

Strong **IR**FET™
IRFB7437PbF

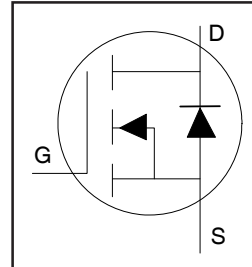
Applications

- Brushed Motor drive applications
- BLDC Motor drive applications
- Battery powered circuits
- Half-bridge and full-bridge topologies
- Synchronous rectifier applications
- Resonant mode power supplies
- OR-ing and redundant power switches
- DC/DC and AC/DC converters
- DC/AC Inverters

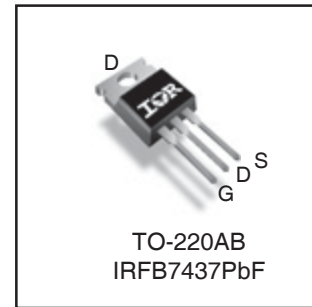
Benefits

- Improved Gate, Avalanche and Dynamic dV/dt Ruggedness
- Fully Characterized Capacitance and Avalanche SOA
- Enhanced body diode dV/dt and dI/dt Capability
- Lead-Free

HEXFET® Power MOSFET



V_{DS}		40V
$R_{DS(on)}$	typ.	1.5mΩ
	max.	2.0mΩ
I_D (Silicon Limited)		250A ①
I_D (Package Limited)		195A



G	D	S
Gate	Drain	Source

Ordering Information

Base part number	Package Type	Standard Pack		Complete Part Number
		Form	Quantity	
IRFB7437PbF	TO-220	Tube	50	IRFB7437PbF

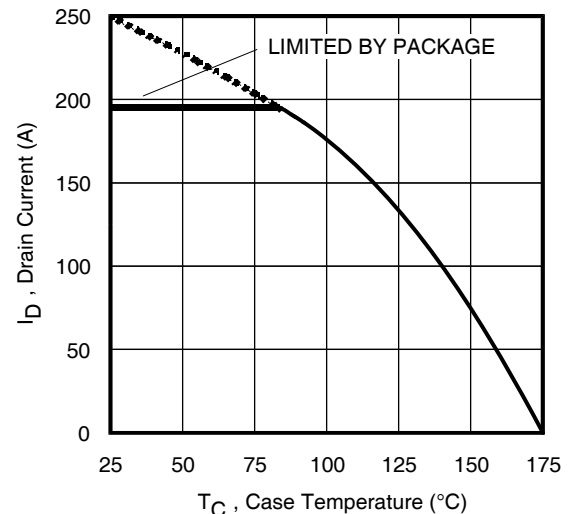
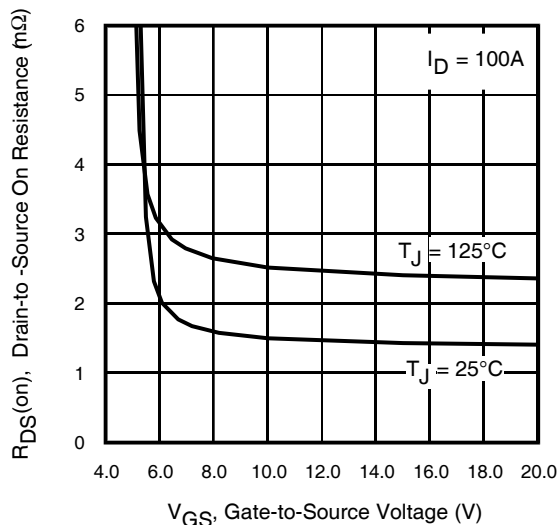


Fig 1. Typical On-Resistance vs. Gate Voltage

Fig 2. Maximum Drain Current vs. Case Temperature

Absolute Maximum Ratings

Symbol	Parameter	Max.	Units
$I_D @ T_C = 25^\circ\text{C}$	Continuous Drain Current, $V_{GS} @ 10\text{V}$ (Silicon Limited)	250 ^①	A
$I_D @ T_C = 100^\circ\text{C}$	Continuous Drain Current, $V_{GS} @ 10\text{V}$ (Silicon Limited)	180	
$I_D @ T_C = 25^\circ\text{C}$	Continuous Drain Current, $V_{GS} @ 10\text{V}$ (Wire Bond Limited)	195	
I_{DM}	Pulsed Drain Current ^②	1000	
$P_D @ T_C = 25^\circ\text{C}$	Maximum Power Dissipation	230	W
	Linear Derating Factor	1.5	W/ $^\circ\text{C}$
V_{GS}	Gate-to-Source Voltage	± 20	V
dv/dt	Peak Diode Recovery ^④	3.0	V/ns
T_J T_{STG}	Operating Junction and Storage Temperature Range	-55 to +175	$^\circ\text{C}$
	Soldering Temperature, for 10 seconds (1.6mm from case)	300	
	Mounting torque, 6-32 or M3 screw	10lbf·in (1.1N·m)	

Avalanche Characteristics

E_{AS} (Thermally limited)	Single Pulse Avalanche Energy ^③	350	mJ
E_{AS} (tested)	Single Pulse Avalanche Energy Tested Value ^③	500	
I_{AR}	Avalanche Current ^②	See Fig. 14, 15, 22a, 22b	A
E_{AR}	Repetitive Avalanche Energy ^②		mJ

Thermal Resistance

Symbol	Parameter	Typ.	Max.	Units
$R_{\theta JC}$	Junction-to-Case ^⑥	—	0.65	$^\circ\text{C}/\text{W}$
$R_{\theta CS}$	Case-to-Sink, Flat Greased Surface	0.50	—	
$R_{\theta JA}$	Junction-to-Ambient ^⑥	—	62	

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

Symbol	Parameter	Min.	Typ.	Max.	Units	Conditions
$V_{(BR)DSS}$	Drain-to-Source Breakdown Voltage	40	—	—	V	$V_{GS} = 0\text{V}$, $I_D = 250\mu\text{A}$
$\Delta V_{(BR)DSS}/\Delta T_J$	Breakdown Voltage Temp. Coefficient	—	0.029	—	V/ $^\circ\text{C}$	Reference to 25°C , $I_D = 1\text{mA}$ ^②
$R_{DS(on)}$	Static Drain-to-Source On-Resistance	—	1.5	2.0	m Ω	$V_{GS} = 10\text{V}$, $I_D = 100\text{A}$
		—	1.8	—		$V_{GS} = 6.0\text{V}$, $I_D = 50\text{A}$
$V_{GS(th)}$	Gate Threshold Voltage	2.2	3.0	3.9	V	$V_{DS} = V_{GS}$, $I_D = 150\mu\text{A}$
I_{DSS}	Drain-to-Source Leakage Current	—	—	1.0	μA	$V_{DS} = 40\text{V}$, $V_{GS} = 0\text{V}$
		—	—	150		$V_{DS} = 40\text{V}$, $V_{GS} = 0\text{V}$, $T_J = 125^\circ\text{C}$
I_{GSS}	Gate-to-Source Forward Leakage	—	—	100	nA	$V_{GS} = 20\text{V}$
	Gate-to-Source Reverse Leakage	—	—	-100		$V_{GS} = -20\text{V}$
R_G	Internal Gate Resistance	—	2.2	—	Ω	

Notes:

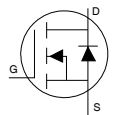
- ① Calculated continuous current based on maximum allowable junction temperature. Bond wire current limit is 195A. Note that current limitations arising from heating of the device leads may occur with some lead mounting arrangements. (Refer to AN-1140)
- ② Repetitive rating; pulse width limited by max. junction temperature.
- ③ Limited by T_{Jmax} , starting $T_J = 25^\circ\text{C}$, $L = 0.069\text{mH}$
 $R_G = 25\Omega$, $I_{AS} = 100\text{A}$, $V_{GS} = 10\text{V}$.
- ④ $I_{SD} \leq 100\text{A}$, $di/dt \leq 1166\text{A}/\mu\text{s}$, $V_{DD} \leq V_{(BR)DSS}$, $T_J \leq 175^\circ\text{C}$.
- ⑤ Pulse width $\leq 400\mu\text{s}$; duty cycle $\leq 2\%$.
- ⑥ C_{oss} eff. (TR) is a fixed capacitance that gives the same charging time as C_{oss} while V_{DS} is rising from 0 to 80% V_{DSS} .
- ⑦ C_{oss} eff. (ER) is a fixed capacitance that gives the same energy as C_{oss} while V_{DS} is rising from 0 to 80% V_{DSS} .
- ⑧ R_{θ} is measured at T_J approximately 90°C .
- ⑨ This value determined from sample failure population, starting $T_J = 25^\circ\text{C}$, $L = 0.095\text{mH}$, $R_G = 25\Omega$, $I_{AS} = 100\text{A}$, $V_{GS} = 10\text{V}$

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

Symbol	Parameter	Min.	Typ.	Max.	Units	Conditions
g_{fs}	Forward Transconductance	160	—	—	S	$V_{DS} = 10\text{V}, I_D = 100\text{A}$
Q_g	Total Gate Charge	—	150	225	nC	$I_D = 100\text{A}$ $V_{DS} = 20\text{V}$ $V_{GS} = 10\text{V}$ ⑤
Q_{gs}	Gate-to-Source Charge	—	41	—		
Q_{gd}	Gate-to-Drain ("Miller") Charge	—	51	—		
Q_{sync}	Total Gate Charge Sync. ($Q_g - Q_{gd}$)	—	99	—		
$t_{d(on)}$	Turn-On Delay Time	—	19	—	ns	$V_{DD} = 20\text{V}$ $I_D = 30\text{A}$ $R_G = 2.7\Omega$ $V_{GS} = 10\text{V}$ ⑤
t_r	Rise Time	—	70	—		
$t_{d(off)}$	Turn-Off Delay Time	—	78	—		
t_f	Fall Time	—	53	—		
C_{iss}	Input Capacitance	—	7330	—	pF	$V_{GS} = 0\text{V}$ $V_{DS} = 25\text{V}$ $f = 1.0\text{ MHz}$, See Fig. 5
C_{oss}	Output Capacitance	—	1095	—		
C_{rss}	Reverse Transfer Capacitance	—	745	—		
$C_{oss\text{ eff. (ER)}}$	Effective Output Capacitance (Energy Related) ⑦	—	1310	—		
$C_{oss\text{ eff. (TR)}}$	Effective Output Capacitance (Time Related) ⑧	—	1735	—		
					$V_{GS} = 0\text{V}, V_{DS} = 0\text{V to } 32\text{V}$ ⑧	

Diode Characteristics

Symbol	Parameter	Min.	Typ.	Max.	Units	Conditions
I_S	Continuous Source Current (Body Diode)	—	—	250 ①	A	MOSFET symbol showing the integral reverse p-n junction diode.
I_{SM}	Pulsed Source Current (Body Diode) ②	—	—	1000	A	
V_{SD}	Diode Forward Voltage	—	1.0	1.3	V	$T_J = 25^\circ\text{C}, I_S = 100\text{A}, V_{GS} = 0\text{V}$ ③
dv/dt	Peak Diode Recovery ④	—	3.1	—	V/ns	$T_J = 175^\circ\text{C}, I_S = 100\text{A}, V_{DS} = 40\text{V}$ ③
t_{rr}	Reverse Recovery Time	—	30	—	ns	$T_J = 25^\circ\text{C}$ $V_R = 34\text{V}$, $T_J = 125^\circ\text{C}$ $I_F = 100\text{A}$
		—	30	—		
Q_{rr}	Reverse Recovery Charge	—	24	—	nC	$T_J = 25^\circ\text{C}$ $T_J = 125^\circ\text{C}$ $di/dt = 100\text{A}/\mu\text{s}$ ⑤
		—	25	—		
I_{RRM}	Reverse Recovery Current	—	1.3	—	A	$T_J = 25^\circ\text{C}$



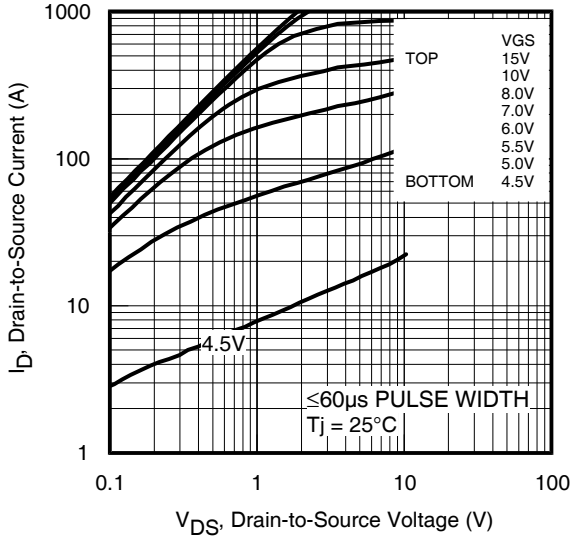


Fig 3. Typical Output Characteristics

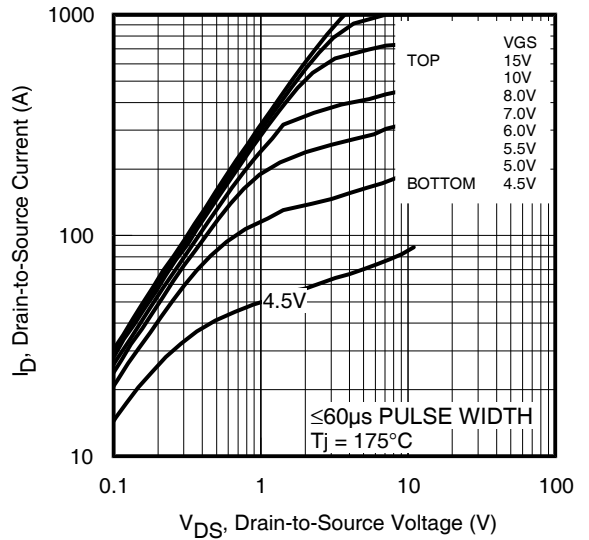


Fig 4. Typical Output Characteristics

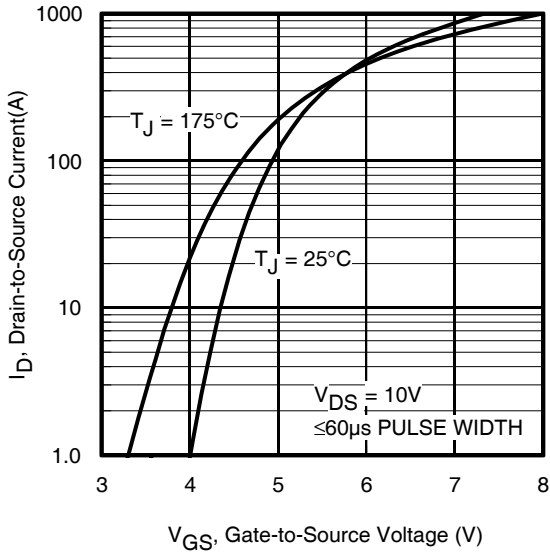


Fig 5. Typical Transfer Characteristics

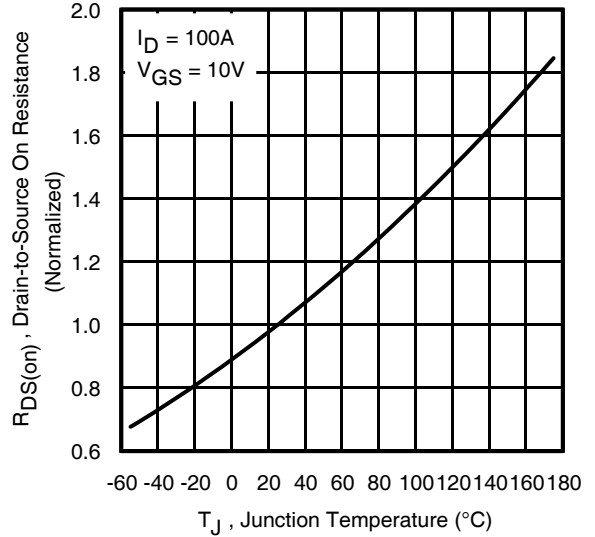


Fig 6. Normalized On-Resistance vs. Temperature

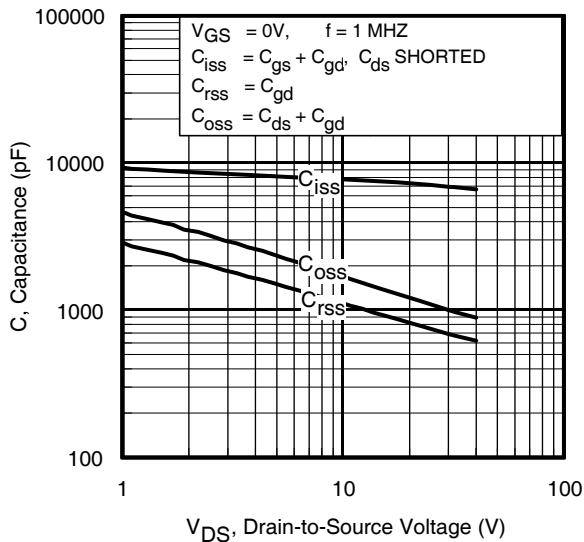


Fig 7. Typical Capacitance vs. Drain-to-Source Voltage

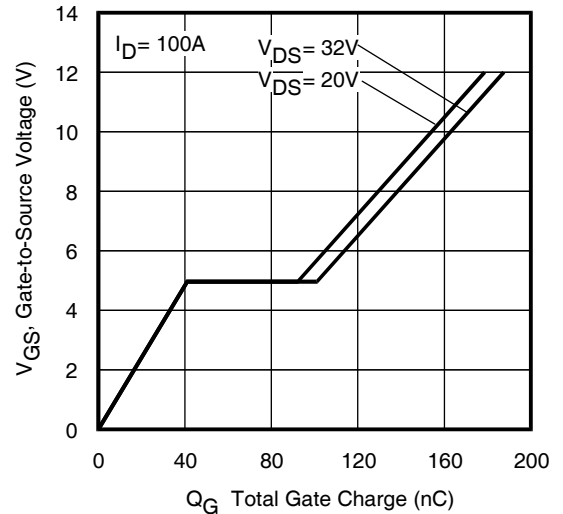


Fig 8. Typical Gate Charge vs. Gate-to-Source Voltage

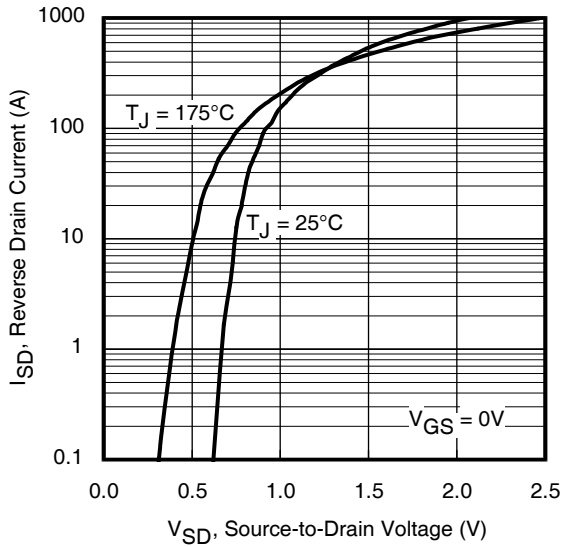


Fig 9. Typical Source-Drain Diode Forward Voltage

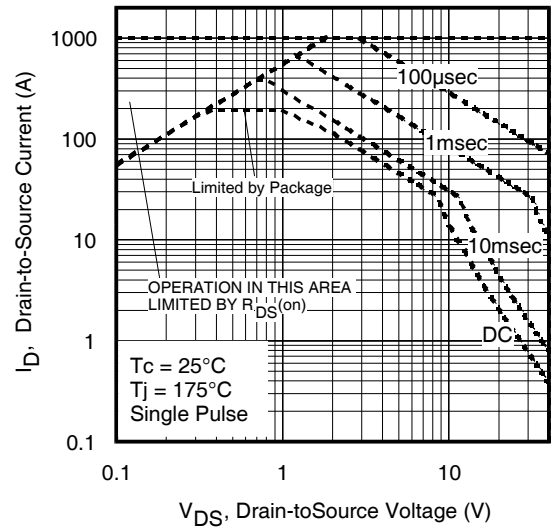


Fig 10. Maximum Safe Operating Area

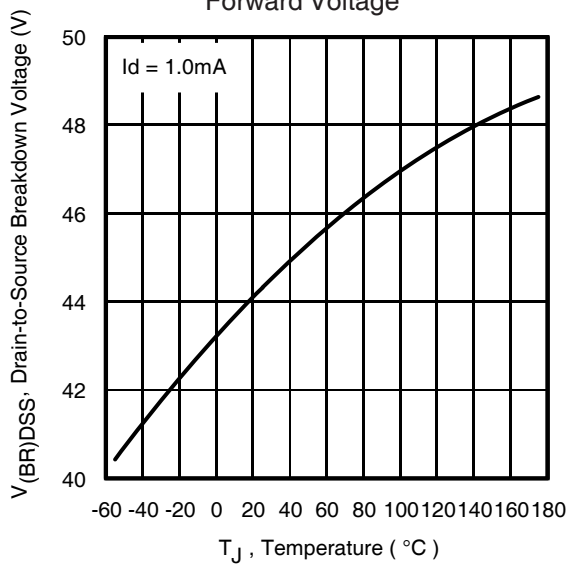


Fig 11. Drain-to-Source Breakdown Voltage

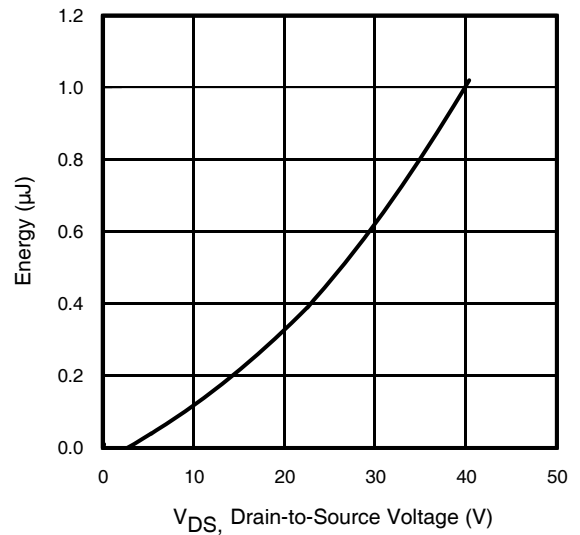


Fig 12. Typical C_{OSS} Stored Energy

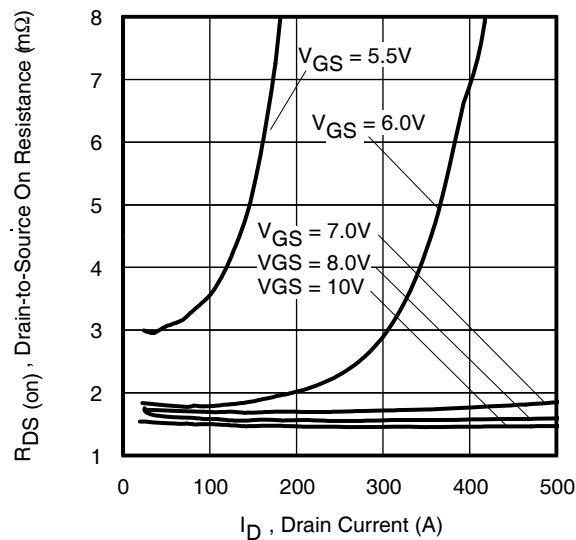


Fig 13. Typical On-Resistance vs. Drain Current

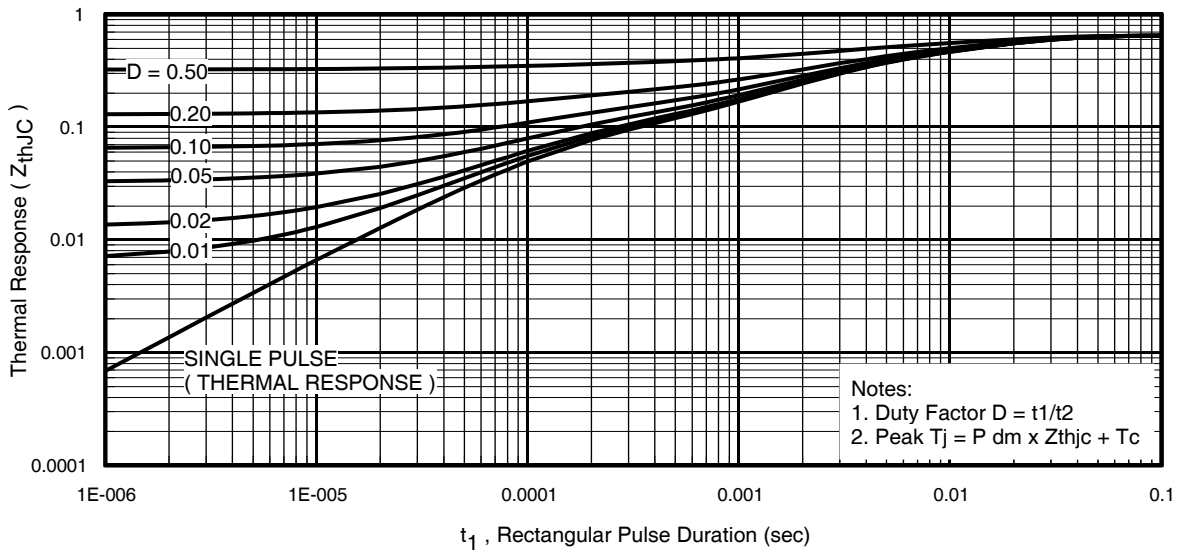


Fig 14. Maximum Effective Transient Thermal Impedance, Junction-to-Case

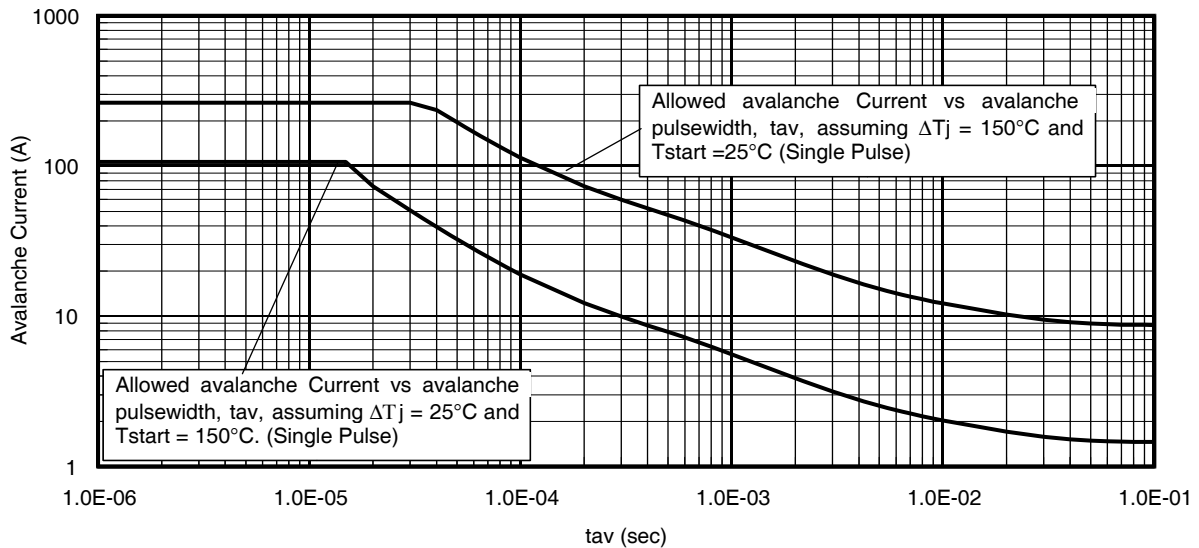
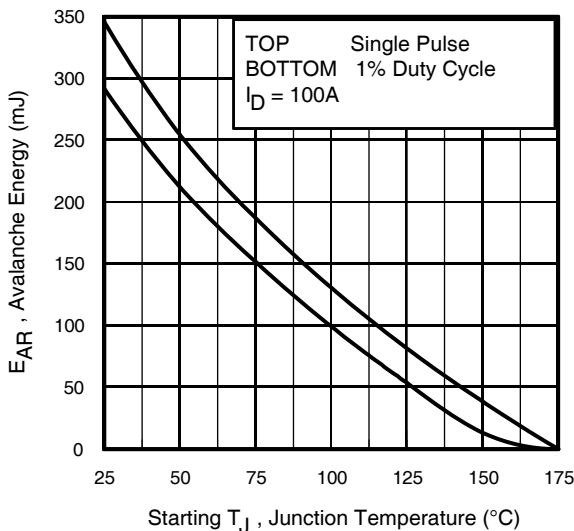


Fig 15. Typical Avalanche Current vs.Pulsewidth



Notes on Repetitive Avalanche Curves , Figures 14, 15:
(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 22a, 22b.
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 $25^\circ C$ 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 Figures 13)

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

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

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

Fig 16. Maximum Avalanche Energy vs. Temperature

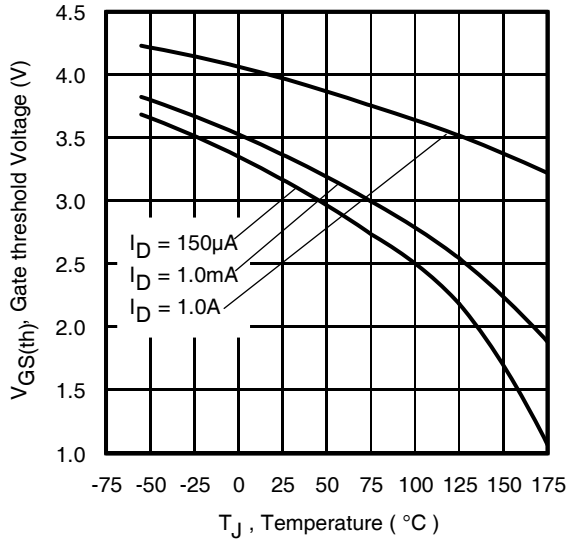


Fig 17. Threshold Voltage vs. Temperature

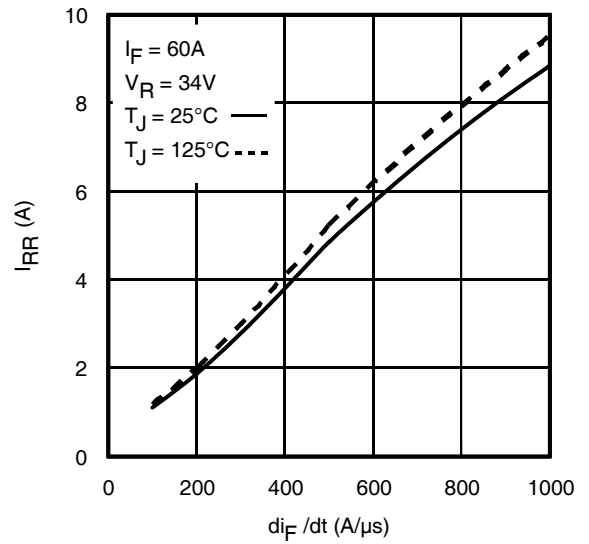


Fig. 18 - Typical Recovery Current vs. di_F/dt

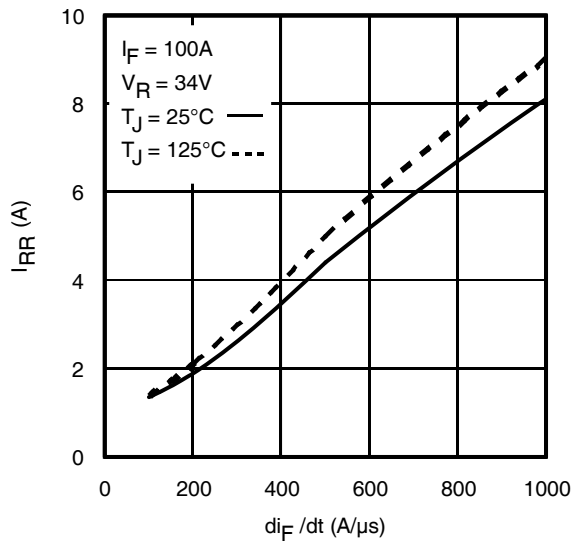


Fig. 19 - Typical Recovery Current vs. di_F/dt

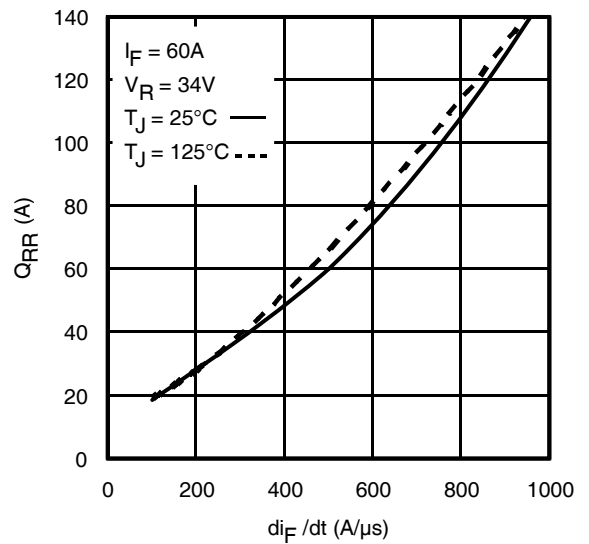


Fig. 20 - Typical Stored Charge vs. di_F/dt

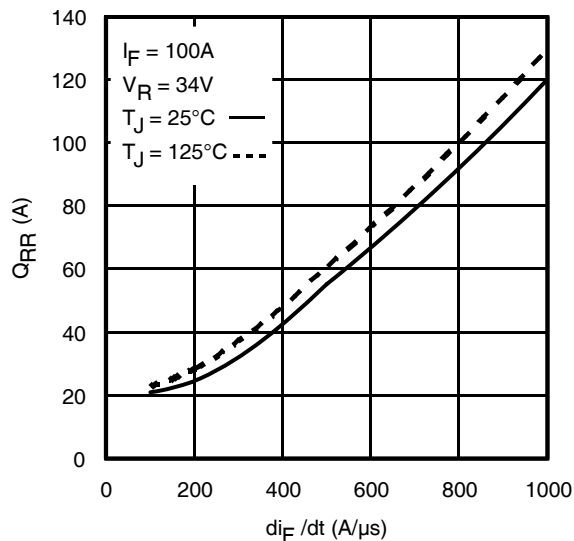
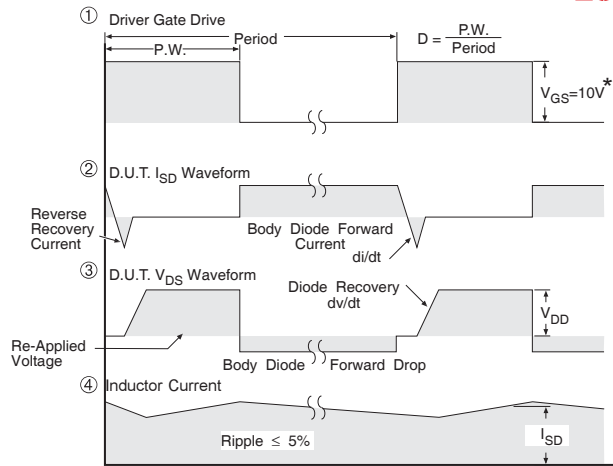
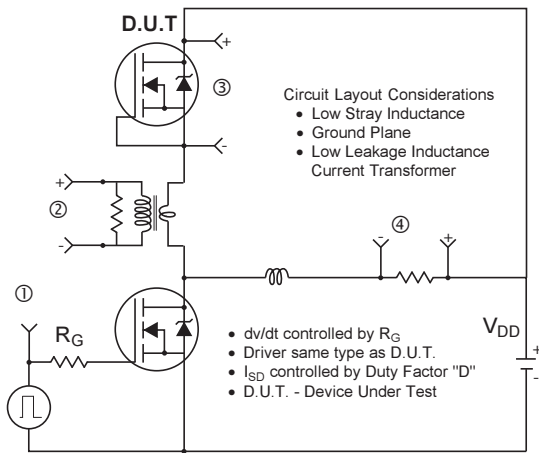


Fig. 21 - Typical Stored Charge vs. di_F/dt



* $V_{GS} = 5V$ for Logic Level Devices

Fig 22. Peak Diode Recovery dv/dt Test Circuit for N-Channel HEXFET® Power MOSFETs

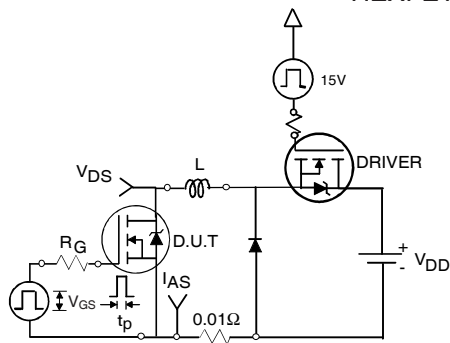


Fig 23a. Unclamped Inductive Test Circuit

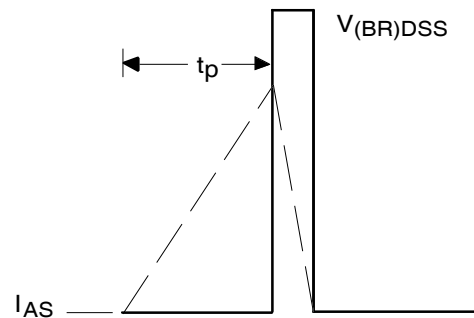


Fig 23b. Unclamped Inductive Waveforms

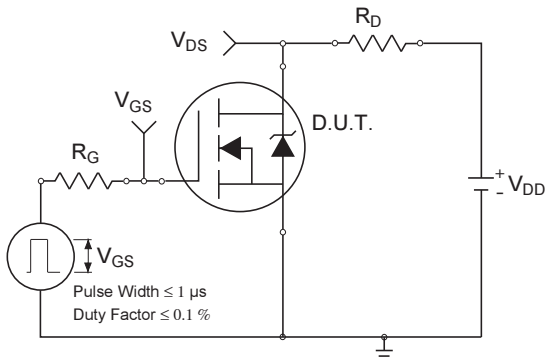


Fig 24a. Switching Time Test Circuit

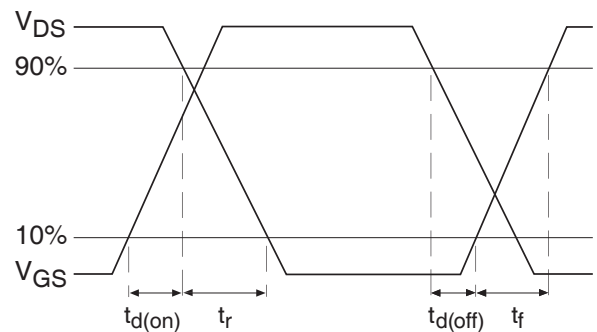


Fig 24b. Switching Time Waveforms

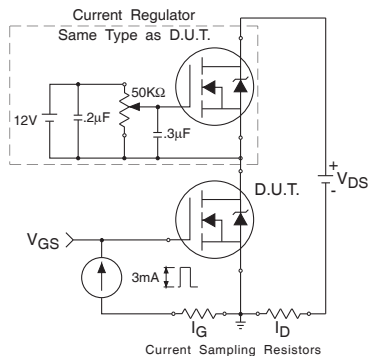


Fig 25a. Gate Charge Test Circuit

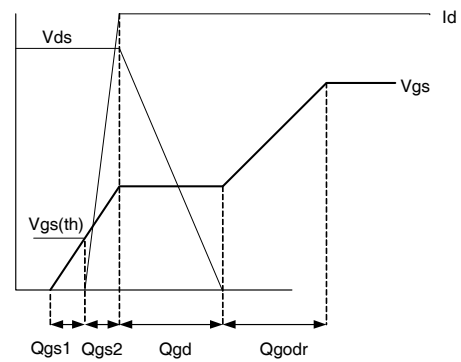
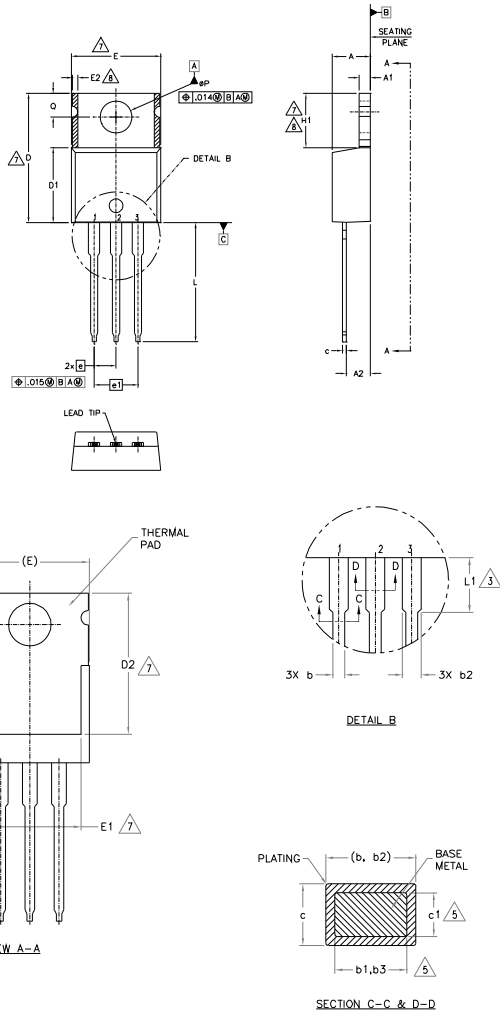


Fig 25b. Gate Charge Waveform

TO-220AB Package Outline

Dimensions are shown in millimeters (inches)



NOTES:

- 1.- DIMENSIONING AND TOLERANCING AS PER ASME Y14.5 M- 1994.
- 2.- DIMENSIONS ARE SHOWN IN INCHES [MILLIMETERS].
- 3.- LEAD DIMENSION AND FINISH UNCONTROLLED IN LT1.
- 4.- DIMENSION D, D1 & E DO NOT INCLUDE MOLD FLASH; MOLD FLASH SHALL NOT EXCEED .005" (0.127) PER SIDE. THESE DIMENSIONS ARE MEASURED AT THE OUTERMOST EXTREMES OF THE PLASTIC BODY.
- 5.- DIMENSION b1, b3 & c1 APPLY TO BASE METAL ONLY.
- 6.- CONTROLLING DIMENSION : INCHES.
- 7.- THERMAL PAD CONTOUR OPTIONAL WITHIN DIMENSIONS E,H1,D2 & E1
- 8.- DIMENSION E2 X H1 DEFINE A ZONE WHERE STAMPING AND SINGULATION IRREGULARITIES ARE ALLOWED.
- 9.- OUTLINE CONFORMS TO JEDEC TO-220, EXCEPT A2 (max.) AND D2 (min.) WHERE DIMENSIONS ARE DERIVED FROM THE ACTUAL PACKAGE OUTLINE.

SYMBOL	DIMENSIONS				NOTES
	MILLIMETERS		INCHES		
	MIN.	MAX.	MIN.	MAX.	
A	3.56	4.83	.140	.190	
A1	0.51	1.40	.020	.055	
A2	2.03	2.92	.080	.115	
b	0.38	1.01	.015	.040	
b1	0.38	0.97	.015	.038	5
b2	1.14	1.78	.045	.070	
b3	1.14	1.73	.045	.068	5
c	0.36	0.61	.014	.024	
c1	0.36	0.56	.014	.022	5
D	14.22	16.51	.560	.650	4
D1	8.38	9.02	.330	.355	
D2	11.68	12.88	.460	.507	7
E	9.65	10.67	.380	.420	4,7
E1	6.86	8.89	.270	.350	7
E2	-	0.76	-	.030	8
e	2.54 BSC		.100 BSC		
e1	5.08 BSC		.200 BSC		
H1	5.84	6.86	.230	.270	7,8
L	12.70	14.73	.500	.580	
L1	3.56	4.06	.140	.160	3
øP	3.54	4.08	.139	.161	
Q	2.54	3.42	.100	.135	

LEAD ASSIGNMENTS

HEXFET

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

IGBTs, CoPACK

- 1- GATE
- 2- COLLECTOR
- 3- EMITTER

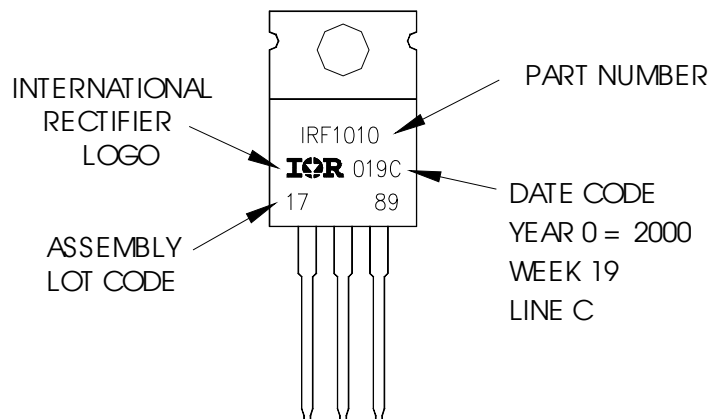
DIODES

- 1- ANODE
- 2- CATHODE
- 3- ANODE

TO-220AB Part Marking Information

EXAMPLE: THIS IS AN IRF1010
 LOT CODE 1789
 ASSEMBLED ON WW 19, 2000
 IN THE ASSEMBLY LINE "C"

Note: "P" in assembly line position indicates "Lead - Free"



TO-220AB packages are not recommended for Surface Mount Application.

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

Qualification information†

Qualification level	Industrial††	
	(per JEDEC JESD47F††† guidelines)	
Moisture Sensitivity Level	TO-220	Not applicable
RoHS compliant	Yes	

† Qualification standards can be found at International Rectifier’s web site: <http://www.irf.com/product-info/reliability/>

†† Higher qualification ratings may be available should the user have such requirements. Please contact your International Rectifier sales representative for further information: <http://www.irf.com/whoto-call/salesrep/>

††† Applicable version of JEDEC standard at the time of product release.

Data and specifications subject to change without notice.

International
 Rectifier

IR WORLD HEADQUARTERS: 101N Sepulveda., El Segundo, California 90245, USA Tel: (310) 252-7105
 TAC Fax: (310) 252-7903

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