

# International Rectifier

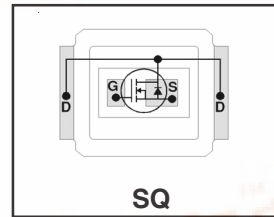
# IRF6610

## DirectFET™ Power MOSFET ②

Typical values (unless otherwise specified)

$V_{DS}$	$V_{GS}$	$R_{DS(on)}$	$R_{DS(on)}$		
20V max	$\pm 20V$ max	5.2m $\Omega$ @ 10V	8.2m $\Omega$ @ 4.5V		
$Q_{g\ tot}$	$Q_{gd}$	$Q_{gs2}$	$Q_{rr}$	$Q_{oss}$	$V_{gs(th)}$
11nC	3.6nC	1.3nC	6.4nC	5.9nC	2.1V

- Lead and Bromide Free ①
- Low Profile (<0.7 mm)
- Dual Sided Cooling Compatible ①
- Ultra Low Package Inductance
- Optimized for High Frequency Switching ①
- Ideal for CPU Core DC-DC Converters
- Optimized for both Sync.FET and some Control FET application①
- Low Conduction and Switching Losses
- Compatible with existing Surface Mount Techniques ①



Applicable DirectFET Outline and Substrate Outline (see p.7,8 for details)①

<b>SQ</b>	SX	ST		MQ	MX	MT	MP			
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### Description

The IRF6610 combines the latest HEXFET® Power MOSFET Silicon technology with the advanced DirectFET™ packaging to achieve the lowest on-state resistance in a package that has the footprint of a MICRO-8 and only 0.7 mm profile. The DirectFET package is compatible with existing layout geometries used in power applications, PCB assembly equipment and vapor phase, infra-red or convection soldering techniques, when application note AN-1035 is followed regarding the manufacturing methods and processes. The DirectFET package allows dual sided cooling to maximize thermal transfer in power systems, improving previous best thermal resistance by 80%.

The IRF6610 balances both low resistance and low charge along with ultra low package inductance to reduce both conduction and switching losses. The reduced total losses make this product ideal for high efficiency DC-DC converters that power the latest generation of processors operating at higher frequencies. The IRF6610 has been optimized for parameters that are critical in synchronous buck operating from 12 volt buss converters including Rds(on) and gate charge to minimize losses in the control FET socket.

### Absolute Maximum Ratings

	Parameter	Max.	Units
$V_{DS}$	Drain-to-Source Voltage	20	V
$V_{GS}$	Gate-to-Source Voltage	$\pm 20$	V
$I_D @ T_A = 25^\circ C$	Continuous Drain Current, $V_{GS} @ 10V$ ③	15	A
$I_D @ T_A = 70^\circ C$	Continuous Drain Current, $V_{GS} @ 10V$ ③	12	A
$I_D @ T_C = 25^\circ C$	Continuous Drain Current, $V_{GS} @ 10V$ ④	66	A
$I_{DM}$	Pulsed Drain Current ⑤	120	A
$E_{AS}$	Single Pulse Avalanche Energy ⑥	13	mJ
$I_{AR}$	Avalanche Current ⑤	12	A

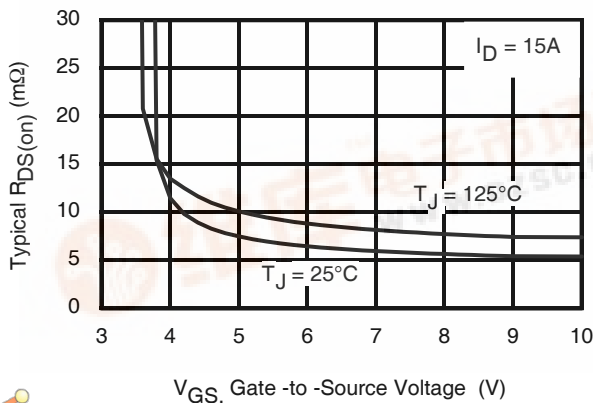


Fig 1. Typical On-Resistance vs. Gate Voltage

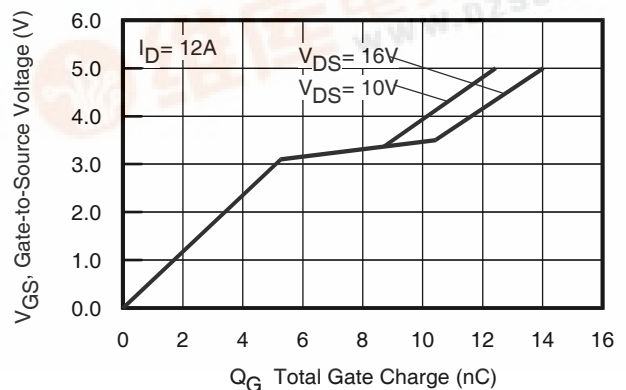


Fig 2. Typical Total Gate Charge vs. Gate-to-Source Voltage

① Click on this section to link to the appropriate technical paper.

② Click on this section to link to the DirectFET Website.

③ Surface mounted on 1 in. square Cu board, steady state.

④  $T_C$  measured with thermocouple mounted to top (Drain) of part.

⑤ Repetitive rating; pulse width limited by max. junction temperature.

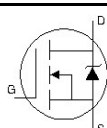
⑥ Starting  $T_J = 25^\circ C$ ,  $L = 0.18mH$ ,  $R_G = 25\Omega$ ,  $I_{AS} = 12A$ .



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

	Parameter	Min.	Typ.	Max.	Units	Conditions
$BV_{DSS}$	Drain-to-Source Breakdown Voltage	20	—	—	V	$V_{GS} = 0V, I_D = 250\mu A$
$\Delta BV_{DSS}/\Delta T_J$	Breakdown Voltage Temp. Coefficient	—	15	—	mV/°C	Reference to $25^\circ\text{C}, I_D = 1\text{mA}$
$R_{DS(on)}$	Static Drain-to-Source On-Resistance	—	5.2	6.8	m $\Omega$	$V_{GS} = 10V, I_D = 15A$ ①
		—	8.2	10.7		$V_{GS} = 4.5V, I_D = 12A$ ①
$V_{GS(th)}$	Gate Threshold Voltage	1.65	2.1	2.55	V	$V_{DS} = V_{GS}, I_D = 250\mu A$
$\Delta V_{GS(th)}/\Delta T_J$	Gate Threshold Voltage Coefficient	—	-5.2	—	mV/°C	
$I_{DSS}$	Drain-to-Source Leakage Current	—	—	1.0	$\mu A$	$V_{DS} = 16V, V_{GS} = 0V$
		—	—	150		$V_{DS} = 16V, V_{GS} = 0V, T_J = 125^\circ\text{C}$
$I_{GSS}$	Gate-to-Source Forward Leakage	—	—	100	nA	$V_{GS} = 20V$
	Gate-to-Source Reverse Leakage	—	—	-100		$V_{GS} = -20V$
$g_{fs}$	Forward Transconductance	41	—	—	S	$V_{DS} = 10V, I_D = 12A$
$Q_g$	Total Gate Charge	—	11	17	nC	$V_{DS} = 10V$ $V_{GS} = 4.5V$ $I_D = 12A$ See Fig. 15
$Q_{gs1}$	Pre-Vth Gate-to-Source Charge	—	3.9	—		
$Q_{gs2}$	Post-Vth Gate-to-Source Charge	—	1.3	—		
$Q_{gd}$	Gate-to-Drain Charge	—	3.6	—		
$Q_{godr}$	Gate Charge Overdrive	—	2.4	—		
$Q_{sw}$	Switch Charge ( $Q_{gs2} + Q_{gd}$ )	—	4.9	—		
$Q_{oss}$	Output Charge	—	5.9	—	nC	$V_{DS} = 10V, V_{GS} = 0V$
$R_G$	Gate Resistance	—	2.0	—	$\Omega$	
$t_{d(on)}$	Turn-On Delay Time	—	12	—	ns	$V_{DD} = 16V, V_{GS} = 4.5V$ ① $I_D = 12A$ Clamped Inductive Load
$t_r$	Rise Time	—	51	—		
$t_{d(off)}$	Turn-Off Delay Time	—	15	—		
$t_f$	Fall Time	—	5.7	—		
$C_{iss}$	Input Capacitance	—	1520	—	pF	$V_{GS} = 0V$ $V_{DS} = 10V$ $f = 1.0\text{MHz}$
$C_{oss}$	Output Capacitance	—	440	—		
$C_{rss}$	Reverse Transfer Capacitance	—	220	—		

## Diode Characteristics

	Parameter	Min.	Typ.	Max.	Units	Conditions
$I_S$	Continuous Source Current (Body Diode)	—	—	2.8	A	MOSFET symbol showing the integral reverse p-n junction diode. 
$I_{SM}$	Pulsed Source Current (Body Diode) ②	—	—	120		
$V_{SD}$	Diode Forward Voltage	—	—	1.0	V	$T_J = 25^\circ\text{C}, I_S = 12A, V_{GS} = 0V$ ①
$t_{rr}$	Reverse Recovery Time	—	12	18	ns	$T_J = 25^\circ\text{C}, I_F = 12A$
$Q_{rr}$	Reverse Recovery Charge	—	2.4	3.6	nC	$di/dt = 100A/\mu s$ ①

### Notes:

① Pulse width  $\leq 400\mu s$ ; duty cycle  $\leq 2\%$ .

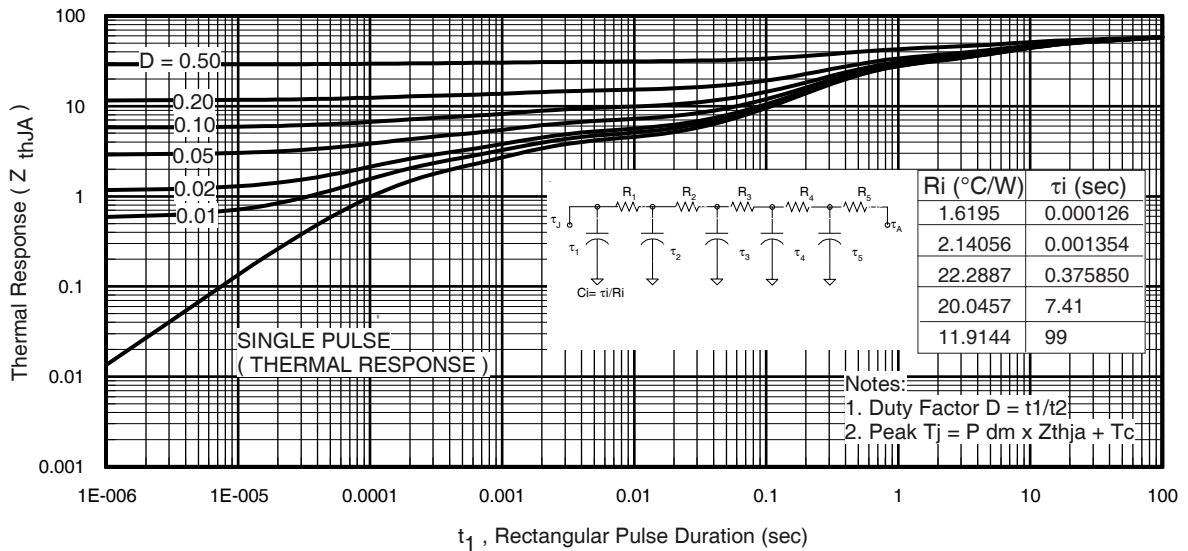
② Repetitive rating; pulse width limited by max. junction temperature.

**Absolute Maximum Ratings**

	Parameter	Max.	Units
$P_D @ T_A = 25^\circ\text{C}$	Power Dissipation ①	2.2	W
$P_D @ T_A = 70^\circ\text{C}$	Power Dissipation ①	1.4	
$P_D @ T_C = 25^\circ\text{C}$	Power Dissipation ④	42	
$T_P$	Peak Soldering Temperature	270	$^\circ\text{C}$
$T_J$	Operating Junction and	-40 to +150	
$T_{STG}$	Storage Temperature Range		

**Thermal Resistance**

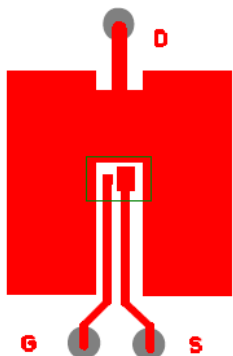
	Parameter	Typ.	Max.	Units
$R_{\theta JA}$	Junction-to-Ambient ①⑤	—	58	$^\circ\text{C}/\text{W}$
$R_{\theta JA}$	Junction-to-Ambient ②⑤	12.5	—	
$R_{\theta JA}$	Junction-to-Ambient ③⑤	20	—	
$R_{\theta JC}$	Junction-to-Case ④⑤	—	3.0	
$R_{\theta J-PCB}$	Junction-to-PCB Mounted	1.4	—	
	Linear Derating Factor ①	0.017		$\text{W}/^\circ\text{C}$



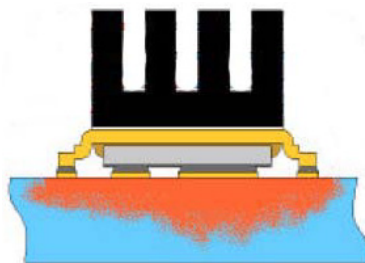
**Fig 3.** Maximum Effective Transient Thermal Impedance, Junction-to-Ambient ①

**Notes:**

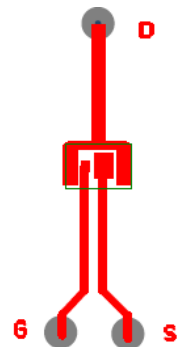
- ① Surface mounted on 1 in. square Cu board, steady state.
- ② Used double sided cooling, mounting pad.
- ③ Mounted on minimum footprint full size board with metalized back and with small clip heatsink.
- ④  $T_C$  measured with thermocouple incontact with top (Drain) of part.
- ⑤  $R_\theta$  is measured at  $T_J$  of approximately  $90^\circ\text{C}$ .



① Surface mounted on 1 in. square Cu board (still air).



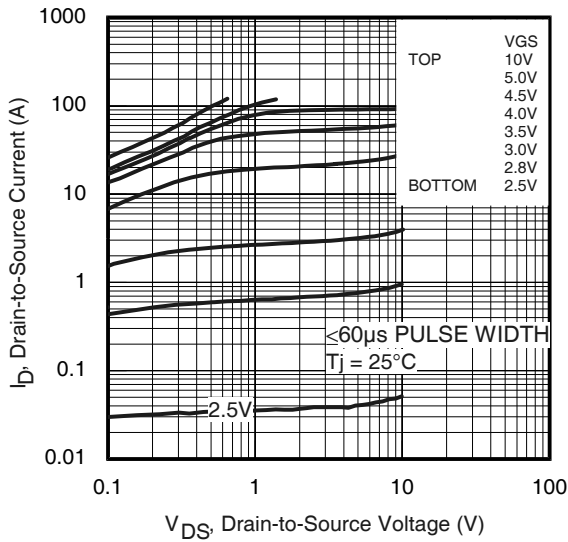
③ Mounted to a PCB with small clip heatsink (still air)



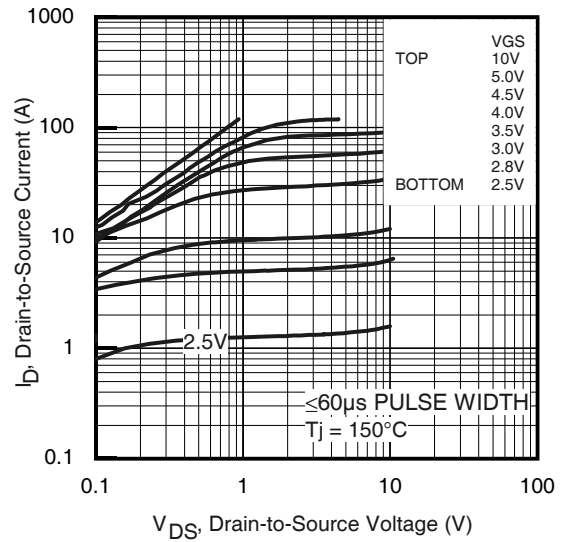
③ Mounted on minimum footprint full size board with metalized back and with small clip heatsink (still air)

# IRF6610

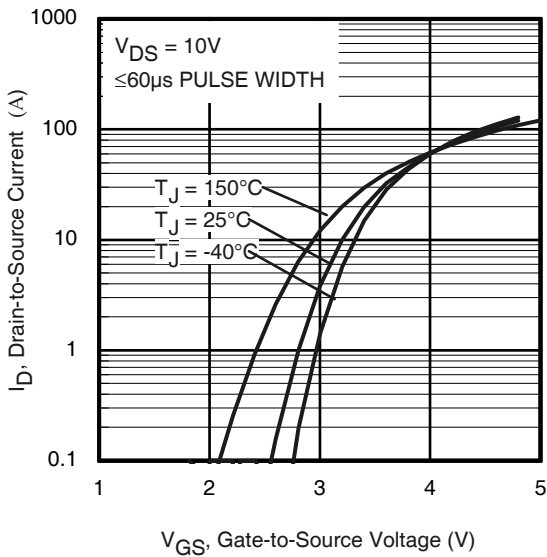
International  
**IR** Rectifier



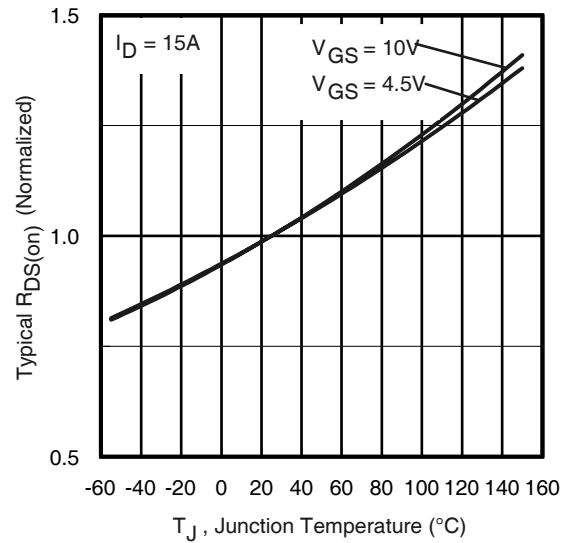
**Fig 4.** Typical Output Characteristics



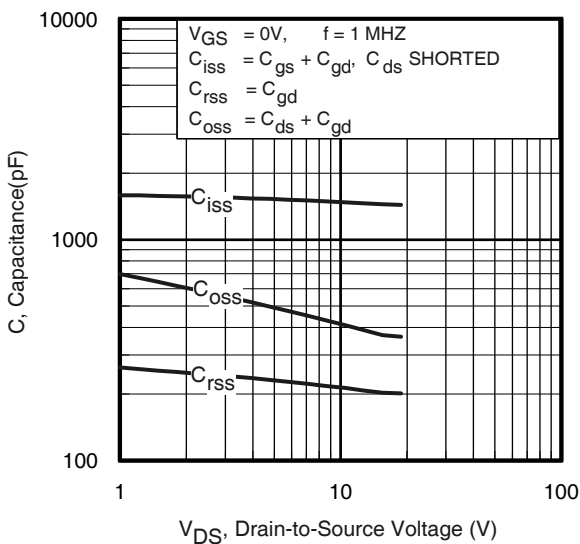
**Fig 5.** Typical Output Characteristics



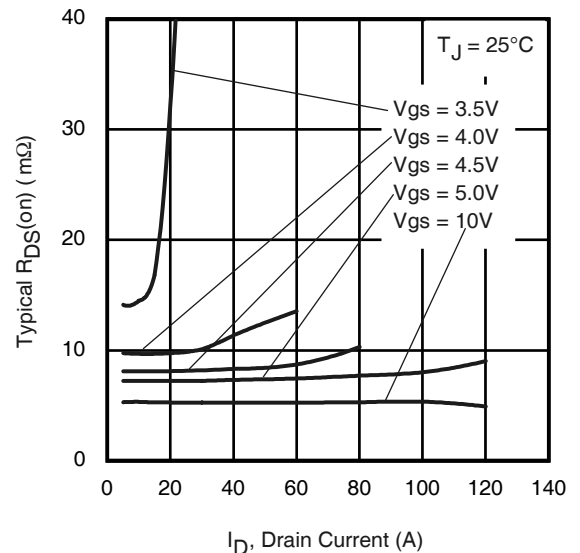
**Fig 6.** Typical Transfer Characteristics



**Fig 7.** Normalized On-Resistance vs. Temperature



**Fig 8.** Typical Capacitance vs. Drain-to-Source Voltage



**Fig 9.** Typical On-Resistance Vs. Drain Current and Gate Voltage

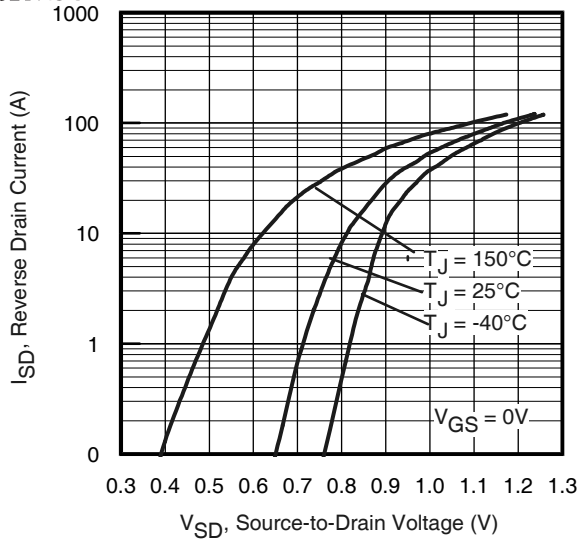


Fig 10. Typical Source-Drain Diode Forward Voltage

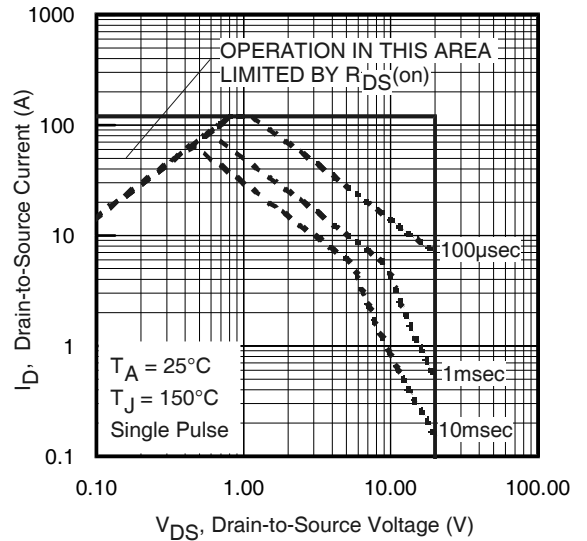


Fig11. Maximum Safe Operating Area

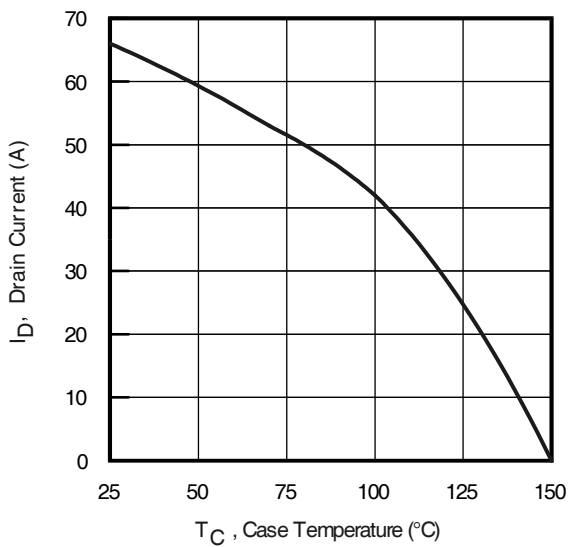


Fig 12. Maximum Drain Current vs. Case Temperature

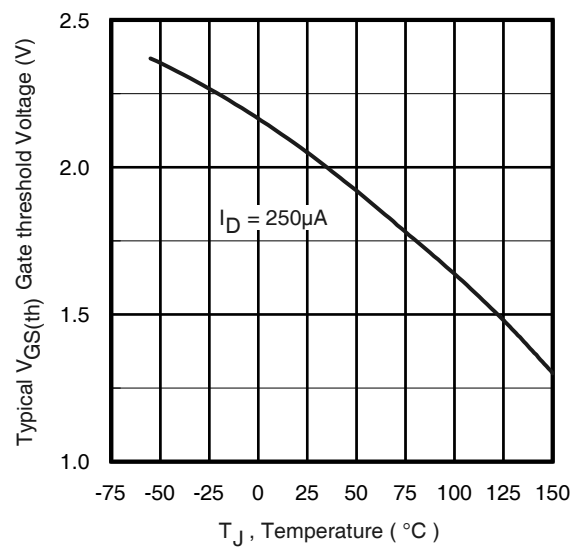


Fig 13. Typical Threshold Voltage vs. Junction Temperature

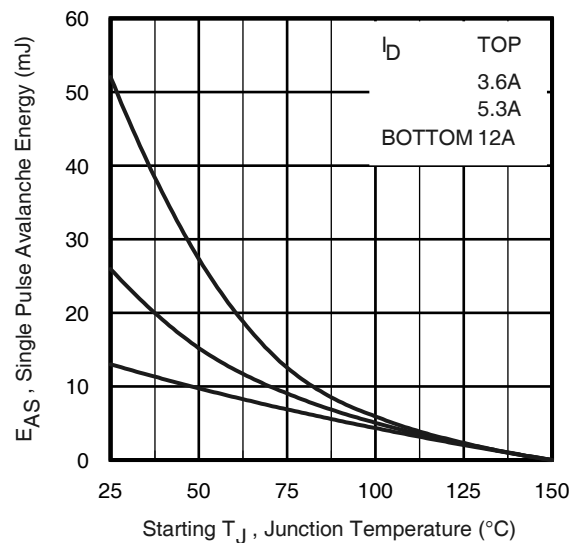
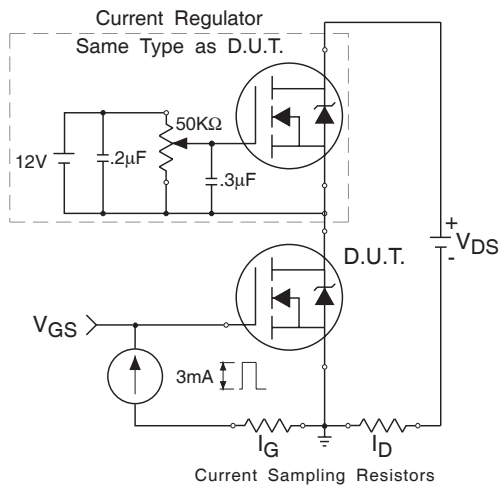
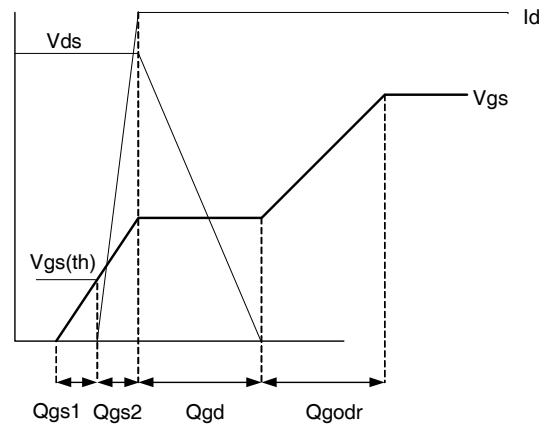


Fig 14. Maximum Avalanche Energy Vs. Drain Current

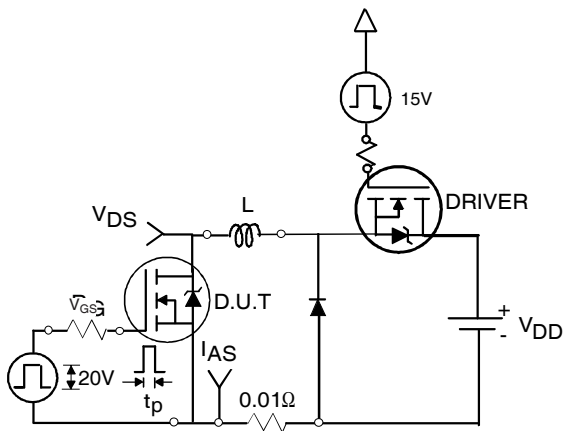
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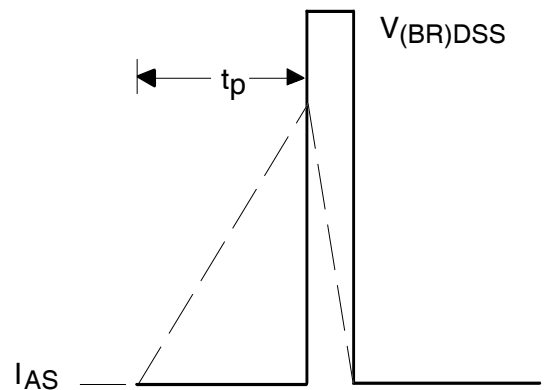
**Fig 15a.** Gate Charge Test Circuit



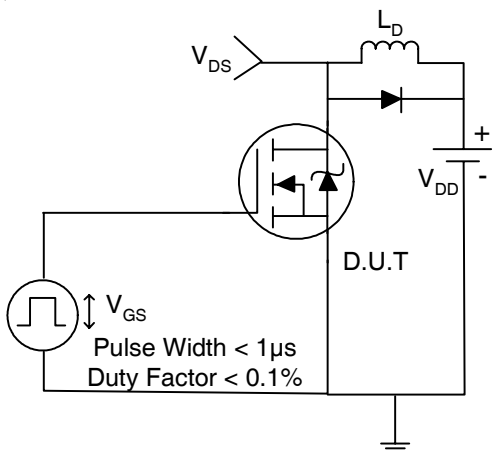
**Fig 15b.** Gate Charge Waveform



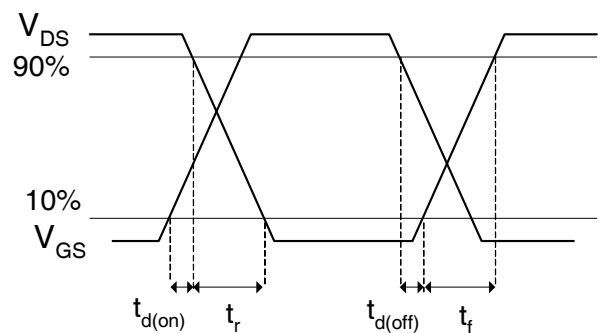
**Fig 16b.** Unclamped Inductive Test Circuit



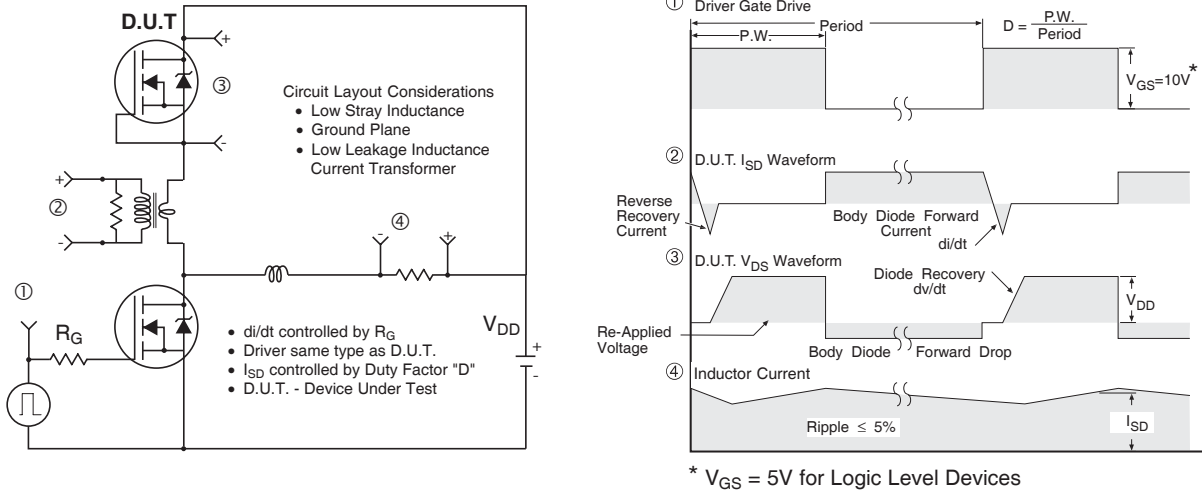
**Fig 16c.** Unclamped Inductive Waveforms



**Fig 17a.** Switching Time Test Circuit



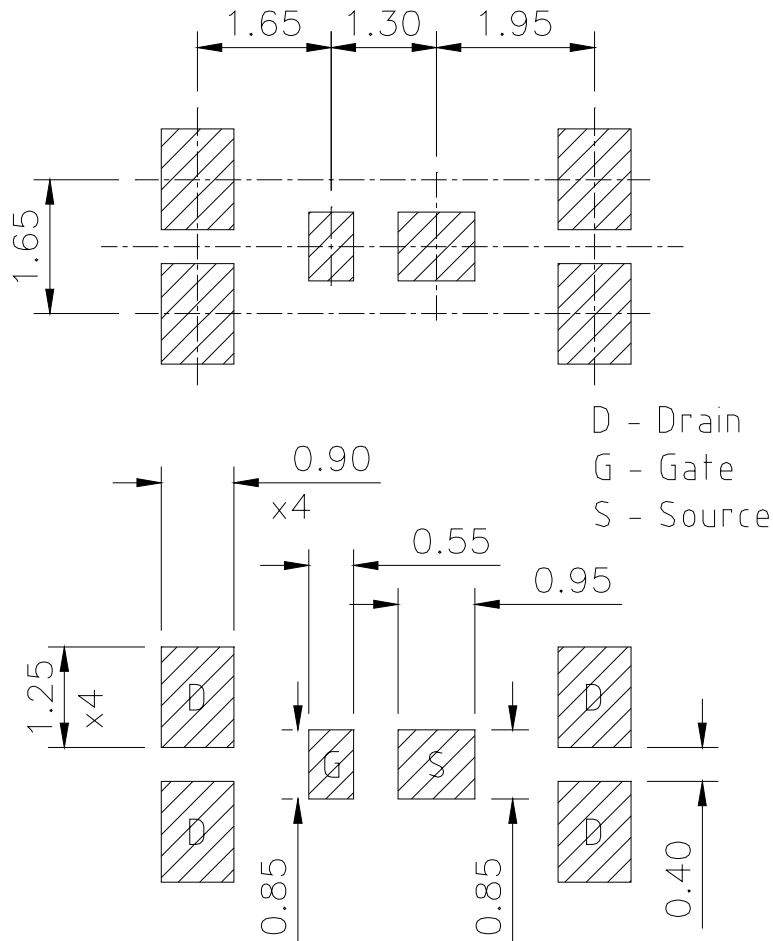
**Fig 17b.** Switching Time Waveforms



**Fig 18. Diode Reverse Recovery Test Circuit for N-Channel HEXFET® Power MOSFETs**

**DirectFET™ Substrate and PCB Layout, SQ Outline (Small Size Can, Q-Designation).**

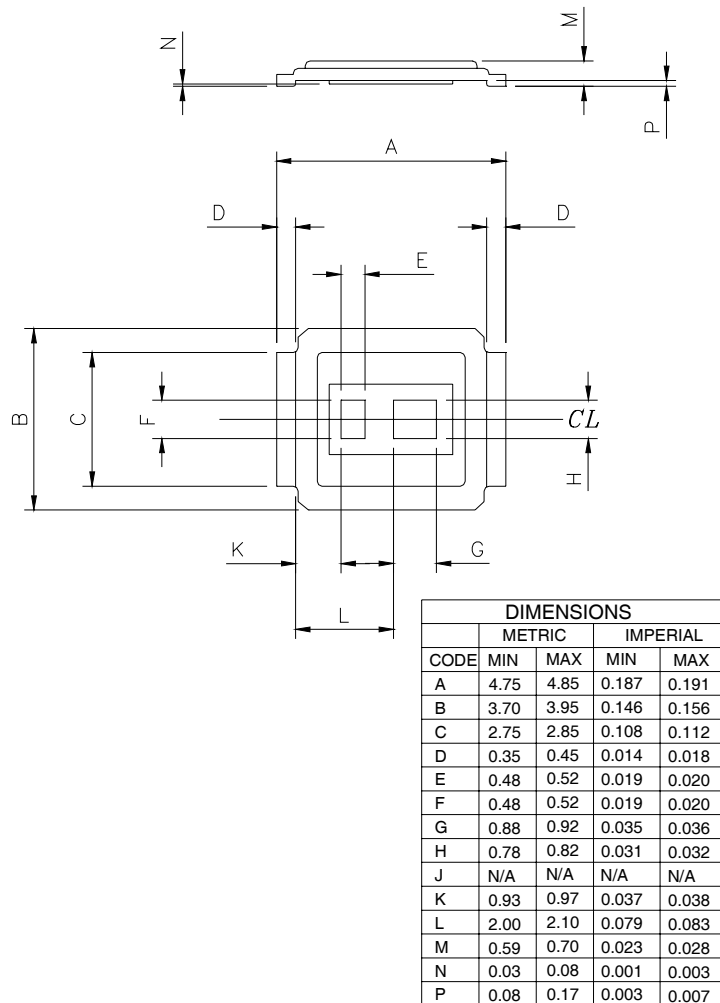
Please see DirectFET application note AN-1035 for all details regarding the assembly of DirectFET. This includes all recommendations for stencil and substrate designs.



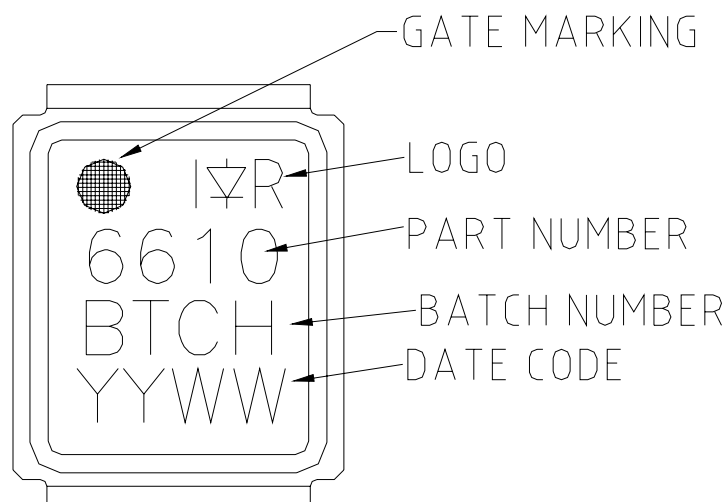
# IRF6610

## DirectFET™ Outline Dimension, SQ Outline (Small Size Can, Q-Designation).

Please see DirectFET application note AN-1035 for all details regarding the assembly of DirectFET. This includes all recommendations for stencil and substrate designs.

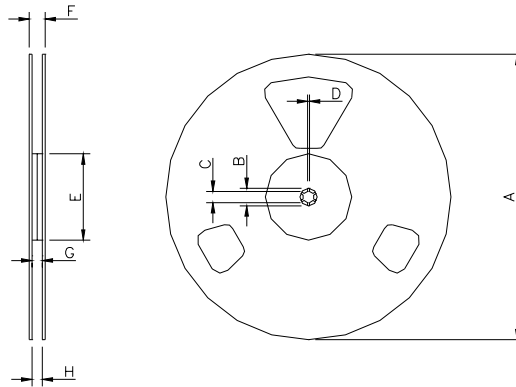


## DirectFET™ Part Marking





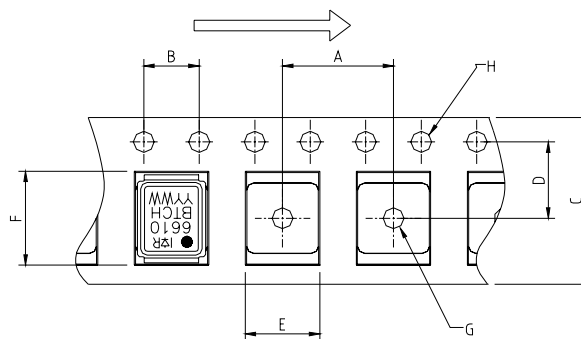
## DirectFET™ Tape & Reel Dimension (Showing component orientation).



NOTE: Controlling dimensions in mm  
 Std reel quantity is 4800 parts. (ordered as IRF6610). For 1000 parts on 7" reel,  
 order IRF6610TR1

REEL DIMENSIONS								
CODE	STANDARD OPTION (QTY 4800)				TR1 OPTION (QTY 1000)			
	METRIC		IMPERIAL		METRIC		IMPERIAL	
	MIN	MAX	MIN	MAX	MIN	MAX	MIN	MAX
A	330.0	N.C	12.992	N.C	177.77	N.C	6.9	N.C
B	20.2	N.C	0.795	N.C	19.06	N.C	0.75	N.C
C	12.8	13.2	0.504	0.520	13.5	12.8	0.53	0.50
D	1.5	N.C	0.059	N.C	1.5	N.C	0.059	N.C
E	100.0	N.C	3.937	N.C	58.72	N.C	2.31	N.C
F	N.C	18.4	N.C	0.724	N.C	13.50	N.C	0.53
G	12.4	14.4	0.488	0.567	11.9	12.01	0.47	N.C
H	11.9	15.4	0.469	0.606	11.9	12.01	0.47	N.C

Loaded Tape Feed Direction



NOTE: CONTROLLING  
 DIMENSIONS IN MM

CODE	DIMENSIONS			
	METRIC		IMPERIAL	
	MIN	MAX	MIN	MAX
A	7.90	8.10	0.311	0.319
B	3.90	4.10	0.154	0.161
C	11.90	12.30	0.469	0.484
D	5.45	5.55	0.215	0.219
E	4.00	4.20	0.158	0.165
F	5.00	5.20	0.197	0.205
G	1.50	N.C	0.059	N.C
H	1.50	1.60	0.059	0.063

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