

IRF7314Q

HEXFET[®] Power MOSFET

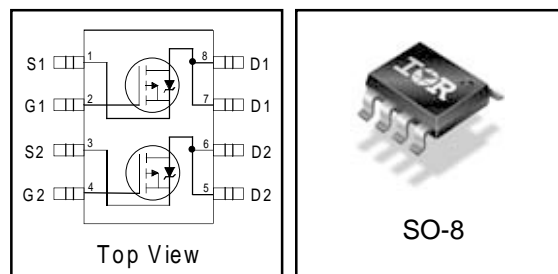
Typical Applications

- Anti-lock Braking Systems (ABS)
- Electronic Fuel Injection
- Air bag

Benefits

- Advanced Process Technology
- Dual P-Channel MOSFET
- Ultra Low On-Resistance
- 175°C Operating Temperature
- Repetitive Avalanche Allowed up to Tjmax
- Automotive [Q101] Qualified

V _{DSS}	R _{DS(on)} max	I _D
-20V	0.058@V _{GS} = -4.5V	-5.2A
	0.098@V _{GS} = -2.7V	-4.42A



Description

Specifically designed for Automotive applications, these HEXFET[®] Power MOSFET's in a Dual SO-8 package utilize the latest processing techniques to achieve extremely low on-resistance per silicon area. Additional features of these Automotive qualified HEXFET Power MOSFET's are a 175°C junction operating temperature, fast switching speed and improved repetitive avalanche rating. These benefits combine to make this design an extremely efficient and reliable device for use in Automotive applications and a wide variety of other applications.

The 175°C rating for the SO-8 package provides improved thermal performance with increased safe operating area and dual MOSFET die capability make it ideal in a variety of power applications. This dual, surface mount SO-8 can dramatically reduce board space and is also available in Tape & Reel.

Absolute Maximum Ratings

	Parameter	Max.	Units
V _{DS}	Drain-Source Voltage	-20	V
I _D @ T _A = 25°C	Continuous Drain Current, V _{GS} @ 10V	-5.2	A
I _D @ T _A = 70°C	Continuous Drain Current, V _{GS} @ 10V	-4.3	
I _{DM}	Pulsed Drain Current ^①	-43	
P _D @ T _A = 25°C	Maximum Power Dissipation ^③	2.4	W
P _D @ T _A = 70°C	Maximum Power Dissipation ^③	1.7	W
	Linear Derating Factor	16	mW/°C
V _{GS}	Gate-to-Source Voltage	± 12	V
E _{AS}	Single Pulse Avalanche Energy ^②	610	mJ
I _{AR}	Avalanche Current ^①	-5.2	A
E _{AR}	Repetitive Avalanche Energy	See Fig.14, 15, 16	mJ
T _J , T _{STG}	Junction and Storage Temperature Range	-55 to + 175	°C

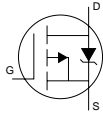
Thermal Resistance

	Parameter	Max.	Units
R _{θJA}	Maximum Junction-to-Ambient ^③	62.5	°C/W

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

	Parameter	Min.	Typ.	Max.	Units	Conditions
$V_{(BR)DSS}$	Drain-to-Source Breakdown Voltage	-20	—	—	V	$V_{GS} = 0V, I_D = -250\mu A$
$\Delta V_{(BR)DSS}/\Delta T_J$	Breakdown Voltage Temp. Coefficient	—	0.009	—	V/°C	Reference to 25°C , $I_D = -1\text{mA}$
$R_{DS(on)}$	Static Drain-to-Source On-Resistance	—	0.049	0.058	Ω	$V_{GS} = -4.5V, I_D = -5.2A$ ②
		—	0.082	0.098		$V_{GS} = -2.7V, I_D = -4.42A$ ②
$V_{GS(th)}$	Gate Threshold Voltage	-0.7	—	—	V	$V_{DS} = V_{GS}, I_D = -250\mu A$
g_{fs}	Forward Transconductance	6.8	—	—	S	$V_{DS} = 10V, I_D = -5.2A$
I_{DSS}	Drain-to-Source Leakage Current	—	—	-1.0	μA	$V_{DS} = -16V, V_{GS} = 0V$
		—	—	-25		$V_{DS} = -16V, V_{GS} = 0V, T_J = 150^\circ\text{C}$
I_{GSS}	Gate-to-Source Forward Leakage	—	—	-100	nA	$V_{GS} = -12V$
	Gate-to-Source Reverse Leakage	—	—	100		$V_{GS} = 12V$
Q_g	Total Gate Charge	—	19	29	nC	$I_D = -5.2A$
Q_{gs}	Gate-to-Source Charge	—	2.1	3.2		$V_{DS} = -16V$
Q_{gd}	Gate-to-Drain ("Miller") Charge	—	9.3	14		$V_{GS} = -4.5V$
$t_{d(on)}$	Turn-On Delay Time	—	18	—	ns	$V_{DD} = -10V$
t_r	Rise Time	—	26	—		$I_D = -1.0A$
$t_{d(off)}$	Turn-Off Delay Time	—	41	—		$R_G = 6.0\Omega$
t_f	Fall Time	—	38	—		$V_{GS} = -4.5V$ ②
C_{iss}	Input Capacitance	—	913	—	pF	$V_{GS} = 0V$
C_{oss}	Output Capacitance	—	512	—		$V_{DS} = -15V$
C_{rss}	Reverse Transfer Capacitance	—	260	—		$f = 1.0\text{MHz}$

Source-Drain Ratings and Characteristics

	Parameter	Min.	Typ.	Max.	Units	Conditions
I_S	Continuous Source Current (Body Diode)	—	—	-3.0	A	MOSFET symbol showing the integral reverse p-n junction diode. 
I_{SM}	Pulsed Source Current (Body Diode) ①	—	—	-43		
V_{SD}	Diode Forward Voltage	—	—	-1.0	V	$T_J = 25^\circ\text{C}, I_S = -3.0A, V_{GS} = 0V$ ②
t_{rr}	Reverse Recovery Time	—	44	66	ns	$T_J = 25^\circ\text{C}, I_F = -3.0A$
Q_{rr}	Reverse Recovery Charge	—	54	81	nC	$di/dt = -100A/\mu s$ ②

Notes:

- ① Repetitive rating; pulse width limited by max. junction temperature.
- ② Starting $T_J = 25^\circ\text{C}$, $L = 45\text{mH}$
 $R_G = 25\Omega, I_{AS} = -5.2A$.
- ③ Surface mounted on FR-4 board, $t \leq 10\text{sec}$.
- ④ Pulse width $\leq 300\mu s$; duty cycle $\leq 2\%$.

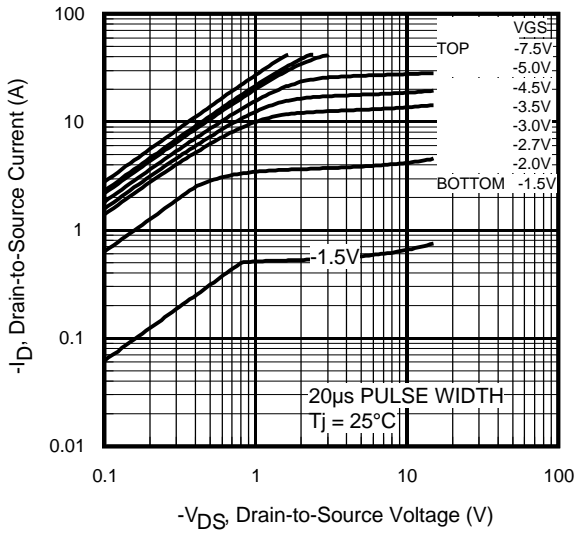


Fig 1. Typical Output Characteristics

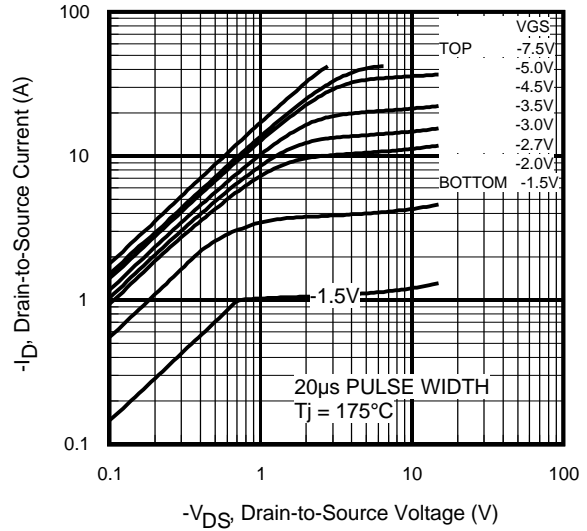


Fig 2. Typical Output Characteristics

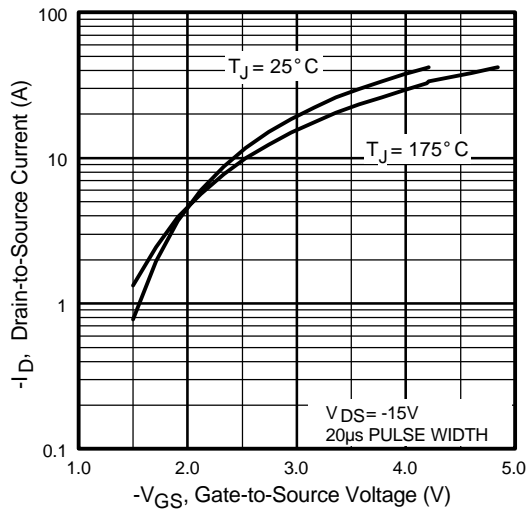


Fig 3. Typical Transfer Characteristics

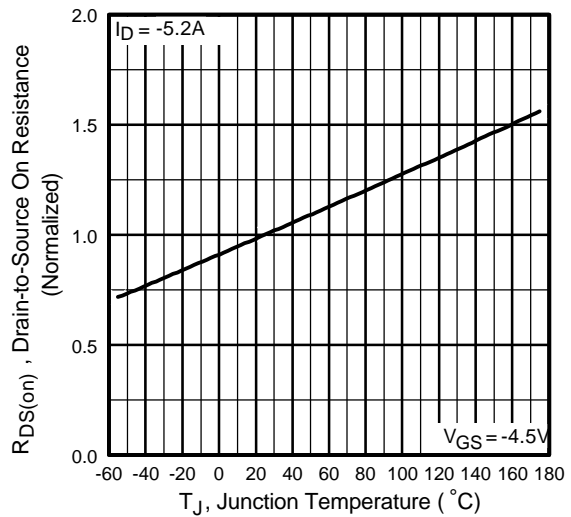


Fig 4. Normalized On-Resistance Vs. Temperature

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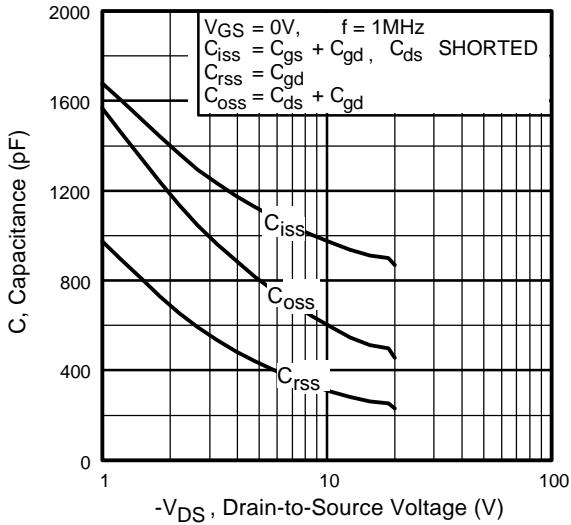


Fig 5. Typical Capacitance Vs. Drain-to-Source Voltage

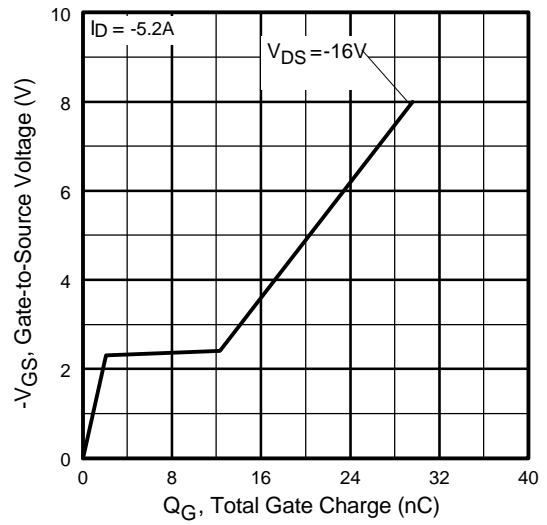


Fig 6. Typical Gate Charge Vs. Gate-to-Source Voltage

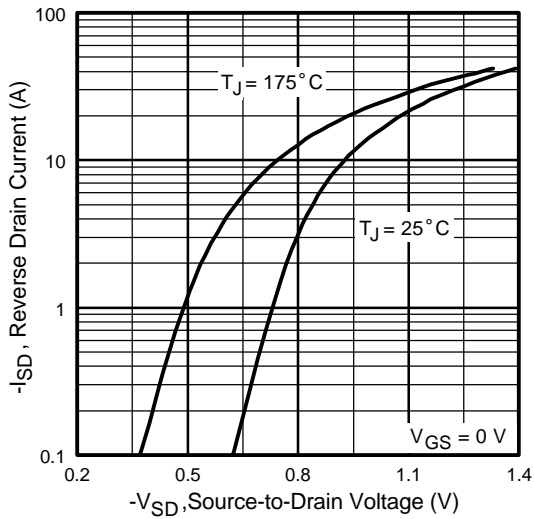


Fig 7. Typical Source-Drain Diode Forward Voltage

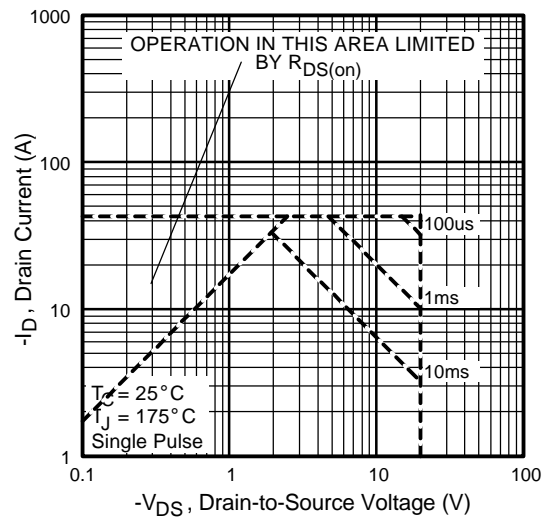


Fig 8. Maximum Safe Operating Area

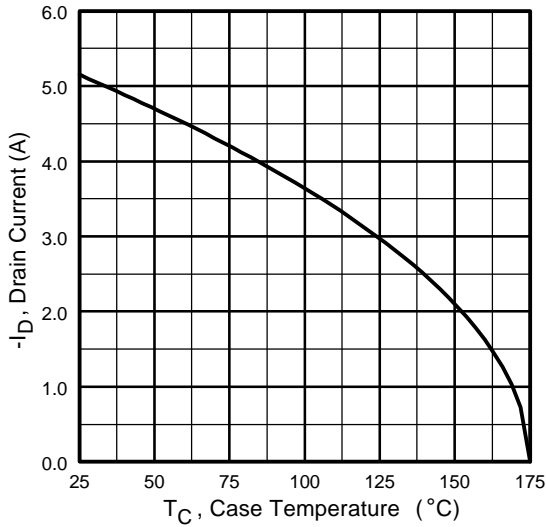


Fig 9. Maximum Drain Current Vs. Case Temperature

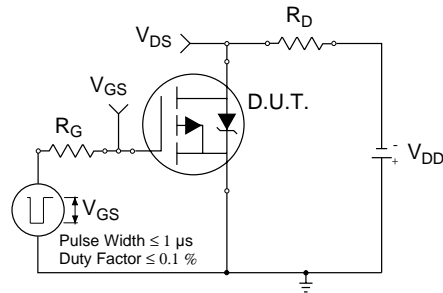


Fig 10a. Switching Time Test Circuit

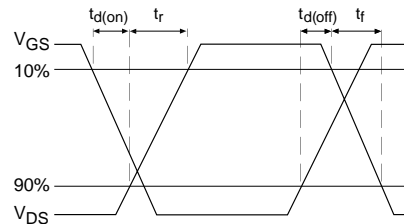


Fig 10b. Switching Time Waveforms

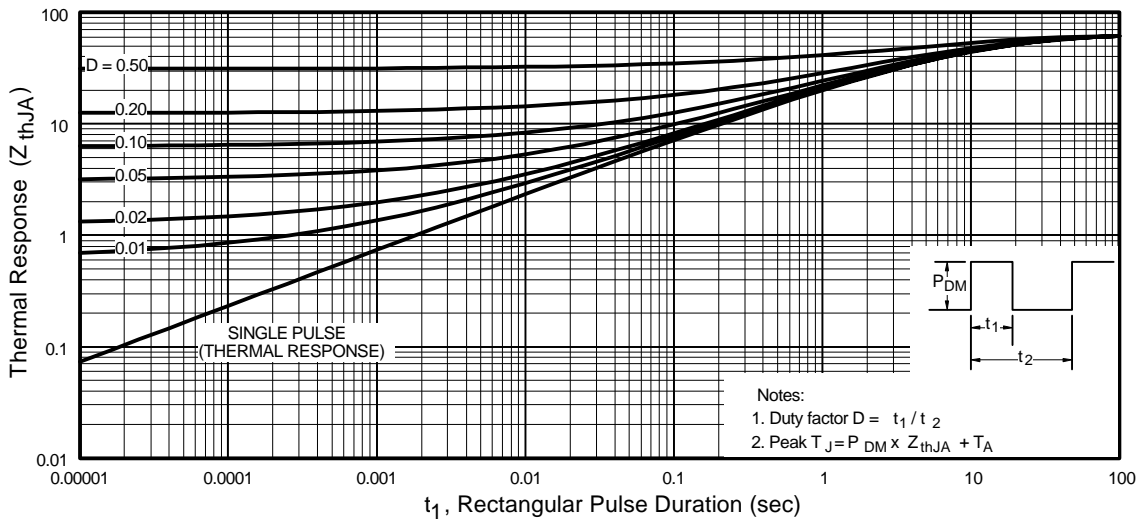


Fig 10. Maximum Effective Transient Thermal Impedance, Junction-to-Ambient

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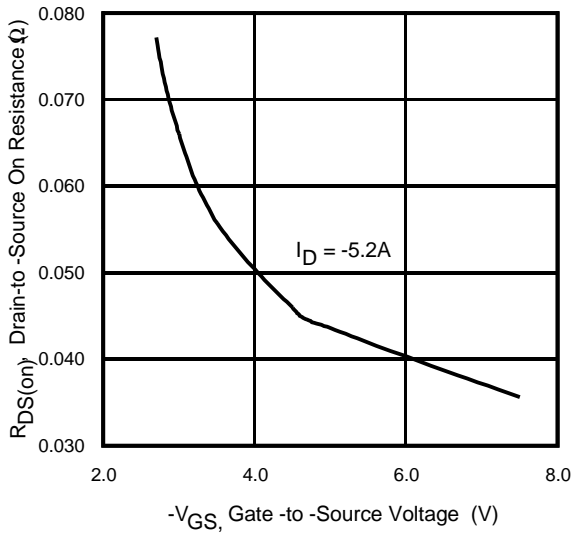


Fig 11. Typical On-Resistance Vs. Gate Voltage

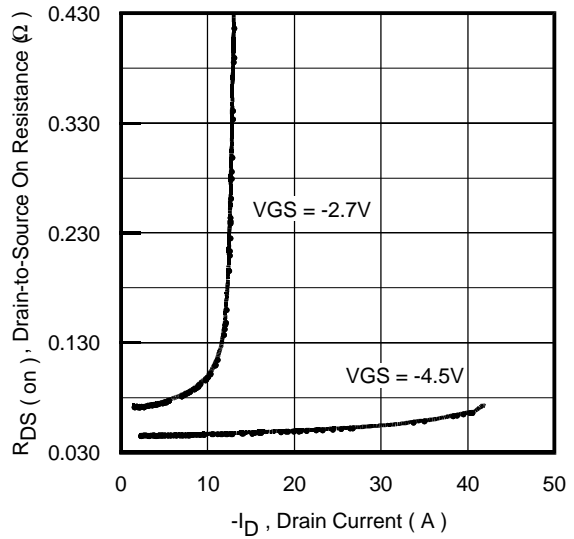


Fig 12. Typical On-Resistance Vs. Drain Current

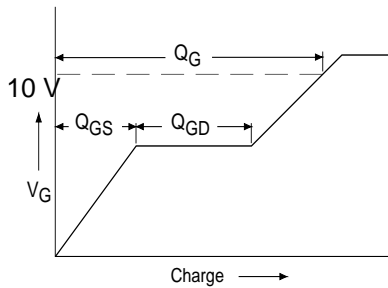


Fig 13a. Basic Gate Charge Waveform

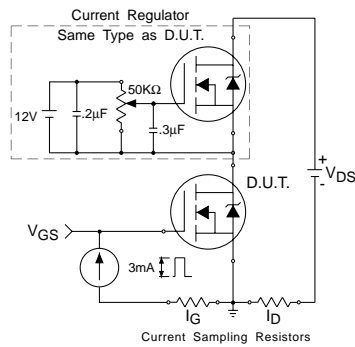


Fig 13b. Gate Charge Test Circuit

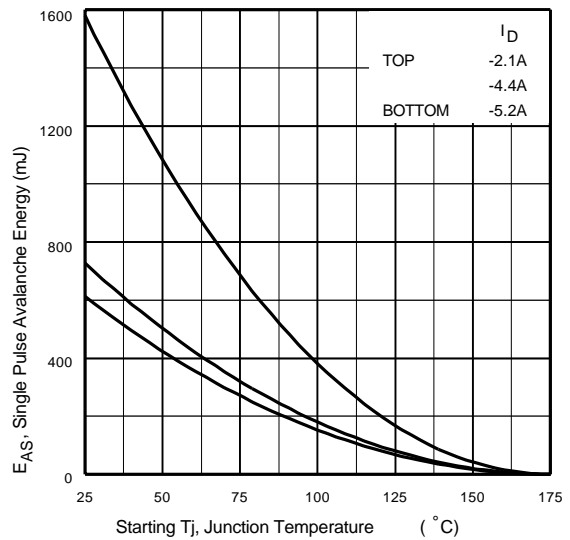


Fig 14. Maximum Avalanche Energy Vs. Drain Current

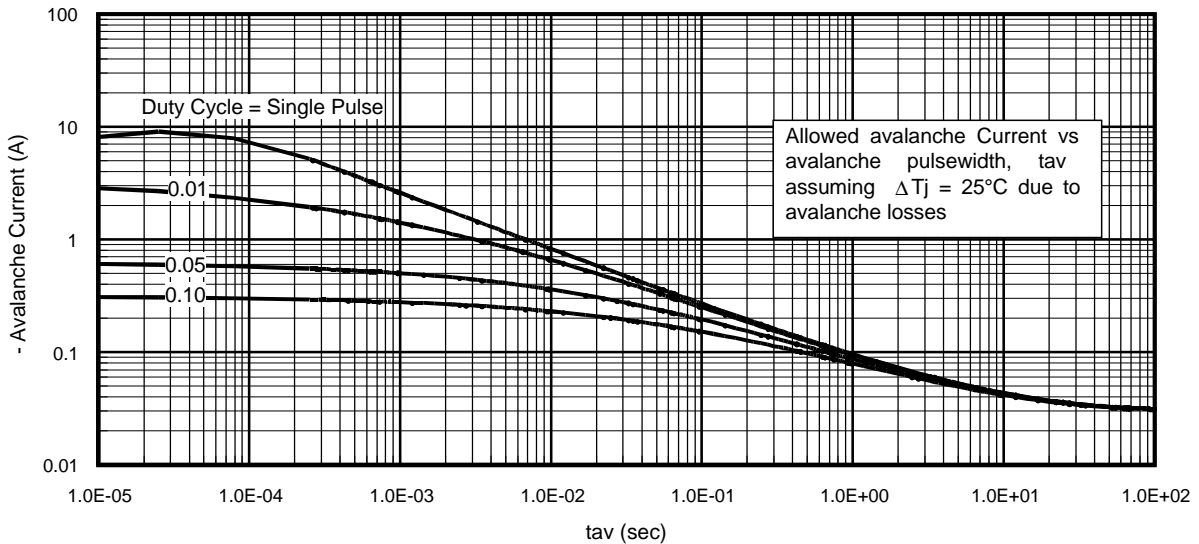


Fig 15. Typical Avalanche Current Vs.Pulsewidth

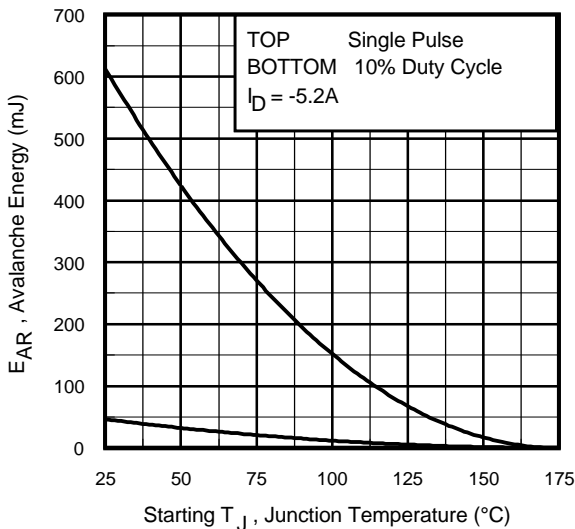


Fig 16. Maximum Avalanche Energy Vs. Temperature

**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. 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)

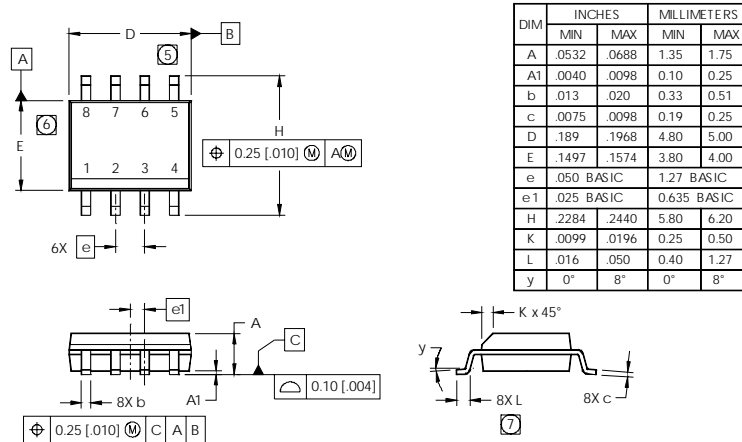
$$P_{D(ave)} = 1/2 (1.3 \cdot BV \cdot I_{av}) = \Delta T / Z_{thJC}$$

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

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

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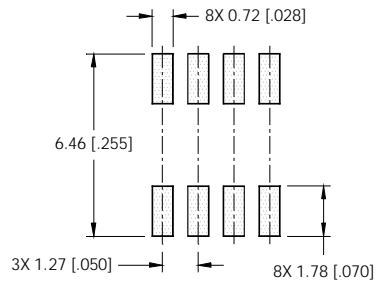
SO-8 Package Details



NOTES:

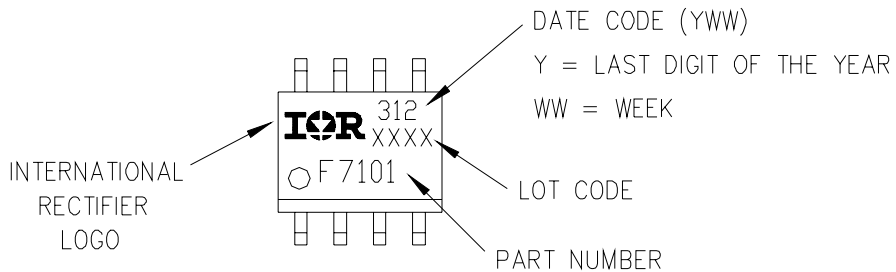
1. DIMENSIONING & TOLERANCING PER ASME Y14.5M-1994.
2. CONTROLLING DIMENSION: MILLIMETER
3. DIMENSIONS ARE SHOWN IN MILLIMETERS [INCHES].
4. OUTLINE CONFORMS TO JEDEC OUTLINE MS-012AA.
5. DIMENSION DOES NOT INCLUDE MOLD PROTRUSIONS. MOLD PROTRUSIONS NOT TO EXCEED 0.15 [0.006].
6. DIMENSION DOES NOT INCLUDE MOLD PROTRUSIONS. MOLD PROTRUSIONS NOT TO EXCEED 0.25 [0.010].
7. DIMENSION IS THE LENGTH OF LEAD FOR SOLDERING TO A SUBSTRATE.

FOOTPRINT

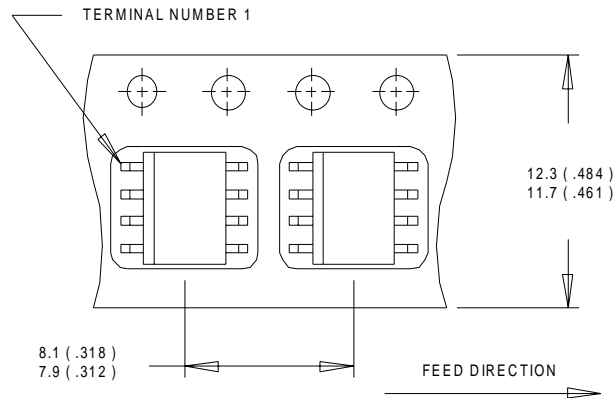


Part Marking

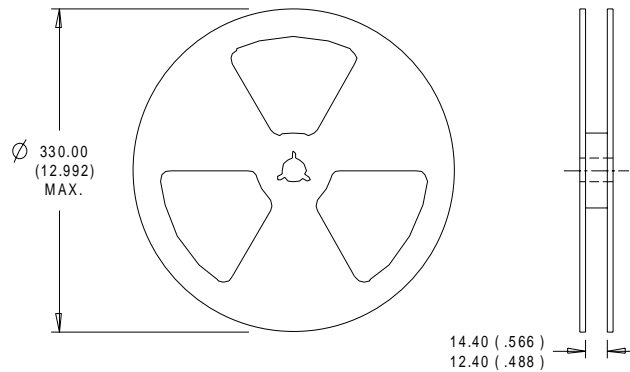
EXAMPLE: THIS IS AN IRF7101



Tape and Reel



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



- NOTES :
1. CONTROLLING DIMENSION : MILLIMETER.
 2. OUTLINE CONFORMS TO EIA-481 & EIA-541.

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
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