

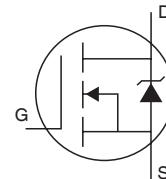
Applications

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



Benefits

- Optimized for Logic Level Drive
- Very Low $R_{DS(ON)}$ at 4.5V V_{GS}
- Superior R^*Q at 4.5V V_{GS}
- 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
- $V_{DS(V)} = 40V$
- $I_D = 195A$ ($V_{GS} = 10V$)
- $R_{DS(ON)} < 1.7m\Omega$ ($V_{GS} = 10V$)
- $R_{DS(ON)} < 2.0m\Omega$ ($V_{GS} = 4.5V$)



Absolute Maximum Ratings

Symbol	Parameter	Max.	Units
$I_D @ T_C = 25^\circ C$	Continuous Drain Current, $V_{GS} @ 10V$ (Silicon Limited)	343 ①	A
$I_D @ T_C = 100^\circ C$	Continuous Drain Current, $V_{GS} @ 10V$ (Silicon Limited)	243 ①	
$I_D @ T_C = 25^\circ C$	Continuous Drain Current, $V_{GS} @ 10V$ (Package Limited)	195	
I_{DM}	Pulsed Drain Current ②	1372	
$P_D @ T_C = 25^\circ C$	Maximum Power Dissipation	375	W
	Linear Derating Factor	2.5	W/ $^\circ C$
V_{GS}	Gate-to-Source Voltage	± 20	V
dv/dt	Peak Diode Recovery ④	4.6	V/ns
T_J T_{STG}	Operating Junction and Storage Temperature Range	-55 to + 175	$^\circ C$
	Soldering Temperature, for 10 seconds (1.6mm from case)	300	
	Mounting torque, 6-32 or M3 screw	10lbf-in (1.1N·m)	
E_{AS} (Thermally limited)	Single Pulse Avalanche Energy ③	255	mJ
I_{AR}	Avalanche Current ②	See Fig. 14, 15, 22a, 22b,	A
E_{AR}	Repetitive Avalanche Energy ②		mJ

Thermal Resistance

Symbol	Parameter	Typ.	Max.	Units
$R_{\theta JC}$	Junction-to-Case ⑤		0.4	$^\circ C/W$
$R_{\theta CS}$	Case-to-Sink, Flat, Greased Surface	0.5		
$R_{\theta JA}$	Junction-to-Ambient		62	

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

Symbol	Parameter	Min.	Typ.	Max.	Units	Conditions	
$V_{(\text{BR})\text{DSS}}$	Drain-to-Source Breakdown Voltage	40			V	$V_{GS} = 0V, I_D = 250\mu\text{A}$	
$\Delta V_{(\text{BR})\text{DSS}}/\Delta T_J$	Breakdown Voltage Temp. Coefficient		0.04		V/ $^\circ\text{C}$	Reference to $25^\circ\text{C}, I_D = 5\text{mA}$ ②	
$R_{DS(\text{on})}$	Static Drain-to-Source On-Resistance		1.4	1.7	$\text{m}\Omega$	$V_{GS} = 10V, I_D = 195\text{A}$ ⑤	
		1.6		2.0		$V_{GS} = 4.5V, I_D = 172\text{A}$ ⑤	
$V_{GS(\text{th})}$	Gate Threshold Voltage	1.0		2.5	V	$V_{DS} = V_{GS}, I_D = 250\mu\text{A}$	
I_{DSS}	Drain-to-Source Leakage Current			20	μA	$V_{DS} = 40V, V_{GS} = 0V$	
				250		$V_{DS} = 40V, V_{GS} = 0V, T_J = 125^\circ\text{C}$	
I_{GSS}	Gate-to-Source Forward Leakage			100	nA	$V_{GS} = 20V$	
	Gate-to-Source Reverse Leakage			-100		$V_{GS} = -20V$	
$R_{G(\text{int})}$	Internal Gate Resistance		2.1		Ω		
g_{fs}	Forward Transconductance	286			S	$V_{DS} = 10V, I_D = 195\text{A}$	
Q_g	Total Gate Charge		108	162	nC	$I_D = 185\text{A}$	
Q_{gs}	Gate-to-Source Charge		29			$V_{DS} = 20V$	
Q_{gd}	Gate-to-Drain ("Miller") Charge		54			$V_{GS} = 4.5V$ ⑤	
Q_{sync}	Total Gate Charge Sync. ($Q_g - Q_{gd}$)		54			$I_D = 185\text{A}, V_{DS} = 0V, V_{GS} = 4.5V$	
$t_{d(on)}$	Turn-On Delay Time		65		ns	$V_{DD} = 26V$	
t_r	Rise Time		827			$I_D = 195\text{A}$	
$t_{d(off)}$	Turn-Off Delay Time		97			$R_G = 2.1\Omega$	
t_f	Fall Time		355			$V_{GS} = 4.5V$ ⑤	
C_{iss}	Input Capacitance		10315		pF	$V_{GS} = 0V$	
C_{oss}	Output Capacitance		1980			$V_{DS} = 25V$	
C_{rss}	Reverse Transfer Capacitance		935			$f = 1.0\text{MHz}$	
$C_{oss \text{ eff. (ER)}}$	Effective Output Capacitance (Energy Related) ⑦		2378			$V_{GS} = 0V, V_{DS} = 0V \text{ to } 32V$ ⑦	
$C_{oss \text{ eff. (TR)}}$	Effective Output Capacitance (Time Related) ⑥		2986			$V_{GS} = 0V, V_{DS} = 0V \text{ to } 32V$ ⑥	
I_S	Continuous Source Current (Body Diode)		343 ①	A	MOSFET symbol showing the integral reverse p-n junction diode.		
I_{SM}	Pulsed Source Current (Body Diode) ②		1372				
V_{SD}	Diode Forward Voltage		1.3	V	$T_J = 25^\circ\text{C}, I_S = 195\text{A}, V_{GS} = 0V$ ⑤		
t_{rr}	Reverse Recovery Time		39	ns		$T_J = 25^\circ\text{C} \quad V_R = 34V,$ $T_J = 125^\circ\text{C} \quad I_F = 195\text{A}$	
			41				
Q_{rr}	Reverse Recovery Charge		39	nC	$T_J = 25^\circ\text{C} \quad \text{di}/\text{dt} = 100\text{A}/\mu\text{s}$ ⑤	$T_J = 125^\circ\text{C}$	
			46				
I_{RRM}	Reverse Recovery Current		1.7	A	$T_J = 25^\circ\text{C}$		
t_{on}	Forward Turn-On Time					Intrinsic turn-on time is negligible (turn-on is dominated by LS+LD)	

Notes:

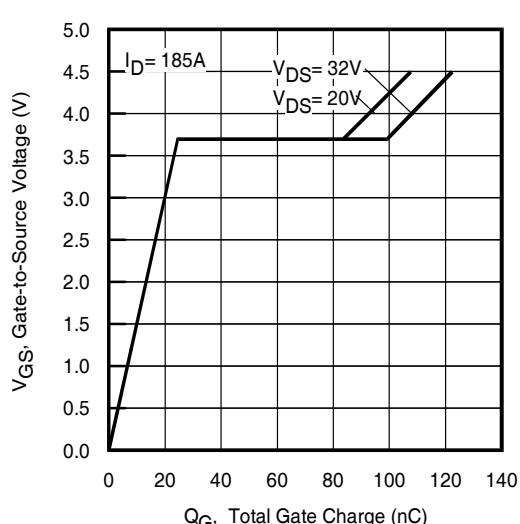
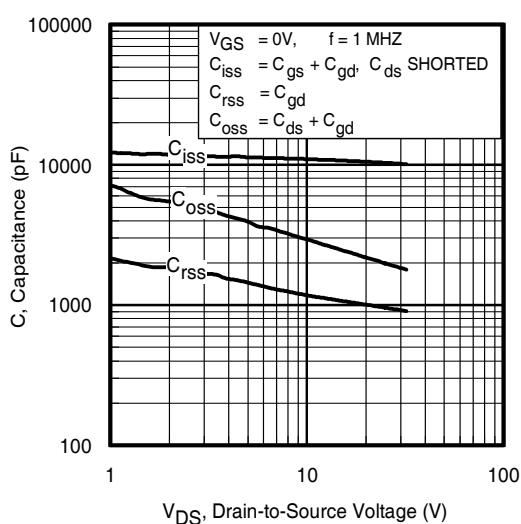
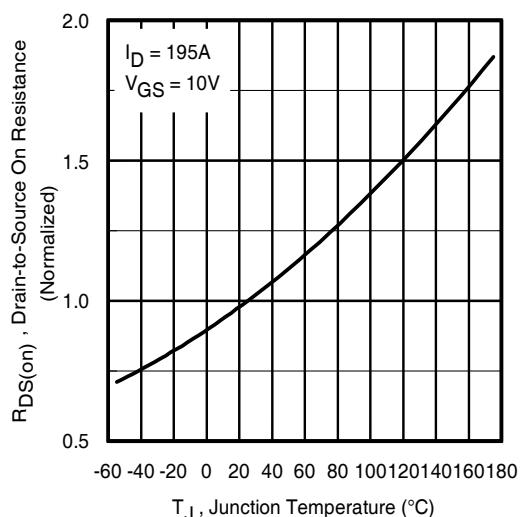
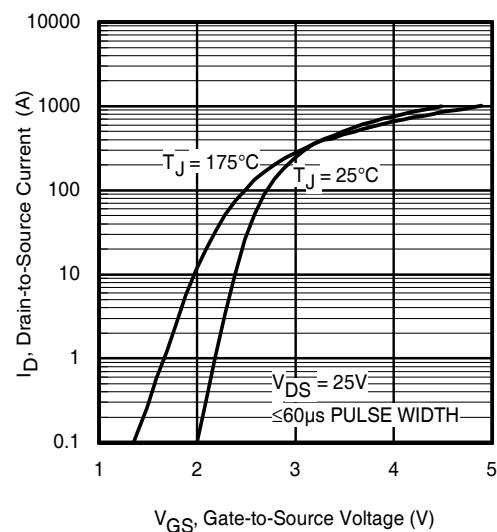
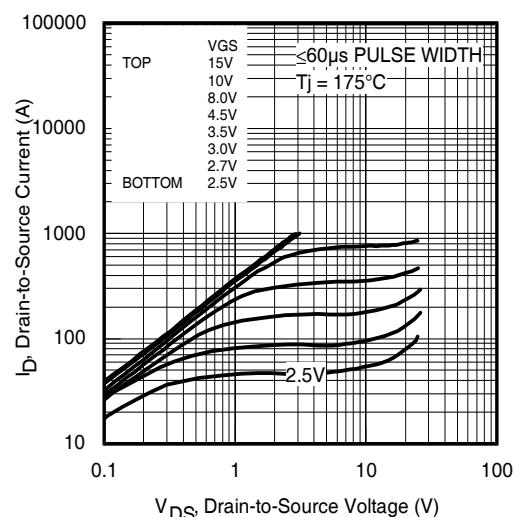
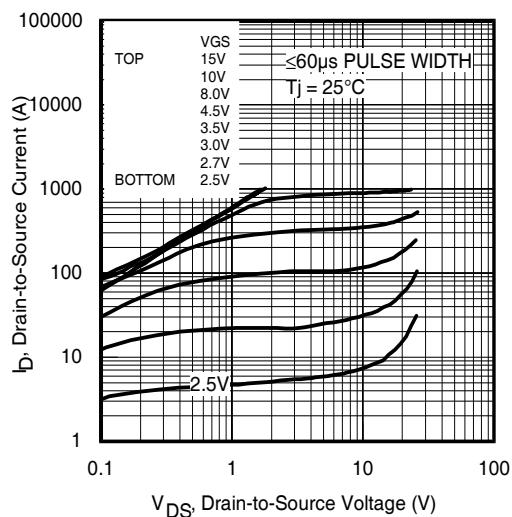
- ① Calculated continuous current based on maximum allowable junction temperature Bond wire current limit is 195A. Note that current limitation arising from heating of the device leads may occur with some lead mounting arrangements.
- ② Repetitive rating; pulse width limited by max. junction temperature.
- ③ Limited by $T_{J\text{max}}$, starting $T_J = 25^\circ\text{C}$, $L = 0.013\text{mH}$
 $R_G = 25\Omega$, $I_{AS} = 195\text{A}$, $V_{GS} = 10V$. Part not recommended for use above this value .
- ④ $I_{SD} \leq 195\text{A}$, $\text{di}/\text{dt} \leq 841\text{A}/\mu\text{s}$, $V_{DD} \leq V_{(\text{BR})\text{DSS}}$, $T_J \leq 175^\circ\text{C}$.

⑤ Pulse width $\leq 400\mu\text{s}$; duty cycle $\leq 2\%$.

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

⑧ R_θ is measured at T_J approximately 90°C



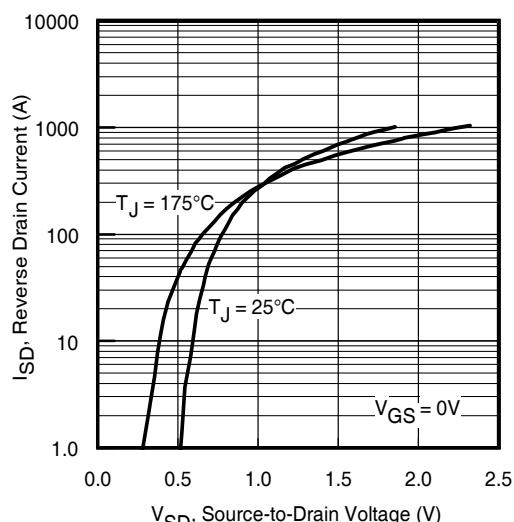


Fig 7. Typical Source-Drain Diode Forward Voltage

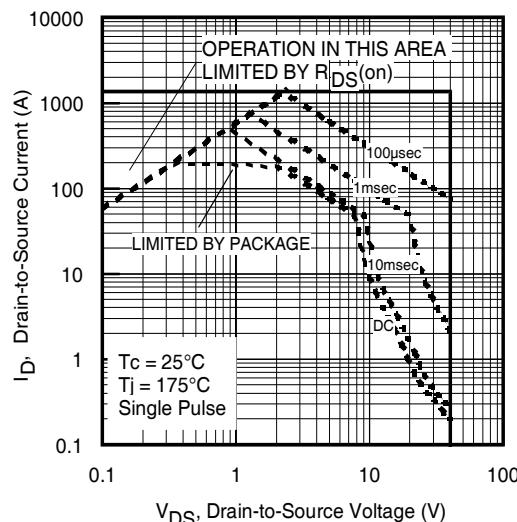


Fig 8. Maximum Safe Operating Area

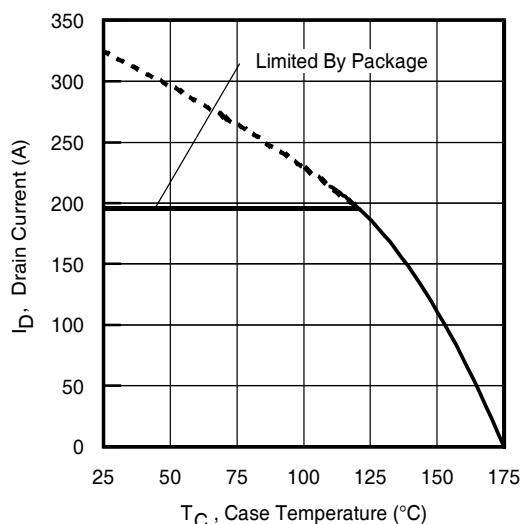


Fig 9. Maximum Drain Current vs. Case Temperature

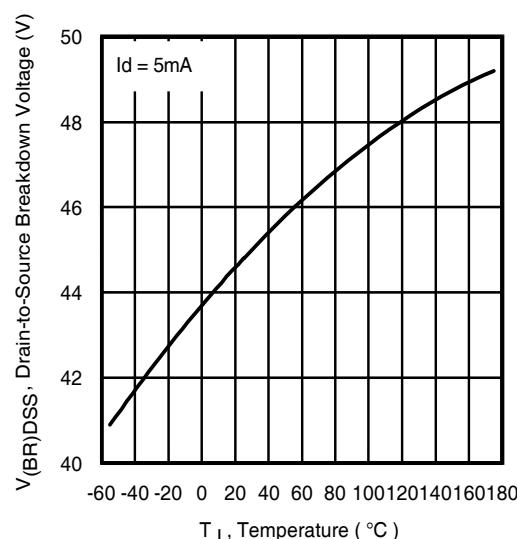


Fig 10. Drain-to-Source Breakdown Voltage

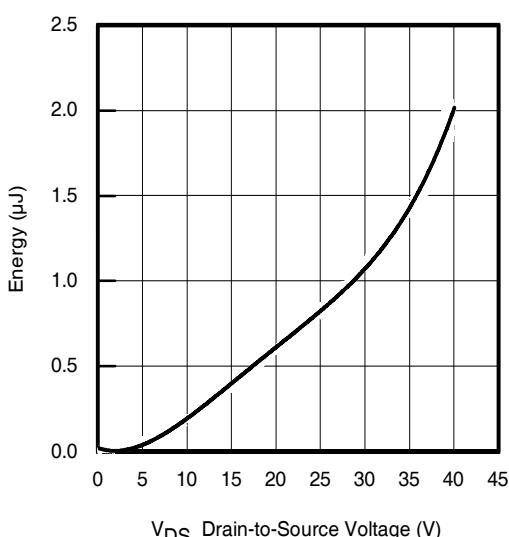


Fig 11. Typical Coss Stored Energy

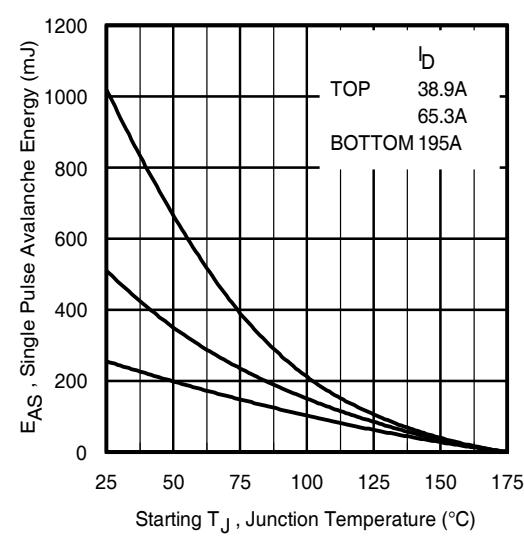


Fig 12. Maximum Avalanche Energy vs. DrainCurrent

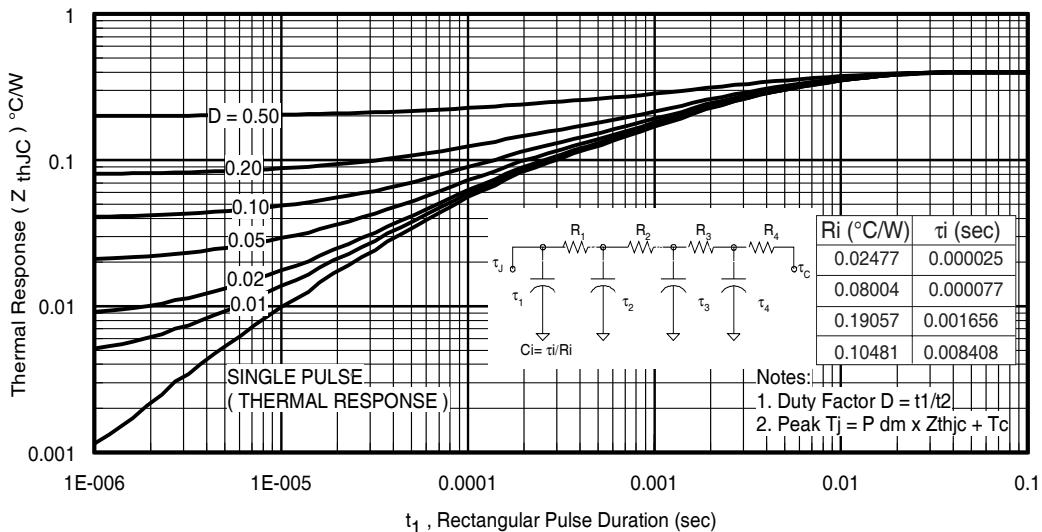


Fig 13. Maximum Effective Transient Thermal Impedance, Junction-to-Case

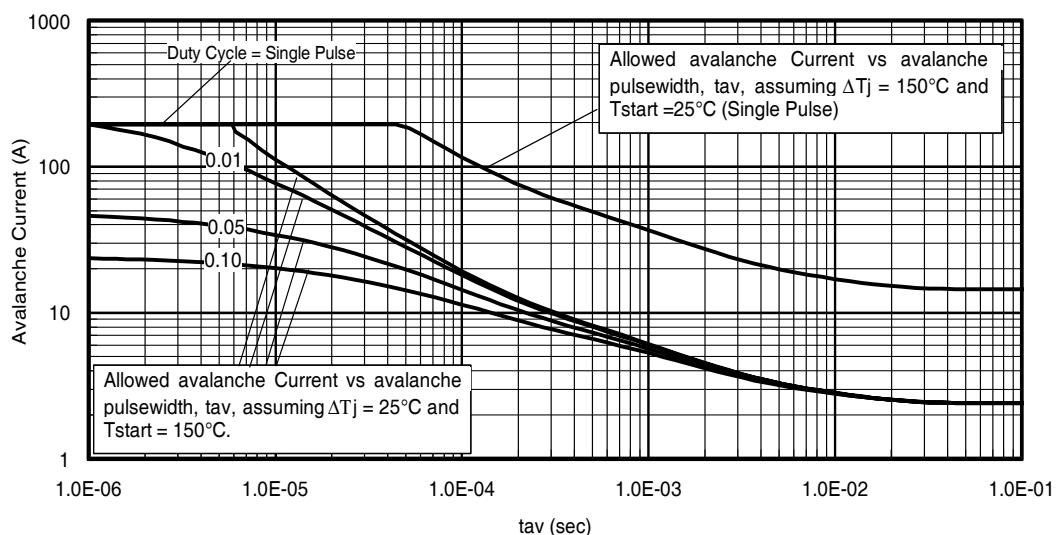


Fig 14. Typical Avalanche Current vs. Pulsewidth

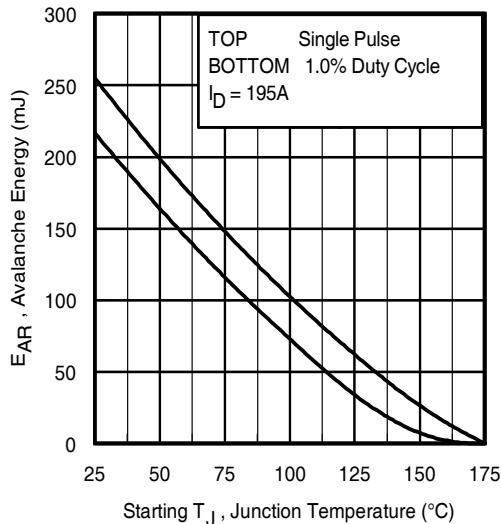


Fig 15. Maximum Avalanche Energy vs. Temperature

Notes on Repetitive Avalanche Curves , Figures 14, 15:

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 16a, 16b.
4. $P_D(\text{ave})$ = 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)
- t_{av} = Average time in avalanche.
- D = Duty cycle in avalanche = $t_{av} \cdot f$
- $Z_{thJC}(D, t_{av})$ = Transient thermal resistance)

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

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

$$E_{AS(AR)} = P_D(\text{ave}) \cdot t_{av}$$

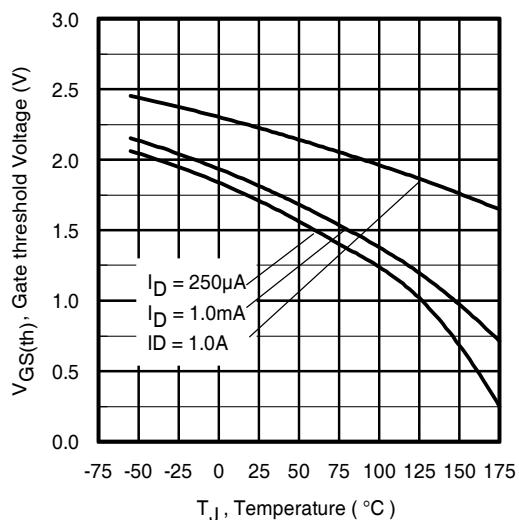


Fig 16. Threshold Voltage vs. Temperature

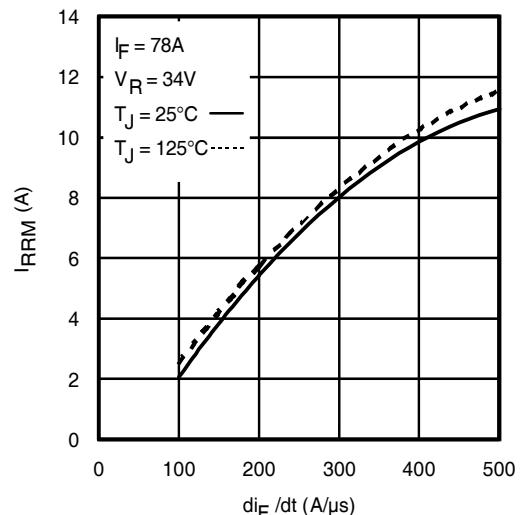


Fig 17. Typical Recovery Current vs. di_f/dt

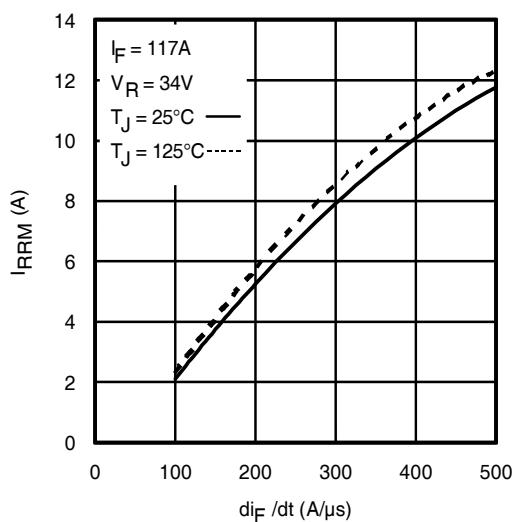


Fig 18. Typical Recovery Current vs. di_f/dt

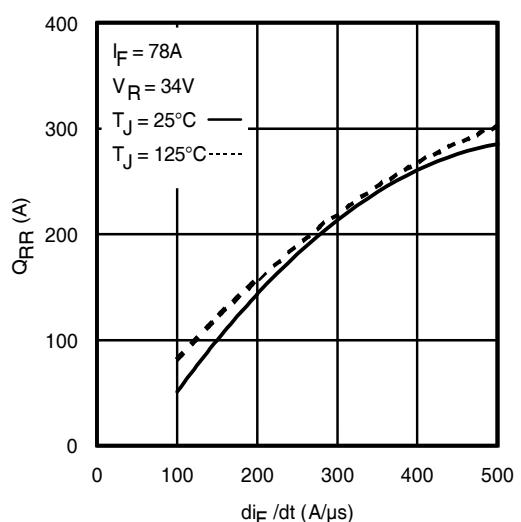


Fig 19. Typical Stored Charge vs. di_f/dt

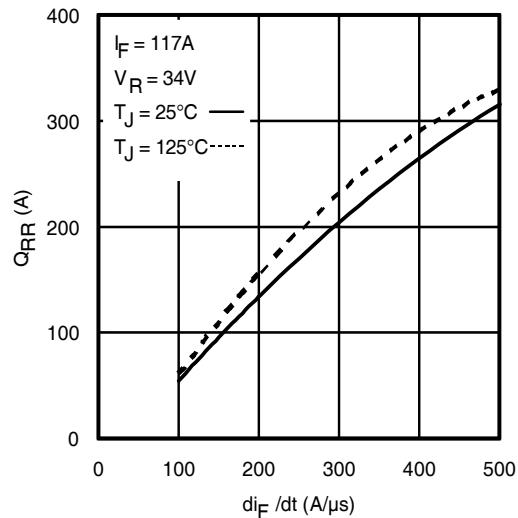
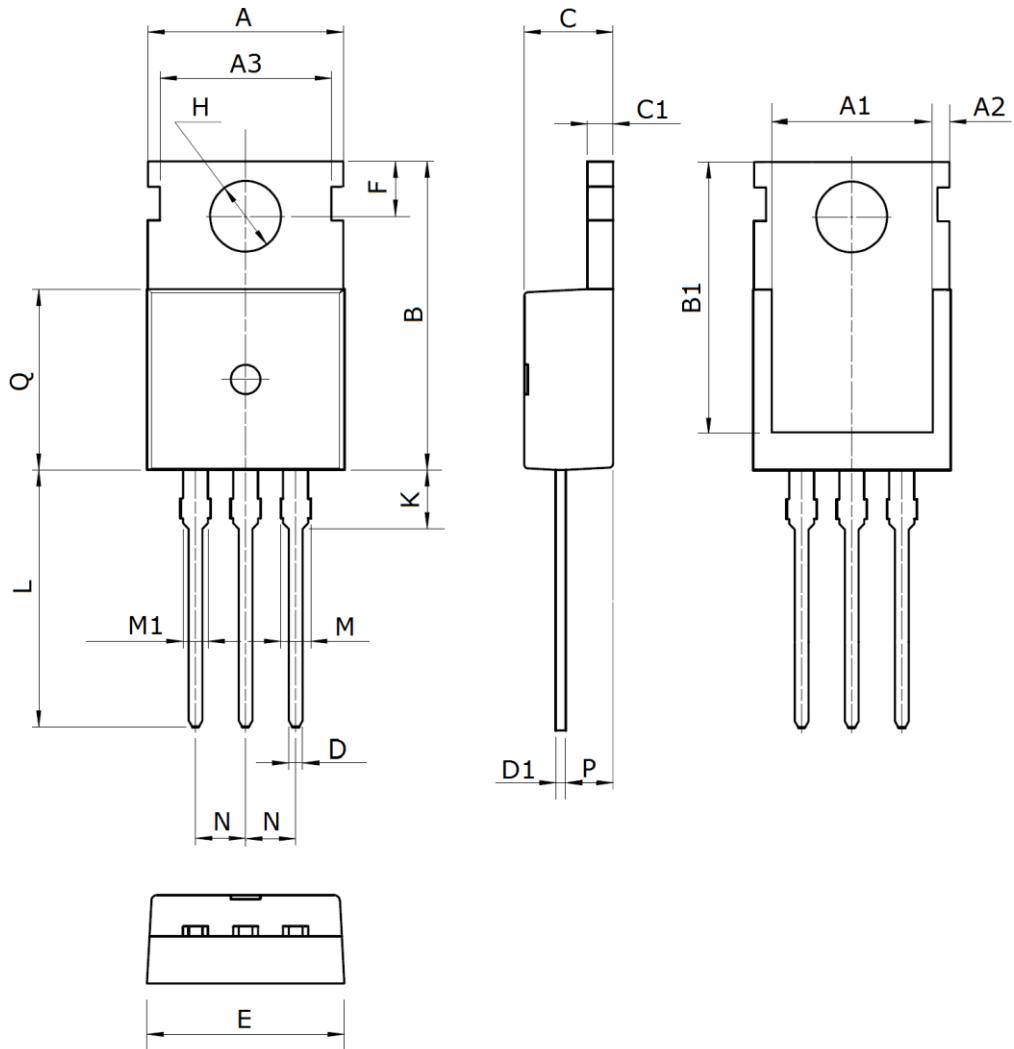


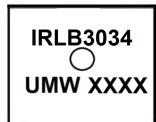
Fig 20. - Typical Stored Charge vs. di_f/dt

Package Demensions

TO 220



Symbol	Dimensions (mm)	Symbol	Dimensions (mm)	Symbol	Dimensions (mm)
A	10.0±0.3	C1	1.3±0.2	L	13.2±0.4
A1	8.0±0.2	D	0.8±0.2	M	1.38±0.1
A2	0.94±0.1	D1	0.5±0.1	M1	1.28±0.1
A3	8.7±0.1	E	10.0±0.3	N	2.54(typ)
B	15.6±0.4	F	2.8±0.1	P	2.4±0.3
B1	13.2±0.2	H	3.6±0.1	Q	9.15±0.25
C	4.5±0.2	K	3.1±0.2		

Marking**Ordering information**

Order code	Package	Baseqty	Deliverymode
UMW IRLB3034	TO-220	1000	Tube and box