Rating V _{DS} = Max Rating T _C = 125°C			1 10	μA μA
I _{GSS}	Gate-body Leakage Current (V _{DS} = 0)	V _{GS} = ± 20V			±100	nA

ON (*)

Symbol	Parameter	Test Conditions	Min.	Typ.	Max.	Unit
V _{GS(th)}	Gate Threshold Voltage	V _{DS} = V _{GS} I _D = 250 μA	1	1.8	2.5	V
R _{DS(on)}	Static Drain-source On Resistance	V _{GS} = 10 V I _D = 30 A V _{GS} = 5 V I _D = 30 A		0.005 0.0060	0.0055 0.0105	Ω Ω

DYNAMIC

Symbol	Parameter	Test Conditions	Min.	Typ.	Max.	Unit
g _{fs} (5)	Forward Transconductance	V _{DS} = 10 V I _D = 30 A		40		S
C _{iss} C _{oss} C _{rss}	Input Capacitance Output Capacitance Reverse Transfer Capacitance	V _{DS} = 15V f = 1 MHz V _{GS} = 0		4100 680 70		pF pF pF
R _G	Gate Input Resistance	f = 1 MHz Gate DC Bias = 0 Test Signal Level = 20 mV Open Drain		1.3		Ω

ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS (continued)
SWITCHING ON

Symbol	Parameter	Test Conditions	Min.	Typ.	Max.	Unit
$t_{d(on)}$ t_r	Turn-on Delay Time Rise Time	$V_{DD} = 15\text{ V}$ $I_D = 30\text{ A}$ $R_G = 4.7\ \Omega$ $V_{GS} = 10\text{ V}$ (Resistive Load, Figure 3)		16 95		ns ns
Q_g Q_{gs} Q_{gd}	Total Gate Charge Source Gate Charge Gate-Drain Charge	$V_{DD} = 15\text{ V}$ $I_D = 60\text{ A}$ $V_{GS} = 10\text{ V}$		57 11.8 7.3	77	nC nC nC
$Q_{oss}^{(6)}$	Output Charge	$V_{DS} = 16\text{ V}$ $V_{GS} = 0\text{ V}$		27		nC
$Q_{gls}^{(7)}$	Third-quadrant Gate Charge	$V_{DS} < 0\text{ V}$ $V_{GS} = 10\text{ V}$		55		nC

SWITCHING OFF

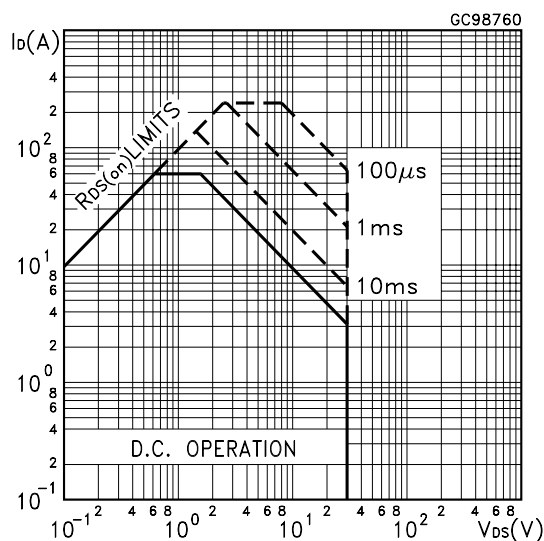
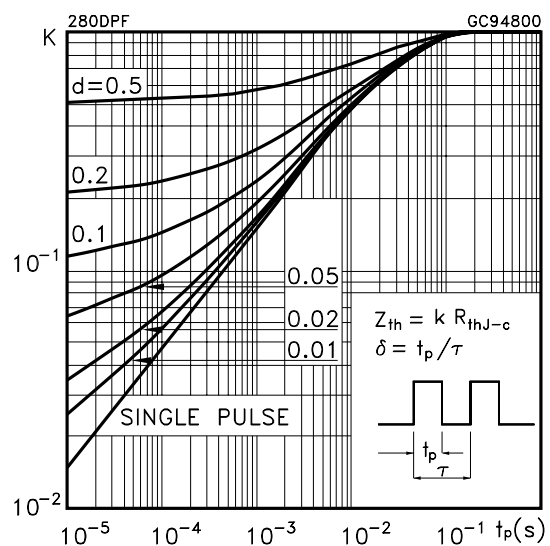
Symbol	Parameter	Test Conditions	Min.	Typ.	Max.	Unit
$t_{d(off)}$ t_f	Turn-off Delay Time Fall Time	$V_{DD} = 15\text{ V}$ $I_D = 30\text{ A}$ $R_G = 4.7\ \Omega$, $V_{GS} = 10\text{ V}$ (Resistive Load, Figure 3)		48 23		ns ns

SOURCE DRAIN DIODE

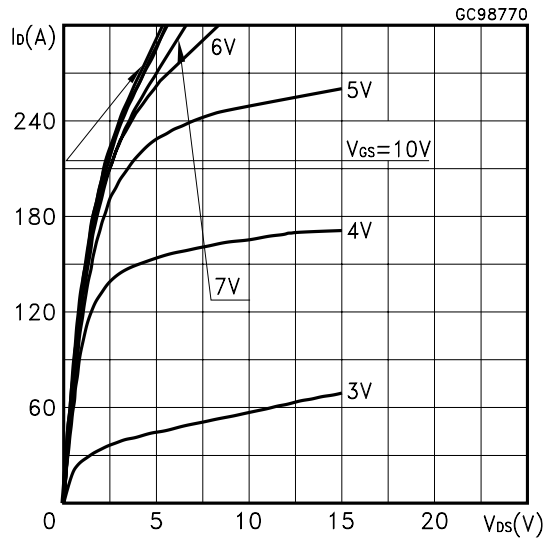
Symbol	Parameter	Test Conditions	Min.	Typ.	Max.	Unit
I_{SD} $I_{SDM}^{(3)}$	Source-drain Current Source-drain Current (pulsed)				60 240	A A
$V_{SD}^{(5)}$	Forward On Voltage	$I_{SD} = 30\text{ A}$ $V_{GS} = 0$			1.4	V
t_{rr} Q_{rr} I_{RRM}	Reverse Recovery Time Reverse Recovery Charge Reverse Recovery Current	$I_{SD} = 60\text{ A}$ $di/dt = 100\text{ A}/\mu\text{s}$ $V_{DD} = 30\text{ V}$ $T_J = 150^\circ\text{C}$ (see test circuit, Figure 5)		46 64 2.8	62 86	ns nC A

- (2) Value limited by wire bonding
(3) Pulse width limited by safe operating area.
(4) Starting $T_J = 25^\circ\text{C}$, $I_D = 30\text{ A}$, $V_{DD} = 15\text{ V}$

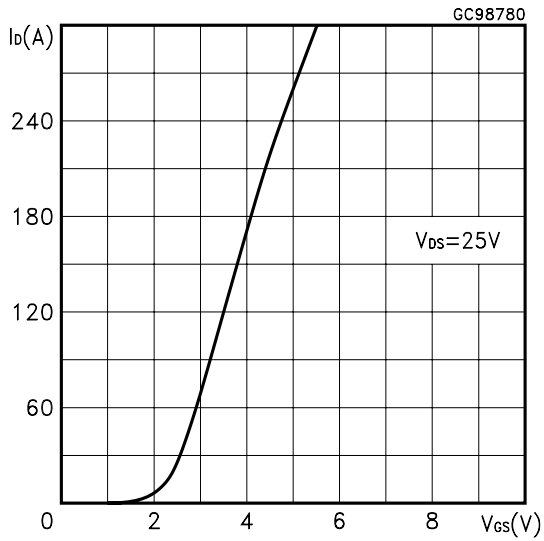
- (5) Pulsed: Pulse duration = 300 μs , duty cycle 1.5 %.
(6) $Q_{oss} = C_{oss} \cdot \Delta V_{in}$, $C_{oss} = C_{gd} + C_{ds}$. See Appendix A
(7) Gate charge for synchronous operation

Safe Operating Area

Thermal Impedance


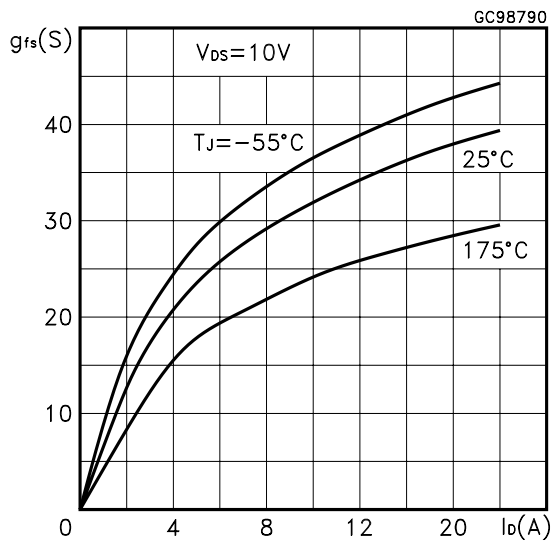
Output Characteristics



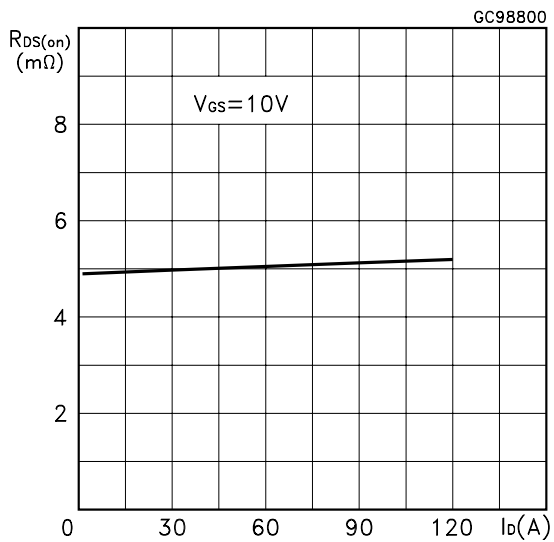
Transfer Characteristics



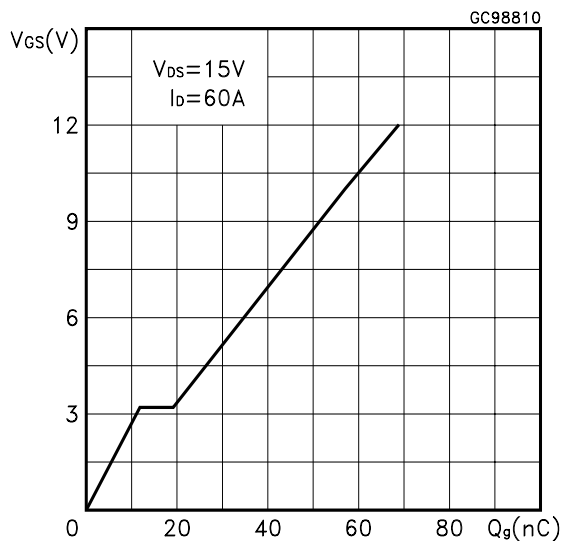
Transconductance



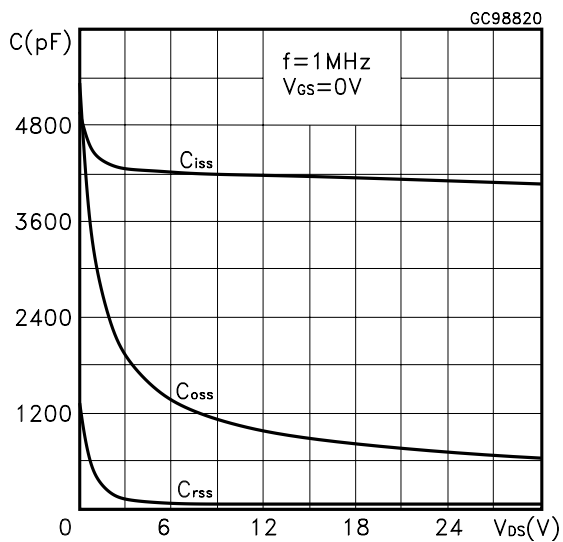
Static Drain-source On Resistance



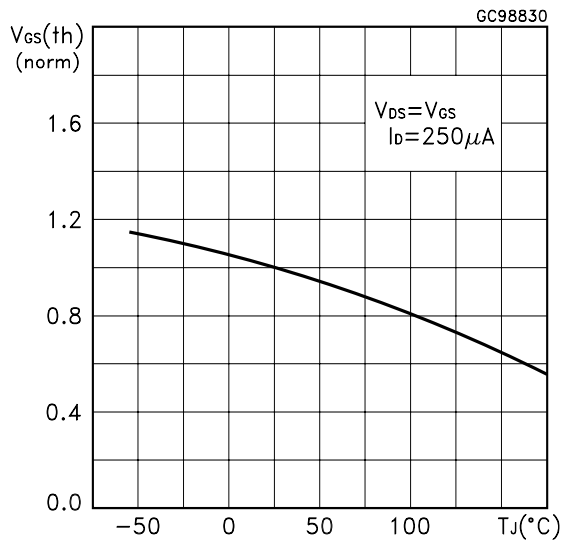
Gate Charge vs Gate-source Voltage



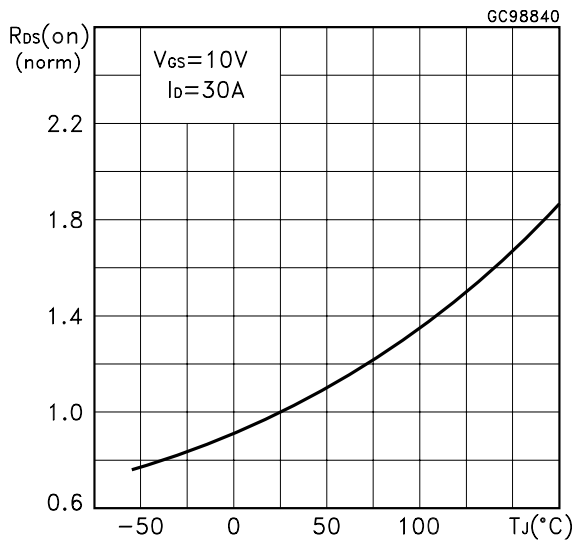
Capacitance Variations



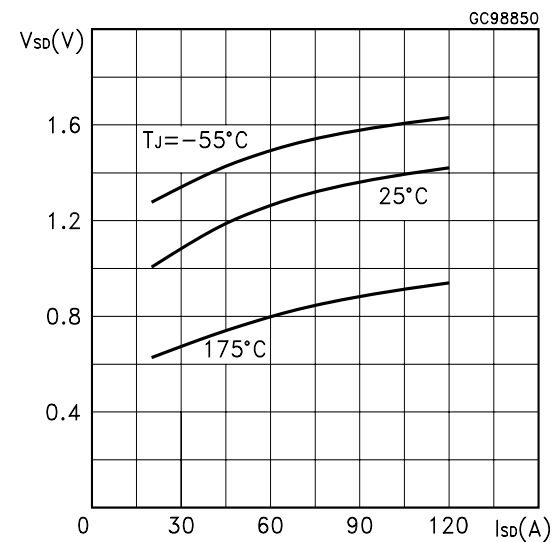
Normalized Gate Threshold Voltage vs Temperature



Normalized on Resistance vs Temperature



Source-drain Diode Forward Characteristics



Normalized Breakdown Voltage vs Temperature

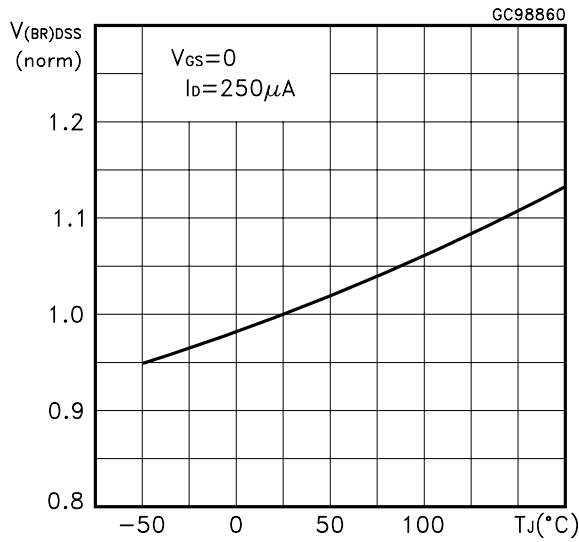


Fig. 1: Unclamped Inductive Load Test Circuit

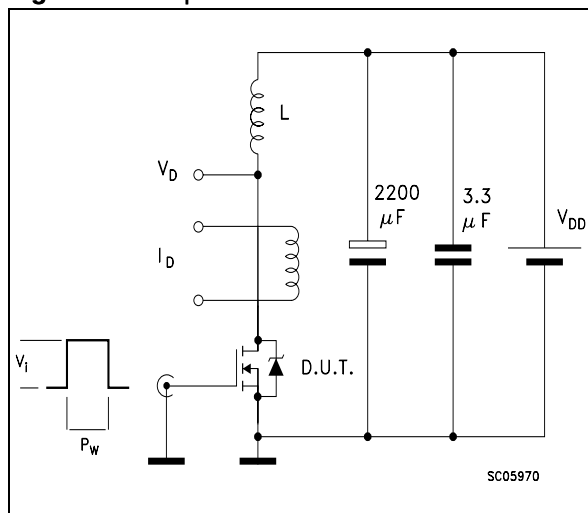


Fig. 2: Unclamped Inductive Waveform

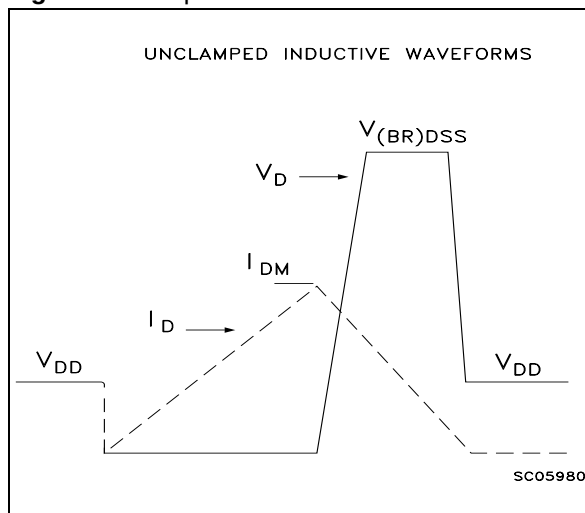


Fig. 3: Switching Times Test Circuits For Resistive Load

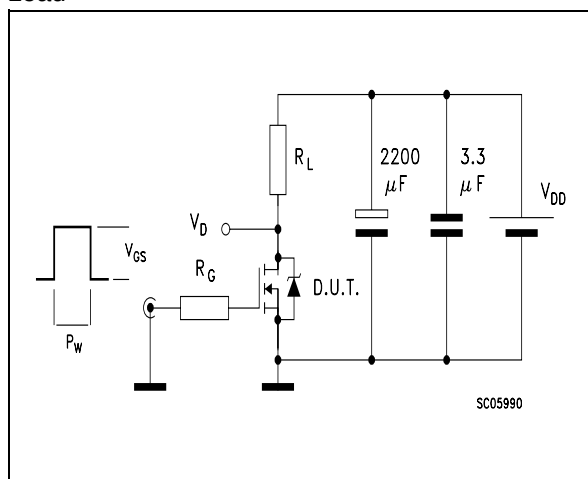


Fig. 4: Gate Charge test Circuit

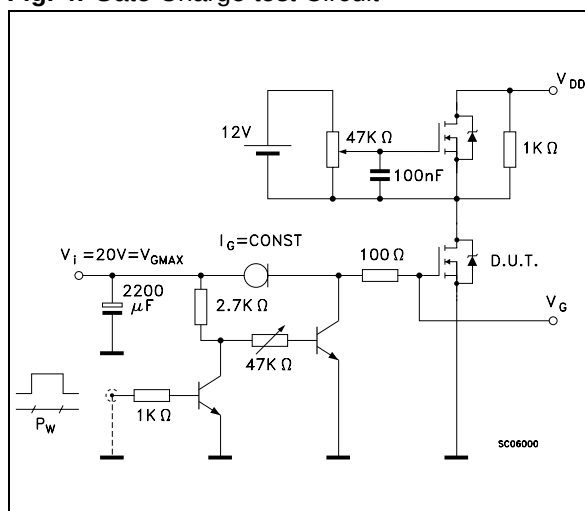
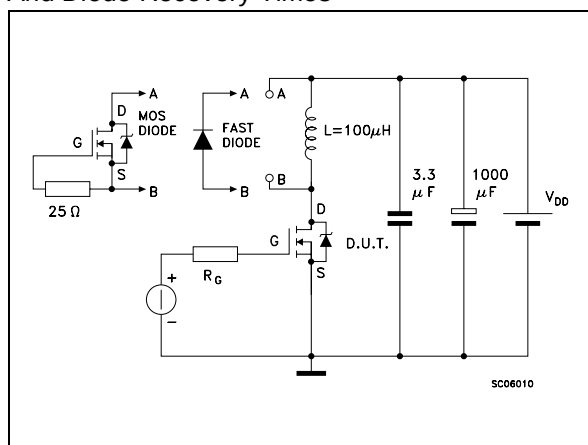
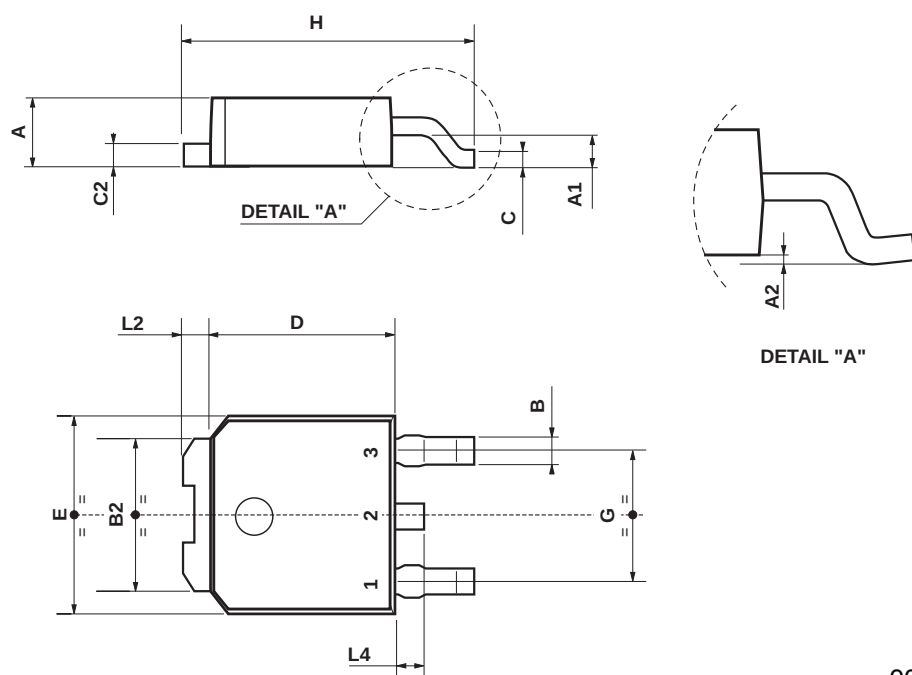


Fig. 5: Test Circuit For Inductive Load Switching And Diode Recovery Times



TO-252 (DPAK) MECHANICAL DATA

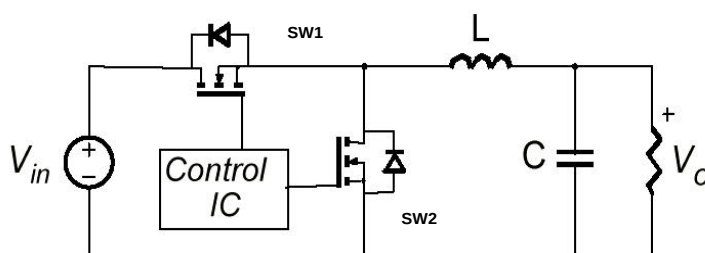
DIM.	mm			inch		
	MIN.	TYP.	MAX.	MIN.	TYP.	MAX.
A	2.2		2.4	0.086		0.094
A1	0.9		1.1	0.035		0.043
A2	0.03		0.23	0.001		0.009
B	0.64		0.9	0.025		0.035
B2	5.2		5.4	0.204		0.212
C	0.45		0.6	0.017		0.023
C2	0.48		0.6	0.019		0.023
D	6		6.2	0.236		0.244
E	6.4		6.6	0.252		0.260
G	4.4		4.6	0.173		0.181
H	9.35		10.1	0.368		0.397
L2		0.8			0.031	
L4	0.6		1	0.023		0.039



0068772-B

APPENDIX A

Buck Converter: Power Losses Estimation



The power losses associated with the FETs in a Synchronous Buck converter can be estimated using the equations shown in the table below. The formulas give a good approximation, for the sake of performance comparison, of how different pairs of devices affect the converter efficiency. However a very important parameter, the working temperature, is not considered. The real device behavior is really dependent on how the heat generated inside the devices is removed to allow for a safer working junction temperature.

The low side (SW2) device requires:

- Very low $R_{DS(on)}$ to reduce conduction losses
- Small Q_{gls} to reduce the gate charge losses
- Small C_{oss} to reduce losses due to output capacitance
- Small Q_{rr} to reduce losses on SW₁ during its turn-on
- The C_{gd}/C_{gs} ratio lower than V_{th}/V_{gg} ratio especially with low drain to source voltage to avoid the cross conduction phenomenon;

The high side (SW1) device requires:

- Small R_g and L_s to allow higher gate current peak and to limit the voltage feedback on the gate
- Small Q_g to have a faster commutation and to reduce gate charge losses
- Low $R_{DS(on)}$ to reduce the conduction losses.

		High Side Switch (SW1)	Low Side Switch (SW2)
$P_{\text{conduction}}$		$R_{\text{DS(on)SW1}} * I_L^2 * d$	$R_{\text{DS(on)SW2}} * I_L^2 * (1-d)$
$P_{\text{switching}}$		$V_{\text{in}} * (Q_{\text{gsth(SW1)}} + Q_{\text{gd(SW1)}}) * f * \frac{I_L}{I_g}$	Zero Voltage Switching
P_{diode}	Recovery	Not Applicable	$^1 V_{\text{in}} * Q_{\text{rr(SW2)}} * f$
	Conduction	Not Applicable	$V_{\text{f(SW2)}} * I_L * t_{\text{deadtime}} * f$
$P_{\text{gate(Q}_G)}$		$Q_{\text{g(SW1)}} * V_{\text{gg}} * f$	$Q_{\text{gls(SW2)}} * V_{\text{gg}} * f$
P_{Qoss}		$\frac{V_{\text{in}} * Q_{\text{oss(SW1)}} * f}{2}$	$\frac{V_{\text{in}} * Q_{\text{oss(SW2)}} * f}{2}$

Parameter	Meaning
d	Duty-cycle
Q_{gsth}	Post threshold gate charge
Q_{gls}	Third quadrant gate charge
Pconduction	On state losses
Pswitching	On-off transition losses
Pdiode	Conduction and reverse recovery diode losses
Pgate	Gate drive losses
PQoss	Output capacitance losses

¹ Dissipated by SW1 during turn-on

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