

# IRFBA1405PPbF

## Typical Applications

- Electric Power Steering (EPS)
- Anti-lock Braking System (ABS)
- Wiper Control
- Climate Control
- Power Door
- Lead-Free

## Benefits

- Advanced Process Technology
- Ultra Low On-Resistance
- Dynamic dv/dt Rating
- 175°C Operating Temperature
- Fast Switching
- Repetitive Avalanche Allowed up to Tjmax

## Description

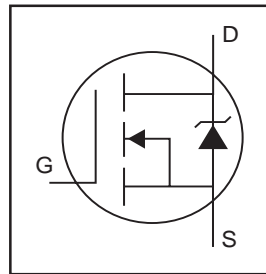
Specifically designed for Automotive applications, this Stripe Planar design of HEXFET® Power MOSFETs utilizes the latest processing techniques to achieve extremely low on-resistance per silicon area. Additional features of this MOSFET are a 175°C junction operating temperature, fast switching speed and improved ruggedness in single and repetitive avalanche. The Super-220™ is a package that has been designed to have the same mechanical outline and pinout as the industry standard TO-220 but can house a considerably larger silicon die. The result is significantly increased current handling capability over both the TO-220 and the much larger TO-247 package. The combination of extremely low on-resistance silicon and the Super-220™ package makes it ideal to reduce the component count in multiparalleled TO-220 applications, reduce system power dissipation, upgrade existing designs or have TO-247 performance in a TO-220 outline. This package has been designed to meet automotive, Q101, qualification standard.

These benefits make this design an extremely efficient and reliable device for use in Automotive applications and a wide variety of other applications.

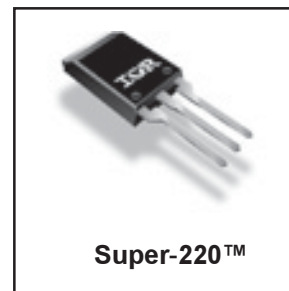
## Absolute Maximum Ratings

	Parameter	Max.	Units
$I_D$ @ $T_C = 25^\circ\text{C}$	Continuous Drain Current, $V_{GS} @ 10\text{V}$	174 <sup>Ⓒ</sup>	A
$I_D$ @ $T_C = 100^\circ\text{C}$	Continuous Drain Current, $V_{GS} @ 10\text{V}$	123 <sup>Ⓒ</sup>	
$I_{DM}$	Pulsed Drain Current <sup>Ⓓ</sup>	680	
$P_D$ @ $T_C = 25^\circ\text{C}$	Power Dissipation	330	W
	Linear Derating Factor	2.2	W/°C
$V_{GS}$	Gate-to-Source Voltage	± 20	V
$E_{AS}$	Single Pulse Avalanche Energy <sup>Ⓔ</sup>	560	mJ
$I_{AR}$	Avalanche Current	See Fig.12a, 12b, 15, 16	A
$E_{AR}$	Repetitive Avalanche Energy <sup>Ⓕ</sup>		mJ
dv/dt	Peak Diode Recovery dv/dt <sup>Ⓖ</sup>	5.0	V/ns
$T_J$	Operating Junction and	-40 to + 175	°C
$T_{STG}$	Storage Temperature Range	-55 to + 175	
	Soldering Temperature, for 10 seconds	300 (1.6mm from case )	
	Recommended clip force	20	N

## HEXFET® Power MOSFET



$V_{DSS} = 55\text{V}$
$R_{DS(on)} = 5.0\text{m}\Omega$
$I_D = 174\text{A}^{\text{Ⓒ}}$

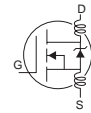


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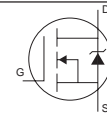
## Electrical Characteristics @ T<sub>J</sub> = 25°C (unless otherwise specified)

	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/ΔT<sub>J</sub></sub>	Breakdown Voltage Temp. Coefficient	—	0.057	—	V/°C	Reference to 25°C, I <sub>D</sub> = 1mA
R <sub>DS(on)</sub>	Static Drain-to-Source On-Resistance	—	4.3	5.0	mΩ	V <sub>GS</sub> = 10V, I <sub>D</sub> = 101A ④
V <sub>GS(th)</sub>	Gate Threshold Voltage	2.0	—	4.0	V	V <sub>DS</sub> = 10V, I <sub>D</sub> = 250μA
g <sub>fs</sub>	Forward Transconductance	69	—	—	S	V <sub>DS</sub> = 25V, I <sub>D</sub> = 110A
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> = 20V
	Gate-to-Source Reverse Leakage	—	—	-200		V <sub>GS</sub> = -20V
Q <sub>g</sub>	Total Gate Charge	—	170	260	nC	I <sub>D</sub> = 101A
Q <sub>gs</sub>	Gate-to-Source Charge	—	44	66		V <sub>DS</sub> = 44V
Q <sub>gd</sub>	Gate-to-Drain ("Miller") Charge	—	62	93		V <sub>GS</sub> = 10V ④
t <sub>d(on)</sub>	Turn-On Delay Time	—	13	—	ns	V <sub>DD</sub> = 38V
t <sub>r</sub>	Rise Time	—	190	—		I <sub>D</sub> = 110A
t <sub>d(off)</sub>	Turn-Off Delay Time	—	130	—		R <sub>G</sub> = 1.1Ω
t <sub>f</sub>	Fall Time	—	110	—		V <sub>GS</sub> = 10V 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 Inductance	—	7.5	—		
C <sub>iss</sub>	Input Capacitance	—	5480	—	pF	V <sub>GS</sub> = 0V
C <sub>oss</sub>	Output Capacitance	—	1210	—		V <sub>DS</sub> = 25V
C <sub>rss</sub>	Reverse Transfer Capacitance	—	280	—		f = 1.0MHz, See Fig. 5
C <sub>oss</sub>	Output Capacitance	—	5210	—		V <sub>GS</sub> = 0V, V <sub>DS</sub> = 1.0V, f = 1.0MHz
C <sub>oss</sub>	Output Capacitance	—	900	—		V <sub>GS</sub> = 0V, V <sub>DS</sub> = 44V, f = 1.0MHz
C <sub>oss eff.</sub>	Effective Output Capacitance ⑤	—	1500	—		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)	—	—	174⑥	A	MOSFET symbol showing the integral reverse p-n junction diode.
I <sub>SM</sub>	Pulsed Source Current (Body Diode) ①	—	—	680		
V <sub>SD</sub>	Diode Forward Voltage	—	—	1.3	V	T <sub>J</sub> = 25°C, I <sub>S</sub> = 101A, V <sub>GS</sub> = 0V ④
t <sub>rr</sub>	Reverse Recovery Time	—	88	130	ns	T <sub>J</sub> = 25°C, I <sub>F</sub> = 101A
Q <sub>rr</sub>	Reverse Recovery Charge	—	250	380	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> )				



## Thermal Resistance

	Parameter	Typ.	Max.	Units
R <sub>θJC</sub>	Junction-to-Case	—	0.45	°C/W
R <sub>θCS</sub>	Case-to-Sink, Flat, Greased Surface	0.50	—	
R <sub>θJA</sub>	Junction-to-Ambient	—	58	

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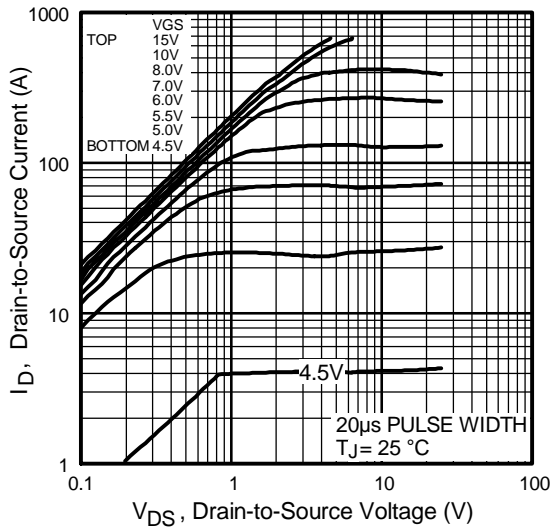


Fig 1. Typical Output Characteristics

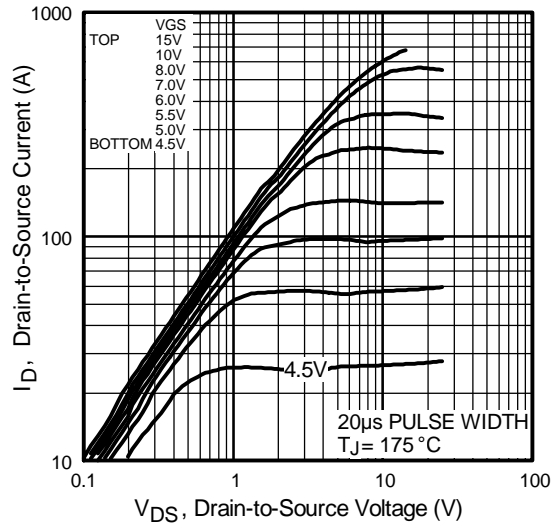


Fig 2. Typical Output Characteristics

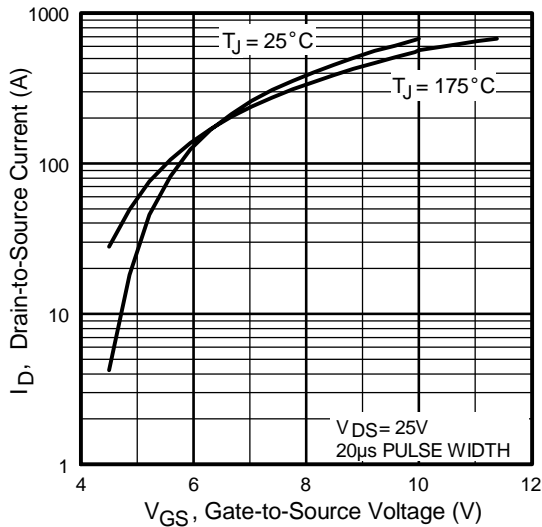


Fig 3. Typical Transfer Characteristics

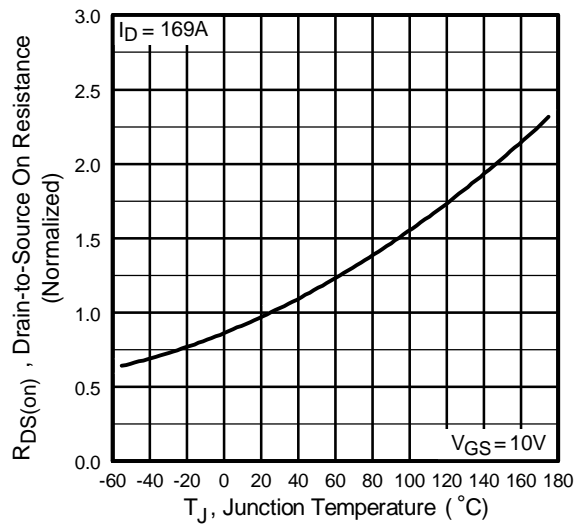
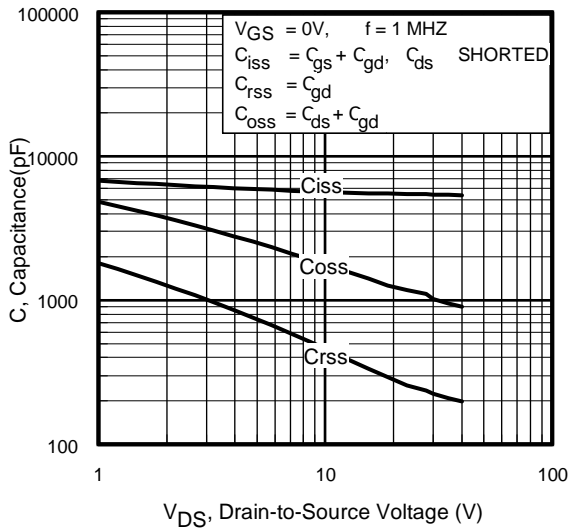


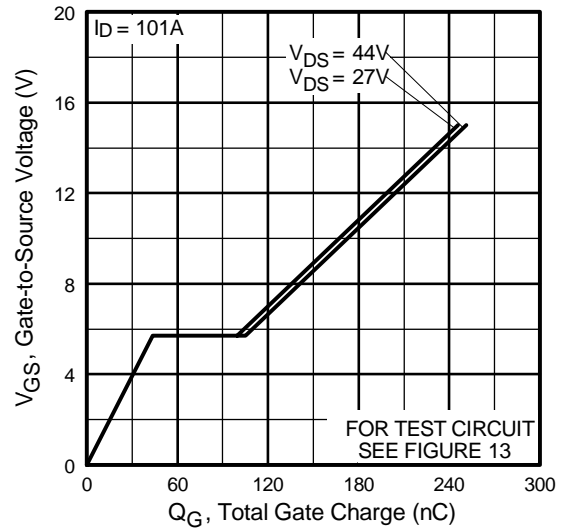
Fig 4. Normalized On-Resistance Vs. Temperature

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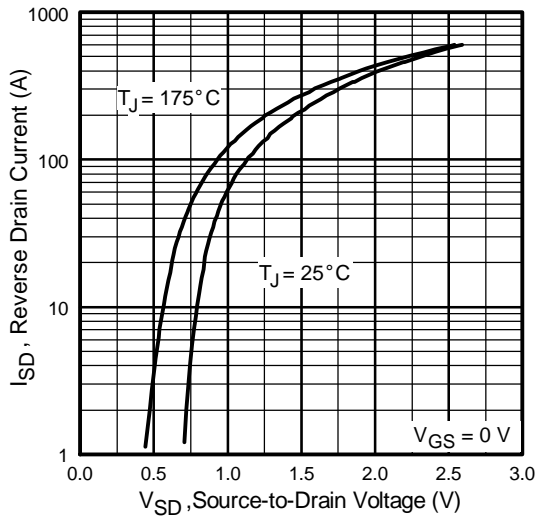
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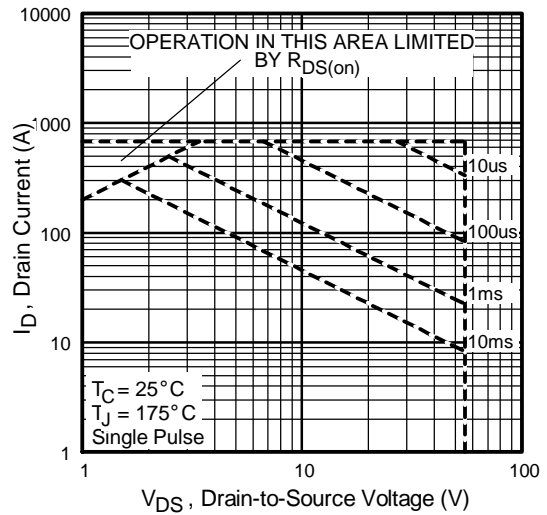
**Fig 5.** Typical Capacitance Vs. Drain-to-Source Voltage



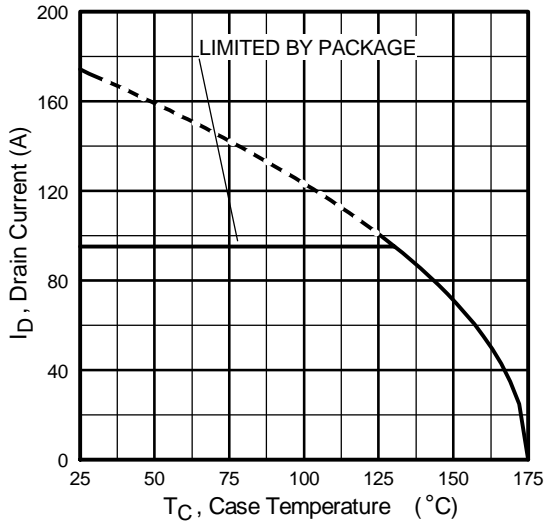
**Fig 6.** Typical Gate Charge Vs. Gate-to-Source Voltage



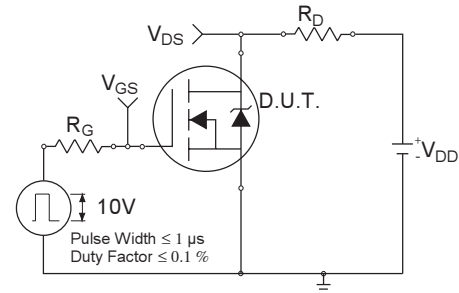
**Fig 7.** Typical Source-Drain Diode Forward Voltage



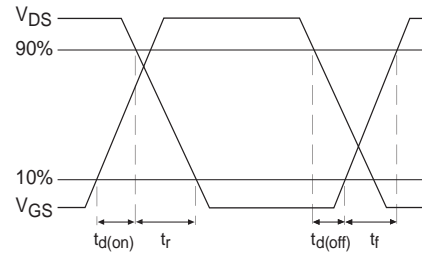
**Fig 8.** Maximum Safe Operating Area



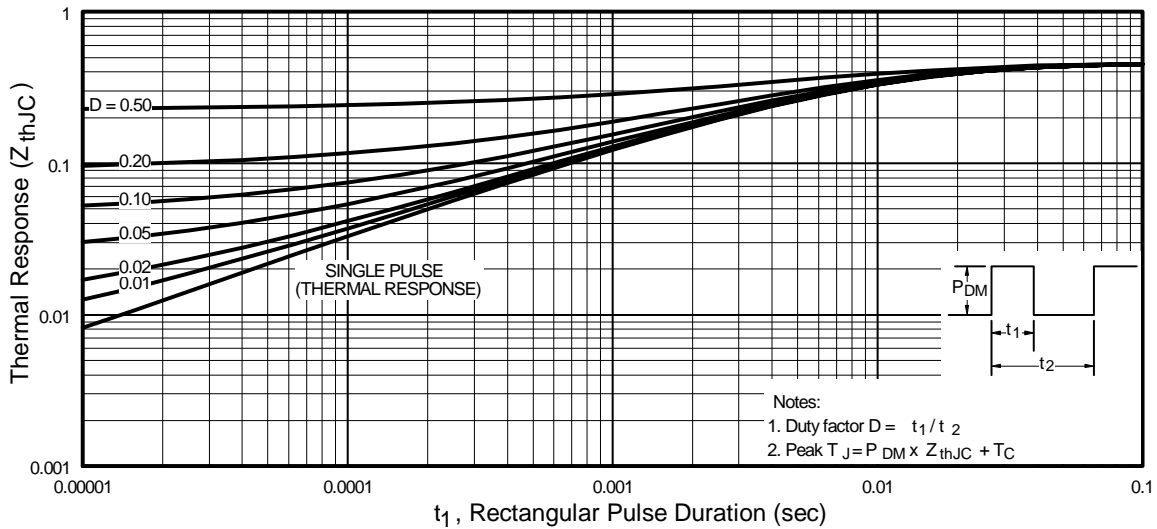
**Fig 9.** Maximum Drain Current Vs. Case Temperature



**Fig 10a.** Switching Time Test Circuit



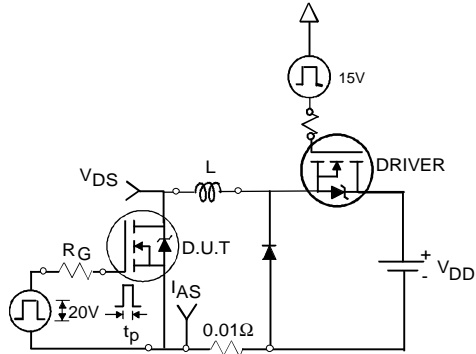
**Fig 10b.** Switching Time Waveforms



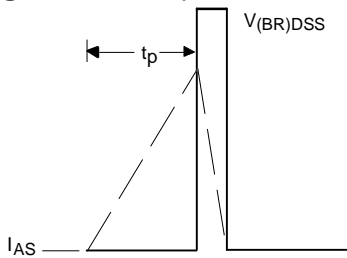
**Fig 11.** Maximum Effective Transient Thermal Impedance, Junction-to-Case

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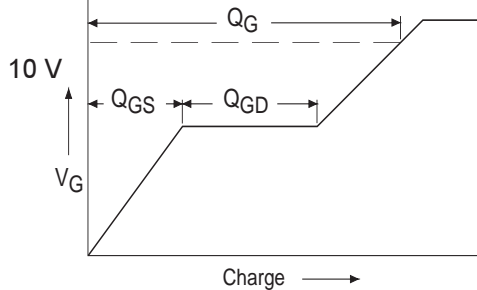
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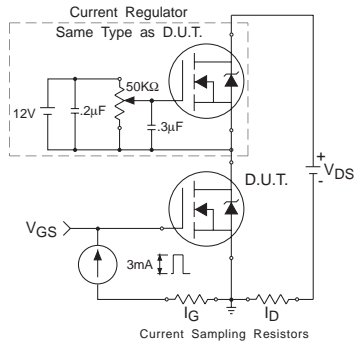
**Fig 12a.** Unclamped Inductive Test Circuit



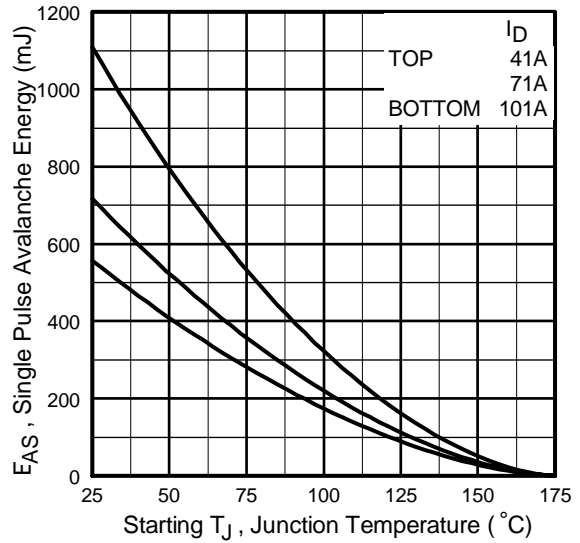
**Fig 12b.** Unclamped Inductive Waveforms



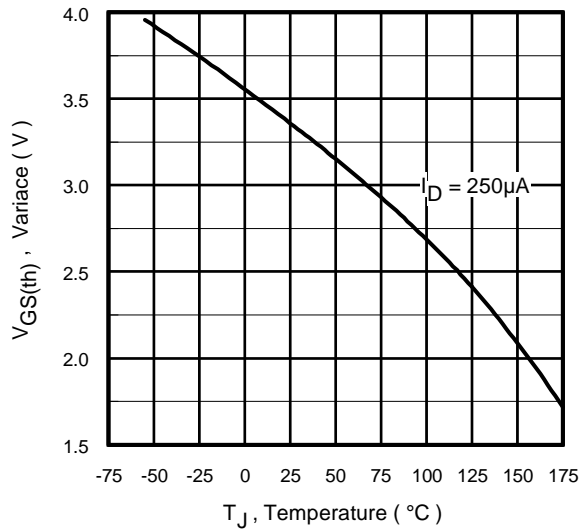
**Fig 13a.** Basic Gate Charge Waveform



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

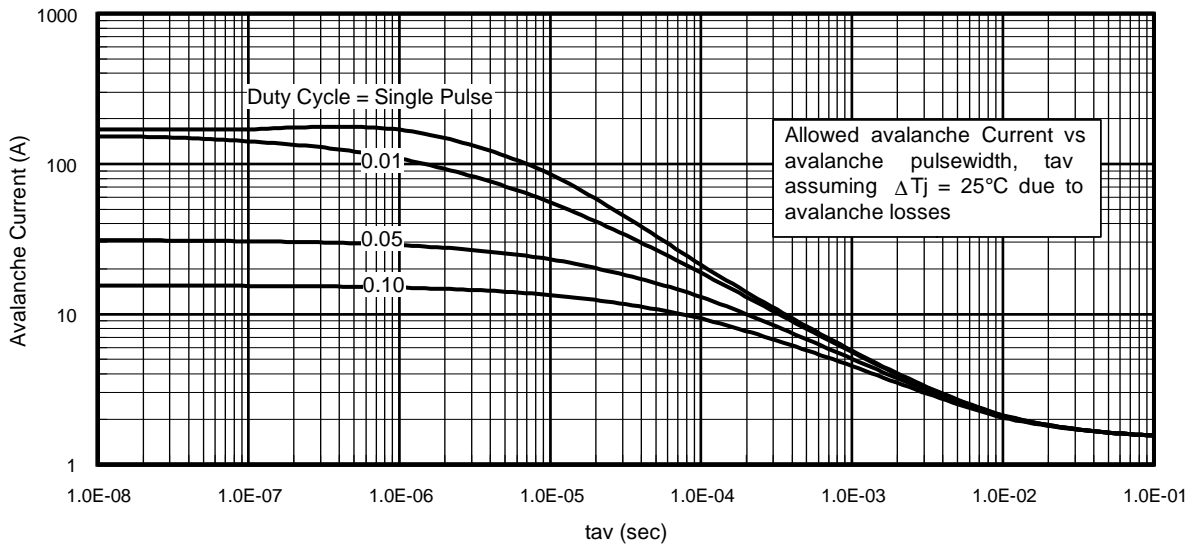


**Fig 12c.** Maximum Avalanche Energy Vs. Drain Current

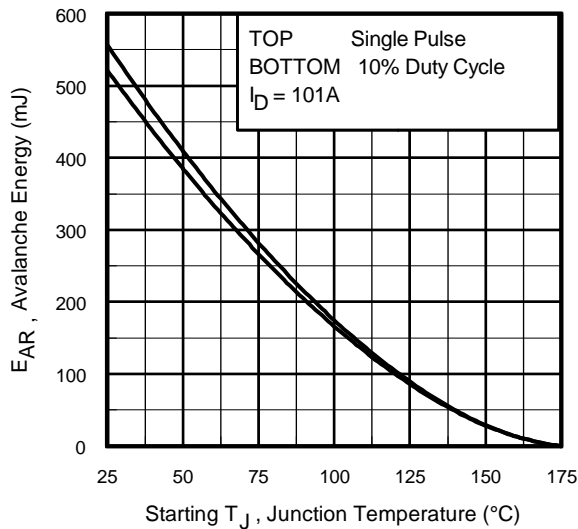


**Fig 14.** Threshold Voltage Vs. Temperature

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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)**

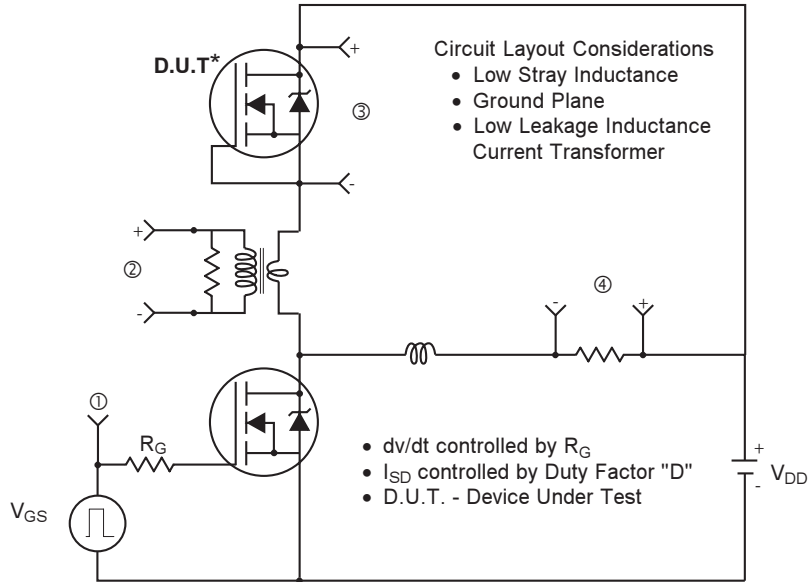
1. Avalanche failures assumption:  
Purely a thermal phenomenon and failure occurs at a temperature far in excess of  $T_{jmax}$ . This is validated for every part type.
2. Safe operation in Avalanche is allowed as long as  $T_{jmax}$  is not exceeded.
3. Equation below based on circuit and waveforms shown in Figures 12a, 12b.
4.  $P_{D(ave)}$  = 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)

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

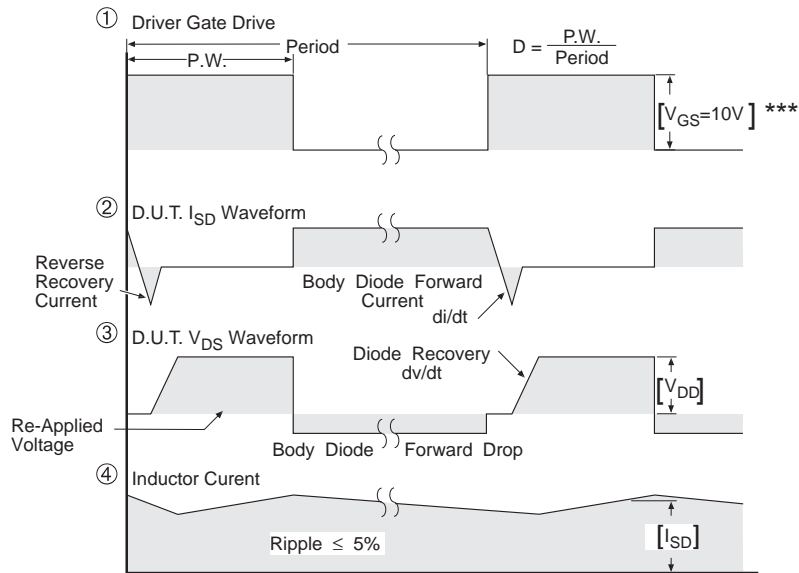
$$I_{av} = 2\Delta T / [1.3 \cdot BV \cdot Z_{th}]$$

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

## Peak Diode Recovery dv/dt Test Circuit



\* Reverse Polarity of D.U.T for P-Channel



\*\*\*  $V_{GS} = 5.0V$  for Logic Level and 3V Drive Devices

**Fig 17.** For N-channel HEXFET® power MOSFETs



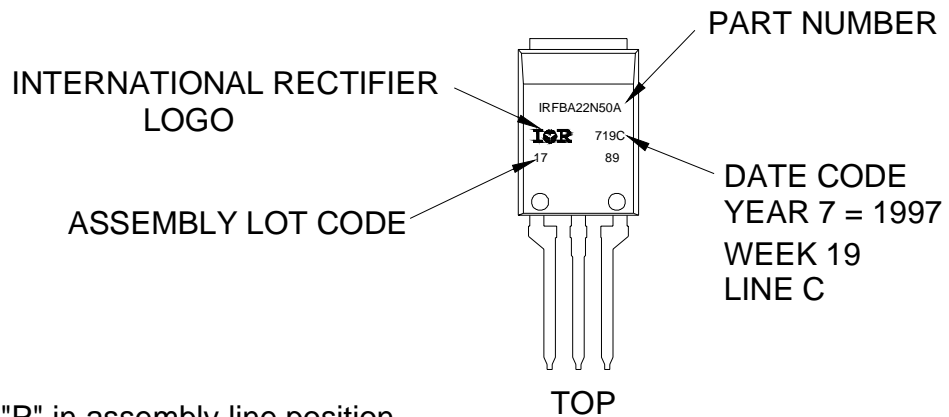


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## Super-220 (TO-273AA) Part Marking Information

EXAMPLE: THIS IS AN IRFBA22N50A WITH  
ASSEMBLY LOT CODE 1789  
ASSEMBLED ON WW 19, 1997  
IN THE ASSEMBLY LINE "C"



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

Super-220™ not recommended for surface mount application

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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