

HEXFET® POWER MOSFET**IRFN150****N-CHANNEL****100 Volt, 0.060Ω HEXFET**

HEXFET technology is the key to International Rectifier's advanced line of power MOSFET transistors. The efficient geometry achieves very low on-state resistance combined with high transconductance.

HEXFET transistors also feature all of the well-established advantages of MOSFETs, such as voltage control, very fast switching, ease of paralleling and electrical parameter temperature stability. They are well-suited for applications such as switching power supplies, motor controls, inverters, choppers, audio amplifiers, and high energy pulse circuits.

The Surface Mount Device (SMD-1) package represents another step in the continual evolution of surface mount technology. The SMD-1 will give designers the extra flexibility they need to increase circuit board density. International Rectifier has engineered the SMD-1 package to meet the specific needs of the power market by increasing the size of the termination pads, thereby enhancing thermal and electrical performance.

Product Summary

Part Number	BVDSS	RDS(on)	ID
IRFN150	100V	0.060Ω	34A

Features:

- Avalanche Energy Rating
- Dynamic dv/dt Rating
- Simple Drive Requirements
- Ease of Paralleling
- Hermetically Sealed
- Surface Mount
- Light-weight

Absolute Maximum Ratings

	Parameter	IRFN150	Units
ID @ VGS = 10V, TC = 25°C	Continuous Drain Current	34	A
ID @ VGS = 10V, TC = 100°C	Continuous Drain Current	21	
IDL	Pulsed Drain Current ①	136	
PD @ TC = 25°C	Max. Power Dissipation	150	W
	Linear Derating Factor	1.2	W/K ⑤
VGS	Gate-to-Source Voltage	±20	V
EAS	Single Pulse Avalanche Energy ②	150	mJ
IAR	Avalanche Current ①	34	A
EAR	Repetitive Avalanche Energy ①	15	mJ
dv/dt	Peak Diode Recovery dv/dt ③	5.5	V/ns
TJ TSTG	Operating Junction Storage Temperature Range	-55 to 150	°C
	Package Mounting Surface Temperature	300 (for 5 seconds)	
	Weight	2.6 (typical)	g

IRFN150 Device

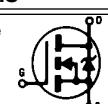
Electrical Characteristics @ $T_j = 25^\circ\text{C}$ (Unless Otherwise Specified)

	Parameter	Min.	Typ.	Max.	Units	Test Conditions
BV_{DSS}	Drain-to-Source Breakdown Voltage	100	—	—	V	$\text{V}_{\text{GS}} = 0\text{V}, \text{I}_D = 1.0 \text{ mA}$
$\Delta \text{BV}_{\text{DSS}}/\Delta T_j$	Temperature Coefficient of Breakdown Voltage	—	0.13	—	V°C	Reference to 25°C , $\text{I}_D = 1.0 \text{ mA}$
$\text{RDS}(\text{on})$	Static Drain-to-Source On-State Resistance	—	—	0.060	Ω	$\text{V}_{\text{GS}} = 10\text{V}, \text{I}_D = 21\text{A}$ ④
		—	—	0.070		$\text{V}_{\text{GS}} = 10\text{V}, \text{I}_D = 34\text{A}$
$\text{VGS}(\text{th})$	Gate Threshold Voltage	2.0	—	4.0	V	$\text{V}_{\text{DS}} = \text{V}_{\text{GS}}, \text{I}_D = 250\mu\text{A}$
gfs	Forward Transconductance	9	—	—	$\text{S} (\text{d})$	$\text{V}_{\text{DS}} > 15\text{V}, \text{IDS} = 21\text{A}$ ④
IDSS	Zero Gate Voltage Drain Current	—	—	25	μA	$\text{V}_{\text{DS}} = 0.8 \times \text{Max Rating}, \text{V}_{\text{GS}} = 0\text{V}$
		—	—	250		$\text{V}_{\text{DS}} = 0.8 \times \text{Max Rating}$ $\text{V}_{\text{GS}} = 0\text{V}, \text{T}_j = 125^\circ\text{C}$
IGSS	Gate-to-Source Leakage Forward	—	—	100	nA	$\text{V}_{\text{GS}} = 20\text{V}$
IGSS	Gate-to-Source Leakage Reverse	—	—	-100		$\text{V}_{\text{GS}} = -20\text{V}$
Q_q	Total Gate Charge	50	—	125	nC	$\text{V}_{\text{GS}} = 10\text{V}, \text{I}_D = 34\text{A}$
Q_{gs}	Gate-to-Source Charge	8	—	22		$\text{V}_{\text{DS}} = \text{Max. Rating} \times 0.5$ see figures 6 and 13
Q_{gd}	Gate-to-Drain ("Miller") Charge	15	—	65	ns	$\text{V}_{\text{DD}} = 50\text{V}, \text{I}_D = 34\text{A},$ $\text{R}_G = 2.35\Omega, \text{V}_{\text{GS}} = 10\text{V}$ see figure 10
$\text{t}_{\text{d}(\text{on})}$	Turn-On Delay Time	—	—	35		
t_r	Rise Time	—	—	190		
$\text{t}_{\text{d}(\text{off})}$	Turn-Off Delay Time	—	—	170		
t_f	Fall Time	—	—	130		
L_D	Internal Drain Inductance	—	2.0	—	nH	Measured from the drain lead, 6mm (0.25 in.) from package to center of die.
L_S	Internal Source Inductance	—	4.1	—		Measured from the source lead, 6mm (0.25 in.) from package bonding pad to source bonding pad.
C_{iss}	Input Capacitance	—	3700	—	pF	$\text{V}_{\text{GS}} = 0\text{V}, \text{V}_{\text{DS}} = 25\text{V}$ $f = 1.0 \text{ MHz}$ see figure 5
C_{oss}	Output Capacitance	—	1100	—		
Crss	Reverse Transfer Capacitance	—	200	—		



Source-Drain Diode Ratings and Characteristics

	Parameter	Min.	Typ.	Max.	Units	Test Conditions
I_S	Continuous Source Current (Body Diode)	—	—	34	A	Modified MOSFET symbol showing the integral reverse p-n junction rectifier.
ISM	Pulse Source Current (Body Diode) ①	—	—	136		
V_{SD}	Diode Forward Voltage	—	—	1.8	V	$\text{T}_j = 25^\circ\text{C}, \text{I}_S = 34\text{A}, \text{V}_{\text{GS}} = 0\text{V}$ ④
t_{rr}	Reverse Recovery Time	—	—	500	ns	$\text{T}_j = 25^\circ\text{C}, \text{I}_F = 34\text{A}, \text{di/dt} \leq 100\text{A}/\mu\text{s}$ $\text{V}_{\text{DD}} \leq 50\text{V}$ ④
QRR	Reverse Recovery Charge	—	—	2.9	μC	
t_{on}	Forward Turn-On Time	Intrinsic turn-on time is negligible. Turn-on speed is substantially controlled by $\text{L}_S + \text{L}_D$.				



Thermal Resistance

	Parameter	Min.	Typ.	Max.	Units	Test Conditions
R_{thJC}	Junction-to-Case	—	—	0.83	K/W	
$\text{R}_{\text{thJ-PCB}}$	Junction-to-PC Board	—	TBD	—		Soldered to a copper clad PC board

IRFN150 Device

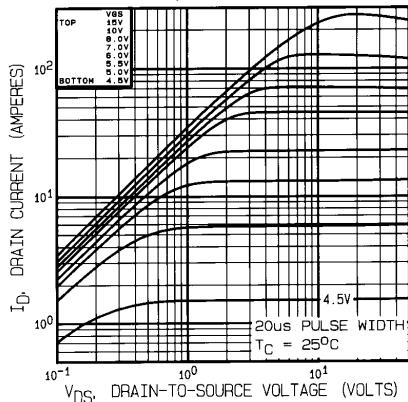


Fig. 1 — Typical Output Characteristics
 $T_C = 25^\circ\text{C}$

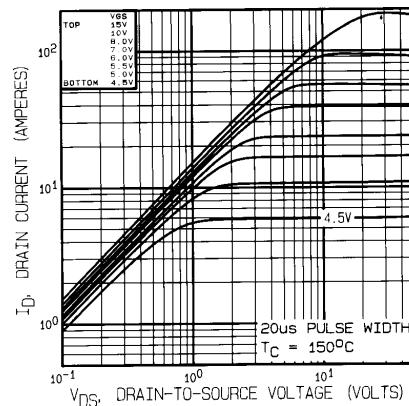


Fig. 2 — Typical Output Characteristics
 $T_C = 150^\circ\text{C}$

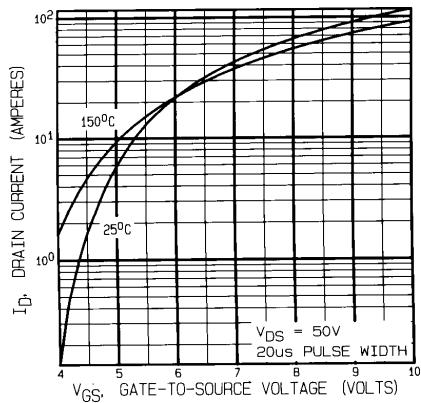


Fig. 3 — Typical Transfer Characteristics

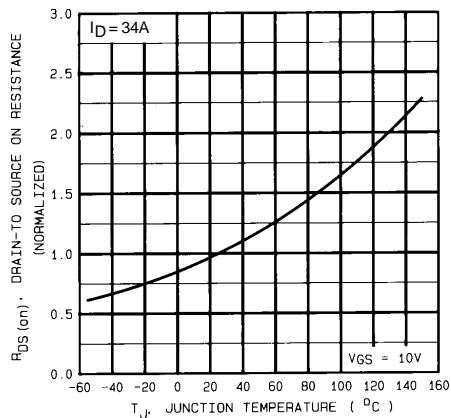


Fig. 4 — Normalized On-Resistance Vs. Temperature

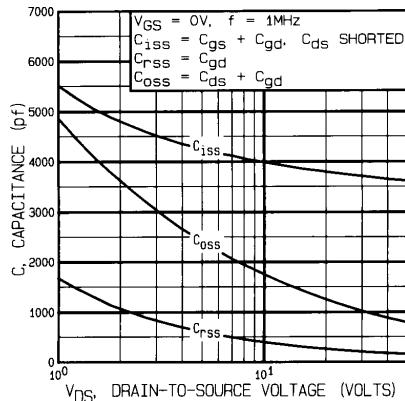


Fig. 5 — Typical Capacitance Vs. Drain-to-Source Voltage

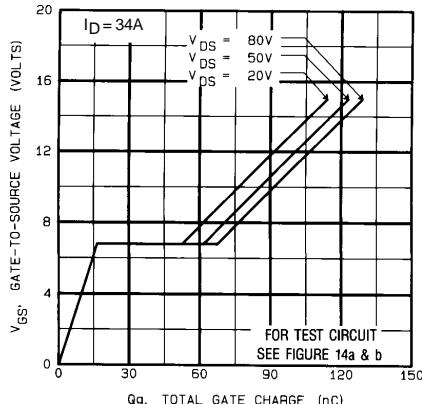


Fig. 6 — Typical Gate Charge Vs. Gate-to-Source Voltage

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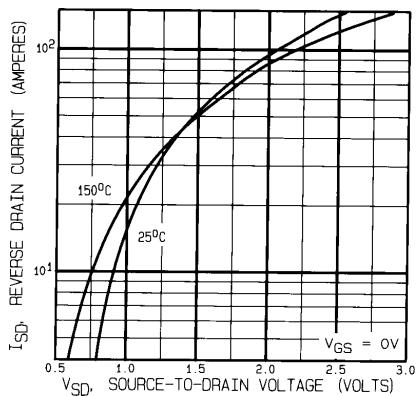


Fig. 7 — Typical Source-to-Drain Diode Forward Voltage

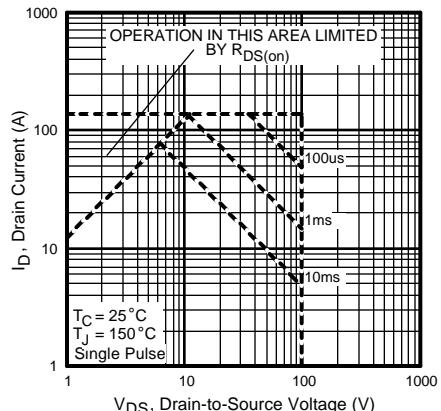


Fig. 8 — Maximum Safe Operating Area

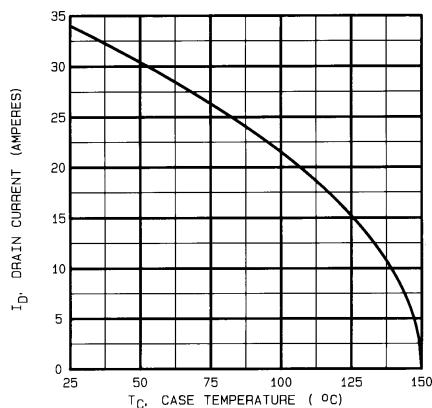


Fig. 9 — Maximum Drain Current Vs. Case Temperature

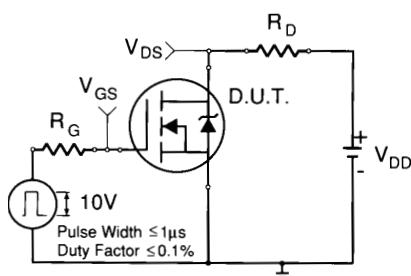


Fig. 10a — Switching Time Test Circuit

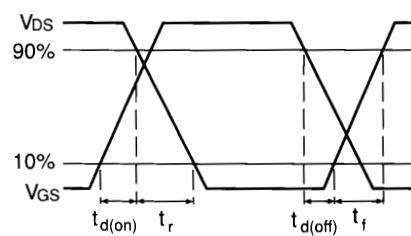


Fig. 10b — Switching Time Waveforms

IRFN150 Device

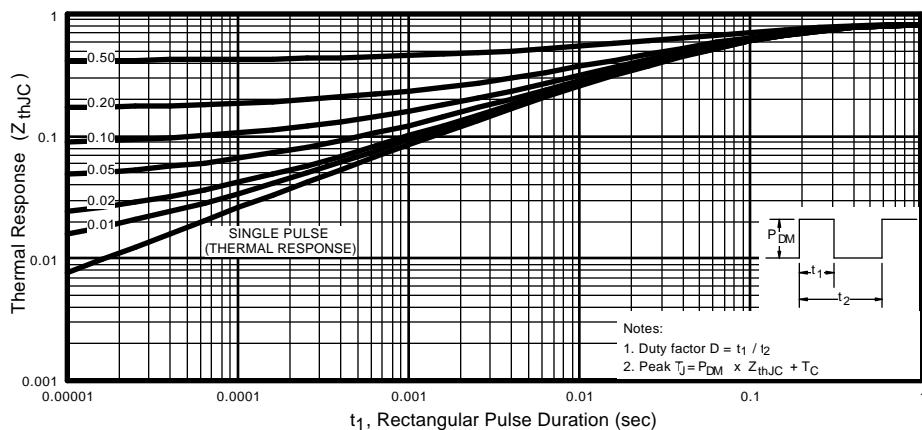


Fig. 11 — Maximum Effective Transient Thermal Impedance, Junction-to-Case Vs. Pulse Duration

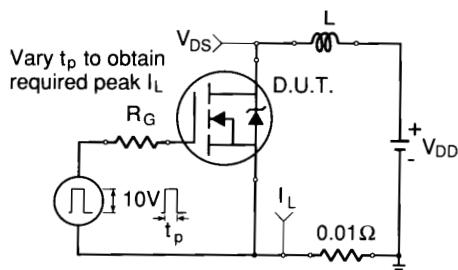


Fig. 12a — Unclamped Inductive Test Circuit

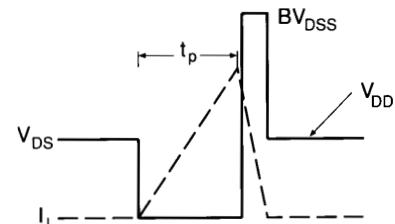


Fig. 12b — Unclamped Inductive Waveforms

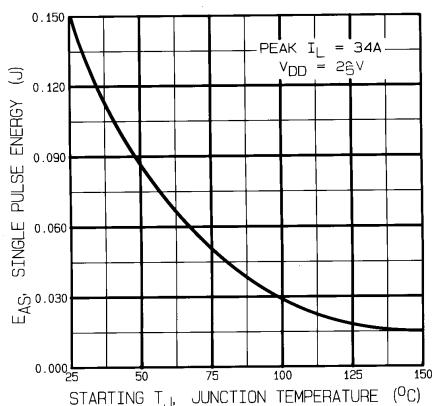


Fig. 12c — Max. Avalanche Energy vs. Current

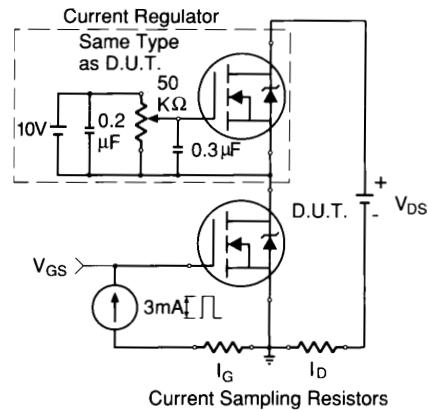
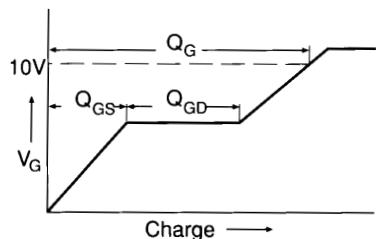


Fig. 13a — Gate Charge Test Circuit

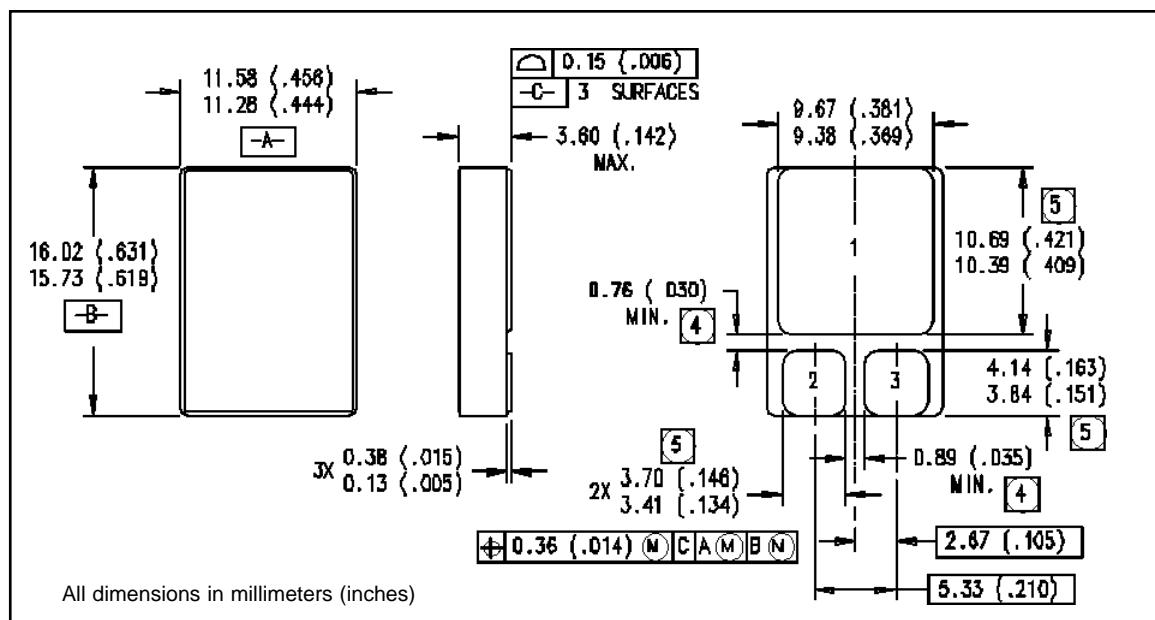
IRFN150 Device



- ① Repetitive Rating; Pulse width limited by maximum junction temperature.
(see figure 11)
- ② @ $V_{DD} = 25V$, Starting $T_J = 25^\circ C$,
 $EAS = [0.5 * L * (I_L^2) * [BV_{DSS}/(BV_{DSS}-V_{DD})]]$
Peak $I_L = 34A$, $V_{GS} = 10V$, $25 \leq R_G \leq 200\Omega$
- ③ $I_{SD} \leq 34A$, $dI/dt \leq 200A/\mu s$,
 $V_{DD} \leq BV_{DSS}$, $T_J \leq 150^\circ C$
- ④ Pulse width $\leq 300 \mu s$; Duty Cycle $\leq 2\%$
- ⑤ $K/W = ^\circ C/W$
 $W/K = W/^{\circ}C$

Fig. 13b — Basic Gate Charge Waveform

Case Outline and Dimensions — SMD-1



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