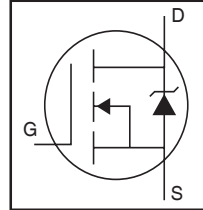


Applications

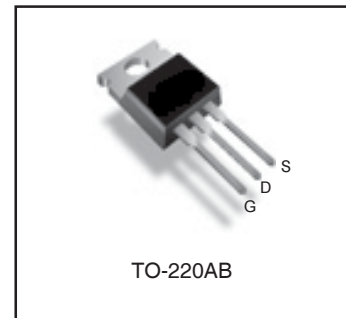
- High Efficiency Synchronous Rectification in SMPS
- Uninterruptible Power Supply
- High Speed Power Switching
- Hard Switched and High Frequency Circuits



V_{DS}	150V
$R_{DS(on)}$ typ. max.	9.3mΩ
	11mΩ
I_D (Silicon Limited)	104A

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



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	104	A
I_D @ $T_C = 100^\circ\text{C}$	Continuous Drain Current, V_{GS} @ 10V	74	
I_{DM}	Pulsed Drain Current ①	420	
P_D @ $T_C = 25^\circ\text{C}$	Maximum Power Dissipation	380	W
	Linear Derating Factor	2.5	W/°C
V_{GS}	Gate-to-Source Voltage	± 20	V
dv/dt	Peak Diode Recovery ③	18	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	10lb-in (1.1N·m)	

Avalanche Characteristics

E_{AS} (Thermally limited)	Single Pulse Avalanche Energy ②	220	mJ
I_{AR}	Avalanche Current ①	See Fig. 14, 15, 22a, 22b	A
E_{AR}	Repetitive Avalanche Energy ④		mJ

Thermal Resistance

Symbol	Parameter	Typ.	Max.	Units
$R_{\theta JC}$	Junction-to-Case ⑧	—	0.40	°C/W
$R_{\theta CS}$	Case-to-Sink, Flat Greased Surface	0.50	—	
$R_{\theta JA}$	Junction-to-Ambient ⑦⑧	—	62	

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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	150	—	—	V	$V_{GS} = 0V$, $I_D = 250\mu A$
$\Delta V_{(BR)DSS}/\Delta T_J$	Breakdown Voltage Temp. Coefficient	—	0.18	—	V/ $^\circ\text{C}$	Reference to 25°C , $I_D = 3.5mA$ ①
$R_{DS(on)}$	Static Drain-to-Source On-Resistance	—	9.3	11	m Ω	$V_{GS} = 10V$, $I_D = 62A$ ④
$V_{GS(th)}$	Gate Threshold Voltage	3.0	—	5.0	V	$V_{DS} = V_{GS}$, $I_D = 250\mu A$
I_{DSS}	Drain-to-Source Leakage Current	—	—	20	μA	$V_{DS} = 150V$, $V_{GS} = 0V$
		—	—	250		$V_{DS} = 150V$, $V_{GS} = 0V$, $T_J = 125^\circ\text{C}$
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	—	2.3	—	Ω	

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

Symbol	Parameter	Min.	Typ.	Max.	Units	Conditions
g_{fs}	Forward Transconductance	97	—	—	S	$V_{DS} = 50V$, $I_D = 62A$
Q_g	Total Gate Charge	—	77	120	nC	$I_D = 62A$
Q_{gs}	Gate-to-Source Charge	—	28	—		$V_{DS} = 75V$
Q_{gd}	Gate-to-Drain ("Miller") Charge	—	26	—		$V_{GS} = 10V$ ④
Q_{sync}	Total Gate Charge Sync. ($Q_g - Q_{gd}$)	—	51	—		$I_D = 62A$, $V_{DS} = 0V$, $V_{GS} = 10V$
$t_{d(on)}$	Turn-On Delay Time	—	18	—	ns	$V_{DD} = 98V$
t_r	Rise Time	—	73	—		$I_D = 62A$
$t_{d(off)}$	Turn-Off Delay Time	—	41	—		$R_G = 2.2\Omega$
t_f	Fall Time	—	39	—		$V_{GS} = 10V$ ④
C_{iss}	Input Capacitance	—	5270	—	pF	$V_{GS} = 0V$
C_{oss}	Output Capacitance	—	490	—		$V_{DS} = 50V$
C_{rss}	Reverse Transfer Capacitance	—	105	—		$f = 1.0\text{ MHz}$, See Fig. 5
$C_{oss\text{ eff. (ER)}}$	Effective Output Capacitance (Energy Related)	—	460	—		$V_{GS} = 0V$, $V_{DS} = 0V$ to $120V$ ⑥, See Fig. 11
$C_{oss\text{ eff. (TR)}}$	Effective Output Capacitance (Time Related)	—	530	—		$V_{GS} = 0V$, $V_{DS} = 0V$ to $120V$ ⑤

Diode Characteristics

Symbol	Parameter	Min.	Typ.	Max.	Units	Conditions
I_S	Continuous Source Current (Body Diode)	—	—	104	A	MOSFET symbol showing the integral reverse p-n junction diode.
I_{SM}	Pulsed Source Current (Body Diode) ②	—	—	420	A	
V_{SD}	Diode Forward Voltage	—	—	1.3	V	$T_J = 25^\circ\text{C}$, $I_S = 62A$, $V_{GS} = 0V$ ④
t_{rr}	Reverse Recovery Time	—	86	—	ns	$T_J = 25^\circ\text{C}$ $V_R = 130V$,
		—	110	—		$T_J = 125^\circ\text{C}$ $I_F = 62A$
Q_{rr}	Reverse Recovery Charge	—	300	—	nC	$T_J = 25^\circ\text{C}$ $di/dt = 100A/\mu s$ ④
		—	450	—		$T_J = 125^\circ\text{C}$
I_{RRM}	Reverse Recovery Current	—	6.5	—	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_{Jmax} , starting $T_J = 25^\circ\text{C}$, $L = 0.11mH$
 $R_G = 25\Omega$, $I_{AS} = 62A$, $V_{GS} = 10V$. Part not recommended for use above this value.
- ③ $I_{SD} \leq 62A$, $di/dt \leq 1040A/\mu s$, $V_{DD} \leq V_{(BR)DSS}$, $T_J \leq 175^\circ\text{C}$.
- ④ Pulse width $\leq 400\mu s$; 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 When mounted on 1" square PCB (FR-4 or G-10 Material). For recommended footprint and soldering techniques refer to application note #AN-994.
- ⑧ R_θ is measured at T_J approximately 90°C .

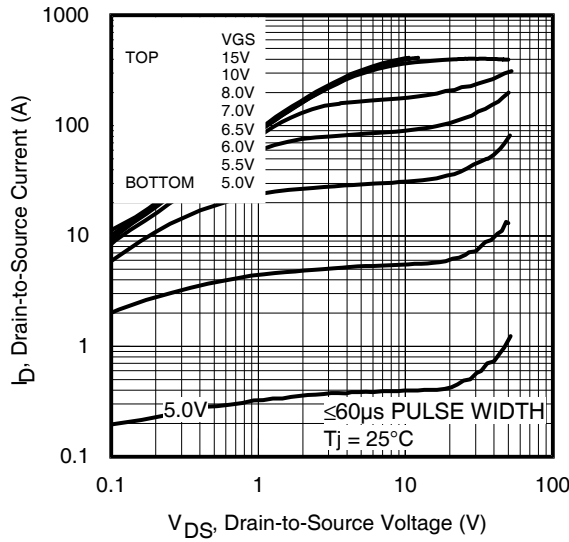


Fig 1. Typical Output Characteristics

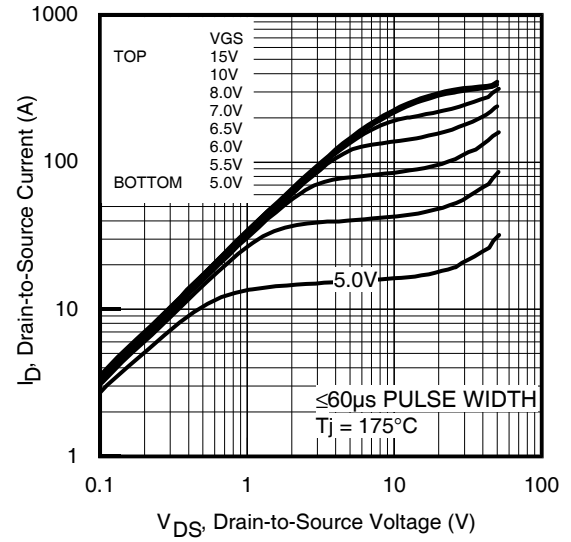


Fig 2. Typical Output Characteristics

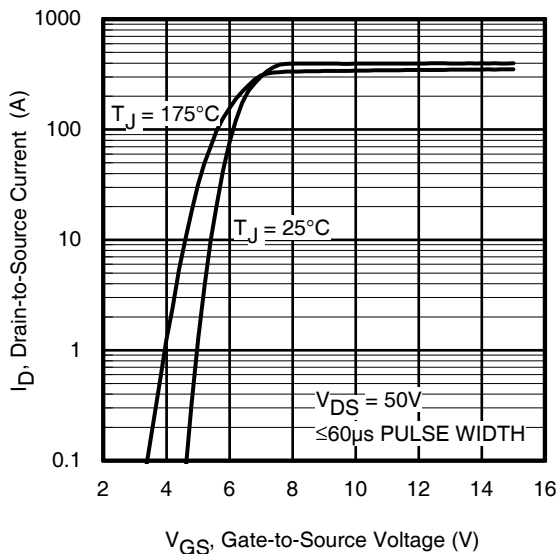


Fig 3. Typical Transfer Characteristics

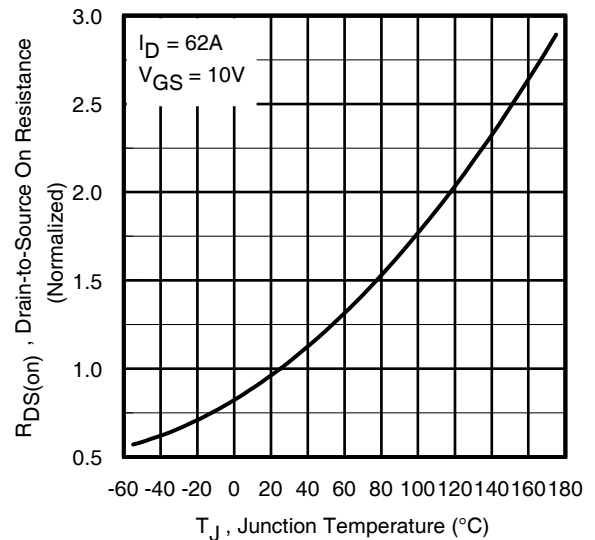


Fig 4. Normalized On-Resistance vs. Temperature

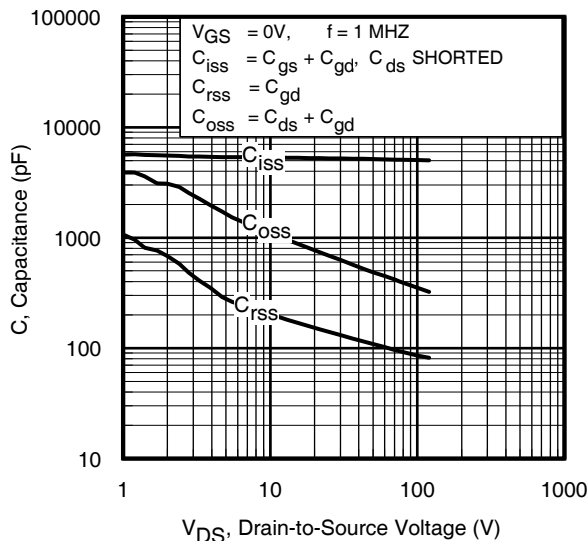


Fig 5. Typical Capacitance vs. Drain-to-Source Voltage

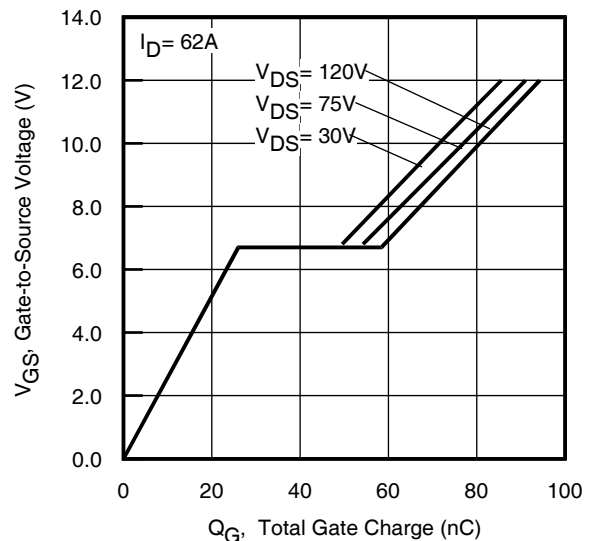


Fig 6. Typical Gate Charge vs. Gate-to-Source Voltage

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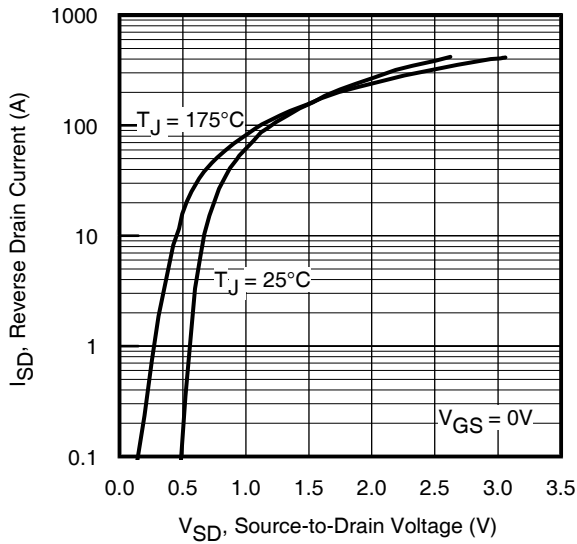


Fig 7. Typical Source-Drain Diode Forward Voltage

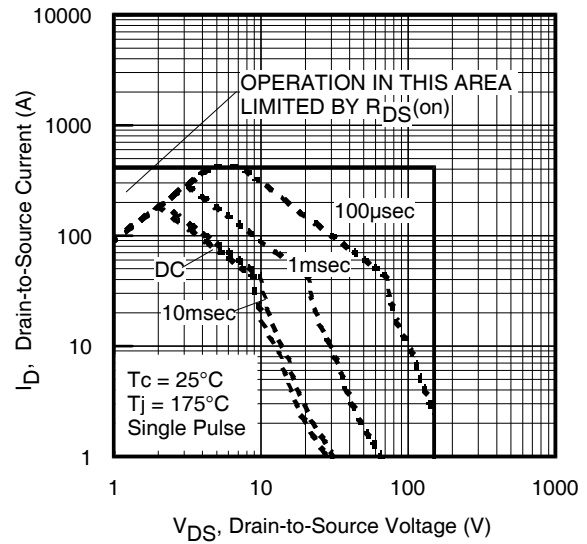


Fig 8. Maximum Safe Operating Area

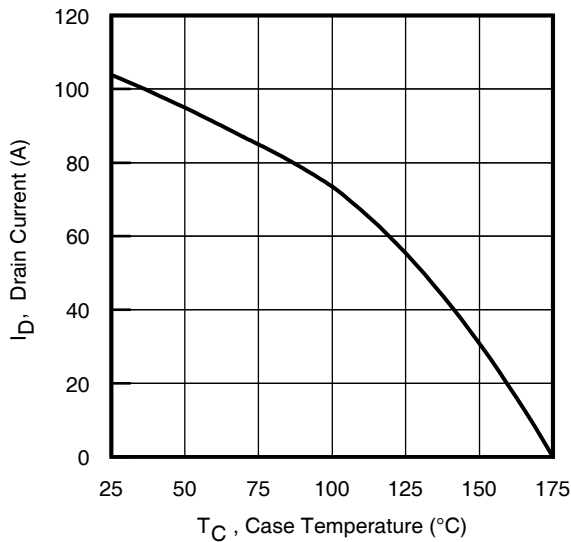


Fig 9. Maximum Drain Current vs. Case Temperature

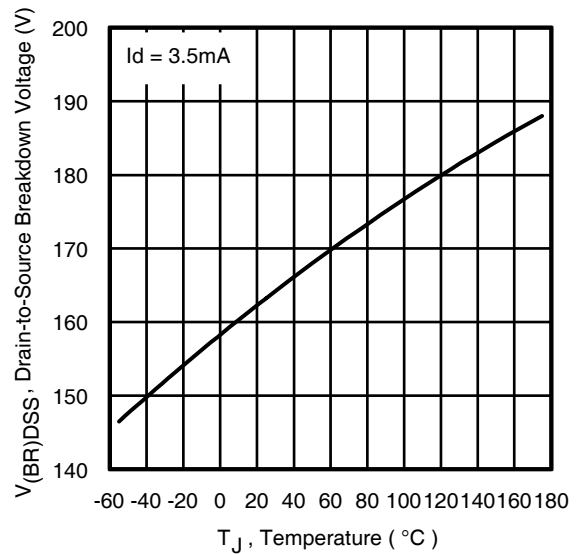


Fig 10. Drain-to-Source Breakdown Voltage

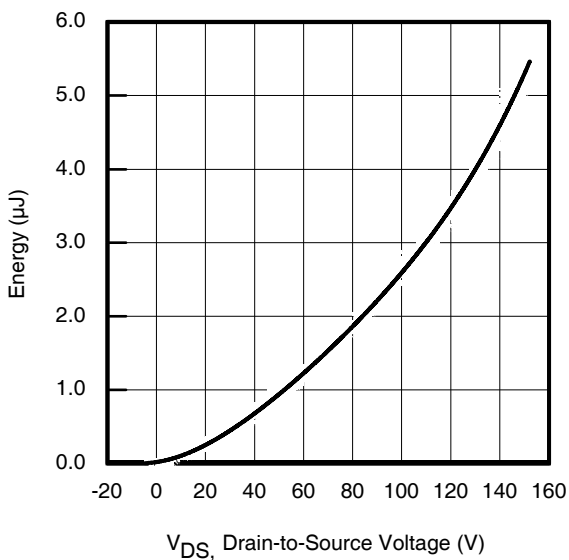


Fig 11. Typical C_{OSS} Stored Energy

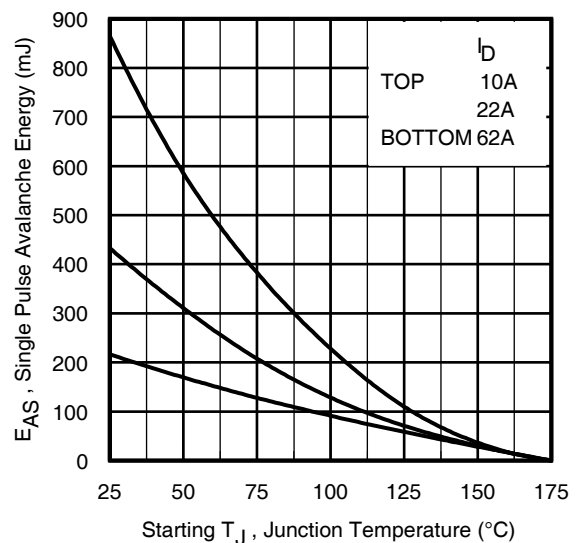


Fig 12. Maximum Avalanche Energy vs. Drain Current

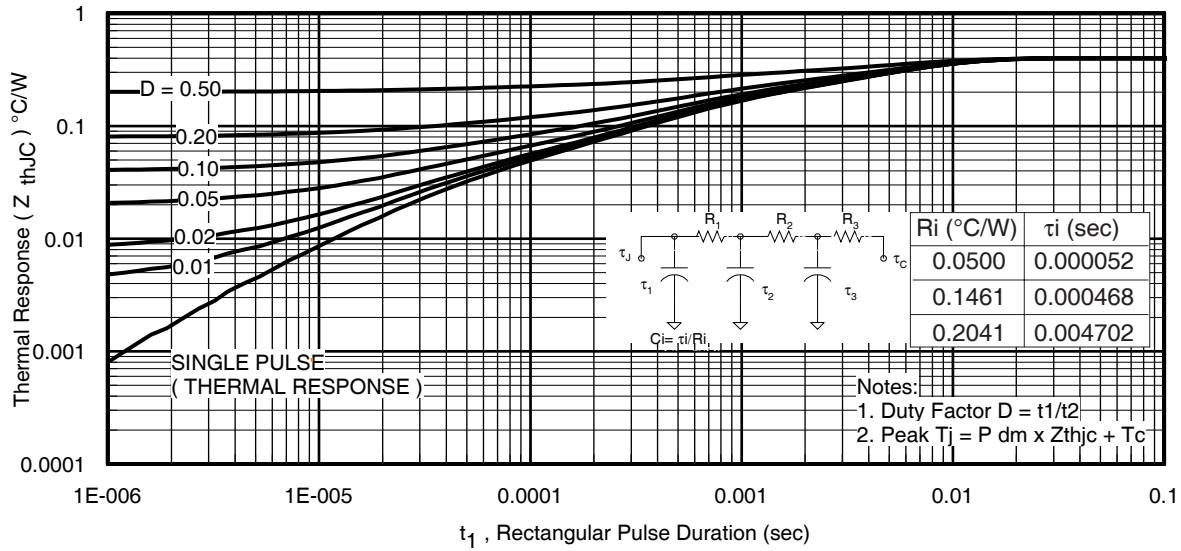


Fig 13. Maximum Effective Transient Thermal Impedance, Junction-to-Case

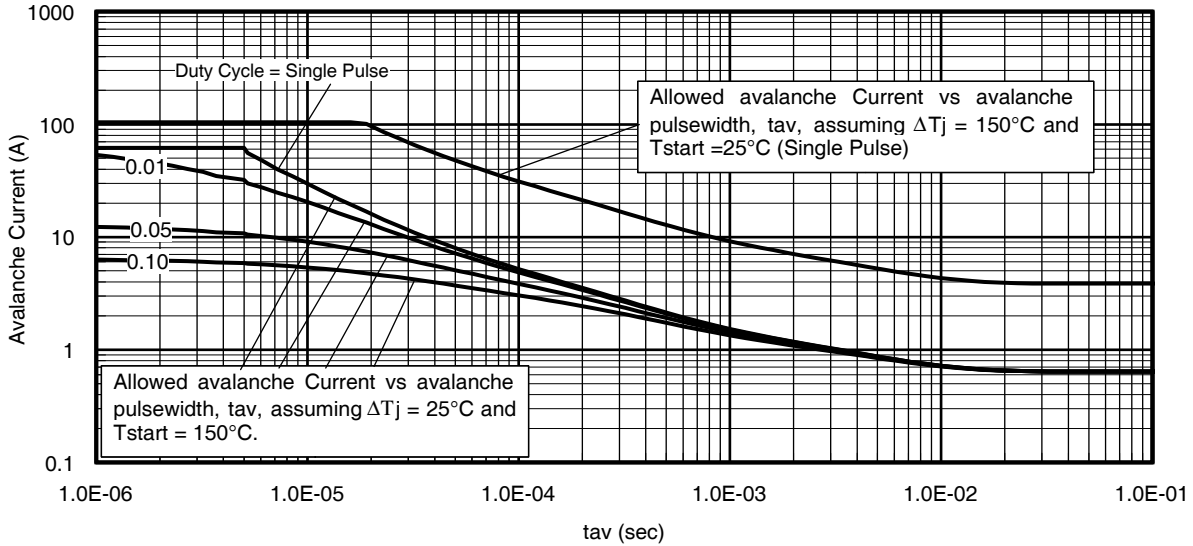


Fig 14. Typical Avalanche Current vs. Pulsewidth

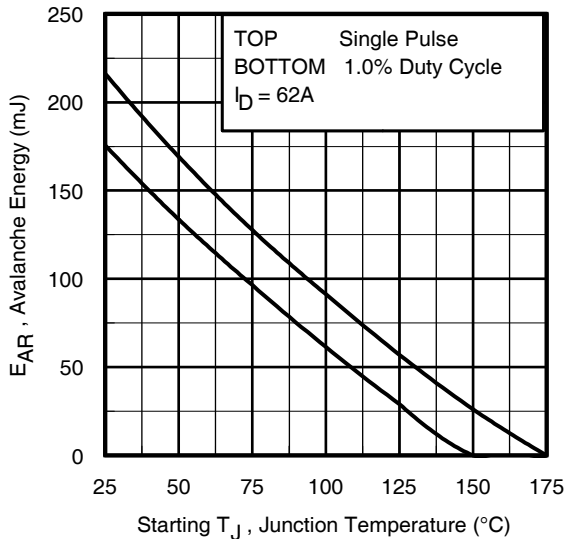


Fig 15. Maximum Avalanche Energy vs. Temperature

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)

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

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

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

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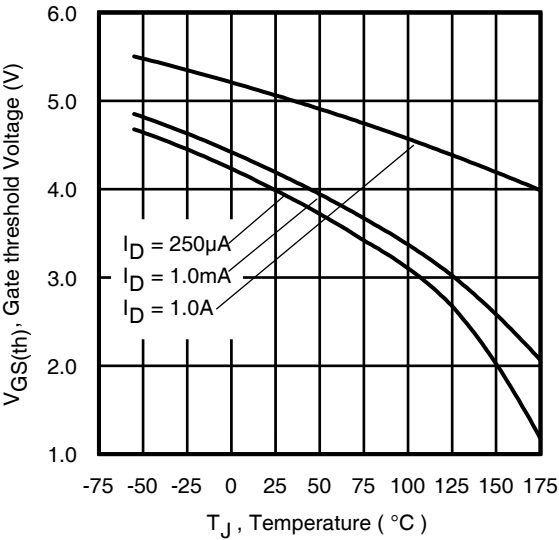


Fig 16. Threshold Voltage vs. Temperature

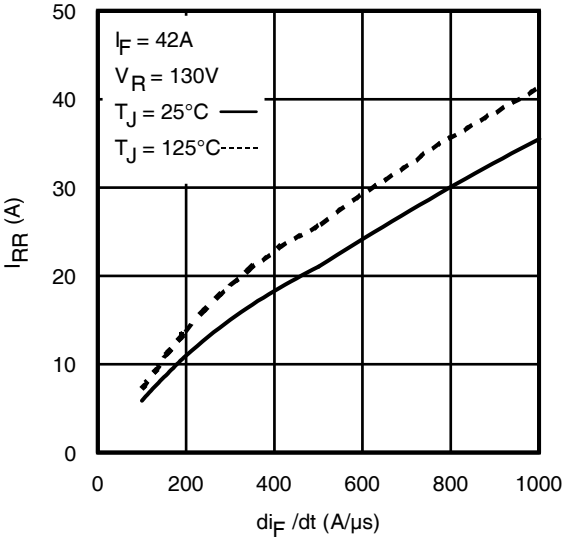


Fig 17 - Typical Recovery Current vs. di_F/dt

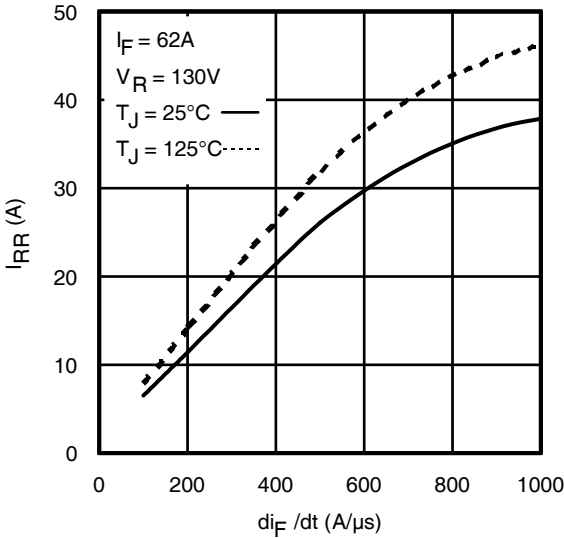


Fig 18 - Typical Recovery Current vs. di_F/dt

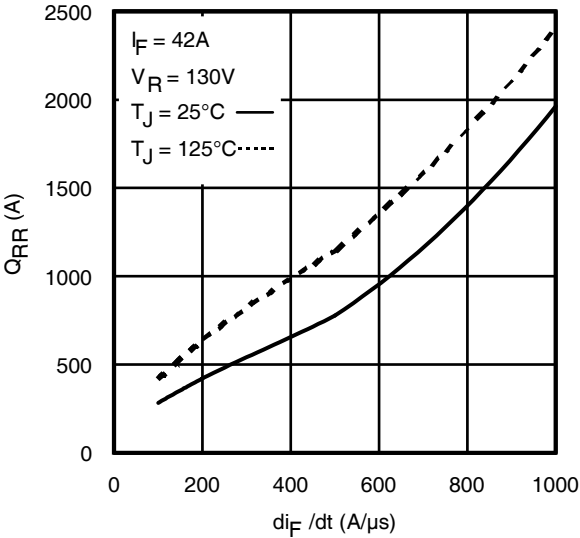


Fig 19 - Typical Stored Charge vs. di_F/dt

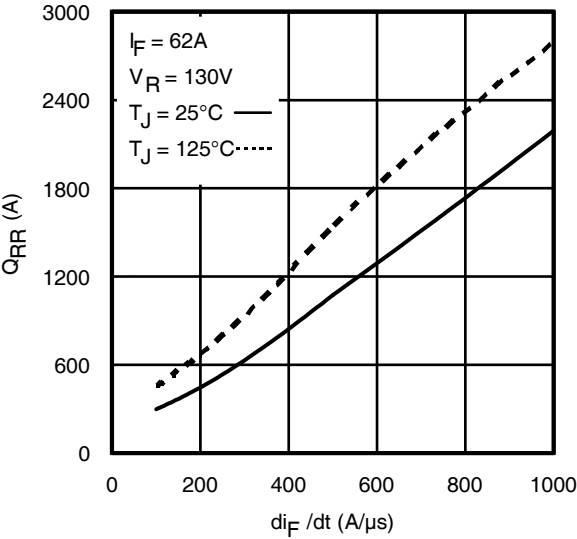
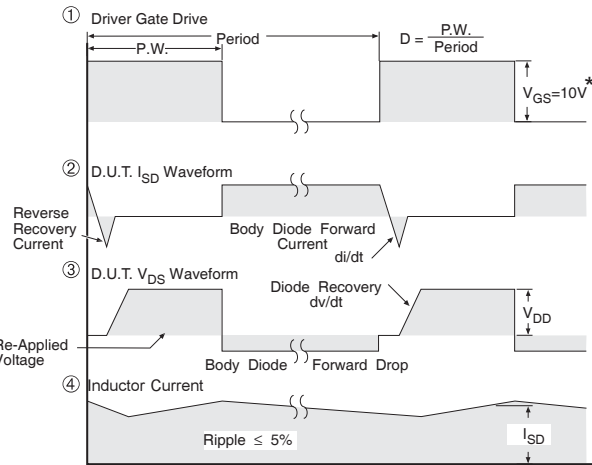


Fig 20 - Typical Stored Charge vs. di_F/dt



The diagram shows a common-emitter circuit for a Device Under Test (D.U.T.). The input is a square wave pulse with amplitude V_{GS} , pulse width $\leq 1 \mu s$, and duty factor $\leq 0.1 \%$. The input signal is applied to the gate of the D.U.T. through a resistor R_G . The output is taken from the drain, connected to a load resistor R_D and a DC supply V_{DD} . The drain-source voltage is labeled V_{DS} .

[illegible]

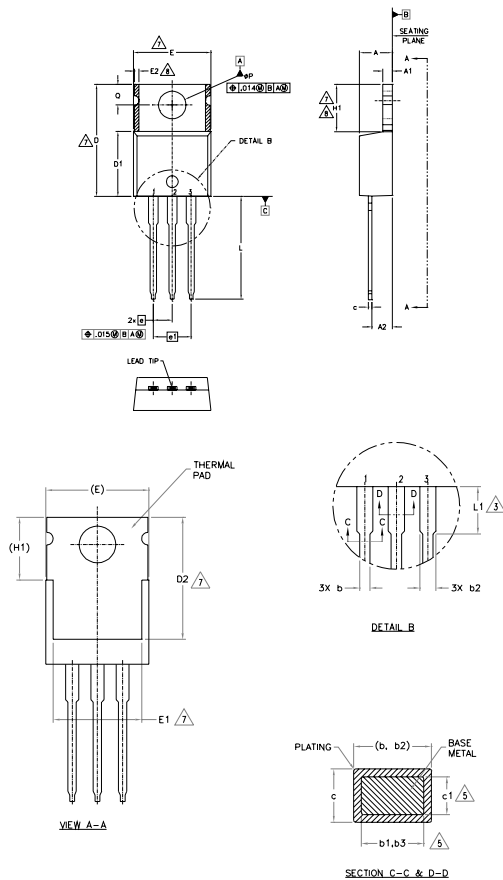
The diagram shows a current regulator circuit (dashed box) and a Device Under Test (D.U.T.) connected in series. The current regulator consists of a 12V DC source, a 2μF capacitor, a 50KΩ potentiometer, and a 3μF capacitor. A MOSFET is connected with its gate to the wiper of the potentiometer and its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

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IRFB4115PbF

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

HEFET

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

IGBTs, CoPAKs

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

DIODES

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

TO-220AB Part Marking Information

EXAMPLE: THIS IS AN IRF1010
LOT CODE 1789
ASSEMBLED ON WW 19, 2000
IN THE ASSEMBLY LINE "C"

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

