

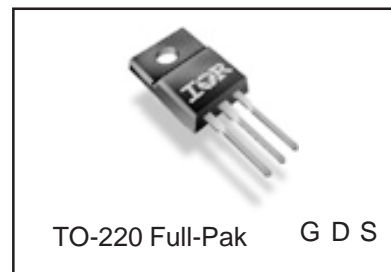
**Applications**

- Switch Mode Power Supply (SMPS)
- Uninterruptible Power Supply
- High Speed Power Switching
- High Voltage Isolation = 2.5KVRMS<sup>Ⓞ</sup>

<b>V<sub>DSS</sub></b>	<b>R<sub>DS(on) max</sub></b>	<b>I<sub>D</sub></b>
<b>650V</b>	<b>0.93Ω</b>	<b>5.1A</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



**Absolute Maximum Ratings**

	Parameter	Max.	Units
I <sub>D</sub> @ T <sub>C</sub> = 25°C	Continuous Drain Current, V <sub>GS</sub> @ 10V	5.1	A
I <sub>D</sub> @ T <sub>C</sub> = 100°C	Continuous Drain Current, V <sub>GS</sub> @ 10V	3.2	
I <sub>DM</sub>	Pulsed Drain Current <sup>Ⓛ</sup>	21	
P <sub>D</sub> @ T <sub>C</sub> = 25°C	Power Dissipation	60	W
	Linear Derating Factor	0.48	W/°C
V <sub>GS</sub>	Gate-to-Source Voltage	± 30	V
dv/dt	Peak Diode Recovery dv/dt <sup>Ⓜ</sup>	2.8	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		
	Mounting torque, 6-32 or M3 screw	10 lbf•in (1.1N•m)	

**Typical SMPS Topologies**

- Single Transistor Flyback
- Single Transistor Forward

# IRFIB5N65A

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

	Parameter	Min.	Typ.	Max.	Units	Conditions
$V_{(BR)DSS}$	Drain-to-Source Breakdown Voltage	650	—	—	V	$V_{GS} = 0V, I_D = 250\mu A$
$\Delta V_{(BR)DSS}/\Delta T_J$	Breakdown Voltage Temp. Coefficient	—	0.67	—	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	—	—	0.93	$\Omega$	$V_{GS} = 10V, I_D = 3.1\text{A}$ 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	$\mu A$	$V_{DS} = 650V, V_{GS} = 0V$ $V_{DS} = 520V, V_{GS} = 0V, T_J = 125^\circ\text{C}$
		—	—	250		
$I_{GSS}$	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	3.9	—	—	S	$V_{DS} = 50V, I_D = 3.1\text{A}$
$Q_g$	Total Gate Charge	—	—	48	nC	$I_D = 5.2\text{A}$ $V_{DS} = 400V$ $V_{GS} = 10V$ , See Fig. 6 and 13 ④
$Q_{gs}$	Gate-to-Source Charge	—	—	12		
$Q_{gd}$	Gate-to-Drain ("Miller") Charge	—	—	19		
$t_{d(on)}$	Turn-On Delay Time	—	14	—	ns	$V_{DD} = 325V$ $I_D = 5.2\text{A}$ $R_G = 9.1\Omega$ $R_D = 62\Omega$ , See Fig. 10 ④
$t_r$	Rise Time	—	20	—		
$t_{d(off)}$	Turn-Off Delay Time	—	34	—		
$t_f$	Fall Time	—	18	—		
$C_{iss}$	Input Capacitance	—	1417	—	pF	$V_{GS} = 0V$ $V_{DS} = 25V$ $f = 1.0\text{MHz}$ , See Fig. 5
$C_{oss}$	Output Capacitance	—	177	—		
$C_{rss}$	Reverse Transfer Capacitance	—	7.0	—		
$C_{oss}$	Output Capacitance	—	1912	—		
$C_{oss}$	Output Capacitance	—	48	—		
$C_{oss\ eff.}$	Effective Output Capacitance	—	84	—		

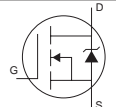
## Avalanche Characteristics

	Parameter	Typ.	Max.	Units
$E_{AS}$	Single Pulse Avalanche Energy②	—	325	mJ
$I_{AR}$	Avalanche Current①	—	5.2	A
$E_{AR}$	Repetitive Avalanche Energy①	—	6	mJ

## Thermal Resistance

	Parameter	Typ.	Max.	Units
$R_{\theta JC}$	Junction-to-Case	—	2.1	$^\circ\text{C}/W$
$R_{\theta JA}$	Junction-to-Ambient	—	65	

## Diode Characteristics

	Parameter	Min.	Typ.	Max.	Units	Conditions
$I_S$	Continuous Source Current (Body Diode)	—	—	5.2	A	MOSFET symbol showing the integral reverse p-n junction diode. 
$I_{SM}$	Pulsed Source Current (Body Diode) ①	—	—	21		
$V_{SD}$	Diode Forward Voltage	—	—	1.5	V	$T_J = 25^\circ\text{C}, I_S = 5.2\text{A}, V_{GS} = 0V$ ④
$t_{rr}$	Reverse Recovery Time	—	493	739	ns	$T_J = 25^\circ\text{C}, I_F = 5.2\text{A}$
$Q_{rr}$	Reverse Recovery Charge	—	2.1	3.2	$\mu\text{C}$	$di/dt = 100\text{A}/\mu\text{s}$ ④
$t_{on}$	Forward Turn-On Time	Intrinsic turn-on time is negligible (turn-on is dominated by $L_S + L_D$ )				

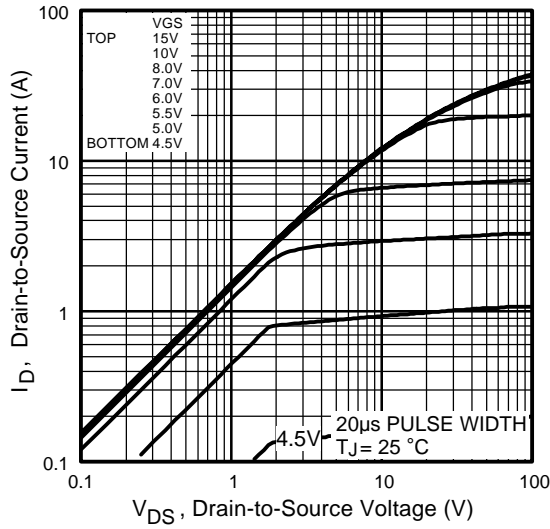


Fig 1. Typical Output Characteristics

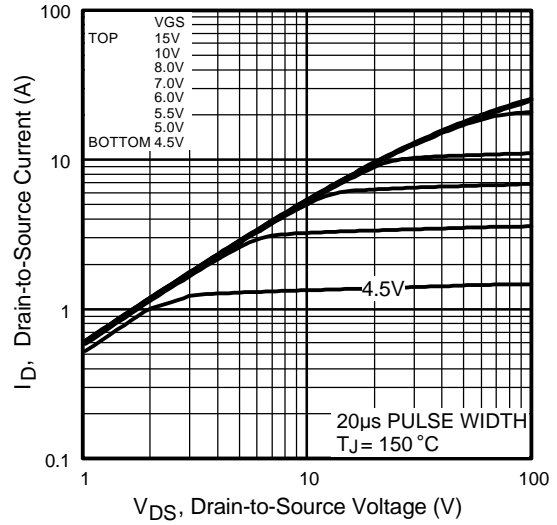


Fig 2. Typical Output Characteristics

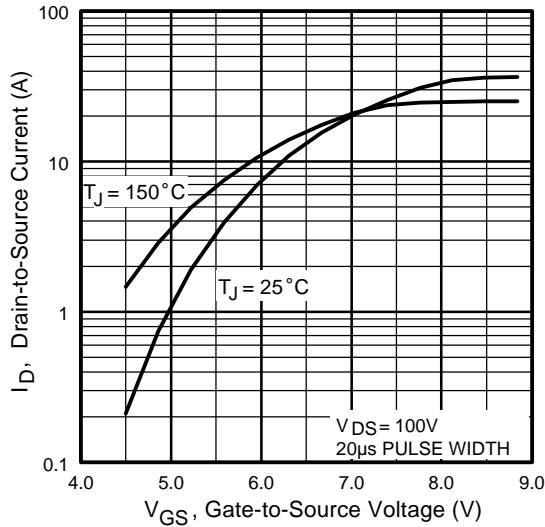


Fig 3. Typical Transfer Characteristics

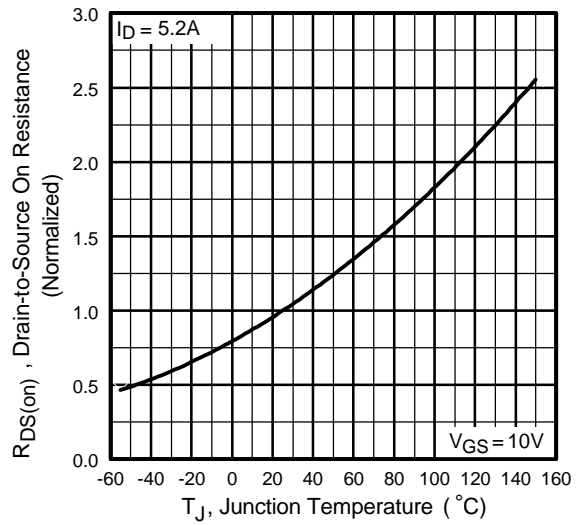
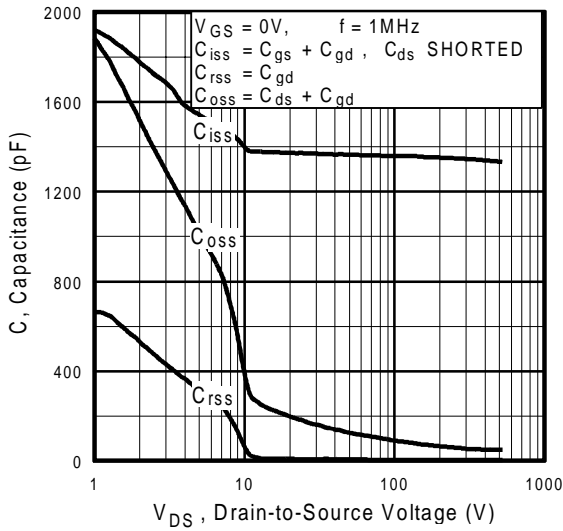


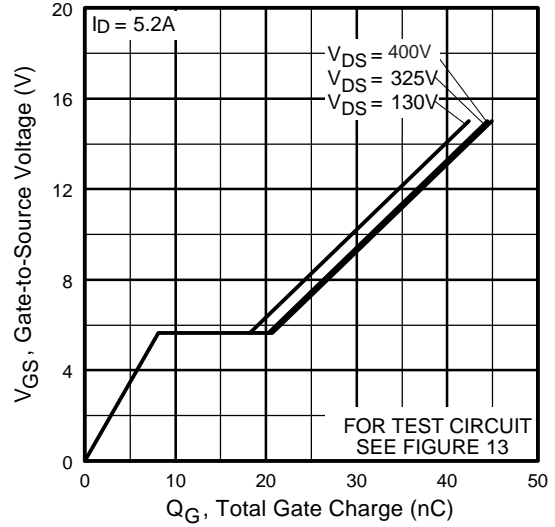
Fig 4. Normalized On-Resistance Vs. Temperature

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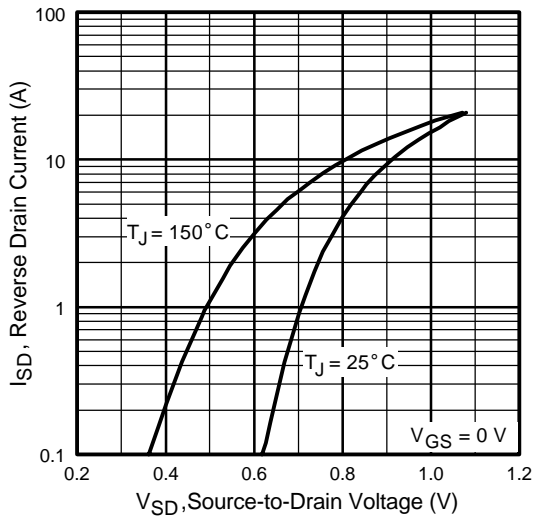
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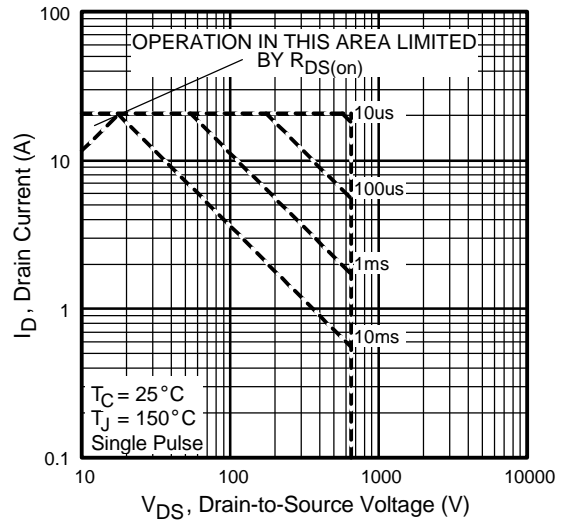
**Fig 5.** Typical Capacitance Vs. Drain-to-Source Voltage



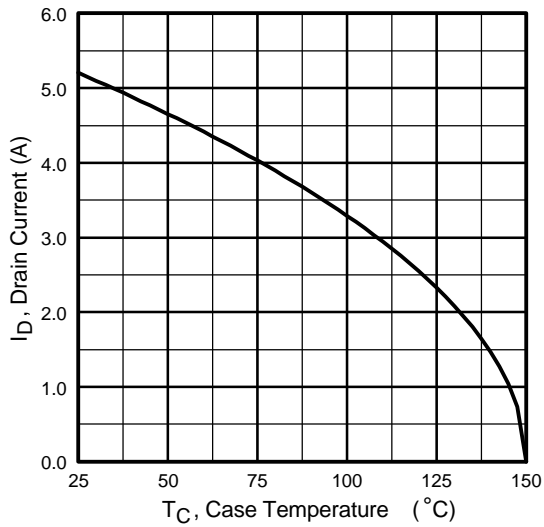
**Fig 6.** Typical Gate Charge Vs. Gate-to-Source Voltage



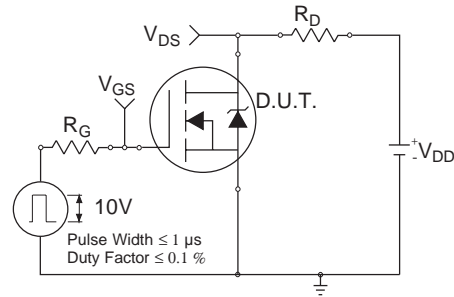
**Fig 7.** Typical Source-Drain Diode Forward Voltage



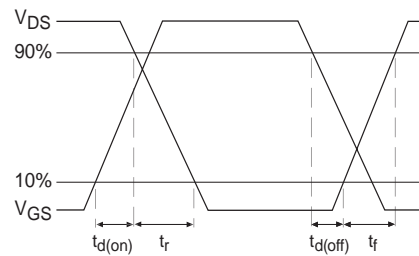
**Fig 8.** Maximum Safe Operating Area



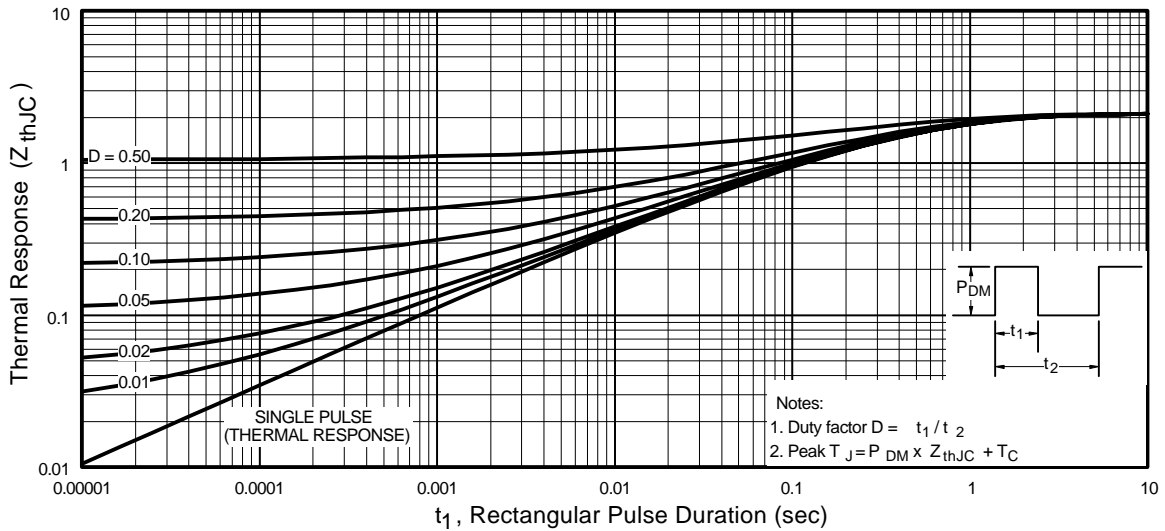
**Fig 9.** Maximum Drain Current Vs. Case Temperature



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



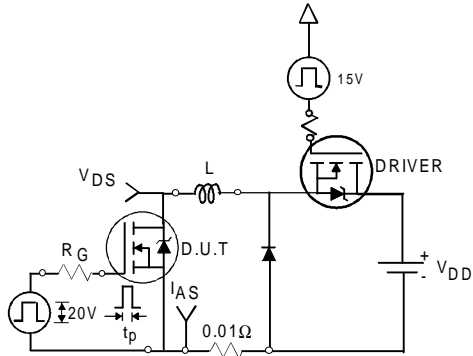
**Fig 10b.** Switching Time Waveforms



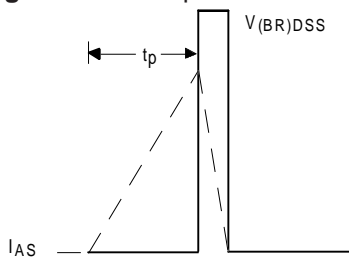
**Fig 11.** Maximum Effective Transient Thermal Impedance, Junction-to-Case

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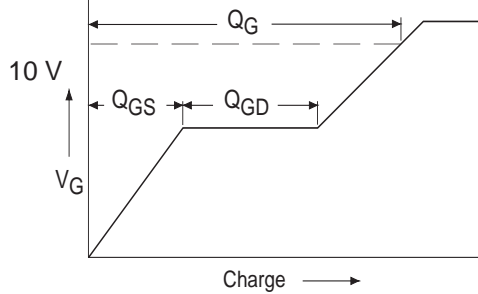
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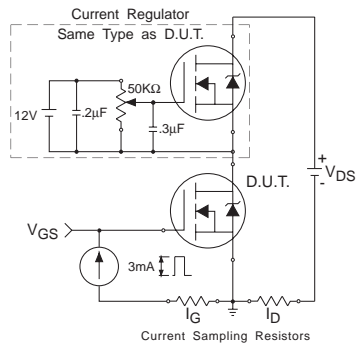
**Fig 12a.** Unclamped Inductive Test Circuit



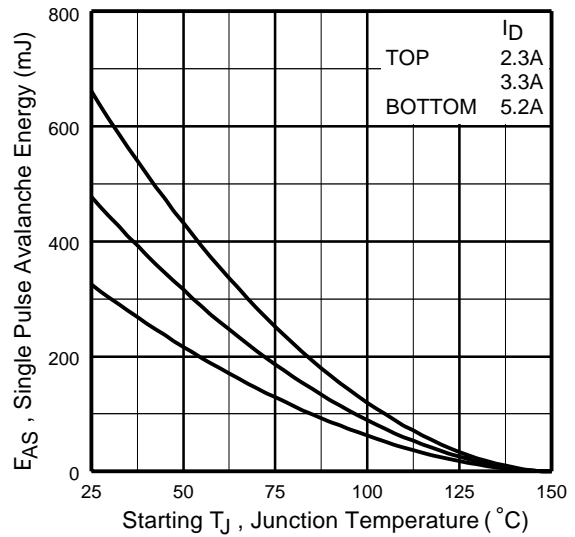
**Fig 12b.** Unclamped Inductive Waveforms



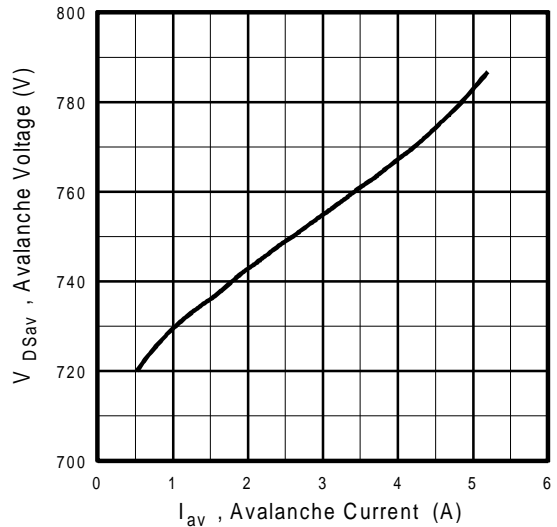
**Fig 13a.** Basic Gate Charge Waveform



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

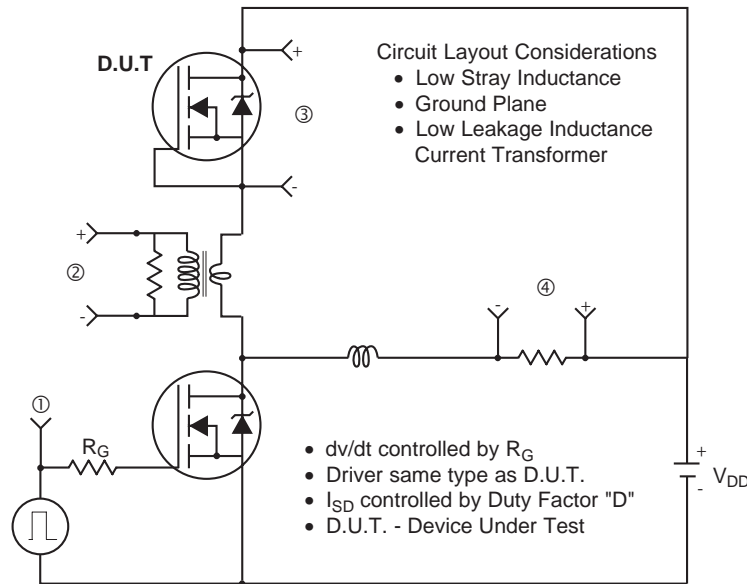


**Fig 12c.** Maximum Avalanche Energy Vs. Drain Current



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

**Peak Diode Recovery dv/dt Test Circuit**



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

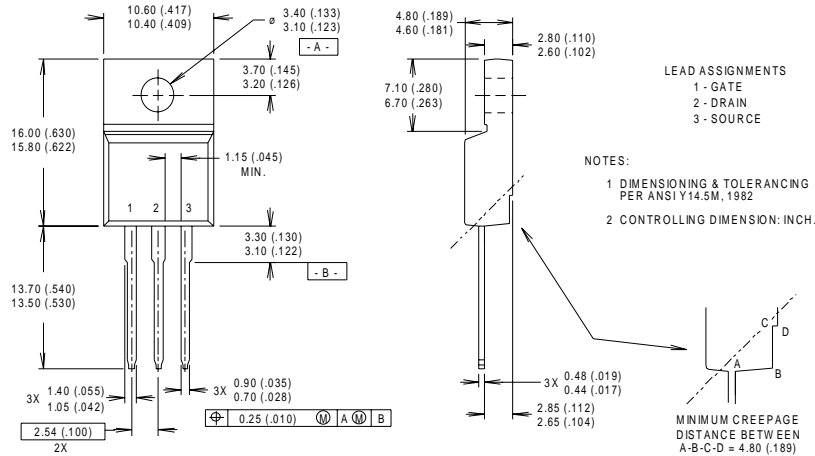
**Fig 14.** For N-Channel HEXFET® Power MOSFETs

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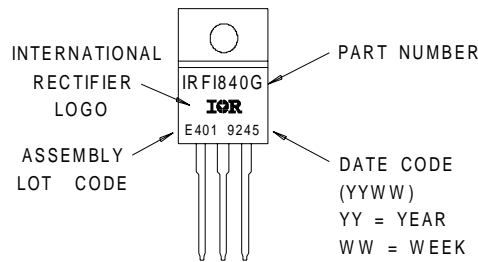
## TO-220 Full-Pak Package Outline

Dimensions are shown in millimeters (inches)



## TO-220 Full-Pak Part Marking Information

EXAMPLE : THIS IS AN IRFI840G  
WITH ASSEMBLY  
LOT CODE E401



### Notes:

- ① Repetitive rating; pulse width limited by max. junction temperature. (See fig. 11)
- ② Starting  $T_J = 25^\circ\text{C}$ ,  $L = 24\text{mH}$   
 $R_G = 25\Omega$ ,  $I_{AS} = 5.2\text{A}$ . (See Figure 12)
- ③  $I_{SD} \leq 5.2\text{A}$ ,  $di/dt \leq 90\text{A}/\mu\text{s}$ ,  $V_{DD} \leq V_{(BR)DSS}$ ,  
 $T_J \leq 150^\circ\text{C}$
- 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%  $V_{DSS}$
- ⑥  $t = 60\text{s}$ ,  $f = 60\text{Hz}$

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