chanhvinh.com

International
IOR Rectifier

IRFB3006PbF

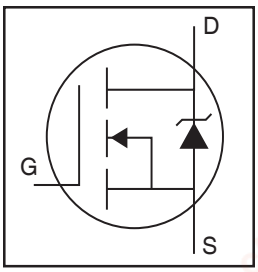
HEXFET® Power MOSFET

Applications

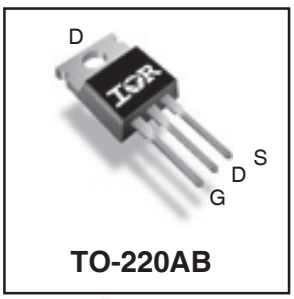
- High Efficiency Synchronous Rectification in SMPS
- Uninterruptible Power Supply
- High Speed Power Switching
- Hard Switched and High Frequency Circuits

Benefits

- Improved Gate, Avalanche and Dynamic dV/dt Ruggedness
- Fully Characterized Capacitance and Avalanche SOA
- Enhanced body diode dV/dt and dI/dt Capability
- Lead-Free
- RoHS Compliant, Halogen-Free



V_{DSS}	60V
$R_{DS(on)}$ typ.	2.1mΩ
max.	2.5mΩ
I_D (Silicon Limited)	270A ①
I_D (Package Limited)	195A



TO-220AB

G	D	S
Gate	Drain	Source

Base Part Number	Package Type	Standard Pack		Orderable Part Number
		Form	Quantity	
IRFB3006PbF	TO-220	Tube	50	IRFB3006PbF

Absolute Maximum Ratings

Symbol	Parameter	Max.	Units
I_D @ T_C = 25°C	Continuous Drain Current, V_{GS} @ 10V (Silicon Limited)	270①	A
I_D @ T_C = 100°C	Continuous Drain Current, V_{GS} @ 10V (Silicon Limited)	190 ①	
I_D @ T_C = 25°C	Continuous Drain Current, V_{GS} @ 10V (Wire Bond Limited)	195	
I_{DM}	Pulsed Drain Current ②	1080	
P_D @T_C = 25°C	Maximum Power Dissipation	375	W
	Linear Derating Factor	2.5	W/°C
V_{GS}	Gate-to-Source Voltage	± 20	V
dv/dt	Peak Diode Recovery ④	10	V/ns
T_J T_{STG}	Operating Junction and Storage Temperature Range	-55 to + 175	°C
	Soldering Temperature, for 10 seconds (1.6mm from case)	300	
	Mounting torque, 6-32 or M3 screw	10lb·in (1.1N·m)	

Avalanche Characteristics

$E_{AS\ (Thermally\ limited)}$	Single Pulse Avalanche Energy ③	320	mJ
I_{AR}	Avalanche Current ②	See Fig. 14, 15, 22a, 22b,	A
E_{AR}	Repetitive Avalanche Energy ⑤		mJ

Thermal Resistance

Symbol	Parameter	Typ.	Max.	Units
$R_{\theta JC}$	Junction-to-Case ⑨	—	0.4	°C/W
$R_{\theta CS}$	Case-to-Sink, Flat Greased Surface	0.50	—	
$R_{\theta JA}$	Junction-to-Ambient ⑧⑨	—	62	

chanhvinh.com

Static @ T_J = 25°C (unless otherwise specified)

Symbol	Parameter	Min.	Typ.	Max.	Units	Conditions
$V_{(BR)DSS}$	Drain-to-Source Breakdown Voltage	60	—	—	V	V_{GS} = 0V, I_D = 250µA
$\Delta V_{(BR)DSS}/\Delta T_J$	Breakdown Voltage Temp. Coefficient	—	0.07	—	V/°C	Reference to 25°C, I_D = 5mA②
$R_{DS(on)}$	Static Drain-to-Source On-Resistance	—	2.1	2.5	mΩ	V_{GS} = 10V, I_D = 170A ⑤
$V_{GS(th)}$	Gate Threshold Voltage	2.0	—	4.0	V	V_{DS} = V_{GS}, I_D = 250µA
I_{DSS}	Drain-to-Source Leakage Current	—	—	20	µA	V_{DS} = 60V, V_{GS} = 0V
		—	—	250		V_{DS} = 60V, V_{GS} = 0V, T_J = 125°C
I_{GSS}	Gate-to-Source Forward Leakage	—	—	100	nA	V_{GS} = 20V
	Gate-to-Source Reverse Leakage	—	—	-100		V_{GS} = -20V
R_G	Internal Gate Resistance	—	2.0	—	Ω	

Dynamic @ T_J = 25°C (unless otherwise specified)

Symbol	Parameter	Min.	Typ.	Max.	Units	Conditions
gfs	Forward Transconductance	280	—	—	S	V_{DS} = 25V, I_D = 170A
Q_g	Total Gate Charge	—	200	300	nC	I_D = 170A
Q_{gs}	Gate-to-Source Charge	—	37	—		V_{DS} =30V
Q_{gd}	Gate-to-Drain ("Miller") Charge	—	60			V_{GS} = 10V ⑤
Q_{sync}	Total Gate Charge Sync. (Q_g - Q_{gd})	—	140	—		I_D = 170A, V_{DS} =0V, V_{GS} = 10V
$t_{d(on)}$	Turn-On Delay Time	—	16	—	ns	V_{DD} = 39V
t_r	Rise Time	—	182	—		I_D = 170A
$t_{d(off)}$	Turn-Off Delay Time	—	118	—		R_G = 2.7Ω
t_f	Fall Time	—	189	—		V_{GS} = 10V ⑤
C_{iss}	Input Capacitance	—	8970	—	pF	V_{GS} = 0V
C_{oss}	Output Capacitance	—	1020	—		V_{DS} = 50V
C_{rss}	Reverse Transfer Capacitance	—	534	—		f = 1.0 MHz, See Fig. 5
C_{oss} eff. (ER)	Effective Output Capacitance (Energy Related)	—	1480	—		V_{GS} = 0V, V_{DS} = 0V to 48V ⑦, See Fig. 11
C_{oss} eff. (TR)	Effective Output Capacitance (Time Related)⑥	—	1920	—		V_{GS} = 0V, V_{DS} = 0V to 48V ⑥

Diode Characteristics

Symbol	Parameter	Min.	Typ.	Max.	Units	Conditions
I_S	Continuous Source Current (Body Diode)	—	—	270①	A	MOSFET symbol showing the integral reverse p-n junction diode.
I_{SM}	Pulsed Source Current (Body Diode) ②	—	—	1080	A	
V_{SD}	Diode Forward Voltage	—	—	1.3	V	T_J = 25°C, I_S = 170A, V_{GS} = 0V ⑤
t_{rr}	Reverse Recovery Time	—	44	—	ns	T_J = 25°C V_R = 51V,
		—	48	—		T_J = 125°C I_F = 170A
Q_{rr}	Reverse Recovery Charge	—	63	—	nC	T_J = 25°C di/dt = 100A/µs ⑤
		—	77	—		T_J = 125°C
I_{RRM}	Reverse Recovery Current	—	2.4	—	A	T_J = 25°C
t_{on}	Forward Turn-On Time	Intrinsic turn-on time is negligible (turn-on is dominated by LS+LD)				

Notes:

① Calculated continuous current based on maximum allowable junction temperature. Bond wire current limit is 195A. Note that current limitations arising from heating of the device leads may occur with some lead mounting arrangements. (Refer to AN-1140)

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

③ Limited by T_{Jmax}, starting T_J = 25°C, L = 0.022mH R_G = 25Ω, I_{AS} = 170A, V_{GS} =10V. Part not recommended for use above this value .

④ I_{SD} ≤ 170A, di/dt ≤ 1360A/µs, V_{DD} ≤ $V_{(BR)DSS}$, T_J ≤ 175°C.

⑤ Pulse width ≤ 400µs; duty cycle ≤ 2%.

⑥ C_{oss} eff. (TR) is a fixed capacitance that gives the same charging time as C_{oss} while V_{DS} is rising from 0 to 80% V_{DSS}.

⑦ C_{oss} eff. (ER) is a fixed capacitance that gives the same energy as C_{oss} while V_{DS} is rising from 0 to 80% V_{DSS}.

⑧ When mounted on 1" square PCB (FR-4 or G-10 Material). For recommended footprint and soldering techniques refer to application note #AN-994.

⑨ R_θ is measured at T_J approximately 90°C.

 © 2014 International Rectifier

chanhvinh.com

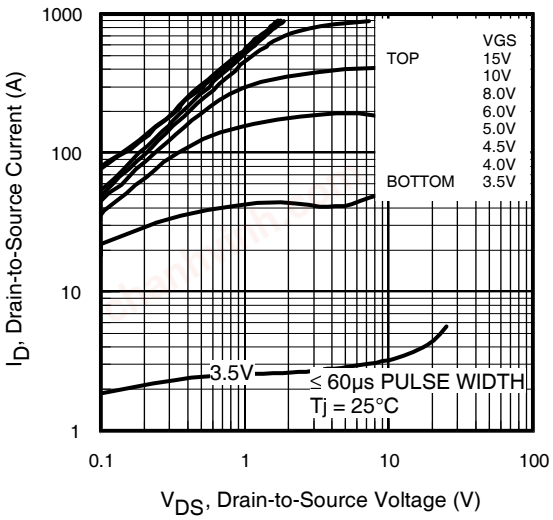


Fig 1. Typical Output Characteristics

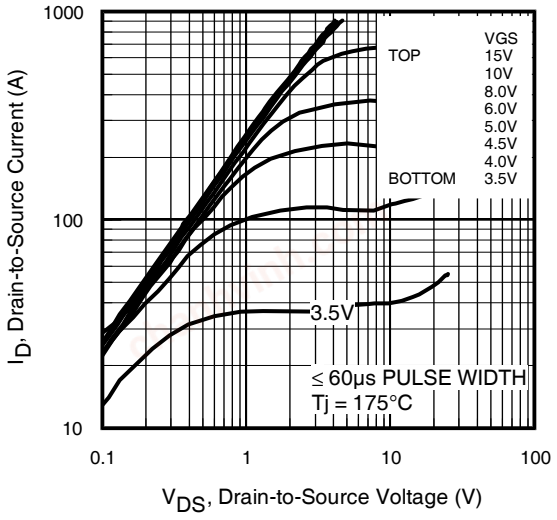


Fig 2. Typical Output Characteristics

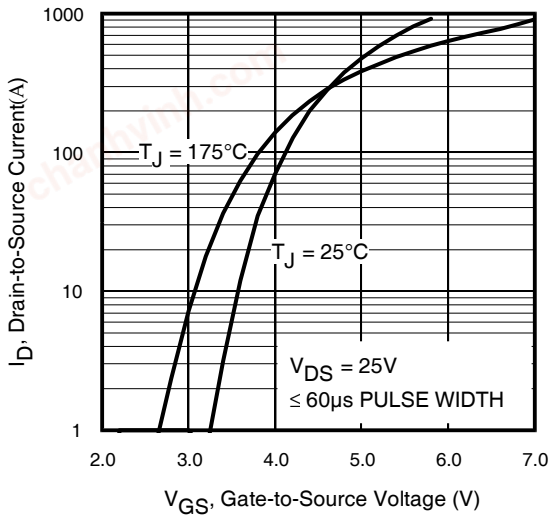


Fig 3. Typical Transfer Characteristics

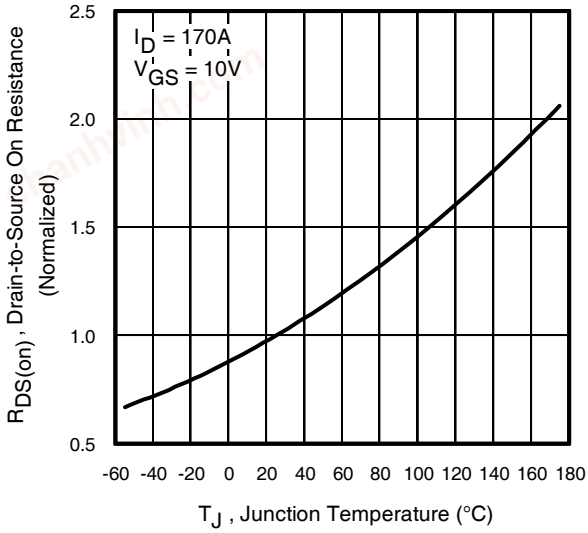


Fig 4. Normalized On-Resistance vs. Temperature

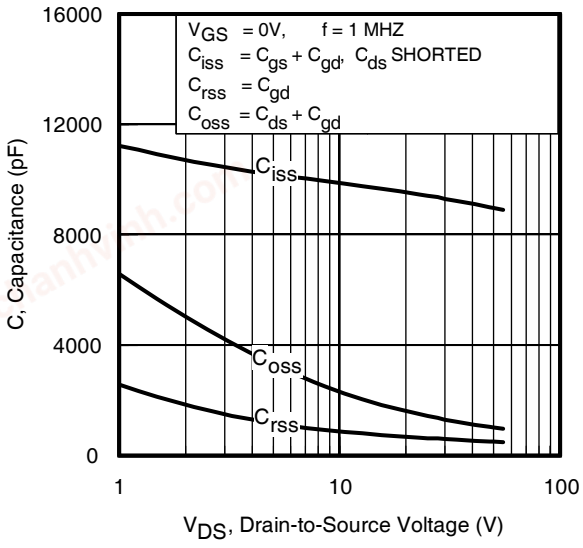


Fig 5. Typical Capacitance vs. Drain-to-Source Voltage

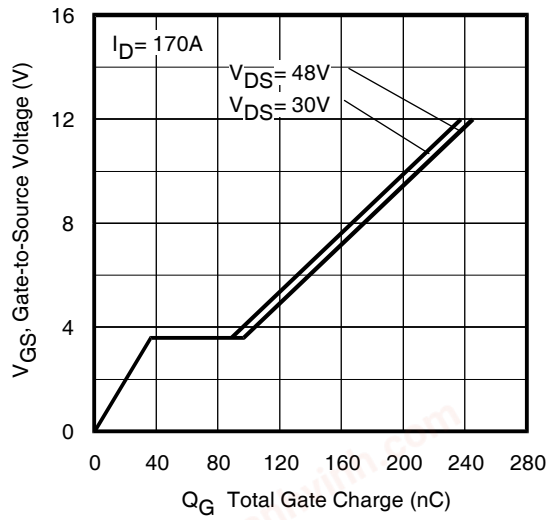


Fig 6. Typical Gate Charge vs. Gate-to-Source Voltage

chanhvinh.com

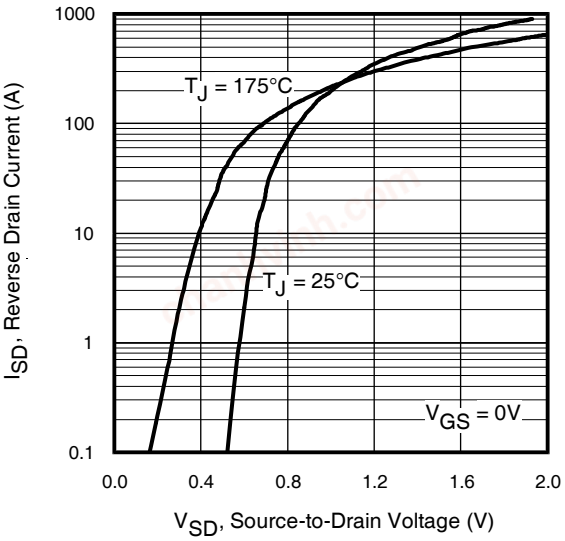


Fig 7. Typical Source-Drain Diode Forward Voltage

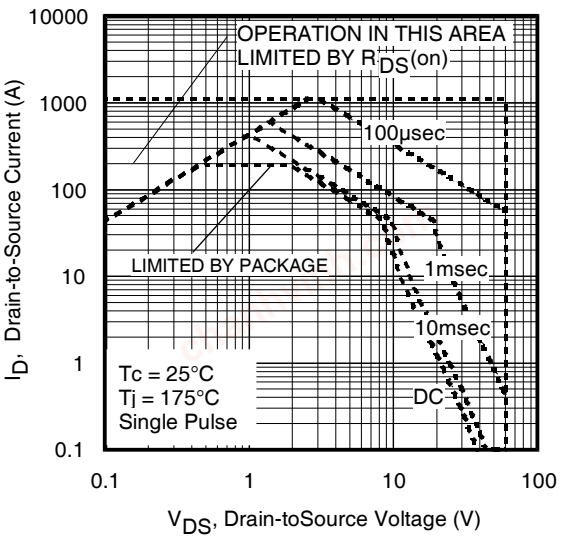


Fig 8. Maximum Safe Operating Area

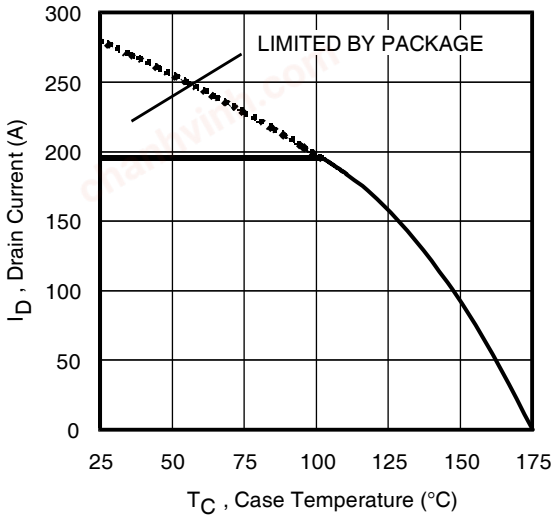


Fig 9. Maximum Drain Current vs. Case Temperature

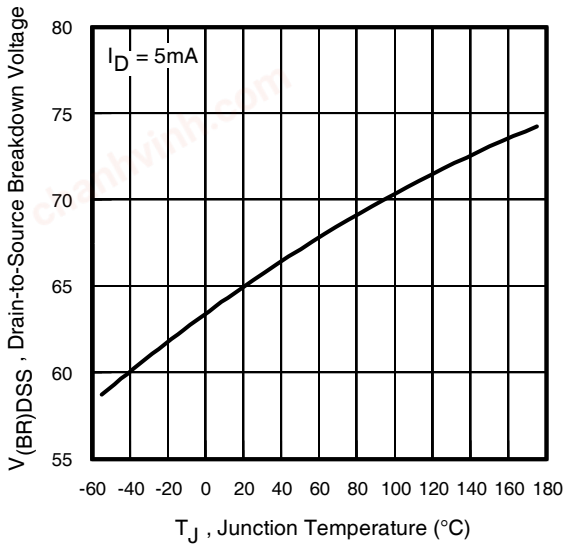


Fig 10. Drain-to-Source Breakdown Voltage

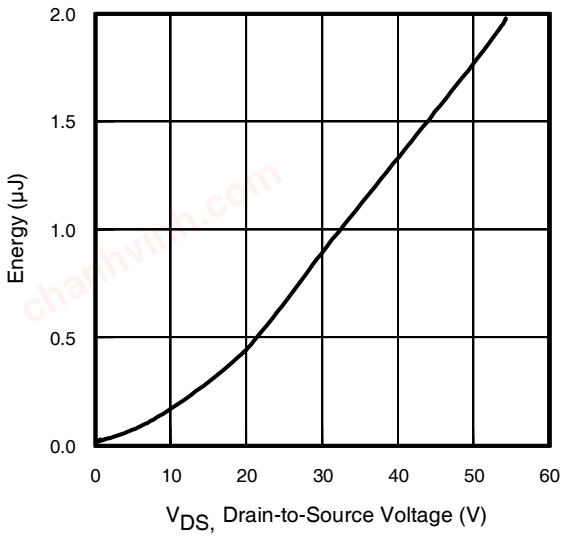


Fig 11. Typical C_{OSS} Stored Energy

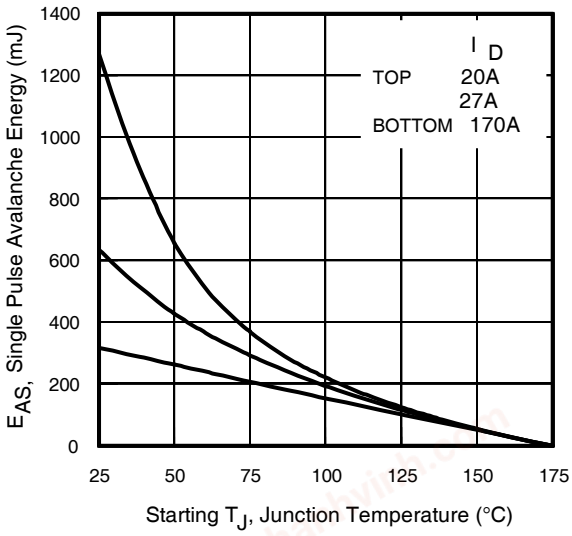


Fig 12. Maximum Avalanche Energy Vs. DrainCurrent

chanhvinh.com

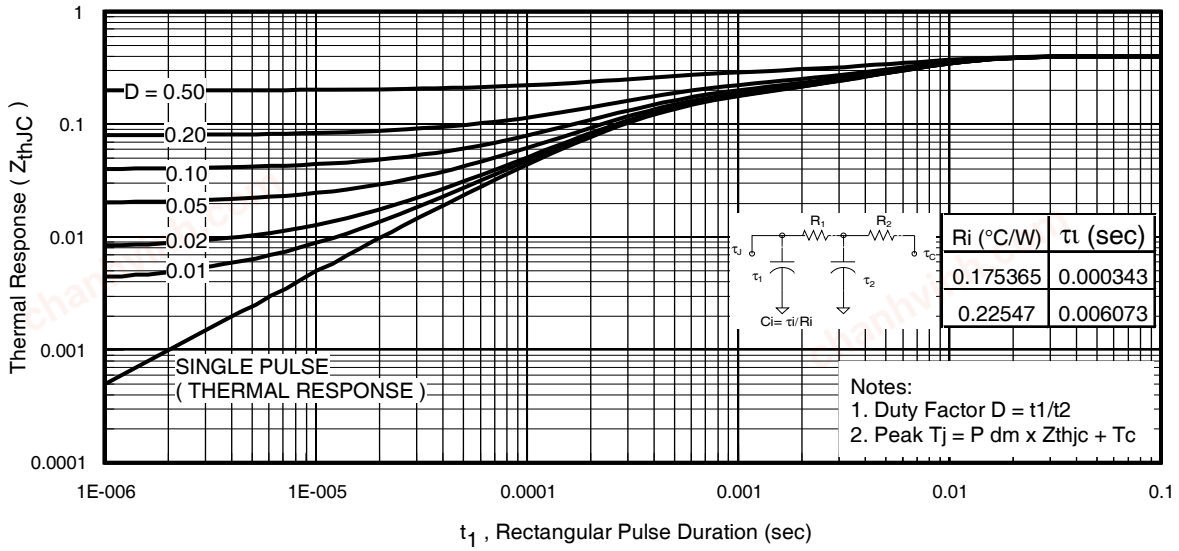


Fig 13. Maximum Effective Transient Thermal Impedance, Junction-to-Case

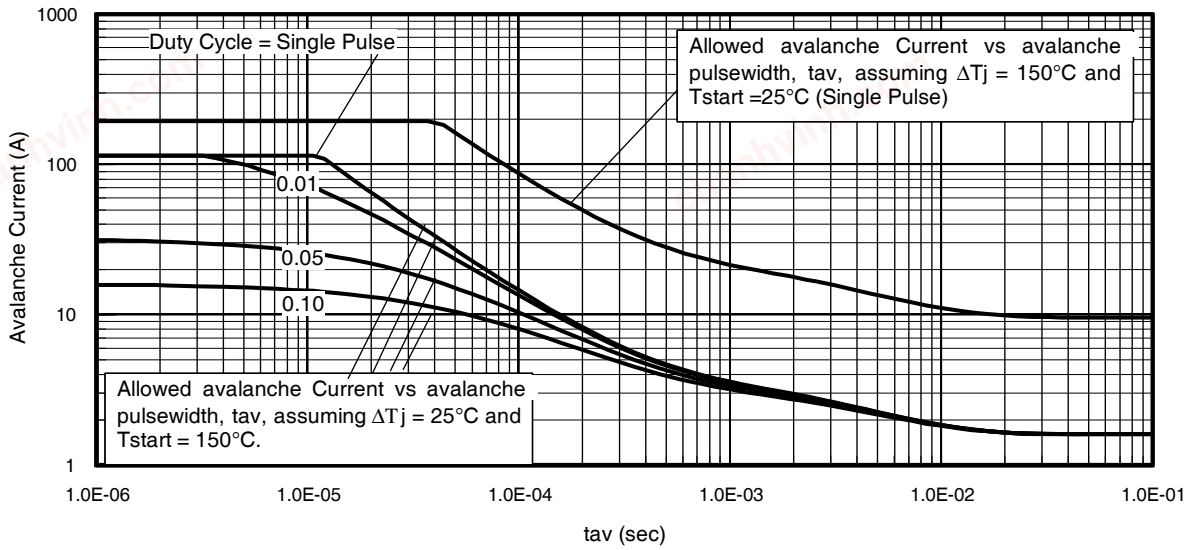


Fig 14. Typical Avalanche Current vs.Pulsewidth

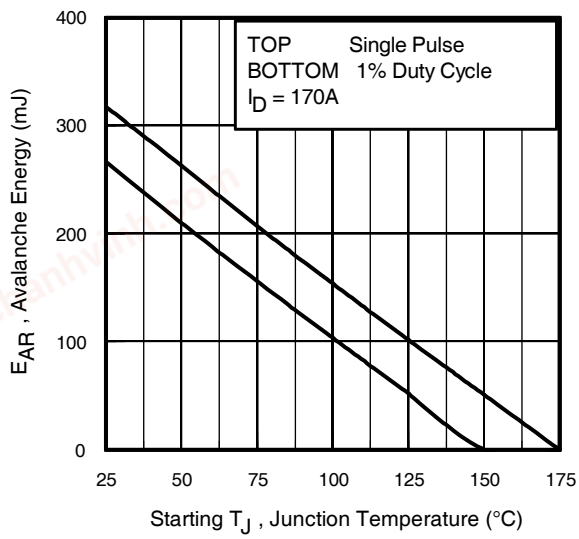


Fig 15. Maximum Avalanche Energy vs. Temperature

Notes on Repetitive Avalanche Curves , Figures 14, 15:
(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 asT_{jmax} is not exceeded.
3. Equation below based on circuit and waveforms shown in Figures 16a, 16b.
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 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 Figures 13)

$$P_{D\ (ave)} = 1/2\ (1.3 \cdot BV \cdot I_{av}) = \Delta T / Z_{thJC}$$
$$I_{av} = 2\Delta T / [1.3 \cdot BV \cdot Z_{th}]$$
$$E_{AS\ (AR)} = P_{D\ (ave)} \cdot t_{av}$$

 © 2014 International Rectifier

chanhvinh.com

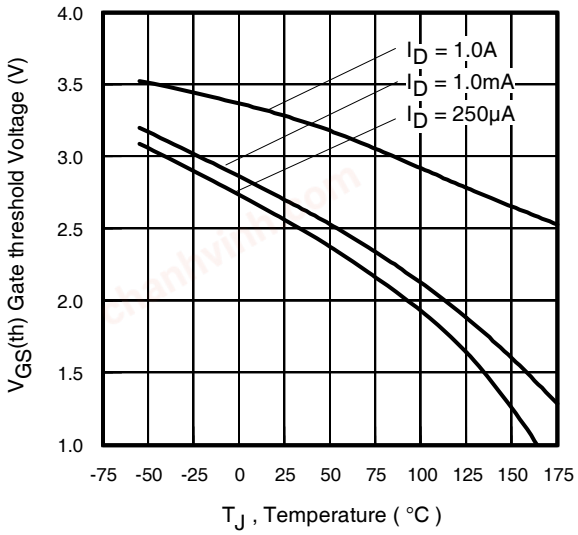


Fig 16. Threshold Voltage Vs. Temperature

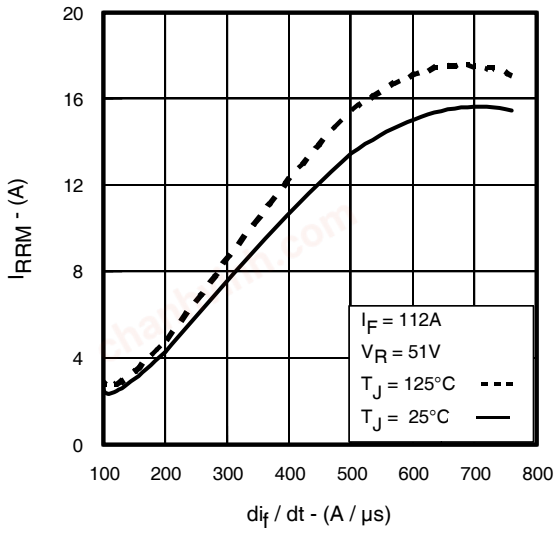


Fig. 17 - Typical Recovery Current vs. di_f/dt

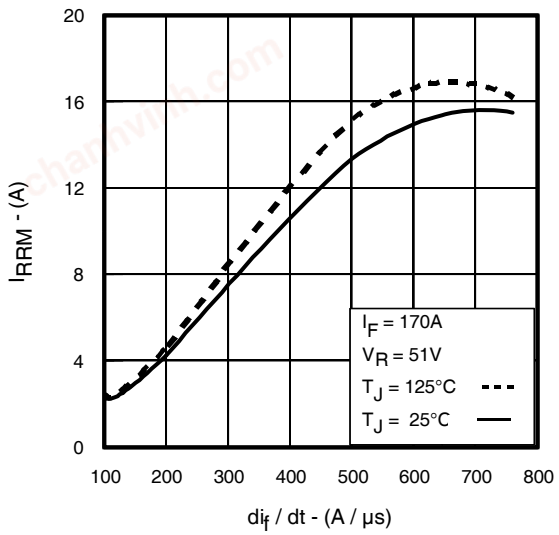


Fig. 18 - Typical Recovery Current vs. di_f/dt

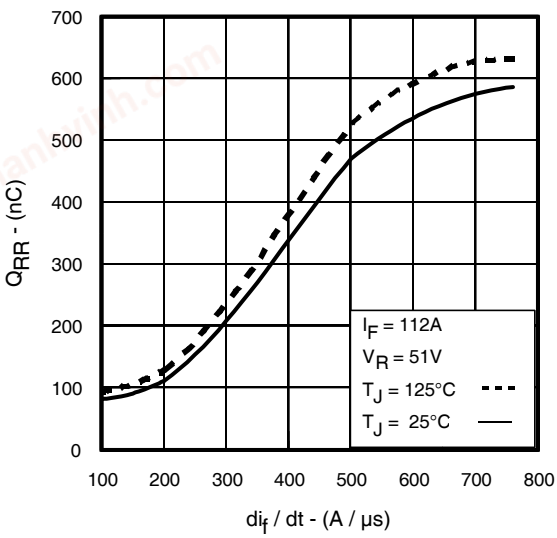


Fig. 19 - Typical Stored Charge vs. di_f/dt

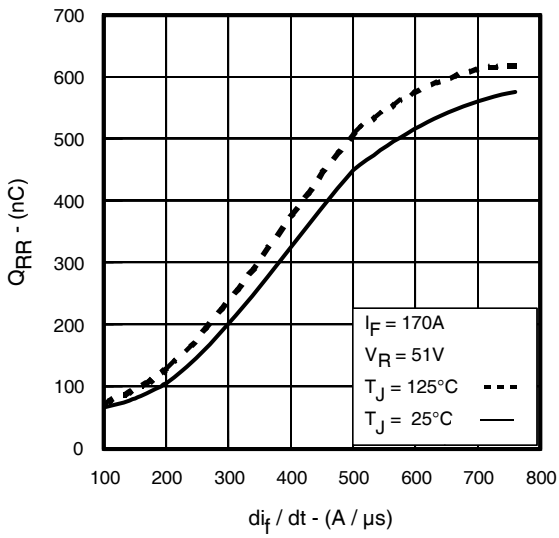


Fig. 20 - Typical Stored Charge vs. di_f/dt

chanhvinh.com

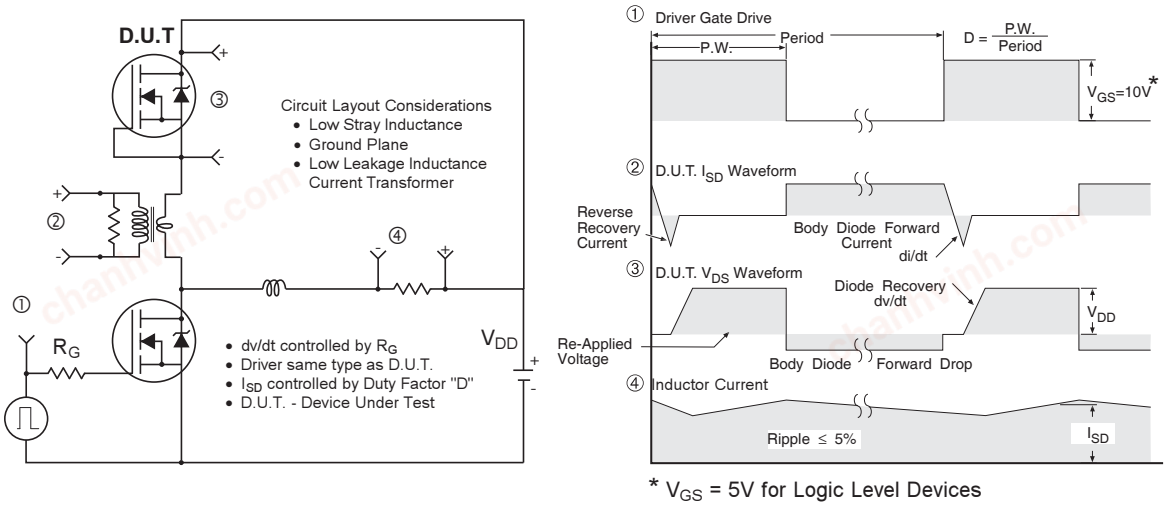


Fig 21. Peak Diode Recovery dv/dt Test Circuit for N-Channel HEXFET® Power MOSFETs

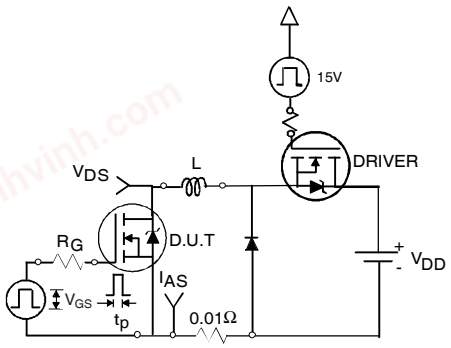


Fig 22a. Unclamped Inductive Test Circuit

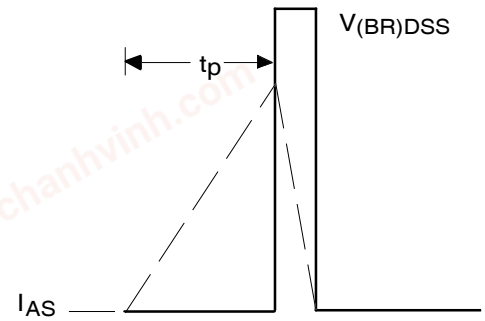


Fig 22b. Unclamped Inductive Waveforms

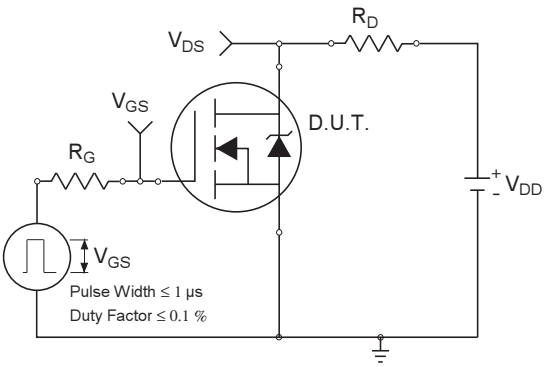


Fig 23a. Switching Time Test Circuit

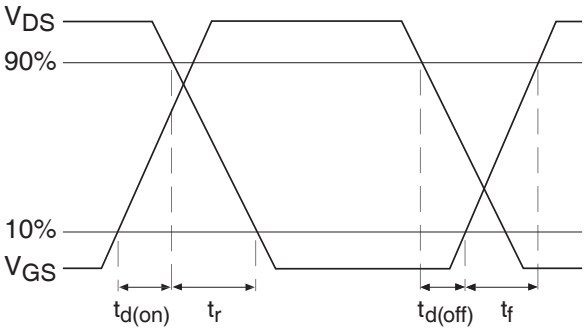


Fig 23b. Switching Time Waveforms

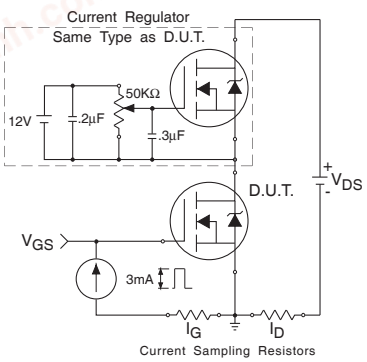


Fig 24a. Gate Charge Test Circuit

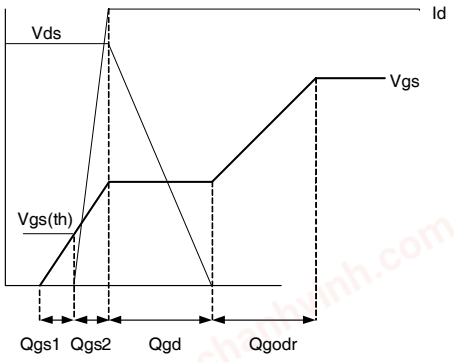


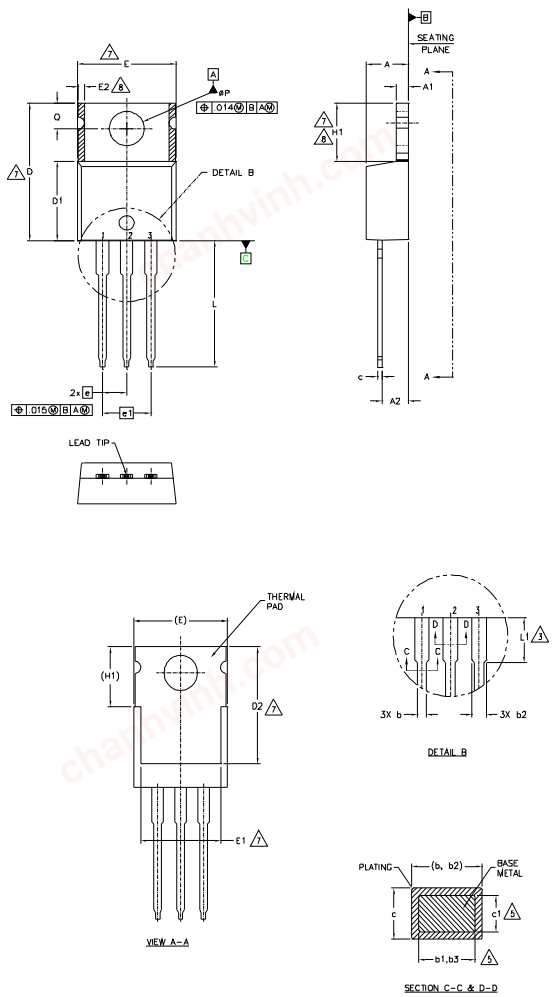
Fig 24b. Gate Charge Waveform

 © 2014 International Rectifier

chanhvinh.com

TO-220AB Package Outline

Dimensions are shown in millimeters (inches)



NOTES:

1.– DIMENSIONING AND TOLERANCING AS PER ASME Y14.5 M– 1994.
2.– DIMENSIONS ARE SHOWN IN INCHES [MILLIMETERS].
3.– LEAD DIMENSION AND FINISH UNCONTROLLED IN L1.
4.– DIMENSION D, D1 & E DO NOT INCLUDE MOLD FLASH. MOLD FLASH SHALL NOT EXCEED .005" (0.127) PER SIDE. THESE DIMENSIONS ARE MEASURED AT THE OUTERMOST EXTREMES OF THE PLASTIC BODY.
5.– DIMENSION b1, b3 & c1 APPLY TO BASE METAL ONLY.
6.– CONTROLLING DIMENSION : INCHES.
7.– THERMAL PAD CONTOUR OPTIONAL WITHIN DIMENSIONS E,H1,D2 & E1
8.– DIMENSION E2 X H1 DEFINE A ZONE WHERE STAMPING AND SINGULATION IRREGULARITIES ARE ALLOWED.
9.– OUTLINE CONFORMS TO JEDEC TO-220, EXCEPT A2 (max.) AND D2 (min.) WHERE DIMENSIONS ARE DERIVED FROM THE ACTUAL PACKAGE OUTLINE.

SYMBOL	DIMENSIONS				NOTES
	MILLIMETERS		INCHES		
	MIN.	MAX.	MIN.	MAX.	
A	3.56	4.83	.140	.190	
A1	1.14	1.40	.045	.055	
A2	2.03	2.92	.080	.115	
b	0.38	1.01	.015	.040	
b1	0.38	0.97	.015	.038	5
b2	1.14	1.78	.045	.070	
b3	1.14	1.73	.045	.068	5
c	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 BSC		.100 BSC		
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	

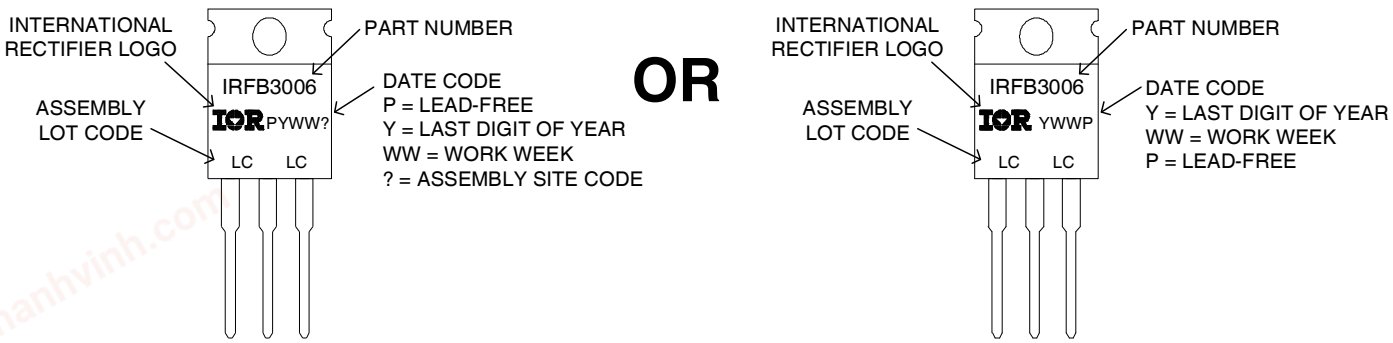
LEAD ASSIGNMENTS

HEXFET
1.– GATE
2.– DRAIN
3.– SOURCE

IGBTs, CoPACK
1.– GATE
2.– COLLECTOR
3.– EMITTER

DIODES
1.– ANODE
2.– CATHODE
3.– ANODE

TO-220AB Part Marking Information



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

Note: For the most current drawing please refer to IR website at: http://www.irf.com/package/

 © 2014 International Rectifier

chanhvinh.com

Qualification information†

Qualification level	Industrial (per JEDEC JESD47F†† guidelines)	
Moisture Sensitivity Level	TO-220	Not applicable
RoHS compliant	Yes	

† Qualification standards can be found at International Rectifier's web site: http://www.irf.com/product-info/reliability/

†† Applicable version of JEDEC standard at the time of product release.

Revision History

Date	Comment
4/23/2014	• Updated data sheet with new IR corporate template. • Updated package outline & part marking on page 8. • Added bullet point in the Benefits "RoHS Compliant, Halogen -Free" on page 1.

International
IOR Rectifier
IR WORLD HEADQUARTERS: 101 N. Sepulveda Blvd., El Segundo, California 90245, USA
To contact International Rectifier, please visit http://www.irf.com/whoto-call/

 © 2014 International Rectifier

chanhvinh.com

IMPORTANT NOTICE

The information given in this document shall in no event be regarded as a guarantee of conditions or characteristics (“Beschaffenheitsgarantie”) .

With respect to any examples, hints or any typical values stated herein and/or any information regarding the application of the product, Infineon Technologies hereby disclaims any and all warranties and liabilities of any kind, including without limitation warranties of non-infringement of intellectual property rights of any third party.

In addition, any information given in this document is subject to customer’s compliance with its obligations stated in this document and any applicable legal requirements, norms and standards concerning customer’s products and any use of the product of Infineon Technologies in customer’s applications.

The data contained in this document is exclusively intended for technically trained staff. It is the responsibility of customer’s technical departments to evaluate the suitability of the product for the intended application and the completeness of the product information given in this document with respect to such application.

For further information on the product, technology, delivery terms and conditions and prices please contact your nearest Infineon Technologies office (**www.infineon.com**).

WARNINGS

Due to technical requirements products may contain dangerous substances. For information on the types in question please contact your nearest Infineon Technologies office.

Except as otherwise explicitly approved by Infineon Technologies in a written document signed by authorized representatives of Infineon Technologies, Infineon Technologies’ products may not be used in any applications where a failure of the product or any consequences of the use thereof can reasonably be expected to result in personal injury.