

## SMPS MOSFET

# IRFP22N50A

HEXFET® Power MOSFET

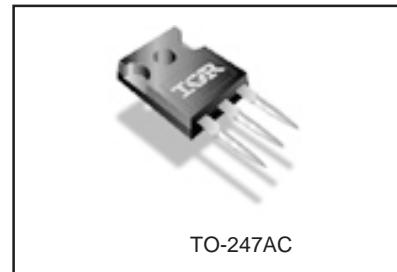
### Applications

- Switch Mode Power Supply (SMPS)
- Uninterruptible 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>500V</b>	<b>0.23Ω</b>	<b>22A</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	22	A
I <sub>D</sub> @ T <sub>C</sub> = 100°C	Continuous Drain Current, V <sub>GS</sub> @ 10V	14	
I <sub>DM</sub>	Pulsed Drain Current ①	88	
P <sub>D</sub> @ T <sub>C</sub> = 25°C	Power Dissipation	277	W
	Linear Derating Factor	2.2	W/°C
V <sub>GS</sub>	Gate-to-Source Voltage	± 30	V
dv/dt	Peak Diode Recovery dv/dt ③	4.8	V/ns
T <sub>J</sub>	Operating Junction and Storage Temperature Range	-55 to + 150	°C
T <sub>STG</sub>	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 Topologies

- Full Bridge Converters
- Power Factor Correction Boost

Notes ① through ⑤ are on page 8  
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**Static @  $T_J = 25^\circ\text{C}$  (unless otherwise specified)**

	Parameter	Min.	Typ.	Max.	Units	Conditions
$V_{(\text{BR})\text{DSS}}$	Drain-to-Source Breakdown Voltage	500	—	—	V	$V_{\text{GS}} = 0\text{V}, I_D = 250\mu\text{A}$
$\Delta V_{(\text{BR})\text{DSS}/\Delta T_J}$	Breakdown Voltage Temp. Coefficient	—	0.55	—	$\text{V}^\circ\text{C}$	Reference to $25^\circ\text{C}, I_D = 1\text{mA}$ ⑥
$R_{\text{DS}(\text{on})}$	Static Drain-to-Source On-Resistance	—	—	0.23	$\Omega$	$V_{\text{GS}} = 10\text{V}, I_D = 13\text{A}$ ④
$V_{\text{GS}(\text{th})}$	Gate Threshold Voltage	2.0	—	4.0	V	$V_{\text{DS}} = V_{\text{GS}}, I_D = 250\mu\text{A}$
$I_{\text{DSS}}$	Drain-to-Source Leakage Current	—	—	25	$\mu\text{A}$	$V_{\text{DS}} = 500\text{V}, V_{\text{GS}} = 0\text{V}$
				250		$V_{\text{DS}} = 400\text{V}, V_{\text{GS}} = 0\text{V}, T_J = 125^\circ\text{C}$
$I_{\text{GSS}}$	Gate-to-Source Forward Leakage	—	—	100	$\text{nA}$	$V_{\text{GS}} = 30\text{V}$
				-100		$V_{\text{GS}} = -30\text{V}$

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

	Parameter	Min.	Typ.	Max.	Units	Conditions
$g_{\text{fs}}$	Forward Transconductance	12	—	—	S	$V_{\text{DS}} = 50\text{V}, I_D = 13\text{A}$
$Q_g$	Total Gate Charge	—	—	120	nC	$I_D = 22\text{A}$
$Q_{\text{gs}}$	Gate-to-Source Charge	—	—	32	nC	$V_{\text{DS}} = 400\text{V}$
$Q_{\text{gd}}$	Gate-to-Drain ("Miller") Charge	—	—	52	nC	$V_{\text{GS}} = 10\text{V}, \text{See Fig. 6 and 13}$ ④
$t_{\text{d}(\text{on})}$	Turn-On Delay Time	—	26	—	ns	$V_{\text{DD}} = 250\text{V}$
$t_r$	Rise Time	—	94	—	ns	$I_D = 22\text{A}$
$t_{\text{d}(\text{off})}$	Turn-Off Delay Time	—	47	—	ns	$R_G = 4.3\Omega$
$t_f$	Fall Time	—	47	—	ns	$R_D = 11\Omega, \text{See Fig. 10}$ ④
$C_{\text{iss}}$	Input Capacitance	—	3450	—	pF	$V_{\text{GS}} = 0\text{V}$
$C_{\text{oss}}$	Output Capacitance	—	513	—	pF	$V_{\text{DS}} = 25\text{V}$
$C_{\text{rss}}$	Reverse Transfer Capacitance	—	27	—	pF	$f = 1.0\text{MHz}, \text{See Fig. 5}$
$C_{\text{oss}}$	Output Capacitance	—	4935	—	pF	$V_{\text{GS}} = 0\text{V}, V_{\text{DS}} = 1.0\text{V}, f = 1.0\text{MHz}$
$C_{\text{oss}}$	Output Capacitance	—	137	—	pF	$V_{\text{GS}} = 0\text{V}, V_{\text{DS}} = 400\text{V}, f = 1.0\text{MHz}$
$C_{\text{oss eff.}}$	Effective Output Capacitance	—	264	—	pF	$V_{\text{GS}} = 0\text{V}, V_{\text{DS}} = 0\text{V to } 400\text{V}$ ⑤

## Avalanche Characteristics

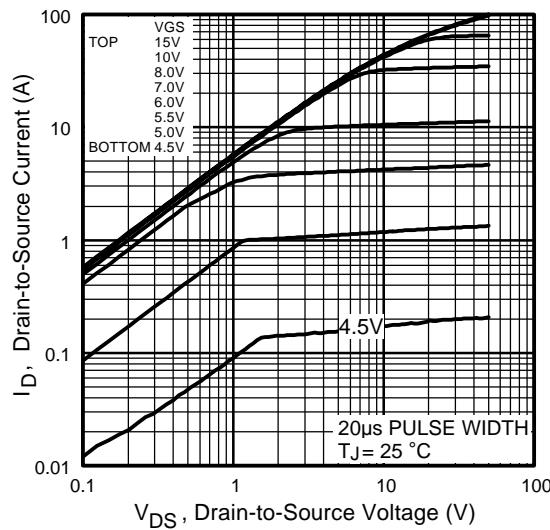
	Parameter	Typ.	Max.	Units
$E_{\text{AS}}$	Single Pulse Avalanche Energy②	—	1180	mJ
$I_{\text{AR}}$	Avalanche Current①	—	22	A
$E_{\text{AR}}$	Repetitive Avalanche Energy①	—	28	mJ

## Thermal Resistance

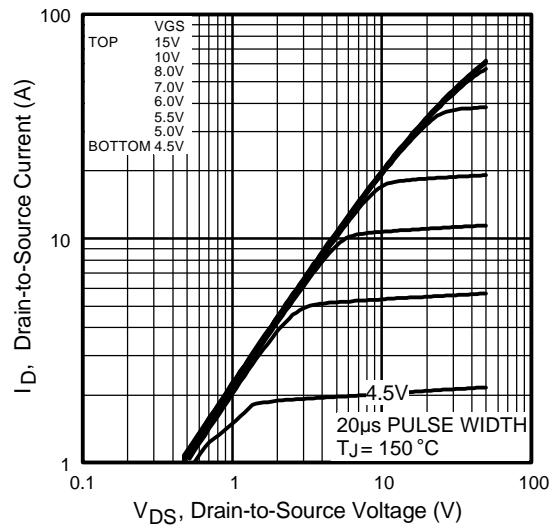
	Parameter	Typ.	Max.	Units
$R_{\theta\text{JC}}$	Junction-to-Case	—	0.45	—
$R_{\theta\text{CS}}$	Case-to-Sink, Flat, Greased Surface	0.24	—	°C/W
$R_{\theta\text{JA}}$	Junction-to-Ambient	—	40	—

## Diode Characteristics

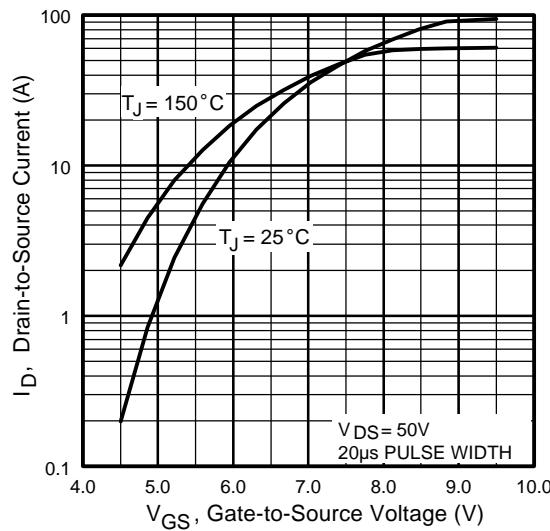
	Parameter	Min.	Typ.	Max.	Units	Conditions
$I_S$	Continuous Source Current (Body Diode)	—	—	22	A	MOSFET symbol showing the integral reverse p-n junction diode.
$I_{\text{SM}}$	Pulsed Source Current (Body Diode) ①	—	—	88	A	
$V_{\text{SD}}$	Diode Forward Voltage	—	—	1.5	V	$T_J = 25^\circ\text{C}, I_S = 22\text{A}, V_{\text{GS}} = 0\text{V}$ ④
$t_{\text{rr}}$	Reverse Recovery Time	—	570	850	ns	$T_J = 25^\circ\text{C}, I_F = 22\text{A}$
$Q_{\text{rr}}$	Reverse Recovery Charge	—	6.1	9.2	$\mu\text{C}$	$dI/dt = 100\text{A}/\mu\text{s}$ ④
$t_{\text{on}}$	Forward Turn-On Time	Intrinsic turn-on time is negligible (turn-on is dominated by $L_S+L_D$ )				



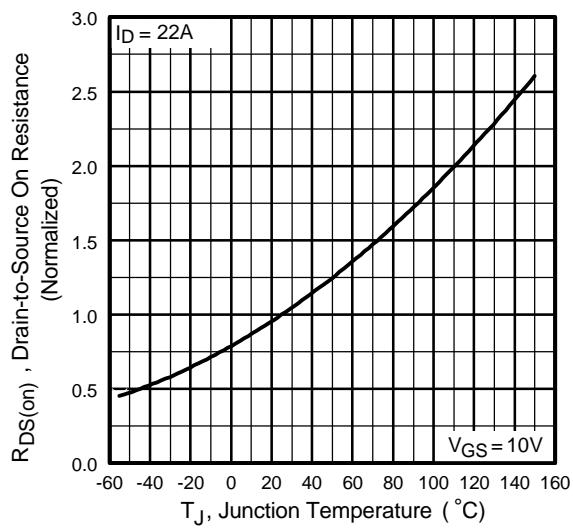
**Fig 1.** Typical Output Characteristics



**Fig 2.** Typical Output Characteristics



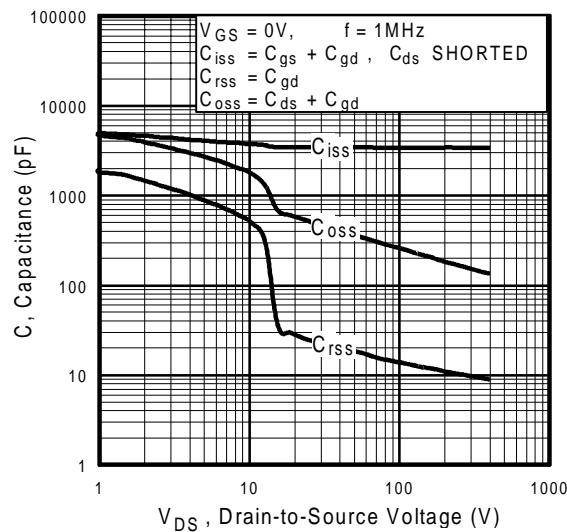
**Fig 3.** Typical Transfer Characteristics



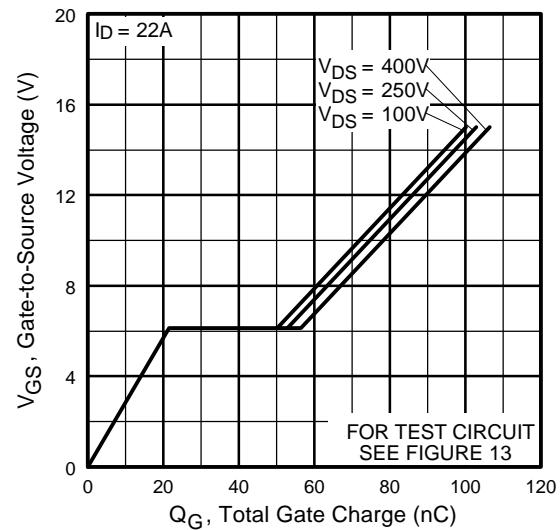
**Fig 4.** Normalized On-Resistance  
Vs. Temperature

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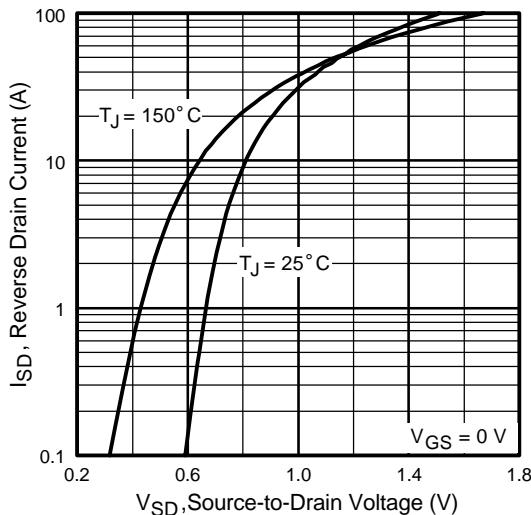
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Rectifier



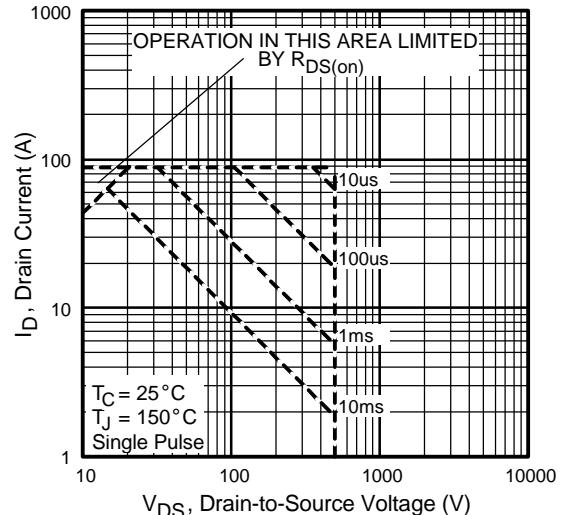
**Fig 5.** Typical Capacitance Vs.  
Drain-to-Source Voltage



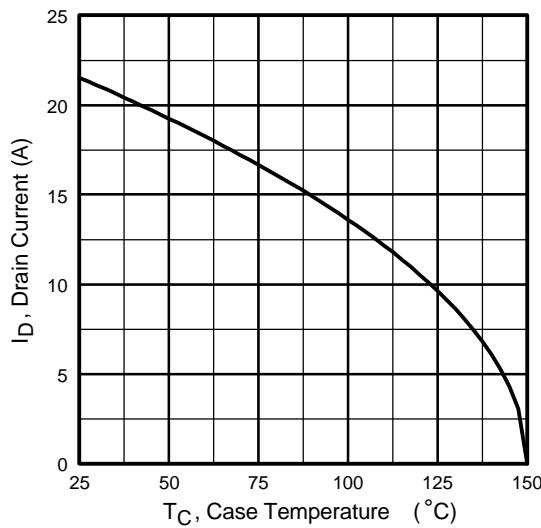
**Fig 6.** Typical Gate Charge Vs.  
Gate-to-Source Voltage



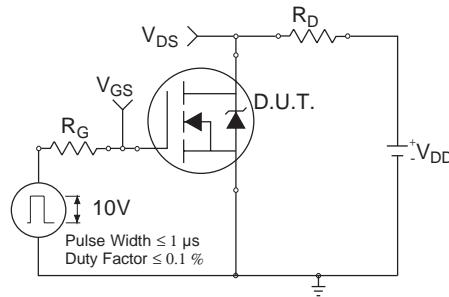
**Fig 7.** Typical Source-Drain Diode  
Forward Voltage



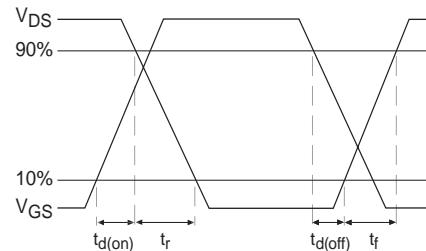
**Fig 8.** Maximum Safe Operating Area



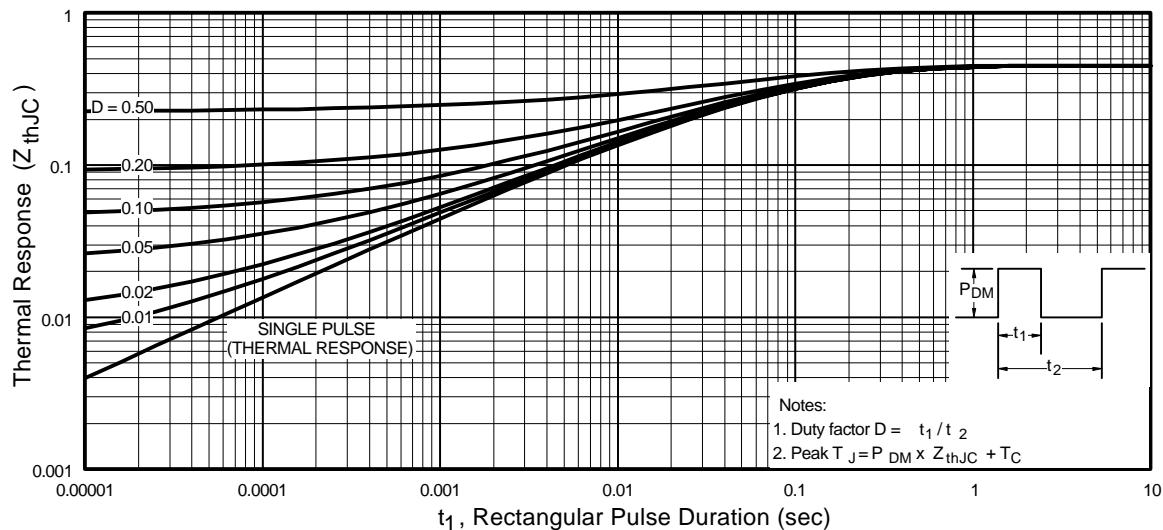
**Fig 9.** Maximum Drain Current Vs.  
Case Temperature



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



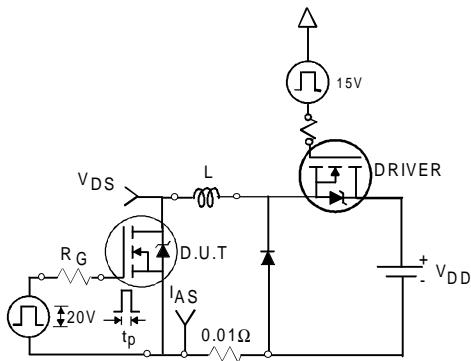
**Fig 10b.** Switching Time Waveforms



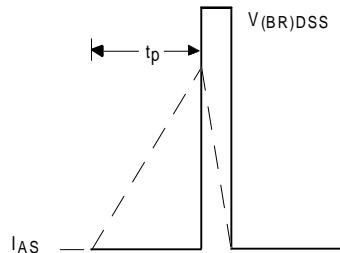
**Fig 11.** Maximum Effective Transient Thermal Impedance, Junction-to-Case

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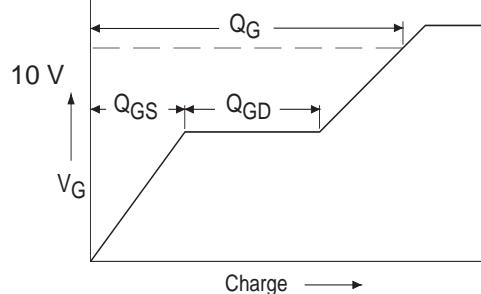
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Rectifier



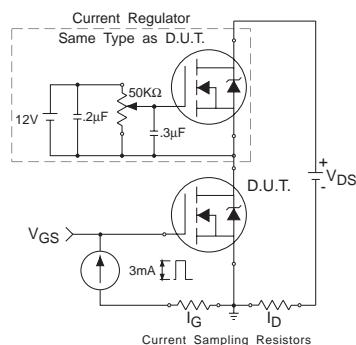
**Fig 12a.** Unclamped Inductive Test Circuit



**Fig 12b.** Unclamped Inductive Waveforms

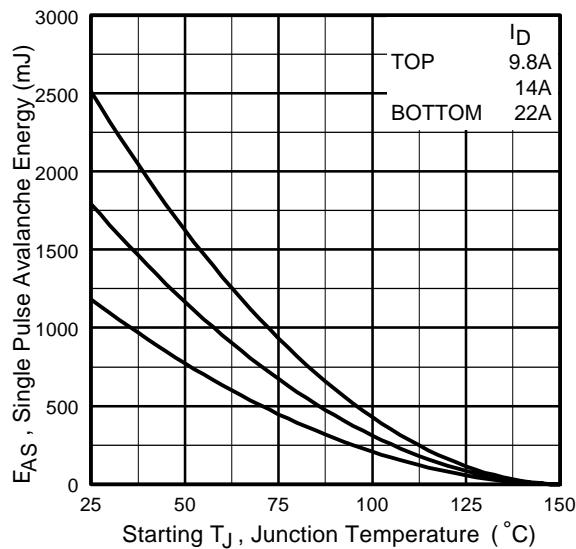


**Fig 13a.** Basic Gate Charge Waveform

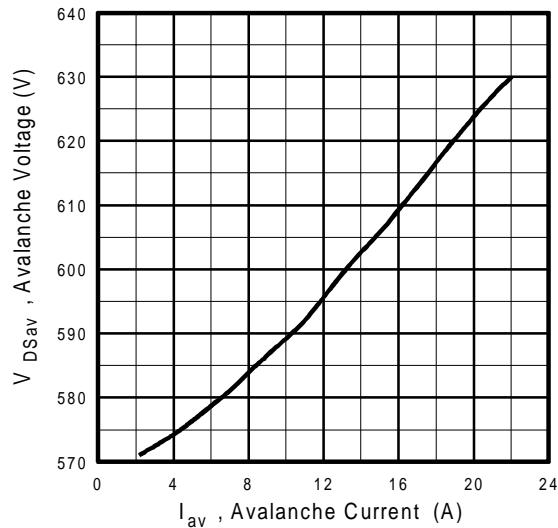


**Fig 13b.** Gate Charge Test Circuit

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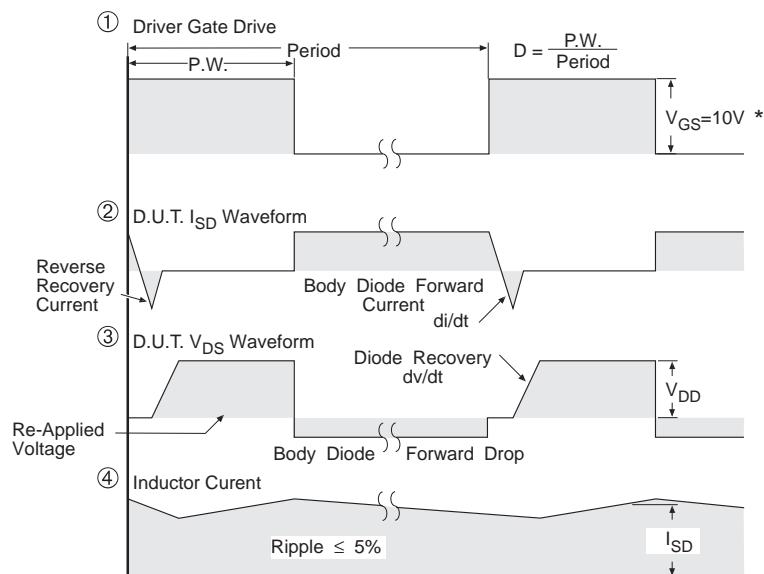
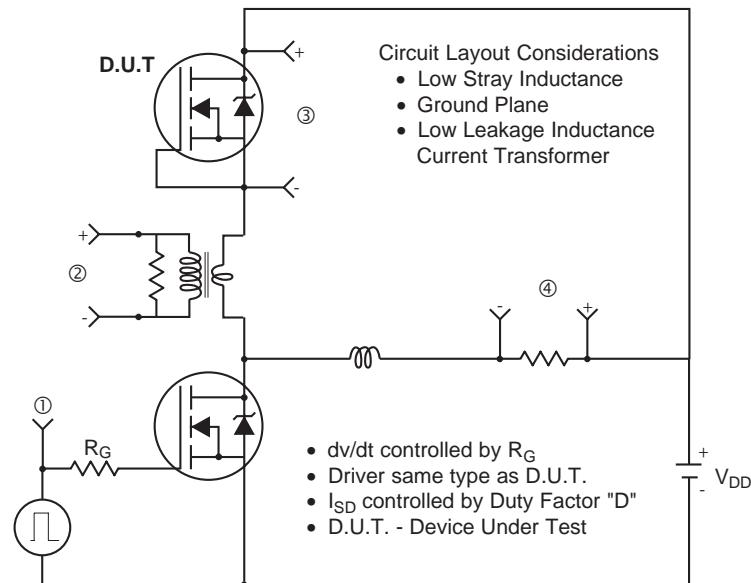
**Fig 12c.** Maximum Avalanche Energy Vs. Drain Current



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

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



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

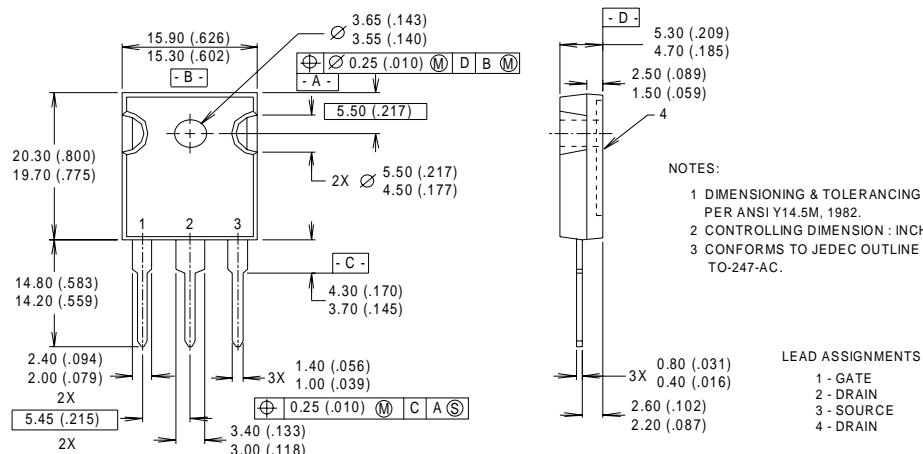
**Fig 14.** For N-Channel HEXFET® Power MOSFETs

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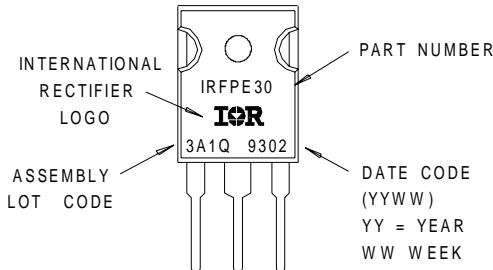
## TO-247AC Package Outline

Dimensions are shown in millimeters (inches)



## TO-247AC Part Marking Information

EXAMPLE : THIS IS AN IRFPE30  
WITH ASSEMBLY  
LOT CODE 3A1Q



### Notes:

- ① Repetitive rating; pulse width limited by max. junction temperature. (See fig. 11)
- ② Starting  $T_J = 25^\circ\text{C}$ ,  $L = 4.87\text{mH}$   
 $R_G = 25\Omega$ ,  $I_{AS} = 22\text{A}$ . (See Figure 12a)
- ③  $I_{SD} \leq 22\text{A}$ ,  $\text{di}/\text{dt} \leq 190\text{A}/\mu\text{s}$ ,  $V_{DD} \leq V_{(\text{BR})DSS}$ ,  
 $T_J \leq 150^\circ\text{C}$
- 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%  $V_{DSS}$

International  
**IR** Rectifier

**WORLD HEADQUARTERS:** 233 Kansas St., El Segundo, California 90245, Tel: (310) 252-7105

**IR GREAT BRITAIN:** Hurst Green, Oxted, Surrey RH8 9BB, UK Tel: ++ 44 1883 732020

**IR CANADA:** 15 Lincoln Court, Brampton, Ontario L6T3Z2, Tel: (905) 453 2200

**IR GERMANY:** Saalburgstrasse 157, 61350 Bad Homburg Tel: ++ 49 6172 96590

**IR ITALY:** Via Liguria 49, 10071 Borgaro, Torino Tel: ++ 39 11 451 0111

**IR JAPAN:** K&H Bldg., 2F, 30-4 Nishi-Ikebukuro 3-Chome, Toshima-Ku, Tokyo Japan 171 Tel: 81 3 3983 0086

**IR SOUTHEAST ASIA:** 1 Kim Seng Promenade, Great World City West Tower, 13-11, Singapore 237994 Tel: ++ 65 838 4630

**IR TAIWAN:** 16 Fl. Suite D. 207, Sec. 2, Tun Haw South Road, Taipei, 10673, Taiwan Tel: 886-2-2377-9936

*Data and specifications subject to change without notice. 12/99*