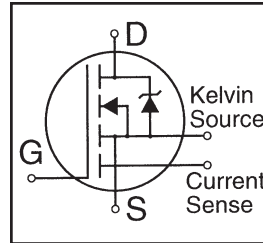


HEXFET® Power MOSFET

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

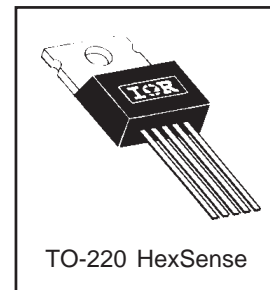


$V_{DSS} = 60V$
$R_{DS(on)} = 0.028\Omega$
$I_D = 50^*A$

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.



Absolute Maximum Ratings

Parameter		Max.	Units
$I_D @ T_C = 25^\circ C$	Continuous Drain Current, $V_{GS} @ 10V$	50*	A
$I_D @ T_C = 100^\circ C$	Continuous Drain Current, $V_{GS} @ 10V$	37	
I_{DM}	Pulsed Drain Current ①	210	
$P_D @ T_C = 25^\circ C$	Power Dissipation	150	W
	Linear Derating Factor	1.0	W/°C
V_{GS}	Gate-to-Source Voltage	± 20	V
E_{AS}	Single Pulse Avalanche Energy ②	30	mJ
dv/dt	Peak Diode Recovery dv/dt ③	4.5	V/ns
T_J	Operating Junction and	-55 to + 175	°C
T_{STG}	Storage Temperature Range		
	Soldering Temperature, for 10 seconds		
	Mounting Torque, 6-32 or M3 screw	10 lbf•in (1.1 N•m)	

Thermal Resistance

Parameter	Min.	Typ.	Max.	Units
$R_{\theta JC}$	—	—	1.0	°C/W
$R_{\theta CS}$	—	0.50	—	
$R_{\theta JA}$	—	—	62	

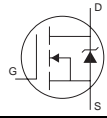
IRCZ44

International
 Rectifier

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

Parameter	Min.	Typ.	Max.	Units	Conditions
$V_{(BR)DSS}$	60	—	—	V	$V_{GS} = 0V, I_D = 250\mu A$
$\Delta V_{(BR)DSS}/\Delta T_J$	—	0.060	—	V/°C	Reference to $25^\circ\text{C}, I_D = 1\text{mA}$
$R_{DS(ON)}$	—	—	0.028	Ω	$V_{GS} = 10V, I_D = 31A$ ④
$V_{GS(th)}$	2.0	—	4.0	V	$V_{DS} = V_{GS}, I_D = 250\mu A$
g_{fs}	18	—	—	S	$V_{DS} = 25V, I_D = 31A$
I_{DSS}	—	—	25	—	$V_{DS} = 60V, V_{GS} = 0V$
	—	—	250	—	$V_{DS} = 48V, V_{GS} = 0V, T_J = 150^\circ\text{C}$
I_{GSS}	—	—	100	—	$V_{GS} = 20V$
	—	—	-100	—	$V_{GS} = -20V$
Q_g	—	—	95	—	$I_D = 52A$
Q_{gs}	—	—	27	nC	$V_{DS} = 48V$
Q_{gd}	—	—	46	—	$V_{GS} = 10V$, See Fig. 6 and 13 ④
$t_{d(on)}$	—	19	—	—	$V_{DD} = 30V$
t_r	—	120	—	—	$I_D = 52A$
$t_{d(off)}$	—	55	—	—	$R_G = 9.1\Omega$
t_f	—	86	—	—	$R_D = 0.54\Omega$, See Fig. 10 ④
L_D	—	4.5	—	nH	Between lead, 6 mm (0.25in.) from package and center of die contact
L_C	—	7.5	—		
C_{iss}	—	2500	—	—	$V_{GS} = 0V$
C_{oss}	—	1200	—	pF	$V_{DS} = 25V$
C_{riss}	—	200	—	—	$f = 1.0\text{MHz}$, See Fig. 5
r	2460	—	2720	—	$I_D = 52A, V_{GS} = 10V$
C_{oss}	—	9.0	—	pF	$V_{GS} = 0V, V_{DS} = 25V, f = 1.0\text{MHz}$

Source-Drain Ratings and Characteristics

Parameter	Min.	Typ.	Max.	Units	Conditions
I_S	—	—	50*	A	MOSFET symbol showing the integral reverse p-n junction diode. 
I_{SM}	—	—	210		
V_{SD}	—	—	2.5	V	$T_J = 25^\circ\text{C}, I_S = 52A, V_{GS} = 0V$ ④
t_{rr}	—	140	300	ns	$T_J = 25^\circ\text{C}, I_F = 52A$
Q_{rr}	—	1.2	2.8	nC	$di/dt = 100A/\mu s$ ④
t_{on}	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 $V_{DD} = 25V$, starting $T_J = 25^\circ\text{C}$, $L = 0.013\text{mH}$, $R_G = 25\Omega$, $I_{AS} = 52A$. (See Figure 12)
- ③ $I_{SD} \leq 52A$, $di/dt \leq 250A/\mu s$, $V_{DD} \leq V_{(BR)DSS}$, $T_J \leq 175^\circ\text{C}$
- ④ Pulse width $\leq 300\mu s$; duty cycle $\leq 2\%$.

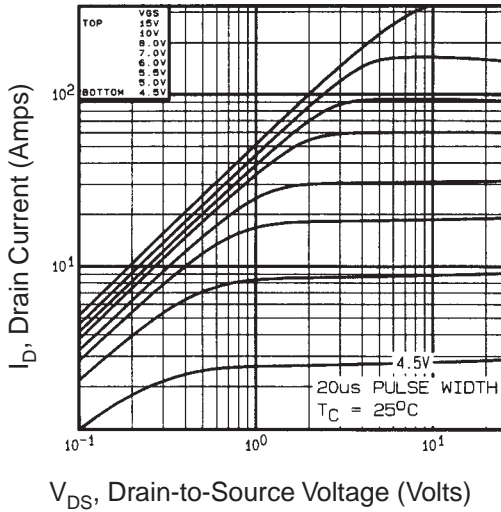


Fig. 1 Typical Output Characteristics,
 $T_C=25^\circ\text{C}$

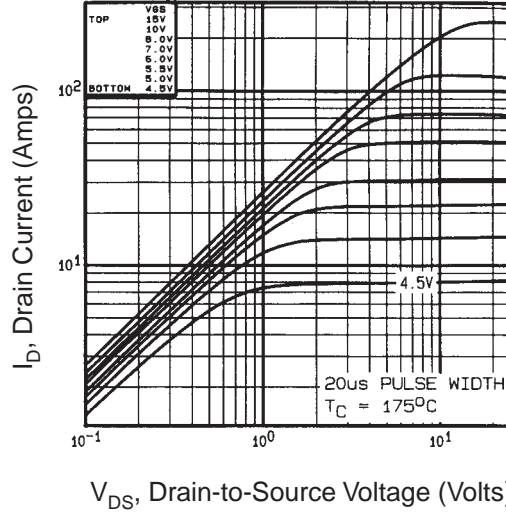


Fig. 2 Typical Output Characteristics,
 $T_C=175^\circ\text{C}$

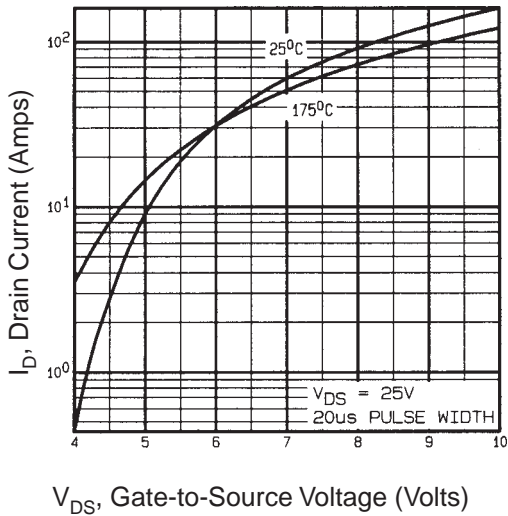


Fig. 3 Typical Transfer Characteristics

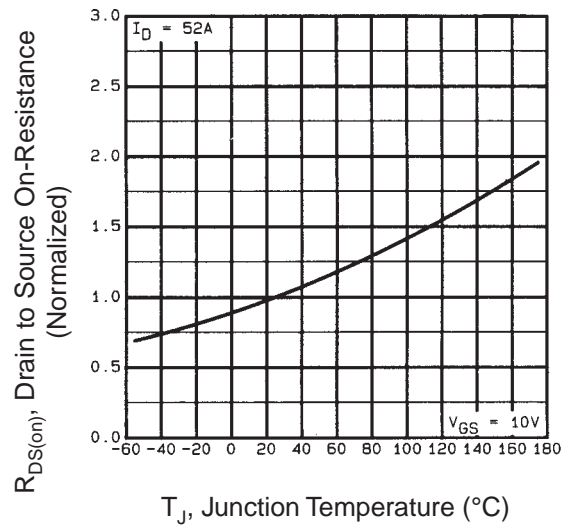


Fig. 4 Normalized On-Resistance vs. Temperature

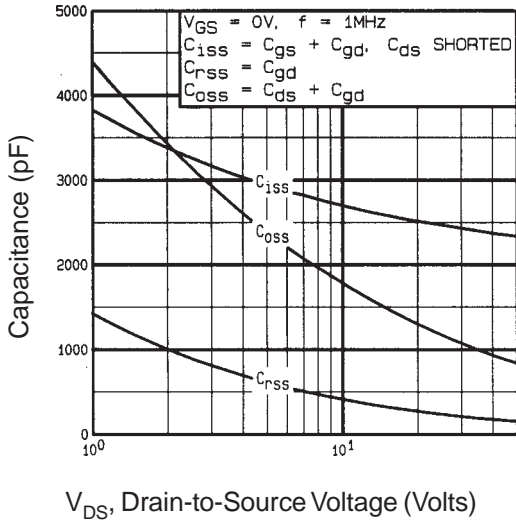


Fig. 5 Typical Capacitance vs. Drain-to-Source Voltage

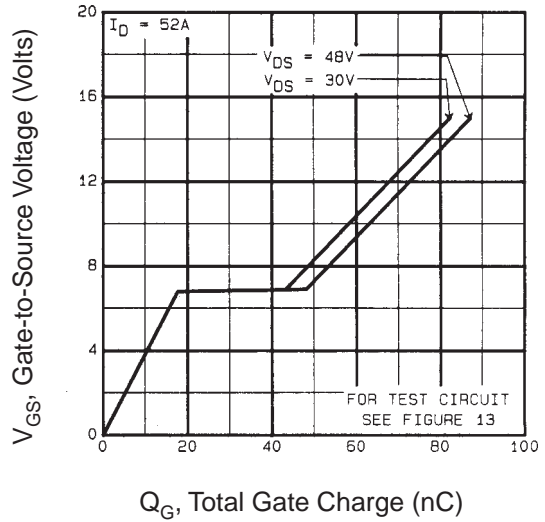


Fig. 6 Typical Gate Charge vs. Gate-to-Source Voltage

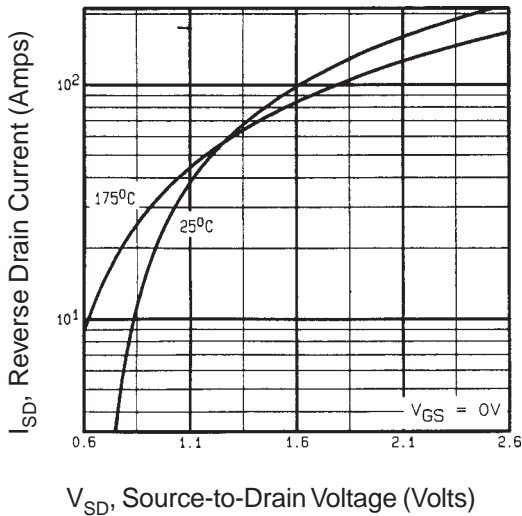


Fig. 7 Typical Source-Drain Diode Forward Voltage

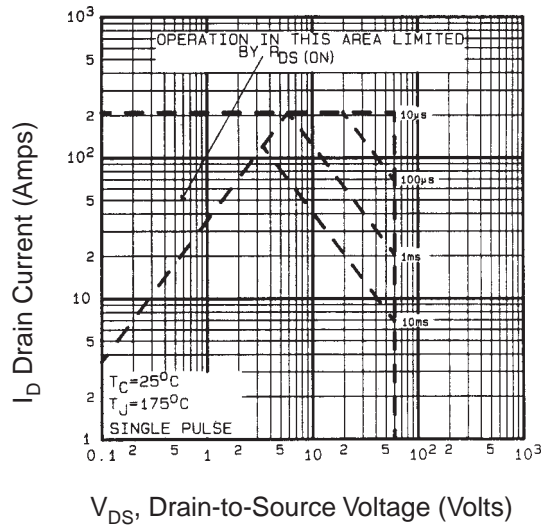


Fig. 8 Maximum Safe Operating Area

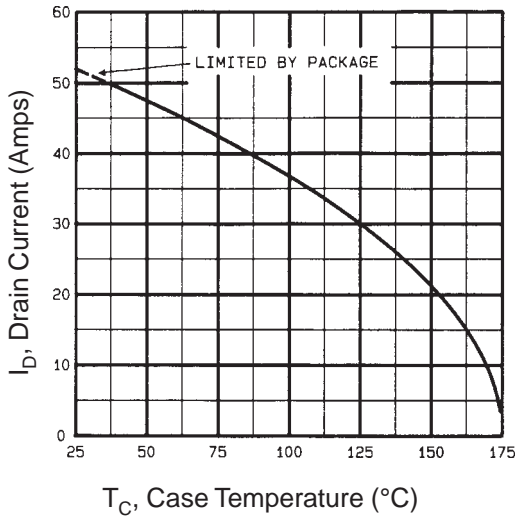


Fig. 9 Maximum Drain Current vs. Case Temperature

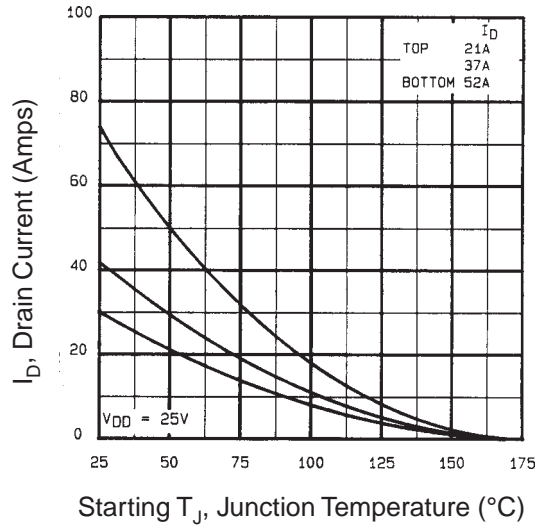


Fig. 12c Maximum Avalanche Energy vs. Drain Current

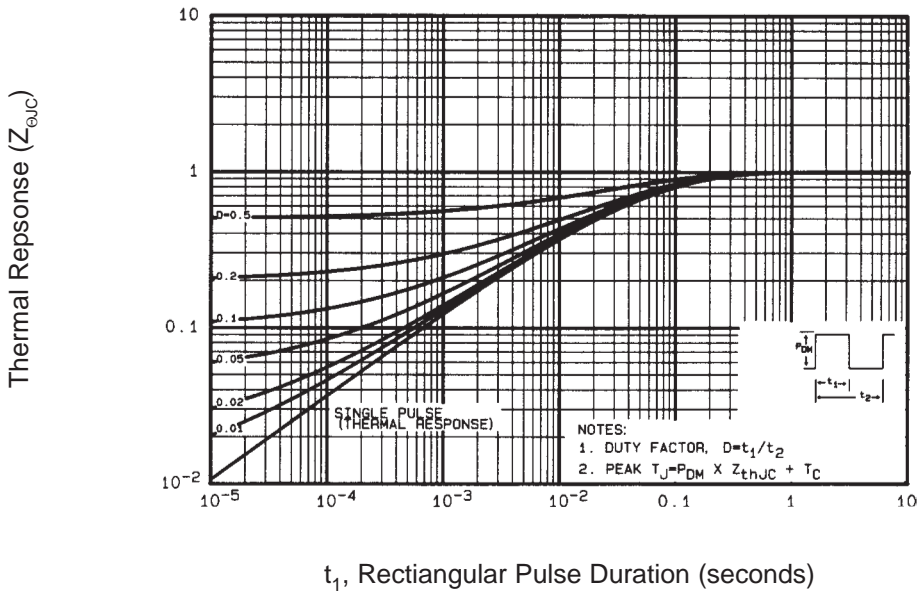


Fig. 11 Maximum Effective Transient Thermal Impedance, Junction-to-Case

IRCZ44

International
IR Rectifier

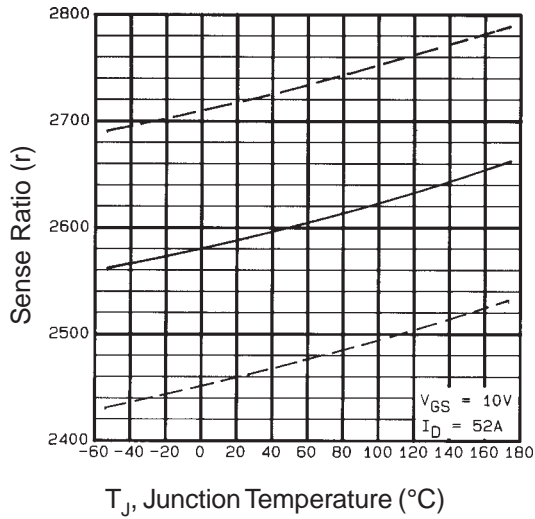


Fig. 15 Typical HEXSense Ratio vs. Junction Temperature

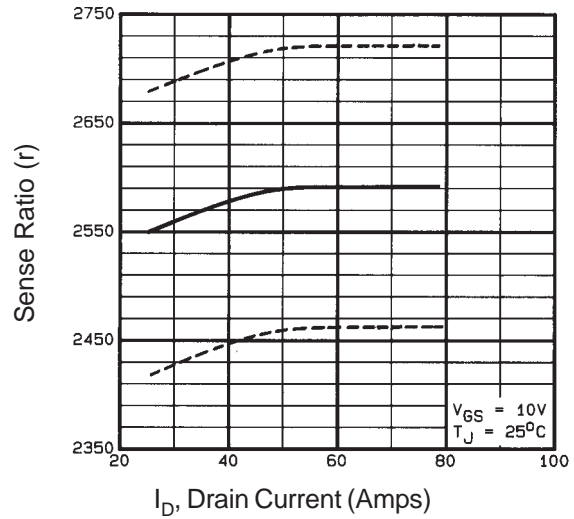


Fig. 16 Typical HEXSense Ratio vs. Drain Current

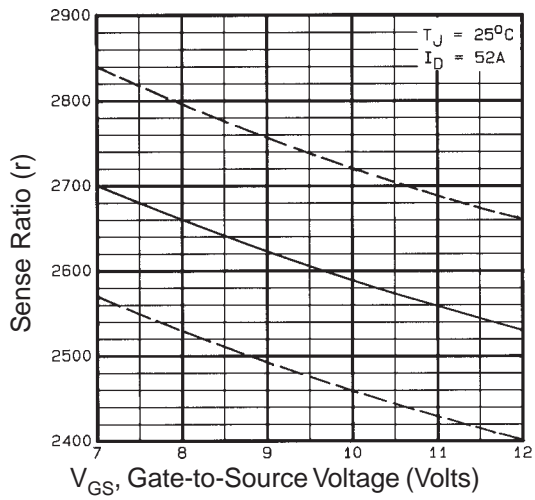


Fig. 17 Typical HEXSense Ratio vs. Gate Voltage

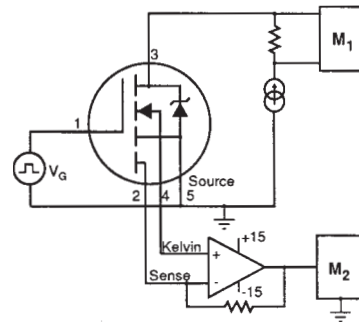


Fig. 18 HEXSense Ratio Test Circuit

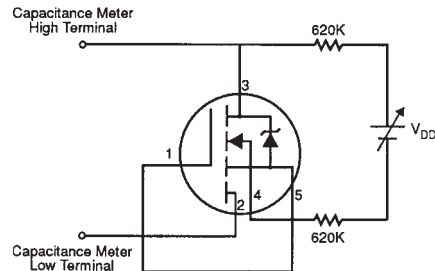


Fig. 19 HEXSense Sensing Cell Output Capacitance Test Circuit

Mechanical drawings, Appendix A
Part marking information, Appendix B
Test Circuit diagrams, Appendix C

Looking for pricing, stock, or lifecycle information?

Click below to explore more details on WIN SOURCE:

 [View IRCZ44PBF on WIN SOURCE](#)

 [Vishay Information](#)

Optimize Your Supply Chain with WIN SOURCE Solutions

-  Global Sourcing Solution
-  Obsolete Management
-  Cost Control Management
-  Shortage Management
-  Alternative Solution
-  Excess Inventory Management