

International
IR Rectifier
**POWER MOSFET
 THRU-HOLE (TO-254AA)**

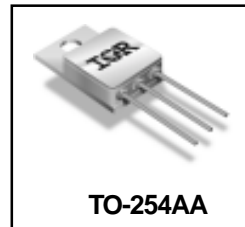
PD - 90708B

IRFM044
60V, N-CHANNEL
HEXFET[®] MOSFET TECHNOLOGY

Product Summary

Part Number	RDS(on)	ID
IRFM044	0.04 Ω	35A*

HEXFET[®] MOSFET technology is the key to International Rectifier's advanced line of power MOSFET transistors. The efficient geometry design achieves very low on-state resistance combined with high transconductance. HEXFET transistors also feature all of the well-established advantages of MOSFETs, such as voltage control, very fast switching, ease of paralleling and electrical parameter temperature stability. They are well-suited for applications such as switching power supplies, motor controls, inverters, choppers, audio amplifiers, high energy pulse circuits, and virtually any application where high reliability is required. The HEXFET transistor's totally isolated package eliminates the need for additional isolating material between the device and the heatsink. This improves thermal efficiency and reduces drain capacitance.



Features:

- Simple Drive Requirements
- Ease of Paralleling
- Hermetically Sealed
- Electrically Isolated
- Dynamic dv/dt Rating
- Light-weight

Absolute Maximum Ratings

	Parameter		Units
ID @ VGS = 10V, TC = 25°C	Continuous Drain Current	35*	A
ID @ VGS = 10V, TC = 100°C	Continuous Drain Current	28	
IDM	Pulsed Drain Current ①	180	
PD @ TC = 25°C	Max. Power Dissipation	125	W
	Linear Derating Factor	1.0	W/°C
VGS	Gate-to-Source Voltage	±20	V
EAS	Single Pulse Avalanche Energy ②	340	mJ
IAR	Avalanche Current ①	—	A
EAR	Repetitive Avalanche Energy ①	—	mJ
dv/dt	Peak Diode Recovery dv/dt ③	4.5	V/ns
TJ	Operating Junction	-55 to 150	°C
TSTG	Storage Temperature Range		
	Lead Temperature	300 (0.063 in.(1.6mm) from case for 10s)	
	Weight	9.3 (Typical)	g

*Current is limited by pin diameter
 For footnotes refer to the last page

Electrical Characteristics @ T_j = 25°C (Unless Otherwise Specified)

	Parameter	Min	Typ	Max	Units	Test Conditions
BV _{DSS}	Drain-to-Source Breakdown Voltage	60	—	—	V	V _{GS} = 0V, I _D = 1.0mA
ΔBV _{DSS} /ΔT _J	Temperature Coefficient of Breakdown Voltage	—	0.68	—	V/°C	Reference to 25°C, I _D = 1.0mA
R _{DS(on)}	Static Drain-to-Source On-State Resistance	—	—	0.04 0.05	Ω	V _{GS} = 10V, I _D = 28A ④ V _{GS} = 10V, I _D = 35A
V _{GS(th)}	Gate Threshold Voltage	2.0	—	4.0	V	V _{DS} = V _{GS} , I _D = 250μA
g _{fs}	Forward Transconductance	17	—	—	S (r _θ)	V _{DS} > 15V, I _{DS} = 28A ④
I _{DSS}	Zero Gate Voltage Drain Current	—	—	25 250	μA	V _{DS} = 48V, V _{GS} = 0V V _{DS} = 48V, V _{GS} = 0V, T _J = 125°C
I _{GSS}	Gate-to-Source Leakage Forward	—	—	100	nA	V _{GS} = 20V
I _{GSS}	Gate-to-Source Leakage Reverse	—	—	-100	nA	V _{GS} = -20V
Q _g	Total Gate Charge	—	—	88	nC	V _{GS} = 10V, I _D = 35A
Q _{gs}	Gate-to-Source Charge	—	—	15	nC	V _{DS} = 30V
Q _{gd}	Gate-to-Drain ('Miller') Charge	—	—	52	nC	
t _{d(on)}	Turn-On Delay Time	—	—	23	ns	V _{DD} = 30V, I _D = 35A, V _{GS} = 10V, R _G = 9.1Ω
t _r	Rise Time	—	—	130		
t _{d(off)}	Turn-Off Delay Time	—	—	81		
t _f	Fall Time	—	—	79		
L _S + L _D	Total Inductance	—	6.8	—	nH	Measured from drain lead (6mm/ 0.25in. from package) to source lead (6mm/0.25in. from package)
C _{iss}	Input Capacitance	—	2400	—	pF	V _{GS} = 0V, V _{DS} = 25V f = 1.0MHz
C _{oss}	Output Capacitance	—	1100	—		
C _{rss}	Reverse Transfer Capacitance	—	230	—		

Source-Drain Diode Ratings and Characteristics

	Parameter	Min	Typ	Max	Units	Test Conditions
I _S	Continuous Source Current (Body Diode)	—	—	35*	A	
I _{SM}	Pulse Source Current (Body Diode) ①	—	—	180		
V _{SD}	Diode Forward Voltage	—	—	2.5	V	T _j = 25°C, I _S = 35A, V _{GS} = 0V ④
t _{rr}	Reverse Recovery Time	—	—	220	nS	T _j = 25°C, I _F = 35A, di/dt ≤ 100A/μs
Q _{RR}	Reverse Recovery Charge	—	—	1.6	μC	V _{DD} ≤ 50V ④
t _{on}	Forward Turn-On Time	Intrinsic turn-on time is negligible. Turn-on speed is substantially controlled by L _S + L _D .				

*Current is limited by pin diameter

Thermal Resistance

	Parameter	Min	Typ	Max	Units	Test Conditions
R _{thJC}	Junction-to-Case	—	—	1.0	°C/W	Typical socket mount
R _{thJCS}	Case-to-Sink	—	0.21	—		
R _{thJA}	Junction-to-Ambient	—	—	48		

Note: Corresponding Spice and Saber models are available on the G&S Website.

For footnotes refer to the last page

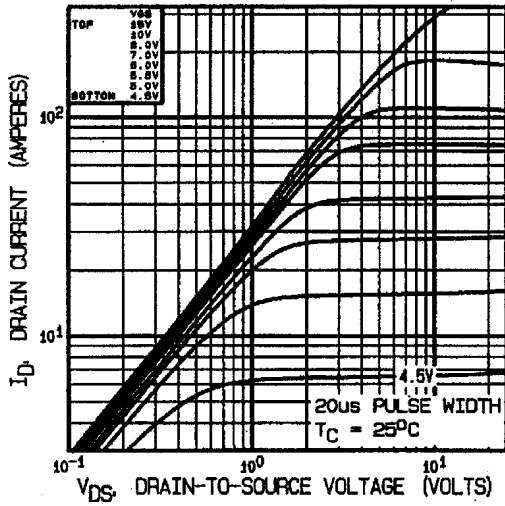


Fig 1. Typical Output Characteristics

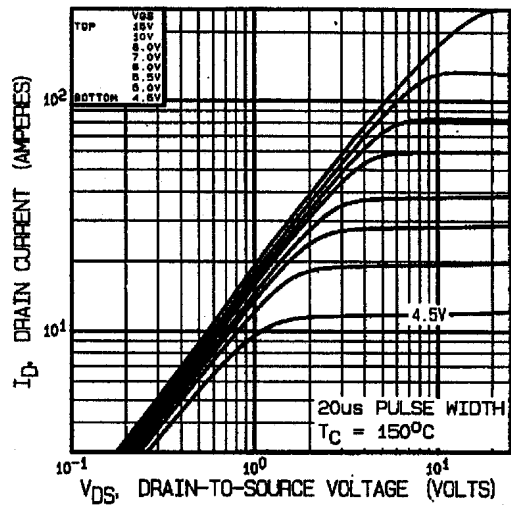


Fig 2. Typical Output Characteristics

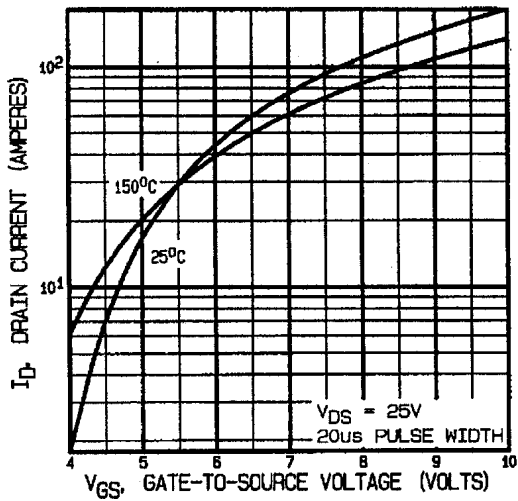


Fig 3. Typical Transfer Characteristics

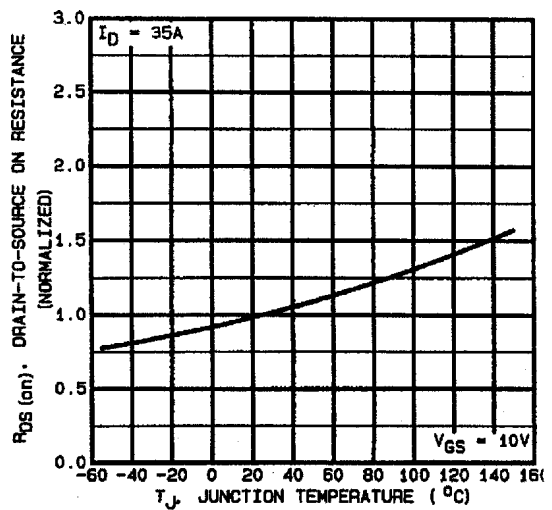


Fig 4. Normalized On-Resistance Vs. Temperature

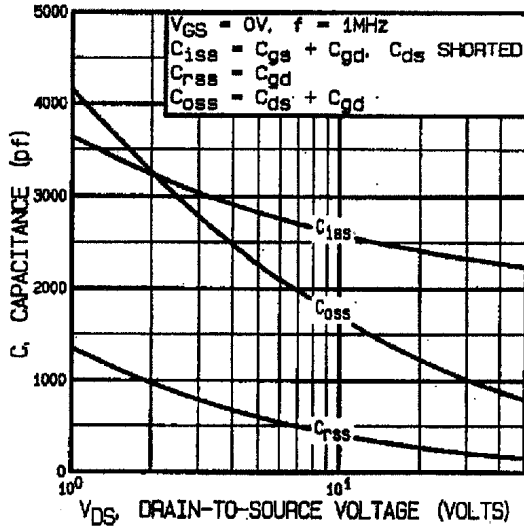


Fig 5. Typical Capacitance Vs. Drain-to-Source Voltage

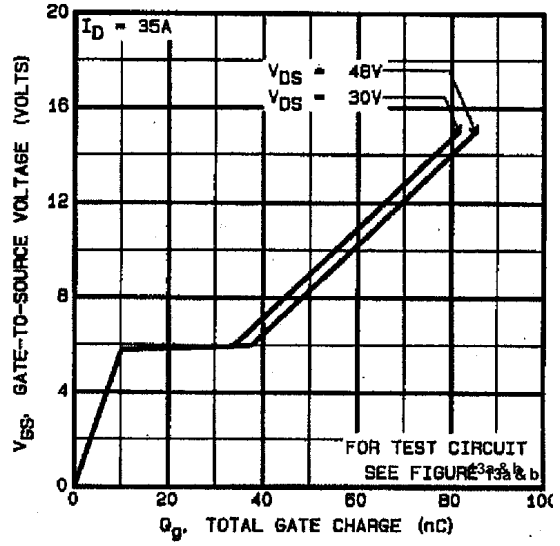


Fig 6. Typical Gate Charge Vs. Gate-to-Source Voltage

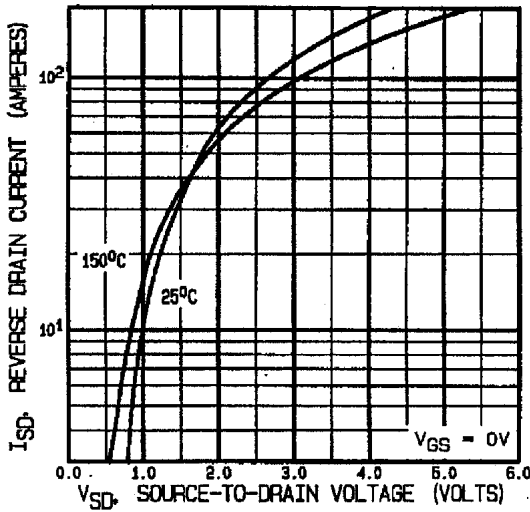


Fig 7. Typical Source-Drain Diode Forward Voltage

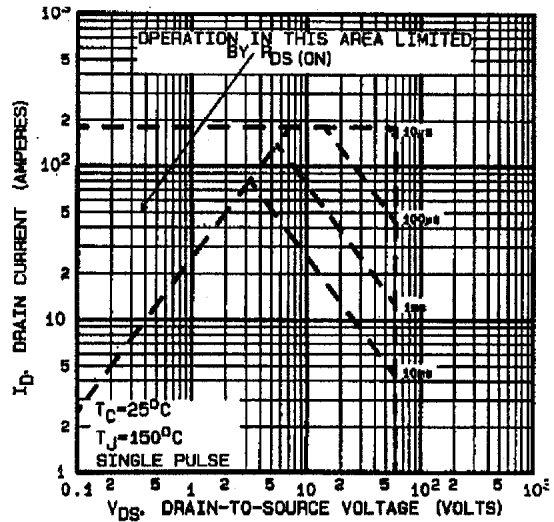


Fig 8. Maximum Safe Operating Area

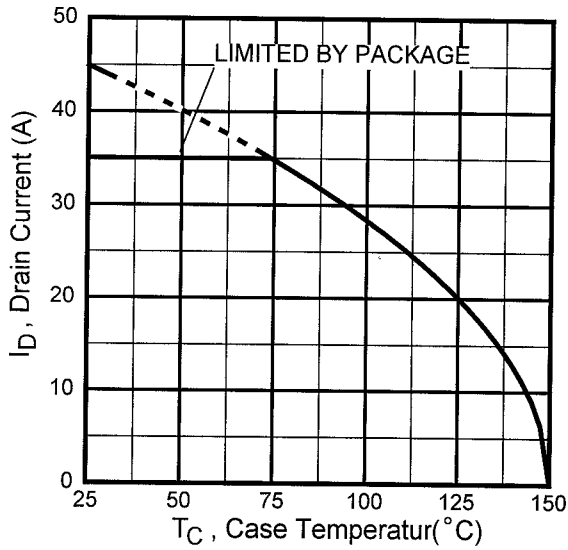


Fig 9. Maximum Drain Current Vs. Case Temperature

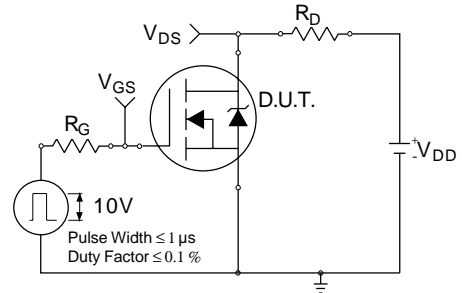


Fig 10a. Switching Time Test Circuit

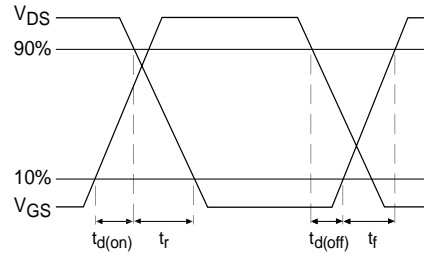


Fig 10b. Switching Time Waveforms

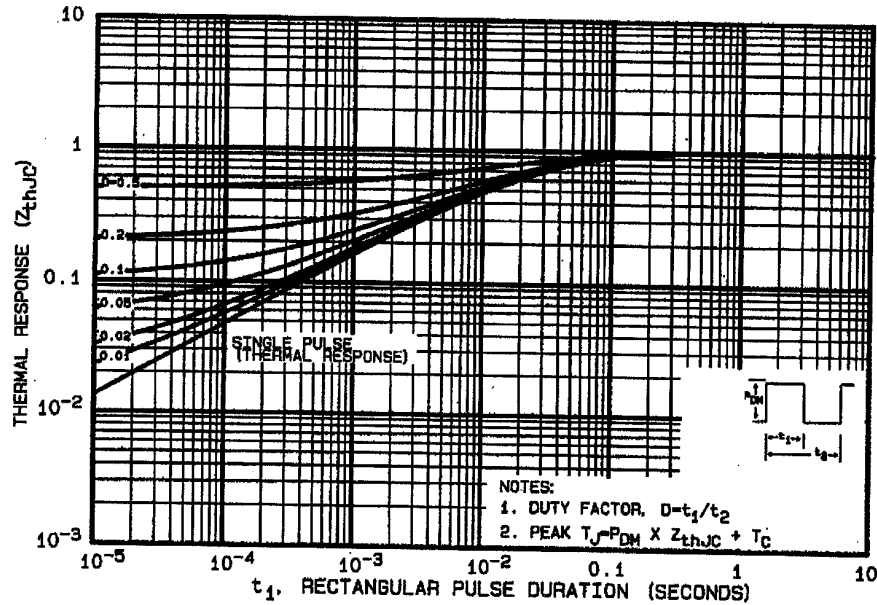


Fig 11. Maximum Effective Transient Thermal Impedance, Junction-to-Case

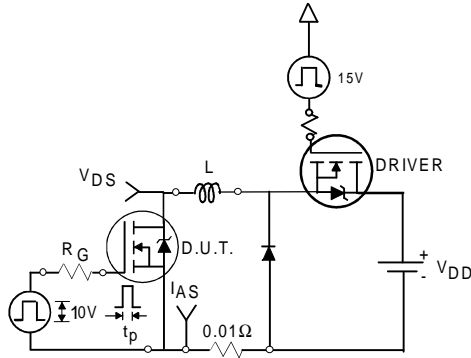


Fig 12a. Unclamped Inductive Test Circuit

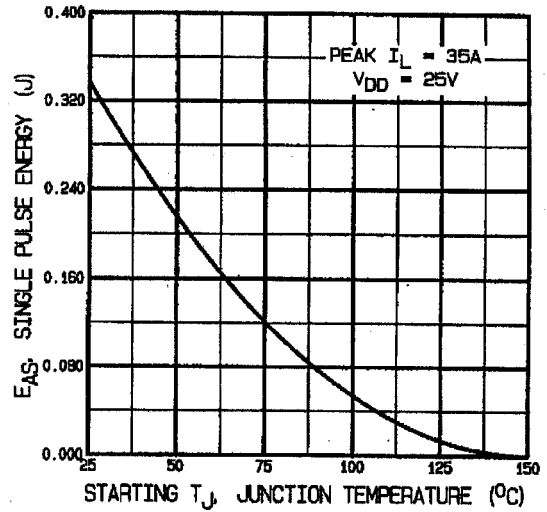


Fig 12c. Maximum Avalanche Energy Vs. Drain Current

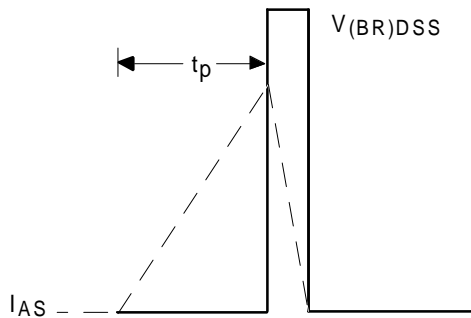


Fig 12b. Unclamped Inductive Waveforms

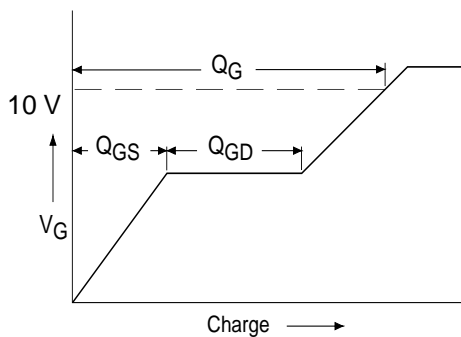


Fig 13a. Basic Gate Charge Waveform

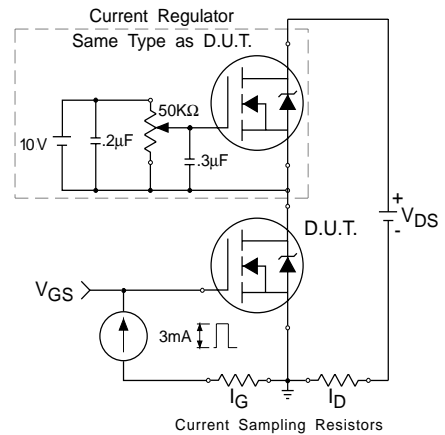
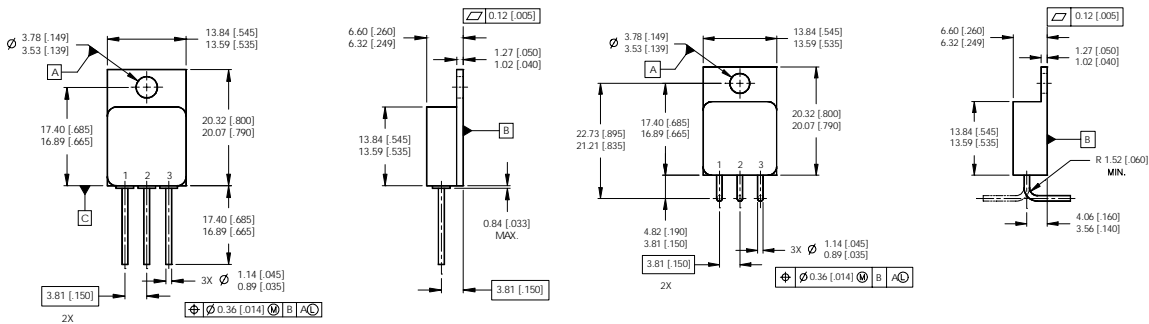


Fig 13b. Gate Charge Test Circuit

Footnotes:

- ① Repetitive Rating; Pulse width limited by maximum junction temperature.
- ② $V_{DD} = 25V$, starting $T_J = 25^\circ C$, $L = 0.5mH$
 Peak $I_L = 35A$, $V_{GS} = 10V$
- ③ $I_{SD} \leq 35A$, $di/dt \leq 100A/\mu s$,
 $V_{DD} \leq 60V$, $T_J \leq 150^\circ C$
- ④ Pulse width $\leq 300 \mu s$; Duty Cycle $\leq 2\%$

Case Outline and Dimensions — TO-254AA



NOTES:

1. DIMENSIONING & TOLERANCING PER ASME Y14.5M-1994.
2. ALL DIMENSIONS ARE SHOWN IN MILLIMETERS [INCHES].
3. CONTROLLING DIMENSION: INCH.
4. CONFORMS TO JEDEC OUTLINE TO-254AA.

PIN ASSIGNMENTS

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

CAUTION

BERYLLIA WARNING PER MIL-PRF-19500

Packages containing beryllia shall not be ground, sandblasted, machined or have other operations performed on them which will produce beryllia or beryllium dust. Furthermore, beryllium oxide packages shall not be placed in acids that will produce fumes containing beryllium.



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