

IRF241, IRF243

File Number 1584

Power MOS Field-Effect Transistors

N-Channel Enhancement-Mode Power Field-Effect Transistors

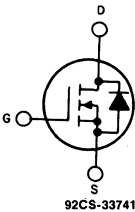
16A and 18A, 150V  
 $r_{DS(on)} = 0.18\ \Omega$  and  $0.22\ \Omega$

- Features:
- SOA is power-dissipation limited
  - Nanosecond switching speeds
  - Linear transfer characteristics
  - High input impedance
  - Majority carrier device

The IRF241 and IRF243 are n-channel enhancement-mode silicon-gate power field-effect transistors designed for applications such as switching regulators, switching converters, motor drivers, relay drivers, and drivers for high-power bipolar switching transistors requiring high speed and low gate-drive power. These types can be operated directly from integrated circuits.

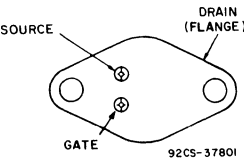
The IRF-types are supplied in the JEDEC TO-204AE steel package.

N-CHANNEL ENHANCEMENT MODE



TERMINAL DIAGRAM

TERMINAL DESIGNATION



JEDEC TO-204AE

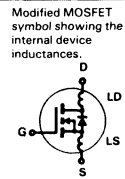
Absolute Maximum Ratings

Parameter	IRF241	IRF243	Units
$V_{DS}$ Drain - Source Voltage ①	150	150	V
$V_{DGR}$ Drain - Gate Voltage ( $R_{GS} = 20\text{ K}\Omega$ ) ①	150	150	V
$I_D @ T_C = 25^\circ\text{C}$ Continuous Drain Current	18	16	A
$I_D @ T_C = 100^\circ\text{C}$ Continuous Drain Current	11	10	A
$I_{DM}$ Pulsed Drain Current ③	72	64	A
$V_{GS}$ Gate - Source Voltage	$\pm 20$		V
$P_D @ T_C = 25^\circ\text{C}$ Max. Power Dissipation	125	(See Fig. 14)	W
Linear Derating Factor	1.0	(See Fig. 14)	W/ $^\circ\text{C}$
$I_{LM}$ Inductive Current, Clamped	72 (See Fig. 15 and 16) L = 100 $\mu\text{H}$	64	A
$T_J$ Operating Junction and Storage Temperature Range	-55 to 150		$^\circ\text{C}$
Lead Temperature	300 (0.063 in. (1.6mm) from case for 10s)		$^\circ\text{C}$

## IRF241, IRF243

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

Parameter	Type	Min.	Typ.	Max.	Units	Test Conditions
$BV_{DSS}$ Drain - Source Breakdown Voltage	IRF241 IRF243	150	—	—	V	$V_{GS} = 0V$ $I_D = 250\mu A$
$V_{GS(th)}$ Gate Threshold Voltage	ALL	2.0	—	4.0	V	$V_{DS} = V_{GS}$ , $I_D = 250\mu A$
$I_{GSS}$ Gate-Source Leakage Forward	ALL	—	—	100	nA	$V_{GS} = 20V$
$I_{GSS}$ Gate-Source Leakage Reverse	ALL	—	—	-100	nA	$V_{GS} = -20V$
$I_{DSS}$ Zero Gate Voltage Drain Current	ALL	—	—	250	$\mu A$	$V_{DS} = \text{Max. Rating}$ , $V_{GS} = 0V$
		—	—	1000	$\mu A$	$V_{DS} = \text{Max. Rating} \times 0.8$ , $V_{GS} = 0V$ , $T_C = 125^\circ\text{C}$
$I_{D(on)}$ On-State Drain Current ②	IRF241	18	—	—	A	$V_{DS} > I_{D(on)} \times R_{DS(on) \text{ max.}}$ , $V_{GS} = 10V$
	IRF243	16	—	—	A	
$R_{DS(on)}$ Static Drain-Source On-State Resistance ②	IRF241	—	0.14	0.18	$\Omega$	$V_{GS} = 10V$ , $I_D = 10A$
	IRF243	—	0.20	0.22	$\Omega$	
$g_{fs}$ Forward Transconductance ②	ALL	6.0	9.0	—	S (1)	$V_{DS} > I_{D(on)} \times R_{DS(on) \text{ max.}}$ , $I_D = 10A$
$C_{iss}$ Input Capacitance	ALL	—	1275	1600	pF	$V_{GS} = 0V$ , $V_{DS} = 25V$ , $f = 1.0 \text{ MHz}$ See Fig. 10
$C_{oss}$ Output Capacitance	ALL	—	500	750	pF	
$C_{rss}$ Reverse Transfer Capacitance	ALL	—	160	300	pF	$V_{DD} = 75V$ , $I_D = 10A$ , $Z_o = 4.7\Omega$ See Fig. 17
$t_{d(on)}$ Turn-On Delay Time	ALL	—	16	30	ns	
$t_r$ Rise Time	ALL	—	27	60	ns	(MOSFET switching times are essentially independent of operating temperature.)
$t_{d(off)}$ Turn-Off Delay Time	ALL	—	40	80	ns	
$t_f$ Fall Time	ALL	—	31	60	ns	
$Q_g$ Total Gate Charge (Gate-Source Plus Gate-Drain)	ALL	—	43	60	nC	$V_{GS} = 10V$ , $I_D = 22A$ , $V_{DS} = 0.8 \text{ Max. Rating}$ . See Fig. 18 for test circuit. (Gate charge is essentially independent of operating temperature.)
$Q_{gs}$ Gate-Source Charge	ALL	—	16	—	nC	
$Q_{gd}$ Gate-Drain ("Miller") Charge	ALL	—	27	—	nC	
$L_D$ Internal Drain Inductance	ALL	—	5.0	—	nH	Measured between the contact screw on header that is closer to source and gate pins and center of die.
$L_S$ Internal Source Inductance	ALL	—	12.5	—	nH	Measured from the source pin, 6 mm (0.25 in.) from header and source bonding pad.



## Thermal Resistance

$R_{thJC}$ Junction-to-Case	ALL	—	—	1.0	$^\circ\text{C/W}$	
$R_{thCS}$ Case-to-Sink	ALL	—	0.1	—	$^\circ\text{C/W}$	Mounting surface flat, smooth, and greased.
$R_{thJA}$ Junction-to-Ambient	ALL	—	—	30	$^\circ\text{C/W}$	Free Air Operation

## Source-Drain Diode Ratings and Characteristics

$I_S$ Continuous Source Current (Body Diode)	IRF241	—	—	18	A	Modified MOSFET symbol showing the integral reverse P-N junction rectifier.
	IRF243	—	—	16	A	
$I_{SM}$ Pulse Source Current (Body Diode) ③	IRF241	—	—	72	A	
	IRF243	—	—	64	A	
$V_{SD}$ Diode Forward Voltage ②	IRF241	—	—	2.0	V	$T_C = 25^\circ\text{C}$ , $I_S = 18A$ , $V_{GS} = 0V$
	IRF243	—	—	1.9	V	$T_C = 25^\circ\text{C}$ , $I_S = 16A$ , $V_{GS} = 0V$
$t_{rr}$ Reverse Recovery Time	ALL	—	650	—	ns	$T_J = 150^\circ\text{C}$ , $I_F = 18A$ , $dI_F/dt = 100A/\mu s$
$Q_{RR}$ Reverse Recovered Charge	ALL	—	4.1	—	$\mu C$	$T_J = 150^\circ\text{C}$ , $I_F = 18A$ , $dI_F/dt = 100A/\mu s$
$t_{on}$ Forward Turn-on Time	ALL	Intrinsic turn-on time is negligible. Turn-on speed is substantially controlled by $L_S + L_D$ .				

①  $T_J = 25^\circ\text{C}$  to  $150^\circ\text{C}$ .② Pulse Test: Pulse width  $\leq 300\mu s$ , Duty Cycle  $\leq 2\%$ .③ Repetitive Rating: Pulse width limited by max. junction temperature.  
See Transient Thermal Impedance Curve (Fig. 5).

# IRF241, IRF243

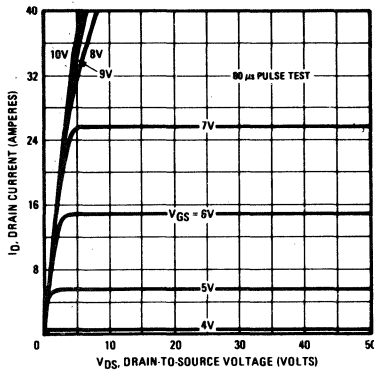


Fig. 1 - Typical Output Characteristics

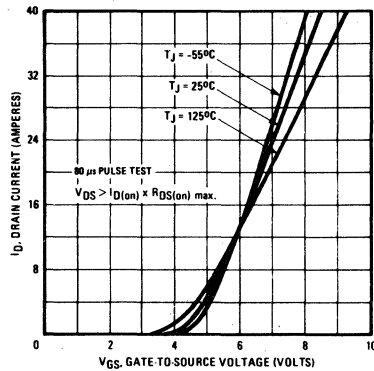


Fig. 2 - Typical Transfer Characteristics

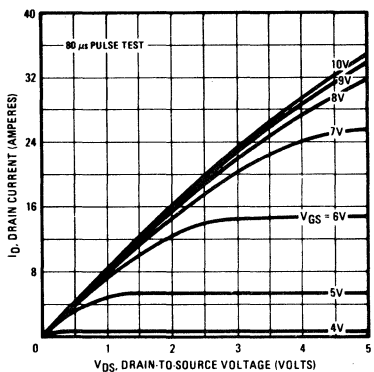


Fig. 3 - Typical Saturation Characteristics

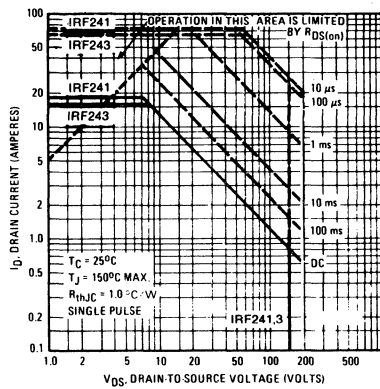


Fig. 4 - Maximum Safe Operating Area

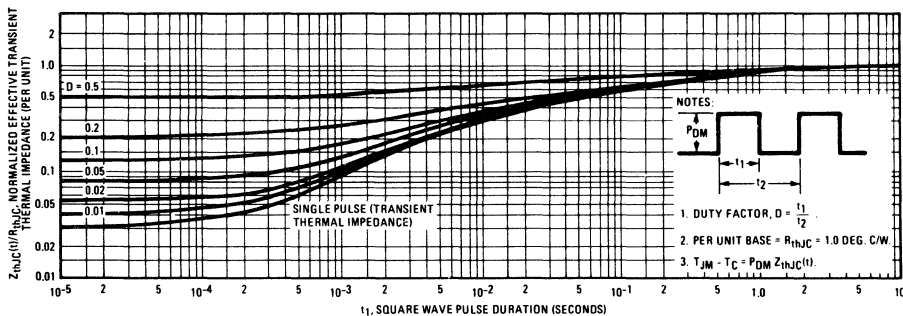


Fig. 5 - Maximum Effective Transient Thermal Impedance, Junction-to-Case Vs. Pulse Duration

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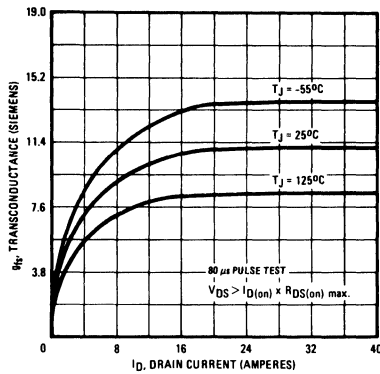


Fig. 6 – Typical Transconductance Vs. Drain Current

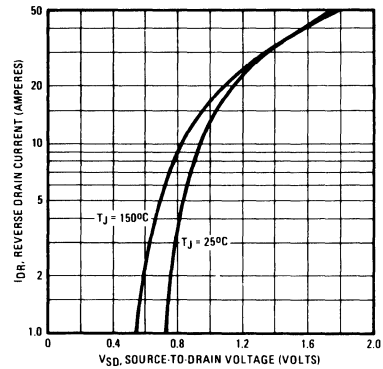


Fig. 7 – Typical Source-Drain Diode Forward Voltage

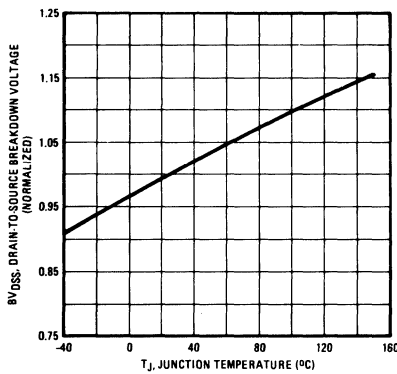


Fig. 8 – Breakdown Voltage Vs. Temperature

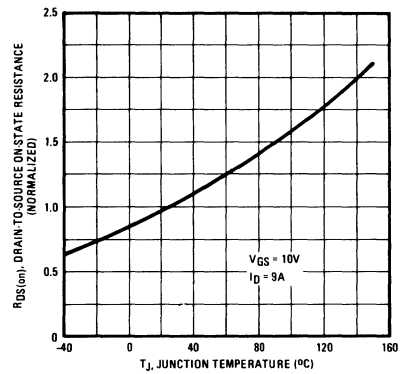


Fig. 9 – Normalized On-Resistance Vs. Temperature

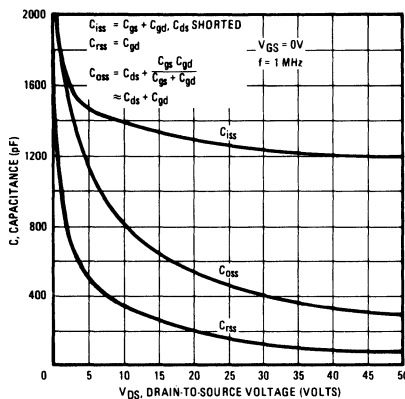


Fig. 10 – Typical Capacitance Vs. Drain-to-Source Voltage

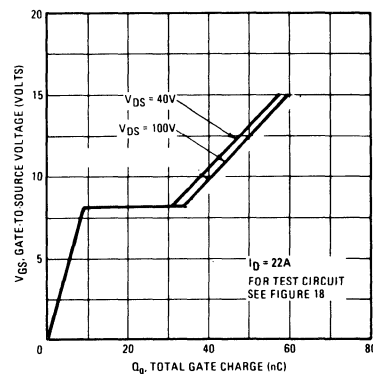


Fig. 11 – Typical Gate Charge Vs. Gate-to-Source Voltage

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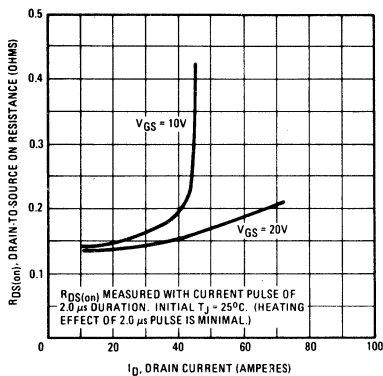


Fig. 12 - Typical On-Resistance Vs. Drain Current

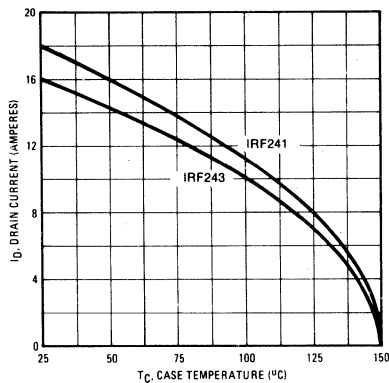


Fig. 13 - Maximum Drain Current Vs. Case Temperature

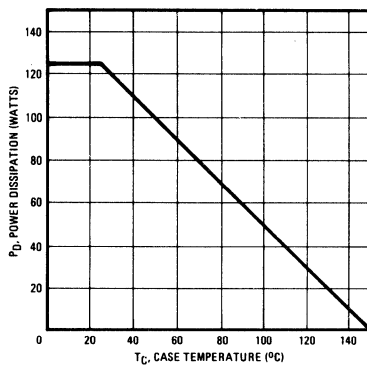


Fig. 14 - Power Vs. Temperature Derating Curve

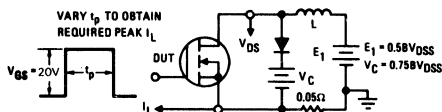


Fig. 15 - Clamped Inductive Test Circuit



Fig. 16 - Clamped Inductive Waveforms

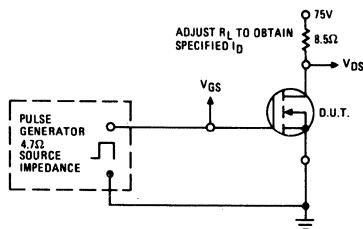


Fig. 17 - Switching Time Test Circuit

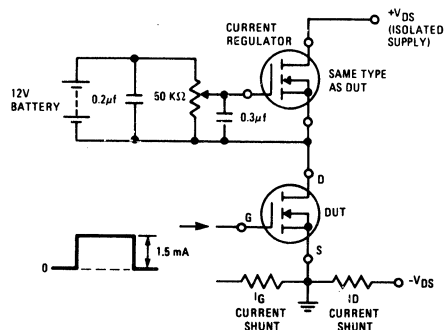


Fig. 18 - Gate Charge Test Circuit