

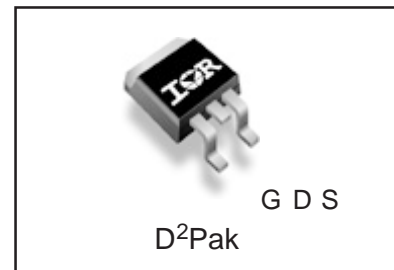
#### Applications

- Switch Mode Power Supply ( SMPS )
- Uninterruptable Power Supply
- High Speed Power Switching

$V_{DSS}$	$R_{DS(on)}$ max	$I_D$
600V	0.75 $\Omega$	9.2A

#### Benefits

- Low Gate Charge Qg results in Simple Drive Requirement
- Improved Gate, Avalanche and dynamic dv/dt Ruggedness
- Fully Characterized Capacitance and Avalanche Voltage and Current



#### Absolute Maximum Ratings

	Parameter	Max.	Units
$I_D$ @ $T_C = 25^\circ\text{C}$	Continuous Drain Current, $V_{GS}$ @ 10V	9.2	A
$I_D$ @ $T_C = 100^\circ\text{C}$	Continuous Drain Current, $V_{GS}$ @ 10V	5.8	
$I_{DM}$	Pulsed Drain Current ①	37	
$P_D$ @ $T_C = 25^\circ\text{C}$	Power Dissipation	170	W
	Linear Derating Factor	1.3	W/ $^\circ\text{C}$
$V_{GS}$	Gate-to-Source Voltage	$\pm 30$	V
dv/dt	Peak Diode Recovery dv/dt ③	5.0	V/ns
$T_J$	Operating Junction and	-55 to + 150	$^\circ\text{C}$
$T_{STG}$	Storage Temperature Range		
	Soldering Temperature, for 10 seconds	300 (1.6mm from case )	

#### Applicable Off Line SMPS Topologies:

- Active Clamped Forward
- Main Switch

# IRFS9N60A

International  
**IR** Rectifier

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

	Parameter	Min.	Typ.	Max.	Units	Conditions
$V_{(BR)DSS}$	Drain-to-Source Breakdown Voltage	600	—	—	V	$V_{GS} = 0V, I_D = 250\mu A$
$\Delta V_{(BR)DSS}/\Delta T_J$	Breakdown Voltage Temp. Coefficient	—	0.66	—	V/ $^\circ\text{C}$	Reference to $25^\circ\text{C}$ , $I_D = 1\text{mA}$ ⑥
$R_{DS(on)}$	Static Drain-to-Source On-Resistance	—	—	0.75	$\Omega$	$V_{GS} = 10V, I_D = 5.5A$ ④
$V_{GS(th)}$	Gate Threshold Voltage	2.0	—	4.0	V	$V_{DS} = V_{GS}, I_D = 250\mu A$
$I_{DSS}$	Drain-to-Source Leakage Current	—	—	25	$\mu A$	$V_{DS} = 600V, V_{GS} = 0V$
		—	—	250		$V_{DS} = 480V, V_{GS} = 0V, T_J = 125^\circ\text{C}$
$I_{GSS}$	Gate-to-Source Forward Leakage	—	—	100	nA	$V_{GS} = 30V$
	Gate-to-Source Reverse Leakage	—	—	-100		$V_{GS} = -30V$

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

	Parameter	Min.	Typ.	Max.	Units	Conditions
$g_{fs}$	Forward Transconductance	5.5	—	—	S	$V_{DS} = 25V, I_D = 3.1A$
$Q_g$	Total Gate Charge	—	—	49	nC	$I_D = 9.2A$
$Q_{gs}$	Gate-to-Source Charge	—	—	13		$V_{DS} = 400V$
$Q_{gd}$	Gate-to-Drain ("Miller") Charge	—	—	20		$V_{GS} = 10V$ , See Fig. 6 and 13 ④
$t_{d(on)}$	Turn-On Delay Time	—	13	—	ns	$V_{DD} = 300V$
$t_r$	Rise Time	—	25	—		$I_D = 9.2A$
$t_{d(off)}$	Turn-Off Delay Time	—	30	—		$R_G = 9.1\Omega$
$t_f$	Fall Time	—	22	—		$R_D = 35.5\Omega$ , See Fig. 10 ④
$C_{iss}$	Input Capacitance	—	1400	—	pF	$V_{GS} = 0V$
$C_{oss}$	Output Capacitance	—	180	—		$V_{DS} = 25V$
$C_{rss}$	Reverse Transfer Capacitance	—	7.1	—		$f = 1.0\text{MHz}$ , See Fig. 5
$C_{oss}$	Output Capacitance	—	1957	—		$V_{GS} = 0V, V_{DS} = 1.0V, f = 1.0\text{MHz}$
$C_{oss}$	Output Capacitance	—	49	—		$V_{GS} = 0V, V_{DS} = 480V, f = 1.0\text{MHz}$
$C_{oss \text{ eff.}}$	Effective Output Capacitance	—	96	—		$V_{GS} = 0V, V_{DS} = 0V \text{ to } 480V$ ⑤

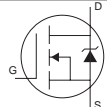
## Avalanche Characteristics

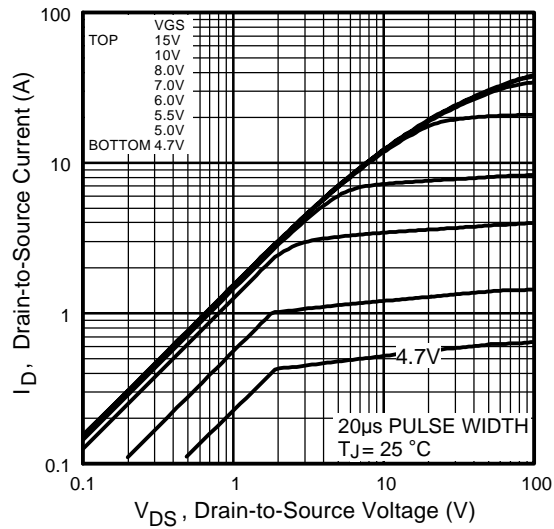
	Parameter	Typ.	Max.	Units
$E_{AS}$	Single Pulse Avalanche Energy②	—	290	mJ
$I_{AR}$	Avalanche Current①	—	9.2	A
$E_{AR}$	Repetitive Avalanche Energy①	—	17	mJ

## Thermal Resistance

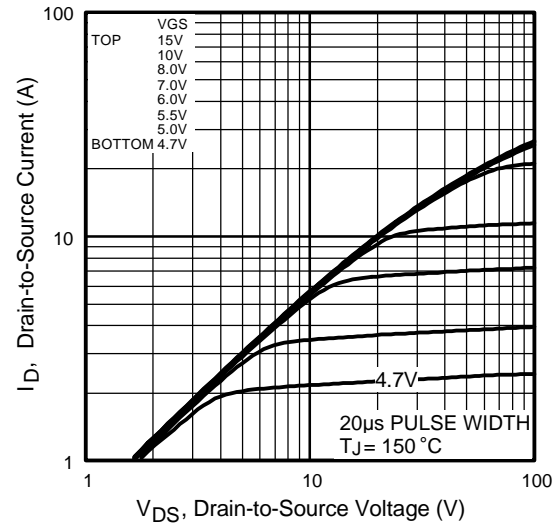
	Parameter	Typ.	Max.	Units
$R_{\theta JC}$	Junction-to-Case	—	0.75	$^\circ\text{C/W}$
$R_{\theta JA}$	Junction-to-Ambient (PCB Mounted, steady-state)	—	40	

## Diode Characteristics

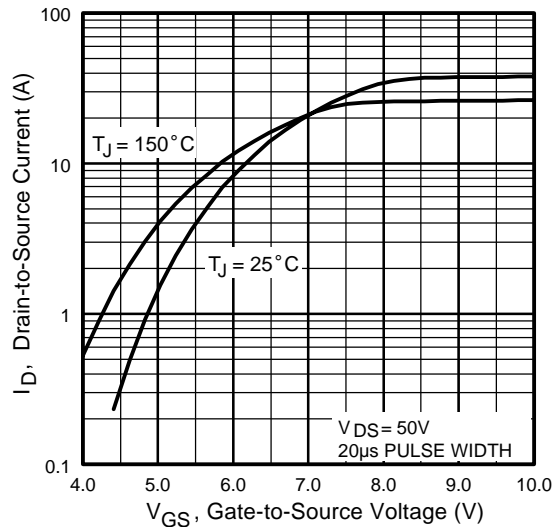
	Parameter	Min.	Typ.	Max.	Units	Conditions
$I_S$	Continuous Source Current (Body Diode)	—	—	9.2	A	MOSFET symbol showing the integral reverse p-n junction diode. 
$I_{SM}$	Pulsed Source Current (Body Diode) ①	—	—	37		
$V_{SD}$	Diode Forward Voltage	—	—	1.5	V	$T_J = 25^\circ\text{C}, I_S = 9.2A, V_{GS} = 0V$ ④
$t_{rr}$	Reverse Recovery Time	—	530	800	ns	$T_J = 25^\circ\text{C}, I_F = 9.2A$
$Q_{rr}$	Reverse Recovery Charge	—	3.0	4.4	$\mu\text{C}$	$di/dt = 100A/\mu\text{s}$ ④
$t_{on}$	Forward Turn-On Time	Intrinsic turn-on time is negligible (turn-on is dominated by $L_S + L_D$ )				



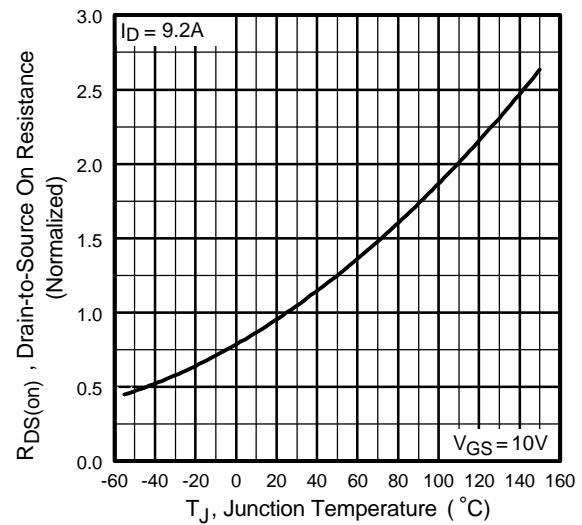
**Fig 1.** Typical Output Characteristics



**Fig 2.** Typical Output Characteristics



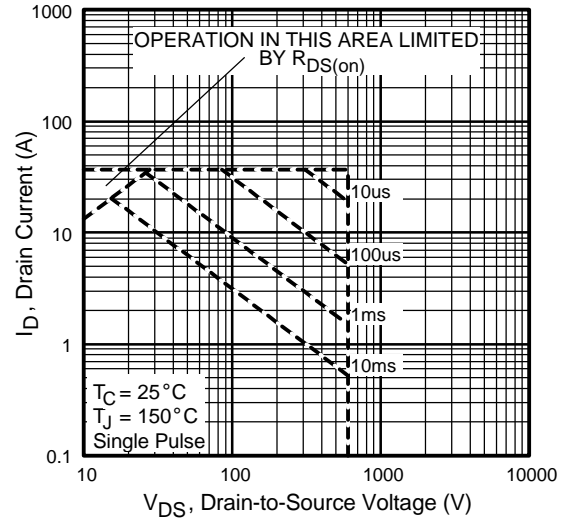
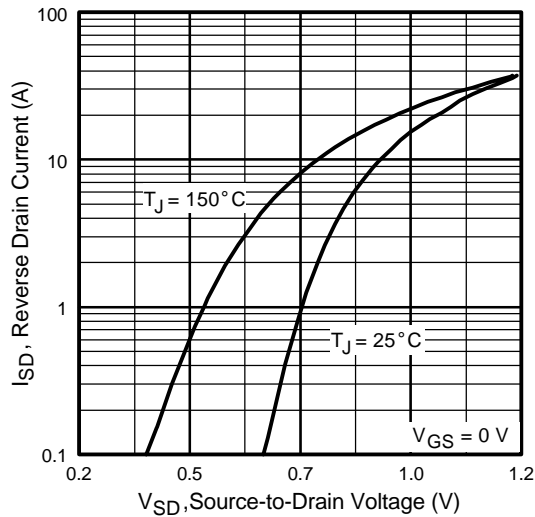
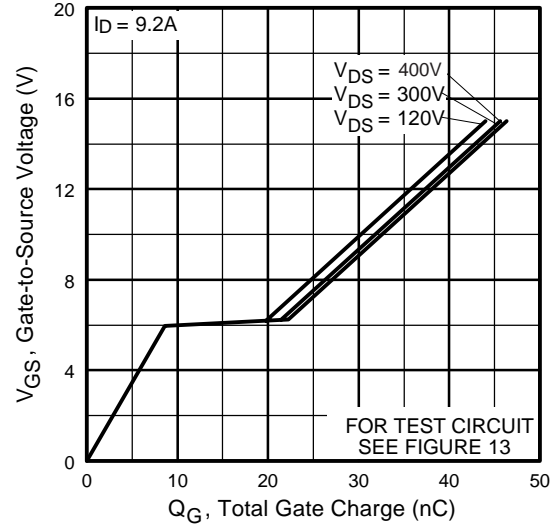
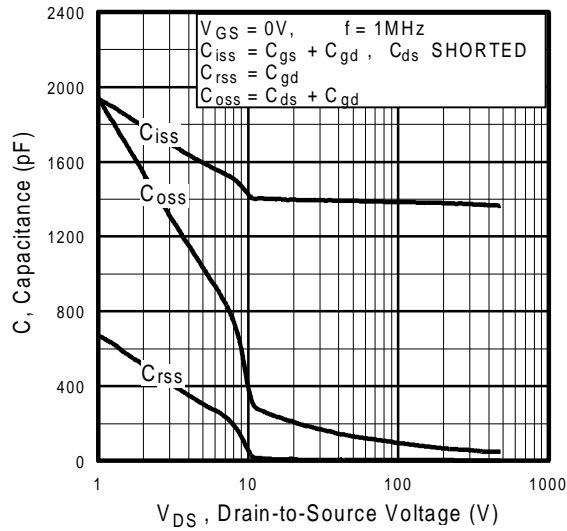
**Fig 3.** Typical Transfer Characteristics

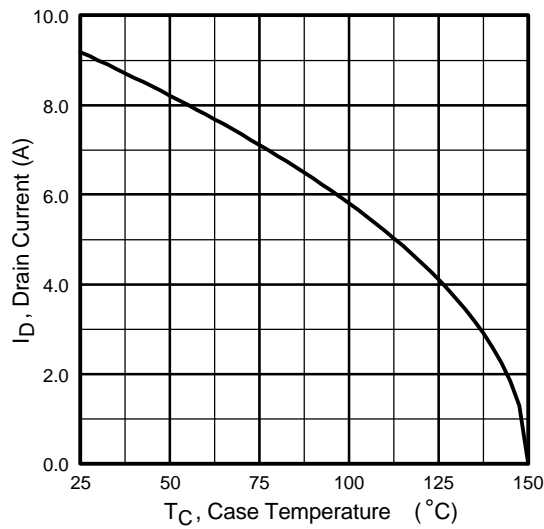


**Fig 4.** Normalized On-Resistance Vs. Temperature

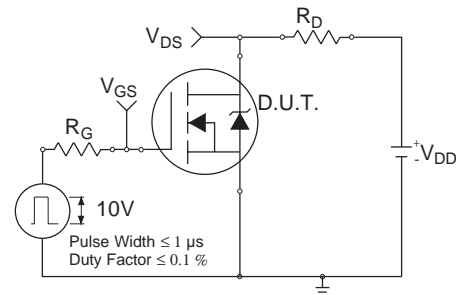
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**IR** Rectifier

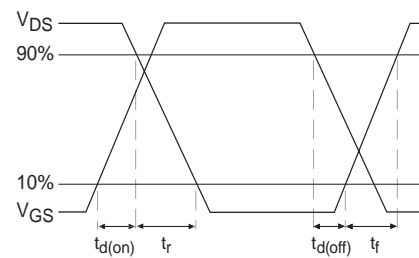




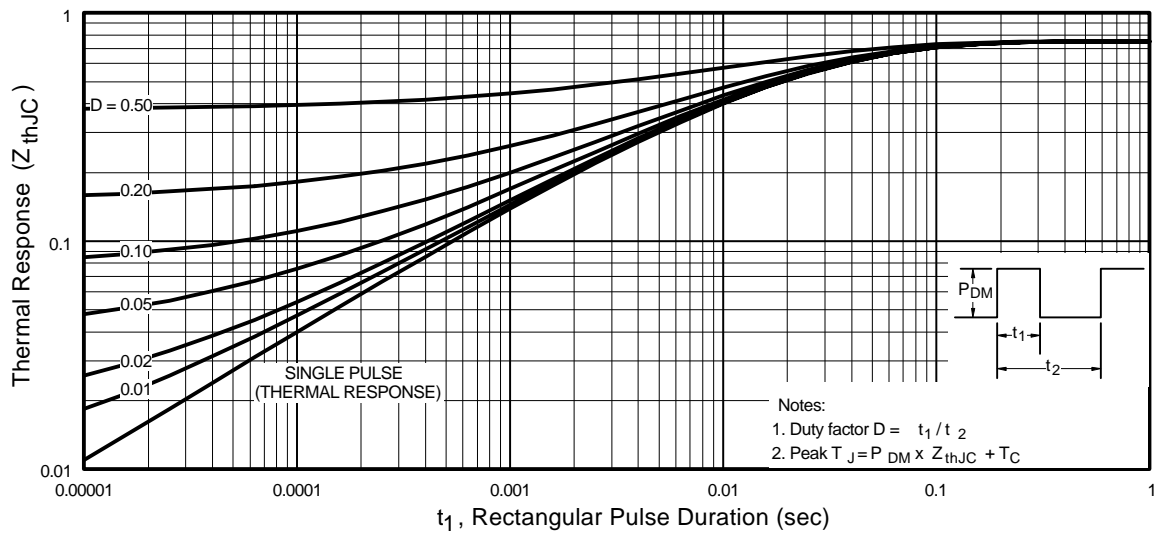
**Fig 9.** Maximum Drain Current Vs. Case Temperature



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



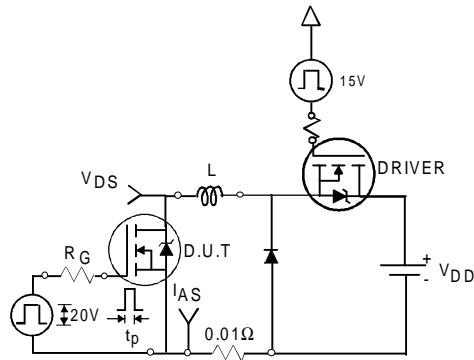
**Fig 10b.** Switching Time Waveforms



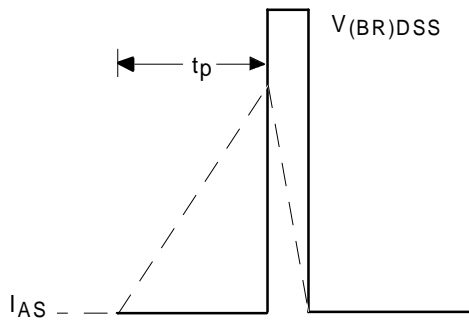
**Fig 11.** Maximum Effective Transient Thermal Impedance, Junction-to-Case

# IRFS9N60A

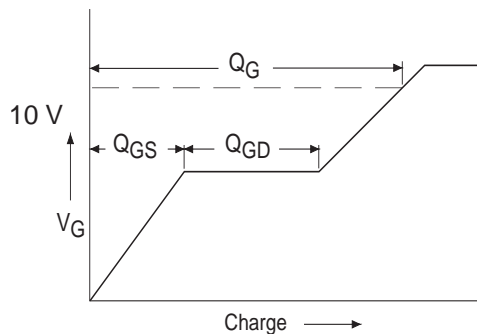
International  
**IR** Rectifier



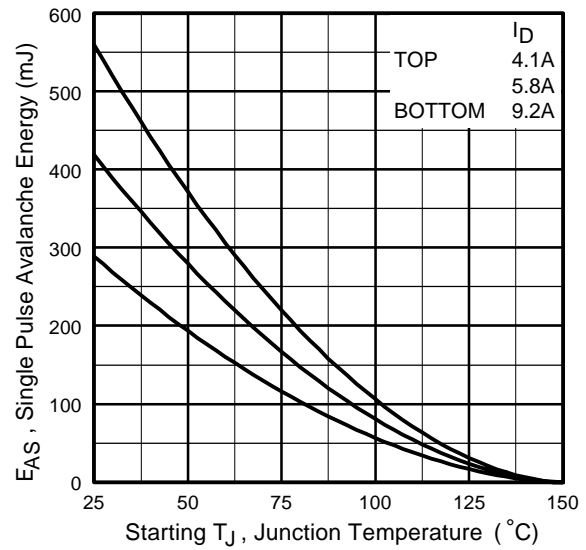
**Fig 12a.** Unclamped Inductive Test Circuit



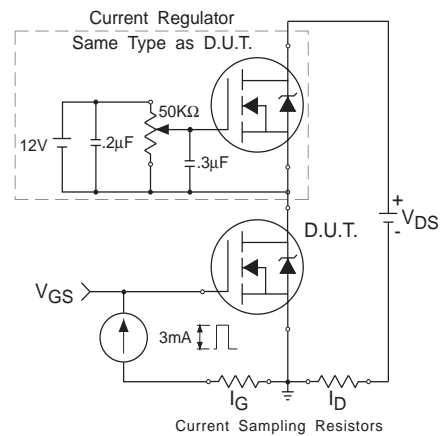
**Fig 12b.** Unclamped Inductive Waveforms



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

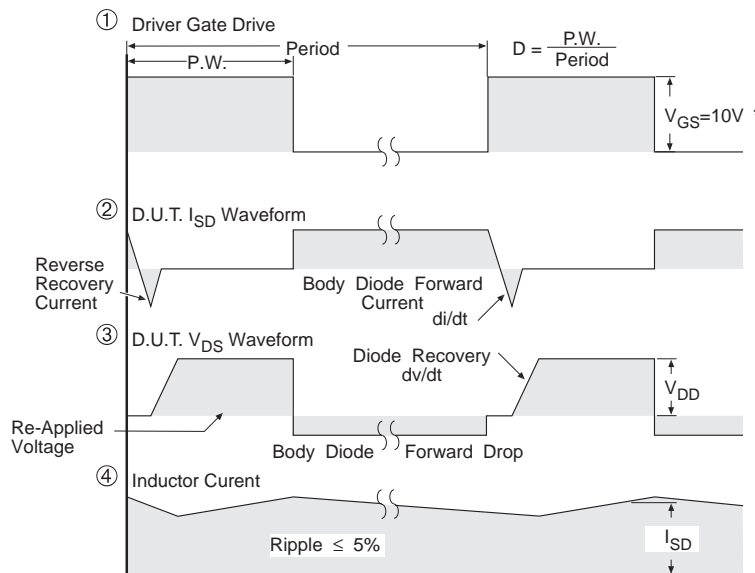
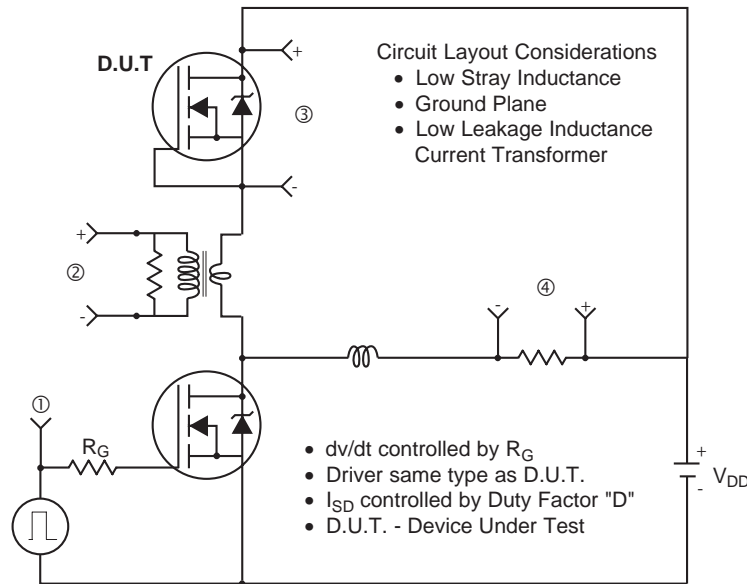


**Fig 12c.** Maximum Avalanche Energy  
Vs. Drain Current



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

### Peak Diode Recovery dv/dt Test Circuit



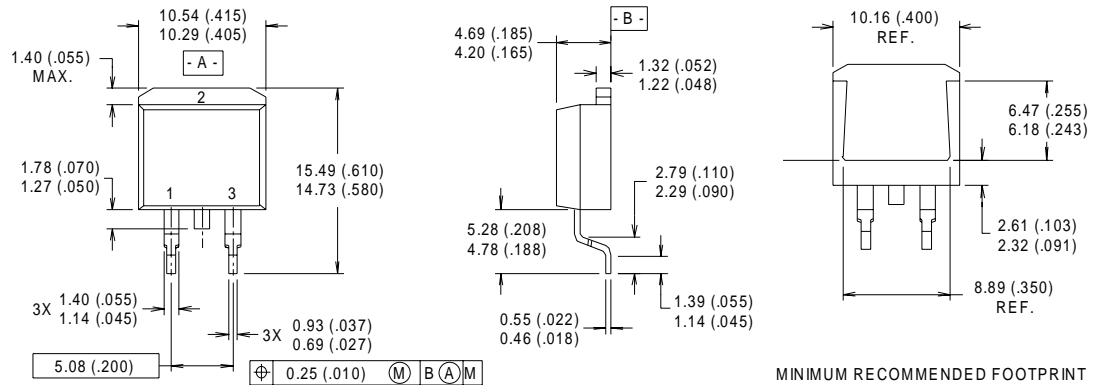
\*  $V_{GS} = 5V$  for Logic Level Devices

**Fig 14.** For N-Channel HEXFET® Power MOSFETs

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## D<sup>2</sup>Pak Package Outline



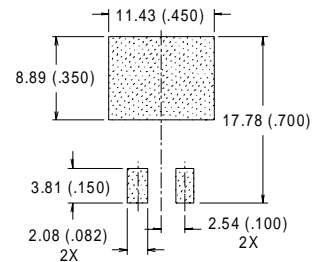
### NOTES:

- 1 DIMENSIONS AFTER SOLDER DIP.
- 2 DIMENSIONING & TOLERANCING PER ANSI Y14.5M, 1982.
- 3 CONTROLLING DIMENSION: INCH.
- 4 HEATSINK & LEAD DIMENSIONS DO NOT INCLUDE BURRS.

### LEAD ASSIGNMENTS

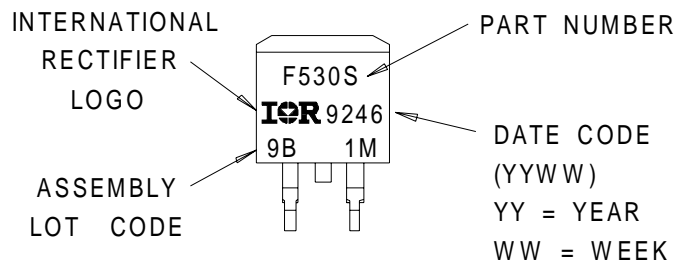
- 1 - GATE
- 2 - DRAIN
- 3 - SOURCE

### MINIMUM RECOMMENDED FOOTPRINT



## Part Marking Information

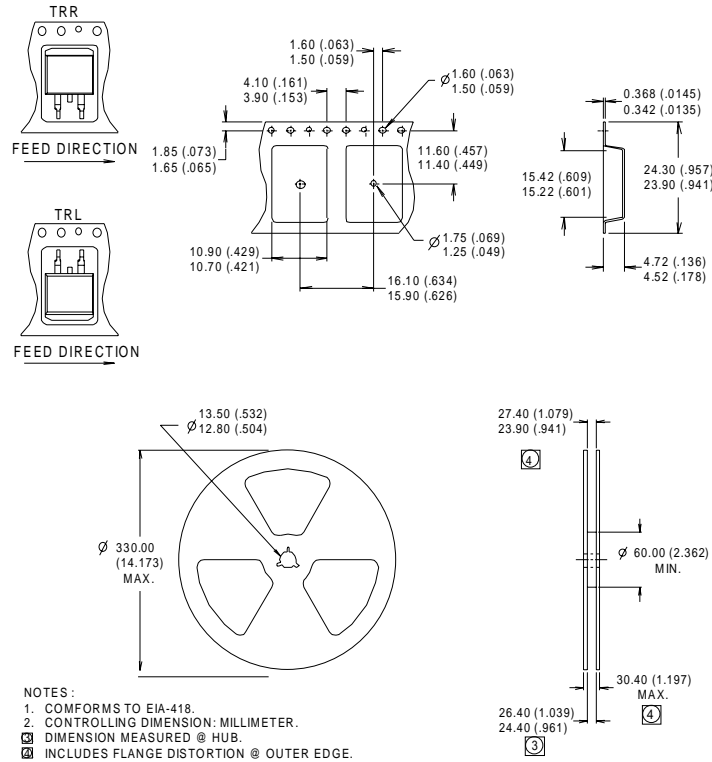
### D<sup>2</sup>Pak





## Tape & Reel Information

### D<sup>2</sup>Pak



### Notes:

- ① Repetitive rating; pulse width limited by max. junction temperature. ( See fig. 11 )
- ② Starting  $T_J = 25^\circ\text{C}$ ,  $L = 6.8\text{mH}$   
 $R_G = 25\Omega$ ,  $I_{AS} = 9.2\text{A}$ . (See Figure 12)
- ③  $I_{SD} \leq 9.2\text{A}$ ,  $di/dt \leq 50\text{A}/\mu\text{s}$ ,  $V_{DD} \leq V_{(BR)DSS}$ ,  
 $T_J \leq 150^\circ\text{C}$
- ④ Pulse width  $\leq 300\mu\text{s}$ ; duty cycle  $\leq 2\%$ .
- ⑤  $C_{OSS}$  eff. is a fixed capacitance that gives the same charging time as  $C_{OSS}$  while  $V_{DS}$  is rising from 0 to 80%  $V_{DSS}$