

**HEXFET® POWER MOSFET****IRFN044****N-CHANNEL****60 Volt, 0.040Ω HEXFET**

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

HEXFET transistors also feature all of the well-established advantages of MOSFETs, such as voltage control, very fast switching, ease of paralleling and electrical parameter temperature stability. They are well-suited for applications such as switching power supplies, motor controls, inverters, choppers, audio amplifiers, and high energy pulse circuits.

The Surface Mount Device (SMD-1) package represents another step in the continual evolution of surface mount technology. The SMD-1 will give designers the extra flexibility they need to increase circuit board density. International Rectifier has engineered the SMD-1 package to meet the specific needs of the power market by increasing the size of the termination pads, thereby enhancing thermal and electrical performance.

**Product Summary**

Part Number	BVDSS	RDS(on)	ID
IRFN044	60V	0.040Ω	44A

**Features:**

- Avalanche Energy Rating
- Dynamic dv/dt Rating
- Simple Drive Requirements
- Ease of Paralleling
- Hermetically Sealed
- Surface Mount
- Light-weight

**Absolute Maximum Ratings**

Parameter	IRFN044	Units	
ID @ VGS = 10V, TC = 25°C	Continuous Drain Current	A	44
ID @ VGS = 10V, TC = 100°C	Continuous Drain Current		27
IDM	Pulsed Drain Current ①	176	
PD @ TC = 25°C	Max. Power Dissipation	125	W
	Linear Derating Factor	1.0	W/K ⑤
VGS	Gate-to-Source Voltage	±20	V
EAS	Single Pulse Avalanche Energy ②	340	mJ
IAR	Avalanche Current ①	44	A
EAR	Repetitive Avalanche Energy ①	12.5	mJ
dv/dt	Peak Diode Recovery dv/dt ③	4.5	V/ns
TJ	Operating Junction	-55 to 150	°C
TSTG	Storage Temperature Range		
	Package Mounting Surface Temperature	300 (for 5 seconds)	
	Weight	2.6 (typical)	g

## IRFN044 Device

### Electrical Characteristics @ $T_j = 25^\circ\text{C}$ (Unless Otherwise Specified)

	Parameter	Min.	Typ.	Max.	Units	Test Conditions
$\text{BV}_{\text{DSS}}$	Drain-to-Source Breakdown Voltage	60	—	—	V	$\text{V}_{\text{GS}} = 0\text{V}, \text{I}_D = 1.0 \text{ mA}$
$\Delta \text{BV}_{\text{DSS}}/\Delta T_j$	Temperature Coefficient of Breakdown Voltage	—	0.68	—	V/ $^\circ\text{C}$	Reference to $25^\circ\text{C}$ , $\text{ID} = 1.0 \text{ mA}$
$\text{RDS}(\text{on})$	Static Drain-to-Source On-State Resistance	—	—	0.040	$\Omega$	$\text{V}_{\text{GS}} = 10\text{V}, \text{ID} = 27\text{A}$ ④
		—	—	0.050		$\text{V}_{\text{GS}} = 10\text{V}, \text{ID} = 44\text{A}$
$\text{VGS}(\text{th})$	Gate Threshold Voltage	2.0	—	4.0	V	$\text{V}_{\text{DS}} = \text{V}_{\text{GS}}, \text{ID} = 250\mu\text{A}$
$\text{gfs}$	Forward Transconductance	17	—	—	S ( $\text{mS}$ )	$\text{V}_{\text{DS}} > 15\text{V}, \text{IDS} = 27\text{A}$ ④
$\text{IDSS}$	Zero Gate Voltage Drain Current	—	—	25	$\mu\text{A}$	$\text{V}_{\text{DS}} = 0.8 \times \text{Max Rating}, \text{VGS} = 0\text{V}$
		—	—	250		$\text{V}_{\text{DS}} = 0.8 \times \text{Max Rating}$ $\text{VGS} = 0\text{V}, \text{T}_j = 125^\circ\text{C}$
$\text{IGSS}$	Gate-to-Source Leakage Forward	—	—	100	nA	$\text{VGS} = 20\text{V}$
$\text{IGSS}$	Gate-to-Source Leakage Reverse	—	—	-100		$\text{VGS} = -20\text{V}$
$\text{Q}_g$	Total Gate Charge	39	—	88	nC	$\text{VGS} = 10\text{V}, \text{ID} = 44\text{A}$
$\text{Q}_{gs}$	Gate-to-Source Charge	6.7	—	15		$\text{VDS} = \text{Max. Rating} \times 0.5$ see figures 6 and 13
$\text{Q}_{gd}$	Gate-to-Drain ("Miller") Charge	18	—	52	ns	$\text{VDD} = 30\text{V}, \text{ID} = 44\text{A},$ $\text{RG} = 9.1\Omega, \text{VGS} = 10\text{V}$  see figure 10
$t_{\text{d(on)}}$	Turn-On Delay Time	—	—	23		
$t_r$	Rise Time	—	—	130		
$t_{\text{d(off)}}$	Turn-Off Delay Time	—	—	81		
$t_f$	Fall Time	—	—	79		
$\text{L}_D$	Internal Drain Inductance	—	2.0	—	nH	Measured from the drain lead, 6mm (0.25 in.) from package to center of die.
$\text{L}_S$	Internal Source Inductance	—	4.1	—		Measured from the source lead, 6mm (0.25 in.) from package to source bonding pad.
$\text{C}_{\text{iss}}$	Input Capacitance	—	2400	—	pF	$\text{VGS} = 0\text{V}, \text{VDS} = 25\text{V}$
$\text{C}_{\text{oss}}$	Output Capacitance	—	1100	—		$f = 1.0 \text{ MHz}$
$\text{C}_{\text{rss}}$	Reverse Transfer Capacitance	—	230	—		see figure 5

### Source-Drain Diode Ratings and Characteristics

	Parameter	Min.	Typ.	Max.	Units	Test Conditions
$\text{I}_S$	Continuous Source Current (Body Diode)	—	—	44	A	Modified MOSFET symbol showing the integral reverse p-n junction rectifier.
$\text{ISM}$	Pulse Source Current (Body Diode) ①	—	—	176	A	$\text{T}_j = 25^\circ\text{C}, \text{I}_S = 44\text{A}, \text{V}_{\text{GS}} = 0\text{V}$ ④ $\text{T}_j = 25^\circ\text{C}, \text{I}_F = 44\text{A}, \text{di/dt} \leq 100\text{A}/\mu\text{s}$ $\text{VDD} \leq 50\text{V}$ ④
$\text{V}_{\text{SD}}$	Diode Forward Voltage	—	—	2.5	V	
$t_{\text{rr}}$	Reverse Recovery Time	—	—	220	ns	
$\text{QRR}$	Reverse Recovery Charge	—	—	1.6	$\mu\text{C}$	
$t_{\text{on}}$	Forward Turn-On Time	Intrinsic turn-on time is negligible. Turn-on speed is substantially controlled by $\text{L}_S + \text{L}_D$ .				

### Thermal Resistance

	Parameter	Min.	Typ.	Max.	Units	Test Conditions
$\text{R}_{\text{thJC}}$	Junction-to-Case	—	—	1.0	K/W	Soldered to a copper clad PC board
$\text{R}_{\text{thJ-PCB}}$	Junction-to-PC Board	—	TBD	—		

## IRFN044 Device

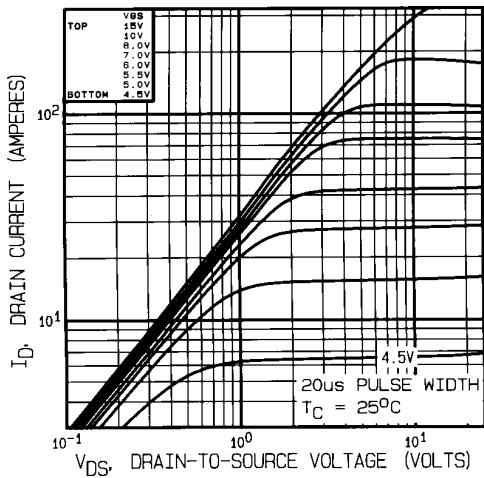


Fig. 1 — Typical Output Characteristics  
 $T_C = 25^\circ\text{C}$

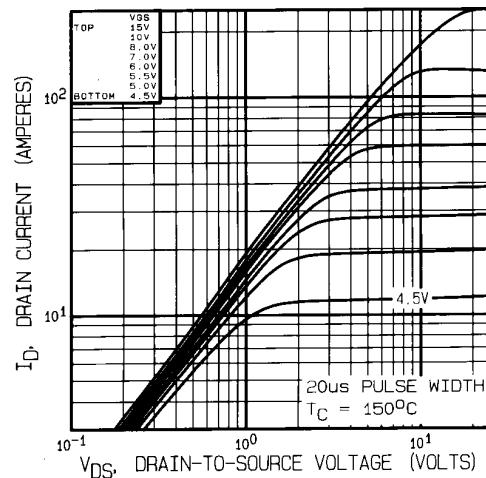


Fig. 2 — Typical Output Characteristics  
 $T_C = 150^\circ\text{C}$

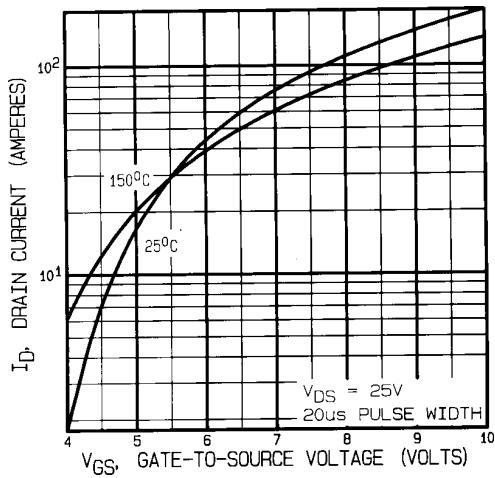


Fig. 3 — Typical Transfer Characteristics

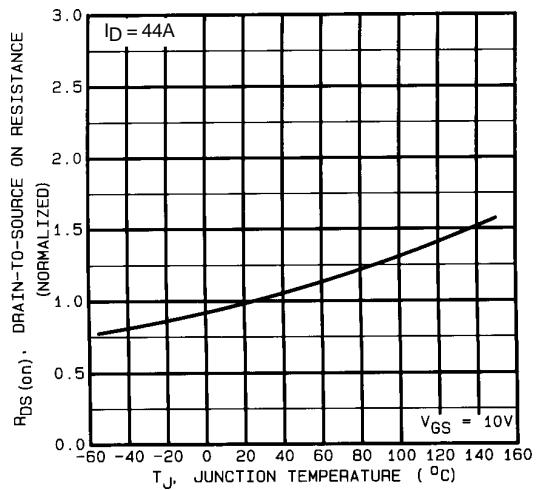


Fig. 4 — Normalized On-Resistance Vs. Temperature

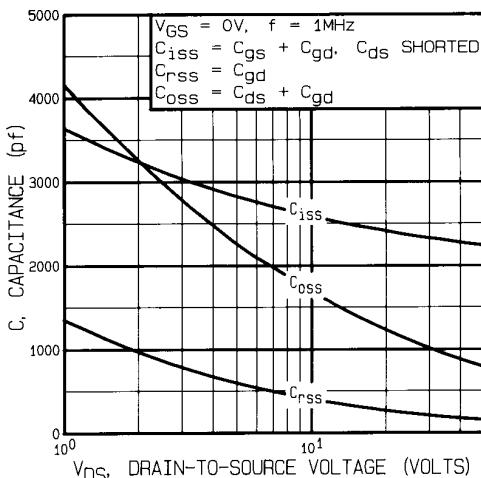


Fig. 5 — Typical Capacitance Vs. Drain-to-Source Voltage

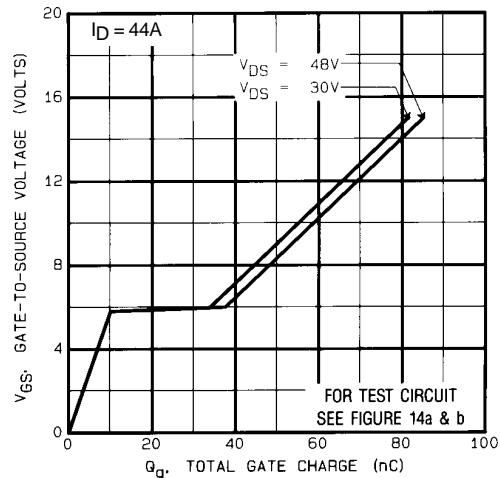


Fig. 6 — Typical Gate Charge Vs. Gate-to-Source Voltage

## IRFN044 Device

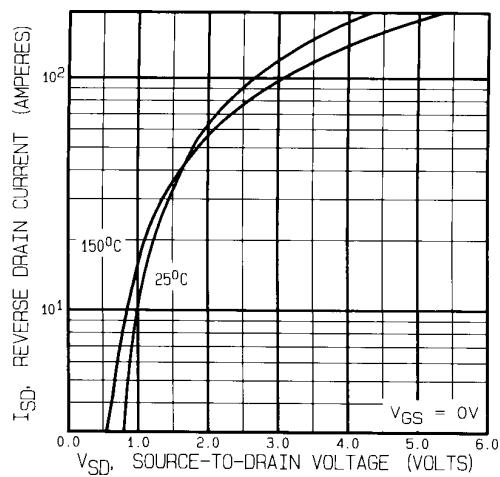


Fig. 7 — Typical Source-to-Drain Diode Forward Voltage

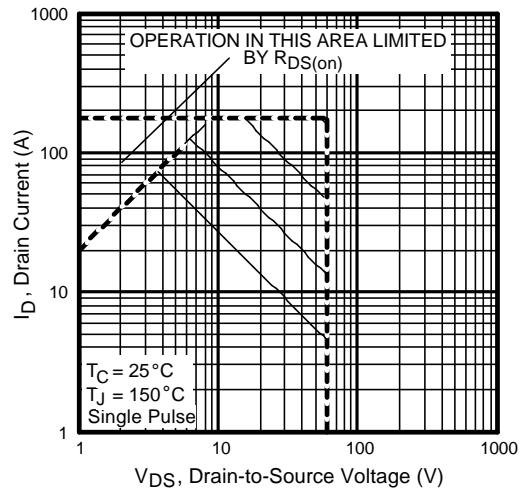


Fig. 8 — Maximum Safe Operating Area

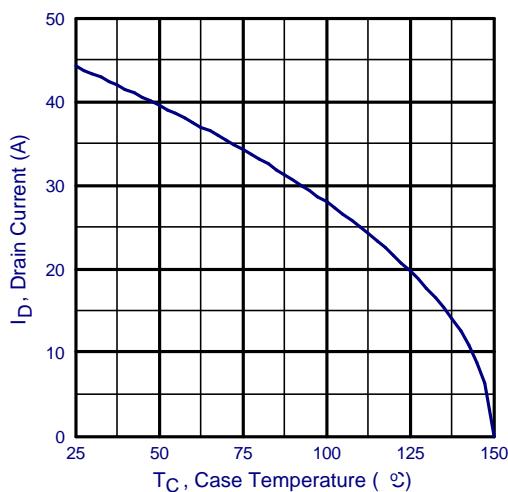


Fig. 9 — Maximum Drain Current Vs. Case Temperature

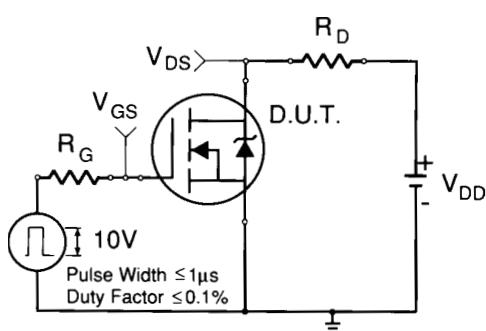


Fig. 10a — Switching Time Test Circuit

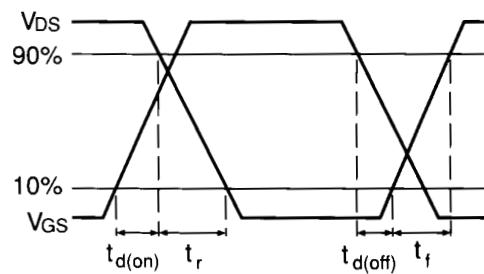
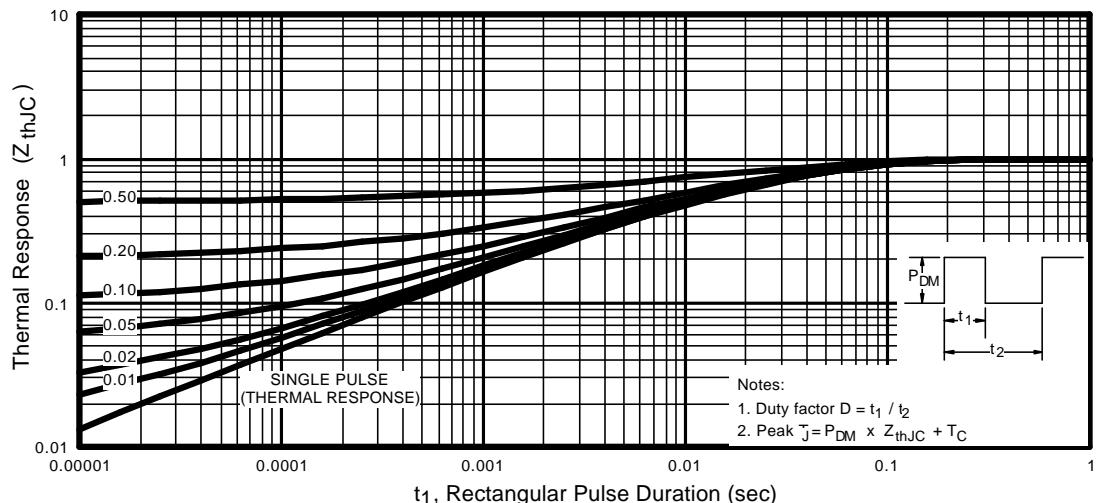
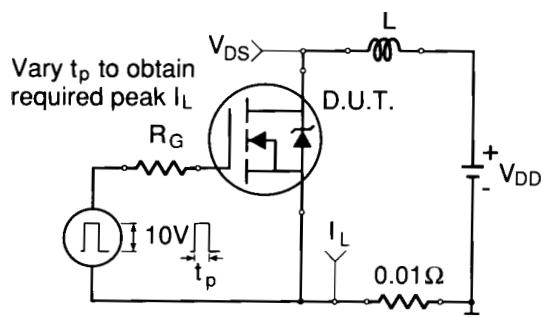


Fig. 10b — Switching Time Waveforms

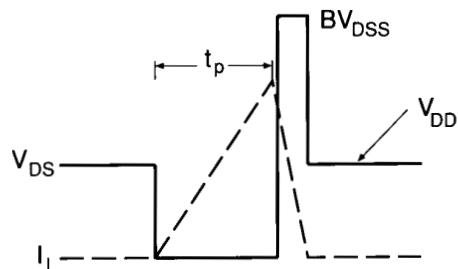
## IRFN044 Device



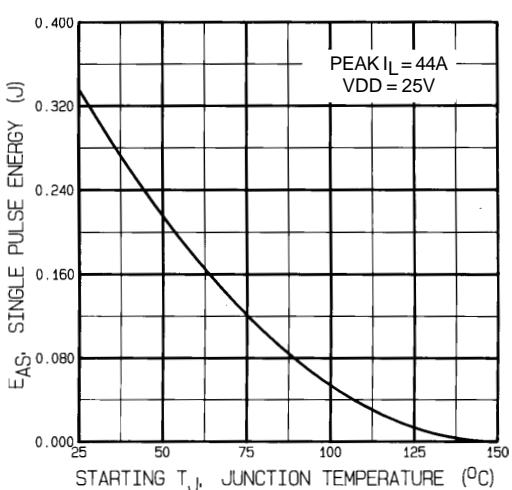
**Fig. 11 — Maximum Effective Transient Thermal Impedance, Junction-to-Case Vs. Pulse Duration**



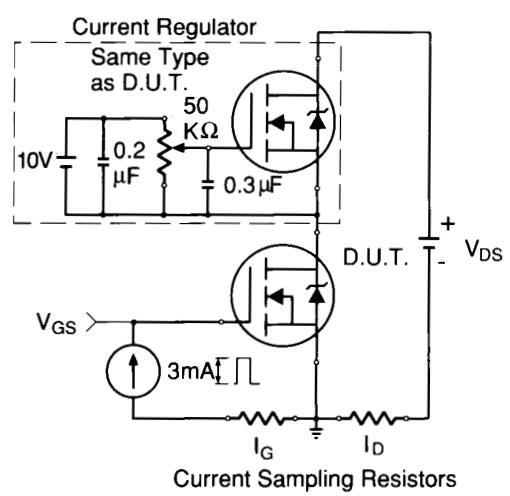
**Fig. 12a — Unclamped Inductive Test Circuit**



**Fig. 12b — Unclamped Inductive Waveforms**

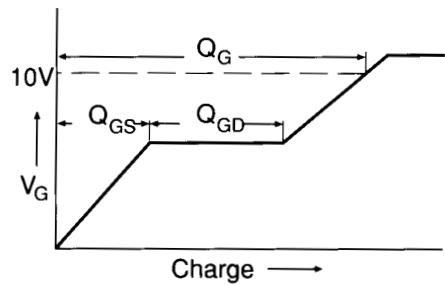


**Fig. 12c — Max. Avalanche Energy vs. Current**



**Fig. 13a — Gate Charge Test Circuit**

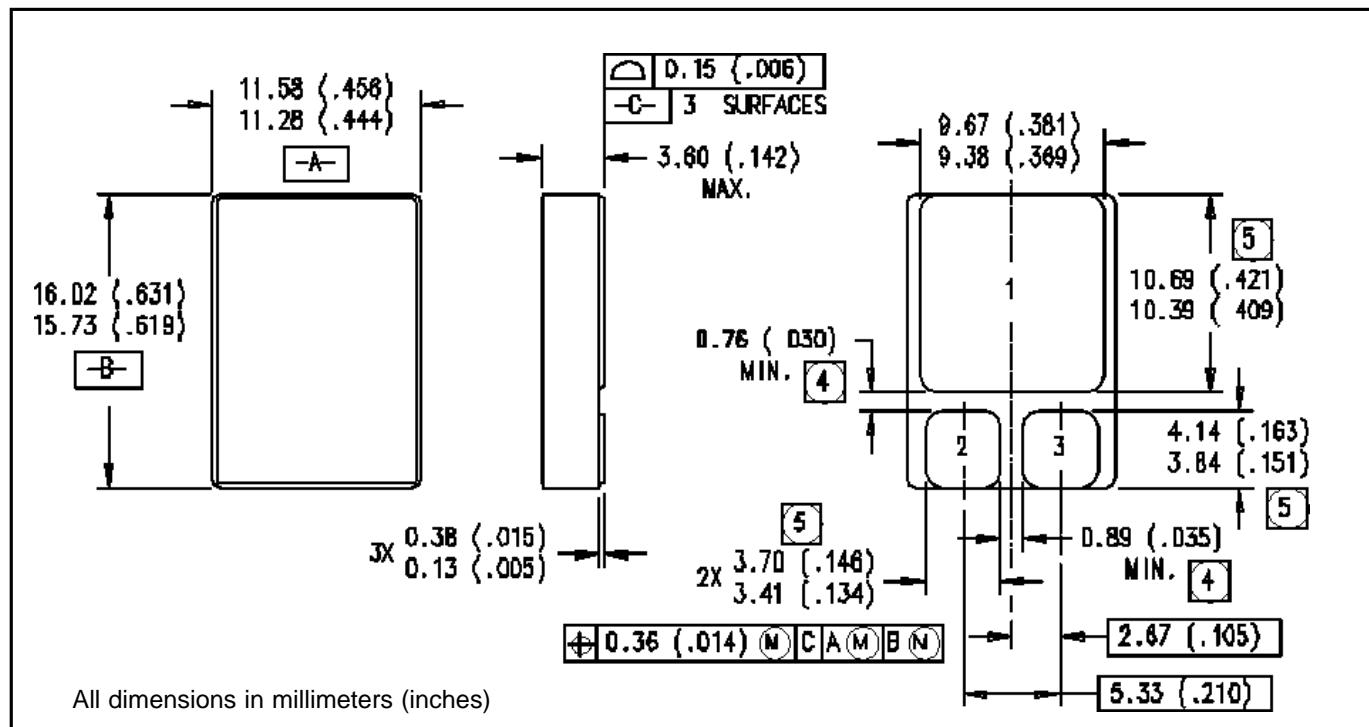
## IRFN044 Device



- ① Repetitive Rating; Pulse width limited by maximum junction temperature.  
(see figure 11)
- ② @  $V_{DD} = 25V$ , Starting  $T_J = 25^\circ C$ ,  
 $EAS = [0.5 * L * (I_L^2) * [BV_{DSS}/(BV_{DSS}-V_{DD})]]$   
Peak  $I_L = 44A$ ,  $V_{GS} = 10V$ ,  $25 \leq R_G \leq 200\Omega$
- ③  $ISD \leq 44A$ ,  $dI/dt \leq 25A/\mu s$ ,  
 $V_{DD} \leq BV_{DSS}$ ,  $T_J \leq 150^\circ C$
- ④ Pulse width  $\leq 300 \mu s$ ; Duty Cycle  $\leq 2\%$
- ⑤  $K/W = ^\circ C/W$   
 $W/K = W/^{\circ}C$

Fig. 13b — Basic Gate Charge Waveform

## Case Outline and Dimensions — SMD-1



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**IR** Rectifier

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