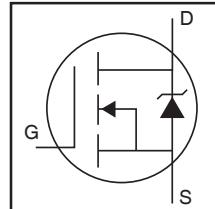


# IRFB4510GPbF

HEXFET® Power MOSFET

## Applications

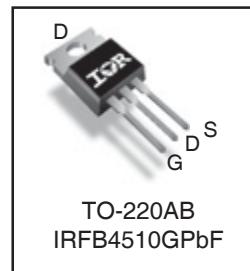
- High Efficiency Synchronous Rectification in SMPS
- Uninterruptible Power Supply
- High Speed Power Switching
- Hard Switched and High Frequency Circuits



<b>V<sub>DSS</sub></b>	<b>100V</b>
<b>R<sub>DS(on)</sub></b>	<b>typ. 10.7mΩ</b>
	<b>max. 13.5mΩ</b>
<b>I<sub>D</sub> (Silicon Limited)</b>	<b>62A</b>

## 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



G	D	S
Gate	Drain	Source

## Absolute Maximum Ratings

Symbol	Parameter	Max.	Units
I <sub>D</sub> @ T <sub>C</sub> = 25°C	Continuous Drain Current, V <sub>GS</sub> @ 10V (Silicon Limited)	62	A
I <sub>D</sub> @ T <sub>C</sub> = 100°C	Continuous Drain Current, V <sub>GS</sub> @ 10V (Silicon Limited)	44	
I <sub>DM</sub>	Pulsed Drain Current ①	250	
P <sub>D</sub> @ T <sub>C</sub> = 25°C	Maximum Power Dissipation	140	W
	Linear Derating Factor	0.95	W/°C
V <sub>GS</sub>	Gate-to-Source Voltage	± 20	V
dv/dt	Peak Diode Recovery ③	3.2	V/ns
T <sub>J</sub>	Operating Junction and	-55 to + 175	°C
T <sub>STG</sub>	Storage Temperature Range		
	Soldering Temperature, for 10 seconds (1.6mm from case)	300	
	Mounting torque, 6-32 or M3 screw	10lb·in (1.1N·m)	

## Avalanche Characteristics

E <sub>AS</sub> (Thermally limited)	Single Pulse Avalanche Energy ②	130	mJ
I <sub>AR</sub>	Avalanche Current	See Fig. 14, 15, 22a, 22b,	A
E <sub>AR</sub>	Repetitive Avalanche Energy ④		

## Thermal Resistance

Symbol	Parameter	Typ.	Max.	Units
R <sub>θJC</sub>	Junction-to-Case ⑦	—	1.05	°C/W
R <sub>θCS</sub>	Case-to-Sink, Flat Greased Surface	0.50	—	
R <sub>θJA</sub>	Junction-to-Ambient, TO-220 ⑦	—	62	

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

Symbol	Parameter	Min.	Typ.	Max.	Units	Conditions
$V_{(\text{BR})\text{DSS}}$	Drain-to-Source Breakdown Voltage	100	—	—	V	$V_{GS} = 0V, I_D = 250\mu\text{A}$
$\Delta V_{(\text{BR})\text{DSS}}/\Delta T_J$	Breakdown Voltage Temp. Coefficient	—	0.11	—	V/ $^\circ\text{C}$	Reference to $25^\circ\text{C}, I_D = 5\text{mA}$ ①
$R_{DS(\text{on})}$	Static Drain-to-Source On-Resistance	—	10.7	13.5	$\text{m}\Omega$	$V_{GS} = 10V, I_D = 37\text{A}$ ④
$V_{GS(\text{th})}$	Gate Threshold Voltage	2.0	—	4.0	V	$V_{DS} = V_{GS}, I_D = 100\mu\text{A}$
DSS" data-rs="2"> $I_{DSS}$	Drain-to-Source Leakage Current	—	—	20	$\mu\text{A}$	$V_{DS} = 100V, V_{GS} = 0V$
		—	—	250		$V_{DS} = 80V, V_{GS} = 0V, T_J = 125^\circ\text{C}$
GSS" data-rs="2"> $I_{GSS}$	Gate-to-Source Forward Leakage	—	—	100	nA	$V_{GS} = 20V$
	Gate-to-Source Reverse Leakage	—	—	-100		$V_{GS} = -20V$
$R_G$	Internal Gate Resistance	—	0.6	—	$\Omega$	

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

Symbol	Parameter	Min.	Typ.	Max.	Units	Conditions
$g_{fs}$	Forward Transconductance	100	—	—	S	$V_{DS} = 25V, I_D = 37A$
$Q_g$	Total Gate Charge	—	58	87	nC	$I_D = 37A$
$Q_{gs}$	Gate-to-Source Charge	—	14	—		$V_{DS} = 50V$
$Q_{gd}$	Gate-to-Drain ("Miller") Charge	—	18	—		$V_{GS} = 10V$ ④
$Q_{\text{sync}}$	Total Gate Charge Sync. ( $Q_g - Q_{gd}$ )	—	40	—		$I_D = 37A, V_{DS} = 0V, V_{GS} = 10V$ ④
$t_{d(on)}$	Turn-On Delay Time	—	13	—	ns	$V_{DD} = 65V$
$t_r$	Rise Time	—	32	—		$I_D = 37A$
$t_{d(off)}$	Turn-Off Delay Time	—	28	—		$R_G = 2.7\Omega$
$t_f$	Fall Time	—	28	—		$V_{GS} = 10V$ ④
$C_{iss}$	Input Capacitance	—	3180	—	pF	$V_{GS} = 0V$
$C_{oss}$	Output Capacitance	—	220	—		$V_{DS} = 50V$
$C_{rss}$	Reverse Transfer Capacitance	—	120	—		$f = 1.0\text{MHz}, \text{ See Fig.5}$
$C_{oss \text{ eff. (ER)}}$	Effective Output Capacitance (Energy Related)	—	260	—		$V_{GS} = 0V, V_{DS} = 0V \text{ to } 80V$ ⑥, See Fig.1
$C_{oss \text{ eff. (TR)}}$	Effective Output Capacitance (Time Related) ⑤	—	325	—		$V_{GS} = 0V, V_{DS} = 0V \text{ to } 80V$ ⑤

**Diode Characteristics**

Symbol	Parameter	Min.	Typ.	Max.	Units	Conditions
$I_S$	Continuous Source Current (Body Diode)	—	—	62	A	MOSFET symbol showing the integral reverse p-n junction diode.
$I_{SM}$	Pulsed Source Current (Body Diode) ①	—	—	250	A	
$V_{SD}$	Diode Forward Voltage	—	—	1.3	V	$T_J = 25^\circ\text{C}, I_S = 37A, V_{GS} = 0V$ ④
rr" data-rs="2"> $t_{rr}$		—	54	81	ns	$T_J = 25^\circ\text{C} \quad V_R = 85V,$
		—	60	90		$T_J = 125^\circ\text{C} \quad I_F = 37A$
rr" data-rs="2"> $Q_{rr}$		—	95	140	nC	$T_J = 25^\circ\text{C} \quad \text{di/dt} = 100\text{A}/\mu\text{s}$ ④
		—	130	195		$T_J = 125^\circ\text{C}$
$I_{RRM}$	Reverse Recovery Current	—	3.3	—	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 Repetitive rating; pulse width limited by max. junction temperature.

② Limited by  $T_{J\text{max}}$ , starting  $T_J = 25^\circ\text{C}$ ,  $L = 0.192\text{mH}$

$R_G = 25\Omega$ ,  $I_{AS} = 37A$ ,  $V_{GS} = 10V$ . Part not recommended for use above this value.

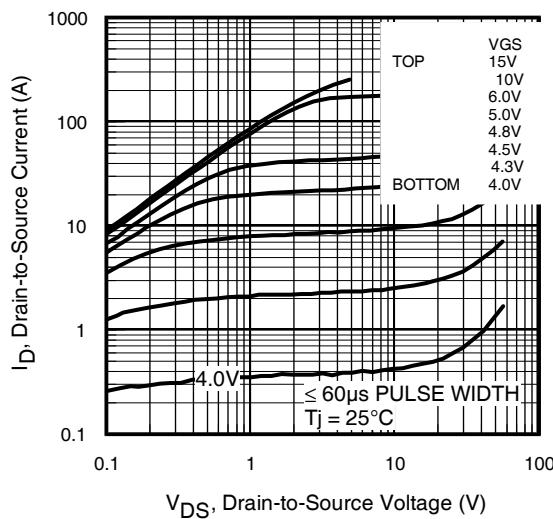
③  $I_{SD} \leq 37A$ ,  $\text{di/dt} \leq 1550\text{A}/\mu\text{s}$ ,  $V_{DD} \leq V_{(\text{BR})\text{DSS}}$ ,  $T_J \leq 175^\circ\text{C}$ .

④ Pulse width  $\leq 400\mu\text{s}$ ; duty cycle  $\leq 2\%$ .

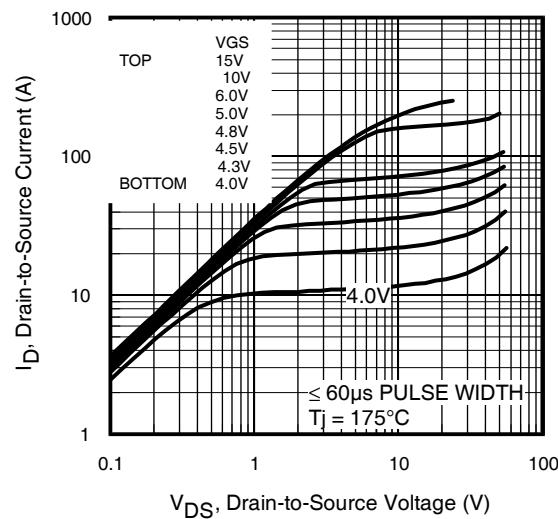
⑤  $C_{oss \text{ eff. (TR)}}$  is a fixed capacitance that gives the same charging time as  $C_{oss}$  while  $V_{DS}$  is rising from 0 to 80%  $V_{DSS}$ .

⑥  $C_{oss \text{ eff. (ER)}}$  is a fixed capacitance that gives the same energy as  $C_{oss}$  while  $V_{DS}$  is rising from 0 to 80%  $V_{DSS}$ .

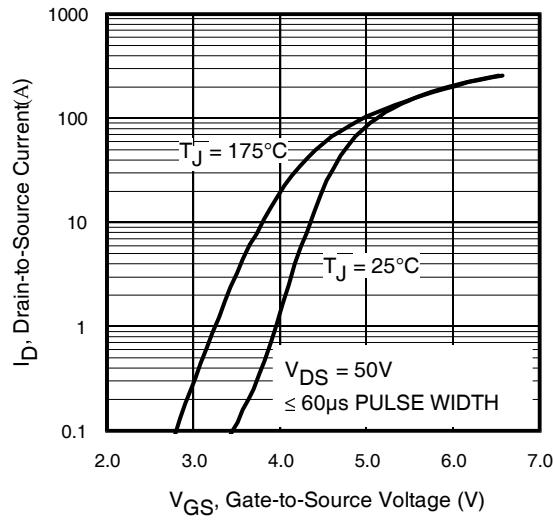
⑦  $R_\theta$  is measured at  $T_J$  approximately  $90^\circ\text{C}$ .



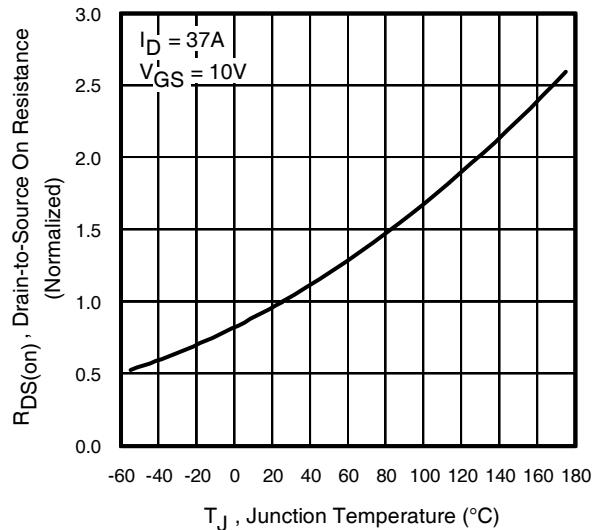
**Fig 1.** Typical Output Characteristics



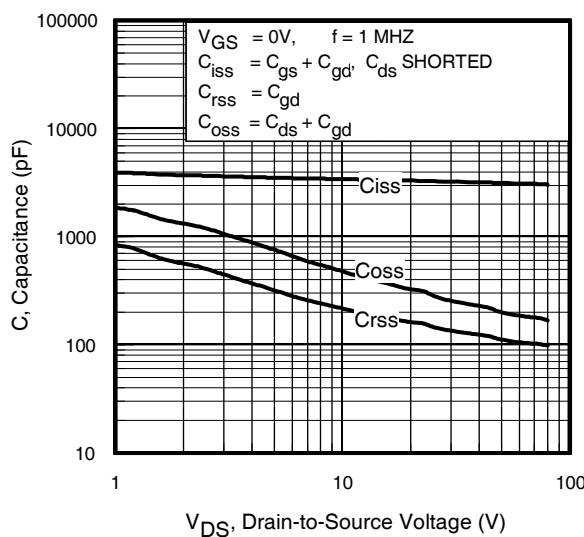
**Fig 2.** Typical Output Characteristics



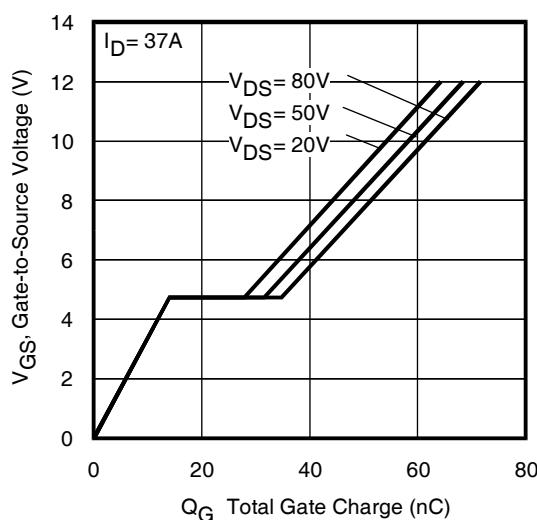
**Fig 3.** Typical Transfer Characteristics



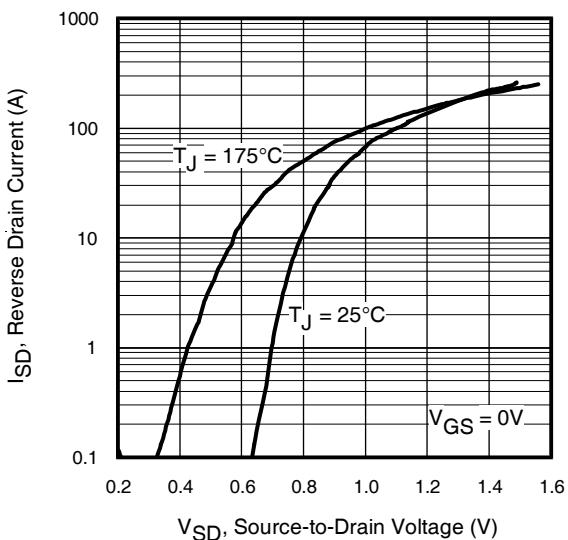
**Fig 4.** Normalized On-Resistance vs. Temperature



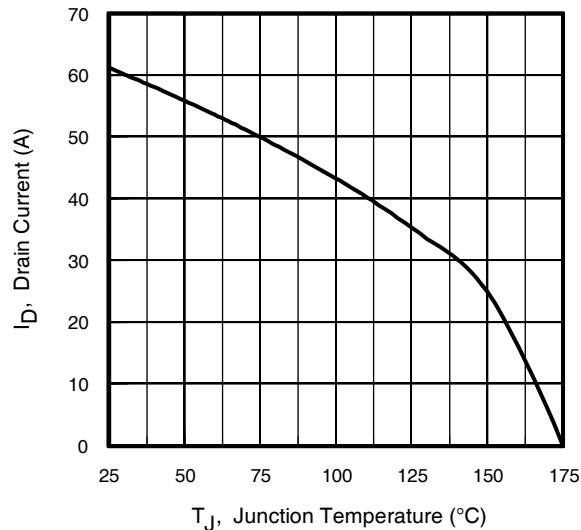
**Fig 5.** Typical Capacitance vs. Drain-to-Source Voltage



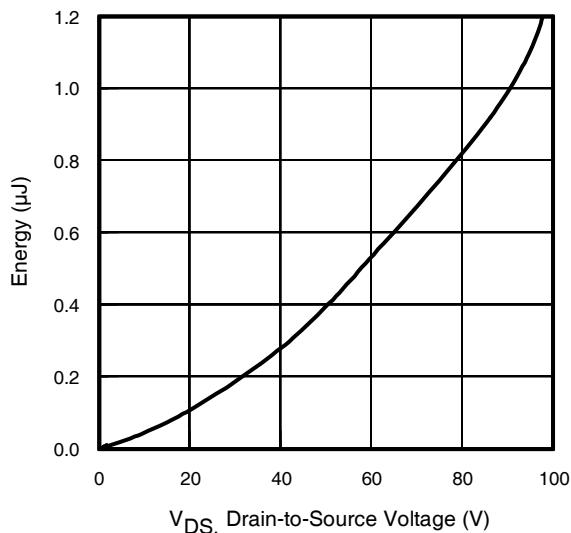
**Fig 6.** Typical Gate Charge vs. Gate-to-Source Voltage



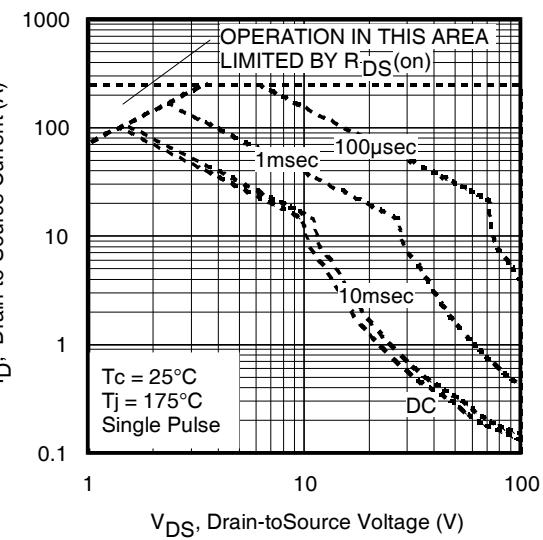
**Fig 7.** Typical Source-Drain Diode Forward Voltage



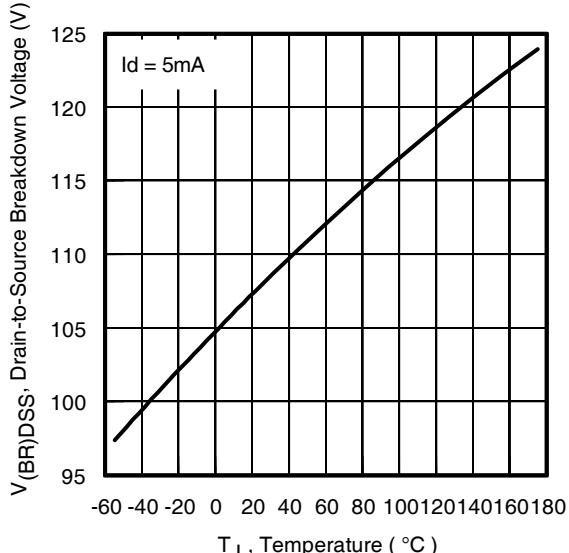
**Fig 9.** Maximum Drain Current vs. Case Temperature



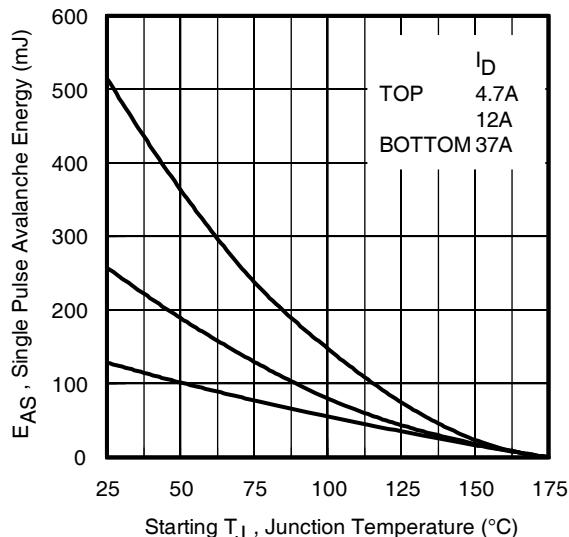
**Fig 11.** Typical  $C_{oss}$  Stored Energy



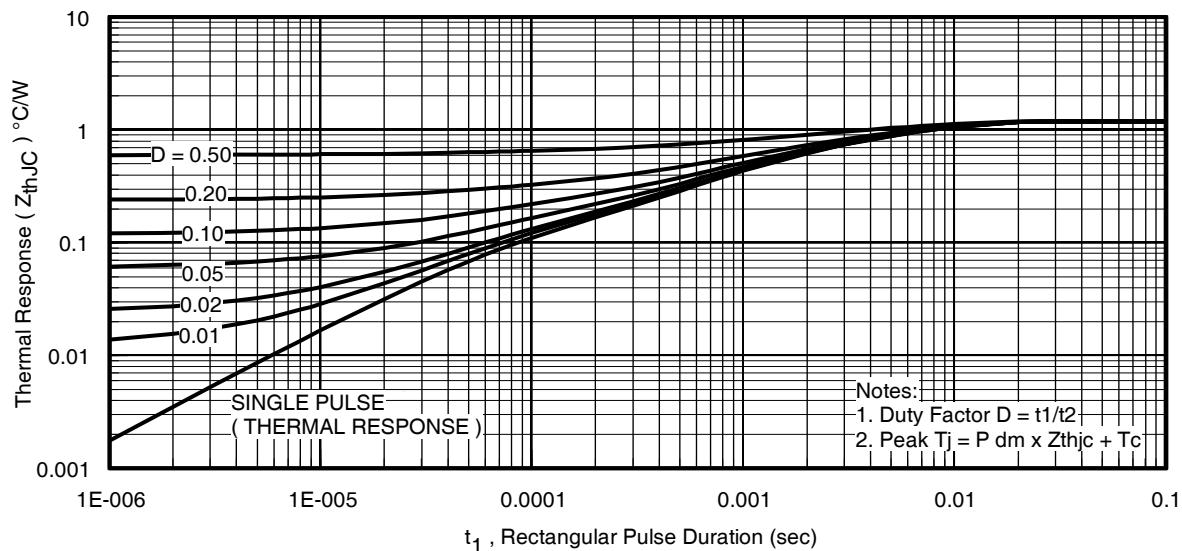
**Fig 8.** Maximum Safe Operating Area



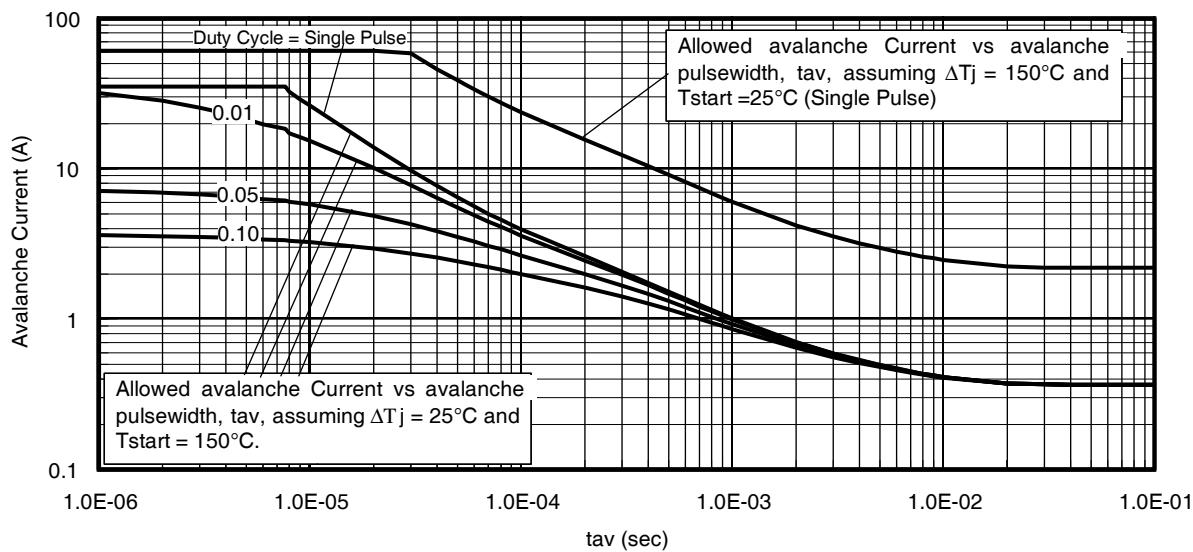
**Fig 10.** Drain-to-Source Breakdown Voltage



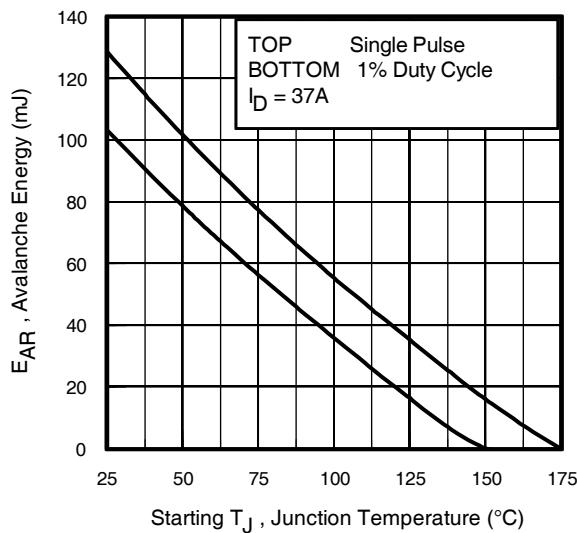
**Fig 12.** Maximum Avalanche Energy vs. Drain Current



**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](http://www.irf.com))

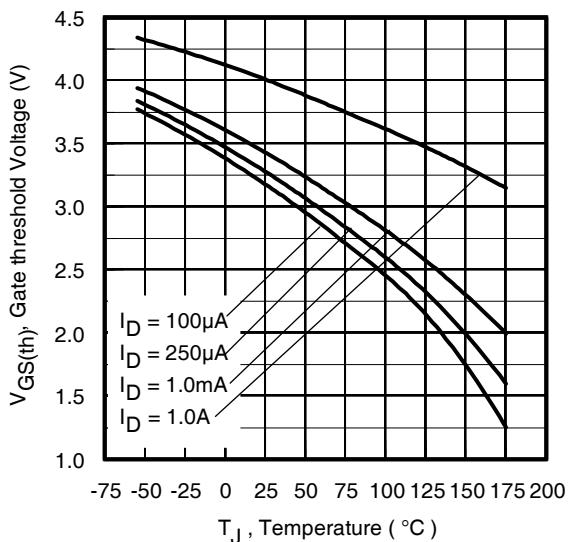
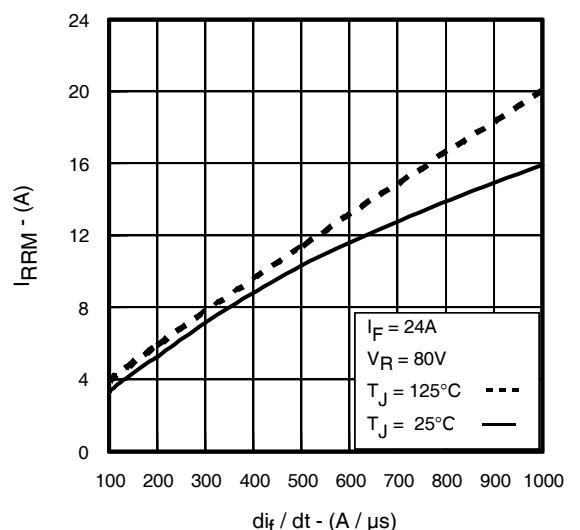
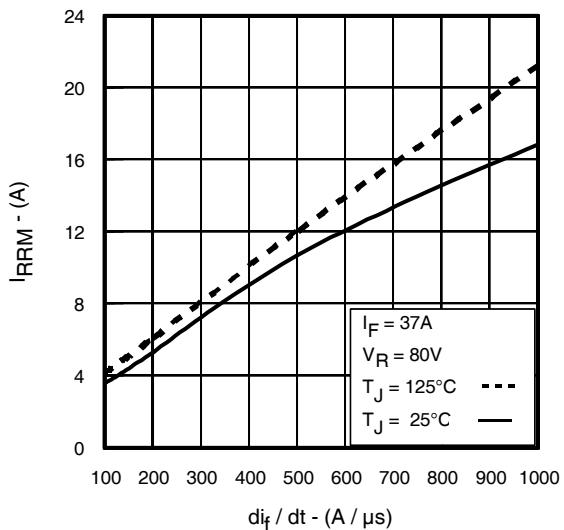
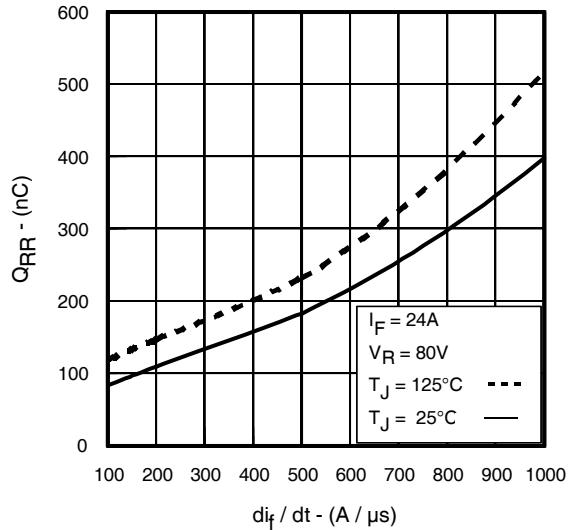
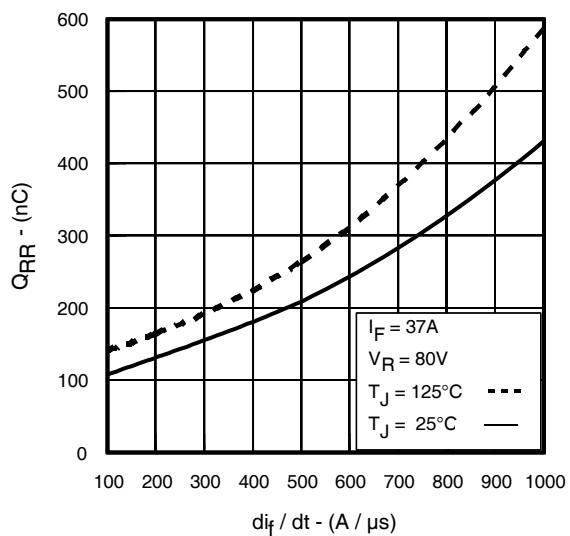
1. Avalanche failures assumption:  
Purely a thermal phenomenon and failure occurs at a temperature far in excess of  $T_{jmax}$ . This is validated for every part type.
2. Safe operation in Avalanche is allowed as long as  $T_{jmax}$  is not exceeded.
3. Equation below based on circuit and waveforms shown in Figures 16a, 16b.
4.  $P_D(\text{ave})$  = 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.  $\Delta T$  = Allowable rise in junction temperature, not to exceed  $T_{jmax}$  (assumed as  $25^{\circ}C$  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

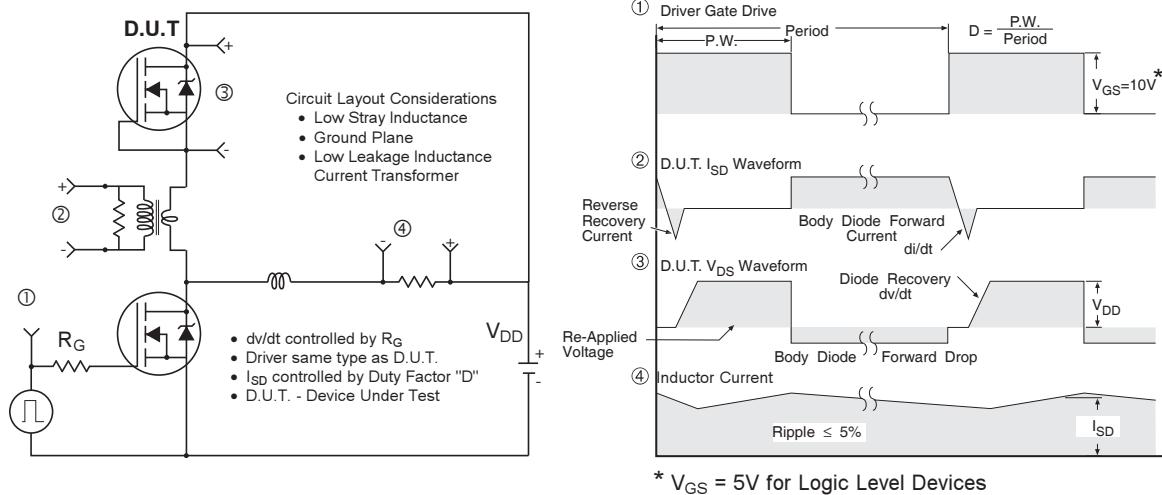
$$P_D(\text{ave}) = 1/2 (1.3 \cdot BV \cdot I_{av}) = \Delta T / Z_{thJC}$$

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

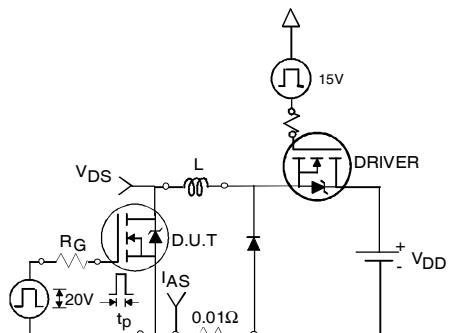
$$E_{AS(AR)} = P_D(\text{ave}) \cdot t_{av}$$

**Fig 15.** Maximum Avalanche Energy vs. Temperature

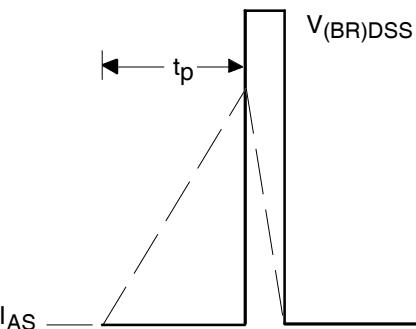
**Fig. 16.** Threshold Voltage vs. Temperature**Fig. 17 -** Typical Recovery Current vs.  $di_f/dt$ **Fig. 18 -** Typical Recovery Current vs.  $di_f/dt$ **Fig. 19 -** Typical Stored Charge vs.  $di_f/dt$ **Fig. 20 -** Typical Stored Charge vs.  $di_f/dt$



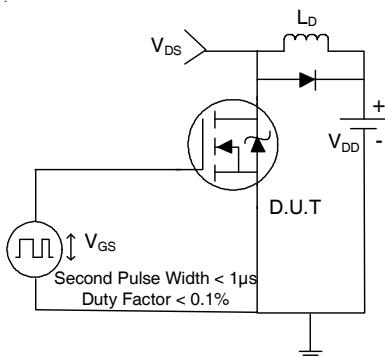
**Fig 21.** Peak Diode Recovery  $dv/dt$  Test Circuit for N-Channel HEXFET® Power MOSFETs



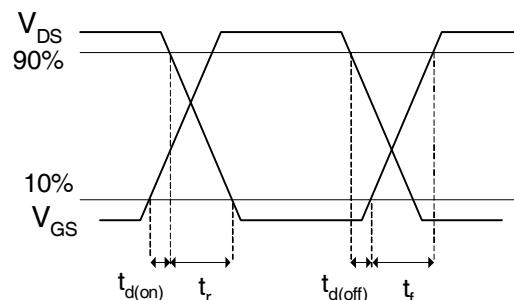
**Fig 22a.** Unclamped Inductive Test Circuit



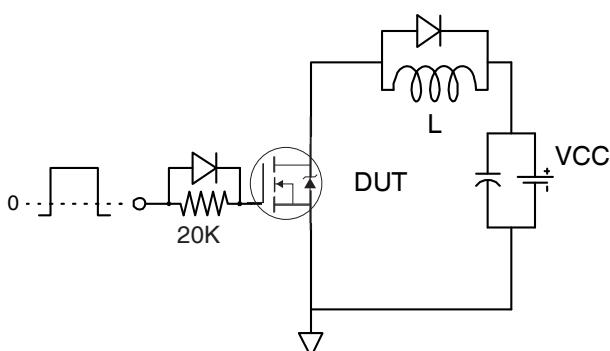
**Fig 22b.** Unclamped Inductive Waveforms



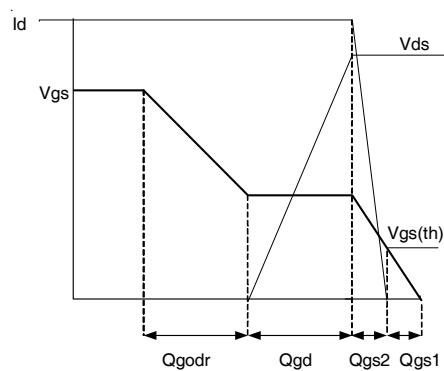
**Fig 23a.** Switching Time Test Circuit



**Fig 23b.** Switching Time Waveforms



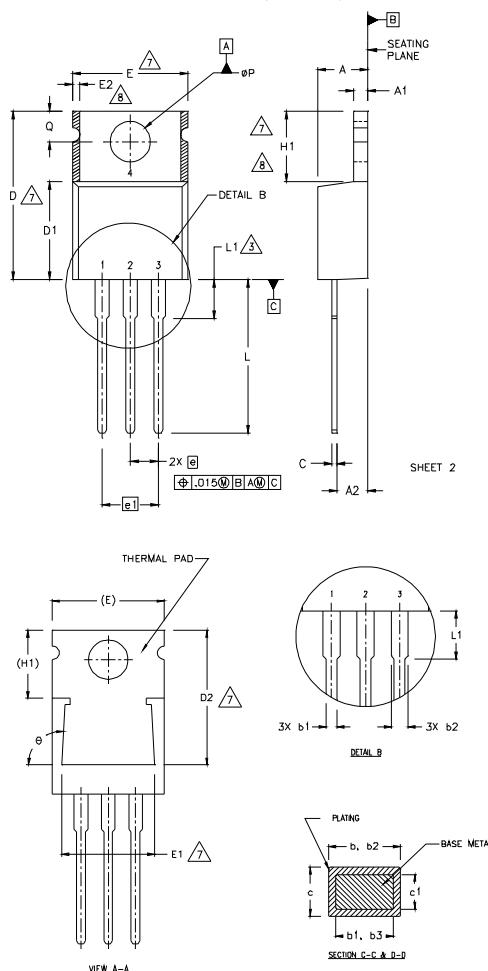
**Fig 24a.** Gate Charge Test Circuit



**Fig 24b.** Gate Charge Waveform

## TO-220AB Package Outline

Dimensions are shown in millimeters (inches)



**NOTES:**

1. DIMENSIONING AND TOLERANCING PER ASME Y14.5 M- 1994.
2. DIMENSIONS ARE SHOWN IN INCHES (MILLIMETERS).
3. LEAD DIMENSION AND FINISH UNCONTROLLED IN L1.
4. DIMENSION D & E DO NOT INCLUDE MOLD FLASH. MOLD FLASH SHALL NOT EXCEED .005" (.127) PER SIDE. THESE DIMENSIONS ARE MEASURED AT THE OUTERMOST EXTREMES OF THE PLASTIC BODY.
5. DIMENSION b1 & 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 IRRREGULARITIES ARE ALLOWED.

**LEAD ASSIGNMENTS**

**HEXFET**  
1.- GATE  
2.- DRAIN  
3.- SOURCE

**IGBTs, CoPACK**  
1.- GATE  
2.- COLLECTOR  
3.- Emitter

**DODGES**  
1.- ANODE/OPEN  
2.- CATHODE  
3.- ANODE

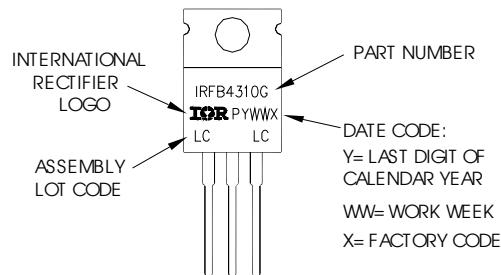
SYMBOL	DIMENSIONS				NOTES
	MILLIMETERS		INCHES		
	MIN.	MAX.	MIN.	MAX.	
A	3.56	4.82	.140	.190	
A1	0.51	1.40	.020	.055	
A2	2.04	2.92	.080	.115	
b	0.38	1.01	.015	.040	
b1	0.38	0.96	.015	.038	5
b2	1.15	1.77	.045	.070	
b3	1.15	1.73	.045	.068	
c	0.36	0.61	.014	.024	
c1	0.36	0.56	.014	.022	5
D	14.22	16.51	.560	.650	4
D1	8.38	9.02	.330	.355	
D2	12.19	12.88	.480	.507	7
E	9.66	10.66	.380	.420	4,7
E1	8.38	8.89	.330	.350	7
e	2.54 BSC		.100 BSC		
e1	5.08		.200 BSC		
H1	5.85	6.55	.230	.270	7,8
L	12.70	14.73	.500	.580	
L1	-	6.35	-	.250	3
øP	3.54	4.08	.139	.161	
O	2.54	3.42	.100	.135	
Ø	90°-93°		90°-93°		

## TO-220AB Part Marking Information

EXAMPLE: THIS IS AN IRFB4310GPBF

Note: "G" suffix in part number indicates "Hydrogen-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/pkhexfet.html>

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.

International  
**IR** Rectifier

IR WORLD HEADQUARTERS: 233 Kansas St., El Segundo, California 90245, USA Tel: (310) 252-7105  
TAC Fax: (310) 252-7903

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