

Applications

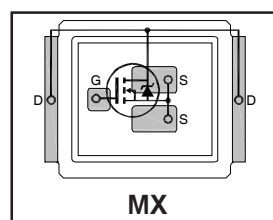
- Brushed Motor drive applications
- BLDC Motor drive applications
- Battery powered circuits
- Half-bridge and full-bridge topologies
- Synchronous rectifier applications
- Resonant mode power supplies
- OR-ing and redundant power switches
- DC/DC and AC/DC converters
- DC/AC Inverters

Benefits

- Improved Gate, Avalanche and Dynamic dV/dt Ruggedness
- Fully Characterized Capacitance and Avalanche SOA
- Enhanced body diode dV/dt and dI/dt Capability
- RoHS Compliant Containing no Lead, no Bromide and no Halogen

DirectFET® Power MOSFET

V_{DSS}	40V
R_{DS(on)} typ. max.	1.1mΩ
	1.4mΩ
I_D (Silicon Limited)	198A①
I_D (Package Limited)	90A



Base part number	Package Type	Standard Pack		Complete Part Number
		Form	Quantity	
IRF7946TRPbF	DirectFET MX	Tape and Reel	4800	IRF7946TRPbF

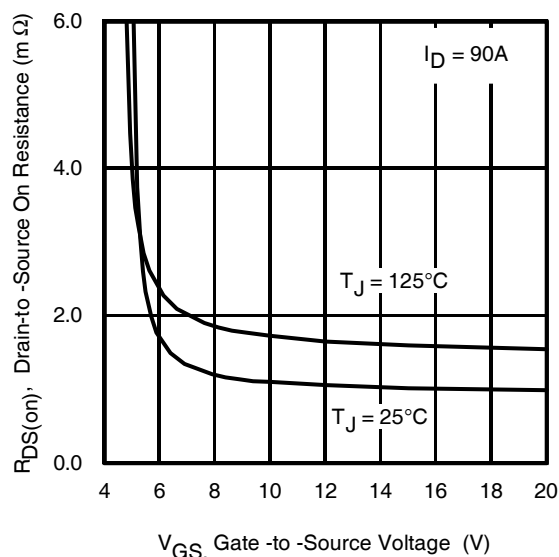


Fig 1. Typical On-Resistance vs. Gate Voltage

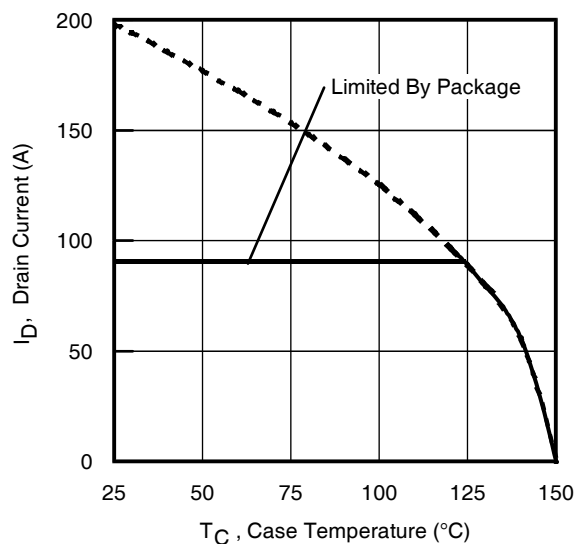


Fig 2. Maximum Drain Current vs. Case Temperature

Absolute Maximum Ratings

Symbol	Parameter	Max.	Units
I_D @ $T_C = 25^\circ\text{C}$	Continuous Drain Current, V_{GS} @ 10V (Silicon Limited)	198①	A
I_D @ $T_C = 100^\circ\text{C}$	Continuous Drain Current, V_{GS} @ 10V (Silicon Limited)	125①	
I_{DM}	Pulsed Drain Current ②	793	
P_D @ $T_C = 25^\circ\text{C}$	Maximum Power Dissipation	96	W
	Linear Derating Factor	0.77	W/°C
V_{GS}	Gate-to-Source Voltage	± 20	V
T_J	Operating Junction and	-55 to + 150	°C
T_{STG}	Storage Temperature Range		

Avalanche Characteristics

E_{AS} (Thermally limited)	Single Pulse Avalanche Energy ③	85	mJ
E_{AS} (tested)	Single Pulse Avalanche Energy Tested Value ①	163	
I_{AR}	Avalanche Current ②	See Fig. 14, 15, 22a, 22b	A
E_{AR}	Repetitive Avalanche Energy ②		mJ

Thermal Resistance

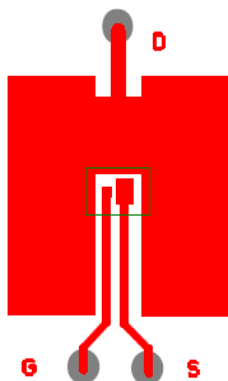
Symbol	Parameter	Typ.	Max.	Units
$R_{\theta JA}$	Junction-to-Ambient ①	—	55	°C/W
$R_{\theta JA}$	Junction-to-Ambient ②	12.5	—	
$R_{\theta JA}$	Junction-to-Ambient ③	20	—	
$R_{\theta JC}$	Junction-to-Case ④⑤	—	1.3	
$R_{\theta JA-PCB}$	Junction-to-PCB Mounted	1.0	—	

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

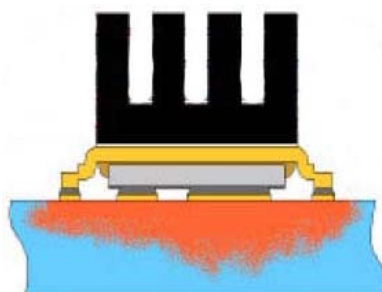
Symbol	Parameter	Min.	Typ.	Max.	Units	Conditions
$V_{(BR)DSS}$	Drain-to-Source Breakdown Voltage	40	—	—	V	$V_{GS} = 0V, I_D = 250\mu A$
$\Delta V_{(BR)DSS}/\Delta T_J$	Breakdown Voltage Temp. Coefficient	—	0.03	—	V/°C	Reference to 25°C , $I_D = 1.0mA$ ②
$R_{DS(on)}$	Static Drain-to-Source On-Resistance	—	1.1	1.4	mΩ	$V_{GS} = 10V, I_D = 90A$ ⑤
			1.7	—	mΩ	$V_{GS} = 6.0V, I_D = 72A$ ⑤
$V_{GS(th)}$	Gate Threshold Voltage	2.2	3.0	3.9	V	$V_{DS} = V_{GS}, I_D = 150\mu A$
I_{DSS}	Drain-to-Source Leakage Current	—	—	1.0	μA	$V_{DS} = 40V, V_{GS} = 0V$
		—	—	150	μA	$V_{DS} = 40V, V_{GS} = 0V, T_J = 125^\circ\text{C}$
I_{GSS}	Gate-to-Source Forward Leakage	—	—	100	nA	$V_{GS} = 20V$
	Gate-to-Source Reverse Leakage	—	—	-100	nA	$V_{GS} = -20V$
R_G	Internal Gate Resistance	—	0.67	—	Ω	

Notes:

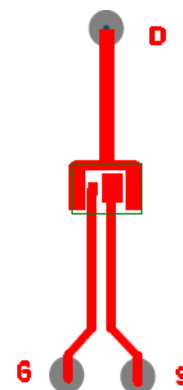
- ② Mounted on minimum footprint full size board with metalized back and with small clip heatsink.
- ③ Used double sided cooling , mounting pad with large heatsink.
- ④ T_C measured with thermocouple mounted to top (Drain) of part.



① Surface mounted on 1 in. square Cu (still air).



② Mounted to a PCB with small clip heatsink (still air)

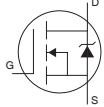


③ Mounted on minimum footprint full size board with metalized back and with small clip heatsink (still air)

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

Symbol	Parameter	Min.	Typ.	Max.	Units	Conditions
g_{fs}	Forward Transconductance	91	—	—	S	$V_{DS} = 10\text{V}$, $I_D = 90\text{A}$
Q_g	Total Gate Charge	—	141	212	nC	$I_D = 90\text{A}$
Q_{gs}	Gate-to-Source Charge	—	36	—		$V_{DS} = 20\text{V}$
Q_{gd}	Gate-to-Drain ("Miller") Charge	—	44	—		$V_{GS} = 10\text{V}$ ⑤
Q_{sync}	Total Gate Charge Sync. ($Q_g - Q_{gd}$)	—	97	—		$I_D = 90\text{A}$, $V_{DS} = 0\text{V}$, $V_{GS} = 10\text{V}$
$t_{d(on)}$	Turn-On Delay Time	—	20	—	ns	$V_{DD} = 20\text{V}$
t_r	Rise Time	—	49	—		$I_D = 30\text{A}$
$t_{d(off)}$	Turn-Off Delay Time	—	54	—		$R_G = 2.7\Omega$
t_f	Fall Time	—	41	—		$V_{GS} = 10\text{V}$ ⑤
C_{iss}	Input Capacitance	—	6852	—	pF	$V_{GS} = 0\text{V}$
C_{oss}	Output Capacitance	—	1046	—		$V_{DS} = 25\text{V}$
C_{rss}	Reverse Transfer Capacitance	—	735	—		$f = 1.0\text{MHz}$
$C_{oss \text{ eff. (ER)}}$	Effective Output Capacitance (Energy Related)	—	1307	—		$V_{GS} = 0\text{V}$, $V_{DS} = 0\text{V}$ to 32V ⑦
$C_{oss \text{ eff. (TR)}}$	Effective Output Capacitance (Time Related)	—	1465	—		$V_{GS} = 0\text{V}$, $V_{DS} = 0\text{V}$ to 32V ⑥

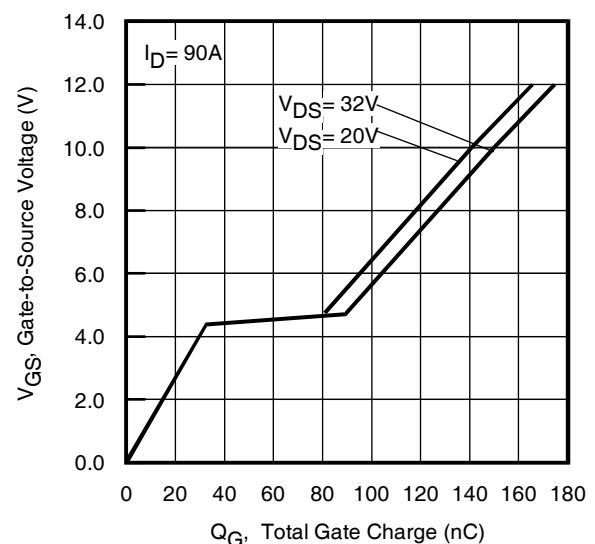
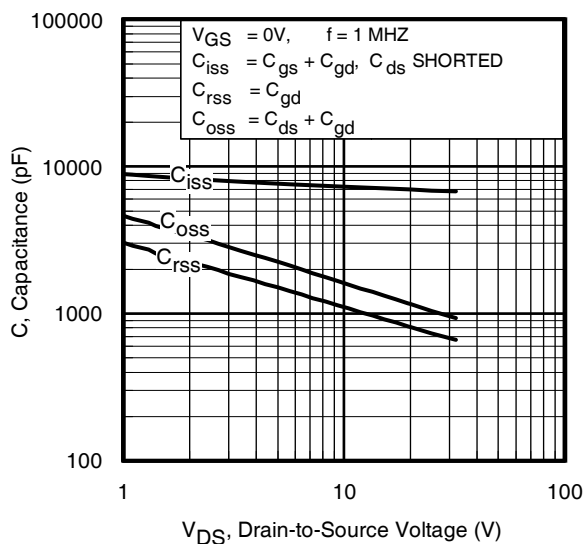
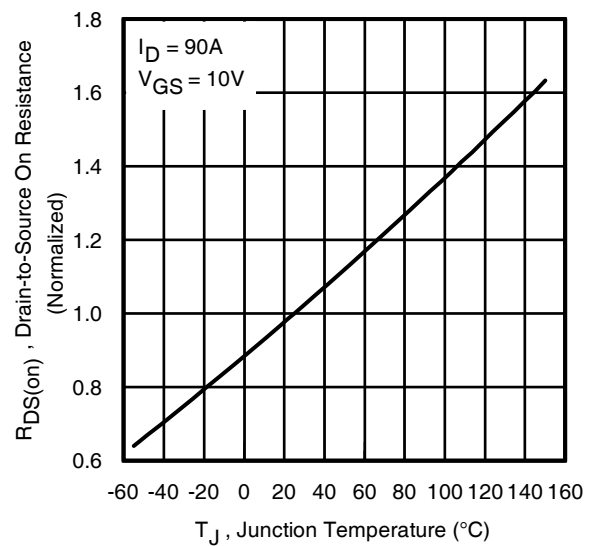
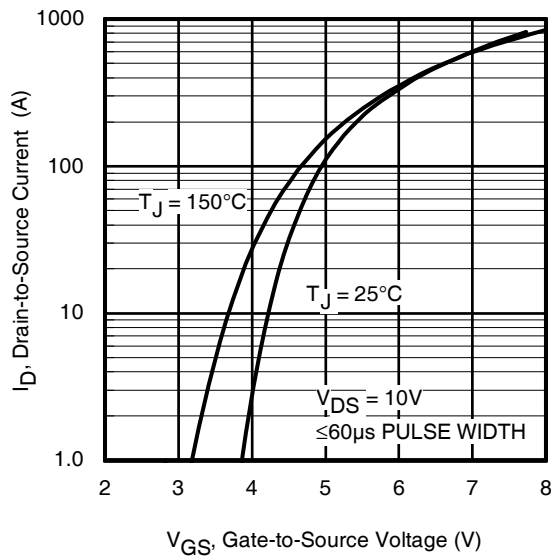
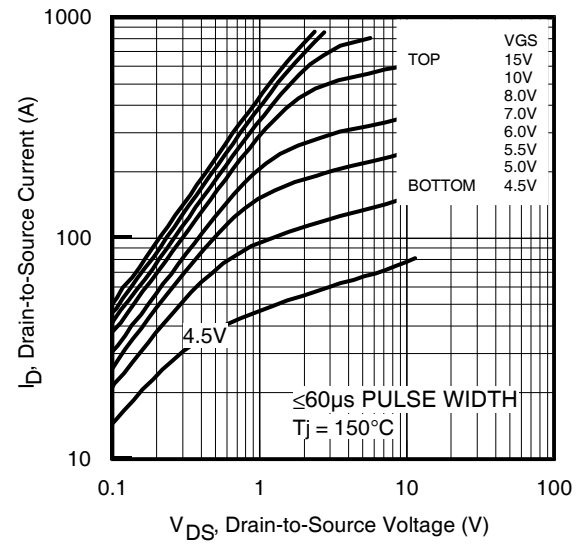
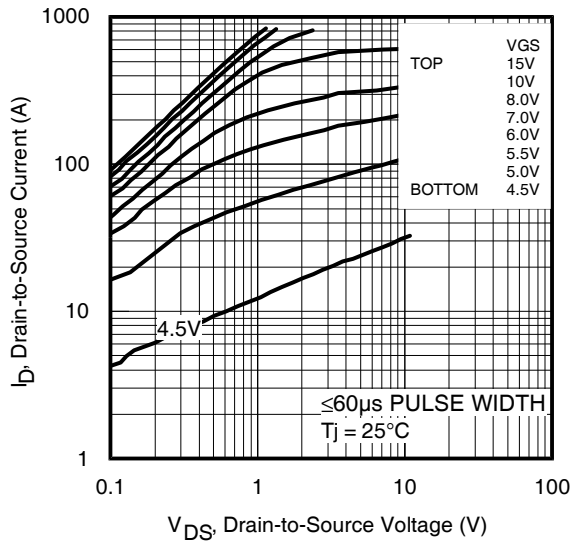
Diode Characteristics

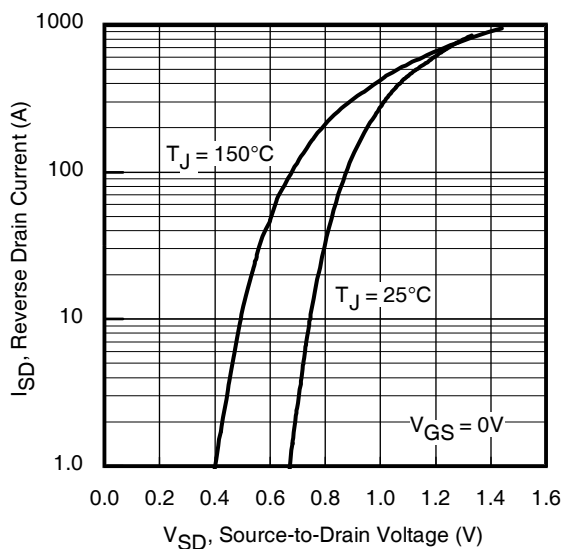
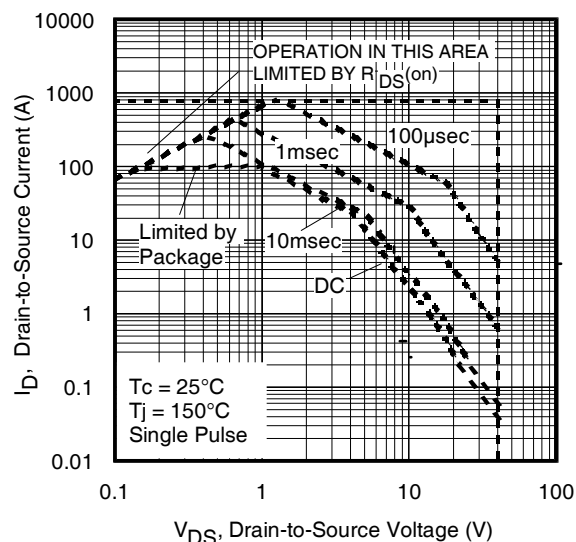
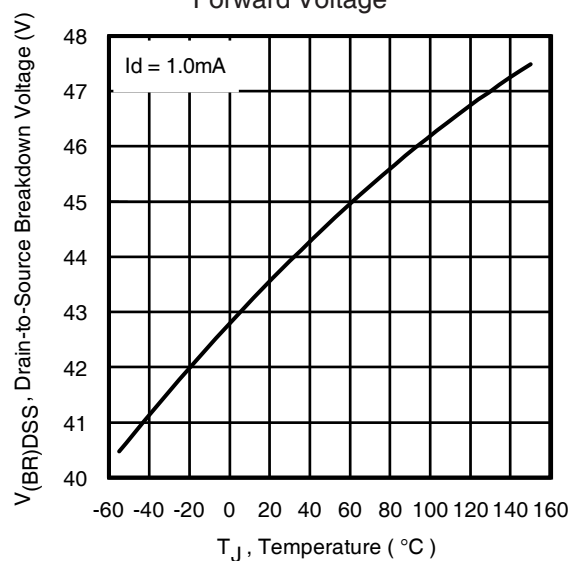
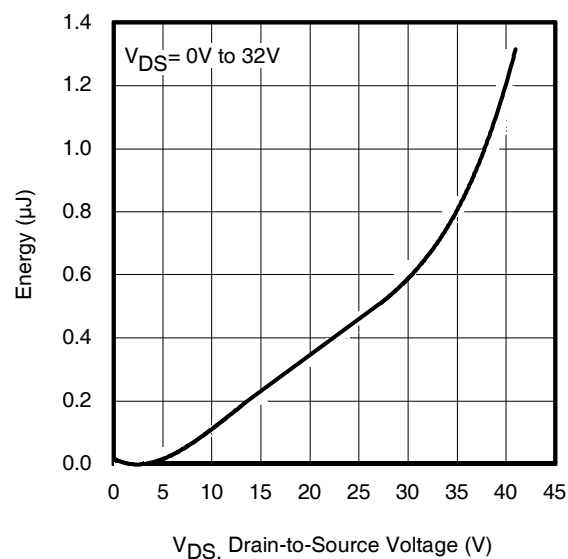
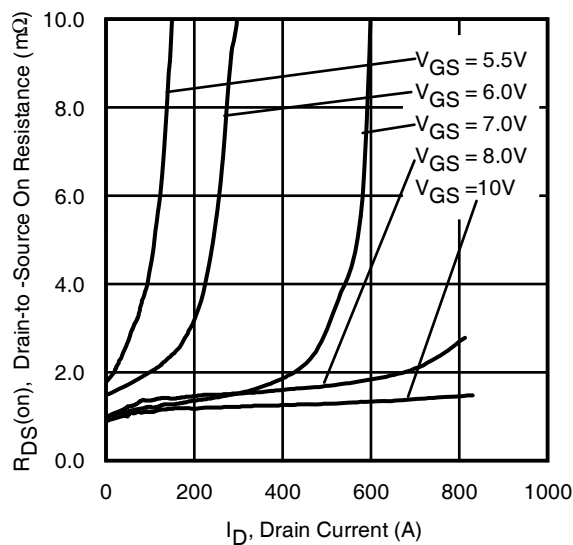
Symbol	Parameter	Min.	Typ.	Max.	Units	Conditions
I_S	Continuous Source Current (Body Diode)	—	—	96①	A	MOSFET symbol showing the integral reverse p-n junction diode. 
I_{SM}	Pulsed Source Current (Body Diode) ②	—	—	793	A	
V_{SD}	Diode Forward Voltage	—	0.75	1.2	V	$T_J = 25^\circ\text{C}$, $I_S = 90\text{A}$, $V_{GS} = 0\text{V}$ ③
dv/dt	Peak Diode Recovery ④	—	1.6	—	V/ns	$T_J = 175^\circ\text{C}$, $I_S = 90\text{A}$, $V_{DS} = 40\text{V}$
t_{rr}	Reverse Recovery Time	—	49	—	ns	$T_J = 25^\circ\text{C}$ $V_R = 34\text{V}$, $T_J = 125^\circ\text{C}$ $I_F = 90\text{A}$
Q_{rr}	Reverse Recovery Charge	—	74	—	nC	$T_J = 25^\circ\text{C}$ $di/dt = 100\text{A}/\mu\text{s}$ ⑤ $T_J = 125^\circ\text{C}$
I_{RRM}	Reverse Recovery Current	—	2.6	—	A	$T_J = 25^\circ\text{C}$

Notes:

- ① Calculated continuous current based on maximum allowable junction temperature. Package limit is 90A.
- ② Repetitive rating; pulse width limited by max. junction temperature.
- ③ Limited by T_{Jmax} , starting $T_J = 25^\circ\text{C}$, $L = 0.021\text{mH}$
 $R_G = 50\Omega$, $I_{AS} = 90\text{A}$, $V_{GS} = 10\text{V}$.
- ④ $I_{SD} \leq 90\text{A}$, $di/dt \leq 1135\text{A}/\mu\text{s}$, $V_{DD} \leq V_{(BR)DSS}$, $T_J \leq 150^\circ\text{C}$.

- ⑤ Pulse width $\leq 400\mu\text{s}$; duty cycle $\leq 2\%$.
- ⑥ $C_{oss \text{ eff. (TR)}}$ is a fixed capacitance that gives the same charging time as C_{oss} while V_{DS} is rising from 0 to 80% V_{DSS} .
- ⑦ $C_{oss \text{ eff. (ER)}}$ is a fixed capacitance that gives the same energy as C_{oss} while V_{DS} is rising from 0 to 80% V_{DSS} .
- ⑧ When mounted on 1" square PCB (FR-4 or G-10 Material). For recommended footprint and soldering techniques refer to application note #AN-994.
- ⑨ R_θ is measured at T_J approximately 90°C .
- ⑩ This value determined from sample failure population, starting $T_J = 25^\circ\text{C}$, $L = 0.021\text{mH}$, $R_G = 50\Omega$, $I_{AS} = 90\text{A}$, $V_{GS} = 10\text{V}$.


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

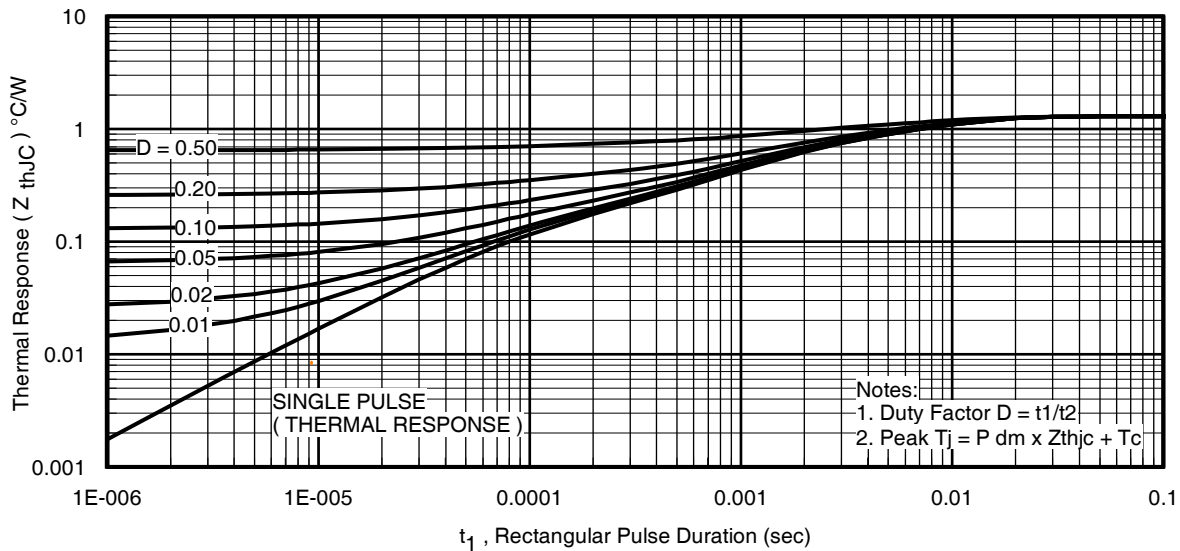


Fig 14. Maximum Effective Transient Thermal Impedance, Junction-to-Case

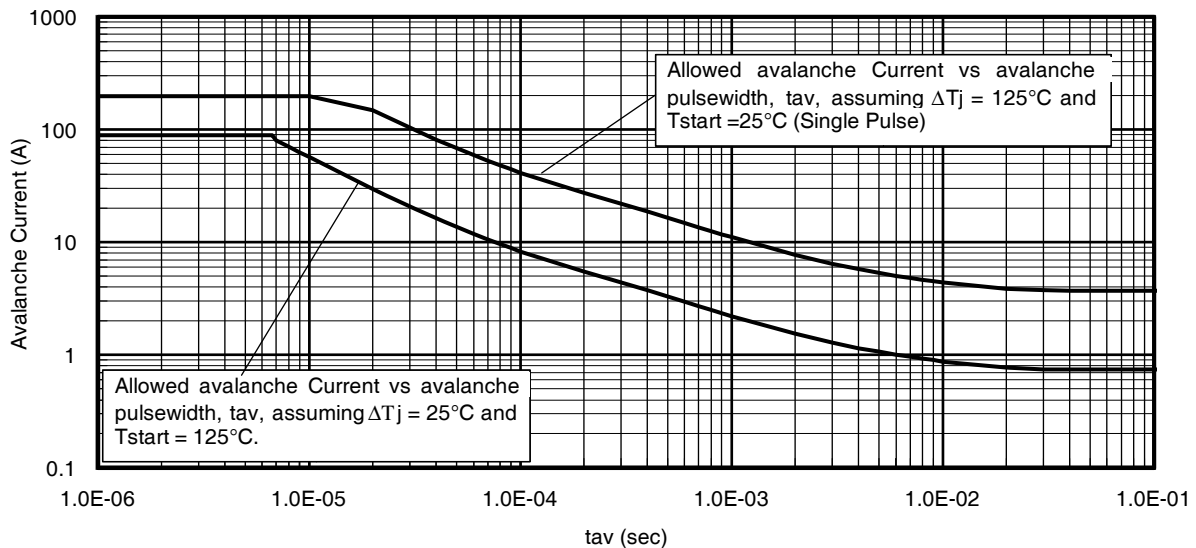


Fig 15. Typical Avalanche Current vs. Pulsewidth

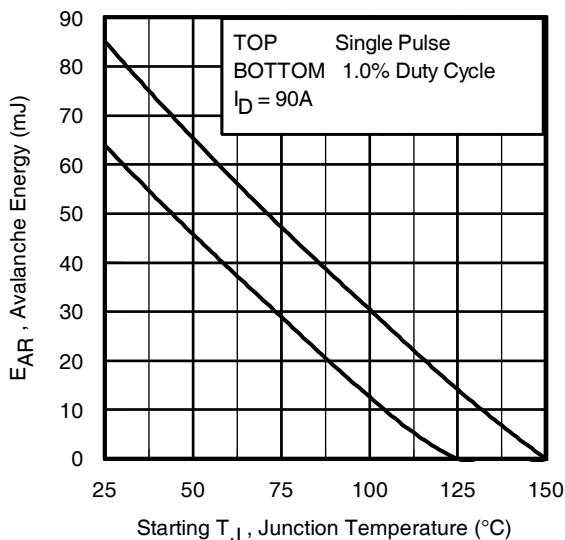


Fig 16. Maximum Avalanche Energy vs. Temperature

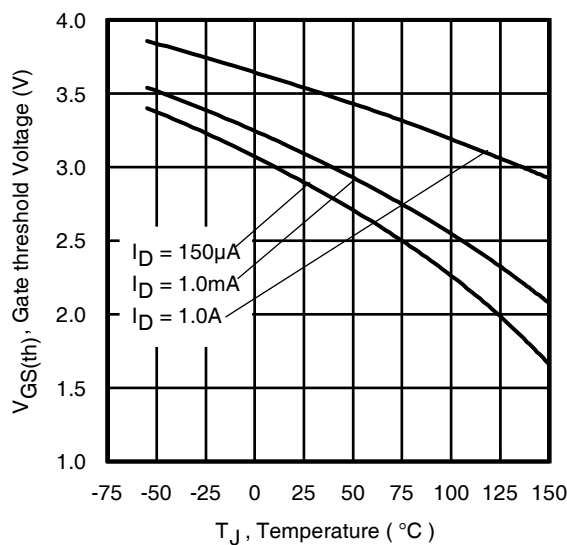
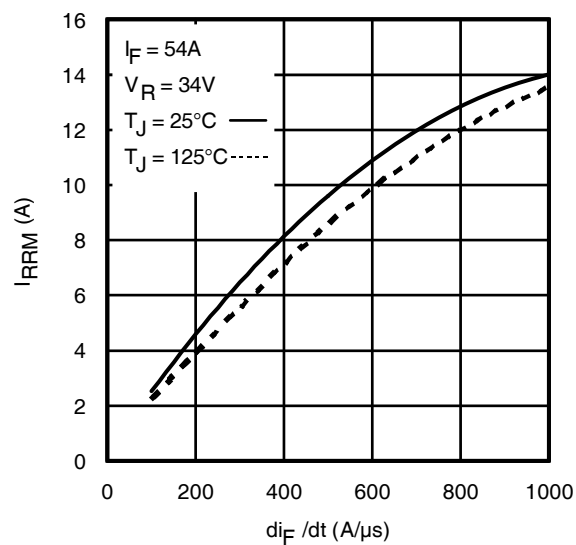
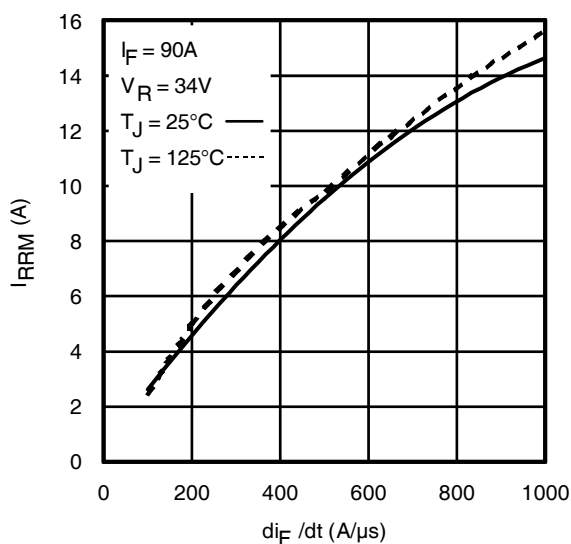
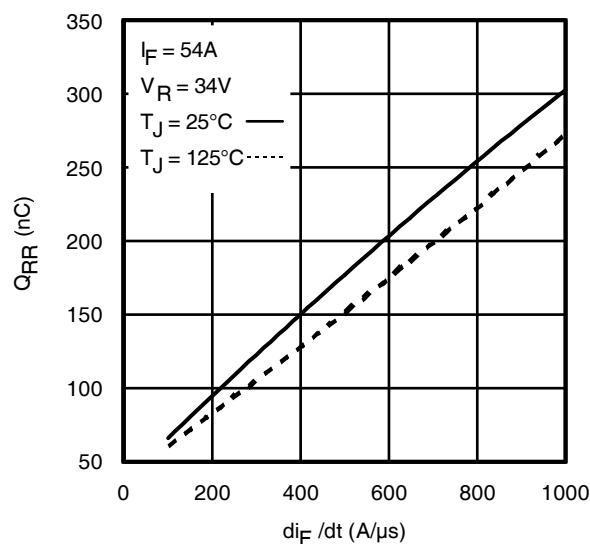
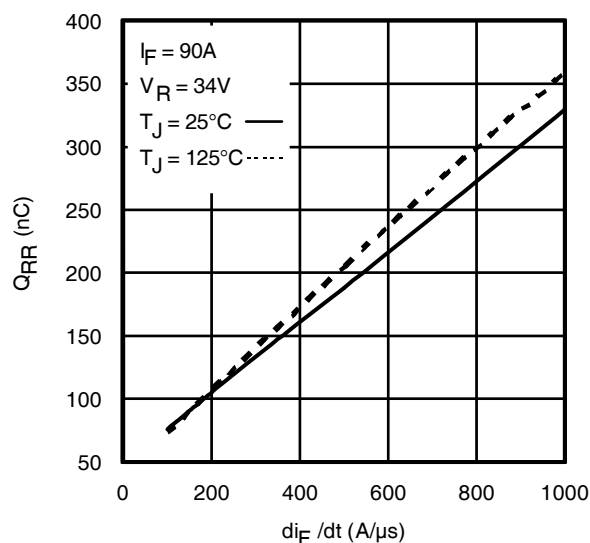
**Notes on Repetitive Avalanche Curves , Figures 14, 15:
(For further info, see AN-1005 at www.irf.com)**

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 16a, 16b.
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 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 13)

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

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

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


Fig 17. 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

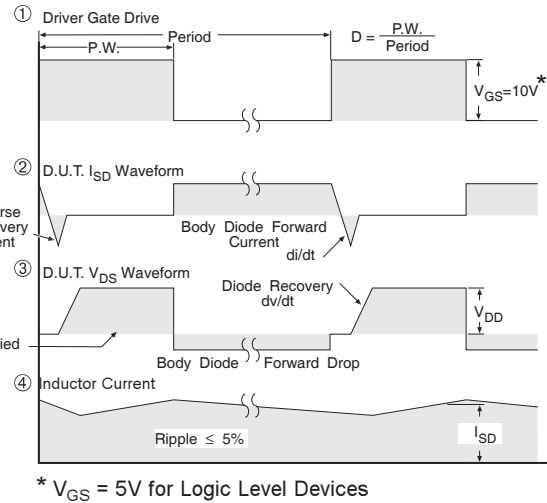
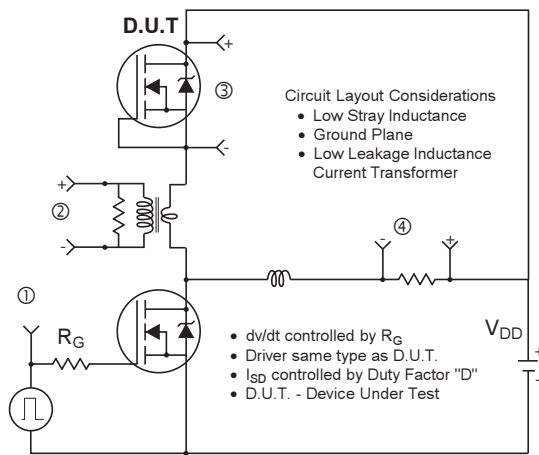


Fig 22. Peak Diode Recovery dv/dt Test Circuit for N-Channel HEXFET® Power MOSFETs

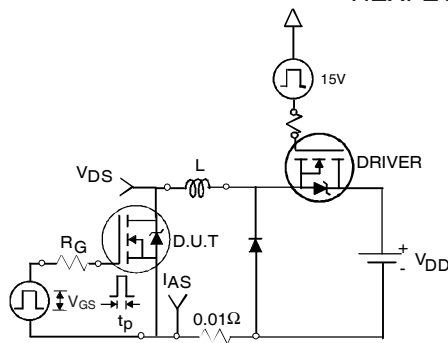


Fig 22a. Unclamped Inductive Test Circuit

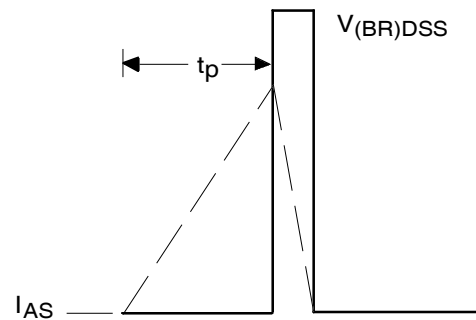


Fig 22b. Unclamped Inductive Waveforms

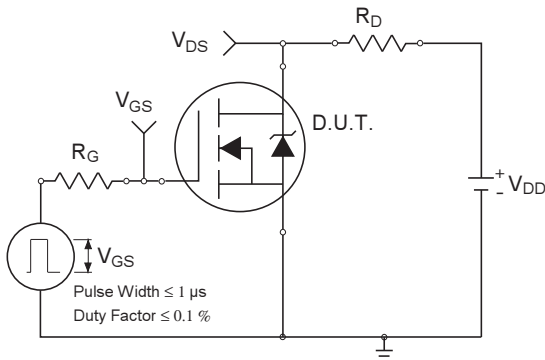


Fig 23a. Switching Time Test Circuit

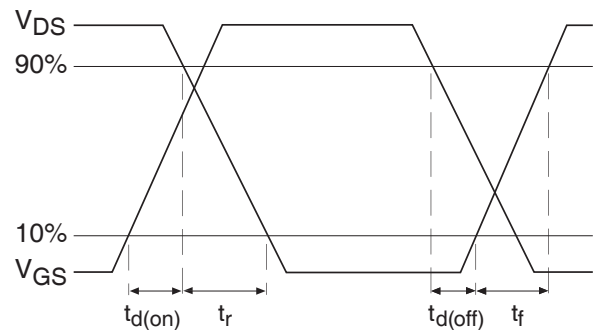


Fig 23b. Switching Time Waveforms

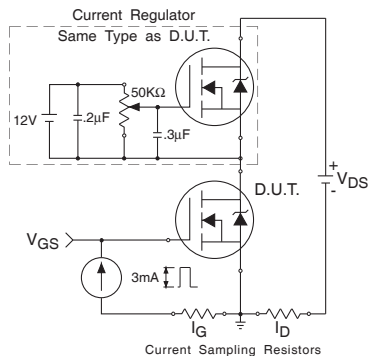


Fig 24a. Gate Charge Test Circuit

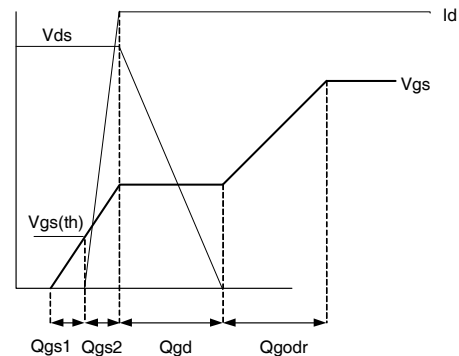
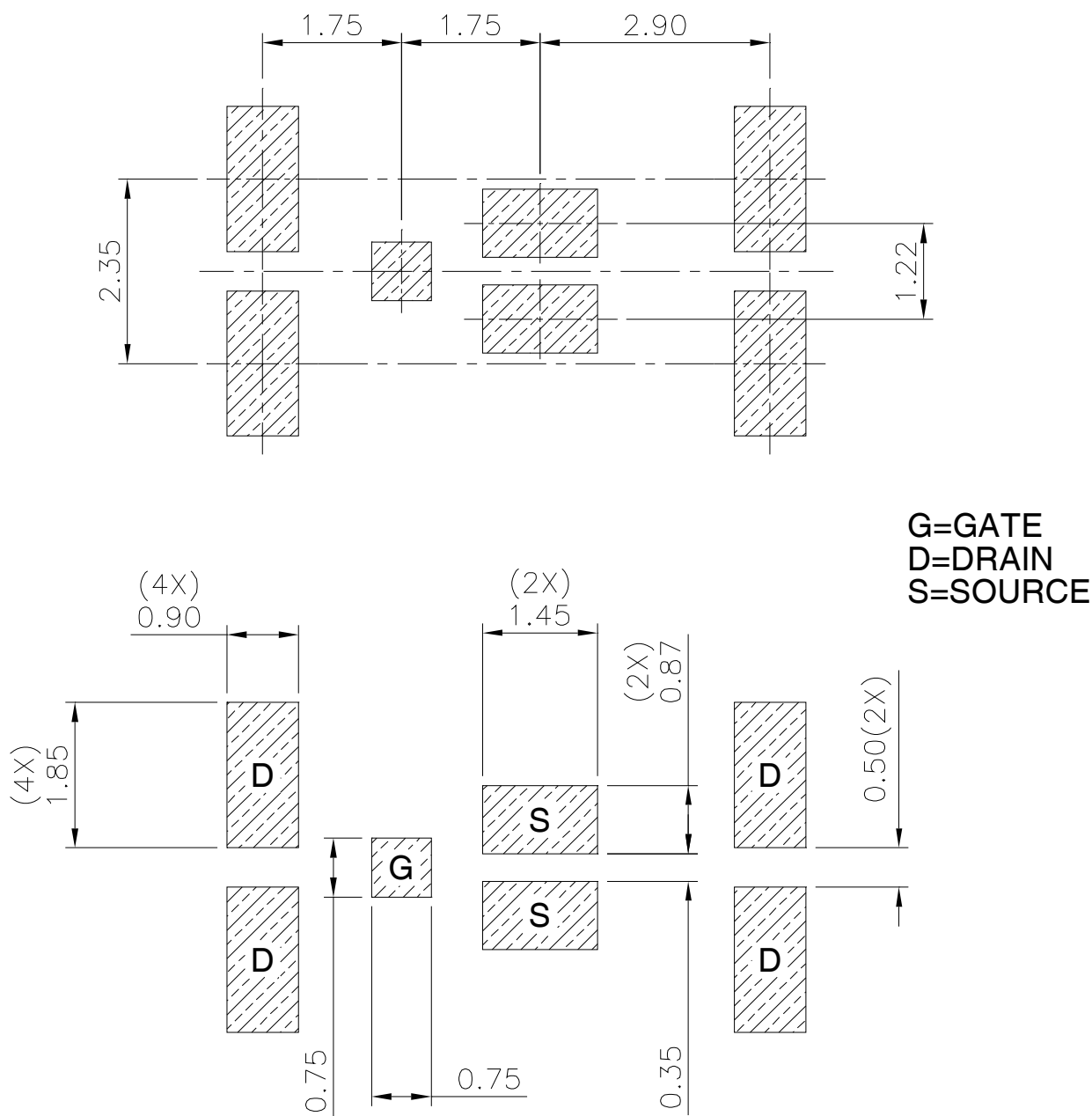


Fig 24b. Gate Charge Waveform

DirectFET® Board Footprint, MX Outline (Medium Size Can, X-Designation).

Please see DirectFET application note AN-1035 for all details regarding the assembly of DirectFET.

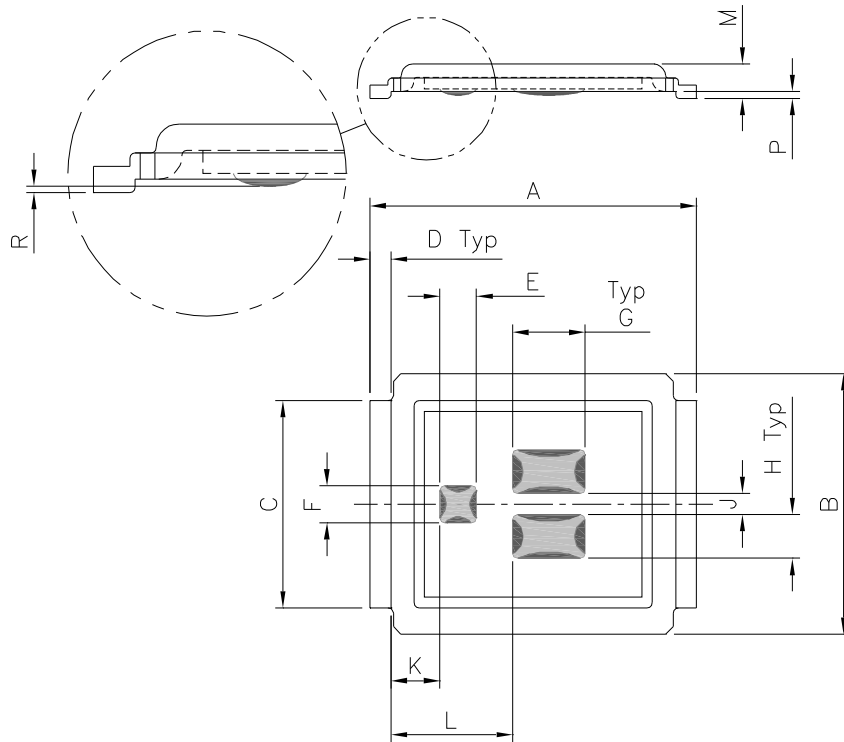
This includes all recommendations for stencil and substrate designs.



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

DirectFET® Outline Dimension, MX Outline (Medium Size Can, X-Designation).

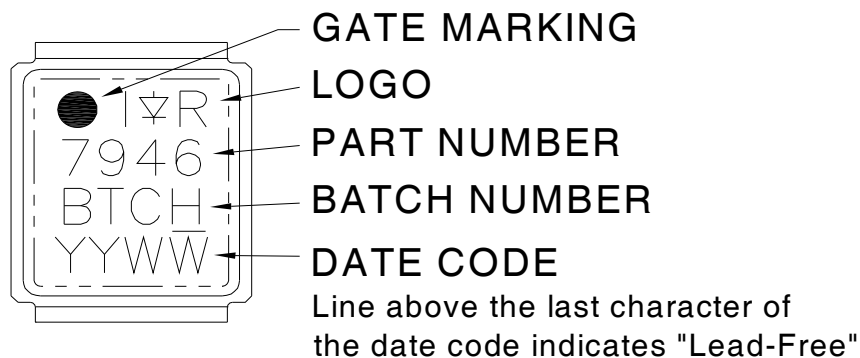
Please see DirectFET application note AN-1035 for all details regarding the assembly of DirectFET. This includes all recommendations for stencil and substrate designs.



CODE	METRIC		IMPERIAL	
	MIN	MAX	MIN	MAX
A	6.25	6.35	0.246	0.250
B	4.80	5.05	0.189	0.199
C	3.85	3.95	0.152	0.156
D	0.35	0.45	0.014	0.018
E	0.68	0.72	0.027	0.028
F	0.68	0.72	0.027	0.028
G	1.38	1.42	0.054	0.056
H	0.80	0.84	0.031	0.033
J	0.38	0.42	0.015	0.017
K	0.88	1.02	0.035	0.040
L	2.28	2.42	0.090	0.095
M	0.59	0.70	0.023	0.028
R	0.03	0.08	0.001	0.003
P	0.08	0.17	0.003	0.007

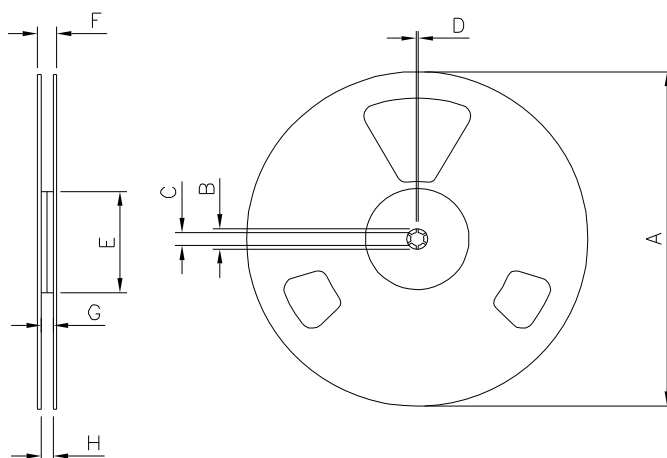
Dimensions are shown in
millimeters (inches)

DirectFET® Part Marking



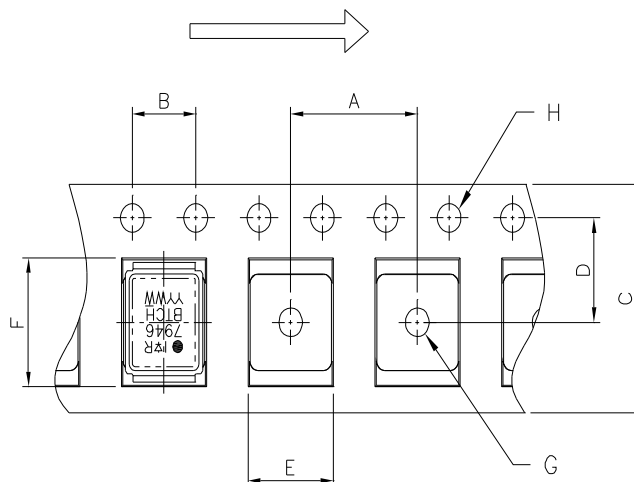
Note: For the most current drawing please refer to IR website at: <http://www.irf.com/package/>

DirectFET® Tape & Reel Dimension (Showing component orientation).



NOTE: Controlling dimensions in mm Std reel.
quantity is 4800 parts. (ordered as IRF7946PBF).

REEL DIMENSIONS				
STANDARD OPTION (QTY 4800)				
	METRIC		IMPERIAL	
CODE	MIN	MAX	MIN	MAX
A	330.0	N.C	12.992	N.C
B	20.2	N.C	0.795	N.C
C	12.8	13.2	0.504	0.520
D	1.5	N.C	0.059	N.C
E	100.0	N.C	3.937	N.C
F	N.C	18.4	N.C	0.724
G	12.4	14.4	0.488	0.567
H	11.9	15.4	0.469	0.606



NOTE: CONTROLLING
DIMENSIONS IN MM

DIMENSIONS				
	METRIC		IMPERIAL	
CODE	MIN	MAX	MIN	MAX
A	7.90	8.10	0.311	0.319
B	3.90	4.10	0.154	0.161
C	11.90	12.30	0.469	0.484
D	5.45	5.55	0.215	0.219
E	5.10	5.30	0.201	0.209
F	6.50	6.70	0.256	0.264
G	1.50	N.C	0.059	N.C
H	1.50	1.60	0.059	0.063

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

Qualification information†

Qualification level	Consumer††	
	(per JEDEC JESD47F††† guidelines)	
Moisture Sensitivity Level	DFET 1.5	MSL1
		(per JEDEC J-STD-020D†††)
RoHS compliant	Yes	

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

†† Higher qualification ratings may be available should the user have such requirements. Please contact your International Rectifier sales representative for further information: <http://www.irf.com/whoto-call/salesrep/>

††† Applicable version of JEDEC standard at the time of product release.

Revision History

Date	Comment
5/7/2014	- Updated data sheet based on corporate template. - Updated Qual level from "MSL3" to "MSL1" on page12. - Updated ordering information to reflect the End-Of-life (EOL) of the mini-reel option (EOL notice #264).
5/30/2014	- Remove IRF7946TR1PBF quantity= 1000 from ordering table on page1. - Remove continuous drain current package limit=90A from Absolute Maximum table-on page2

International
 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/>