

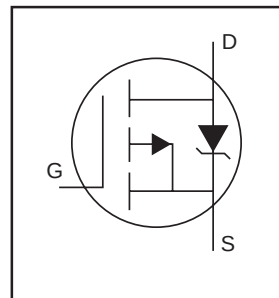
IRLIB9343PbF

Features

- Advanced Process Technology
- Key Parameters Optimized for Class-D Audio Amplifier Applications
- Low $R_{DS(ON)}$ for Improved Efficiency
- Low Q_g and Q_{sw} for Better THD and Improved Efficiency
- Low Q_{rr} for Better THD and Lower EMI
- 175°C Operating Junction Temperature for Ruggedness
- Repetitive Avalanche Capability for Robustness and Reliability
- Lead-Free

Key Parameters

V_{DS}	-55	V
$R_{DS(ON)}$ typ. @ $V_{GS} = -10V$	93	mΩ
$R_{DS(ON)}$ typ. @ $V_{GS} = -4.5V$	150	mΩ
Q_g typ.	31	nC
T_J max	175	°C



TO-220 Full-Pak

Description

This Digital Audio HEXFET® is specifically designed for Class-D audio amplifier applications. This MosFET utilizes the latest processing techniques to achieve low on-resistance per silicon area. Furthermore, Gate charge, body-diode reverse recovery and internal Gate resistance are optimized to improve key Class-D audio amplifier performance factors such as efficiency, THD and EMI. Additional features of this MosFET are 175°C operating junction temperature and repetitive avalanche capability. These features combine to make this MosFET a highly efficient, robust and reliable device for Class-D audio amplifier applications.

Absolute Maximum Ratings

	Parameter	Max.	Units
V_{DS}	Drain-to-Source Voltage	-55	V
V_{GS}	Gate-to-Source Voltage	±20	
I_D @ $T_C = 25^\circ C$	Continuous Drain Current, V_{GS} @ -10V	-14	A
I_D @ $T_C = 100^\circ C$	Continuous Drain Current, V_{GS} @ -10V	-10	
I_{DM}	Pulsed Drain Current ①	-60	
P_D @ $T_C = 25^\circ C$	Power Dissipation	33	W
P_D @ $T_C = 100^\circ C$	Power Dissipation	20	
	Linear Derating Factor	0.26	W/°C
T_J	Operating Junction and	-40 to + 175	°C
T_{STG}	Storage Temperature Range		
	Mounting Torque, 6-32 or M3 screw	10 (1.1)	lbf•in (N•m)

Thermal Resistance

	Parameter	Typ.	Max.	Units
$R_{\theta JC}$	Junction-to-Case ④	—	3.84	°C/W
$R_{\theta JA}$	Junction-to-Ambient ④	—	65	

Notes ① through ⑤ are on page 7

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

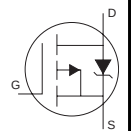
	Parameter	Min.	Typ.	Max.	Units	Conditions
BV_{DSS}	Drain-to-Source Breakdown Voltage	-55	—	—	V	$V_{GS} = 0V, I_D = -250\mu A$
$\Delta BV_{DSS}/\Delta T_J$	Breakdown Voltage Temp. Coefficient	—	-52	—	mV/ $^\circ\text{C}$	Reference to 25°C , $I_D = -1mA$
$R_{DS(on)}$	Static Drain-to-Source On-Resistance	—	93	105	$m\Omega$	$V_{GS} = -10V, I_D = -3.4A$ ③
		—	150	170		$V_{GS} = -4.5V, I_D = -2.7A$ ③
$V_{GS(th)}$	Gate Threshold Voltage	-1.0	—	—	V	$V_{DS} = V_{GS}, I_D = -250\mu A$
$\Delta V_{GS(th)}/\Delta T_J$	Gate Threshold Voltage Coefficient	—	-3.7	—	mV/ $^\circ\text{C}$	
I_{DSS}	Drain-to-Source Leakage Current	—	—	-2.0	μA	$V_{DS} = -55V, V_{GS} = 0V$
		—	—	-25		$V_{DS} = -55V, V_{GS} = 0V, T_J = 125^\circ\text{C}$
I_{GSS}	Gate-to-Source Forward Leakage	—	—	-100	nA	$V_{GS} = -20V$
	Gate-to-Source Reverse Leakage	—	—	100		$V_{GS} = 20V$
g_{fs}	Forward Transconductance	5.3	—	—	S	$V_{DS} = -25V, I_D = -14A$
Q_g	Total Gate Charge	—	31	47		$V_{DS} = -44V$
Q_{gs}	Pre-V _{th} Gate-to-Source Charge	—	7.1	—		$V_{GS} = -10V$
Q_{gd}	Gate-to-Drain Charge	—	8.5	—		$I_D = -14A$
Q_{godr}	Gate Charge Overdrive	—	15	—		See Fig. 6 and 19
$t_{d(on)}$	Turn-On Delay Time	—	9.5	—	ns	$V_{DD} = -28V, V_{GS} = -10V$ ③
t_r	Rise Time	—	24	—		$I_D = -14A$
$t_{d(off)}$	Turn-Off Delay Time	—	21	—		$R_G = 2.5\Omega$
t_f	Fall Time	—	9.5	—		
C_{iss}	Input Capacitance	—	660	—	pF	$V_{GS} = 0V$
C_{oss}	Output Capacitance	—	160	—		$V_{DS} = -50V$
C_{rss}	Reverse Transfer Capacitance	—	72	—		$f = 1.0MHz$, See Fig.5
C_{oss}	Effective Output Capacitance	—	280	—		$V_{GS} = 0V, V_{DS} = 0V$ to $-44V$
L_D	Internal Drain Inductance	—	4.5	—	nH	Between lead,
L_S	Internal Source Inductance	—	7.5	—		6mm (0.25in.) from package and center of die contact

Avalanche Characteristics

	Parameter	Typ.	Max.	Units
E_{AS}	Single Pulse Avalanche Energy ②	—	190	mJ
I_{AR}	Avalanche Current ⑤	See Fig. 14, 15, 17a, 17b		A
E_{AR}	Repetitive Avalanche Energy ⑤			mJ

Diode Characteristics

	Parameter	Min.	Typ.	Max.	Units	Conditions
$I_S @ T_C = 25^\circ\text{C}$	Continuous Source Current (Body Diode)	—	—	-14	A	MOSFET symbol showing the integral reverse p-n junction diode.
I_{SM}	Pulsed Source Current (Body Diode) ①	—	—	-60		
V_{SD}	Diode Forward Voltage	—	—	-1.2	V	$T_J = 25^\circ\text{C}, I_S = -14A, V_{GS} = 0V$ ③
t_{rr}	Reverse Recovery Time	—	57	86	ns	$T_J = 25^\circ\text{C}, I_F = -14A$
Q_{rr}	Reverse Recovery Charge	—	120	180	nC	$di/dt = 100A/\mu s$ ③



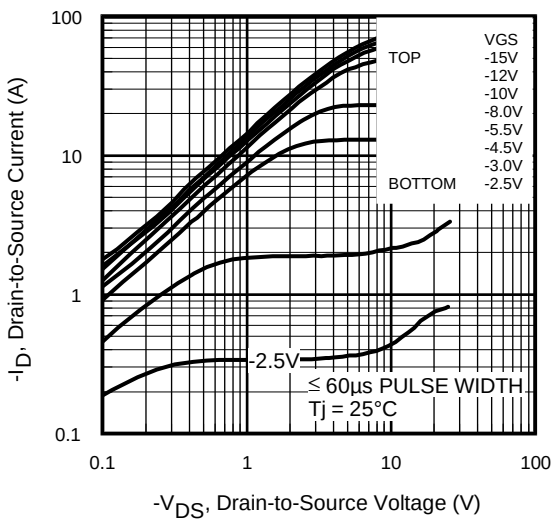


Fig 1. Typical Output Characteristics

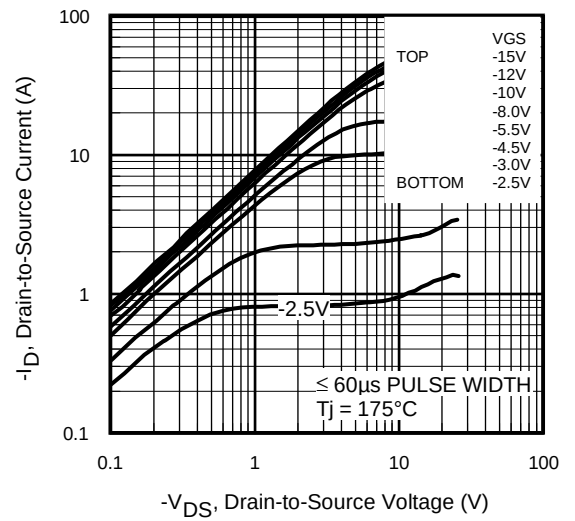


Fig 2. Typical Output Characteristics

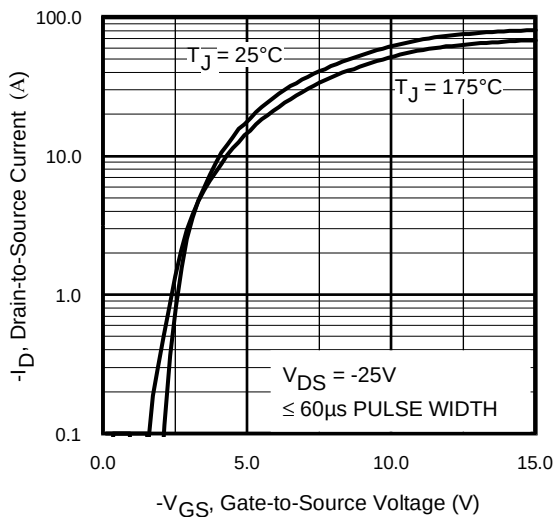


Fig 3. Typical Transfer Characteristics

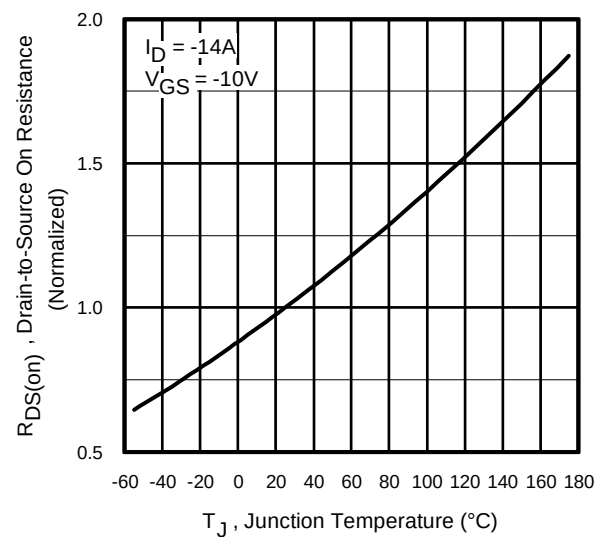


Fig 4. Normalized On-Resistance vs. Temperature

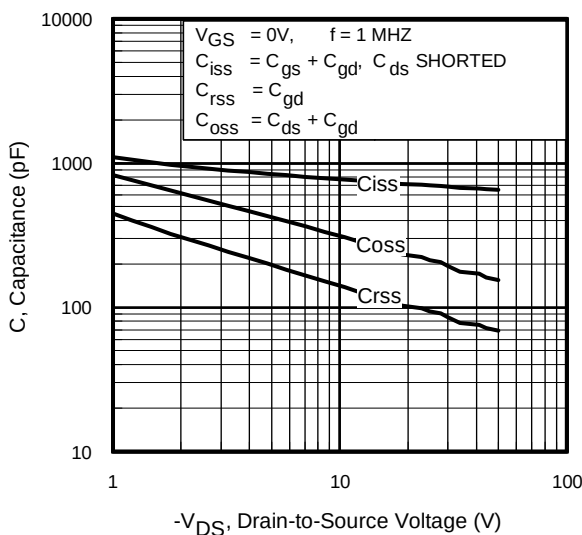


Fig 5. Typical Capacitance vs. Drain-to-Source Voltage
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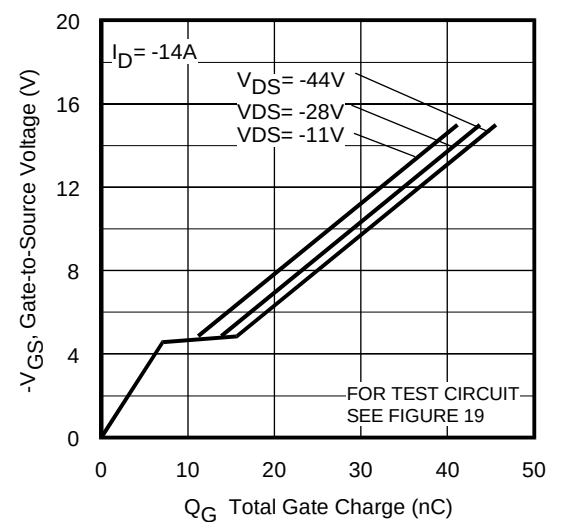


Fig 6. Typical Gate Charge vs. Gate-to-Source Voltage

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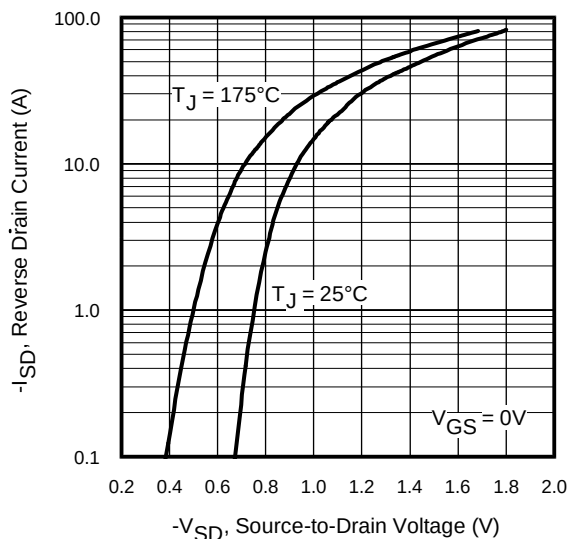


Fig 7. Typical Source-Drain Diode Forward Voltage

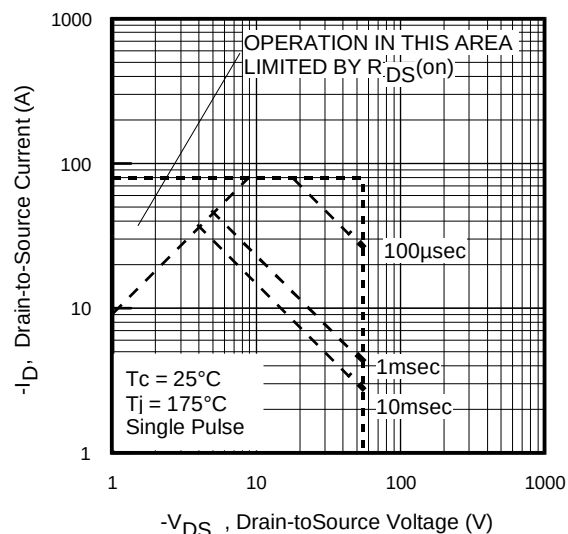


Fig 8. Maximum Safe Operating Area

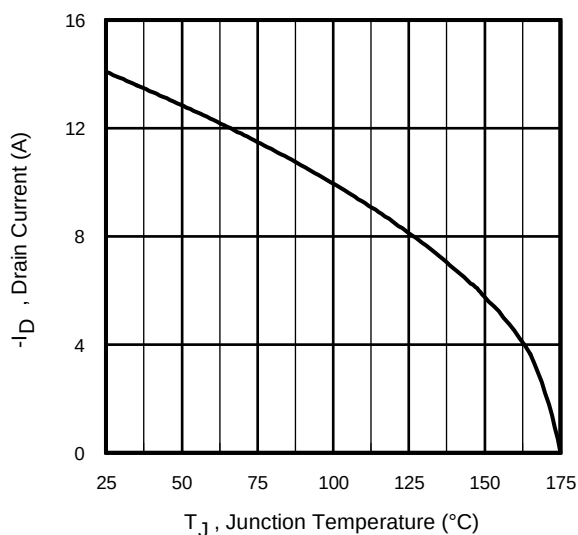


Fig 9. Maximum Drain Current vs. Case Temperature

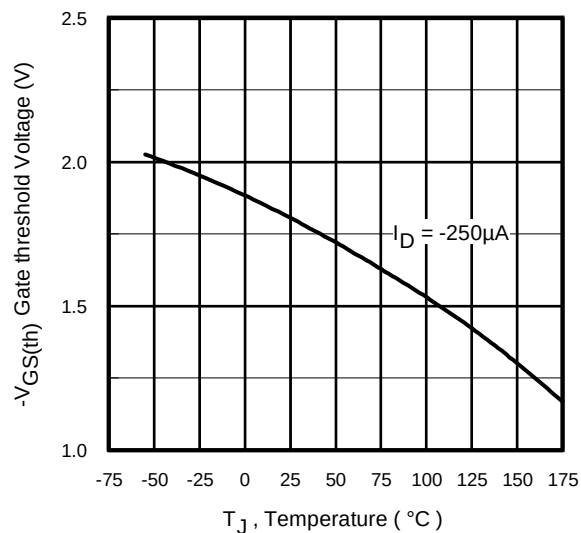


Fig 10. Threshold Voltage vs. Temperature

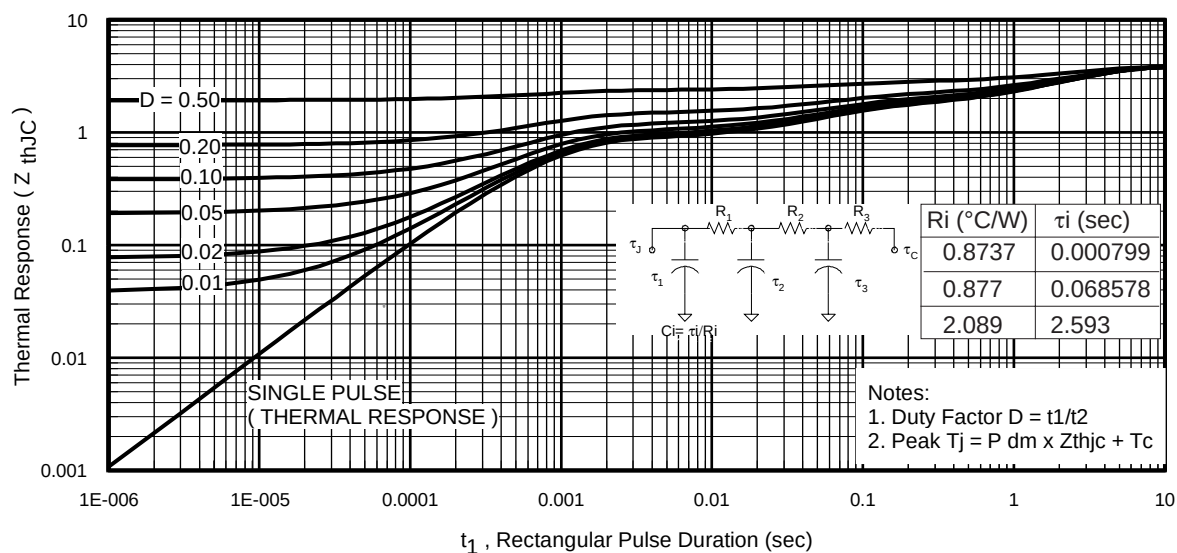


Fig 11. Maximum Effective Transient Thermal Impedance, Junction-to-Case

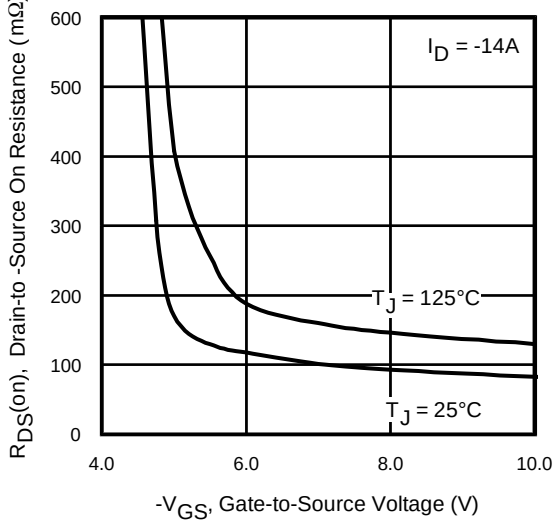


Fig 12. On-Resistance Vs. Gate Voltage

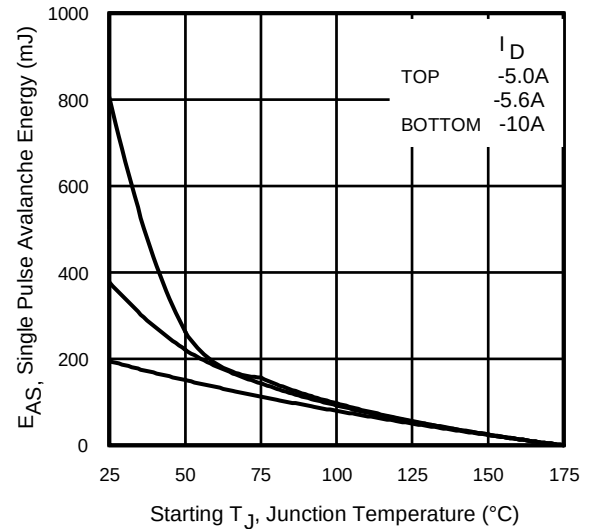


Fig 13. Maximum Avalanche Energy Vs. Drain Current

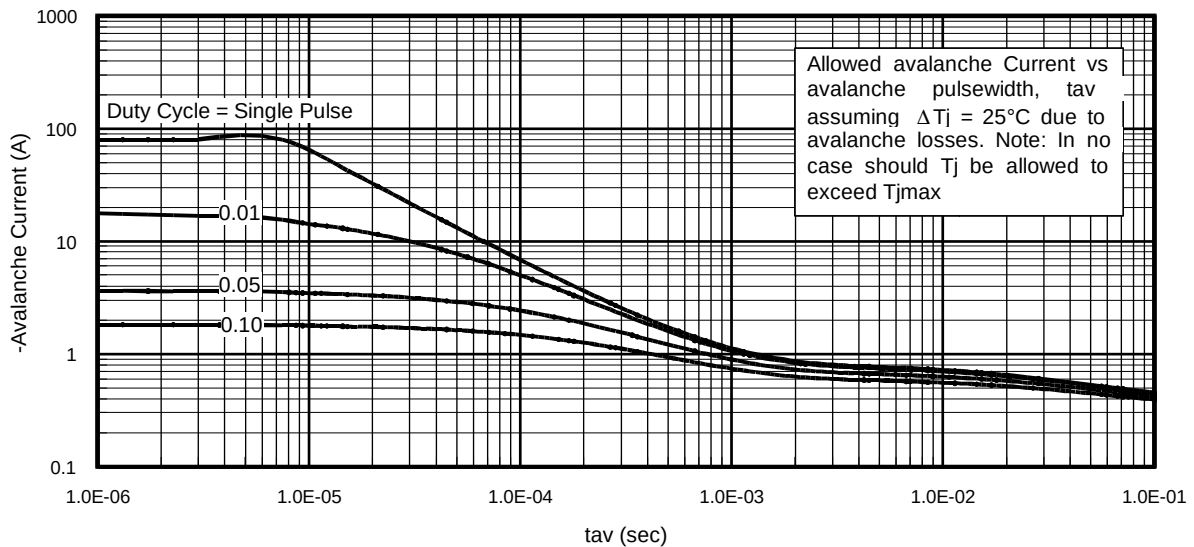


Fig 14. Typical Avalanche Current Vs. Pulsewidth

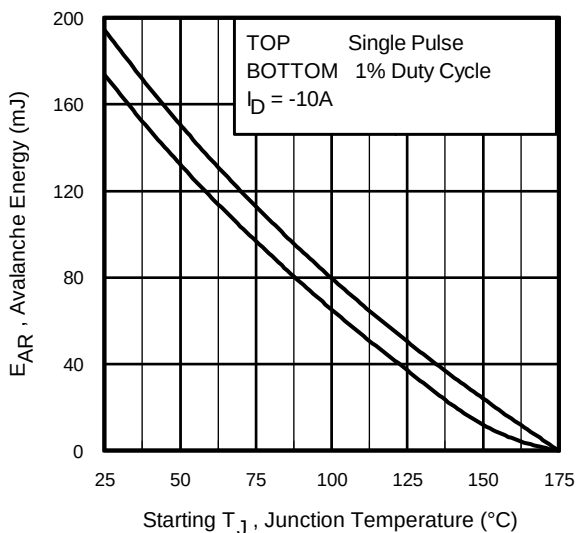


Fig 15. Maximum Avalanche Energy Vs. Temperature
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Notes on Repetitive Avalanche Curves , Figures 14, 15:
(For further info, see AN-1005 at www.irf.com)

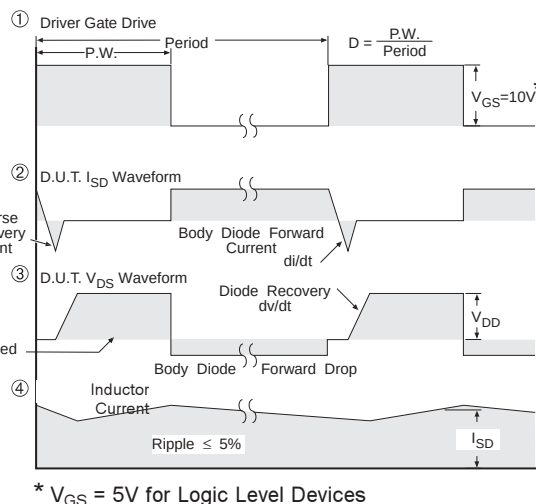
1. Avalanche failures are assumed:
Purely a thermal phenomenon and failure occurs at a temperature far in excess of T_{Jmax} . This is validated for every part type.
2. Safe operation in Avalanche is allowed as long as T_{Jmax} is not exceeded.
3. Equation below based on circuit and waveforms shown in Figures 17a, 17b.
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 figure 11)

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

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

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

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IOR Rectifier

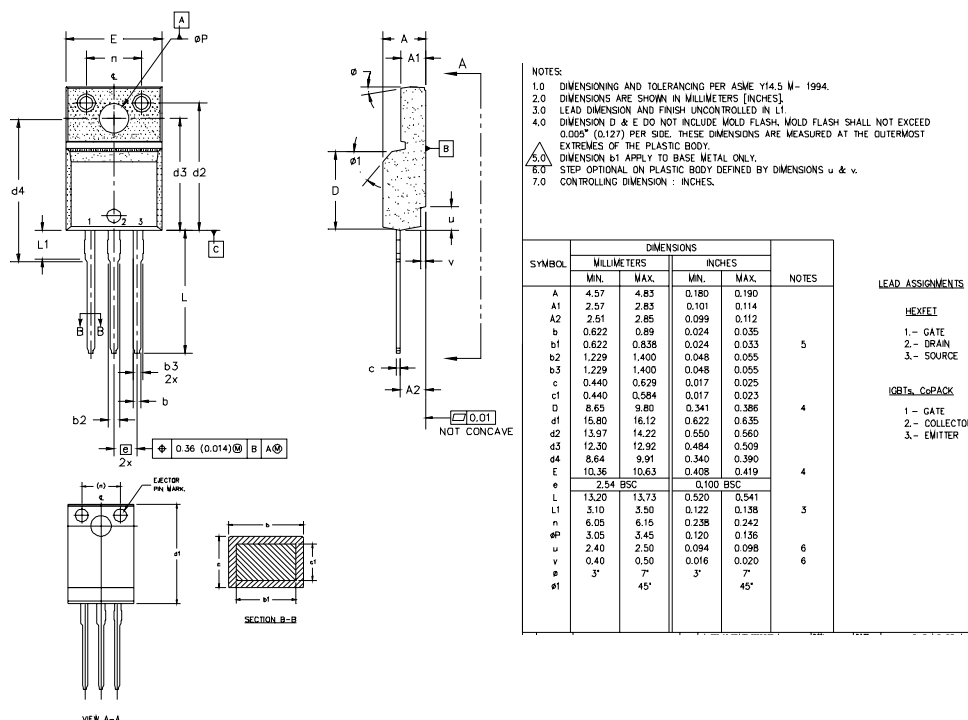


The diagram shows two waveforms. The input signal, labeled I_{AS} , starts at a high level and transitions to a low level. The output signal, labeled $V_{(BR)DSS}$, starts at a high level and transitions to a low level after a time delay t_p from the input transition. A dashed line indicates the propagation delay t_p between the input and output transitions.

Fig 19b Gate Charge Waveform

TO-220 Full-Pak Package Outline

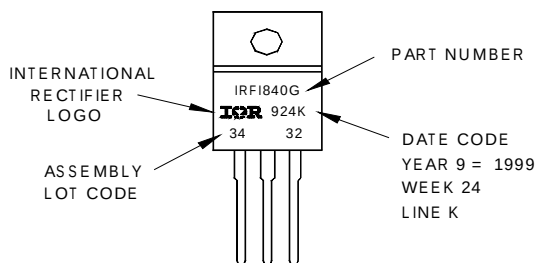
Dimensions are shown in millimeters (inches)



TO-220 Full-Pak Part Marking Information

EXAMPLE: THIS IS AN IRFI840G
WITH ASSEMBLY
LOT CODE 3432
ASSEMBLED ON WW 24 1999
IN THE ASSEMBLY LINE "K"

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



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

Notes:

- ① Repetitive rating; pulse width limited by max. junction temperature.
- ② Starting $T_J = 25^{\circ}\text{C}$, $L = 3.89\text{mH}$, $R_G = 25\Omega$, $I_{AS} = -10\text{A}$.
- ③ Pulse width $\leq 400\mu\text{s}$; duty cycle $\leq 2\%$.
- ④ R_0 is measured at T_J of approximately 90°C .
- ⑤ Limited by $T_{J\text{max}}$. See Figs. 14, 15, 17a, 17b for repetitive avalanche information.

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

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