

**Typical Applications**

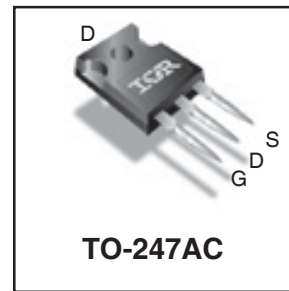
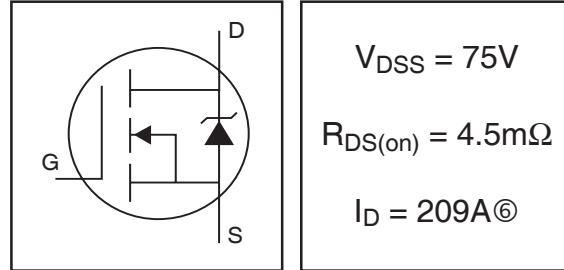
- Integrated Starter Alternator
- 42 Volts Automotive Electrical Systems

**Benefits**

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

**Description**

Specifically designed for Automotive applications, this Stripe Planar design of HEXFET® Power MOSFETs utilizes the latest processing techniques to achieve extremely low on-resistance per silicon area. Additional features of this HEXFET power MOSFET are a 175°C junction operating temperature, fast switching speed and improved repetitive avalanche rating. These benefits combine to make this design an extremely efficient and reliable device for use in Automotive applications and a wide variety of other applications.



<b>G</b>	<b>D</b>	<b>S</b>
Gate	Drain	Source

**Absolute Maximum Ratings**

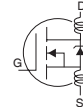
	Parameter	Max.	Units
$I_D @ T_C = 25^\circ\text{C}$	Continuous Drain Current, $V_{GS} @ 10\text{V}$	209Ⓞ	A
$I_D @ T_C = 100^\circ\text{C}$	Continuous Drain Current, $V_{GS} @ 10\text{V}$	148Ⓞ	
$I_{DM}$	Pulsed Drain Current ①	840	
$P_D @ T_C = 25^\circ\text{C}$	Power Dissipation	470	W
	Linear Derating Factor	3.1	W/°C
$V_{GS}$	Gate-to-Source Voltage	$\pm 20$	V
$E_{AS}$	Single Pulse Avalanche Energy②	1970	mJ
$I_{AR}$	Avalanche Current	See Fig.12a, 12b, 15, 16	A
$E_{AR}$	Repetitive Avalanche Energy⑦		mJ
dv/dt	Peak Diode Recovery dv/dt ③	5.0	V/ns
$T_J$	Operating Junction and	-55 to + 175	°C
$T_{STG}$	Storage Temperature Range		
	Soldering Temperature, for 10 seconds	300 (1.6mm from case )	
	Mounting Torque, 6-32 or M3 screw	10 lbf•in (1.1N•m)	

**Thermal Resistance**

	Parameter	Typ.	Max.	Units
$R_{\theta JC}$	Junction-to-Case	—	0.32	°C/W
$R_{\theta CS}$	Case-to-Sink, Flat, Greased Surface	0.24	—	
$R_{\theta JA}$	Junction-to-Ambient	—	40	

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

	Parameter	Min.	Typ.	Max.	Units	Conditions
$V_{(BR)DSS}$	Drain-to-Source Breakdown Voltage	75	—	—	V	$V_{GS} = 0V, I_D = 250\mu A$
$\Delta V_{(BR)DSS}/\Delta T_J$	Breakdown Voltage Temp. Coefficient	—	0.085	—	$V/^\circ\text{C}$	Reference to $25^\circ\text{C}, I_D = 1\text{mA}$
$R_{DS(on)}$	Static Drain-to-Source On-Resistance	—	3.6	4.5	$m\Omega$	$V_{GS} = 10V, I_D = 125A$ ④
$V_{GS(th)}$	Gate Threshold Voltage	2.0	—	4.0	V	$V_{DS} = 10V, I_D = 250\mu A$
$g_{fs}$	Forward Transconductance	130	—	—	S	$V_{DS} = 25V, I_D = 125A$
$I_{DSS}$	Drain-to-Source Leakage Current	—	—	20	$\mu A$	$V_{DS} = 75V, V_{GS} = 0V$
		—	—	250		$V_{DS} = 60V, V_{GS} = 0V, T_J = 150^\circ\text{C}$
$I_{GSS}$	Gate-to-Source Forward Leakage	—	—	200	nA	$V_{GS} = 20V$
	Gate-to-Source Reverse Leakage	—	—	-200		$V_{GS} = -20V$
$Q_g$	Total Gate Charge	—	410	620	nC	$I_D = 125A$
$Q_{gs}$	Gate-to-Source Charge	—	92	140		$V_{DS} = 60V$
$Q_{gd}$	Gate-to-Drain ("Miller") Charge	—	140	210		$V_{GS} = 10V$ ④
$t_{d(on)}$	Turn-On Delay Time	—	23	—	ns	$V_{DD} = 38V$
$t_r$	Rise Time	—	190	—		$I_D = 125A$
$t_{d(off)}$	Turn-Off Delay Time	—	130	—		$R_G = 1.2\Omega$
$t_f$	Fall Time	—	130	—		$V_{GS} = 10V$ ④
$L_D$	Internal Drain Inductance	—	5.0	—	nH	Between lead, 6mm (0.25in.) from package and center of die contact
$L_S$	Internal Source Inductance	—	13	—		
$C_{iss}$	Input Capacitance	—	13000	—	pF	$V_{GS} = 0V$
$C_{oss}$	Output Capacitance	—	2100	—		$V_{DS} = 25V$
$C_{rss}$	Reverse Transfer Capacitance	—	500	—		$f = 1.0\text{MHz}$ , See Fig. 5
$C_{oss}$	Output Capacitance	—	9780	—		$V_{GS} = 0V, V_{DS} = 1.0V, f = 1.0\text{MHz}$
$C_{oss}$	Output Capacitance	—	1360	—		$V_{GS} = 0V, V_{DS} = 60V, f = 1.0\text{MHz}$
$C_{oss \text{ eff.}}$	Effective Output Capacitance ⑤	—	2320	—		$V_{GS} = 0V, V_{DS} = 0V \text{ to } 60V$



## Source-Drain Ratings and Characteristics

	Parameter	Min.	Typ.	Max.	Units	Conditions
$I_S$	Continuous Source Current (Body Diode)	—	—	209⑥	A	MOSFET symbol showing the integral reverse p-n junction diode.
$I_{SM}$	Pulsed Source Current (Body Diode) ①	—	—	840		
$V_{SD}$	Diode Forward Voltage	—	—	1.3	V	$T_J = 25^\circ\text{C}, I_S = 125A, V_{GS} = 0V$ ④
$t_{rr}$	Reverse Recovery Time	—	140	210	ns	$T_J = 25^\circ\text{C}, I_F = 125A$
$Q_{rr}$	Reverse Recovery Charge	—	880	1320	nC	$di/dt = 100A/\mu s$ ④
$t_{on}$	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).
- ② Starting  $T_J = 25^\circ\text{C}$ ,  $L = 0.25\text{mH}$ ,  $R_G = 25\Omega$ ,  $I_{AS} = 125A$ . (See Figure 12).
- ③  $I_{SD} \leq 125A$ ,  $di/dt \leq 260A/\mu s$ ,  $V_{DD} \leq V_{(BR)DSS}$ ,  $T_J \leq 175^\circ\text{C}$
- ④ Pulse width  $\leq 400\mu s$ ; duty cycle  $\leq 2\%$ .
- ⑤  $C_{oss \text{ eff.}}$  is a fixed capacitance that gives the same charging time as  $C_{oss}$  while  $V_{DS}$  is rising from 0 to 80%  $V_{DSS}$ .
- ⑥ Calculated continuous current based on maximum allowable junction temperature. Package limitation current is 90A.
- ⑦ Limited by  $T_{Jmax}$ , see Fig.12a, 12b, 15, 16 for typical repetitive avalanche performance.

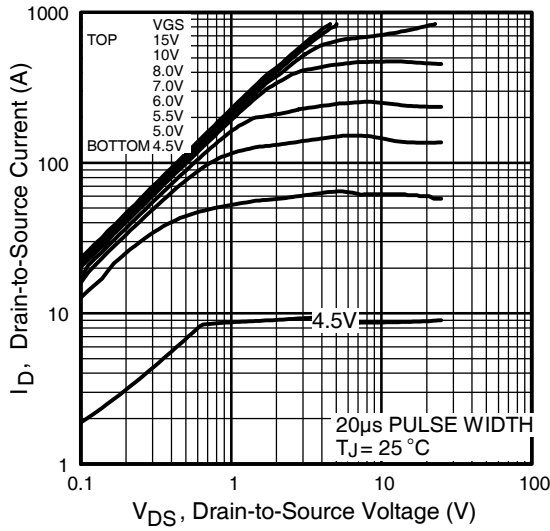


Fig 1. Typical Output Characteristics

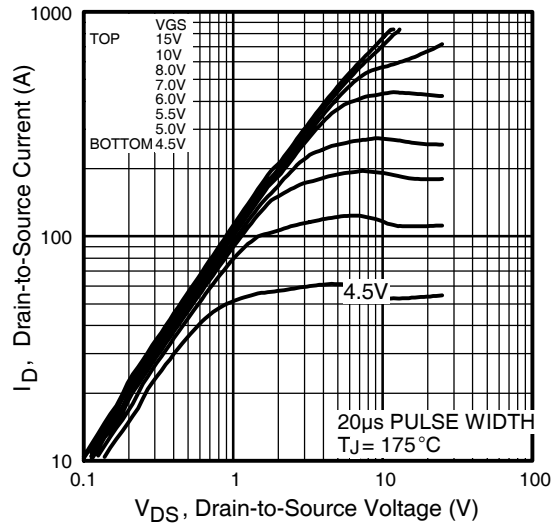


Fig 2. Typical Output Characteristics

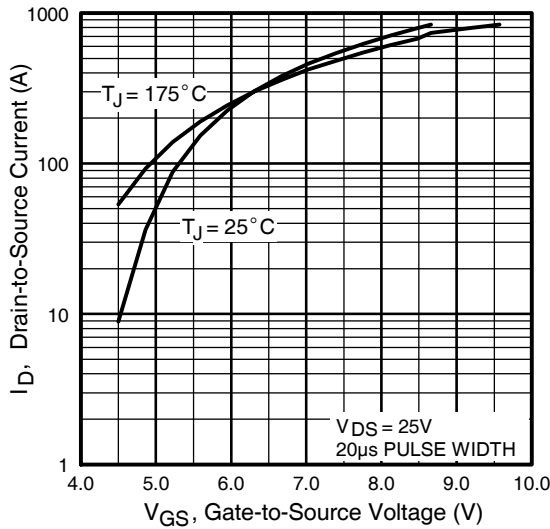


Fig 3. Typical Transfer Characteristics

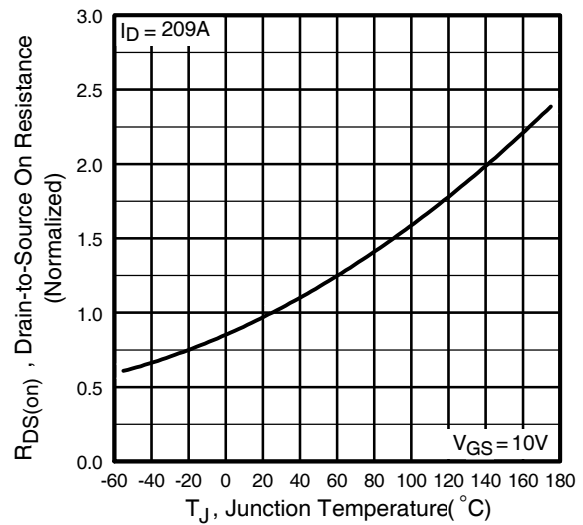
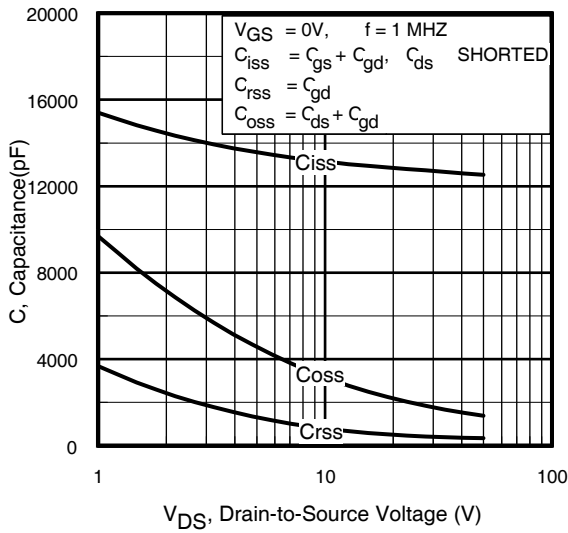
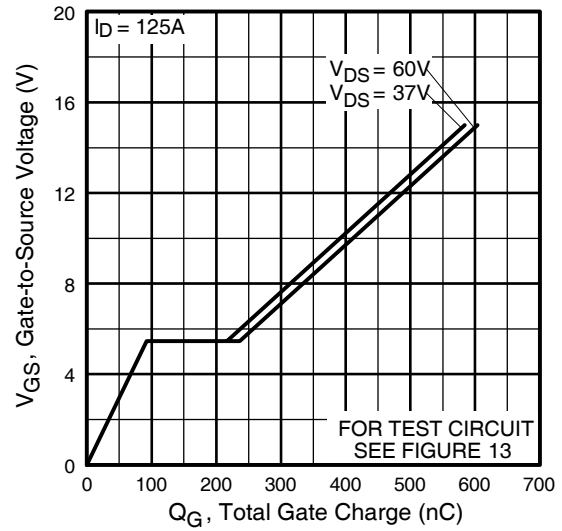


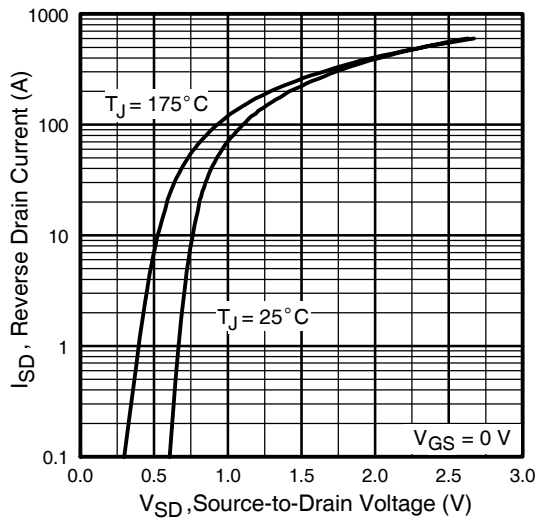
Fig 4. Normalized On-Resistance Vs. Temperature



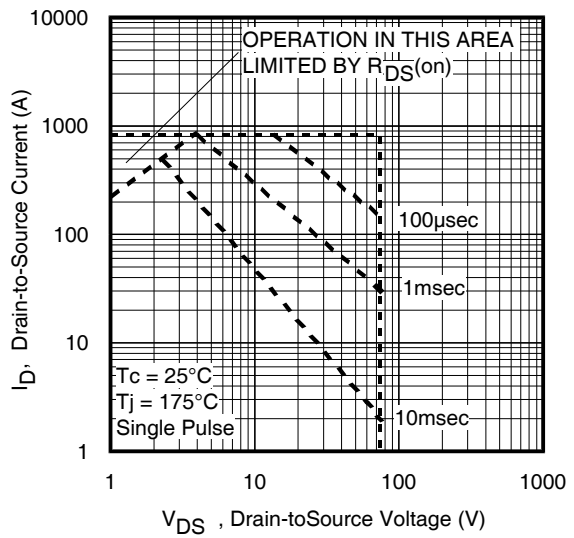
**Fig 5.** Typical Capacitance Vs. Drain-to-Source Voltage



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



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



**Fig 8.** Maximum Safe Operating Area

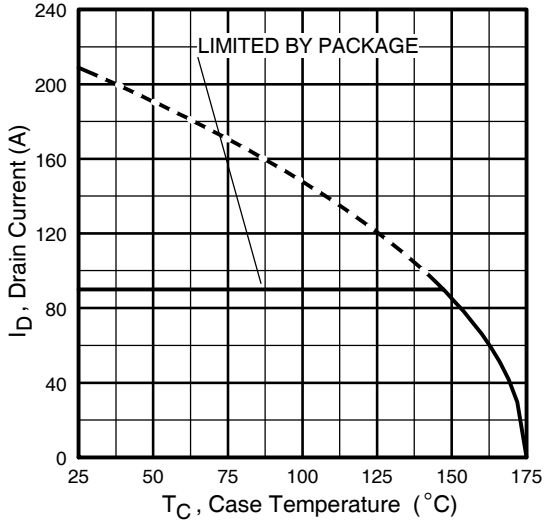


Fig 9. Maximum Drain Current Vs. Case Temperature

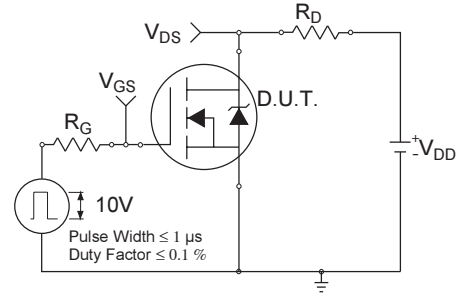


Fig 10a. Switching Time Test Circuit

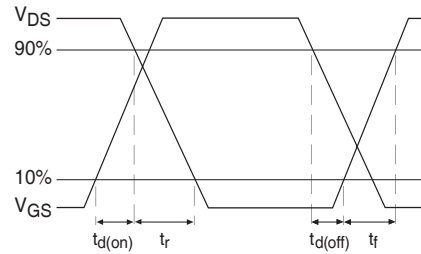


Fig 10b. Switching Time Waveforms

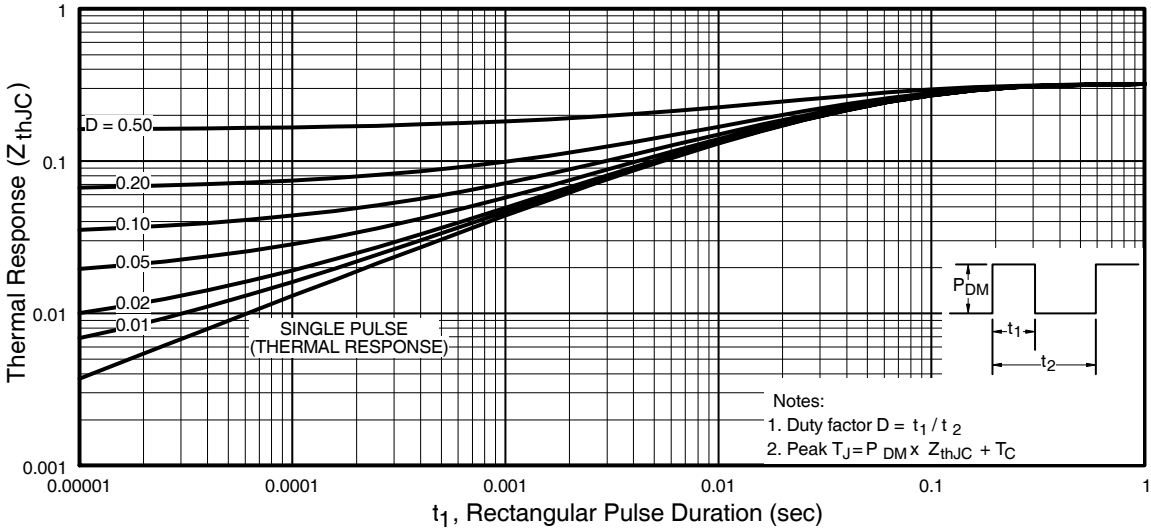
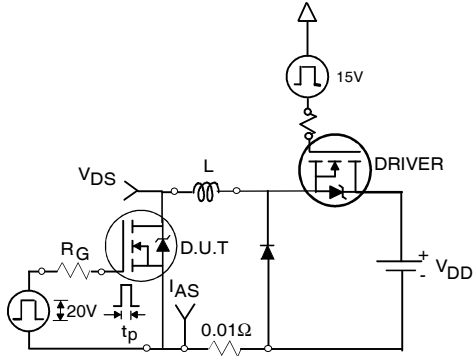


Fig 11. Maximum Effective Transient Thermal Impedance, Junction-to-Case

# IRFP2907

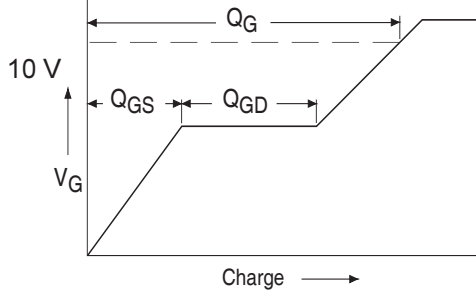
International  
**IR** Rectifier



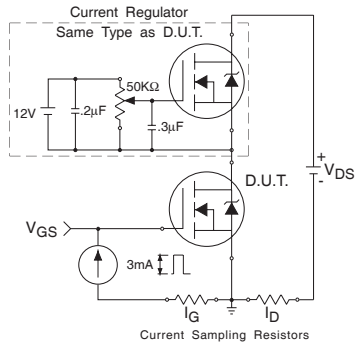
**Fig 12a.** Unclamped Inductive Test Circuit



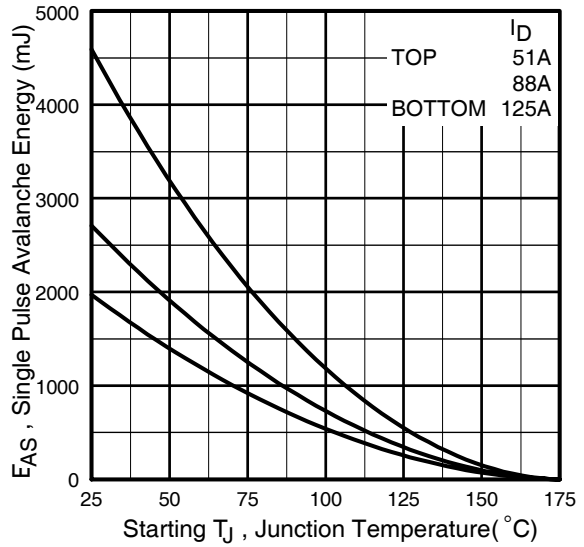
**Fig 12b.** Unclamped Inductive Waveforms



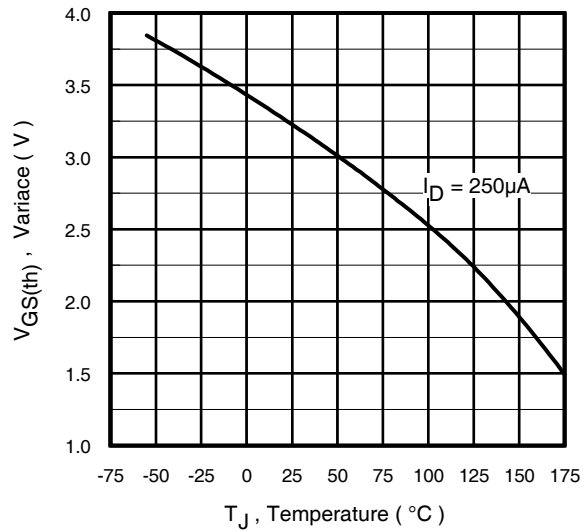
**Fig 13a.** Basic Gate Charge Waveform



**Fig 13b.** Gate Charge Test Circuit



**Fig 12c.** Maximum Avalanche Energy Vs. Drain Current



**Fig 14.** Threshold Voltage Vs. Temperature

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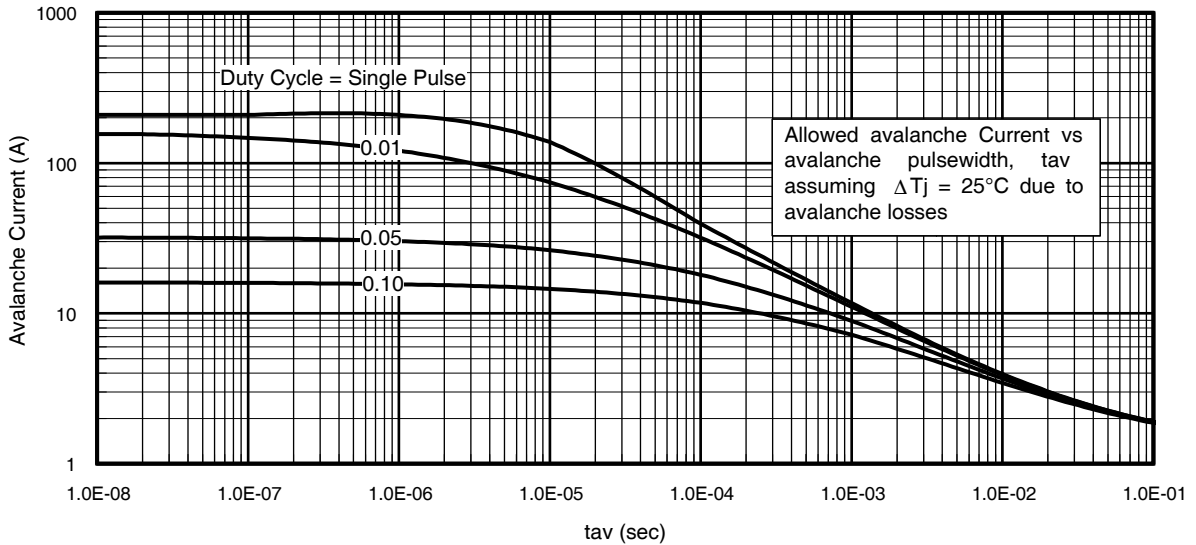


Fig 15. Typical Avalanche Current Vs.Pulsewidth

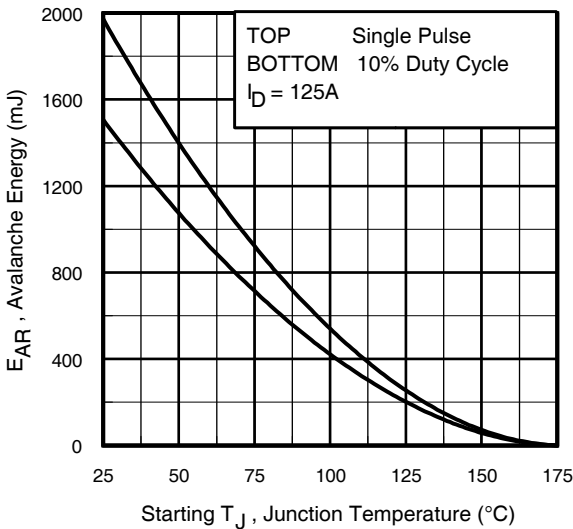


Fig 16. Maximum Avalanche Energy Vs. Temperature

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

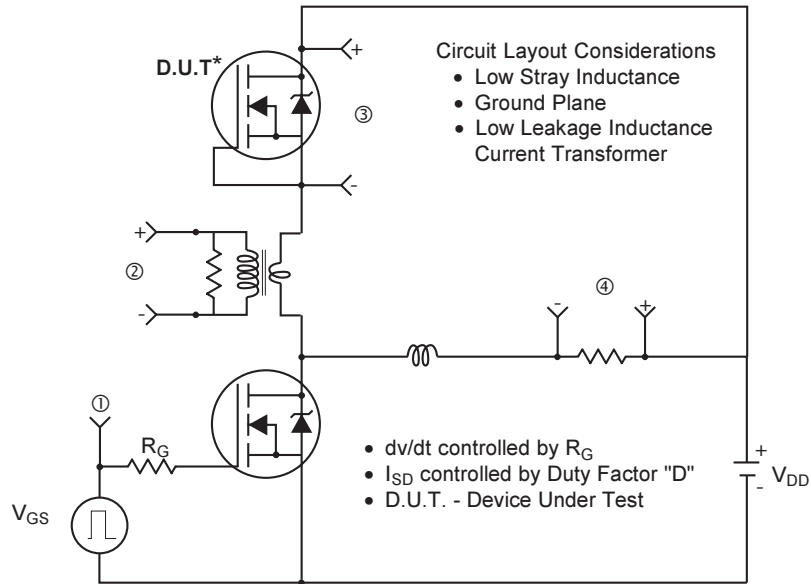
1. Avalanche failures assumption:  
Purely a thermal phenomenon and failure occurs at a temperature far in excess of  $T_{jmax}$ . This is validated for every part type.
2. Safe operation in Avalanche is allowed as long as  $T_{jmax}$  is not exceeded.
3. Equation below based on circuit and waveforms 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.  $\Delta T$  = 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)

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

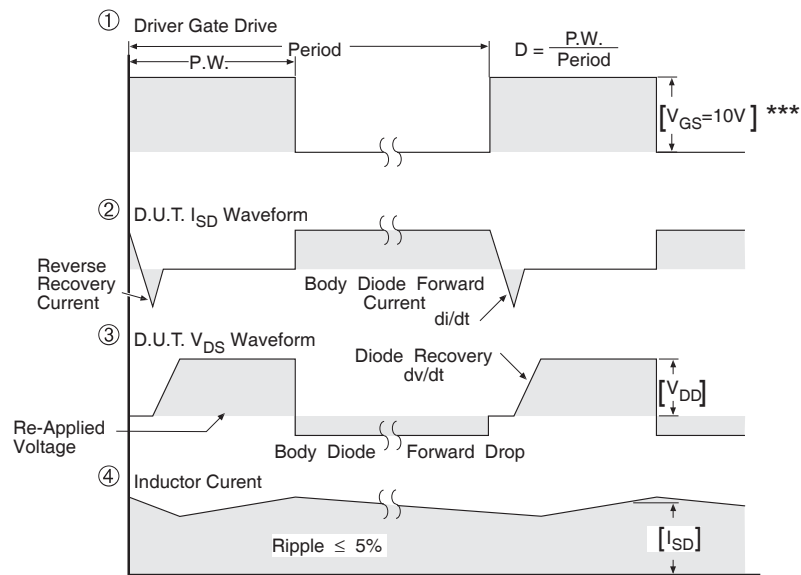
$$I_{av} = 2\Delta T / [1.3 \cdot BV \cdot Z_{th}]$$

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

## Peak Diode Recovery dv/dt Test Circuit



\* Reverse Polarity of D.U.T for P-Channel



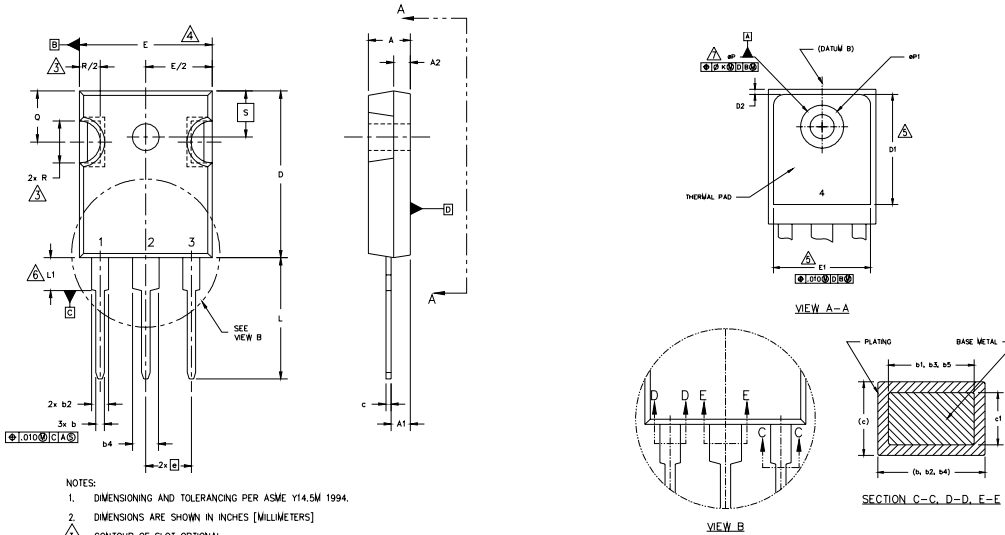
\*\*\*  $V_{GS} = 5.0V$  for Logic Level and 3V Drive Devices

**Fig 17.** For N-channel HEXFET® power MOSFETs



TO-247AC Package Outline

Dimensions are shown in millimeters (inches)



- NOTES:
1. DIMENSIONING AND TOLERANCING PER ASME Y14.5M 1994.
  2. DIMENSIONS ARE SHOWN IN INCHES [MILLIMETERS]
  3. CONTOUR OF SLOT OPTIONAL.
  4. DIMENSION D & E DO NOT INCLUDE MOLD FLASH. MOLD FLASH SHALL NOT EXCEED .005" (0.127) PER SIDE. THESE DIMENSIONS ARE MEASURED AT THE OUTERMOST EXTREMES OF THE PLASTIC BODY.
  5. THERMAL PAD CONTOUR OPTIONAL WITHIN DIMENSIONS D1 & E1.
  6. LEAD FINISH UNCONTROLLED IN L1.
  7. #P TO HAVE A MAXIMUM DRAFT ANGLE OF 1.5° TO THE TOP OF THE PART WITH A MAXIMUM HOLE DIAMETER OF .154" [3.91].
  8. OUTLINE CONFORMS TO JEDEC OUTLINE TO-247 WITH THE EXCEPTION OF DIMENSION c.

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	2.37	
b4	.102	.135	2.59	3.43	
b5	.102	.133	2.59	3.38	
c	.015	.034	0.38	0.86	
c1	.015	.030	0.38	0.76	
D	.776	.815	19.71	20.70	4
D1	.515	-	13.08	-	5
D2	.020	.030	0.51	0.76	
E	.602	.625	15.29	15.87	4
E1	.540	-	13.72	-	
e	.215 BSC		5.46 BSC		
ek	.010		2.54		
L	.559	.634	14.20	16.10	
L1	.146	.169	3.71	4.29	
N	3		7.62 BSC		
#P	.140	.144	3.56	3.66	
#P1	-	.275	-	6.99	
Q	.209	.224	5.31	5.69	
R	.178	.216	4.52	5.49	
S	.217 BSC		5.51 BSC		

LEAD ASSIGNMENTS

HEXFET

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

IGBTs, CoPACK

- 1- GATE
- 2- COLLECTOR
- 3- EMITTER
- 4- COLLECTOR

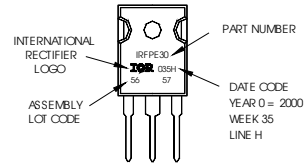
DIODES

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

TO-247AC Part Marking Information

EXAMPLE: THIS IS AN IRFP2907 WITH ASSEMBLY LOT CODE 5657 ASSEMBLED ON WW35, 2000 IN THE ASSEMBLY LINE "H"

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



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

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.

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