

# STD150NH02L-1 STD150NH02L

### N-channel 24V - 0.003Ω - 150A - ClipPAK™ - IPAK STripFET™ III Power MOSFET

### **General features**

Туре	V <sub>DSSS</sub>	R <sub>DS(on)</sub>	I <sub>D</sub>
STD150NH02L	24V	<0.0035Ω	150A
STD150NH02L-1	24V	<0.0035Ω	150A

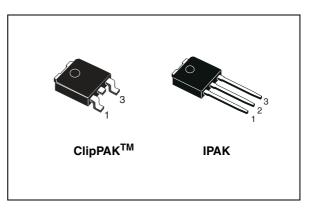
- R<sub>DS(on)</sub> \* Qg industry's benchmark
- Conduction losses reduced
- Switching losses reduced
- Low threshold device

### Description

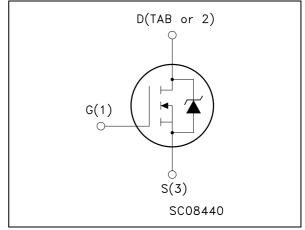
The STD150NH02L utilizes the latest advanced design rules of ST's proprietary STripFET<sup>™</sup> technology. This novel 0.6µ process utilizes also unique metallization techniques that couple to a "bondless" assembly technique result in outstanding performance with standard DPAK outline. It is therefore ideal in high performance DC-DC converter applications where efficiency it to be achieved at very high out currents.

### Applications

Switching application



### Internal schematic diagram



#### **Order codes**

Part number	Marking	Package	Packaging
STD150NH02LT4	D150NH02L	ClipPAK™	Tape & reel
STD150NH02L-1	D150NH02L	IPAK	Tube

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# **Electrical ratings**

Table 1.	Absolute	maximum	ratings
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Symbol	Parameter	Value	Unit
V <sub>spike</sub> <sup>(1)</sup>	Drain-source voltage rating	30	V
V <sub>DS</sub>	Drain-source voltage (V <sub>GS</sub> = 0)	24	V
V <sub>DGR</sub>	Drain-gate voltage ( $R_{GS} = 20K\Omega$ )	24	V
V <sub>GS</sub>	Drain-source voltage	± 20	V
I <sub>D</sub>	Drain current (continuous) at $T_C = 25^{\circ}C$	150	А
I <sub>D</sub>	Drain current (continuous) at $T_C=100^{\circ}C$	107	А
I <sub>DM</sub> <sup>(2)</sup>	Drain current (pulsed)	600	А
P <sub>TOT</sub>	Total dissipation at $T_{C} = 25^{\circ}C$	125	W
	Derating factor	0.83	W/°C
E <sub>AS</sub> <sup>(3)</sup>	Single pulse avalanche energy	500	mJ
T <sub>stg</sub>	Storage temperature	-55 to 175	.0°
TJ	Max. operating junction temperature	-55 10 175	

1. Garanted when external Rg = 4.7  $\Omega$  and  $t_{f}$  <  $t_{fmax}.$ 

2. Pulse width limited by safe operating area

3. Starting  $T_J = 25 \ ^{o}C$ ,  $I_D = 75A$ ,  $V_{DD} = 10V$ 

Table 2. Thermal uata	Table	2.	Thermal	data
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Symbol	Parameter	Value	Unit
R <sub>thJC</sub>	Thermal resistance junction-case Max	1.2	°C/W
R <sub>thJA</sub>	Thermal resistance junction-ambient Max	100	°C/W
ТI	Maximum lead temperature for soldering purpose	275	°C

### 2 Electrical characteristics

(T<sub>CASE</sub>=25°C unless otherwise specified)

Symbol	Parameter	Test conditions	Min.	Тур.	Max.	Unit
V <sub>(BR)DSS</sub>	Drain-source breakdown voltage	I <sub>D</sub> = 25mA, V <sub>GS</sub> = 0	24			V
I <sub>DSS</sub>	Zero gate voltage drain current (V <sub>GS</sub> = 0)	$V_{DS} = 20V$ $V_{DS} = 20V$ , $T_C = 125^{\circ}C$			1 10	μA μA
I <sub>GSS</sub>	Gate body leakage current (V <sub>DS</sub> = 0)	$V_{GS} = \pm 20V$			±100	nA
V <sub>GS(th)</sub>	Gate threshold voltage	$V_{DS} = V_{GS}, I_D = 250 \mu A$	1	1.8		V
R <sub>DS(on)</sub>	Static drain-source on resistance	$V_{GS} = 10V, I_D = 75A$ $V_{GS} = 5V, I_D = 37.5A$		0.003 0.004	0.0035 0.0065	Ω Ω

#### Table 3.On<sup>(1)</sup> /off states

1. Pulsed: Pulse duration = 300  $\mu$ s, duty cycle 1.5%

Symbol	Parameter	Test conditions	Min.	Тур.	Max.	Unit
g <sub>fs</sub> <sup>(1)</sup>	Forward transconductance	$V_{DS} = 10 V_{,} I_{D} = 75A$		60		S
C <sub>iss</sub> C <sub>oss</sub> C <sub>rss</sub>	Input capacitance Output capacitance Reverse transfer capacitance	V <sub>DS</sub> = 15V, f = 1 MHz, V <sub>GS</sub> = 0		4450 1126 141		pF pF pF
Q <sub>g</sub> Q <sub>gs</sub> Q <sub>gd</sub>	Total gate charge Gate-source charge Gate-drain charge	V <sub>DD</sub> = 16V, I <sub>D</sub> = 150A V <sub>GS</sub> = 10V		69 13 9	93	nC nC nC
Q <sub>oss</sub> <sup>(2)</sup>	Output charge	$V_{DS} = 16V, V_{GS} = 0V$		27		nC
Q <sub>gls</sub> <sup>(3)</sup>	Third-quadrant gate charge	$V_{\rm DS}$ < 0V, $V_{\rm GS}$ = 10V		64		nC
R <sub>G</sub>	Gate input resistance	f = 1MHz gate DC Bias = 0 Test signal level = 20mV Open drain		1.6		Ω

1. Pulsed: pulse duration=300 $\mu$ s, duty cycle 1.5%

2.  $Q_{oss} = C_{oss}^{*} \Delta V_{in}, C_{oss} = C_{gd} + C_{ds}$ . See Appendix A

3. Gate charge for synchronous operation



	officining timeo					
Symbol	Parameter	Test conditions	Min.	Тур.	Max.	Unit
t <sub>d(on)</sub> t <sub>r</sub> t <sub>d(off)</sub> t <sub>f</sub>	Turn-on delay time Rise time Turn-off delay time Fall time	$V_{DD} = 10V, I_D = 75A,$ $R_G = 4.7\Omega, V_{GS} = 10V$ <i>Figure 13 on page 8</i>		14 224 69 40	54	ns ns ns ns

Table 5. Switching times

#### Table 6.Source drain diode

Symbol	Parameter	Test conditions	Min	Тур.	Max	Unit
I <sub>SD</sub>	Source-drain current				150	А
I <sub>SDM</sub>	Source-drain current (pulsed)				600	А
V <sub>SD</sub> <sup>(1)</sup>	Forward on voltage	I <sub>SD</sub> = 75A, V <sub>GS</sub> = 0			1.15	V
t <sub>rr</sub> Q <sub>rr</sub> I <sub>RRM</sub>	Reverse recovery time Reverse recovery charge Reverse recovery current	$I_{SD} = 150A,$ di/dt = 100A/µs, $V_{DD} = 15V, T_J = 150^{\circ}C$ <i>Figure 15 on page 8</i>		47 58 2.5		ns μC Α

1. Pulsed: pulse duration=300µs, duty cycle 1.5%



GC94590

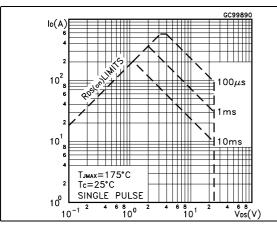
 $Z_{th} = k R_{thJ-c}$ 

 $10^{-1} t_{P}(s)$ 

 $\delta = t_p / \tau$ 

#### 2.1 Electrical characteristics (curves)

#### Figure 1. Safe operating area





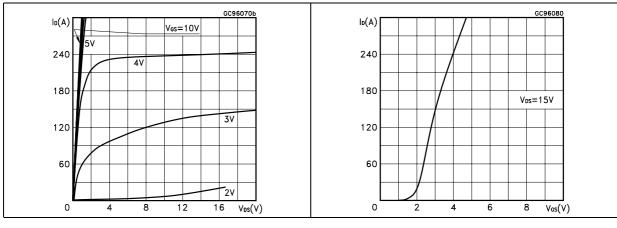


Figure 2.

K d=0.5

10

10

Figure 4.

10<sup>-5</sup>

**Thermal impedance** 

0.05 0.02

0.01

10<sup>-2</sup>

10<sup>-3</sup>

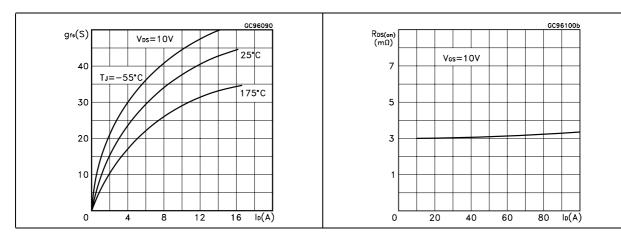
**Transfer characteristics** 

SINGLE PULSE

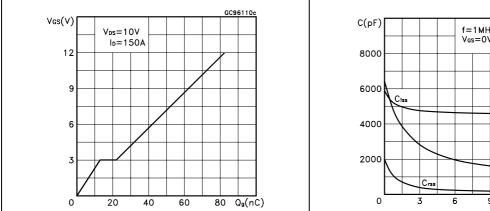
10<sup>-4</sup>











#### Gate charge vs gate-source voltage Figure 8. Capacitance variations Figure 7.

Figure 9. Normalized gate threshold voltage vs temperature

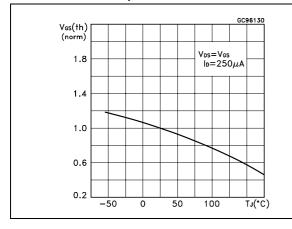


Figure 11. Source-drain diode forward characteristics

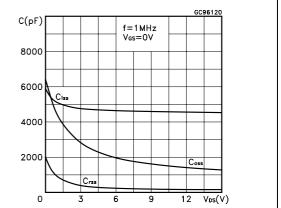


Figure 10. Normalized on resistance vs temperature

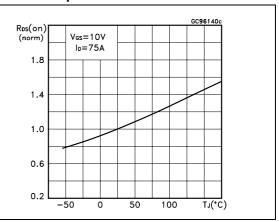
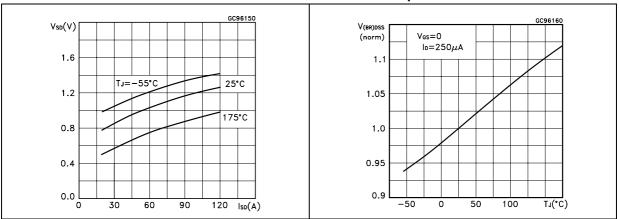
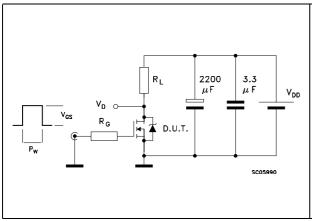


Figure 12. Normalized breakdown voltage vs temperature



### 3 Test circuit

Figure 13. Switching times test circuit for resistive load



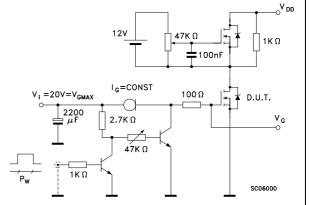
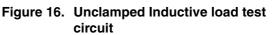
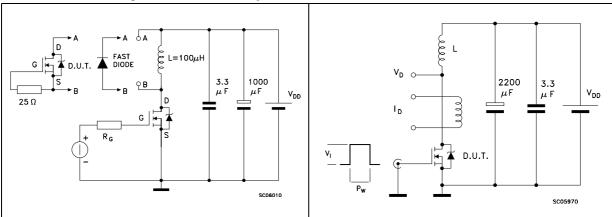


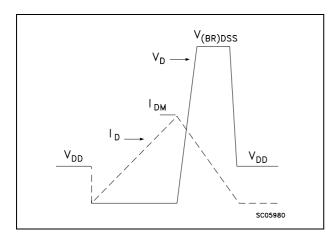
Figure 14. Gate charge test circuit

Figure 15. Test circuit for inductive load switching and diode recovery times









### 4 Package mechanical data

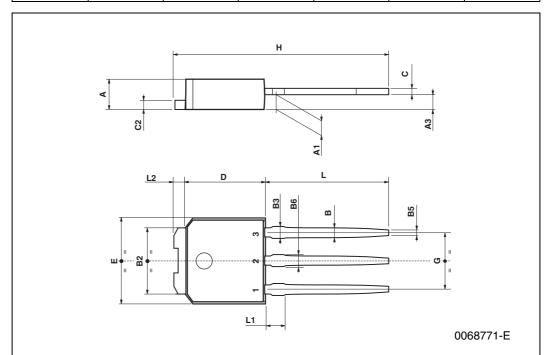
In order to meet environmental requirements, ST offers these devices in ECOPACK® packages. These packages have a Lead-free second level interconnect . The category of second level interconnect is marked on the package and on the inner box label, in compliance with JEDEC Standard JESD97. The maximum ratings related to soldering conditions are also marked on the inner box label. ECOPACK is an ST trademark. ECOPACK specifications are available at: www.st.com

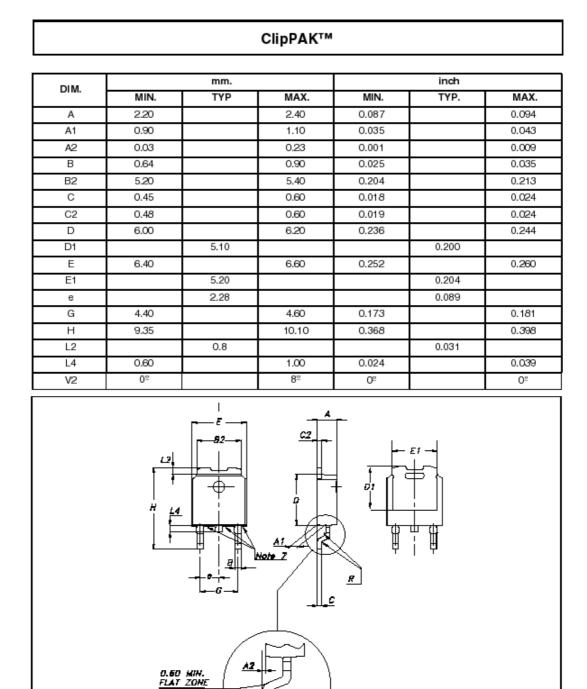


STD150NH02L

DIM.	mm			inch		
	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
L2		0.8	1		0.031	0.039

#### TO-251 (IPAK) MECHANICAL DATA





ClipPAK

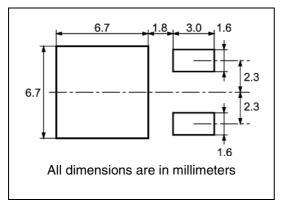


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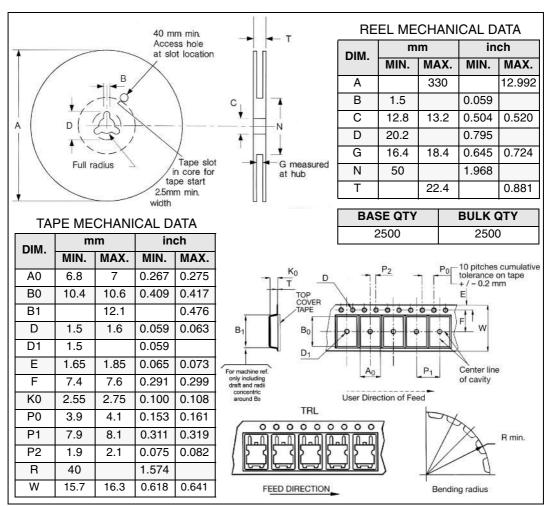
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# Packaging mechanical data

**DPAK FOOTPRINT** 



#### TAPE AND REEL SHIPMENT



### Appendix A Buck converter - power losses estimation

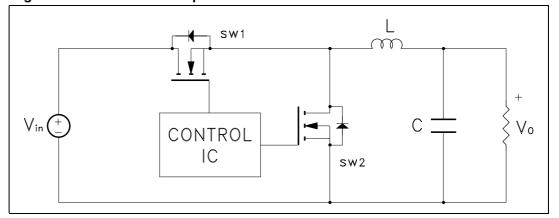


Figure 18. Buck converter: power losses estimation

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<sub>DS(on)</sub> to reduce conduction losses
- Small QgIs to reduce the gate charge losses
- Small Coss to reduce losses due to output capacitance
- Small Qrr to reduce losses on SW1 during its turn-on
- The Cgd/Cgs ratio lower than Vth/Vgg ratio especially with low drain to source
- voltage to avoid the cross conduction phenomenon;
- The high side (SW1) device requires:
- Small Rg and Ls to allow higher gate current peak and to limit the voltage feedback on the gate
- Small Qg to have a faster commutation and to reduce gate charge losses
- Low R<sub>DS(on)</sub> to reduce the conduction losses.



		High side switching (SW1)	Low side switch (SW2)
Pconduction		$R_{DS(on)SW1} * I_L^2 * \delta$	$R_{DS(on)SW2} * I_L^2 * (1 - \delta)$
Pswitching		$V_{in} * (Q_{gsth(SW1)} + Q_{gd(SW1)}) * f * \frac{I_L}{I_g}$	Zero Voltage Switching
Pdiode	Recovery (1)	Not applicable	$V_{in} * Q_{rr(SW2)} * f$
Paloae	Conductio n	Not applicable	$V_{f(SW2)} * I_L * t_{deadtime} * f$
Pgate(Q <sub>G</sub> )		$Q_{g(SW1)} * V_{gg} * f$	$Q_{gls(SW2)} * V_{gg} * f$
P <sub>Qoss</sub>		$\frac{V_{in} * Q_{oss(SW1)} * f}{2}$	$\frac{V_{in} * Q_{oss(SW2)} * f}{2}$

 Table 7.
 Power losses calculation

1. Dissipated by SW1 during turn-on

Parameter	Meaning	
d	Duty-cycle	
Q <sub>gsth</sub>	Post threshold gate charge	
Q <sub>gls</sub>	Third quadrant gate charge	
Pconduction	On state losses	
Pswitching	On-off transition losses	
Pdiode	Conduction and reverse recovery diode losses	
Pgate	Gate drive losses	
P <sub>Qoss</sub>	Output capacitance losses	



# 6 Revision history

Table 9.	Revision	history
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Date	Revision	Changes
09-Sep-2004	6	Preliminary data
21-Jun-2005	7	Complete version with curves
28-Jul-2006	8	The document has been reformatted
20-Dec-2006	9	Typo mistake on <i>Table 3</i> .



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