



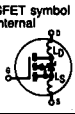


**Absolute Maximum Ratings**

Parameter	IRFM140, JANTXV, JANTX-, 2N7218	Units
$I_D$ @ $V_{GS} = 10V, T_C = 25^\circ C$	Continuous Drain Current	28
$I_D$ @ $V_{GS} = 10V, T_C = 100^\circ C$	Continuous Drain Current	20
$I_{DM}$	Pulsed Drain Current ①	112
$P_D$ @ $T_C = 25^\circ C$	Max. Power Dissipation	125
	Linear Derating Factor	1.0
$V_{GS}$	Gate-to-Source Voltage <sup>b</sup>	$\pm 20$
$E_{AS}$	Single Pulse Avalanche Energy ②	250 (See Fig. 12)
$I_{AR}$	Avalanche Current ①	28 (See $E_{AR}$ )
$E_{AR}$	Repetitive Avalanche Energy ①	12.5 (See Fig. 13)
$dv/dt$	Peak Diode Recovery $dv/dt$ ③	5.5 (See Fig. 13)
$T_J$	Operating Junction	-55 to 150
$T_{STG}$	Storage Temperature Range	
	Lead Temperature	300 (0.063 in. (1.6 mm) from case for 10s)
	Weight	9.3 (typical)


**Electrical Characteristics @  $T_J = 25^\circ C$  (Unless Otherwise Specified)**

Parameter	Min.	Typ.	Max.	Units	Test Conditions	
$BV_{DSS}$	Drain-to-Source Breakdown Voltage	100	—	—	V	$V_{GS} = 0V, I_D = 1.0 mA$
$\Delta BV_{DSS}/\Delta T_J$	Temperature Coefficient of Breakdown Voltage	—	0.13	—	V/°C	Reference to 25°C, $I_D = 1.0 mA$
$R_{DS(on)}$	Static Drain-to-Source On-State Resistance	—	—	0.077	$\Omega$	$V_{GS} = 10V, I_D = 20A$ ④
		—	—	0.125		$V_{GS} = 10V, I_D = 28A$
$V_{GS(th)}$	Gate Threshold Voltage	2.0	—	4.0	V	$V_{DS} = V_{GS}, I_D = 250 \mu A$
$g_{fs}$	Forward Transconductance	9.1	—	—	S (⑤)	$V_{DS} \geq 15V, I_{DS} = 20A$ ④
$I_{DSS}$	Zero Gate Voltage Drain Current	—	—	25	$\mu A$	$V_{DS} = 0.8 \times$ Max. Rating, $V_{GS} = 0V$
		—	—	250		$V_{DS} = 0.8 \times$ Max. Rating $V_{GS} = 0V, T_J = 125^\circ C$
$I_{GSS}$	Gate-to-Source Leakage Forward	—	—	100	nA	$V_{GS} = 20V$
$I_{GSS}$	Gate-to-Source Leakage Reverse	—	—	-100		$V_{GS} = -20V$
$Q_g$	Total Gate Charge	30	—	59	nC	$V_{GS} = 10V, I_D = 28A$
$Q_{gs}$	Gate-to-Source Charge	2.4	—	12		$V_{DS} = 0.5 \times$ Max. Rating
$Q_{gd}$	Gate-to-Drain ("Miller") Charge	12	—	30.7		See Fig. 6 and 14
$t_{d(on)}$	Turn-On Delay Time	—	—	21	ns	$V_{DD} = 50V, I_D = 20A, R_G = 9.1\Omega$
$t_r$	Rise Time	—	—	145		
$t_{d(off)}$	Turn-Off Delay Time	—	—	64		See Fig. 11
$t_f$	Fall Time	—	—	105		
$L_D$	Internal Drain Inductance	—	8.7	—	nH	Measured from the drain lead, 6 mm (0.25 in.) from package to center of die.
$L_S$	Internal Source Inductance	—	8.7	—		Measured from the source lead, 6 mm (0.25 in.) from package to source bonding pad.
$C_{iss}$	Input Capacitance	—	1660	—	pF	$V_{GS} = 0V, V_{DS} = 25V$
$C_{oss}$	Output Capacitance	—	550	—		$f = 1.0 MHz$
$C_{rss}$	Reverse Transfer Capacitance	—	120	—		See Fig. 5
$C_{DC}$	Drain-to-Case Capacitance	—	12	—		





## Source-Drain Diode Ratings and Characteristics

Parameter	Min.	Typ.	Max.	Units	Test Conditions
$I_S$ Continuous Source Current (Body Diode)	—	—	28	A	Modified MOSFET symbol showing the integral Reverse p-n junction rectifier. 
$I_{SM}$ Pulsed Source Current (Body Diode) ①	—	—	112		
$V_{SD}$ Diode Forward Voltage	—	—	1.5	V	$T_J = 25^\circ\text{C}$ , $I_S = 28\text{A}$ , $V_{GS} = 0\text{V}$ ④
$t_{rr}$ Reverse Recovery Time	—	—	400	nS	$T_J = 25^\circ\text{C}$ , $I_F = 28\text{A}$ , $di/dt \leq 100\text{ A}/\mu\text{s}$ ④
$Q_{RR}$ Reverse Recovery Charge	—	—	2.9	$\mu\text{C}$	$V_{DD} \leq 50\text{V}$
$t_{on}$ Forward Turn-On Time	Intrinsic turn-on time is negligible. Turn-on speed is substantially controlled by $L_S + L_D$ .				

## Thermal Resistance

Parameter	Min.	Typ.	Max.	Units	Test Conditions
$R_{thJC}$ Junction-to-Case	—	—	1.0	K/W ⑤	
$R_{thJS}$ Case-to-Sink	—	0.21	—		Mounting surface flat, smooth, and greased
$R_{thJA}$ Junction-to-Ambient	—	—	48		Typical socket mount

① Repetitive Rating; Pulse width limited by maximum junction temperature (see figure 9) Refer to current HEXFET reliability report

② @  $V_{DD} = 25\text{V}$ , Starting  $T_J = 25^\circ\text{C}$ ,  $L \geq 470\ \mu\text{H}$ ,  $R_G = 25\Omega$ , Peak  $I_L = 28\text{A}$

③  $I_{SD} \leq 28\text{A}$ ,  $di/dt \leq 170\text{ A}/\mu\text{s}$ ,  $V_{DD} \leq BV_{DSS}$ ,  $T_J \leq 150^\circ\text{C}$  Suggested  $R_G = 9.1\ \Omega$

④ Pulse width  $\leq 300\ \mu\text{s}$ ; Duty Cycle  $\leq 2\%$

⑤  $K/W = ^\circ\text{C}/\text{W}$   
 $W/K = \text{W}/^\circ\text{C}$

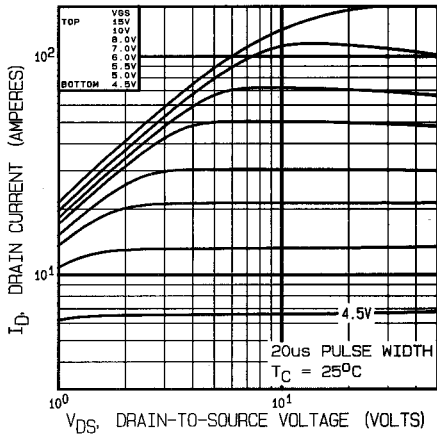


Fig. 1 — Typical Output Characteristics,  $T_C = 25^\circ\text{C}$

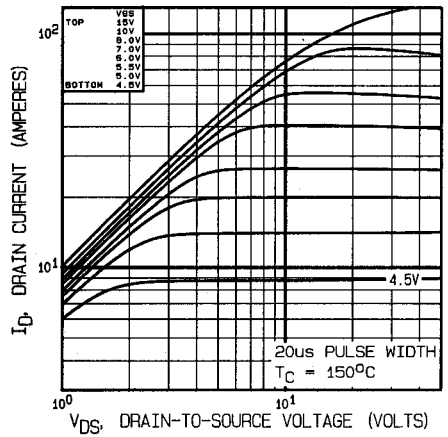


Fig. 2 — Typical Output Characteristics,  $T_C = 150^\circ\text{C}$

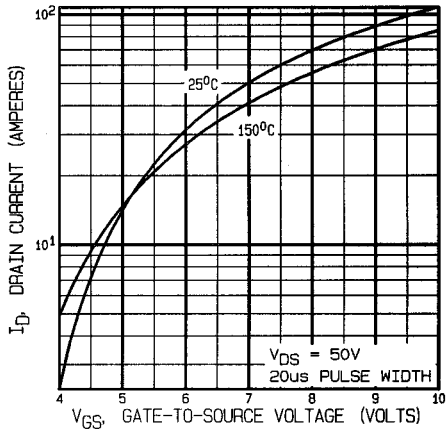


Fig. 3 — Typical Transfer Characteristics

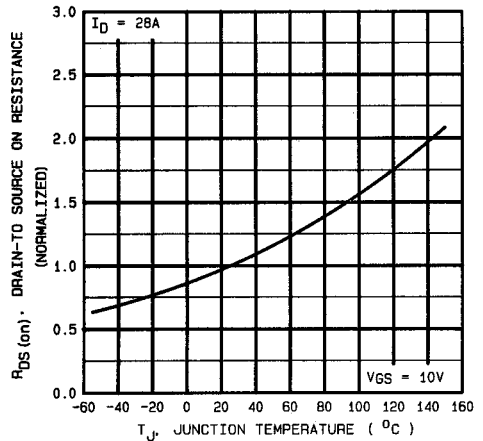


Fig. 4 — Normalized On-Resistance Vs. Temperature

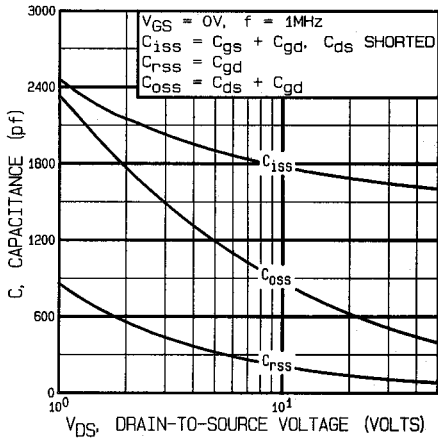


Fig. 5 — Typical Capacitance Vs. Drain-to-Source Voltage

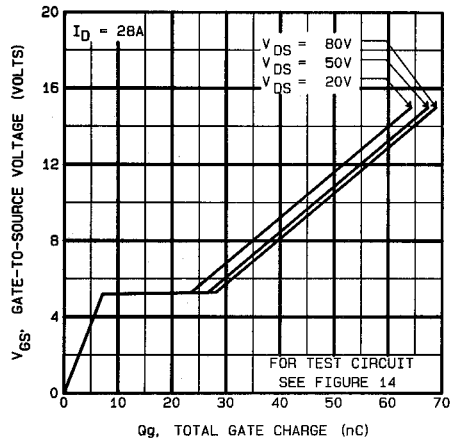


Fig. 6 — Typical Gate Charge Vs. Gate-to-Source Voltage

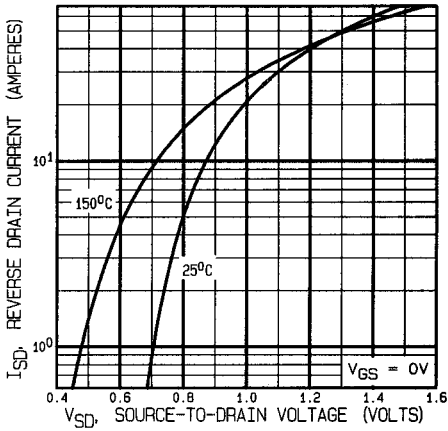


Fig. 7 — Typical Source-Drain Diode Forward Voltage

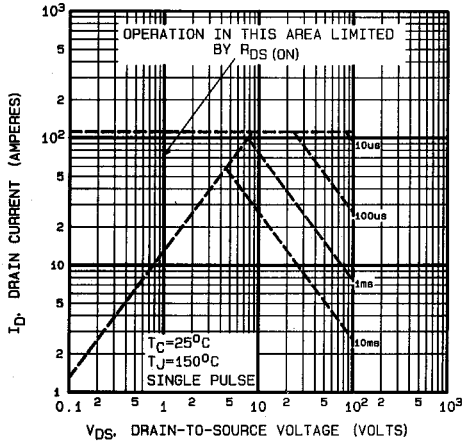


Fig. 8 — Maximum Safe Operating Area

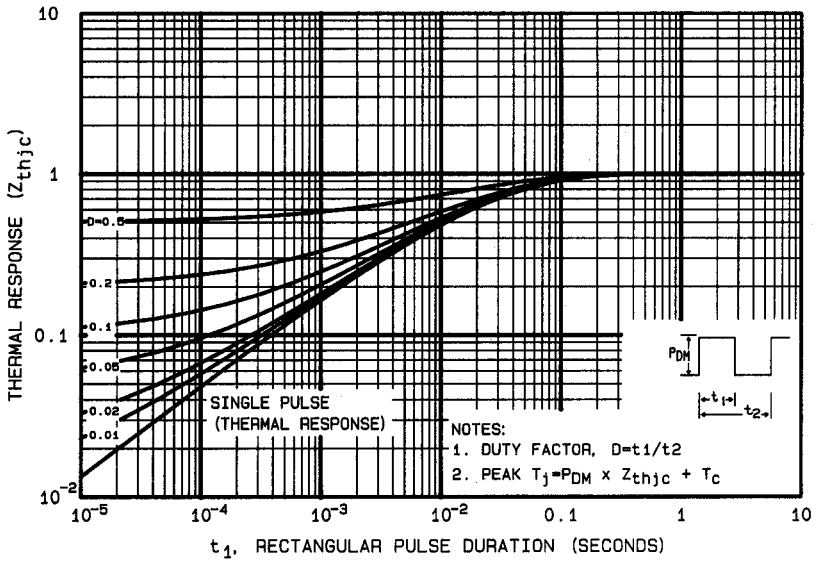


Fig. 9 — Maximum Effective Transient Thermal Impedance, Junction-to-Case Vs. Pulse Duration

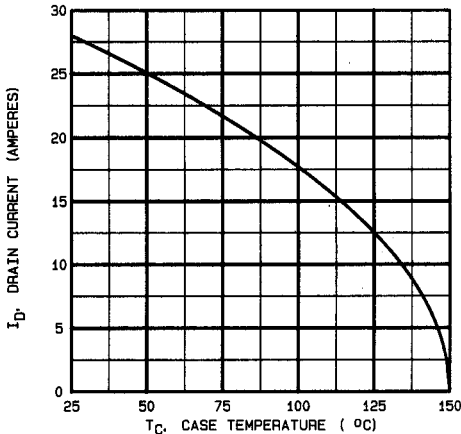


Fig. 10 — Maximum Drain Current Vs. Case Temperature

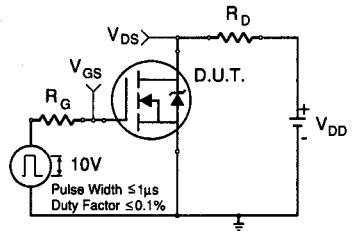


Fig. 11a — Switching Time Test Circuit

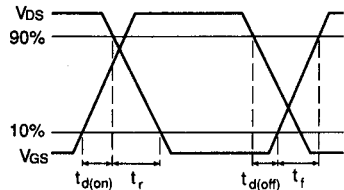


Fig. 11b — Switching Time Waveforms

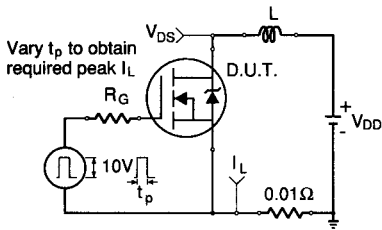


Fig. 12a — Unclamped Inductive Test Circuit

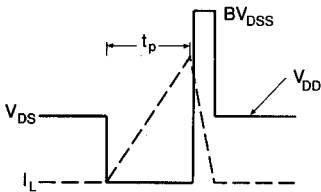


Fig. 12b — Unclamped Inductive Waveforms

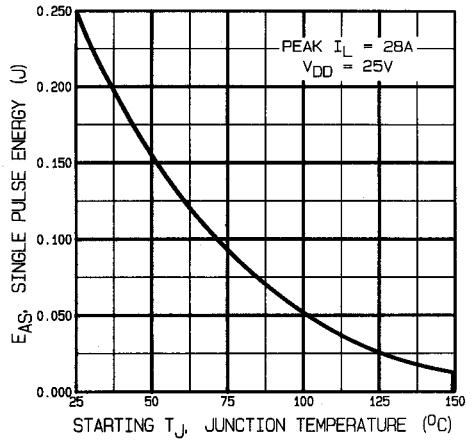


Fig. 12c — Maximum Avalanche Energy Vs. Starting Junction Temperature

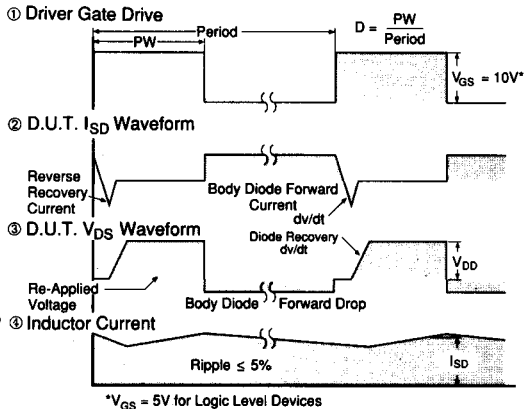
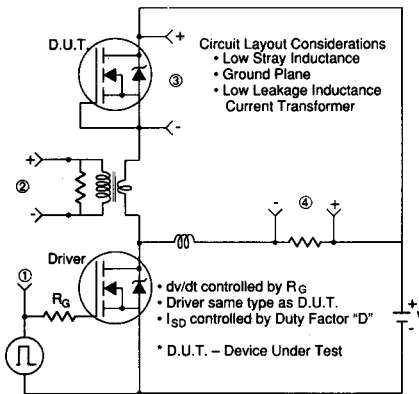


Fig. 13 — Peak Diode Recovery  $dv/dt$  Test Circuit

