

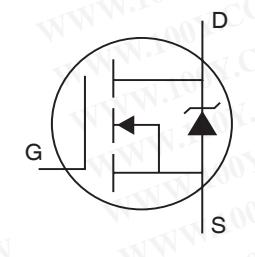
勝特力材料 886-3-5753170  
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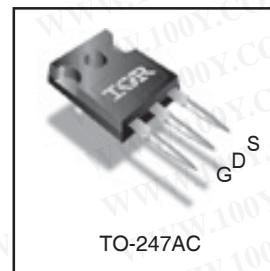
# International IR Rectifier

PD - 95509A

## IRFP1405PbF

HEXFET® Power MOSFET

	$V_{DSS} = 55V$ $R_{DS(on)} = 5.3m\Omega$ $I_D = 95A$
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### Features

- Advanced Process Technology
- Ultra Low On-Resistance
- 175°C Operating Temperature
- Fast Switching
- Repetitive Avalanche Allowed up to  $T_{jmax}$
- Lead-Free

### Description

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 a wide variety of applications.

### Absolute Maximum Ratings

	Parameter	Max.	Units
$I_D @ T_C = 25^\circ C$	Continuous Drain Current, $V_{GS} @ 10V$ (Silicon Limited)	160	A
$I_D @ T_C = 100^\circ C$	Continuous Drain Current, $V_{GS} @ 10V$	110	
$I_D @ T_C = 25^\circ C$	Continuous Drain Current, $V_{GS} @ 10V$ (Package Limited)	95	
$I_{DM}$	Pulsed Drain Current ①	640	
$P_D @ T_C = 25^\circ C$	Power Dissipation	310	W
	Linear Derating Factor	2.0	W/°C
$V_{GS}$	Gate-to-Source Voltage	$\pm 20$	V
$E_{AS}$ (Thermally limited)	Single Pulse Avalanche Energy ②	530	mJ
$E_{AS}$ (Tested )	Single Pulse Avalanche Energy Tested Value ⑥	1060	
$I_{AR}$	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 *	—	0.49	°C/W
$R_{\theta CS}$	Case-to-Sink, Flat, Greased Surface	0.24	—	
$R_{\theta JA}$	Junction-to-Ambient *	—	40	

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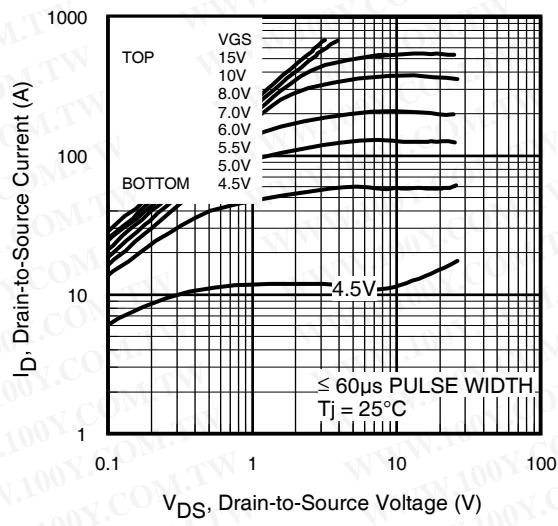
\*  $R_\theta$  is measured at  $T_J$  approximately 90°C

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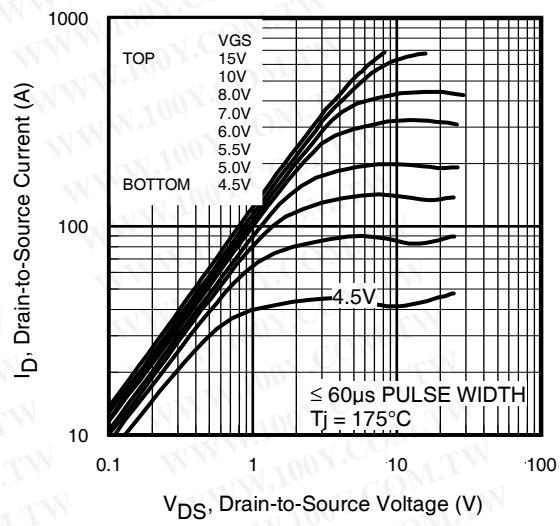
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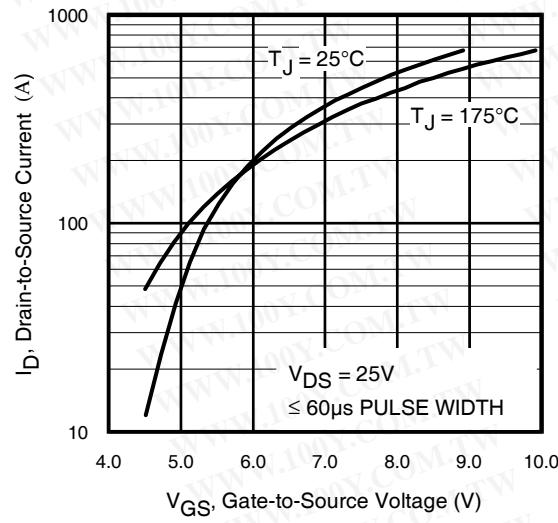




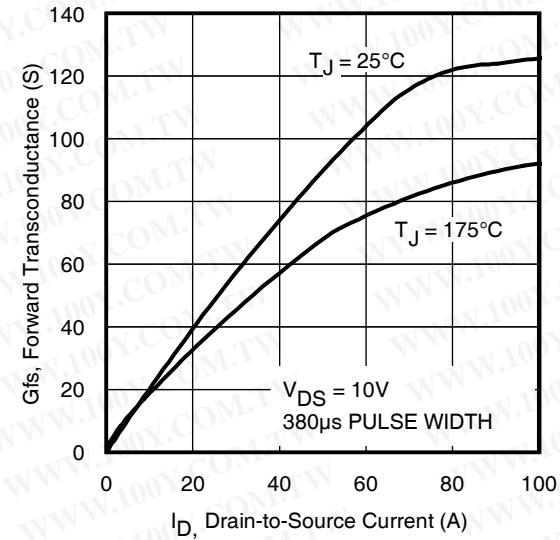
**Fig 1.** Typical Output Characteristics



**Fig 2.** Typical Output Characteristics



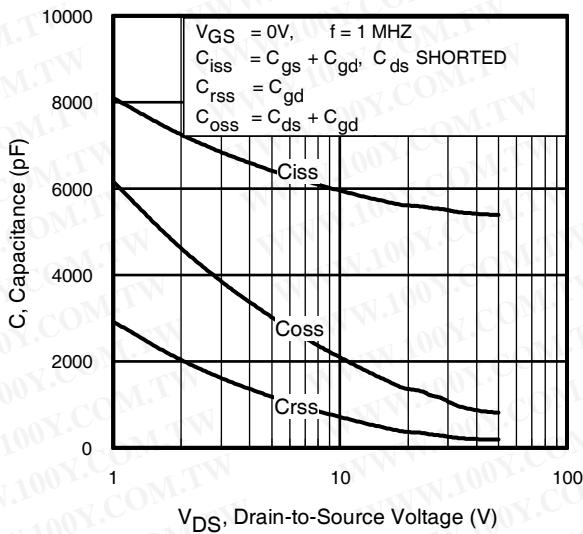
**Fig 3.** Typical Transfer Characteristics



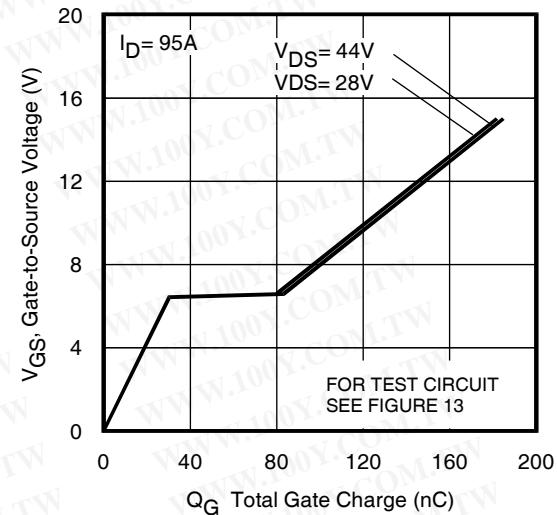
**Fig 4.** Typical Forward Transconductance  
Vs. Drain Current

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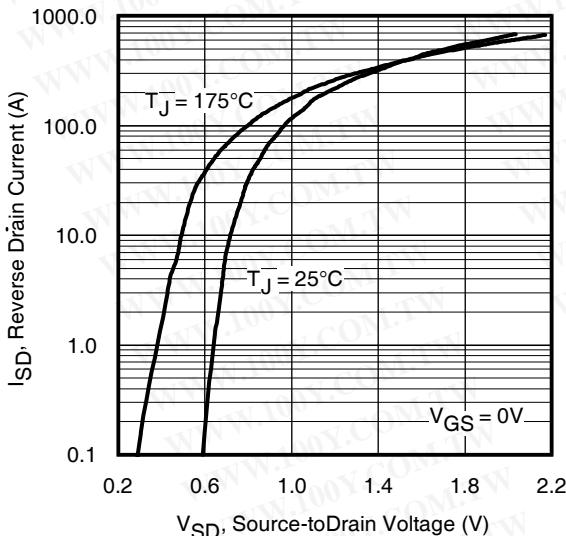
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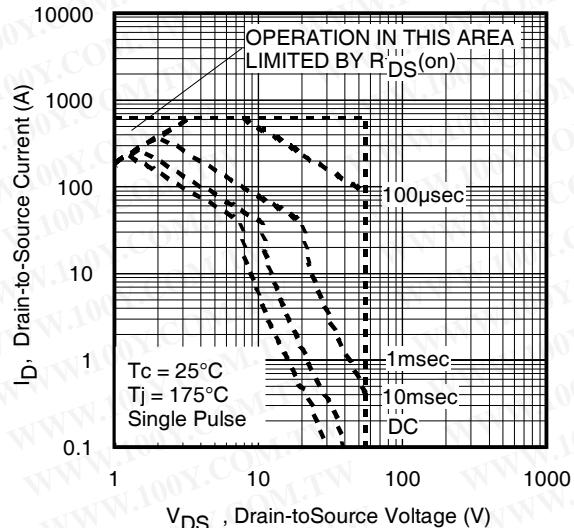
**Fig 5.** Typical Capacitance Vs.  
Drain-to-Source Voltage



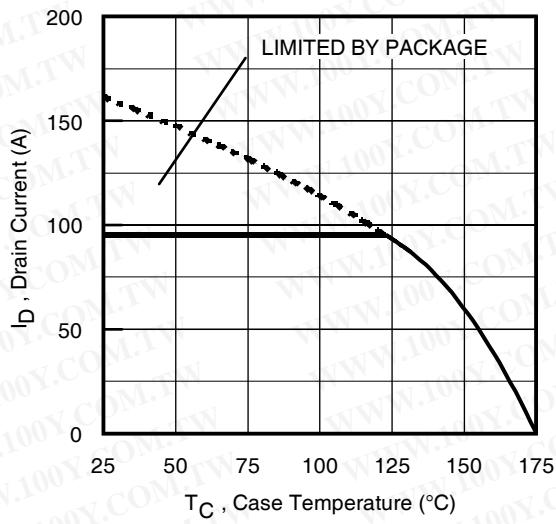
**Fig 6.** Typical Gate Charge Vs.  
Gate-to-Source Voltage



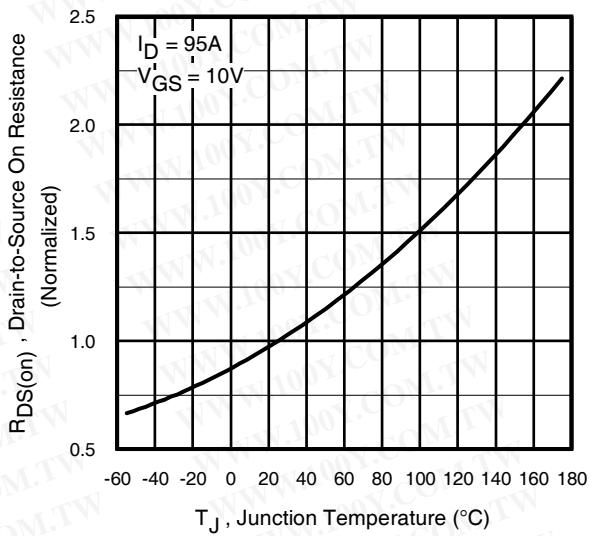
**Fig 7.** Typical Source-Drain Diode  
Forward Voltage



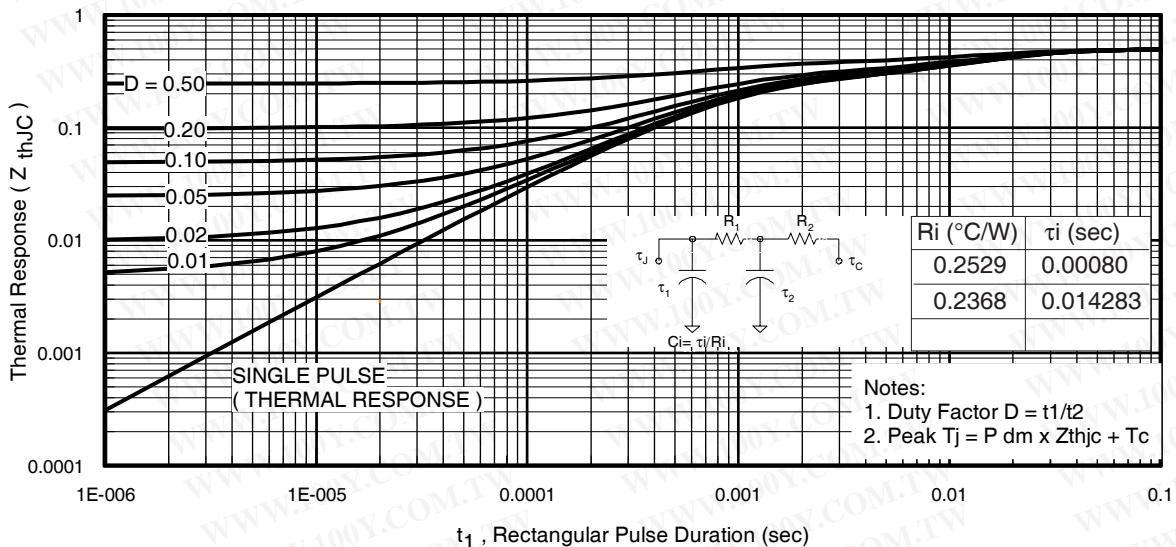
**Fig 8.** Maximum Safe Operating Area



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

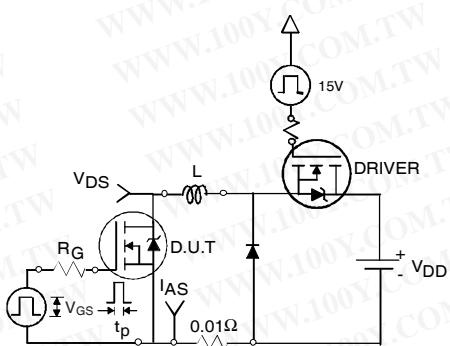


**Fig 10.** Normalized On-Resistance  
Vs. Temperature

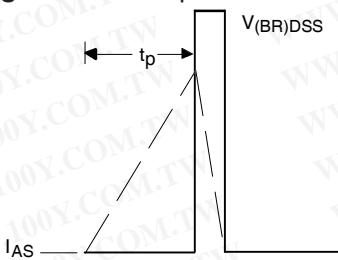


**Fig 11.** Maximum Effective Transient Thermal Impedance, Junction-to-Case

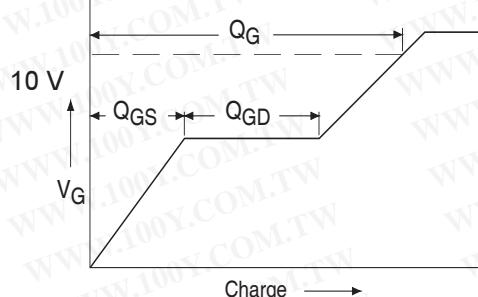
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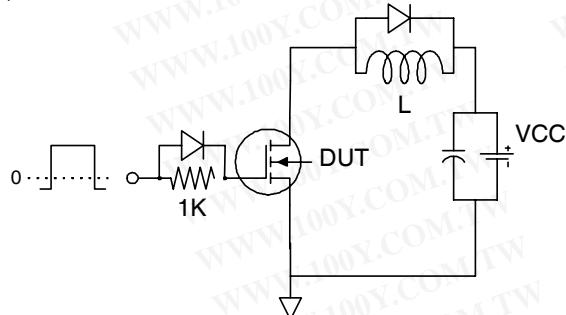
**Fig 12a.** Unclamped Inductive Test Circuit



**Fig 12b.** Unclamped Inductive Waveforms

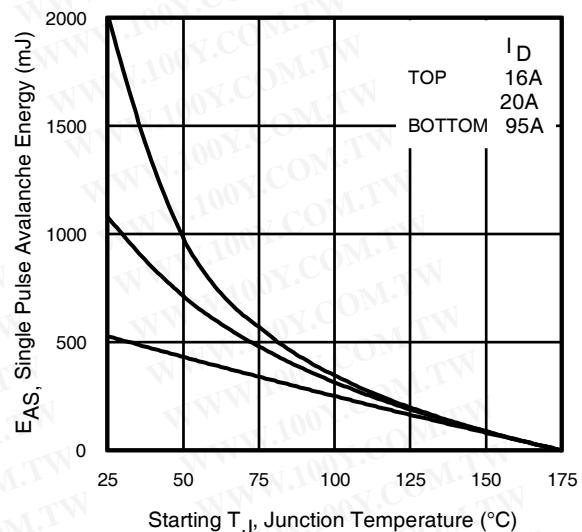


**Fig 13a.** Basic Gate Charge Waveform

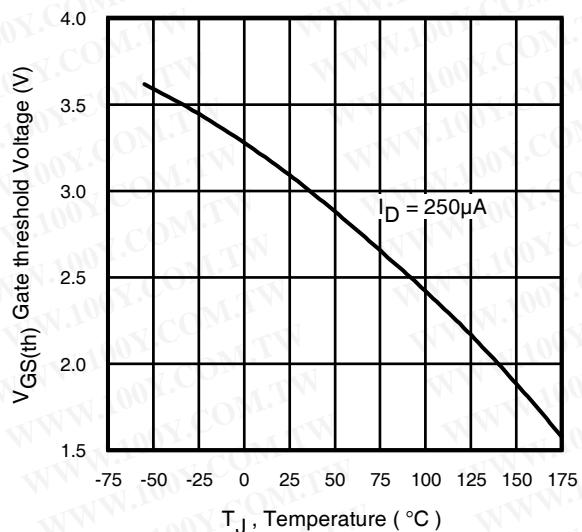


**Fig 13b.** Gate Charge Test Circuit

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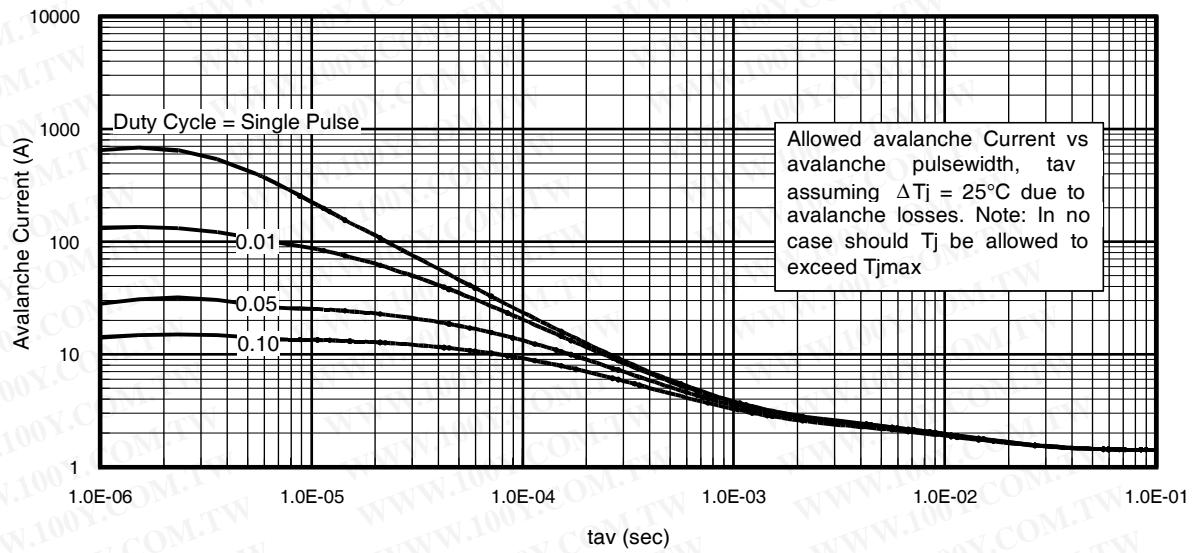


**Fig 12c.** Maximum Avalanche Energy Vs. Drain Current

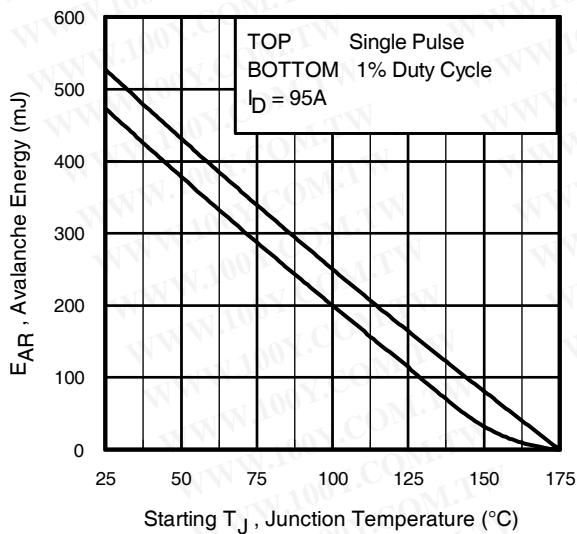


**Fig 14.** Threshold Voltage Vs. Temperature

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**Fig 15.** Typical Avalanche Current Vs.Pulsewidth



**Fig 16.** Maximum Avalanche Energy Vs. Temperature

**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.  $P_{D(ave)} = \text{Average power dissipation per single avalanche pulse.}$
5.  $BV = \text{Rated breakdown voltage (1.3 factor accounts for voltage increase during avalanche).}$
6.  $I_{av} = \text{Allowable avalanche current.}$
7.  $\Delta T = \text{Allowable rise in junction temperature, not to exceed } T_{jmax} \text{ (assumed as } 25^\circ\text{C in Figure 15, 16).}$
- $t_{av} = \text{Average time in avalanche.}$
- $D = \text{Duty cycle in avalanche} = t_{av} \cdot f$
- $Z_{thJC}(D, t_{av}) = \text{Transient thermal resistance, see figure 11)}$

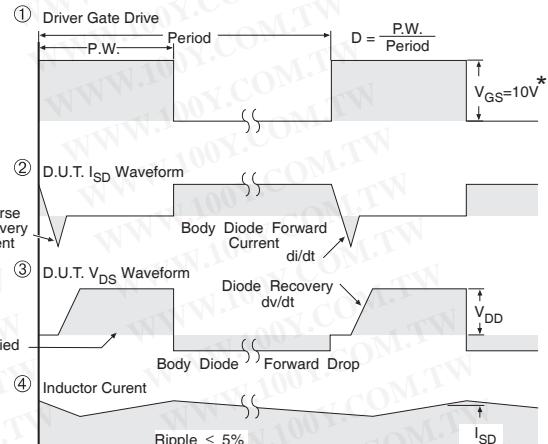
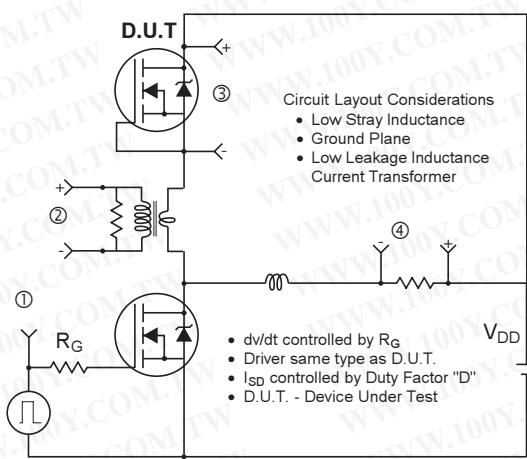
$$P_{D(ave)} = 1/2 (1.3 \cdot BV \cdot I_{av}) = \Delta T / Z_{thJC}$$

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

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

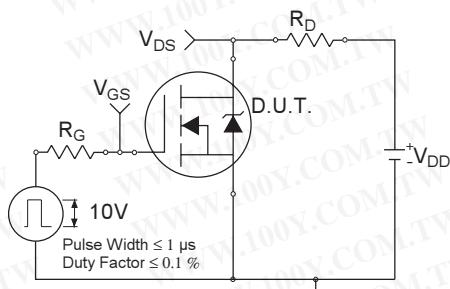
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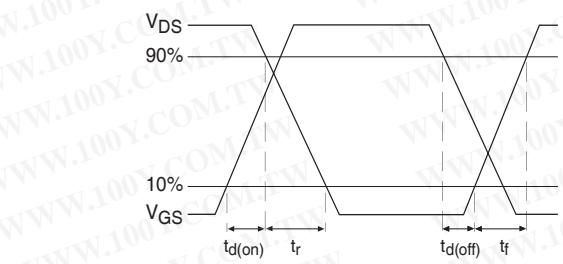


\*  $V_{GS} = 5V$  for Logic Level Devices

**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

