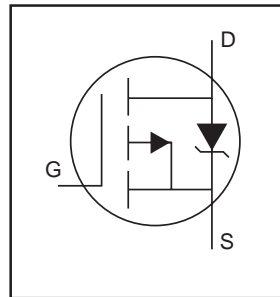


# IRLIB9343PbF

## Features

- Advanced Process Technology
- Key Parameters Optimized for Class-D Audio Amplifier Applications
- Low  $R_{DS(ON)}$  for Improved Efficiency
- Low  $Q_g$  and  $Q_{sw}$  for Better THD and Improved Efficiency
- Low  $Q_{rr}$  for Better THD and Lower EMI
- 175°C Operating Junction Temperature for Ruggedness
- Repetitive Avalanche Capability for Robustness and Reliability
- Lead-Free

| Key Parameters                       |     |    |
|--------------------------------------|-----|----|
| $V_{DS}$                             | -55 | V  |
| $R_{DS(ON)}$ typ. @ $V_{GS} = -10V$  | 93  | mΩ |
| $R_{DS(ON)}$ typ. @ $V_{GS} = -4.5V$ | 150 | mΩ |
| $Q_g$ typ.                           | 31  | nC |
| $T_J$ max                            | 175 | °C |



## Description

This Digital Audio HEXFET<sup>®</sup> is specifically designed for Class-D audio amplifier applications. This MosFET utilizes the latest processing techniques to achieve low on-resistance per silicon area. Furthermore, Gate charge, body-diode reverse recovery and internal Gate resistance are optimized to improve key Class-D audio amplifier performance factors such as efficiency, THD and EMI. Additional features of this MosFET are 175°C operating junction temperature and repetitive avalanche capability. These features combine to make this MosFET a highly efficient, robust and reliable device for Class-D audio amplifier applications.

## Absolute Maximum Ratings

|                             | Parameter  | Max.         | Units        |
|-----------------------------|--|--------------|--------------|
| $V_{DS}$                    | Drain-to-Source Voltage                          | -55          | V            |
| $V_{GS}$                    | Gate-to-Source Voltage                           | ±20          |              |
| $I_D$ @ $T_C = 25^\circ C$  | Continuous Drain Current, $V_{GS}$ @ -10V        | -14          | A            |
| $I_D$ @ $T_C = 100^\circ C$ | Continuous Drain Current, $V_{GS}$ @ -10V        | -10          |              |
| $I_{DM}$                    | Pulsed Drain Current ①                           | -60          |              |
| $P_D$ @ $T_C = 25^\circ C$  | Power Dissipation                                | 33           | W            |
| $P_D$ @ $T_C = 100^\circ C$ | Power Dissipation                                | 20           |              |
|                             | Linear Derating Factor                           | 0.26         | W/°C         |
| $T_J$<br>$T_{STG}$          | Operating Junction and Storage Temperature Range | -40 to + 175 | °C           |
|                             | Mounting Torque, 6-32 or M3 screw                | 10 (1.1)     | lbf•in (N•m) |

## Thermal Resistance

|                 | Parameter             | Typ. | Max. | Units |
|-----------------|-----------------------|------|------|-------|
| $R_{\theta JC}$ | Junction-to-Case ④    | —    | 3.84 | °C/W  |
| $R_{\theta JA}$ | Junction-to-Ambient ④ | —    | 65   |       |

Notes ① through ⑤ are on page 7

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

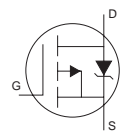
|                                | Parameter                                 | Min. | Typ. | Max. | Units | Conditions  |
|--------------------------------|---|------|------|------|-------|---|
| $BV_{DSS}$                     | Drain-to-Source Breakdown Voltage         | -55  | —    | —    | V     | $V_{GS} = 0V, I_D = -250\mu A$                        |
| $\Delta BV_{DSS}/\Delta T_J$   | Breakdown Voltage Temp. Coefficient       | —    | -52  | —    | mV/°C | Reference to $25^\circ\text{C}$ , $I_D = -1\text{mA}$ |
| $R_{DS(on)}$                   | Static Drain-to-Source On-Resistance      | —    | 93   | 105  | mΩ    | $V_{GS} = -10V, I_D = -3.4A$ ③                        |
|                                |   | —    | 150  | 170  |       | $V_{GS} = -4.5V, I_D = -2.7A$ ③                       |
| $V_{GS(th)}$                   | Gate Threshold Voltage                    | -1.0 | —    | —    | V     | $V_{DS} = V_{GS}, I_D = -250\mu A$                    |
| $\Delta V_{GS(th)}/\Delta T_J$ | Gate Threshold Voltage Coefficient        | —    | -3.7 | —    | mV/°C |   |
| $I_{DSS}$                      | Drain-to-Source Leakage Current           | —    | —    | -2.0 | μA    | $V_{DS} = -55V, V_{GS} = 0V$                          |
|                                |   | —    | —    | -25  |       | $V_{DS} = -55V, V_{GS} = 0V, T_J = 125^\circ\text{C}$ |
| $I_{GSS}$                      | Gate-to-Source Forward Leakage            | —    | —    | -100 | nA    | $V_{GS} = -20V$                                       |
|                                | Gate-to-Source Reverse Leakage            | —    | —    | 100  |       | $V_{GS} = 20V$  |
| $g_{fs}$                       | Forward Transconductance                  | 5.3  | —    | —    | S     | $V_{DS} = -25V, I_D = -14A$                           |
| $Q_g$                          | Total Gate Charge                         | —    | 31   | 47   |       | $V_{DS} = -44V$                                       |
| $Q_{gs}$                       | Pre-V <sub>th</sub> Gate-to-Source Charge | —    | 7.1  | —    |       | $V_{GS} = -10V$                                       |
| $Q_{gd}$                       | Gate-to-Drain Charge                      | —    | 8.5  | —    |       | $I_D = -14A$  |
| $Q_{godr}$                     | Gate Charge Overdrive                     | —    | 15   | —    |       | See Fig. 6 and 19                                     |
| $t_{d(on)}$                    | Turn-On Delay Time                        | —    | 9.5  | —    | ns    | $V_{DD} = -28V, V_{GS} = -10V$ ③                      |
| $t_r$                          | Rise Time                                 | —    | 24   | —    |       | $I_D = -14A$  |
| $t_{d(off)}$                   | Turn-Off Delay Time                       | —    | 21   | —    |       | $R_G = 2.5\Omega$                                     |
| $t_f$                          | Fall Time                                 | —    | 9.5  | —    |       |   |
| $C_{iss}$                      | Input Capacitance                         | —    | 660  | —    | pF    | $V_{GS} = 0V$   |
| $C_{oss}$                      | Output Capacitance                        | —    | 160  | —    |       | $V_{DS} = -50V$                                       |
| $C_{rss}$                      | Reverse Transfer Capacitance              | —    | 72   | —    |       | $f = 1.0\text{MHz}$ , See Fig.5                       |
| $C_{oss}$                      | Effective Output Capacitance              | —    | 280  | —    |       | $V_{GS} = 0V, V_{DS} = 0V$ to $-44V$                  |
| $L_D$                          | Internal Drain Inductance                 | —    | 4.5  | —    | nH    | Between lead,<br>6mm (0.25in.)                        |
| $L_S$                          | Internal Source Inductance                | —    | 7.5  | —    |       | from package<br>and center of die contact             |

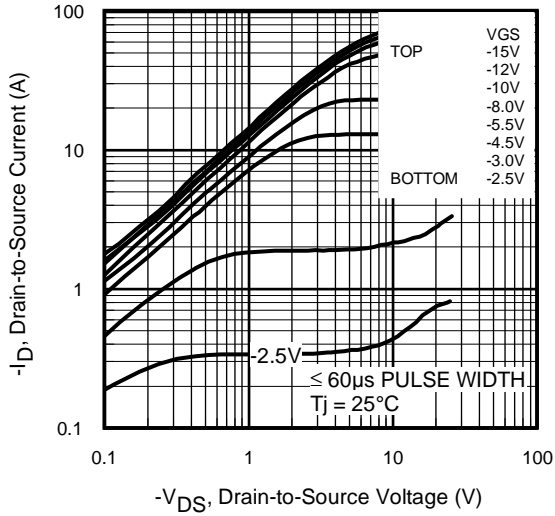
## Avalanche Characteristics

|          | Parameter                      | Typ.                      | Max. | Units |
|----------|--------------------------------|---------------------------|------|-------|
| $E_{AS}$ | Single Pulse Avalanche Energy② | —                         | 190  | mJ    |
| $I_{AR}$ | Avalanche Current ⑤            | See Fig. 14, 15, 17a, 17b |      | A     |
| $E_{AR}$ | Repetitive Avalanche Energy ⑤  |                           |      | mJ    |

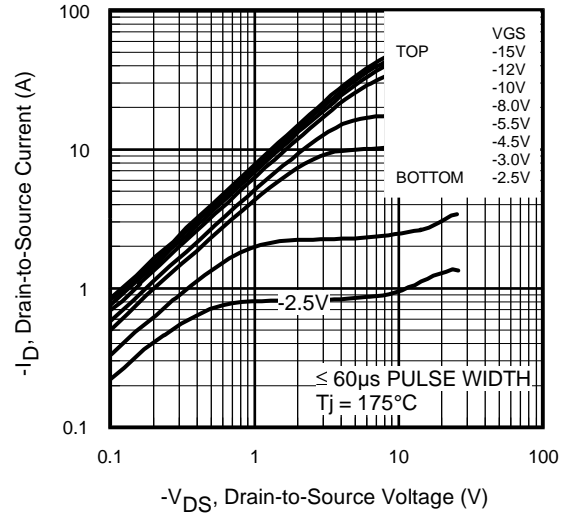
## Diode Characteristics

|                                | Parameter                                 | Min. | Typ. | Max. | Units | Conditions  |
|--------------------------------|---|------|------|------|-------|---|
| $I_S @ T_C = 25^\circ\text{C}$ | Continuous Source Current<br>(Body Diode) | —    | —    | -14  | A     | MOSFET symbol<br>showing the<br>integral reverse<br>p-n junction diode. |
| $I_{SM}$                       | Pulsed Source Current<br>(Body Diode) ①   | —    | —    | -60  |       |   |
| $V_{SD}$                       | Diode Forward Voltage                     | —    | —    | -1.2 | V     | $T_J = 25^\circ\text{C}, I_S = -14A, V_{GS} = 0V$ ③                     |
| $t_{rr}$                       | Reverse Recovery Time                     | —    | 57   | 86   | ns    | $T_J = 25^\circ\text{C}, I_F = -14A$                                    |
| $Q_{rr}$                       | Reverse Recovery Charge                   | —    | 120  | 180  | nC    | $di/dt = 100A/\mu s$ ③  |

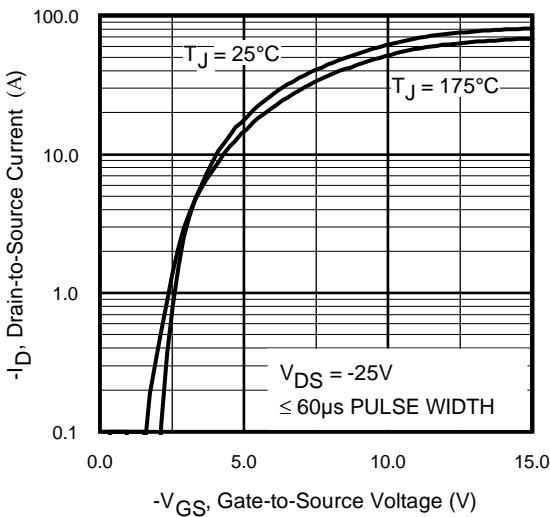




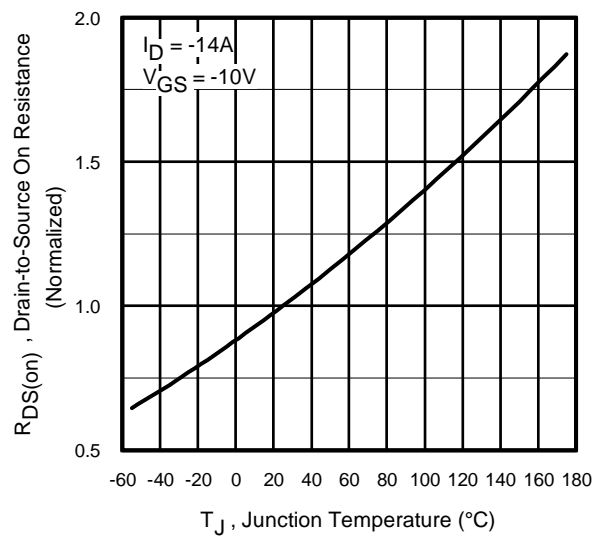
**Fig 1.** Typical Output Characteristics



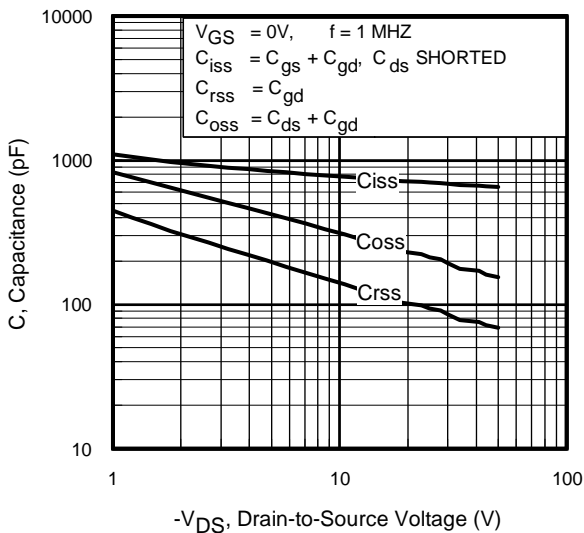
**Fig 2.** Typical Output Characteristics



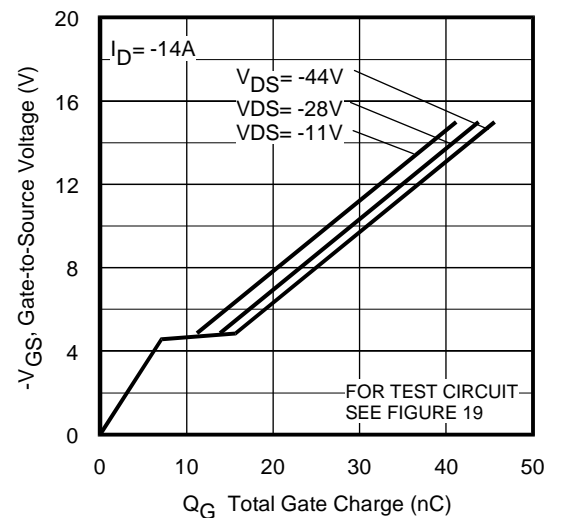
**Fig 3.** Typical Transfer Characteristics



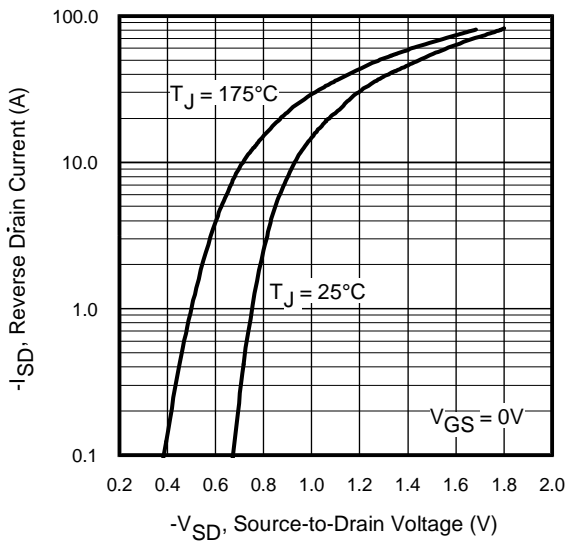
**Fig 4.** Normalized On-Resistance vs. Temperature



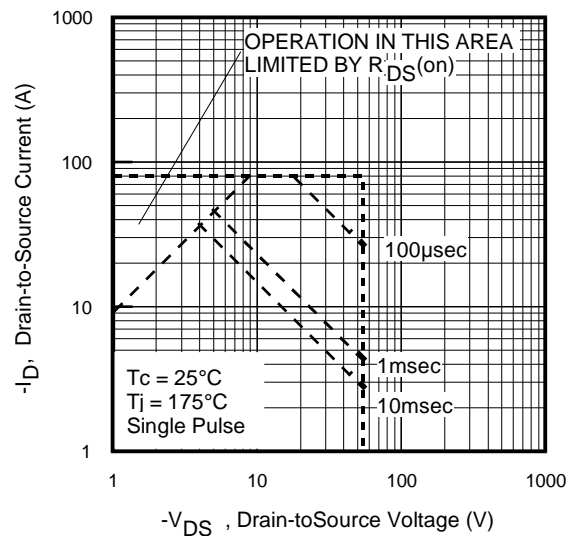
**Fig 5.** Typical Capacitance vs. Drain-to-Source Voltage  
www.irf.com



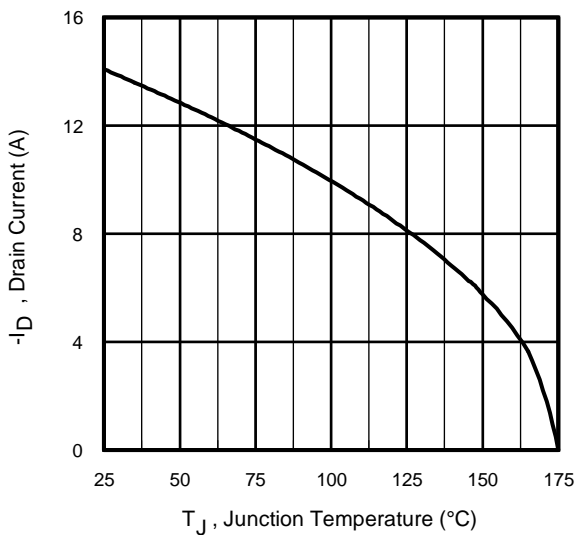
**Fig 6.** Typical Gate Charge vs. Gate-to-Source Voltage



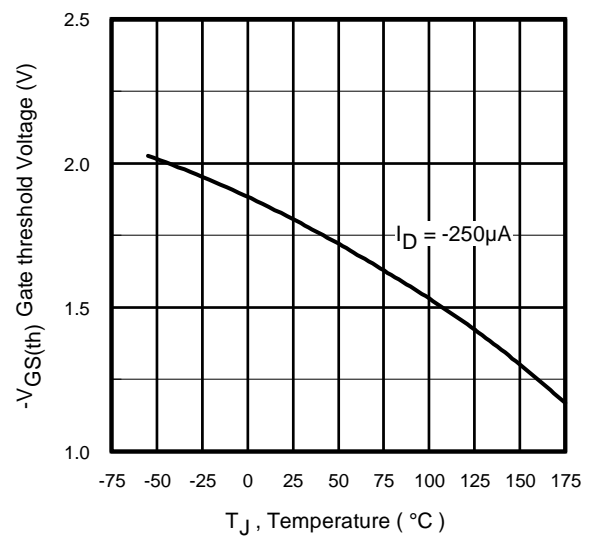
**Fig 7.** Typical Source-Drain Diode Forward Voltage



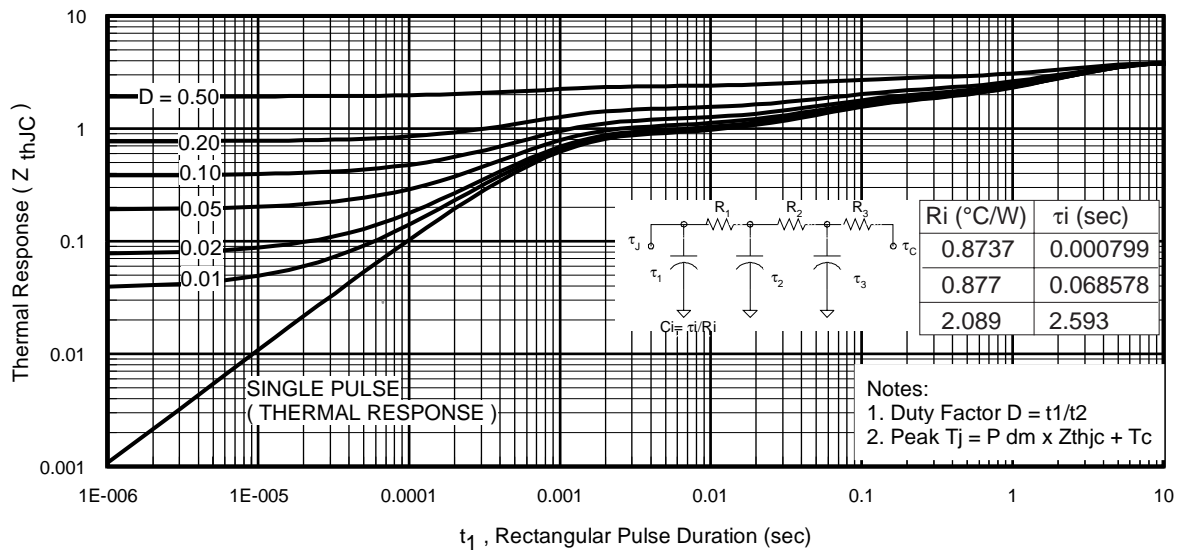
**Fig 8.** Maximum Safe Operating Area



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



**Fig 10.** Threshold Voltage vs. Temperature



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

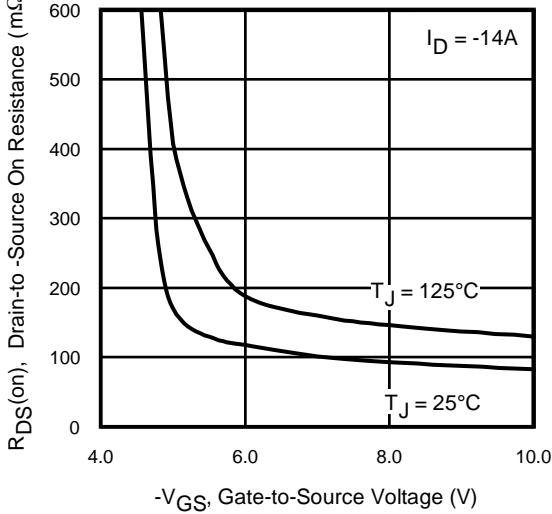


Fig 12. On-Resistance Vs. Gate Voltage

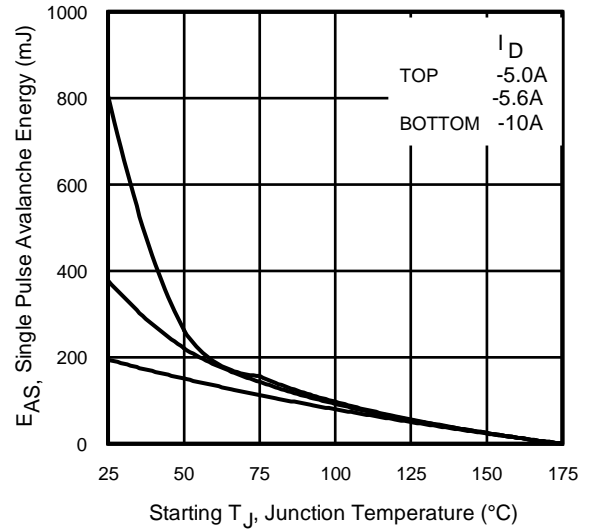


Fig 13. Maximum Avalanche Energy Vs. Drain Current

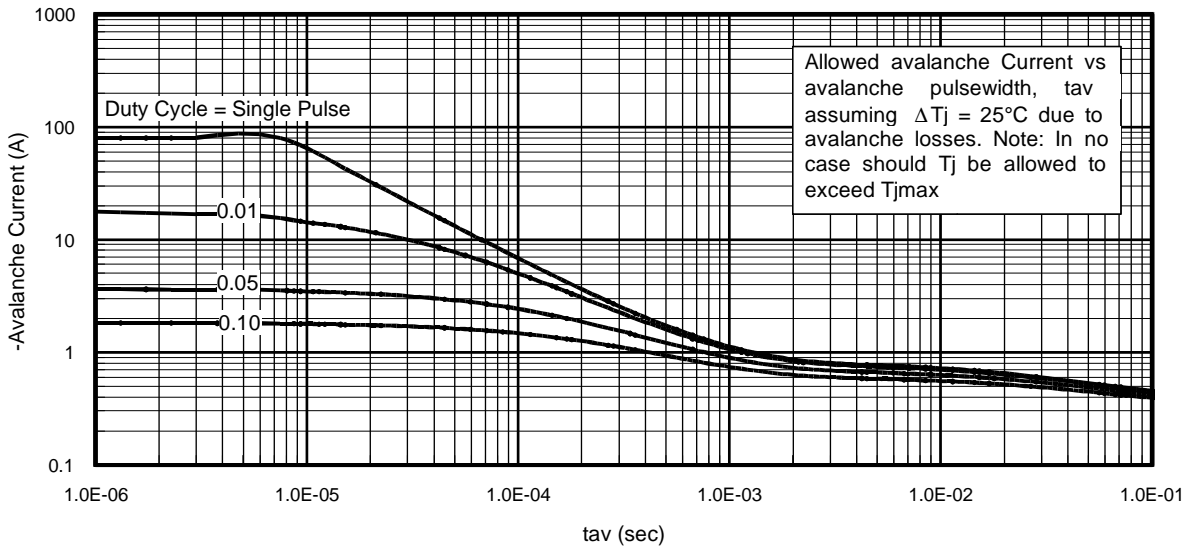


Fig 14. Typical Avalanche Current Vs. Pulsewidth

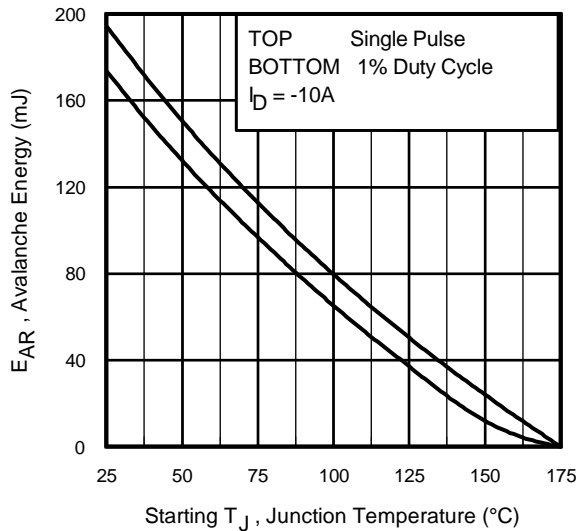


Fig 15. Maximum Avalanche Energy Vs. Temperature

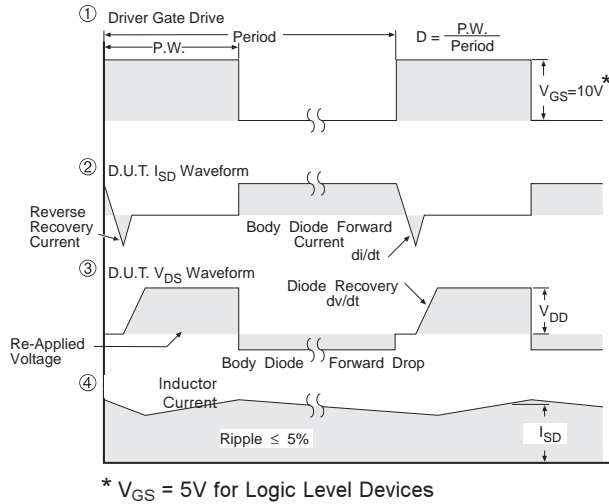
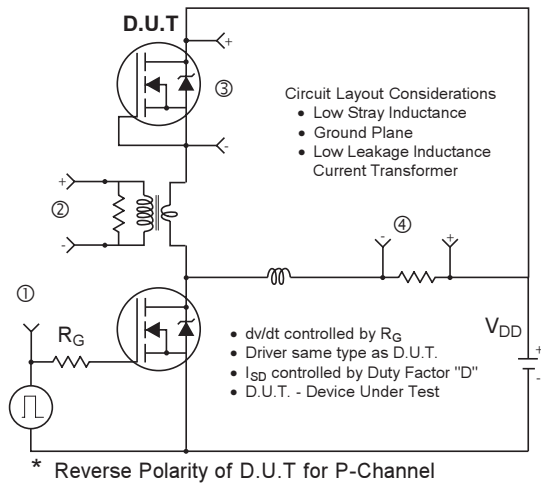
**Notes on Repetitive Avalanche Curves , Figures 14, 15:**  
(For further info, see AN-1005 at [www.irf.com](http://www.irf.com))

1. Avalanche failures assumption:  
Purely a thermal phenomenon and failure occurs at a temperature far in excess of  $T_{jmax}$ . This is validated for every part type.
2. Safe operation in Avalanche is allowed as long as  $T_{jmax}$  is not exceeded.
3. Equation below based on circuit and waveforms shown in Figures 17a, 17b.
4.  $P_{D(ave)}$  = Average power dissipation per single avalanche pulse.
5. BV = Rated breakdown voltage (1.3 factor accounts for voltage increase during avalanche).
6.  $I_{av}$  = Allowable avalanche current.
7.  $\Delta T$  = Allowable rise in junction temperature, not to exceed  $T_{jmax}$  (assumed as 25°C in Figure 14, 15).  
 $t_{av}$  = Average time in avalanche  
 $D$  = Duty cycle in avalanche =  $t_{av} \cdot f$   
 $Z_{thJC}(D, t_{av})$  = Transient thermal resistance, see figure 11)

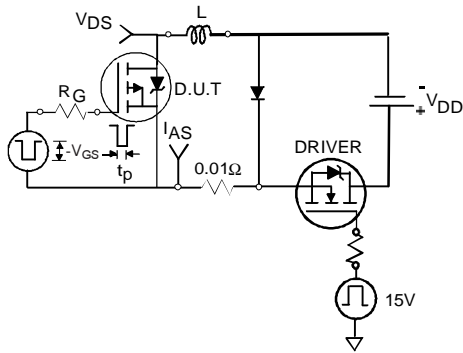
$$P_{D(ave)} = 1/2 ( 1.3 \cdot BV \cdot I_{av} ) = \Delta T / Z_{thJC}$$

$$I_{av} = 2\Delta T / [ 1.3 \cdot BV \cdot Z_{thJC} ]$$

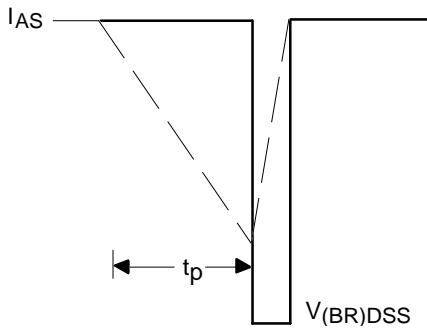
$$E_{AS(AR)} = P_{D(ave)} \cdot t_{av}$$



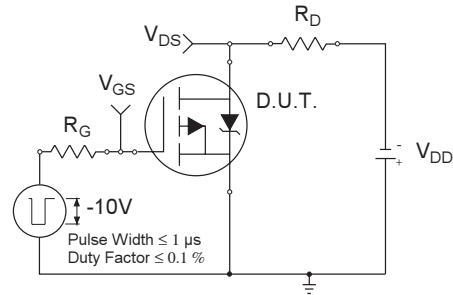
**Fig 16. Peak Diode Recovery  $dv/dt$  Test Circuit for P-Channel HEXFET<sup>®</sup> Power MOSFETs**



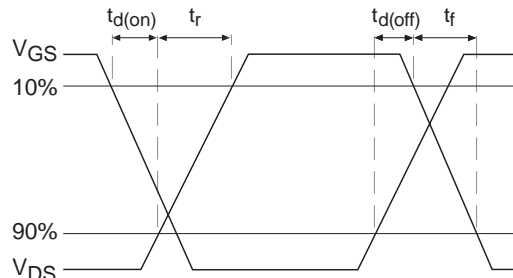
**Fig 17a. Unclamped Inductive Test Circuit**



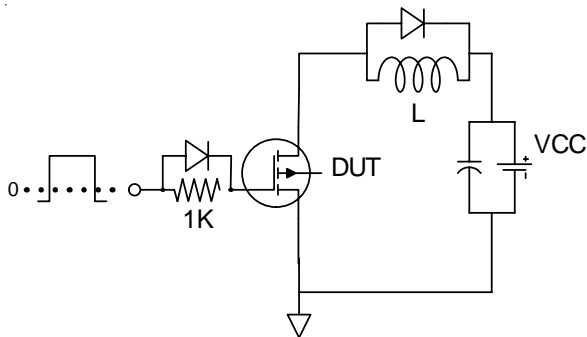
**Fig 17b. Unclamped Inductive Waveforms**



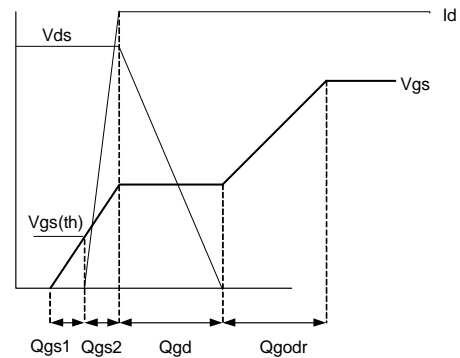
**Fig 18a. Switching Time Test Circuit**



**Fig 18b. Switching Time Waveforms**



**Fig 19a. Gate Charge Test Circuit**



**Fig 19b Gate Charge Waveform**



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