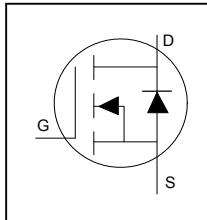


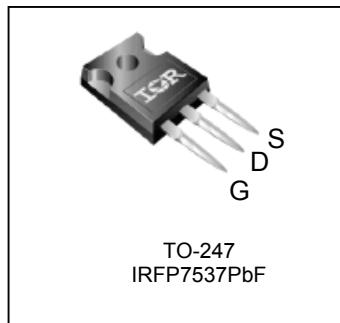
## Application

- 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

HEXFET® Power MOSFET



$V_{BSS}$	60V
$R_{DS(on)}$ typ. max	2.75mΩ
	3.30mΩ
$I_D$	172A



G	D	S
Gate	Drain	Source

Base part number	Package Type	Standard Pack		Orderable Part Number
		Form	Quantity	
IRFP7537PbF	TO-247	Tube	25	IRFP7537PbF

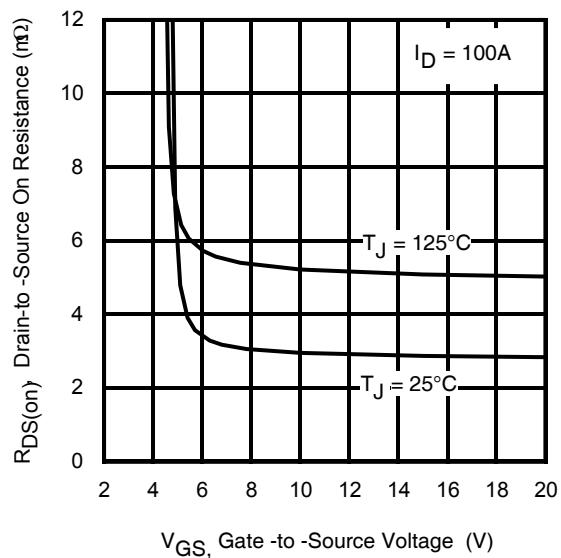


Fig 1. Typical On-Resistance vs. Gate Voltage

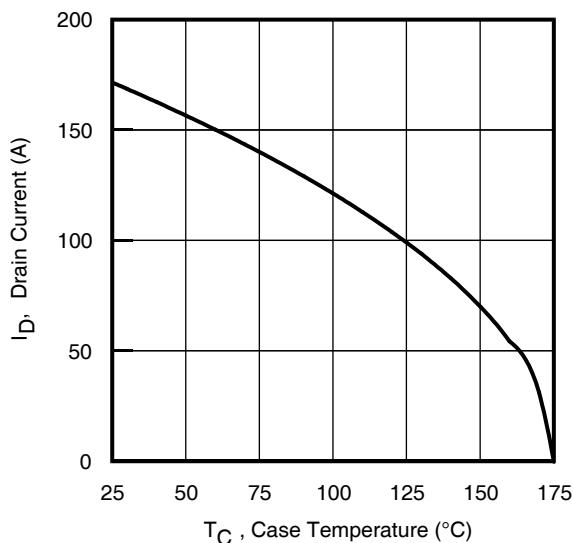


Fig 2. Maximum Drain Current vs. Case Temperature

**Absolute Maximum Rating**

Symbol	Parameter	Max.	Units
$I_D @ T_C = 25^\circ C$	Continuous Drain Current, $V_{GS} @ 10V$	172	A
$I_D @ T_C = 100^\circ C$	Continuous Drain Current, $V_{GS} @ 10V$	121	
$I_{DM}$	Pulsed Drain Current ①	700	
$P_D @ T_C = 25^\circ C$	Maximum Power Dissipation	230	W
	Linear Derating Factor	1.5	W/ $^\circ C$
$V_{GS}$	Gate-to-Source Voltage	$\pm 20$	V
$T_J$ $T_{STG}$	Operating Junction and Storage Temperature Range	-55 to + 175	$^\circ C$
	Soldering Temperature, for 10 seconds (1.6mm from case)	300	
	Mounting Torque, 6-32 or M3 Screw	10 lbf·in (1.1 N·m)	

**Avalanche Characteristics**

$E_{AS}$ (Thermally limited)	Single Pulse Avalanche Energy ②	250	mJ
$E_{AS}$ (tested)	Single Pulse Avalanche Energy Tested Value ③	280	
$I_{AR}$	Avalanche Current ①	See Fig 15, 16, 23a, 23b	A
$E_{AR}$	Repetitive Avalanche Energy ①		mJ

**Thermal Resistance**

Symbol	Parameter	Typ.	Max.	Units
$R_{\theta JC}$	Junction-to-Case ⑦	—	0.66	$^\circ C/W$
$R_{\theta CS}$	Case-to-Sink, Flat Greased Surface	0.24	—	
$R_{\theta JA}$	Junction-to-Ambient	—	40	

**Static @  $T_J = 25^\circ C$  (unless otherwise specified)**

Symbol	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	—	40	—	mV/ $^\circ C$	Reference to $25^\circ C, I_D = 1mA$ ①
$R_{DS(on)}$	Static Drain-to-Source On-Resistance	—	2.75	3.30	$m\Omega$	$V_{GS} = 10V, I_D = 100A$
		—	3.50	—		$V_{GS} = 6.0V, I_D = 50A$
$V_{GS(th)}$	Gate Threshold Voltage	2.1	—	3.7	V	$V_{DS} = V_{GS}, I_D = 150\mu A$
$I_{DSS}$	Drain-to-Source Leakage Current	—	—	1.0	$\mu A$	$V_{DS} = 60V, V_{GS} = 0V$
		—	—	150		$V_{DS} = 60V, V_{GS} = 0V, T_J = 125^\circ C$
$I_{GS}$	Gate-to-Source Forward Leakage	—	—	100	$nA$	$V_{GS} = 20V$
	Gate-to-Source Reverse Leakage	—	—	-100		$V_{GS} = -20V$
$R_G$	Gate Resistance	—	2.0	—	$\Omega$	

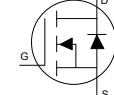
**Notes:**

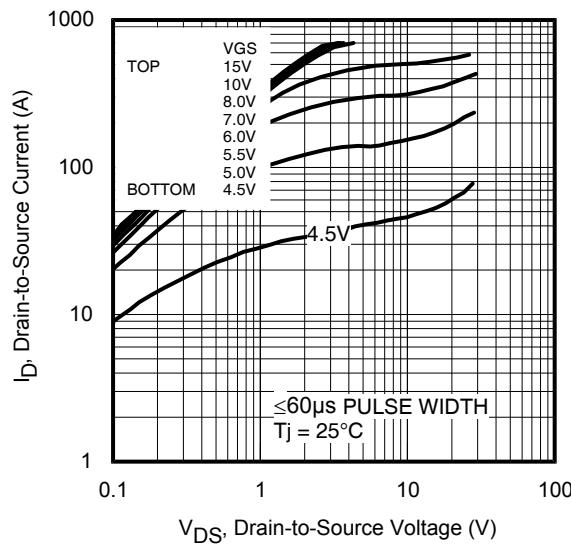
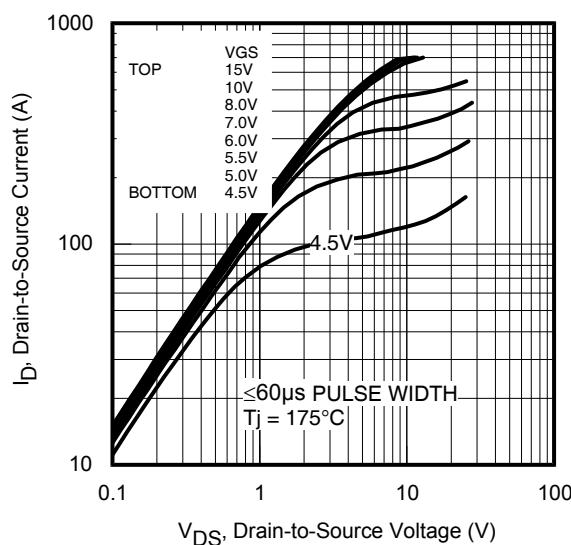
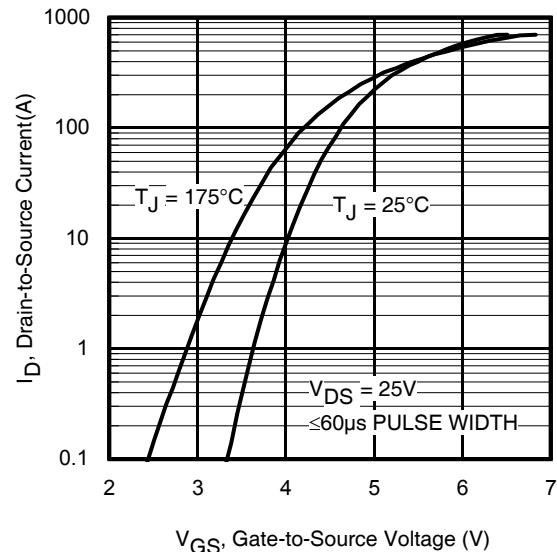
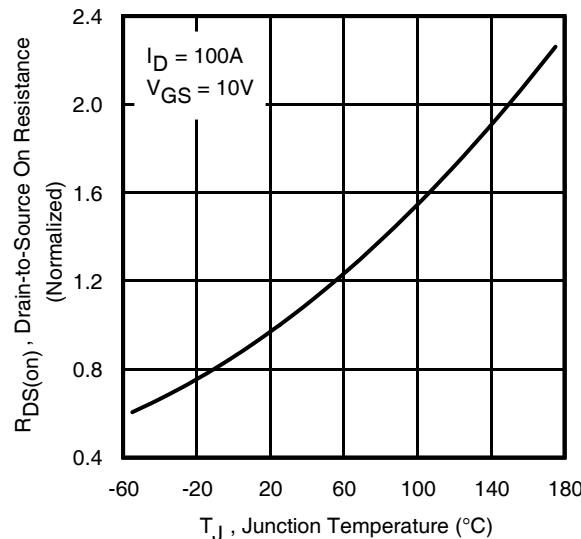
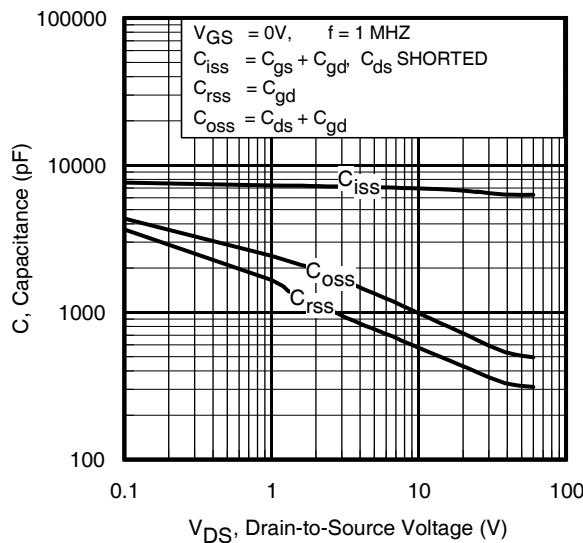
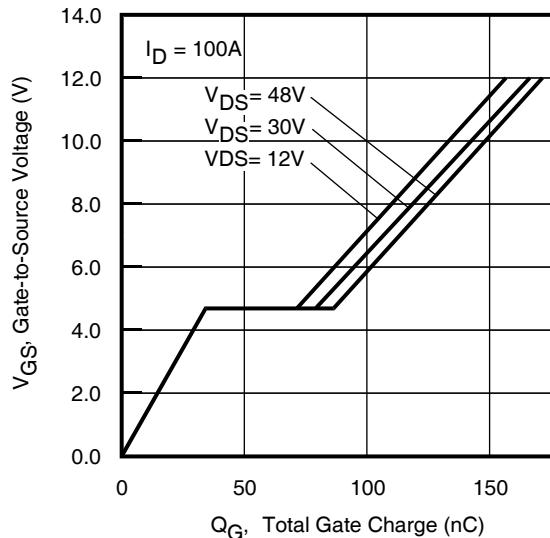
- ① Repetitive rating; pulse width limited by max. junction temperature.
- ② Limited by  $T_{Jmax}$ , starting  $T_J = 25^\circ C$ ,  $L = 50\mu H$ ,  $R_G = 50\Omega$ ,  $I_{AS} = 100A$ ,  $V_{GS} = 10V$ .
- ③  $I_{SD} \leq 100A$ ,  $dI/dt \leq 1130A/\mu s$ ,  $V_{DD} \leq V_{(BR)DSS}$ ,  $T_J \leq 175^\circ C$ .
- ④ Pulse width  $\leq 400\mu s$ ; duty cycle  $\leq 2\%$ .
- ⑤  $C_{oss}$  eff. (TR) is a fixed capacitance that gives the same charging time as  $C_{oss}$  while  $V_{DS}$  is rising from 0 to 80%  $V_{DSS}$ .
- ⑥  $C_{oss}$  eff. (ER) is a fixed capacitance that gives the same energy as  $C_{oss}$  while  $V_{DS}$  is rising from 0 to 80%  $V_{DSS}$ .
- ⑦  $R_\theta$  is measured at  $T_J$  approximately  $90^\circ C$ .
- ⑧ This value determined from sample failure population, starting  $T_J = 25^\circ C$ ,  $L = 50\mu H$ ,  $R_G = 50\Omega$ ,  $I_{AS} = 100A$ ,  $V_{GS} = 10V$ .

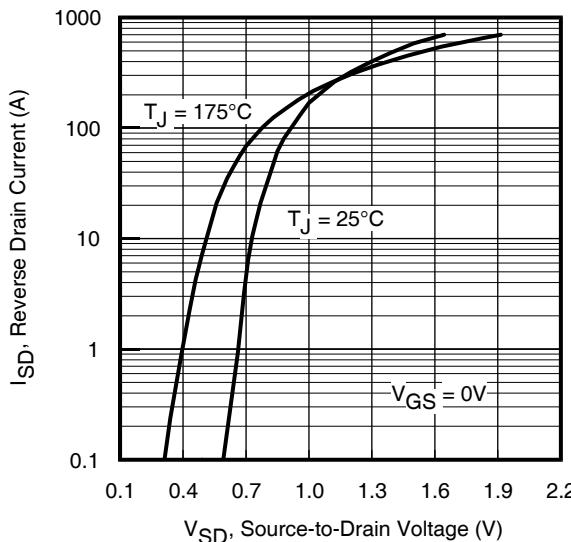
Dynamic Electrical Characteristics @  $T_J = 25^\circ\text{C}$  (unless otherwise specified)

Symbol	Parameter	Min.	Typ.	Max.	Units	Conditions
$g_{fs}$	Forward Transconductance	190	—	—	S	$V_{DS} = 10\text{V}$ , $I_D = 100\text{A}$
$Q_g$	Total Gate Charge	—	142	210	nC	$I_D = 100\text{A}$
$Q_{gs}$	Gate-to-Source Charge	—	36	—		$V_{DS} = 30\text{V}$
$Q_{gd}$	Gate-to-Drain Charge	—	43	—		$V_{GS} = 10\text{V}$
$Q_{sync}$	Total Gate Charge Sync. ( $Q_g - Q_{gd}$ )	—	99	—		
$t_{d(on)}$	Turn-On Delay Time	—	15	—	ns	$V_{DD} = 30\text{V}$
$t_r$	Rise Time	—	105	—		$I_D = 100\text{A}$
$t_{d(off)}$	Turn-Off Delay Time	—	82	—		$R_G = 2.7\Omega$
$t_f$	Fall Time	—	84	—		$V_{GS} = 10\text{V}$ ④
$C_{iss}$	Input Capacitance	—	7020	—	pF	$V_{GS} = 0\text{V}$
$C_{oss}$	Output Capacitance	—	640	—		$V_{DS} = 25\text{V}$
$C_{rss}$	Reverse Transfer Capacitance	—	395	—		$f = 1.0\text{MHz}$ , See Fig.7
$C_{oss\ eff.(ER)}$	Effective Output Capacitance (Energy Related)	—	665	—		$V_{GS} = 0\text{V}$ , $V_{DS} = 0\text{V}$ to $48\text{V}$ ⑥
$C_{oss\ eff.(TR)}$	Output Capacitance (Time Related)	—	880	—		$V_{GS} = 0\text{V}$ , $V_{DS} = 0\text{V}$ to $48\text{V}$ ⑤

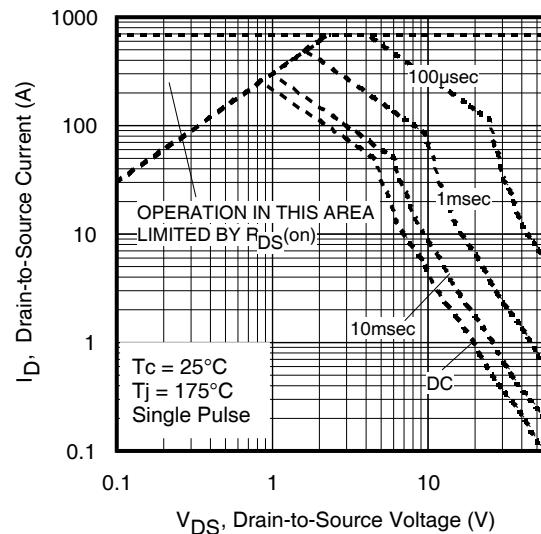
## Diode Characteristics

Symbol	Parameter	Min.	Typ.	Max.	Units	Conditions
$I_s$	Continuous Source Current (Body Diode)	—	—	172	A	MOSFET symbol showing the integral reverse p-n junction diode.
$I_{SM}$	Pulsed Source Current (Body Diode) ①	—	—	700		
$V_{SD}$	Diode Forward Voltage	—	—	1.2	V	$T_J = 25^\circ\text{C}$ , $I_s = 100\text{A}$ , $V_{GS} = 0\text{V}$ ④
$dv/dt$	Peak Diode Recovery $dv/dt$ ③	—	10	—	V/ns	$T_J = 175^\circ\text{C}$ , $I_s = 100\text{A}$ , $V_{DS} = 60\text{V}$
$t_{rr}$	Reverse Recovery Time	—	39	—	ns	$T_J = 25^\circ\text{C}$ $V_{DD} = 51\text{V}$
		—	41	—		$T_J = 125^\circ\text{C}$ $I_F = 100\text{A}$ ,
$Q_{rr}$	Reverse Recovery Charge	—	46	—	nC	$T_J = 25^\circ\text{C}$ $di/dt = 100\text{A}/\mu\text{s}$ ④
		—	56	—		$T_J = 125^\circ\text{C}$
$I_{RRM}$	Reverse Recovery Current	—	2.1	—	A	$T_J = 25^\circ\text{C}$

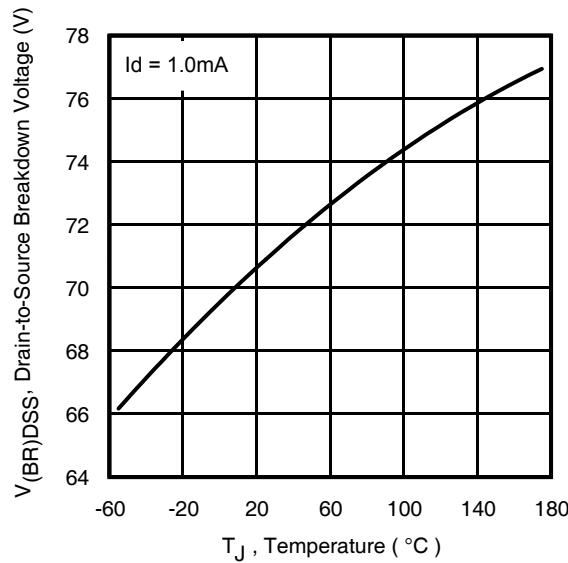
**Fig 3.** Typical Output Characteristics**Fig 4.** Typical Output Characteristics**Fig 5.** Typical Transfer Characteristics**Fig 6.** Normalized On-Resistance vs. Temperature**Fig 7.** Typical Capacitance vs. Drain-to-Source Voltage**Fig 8.** Typical Gate Charge vs. Gate-to-Source Voltage



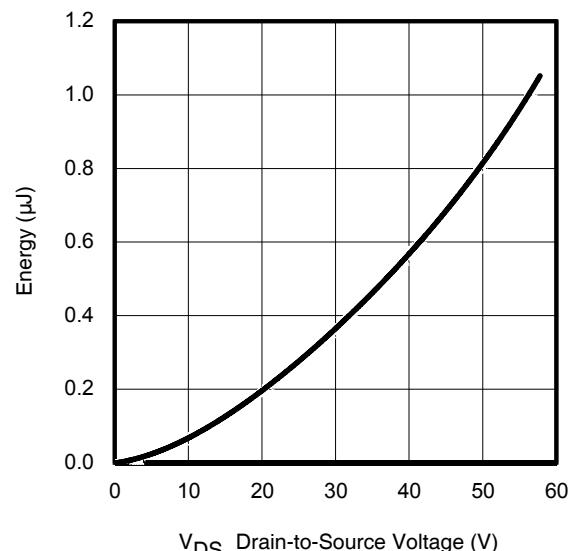
**Fig 9.** Typical Source-Drain Diode Forward Voltage



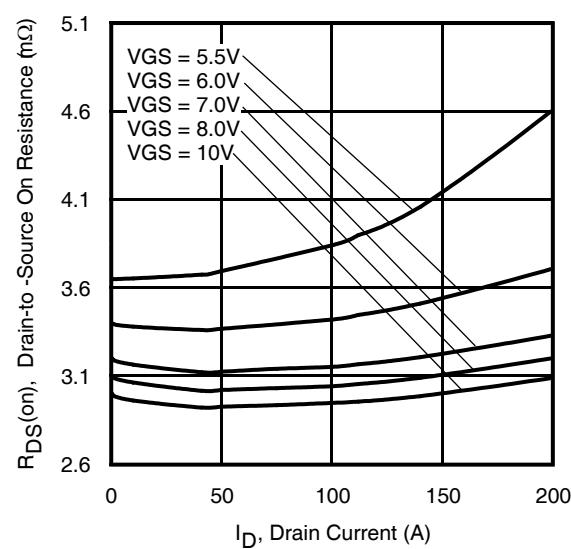
**Fig 10.** Maximum Safe Operating Area



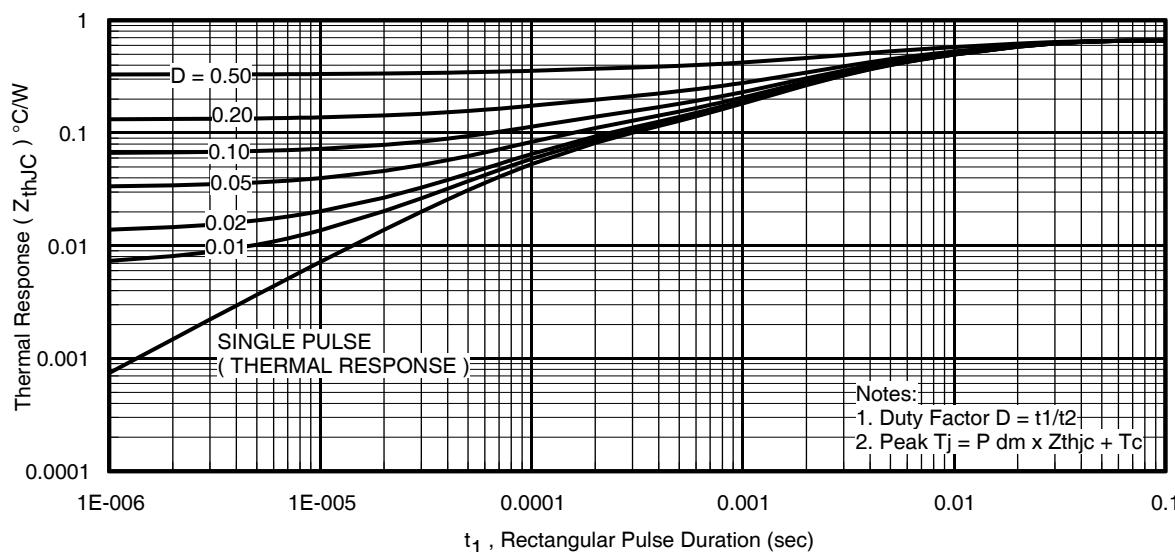
**Fig 11.** Drain-to-Source Breakdown Voltage



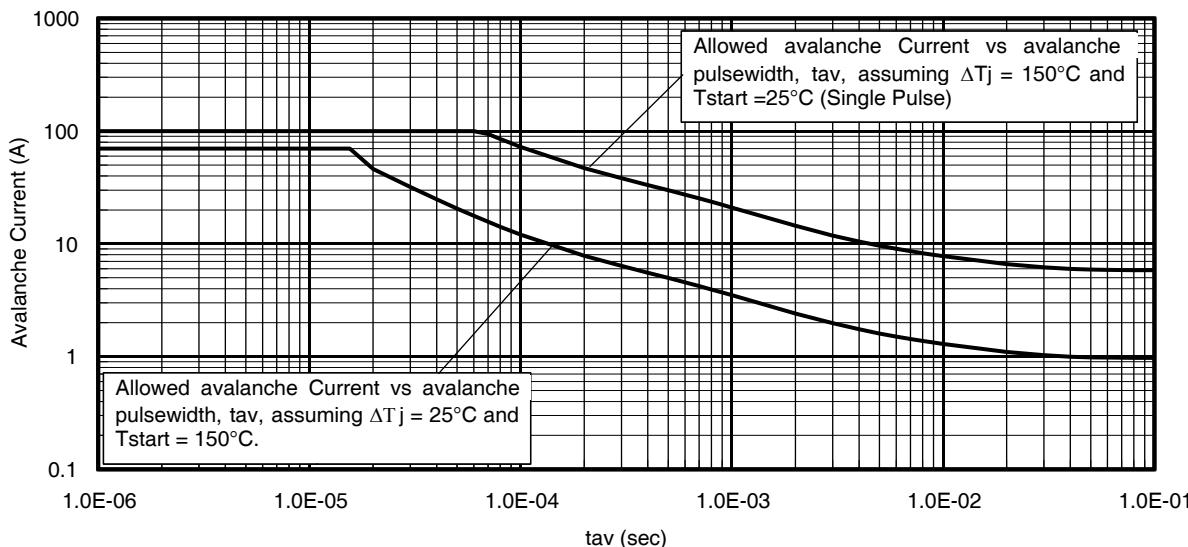
**Fig 12.** Typical  $C_{oss}$  Stored Energy



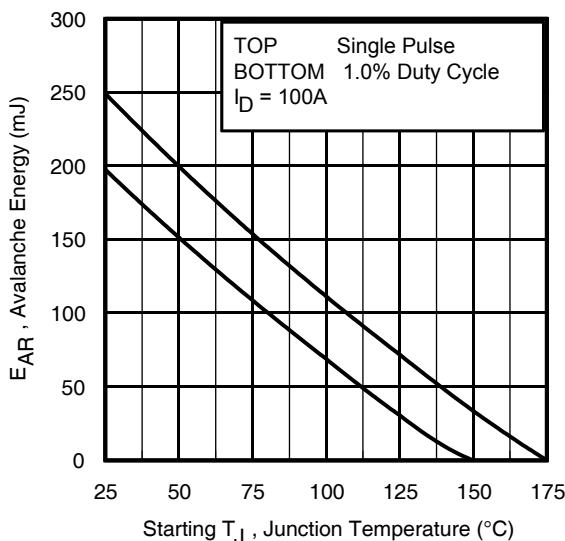
**Fig 13.** Typical On-Resistance vs. Drain Current



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



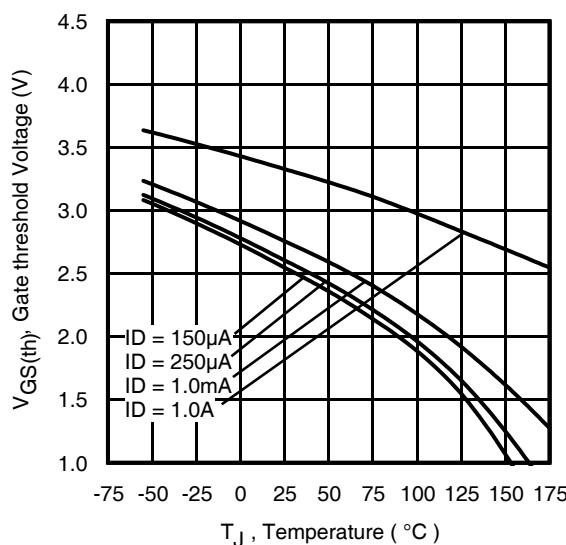
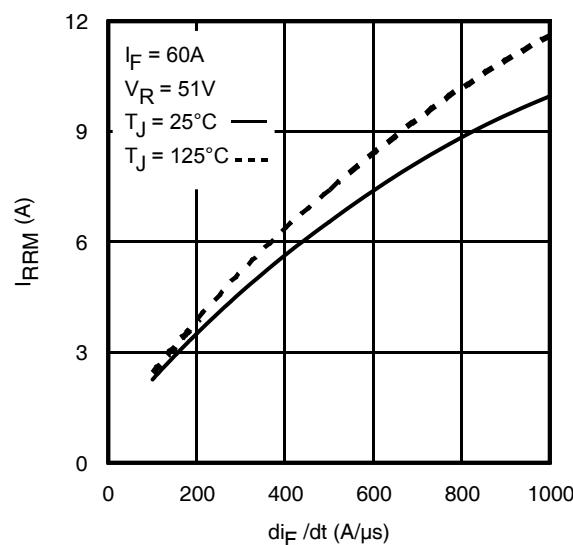
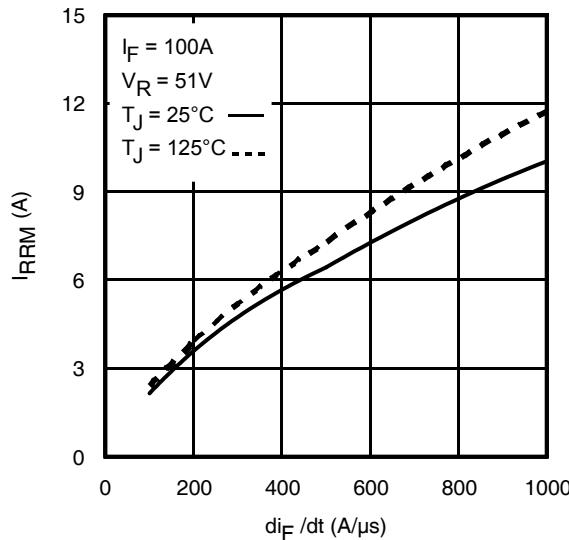
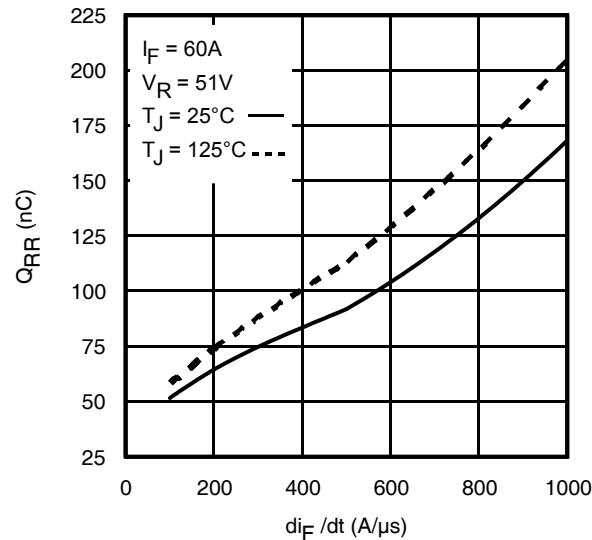
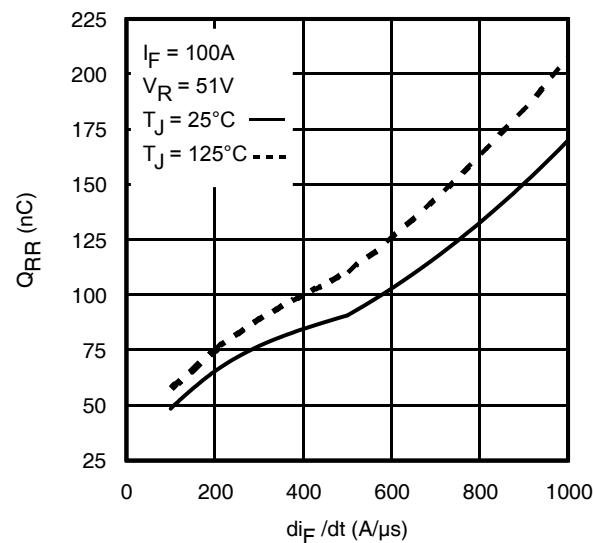
**Fig 15.** Avalanche Current vs. Pulse Width

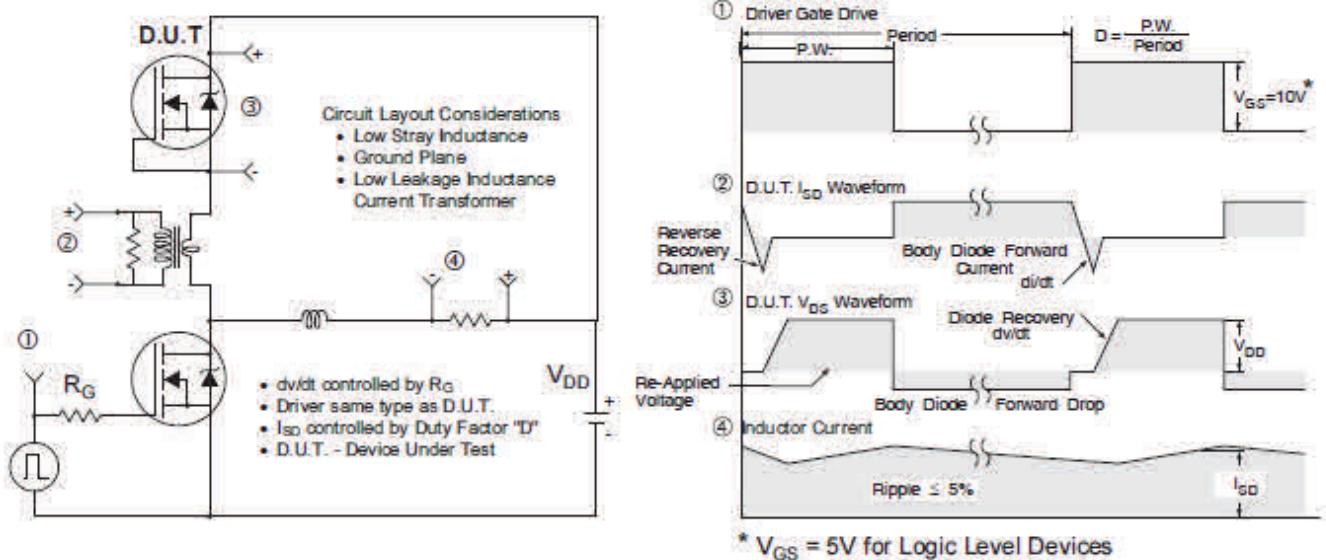


**Fig 16.** Maximum Avalanche Energy vs. Temperature

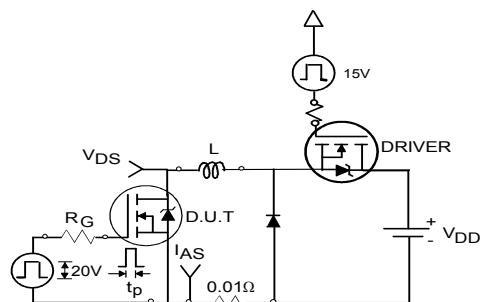
#### Notes on Repetitive Avalanche Curves , Figures 15, 16: (For further info, see AN-1005 at [www.irf.com](http://www.irf.com))

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 23a, 23b.
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.  $\Delta T$  = 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 14)  
 $PD(ave) = 1/2 (1.3 \cdot BV \cdot I_{av}) = \Delta T / Z_{thJC}$   
 $I_{av} = 2\Delta T / [1.3 \cdot BV \cdot Z_{th}]$   
 $E_{AS(AR)} = P_{D(ave)} \cdot t_{av}$

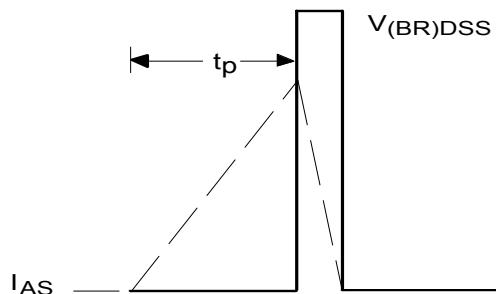
**Fig 17.** Threshold Voltage vs. Temperature**Fig 18.** Typical Recovery Current vs.  $di_F/dt$ **Fig 19.** Typical Recovery Current vs.  $di_F/dt$ **Fig 20.** Typical Stored Charge vs.  $di_F/dt$ **Fig 21.** Typical Stored Charge vs.  $di_F/dt$



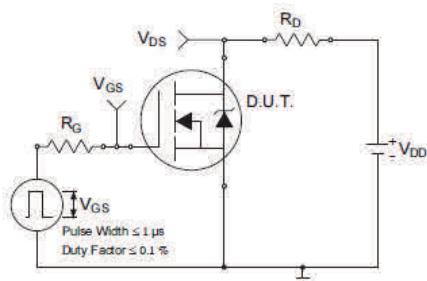
**Fig 22.** Peak Diode Recovery  $dv/dt$  Test Circuit for N-Channel HEXFET® Power MOSFETs



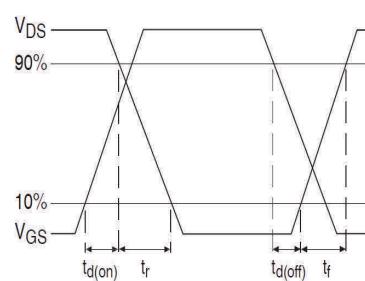
**Fig 23a.** Unclamped Inductive Test Circuit



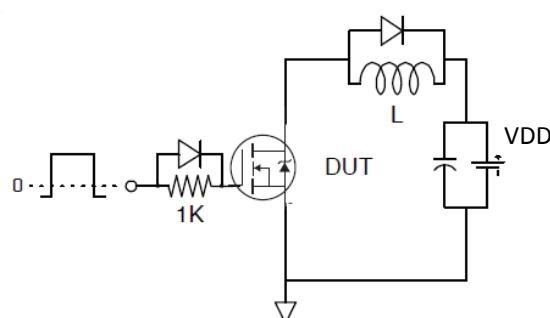
**Fig 23b.** Unclamped Inductive Waveforms



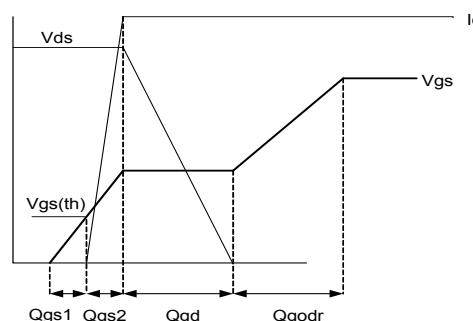
**Fig 24a.** Switching Time Test Circuit



**Fig 24b.** Switching Time Waveforms

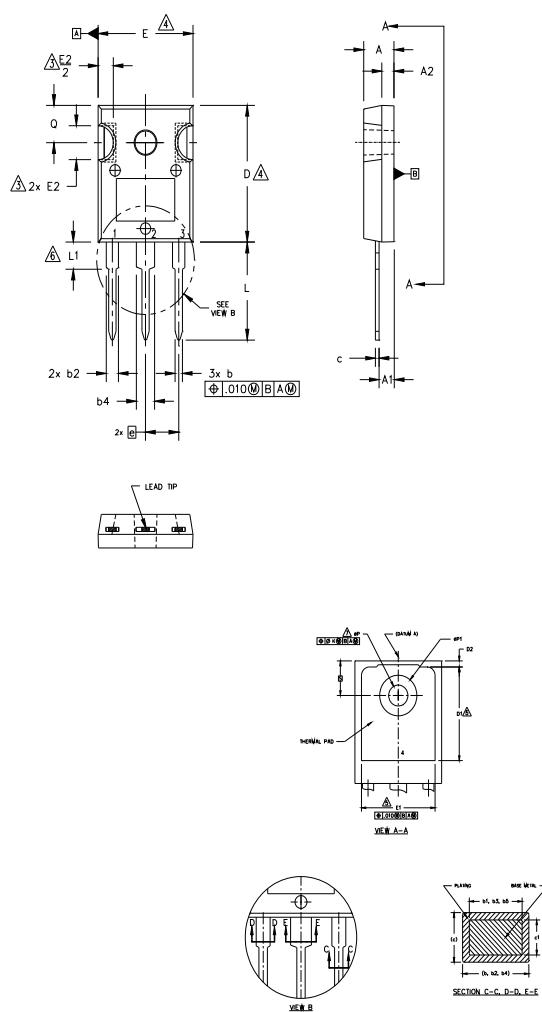


**Fig 25a.** Gate Charge Test Circuit



**Fig 25b.** Gate Charge Waveform

## TO-247AC Package Outline (Dimensions are shown in millimeters (inches))



SYMBOL	DIMENSIONS				NOTES	
	INCHES		MILLIMETERS			
	MIN.	MAX.	MIN.	MAX.		
A	.183	.209	4.65	5.31		
A1	.087	.102	2.21	2.59		
A2	.059	.098	1.50	2.49		
b	.039	.055	0.99	1.40		
b1	.039	.053	0.99	1.35		
b2	.065	.094	1.65	2.39		
b3	.065	.092	1.65	2.34		
b4	.102	.135	2.59	3.43		
b5	.102	.133	2.59	3.38		
c	.015	.035	0.38	0.89		
c1	.015	.033	0.38	0.84		
D	.776	.815	19.71	20.70	4	
D1	.515	—	13.08	—	5	
D2	.020	.053	0.51	1.35		
E	.602	.625	15.29	15.87	4	
E1	.530	—	13.46	—		
E2	.178	.216	4.52	5.49		
e	.215 BSC		5.46 BSC			
Øk	.010		0.25			
L	.559	.634	14.20	16.10		
L1	.146	.169	3.71	4.29		
ØP	.140	.144	3.56	3.66		
ØP1	—	.291	—	7.39		
Q	.209	.224	5.31	5.69		
S	.217 BSC		5.51 BSC			

LEAD ASSIGNMENTSHEXFET

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

IGBTs, CoPACK

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

DIODES

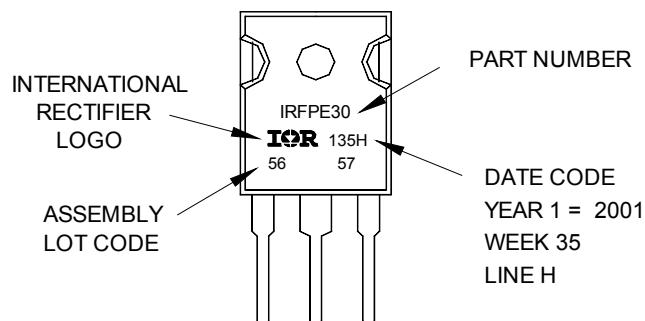
- 1.- ANODE/OPEN
- 2.- CATHODE
- 3.- ANODE

## TO-247AC Part Marking Information

Notes: This part marking information applies to devices produced after 02/26/2001

EXAMPLE: THIS IS AN IRFPE30  
WITH ASSEMBLY  
LOT CODE 5657  
ASSEMBLED ON WW 35, 2001  
IN THE ASSEMBLY LINE "H"

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



TO-247AC package is not recommended for Surface Mount Application.

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

**Qualification Information<sup>†</sup>**

<b>Qualification Level</b>	Industrial (per JEDEC JESD47F) <sup>††</sup>	
<b>Moisture Sensitivity Level</b>	TO-247	N/A
<b>RoHS Compliant</b>	Yes	

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

<sup>††</sup> Applicable version of JEDEC standard at the time of product release.

International  
**IR** Rectifier

**IR WORLD HEADQUARTERS:** 101 N. Sepulveda Blvd., El Segundo, California 90245, USA  
To contact International Rectifier, please visit <http://www.irf.com/whoto-call/>



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- Экспресс доставка в любую точку России;
- Техническая поддержка проекта, помошь в подборе аналогов, поставка прототипов;
- Система менеджмента качества сертифицирована по Международному стандарту ISO 9001;
- Лицензия ФСБ на осуществление работ с использованием сведений, составляющих государственную тайну;
- Поставка специализированных компонентов (Xilinx, Altera, Analog Devices, Intersil, Interpoint, Microsemi, Aeroflex, Peregrine, Syfer, Eurofarad, Texas Instrument, Miteq, Cobham, E2V, MA-COM, Hittite, Mini-Circuits, General Dynamics и др.);

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- Подбор оптимального решения, техническое обоснование при выборе компонента;
- Подбор аналогов;
- Консультации по применению компонента;
- Поставка образцов и прототипов;
- Техническая поддержка проекта;
- Защита от снятия компонента с производства.



#### Как с нами связаться

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Факс: 8 (812) 320-02-42

Электронная почта: [org@eplast1.ru](mailto:org@eplast1.ru)

Адрес: 198099, г. Санкт-Петербург, ул. Калинина, дом 2, корпус 4, литера А.