

MOSFET

Metal Oxide Semiconductor Field Effect Transistor

CoolMOS™ C7

650V CoolMOS™ C7 Power Transistor
IPP65R190C7

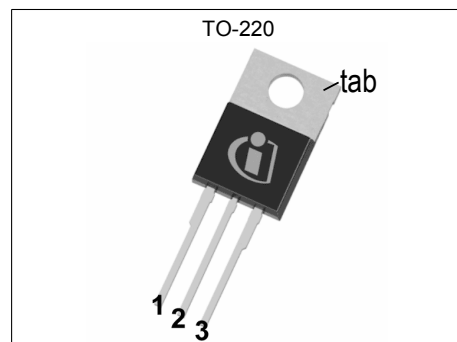
Data Sheet

Rev. 2.1
Final

1 Description

CoolMOS™ is a revolutionary technology for high voltage power MOSFETs, designed according to the superjunction (SJ) principle and pioneered by Infineon Technologies.

CoolMOS™ C7 series combines the experience of the leading SJ MOSFET supplier with high class innovation. The product portfolio provides all benefits of fast switching superjunction MOSFETs offering better efficiency, reduced gate charge, easy implementation and outstanding reliability.



Features

- Increased MOSFET dv/dt ruggedness
- Better efficiency due to best in class FOM $R_{DS(on)} \cdot E_{oss}$ and $R_{DS(on)} \cdot Q_g$
- Best in class $R_{DS(on)}$ /package
- Easy to use/drive
- Pb-free plating, halogen free mold compound
- Qualified for industrial grade applications according to JEDEC (J-STD20 and JESD22)

Benefits

- Enabling higher system efficiency
- Enabling higher frequency / increased power density solutions
- System cost / size savings due to reduced cooling requirements
- Higher system reliability due to lower operating temperatures

Applications

PFC stages and hard switching PWM stages for e.g. Computing, Server, Telecom, UPS and Solar.

Please note: For MOSFET paralleling the use of ferrite beads on the gate or separate totem poles is generally recommended.



Table 1 Key Performance Parameters

Parameter	Value	Unit
$V_{DS} @ T_{j,max}$	700	V
$R_{DS(on),max}$	190	mΩ
$Q_{g,typ}$	23	nC
$I_{D,pulse}$	49	A
$E_{oss}@400V$	2.7	μJ
Body diode di/dt	55	A/μs

Type / Ordering Code	Package	Marking	Related Links
IPP65R190C7	PG-TO 220	65C7190	see Appendix A

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2 Maximum ratings

at $T_j = 25^\circ\text{C}$, unless otherwise specified

Table 2 Maximum ratings

Parameter	Symbol	Values			Unit	Note / Test Condition
		Min.	Typ.	Max.		
Continuous drain current ¹⁾	I_D	-	-	13 8	A	$T_C=25^\circ\text{C}$ $T_C=100^\circ\text{C}$
Pulsed drain current ²⁾	$I_{D,pulse}$	-	-	49	A	$T_C=25^\circ\text{C}$
Avalanche energy, single pulse	E_{AS}	-	-	57	mJ	$I_D=5.4\text{A}$; $V_{DD}=50\text{V}$; see table 10
Avalanche energy, repetitive	E_{AR}	-	-	0.29	mJ	$I_D=5.4\text{A}$; $V_{DD}=50\text{V}$; see table 10
Avalanche current, single pulse	I_{AS}	-	-	5.4	A	-
MOSFET dv/dt ruggedness	dv/dt	-	-	100	V/ns	$V_{DS}=0\dots400\text{V}$
Gate source voltage (static)	V_{GS}	-20	-	20	V	static;
Gate source voltage (dynamic)	V_{GS}	-30	-	30	V	AC ($f>1\text{ Hz}$)
Power dissipation	P_{tot}	-	-	72	W	$T_C=25^\circ\text{C}$
Storage temperature	T_{stg}	-55	-	150	$^\circ\text{C}$	-
Operating junction temperature	T_j	-55	-	150	$^\circ\text{C}$	-
Mounting torque	-	-	-	60	Ncm	M3 and M3.5 screws
Continuous diode forward current	I_S	-	-	13	A	$T_C=25^\circ\text{C}$
Diode pulse current ²⁾	$I_{S,pulse}$	-	-	49	A	$T_C=25^\circ\text{C}$
Reverse diode dv/dt ³⁾	dv/dt	-	-	1	V/ns	$V_{DS}=0\dots400\text{V}$, $I_{SD}\leq I_S$, $T_j=25^\circ\text{C}$ see table 8
Maximum diode commutation speed	di/dt	-	-	55	A/ μs	$V_{DS}=0\dots400\text{V}$, $I_{SD}\leq I_S$, $T_j=25^\circ\text{C}$ see table 8
Insulation withstand voltage	V_{ISO}	-	-	n.a.	V	V_{rms} , $T_C=25^\circ\text{C}$, $t=1\text{min}$

¹⁾ Limited by $T_{j,max}$.

²⁾ Pulse width t_p limited by $T_{j,max}$.

³⁾ Identical low side and high side switch with identical R_G .

3 Thermal characteristics

Table 3 Thermal characteristics

Parameter	Symbol	Values			Unit	Note / Test Condition
		Min.	Typ.	Max.		
Thermal resistance, junction - case	R_{thJC}	-	-	1.73	°C/W	-
Thermal resistance, junction - ambient	R_{thJA}	-	-	62	°C/W	leaded
Thermal resistance, junction - ambient for SMD version	R_{thJA}	-	-	-	°C/W	n.a.
Soldering temperature, wavesoldering only allowed at leads	T_{sold}	-	-	260	°C	1.6mm (0.063 in.) from case for 10s

4 Electrical characteristics

at $T_j=25^\circ\text{C}$, unless otherwise specified

Table 4 Static characteristics

Parameter	Symbol	Values			Unit	Note / Test Condition
		Min.	Typ.	Max.		
Drain-source breakdown voltage	$V_{(BR)DSS}$	650	-	-	V	$V_{GS}=0V$, $I_D=1mA$
Gate threshold voltage	$V_{(GS)th}$	3	3.5	4	V	$V_{DS}=V_{GS}$, $I_D=0.29mA$
Zero gate voltage drain current	I_{DSS}	-	-	1	μA	$V_{DS}=650$, $V_{GS}=0V$, $T_j=25^\circ\text{C}$ $V_{DS}=650$, $V_{GS}=0V$, $T_j=150^\circ\text{C}$
Gate-source leakage current	I_{GSS}	-	-	100	nA	$V_{GS}=20V$, $V_{DS}=0V$
Drain-source on-state resistance	$R_{DS(on)}$	-	0.168 0.404	0.190 -	Ω	$V_{GS}=10V$, $I_D=5.7A$, $T_j=25^\circ\text{C}$ $V_{GS}=10V$, $I_D=5.7A$, $T_j=150^\circ\text{C}$
Gate resistance	R_G	-	1.1	-	Ω	$f=1MHz$, open drain

Table 5 Dynamic characteristics

Parameter	Symbol	Values			Unit	Note / Test Condition
		Min.	Typ.	Max.		
Input capacitance	C_{iss}	-	1150	-	pF	$V_{GS}=0V$, $V_{DS}=400V$, $f=250kHz$
Output capacitance	C_{oss}	-	17	-	pF	$V_{GS}=0V$, $V_{DS}=400V$, $f=250kHz$
Effective output capacitance, energy related ¹⁾	$C_{o(er)}$	-	34	-	pF	$V_{GS}=0V$, $V_{DS}=0...400V$
Effective output capacitance, time related ²⁾	$C_{o(tr)}$	-	374	-	pF	$I_D=\text{constant}$, $V_{GS}=0V$, $V_{DS}=0...400V$
Turn-on delay time	$t_{d(on)}$	-	11	-	ns	$V_{DD}=400V$, $V_{GS}=13V$, $I_D=5.7A$, $R_G=10\Omega$; see table 9
Rise time	t_r	-	11	-	ns	$V_{DD}=400V$, $V_{GS}=13V$, $I_D=5.7A$, $R_G=10\Omega$; see table 9
Turn-off delay time	$t_{d(off)}$	-	54	-	ns	$V_{DD}=400V$, $V_{GS}=13V$, $I_D=5.7A$, $R_G=10\Omega$; see table 9
Fall time	t_f	-	9	-	ns	$V_{DD}=400V$, $V_{GS}=13V$, $I_D=5.7A$, $R_G=10\Omega$; see table 9

Table 6 Gate charge characteristics

Parameter	Symbol	Values			Unit	Note / Test Condition
		Min.	Typ.	Max.		
Gate to source charge	Q_{gs}	-	6	-	nC	$V_{DD}=400V$, $I_D=5.7A$, $V_{GS}=0$ to $10V$
Gate to drain charge	Q_{gd}	-	7	-	nC	$V_{DD}=400V$, $I_D=5.7A$, $V_{GS}=0$ to $10V$
Gate charge total	Q_g	-	23	-	nC	$V_{DD}=400V$, $I_D=5.7A$, $V_{GS}=0$ to $10V$
Gate plateau voltage	$V_{plateau}$	-	5.4	-	V	$V_{DD}=400V$, $I_D=5.7A$, $V_{GS}=0$ to $10V$

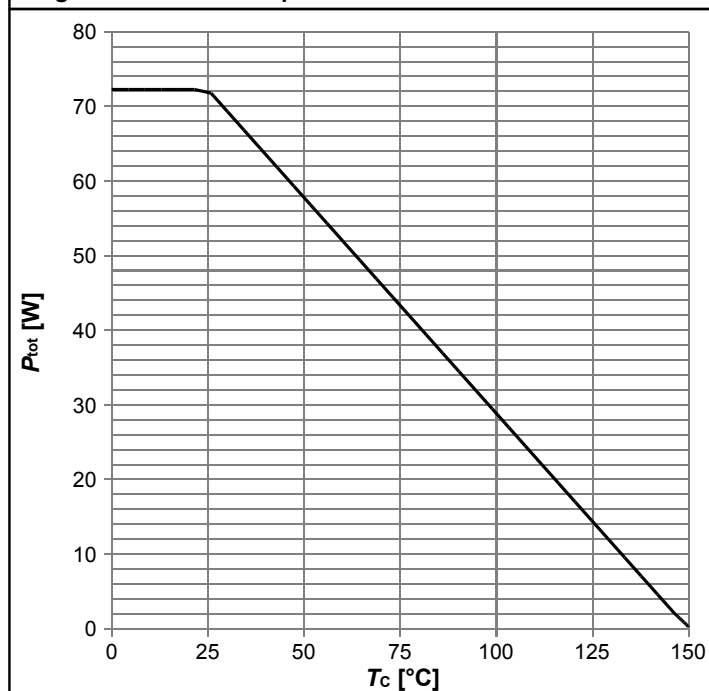
¹⁾ $C_{o(er)}$ is a fixed capacitance that gives the same stored energy as C_{oss} while V_{DS} is rising from 0 to 400V

²⁾ $C_{o(tr)}$ is a fixed capacitance that gives the same charging time as C_{oss} while V_{DS} is rising from 0 to 400V

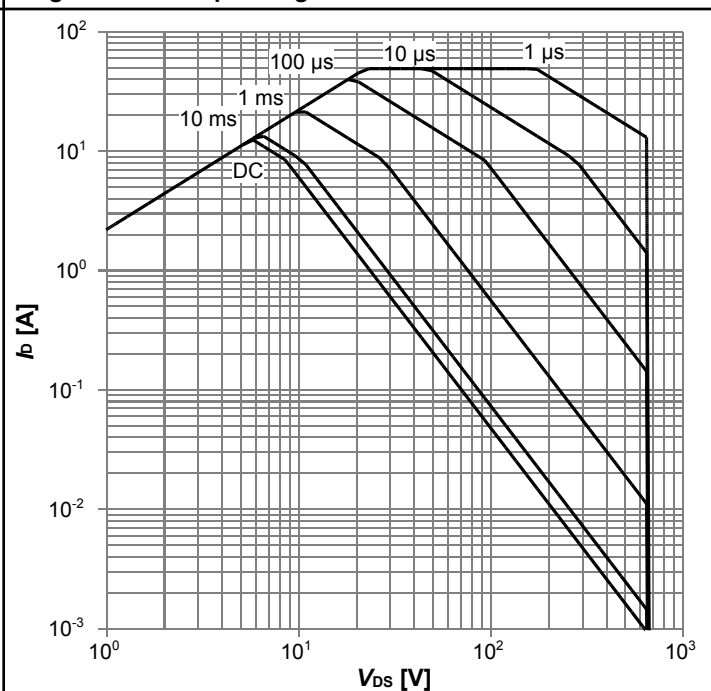
Table 7 Reverse diode characteristics

Parameter	Symbol	Values			Unit	Note / Test Condition
		Min.	Typ.	Max.		
Diode forward voltage	V_{SD}	-	0.9	-	V	$V_{GS}=0V$, $I_F=5.7A$, $T_j=25^{\circ}C$
Reverse recovery time	t_{rr}	-	830	-	ns	$V_R=400V$, $I_F=13A$, $di_F/dt=55A/\mu s$; see table 8
Reverse recovery charge	Q_{rr}	-	6.5	-	μC	$V_R=400V$, $I_F=13A$, $di_F/dt=55A/\mu s$; see table 8
Peak reverse recovery current	I_{rrm}	-	18	-	A	$V_R=400V$, $I_F=13A$, $di_F/dt=55A/\mu s$; see table 8

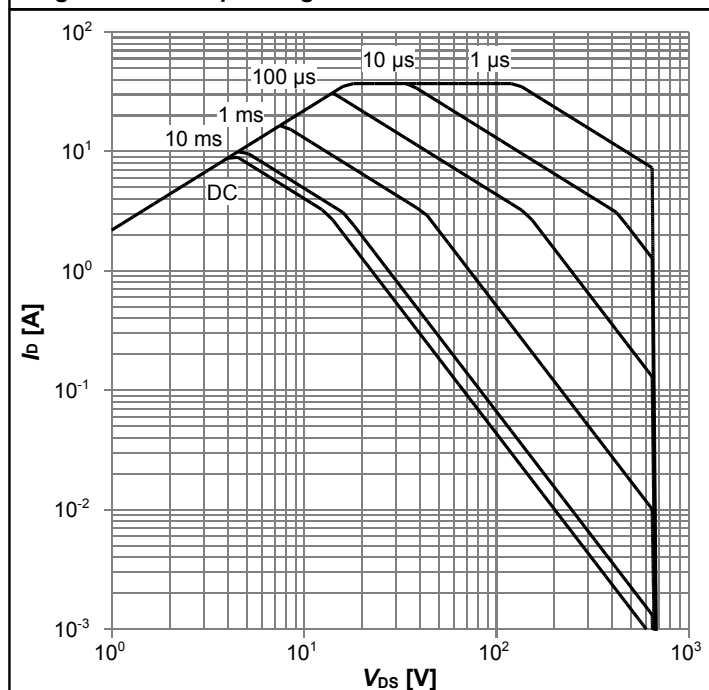
5 Electrical characteristics diagrams

Diagram 1: Power dissipation


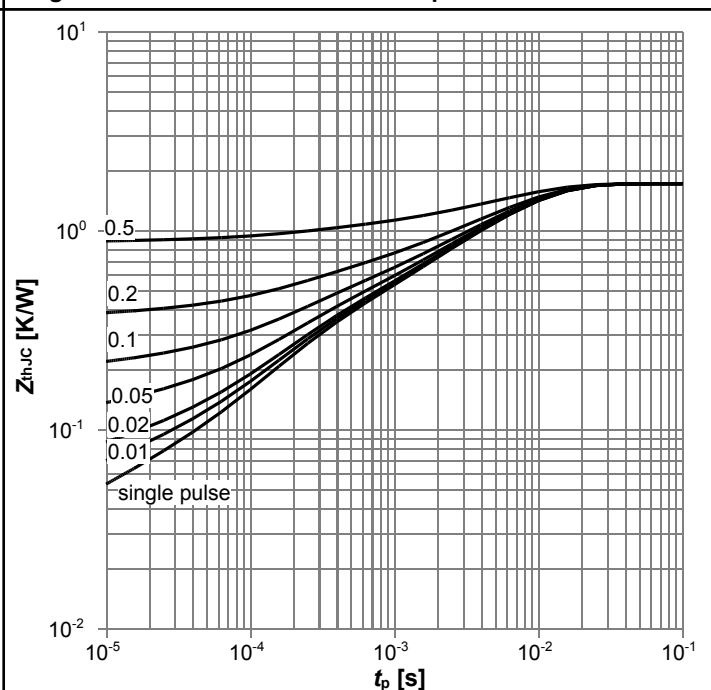
$$P_{tot}=f(T_c)$$

Diagram 2: Safe operating area


$$I_D=f(V_{DS}); T_c=25\text{ °C}; D=0; \text{parameter: } t_p$$

Diagram 3: Safe operating area


$$I_D=f(V_{DS}); T_c=80\text{ °C}; D=0; \text{parameter: } t_p$$

Diagram 4: Max. transient thermal impedance


$$Z_{thJC}=f(t_p); \text{parameter: } D=t_p/T$$

Diagram 5: Typ. output characteristics

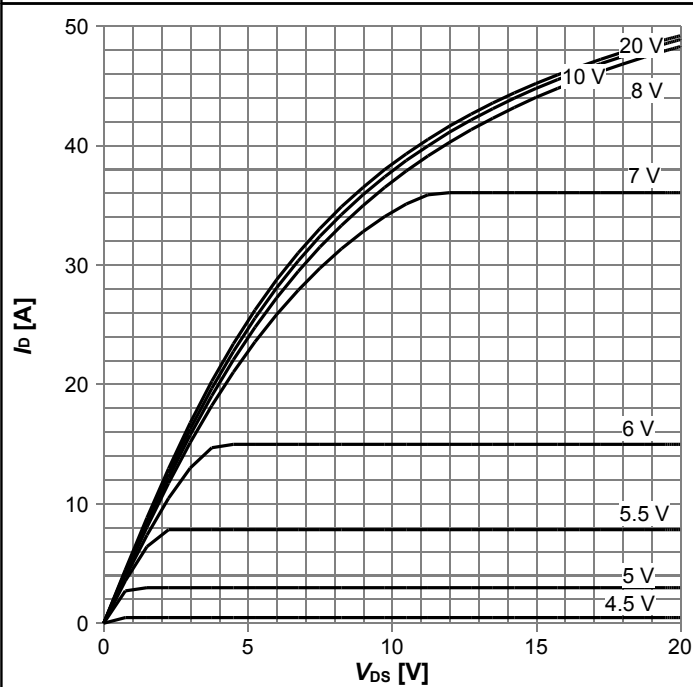

 $I_D = f(V_{DS}); T_J = 25^\circ\text{C}; \text{parameter: } V_{GS}$

Diagram 6: Typ. output characteristics

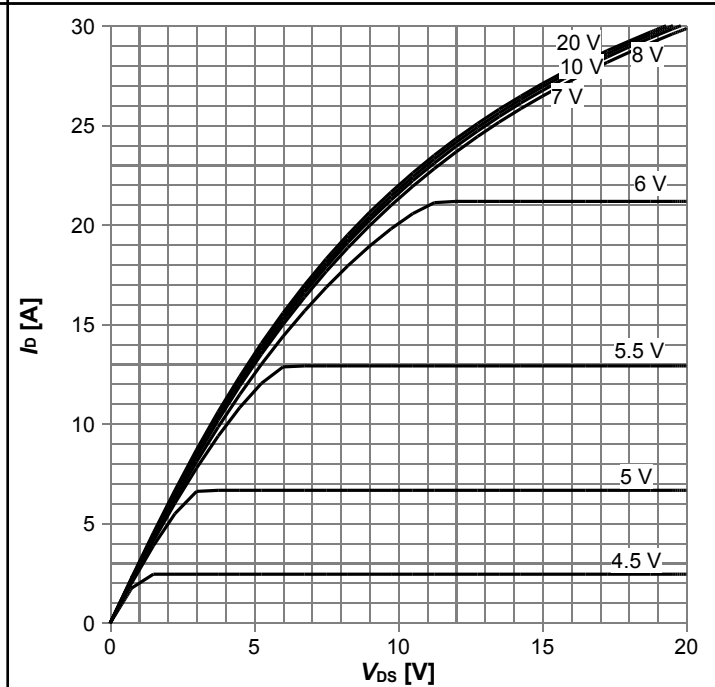

 $I_D = f(V_{DS}); T_J = 125^\circ\text{C}; \text{parameter: } V_{GS}$

Diagram 7: Typ. drain-source on-state resistance

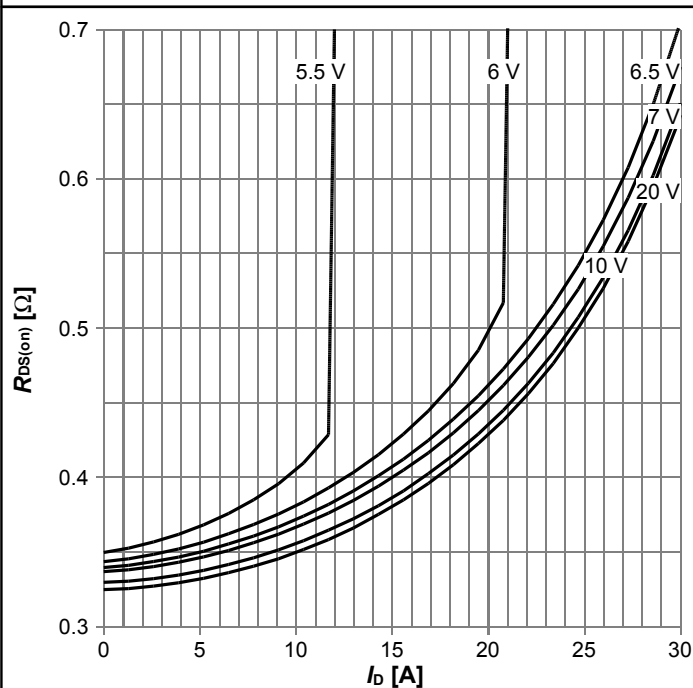

 $R_{DS(on)} = f(I_D); T_J = 125^\circ\text{C}; \text{parameter: } V_{GS}$

Diagram 8: Drain-source on-state resistance

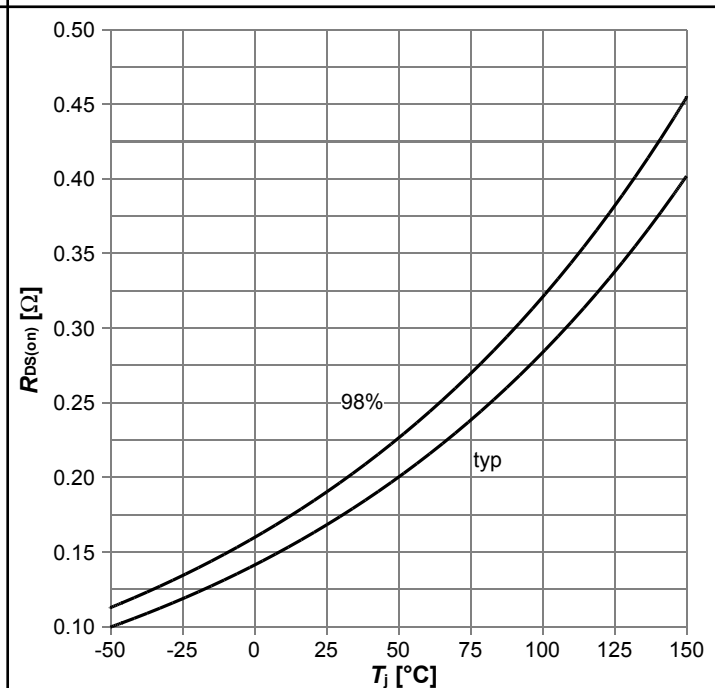

 $R_{DS(on)} = f(T_J); I_D = 5.7\text{ A}; V_{GS} = 10\text{ V}$

Diagram 9: Typ. transfer characteristics

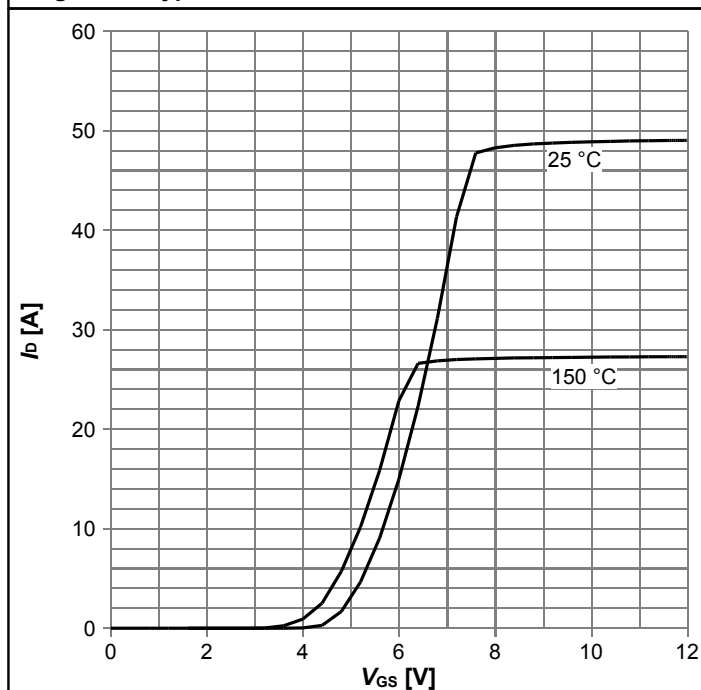

 $I_D = f(V_{GS}); V_{DS} = 20V; \text{parameter: } T_j$

Diagram 10: Typ. gate charge

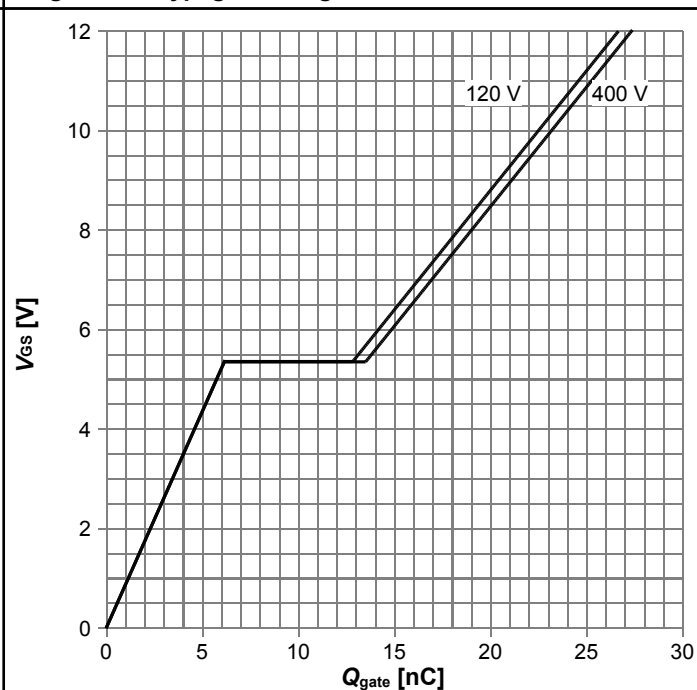

 $V_{GS} = f(Q_{gate}); I_D = 5.7A \text{ pulsed}; \text{parameter: } V_{DD}$

Diagram 11: Forward characteristics of reverse diode

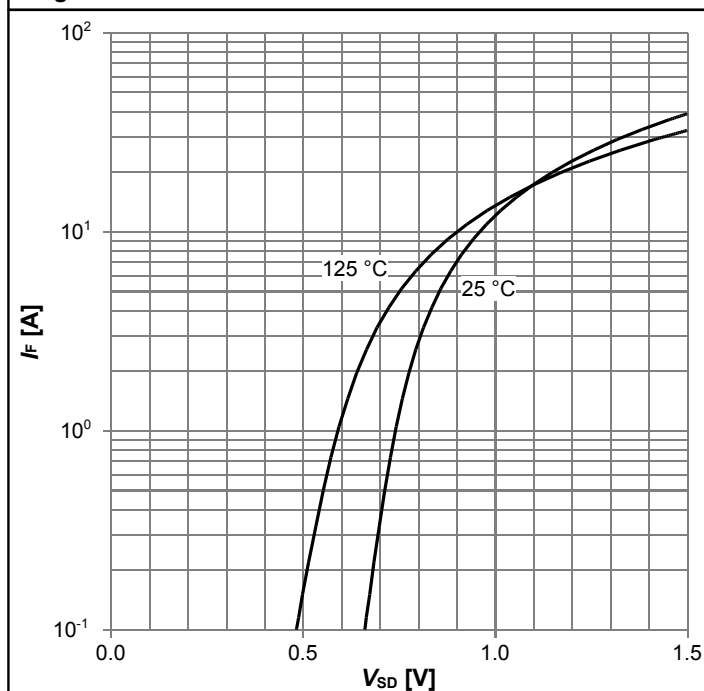

 $I_F = f(V_{SD}); \text{parameter: } T_j$

Diagram 12: Avalanche energy

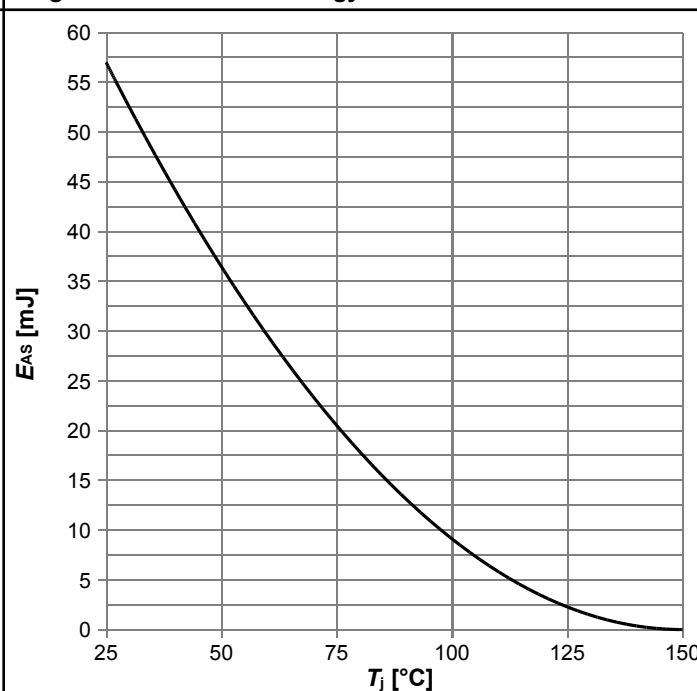
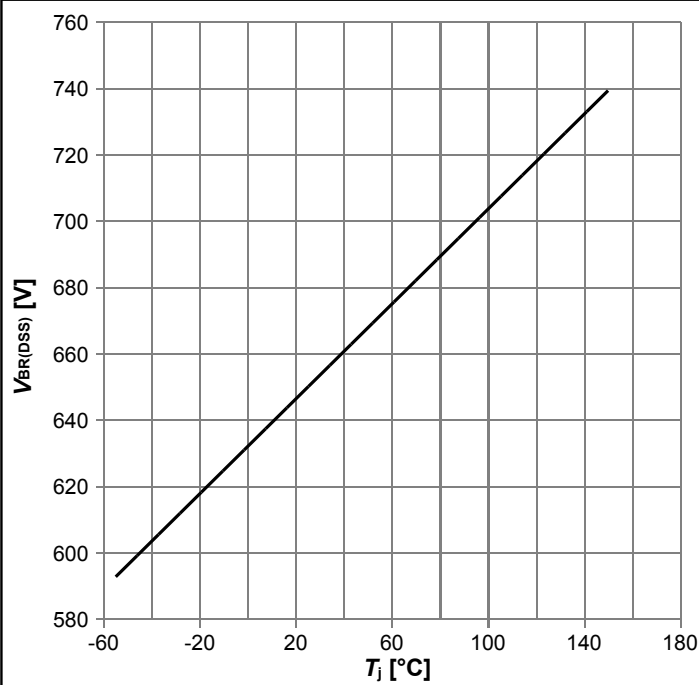
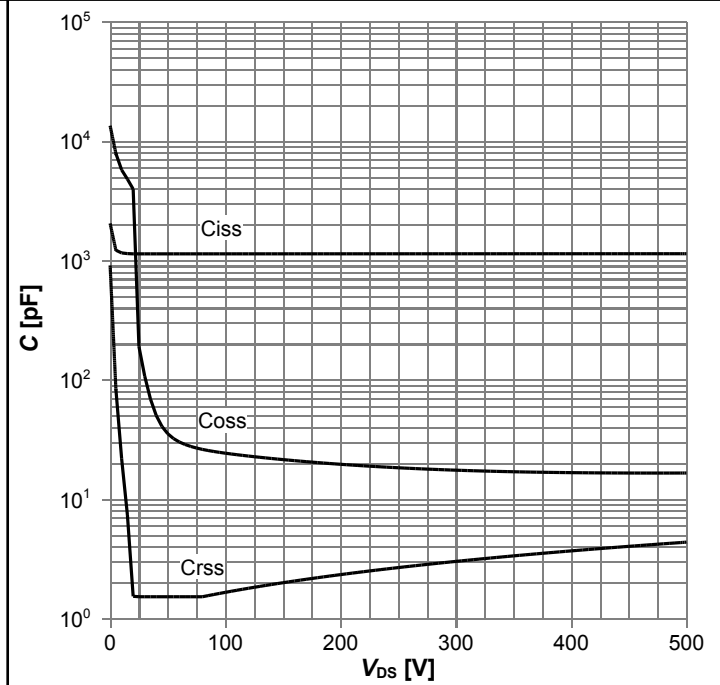

 $E_{AS} = f(T_j); I_D = 5.4 A; V_{DD} = 50 V$

Diagram 13: Drain-source breakdown voltage



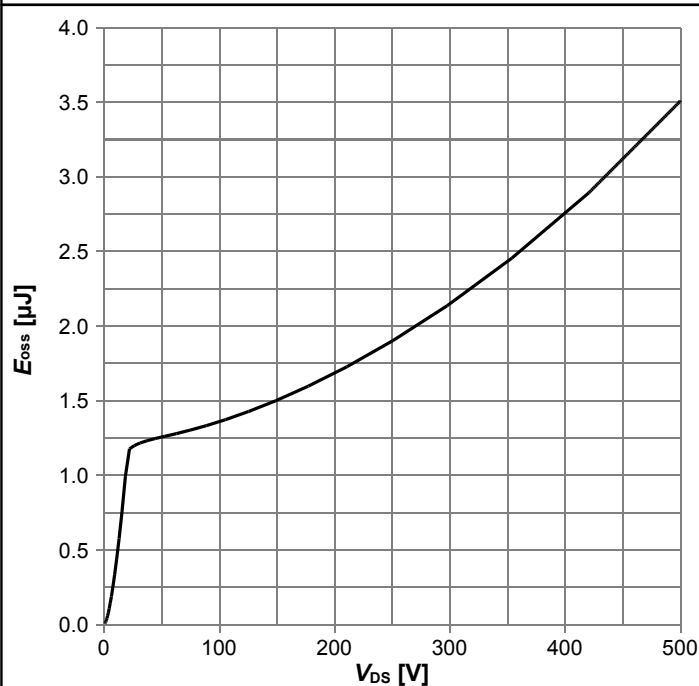
$$V_{BR(DSS)} = f(T_j); I_D = 1 \text{ mA}$$

Diagram 14: Typ. capacitances



$$C = f(V_{DS}); V_{GS} = 0 \text{ V}; f = 250 \text{ kHz}$$

Diagram 15: Typ. Coss stored energy



$$E_{oss} = f(V_{DS})$$

6 Test Circuits

Table 8 Diode characteristics

Figure 1 consists of two parts. The left part is a schematic diagram of a test circuit for diode characteristics. It shows two diodes connected in series, with a common load inductor. The forward current I_F is measured through the diodes. The forward voltage V_{DS} is measured across the diodes. The reverse voltage $V_{DS(peak)}$ is measured across the diodes during reverse recovery. The forward recovery time t_F is the time from the start of forward current to the end of reverse current. The reverse recovery time t_{rr} is the time from the end of forward current to the end of reverse current. The storage time t_s is the time from the end of reverse current to the end of forward current. The forward charge Q_F is the area under the forward current curve. The reverse charge Q_S is the area under the reverse current curve. The total charge $Q_{rr} = Q_F + Q_S$ is the area under the reverse current curve. The right part is a graph of the diode recovery waveform, showing the forward current I_F , reverse current I_{rm} , forward voltage V_{DS} , and reverse voltage $V_{DS(peak)}$ as a function of time t . The forward current I_F is constant at I_F until t_F , then decreases linearly to zero. The reverse current I_{rm} is constant at I_{rm} until t_{rr} , then decreases linearly to zero. The forward voltage V_{DS} is constant at V_{DS} until t_F , then decreases linearly to zero. The reverse voltage $V_{DS(peak)}$ is constant at $V_{DS(peak)}$ until t_{rr} , then decreases linearly to zero. The storage time t_s is the time from the end of reverse current to the end of forward current. The forward charge Q_F is the area under the forward current curve. The reverse charge Q_S is the area under the reverse current curve. The total charge $Q_{rr} = Q_F + Q_S$ is the area under the reverse current curve.

Table 9 Switching times

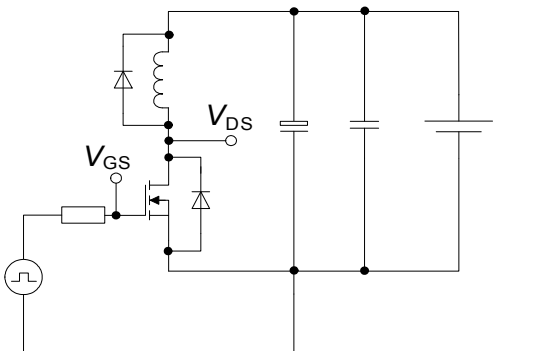
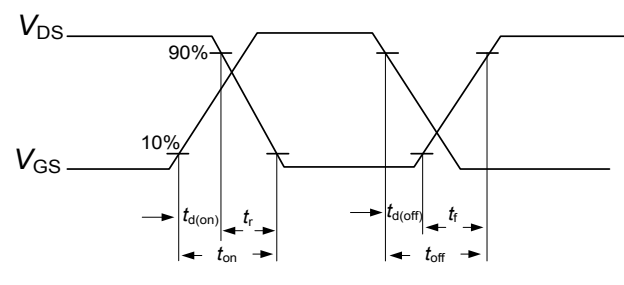
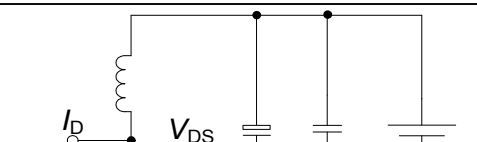
Switching times test circuit for inductive load	Switching times waveform
 The circuit diagram illustrates a switching test setup for an inductive load. A MOSFET is driven by a pulse source through a gate resistor. The drain is connected to an inductor and a freewheeling diode. A load capacitor is connected in parallel with the inductor. The drain-source voltage V_{DS} is measured across the MOSFET.	 The timing diagram shows the drain-source voltage V_{DS} and gate-source voltage V_{GS} during switching transitions. Key parameters are defined: $t_{d(on)}$: Delay time from 10% V_{GS} to 90% V_{DS}. t_r: Rise time from 90% V_{DS} to 10% V_{DS}. t_{on}: Total on-time from 10% V_{GS} to 10% V_{DS}. $t_{d(off)}$: Delay time from 90% V_{GS} to 90% V_{DS}. t_f: Fall time from 90% V_{DS} to 10% V_{DS}. t_{off}: Total off-time from 90% V_{GS} to 10% V_{DS}.

Table 10 **Unclamped inductive load**

Unclamped inductive load test circuit	Unclamped inductive waveform
	

7 Package Outlines



Figure 1 Outline PG-TO 220, dimensions in mm/inches

8 Appendix A

Table 11 Related Links

- IFX CoolMOS™ C7 Webpage: www.infineon.com
- IFX CoolMOS™ C7 application note: www.infineon.com
- IFX CoolMOS™ C7 simulation model: www.infineon.com
- IFX Design tools: www.infineon.com

Revision History

IPP65R190C7

Revision: 2013-10-17, Rev. 2.1

Previous Revision

Revision	Date	Subjects (major changes since last revision)
2.0	2013-10-10	Release of final version
2.1	2013-10-17	-

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Any information within this document that you feel is wrong, unclear or missing at all? Your feedback will help us to continuously improve the quality of this document. Please send your proposal (including a reference to this document) to:

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The Infineon Technologies component described in this Data Sheet may be used in life-support devices or systems and/or automotive, aviation and aerospace applications or systems only with the express written approval of Infineon Technologies, if a failure of such components can reasonably be expected to cause the failure of that life-support, automotive, aviation and aerospace device or system or to affect the safety or effectiveness of that device or system. Life support devices or systems are intended to be implanted in the human body or to support and/or maintain and sustain and/or protect human life. If they fail, it is reasonable to assume that the health of the user or other persons may be endangered.



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Связь**

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Благодаря сотрудничеству с мировыми поставщиками мы осуществляем комплексные и плановые поставки широчайшего спектра электронных компонентов.

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