RENESAS

DATA SHEET

MOS FIELD EFFECT TRANSISTOR
NP82N04PDG

SWITCHING
N-CHANNEL POWER MOS FET

DESCRIPTION

The NP82N04PDG is N-channel MOS Field Effect Transistor designed for high current switching applications.

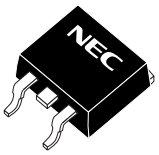
ORDERING INFORMATION

PART NUMBER	LEAD PLATING	PACKING	PACKAGE
NP82N04PDG-E1-AY	Pure Sn (Tin)	Tape	TO-263 (MP-25ZP)
NP82N04PDG-E2-AY		800 p/reel	typ. 1.5 g

FEATURES

- Super low on-state resistance
  $R_{DS(on)1}$ = 3.5 mΩ MAX. (V_{GS} = 10 V, I_D = 41 A)
  $R_{DS(on)2}$ = 8.0 mΩ MAX. (V_{GS} = 4.5 V, I_D = 41 A)
- Low C_{iss} C_{iss} = 6000 pF TYP.

(TO-263)



ABSOLUTE MAXIMUM RATINGS (T_A = 25°C)

Drain to Source Voltage (V_{GS} = 0 V)	V_{DSS}	40	V
Gate to Source Voltage (V_{DS} = 0 V)	V_{GSS}	±20	V
Drain Current (DC) (T_C = 25°C)	$I_{D(DC)}$	±82	A
Drain Current (pulse) Note1	$I_{D(pulse)}$	±328	A
Total Power Dissipation (T_C = 25°C)	P_{T1}	143	W
Total Power Dissipation (T_A = 25°C)	P_{T2}	1.8	W
Channel Temperature	T_{ch}	175	°C
Storage Temperature	T_{stg}	–55 to +175	°C
Repetitive Avalanche Current Note2	I_{AR}	43	A
Repetitive Avalanche Energy Note2	E_{AR}	185	mJ

Notes 1. PW ≤ 10 μs, Duty Cycle ≤ 1%

2. T_{ch} ≤ 150°C, V_{DD} = 20 V, R_G = 25 Ω, V_{GS} = 20 → 0 V

THERMAL RESISTANCE

Channel to Case Thermal Resistance	$R_{th(ch-C)}$	1.05	°C/W
Channel to Ambient Thermal Resistance	$R_{th(ch-A)}$	83.3	°C/W

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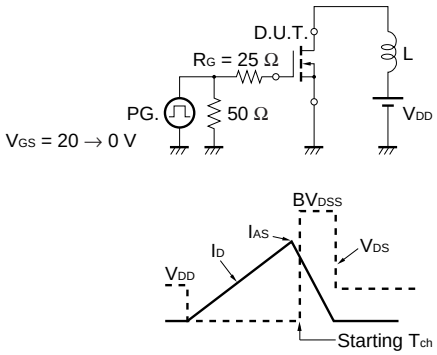
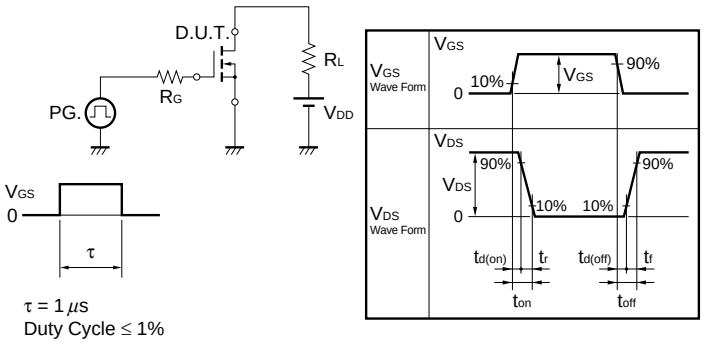
ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS (T_A = 25°C)

CHARACTERISTICS	SYMBOL	TEST CONDITIONS	MIN.	TYP.	MAX.	UNIT
Zero Gate Voltage Drain Current	I_{DSS}	V_{DS} = 40 V, V_{GS} = 0 V			1	μA
Gate Leakage Current	I_{GSS}	V_{GS} = ±20 V, V_{DS} = 0 V			±100	nA
Gate to Source Threshold Voltage	$V_{GS(th)}$	V_{DS} = V_{GS}, I_D = 250 μA	1.4	1.8	2.5	V
Forward Transfer Admittance	$\|y_{fs}\|$	V_{DS} = 10 V, I_D = 41 A	20	47		S
Drain to Source On-state Resistance	$R_{DS(on)1}$	V_{GS} = 10 V, I_D = 41 A		2.9	3.5	mΩ
	$R_{DS(on)2}$	V_{GS} = 4.5 V, I_D = 41 A		4.1	8.0	mΩ
Input Capacitance	C_{iss}	V_{DS} = 25 V		6000	9000	pF
Output Capacitance	C_{oss}	V_{GS} = 0 V		580	870	pF
Reverse Transfer Capacitance	C_{rss}	f = 1 MHz		370	670	pF
Turn-on Delay Time	$t_{d(on)}$	V_{DD} = 20 V, I_D = 41 A		26	60	ns
Rise Time	t_r	V_{GS} = 10 V		68	170	ns
Turn-off Delay Time	$t_{d(off)}$	R_G = 0 Ω		73	150	ns
Fall Time	t_f			11	30	ns
Total Gate Charge	Q_G	V_{DD} = 32 V		100	150	nC
Gate to Source Charge	Q_{GS}	V_{GS} = 10 V		19		nC
Gate to Drain Charge	Q_{GD}	I_D = 82 A		32		nC
Body Diode Forward Voltage	$V_{F(S-D)}$	I_F = 82 A, V_{GS} = 0 V		0.9	1.5	V
Reverse Recovery Time	t_{rr}	I_F = 82 A, V_{GS} = 0 V		43		ns
Reverse Recovery Charge	Q_{rr}	di/dt = 100 A/μs		47		nC

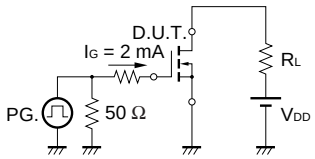
TEST CIRCUIT 1 AVALANCHE CAPABILITY



TEST CIRCUIT 2 SWITCHING TIME

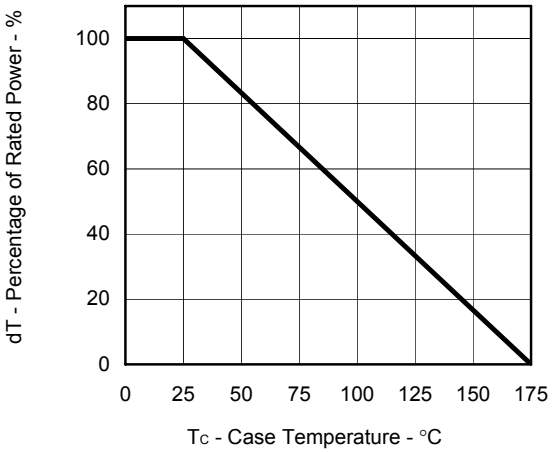


TEST CIRCUIT 3 GATE CHARGE

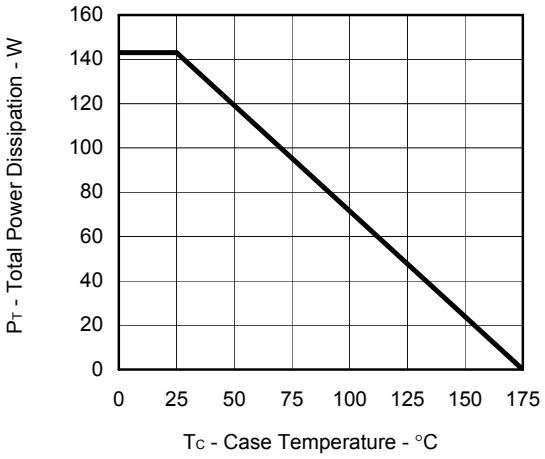


TYPICAL CHARACTERISTICS (T_A = 25°C)

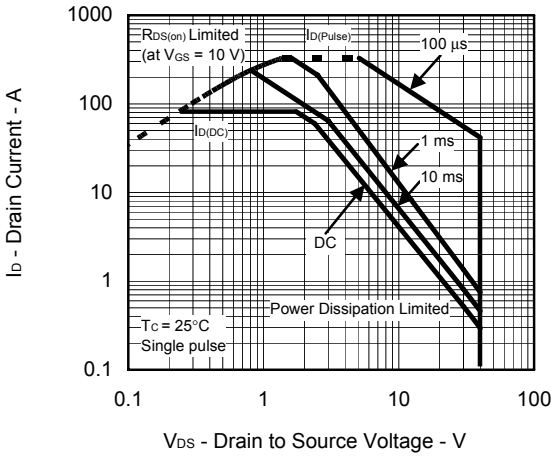
DERATING FACTOR OF FORWARD BIAS SAFE OPERATING AREA



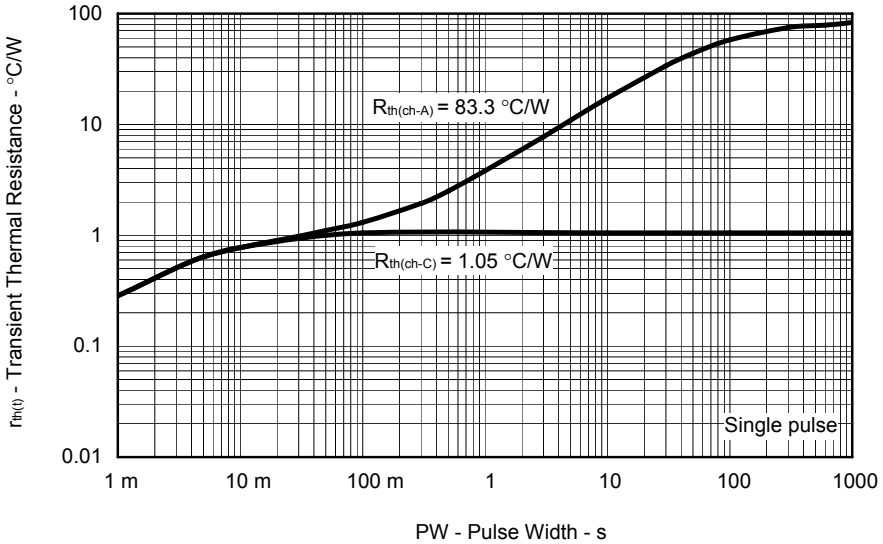
TOTAL POWER DISSIPATION vs. CASE TEMPERATURE



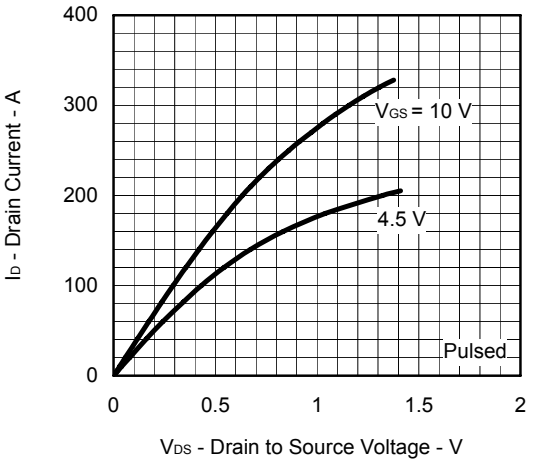
FORWARD BIAS SAFE OPERATING AREA



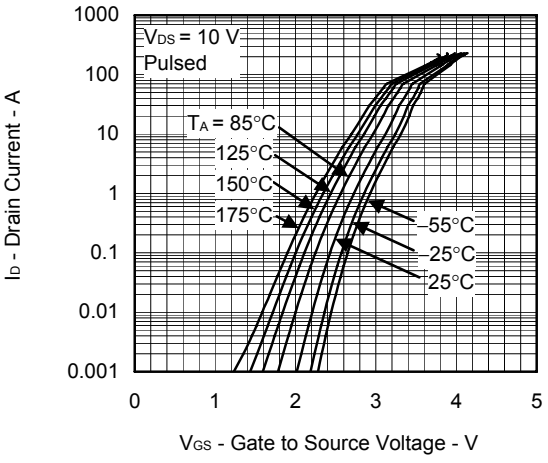
TRANSIENT THERMAL RESISTANCE vs. PULSE WIDTH



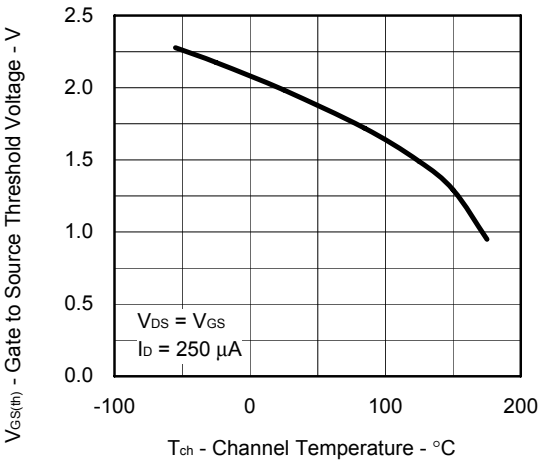
DRAIN CURRENT vs.
DRAIN TO SOURCE VOLTAGE



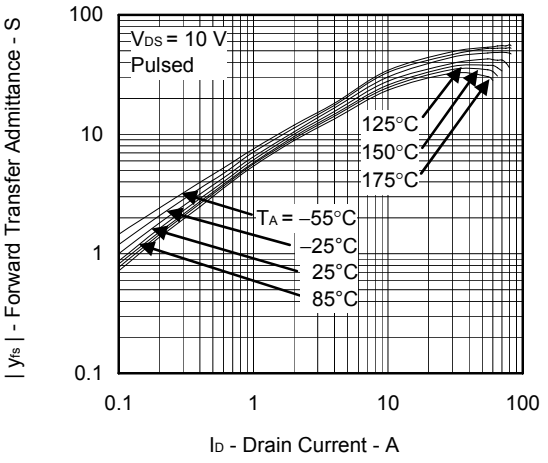
FORWARD TRANSFER CHARACTERISTICS



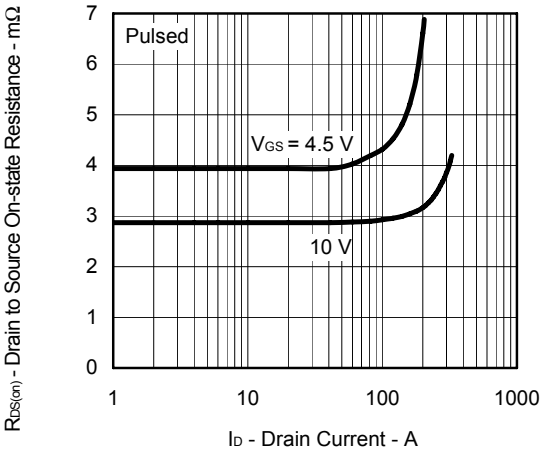
GATE TO SOURCE THRESHOLD VOLTAGE vs.
CHANNEL TEMPERATURE



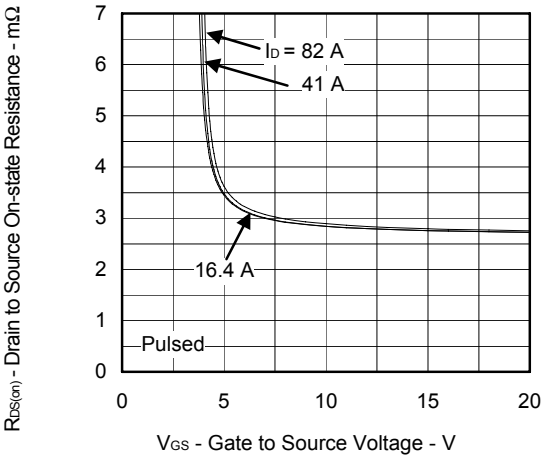
FORWARD TRANSFER ADMITTANCE vs.
DRAIN CURRENT



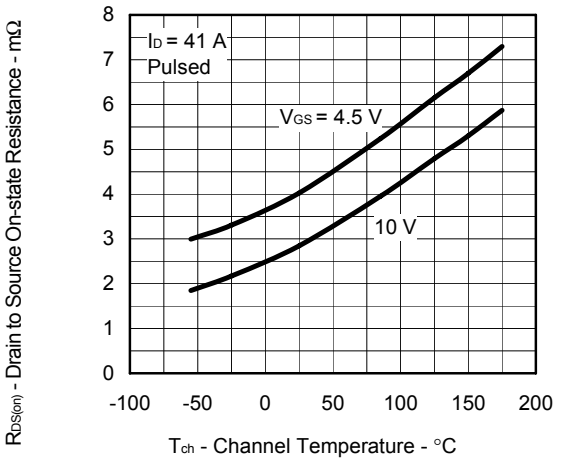
DRAIN TO SOURCE ON-STATE RESISTANCE vs.
DRAIN CURRENT



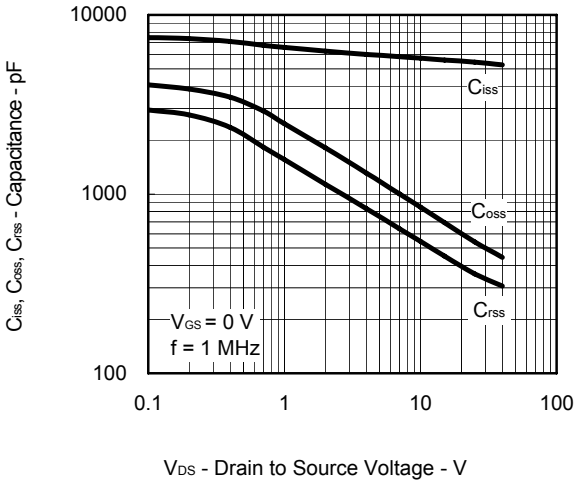
DRAIN TO SOURCE ON-STATE RESISTANCE vs.
GATE TO SOURCE VOLTAGE



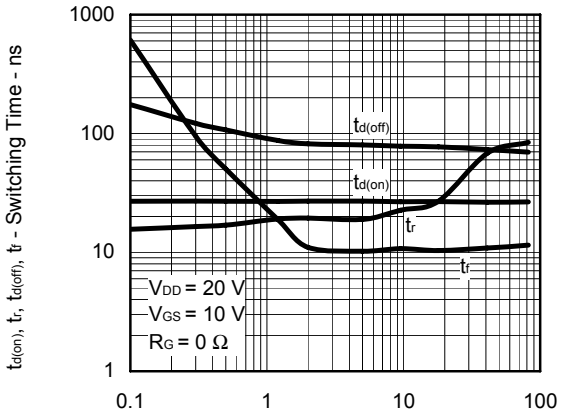
DRAIN TO SOURCE ON-STATE RESISTANCE vs. CHANNEL TEMPERATURE



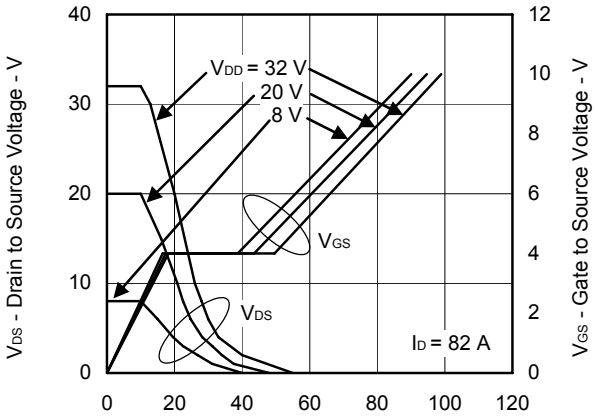
CAPACITANCE vs. DRAIN TO SOURCE VOLTAGE



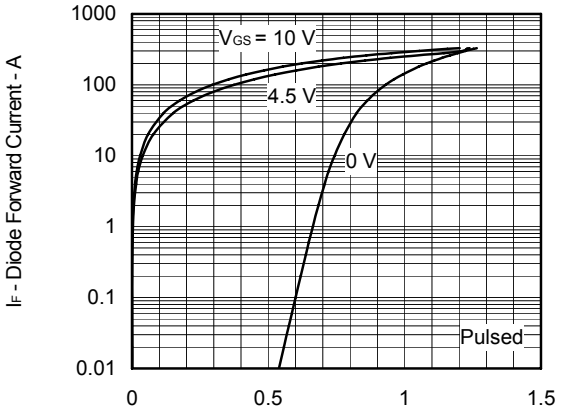
SWITCHING CHARACTERISTICS



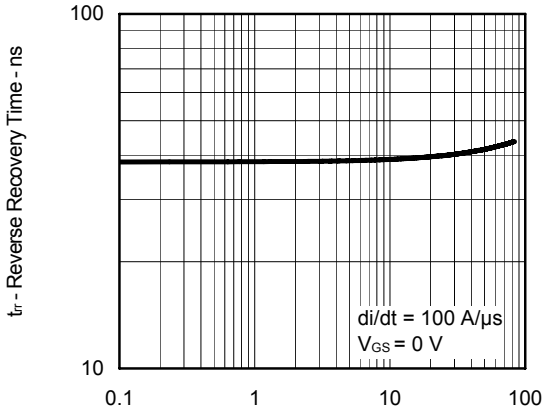
DYNAMIC INPUT/OUTPUT CHARACTERISTICS



SOURCE TO DRAIN DIODE FORWARD VOLTAGE

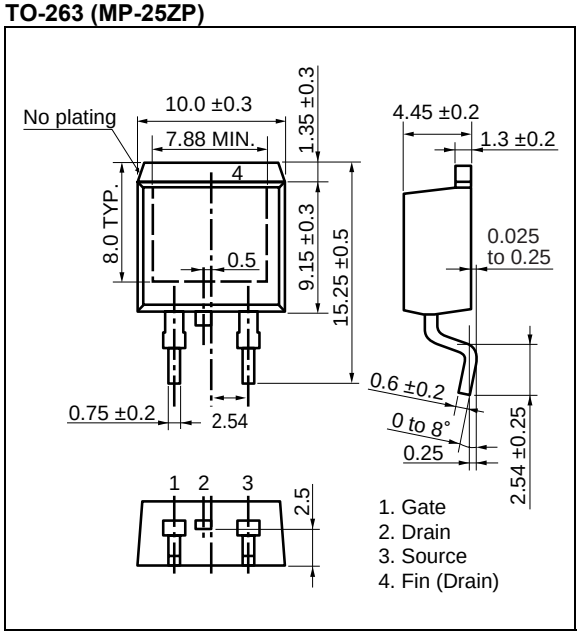


REVERSE RECOVERY TIME vs. DIODE FORWARD CURRENT

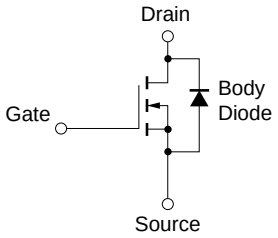


PACKAGE DRAWING (Unit: mm)

TO-263 (MP-25ZP)



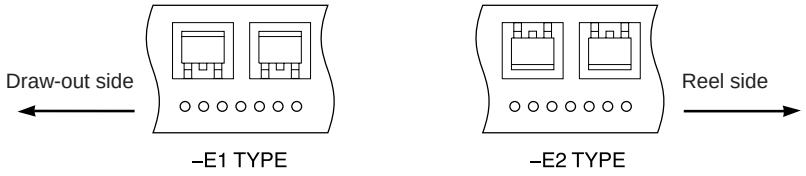
EQUIVALENT CIRCUIT



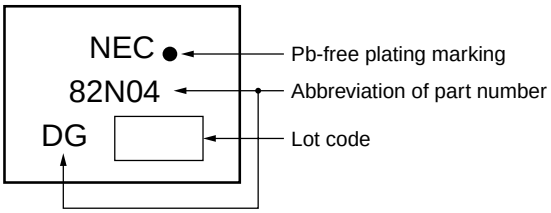
Remark Strong electric field, when exposed to this device, can cause destruction of the gate oxide and ultimately degrade the device operation. Steps must be taken to stop generation of static electricity as much as possible, and quickly dissipate it once, when it has occurred.

TAPE INFORMATION

There are two types (-E1, -E2) of taping depending on the direction of the device.



MARKING INFORMATION



RECOMMENDED SOLDERING CONDITIONS

The NP82N04PDG should be soldered and mounted under the following recommended conditions.

For soldering methods and conditions other than those recommended below, please contact an NEC Electronics sales representative.

For technical information, see the following website.

Semiconductor Device Mount Manual (http://www.necel.com/pkg/en/mount/index.html)

Soldering Method	Soldering Conditions	Recommended Condition Symbol
Infrared reflow	Maximum temperature (Package's surface temperature): 260°C or below Time at maximum temperature: 10 seconds or less Time of temperature higher than 220°C: 60 seconds or less Preheating time at 160 to 180°C: 60 to 120 seconds Maximum number of reflow processes: 3 times Maximum chlorine content of rosin flux (percentage mass): 0.2% or less	IR60-00-3
Partial heating	Maximum temperature (Pin temperature): 350°C or below Time (per side of the device): 3 seconds or less Maximum chlorine content of rosin flux: 0.2% (wt.) or less	P350

Caution Do not use different soldering methods together (except for partial heating).