

MOSFET

Metal Oxide Semiconductor Field Effect Transistor

CoolMOS E6

600V CoolMOS™ E6 Power Transistor
IPx60R380E6

Data Sheet

Rev. 2.0, 2010-04-09
Final

Industrial & Multimarket

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™ E6 series combines the experience of the leading SJ MOSFET supplier with high class innovation. The resulting devices provide all benefits of a fast switching SJ MOSFET while not sacrificing ease of use. Extremely low switching and conduction losses make switching applications even more efficient, more compact, lighter, and cooler.

Features

- Extremely low losses due to very low FOM $R_{DS(on)} \cdot Q_g$ and E_{oss}
- Very high commutation ruggedness
- Easy to use/drive
- JEDEC¹⁾ qualified, Pb-free plating, Halogen free

Applications

PFC stages, hard switching PWM stages and resonant switching PWM stages for e.g. PC Silverbox, Adapter, LCD & PDP TV, Lighting, Server, Telecom and UPS.

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

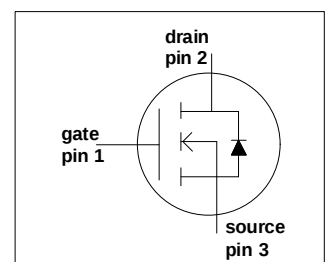
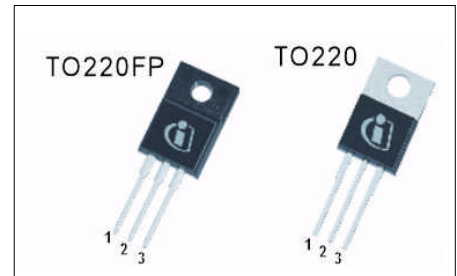


Table 1 Key Performance Parameters

Parameter	Value	Unit
$V_{DS} @ T_{j,max}$	650	V
$R_{DS(on),max}$	0.38	Ω
$Q_{g,typ}$	32	nC
$I_{D,pulse}$	30	A
$E_{oss} @ 400V$	2.8	μJ
Body diode di/dt	500	A/ μs

Type / Ordering Code	Package	Marking	Related Links
IPP60R380E6	PG-TO220	6R380E6	IFX CoolMOS Webpage IFX Design tools
IPA60R380E6	PG-TO220 FullPAK		

1) J-STD20 and JESD22

Table of Contents

1	Description	2
	Table of Contents	3
2	Maximum ratings	4
3	Thermal characteristics	5
4	Electrical characteristics	6
5	Electrical characteristics diagrams	8
6	Test circuits	13
7	Package outlines	14
8	Revision History	16

2 Maximum ratings

at $T_j = 25\text{ °C}$, unless otherwise specified.

Table 2 Maximum ratings

Parameter	Symbol	Values			Unit	Note / Test Condition
		Min.	Typ.	Max.		
Continuous drain current ¹⁾	I_D	-	-	10.6	A	$T_C = 25\text{ °C}$
				6.7		$T_C = 100\text{ °C}$
Pulsed drain current ²⁾	$I_{D,pulse}$	-	-	30	A	$T_C = 25\text{ °C}$
Avalanche energy, single pulse	E_{AS}	-	-	210	mJ	$I_D = 1.8\text{ A}, V_{DD} = 50\text{ V}$ (see table 21)
Avalanche energy, repetitive	E_{AR}	-	-	0.32		$I_D = 1.8\text{ A}, V_{DD} = 50\text{ V}$
Avalanche current, repetitive	I_{AR}	-	-	1.8	A	
MOSFET dv/dt ruggedness	dv/dt	-	-	50	V/ns	$V_{DS} = 0 \dots 480\text{ V}$
Gate source voltage	V_{GS}	-20	-	20	V	static
		-30		30		AC ($f > 1\text{ Hz}$)
Power dissipation for TO-220	P_{tot}	-	-	83	W	$T_C = 25\text{ °C}$
Power dissipation for TO-220 FullPAK	P_{tot}	-	-	31	W	$T_C = 25\text{ °C}$
Operating and storage temperature	T_j, T_{stg}	-55	-	150	°C	
Mounting torque TO-220		-	-	60	Ncm	M3 and M3.5 screws
Mounting torque TO-220 FullPAK				50		M2.5 screws
Continuous diode forward current	I_S	-	-	9.2	A	$T_C = 25\text{ °C}$
Diode pulse current ²⁾	$I_{S,pulse}$	-	-	30	A	$T_C = 25\text{ °C}$
Reverse diode dv/dt ³⁾	dv/dt	-	-	15	V/ns	$V_{DS} = 0 \dots 480\text{ V}, I_{SD} \leq I_D,$ $T_j = 125\text{ °C}$
Maximum diode commutation speed ³⁾	di/dt			500	A/μs	(see table 22)

1) Limited by $T_{j,max}$. Maximum duty cycle $D = 0.75$

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 TO-220 (IPP60R380E6)

Parameter	Symbol	Values			Unit	Note / Test Condition
		Min.	Typ.	Max.		
Thermal resistance, junction - case	R_{thJC}	-	-	1.5	°C/W	
Thermal resistance, junction - ambient	R_{thJA}	-	-	62		leaded
Soldering temperature, wavesoldering only allowed at leads	T_{sold}	-	-	260	°C	1.6 mm (0.063 in.) from case for 10 s

Table 4 Thermal characteristics TO-220FullPAK (IPA60R380C6)

Parameter	Symbol	Values			Unit	Note / Test Condition
		Min.	Typ.	Max.		
Thermal resistance, junction - case	R_{thJC}	-	-	4.0	°C/W	
Thermal resistance, junction - ambient	R_{thJA}	-	-	80		leaded
Soldering temperature, wavesoldering only allowed at leads	T_{sold}	-	-	260	°C	1.6 mm (0.063 in.) from case for 10 s

4 Electrical characteristics

Electrical characteristics, at $T_J=25\text{ °C}$, unless otherwise specified

Table 5 Static characteristics

Parameter	Symbol	Values			Unit	Note / Test Condition
		Min.	Typ.	Max.		
Drain-source breakdown voltage	$V_{(BR)DSS}$	600	-	-	V	$V_{GS}=0\text{ V}$, $I_D=0.25\text{ mA}$
Gate threshold voltage	$V_{GS(th)}$	2.5	3	3.5		$V_{DS}=V_{GS}$, $I_D=0.32\text{ mA}$
Zero gate voltage drain current	I_{DSS}	-	-	1	μA	$V_{DS}=600\text{ V}$, $V_{GS}=0\text{ V}$, $T_J=25\text{ °C}$
		-	10	-		$V_{DS}=600\text{ V}$, $V_{GS}=0\text{ V}$, $T_J=150\text{ °C}$
Gate-source leakage current	I_{GSS}	-	-	100	nA	$V_{GS}=20\text{ V}$, $V_{DS}=0\text{ V}$
Drain-source on-state resistance	$R_{DS(on)}$	-	0.34	0.38	Ω	$V_{GS}=10\text{ V}$, $I_D=3.8\text{ A}$, $T_J=25\text{ °C}$
		-	0.89	-		$V_{GS}=10\text{ V}$, $I_D=3.8\text{ A}$, $T_J=150\text{ °C}$
Gate resistance	R_G	-	7.5	-	Ω	$f=1\text{ MHz}$, open drain

Table 6 Dynamic characteristics

Parameter	Symbol	Values			Unit	Note / Test Condition
		Min.	Typ.	Max.		
Input capacitance	C_{iss}	-	700	-	pF	$V_{GS}=0\text{ V}$, $V_{DS}=100\text{ V}$, $f=1\text{ MHz}$
Output capacitance	C_{oss}	-	46	-		
Effective output capacitance, energy related ¹⁾	$C_{o(er)}$	-	30	-		$V_{GS}=0\text{ V}$, $V_{DS}=0\dots480\text{ V}$
Effective output capacitance, time related ²⁾	$C_{o(tr)}$	-	136	-		$I_D=\text{constant}$, $V_{GS}=0\text{ V}$ $V_{DS}=0\dots480\text{ V}$
Turn-on delay time	$t_{d(on)}$	-	11	-	ns	$V_{DD}=400\text{ V}$, $V_{GS}=13\text{ V}$, $I_D=4.8\text{ A}$, $R_G=3.4\text{ }\Omega$ (see table 20)
Rise time	t_r	-	9	-		
Turn-off delay time	$t_{d(off)}$	-	56	-		
Fall time	t_f	-	8	-		

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 80% $V_{(BR)DSS}$

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 80% $V_{(BR)DSS}$

Table 7 Gate charge characteristics

Parameter	Symbol	Values			Unit	Note / Test Condition
		Min.	Typ.	Max.		
IGate to source charge	Q_{gs}	-	4	-	nC	$V_{DD}=480\text{ V}$, $I_D=4.8\text{ A}$, $V_{GS}=0\text{ to }10\text{ V}$
Gate to drain charge	Q_{gd}	-	16	-		
Gate charge total	Q_g	-	32	-		
Gate plateau voltage	V_{plateau}	-	5.4	-	V	

Table 8 Reverse diode characteristics

Parameter	Symbol	Values			Unit	Note / Test Condition
		Min.	Typ.	Max.		
Diode forward voltage	V_{SD}	-	0.9	-	V	$V_{GS}=0\text{ V}$, $I_F=4.8\text{ A}$, $T_j=25\text{ °C}$
Reverse recovery time	t_{rr}	-	290	-	ns	$V_R=400\text{ V}$, $I_F=4.8\text{ A}$, $di_F/dt=100\text{ A}/\mu\text{s}$ (see table 22)
Reverse recovery charge	Q_{rr}	-	3.3	-	μC	
Peak reverse recovery current	I_{rrm}	-	21	-	A	

5 Electrical characteristics diagrams

Table 9

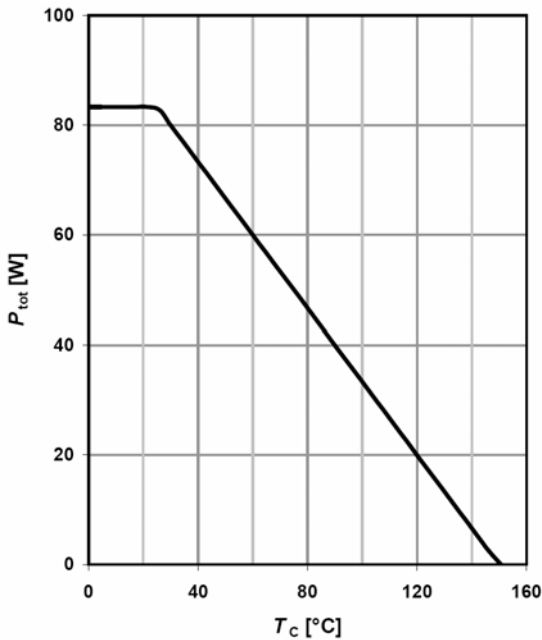
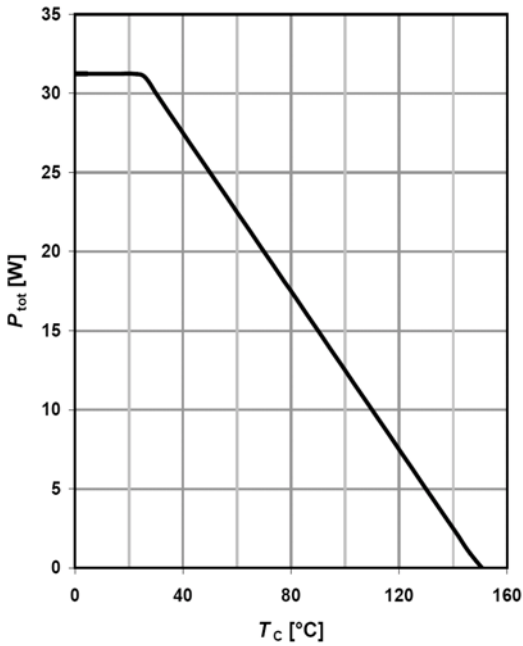
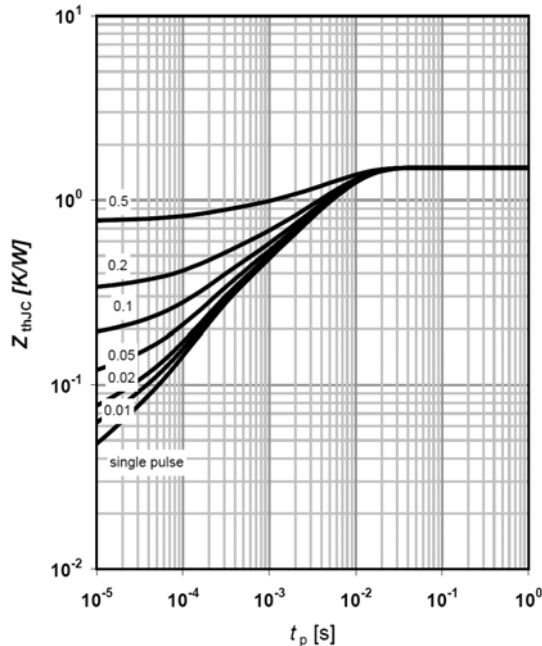
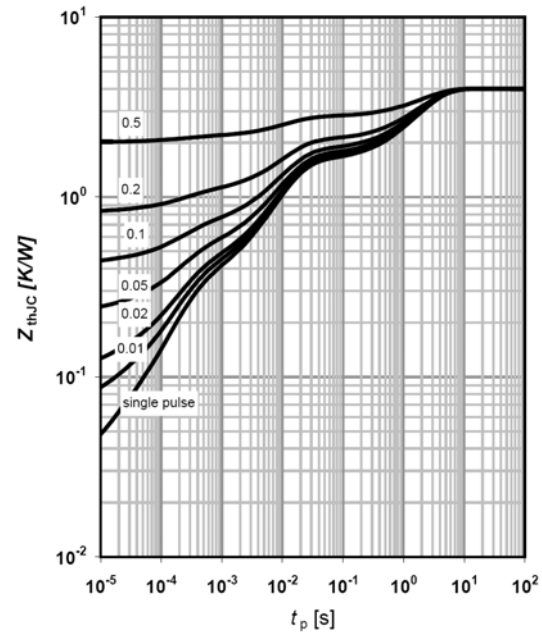
Power dissipation TO-220	Power dissipation TO-220 FullPAK
 $P_{tot} = f(T_c)$	 $P_{tot} = f(T_c)$

Table 10

Max. transient thermal impedance TO-220	Max. transient thermal impedance TO-220 FullPAK
 $Z_{(thJC)} = f(t_p)$; parameter: $D = t_p / T$	 $Z_{(thJC)} = f(t_p)$; parameter: $D = t_p / T$

Electrical characteristics diagrams

Table 11

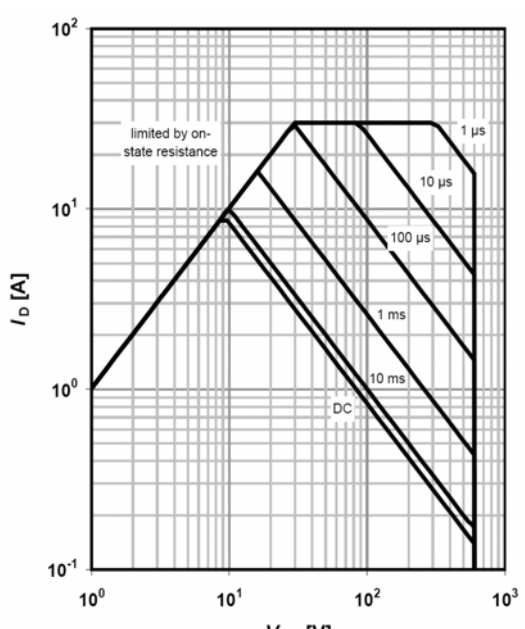
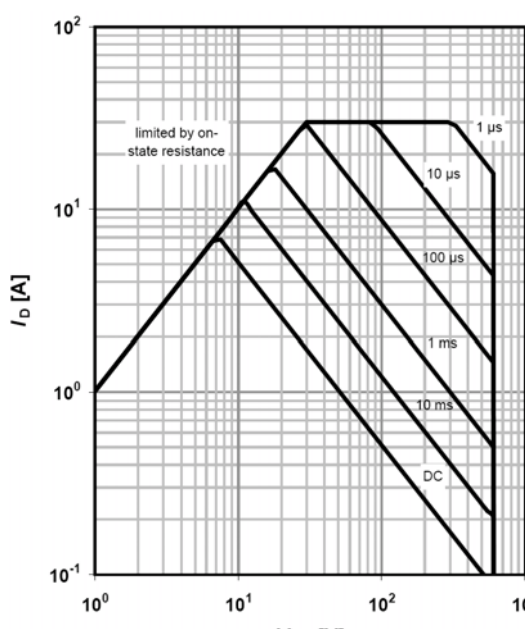
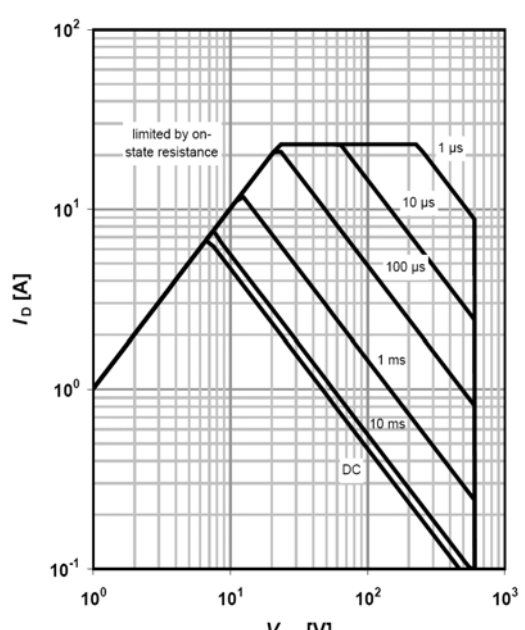
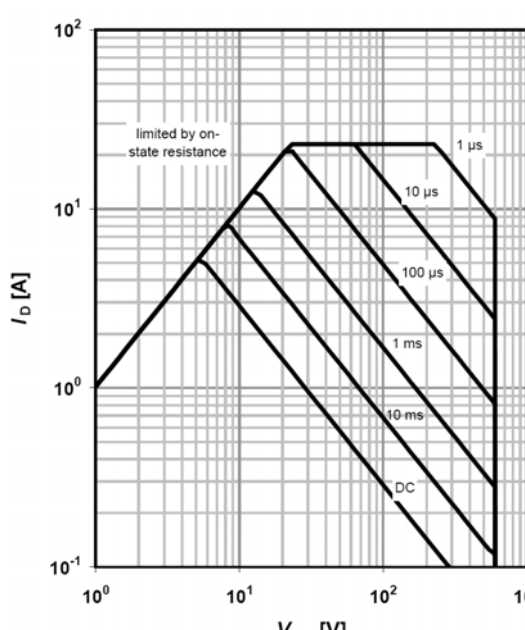
Safe operating area $T_C=25\text{ °C}$ TO-220	Safe operating area $T_C=25\text{ °C}$ TO-220 FullPAK
	
$I_D=f(V_{DS}); T_C=25\text{ °C}; D=0; \text{parameter } t_p$	$I_D=f(V_{DS}); T_C=25\text{ °C}; D=0; \text{parameter } t_p$

Table 12

Safe operating area $T_C=80\text{ °C}$ TO-220	Safe operating area $T_C=80\text{ °C}$ TO-220 FullPAK
	
$I_D=f(V_{DS}); T_C=80\text{ °C}; D=0; \text{parameter } t_p$	$I_D=f(V_{DS}); T_C=80\text{ °C}; D=0; \text{parameter } t_p$

Electrical characteristics diagrams

Table 13

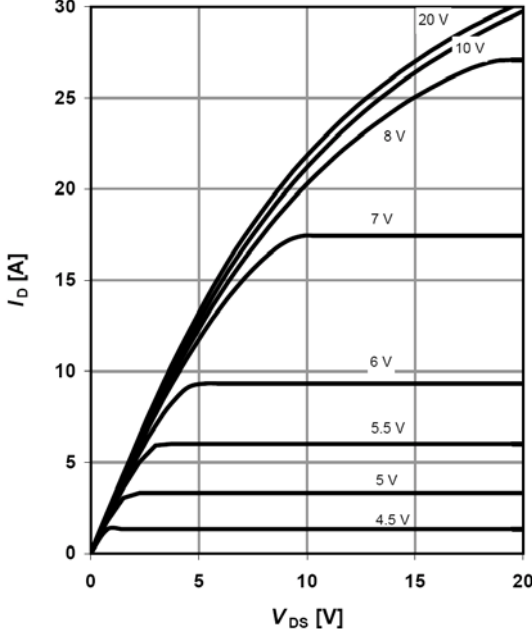
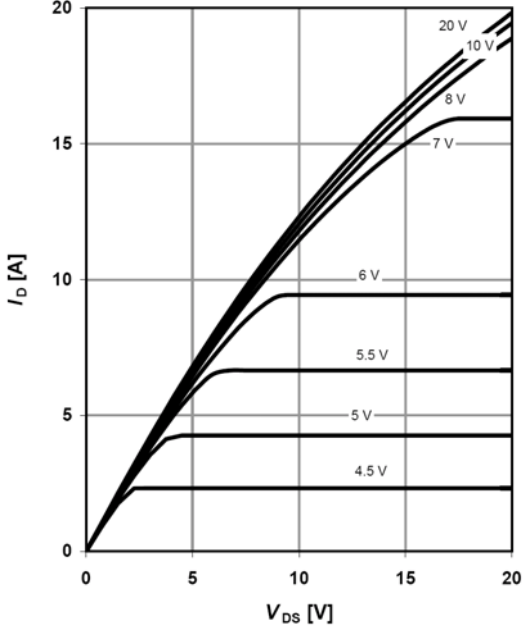
Typ. output characteristics $T_c=25\text{ °C}$	Typ. output characteristics $T_j=125\text{ °C}$
 $I_D=f(V_{DS}); T_j=25\text{ °C}; \text{parameter: } V_{GS}$	 $I_D=f(V_{DS}); T_j=125\text{ °C}; \text{parameter: } V_{GS}$

Table 14

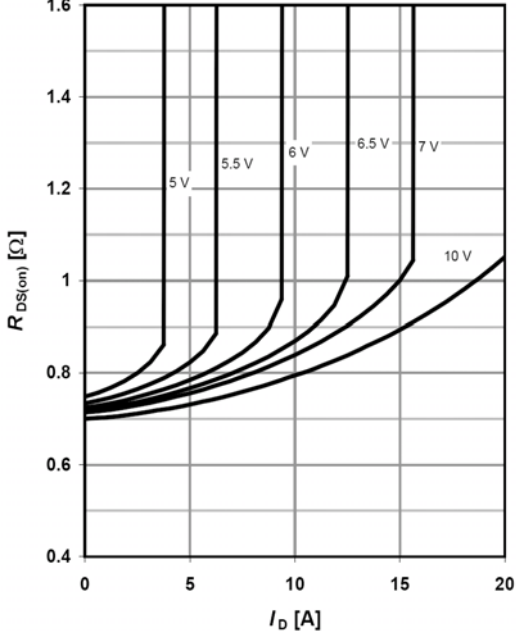
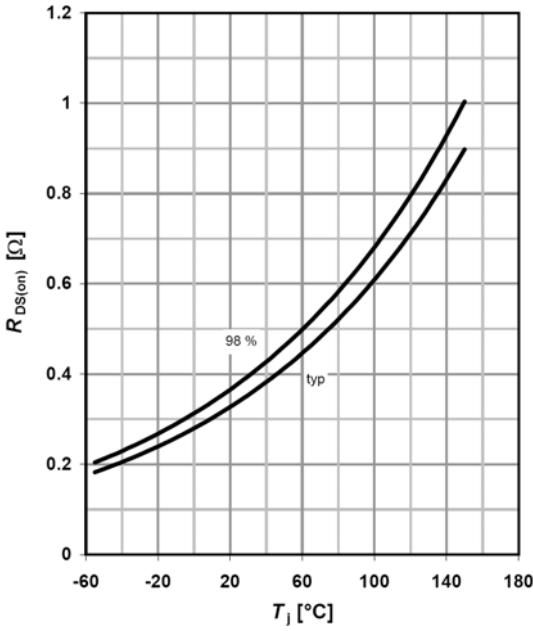
Typ. drain-source on-state resistance	Drain-source on-state resistance
 $R_{DS(on)}=f(I_D); T_j=125\text{ °C}; \text{parameter: } V_{GS}$	 $R_{DS(on)}=f(T_j); I_D=3.8\text{ A}; V_{GS}=10\text{ V}$

Table 15

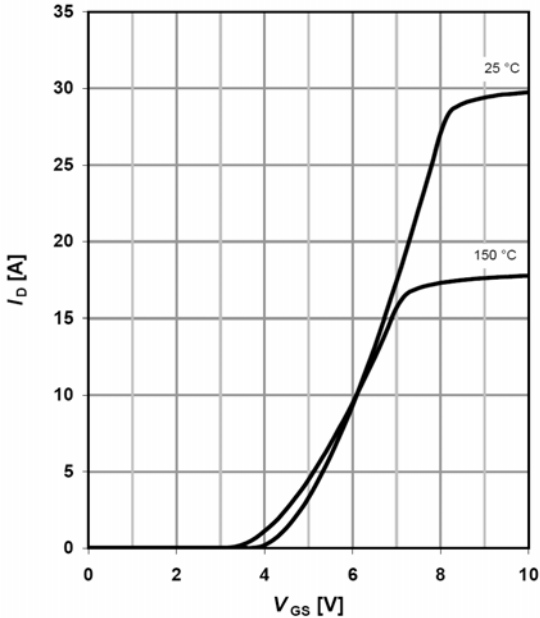
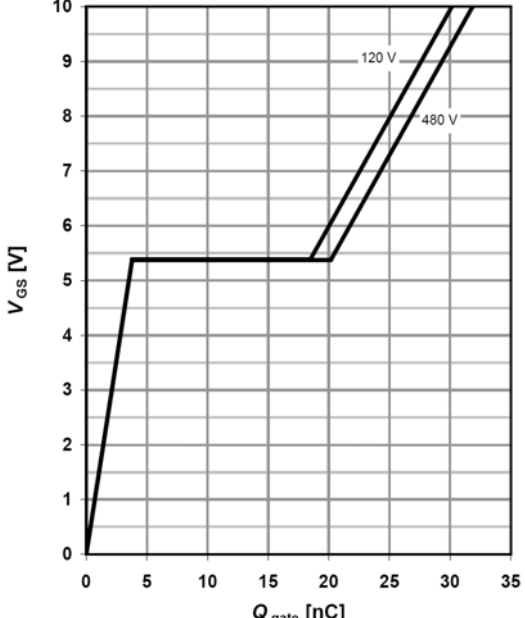
Typ. transfer characteristics	Typ. gate charge
 $I_D = f(V_{GS}); V_{DS} = 20V$	 $V_{GS} = f(Q_{gate}), I_D = 4.8A$ pulsed

Table 16

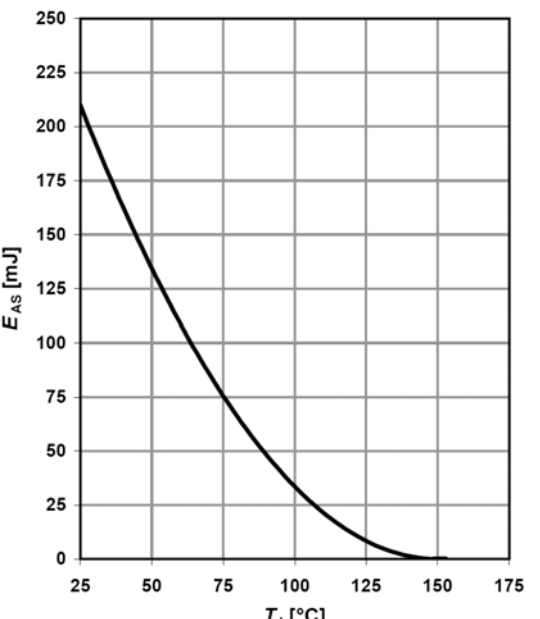
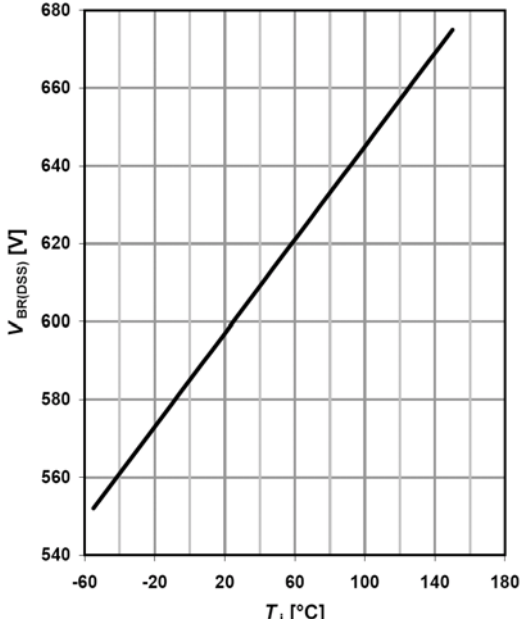
Avalanche energy	Drain-source breakdown voltage
 $E_{AS} = f(T_j); I_D = 1.8 A; V_{DD} = 50 V$	 $V_{BR(DSS)} = f(T_j); I_D = 0.25 mA$

Table 17

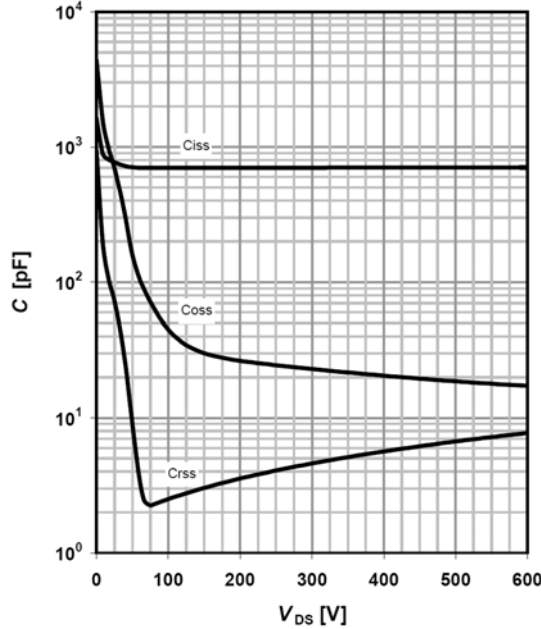
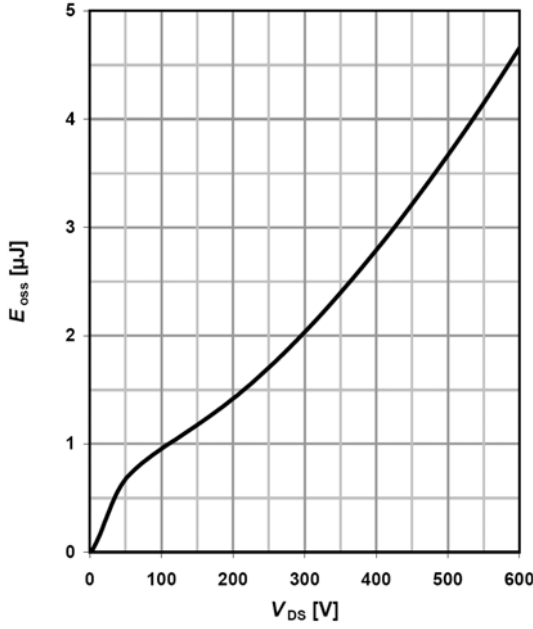
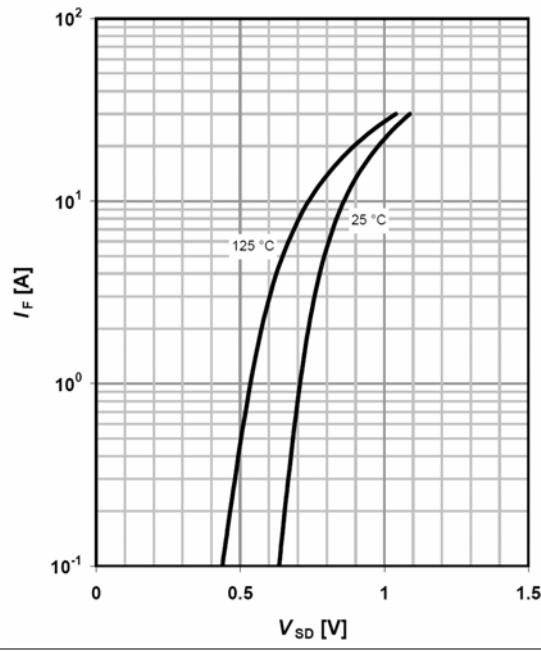
Typ. capacitances	Typ. C_{oss} stored energy
 $C = f(V_{DS}); V_{GS} = 0 \text{ V}; f = 1 \text{ MHz}$	 $E_{OSS} = f(V_{DS})$

Table 18

Forward characteristics of reverse diode
 $I_F = f(V_{SD}); \text{parameter: } T_j$

6 Test circuits

Table 19 Switching times test circuit and waveform for inductive load

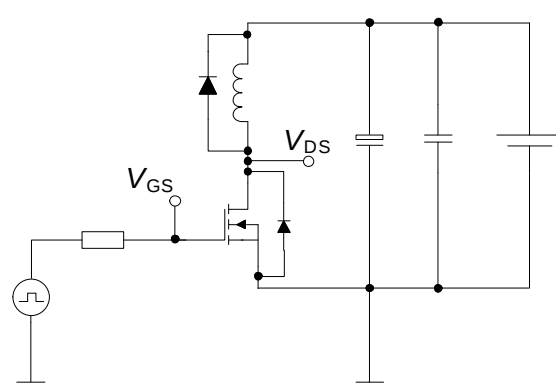
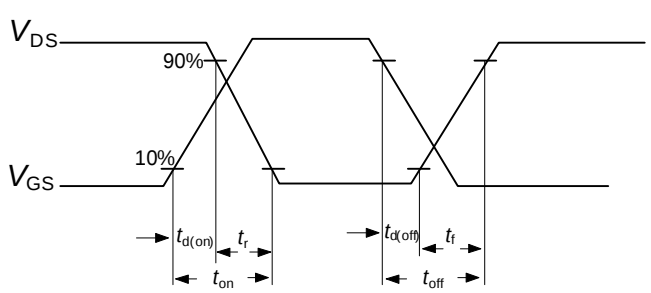
Switching times test circuit for inductive load	Switching time waveform
	

Table 20 Unclamped inductive load test circuit and waveform

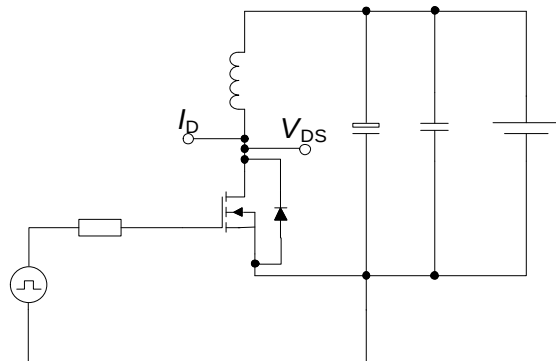
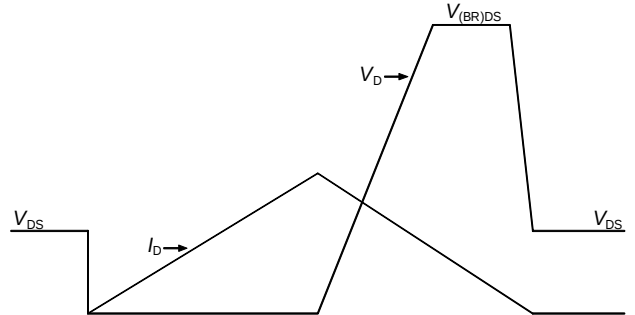
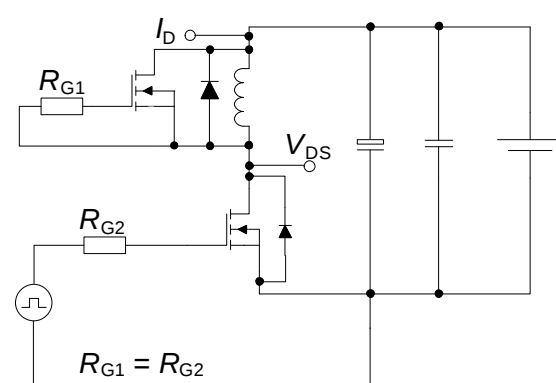
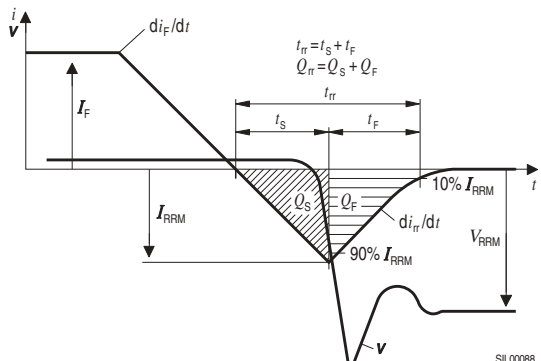
Unclamped inductive load test circuit	Unclamped inductive waveform
	

Table 21 Test circuit and waveform for diode characteristics

Test circuit for diode characteristics	Diode recovery waveform
	

7 Package outlines

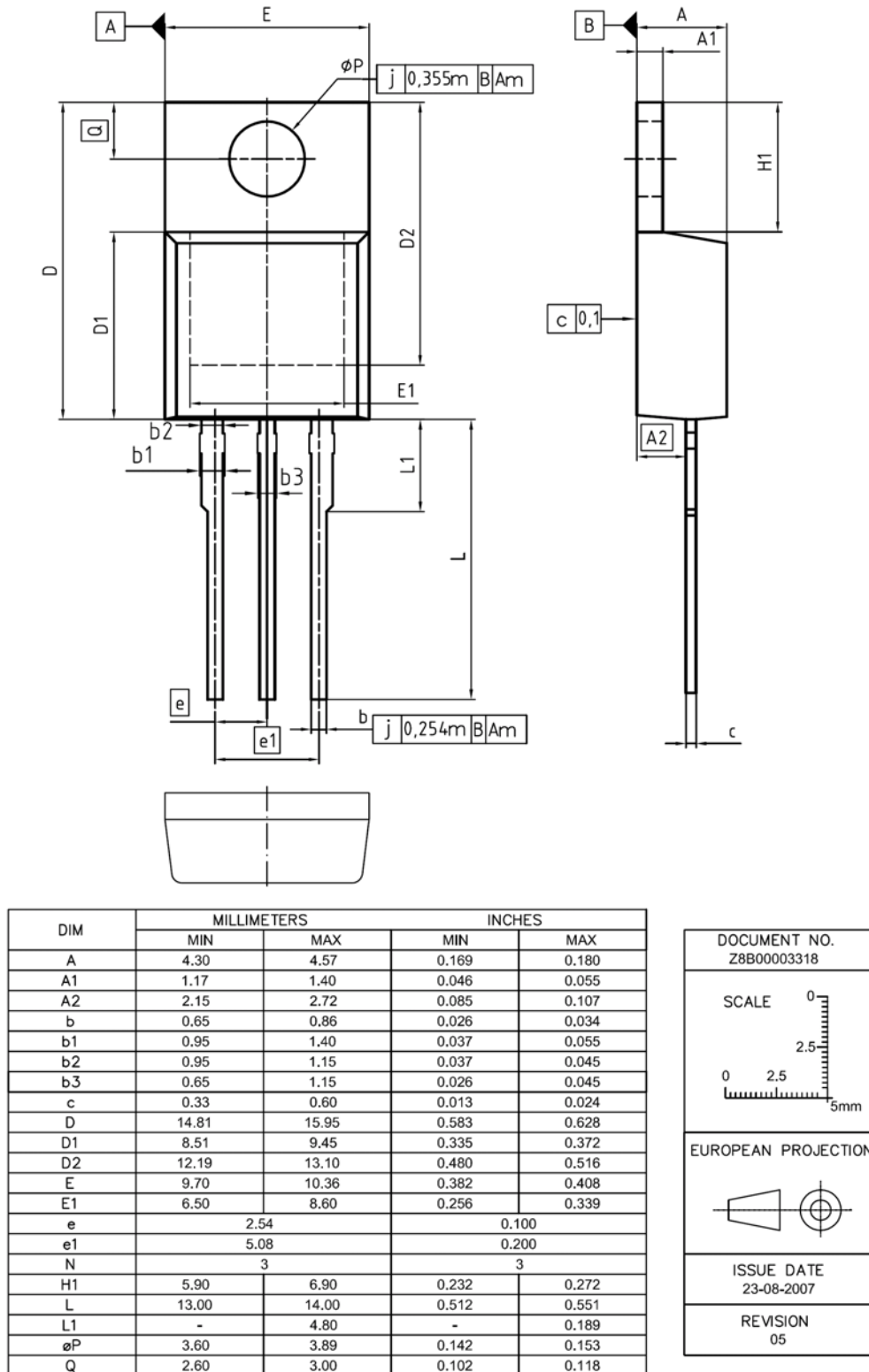
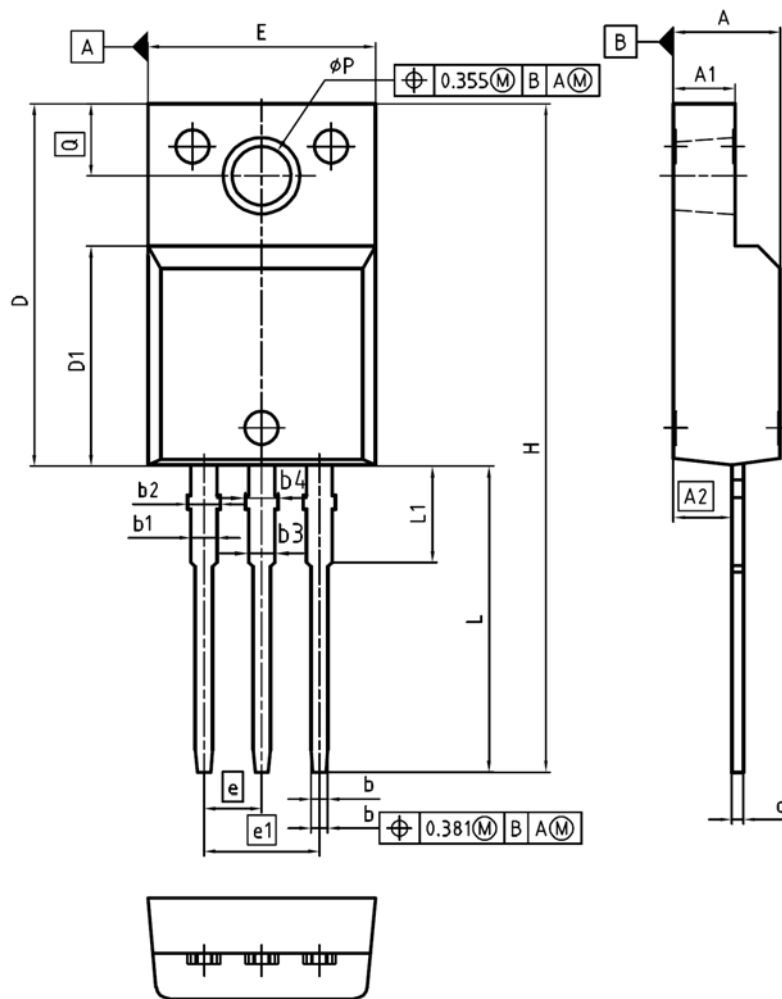


Figure 1 Outlines TO-220, dimensions in mm/inches



DIM	MILLIMETERS		INCHES	
	MIN	MAX	MIN	MAX
A	4.55	4.85	0.179	0.191
A1	2.55	2.85	0.100	0.112
A2	2.42	2.72	0.095	0.107
b	0.65	0.85	0.026	0.033
b1	0.95	1.33	0.037	0.052
b2	0.95	1.51	0.037	0.059
b3	0.65	1.33	0.026	0.052
b4	0.65	1.51	0.026	0.059
c	0.40	0.63	0.016	0.025
D	15.85	16.15	0.624	0.636
D1	9.53	9.83	0.375	0.387
E	10.35	10.65	0.407	0.419
e	2.54		0.100	
e1	5.08		0.200	
N	3		3	
H	29.45	29.75	1.159	1.171
L	13.45	13.75	0.530	0.541
L1	3.15	3.45	0.124	0.136
øP	2.95	3.20	0.116	0.126
Q	3.15	3.50	0.124	0.138

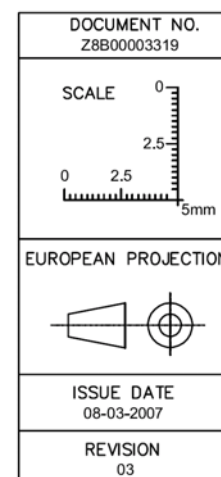


Figure 2 Outlines TO-220 FullPAK, dimensions in mm/inches

8 Revision History

CoolMOS E6 600V CoolMOS™ E6 Power Transistor

Revision History: 2010-04-09, Rev. 2.0

Previous Revision:

Revision	Subjects (major changes since last revision)
2.0	Release of final data sheet

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



Edition 2010-04-09

Published by

Infineon Technologies AG

81726 Munich, Germany

© 2010 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 the 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.

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.