MOSFET

Metal Oxide Semiconductor Field Effect Transistor

CoolMOS™ CE

500V CoolMOS™ CE Power Transistor
IPD50R280CE

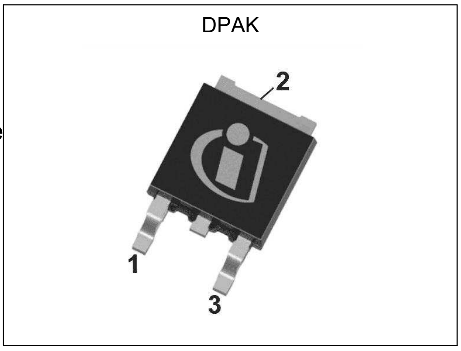
Data Sheet

Rev. 2.0
Final

Industrial & Multimarket

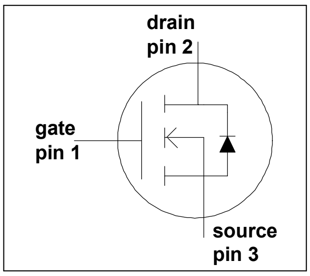
1 Description

CoolMOS™ is a revolutionary technology for high voltage power MOSFETs, designed according to the superjunction (SJ) principle and pioneered by Infineon Technologies. CoolMOS™ CE series combines the experience of the leading SJ MOSFET supplier with high class innovation while representing a cost appealing alternative compared to standard MOSFETs in target applications. 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 Rdson*Qg and Eoss
- Very high commutation ruggedness
- Easy to use/drive
- Pb-free plating
- Qualified for industrial grade applications according to JEDEC (J-STD20 and JESD22)



Applications

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

Table 1 Key Performance Parameters

Parameter	Value	Unit
V_{DS} @ $T_{j,max}$	550	V
$R_{DS(on),max}$	0.28	Ω
$Q_{g.typ}$	32.6	nC
$I_{D,pulse}$	42.9	A
E_{oss}@400V	3.2	µJ
Body diode di/dt	500	A/µs

Type / Ordering Code	Package	Marking	Related Links
IPD50R280CE	PG-TO 252	5R280CE	see Appendix A

Table of Contents

Description 2
Maximum ratings 4
Thermal characteristics 4
Electrical characteristics 5
Electrical characteristics diagrams 7
Test Circuits 11
Package Outlines 12
Appendix A 13
Revision History 14
Disclaimer 14

2 Maximum ratings

at T_j = 25°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 8.2	A	T_C = 25°C T_C = 100°C
Pulsed drain current[2)]	$I_{D,pulse}$	-	-	42.9	A	T_C=25°C
Avalanche energy, single pulse	E_{AS}	-	-	231	mJ	I_D =5.2A; V_{DD} = 50V
Avalanche energy, repetitive	E_{AR}	-	-	0.35	mJ	I_D =5.2A; V_{DD} = 50V
Avalanche current, repetitive	I_{AR}	-	-	5.2	A	-
MOSFET dv/dt ruggedness	dv/dt	-	-	50	V/ns	V_{DS} =0...400V
Gate source voltage	V_{GS}	-20 -30	- -	20 30	V	static; AC (f>1 Hz)
Power dissipation (non FullPAK) TO-252	P_{tot}	-	-	92	W	T_C=25°C
Operating and storage temperature	T_j, T_{stg}	-55	-	150	°C	-
Continuous diode forward current	I_S	-	-	11.3	A	T_C=25°C
Diode pulse current[2)]	$I_{S,pulse}$	-	-	42.9	A	T_C = 25°C
Reverse diode dv/dt[3)]	dv/dt	-	-	15	V/ns	V_{DS} =0...400V, I_{SD}<=I_S, T_j=25°C, t_{cond}<2μs
Maximum diode commutation speed[3)]	di_f/dt	-	-	500	A/μs	V_{DS} =0...400V, I_{SD}<=I_S, T_j=25°C, t_{cond}<2μs

3 Thermal characteristics

Table 3 Thermal characteristics DPAK

Parameter	Symbol	Values			Unit	Note / Test Condition
		Min.	Typ.	Max.		
Thermal resistance, junction - case	R_{thJC}	-	-	1.36	°C/W	-
Thermal resistance, junction - ambient[4)]	R_{thJA}	- -	- 35	62 -	°C/W	SMD version, device on PCB, minimal footprint SMD version, device on PCB, 6cm² cooling area[4)]
Soldering temperature, wave- & reflowsoldering allowed	T_{sold}	-	-	260	°C	reflow MSL 1

1) Limited by $T_{j\,max}$. Maximum duty cycle D=0.75
2) Pulse width t_p limited by $T_{j,max}$
3) V_{DClink}=400V; $V_{DS,peak}$<$V_{(BR)DSS}$; identical low side and high side switch with identical R_G
4) Device on 40mm*40mm*1.5mm one layer epoxy PCB FR4 with 6cm² copper area (thickness 70μm) for drain connection. PCB is vertical without air stream cooling.

4 Electrical characteristics

Table 4 Static characteristics

Parameter	Symbol	Values			Unit	Note / Test Condition
		Min.	Typ.	Max.		
Drain-source breakdown voltage	$V_{(BR)DSS}$	500	-	-	V	V_{GS}=0V, I_D=1mA
Gate threshold voltage	$V_{(GS)th}$	2.50	3	3.50	V	V_{DS}= V_{GS}, I_D=0.35mA
Zero gate voltage drain current	I_{DSS}	- -	- 10	1 -	μA	V_{DS}=500V, V_{GS}=0V, T_j=25°C V_{DS}=500V, V_{GS}=0V, T_j=150°C
Gate-source leakage curent	I_{GSS}	-	-	100	nA	V_{GS}=20V, V_{DS}=0V
Drain-source on-state resistance	$R_{DS(on)}$	- -	0.25 0.66	0.28 -	Ω	V_{GS}=13V, I_D=4.2A, T_j=25°C V_{GS}=13V, I_D=4.2A, T_j=150°C
Gate resistance	R_G	-	3	-	Ω	f=1 MHz, open drain

Table 5 Dynamic characteristics

Parameter	Symbol	Values			Unit	Note / Test Condition
		Min.	Typ.	Max.		
Input capacitance	C_{iss}	-	773	-	pF	V_{GS}=0V, V_{DS}=100V, f=1MHz
Output capacitance	C_{oss}	-	49	-	pF	V_{GS}=0V, V_{DS}=100V, f=1MHz
Effective output capacitance, energy related[1]	$C_{o(er)}$	-	40	-	pF	V_{GS}=0V, V_{DS}=0...400V
Effective output capacitance, time related[2]	$C_{o(tr)}$	-	173	-	pF	I_D=constant, V_{GS}=0V, V_{DS}=0...400V
Turn-on delay time	$t_{d(on)}$	-	8	-	ns	V_{DD}=400V, V_{GS}=13V, I_D=5.2A, R_G=3.4Ω
Rise time	t_r	-	6.4	-	ns	V_{DD}=400V, V_{GS}=13V, I_D=5.2A, R_G=3.4Ω
Turn-off delay time	$t_{d(off)}$	-	40	-	ns	V_{DD}=400V, V_{GS}=13V, I_D=5.2A, R_G=3.4Ω
Fall time	t_f	-	7.6	-	ns	V_{DD}=400V, V_{GS}=13 V, I_D=5.2A, R_G=3.4Ω

Table 6 Gate charge characteristics

Parameter	Symbol	Values			Unit	Note / Test Condition
		Min.	Typ.	Max.		
Gate to source charge	Q_{gs}	-	4.2	-	nC	V_{DD}=400V, I_D=5.2A, V_{GS}=0 to 10V
Gate to drain charge	Q_{gd}	-	17.1	-	nC	V_{DD}=400V, I_D=5.2A, V_{GS}=0 to 10V
Gate charge total	Q_g	-	32.6	-	nC	V_{DD}=400V, I_D=5.2A, V_{GS}=0 to 10V
Gate plateau voltage	$V_{plateau}$	-	5.3	-	V	V_{DD}=400V, I_D=5.2A, 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 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% $V_{(BR)DSS}$

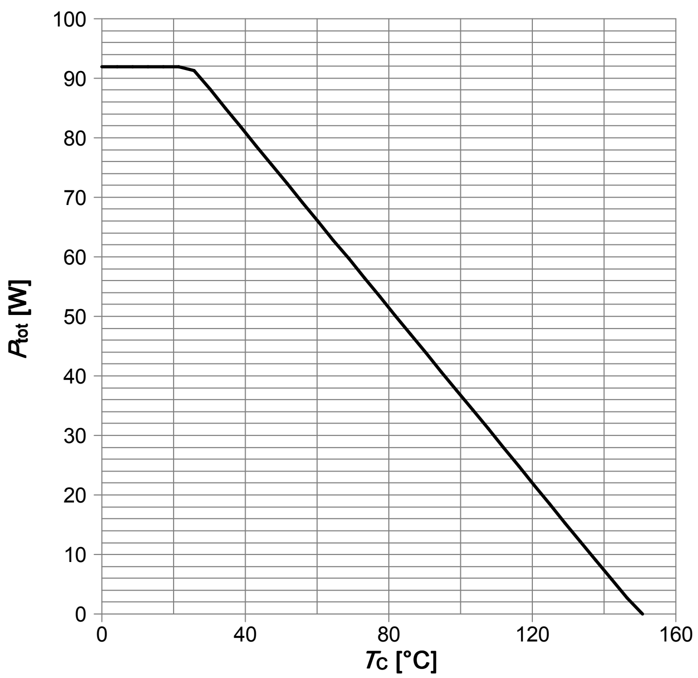
Table 7 Reverse diode characteristics

Parameter	Symbol	Values			Unit	Note / Test Condition
		Min.	Typ.	Max.		
Diode forward voltage	V_{SD}	-	0.85	-	V	V_{GS}=0V, I_F=5.2A, T_j=25°C
Reverse recovery time	t_{rr}	-	230	-	ns	V_R=400V, I_F=5.2A, di_F/dt=100A/µs
Reverse recovery charge	Q_{rr}	-	2.2	-	µC	V_R=400V, I_F=5.2A, di_F/dt=100A/µs
Peak reverse recovery current	I_{rrm}	-	17.5	-	A	V_R=400V, I_F=5.2A, di_F/dt=100A/µs

5 Electrical characteristics diagrams

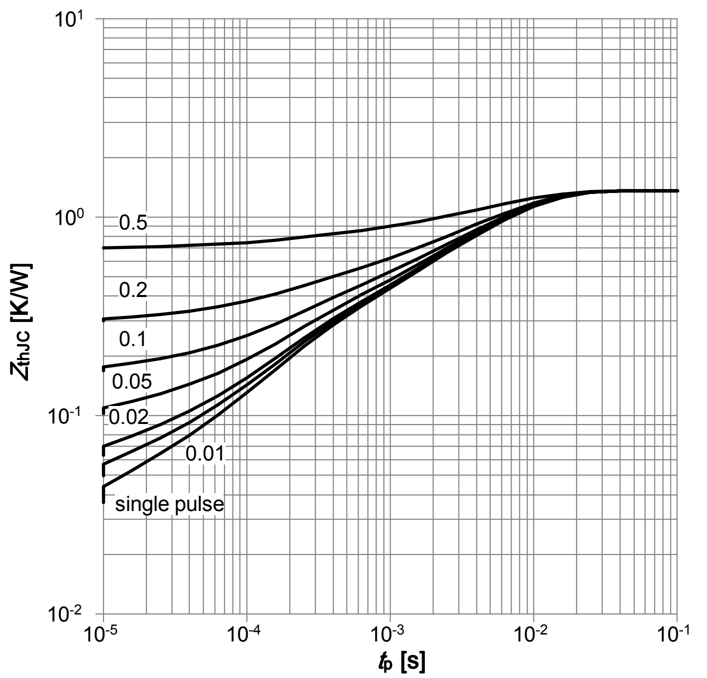
Table 8

Power dissipation (Non FullPAK)



P_{tot}=f(T_C)

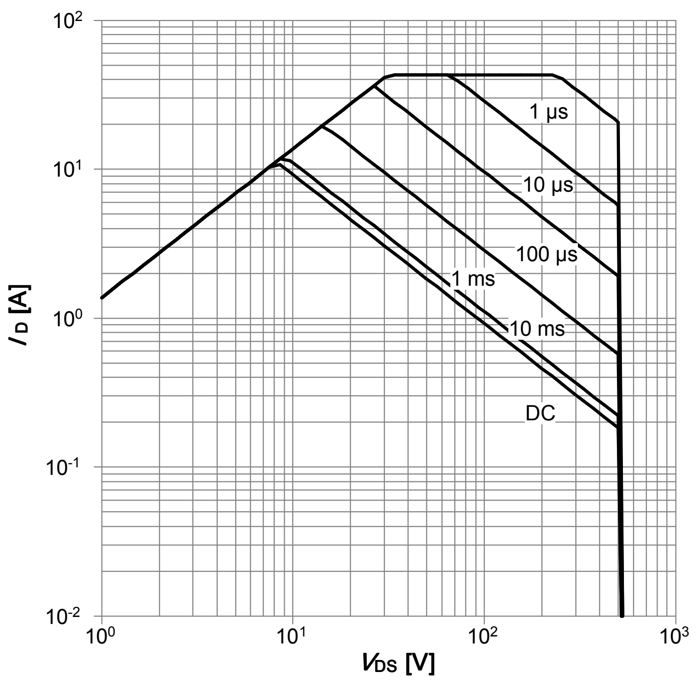
Max. transient thermal impedance (Non FullPAK)



Z_{thJC} =f(t_P); parameter: D=t_p/T

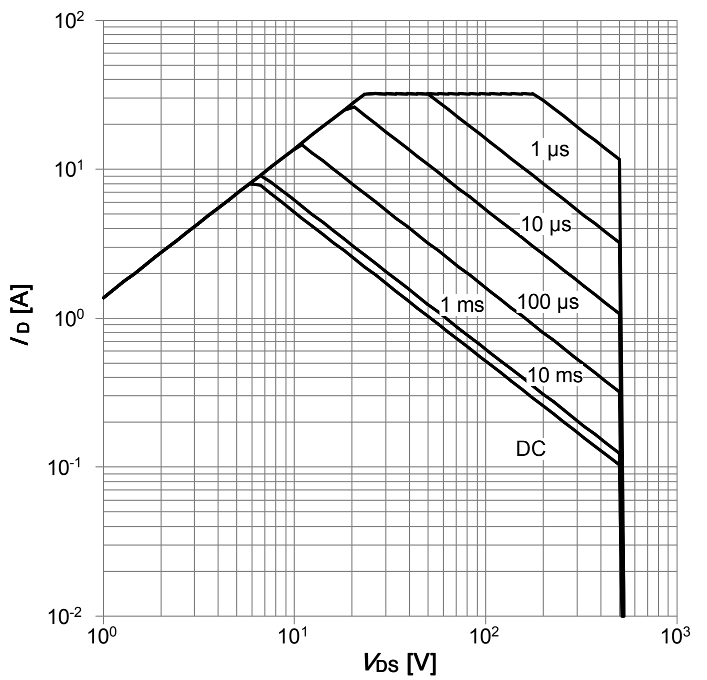
Table 9

Safe operating area (Non FullPAK) Tj=25°C



I_D=f(V_{DS}); T_C=25 °C; D=0; parameter: t_p

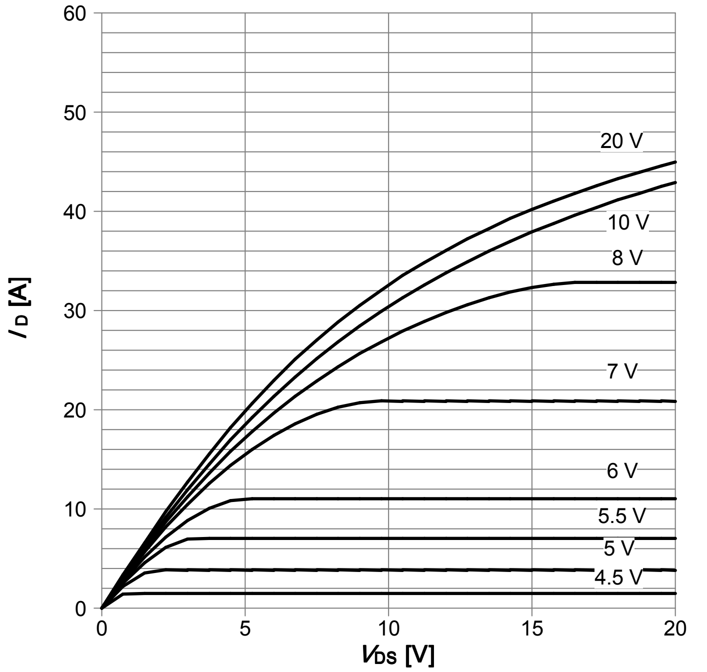
Safe operating area (Non FullPAK) Tj=80°C



I_D=f(V_{DS}); T_C=80 °C; D=0; parameter: t_p

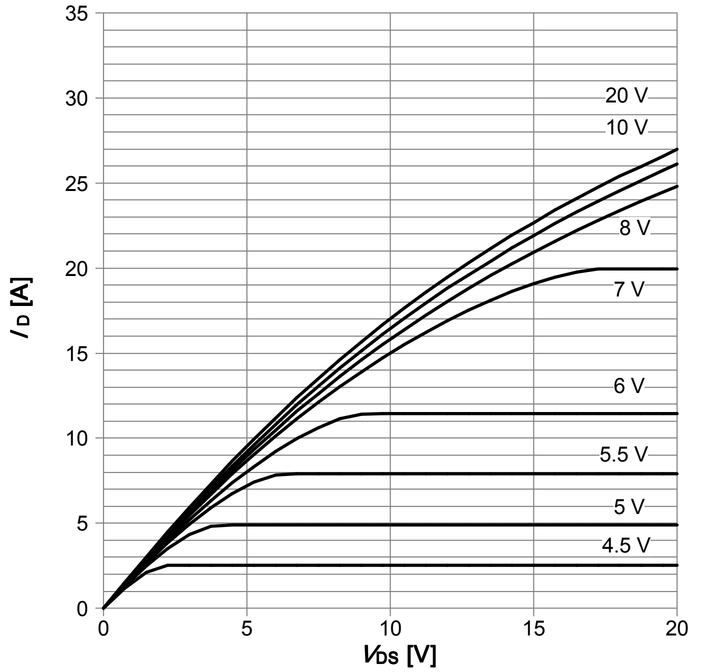
Table 10

Typ. output characteristics Tj=25°C



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

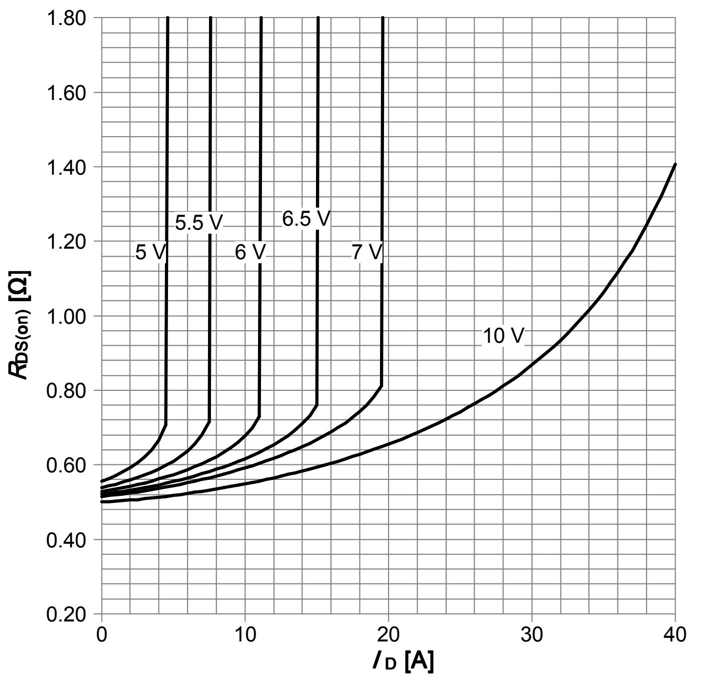
Typ. output characteristics Tj=125°C



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

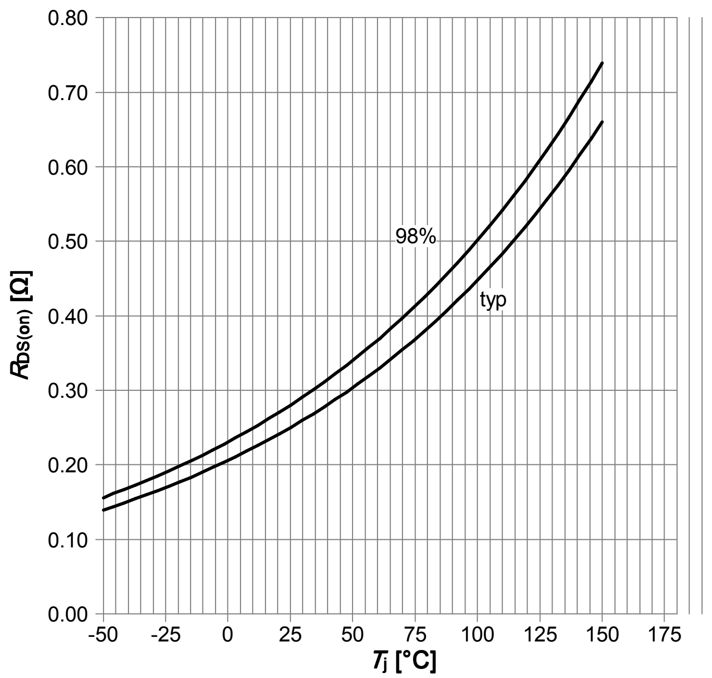
Table 11

Typ. drain-source on-state resistance



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

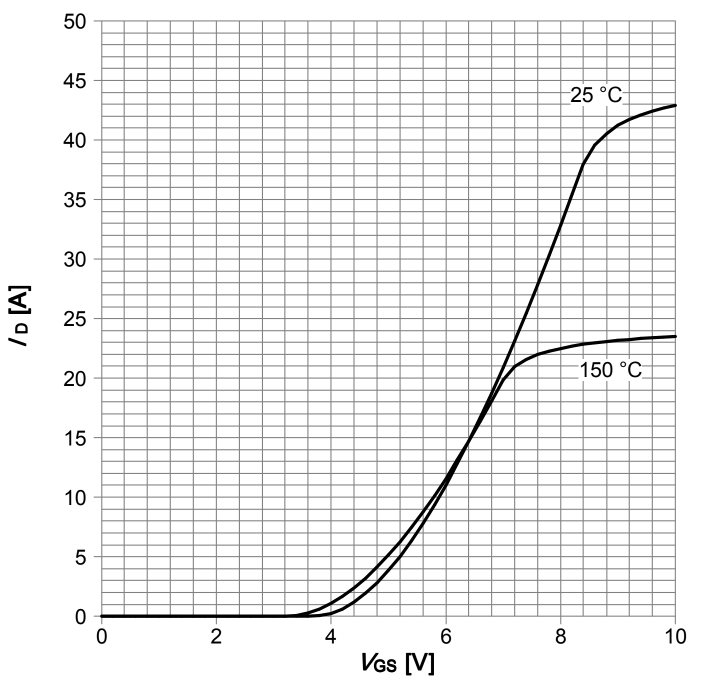
Drain-source on-state resistance



$R_{DS(on)}$=f(T_j); I_D=4.2 A; V_{GS}=13 V

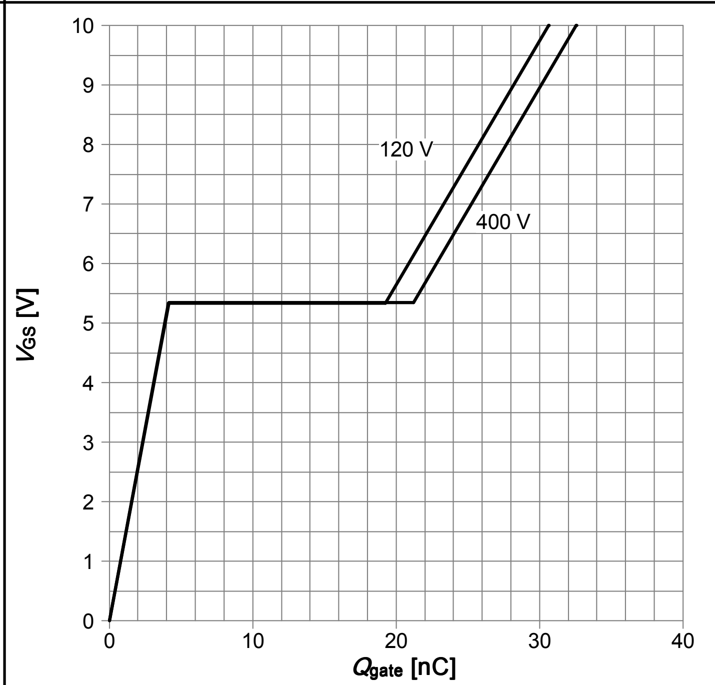
Table 12

Typ. transfer characteristics



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

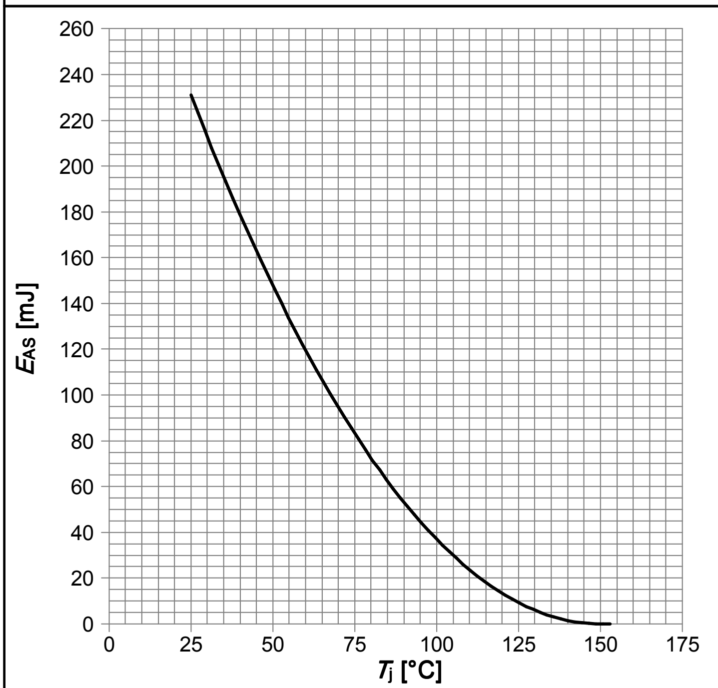
Typ. gate charge



V_{GS}=f(Q_{gate}); I_D=5.2 A pulsed; parameter: V_{DD}

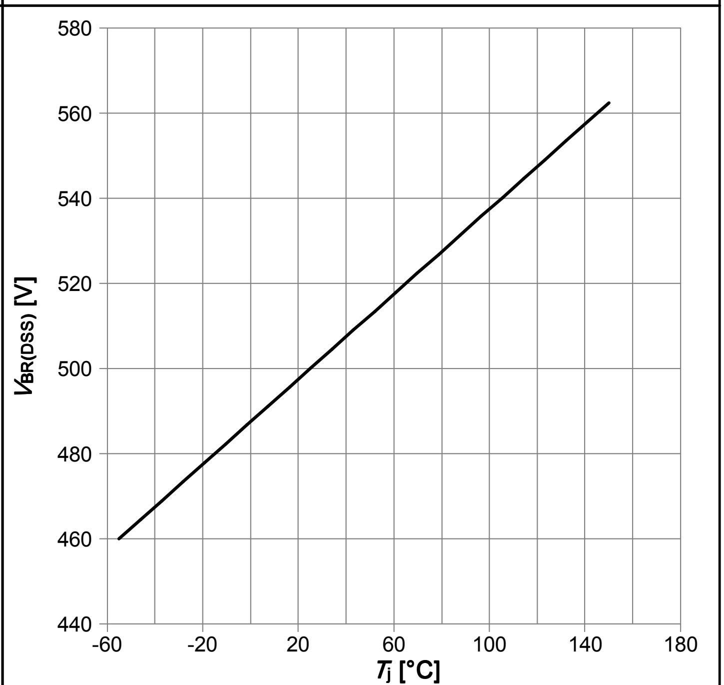
Table 13

Avalanche energy



E_{AS}=f(T_j); I_D=5.2 A; V_{DD}=50 V

Drain-source breakdown voltage



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

Table 14

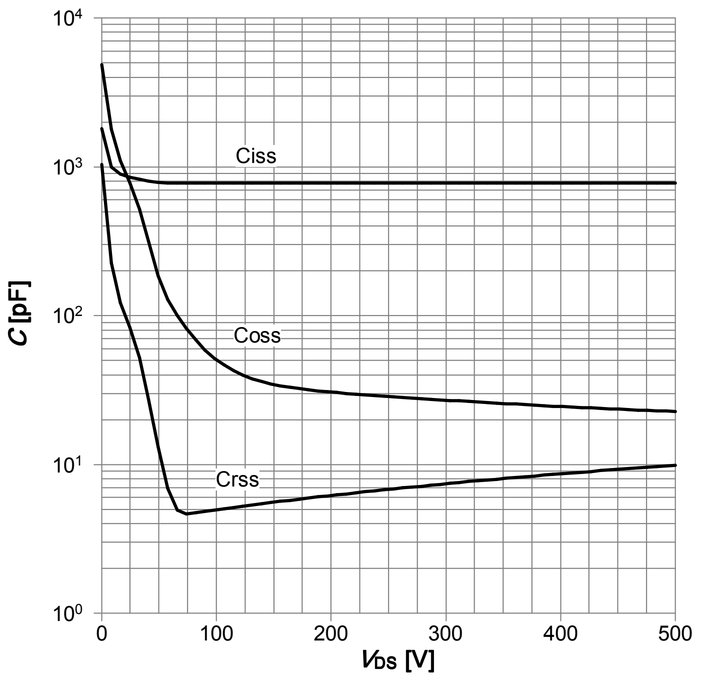
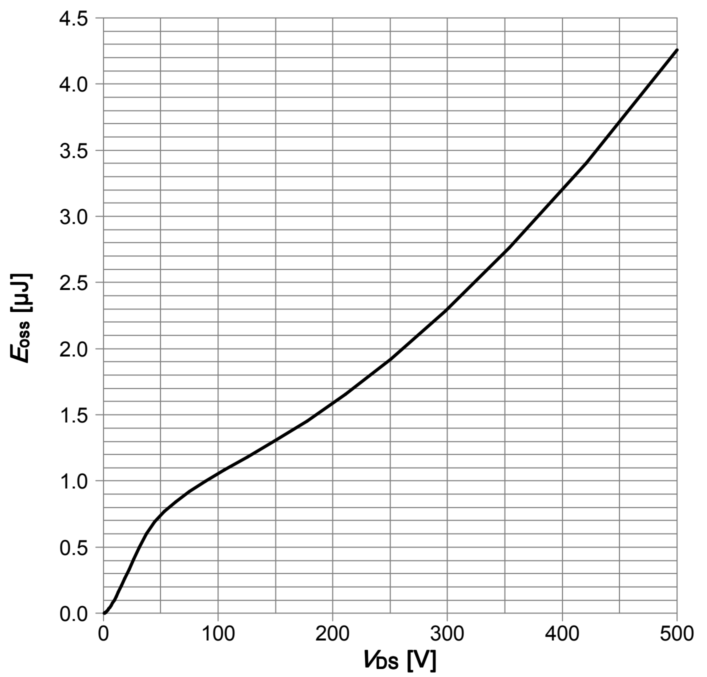
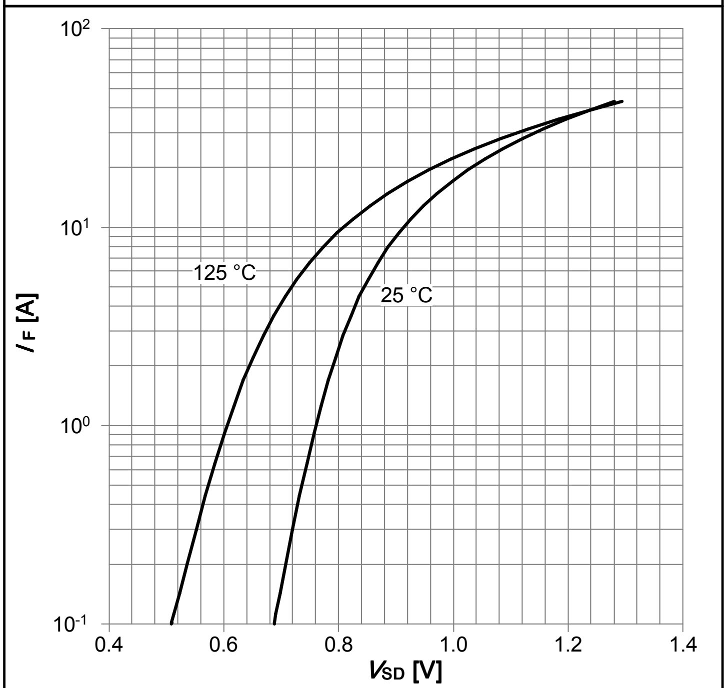
Typ. capacitances	Typ. Coss stored energy
	
C=f(V_{DS}); V_{GS}=0 V; f=1 MHz	E_{oss}=f(V_{DS})

Table 15

Forward characteristics of reverse diode

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

6 Test Circuits

Table 16 Diode characteristics

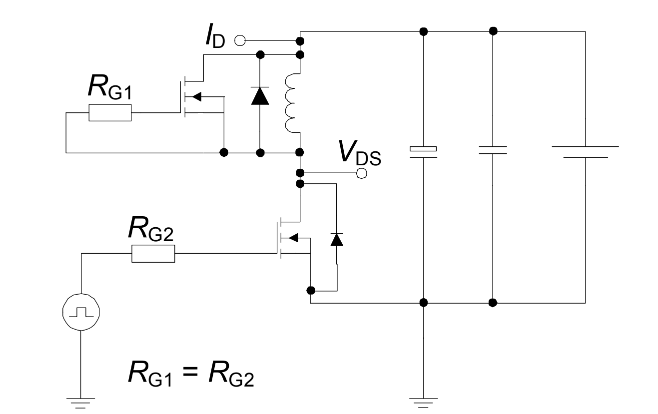
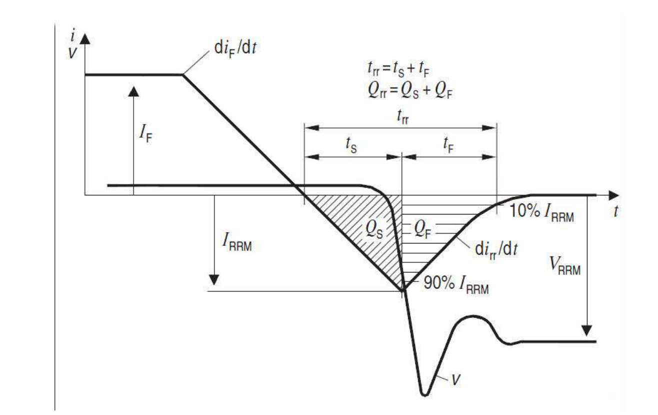
Test circuit for diode characteristics	Diode recovery waveform
	

Table 17 Switching times

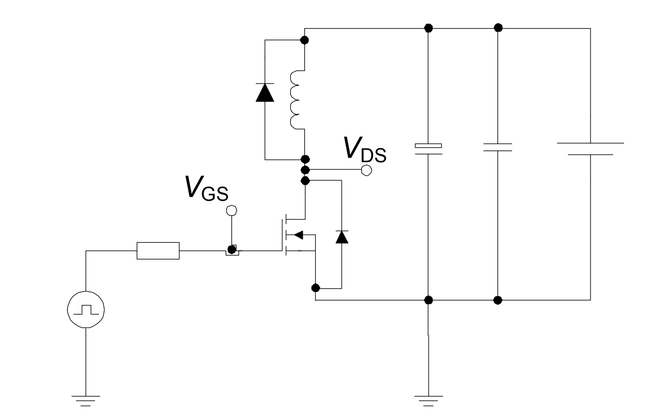
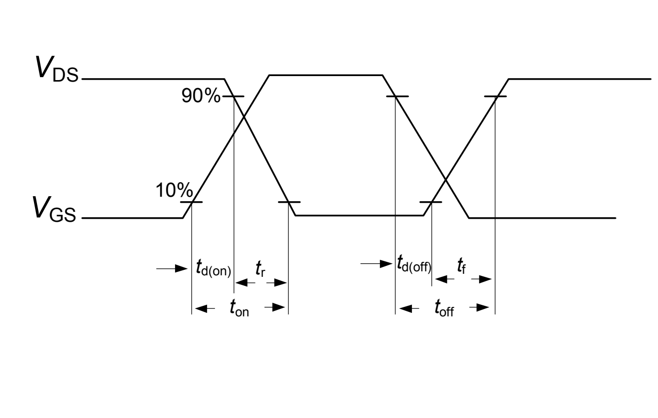
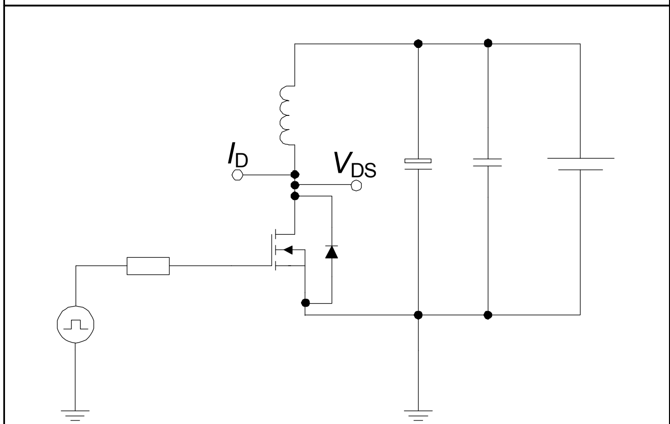
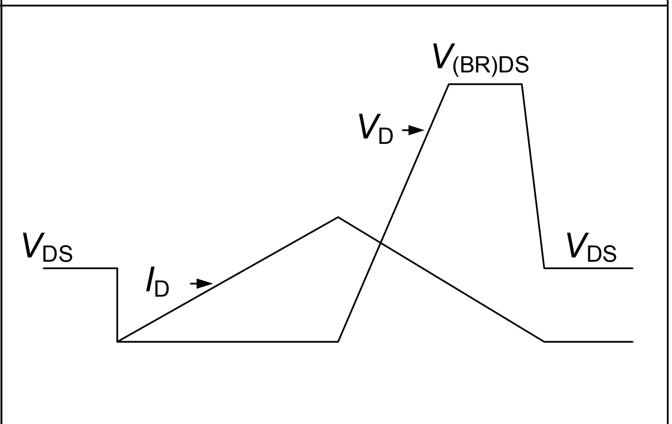
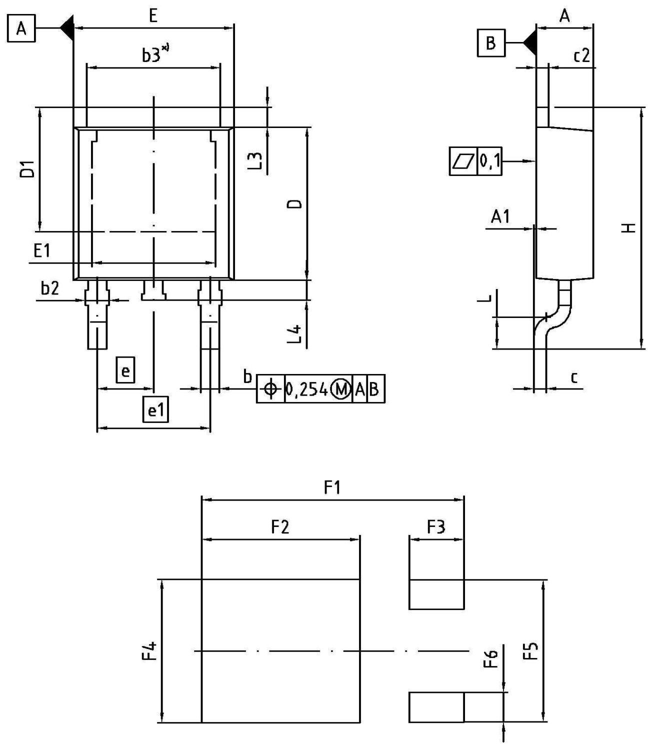
Switching times test circuit for inductive load	Switching times waveform
	

Table 18 Unclamped inductive

Unclamped inductive load test circuit	Unclamped inductive waveform
	

7 Package Outlines

TO252-3 (DPAK)



*) mold flash not included

DIM	MILLIMETERS		INCHES	
	MIN	MAX	MIN	MAX
A	2.16	2.41	0.085	0.095
A1	0.00	0.15	0.000	0.006
b	0.64	0.89	0.025	0.035
b2	0.65	1.15	0.026	0.045
b3	5.00	5.50	0.197	0.217
c	0.46	0.60	0.018	0.024
c2	0.46	0.98	0.018	0.039
D	5.97	6.22	0.235	0.245
D1	5.02	5.84	0.198	0.230
E	6.40	6.73	0.252	0.265
E1	4.70	5.21	0.185	0.205
e	2.29 (BSC)		0.090 (BSC)	
e1	4.57		0.180	
N	3		3	
H	9.40	10.48	0.370	0.413
L	1.18	1.70	0.046	0.067
L3	0.90	1.25	0.035	0.049
L4	0.51	1.00	0.020	0.039
F1	10.60		0.417	
F2	6.40		0.252	
F3	2.20		0.087	
F4	5.80		0.228	
F5	5.76		0.227	
F6	1.20		0.047	

DOCUMENT NO.
Z8B00003328

SCALE
0 2.0 4mm

EUROPEAN PROJECTION

ISSUE DATE
16-02-2011

REVISION
04

Figure 1 Outline PG-TO 252, dimensions in mm/inches

8 Appendix A

Table 19 Related Links

- **IFX CoolMOS Webpage:**
  http://www.infineon.com/cms/en/product/channel.html?channel=ff80808112ab681d0112ab6a628704d8

- **IFX Design tools:**
  http://www.infineon.com/cms/en/product/promopages/designtools/index.html

Revision History

IPD50R280CE

Revision: 2012-06-28, Rev. 2.0

Previous Revision		
Revision	Date	Subjects (major changes since last revision)
2.0	2012-06-28	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

Edition 2011-08-01
Published by
Infineon Technologies AG
81726 München, Germany

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.