

**IRF3808S**  
**IRF3808L**

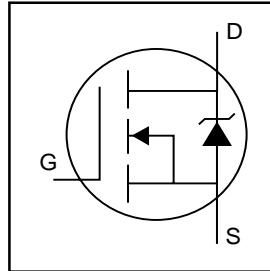
HEXFET® Power MOSFET

**Typical Applications**

- Integrated Starter Alternator
- 42 Volts Automotive Electrical Systems

**Benefits**

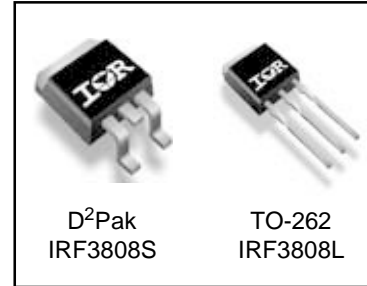
- Advanced Process Technology
- Ultra Low On-Resistance
- Dynamic dv/dt Rating
- 175°C Operating Temperature
- Fast Switching
- Repetitive Avalanche Allowed up to Tjmax



$V_{DSS} = 75V$
$R_{DS(on)} = 0.007\Omega$
$I_D = 106A\text{⑥}$

**Description**

Designed specifically for Automotive applications, this Advanced Planar Stripe HEXFET® Power MOSFET utilizes the latest processing techniques to achieve extremely low on-resistance per silicon area. Additional features of this HEXFET power MOSFET are a 175°C junction operating temperature, low RθJC, fast switching speed and improved repetitive avalanche rating. This combination makes the design an extremely efficient and reliable choice for use in higher power Automotive electronic systems and a wide variety of other applications.



**Absolute Maximum Ratings**

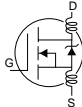
	Parameter	Max.	Units
$I_D @ T_C = 25^\circ C$	Continuous Drain Current, $V_{GS} @ 10V$	106⑥	A
$I_D @ T_C = 100^\circ C$	Continuous Drain Current, $V_{GS} @ 10V$	75⑥	
$I_{DM}$	Pulsed Drain Current ①	550	
$P_D @ T_C = 25^\circ C$	Power Dissipation	200	W
	Linear Derating Factor	1.3	W/°C
$V_{GS}$	Gate-to-Source Voltage	± 20	V
$E_{AS}$	Single Pulse Avalanche Energy②	430	mJ
$I_{AR}$	Avalanche Current①	82	A
$E_{AR}$	Repetitive Avalanche Energy⑦	See Fig.12a, 12b, 15, 16	mJ
dv/dt	Peak Diode Recovery dv/dt ③	5.5	V/ns
$T_J$	Operating Junction and	-55 to + 175	°C
$T_{STG}$	Storage Temperature Range		
	Soldering Temperature, for 10 seconds	300 (1.6mm from case )	

**Thermal Resistance**

	Parameter	Typ.	Max.	Units
$R_{\theta JC}$	Junction-to-Case	—	0.75	°C/W
$R_{\theta JA}$	Junction-to-Ambient (PCB Mounted, Steady State)**	—	40	

HEXFET(R) is a registered trademark of International Rectifier.

## Electrical Characteristics @ T<sub>J</sub> = 25°C (unless otherwise specified)

	Parameter	Min.	Typ.	Max.	Units	Conditions
V <sub>(BR)DSS</sub>	Drain-to-Source Breakdown Voltage	75	—	—	V	V <sub>GS</sub> = 0V, I <sub>D</sub> = 250μA
ΔV <sub>(BR)DSS/ΔT<sub>J</sub></sub>	Breakdown Voltage Temp. Coefficient	—	0.086	—	V/°C	Reference to 25°C, I <sub>D</sub> = 1mA
R <sub>DS(on)</sub>	Static Drain-to-Source On-Resistance	—	5.9	7.0	mΩ	V <sub>GS</sub> = 10V, I <sub>D</sub> = 82A ④
V <sub>GS(th)</sub>	Gate Threshold Voltage	2.0	—	4.0	V	V <sub>DS</sub> = 10V, I <sub>D</sub> = 250μA
g <sub>fs</sub>	Forward Transconductance	100	—	—	S	V <sub>DS</sub> = 25V, I <sub>D</sub> = 82A
I <sub>DSS</sub>	Drain-to-Source Leakage Current	—	—	20	μA	V <sub>DS</sub> = 75V, V <sub>GS</sub> = 0V
		—	—	250		V <sub>DS</sub> = 60V, V <sub>GS</sub> = 0V, T <sub>J</sub> = 150°C
I <sub>GSS</sub>	Gate-to-Source Forward Leakage	—	—	200	nA	V <sub>GS</sub> = 20V
	Gate-to-Source Reverse Leakage	—	—	-200		V <sub>GS</sub> = -20V
Q <sub>g</sub>	Total Gate Charge	—	150	220	nC	I <sub>D</sub> = 82A
Q <sub>gs</sub>	Gate-to-Source Charge	—	31	47		V <sub>DS</sub> = 60V
Q <sub>gd</sub>	Gate-to-Drain ("Miller") Charge	—	50	76		V <sub>GS</sub> = 10V④
t <sub>d(on)</sub>	Turn-On Delay Time	—	16	—	ns	V <sub>DD</sub> = 38V
t <sub>r</sub>	Rise Time	—	140	—		I <sub>D</sub> = 82A
t <sub>d(off)</sub>	Turn-Off Delay Time	—	68	—		R <sub>G</sub> = 2.5Ω
t <sub>f</sub>	Fall Time	—	120	—		V <sub>GS</sub> = 10V ④
L <sub>D</sub>	Internal Drain Inductance	—	4.5	—	nH	Between lead, 6mm (0.25in.) from package and center of die contact
L <sub>S</sub>	Internal Source Inductance	—	7.5	—		
C <sub>iss</sub>	Input Capacitance	—	5310	—	pF	V <sub>GS</sub> = 0V
C <sub>oss</sub>	Output Capacitance	—	890	—		V <sub>DS</sub> = 25V
C <sub>rss</sub>	Reverse Transfer Capacitance	—	130	—		f = 1.0MHz, See Fig. 5
C <sub>oss</sub>	Output Capacitance	—	6010	—		V <sub>GS</sub> = 0V, V <sub>DS</sub> = 1.0V, f = 1.0MHz
C <sub>oss</sub>	Output Capacitance	—	570	—		V <sub>GS</sub> = 0V, V <sub>DS</sub> = 60V, f = 1.0MHz
C <sub>oss eff.</sub>	Effective Output Capacitance ⑤	—	1140	—		V <sub>GS</sub> = 0V, V <sub>DS</sub> = 0V to 60V

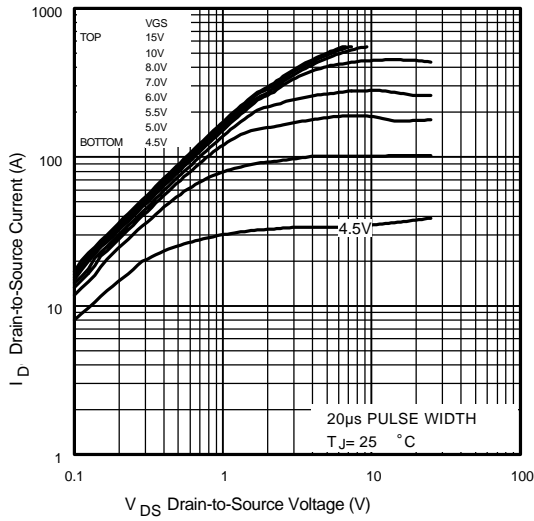
## Source-Drain Ratings and Characteristics

	Parameter	Min.	Typ.	Max.	Units	Conditions
I <sub>S</sub>	Continuous Source Current (Body Diode)	—	—	106⑥	A	MOSFET symbol showing the integral reverse p-n junction diode.
I <sub>SM</sub>	Pulsed Source Current (Body Diode) ①	—	—	550		
V <sub>SD</sub>	Diode Forward Voltage	—	—	1.3	V	T <sub>J</sub> = 25°C, I <sub>S</sub> = 82A, V <sub>GS</sub> = 0V ④
t <sub>rr</sub>	Reverse Recovery Time	—	93	140	ns	T <sub>J</sub> = 25°C, I <sub>F</sub> = 82A
Q <sub>rr</sub>	Reverse Recovery Charge	—	340	510	nC	di/dt = 100A/μs ④
t <sub>on</sub>	Forward Turn-On Time	Intrinsic turn-on time is negligible (turn-on is dominated by L <sub>S</sub> +L <sub>D</sub> )				

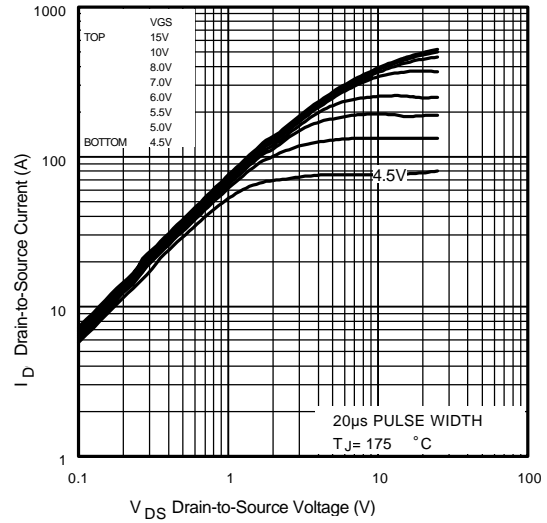
### Notes:

- ① Repetitive rating; pulse width limited by max. junction temperature. (See fig. 11).
- ② Starting T<sub>J</sub> = 25°C, L = 0.130mH  
R<sub>G</sub> = 25Ω, I<sub>AS</sub> = 82A. (See Figure 12).
- ③ I<sub>SD</sub> ≤ 82A, di/dt ≤ 310A/μs, V<sub>DD</sub> ≤ V<sub>(BR)DSS</sub>,  
T<sub>J</sub> ≤ 175°C
- ④ Pulse width ≤ 400μs; duty cycle ≤ 2%.

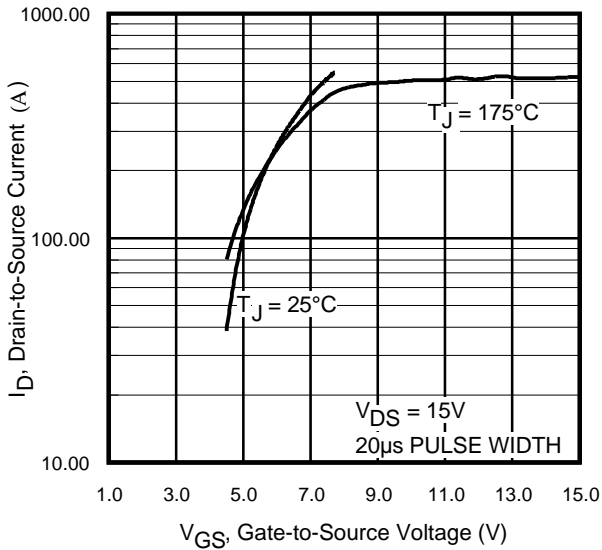
- ⑤ C<sub>oss eff.</sub> is a fixed capacitance that gives the same charging time as C<sub>oss</sub> while V<sub>DS</sub> is rising from 0 to 80% V<sub>DSS</sub>.
  - ⑥ Calculated continuous current based on maximum allowable junction temperature. Package limitation current is 75A.
  - ⑦ Limited by T<sub>Jmax</sub>, see Fig.12a, 12b, 15, 16 for typical repetitive avalanche performance.
- \*\* When mounted on 1" square PCB ( FR-4 or G-10 Material ).  
For recommended footprint and soldering techniques refer to application note #AN-994.



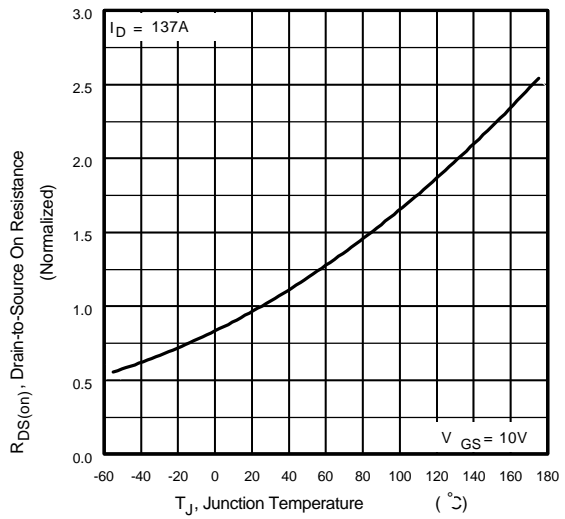
**Fig 1.** Typical Output Characteristics



**Fig 2.** Typical Output Characteristics



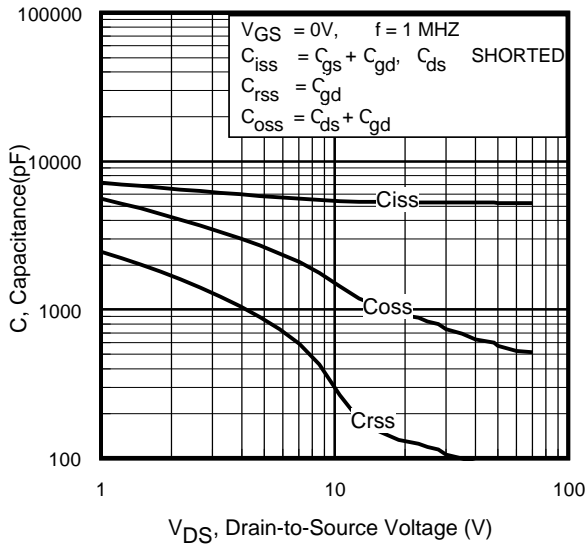
**Fig 3.** Typical Transfer Characteristics



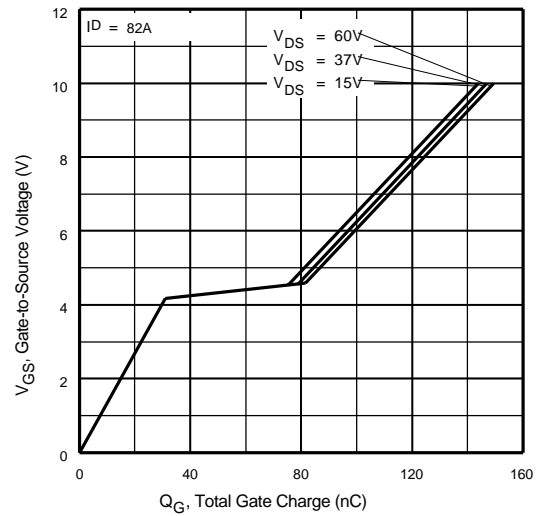
**Fig 4.** Normalized On-Resistance Vs. Temperature

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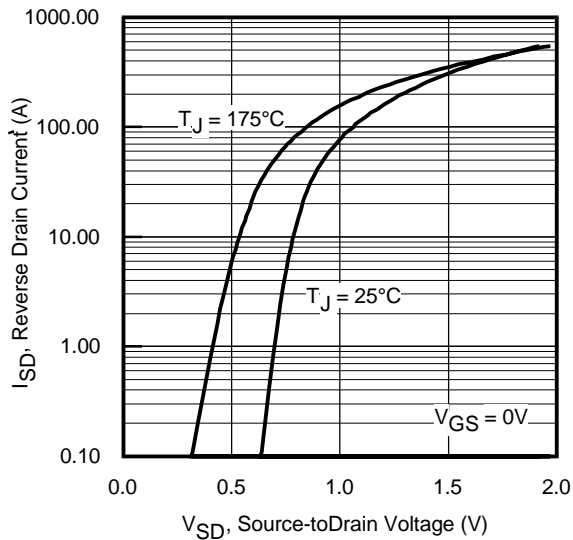
International  
**IR** Rectifier



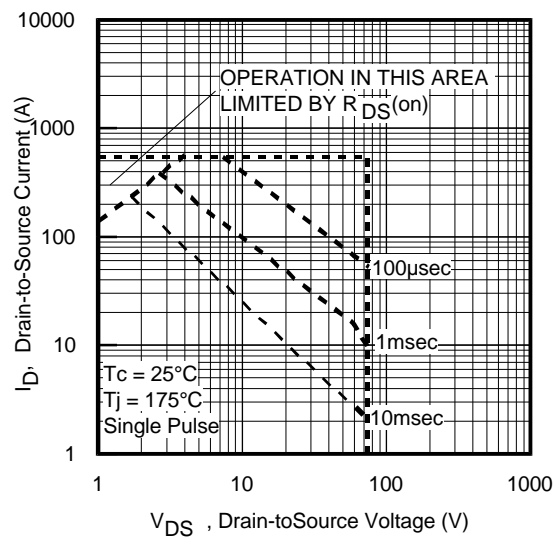
**Fig 5.** Typical Capacitance Vs. Drain-to-Source Voltage



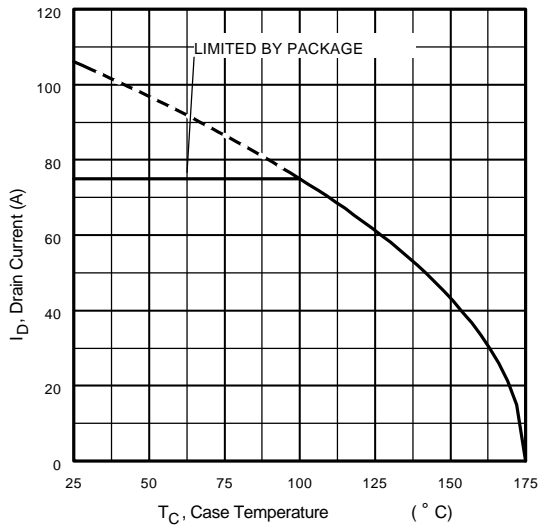
**Fig 6.** Typical Gate Charge Vs. Gate-to-Source Voltage



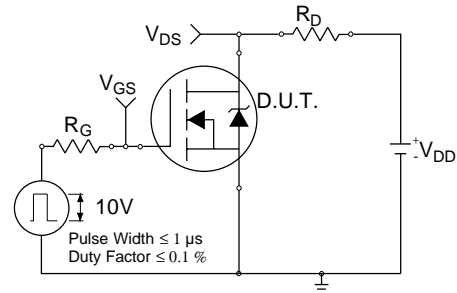
**Fig 7.** Typical Source-Drain Diode Forward Voltage



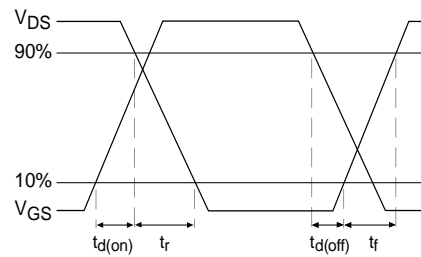
**Fig 8.** Maximum Safe Operating Area



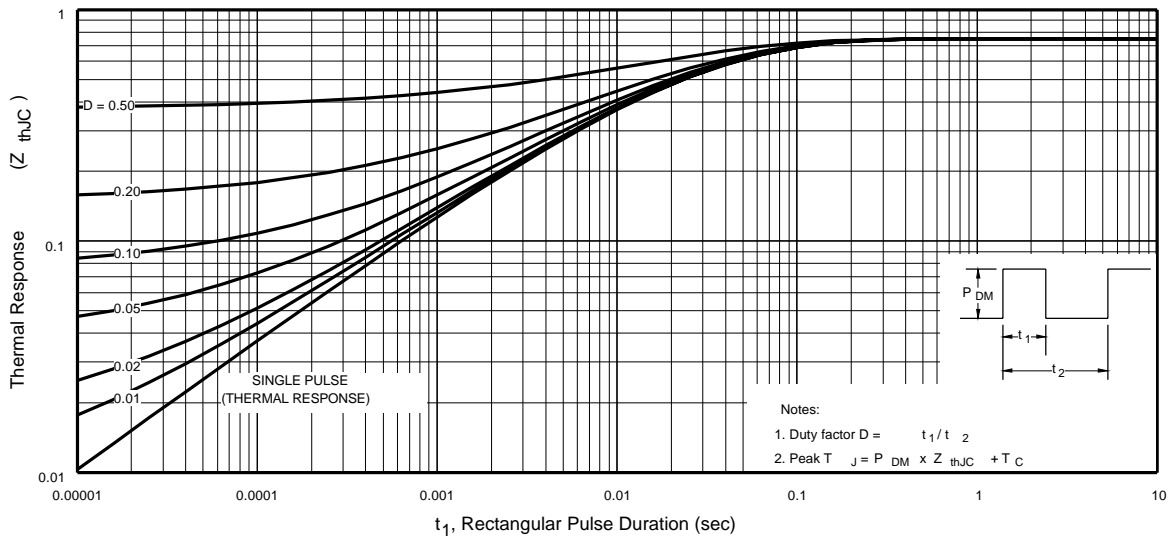
**Fig 9.** Maximum Drain Current Vs. Case Temperature



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



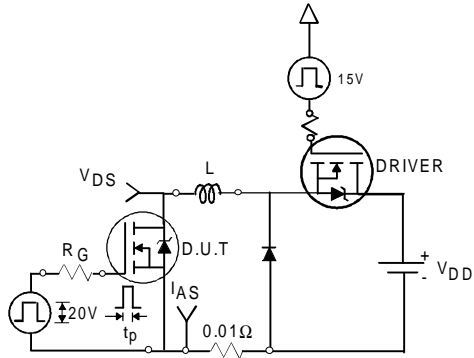
**Fig 10b.** Switching Time Waveforms



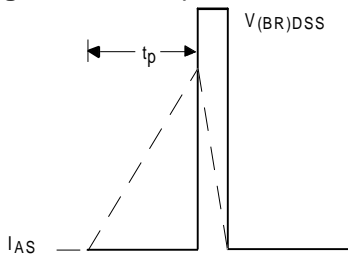
**Fig 11.** Maximum Effective Transient Thermal Impedance, Junction-to-Case

# IRF3808S/IRF3808L

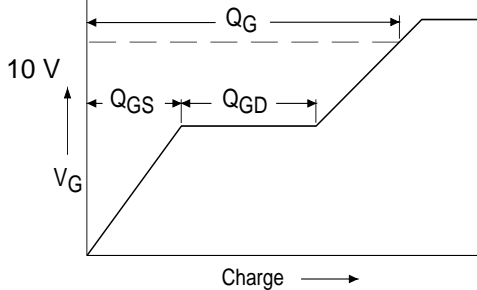
International  
**IR** Rectifier



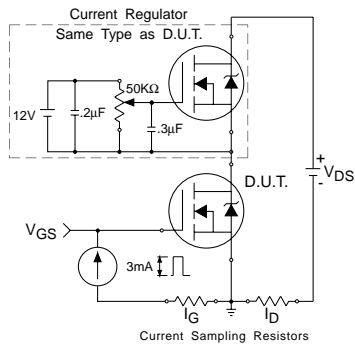
**Fig 12a.** Unclamped Inductive Test Circuit



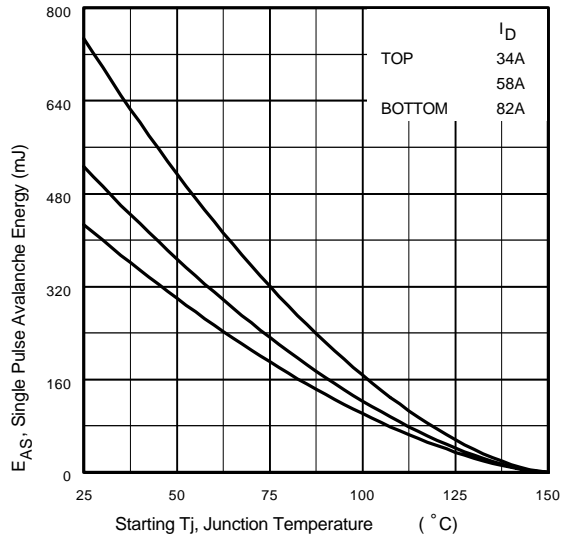
**Fig 12b.** Unclamped Inductive Waveforms



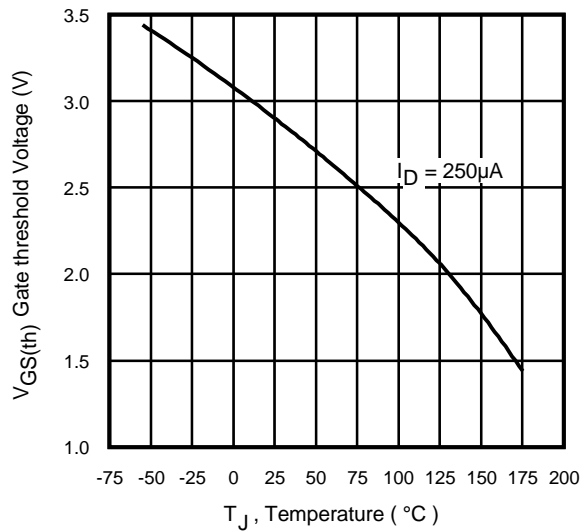
**Fig 13a.** Basic Gate Charge Waveform



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



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



**Fig 14.** Threshold Voltage Vs. Temperature

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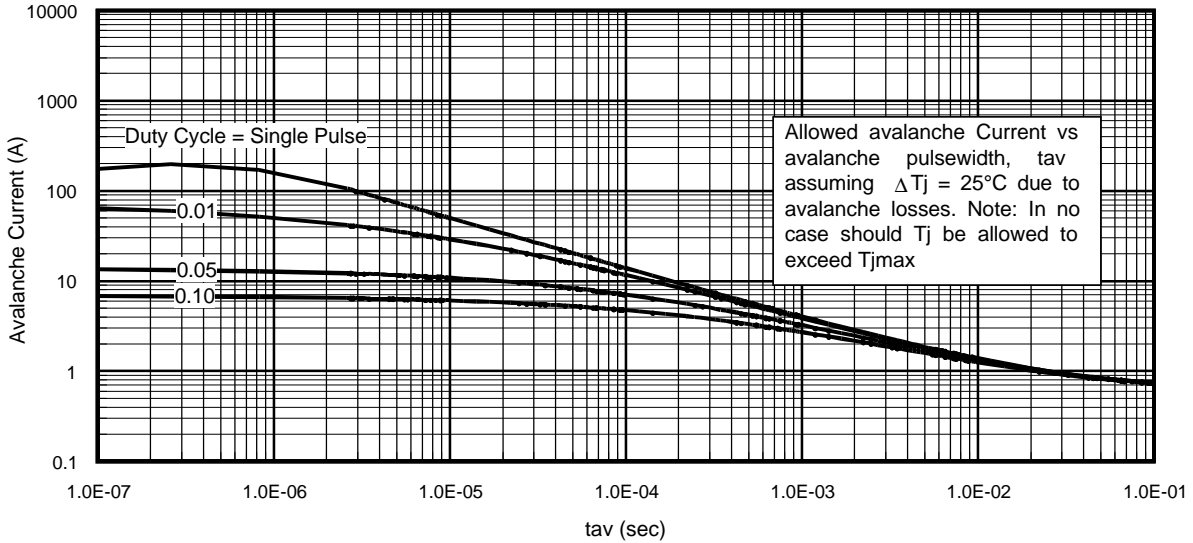


Fig 15. Typical Avalanche Current Vs.Pulsewidth

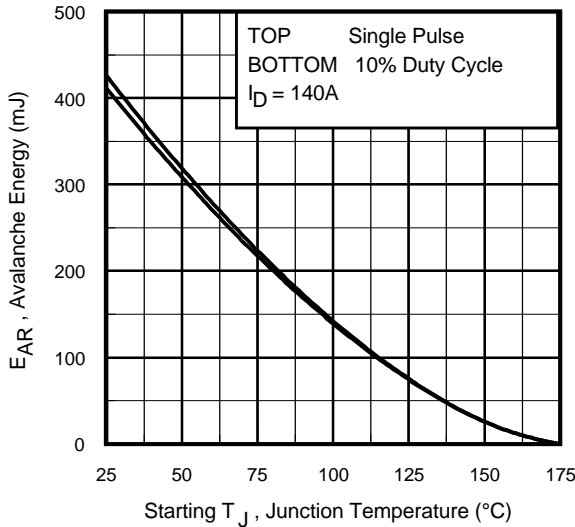


Fig 16. Maximum Avalanche Energy Vs. Temperature

**Notes on Repetitive Avalanche Curves , Figures 15, 16:  
(For further info, see AN-1005 at www.irf.com)**

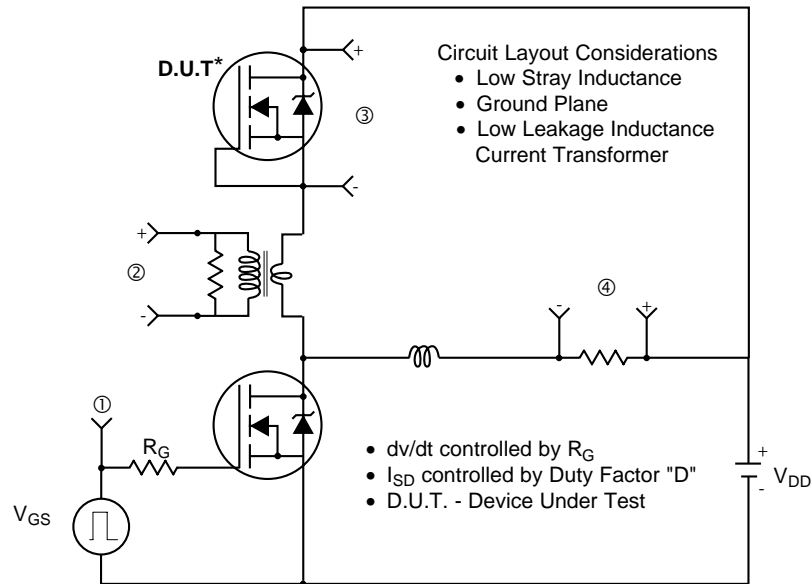
1. Avalanche failures assumption:  
Purely a thermal phenomenon and failure occurs at a temperature far in excess of  $T_{jmax}$ . This is validated for every part type.
2. Safe operation in Avalanche is allowed as long as  $T_{jmax}$  is not exceeded.
3. Equation below based on circuit and waveforms shown in Figures 12a, 12b.
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 15, 16).  
 $t_{av}$  = Average time in avalanche.  
 $D$  = Duty cycle in avalanche =  $t_{av} \cdot f$   
 $Z_{thJC}(D, t_{av})$  = Transient thermal resistance, see figure 11)

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

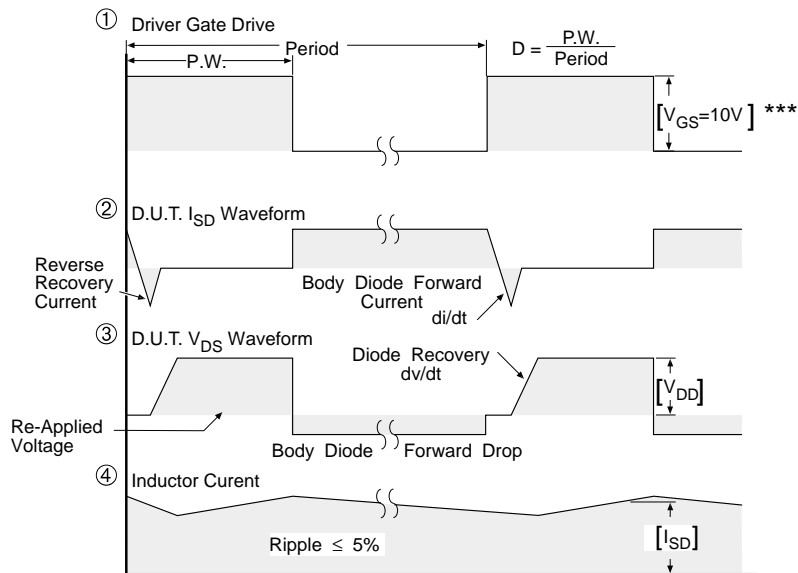
$$I_{av} = 2 \Delta T / [ 1.3 \cdot BV \cdot Z_{th} ]$$

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

## Peak Diode Recovery dv/dt Test Circuit



\* Reverse Polarity of D.U.T for P-Channel

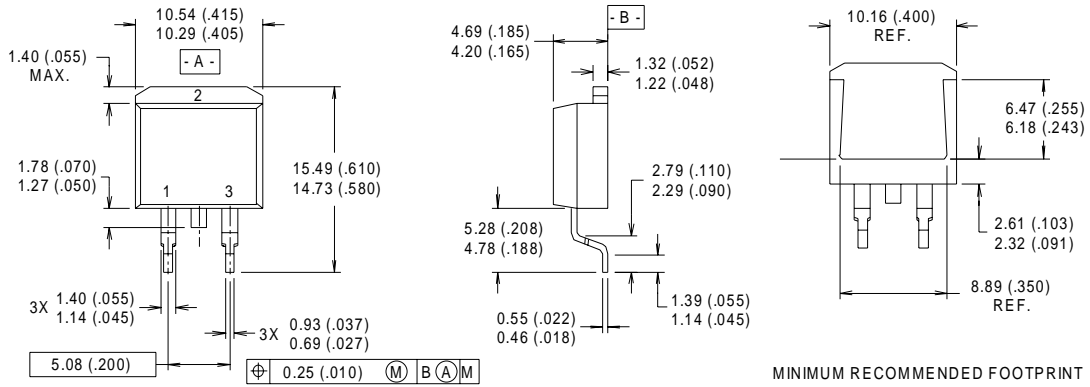


\*\*\*  $V_{GS} = 5.0V$  for Logic Level and 3V Drive Devices

**Fig 17.** For N-channel HEXFET® power MOSFETs



## D<sup>2</sup>Pak Package Outline



**NOTES:**

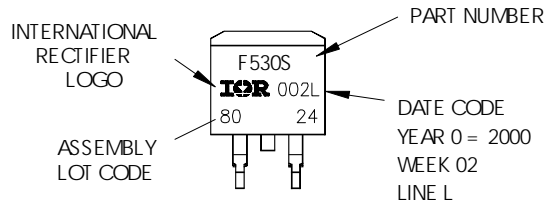
- 1 DIMENSIONS AFTER SOLDER DIP.
- 2 DIMENSIONING & TOLERANCING PER ANS Y14.5M, 1982.
- 3 CONTROLLING DIMENSION : INCH.
- 4 HEATSINK & LEAD DIMENSIONS DO NOT INCLUDE BURRS.

**LEAD ASSIGNMENTS**

- 1 - GATE
- 2 - DRAIN
- 3 - SOURCE

## D<sup>2</sup>Pak Part Marking Information

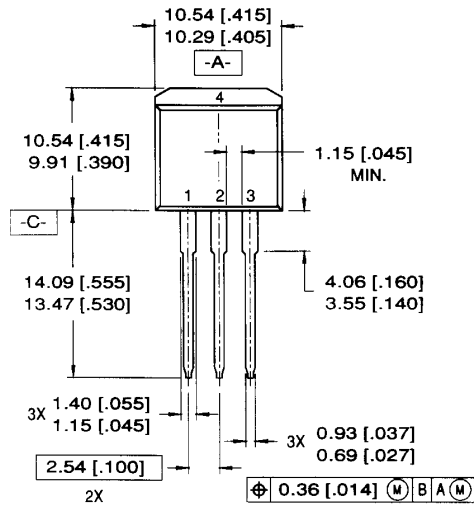
EXAMPLE: THIS IS AN IRF530S WITH  
 LOT CODE 8024  
 ASSEMBLED ON WW02, 2000  
 IN THE ASSEMBLY LINE "L"



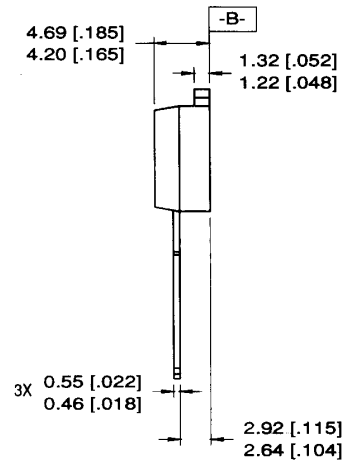
# IRF3808S/IRF3808L

International  
**IR** Rectifier

## TO-262 Package Outline



**LEAD ASSIGNMENTS**  
 1 = GATE      3 = SOURCE  
 2 = DRAIN      4 = DRAIN

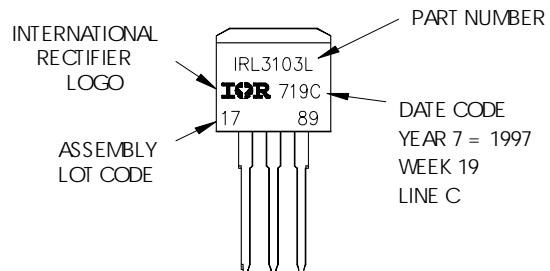


**NOTES:**

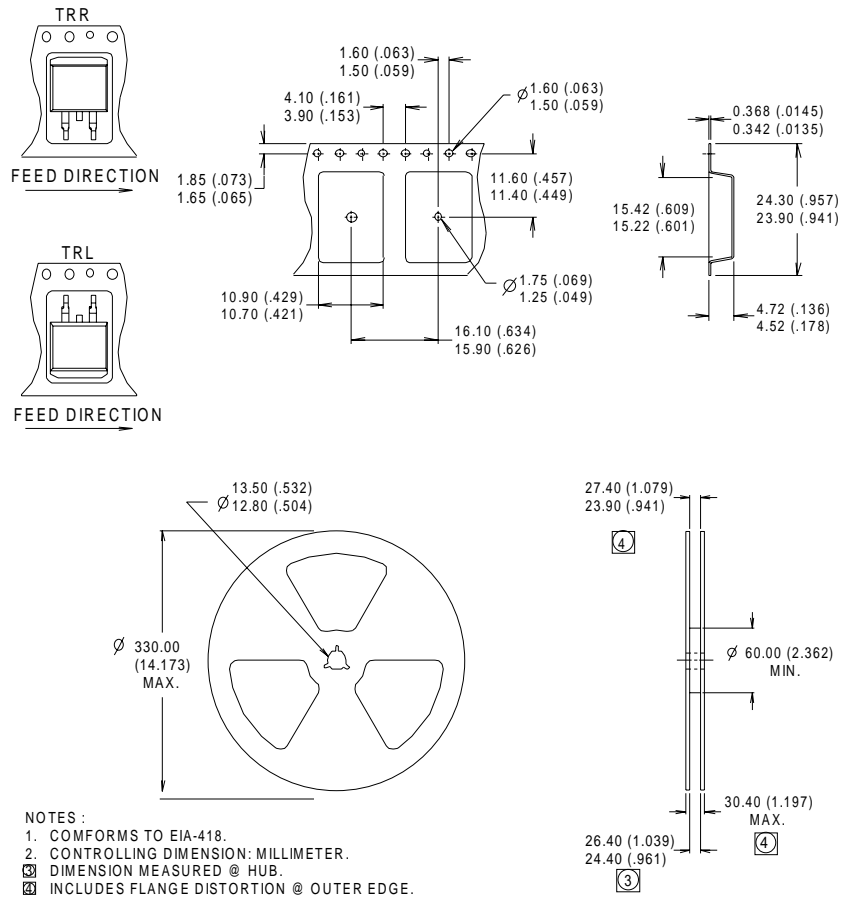
1. DIMENSIONING & TOLERANCING PER ANSI Y14.5M-1982
2. CONTROLLING DIMENSION: INCH.
3. DIMENSIONS ARE SHOWN IN MILLIMETERS (INCHES).
4. HEATSINK & LEAD DIMENSIONS DO NOT INCLUDE BURRS.

## TO-262 Part Marking Information

EXAMPLE: THIS IS AN IRL3103L  
 LOT CODE 1789  
 ASSEMBLED ON WW19, 1997  
 IN THE ASSEMBLY LINE "C"



## D<sup>2</sup>Pak Tape & Reel Information



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.