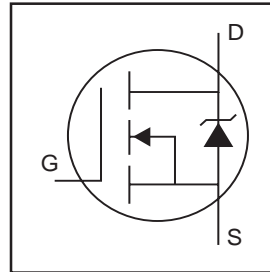


**Features**

- | Logic-Level Gate Drive
- | Advanced Process Technology
- | Ultra Low On-Resistance
- | 175°C Operating Temperature
- | Fast Switching
- | Repetitive Avalanche Allowed up to Tjmax

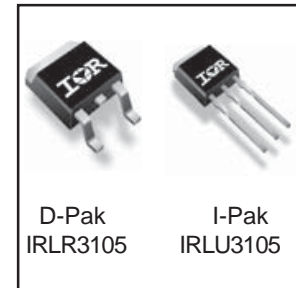


$V_{DSS} = 55V$
$R_{DS(on)} = 0.037\Omega$
$I_D = 25A$

**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.

The D-Pak is designed for surface mounting using vapor phase, infrared, or wave soldering techniques. The straight lead version (IRLU series) is for through-hole mounting applications. Power dissipation levels up to 1.5 watts are possible in typical surface mount applications.



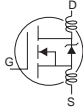
**Absolute Maximum Ratings**

	Parameter	Max.	Units
$I_D @ T_C = 25^\circ C$	Continuous Drain Current, $V_{GS} @ 10V$	25	A
$I_D @ T_C = 100^\circ C$	Continuous Drain Current, $V_{GS} @ 10V$	18	
$I_{DM}$	Pulsed Drain Current ①	100	
$P_D @ T_C = 25^\circ C$	Power Dissipation	57	W
	Linear Derating Factor	0.38	W/°C
$V_{GS}$	Gate-to-Source Voltage	$\pm 16$	V
$E_{AS}$	Single Pulse Avalanche Energy ②	61	mJ
$E_{AS} (tested)$	Single Pulse Avalanche Energy Tested Value ②	94	
$I_{AR}$	Avalanche Current ③	See Fig.12a, 12b, 15, 16	A
$E_{AR}$	Repetitive Avalanche Energy ③		mJ
dv/dt	Peak Diode Recovery dv/dt ③	3.4	V/ns
$T_J$	Operating Junction and	-55 to + 175	°C
$T_{STG}$	Storage Temperature Range		
	Soldering Temperature, for 10 seconds	300 (1.6mm from case )	

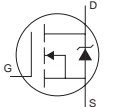
**Thermal Resistance**

	Parameter	Typ.	Max.	Units
$R_{\theta JC}$	Junction-to-Case	—	2.65	°C/W
$R_{\theta JA}$	Junction-to-Ambient (PCB mount)*	—	50	
$R_{\theta JA}$	Junction-to-Ambient	—	110	

## Electrical Characteristics @ T<sub>J</sub> = 25°C (unless otherwise specified)

	Parameter	Min.	Typ.	Max.	Units	Conditions
V <sub>(BR)DSS</sub>	Drain-to-Source Breakdown Voltage	55	—	—	V	V <sub>GS</sub> = 0V, I <sub>D</sub> = 250μA
ΔV <sub>(BR)DSS</sub> /ΔT <sub>J</sub>	Breakdown Voltage Temp. Coefficient	—	0.056	—	V/°C	Reference to 25°C, I <sub>D</sub> = 1mA
R <sub>DS(on)</sub>	Static Drain-to-Source On-Resistance	—	30	37	mΩ	V <sub>GS</sub> = 10V, I <sub>D</sub> = 15A ④
		—	35	43		V <sub>GS</sub> = 5.0V, I <sub>D</sub> = 13A ④
V <sub>GS(th)</sub>	Gate Threshold Voltage	1.0	—	3.0	V	V <sub>DS</sub> = V <sub>GS</sub> , I <sub>D</sub> = 250μA
g <sub>fs</sub>	Forward Transconductance	15	—	—	S	V <sub>DS</sub> = 25V, I <sub>D</sub> = 15A④
I <sub>DSS</sub>	Drain-to-Source Leakage Current	—	—	20	μA	V <sub>DS</sub> = 55V, V <sub>GS</sub> = 0V
		—	—	250		V <sub>DS</sub> = 44V, V <sub>GS</sub> = 0V, T <sub>J</sub> = 150°C
I <sub>GSS</sub>	Gate-to-Source Forward Leakage	—	—	200	nA	V <sub>GS</sub> = 16V
	Gate-to-Source Reverse Leakage	—	—	-200		V <sub>GS</sub> = -16V
Q <sub>g</sub>	Total Gate Charge	—	—	20	nC	I <sub>D</sub> = 15A
Q <sub>gs</sub>	Gate-to-Source Charge	—	—	5.6		V <sub>DS</sub> = 44V
Q <sub>gd</sub>	Gate-to-Drain ("Miller") Charge	—	—	9.0		V <sub>GS</sub> = 5.0V, See Fig. 6 and 13
t <sub>d(on)</sub>	Turn-On Delay Time	—	8.0	—		V <sub>DD</sub> = 28V
t <sub>r</sub>	Rise Time	—	57	—		I <sub>D</sub> = 15A
t <sub>d(off)</sub>	Turn-Off Delay Time	—	25	—		R <sub>G</sub> = 24Ω
t <sub>f</sub>	Fall Time	—	37	—		V <sub>GS</sub> = 5.0V, See Fig. 10 ④
L <sub>D</sub>	Internal Drain Inductance	—	4.5	—	nH	Between lead, 6mm (0.25in.) from package and center of die contact
L <sub>S</sub>	Internal Source Inductance②	—	7.5	—		
C <sub>iss</sub>	Input Capacitance	—	710	—	pF	V <sub>GS</sub> = 0V
C <sub>oss</sub>	Output Capacitance	—	150	—		V <sub>DS</sub> = 25V
C <sub>rss</sub>	Reverse Transfer Capacitance	—	28	—		f = 1.0MHz, See Fig. 5
C <sub>oss</sub>	Output Capacitance	—	890	—		V <sub>GS</sub> = 0V, V <sub>DS</sub> = 1.0V, f = 1.0MHz
C <sub>oss</sub>	Output Capacitance	—	110	—		V <sub>GS</sub> = 0V, V <sub>DS</sub> = 44V, f = 1.0MHz
C <sub>oss eff.</sub>	Effective Output Capacitance ③	—	210	—		V <sub>GS</sub> = 0V, V <sub>DS</sub> = 0V to 44V

## Source-Drain Ratings and Characteristics

	Parameter	Min.	Typ.	Max.	Units	Conditions
I <sub>S</sub>	Continuous Source Current (Body Diode)	—	—	25	A	MOSFET symbol showing the integral reverse p-n junction diode.
I <sub>SM</sub>	Pulsed Source Current (Body Diode) ①	—	—	100		
V <sub>SD</sub>	Diode Forward Voltage	—	—	1.3	V	T <sub>J</sub> = 25°C, I <sub>S</sub> = 15A, V <sub>GS</sub> = 0V ④
t <sub>rr</sub>	Reverse Recovery Time	—	52	78	ns	T <sub>J</sub> = 25°C, I <sub>F</sub> = 15A, V <sub>DD</sub> = 28V
Q <sub>rr</sub>	Reverse Recovery Charge	—	82	120	nC	di/dt = 100A/μs ④
t <sub>on</sub>	Forward Turn-On Time	Intrinsic turn-on time is negligible (turn-on is dominated by L <sub>S</sub> +L <sub>D</sub> )				

\* When mounted on 1" square PCB (FR-4 or G-10 Material) .  
For recommended footprint and soldering techniques refer to application note #AN-994

Notes ① through ④ are on page 11

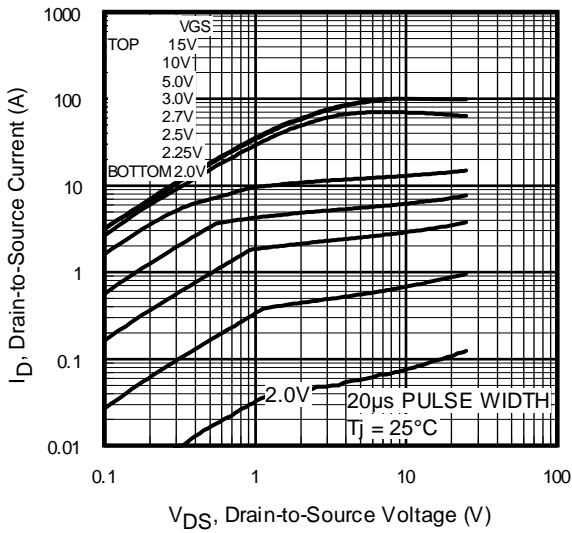


Fig 1. Typical Output Characteristics

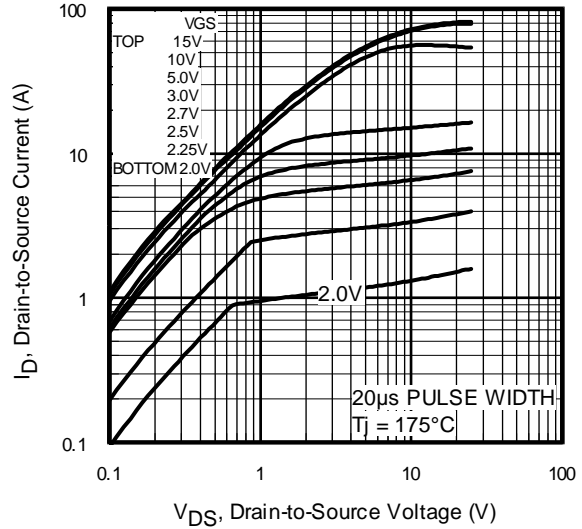


Fig 2. Typical Output Characteristics

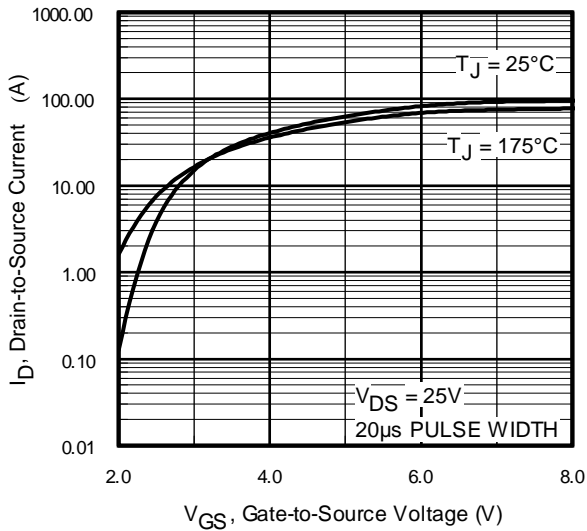


Fig 3. Typical Transfer Characteristics

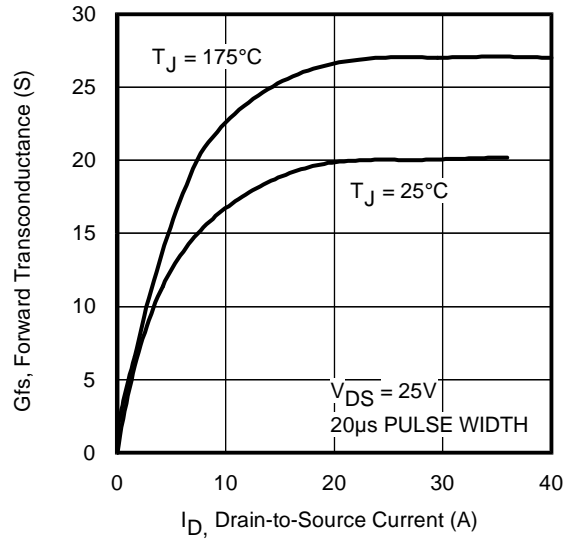
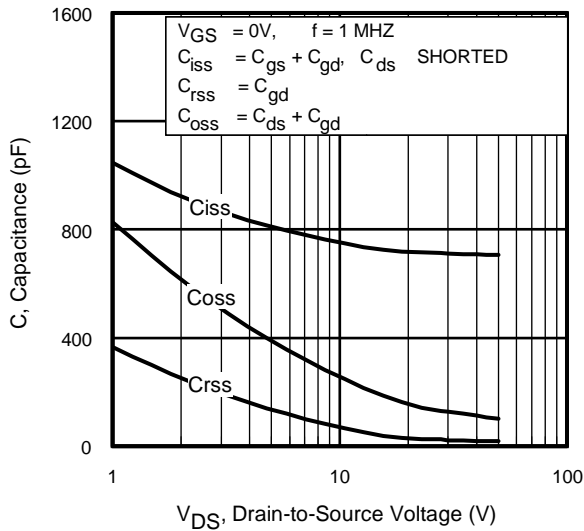
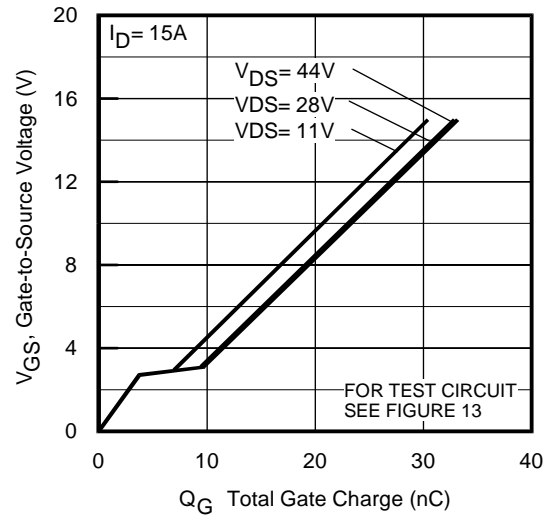


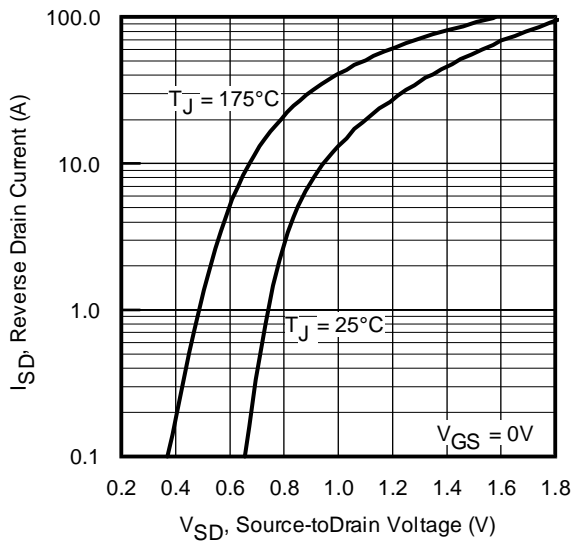
Fig 4. Typical Forward Transconductance Vs. Drain Current



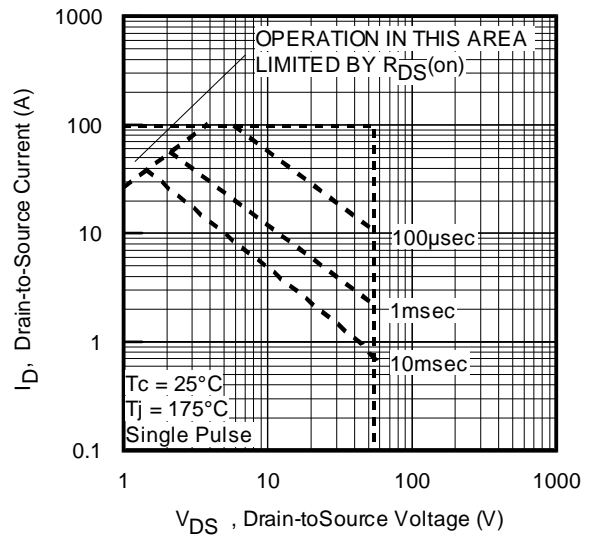
**Fig 5.** Typical Capacitance Vs. Drain-to-Source Voltage



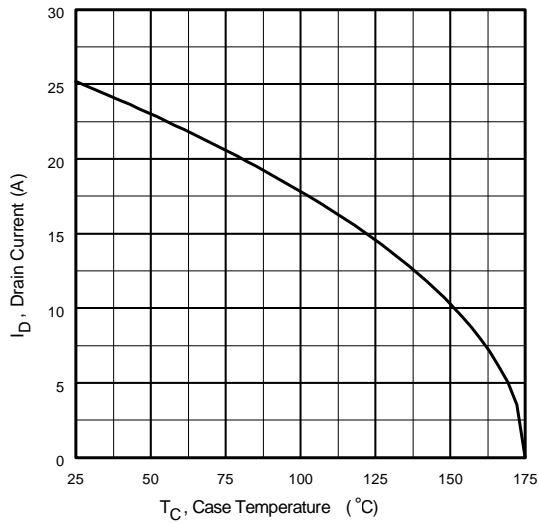
**Fig 6.** Typical Gate Charge Vs. Gate-to-Source Voltage



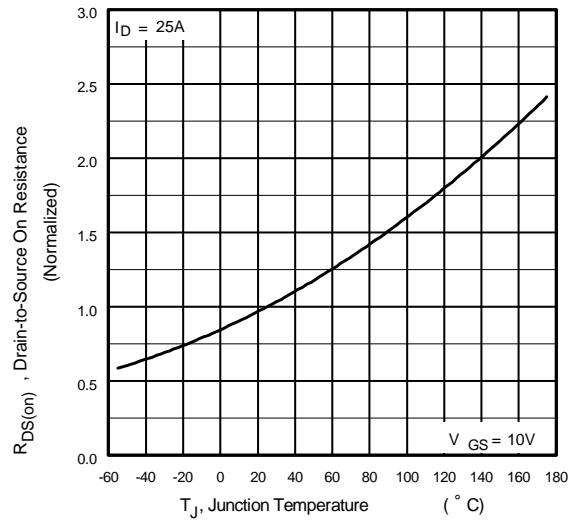
**Fig 7.** Typical Source-Drain Diode Forward Voltage



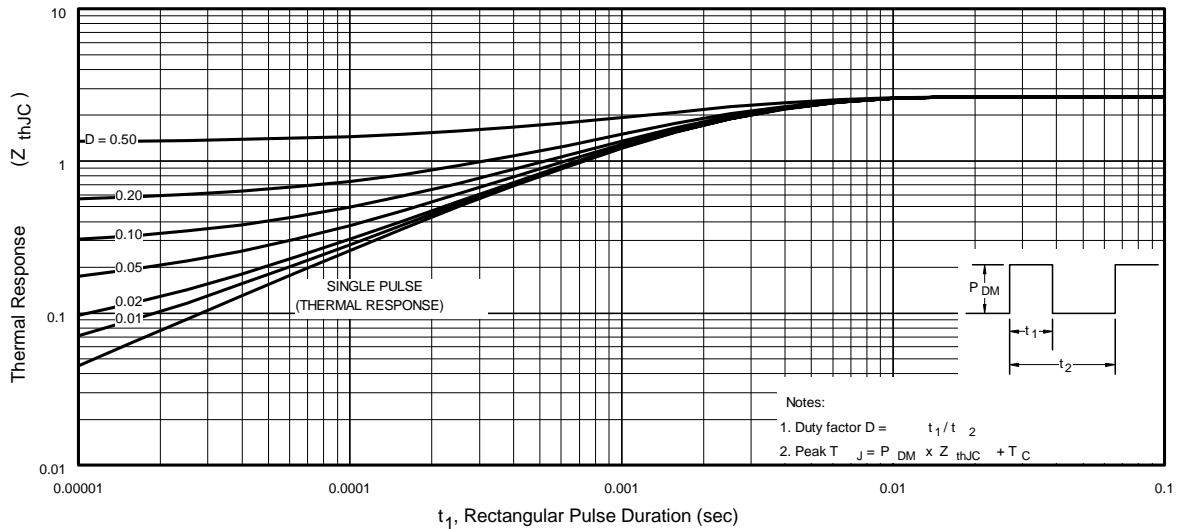
**Fig 8.** Maximum Safe Operating Area



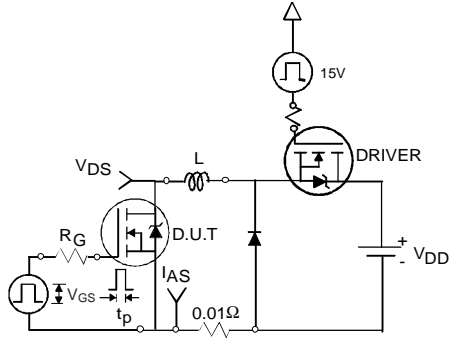
**Fig 9.** Maximum Drain Current Vs. Case Temperature



**Fig 10.** Normalized On-Resistance Vs. Temperature



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



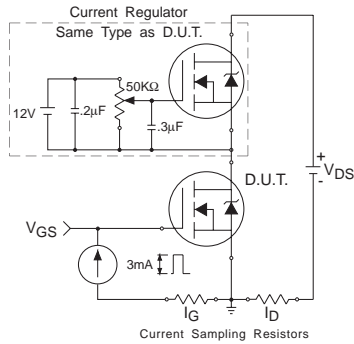
**Fig 12a.** Unclamped Inductive Test Circuit



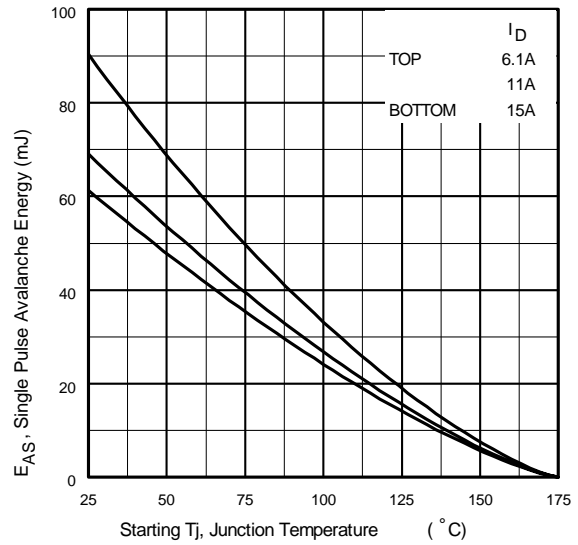
**Fig 12b.** Unclamped Inductive Waveforms



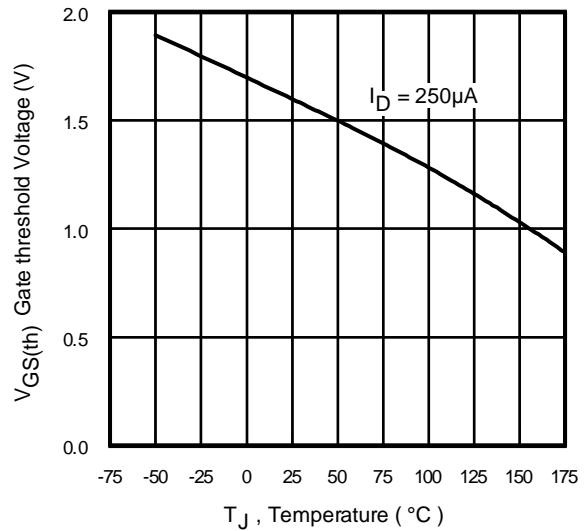
**Fig 13a.** Basic Gate Charge Waveform



**Fig 13b.** Gate Charge Test Circuit



**Fig 12c.** Maximum Avalanche Energy Vs. Drain Current



**Fig 14.** Threshold Voltage Vs. Temperature

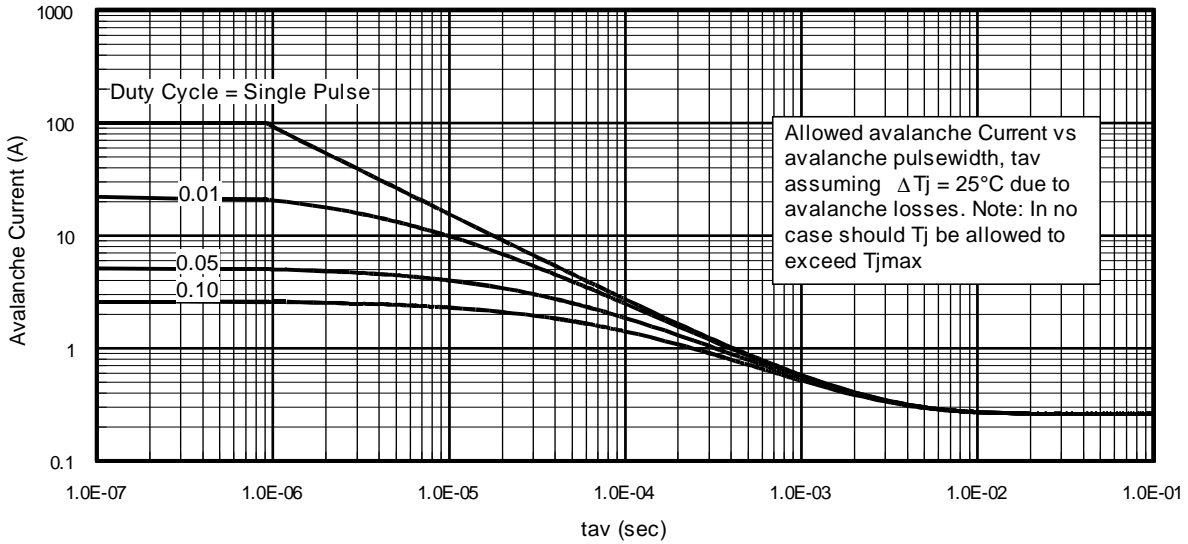


Fig 15. Typical Avalanche Current Vs.Pulsewidth

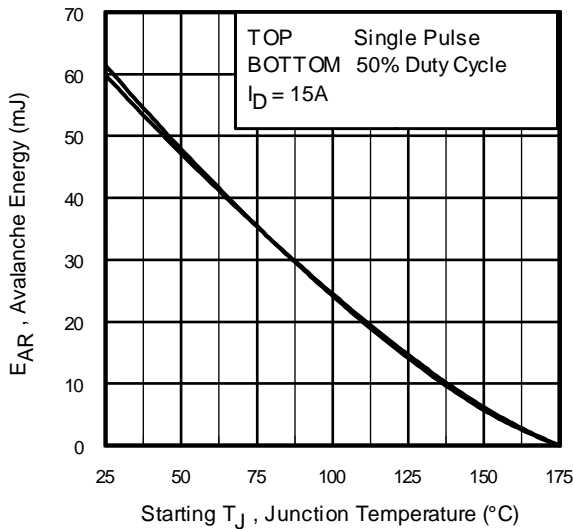


Fig 16. Maximum Avalanche Energy Vs. Temperature

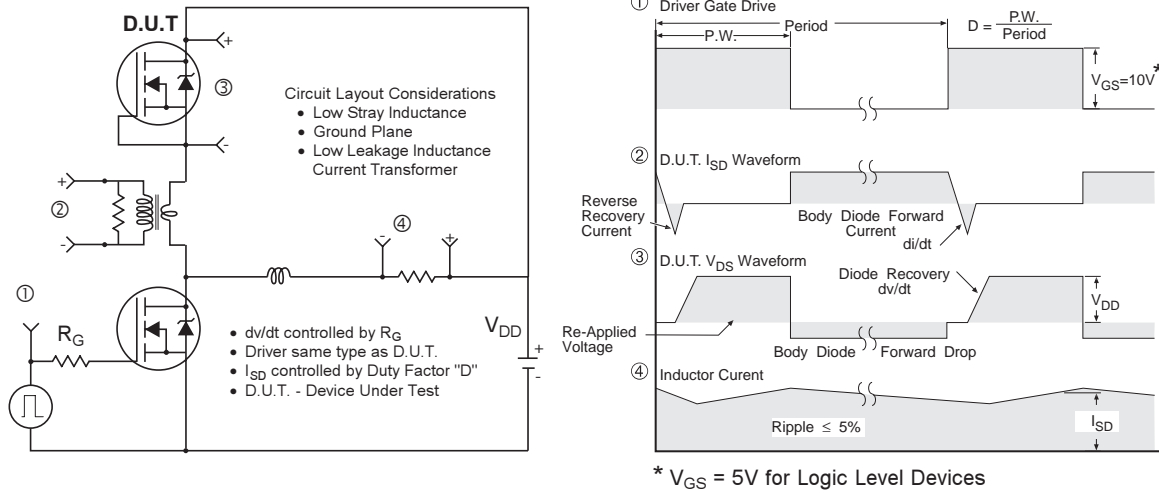
**Notes on Repetitive Avalanche Curves , Figures 15, 16:**  
**(For further info, see AN-1005 at www.irf.com)**

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.  $P_{D(ave)}$  = 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.  $\Delta T$  = 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)

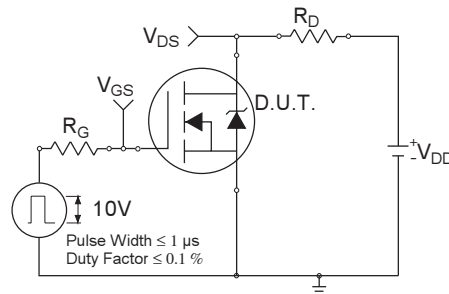
$$P_{D(ave)} = 1/2 ( 1.3 \cdot BV \cdot I_{av} ) = \Delta T / Z_{thJC}$$

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

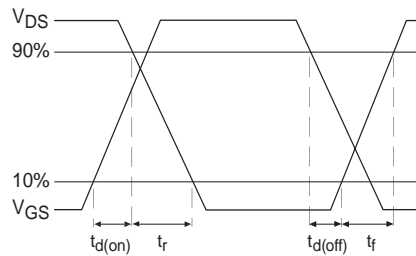
$$E_{AS(AR)} = P_{D(ave)} \cdot t_{av}$$



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



**Fig 18a. Switching Time Test Circuit**

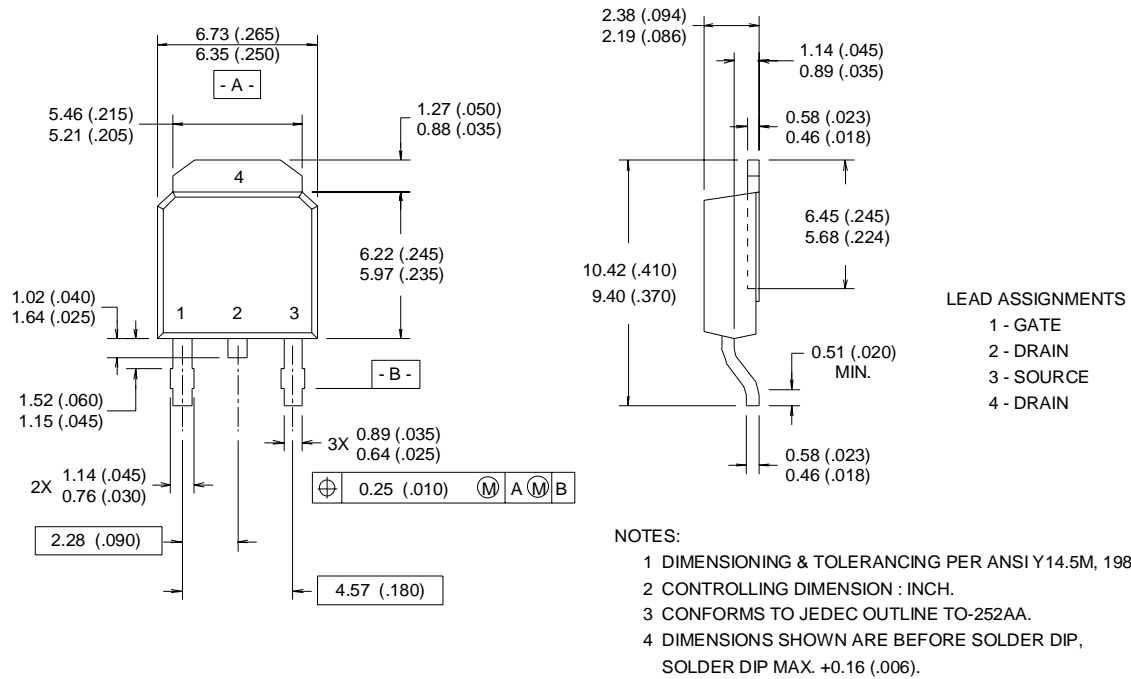


**Fig 18b. Switching Time Waveforms**



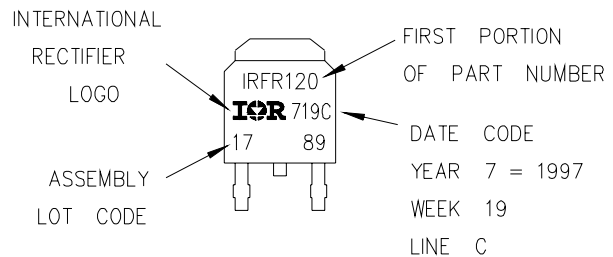
## D-Pak (TO-252AA) Package Outline

Dimensions are shown in millimeters (inches)



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

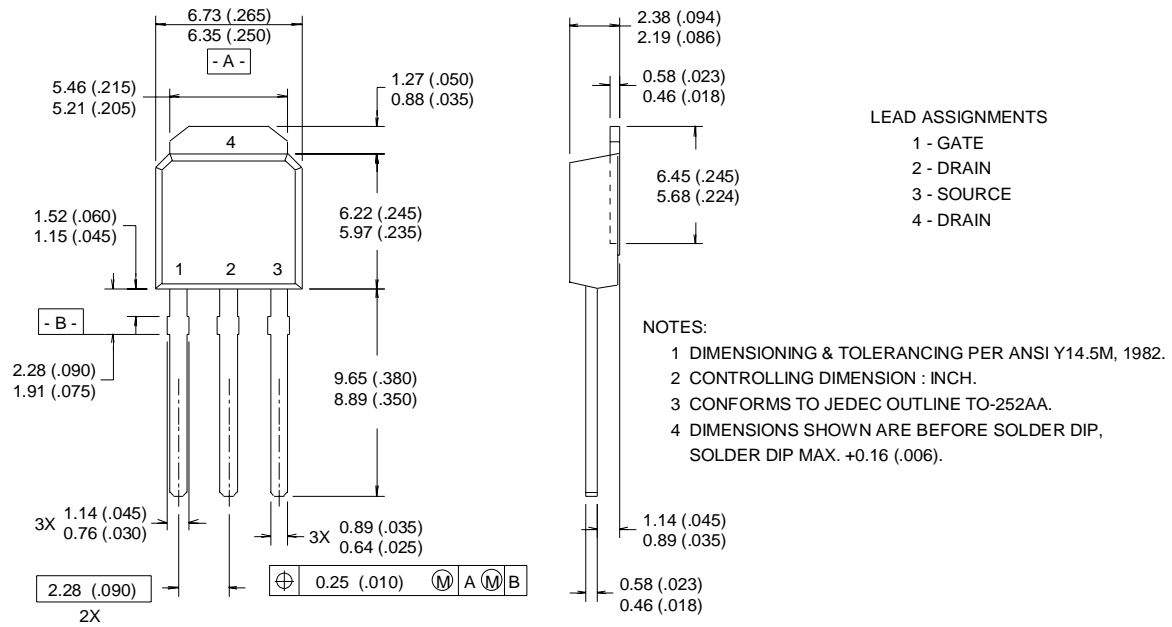
EXAMPLE: THIS IS AN IRFR120  
 LOT CODE 1789  
 ASSEMBLED ON WW 19, 1997  
 IN THE ASSEMBLY LINE "C"



# IRLR/U3105

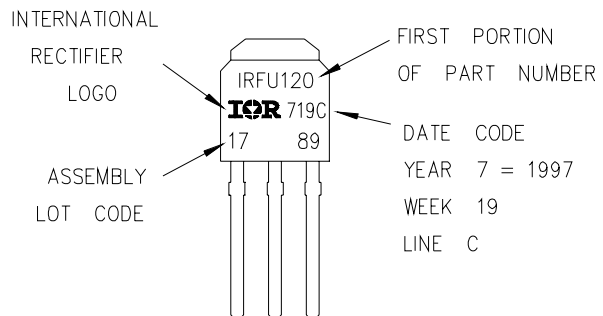
## I-Pak (TO-251AA) Package Outline

Dimensions are shown in millimeters (inches)



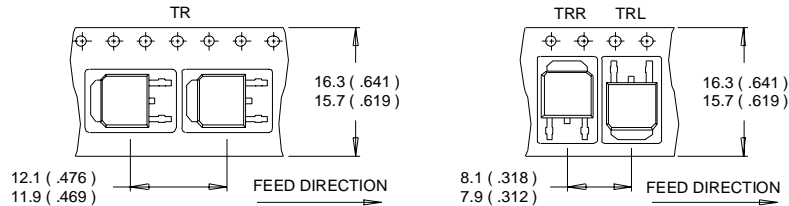
## I-Pak (TO-251AA) Part Marking Information

EXAMPLE: THIS IS AN IRFU120  
 LOT CODE 1789  
 ASSEMBLED ON WW 19, 1997  
 IN THE ASSEMBLY LINE "C"



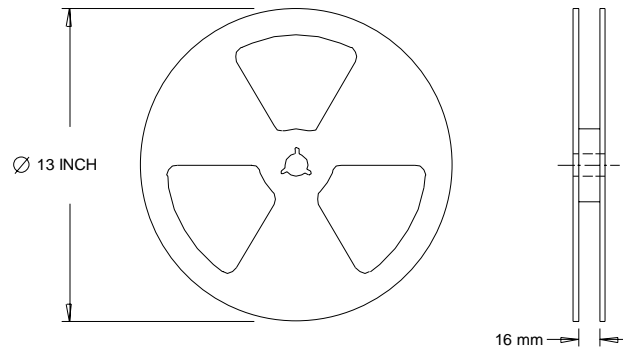
## D-Pak (TO-252AA) Tape & Reel Information

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.
- ② Limited by  $T_{Jmax}$ , starting  $T_J = 25^\circ C$ ,  $L = 0.55mH$   
 $R_G = 25\Omega$ ,  $I_{AS} = 15A$ ,  $V_{GS} = 10V$
- ③  $I_{SD} \leq 25A$ ,  $di/dt \leq 290A/\mu s$ ,  $V_{DD} \leq V_{(BR)DSS}$ ,  
 $T_J \leq 175^\circ C$
- ④ Pulse width  $\leq 300\mu s$ ; duty cycle  $\leq 2\%$ .
- ⑤  $C_{OSS}$  eff. is a fixed capacitance that gives the same charging time as  $C_{OSS}$  while  $V_{DS}$  is rising from 0 to 80%  $V_{DSS}$ .
- ⑥ Limited by  $T_{Jmax}$ ; see Fig 12a, 12b, 15, 16 for typical repetitive avalanche performance.
- ⑦ This value determined from sample failure population. 100% tested to this value in production.

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.

International  
**IR** Rectifier

**IR WORLD HEADQUARTERS:** 233 Kansas St., El Segundo, California 90245, USA Tel: (310) 252-7105

TAC Fax: (310) 252-7903

Visit us at [www.irf.com](http://www.irf.com) for sales contact information. 05/03

Note: For the most current drawings please refer to the IR website at:  
<http://www.irf.com/package/>