



Chipsmall Limited consists of a professional team with an average of over 10 year of expertise in the distribution of electronic components. Based in Hongkong, we have already established firm and mutual-benefit business relationships with customers from Europe, America and south Asia, supplying obsolete and hard-to-find components to meet their specific needs.

With the principle of "Quality Parts, Customers Priority, Honest Operation, and Considerate Service", our business mainly focus on the distribution of electronic components. Line cards we deal with include Microchip, ALPS, ROHM, Xilinx, Pulse, ON, Everlight and Freescale. Main products comprise IC, Modules, Potentiometer, IC Socket, Relay, Connector. Our parts cover such applications as commercial, industrial, and automotives areas.

We are looking forward to setting up business relationship with you and hope to provide you with the best service and solution. Let us make a better world for our industry!



Contact us

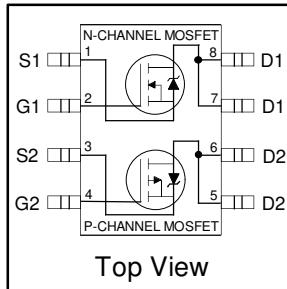
Tel: +86-755-8981 8866 Fax: +86-755-8427 6832

Email & Skype: info@chipsmall.com Web: www.chipsmall.com

Address: A1208, Overseas Decoration Building, #122 Zhenhua RD., Futian, Shenzhen, China

HEXFET® Power MOSFET

- Advanced Process Technology
- Ultra Low On-Resistance
- Dual N and P Channel Mosfet
- Surface Mount
- Available in Tape & Reel
- Dynamic dv/dt Rating
- Fast Switching

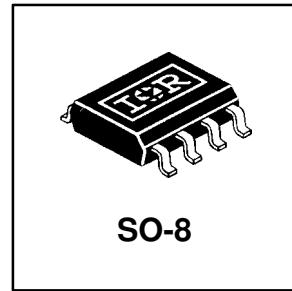


| | N-Ch | P-Ch |
|---------------------|--------|-------|
| V _{DSS} | 20V | -20V |
| R _{DS(on)} | 0.125Ω | 0.20Ω |
| I _D | 3.0A | -2.5A |

Description

Fourth Generation HEXFETs from International Rectifier utilize advanced processing techniques to achieve the lowest possible on-resistance per silicon area. This benefit, combined with the fast switching speed and ruggedized device design for which HEXFET Power MOSFETs are well known, provides the designer with an extremely efficient device for use in a wide variety of applications.

The SO-8 has been modified through a customized leadframe for enhanced thermal characteristics and multiple-die capability making it ideal in a variety of power applications. With these improvements, multiple devices can be used in an application with dramatically reduced board space. The package is designed for vapor phase, infra-red, or wave soldering techniques. Power dissipation of greater than 0.8W is possible in a typical PCB mount application.



Absolute Maximum Ratings

| | Parameter | Max. | | Units |
|--|---|--------------|-----------|-------|
| | | N-Channel | P-Channel | |
| I _D @ T _C = 25°C | Continuous Drain Current, V _{GS} @ 10V | 3.0 | -2.5 | A |
| I _D @ T _C = 70°C | Continuous Drain Current, V _{GS} @ 10V | 2.5 | -2.0 | |
| I _{DM} | Pulsed Drain Current ① | 10 | -10 | |
| P _D @ T _C = 25°C | Power Dissipation | 2.0 | | W |
| | Linear Derating Factor | 0.016 | | W/°C |
| V _{GS} | Gate-to-Source Voltage | ± 20 | | V |
| dv/dt | Peak Diode Recovery dv/dt ② | 3.0 | -3.0 | V/ns |
| T _J , T _{STG} | Junction and Storage Temperature Range | -55 to + 150 | | °C |

Thermal Resistance

| | Parameter | Min. | Typ. | Max. | Units |
|------------------|-----------------------------------|------|------|------|-------|
| R _{θJA} | Junction-to-Ambient (PCB Mount)** | — | — | 62.5 | °C/W |

** When mounted on 1" square PCB (FR-4 or G-10 Material).

For recommended footprint and soldering techniques refer to application note #AN-994.

IRF7106



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

| | Parameter | | Min. | Typ. | Max. | Units | Conditions |
|---|--------------------------------------|------|------|--------|-----------|---------------------|---|
| $V_{(\text{BR})\text{DSS}}$ | Drain-to-Source Breakdown Voltage | N-Ch | 20 | — | — | V | $V_{GS} = 0V, I_D = 250\mu\text{A}$ |
| | | P-Ch | -20 | — | — | | $V_{GS} = 0V, I_D = -250\mu\text{A}$ |
| $\Delta V_{(\text{BR})\text{DSS}/\Delta T_J}$ | Breakdown Voltage Temp. Coefficient | N-Ch | — | 0.037 | — | V/ $^\circ\text{C}$ | Reference to $25^\circ\text{C}, I_D = 1\text{mA}$ |
| | | P-Ch | — | -0.022 | — | | Reference to $25^\circ\text{C}, I_D = -1\text{mA}$ |
| $R_{DS(\text{ON})}$ | Static Drain-to-Source On-Resistance | N-Ch | — | — | 0.125 | Ω | $V_{GS} = 10V, I_D = 1.0\text{A}$ ③ |
| | | — | — | — | 0.25 | | $V_{GS} = 4.5V, I_D = 0.50\text{A}$ ③ |
| | | P-Ch | — | — | 0.20 | | $V_{GS} = -10V, I_D = -1.0\text{A}$ ③ |
| | | — | — | — | 0.35 | | $V_{GS} = -4.5V, I_D = -0.50\text{A}$ ③ |
| $V_{GS(\text{th})}$ | Gate Threshold Voltage | N-Ch | 1.0 | — | — | V | $V_{DS} = V_{GS}, I_D = 250\mu\text{A}$ |
| | | P-Ch | -1.0 | — | — | | $V_{DS} = V_{GS}, I_D = -250\mu\text{A}$ |
| g_{fs} | Forward Transconductance | N-Ch | — | 4.4 | — | S | $V_{DS} = 15V, I_D = 3.0\text{A}$ ③ |
| | | P-Ch | — | 3.0 | — | | $V_{DS} = -15V, I_D = -3.0\text{A}$ ③ |
| I_{DSS} | Drain-to-Source Leakage Current | N-Ch | — | — | 2.0 | μA | $V_{DS} = 16V, V_{GS} = 0V$ |
| | | P-Ch | — | — | -2.0 | | $V_{DS} = -16V, V_{GS} = 0V$ |
| | | N-Ch | — | — | 25 | | $V_{DS} = 16V, V_{GS} = 0V, T_J = 125^\circ\text{C}$ |
| | | P-Ch | — | — | -25 | | $V_{DS} = -16V, V_{GS} = 0V, T_J = 125^\circ\text{C}$ |
| I_{GSS} | Gate-to-Source Forward Leakage | N-P | — | — | ± 100 | nA | $V_{GS} = \pm 20V$ |
| Q_g | Total Gate Charge | N-Ch | — | 9.1 | 25 | nC | N-Channel $I_D = 2.3\text{A}, V_{DS} = 10V, V_{GS} = 10V$ ③ |
| | | P-Ch | — | 11 | 25 | | P-Channel $I_D = -2.3\text{A}, V_{DS} = -10V, V_{GS} = -10V$ |
| Q_{gs} | Gate-to-Source Charge | N-Ch | — | 1.2 | — | | |
| | | P-Ch | — | 1.6 | — | | |
| Q_{gd} | Gate-to-Drain ("Miller") Charge | N-Ch | — | 2.5 | — | ns | |
| | | P-Ch | — | 3.5 | — | | |
| $t_{d(on)}$ | Turn-On Delay Time | N-Ch | — | 5.0 | 15 | | N-Channel $V_{DD} = 20V, I_D = 1.0\text{A}, R_G = 6.0\Omega, R_D = 20\Omega$ ③ |
| | | P-Ch | — | 10 | 40 | | P-Channel $V_{DD} = -20V, I_D = -1.0\text{A}, R_G = 6.0\Omega, R_D = 20\Omega$ |
| t_r | Rise Time | N-Ch | — | 10 | 20 | | |
| | | P-Ch | — | 15 | 40 | | |
| $t_{d(off)}$ | Turn-Off Delay Time | N-Ch | — | 29 | 50 | nH | |
| | | P-Ch | — | 41 | 90 | | |
| t_f | Fall Time | N-Ch | — | 22 | 50 | | |
| | | P-Ch | — | 39 | 60 | | |
| L_D | Internal Drain Inductance | N-P | — | 4.0 | — | pF | Between lead tip and center of die contact |
| L_S | Internal Source Inductance | N-P | — | 6.0 | — | | |
| C_{iss} | Input Capacitance | N-Ch | — | 300 | — | | N-Channel $V_{GS} = 0V, V_{DS} = 15V, f = 1.0\text{MHz}$ ③ |
| | | P-Ch | — | 280 | — | | P-Channel $V_{GS} = 0V, V_{DS} = -15V, f = 1.0\text{MHz}$ |
| C_{oss} | Output Capacitance | N-Ch | — | 260 | — | | |
| | | P-Ch | — | 250 | — | | |
| C_{rss} | Reverse Transfer Capacitance | N-Ch | — | 62 | — | | |
| | | P-Ch | — | 86 | — | | |

Source-Drain Ratings and Characteristics

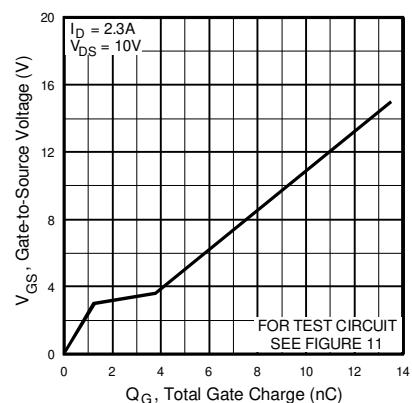
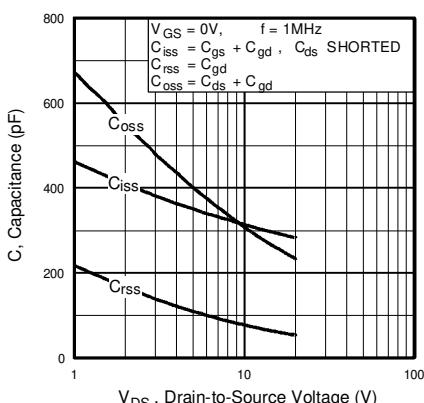
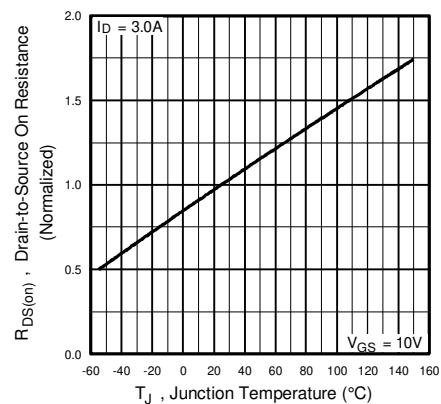
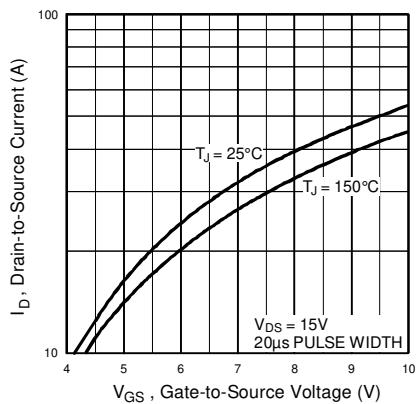
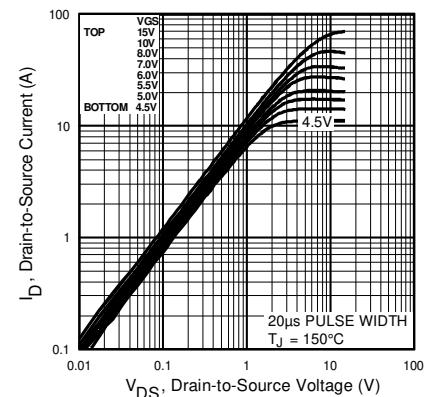
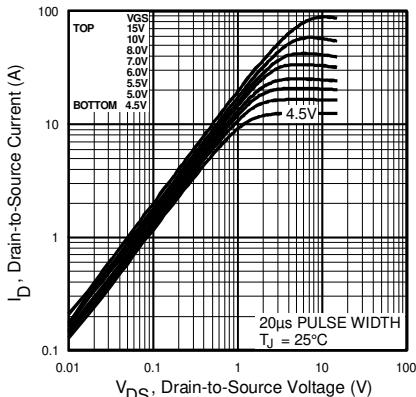
| | Parameter | | Min. | Typ. | Max. | Units | Conditions |
|----------|--|------|---|-------|------|-------|--|
| I_S | Continuous Source Current (Body Diode) | N-Ch | — | — | 1.7 | A | |
| | | P-Ch | — | — | -1.6 | | |
| I_{SM} | Pulsed Source Current (Body Diode) ③ | N-Ch | — | — | 10 | | |
| | | P-Ch | — | — | -10 | | |
| V_{SD} | Diode Forward Voltage | N-Ch | — | 0.90 | 1.2 | V | $T_J = 25^\circ\text{C}, I_S = 1.6\text{A}, V_{GS} = 0V$ ③ |
| | | P-Ch | — | -0.90 | -1.6 | | $T_J = 25^\circ\text{C}, I_S = -1.3\text{A}, V_{GS} = 0V$ ③ |
| t_{rr} | Reverse Recovery Time | N-Ch | — | 69 | 100 | ns | N-Channel $T_J = 25^\circ\text{C}, I_F = 1.25\text{A}, di/dt = 100\text{A}/\mu\text{s}$ ③ |
| | | P-Ch | — | 69 | 100 | | P-Channel $T_J = 25^\circ\text{C}, I_F = -1.25\text{A}, di/dt = 100\text{A}/\mu\text{s}$ |
| Q_{rr} | Reverse Recovery Charge | N-Ch | — | 58 | 120 | nC | |
| | | P-Ch | — | 91 | 180 | | |
| t_{on} | Forward Turn-On Time | N-P | Intrinsic turn-on time is negligible (turn-on is dominated by $L_S + L_D$) | | | | |

Notes:

① Repetitive rating; pulse width limited by max. junction temperature. (See fig. 23)

② N-Channel $I_{SD} \leq 2.3\text{A}, di/dt \leq 100\text{A}/\mu\text{s}, V_{DD} \leq V_{(\text{BR})\text{DSS}}, T_J \leq 150^\circ\text{C}$
P-Channel $I_{SD} \leq -2.3\text{A}, di/dt \leq 50\text{A}/\mu\text{s}, V_{DD} \leq V_{(\text{BR})\text{DSS}}, T_J \leq 150^\circ\text{C}$

③ Pulse width $\leq 300\mu\text{s}$; duty cycle $\leq 2\%$.



IRF7106

N-Channel

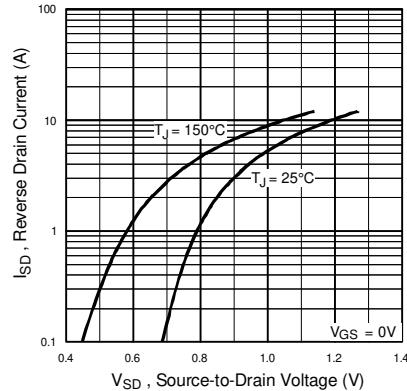


Fig 7. Typical Source-Drain Diode Forward Voltage

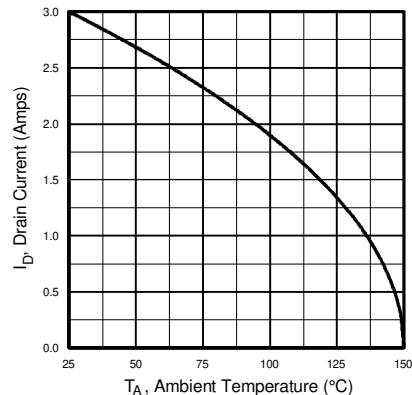


Fig 9. Maximum Drain Current Vs. Ambient Temperature

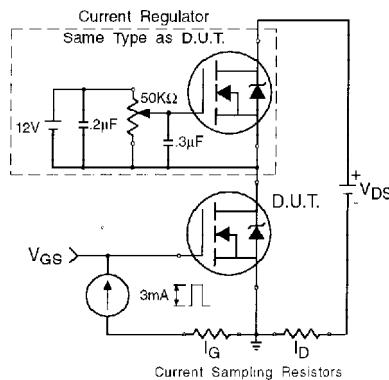


Fig 11a. Gate Charge Test Circuit

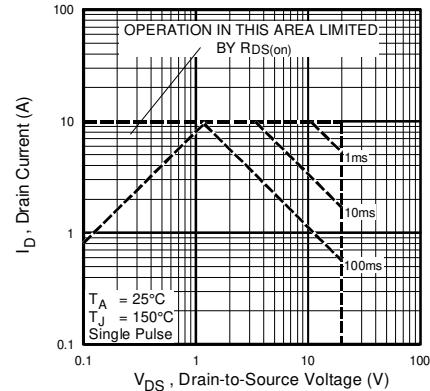


Fig 8. Maximum Safe Operating Area

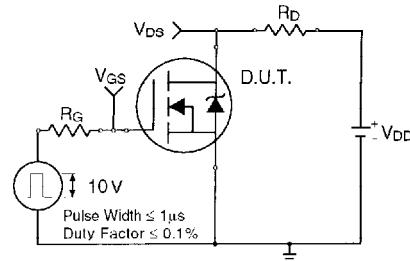


Fig 10a. Switching Time Test Circuit

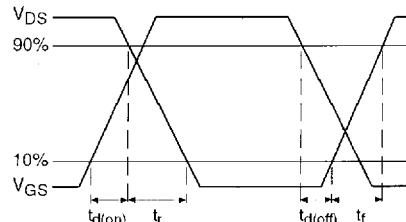


Fig 10b. Switching Time Waveforms

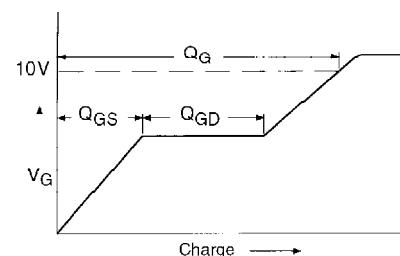


Fig 11b. Basic Gate Charge Waveform

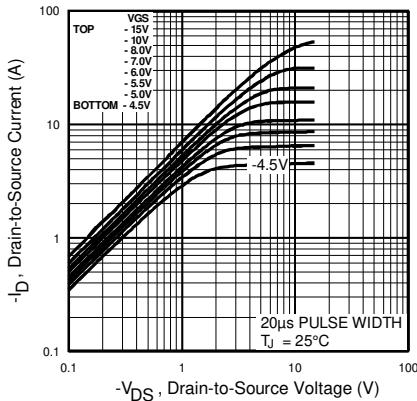


Fig 12. Typical Output Characteristics,
 $T_J = 25^\circ\text{C}$

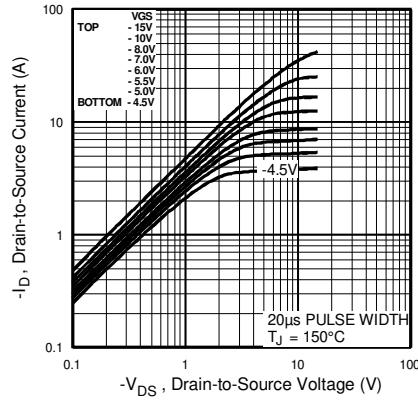


Fig 13. Typical Output Characteristics,
 $T_J = 150^\circ\text{C}$

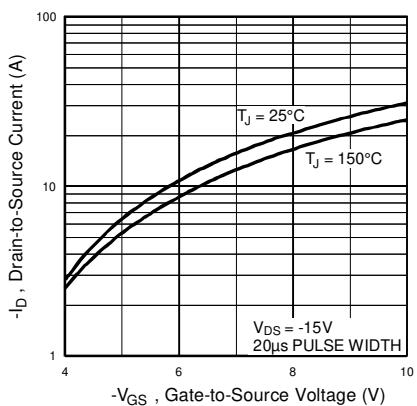


Fig 14. Typical Transfer Characteristics

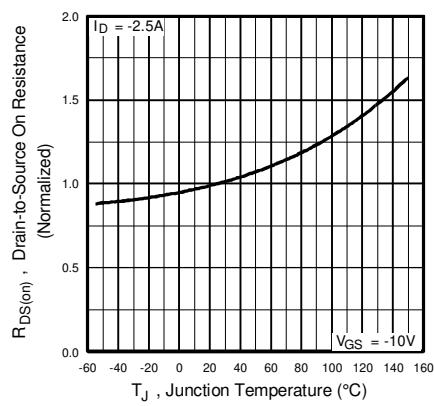


Fig 15. Normalized On-Resistance
Vs. Temperature

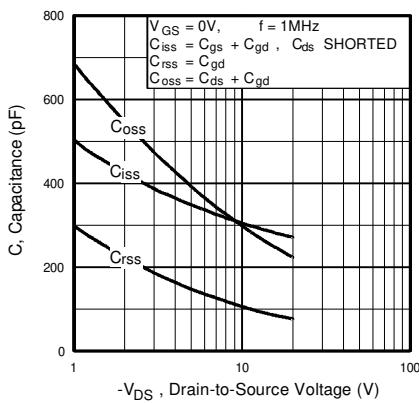


Fig 16. Typical Capacitance Vs.
Drain-to-Source Voltage

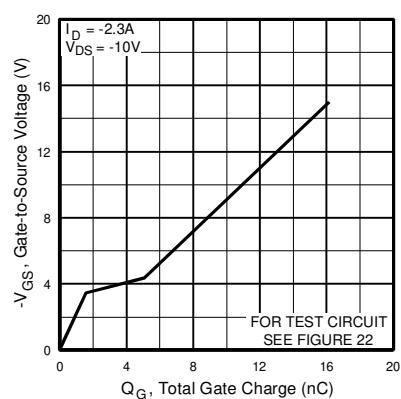


Fig 17. Typical Gate Charge Vs.
Gate-to-Source Voltage

IRF7106

P-Channel

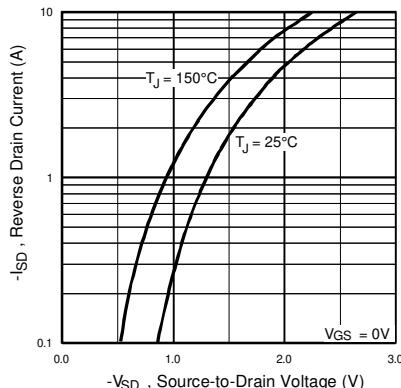


Fig 18. Typical Source-Drain Diode Forward Voltage

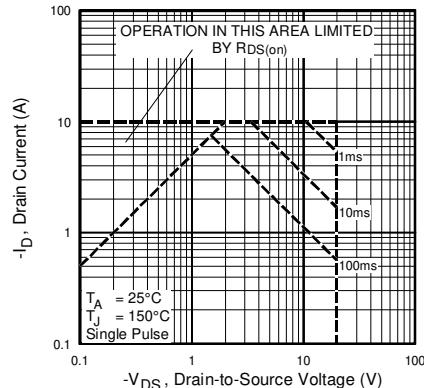


Fig 19. Maximum Safe Operating Area

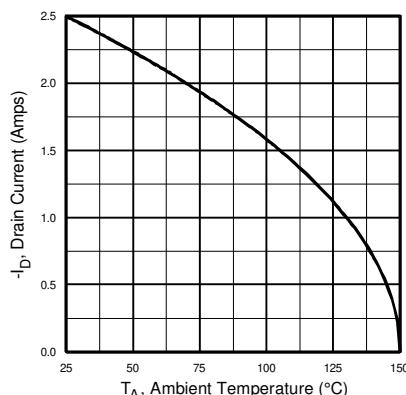


Fig 20. Maximum Drain Current Vs. Ambient Temperature

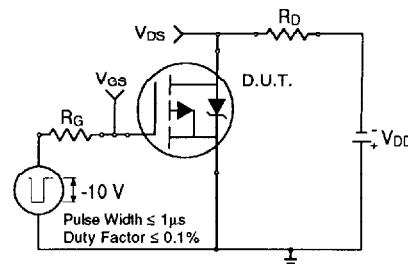


Fig 21a. Switching Time Test Circuit

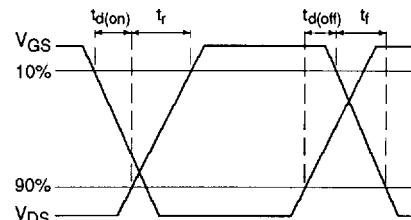


Fig 21b. Switching Time Waveforms

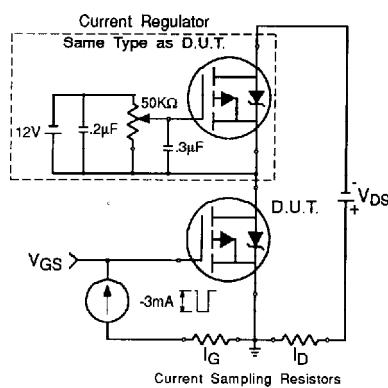


Fig 22a. Gate Charge Test Circuit

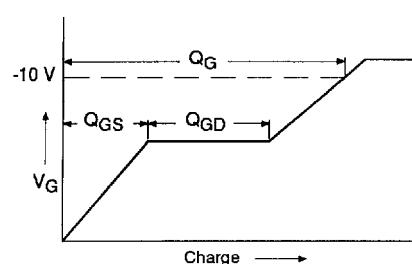


Fig 22b. Basic Gate Charge Waveform

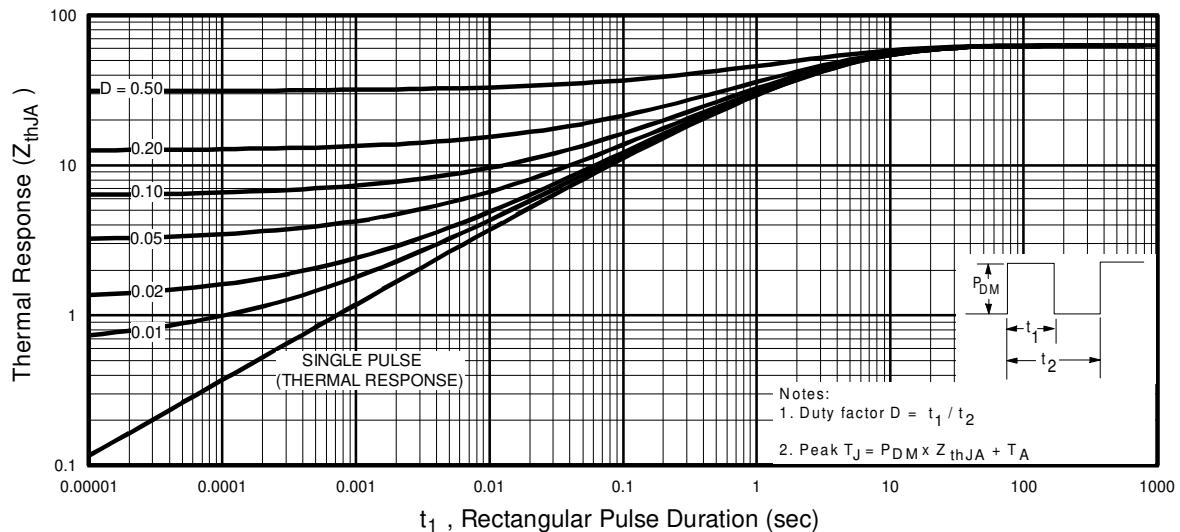


Fig 23. Maximum Effective Transient Thermal Impedance, Junction-to-Ambient

Refer to the Appendix Section for the following:

Appendix A: Figure 24, Peak Diode Recovery dv/dt Test Circuit — See page 329.

Appendix B: Package Outline Mechanical Drawing — See page 332.

Appendix C: Part Marking Information — See page 332.

Appendix D: Tape and Reel Information — See page 336.