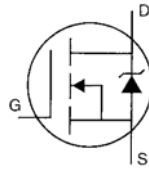


- Dynamic dv/dt Rating
- 175 Operating Temperature
- Fast Switching
- Ease of Paralleling
- Simple Drive Requirements



$V_{DSS}=50V$
 $R_{DS(on)}=0.024\Omega$
 $I_D=50 * A$

Description

Third Generation HEXFETs from International Rectifier provide the designer with the best combination of fast switching, ruggedized device design, low on-resistance and cost-effectiveness.

The TO-220 package is universally preferred for all commercial-industrial applications at power dissipation levels to approximately 50 watts. The low thermal resistance and low package cost of the TO-220 contribute to its wide acceptance throughout the industry.

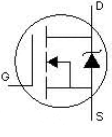
Absolute Maximum Ratings

	Parameter	Max.	Units
$I_D @ T_c=25$	Continuous Drain Current, $V_{GS}@10V$	50*	A
$I_D @ T_c=100$	Continuous Drain Current, $V_{GS} @ 10V$	38	
I_{DM}	Pulsed Drain Current	220	
$P_D @ T_c=25$	Power Dissipation	150	W
	Linear Derating Factor	1.0	W/
V_{GS}	Gate-to-Source Voltage	± 20	V
E_{AS}	Single Pulse Avalanche Energy	100	mJ
dv/dt	Peak Diode Recovery dv/dt	4.5	V/ns
T_J	Operating Junction and Storage Temperature Range	-55 to -175	
T_{STG}			
	Soldering Temperature, for 10 seconds	300 (1.6mm from case)	
	Mounting Torque, 6-32 or M3 screw	10 lbf•in (1.1 N•m)	

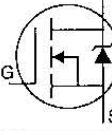
Thermal Resistance

	Parameter	Min.	Typ.	Max.	Units
$R_{\theta JC}$	Junction-to-Case	-	-	1.0	/W
$R_{\theta CS}$	Case-to-Sink, Flat, Greased Surface	-	0.50	-	
$R_{\theta JA}$	Junction-to-Ambient	-	-	62	

Electrical Characteristics @ $T_J=25$ (unless otherwise specified)

	Parameter	Min.	Typ.	Max.	Units	Test Conditions
$V_{(BR)DSS}$	Drain-to-Source Breakdown Voltage	50	-	-	V	$V_{GS}=0V, I_D=250\mu A$
$\Delta V_{(BR)DSS}/\Delta T_J$	Breakdown Voltage Temp. Coefficient	-	0.057	-	V/	Reference to 25 , $I_D=1mA$
$R_{DS(on)}$	Static Drain-to-Source On-Resistance	-	-	0.024	Ω	$V_{GS}=10V, I_D=32A$
$V_{GS(th)}$	Gate Threshold Voltage	2.0	-	4.0	V	$V_{DS}=V_{GS}, I_D=250\mu A$
g_{fs}	Forward Transconductance	27	-	-	S	$V_{DS}=25V, I_D=32A$
I_{DSS}	Drain-to-Source Leakage Current	-	-	25	μA	$V_{DS}=50V, V_{GS}=0V$
		-	-	250		$V_{DS}=48V, V_{GS}=0V, T_J=150$
I_{GSS}	Gate-to-Source Forward Leakage	-	-	100	nA	$V_{GS}=20V$
	Gate-to-Source Reverse Leakage	-	-	-100		$V_{GS}=-20V$
Q_g	Total Gate Charge	-	-	66	nC	$I_D=54A$
Q_{gs}	Gate-to-Source Charge	-	-	21		$V_{DS}=48V$
Q_{gd}	Gate-to-Drain ("Miller") Charge	-	-	25		$V_{GS}=10V$ See Fig. 6 and 13
$t_{d(on)}$	Turn-On Delay Time	-	12	-	nS	$V_{DD}=28V$
t_r	Rise Time	-	120	-		$I_D=54A$
$t_{d(off)}$	Turn-Off Delay Time	-	42	-		$R_G=9.1\Omega$
t_f	Fall Time	-	95	-		$R_D=0.49\Omega$ See Figure 10
L_D	Internal Drain Inductance	-	4.5	-	nH	Between lead, 6mm (0.25in.) from package and center of die contact 
L_S	Internal Source Inductance	-	7.5	-		
C_{iss}	Input Capacitance	-	1800	-	pF	$V_{GS}=0V$
C_{oss}	Output Capacitance	-	960	-		$V_{DS}=25V$
C_{rss}	Reverse Transfer Capacitance	-	160	-		$f=1.0MHz$ See Figure 5

Source-Drain Ratings and Characteristics

	Parameter	Min.	Typ.	Max.	Units	Test Conditions
I_S	Continuous Source Current (Body Diode)	-	-	50	A	MOSFET symbol showing the integral reverse p-n junction diode. 
I_{SM}	Pulsed Source Current (Body Diode)	-	-	220		
V_{SD}	Diode Forward Voltage	-	-	2.5	V	$T_J=25, I_S=54A, V_{GS}=0V$
T_{rr}	Reverse Recovery Time	-	66	99	ns	$T_J=25, I_F=54A$
Q_{rr}	Reverse Recovery Charge	-	0.17	0.31	μC	$di/dt=100A/\mu s$
t_{on}	Forward Turn-On Time	Intrinsic turn-on time is negligible (turn-on is dominated by L_S-L_D)				

Notes:

Repetitive rating; pulse width limited by max. junction temperature (See Figure 11)

 $V_{DD}=25V$, starting $T_J=25$, $L=34\mu H$, $R_G=25\Omega$, $I_{AS}=54A$ (See Figure 12)

 $I_{SD}\leq 54A$, $di/dt\leq 250A/\mu s$, $V_{DD}\leq V_{(BR)DSS}$.

 Pulse width $\leq 300\mu s$; duty cycle $\leq 2\%$.

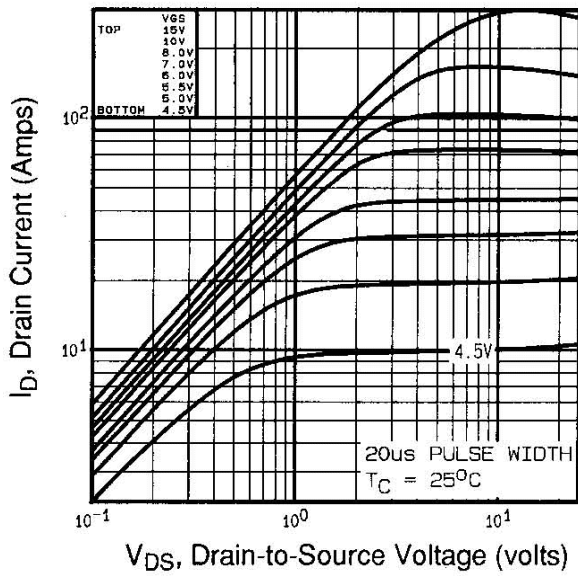


Fig 1. Typical Output Characteristics,
Tc=25

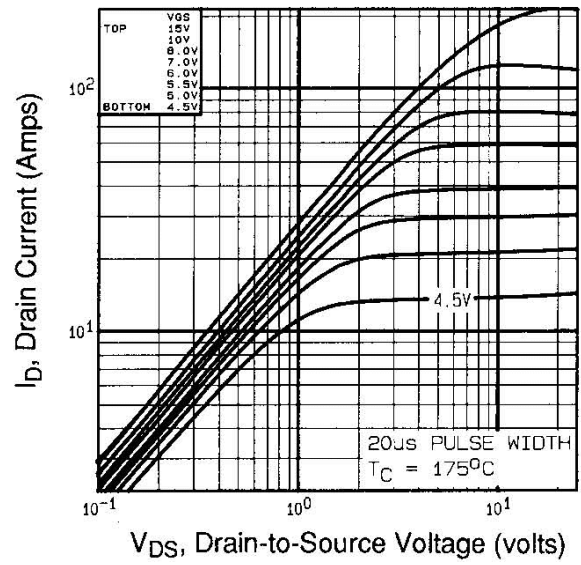


Fig 2. Typical Output Characteristics,
Tc=175

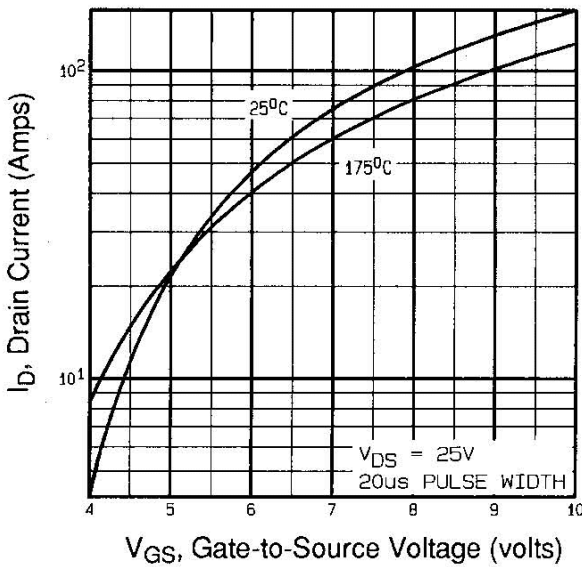


Fig 3. Typical Transfer Characteristics

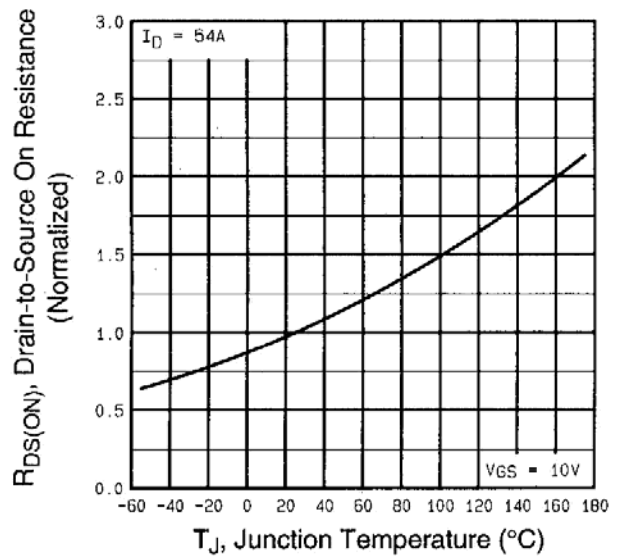


Fig 4. Normalized On-Resistance
Vs. Temperature

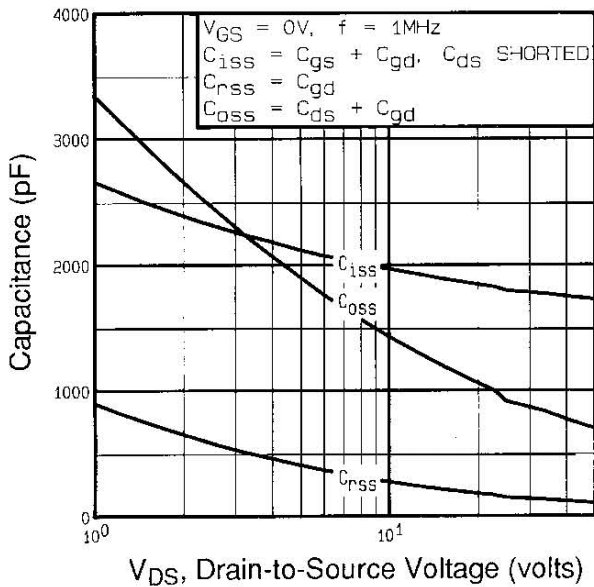


Fig 5. Typical Capacitance Vs.
 Drain-to-Source Voltage

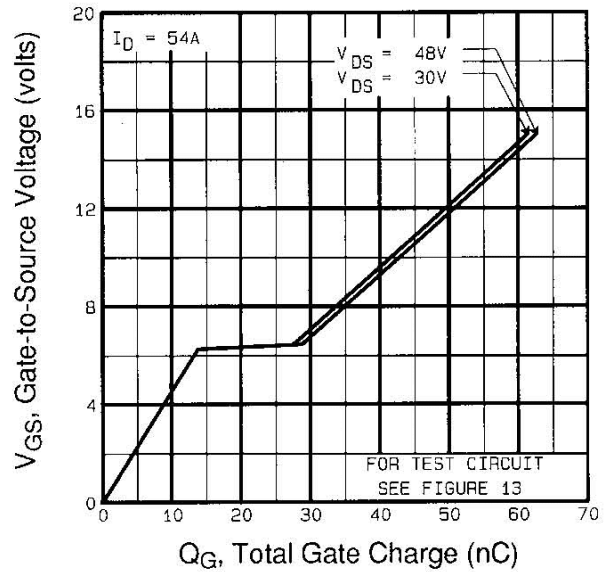


Fig 6. Typical Gate Charge Vs.
 Gate-to-Source Voltage

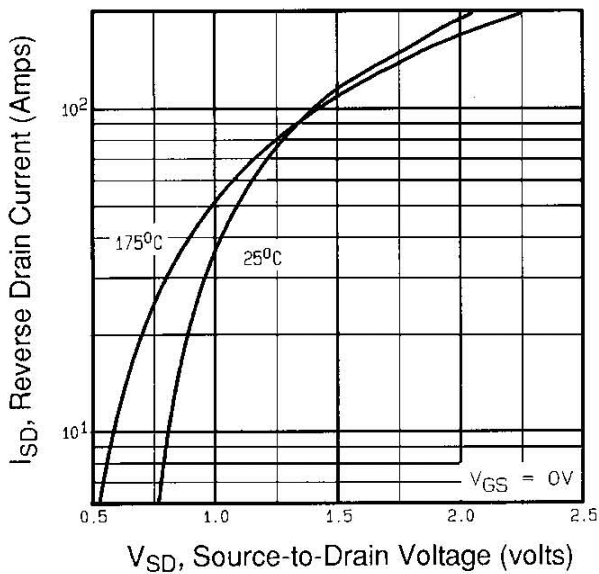


Fig 7. Typical Source-Drain Diode
 Forward Voltage

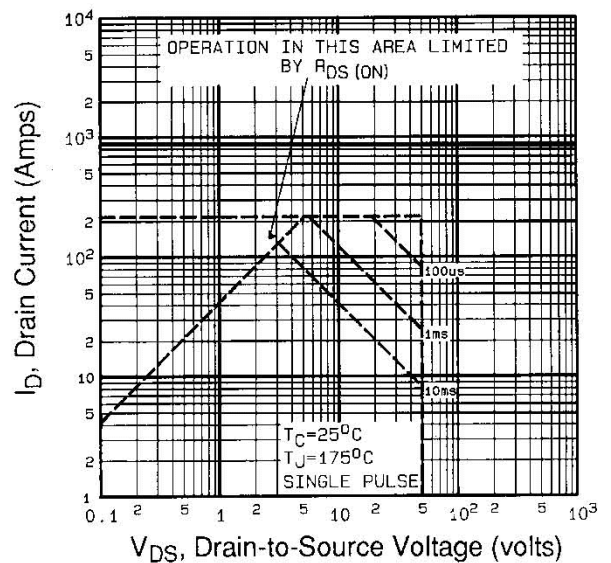


Fig 8. Maximum Safe Operating Area

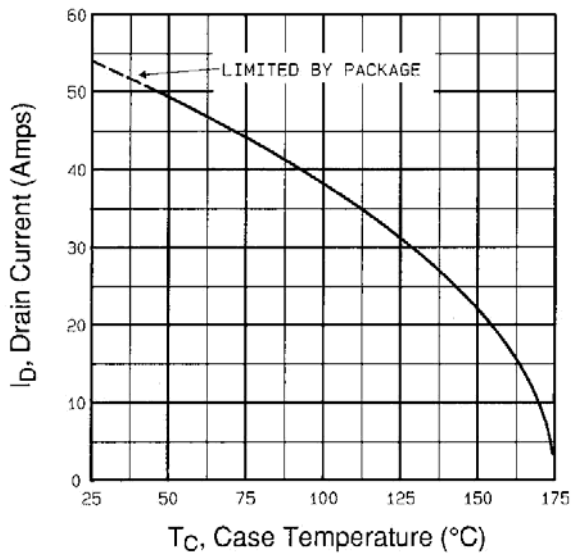


Fig 9. Maximum Drain Current Vs. Case Temperature

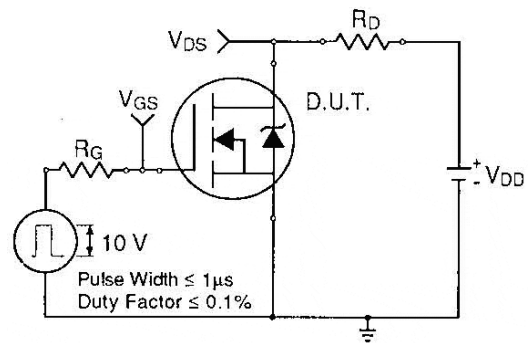


Fig 10a. Switching Time Test Circuit

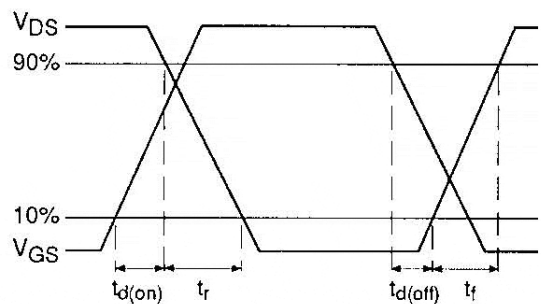


Fig 10b. Switching Time Waveforms

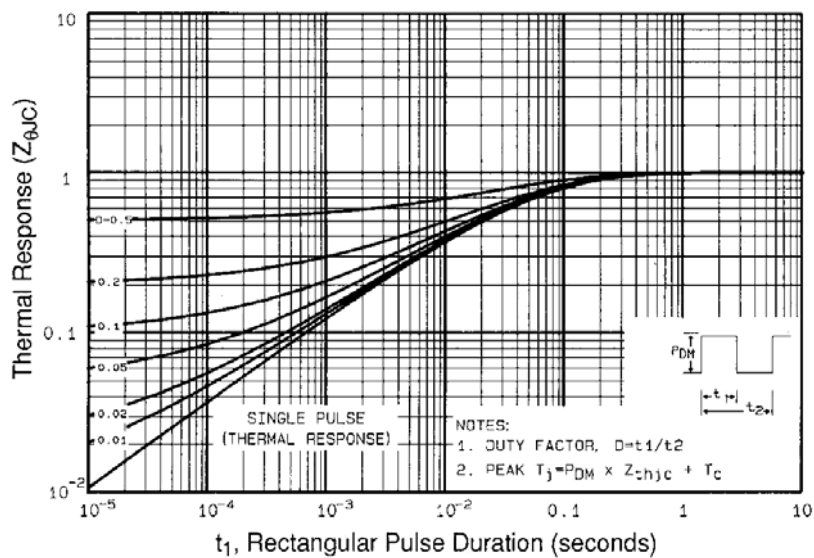


Fig 11. Maximum Effective Transient Thermal Impedance, Junction-to-Case

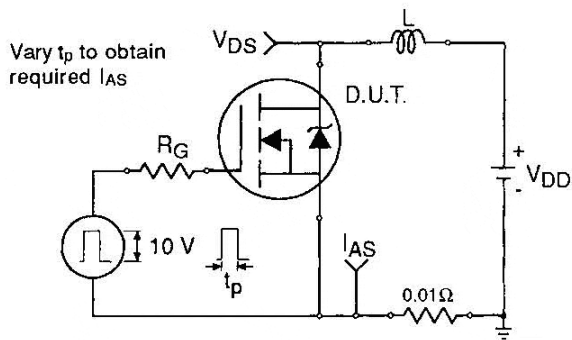


Fig 12a. Unclamped Inductive Test Circuit

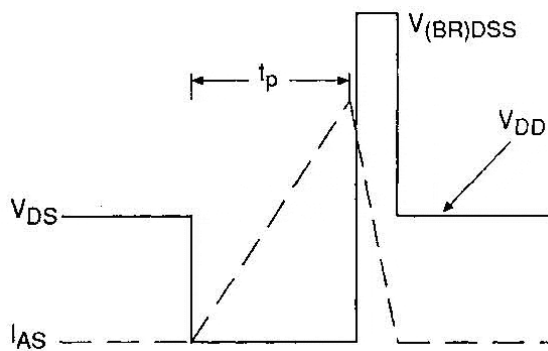


Fig 12b. Unclamped Inductive Waveforms

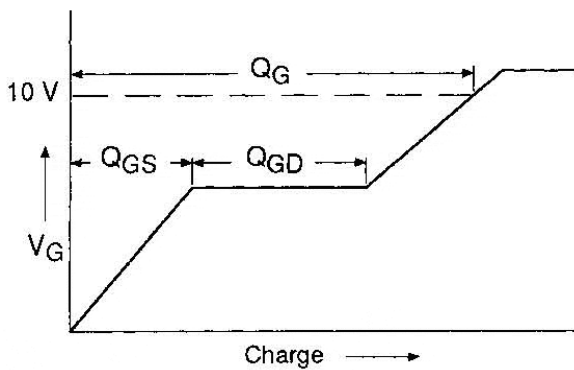


Fig 13a. Basic Gate Charge Waveform

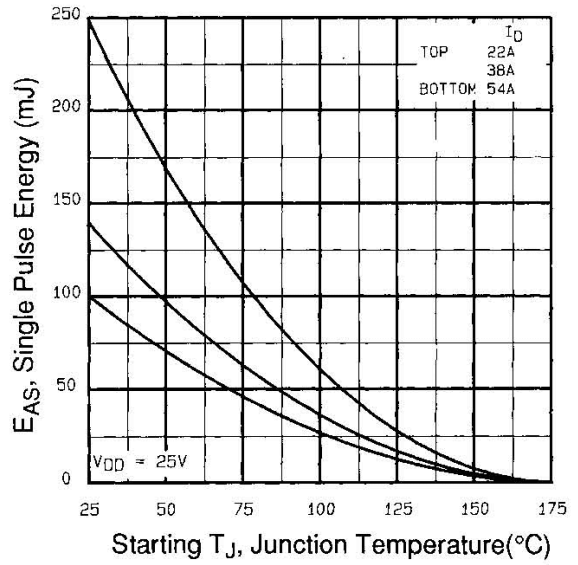


Fig 12c. Maximum Avalanche Energy Vs. Drain Current

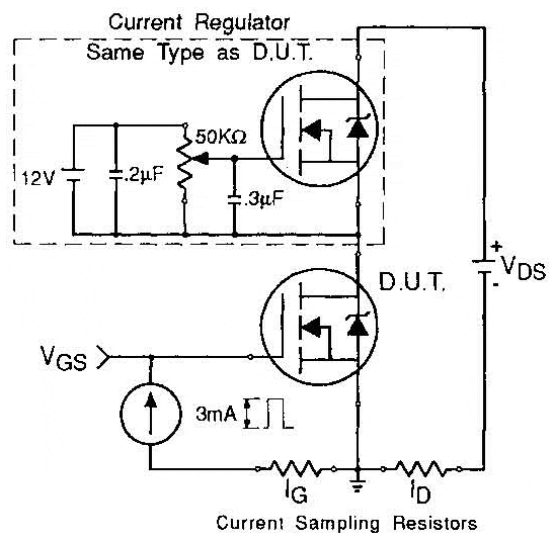


Fig 13b. Gate Charge Test Circuit