

N-CHANNEL 24V - 0.011 Ω - 38A DPAK/IPAK STripFET™ III POWER MOSFET

TYPE	V _{DSS}	R _{DS(on)}	ID
STD38NH02L	24 V	< 0.0135 Ω	38 A

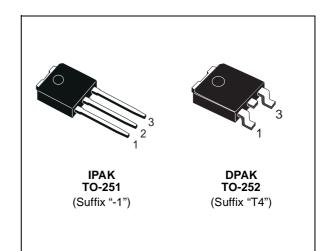
- TYPICAL R_{DS}(on) = 0.011 Ω @ 10 V
- TYPICAL $R_{DS}(on) = 0.015 \Omega @ 5 V$
- R_{DS(ON)} * Qg INDUSTRY's BENCHMARK
- CONDUCTION LOSSES REDUCED
- SWITCHING LOSSES REDUCED
- LOW THRESHOLD DEVICE
- THROUGH-HOLE IPAK (TO-251) POWER PACKAGE IN TUBE (SUFFIX "-1")
- SURFACE-MOUNTING DPAK (TO-252) POWER PACKAGE IN TAPE & REEL (SUFFIX "T4")

DESCRIPTION

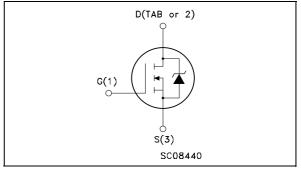
The STD38NH02L utilizes the latest advanced design rules of ST's proprietary STripFETTM technology. This is suitable fot the most demanding DC-DC converter application where high efficiency is to be achieved.

APPLICATIONS

 SPECIFICALLY DESIGNED AND OPTIMISED FOR HIGH EFFICIENCY DC/DC CONVERTES



INTERNAL SCHEMATIC DIAGRAM



Symbol	Parameter	Value	Unit
V _{spike(1)}	Drain-source Voltage Rating	30	V
V _{DS}	Drain-source Voltage ($V_{GS} = 0$)	24	V
V _{DGR}	Drain-gate Voltage (R_{GS} = 20 k Ω)	24	V
V _{GS}	Gate- source Voltage	± 20	V
ID	Drain Current (continuous) at $T_C = 25^{\circ}C$	38	A
ID	Drain Current (continuous) at T _C = 100°C 27		A
I _{DM} (2)	Drain Current (pulsed)	152	A
P _{tot}	Total Dissipation at $T_C = 25^{\circ}C$	40	W
	Derating Factor	0.27	W/°C
E _{AS} (3)	Single Pulse Avalanche Energy	250	mJ
T _{stg}	Storage Temperature	-55 to 175	°C
Тj	Max. Operating Junction Temperature	-55 10 175	

ABSOLUTE MAXIMUM RATINGS

THERMAL DATA

Rthj-case Rthj-amb	Thermal Resistance Junction-case Thermal Resistance Junction-ambient	Max Max	3.75 100 275	°C/W °C/W
11	Maximum Lead Temperature For Soldering Purpose		275	Ĵ

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

Symbol	Parameter	Test Conditions	Min.	Тур.	Max.	Unit
V _{(BR)DSS}	Drain-source Breakdown Voltage	$I_{D} = 25 \text{ mA}, V_{GS} = 0$	24			V
IDSS	Zero Gate Voltage Drain Current (V _{GS} = 0)	$V_{DS} = 20 V$ $V_{DS} = 20 V$ $T_{C} = 125^{\circ}C$			1 10	μΑ μΑ
I _{GSS}	Gate-body Leakage Current (V _{DS} = 0)	$V_{GS} = \pm 20V$			±100	nA

ON (4)

Symbol	Parameter	Test Conditions		Min.	Тур.	Max.	Unit
V _{GS(th)}	Gate Threshold Voltage	$V_{DS} = V_{GS}$	I _D = 250 μA	1	1.8		V
R _{DS(on)}	Static Drain-source On Resistance	V _{GS} = 10 V V _{GS} = 5 V	I _D = 19 A I _D = 9.5 A		0.011 0.015	0.0135 0.025	Ω Ω

DYNAMIC

Symbol	Parameter	Test Conditions	Min.	Тур.	Max.	Unit
g _{fs} ⁽⁴⁾	Forward Transconductance	V _{DS} = 10 V I _D = 19 A		19		S
C _{iss} C _{oss} C _{rss}	Input Capacitance Output Capacitance Reverse Transfer Capacitance	$V_{DS} = 15V f = 1 MHz V_{GS} = 0$		1070 305 45		pF pF pF
R _G	Gate Input Resistance	f = 1 MHz Gate DC Bias = 0 Test Signal Level = 20 mV Open Drain		1		Ω



ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS (continued)

SWITCHING ON

Symbol	Parameter	Test Conditions	Min.	Тур.	Max.	Unit
t _{d(on)} t _r	Turn-on Delay Time Rise Time			7 62		ns ns
Q _g Q _{gs} Q _{gd}	Total Gate Charge Gate-Source Charge Gate-Drain Charge	$\begin{array}{ll} 0.44 V \leq V_{DD} \leq 10 V, & I_{D} = 38 \mbox{ A} \\ V_{GS} = 10 \mbox{ V} \end{array}$		18 4 2.5	24	nC nC nC
Q _{oss} (5)	Output Charge	V _{DS} = 16 V V _{GS} = 0 V		6.5		nC

SWITCHING OFF

Symbol	Parameter	Test Conditions	Min.	Тур.	Max.	Unit
t _{d(off)} t _f	Turn-off Delay Time Fall Time			25 12	16	ns ns

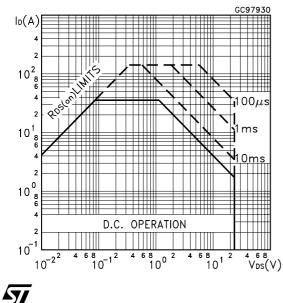
SOURCE DRAIN DIODE

Symbol	Parameter Test		onditions	Min.	Тур.	Max.	Unit
I _{SD} I _{SDM} ⁽²⁾	Source-drain Current Source-drain Current (pulsed)					38 152	A A
V _{SD} (4)	Forward On Voltage	I _{SD} = 19 A	$V_{GS} = 0$			1.3	V
t _{rr} Q _{rr} I _{RRM}	Reverse Recovery Time Reverse Recovery Charge Reverse Recovery Current	$I_{SD} = 38 \text{ A}$ $V_{DD} = 18 \text{ V}$ (see test circu	di/dt = 100A/µs T _j = 150°C it, Figure 5)		27 22 1.6		ns nC A

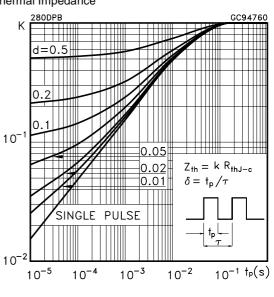
 $\stackrel{(1)}{\simeq}$ Garanted when external Rg=4.7 Ω and tf < tfmax. $\stackrel{(2)}{\simeq}$ Pulse width limited by safe operating area $\stackrel{(3)}{\simeq}$ Starting Tj = 25 °C, ID = 19A, VDD = 18V .

 $\stackrel{(4)}{=}$ Pulsed: Pulse duration = 300 µs, duty cycle 1.5 %. $\stackrel{(5)}{=}$ Q_{oss} = C_{oss}* Δ Vin , C_{oss} = C_{gd} + C_{ds} . See Appendix A

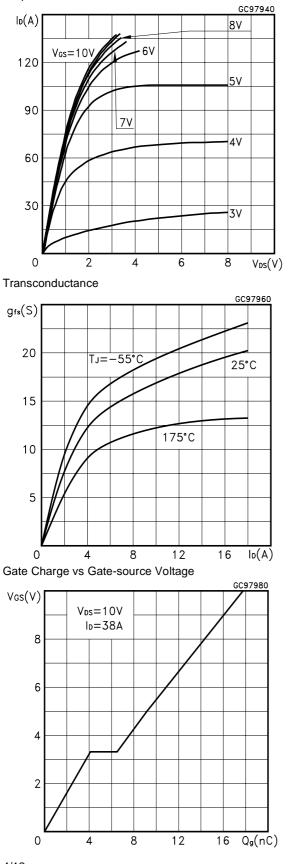
Safe Operating Area

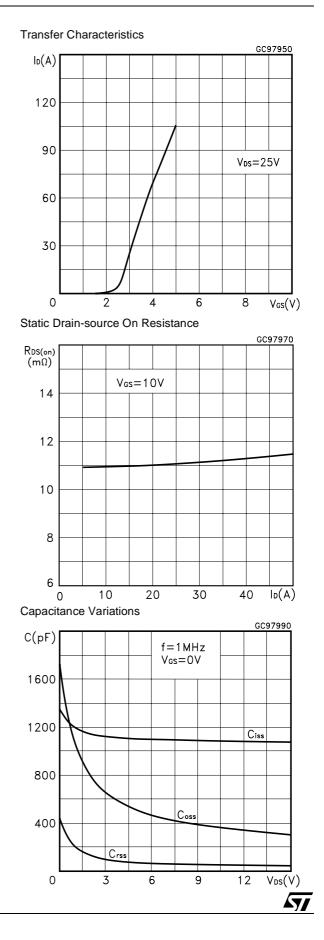


Thermal Impedance

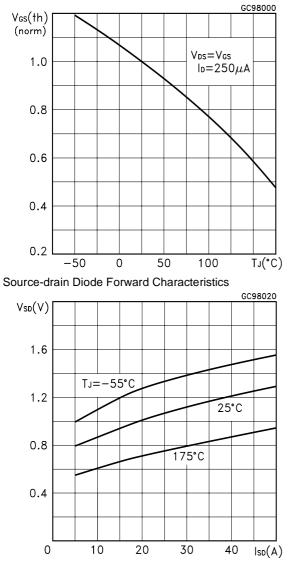


Output Characteristics





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Normalized Gate Threshold Voltage vs Temperature

Ros(on) (norm) Vos=10V Ib=19A 1.4 1.4 1.0 0.6 0.2 -50 0 50 100 TJ(°C)



Normalized Breakdown Voltage vs Temperature

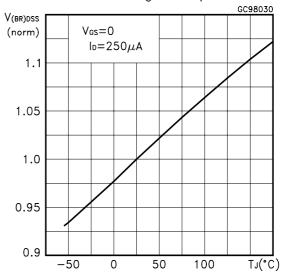


Fig. 1: Unclamped Inductive Load Test Circuit

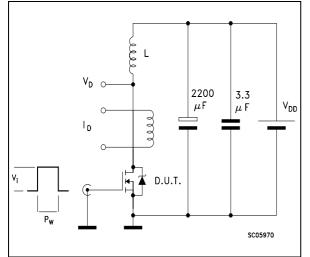


Fig. 3: Switching Times Test Circuits For Resistive Load

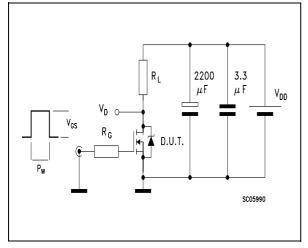


Fig. 5: Test Circuit For Inductive Load Switching And Diode Recovery Times

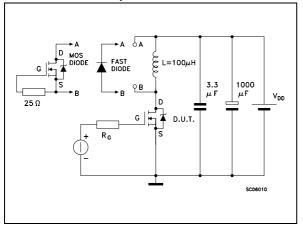


Fig. 2: Unclamped Inductive Waveform

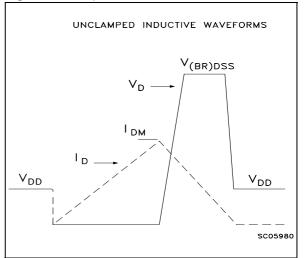
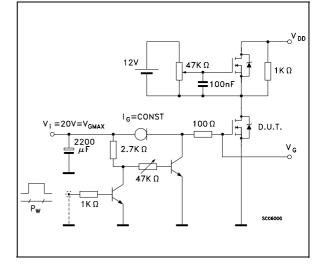


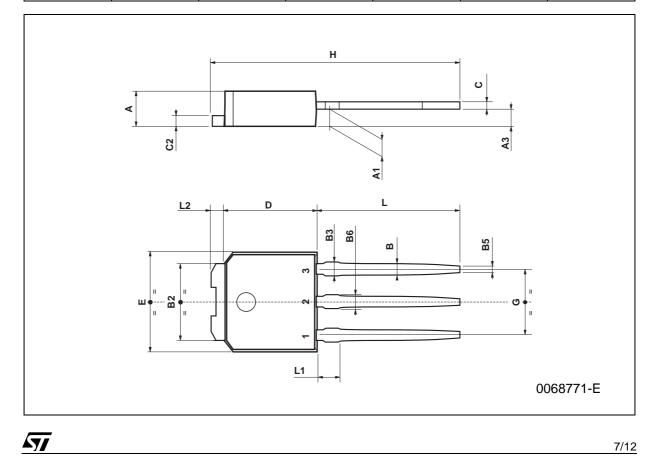
Fig. 4: Gate Charge test Circuit



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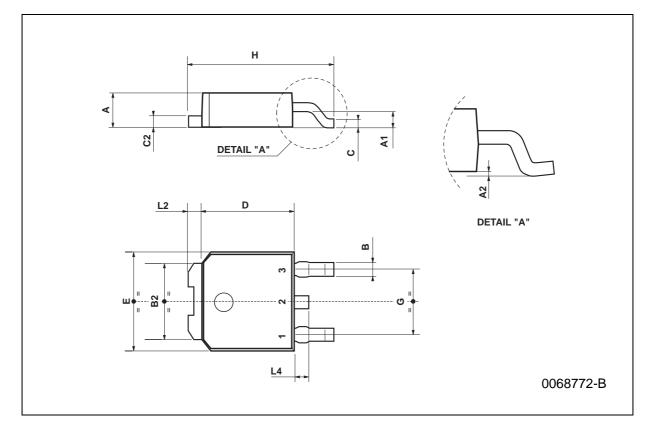
DIM.		mm			inch	
Diwi.	MIN.	TYP.	MAX.	MIN.	TYP.	MAX.
А	2.2		2.4	0.086		0.094
A1	0.9		1.1	0.035		0.043
A3	0.7		1.3	0.027		0.051
В	0.64		0.9	0.025		0.031
B2	5.2		5.4	0.204		0.212
B3			0.85			0.033
B5		0.3			0.012	
B6			0.95			0.037
С	0.45		0.6	0.017		0.023
C2	0.48		0.6	0.019		0.023
D	6		6.2	0.236		0.244
E	6.4		6.6	0.252		0.260
G	4.4		4.6	0.173		0.181
Н	15.9		16.3	0.626		0.641
L	9		9.4	0.354		0.370
L1	0.8		1.2	0.031		0.047





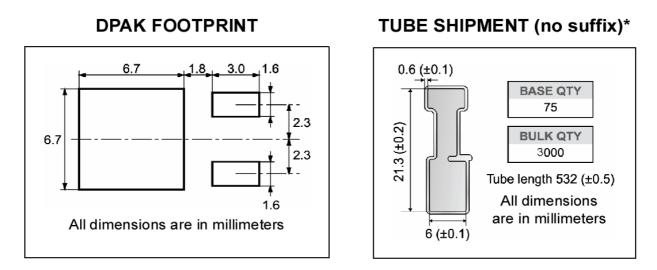
DIM.		mm			inch	
Dim	MIN.	TYP.	MAX.	MIN.	TYP.	MAX.
А	2.2		2.4	0.086		0.094
A1	0.9		1.1	0.035		0.043
A2	0.03		0.23	0.001		0.009
В	0.64		0.9	0.025		0.035
B2	5.2		5.4	0.204		0.212
С	0.45		0.6	0.017		0.023
C2	0.48		0.6	0.019		0.023
D	6		6.2	0.236		0.244
E	6.4		6.6	0.252		0.260
G	4.4		4.6	0.173		0.181
Н	9.35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

TO-252 (DPAK) MECHANICAL DATA

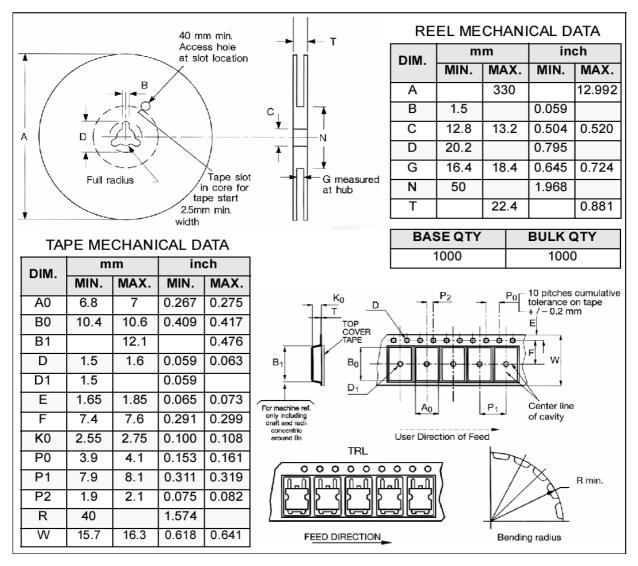


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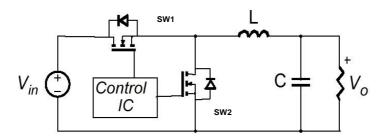


TAPE AND REEL SHIPMENT (suffix "T4")*



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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 emoved 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 Coss 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

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- Small Qg 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)
Pconduct	onduction $R_{DS(on)SW1} * I_L^2 * d$		$R_{DS(on)SW2} * I_L^2 * (1-d)$
Pswitchin	g	$V_{in} * (Q_{gsth(SW1)} + Q_{gd(SW1)}) * f * \frac{I_L}{I_g}$	Zero Voltage Switching
P _{diode}	Recovery	Not Applicable	$^{1}V_{in} * Q_{rr(SW2)} * f$
	Conduction	Not Applicable	$V_{\rm f(SW2)} * I_{\rm L} * t_{\rm deadtime} * f$
Pgate(Q _G)	$Q_{g(SW1)} \ast V_{gg} \ast f$	$\mathbf{Q}_{\mathrm{gls(SW2)}} * \mathbf{V}_{\mathrm{gg}} * \mathbf{f}$
P _{Qoss}		$\frac{V_{in} * Q_{oss(SW1)} * f}{2}$	$\frac{V_{in} * Q_{oss(SW2)} * f}{2}$

Parameter	Meaning
d	Duty-cycle
Qgsth	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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