

IRF3704ZPBF Datasheet

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DiGi Electronics Part Number

IRF3704ZPBF-DG

Manufacturer

Infineon Technologies

Manufacturer Product Number

IRF3704ZPBF

Description

MOSFET N-CH 20V 67A TO220AB

Detailed Description

N-Channel 20 V 67A (Tc) 57W (Tc) Through Hole TO

220AB



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Purchase and inquiry

Manufacturer Product Number:	Manufacturer:
IRF3704ZPBF	Infineon Technologies
Series:	Product Status:
HEXFET®	Obsolete
FET Type:	Technology:
N-Channel	MOSFET (Metal Oxide)
Drain to Source Voltage (Vdss):	Current - Continuous Drain (Id) @ 25°C:
20 V	67A (Tc)
Drive Voltage (Max Rds On, Min Rds On):	Rds On (Max) @ Id, Vgs:
4.5V, 10V	7.9mOhm @ 21A, 10V
Vgs(th) (Max) @ Id:	Gate Charge (Qg) (Max) @ Vgs:
2.55V @ 250μA	13 nC @ 4.5 V
Vgs (Max):	Input Capacitance (Ciss) (Max) @ Vds:
±20V	1220 pF @ 10 V
FET Feature:	Power Dissipation (Max):
	57W (Tc)
Operating Temperature:	Mounting Type:
-55°C ~ 175°C (TJ)	Through Hole
Supplier Device Package:	Package / Case:
TO-220AB	TO-220-3

Environmental & Export classification

Moisture Sensitivity Level (MSL):	REACH Status:
1 (Unlimited)	REACH Unaffected
ECCN:	HTSUS:
EAR99	8541.29.0095

International Rectifier

IRF3704ZPbF
IRF3704ZSPbF
IRF3704ZLPbF
HEXFET® Power MOSFET

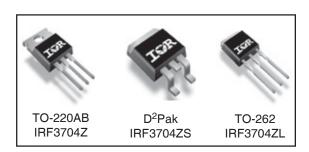
Applications

- High Frequency Synchronous Buck Converters for Computer Processor Power
- Lead-Free

V _{DSS}	R _{DS(on)} max	Qg
20V	7.9m Ω	8.7nC

Benefits

- Low R_{DS(on)} at 4.5V V_{GS}
- Ultra-Low Gate Impedance
- Fully Characterized Avalanche Voltage and Current



Absolute Maximum Ratings

	Parameter	Max.	Units
V_{DS}	Drain-to-Source Voltage	20	V
V_{GS}	Gate-to-Source Voltage	± 20	
I _D @ T _C = 25°C	Continuous Drain Current, V _{GS} @ 10V	67 ©	Α
I _D @ T _C = 100°C	Continuous Drain Current, V _{GS} @ 10V	47 ©	
I _{DM}	Pulsed Drain Current ①	260	7
P _D @T _C = 25°C	Maximum Power Dissipation	57	W
P _D @T _C = 100°C	Maximum Power Dissipation	28	
	Linear Derating Factor	0.38	W/°C
T_J	Operating Junction and	-55 to + 175	°C
T _{STG}	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)	

Thermal Resistance

111011114111100101441100				
	Parameter	Тур.	Max.	Units
$R_{\theta JC}$	Junction-to-Case ♡		2.65	°C/W
$R_{\theta CS}$	Case-to-Sink, Flat Greased Surface @	0.50		1
$R_{\theta JA}$	Junction-to-Ambient @ 7		62	1
$R_{\theta JA}$	Junction-to-Ambient (PCB Mount) ⑤ ⑦		40	1

Notes ① through ⑦ are on page 12

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Static @ T_J = 25°C (unless otherwise specified)

	Parameter	Min.	Тур.	Max.	Units	Conditions
BV _{DSS}	Drain-to-Source Breakdown Voltage	20			V	$V_{GS} = 0V, I_D = 250\mu A$
$\Delta \mathrm{BV}_{\mathrm{DSS}}/\Delta \mathrm{T}_{\mathrm{J}}$	Breakdown Voltage Temp. Coefficient		0.014		V/°C	Reference to 25°C, I _D = 1mA
R _{DS(on)}	Static Drain-to-Source On-Resistance		6.5	7.9	mΩ	V _{GS} = 10V, I _D = 21A ③
			9.1	11.1	1	V _{GS} = 4.5V, I _D = 17A ③
$V_{GS(th)}$	Gate Threshold Voltage	1.65	2.1	2.55	V	$V_{DS} = V_{GS}$, $I_D = 250\mu A$
$\Delta V_{GS(th)}/\Delta T_{J}$	Gate Threshold Voltage Coefficient		-5.6		mV/°C	
I _{DSS}	Drain-to-Source Leakage Current			1.0	μΑ	$V_{DS} = 16V, V_{GS} = 0V$
				150		$V_{DS} = 16V, V_{GS} = 0V, T_{J} = 125^{\circ}C$
I _{GSS}	Gate-to-Source Forward Leakage			100	nA	V _{GS} = 20V
	Gate-to-Source Reverse Leakage			-100	1	$V_{GS} = -20V$
gfs	Forward Transconductance	48			S	$V_{DS} = 10V, I_{D} = 17A$
Q_g	Total Gate Charge		8.7	13		
Q _{gs1}	Pre-Vth Gate-to-Source Charge		2.9		1	$V_{DS} = 10V$
Q _{gs2}	Post-Vth Gate-to-Source Charge		1.1		nC	$V_{GS} = 4.5V$
Q_{gd}	Gate-to-Drain Charge	_	2.3	_	1	I _D = 17A
Q_{godr}	Gate Charge Overdrive		2.4			See Fig. 16
Q_{sw}	Switch Charge (Q _{gs2} + Q _{gd})		3.4		1	
Q _{oss}	Output Charge	_	5.6	_	nC	$V_{DS} = 10V, V_{GS} = 0V$
t _{d(on)}	Turn-On Delay Time		8.9			$V_{DD} = 10V, V_{GS} = 4.5V$ ③
t _r	Rise Time		38		1	I _D = 17A
$t_{d(off)}$	Turn-Off Delay Time		11		ns	Clamped Inductive Load
t _f	Fall Time		4.2			
C _{iss}	Input Capacitance		1220			$V_{GS} = 0V$
C _{oss}	Output Capacitance		390		pF	$V_{DS} = 10V$
C _{rss}	Reverse Transfer Capacitance		190			f = 1.0MHz

Avalanche Characteristics

	Parameter	Тур.	Max.	Units
E _{AS}	Single Pulse Avalanche Energy®		36	mJ
I _{AR}	Avalanche Current ①		17	Α
E _{AR}	Repetitive Avalanche Energy ①		5.7	mJ

Diode Characteristics

	Parameter	Min.	Тур.	Max.	Units	Conditions
I _S	Continuous Source Current			67 ®		MOSFET symbol
	(Body Diode)				Α	showing the
I _{SM}	Pulsed Source Current			260		integral reverse
	(Body Diode) ①					p-n junction diode.
V_{SD}	Diode Forward Voltage			1.0	V	$T_J = 25^{\circ}C, I_S = 17A, V_{GS} = 0V$ ③
t _{rr}	Reverse Recovery Time		11	17	ns	$T_J = 25^{\circ}C, I_F = 17A, V_{DD} = 10V$
Q _{rr}	Reverse Recovery Charge		2.3	3.5	nC	di/dt = 100A/μs ③

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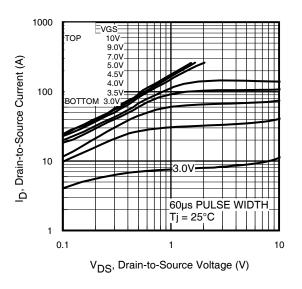


Fig 1. Typical Output Characteristics

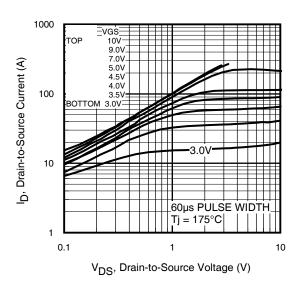


Fig 2. Typical Output Characteristics

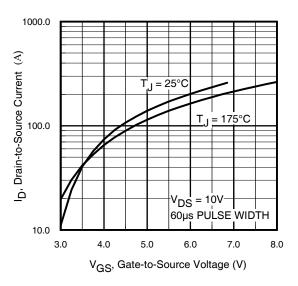


Fig 3. Typical Transfer Characteristics

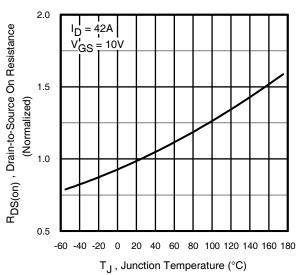


Fig 4. Normalized On-Resistance vs. Temperature

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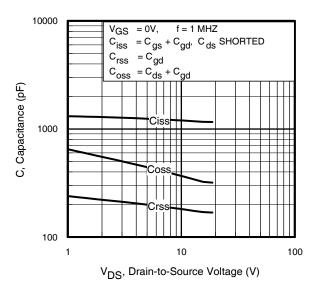


Fig 5. Typical Capacitance vs. Drain-to-Source Voltage

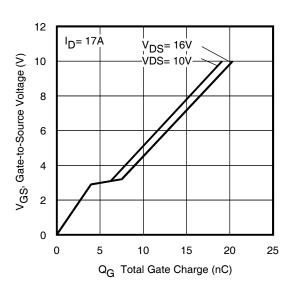


Fig 6. Typical Gate Charge vs. Gate-to-Source Voltage

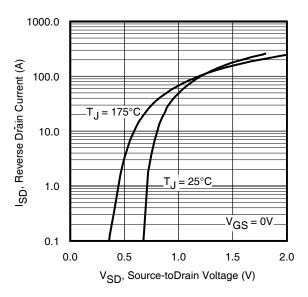


Fig 7. Typical Source-Drain Diode Forward Voltage

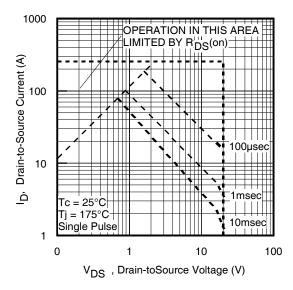
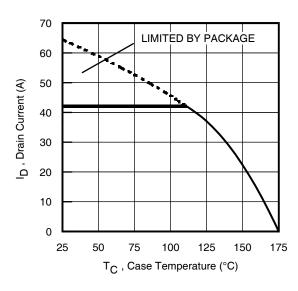


Fig 8. Maximum Safe Operating Area

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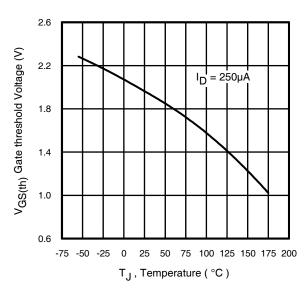


Fig 9. Maximum Drain Current vs. Case Temperature

Fig 10. Threshold Voltage vs. Temperature

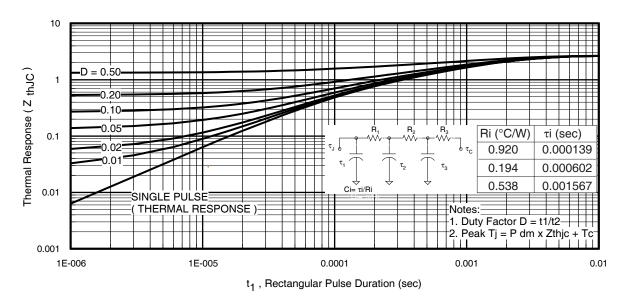


Fig 11. Maximum Effective Transient Thermal Impedance, Junction-to-Case

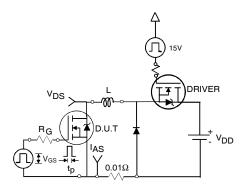


Fig 12a. Unclamped Inductive Test Circuit

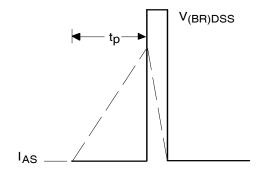


Fig 12b. Unclamped Inductive Waveforms

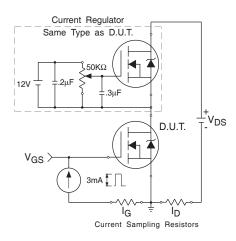


Fig 13. Gate Charge Test Circuit

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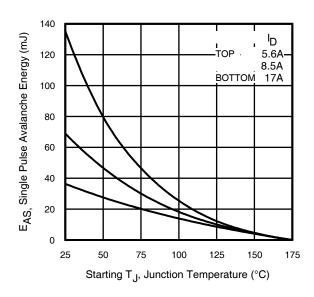


Fig 12c. Maximum Avalanche Energy vs. Drain Current

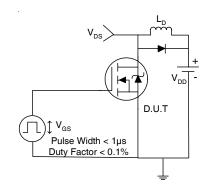


Fig 14a. Switching Time Test Circuit

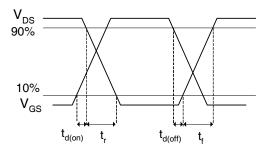


Fig 14b. Switching Time Waveforms

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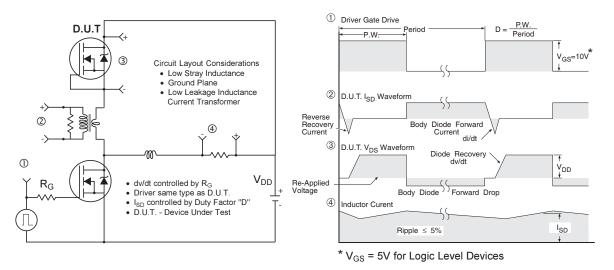


Fig 15. Peak Diode Recovery dv/dt Test Circuit for N-Channel HEXFET® Power MOSFETs

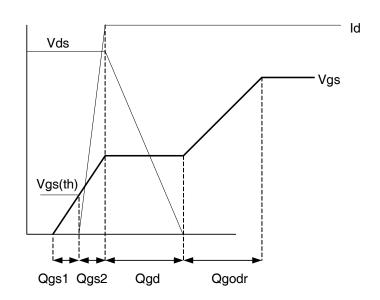


Fig 16. Gate Charge Waveform

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Power MOSFET Selection for Non-Isolated DC/DC Converters

Control FET

Special attention has been given to the power losses in the switching elements of the circuit - Q1 and Q2. Power losses in the high side switch Q1, also called the Control FET, are impacted by the $R_{\rm ds(on)}$ of the MOSFET, but these conduction losses are only about one half of the total losses.

Power losses in the control switch Q1 are given by;

$$P_{loss} = P_{conduction} + P_{switching} + P_{drive} + P_{output}$$

This can be expanded and approximated by;

$$\begin{split} P_{loss} &= \left(I_{rms}^{2} \times R_{ds(on)}\right) \\ &+ \left(I \times \frac{Q_{gd}}{i_{g}} \times V_{in} \times f\right) + \left(I \times \frac{Q_{gs2}}{i_{g}} \times V_{in} \times f\right) \\ &+ \left(Q_{g} \times V_{g} \times f\right) \\ &+ \left(\frac{Q_{oss}}{2} \times V_{in} \times f\right) \end{split}$$

This simplified loss equation includes the terms Q_{gs2} and Q_{oss} which are new to Power MOSFET data sheets.

 $\rm Q_{gs2}$ is a sub element of traditional gate-source charge that is included in all MOSFET data sheets. The importance of splitting this gate-source charge into two sub elements, $\rm Q_{gs1}$ and $\rm Q_{gs2}$, can be seen from Fig 16.

 Q_{gs2} indicates the charge that must be supplied by the gate driver between the time that the threshold voltage has been reached and the time the drain current rises to I_{dmax} at which time the drain voltage begins to change. Minimizing Q_{gs2} is a critical factor in reducing switching losses in Q1.

 $\rm Q_{\rm oss}$ is the charge that must be supplied to the output capacitance of the MOSFET during every switching cycle. Figure A shows how $\rm Q_{\rm oss}$ is formed by the parallel combination of the voltage dependant (nonlinear) capacitance's $\rm C_{\rm ds}$ and $\rm C_{\rm dg}$ when multiplied by the power supply input buss voltage.

Synchronous FET

The power loss equation for Q2 is approximated by;

$$\begin{split} P_{loss} &= P_{conduction} + P_{drive} + P_{output}^* \\ P_{loss} &= \left(I_{rms}^2 \times R_{ds(on)}\right) \\ &+ \left(Q_g \times V_g \times f\right) \\ &+ \left(\frac{Q_{oss}}{2} \times V_{in} \times f\right) + \left(Q_{rr} \times V_{in} \times f\right) \end{split}$$

*dissipated primarily in Q1.

For the synchronous MOSFET Q2, $R_{\text{ds(on)}}$ is an important characteristic; however, once again the importance of gate charge must not be overlooked since it impacts three critical areas. Under light load the MOSFET must still be turned on and off by the control IC so the gate drive losses become much more significant. Secondly, the output charge Q_{oss} and reverse recovery charge Q_{r} both generate losses that are transfered to Q1 and increase the dissipation in that device. Thirdly, gate charge will impact the MOSFETs' susceptibility to Cdv/dt turn on.

The drain of Q2 is connected to the switching node of the converter and therefore sees transitions between ground and $V_{\rm in}$. As Q1 turns on and off there is a rate of change of drain voltage dV/dt which is capacitively coupled to the gate of Q2 and can induce a voltage spike on the gate that is sufficient to turn the MOSFET on, resulting in shoot-through current . The ratio of $Q_{\rm gd}/Q_{\rm gs1}$ must be minimized to reduce the potential for Cdv/dt turn on.

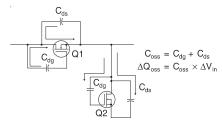
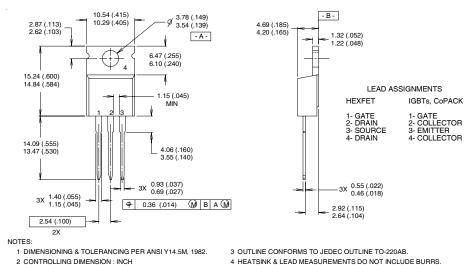


Figure A: Qoss Characteristic

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TO-220AB Package Outline

Dimensions are shown in millimeters (inches)



- 2 CONTROLLING DIMENSION: INCH

TO-220AB Part Marking Information

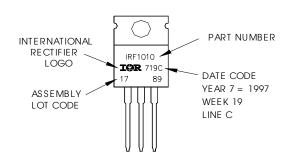
EXAMPLE: THIS IS AN IRF1010

LOT CODE 1789

ASSEMBLED ON WW 19, 1997

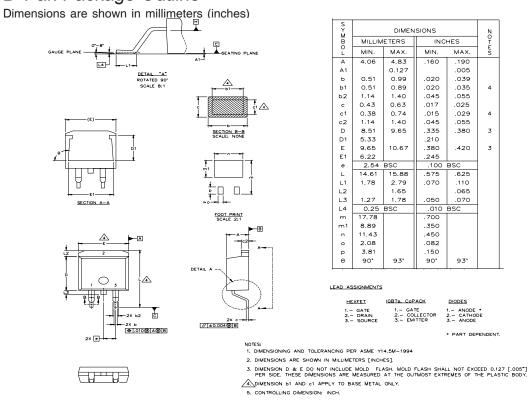
IN THE ASSEMBLY LINE "C"

Note: "P" in assembly line position indicates "Lead-Free"

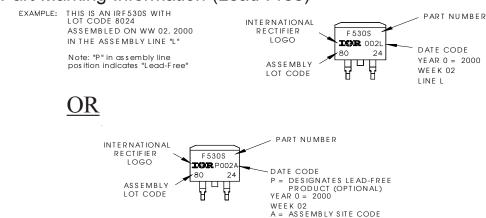


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D²Pak Package Outline

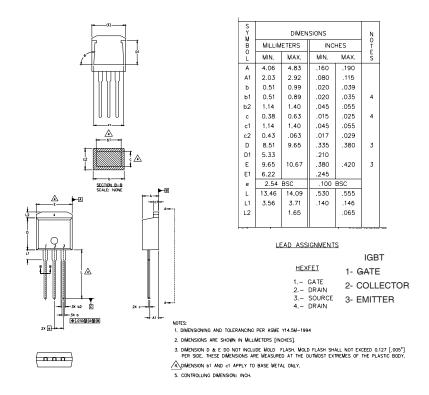


D²Pak Part Marking Information (Lead-Free)

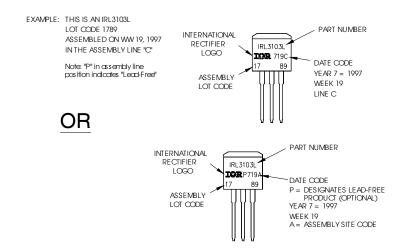


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TO-262 Package Outline

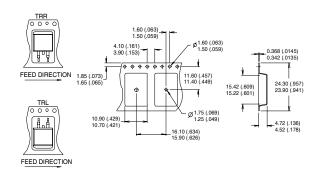


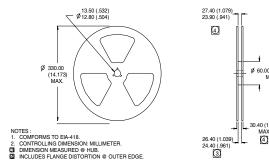
TO-262 Part Marking Information



International ICR Rectifier

D²Pak Tape & Reel Infomation





Notes:

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- ① Repetitive rating; pulse width limited by max. junction temperature.
- $\label{eq:starting} \begin{tabular}{l} \begin{ta$
- 3 Pulse width $\leq 400 \mu s$; duty cycle $\leq 2\%$.
- 4 This is only applied to TO-220AB pakcage.
- ⑤ This is applied to D²Pak, when mounted on 1" square PCB (FR-4 or G-10 Material). For recommended footprint and soldering techniques refer to application note #AN-994.
- © Calculated continuous current based on maximum allowable junction temperature. Package limitation current is 42A.
- ⑦ R_θ is measured at T_J approximately 90°C

TO-220AB package is not recommended for Surface Mount Application.

Data and specifications subject to change without notice. This product has been designed and qualified for the Industrial market.

Qualification Standards can be found on IR's Web site.



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Note: For the most current drawings please refer to the IR website at: http://www.irf.com/package/

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