

IRFZ44VPbF

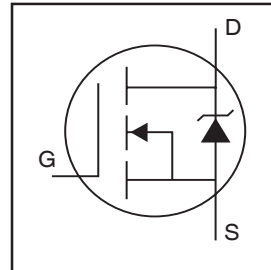
HEXFET® Power MOSFET

- Advanced Process Technology
- Ultra Low On-Resistance
- Dynamic dv/dt Rating
- 175°C Operating Temperature
- Fast Switching
- Fully Avalanche Rated
- Optimized for SMPS Applications
- Lead-Free

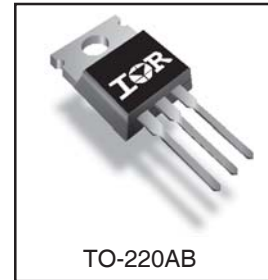
Description

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

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.



$V_{DS} = 60V$
$R_{DS(on)} = 16.5m\Omega$
$I_D = 55A$



Absolute Maximum Ratings

	Parameter	Max.	Units
$I_D @ T_C = 25^\circ C$	Continuous Drain Current, $V_{GS} @ 10V$	55	A
$I_D @ T_C = 100^\circ C$	Continuous Drain Current, $V_{GS} @ 10V$	39	
I_{DM}	Pulsed Drain Current ①	220	
$P_D @ T_C = 25^\circ C$	Power Dissipation	115	W
	Linear Derating Factor	0.77	W/°C
V_{GS}	Gate-to-Source Voltage	± 20	V
E_{AS}	Single Pulse Avalanche Energy②	115	mJ
I_{AR}	Avalanche Current①	55	A
E_{AR}	Repetitive Avalanche Energy①	11	mJ
dv/dt	Peak Diode Recovery dv/dt ③	4.5	V/ns
T_J	Operating Junction and	-55 to + 175	°C
T_{STG}	Storage Temperature Range		
	Soldering Temperature, for 10 seconds		
	Mounting torque, 6-32 or M3 screw	10 lbf•in (1.1N•m)	

Thermal Resistance

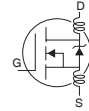
	Parameter	Typ.	Max.	Units
$R_{\theta JC}$	Junction-to-Case	—	1.3	°C/W
$R_{\theta CS}$	Case-to-Sink, Flat, Greased Surface	0.50	—	
$R_{\theta JA}$	Junction-to-Ambient	—	62	

IRFZ44VPbF

International
IR Rectifier

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	60	—	—	V	$V_{GS} = 0V, I_D = 250\mu A$
$\Delta V_{(BR)DSS}/\Delta T_J$	Breakdown Voltage Temp. Coefficient	—	0.062	—	V/ $^\circ\text{C}$	Reference to 25°C , $I_D = 1mA$
$R_{DS(on)}$	Static Drain-to-Source On-Resistance	—	—	16.5	m Ω	$V_{GS} = 10V, I_D = 31A$ ④
$V_{GS(th)}$	Gate Threshold Voltage	2.0	—	4.0	V	$V_{DS} = V_{GS}, I_D = 250\mu A$
g_{fs}	Forward Transconductance	24	—	—	S	$V_{DS} = 25V, I_D = 31A$ ④
I_{DSS}	Drain-to-Source Leakage Current	—	—	25	μA	$V_{DS} = 60V, V_{GS} = 0V$
		—	—	250		$V_{DS} = 48V, V_{GS} = 0V, T_J = 150^\circ\text{C}$
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	—	—	67	nC	$I_D = 51A$
Q_{gs}	Gate-to-Source Charge	—	—	18		$V_{DS} = 48V$
Q_{gd}	Gate-to-Drain ("Miller") Charge	—	—	25		$V_{GS} = 10V$, See Fig. 6 and 13 ④
$t_{d(on)}$	Turn-On Delay Time	—	13	—	ns	$V_{DD} = 30V$
t_r	Rise Time	—	97	—		$I_D = 51A$
$t_{d(off)}$	Turn-Off Delay Time	—	40	—		$R_G = 9.1\Omega$
t_f	Fall Time	—	57	—		$R_D = 0.6\Omega$, See Fig. 10 ④
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	—	1812	—	pF	$V_{GS} = 0V$
C_{oss}	Output Capacitance	—	393	—		$V_{DS} = 25V$
C_{rss}	Reverse Transfer Capacitance	—	103	—		$f = 1.0MHz$, See Fig. 5



Source-Drain Ratings and Characteristics

	Parameter	Min.	Typ.	Max.	Units	Conditions
I_S	Continuous Source Current (Body Diode)	—	—	55	A	MOSFET symbol showing the integral reverse p-n junction diode.
I_{SM}	Pulsed Source Current (Body Diode)①	—	—	220		
V_{SD}	Diode Forward Voltage	—	—	2.5	V	$T_J = 25^\circ\text{C}, I_S = 51A, V_{GS} = 0V$ ④
t_{rr}	Reverse Recovery Time	—	70	105	ns	$T_J = 25^\circ\text{C}, I_F = 51A$
Q_{rr}	Reverse Recovery Charge	—	146	219	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 $T_J = 25^\circ\text{C}$, $L = 89\mu H$
 $R_G = 25\Omega$, $I_{AS} = 51A$. (See Figure 12)

③ $I_{SD} \leq 51A$, $di/dt \leq 227A/\mu s$, $V_{DD} \leq V_{(BR)DSS}$,
 $T_J \leq 175^\circ\text{C}$

④ Pulse width $\leq 300\mu s$; duty cycle $\leq 2\%$.

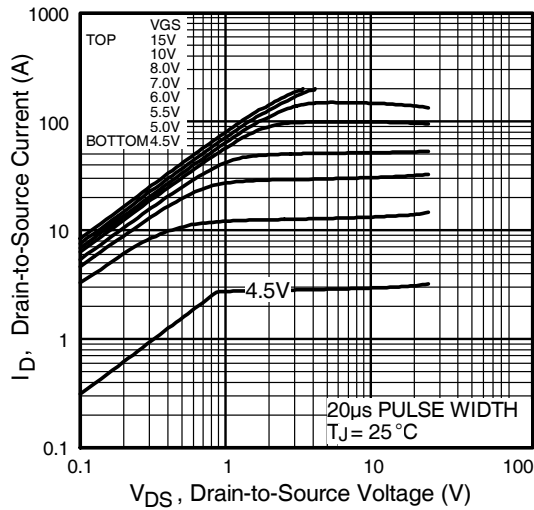


Fig 1. Typical Output Characteristics

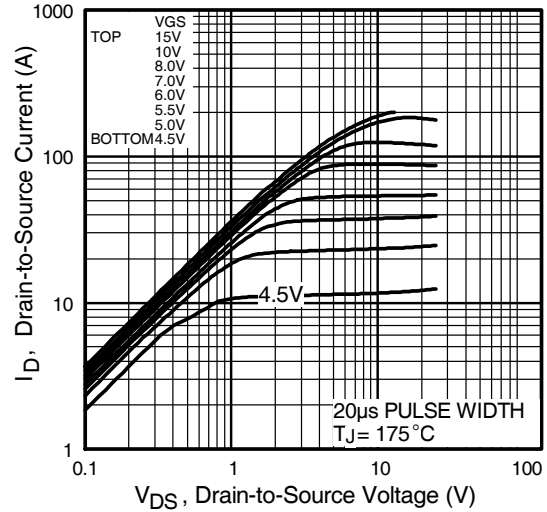


Fig 2. Typical Output Characteristics

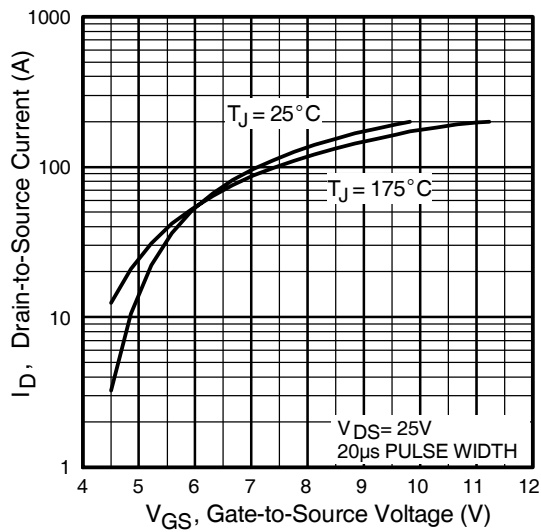


Fig 3. Typical Transfer Characteristics

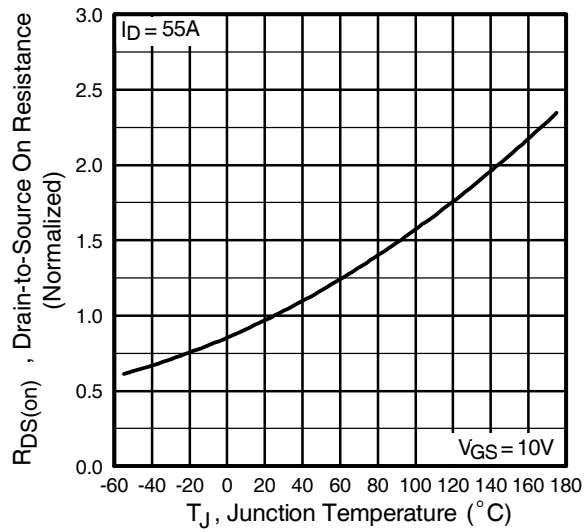


Fig 4. Normalized On-Resistance Vs. Temperature

IRFZ44VPbF

International
IR Rectifier

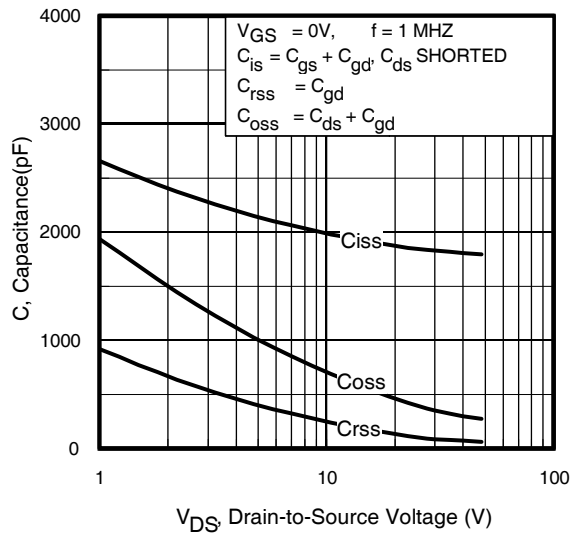


Fig 5. Typical Capacitance Vs. Drain-to-Source Voltage

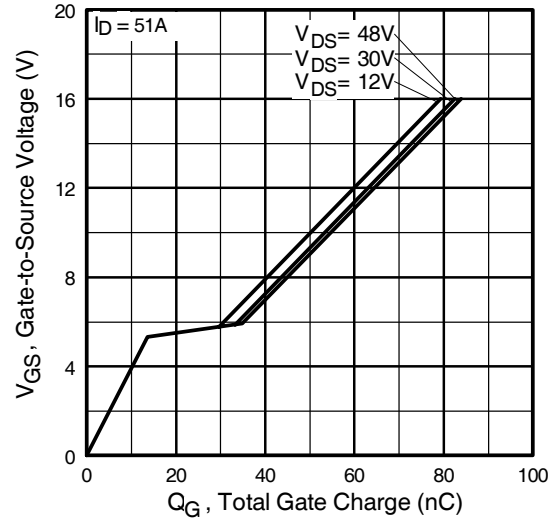


Fig 6. Typical Gate Charge Vs. Gate-to-Source Voltage

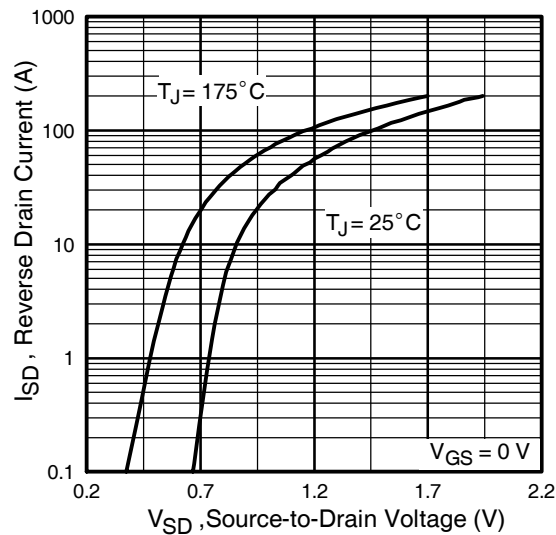


Fig 7. Typical Source-Drain Diode Forward Voltage

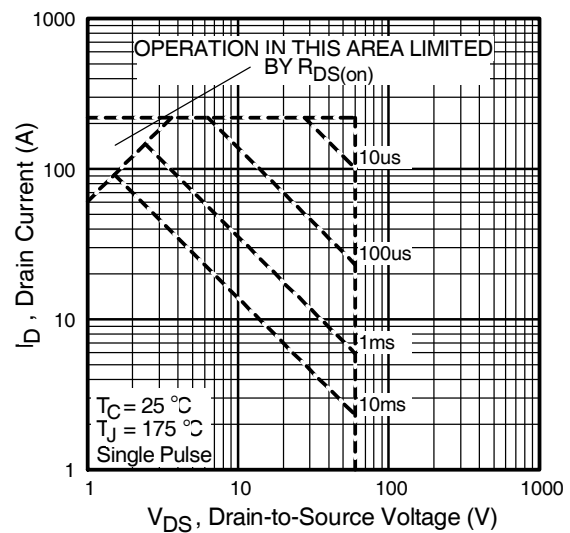


Fig 8. Maximum Safe Operating Area

IRFZ44VPBF

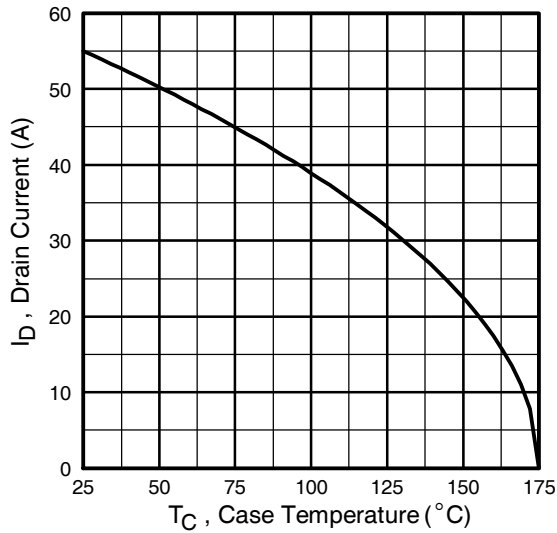


Fig 9. Maximum Drain Current Vs. Case Temperature

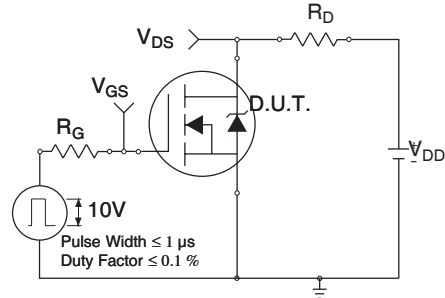


Fig 10a. Switching Time Test Circuit

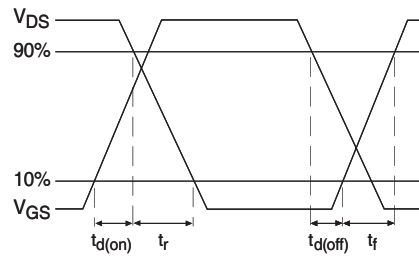


Fig 10b. Switching Time Waveforms

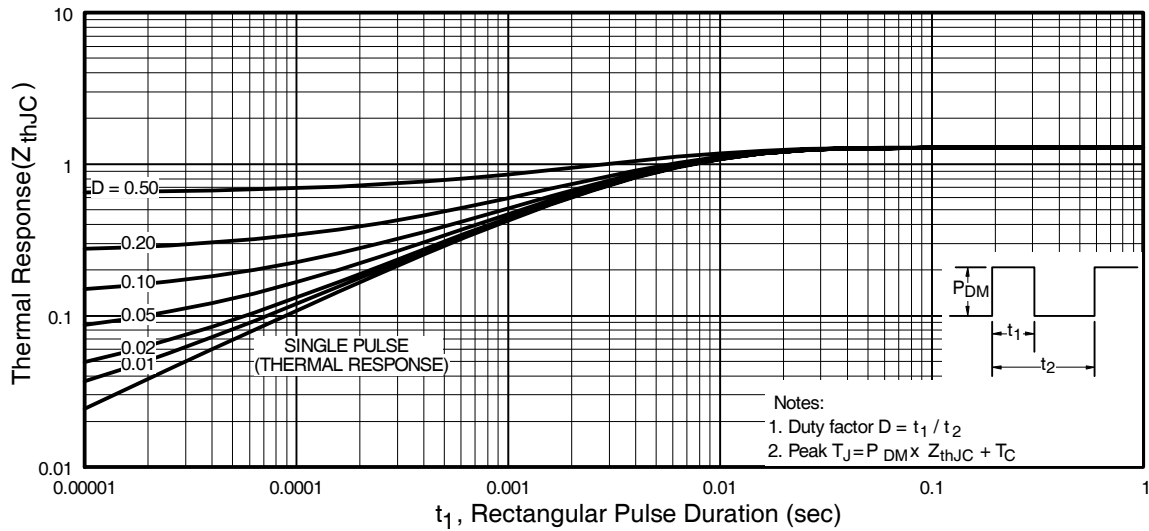


Fig 11. Maximum Effective Transient Thermal Impedance, Junction-to-Case

IRFZ44VPbF

International
IR Rectifier

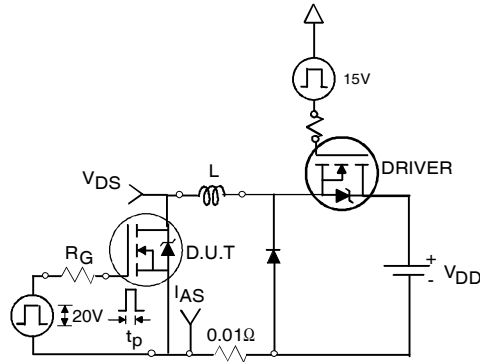


Fig 12a. Unclamped Inductive Test Circuit

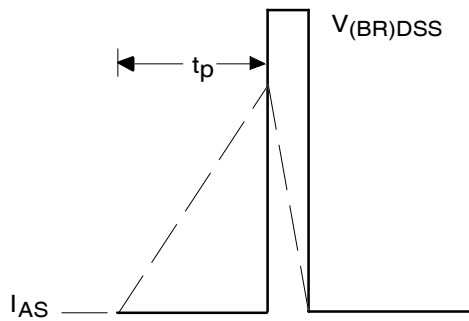


Fig 12b. Unclamped Inductive Waveforms

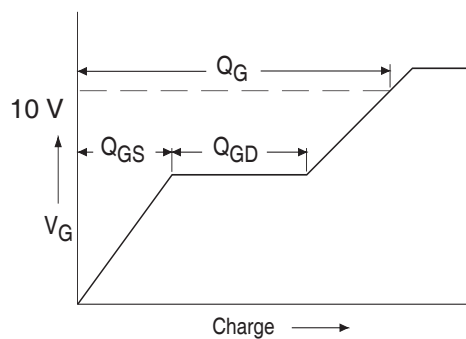


Fig 13a. Basic Gate Charge Waveform

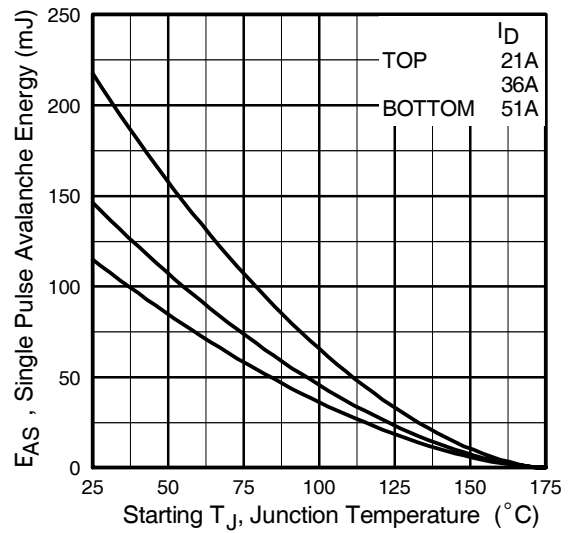


Fig 12c. Maximum Avalanche Energy Vs. Drain Current

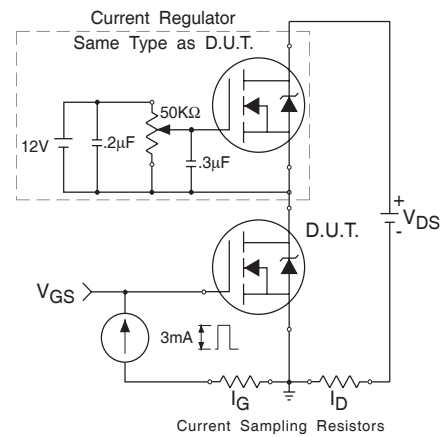


Fig 13b. Gate Charge Test Circuit

The diagram shows a common-emitter amplifier circuit. The input signal, labeled ①, is a square wave applied to the base of the transistor through a resistor R_G . The transistor's emitter is grounded. The collector is connected to a load consisting of a transformer (labeled ②) in series with a resistor. The secondary of the transformer is connected to a second D.U.T. (Device Under Test), which is also connected to ground. The output of the second D.U.T. is connected back to the base of the first transistor. The output voltage, labeled ④, is taken from the collector of the first transistor. The circuit is powered by a V_{DD} supply.

Circuit Layout Considerations

- Low Stray Inductance
- Ground Plane
- Low Leakage Inductance

Current Transformer

- dv/dt controlled by R_G
- Driver same type as D.U.T.
- I_{SD} controlled by Duty Factor "D"
- D.U.T. - Device Under Test

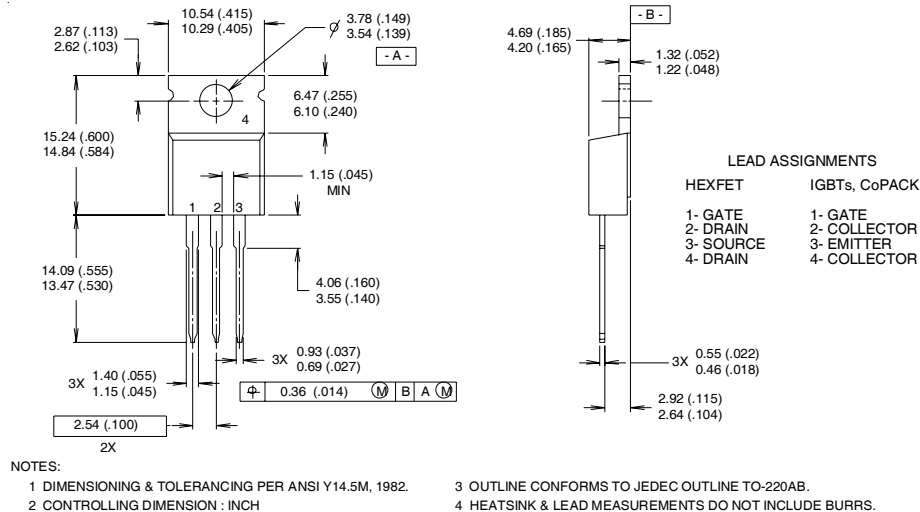


IRFZ44VPbF

International
IR Rectifier

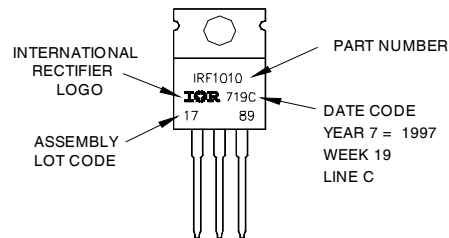
TO-220AB Package Outline

Dimensions are shown in millimeters (inches)



TO-220AB Part Marking Information

EXAMPLE: THIS IS AN IRF1010
LOT CODE 1789
ASSEMBLED ON WW 19, 1997
IN THE ASSEMBLY LINE "C"
Note: "P" in assembly line
position indicates "Lead-Free"



Data and specifications subject to change without notice.
This product has been designed and qualified for the Automotive [Q101] market.
Qualification Standards can be found on IR's Web site.

International
IR Rectifier

IR WORLD HEADQUARTERS: 233 Kansas St., El Segundo, California 90245, USA Tel: (310) 252-7105
TAC Fax: (310) 252-7903

Visit us at www.irf.com for sales contact information. 11/03

www.irf.com