

Description

The VSM100N03 uses advanced trench technology and design to provide excellent $R_{DS(ON)}$ with low gate charge. It can be used in a wide variety of applications.

General Features

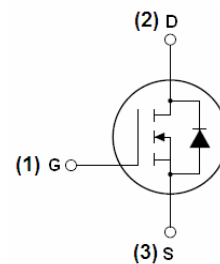
- $V_{DS} = 30V, I_D = 100A$
 $R_{DS(ON)} < 5.5m\Omega @ V_{GS} = 10V$ (Typ: $4m\Omega$)
- High density cell design for ultra low R_{dson}
- Fully characterized avalanche voltage and current
- Good stability and uniformity with high E_{AS}
- Excellent package for good heat dissipation
- Special process technology for high ESD capability

Application

- Power switching application
- Hard switched and high frequency circuits
- Uninterruptible power supply



TO-220C



Schematic Diagram

Package Marking and Ordering Information

Device Marking	Device	Device Package	Reel Size	Tape width	Quantity
VSM100N03-TC	VSM100N03	TO-220C	-	-	-

Absolute Maximum Ratings ($T_A = 25^\circ C$ unless otherwise noted)

Parameter	Symbol	Limit	Unit
Drain-Source Voltage	V_{DS}	30	V
Gate-Source Voltage	V_{GS}	± 20	V
Drain Current-Continuous	I_D	100	A
Drain Current-Continuous($T_C = 100^\circ C$)	$I_D(100^\circ C)$	70	A
Pulsed Drain Current	I_{DM}	400	A
Maximum Power Dissipation	P_D	110	W
Single pulse avalanche energy (Note 5)	E_{AS}	350	mJ
Operating Junction and Storage Temperature Range	T_J, T_{STG}	-55 To 175	$^\circ C$

Thermal Characteristic

Thermal Resistance, Junction-to-Case ^(Note 2)	$R_{\theta JC}$	1.36	$^{\circ}\text{C/W}$
--	-----------------	------	----------------------

Electrical Characteristics ($T_A=25^{\circ}\text{C}$ unless otherwise noted)

Parameter	Symbol	Condition	Min	Typ	Max	Unit
Off Characteristics						
Drain-Source Breakdown Voltage	BV _{DSS}	V _{GS} =0V I _D =250μA	30	-	-	V
Zero Gate Voltage Drain Current	I _{DSS}	V _{DS} =30V, V _{GS} =0V	-	-	1	μA
Gate-Body Leakage Current	I _{GSS}	V _{GS} =±20V, V _{DS} =0V	-	-	±100	nA
On Characteristics ^(Note 3)						
Gate Threshold Voltage	V _{GS(th)}	V _{DS} =V _{GS} , I _D =250μA	1	1.6	3	V
Drain-Source On-State Resistance	R _{DS(ON)}	V _{GS} =10V, I _D =20A	-	4.0	5.5	mΩ
Forward Transconductance	g _{FS}	V _{DS} =10V, I _D =20A	50	-	-	S
Dynamic Characteristics ^(Note4)						
Input Capacitance	C _{iss}	V _{DS} =25V, V _{GS} =0V, F=1.0MHz		3300		PF
Output Capacitance	C _{oss}			356		PF
Reverse Transfer Capacitance	C _{rss}			308		PF
Switching Characteristics ^(Note 4)						
Turn-on Delay Time	t _{d(on)}	V _{DD} =15V, I _D =30A V _{GS} =4.5V, R _{GEN} =1.8Ω	-	11	-	nS
Turn-on Rise Time	t _r		-	160	-	nS
Turn-Off Delay Time	t _{d(off)}		-	25	-	nS
Turn-Off Fall Time	t _f		-	60	-	nS
Total Gate Charge	Q _g	V _{DS} =15V, I _D =30A, V _{GS} =10V		70		nC
Gate-Source Charge	Q _{gs}			8.8		nC
Gate-Drain Charge	Q _{gd}			16.3		nC
Drain-Source Diode Characteristics						
Diode Forward Voltage ^(Note 3)	V _{SD}	V _{GS} =0V, I _S =30A	-	-	1.2	V
Diode Forward Current ^(Note 2)	I _S	-	-	-	100	A
Reverse Recovery Time	t _{rr}	T _J = 25°C, I _F = 30A di/dt = 100A/μs ^(Note3)	-	56	-	nS
Reverse Recovery Charge	Q _{rr}		-	110	-	nC
Forward Turn-On Time	t _{on}	Intrinsic turn-on time is negligible (turn-on is dominated by LS+LD)				

Notes:

1. Repetitive Rating: Pulse width limited by maximum junction temperature.
2. Surface Mounted on FR4 Board, $t \leq 10$ sec.
3. Pulse Test: Pulse Width $\leq 300\mu s$, Duty Cycle $\leq 2\%$.
4. Guaranteed by design, not subject to production
5. EAS condition: $T_J=25^{\circ}\text{C}, V_{DD}=15V, V_G=10V, L=0.5\text{mH}, R_g=25\Omega$

Test circuit

1) E_{AS} test Circuits



2) Gate charge test Circuit:



3) Switch Time Test Circuit:



Typical Electrical and Thermal Characteristics (Curves)

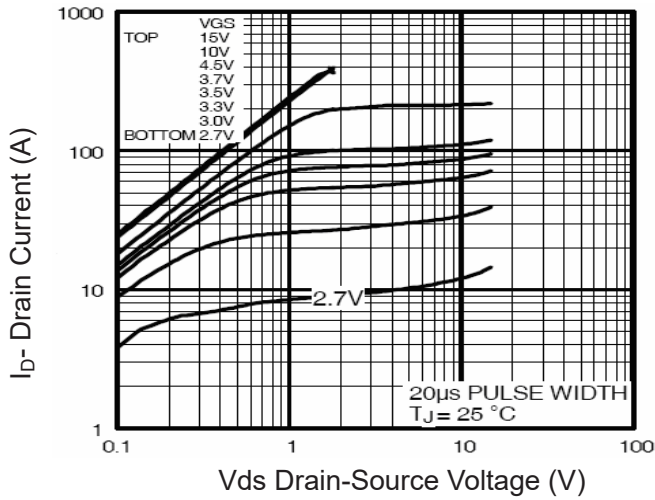


Figure 1 Output Characteristics

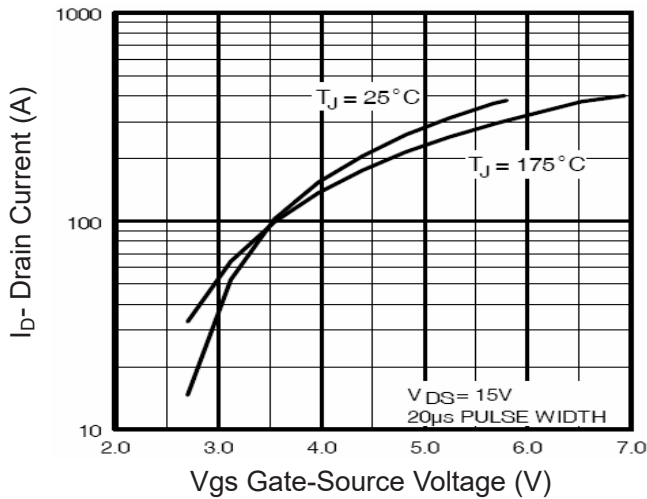


Figure 2 Transfer Characteristics

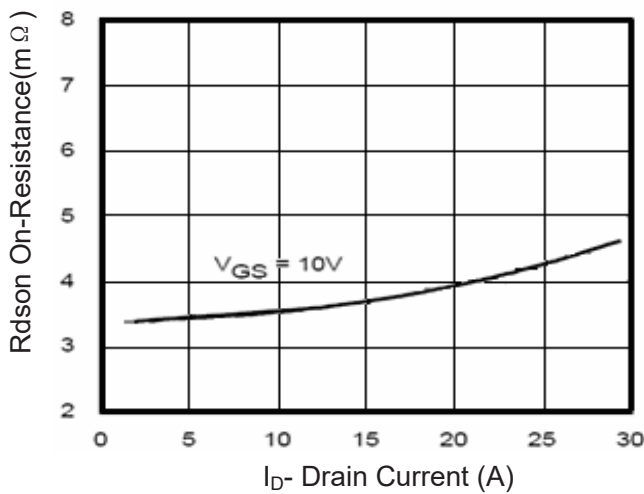


Figure 3 $R_{DS(on)}$ - Drain Current

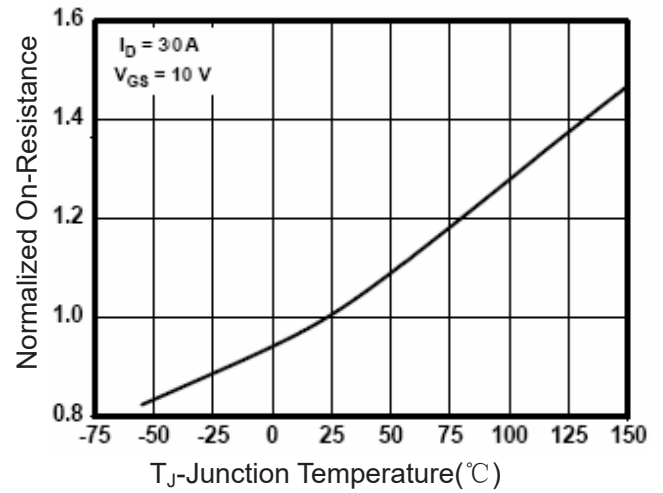


Figure 4 $R_{DS(on)}$ -Junction Temperature

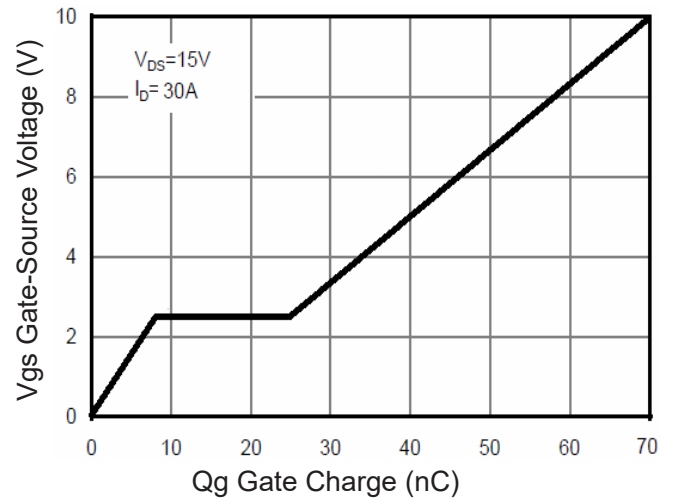


Figure 5 Gate Charge

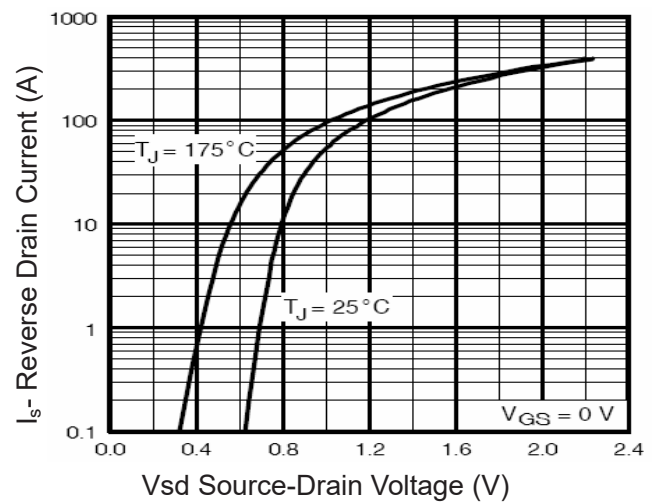
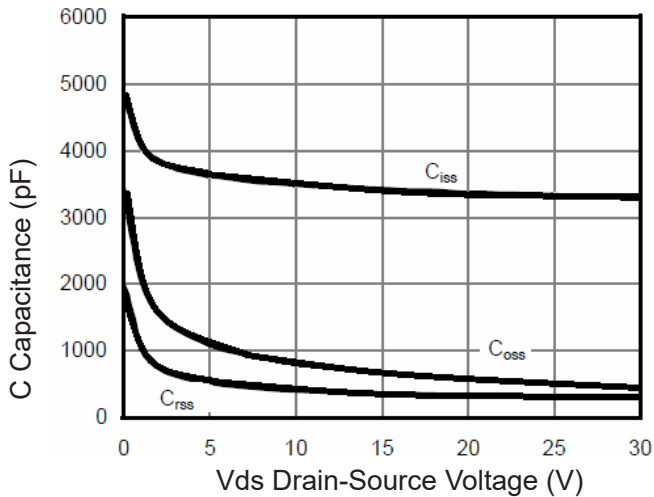
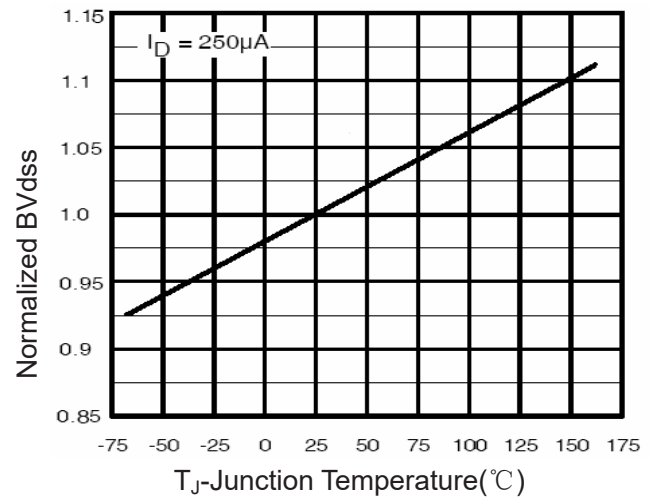
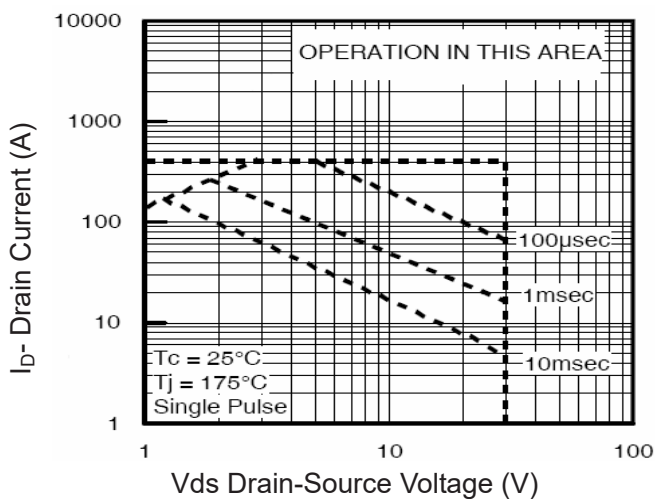
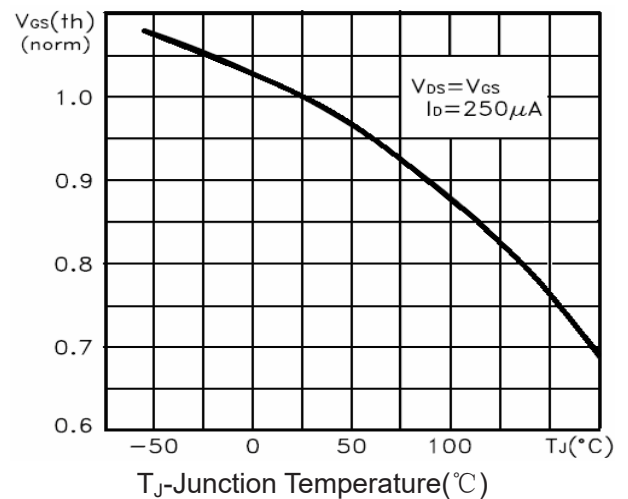
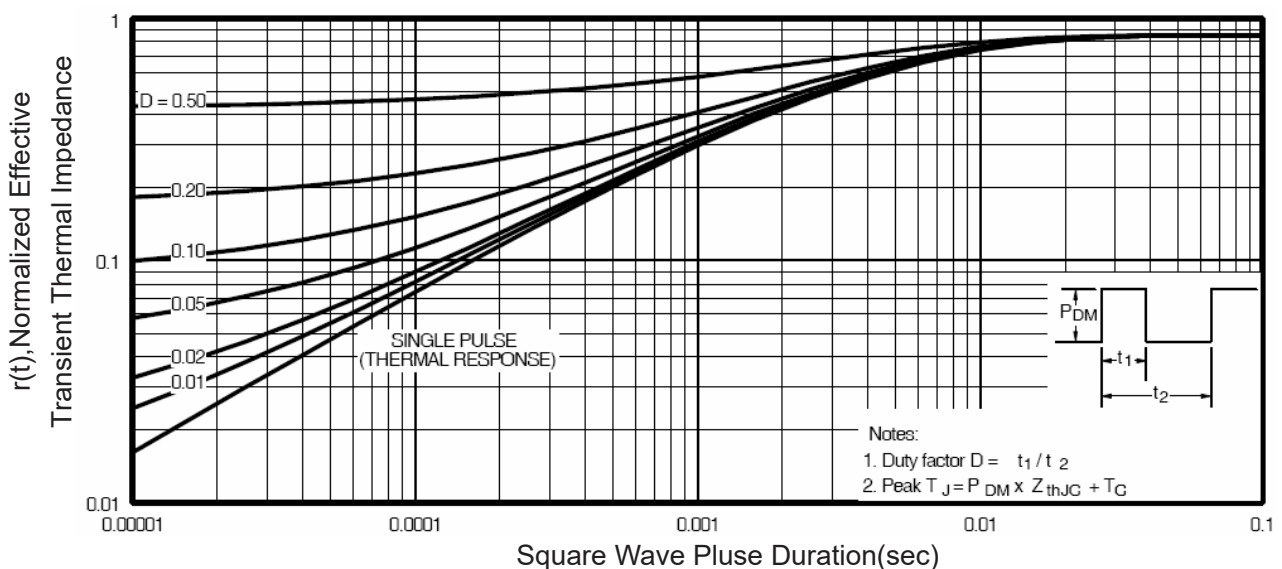


Figure 6 Source- Drain Diode Forward


Figure 7 Capacitance vs Vds

Figure 9 BV_{DSS} vs Junction Temperature

Figure 8 Safe Operation Area

Figure 10 V_{GS(th)} vs Junction Temperature

Figure 11 Normalized Maximum Transient Thermal Impedance