

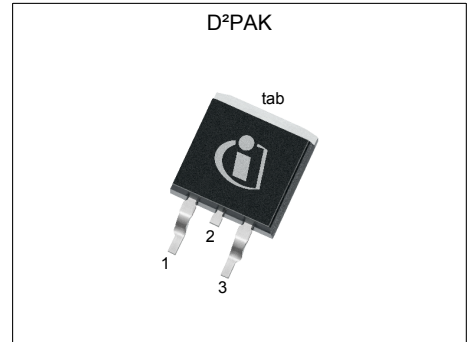
MOSFET

600V CoolMOS™ C7 Power Transistor

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 $10\text{Ohm} \cdot \text{mm}^2$.



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.

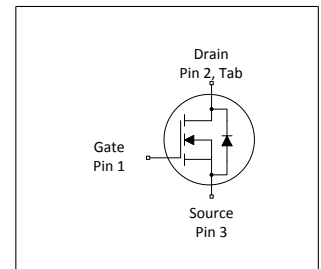


Table 1 Key Performance Parameters

Parameter	Value	Unit
$V_{DS} @ T_{j,max}$	650	V
$R_{DS(on),max}$	40	mΩ
$Q_{g,typ}$	107	nC
$I_{D,pulse}$	211	A
$I_{D,continuous} @ T_j < 150^\circ\text{C}$	73	A
$E_{oss}@400\text{V}$	12.6	μJ
Body diode di/dt	450	A/μs

Type / Ordering Code	Package	Marking	Related Links
IPB60R040C7	PG-TO 263	60C7040	see Appendix A

Table of Contents

Description	1
Maximum ratings	3
Thermal characteristics	4
Electrical characteristics	5
Electrical characteristics diagrams	7
Test Circuits	11
Package Outlines	12
Appendix A	13
Revision History	14
Trademarks	14
Disclaimer	14

1 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	-	-	50 32	A	$T_C=25^\circ\text{C}$ $T_C=100^\circ\text{C}$
Pulsed drain current ²⁾	$I_{D,pulse}$	-	-	211	A	$T_C=25^\circ\text{C}$
Avalanche energy, single pulse	E_{AS}	-	-	249	mJ	$I_D=7.4\text{A}$; $V_{DD}=50\text{V}$; see table 10
Avalanche energy, repetitive	E_{AR}	-	-	1.24	mJ	$I_D=7.4\text{A}$; $V_{DD}=50\text{V}$; see table 10
Avalanche current, single pulse	I_{AS}	-	-	7.4	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}	-	-	227	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	-	-	-	n.a.	Ncm	-
Continuous diode forward current	I_S	-	-	50	A	$T_C=25^\circ\text{C}$
Diode pulse current ²⁾	$I_{S,pulse}$	-	-	211	A	$T_C=25^\circ\text{C}$
Reverse diode dv/dt ³⁾	dv/dt	-	-	20	V/ns	$V_{DS}=0\dots400\text{V}$, $I_{SD}\leq 11.4\text{A}$, $T_j=25^\circ\text{C}$ see table 8
Maximum diode commutation speed	di/dt	-	-	450	A/ μs	$V_{DS}=0\dots400\text{V}$, $I_{SD}\leq 11.4\text{A}$, $T_j=25^\circ\text{C}$ 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

2 Thermal characteristics

Table 3 Thermal characteristics

Parameter	Symbol	Values			Unit	Note / Test Condition
		Min.	Typ.	Max.		
Thermal resistance, junction - case	R_{thJC}	-	-	0.55	°C/W	-
Thermal resistance, junction - ambient	R_{thJA}	-	-	62	°C/W	device on PCB, minimal footprint
Thermal resistance, junction - ambient for SMD version	R_{thJA}	-	35	45	°C/W	Device on 40mm*40mm*1.5mm epoxy PCB FR4 with 6cm ² (one layer, 70µm thickness) copper area for drain connection and cooling. PCB is vertical without air stream cooling.
Soldering temperature, wave- & reflow soldering allowed	T_{sold}	-	-	260	°C	reflow MSL1

3 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	$V_{GS}=0\text{V}$, $I_D=1\text{mA}$
Gate threshold voltage	$V_{(GS)th}$	3	3.5	4	V	$V_{DS}=V_{GS}$, $I_D=1.24\text{mA}$
Zero gate voltage drain current	I_{DSS}	-	-	1	μA	$V_{DS}=600$, $V_{GS}=0\text{V}$, $T_j=25^\circ\text{C}$ $V_{DS}=600$, $V_{GS}=0\text{V}$, $T_j=150^\circ\text{C}$
Gate-source leakage current	I_{GSS}	-	-	100	nA	$V_{GS}=20\text{V}$, $V_{DS}=0\text{V}$
Drain-source on-state resistance	$R_{DS(on)}$	-	0.034 0.077	0.040 -	Ω	$V_{GS}=10\text{V}$, $I_D=24.9\text{A}$, $T_j=25^\circ\text{C}$ $V_{GS}=10\text{V}$, $I_D=24.9\text{A}$, $T_j=150^\circ\text{C}$
Gate resistance	R_G	-	0.77	-	Ω	$f=1\text{MHz}$, open drain

Table 5 Dynamic characteristics

Parameter	Symbol	Values			Unit	Note / Test Condition
		Min.	Typ.	Max.		
Input capacitance	C_{iss}	-	4340	-	pF	$V_{GS}=0\text{V}$, $V_{DS}=400\text{V}$, $f=250\text{kHz}$
Output capacitance	C_{oss}	-	85	-	pF	$V_{GS}=0\text{V}$, $V_{DS}=400\text{V}$, $f=250\text{kHz}$
Effective output capacitance, energy related ¹⁾	$C_{o(er)}$	-	158	-	pF	$V_{GS}=0\text{V}$, $V_{DS}=0\dots400\text{V}$
Effective output capacitance, time related ²⁾	$C_{o(tr)}$	-	1640	-	pF	$I_D=\text{constant}$, $V_{GS}=0\text{V}$, $V_{DS}=0\dots400\text{V}$
Turn-on delay time	$t_{d(on)}$	-	18.5	-	ns	$V_{DD}=400\text{V}$, $V_{GS}=13\text{V}$, $I_D=24.9\text{A}$, $R_G=3.3\Omega$; see table 9
Rise time	t_r	-	11	-	ns	$V_{DD}=400\text{V}$, $V_{GS}=13\text{V}$, $I_D=24.9\text{A}$, $R_G=3.3\Omega$; see table 9
Turn-off delay time	$t_{d(off)}$	-	81	-	ns	$V_{DD}=400\text{V}$, $V_{GS}=13\text{V}$, $I_D=24.9\text{A}$, $R_G=3.3\Omega$; see table 9
Fall time	t_f	-	3.2	-	ns	$V_{DD}=400\text{V}$, $V_{GS}=13\text{V}$, $I_D=24.9\text{A}$, $R_G=3.3\Omega$; see table 9

Table 6 Gate charge characteristics

Parameter	Symbol	Values			Unit	Note / Test Condition
		Min.	Typ.	Max.		
Gate to source charge	Q_{GS}	-	22	-	nC	$V_{DD}=400\text{V}$, $I_D=24.9\text{A}$, $V_{GS}=0$ to 10V
Gate to drain charge	Q_{GD}	-	36	-	nC	$V_{DD}=400\text{V}$, $I_D=24.9\text{A}$, $V_{GS}=0$ to 10V
Gate charge total	Q_g	-	107	-	nC	$V_{DD}=400\text{V}$, $I_D=24.9\text{A}$, $V_{GS}=0$ to 10V
Gate plateau voltage	$V_{plateau}$	-	5.0	-	V	$V_{DD}=400\text{V}$, $I_D=24.9\text{A}$, $V_{GS}=0$ 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	$V_{GS}=0V, I_F=24.9A, T_j=25^\circ C$
Reverse recovery time	t_{rr}	-	460	-	ns	$V_R=400V, I_F=24.9A, di_F/dt=100A/\mu s$; see table 8
Reverse recovery charge	Q_{rr}	-	9.2	-	μC	$V_R=400V, I_F=24.9A, di_F/dt=100A/\mu s$; see table 8
Peak reverse recovery current	I_{rrm}	-	40	-	A	$V_R=400V, I_F=24.9A, di_F/dt=100A/\mu s$; see table 8

4 Electrical characteristics diagrams

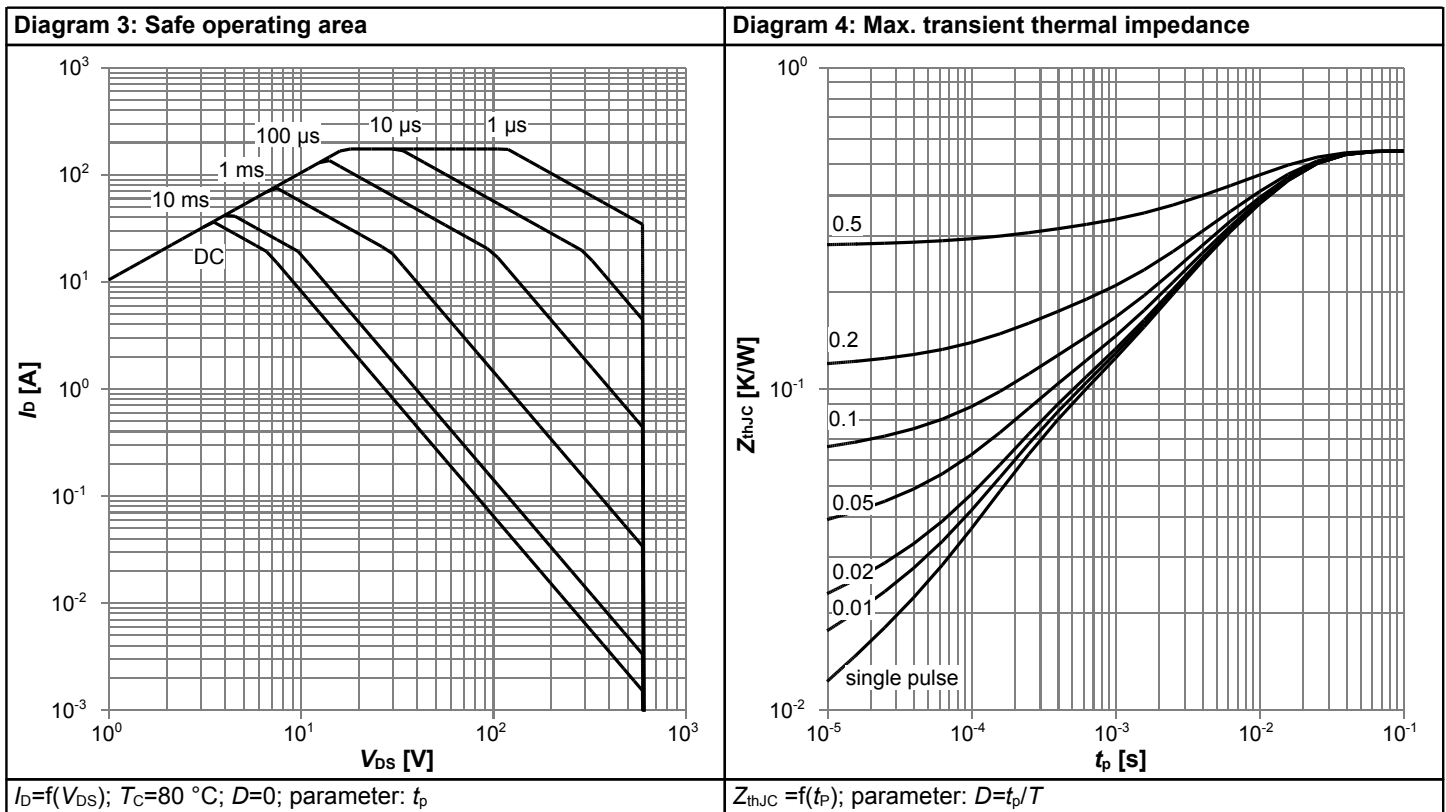
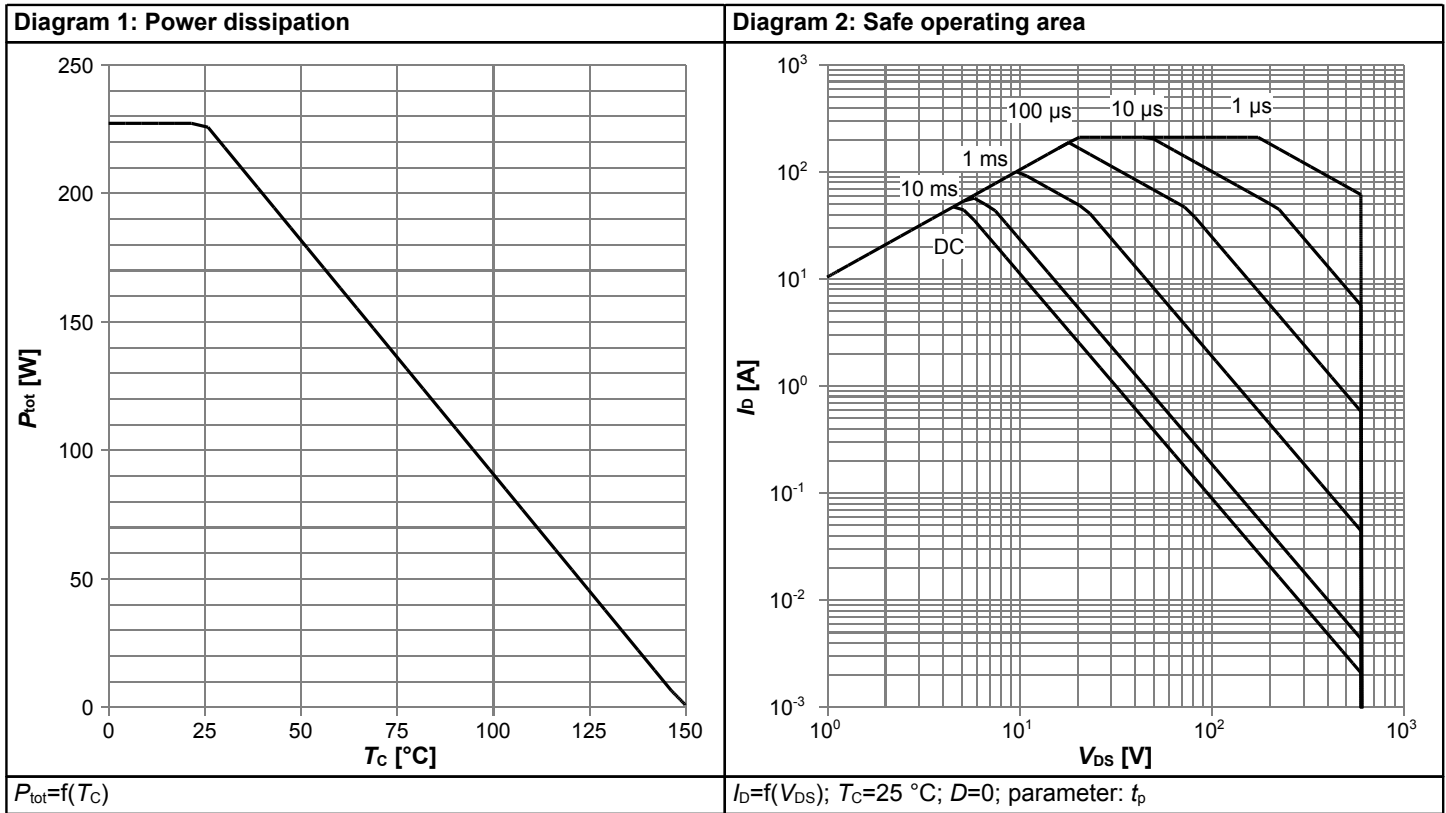
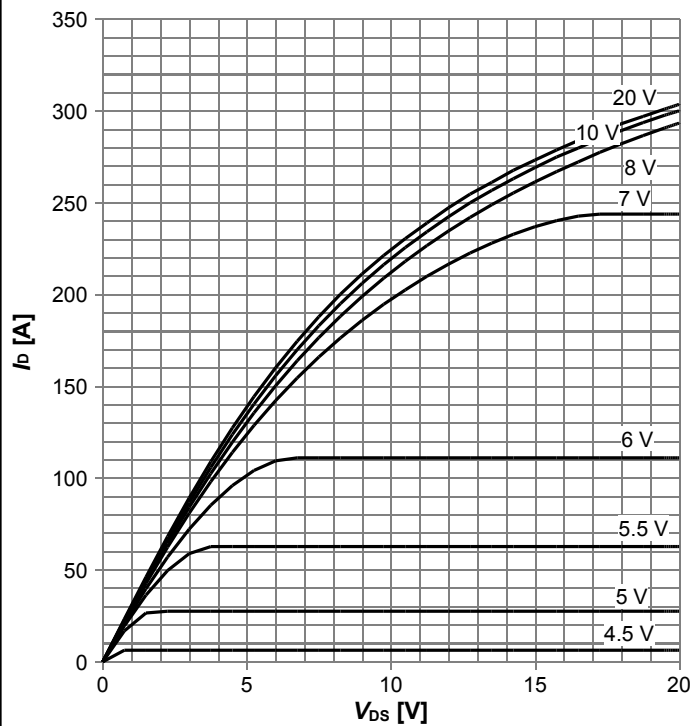
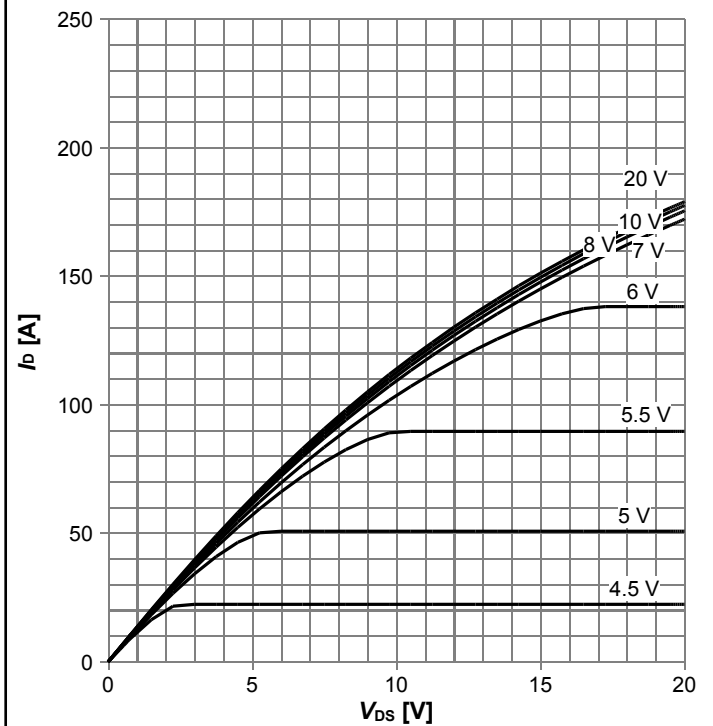


Diagram 5: Typ. output characteristics



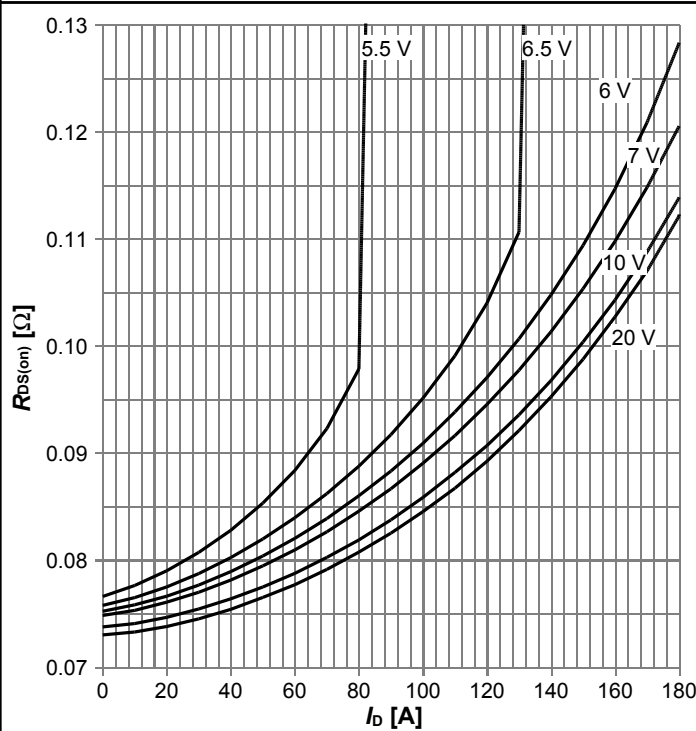
$I_D=f(V_{DS})$; $T_j=25\text{ °C}$; parameter: V_{GS}

Diagram 6: Typ. output characteristics



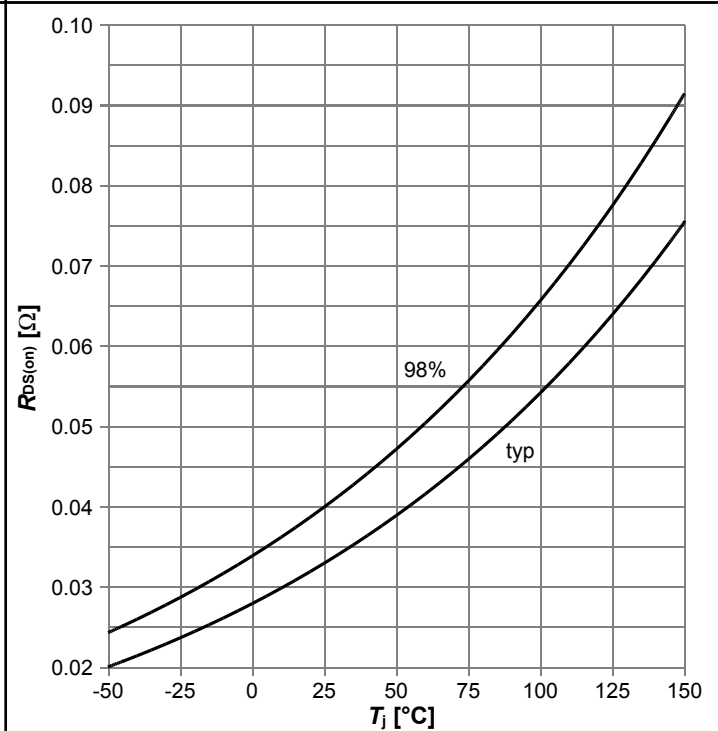
$I_D=f(V_{DS})$; $T_j=125\text{ °C}$; parameter: V_{GS}

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



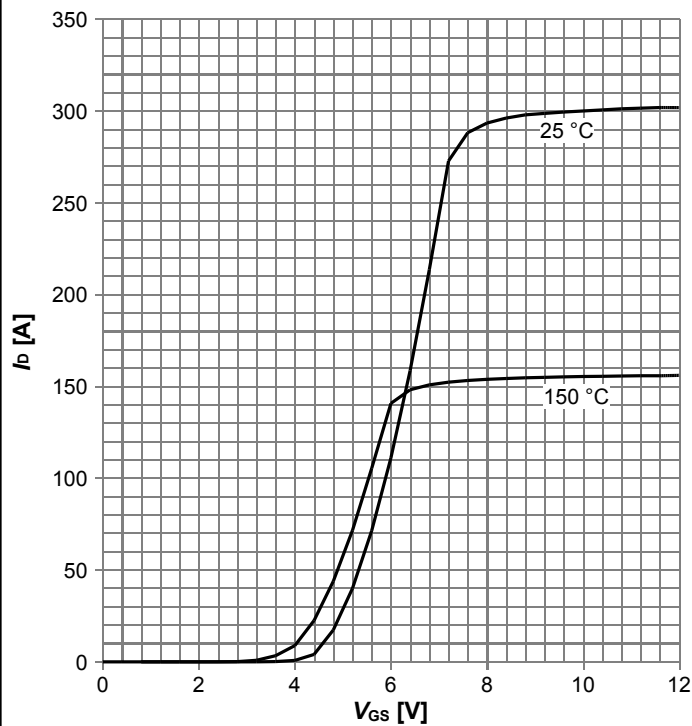
$R_{DS(on)}=f(I_D)$; $T_j=125\text{ °C}$; parameter: V_{GS}

Diagram 8: Drain-source on-state resistance



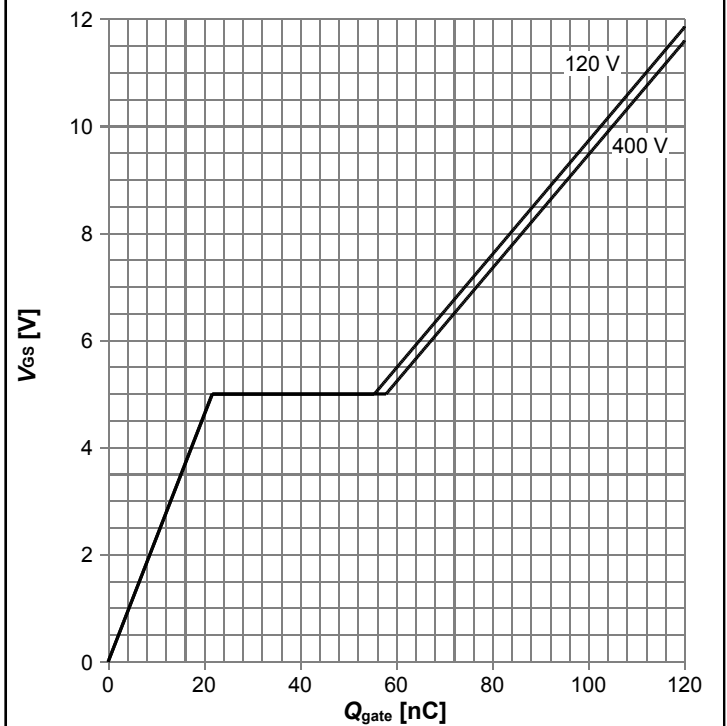
$R_{DS(on)}=f(T_j)$; $I_D=24.9\text{ A}$; $V_{GS}=10\text{ V}$

Diagram 9: Typ. transfer characteristics



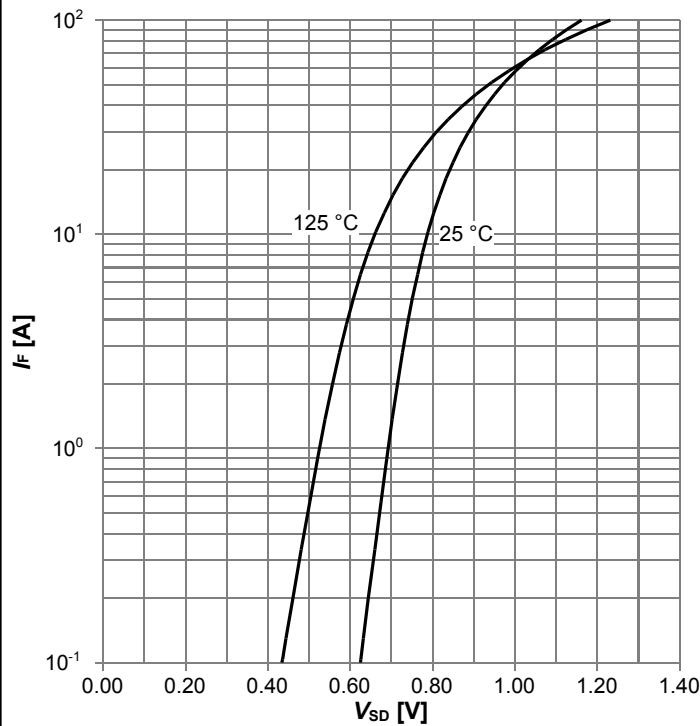
$I_D = f(V_{GS})$; $V_{DS} = 20V$; parameter: T_j

Diagram 10: Typ. gate charge



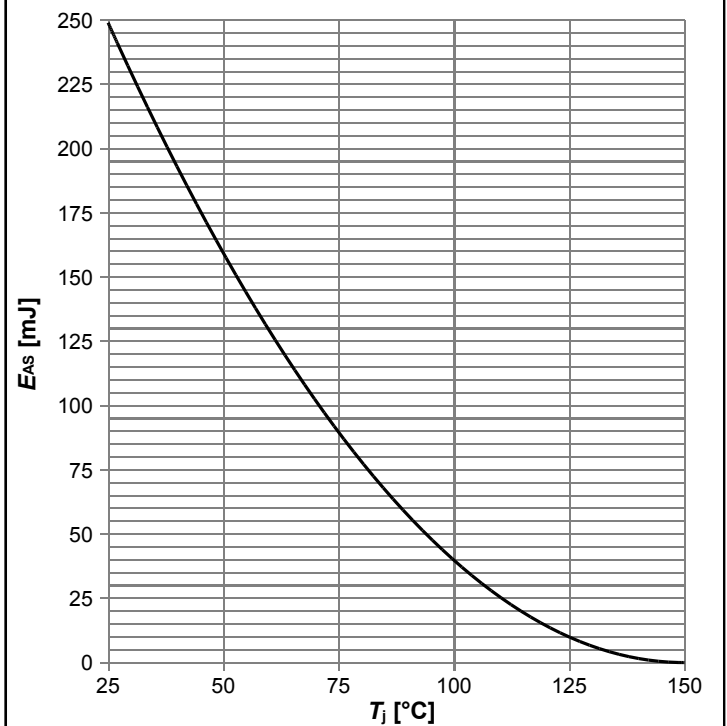
$V_{GS} = f(Q_{gate})$; $I_D = 24.9 A$ pulsed; parameter: V_{DD}

Diagram 11: Forward characteristics of reverse diode



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

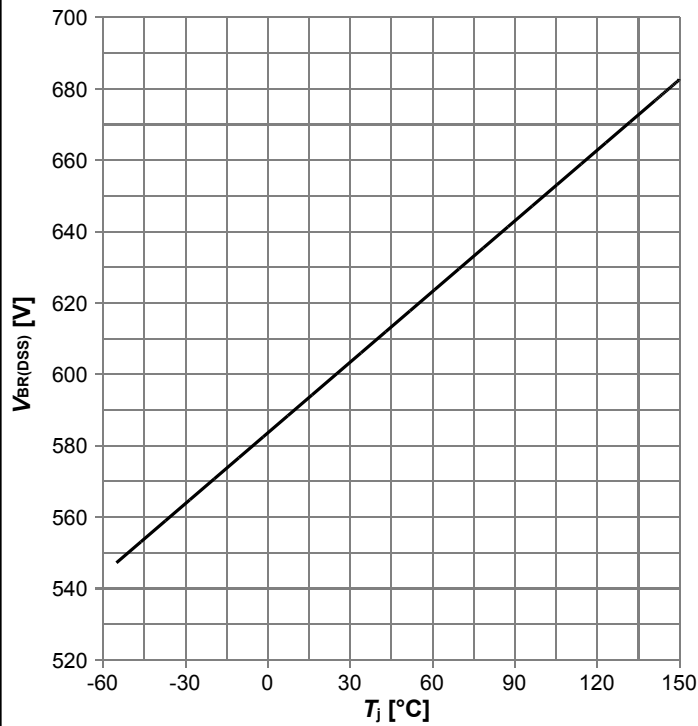
Diagram 12: Avalanche energy



$E_{AS} = f(T_j)$; $I_D = 7.4 A$; $V_{DD} = 50 V$

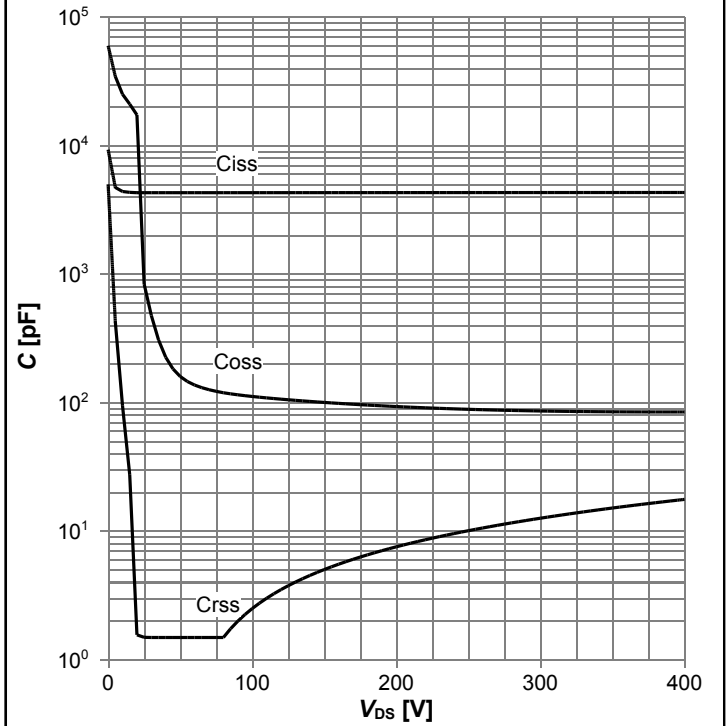
600V CoolMOS™ C7 Power Transistor
IPB60R040C7

Diagram 13: Drain-source breakdown voltage



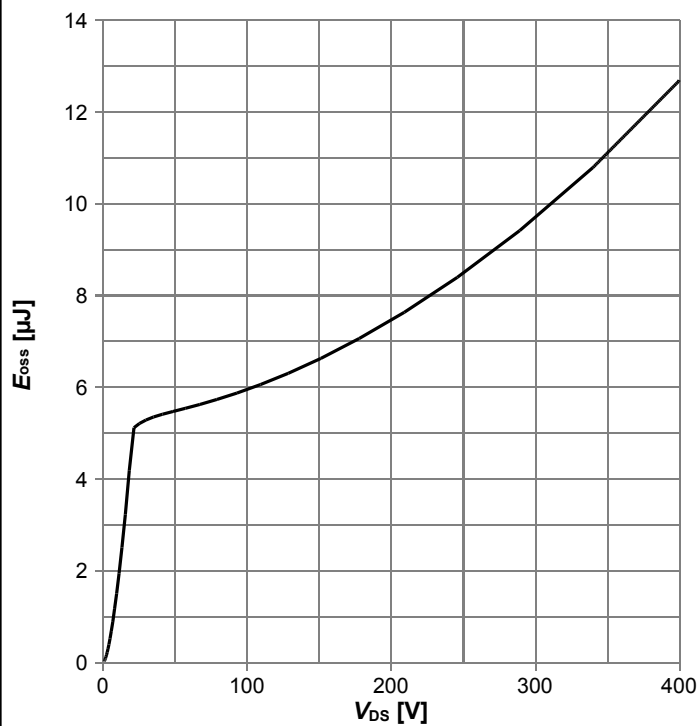
$V_{BR(DSS)}=f(T_j); I_D=1 \text{ mA}$

Diagram 14: Typ. capacitances



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

Diagram 15: Typ. Coss stored energy



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

5 Test Circuits

Table 8 Diode characteristics

Test circuit for diode characteristics	Diode recovery waveform
<p>$R_{g1} = R_{g2}$</p>	<p>$t_{tr} = t_F + t_S$ $Q_{tr} = Q_F + Q_S$</p>

Table 9 Switching times

Switching times test circuit for inductive load	Switching times waveform

Table 10 Unclamped inductive load

Unclamped inductive load test circuit	Unclamped inductive waveform

6 Package Outlines

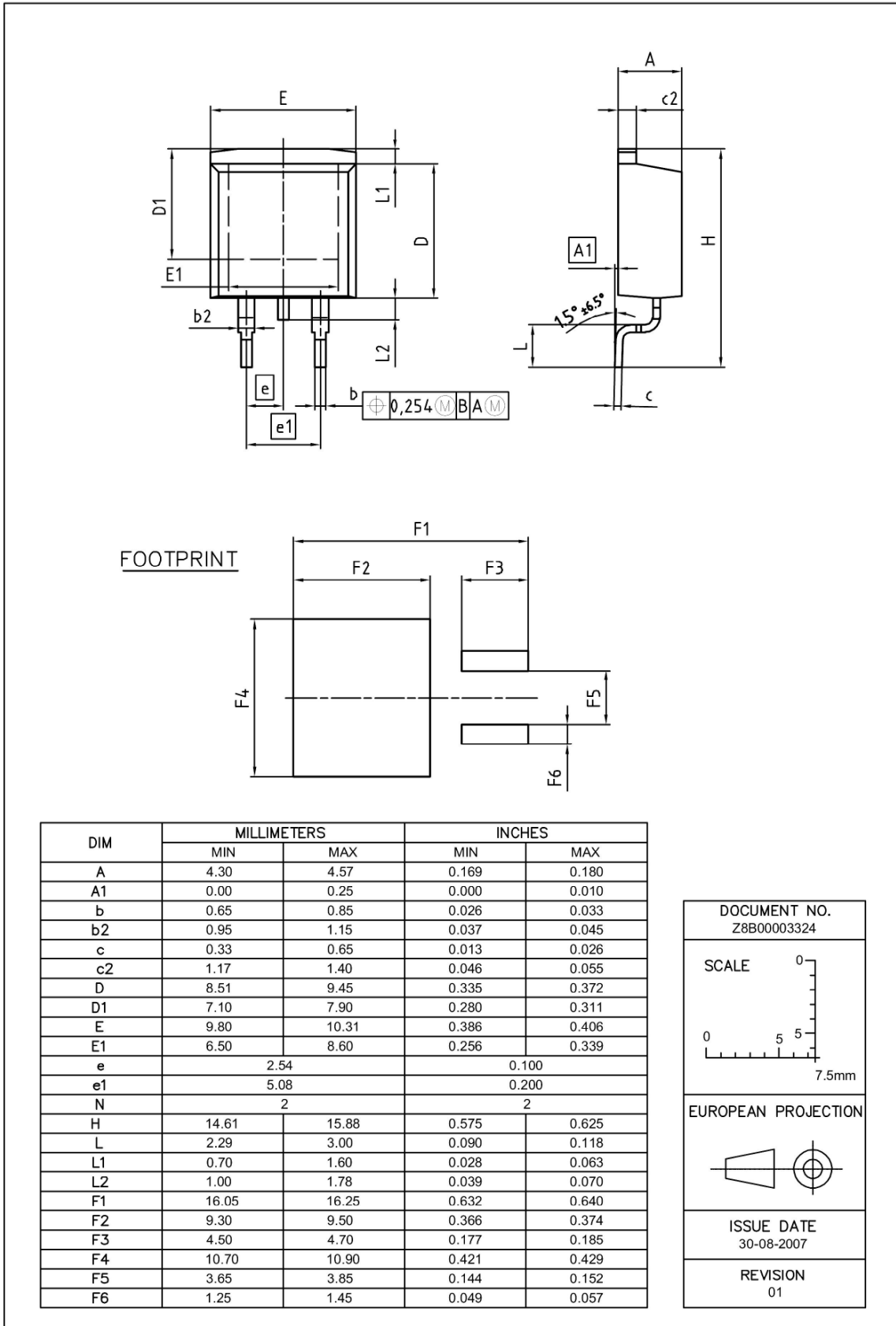


Figure 1 Outline PG-TO 263, dimensions in mm/inches

7 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

600V CoolMOS™ C7 Power Transistor

IPB60R040C7

Revision History

IPB60R040C7

Revision: 2016-03-01, Rev. 2.0

Previous Revision

Revision	Date	Subjects (major changes since last revision)
2.0	2016-03-01	Release of final version

Trademarks of Infineon Technologies AG

AURIX™, C166™, CanPAK™, CIPOS™, CoolGaN™, CoolMOS™, CoolSET™, CoolSiC™, CORECONTROL™, CROSSAVE™, DAVE™, DI-POL™, DrBlade™, EasyPIM™, EconoBRIDGE™, EconoDUAL™, EconoPACK™, EconoPIM™, EiceDRIVER™, eupec™, FCOS™, HITFET™, HybridPACK™, Infineon™, ISOFACE™, IsoPACK™, i-Wafer™, MIPAQ™, ModSTACK™, my-d™, NovalithIC™, OmniTune™, OPTIGA™, OptiMOS™, ORIGA™, POWERCODE™, PRIMARION™, PrimePACK™, PrimeSTACK™, PROFET™, PRO-SIL™, RASIC™, REAL3™, ReverSave™, SatRIC™, SIEGET™, SIPMOS™, SmartLEWIS™, SOLID FLASH™, SPOC™, TEMPFET™, thinQ!™, TRENCHSTOP™, TriCore™.

Trademarks updated August 2015

Other Trademarks

All referenced product or service names and trademarks are the property of their respective owners.

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

© 2016 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.