

**IRF1405ZS-7PPbF**  
**IRF1405ZL-7PPbF**

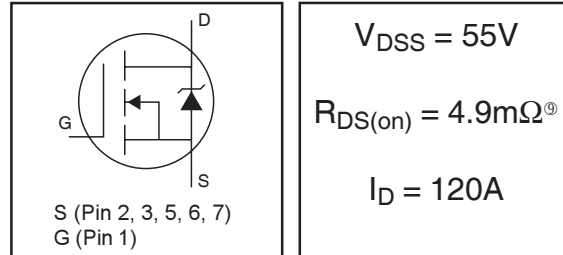
HEXFET® Power MOSFET

**Features**

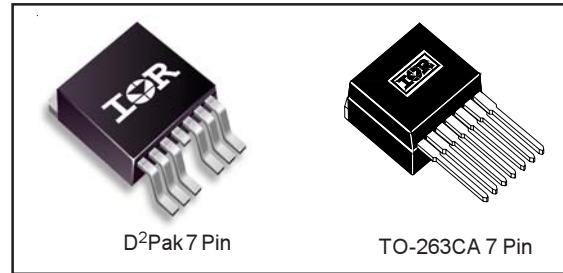
- Advanced Process Technology
- Ultra Low On-Resistance
- 175°C Operating Temperature
- Fast Switching
- Repetitive Avalanche Allowed up to Tjmax
- Lead-Free

**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.



$V_{DSS} = 55V$
$R_{DS(on)} = 4.9m\Omega^{\circ}$
$I_D = 120A$



**Absolute Maximum Ratings**

	Parameter	Max.	Units
$I_D @ T_C = 25^{\circ}C$	Continuous Drain Current, $V_{GS} @ 10V$ (Silicon Limited)	150	A
$I_D @ T_C = 100^{\circ}C$	Continuous Drain Current, $V_{GS} @ 10V$ (See Fig. 9)	100	
$I_D @ T_C = 25^{\circ}C$	Continuous Drain Current, $V_{GS} @ 10V$ (Package Limited)	120	
$I_{DM}$	Pulsed Drain Current ①	590	
$P_D @ T_C = 25^{\circ}C$	Maximum Power Dissipation	230	W
	Linear Derating Factor	1.5	W/°C
$V_{GS}$	Gate-to-Source Voltage	$\pm 20$	V
$E_{AS}$	Single Pulse Avalanche Energy (Thermally Limited) ②	250	mJ
$E_{AS} (tested)$	Single Pulse Avalanche Energy Tested Value ⑥	810	
$I_{AR}$	Avalanche Current ①	See Fig.12a,12b,15,16	A
$E_{AR}$	Repetitive Avalanche Energy ⑤		mJ
$T_J$	Operating Junction and	-55 to + 175	°C
$T_{STG}$	Storage Temperature Range		
	Soldering Temperature, for 10 seconds	300 (1.6mm from case )	
	Mounting torque, 6-32 or M3 screw	10 lbf•in (1.1N•m)	

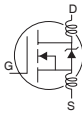
**Thermal Resistance**

	Parameter	Typ.	Max.	Units
$R_{\theta JC}$	Junction-to-Case ③	—	0.65	°C/W
$R_{\theta CS}$	Case-to-Sink, Flat, Greased Surface	0.50	—	
$R_{\theta JA}$	Junction-to-Ambient ③	—	62	
$R_{\theta JA}$	Junction-to-Ambient (PCB Mount, steady state) ⑦ ⑧	—	40	

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

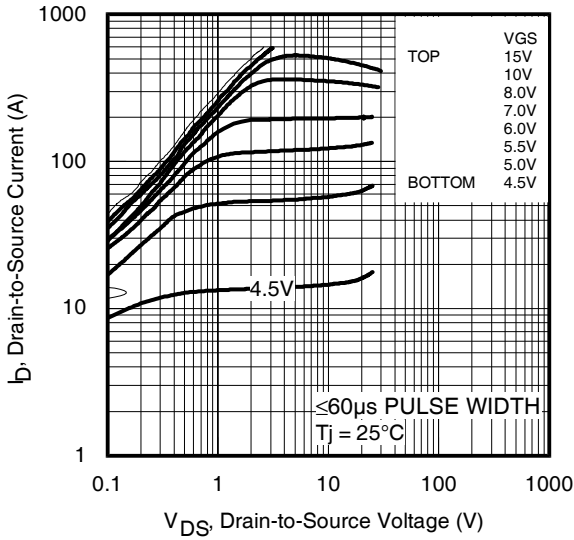
	Parameter	Min.	Typ.	Max.	Units	Conditions
$V_{(BR)DSS}$	Drain-to-Source Breakdown Voltage	55	—	—	V	$V_{GS} = 0V, I_D = 250\mu A$
$\Delta BV_{DSS}/\Delta T_J$	Breakdown Voltage Temp. Coefficient	—	0.054	—	V/°C	Reference to $25^\circ\text{C}, I_D = 1\text{mA}$
$R_{DS(on)SMD}$	Static Drain-to-Source On-Resistance	—	3.7	4.9	m $\Omega$	$V_{GS} = 10V, I_D = 88A$ ③
$V_{GS(th)}$	Gate Threshold Voltage	2.0	—	4.0	V	$V_{DS} = V_{GS}, I_D = 150\mu A$
$g_{fs}$	Forward Transconductance	150	—	—	S	$V_{DS} = 25V, I_D = 88A$
$I_{DSS}$	Drain-to-Source Leakage Current	—	—	20	$\mu A$	$V_{DS} = 55V, V_{GS} = 0V$
		—	—	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	—	150	230	nC	$I_D = 88A$
$Q_{gs}$	Gate-to-Source Charge	—	37	—		$V_{DS} = 44V$
$Q_{gd}$	Gate-to-Drain ("Miller") Charge	—	64	—		$V_{GS} = 10V$ ③
$t_{d(on)}$	Turn-On Delay Time	—	16	—	ns	$V_{DD} = 28V$
$t_r$	Rise Time	—	140	—		$I_D = 88A$
$t_{d(off)}$	Turn-Off Delay Time	—	170	—		$R_G = 5.0\Omega$
$t_f$	Fall Time	—	130	—		$V_{GS} = 10V$ ②
$L_D$	Internal Drain Inductance	—	4.5	—		nH
$L_S$	Internal Source Inductance	—	7.5	—		
$C_{iss}$	Input Capacitance	—	5360	—	pF	$V_{GS} = 0V$
$C_{oss}$	Output Capacitance	—	1310	—		$V_{DS} = 25V$
$C_{riss}$	Reverse Transfer Capacitance	—	340	—		$f = 1.0\text{MHz}$ , See Fig. 5
$C_{oss}$	Output Capacitance	—	6080	—		$V_{GS} = 0V, V_{DS} = 1.0V, f = 1.0\text{MHz}$
$C_{oss}$	Output Capacitance	—	920	—		$V_{GS} = 0V, V_{DS} = 44V, f = 1.0\text{MHz}$
$C_{oss\text{ eff.}}$	Effective Output Capacitance	—	1700	—		$V_{GS} = 0V, V_{DS} = 0V$ to 44V

## Diode Characteristics

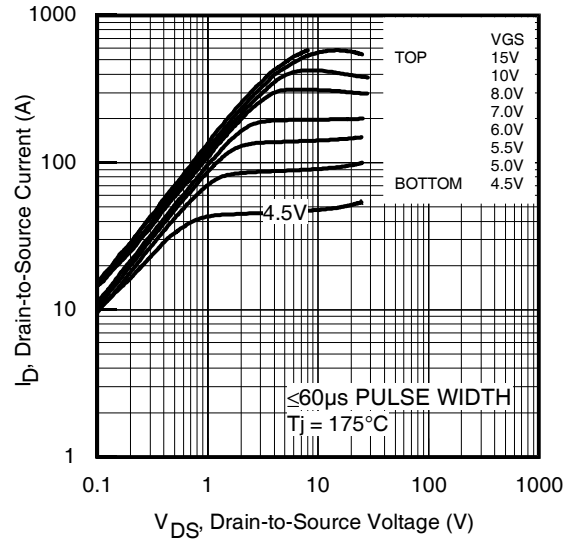
	Parameter	Min.	Typ.	Max.	Units	Conditions
$I_S$	Continuous Source Current (Body Diode)	—	—	150	A	MOSFET symbol showing the integral reverse p-n junction diode.
$I_{SM}$	Pulsed Source Current (Body Diode) ①	—	—	590		
$V_{SD}$	Diode Forward Voltage	—	—	1.3	V	$T_J = 25^\circ\text{C}, I_S = 88A, V_{GS} = 0V$ ③
$t_{rr}$	Reverse Recovery Time	—	63	95	ns	$T_J = 25^\circ\text{C}, I_F = 88A, V_{DD} = 28V$
$Q_{rr}$	Reverse Recovery Charge	—	160	240	nC	$di/dt = 100A/\mu s$ ③

### Notes:

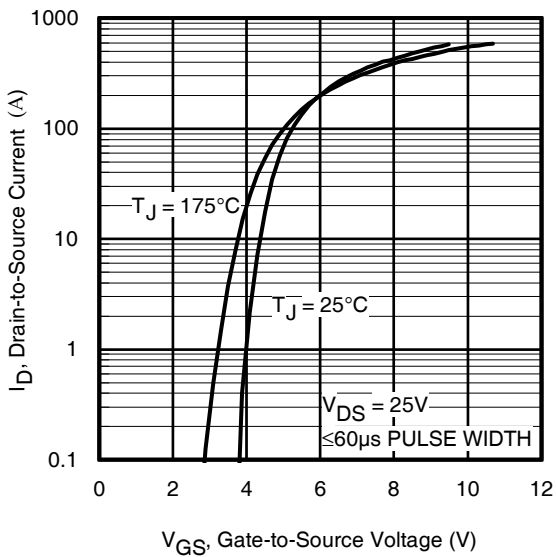
- ① Repetitive rating; pulse width limited by max. junction temperature. (See fig. 11).
- ② Limited by  $T_{Jmax}$ , starting  $T_J = 25^\circ\text{C}$ ,  $L = 0.064\text{mH}, R_G = 25\Omega, I_{AS} = 88A, V_{GS} = 10V$ . Part not recommended for use above this value.
- ③ Pulse width  $\leq 1.0\text{ms}$ ; duty cycle  $\leq 2\%$ .
- ④  $C_{oss\text{ eff.}}$  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 This is applied to D<sup>2</sup>Pak, 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  $T_J$  of approximately  $90^\circ\text{C}$ .
- ⑨ Solder mounted on IMS substrate.



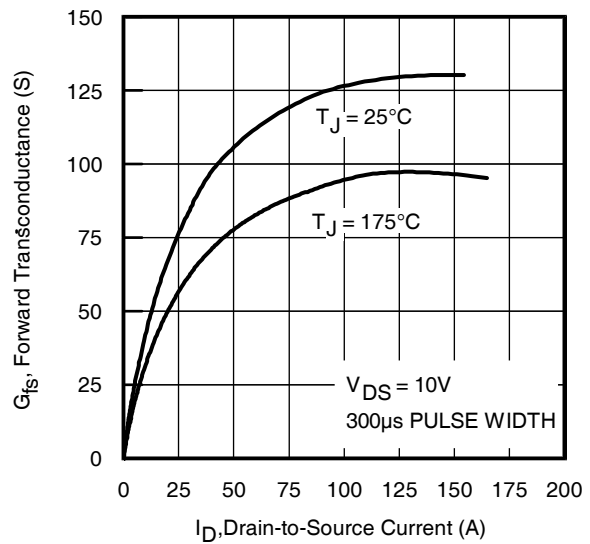
**Fig 1.** Typical Output Characteristics



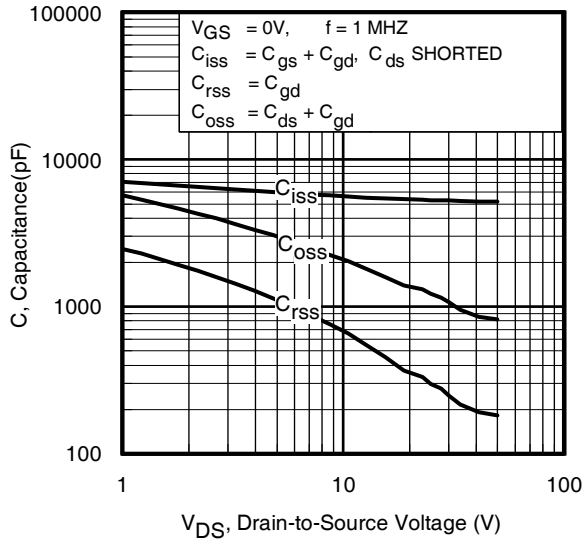
**Fig 2.** Typical Output Characteristics



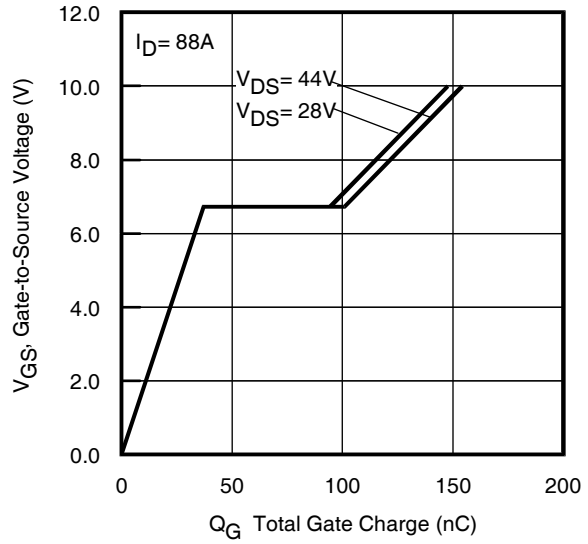
**Fig 3.** Typical Transfer Characteristics



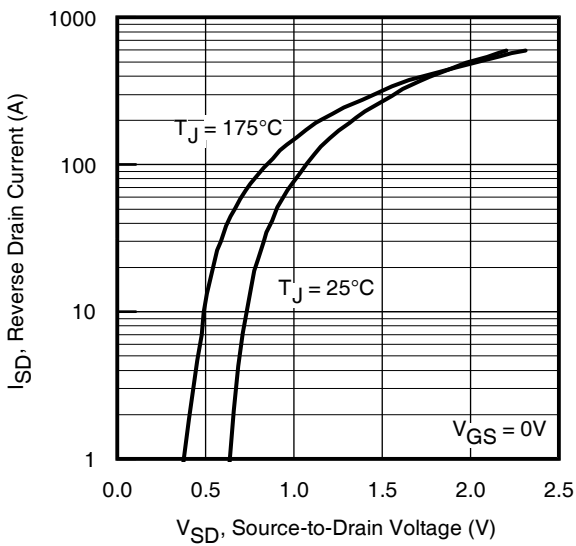
**Fig 4.** Typical Forward Transconductance vs. Drain Current



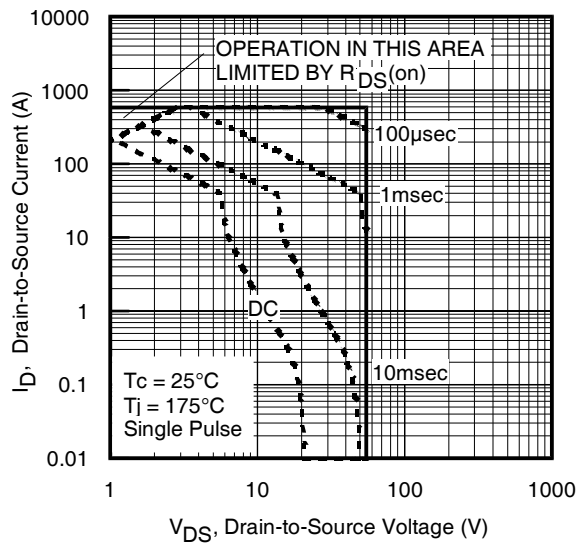
**Fig 5.** Typical Capacitance vs. Drain-to-Source Voltage



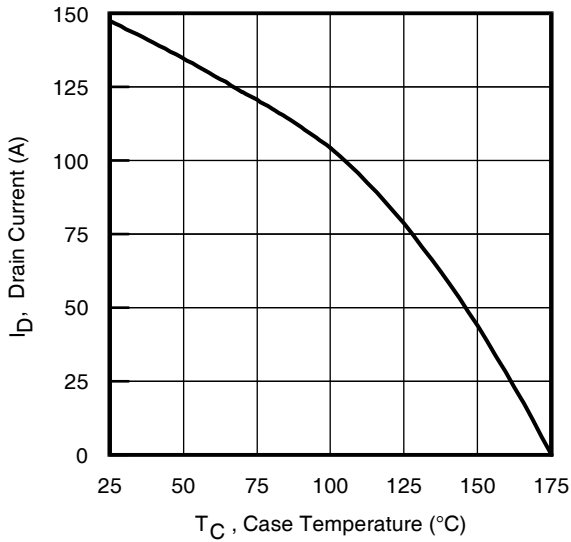
**Fig 6.** Typical Gate Charge vs. Gate-to-Source Voltage



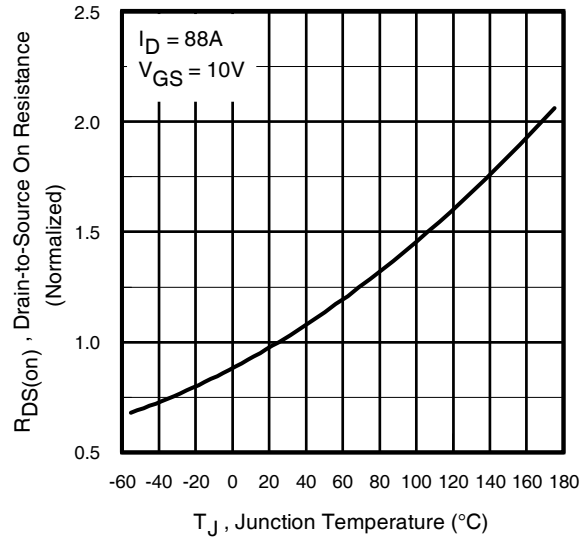
**Fig 7.** Typical Source-Drain Diode Forward Voltage



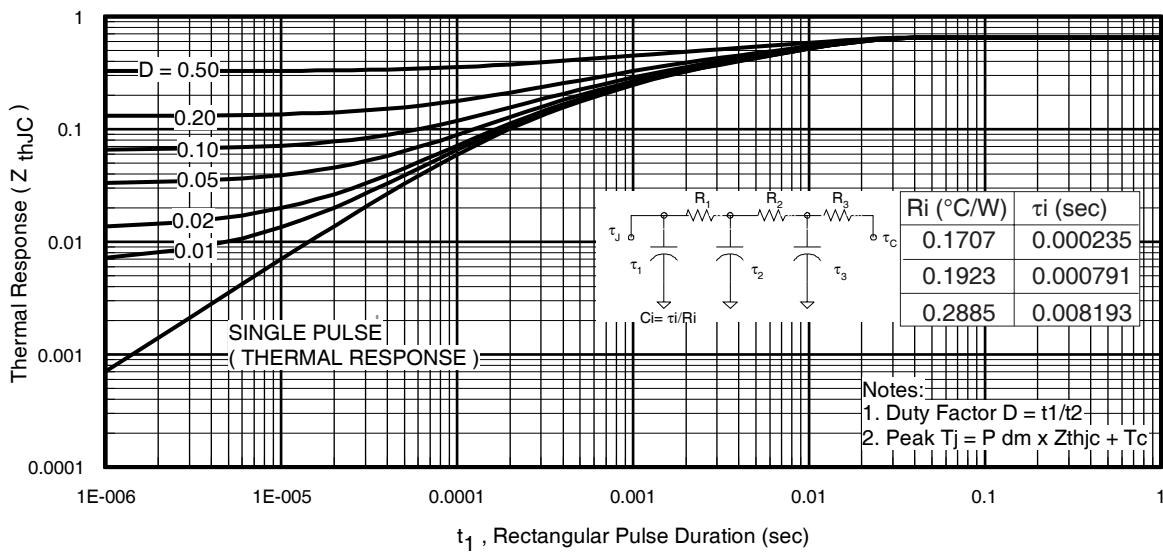
**Fig 8.** Maximum Safe Operating Area



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

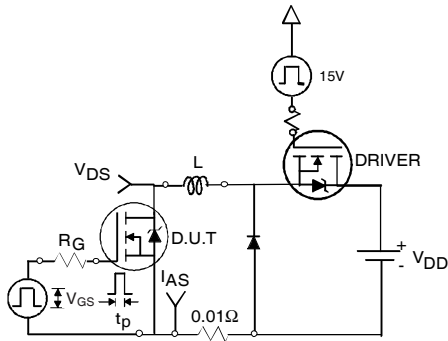


**Fig 10.** Normalized On-Resistance vs. Temperature

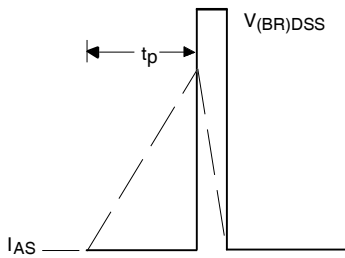


**Fig 11.** Maximum Effective Transient Thermal Impedance, Junction-to-Case

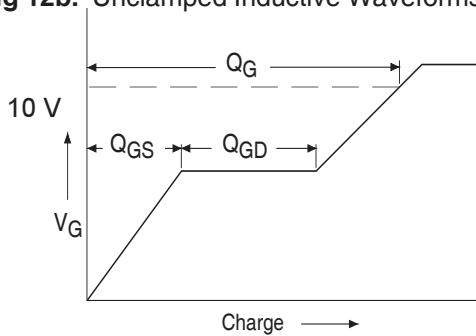
# IRF1405ZS/L-7PPbF



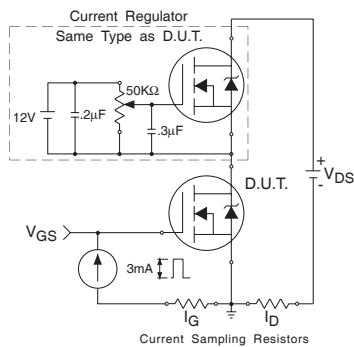
**Fig 12a.** Unclamped Inductive Test Circuit



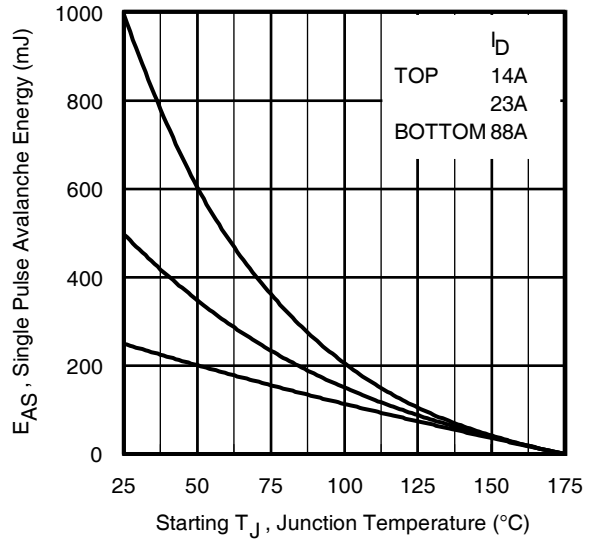
**Fig 12b.** Unclamped Inductive Waveforms



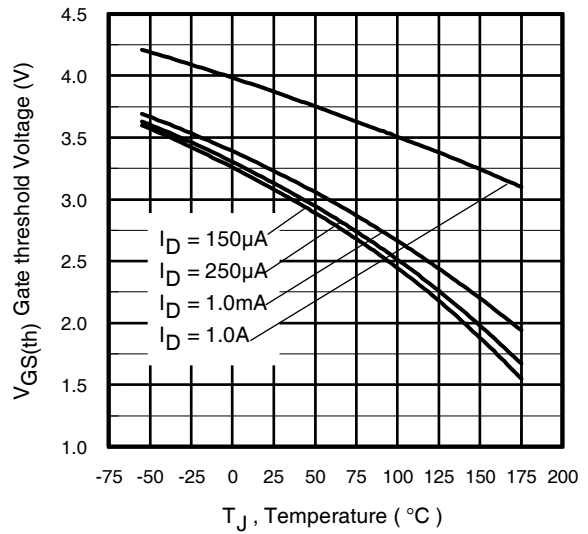
**Fig 13a.** Basic Gate Charge Waveform



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



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



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

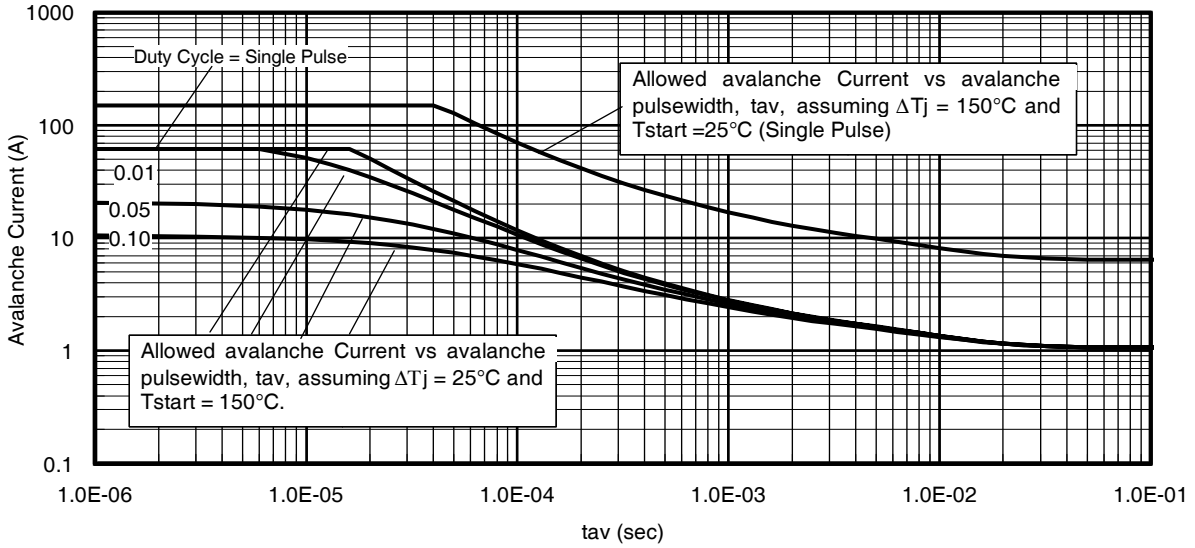


Fig 15. Typical Avalanche Current vs.Pulsewidth

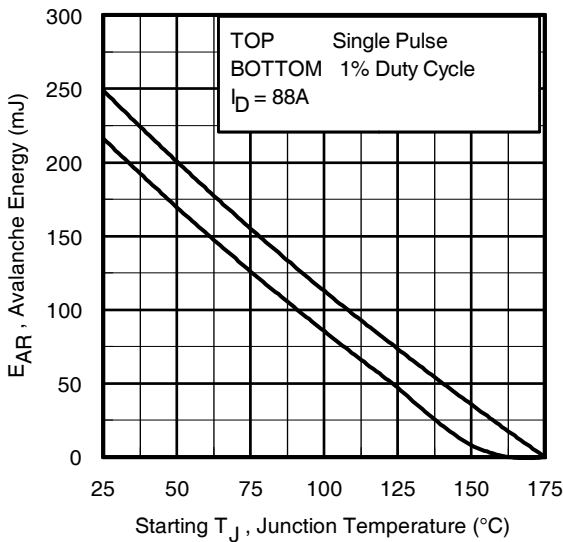


Fig 16. Maximum Avalanche Energy vs. Temperature

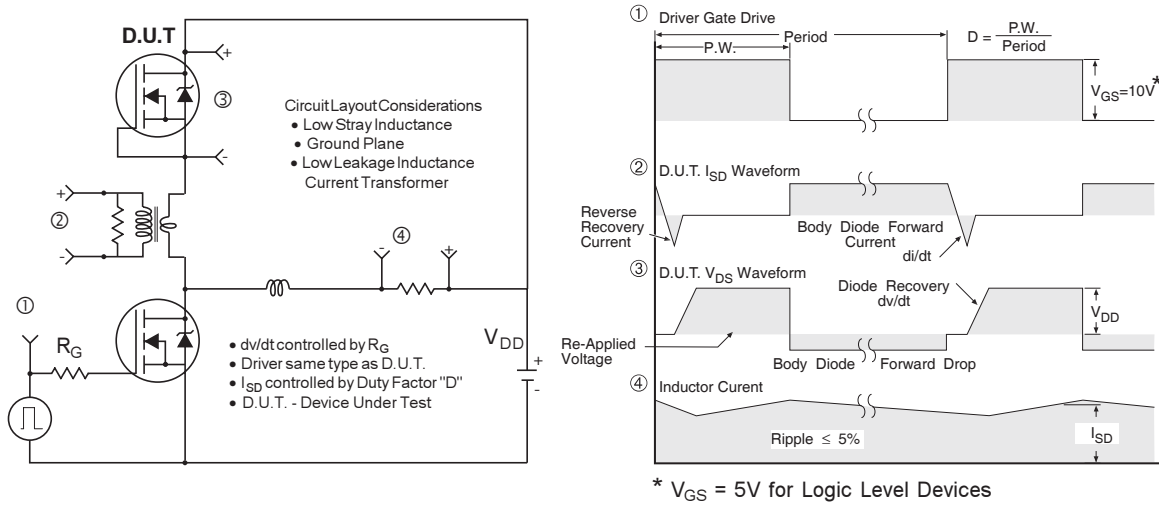
**Notes on Repetitive Avalanche Curves , Figures 15, 16:**  
(For further info, see AN-1005 at [www.irf.com](http://www.irf.com))

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)

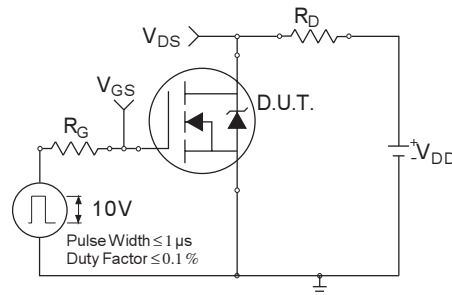
$$P_{D(ave)} = 1/2 ( 1.3 \cdot BV \cdot I_{av} ) = \Delta T / Z_{thJC}$$

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

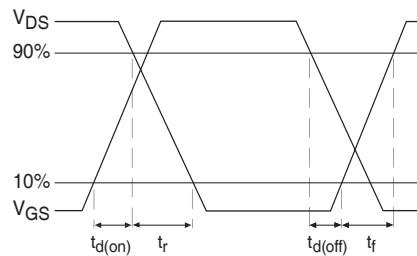
$$E_{AS(AR)} = P_{D(ave)} \cdot t_{av}$$



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



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

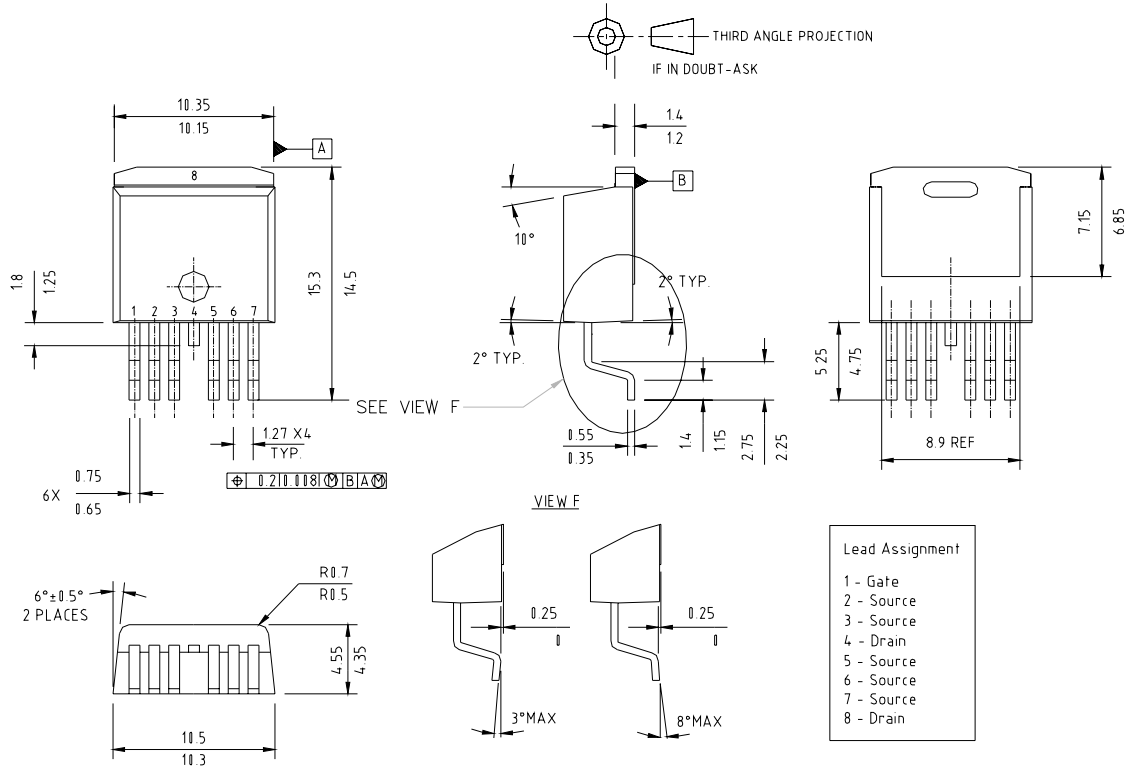


**Fig 18b.** Switching Time Waveforms

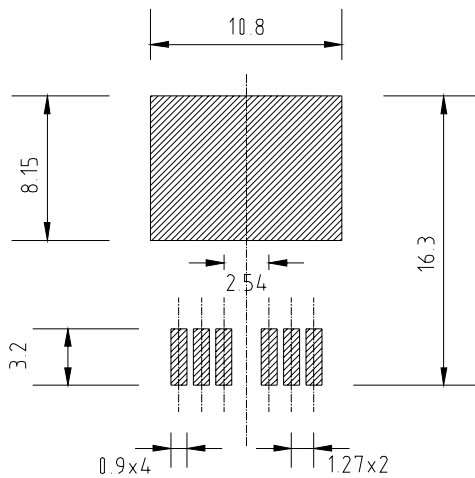


## D<sup>2</sup>Pak - 7 Pin Package Outline

Dimensions are shown in millimeters (inches)



### RECOMMENDED FOOTPRINT



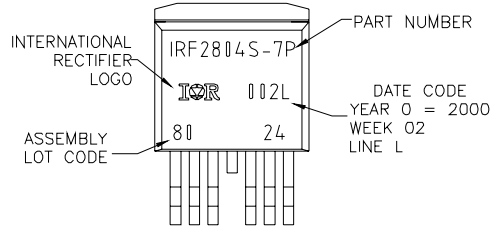
REV	DATE	MODIFICATION
-	18/03/03	RAISED IAW ECN 3426
Rev1	07/04/03	CHANGED IAW ECN 3438
A	23/04/04	ADD LEAD ASSIGNMENT

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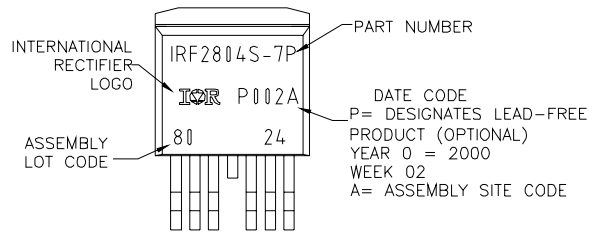
## D<sup>2</sup>Pak - 7 Pin Part Marking Information

EXAMPLE: THIS IS AN IRF2804S-7P WITH  
LOT CODE 8024  
ASSEMBLED ON WW02,2000  
IN THE ASSEMBLY LINE "L"

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



OR

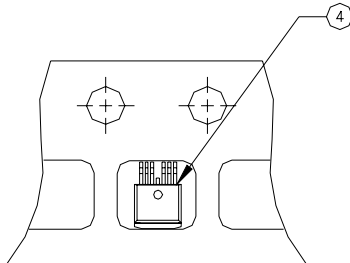


## D<sup>2</sup>Pak - 7 Pin Tape and Reel

### NOTES, TAPE & REEL, LABELLING:

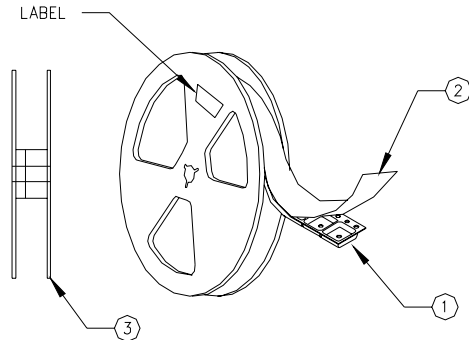
#### 1. TAPE AND REEL.

- 1.1 REEL SIZE 13 INCH DIAMETER.
- 1.2 EACH REEL CONTAINING 800 DEVICES.
- 1.3 THERE SHALL BE A MINIMUM OF 42 SEALED POCKETS CONTAINED IN THE LEADER AND A MINIMUM OF 15 SEALED POCKETS IN THE TRAILER.
- 1.4 PEEL STRENGTH MUST CONFORM TO THE SPEC. NO. 71-9667.
- 1.5 PART ORIENTATION SHALL BE AS SHOWN BELOW.
- 1.6 REEL MAY CONTAIN A MAXIMUM OF TWO UNIQUE LOT CODE/DATE CODE COMBINATIONS. REWORKED REELS MAY CONTAIN A MAXIMUM OF THREE UNIQUE LOT CODE/DATE CODE COMBINATIONS. HOWEVER, THE LOT CODES AND DATE CODES WITH THEIR RESPECTIVE QUANTITIES SHALL APPEAR ON THE BAR CODE LABEL FOR THE AFFECTED REEL.



#### 2. LABELLING (REEL AND SHIPPING BAG).

- 2.1 CUST. PART NUMBER (BAR CODE): IRFXXXXSTRL-7P
- 2.2 CUST. PART NUMBER (TEXT CODE): IRFXXXXSTRL-7P
- 2.3 I.R. PART NUMBER: IRFXXXXSTRL-7P
- 2.4 QUANTITY:
- 2.5 VENDOR CODE: IR
- 2.6 LOT CODE:
- 2.7 DATE CODE:





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