

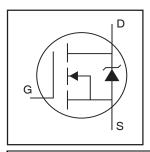
### **DIGITAL AUDIO MOSFET**

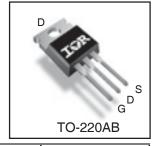
# IRFB5615PbF

#### **Features**

- Key Parameters Optimized for Class-D Audio Amplifier Applications
- Low R<sub>DSON</sub> for Improved Efficiency
- Low Q<sub>G</sub> and Q<sub>SW</sub> for Better THD and Improved Efficiency
- Low Q<sub>BB</sub> for Better THD and Lower EMI
- 175°C Operating Junction Temperature for Ruggedness
- ullet Can Deliver up to 300W per Channel into  $4\Omega$  Load in Half-Bridge Configuration Amplifier

Key Parameters						
V <sub>DS</sub> 150 V						
R <sub>DS(ON)</sub> typ. @ 10V	32	mΩ				
Q <sub>g</sub> typ.	26	nC				
Q <sub>sw</sub> typ.	11	nC				
R <sub>G(int)</sub> typ.	2.7	Ω				
T <sub>J</sub> max	175	°C				





G	G D	
Gate	Drain	Source

#### **Description**

This Digital Audio MOSFET 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 ClassD audio amplifier applications.

### **Absolute Maximum Ratings**

	Parameter	Max.	Units	
V <sub>DS</sub>	Drain-to-Source Voltage	150	V	
V <sub>GS</sub>	Gate-to-Source Voltage	±20	v	
I <sub>D</sub> @ T <sub>C</sub> = 25°C	Continuous Drain Current, V <sub>GS</sub> @ 10V	35		
I <sub>D</sub> @ T <sub>C</sub> = 100°C	Continuous Drain Current, V <sub>GS</sub> @ 10V	25	Α	
I <sub>DM</sub>	Pulsed Drain Current ①	140		
P <sub>D</sub> @T <sub>C</sub> = 25°C	Power Dissipation ®	144	10/	
P <sub>D</sub> @T <sub>C</sub> = 100°C	Power Dissipation @	72	W	
	Linear Derating Factor	0.96	W/°C	
T <sub>J</sub>	Operating Junction and	-55 to + 175		
T <sub>STG</sub>	Storage Temperature Range		_	
	Soldering Temperature, for 10 seconds	000		
	(1.6mm from case)	300		
	Mounting torque, 6-32 or M3 screw	10lb·in (1.1N·m)		

#### **Thermal Resistance**

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	Parameter	Тур.	Max.	Units
$R_{\theta JC}$	Junction-to-Case ④		1.045	
$R_{\theta CS}$	Case-to-Sink, Flat, Greased Surface	0.50		°C/W
$R_{\theta JA}$	Junction-to-Ambient ④		62	

## Electrical Characteristics @ $T_J = 25$ °C (unless otherwise specified)

	Parameter	Min.	Тур.	Max.	Units	Conditions
BV <sub>DSS</sub>	Drain-to-Source Breakdown Voltage	150			V	$V_{GS} = 0V, I_D = 250\mu A$
$\Delta \mathrm{BV}_{\mathrm{DSS}}\!/\!\Delta T_{\mathrm{J}}$	Breakdown Voltage Temp. Coefficient		0.18		V/°C	Reference to 25°C, $I_D = 1$ mA
R <sub>DS(on)</sub>	Static Drain-to-Source On-Resistance		32	39	mΩ	$V_{GS} = 10V, I_D = 21A$ ③
$V_{GS(th)}$	Gate Threshold Voltage	3.0		5.0	V	$V_{DS} = V_{GS}$ , $I_D = 100\mu A$
$\Delta V_{GS(th)}/\Delta T_J$	Gate Threshold Voltage Coefficient		-13		mV/°C	
I <sub>DSS</sub>	Drain-to-Source Leakage Current			20	μA	$V_{DS} = 150V, V_{GS} = 0V$
				250	μΑ	$V_{DS} = 150V, V_{GS} = 0V, T_{J} = 125^{\circ}C$
I <sub>GSS</sub>	Gate-to-Source Forward Leakage			100	<b>~</b> Λ	V <sub>GS</sub> = 20V
	Gate-to-Source Reverse Leakage			-100	nA	V <sub>GS</sub> = -20V
g <sub>fs</sub>	Forward Transconductance	35			S	$V_{DS} = 50V, I_{D} = 21A$
$Q_g$	Total Gate Charge		26	40		
Q <sub>gs1</sub>	Pre-Vth Gate-to-Source Charge		6.4			V <sub>DS</sub> =75V
Q <sub>gs2</sub>	Post-Vth Gate-to-Source Charge		2.2		nC	V <sub>GS</sub> = 10V
$Q_{gd}$	Gate-to-Drain Charge		9.0		nC	I <sub>D</sub> = 21A
$Q_{godr}$	Gate Charge Overdrive		8.9			See Fig. 6 and 19
Q <sub>sw</sub>	Switch Charge (Q <sub>gs2</sub> + Q <sub>gd</sub> )		11			
R <sub>G(int)</sub>	Internal Gate Resistance		2.7	5.0	Ω	
t <sub>d(on)</sub>	Turn-On Delay Time		8.9			V <sub>DD</sub> = 75V, V <sub>GS</sub> = 10V ③
t <sub>r</sub>	Rise Time		23.1			I <sub>D</sub> = 21A
t <sub>d(off)</sub>	Turn-Off Delay Time		17.2		ns	$R_G = 2.4\Omega$
t <sub>f</sub>	Fall Time		13.1			
C <sub>iss</sub>	Input Capacitance		1750			$V_{GS} = 0V$
C <sub>oss</sub>	Output Capacitance		155		1	$V_{DS} = 50V$
C <sub>rss</sub>	Reverse Transfer Capacitance		40		pF	f = 1.0MHz, See Fig.5
C <sub>oss</sub>	Effective Output Capacitance		175		1	$V_{GS} = 0V, V_{DS} = 0V \text{ to } 120V$
L <sub>D</sub>	Internal Drain Inductance		4.5			Between lead,
			4.5		الما	6mm (0.25in.)
L <sub>S</sub>	Internal Source Inductance		7.5	_	T NH	from package
			7.5			and center of die contact

#### **Avalanche Characteristics**

	Parameter	Тур.	Max.	Units	
E <sub>AS</sub>	Single Pulse Avalanche Energy@		109	mJ	
I <sub>AR</sub>	Avalanche Current ⑤	See Fig. 14,	See Fig. 14, 15, 17a, 17b		
E <sub>AR</sub>	Repetitive Avalanche Energy ⑤			mJ	

#### **Diode Characteristics**

	Parameter	Min.	Тур.	Max.	Units	Conditions		
$I_S @ T_C = 25^{\circ}C$	Continuous Source Current			35		MOSFET symbol		
	(Body Diode)			33	35		Α	showing the
I <sub>SM</sub>	Pulsed Source Current			140	140	integral reverse		
	(Body Diode) ①	140	140	p-n junction diode.				
$V_{SD}$	Diode Forward Voltage			1.3	V	$T_J = 25^{\circ}C, I_S = 21A, V_{GS} = 0V$ ③		
t <sub>rr</sub>	Reverse Recovery Time		80	120	ns	$T_J = 25^{\circ}C, I_F = 21A, V_R = 120V$		
Q <sub>rr</sub>	Reverse Recovery Charge		312	468	nC	di/dt = 100A/µs ③		

- ① Repetitive rating; pulse width limited by max. junction temperature. ④  $R_{\theta}$  is measured at  $T_J$  of approximately 90°C.
- ② Starting  $T_J = 25$ °C, L = 0.51mH,  $R_G = 25\Omega$ ,  $I_{AS} = 21$ A.
- ③ Pulse width  $\leq$  400 $\mu$ s; duty cycle  $\leq$  2%.

- ⑤ Limited by Tjmax. See Figs. 14, 15, 17a, 17b for repetitive avalanche information

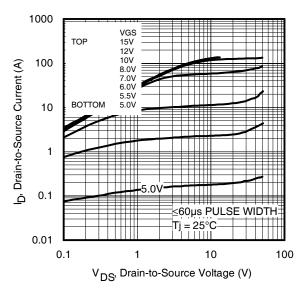


Fig 1. Typical Output Characteristics

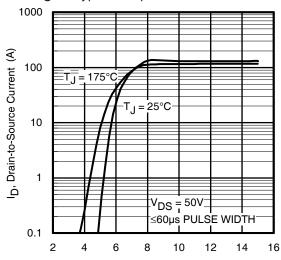
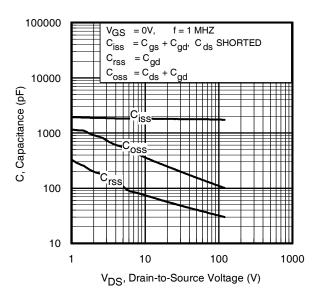


Fig 3. Typical Transfer Characteristics

V<sub>GS</sub>, Gate-to-Source Voltage (V)



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

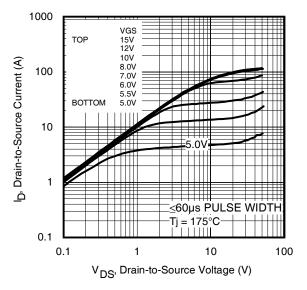


Fig 2. Typical Output Characteristics

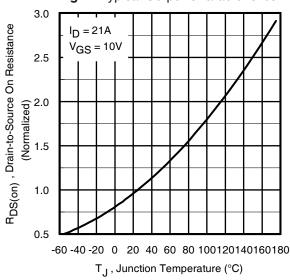


Fig 4. Normalized On-Resistance vs. Temperature

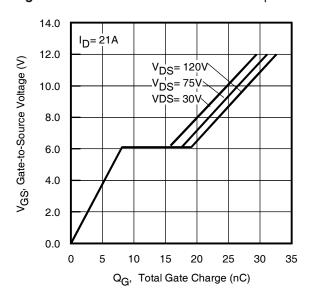


Fig 6. Typical Gate Charge vs.Gate-to-Source Voltage

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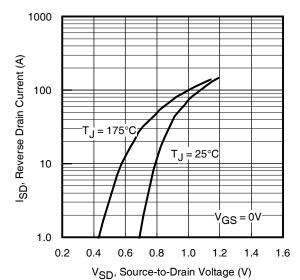


Fig 7. Typical Source-Drain Diode Forward Voltage

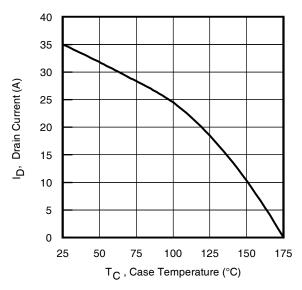


Fig 9. Maximum Drain Current vs. Case Temperature

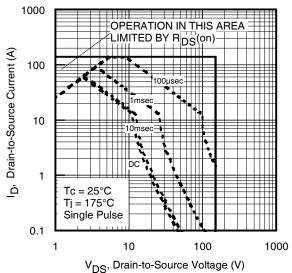


Fig 8. Maximum Safe Operating Area

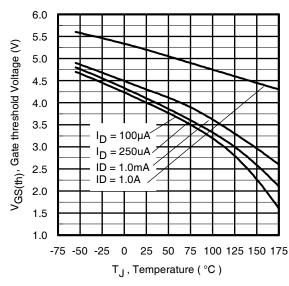
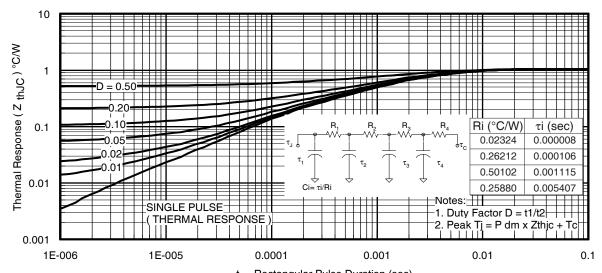
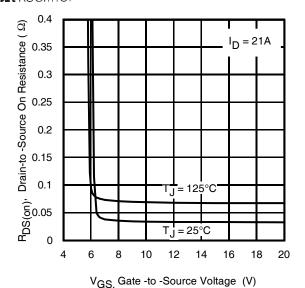


Fig 10. Threshold Voltage vs. Temperature



t<sub>1</sub> , Rectangular Pulse Duration (sec) **Fig 11.** Maximum Effective Transient Thermal Impedance, Junction-to-Case

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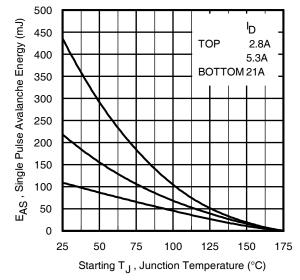


Fig 12. On-Resistance Vs. Gate Voltage

Fig 13. Maximum Avalanche Energy Vs. Drain Current

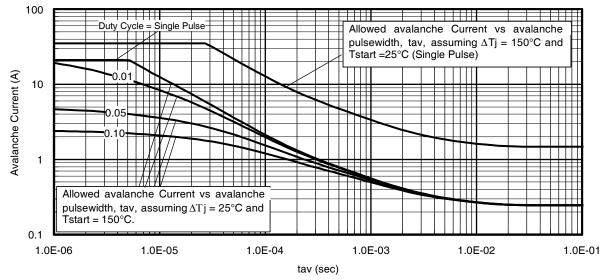
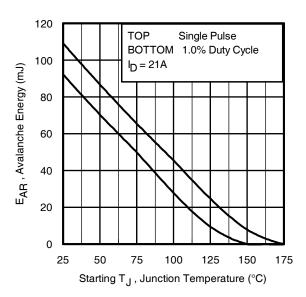


Fig 14. Typical Avalanche Current Vs. Pulsewidth



**Fig 15.** Maximum Avalanche Energy Vs. Temperature www.irf.com

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

- Avalanche failures assumption: Purely a thermal phenomenon and failure occurs at a temperature far in excess of T<sub>jmax</sub>. This is validated for every part type.
- Safe operation in Avalanche is allowed as long as neither Tjmax nor lav (max) is exceeded
- 3. Equation below based on circuit and waveforms shown in Figures 17a, 17b.
- 4. P<sub>D (ave)</sub> = Average power dissipation per single avalanche pulse.
- B<sub>V</sub> = Rated breakdown voltage (1.3 factor accounts for voltage increase during avalanche).
- 6. I<sub>av</sub> = Allowable avalanche current.
- 7.  $\Delta T$  = 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)

$$\begin{split} P_{D \text{ (ave)}} &= 1/2 \text{ ( } 1.3 \cdot \text{BV} \cdot \text{I}_{av} \text{)} = \triangle \text{T} / \text{Z}_{thJC} \\ I_{av} &= 2\triangle \text{T} / \text{ [ } 1.3 \cdot \text{BV} \cdot \text{Z}_{th} \text{]} \\ E_{AS \text{ (AR)}} &= P_{D \text{ (ave)}} \cdot t_{av} \end{split}$$

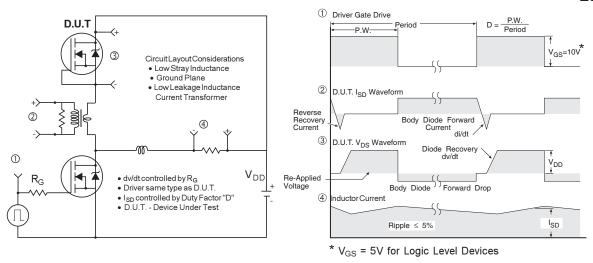


Fig 16. Peak Diode Recovery dv/dt Test Circuit for N-Channel HEXFET® Power MOSFETs

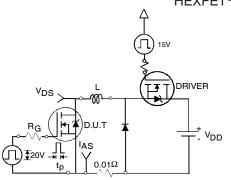


Fig 17a. Unclamped Inductive Test Circuit

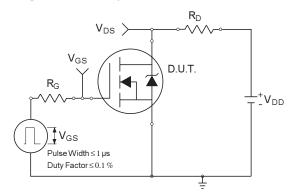


Fig 18a. Switching Time Test Circuit

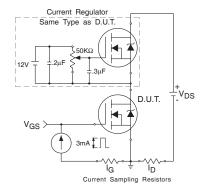


Fig 19a. Gate Charge Test Circuit

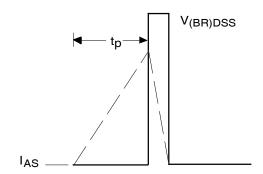


Fig 17b. Unclamped Inductive Waveforms

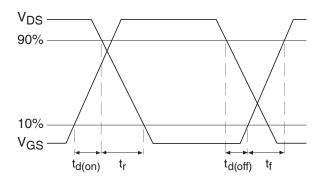


Fig 18b. Switching Time Waveforms

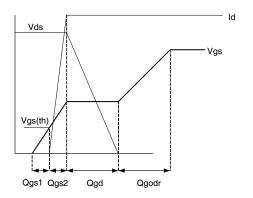
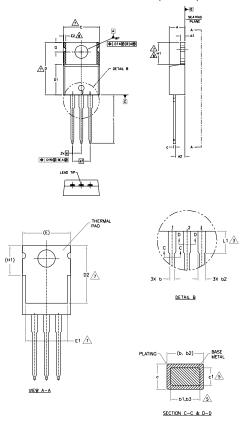


Fig 19b. Gate Charge Waveform

## TO-220AB Package Outline

Dimensions are shown in millimeters (inches)



- Dimensioning and tolerancing as per asme yi4.5
  dimensions are shown in inches (Millimeters),
  lead dimension and finish uncontrolled in L1.
  dimension d, d1 & e do not include wold flash.

- cuntrolling diacrison : inches. Thermal pad dicontour optional within dimensions Dimension E2 x h1 define a zone where stamping AND singulation irregularities are allowed.

SAMBOL	MILLIM	MILLIMETERS		INCHES		
	Min.	MAX.	MIN.	MAX.	NOTES	
Α	3.56	4.83	.140	.190		
A1	0.51	1.40	.020	.055		
A2	2.03	2.92	.080	.115		
ь	0.38	1.01	.015	.040		
ь1	0.38	0.97	.015	.038	5	
b2	1,14	1,78	.045	.070		
b3	1,14	1.73	.045	.068	5	
С	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	2.54 BSC 5.08 BSC		BSC	1	
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		

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

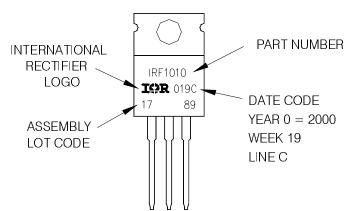
# TO-220AB Part Marking Information

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"



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

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

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.



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