

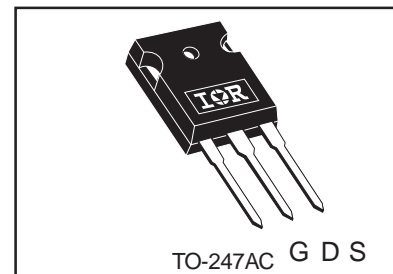
**Applications**

- Switch Mode Power Supply ( SMPS )
- Uninterruptable Power Supply
- High speed power switching

<b>V<sub>DSS</sub></b>	<b>R<sub>ds(on)</sub> max</b>	<b>I<sub>D</sub></b>
<b>600V</b>	<b>0.58Ω</b>	<b>11A</b>

**Benefits**

- Low Gate Charge Q<sub>g</sub> results in Simple Drive Requirement
- Improved Gate, Avalanche and dynamic dv/dt Ruggedness
- Fully Characterized Capacitance and Avalanche Voltage and Current
- Effective Coss specified ( See AN 1001)



**Absolute Maximum Ratings**

	<b>Parameter</b>	<b>Max.</b>	<b>Units</b>
I <sub>D</sub> @ T <sub>C</sub> = 25°C	Continuous Drain Current, V <sub>GS</sub> @ 10V	11	A
I <sub>D</sub> @ T <sub>C</sub> = 100°C	Continuous Drain Current, V <sub>GS</sub> @ 10V	7.0	
I <sub>DM</sub>	Pulsed Drain Current ①	44	
P <sub>D</sub> @ T <sub>C</sub> = 25°C	Power Dissipation	180	W
	Linear Derating Factor	1.4	W/°C
V <sub>GS</sub>	Gate-to-Source Voltage	± 30	V
dv/dt	Peak Diode Recovery dv/dt ③	4.9	V/ns
T <sub>J</sub>	Operating Junction and	-55 to + 150	°C
T <sub>STG</sub>	Storage Temperature Range		
	Soldering Temperature, for 10 seconds	300 (1.6mm from case )	
	Mounting torque, 6-32 or M3 screw	10 lbf•in (1.1N•m)	

**Typical SMPS Topology:**

- PFC Boost

Notes ① through ⑤ are on page 8  
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# IRFPC50A

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	—	0.65	—		$V/^\circ\text{C}$ Reference to $25^\circ\text{C}, I_D = 1\text{mA}$
$R_{DS(on)}$	Static Drain-to-Source On-Resistance	—	—	0.58	$\Omega$	$V_{GS} = 10V, I_D = 6.0A$ 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	—	—	25 250	$\mu A$	$V_{DS} = 600V, V_{GS} = 0V$ $V_{DS} = 480V, V_{GS} = 0V, T_J = 125^\circ\text{C}$
$I_{GSS}$	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	7.7	—	—	S	$V_{DS} = 50V, I_D = 6.0A$
$Q_g$	Total Gate Charge	—	—	70	nC	$I_D = 11A$
$Q_{gs}$	Gate-to-Source Charge	—	—	19		$V_{DS} = 480V$
$Q_{gd}$	Gate-to-Drain ("Miller") Charge	—	—	28		$V_{GS} = 10V$ , See Fig. 6 and 13 ④
$t_{d(on)}$	Turn-On Delay Time	—	15	—	ns	$V_{DD} = 300V$
$t_r$	Rise Time	—	40	—		$I_D = 11A$
$t_{d(off)}$	Turn-Off Delay Time	—	33	—		$R_G = 6.2\Omega$
$t_f$	Fall Time	—	29	—		$R_D = 30\Omega$ , See Fig. 10 ④
$C_{iss}$	Input Capacitance	—	2100	—	pF	$V_{GS} = 0V$
$C_{oss}$	Output Capacitance	—	270	—		$V_{DS} = 25V$
$C_{riss}$	Reverse Transfer Capacitance	—	9.7	—		$f = 1.0\text{MHz}$ , See Fig. 5
$C_{oss}$	Output Capacitance	—	2830	—		$V_{GS} = 0V, V_{DS} = 1.0V, f = 1.0\text{MHz}$
$C_{oss}$	Output Capacitance	—	74	—		$V_{GS} = 0V, V_{DS} = 480V, f = 1.0\text{MHz}$
$C_{oss\ eff.}$	Effective Output Capacitance	—	81	—		$V_{GS} = 0V, V_{DS} = 0V$ to $480V$ ⑤

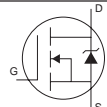
## Avalanche Characteristics

	Parameter	Typ.	Max.	Units
$E_{AS}$	Single Pulse Avalanche Energy②	—	920	mJ
$I_{AR}$	Avalanche Current①	—	11	A
$E_{AR}$	Repetitive Avalanche Energy①	—	18	mJ

## Thermal Resistance

	Parameter	Typ.	Max.	Units
$R_{\theta JC}$	Junction-to-Case	—	0.65	$^\circ\text{C/W}$
$R_{\theta CS}$	Case-to-Sink, Flat, Greased Surface	0.24	—	
$R_{\theta JA}$	Junction-to-Ambient	—	40	

## Diode Characteristics

	Parameter	Min.	Typ.	Max.	Units	Conditions
$I_S$	Continuous Source Current (Body Diode)	—	—	11	A	MOSFET symbol showing the integral reverse p-n junction diode. 
$I_{SM}$	Pulsed Source Current (Body Diode) ①	—	—	44		
$V_{SD}$	Diode Forward Voltage	—	—	1.4	V	$T_J = 25^\circ\text{C}, I_S = 11A, V_{GS} = 0V$ ④
$t_{rr}$	Reverse Recovery Time	—	500	740	ns	$T_J = 25^\circ\text{C}, I_F = 11A$
$Q_{rr}$	Reverse Recovery Charge	—	4.0	6.0	$\mu\text{C}$	$di/dt = 100A/\mu\text{s}$ ④
$t_{on}$	Forward Turn-On Time	Intrinsic turn-on time is negligible (turn-on is dominated by $L_S + L_D$ )				

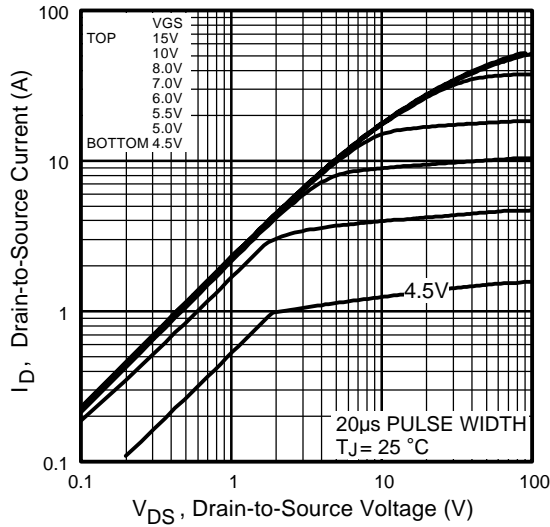


Fig 1. Typical Output Characteristics

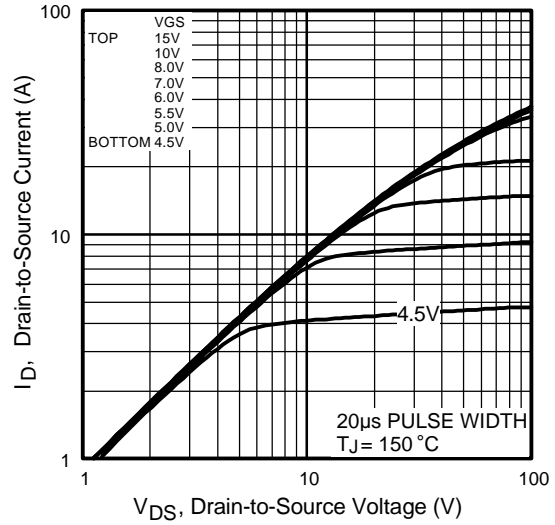


Fig 2. Typical Output Characteristics

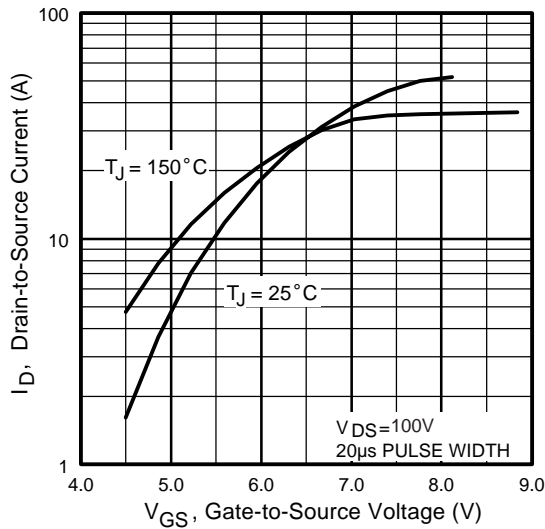


Fig 3. Typical Transfer Characteristics

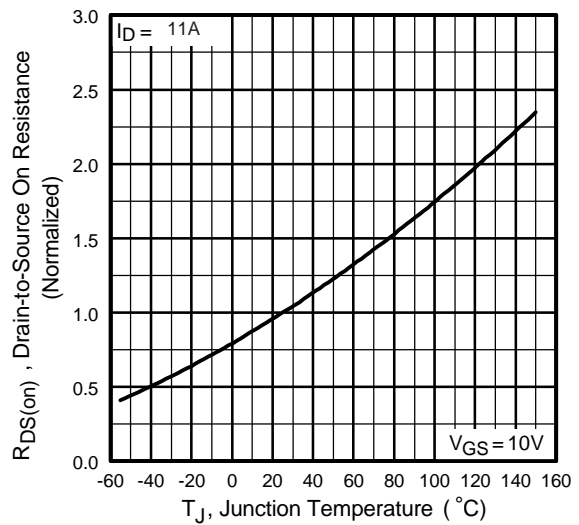
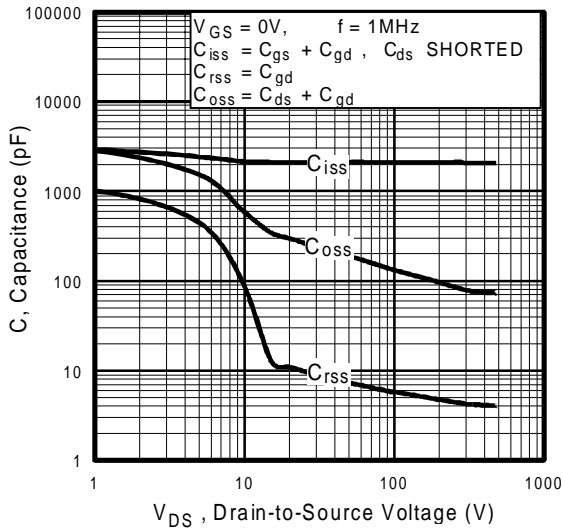
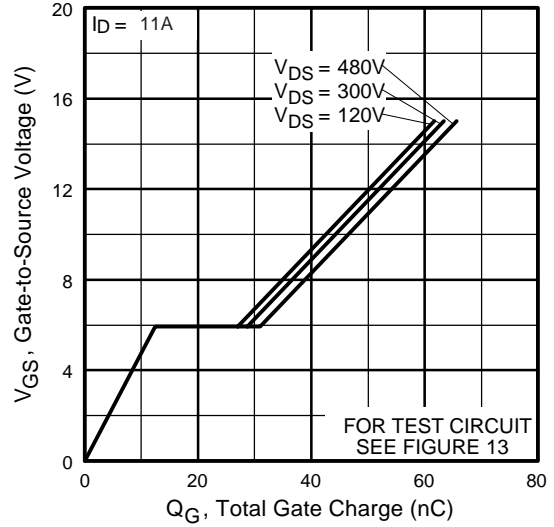


Fig 4. Normalized On-Resistance Vs. Temperature

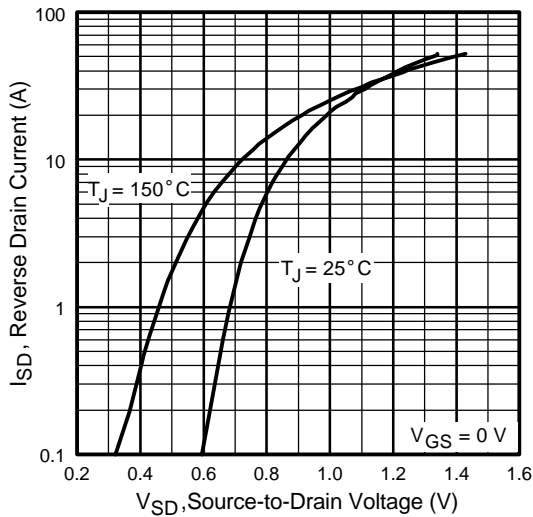
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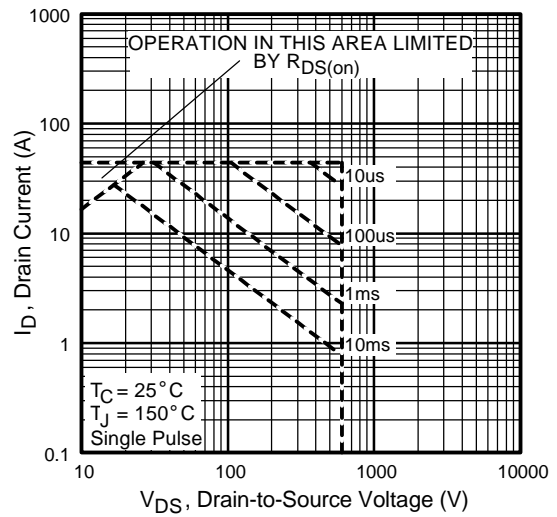
**Fig 5.** Typical Capacitance Vs. Drain-to-Source Voltage



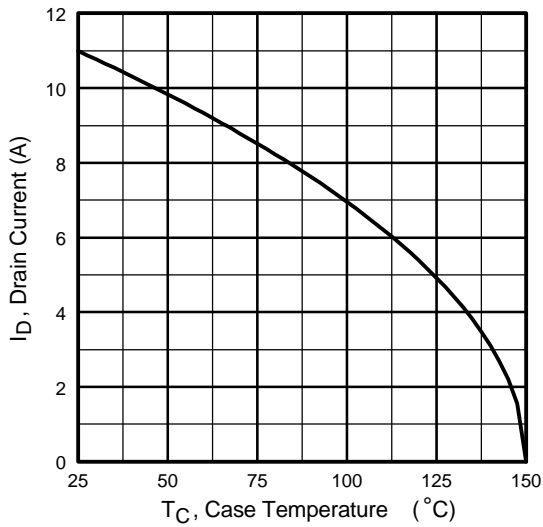
**Fig 6.** Typical Gate Charge Vs. Gate-to-Source Voltage



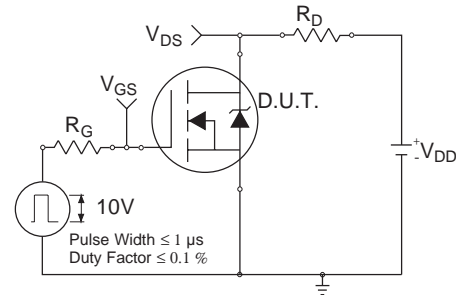
**Fig 7.** Typical Source-Drain Diode Forward Voltage



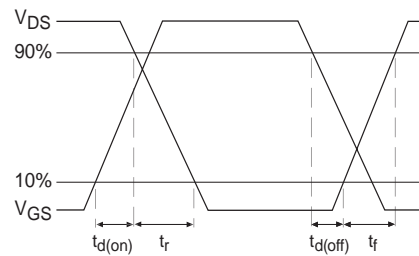
**Fig 8.** Maximum Safe Operating Area



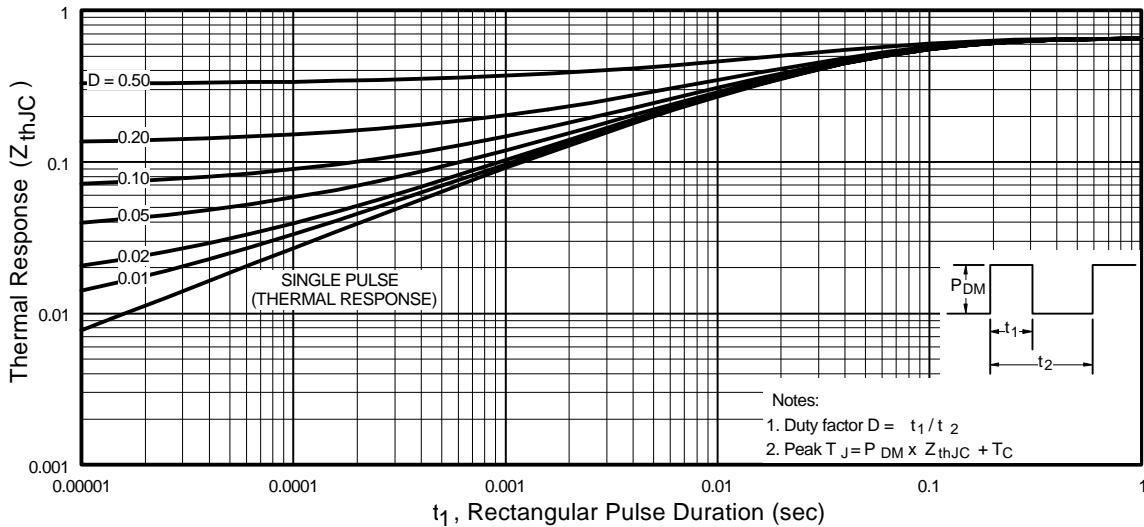
**Fig 9.** Maximum Drain Current Vs. Case Temperature



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



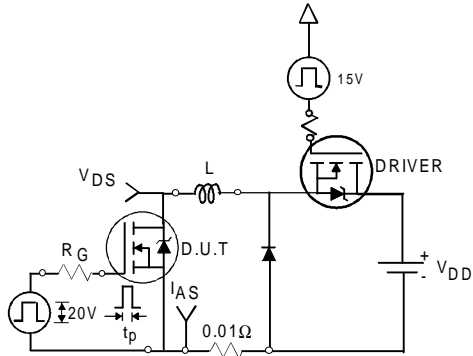
**Fig 10b.** Switching Time Waveforms



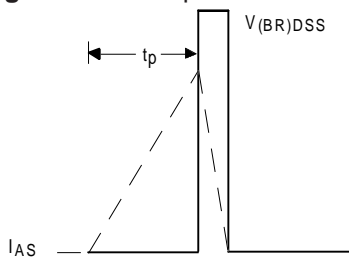
**Fig 11.** Maximum Effective Transient Thermal Impedance, Junction-to-Case

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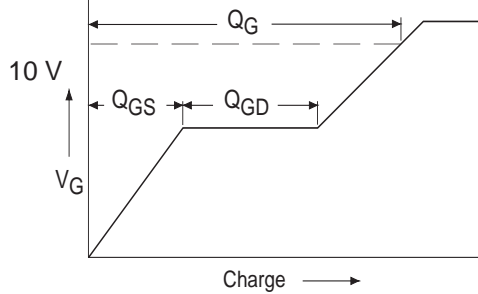
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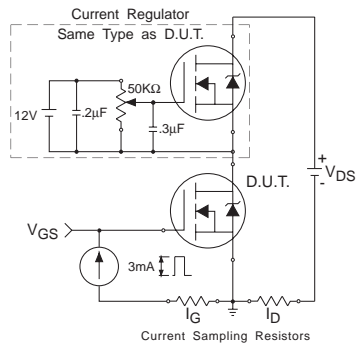
**Fig 12a.** Unclamped Inductive Test Circuit



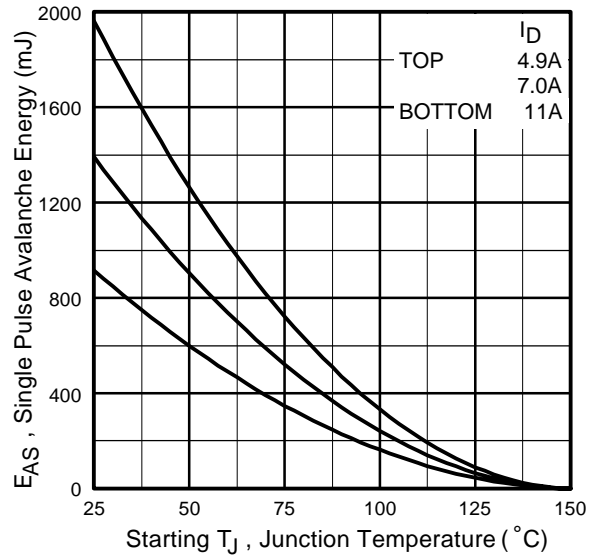
**Fig 12b.** Unclamped Inductive Waveforms



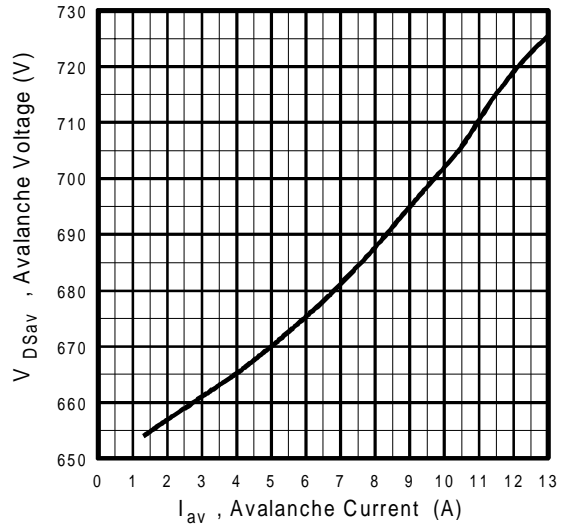
**Fig 13a.** Basic Gate Charge Waveform



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

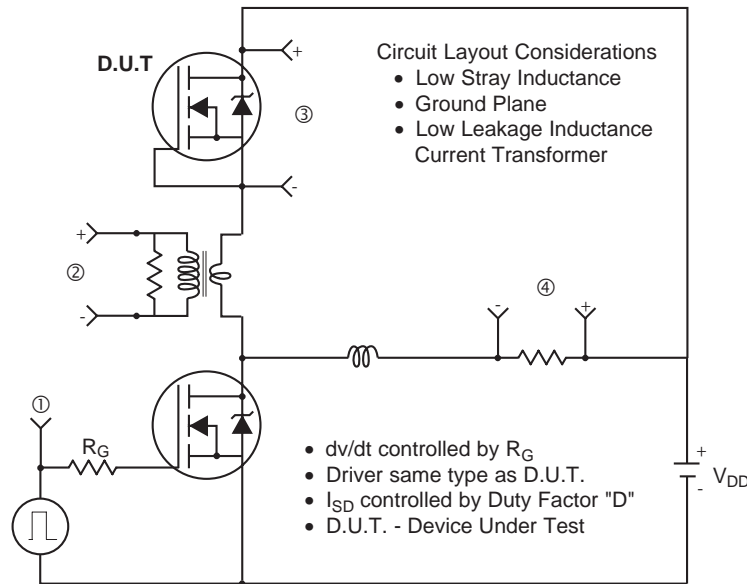


**Fig 12c.** Maximum Avalanche Energy Vs. Drain Current



**Fig 12d.** Typical Drain-to-Source Voltage Vs. Avalanche Current

## Peak Diode Recovery dv/dt Test Circuit



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

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





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