

IRFB3306GPbF

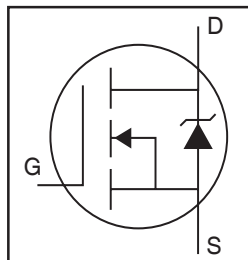
HEXFET® Power MOSFET

Applications

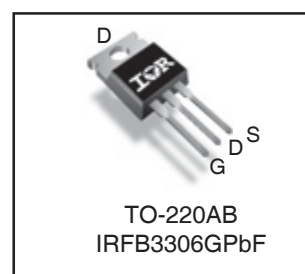
- High Efficiency Synchronous Rectification in SMPS
- Uninterruptible Power Supply
- High Speed Power Switching
- Hard Switched and High Frequency Circuits

Benefits

- Improved Gate, Avalanche and Dynamic dV/dt Ruggedness
- Fully Characterized Capacitance and Avalanche SOA
- Enhanced body diode dV/dt and dI/dt Capability
- Lead-Free
- Halogen-Free



V_{DSS}	60V
$R_{DS(on)}$ typ.	3.3mΩ
max.	4.2mΩ
I_D (Silicon Limited)	160A ①
I_D (Package Limited)	120A



G	D	S
Gate	Drain	Source

Absolute Maximum Ratings

Symbol	Parameter	Max.	Units
I_D @ $T_C = 25^\circ\text{C}$	Continuous Drain Current, V_{GS} @ 10V (Silicon Limited)	160①	A
I_D @ $T_C = 100^\circ\text{C}$	Continuous Drain Current, V_{GS} @ 10V (Silicon Limited)	110①	
I_D @ $T_C = 25^\circ\text{C}$	Continuous Drain Current, V_{GS} @ 10V (Wire Bond Limited)	120	
I_{DM}	Pulsed Drain Current ②	620	
P_D @ $T_C = 25^\circ\text{C}$	Maximum Power Dissipation	230	W
	Linear Derating Factor	1.5	W/°C
V_{GS}	Gate-to-Source Voltage	± 20	V
dv/dt	Peak Diode Recovery ④	14	V/ns
T_J	Operating Junction and	-55 to + 175	°C
T_{STG}	Storage Temperature Range		
	Soldering Temperature, for 10 seconds (1.6mm from case)	300	
	Mounting torque, 6-32 or M3 screw	10lbf·in (1.1N·m)	

Avalanche Characteristics

E_{AS} (Thermally limited)	Single Pulse Avalanche Energy ③	184	mJ
I_{AR}	Avalanche Current ②	See Fig. 14, 15, 22a, 22b,	A
E_{AR}	Repetitive Avalanche Energy ②		mJ

Thermal Resistance

Symbol	Parameter	Typ.	Max.	Units
$R_{\theta JC}$	Junction-to-Case ⑤	—	0.65	°C/W
$R_{\theta CS}$	Case-to-Sink, Flat Greased Surface, TO-220	0.50	—	
$R_{\theta JA}$	Junction-to-Ambient, TO-220	—	62	

Static @ $T_J = 25^\circ\text{C}$ (unless otherwise specified)

Symbol	Parameter	Min.	Typ.	Max.	Units	Conditions
$V_{(BR)DSS}$	Drain-to-Source Breakdown Voltage	60	—	—	V	$V_{GS} = 0V, I_D = 250\mu A$
$\Delta V_{(BR)DSS}/\Delta T_J$	Breakdown Voltage Temp. Coefficient	—	0.07	—	V/°C	Reference to 25°C , $I_D = 5mA$ ②
$R_{DS(on)}$	Static Drain-to-Source On-Resistance	—	3.3	4.2	mΩ	$V_{GS} = 10V, I_D = 75A$ ⑤
$V_{GS(th)}$	Gate Threshold Voltage	2.0	—	4.0	V	$V_{DS} = V_{GS}, I_D = 150\mu A$
I_{DSS}	Drain-to-Source Leakage Current	—	—	20	μA	$V_{DS} = 60V, V_{GS} = 0V$
		—	—	250		$V_{DS} = 48V, V_{GS} = 0V, T_J = 125^\circ\text{C}$
I_{GSS}	Gate-to-Source Forward Leakage	—	—	100	nA	$V_{GS} = 20V$
	Gate-to-Source Reverse Leakage	—	—	-100		$V_{GS} = -20V$
R_G	Internal Gate Resistance	—	0.7	—	Ω	

Dynamic @ $T_J = 25^\circ\text{C}$ (unless otherwise specified)

Symbol	Parameter	Min.	Typ.	Max.	Units	Conditions
gfs	Forward Transconductance	230	—	—	S	$V_{DS} = 50V, I_D = 75A$
Q_g	Total Gate Charge	—	85	120	nC	$I_D = 75A$
Q_{gs}	Gate-to-Source Charge	—	20	—		$V_{DS} = 30V$
Q_{gd}	Gate-to-Drain ("Miller") Charge	—	26	—		$V_{GS} = 10V$ ⑤
Q_{sync}	Total Gate Charge Sync. ($Q_g - Q_{gd}$)	—	59	—		$I_D = 75A, V_{DS} = 0V, V_{GS} = 10V$
$t_{d(on)}$	Turn-On Delay Time	—	15	—	ns	$V_{DD} = 30V$
t_r	Rise Time	—	76	—		$I_D = 75A$
$t_{d(off)}$	Turn-Off Delay Time	—	40	—		$R_G = 2.7\Omega$
t_f	Fall Time	—	77	—		$V_{GS} = 10V$ ⑤
C_{iss}	Input Capacitance	—	4520	—	pF	$V_{GS} = 0V$
C_{oss}	Output Capacitance	—	500	—		$V_{DS} = 50V$
C_{rss}	Reverse Transfer Capacitance	—	250	—		$f = 1.0MHz$, See Fig. 5
$C_{oss \text{ eff. (ER)}}$	Effective Output Capacitance (Energy Related)	—	720	—		$V_{GS} = 0V, V_{DS} = 0V \text{ to } 48V$ ⑦, See Fig. 11
$C_{oss \text{ eff. (TR)}}$	Effective Output Capacitance (Time Related) ⑥	—	880	—		$V_{GS} = 0V, V_{DS} = 0V \text{ to } 48V$ ⑥

Diode Characteristics

Symbol	Parameter	Min.	Typ.	Max.	Units	Conditions
I_S	Continuous Source Current (Body Diode)	—	—	160 ①	A	MOSFET symbol showing the integral reverse p-n junction diode.
I_{SM}	Pulsed Source Current (Body Diode) ②	—	—	620	A	
V_{SD}	Diode Forward Voltage	—	—	1.3	V	$T_J = 25^\circ\text{C}, I_S = 75A, V_{GS} = 0V$ ⑤
t_{rr}	Reverse Recovery Time	—	31	—	ns	$T_J = 25^\circ\text{C}$ $V_R = 51V$,
		—	35	—		$T_J = 125^\circ\text{C}$ $I_F = 75A$
Q_{rr}	Reverse Recovery Charge	—	34	—	nC	$T_J = 25^\circ\text{C}$ $di/dt = 100A/\mu s$ ⑤
		—	45	—		$T_J = 125^\circ\text{C}$
I_{RRM}	Reverse Recovery Current	—	1.9	—	A	$T_J = 25^\circ\text{C}$
t_{on}	Forward Turn-On Time	Intrinsic turn-on time is negligible (turn-on is dominated by LS+LD)				

Notes:

- ① Calculated continuous current based on maximum allowable junction temperature. Bond wire current limit is 120A. Note that current limitations arising from heating of the device leads may occur with some lead mounting arrangements.
- ② Repetitive rating; pulse width limited by max. junction temperature.
- ③ Limited by T_{Jmax} , starting $T_J = 25^\circ\text{C}$, $L = 0.04mH$
 $R_G = 25\Omega$, $I_{AS} = 96A$, $V_{GS} = 10V$. Part not recommended for use above this value.
- ④ $I_{SD} \leq 75A$, $di/dt \leq 1400A/\mu s$, $V_{DD} \leq V_{(BR)DSS}$, $T_J \leq 175^\circ\text{C}$.
- ⑤ Pulse width $\leq 400\mu s$; duty cycle $\leq 2\%$.
- ⑥ $C_{oss \text{ eff. (TR)}}$ is a fixed capacitance that gives the same charging time as C_{oss} while V_{DS} is rising from 0 to 80% V_{DSS} .
- ⑦ $C_{oss \text{ eff. (ER)}}$ is a fixed capacitance that gives the same energy as C_{oss} while V_{DS} is rising from 0 to 80% V_{DSS} .
- ⑧ R_θ is measured at T_J approximately 90°C

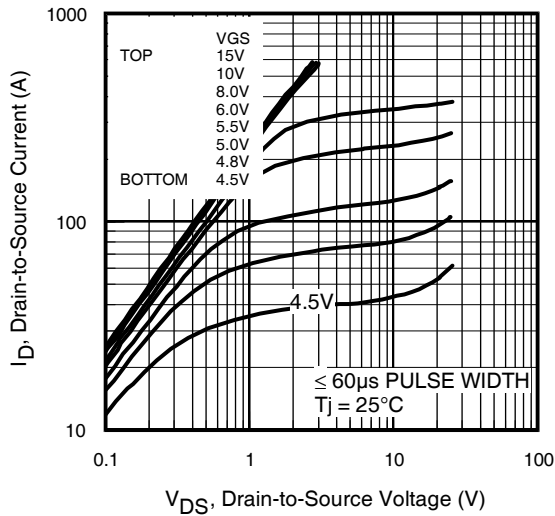


Fig 1. Typical Output Characteristics

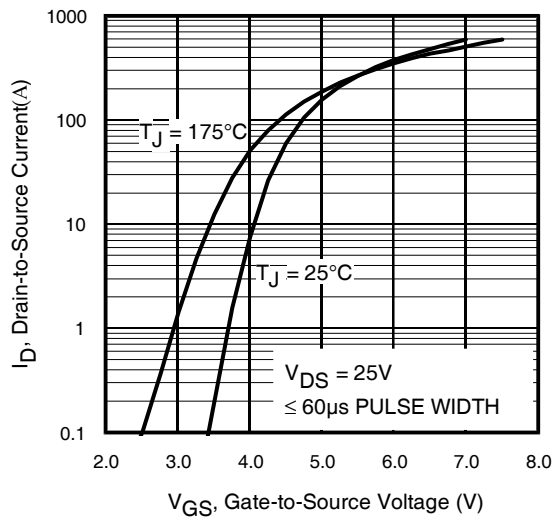


Fig 3. Typical Transfer Characteristics

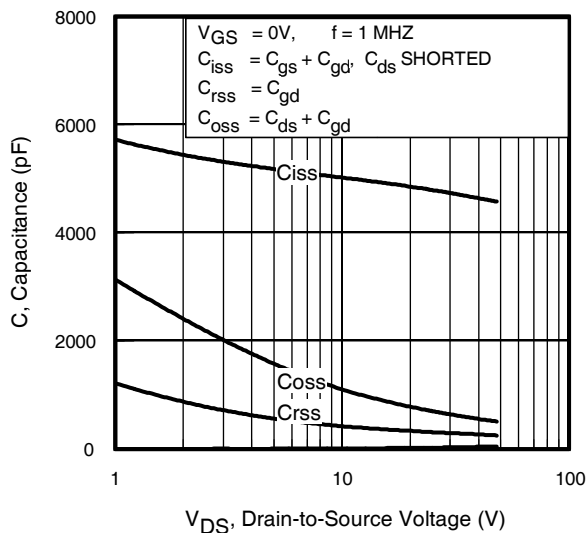


Fig 5. Typical Capacitance vs. Drain-to-Source Voltage

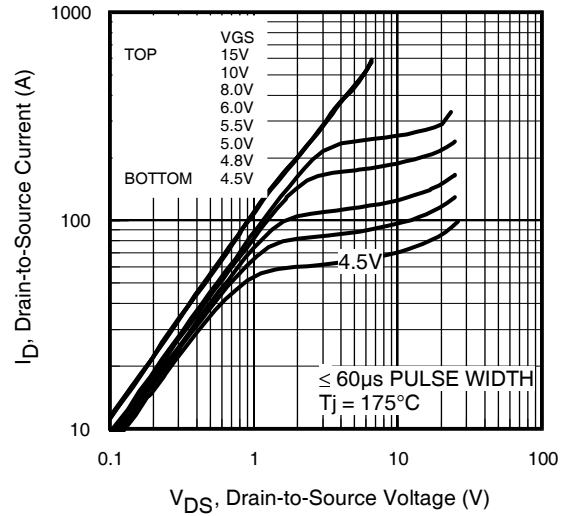


Fig 2. Typical Output Characteristics

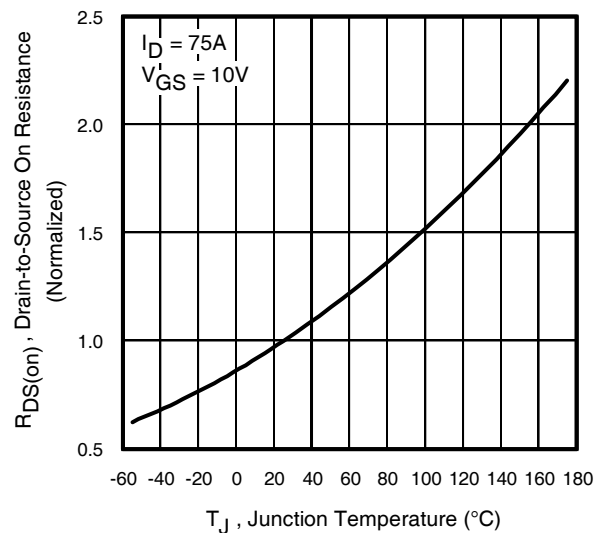


Fig 4. Normalized On-Resistance vs. Temperature

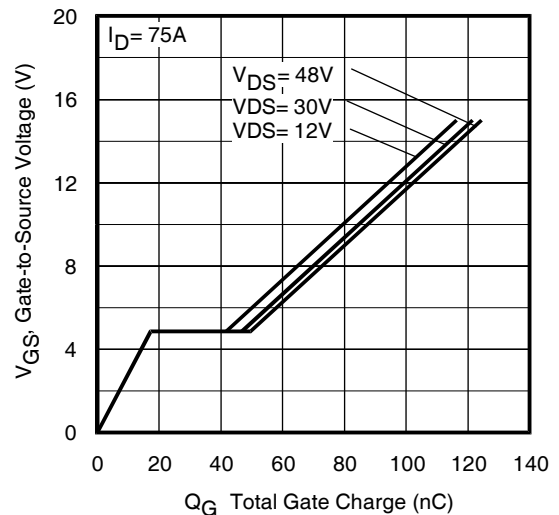


Fig 6. Typical Gate Charge vs. Gate-to-Source Voltage

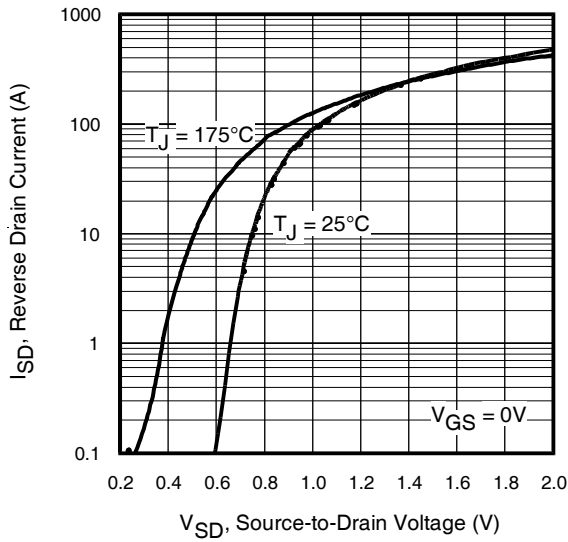


Fig 7. Typical Source-Drain Diode Forward Voltage

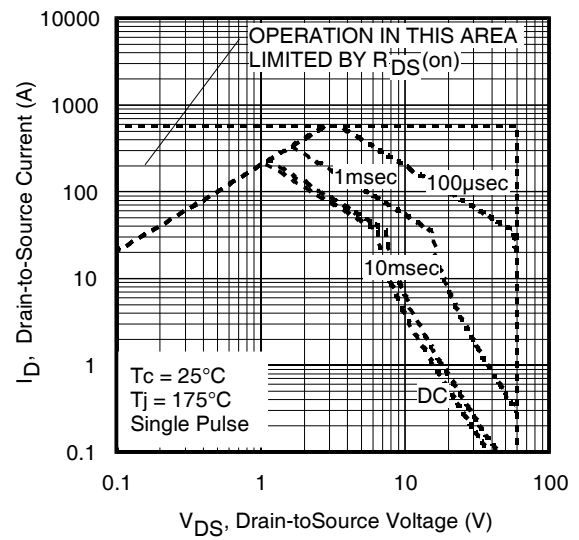


Fig 8. Maximum Safe Operating Area

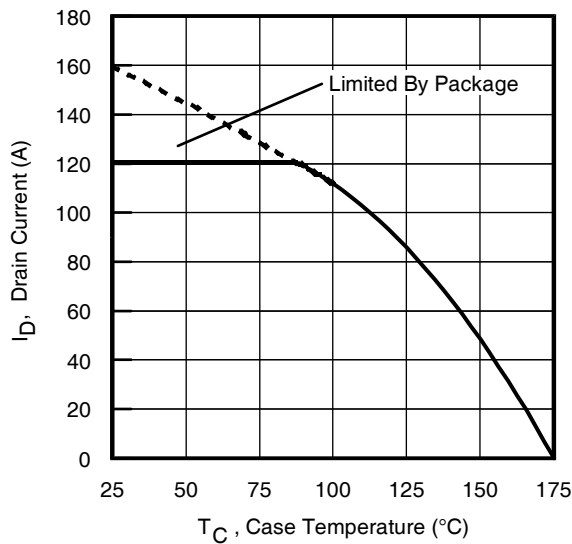


Fig 9. Maximum Drain Current vs. Case Temperature

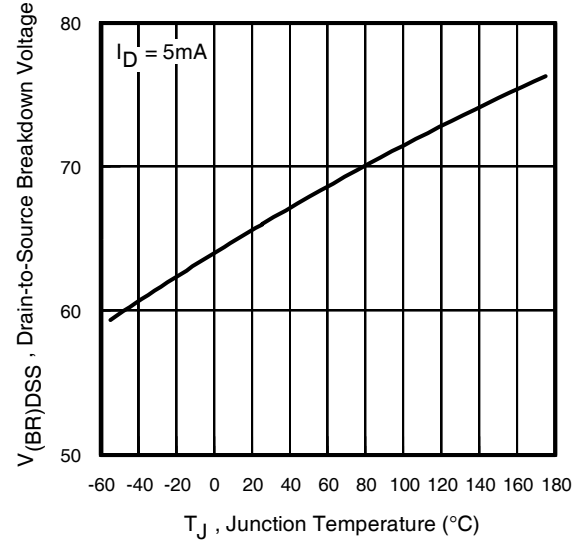


Fig 10. Drain-to-Source Breakdown Voltage

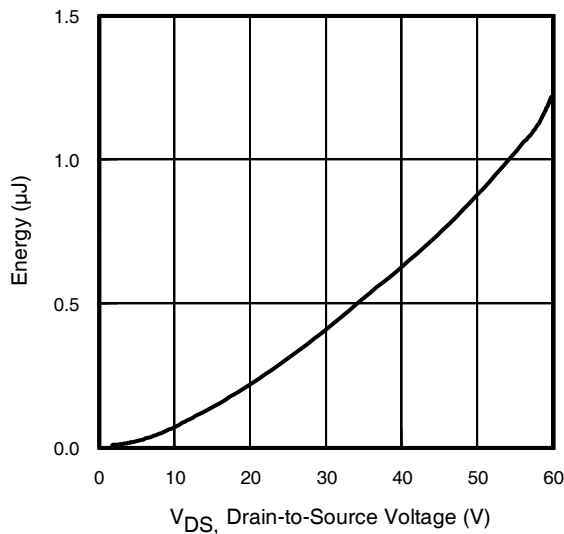


Fig 11. Typical C_{OSS} Stored Energy

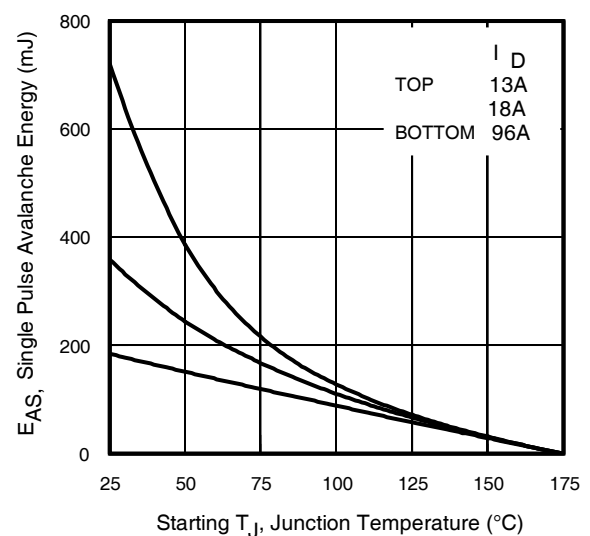


Fig 12. Maximum Avalanche Energy Vs. DrainCurrent

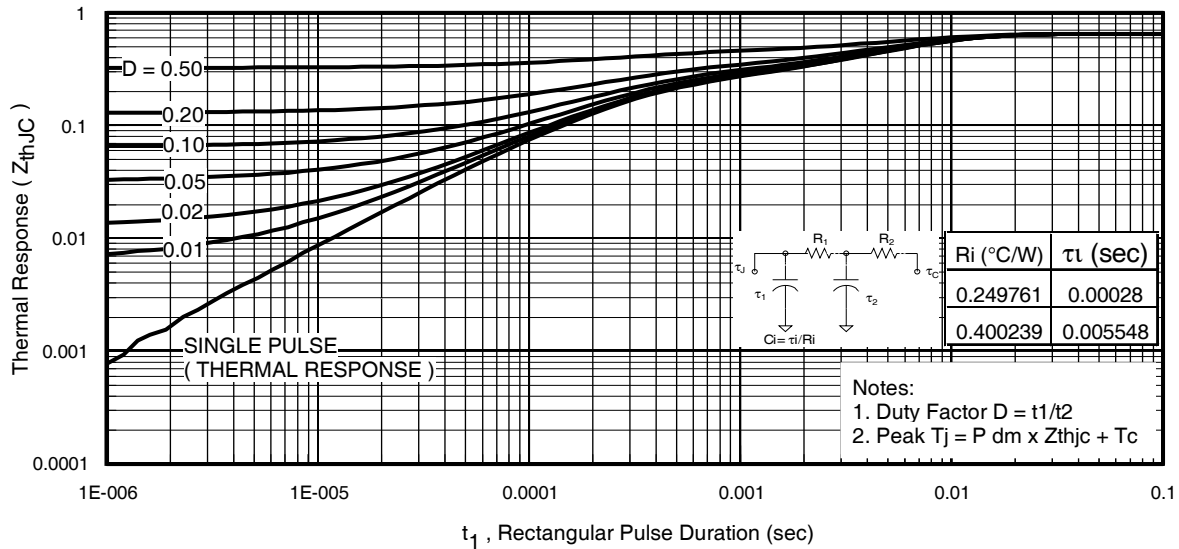


Fig 13. Maximum Effective Transient Thermal Impedance, Junction-to-Case

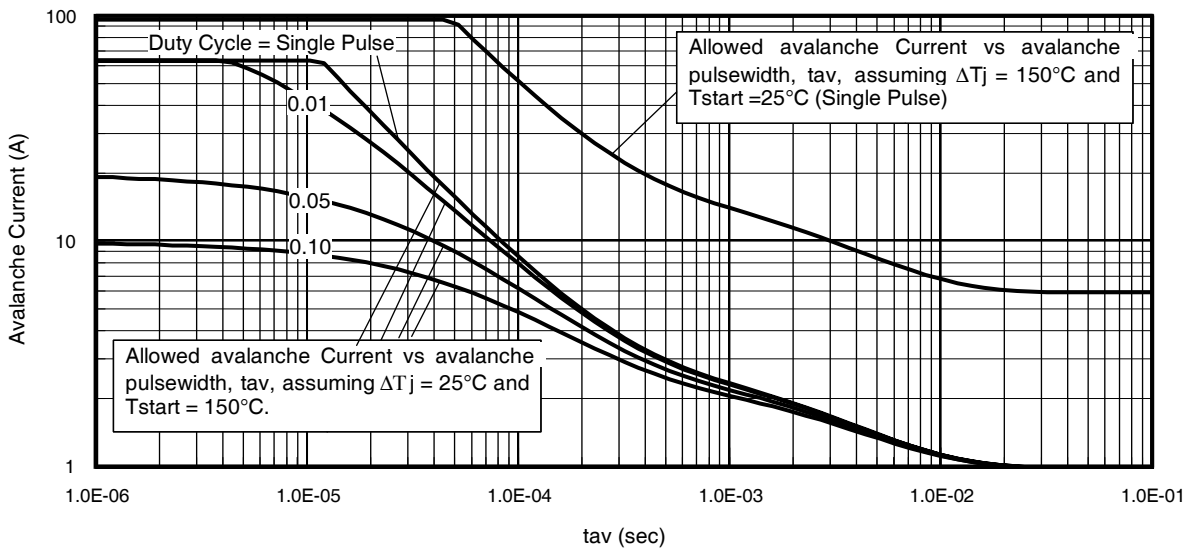
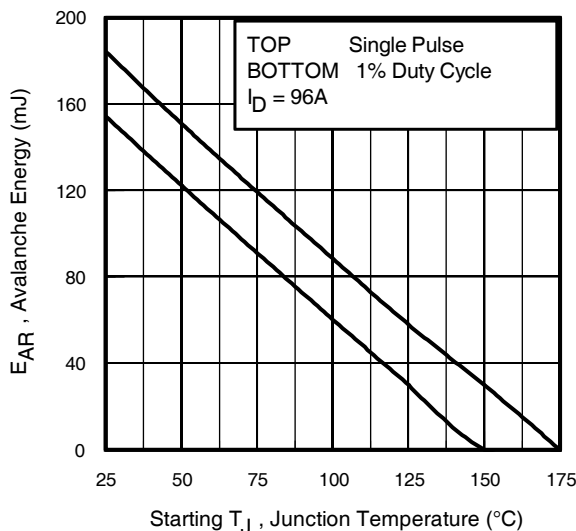


Fig 14. Typical Avalanche Current vs. Pulsewidth



Notes on Repetitive Avalanche Curves, Figures 14, 15:
(For further info, see AN-1005 at www.irf.com)

1. Avalanche failures assumption:
Purely a thermal phenomenon and failure occurs at a temperature far in excess of T_{jmax} . This is validated for every part type.
2. Safe operation in Avalanche is allowed as long as T_{jmax} is not exceeded.
3. Equation below based on circuit and waveforms shown in Figures 16a, 16b.
4. $P_{D(ave)}$ = Average power dissipation per single avalanche pulse.
5. BV = Rated breakdown voltage (1.3 factor accounts for voltage increase during avalanche).
6. I_{av} = Allowable avalanche current.
7. ΔT = Allowable rise in junction temperature, not to exceed T_{jmax} (assumed as 25°C in Figure 14, 15).
 t_{av} = Average time in avalanche.
 D = Duty cycle in avalanche = $t_{av} \cdot f$
 $Z_{thJC}(D, t_{av})$ = Transient thermal resistance, see Figures 13)

$$P_{D(ave)} = 1/2 (1.3 \cdot BV \cdot I_{av}) = \Delta T / Z_{thJC}$$

$$I_{av} = 2\Delta T / [1.3 \cdot BV \cdot Z_{th}]$$

$$E_{AS(AR)} = P_{D(ave)} \cdot t_{av}$$

Fig 15. Maximum Avalanche Energy vs. Temperature

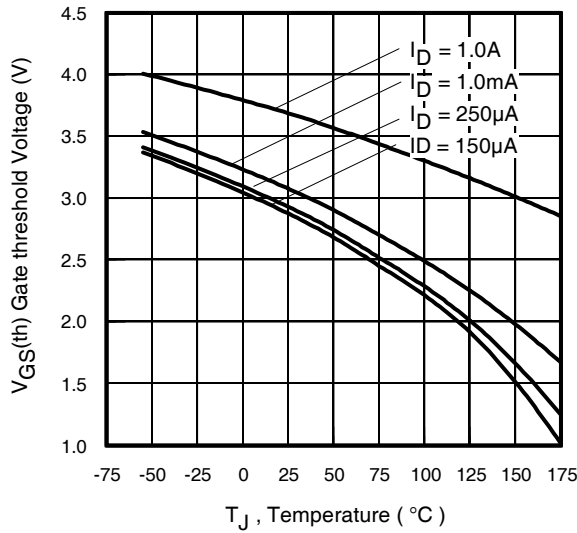


Fig. 16. Threshold Voltage Vs. Temperature

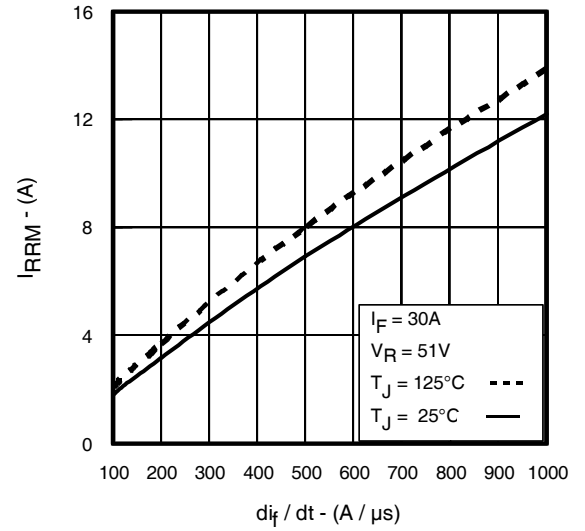


Fig. 17 - Typical Recovery Current vs. di_f/dt

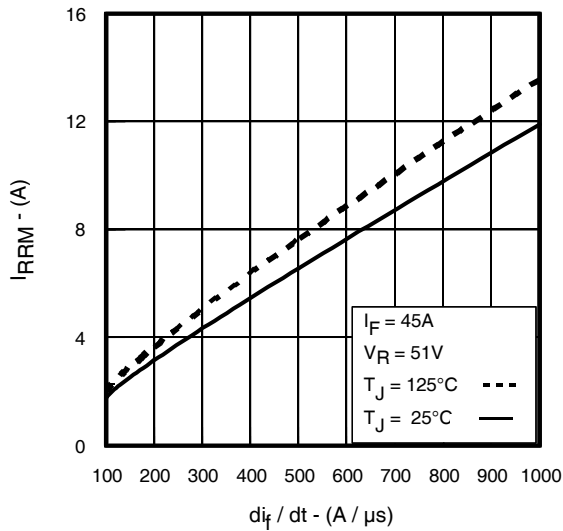


Fig. 18 - Typical Recovery Current vs. di_f/dt

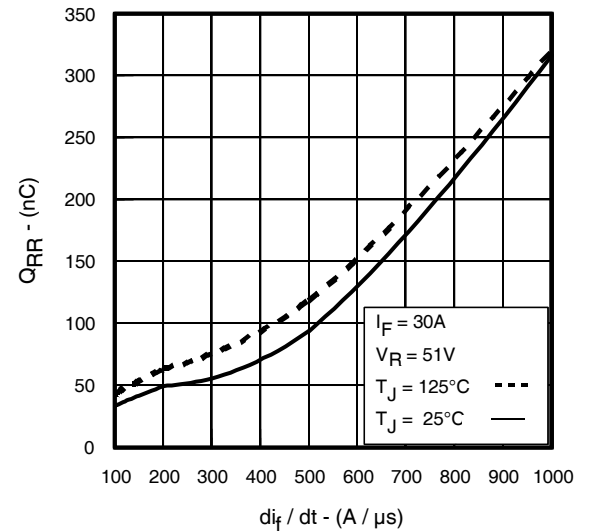


Fig. 19 - Typical Stored Charge vs. di_f/dt

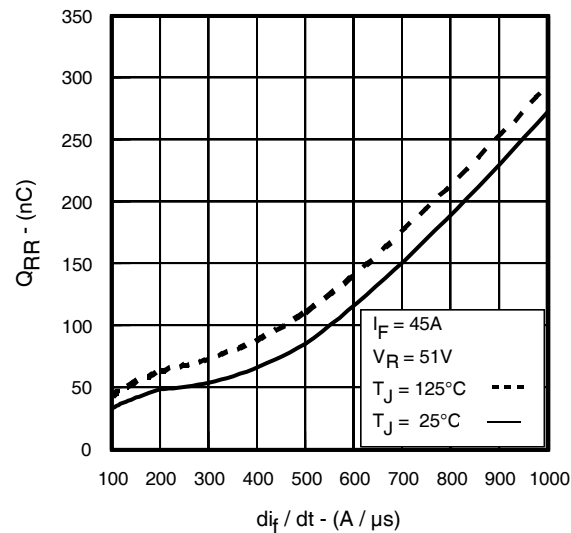
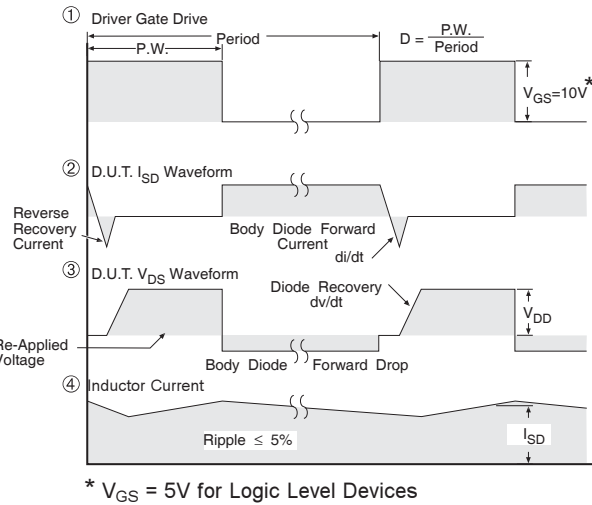


Fig. 20 - Typical Stored Charge vs. di_f/dt



The graph shows a linear relationship between current I_{AS} and voltage $V_{(BR)DSS}$ up to a certain point, after which the current remains constant. The transition voltage is labeled t_p .

The diagram shows a MOSFET circuit used for testing a Device Under Test (D.U.T.). The MOSFET's gate is driven by a pulse source V_{GS} with a pulse width $< 1\mu s$ and a duty factor $< 0.1\%$. The drain is connected to an inductor L_D and a diode. The source is grounded. The load voltage is V_{DS} and the supply is V_{DD} .

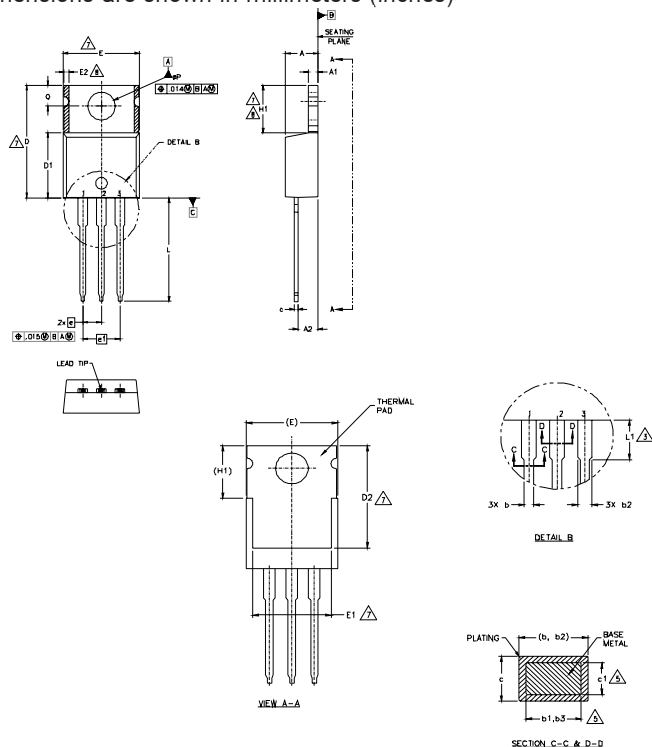
The diagram illustrates the switching characteristics of a MOSFET. The top trace represents the drain-source voltage (V_{DS}), which is at a high level (90%) when the MOSFET is in the off state and drops to a low level (10%) when it is turned on. The bottom trace represents the gate-source voltage (V_{GS}), which is low when the MOSFET is off and high when it is on. The transition from off to on is characterized by $t_{d(on)}$ (delay time) and t_r (rise time). The transition from on to off is characterized by $t_{d(off)}$ (delay time) and t_f (fall time).

The diagram shows a current regulator circuit (dashed box) and a Device Under Test (D.U.T.) connected in series. The current regulator consists of a 12V DC source, a 2μF capacitor, a 50KΩ potentiometer, and a 3μF capacitor. A MOSFET is connected with its gate to the wiper of the potentiometer and its drain to the D.U.T. The D.U.T. is represented by a MOSFET symbol. The gate of the D.U.T. is connected to a pulse generator labeled V_{GS} and its source is connected to a 3mA current source. The drain of the D.U.T. is connected to a load resistor, and the current through it is labeled I_D . The current through the gate resistor is labeled I_G . The output voltage of the D.U.T. is labeled V_{DS} . The current through the gate resistor is labeled I_G and the current through the load resistor is labeled I_D . The current through the gate resistor is labeled I_G and the current through the load resistor is labeled I_D .

www.irf.com

TO-220AB Package Outline

Dimensions are shown in millimeters (inches)



NOTES:

- 1.- DIMENSIONING AND TOLERANCING AS PER ASME Y14.5 M- 1994.
- 2.- DIMENSIONS ARE SHOWN IN INCHES [MILLIMETERS].
- 3.- LEAD DIMENSION AND FINISH UNCONTROLLED IN L1.
- 4.- DIMENSION D, D1 & E DO NOT INCLUDE MOLD FLASH. MOLD FLASH SHALL NOT EXCEED .005" (0.127) PER SIDE. THESE DIMENSIONS ARE MEASURED AT THE OUTERMOST EXTREMES OF THE PLASTIC BODY.
- 5.- DIMENSION b1, b3 & c1 APPLY TO BASE METAL ONLY.
- 6.- CONTROLLING DIMENSION : INCHES.
- 7.- THERMAL PAD CONTOUR OPTIONAL WITHIN DIMENSIONS E,H1,D2 & E1
- 8.- DIMENSION E2 X H1 DEFINE A ZONE WHERE STAMPING AND SINGULATION IRREGULARITIES ARE ALLOWED.
- 9.- OUTLINE CONFORMS TO JEDEC TO-220, EXCEPT A2 (max.) AND D2 (min.) WHERE DIMENSIONS ARE DERIVED FROM THE ACTUAL PACKAGE OUTLINE.

SYMBOL	DIMENSIONS				NOTES
	MILLIMETERS		INCHES		
	MIN.	MAX.	MIN.	MAX.	
A	3.56	4.83	.140	.190	
A1	0.51	1.40	.020	.055	
A2	2.03	2.92	.080	.115	
b	0.38	1.01	.015	.040	
b1	0.38	0.97	.015	.038	5
b2	1.14	1.78	.045	.070	
b3	1.14	1.73	.045	.068	5
c	0.36	0.61	.014	.024	
c1	0.36	0.56	.014	.022	5
D	14.22	16.51	.560	.650	4
D1	8.38	9.02	.330	.355	
D2	11.68	12.88	.460	.507	7
E	9.65	10.67	.380	.420	4,7
E1	6.86	8.89	.270	.350	7
E2	—	0.76	—	.030	8
e	2.54 BSC		.100 BSC		
e1	5.08 BSC		.200 BSC		
H1	5.84	6.86	.230	.270	7,8
L	12.70	14.73	.500	.580	
L1	3.56	4.06	.140	.160	3
øP	3.54	4.08	.139	.161	
Q	2.54	3.42	.100	.135	

LEAD ASSIGNMENTS

HEXTEET

- 1.- GATE
- 2.- GATE
- 3.- SOURCE

IGBTs, GPACK

- 1.- GATE
- 2.- COLLECTOR
- 3.- EMITTER

DIODES

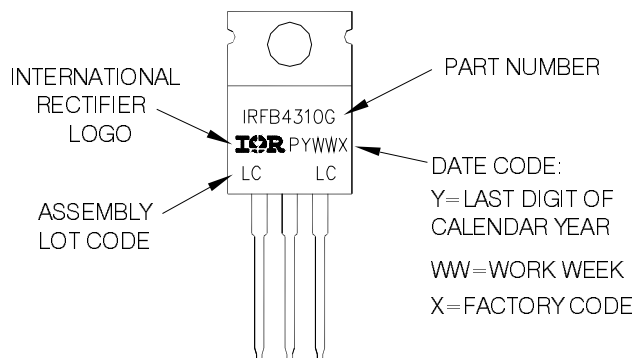
- 1.- ANODE
- 2.- CATHODE
- 3.- ANODE

TO-220AB Part Marking Information

EXAMPLE: THIS IS AN IRFB4310GPBF

Note: "G" suffix in part number indicates "Halogen - Free"

Note: "P" in assembly line position indicates "Lead - Free"



TO-220AB packages are not recommended for Surface Mount Application.

Note: For the most current drawing please refer to IR website at: <http://www.irf.com/package/>

Data and specifications subject to change without notice.
This product has been designed and qualified for the Industrial market.
Qualification Standards can be found on IR's Web site.