

Power MOS Field-Effect Transistors

N-Channel Enhancement-Mode
Power Field-Effect Transistors

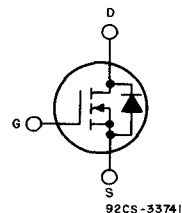
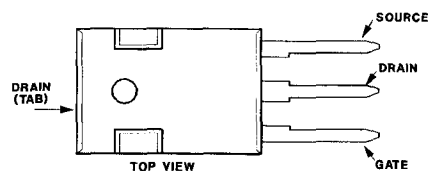
14 A and 16 A, 350 V – 400 V

 $r_{DS(on)} = 0.3 \Omega$ and 0.4Ω **Features:**

- SOA is power-dissipation limited
- Nanosecond switching speeds
- Linear transfer characteristics
- High input impedance
- Majority carrier device

The IRFP350, IRFP351, IRFP352, and IRFP353 are n-channel enhancement-mode silicon-gate power field-effect transistors designed for applications such as switching regulators, switching converters, motor drivers, relay drivers, and drivers for high-power bipolar switching transistors requiring high speed and low gate-drive power. These types can be operated directly from integrated circuits.

The IRFP-types are supplied in the JEDEC TO-247 plastic package.

N-CHANNEL ENHANCEMENT MODE**TERMINAL DIAGRAM****TERMINAL DESIGNATION****JEDEC TO-247****Absolute Maximum Ratings**

Parameter	IRFP350	IRFP351	IRFP352	IRFP353	Units
V_{DS} Drain - Source Voltage ①	400	350	400	350	V
V_{DGR} Drain - Gate Voltage ($R_{GS} = 20 \text{ K}\Omega$) ①	400	350	400	350	V
$I_D @ T_C = 25^\circ\text{C}$ Continuous Drain Current	16		14		A
$I_D @ T_C = 100^\circ\text{C}$ Continuous Drain Current	10		8.9		A
I_{DM} Pulsed Drain Current ②	64		56		A
V_{GS} Gate - Source Voltage		± 20			V
$P_D @ T_C = 25^\circ\text{C}$ Max. Power Dissipation		180			W
Linear Derating Factor		1.4			W/°C ③
I_{LM} Inductive Current, Clamped	64	(See Fig. 14) $L = 100\mu\text{H}$	56		A
T_J Operating Junction and Storage Temperature Range		-55 to 150			°C
T_{stg} Lead Temperature		300 (0.063 in. (1.6mm) from case for 10s)			°C

IRFP350, IRFP351, IRFP352, IRFP353

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

Parameter	Type	Min.	Typ.	Max.	Units	Test Conditions
BV _{DSS} Drain - Source Breakdown Voltage	IRFP350	400	—	—	V	$V_{GS} = 0\text{V}$ $I_D = 250\text{ }\mu\text{A}$
	IRFP352	—	—	—	—	
	IRFP351	350	—	—	V	
	IRFP353	—	—	—	—	
V _{GS(th)} Gate Threshold Voltage	ALL	2.0	—	4.0	V	$V_{DS} = V_{GS}$, $I_D = 250\text{ }\mu\text{A}$
I _{GSS} Gate-Source Leakage Forward	ALL	—	—	500	nA	$V_{GS} = 20\text{V}$
I _{GSS} Gate-Source Leakage Reverse	ALL	—	—	500	nA	$V_{GS} = -20\text{V}$
I _{DSS} Zero Gate Voltage Drain Current	ALL	—	—	250	μA	$V_{DS} = \text{Max. Rating}$, $V_{GS} = 0\text{V}$
		—	—	1000	μA	$V_{DS} = \text{Max. Rating} \times 0.8$, $V_{GS} = 0\text{V}$, $T_C = 125^\circ\text{C}$
I _{D(on)} On-State Drain Current ④	IRFP350	16	—	—	A	$V_{DS} > I_{D(on)} \times R_{DS(on)max}$, $V_{GS} = 10\text{V}$
	IRFP351	—	—	—	—	
	IRFP352	14	—	—	A	
	IRFP353	—	—	—	—	
R _{DS(on)} Static Drain-Source On-State Resistance ④	IRFP350	—	0.25	0.30	Ω	$V_{GS} = 10\text{V}$, $I_D = 8.9\text{A}$
	IRFP351	—	—	—	—	
	IRFP352	—	0.30	0.40	Ω	
	IRFP353	—	—	—	—	
g _{fs} Forward Transconductance ④	ALL	8.0	12	—	S(Ω)	$V_{DS} = 2 \times V_{GS}$, $I_{DS} = 8.0$
C _{iss} Input Capacitance	ALL	—	2400	—	pF	$V_{GS} = 0\text{V}$, $V_{DS} = 25\text{V}$, $f = 1.0\text{ MHz}$
C _{oss} Output Capacitance	ALL	—	460	—	pF	See Fig. 10
C _{rss} Reverse Transfer Capacitance	ALL	—	99	—	pF	
t _{d(on)} Turn-On Delay Time	ALL	—	12	18	ns	$V_{DD} = 200\text{V}$, $I_D = 15\text{A}$, $R_G = 6.2\Omega$, $R_D = 13\Omega$
t _r Rise Time	ALL	—	51	77	ns	See Fig. 16
t _{d(off)} Turn-Off Delay Time	ALL	—	75	110	ns	(MOSFET switching times are essentially independent of operating temperature.)
t _f Fall Time	ALL	—	47	71	ns	
Q _g Total Gate Charge (Gate-Source Plus Gate-Drain)	ALL	—	87	130	nC	$V_{GS} = 10\text{V}$, $I_D = 15\text{A}$, $V_{DS} = 0.8\text{ Max. Rating}$. See Fig. 17 for test circuit. (Gate charge is essentially independent of operating temperature.)
Q _{gs} Gate-Source Charge	ALL	—	10	15	nC	
Q _{gd} Gate-Drain ("Miller") Charge	ALL	—	33	50	nC	
L _D Internal Drain Inductance	ALL	—	5.0	—	nH	Measured from the drain lead, 6 mm (0.25 in.) from package to center of die.
L _S Internal Source Inductance	ALL	—	13	—	nH	Measured from the source lead, 6 mm (0.25 in.) from package to source bonding pad.

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Thermal Resistance

R _{thJC} Junction-to-Case	ALL	—	—	0.70	$^\circ\text{C/W}$ ⑤	
R _{thCS} Case-to-Sink	ALL	—	0.10	—	$^\circ\text{C/W}$ ⑤	Mounting surface flat, smooth, and greased.
R _{thJA} Junction-to-Ambient	ALL	—	—	80	$^\circ\text{C/W}$ ⑤	Typical socket mount
Mounting Torque	ALL	—	—	10	in. • lbs.	Standard 6-32 screw

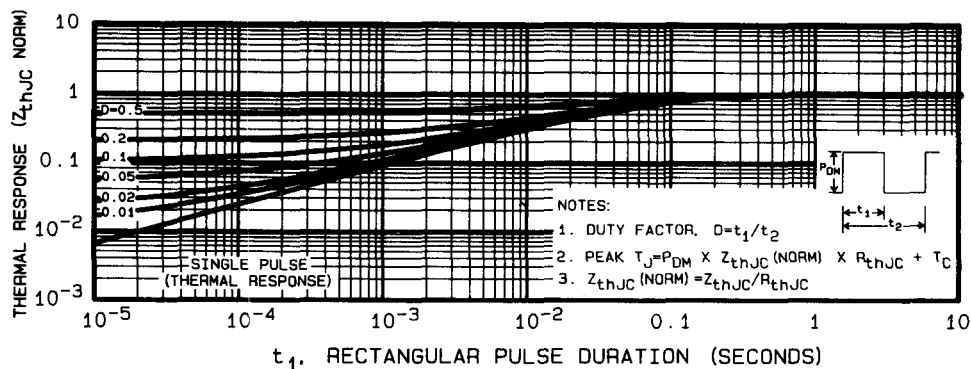
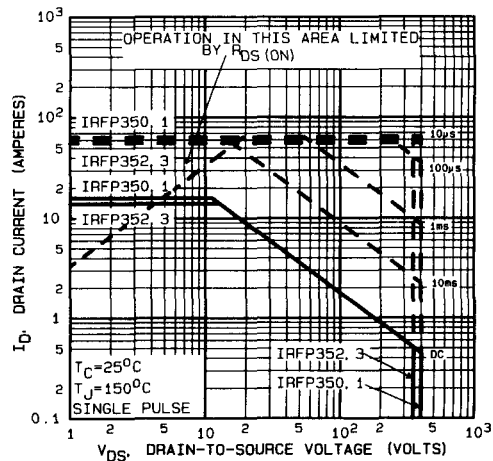
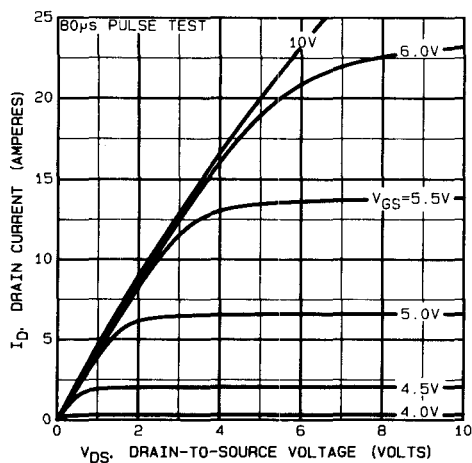
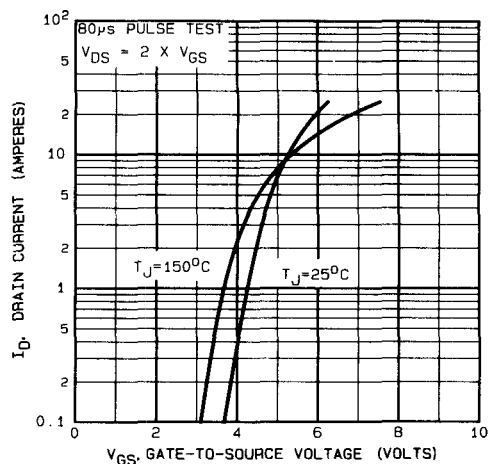
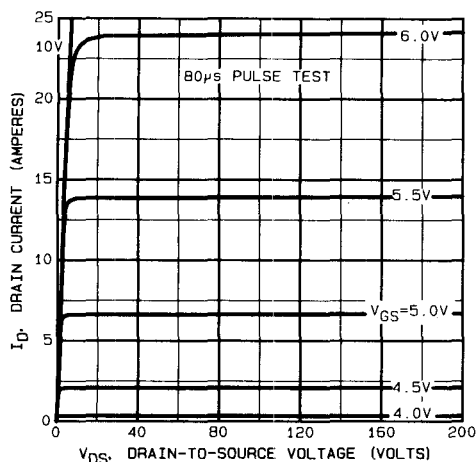
Source-Drain Diode Ratings and Characteristics

I _S Continuous Source Current (Body Diode)	IRFP350	—	—	16	A	Modified MOSFET symbol showing the integral reverse P-N junction rectifier.
	IRFP351	—	—	—	—	
	IRFP352	—	—	14	A	
	IRFP353	—	—	—	—	
I _{SM} Pulse Source Current (Body Diode) ③	IRFP350	—	—	64	A	
	IRFP351	—	—	—	—	
	IRFP352	—	—	56	A	
	IRFP353	—	—	—	—	
V _{SD} Diode Forward Voltage ②	ALL	—	—	1.6	V	$T_C = 25^\circ\text{C}$, $I_S = 16\text{A}$, $V_{GS} = 0\text{V}$
t _{rr} Reverse Recovery Time	ALL	270	600	1300	ns	$T_J = 25^\circ\text{C}$, $I_F = 15\text{A}$, $dI_F/dt = 100\text{A}/\mu\text{s}$
Q _{RR} Reverse Recovered Charge	ALL	1.7	3.8	8.1	μC	$T_J = 25^\circ\text{C}$, $I_F = 15\text{A}$, $dI_F/dt = 100\text{A}/\mu\text{s}$
t _{on} Forward Turn-On Time	ALL	Intrinsic turn-on time is negligible. Turn-on speed is substantially controlled by L _S + L _D .				

① $T_J = 25^\circ\text{C}$ to 150°C .

② Repetitive Rating: Pulse width limited by max. junction temperature. See Transient Thermal Impedance Curve (Fig. 5).

③ @ $V_{DD} = 50\text{V}$, $T_J = 25^\circ\text{C}$,
L = 100 μH , $R_G = 25\Omega$ ④ Pulse Test: Pulse width $\leq 300\mu\text{s}$,
Duty Cycle $\leq 2\%$.⑤ $\text{K/W} = ^\circ\text{C/W}$
 $\text{W/K} = \text{W}/^\circ\text{C}$



IRFP350, IRFP351, IRFP352, IRFP353

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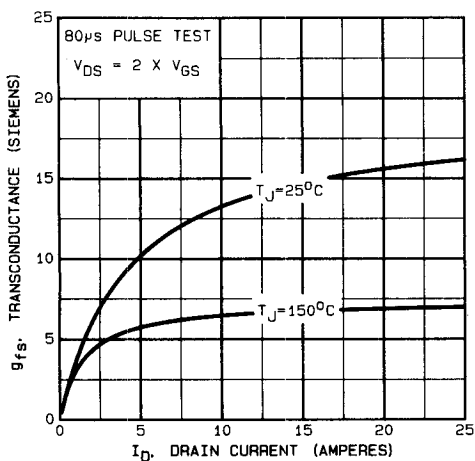


Fig. 6 - Typical Transconductance Vs. Drain Current

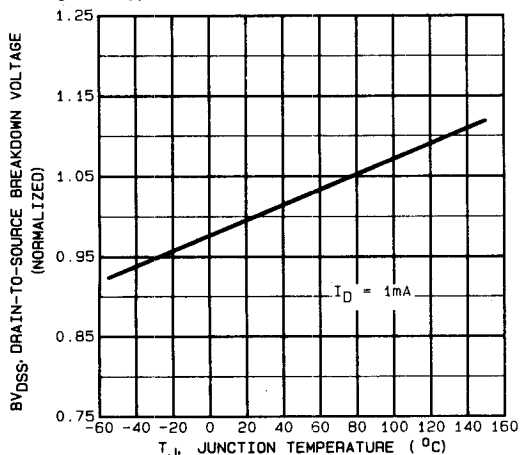


Fig. 8 - Breakdown Voltage Vs. Temperature

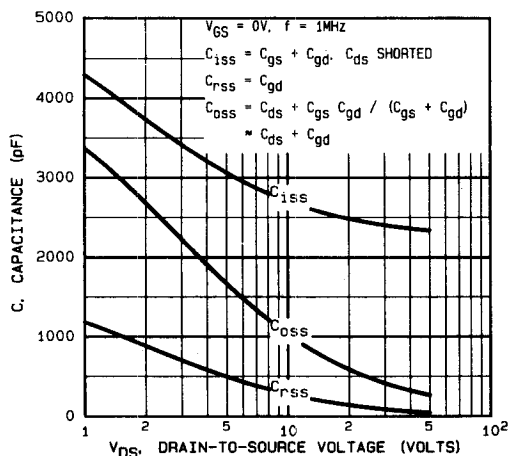


Fig. 10 - Typical Capacitance Vs. Drain-to-Source Voltage

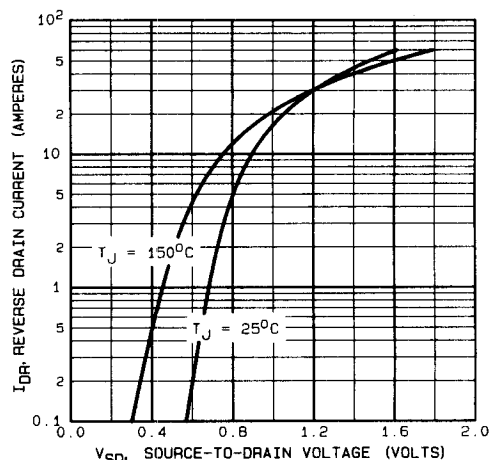


Fig. 7 - Typical Source-Drain Diode Forward Voltage

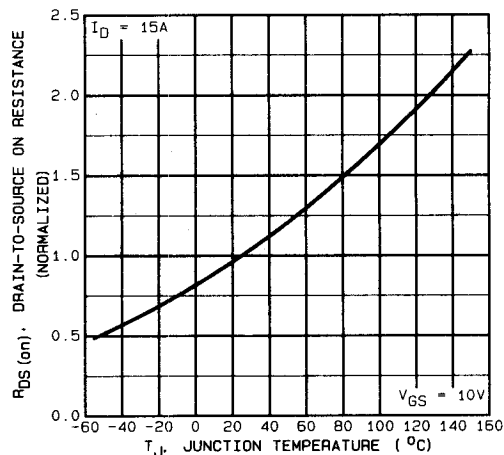


Fig. 9 - Normalized On-Resistance Vs. Temperature

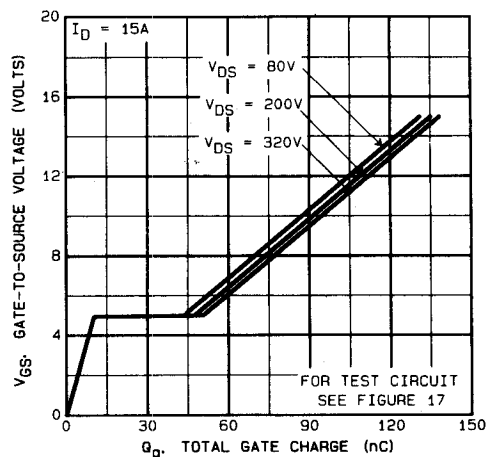


Fig. 11 - Typical Gate Charge Vs. Gate-to-Source Voltage

