

Typical Applications

- Anti-lock Braking Systems (ABS)
- Electric Power Steering (EPS)
- Electric Braking
- Radiator Fan Control

Benefits

- Advanced Process Technology
- Ultra Low On-Resistance
- Increase Current Handling Capability
- 175°C Operating Temperature
- Fast Switching
- Dynamic dv/dt Rating
- Repetitive Avalanche Allowed up to Tjmax

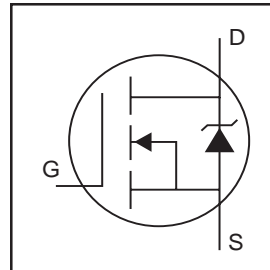
Description

Specifically designed for Automotive applications, this Stripe Planar design of HEXFET® Power MOSFETs utilizes the latest processing techniques to achieve extremely low on-resistance per silicon area. Additional features of this MOSFET are a 175°C junction operating temperature, fast switching speed and improved ruggedness in single and repetitive avalanche. The Super-220™ is a package that has been designed to have the same mechanical outline and pinout as the industry standard TO-220 but can house a considerably larger silicon die. The result is significantly increased current handling capability over both the TO-220 and the much larger TO-247 package. The combination of extremely low on-resistance silicon and the Super-220™ package makes it ideal to reduce the component count in multiparalleled TO-220 applications, reduce system power dissipation, upgrade existing designs or have TO-247 performance in a TO-220 outline. This package has been designed to meet automotive, Q101, qualification standard.

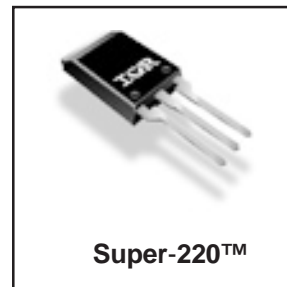
These benefits make this design an extremely efficient and reliable device for use in Automotive applications and a wide variety of other applications.

Absolute Maximum Ratings

	Parameter	Max.	Units
I _D @ T _C = 25°C	Continuous Drain Current, V _{GS} @ 10V	206 [Ⓒ]	A
I _D @ T _C = 100°C	Continuous Drain Current, V _{GS} @ 10V	145 [Ⓒ]	
I _{DM}	Pulsed Drain Current [Ⓓ]	650	
P _D @ T _C = 25°C	Power Dissipation	300	W
	Linear Derating Factor	2.0	W/°C
V _{GS}	Gate-to-Source Voltage	± 20	V
E _{AS}	Single Pulse Avalanche Energy [Ⓔ]	See Fig.12a, 12b, 15, 16	mJ
I _{AR}	Avalanche Current [Ⓓ]		A
E _{AR}	Repetitive Avalanche Energy [Ⓓ]	30	mJ
dv/dt	Peak Diode Recovery dv/dt [Ⓔ]	5.0	V/ns
T _J	Operating Junction and Storage Temperature Range	-40 to + 175	°C
T _{STG}		-55 to + 175	
	Soldering Temperature, for 10 seconds	300 (1.6mm from case)	
	Recommended clip force	20	N

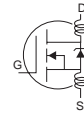


V _{DSS} = 40V
R _{DS(on)} = 3.7mΩ
I _D = 206A [Ⓒ]



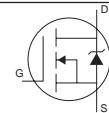
Electrical Characteristics @ $T_J = 25^\circ\text{C}$ (unless otherwise specified)

	Parameter	Min.	Typ.	Max.	Units	Conditions
$V_{(BR)DSS}$	Drain-to-Source Breakdown Voltage	40	—	—	V	$V_{GS} = 0V, I_D = 250\mu A$
$\Delta V_{(BR)DSS}/\Delta T_J$	Breakdown Voltage Temp. Coefficient	—	0.036	—	V/°C	Reference to $25^\circ\text{C}, I_D = 1mA$
$R_{DS(on)}$	Static Drain-to-Source On-Resistance	—	—	3.7	mΩ	$V_{GS} = 10V, I_D = 95A$ ④
$V_{GS(th)}$	Gate Threshold Voltage	2.0	—	4.0	V	$V_{DS} = 10V, I_D = 250\mu A$
g_{fs}	Forward Transconductance	106	—	—	S	$V_{DS} = 25V, I_D = 60A$
I_{DSS}	Drain-to-Source Leakage Current	—	—	20	μA	$V_{DS} = 40V, V_{GS} = 0V$
		—	—	250		$V_{DS} = 32V, V_{GS} = 0V, T_J = 150^\circ\text{C}$
I_{GSS}	Gate-to-Source Forward Leakage	—	—	200	nA	$V_{GS} = 20V$
	Gate-to-Source Reverse Leakage	—	—	-200		$V_{GS} = -20V$
Q_g	Total Gate Charge	—	160	200	nC	$I_D = 95A$
Q_{gs}	Gate-to-Source Charge	—	35	—		$V_{DS} = 32V$
Q_{gd}	Gate-to-Drain ("Miller") Charge	—	42	60		$V_{GS} = 10V$
$t_{d(on)}$	Turn-On Delay Time	—	17	—	ns	$V_{DD} = 20V$
t_r	Rise Time	—	140	—		$I_D = 95A$
$t_{d(off)}$	Turn-Off Delay Time	—	72	—		$R_G = 2.5\Omega$
t_f	Fall Time	—	26	—		$R_D = 0.21\Omega$ ④
L_D	Internal Drain Inductance	—	2.0	—	nH	Between lead, 6mm (0.25in.) from package and center of die contact
L_S	Internal Source Inductance	—	5.0	—		
C_{iss}	Input Capacitance	—	7360	—	pF	$V_{GS} = 0V$
C_{oss}	Output Capacitance	—	1680	—		$V_{DS} = 25V$
C_{rss}	Reverse Transfer Capacitance	—	240	—		$f = 1.0MHz$, See Fig. 5
C_{oss}	Output Capacitance	—	6630	—		$V_{GS} = 0V, V_{DS} = 1.0V, f = 1.0MHz$
C_{oss}	Output Capacitance	—	1490	—		$V_{GS} = 0V, V_{DS} = 32V, f = 1.0MHz$
$C_{oss\ eff.}$	Effective Output Capacitance ⑤	—	1540	—		$V_{GS} = 0V, V_{DS} = 0V$ to $32V$



Source-Drain Ratings and Characteristics

	Parameter	Min.	Typ.	Max.	Units	Conditions
I_S	Continuous Source Current (Body Diode)	—	—	206	A	MOSFET symbol showing the integral reverse p-n junction diode.
I_{SM}	Pulsed Source Current (Body Diode) ①	—	—	650		
V_{SD}	Diode Forward Voltage	—	—	1.3	V	$T_J = 25^\circ\text{C}, I_S = 95A, V_{GS} = 0V$ ④
t_{rr}	Reverse Recovery Time	—	71	110	ns	$T_J = 25^\circ\text{C}, I_F = 95A$
Q_{rr}	Reverse Recovery Charge	—	180	270	nC	$di/dt = 100A/\mu s$ ④
t_{on}	Forward Turn-On Time	Intrinsic turn-on time is negligible (turn-on is dominated by L_S+L_D)				



Thermal Resistance

	Parameter	Typ.	Max.	Units
$R_{\theta JC}$	Junction-to-Case	—	0.50	°C/W
$R_{\theta CS}$	Case-to-Sink, Flat, Greased Surface	0.5	—	
$R_{\theta JA}$	Junction-to-Ambient	—	58	

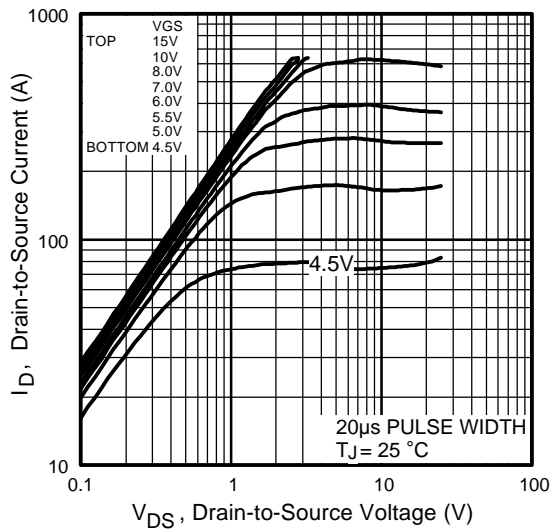


Fig 1. Typical Output Characteristics

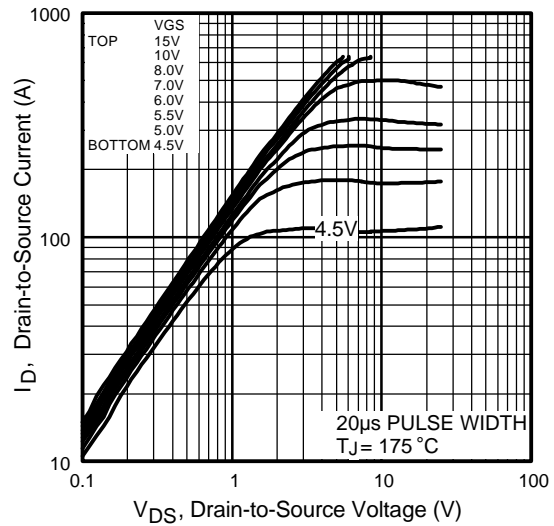


Fig 2. Typical Output Characteristics

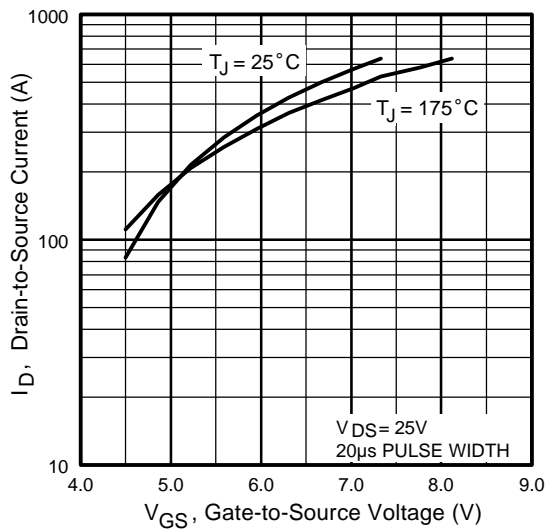


Fig 3. Typical Transfer Characteristics

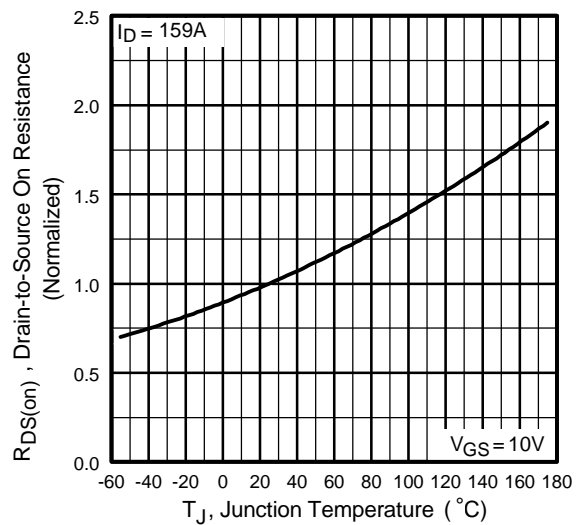


Fig 4. Normalized On-Resistance Vs. Temperature

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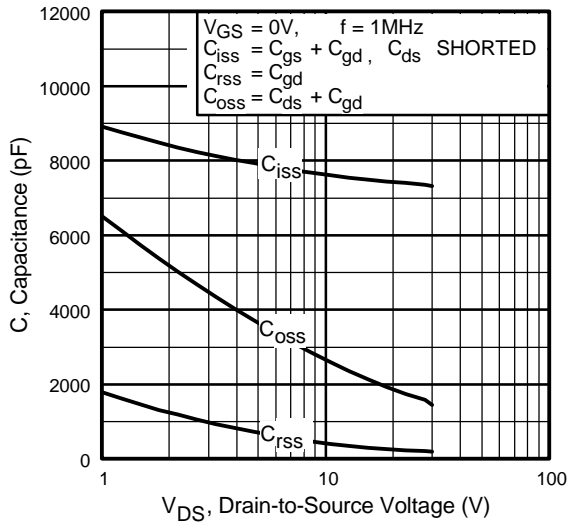


Fig 5. Typical Capacitance Vs. Drain-to-Source Voltage

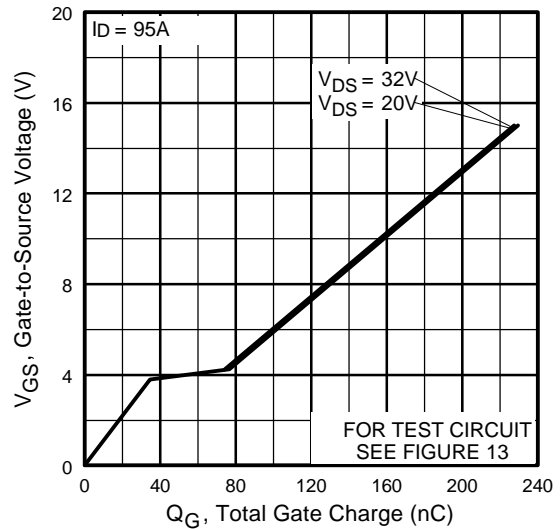


Fig 6. Typical Gate Charge Vs. Gate-to-Source Voltage

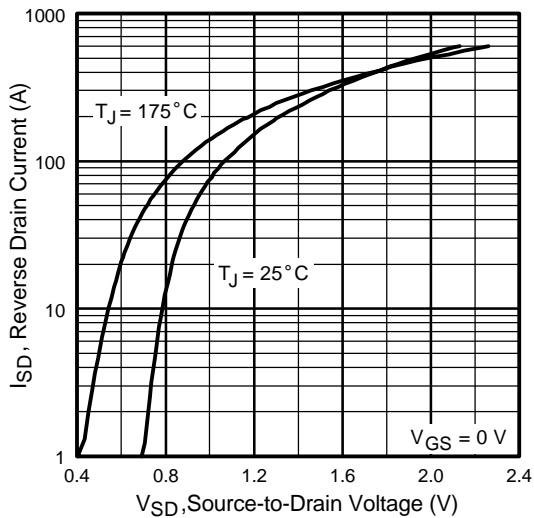


Fig 7. Typical Source-Drain Diode Forward Voltage

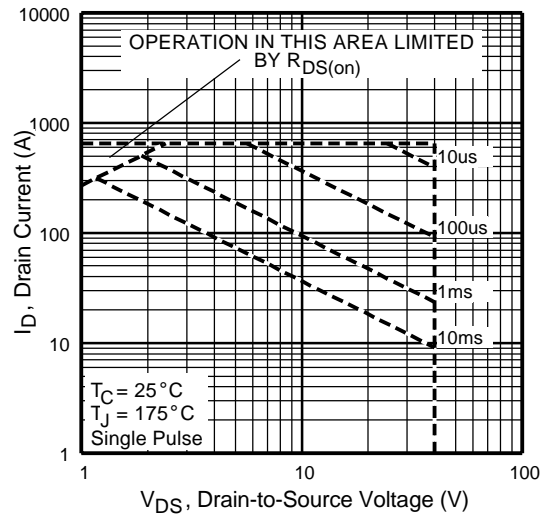


Fig 8. Maximum Safe Operating Area

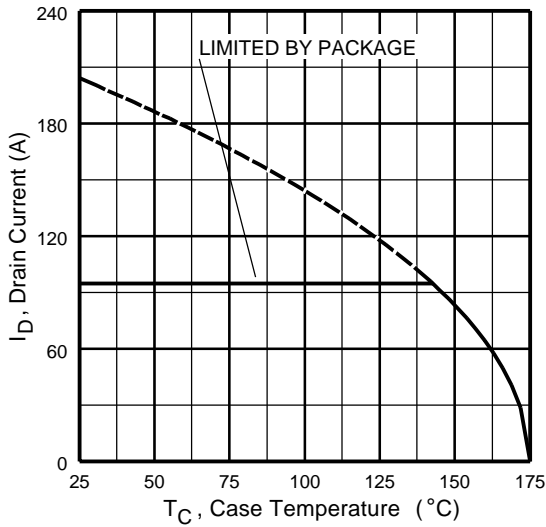


Fig 9. Maximum Drain Current Vs. Case Temperature

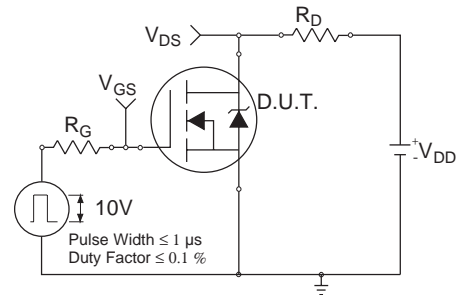


Fig 10a. Switching Time Test Circuit

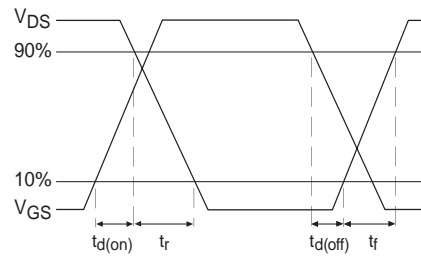


Fig 10b. Switching Time Waveforms

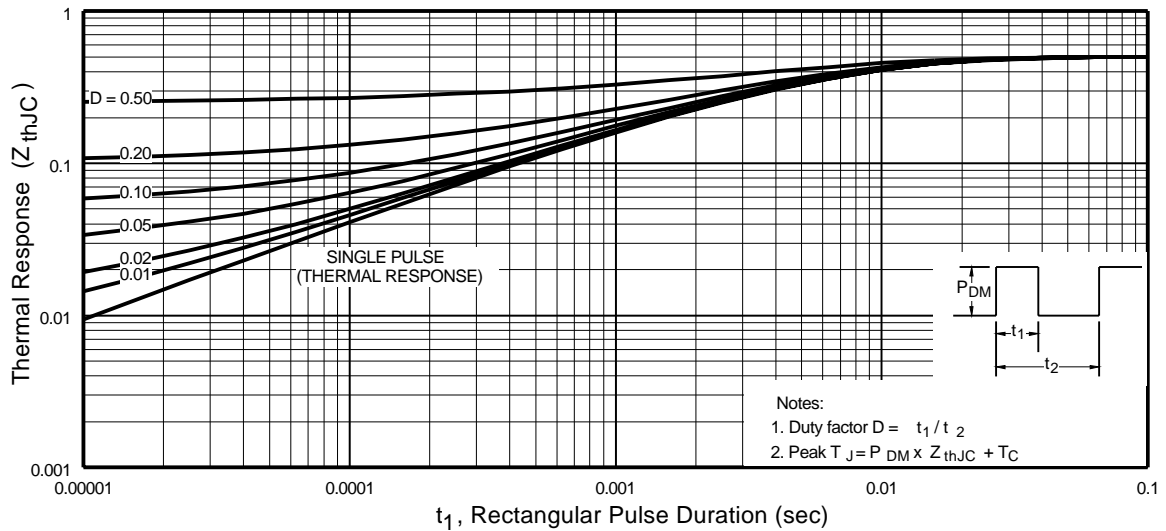


Fig 11. Maximum Effective Transient Thermal Impedance, Junction-to-Case

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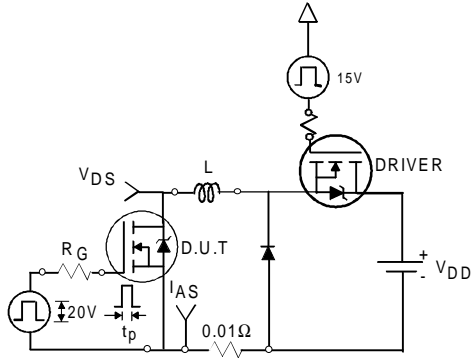


Fig 12a. Unclamped Inductive Test Circuit

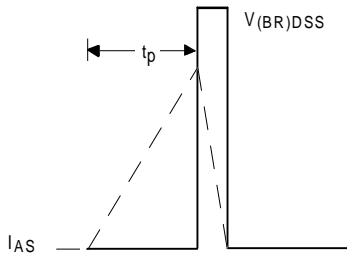


Fig 12b. Unclamped Inductive Waveforms

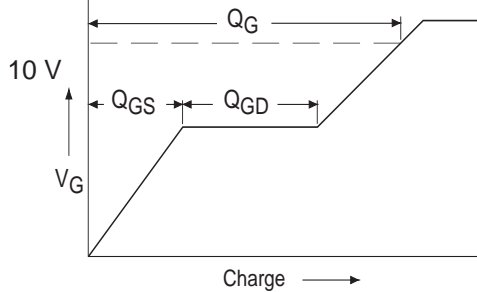


Fig 13a. Basic Gate Charge Waveform

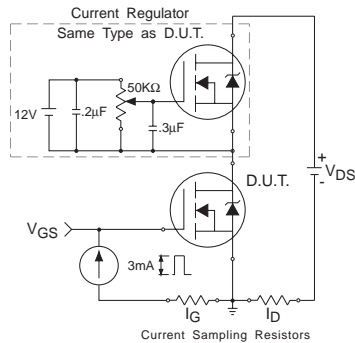


Fig 13b. Gate Charge Test Circuit

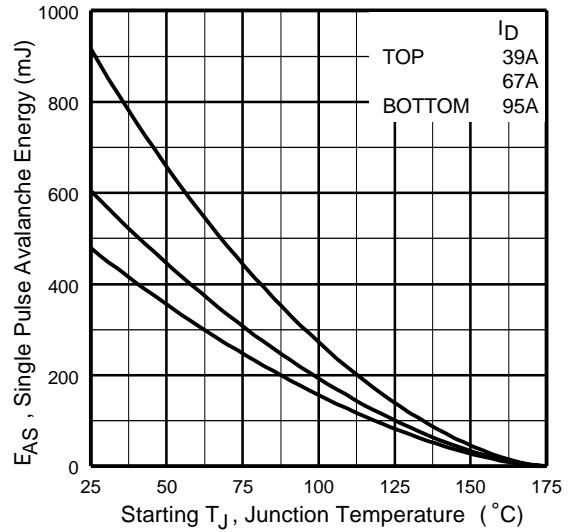


Fig 12c. Maximum Avalanche Energy Vs. Drain Current

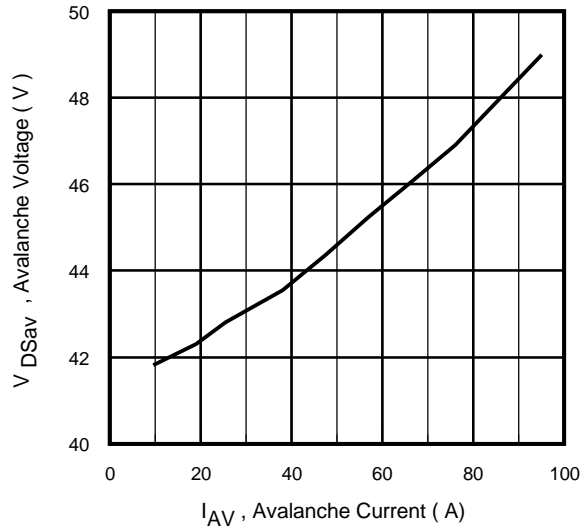


Fig 12d. Typical Drain-to-Source Voltage Vs. Avalanche Current

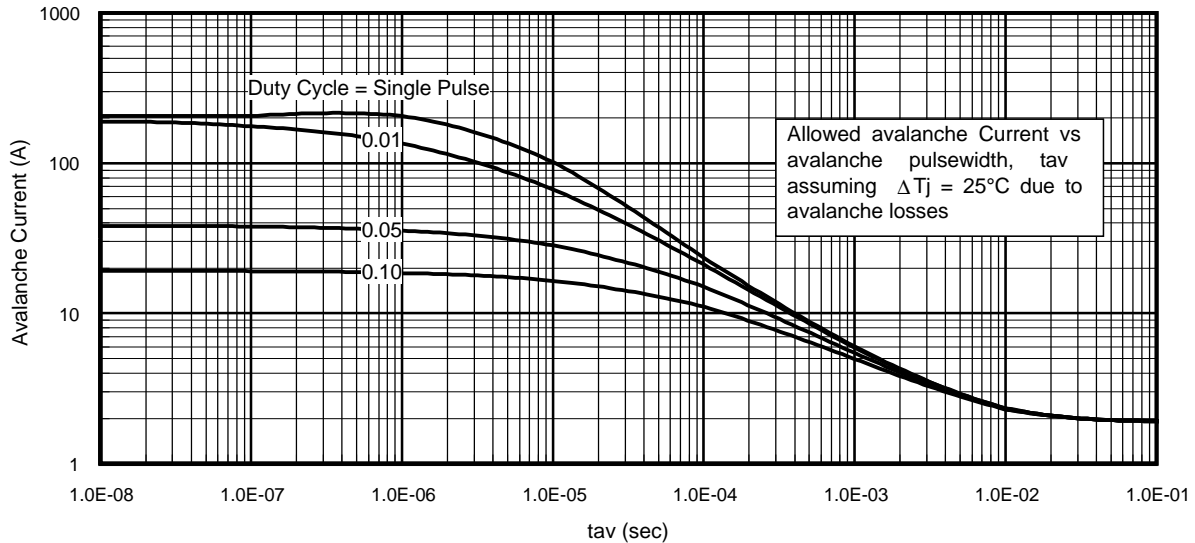


Fig 15. Typical Avalanche Current Vs.Pulsewidth

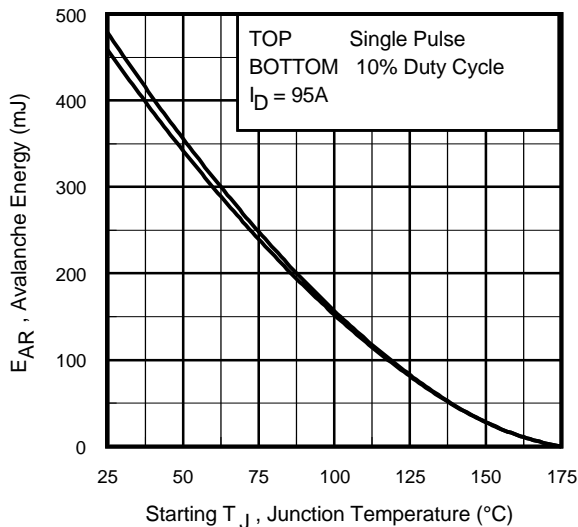


Fig 16. Maximum Avalanche Energy Vs. Temperature

**Notes on Repetitive Avalanche Curves , Figures 15, 16:
(For further info, see AN-1005 at www.irf.com)**

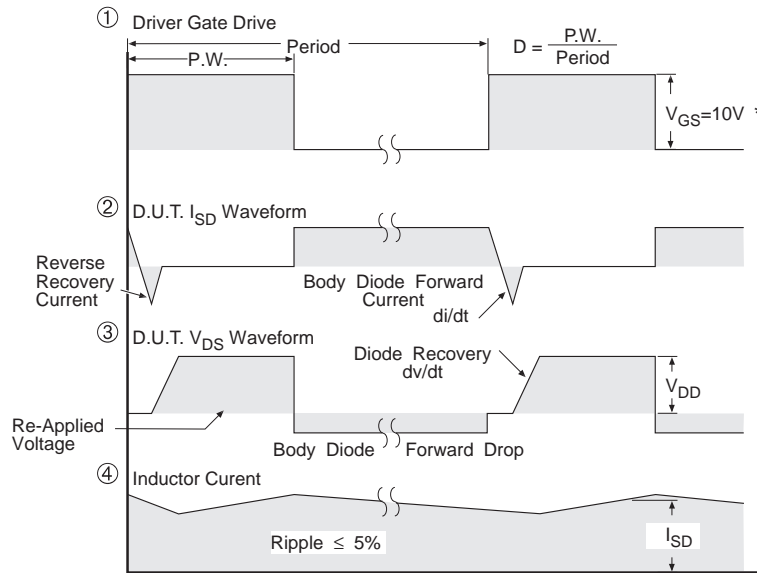
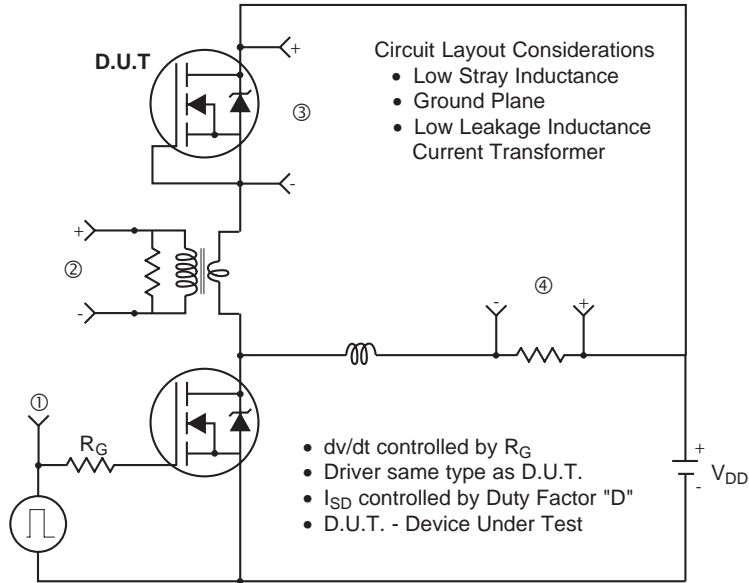
1. Avalanche failures assumption:
Purely a thermal phenomenon and failure occurs at a temperature far in excess of T_{jmax} . This is validated for every part type.
2. Safe operation in Avalanche is allowed as long as T_{jmax} is not exceeded.
3. Equation below based on circuit and waveforms shown in Figures 12a, 12b.
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 15, 16).
 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)

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

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

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

Peak Diode Recovery dv/dt Test Circuit

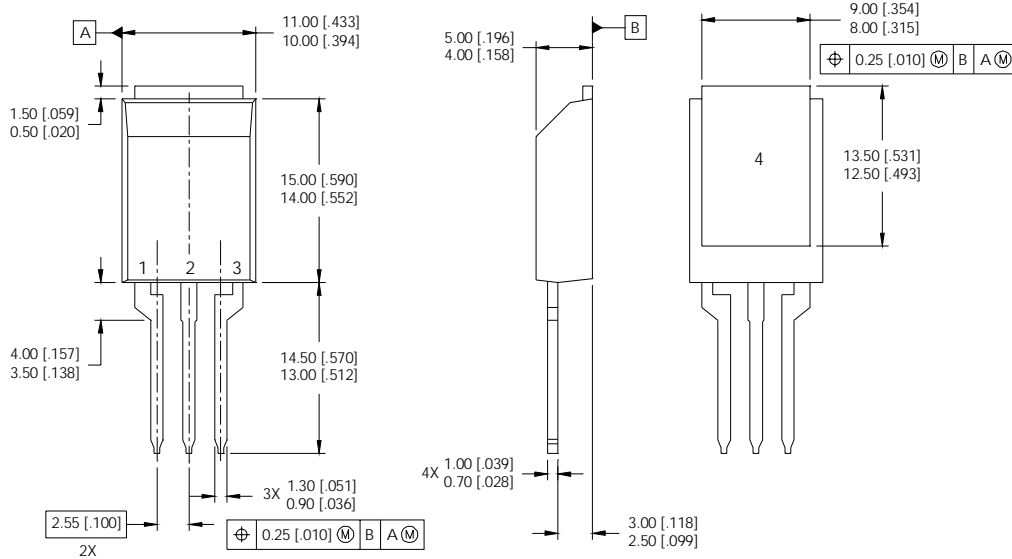


* $V_{GS} = 5V$ for Logic Level Devices

Fig 17. For N-Channel HEXFET® Power MOSFETs

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 Super-220™ Package Outline

IRFBA1404P



NOTES:

1. DIMENSIONING & TOLERANCING PER ASME Y14.5M-1994.
2. CONTROLLING DIMENSION: MILLIMETER.
3. DIMENSIONS ARE SHOWN IN MILLIMETERS [INCHES].
4. OUTLINE CONFORMS TO JEDEC OUTLINE TO-273AA.

LEAD ASSIGNMENTS

MOSFET	IGBT
1 - GATE	1 - GATE
2 - DRAIN	2 - COLLECTOR
3 - SOURCE	3 - EMITTER
4 - DRAIN	4 - COLLECTOR

Notes:

- ① Repetitive rating; pulse width limited by max. junction temperature.
- ② Starting $T_J = 25^\circ\text{C}$, $L = 0.12\text{mH}$
 $R_G = 25\Omega$, $I_{AS} = 95\text{A}$.
- ③ $I_{SD} \leq 95\text{A}$, $di/dt \leq 150\text{A}/\mu\text{s}$, $V_{DD} \leq V_{(BR)DSS}$,
 $T_J \leq 175^\circ\text{C}$
- ④ Pulse width $\leq 400\mu\text{s}$; duty cycle $\leq 2\%$.
- ⑤ C_{OSS} eff. is a fixed capacitance that gives the same charging time as C_{OSS} while V_{DS} is rising from 0 to 80% V_{DSS} . Refer to AN-1001
- ⑥ Calculated continuous current based on maximum allowable junction temperature. Package limitation current is 95A.

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Data and specifications subject to change without notice. 10/00