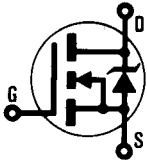


INTERNATIONAL RECTIFIER 

REPETITIVE AVALANCHE RATED AND dv/dt RATED

HEXFET® TRANSISTOR **IRFM360**



**N-CHANNEL**

**400 Volt, 0.20 Ohm HEXFET**

The HEXFET® technology is the key to International Rectifier's advanced line of power MOSFET transistors. The efficient geometry design achieves very low on-state resistance combined with high transconductance.

The HEXFET transistors also feature all of the well established advantages of MOSFETs such as voltage control, very fast switching, ease of paralleling and temperature stability of the electrical parameters.

They are well suited for applications such as switching power supplies and virtually any application where military and/or high reliability is required.

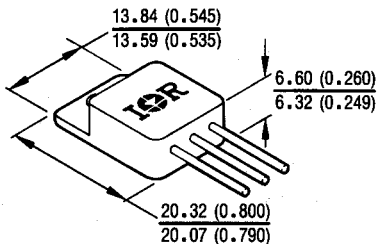
**Product Summary**

Part Number	BV <sub>DSS</sub>	R <sub>DS(on)</sub>	I <sub>D</sub>
IRFM360	400V	0.20Ω	23A

**FEATURES:**

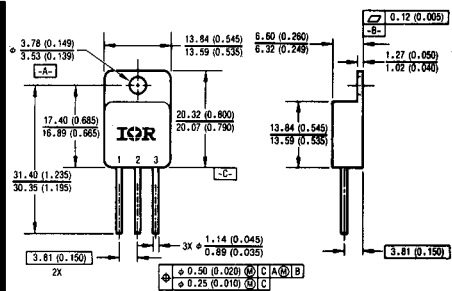
- Repetitive Avalanche Rating
- Isolated and Hermetically Sealed
- Alternative to TO-3 Package
- Simple Drive Requirements
- Ease of Paralleling
- Ceramic Eyelet

**CASE STYLE AND DIMENSIONS**



**CAUTION**

BERYLLIA WARNING PER MIL-S-19500  
SEE PAGE I-348



- NOTES:
- 1 DIMENSIONING & TOLERANCING PER ANSI Y14.5M - 1982.
  - 2 ALL DIMENSIONS ARE SHOWN IN MILLIMETERS (INCHES).
- LEGEND:
- 1 DRAIN
  - 2 SOURCE
  - 3 GATE

Conforms to JEDEC Outline TO-254AA\*  
Dimensions in Millimeters and (Inches)

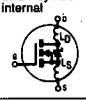
\*For leadform configurations see page I-348, fig. 15

**Absolute Maximum Ratings**


Parameter	IRFM360	Units
$I_D$ @ $V_{GS} = 10V, T_C = 25^\circ C$	Continuous Drain Current	23
$I_D$ @ $V_{GS} = 10V, T_C = 100^\circ C$	Continuous Drain Current	14
$I_{DM}$	Pulsed Drain Current ①	92
$P_D$ @ $T_C = 25^\circ C$	Max. Power Dissipation	250
	Linear Derating Factor	2.0
$V_{GS}$	Gate-to-Source Voltage	$\pm 20$
$E_{AS}$	Single Pulse Avalanche Energy ②	980
$I_{AR}$	Avalanche Current ①	23
$E_{AR}$	Repetitive Avalanche Energy ①	25
dv/dt	Peak Diode Recovery dv/dt ③	4.0
$T_J$	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	400	—	—	V	$V_{GS} = 0V, I_D = 1.0 mA$
$\Delta BV_{DSS}/\Delta T_J$	Temperature Coefficient of Breakdown Voltage	—	0.46	—	V/ $^\circ C$	Reference to $25^\circ C, I_D = 1.0 mA$
$R_{DS(on)}$	Static Drain-to-Source On-State Resistance	—	—	0.20	$\Omega$	$V_{GS} = 10V, I_D = 14A$ ④
		—	—	0.23		
$V_{GS(th)}$	Gate Threshold Voltage	2.0	—	4.0	V	$V_{DS} = V_{GS}, I_D = 250 \mu A$
$g_{fs}$	Forward Transconductance	14	—	—	S (Ω)	$V_{DS} \geq 15V, I_{DS} = 14A$ ④
$I_{DSS}$	Zero Gate Voltage Drain Current	—	—	25	$\mu A$	$V_{DS} = 0.8 \times \text{Max. Rating}, V_{GS} = 0V$ $V_{DS} = 0.8 \times \text{Max. Rating}$ $V_{GS} = 0V, T_J = 125^\circ C$
		—	—	250		
$I_{GSS}$	Gate-to-Source Leakage Forward	—	—	100	nA	$V_{GS} = 20V$
$I_{GSS}$	Gate-to-Source Leakage Reverse	—	—	-100	nA	$V_{GS} = -20V$
$Q_g$	Total Gate Charge	95	—	210	nC	$V_{GS} = 10V, I_D = 23A$ $V_{DS} = 0.5 \times \text{Max. Rating}$ See Fig. 6 and 14
$Q_{gs}$	Gate-to-Source Charge	11	—	28		
$Q_{gd}$	Gate-to-Drain ("Miller") Charge	53	—	120		
$t_{d(on)}$	Turn-On Delay Time	—	—	33	ns	$V_{DD} = 200V, I_D = 23A, R_G = 2.35\Omega$  See Fig. 11
$t_r$	Rise Time	—	—	140		
$t_{d(off)}$	Turn-Off Delay Time	—	—	120		
$t_f$	Fall Time	—	—	99		
$L_D$	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	—	4200	—	pF	$V_{GS} = 0V, V_{DS} = 25V$ $f = 1.0 MHz$ See Fig. 5
$C_{oss}$	Output Capacitance	—	900	—		
$C_{rss}$	Reverse Transfer Capacitance	—	400	—		
$C_{DC}$	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)	—	—	23	A	Modified MOSFET symbol showing the Integral Reverse p-n junction rectifier. 
$I_{SM}$	Pulsed Source Current (Body Diode) ①	—	—	92		
$V_{SD}$	Diode Forward Voltage	—	—	1.8	V	$T_J = 25^\circ\text{C}$ , $I_S = 23\text{A}$ , $V_{GS} = 0\text{V}$ ④
$t_{rr}$	Reverse Recovery Time	—	—	1000	nS	$T_J = 25^\circ\text{C}$ , $I_F = 23\text{A}$ , $di/dt \leq 100 \text{ A}/\mu\text{s}$ ④
$Q_{RR}$	Reverse Recovery Charge	—	—	16	$\mu\text{C}$	$V_{DD} \leq 50\text{V}$
$t_{on}$	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	—	—	0.5	K/W ⑤	Mounting surface flat, smooth, and greased Typical socket mount
$R_{thCS}$	Case-to-Sink	—	0.21	—		
$R_{thJA}$	Junction-to-Ambient	—	—	48		

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

② @  $V_{DD} = 50\text{V}$ , Starting  $T_J = 25^\circ\text{C}$ ,  $L = 3.2 \text{ mH}$ ,  $R_G = 250$ , Peak  $I_L = 23\text{A}$

③  $I_{SD} \leq 23\text{A}$ ,  $di/dt \leq 170 \text{ A}/\mu\text{s}$ ,  $V_{DD} \leq BV_{DSS}$ ,  $T_J \leq 150^\circ\text{C}$   
Suggested  $R_G = 2.35 \Omega$

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

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

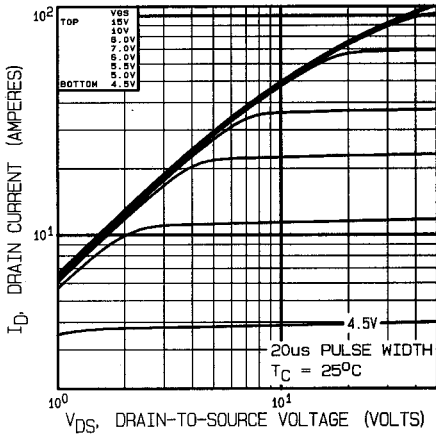


Fig. 1 — Typical Output Characteristics,  $T_C = 25^\circ\text{C}$

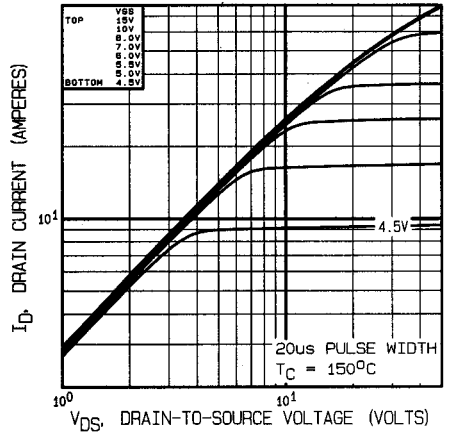


Fig. 2 — Typical Output Characteristics,  $T_C = 150^\circ\text{C}$

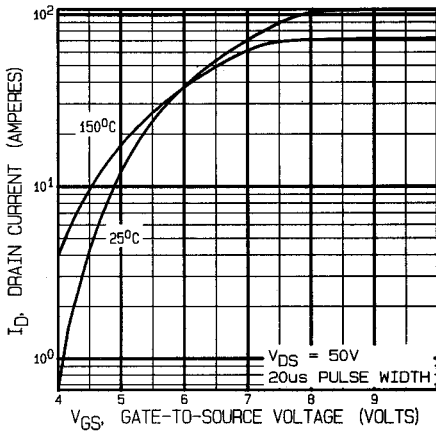


Fig. 3 — Typical Transfer Characteristics

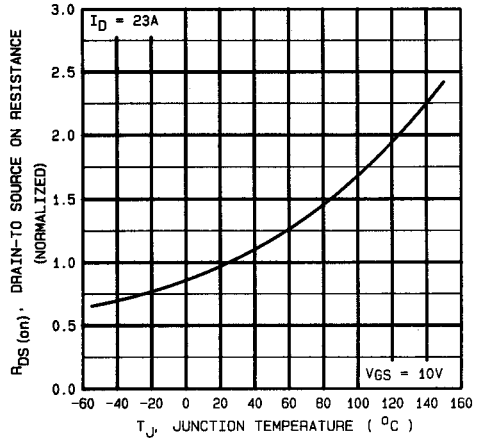
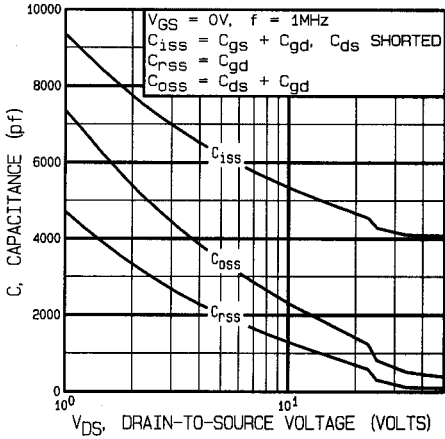
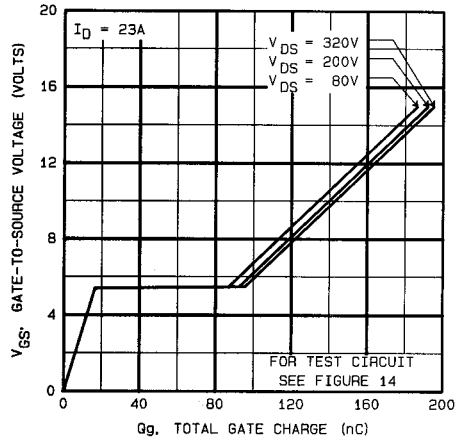
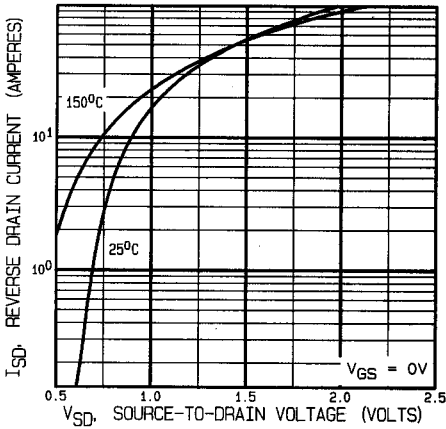
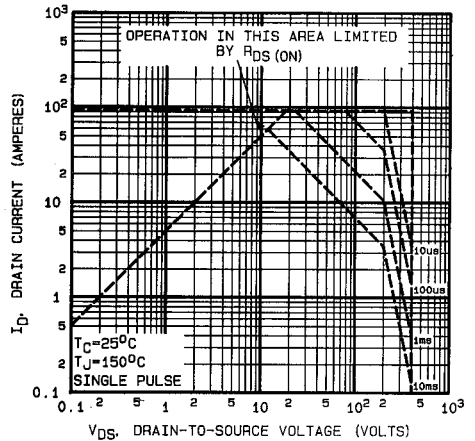


Fig. 4 — Normalized On-Resistance Vs. Temperature


**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**

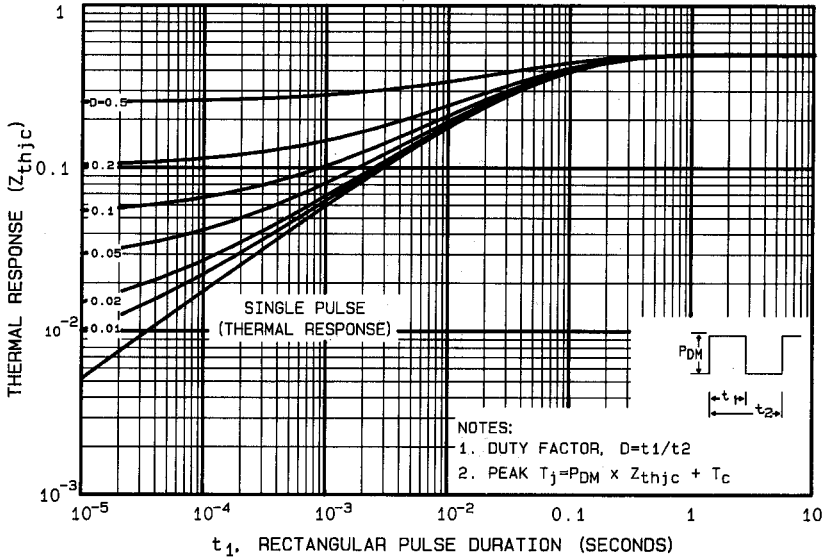


Fig. 9 — Maximum Effective Transient Thermal Impedance, Junction-to-Case Vs. Pulse Duration

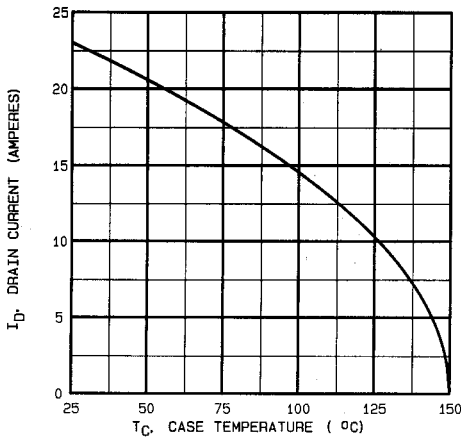


Fig. 10 — Maximum Drain Current Vs. Case Temperature

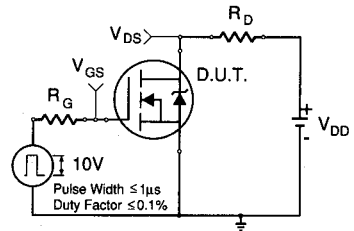


Fig. 11a — Switching Time Test Circuit

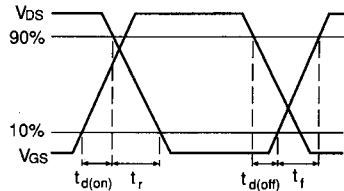


Fig. 11b — Switching Time Waveforms

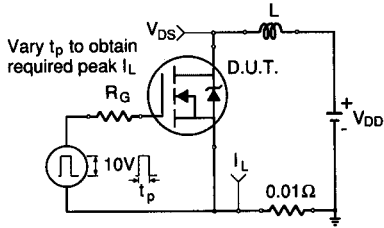


Fig. 12a — Unclamped Inductive Test Circuit

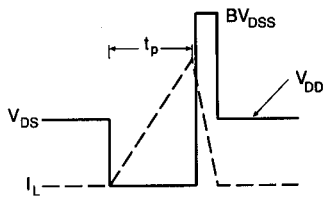


Fig. 12b — Unclamped Inductive Waveforms

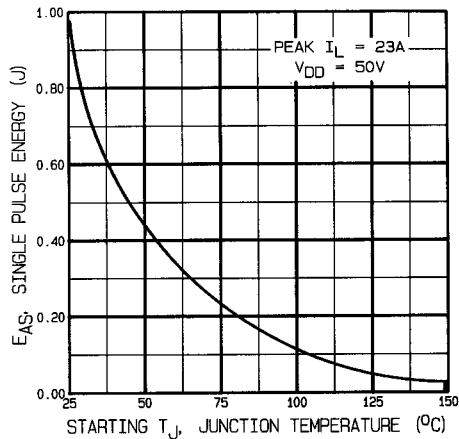
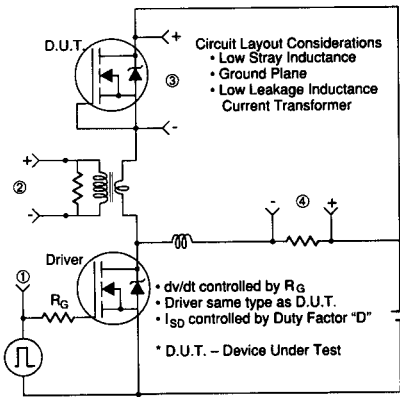
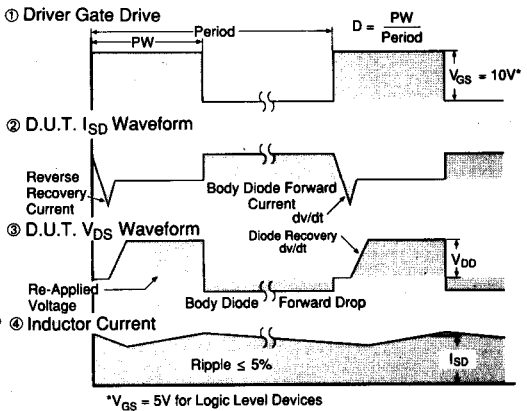


Fig. 12c — Maximum Avalanche Energy Vs. Starting Junction Temperature



- Circuit Layout Considerations**
- Low Stray Inductance
  - Ground Plane
  - Low Leakage Inductance
  - Current Transformer

- $dv/dt$  controlled by  $R_G$
  - Driver same type as D.U.T.
  - $I_{SD}$  controlled by Duty Factor "D"
- \* D.U.T. - Device Under Test



\*  $V_{GS} = 5V$  for Logic Level Devices

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

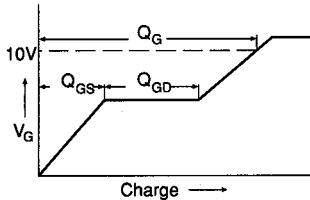


Fig. 14a — Basic Gate Charge Waveform

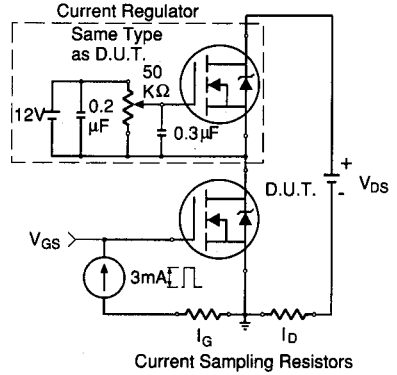


Fig. 14b — Gate Charge Test Circuit

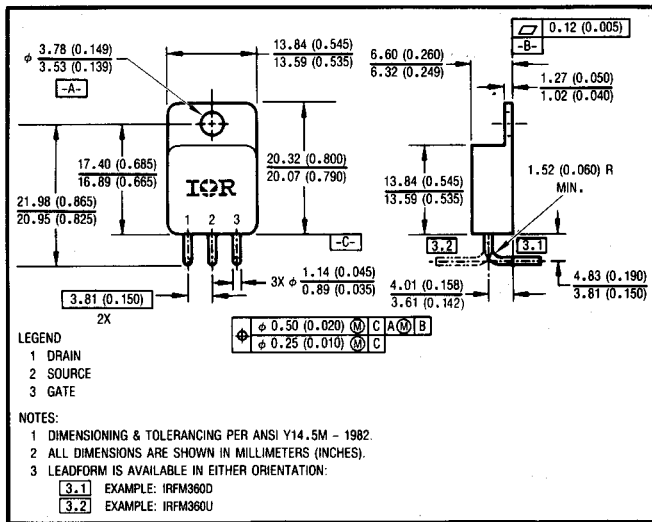


Fig. 15 — Optional Leadforms for Outline TO-254

**BERYLLIA WARNING PER MIL-S-19500**

Packages containing beryllia shall not be ground, sandblasted, machined, or have other operations performed on them which will produce beryllia or beryllium dust. Furthermore, beryllium oxide packages shall not be placed in acids that will produce fumes containing beryllium.