

Typical Applications

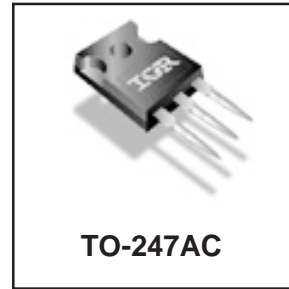
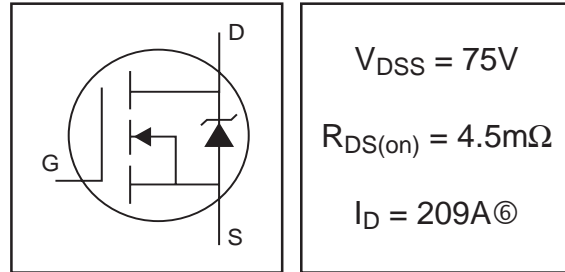
- Integrated Starter Alternator
- 42 Volts Automotive Electrical Systems

Benefits

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

Description

Specifically designed for Automotive applications, this Stripe Planar design of HEXFET® Power MOSFETs 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, fast switching speed and improved repetitive avalanche rating. These benefits combine to make this design an extremely efficient and reliable device for use in Automotive applications and a wide variety of other applications.



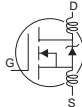
Absolute Maximum Ratings

	Parameter	Max.	Units
I _D @ T _C = 25°C	Continuous Drain Current, V _{GS} @ 10V	209Ⓞ	A
I _D @ T _C = 100°C	Continuous Drain Current, V _{GS} @ 10V	148Ⓞ	
I _{DM}	Pulsed Drain Current ①	840	
P _D @ T _C = 25°C	Power Dissipation	470	W
	Linear Derating Factor	3.1	W/°C
V _{GS}	Gate-to-Source Voltage	± 20	V
E _{AS}	Single Pulse Avalanche Energy②	1970	mJ
I _{AR}	Avalanche Current	See Fig.12a, 12b, 15, 16	A
E _{AR}	Repetitive Avalanche Energy⑦		mJ
dv/dt	Peak Diode Recovery dv/dt ③	5.0	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)	
	Mounting Torque, 6-32 or M3 screw	10 lbf•in (1.1N•m)	

Thermal Resistance

	Parameter	Typ.	Max.	Units
R _{θJC}	Junction-to-Case	—	0.32	°C/W
R _{θCS}	Case-to-Sink, Flat, Greased Surface	0.24	—	
R _{θJA}	Junction-to-Ambient	—	40	

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

	Parameter	Min.	Typ.	Max.	Units	Conditions
$V_{(BR)DSS}$	Drain-to-Source Breakdown Voltage	75	—	—	V	$V_{GS} = 0V, I_D = 250\mu A$
$\Delta V_{(BR)DSS}/\Delta T_J$	Breakdown Voltage Temp. Coefficient	—	0.085	—	V/°C	Reference to $25^\circ\text{C}, I_D = 1\text{mA}$
$R_{DS(on)}$	Static Drain-to-Source On-Resistance	—	3.6	4.5	mΩ	$V_{GS} = 10V, I_D = 125A$ ④
$V_{GS(th)}$	Gate Threshold Voltage	2.0	—	4.0	V	$V_{DS} = 10V, I_D = 250\mu A$
g_{fs}	Forward Transconductance	130	—	—	S	$V_{DS} = 25V, I_D = 125A$
I_{DSS}	Drain-to-Source Leakage Current	—	—	20	μA	$V_{DS} = 75V, V_{GS} = 0V$
		—	—	250		$V_{DS} = 60V, V_{GS} = 0V, T_J = 150^\circ\text{C}$
I_{GSS}	Gate-to-Source Forward Leakage	—	—	200	nA	$V_{GS} = 20V$
	Gate-to-Source Reverse Leakage	—	—	-200		$V_{GS} = -20V$
Q_g	Total Gate Charge	—	410	620	nC	$I_D = 125A$
Q_{gs}	Gate-to-Source Charge	—	92	140		$V_{DS} = 60V$
Q_{gd}	Gate-to-Drain ("Miller") Charge	—	140	210		$V_{GS} = 10V$ ④
$t_{d(on)}$	Turn-On Delay Time	—	23	—	ns	$V_{DD} = 38V$
t_r	Rise Time	—	190	—		$I_D = 125A$
$t_{d(off)}$	Turn-Off Delay Time	—	130	—		$R_G = 1.2\Omega$
t_f	Fall Time	—	130	—		$V_{GS} = 10V$ ④
L_D	Internal Drain Inductance	—	5.0	—	nH	Between lead, 6mm (0.25in.) from package and center of die contact
L_S	Internal Source Inductance	—	13	—		
C_{iss}	Input Capacitance	—	13000	—	pF	$V_{GS} = 0V$
C_{oss}	Output Capacitance	—	2100	—		$V_{DS} = 25V$
C_{rss}	Reverse Transfer Capacitance	—	500	—		$f = 1.0\text{MHz}$, See Fig. 5
C_{oss}	Output Capacitance	—	9780	—		$V_{GS} = 0V, V_{DS} = 1.0V, f = 1.0\text{MHz}$
C_{oss}	Output Capacitance	—	1360	—		$V_{GS} = 0V, V_{DS} = 60V, f = 1.0\text{MHz}$
$C_{oss \text{ eff.}}$	Effective Output Capacitance ⑤	—	2320	—		$V_{GS} = 0V, V_{DS} = 0V \text{ to } 60V$

Source-Drain Ratings and Characteristics

	Parameter	Min.	Typ.	Max.	Units	Conditions
I_S	Continuous Source Current (Body Diode)	—	—	209⑥	A	MOSFET symbol showing the integral reverse p-n junction diode.
I_{SM}	Pulsed Source Current (Body Diode) ①	—	—	840		
V_{SD}	Diode Forward Voltage	—	—	1.3	V	$T_J = 25^\circ\text{C}, I_S = 125A, V_{GS} = 0V$ ④
t_{rr}	Reverse Recovery Time	—	140	210	ns	$T_J = 25^\circ\text{C}, I_F = 125A$
Q_{rr}	Reverse Recovery Charge	—	880	1320	nC	$di/dt = 100A/\mu s$ ④
t_{on}	Forward Turn-On Time	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. 11).
- ② Starting $T_J = 25^\circ\text{C}$, $L = 0.25\text{mH}$
 $R_G = 25\Omega, I_{AS} = 125A$. (See Figure 12).
- ③ $I_{SD} \leq 125A, di/dt \leq 260A/\mu s, V_{DD} \leq V_{(BR)DSS}, T_J \leq 175^\circ\text{C}$
- ④ Pulse width $\leq 400\mu s$; duty cycle $\leq 2\%$.
- ⑤ $C_{oss \text{ eff.}}$ is a fixed capacitance that gives the same charging time as C_{oss} while V_{DS} is rising from 0 to 80% V_{DSS} .
- ⑥ Calculated continuous current based on maximum allowable junction temperature. Package limitation current is 90A.
- ⑦ Limited by T_{Jmax} , see Fig.12a, 12b, 15, 16 for typical repetitive avalanche performance.

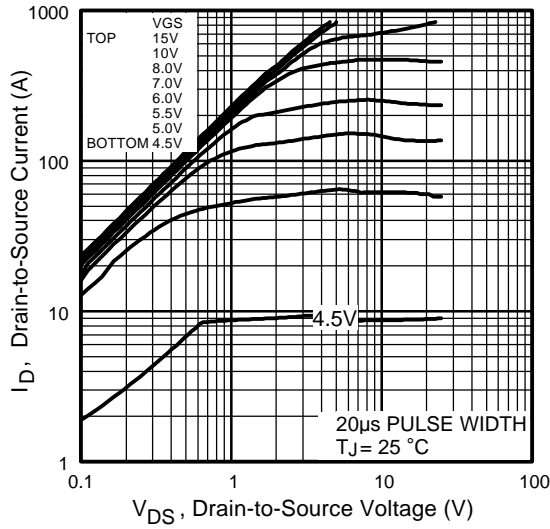


Fig 1. Typical Output Characteristics

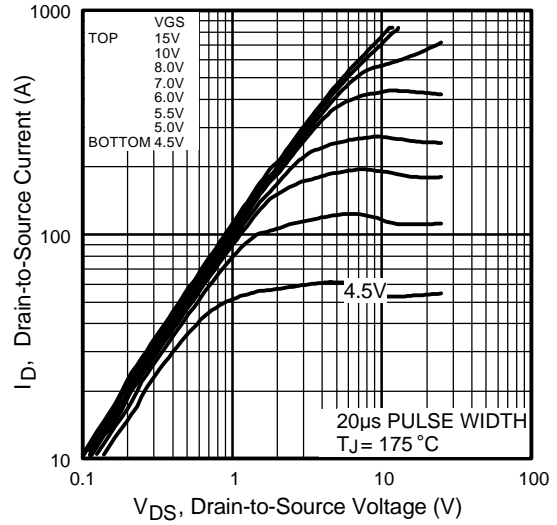


Fig 2. Typical Output Characteristics

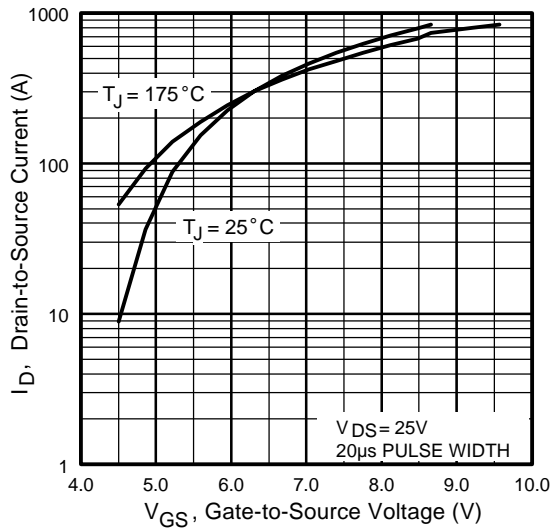


Fig 3. Typical Transfer Characteristics

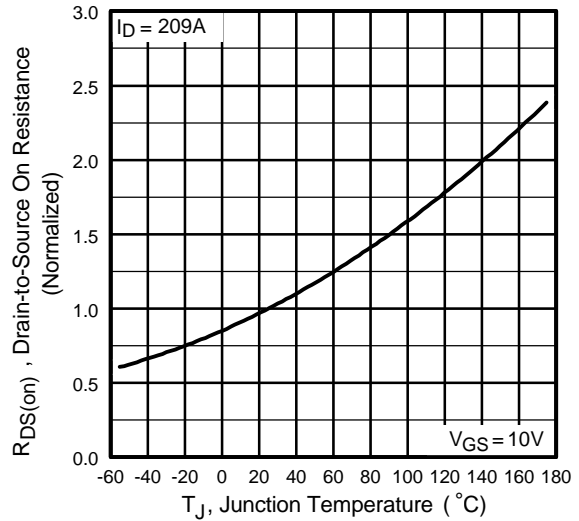


Fig 4. Normalized On-Resistance Vs. Temperature

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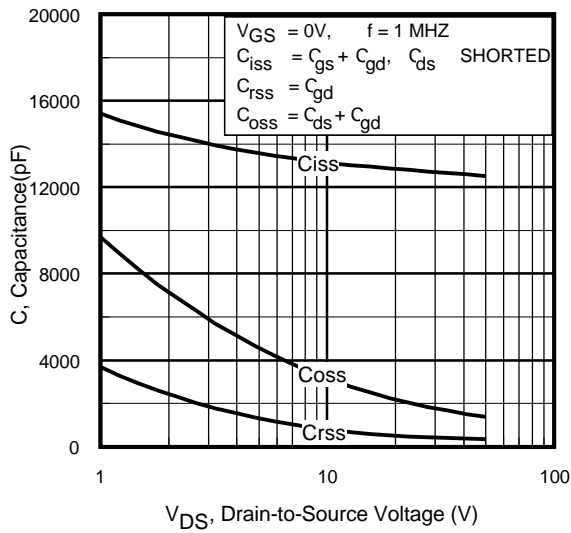


Fig 5. Typical Capacitance Vs. Drain-to-Source Voltage

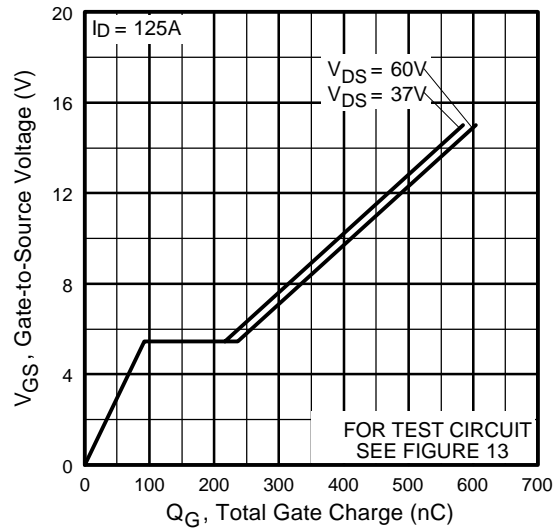


Fig 6. Typical Gate Charge Vs. Gate-to-Source Voltage

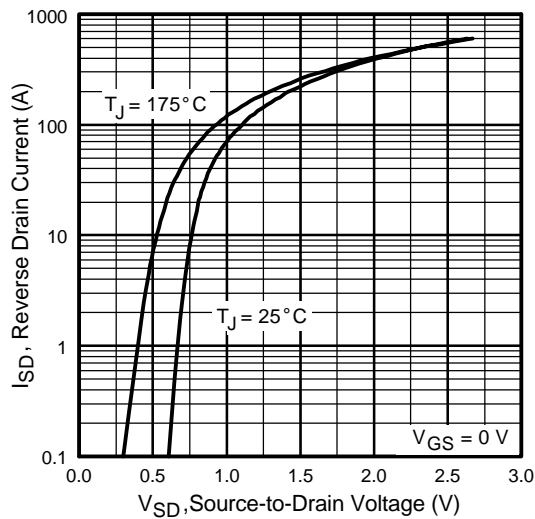


Fig 7. Typical Source-Drain Diode Forward Voltage

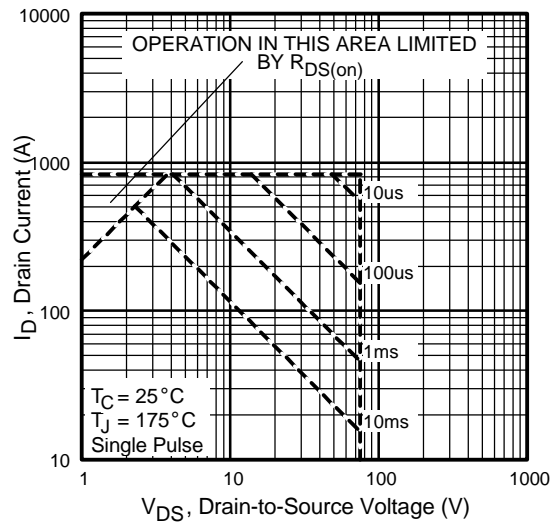


Fig 8. Maximum Safe Operating Area

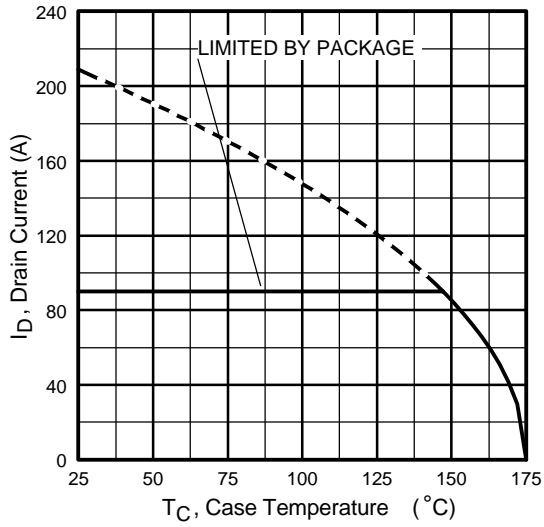


Fig 9. Maximum Drain Current Vs. Case Temperature

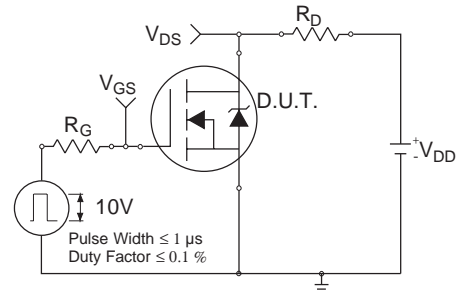


Fig 10a. Switching Time Test Circuit

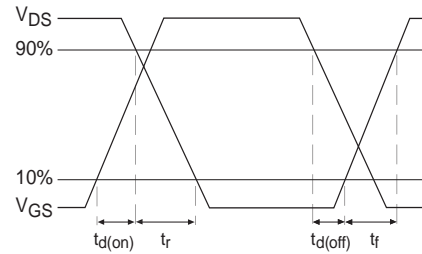


Fig 10b. Switching Time Waveforms

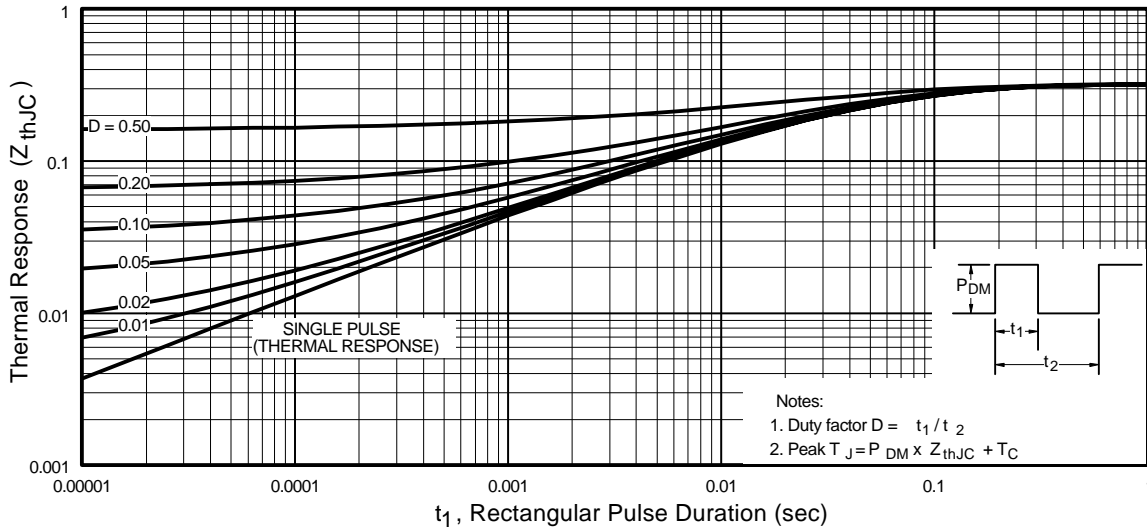


Fig 11. Maximum Effective Transient Thermal Impedance, Junction-to-Case

IRFP2907

International
IR Rectifier

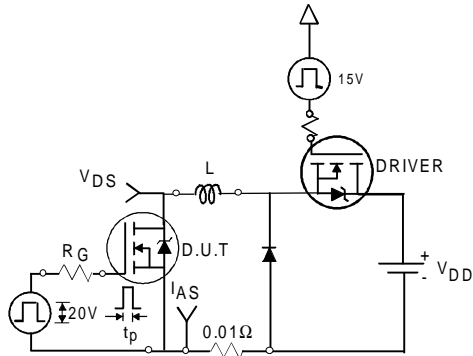


Fig 12a. Unclamped Inductive Test Circuit

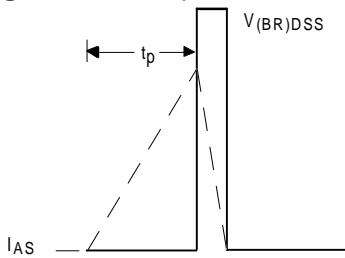


Fig 12b. Unclamped Inductive Waveforms

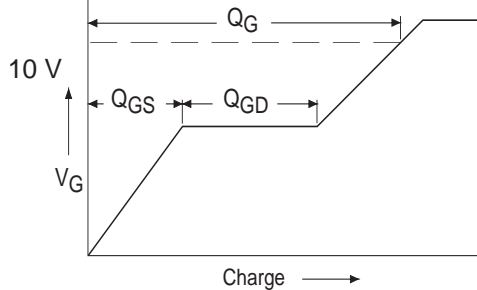


Fig 13a. Basic Gate Charge Waveform

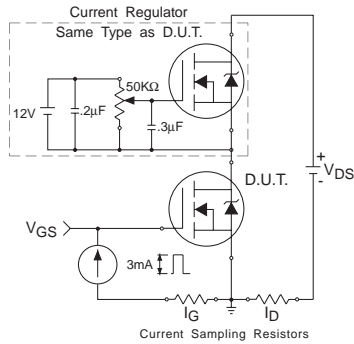


Fig 13b. Gate Charge Test Circuit

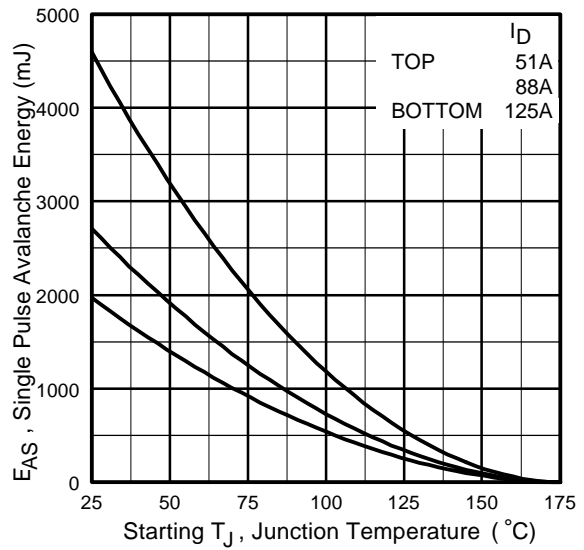


Fig 12c. Maximum Avalanche Energy Vs. Drain Current

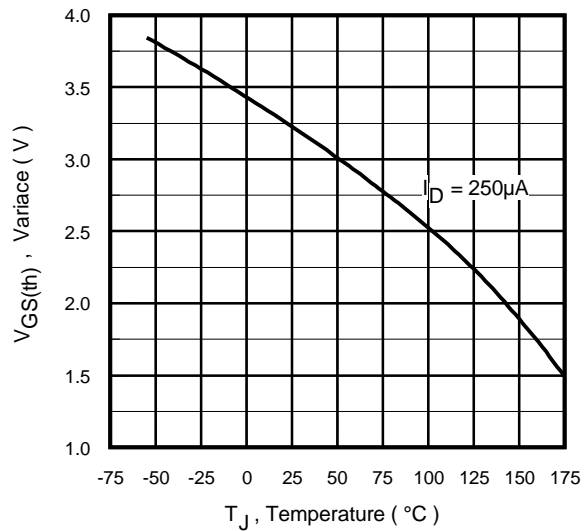


Fig 14. Threshold Voltage Vs. Temperature

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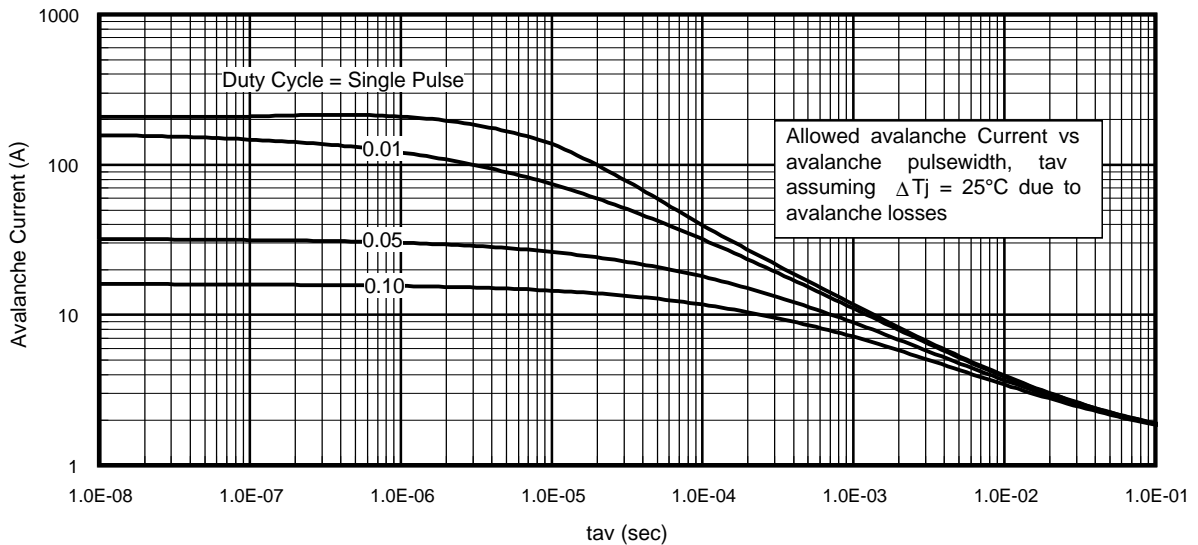


Fig 15. Typical Avalanche Current Vs.Pulsewidth

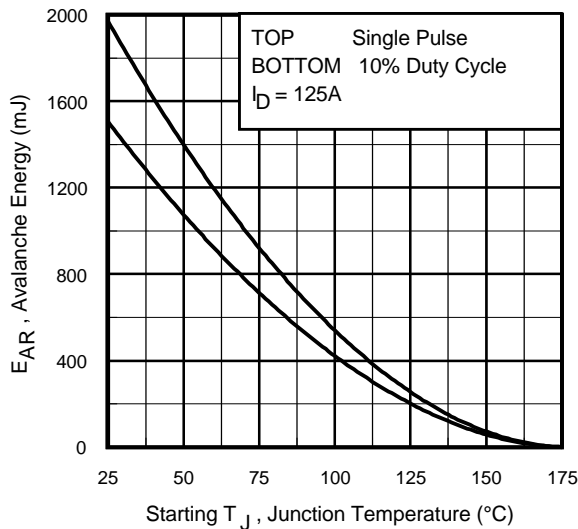


Fig 16. Maximum Avalanche Energy Vs. Temperature

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

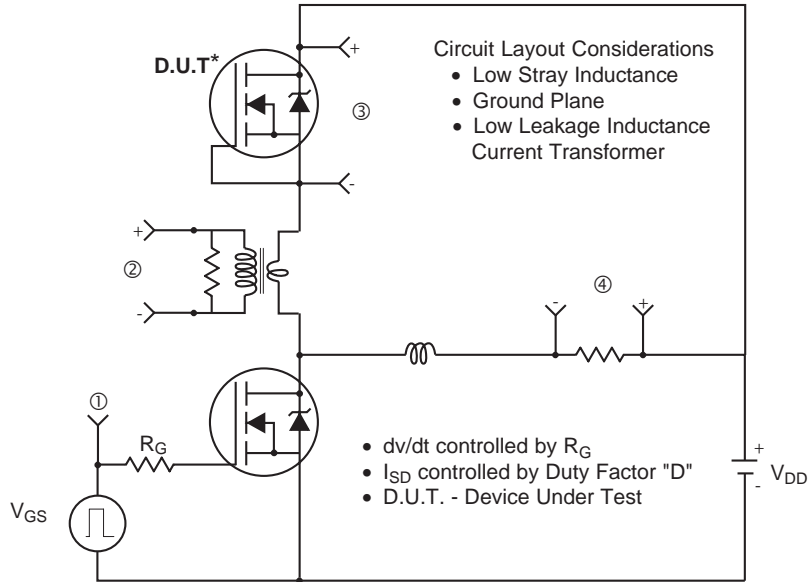
1. Avalanche failures assumption:
Purely a thermal phenomenon and failure occurs at a temperature far in excess of T_{jmax} . This is validated for every part type.
2. Safe operation in Avalanche is allowed as long as T_{jmax} is not exceeded.
3. Equation below based on circuit and waveforms shown in 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. ΔT = 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)

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

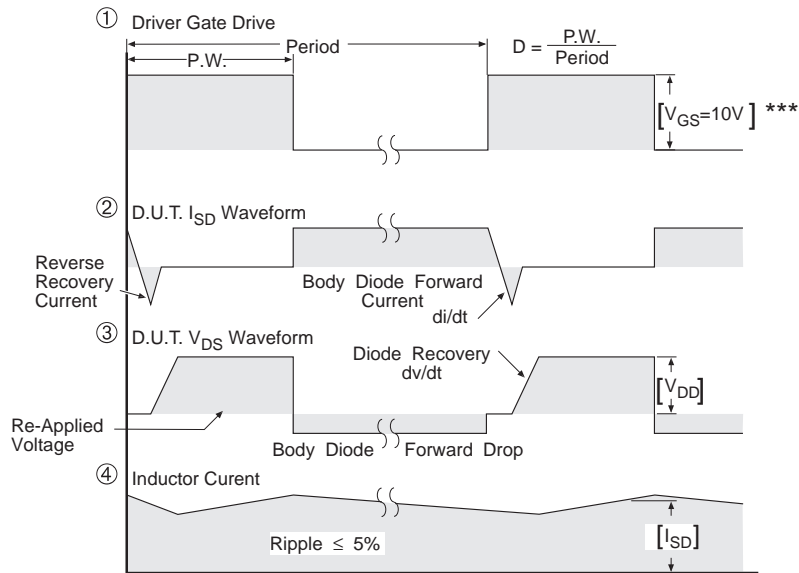
$$I_{av} = 2\Delta T / [1.3 \cdot BV \cdot Z_{th}]$$

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

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

TO - 247 Package Outline

Dimensions are shown in millimeters (inches)

