

# IRLL024ZPbF

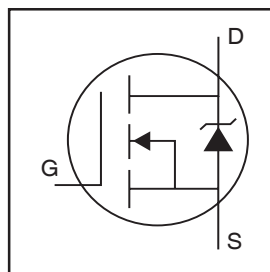
HEXFET® Power MOSFET

## Features

- Advanced Process Technology
- Ultra Low On-Resistance
- 150°C Operating Temperature
- Fast Switching
- Repetitive Avalanche Allowed up to  $T_{jmax}$
- Lead-Free

## Description

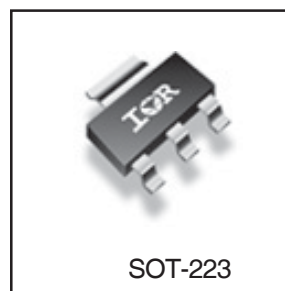
This HEXFET® Power MOSFET utilizes the latest processing techniques to achieve extremely low on-resistance per silicon area. Additional features of this design are a 150°C junction operating temperature, fast switching speed and improved repetitive avalanche rating. These features combine to make this design an extremely efficient and reliable device for use in a wide variety of applications.



$$V_{DSS} = 55V$$

$$R_{DS(on)} = 60m\Omega$$

$$I_D = 5.0A$$



## Absolute Maximum Ratings

|                              | Parameter                                                    | Max.                     | Units |
|------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------|-------|
| $I_D @ T_A = 25^\circ C$     | Continuous Drain Current, $V_{GS} @ 10V$ (Silicon Limited) ⑦ | 5.0                      | A     |
| $I_D @ T_A = 70^\circ C$     | Continuous Drain Current, $V_{GS} @ 10V$ ⑦                   | 4.0                      |       |
| $I_{DM}$                     | Pulsed Drain Current ①                                       | 40                       |       |
| $P_D @ T_A = 25^\circ C$     | Power Dissipation ⑦                                          | 2.8                      |       |
| $P_D @ T_A = 25^\circ C$     | Power Dissipation ③                                          | 1.0                      | W     |
|                              | Linear Derating Factor ⑦                                     | 0.02                     | W/°C  |
| $V_{GS}$                     | Gate-to-Source Voltage                                       | $\pm 16$                 | V     |
| $E_{AS}$ (Thermally limited) | Single Pulse Avalanche Energy ②                              | 21                       | mJ    |
| $E_{AS}$ (Tested )           | Single Pulse Avalanche Energy Tested Value ⑥                 | 38                       |       |
| $I_{AR}$                     | 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                                    |                          |       |

## Thermal Resistance

|                 | Parameter                                       | Typ. | Max. | Units |
|-----------------|-------------------------------------------------|------|------|-------|
| $R_{\theta JA}$ | Junction-to-Ambient (PCB mount, steady state) ⑦ | —    | 45   | °C/W  |
| $R_{\theta JA}$ | Junction-to-Ambient (PCB mount, steady state) ⑧ | —    | 120  |       |

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  | —    | 0.049 | —    | V/ $^\circ\text{C}$ | Reference to $25^\circ\text{C}$ , $I_D = 1mA$        |
| $R_{DS(on)}$                    | Static Drain-to-Source On-Resistance | —    | 48    | 60   | m $\Omega$          | $V_{GS} = 10V, I_D = 3.0A$ ③                         |
|                                 |                                      | —    | —     | 80   |                     | $V_{GS} = 5.0V, I_D = 3.0A$ ③                        |
|                                 |                                      | —    | —     | 100  |                     | $V_{GS} = 4.5V, I_D = 3.0A$ ③                        |
| $V_{GS(th)}$                    | Gate Threshold Voltage               | 1.0  | —     | 3.0  | V                   | $V_{DS} = V_{GS}, I_D = 250\mu A$                    |
| $g_{fs}$                        | Forward Transconductance             | 7.5  | —     | —    | S                   | $V_{DS} = 25V, V_{GS} = 3.0A$                        |
| $I_{DSS}$                       | Drain-to-Source Leakage Current      | —    | —     | 20   | $\mu A$             | $V_{DS} = 55V, V_{GS} = 0V$                          |
|                                 |                                      | —    | —     | 250  |                     | $V_{DS} = 55V, V_{GS} = 0V, T_J = 125^\circ\text{C}$ |
| $I_{GSS}$                       | Gate-to-Source Forward Leakage       | —    | —     | 200  | nA                  | $V_{GS} = 16V$                                       |
|                                 | Gate-to-Source Reverse Leakage       | —    | —     | -200 |                     | $V_{GS} = -16V$                                      |
| $Q_g$                           | Total Gate Charge                    | —    | 7.0   | 11   | nC                  | $I_D = 3.0A$                                         |
| $Q_{gs}$                        | Gate-to-Source Charge                | —    | 1.5   | —    |                     | $V_{DS} = 44V$                                       |
| $Q_{gd}$                        | Gate-to-Drain ("Miller") Charge      | —    | 4.0   | —    |                     | $V_{GS} = 5.0V$ ③                                    |
| $t_{d(on)}$                     | Turn-On Delay Time                   | —    | 8.6   | —    | ns                  | $V_{DD} = 28V$                                       |
| $t_r$                           | Rise Time                            | —    | 33    | —    |                     | $I_D = 3.0A$                                         |
| $t_{d(off)}$                    | Turn-Off Delay Time                  | —    | 20    | —    |                     | $R_G = 56\Omega$                                     |
| $t_f$                           | Fall Time                            | —    | 15    | —    |                     | $V_{GS} = 5.0V$ ③                                    |
| $C_{iss}$                       | Input Capacitance                    | —    | 380   | —    | pF                  | $V_{GS} = 0V$                                        |
| $C_{oss}$                       | Output Capacitance                   | —    | 66    | —    |                     | $V_{DS} = 25V$                                       |
| $C_{rss}$                       | Reverse Transfer Capacitance         | —    | 36    | —    |                     | $f = 1.0MHz$                                         |
| $C_{oss}$                       | Output Capacitance                   | —    | 220   | —    |                     | $V_{GS} = 0V, V_{DS} = 1.0V, f = 1.0MHz$             |
| $C_{oss}$                       | Output Capacitance                   | —    | 53    | —    |                     | $V_{GS} = 0V, V_{DS} = 44V, f = 1.0MHz$              |
| $C_{oss\text{ eff.}}$           | Effective Output Capacitance         | —    | 93    | —    |                     | $V_{GS} = 0V, V_{DS} = 0V \text{ to } 44V$ ④         |

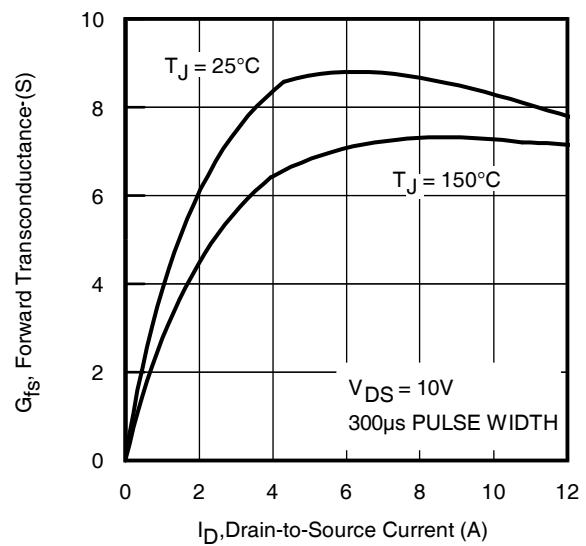
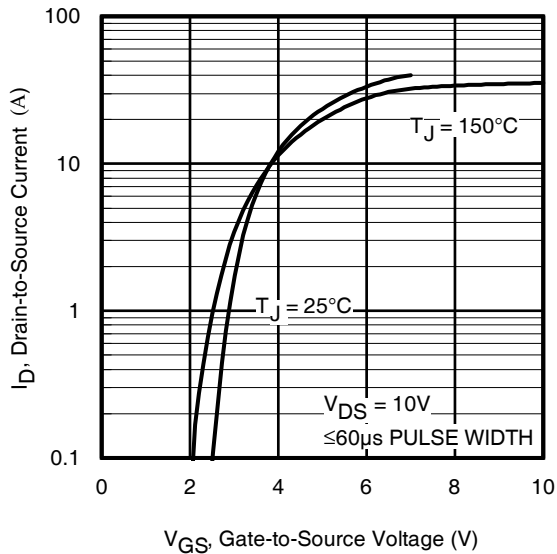
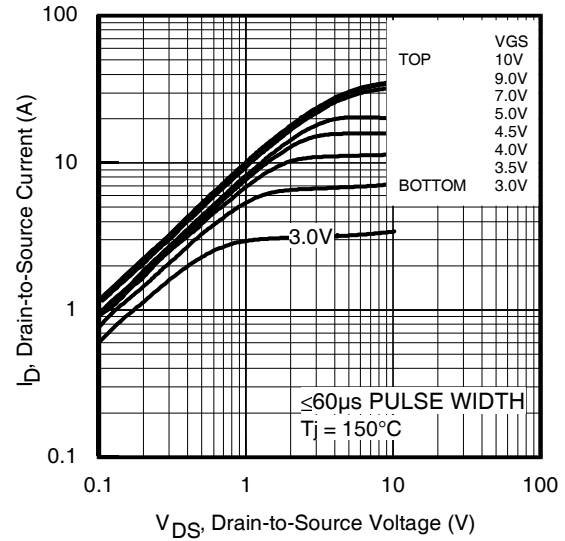
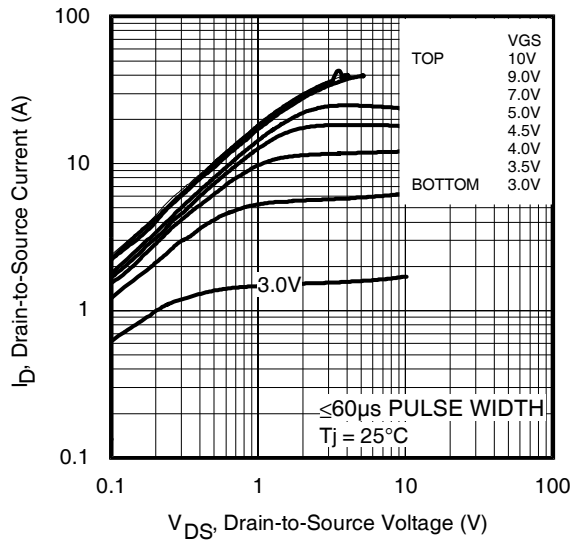
## Source-Drain Ratings and Characteristics

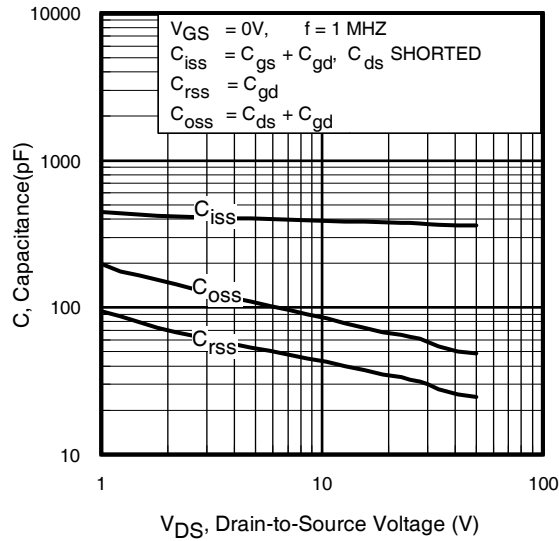
|          | Parameter                                 | Min.                                                                    | Typ. | Max. | Units | Conditions                                                              |
|----------|-------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------|------|------|-------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| $I_S$    | Continuous Source Current<br>(Body Diode) | —                                                                       | —    | 5.0  | A     | MOSFET symbol<br>showing the<br>integral reverse<br>p-n junction diode. |
| $I_{SM}$ | Pulsed Source Current<br>(Body Diode) ①   | —                                                                       | —    | 40   |       |                                                                         |
| $V_{SD}$ | Diode Forward Voltage                     | —                                                                       | —    | 1.3  | V     | $T_J = 25^\circ\text{C}, I_S = 3.0A, V_{GS} = 0V$ ②                     |
| $t_{rr}$ | Reverse Recovery Time                     | —                                                                       | 15   | 23   | ns    | $T_J = 25^\circ\text{C}, I_F = 3.0A, V_{DD} = 28V$                      |
| $Q_{rr}$ | Reverse Recovery Charge                   | —                                                                       | 9.1  | 14   | nC    | $di/dt = 100A/\mu s$ ③                                                  |
| $t_{on}$ | Forward Turn-On Time                      | Intrinsic turn-on time is negligible (turn-on is dominated by $LS+LD$ ) |      |      |       |                                                                         |

## Notes:

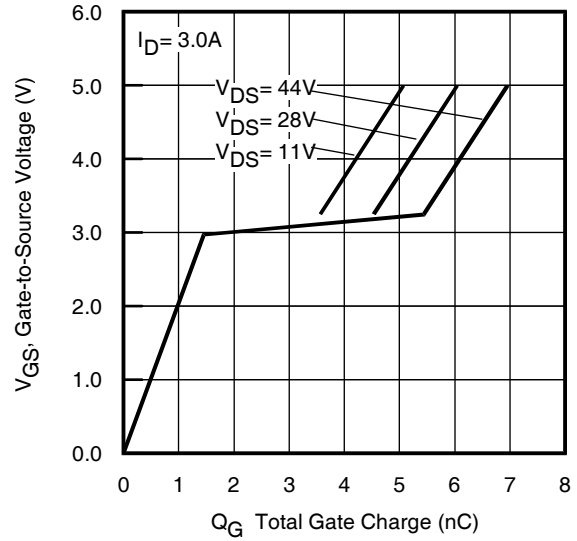
- ① Repetitive rating; pulse width limited by max. junction temperature. (See fig. 11).  
 ② Limited by  $T_{Jmax}$ , starting  $T_J = 25^\circ\text{C}$ ,  $L = 4.8mH$   
 $R_G = 25\Omega, I_{AS} = 3.0A, V_{GS} = 10V$ .  
 Part not recommended for use above this value.  
 ③ Pulse width  $\leq 1.0ms$ ; duty cycle  $\leq 2\%$ .  
 ④  $C_{oss\text{ eff.}}$  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 When mounted on 1 inch square copper board.  
 ⑧ When mounted on FR-4 board using minimum recommended footprint.

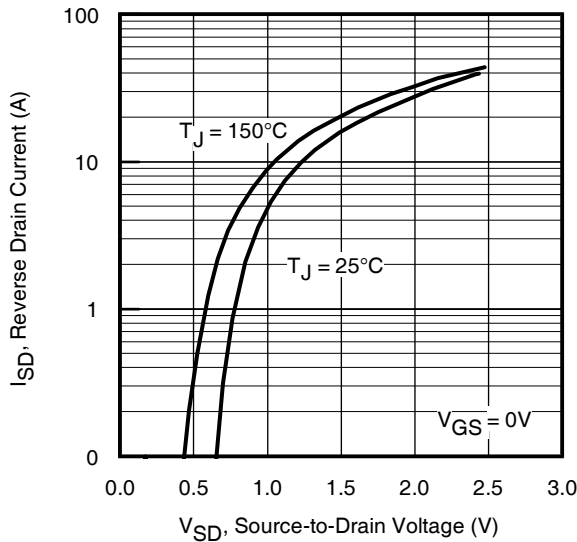




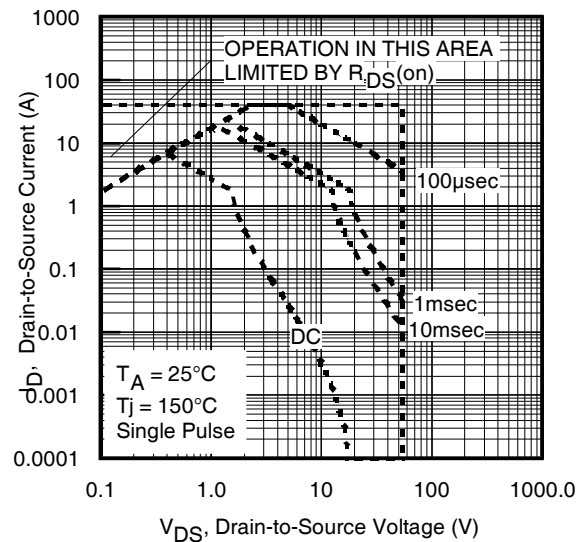
**Fig 5.** Typical Capacitance vs. Drain-to-Source Voltage



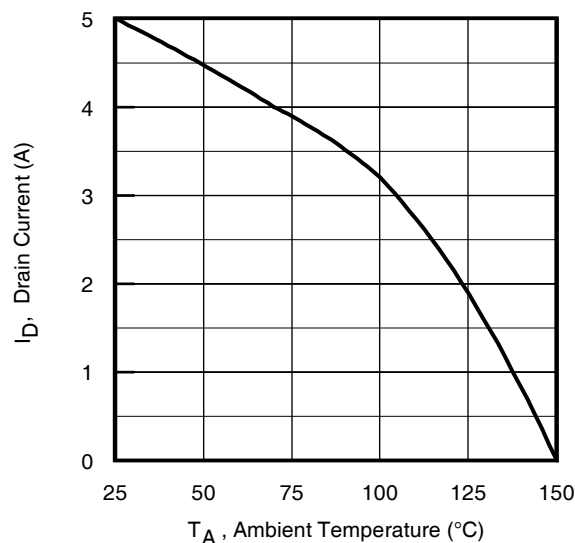
**Fig 6.** Typical Gate Charge vs. Gate-to-Source Voltage



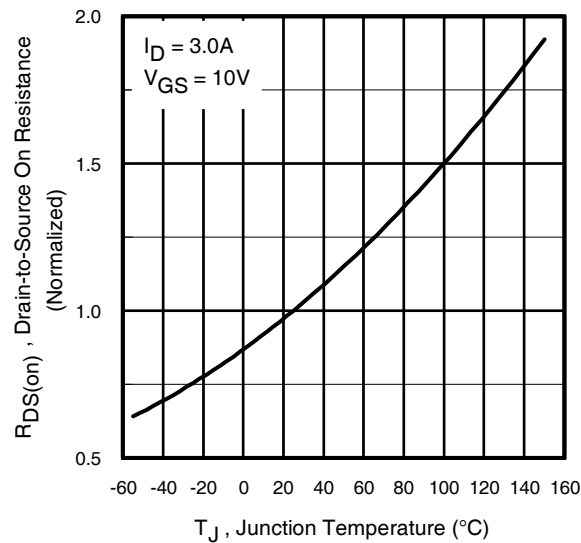
**Fig 7.** Typical Source-Drain Diode Forward Voltage



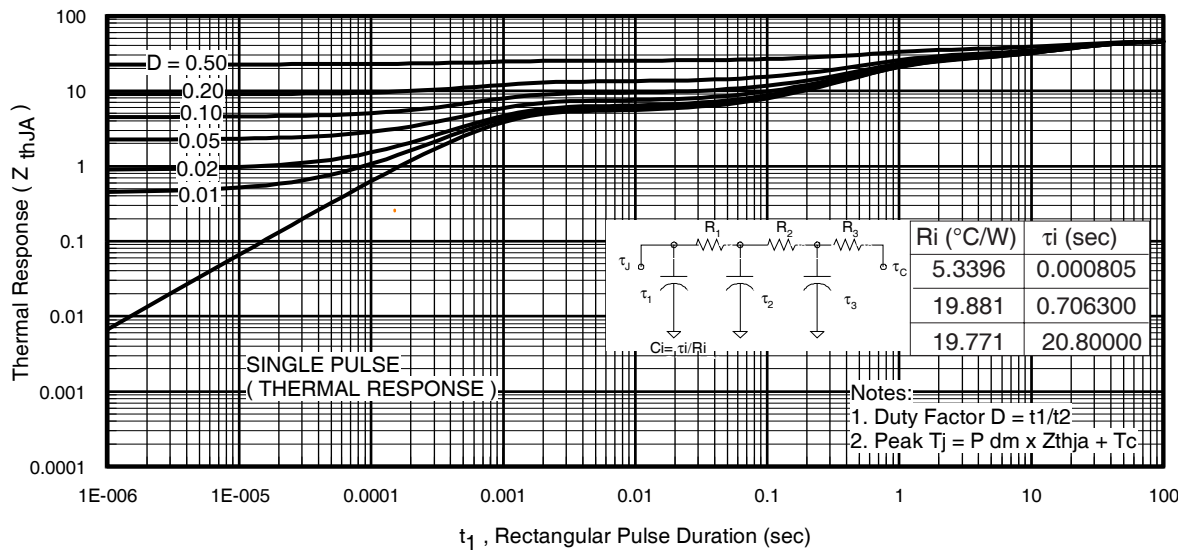
**Fig 8.** Maximum Safe Operating Area



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



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



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

# IRLL024ZPbF

International  
**IR** Rectifier



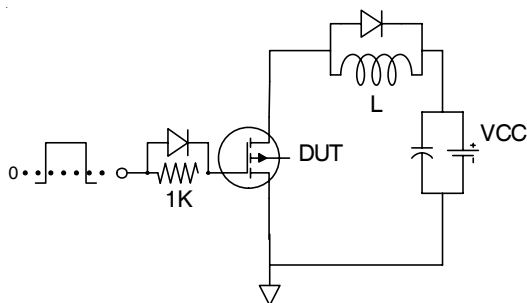
**Fig 12a.** Unclamped Inductive Test Circuit



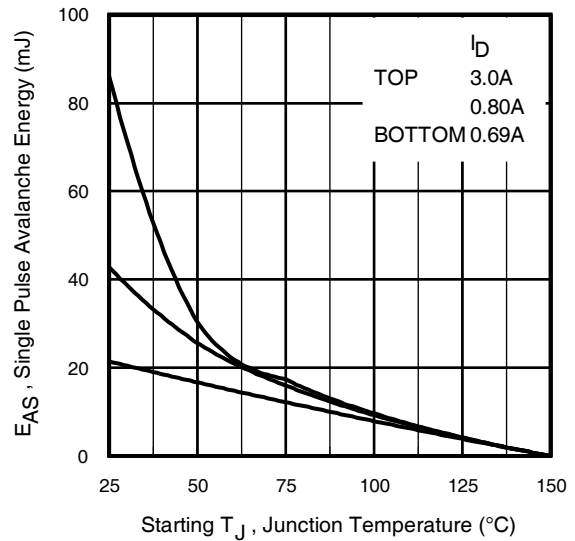
**Fig 12b.** Unclamped Inductive Waveforms



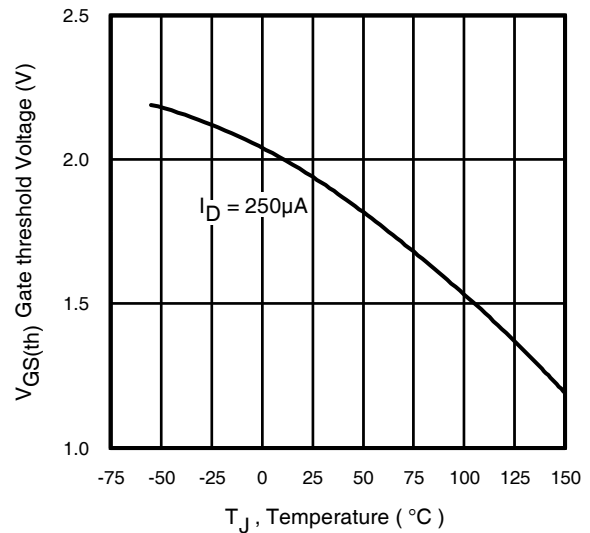
**Fig 13a.** Basic Gate Charge Waveform



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



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



**Fig 14.** Threshold Voltage vs. Temperature

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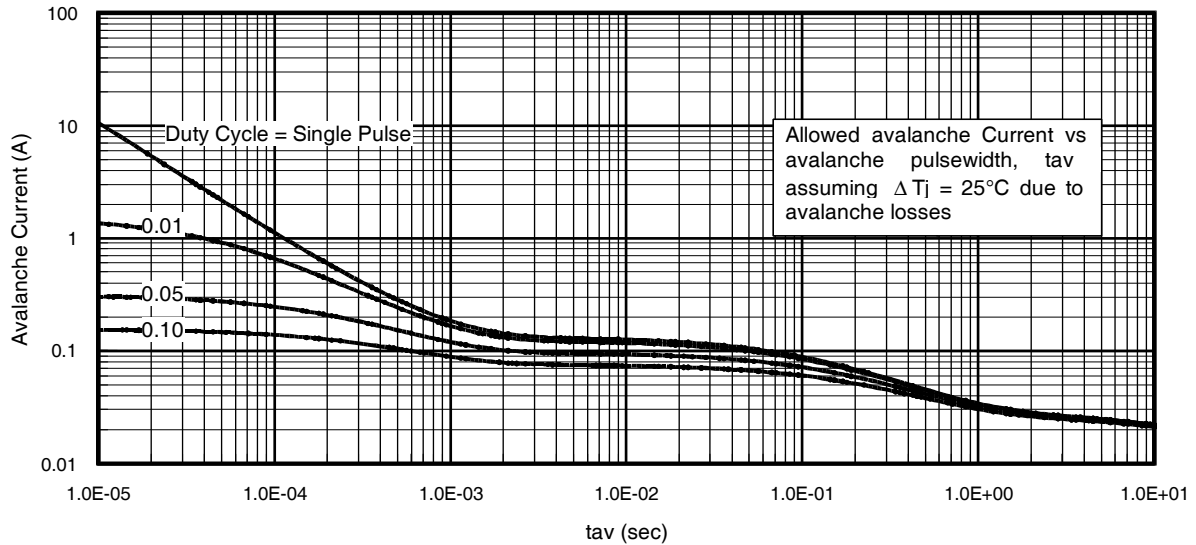


Fig 15. Typical Avalanche Current vs. Pulsewidth

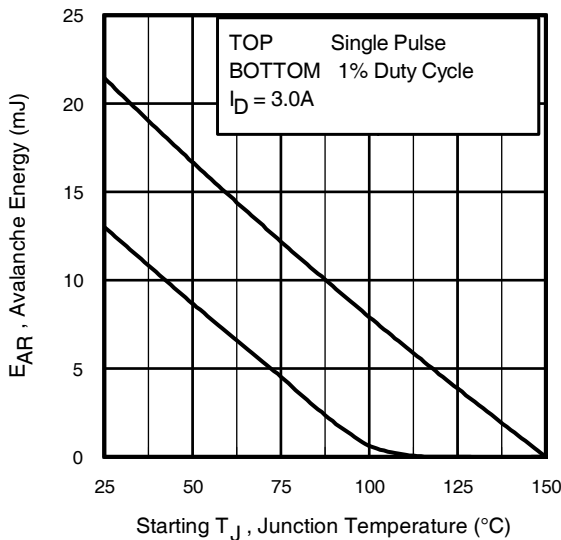


Fig 16. Maximum Avalanche Energy vs. Temperature

**Notes on Repetitive Avalanche Curves , Figures 15, 16:**  
(For further info, see AN-1005 at [www.irf.com](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 N-Channel HEXFET® Power MOSFETs**



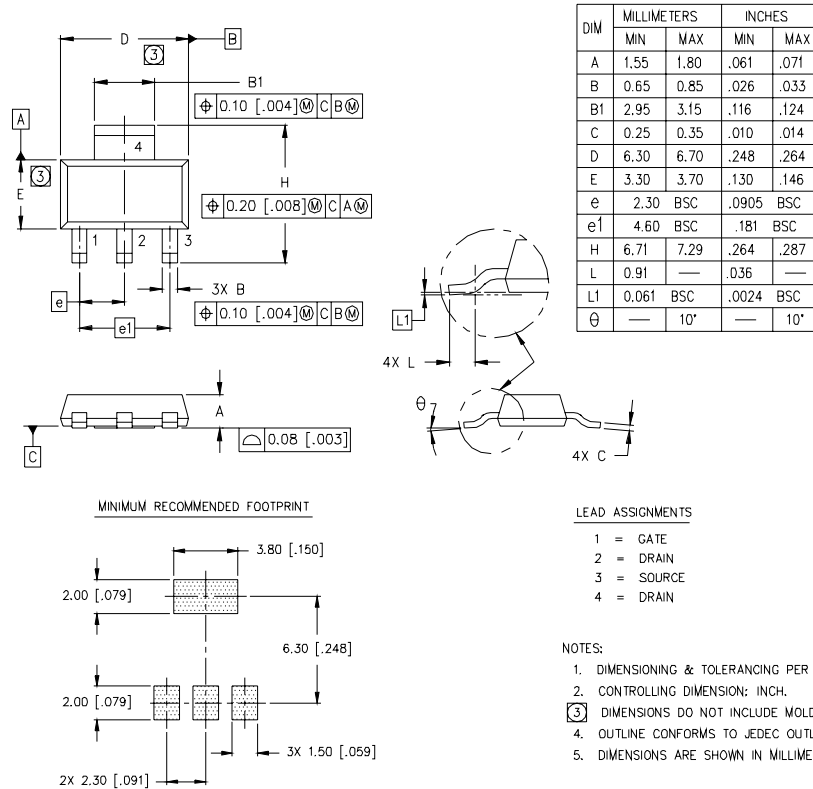
**Fig 18a. Switching Time Test Circuit**



**Fig 18b. Switching Time Waveforms**

## SOT-223 (TO-261AA) Package Outline

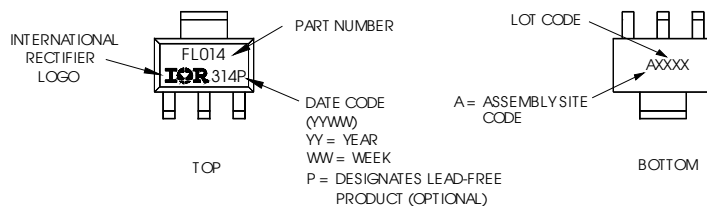
Dimensions are shown in millimeters (inches)



## SOT-223 (TO-261AA) Part Marking Information

### HEXFET PRODUCT MARKING

EXAMPLE: THIS IS AN IRFL014



### Notes:

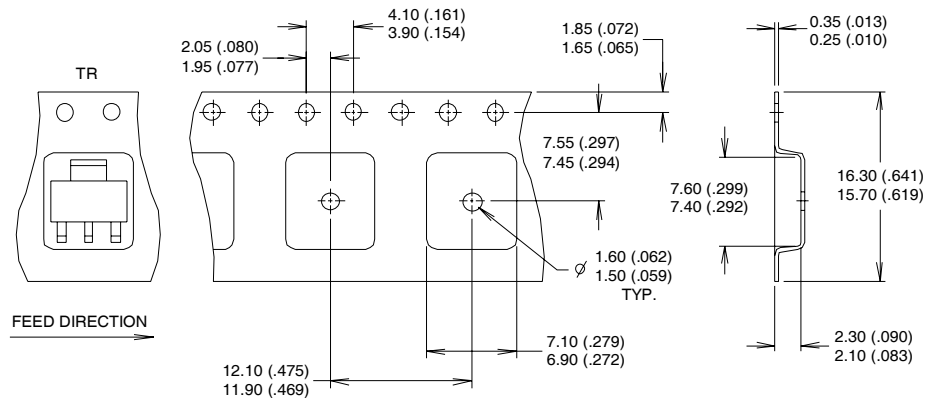
1. For an Automotive Qualified version of this part please see <http://www.irf.com/product-info/autol/>
2. For the most current drawing please refer to IR website at <http://www.irf.com/package/>

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International  
**IR** Rectifier

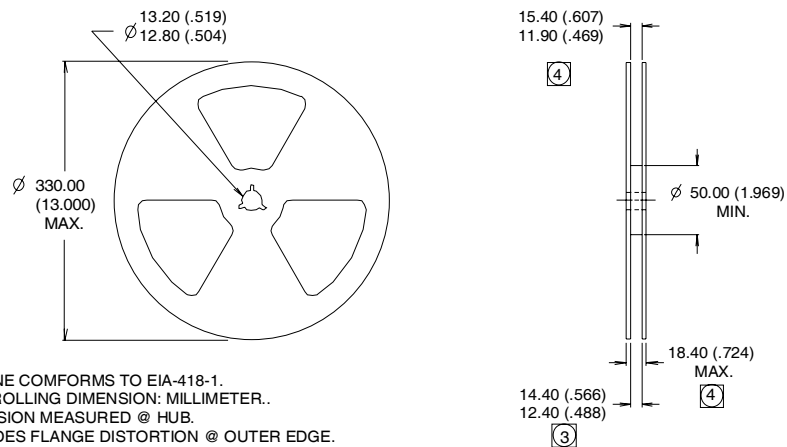
## SOT-223 (TO-261AA) Tape & Reel Information

Dimensions are shown in millimeters (inches)



### NOTES :

1. CONTROLLING DIMENSION: MILLIMETER.
2. OUTLINE CONFORMS TO EIA-481 & EIA-541.
3. EACH  $\phi 330.00$  (13.00) REEL CONTAINS 2,500 DEVICES.



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

International  
**IR** Rectifier

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