

RADIATION HARDENED POWER MOSFET THRU-HOLE (T0-254AA)

IRHM7230
200V, N-CHANNEL
RAD Hard™ HEXFET® TECHNOLOGY

Product Summary

Part Number	Radiation Level	R _{D5(on)}	I _D
IRHM7230	100K Rads (Si)	0.40Ω	9.0A
IRHM3230	300K Rads (Si)	0.40Ω	9.0A
IRHM4230	600K Rads (Si)	0.40Ω	9.0A
IRHM8230	1000K Rads (Si)	0.40Ω	9.0A



International Rectifier's RADHard HEXFET® technology provides high performance power MOSFETs for space applications. This technology has over a decade of proven performance and reliability in satellite applications. These devices have been characterized for both Total Dose and Single Event Effects (SEE). The combination of low Rdson and low gate charge reduces the power losses in switching applications such as DC to DC converters and motor control. These devices retain all of the well established advantages of MOSFETs such as voltage control, fast switching, ease of paralleling and temperature stability of electrical parameters.

Absolute Maximum Ratings

	Parameter	Pre-Irradiation	Units
I _D @ V _{GS} = 12V, T _C = 25°C	Continuous Drain Current	9.0	A
I _D @ V _{GS} = 12V, T _C = 100°C	Continuous Drain Current	6.0	
I _{DM}	Pulsed Drain Current ①	36	
P _D @ T _C = 25°C	Max. Power Dissipation	75	W
	Linear Derating Factor	0.60	
V _{GS}	Gate-to-Source Voltage	±20	V
E _{AS}	Single Pulse Avalanche Energy ②	330	
I _{AR}	Avalanche Current ①	9.0	A
E _{AR}	Repetitive Avalanche Energy ①	7.5	
dV/dt	Peak Diode Recovery dV/dt ③	5.0	V/ns
T _J	Operating Junction	-55 to 150	
T _{STG}	Storage Temperature Range		°C
	Lead Temperature	300 (0.063 in.(1.6mm) from case for 10s)	
	Weight	9.3 (Typical)	g

For footnotes refer to the last page

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

	Parameter	Min	Typ	Max	Units	Test Conditions
BVDSS	Drain-to-Source Breakdown Voltage	200	—	—	V	$V_{GS} = 0\text{V}, I_D = 1.0\text{mA}$
$\Delta BVDSS/\Delta T_J$	Temperature Coefficient of Breakdown Voltage	—	0.27	—	V/ $^\circ\text{C}$	Reference to $25^\circ\text{C}, I_D = 1.0\text{mA}$
RDS(on)	Static Drain-to-Source On-State Resistance	—	—	0.40	Ω	$V_{GS} = 12\text{V}, I_D = 6.0\text{A}$ ④
		—	—	0.49		$V_{GS} = 12\text{V}, I_D = 9.0\text{A}$
VGS(th)	Gate Threshold Voltage	2.0	—	4.0	V	$V_{DS} = V_{GS}, I_D = 1.0\text{mA}$
gfs	Forward Transconductance	3.0	—	—	S (V)	$V_{DS} > 15\text{V}, I_{DS} = 6.0\text{A}$ ④
IDSS	Zero Gate Voltage Drain Current	—	—	25	μA	$V_{DS} = 160\text{V}, V_{GS} = 0\text{V}$
		—	—	250		$V_{DS} = 160\text{V}, V_{GS} = 0\text{V}, T_J = 125^\circ\text{C}$
IGSS	Gate-to-Source Leakage Forward	—	—	100	nA	$V_{GS} = 20\text{V}$
IGSS	Gate-to-Source Leakage Reverse	—	—	-100		$V_{GS} = -20\text{V}$
Qg	Total Gate Charge	—	—	50	nC	$V_{GS} = 12\text{V}, I_D = 9.0\text{A}$
Qgs	Gate-to-Source Charge	—	—	10		$V_{DS} = 100\text{V}$
Qgd	Gate-to-Drain ('Miller') Charge	—	—	20		
td(on)	Turn-On Delay Time	—	—	35	ns	$V_{DD} = 100\text{V}, I_D = 9.0\text{A}$
tr	Rise Time	—	—	80		$V_{GS} = 12\text{V}, R_G = 7.5\Omega$
td(off)	Turn-Off Delay Time	—	—	60		
tf	Fall Time	—	—	46		
LS + LD package) Drain	Total Inductance	—	6.8	—	nH	Measured from Drain Lead (6mm/ 0.25in. from package) to source lead (6mm/0.25in from with Source wires bonded from Source Pin to Pad
		—	—	—		
Ciss	Input Capacitance	—	1100	—	pF	$V_{GS} = 0\text{V}, V_{DS} = 25\text{V}$ $f = 1.0\text{MHz}$
Coss	Output Capacitance	—	250	—		
Crss	Reverse Transfer Capacitance	—	65	—		

Source-Drain Diode Ratings and Characteristics

	Parameter	Min	Typ	Max	Units	Test Conditions
IS	Continuous Source Current (Body Diode)	—	—	9.0	A	$T_J = 25^\circ\text{C}, I_S = 9.0\text{A}, V_{GS} = 0\text{V}$ ④
ISM	Pulse Source Current (Body Diode) ①	—	—	36		
VSD	Diode Forward Voltage	—	—	1.6	V	
trr	Reverse Recovery Time	—	—	460	nS	$T_J = 25^\circ\text{C}, I_F = 9.0\text{A}, dI/dt \leq 100\text{A}/\mu\text{s}$
QRR	Reverse Recovery Charge	—	—	5.0	μC	$V_{DD} \leq 50\text{V}$ ④
t _{on}	Forward Turn-On Time	Intrinsic turn-on time is negligible. Turn-on speed is substantially controlled by LS + LD.				

Thermal Resistance

	Parameter	Min	Typ	Max	Units	Test Conditions
R _{thJC}	Junction-to-Case	—	—	1.67	$^\circ\text{C/W}$	Typical socket mount
R _{thJA}	Junction-to-Ambient	—	—	48		
R _{thCS}	Case-to-Sink	—	0.21	—		

Note: Corresponding Spice and Saber models are available on the G&S Website.

For footnotes refer to the last page

International Rectifier Radiation Hardened MOSFETs are tested to verify their radiation hardness capability. The hardness assurance program at International Rectifier is comprised of two radiation environments. Every manufacturing lot is tested for total ionizing dose (per notes 5 and 6) using the TO-3 package. Both pre- and post-irradiation performance are tested and specified using the same drive circuitry and test conditions in order to provide a direct comparison.

Table 1. Electrical Characteristics @ $T_j = 25^\circ\text{C}$, Post Total Dose Irradiation (5)(6)

	Parameter	100 KRads(Si) ¹		300 - 1000K Rads (Si) ²		Units	Test Conditions
		Min	Max	Min	Max		
BVDSS	Drain-to-Source Breakdown Voltage	200	—	200	—	V	$V_{GS} = 0\text{V}, I_D = 1.0\text{mA}$
$V_{GS(\text{th})}$	Gate Threshold Voltage	2.0	4.0	1.25	4.5	V	$V_{GS} = V_{DS}, I_D = 1.0\text{mA}$
I_{GSS}	Gate-to-Source Leakage Forward	—	100	—	100	nA	$V_{GS} = 20\text{V}$
I_{GSS}	Gate-to-Source Leakage Reverse	—	-100	—	-100	nA	$V_{GS} = -20\text{V}$
I_{DSS}	Zero Gate Voltage Drain Current	—	25	—	25	μA	$V_{DS}=160\text{V}, V_{GS}=0\text{V}$
$R_{DS(\text{on})}$	Static Drain-to-Source ^④ On-State Resistance (TO-3)	—	0.40	—	0.53	Ω	$V_{GS} = 12\text{V}, I_D = 6.0\text{A}$
$R_{DS(\text{on})}$	Static Drain-to-Source ^④ On-State Resistance (TO-254AA)	—	0.40	—	0.53	Ω	$V_{GS} = 12\text{V}, I_D = 6.0\text{A}$
V_{SD}	Diode Forward Voltage ^④	—	1.6	—	1.6	V	$V_{GS} = 0\text{V}, I_S = 9.0\text{A}$

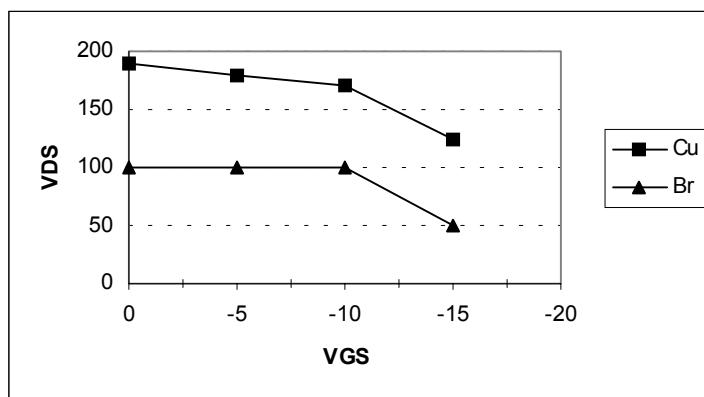
1. Part numbers IRHM7230

2. Part number IRHM3230, IRHM4230, IRHM8230

International Rectifier radiation hardened MOSFETs have been characterized in heavy ion environment for Single Event Effects (SEE). Single Event Effects characterization is illustrated in Fig. a and Table 2.

Table 2. Single Event Effect Safe Operating Area

Ion	LET MeV/(mg/cm ²)	Energy (MeV)	Range (μm)	V _{DS} (V)				
				@ $V_{GS}=0\text{V}$	@ $V_{GS}=-5\text{V}$	@ $V_{GS}=-10\text{V}$	@ $V_{GS}=-15\text{V}$	@ $V_{GS}=-20\text{V}$
Cu	28	285	43	190	180	170	125	—
Br	36.8	305	39	100	100	100	50	—

**Fig a. Single Event Effect, Safe Operating Area**

For footnotes refer to the last page

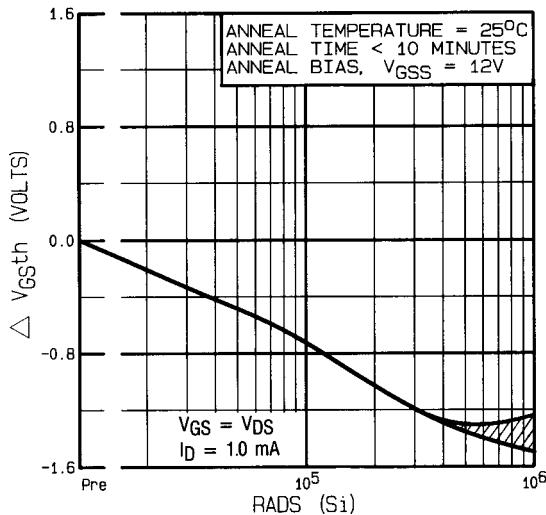


Fig 1. Typical Response of Gate Threshold Voltage Vs. Total Dose Exposure

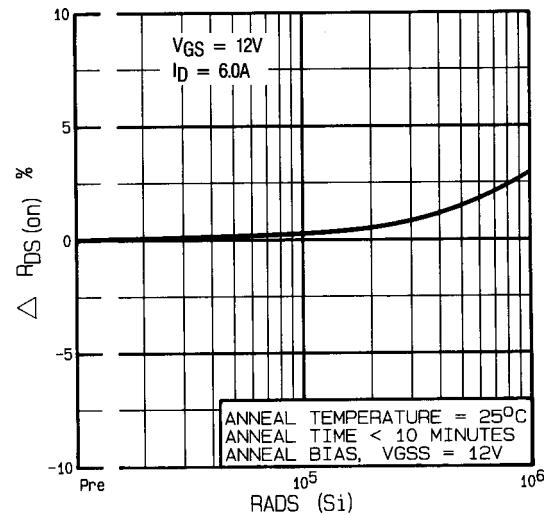


Fig 2. Typical Response of On-State Resistance Vs. Total Dose Exposure

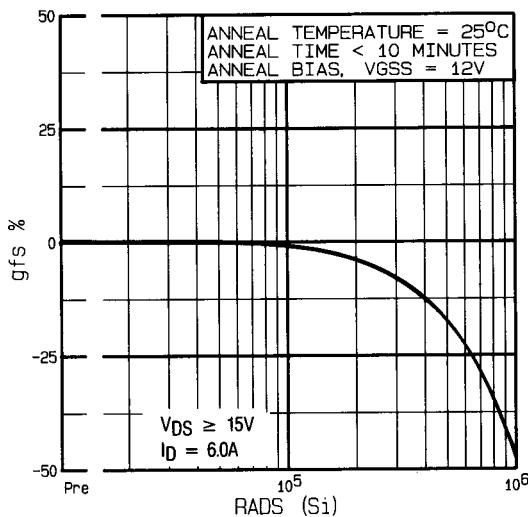


Fig 3. Typical Response of Transconductance Vs. Total Dose Exposure

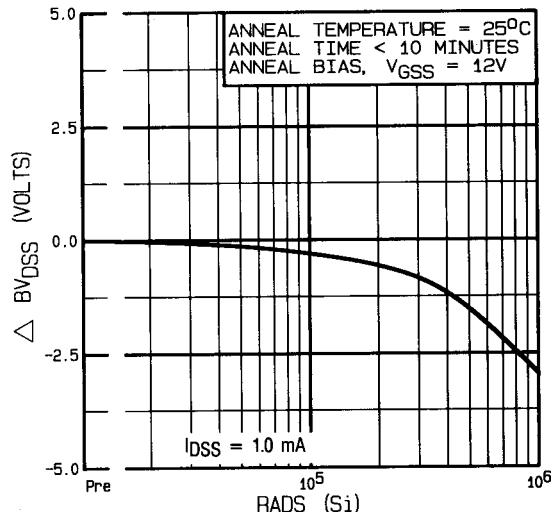


Fig 4. Typical Response of Drain to Source Breakdown Vs. Total Dose Exposure

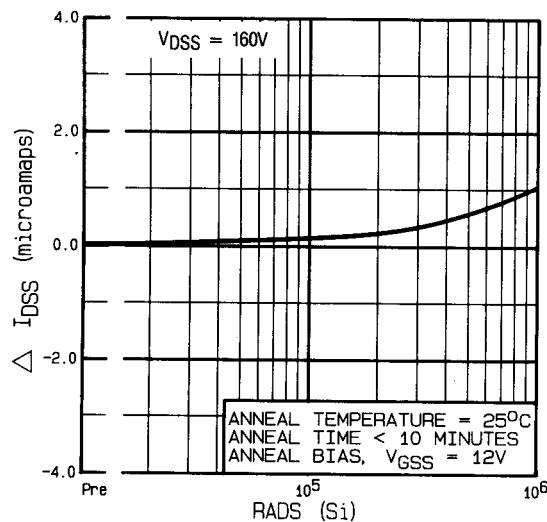


Fig 5. Typical Zero Gate Voltage Drain Current Vs. Total Dose Exposure

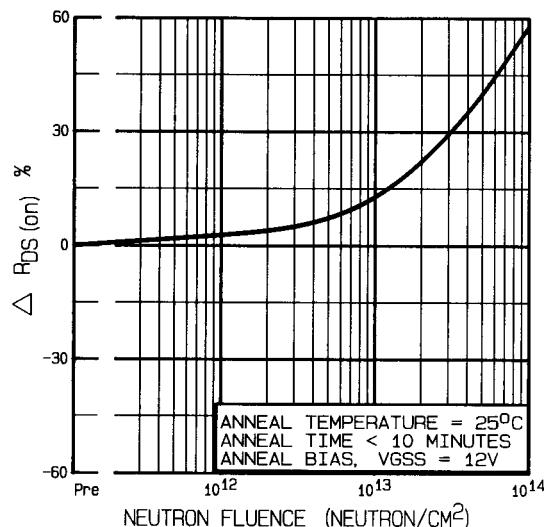


Fig 6. Typical On-State Resistance Vs. Neutron Fluence Level

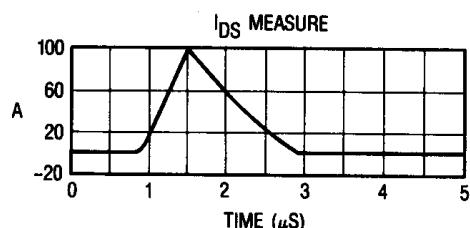
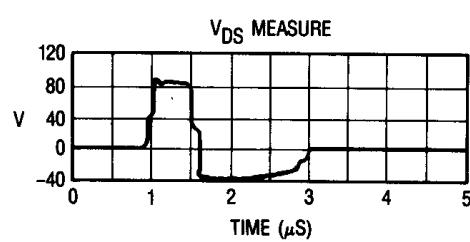


Fig 7. Typical Transient Response of Rad Hard HEXFET During 1×10^{12} Rad (Si)/Sec Exposure

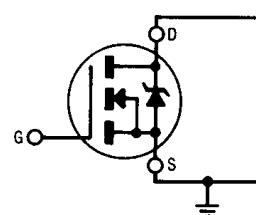


Fig 8a. Gate Stress of V_{GSS} Equals 12 Volts During Radiation

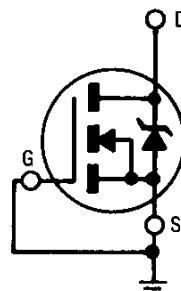


Fig 8b. V_{DSS} Stress Equals 80% of B_{VDSS} During Radiation

Note: Bias Conditions during radiation: $V_{GS} = 12$ Vdc, $V_{DS} = 0$ Vdc

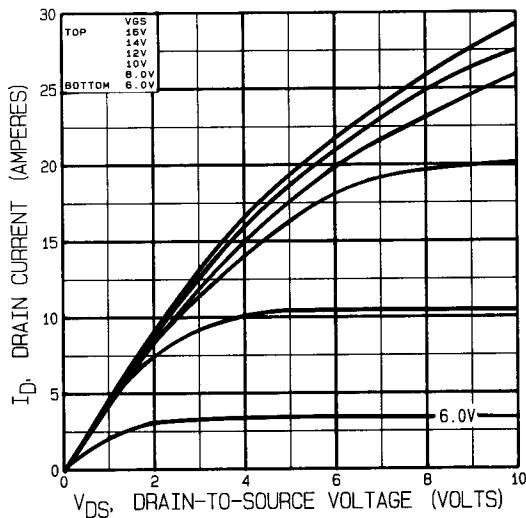


Fig 9. Typical Output Characteristics
Pre-Irradiation

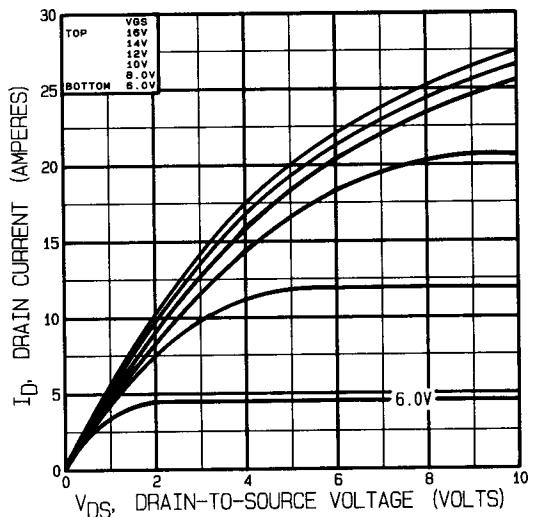


Fig 10. Typical Output Characteristics
Post-Irradiation 100K Rads (Si)

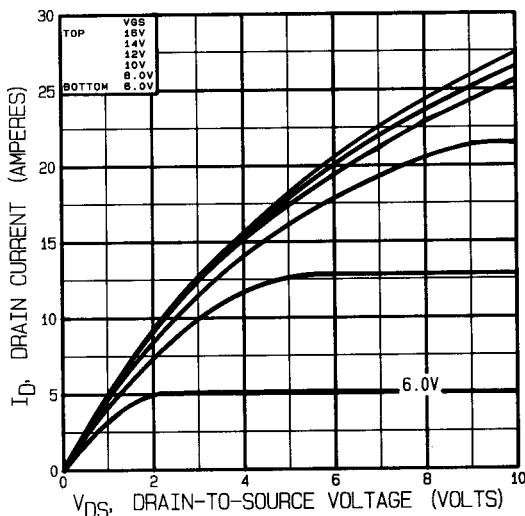


Fig 11. Typical Output Characteristics
Post-Irradiation 300K Rads (Si)

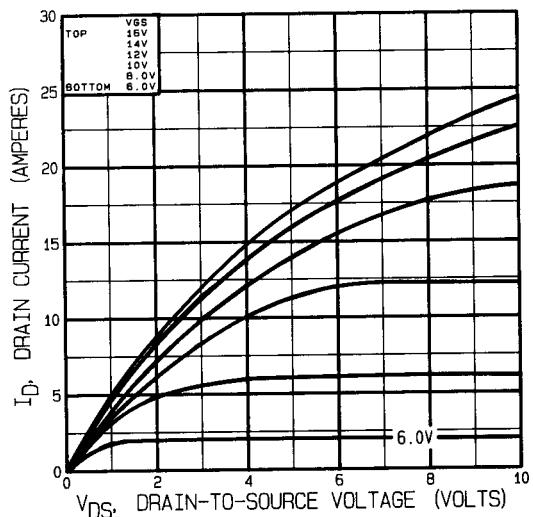


Fig 12. Typical Output Characteristics
Post-Irradiation 1 Mega Rads (Si)

Radiation Characteristics

IRHM7230

Note: Bias Conditions during radiation: $V_{GS} = 0$ Vdc, $V_{DS} = 160$ Vdc

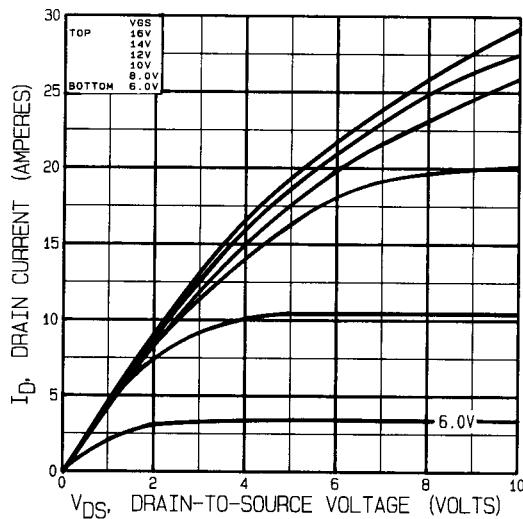


Fig 13. Typical Output Characteristics
Pre-Irradiation

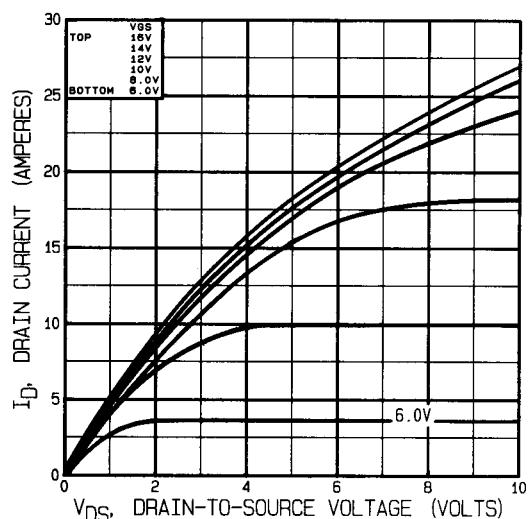


Fig 14. Typical Output Characteristics
Post-Irradiation 100K Rads (Si)

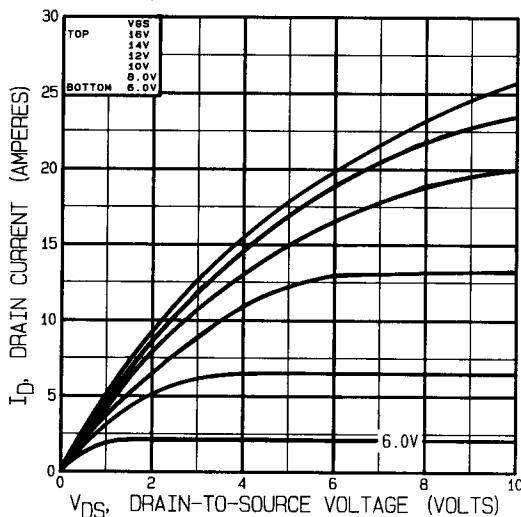


Fig 15. Typical Output Characteristics
Post-Irradiation 300K Rads (Si)

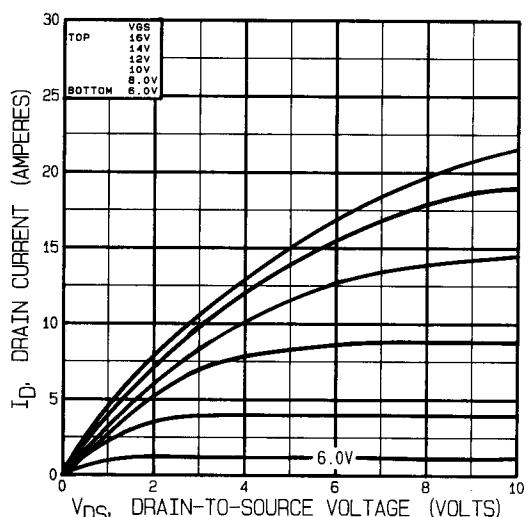


Fig 16. Typical Output Characteristics
Post-Irradiation 1 Mega Rads (Si)

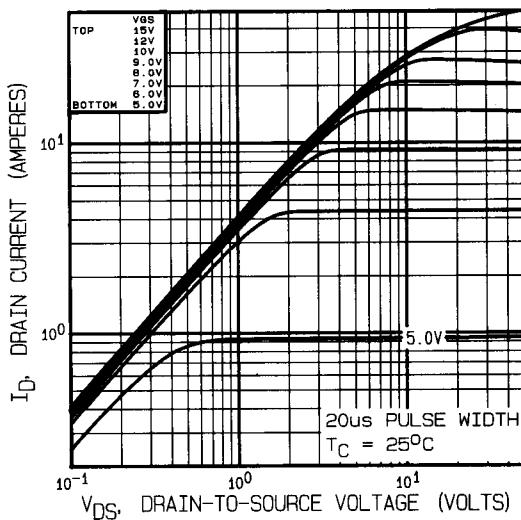


Fig 17. Typical Output Characteristics

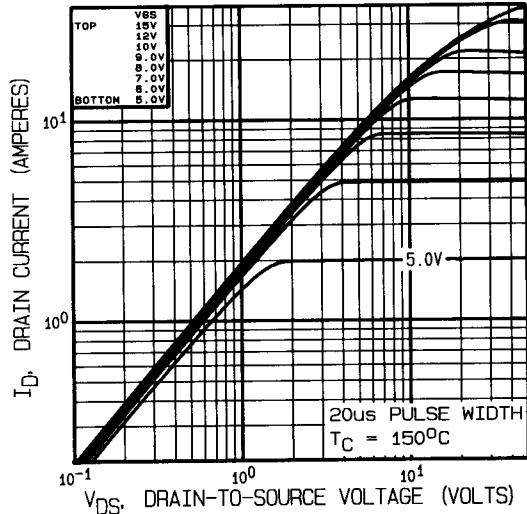


Fig 18. Typical Output Characteristics

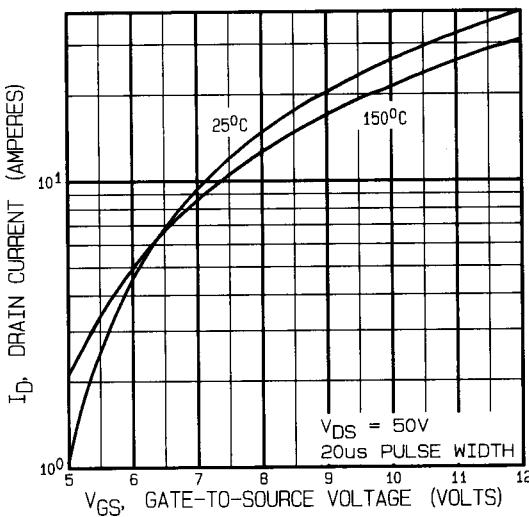


Fig 19. Typical Transfer Characteristics

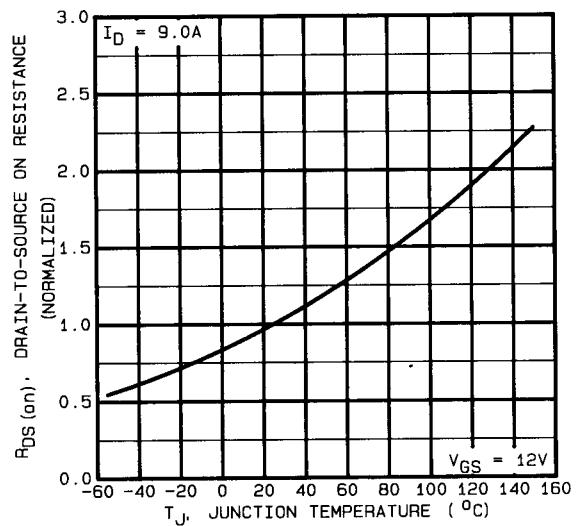


Fig 20. Normalized On-Resistance Vs. Temperature

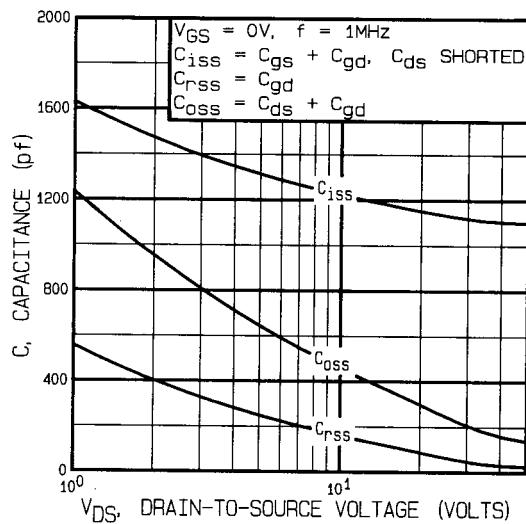


Fig 21. Typical Capacitance Vs.
Drain-to-Source Voltage

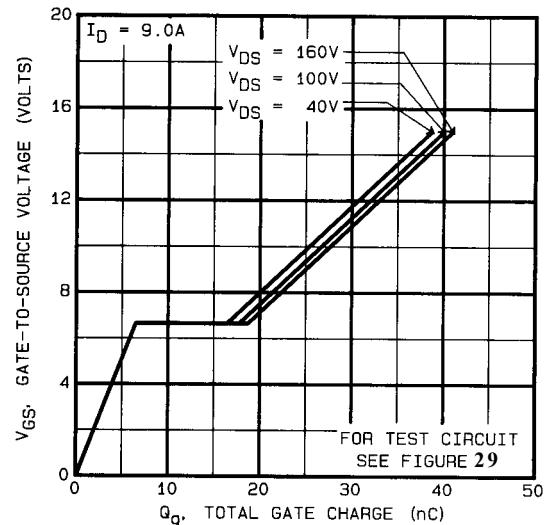


Fig 22. Typical Gate Charge Vs.
Gate-to-Source Voltage

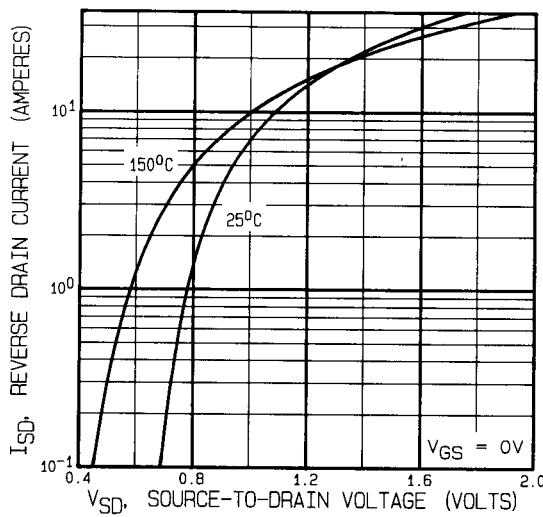


Fig 23. Typical Source-Drain Diode
Forward Voltage

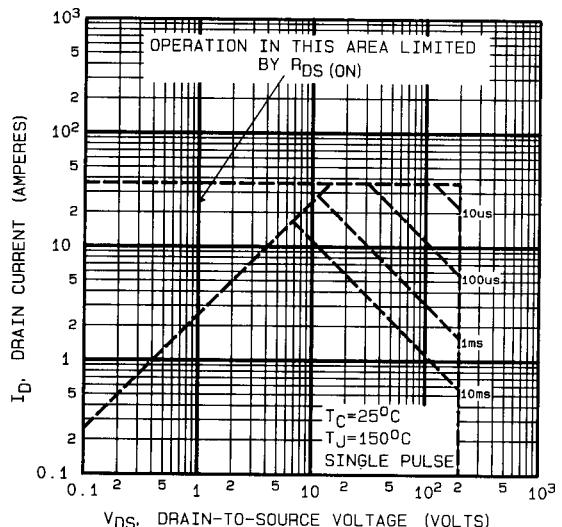


Fig 24. Maximum Safe Operating
Area

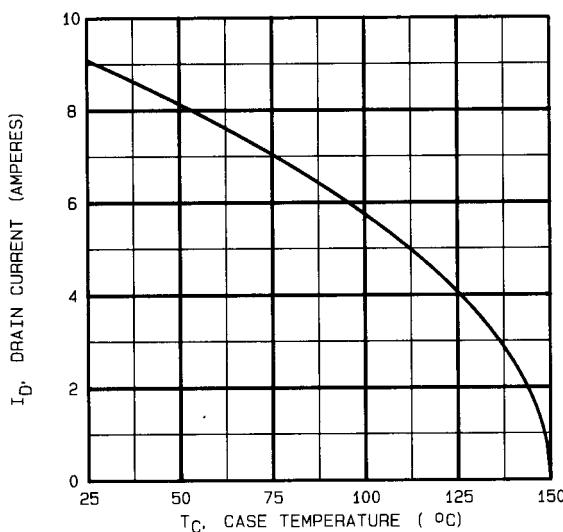


Fig 25. Maximum Drain Current Vs.
Case Temperature

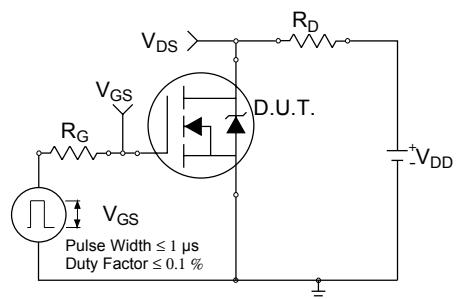


Fig 26a. Switching Time Test Circuit

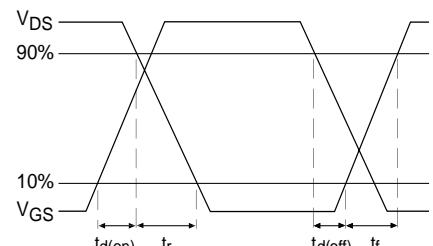


Fig 26b. Switching Time Waveforms

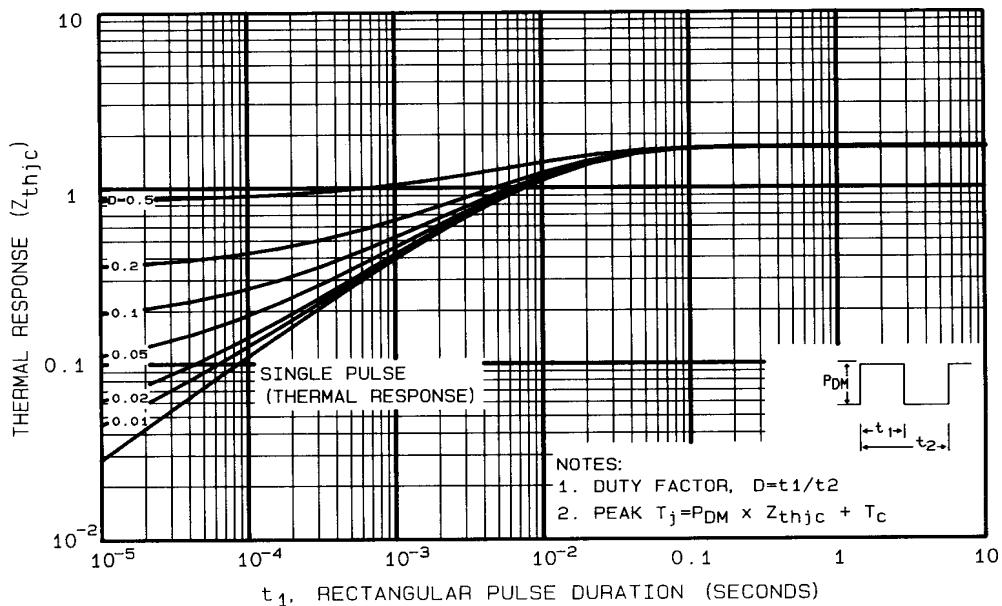


Fig 27. Maximum Effective Transient Thermal Impedance, Junction-to-Case

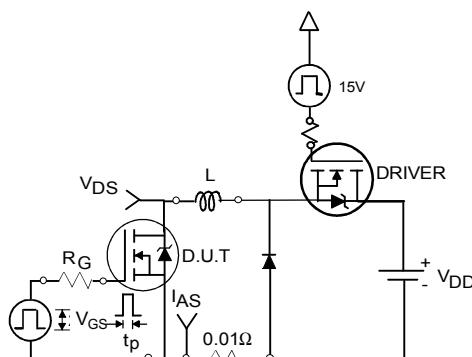


Fig 28a. Unclamped Inductive Test Circuit

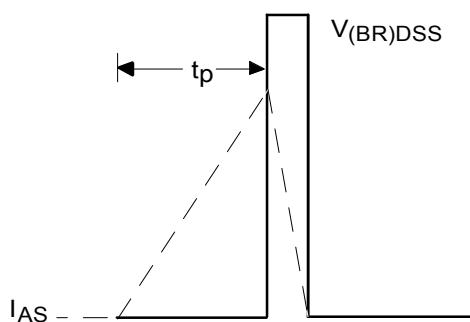
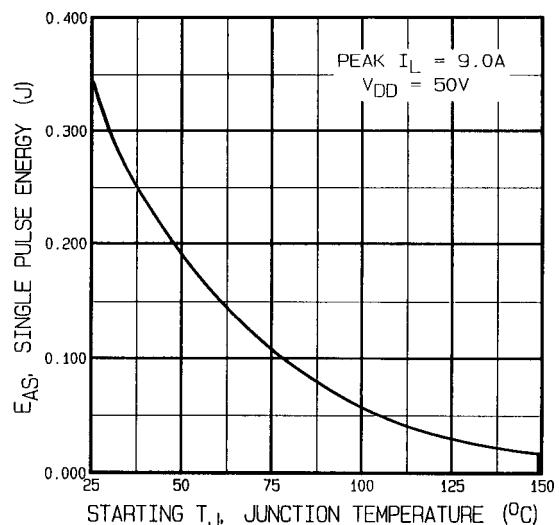


Fig 28b. Unclamped Inductive Waveforms

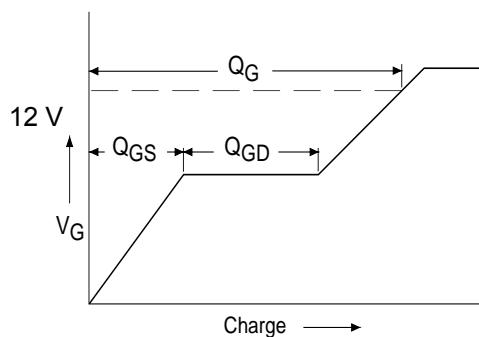


Fig 29a. Basic Gate Charge Waveform

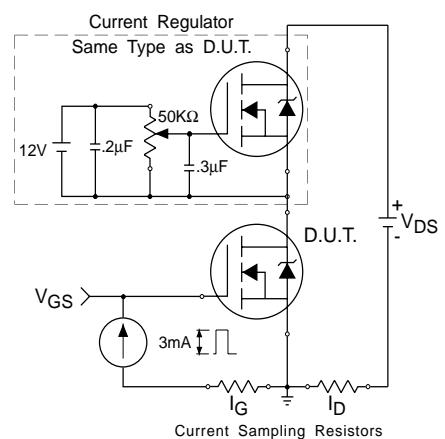
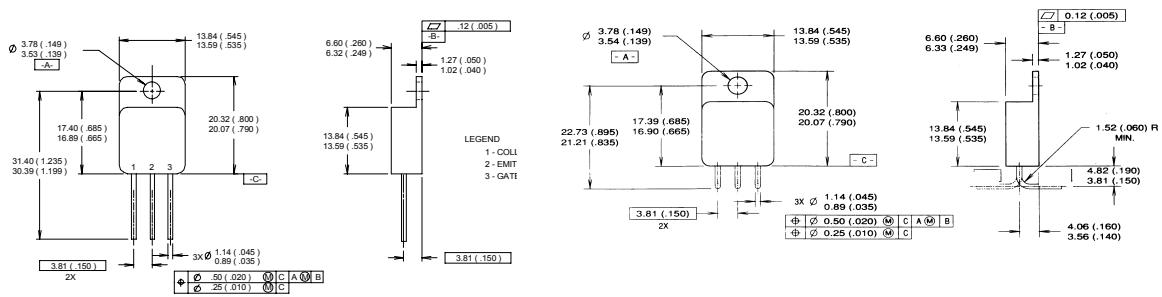


Fig 29b. Gate Charge Test Circuit

Foot Notes:

- ① Repetitive Rating; Pulse width limited by maximum junction temperature.
- ② V_{DD} = 25V, starting T_J = 25°C, L=8.15mH
Peak I_L = 9.0A, V_{GS} = 12V
- ③ I_{SD} ≤ 9.0A, di/dt ≤ 120A/μs,
V_{DD} ≤ 200V, T_J ≤ 150°C
- ④ Pulse width ≤ 300 μs; Duty Cycle ≤ 2%
- ⑤ **Total Dose Irradiation with V_{GS} Bias.**
12 volt V_{GS} applied and V_{DS} = 0 during irradiation per MIL-STD-750, method 1019, condition A.
- ⑥ **Total Dose Irradiation with V_{DS} Bias.**
160 volt V_{DS} applied and V_{GS} = 0 during irradiation per MIL-STD-750, method 1019, condition A.

Case Outline and Dimensions — TO-254AA

NOTES:

1. DIMENSIONING & TOLERANCING PER ANSI Y14.5M-1982.
2. DIMENSIONS ARE SHOWN IN MILLIMETERS [INCHES].
3. LEADFORM IS AVAILABLE IN EITHER ORIENTATION

LEGEND
 1- DRAIN
 2- SOURCE
 3- GATE

CAUTION**BERYLLIA WARNING PER MIL-PRF-19500**

Package 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.

International
IR Rectifier

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