

**Features**

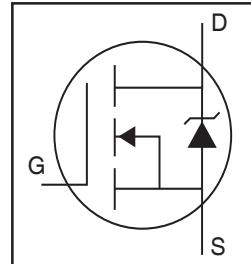
- Advanced Process Technology
- New Ultra Low On-Resistance
- 175°C Operating Temperature
- Fast Switching
- Repetitive Avalanche Allowed up to  $T_{jmax}$
- Lead-Free, RoHS Compliant
- Automotive Qualified \*

**Description**

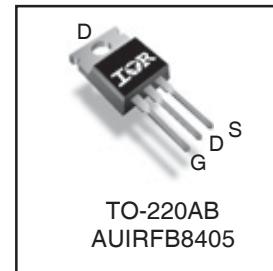
Specifically designed for Automotive applications, this HEXFET® Power MOSFET utilizes the latest processing techniques to achieve extremely low on-resistance per silicon area. Additional features of this design are a 175°C junction operating temperature, fast switching speed and improved repetitive avalanche rating. These features combine to make this design an extremely efficient and reliable device for use in Automotive applications and wide variety of other applications.

**Applications**

- Electric Power Steering (EPS)
- Battery Switch
- Start/Stop Micro Hybrid
- Heavy Loads
- DC-DC Applications



HEXFET® Power MOSFET	
$V_{DSS}$	40V
$R_{DS(on)}$ typ.	2.1mΩ
max.	2.5mΩ
$I_D$ (Silicon Limited)	185A①
$I_D$ (Package Limited)	120A



G	D	S
Gate	Drain	Source

Base part number	Package Type	Standard Pack		Orderable Part Number
		Form	Quantity	
AUIRFB8405	TO-220	Tube	50	AUIRFB8405

**Absolute Maximum Ratings**

Stresses beyond those listed under "Absolute Maximum Ratings" may cause permanent damage to the device. These are stress ratings only; and functional operation of the device at these or any other condition beyond those indicated in the specifications is not implied. Exposure to absolute-maximum-rated conditions for extended periods may affect device reliability. The thermal resistance and power dissipation ratings are measured under board mounted and still air conditions. Ambient temperature ( $T_A$ ) is 25°C, unless otherwise specified.

Symbol	Parameter	Max.	Units
$I_D$ @ $T_C = 25^\circ\text{C}$	Continuous Drain Current, $V_{GS} @ 10\text{V}$ (Silicon Limited)	185①	A
$I_D$ @ $T_C = 100^\circ\text{C}$	Continuous Drain Current, $V_{GS} @ 10\text{V}$ (Silicon Limited)	131①	
$I_D$ @ $T_C = 25^\circ\text{C}$	Continuous Drain Current, $V_{GS} @ 10\text{V}$ (Package Limited)	120	
$I_{DM}$	Pulsed Drain Current ②	904	
$P_D$ @ $T_C = 25^\circ\text{C}$	Maximum Power Dissipation	163	W
	Linear Derating Factor	1.1	W/°C
$V_{GS}$	Gate-to-Source Voltage	± 20	V
$T_J$	Operating Junction and	-55 to + 175	°C
$T_{STG}$	Storage Temperature Range		
	Soldering Temperature, for 10 seconds (1.6mm from case)	300	
	Mounting torque, 6-32 or M3 screw	10lbf·in (1.1N·m)	

HEXFET® is a registered trademark of International Rectifier.

\*Qualification standards can be found at <http://www.irf.com/>

**Avalanche Characteristics**

$E_{AS}$ (Thermally limited)	Single Pulse Avalanche Energy ③	181	mJ
$E_{AS}$ (tested)	Single Pulse Avalanche Energy Tested Value ⑩	247	
$I_{AR}$	Avalanche Current ②	See Fig. 14, 15, 24a, 24b	A
$E_{AR}$	Repetitive Avalanche Energy ②		mJ

**Thermal Resistance**

Symbol	Parameter	Typ.	Max.	Units
$R_{θJC}$	Junction-to-Case ⑧⑨	—	0.92	°C/W
$R_{θCS}$	Case-to-Sink, Flat, Greased Surface	0.50	—	
$R_{θJA}$	Junction-to-Ambient	—	62	

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

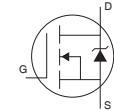
Symbol	Parameter	Min.	Typ.	Max.	Units	Conditions
$V_{(BR)DSS}$	Drain-to-Source Breakdown Voltage	40	—	—	V	$V_{GS} = 0V, I_D = 250\mu\text{A}$
$ΔV_{(BR)DSS}/ΔT_J$	Breakdown Voltage Temp. Coefficient	—	0.026	—	V/°C	Reference to $25^\circ\text{C}$ , $I_D = 1.0\text{mA}$ ②
$R_{DS(on)}$	Static Drain-to-Source On-Resistance	—	2.1	2.5	mΩ	$V_{GS} = 10V, I_D = 100\text{A}$ ⑤
$V_{GS(th)}$	Gate Threshold Voltage	2.2	3.0	3.9	V	$V_{DS} = V_{GS}, I_D = 100\mu\text{A}$
$I_{DSS}$	Drain-to-Source Leakage Current	—	—	1.0	μA	$V_{DS} = 40V, V_{GS} = 0V$
		—	—	150	μA	$V_{DS} = 40V, V_{GS} = 0V, T_J = 125^\circ\text{C}$
$I_{GSS}$	Gate-to-Source Forward Leakage	—	—	100	nA	$V_{GS} = 20V$
	Gate-to-Source Reverse Leakage	—	—	-100	nA	$V_{GS} = -20V$
$R_G$	Internal Gate Resistance	—	2.3	—	Ω	

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

Symbol	Parameter	Min.	Typ.	Max.	Units	Conditions
$g_{fs}$	Forward Transconductance	100	—	—	S	$V_{DS} = 10V, I_D = 100\text{A}$
$Q_g$	Total Gate Charge	—	107	161	nC	$I_D = 100\text{A}$
$Q_{gs}$	Gate-to-Source Charge	—	29	—		$V_{DS} = 20V$
$Q_{gd}$	Gate-to-Drain ("Miller") Charge	—	39	—		$V_{GS} = 10V$ ⑤
$Q_{sync}$	Total Gate Charge Sync. ( $Q_g - Q_{gd}$ )	—	68	—		$I_D = 100\text{A}, V_{DS} = 0V, V_{GS} = 10V$
$t_{d(on)}$	Turn-On Delay Time	—	14	—	ns	$V_{DD} = 26V$
$t_r$	Rise Time	—	128	—		$I_D = 100\text{A}$
$t_{d(off)}$	Turn-Off Delay Time	—	55	—		$R_G = 2.7\Omega$
$t_f$	Fall Time	—	77	—		$V_{GS} = 10V$
$C_{iss}$	Input Capacitance	—	5193	—	pF	$V_{GS} = 0V$
$C_{oss}$	Output Capacitance	—	754	—		$V_{DS} = 25V$
$C_{rss}$	Reverse Transfer Capacitance	—	519	—		$f = 1.0 \text{ MHz, See Fig. 5}$
$C_{oss \text{ eff. (ER)}}$	Effective Output Capacitance (Energy Related)	—	878	—		$V_{GS} = 0V, V_{DS} = 0V \text{ to } 32V$ ⑦, See Fig. 11
$C_{oss \text{ eff. (TR)}}$	Effective Output Capacitance (Time Related)	—	1225	—		$V_{GS} = 0V, V_{DS} = 0V \text{ to } 32V$ ⑥

## Diode Characteristics

Symbol	Parameter	Min.	Typ.	Max.	Units	Conditions
$I_S$	Continuous Source Current (Body Diode)	—	—	185 <sup>①</sup>	A	MOSFET symbol showing the integral reverse p-n junction diode.
$I_{SM}$	Pulsed Source Current (Body Diode) <sup>②</sup>	—	—	904		
$V_{SD}$	Diode Forward Voltage	—	0.9	1.3	V	$T_J = 25^\circ\text{C}$ , $I_S = 100\text{A}$ , $V_{GS} = 0\text{V}$ <sup>⑤</sup>
$dv/dt$	Peak Diode Recovery <sup>④</sup>	—	1.7	—	V/ns	$T_J = 175^\circ\text{C}$ , $I_S = 100\text{A}$ , $V_{DS} = 40\text{V}$
$t_{rr}$	Reverse Recovery Time	—	44	—	ns	$T_J = 25^\circ\text{C}$ $V_R = 34\text{V}$ , $T_J = 125^\circ\text{C}$ $I_F = 100\text{A}$
$Q_{rr}$	Reverse Recovery Charge	—	44	—	nC	$T_J = 25^\circ\text{C}$ $di/dt = 100\text{A}/\mu\text{s}$ <sup>⑤</sup>
$I_{RRM}$	Reverse Recovery Current	—	1.9	—	A	$T_J = 25^\circ\text{C}$
$t_{on}$	Forward Turn-On Time	Intrinsic turn-on time is negligible (turn-on is dominated by LS+LD)				



## Notes:

- <sup>①</sup> Calculated continuous current based on maximum allowable junction temperature. Bond wire current limit is 120A. Note that current limitations arising from heating of the device leads may occur with some lead mounting arrangements. (Refer to AN-1140)  
<sup>②</sup> Repetitive rating; pulse width limited by max. junction temperature.  
<sup>③</sup> Limited by  $T_{Jmax}$ , starting  $T_J = 25^\circ\text{C}$ ,  $L = 0.036\text{mH}$ ,  $R_G = 50\Omega$ ,  $I_{AS} = 100\text{A}$ ,  $V_{GS} = 10\text{V}$ . Part not recommended for use above this value.  
<sup>④</sup>  $I_{SD} \leq 100\text{A}$ ,  $di/dt \leq 1295\text{A}/\mu\text{s}$ ,  $V_{DD} \leq V_{(BR)DSS}$ ,  $T_J \leq 175^\circ\text{C}$ .

- <sup>⑤</sup> Pulse width  $\leq 400\mu\text{s}$ ; duty cycle  $\leq 2\%$ .  
<sup>⑥</sup>  $C_{oss}$  eff. (TR) is a fixed capacitance that gives the same charging time as  $C_{oss}$  while  $V_{DS}$  is rising from 0 to 80%  $V_{DSS}$ .  
<sup>⑦</sup>  $C_{oss}$  eff. (ER) is a fixed capacitance that gives the same energy as  $C_{oss}$  while  $V_{DS}$  is rising from 0 to 80%  $V_{DSS}$ .  
<sup>⑧</sup>  $R_\theta$  is measured at  $T_J$  approximately  $90^\circ\text{C}$ .  
<sup>⑨</sup>  $R_{\theta JC}$  value shown is at time zero.

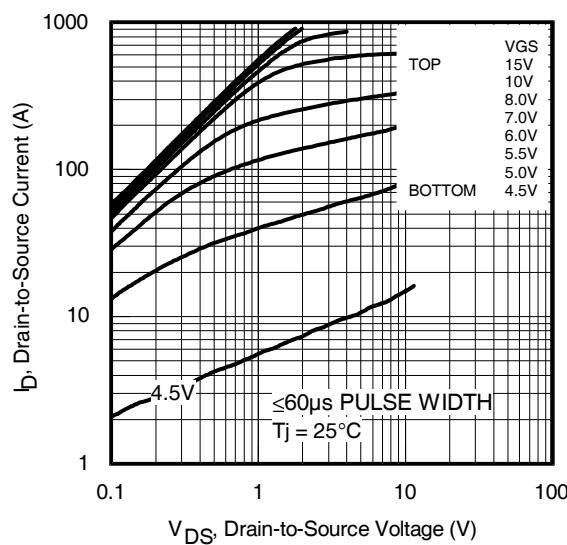


Fig 1. Typical Output Characteristics

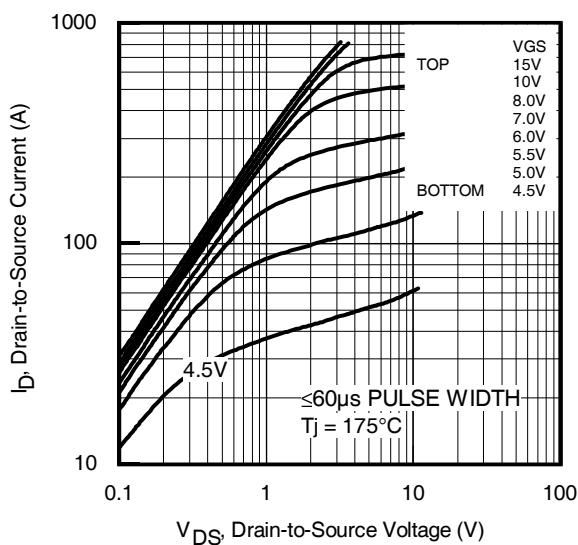


Fig 2. Typical Output Characteristics

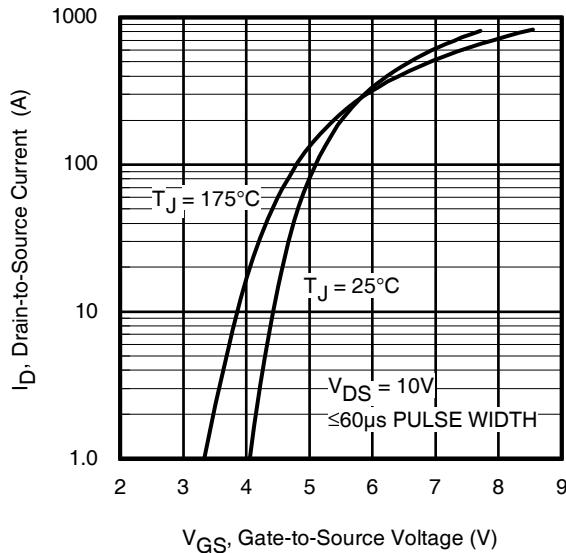


Fig 3. Typical Transfer Characteristics

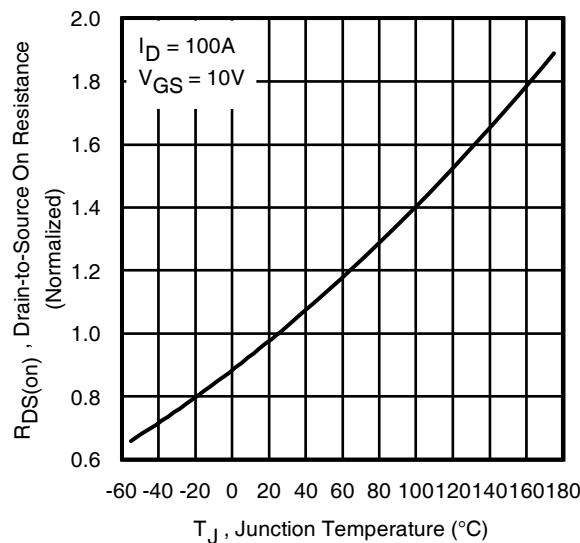


Fig 4. Normalized On-Resistance vs. Temperature

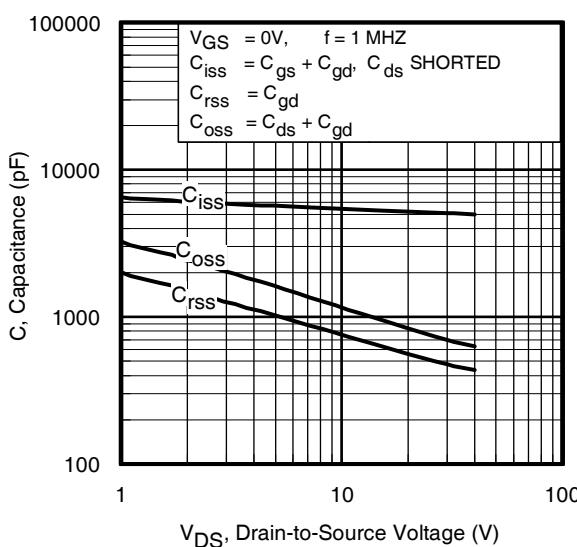


Fig 5. Typical Capacitance vs. Drain-to-Source Voltage

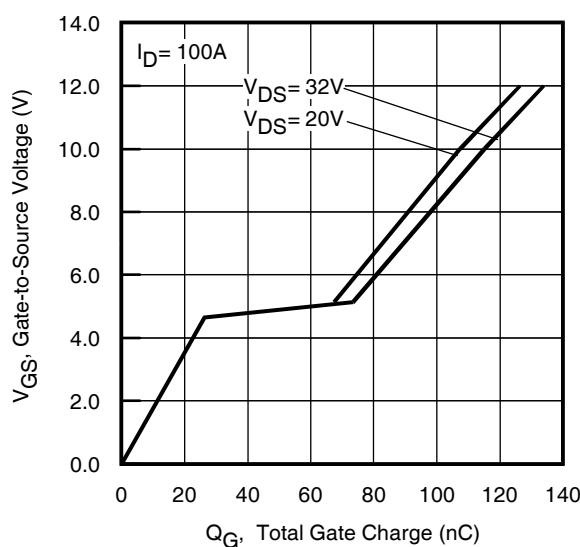
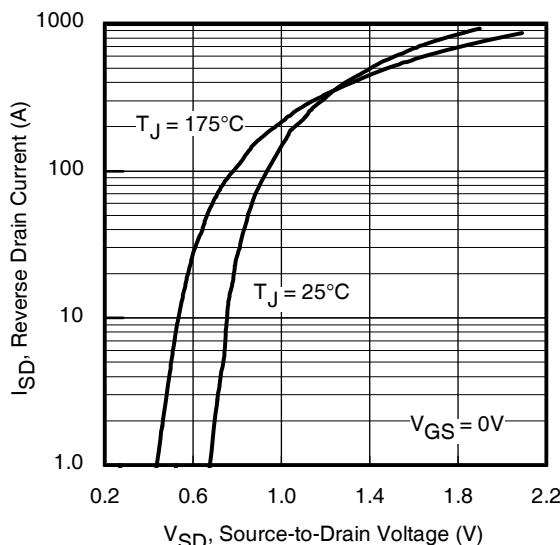
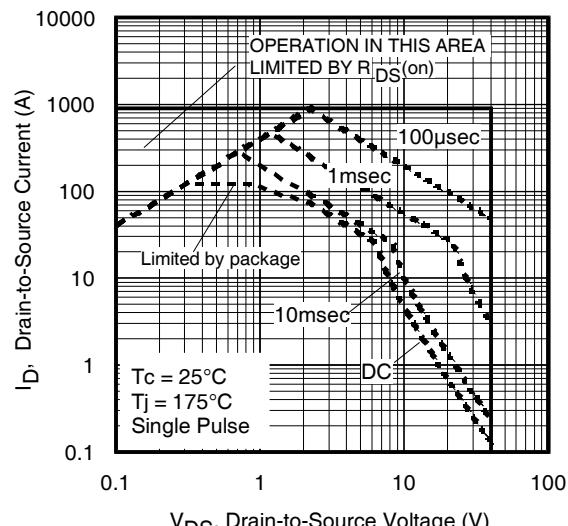


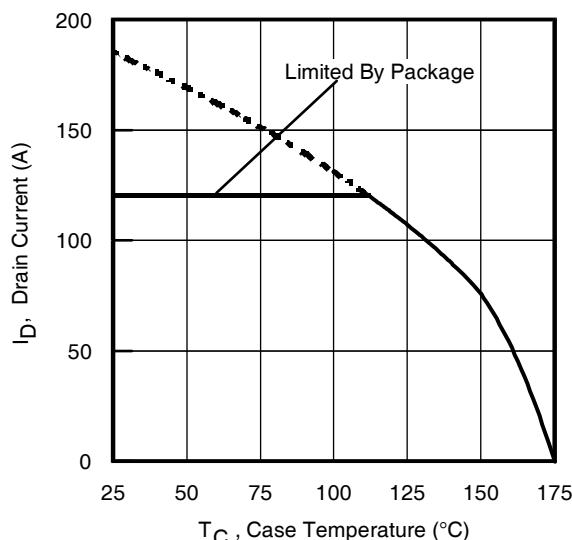
Fig 6. Typical Gate Charge vs. Gate-to-Source Voltage



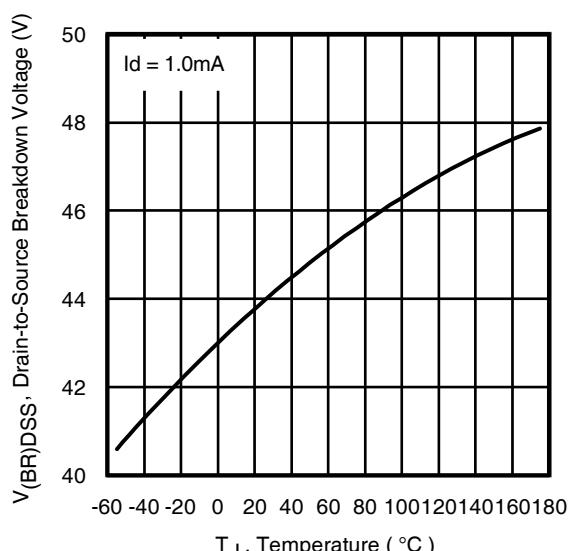
**Fig 7.** Typical Source-Drain Diode Forward Voltage



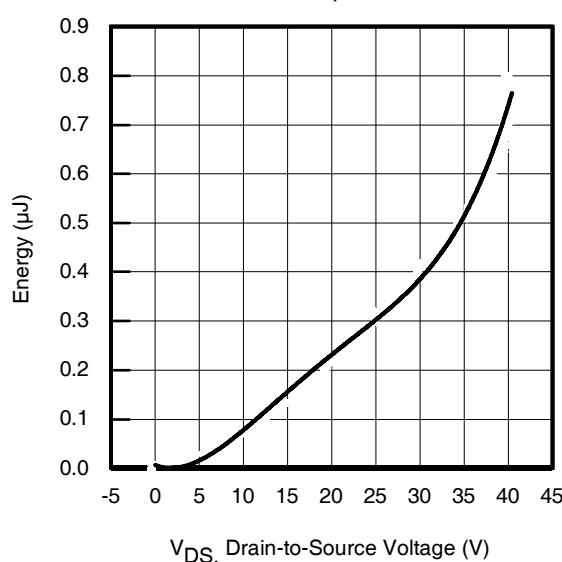
**Fig 8.** Maximum Safe Operating Area



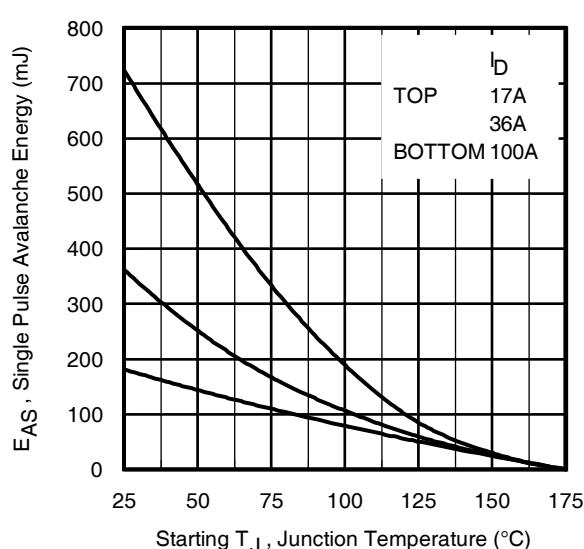
**Fig 9.** Maximum Drain Current vs. Case Temperature



**Fig 10.** Drain-to-Source Breakdown Voltage



**Fig 11.** Typical  $C_{oss}$  Stored Energy



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

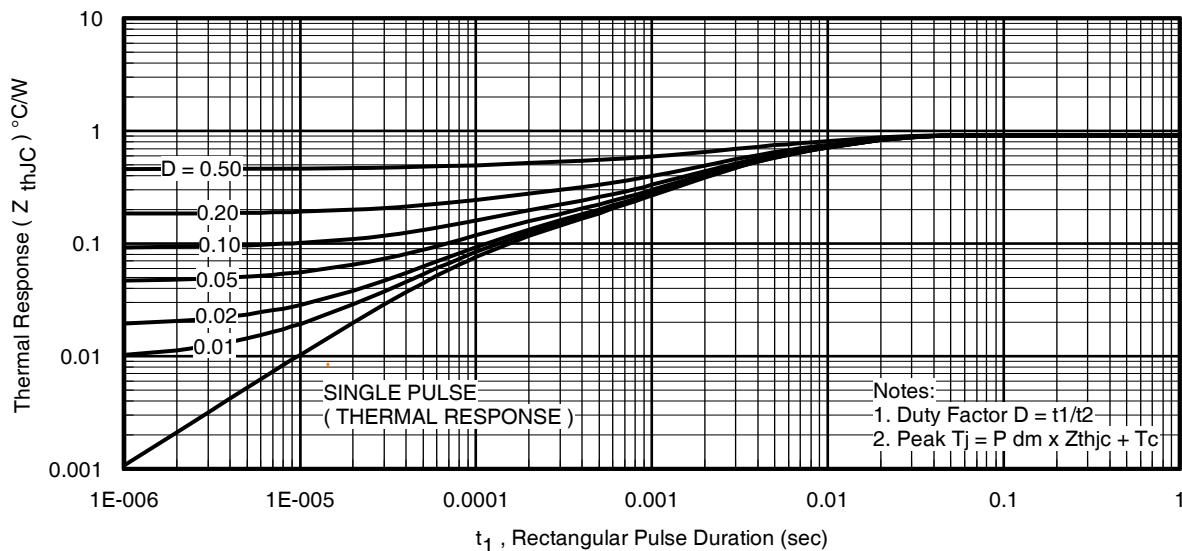


Fig 13. Maximum Effective Transient Thermal Impedance, Junction-to-Case

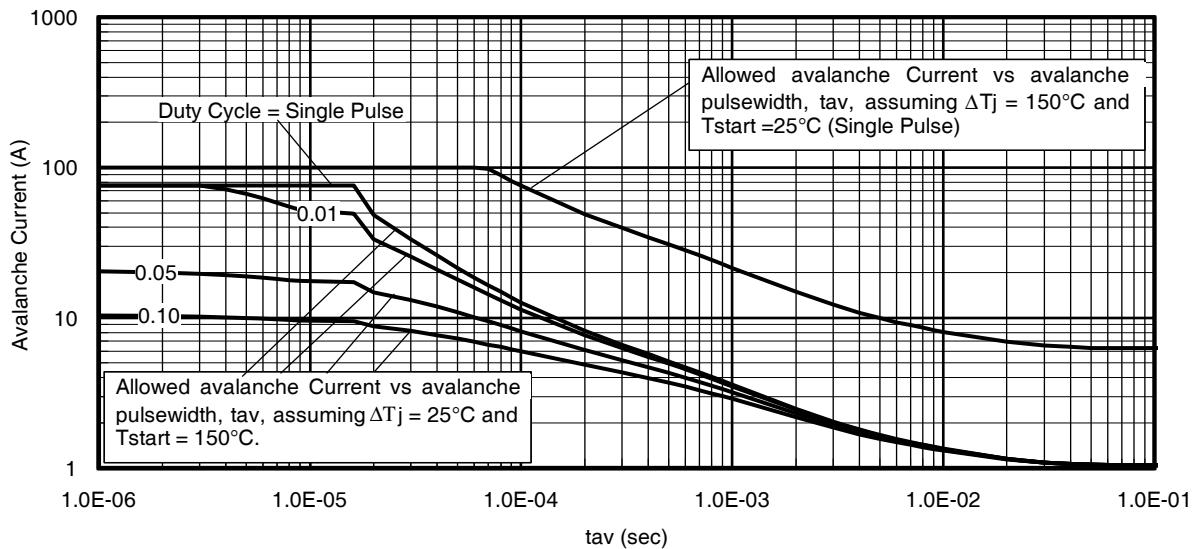
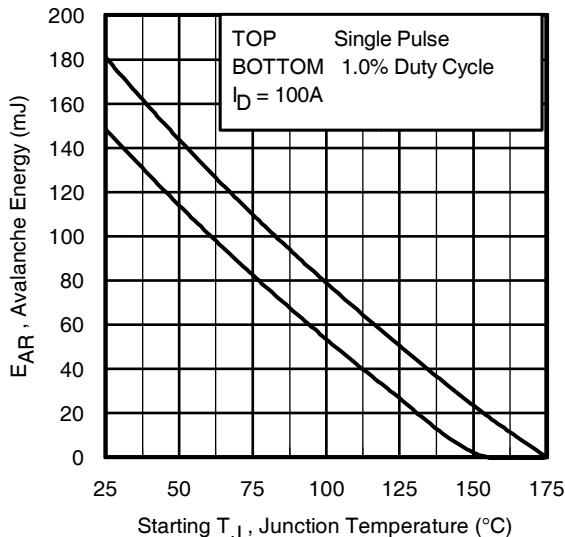


Fig 14. Typical Avalanche Current vs.Pulsewidth



Notes on Repetitive Avalanche Curves , Figures 14, 15  
(For further info, see AN-1005 at [www.irf.com](http://www.irf.com))

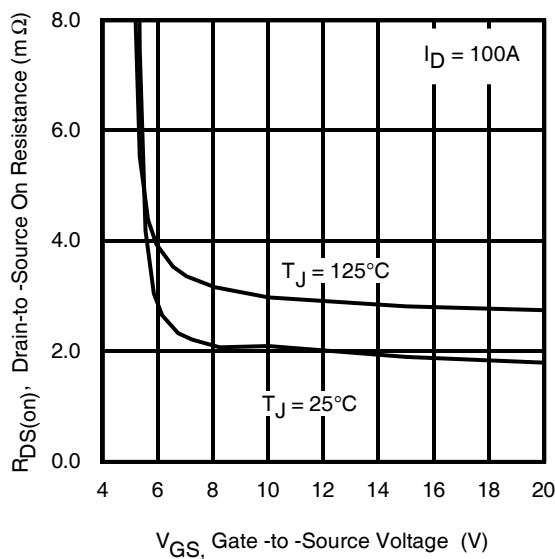
1. Avalanche failures assumption:  
Purely a thermal phenomenon and failure occurs at a temperature far in excess of  $T_{jmax}$ . This is validated for every part type.
2. Safe operation in Avalanche is allowed as long as  $T_{jmax}$  is not exceeded.
3. Equation below based on circuit and waveforms shown in Figures 24a, 24b.
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 14, 15).
- $t_{av}$  = Average time in avalanche.
- $D$  = Duty cycle in avalanche =  $t_{av}/t_f$
- $Z_{thJC}(D, t_{av})$  = Transient thermal resistance, see Figures 13)

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

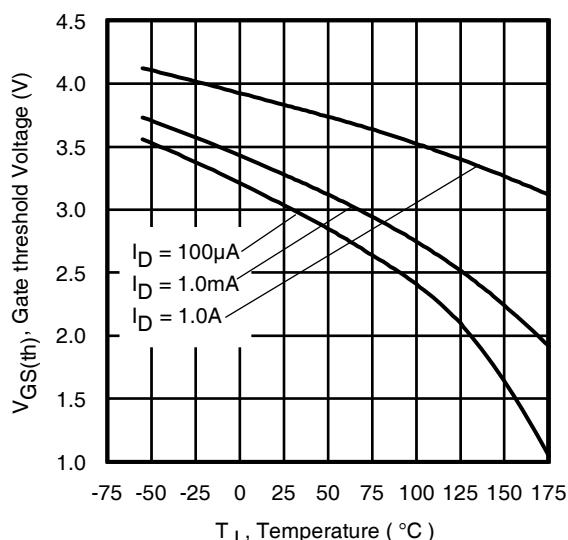
$$I_{av} = 2\Delta T / [1.3 \cdot BV \cdot Z_{th}]$$

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

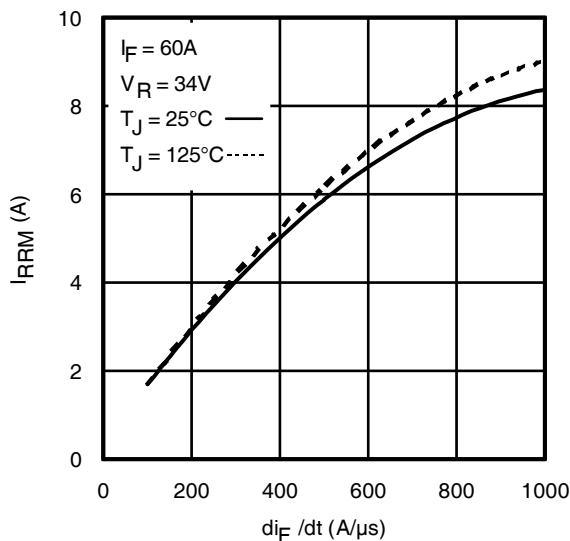
Fig 15. Maximum Avalanche Energy vs. Temperature



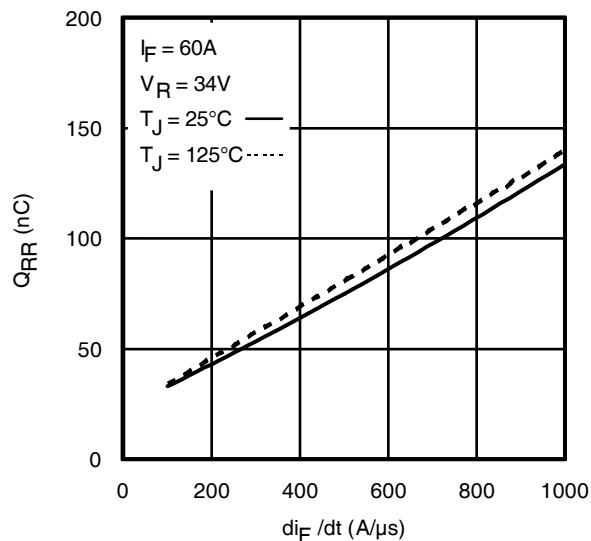
**Fig. 16.** On-Resistance vs. Gate Voltage



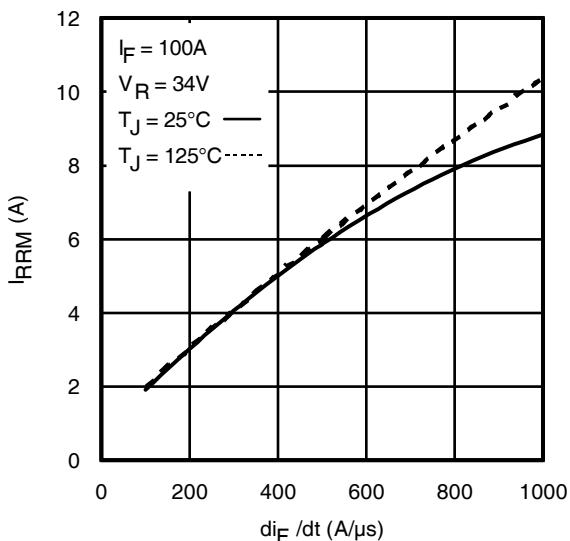
**Fig. 17.** Threshold Voltage vs. Temperature



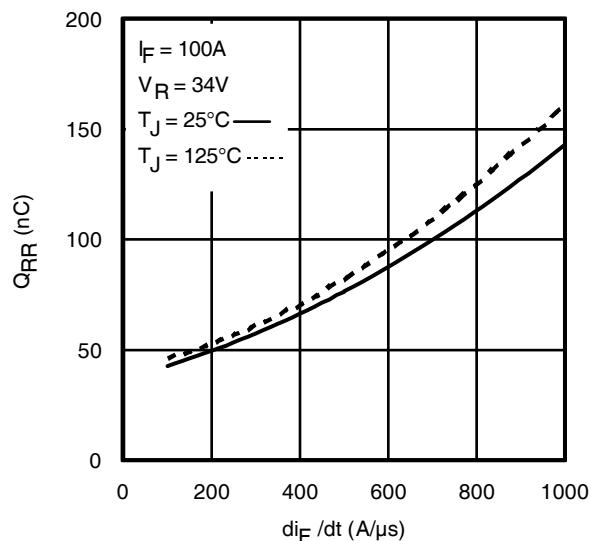
**Fig. 18** - Typical Recovery Current vs.  $di_F/dt$



**Fig. 19** - Typical Stored Charge vs.  $di_F/dt$



**Fig. 20** - Typical Recovery Current vs.  $di_F/dt$



**Fig. 21** - Typical Stored Charge vs.  $di_F/dt$

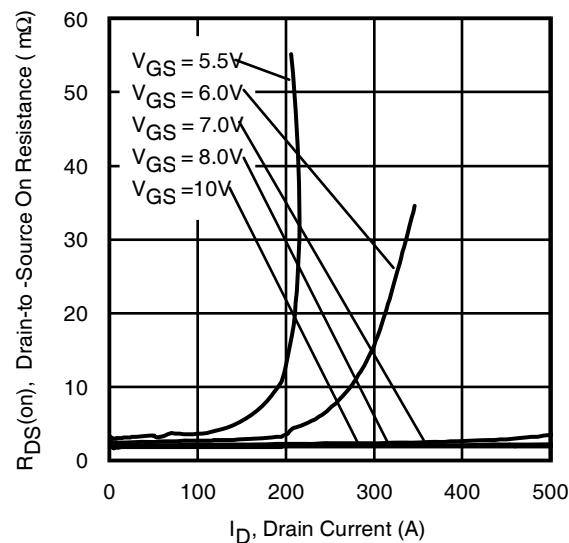
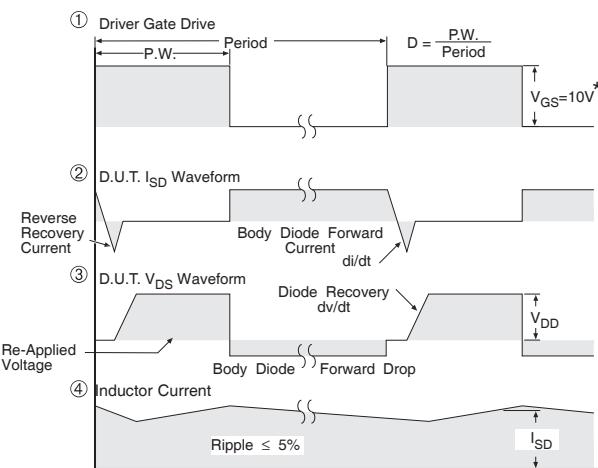
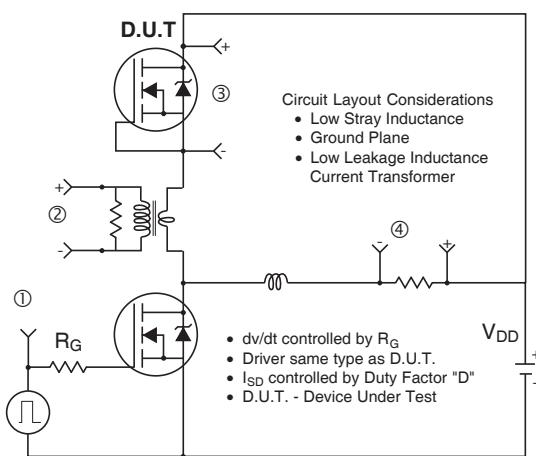
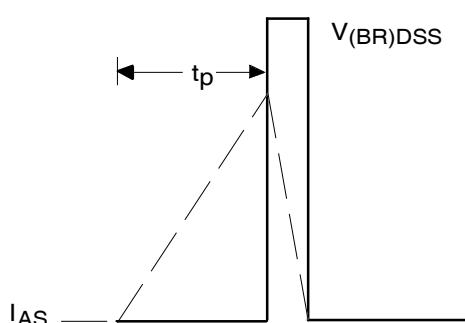
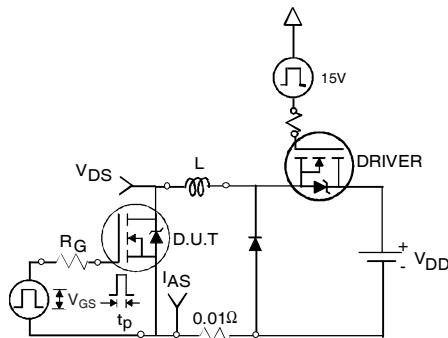


Fig 22. Typical On-Resistance vs. Drain Current



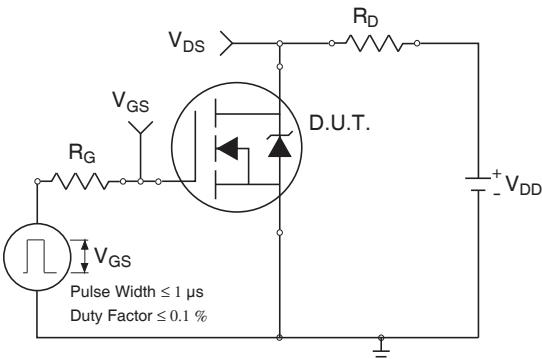
\*  $V_{GS} = 5V$  for Logic Level Devices

**Fig 23.** Peak Diode Recovery  $dv/dt$  Test Circuit for N-Channel HEXFET® Power MOSFETs

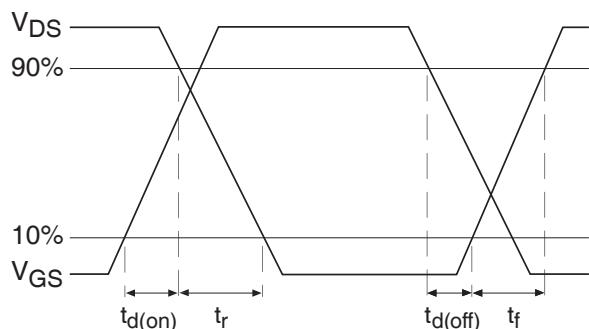


**Fig 24a.** Unclamped Inductive Test Circuit

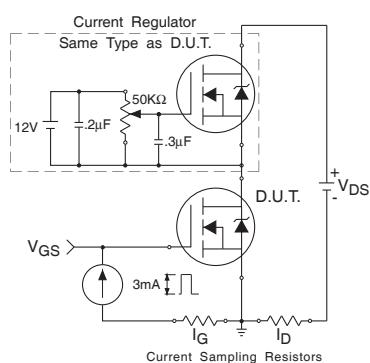
**Fig 24b.** Unclamped Inductive Waveforms



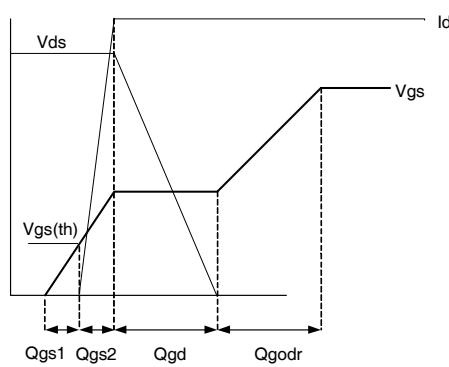
**Fig 25a.** Switching Time Test Circuit



**Fig 25b.** Switching Time Waveforms



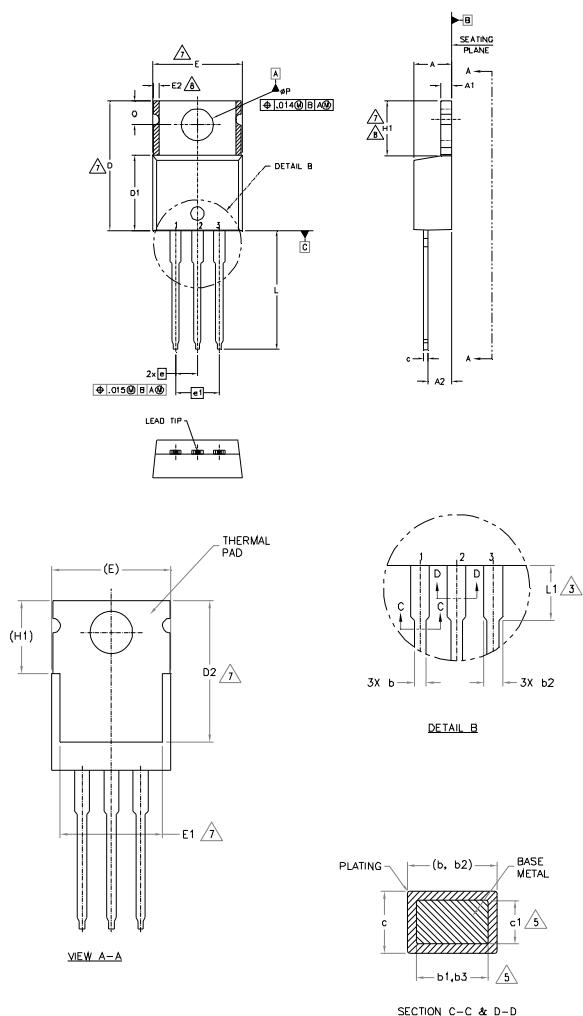
**Fig 26a.** Gate Charge Test Circuit



**Fig 26b.** Gate Charge Waveform

## TO-220AB Package Outline

Dimensions are shown in millimeters (inches)



SYMBOL	DIMENSIONS				NOTES	
	MILLIMETERS		INCHES			
	MIN.	MAX.	MIN.	MAX.		
A	3.56	4.83	.140	.190		
A1	0.51	1.40	.020	.055		
A2	2.03	2.92	.080	.115		
b	0.38	1.01	.015	.040		
b1	0.38	0.97	.015	.038	5	
b2	1.14	1.78	.045	.070	5	
b3	1.14	1.73	.045	.068	5	
c	0.36	0.61	.014	.024		
c1	0.36	0.56	.014	.022	5	
D	14.22	16.51	.560	.650	4	
D1	8.38	9.02	.330	.355		
D2	11.68	12.88	.460	.507	7	
E	9.65	10.67	.380	.420	4,7	
E1	6.86	8.89	.270	.350	7	
E2	—	0.76	—	.030	8	
e	2.54 BSC		.100 BSC			
e1	5.08 BSC		.200 BSC			
H1	5.84	6.86	.230	.270	7,8	
L	12.70	14.73	.500	.580		
L1	3.56	4.06	.140	.160	3	
øP	3.54	4.08	.139	.161		
Q	2.54	3.42	.100	.135		

## LEAD ASSIGNMENTS

## HEXFET

1. GATE
2. DRAIN
3. SOURCE

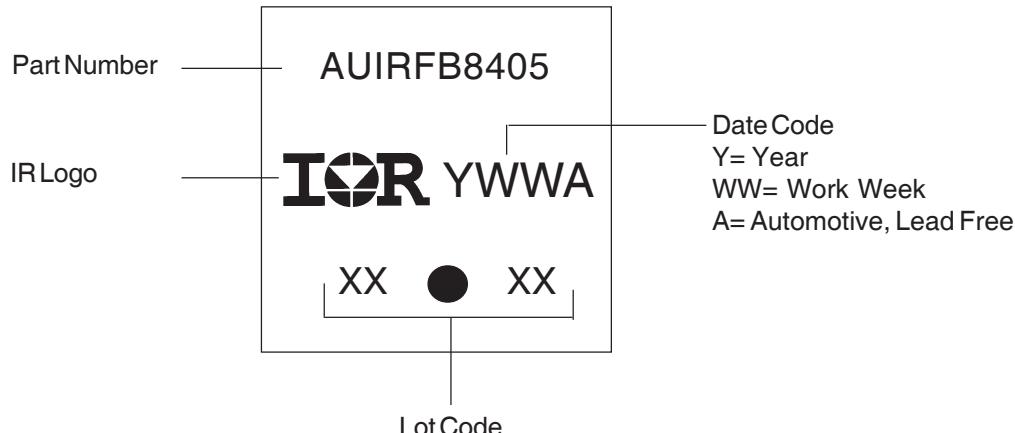
## IQOTS, CoPACK

1. GATE
2. COLLECTOR
3. Emitter

## DIODES

1. ANODE
2. CATHODE
3. ANODE

## TO-220AB Part Marking Information



TO-220AB packages are not recommended for Surface Mount Application.

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

**Qualification Information<sup>†</sup>**

<b>Qualification Level</b>		Automotive (per AEC-Q101)	
Comments: This part number(s) passed Automotive qualification. IR's Industrial and Consumer qualification level is granted by extension of the higher Automotive level.			
		TO-220	N/A
ESD	Machine Model	Class M3 (+/- 400V) <sup>††</sup> AEC-Q101-002	
	Human Body Model	Class H1C (+/- 2000V) <sup>††</sup> AEC-Q101-001	
	Charged Device Model	Class C5 (+/- 2000V) <sup>††</sup> AEC-Q101-005	
<b>RoHS Compliant</b>		Yes	

<sup>†</sup> Qualification standards can be found at International Rectifier's web site: <http://www.irf.com/>

<sup>††</sup> Highest passing voltage.

## IMPORTANT NOTICE

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