

MOSFET

Metal Oxide Semiconductor Field Effect Transistor

CoolMOS™ C7

600V CoolMOS™ C7 Power Transistor
IPA60R060C7

Data Sheet

Rev. 2.0
Final

1 Description

CoolMOS™ C7 is a revolutionary technology for high voltage power MOSFETs, designed according to the superjunction (SJ) principle and pioneered by Infineon Technologies.

600V CoolMOS™ C7 series combines the experience of the leading SJ MOSFET supplier with high class innovation.

The 600V C7 is the first technology ever with $R_{DS(on)} \cdot A$ below $10\text{m}\Omega \cdot \text{mm}^2$.

Features

- Suitable for hard and soft switching (PFC and high performance LLC)
- Increased MOSFET dv/dt ruggedness to 120V/ns
- Increased 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
- Qualified for industrial grade applications according to JEDEC (J-STD20 and JESD22)

Benefits

- Increased economies of scale by use in PFC and PWM topologies in the application
- Higher dv/dt limit enables faster switching leading to higher efficiency
- Enabling higher system efficiency by lower switching losses
- Increased power density solutions due to smaller packages
- Suitable for applications such as server, telecom and solar
- Higher switching frequencies possible without loss in efficiency due to low E_{oss} and Q_g

Applications

PFC stages and PWM stages (TTF, LLC) for high power/performance SMPS 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.

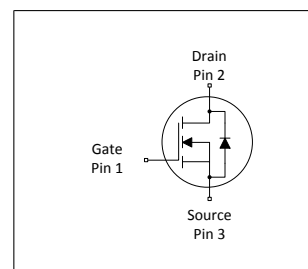


Table 1 Key Performance Parameters

Parameter	Value	Unit
$V_{DS} @ T_{j,max}$	650	V
$R_{DS(on),max}$	60	$\text{m}\Omega$
$Q_{g,typ}$	68	nC
$I_{D,pulse}$	135	A
$I_{D,continuous} @ T_j < 150^\circ\text{C}$	54	A
$E_{oss}@400\text{V}$	8.1	μJ
Body diode di/dt	420	$\text{A}/\mu\text{s}$

Type / Ordering Code	Package	Marking	Related Links
IPA60R060C7	PG-TO 220 FullPAK	60C7060	see Appendix A

Table of Contents

Description	2
Maximum ratings	4
Thermal characteristics	5
Electrical characteristics	6
Electrical characteristics diagrams	8
Test Circuits	12
Package Outlines	13
Appendix A	14
Revision History	15
Disclaimer	15

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	-	-	16 10	A	$T_C=25^\circ\text{C}$ $T_C=100^\circ\text{C}$
Pulsed drain current ²⁾	$I_{D,pulse}$	-	-	135	A	$T_C=25^\circ\text{C}$
Avalanche energy, single pulse	E_{AS}	-	-	159	mJ	$I_D=6.4\text{A}$; $V_{DD}=50\text{V}$; see table 10
Avalanche energy, repetitive	E_{AR}	-	-	0.80	mJ	$I_D=6.4\text{A}$; $V_{DD}=50\text{V}$; see table 10
Avalanche current, single pulse	I_{AS}	-	-	6.4	A	-
MOSFET dv/dt ruggedness	dv/dt	-	-	120	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}	-	-	34	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	-	-	-	50	Ncm	M2.5 screws
Continuous diode forward current	I_S	-	-	16	A	$T_C=25^\circ\text{C}$
Diode pulse current ²⁾	$I_{S,pulse}$	-	-	135	A	$T_C=25^\circ\text{C}$
Reverse diode dv/dt ³⁾	dv/dt	-	-	20	V/ns	$V_{DS}=0\dots400\text{V}$, $I_{SD}\leq 9.9\text{A}$, $T_j=25^\circ\text{C}$ see table 8
Maximum diode commutation speed	di/dt	-	-	420	A/ μs	$V_{DS}=0\dots400\text{V}$, $I_{SD}\leq 9.9\text{A}$, $T_j=25^\circ\text{C}$ see table 8
Insulation withstand voltage	V_{ISO}	-	-	2500	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

3 Thermal characteristics

Table 3 Thermal characteristics

Parameter	Symbol	Values			Unit	Note / Test Condition
		Min.	Typ.	Max.		
Thermal resistance, junction - case	R_{thJC}	-	-	3.69	°C/W	-
Thermal resistance, junction - ambient	R_{thJA}	-	-	80	°C/W	lead
Thermal resistance, junction - ambient for SMD version	R_{thJA}	-	-	-	°C/W	n.a.
Soldering temperature, wavesoldering only allowed at leads	T_{sld}	-	-	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	$V_{(BR)DSS}$	600	-	-	V	$V_{GS}=0V$, $I_D=1mA$
Gate threshold voltage	$V_{(GS)th}$	3	3.5	4	V	$V_{DS}=V_{GS}$, $I_D=0.8mA$
Zero gate voltage drain current	I_{DSS}	-	-	1	μA	$V_{DS}=600$, $V_{GS}=0V$, $T_j=25^\circ\text{C}$ $V_{DS}=600$, $V_{GS}=0V$, $T_j=150^\circ\text{C}$
Gate-source leakage current	I_{GSS}	-	-	100	nA	$V_{GS}=20V$, $V_{DS}=0V$
Drain-source on-state resistance	$R_{DS(on)}$	-	0.052 0.115	0.060 -	Ω	$V_{GS}=10V$, $I_D=15.9A$, $T_j=25^\circ\text{C}$ $V_{GS}=10V$, $I_D=15.9A$, $T_j=150^\circ\text{C}$
Gate resistance	R_G	-	0.8	-	Ω	$f=1MHz$, open drain

Table 5 Dynamic characteristics

Parameter	Symbol	Values			Unit	Note / Test Condition
		Min.	Typ.	Max.		
Input capacitance	C_{iss}	-	2850	-	pF	$V_{GS}=0V$, $V_{DS}=400V$, $f=250kHz$
Output capacitance	C_{oss}	-	54	-	pF	$V_{GS}=0V$, $V_{DS}=400V$, $f=250kHz$
Effective output capacitance, energy related ¹⁾	$C_{o(er)}$	-	101	-	pF	$V_{GS}=0V$, $V_{DS}=0...400V$
Effective output capacitance, time related ²⁾	$C_{o(tr)}$	-	1050	-	pF	$I_D=\text{constant}$, $V_{GS}=0V$, $V_{DS}=0...400V$
Turn-on delay time	$t_{d(on)}$	-	15.5	-	ns	$V_{DD}=400V$, $V_{GS}=13V$, $I_D=15.9A$, $R_G=3.3\Omega$; see table 9
Rise time	t_r	-	11	-	ns	$V_{DD}=400V$, $V_{GS}=13V$, $I_D=15.9A$, $R_G=3.3\Omega$; see table 9
Turn-off delay time	$t_{d(off)}$	-	79	-	ns	$V_{DD}=400V$, $V_{GS}=13V$, $I_D=15.9A$, $R_G=3.3\Omega$; see table 9
Fall time	t_f	-	4	-	ns	$V_{DD}=400V$, $V_{GS}=13V$, $I_D=15.9A$, $R_G=3.3\Omega$; see table 9

Table 6 Gate charge characteristics

Parameter	Symbol	Values			Unit	Note / Test Condition
		Min.	Typ.	Max.		
Gate to source charge	Q_{gs}	-	14	-	nC	$V_{DD}=400V$, $I_D=15.9A$, $V_{GS}=0$ to $10V$
Gate to drain charge	Q_{gd}	-	23	-	nC	$V_{DD}=400V$, $I_D=15.9A$, $V_{GS}=0$ to $10V$
Gate charge total	Q_g	-	68	-	nC	$V_{DD}=400V$, $I_D=15.9A$, $V_{GS}=0$ to $10V$
Gate plateau voltage	$V_{plateau}$	-	5.0	-	V	$V_{DD}=400V$, $I_D=15.9A$, $V_{GS}=0$ to $10V$

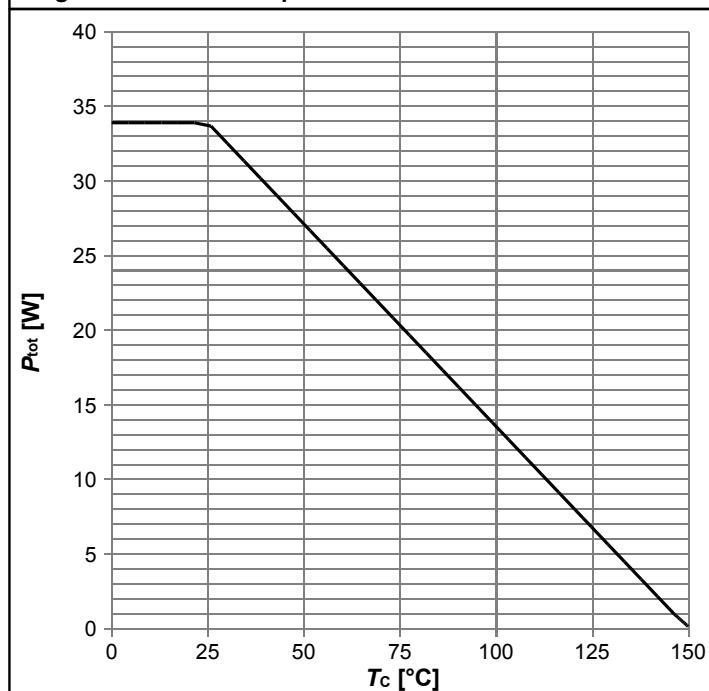
¹⁾ $C_{o(er)}$ is a fixed capacitance that gives the same stored energy as C_{oss} while V_{DS} is rising from 0 to 400V

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

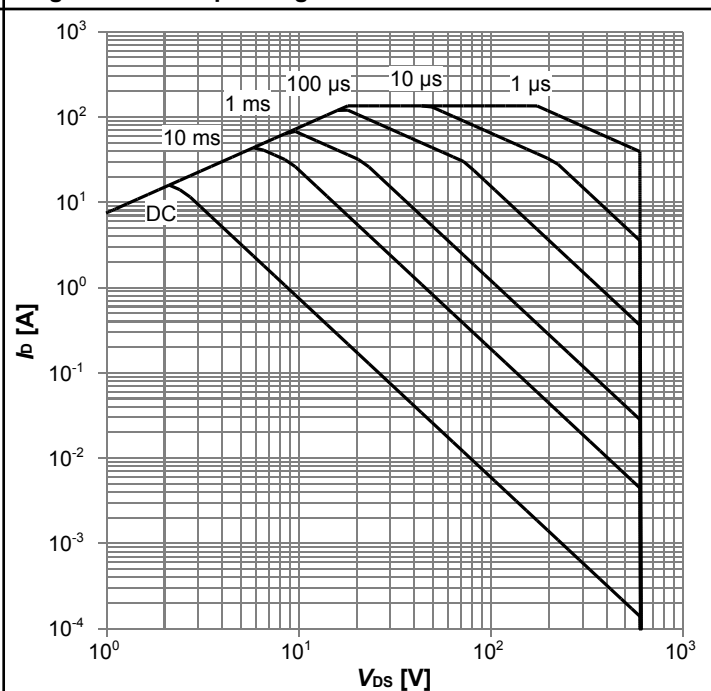
Table 7 Reverse diode characteristics

Parameter	Symbol	Values			Unit	Note / Test Condition
		Min.	Typ.	Max.		
Diode forward voltage	V_{SD}	-	0.9	-	V	$V_{GS}=0V$, $I_F=15.9A$, $T_j=25^{\circ}C$
Reverse recovery time	t_{rr}	-	390	-	ns	$V_R=400V$, $I_F=15.9A$, $di_F/dt=100A/\mu s$; see table 8
Reverse recovery charge	Q_{rr}	-	6	-	μC	$V_R=400V$, $I_F=15.9A$, $di_F/dt=100A/\mu s$; see table 8
Peak reverse recovery current	I_{rrm}	-	32	-	A	$V_R=400V$, $I_F=15.9A$, $di_F/dt=100A/\mu s$; see table 8

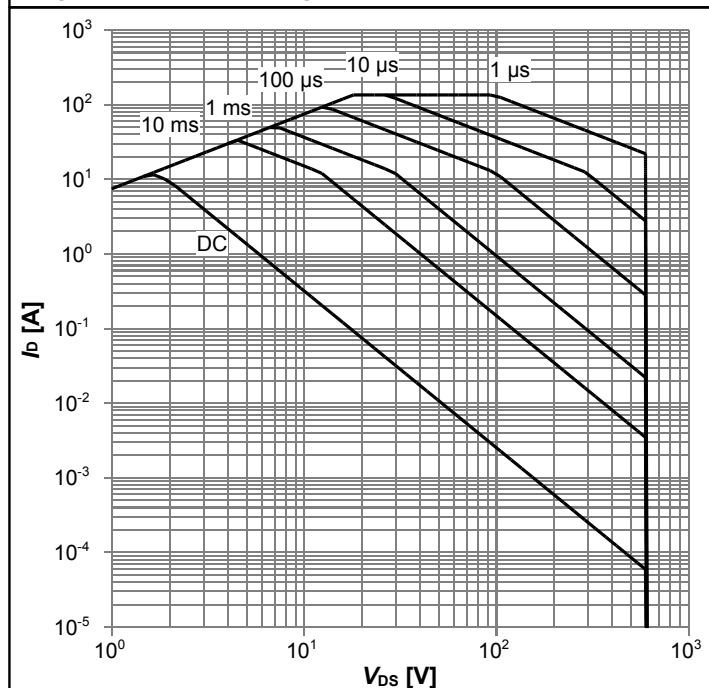
5 Electrical characteristics diagrams

Diagram 1: Power dissipation


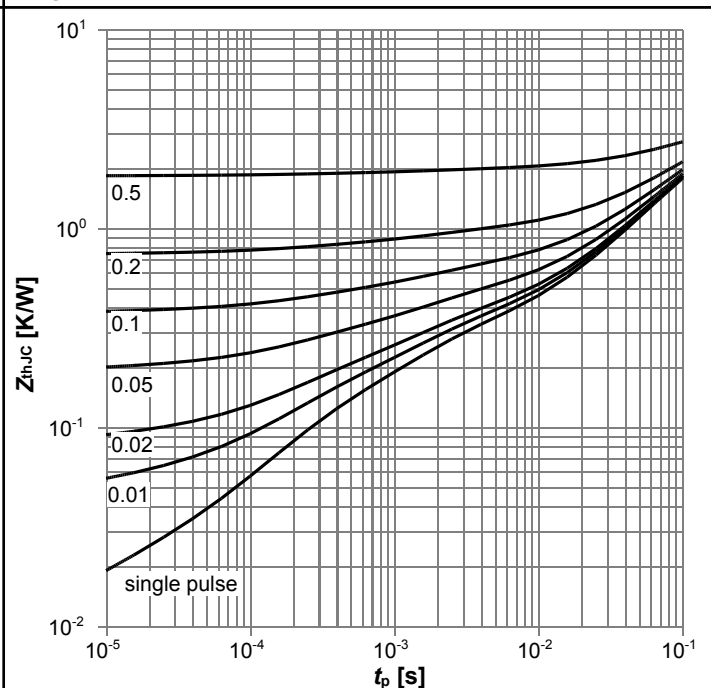
$$P_{\text{tot}} = f(T_c)$$

Diagram 2: Safe operating area


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

Diagram 3: Safe operating area


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

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

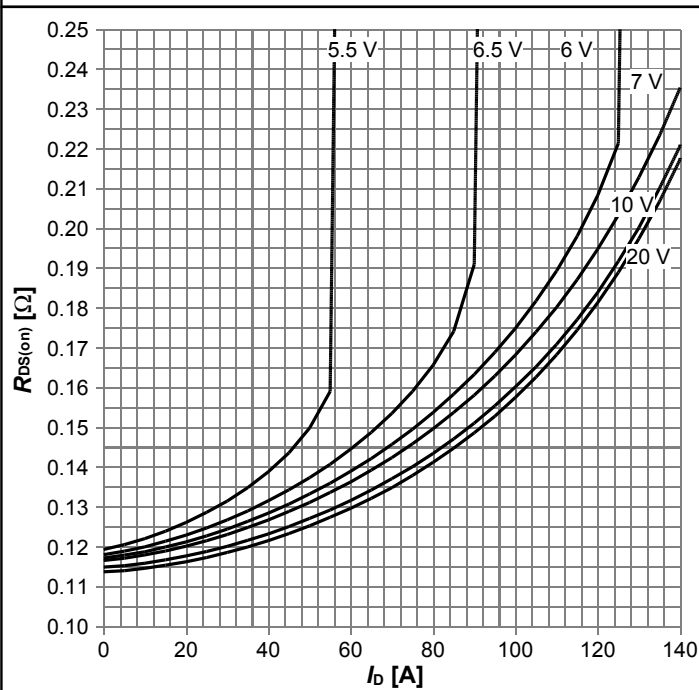

 $R_{DS(on)} = f(I_D); T_J = 125^\circ\text{C}; \text{parameter: } V_{GS}$

Diagram 8: Drain-source on-state resistance

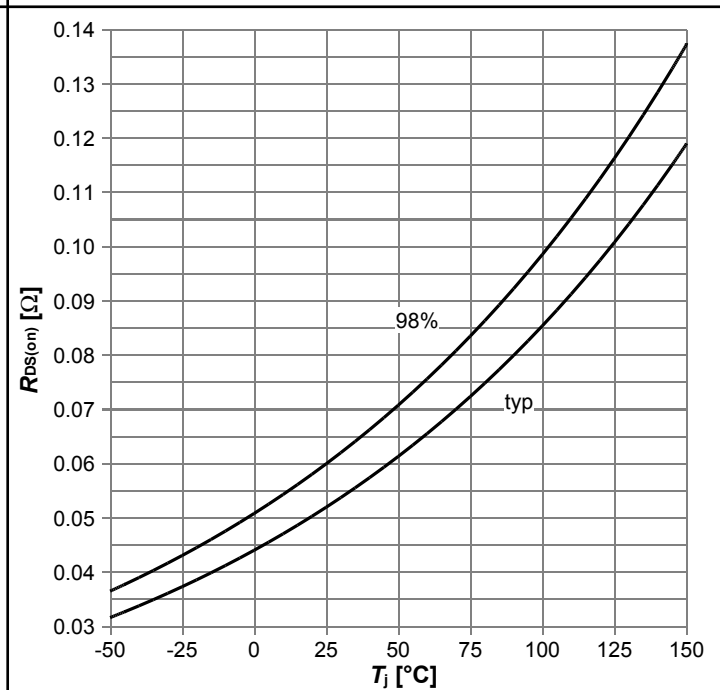

 $R_{DS(on)} = f(T_J); I_D = 15.9\text{ A}; V_{GS} = 10\text{ V}$

Diagram 9: Typ. transfer characteristics


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

Diagram 10: Typ. gate charge


 $V_{GS} = f(Q_{gate}); I_D = 15.9$ A pulsed; parameter: V_{DD}

Diagram 11: Forward characteristics of reverse diode

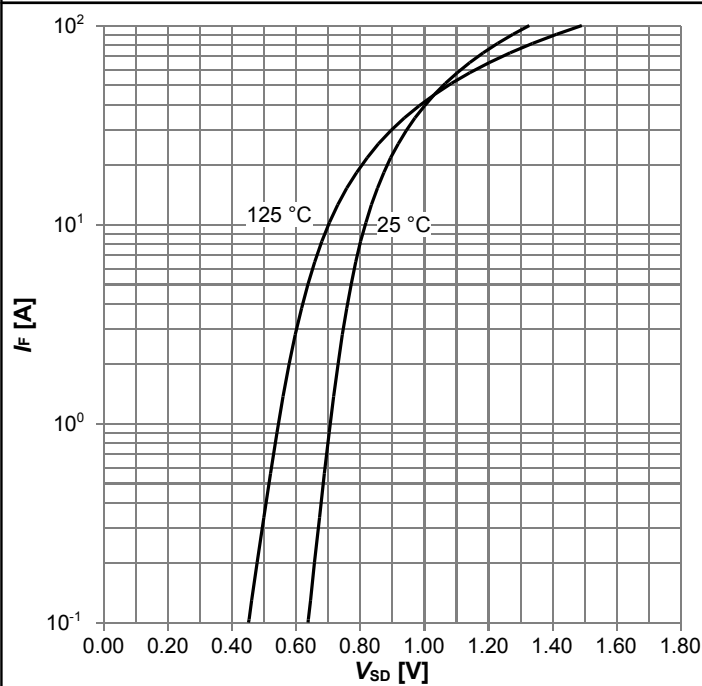

 $I_F = f(V_{SD})$; parameter: T_j

Diagram 12: Avalanche energy

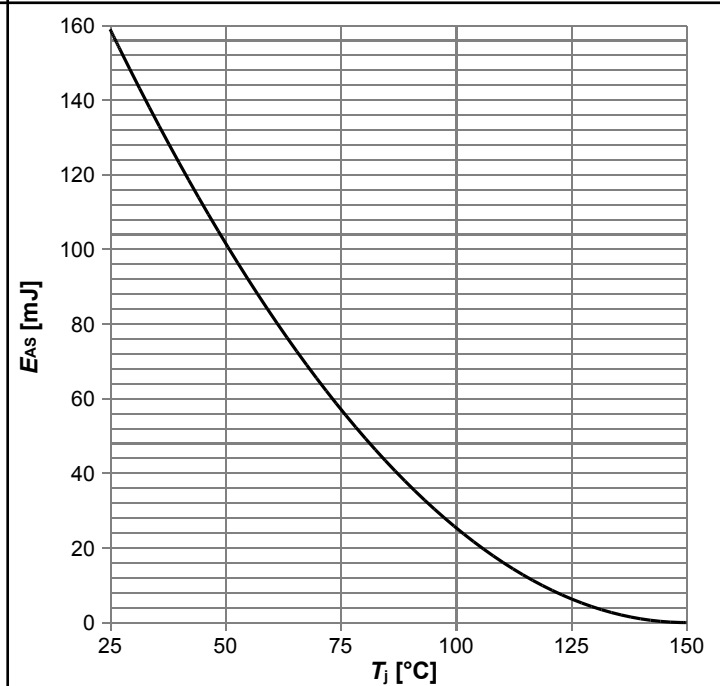

 $E_{AS} = f(T_j); I_D = 6.4$ A; $V_{DD} = 50$ V

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

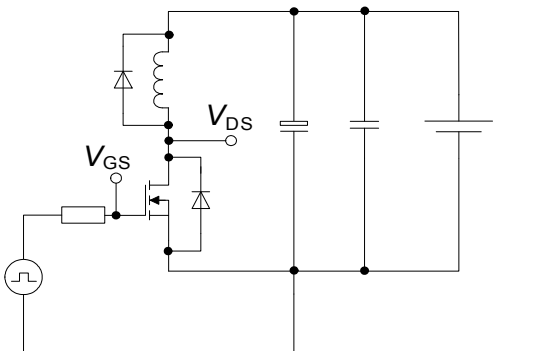
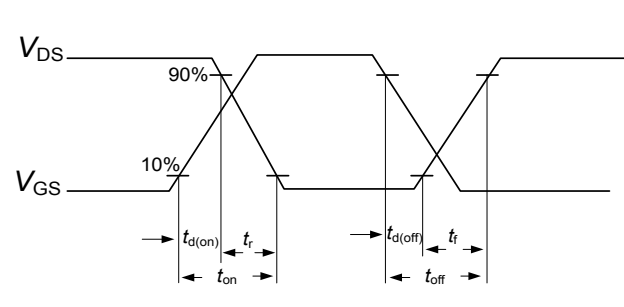
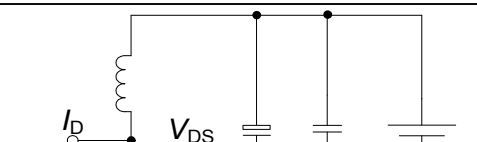
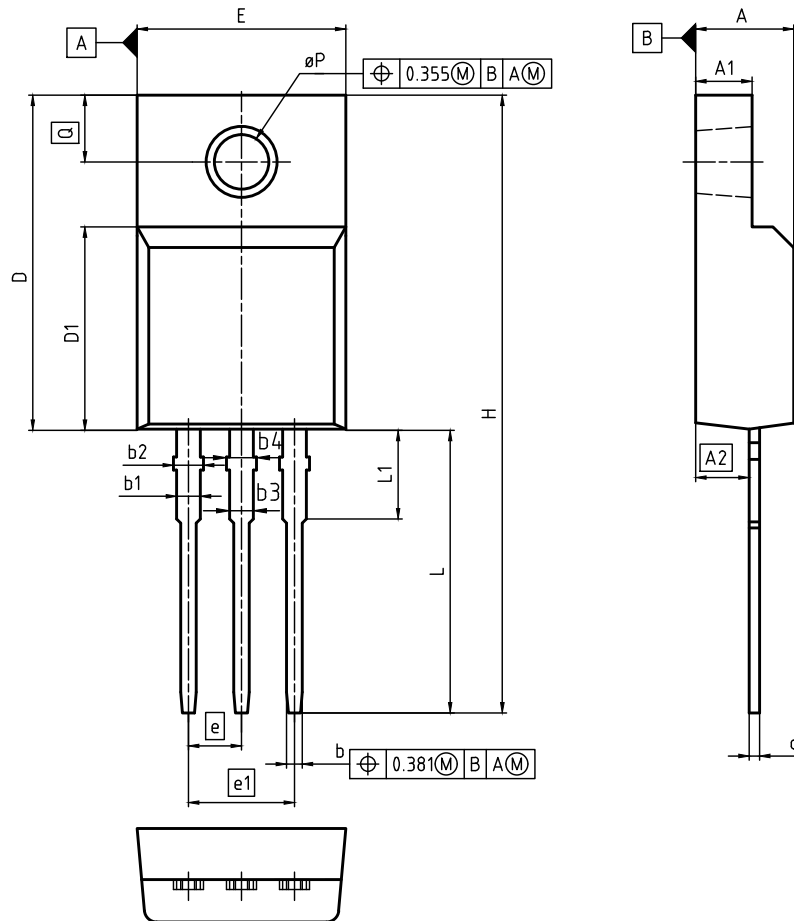
Switching times test circuit for inductive load	Switching times waveform
 The diagram illustrates a switching test circuit for an inductive load. A MOSFET is driven by a pulse generator connected to its gate through a resistor. The drain of the MOSFET is connected to an inductive load (represented by an inductor and a diode in parallel) and a DC voltage source. The gate-source voltage is labeled V_{GS} and the drain-source voltage is labeled V_{DS}.	 The diagram shows the switching waveforms for V_{DS} and V_{GS}. The V_{GS} waveform is a square wave that transitions between high and low states. The V_{DS} waveform shows the voltage across the load during these transitions. Key time intervals are marked: $t_{d(on)}$: Delay time from the start of the V_{GS} rise to the 90% rise of V_{DS}. t_r: Rise time of V_{DS} from 90% to 100%. t_{on}: Total turn-on time from the start of V_{GS} rise to the start of V_{DS} fall. $t_{d(off)}$: Delay time from the start of the V_{GS} fall to the 90% fall of V_{DS}. t_f: Fall time of V_{DS} from 90% to 10%. t_{off}: Total turn-off time from the start of V_{GS} fall to the end of V_{DS} fall.

Table 10 **Unclamped inductive load**

Unclamped inductive load test circuit	Unclamped inductive waveform
	

7 Package Outlines



DIMENSIONS DO NOT INCLUDE MOLD FLASH, PROTRUSIONS OR GATE BURRS.

DIM	MILLIMETERS		INCHES	
	MIN	MAX	MIN	MAX
A	4.50	4.90	0.177	0.193
A1	2.34	2.85	0.092	0.112
A2	2.42	2.86	0.095	0.113
b	0.65	0.90	0.026	0.035
b1	0.95	1.38	0.037	0.054
b2	0.95	1.51	0.037	0.059
b3	0.65	1.38	0.026	0.054
b4	0.65	1.51	0.026	0.059
c	0.40	0.63	0.016	0.025
D	15.67	16.15	0.617	0.636
D1	8.97	9.83	0.353	0.387
E	10.00	10.65	0.394	0.419
e	2.54 (BSC)		0.100 (BSC)	
e1	5.08		0.200	
N	3		3	
H	28.70	29.75	1.130	1.171
L	12.78	13.75	0.503	0.541
L1	2.83	3.45	0.111	0.136
øP	2.95	3.38	0.116	0.133
Q	3.15	3.50	0.124	0.138

DOCUMENT NO. Z8B00003319
SCALE 0 2.5 5mm
EUROPEAN PROJECTION 
ISSUE DATE 24-10-2014
REVISION 05

Figure 1 Outline PG-TO 220 FullPAK, 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

IPA60R060C7

Revision: 2015-12-01, Rev. 2.0

Previous Revision

Revision	Date	Subjects (major changes since last revision)
2.0	2015-12-01	Release of final version

We Listen to Your Comments

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:

erratum@infineon.com

Published by

Infineon Technologies AG**81726 München, Germany****© 2015 Infineon Technologies AG****All Rights Reserved.**

Legal Disclaimer

The information given in this document shall in no event be regarded as a guarantee of conditions or characteristics. With respect to any examples or hints given herein, any typical values stated herein and/or any information regarding the application of the device, Infineon Technologies hereby disclaims any and all warranties and liabilities of any kind, including without limitation, warranties of non-infringement of intellectual property rights of any third party.

Information

For further information on technology, delivery terms and conditions and prices please contact your nearest Infineon Technologies Office (**www.infineon.com**).

Warnings

Due to technical requirements, components may contain dangerous substances. For information on the types in question, please contact the nearest Infineon Technologies Office.

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.