

STP130NH02L

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

Features

Туре	V _{DSS}	R _{DS(on)}	I _D
STP130NH02L	24V	<0.0044Ω	90 ⁽¹⁾

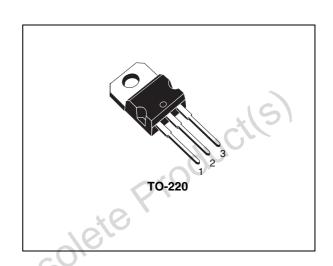
- 1. Value limited by wire bonding
- R_{DS(on)} *Qg industry's benchmark Low
- Conduction losses reduced
- Switching losses reduced
- Low Threshold device

Description

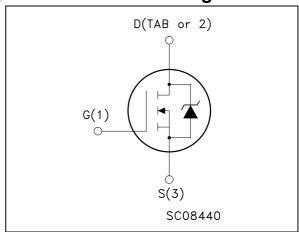
These devices utilizes the latest advanced design rules of ST's proprietary STripFET™ technology. It is ideal in high performance DC-DC converter applications where efficiency is to be achieved at very high output currents.

Application

Switching application



Internal schematic diagram



Order code

osolete

Part number	Marking	Package	Packaging
STP130NH02L	P130NH02L	TO-220	Tube

Contents STP130NH02L

Contents

1	Electrical ratings 3
2	Electrical characteristics
3	Test circuit 8
4	Package mechanical data9
5	Appendix A
6	Revision history
Obsol	Revision history 13

STP130NH02L Electrical ratings

1 Electrical ratings

Table 1.

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 ⁽²⁾	Drain current (continuous) at T _C = 25°C	90	Α
I _D ⁽²⁾	Drain current (continuous) at T _C = 100°C	90	А
I _{DM} ⁽³⁾	Drain current (pulsed)	360	Α
P _{tot}	Total dissipation at T _C = 25°C	150	W
	Derating factor	1	W/°C
E _{AS} (4)	Single pulse avalanche energy	900	mJ
T _{stg}	Storage temperature	55 to 175	°C
T _j	Max. operating junction temperature	-55 to 175	

- 1. Guaranteed when external Rg=4.7 Ω and $t_{\rm f}$ < $t_{\rm fmax}$
- 2. Value limited by wire bonding
- 3. Pulse width limited by safe operating area
- 4. Starting $T_J = 25$ °C, $I_D = 45$ A, $V_{DD} = 10$ V

Table 2. Thermal data

	Thermal resistance junction-case max Thermal resistance junction-ambient max Maximum lead temperature for soldering purpose	1.0 62.5 300	°C/W °C
Opsole			

Electrical characteristics STP130NH02L

2 **Electrical characteristics**

(T_{CASE}=25°C unless otherwise specified)

Table 3. On/off states

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
I _{DSS}	Zero gate voltage drain current (V _{GS} = 0)	$V_{DS} = Max rating,$ $V_{DS} = Max rating,$ $T_{C} = 125^{\circ}C$			1 10	μ Α μ Α
I _{GSS}	Gate body leakage current (V _{DS} = 0)	V _{GS} = ±20V		AU	±100	μΑ
V _{GS(th)}	Gate threshold voltage	$V_{DS} = V_{GS}, I_{D} = 250 \mu A$	Ot C			٧
R _{DS(on)}	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 4. **Dynamic**

			VGS = 0 V, ID = 22.07		0.000	0.000	
	Table 4.	Dynamic	5016	,	Ţ	Ţ	
	Symbol	Parameter	Test conditions	Min.	Тур.	Max.	Unit
	9 _{fs} ⁽¹⁾	Forward transconductance	$V_{DS} = 10V, I_D = 45A$		55		S
	C _{iss} C _{oss} C _{rss}	Input capacitance Output capacitance Reverse transfer capacitance	$V_{DS} = 15V, f = 1MHz,$ $V_{GS} = 0$		4450 1126 141		pF pF pF
absole	$\begin{matrix} t_{d(on)} \\ t_{r} \\ t_{d(off)} \\ t_{f} \end{matrix}$	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
Opso	Rg	Gate input resistance	f = 1MHz gate DC bias=0 test signal level=20mV open drain		1.6		Ω
	Q _g Q _{gs} Q _{gd}	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 _{oss} (2)	Output charge	V _{DS} = 16V, V _{GS} = 0		27		ns
	Q _{gls} (3)	Third-quadrant gate charge	V _{DS} < 0, V _{GS} = 10V		64		ns

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

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

^{3.} Gate charge for synchronous operation.

Table 5. Source drain diode

$ \begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	$\begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	$ \begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	$\begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	$ \begin{array}{c} I_{SD} \\ I_{SDM} \end{array} \begin{array}{c} \text{Source-drain current} \\ \text{Source-drain current} \\ \text{(pulsed)} \end{array} \begin{array}{c} \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \\$	90 A 360 A 1.3 V		Min.	Test conditions		
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			$ \begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	$I_{SDM} \qquad \begin{array}{c} \text{Source-drain current} \\ \text{(pulsed)} \end{array}$ $V_{SD} \stackrel{\text{(1)}}{=} \text{Forward on voltage} \qquad I_{SD} = 45\text{A}, V_{GS} = 0$ $t_{rr} \qquad \text{Reverse recovery time} \qquad I_{SD} = 90\text{A}, \qquad \qquad 47$	1.3 V					I _{SD}
t_{rr} Reverse recovery time $I_{SD} = 90A$, 47 ns	t_{rr} Reverse recovery time $I_{SD} = 90A$, 47 ns	t_{rr} Reverse recovery time $I_{SD} = 90A$, 47 ns	t_{rr} Reverse recovery time $I_{SD} = 90A$, 47 ns	t_{rr} Reverse recovery time $I_{SD} = 90A$, 47	ns					
0 Davids many shares di/db 1004//	0 Barrara management 1/4 1004/1-	0 Barrara management 15/44 4004/14	0 Barrara management di/dt 4004/ra	0 Davida de la companya de la compa				I _{SD} = 45A, V _{GS} = 0	Forward on voltage	V _{SD} ⁽¹⁾
Q _{rr} Reverse recovery charge Reverse recovery current di/dt = 100A/μs, V _{DD} = 15V, T _J =150°C 58 2.5 nC A 1. Pulsed: pulse duration = 300μs, duty cycle 1.5%	Qrr I _{RRM} Reverse recovery current di/dt = 100A/μs, V _{DD} = 15V, T _J = 150°C 58 2.5 nC A 1. Pulsed: pulse duration = 300μs, duty cycle 1.5%	Q _{rr} Reverse recovery charge di/dt = 100A/μs, 58 nC Reverse recovery current V _{DD} = 15V, T _J =150°C 2.5 A NC Reverse recovery current V _{DD} = 15V, T _J = 150°C NC A NC Reverse recovery current V _{DD} = 15V, T _J = 150°C NC A NC Reverse recovery current V _{DD} = 15V, T _J = 150°C NC A NC Reverse recovery current V _{DD} = 15V, T _J = 150°C NC A NC Reverse recovery current V _{DD} = 15V, T _J = 150°C NC A NC Reverse recovery current V _{DD} = 15V, T _J = 150°C NC A NC Reverse recovery current V _{DD} = 15V, T _J = 150°C NC A NC Reverse recovery current V _{DD} = 15V, T _J = 150°C NC Reverse recovery current V _{DD} = 15V, T _J = 150°C NC Reverse recovery current V _{DD} = 15V, T _J = 150°C NC Reverse recovery current V _{DD} = 15V, T _J = 150°C NC Reverse recovery current V _{DD} = 15V, T _J = 150°C NC Reverse recovery current V _{DD} = 15V, T _J = 150°C NC Reverse recovery current V _{DD} = 15V, T _J = 150°C NC Reverse recovery current V _{DD} = 15V, T _J = 150°C NC Reverse recovery current V _{DD} = 15V, T _J = 150°C NC Reverse recovery current V _{DD} = 15V, T _J = 150°C NC Reverse recovery current V _{DD} = 15V, T _J = 150°C NC Reverse recovery current V _{DD} = 15V, T _J = 150°C NC Reverse recovery current V _{DD} = 15V, T _J = 150°C NC Reverse recovery current V _{DD} = 15V, T _J = 150°C NC Reverse recovery current V _{DD} = 15V, T _J = 150°C NC Reverse recovery current V _{DD} = 15V, T _J = 150°C NC Reverse recovery current V _{DD} = 15V, T _J = 150°C NC Reverse recovery current V _{DD} = 15V, T _J = 150°C NC Reverse recovery current V _{DD} = 15V, T _D = 1	Q _{rr} Reverse recovery charge di/dt = 100A/μs, 58 nC Reverse recovery current V _{DD} = 15V, T _J =150°C 2.5 A NC Reverse recovery current V _{DD} = 15V, T _J =150°C 2.5 A NC Reverse recovery current V _{DD} = 15V, T _J =150°C 2.5 A NC Reverse recovery current V _{DD} = 15V, T _J =150°C 2.5 A NC Reverse recovery current V _{DD} = 15V, T _J =150°C 2.5 A NC Reverse recovery current V _{DD} = 15V, T _J =150°C 2.5 A NC Reverse recovery current V _{DD} = 15V, T _J =150°C 2.5 A NC Reverse recovery current V _{DD} = 15V, T _J =150°C 2.5 A NC Reverse recovery current V _{DD} = 15V, T _J =150°C 2.5 A NC Reverse recovery current V _{DD} = 15V, T _J =150°C 2.5 A NC Reverse recovery current V _{DD} = 15V, T _J =150°C 2.5 A NC Reverse recovery current V _{DD} = 15V, T _J =150°C 2.5 A NC Reverse recovery current V _{DD} = 15V, T _J =150°C 2.5 A NC Reverse recovery current V _{DD} = 15V, T _J =150°C 2.5 A NC Reverse recovery current V _{DD} = 15V, T _J = 150°C 2.5 A NC Reverse recovery current V _{DD} = 15V, T _J = 150°C 2.5 A NC Reverse recovery current V _{DD} = 15V, T _J = 150°C 2.5 A NC Reverse recovery current V _{DD} = 15V, T _J = 150°C 2.5 A NC Reverse recovery current V _{DD} = 15V, T _J = 150°C 2.5 A NC Reverse recovery current V _{DD} = 15V, T _J = 150°C 2.5 A NC Reverse recovery current V _{DD} = 15V, T _J = 150°C 2.5 A NC Reverse recovery current V _{DD} = 15V, T _J = 150°C 2.5 A NC Reverse recovery current V _{DD} = 15V, T _J = 150°C 2.5 A NC Reverse recovery current V _{DD} = 15V, T _J = 150°C 2.5 A NC Reverse recovery current V _{DD} = 15V, T _J = 150°C 2.5 A NC Reverse recovery current V _{DD} = 15V, T _D = 15V,	Q_{rr} Reverse recovery charge Reverse recovery current $V_{DD} = 15V$, $T_{J} = 150$ °C 2.5 2.5 1. Pulsed: pulse duration = 300μs, duty cycle 1.5%	nC				_	
I _{RRM} Reverse recovery current V _{DD} = 15V, T _J =150°C 2.5 A 1. Pulsed: pulse duration = 300μs, duty cycle 1.5%	I _{RRM} Reverse recovery current V _{DD} = 15V, T _J =150°C 2.5 A 1. Pulsed: pulse duration = 300μs, duty cycle 1.5%	I _{RRM} Reverse recovery current V _{DD} = 15V, T _J =150°C 2.5 A 1. Pulsed: pulse duration = 300µs, duty cycle 1.5%	I _{RRM} Reverse recovery current V _{DD} = 15V, T _J =150°C 2.5 A 1. Pulsed: pulse duration = 300μs, duty cycle 1.5%	I _{RRM} Reverse recovery current V _{DD} = 15V, T _J =150°C 2.5 1. Pulsed: pulse duration = 300μs, duty cycle 1.5%		58		di/dt = 100A/μs,	Reverse recovery charge	Q_{rr}
1. Pulsed: pulse duration = 300μs, duty cycle 1.5%	1. Pulsed: pulse duration = 300 µs, duty cycle 1.5%	1. Pulsed: pulse duration = 300µs, duty cycle 1.5%	1. Pulsed: pulse duration = 300 µs, duty cycle 1.5%	1. Pulsed: pulse duration = 300μs, duty cycle 1.5%	A	2.5		$V_{DD} = 15V, T_J = 150^{\circ}C$	Reverse recovery current	I _{RRM}
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	oducities	ate Producties	ate Producties	ducites				Obso	16)	
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Electrical characteristics STP130NH02L

2.1 Electrical characteristics (curves)

Figure 1. Safe operating area

Figure 2. Thermal impedance

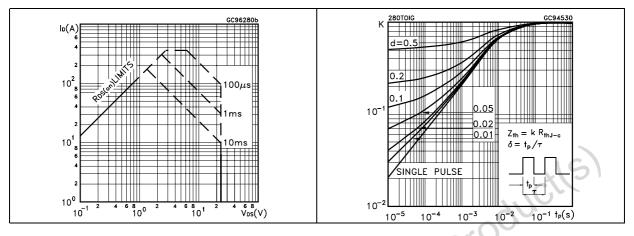


Figure 3. Output characteristics

Figure 4. Transfer characteristics

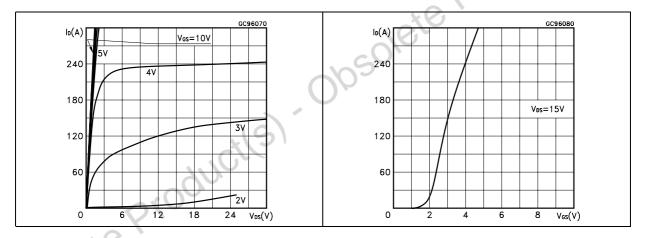


Figure 5. Transconductance

Figure 6. Static drain-source on resistance

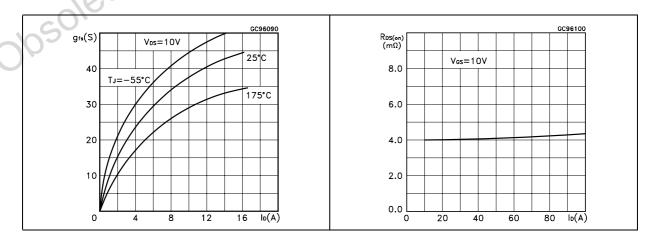


Figure 7. Gate charge vs gate-source voltage Figure 8. Capacitance variations

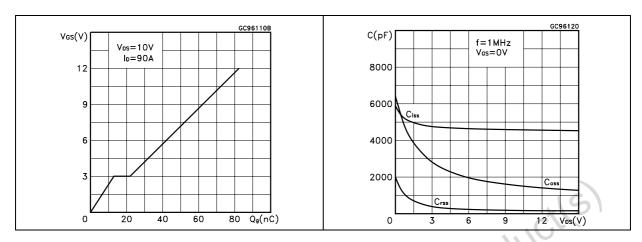


Figure 9. Normalized gate threshold voltage vs temperature

Figure 10. Normalized on resistance vs temperature

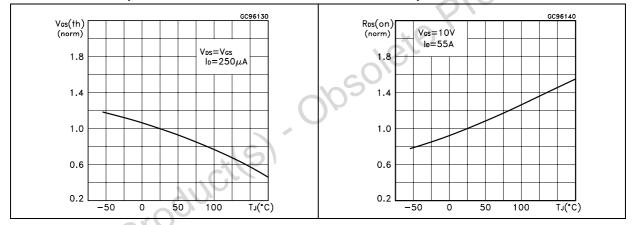
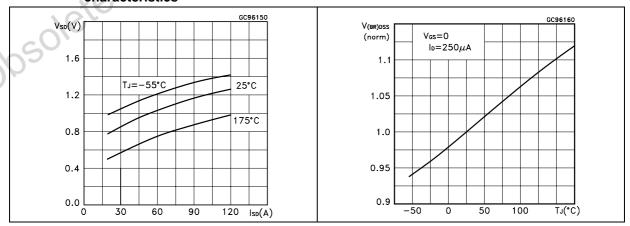


Figure 11. Source-drain diode forward characteristics

Figure 12. Normalized B_{VDSS} vs temperature



Test circuit STP130NH02L

3 Test circuit

Figure 13. Switching times test circuit for resistive load

Figure 14. Gate charge test circuit

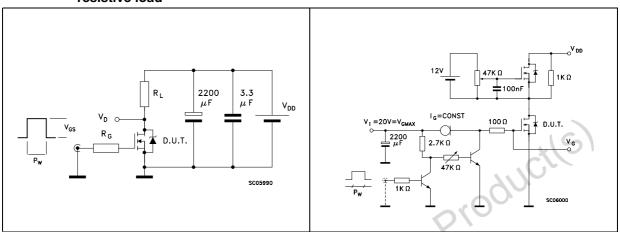


Figure 15. Test circuit for inductive load switching and diode recovery times

Figure 16. Unclamped Inductive load test circuit

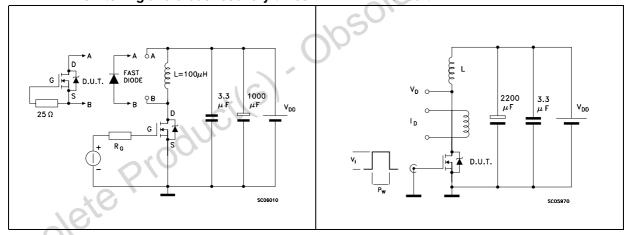
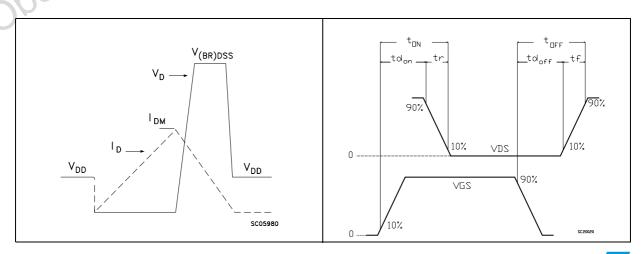


Figure 17. Unclamped inductive waveform

Figure 18. Switching time waveform



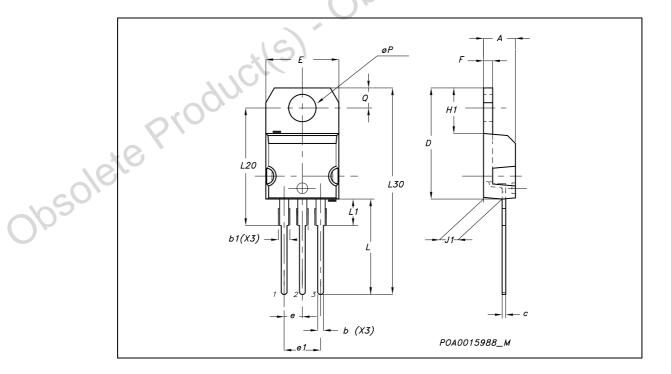
4 Package mechanical data

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)

TO-220 MECHANICAL DATA

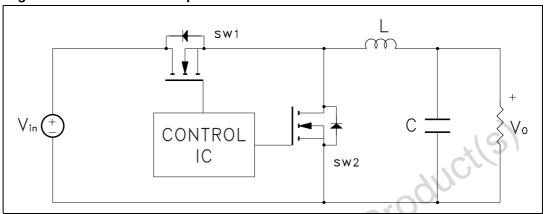
DIM		mm.			inch	
DIM.	MIN.	TYP	MAX.	MIN.	TYP.	MAX.
Α	4.40		4.60	0.173		0.181
b	0.61		0.88	0.024		0.034
b1	1.15		1.70	0.045		0.066
С	0.49		0.70	0.019		0.027
D	15.25		15.75	0.60		0.620
E	10		10.40	0.393		0.409
е	2.40		2.70	0.094		0.106
e1	4.95		5.15	0.194		0.202
F	1.23		1.32	0.048		0.052
H1	6.20		6.60	0.244	1.1	0.256
J1	2.40		2.72	0.094		0.107
L	13		14	0.511	400	0.551
L1	3.50		3.93	0.137		0.154
L20		16.40			0.645	
L30		28.90		10	1.137	
øΡ	3.75		3.85	0.147		0.151
Q	2.65		2.95	0.104		0.116



STP130NH02L Appendix A

5 Appendix A

Figure 19. 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_{DS(on)} to reduce conduction losses
- Small Qgls 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_{DS(on)} to reduce the conduction losses.

Appendix A STP130NH02L

Table 6. Power losses calculation

		High side switching (SW1)	Low side switch (SW2)
Pcond	luction	$R_{DS(on)SW1} * I_L^2 * \delta$	$R_{DS(on)SW2} * I_L^2 * (1 - \delta)$
Pswit	tching	$V_{\text{in}} * (Q_{\text{gsth(SW1)}} + Q_{\text{gd(SW1)}}) * f * \frac{I_L}{I_g}$	Zero Voltage Switching
Pdiode	Recovery (1)	Not applicable	$V_{in} * Q_{rr(SW2)} * f$
ruiode	Conductio n	Not applicable	$V_{f(SW2)} * I_L * t_{deadtime} * f$
Pgate	e(Q _G)	$Q_{g(SW1)} * V_{gg} * f$	$Q_{gls(SW2)}*V_{gg}*f$
P _C	Ooss	$\frac{V_{in} * Q_{oss(SW1)} * f}{2}$	$\frac{V_{in} *Q_{oss(SW2)} *f}{2}$

^{1.} Dissipated by SW1 during turn-on

Table 7. Parameters meaning

	Parameter	Meaning
	d	Duty-cycle
	Q _{gsth}	Post threshold gate charge
10	Q_{gls}	Third quadrant gate charge
105011	Pconduction	On state losses
000	Pswitching	On-off transition losses
OP	Pdiode	Conduction and reverse recovery diode losses
	Pgate	Gate drive losses
	P _{Qoss}	Output capacitance losses

STP130NH02L Revision history

6 Revision history

Table 8. Revision history

	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 ² PAK)
0/050/6	eProd	Jucile	Package removed (D ² PAK)

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