

GENERAL DESCRIPTION

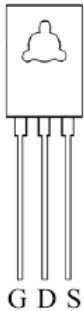
This high voltage MOSFET uses an advanced termination scheme to provide enhanced voltage-blocking capability without degrading performance over time. In addition, this advanced MOSFET is designed to withstand high energy in avalanche and commutation modes. The new energy efficient design also offers a drain-to-source diode with a fast recovery time. Designed for high voltage, high speed switching applications in power supplies, converters and PWM motor controls, these devices are particularly well suited for bridge circuits where diode speed and commutating safe operating areas are critical and offer additional and safety margin against unexpected voltage transients.

FEATURES

- ◆ Robust High Voltage Termination
- ◆ Avalanche Energy Specified
- ◆ Source-to-Drain Diode Recovery Time Comparable to a Discrete Fast Recovery Diode
- ◆ Diode is Characterized for Use in Bridge Circuits
- ◆ I_{BSS} and $V_{DS(on)}$ Specified at Elevated Temperature

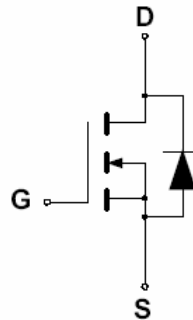
PIN CONFIGURATION

TO - 126
Front View



SYMBOL

N-Channel MOSFET



ABSOLUTE MAXIMUM RATINGS

Rating	Symbol	Value	Unit
Drain to Current – Continuous	I_D	2.0	A
– Pulsed	I_{DM}	9.0	A
Gate-to-Source Voltage – Continue	V_{GS}	± 20	V
– Non-repetitive	V_{GSM}	± 40	V
Total Power Dissipation	P_D	60	W
Operating and Storage Temperature Range	T_J, T_{STG}	-55 to 150	$^{\circ}C$
Single Pulse Drain-to-Source Avalanche Energy – $T_J = 25^{\circ}C$ ($V_{DD} = 100V, V_{GS} = 10V, I_L = 2A, L = 10mH, R_G = 25\Omega$)	E_{AS}	20	mJ
Thermal Resistance – Junction to Case	θ_{JC}	1.0	$^{\circ}C/W$
– Junction to Ambient	θ_{JA}	62.5	$^{\circ}C/W$
Maximum Lead Temperature for Soldering Purposes, 1/8" from case for 10 seconds	T_L	260	$^{\circ}C$

ORDERING INFORMATION

Part Number	Package
IRF2N60-126	TO-126

ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS

Unless otherwise specified, $T_J = 25^\circ\text{C}$.

Characteristic	Symbol	IRF2N60			Units
		Min	Typ	Max	
Drain-Source Breakdown Voltage ($V_{GS} = 0\text{ V}$, $I_D = 250\ \mu\text{A}$)	$V_{(BR)DSS}$	600			V
Drain-Source Leakage Current ($V_{DS} = 600\text{ V}$, $V_{GS} = 0\text{ V}$) ($V_{DS} = 480\text{ V}$, $V_{GS} = 0\text{ V}$, $T_J = 125^\circ\text{C}$)	I_{DSS}			0.1 1.0	mA
Gate-Source Leakage Current-Forward ($V_{gsf} = 20\text{ V}$, $V_{DS} = 0\text{ V}$)	I_{GSSF}			100	nA
Gate-Source Leakage Current-Reverse ($V_{gsr} = 20\text{ V}$, $V_{DS} = 0\text{ V}$)	I_{GSSR}			100	nA
Gate Threshold Voltage ($V_{DS} = V_{GS}$, $I_D = 250\ \mu\text{A}$)	$V_{GS(th)}$	2.0		4.0	V
Static Drain-Source On-Resistance ($V_{GS} = 10\text{ V}$, $I_D = 1.2\text{A}$) *	$R_{DS(on)}$			4.8	Ω
Forward Transconductance ($V_{DS} \geq 50\text{ V}$, $I_D = 1.0\text{A}$) *	g_{FS}	1.4			mhos
Input Capacitance	$(V_{DS} = 25\text{ V}$, $V_{GS} = 0\text{ V}$, $f = 1.0\text{ MHz}$)	C_{iss}	435		pF
Output Capacitance		C_{oss}	56		pF
Reverse Transfer Capacitance		C_{rss}	9.2		pF
Turn-On Delay Time	$(V_{DD} = 300\text{ V}$, $I_D = 2.0\text{ A}$, $V_{GS} = 10\text{ V}$, $R_G = 18\Omega$) *	$t_{d(on)}$	12		ns
Rise Time		t_r	21		ns
Turn-Off Delay Time		$t_{d(off)}$	30		ns
Fall Time		t_f	24		ns
Total Gate Charge	$(V_{DS} = 400\text{ V}$, $I_D = 2.0\text{ A}$, $V_{GS} = 10\text{ V}$) *	Q_g	13	22	nC
Gate-Source Charge		Q_{gs}	2.0		nC
Gate-Drain Charge		Q_{gd}	6.0		nC
Internal Drain Inductance (Measured from the drain lead 0.25" from package to center of die)	L_D		4.5		nH
Internal Drain Inductance (Measured from the source lead 0.25" from package to source bond pad)	L_S		7.5		nH
SOURCE-DRAIN DIODE CHARACTERISTICS					
Forward On-Voltage(1)	$(I_S = 2.0\text{ A}$, $V_{GS} = 0\text{ V}$, $d_i/d_t = 100\text{A}/\mu\text{s}$)	V_{SD}		1.5	V
Forward Turn-On Time		t_{on}	**		ns
Reverse Recovery Time		t_{rr}	340		ns

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

** Negligible, Dominated by circuit inductance

TYPICAL ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS

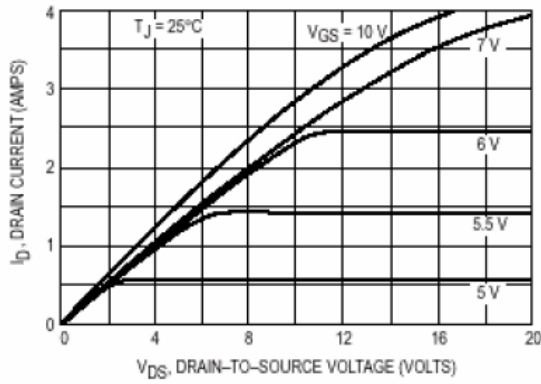


Figure 1. On-Region Characteristics

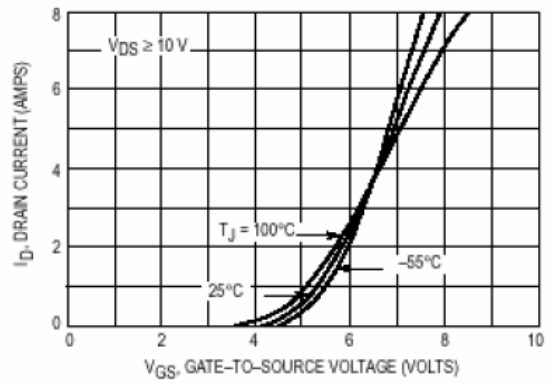


Figure 2. Transfer Characteristics

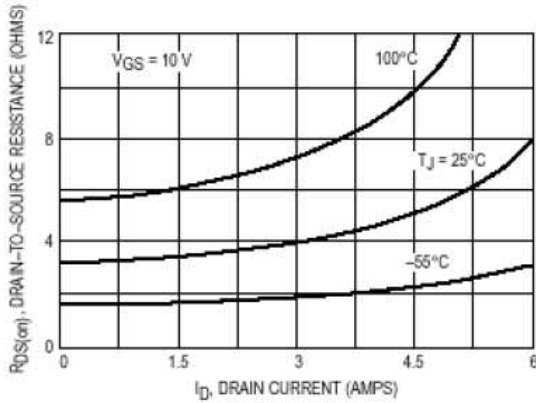


Figure 3. On-Resistance versus Drain Current and Temperature

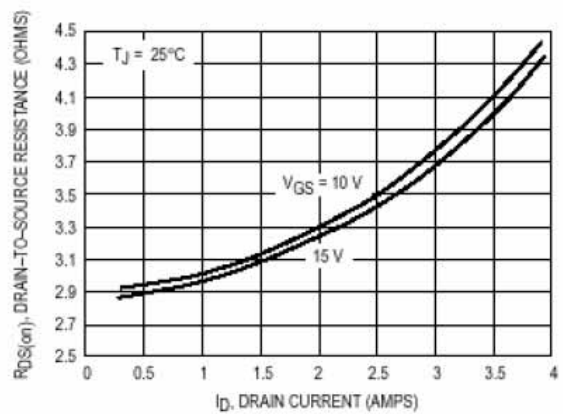


Figure 4. On-Resistance versus Drain Current and Gate Voltage

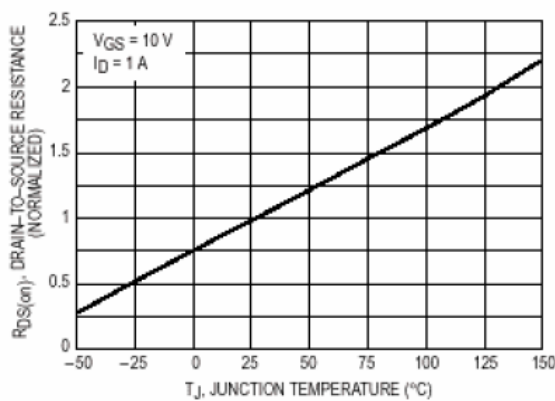


Figure 5. On-Resistance Variation with Temperature

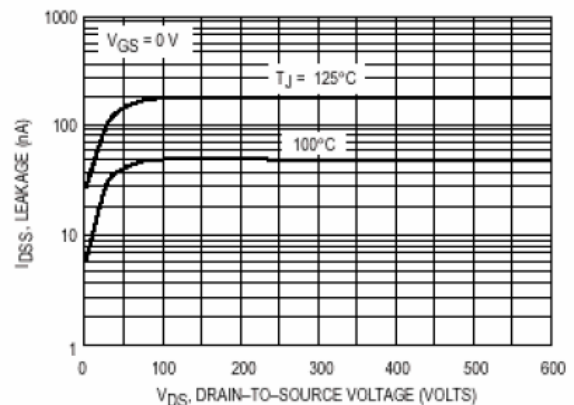


Figure 6. Drain-To-Source Leakage Current versus Voltage