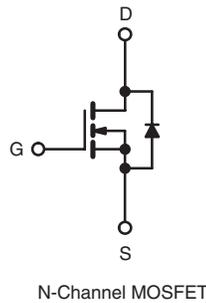
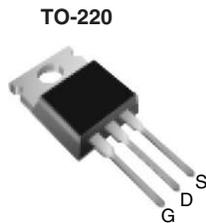


Power MOSFET

PRODUCT SUMMARY		
V_{DS} (V)	300	
$R_{DS(on)}$ (Ω)	$V_{GS} = 10$ V	0.75
Q_g (Max.) (nC)	17	
Q_{gs} (nC)	4.8	
Q_{gd} (nC)	7.6	
Configuration	Single	



FEATURES

- Reduced Gate Drive Requirement
- Enhanced 30 V V_{GS} Rating
- Reduced C_{iss} , C_{oss} , C_{rss}
- Extremely High Frequency Operation
- Repetitive Avalanche Rated
- Lead (Pb)-free Available



RoHS*
COMPLIANT

DESCRIPTION

This new series of low charge Power MOSFETs achieve significantly lower gate charge over conventional Power MOSFETs. Utilizing the new LCDMOS technology, the device improvements are achieved without added product cost, allowing for reduced gate drive requirements and total system savings. In addition, reduced switching losses and improved efficiency are achievable in a variety of high frequency applications. Frequencies of a few MHz at high current are possible using the new low charge Power MOSFETs.

These device improvements combined with the proven ruggedness and reliability that are characteristics of Power MOSFETs offer the designer a new standard in power transistors for switching applications.

ORDERING INFORMATION	
Package	TO-220
Lead (Pb)-free	IRF737LCPbF SiHF737LC-E3
SnPb	IRF737LC SiHF737LC

ABSOLUTE MAXIMUM RATINGS $T_C = 25$ °C, unless otherwise noted				
PARAMETER	SYMBOL	LIMIT	UNIT	
Drain-Source Voltage	V_{DS}	300	V	
Gate-Source Voltage	V_{GS}	± 30		
Continuous Drain Current	I_D	V_{GS} at 10 V $T_C = 25$ °C	6.1	A
		$T_C = 100$ °C	3.9	
Pulsed Drain Current ^a	I_{DM}	24		
Linear Derating Factor		0.59	W/°C	
Single Pulse Avalanche Energy ^b	E_{AS}	120	mJ	
Avalanche Current ^a	I_{AR}	6.1	A	
Repetitive Avalanche Energy ^a	E_{AR}	7.4	mJ	
Maximum Power Dissipation	P_D	74	W	
Peak Diode Recovery dV/dt^c	dV/dt	3.4	V/ns	
Operating Junction and Storage Temperature Range	T_J, T_{stg}	- 55 to + 150	°C	
Soldering Recommendations (Peak Temperature)	for 10 s	300 ^d		
Mounting Torque	6-32 or M3 screw	10		lbf · in
		1.1	N · m	

Notes

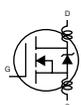
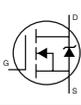
- Repetitive rating; pulse width limited by maximum junction temperature (see fig. 11).
- $V_{DD} = 25$ V, starting $T_J = 25$ °C, $L = 5.7$ mH, $R_G = 25$ Ω , $I_{AS} = 6.1$ A (see fig. 12).
- $I_{SD} \leq 6.1$ A, $dI/dt \leq 270$ A/ μ s, $V_{DD} \leq V_{DS}$, $T_J \leq 150$ °C.
- 1.6 mm from case.

* Pb containing terminations are not RoHS compliant, exemptions may apply

THERMAL RESISTANCE RATINGS				
PARAMETER	SYMBOL	TYP.	MAX.	UNIT
Maximum Junction-to-Ambient	R_{thJA}	-	62	°C/W
Case-to-Sink, Flat, Greased Surface	R_{thCS}	0.50	-	
Maximum Junction-to-Case (Drain)	R_{thJC}	-	1.7	

Note

a. When mounted on 1" square PCB (FR-4 or G-10 material).

SPECIFICATIONS $T_J = 25\text{ }^\circ\text{C}$, unless otherwise noted							
PARAMETER	SYMBOL	TEST CONDITIONS		MIN.	TYP.	MAX. UNIT	
Static							
Drain-Source Breakdown Voltage	V_{DS}	$V_{GS} = 0\text{ V}, I_D = 250\text{ }\mu\text{A}$		300	-	- V	
V_{DS} Temperature Coefficient	$\Delta V_{DS}/T_J$	Reference to $25\text{ }^\circ\text{C}$, $I_D = 1\text{ mA}$		-	0.391	- $^\circ\text{C}^{-1}$	
Gate-Source Threshold Voltage	$V_{GS(th)}$	$V_{DS} = V_{GS}, I_D = 250\text{ }\mu\text{A}$		2.0	-	4.0 V	
Gate-Source Leakage	I_{GSS}	$V_{GS} = \pm 20\text{ V}$		-	-	$\pm 100\text{ nA}$	
Zero Gate Voltage Drain Current	I_{DSS}	$V_{DS} = 300\text{ V}, V_{GS} = 0\text{ V}$		-	-	25 μA	
		$V_{DS} = 240\text{ V}, V_{GS} = 0\text{ V}, T_J = 150\text{ }^\circ\text{C}$		-	-	250 μA	
Drain-Source On-State Resistance	$R_{DS(on)}$	$V_{GS} = 10\text{ V}$	$I_D = 3.7\text{ A}^b$	-	-	0.75 Ω	
Forward Transconductance	g_{fs}	$V_{DS} = 50\text{ V}, I_D = 3.7\text{ A}^b$		2.7	-	- S	
Dynamic							
Input Capacitance	C_{iss}	$V_{GS} = 0\text{ V}, V_{DS} = 25\text{ V}, f = 1.0\text{ MHz}$, see fig. 5		-	430	-	
Output Capacitance	C_{oss}			-	120	-	pF
Reverse Transfer Capacitance	C_{rss}			-	9.2	-	
Total Gate Charge	Q_g	$V_{GS} = 10\text{ V}$	$I_D = 6.1\text{ A}, V_{DS} = 240\text{ V}$, see fig. 6 and 13 ^b	-	-	17	
Gate-Source Charge	Q_{gs}			-	-	4.8	nC
Gate-Drain Charge	Q_{gd}			-	-	7.6	
Turn-On Delay Time	$t_{d(on)}$	$V_{DD} = 150\text{ V}, I_D = 6.1\text{ A}, R_G = 12\text{ }\Omega, R_D = 24\text{ }\Omega$, see fig. 10 ^b		-	6.6	-	
Rise Time	t_r			-	21	-	ns
Turn-Off Delay Time	$t_{d(off)}$			-	13	-	
Fall Time	t_f			-	12	-	
Internal Drain Inductance	L_D	Between lead, 6 mm (0.25") from package and center of die contact 		-	4.5	-	
Internal Source Inductance	L_S			-	7.5	-	nH
Drain-Source Body Diode Characteristics							
Continuous Source-Drain Diode Current	I_S	MOSFET symbol showing the integral reverse p - n junction diode 		-	-	6.1	
Pulsed Diode Forward Current ^a	I_{SM}			-	-	24	A
Body Diode Voltage	V_{SD}	$T_J = 25\text{ }^\circ\text{C}, I_S = 6.1\text{ A}, V_{GS} = 0\text{ V}^b$		-	-	1.6 V	
Body Diode Reverse Recovery Time	t_{rr}	$T_J = 25\text{ }^\circ\text{C}, I_F = 6.1\text{ A}, di/dt = 100\text{ A}/\mu\text{s}^b$		-	320	490 ns	
Body Diode Reverse Recovery Charge	Q_{rr}			-	1.5	2.2 μC	

Notes

- a. Repetitive rating; pulse width limited by maximum junction temperature (see fig. 11).
- b. Pulse width $\leq 300\text{ }\mu\text{s}$; duty cycle $\leq 2\%$.

TYPICAL CHARACTERISTICS 25 °C, unless otherwise noted

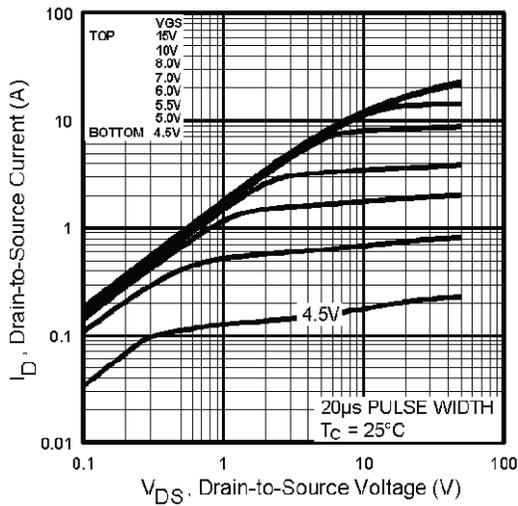


Fig. 1 - Typical Output Characteristics, $T_C = 25\text{ }^\circ\text{C}$

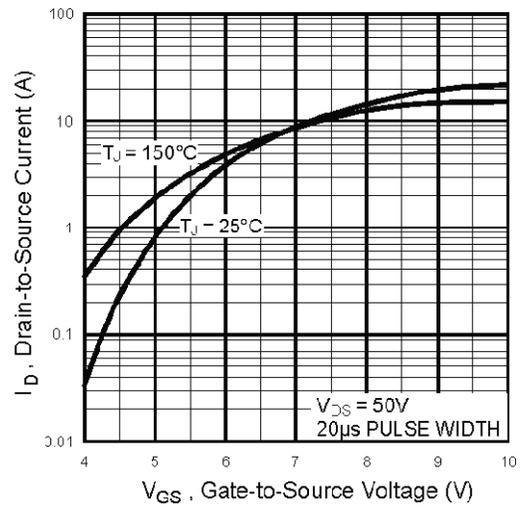


Fig. 3 - Typical Transfer Characteristics

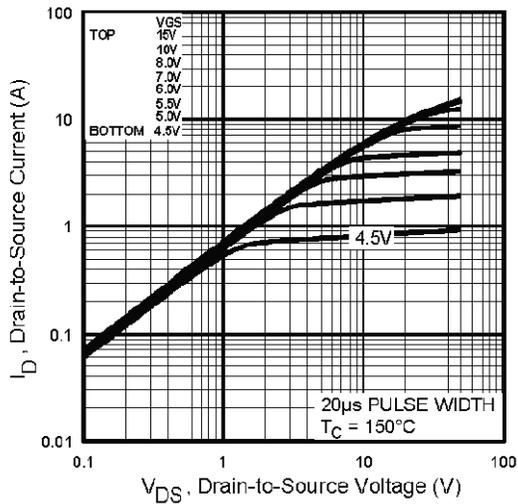


Fig. 2 - Typical Output Characteristics, $T_C = 150\text{ }^\circ\text{C}$

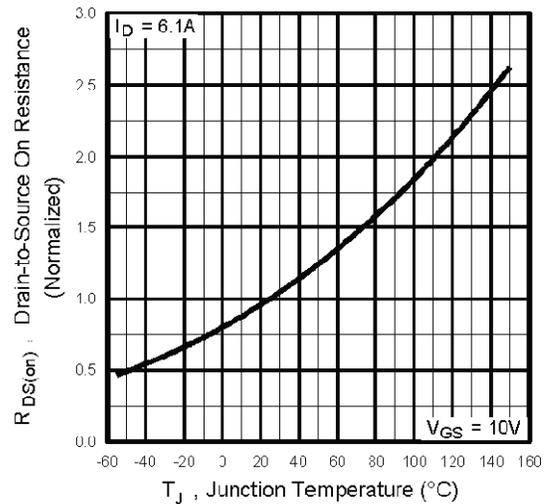


Fig. 4 - Normalized On-Resistance vs. Temperature

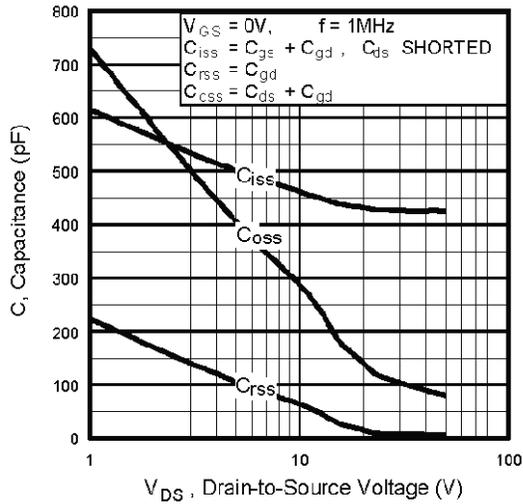


Fig. 5 - Typical Capacitance vs. Drain-to-Source Voltage

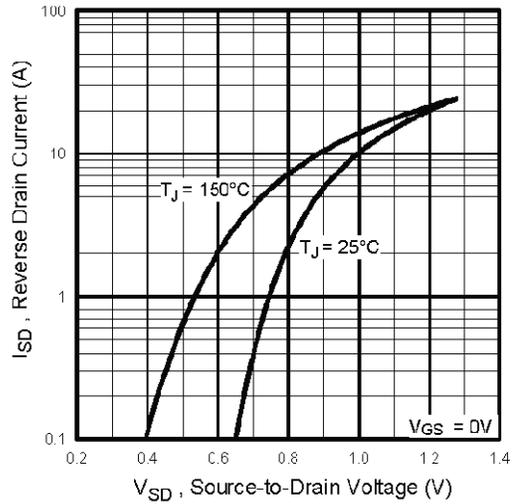


Fig. 7 - Typical Source-Drain Diode Forward Voltage

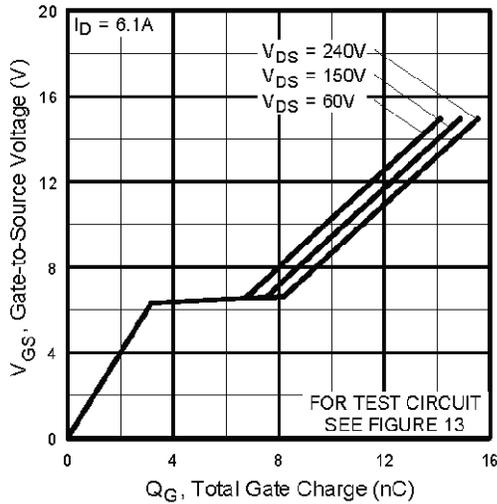


Fig. 6 - Typical Gate Charge vs. Gate-to-Source Voltage

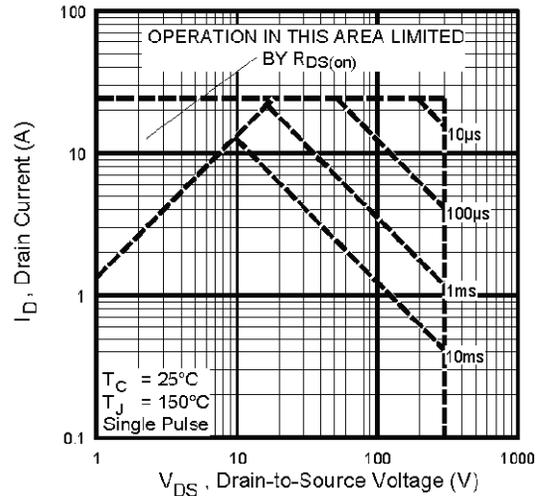


Fig. 8 - Maximum Safe Operating Area

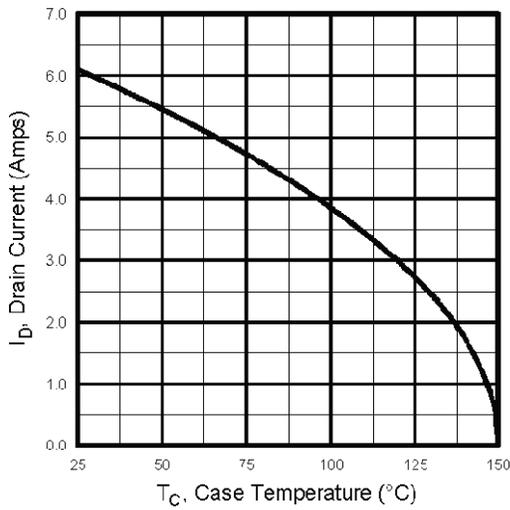


Fig. 9 - Maximum Drain Current vs. Case Temperature

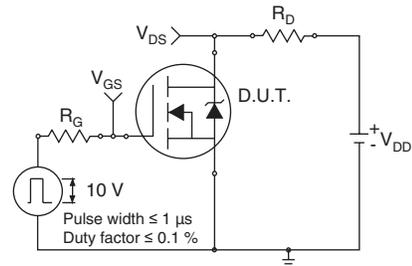


Fig. 10a - Switching Time Test Circuit

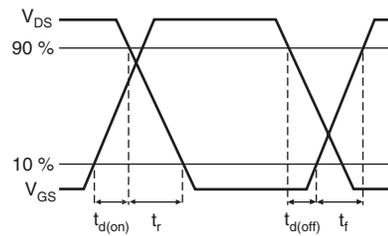


Fig. 10b - Switching Time Waveforms

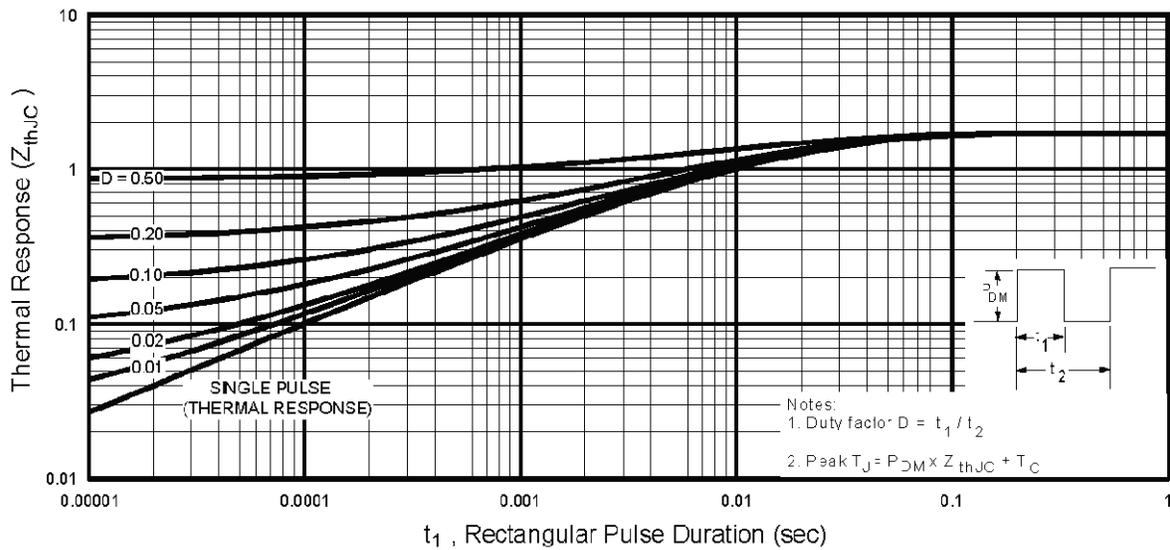


Fig. 11 - Maximum Effective Transient Thermal Impedance, Junction-to-Case

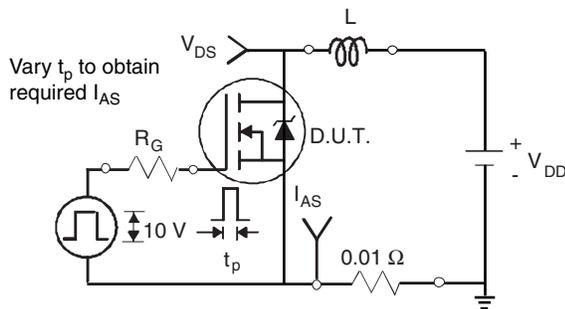


Fig. 12a - Unclamped Inductive Test Circuit

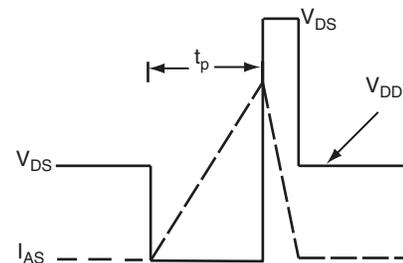


Fig. 12b - Unclamped Inductive Waveforms

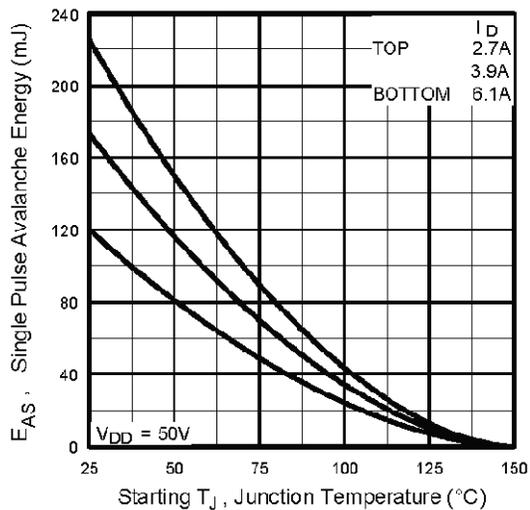


Fig. 12c - Maximum Avalanche Energy vs. Drain Current

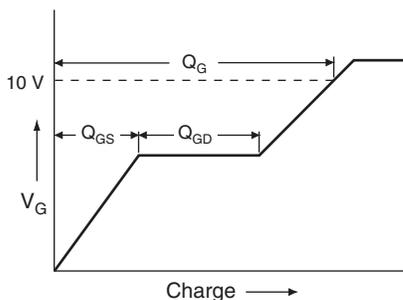


Fig. 13a - Basic Gate Charge Waveform

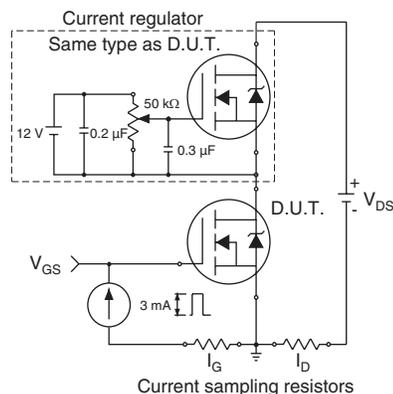


Fig. 13b - Gate Charge Test Circuit

Peak Diode Recovery dV/dt Test Circuit

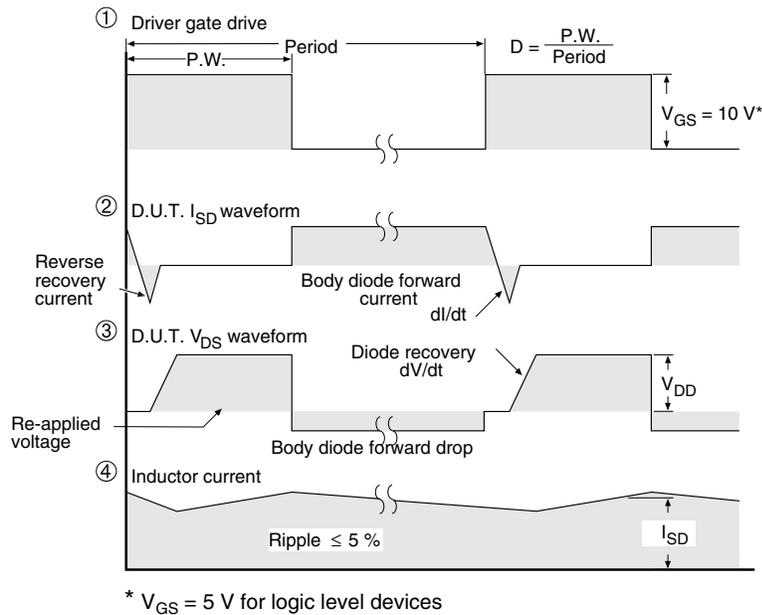
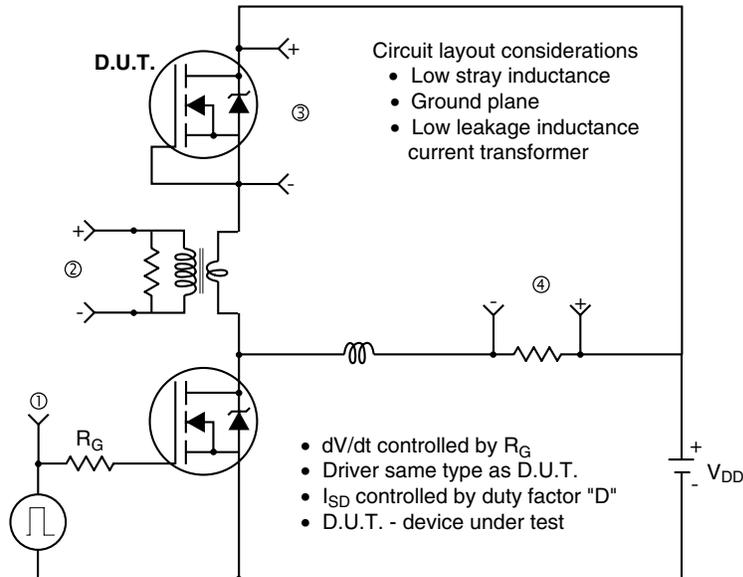


Fig. 14 - For N-Channel

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