

STD38NH02L

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

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

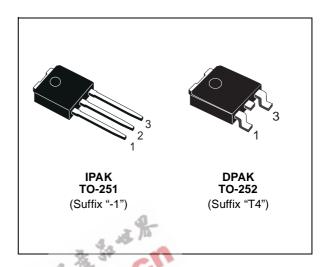
- TYPICAL $R_{DS}(on) = 0.011 \Omega @ 10 V$
- TYPICAL $R_{DS}(on) = 0.015 \Omega @ 5 V$
- R_{DS(ON)} * Qg INDUSTRY's BENCHMARK
- CONDUCTION LOSSES REDUCED
- SWITCHING LOSSES REDUCED
- LOW THRESHOLD DEVICE
- THROUGH-HOLE IPAK (TO-251) POWER PACKAGE IN TUBE (SUFFIX "-1")
- SURFACE-MOUNTING DPAK (TO-252)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



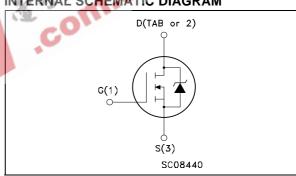
The STD38NH02L utilizes the latest advanced design rules of ST's proprietary STripFET™ technology. This is suitable fot the most demanding DC-DC converter application where high efficiency is to be achieved.

APPLICATIONS

 SPECIFICALLY DESIGNED AND OPTIMISED FOR HIGH EFFICIENCY DC/DC CONVERTES



INTERNAL SCHEMATIC DIAGRAM



ABSOLUTE MAXIMUM RATINGS

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 ($R_{GS} = 20 \text{ k}\Omega$)	24	V
V _{GS}	Gate- source Voltage	± 20	V
I _D	Drain Current (continuous) at T _C = 25°C	38	А
I _D	Drain Current (continuous) at T _C = 100°C	27	А
I _{DM} (2)	Drain Current (pulsed)	152	А
P _{tot}	Total Dissipation at T _C = 25°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	
Tj	Max. Operating Junction Temperature	55 to 1/5	

September 2003 1/12

THERMAL DATA

Rthj-case Rthj-amb T _I Thermal Resistance Junction-case Thermal Resistance Junction-ambient Maximum Lead Temperature For Solderin	Max 3.7 Max 10 Purpose 27	
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ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS ($T_{CASE} = 25~^{\circ}C$ UNLESS OTHERWISE SPECIFIED) OFF

Symbol	Parameter	Test Conditions		Тур.	Max.	Unit
V _{(BR)DSS}	Drain-source Breakdown Voltage	$I_D = 25 \text{ mA}, V_{GS} = 0$	24			V
I _{DSS}	Zero Gate Voltage Drain Current (V _{GS} = 0)	V _{DS} = 20 V V _{DS} = 20 V T _C = 125°C			1 10	μA μA
I _{GSS}	Gate-body Leakage Current (V _{DS} = 0)	V _{GS} = ± 20V			±100	nA

ON (4)

	Symbol	Parameter	Test Conditions		Min.	Тур.	Max.	Unit
Ī	V _{GS(th)}	Gate Threshold Voltage	$V_{DS} = V_{GS}$	I _D = 250 μA	1	1.8	2.5	V
Ī	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	11年	0.011 0.015	0.0135 0.025	Ω Ω

DYNAMIC

DYNAMIC		海为海	1.0		1	
Symbol	Parameter	Test Conditions	Min.	Тур.	Max.	Unit
gfs ⁽⁴⁾	Forward Transconductance	$V_{DS} = 10 \text{ V}$ $I_{D} = 19 \text{ A}$		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

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ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS (continued)

SWITCHING ON

Symbol	Parameter	Test Conditions	Min.	Тур.	Max.	Unit
t _{d(on)} t _r	Turn-on Delay Time Rise Time	$\begin{split} V_{DD} &= 10 \text{ V} & I_D = 19 \text{ A} \\ R_G &= 4.7 \Omega & V_{GS} = 10 \text{ V} \\ \text{(Resistive Load, Figure 3)} \end{split}$		7 62		ns ns
Q _g Q _{gs} Q _{gd}	Total Gate Charge Gate-Source Charge Gate-Drain Charge	$0.44V \le V_{DD} \le 10V$, $I_{D} = 38 \text{ A}$ $V_{GS} = 10 \text{ V}$		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

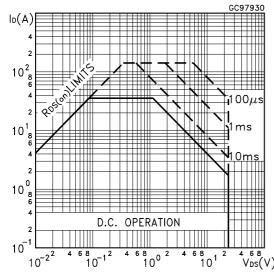
I	Symbol	Parameter	Test Conditions	Min.	Тур.	Max.	Unit
	$t_{d(off)} $ t_{f}	Turn-off Delay Time Fall Time	$\begin{tabular}{lllllllllllllllllllllllllllllllllll$		25 12	16	ns ns

SOURCE DRAIN DIODE

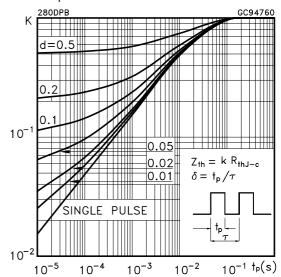
OURCE D	RAIN DIODE		2			
Symbol	Parameter	Test Conditions Min. Typ.			Max.	Unit
I _{SD} I _{SDM}	Source-drain Current Source-drain Current (pulsed)	发 为基本	J.C.		38 152	A A
V _{SD} (4)	Forward On Voltage	$I_{SD} = 19 A$ $V_{GS} = 0$			1.3	V
t _{rr} Q _{rr} I _{RRM}	Reverse Recovery Time Reverse Recovery Charge Reverse Recovery Current	$I_{SD} = 38 \text{ A}$ $di/dt = 100 \text{ A}/\mu \text{s}$ $V_{DD} = 18 \text{ V}$ $T_j = 150 ^{\circ} \text{C}$ (see test circuit, Figure 5)		27 22 1.6	36 29	ns nC A

⁽¹⁾ Garanted when external Rg=4.7 Ω and t_f < t_{fmax} (2) Pulse width limited by safe operating area (3) Starting T_j = 25 °C, I_D = 19Å, V_{DD} = 18V

Safe Operating Area

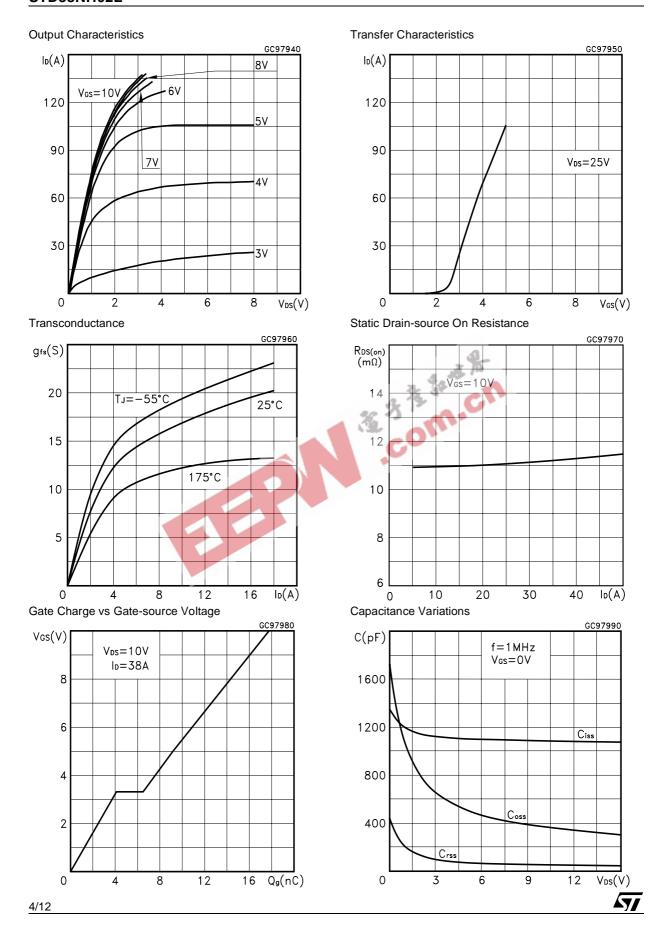


Thermal Impedance

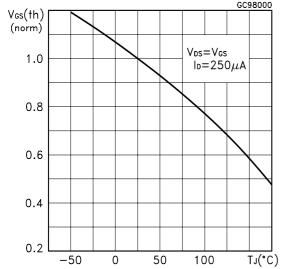


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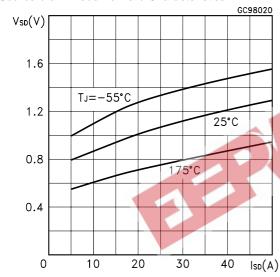
⁽⁴⁾ Pulsed: Pulse duration = 300 μ s, duty cycle 1.5 %. (5) $Q_{oss} = C_{oss}^* \Delta V_{in}$, $C_{oss} = C_{gd} + C_{ds}$. See Appendix A



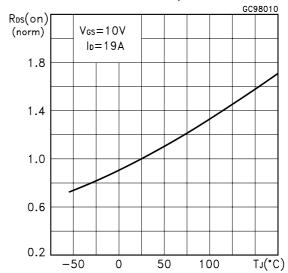
Normalized Gate Threshold Voltage vs Temperature



Source-drain Diode Forward Characteristics



Normalized on Resistance vs Temperature



Normalized Breakdown Voltage vs Temperature

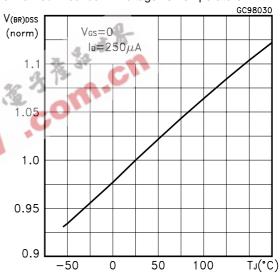


Fig. 1: Unclamped Inductive Load Test Circuit

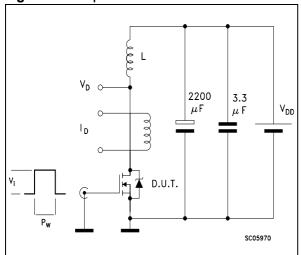


Fig. 3: Switching Times Test Circuits For Resistive Load

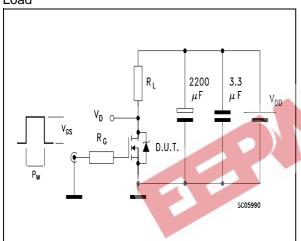


Fig. 5: Test Circuit For Inductive Load Switching And Diode Recovery Times

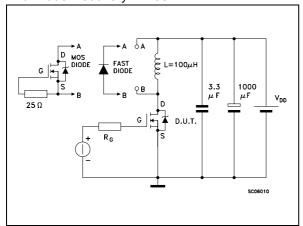


Fig. 2: Unclamped Inductive Waveform

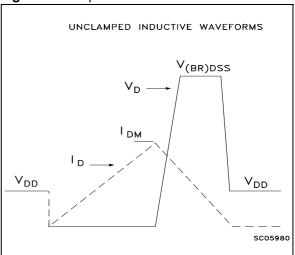
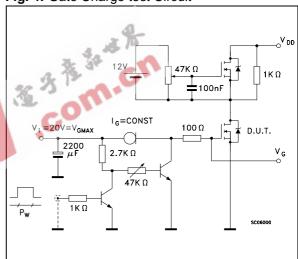
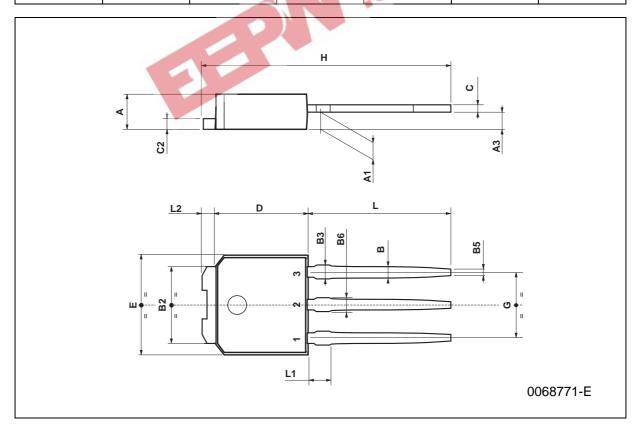


Fig. 4: Gate Charge test Circuit



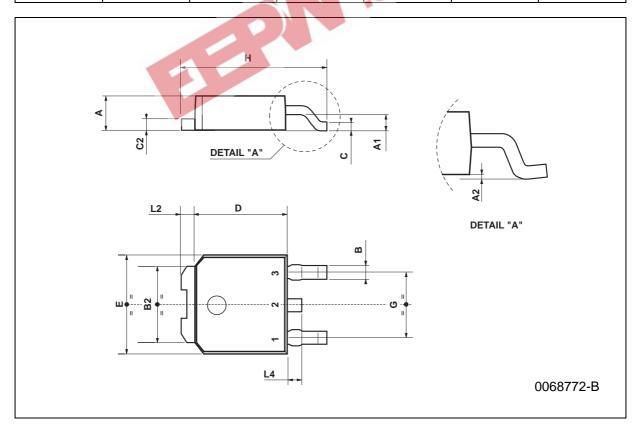
TO-251 (IPAK) MECHANICAL DATA

DIM.		mm			inch	
DIWI.	MIN.	TYP.	MAX.	MIN.	TYP.	MAX.
Α	2.2		2.4	0.086		0.094
A1	0.9		1.1	0.035		0.043
А3	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
В3			0.85			0.033
B5		0.3			0.012	
В6			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
Е	6.4		6.6	0.252	4	0.260
G	4.4		4.6	0.173	/D	0.181
Н	15.9		16.3	0.626	-17	0.641
L	9		9.4	0.354		0.370
L1	0.8		1.2	0.031		0.047
L2		0.8	1	C	0.031	0.039



TO-252 (DPAK) MECHANICAL DATA

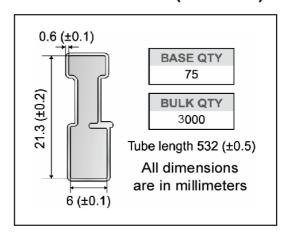
DIM.		mm			inch	
Diiii.	MIN.	TYP.	MAX.	MIN.	TYP.	MAX.
А	2.2		2.4	0.086		0.094
A1	0.9		1.1	0.035		0.043
A2	0.03		0.23	0.001		0.009
В	0.64		0.9	0.025		0.035
B2	5.2		5.4	0.204		0.212
С	0.45		0.6	0.017		0.023
C2	0.48		0.6	0.019		0.023
D	6		6.2	0.236		0.244
E	6.4		6.6	0.252	a	0.260
G	4.4		4.6	0.173	76	0.181
Н	9.35		10.1	0.368	CL	0.397
L2		0.8	3	" Mi	0.031	
L4	0.6		1	0.023		0.039



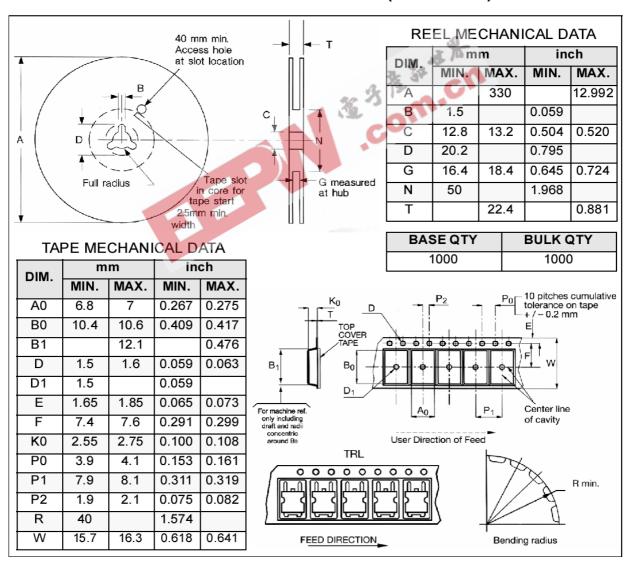
DPAK FOOTPRINT

6.7 1.8 3.0 1.6 2.3 1.6 All dimensions are in millimeters

TUBE SHIPMENT (no suffix)*

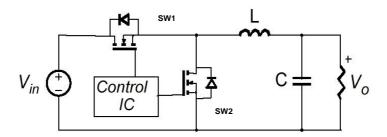


TAPE AND REEL SHIPMENT (suffix "T4")*



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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 converted 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 Qg to have a faster commutation and to reduce gate charge losses
- $\bullet \qquad \text{Low } R_{DS(on)} \text{ to reduce the conduction losses}.$

		High Side Switch (SW1)	Low Side Switch (SW2)
Pconduction		$R_{DS(on)SW1} * I_L^2 * d$	$R_{DS(on)SW2} * I_L^2 * (1-d)$
Pswitchin	ıg	$V_{\text{in}} * (Q_{\text{gsth(SW1)}} + Q_{\text{gd(SW1)}}) * f * \frac{I_L}{I_g}$	Zero Voltage Switching
P _{diode}	Recovery	Not Applicable	$^{1}V_{in} * Q_{rr(SW2)} * f$
	Conduction	Not Applicable	$V_{\text{f(SW2)}} * I_{\text{L}} * t_{\text{deadtime}} * f$
Pgate(Q _G	,)	$Q_{g(SW1)} * V_{gg} * f$	$Q_{gls(SW2)} * V_{gg} * f$
P _{Qoss}		$\frac{V_{in} *Q_{oss(SWI)} *f}{2}$	$\frac{V_{\text{in}} * Q_{\text{oss(SW2)}} * f}{2}$

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

¹ Dissipated by SW1 during turn-on



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