



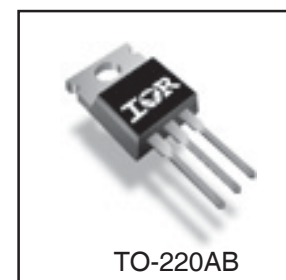
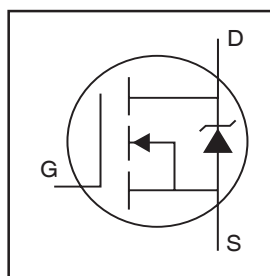
**THE DATASHEET OF  
IRFB4020PBF**



**Features**

- Key parameters optimized for Class-D audio amplifier applications
- Low  $R_{DS(ON)}$  for improved efficiency
- Low  $Q_G$  and  $Q_{SW}$  for better THD and improved efficiency
- Low  $Q_{RR}$  for better THD and lower EMI
- 175°C operating junction temperature for ruggedness
- Can deliver up to 300W per channel into 8Ω load in half-bridge configuration amplifier

Key Parameters		
$V_{DS}$	200	V
$R_{DS(ON)}$ typ. @ 10V	80	mΩ
$Q_g$ typ.	18	nC
$Q_{sw}$ typ.	6.7	nC
$R_{G(int)}$ typ.	3.2	Ω
$T_J$ max	175	°C



**Description**

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

**Absolute Maximum Ratings**

	Parameter	Max.	Units
$V_{DS}$	Drain-to-Source Voltage	200	V
$V_{GS}$	Gate-to-Source Voltage	±20	
$I_D$ @ $T_C = 25^\circ\text{C}$	Continuous Drain Current, $V_{GS}$ @ 10V	18	A
$I_D$ @ $T_C = 100^\circ\text{C}$	Continuous Drain Current, $V_{GS}$ @ 10V	13	
$I_{DM}$	Pulsed Drain Current ①	52	
$P_D$ @ $T_C = 25^\circ\text{C}$	Power Dissipation ④	100	W
$P_D$ @ $T_C = 100^\circ\text{C}$	Power Dissipation ④	52	
	Linear Derating Factor	0.70	W/°C
$T_J$ $T_{STG}$	Operating Junction and Storage Temperature Range	-55 to + 175	°C
	Soldering Temperature, for 10 seconds (1.6mm from case)	300	
	Mounting torque, 6-32 or M3 screw	10lb·in (1.1N·m)	

**Thermal Resistance**

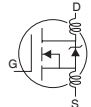
	Parameter	Typ.	Max.	Units
$R_{\theta JC}$	Junction-to-Case ④	—	1.43	°C/W
$R_{\theta CS}$	Case-to-Sink, Flat, Greased Surface	0.50	—	
$R_{\theta JA}$	Junction-to-Ambient ④	—	62	

Notes ① through ⑤ are on page 2

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

	Parameter	Min.	Typ.	Max.	Units	Conditions
$BV_{DSS}$	Drain-to-Source Breakdown Voltage	200	—	—	V	$V_{GS} = 0V, I_D = 250\mu A$
$\Delta BV_{DSS}/\Delta T_J$	Breakdown Voltage Temp. Coefficient	—	0.23	—	$V/^\circ\text{C}$	Reference to $25^\circ\text{C}, I_D = 1\text{mA}$
$R_{DS(on)}$	Static Drain-to-Source On-Resistance	—	80	100	$m\Omega$	$V_{GS} = 10V, I_D = 11A$ ③
$V_{GS(th)}$	Gate Threshold Voltage	3.0	—	4.9	V	$V_{DS} = V_{GS}, I_D = 100\mu A$
$\Delta V_{GS(th)}/\Delta T_J$	Gate Threshold Voltage Coefficient	—	-13	—	$mV/^\circ\text{C}$	
$I_{DSS}$	Drain-to-Source Leakage Current	—	—	20	$\mu A$	$V_{DS} = 200V, V_{GS} = 0V$
		—	—	250		$V_{DS} = 200V, V_{GS} = 0V, T_J = 125^\circ\text{C}$
$I_{GSS}$	Gate-to-Source Forward Leakage	—	—	100	nA	$V_{GS} = 20V$
	Gate-to-Source Reverse Leakage	—	—	-100		$V_{GS} = -20V$
$g_{fs}$	Forward Transconductance	24	—	—	S	$V_{DS} = 50V, I_D = 11A$
$Q_g$	Total Gate Charge	—	18	29	nC	$V_{DS} = 100V$ $V_{GS} = 10V$ $I_D = 11A$ See Fig. 6 and 18
$Q_{gs1}$	Pre-Vth Gate-to-Source Charge	—	4.5	—		
$Q_{gs2}$	Post-Vth Gate-to-Source Charge	—	1.4	—		
$Q_{gd}$	Gate-to-Drain Charge	—	5.3	—		
$Q_{godr}$	Gate Charge Overdrive	—	6.8	—		
$Q_{sw}$	Switch Charge ( $Q_{gs2} + Q_{gd}$ )	—	6.7	—		
$R_{G(int)}$	Internal Gate Resistance	—	3.2	—	$\Omega$	
$t_{d(on)}$	Turn-On Delay Time	—	7.8	—	ns	$V_{DD} = 100V, V_{GS} = 10V$ ③ $I_D = 11A$ $R_G = 2.4\Omega$
$t_r$	Rise Time	—	12	—		
$t_{d(off)}$	Turn-Off Delay Time	—	16	—		
$t_f$	Fall Time	—	6.3	—		
$C_{iss}$	Input Capacitance	—	1200	—	pF	$V_{GS} = 0V$ $V_{DS} = 50V$ $f = 1.0\text{MHz}$ , See Fig.5 $V_{GS} = 0V, V_{DS} = 0V$ to $160V$
$C_{oss}$	Output Capacitance	—	91	—		
$C_{rss}$	Reverse Transfer Capacitance	—	20	—		
$C_{oss\ eff.}$	Effective Output Capacitance	—	110	—		
$L_D$	Internal Drain Inductance	—	4.5	—	nH	Between lead, 6mm (0.25in.) from package and center of die contact
$L_S$	Internal Source Inductance	—	7.5	—		

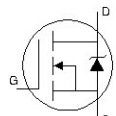


## Avalanche Characteristics

	Parameter	Typ.	Max.	Units
$E_{AS}$	Single Pulse Avalanche Energy ②	—	94	mJ
$I_{AR}$	Avalanche Current ⑤	See Fig. 14, 15, 16a, 16b		A
$E_{AR}$	Repetitive Avalanche Energy ⑤			mJ

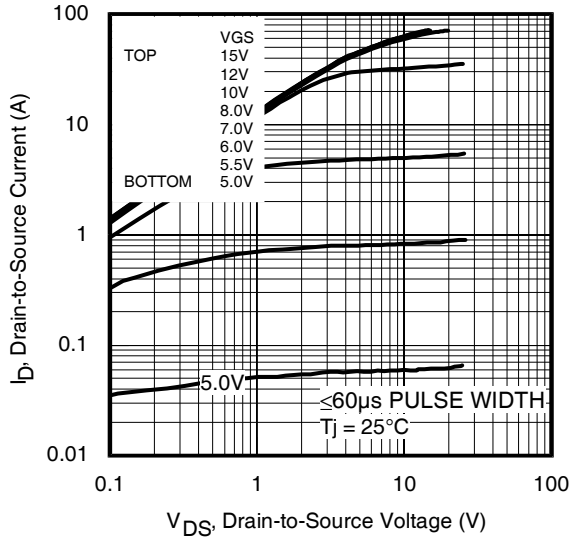
## Diode Characteristics

	Parameter	Min.	Typ.	Max.	Units	Conditions
$I_S @ T_C = 25^\circ\text{C}$	Continuous Source Current (Body Diode)	—	—	18	A	MOSFET symbol showing the integral reverse p-n junction diode.
$I_{SM}$	Pulsed Source Current (Body Diode) ①	—	—	52		
$V_{SD}$	Diode Forward Voltage	—	—	1.3	V	$T_J = 25^\circ\text{C}, I_S = 11A, V_{GS} = 0V$ ③
$t_{rr}$	Reverse Recovery Time	—	82	120	ns	$T_J = 25^\circ\text{C}, I_F = 11A$
$Q_{rr}$	Reverse Recovery Charge	—	280	420	nC	$di/dt = 100A/\mu s$ ③

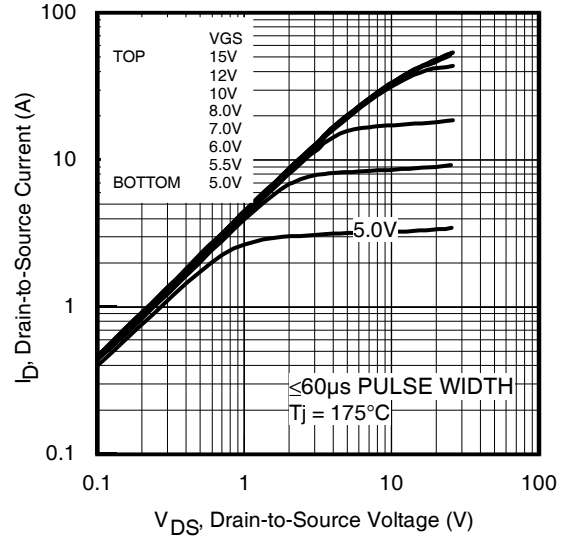


### Notes:

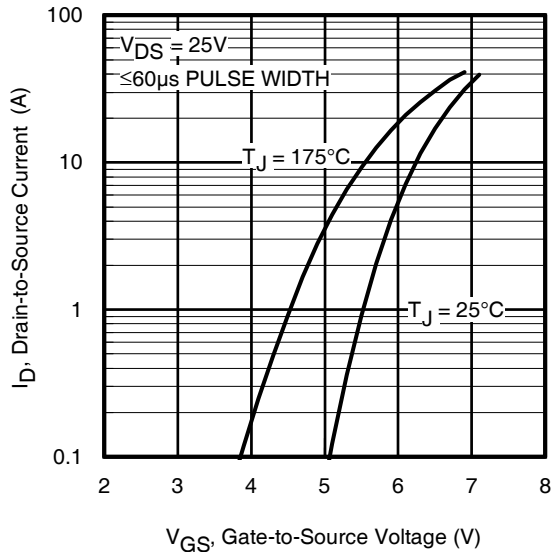
- ① Repetitive rating; pulse width limited by max. junction temperature.
- ② Starting  $T_J = 25^\circ\text{C}$ ,  $L = 1.62\text{mH}$ ,  $R_G = 25\Omega$ ,  $I_{AS} = 11A$ .
- ③ Pulse width  $\leq 400\mu s$ ; duty cycle  $\leq 2\%$ .
- ④  $R_{\theta}$  is measured at  $T_J$  of approximately  $90^\circ\text{C}$ .
- ⑤ Limited by  $T_{jmax}$ . See Figs. 14, 15, 17a, 17b for repetitive avalanche information.



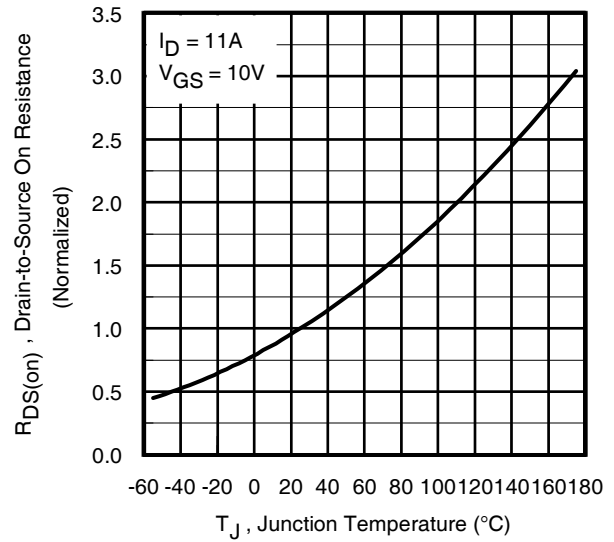
**Fig 1.** Typical Output Characteristics



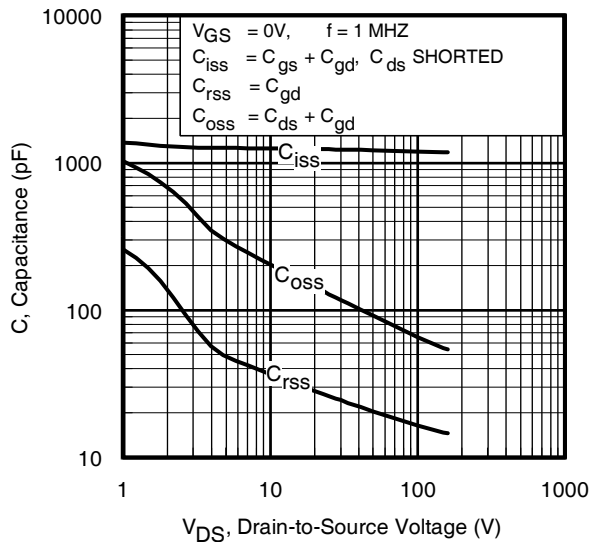
**Fig 2.** Typical Output Characteristics



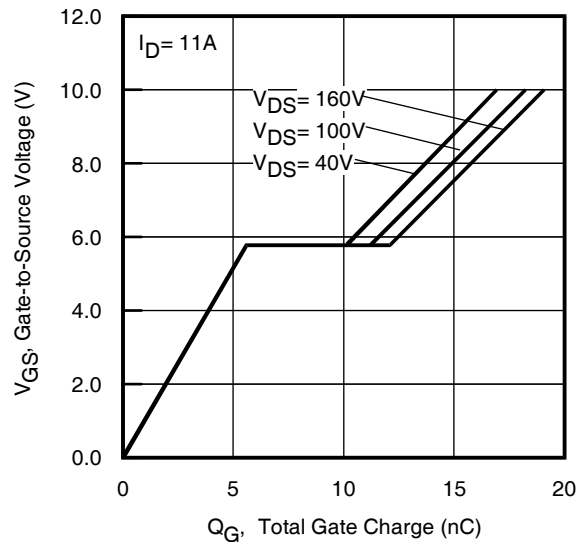
**Fig 3.** Typical Transfer Characteristics



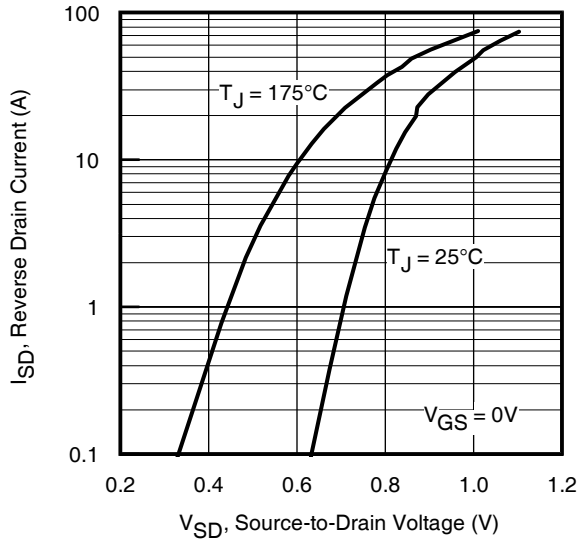
**Fig 4.** Normalized On-Resistance vs. Temperature



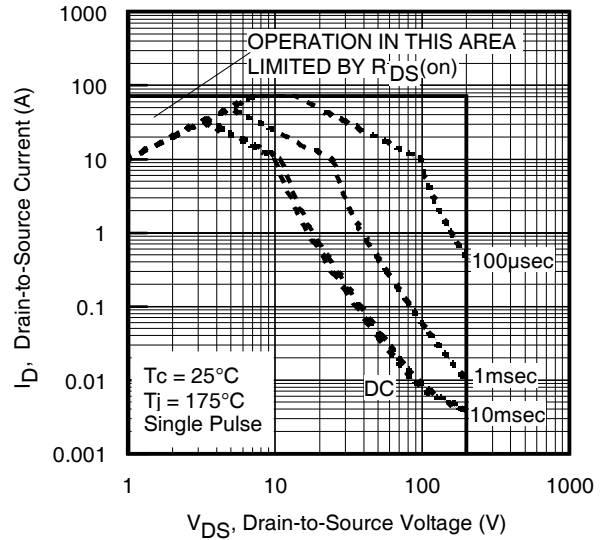
**Fig 5.** Typical Capacitance vs. Drain-to-Source Voltage  
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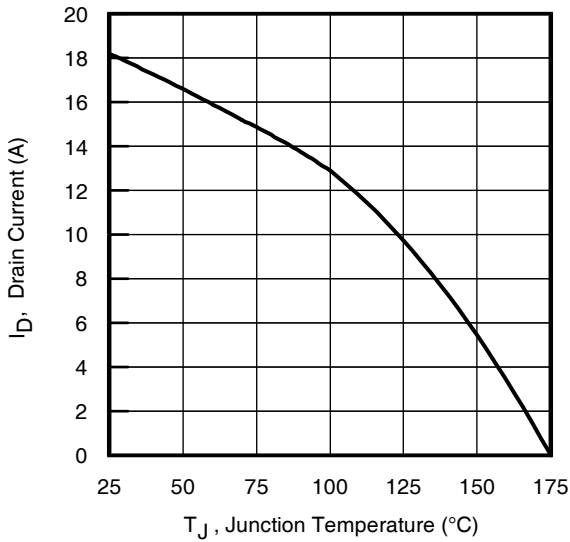
**Fig 6.** Typical Gate Charge vs. Gate-to-Source Voltage



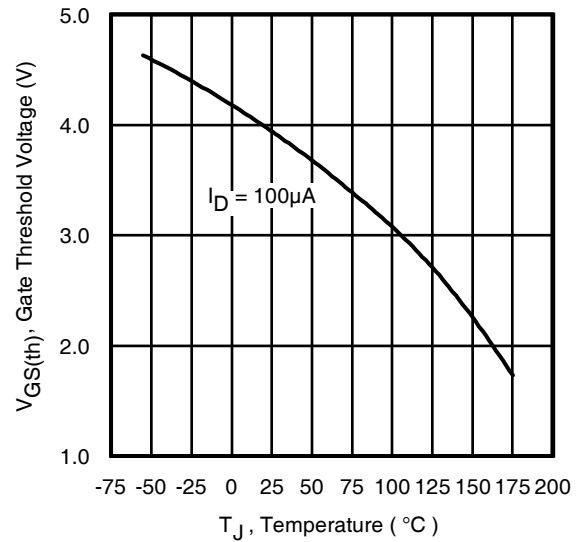
**Fig 7.** Typical Source-Drain Diode Forward Voltage



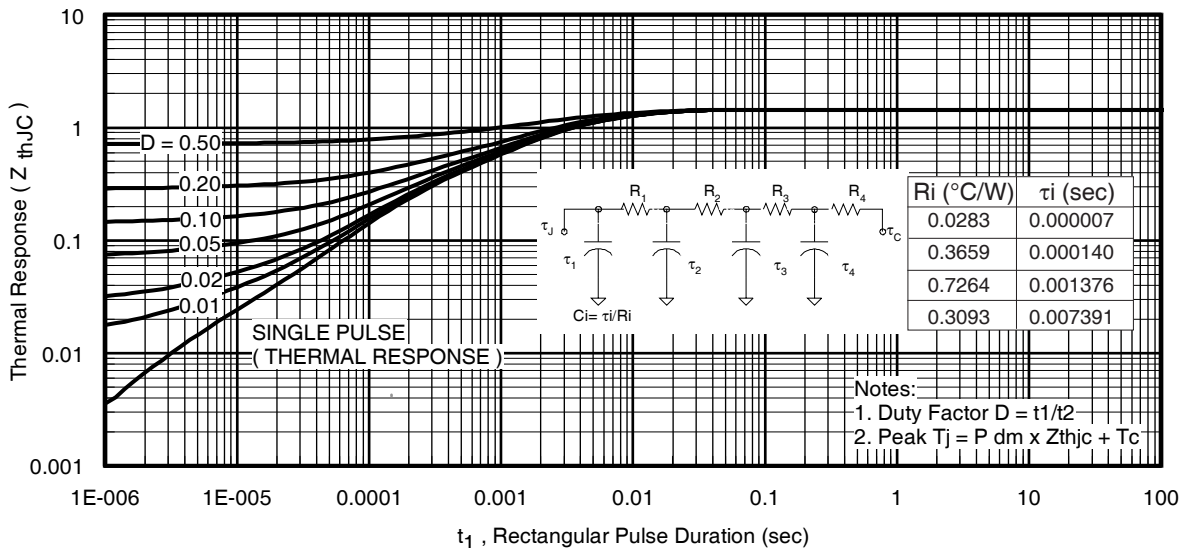
**Fig 8.** Maximum Safe Operating Area



**Fig 9.** Maximum Drain Current vs. Junction Temperature



**Fig 10.** Threshold Voltage vs. Temperature



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

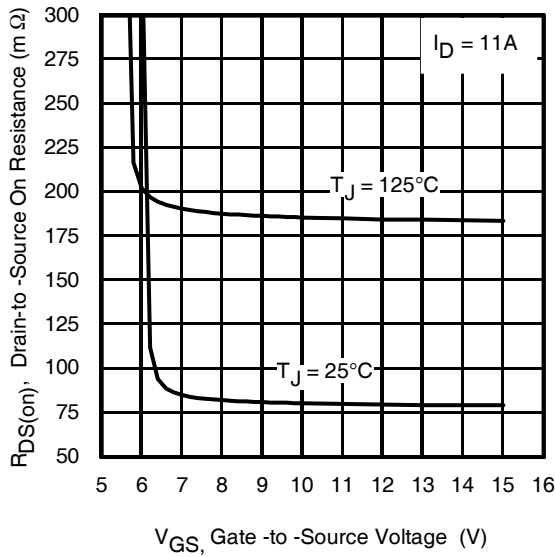


Fig 12. On-Resistance vs. Gate Voltage

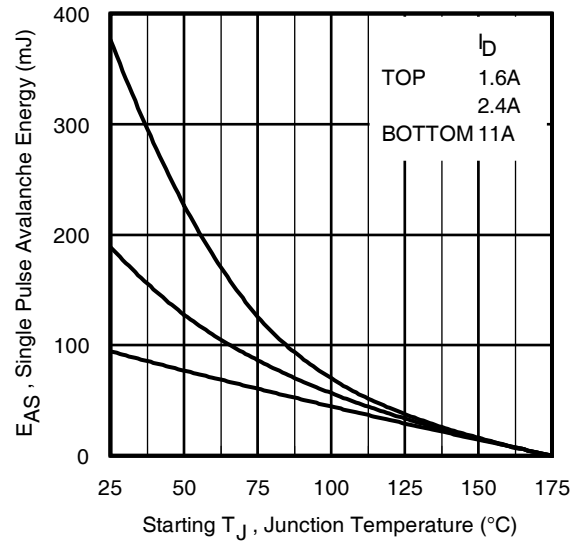


Fig 13. Maximum Avalanche Energy vs. Drain Current

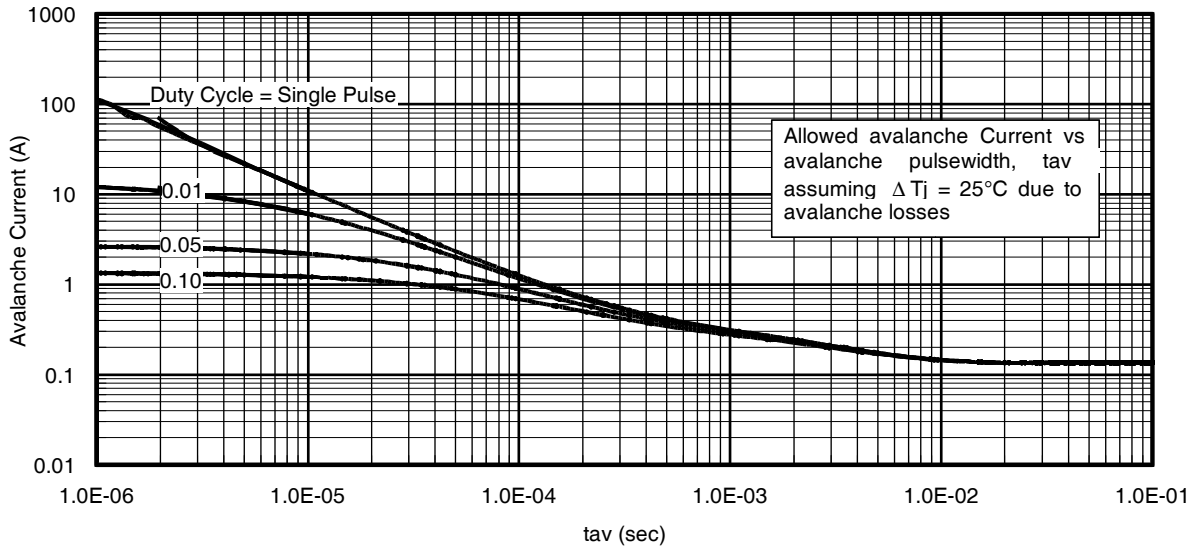


Fig 14. Typical Avalanche Current Vs. Pulsewidth

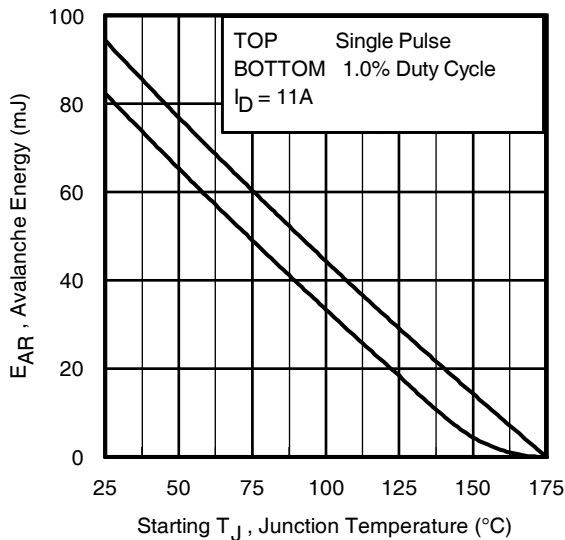


Fig 15. Maximum Avalanche Energy vs. Temperature

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

1. Avalanche failures assumption:  
Purely a thermal phenomenon and failure occurs at a temperature far in excess of  $T_{jmax}$ . This is validated for every part type.
2. Safe operation in Avalanche is allowed as long as  $T_{jmax}$  is not exceeded.
3. Equation below based on circuit and waveforms shown in Figures 17a, 17b.
4.  $P_D (ave)$  = Average power dissipation per single avalanche pulse.
5.  $BV$  = Rated breakdown voltage (1.3 factor accounts for voltage increase during avalanche).
6.  $I_{av}$  = Allowable avalanche current.
7.  $\Delta T$  = Allowable rise in junction temperature, not to exceed  $T_{jmax}$  (assumed as 25°C in Figure 14, 15).  
 $t_{av}$  = Average time in avalanche.  
 $D$  = Duty cycle in avalanche =  $t_{av} \cdot f$   
 $Z_{thJC}(D, t_{av})$  = Transient thermal resistance, see figure 11)

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

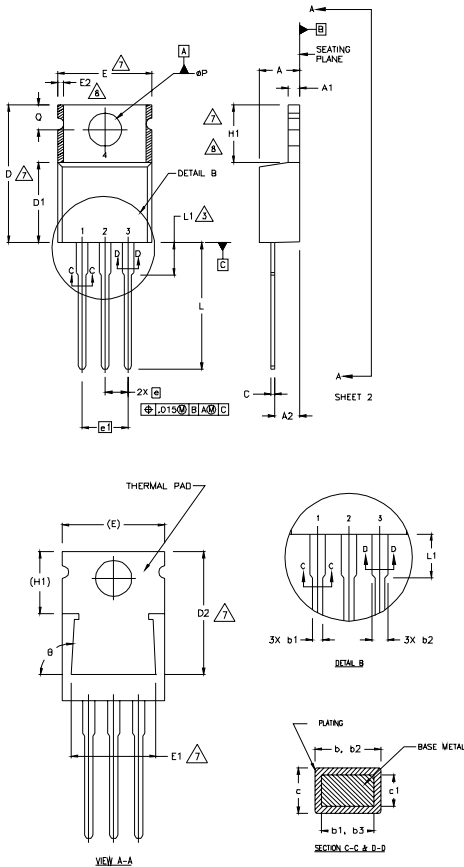
$$I_{av} = 2\Delta T / [ 1.3 \cdot BV \cdot Z_{thJC} ]$$

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



## TO-220AB Package Outline

Dimensions are shown in millimeters (inches)



NOTES:

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

LEAD ASSIGNMENTS

HEXFEET

- 1.- GATE
- 2.- DRAIN
- 3.- SOURCE

IGBTs, CoPACK

- 1.- GATE
- 2.- COLLECTOR
- 3.- EMITTER

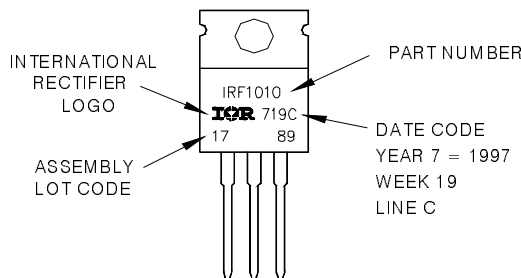
DIODES

- 1.- ANODE/OPEN
- 2.- CATHODE
- 3.- ANODE

SYMBOL	DIMENSIONS				NOTES
	MILLIMETERS		INCHES		
	MIN.	MAX.	MIN.	MAX.	
A	3.56	4.82	.140	.190	
A1	0.51	1.40	.020	.055	
A2	2.04	2.92	.080	.115	
b	0.38	1.01	.015	.040	
b1	0.38	0.96	.015	.038	5
b2	1.15	1.77	.045	.070	
b3	1.15	1.73	.045	.068	
c	0.36	0.61	.014	.024	
c1	0.36	0.56	.014	.022	5
D	14.22	16.51	.560	.650	4
D1	8.38	9.02	.330	.355	
D2	12.19	12.88	.480	.507	7
E	9.66	10.66	.380	.420	4,7
E1	8.38	8.89	.330	.350	7
e	2.54 BSC		.100 BSC		
e1	5.08		.200 BSC		
H1	5.85	6.55	.230	.270	7,8
L	12.70	14.73	.500	.580	
L1	-	6.35	-	.250	3
øP	3.54	4.08	.139	.161	
Q	2.54	3.42	.100	.135	
φ	90°-93°		90°-93°		

## 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"



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

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

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

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