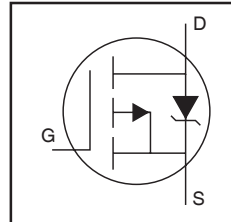


**IRF4905SPbF**  
**IRF4905LPbF**

**Features**

- Advanced Process Technology
- Ultra Low On-Resistance
- 150°C Operating Temperature
- Fast Switching
- Repetitive Avalanche Allowed up to Tjmax
- Some Parameters Are Different from IRF4905S
- Lead-Free

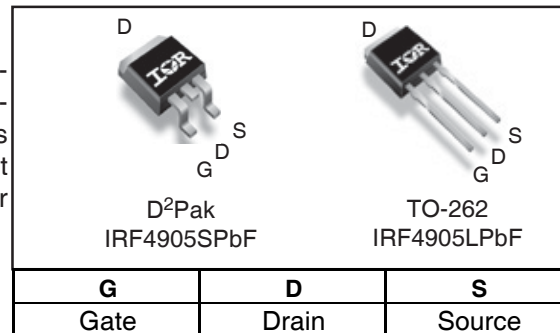
HEXFET® Power MOSFET



$V_{DSS} = -55V$
$R_{DS(on)} = 20m\Omega$
$I_D = -42A$

**Description**

Features of this design are a 150°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 other applications.



**Absolute Maximum Ratings**

	Parameter	Max.	Units
$I_D @ T_C = 25^\circ C$	Continuous Drain Current, $V_{GS} @ 10V$ (Silicon Limited)	-70	A
$I_D @ T_C = 100^\circ C$	Continuous Drain Current, $V_{GS} @ 10V$ (Silicon Limited)	-44	
$I_D @ T_C = 25^\circ C$	Continuous Drain Current, $V_{GS} @ 10V$ (Package Limited)	-42	
$I_{DM}$	Pulsed Drain Current ①	-280	
$P_D @ T_C = 25^\circ C$	Power Dissipation	170	W
	Linear Derating Factor	1.3	W/°C
$V_{GS}$	Gate-to-Source Voltage	$\pm 20$	V
$E_{AS}$ (Thermally limited)	Single Pulse Avalanche Energy ②	140	mJ
$E_{AS}$ (Tested )	Single Pulse Avalanche Energy Tested Value ⑥	790	
$I_{AR}$	Avalanche Current ①	See Fig.12a, 12b, 15, 16	A
$E_{AR}$	Repetitive Avalanche Energy ⑤		mJ
$T_J$	Operating Junction and	-55 to + 150	°C
$T_{STG}$	Storage Temperature Range		
	Soldering Temperature, for 10 seconds	300 (1.6mm from case )	
	Mounting Torque, 6-32 or M3 screw ⑦	10 lbf•in (1.1N•m)	

**Thermal Resistance**

	Parameter	Typ.	Max.	Units
$R_{\theta JC}$	Junction-to-Case ③	—	0.75	
$R_{\theta JA}$	Junction-to-Ambient (PCB Mount, steady state) ⑦ ⑧	—	40	

## 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	-55	—	—	V	$V_{GS} = 0V, I_D = -250\mu A$
$\Delta V_{(BR)DSS}/\Delta T_J$	Breakdown Voltage Temp. Coefficient	—	-0.054	—	V/ $^\circ\text{C}$	Reference to $25^\circ\text{C}$ , $I_D = -1\text{mA}$
$R_{DS(on)}$	Static Drain-to-Source On-Resistance	—	—	20	m $\Omega$	$V_{GS} = -10V, I_D = -42A$ ③
$V_{GS(th)}$	Gate Threshold Voltage	-2.0	—	-4.0	V	$V_{DS} = V_{GS}, I_D = -250\mu A$
gfs	Forward Transconductance	19	—	—	S	$V_{DS} = -25V, I_D = -42A$
$I_{DSS}$	Drain-to-Source Leakage Current	—	—	-25	$\mu A$	$V_{DS} = -55V, V_{GS} = 0V$
		—	—	-200		$V_{DS} = -44V, V_{GS} = 0V, T_J = 125^\circ\text{C}$
$I_{GSS}$	Gate-to-Source Forward Leakage	—	—	100	nA	$V_{GS} = -20V$
	Gate-to-Source Reverse Leakage	—	—	-100		$V_{GS} = 20V$
$Q_g$	Total Gate Charge	—	120	180	nC	$I_D = -42A$
$Q_{gs}$	Gate-to-Source Charge	—	32	—		$V_{DS} = -44V$
$Q_{gd}$	Gate-to-Drain ("Miller") Charge	—	53	—		$V_{GS} = -10V$ ③
$t_{d(on)}$	Turn-On Delay Time	—	20	—	ns	$V_{DD} = -28V$
$t_r$	Rise Time	—	99	—		$I_D = -42A$
$t_{d(off)}$	Turn-Off Delay Time	—	51	—		$R_G = 2.6\ \Omega$
$t_f$	Fall Time	—	64	—		$V_{GS} = -10V$ ③
$L_S$	Internal Source Inductance	—	7.5	—	nH	Between lead, and center of die contact
$C_{iss}$	Input Capacitance	—	3500	—	pF	$V_{GS} = 0V$
$C_{oss}$	Output Capacitance	—	1250	—		$V_{DS} = -25V$
$C_{rss}$	Reverse Transfer Capacitance	—	450	—		$f = 1.0\text{MHz}$
$C_{oss}$	Output Capacitance	—	4620	—		$V_{GS} = 0V, V_{DS} = -1.0V, f = 1.0\text{MHz}$
$C_{oss}$	Output Capacitance	—	940	—		$V_{GS} = 0V, V_{DS} = -44V, f = 1.0\text{MHz}$
$C_{oss\ eff.}$	Effective Output Capacitance	—	1530	—		$V_{GS} = 0V, V_{DS} = 0V\ \text{to}\ -44V$ 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	—	—	-280		
$V_{SD}$	Diode Forward Voltage	—	—	-1.3	V	$T_J = 25^\circ\text{C}, I_S = -42A, V_{GS} = 0V$ ③
$t_{rr}$	Reverse Recovery Time	—	61	92	ns	$T_J = 25^\circ\text{C}, I_F = -42A, V_{DD} = -28V$
$Q_{rr}$	Reverse Recovery Charge	—	150	220	nC	$di/dt = -100A/\mu s$ ③
$t_{on}$	Forward Turn-On Time	Intrinsic turn-on time is negligible (turn-on is dominated by $L_S+L_D$ )				

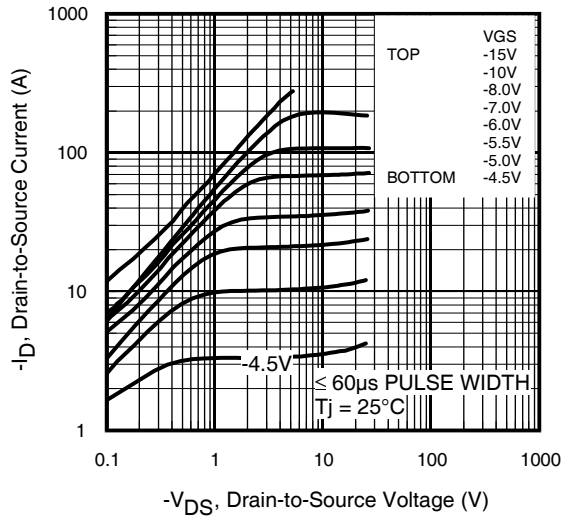


Fig 1. Typical Output Characteristics

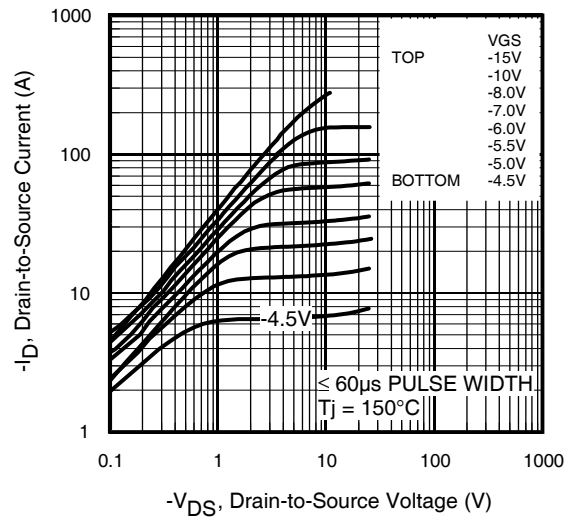


Fig 2. Typical Output Characteristics

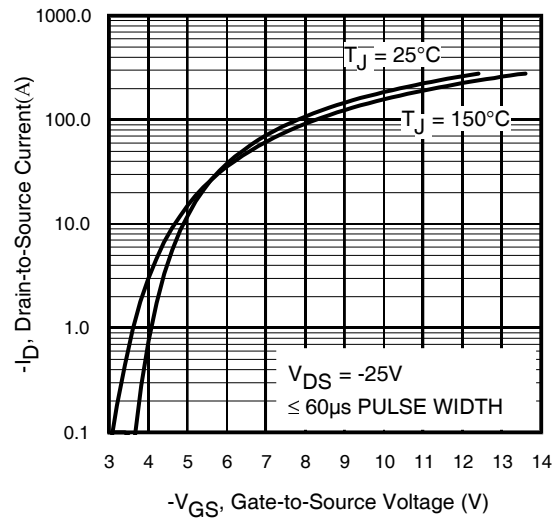


Fig 3. Typical Transfer Characteristics

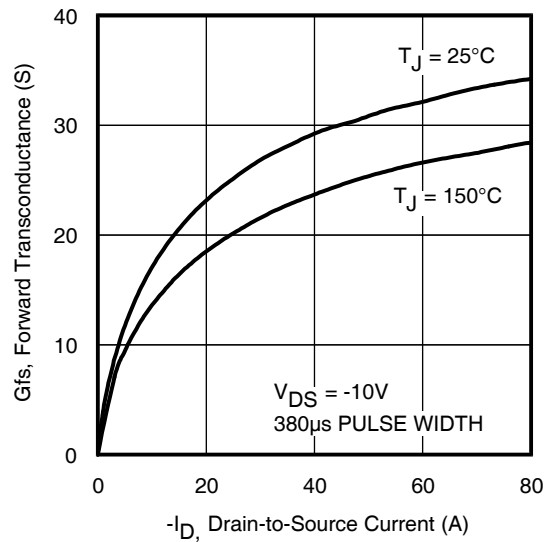
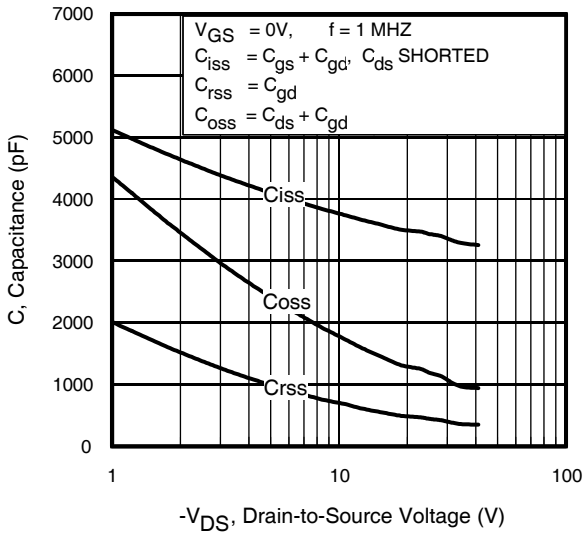
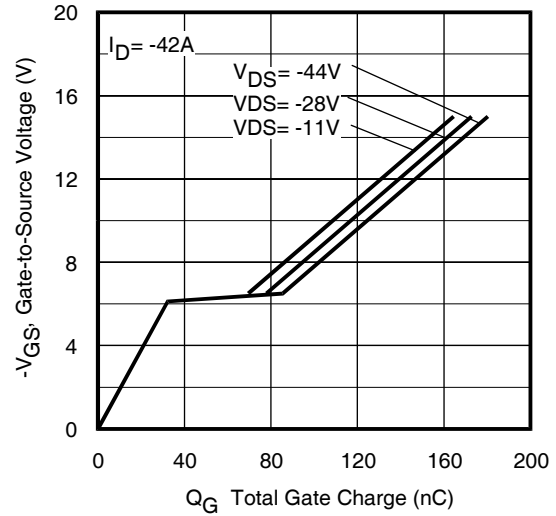


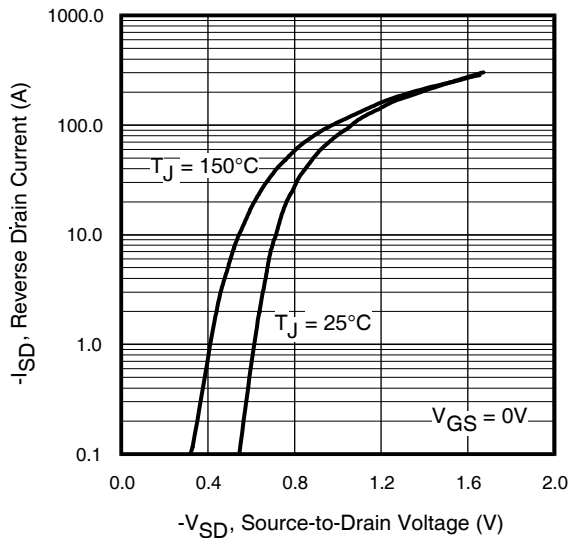
Fig 4. Typical Forward Transconductance Vs. Drain Current



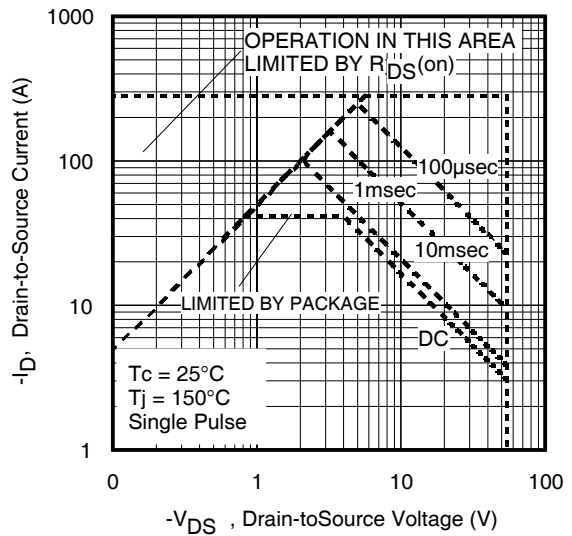
**Fig 5.** Typical Capacitance Vs. Drain-to-Source Voltage



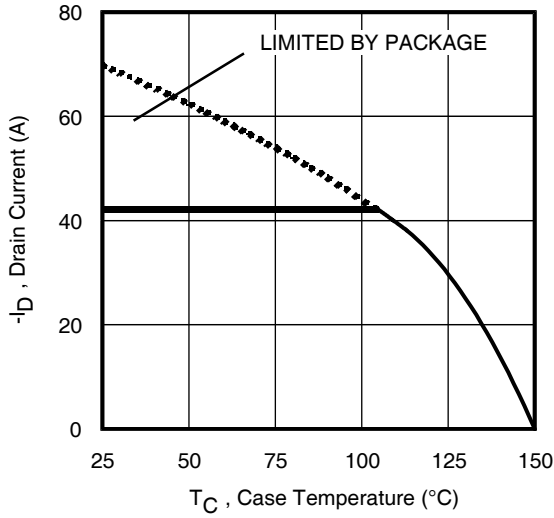
**Fig 6.** Typical Gate Charge Vs. Gate-to-Source Voltage



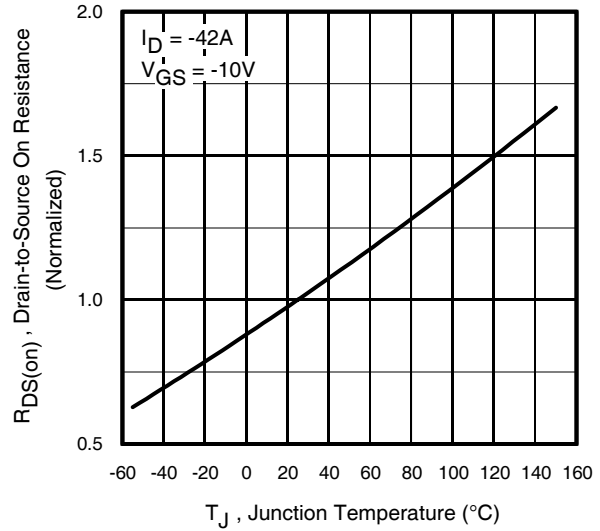
**Fig 7.** Typical Source-Drain Diode Forward Voltage



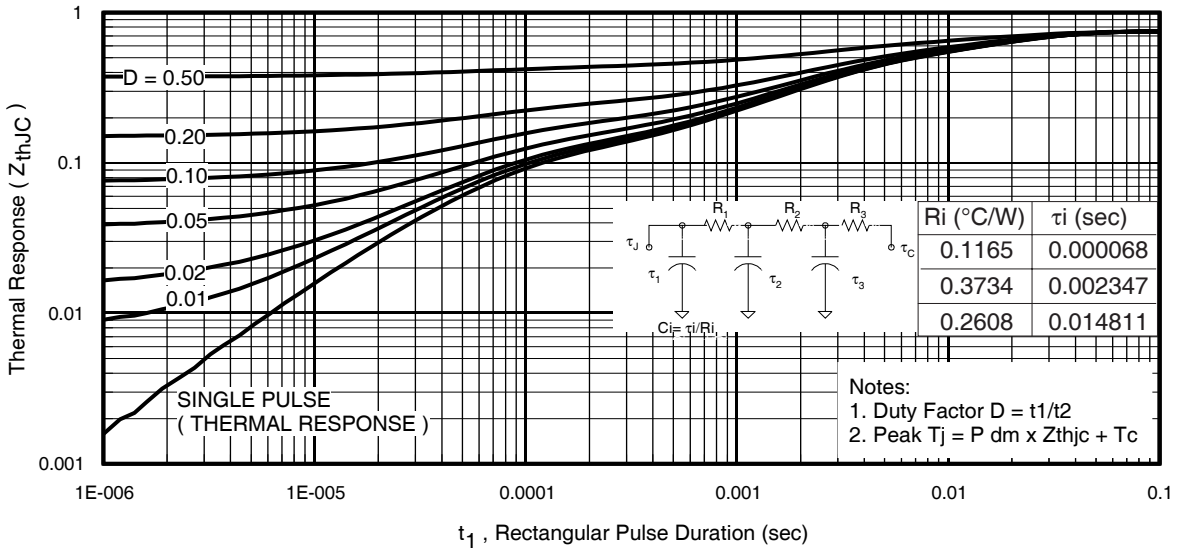
**Fig 8.** Maximum Safe Operating Area



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



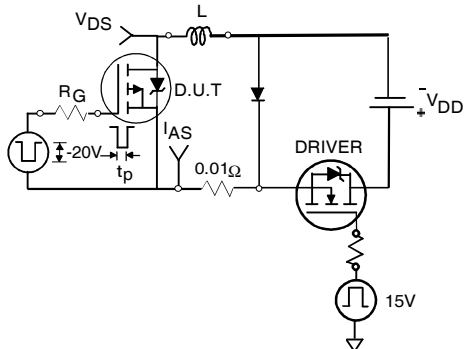
**Fig 10.** Normalized On-Resistance Vs. Temperature



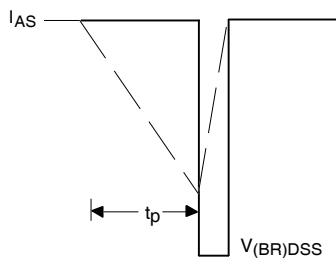
**Fig 11.** Maximum Effective Transient Thermal Impedance, Junction-to-Case

# IRF4905S/L

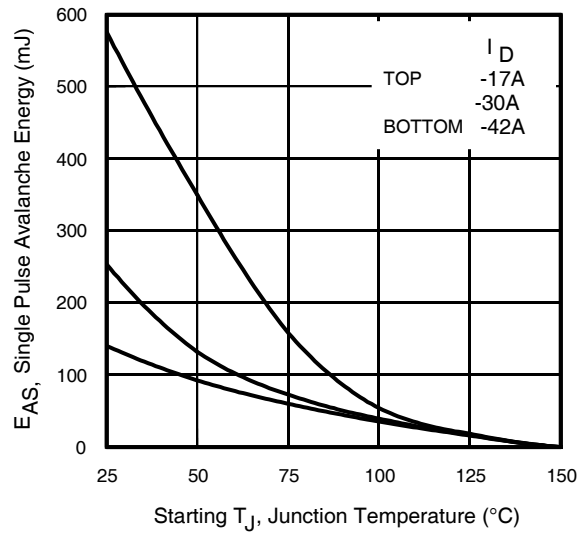
International  
**IR** Rectifier



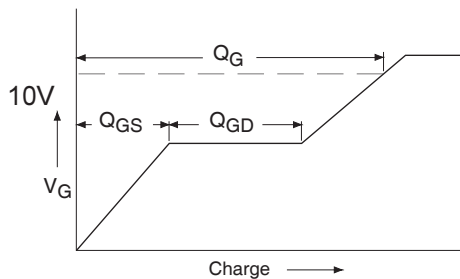
**Fig 12a.** Unclamped Inductive Test Circuit



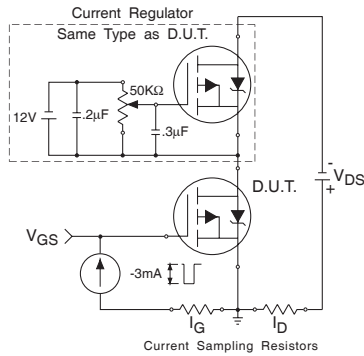
**Fig 12b.** Unclamped Inductive Waveforms



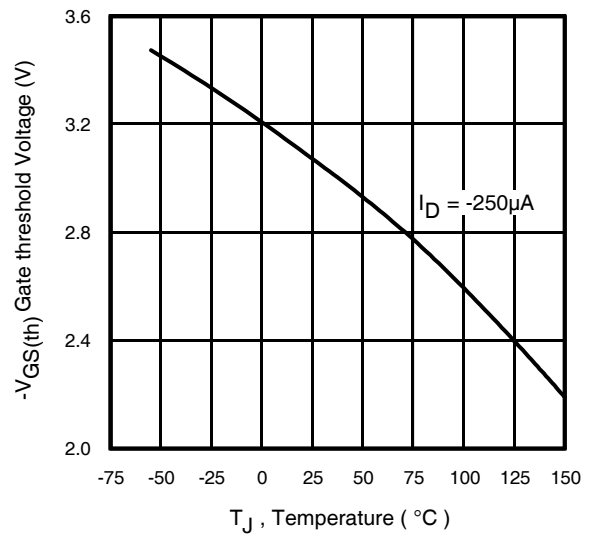
**Fig 12c.** Maximum Avalanche Energy Vs. Drain Current



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



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



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

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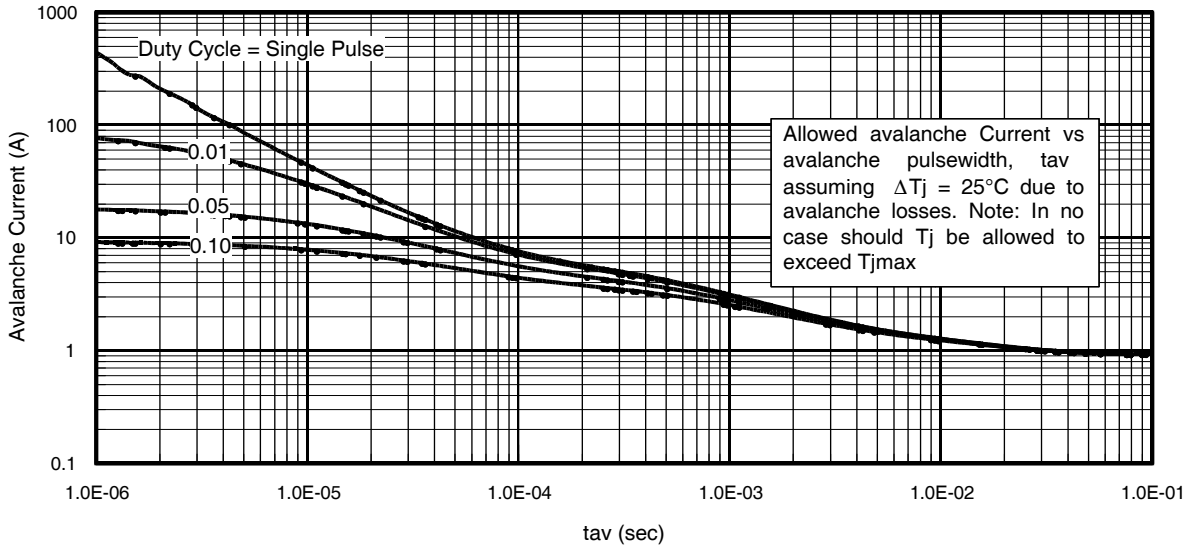


Fig 15. Typical Avalanche Current Vs.Pulsewidth

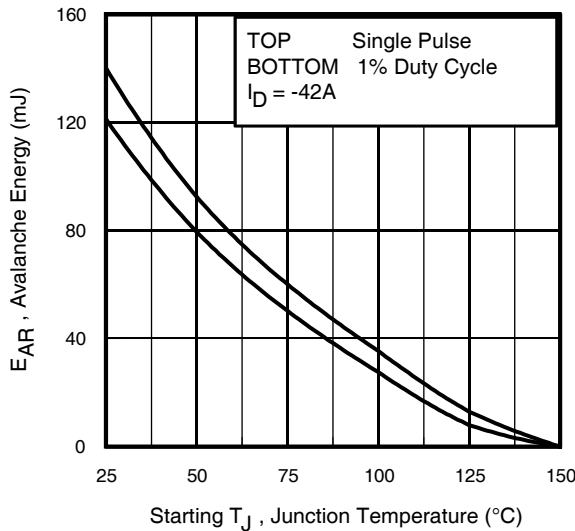


Fig 16. Maximum Avalanche Energy Vs. Temperature

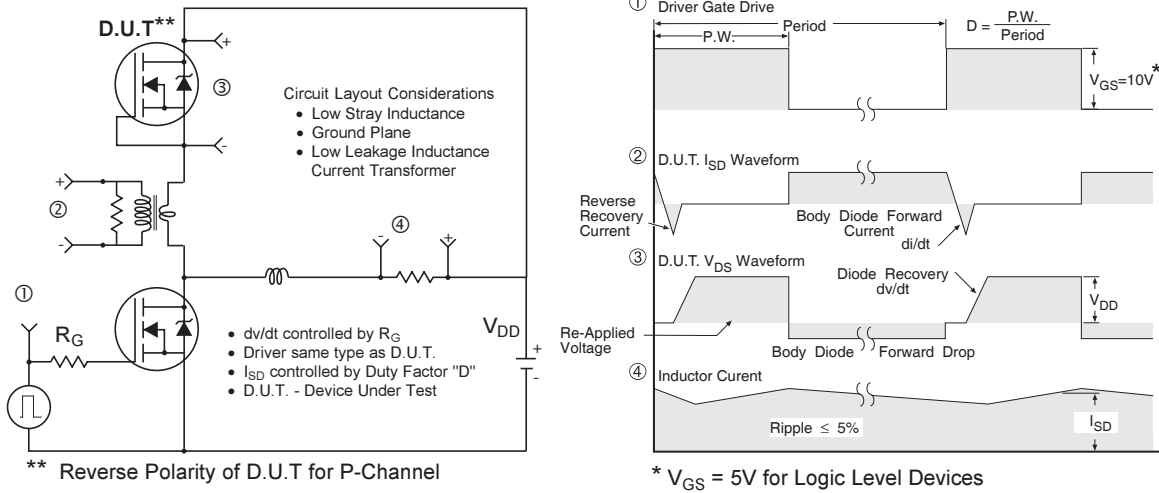
**Notes on Repetitive Avalanche Curves , Figures 15, 16:**  
(For further info, see AN-1005 at [www.irf.com](http://www.irf.com))

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°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)

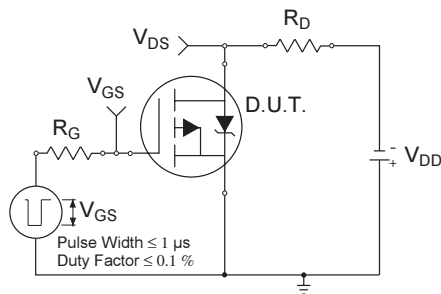
$$P_{D(ave)} = 1/2 ( 1.3 \cdot BV \cdot I_{av} ) = \Delta T / Z_{thJC}$$

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

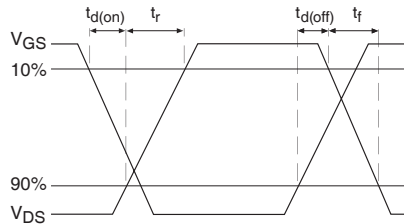
$$E_{AS(AR)} = P_{D(ave)} \cdot t_{av}$$



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



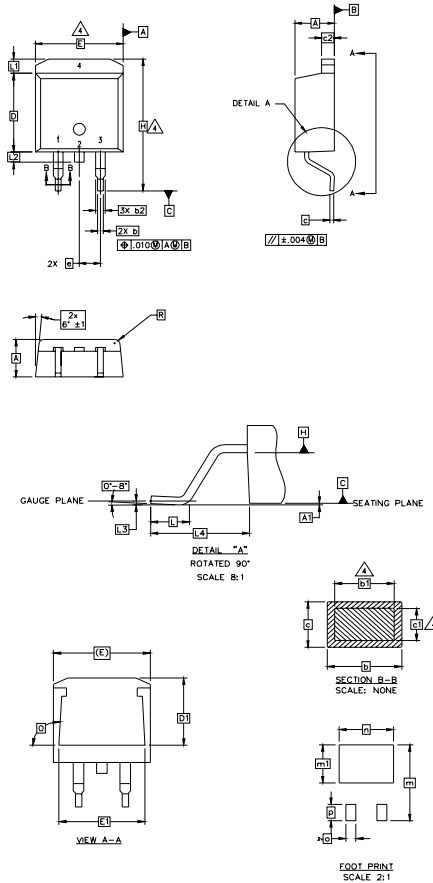
**Fig 18a. Switching Time Test Circuit**



**Fig 18b. Switching Time Waveforms**



## D<sup>2</sup>Pak Package Outline (Dimensions are shown in millimeters (inches))



**NOTES:**

1. DIMENSIONING AND TOLERANCING PER ASME Y14.5M-1994
2. DIMENSIONS ARE SHOWN IN MILLIMETERS [INCHES].
3. DIMENSION D & E DO NOT INCLUDE MOLD FLASH. MOLD FLASH SHALL NOT EXCEED 0.127 [ .005"] PER SIDE. THESE DIMENSIONS ARE MEASURED AT THE OUTMOST EXTREMES OF THE PLASTIC BODY.
4. DIMENSION b1 AND c1 APPLY TO BASE METAL ONLY.
5. CONTROLLING DIMENSION: INCH.

SYMBOL	DIMENSIONS				NOTES
	MILLIMETERS		INCHES		
	MIN.	MAX.	MIN.	MAX.	
A	4.06	4.83	.160	.190	4
A1	0.00	0.254	.000	.010	
b	0.51	0.99	.020	.039	4
b1	0.51	0.89	.020	.035	
b2	1.14	1.78	.045	.070	3
c	0.38	0.74	.015	.029	
c1	0.38	0.58	.015	.023	3
c2	1.14	1.65	.045	.065	
D	8.51	9.65	.335	.380	3
D1	6.86		.270		
E	9.65	10.67	.380	.420	3
E1	6.22		.245		
e	2.54 BSC		.100 BSC		
H	14.61	15.88	.575	.625	4
L	1.78	2.79	.070	.110	
L1		1.65		.065	4
L2	1.27	1.78	.050	.070	
L3	0.25 BSC		.010 BSC		
L4	4.78	5.28	.188	.208	4
m	17.78		.700		
m1	8.89		.350		4
n	11.43		.450		
o	2.08		.082		4
p	3.81		.150		
R	0.51	0.71	.020	.028	4
θ	90°	93°	90°	93°	

**LEAD ASSIGNMENTS**

**HEXFET**

- 1.- GATE
- 2, 4.- DRAIN
- 3.- SOURCE

**IGBTs, CoPACK**

- 1.- GATE
- 2, 4.- COLLECTOR
- 3.- EMITTER

**DIODES**

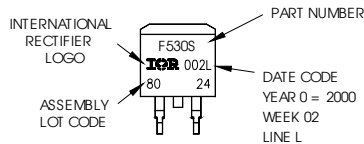
- 1.- ANODE \*
- 2, 4.- CATHODE
- 3.- ANODE

\* PART DEPENDENT.

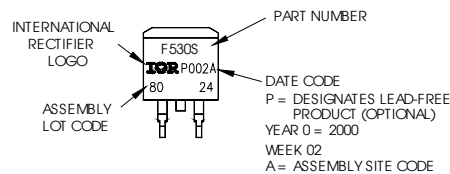
## D<sup>2</sup>Pak Part Marking Information

EXAMPLE: THIS IS AN IRF530S WITH  
LOT CODE 8024  
ASSEMBLED ON WW 02, 2000  
IN THE ASSEMBLY LINE "L"

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



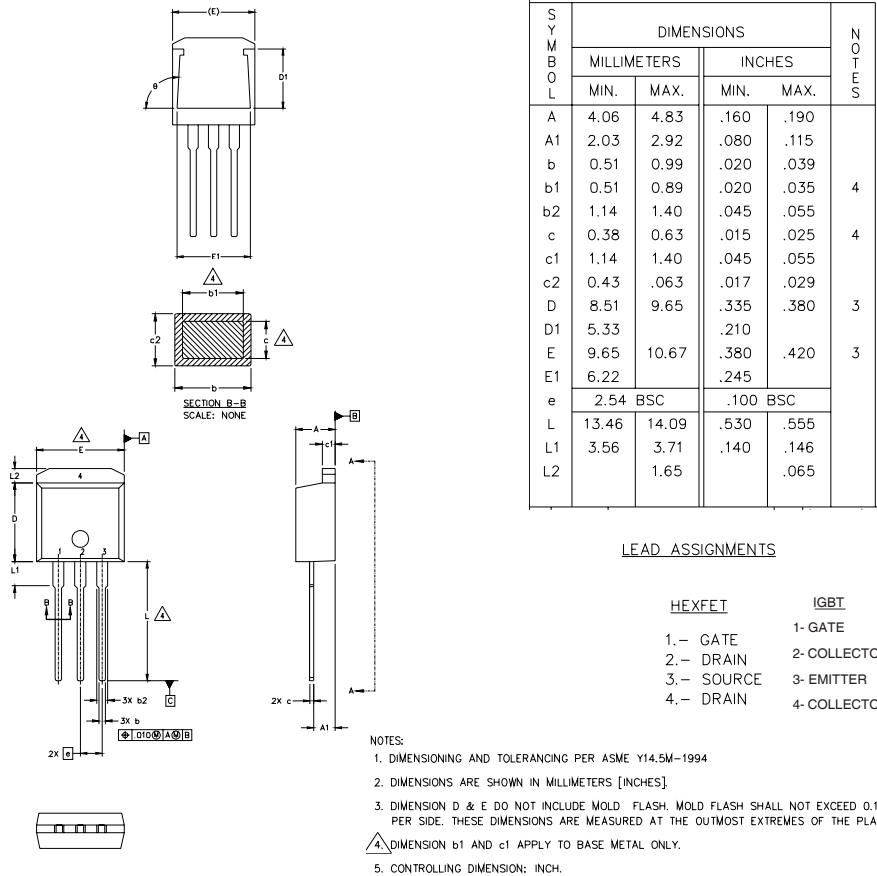
## OR



# IRF4905S/L

International  
**IR** Rectifier

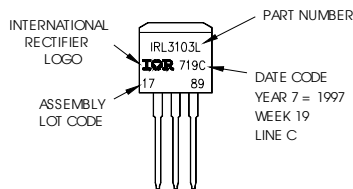
## TO-262 Package Outline (Dimensions are shown in millimeters (inches))



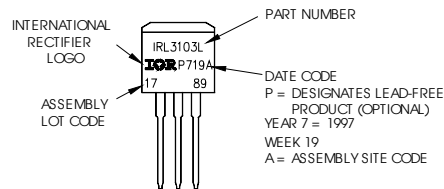
## TO-262 Part Marking Information

EXAMPLE: THIS IS AN IRL3103L  
 LOT CODE 1789  
 ASSEMBLED ON WW 19, 1997  
 IN THE ASSEMBLY LINE "C"

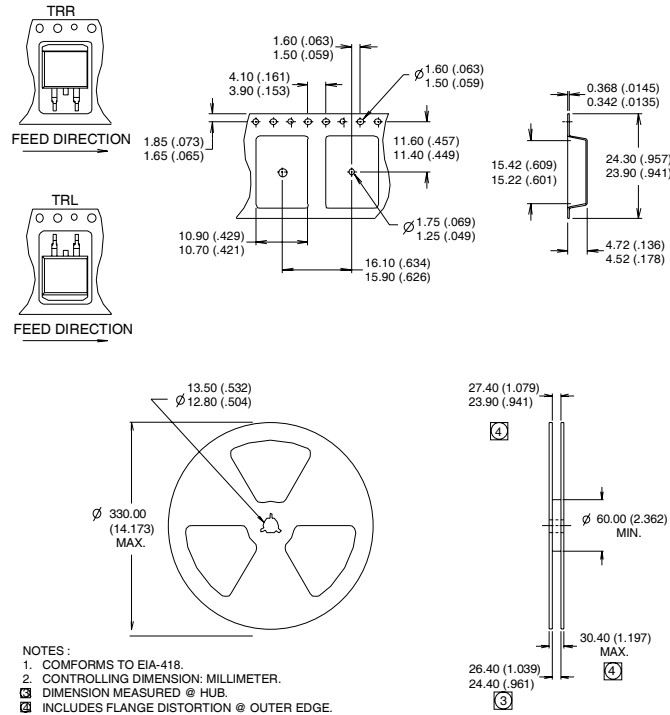
Note: "P" in assembly line position indicates "Lead-Free"



**OR**



D<sup>2</sup>Pak Tape & Reel Information



Notes:

- ① Repetitive rating; pulse width limited by max. junction temperature. (See fig. 11).
- ② Limited by  $T_{Jmax}$ , starting  $T_J = 25^\circ\text{C}$ ,  $L = 0.16\text{mH}$ ,  $R_G = 25\Omega$ ,  $I_{AS} = -42\text{A}$ ,  $V_{GS} = -10\text{V}$ . 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 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  $T_J$  approximately  $90^\circ\text{C}$

Data and specifications subject to change without notice.  
 This product has been designed and qualified for the Industrial market.  
 Qualification Standards can be found on IR's Web site.

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