



KERSEMI

PD - 95951

## AUTOMOTIVE MOSFET

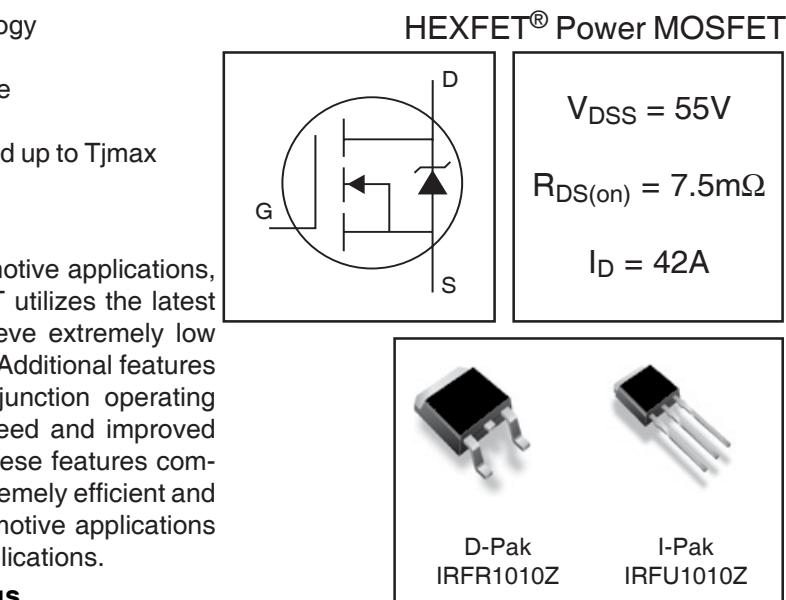
IRFR1010ZPbF  
IRFU1010ZPbF

## Features

- Advanced Process Technology
- Ultra Low On-Resistance
- 175°C Operating Temperature
- Fast Switching
- Repetitive Avalanche Allowed up to Tjmax
- Lead-Free

## 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

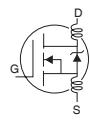
	Parameter	Max.	Units
$I_D @ T_C = 25^\circ C$	Continuous Drain Current, $V_{GS} @ 10V$ (Silicon Limited)	91	A
$I_D @ T_C = 100^\circ C$	Continuous Drain Current, $V_{GS} @ 10V$	65	
$I_D @ T_C = 25^\circ C$	Continuous Drain Current, $V_{GS} @ 10V$ (Package Limited)	42	
$I_{DM}$	Pulsed Drain Current ①	360	
$P_D @ T_C = 25^\circ C$	Power Dissipation	140	W
	Linear Derating Factor	0.9	W/°C
$V_{GS}$	Gate-to-Source Voltage	$\pm 20$	V
$E_{AS}$ (Thermally limited)	Single Pulse Avalanche Energy ②	110	mJ
$E_{AS}$ (Tested )	Single Pulse Avalanche Energy Tested Value ⑥	220	
$I_{AR}$	Avalanche Current ①	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	°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

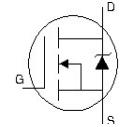
	Parameter	Typ.	Max.	Units
$R_{\theta JC}$	Junction-to-Case ⑧	---	1.11	°C/W
$R_{\theta JA}$	Junction-to-Ambient (PCB mount) ⑦⑧	---	40	
$R_{\theta JA}$	Junction-to-Ambient ⑧	---	110	

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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	$V_{GS} = 0V, I_D = 250\mu\text{A}$
$\Delta V_{(\text{BR})\text{DSS}/\Delta T_J}$	Breakdown Voltage Temp. Coefficient	—	0.051	—	V/ $^{\circ}\text{C}$	Reference to $25^\circ\text{C}, I_D = 1\text{mA}$
$R_{DS(\text{on})}$	Static Drain-to-Source On-Resistance	—	5.8	7.5	$\text{m}\Omega$	$V_{GS} = 10V, I_D = 42\text{A}$ ③
$V_{GS(\text{th})}$	Gate Threshold Voltage	2.0	—	4.0	V	$V_{DS} = V_{GS}, I_D = 100\mu\text{A}$
$g_{fs}$	Forward Transconductance	31	—	—	S	$V_{DS} = 25V, I_D = 42\text{A}$
$I_{\text{DSS}}$	Drain-to-Source Leakage Current	—	—	20	$\mu\text{A}$	$V_{DS} = 55V, V_{GS} = 0V$
		—	—	250		$V_{DS} = 55V, V_{GS} = 0V, T_J = 125^\circ\text{C}$
$I_{GSS}$	Gate-to-Source Forward Leakage	—	—	200	nA	$V_{GS} = 20V$
	Gate-to-Source Reverse Leakage	—	—	-200		$V_{GS} = -20V$
$Q_g$	Total Gate Charge	—	63	95	nC	$I_D = 42\text{A}$
$Q_{gs}$	Gate-to-Source Charge	—	17	—		$V_{DS} = 44V$
$Q_{gd}$	Gate-to-Drain ("Miller") Charge	—	23	—		$V_{GS} = 10V$ ③
$t_{d(on)}$	Turn-On Delay Time	—	17	—	ns	$V_{DD} = 28V$
$t_r$	Rise Time	—	76	—		$I_D = 42\text{A}$
$t_{d(off)}$	Turn-Off Delay Time	—	42	—		$R_G = 7.6 \Omega$
$t_f$	Fall Time	—	48	—		$V_{GS} = 10V$ 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	—	2840	—	pF	$V_{GS} = 0V$
$C_{oss}$	Output Capacitance	—	470	—		$V_{DS} = 25V$
$C_{rss}$	Reverse Transfer Capacitance	—	250	—		$f = 1.0\text{MHz}$
$C_{oss}$	Output Capacitance	—	1630	—		$V_{GS} = 0V, V_{DS} = 1.0V, f = 1.0\text{MHz}$
$C_{oss}$	Output Capacitance	—	360	—		$V_{GS} = 0V, V_{DS} = 44V, f = 1.0\text{MHz}$
$C_{oss \text{ eff.}}$	Effective Output Capacitance	—	560	—		$V_{GS} = 0V, V_{DS} = 0V \text{ to } 44V$ ④

## Source-Drain Ratings and Characteristics

	Parameter	Min.	Typ.	Max.	Units	Conditions
$I_S$	Continuous Source Current (Body Diode)	—	—	42	A	MOSFET symbol showing the integral reverse p-n junction diode.
$I_{SM}$	Pulsed Source Current (Body Diode) ①	—	—	360		
$V_{SD}$	Diode Forward Voltage	—	—	1.3	V	$T_J = 25^\circ\text{C}, I_S = 42\text{A}, V_{GS} = 0V$ ③
$t_{rr}$	Reverse Recovery Time	—	24	36	ns	$T_J = 25^\circ\text{C}, I_F = 42\text{A}, V_{DD} = 28V$
$Q_{rr}$	Reverse Recovery Charge	—	20	30	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 $LS+LD$ )				



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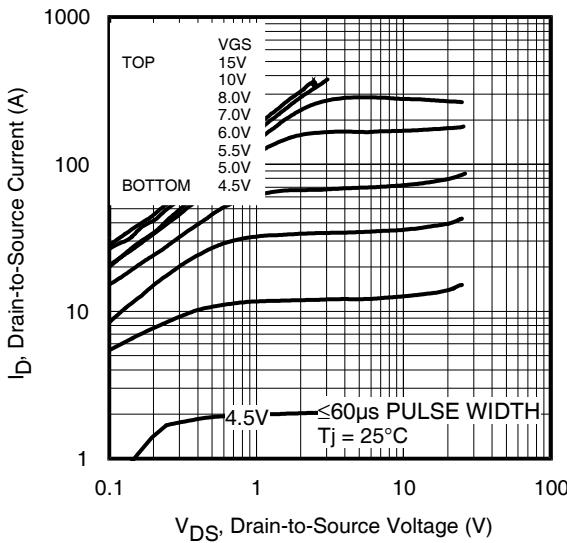


Fig 1. Typical Output Characteristics

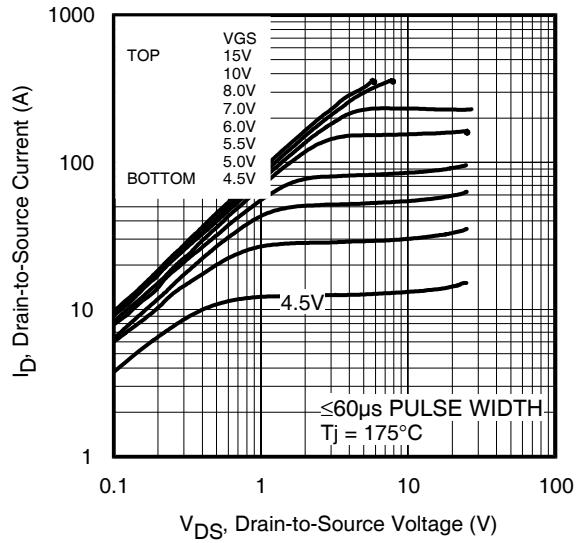


Fig 2. Typical Output Characteristics

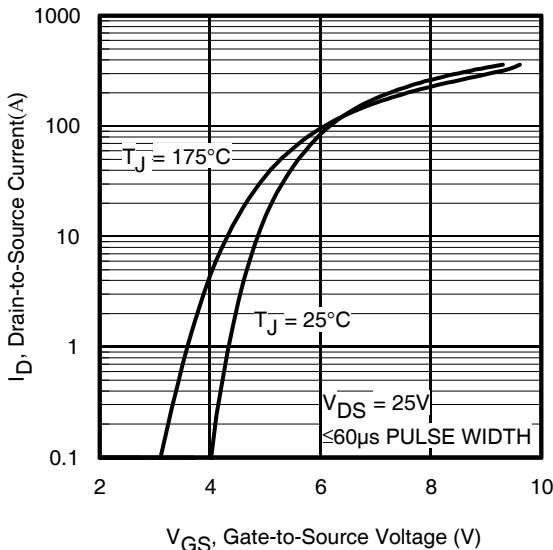


Fig 3. Typical Transfer Characteristics

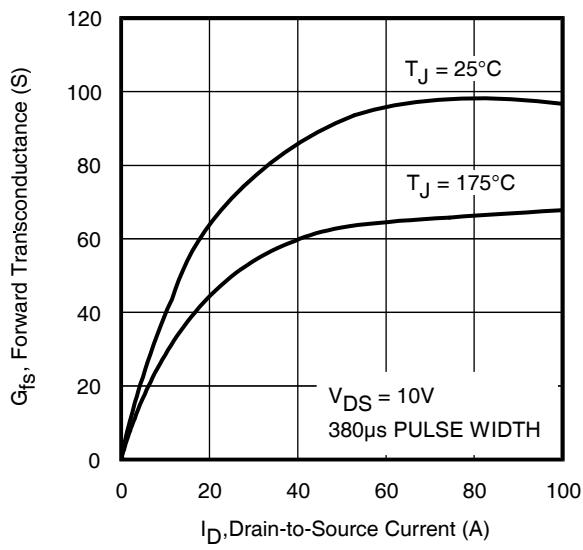
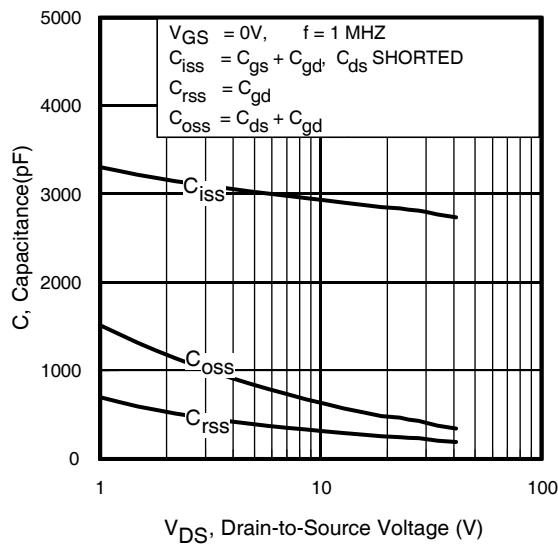
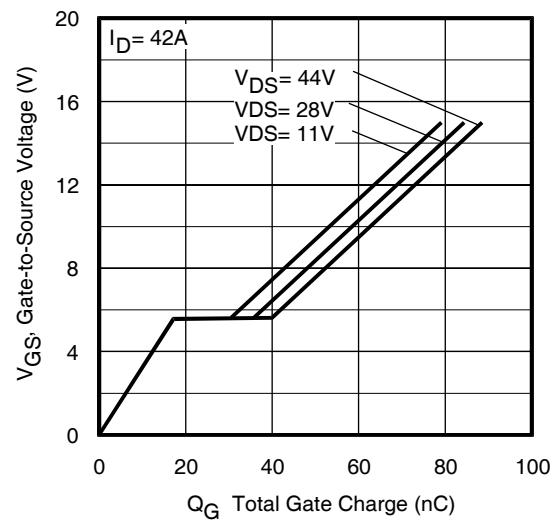


Fig 4. Typical Forward Transconductance vs. Drain Current

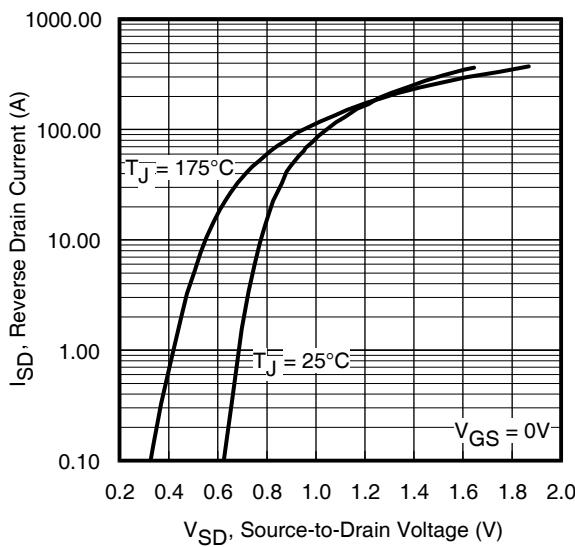
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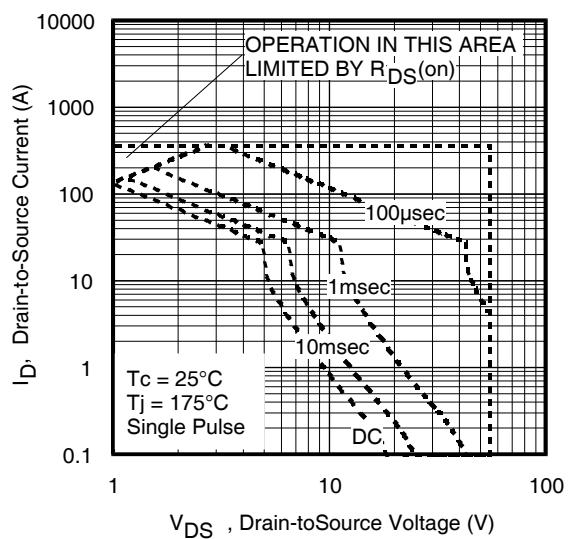
**Fig 5.** Typical Capacitance vs.  
Drain-to-Source Voltage



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



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

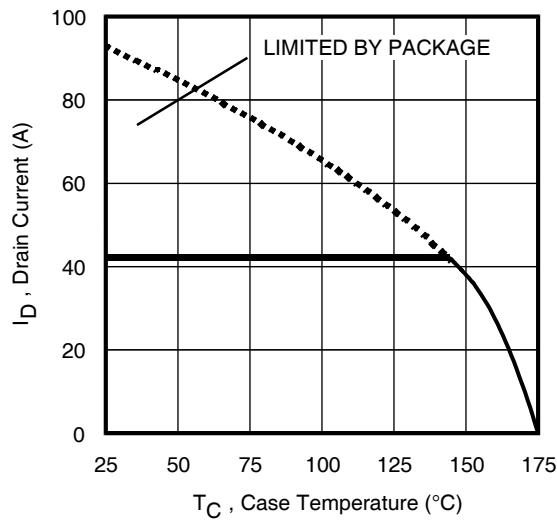


**Fig 8.** Maximum Safe Operating Area

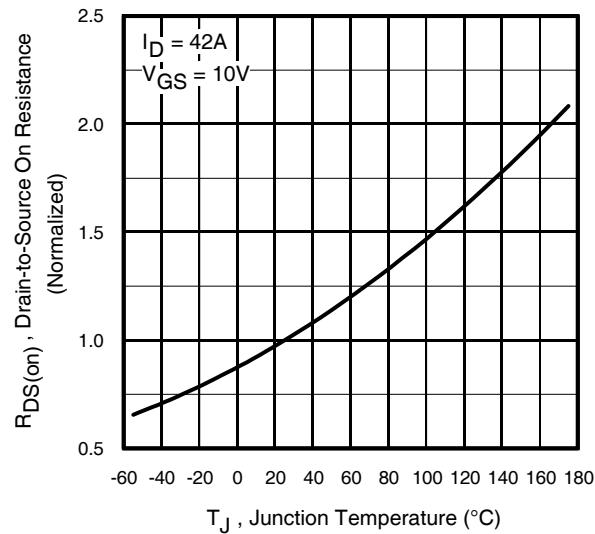


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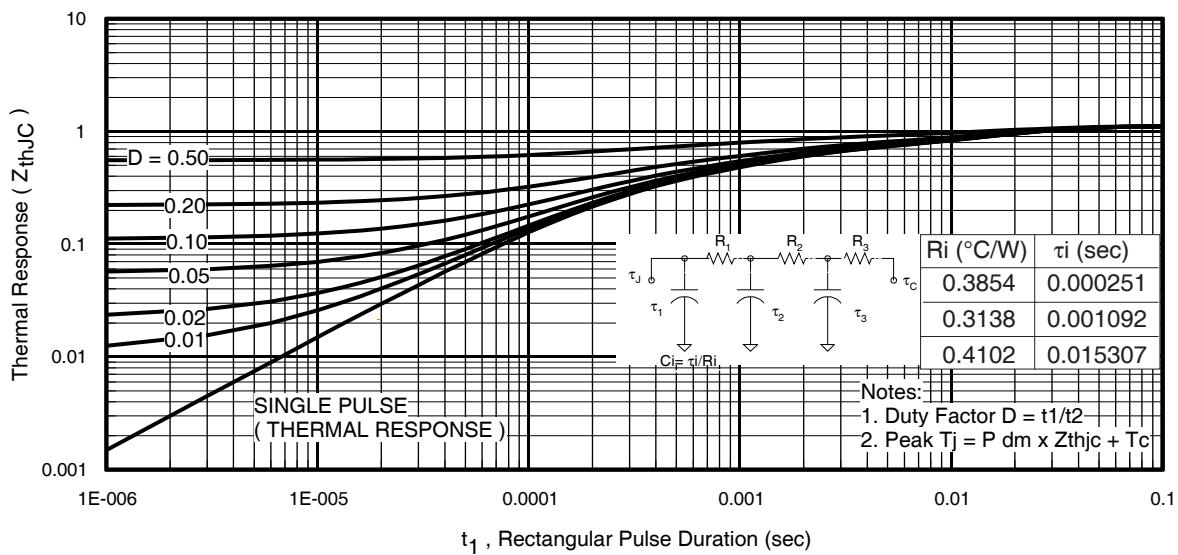
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**Fig 9.** Maximum Drain Current vs. Case Temperature

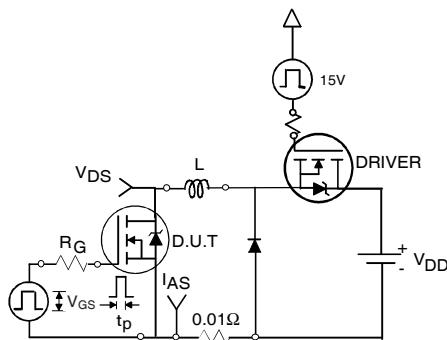


**Fig 10.** Normalized On-Resistance vs. Temperature

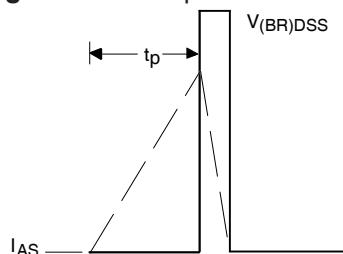


**Fig 11.** Maximum Effective Transient Thermal Impedance, Junction-to-Case

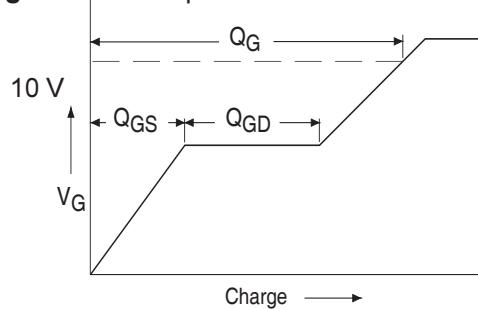
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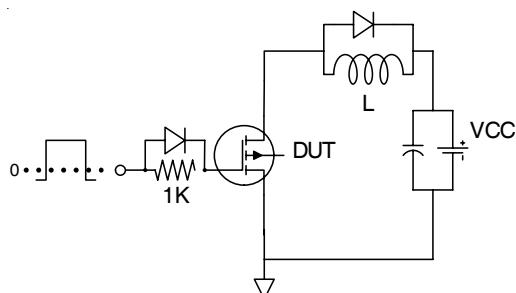
**Fig 12a.** Unclamped Inductive Test Circuit



**Fig 12b.** Unclamped Inductive Waveforms

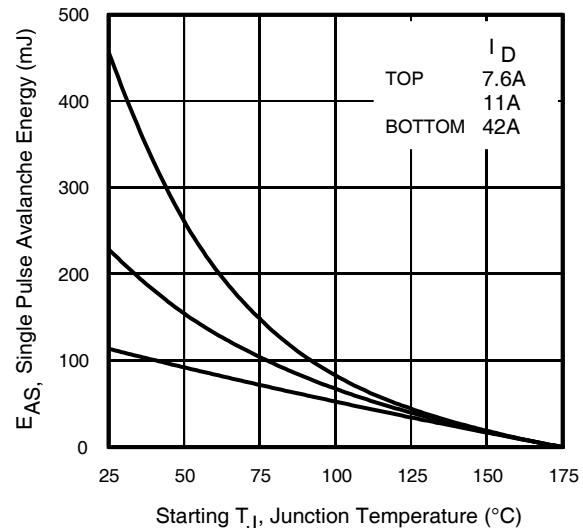


**Fig 13a.** Basic Gate Charge Waveform

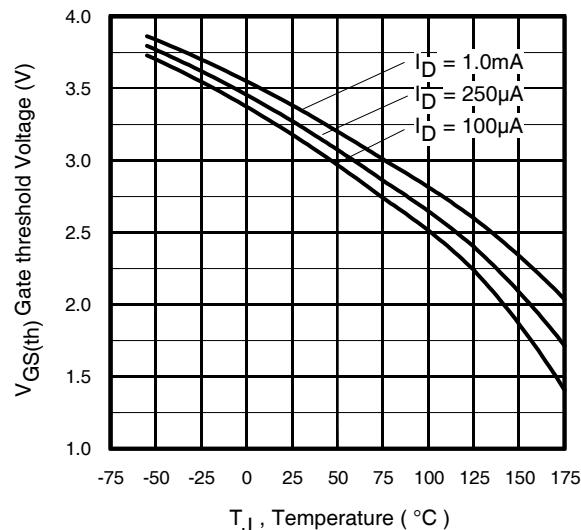


**Fig 13b.** Gate Charge Test Circuit

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



**Fig 14.** Threshold Voltage vs. Temperature

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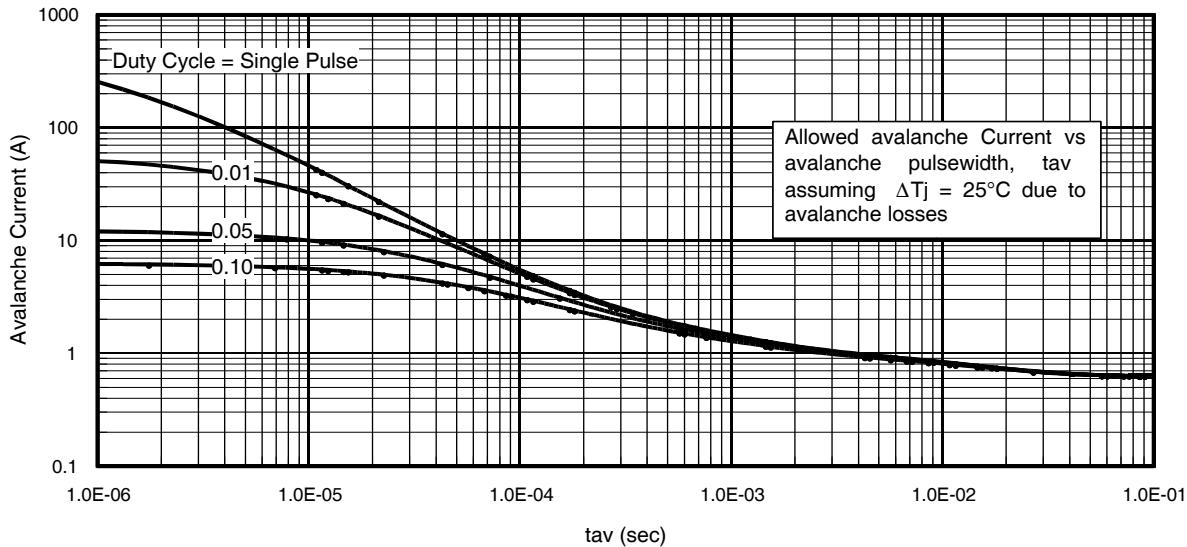


Fig 15. Typical Avalanche Current vs.Pulsewidth

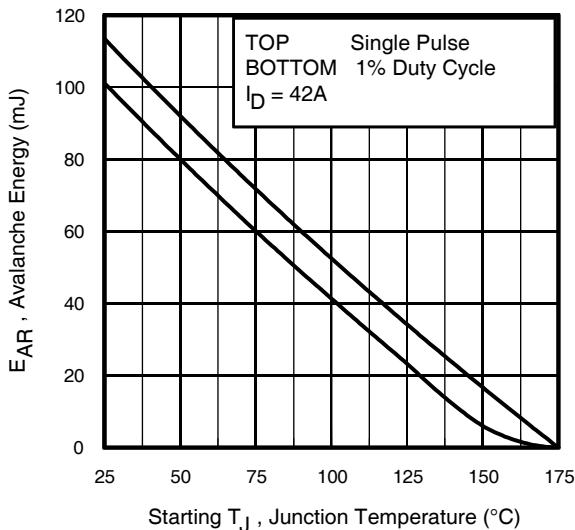


Fig 16. Maximum Avalanche Energy vs. Temperature

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### Notes on Repetitive Avalanche Curves , Figures 15, 16: (For further info, see AN-1005 at [www.irf.com](http://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  $25^\circ\text{C}$  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)

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

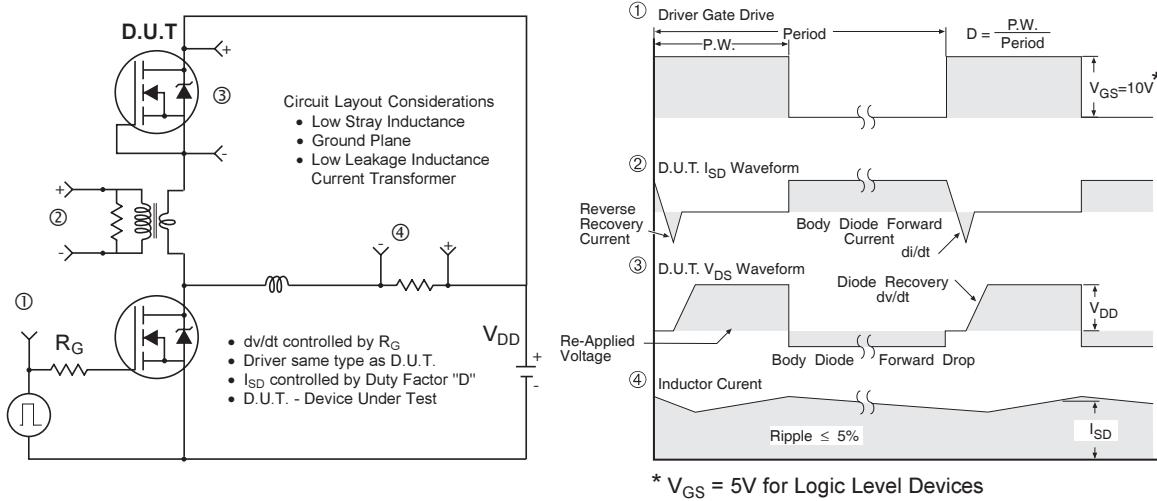
$$I_{av} = 2\Delta T / [1.3 \cdot BV \cdot Z_{th}]$$

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

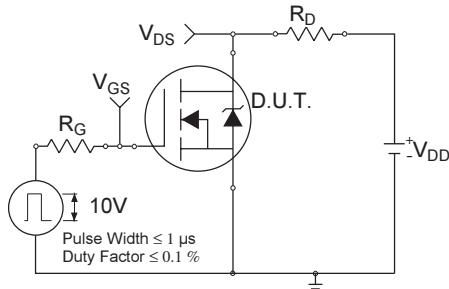


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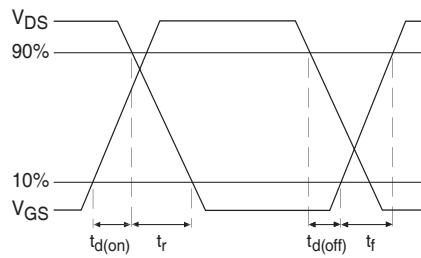
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**Fig 17.** Peak Diode Recovery  $dv/dt$  Test Circuit for N-Channel HEXFET® Power MOSFETs



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



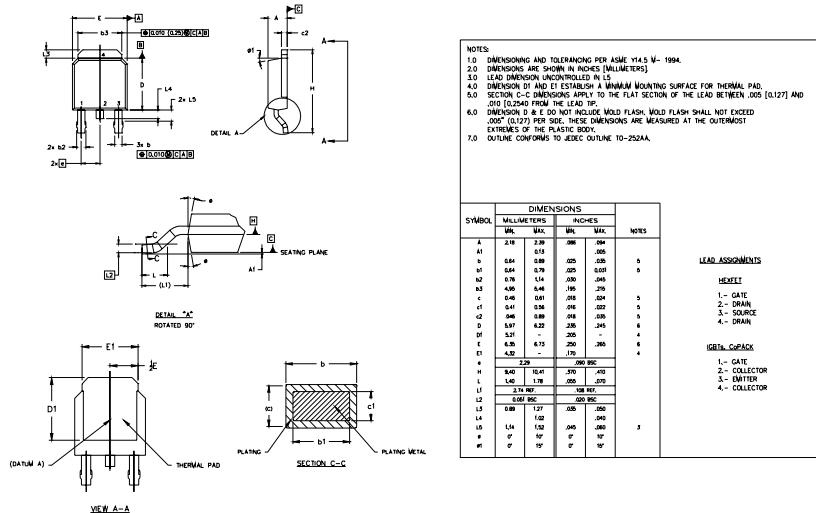
**Fig 18b.** Switching Time Waveforms



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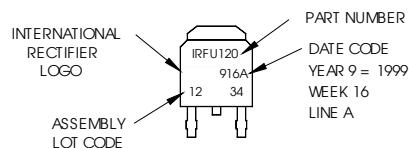
## D-Pak (TO-252AA) Package Outline



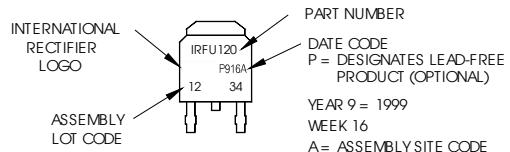
## D-Pak (TO-252AA) Part Marking Information

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

Note: "P" in assembly line position  
indicates "Lead-Free"

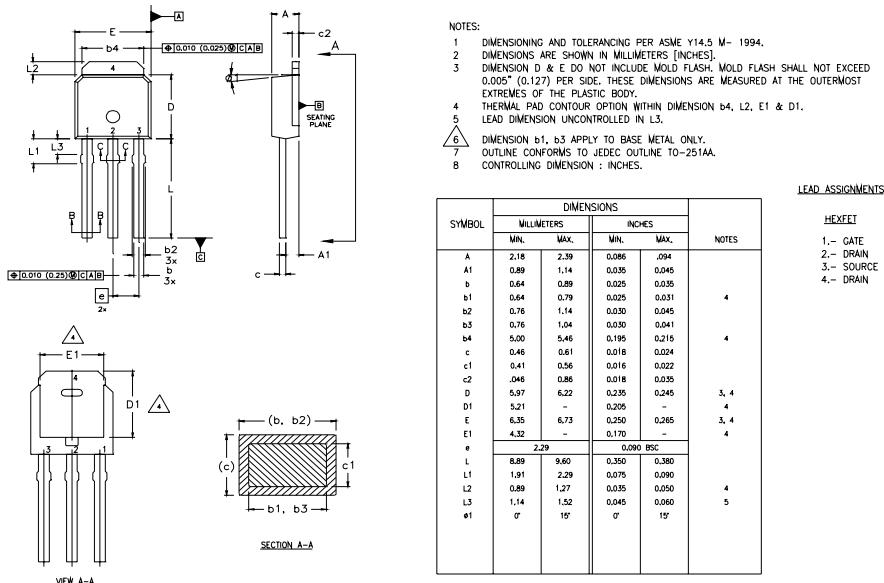


OR



# IRFR/U1010ZPbF

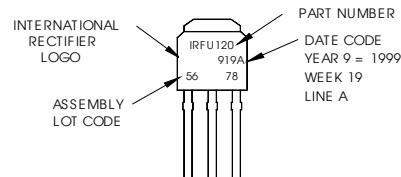
## I-Pak (TO-251AA) Package Outline



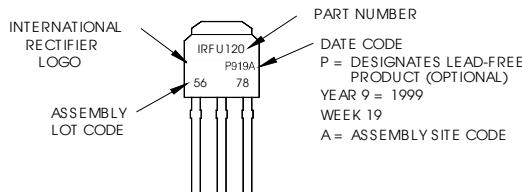
## I-Pak (TO-251AA) Part Marking Information

EXAMPLE: THIS IS AN IRFU120  
WITH ASSEMBLY  
LOT CODE 5678  
ASSEMBLED ON WW 19, 1999  
IN THE ASSEMBLY LINE "A"

Note: "P" in assembly line  
position indicates "Lead-Free"



OR



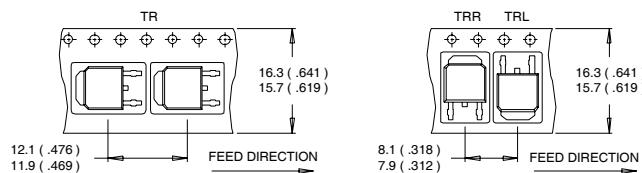


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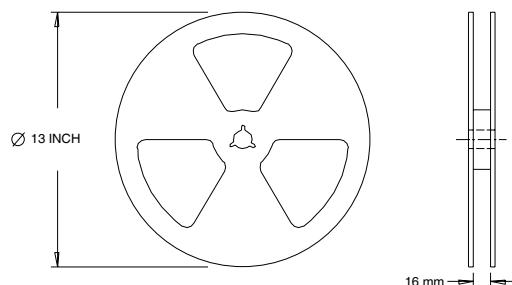
## D-Pak (TO-252AA) Tape & Reel Information

Dimensions are shown in millimeters



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  $T_J = 25^\circ\text{C}$ ,  $L = 0.13\text{mH}$   $R_G = 25\Omega$ ,  $I_{AS} = 42\text{A}$ ,  $V_{GS} = 10\text{V}$ . Part not recommended for use above this value.
- ③ Pulse width  $\leq 1.0\text{ms}$ ; 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  $R_\theta$  is measured at  $T_J$  approximately  $90^\circ\text{C}$