



HEXFET® POWER MOSFET

IRFY9240CM

P-CHANNEL

-200 Volt, 0.51Ω HEXFET

International Rectifier's HEXFET technology is the key to its advanced line of power MOSFET transistors. The efficient geometry design achieves very low on-state resistance combined with high transconductance.

HEXFET power MOSFETs also feature all of the well-established advantages of MOSFETs, such as voltage control, very fast switching, ease of paralleling and electrical parameter temperature stability. They are well-suited for applications such as switching power supplies, motor controls, inverters, choppers, audio amplifiers, high energy pulse circuits, and virtually any application where high reliability is required.

The HEXFET power MOSFET's totally isolated package eliminates the need for additional isolating material between the device and the heatsink. This improves thermal efficiency and reduces drain capacitance.

Product Summary

Part Number	BVDSS	RDS(on)	ID
IRFY9240CM	-200V	0.51Ω	-9.4A

Features

- Hermetically Sealed
- Electrically Isolated
- Simple Drive Requirements
- Ease of Paralleling

Absolute Maximum Ratings

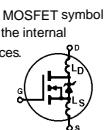
	Parameter	IRFY9240CM	Units
ID @ VGS= -10V, TC = 25°C	Continuous Drain Current	-9.4	A
ID @ VGS= -10V, TC = 100°C	Continuous Drain Current	-6.0	
IMD	Pulsed Drain Current ①	-36	
PD @ TC = 25°C	Max. Power Dissipation	100	W
	Linear Derating Factor	0.8	W/K⑤
VGS	Gate-to-Source Voltage	±20	V
EAS	Single Pulse Avalanche Energy ②	700	mJ
IAR	Avalanche Current ①	-9.4	A
EAR	Repetitive Avalanche Energy ①	10	mJ
dv/dt	Peak Diode Recovery dv/dt ③	-5.5	V/ns
TJ	Operating Junction	-55 to 150	°C
Tstg	Storage Temperature Range		
	Lead Temperature	300 (0.063 in (1.6mm) from case for 10 sec)	
	Weight	4.3(typical)	g

* ID current limited by pin diameter

IRFY9240CM Device

Electrical Characteristics @ $T_J = 25^\circ\text{C}$ (Unless Otherwise Specified)

	Parameter	Min	Typ	Max	Units	Test Conditions
BV_{DSS}	Drain-to-Source Breakdown Voltage	-200	—	—	V	$\text{V}_{\text{GS}} = 0\text{V}, \text{I}_{\text{D}} = -1.0\text{mA}$
$\Delta \text{BV}_{\text{DSS}}/\Delta T_J$	Temperature Coefficient of Breakdown Voltage	—	-0.20	—	$\text{V}/^\circ\text{C}$	Reference to 25°C , $\text{I}_{\text{D}} = -1.0\text{mA}$
$\text{R}_{\text{DS(on)}}$	Static Drain-to-Source On-State Resistance	—	—	0.51	Ω	$\text{V}_{\text{GS}} = -10\text{V}, \text{I}_{\text{D}} = -6.0\text{A}$ ④
	On-State Resistance	—	—	0.52		$\text{V}_{\text{GS}} = -10\text{V}, \text{I}_{\text{D}} = -9.4\text{A}$ ④
$\text{V}_{\text{GS(th)}}$	Gate Threshold Voltage	-2.0	—	-4.0	V	$\text{V}_{\text{DS}} = \text{V}_{\text{GS}}, \text{I}_{\text{D}} = -250\mu\text{A}$
g_{fs}	Forward Transconductance	4.0	—	—	$\text{S} (\text{d})$	$\text{V}_{\text{DS}} \geq -15\text{V}, \text{I}_{\text{DS}} = -6.0\text{A}$ ④
I_{DSS}	Zero Gate Voltage Drain Current	—	—	-25	μA	$\text{V}_{\text{DS}} = 0.8 \times \text{max. rating}, \text{V}_{\text{GS}} = 0\text{V}$
		—	—	-250		$\text{V}_{\text{DS}} = 0.8 \times \text{max. rating}$ $\text{V}_{\text{GS}} = 0\text{V}, T_J = 125^\circ\text{C}$
I_{GSS}	Gate-to-Source Leakage Forward	—	—	-100	nA	$\text{V}_{\text{GS}} = -20\text{V}$
I_{GSS}	Gate-to-Source Leakage Reverse	—	—	100		$\text{V}_{\text{GS}} = 20\text{V}$
Q_g	Total Gate Charge	28	—	60	nC	$\text{V}_{\text{GS}} = -10\text{V}, \text{I}_{\text{D}} = -9.4\text{A}$
Q_{gs}	Gate-to-Source Charge	3.0	—	15		$\text{V}_{\text{DS}} = \text{Max. Rating} \times 0.5$
Q_{gd}	Gate-to-Drain ('Miller') Charge	4.5	—	38		see figures 6 and 13
$\text{t}_{\text{d(on)}}$	Turn-On Delay Time	—	—	35	ns	$\text{V}_{\text{DD}} = -100\text{V}, \text{I}_{\text{D}} = -9.4\text{A}$ $\text{R}_G = 9.1\Omega, \text{V}_{\text{GS}} = -10\text{V}$ see figure 10
t_{r}	Rise Time	—	—	85		
$\text{t}_{\text{d(off)}}$	Turn-Off Delay Time	—	—	85		
t_{f}	Fall Time	—	—	65		
L-D	Internal Drain Inductance	—	8.7	—	nH	Measured from the drain lead, 6mm (0.25 in.) from package to center of die.
L-S	Internal Source Inductance	—	8.7	—		Measured from the source lead, 6mm (0.25 in.) from package to source bonding pad.
C_{iss}	Input Capacitance	—	1200	—	pF	$\text{V}_{\text{GS}} = 0\text{V}, \text{V}_{\text{DS}} = -25\text{V}$
C_{oss}	Output Capacitance	—	570	—		$f = 1.0\text{MHz}$.
C_{rss}	Reverse Transfer Capacitance	—	81	—		see figure 5



Source-Drain Diode Ratings and Characteristics

	Parameter	Min	Typ	Max	Units	Test Conditions
I_S	Continuous Source Current (Body Diode)	—	—	-9.4	A	Modified MOSFET symbol showing the integral reverse p-n junction rectifier.
ISM	Pulse Source Current (Body Diode) ①	—	—	-36		
V_{SD}	Diode Forward Voltage	—	—	-4.6	V	$T_J = 25^\circ\text{C}, \text{I}_S = -9.4\text{A}, \text{V}_{\text{GS}} = 0\text{V}$ ④
trr	Reverse Recovery Time	—	—	440	ns	$T_J = 25^\circ\text{C}, \text{I}_F = -9.4\text{A}, d\text{I}/dt \leq -100\text{A}/\mu\text{s}$
QRR	Reverse Recovery Charge	—	—	7.2	μC	$\text{V}_{\text{DD}} \leq -50\text{ V}$ ④
ton	Forward Turn-On Time	Intrinsic turn-on time is negligible. Turn-on speed is substantially controlled by $\text{L}_S + \text{L}_D$.				



Thermal Resistance

Parameter	Min	Typ	Max	Units	Test Conditions
R_{thJC} Junction-to-Case	—	—	1.25		
R_{thJA} Junction-to-Ambient	—	—	80	K/W⑤	Typical socket mount
R_{thCS} Case-to-Sink	—	0.21	—		Mounting surface flat, smooth

IRFY9240CM Device

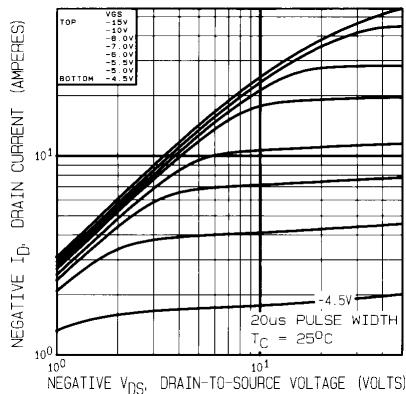


Fig. 1 — Typical Output Characteristics
 $T_c = 25^\circ\text{C}$

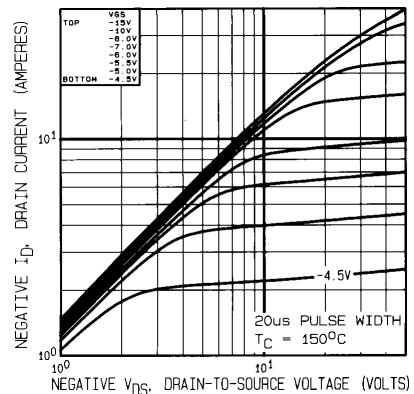


Fig. 2 — Typical Output Characteristics
 $T_c = 150^\circ\text{C}$

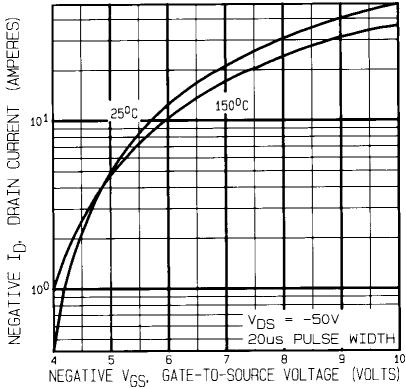


Fig. 3 — Typical Transfer Characteristics

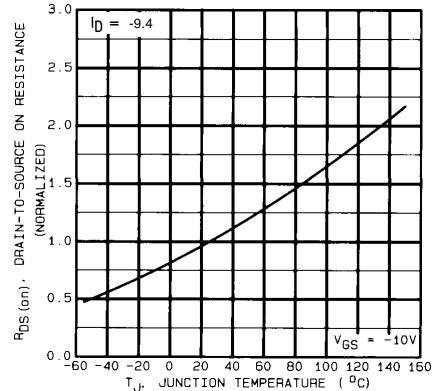


Fig. 4 — Normalized On-Resistance vs. Temperature

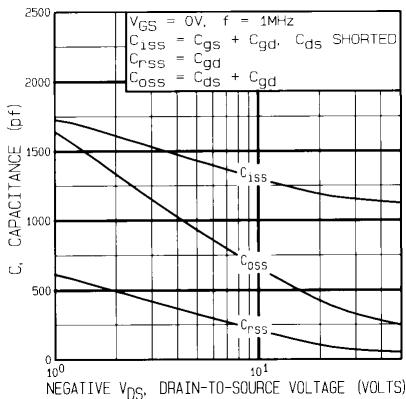


Fig. 5 — Typical Capacitance vs. Drain-to-Source Voltage

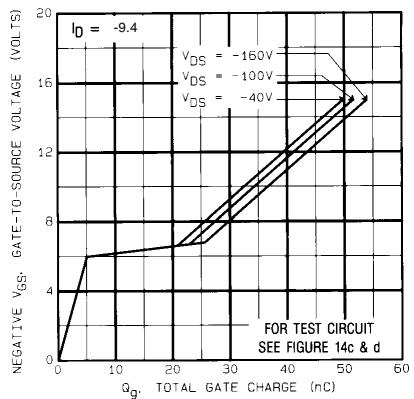


Fig. 6 — Typical Gate Charge vs. Gate-to-Source Voltage

IRFY9240CM Device

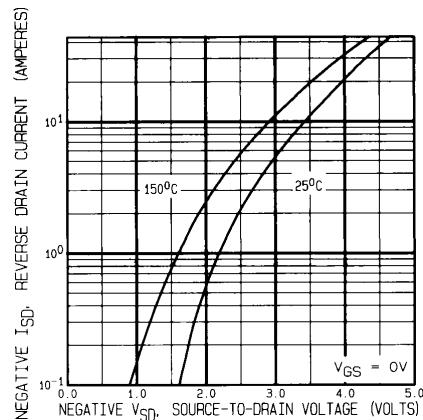


Fig. 7 — Typical Source-to-Drain Diode Forward Voltage

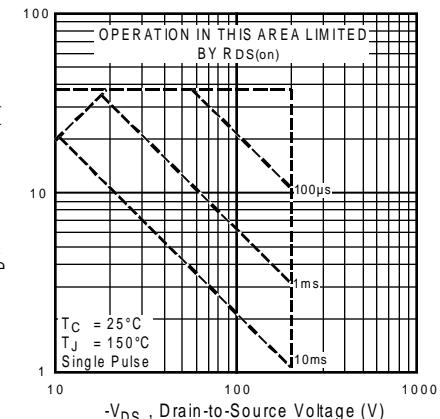


Fig. 8 — Maximum Safe Operating Area

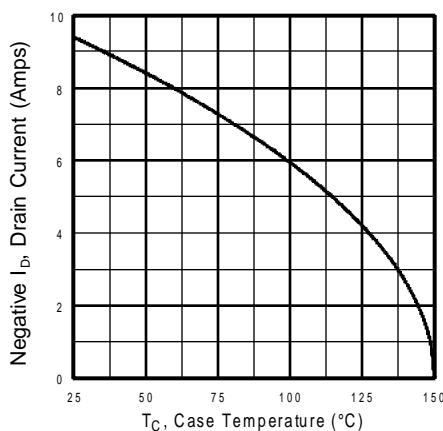


Fig. 9 — Maximum Drain Current vs. Case Temperature

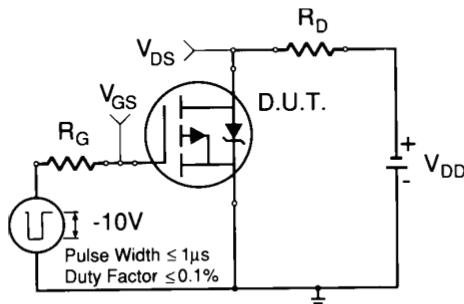


Fig. 10a — Switching Time Test Circuit

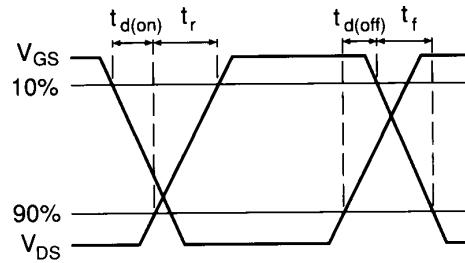


Fig. 10b — Switching Time Waveforms

IRFY9240CM Device

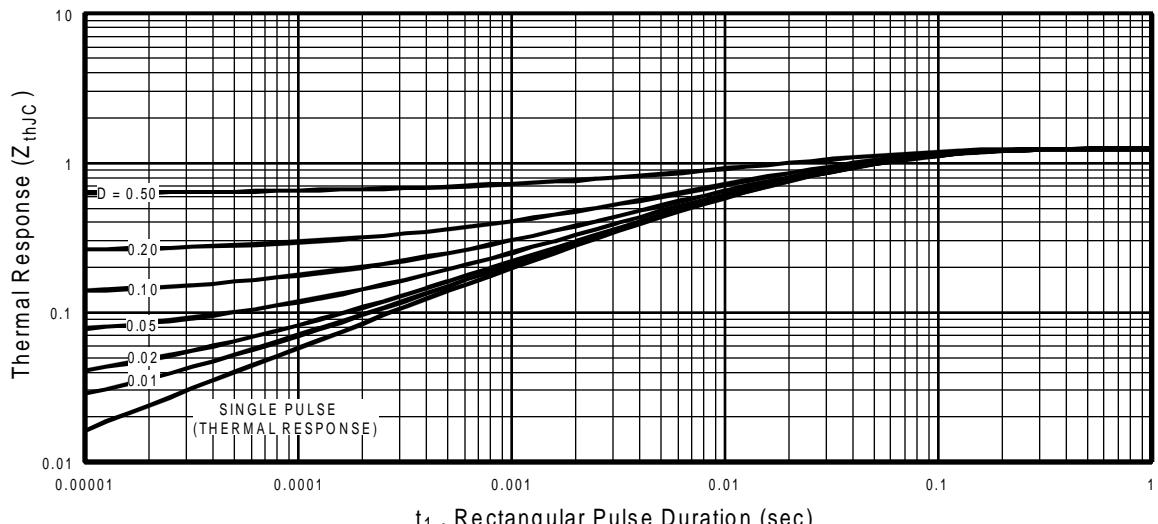


Fig. 11 — Maximum Effective Transient Thermal Impedance, Junction-to-Case Vs. Pulse Duration

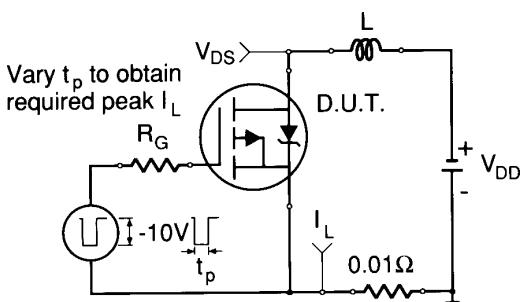


Fig. 12a — Unclamped Inductive Test Circuit

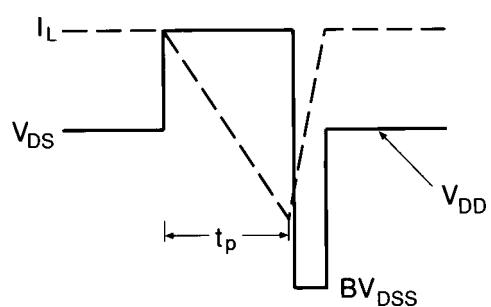


Fig. 12b — Unclamped Inductive Waveforms

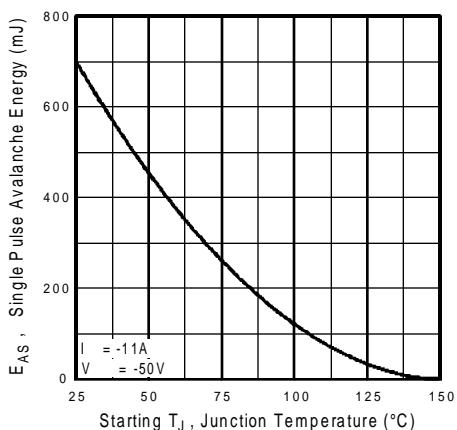


Fig. 12c — Max. Avalanche Energy vs. Current

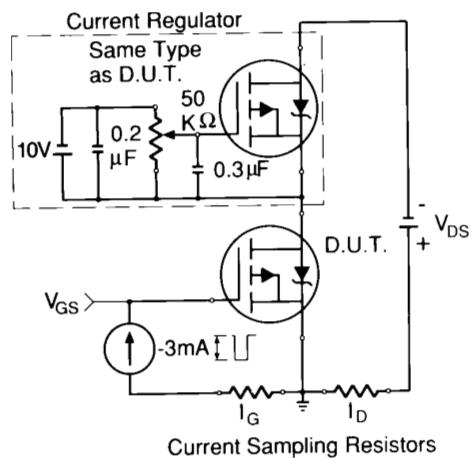


Fig. 13a — Gate Charge Test Circuit

IRFY9240CM Device

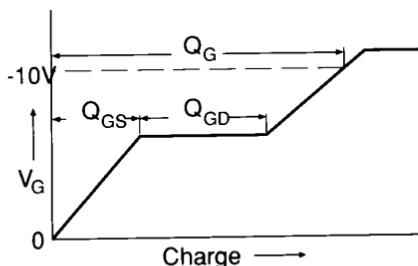
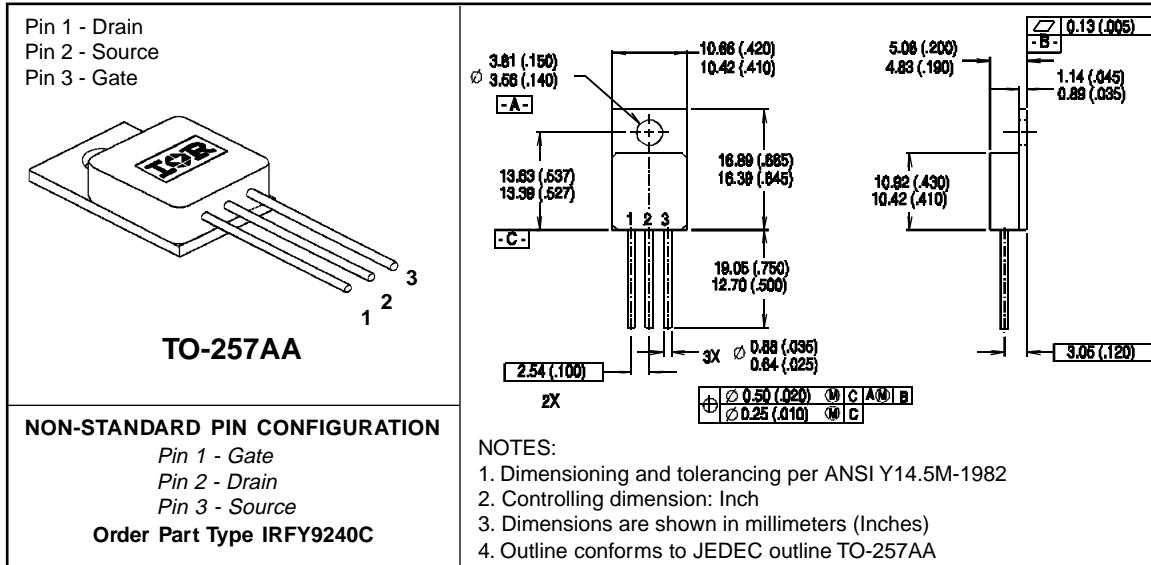


Fig. 13b — Basic Gate Charge Waveform

Notes:

- ① Repetitive Rating; Pulse width limited by maximum junction temperature (see figure 11).
- ② @ $V_{DD} = -50V$, Starting $T_J = 25^\circ C$,
 $EAS = [0.5 * L * (I_L^2) * [BVDSS/(BVDSS-VDD)]]$
 Peak $I_L = -9.4A$, $V_{GS} = -10V$, $25 \leq R_G \leq 200\Omega$
- ③ $I_{SD} \leq -9.4A$, $dI/dt \leq -150A/\mu s$, $V_{DD} \leq BVDSS$, $T_J \leq 150^\circ C$
- ④ Pulse width $\leq 300 \mu s$; Duty Cycle $\leq 2\%$
- ⑤ $K/W = ^\circ C/W$ $W/K = W/^{\circ}C$

Case Outline and Dimensions



CAUTION

BERYLLIA WARNING PER MIL-PRF-19500

Packages containing beryllia shall not be ground, sandblasted, machined or have other operations performed on them which will produce beryllia or beryllium dust. Furthermore, beryllium oxide packages shall not be placed in acids that will produce fumes containing beryllium.

International
IR Rectifier

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