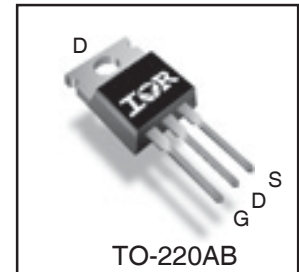
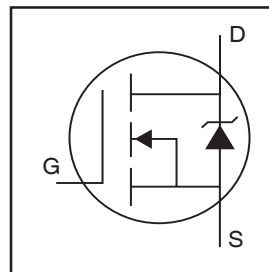


**Features**

- Key Parameters Optimized for Class-D Audio Amplifier Applications
- Low  $R_{DS(ON)}$  for Improved Efficiency
- Low  $Q_G$  and  $Q_{SW}$  for Better THD and Improved Efficiency
- Low  $Q_{RR}$  for Better THD and Lower EMI
- 175°C Operating Junction Temperature for Ruggedness
- Can Deliver up to 300W per Channel into 4Ω Load in Half-Bridge Configuration Amplifier

Key Parameters		
$V_{DS}$	150	V
$R_{DS(ON)}$ typ. @ 10V	32	mΩ
$Q_g$ typ.	26	nC
$Q_{sw}$ typ.	11	nC
$R_{G(int)}$ typ.	2.7	Ω
$T_J$ max	175	°C



G	D	S
Gate	Drain	Source

**Description**

This Digital Audio MOSFET is specifically designed for Class-D audio amplifier applications. This MOSFET utilizes the latest processing techniques to achieve low on-resistance per silicon area. Furthermore, Gate charge, body-diode reverse recovery and internal Gate resistance are optimized to improve key Class-D audio amplifier performance factors such as efficiency, THD and EMI. Additional features of this MOSFET are 175°C operating junction temperature and repetitive avalanche capability. These features combine to make this MOSFET a highly efficient, robust and reliable device for ClassD audio amplifier applications.

**Absolute Maximum Ratings**

	Parameter	Max.	Units
$V_{DS}$	Drain-to-Source Voltage	150	V
$V_{GS}$	Gate-to-Source Voltage	±20	
$I_D$ @ $T_C = 25^\circ\text{C}$	Continuous Drain Current, $V_{GS}$ @ 10V	35	A
$I_D$ @ $T_C = 100^\circ\text{C}$	Continuous Drain Current, $V_{GS}$ @ 10V	25	
$I_{DM}$	Pulsed Drain Current ①	140	
$P_D$ @ $T_C = 25^\circ\text{C}$	Power Dissipation ④	144	W
$P_D$ @ $T_C = 100^\circ\text{C}$	Power Dissipation ④	72	
	Linear Derating Factor	0.96	W/°C
$T_J$	Operating Junction and Storage Temperature Range	-55 to + 175	°C
$T_{STG}$			
	Soldering Temperature, for 10 seconds (1.6mm from case)	300	
	Mounting torque, 6-32 or M3 screw	10lb·in (1.1N·m)	

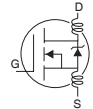
**Thermal Resistance**

	Parameter	Typ.	Max.	Units
$R_{\theta JC}$	Junction-to-Case ④	—	1.045	°C/W
$R_{\theta CS}$	Case-to-Sink, Flat, Greased Surface	0.50	—	
$R_{\theta JA}$	Junction-to-Ambient ④	—	62	

Notes ① through ⑤ are on page 2

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

	Parameter	Min.	Typ.	Max.	Units	Conditions
$BV_{DSS}$	Drain-to-Source Breakdown Voltage	150	—	—	V	$V_{GS} = 0V, I_D = 250\mu A$
$\Delta BV_{DSS}/\Delta T_J$	Breakdown Voltage Temp. Coefficient	—	0.18	—	V/°C	Reference to $25^\circ\text{C}$ , $I_D = 1\text{mA}$
$R_{DS(on)}$	Static Drain-to-Source On-Resistance	—	32	39	mΩ	$V_{GS} = 10V, I_D = 21A$ ③
$V_{GS(th)}$	Gate Threshold Voltage	3.0	—	5.0	V	$V_{DS} = V_{GS}, I_D = 100\mu A$
$\Delta V_{GS(th)}/\Delta T_J$	Gate Threshold Voltage Coefficient	—	-13	—	mV/°C	
$I_{DSS}$	Drain-to-Source Leakage Current	—	—	20	μA	$V_{DS} = 150V, V_{GS} = 0V$
		—	—	250		$V_{DS} = 150V, V_{GS} = 0V, T_J = 125^\circ\text{C}$
$I_{GSS}$	Gate-to-Source Forward Leakage	—	—	100	nA	$V_{GS} = 20V$
	Gate-to-Source Reverse Leakage	—	—	-100		$V_{GS} = -20V$
$g_{fs}$	Forward Transconductance	35	—	—	S	$V_{DS} = 50V, I_D = 21A$
$Q_g$	Total Gate Charge	—	26	40	nC	$V_{DS} = 75V$ $V_{GS} = 10V$ $I_D = 21A$ See Fig. 6 and 19
$Q_{gs1}$	Pre-Vth Gate-to-Source Charge	—	6.4	—		
$Q_{gs2}$	Post-Vth Gate-to-Source Charge	—	2.2	—		
$Q_{gd}$	Gate-to-Drain Charge	—	9.0	—		
$Q_{godr}$	Gate Charge Overdrive	—	8.9	—		
$Q_{sw}$	Switch Charge ( $Q_{gs2} + Q_{gd}$ )	—	11	—		
$R_{G(int)}$	Internal Gate Resistance	—	2.7	5.0	Ω	
$t_{d(on)}$	Turn-On Delay Time	—	8.9	—	ns	$V_{DD} = 75V, V_{GS} = 10V$ ③ $I_D = 21A$ $R_G = 2.4\Omega$
$t_r$	Rise Time	—	23.1	—		
$t_{d(off)}$	Turn-Off Delay Time	—	17.2	—		
$t_f$	Fall Time	—	13.1	—		
$C_{iss}$	Input Capacitance	—	1750	—	pF	$V_{GS} = 0V$ $V_{DS} = 50V$ $f = 1.0\text{MHz}$ , See Fig.5 $V_{GS} = 0V, V_{DS} = 0V$ to $120V$
$C_{oss}$	Output Capacitance	—	155	—		
$C_{rss}$	Reverse Transfer Capacitance	—	40	—		
$C_{oss}$	Effective Output Capacitance	—	175	—		
$L_D$	Internal Drain Inductance	—	4.5	—	nH	Between lead, 6mm (0.25in.) from package and center of die contact
$L_S$	Internal Source Inductance	—	7.5	—		

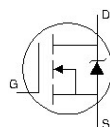


## Avalanche Characteristics

	Parameter	Typ.	Max.	Units
$E_{AS}$	Single Pulse Avalanche Energy ②	—	109	mJ
$I_{AR}$	Avalanche Current ⑤	See Fig. 14, 15, 17a, 17b		A
$E_{AR}$	Repetitive Avalanche Energy ⑤			mJ

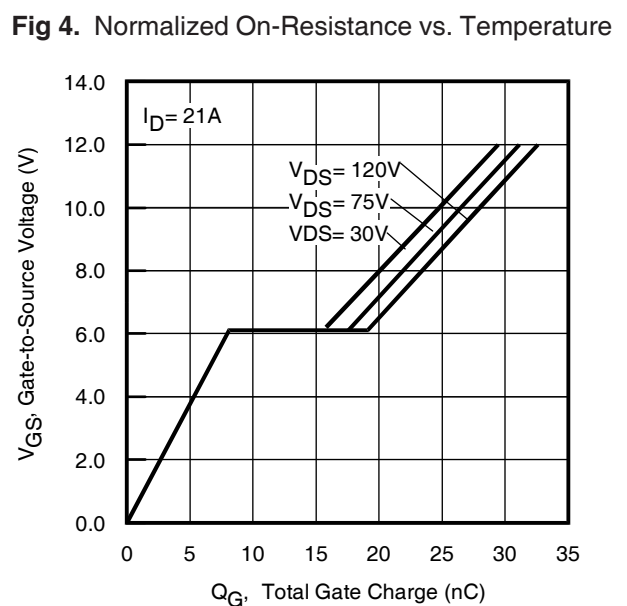
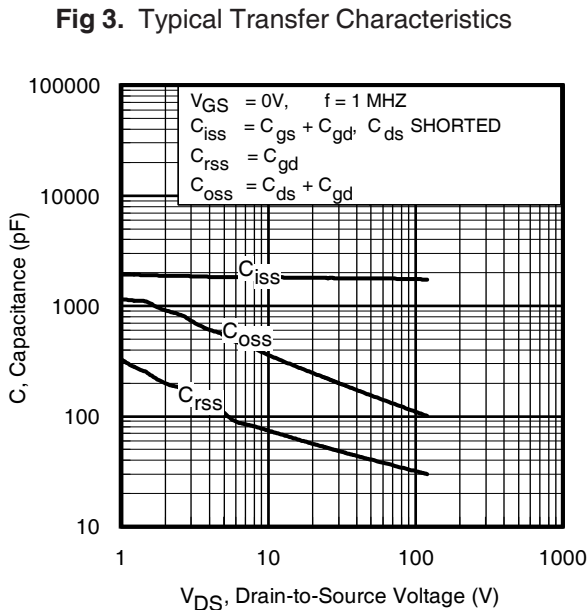
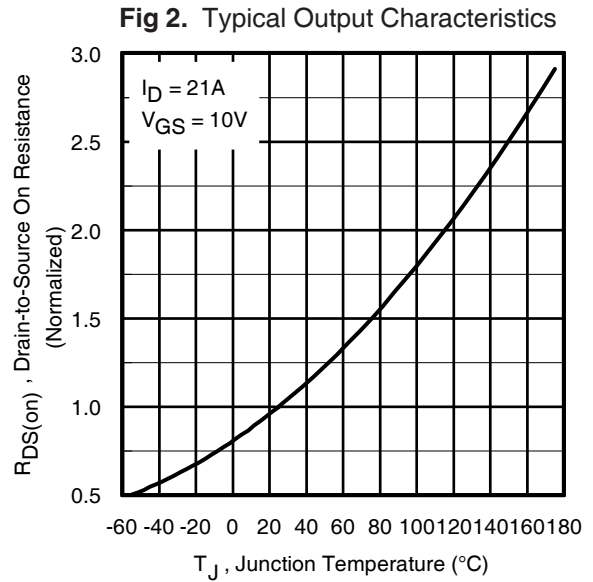
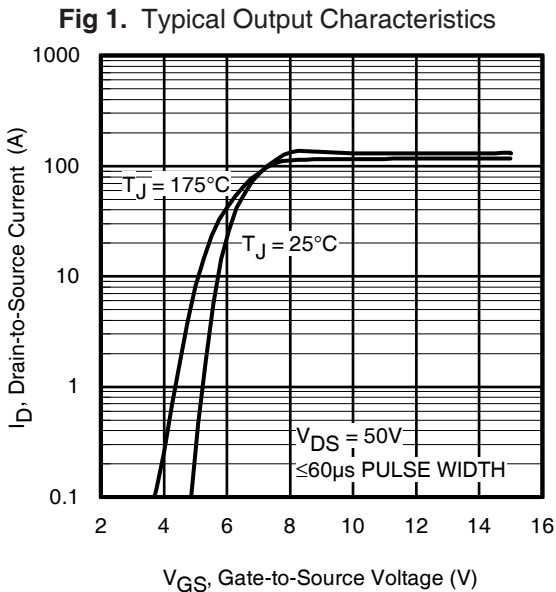
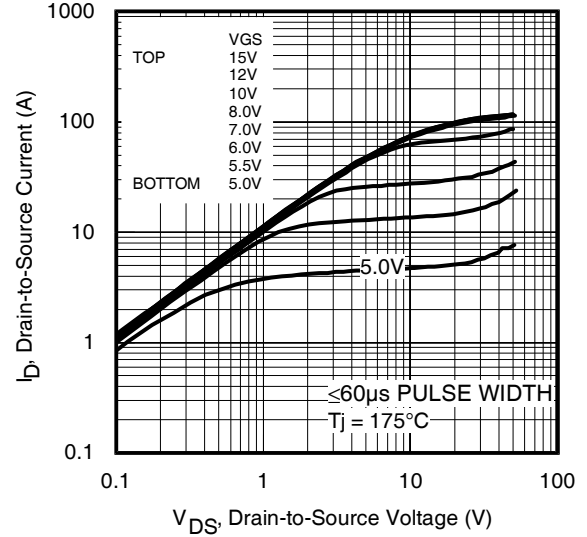
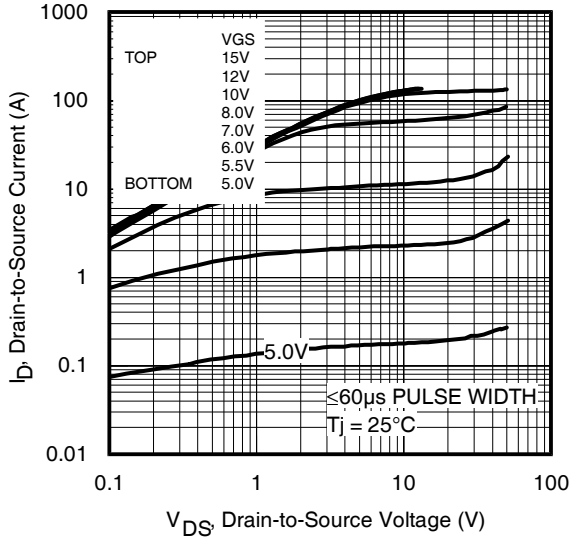
## Diode Characteristics

	Parameter	Min.	Typ.	Max.	Units	Conditions
$I_S @ T_C = 25^\circ\text{C}$	Continuous Source Current (Body Diode)	—	—	35	A	MOSFET symbol showing the integral reverse p-n junction diode.
$I_{SM}$	Pulsed Source Current (Body Diode) ①	—	—	140		
$V_{SD}$	Diode Forward Voltage	—	—	1.3	V	$T_J = 25^\circ\text{C}, I_S = 21A, V_{GS} = 0V$ ③
$t_{rr}$	Reverse Recovery Time	—	80	120	ns	$T_J = 25^\circ\text{C}, I_F = 21A, V_R = 120V$
$Q_{rr}$	Reverse Recovery Charge	—	312	468	nC	$di/dt = 100A/\mu s$ ③



### Notes:

- ① Repetitive rating; pulse width limited by max. junction temperature. ④  $R_{\theta}$  is measured at  $T_J$  of approximately  $90^\circ\text{C}$ .  
 ② Starting  $T_J = 25^\circ\text{C}$ ,  $L = 0.51\text{mH}$ ,  $R_G = 25\Omega$ ,  $I_{AS} = 21A$ . ⑤ Limited by  $T_{jmax}$ . See Figs. 14, 15, 17a, 17b for repetitive avalanche information  
 ③ Pulse width  $\leq 400\mu s$ ; duty cycle  $\leq 2\%$ .



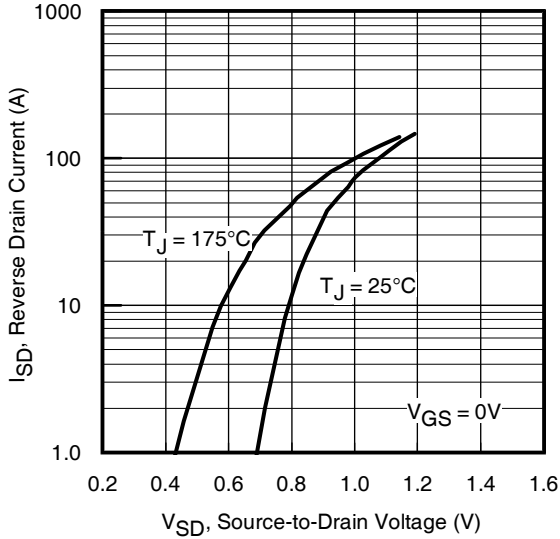


Fig 7. Typical Source-Drain Diode Forward Voltage

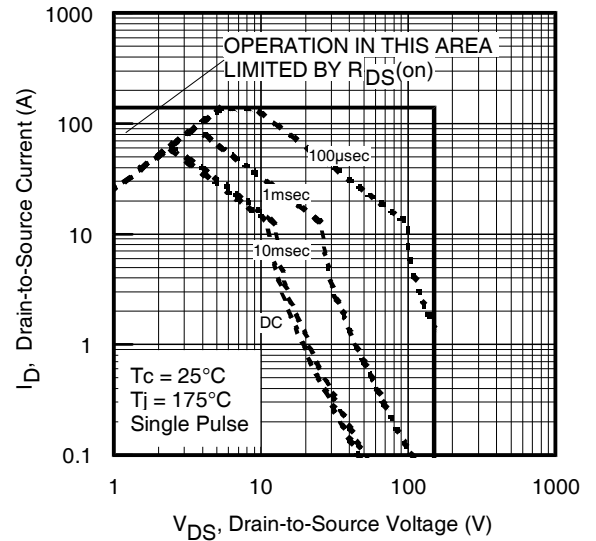


Fig 8. Maximum Safe Operating Area

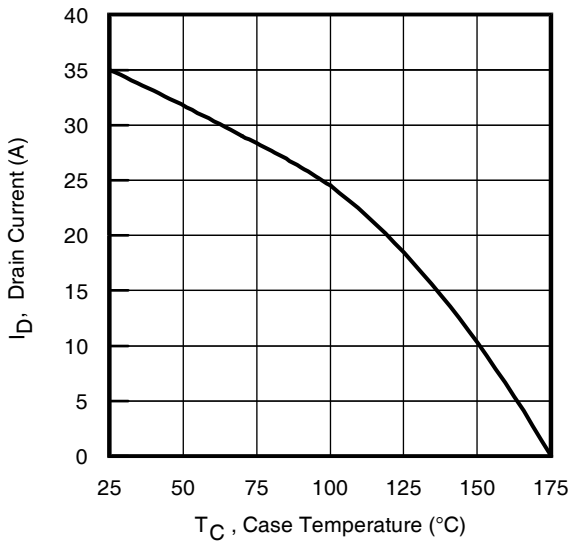


Fig 9. Maximum Drain Current vs. Case Temperature

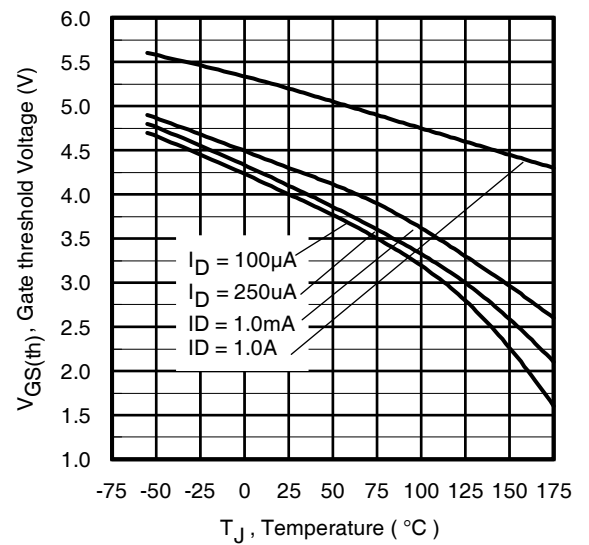


Fig 10. Threshold Voltage vs. Temperature

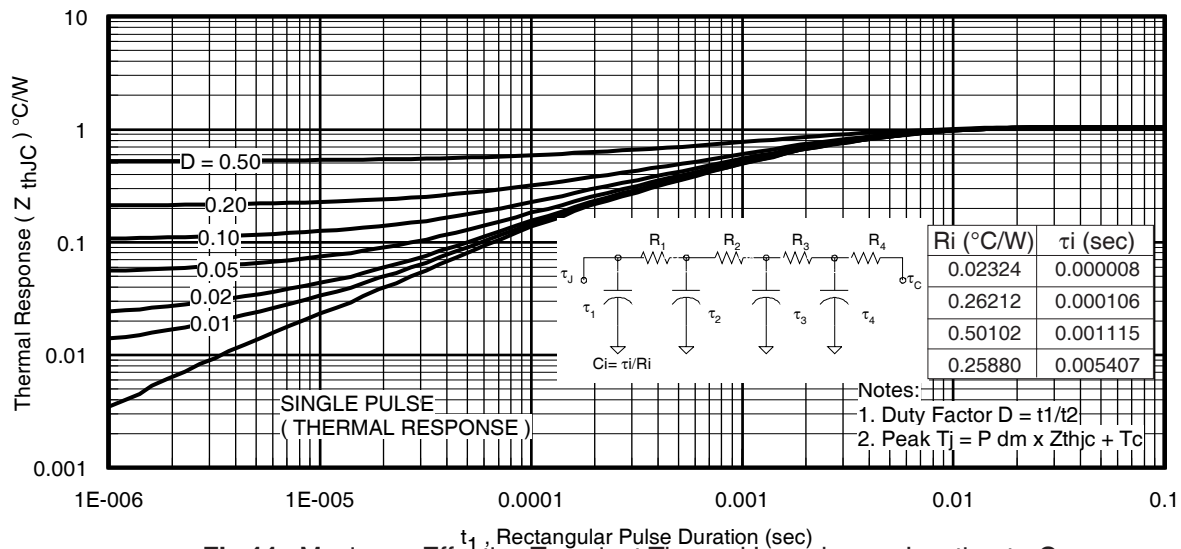


Fig 11. Maximum Effective Transient Thermal Impedance, Junction-to-Case

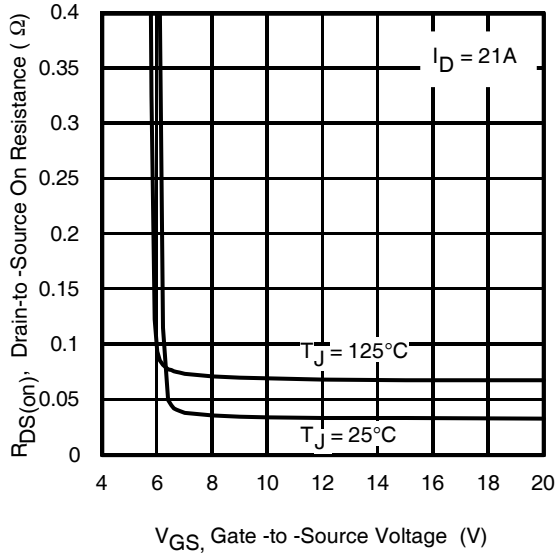


Fig 12. On-Resistance Vs. Gate Voltage

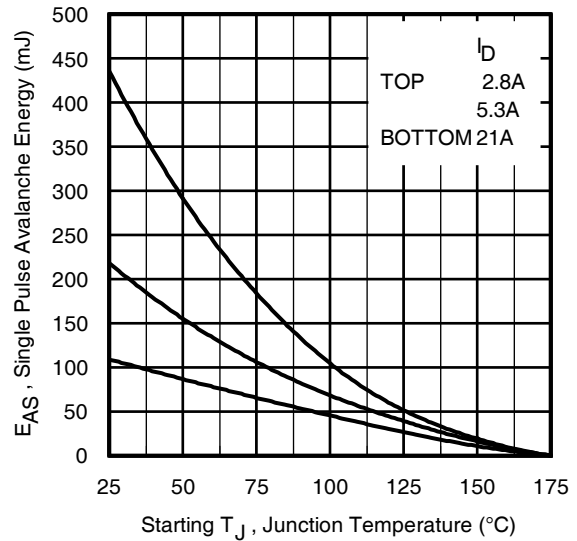


Fig 13. Maximum Avalanche Energy Vs. Drain Current

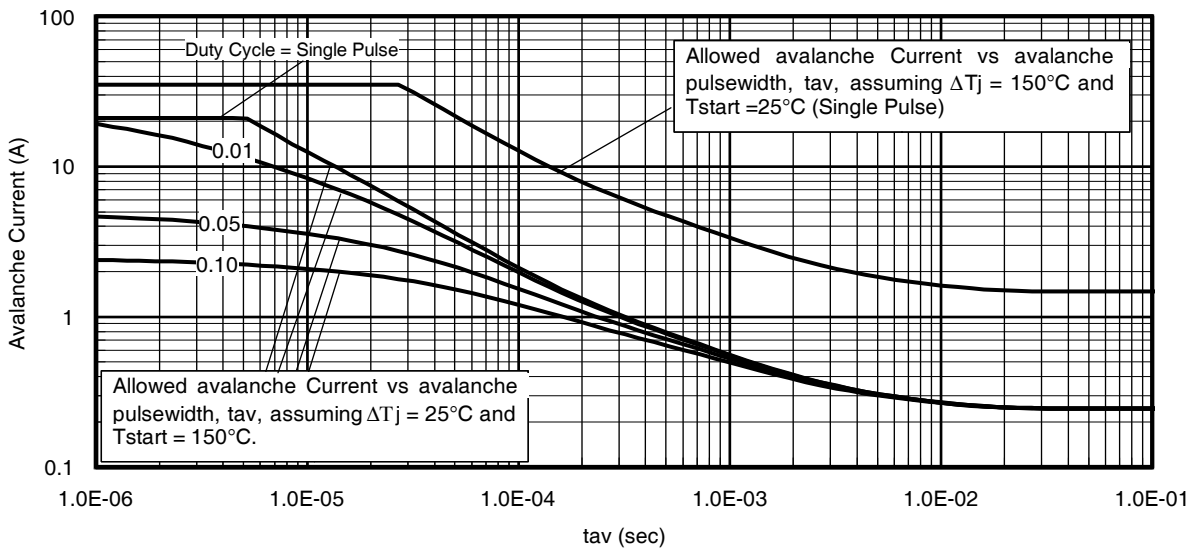


Fig 14. Typical Avalanche Current Vs. Pulsewidth

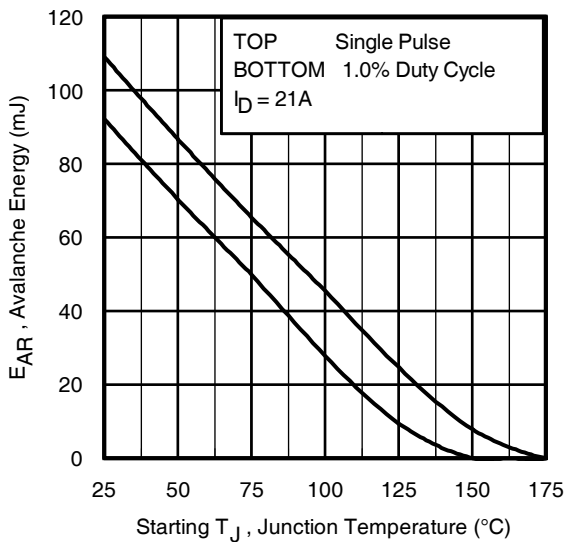


Fig 15. Maximum Avalanche Energy Vs. Temperature

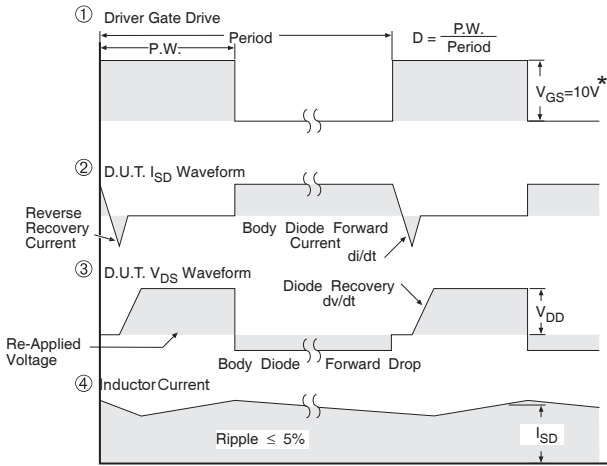
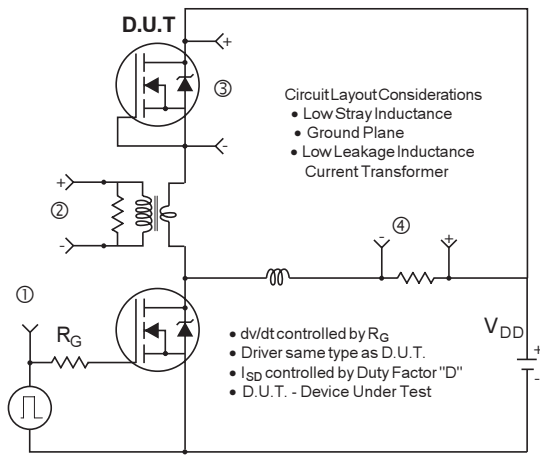
**Notes on Repetitive Avalanche Curves, Figures 14, 15:**  
(For further info, see AN-1005 at [www.irf.com](http://www.irf.com))

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 neither  $T_{jmax}$  nor  $I_{av}$  (max) is exceeded
3. Equation below based on circuit and waveforms shown in Figures 17a, 17b.
4.  $P_{D(ave)}$  = Average power dissipation per single avalanche pulse.
5.  $B_V$  = Rated breakdown voltage (1.3 factor accounts for voltage increase during avalanche).
6.  $I_{av}$  = Allowable avalanche current.
7.  $\Delta T$  = 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 figure 11)

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

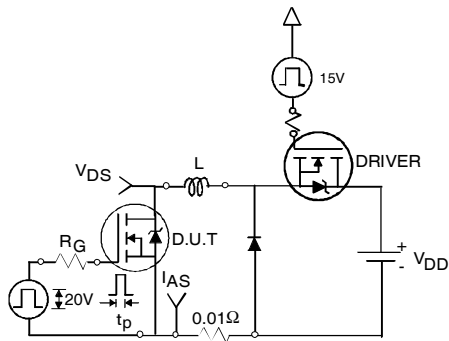
$$I_{av} = 2\Delta T / [1.3 \cdot B_V \cdot Z_{th}]$$

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

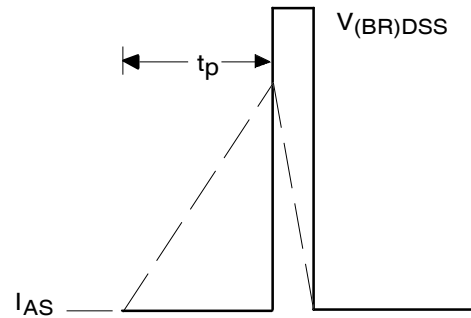


\*  $V_{GS} = 5V$  for Logic Level Devices

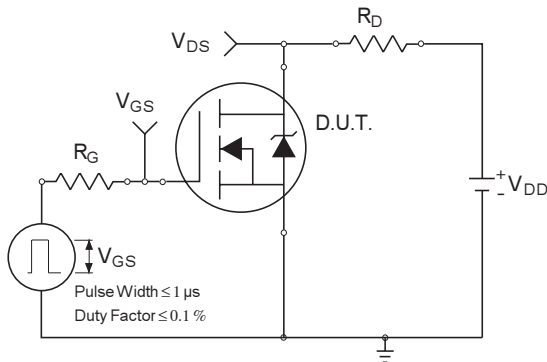
**Fig 16. Peak Diode Recovery dv/dt Test Circuit for N-Channel HEXFET® Power MOSFETs**



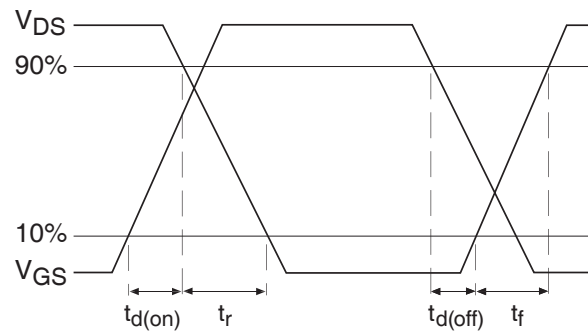
**Fig 17a. Unclamped Inductive Test Circuit**



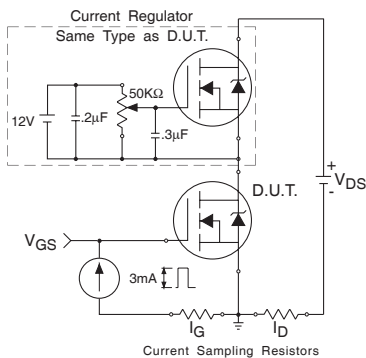
**Fig 17b. Unclamped Inductive Waveforms**



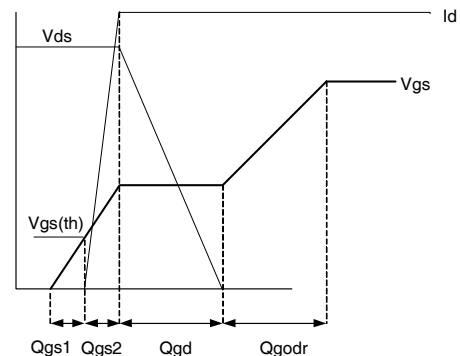
**Fig 18a. Switching Time Test Circuit**



**Fig 18b. Switching Time Waveforms**



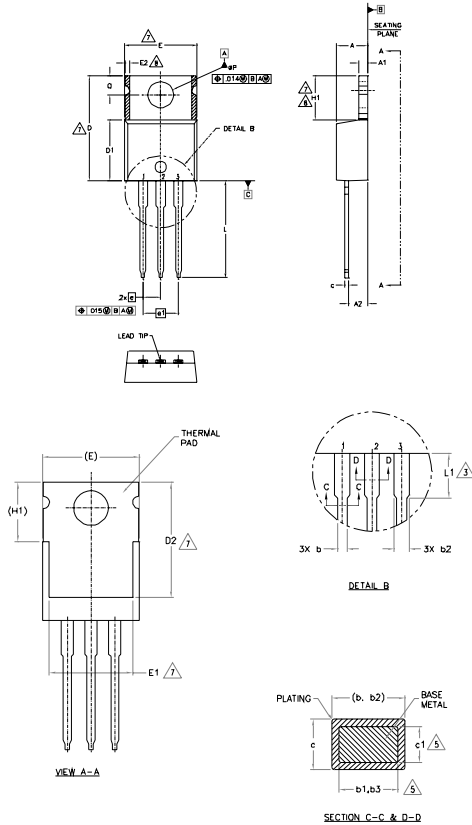
**Fig 19a. Gate Charge Test Circuit**



**Fig 19b. Gate Charge Waveform**

## 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	0.51	1.40	.020	.055	
A2	2.03	2.92	.080	.115	
b	0.38	1.01	.015	.040	5
b1	0.38	0.97	.015	.038	
b2	1.14	1.78	.045	.070	5
b3	1.14	1.73	.045	.068	
c	0.36	0.61	.014	.024	
c1	0.36	0.56	.014	.022	5
D	14.22	18.51	.560	.750	4
D1	8.38	9.02	.330	.355	
D2	11.68	12.88	.460	.507	7
E	9.85	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
pP	3.54	4.08	.139	.161	
Q	2.54	3.42	.100	.135	

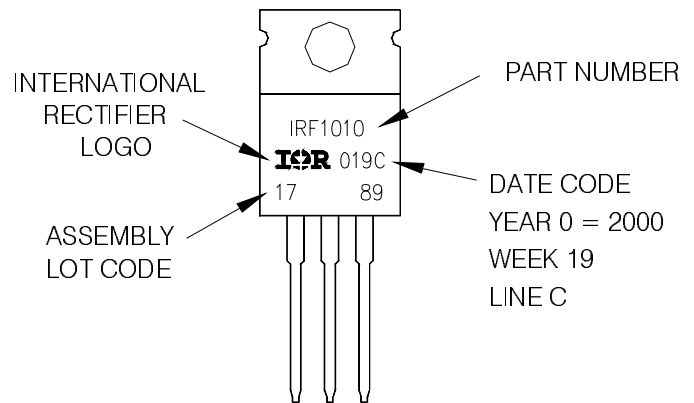
**LEAD ASSIGNMENTS**

- HERFET**  
1- GATE  
2- DRAIN  
3- SOURCE
- IRFL-GpAId**  
1- GATE  
2- COLLECTOR  
3- EMITTER
- DIODES**  
1- ANODE  
2- CATHODE  
3- ANODE

## TO-220AB Part Marking Information

EXAMPLE: THIS IS AN IRF1010  
LOT CODE 1789  
ASSEMBLED ON WW 19, 2000  
IN THE ASSEMBLY LINE "C"

Note: "P" in assembly line position indicates "Lead - Free"



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/>

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