

# STP130NH02L

# N-channel 24V - 0.0034Ω - 120A - TO-220 STripFET™ Power MOSFET for DC-DC conversion

## **Features**

Туре	V <sub>DSS</sub>	R <sub>DS(on)</sub>	۱ <sub>D</sub>
STP130NH02L	24V	<0.0044Ω	90 <sup>(1)</sup>

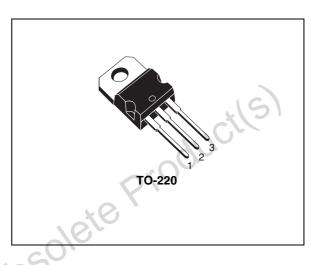
- 1. Value limited by wire bonding
- R<sub>DS(on)</sub> \*Qg industry's benchmark Low
- Conduction losses reduced
- Switching losses reduced
- Low Threshold device

## Description

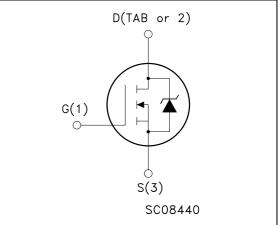
These devices utilizes the latest advanced design rules of ST's proprietary STripFET™ technology. It is ideal in high performance DC-DC converter applications where efficiency is to be achieved at very high output currents.

# Application

Switching application



# Internal schematic diagram



## **Order code**

osolete

Part number	Marking	Package	Packaging
STP130NH02L	P130NH02L	TO-220	Tube

# Contents

1	Electrical ratings
2	Electrical characteristics
	2.1 Electrical characteristics (curves)
3	Test circuit
4	Package mechanical data9
5	Appendix A
6	Revision history
obsc	Revision history



1

# **Electrical ratings**

### Table 1.

Symbol	Parameter	Value	Unit
V <sub>spike</sub> <sup>(1)</sup> )	Drain-source voltage rating	30	V
V <sub>DS</sub>	Drain-source voltage ( $V_{GS} = 0$ )	24	V
V <sub>DGR</sub>	Drain-gate voltage ( $R_{GS} = 20 \text{ k}\Omega$ )	24	V
V <sub>GS</sub>	Gate- source voltage	± 20	V
I <sub>D</sub> <sup>(2)</sup>	Drain current (continuous) at $T_C = 25^{\circ}C$	90	А
I <sub>D</sub> <sup>(2)</sup>	Drain current (continuous) at $T_C = 100^{\circ}C$	90	A
I <sub>DM</sub> <sup>(3)</sup>	Drain current (pulsed)	360	A
P <sub>tot</sub>	Total dissipation at $T_C = 25^{\circ}C$	150	W
	Derating factor	1	W/°C
E <sub>AS</sub> <sup>(4)</sup>	Single pulse avalanche energy	900	mJ
T <sub>stg</sub>	Storage temperature	-55 to 175	°C
Тj	Max. operating junction temperature	– -55 to 175 °C	

2. Value limited by wire bonding

3. Pulse width limited by safe operating area

4. Starting  $T_J = 25^{\circ}C$ ,  $I_D = 45A$ ,  $V_{DD} = 10V$ 

### Table 2. Thermal data

	Rthj-case	Thermal resistance junction-case max	1.0	°C/W
	Rthj-amb	Thermal resistance junction-ambient max	62.5	°C/W
	T <sub>l</sub>	Maximum lead temperature for soldering purpose	300	°C
Obsole				

### **Electrical characteristics** 2

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

	On/on states					
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 ( $V_{GS} = 0$ )	$V_{DS}$ = Max rating, $V_{DS}$ = Max rating, $T_{C}$ =125°C			1 10	μΑ μΑ
I <sub>GSS</sub>	Gate body leakage current (V <sub>DS</sub> = 0)	$V_{GS} = \pm 20V$		JUS	±100	μA
V <sub>GS(th)</sub>	Gate threshold voltage	$V_{DS} = V_{GS}, I_D = 250 \mu A$	AtC			V
R <sub>DS(on)</sub>	Static drain-source on resistance	$V_{GS} = 10V$ , $I_D = 45A$ $V_{GS} = 5V$ , $I_D = 22.5A$		0.0034 0.005	0.0044 0.008	Ω Ω

#### Table 3. **On/off states**

#### Table 4. Dynamic

					0.000	0.000	
Table 4. D		Dynamic	sole				
	Symbol	Parameter	Test conditions	Min.	Тур.	Max.	Unit
	$g_{fs}$ $^{(1)}$	Forward transconductance	$V_{DS} = 10V, I_{D} = 45A$		55		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 = 1MHz, V <sub>GS</sub> = 0		4450 1126 141		pF pF pF
obsole	t <sub>d(on)</sub> t <sub>r</sub> t <sub>d(off)</sub> t <sub>f</sub>	Turn-on delay time Rise time Off voltage rise time Fall time	$V_{DD} = 10V, I_D = 45A,$ $R_G = 4.7\Omega, V_{GS} = 10V$ (see <i>Figure 13</i> )		14 224 69 40		ns ns ns ns
Obso	Rg	Gate input resistance	f = 1MHz gate DC bias=0 test signal level=20mV open drain		1.6		Ω
	Q <sub>g</sub> Q <sub>gs</sub> Q <sub>gd</sub>	Total gate charge Gate-source charge Gate-drain charge	$V_{DD}$ =10V, $I_D$ = 90A $V_{GS}$ =10V (see <i>Figure 14</i> )		69 13 9	93	nC nC nC
	Q <sub>oss</sub> <sup>(2)</sup>	Output charge	$V_{DS} = 16V, V_{GS} = 0$		27		ns
	Q <sub>gls</sub> <sup>(3)</sup>	Third-quadrant gate charge	V <sub>DS</sub> < 0, V <sub>GS</sub> = 10V		64		ns

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

2. Qoss = Coss\*  $\Delta V_{IN}$ , Coss = Cgd + Cds. See power losses calculation

3. Gate charge for synchronous operation.



Symbol       Parameter       Test conditions       Min.       Typ.       Max.       Un         ISD       Source-drain current (pulsed)       Source-drain current (pulsed)       90       A         VSD <sup>(1)</sup> Forward on voltage       ISD = 45A, VGS = 0       1.3       V         trr       Reverse recovery time ISD = 90A,       47       no         Qrr       Reverse recovery charge       di/dt = 100A/µs,       58       no         IRRM       Reverse recovery current VDD = 15V, TJ = 150°C       2.5       A         1.       Pulsed: pulse duration = 300µs, duty cycle 1.5%       A	$\begin{array}{c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c $	$\begin{array}{c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c $	90 360 1.3
$\begin{tabular}{ c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c$	ISD ISDMSource-drain current (pulsed)90 360 $V_{SD}^{(1)}$ Forward on voltage $I_{SD} = 45A, V_{GS} = 0$ 1.3 $t_{rr}$ Reverse recovery time $I_{SD} = 90A,$ 47	$\begin{tabular}{ c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c$	360 1.3
I SDMSource-drain current (pulsed)360A $V_{SD}^{(1)}$ Forward on voltage $I_{SD} = 45A, V_{GS} = 0$ 1.3V $t_{rr}$ Reverse recovery time $I_{SD} = 90A,$ 47ns	I SDMSource-drain current (pulsed)360 $V_{SD}^{(1)}$ Forward on voltage $I_{SD} = 45A, V_{GS} = 0$ 1.3 $t_{rr}$ Reverse recovery time $I_{SD} = 90A,$ 47	$I_{SDM}$ Source-drain current (pulsed)3 $V_{SD}^{(1)}$ Forward on voltage $I_{SD} = 45A, V_{GS} = 0$ 3 $t_{rr}$ Reverse recovery time $I_{SD} = 90A,$ 47	360 1.3
$V_{SD}$ (1)Forward on voltage $I_{SD} = 45A$ , $V_{GS} = 0$ 1.3V $t_{rr}$ Reverse recovery time $I_{SD} = 90A$ ,47ns	$V_{SD}$ (1)Forward on voltage $I_{SD} = 45A, V_{GS} = 0$ 1.3 $t_{rr}$ Reverse recovery time $I_{SD} = 90A,$ 47	$V_{SD}$ (1)Forward on voltage $I_{SD} = 45A, V_{GS} = 0$ $t_{rr}$ Reverse recovery time $I_{SD} = 90A,$ 47	1
Qrr     Reverse recovery charge     di/dt = 100A/µs,     58     nd       I_RRM     Reverse recovery current     VDD = 15V, TJ = 150°C     2.5     A	Qrr       Reverse recovery charge       di/dt = 100A/µs,       58       1         Image: Reverse recovery current       VDD = 15V, TJ = 150°C       2.5       1         1. Pulsed: pulse duration = 300µs, duty cycle 1.5%       1.5%       1.5%         Image: Reverse recovery current       VDD = 15V, TJ = 150°C       2.5       1         1. Pulsed: pulse duration = 300µs, duty cycle 1.5%       1.5%       1.5%       1.5%         Image: Reverse recovery current       VDD = 0.5%       1.5%       1.5%         Image: Reverse recovery current       VDD = 0.5%       1.5%       1.5%	Qrr       Reverse recovery charge       di/dt = 100A/µs,       58         IRRM       Reverse recovery current       VDD = 15V, TJ = 150°C       2.5         1. Pulsed: pulse duration = 300µs, duty cycle 1.5%	
IRRM     Reverse recovery current     VDD = 15V, TJ = 150°C     2.5     A       1. Pulsed: pulse duration = 300µs, duty cycle 1.5%	I Pulsed: pulse duration = 300µs, duty cycle 1.5%	I Pulsed: pulse duration = 300µs, duty cycle 1.5%	r
1. Pulsed: pulse duration = 300µs, duty cycle 1.5%	1. Pulsed: pulse duration = 300µs, duty cycle 1.5%	1. Pulsed: pulse duration = 300µs, duty cycle 1.5%	
ste product(s)	steproductist	AUCT(S)	
steproe	steproe		
Sto	310	+ Proc	
		SIC	

Source drain diode Table 5.



6094530

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

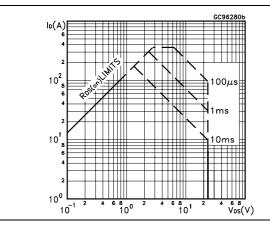
10<sup>-1</sup> t<sub>P</sub>(s)

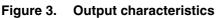
 $\delta = t_p / \tau$ 

10-2

## 2.1 Electrical characteristics (curves)

### Figure 1. Safe operating area





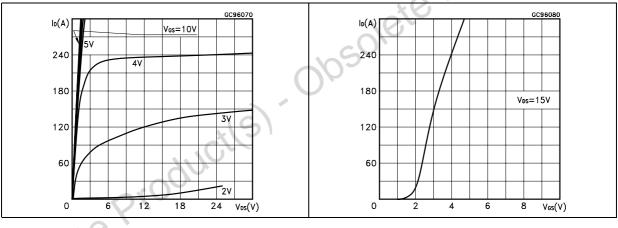


Figure 2.

280TOIG

0=b

SINGLE PULSE

10-4

κ

10

10

Figure 4.

10<sup>-5</sup>

**Thermal impedance** 

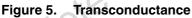
0.05

0.02

0.01

10-3

**Transfer characteristics** 



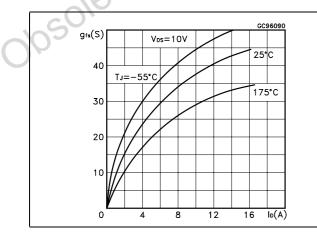
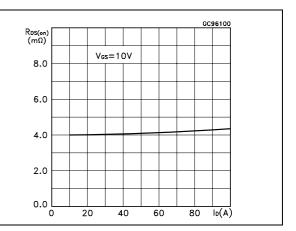
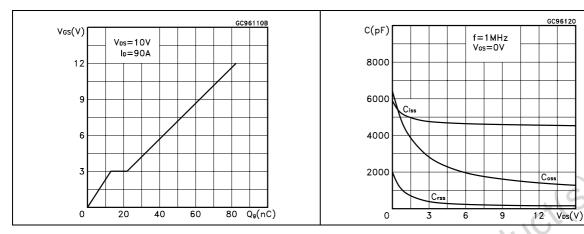


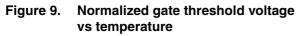
Figure 6. Static drain-source on resistance



57



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



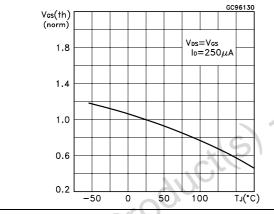
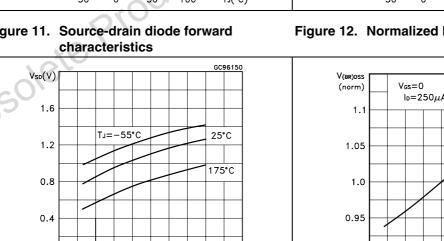
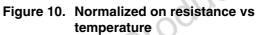


Figure 11. Source-drain diode forward characteristics





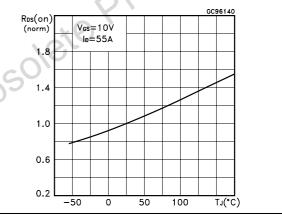
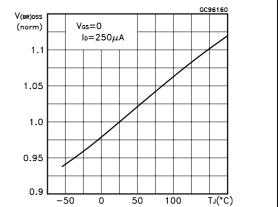


Figure 12. Normalized B<sub>VDSS</sub> vs temperature



0.0 L 0

30

60

90

120

lsd(A)

# 3 Test circuit

Figure 13. Switching times test circuit for resistive load

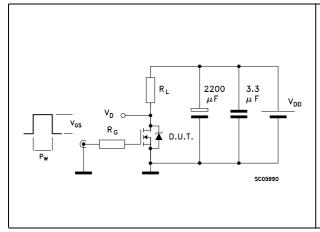


Figure 15. Test circuit for inductive load switching and diode recovery times

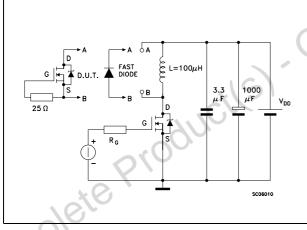


Figure 17. Unclamped inductive waveform

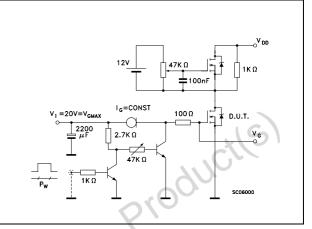


Figure 14. Gate charge test circuit

Figure 16. Unclamped Inductive load test circuit

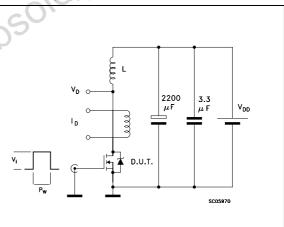
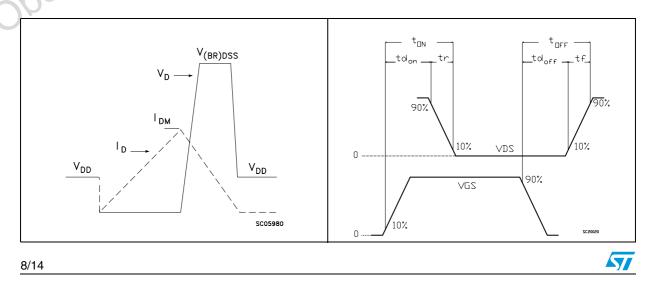


Figure 18. Switching time waveform



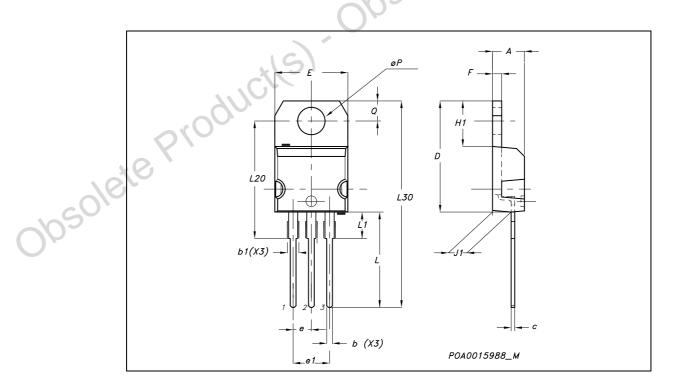
## 4 Package mechanical data

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

obsolete Product(s). Obsolete Product(s)

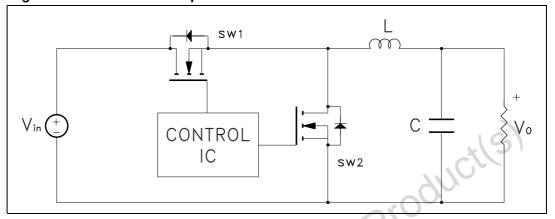
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		TO-220 I	MECHANIC	AL DATA		
DIM.		mm.			inch	
DIM.	MIN.	ТҮР	MAX.	MIN.	TYP.	MAX
А	4.40		4.60	0.173		0.181
b	0.61		0.88	0.024		0.034
b1	1.15		1.70	0.045		0.066
С	0.49		0.70	0.019		0.027
D	15.25		15.75	0.60		0.620
E	10		10.40	0.393		0.409
е	2.40		2.70	0.094		0.106
e1	4.95		5.15	0.194		0.202
F	1.23		1.32	0.048		0.052
H1	6.20		6.60	0.244		0.256
J1	2.40		2.72	0.094		0.107
L	13		14	0.511		0.551
L1	3.50		3.93	0.137		0.154
L20		16.40			0.645	
L30		28.90		xC	1.137	
øP	3.75		3.85	0.147		0.151
Q	2.65		2.95	0.104		0.116





## 5 Appendix A





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)
Pcond	duction	$\mathbf{R}_{\mathrm{DS(on)SW1}} * \mathbf{I}_{\mathrm{L}}^{2} * \boldsymbol{\delta}$	$R_{DS(on)SW2} * I_L^2 * (1 - \delta)$
Pswi	tching	$\mathbf{V}_{\text{in}} * (\mathbf{Q}_{\text{gsth}(\text{SW1})} + \mathbf{Q}_{\text{gd}(\text{SW1})}) * \mathbf{f} * \frac{I_L}{I_g}$	Zero Voltage Switching
Recovery (1)		Not applicable	$V_{in} * Q_{rr(SW2)} * f$
Fulde	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 6.
 Power losses calculation

1. Dissipated by SW1 during turn-on

### Table 7. Parameters meaning

	Parameter	Meaning
	d	Duty-cycle
	Q <sub>gsth</sub>	Post threshold gate charge
10	Q <sub>gls</sub>	Third quadrant gate charge
SOl	Pconduction	On state losses
~05	Pswitching	On-off transition losses
06	Pdiode	Conduction and reverse recovery diode losses
	Pgate	Gate drive losses
	P <sub>Qoss</sub>	Output capacitance losses



57

# 6 Revision history

Table 8.	Revision	history
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	Date	Revision	Changes
	14-Mar-2005	4	Preliminary document
[	24-Mar-2005	5	New package inserted (TO-220)
	19-Jun-2006	6	New template, no content change
	13-Apr-2007	7	Package removed (D <sup>2</sup> PAK)
13-Apr-2007 7 Package removed (D <sup>2</sup> PAK)			



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