

MOS FIELD EFFECT TRANSISTOR

NP80N03EDE, NP80N03KDE

NP80N03CDE, NP80N03DDE, NP80N03MDE, NP80N03NDE

SWITCHING **N-CHANNEL POWER MOS FET**

DESCRIPTION

These products are N-channel MOS Field Effect Transistors designed for high current switching applications.

ORDERING INFORMATION

PART NUMBER	LEAD PLATING	PACKING	PACKAGE	
NP80N03EDE-E1-AY Note1, 2			TO-263 (MP-25ZJ) typ. 1.4 g	
NP80N03EDE-E2-AY Note1, 2	Dura Ca (Tia)	Tono 900 n/rool		
NP80N03KDE-E1-AY Note1	Pure Sn (Tin)	Tape 800 p/reel	TO 000 (MD 057(0)) 4.5 .	
NP80N03KDE-E2-AY Note1			TO-263 (MP-25ZK) typ. 1.5 g	
NP80N03CDE-S12-AZ Note1, 2	Sn-Ag-Cu		TO-220 (MP-25) typ. 1.9 g	
NP80N03DDE-S12-AY Note1, 2		Tuba 50 a // uba	TO-262 (MP-25 Fin Cut) typ. 1.8 g	
NP80N03MDE-S18-AY Note1	Pure Sn (Tin)	Tube 50 p/tube	TO-220 (MP-25K) typ. 1.9 g	
NP80N03NDE-S18-AY Note1			TO-262 (MP-25SK) typ. 1.8 g	

Notes 1. Pb-free (This product does not contain Pb in the external electrode.)

2. Not for new design

FEATURES

- Channel Temperature 175 degree rated
- Super Low on-state Resistance

 $R_{DS(on)1} = 7.0 \text{ m}\Omega$ MAX. (Vgs = 10 V, ID = 40 A)

 $R_{DS(on)2}$ = 9.0 m Ω MAX. (VGS = 5 V, ID = 40 A)

 $R_{DS(on)3} = 11 \text{ m}\Omega$ MAX. (Vgs = 4.5 V, ID = 40 A)

· Low input capacitance

Ciss = 2600 pF TYP.

(TO-220)



(TO-262)



(TO-263)



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ABSOLUTE MAXIMUM RATINGS (TA = 25°C)

Drain to Source Voltage (Vgs = 0 V)	VDSS	30	V
Gate to Source Voltage (V _{DS} = 0 V)	Vgss	±20	V
Drain Current (DC) (Tc = 25°C) Note1	I _{D(DC)}	±80	Α
Drain Current (pulse) Note2	I _{D(pulse)}	±320	Α
Total Power Dissipation (Tc = 25°C)	P _{T1}	120	W
Total Power Dissipation (T _A = 25°C)	P _{T2}	1.8	W
Channel Temperature	Tch	175	°C
Storage Temperature	Tstg	-55 to +175	°C
Single Avalanche Current Note3	las	50/40/9	Α
Single Avalanche Energy Note3	Eas	2.5/160/400	mJ

 $\textbf{Notes 1.} \ \ \textbf{Calculated constant current according to MAX. allowable channel temperature.}$

- **2.** PW \leq 10 μ s, Duty cycle \leq 1%
- 3. Starting T_{ch} = 25°C, R_G = 25 Ω , V_{GS} = 20 \rightarrow 0 V (See Figure 4.)

THERMAL RESISTANCE

Channel to Case Thermal Resistance	Rth(ch-C)	1.25	°C/W
Channel to Ambient Thermal Resistance	Rth(ch-A)	83.3	°C/W

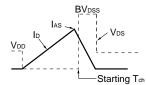


ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS (TA = 25°C)

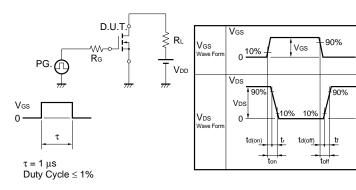
CHARACTERISTICS	SYMBOL	TEST CONDITIONS	MIN.	TYP.	MAX.	UNIT
Zero Gate Voltage Drain Current	IDSS	V _{DS} = 30 V, V _{GS} = 0 V			10	μΑ
Gate Leakage Current	Igss	V _{GS} = ±20 V, V _{DS} = 0 V			±100	nA
Gate to Source Threshold Voltage	V _{GS(th)}	V _{DS} = V _{GS} , I _D = 250 μA	1.5	2.0	2.5	V
Forward Transfer Admittance	yfs	V _{DS} = 10 V, I _D = 40 A	20	41		S
Drain to Source On-state Resistance	RDS(on)1	V _{GS} = 10 V, I _D = 40 A		5.3	7.0	mΩ
	RDS(on)2	V _{GS} = 5 V, I _D = 40 A		6.8	9.0	mΩ
	RDS(on)3	V _{GS} = 4.5 V, I _D = 40 A		7.5	11	mΩ
Input Capacitance	Ciss	V _{DS} = 25 V,		2600	3900	pF
Output Capacitance	Coss	V _{GS} = 0 V,		590	890	pF
Reverse Transfer Capacitance	Crss	f = 1 MHz		270	490	pF
Turn-on Delay Time	t _{d(on)}	V _{DD} = 15 V, I _D = 40 A,		20	44	ns
Rise Time	tr	V _{GS} = 10 V,		12	31	ns
Turn-off Delay Time	t _{d(off)}	R _G = 1 Ω		60	120	ns
Fall Time	tf			14	35	ns
Total Gate Charge	Q _{G1}	I _D = 80 A, V _{DD} = 24 V, V _{GS} = 10 V		48	72	nC
	Q _{G2}	V _{DD} = 24 V,		28	42	nC
Gate to Source Charge	QGS	V _{GS} = 5 V,		10		nC
Gate to Drain Charge	Q _{GD}	I _D = 80 A		14		nC
Body Diode Forward Voltage	V _{F(S-D)}	I _F = 80 A, V _{GS} = 0 V		1.0		V
Reverse Recovery Time	trr	IF = 80 A, VGS = 0 V,		34		ns
Reverse Recovery Charge	Qrr	di/dt = 100 A/μs		22		nC

TEST CIRCUIT 1 AVALANCHE CAPABILITY

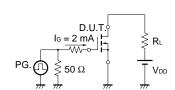
$V_{GS} = 20 \rightarrow 0 \text{ V}$ $PG. \bigcirc PG. \bigcirc PG.$



TEST CIRCUIT 2 SWITCHING TIME



TEST CIRCUIT 3 GATE CHARGE



TYPICAL CHARACTERISTICS (TA = 25°C)

Figure 1. DERATING FACTOR OF FORWARD BIAS SAFE OPERATING AREA

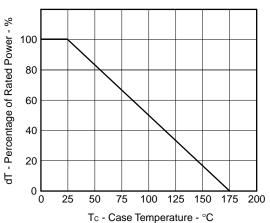


Figure 3. FORWARD BIAS SAFE OPERATING AREA

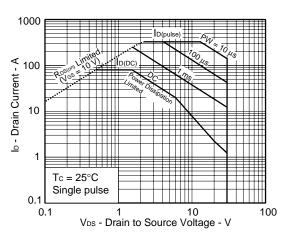


Figure 2. TOTAL POWER DISSIPATION vs. CASE TEMPERATURE

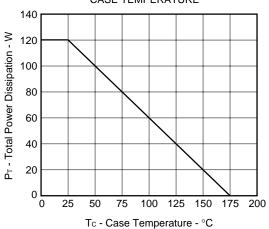
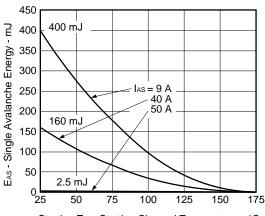
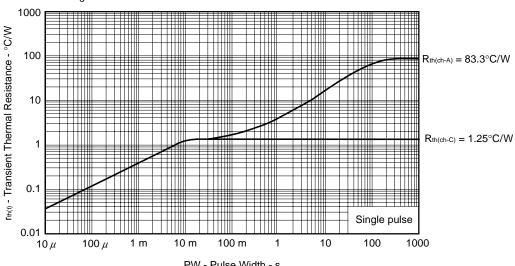


Figure 4. SINGLE AVALANCHE ENERGY DERATING FACTOR



Starting Tch - Starting Channel Temperature - °C

Figure 5. TRANSIENT THERMAL RESISTANCE vs. PULSE WIDTH



PW - Pulse Width - s

Figure 6. FORWARD TRANSFER CHARACTERISTICS

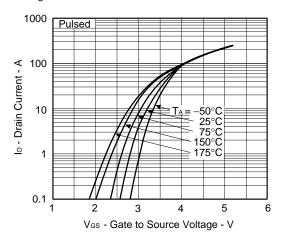


Figure8. FORWARD TRANSFER ADMITTANCE vs. DRAIN CURRENT

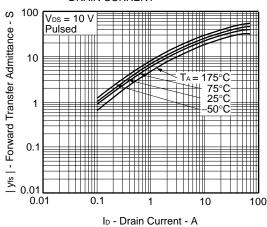


Figure 10. DRAIN TO SOURCE ON-STATE RESISTANCE vs. DRAIN CURRENT

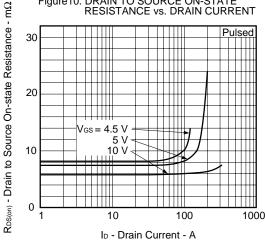


Figure7. DRAIN CURRENT vs. DRAIN TO SOURCE VOLTAGE

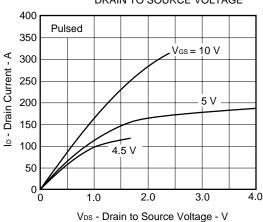


Figure9. DRAIN TO SOURCE ON-STATE RESISTANCE vs. GATE TO SOURCE VOLTAGE

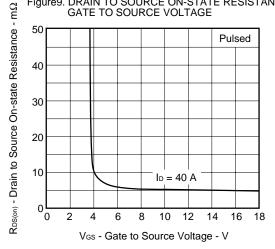
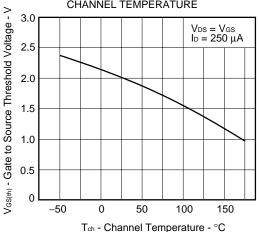


Figure 11. GATE TO SOURCE THRESHOLD VOLTAGE vs. CHANNEL TEMPERATURE



 $R_{\text{DS}(\text{on})}$ - Drain to Source On-state Resistance - $m\Omega$

Figure 12. DRAIN TO SOURCE ON-STATE RESISTANCE V CHANNEL TEMPERATURE

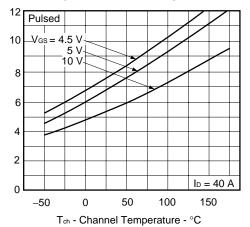


Figure 13. SOURCE TO DRAIN DIODE FORWARD VOLTAGE

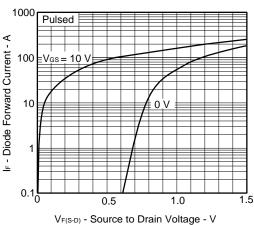


Figure14. CAPACITANCE vs. DRAIN TO SOURCE VOLTAGE

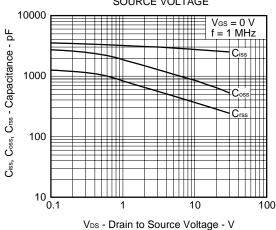


Figure 15. SWITCHING CHARACTERISTICS

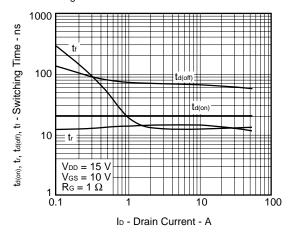


Figure16. REVERSE RECOVERY TIME vs. DIODE FORWARD CURRENT

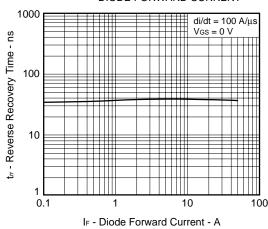
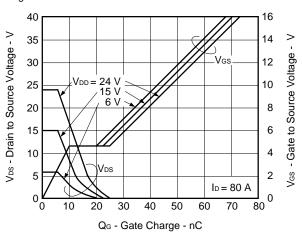
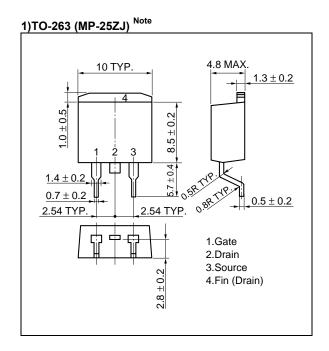
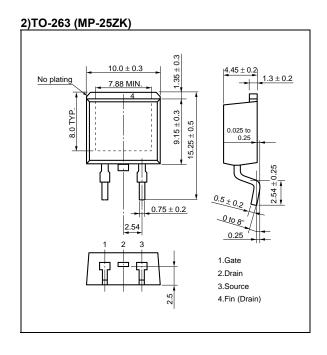


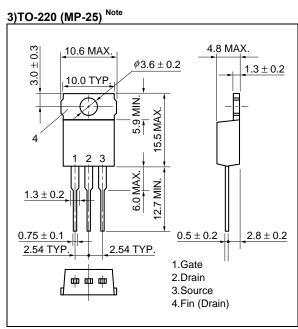
Figure 17. DYNAMIC INPUT/OUTPUT CHARACTERISTICS

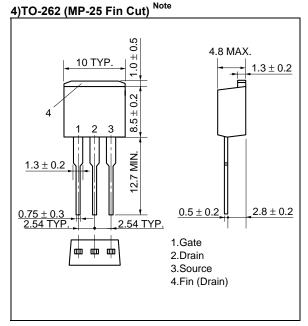


<R> PACKAGE DRAWINGS (Unit: mm)

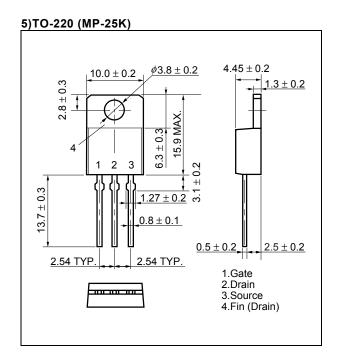


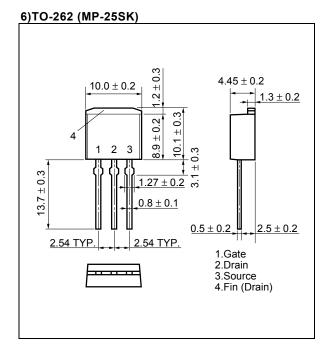




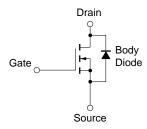


Note Not for new design





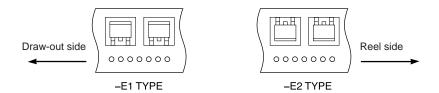
EQUIVALENT CIRCUIT



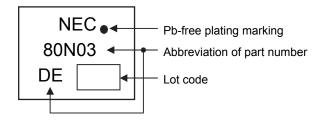
Remark Strong electric field, when exposed to this device, can cause destruction of the gate oxide and ultimately degrade the device operation. Steps must be taken to stop generation of static electricity as much as possible, and quickly dissipate it once, when it has occurred.

<R> TAPE INFORMATION

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



<R> MARKING INFORMATION



<R> RECOMMENDED SOLDERING CONDITIONS

These products 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	
MP-25ZJ, MP-25ZK	Time at maximum temperature: 10 seconds or less	
	Time of temperature higher than 220°C: 60 seconds or less	1000 00 0
	Preheating time at 160 to 180°C: 60 to 120 seconds	IR60-00-3
	Maximum number of reflow processes: 3 times	
	Maximum chlorine content of rosin flux (percentage mass): 0.2% or less	
Wave soldering	Maximum temperature (Solder temperature): 260°C or below	
MP-25, MP-25K, MP-25SK,	Time: 10 seconds or less	THDWS
MP-25 Fin Cut	Maximum chlorine content of rosin flux: 0.2% (wt.) or less	
Partial heating	Maximum temperature (Pin temperature): 350°C or below	
MP-25ZJ, MP-25ZK,	Time (per side of the device): 3 seconds or less	P350
MP-25K, MP-25SK	Maximum chlorine content of rosin flux: 0.2% (wt.) or less	
Partial heating	Maximum temperature (Pin temperature): 300°C or below	
MP-25, MP-25 Fin Cut	Time (per side of the device): 3 seconds or less	P300
	Maximum chlorine content of rosin flux: 0.2% (wt.) or less	

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

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