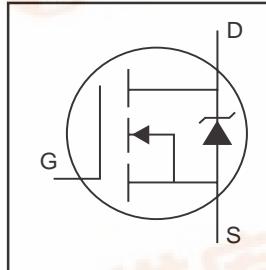


International Rectifier

AUTOMOTIVE MOSFET

PD - 95811
IRFR2905Z
IRFU2905Z

HEXFET® Power MOSFET



$V_{DSS} = 55V$
 $R_{DS(on)} = 14.5m\Omega$
 $I_D = 42A$

Features

- Advanced Process Technology
- Ultra Low On-Resistance
- 175°C Operating Temperature
- Fast Switching
- Repetitive Avalanche Allowed up to T_{jmax}

Description

Specifically designed for Automotive applications, this HEXFET® Power MOSFET utilizes the latest processing techniques to achieve extremely low on-resistance per silicon area. Additional features of this design are a 175°C junction operating temperature, fast switching speed and improved repetitive avalanche rating. These features combine to make this design an extremely efficient and reliable device for use in Automotive applications and a wide variety of other applications.



Absolute Maximum Ratings

	Parameter	Max.	Units
$I_D @ T_C = 25^\circ C$	Continuous Drain Current, $V_{GS} @ 10V$ (Silicon Limited)	59	A
$I_D @ T_C = 100^\circ C$	Continuous Drain Current, $V_{GS} @ 10V$	42	
$I_D @ T_C = 25^\circ C$	Continuous Drain Current, $V_{GS} @ 10V$ (Package Limited)	42	
I_{DM}	Pulsed Drain Current ①	240	
$P_D @ T_C = 25^\circ C$	Power Dissipation	110	W
V_{GS}	Linear Derating Factor	0.72	W/ $^\circ C$
E_{AS} (Thermally limited)	Gate-to-Source Voltage	± 20	V
E_{AS} (Tested)	Single Pulse Avalanche Energy ②	55	mJ
E_{AS} (Tested)	Single Pulse Avalanche Energy Tested Value ③	82	
I_{AR}	Avalanche Current ④	See Fig.12a, 12b, 15, 16	A
E_{AR}	Repetitive Avalanche Energy ⑤		mJ
T_J T_{STG}	Operating Junction and Storage Temperature Range	-55 to +175	$^\circ C$
	Soldering Temperature, for 10 seconds	300 (1.6mm from case)	
	Mounting Torque, 6-32 or M3 screw	10 lbf•in (1.1N•m)	

Thermal Resistance

	Parameter	Typ.	Max.	Units
R_{QJC}	Junction-to-Case ⑥	—	1.38	$^\circ C/W$
R_{QJA}	Junction-to-Ambient (PCB mount) ⑦ ⑧	—	40	
R_{QJA}	Junction-to-Ambient ⑨	—	110	

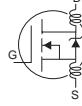
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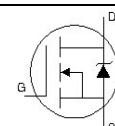
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Electrical Characteristics @ $T_J = 25^\circ\text{C}$ (unless otherwise specified)

	Parameter	Min.	Typ.	Max.	Units	Conditions
$V_{(\text{BR})\text{DSS}}$	Drain-to-Source Breakdown Voltage	55	—	—	V	$V_{\text{GS}} = 0\text{V}$, $I_D = 250\mu\text{A}$
$\Delta V_{(\text{BR})\text{DSS}/\Delta T_J}$	Breakdown Voltage Temp. Coefficient	—	0.053	—	V/ $^\circ\text{C}$	Reference to 25°C , $I_D = 1\text{mA}$
$R_{\text{DS}(\text{on})}$	Static Drain-to-Source On-Resistance	—	11.1	14.5	$\text{m}\Omega$	$V_{\text{GS}} = 10\text{V}$, $I_D = 36\text{A}$ ③
$V_{\text{GS}(\text{th})}$	Gate Threshold Voltage	2.0	—	4.0	V	$V_{\text{DS}} = V_{\text{GS}}$, $I_D = 250\mu\text{A}$
g_{fs}	Forward Transconductance	20	—	—	S	$V_{\text{DS}} = 25\text{V}$, $I_D = 36\text{A}$
I_{DSS}	Drain-to-Source Leakage Current	—	—	20	μA	$V_{\text{DS}} = 55\text{V}$, $V_{\text{GS}} = 0\text{V}$
		—	—	250		$V_{\text{DS}} = 55\text{V}$, $V_{\text{GS}} = 0\text{V}$, $T_J = 125^\circ\text{C}$
I_{GSS}	Gate-to-Source Forward Leakage	—	—	200	nA	$V_{\text{GS}} = 20\text{V}$
	Gate-to-Source Reverse Leakage	—	—	-200		$V_{\text{GS}} = -20\text{V}$
Q_g	Total Gate Charge	—	29	44	nC	$I_D = 36\text{A}$
Q_{gs}	Gate-to-Source Charge	—	7.7	—		$V_{\text{DS}} = 44\text{V}$
Q_{gd}	Gate-to-Drain ("Miller") Charge	—	12	—		$V_{\text{GS}} = 10\text{V}$ ③
R_G	Gate Input Resistance	—	1.3	—	Ω	$f = 1\text{MHz}$, open drain
$t_{\text{d}(\text{on})}$	Turn-On Delay Time	—	14	—	ns	$V_{\text{DD}} = 28\text{V}$
t_r	Rise Time	—	66	—		$I_D = 36\text{A}$
$t_{\text{d}(\text{off})}$	Turn-Off Delay Time	—	31	—		$R_G = 15 \Omega$
t_f	Fall Time	—	35	—		$V_{\text{GS}} = 10\text{V}$ ③
L_D	Internal Drain Inductance	—	4.5	—	nH	Between lead, 6mm (0.25in.) from package and center of die contact
L_S	Internal Source Inductance	—	7.5	—		
C_{iss}	Input Capacitance	—	1380	—	pF	$V_{\text{GS}} = 0\text{V}$
C_{oss}	Output Capacitance	—	240	—		$V_{\text{DS}} = 25\text{V}$
C_{rss}	Reverse Transfer Capacitance	—	120	—		$f = 1.0\text{MHz}$
C_{oss}	Output Capacitance	—	820	—		$V_{\text{GS}} = 0\text{V}$, $V_{\text{DS}} = 1.0\text{V}$, $f = 1.0\text{MHz}$
C_{oss}	Output Capacitance	—	190	—		$V_{\text{GS}} = 0\text{V}$, $V_{\text{DS}} = 44\text{V}$, $f = 1.0\text{MHz}$
$C_{\text{oss eff.}}$	Effective Output Capacitance	—	300	—		$V_{\text{GS}} = 0\text{V}$, $V_{\text{DS}} = 0\text{V}$ to 44V ④

Source-Drain Ratings and Characteristics

	Parameter	Min.	Typ.	Max.	Units	Conditions
I_S	Continuous Source Current (Body Diode)	—	—	36	A	MOSFET symbol showing the integral reverse p-n junction diode.
	Pulsed Source Current (Body Diode) ①	—	—	240		
V_{SD}	Diode Forward Voltage	—	—	1.3	V	$T_J = 25^\circ\text{C}$, $I_S = 36\text{A}$, $V_{\text{GS}} = 0\text{V}$ ③
t_{rr}	Reverse Recovery Time	—	23	35	ns	$T_J = 25^\circ\text{C}$, $I_F = 36\text{A}$, $V_{\text{DD}} = 28\text{V}$
Q_{rr}	Reverse Recovery Charge	—	16	24	nC	$dI/dt = 100\text{A}/\mu\text{s}$ ③
t_{on}	Forward Turn-On Time	Intrinsic turn-on time is negligible (turn-on is dominated by LS+LD)				

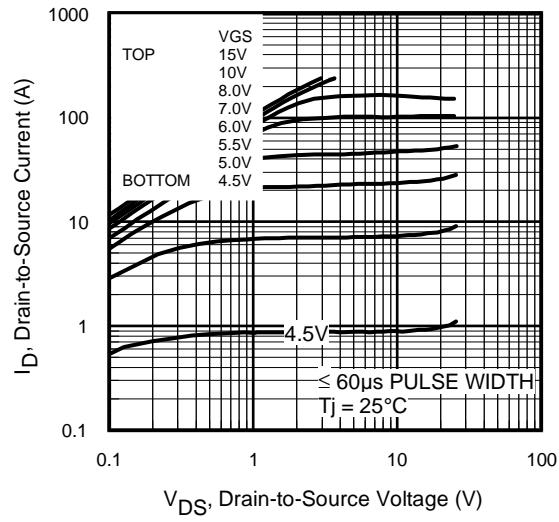


Fig 1. Typical Output Characteristics

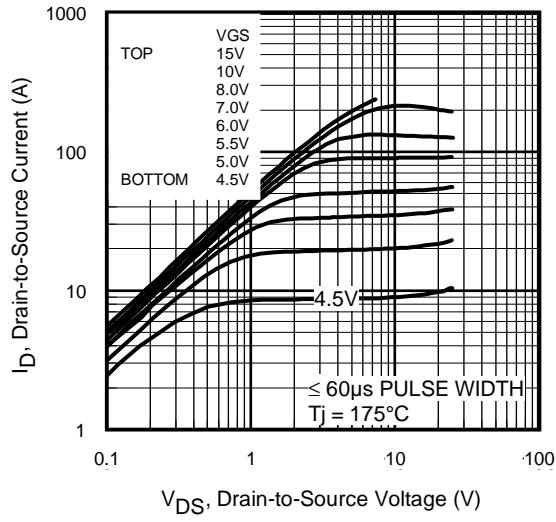


Fig 2. Typical Output Characteristics

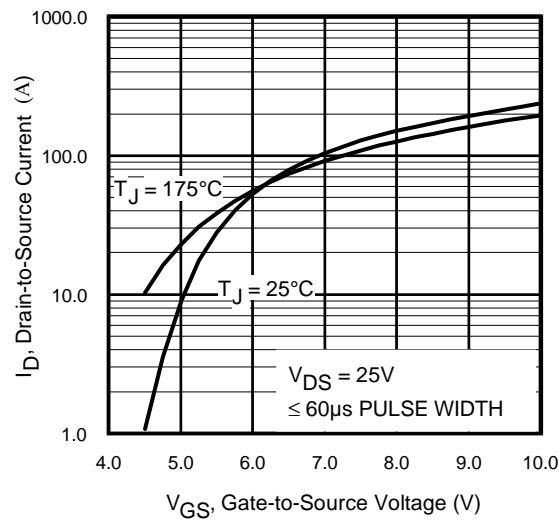


Fig 3. Typical Transfer Characteristics

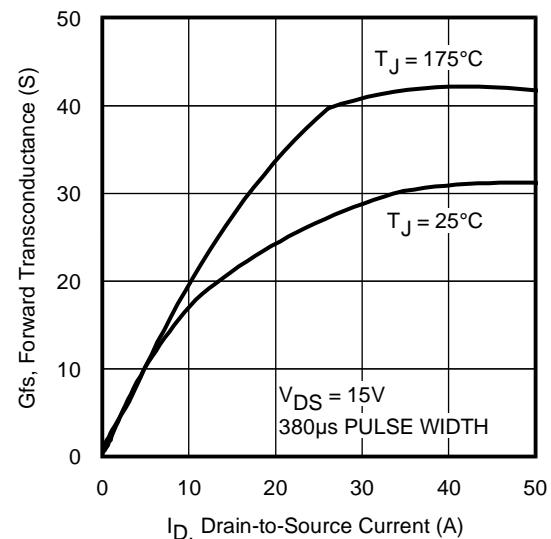


Fig 4. Typical Forward Transconductance Vs. Drain Current

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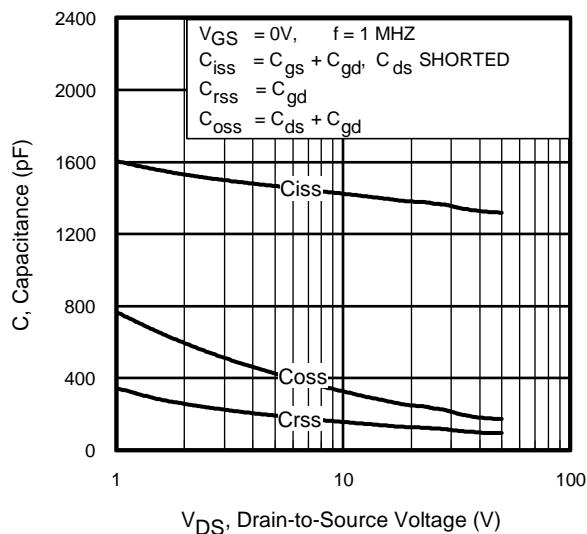


Fig 5. Typical Capacitance Vs.
Drain-to-Source Voltage

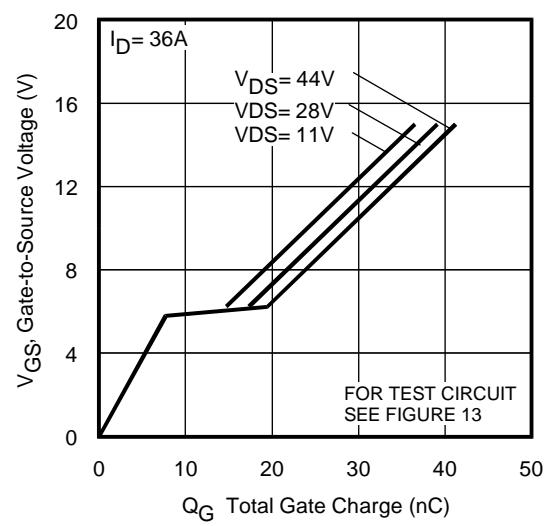


Fig 6. Typical Gate Charge Vs.
Gate-to-Source Voltage

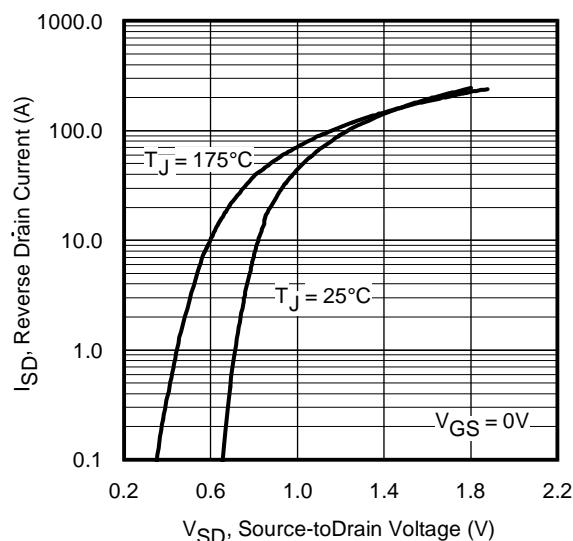


Fig 7. Typical Source-Drain Diode
Forward Voltage

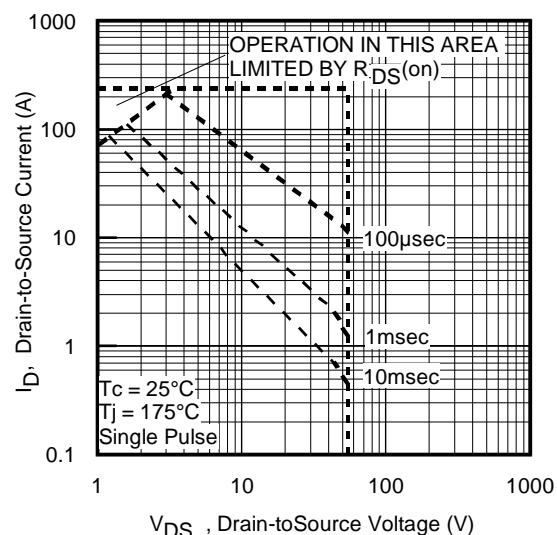


Fig 8. Maximum Safe Operating Area

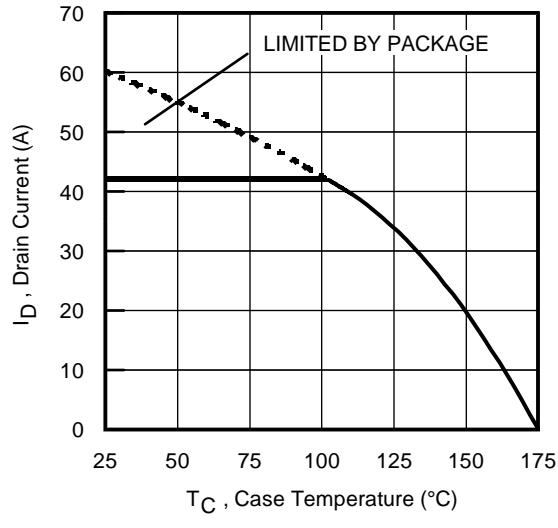


Fig 9. Maximum Drain Current Vs.
Case Temperature

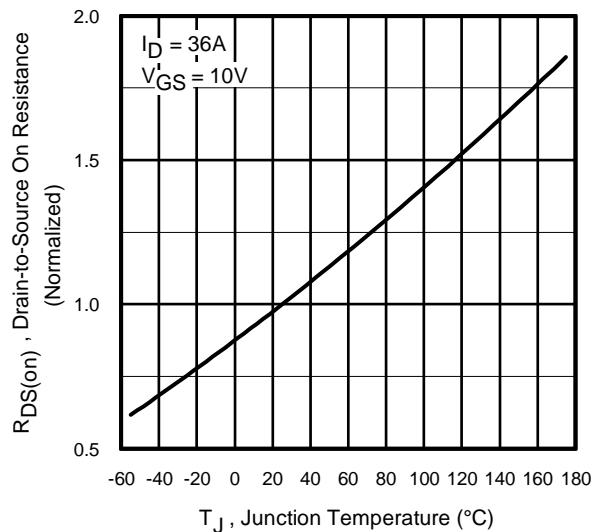


Fig 10. Normalized On-Resistance
Vs. Temperature

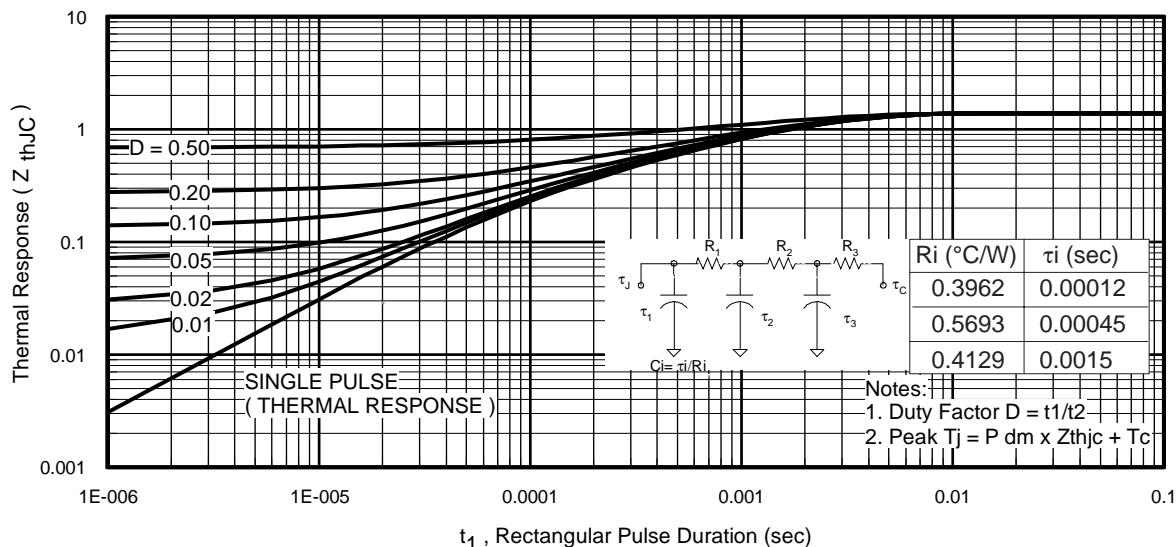
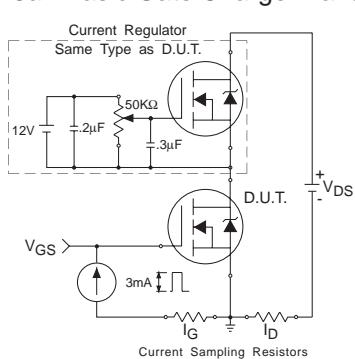
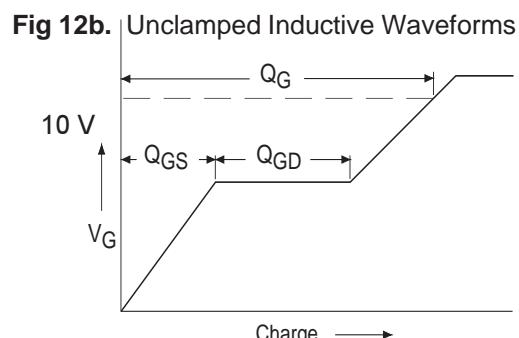
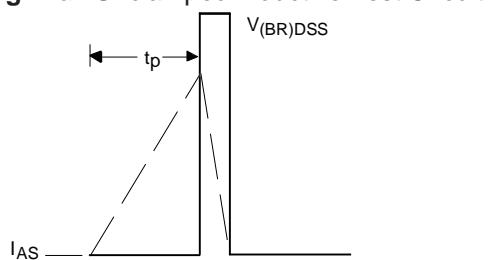
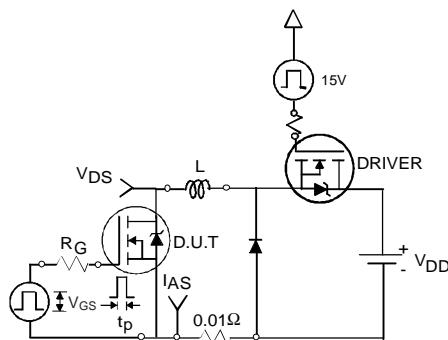


Fig 11. Maximum Effective Transient Thermal Impedance, Junction-to-Case

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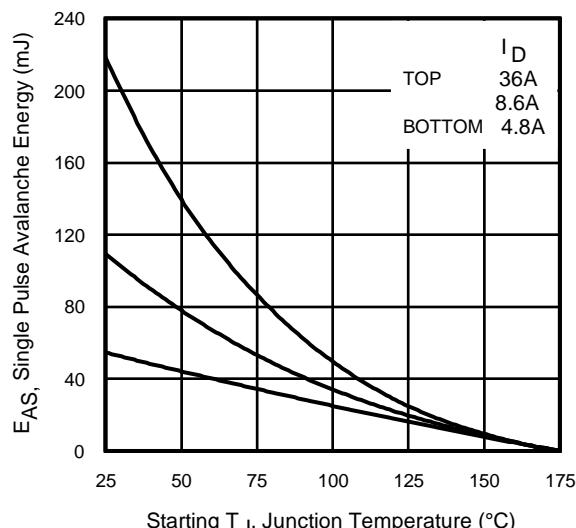


Fig 12c. Maximum Avalanche Energy Vs. Drain Current

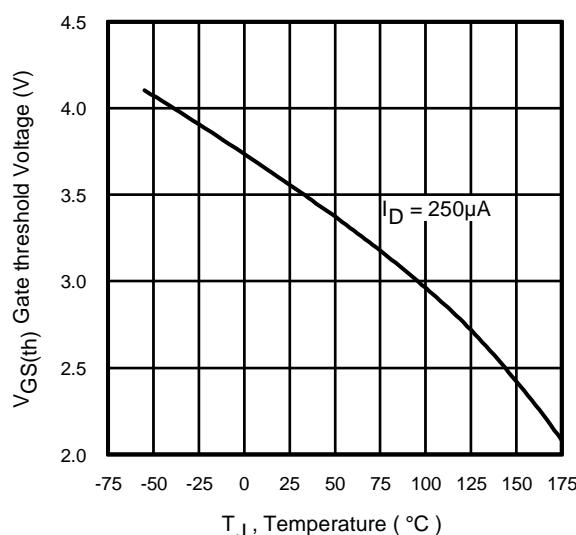


Fig 14. Threshold Voltage Vs. Temperature
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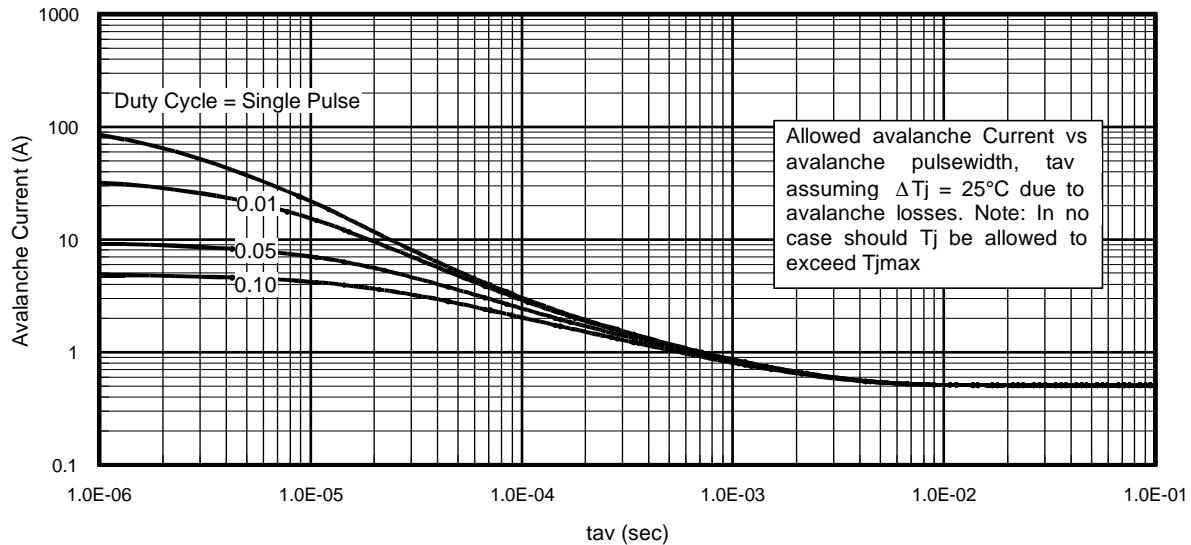


Fig 15. Typical Avalanche Current Vs.Pulsewidth

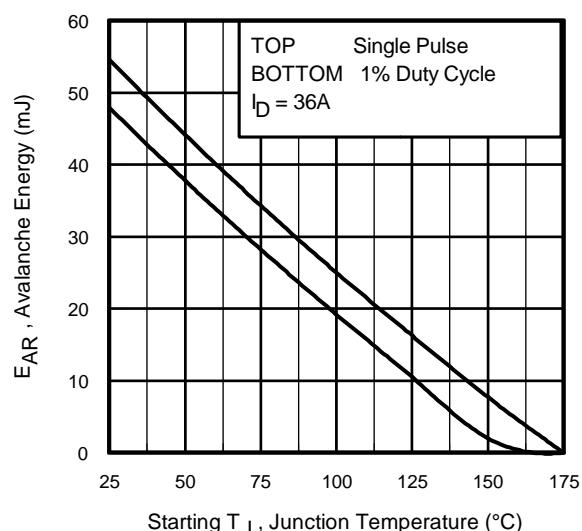


Fig 16. Maximum Avalanche Energy Vs. Temperature

**Notes on Repetitive Avalanche Curves , Figures 15, 16:
 (For further info, see AN-1005 at www.irf.com)**

1. Avalanche failures assumption:
 Purely a thermal phenomenon and failure occurs at a temperature far in excess of T_{jmax} . This is validated for every part type.
2. Safe operation in Avalanche is allowed as long as T_{jmax} is not exceeded.
3. Equation below based on circuit and waveforms shown in Figures 12a, 12b.
4. $P_D(\text{ave})$ = Average power dissipation per single avalanche pulse.
5. BV = Rated breakdown voltage (1.3 factor accounts for voltage increase during avalanche).
6. I_{av} = Allowable avalanche current.
7. ΔT = Allowable rise in junction temperature, not to exceed T_{jmax} (assumed as 25°C in Figure 15, 16).
- t_{av} = Average time in avalanche.
- D = Duty cycle in avalanche = $t_{av} \cdot f$
- $Z_{thJC}(D, t_{av})$ = Transient thermal resistance, see figure 11)

$$P_D(\text{ave}) = 1/2 (1.3 \cdot BV \cdot I_{av}) = \Delta T / Z_{thJC}$$

$$I_{av} = 2\Delta T / [1.3 \cdot BV \cdot Z_{th}]$$

$$E_{AS(AR)} = P_D(\text{ave}) \cdot t_{av}$$

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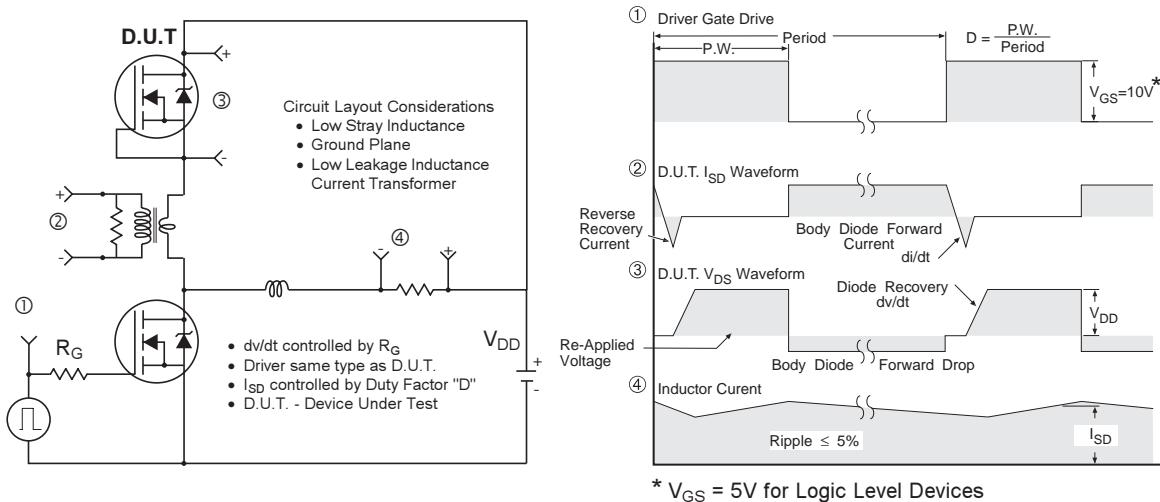


Fig 17. Peak Diode Recovery dv/dt Test Circuit for N-Channel HEXFET® Power MOSFETs

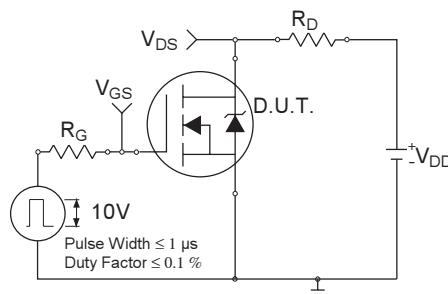


Fig 18a. Switching Time Test Circuit

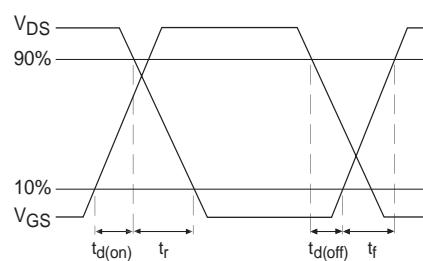
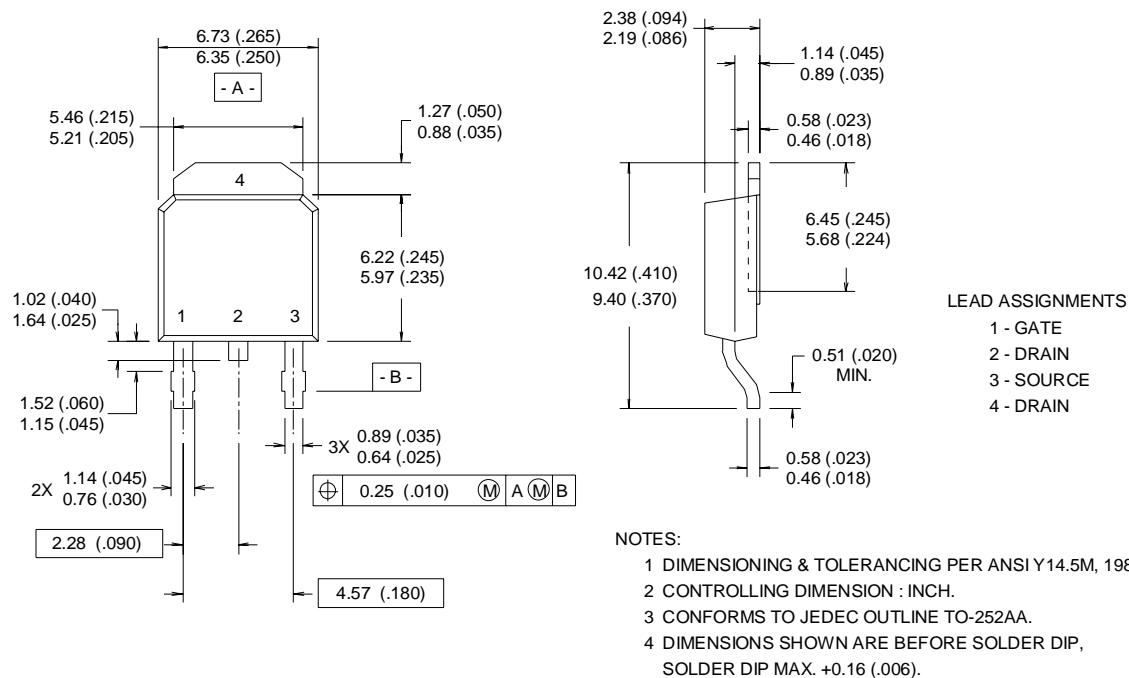


Fig 18b. Switching Time Waveforms

D-Pak (TO-252AA) Package Outline

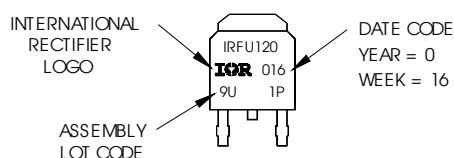
Dimensions are shown in millimeters (inches)



D-Pak (TO-252AA) Part Marking Information

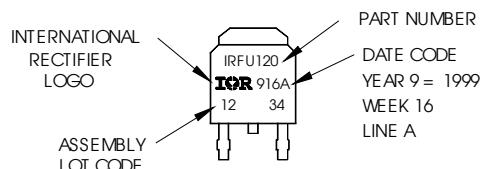
Notes: This part marking information applies to devices produced before 02/26/2001

EXAMPLE: THIS IS AN IRFR120
 WITH ASSEMBLY
 LOT CODE 9U1P



Notes: This part marking information applies to devices produced after 02/26/2001

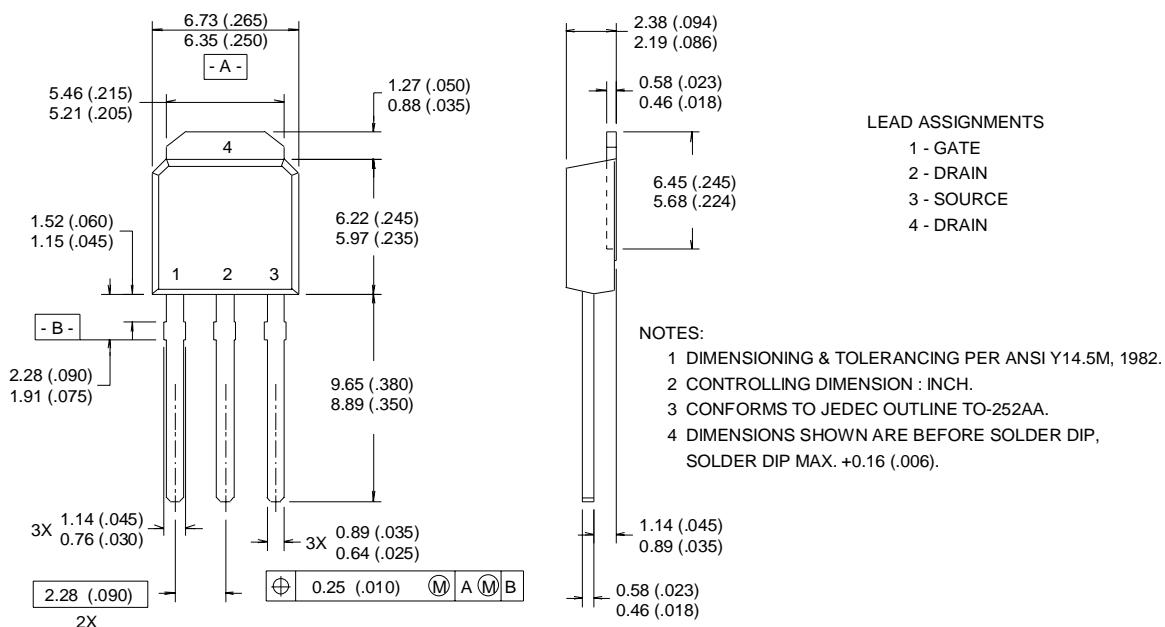
EXAMPLE: THIS IS AN IRFR120
 WITH ASSEMBLY
 LOT CODE 1234
 ASSEMBLED ON WW 16, 1999
 IN THE ASSEMBLY LINE "A"



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I-Pak (TO-251AA) Package Outline

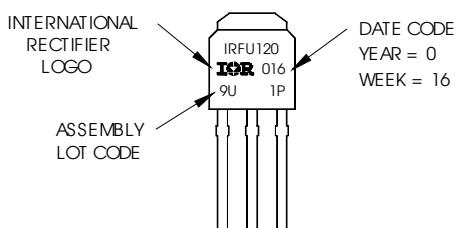
Dimensions are shown in millimeters (inches)



I-Pak (TO-251AA) Part Marking Information

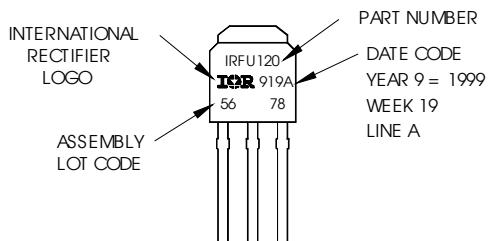
Notes: This part marking information applies to devices produced before 02/26/2001

EXAMPLE: THIS IS AN IRFR120 WITH ASSEMBLY LOT CODE 9U1P



Notes: This part marking information applies to devices produced after 02/26/2001

EXAMPLE: THIS IS AN IRFR120 WITH ASSEMBLY LOT CODE 5678 ASSEMBLED ON WW 19, 1999 IN THE ASSEMBLY LINE "A"

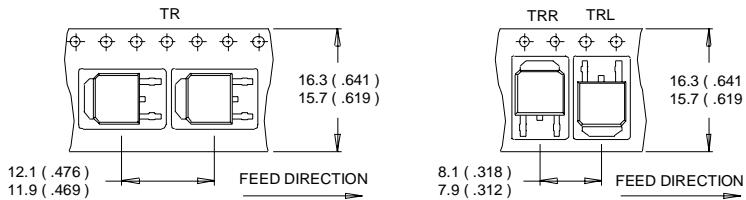


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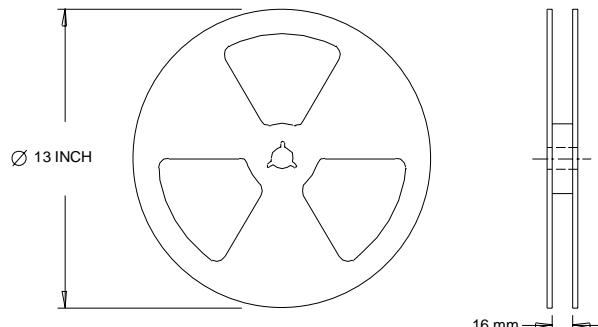
D-Pak (TO-252AA) Tape & Reel Information

Dimensions are shown in millimeters (inches)



NOTES :

1. CONTROLLING DIMENSION : MILLIMETER.
2. ALL DIMENSIONS ARE SHOWN IN MILLIMETERS (INCHES).
3. OUTLINE CONFORMS TO EIA-481 & EIA-541.



NOTES :

1. OUTLINE CONFORMS TO EIA-481.

Notes:

- ① Repetitive rating; pulse width limited by max. junction temperature. (See fig. 11).
- ② Limited by T_{Jmax} , starting $T_J = 25^\circ C$, $L = 0.08mH$ $R_G = 25\Omega$, $I_{AS} = 36A$, $V_{GS} = 10V$. Part not recommended for use above this value.
- ③ Pulse width $\leq 1.0ms$; duty cycle $\leq 2\%$.
- ④ C_{oss} eff. is a fixed capacitance that gives the same charging time as C_{oss} while V_{DS} is rising from 0 to 80% V_{DSS} .
- ⑤ Limited by T_{Jmax} , see Fig.12a, 12b, 15, 16 for typical repetitive avalanche performance.
- ⑥ This value determined from sample failure population. 100% tested to this value in production.
- ⑦ When mounted on 1" square PCB (FR-4 or G-10 Material). For recommended footprint and soldering techniques refer to application note #AN-994
- ⑧ R_θ is measured at T_J approximately $90^\circ C$

Data and specifications subject to change without notice.
This product has been designed and qualified for the Automotive [Q101] market.
Qualification Standards can be found on IR's Web site.

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