

MOS FIELD EFFECT TRANSISTOR NP110N04PDG

SWITCHING N-CHANNEL POWER MOS FET

DESCRIPTION

The NP110N04PDG is N-channel MOS Field Effect Transistor designed for high current switching applications.

<R> ORDERING INFORMATION

PART NUMBER	LEAD PLATING	PACKING	PACKAGE
NP110N04PDG-E1-AZ Note	Pure Sn (Tin)	Tape	TO-263 (MP-25ZP)
NP110N04PDG-E2-AZ Note		800 p/reel	typ. 1.5 g

Note See "TAPE INFORMATION"

FEATURES

- Channel temperature 175 degree rating
- Super low on-state resistance

 $R_{DS(on)1} = 1.8 \text{ m}\Omega \text{ MAX.} \text{ (Vgs} = 10 \text{ V, ID} = 55 \text{ A)}$

 $R_{DS(on)2} = 3.2 \, m\Omega$ MAX. (Vgs = 4.5 V, ID = 55 A)

ABSOLUTE MAXIMUM RATINGS ($T_A = 25$ °C)

Drain to Source Voltage (Vgs = 0 V)	Voss	40	V
Gate to Source Voltage (Vps = 0 V)	Vgss	±20	V
Drain Current (DC) (Tc = 25°C)	ID(DC)	±110	Α
Drain Current (pulse) Note1	ID(pulse)	±440	Α
Total Power Dissipation (T _A = 25°C)	P _{T1}	1.8	W
Total Power Dissipation (Tc = 25°C)	P _{T2}	288	W
Channel Temperature	Tch	175	°C
Storage Temperature	Tstg	-55 to +175	°C
Repetitive Avalanche Current Note2	IAR	72	Α
Repetitive Avalanche Energy Note2	Ear	518	mJ

Notes 1. PW \leq 10 μ s, Duty Cycle \leq 1%

2. Tch \leq 150°C, VDD = 20 V, Rg = 25 Ω , Vgs = 20 \rightarrow 0 V

THERMAL RESISTANCE

Channel to Case Thermal Resistance	Rth(ch-C)	0.52	°C/W
Channel to Ambient Thermal Resistance	Rth(ch-A)	83.3	°C/W

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(TO-263)





ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS (TA = 25°C)

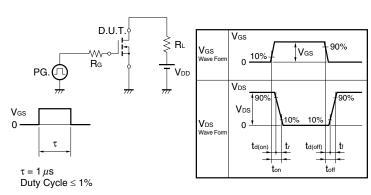
CHARACTERISTICS	SYMBOL	TEST CONDITIONS	MIN.	TYP.	MAX.	UNIT
Zero Gate Voltage Drain Current	IDSS	V _{DS} = 40 V, V _{GS} = 0 V			1	μΑ
Gate Leakage Current	Igss	Vgs = ±20 V, Vps = 0 V			±100	nA
Gate to Source Threshold Voltage Note	V _{GS(th)}	V _{DS} = V _{GS} , I _D = 250 μA	1.5	2.0	2.5	٧
Forward Transfer Admittance Note	y _{fs}	V _{DS} = 10 V, I _D = 55 A	45	89		S
Drain to Source On-state Resistance Note	RDS(on)1	Ves = 10 V, ID = 55 A		1.4	1.8	mΩ
	R _{DS(on)2}	Vgs = 4.5 V, ID = 55 A		2.1	3.2	mΩ
Input Capacitance	Ciss	V _{DS} = 25 V		14500	25700	pF
Output Capacitance	Coss	Ves = 0 V		1360	2130	рF
Reverse Transfer Capacitance	Crss	f = 1 MHz		810	1610	рF
Turn-on Delay Time	td(on)	VDD = 20 V, ID = 55 A		46	120	ns
Rise Time	tr	Ves = 10 V		124	350	ns
Turn-off Delay Time	td(off)	$R_G = 0 \Omega$		122	260	ns
Fall Time	tf			19	60	ns
Total Gate Charge	Q _G	VDD = 32 V		230	390	nC
Gate to Source Charge	Qgs	Ves = 10 V		42		nC
Gate to Drain Charge	Q _{GD}	I _D = 110 A		75		nC
Body Diode Forward Voltage Note	V _{F(S-D)}	I _F = 110 A, V _G S = 0 V		0.9	1.5	V
Reverse Recovery Time	trr	IF = 110 A, Vgs = 0 V		55		ns
Reverse Recovery Charge	Qrr	di/dt = 100 A/μs		72		nC

Note Pulsed

TEST CIRCUIT 1 AVALANCHE CAPABILITY

$V_{GS} = 20 \rightarrow 0 \text{ V}$ V_{DD} V_{DD}

TEST CIRCUIT 2 SWITCHING TIME



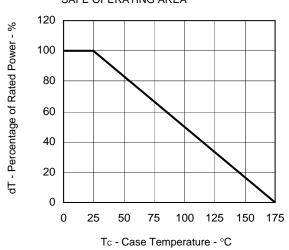
TEST CIRCUIT 3 GATE CHARGE

$$\begin{array}{c|c} D.U.T. \\ \hline I_G = 2 \text{ mA} \\ \hline \hline W \\ \hline \end{array}$$

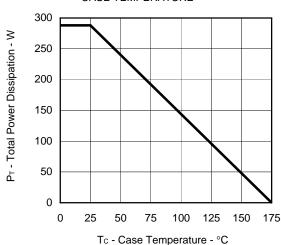
Starting Tch

TYPICAL CHARACTERISTICS (TA = 25°C)

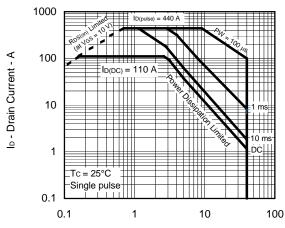
DERATING FACTOR OF FORWARD BIAS SAFE OPERATING AREA



TOTAL POWER DISSIPATION vs. CASE TEMPERATURE

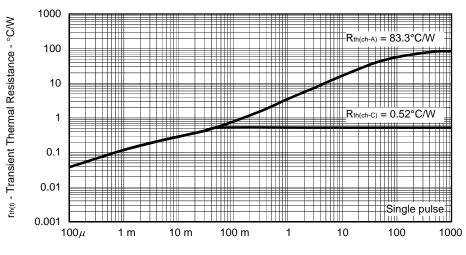


FORWARD BIAS SAFE OPERATING AREA



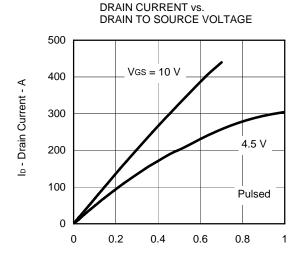
V_{DS} - Drain to Source Voltage - V

<R> TRANSIENT THERMAL RESISTANCE vs. PULSE WIDTH

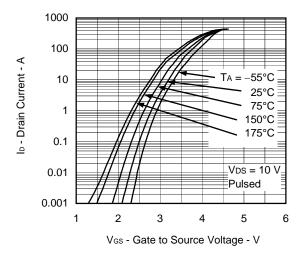


PW - Pulse Width - s

3

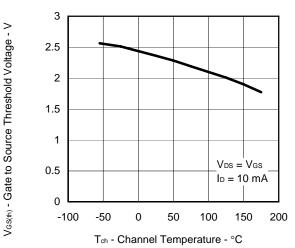


FORWARD TRANSFER CHARACTERISTICS

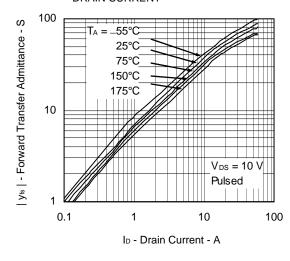


GATE TO SOURCE THRESHOLD VOLTAGE vs. CHANNEL TEMPERATURE

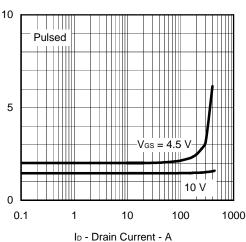
V_{DS} - Drain to Source Voltage - V



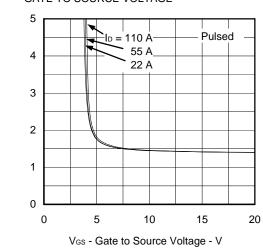
FORWARD TRANSFER ADMITTANCE vs. DRAIN CURRENT



DRAIN TO SOURCE ON-STATE RESISTANCE vs. DRAIN CURRENT



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

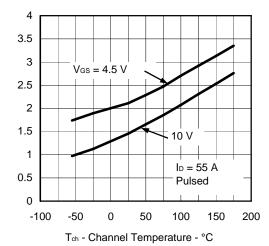


Ros(on) - Drain to Source On-state Resistance - mΩ

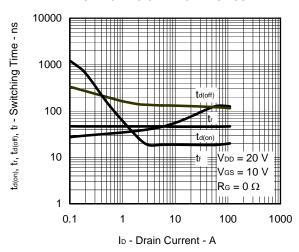
R_{DS(m)} - Drain to Source On-state Resistance - mΩ

R_{DS(o1)} - Drain to Source On-state Resistance - mΩ

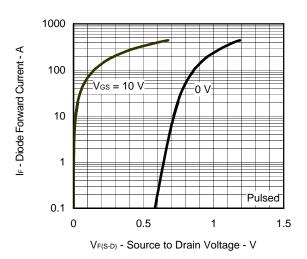
DRAIN TO SOURCE ON-STATE RESISTANCE vs. CHANNEL TEMPERATURE



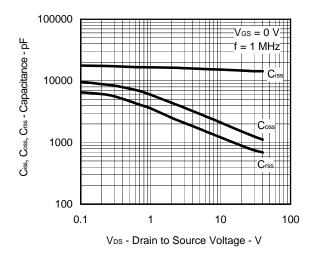
SWITCHING CHARACTERISTICS



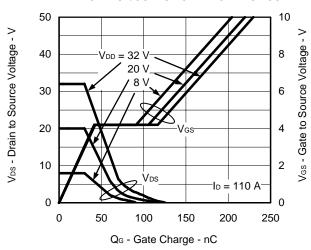
SOURCE TO DRAIN DIODE FORWARD VOLTAGE



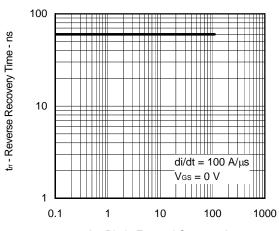
CAPACITANCE vs. DRAIN TO SOURCE VOLTAGE



DYNAMIC INPUT/OUTPUT CHARACTERISTICS

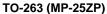


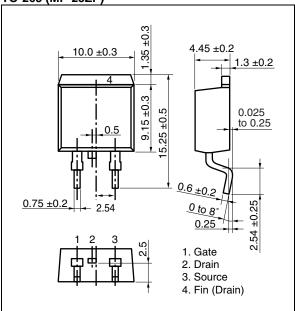
REVERSE RECOVERY TIME vs. DIODE FORWARD CURRENT



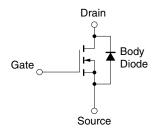


PACKAGE DRAWING (Unit: mm)





EQUIVALENT CIRCUIT



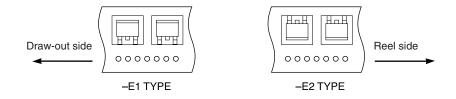
Remark Strong electric field, when exposed to this device, can cause destruction of the gate oxide and ultimately degrade the device operation. Steps must be taken to stop generation of static electricity as much as possible, and quickly dissipate it once, when it has occurred.

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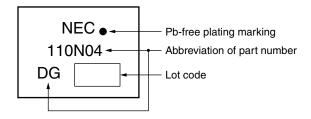


<R> TAPE INFORMATION

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



<R> MARKING INFORMATION



<R> RECOMMENDED SOLDERING CONDITIONS

The NP110N04PDG 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	IR60-00-3
	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	
Partial heating	Maximum temperature (Pin temperature): 350°C or below	P350
	Time (per side of the device): 3 seconds or less	
	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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