

## AUTOMOTIVE MOSFET

**IRLR3915**  
**IRLU3915**

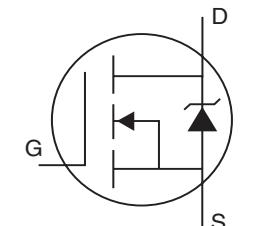
### Features

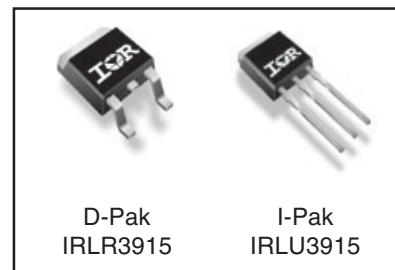
- Advanced Process Technology
- Ultra Low On-Resistance
- 175°C Operating Temperature
- Fast Switching
- Repetitive Avalanche Allowed up to  $T_{jmax}$

### 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 product 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.

### HEXFET® Power MOSFET

	$V_{DSS} = 55V$
	$R_{DS(on)} = 14m\Omega$
	$I_D = 30A$



### Absolute Maximum Ratings

	Parameter	Max.	Units
$I_D @ T_C = 25^\circ C$	Continuous Drain Current, $V_{GS} @ 10V$ (Silicon limited)	61	A
$I_D @ T_C = 100^\circ C$	Continuous Drain Current, $V_{GS} @ 10V$ (See Fig.9)	43	
$I_D @ T_C = 25^\circ C$	Continuous Drain Current, $V_{GS} @ 10V$ (Package limited)	30	
$I_{DM}$	Pulsed Drain Current ①	240	
$P_D @ T_C = 25^\circ C$	Power Dissipation	120	W
	Linear Derating Factor	0.77	W/ $^\circ C$
$V_{GS}$	Gate-to-Source Voltage	$\pm 16$	V
$E_{AS}$	Single Pulse Avalanche Energy ②	200	mJ
$E_{AS}$ (6 sigma)	Single Pulse Avalanche Energy Tested Value ②	600	
$I_{AR}$	Avalanche Current ③	See Fig.12a, 12b, 15, 16	
$E_{AR}$	Repetitive Avalanche Energy ④	mJ	
$T_J$	Operating Junction and	-55 to + 175	$^\circ C$
$T_{STG}$	Storage Temperature Range		
	Soldering Temperature, for 10 seconds	300 (1.6mm from case )	

### Thermal Resistance

	Parameter	Typ.	Max.	Units
$R_{\theta JC}$	Junction-to-Case	—	1.3	$^\circ C/W$
$R_{\theta JA}$	Junction-to-Ambient (PCB mount) ⑤	—	50	
$R_{\theta JA}$	Junction-to-Ambient —	110		

HEXFET(R) is a registered trademark of International Rectifier.

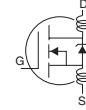
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International  
Rectifier

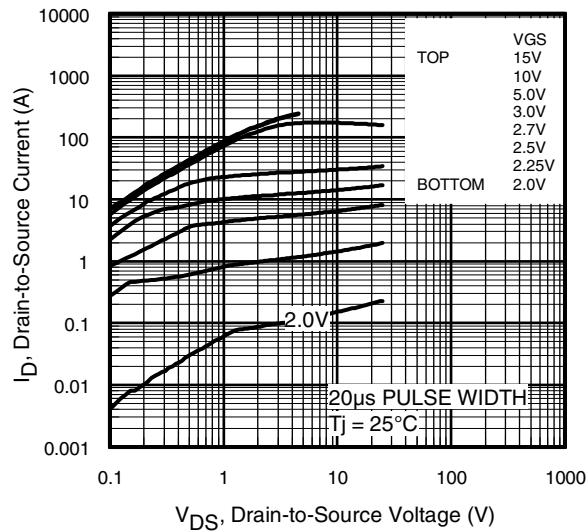
## Electrical Characteristics @ $T_J = 25^\circ\text{C}$ (unless otherwise specified)

	Parameter	Min.	Typ.	Max.	Units	Conditions
$V_{(\text{BR})\text{DSS}}$	Drain-to-Source Breakdown Voltage	55	—	—	V	$V_{\text{GS}} = 0\text{V}, I_D = 250\mu\text{A}$
$\Delta V_{(\text{BR})\text{DSS}/\Delta T_J}$	Breakdown Voltage Temp. Coefficient	—	0.057	—	$\text{V}^\circ\text{C}$	Reference to $25^\circ\text{C}, I_D = 1\text{mA}$
$R_{\text{DS}(\text{on})}$	Static Drain-to-Source On-Resistance	—	12	14	$\text{m}\Omega$	$V_{\text{GS}} = 10\text{V}, I_D = 30\text{A}$ ④
		—	14	17		$V_{\text{GS}} = 5.0\text{V}, I_D = 26\text{A}$ ④
$V_{\text{GS}(\text{th})}$	Gate Threshold Voltage	1.0	—	3.0	V	$V_{\text{DS}} = 10\text{V}, I_D = 250\mu\text{A}$
$g_{\text{fs}}$	Forward Transconductance	42	—	—	S	$V_{\text{DS}} = 25\text{V}, I_D = 30\text{A}$
$I_{\text{DSS}}$	Drain-to-Source Leakage Current	—	—	20	$\mu\text{A}$	$V_{\text{DS}} = 55\text{V}, V_{\text{GS}} = 0\text{V}$
		—	—	250		$V_{\text{DS}} = 55\text{V}, V_{\text{GS}} = 0\text{V}, T_J = 125^\circ\text{C}$
$I_{\text{GSS}}$	Gate-to-Source Forward Leakage	—	—	200	nA	$V_{\text{GS}} = 16\text{V}$
	Gate-to-Source Reverse Leakage	—	—	-200		$V_{\text{GS}} = -16\text{V}$
$Q_g$	Total Gate Charge	—	61	92	nC	$I_D = 30\text{A}$
$Q_{\text{gs}}$	Gate-to-Source Charge	—	9.0	14		$V_{\text{DS}} = 44\text{V}$
$Q_{\text{gd}}$	Gate-to-Drain ("Miller") Charge	—	17	25		$V_{\text{GS}} = 10\text{V}$ ④
$t_{\text{d}(\text{on})}$	Turn-On Delay Time	—	7.4	—	ns	$V_{\text{DD}} = 28\text{V}$
$t_r$	Rise Time	—	51	—		$I_D = 30\text{A}$
$t_{\text{d}(\text{off})}$	Turn-Off Delay Time	—	83	—		$R_G = 8.5\Omega$
$t_f$	Fall Time	—	100	—		$V_{\text{GS}} = 10\text{V}$ ④
$L_D$	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	—		
$C_{\text{iss}}$	Input Capacitance	—	1870	—		
$C_{\text{oss}}$	Output Capacitance	—	390	—	pF	$V_{\text{GS}} = 0\text{V}$
$C_{\text{rss}}$	Reverse Transfer Capacitance	—	74	—		$V_{\text{DS}} = 25\text{V}$
$C_{\text{oss}}$	Output Capacitance	—	2380	—		$f = 1.0\text{MHz}$ , See Fig. 5
$C_{\text{oss}}$	Output Capacitance	—	290	—		$V_{\text{GS}} = 0\text{V}, V_{\text{DS}} = 1.0\text{V}, f = 1.0\text{MHz}$
$C_{\text{oss eff.}}$	Effective Output Capacitance ⑤	—	540	—		$V_{\text{GS}} = 0\text{V}, V_{\text{DS}} = 44\text{V}, f = 1.0\text{MHz}$
						$V_{\text{GS}} = 0\text{V}, V_{\text{DS}} = 0\text{V to } 44\text{V}$

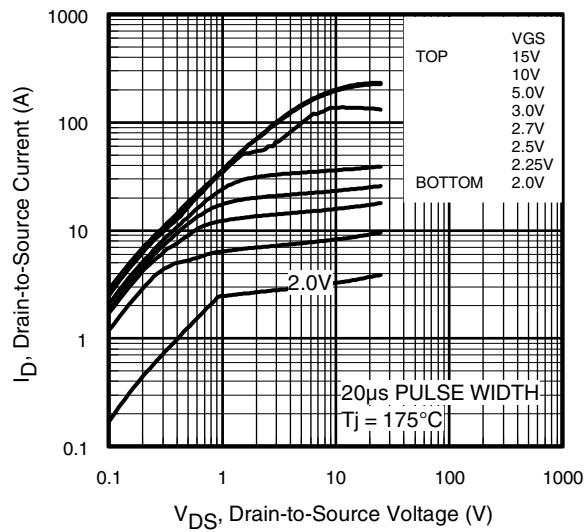


## Source-Drain Ratings and Characteristics

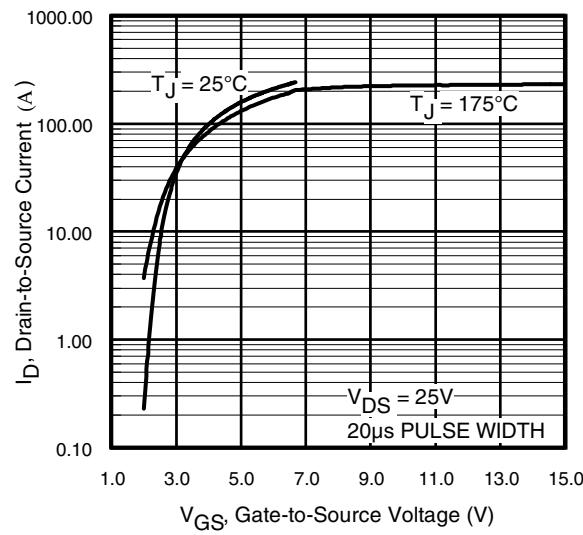
	Parameter	Min.	Typ.	Max.	Units	Conditions
$I_S$	Continuous Source Current (Body Diode)	—	—	61	A	MOSFET symbol showing the integral reverse p-n junction diode.
	Pulsed Source Current (Body Diode) ①	—	—	240		
$V_{\text{SD}}$	Diode Forward Voltage	—	—	1.3	V	$T_J = 25^\circ\text{C}, I_S = 30\text{A}, V_{\text{GS}} = 0\text{V}$ ④
$t_{\text{rr}}$	Reverse Recovery Time	—	62	93	ns	$T_J = 25^\circ\text{C}, I_F = 30\text{A}, V_{\text{DD}} = 25\text{V}$
$Q_{\text{rr}}$	Reverse Recovery Charge	—	110	170	nC	$dI/dt = 100\text{A}/\mu\text{s}$ ④
$t_{\text{on}}$	Forward Turn-On Time	Intrinsic turn-on time is negligible (turn-on is dominated by $L_S + L_D$ )				



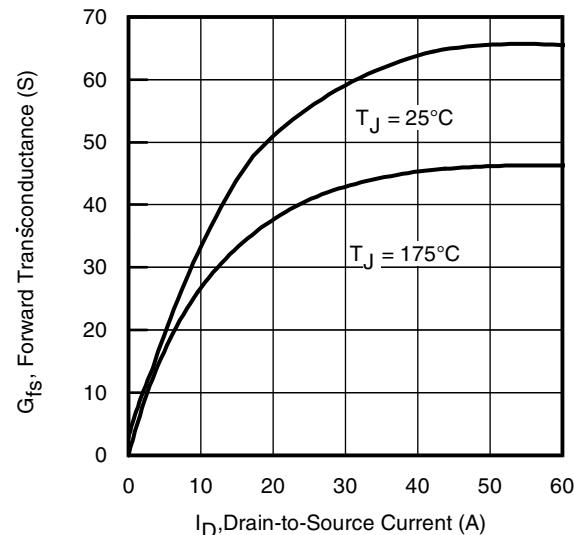
**Fig 1.** Typical Output Characteristics



**Fig 2.** Typical Output Characteristics



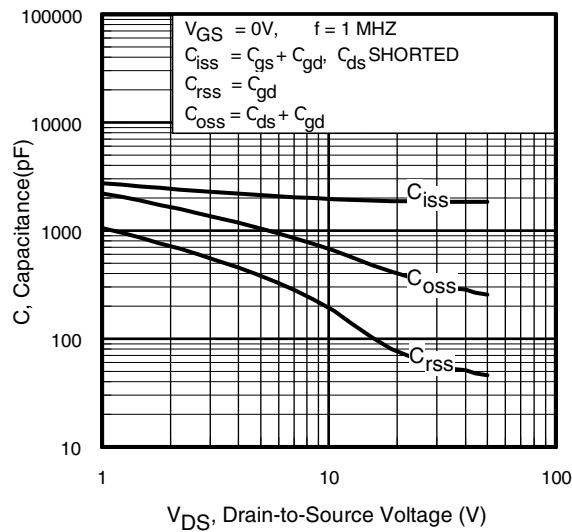
**Fig 3.** Typical Transfer Characteristics



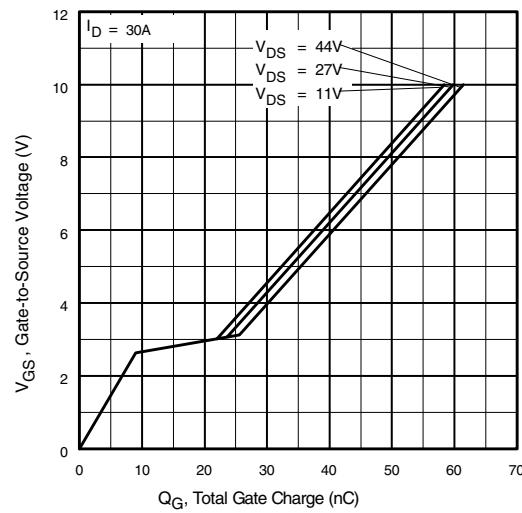
**Fig 4.** Typical Forward Transconductance vs. Drain Current

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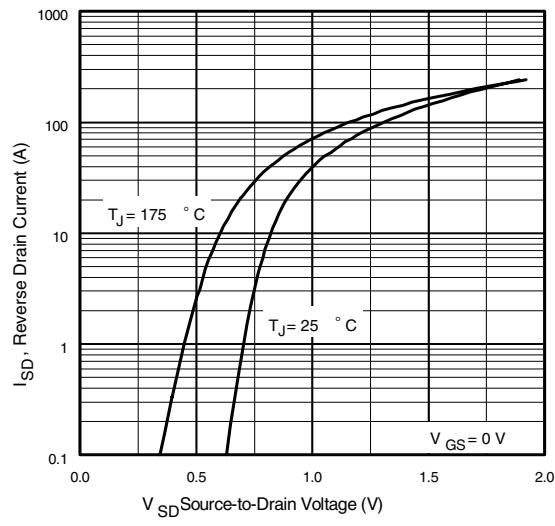
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**IR** Rectifier



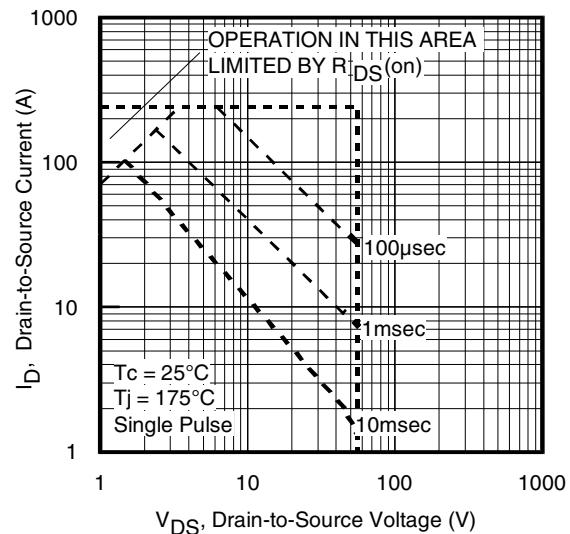
**Fig 5.** Typical Capacitance vs.  
Drain-to-Source Voltage



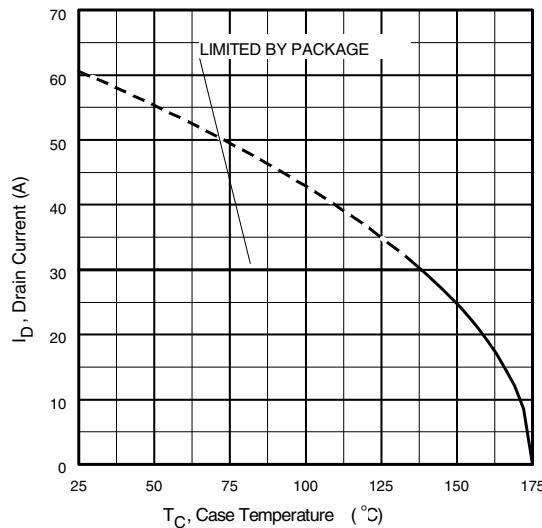
**Fig 6.** Typical Gate Charge vs.  
Gate-to-Source Voltage



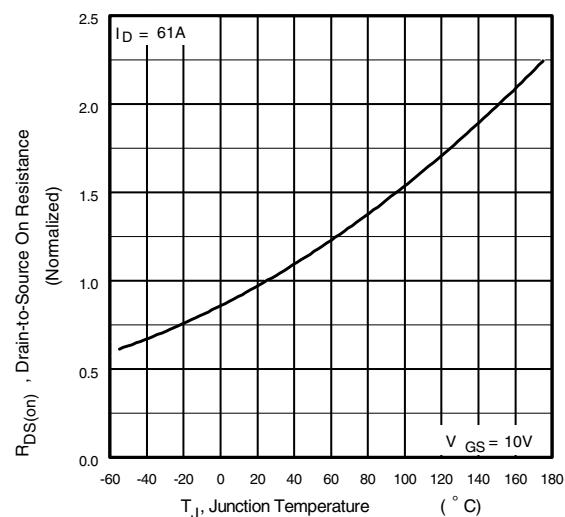
**Fig 7.** Typical Source-Drain Diode  
Forward Voltage



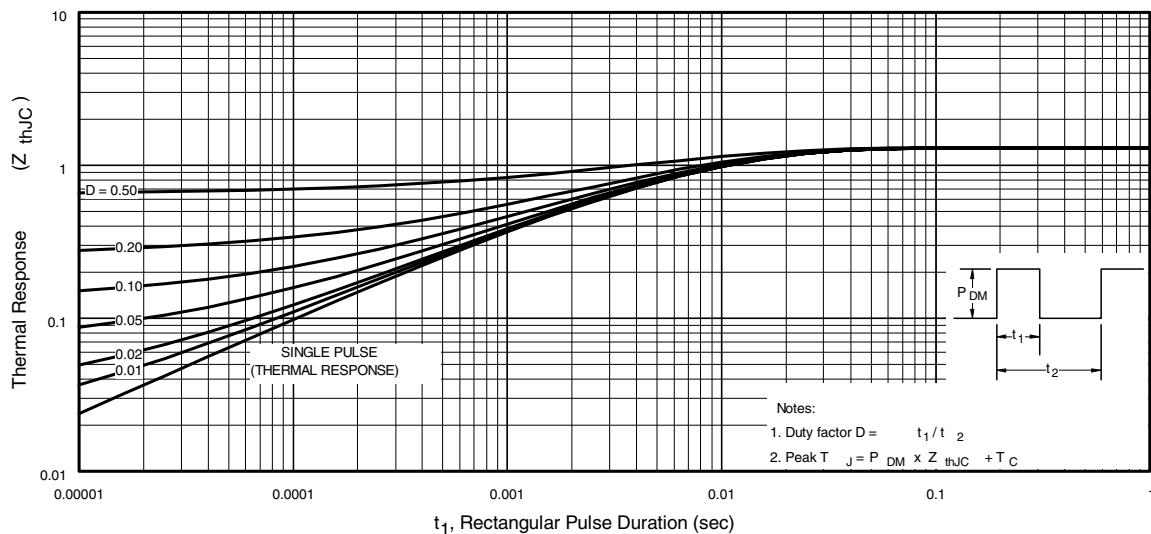
**Fig 8.** Maximum Safe Operating Area



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



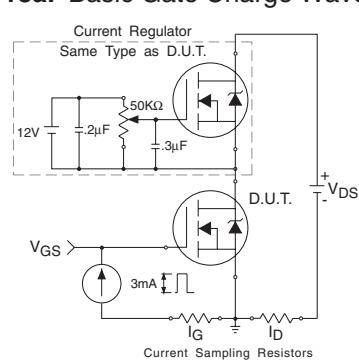
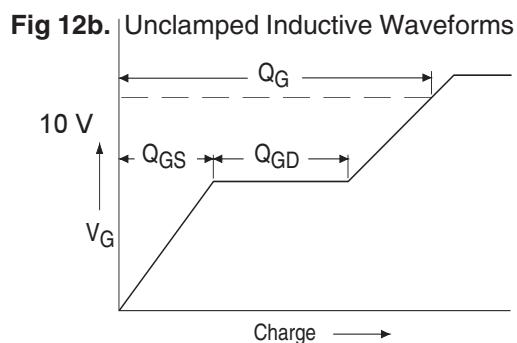
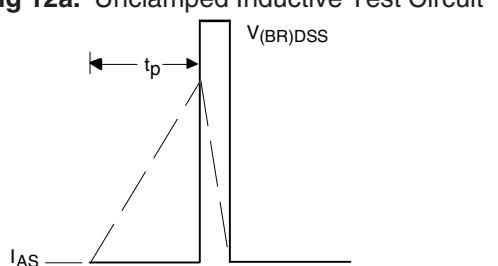
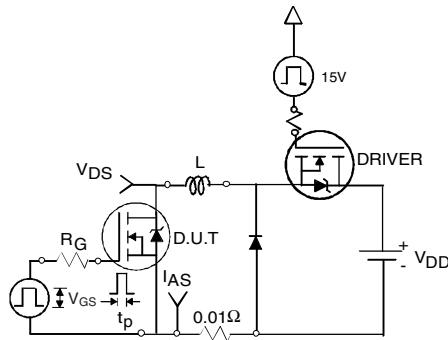
**Fig 10.** Normalized On-Resistance  
vs. Temperature



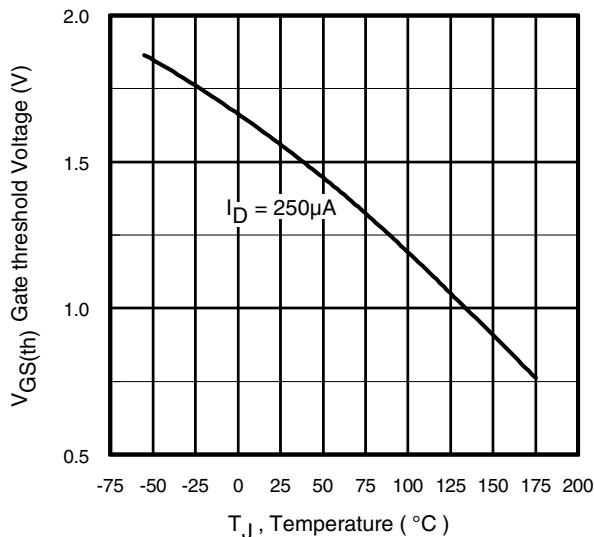
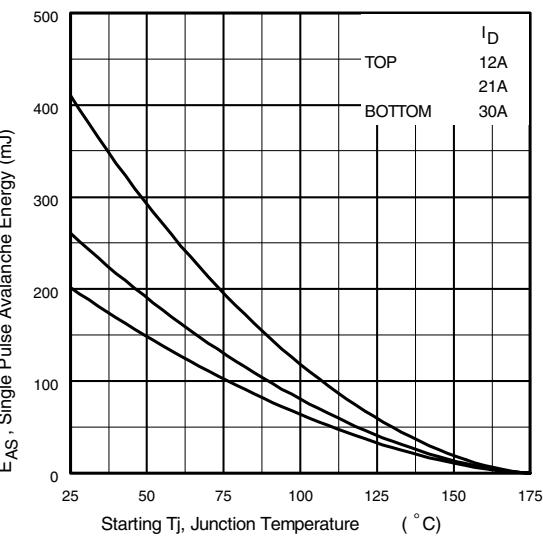
**Fig 11.** Maximum Effective Transient Thermal Impedance, Junction-to-Case

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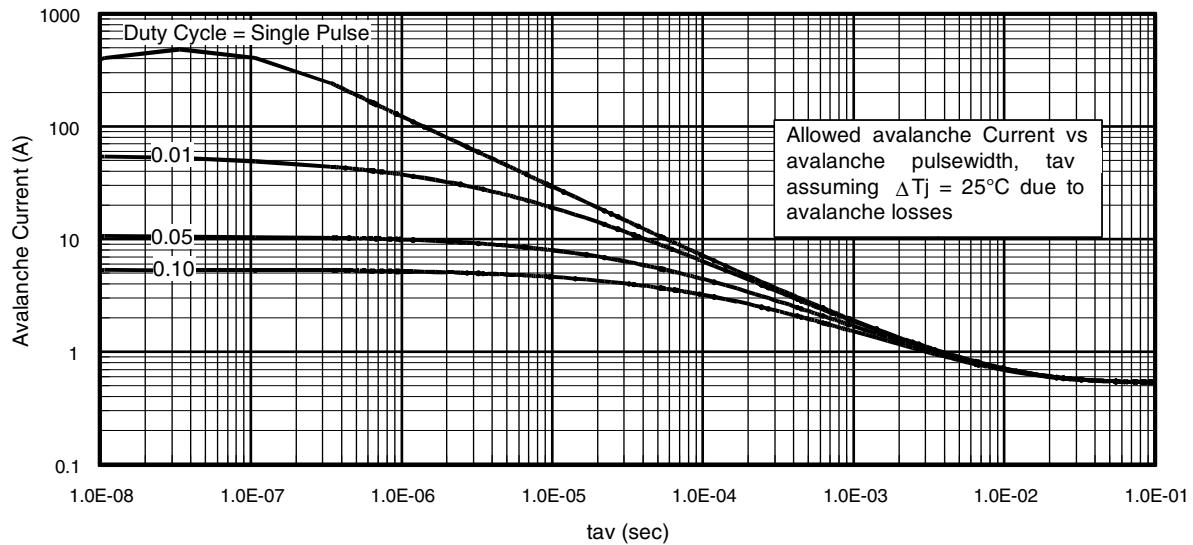
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Rectifier



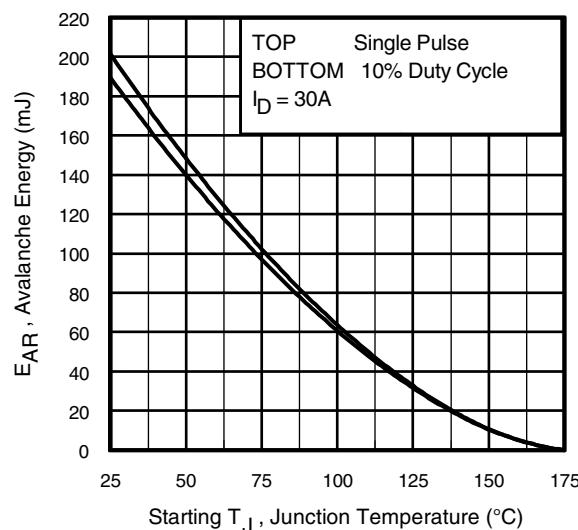
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**Fig 15.** Typical Avalanche Current vs.Pulsewidth



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

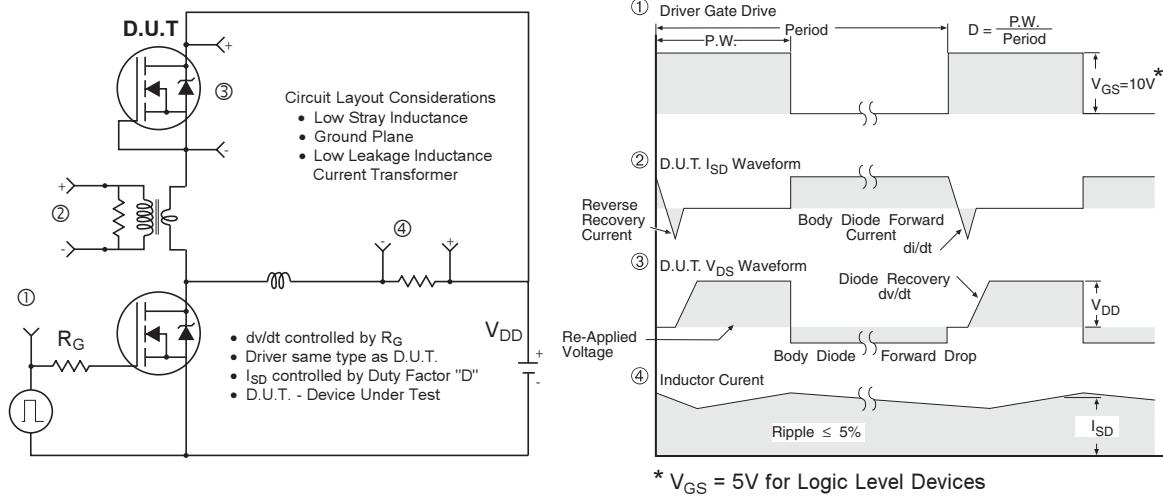
**Notes on Repetitive Avalanche Curves , Figures 15, 16:  
 (For further info, see AN-1005 at [www.irf.com](http://www.irf.com))**

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  $25^\circ\text{C}$  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)

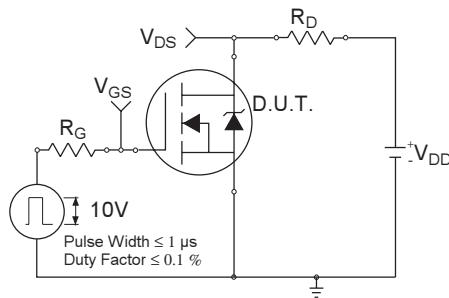
$$P_{D(ave)} = 1/2 (1.3 \cdot BV \cdot I_{av}) = \Delta T / Z_{thJC}$$

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

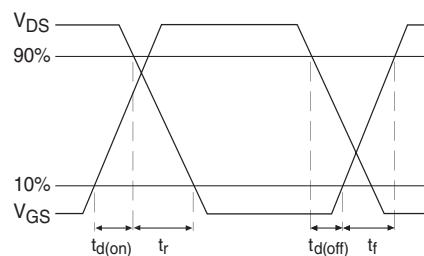
$$E_{AS(AR)} = P_{D(ave)} \cdot t_{av}$$



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



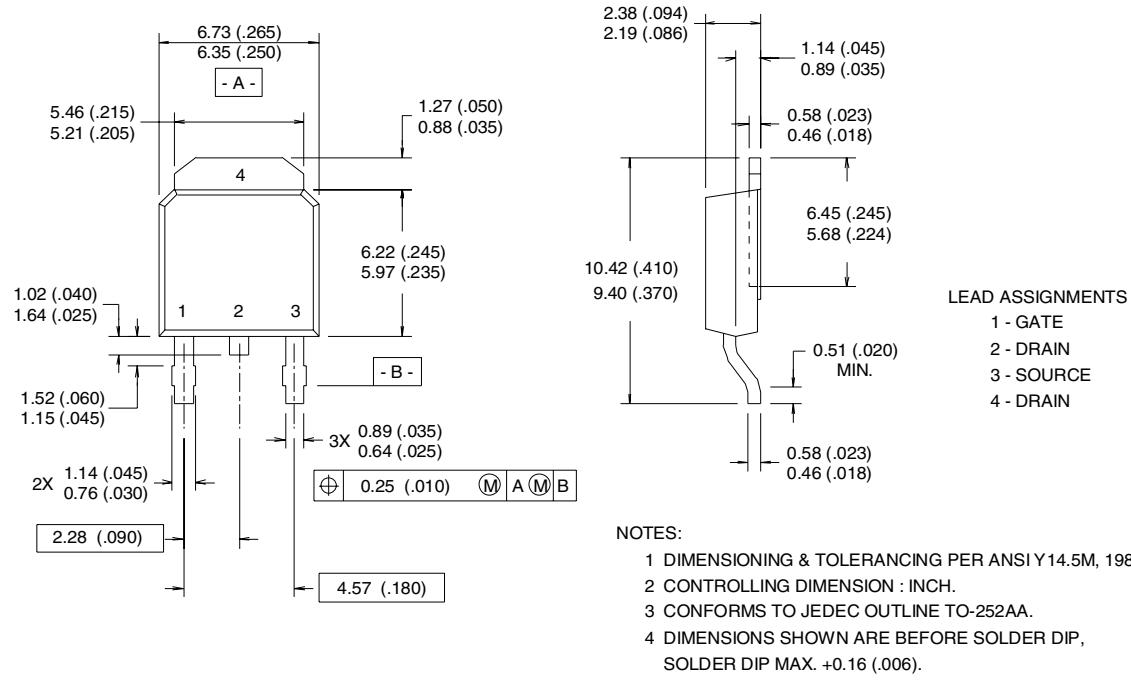
**Fig 18a.** Switching Time Test Circuit



**Fig 18b.** Switching Time Waveforms

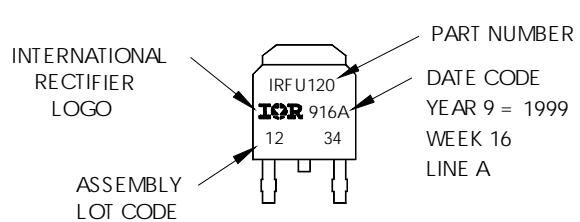
## D-Pak (TO-252AA) Package Outline

Dimensions are shown in millimeters (inches)



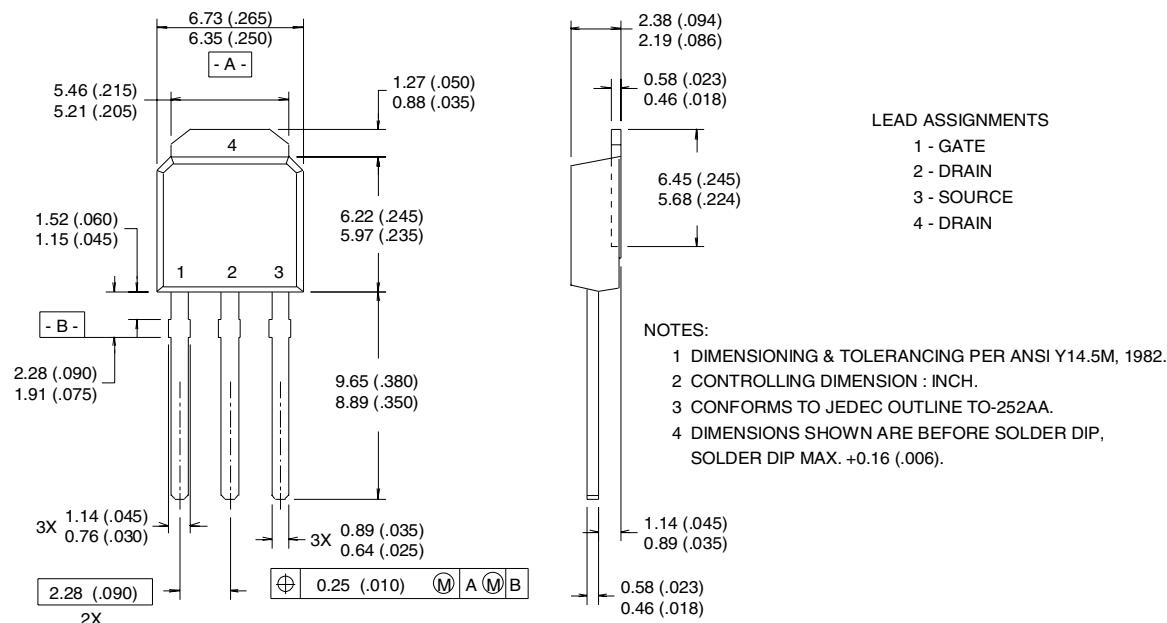
## D-Pak (TO-252AA) Part Marking Information

EXAMPLE: THIS IS AN IRFR120  
 WTH ASSEMBLY  
 LOT CODE 1234  
 ASSEMBLED ON WW16, 1999  
 IN THE ASSEMBLY LINE "A"



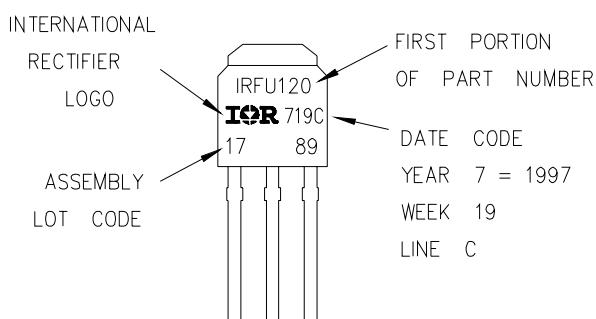
## I-Pak (TO-251AA) Package Outline

Dimensions are shown in millimeters (inches)



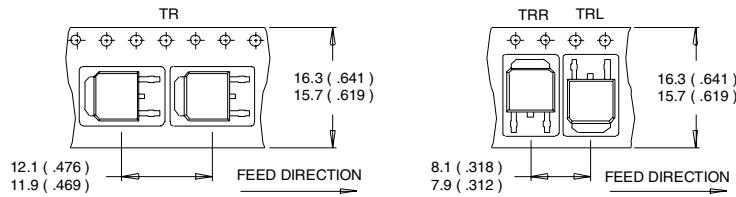
## I-Pak (TO-251AA) Part Marking Information

EXAMPLE: THIS IS AN IRFU120  
LOT CODE 1789  
ASSEMBLED ON WW 19, 1997  
IN THE ASSEMBLY LINE "C"



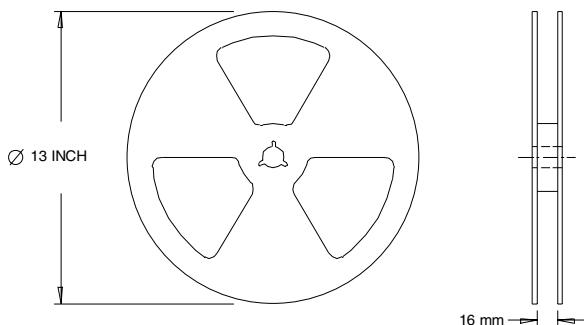
## D-Pak (TO-252AA) Tape & Reel Information

Dimensions are shown in millimeters (inches)



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  $T_{J\max}$ , starting  $T_J = 25^\circ C$ ,  $L = 0.45mH$ ,  $R_G = 25\Omega$ ,  $I_{AS} = 30A$ ,  $V_{GS} = 10V$ . Part not recommended for use above this value.
- ③  $I_{SD} \leq 30A$ ,  $di/dt \leq 280A/\mu s$ ,  $V_{DD} \leq V_{(BR)DSS}$ ,  $T_J \leq 175^\circ C$ .
- ④ Pulse width  $\leq 1.0ms$ ; duty cycle  $\leq 2\%$ .
- ⑤  $C_{oss\ eff}$  is a fixed capacitance that gives the same charging time as  $C_{oss}$  while  $V_{DS}$  is rising from 0 to 80%  $V_{DSS}$ .
- ⑥ Limited by  $T_{J\max}$ , see Fig.12a, 12b, 15, 16 for typical repetitive avalanche performance.
- ⑦ This value determined from sample failure population. 100% tested to this value in production.
- ⑧ When mounted on 1" square PCB ( FR-4 or G-10 Material ). For recommended footprint and soldering techniques refer to application note #AN-994.

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.

International  
**IR** Rectifier

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TAC Fax: (310) 252-7903

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