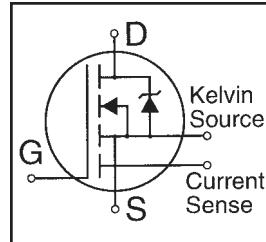


## HEXFET® Power MOSFET

- Dynamic dv/dt Rating
- Current Sense
- 175°C Operating Temperature
- Fast Switching
- Ease of Parallelizing
- Simple Drive Requirements

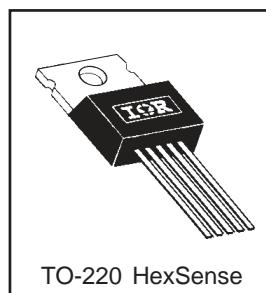


$V_{DSS} = 55V$
$R_{DS(on)} = 0.040\Omega$
$I_D = 26A$

### Description

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

The HEXSense device provides an accurate fraction of the drain current through the additional two leads to be used for control or protection of the device. These devices exhibit similar electrical and thermal characteristics as their IRF-series equivalent part numbers. The provision of a kelvin source connection effectively eliminates problems of common source inductance when the HEXSense is used as a fast, high-current switch in non current-sensing applications.



TO-220 HexSense

### Absolute Maximum Ratings

Parameter	Max.	Units
$I_D @ T_C = 25^\circ C$	Continuous Drain Current, $V_{GS} @ 10V$	17
$I_D @ T_C = 100^\circ C$	Continuous Drain Current, $V_{GS} @ 10V$	12
$I_{DM}$	Pulsed Drain Current ①	68
$P_D @ T_C = 25^\circ C$	Power Dissipation	60
	Linear Derating Factor	0.40
$V_{GS}$	Gate-to-Source Voltage	$\pm 20$
$E_{AS}$	Single Pulse Avalanche Energy ②	6.0
$dv/dt$	Peak Diode Recovery $dv/dt$ ③	4.5
$T_J$	Operating Junction and	$^\circ C$
$T_{STG}$	Storage Temperature Range	
	Soldering Temperature, for 10 seconds	300 (1.6mm from case)
	Mounting Torque, 6-32 or screw	10 lbf•in (1.1 N•m)

### Thermal Resistance

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

\*\*When mounted on FR-4 board using minimum recommended footprint. For recommended footprint and soldering techniques refer to application note #AN-994.

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	60	—	—	V
$\Delta V_{(\text{BR})\text{DSS}/\Delta T_J}$	Breakdown Voltage Temp. Coefficient	—	0.061	—	V/ $^\circ\text{C}$
$R_{\text{DS}(\text{ON})}$	Static Drain-to-Source On-Resistance	—	—	0.10	$\Omega$
$V_{\text{GS}(\text{th})}$	Gate Threshold Voltage	2.0	—	4.0	V
$g_{\text{fs}}$	Forward Transconductance	5.8	—	—	S
$I_{\text{DSS}}$	Drain-to-Source Leakage Current	—	—	25	$V_{\text{DS}} = 60\text{V}, V_{\text{GS}} = 0\text{V}$
		—	—	250	$V_{\text{DS}} = 48\text{V}, V_{\text{GS}} = 0\text{V}, T_J = 150^\circ\text{C}$
$I_{\text{GSS}}$	Gate-to-Source Forward Leakage	—	—	100	$V_{\text{GS}} = 20\text{V}$
	Gate-to-Source Reverse Leakage	—	—	-100	$V_{\text{GS}} = -20\text{V}$
$Q_g$	Total Gate Charge	—	—	24	$I_D = 17\text{A}$
$Q_{\text{gs}}$	Gate-to-Source Charge	—	—	6.3	$V_{\text{DS}} = 48\text{V}$
$Q_{\text{gd}}$	Gate-to-Drain ("Miller") Charge	—	—	9.0	$V_{\text{GS}} = 10\text{V}$ , See Fig. 6 and 13 ④
$t_{\text{d(on)}}$	Turn-On Delay Time	—	12	—	$V_{\text{DD}} = 30\text{V}$
$t_r$	Rise Time	—	59	—	$I_D = 17\text{A}$
$t_{\text{d(off)}}$	Turn-Off Delay Time	—	25	—	$R_G = 18\Omega$
$t_f$	Fall Time	—	38	—	$R_D = 1.7\Omega$ , See Fig. 10 ④
$L_D$	Internal Drain Inductance	—	4.5	—	nH
$L_c$	Internal Source Inductance	—	7.5	—	
$C_{\text{iss}}$	Input Capacitance	—	720	—	$V_{\text{GS}} = 0\text{V}$
$C_{\text{oss}}$	Output Capacitance	—	360	—	$V_{\text{DS}} = 25\text{V}$
$C_{\text{rss}}$	Reverse Transfer Capacitance	—	75	—	$f = 1.0\text{MHz}$ , See Fig. 5
$r$	Current Sensing Ratio	740	—	820	$I_D = 17\text{A}, V_{\text{GS}} = 10\text{V}$
$C_{\text{osc}}$	Output Capacitance of Sensing Cells	—	14	—	$V_{\text{GS}} = 0\text{V}, V_{\text{DS}} = 25\text{V}, f = 1.0\text{MHz}$

## Source-Drain Ratings and Characteristics

	Parameter	Min.	Typ.	Max.	Units	Conditions
$I_s$	Continuous Source Current (Body Diode)	—	—	17	A	MOSFET symbol showing the integral reverse p-n junction diode.
$I_{\text{SM}}$	Pulsed Source Current (Body Diode) ①	—	—	68		
$V_{\text{SD}}$	Diode Forward Voltage	—	—	1.5	V	$T_J = 25^\circ\text{C}, I_s = 17\text{A}, V_{\text{GS}} = 0\text{V}$ ④
$t_{\text{rr}}$	Reverse Recovery Time	—	87	180	ns	$T_J = 25^\circ\text{C}, I_F = 17\text{A}$
$Q_{\text{rr}}$	Reverse Recovery Charge	—	0.29	0.60	nC	$dI/dt = 100\text{A}/\mu\text{s}$ ④
$t_{\text{on}}$	Forward Turn-On Time	Intrinsic turn-on time is negligible (turn-on is dominated by $L_s + L_D$ )				

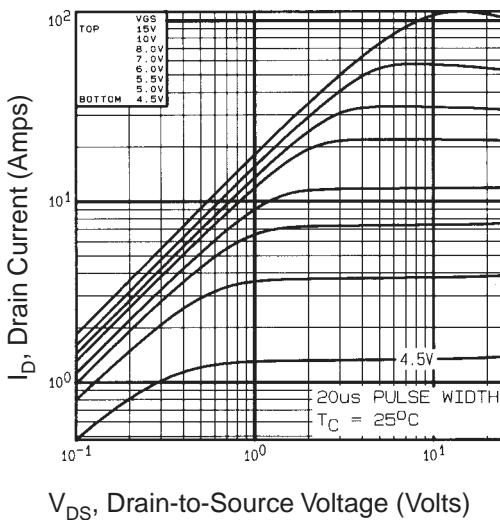
## Notes:

① Repetitive rating; pulse width limited by max. junction temperature. ( See fig. 11 )

③  $I_{\text{SD}} \leq 17\text{A}$ ,  $di/dt \leq 140\text{A}/\mu\text{s}$ ,  $V_{\text{DD}} \leq V_{(\text{BR})\text{DSS}}$ ,  $T_J \leq 175^\circ\text{C}$

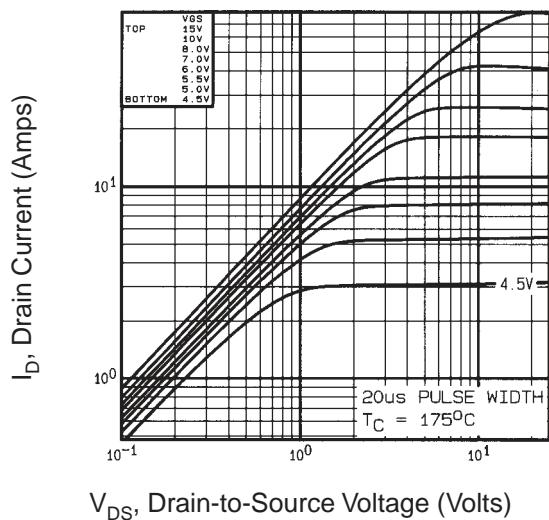
②  $V_{\text{DD}} = 25\text{V}$ , starting  $T_J = 25^\circ\text{C}$ ,  $L = 0.024\text{mH}$   
 $R_G = 25\Omega$ ,  $I_{\text{AS}} = 17\text{A}$ . (See Figure 12)

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



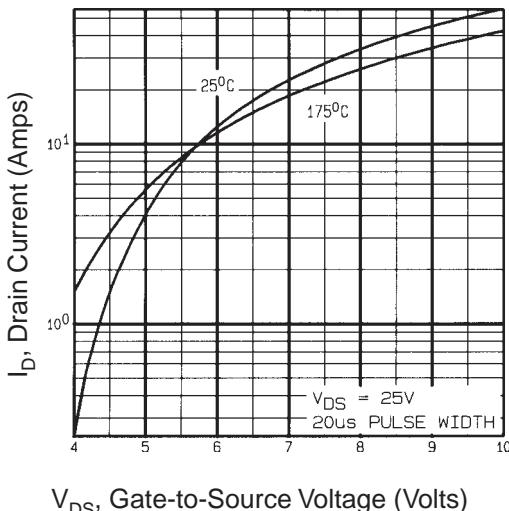
$V_{DS}$ , Drain-to-Source Voltage (Volts)

**Fig. 1 Typical Output Characteristics,  
 $T_C=25^\circ\text{C}$**



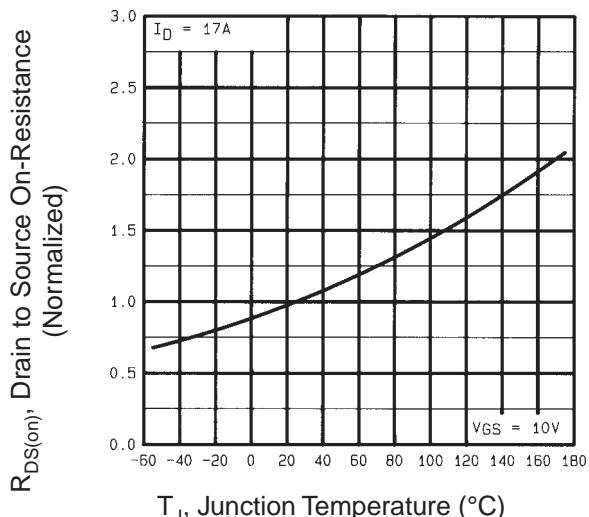
$V_{DS}$ , Drain-to-Source Voltage (Volts)

**Fig. 2 Typical Output Characteristics,  
 $T_C=175^\circ\text{C}$**



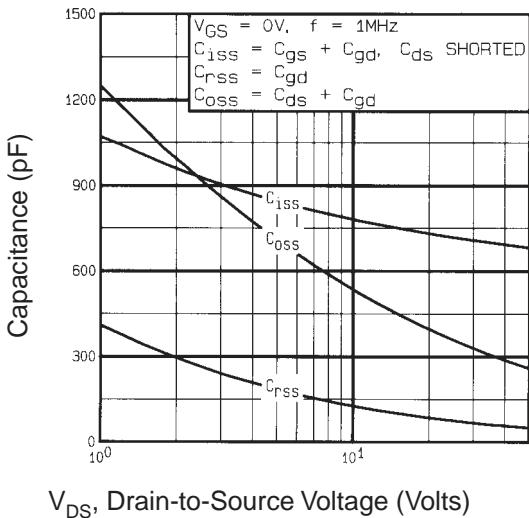
$V_{DS}$ , Gate-to-Source Voltage (Volts)

**Fig. 3 Typical Transfer Characteristics**

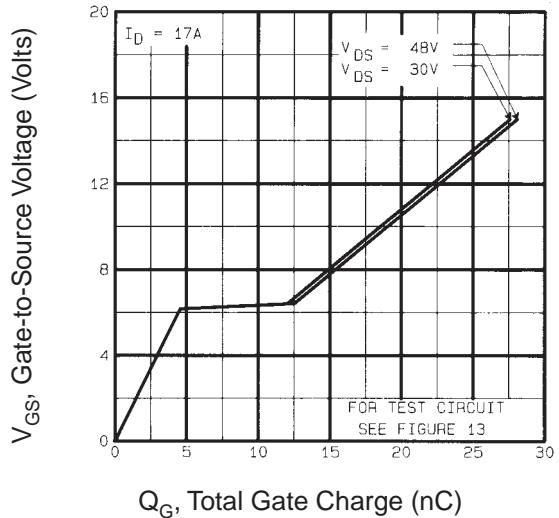


$T_J$ , Junction Temperature (°C)

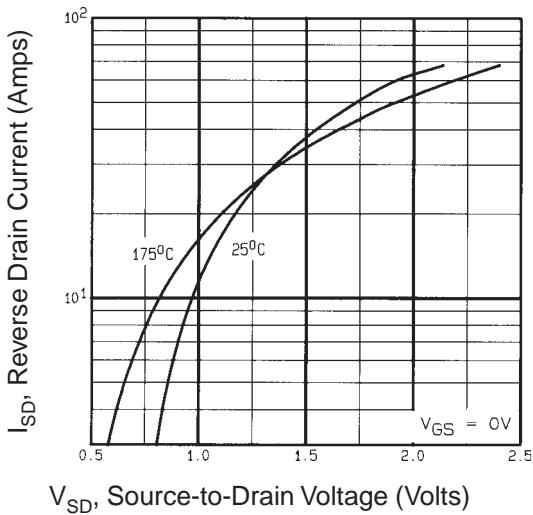
**Fig. 4 Normalized On-Resistance vs.  
Temperature**



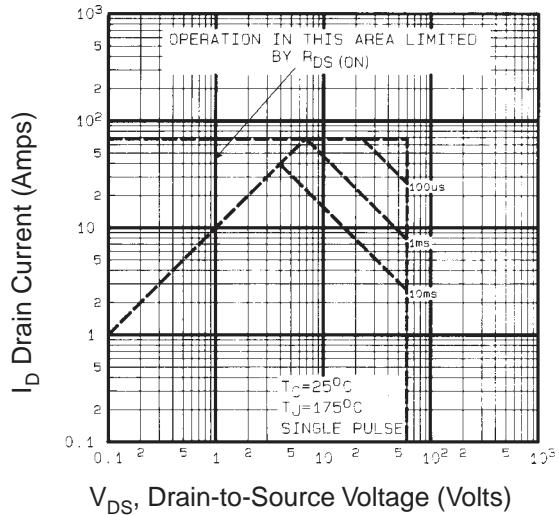
**Fig. 5 Typical Capacitance vs. Drain-to-Source Voltage**



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



**Fig. 7 Typical Source-Drain Diode Forward Voltage**



**Fig. 8 Maximum Safe Operating Area**

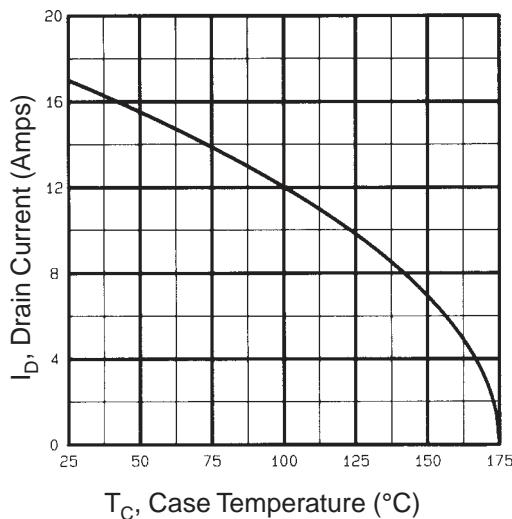


Fig. 9 Maximum Drain Current vs. Case Temperature

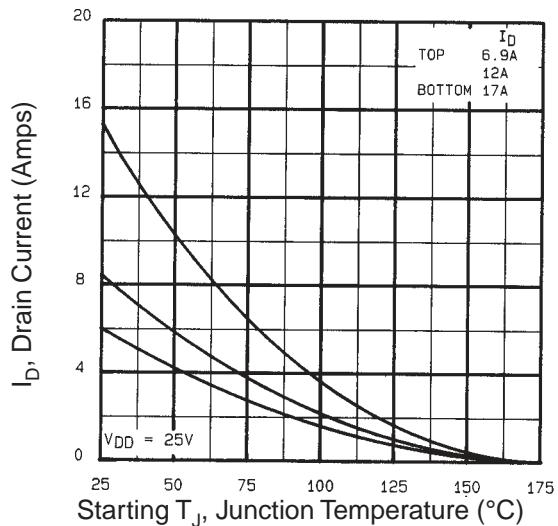


Fig. 12c Maximum Avalanche Energy vs. Drain Current

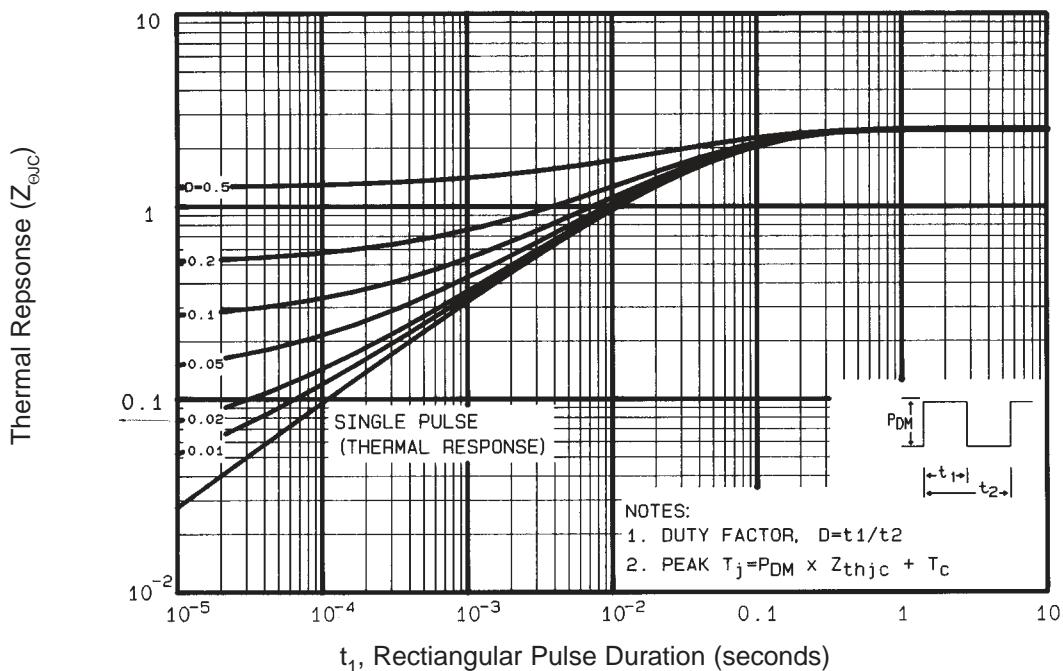
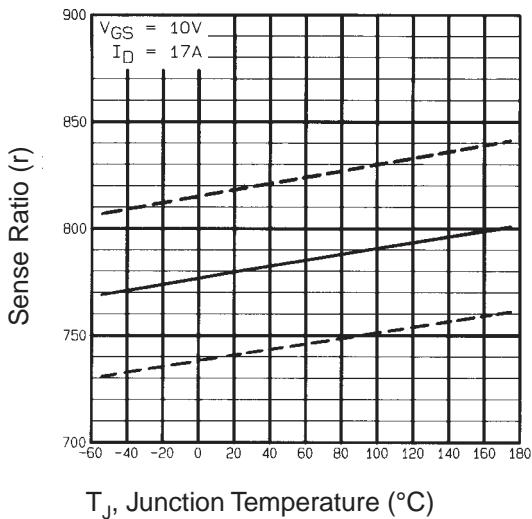
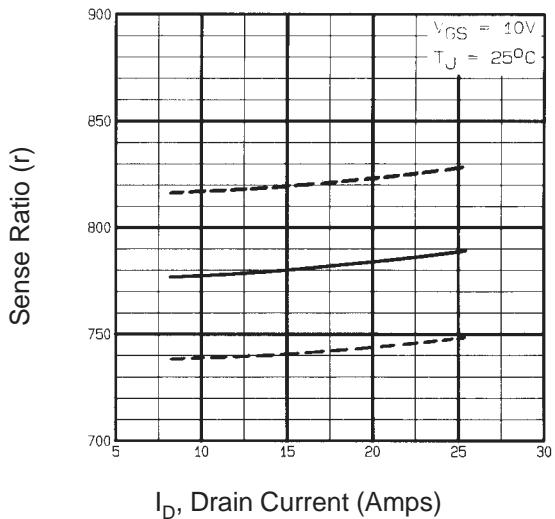


Fig. 11 Maximum Effective Transient Thermal Impedance, Junction-to-Case



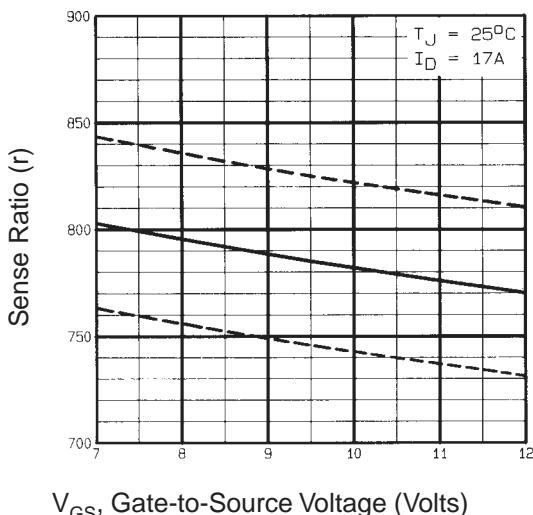
$T_J$ , Junction Temperature (°C)

Fig. 15 Typical HEXSense Ratio vs. Junction Temperature



$I_D$ , Drain Current (Amps)

Fig. 16 Typical HEXSense Ratio vs. Drain Current



$V_{GS}$ , Gate-to-Source Voltage (Volts)

Fig. 17 Typical HEXSense Ratio vs. Gate Voltage

Mechanical drawings, Appendix A

Part marking information, Appendix B

Test Circuit diagrams, Appendix C

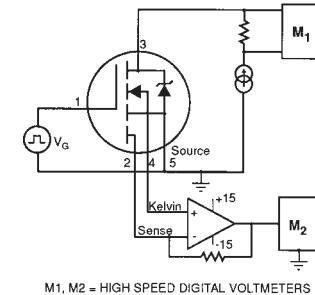


Fig. 18 HEXSense Ratio Test Circuit

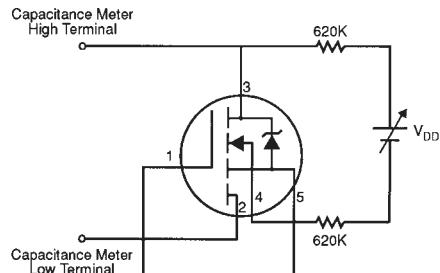


Fig. 19 HEXSense Sensing Cell Output Capacitance Test Circuit