



AUTOMOTIVE MOSFET

PD - 94740A

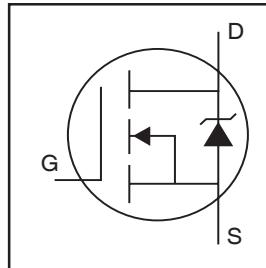
IRFR3710Z

IRFU3710Z

HEXFET® Power MOSFET

Features

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



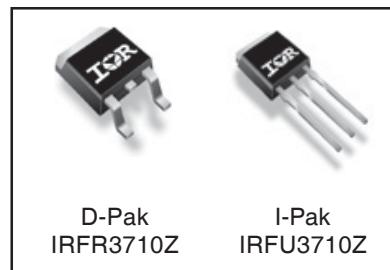
$V_{DSS} = 100V$

$R_{DS(on)} = 18m\Omega$

$I_D = 42A$

Description

Specifically designed for Automotive applications, this HEXFET® Power MOSFET utilizes the latest processing techniques to achieve extremely low on-resistance per silicon area. Additional features of this design are a 175°C junction operating temperature, fast switching speed and improved repetitive avalanche rating. These features 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
$I_D @ T_C = 25^\circ C$	Continuous Drain Current, $V_{GS} @ 10V$ (Silicon Limited)	56	A
$I_D @ T_C = 100^\circ C$	Continuous Drain Current, $V_{GS} @ 10V$	39	
$I_D @ T_C = 25^\circ C$	Continuous Drain Current, $V_{GS} @ 10V$ (Package Limited)	42	
I_{DM}	Pulsed Drain Current ①	220	
$P_D @ T_C = 25^\circ C$	Power Dissipation	140	W
	Linear Derating Factor	0.95	W/ $^\circ C$
V_{GS}	Gate-to-Source Voltage	± 20	V
E_{AS} (Thermally limited)	Single Pulse Avalanche Energy ②	150	mJ
E_{AS} (Tested)	Single Pulse Avalanche Energy Tested Value ③	200	
I_{AR}	Avalanche Current ④	See Fig.12a, 12b, 15, 16	A
E_{AR}	Repetitive Avalanche Energy ⑤		mJ
T_J	Operating Junction and	-55 to + 175	$^\circ C$
T_{STG}	Storage Temperature Range		
	Soldering Temperature, for 10 seconds		
	Mounting Torque, 6-32 or M3 screw	300 (1.6mm from case)	
		10 lbf·in (1.1N·m)	

Thermal Resistance

	Parameter	Typ.	Max.	Units
$R_{\theta JC}$	Junction-to-Case	—	1.05	$^\circ C/W$
$R_{\theta JA}$	Junction-to-Ambient (PCB mount) ⑦	—	40	
$R_{\theta JA}$	Junction-to-Ambient	—	110	

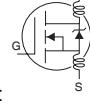
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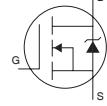
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Electrical Characteristics @ $T_J = 25^\circ\text{C}$ (unless otherwise specified)

	Parameter	Min.	Typ.	Max.	Units	Conditions
$V_{(\text{BR})\text{DSS}}$	Drain-to-Source Breakdown Voltage	100	—	—	V	$V_{\text{GS}} = 0\text{V}$, $I_D = 250\mu\text{A}$
$\Delta V_{(\text{BR})\text{DSS}}/\Delta T_J$	Breakdown Voltage Temp. Coefficient	—	0.088	—	V/ $^\circ\text{C}$	Reference to 25°C , $I_D = 1\text{mA}$
$R_{\text{DS}(\text{on})}$	Static Drain-to-Source On-Resistance	—	15	18	$\text{m}\Omega$	$V_{\text{GS}} = 10\text{V}$, $I_D = 33\text{A}$ ③
$V_{\text{GS}(\text{th})}$	Gate Threshold Voltage	2.0	—	4.0	V	$V_{\text{DS}} = V_{\text{GS}}$, $I_D = 250\mu\text{A}$
g_{fs}	Forward Transconductance	39	—	—	S	$V_{\text{DS}} = 25\text{V}$, $I_D = 33\text{A}$
I_{bss}	Drain-to-Source Leakage Current	—	—	20	μA	$V_{\text{DS}} = 100\text{V}$, $V_{\text{GS}} = 0\text{V}$
		—	—	250	μA	$V_{\text{DS}} = 100\text{V}$, $V_{\text{GS}} = 0\text{V}$, $T_J = 125^\circ\text{C}$
I_{GSS}	Gate-to-Source Forward Leakage	—	—	200	nA	$V_{\text{GS}} = 20\text{V}$
	Gate-to-Source Reverse Leakage	—	—	-200	nA	$V_{\text{GS}} = -20\text{V}$
Q_g	Total Gate Charge	—	69	100	nC	$I_D = 33\text{A}$
Q_{gs}	Gate-to-Source Charge	—	15	—		$V_{\text{DS}} = 80\text{V}$
Q_{gd}	Gate-to-Drain ("Miller") Charge	—	25	—		$V_{\text{GS}} = 10\text{V}$ ③
$t_{\text{d}(\text{on})}$	Turn-On Delay Time	—	14	—	ns	$V_{\text{DD}} = 50\text{V}$
t_r	Rise Time	—	43	—		$I_D = 33\text{A}$
$t_{\text{d}(\text{off})}$	Turn-Off Delay Time	—	53	—		$R_G = 6.8 \Omega$
t_f	Fall Time	—	42	—		$V_{\text{GS}} = 10\text{V}$ ③
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	—	2930	—	pF	$V_{\text{GS}} = 0\text{V}$
C_{oss}	Output Capacitance	—	290	—		$V_{\text{DS}} = 25\text{V}$
C_{rss}	Reverse Transfer Capacitance	—	180	—		$f = 1.0\text{MHz}$
C_{oss}	Output Capacitance	—	1200	—		$V_{\text{GS}} = 0\text{V}$, $V_{\text{DS}} = 1.0\text{V}$, $f = 1.0\text{MHz}$
C_{oss}	Output Capacitance	—	180	—		$V_{\text{GS}} = 0\text{V}$, $V_{\text{DS}} = 80\text{V}$, $f = 1.0\text{MHz}$
$C_{\text{oss eff.}}$	Effective Output Capacitance	—	430	—		$V_{\text{GS}} = 0\text{V}$, $V_{\text{DS}} = 0\text{V}$ to 80V ④

Source-Drain Ratings and Characteristics

	Parameter	Min.	Typ.	Max.	Units	Conditions
I_S	Continuous Source Current (Body Diode)	—	—	56	A	MOSFET symbol showing the integral reverse p-n junction diode.
	Pulsed Source Current (Body Diode) ①	—	—	220		
V_{SD}	Diode Forward Voltage	—	—	1.3	V	$T_J = 25^\circ\text{C}$, $I_S = 33\text{A}$, $V_{\text{GS}} = 0\text{V}$ ③
t_{rr}	Reverse Recovery Time	—	35	53	ns	$T_J = 25^\circ\text{C}$, $I_F = 33\text{A}$, $V_{\text{DD}} = 50\text{V}$
Q_{rr}	Reverse Recovery Charge	—	41	62	nC	$dI/dt = 100\text{A}/\mu\text{s}$ ③
t_{on}	Forward Turn-On Time	Intrinsic turn-on time is negligible (turn-on is dominated by LS+LD)				

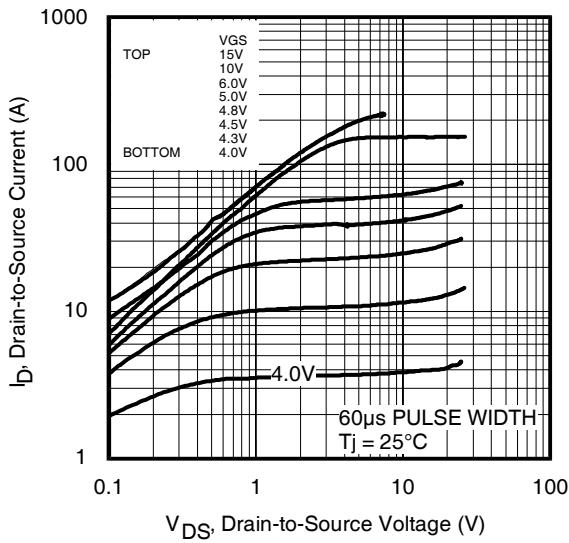


Fig 1. Typical Output Characteristics

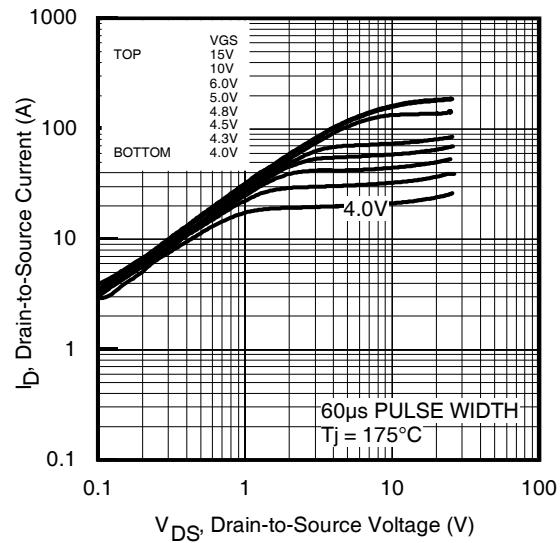


Fig 2. Typical Output Characteristics

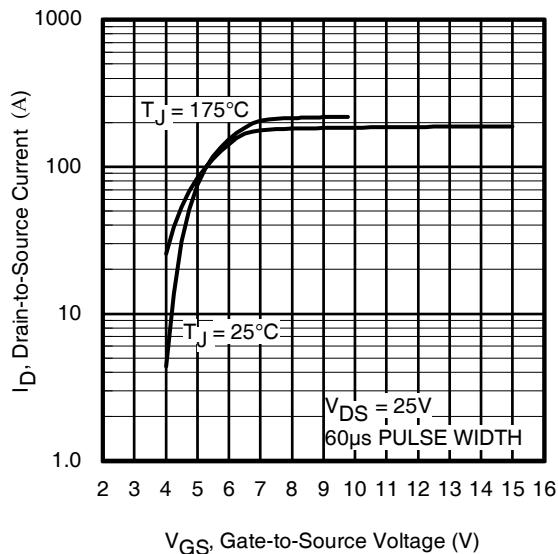


Fig 3. Typical Transfer Characteristics

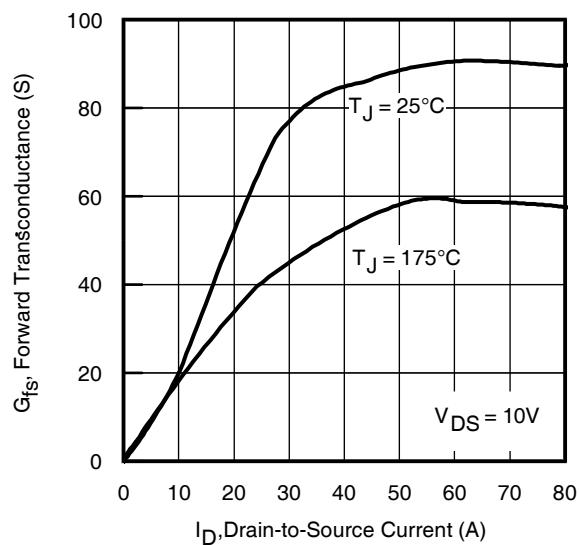


Fig 4. Typical Forward Transconductance vs. Drain Current

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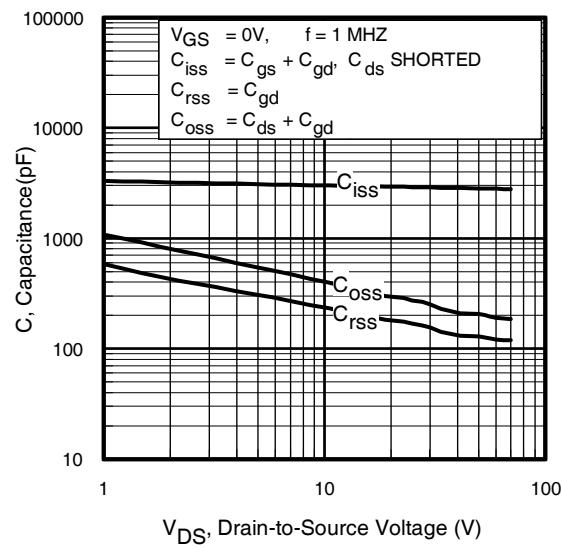


Fig 5. Typical Capacitance vs.
Drain-to-Source Voltage

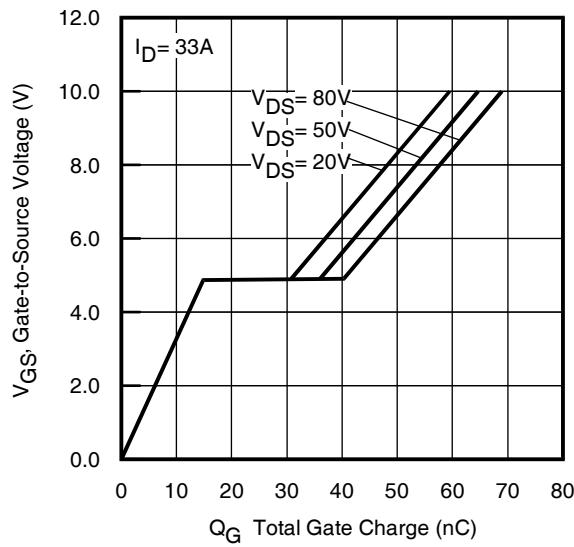


Fig 6. Typical Gate Charge vs.
Gate-to-Source Voltage

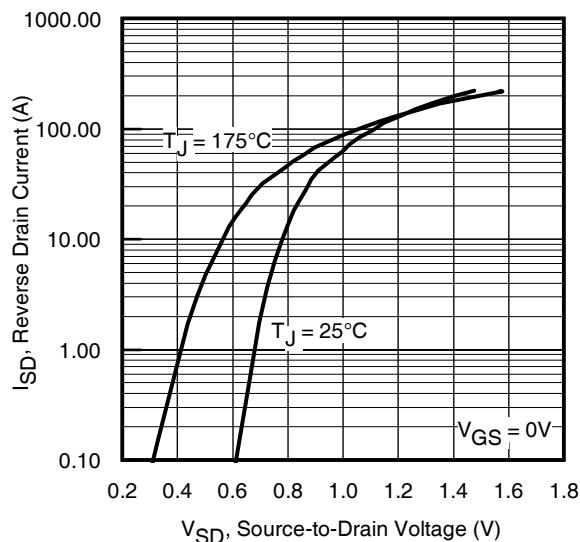


Fig 7. Typical Source-Drain Diode
Forward Voltage

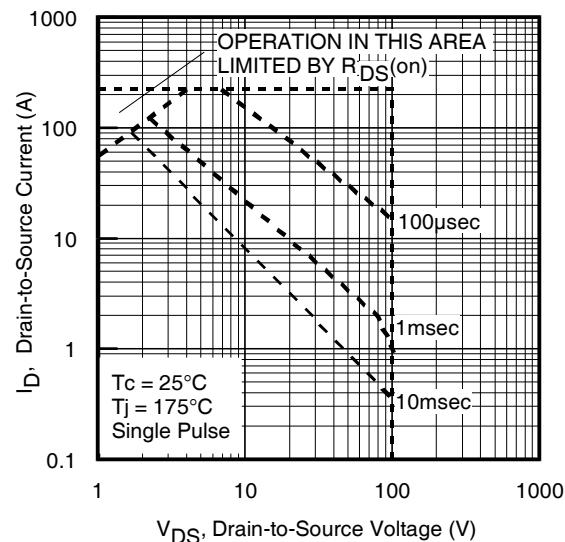


Fig 8. Maximum Safe Operating Area

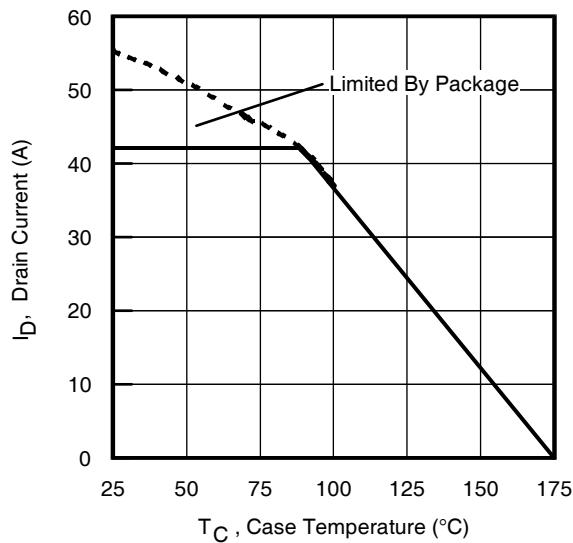


Fig 9. Maximum Drain Current vs.
Case Temperature

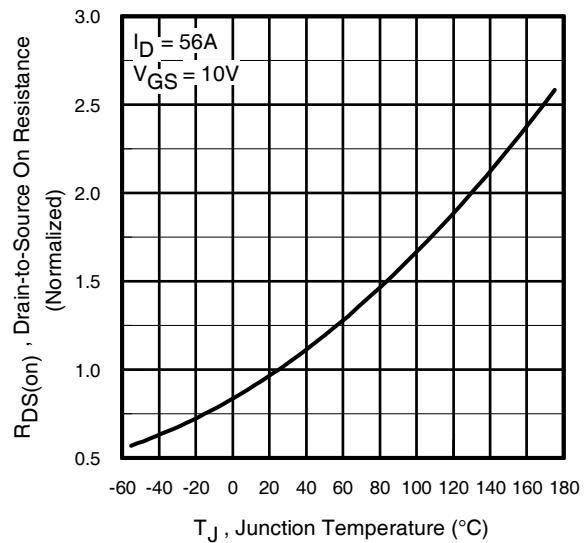


Fig 10. Normalized On-Resistance
vs. Temperature

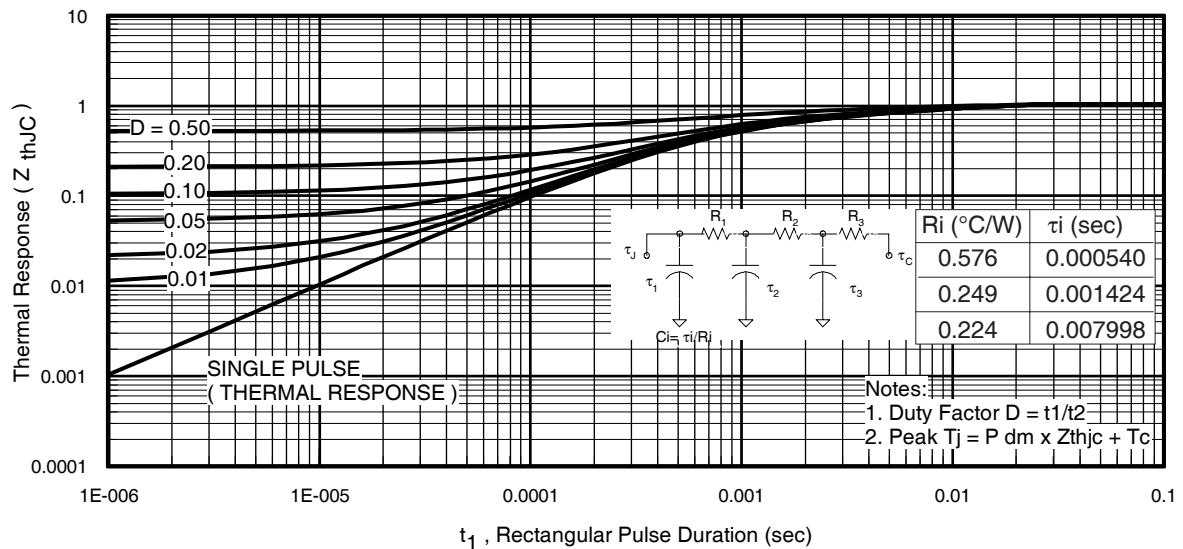


Fig 11. Maximum Effective Transient Thermal Impedance, Junction-to-Case

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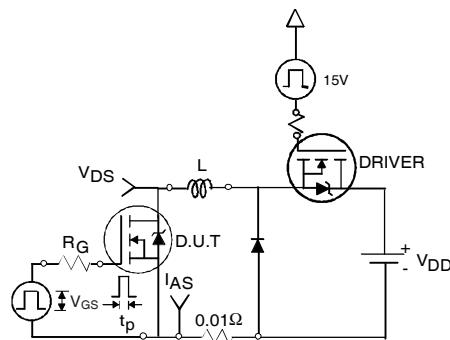


Fig 12a. Unclamped Inductive Test Circuit

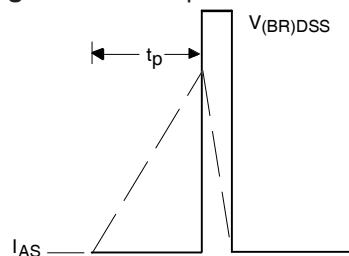


Fig 12b. Unclamped Inductive Waveforms

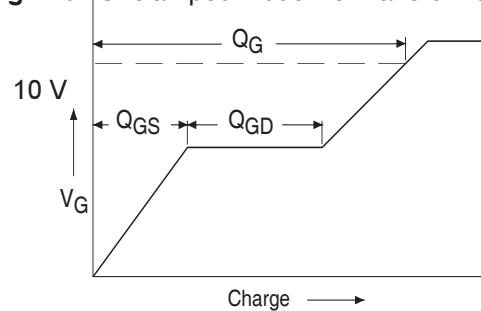


Fig 13a. Basic Gate Charge Waveform

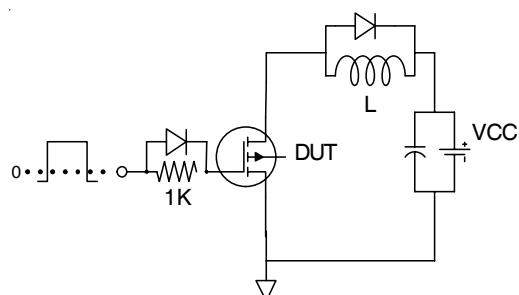


Fig 13b. Gate Charge Test Circuit

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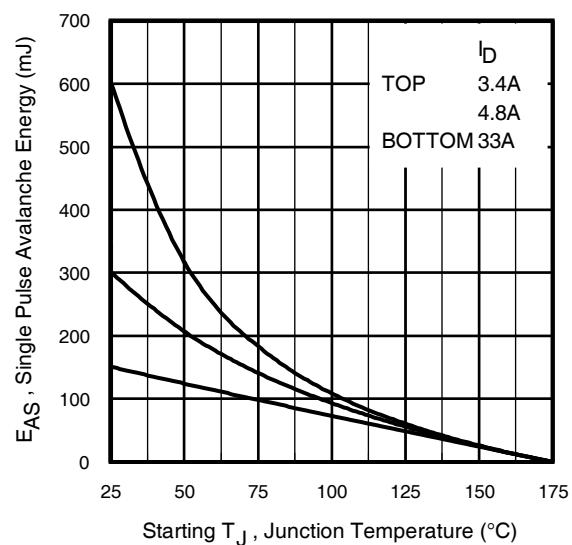


Fig 12c. Maximum Avalanche Energy vs. Drain Current

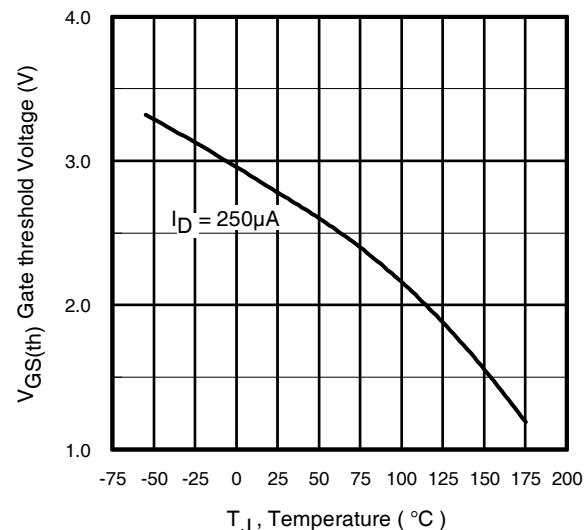


Fig 14. Threshold Voltage vs. Temperature

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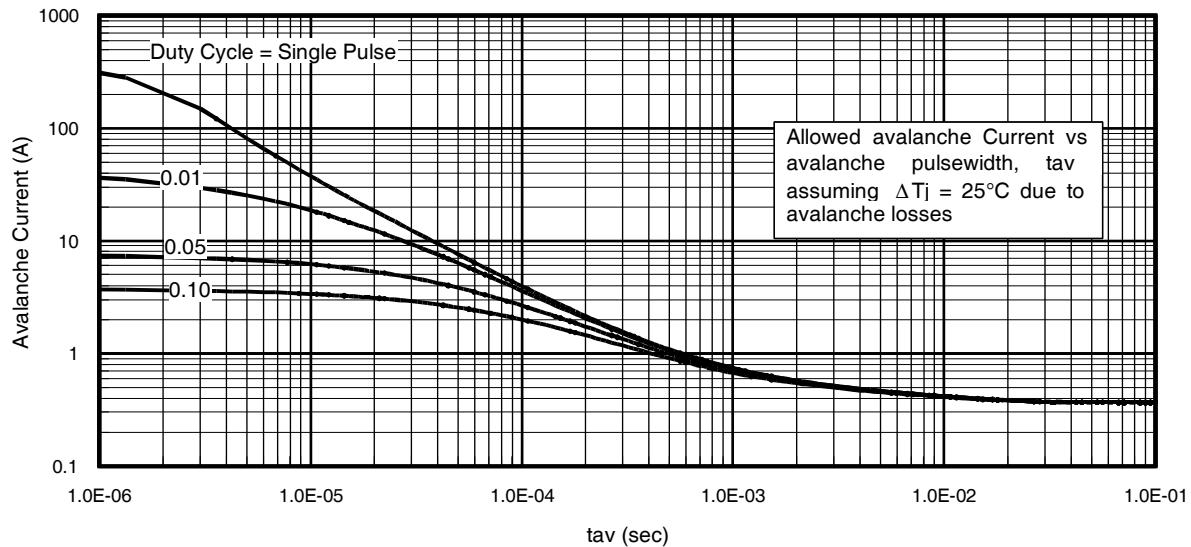


Fig 15. Typical Avalanche Current vs.Pulsewidth

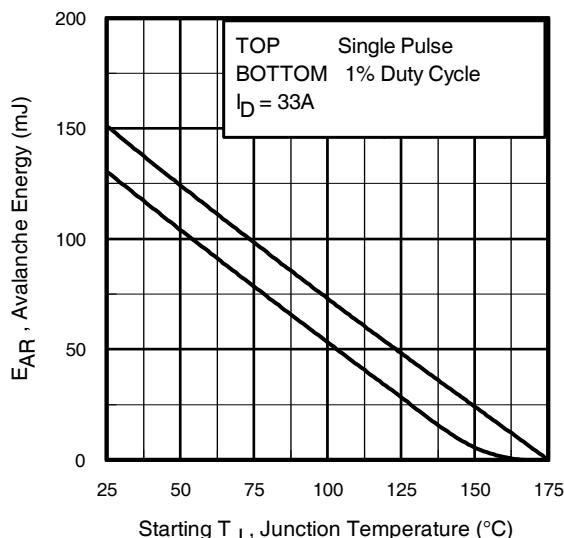


Fig 16. Maximum Avalanche Energy
vs. Temperature

**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)

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

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

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

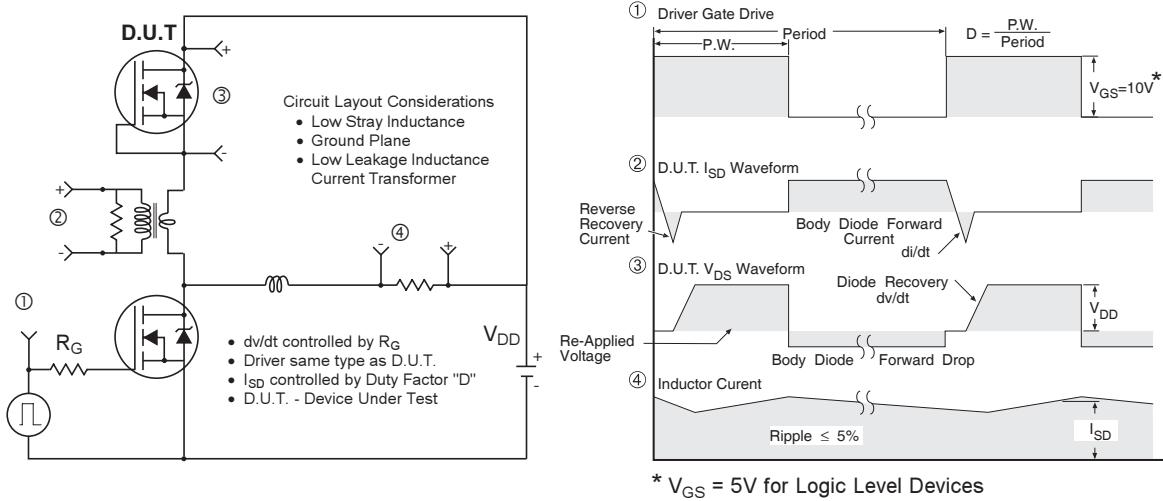


Fig 17. Peak Diode Recovery dv/dt Test Circuit for N-Channel HEXFET® Power MOSFETs

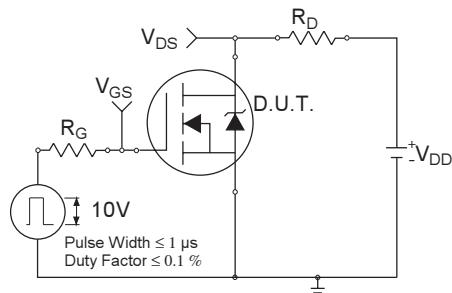


Fig 18a. Switching Time Test Circuit

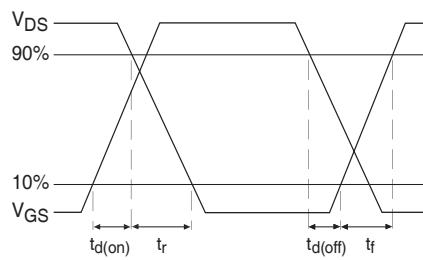
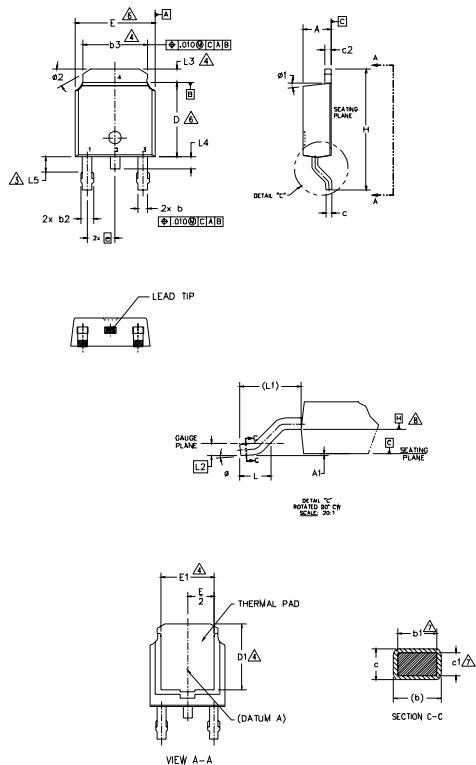


Fig 18b. Switching Time Waveforms

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D-Pak (TO-252AA) Package Outline

Dimensions are shown in millimeters (inches)



S Y M B O L	DIMENSIONS		N O T E S	
	MILLIMETERS	INCHES		
	MIN.	MAX.	MIN.	MAX.
A	2.18	2.39	.086	.094
A1	—	0.13	—	.005
b	0.64	0.89	.025	.035
b1	0.65	0.79	.025	.031
b2	0.76	1.14	.030	.045
b3	4.95	5.46	.195	.215
c	0.46	0.61	.018	.024
c1	0.41	0.56	.016	.022
c2	0.46	0.89	.018	.035
D	5.97	6.22	.235	.245
D1	5.21	—	.205	—
E	6.35	6.73	.250	.265
E1	4.32	—	.170	—
e	2.29 BSC	—	.090 BSC	—
H	9.40	10.41	.370	.410
L	1.40	1.78	.055	.070
L1	2.74 BSC	—	.108 REF.	—
L2	0.51 BSC	—	.020 BSC	—
L3	0.89	1.27	.035	.050
L4	—	1.02	—	.040
L5	1.14	1.52	.045	.060
Ø	0°	10°	0°	10°
Ø1	0°	15°	0°	15°
Ø2	25°	35°	25°	35°

LEAD ASSIGNMENTS

HEXFET

1. GATE
2. DRAIN
3. SOURCE
4. DRAIN

IGBT & CoPAK

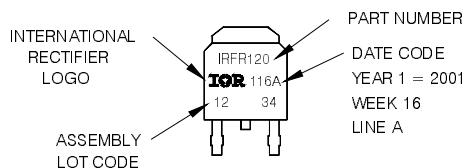
1. GATE
2. COLLECTOR
3. Emitter
4. COLLECTOR

D-Pak (TO-252AA) Part Marking Information

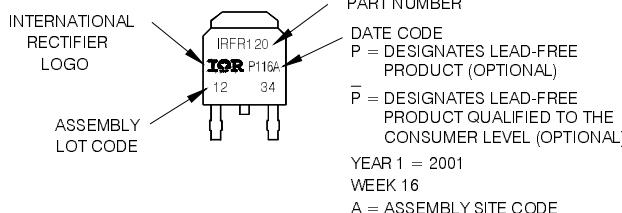
EXAMPLE: THIS IS AN IRFR120
WITH ASSEMBLY
LOT CODE 1234
ASSEMBLED ON WW 16, 2001
IN THE ASSEMBLY LINE 'A'

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

'P' in assembly line position indicates
'Lead-Free' qualification to the consumer-level



OR

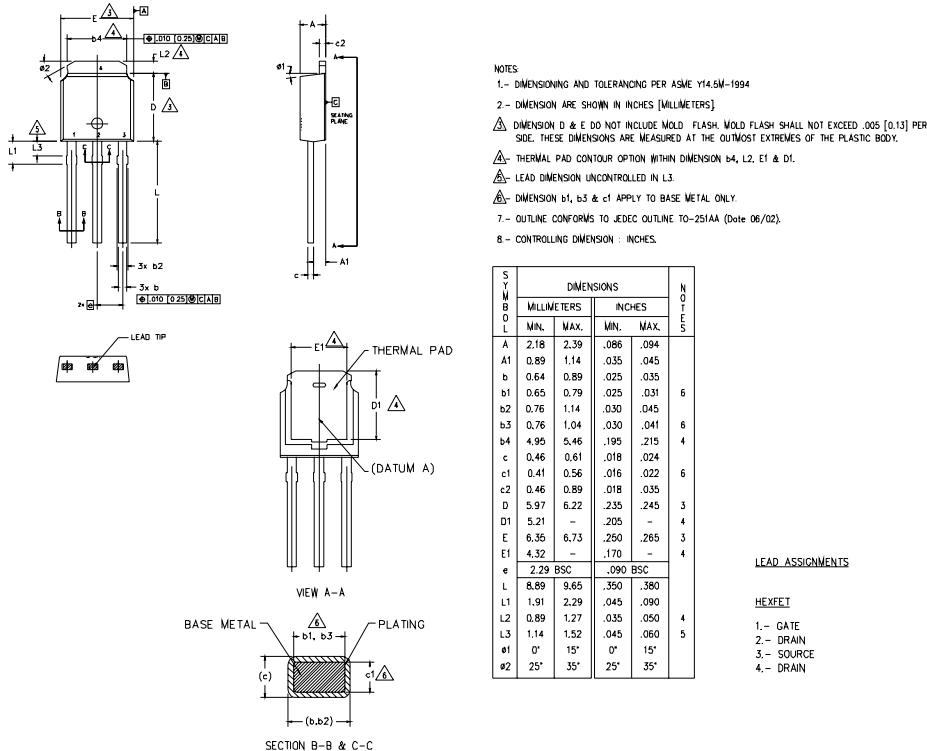


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I-Pak (TO-251AA) Package Outline

Dimensions are shown in millimeters (inches)

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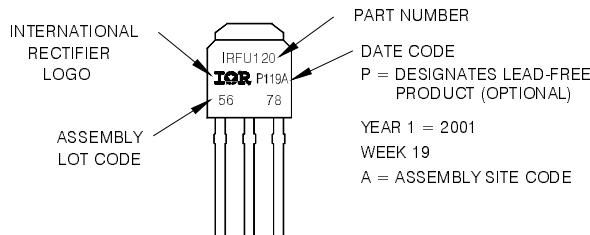
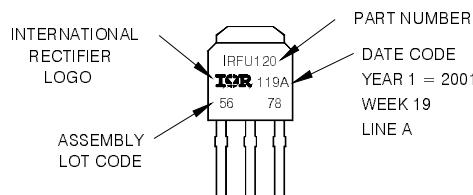


I-Pak (TO-251AA) Part Marking Information

EXAMPLE: THIS IS AN IRFU120
WITH ASSEMBLY
LOT CODE 5678
ASSEMBLED ON WW 19, 2001
IN THE ASSEMBLY LINE 'A'

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

OR

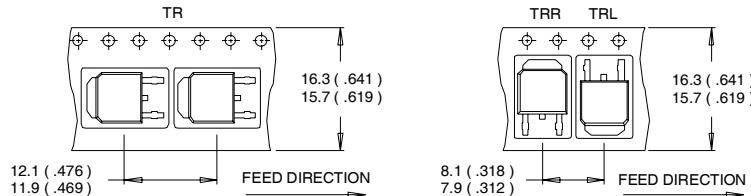


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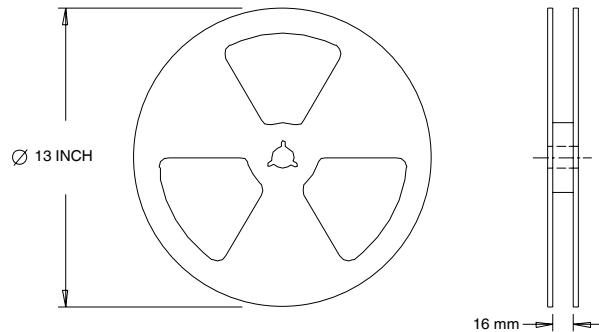
D-Pak (TO-252AA) Tape & Reel Information

Dimensions are shown in millimeters (inches)



NOTES :

1. CONTROLLING DIMENSION : MILLIMETER.
2. ALL DIMENSIONS ARE SHOWN IN MILLIMETERS (INCHES).
3. OUTLINE CONFORMS TO EIA-481 & EIA-541.



NOTES :

1. OUTLINE CONFORMS TO EIA-481.

Notes:

- ① Repetitive rating; pulse width limited by max. junction temperature. (See fig. 11).
- ② Limited by T_{Jmax} , starting $T_J = 25^\circ C$, $L = 0.28mH$ $R_G = 25\Omega$, $I_{AS} = 33A$, $V_{GS} = 10V$. Part not recommended for use above this value.
- ③ Pulse width $\leq 1.0ms$; duty cycle $\leq 2\%$.
- ④ $C_{oss\ eff.}$ is a fixed capacitance that gives the same charging time as C_{oss} while V_{DS} is rising from 0 to 80% V_{DSS} .
- ⑤ Limited by T_{Jmax} , see Fig.12a, 12b, 15, 16 for typical repetitive avalanche performance.
- ⑥ This value determined from sample failure population. 100% tested to this value in production.
- ⑦ When mounted on 1" square PCB (FR-4 or G-10 Material). For recommended footprint and soldering techniques refer to application note #AN-994.

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.

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IR Rectifier

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