



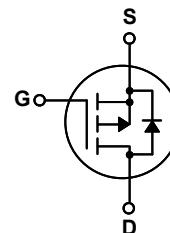
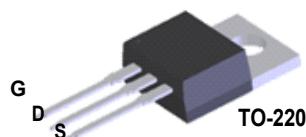
ON Semiconductor®

**FQP27P06****P-Channel QFET® MOSFET  
- 60 V, - 27 A, 70 mΩ****Description**

This P-Channel enhancement mode power MOSFET is produced using ON Semiconductor's proprietary planar stripe and DMOS technology. This advanced MOSFET technology has been especially tailored to reduce on-state resistance, and to provide superior switching performance and high avalanche energy strength. These devices are suitable for switched mode power supplies, audio amplifier, DC motor control, and variable switching power applications.

**Features**

- 27 A, - 60 V,  $R_{DS(on)} = 70 \text{ m}\Omega$  (Max.) @  $V_{GS} = -10 \text{ V}$ ,  $I_D = -13.5 \text{ A}$
- Low Gate Charge (Typ. 33 nC)
- Low  $C_{rss}$  (Typ. 120 pF)
- 100% Avalanche Tested
- 175°C Maximum Junction Temperature Rating

**Absolute Maximum Ratings**  $T_C = 25^\circ\text{C}$  unless otherwise noted

Symbol	Parameter		FQP27P06	Unit
$V_{DSS}$	Drain-Source Voltage		-60	V
$I_D$	Drain Current		-27	A
	- Continuous ( $T_C = 25^\circ\text{C}$ )		-19.1	A
$I_{DM}$	Drain Current		-108	A
$V_{GSS}$	Gate-Source Voltage		$\pm 25$	V
$E_{AS}$	Single Pulsed Avalanche Energy		560	mJ
$I_{AR}$	Avalanche Current		-27	A
$E_{AR}$	Repetitive Avalanche Energy		12	mJ
$dv/dt$	Peak Diode Recovery $dv/dt$		-7.0	V/ns
$P_D$	Power Dissipation ( $T_C = 25^\circ\text{C}$ )		120	W
	- Derate above $25^\circ\text{C}$		0.8	W/ $^\circ\text{C}$
$T_J, T_{STG}$	Operating and Storage Temperature Range		-55 to +175	$^\circ\text{C}$
$T_L$	Maximum lead temperature for soldering purposes, 1/8" from case for 5 seconds		300	$^\circ\text{C}$

**Thermal Characteristics**

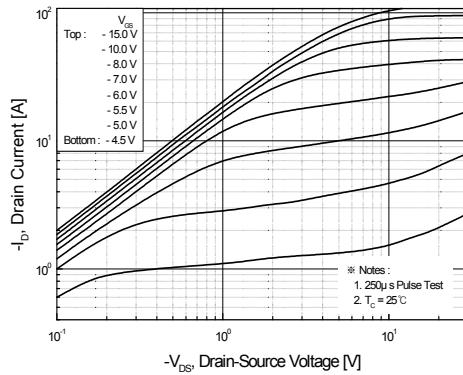
Symbol	Parameter	FQP27P06	Unit
$R_{\theta JC}$	Thermal Resistance, Junction-to-Case, Max.	1.25	$^\circ\text{C}/\text{W}$
$R_{\theta CS}$	Thermal Resistance, Case-to-Sink, Typ.	0.5	$^\circ\text{C}/\text{W}$
$R_{\theta JA}$	Thermal Resistance, Junction-to-Ambient, Max.	62.5	$^\circ\text{C}/\text{W}$

Electrical Characteristics						
Symbol	Parameter	Test Conditions	Min	Typ	Max	Unit
<b>Off Characteristics</b>						
BV <sub>DSS</sub>	Drain-Source Breakdown Voltage	V <sub>GS</sub> = 0 V, I <sub>D</sub> = -250 μA	-60	--	--	V
ΔBV <sub>DSS</sub> / ΔT <sub>J</sub>	Breakdown Voltage Temperature Coefficient	I <sub>D</sub> = -250 μA, Referenced to 25°C	--	-0.06	--	V/°C
I <sub>DSS</sub>	Zero Gate Voltage Drain Current	V <sub>DS</sub> = -60 V, V <sub>GS</sub> = 0 V	--	--	-1	μA
		V <sub>DS</sub> = -48 V, T <sub>C</sub> = 150°C	--	--	-10	μA
I <sub>GSSF</sub>	Gate-Body Leakage Current, Forward	V <sub>GS</sub> = -25 V, V <sub>DS</sub> = 0 V	--	--	-100	nA
I <sub>GSSR</sub>	Gate-Body Leakage Current, Reverse	V <sub>GS</sub> = 25 V, V <sub>DS</sub> = 0 V	--	--	100	nA
<b>On Characteristics</b>						
V <sub>GS(th)</sub>	Gate Threshold Voltage	V <sub>DS</sub> = V <sub>GS</sub> , I <sub>D</sub> = -250 μA	-2.0	--	-4.0	V
R <sub>DS(on)</sub>	Static Drain-Source On-Resistance	V <sub>GS</sub> = -10 V, I <sub>D</sub> = -13.5 A	--	0.055	0.07	Ω
g <sub>FS</sub>	Forward Transconductance	V <sub>DS</sub> = -30 V, I <sub>D</sub> = -13.5 A	--	12.4	--	S
<b>Dynamic Characteristics</b>						
C <sub>iss</sub>	Input Capacitance	V <sub>DS</sub> = -25 V, V <sub>GS</sub> = 0 V, f = 1.0 MHz	--	1100	1400	pF
C <sub>oss</sub>	Output Capacitance		--	510	660	pF
C <sub>rss</sub>	Reverse Transfer Capacitance		--	120	155	pF
<b>Switching Characteristics</b>						
t <sub>d(on)</sub>	Turn-On Delay Time	V <sub>DD</sub> = -30 V, I <sub>D</sub> = -13.5 A, R <sub>G</sub> = 25 Ω	--	18	45	ns
t <sub>r</sub>	Turn-On Rise Time		--	185	380	ns
t <sub>d(off)</sub>	Turn-Off Delay Time		--	30	70	ns
t <sub>f</sub>	Turn-Off Fall Time		--	90	190	ns
Q <sub>g</sub>	Total Gate Charge	V <sub>DS</sub> = -48 V, I <sub>D</sub> = -27 A, V <sub>GS</sub> = -10 V	--	33	43	nC
Q <sub>gs</sub>	Gate-Source Charge		--	6.8	--	nC
Q <sub>gd</sub>	Gate-Drain Charge		--	18	--	nC
<b>Drain-Source Diode Characteristics and Maximum Ratings</b>						
I <sub>S</sub>	Maximum Continuous Drain-Source Diode Forward Current	--	--	-27	--	A
I <sub>SM</sub>	Maximum Pulsed Drain-Source Diode Forward Current	--	--	-108	--	A
V <sub>SD</sub>	Drain-Source Diode Forward Voltage	V <sub>GS</sub> = 0 V, I <sub>S</sub> = -27 A	--	--	-4.0	V
t <sub>rr</sub>	Reverse Recovery Time	V <sub>GS</sub> = 0 V, I <sub>S</sub> = -27 A, dI <sub>F</sub> / dt = 100 A/μs	--	105	--	ns
			--	0.41	--	μs

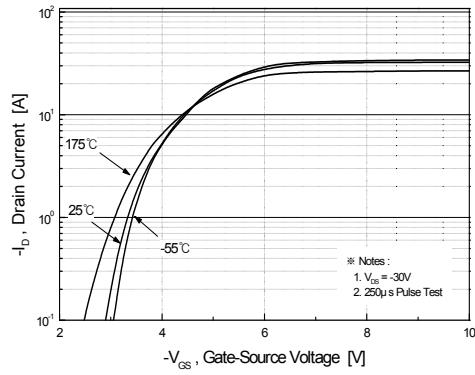
**Notes:**

1. Repetitive Rating : Pulse width limited by maximum junction temperature
2. L = 0.9mH, I<sub>AS</sub> = -27A, V<sub>DD</sub> = -25V, R<sub>G</sub> = 25 Ω, Starting T<sub>J</sub> = 25°C
3. I<sub>SD</sub> ≤ -27A, dI/dt ≤ 300A/μs, V<sub>DD</sub> ≤ BV<sub>DSS</sub>, Starting T<sub>J</sub> = 25°C
4. Essentially independent of operating temperature

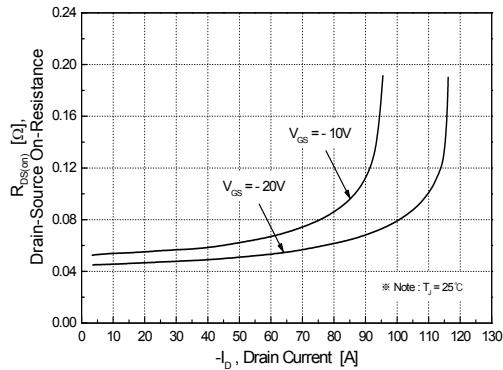
## Typical Characteristics



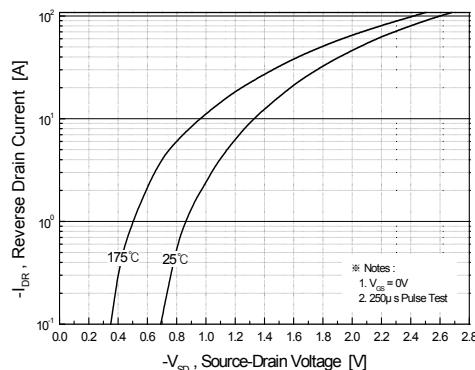
**Figure 1. On-Region Characteristics**



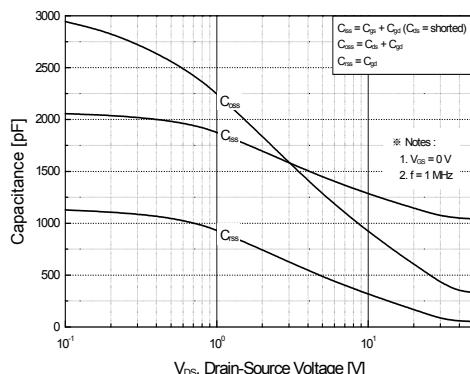
**Figure 2. Transfer Characteristics**



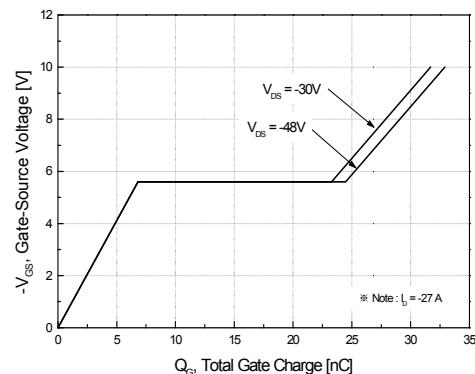
**Figure 3. On-Resistance Variation vs. Drain Current and Gate Voltage**



**Figure 4. Body Diode Forward Voltage Variation vs. Source Current and Temperature**

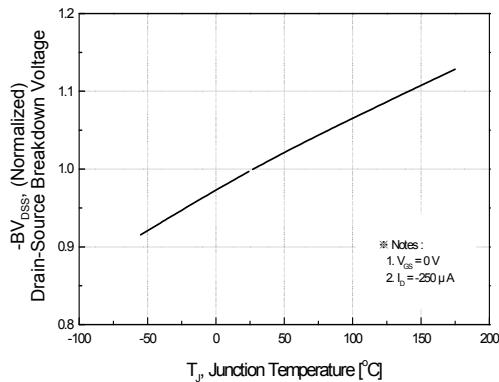


**Figure 5. Capacitance Characteristics**

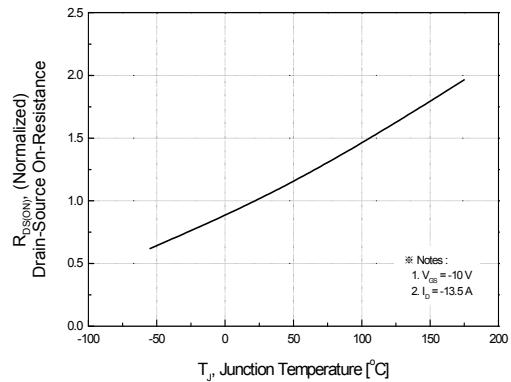


**Figure 6. Gate Charge Characteristics**

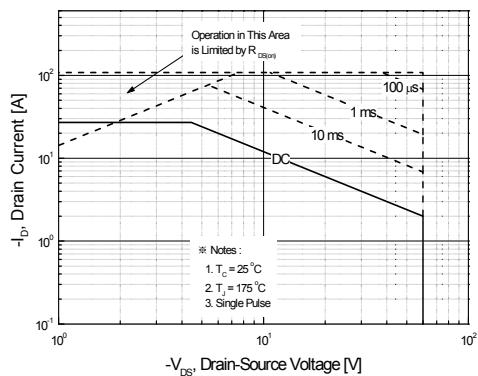
## Typical Characteristics (Continued)



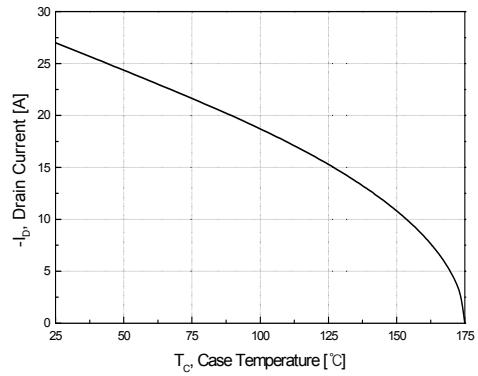
**Figure 7. Breakdown Voltage Variation vs. Temperature**



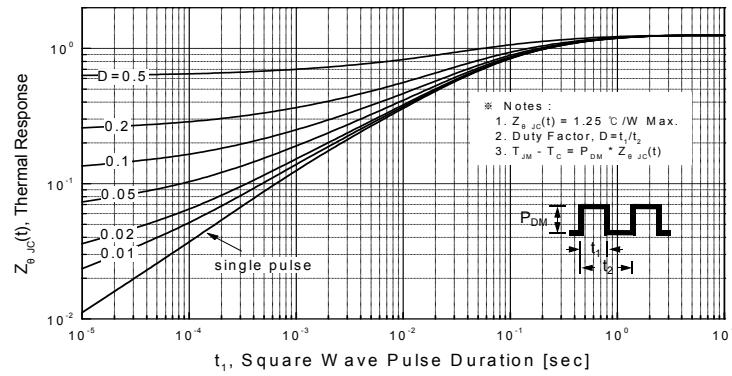
**Figure 8. On-Resistance Variation vs. Temperature**



**Figure 9. Maximum Safe Operating Area**

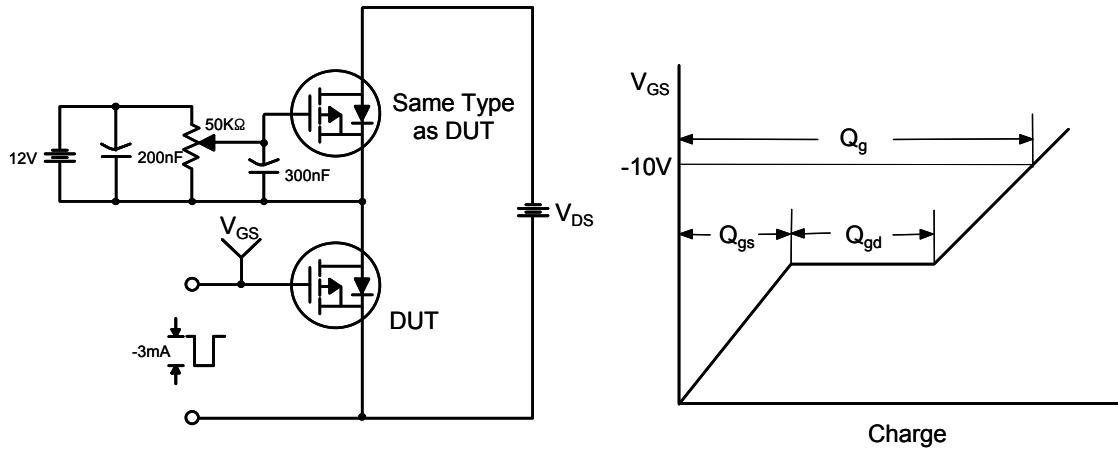


**Figure 10. Maximum Drain Current vs. Case Temperature**

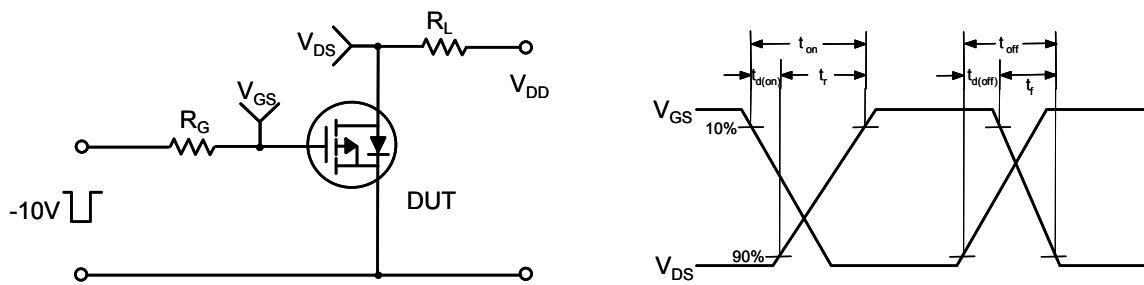


**Figure 11. Transient Thermal Response Curve**

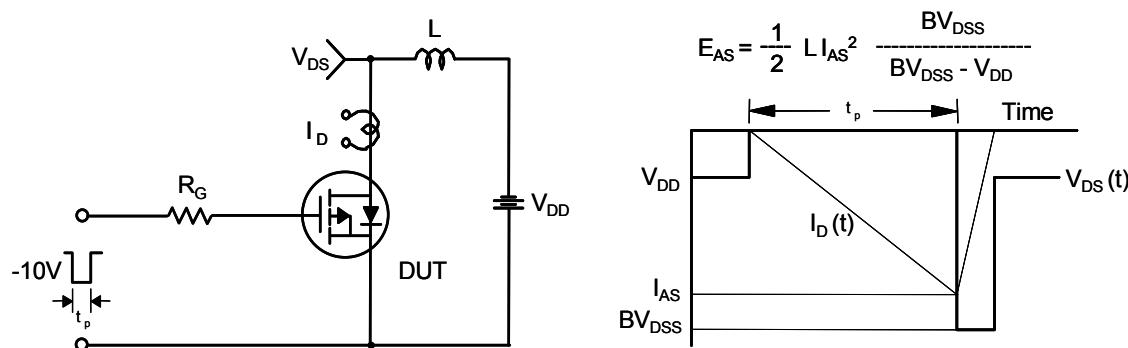
Gate Charge Test Circuit & Waveform



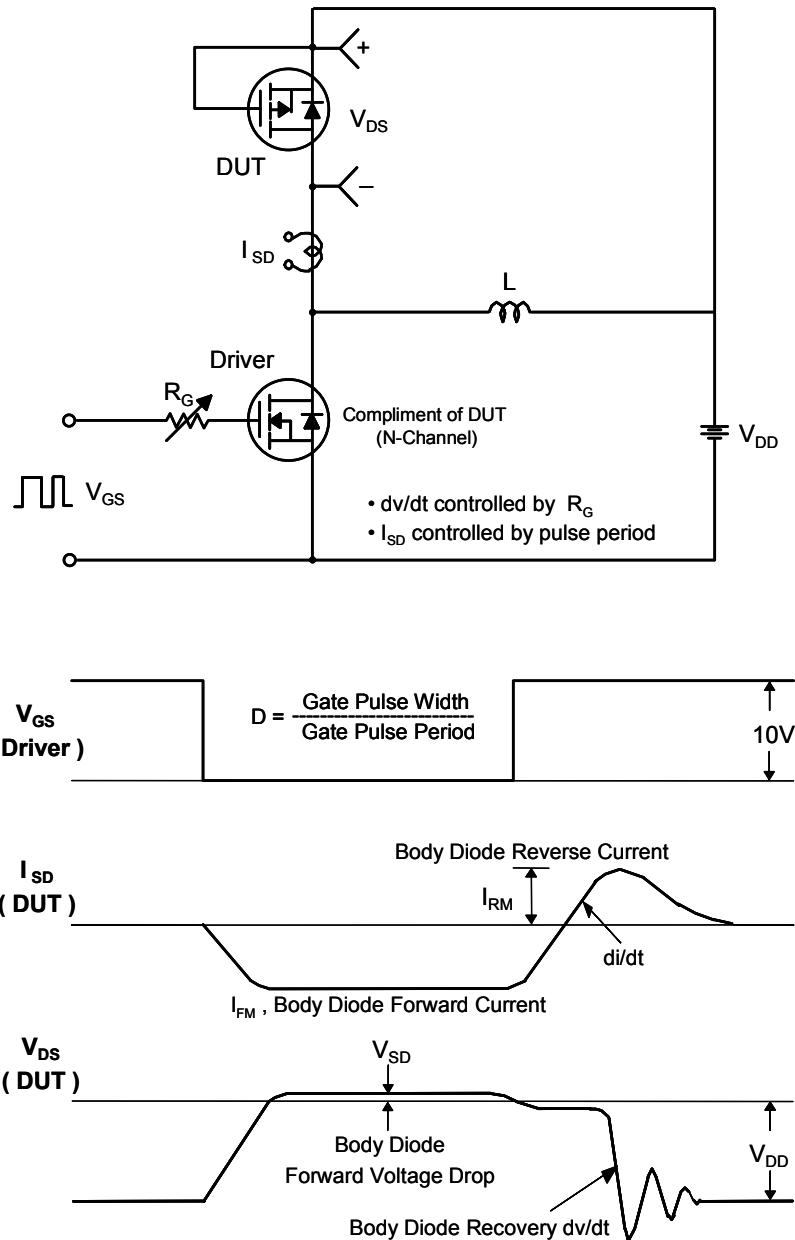
Resistive Switching Test Circuit & Waveforms



Unclamped Inductive Switching Test Circuit & Waveforms

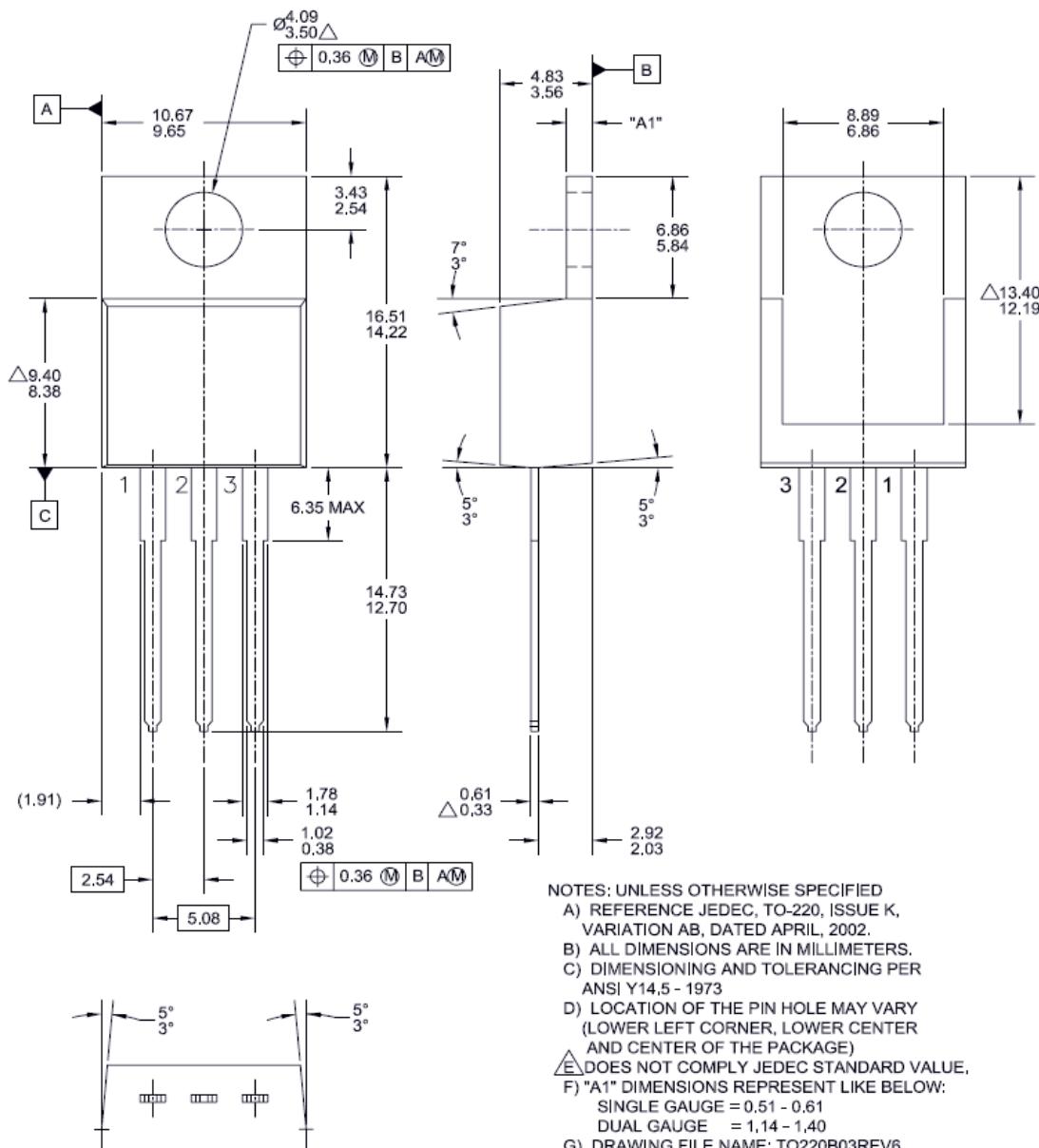


Peak Diode Recovery dv/dt Test Circuit & Waveforms



Package Dimensions

TO-220



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## SN74LVC245A Octal Bus Transceiver With 3-State Outputs

### 1 Features

- Operates From 1.65 V to 3.6 V
- Inputs Accept Voltages to 5.5 V
- Max  $t_{pd}$  of 6.3 ns at 3.3 V
- Typical  $V_{OLP}$  (Output Ground Bounce) < 0.8 V at  $V_{CC} = 3.3$  V,  $T_A = 25^\circ\text{C}$
- Typical  $V_{OHV}$  (Output  $V_{OH}$  Undershoot) > 2 V at  $V_{CC} = 3.3$  V,  $T_A = 25^\circ\text{C}$
- $I_{off}$  Supports Live Insertion, Partial-Power-Down Mode and Back Drive protection
- Supports Mixed-Mode Signal Operation on All Ports (5-V Input/Output Voltage With 3.3-V  $V_{CC}$ )
- Latch-Up Performance Exceeds 250 mA Per JESD 17
- ESD Protection Exceeds JESD 22
  - 2000-V Human-Body Model
  - 1000-V Charged-Device Model

### 2 Applications

- Cable Modem Termination Systems
- Servers
- LED Displays
- Network Switches
- Telecom Infrastructure
- Motor Drivers
- I/O Expanders

### 3 Description

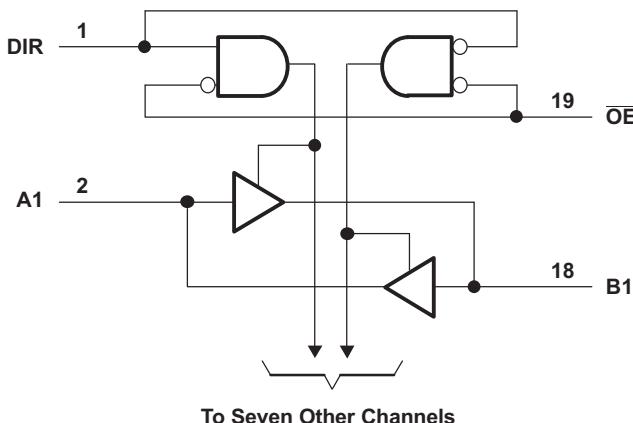
These octal bus transceivers are designed for 1.65-V to 3.6-V  $V_{CC}$  operation. The 'LVC245A devices are designed for asynchronous communication between data buses.

#### Device Information<sup>(1)</sup>

PART NUMBER	PACKAGE (PIN)	BODY SIZE
SN74LVC245A	VQFN (20)	4.50 mm × 3.50 mm
	SSOP (20)	7.50 mm × 5.30 mm
	TSSOP (20)	6.50 mm × 4.40 mm
	TVSOP (20)	5.00 mm × 4.40 mm
	SOIC (20)	12.80 mm × 7.50 mm

(1) For all available packages, see the orderable addendum at the end of the data sheet.

### 4 Simplified Schematic



Pin numbers shown are for the DB, DGV, DW, N, NS, PW, and RGY packages.



An IMPORTANT NOTICE at the end of this data sheet addresses availability, warranty, changes, use in safety-critical applications, intellectual property matters and other important disclaimers. PRODUCTION DATA.

## Table of Contents

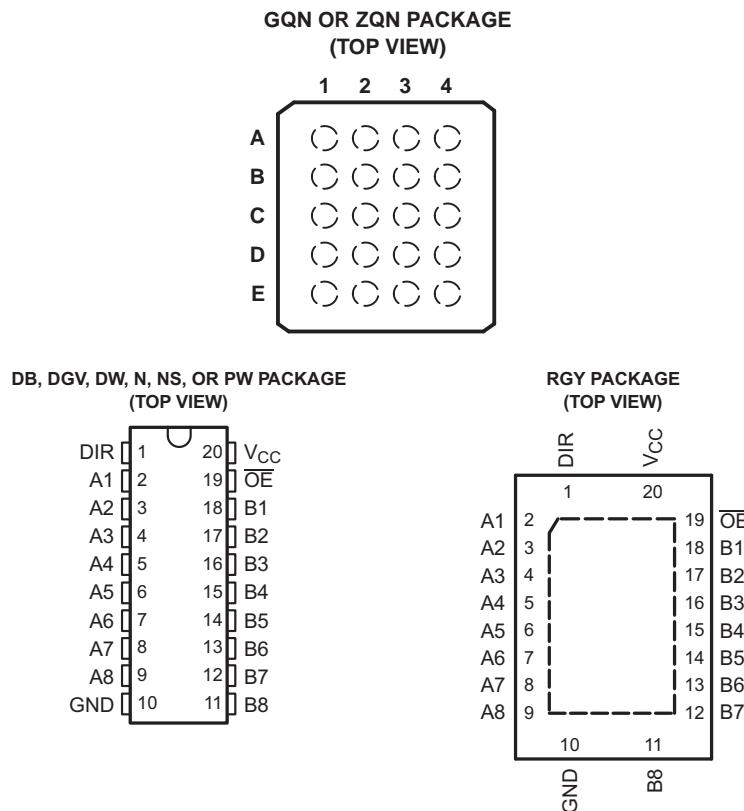
<b>1 Features .....</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>9.1 Overview .....</b>	<b>9</b>
<b>2 Applications .....</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>9.2 Functional Block Diagram .....</b>	<b>9</b>
<b>3 Description .....</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>9.3 Feature Description .....</b>	<b>9</b>
<b>4 Simplified Schematic .....</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>9.4 Device Functional Modes .....</b>	<b>9</b>
<b>5 Revision History .....</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>10 Application and Implementation .....</b>	<b>10</b>
<b>6 Pin Configuration and Functions .....</b>	<b>3</b>	10.1 Application Information .....	10
<b>7 Specifications .....</b>	<b>4</b>	10.2 Typical Application .....	10
7.1 Absolute Maximum Ratings .....	4	<b>11 Power Supply Recommendations .....</b>	<b>11</b>
7.2 ESD Ratings .....	4	<b>12 Layout .....</b>	<b>11</b>
7.3 Recommended Operating Conditions .....	5	12.1 Layout Guidelines .....	11
7.4 Thermal Information .....	5	12.2 Layout Example .....	11
7.5 Electrical Characteristics .....	6	<b>13 Device and Documentation Support .....</b>	<b>12</b>
7.6 Switching Characteristics .....	6	13.1 Trademarks .....	12
7.7 Operating Characteristics .....	7	13.2 Electrostatic Discharge Caution .....	12
7.8 Typical Characteristics .....	7	13.3 Glossary .....	12
<b>8 Parameter Measurement Information .....</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>14 Mechanical, Packaging, and Orderable Information .....</b>	<b>12</b>
<b>9 Detailed Description .....</b>	<b>9</b>		

## 5 Revision History

Changes from Revision W (May 2013) to Revision X	Page
• Added <i>Applications</i> , <i>Device Information</i> table, <i>Pin Functions</i> table, <i>ESD Ratings</i> table, <i>Thermal Information</i> table, <i>Typical Characteristics</i> , <i>Feature Description</i> section, <i>Device Functional Modes</i> , <i>Application and Implementation</i> section, <i>Power Supply Recommendations</i> section, <i>Layout</i> section, <i>Device and Documentation Support</i> section, and <i>Mechanical, Packaging, and Orderable Information</i> section.	1
• Deleted <i>Ordering Information</i> table.	1

Changes from Revision V (September 2010) to Revision W	Page
• Added –40°C to 125°C temperature specification to <i>Recommended Operating Conditions</i> table.	5

## 6 Pin Configuration and Functions



### Pin Functions

PIN		TYPE	DESCRIPTION	
NAME	DB, DGV, DW, NS, PW, and RGY			
A1	2	A1	I/O	Transceiver I/O pin
A2	3	B3	I/O	Transceiver I/O pin
A3	4	B1	I/O	Transceiver I/O pin
A4	5	C2	I/O	Transceiver I/O pin
A5	6	C1	I/O	Transceiver I/O pin
A6	7	D3	I/O	Transceiver I/O pin
A7	8	D1	I/O	Transceiver I/O pin
A8	9	E2	I/O	Transceiver I/O pin
B1	18	B4	I/O	Transceiver I/O pin
B2	17	B2	I/O	Transceiver I/O pin
B3	16	C4	I/O	Transceiver I/O pin
B4	15	C3	I/O	Transceiver I/O pin
B5	14	D4	I/O	Transceiver I/O pin
B6	13	D2	I/O	Transceiver I/O pin
B7	12	E4	I/O	Transceiver I/O pin
B8	11	E3	I/O	Transceiver I/O pin
DIR	1	A2	I	Direction control. When high, the signal propagates from A to B. When low, the signal propagates from B to A.
OE	19	A4	I	Output enable
GND	10	E1	—	Ground
V <sub>CC</sub>	20	A3	—	Power pin

## 7 Specifications

### 7.1 Absolute Maximum Ratings

over operating free-air temperature range (unless otherwise noted)<sup>(1)</sup>

		MIN	MAX	UNIT
V <sub>CC</sub>	Supply voltage range	-0.5	6.5	V
V <sub>I</sub>	Input voltage range <sup>(2)</sup>	-0.5	6.5	V
V <sub>O</sub>	Voltage range applied to any output in the high-impedance or power-off state <sup>(2)</sup>	-0.5	6.5	V
V <sub>O</sub>	Voltage range applied to any output in the high or low state <sup>(2)(3)</sup>	-0.5	V <sub>CC</sub> + 0.5	V
I <sub>IK</sub>	Input clamp current	V <sub>I</sub> < 0	-50	mA
I <sub>OK</sub>	Output clamp current	V <sub>O</sub> < 0	-50	mA
I <sub>O</sub>	Continuous output current		±50	mA
	Continuous current through V <sub>CC</sub> or GND		±100	mA
T <sub>stg</sub>	Storage temperature range	-65	150	°C

- (1) Stresses beyond those listed under *Absolute Maximum Ratings* may cause permanent damage to the device. These are stress ratings only, and functional operation of the device at these or any other conditions beyond those indicated under *Recommended Operating Conditions* is not implied. Exposure to absolute-maximum-rated conditions for extended periods may affect device reliability.
- (2) The input and output negative-voltage ratings may be exceeded if the input and output current ratings are observed.
- (3) The value of V<sub>CC</sub> is provided in the *Recommended Operating Conditions* table.

### 7.2 ESD Ratings

PARAMETER	DEFINITION	VALUE	UNIT
V <sub>(ESD)</sub>	Human body model (HBM), per ANSI/ESDA/JEDEC JS-001, all pins <sup>(1)</sup>	2000	V
	Charged device model (CDM), per JEDEC specification JESD22-C101, all pins <sup>(2)</sup>	1000	

- (1) JEDEC document JEP155 states that 500-V HBM allows safe manufacturing with a standard ESD control process.
- (2) JEDEC document JEP157 states that 250-V CDM allows safe manufacturing with a standard ESD control process.

## 7.3 Recommended Operating Conditions

over operating free-air temperature range (unless otherwise noted)<sup>(1)</sup>

			$T_A = 25^\circ\text{C}$		$-40^\circ\text{C} \text{ TO } 85^\circ\text{C}$		$-40^\circ\text{C} \text{ TO } 125^\circ\text{C}$		<b>UNIT</b>
			<b>MIN</b>	<b>MAX</b>	<b>MIN</b>	<b>MAX</b>	<b>MIN</b>	<b>MAX</b>	
$V_{CC}$	Supply voltage	Operating	1.65	3.6	1.65	3.6	1.65	3.6	<b>V</b>
		Data retention only	1.5		1.5		1.5		
$V_{IH}$	High-level input voltage	$V_{CC} = 1.65 \text{ V to } 1.95 \text{ V}$	$0.65 \times V_{CC}$		$0.65 \times V_{CC}$		$0.65 \times V_{CC}$		<b>V</b>
		$V_{CC} = 2.3 \text{ V to } 2.7 \text{ V}$	1.7		1.7		1.7		
		$V_{CC} = 2.7 \text{ V to } 3.6 \text{ V}$	2		2		2		
$V_{IL}$	Low-level input voltage	$V_{CC} = 1.65 \text{ V to } 1.95 \text{ V}$		$0.35 \times V_{CC}$		$0.35 \times V_{CC}$		$0.35 \times V_{CC}$	<b>V</b>
		$V_{CC} = 2.3 \text{ V to } 2.7 \text{ V}$		0.7		0.7		0.7	
		$V_{CC} = 2.7 \text{ V to } 3.6 \text{ V}$		0.8		0.8		0.8	
$V_I$	Input voltage		0	5.5	0	5.5	0	5.5	<b>V</b>
$V_O$	Output voltage		0	$V_{CC}$	0	$V_{CC}$	0	$V_{CC}$	<b>V</b>
$I_{OH}$	High-level output current	$V_{CC} = 1.65 \text{ V}$		-4		-4		-4	<b>mA</b>
		$V_{CC} = 2.3 \text{ V}$		-8		-8		-8	
		$V_{CC} = 2.7 \text{ V}$		-12		-12		-12	
		$V_{CC} = 3 \text{ V}$		-24		-24		-24	
$I_{OL}$	Low-level output current	$V_{CC} = 1.65 \text{ V}$		4		4		4	<b>mA</b>
		$V_{CC} = 2.3 \text{ V}$		8		8		8	
		$V_{CC} = 2.7 \text{ V}$		12		12		12	
		$V_{CC} = 3 \text{ V}$		24		24		24	
$\Delta t/\Delta v$	Input transition rise or fall rate			10		10		10	<b>ns/V</b>

- (1) All unused inputs of the device must be held at  $V_{CC}$  or GND to ensure proper device operation. Refer to the TI application report, *Implications of Slow or Floating CMOS Inputs*, literature number [SCBA004](#).

## 7.4 Thermal Information

THERMAL METRIC <sup>(1)</sup>	SN74LVC245A							<b>UNI T</b>		
	<b>DB<sup>(2)</sup></b>	<b>DGV<sup>(2)</sup></b>	<b>DW<sup>(2)</sup></b>	<b>GQN or ZQN<sup>(2)</sup></b>	<b>N<sup>(2)</sup></b>	<b>NS<sup>(2)</sup></b>	<b>PW<sup>(2)</sup></b>			
	20 PINS									
$R_{\theta JA}$	Junction-to-ambient thermal resistance	106.5	124.1	92.9	78	59.2	83.6	108.1	44.0	<b>°C/ W</b>
$R_{\theta JC(top)}$	Junction-to-case(top) thermal resistance	68.1	39.5	60.6		44.9	49.4	43.0	53.0	
$R_{\theta JB}$	Junction-to-board thermal resistance	61.7	65.5	60.4		40.1	51.2	59.1	22.1	
$\Psi_{JT}$	Junction-to-top characterization parameter	28.5	2.1	28.2		29.9	21.9	4.7	3.0	
$\Psi_{JB}$	Junction-to-board characterization parameter	61.2	64.9	60.0		39.9	50.8	58.6	22.2	
$R_{\theta JC(bot)}$	Junction-to-case(bottom) thermal resistance	—	—	—		—	—	—	16.6	

- (1) For more information about traditional and new thermal metrics, see the *IC Package Thermal Metrics* application report, [SPRA953](#).  
(2) The package thermal impedance is calculated in accordance with JESD 51-7.  
(3) The package thermal impedance is calculated in accordance with JESD 51-5.

## 7.5 Electrical Characteristics

over recommended operating free-air temperature range (unless otherwise noted)

PARAMETER	TEST CONDITIONS	V <sub>CC</sub>	T <sub>A</sub> = 25°C			−40°C TO 85°C		−40°C TO 125°C		UNIT	
			MIN	TYP	MAX	MIN	MAX	MIN	MAX		
V <sub>OH</sub>	I <sub>OH</sub> = −100 µA	1.65 V to 3.6 V	V <sub>CC</sub> − 0.2			V <sub>CC</sub> − 0.2		V <sub>CC</sub> − 0.2		V	
	I <sub>OH</sub> = −4 mA	1.65 V	1.29			1.2		1.1			
	I <sub>OH</sub> = −8 mA	2.3 V	1.9			1.7		1.6			
	I <sub>OH</sub> = −12 mA	2.7 V	2.2			2.2		2.1			
		3 V	2.4			2.4		2.3			
V <sub>OL</sub>	I <sub>OL</sub> = 100 µA	1.65 V to 3.6 V	0.1			0.2		0.2		V	
	I <sub>OL</sub> = 4 mA	1.65 V	0.24			0.45		0.60			
	I <sub>OL</sub> = 8 mA	2.3 V	0.3			0.7		0.75			
	I <sub>OL</sub> = 12 mA	2.7 V	0.4			0.4		0.6			
	I <sub>OL</sub> = 24 mA	3 V	0.55			0.55		0.75			
I <sub>I</sub>	Control inputs	V <sub>I</sub> = 0 to 5.5 V	3.6 V	±1			±5	±10		µA	
I <sub>off</sub>		V <sub>I</sub> or V <sub>O</sub> = 5.5 V	0	±1			±10	±20		µA	
I <sub>OZ</sub> <sup>(1)</sup>		V <sub>O</sub> = 0 to 5.5 V	3.6 V	±1			±10	±20		µA	
I <sub>CC</sub>	V <sub>I</sub> = V <sub>CC</sub> or GND	I <sub>O</sub> = 0	3.6 V	1			10	30		µA	
	3.6 V ≤ V <sub>I</sub> ≤ 5.5 V <sup>(2)</sup>			1			10	30			
ΔI <sub>CC</sub>	One input at V <sub>CC</sub> − 0.6 V, Other inputs at V <sub>CC</sub> or GND		2.7 V to 3.6 V	500			500	5000		µA	
C <sub>i</sub>	Control inputs	V <sub>I</sub> = V <sub>CC</sub> or GND	3.3 V	4						pF	
C <sub>io</sub>	A or B ports <sup>(3)</sup>	V <sub>I</sub> = V <sub>CC</sub> or GND	3.3 V	5.5						pF	

(1) All typical values are at V<sub>CC</sub> = 3.3 V, T<sub>A</sub> = 25°C.

(2) This applies in the disabled state only.

(3) For I/O ports, the parameter I<sub>OZ</sub> includes the input leakage current.

## 7.6 Switching Characteristics

over recommended operating free-air temperature range (unless otherwise noted) (see [Figure 3](#))

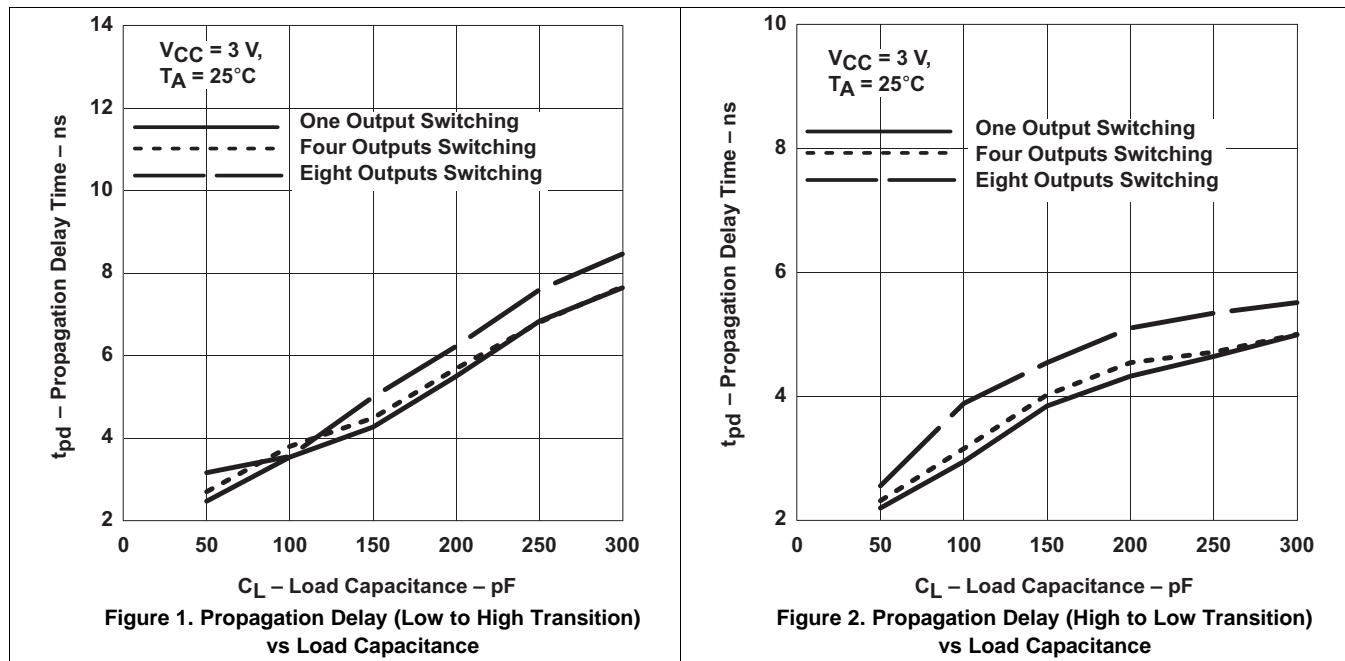
PARAMETER	FROM (INPUT)	TO (OUTPUT)	V <sub>CC</sub>	T <sub>A</sub> = 25°C			−40°C TO 85°C		−40°C TO 125°C		UNIT
				MIN	TYP	MAX	MIN	MAX	MIN	MAX	
t <sub>pd</sub>	A or B	B or A	1.8 V ± 0.15 V	1	6	12.2	1	12.7	1	13.7	ns
			2.5 V ± 0.2 V	1	3.9	7.8	1	8.3	1	9.1	
			2.7 V	1	4.2	7.1	1	7.3	1	8.3	
			3.3 V ± 0.3 V	1.5	3.8	6.1	1.5	6.3	1.5	7.3	
t <sub>en</sub>	OE	A or B	1.8 V ± 0.15 V	1	7	14.8	1	15.3	1	16.8	ns
			2.5 V ± 0.2 V	1	4.5	10	1	10.5	1	12	
			2.7 V	1	5.4	9.3	1	9.5	1	11	
			3.3 V ± 0.3 V	1.5	4.4	8.3	1.5	8.5	1.5	10	
t <sub>dis</sub>	OE	A or B	1.8 V ± 0.15 V	1	7.8	16.5	1	17	1	18	ns
			2.5 V ± 0.2 V	1	4	9	1	9.5	1	10.5	
			2.7 V	1	4.4	8.3	1	8.5	1	9.5	
			3.3 V ± 0.3 V	1.7	4.1	7.3	1.7	7.5	1.7	8.5	
t <sub>sk(o)</sub>			3.3 V ± 0.3 V					1		1.5	ns

## 7.7 Operating Characteristics

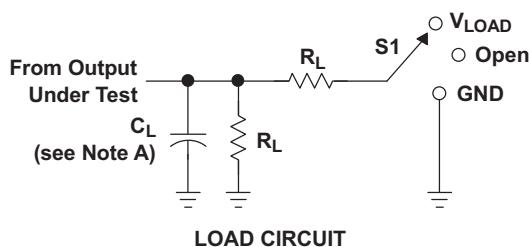
 $T_A = 25^\circ\text{C}$ 

PARAMETER		TEST CONDITIONS	V <sub>CC</sub>	TYP	UNIT	
$C_{pd}$	Power dissipation capacitance per transceiver	Outputs enabled  $f = 10 \text{ MHz}$	1.8 V	42	pF	
			2.5 V	43		
			3.3 V	45		
	Outputs disabled		1.8 V	1		
			2.5 V	1		
			3.3 V	2		

## 7.8 Typical Characteristics



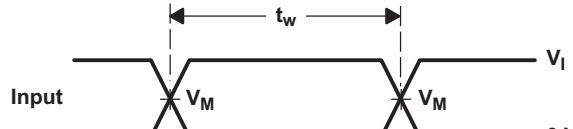
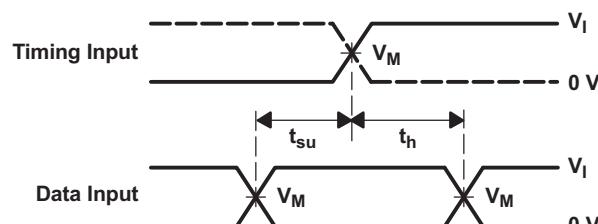
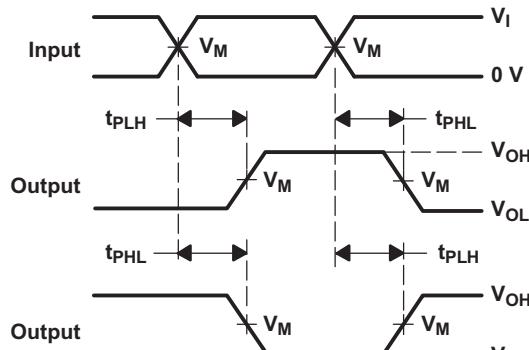
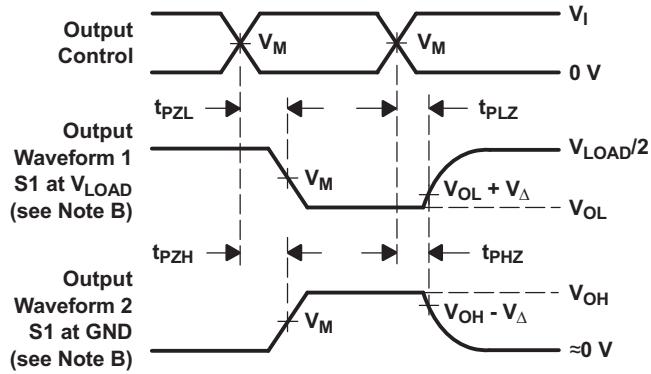
## 8 Parameter Measurement Information



TEST	$S_1$
$t_{PLH}/t_{PHL}$	Open
$t_{PLZ}/t_{PZL}$	$V_{LOAD}$
$t_{PHZ}/t_{PZH}$	GND

LOAD CIRCUIT

$V_{CC}$	INPUTS		$V_M$	$V_{LOAD}$	$C_L$	$R_L$	$V_\Delta$
	$V_I$	$t_f/t_f$					
$1.8 V \pm 0.15 V$	$V_{CC}$	$\leq 2$ ns	$V_{CC}/2$	$2 \times V_{CC}$	30 pF	1 k $\Omega$	0.15 V
$2.5 V \pm 0.2 V$	$V_{CC}$	$\leq 2$ ns	$V_{CC}/2$	$2 \times V_{CC}$	30 pF	500 $\Omega$	0.15 V
2.7 V	2.7 V	$\leq 2.5$ ns	1.5 V	6 V	50 pF	500 $\Omega$	0.3 V
$3.3 V \pm 0.3 V$	2.7 V	$\leq 2.5$ ns	1.5 V	6 V	50 pF	500 $\Omega$	0.3 V

VOLTAGE WAVEFORMS  
PULSE DURATIONVOLTAGE WAVEFORMS  
SETUP AND HOLD TIMESVOLTAGE WAVEFORMS  
PROPAGATION DELAY TIMES  
INVERTING AND NONINVERTING OUTPUTSVOLTAGE WAVEFORMS  
ENABLE AND DISABLE TIMES  
LOW- AND HIGH-LEVEL ENABLING

NOTES: A.  $C_L$  includes probe and jig capacitance.

B. Waveform 1 is for an output with internal conditions such that the output is low, except when disabled by the output control. Waveform 2 is for an output with internal conditions such that the output is high, except when disabled by the output control.

C. All input pulses are supplied by generators having the following characteristics: PRR  $\leq 10$  MHz,  $Z_O = 50 \Omega$ .

D. The outputs are measured one at a time, with one transition per measurement.

E.  $t_{PLZ}$  and  $t_{PZH}$  are the same as  $t_{dis}$ .

F.  $t_{PZL}$  and  $t_{PZH}$  are the same as  $t_{en}$ .

G.  $t_{PLH}$  and  $t_{PHL}$  are the same as  $t_{pd}$ .

H. All parameters and waveforms are not applicable to all devices.

Figure 3. Load Circuit and Voltage Waveforms

## 9 Detailed Description

### 9.1 Overview

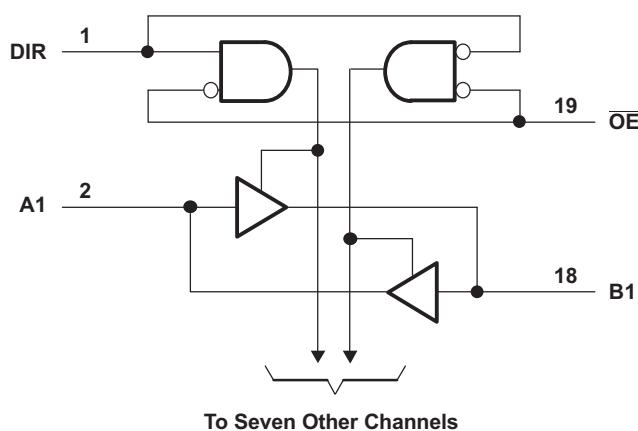
This octal bus transceiver is designed for 1.65-V to 3.6-V  $V_{CC}$  operation.

The SN74LVC245A device is designed for asynchronous communication between data buses. This device transmits data from the A bus to the B bus or from the B bus to the A bus, depending on the logic level at the direction-control (DIR) input. The output-enable ( $\overline{OE}$ ) input can be used to disable the device so the buses effectively are isolated.

To ensure the high-impedance state during power up or power down,  $\overline{OE}$  should be tied to  $V_{CC}$  through a pull-up resistor; the minimum value of the resistor is determined by the current-sinking capability of the driver. Inputs can be driven from either 3.3-V or 5-V devices. This feature allows the use of this device as a translator in a mixed 3.3-V/5-V system environment.

This device is fully specified for partial-power-down applications using  $I_{off}$ . The  $I_{off}$  circuitry disables the outputs, preventing damaging current backflow through the device when it is powered down.

### 9.2 Functional Block Diagram



Pin numbers shown are for the DB, DGV, DW, N, NS, PW, and RGY packages.

### 9.3 Feature Description

- Allows down voltage translation
  - 5 V to 3.3 V
  - 5 V or 3.3 V to 1.8 V
- Inputs accept voltage levels up to 5.5 V

### 9.4 Device Functional Modes

**Table 1. Function Table**

INPUTS		OPERATION
$\overline{OE}$	DIR	
L	L	B data to A bus
L	H	A data to B bus
H	X	Isolation

## 10 Application and Implementation

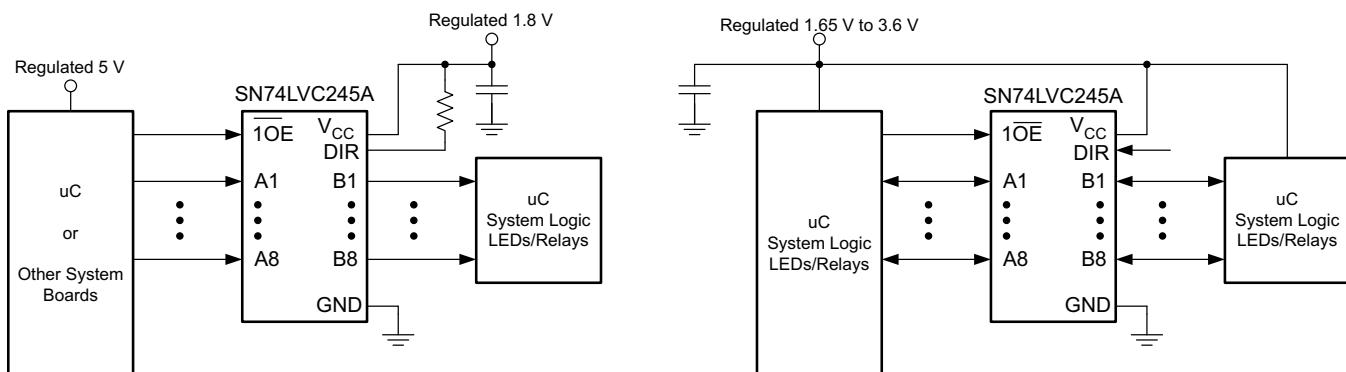
### NOTE

Information in the following applications sections is not part of the TI component specification, and TI does not warrant its accuracy or completeness. TI's customers are responsible for determining suitability of components for their purposes. Customers should validate and test their design implementation to confirm system functionality.

### 10.1 Application Information

SN74LVC245A is a high drive CMOS device that can be used for a multitude of bus interface type applications where output drive or PCB trace length is a concern. The inputs can accept voltages to 5.5 V at any valid  $V_{CC}$  making it ideal for down translation.

### 10.2 Typical Application



**Figure 4. Typical Application Schematic**

#### 10.2.1 Design Requirements

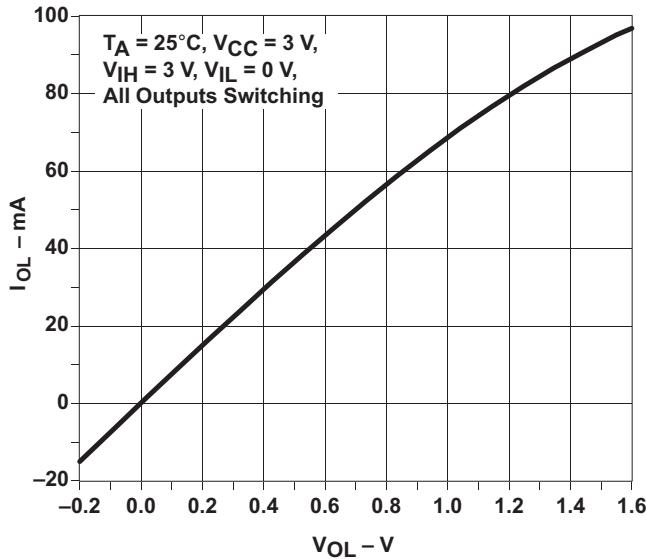
This device uses CMOS technology and has balanced output drive. Care should be taken to avoid bus contention because it can drive currents that would exceed maximum limits. The high drive will also create fast edges into light loads so routing and load conditions should be considered to prevent ringing.

#### 10.2.2 Detailed Design Procedure

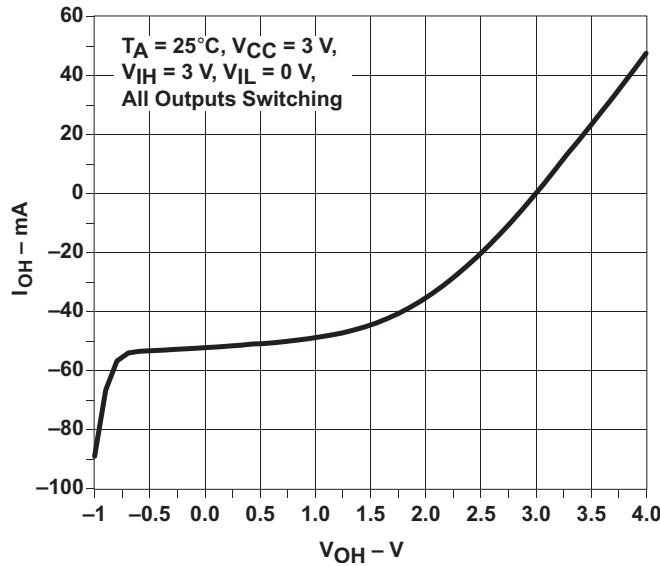
1. Recommended Input Conditions
  - For rise time and fall time specifications, see ( $\Delta t/\Delta V$ ) in the *Recommended Operating Conditions* table.
  - For specified high and low levels, see ( $V_{IH}$  and  $V_{IL}$ ) in the *Recommended Operating Conditions* table.
  - Inputs are overvoltage tolerant allowing them to go as high as ( $V_I$  max) in the *Recommended Operating Conditions* table at any valid  $V_{CC}$ .
2. Recommend Output Conditions
  - Load currents should not exceed ( $I_O$  max) per output and should not exceed (Continuous current through  $V_{CC}$  or GND) total current for the part. These limits are located in the *Absolute Maximum Ratings* table.
  - Outputs should not be pulled above  $V_{CC}$ .

## Typical Application (continued)

### 10.2.3 Application Curves



**Figure 5. Output Drive Current ( $I_{OL}$ ) vs LOW-level Output Voltage ( $V_{OL}$ )**



**Figure 6. Output Drive Current ( $I_{OH}$ ) vs HIGH-level Output Voltage ( $V_{OH}$ )**

## 11 Power Supply Recommendations

The power supply can be any voltage between the MIN and MAX supply voltage rating located in the *Recommended Operating Conditions* table.

Each  $V_{CC}$  terminal should have a good bypass capacitor to prevent power disturbance. For devices with a single supply, a 0.1  $\mu\text{F}$  capacitor is recommended. If there are multiple  $V_{CC}$  terminals then 0.01  $\mu\text{F}$  or 0.022  $\mu\text{F}$  capacitors are recommended for each power terminal. It is ok to parallel multiple bypass capacitors to reject different frequencies of noise. Multiple bypass capacitors may be paralleled to reject different frequencies of noise. The bypass capacitor should be installed as close to the power terminal as possible for the best results.

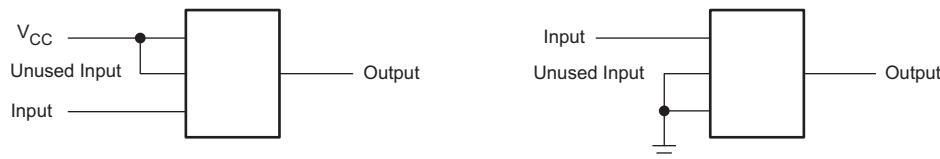
## 12 Layout

### 12.1 Layout Guidelines

When using multiple bit logic devices, inputs should not float. In many cases, functions or parts of functions of digital logic devices are unused. Some examples are when only two inputs of a triple-input AND gate are used, or when only 3 of the 4-buffer gates are used. Such input pins should not be left unconnected because the undefined voltages at the outside connections result in undefined operational states.

Specified in [Figure 7](#) are rules that must be observed under all circumstances. All unused inputs of digital logic devices must be connected to a high or low bias to prevent them from floating. The logic level that should be applied to any particular unused input depends on the function of the device. Generally they will be tied to GND or  $V_{CC}$ , whichever makes more sense or is more convenient.

### 12.2 Layout Example



**Figure 7. Layout Diagram**

## 13 Device and Documentation Support

### 13.1 Trademarks

All trademarks are the property of their respective owners.

### 13.2 Electrostatic Discharge Caution



These devices have limited built-in ESD protection. The leads should be shorted together or the device placed in conductive foam during storage or handling to prevent electrostatic damage to the MOS gates.

### 13.3 Glossary

[SLYZ022 — TI Glossary](#).

This glossary lists and explains terms, acronyms and definitions.

## 14 Mechanical, Packaging, and Orderable Information

The following pages include mechanical packaging and orderable information. This information is the most current data available for the designated devices. This data is subject to change without notice and revision of this document. For browser based versions of this data sheet, refer to the left hand navigation.

**PACKAGING INFORMATION**

Orderable Device	Status (1)	Package Type	Package Drawing	Pins	Package Qty	Eco Plan (2)	Lead/Ball Finish (6)	MSL Peak Temp (3)	Op Temp (°C)	Device Marking (4/5)	Samples
SN74LVC245ADBR	ACTIVE	SSOP	DB	20	2000	Green (RoHS & no Sb/Br)	CU NIPDAU	Level-1-260C-UNLIM	-40 to 125	LC245A	<span style="background-color: red; color: white;">Samples</span>
SN74LVC245ADBRE4	ACTIVE	SSOP	DB	20	2000	Green (RoHS & no Sb/Br)	CU NIPDAU	Level-1-260C-UNLIM	-40 to 125	LC245A	<span style="background-color: red; color: white;">Samples</span>
SN74LVC245ADB RG4	ACTIVE	SSOP	DB	20	2000	Green (RoHS & no Sb/Br)	CU NIPDAU	Level-1-260C-UNLIM	-40 to 125	LC245A	<span style="background-color: red; color: white;">Samples</span>
SN74LVC245ADGVR	ACTIVE	TVSOP	DGV	20	2000	Green (RoHS & no Sb/Br)	CU NIPDAU	Level-1-260C-UNLIM	-40 to 125	LC245A	<span style="background-color: red; color: white;">Samples</span>
SN74LVC245ADW	ACTIVE	SOIC	DW	20	25	Green (RoHS & no Sb/Br)	CU NIPDAU	Level-1-260C-UNLIM	-40 to 125	LVC245A	<span style="background-color: red; color: white;">Samples</span>
SN74LVC245ADWR	ACTIVE	SOIC	DW	20	2000	Green (RoHS & no Sb/Br)	CU NIPDAU	Level-1-260C-UNLIM	-40 to 125	LVC245A	<span style="background-color: red; color: white;">Samples</span>
SN74LVC245ADWRG4	ACTIVE	SOIC	DW	20	2000	Green (RoHS & no Sb/Br)	CU NIPDAU	Level-1-260C-UNLIM	-40 to 125	LVC245A	<span style="background-color: red; color: white;">Samples</span>
SN74LVC245AN	ACTIVE	PDIP	N	20	20	Pb-Free (RoHS)	CU NIPDAU	N / A for Pkg Type	-40 to 125	SN74LVC245AN	<span style="background-color: red; color: white;">Samples</span>
SN74LVC245ANE4	ACTIVE	PDIP	N	20	20	Pb-Free (RoHS)	CU NIPDAU	N / A for Pkg Type	-40 to 125	SN74LVC245AN	<span style="background-color: red; color: white;">Samples</span>
SN74LVC245ANSR	ACTIVE	SO	NS	20	2000	Green (RoHS & no Sb/Br)	CU NIPDAU	Level-1-260C-UNLIM	-40 to 125	LVC245A	<span style="background-color: red; color: white;">Samples</span>
SN74LVC245APW	ACTIVE	TSSOP	PW	20	70	Green (RoHS & no Sb/Br)	CU NIPDAU	Level-1-260C-UNLIM	-40 to 125	LC245A	<span style="background-color: red; color: white;">Samples</span>
SN74LVC245APWE4	ACTIVE	TSSOP	PW	20	70	Green (RoHS & no Sb/Br)	CU NIPDAU	Level-1-260C-UNLIM	-40 to 125	LC245A	<span style="background-color: red; color: white;">Samples</span>
SN74LVC245APWG4	ACTIVE	TSSOP	PW	20	70	Green (RoHS & no Sb/Br)	CU NIPDAU	Level-1-260C-UNLIM	-40 to 125	LC245A	<span style="background-color: red; color: white;">Samples</span>
SN74LVC245APWR	ACTIVE	TSSOP	PW	20	2000	Green (RoHS & no Sb/Br)	CU NIPDAU   CU SN	Level-1-260C-UNLIM	-40 to 125	LC245A	<span style="background-color: red; color: white;">Samples</span>
SN74LVC245APWRE4	ACTIVE	TSSOP	PW	20	2000	Green (RoHS & no Sb/Br)	CU NIPDAU	Level-1-260C-UNLIM	-40 to 125	LC245A	<span style="background-color: red; color: white;">Samples</span>
SN74LVC245APWRG3	ACTIVE	TSSOP	PW	20	2000	Green (RoHS & no Sb/Br)	CU SN	Level-1-260C-UNLIM	-40 to 125	LC245A	<span style="background-color: red; color: white;">Samples</span>
SN74LVC245APWRG4	ACTIVE	TSSOP	PW	20	2000	Green (RoHS & no Sb/Br)	CU NIPDAU	Level-1-260C-UNLIM	-40 to 125	LC245A	<span style="background-color: red; color: white;">Samples</span>

Orderable Device	Status (1)	Package Type	Package Drawing	Pins	Package Qty	Eco Plan (2)	Lead/Ball Finish (6)	MSL Peak Temp (3)	Op Temp (°C)	Device Marking (4/5)	Samples
SN74LVC245APWT	ACTIVE	TSSOP	PW	20	250	Green (RoHS & no Sb/Br)	CU NIPDAU	Level-1-260C-UNLIM	-40 to 125	LC245A	<span style="background-color: red; color: white; padding: 2px;">Samples</span>
SN74LVC245ARGYR	ACTIVE	VQFN	RGY	20	3000	Green (RoHS & no Sb/Br)	CU NIPDAU	Level-2-260C-1 YEAR	-40 to 125	LC245A	<span style="background-color: red; color: white; padding: 2px;">Samples</span>
SN74LVC245AZQNR	ACTIVE	BGA MICROSTAR JUNIOR	ZQN	20	1000	Green (RoHS & no Sb/Br)	SNAGCU	Level-1-260C-UNLIM	-40 to 125	LC245A	<span style="background-color: red; color: white; padding: 2px;">Samples</span>

(1) The marketing status values are defined as follows:

**ACTIVE:** Product device recommended for new designs.

**LIFEBUY:** TI has announced that the device will be discontinued, and a lifetime-buy period is in effect.

**NRND:** Not recommended for new designs. Device is in production to support existing customers, but TI does not recommend using this part in a new design.

**PREVIEW:** Device has been announced but is not in production. Samples may or may not be available.

**OBSOLETE:** TI has discontinued the production of the device.

(2) **RoHS:** TI defines "RoHS" to mean semiconductor products that are compliant with the current EU RoHS requirements for all 10 RoHS substances, including the requirement that RoHS substance do not exceed 0.1% by weight in homogeneous materials. Where designed to be soldered at high temperatures, "RoHS" products are suitable for use in specified lead-free processes. TI may reference these types of products as "Pb-Free".

**RoHS Exempt:** TI defines "RoHS Exempt" to mean products that contain lead but are compliant with EU RoHS pursuant to a specific EU RoHS exemption.

**Green:** TI defines "Green" to mean the content of Chlorine (Cl) and Bromine (Br) based flame retardants meet JS709B low halogen requirements of <=1000ppm threshold. Antimony trioxide based flame retardants must also meet the <=1000ppm threshold requirement.

(3) MSL, Peak Temp. - The Moisture Sensitivity Level rating according to the JEDEC industry standard classifications, and peak solder temperature.

(4) There may be additional marking, which relates to the logo, the lot trace code information, or the environmental category on the device.

(5) Multiple Device Markings will be inside parentheses. Only one Device Marking contained in parentheses and separated by a "~" will appear on a device. If a line is indented then it is a continuation of the previous line and the two combined represent the entire Device Marking for that device.

(6) Lead/Ball Finish - Orderable Devices may have multiple material finish options. Finish options are separated by a vertical ruled line. Lead/Ball Finish values may wrap to two lines if the finish value exceeds the maximum column width.

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## PACKAGE OPTION ADDENDUM

24-Aug-2018

### OTHER QUALIFIED VERSIONS OF SN74LVC245A :

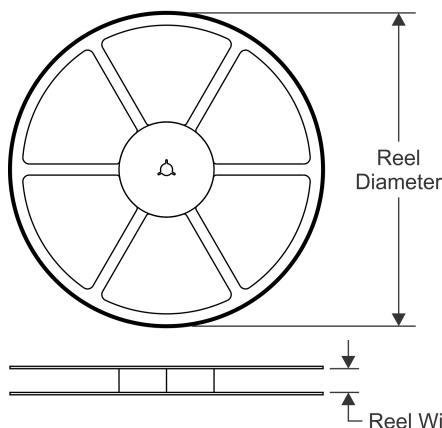
- Enhanced Product: [SN74LVC245A-EP](#)

NOTE: Qualified Version Definitions:

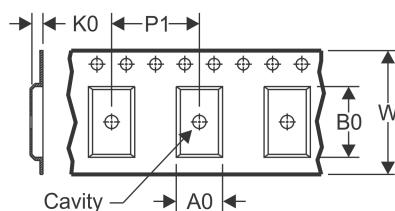
- Enhanced Product - Supports Defense, Aerospace and Medical Applications

## TAPE AND REEL INFORMATION

### REEL DIMENSIONS

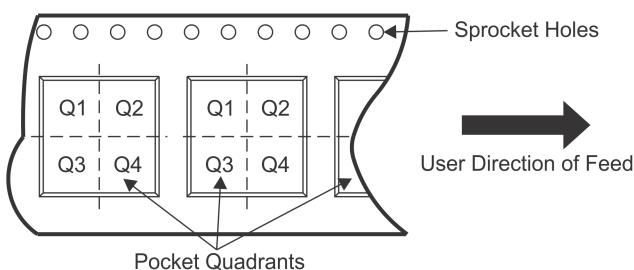


### TAPE DIMENSIONS



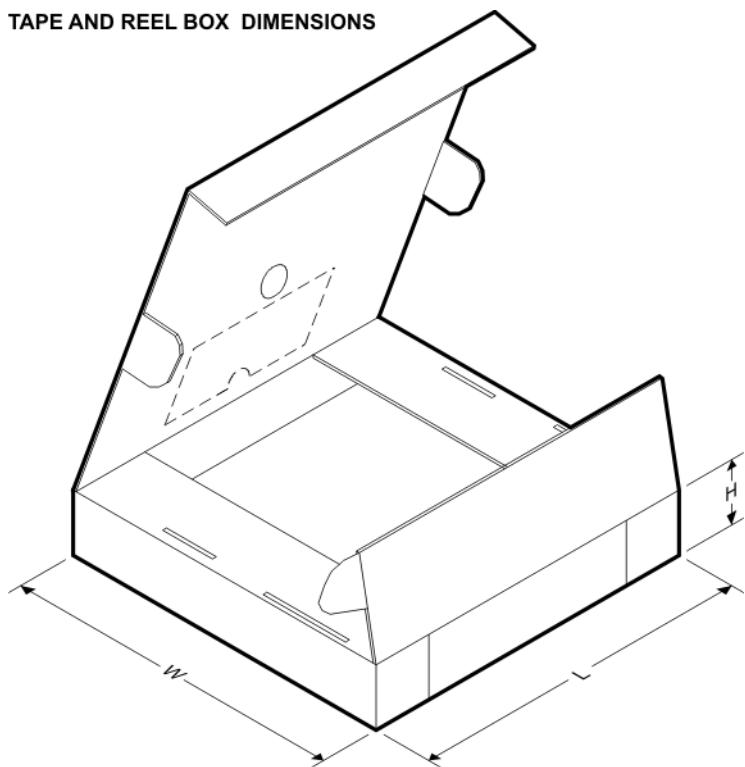
$A_0$	Dimension designed to accommodate the component width
$B_0$	Dimension designed to accommodate the component length
$K_0$	Dimension designed to accommodate the component thickness
$W$	Overall width of the carrier tape
$P_1$	Pitch between successive cavity centers

### QUADRANT ASSIGNMENTS FOR PIN 1 ORIENTATION IN TAPE



\*All dimensions are nominal

Device	Package Type	Package Drawing	Pins	SPQ	Reel Diameter (mm)	Reel Width W1 (mm)	$A_0$ (mm)	$B_0$ (mm)	$K_0$ (mm)	$P_1$ (mm)	$W$ (mm)	Pin1 Quadrant
SN74LVC245ADBR	SSOP	DB	20	2000	330.0	16.4	8.2	7.5	2.5	12.0	16.0	Q1
SN74LVC245ADGVR	TVSOP	DGV	20	2000	330.0	12.4	6.9	5.6	1.6	8.0	12.0	Q1
SN74LVC245ADWR	SOIC	DW	20	2000	330.0	24.4	10.8	13.3	2.7	12.0	24.0	Q1
SN74LVC245ANSR	SO	NS	20	2000	330.0	24.4	8.4	13.0	2.5	12.0	24.0	Q1
SN74LVC245APWR	TSSOP	PW	20	2000	330.0	16.4	6.95	7.1	1.6	8.0	16.0	Q1
SN74LVC245APWRG3	TSSOP	PW	20	2000	330.0	16.4	6.95	7.1	1.6	8.0	16.0	Q1
SN74LVC245APWT	TSSOP	PW	20	250	330.0	16.4	6.95	7.1	1.6	8.0	16.0	Q1
SN74LVC245ARGYR	VQFN	RGY	20	3000	330.0	12.4	3.8	4.8	1.6	8.0	12.0	Q1
SN74LVC245AZQNR	BGA MI CROSTA R JUNIOR	ZQN	20	1000	330.0	12.4	3.3	4.3	1.6	8.0	12.0	Q1

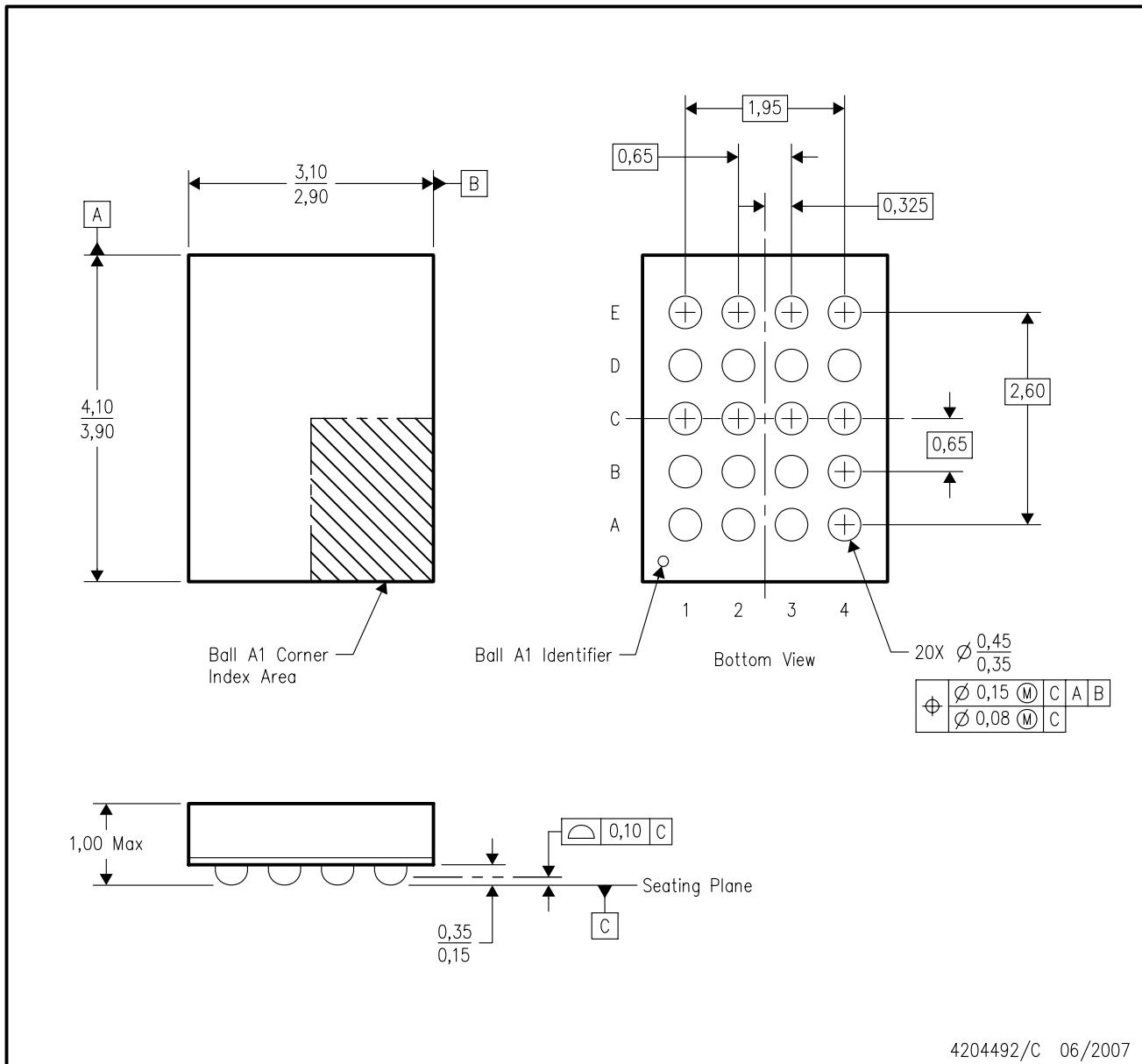
**TAPE AND REEL BOX DIMENSIONS**


\*All dimensions are nominal

Device	Package Type	Package Drawing	Pins	SPQ	Length (mm)	Width (mm)	Height (mm)
SN74LVC245ADBR	SSOP	DB	20	2000	367.0	367.0	38.0
SN74LVC245ADGVR	TVSOP	DGV	20	2000	367.0	367.0	35.0
SN74LVC245ADWR	SOIC	DW	20	2000	367.0	367.0	45.0
SN74LVC245ANSR	SO	NS	20	2000	367.0	367.0	45.0
SN74LVC245APWR	TSSOP	PW	20	2000	364.0	364.0	27.0
SN74LVC245APWRG3	TSSOP	PW	20	2000	364.0	364.0	27.0
SN74LVC245APWT	TSSOP	PW	20	250	367.0	367.0	38.0
SN74LVC245ARGYR	VQFN	RGY	20	3000	367.0	367.0	35.0
SN74LVC245AZQNR	BGA MICROSTAR JUNIOR	ZQN	20	1000	350.0	350.0	43.0

## ZQN (R-PBGA-N20)

## PLASTIC BALL GRID ARRAY



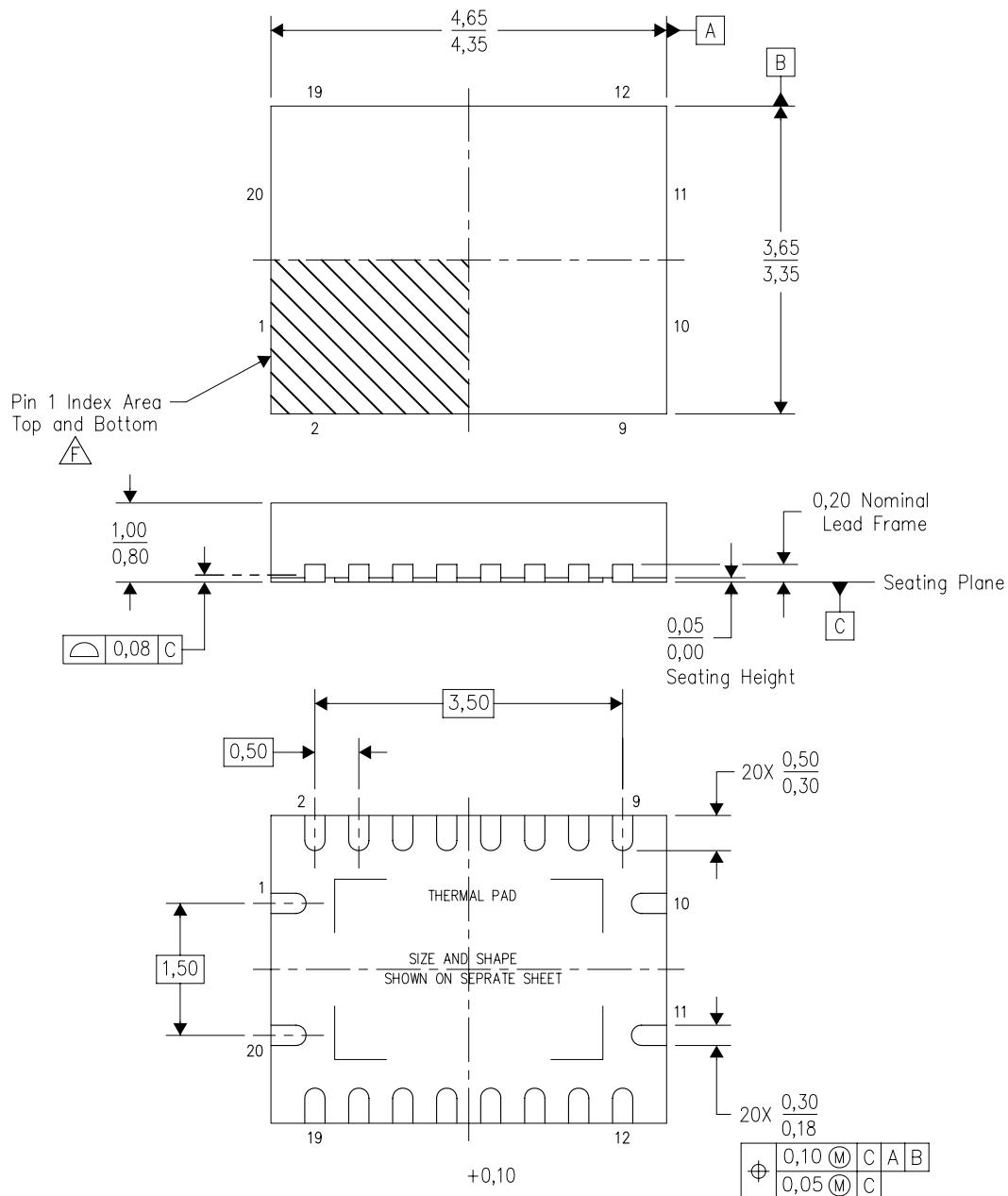
4204492/C 06/2007

- NOTES:
- All linear dimensions are in millimeters. Dimensioning and tolerancing per ASME Y14.5M-1994.
  - This drawing is subject to change without notice.
  - Falls within JEDEC MO-285 variation BC-2.
  - This package is lead-free. Refer to the 20 GQN package (drawing 4200704) for tin-lead (SnPb).

## MECHANICAL DATA

RGY (R-PVQFN-N20)

PLASTIC QUAD FLATPACK NO-LEAD



Bottom View

4203539-4/l 06/2011

- NOTES:
- All linear dimensions are in millimeters. Dimensioning and tolerancing per ASME Y14.5M-1994.
  - This drawing is subject to change without notice.
  - QFN (Quad Flatpack No-Lead) package configuration.
  - The package thermal pad must be soldered to the board for thermal and mechanical performance.
  - See the additional figure in the Product Data Sheet for details regarding the exposed thermal pad features and dimensions.
  - Pin 1 identifiers are located on both top and bottom of the package and within the zone indicated. The Pin 1 identifiers are either a molded, marked, or metal feature.
  - Package complies to JEDEC MO-241 variation BA.

# THERMAL PAD MECHANICAL DATA

RGY (R-PVQFN-N20)

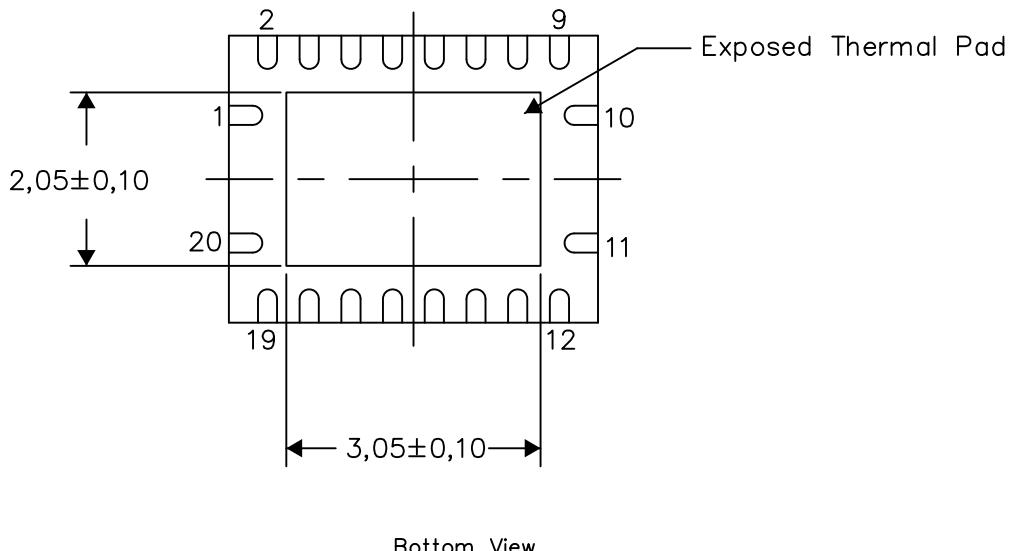
PLASTIC QUAD FLATPACK NO-LEAD

## THERMAL INFORMATION

This package incorporates an exposed thermal pad that is designed to be attached directly to an external heatsink. The thermal pad must be soldered directly to the printed circuit board (PCB). After soldering, the PCB can be used as a heatsink. In addition, through the use of thermal vias, the thermal pad can be attached directly to the appropriate copper plane shown in the electrical schematic for the device, or alternatively, can be attached to a special heatsink structure designed into the PCB. This design optimizes the heat transfer from the integrated circuit (IC).

For information on the Quad Flatpack No-Lead (QFN) package and its advantages, refer to Application Report, QFN/SON PCB Attachment, Texas Instruments Literature No. SLUA271. This document is available at [www.ti.com](http://www.ti.com).

The exposed thermal pad dimensions for this package are shown in the following illustration.



Exposed Thermal Pad Dimensions

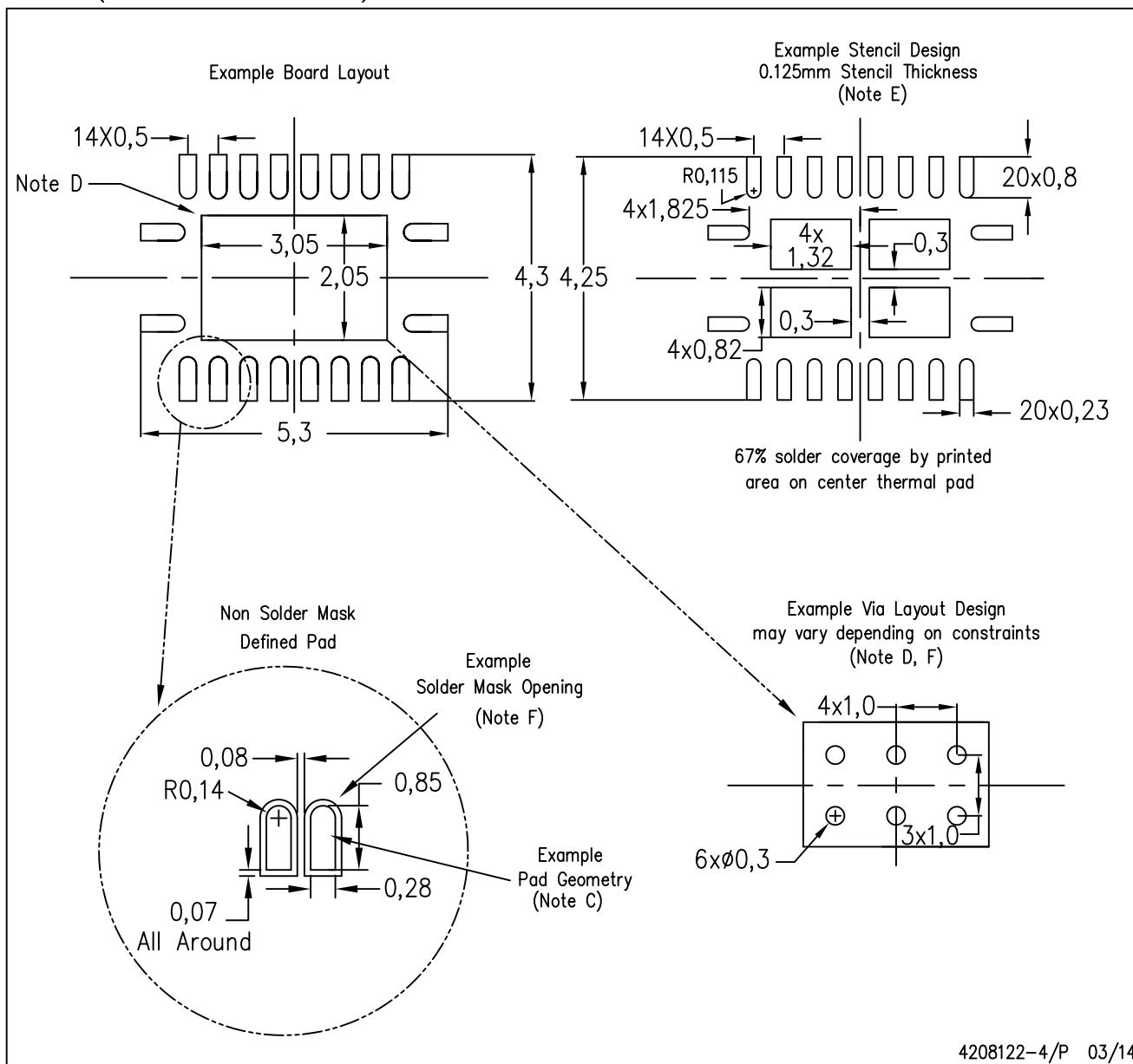
4206353-4/P 03/14

NOTE: All linear dimensions are in millimeters

## LAND PATTERN DATA

RGY (R-PVQFN-N20)

PLASTIC QUAD FLATPACK NO-LEAD



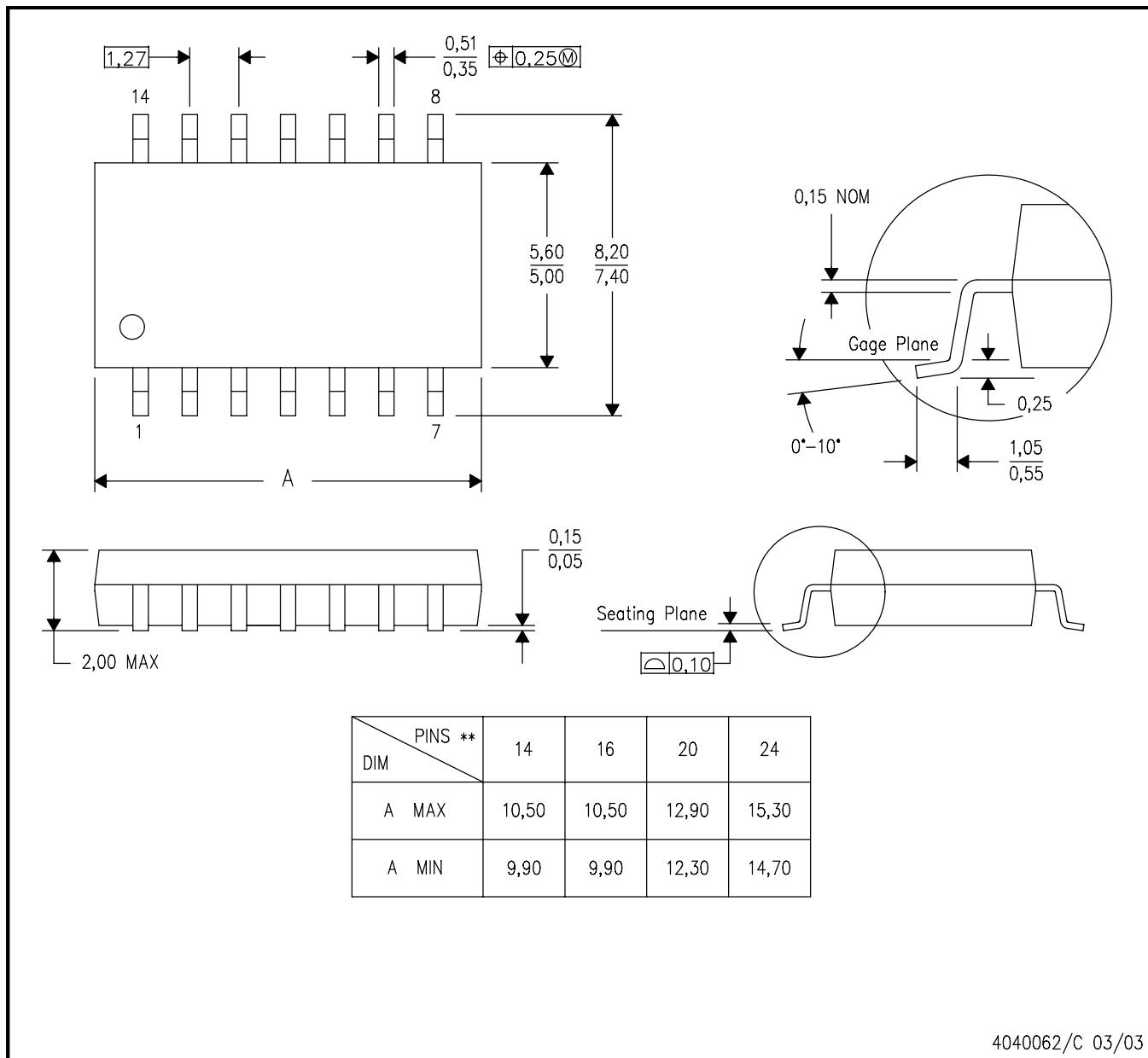
- NOTES:
- A. All linear dimensions are in millimeters.
  - B. This drawing is subject to change without notice.
  - C. Publication IPC-7351 is recommended for alternate designs.
  - D. This package is designed to be soldered to a thermal pad on the board. Refer to Application Note, Quad Flat-Pack QFN/SON PCB Attachment, Texas Instruments Literature No. SLUA271, and also the Product Data Sheets for specific thermal information, via requirements, and recommended board layout. These documents are available at [www.ti.com](http://www.ti.com) <<http://www.ti.com>>.
  - E. Laser cutting apertures with trapezoidal walls and also rounding corners will offer better paste release. Customers should contact their board assembly site for stencil design recommendations. Refer to IPC 7525 for stencil design considerations.
  - F. Customers should contact their board fabrication site for minimum solder mask web tolerances between signal pads.

## MECHANICAL DATA

**NS (R-PDSO-G\*\*)**

**14-PINS SHOWN**

**PLASTIC SMALL-OUTLINE PACKAGE**

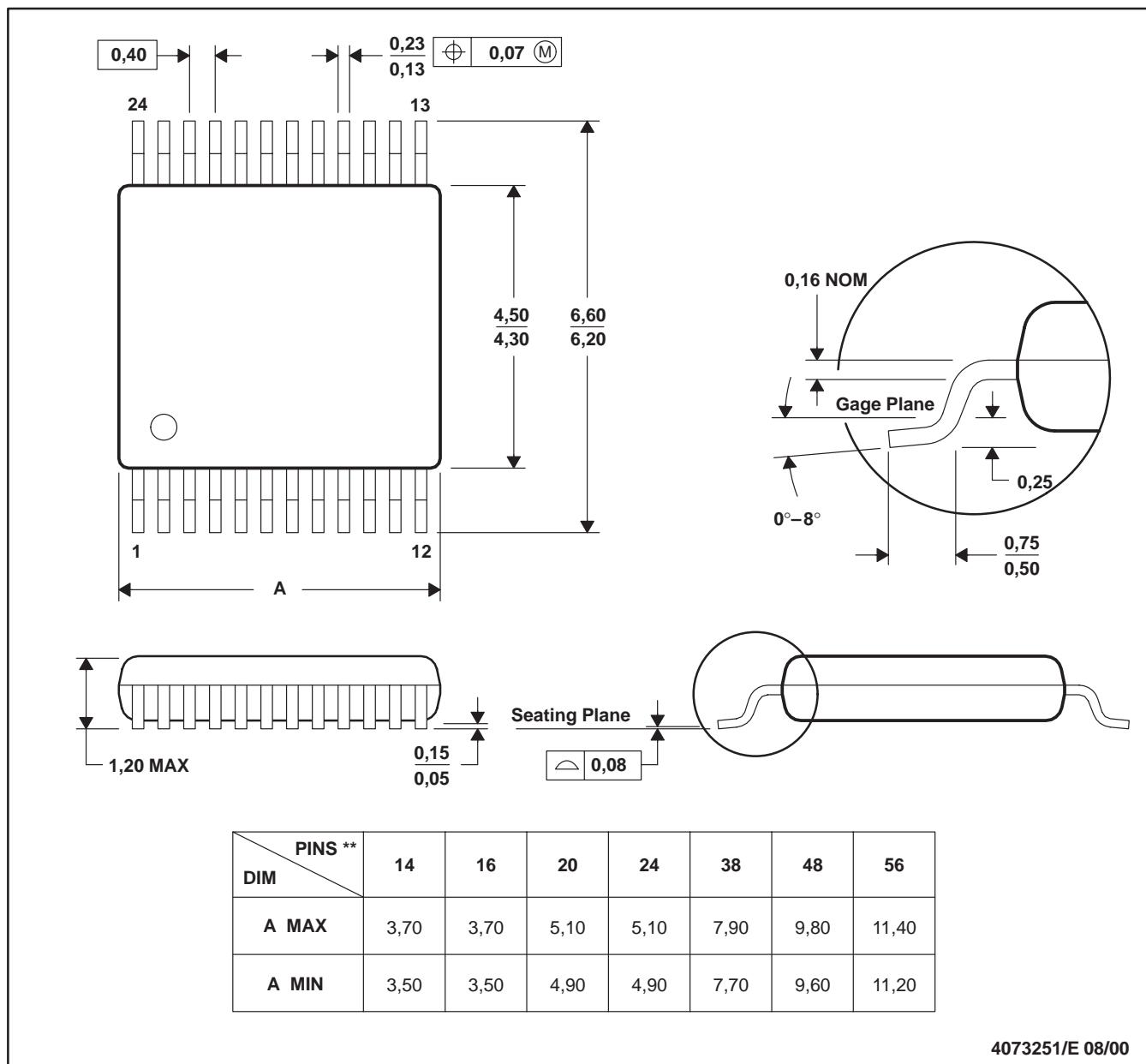


- NOTES: A. All linear dimensions are in millimeters.  
 B. This drawing is subject to change without notice.  
 C. Body dimensions do not include mold flash or protrusion, not to exceed 0,15.

## DGV (R-PDSO-G\*\*)

## PLASTIC SMALL-OUTLINE

24 PINS SHOWN

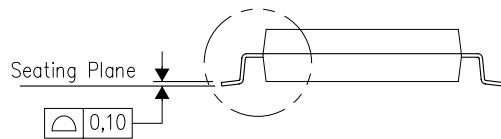
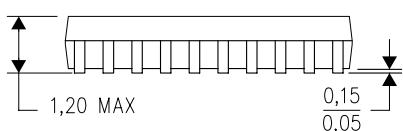
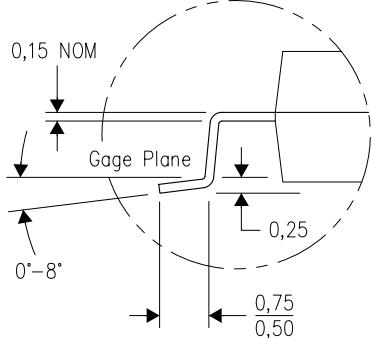
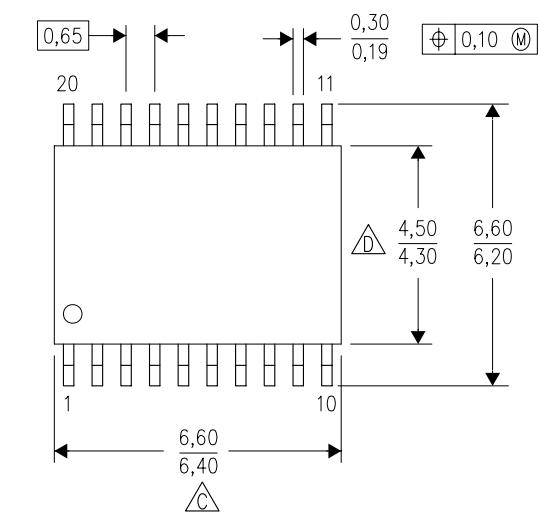


- NOTES:
- A. All linear dimensions are in millimeters.
  - B. This drawing is subject to change without notice.
  - C. Body dimensions do not include mold flash or protrusion, not to exceed 0,15 per side.
  - D. Falls within JEDEC: 24/48 Pins – MO-153  
14/16/20/56 Pins – MO-194

## MECHANICAL DATA

PW (R-PDSO-G20)

PLASTIC SMALL OUTLINE



4040064-5/G 02/11

NOTES: A. All linear dimensions are in millimeters. Dimensioning and tolerancing per ASME Y14.5M-1994.

B. This drawing is subject to change without notice.

C. Body length does not include mold flash, protrusions, or gate burrs. Mold flash, protrusions, or gate burrs shall not exceed 0,15 each side.

D. Body width does not include interlead flash. Interlead flash shall not exceed 0,25 each side.

E. Falls within JEDEC MO-153

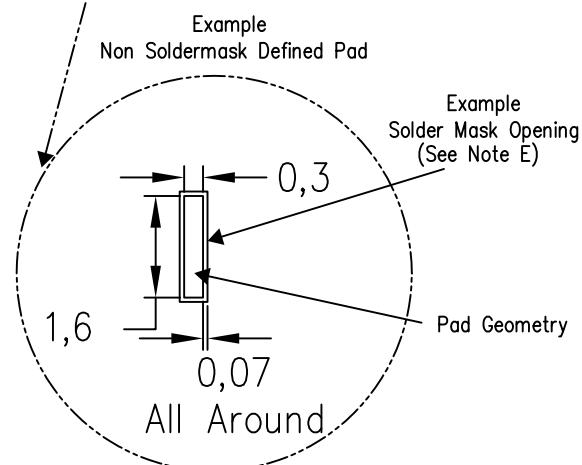
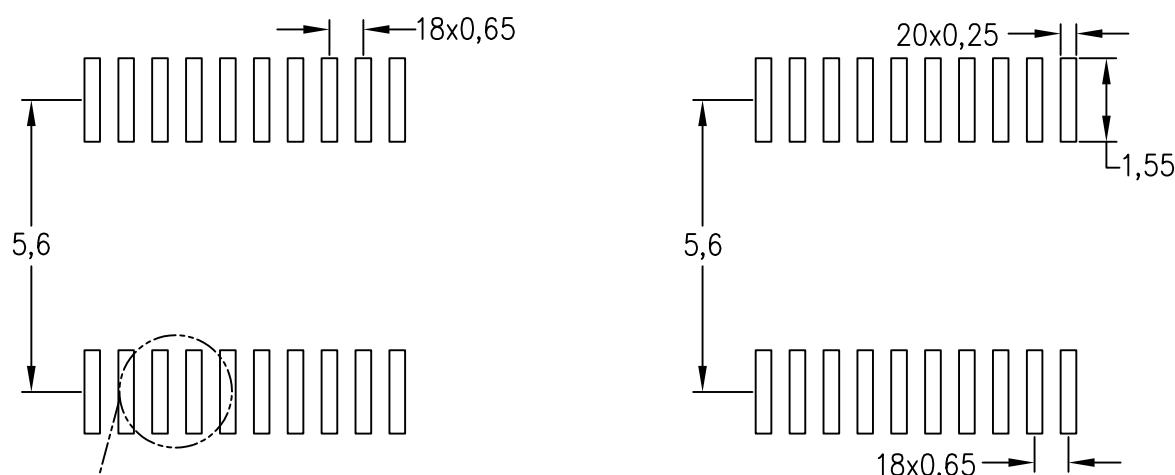
## LAND PATTERN DATA

PW (R-PDSO-G20)

PLASTIC SMALL OUTLINE

Example Board Layout

Based on a stencil thickness  
of .127mm (.005inch).



4211284-5/G 08/15

NOTES:

- A. All linear dimensions are in millimeters.
- B. This drawing is subject to change without notice.
- C. Publication IPC-7351 is recommended for alternate design.
- D. Laser cutting apertures with trapezoidal walls and also rounding corners will offer better paste release. Customers should contact their board assembly site for stencil design recommendations. Refer to IPC-7525 for other stencil recommendations.
- E. Customers should contact their board fabrication site for solder mask tolerances between and around signal pads.

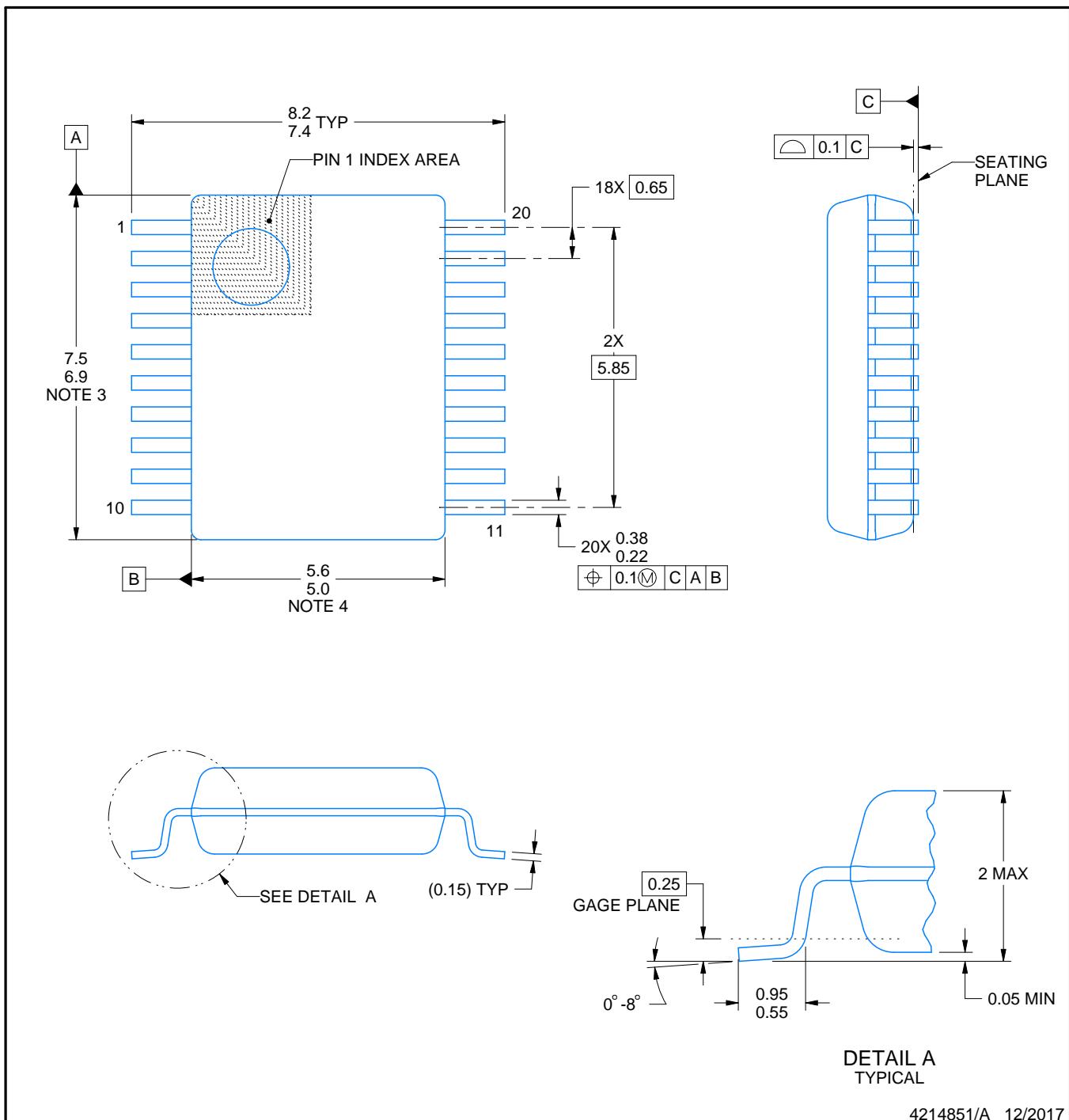
# PACKAGE OUTLINE

**DB0020A**



**TSSOP - 2 mm max height**

SMALL OUTLINE PACKAGE



**NOTES:**

1. All linear dimensions are in millimeters. Any dimensions in parenthesis are for reference only. Dimensioning and tolerancing per ASME Y14.5M.
2. This drawing is subject to change without notice.
3. This dimension does not include mold flash, protrusions, or gate burrs. Mold flash, protrusions, or gate burrs shall not exceed 0.15 mm per side.
4. This dimension does not include interlead flash. Interlead flash shall not exceed 0.25 mm per side.
5. Reference JEDEC registration MO-150.

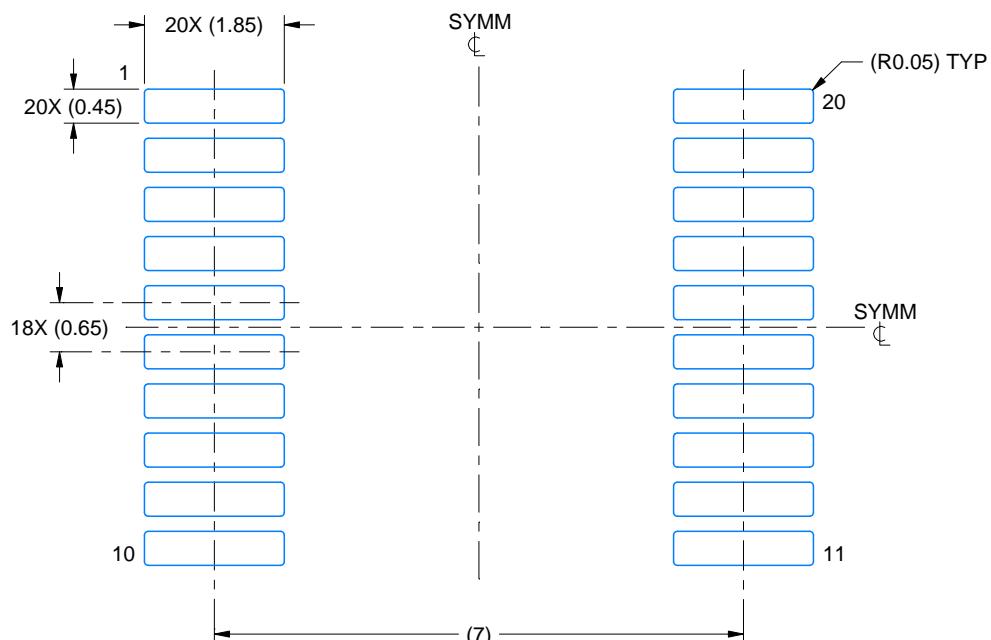
4214851/A 12/2017

# EXAMPLE BOARD LAYOUT

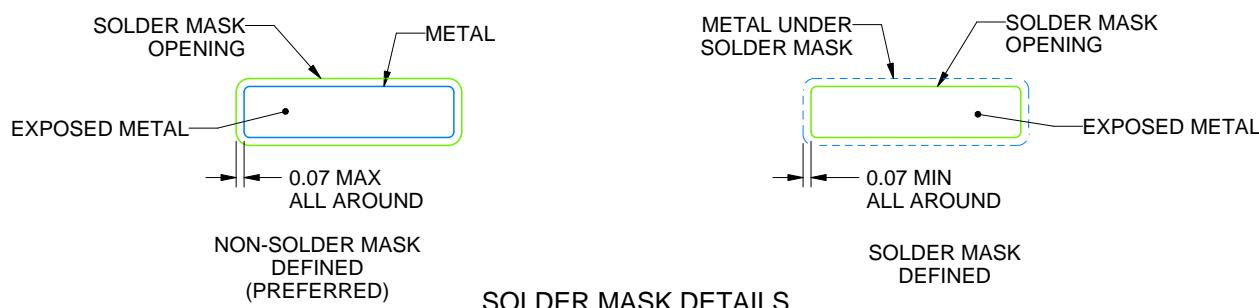
DB0020A

TSSOP - 2 mm max height

SMALL OUTLINE PACKAGE



LAND PATTERN EXAMPLE  
EXPOSED METAL SHOWN  
SCALE: 10X



SOLDER MASK DETAILS

4214851/A 12/2017

NOTES: (continued)

6. Publication IPC-7351 may have alternate designs.

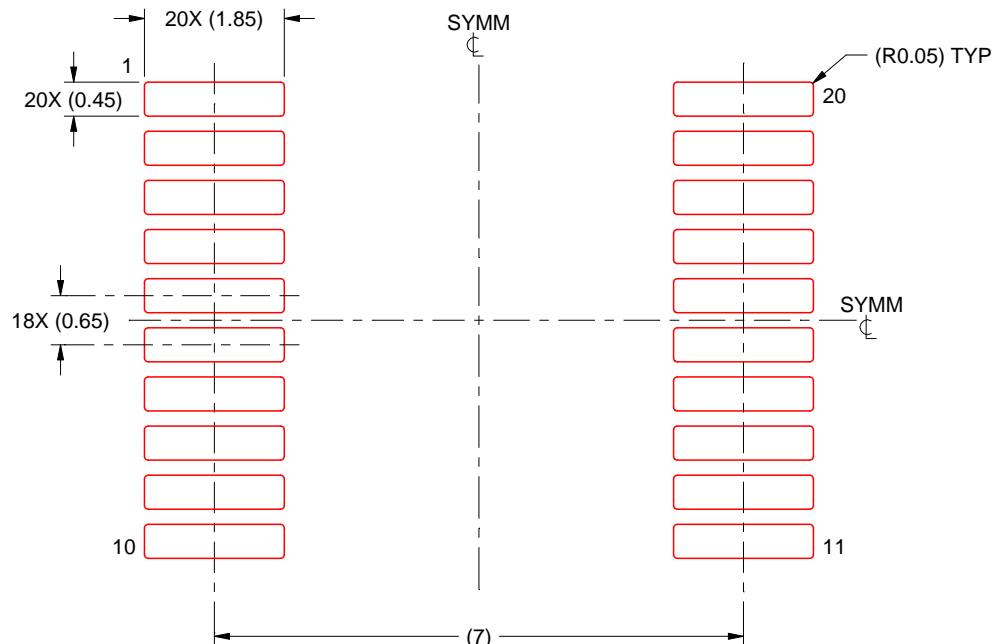
7. Solder mask tolerances between and around signal pads can vary based on board fabrication site.

# EXAMPLE STENCIL DESIGN

DB0020A

TSSOP - 2 mm max height

SMALL OUTLINE PACKAGE



SOLDER PASTE EXAMPLE  
BASED ON 0.125 mm THICK STENCIL  
SCALE: 10X

4214851/A 12/2017

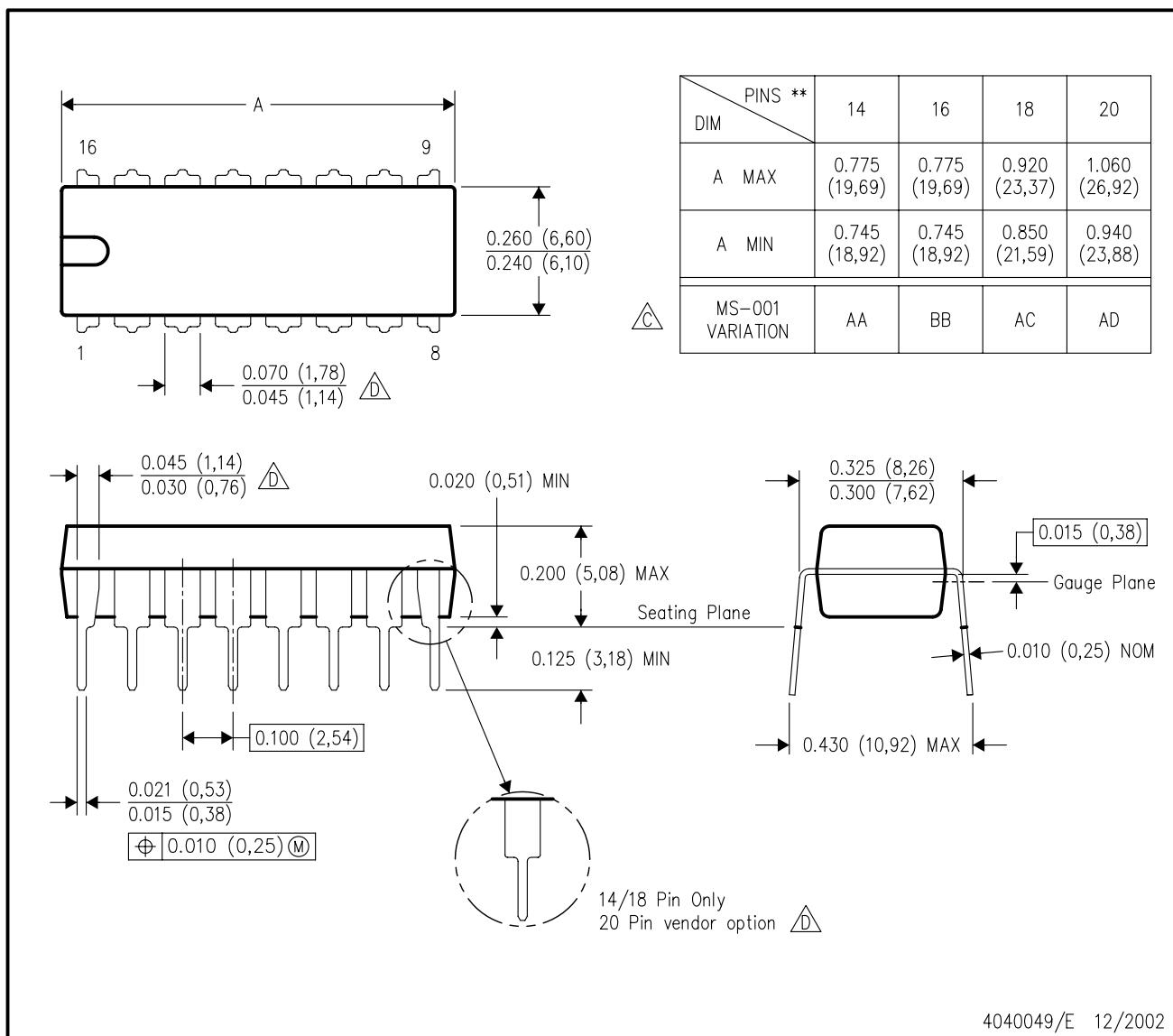
NOTES: (continued)

8. Laser cutting apertures with trapezoidal walls and rounded corners may offer better paste release. IPC-7525 may have alternate design recommendations.
9. Board assembly site may have different recommendations for stencil design.

## N (R-PDIP-T\*\*)

16 PINS SHOWN

## PLASTIC DUAL-IN-LINE PACKAGE



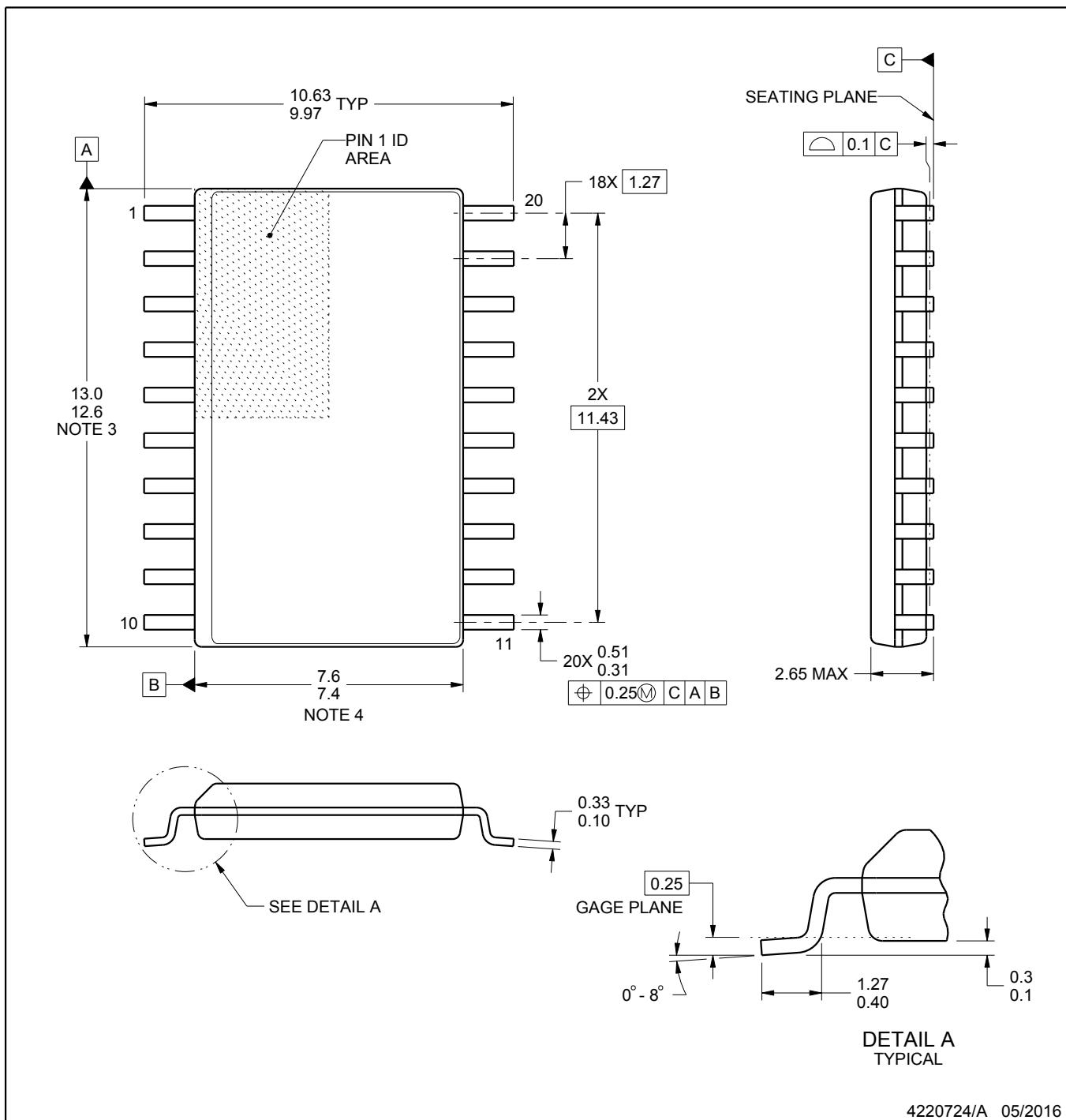
# PACKAGE OUTLINE

DW0020A



SOIC - 2.65 mm max height

SOIC



NOTES:

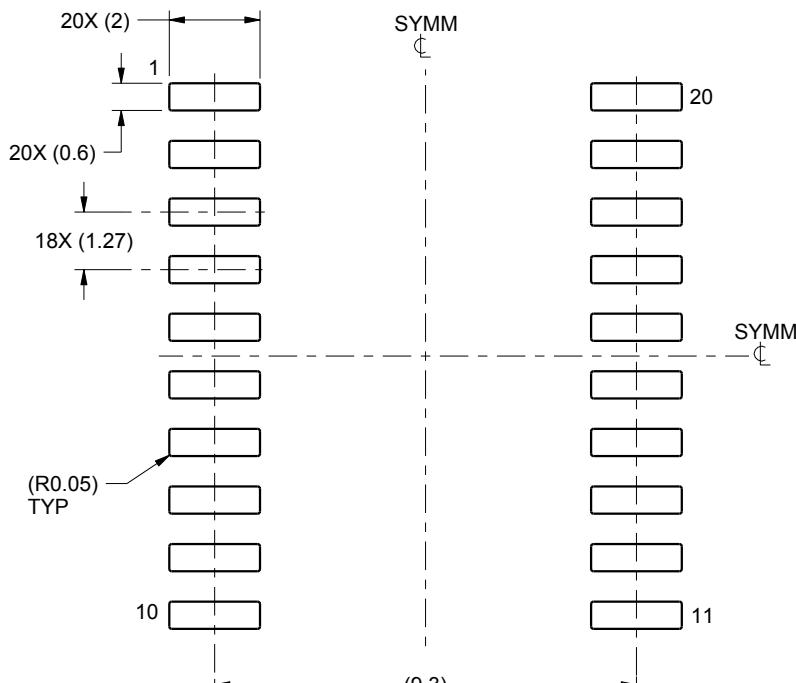
- All linear dimensions are in millimeters. Dimensions in parenthesis are for reference only. Dimensioning and tolerancing per ASME Y14.5M.
- This drawing is subject to change without notice.
- This dimension does not include mold flash, protrusions, or gate burrs. Mold flash, protrusions, or gate burrs shall not exceed 0.15 mm per side.
- This dimension does not include interlead flash. Interlead flash shall not exceed 0.43 mm per side.
- Reference JEDEC registration MS-013.

# EXAMPLE BOARD LAYOUT

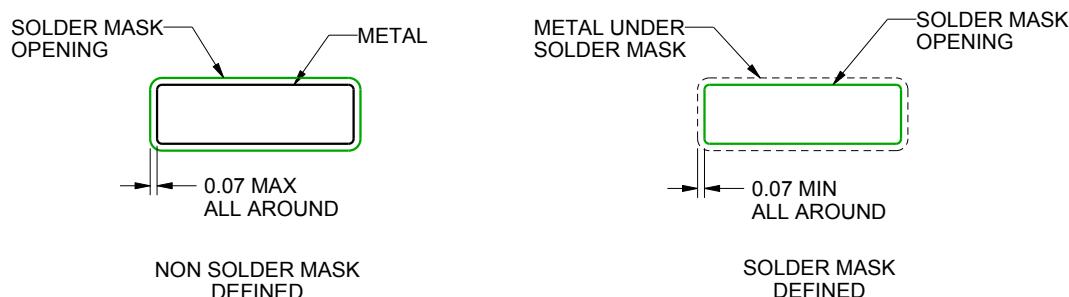
DW0020A

SOIC - 2.65 mm max height

SOIC



LAND PATTERN EXAMPLE  
SCALE:6X



SOLDER MASK DETAILS

4220724/A 05/2016

NOTES: (continued)

6. Publication IPC-7351 may have alternate designs.

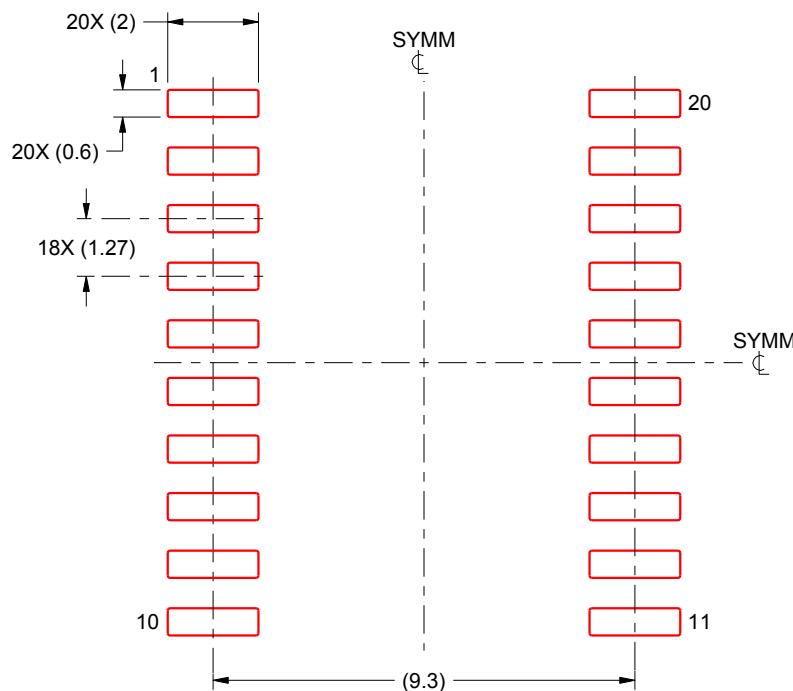
7. Solder mask tolerances between and around signal pads can vary based on board fabrication site.

# EXAMPLE STENCIL DESIGN

DW0020A

SOIC - 2.65 mm max height

SOIC



SOLDER PASTE EXAMPLE  
BASED ON 0.125 mm THICK STENCIL  
SCALE:6X

4220724/A 05/2016

NOTES: (continued)

8. Laser cutting apertures with trapezoidal walls and rounded corners may offer better paste release. IPC-7525 may have alternate design recommendations.
9. Board assembly site may have different recommendations for stencil design.

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# NTP60N06L, NTB60N06L

## Power MOSFET 60 Amps, 60 Volts, Logic Level

### N-Channel TO-220 and D<sup>2</sup>PAK

Designed for low voltage, high speed switching applications in power supplies, converters, power motor controls and bridge circuits.

#### Features

- Pb-Free Packages are Available

#### Typical Applications

- Power Supplies
- Converters
- Power Motor Controls
- Bridge Circuits

**MAXIMUM RATINGS** ( $T_C = 25^\circ\text{C}$  unless otherwise noted)

Rating	Symbol	Value	Unit
Drain-to-Source Voltage	$V_{DSS}$	60	Vdc
Drain-to-Gate Voltage ( $R_{GS} = 10 \text{ M}\Omega$ )	$V_{DGR}$	60	Vdc
Gate-to-Source Voltage – Continuous – Non-Repetitive ( $t_p \leq 10 \text{ ms}$ )	$V_{GS}$ $V_{GS}$	$\pm 15$ $\pm 20$	Vdc
Drain Current – Continuous @ $T_A = 25^\circ\text{C}$ – Continuous @ $T_A = 100^\circ\text{C}$ – Single Pulse ( $t_p \leq 10 \mu\text{s}$ )	$I_D$ $I_D$ $I_{DM}$	60 42.3 180	Adc Apk
Total Power Dissipation @ $T_A = 25^\circ\text{C}$ Derate above $25^\circ\text{C}$ Total Power Dissipation @ $T_A = 25^\circ\text{C}$ (Note 1)	$P_D$	150 1.0 2.4	W W/ $^\circ\text{C}$ W
Operating and Storage Temperature Range	$T_J, T_{stg}$	-55 to 175	$^\circ\text{C}$
Single Pulse Drain-to-Source Avalanche Energy – Starting $T_J = 25^\circ\text{C}$ ( $V_{DD} = 75 \text{ Vdc}, V_{GS} = 5.0 \text{ Vdc}, L = 0.3 \text{ mH}, I_L(\text{pk}) = 55 \text{ A}, V_{DS} = 60 \text{ Vdc}$ )	$E_{AS}$	454	mJ
Thermal Resistance, – Junction-to-Case – Junction-to-Ambient (Note 1)	$R_{\theta JC}$ $R_{\theta JA}$	1.0 62.5	$^\circ\text{C}/\text{W}$
Maximum Lead Temperature for Soldering Purposes, 1/8" from case for 10 seconds	$T_L$	260	$^\circ\text{C}$

Maximum ratings are those values beyond which device damage can occur. Maximum ratings applied to the device are individual stress limit values (not normal operating conditions) and are not valid simultaneously. If these limits are exceeded, device functional operation is not implied, damage may occur and reliability may be affected.

1. When surface mounted to an FR4 board using the minimum recommended pad size, (Cu Area 0.412 in<sup>2</sup>).

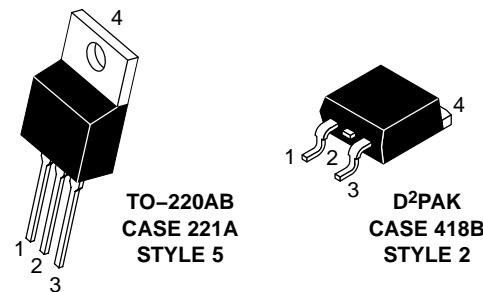
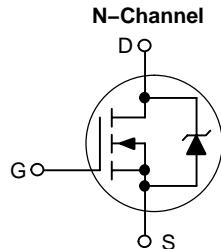


**ON Semiconductor®**

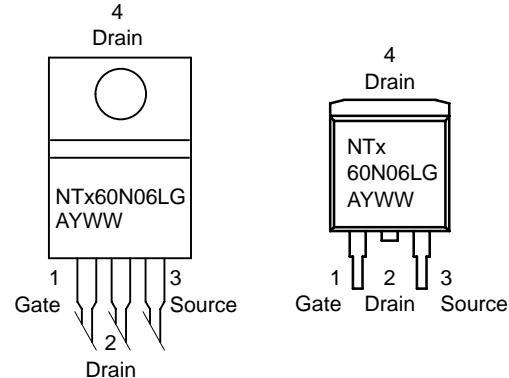
<http://onsemi.com>

**60 AMPERES, 60 VOLTS**

$R_{DS(on)} = 16 \text{ m}\Omega$



#### MARKING DIAGRAMS & PIN ASSIGNMENTS



NTx60N06L = Device Code  
x = B or P  
A = Assembly Location  
Y = Year  
WW = Work Week  
G = Pb-Free Package

#### ORDERING INFORMATION

See detailed ordering and shipping information in the package dimensions section on page 2 of this data sheet.

# NTP60N06L, NTB60N06L

## ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS ( $T_C = 25^\circ\text{C}$ unless otherwise noted)

Characteristic	Symbol	Min	Typ	Max	Unit
----------------	--------	-----	-----	-----	------

### OFF CHARACTERISTICS

Drain-to-Source Breakdown Voltage (Note 2) ( $V_{GS} = 0 \text{ Vdc}$ , $I_D = 250 \mu\text{Adc}$ ) Temperature Coefficient (Positive)	$V_{(BR)DSS}$	60 –	72.8 75.2	– –	Vdc $\text{mV}/^\circ\text{C}$
Zero Gate Voltage Drain Current ( $V_{DS} = 60 \text{ Vdc}$ , $V_{GS} = 0 \text{ Vdc}$ ) ( $V_{DS} = 60 \text{ Vdc}$ , $V_{GS} = 0 \text{ Vdc}$ , $T_J = 150^\circ\text{C}$ )	$I_{DSS}$	– –	– –	1.0 10	$\mu\text{Adc}$
Gate-Body Leakage Current ( $V_{GS} = \pm 15 \text{ Vdc}$ , $V_{DS} = 0 \text{ Vdc}$ )	$I_{GSS}$	–	–	$\pm 100$	nAdc

### ON CHARACTERISTICS (Note 2)

Gate Threshold Voltage (Note 2) ( $V_{DS} = V_{GS}$ , $I_D = 250 \mu\text{Adc}$ ) Threshold Temperature Coefficient (Negative)	$V_{GS(\text{th})}$	1.0 –	1.58 5.4	2.0 –	Vdc $\text{mV}/^\circ\text{C}$
Static Drain-to-Source On-Resistance (Note 2) ( $V_{GS} = 5.0 \text{ Vdc}$ , $I_D = 30 \text{ Adc}$ )	$R_{DS(\text{on})}$	–	12.4	16	$\text{m}\Omega$
Static Drain-to-Source On-Voltage (Note 2) ( $V_{GS} = 5.0 \text{ Vdc}$ , $I_D = 60 \text{ Adc}$ ) ( $V_{GS} = 5.0 \text{ Vdc}$ , $I_D = 30 \text{ Adc}$ , $T_J = 150^\circ\text{C}$ )	$V_{DS(\text{on})}$	– –	0.793 0.861	1.17 –	Vdc
Forward Transconductance (Note 2) ( $V_{DS} = 8.0 \text{ Vdc}$ , $I_D = 12 \text{ Adc}$ )	$g_{FS}$	–	48	–	mhos

### DYNAMIC CHARACTERISTICS

Input Capacitance	$(V_{DS} = 25 \text{ Vdc}$ , $V_{GS} = 0 \text{ Vdc}$ , $f = 1.0 \text{ MHz}$ )	$C_{iss}$	–	2195	3075	pF
Output Capacitance		$C_{oss}$	–	675	945	
Transfer Capacitance		$C_{rss}$	–	188	380	

### SWITCHING CHARACTERISTICS (Note 3)

Turn-On Delay Time	$(V_{DD} = 48 \text{ Vdc}$ , $I_D = 60 \text{ Adc}$ , $V_{GS} = 5.0 \text{ Vdc}$ , $R_G = 9.1 \Omega$ )	$t_{d(on)}$	–	50.4	100	ns
Rise Time		$t_r$	–	576	1160	
Turn-Off Delay Time		$t_{d(off)}$	–	100	200	
Fall Time		$t_f$	–	237	480	
Gate Charge	$(V_{DS} = 48 \text{ Vdc}$ , $I_D = 60 \text{ Adc}$ , $V_{GS} = 5.0 \text{ Vdc}$ )	$Q_T$	–	43.2	65	nC
		$Q_1$	–	6.4	–	
		$Q_2$	–	29	–	

### SOURCE-DRAIN DIODE CHARACTERISTICS

Forward On-Voltage	( $I_S = 60 \text{ Adc}$ , $V_{GS} = 0 \text{ Vdc}$ ) (Note 2) ( $I_S = 60 \text{ Adc}$ , $V_{GS} = 0 \text{ Vdc}$ , $T_J = 150^\circ\text{C}$ )	$V_{SD}$	– –	0.98 0.86	1.05 –	Vdc
Reverse Recovery Time	$(I_S = 60 \text{ Adc}$ , $V_{GS} = 0 \text{ Vdc}$ , $dI_S/dt = 100 \text{ A}/\mu\text{s}$ )	$t_{rr}$	–	81.9	–	ns
		$t_a$	–	42.1	–	
		$t_b$	–	39.8	–	
Reverse Recovery Stored Charge	$Q_{RR}$	–	0.172	–	–	$\mu\text{C}$

2. Pulse Test: Pulse Width  $\leq 300 \mu\text{s}$ , Duty Cycle  $\leq 2\%$ .

3. Switching characteristics are independent of operating junction temperature.

### ORDERING INFORMATION

Device	Package	Shipping <sup>†</sup>
NTP60N06L	TO-220AB	50 Units / Rail
NTP60N06LG	TO-220AB (Pb-Free)	50 Units / Rail
NTB60N06L	D <sup>2</sup> PAK	50 Units / Rail
NTB60N06LG	D <sup>2</sup> PAK (Pb-Free)	50 Units / Rail
NTB60N06LT4	D <sup>2</sup> PAK	800 Units / Tape & Reel
NTB60N06LT4G	D <sup>2</sup> PAK (Pb-Free)	800 Units / Tape & Reel

<sup>†</sup>For information on tape and reel specifications, including part orientation and tape sizes, please refer to our Tape and Reel Packaging Specifications Brochure, BRD8011/D.

# NTP60N06L, NTB60N06L

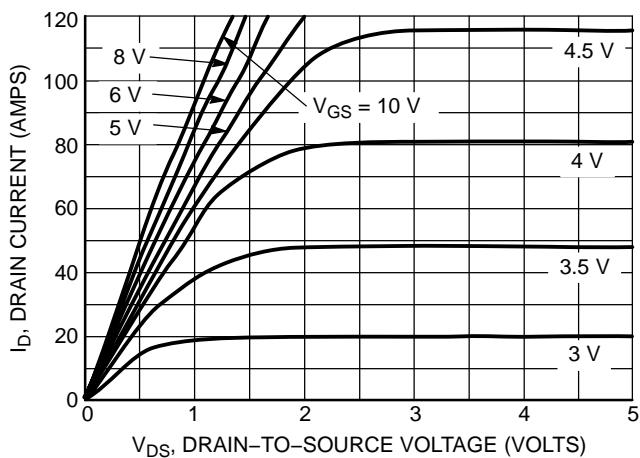


Figure 1. On-Region Characteristics

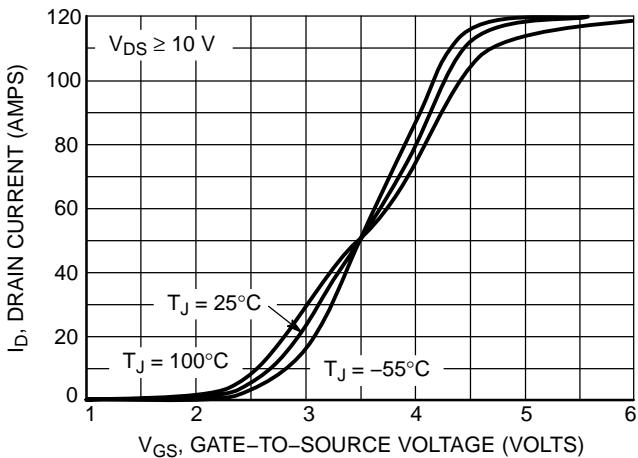


Figure 2. Transfer Characteristics

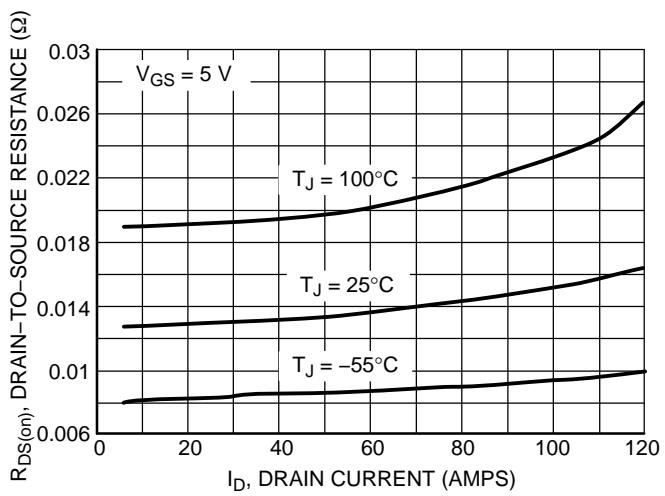


Figure 3. On-Resistance versus Gate-to-Source Voltage

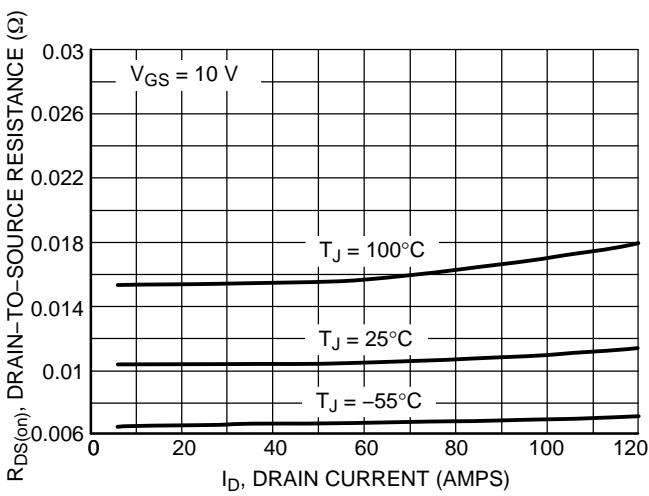


Figure 4. On-Resistance versus Drain Current and Gate Voltage

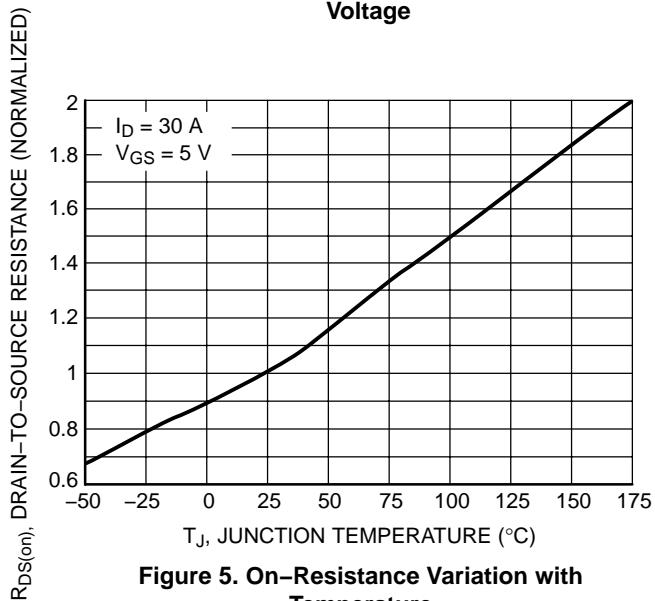


Figure 5. On-Resistance Variation with Temperature

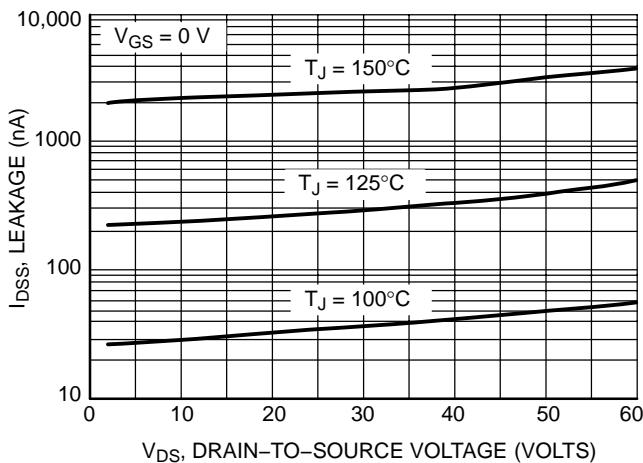


Figure 6. Drain-to-Source Leakage Current versus Voltage

## POWER MOSFET SWITCHING

Switching behavior is most easily modeled and predicted by recognizing that the power MOSFET is charge controlled. The lengths of various switching intervals ( $\Delta t$ ) are determined by how fast the FET input capacitance can be charged by current from the generator.

The published capacitance data is difficult to use for calculating rise and fall because drain-gate capacitance varies greatly with applied voltage. Accordingly, gate charge data is used. In most cases, a satisfactory estimate of average input current ( $I_{G(AV)}$ ) can be made from a rudimentary analysis of the drive circuit so that

$$t = Q/I_{G(AV)}$$

During the rise and fall time interval when switching a resistive load,  $V_{GS}$  remains virtually constant at a level known as the plateau voltage,  $V_{GSP}$ . Therefore, rise and fall times may be approximated by the following:

$$t_r = Q_2 \times R_G / (V_{GG} - V_{GSP})$$

$$t_f = Q_2 \times R_G / V_{GSP}$$

where

$V_{GG}$  = the gate drive voltage, which varies from zero to  $V_{GG}$

$R_G$  = the gate drive resistance

and  $Q_2$  and  $V_{GSP}$  are read from the gate charge curve.

During the turn-on and turn-off delay times, gate current is not constant. The simplest calculation uses appropriate values from the capacitance curves in a standard equation for voltage change in an RC network. The equations are:

$$t_{d(on)} = R_G C_{iss} \ln [V_{GG}/(V_{GG} - V_{GSP})]$$

$$t_{d(off)} = R_G C_{iss} \ln (V_{GG}/V_{GSP})$$

The capacitance ( $C_{iss}$ ) is read from the capacitance curve at a voltage corresponding to the off-state condition when calculating  $t_{d(on)}$  and is read at a voltage corresponding to the on-state when calculating  $t_{d(off)}$ .

At high switching speeds, parasitic circuit elements complicate the analysis. The inductance of the MOSFET source lead, inside the package and in the circuit wiring which is common to both the drain and gate current paths, produces a voltage at the source which reduces the gate drive current. The voltage is determined by  $Ldi/dt$ , but since  $di/dt$  is a function of drain current, the mathematical solution is complex. The MOSFET output capacitance also complicates the mathematics. And finally, MOSFETs have finite internal gate resistance which effectively adds to the resistance of the driving source, but the internal resistance is difficult to measure and, consequently, is not specified.

The resistive switching time variation versus gate resistance (Figure 9) shows how typical switching performance is affected by the parasitic circuit elements. If the parasitics were not present, the slope of the curves would maintain a value of unity regardless of the switching speed. The circuit used to obtain the data is constructed to minimize common inductance in the drain and gate circuit loops and is believed readily achievable with board mounted components. Most power electronic loads are inductive; the data in the figure is taken with a resistive load, which approximates an optimally snubbed inductive load. Power MOSFETs may be safely operated into an inductive load; however, snubbing reduces switching losses.

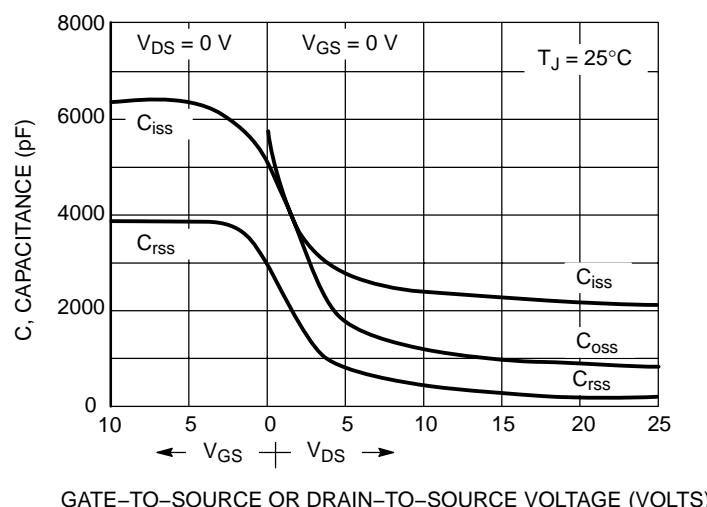
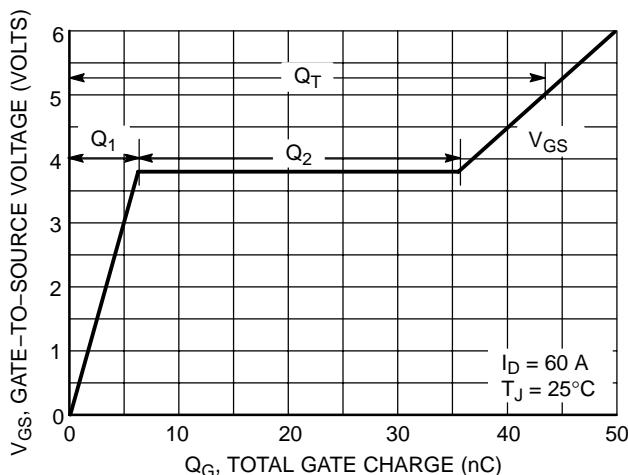
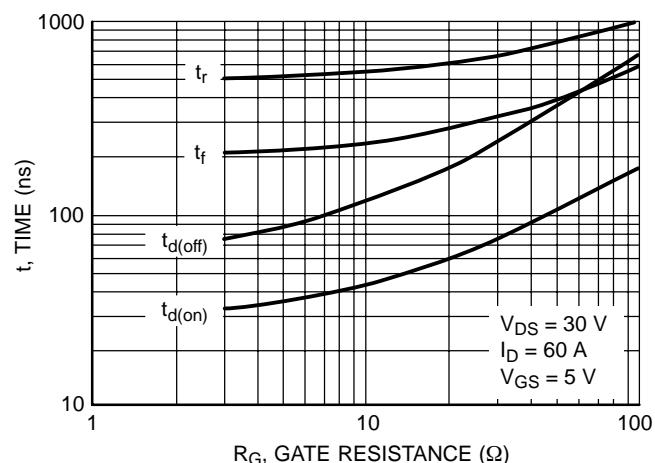


Figure 7. Capacitance Variation

## NTP60N06L, NTB60N06L

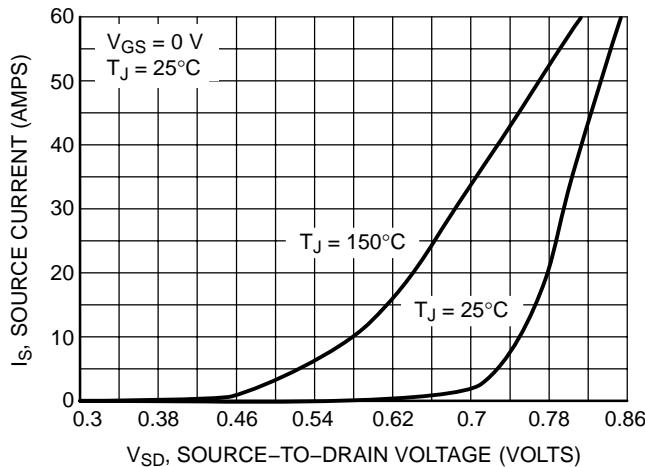


**Figure 8. Gate-to-Source and Drain-to-Source Voltage versus Total Charge**



**Figure 9. Resistive Switching Time Variation versus Gate Resistance**

### DRAIN-TO-SOURCE DIODE CHARACTERISTICS



**Figure 10. Diode Forward Voltage versus Current**

### SAFE OPERATING AREA

The Forward Biased Safe Operating Area curves define the maximum simultaneous drain-to-source voltage and drain current that a transistor can handle safely when it is forward biased. Curves are based upon maximum peak junction temperature and a case temperature ( $T_C$ ) of 25°C. Peak repetitive pulsed power limits are determined by using the thermal response data in conjunction with the procedures discussed in AN569, "Transient Thermal Resistance – General Data and Its Use."

Switching between the off-state and the on-state may traverse any load line provided neither rated peak current ( $I_{DM}$ ) nor rated voltage ( $V_{DSS}$ ) is exceeded and the transition time ( $t_r, t_f$ ) do not exceed 10  $\mu$ s. In addition the total power averaged over a complete switching cycle must not exceed  $(T_{J(MAX)} - T_C)/(R_{\theta JC})$ .

A Power MOSFET designated E-FET can be safely used in switching circuits with unclamped inductive loads. For reliable operation, the stored energy from circuit inductance dissipated in the transistor while in avalanche must be less than the rated limit and adjusted for operating conditions differing from those specified. Although industry practice is to rate in terms of energy, avalanche energy capability is not a constant. The energy rating decreases non-linearly with an increase of peak current in avalanche and peak junction temperature.

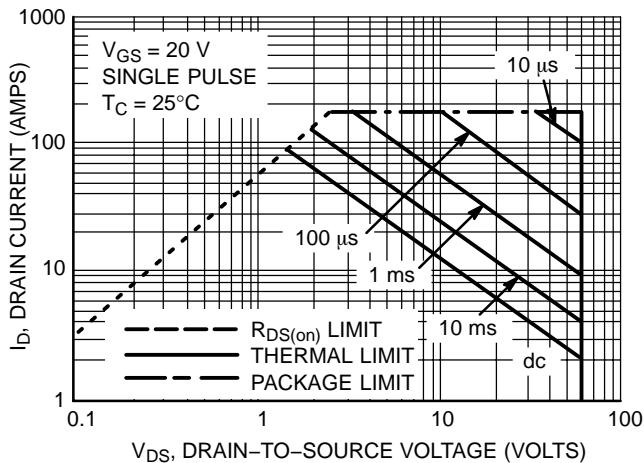
Although many E-FETs can withstand the stress of drain-to-source avalanche at currents up to rated pulsed current ( $I_{DM}$ ), the energy rating is specified at rated continuous current ( $I_D$ ), in accordance with industry custom. The energy rating must be derated for temperature as shown

## NTP60N06L, NTB60N06L

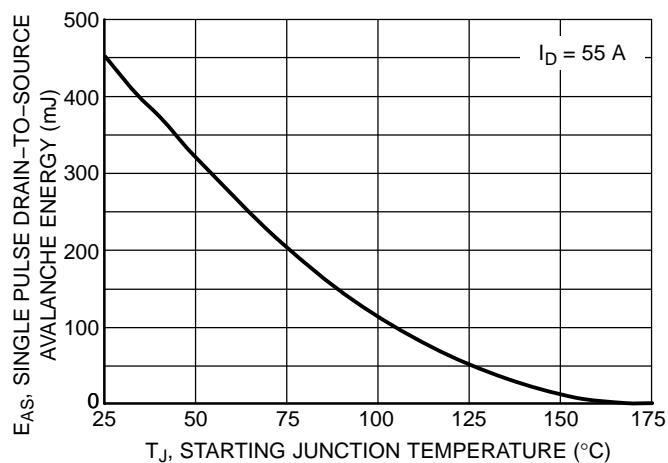
in the accompanying graph (Figure 12). Maximum energy at

currents below rated continuous  $I_D$  can safely be assumed to equal the values indicated.

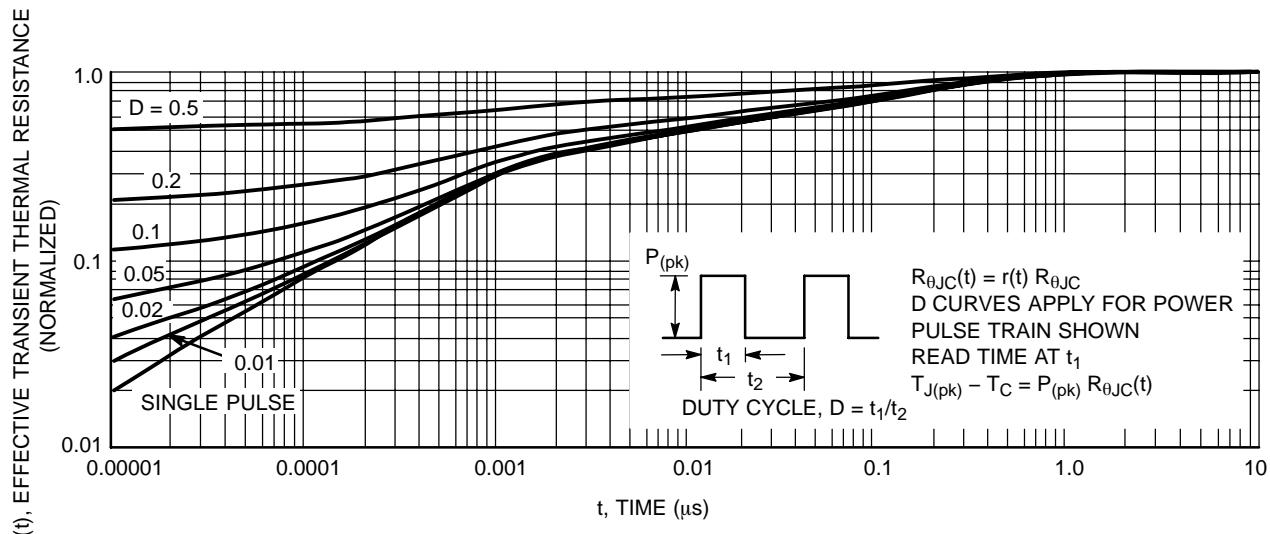
### SAFE OPERATING AREA



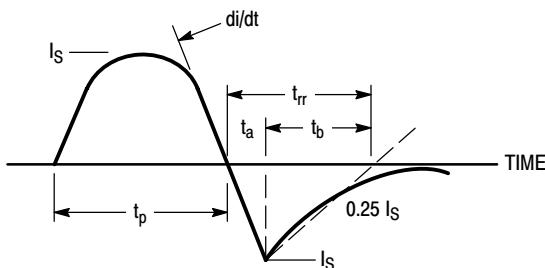
**Figure 11. Maximum Rated Forward Biased Safe Operating Area**



**Figure 12. Maximum Avalanche Energy versus Starting Junction Temperature**



**Figure 13. Thermal Response**

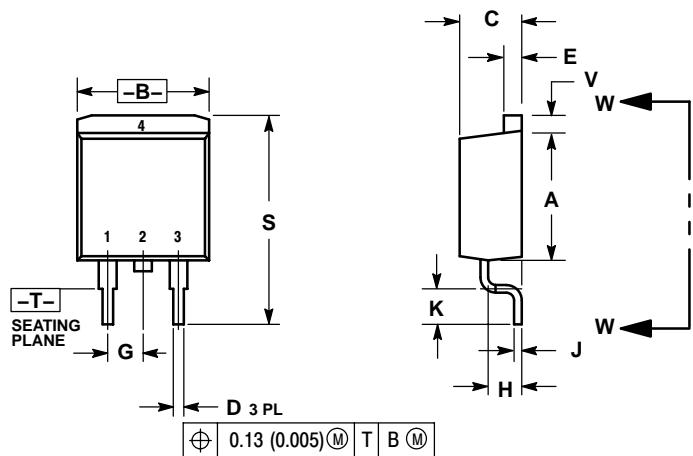


**Figure 14. Diode Reverse Recovery Waveform**

# NTP60N06L, NTB60N06L

## PACKAGE DIMENSIONS

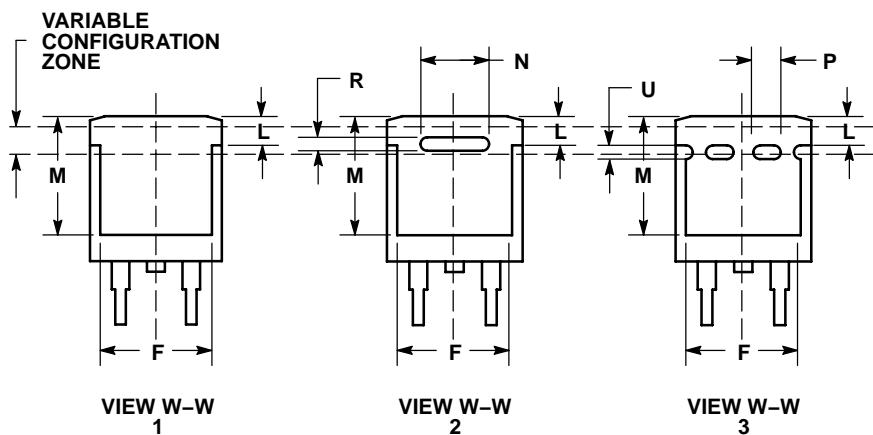
**D<sup>2</sup>PAK**  
CASE 418B-04  
ISSUE J



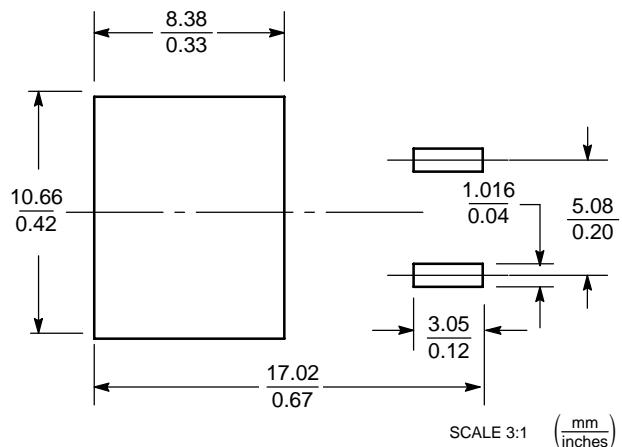
NOTES:  
1. DIMENSIONING AND TOLERANCING PER ANSI Y14.5M, 1982.  
2. CONTROLLING DIMENSION: INCH.  
3. 418B-01 THRU 418B-03 OBSOLETE,  
NEW STANDARD 418B-04.

DIM	INCHES		MILLIMETERS	
	MIN	MAX	MIN	MAX
A	0.340	0.380	8.64	9.65
B	0.380	0.405	9.65	10.29
C	0.160	0.190	4.06	4.83
D	0.020	0.035	0.51	0.89
E	0.045	0.055	1.14	1.40
F	0.310	0.350	7.87	8.89
G	0.100	BSC	2.54	BSC
H	0.080	0.110	2.03	2.79
J	0.018	0.025	0.46	0.64
K	0.090	0.110	2.29	2.79
L	0.052	0.072	1.32	1.83
M	0.280	0.320	7.11	8.13
N	0.197	REF	5.00	REF
P	0.079	REF	2.00	REF
R	0.039	REF	0.99	REF
S	0.575	0.625	14.60	15.88
V	0.045	0.055	1.14	1.40

STYLE 2:  
PIN 1. GATE  
2. DRAIN  
3. SOURCE  
4. DRAIN



## SOLDERING FOOTPRINT\*

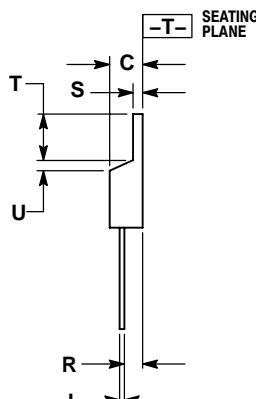
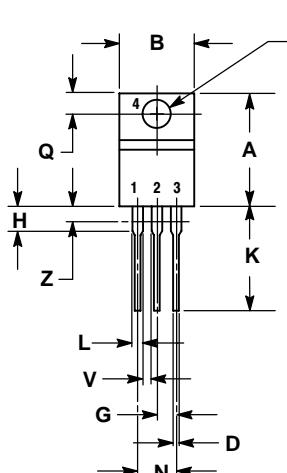


\*For additional information on our Pb-Free strategy and soldering details, please download the ON Semiconductor Soldering and Mounting Techniques Reference Manual, SOLDERRM/D.

# NTP60N06L, NTB60N06L

## PACKAGE DIMENSIONS

TO-220  
CASE 221A-09  
ISSUE AA



NOTES:  
1. DIMENSIONING AND TOLERANCING PER ANSI Y14.5M, 1982.  
2. CONTROLLING DIMENSION: INCH.  
3. DIMENSION Z DEFINES A ZONE WHERE ALL BODY AND LEAD IRREGULARITIES ARE ALLOWED.

DIM	INCHES		MILLIMETERS	
	MIN	MAX	MIN	MAX
A	0.570	0.620	14.48	15.75
B	0.380	0.405	9.66	10.28
C	0.160	0.190	4.07	4.82
D	0.025	0.035	0.64	0.88
F	0.142	0.147	3.61	3.73
G	0.095	0.105	2.42	2.66
H	0.110	0.155	2.80	3.93
J	0.018	0.025	0.46	0.64
K	0.500	0.562	12.70	14.27
L	0.045	0.060	1.15	1.52
N	0.190	0.210	4.83	5.33
Q	0.100	0.120	2.54	3.04
R	0.080	0.110	2.04	2.79
S	0.045	0.055	1.15	1.39
T	0.235	0.255	5.97	6.47
U	0.000	0.050	0.00	1.27
V	0.045	---	1.15	---
Z	---	0.080	---	2.04

STYLE 5:  
PIN 1. GATE  
2. DRAIN  
3. SOURCE  
4. DRAIN

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## NDP6020P / NDB6020P

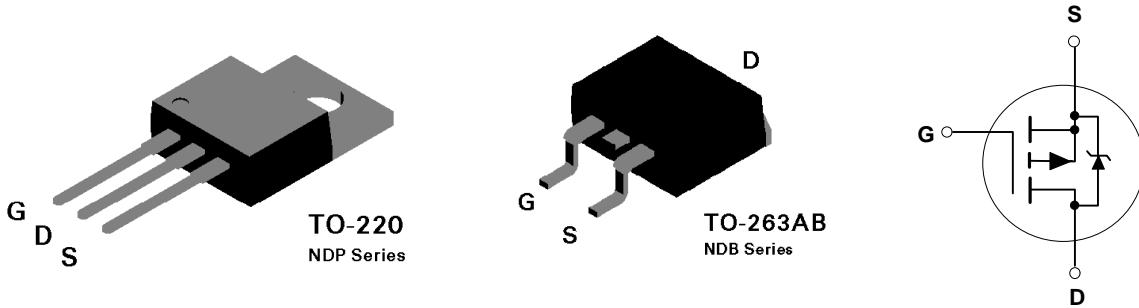
### P-Channel Logic Level Enhancement Mode Field Effect Transistor

#### General Description

These logic level P-Channel enhancement mode power field effect transistors are produced using ON Semiconductor's proprietary, high cell density, DMOS technology. This very high density process has been especially tailored to minimize on-state resistance, provide superior switching performance, and withstand high energy pulses in the avalanche and commutation modes. These devices are particularly suited for low voltage applications such as automotive, DC/DC converters, PWM motor controls, and other battery powered circuits where fast switching, low in-line power loss, and resistance to transients are needed.

#### Features

- -24 A, -20 V.  $R_{DS(ON)} = 0.05 \Omega$  @  $V_{GS} = -4.5$  V.  
 $R_{DS(ON)} = 0.07\Omega$  @  $V_{GS} = -2.7$  V.  
 $R_{DS(ON)} = 0.075 \Omega$  @  $V_{GS} = -2.5$  V.
- Critical DC electrical parameters specified at elevated temperature.
- Rugged internal source-drain diode can eliminate the need for an external Zener diode transient suppressor.
- 175°C maximum junction temperature rating.
- High density cell design for extremely low  $R_{DS(ON)}$ .
- TO-220 and TO-263 (D<sup>2</sup>PAK) package for both through hole and surface mount applications.



#### Absolute Maximum Ratings $T_c = 25^\circ\text{C}$ unless otherwise noted

Symbol	Parameter	NDP6020P	NDB6020P	Units
$V_{DSS}$	Drain-Source Voltage	-20		V
$V_{GSS}$	Gate-Source Voltage - Continuous	$\pm 8$		V
$I_D$	Drain Current - Continuous	-24		A
	- Pulsed	-70		
$P_D$	Total Power Dissipation @ $T_c = 25^\circ\text{C}$	60		W
	Derate above 25°C	0.4		W/ $^\circ\text{C}$
$T_J, T_{STG}$	Operating and Storage Temperature Range	-65 to 175		$^\circ\text{C}$

**Electrical Characteristics** ( $T_c = 25^\circ\text{C}$  unless otherwise noted)

Symbol	Parameter	Conditions	Min	Typ	Max	Units
<b>OFF CHARACTERISTICS</b>						
$BV_{DSS}$	Drain-Source Breakdown Voltage	$V_{GS} = 0 \text{ V}, I_D = -250 \mu\text{A}$	-20			V
$I_{DSS}$	Zero Gate Voltage Drain Current	$V_{DS} = -16 \text{ V}, V_{GS} = 0 \text{ V}$ $T_J = 55^\circ\text{C}$			-1	$\mu\text{A}$
$I_{GSSF}$	Gate - Body Leakage, Forward	$V_{GS} = 8 \text{ V}, V_{DS} = 0 \text{ V}$			-10	$\mu\text{A}$
$I_{GSSR}$	Gate - Body Leakage, Reverse	$V_{GS} = -8 \text{ V}, V_{DS} = 0 \text{ V}$			-100	nA
<b>ON CHARACTERISTICS</b> (Note 1)						
$V_{GS(th)}$	Gate Threshold Voltage	$V_{DS} = V_{GS}, I_D = -250 \mu\text{A}$ $T_J = 125^\circ\text{C}$	-0.4	-0.7	-1	V
$R_{DS(on)}$	Static Drain-Source On-Resistance	$V_{GS} = -4.5 \text{ V}, I_D = -12 \text{ A}$ $T_J = 125^\circ\text{C}$		0.041	0.05	$\Omega$
$R_{DS(on)}$	Static Drain-Source On-Resistance	$V_{GS} = -2.7 \text{ V}, I_D = -10 \text{ A}$		0.059	0.07	
$R_{DS(on)}$	Static Drain-Source On-Resistance	$V_{GS} = -2.5 \text{ V}, I_D = -10 \text{ A}$		0.064	0.075	
$I_{D(on)}$	On-State Drain Current	$V_{GS} = -4.5 \text{ V}, V_{DS} = -5 \text{ V}$	-24			A
$g_{fs}$	Forward Transconductance	$V_{DS} = -5 \text{ V}, I_D = -12 \text{ A}$		14		S
<b>DYNAMIC CHARACTERISTICS</b>						
$C_{iss}$	Input Capacitance	$V_{DS} = -10 \text{ V}, V_{GS} = 0 \text{ V}, f = 1.0 \text{ MHz}$		1590		pF
$C_{oss}$	Output Capacitance			725		pF
$C_{rss}$	Reverse Transfer Capacitance			215		pF
<b>SWITCHING CHARACTERISTICS</b> (Note 1)						
$t_{D(on)}$	Turn - On Delay Time	$V_{DD} = -20 \text{ V}, I_D = -3 \text{ A}, V_{GS} = -5 \text{ V}, R_{GEN} = 6 \Omega$		15	30	nS
$t_r$	Turn - On Rise Time			27	60	nS
$t_{D(off)}$	Turn - Off Delay Time			120	250	nS
$t_f$	Turn - Off Fall Time			70	150	nS
$Q_g$	Total Gate Charge	$V_{DS} = -10 \text{ V}, I_D = -24 \text{ A}, V_{GS} = -5 \text{ V}$		25	35	nC
$Q_{gs}$	Gate-Source Charge			5		nC
$Q_{gd}$	Gate-Drain Charge			10		nC

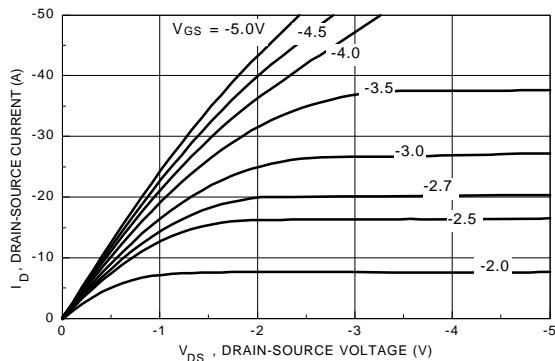
**Electrical Characteristics** ( $T_c = 25^\circ\text{C}$  unless otherwise noted)

Symbol	Parameter	Conditions	Min	Typ	Max	Units
<b>DRAIN-SOURCE DIODE CHARACTERISTICS</b>						
$I_s$	Maximum Continuous Drain-Source Diode Forward Current			-24		A
$I_{SM}$	Maximum Pulsed Drain-Source Diode Forward Current			-80		A
$V_{SD}$	Drain-Source Diode Forward Voltage	$V_{GS} = 0 \text{ V}, I_s = -12 \text{ A}$ (Note 1)		-1.1	-1.3	V
$t_{rr}$	Reverse Recovery Time	$V_{GS} = 0 \text{ V}, I_F = -24 \text{ A},$ $dI_F/dt = 100 \text{ A}/\mu\text{s}$		60		ns
$I_{rr}$	Reverse Recovery Current			-1.7		A
<b>THERMAL CHARACTERISTICS</b>						
$R_{\theta JC}$	Thermal Resistance, Junction-to-Case			2.5		°C/W
$R_{\theta JA}$	Thermal Resistance, Junction-to-Ambient			62.5		°C/W

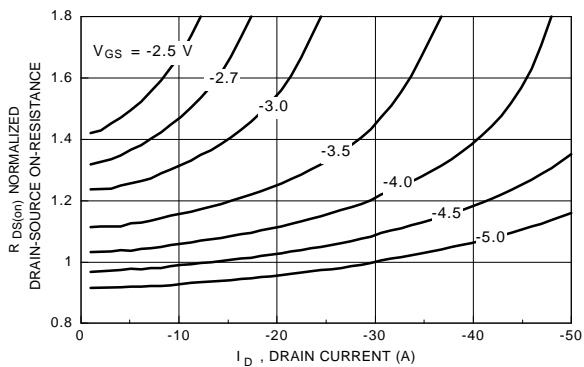
Note:

1. Pulse Test: Pulse Width  $\leq 300 \mu\text{s}$ , Duty Cycle  $\leq 2.0\%$ .

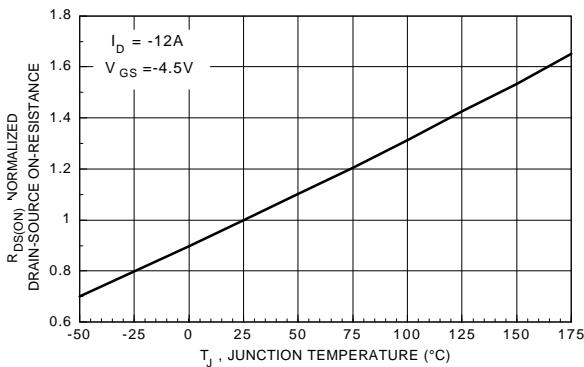
## Typical Electrical Characteristics



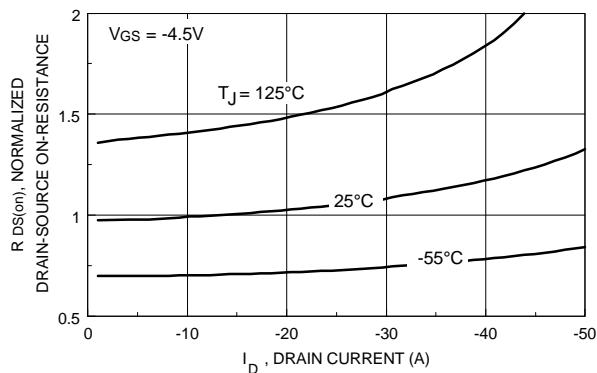
**Figure 1. On-Region Characteristics.**



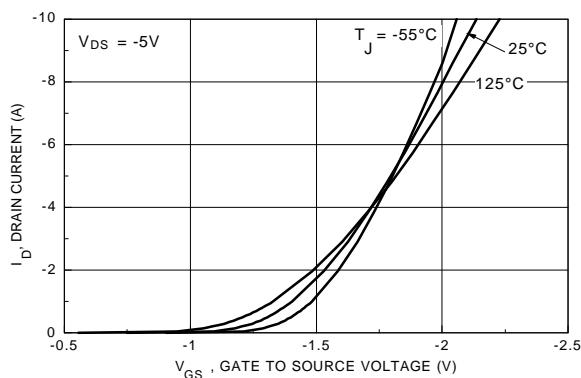
**Figure 2. On-Resistance Variation with Gate Voltage and Drain Current.**



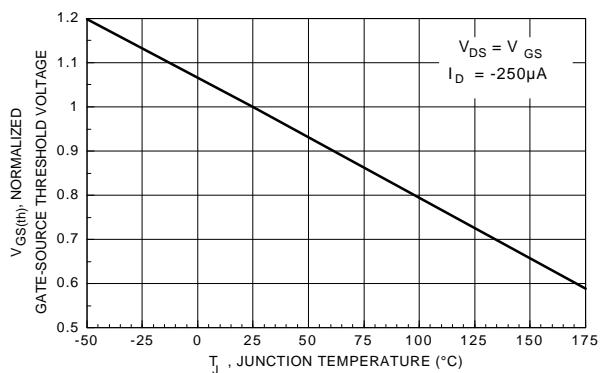
**Figure 3. On-Resistance Variation with Temperature.**



**Figure 4. On-Resistance Variation with Drain Current and Temperature.**

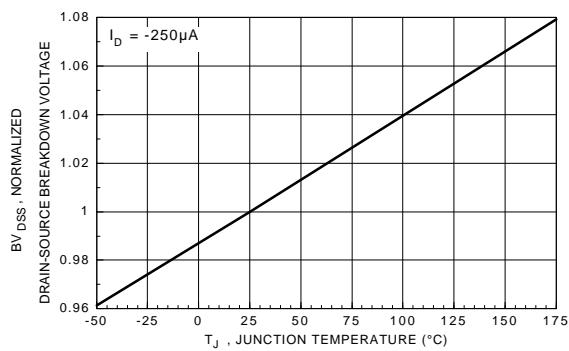


**Figure 5. Transfer Characteristics.**

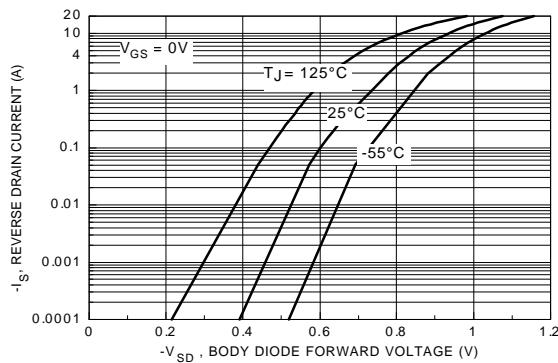


**Figure 6. Gate Threshold Variation with Temperature.**

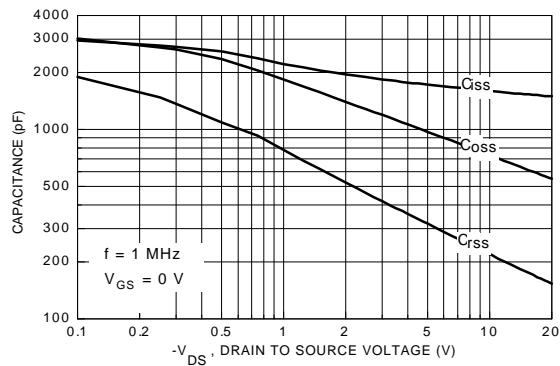
### Typical Electrical Characteristics (continued)



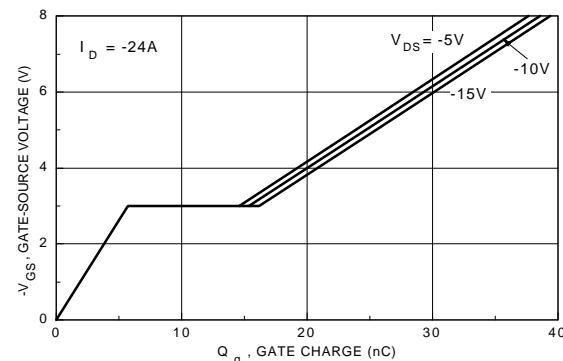
**Figure 7. Breakdown Voltage Variation with Temperature.**



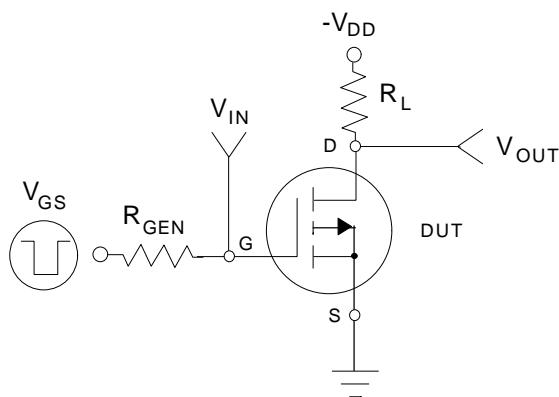
**Figure 8. Body Diode Forward Voltage Variation with Current and Temperature.**



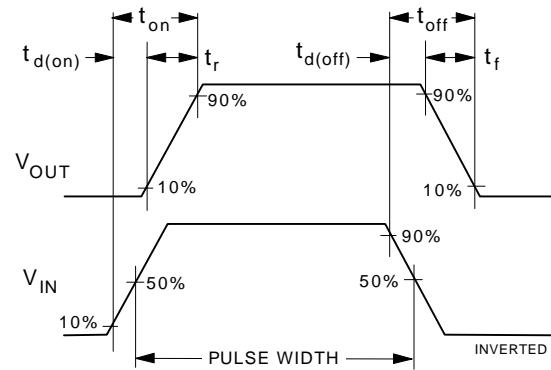
**Figure 9. Capacitance Characteristics.**



**Figure 10. Gate Charge Characteristics.**



**Figure 11. Switching Test Circuit.**



**Figure 12. Switching Waveforms.**

### Typical Electrical Characteristics (continued)

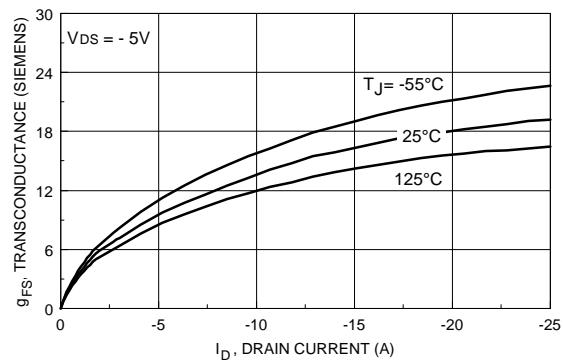


Figure 13. Transconductance Variation with Drain Current and Temperature.

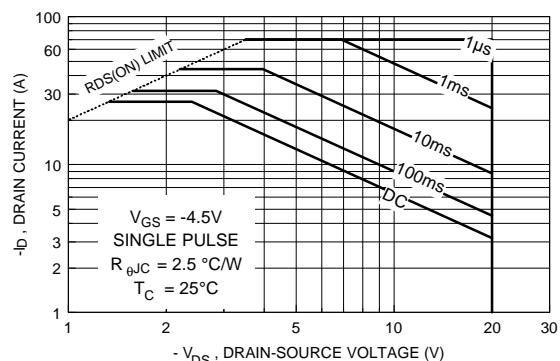


Figure 14. Maximum Safe Operating Area.

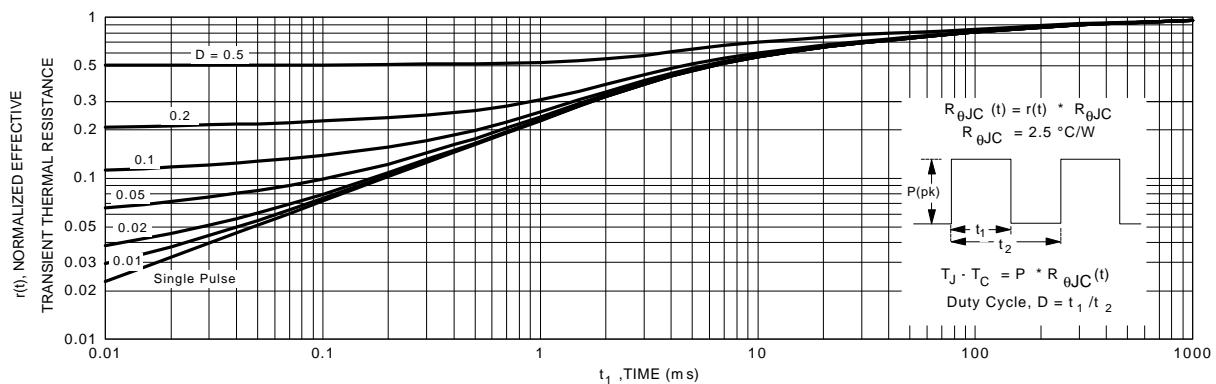


Figure 15. Transient Thermal Response Curve.

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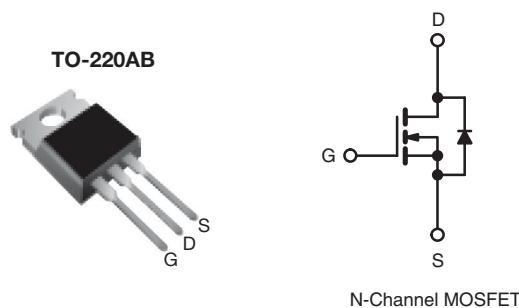
**ON Semiconductor Website:** [www.onsemi.com](http://www.onsemi.com)

**Order Literature:** <http://www.onsemi.com/orderlit>

For additional information, please contact your local  
Sales Representative

## Power MOSFET

PRODUCT SUMMARY		
$V_{DS}$ (V)	100	
$R_{DS(on)}$ ( $\Omega$ )	$V_{GS} = 5.0$ V	0.077
$Q_g$ (Max.) (nC)	64	
$Q_{gs}$ (nC)	9.4	
$Q_{gd}$ (nC)	27	
Configuration	Single	



### FEATURES

- Dynamic dV/dt Rating
- Repetitive Avalanche Rated
- Logic-Level Gate Drive
- $R_{DS(on)}$  Specified at  $V_{GS} = 4$  V and 5 V
- 175 °C Operating Temperature
- Fast Switching
- Ease of Paralleling
- Compliant to RoHS Directive 2002/95/EC



### DESCRIPTION

Third generation Power MOSFETs from Vishay provide the designer with the best combination of fast switching, ruggedized device design, low on-resistance and cost-effectiveness.

The TO-220AB package is universally preferred for all commercial-industrial applications at power dissipation levels to approximately 50 W. The low thermal resistance and low package cost of the TO-220AB contribute to its wide acceptance throughout the industry.

ORDERING INFORMATION	
Package	TO-220AB
Lead (Pb)-free	IRL540PbF SiHL540-E3
SnPb	IRL540 SiHL540

ABSOLUTE MAXIMUM RATINGS ( $T_C = 25$ °C, unless otherwise noted)				
PARAMETER		SYMBOL	LIMIT	UNIT
Drain-Source Voltage		$V_{DS}$	100	V
Gate-Source Voltage		$V_{GS}$	$\pm 10$	
Continuous Drain Current	$V_{GS}$ at 5.0 V	$I_D$	28	A
			20	
Pulsed Drain Current <sup>a</sup>		$I_{DM}$	110	
Linear Derating Factor			1.0	W/°C
Single Pulse Avalanche Energy <sup>b</sup>		$E_{AS}$	440	mJ
Avalanche Current <sup>a</sup>		$I_{AR}$	28	A
Repetitive Avalanche Energy <sup>a</sup>		$E_{AR}$	15	mJ
Maximum Power Dissipation	$T_C = 25$ °C	$P_D$	150	W
Peak Diode Recovery dV/dt <sup>c</sup>		dV/dt	5.5	V/ns
Operating Junction and Storage Temperature Range		$T_J, T_{stg}$	- 55 to + 175	°C
Soldering Recommendations (Peak Temperature)	for 10 s		300 <sup>d</sup>	
Mounting Torque	6-32 or M3 screw		10	lbf · in
			1.1	N · m

#### Notes

a. Repetitive rating; pulse width limited by maximum junction temperature (see fig. 11).

b.  $V_{DD} = 25$  V, starting  $T_J = 25$  °C,  $L = 841 \mu\text{H}$ ,  $R_g = 25 \Omega$ ,  $I_{AS} = 28$  A (see fig. 12c).

c.  $I_{SD} \leq 28$  A,  $dI/dt \leq 170$  A/ $\mu$ s,  $V_{DD} \leq V_{DS}$ ,  $T_J \leq 175$  °C.

d. 1.6 mm from case.

\* Pb containing terminations are not RoHS compliant, exemptions may apply

**THERMAL RESISTANCE RATINGS**

PARAMETER	SYMBOL	TYP.	MAX.	UNIT
Maximum Junction-to-Ambient	$R_{thJA}$	-	62	°C/W
Case-to-Sink, Flat, Greasd Surface	$R_{thCS}$	0.50	-	
Maximum Junction-to-Case (Drain)	$R_{thJC}$	-	1.0	

**SPECIFICATIONS** ( $T_J = 25$  °C, unless otherwise noted)

PARAMETER	SYMBOL	TEST CONDITIONS		MIN.	TYP.	MAX.	UNIT	
<b>Static</b>								
Drain-Source Breakdown Voltage	$V_{DS}$	$V_{GS} = 0$ V, $I_D = 250$ µA		100	-	-	V	
$V_{DS}$ Temperature Coefficient	$\Delta V_{DS}/T_J$	Reference to 25 °C, $I_D = 1$ mA		-	0.12	-	V/°C	
Gate-Source Threshold Voltage	$V_{GS(th)}$	$V_{DS} = V_{GS}$ , $I_D = 250$ µA		1.0	-	2.0	V	
Gate-Source Leakage	$I_{GSS}$	$V_{GS} = \pm 10$ V		-	-	± 100	nA	
Zero Gate Voltage Drain Current	$I_{DSS}$	$V_{DS} = 100$ V, $V_{GS} = 0$ V		-	-	25	µA	
		$V_{DS} = 80$ V, $V_{GS} = 0$ V, $T_J = 150$ °C		-	-	250		
Drain-Source On-State Resistance	$R_{DS(on)}$	$V_{GS} = 5.0$ V	$I_D = 17$ A <sup>b</sup>	-	-	0.077	Ω	
		$V_{GS} = 4.0$ V	$I_D = 14$ A <sup>b</sup>	-	-	0.11		
Forward Transconductance	$g_{fs}$	$V_{DS} = 50$ V, $I_D = 17$ A		12	-	-	S	
<b>Dynamic</b>								
Input Capacitance	$C_{iss}$	$V_{GS} = 0$ V, $V_{DS} = 25$ V, $f = 1.0$ MHz, see fig. 5		-	2200	-	pF	
Output Capacitance	$C_{oss}$			-	560	-		
Reverse Transfer Capacitance	$C_{rss}$			-	140	-		
Total Gate Charge	$Q_g$	$V_{GS} = 5.0$ V	$I_D = 28$ A, $V_{DS} = 80$ V, see fig. 6 and 13 <sup>b</sup>	-	-	64	nC	
Gate-Source Charge	$Q_{gs}$			-	-	9.4		
Gate-Drain Charge	$Q_{gd}$			-	-	27		
Turn-On Delay Time	$t_{d(on)}$			-	8.5	-		
Rise Time	$t_r$	$V_{DD} = 50$ V, $I_D = 28$ A, $R_g = 9.0$ Ω, $R_D = 1.7$ Ω, see fig. 10 <sup>b</sup>		-	170	-	ns	
Turn-Off Delay Time	$t_{d(off)}$			-	35	-		
Fall Time	$t_f$			-	80	-		
Internal Drain Inductance	$L_D$			-	4.5	-		
Internal Source Inductance	$L_S$	Between lead, 6 mm (0.25") from package and center of die contact		-	7.5	-	nH	
<b>Drain-Source Body Diode Characteristics</b>								
Continuous Source-Drain Diode Current	$I_S$	MOSFET symbol showing the integral reverse p - n junction diode		-	-	28	A	
Pulsed Diode Forward Current <sup>a</sup>	$I_{SM}$			-	-	110		
Body Diode Voltage	$V_{SD}$	$T_J = 25$ °C, $I_S = 28$ A, $V_{GS} = 0$ V <sup>b</sup>		-	-	2.5	V	
Body Diode Reverse Recovery Time	$t_{rr}$	$T_J = 25$ °C, $I_F = 28$ A, $dI/dt = 100$ A/µs <sup>b</sup>		-	200	260	ns	
Body Diode Reverse Recovery Charge	$Q_{rr}$			-	1.7	2.90	µC	
Forward Turn-On Time	$t_{on}$	Intrinsic turn-on time is negligible (turn-on is dominated by $L_S$ and $L_D$ )						

**Notes**

a. Repetitive rating; pulse width limited by maximum junction temperature (see fig. 11).

b. Pulse width ≤ 300 µs; duty cycle ≤ 2 %.

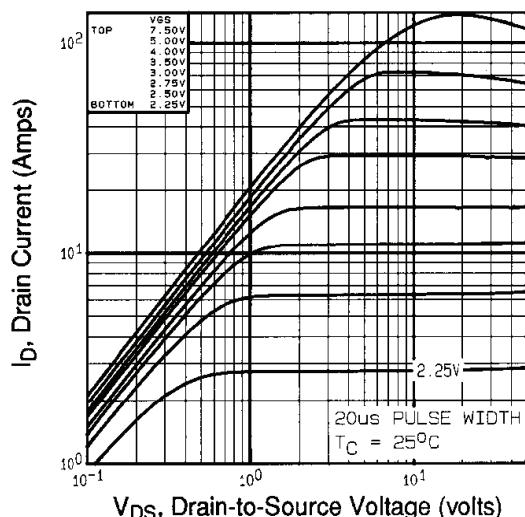
**TYPICAL CHARACTERISTICS** (25 °C, unless otherwise noted)


Fig. 1 - Typical Output Characteristics,  $T_C = 25^\circ\text{C}$

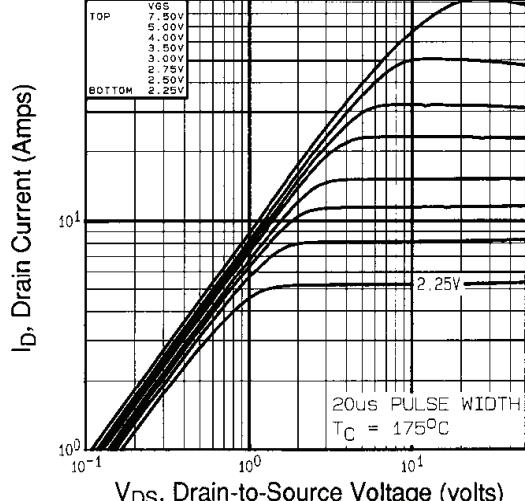
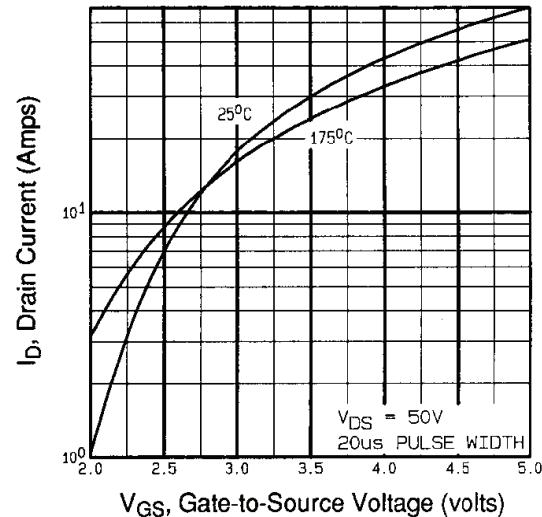
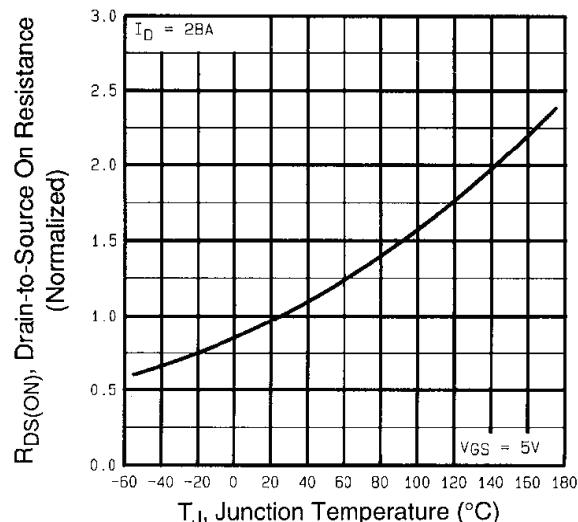


Fig. 2 - Typical Output Characteristics,  $T_C = 175^\circ\text{C}$



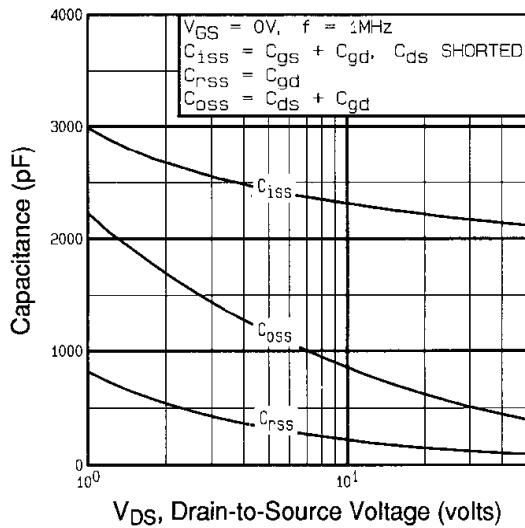


Fig. 5 - Typical Capacitance vs. Drain-to-Source Voltage

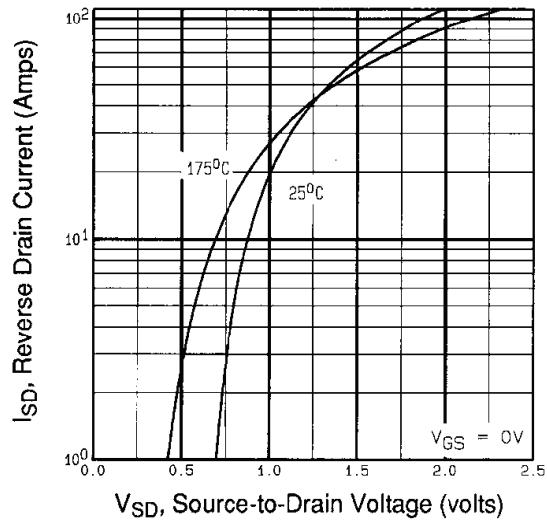


Fig. 7 - Typical Source-Drain Diode Forward Voltage

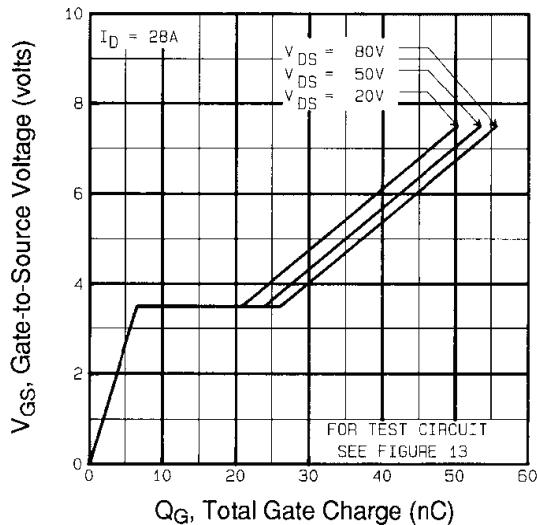


Fig. 6 - Typical Gate Charge vs. Gate-to-Source Voltage

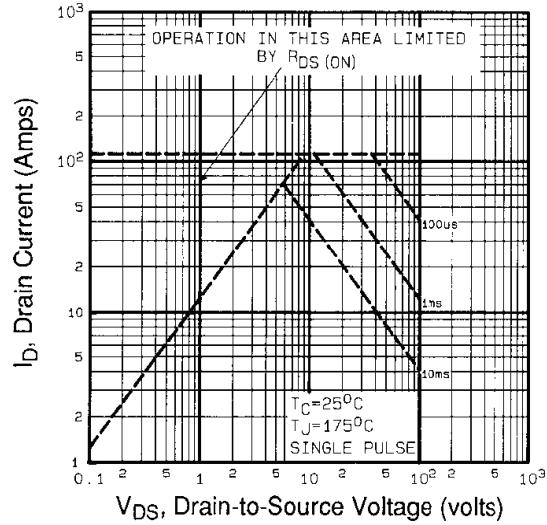
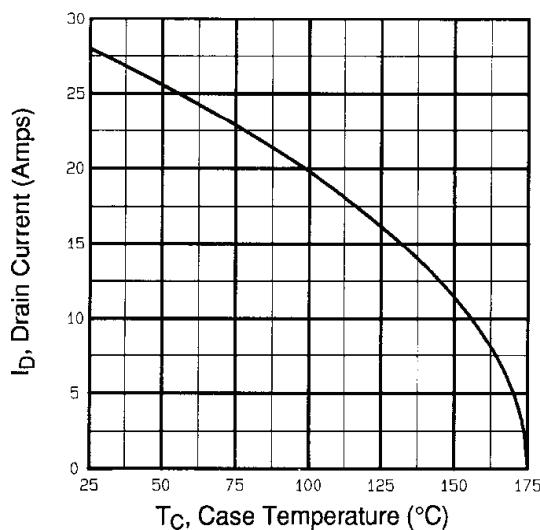
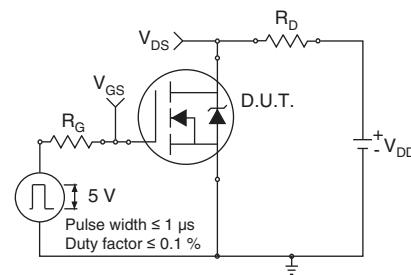
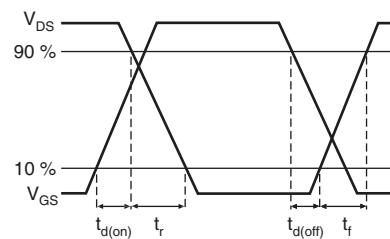
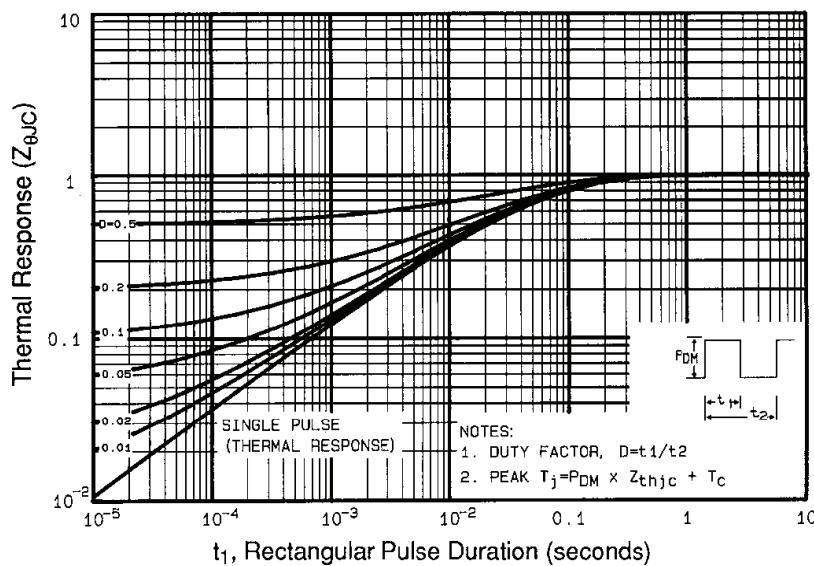


Fig. 8 - Maximum Safe Operating Area


**Fig. 9 - Maximum Safe Operating Area**

**Fig. 10a - Switching Time Test Circuit**

**Fig. 10b - Switching Time Waveforms**

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

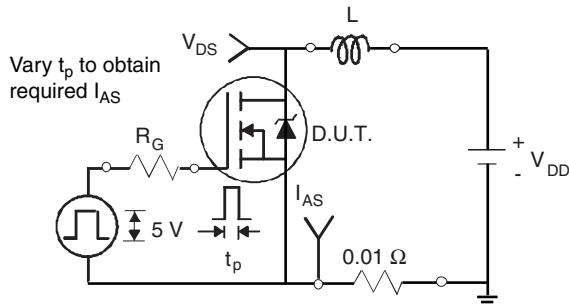


Fig. 12a - Unclamped Inductive Test Circuit

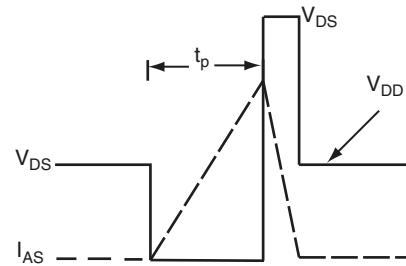


Fig. 12b - Unclamped Inductive Waveforms

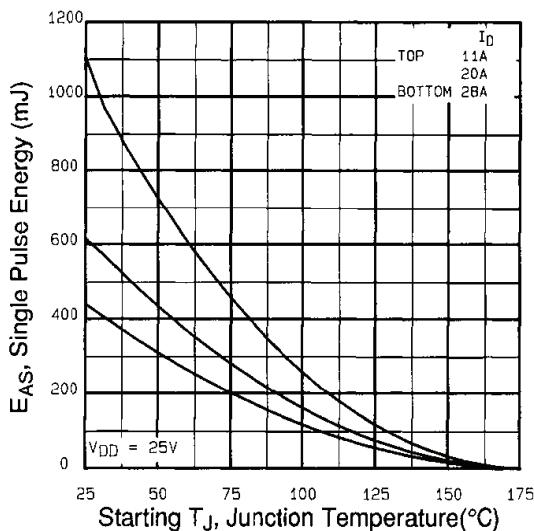


Fig. 12c - Maximum Avalanche Energy vs. Drain Current

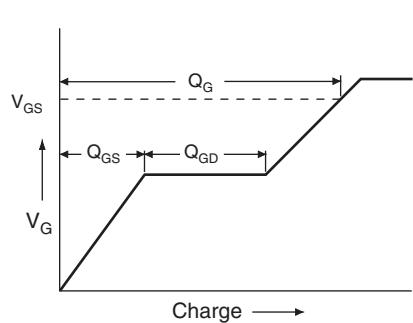


Fig. 13a - Basic Gate Charge Waveform

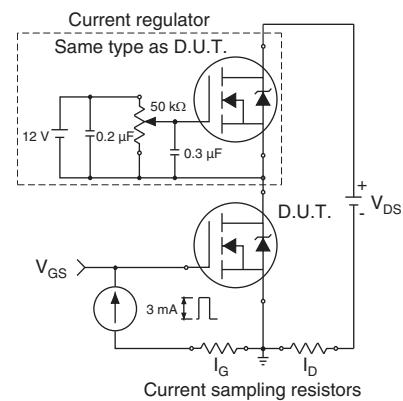
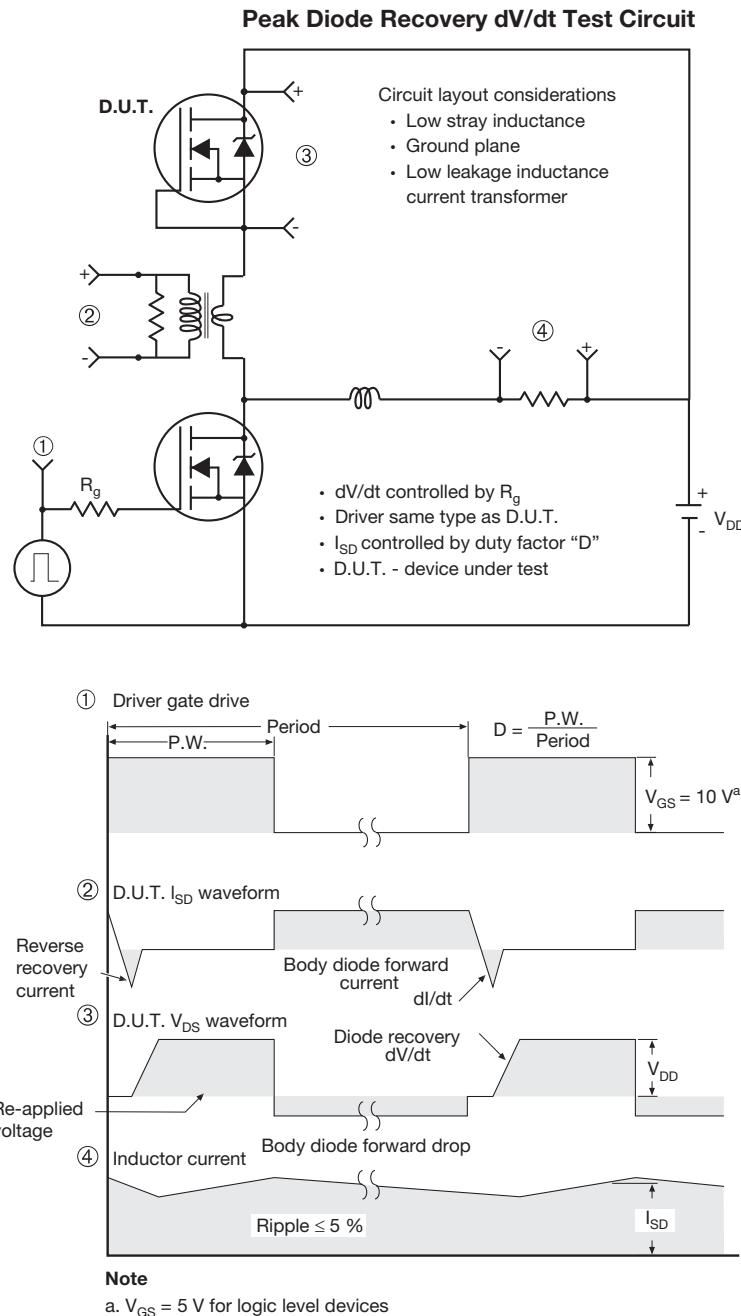
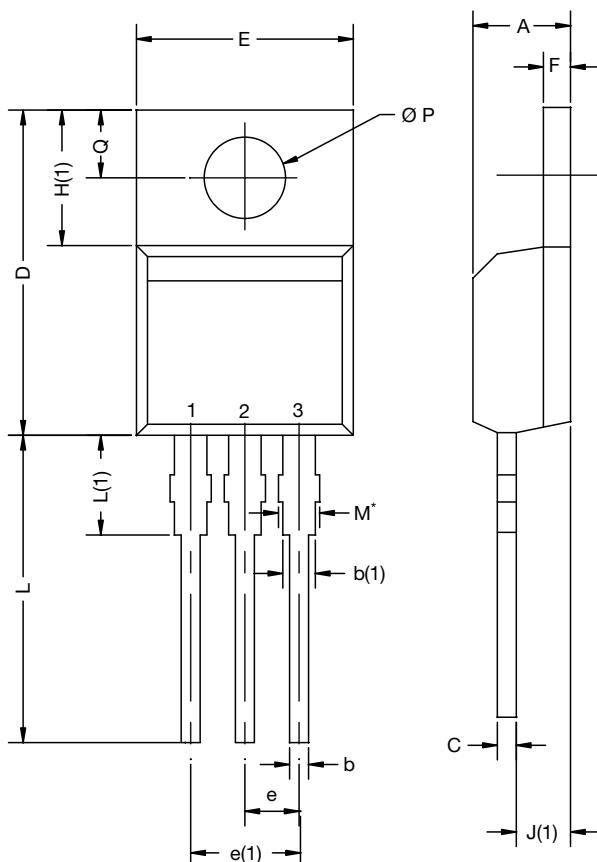


Fig. 13b - Gate Charge Test Circuit


**Fig. 14 - For N-Channel**

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### TO-220-1



DIM.	MILLIMETERS		INCHES	
	MIN.	MAX.	MIN.	MAX.
A	4.24	4.65	0.167	0.183
b	0.69	1.02	0.027	0.040
b(1)	1.14	1.78	0.045	0.070
c	0.36	0.61	0.014	0.024
D	14.33	15.85	0.564	0.624
E	9.96	10.52	0.392	0.414
e	2.41	2.67	0.095	0.105
e(1)	4.88	5.28	0.192	0.208
F	1.14	1.40	0.045	0.055
H(1)	6.10	6.71	0.240	0.264
J(1)	2.41	2.92	0.095	0.115
L	13.36	14.40	0.526	0.567
L(1)	3.33	4.04	0.131	0.159
Ø P	3.53	3.94	0.139	0.155
Q	2.54	3.00	0.100	0.118

ECN: X15-0364-Rev. C, 14-Dec-15  
DWG: 6031

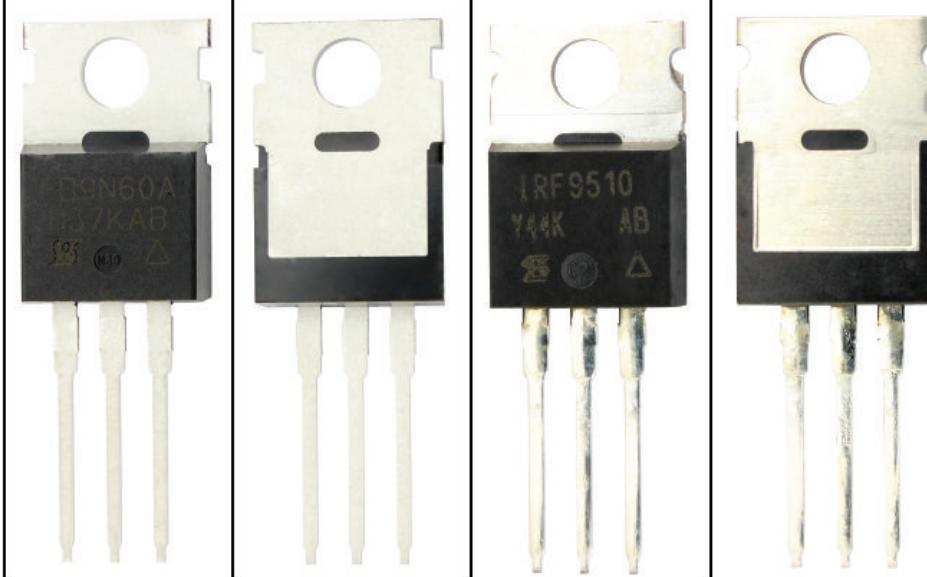
#### Note

- $M^*$  = 0.052 inches to 0.064 inches (dimension including protrusion), heatsink hole for HVM

Package Picture

ASE

Xi'an





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# International **IR** Rectifier

INSULATED GATE BIPOLEAR TRANSISTOR

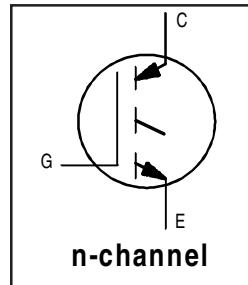
PD - 91450B

## **IRG4BC30F**

Fast Speed IGBT

### Features

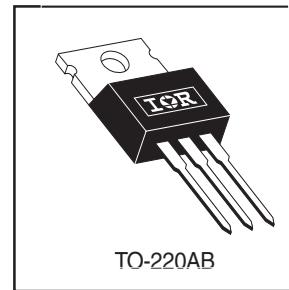
- Fast: optimized for medium operating frequencies ( 1-5 kHz in hard switching, >20 kHz in resonant mode).
- Generation 4 IGBT design provides tighter parameter distribution and higher efficiency than Generation 3
- Industry standard TO-220AB package



$V_{CES} = 600V$   
 $V_{CE(on)} \text{ typ.} = 1.59V$   
 @  $V_{GE} = 15V$ ,  $I_C = 17A$

### Benefits

- Generation 4 IGBTs offer highest efficiency available
- IGBTs optimized for specified application conditions
- Designed to be a "drop-in" replacement for equivalent industry-standard Generation 3 IR IGBTs



### Absolute Maximum Ratings

	Parameter	Max.	Units
$V_{CES}$	Collector-to-Emitter Breakdown Voltage	600	V
$I_C @ T_C = 25^\circ C$	Continuous Collector Current	31	A
$I_C @ T_C = 100^\circ C$	Continuous Collector Current	17	
$I_{CM}$	Pulsed Collector Current ①	120	
$I_{LM}$	Clamped Inductive Load Current ②	120	
$V_{GE}$	Gate-to-Emitter Voltage	$\pm 20$	V
$E_{ARV}$	Reverse Voltage Avalanche Energy ③	10	mJ
$P_D @ T_C = 25^\circ C$	Maximum Power Dissipation	100	W
$P_D @ T_C = 100^\circ C$	Maximum Power Dissipation	42	
$T_J$ $T_{STG}$	Operating Junction and Storage Temperature Range	-55 to + 150	$^\circ C$
	Soldering Temperature, for 10 seconds	300 (0.063 in. (1.6mm from case))	
	Mounting torque, 6-32 or M3 screw.	10 lbf-in (1.1N•m)	

### Thermal Resistance

	Parameter	Typ.	Max.	Units
$R_{\theta JC}$	Junction-to-Case	—	1.2	$^\circ C/W$
$R_{\theta CS}$	Case-to-Sink, Flat, Greased Surface	0.5	—	
$R_{\theta JA}$	Junction-to-Ambient, typical socket mount	—	80	
Wt	Weight	2.0 (0.07)	—	g (oz)

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

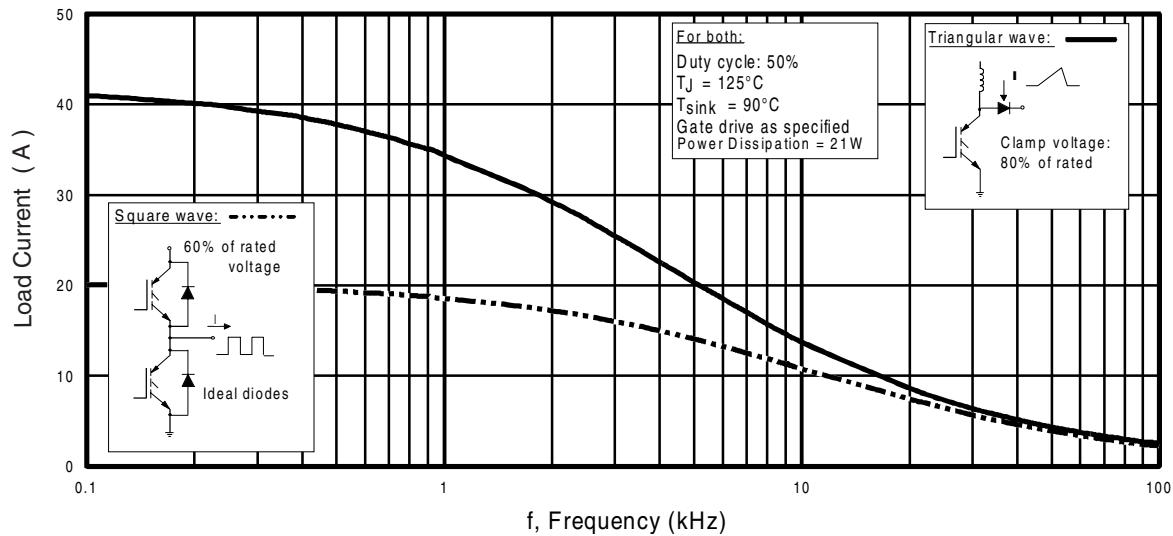
	Parameter	Min.	Typ.	Max.	Units	Conditions
$V_{(\text{BR})\text{CES}}$	Collector-to-Emitter Breakdown Voltage	600	—	—	V	$V_{\text{GE}} = 0\text{V}, I_C = 250\mu\text{A}$
$V_{(\text{BR})\text{ECS}}$	Emitter-to-Collector Breakdown Voltage ④	18	—	—	V	$V_{\text{GE}} = 0\text{V}, I_C = 1.0\text{A}$
$\Delta V_{(\text{BR})\text{CES}/\Delta T_J}$	Temperature Coeff. of Breakdown Voltage	—	0.69	—	V/ $^\circ\text{C}$	$V_{\text{GE}} = 0\text{V}, I_C = 1.0\text{mA}$
$V_{\text{CE}(\text{ON})}$	Collector-to-Emitter Saturation Voltage	—	1.59	1.8	V	$I_C = 17\text{A}$ $V_{\text{GE}} = 15\text{V}$
		—	1.99	—		$I_C = 31\text{A}$ See Fig.2, 5
		—	1.7	—		$I_C = 17\text{A}, T_J = 150^\circ\text{C}$
$V_{\text{GE}(\text{th})}$	Gate Threshold Voltage	3.0	—	6.0		$V_{\text{CE}} = V_{\text{GE}}, I_C = 250\mu\text{A}$
$\Delta V_{\text{GE}(\text{th})/\Delta T_J}$	Temperature Coeff. of Threshold Voltage	—	-11	—	mV/ $^\circ\text{C}$	$V_{\text{CE}} = V_{\text{GE}}, I_C = 250\mu\text{A}$
$g_{\text{fe}}$	Forward Transconductance ⑤	6.1	10	—	S	$V_{\text{CE}} = 100\text{V}, I_C = 17\text{A}$
$I_{\text{CES}}$	Zero Gate Voltage Collector Current	—	—	250	$\mu\text{A}$	$V_{\text{GE}} = 0\text{V}, V_{\text{CE}} = 600\text{V}$
		—	—	2.0		$V_{\text{GE}} = 0\text{V}, V_{\text{CE}} = 10\text{V}, T_J = 25^\circ\text{C}$
		—	—	1000		$V_{\text{GE}} = 0\text{V}, V_{\text{CE}} = 600\text{V}, T_J = 150^\circ\text{C}$
$I_{\text{GES}}$	Gate-to-Emitter Leakage Current	—	—	$\pm 100$	nA	$V_{\text{GE}} = \pm 20\text{V}$

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

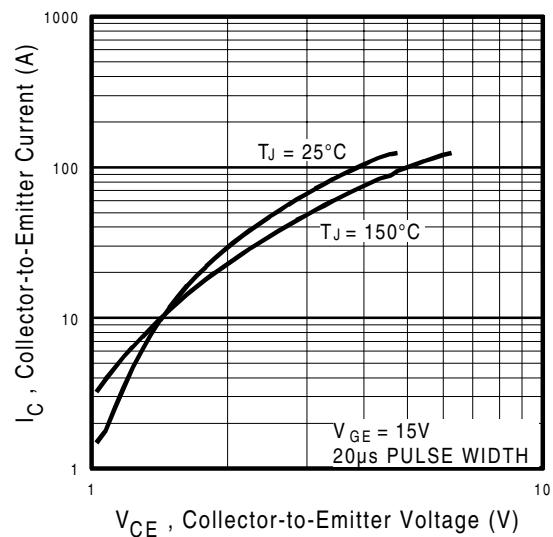
	Parameter	Min.	Typ.	Max.	Units	Conditions
$Q_g$	Total Gate Charge (turn-on)	—	51	77	nC	$I_C = 17\text{A}$
$Q_{\text{ge}}$	Gate - Emitter Charge (turn-on)	—	7.9	12		$V_{\text{CC}} = 400\text{V}$ See Fig. 8
$Q_{\text{gc}}$	Gate - Collector Charge (turn-on)	—	19	28		$V_{\text{GE}} = 15\text{V}$
$t_{d(\text{on})}$	Turn-On Delay Time	—	21	—	ns	$T_J = 25^\circ\text{C}$ $I_C = 17\text{A}, V_{\text{CC}} = 480\text{V}$ $V_{\text{GE}} = 15\text{V}, R_G = 23\Omega$
$t_r$	Rise Time	—	15	—		
$t_{d(\text{off})}$	Turn-Off Delay Time	—	200	300		
$t_f$	Fall Time	—	180	270	mJ	Energy losses include "tail" See Fig. 10, 11, 13, 14
$E_{\text{on}}$	Turn-On Switching Loss	—	0.23	—		
$E_{\text{off}}$	Turn-Off Switching Loss	—	1.18	—		
$E_{\text{ts}}$	Total Switching Loss	—	1.41	2.0		
$t_{d(\text{on})}$	Turn-On Delay Time	—	20	—	ns	$T_J = 150^\circ\text{C},$ $I_C = 17\text{A}, V_{\text{CC}} = 480\text{V}$ $V_{\text{GE}} = 15\text{V}, R_G = 23\Omega$
$t_r$	Rise Time	—	16	—		
$t_{d(\text{off})}$	Turn-Off Delay Time	—	290	—		
$t_f$	Fall Time	—	350	—	mJ	Energy losses include "tail" See Fig. 13, 14
$E_{\text{ts}}$	Total Switching Loss	—	2.5	—		
$L_E$	Internal Emitter Inductance	—	7.5	—	nH	Measured 5mm from package
$C_{\text{ies}}$	Input Capacitance	—	1100	—	pF	$V_{\text{GE}} = 0\text{V}$ $V_{\text{CC}} = 30\text{V}$ See Fig. 7 $f = 1.0\text{MHz}$
$C_{\text{oes}}$	Output Capacitance	—	74	—		
$C_{\text{res}}$	Reverse Transfer Capacitance	—	14	—		

### Notes:

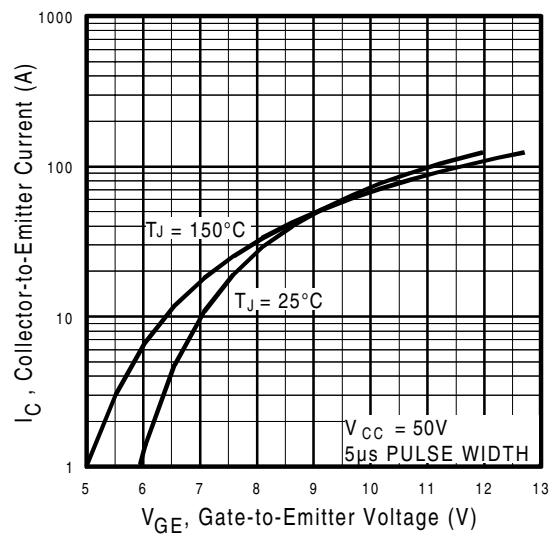
- ① Repetitive rating;  $V_{\text{GE}} = 20\text{V}$ , pulse width limited by max. junction temperature. ( See fig. 13b )
- ②  $V_{\text{CC}} = 80\%(V_{\text{CES}})$ ,  $V_{\text{GE}} = 20\text{V}$ ,  $L = 10\mu\text{H}$ ,  $R_G = 23\Omega$ , (See fig. 13a)
- ③ Repetitive rating; pulse width limited by maximum junction temperature.
- ④ Pulse width  $\leq 80\mu\text{s}$ ; duty factor  $\leq 0.1\%$ .
- ⑤ Pulse width  $5.0\mu\text{s}$ , single shot.



**Fig. 1 - Typical Load Current vs. Frequency**  
 (For square wave,  $I=I_{RMS}$  of fundamental; for triangular wave,  $I=I_{PK}$ )



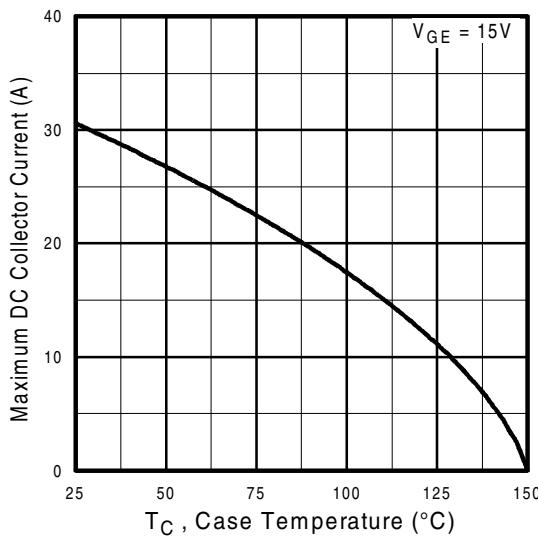
**Fig. 2 - Typical Output Characteristics**



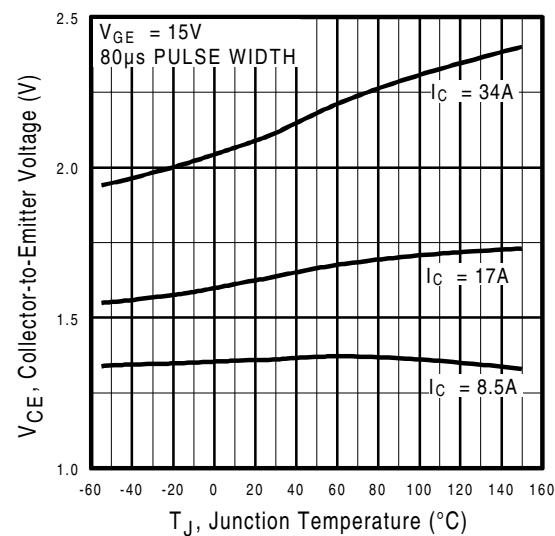
**Fig. 3 - Typical Transfer Characteristics**

# IRG4BC30F

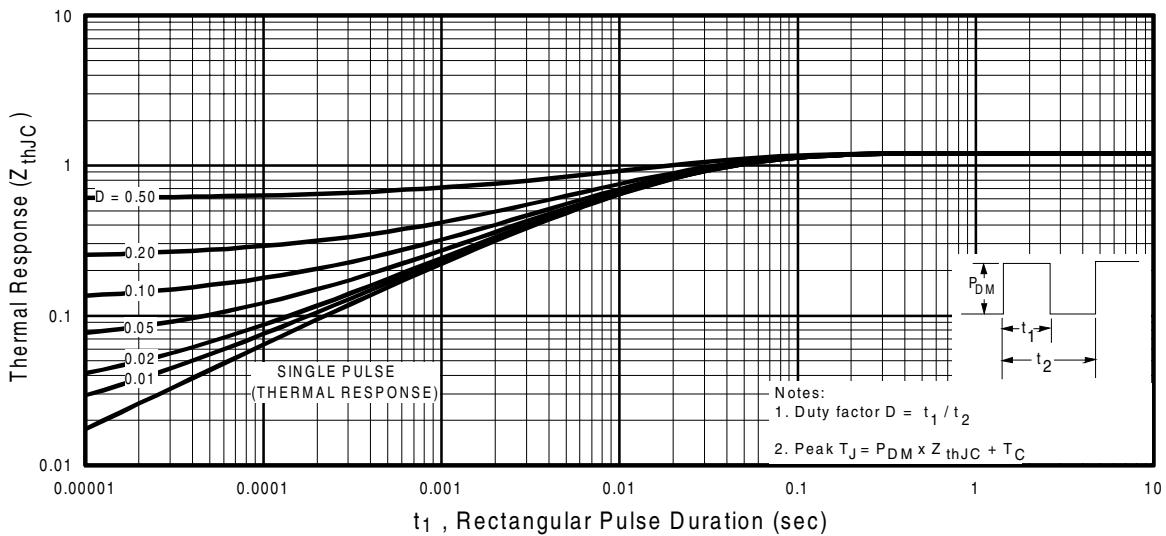
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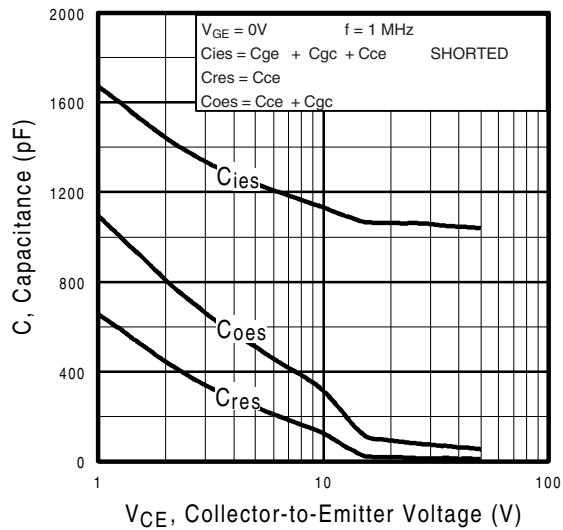
**Fig. 4 - Maximum Collector Current vs. Case Temperature**



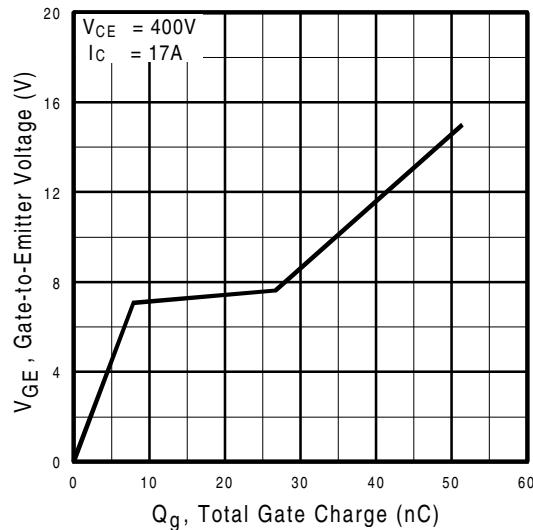
**Fig. 5 - Typical Collector-to-Emitter Voltage vs. Junction Temperature**



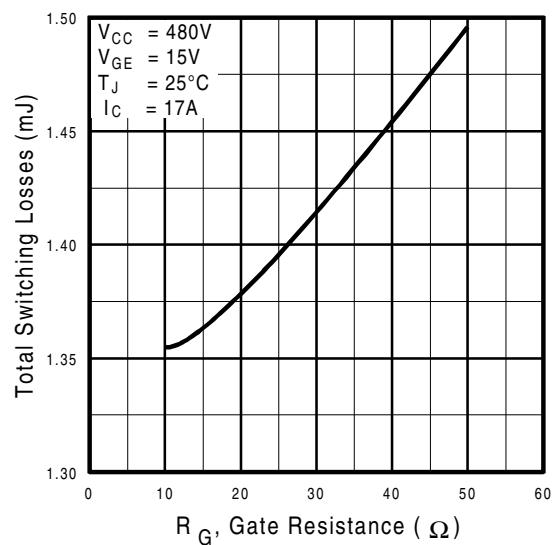
**Fig. 6 - Maximum Effective Transient Thermal Impedance, Junction-to-Case**



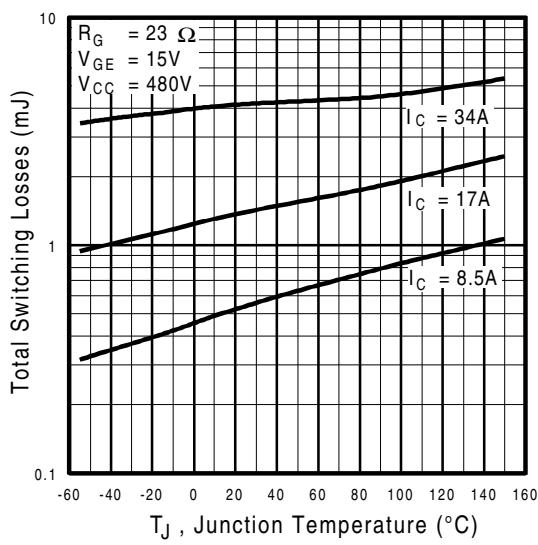
**Fig. 7 - Typical Capacitance vs.  
Collector-to-Emitter Voltage**



**Fig. 8 - Typical Gate Charge vs.  
Gate-to-Emitter Voltage**



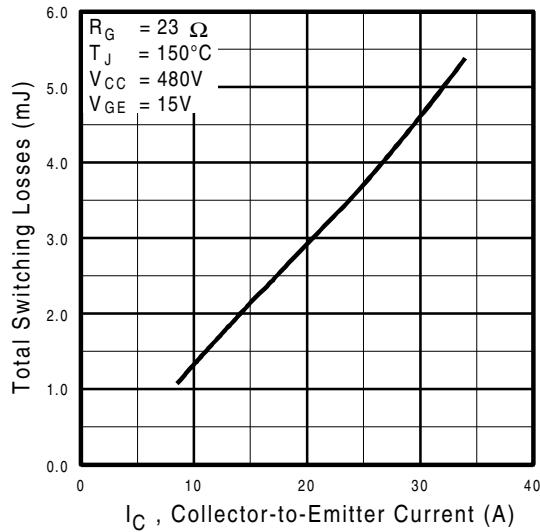
**Fig. 9 - Typical Switching Losses vs. Gate  
Resistance**



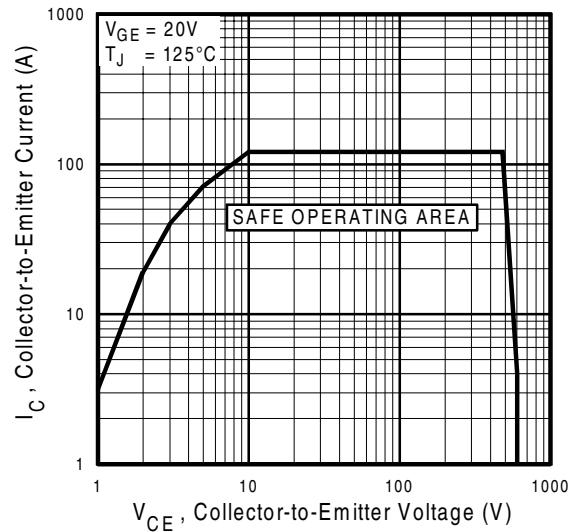
**Fig. 10 - Typical Switching Losses vs.  
Junction Temperature**

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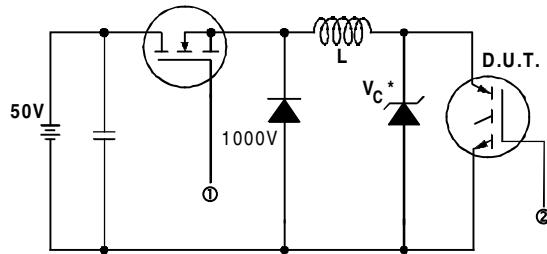
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**Fig. 11** - Typical Switching Losses vs.  
Collector-to-Emitter Current

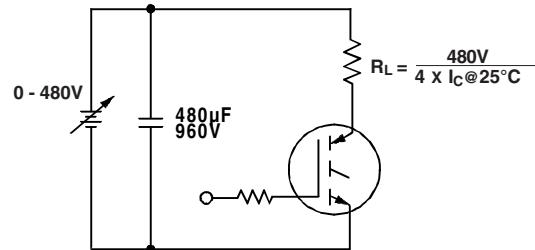


**Fig. 12** - Turn-Off SOA

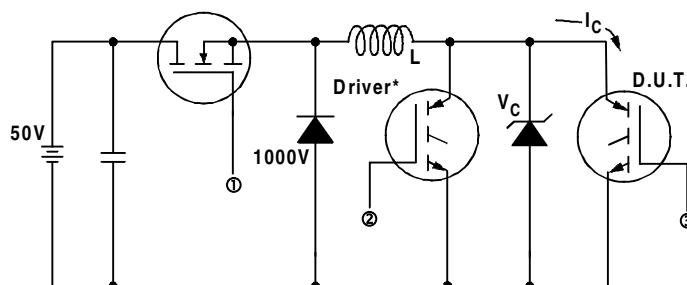


\* Driver same type as D.U.T.;  $V_C = 80\%$  of  $V_{ce(max)}$   
 \* Note: Due to the 50V power supply, pulse width and inductor will increase to obtain rated  $I_d$ .

**Fig. 13a** - Clamped Inductive Load Test Circuit

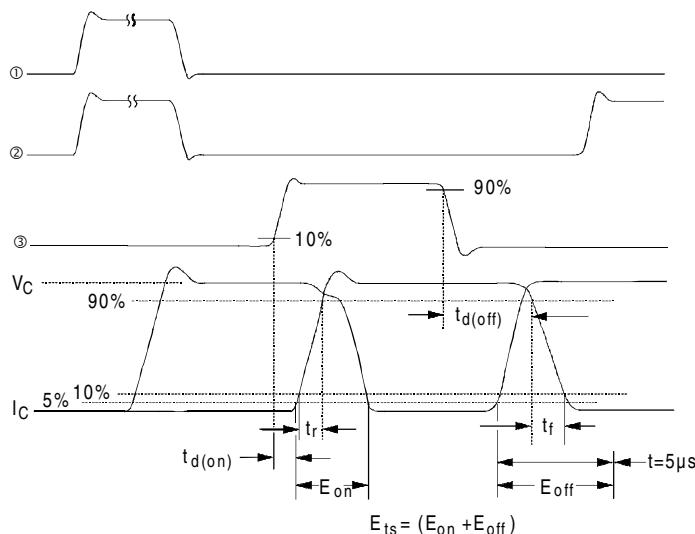


**Fig. 13b** - Pulsed Collector Current Test Circuit



**Fig. 14a** - Switching Loss Test Circuit

\* Driver same type as D.U.T.,  $V_C = 480V$

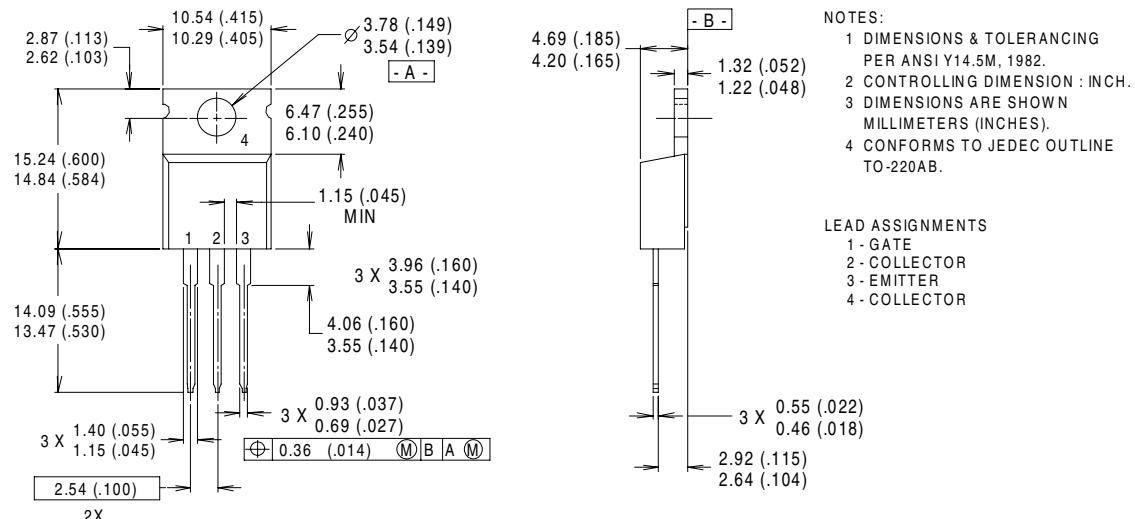


**Fig. 14b** - Switching Loss Waveforms

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## Case Outline and Dimensions — TO-220AB



### CONFORMS TO JEDEC OUTLINE TO-220AB

Dimensions in Millimeters and (Inches)

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**IR WORLD HEADQUARTERS:** 233 Kansas St., El Segundo, California 90245, USA Tel: (310) 252-7105  
**IR EUROPEAN REGIONAL CENTRE:** 439/445 Godstone Rd, Whyteleafe, Surrey CR3 OBL, UK Tel: ++ 44 (0)20 8645 8000

**IR CANADA:** 15 Lincoln Court, Brampton, Ontario L6T3Z2, Tel: (905) 453 2200

**IR GERMANY:** Saalburgstrasse 157, 61350 Bad Homburg Tel: ++ 49 (0) 6172 96590

**IR ITALY:** Via Liguria 49, 10071 Borgaro, Torino Tel: ++ 39 011 451 0111

**IR JAPAN:** K&H Bldg., 2F, 30-4 Nishi-Ikebukuro 3-Chome, Toshima-Ku, Tokyo 171 Tel: 81 (0)3 3983 0086

**IR SOUTHEAST ASIA:** 1 Kim Seng Promenade, Great World City West Tower, 13-11, Singapore 237994 Tel: ++ 65 (0)838 4630

**IR TAIWAN:** 16 Fl. Suite D. 207, Sec. 2, Tun Haw South Road, Taipei, 10673 Tel: 886-(0)2 2377 9936

*Data and specifications subject to change without notice. 4/00*

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

# International **IR** Rectifier

PD - 94787B

## IRFZ44NPbF

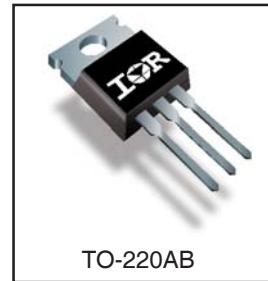
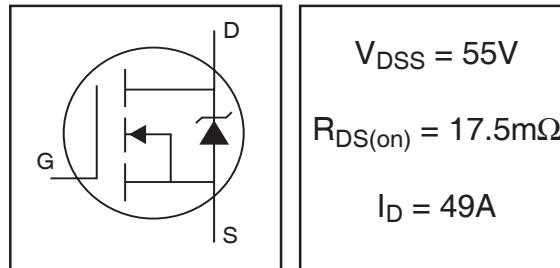
HEXFET® Power MOSFET

- Advanced Process Technology
- Ultra Low On-Resistance
- Dynamic dv/dt Rating
- 175°C Operating Temperature
- Fast Switching
- Fully Avalanche Rated
- Lead-Free

### Description

Advanced HEXFET® Power MOSFETs from International Rectifier utilize advanced processing techniques to achieve extremely low on-resistance per silicon area. This benefit, combined with the fast switching speed and ruggedized device design that HEXFET power MOSFETs are well known for, provides the designer with an extremely efficient and reliable device for use in a wide variety of applications.

The TO-220 package is universally preferred for all commercial-industrial applications at power dissipation levels to approximately 50 watts. The low thermal resistance and low package cost of the TO-220 contribute to its wide acceptance throughout the industry.



### Absolute Maximum Ratings

	Parameter	Max.	Units
$I_D @ T_C = 25^\circ C$	Continuous Drain Current, $V_{GS} @ 10V$	49	A
$I_D @ T_C = 100^\circ C$	Continuous Drain Current, $V_{GS} @ 10V$	35	
$I_{DM}$	Pulsed Drain Current ①	160	
$P_D @ T_C = 25^\circ C$	Power Dissipation	94	W
	Linear Derating Factor	0.63	W/ $^\circ C$
$V_{GS}$	Gate-to-Source Voltage	$\pm 20$	V
$I_{AR}$	Avalanche Current ②	25	A
$E_{AR}$	Repetitive Avalanche Energy ③	9.4	mJ
$dv/dt$	Peak Diode Recovery $dv/dt$ ④	5.0	V/ns
$T_J$	Operating Junction and	$-55$ to $+175$	$^\circ C$
$T_{STG}$	Storage Temperature Range		
	Soldering Temperature, for 10 seconds		
	Mounting torque, 6-32 or M3 screw	300 (1.6mm from case )	
		10 lbf·in (1.1N·m)	

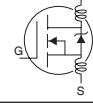
### Thermal Resistance

	Parameter	Typ.	Max.	Units
$R_{\theta JC}$	Junction-to-Case	—	1.5	$^\circ C/W$
$R_{\theta CS}$	Case-to-Sink, Flat, Greased Surface	0.50	—	
$R_{\theta JA}$	Junction-to-Ambient	—	62	

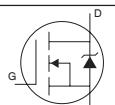
# IRFZ44NPbF

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

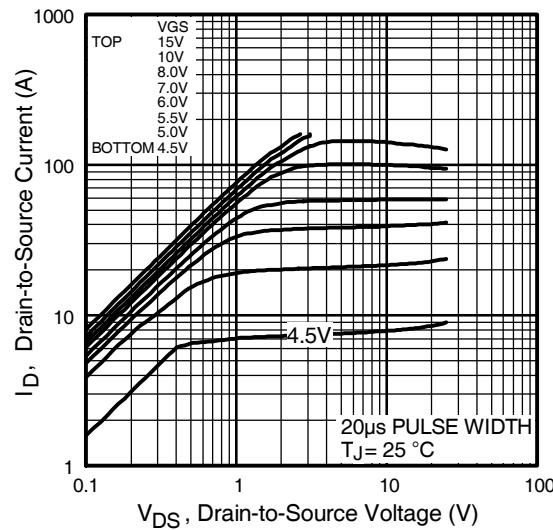
	Parameter	Min.	Typ.	Max.	Units	Conditions
$V_{(\text{BR})\text{DSS}}$	Drain-to-Source Breakdown Voltage	55	—	—	V	$V_{\text{GS}} = 0\text{V}$ , $I_D = 250\mu\text{A}$
$\Delta V_{(\text{BR})\text{DSS}/\Delta T_J}$	Breakdown Voltage Temp. Coefficient	—	0.058	—	$\text{V}^\circ\text{C}$	Reference to $25^\circ\text{C}$ , $I_D = 1\text{mA}$
$R_{\text{DS}(\text{on})}$	Static Drain-to-Source On-Resistance	—	—	17.5	$\text{m}\Omega$	$V_{\text{GS}} = 10\text{V}$ , $I_D = 25\text{A}$ ④
$V_{\text{GS}(\text{th})}$	Gate Threshold Voltage	2.0	—	4.0	V	$V_{\text{DS}} = V_{\text{GS}}$ , $I_D = 250\mu\text{A}$
$g_{\text{fs}}$	Forward Transconductance	19	—	—	S	$V_{\text{DS}} = 25\text{V}$ , $I_D = 25\text{A}$ ④
$I_{\text{DSS}}$	Drain-to-Source Leakage Current	—	—	25	$\mu\text{A}$	$V_{\text{DS}} = 55\text{V}$ , $V_{\text{GS}} = 0\text{V}$
		—	—	250		$V_{\text{DS}} = 44\text{V}$ , $V_{\text{GS}} = 0\text{V}$ , $T_J = 150^\circ\text{C}$
$I_{\text{GSS}}$	Gate-to-Source Forward Leakage	—	—	100	$\text{nA}$	$V_{\text{GS}} = 20\text{V}$
	Gate-to-Source Reverse Leakage	—	—	-100		$V_{\text{GS}} = -20\text{V}$
$Q_g$	Total Gate Charge	—	—	63	$\text{nC}$	$I_D = 25\text{A}$
$Q_{\text{gs}}$	Gate-to-Source Charge	—	—	14		$V_{\text{DS}} = 44\text{V}$
$Q_{\text{gd}}$	Gate-to-Drain ("Miller") Charge	—	—	23		$V_{\text{GS}} = 10\text{V}$ , See Fig. 6 and 13
$t_{\text{d}(\text{on})}$	Turn-On Delay Time	—	12	—	$\text{ns}$	$V_{\text{DD}} = 28\text{V}$
$t_r$	Rise Time	—	60	—		$I_D = 25\text{A}$
$t_{\text{d}(\text{off})}$	Turn-Off Delay Time	—	44	—		$R_G = 12\Omega$
$t_f$	Fall Time	—	45	—		$V_{\text{GS}} = 10\text{V}$ , See Fig. 10 ④
$L_D$	Internal Drain Inductance	—	4.5	—	$\text{nH}$	Between lead, 6mm (0.25in.) from package and center of die contact
$L_S$	Internal Source Inductance	—	7.5	—		
$C_{\text{iss}}$	Input Capacitance	—	1470	—	$\text{pF}$	$V_{\text{GS}} = 0\text{V}$
$C_{\text{oss}}$	Output Capacitance	—	360	—		$V_{\text{DS}} = 25\text{V}$
$C_{\text{rss}}$	Reverse Transfer Capacitance	—	88	—		$f = 1.0\text{MHz}$ , See Fig. 5
$E_{\text{AS}}$	Single Pulse Avalanche Energy ②	—	530⑤	150⑥	$\text{mJ}$	$I_{\text{AS}} = 25\text{A}$ , $L = 0.47\text{mH}$

## Source-Drain Ratings and Characteristics

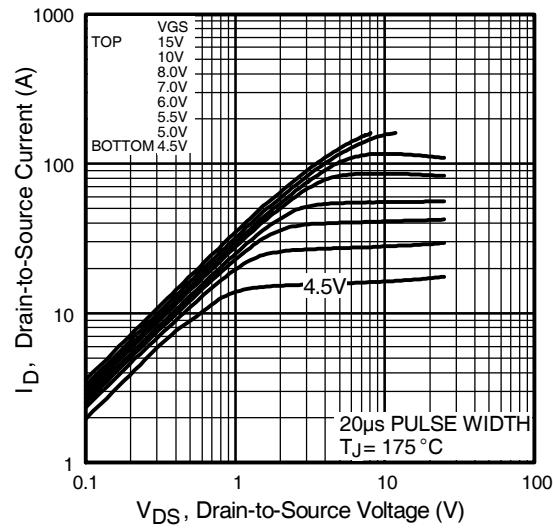
	Parameter	Min.	Typ.	Max.	Units	Conditions
$I_S$	Continuous Source Current (Body Diode)	—	—	49	$\text{A}$	MOSFET symbol showing the integral reverse p-n junction diode.
$I_{\text{SM}}$	Pulsed Source Current (Body Diode)①	—	—	160		
$V_{\text{SD}}$	Diode Forward Voltage	—	—	1.3	V	$T_J = 25^\circ\text{C}$ , $I_S = 25\text{A}$ , $V_{\text{GS}} = 0\text{V}$ ④
$t_{\text{rr}}$	Reverse Recovery Time	—	63	95	$\text{ns}$	$T_J = 25^\circ\text{C}$ , $I_F = 25\text{A}$
$Q_{\text{rr}}$	Reverse Recovery Charge	—	170	260	$\text{nC}$	$dI/dt = 100\text{A}/\mu\text{s}$ ④
$t_{\text{on}}$	Forward Turn-On Time	Intrinsic turn-on time is negligible (turn-on is dominated by $L_S+L_D$ )				

### Notes:

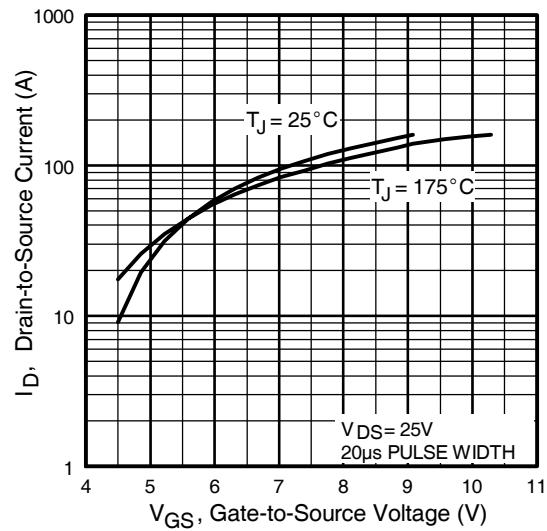
- ① Repetitive rating; pulse width limited by max. junction temperature. (See fig. 11)
- ③  $I_{\text{SD}} \leq 25\text{A}$ ,  $di/dt \leq 230\text{A}/\mu\text{s}$ ,  $V_{\text{DD}} \leq V_{(\text{BR})\text{DSS}}$ ,  $T_J \leq 175^\circ\text{C}$
- ② Starting  $T_J = 25^\circ\text{C}$ ,  $L = 0.48\text{mH}$   
 $R_G = 25\Omega$ ,  $I_{\text{AS}} = 25\text{A}$ . (See Figure 12)
- ④ Pulse width  $\leq 400\mu\text{s}$ ; duty cycle  $\leq 2\%$ .
- ⑤ This is a typical value at device destruction and represents operation outside rated limits.
- ⑥ This is a calculated value limited to  $T_J = 175^\circ\text{C}$ .



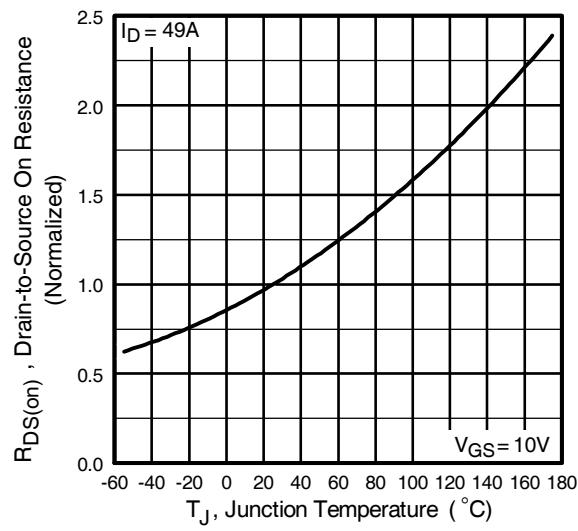
**Fig 1.** Typical Output Characteristics



**Fig 2.** Typical Output Characteristics



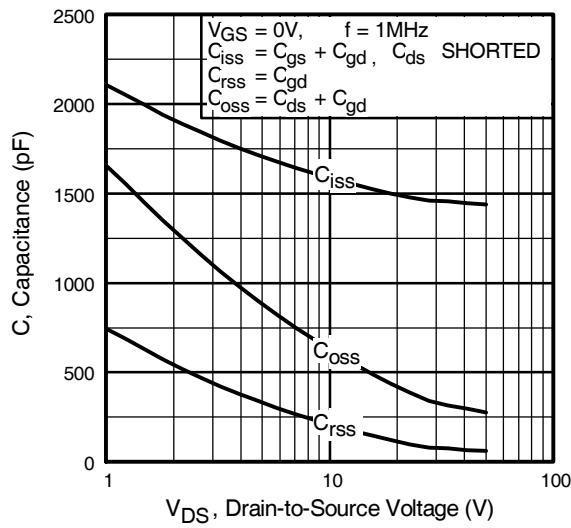
**Fig 3.** Typical Transfer Characteristics



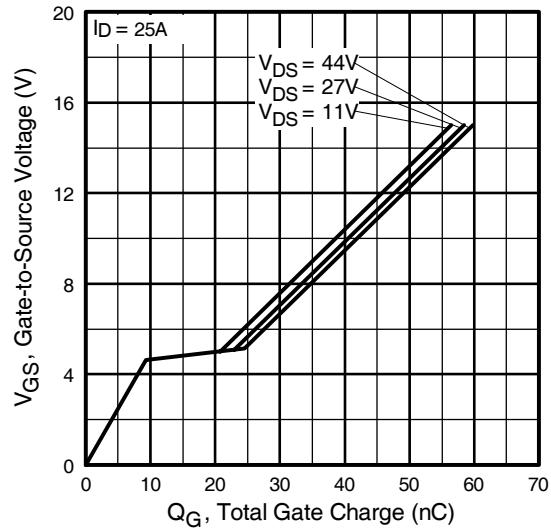
**Fig 4.** Normalized On-Resistance  
Vs. Temperature

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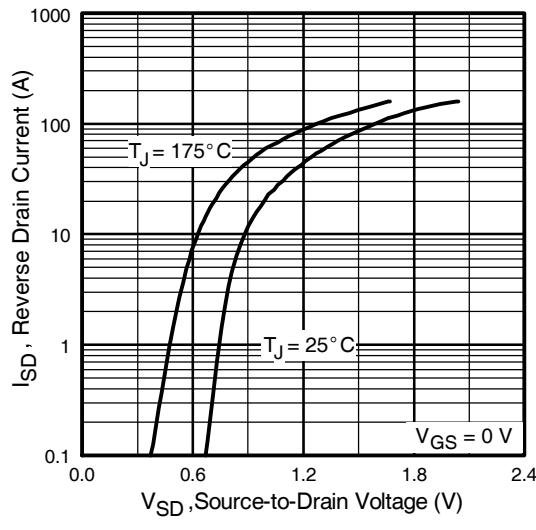
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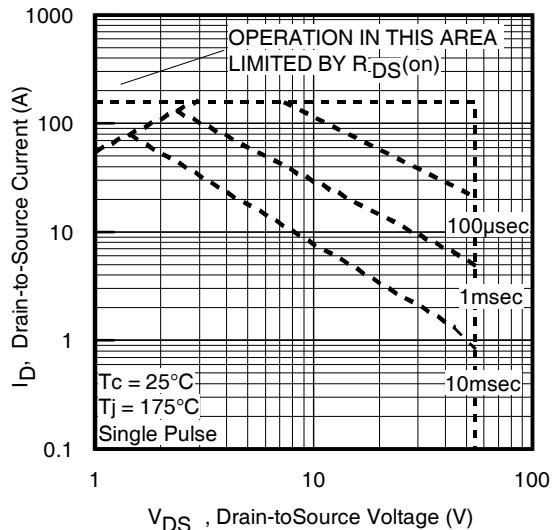
**Fig 5.** Typical Capacitance Vs.  
Drain-to-Source Voltage



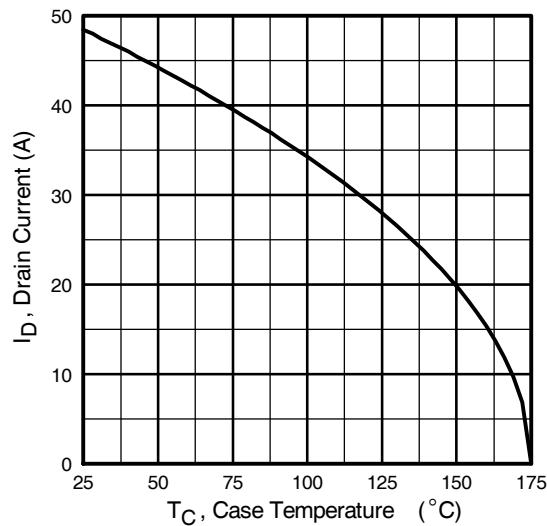
**Fig 6.** Typical Gate Charge Vs.  
Gate-to-Source Voltage



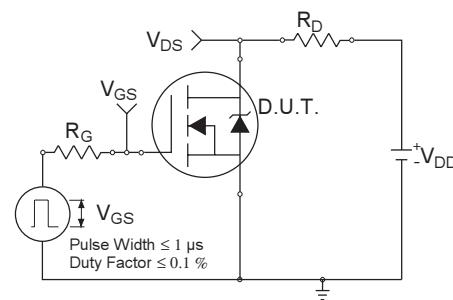
**Fig 7.** Typical Source-Drain Diode  
Forward Voltage



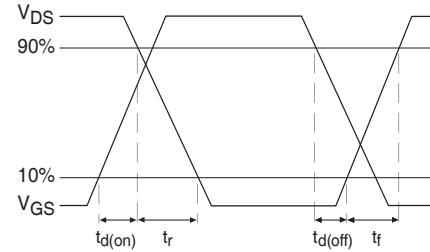
**Fig 8.** Maximum Safe Operating Area



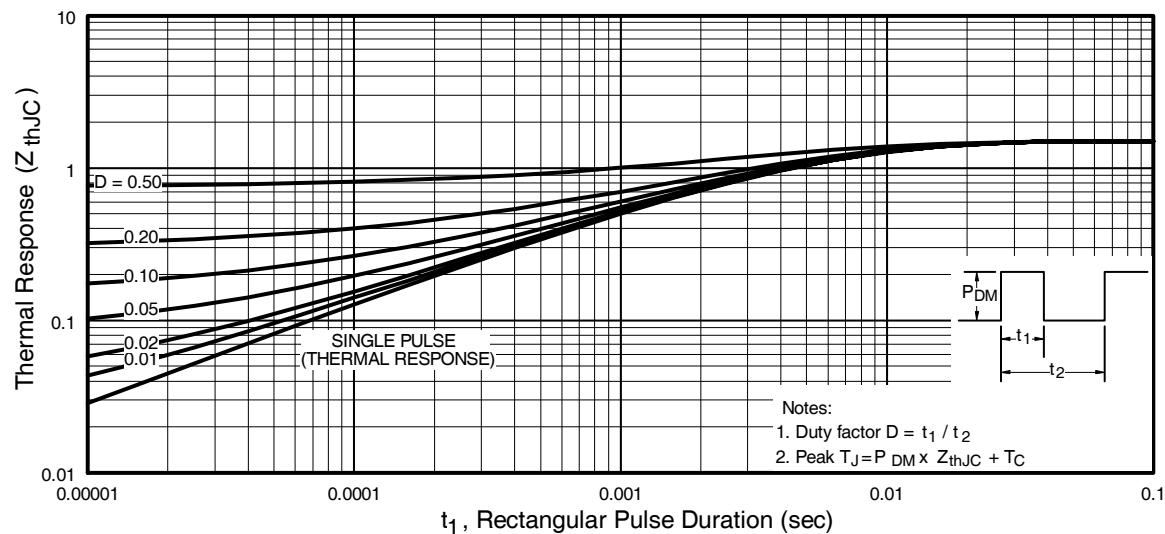
**Fig 9.** Maximum Drain Current Vs.  
Case Temperature



**Fig 10a.** Switching Time Test Circuit



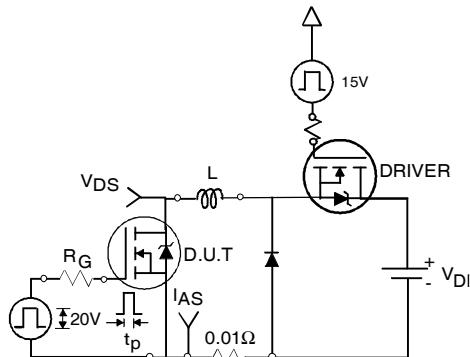
**Fig 10b.** Switching Time Waveforms



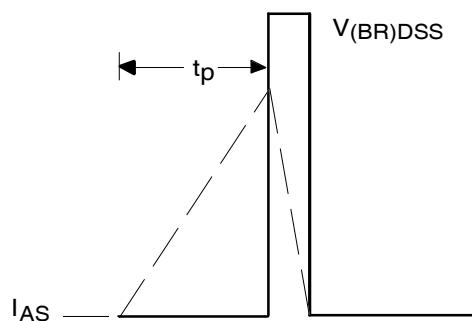
**Fig 11.** Maximum Effective Transient Thermal Impedance, Junction-to-Case

# IRFZ44NPbF

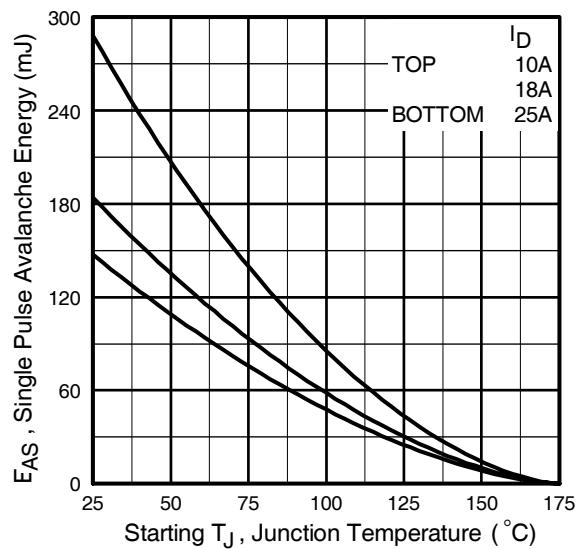
International  
**IR** Rectifier



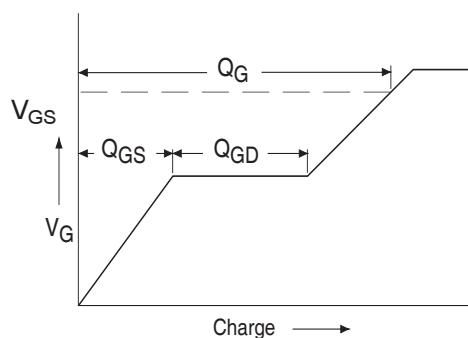
**Fig 12a.** Unclamped Inductive Test Circuit



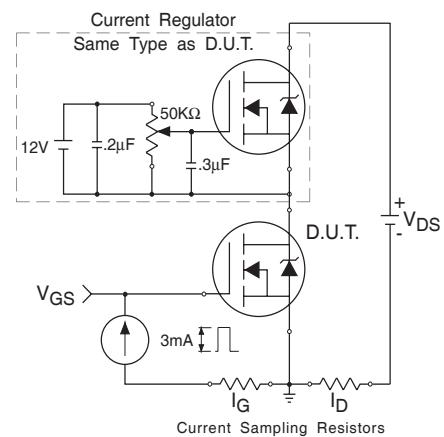
**Fig 12b.** Unclamped Inductive Waveforms



**Fig 12c.** Maximum Avalanche Energy Vs. Drain Current

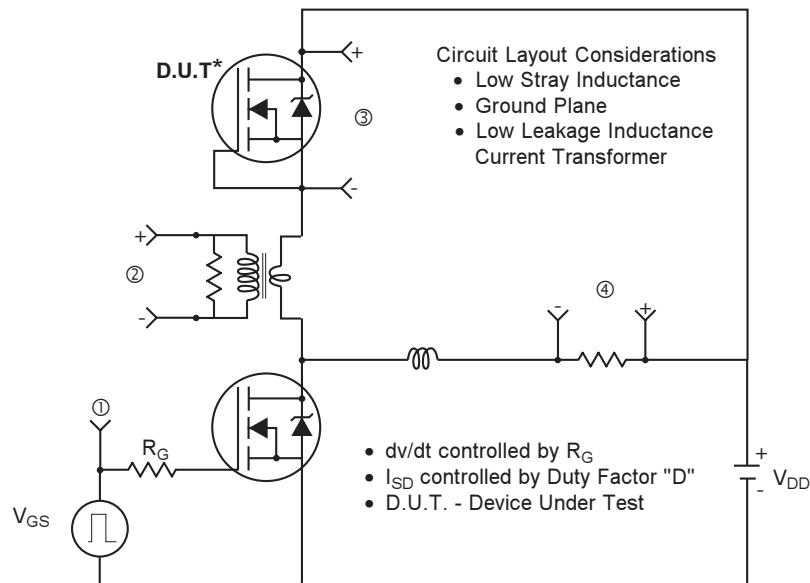


**Fig 13a.** Basic Gate Charge Waveform

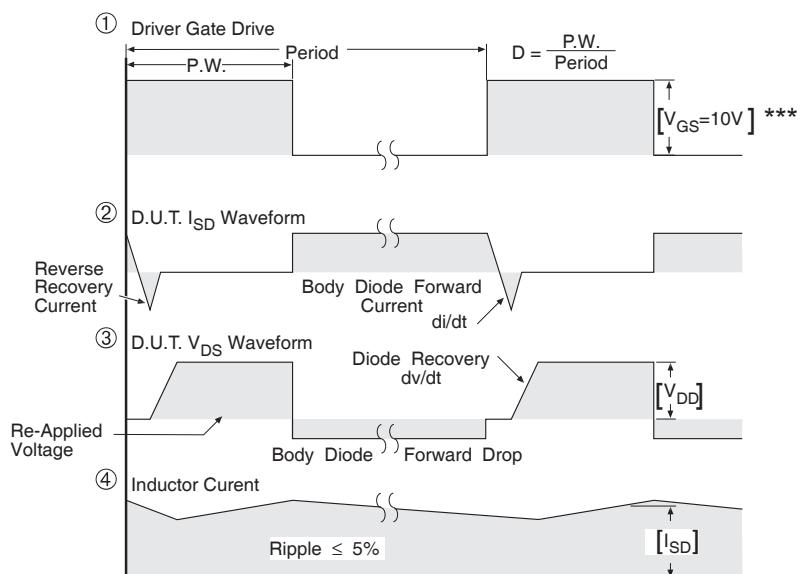


**Fig 13b.** Gate Charge Test Circuit

### Peak Diode Recovery dv/dt Test Circuit



\* Reverse Polarity of D.U.T for P-Channel



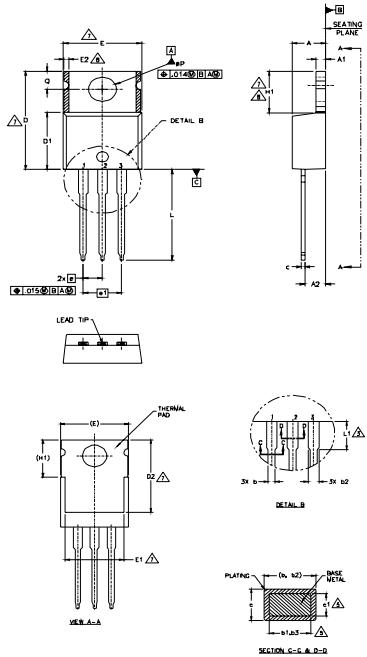
\*\*\*  $V_{GS} = 5.0V$  for Logic Level and 3V Drive Devices

**Fig 14.** For N-channel HEXFET® power MOSFETs

# IRFZ44NPbF

International  
**IR** Rectifier

## 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" (.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 OPTIONS WITHIN DIMENSIONS E,H1,D2 & E1
- 8.- DIMENSION E2 X H1 DEFINE A ZONE WHERE STAMPING AND SINGULATION IRRREGULARITIES 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	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	7
D2	11.68	12.88	.460	.507	4,7
E	9.65	10.67	.380	.420	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	—	7,8
H1	5.84	6.86	.230	.270	
L	12.70	14.73	.500	.580	
L1	—	6.35	—	.250	3
gP	3.54	4.08	.139	.161	
Q	2.54	3.42	.100	.135	

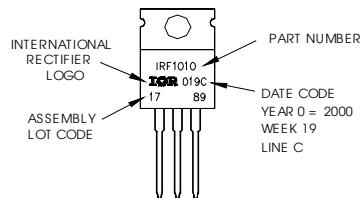
**LEAD ASSIGNMENTS**

<b>HEXFET</b>
1 - GATE
2 - DRAIN
3 - SOURCE
<b>IGBT, GDIAC</b>
1 - GATE
2 - COLLECTOR
3 - Emitter
<b>DIODES</b>
1 - ANODE / OPEN
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"



### Notes:

1. For an Automotive Qualified version of this part please see <http://www.irf.com/product-info/auto/>
2. 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.

International  
**IR** Rectifier

**IR WORLD HEADQUARTERS:** 233 Kansas St., El Segundo, California 90245, USA Tel: (310) 252-7105

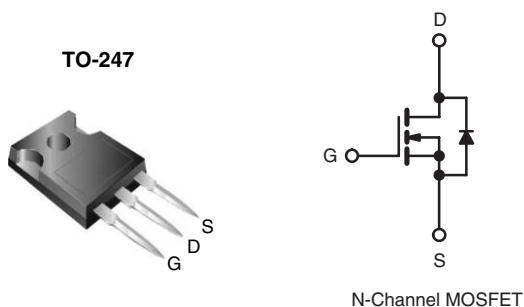
TAC Fax: (310) 252-7903

Visit us at [www.irf.com](http://www.irf.com) for sales contact information.09/2010

[www.irf.com](http://www.irf.com)

## Power MOSFET

PRODUCT SUMMARY	
$V_{DS}$ (V)	500
$R_{DS(on)}$ ( $\Omega$ )	$V_{GS} = 10$ V      0.27
$Q_g$ (Max.) (nC)	210
$Q_{gs}$ (nC)	29
$Q_{gd}$ (nC)	110
Configuration	Single



### FEATURES

- Dynamic dV/dt Rating
- Repetitive Avalanche Rated
- Isolated Central Mounting Hole
- Fast Switching
- Ease of Parallelizing
- Simple Drive Requirements
- Lead (Pb)-free Available



### DESCRIPTION

Third generation Power MOSFETs from Vishay provide the designer with the best combination of fast switching, ruggedized device design, low on-resistance and cost-effectiveness.

The TO-247 package is preferred for commercial-industrial applications where higher power levels preclude the use of TO-220 devices. The TO-247 is similar but superior to the earlier TO-218 package because its isolated mounting hole. It also provides greater creepage distances between pins to meet the requirements of most safety specifications.

### ORDERING INFORMATION

Package	TO-247
Lead (Pb)-free	IRFP460PbF SiHFP460-E3
SnPb	IRFP460 SiHFP460

### ABSOLUTE MAXIMUM RATINGS $T_C = 25$ °C, unless otherwise noted

PARAMETER	SYMBOL	LIMIT	UNIT
Drain-Source Voltage	$V_{DS}$	500	
Gate-Source Voltage	$V_{GS}$	$\pm 20$	
Continuous Drain Current	$I_D$	20	A
		13	
Pulsed Drain Current <sup>a</sup>	$I_{DM}$	80	
Linear Derating Factor		2.2	W/°C
Single Pulse Avalanche Energy <sup>b</sup>	$E_{AS}$	960	mJ
Repetitive Avalanche Current <sup>a</sup>	$I_{AR}$	20	A
Repetitive Avalanche Energy <sup>a</sup>	$E_{AR}$	28	mJ
Maximum Power Dissipation	$P_D$	280	W
Peak Diode Recovery dV/dt <sup>c</sup>	dV/dt	3.5	V/ns
Operating Junction and Storage Temperature Range	$T_J, T_{stg}$	- 55 to + 150	°C
Soldering Recommendations (Peak Temperature)	for 10 s	300 <sup>d</sup>	
Mounting Torque	6-32 or M3 screw	10	lbf · in
		1.1	N · m

#### Notes

a. Repetitive rating; pulse width limited by maximum junction temperature (see fig. 11).

b.  $V_{DD} = 50$  V, starting  $T_J = 25$  °C,  $L = 4.3$  mH,  $R_G = 25 \Omega$ ,  $I_{AS} = 20$  A (see fig. 12).

c.  $I_{SD} \leq 20$  A,  $dI/dt \leq 160$  A/ $\mu$ s,  $V_{DD} \leq V_{DS}$ ,  $T_J \leq 150$  °C.

d. 1.6 mm from case.

\* Pb containing terminations are not RoHS compliant, exemptions may apply

**THERMAL RESISTANCE RATINGS**

PARAMETER	SYMBOL	TYP.	MAX.	UNIT
Maximum Junction-to-Ambient	$R_{thJA}$	-	40	°C/W
Case-to-Sink, Flat, Greased Surface	$R_{thCS}$	0.24	-	
Maximum Junction-to-Case (Drain)	$R_{thJC}$	-	0.45	

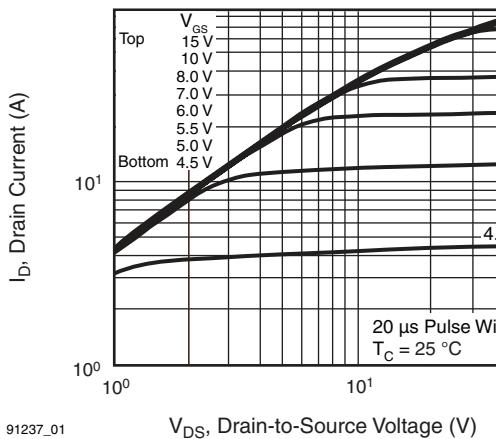
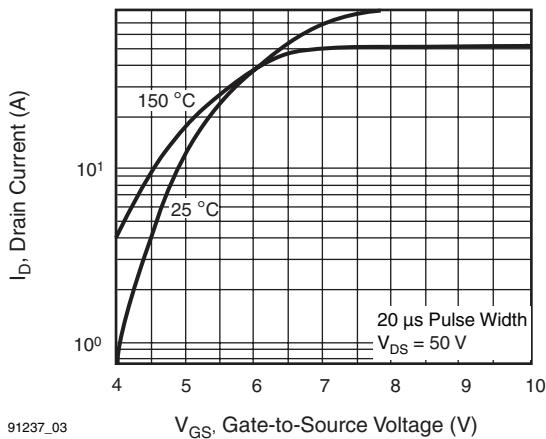
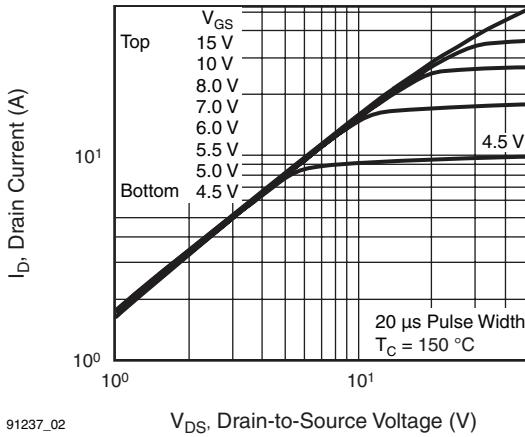
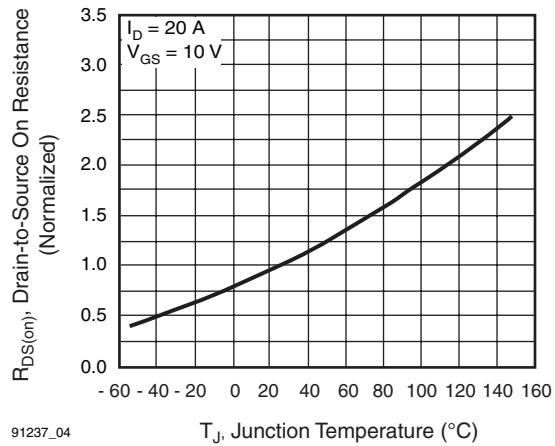
**SPECIFICATIONS**  $T_J = 25^\circ\text{C}$ , unless otherwise noted

PARAMETER	SYMBOL	TEST CONDITIONS		MIN.	TYP.	MAX.	UNIT	
<b>Static</b>								
Drain-Source Breakdown Voltage	$V_{DS}$	$V_{GS} = 0 \text{ V}$	$I_D = 250 \mu\text{A}$	500	-	-	V	
$V_{DS}$ Temperature Coefficient	$\Delta V_{DS}/T_J$	Reference to $25^\circ\text{C}$ , $I_D = 1 \text{ mA}$		-	0.63	-	$\text{V}/^\circ\text{C}$	
Gate-Source Threshold Voltage	$V_{GS(th)}$	$V_{DS} = V_{GS}$ , $I_D = 250 \mu\text{A}$		2.0	-	4.0	V	
Gate-Source Leakage	$I_{GSS}$	$V_{GS} = \pm 20 \text{ V}$		-	-	$\pm 100$	nA	
Zero Gate Voltage Drain Current	$I_{DSS}$	$V_{DS} = 500 \text{ V}$ , $V_{GS} = 0 \text{ V}$		-	-	25	$\mu\text{A}$	
		$V_{DS} = 400 \text{ V}$ , $V_{GS} = 0 \text{ V}$ , $T_J = 125^\circ\text{C}$		-	-	250		
Drain-Source On-State Resistance	$R_{DS(on)}$	$V_{GS} = 10 \text{ V}$	$I_D = 12 \text{ A}^b$	-	-	0.27	$\Omega$	
Forward Transconductance	$g_{fs}$	$V_{DS} = 50 \text{ V}$ , $I_D = 12 \text{ A}^b$		13	-	-	S	
<b>Dynamic</b>								
Input Capacitance	$C_{iss}$	$V_{GS} = 0 \text{ V}$ , $V_{DS} = 25 \text{ V}$ , $f = 1.0 \text{ MHz}$ , see fig. 5		-	4200	-	pF	
Output Capacitance	$C_{oss}$			-	870	-		
Reverse Transfer Capacitance	$C_{rss}$			-	350	-		
Total Gate Charge	$Q_g$	$V_{GS} = 10 \text{ V}$	$I_D = 20 \text{ A}$ , $V_{DS} = 400 \text{ V}$ see fig. 6 and 13 <sup>b</sup>	-	-	210	nC	
Gate-Source Charge	$Q_{gs}$			-	-	29		
Gate-Drain Charge	$Q_{gd}$			-	-	110		
Turn-On Delay Time	$t_{d(on)}$	$V_{DD} = 250 \text{ V}$ , $I_D = 20 \text{ A}$ , $R_G = 4.3 \Omega$ , $R_D = 13 \Omega$ , see fig. 10 <sup>b</sup>		-	18	-	ns	
Rise Time	$t_r$			-	59	-		
Turn-Off Delay Time	$t_{d(off)}$			-	110	-		
Fall Time	$t_f$			-	58	-		
Internal Drain Inductance	$L_D$	Between lead, 6 mm (0.25") from package and center of die contact		-	5.0	-	nH	
Internal Source Inductance	$L_S$			-	13	-		
<b>Drain-Source Body Diode Characteristics</b>								
Continuous Source-Drain Diode Current	$I_S$	MOSFET symbol showing the integral reverse p - n junction diode		-	-	20	A	
Pulsed Diode Forward Current <sup>a</sup>	$I_{SM}$			-	-	80		
Body Diode Voltage	$V_{SD}$	$T_J = 25^\circ\text{C}$ , $I_S = 20 \text{ A}$ , $V_{GS} = 0 \text{ V}^b$		-	-	1.8	V	
Body Diode Reverse Recovery Time	$t_{rr}$	$T_J = 25^\circ\text{C}$ , $I_F = 20 \text{ A}$ , $dI/dt = 100 \text{ A}/\mu\text{s}^b$		-	570	860	ns	
Body Diode Reverse Recovery Charge	$Q_{rr}$			-	5.7	8.6	$\mu\text{C}$	
Forward Turn-On Time	$t_{on}$	Intrinsic turn-on time is negligible (turn-on is dominated by $L_S$ and $L_D$ )						

**Notes**

a. Repetitive rating; pulse width limited by maximum junction temperature (see fig. 11).

b. Pulse width  $\leq 300 \mu\text{s}$ ; duty cycle  $\leq 2\%$ .

**TYPICAL CHARACTERISTICS** 25 °C, unless otherwise noted

**Fig. 1 - Typical Output Characteristics,  $T_C = 25$  °C**

**Fig. 3 - Typical Transfer Characteristics**

**Fig. 2 - Typical Output Characteristics,  $T_C = 150$  °C**

**Fig. 4 - Normalized On-Resistance vs. Temperature**

# IRFP460, SiHFP460

Vishay Siliconix

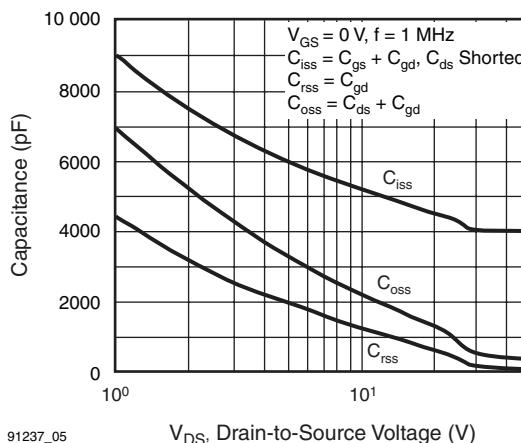


Fig. 5 - Typical Capacitance vs. Drain-to-Source Voltage

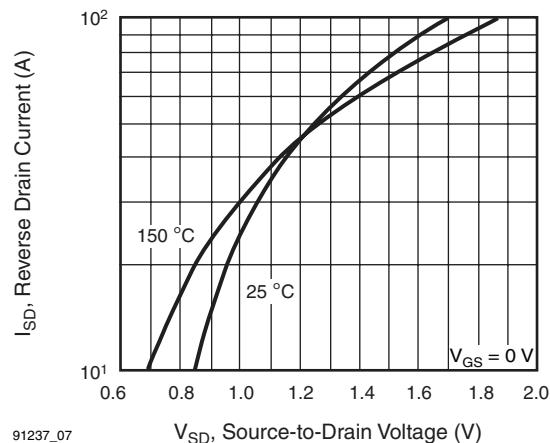


Fig. 7 - Typical Source-Drain Diode Forward Voltage

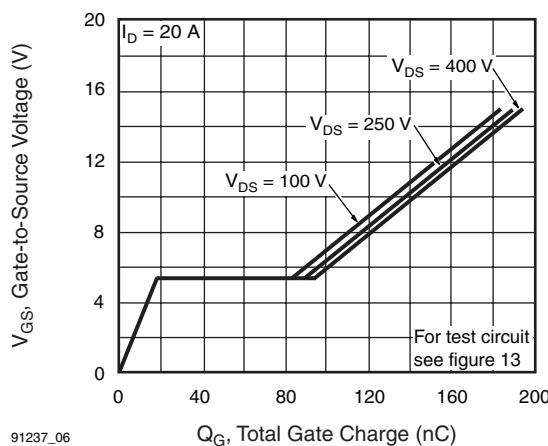


Fig. 6 - Typical Gate Charge vs. Gate-to-Source Voltage

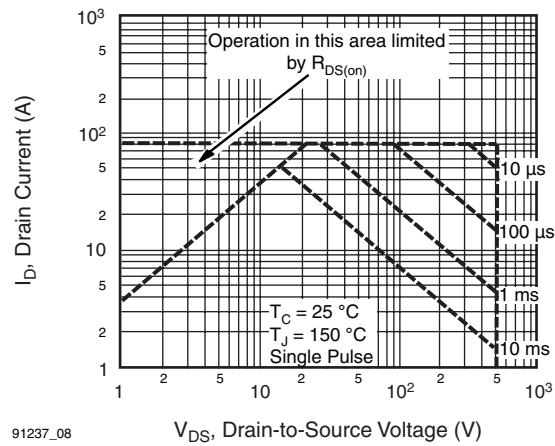
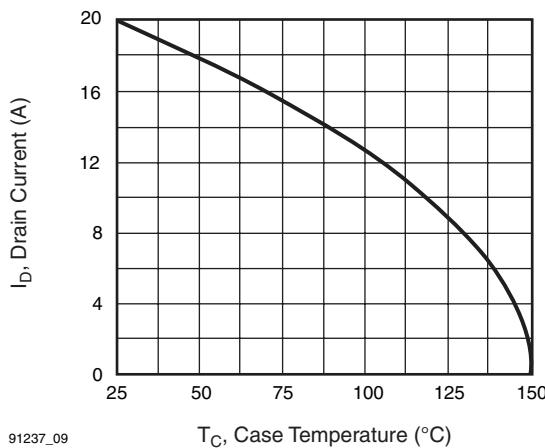
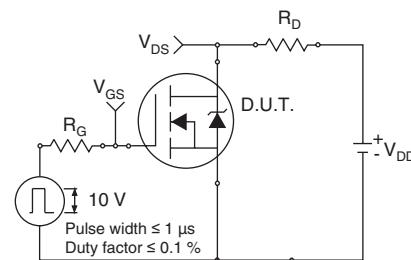
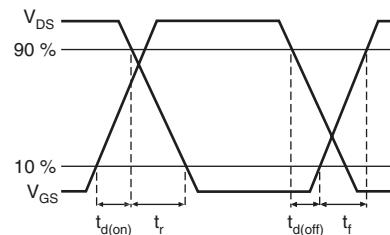
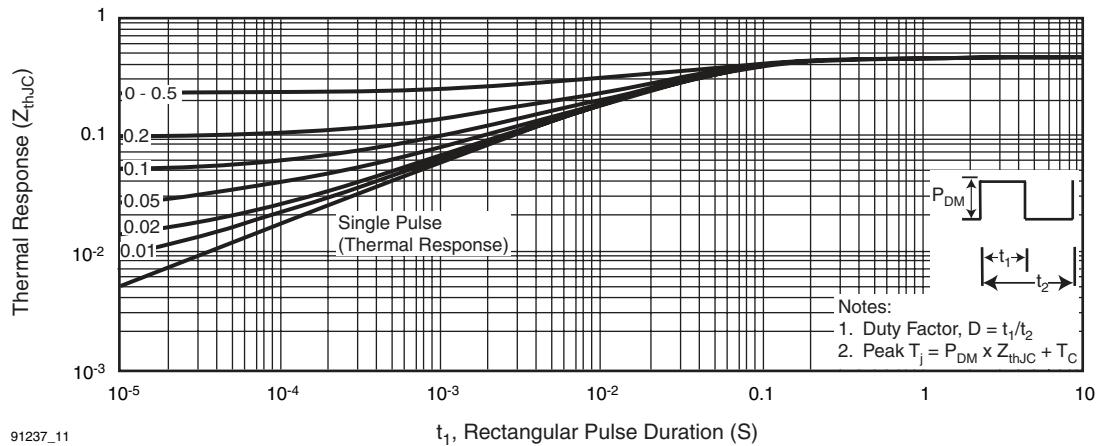
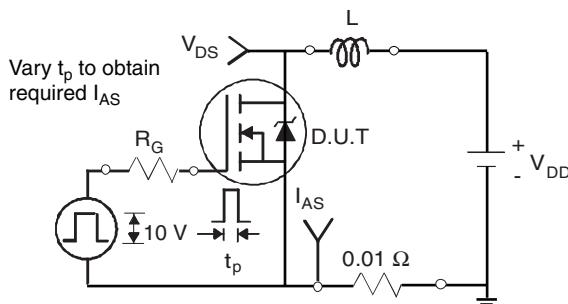
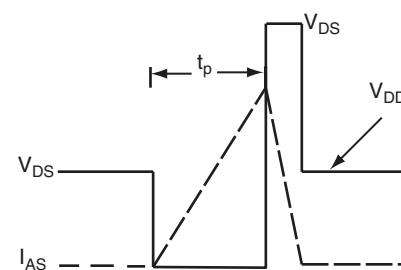


Fig. 8 - Maximum Safe Operating Area


**Fig. 9 - Maximum Drain Current vs. Case Temperature**

**Fig. 10a - Switching Time Test Circuit**

**Fig. 10b - Switching Time Waveforms**

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

**Fig. 12a - Unclamped Inductive Test Circuit**

**Fig. 12b - Unclamped Inductive Waveforms**

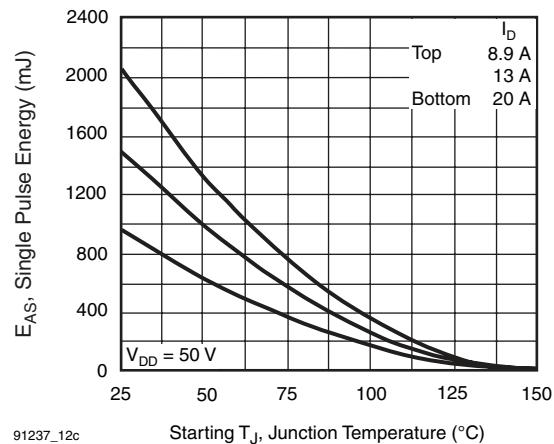


Fig. 12c - Maximum Avalanche Energy vs. Drain Current

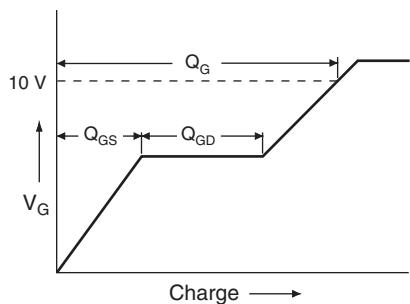


Fig. 13a - Basic Gate Charge Waveform

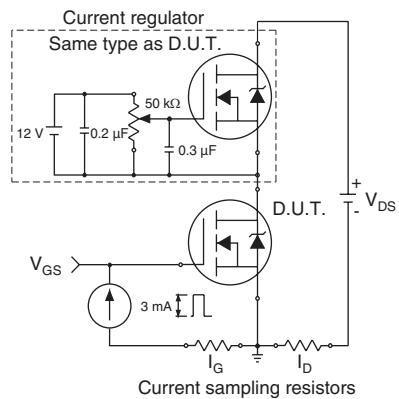
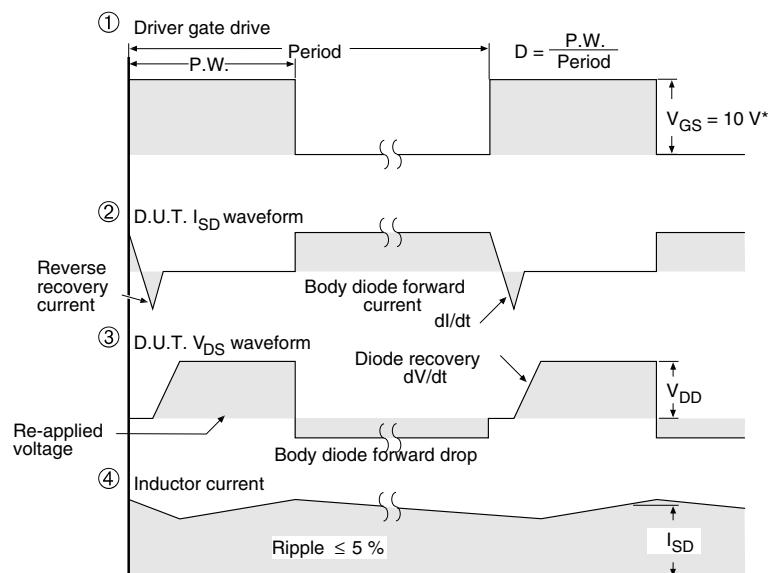
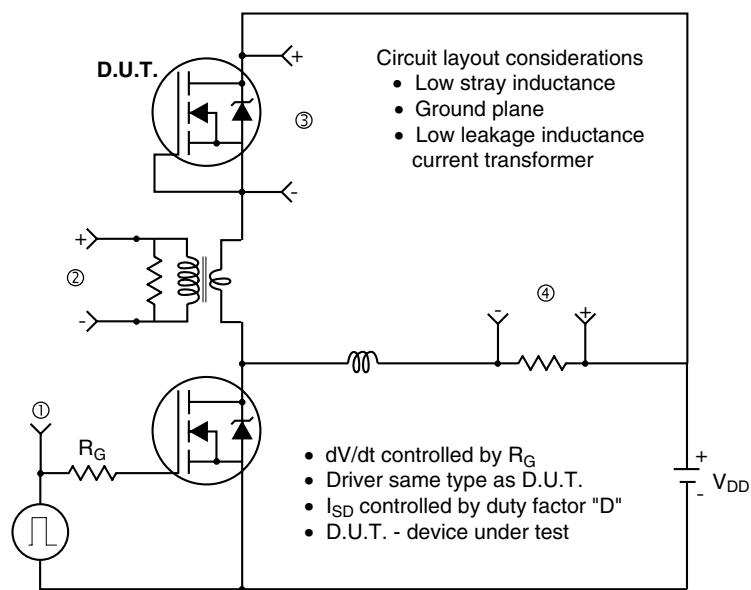


Fig. 13b - Gate Charge Test Circuit

### Peak Diode Recovery dV/dt Test Circuit

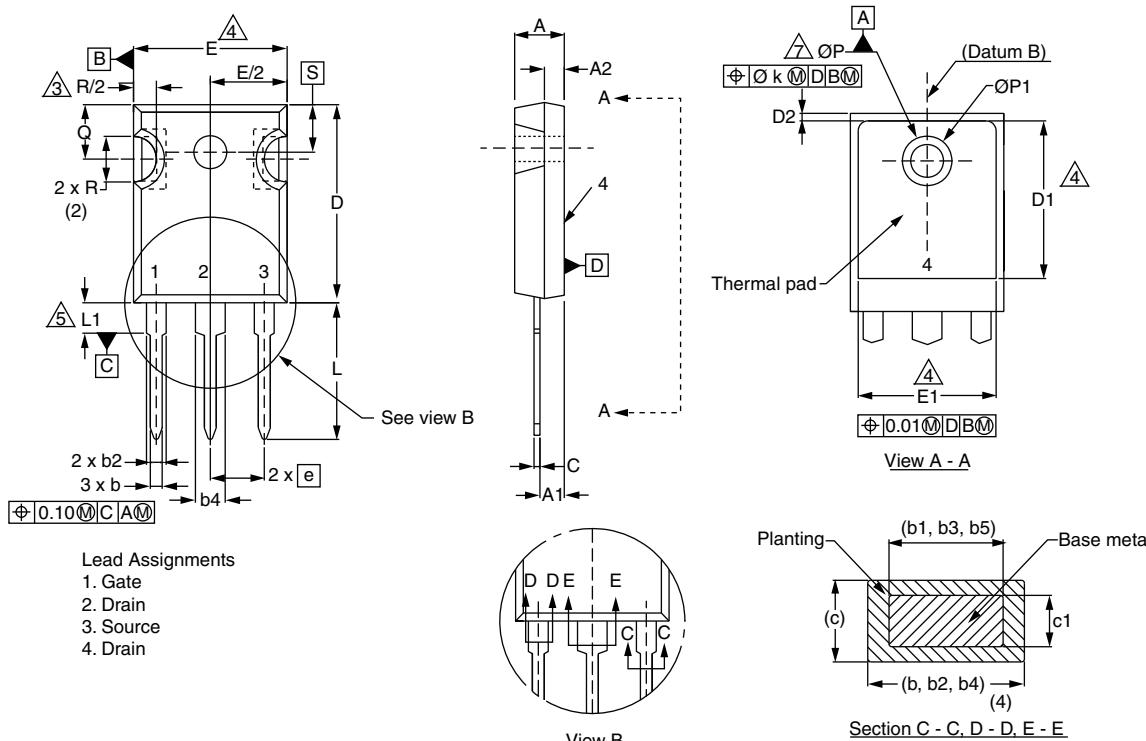


\*  $V_{GS} = 5 \text{ V}$  for logic level devices

**Fig. 14 - For N-Channel**

Vishay Siliconix maintains worldwide manufacturing capability. Products may be manufactured at one of several qualified locations. Reliability data for Silicon Technology and Package Reliability represent a composite of all qualified locations. For related documents such as package/tape drawings, part marking, and reliability data, see <http://www.vishay.com/ppg?91237>.

### TO-247AC (High Voltage)



DIM.	MILLIMETERS		INCHES	
	MIN.	MAX.	MIN.	MAX.
A	4.58	5.31	0.180	0.209
A1	2.21	2.59	0.087	0.102
A2	1.17	2.49	0.046	0.098
b	0.99	1.40	0.039	0.055
b1	0.99	1.35	0.039	0.053
b2	1.53	2.39	0.060	0.094
b3	1.65	2.37	0.065	0.093
b4	2.42	3.43	0.095	0.135
b5	2.59	3.38	0.102	0.133
c	0.38	0.86	0.015	0.034
c1	0.38	0.76	0.015	0.030
D	19.71	20.82	0.776	0.820
D1	13.08	-	0.515	-

ECN: X13-0103-Rev. D, 01-Jul-13  
DWG: 5971

DIM.	MILLIMETERS		INCHES	
	MIN.	MAX.	MIN.	MAX.
D2	0.51	1.30	0.020	0.051
E	15.29	15.87	0.602	0.625
E1	13.72	-	0.540	-
e	5.46 BSC		0.215 BSC	
Ø k	0.254		0.010	
L	14.20	16.25	0.559	0.640
L1	3.71	4.29	0.146	0.169
N	7.62 BSC		0.300 BSC	
Ø P	3.51	3.66	0.138	0.144
Ø P1	-	7.39	-	0.291
Q	5.31	5.69	0.209	0.224
R	4.52	5.49	0.178	0.216
S	5.51 BSC		0.217 BSC	

#### Notes

1. Dimensioning and tolerancing per ASME Y14.5M-1994.
2. Contour of slot optional.
3. Dimension D and E do not include mold flash. Mold flash shall not exceed 0.127 mm (0.005") per side. These dimensions are measured at the outermost extremes of the plastic body.
4. Thermal pad contour optional with dimensions D1 and E1.
5. Lead finish uncontrolled in L1.
6. Ø P to have a maximum draft angle of 1.5 to the top of the part with a maximum hole diameter of 3.91 mm (0.154").
7. Outline conforms to JEDEC outline TO-247 with exception of dimension c.
8. Xian and Mingxin actually photo.





### Disclaimer

ALL PRODUCT, PRODUCT SPECIFICATIONS AND DATA ARE SUBJECT TO CHANGE WITHOUT NOTICE TO IMPROVE RELIABILITY, FUNCTION OR DESIGN OR OTHERWISE.

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# IRF540NPbF

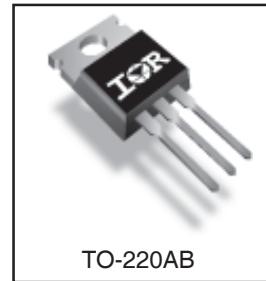
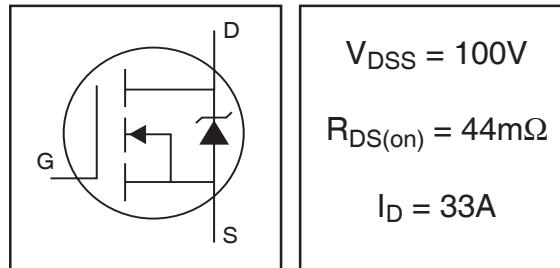
## HEXFET® Power MOSFET

- Advanced Process Technology
- Ultra Low On-Resistance
- Dynamic dv/dt Rating
- 175°C Operating Temperature
- Fast Switching
- Fully Avalanche Rated
- Lead-Free

### Description

Advanced HEXFET® Power MOSFETs from International Rectifier utilize advanced processing techniques to achieve extremely low on-resistance per silicon area. This benefit, combined with the fast switching speed and ruggedized device design that HEXFET power MOSFETs are well known for, provides the designer with an extremely efficient and reliable device for use in a wide variety of applications.

The TO-220 package is universally preferred for all commercial-industrial applications at power dissipation levels to approximately 50 watts. The low thermal resistance and low package cost of the TO-220 contribute to its wide acceptance throughout the industry.



### Absolute Maximum Ratings

	Parameter	Max.	Units
$I_D @ T_C = 25^\circ C$	Continuous Drain Current, $V_{GS} @ 10V$	33	A
$I_D @ T_C = 100^\circ C$	Continuous Drain Current, $V_{GS} @ 10V$	23	
$I_{DM}$	Pulsed Drain Current ①	110	
$P_D @ T_C = 25^\circ C$	Power Dissipation	130	W
	Linear Derating Factor	0.87	W/°C
$V_{GS}$	Gate-to-Source Voltage	$\pm 20$	V
$I_{AR}$	Avalanche Current ①	16	A
$E_{AR}$	Repetitive Avalanche Energy ①	13	mJ
dv/dt	Peak Diode Recovery dv/dt ③	7.0	V/ns
$T_J$	Operating Junction and	-55 to + 175	°C
$T_{STG}$	Storage Temperature Range		
	Soldering Temperature, for 10 seconds		
	Mounting torque, 6-32 or M3 screw	10 lbf·in (1.1N·m)	

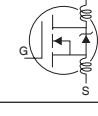
### Thermal Resistance

	Parameter	Typ.	Max.	Units
$R_{0JC}$	Junction-to-Case	—	1.15	°C/W
$R_{0CS}$	Case-to-Sink, Flat, Greased Surface	0.50	—	
$R_{0JA}$	Junction-to-Ambient	—	62	

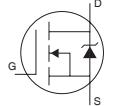
# IRF540NPbF

International  
Rectifier

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

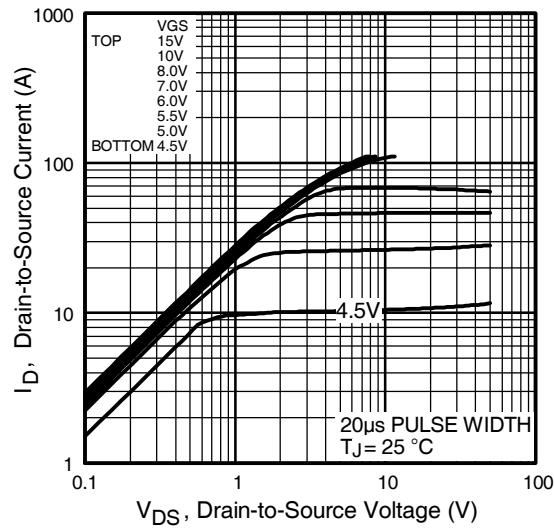
	Parameter	Min.	Typ.	Max.	Units	Conditions
$V_{(\text{BR})\text{DSS}}$	Drain-to-Source Breakdown Voltage	100	—	—	V	$V_{\text{GS}} = 0\text{V}, I_D = 250\mu\text{A}$
$\Delta V_{(\text{BR})\text{DSS}/\Delta T_J}$	Breakdown Voltage Temp. Coefficient	—	0.12	—	$\text{V}^\circ\text{C}$	Reference to $25^\circ\text{C}, I_D = 1\text{mA}$
$R_{\text{DS}(\text{on})}$	Static Drain-to-Source On-Resistance	—	—	44	$\text{m}\Omega$	$V_{\text{GS}} = 10\text{V}, I_D = 16\text{A}$ ④
$V_{\text{GS}(\text{th})}$	Gate Threshold Voltage	2.0	—	4.0	V	$V_{\text{DS}} = V_{\text{GS}}, I_D = 250\mu\text{A}$
$g_f$	Forward Transconductance	21	—	—	S	$V_{\text{DS}} = 50\text{V}, I_D = 16\text{A}$ ④
$I_{\text{DSS}}$	Drain-to-Source Leakage Current	—	—	25	$\mu\text{A}$	$V_{\text{DS}} = 100\text{V}, V_{\text{GS}} = 0\text{V}$
		—	—	250		$V_{\text{DS}} = 80\text{V}, V_{\text{GS}} = 0\text{V}, T_J = 150^\circ\text{C}$
$I_{\text{GSS}}$	Gate-to-Source Forward Leakage	—	—	100	$\text{nA}$	$V_{\text{GS}} = 20\text{V}$
	Gate-to-Source Reverse Leakage	—	—	-100		$V_{\text{GS}} = -20\text{V}$
$Q_g$	Total Gate Charge	—	—	71	$\text{nC}$	$I_D = 16\text{A}$
$Q_{\text{gs}}$	Gate-to-Source Charge	—	—	14		$V_{\text{DS}} = 80\text{V}$
$Q_{\text{gd}}$	Gate-to-Drain ("Miller") Charge	—	—	21		$V_{\text{GS}} = 10\text{V}, \text{See Fig. 6 and 13}$
$t_{d(\text{on})}$	Turn-On Delay Time	—	11	—	$\text{ns}$	$V_{\text{DD}} = 50\text{V}$
$t_r$	Rise Time	—	35	—		$I_D = 16\text{A}$
$t_{d(\text{off})}$	Turn-Off Delay Time	—	39	—		$R_G = 5.1\Omega$
$t_f$	Fall Time	—	35	—		$V_{\text{GS}} = 10\text{V}, \text{See Fig. 10}$ ④
$L_D$	Internal Drain Inductance	—	4.5	—	$\text{nH}$	Between lead, 6mm (0.25in.) from package and center of die contact
$L_S$	Internal Source Inductance	—	7.5	—		
$C_{\text{iss}}$	Input Capacitance	—	1960	—	$\text{pF}$	$V_{\text{GS}} = 0\text{V}$
$C_{\text{oss}}$	Output Capacitance	—	250	—		$V_{\text{DS}} = 25\text{V}$
$C_{\text{rss}}$	Reverse Transfer Capacitance	—	40	—		$f = 1.0\text{MHz}, \text{See Fig. 5}$
$E_{\text{AS}}$	Single Pulse Avalanche Energy ②	—	700 ⑤	185 ⑥	$\text{mJ}$	$I_{\text{AS}} = 16\text{A}, L = 1.5\text{mH}$

## Source-Drain Ratings and Characteristics

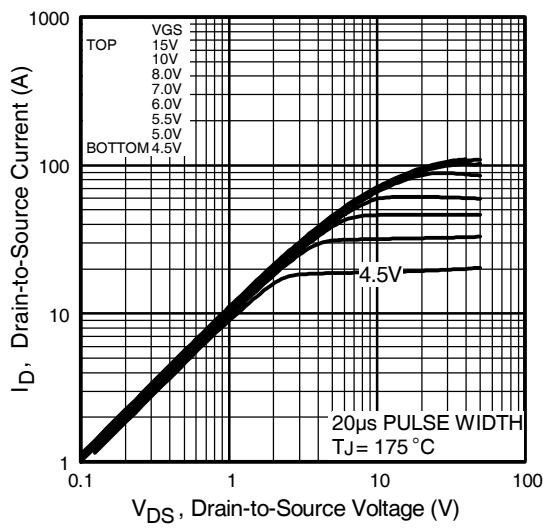
	Parameter	Min.	Typ.	Max.	Units	Conditions
$I_S$	Continuous Source Current (Body Diode)	—	—	33	$\text{A}$	MOSFET symbol showing the integral reverse p-n junction diode.
$I_{\text{SM}}$	Pulsed Source Current (Body Diode) ①	—	—	110		
$V_{\text{SD}}$	Diode Forward Voltage	—	—	1.2	V	$T_J = 25^\circ\text{C}, I_S = 16\text{A}, V_{\text{GS}} = 0\text{V}$ ④
$t_{rr}$	Reverse Recovery Time	—	115	170	ns	$T_J = 25^\circ\text{C}, I_F = 16\text{A}$
$Q_{\text{rr}}$	Reverse Recovery Charge	—	505	760	nC	$dI/dt = 100\text{A}/\mu\text{s}$ ④
$t_{\text{on}}$	Forward Turn-On Time	Intrinsic turn-on time is negligible (turn-on is dominated by $L_S + L_D$ )				

### Notes:

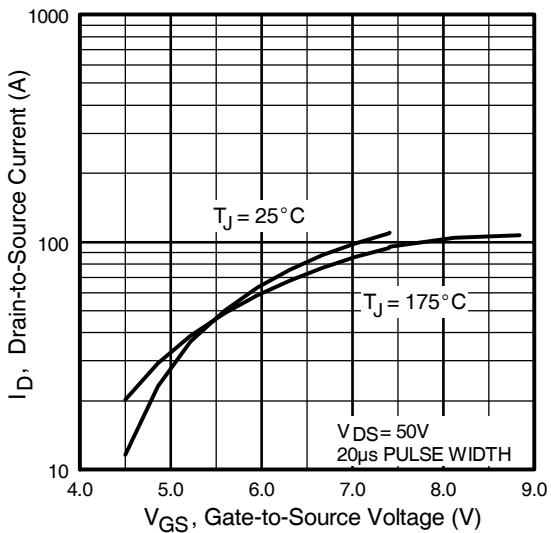
- ① Repetitive rating; pulse width limited by max. junction temperature. (See fig. 11)
- ② Starting  $T_J = 25^\circ\text{C}$ ,  $L = 1.5\text{mH}$   
 $R_G = 25\Omega$ ,  $I_{\text{AS}} = 16\text{A}$ . (See Figure 12)
- ③  $I_{\text{SD}} \leq 16\text{A}$ ,  $di/dt \leq 340\text{A}/\mu\text{s}$ ,  $V_{\text{DD}} \leq V_{(\text{BR})\text{DSS}}$ ,  $T_J \leq 175^\circ\text{C}$
- ④ Pulse width  $\leq 400\mu\text{s}$ ; duty cycle  $\leq 2\%$ .
- ⑤ This is a typical value at device destruction and represents operation outside rated limits.
- ⑥ This is a calculated value limited to  $T_J = 175^\circ\text{C}$ .



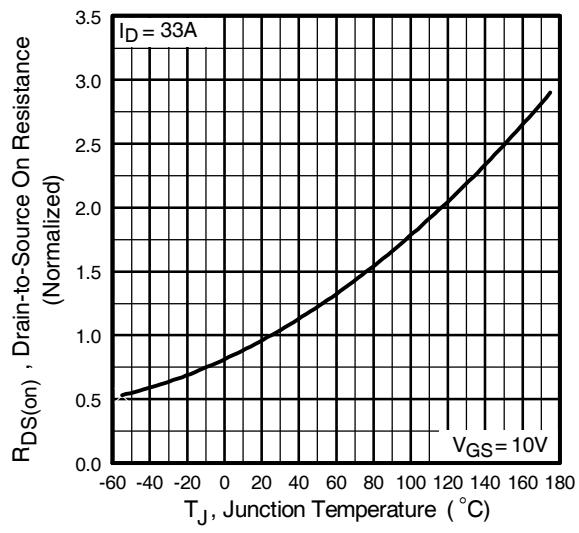
**Fig 1.** Typical Output Characteristics



**Fig 2.** Typical Output Characteristics



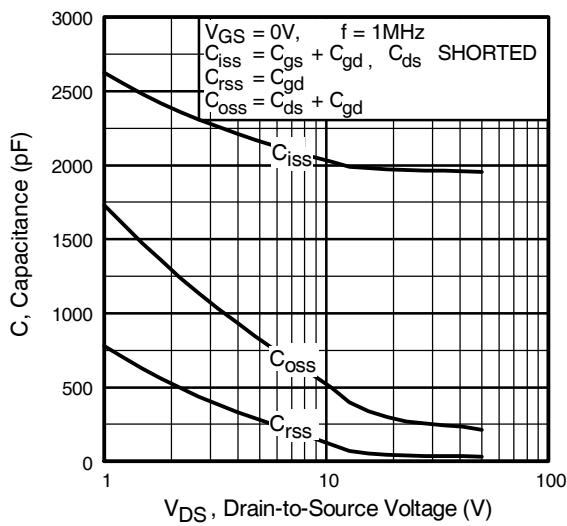
**Fig 3.** Typical Transfer Characteristics



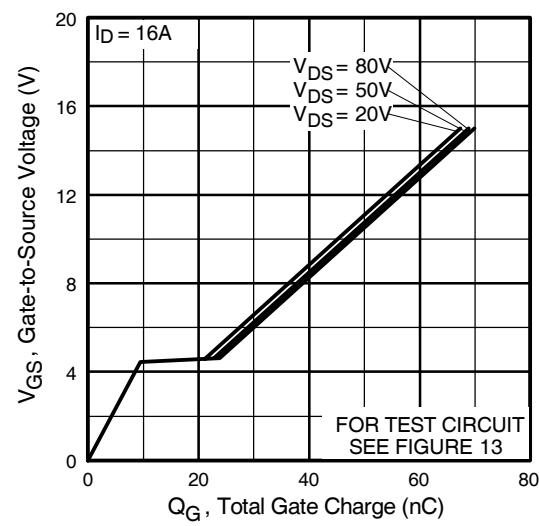
**Fig 4.** Normalized On-Resistance  
Vs. Temperature

# IRF540NPbF

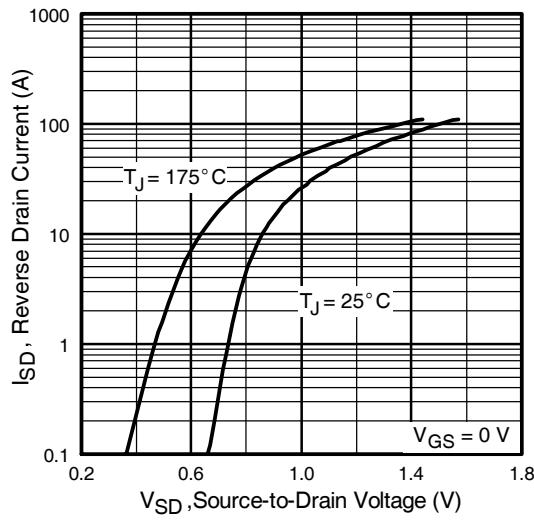
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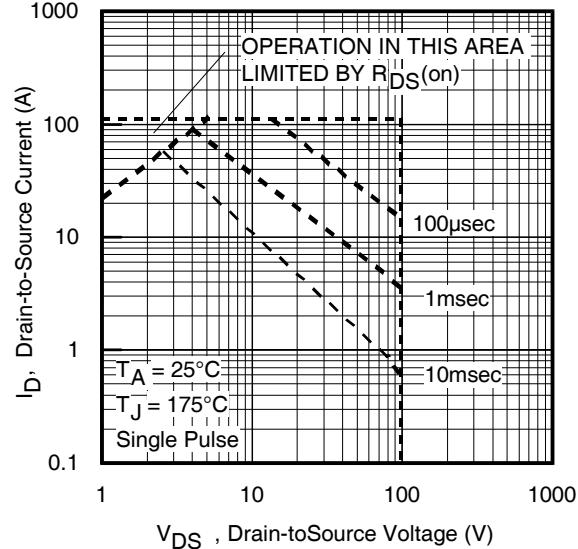
**Fig 5.** Typical Capacitance Vs.  
Drain-to-Source Voltage



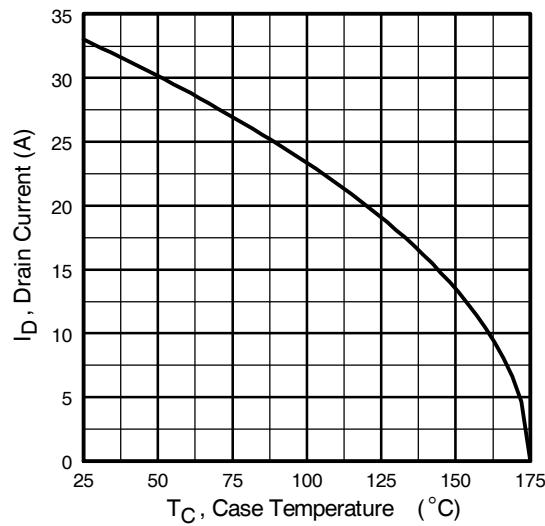
**Fig 6.** Typical Gate Charge Vs.  
Gate-to-Source Voltage



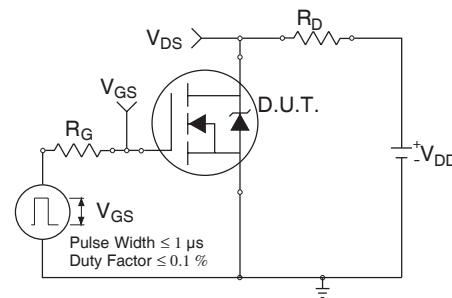
**Fig 7.** Typical Source-Drain Diode  
Forward Voltage



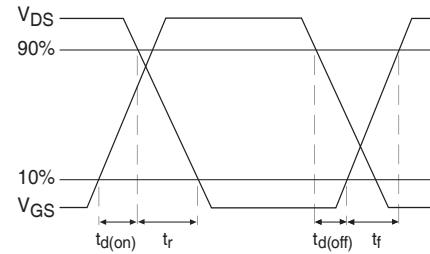
**Fig 8.** Maximum Safe Operating Area



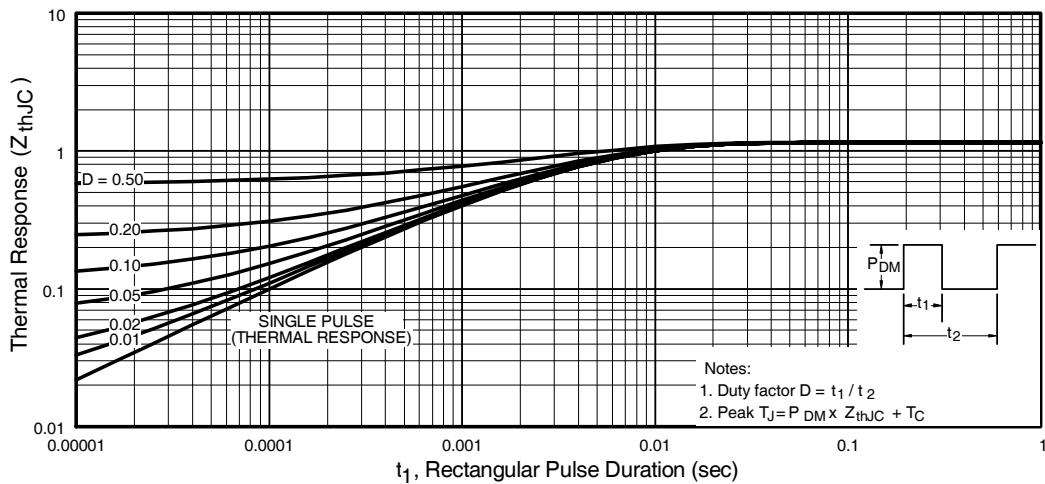
**Fig 9.** Maximum Drain Current Vs.  
Case Temperature



**Fig 10a.** Switching Time Test Circuit



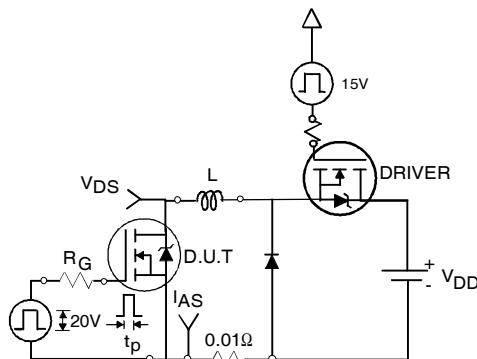
**Fig 10b.** Switching Time Waveforms



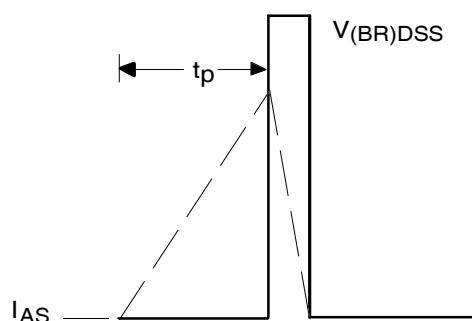
**Fig 11.** Maximum Effective Transient Thermal Impedance, Junction-to-Case

# IRF540NPbF

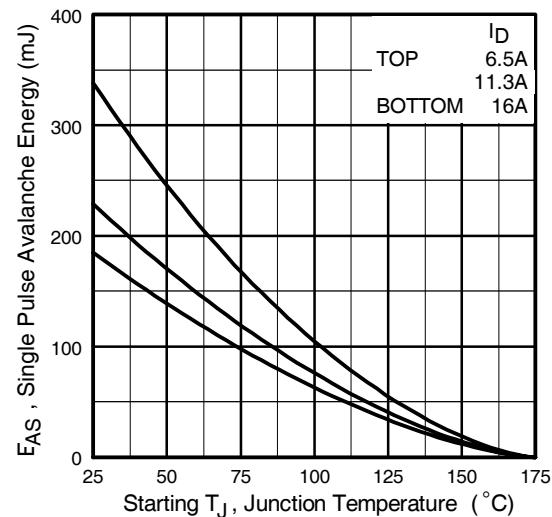
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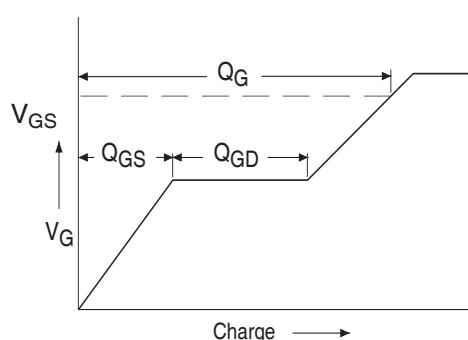
**Fig 12a.** Unclamped Inductive Test Circuit



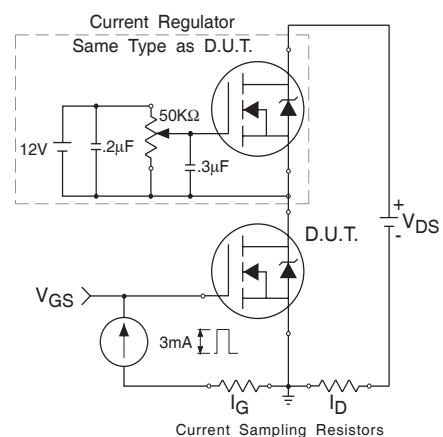
**Fig 12b.** Unclamped Inductive Waveforms



**Fig 12c.** Maximum Avalanche Energy Vs. Drain Current

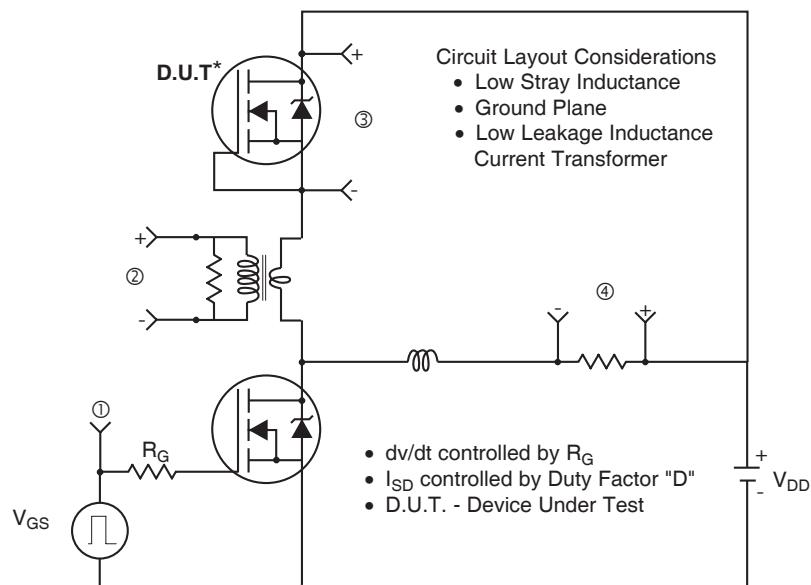


**Fig 13a.** Basic Gate Charge Waveform

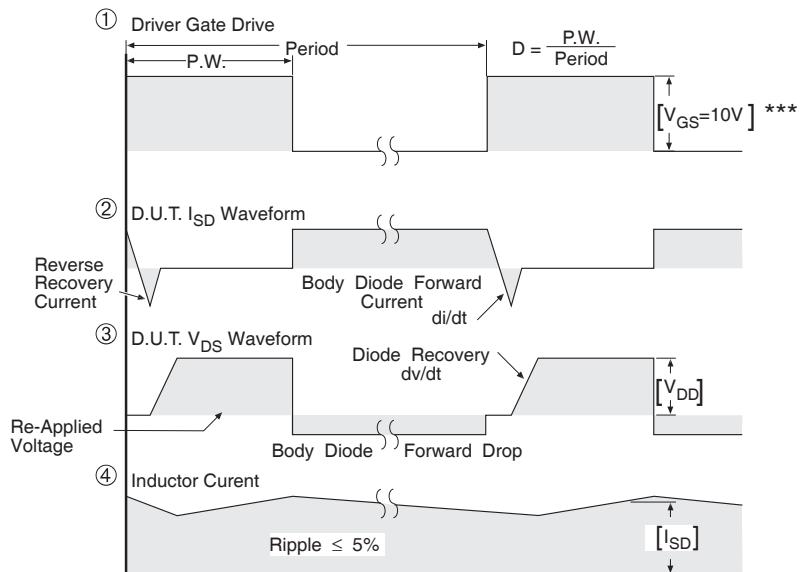


**Fig 13b.** Gate Charge Test Circuit

## Peak Diode Recovery dv/dt Test Circuit



\* Reverse Polarity of D.U.T for P-Channel



\*\*\*  $V_{GS} = 5.0V$  for Logic Level and 3V Drive Devices

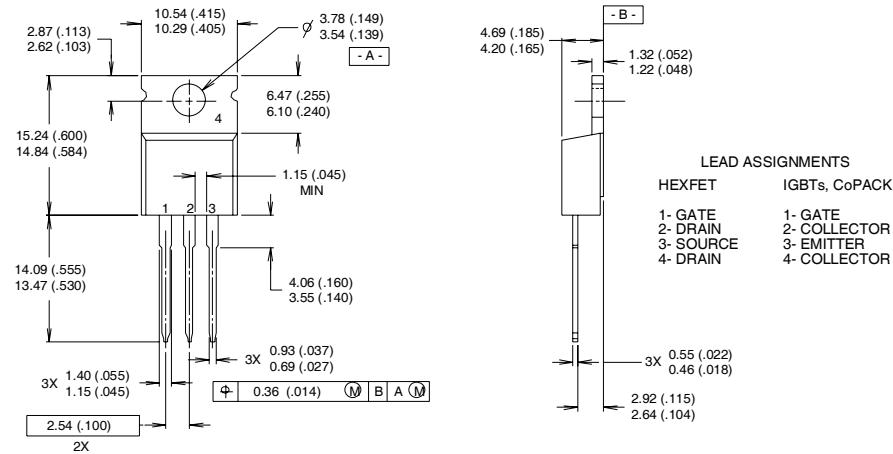
**Fig 14.** For N-channel HEXFET® power MOSFETs

# IRF540NPbF

International  
**IR** Rectifier

## TO-220AB Package Outline

Dimensions are shown in millimeters (inches)



NOTES:

1 DIMENSIONING & TOLERANCING PER ANSI Y14.5M, 1982.

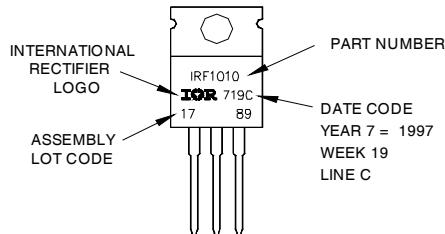
2 CONTROLLING DIMENSION : INCH

3 OUTLINE CONFORMS TO JEDEC OUTLINE TO-220AB.

4 HEATSINK & LEAD MEASUREMENTS DO NOT INCLUDE BURRS.

## TO-220AB Part Marking Information

EXAMPLE: THIS IS AN IRF1010  
LOT CODE 1789  
ASSEMBLED ON WW 19, 1997  
IN THE ASSEMBLY LINE "C"  
Note: "P" in assembly line  
position indicates "Lead-Free"



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.

International  
**IR** Rectifier

**IR WORLD HEADQUARTERS:** 233 Kansas St., El Segundo, California 90245, USA Tel: (310) 252-7105  
TAC Fax: (310) 252-7903

Visit us at [www.irf.com](http://www.irf.com) for sales contact information. 11/03

[www.irf.com](http://www.irf.com)

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



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[www.onsemi.com](http://www.onsemi.com)

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## FQP47P06

### P-Channel QFET® MOSFET

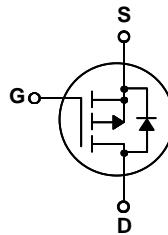
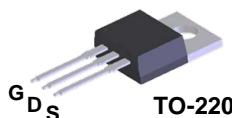
- 60 V, - 47 A, 26 mΩ

#### Description

This P-Channel enhancement mode power MOSFET is produced using Fairchild Semiconductor®'s proprietary planar stripe and DMOS technology. This advanced MOSFET technology has been especially tailored to reduce on-state resistance, and to provide superior switching performance and high avalanche energy strength. These devices are suitable for switched mode power supplies, audio amplifier, DC motor control, and variable switching power applications.

#### Features

- 47 A, - 60 V,  $R_{DS(on)} = 26 \text{ m}\Omega$  @  $V_{GS} = -10 \text{ V}$ ,  $I_D = -23.5 \text{ A}$
- Low Gate Charge (Typ. 84 nC)
- Low  $C_{rss}$  (yp. 320 pF)
- 100% Avalanche Tested
- 175°C Maximum Junction Temperature Rating.



#### Absolute Maximum Ratings

$T_C = 25^\circ\text{C}$  unless otherwise noted

Symbol	Parameter	FQP47P06	Unit
$V_{DSS}$	Drain-Source Voltage	-60	V
$I_D$	Drain Current - Continuous ( $T_C = 25^\circ\text{C}$ )	-47	A
	- Continuous ( $T_C = 100^\circ\text{C}$ )	-33.2	A
$I_{DM}$	Drain Current - Pulsed	(Note 1)	A
$V_{GSS}$	Gate-Source Voltage	$\pm 25$	V
$E_{AS}$	Single Pulsed Avalanche Energy	(Note 2)	mJ
$I_{AR}$	Avalanche Current	(Note 1)	A
$E_{AR}$	Repetitive Avalanche Energy	(Note 1)	mJ
$dv/dt$	Peak Diode Recovery $dv/dt$	(Note 3)	V/ns
$P_D$	Power Dissipation ( $T_C = 25^\circ\text{C}$ )	160	W
	- Derate above $25^\circ\text{C}$	1.06	W/ $^\circ\text{C}$
$T_J, T_{STG}$	Operating and Storage Temperature Range	-55 to +175	$^\circ\text{C}$
$T_L$	Maximum lead temperature for soldering purposes, 1/8" from case for 5 seconds	300	$^\circ\text{C}$

#### Thermal Characteristics

Symbol	Parameter	FQP47P06	Unit
$R_{\theta JC}$	Thermal Resistance, Junction-to-Case, Max.	0.94	$^\circ\text{C}/\text{W}$
$R_{\theta CS}$	Thermal Resistance, Case-to-Sink, Typ.	0.5	$^\circ\text{C}/\text{W}$
$R_{\theta JA}$	Thermal Resistance, Junction-to-Ambient, Max.	62.5	$^\circ\text{C}/\text{W}$

**Elerical Characteristics** $T_C = 25^\circ\text{C}$  unless otherwise noted

Symbol	Parameter	Test Conditions	Min	Typ	Max	Unit
<b>Off Characteristics</b>						
$BV_{DSS}$	Drain-Source Breakdown Voltage	$V_{GS} = 0 \text{ V}$ , $I_D = -250 \mu\text{A}$	-60	--	--	V
$\Delta BV_{DSS}$ / $\Delta T_J$	Breakdown Voltage Temperature Coefficient	$I_D = -250 \mu\text{A}$ , Referenced to $25^\circ\text{C}$	--	-0.06	--	V/ $^\circ\text{C}$
$I_{DSS}$	Zero Gate Voltage Drain Current	$V_{DS} = -60 \text{ V}$ , $V_{GS} = 0 \text{ V}$	--	--	-1	$\mu\text{A}$
		$V_{DS} = -48 \text{ V}$ , $T_C = 150^\circ\text{C}$	--	--	-10	$\mu\text{A}$
$I_{GSSF}$	Gate-Body Leakage Current, Forward	$V_{GS} = -25 \text{ V}$ , $V_{DS} = 0 \text{ V}$	--	--	-100	nA
$I_{GSSR}$	Gate-Body Leakage Current, Reverse	$V_{GS} = 25 \text{ V}$ , $V_{DS} = 0 \text{ V}$	--	--	100	nA

**On Characteristics**

$V_{GS(\text{th})}$	Gate Threshold Voltage	$V_{DS} = V_{GS}$ , $I_D = -250 \mu\text{A}$	-2.0	--	-4.0	V
$R_{DS(\text{on})}$	Static Drain-Source On-Resistance	$V_{GS} = -10 \text{ V}$ , $I_D = -23.5 \text{ A}$	--	0.021	0.026	$\Omega$
$g_{FS}$	Forward Transconductance	$V_{DS} = -30 \text{ V}$ , $I_D = -23.5 \text{ A}$ (Note 4)	--	21	--	S

**Dynamic Characteristics**

$C_{iss}$	Input Capacitance	$V_{DS} = -25 \text{ V}$ , $V_{GS} = 0 \text{ V}$ ,	--	2800	3600	pF
$C_{oss}$	Output Capacitance	$f = 1.0 \text{ MHz}$	--	1300	1700	pF
$C_{rss}$	Reverse Transfer Capacitance		--	320	420	pF

**Switching Characteristics**

$t_{d(on)}$	Turn-On Delay Time	$V_{DD} = -30 \text{ V}$ , $I_D = -23.5 \text{ A}$ ,	--	50	110	ns
$t_r$	Turn-On Rise Time	$R_G = 25 \Omega$	--	450	910	ns
$t_{d(off)}$	Turn-Off Delay Time		--	100	210	ns
$t_f$	Turn-Off Fall Time	(Note 4, 5)	--	195	400	ns
$Q_g$	Total Gate Charge	$V_{DS} = -48 \text{ V}$ , $I_D = -47 \text{ A}$ ,	--	84	110	nC
$Q_{gs}$	Gate-Source Charge	$V_{GS} = -10 \text{ V}$	--	18	--	nC
$Q_{gd}$	Gate-Drain Charge	(Note 4, 5)	--	44	--	nC

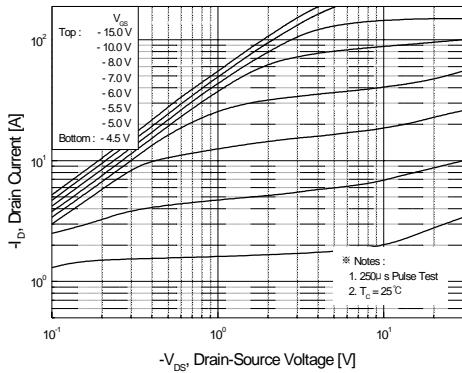
**Drain-Source Diode Characteristics and Maximum Ratings**

$I_S$	Maximum Continuous Drain-Source Diode Forward Current	--	--	-47	A	
$I_{SM}$	Maximum Pulsed Drain-Source Diode Forward Current	--	--	-188	A	
$V_{SD}$	Drain-Source Diode Forward Voltage	$V_{GS} = 0 \text{ V}$ , $I_S = -47 \text{ A}$	--	--	-4.0	V
$t_{rr}$	Reverse Recovery Time	$V_{GS} = 0 \text{ V}$ , $I_S = -47 \text{ A}$ ,	--	130	--	ns
$Q_{rr}$	Reverse Recovery Charge	$dI_F / dt = 100 \text{ A}/\mu\text{s}$	(Note 4)	--	0.55	$\mu\text{C}$

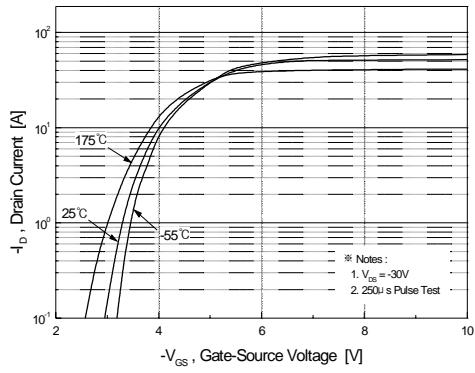
**Notes:**

1. Repetitive Rating : Pulse width limited by maximum junction temperature
2.  $L = 0.43\text{mH}$ ,  $I_{AS} = -47\text{A}$ ,  $V_{DD} = -25\text{V}$ ,  $R_G = 25 \Omega$ , Starting  $T_J = 25^\circ\text{C}$
3.  $I_{SD} \leq -47\text{A}$ ,  $dI/dt \leq 300\text{A}/\mu\text{s}$ ,  $V_{DD} \leq BV_{DSS}$ , Starting  $T_J = 25^\circ\text{C}$
4. Pulse Test : Pulse width  $\leq 300\mu\text{s}$ , Duty cycle  $\leq 2\%$
5. Essentially independent of operating temperature

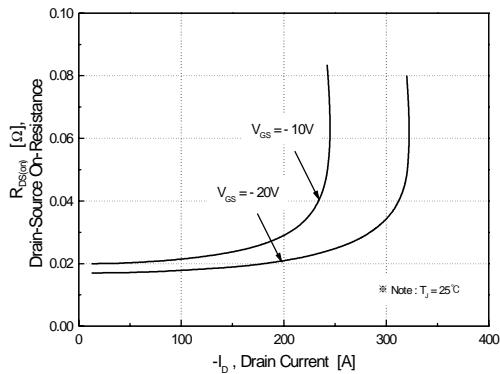
## Typical Characteristics



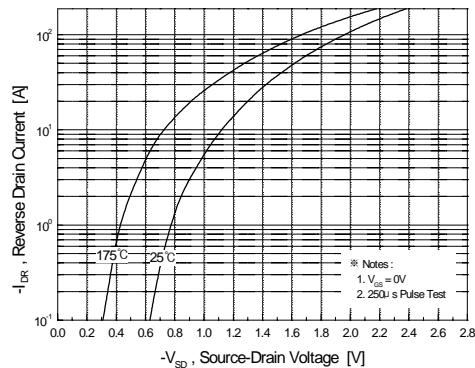
**Figure 1. On-Region Characteristics**



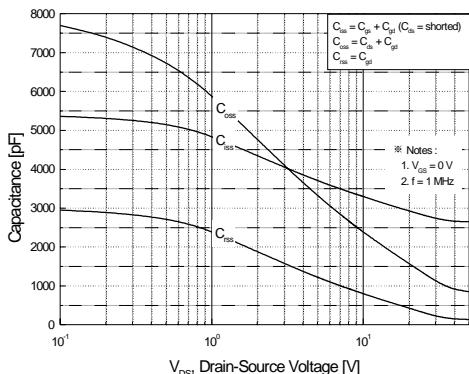
**Figure 2. Transfer Characteristics**



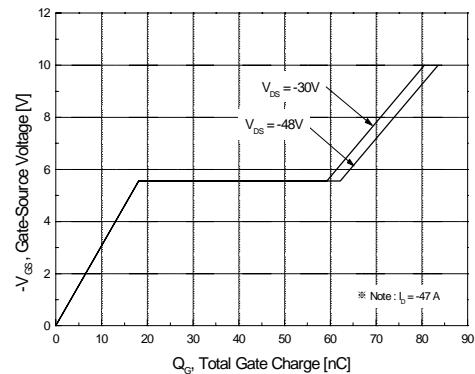
**Figure 3. On-Resistance Variation vs. Drain Current and Gate Voltage**



**Figure 4. Body Diode Forward Voltage Variation vs. Source Current and Temperature**



**Figure 5. Capacitance Characteristics**



**Figure 6. Gate Charge Characteristics**

## Typical Characteristics (Continued)

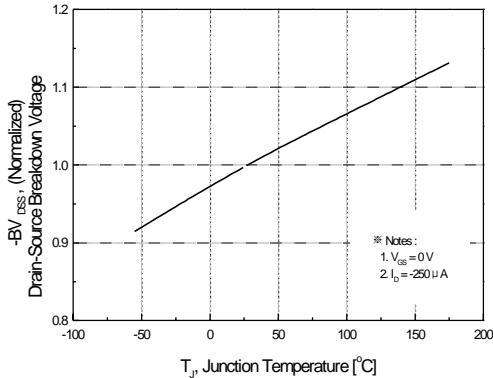


Figure 7. Breakdown Voltage Variation vs. Temperature

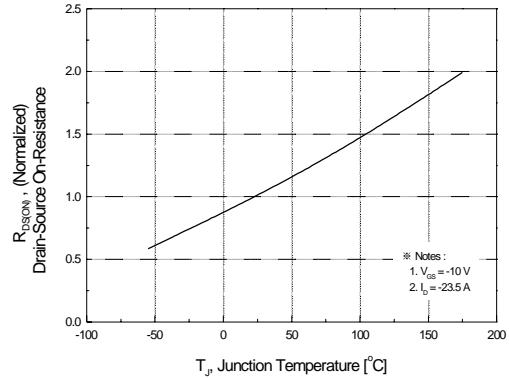


Figure 8. On-Resistance Variation vs. Temperature

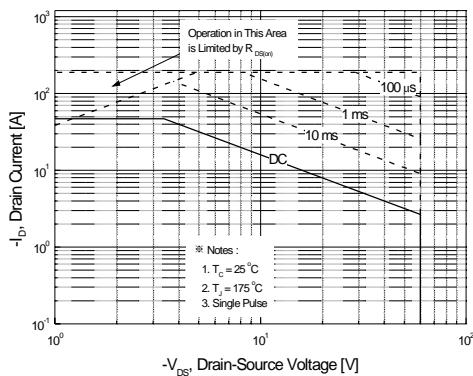


Figure 9. Maximum Safe Operating Area

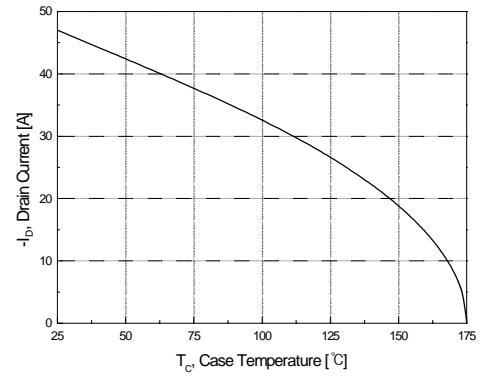


Figure 10. Maximum Drain Current vs. Case Temperature

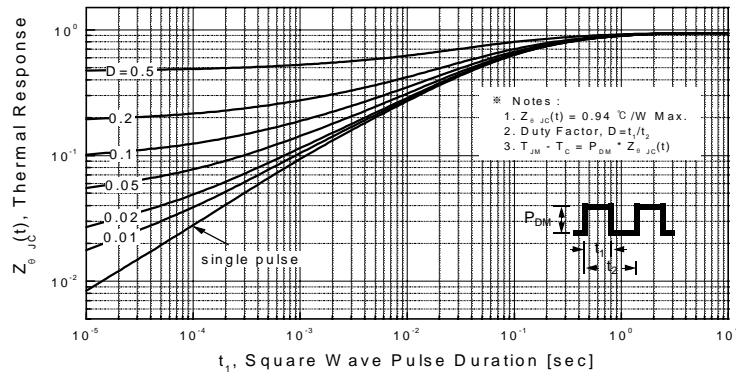
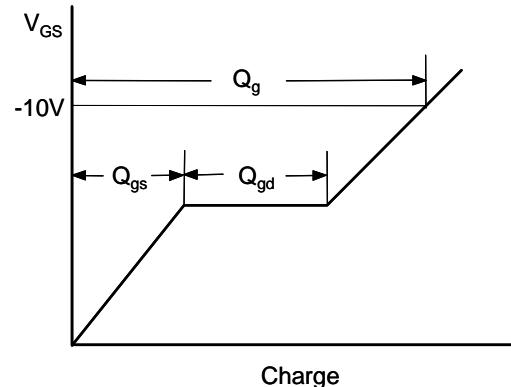
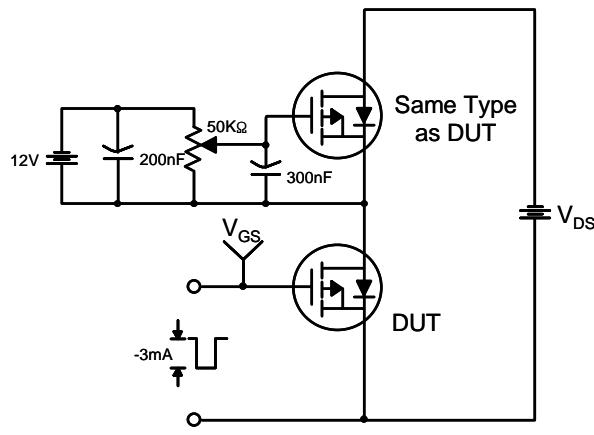
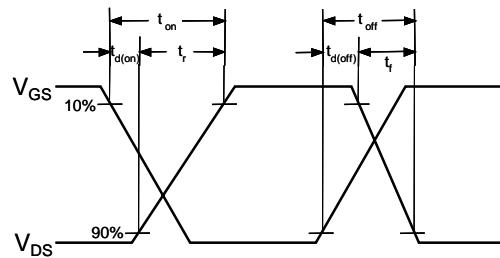
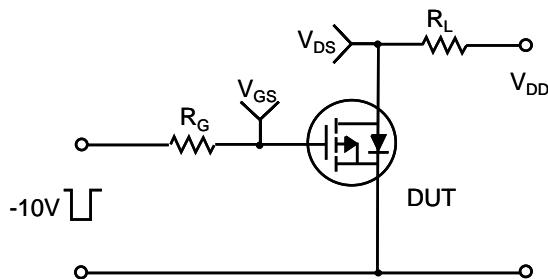


Figure 11. Transient Thermal Response Curve

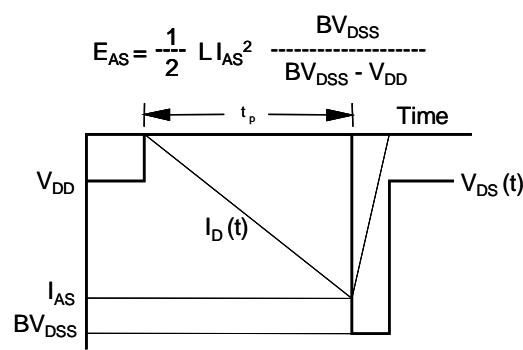
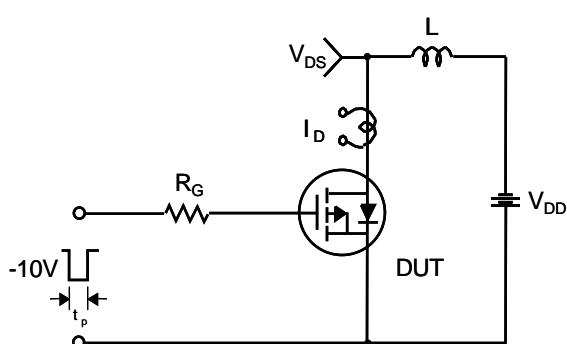
Gate Charge Test Circuit & Waveform



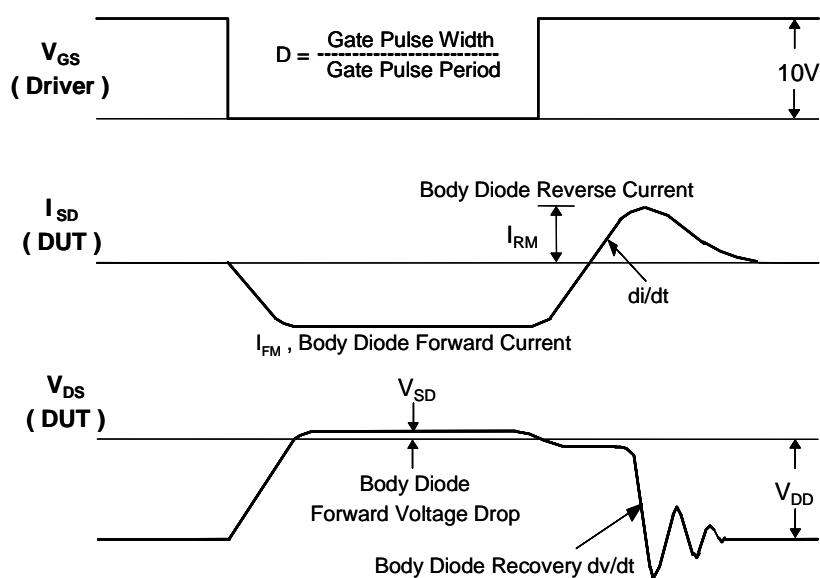
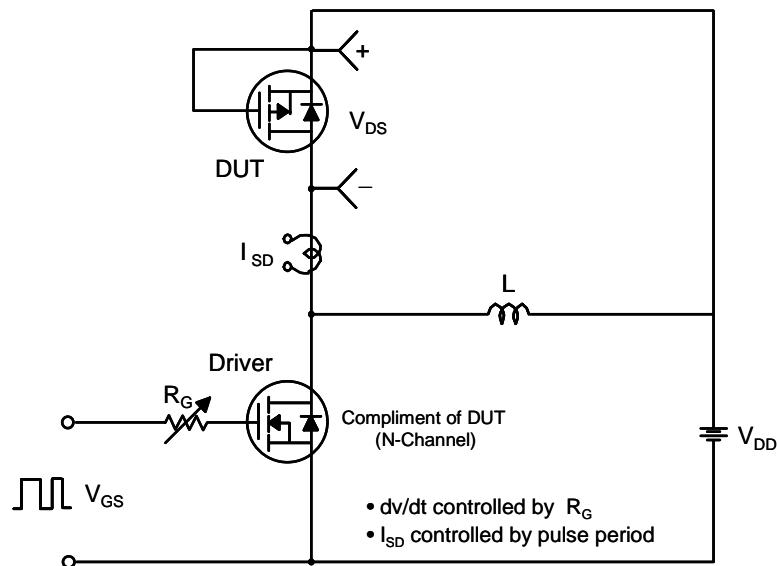
Resistive Switching Test Circuit & Waveforms



Unclamped Inductive Switching Test Circuit & Waveforms

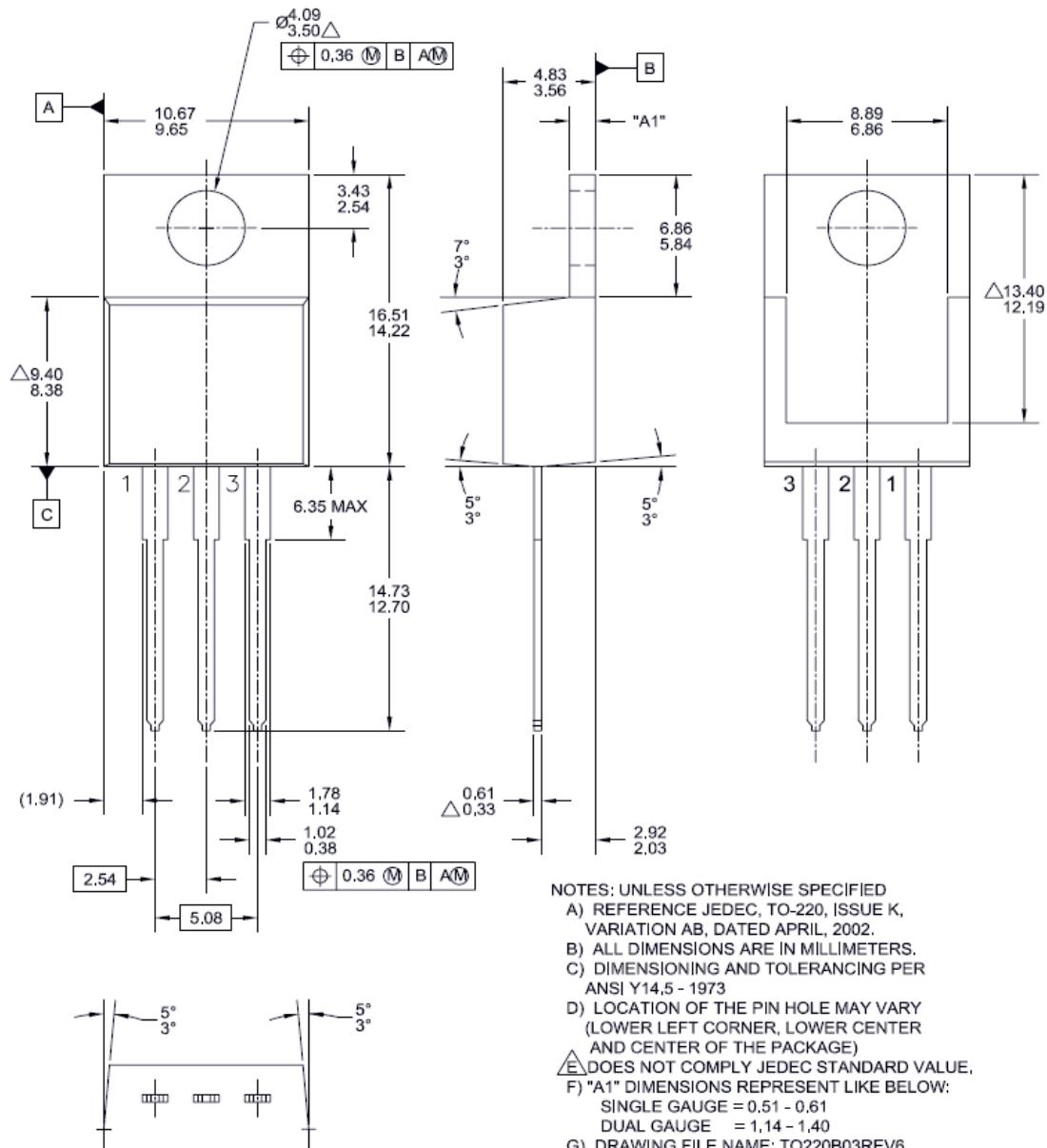


Peak Diode Recovery dv/dt Test Circuit & Waveforms



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Dimensions in Millimeters



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