SGS-THOMSON MICROELECTRONICS

IRFZ20/FI
IRFZ22/FI

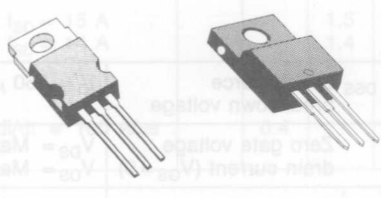
N - CHANNEL ENHANCEMENT MODE POWER MOS TRANSISTORS

TYPE	V_{DSS}	$R_{DS(on)}$	I_D
IRFZ20	50 V	0.1 Ω	15 A
IRFZ20FI	50 V	0.1 Ω	12.5 A
IRFZ22	50 V	0.12 Ω	14 A
IRFZ20FI	50 V	0.12 Ω	12 A

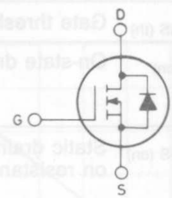
- N-CHANNEL POWER MOS TRANSISTORS
- VERY LOW $R_{DS\ (on)}$
- LOW DRIVE ENERGY FOR EASY DRIVE
- COST EFFECTIVE

INDUSTRIAL APPLICATIONS:
- AUTOMOTIVE POWER ACTUATORS
- MOTOR CONTROLS
- INVERTERS

N - channel enhancement mode POWER MOS field effect transistors. Easy drive and very fast switching times make these POWER MOS transistors ideal for high speed switching circuits applications such as power actuators driving, motor drive including brushless motors, hydraulic actuator and many other in automotive and automatic guided vehicle applications. They also find use DC/DC converters and uninterruptible power supplies



INTERNAL SCHEMATIC DIAGRAM



ABSOLUTE MAXIMUM RATINGS

		IRF Z20 Z20FI	IRF Z22 Z22FI	
V_{DS} *	Drain-source voltage ($V_{GS}=0$)	50		V
V_{DGR} *	Drain-gate voltage ($R_{GS}=20$ KΩ)	50		V
V_{GS}	Gate-source voltage	±20		V
I_{DM} (•)	Drain current (pulsed)	60	56	A
I_{DLM}	Drain inductive current, clamped (L = 100 μH)	60	56	A
		Z20	**Z22**	
I_D	Drain current (cont.) at T_c = 25°C	15	14	A
I_D	Drain current (cont.) at T_c = 100°C	10	9	A
		Z20FI	**Z22FI**	
I_D ■	Drain current (cont.) at T_c = 25°C	12.5	12	A
I_D ■	Drain current (cont.) at T_c = 100°C	7.5	7	A
		TO-220	**ISOWATT220**	
P_{tot} ■	Total dissipation at T_c < 25°C	40	30	W
■	Derating factor	0.32	0.24	W/°C
T_{stg}	Storage temperature	−55 to 150		°C
T_j	Max. operating junction temperature	150		°C

* T_j = 25°C to 125°C
(•) Repetitive Rating: Pulse width limited by max junction temperature
■ See note on ISOWATT220 in this datasheet

THERMAL DATA ■

			TO-220	ISOWATT220	
$R_{thj-case}$	Thermal resistance junction-case	max	3.12	4.16	°C/W
R_{thc-s}	Thermal resistance case-sink	typ	0.5		°C/W
$R_{thj-amb}$	Thermal resistance junction-ambient	max	80		°C/W
T_l	Maximum lead temperature for soldering purpose		300		°C

ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS (T_{case} = 25°C unless otherwise specified)

Parameters		Test Conditions	Min.	Typ.	Max.	Unit
OFF						
$V_{(BR)\ DSS}$	Drain-source breakdown voltage	I_D = 250 μA V_{GS} = 0	50			V
I_{DSS}	Zero gate voltage drain current (V_{GS} = 0)	V_{DS} = Max Rating V_{DS} = Max Rating x 0.8 T_c = 125°C			250 1000	μA μA
I_{GSS}	Gate-body leakage current (V_{DS} = 0)	V_{GS} = ± 20 V			± 500	nA
ON **						
$V_{GS\ (th)}$	Gate threshold voltage	V_{DS} = V_{GS} I_D = 250 μA	2		4	V
$I_{D(on)}$	On-state drain current	V_{DS} > $I_{D\ (on)}$ × $R_{DS(on)\ max}$ V_{GS} = 10 V for **IRFZ20/IRFZ20FI** for **IRFZ22/IRFZ22FI**	 15 14			 A A
$R_{DS\ (on)}$	Static drain-source on resistance	V_{GS} = 10 V I_D = 9.0 A for **IRFZ20/IRFZ20FI** for **IRFZ20/IRFZ22FI**			 0.10 0.12	 Ω Ω
DYNAMIC						
g_{fs} **	Forward transconductance	V_{DS} > $I_{D\ (on)}$ × $R_{DS\ (on)\ max}$ I_D = 9.0 A	5			mho
C_{iss} C_{oss} C_{rss}	Input capacitance Output capacitance Reverse transfer capacitance	V_{DS} = 25 V f = 1 MHz V_{GS} = 0			850 350 100	pF pF pF
SWITCHING						
$t_{d\ (on)}$ t_r $t_{d\ (off)}$ t_f	Turn-on time Rise time Turn-off delay time Fall time	V_{DD} = 25 V I_D = 9.0 A R_i = 50 Ω (see test circuit)			30 90 40 30	ns ns ns ns
Q_g	Total Gate Charge	V_{GS} = 10 V I_D = 20 A V_{DS} = Max Rating × 0.8 (see test circuit)			17	nC

ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS (Continued)

	Parameters	Test Conditions	Min.	Typ.	Max.	Unit

SOURCE DRAIN DIODE

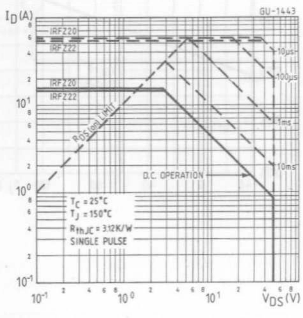
I_{SD}	Source-drain current	for **IRFZ20/IRFZ20FI** for **IRFZ22/IRFZ22FI**			15 14	ns ns
I_{SDM} (•)	Source-drain current (pulsed)	for **IRFZ20/IRFZ20FI** for **IRFZ22/IRFZ22FI**			60 56	A A
V_{SD} **	Forward on voltage	$V_{GS} = 0$ for **IRFZ20/IRFZ20FI** $I_{SD} = 15$ A for **IRFZ22/IRFZ22IF** $I_{SD} = 14$ A			1.5 1.4	V V
t_{rr}	Reverse recovery time	$T_j = 150°C$		100		ns
Q_{rr}	Reverse recovered charge	$I_{SD} = 15$ A di/dt = 100 A/μs		0.4		μC

** Pulsed: Pulse duration ⩽ 300 μs, duty cycle ⩽ 1.5%

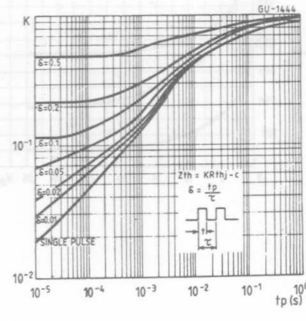
(•) Repetitive Rating: Pulse width limited by max junction temperature

■ See note on ISOWATT220 in this datasheet

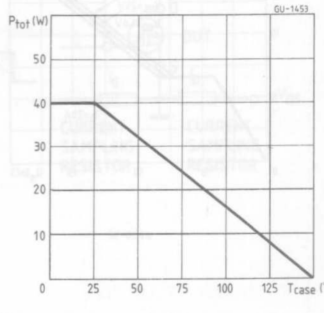
Safe operating areas (standard package)



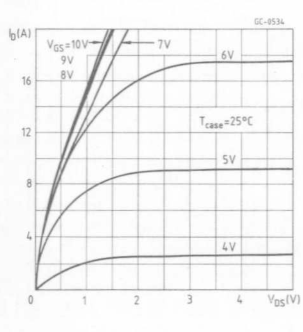
Thermal impedance (standard package)



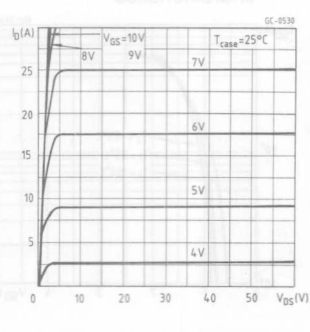
Derating curve (standard package)



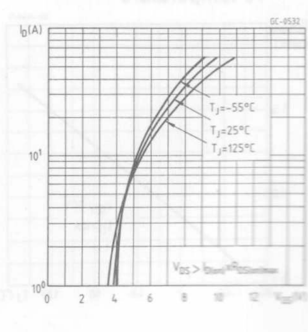
Output characteristics



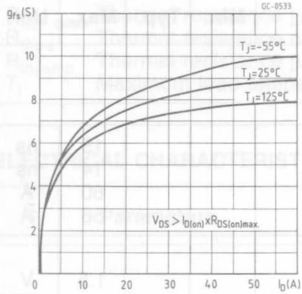
Output characteristics



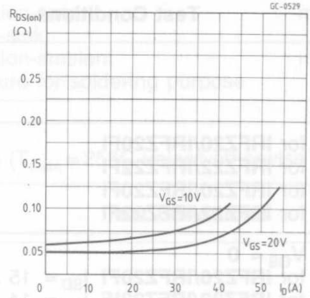
Transfer characteristics



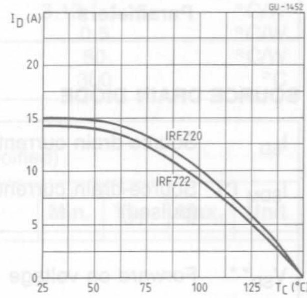
Transconductance



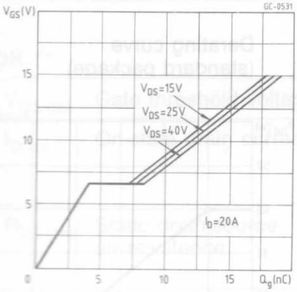
Static drain-source on resistance



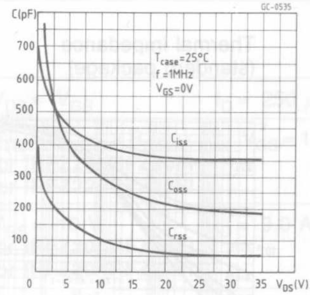
Maximum drain current vs temperature



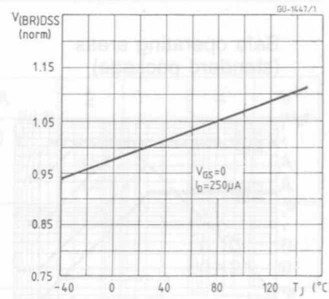
Gate charge vs gate-source voltage



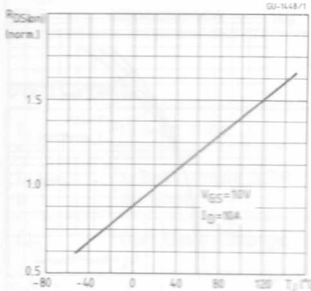
Capacitance variation



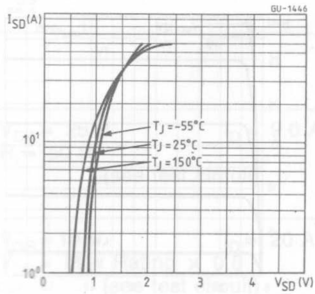
Normalized breakdown voltage vs temperature



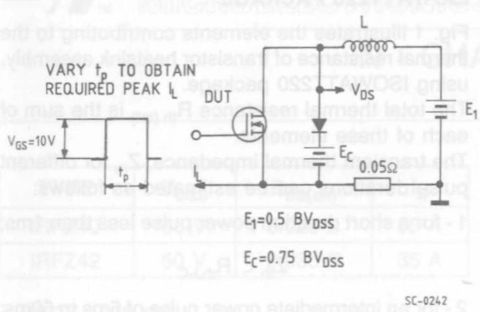
Normalized on resistance vs temperature



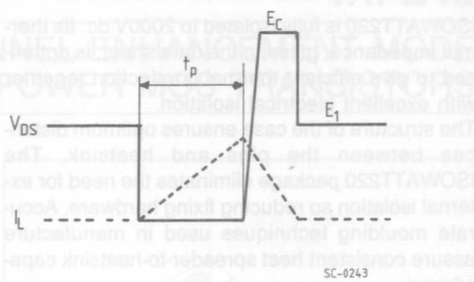
Source-drain diode forward characteristics



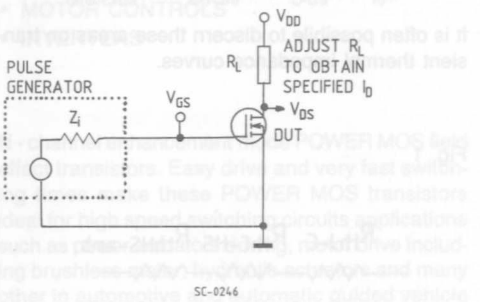
Clamped inductive test circuit



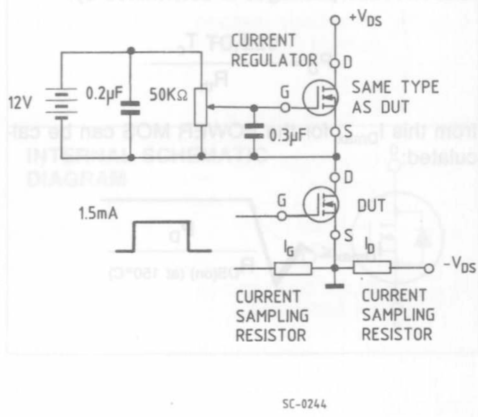
Clamped inductive waveforms



Switching times test circuit



Gate charge test circuit



ISOWATT220 PACKAGE CHARACTERISTICS AND APPLICATION.

ISOWATT220 is fully isolated to 2000V dc. Its thermal impedance, given in the data sheet, is optimised to give efficient thermal conduction together with excellent electrical isolation.
The structure of the case ensures optimum distances between the pins and heatsink. The ISOWATT220 package eliminates the need for external isolation so reducing fixing hardware. Accurate moulding techniques used in manufacture assure consistent heat spreader-to-heatsink capacitance.
ISOWATT220 thermal performance is better than that of the standard part, mounted with a 0.1mm mica washer. The thermally conductive plastic has a higher breakdown rating and is less fragile than mica or plastic sheets. Power derating for ISOWATT220 packages is determined by:

$$P_D = \frac{T_j - T_c}{R_{th}}$$

from this I_{Dmax} for the POWER MOS can be calculated:

$$I_{Dmax} \leq \sqrt{\frac{P_D}{R_{DS(on)}\ (\text{at } 150°C)}}$$

THERMAL IMPEDANCE OF ISOWATT220 PACKAGE

Fig. 1 illustrates the elements contributing to the thermal resistance of transistor heatsink assembly, using ISOWATT220 package.
The total thermal resistance $R_{th\,(tot)}$ is the sum of each of these elements.
The transient thermal impedance, Z_{th} for different pulse durations can be estimated as follows:

1 - for a short duration power pulse less than 1ms;

$$Z_{th} < R_{thJ\text{-}C}$$

2 - for an intermediate power pulse of 5ms to 50ms:

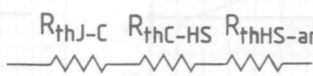
$$Z_{th} = R_{thJ\text{-}C}$$

3 - for long power pulses of the order of 500ms or greater:

$$Z_{th} = R_{thJ\text{-}C} + R_{thC\text{-}HS} + R_{thHS\text{-}amb}$$

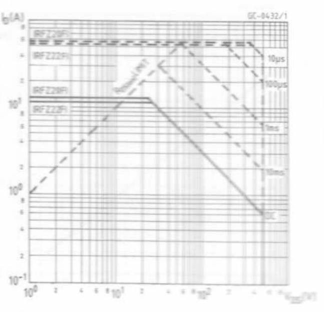
It is often possibile to discern these areas on transient thermal impedance curves.

Fig. 1

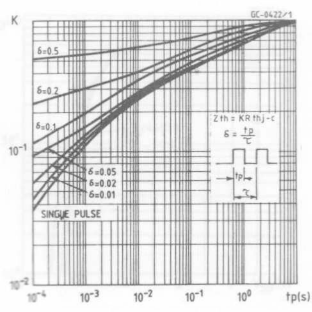


ISOWATT DATA

Safe operating areas



Thermal impedance



Derating curve