

**INTERNATIONAL RECTIFIER** 

**REPETITIVE AVALANCHE RATED AND dv/dt RATED**

**HEXFET® TRANSISTOR**

**IRFM9140**

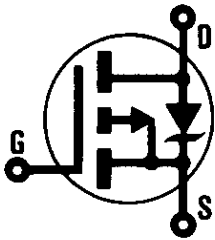
**2N7236**

**JANS2N7236**

**JANTX2N7236**

**JANTXV2N7236**

**[REF: MIL-S-19500/595]**



**P-CHANNEL**

**-100 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.

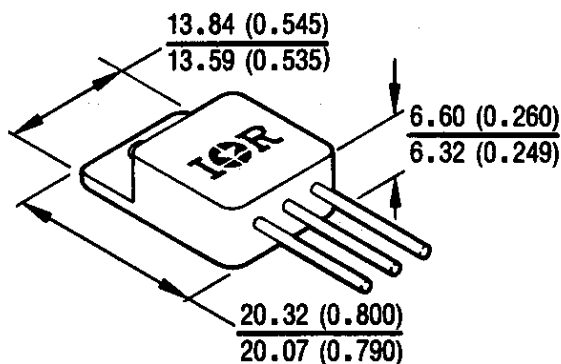
**Product Summary**

Part Number	BV <sub>DSS</sub>	R <sub>DS(on)</sub>	I <sub>D</sub>
IRFM9140	-100V	0.20Ω	-18A

**FEATURES:**

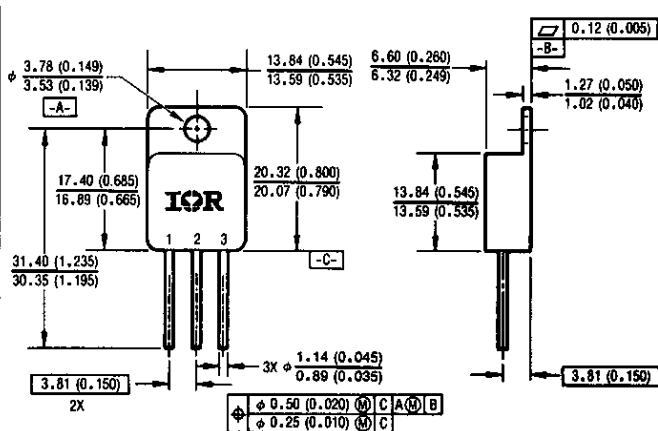
- Repetitive Avalanche Rating
- Isolated and Hermetically Sealed
- Alternative to TO-3 Package
- Simple Drive Requirements
- Ease of Paralleling
- Ceramic Eyelets

**CASE STYLE AND DIMENSIONS**



**CAUTION**

**BERYLLIA WARNING PER MIL-S-19500  
SEE PAGE I-380**



**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-380, fig. 15

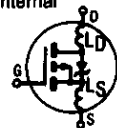


**Absolute Maximum Ratings**

Parameter	IRFM9140, JANS, JANTXV, JANTX, 2N7236	Units
$I_D$ @ $V_{GS} = 10V, T_C = 25^\circ C$ Continuous Drain Current	-18	A
$I_D$ @ $V_{GS} = 10V, T_C = 100^\circ C$ Continuous Drain Current	-11	
$I_{DM}$ Pulsed Drain Current ①	-72	
$P_D$ @ $T_C = 25^\circ C$ Max. Power Dissipation	125	W
Linear Derating Factor	1.0	W/K ⑤
$V_{GS}$ Gate-to-Source Voltage	$\pm 20$	V
$E_{AS}$ Single Pulse Avalanche Energy ②	500	mJ
$I_{AR}$ Avalanche Current ①	-18	A
$E_{AR}$ Repetitive Avalanche Energy ①	12.5	mJ
$dv/dt$ Peak Diode Recovery $dv/dt$ ③	-5.5	V/ns
$T_J$ Operating Junction	-55 to 150	°C
$T_{STG}$ Storage Temperature Range		
Lead Temperature	300 (0.063 in. (1.6 mm) from case for 10s)	
Weight	9.3 (typical)	g

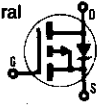
**Electrical Characteristics @  $T_J = 25^\circ C$  (Unless Otherwise Specified)**

Parameter	Min.	Typ.	Max.	Units	Test Conditions
$BV_{DSS}$ Drain-to-Source Breakdown Voltage	-100	—	—	V	$V_{GS} = 0V, I_D = -1.0\text{ mA}$
$\Delta BV_{DSS}/\Delta T_J$ Temperature Coefficient of Breakdown Voltage	—	-0.087	—	V/°C	Reference to $25^\circ C, I_D = -1.0\text{ mA}$
$R_{DS(on)}$ Static Drain-to-Source On-State Resistance	—	—	0.20	$\Omega$	$V_{GS} = -10V, I_D = -11A$ ④
	—	—	0.22		
$V_{GS(th)}$ Gate Threshold Voltage	-2.0	—	-4.0	V	$V_{DS} = V_{GS}, I_D = -250\ \mu A$
$g_{fs}$ Forward Transconductance	6.2	—	—	S (Ω)	$V_{DS} \geq -15V, I_{DS} = -11A$ ④
$I_{DSS}$ Zero Gate Voltage Drain Current	—	—	-25	$\mu A$	$V_{DS} = 0.8 \times \text{Max. Rating}, V_{GS} = 0V$
	—	—	-250		$V_{DS} = 0.8 \times \text{Max. Rating}$ $V_{GS} = 0V, T_J = 125^\circ C$
$I_{GSS}$ 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	31	—	60	nC	$V_{GS} = 0V, I_D = -18A$
$Q_{gs}$ Gate-to-Source Charge	3.7	—	13		$V_{DS} = 0.5 \times \text{Max. Rating}$
$Q_{gd}$ Gate-to-Drain ("Miller") Charge	7.0	—	35.2		See Fig. 6 and 14
$t_{d(on)}$ Turn-On Delay Time	—	—	35	ns	$V_{DD} = -50V, I_D = -11A, R_G = 9.1\Omega$ See Fig. 11
$t_r$ Rise Time	—	—	85		
$t_{d(off)}$ Turn-Off Delay Time	—	—	85		
$t_f$ Fall Time	—	—	85		
$L_D$ 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	—	1400	—	pF	$V_{GS} = 0V, V_{DS} = -25V$ $f = 1.0\text{ MHz}$ See Fig. 5
$C_{oss}$ Output Capacitance	—	600	—		
$C_{rss}$ Reverse Transfer Capacitance	—	200	—		
$C_{DC}$ 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)	—	—	-18	A.	Modified MOSFET symbol showing the integral Reverse p-n junction rectifier. 
$I_{SM}$ Pulsed Source Current (Body Diode) ①	—	—	-72		
$V_{SD}$ Diode Forward Voltage	—	—	-4.2	V	$T_J = 25^\circ\text{C}$ , $I_S = -18\text{A}$ , $V_{GS} = 0\text{V}$ ④
$t_{rr}$ Reverse Recovery Time	—	—	280	nS	$T_J = 25^\circ\text{C}$ , $I_F = -18\text{A}$ , $di/dt = -100\text{ A}/\mu\text{s}$ ④
$Q_{RR}$ Reverse Recovery Charge	—	—	3.6	$\mu\text{C}$	$V_{DD} \leq -50\text{V}$
$t_{on}$ 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	—	—	1.0	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 @  $V_{DD} = -25\text{V}$ , Starting  $T_J = 25^\circ\text{C}$ ,  
 $L = 2.3\text{ mH}$ ,  $R_G = 25\Omega$ ,  
Peak  $I_L = -18\text{A}$

③  $I_{SD} \leq -18\text{A}$ ,  $di/dt \leq -100\text{ A}/\mu\text{s}$ ,  
 $V_{DD} \leq BV_{DSS}$ ,  $T_J \leq 150^\circ\text{C}$   
Suggested  $R_G = 9.1\Omega$

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

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

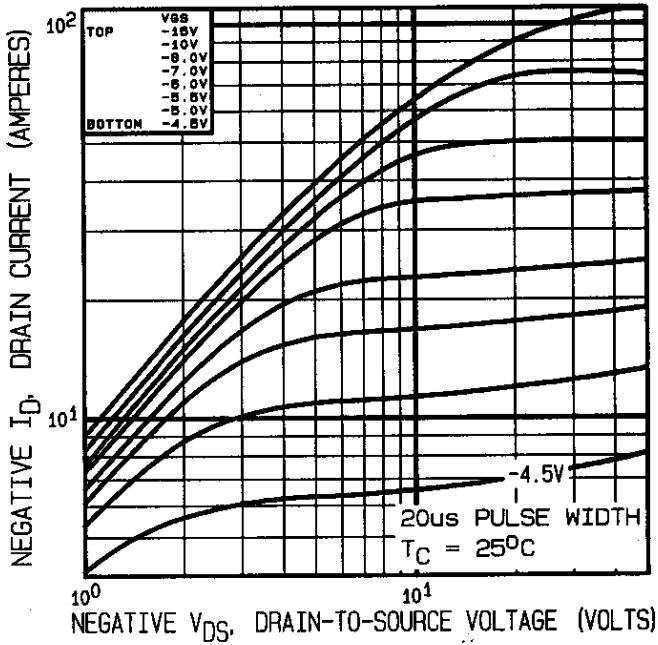


Fig. 1 — Typical Output Characteristics,  $T_C = 25^\circ\text{C}$

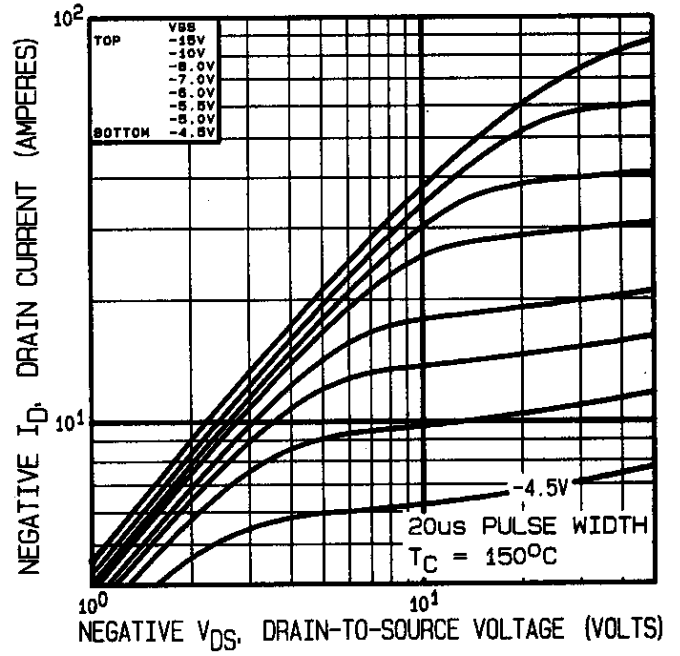


Fig. 2 — Typical Output Characteristics,  $T_C = 150^\circ\text{C}$

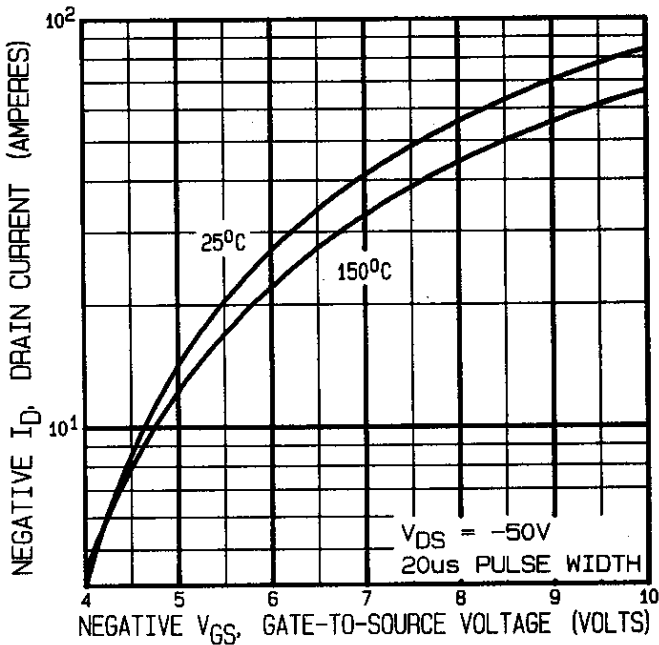


Fig. 3 — Typical Transfer Characteristics

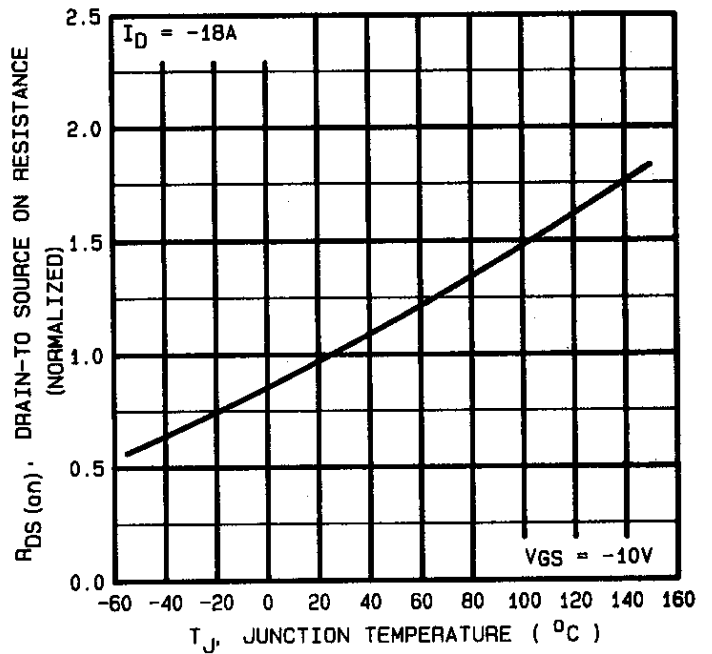


Fig. 4 — Normalized On-Resistance Vs. Temperature

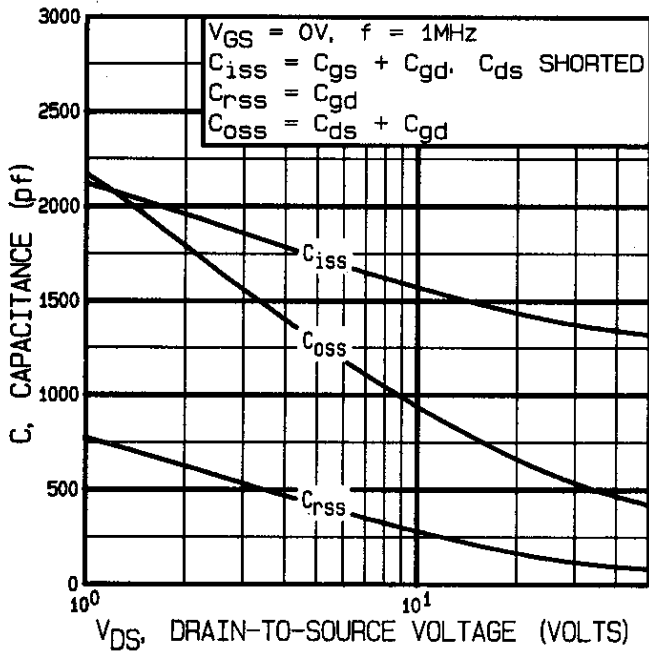


Fig. 5 — Typical Capacitance Vs. Drain-to-Source Voltage

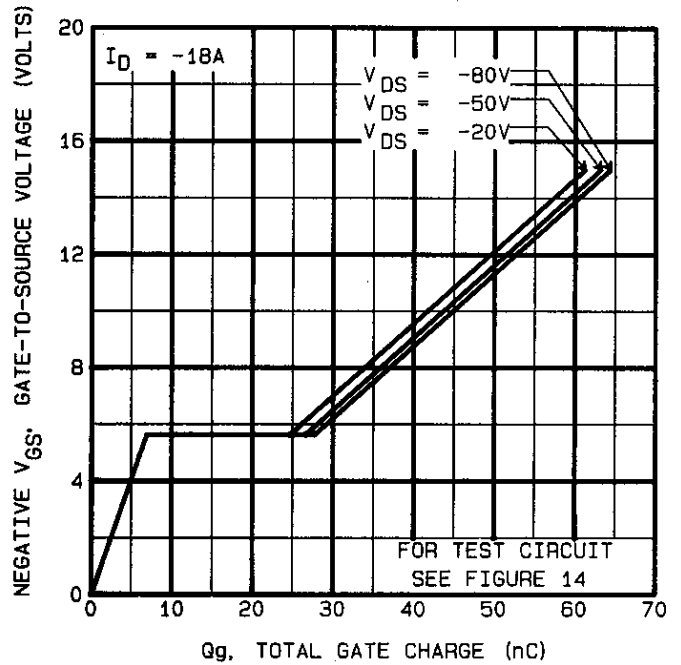


Fig. 6 — Typical Gate Charge Vs. Gate-to-Source Voltage

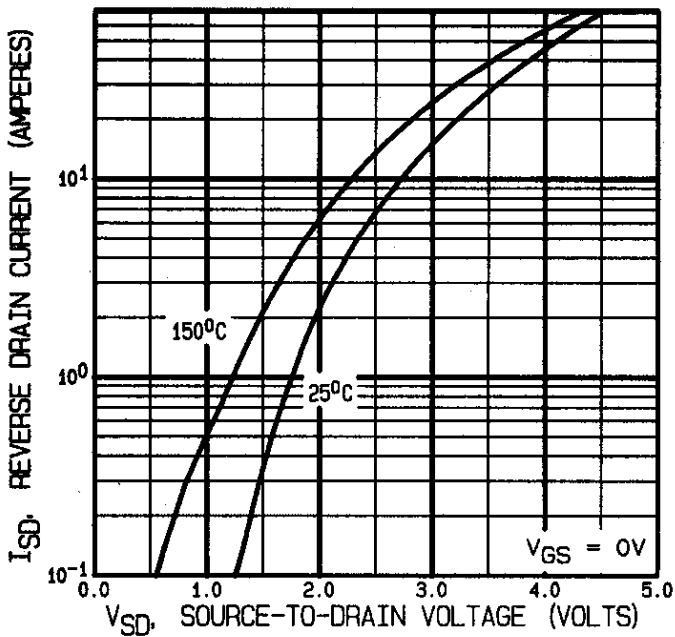


Fig. 7 — Typical Source-Drain Diode Forward Voltage

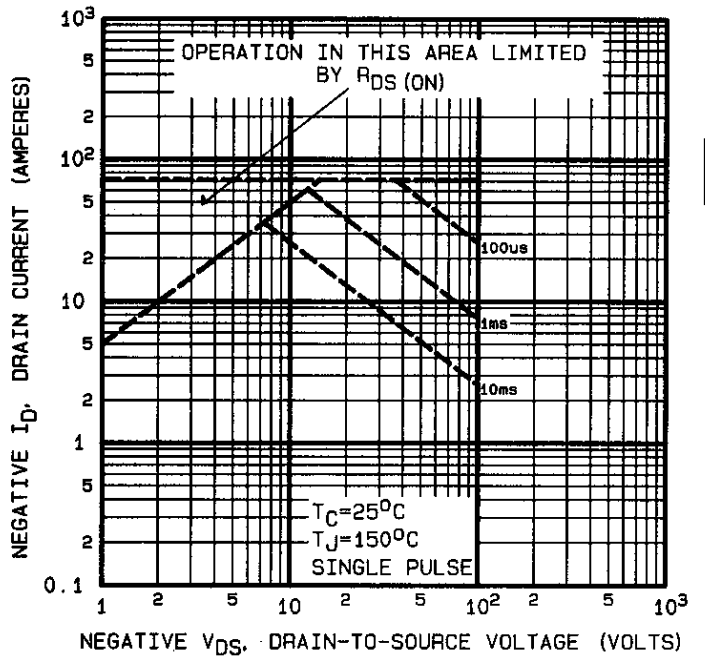


Fig. 8 — Maximum Safe Operating Area

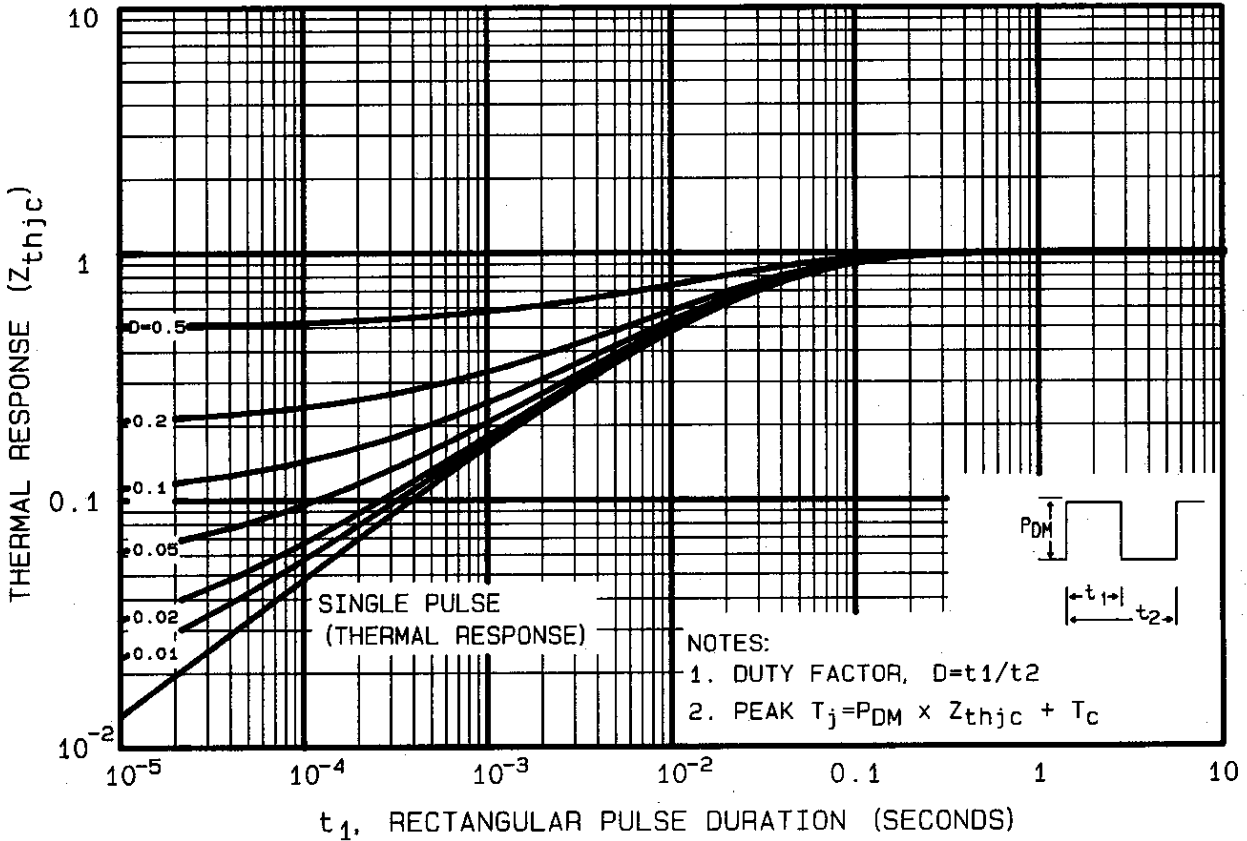


Fig. 9 — Maximum Effective Transient Thermal Impedance, Junction-to-Case Vs. Pulse Duration

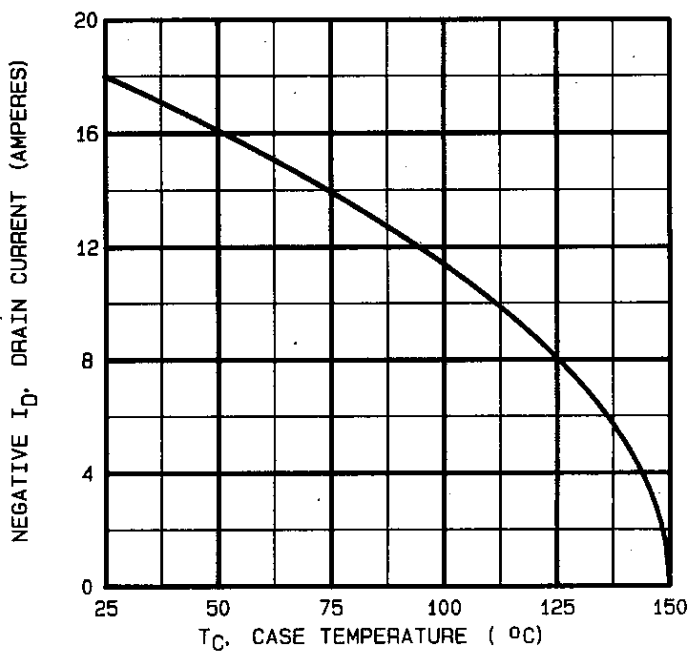


Fig. 10 — Maximum Drain Current Vs. Case Temperature

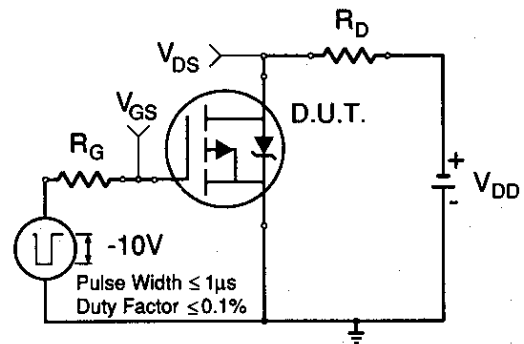


Fig. 11a — Switching Time Test Circuit

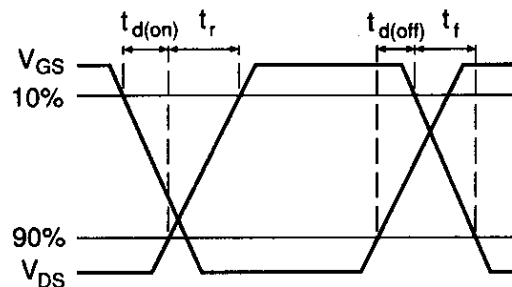


Fig. 11b — Switching Time Waveforms

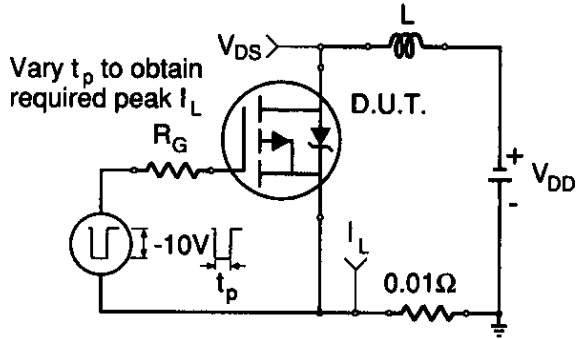


Fig. 12a — Unclamped Inductive Test Circuit

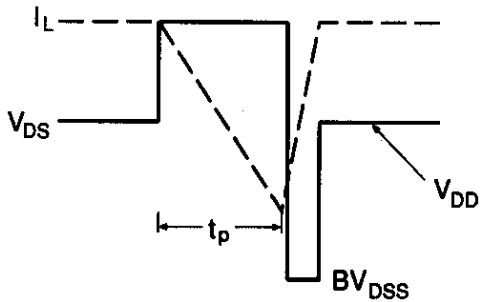


Fig. 12b — Unclamped Inductive Waveforms

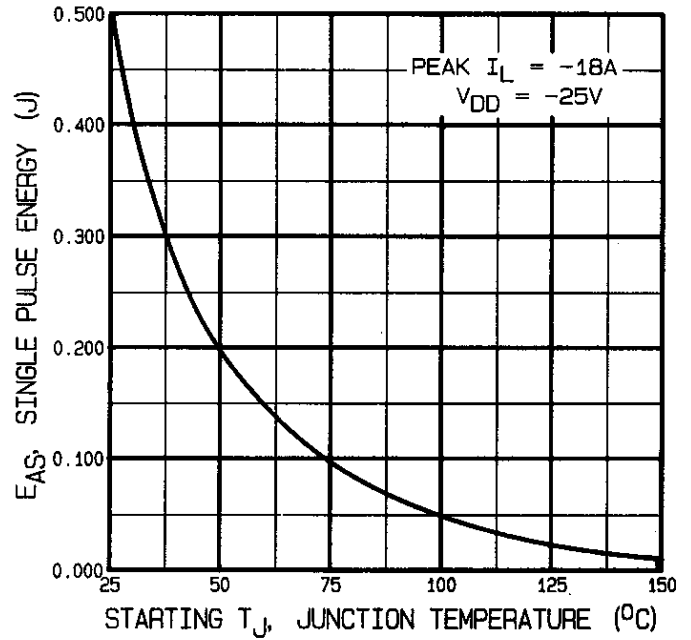


Fig. 12c — Maximum Avalanche Energy Vs. Starting Junction Temperature

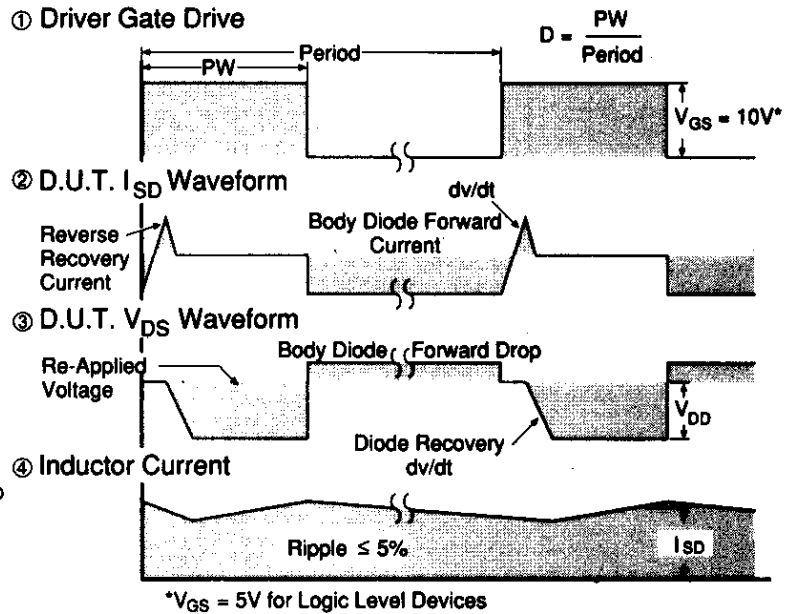
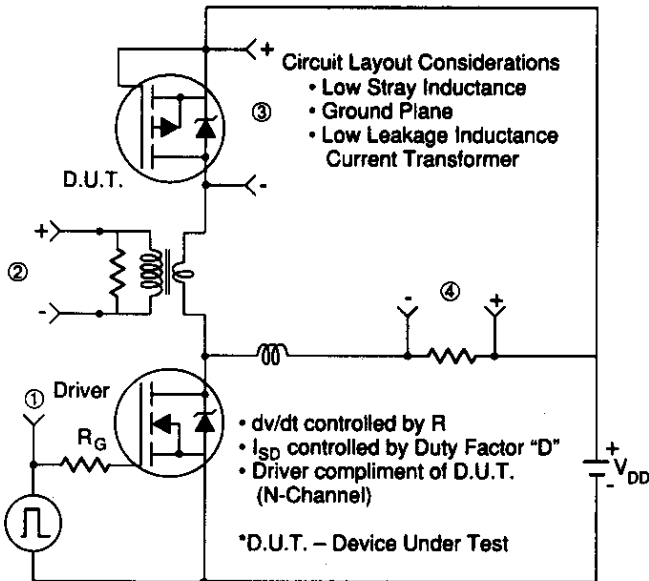


Fig. 13 — Peak Diode Recovery  $dv/dt$  Test Circuit

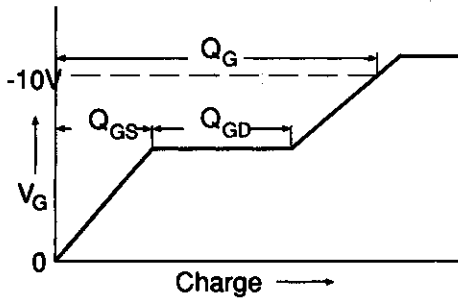


Fig. 14a — Basic Gate Charge Waveform

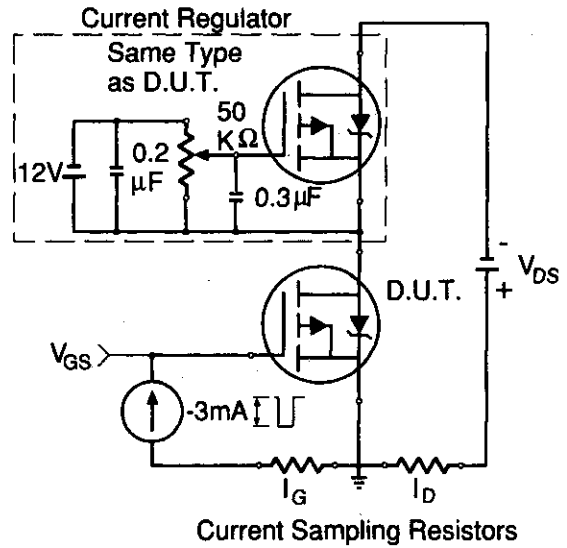


Fig. 14b — Gate Charge Test Circuit

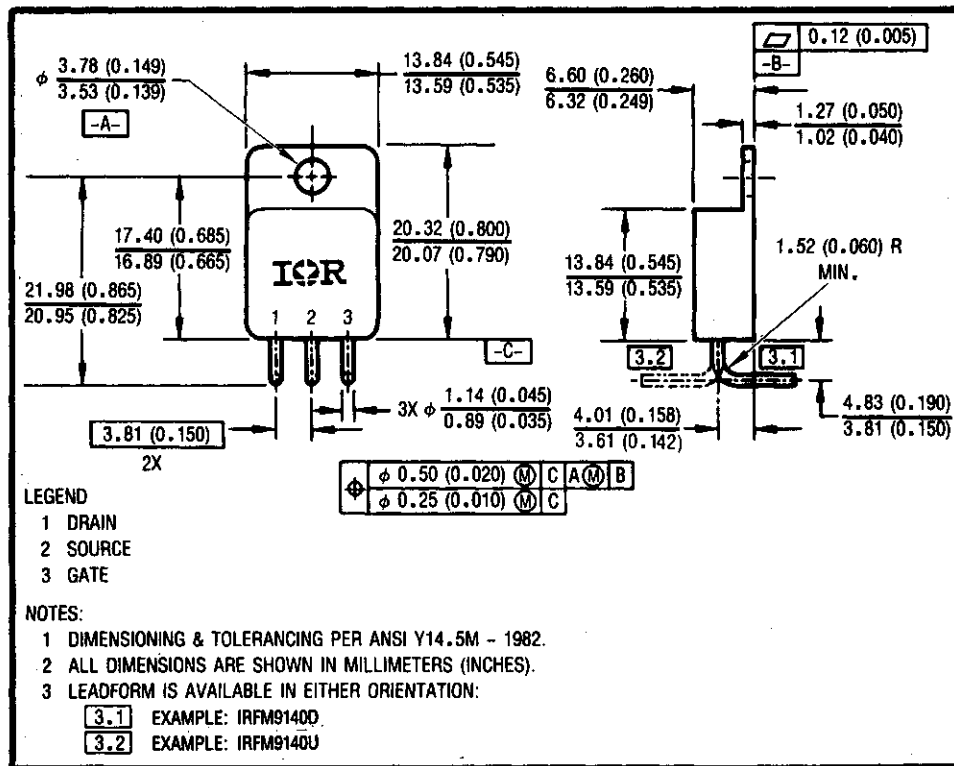


Fig. 15 — Optional Leadforms for Outline TO-254

**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.