

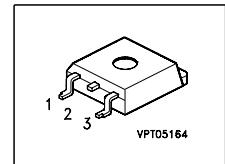
## Cool MOS™ Power Transistor

### Feature

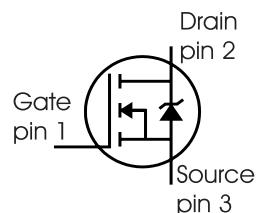
- New revolutionary high voltage technology
- Ultra low gate charge
- Periodic avalanche rated
- Extreme dv/dt rated
- High peak current capability
- Improved transconductance
- Qualified according to JEDEC<sup>0)</sup> for target applications

$V_{DS} @ T_{jmax}$	650	V
$R_{DS(on)}$	0.19	$\Omega$
$I_D$	20.7	A

PG-T0263



Type	Package	Ordering Code	Marking
SPB20N60C3	PG-T0263	Q67040-S4397	20N60C3



### Maximum Ratings

Parameter	Symbol	Value		Unit
		SPB		
Continuous drain current $T_C = 25^\circ\text{C}$	$I_D$	20.7		A
$T_C = 100^\circ\text{C}$		13.1		
Pulsed drain current, $t_p$ limited by $T_{jmax}$	$I_{D \text{ puls}}$	62.1		A
Avalanche energy, single pulse $I_D=10\text{A}$ , $V_{DD}=50\text{V}$	$E_{AS}$	690		$\text{mJ}$
Avalanche energy, repetitive $t_{AR}$ limited by $T_{jmax}$ $I_D=20\text{A}$ , $V_{DD}=50\text{V}$	$E_{AR}$	1		
Avalanche current, repetitive $t_{AR}$ limited by $T_{jmax}$	$I_{AR}$	20		A
Gate source voltage static	$V_{GS}$	$\pm 20$		V
Gate source voltage AC ( $f > 1\text{Hz}$ )	$V_{GS}$	$\pm 30$		
Power dissipation, $T_C = 25^\circ\text{C}$	$P_{tot}$	208		W
Operating and storage temperature	$T_j$ , $T_{stg}$	$-55...+150$		°C
Reverse diode dv/dt <sup>7)</sup>	dv/dt	15		V/ns

**Maximum Ratings**

Parameter	Symbol	Value	Unit
Drain Source voltage slope $V_{DS} = 480 \text{ V}, I_D = 20.7 \text{ A}, T_j = 125 \text{ }^\circ\text{C}$	$dv/dt$	50	V/ns

**Thermal Characteristics**

Parameter	Symbol	Values			Unit
		min.	typ.	max.	
Thermal resistance, junction - case	$R_{thJC}$	-	-	0.6	K/W
		-	-		
Thermal resistance, junction - ambient, leaded	$R_{thJA}$	-	-	62	
		-	-		
SMD version, device on PCB: @ min. footprint @ 6 cm <sup>2</sup> cooling area <sup>3)</sup>	$R_{thJA}$	-	-	62	
		-	35	-	
Soldering temperature, reflow soldering, MSL1	$T_{sold}$	-	-	260	°C

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

Parameter	Symbol	Conditions	Values			Unit
			min.	typ.	max.	
Drain-source breakdown voltage	$V_{(BR)DSS}$	$V_{GS}=0\text{V}, I_D=0.25\text{mA}$	600	-	-	V
Drain-Source avalanche breakdown voltage	$V_{(BR)DS}$	$V_{GS}=0\text{V}, I_D=20\text{A}$	-	700	-	
Gate threshold voltage	$V_{GS(th)}$	$I_D=1000\mu\text{A}, V_{GS}=V_{DS}$	2.1	3	3.9	
Zero gate voltage drain current	$I_{DSS}$	$V_{DS}=600\text{V}, V_{GS}=0\text{V}, T_j=25^\circ\text{C}$ $T_j=150^\circ\text{C}$	-	0.1	1	
			-	-	100	μA
Gate-source leakage current	$I_{GSS}$	$V_{GS}=30\text{V}, V_{DS}=0\text{V}$	-	-	100	nA
Drain-source on-state resistance	$R_{DS(on)}$	$V_{GS}=10\text{V}, I_D=13.1\text{A}$ $T_j=25^\circ\text{C}$ $T_j=150^\circ\text{C}$	-	0.16	0.19	Ω
			-	0.43	-	
Gate input resistance	$R_G$	f=1MHz, open drain	-	0.54	-	

**Electrical Characteristics**

<b>Parameter</b>	<b>Symbol</b>	<b>Conditions</b>	<b>Values</b>			<b>Unit</b>
			<b>min.</b>	<b>typ.</b>	<b>max.</b>	
Transconductance	$g_{fs}$	$V_{DS} \geq 2 * I_D * R_{DS(on)max}$ , $I_D = 13.1A$	-	17.5	-	S
Input capacitance	$C_{iss}$	$V_{GS} = 0V$ , $V_{DS} = 25V$ , $f = 1MHz$	-	2400	-	pF
Output capacitance	$C_{oss}$		-	780	-	
Reverse transfer capacitance	$C_{rss}$		-	50	-	
Effective output capacitance, <sup>5)</sup> energy related	$C_{o(er)}$	$V_{GS} = 0V$ , $V_{DS} = 0V$ to 480V	-	83	-	
Effective output capacitance, <sup>6)</sup> time related	$C_{o(tr)}$		-	160	-	
Turn-on delay time	$t_{d(on)}$	$V_{DD} = 380V$ , $V_{GS} = 0/13V$ , $I_D = 20.7A$ , $R_G = 3.6\Omega$ , $T_j = 125$	-	10	-	ns
Rise time	$t_r$	$V_{DD} = 380V$ , $V_{GS} = 0/13V$ , $I_D = 20.7A$ , $R_G = 3.6\Omega$	-	5	-	
Turn-off delay time	$t_{d(off)}$		-	67	100	
Fall time	$t_f$		-	4.5	12	

**Gate Charge Characteristics**

Gate to source charge	$Q_{gs}$	$V_{DD} = 480V$ , $I_D = 20.7A$	-	11	-	nC
Gate to drain charge	$Q_{gd}$		-	33	-	
Gate charge total	$Q_g$	$V_{DD} = 480V$ , $I_D = 20.7A$ , $V_{GS} = 0$ to 10V	-	87	114	
Gate plateau voltage	$V_{(plateau)}$	$V_{DD} = 480V$ , $I_D = 20.7A$	-	5.5	-	V

<sup>0</sup>J-STD20 and JESD22

<sup>1</sup>Limited only by maximum temperature

<sup>2</sup>Repetitive avalanche causes additional power losses that can be calculated as  $P_{AV} = E_{AR} * f$ .

<sup>3</sup>Device on 40mm\*40mm\*1.5mm epoxy PCB FR4 with 6cm<sup>2</sup> (one layer, 70 µm thick) copper area for drain connection. PCB is vertical without blown air.

<sup>5</sup> $C_{o(er)}$  is a fixed capacitance that gives the same stored energy as  $C_{oss}$  while  $V_{DS}$  is rising from 0 to 80%  $V_{DSS}$ .

<sup>6</sup> $C_{o(tr)}$  is a fixed capacitance that gives the same charging time as  $C_{oss}$  while  $V_{DS}$  is rising from 0 to 80%  $V_{DSS}$ .

<sup>7</sup> $I_{SD} \leq I_D$ ,  $di/dt \leq 400A/us$ ,  $V_{DClink} = 400V$ ,  $V_{peak} \leq V_{BR, DSS}$ ,  $T_j \leq T_{j,max}$ .

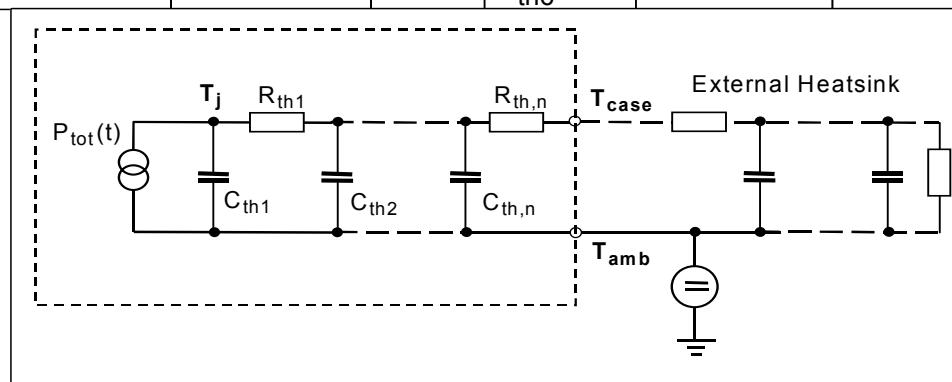
Identical low-side and high-side switch.

**Electrical Characteristics**

Parameter	Symbol	Conditions	Values			Unit
			min.	typ.	max.	
Inverse diode continuous forward current	$I_S$	$T_C=25^\circ\text{C}$	-	-	20.7	A
Inverse diode direct current, pulsed	$I_{SM}$		-	-	62.1	
Inverse diode forward voltage	$V_{SD}$	$V_{GS}=0\text{V}$ , $I_F=I_S$	-	1	1.2	V
Reverse recovery time	$t_{rr}$	$V_R=480\text{V}$ , $I_F=I_S$ , $di_F/dt=100\text{A}/\mu\text{s}$	-	500	800	ns
Reverse recovery charge	$Q_{rr}$		-	11	-	$\mu\text{C}$
Peak reverse recovery current	$I_{rrm}$		-	70	-	A
Peak rate of fall of reverse recovery current	$di_{rr}/dt$	$T_j=25^\circ\text{C}$	-	1400	-	$\text{A}/\mu\text{s}$

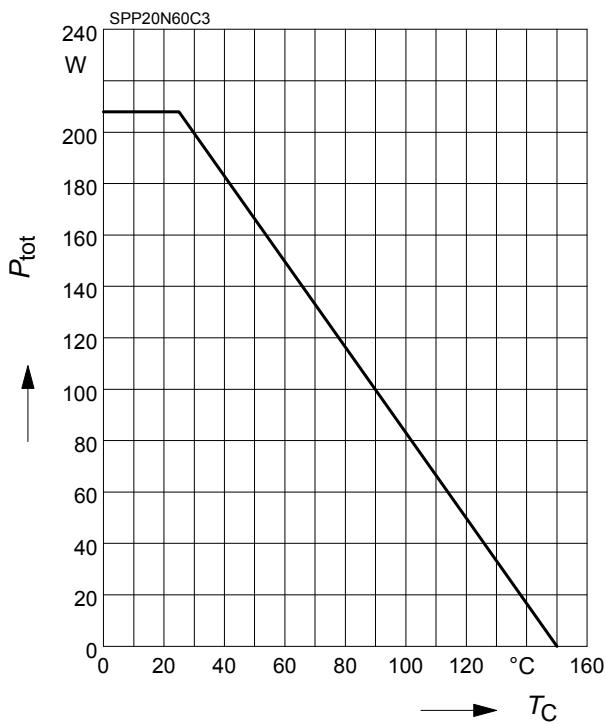
**Typical Transient Thermal Characteristics**

Symbol	Value		Unit	Symbol	Value		Unit
	SPB				SPB		
$R_{th1}$	0.00769		K/W	$C_{th1}$	0.0003763		Ws/K
$R_{th2}$	0.015			$C_{th2}$	0.001411		
$R_{th3}$	0.029			$C_{th3}$	0.001931		
$R_{th4}$	0.114			$C_{th4}$	0.005297		
$R_{th5}$	0.136			$C_{th5}$	0.012		
$R_{th6}$	0.059			$C_{th6}$	0.091		



### 1 Power dissipation

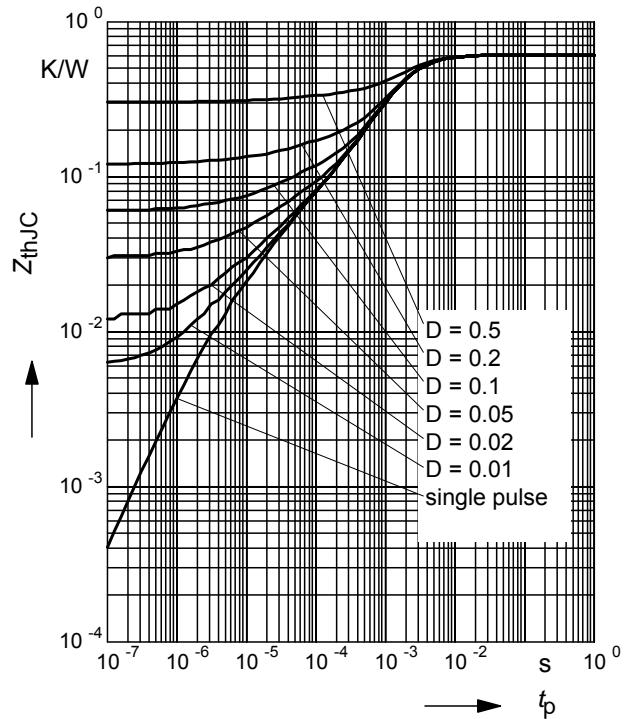
$$P_{\text{tot}} = f(T_C)$$



### 2 Transient thermal impedance

$$Z_{\text{thJC}} = f(t_p)$$

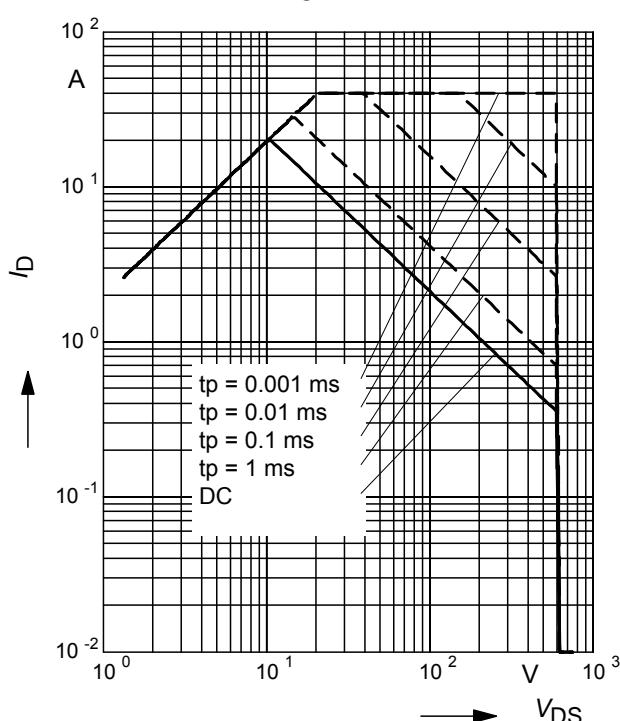
parameter:  $D = t_p/T$



### 3 Safe operating area

$$I_D = f(V_{DS})$$

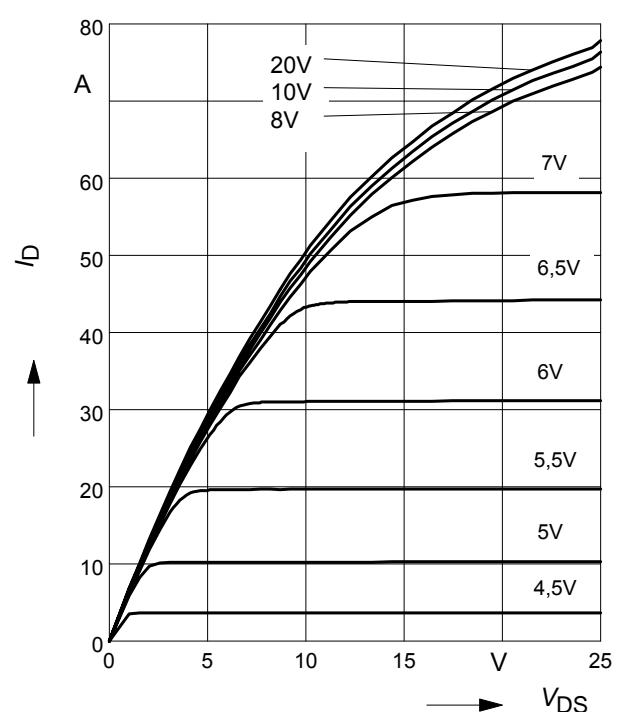
parameter :  $D = 0$  ,  $T_C=25^\circ\text{C}$



### 4 Typ. output characteristic

$$I_D = f(V_{DS}); \quad T_j=25^\circ\text{C}$$

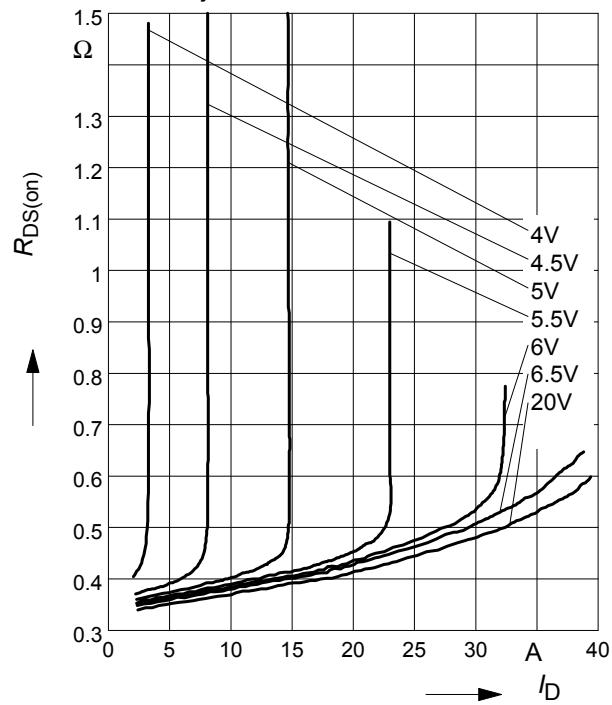
parameter:  $t_p = 10 \mu\text{s}$ ,  $V_{GS}$



### 5 Typ. drain-source on resistance

$$R_{DS(on)} = f(I_D)$$

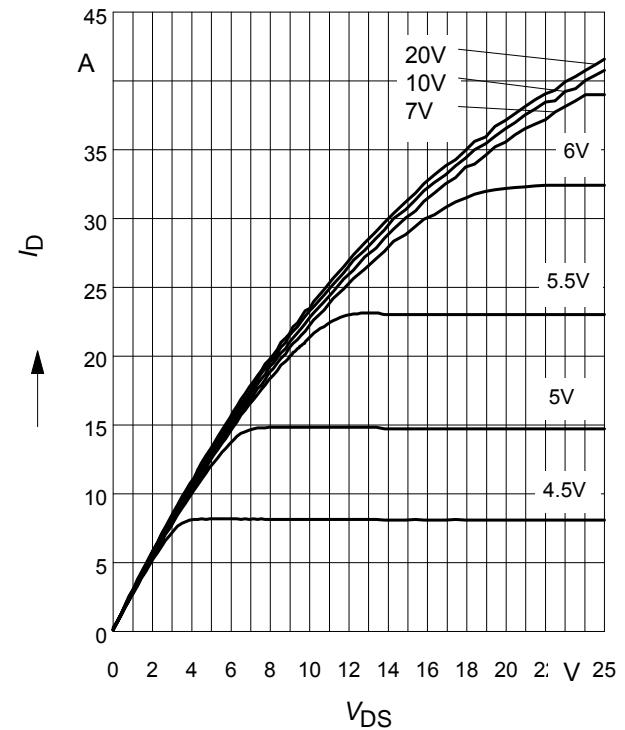
parameter:  $T_j = 150^\circ\text{C}$ ,  $V_{GS}$



### 6 Typ. output characteristic

$$I_D = f(V_{DS}); T_j = 150^\circ\text{C}$$

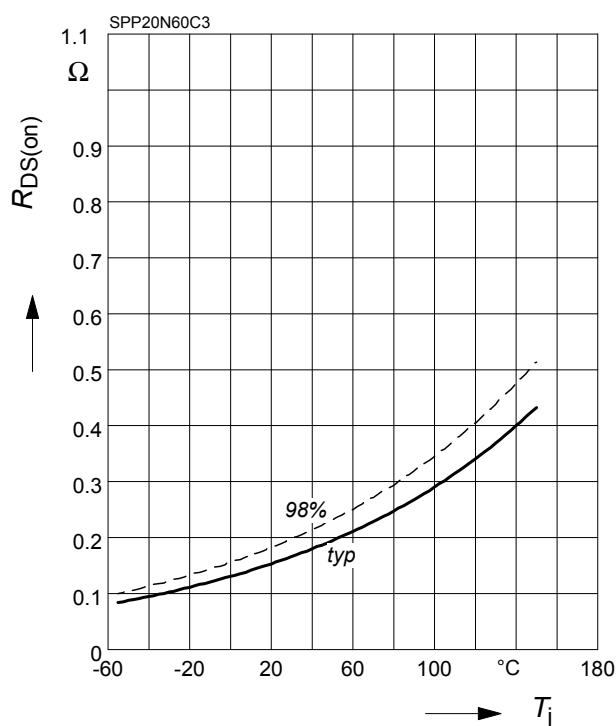
parameter:  $t_p = 10 \mu\text{s}$ ,  $V_{GS}$



### 7 Drain-source on-state resistance

$$R_{DS(on)} = f(T_j)$$

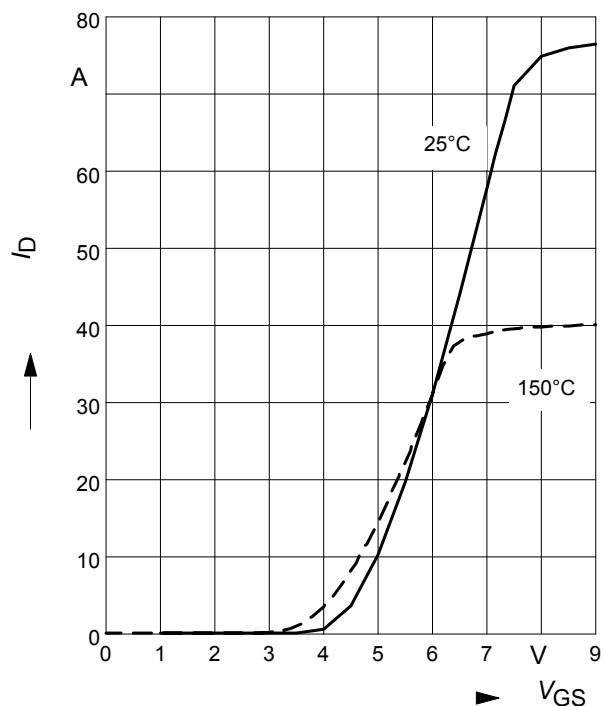
parameter:  $I_D = 13.1 \text{ A}$ ,  $V_{GS} = 10 \text{ V}$



### 8 Typ. transfer characteristics

$$I_D = f(V_{GS}); V_{DS} \geq 2 \times I_D \times R_{DS(on)max}$$

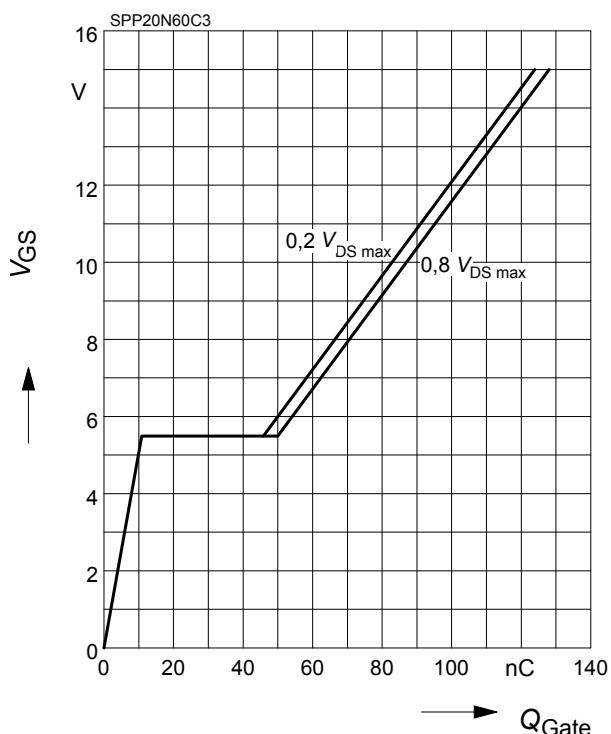
parameter:  $t_p = 10 \mu\text{s}$



### 9 Typ. gate charge

$$V_{GS} = f(Q_{Gate})$$

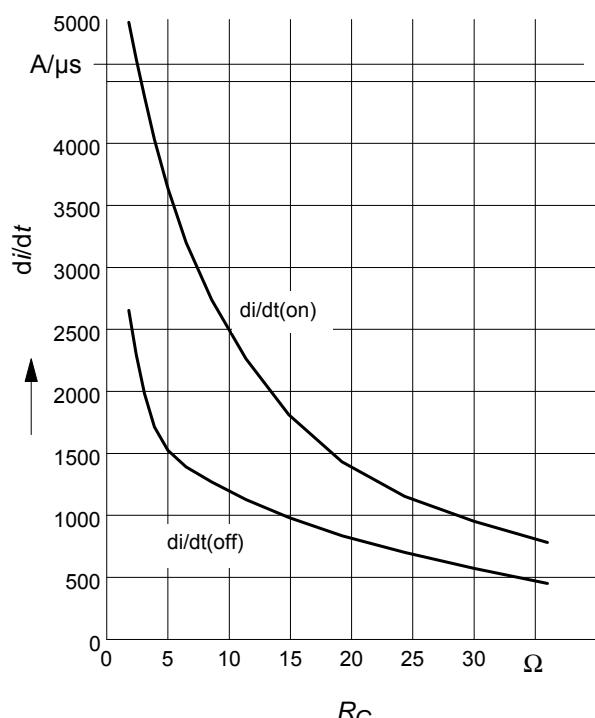
parameter:  $I_D = 20.7 \text{ A}$  pulsed



### 11 Typ. drain current slope

$$di/dt = f(R_G), \text{ inductive load, } T_j = 125^\circ\text{C}$$

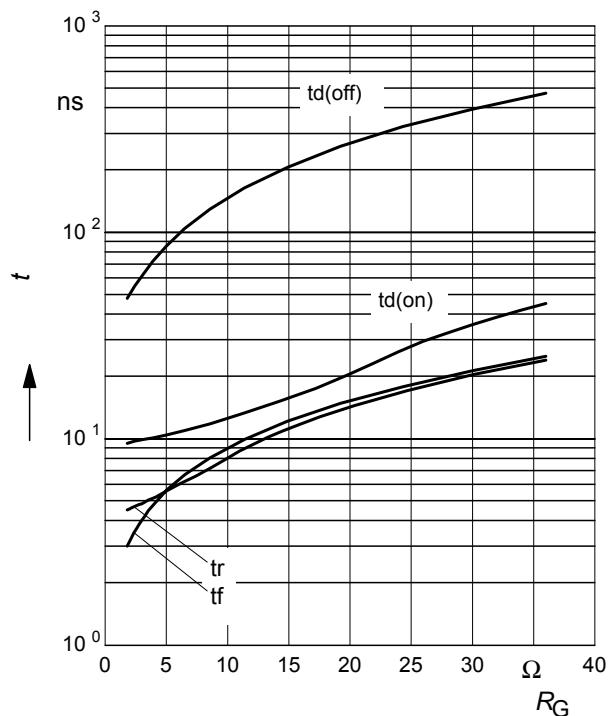
par.:  $V_{DS}=380\text{V}$ ,  $V_{GS}=0/+13\text{V}$ ,  $I_D=20.7\text{A}$



### 10 Typ. switching time

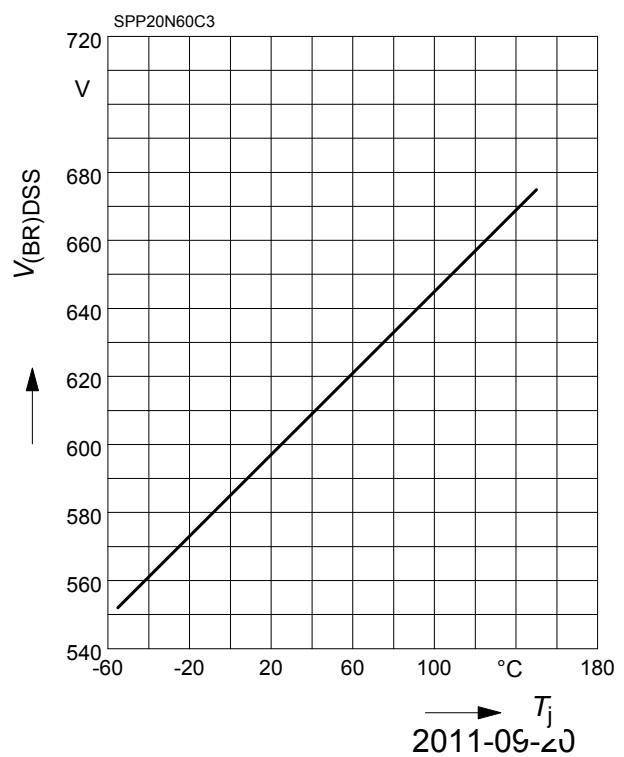
$$t = f(R_G), \text{ inductive load, } T_j = 125^\circ\text{C}$$

par.:  $V_{DS}=380\text{V}$ ,  $V_{GS}=0/+13\text{V}$ ,  $I_D=20.7\text{A}$



### 12 Drain-source breakdown voltage

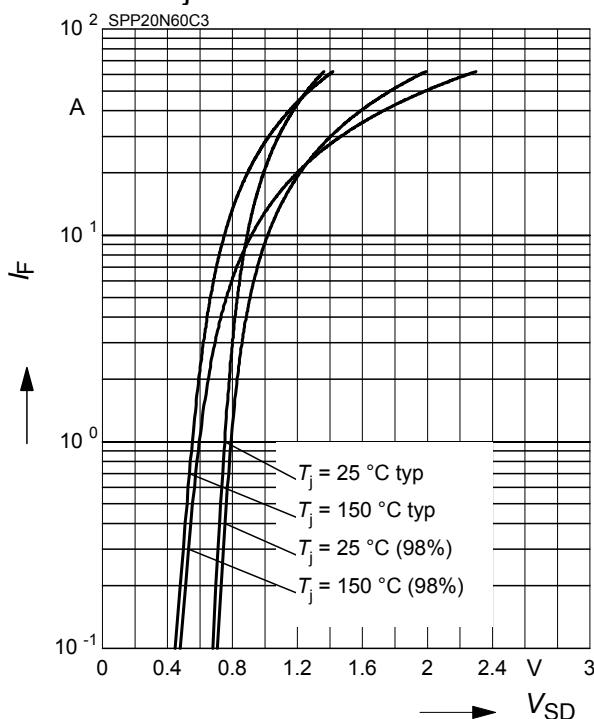
$$V_{(BR)DSS} = f(T_j)$$



### 13 Forward characteristics of body diode

$$I_F = f(V_{SD})$$

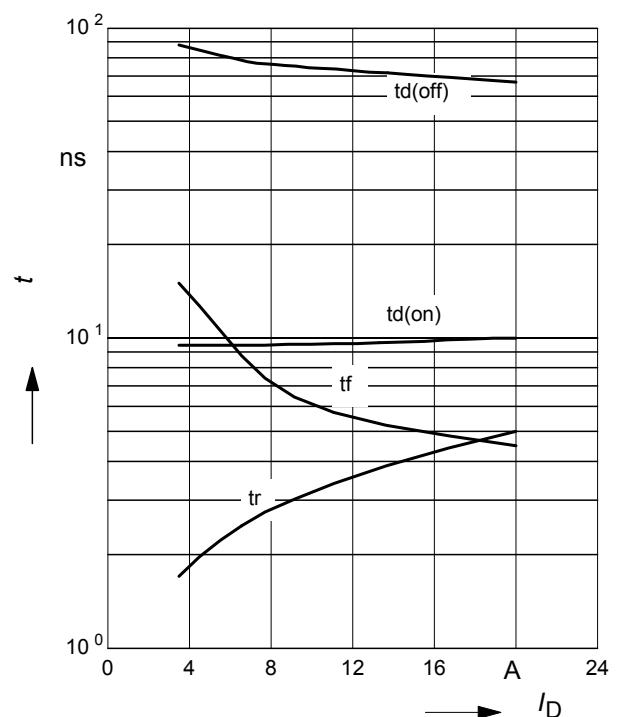
parameter:  $T_j$ ,  $t_p = 10 \mu\text{s}$



### 14 Typ. switching time

$$t = f(I_D)$$
, inductive load,  $T_j = 125^\circ\text{C}$

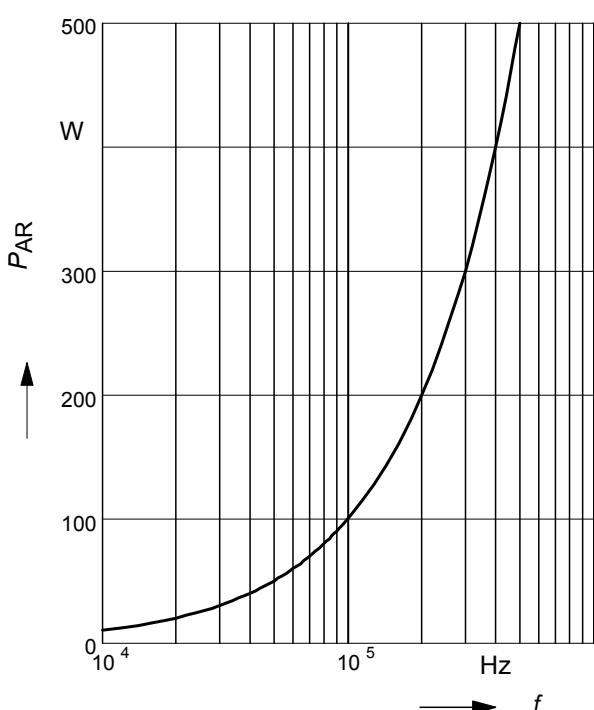
par.:  $V_{DS} = 380\text{V}$ ,  $V_{GS} = 0/+13\text{V}$ ,  $R_G = 3.6\Omega$



### 15 Avalanche power losses

$$P_{AR} = f(f)$$

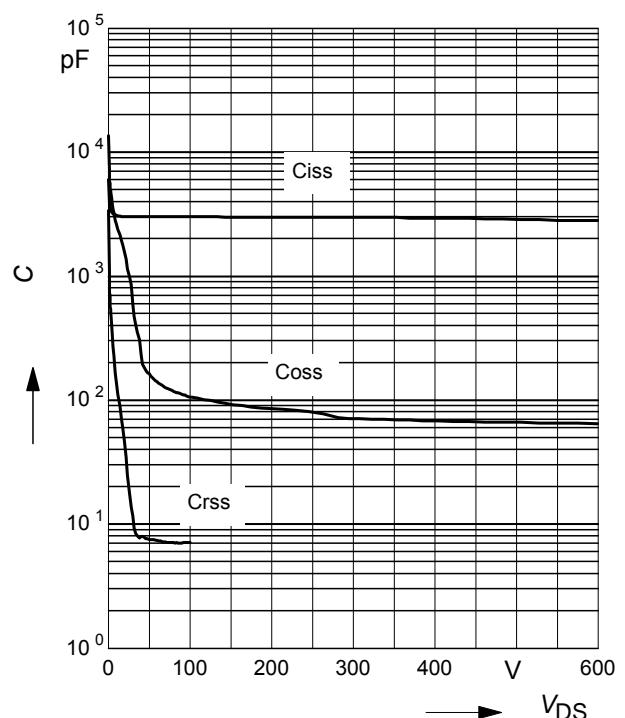
parameter:  $E_{AR} = 1\text{mJ}$



### 16 Typ. capacitances

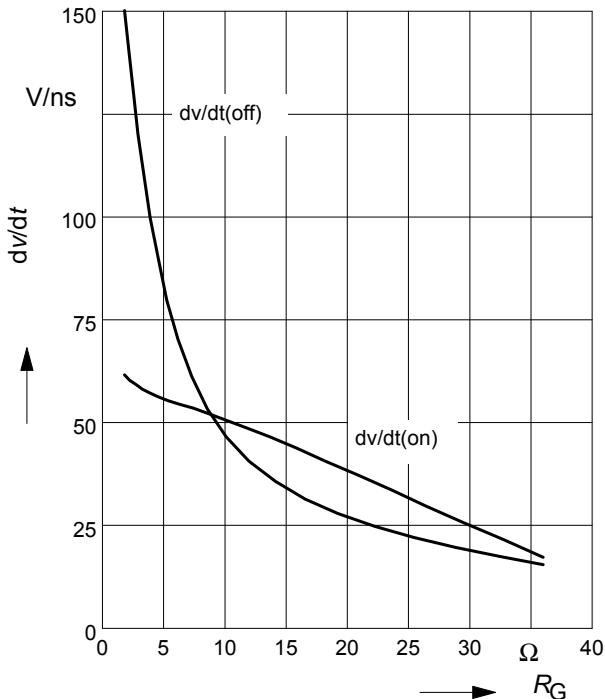
$$C = f(V_{DS})$$

parameter:  $V_{GS} = 0\text{V}$ ,  $f = 1\text{ MHz}$

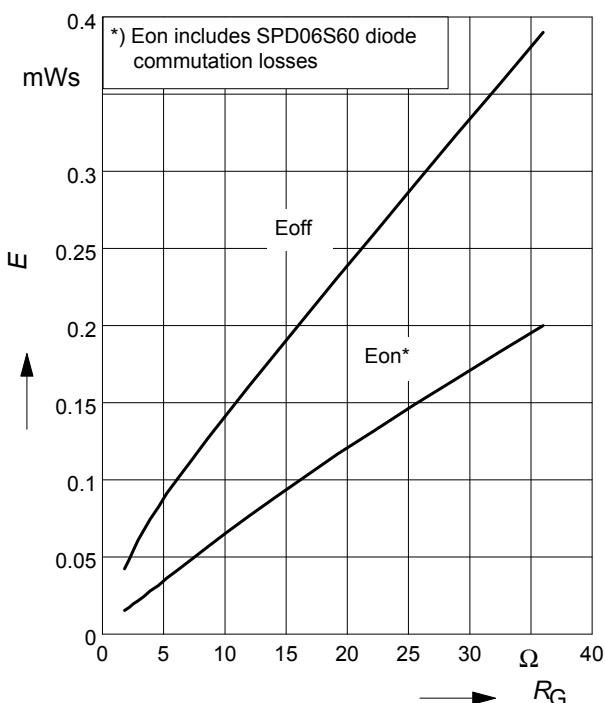


**17 Typ. drain source voltage slope**

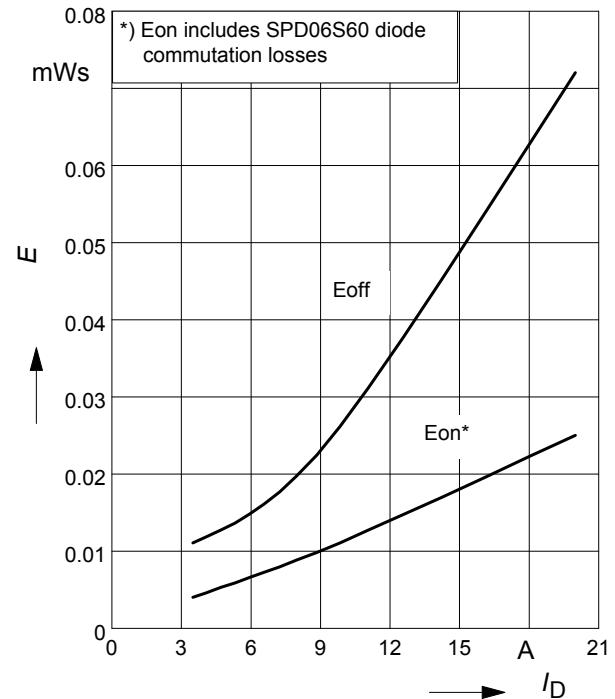
$dv/dt = f(R_G)$ , inductive load,  $T_j = 125^\circ\text{C}$   
 par.:  $V_{DS}=380\text{V}$ ,  $V_{GS}=0/+13\text{V}$ ,  $I_D=20.7\text{A}$


**19 Typ. switching losses**

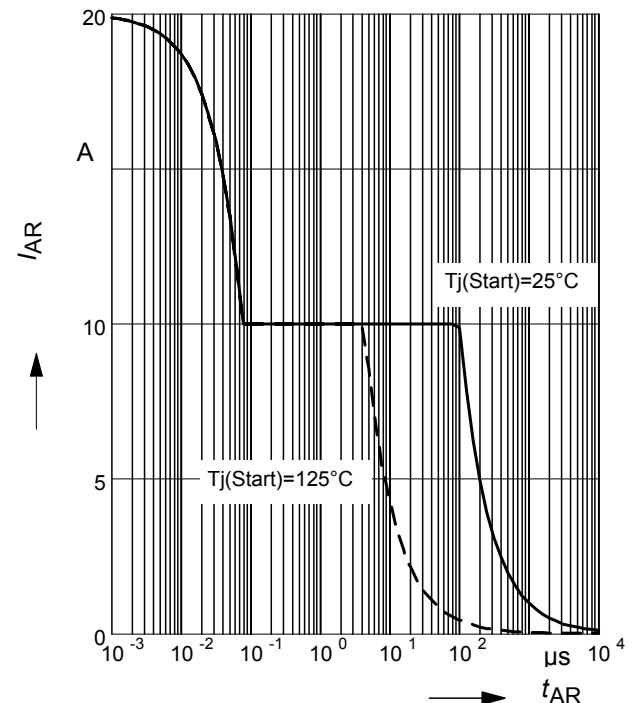
$E = f(R_G)$ , inductive load,  $T_j=125^\circ\text{C}$   
 par.:  $V_{DS}=380\text{V}$ ,  $V_{GS}=0/+13\text{V}$ ,  $I_D=20.7\text{A}$


**18 Typ. switching losses**

$E = f(I_D)$ , inductive load,  $T_j=125^\circ\text{C}$   
 par.:  $V_{DS}=380\text{V}$ ,  $V_{GS}=0/+13\text{V}$ ,  $R_G=3.6\Omega$


**20 Avalanche SOA**

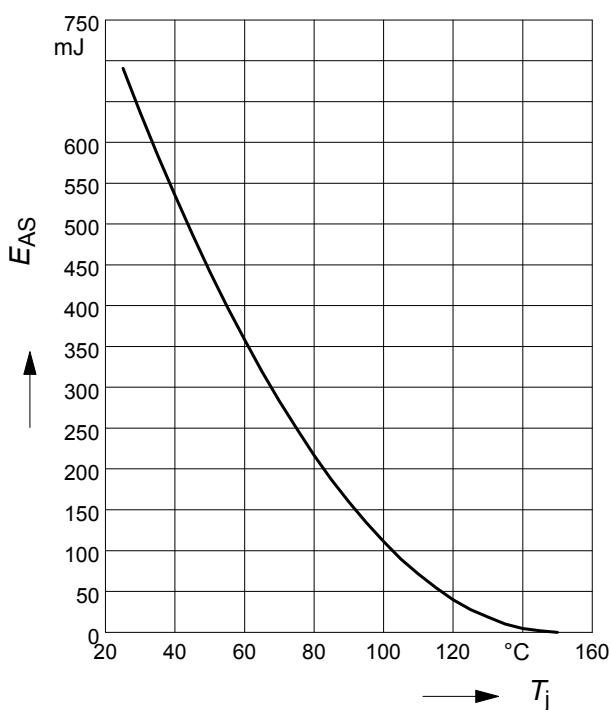
$I_{AR} = f(t_{AR})$   
 par.:  $T_j \leq 150^\circ\text{C}$



## 21 Avalanche energy

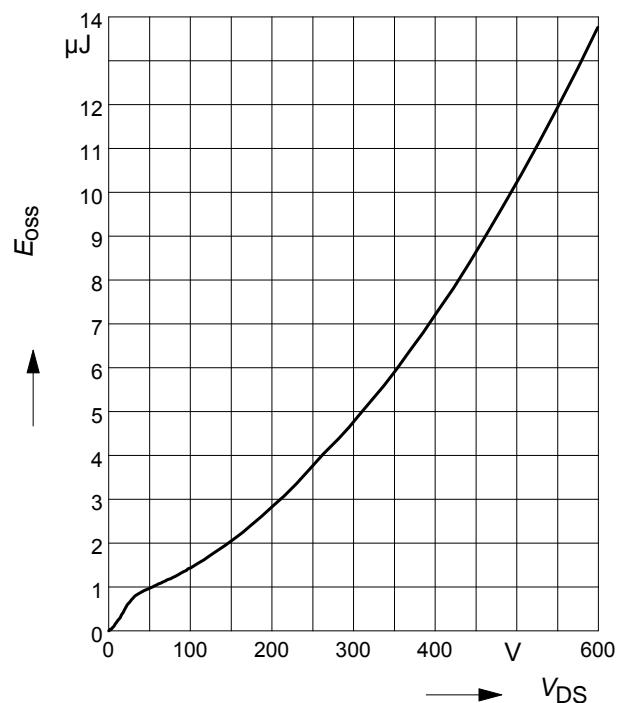
$$E_{AS} = f(T_j)$$

par.:  $I_D = 10 \text{ A}$ ,  $V_{DD} = 50 \text{ V}$

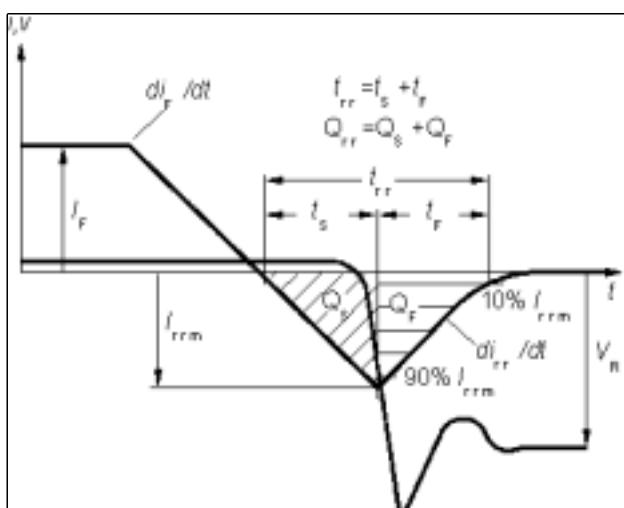


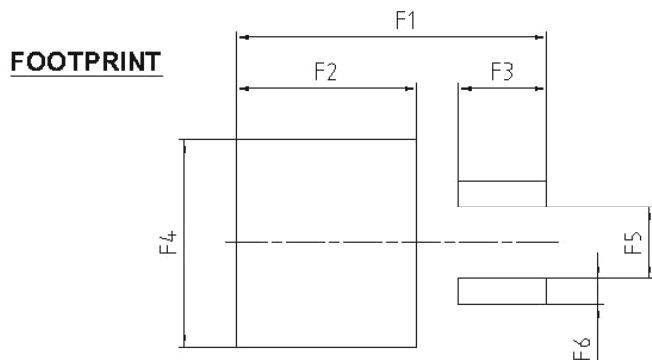
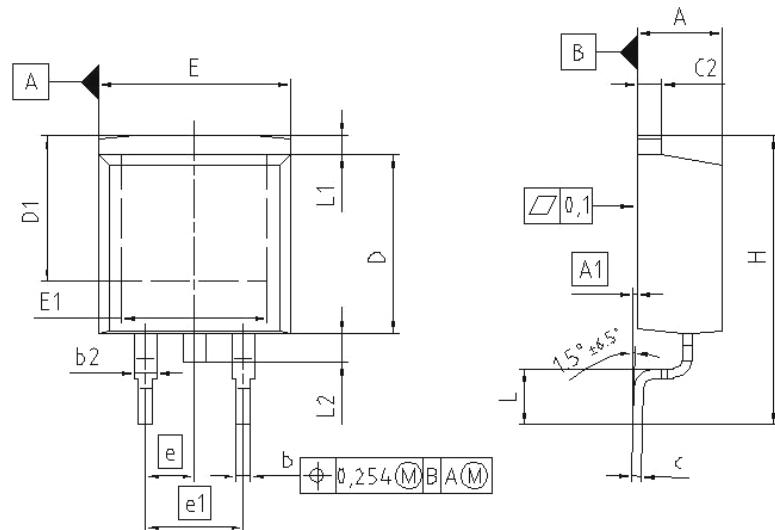
## 22 Typ. $C_{oss}$ stored energy

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

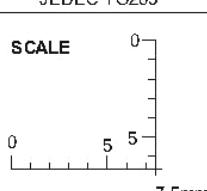
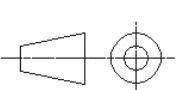


## Definition of diodes switching characteristics



**PG-T0263-3-2/ PG-T0263-3-5/ PG-T0263-3-22**


DIM	MILLIMETERS		INCHES	
	MIN	MAX	MIN	MAX
<b>A</b>	4.300	4.572	0.169	0.180
<b>A1</b>	0.000	0.254	0.000	0.010
<b>b</b>	0.650	0.850	0.026	0.033
<b>b2</b>	0.950	1.321	0.037	0.052
<b>c</b>	0.330	0.650	0.013	0.026
<b>c2</b>	0.170	1.400	0.046	0.055
<b>D</b>	8.509	9.450	0.335	0.372
<b>D1</b>	7.100	-	0.280	-
<b>E</b>	9.800	10.312	0.386	0.406
<b>E1</b>	6.500	-	0.256	-
<b>e</b>	2.540		0.100	
<b>e1</b>	5.080		0.200	
<b>N</b>	2		2	
<b>H</b>	14.605	15.875	0.575	0.625
<b>L</b>	2.200	3.000	0.087	0.118
<b>L1</b>	-	1.600	-	0.063
<b>L2</b>	1.000	1.778	0.039	0.070
<b>F1</b>	16.050	16.250	0.632	0.640
<b>F2</b>	9.300	9.500	0.386	0.374
<b>F3</b>	4.500	4.700	0.177	0.185
<b>F4</b>	10.700	10.900	0.421	0.429
<b>F5</b>	3.630	3.830	0.143	0.151
<b>F6</b>	1.100	1.300	0.043	0.051

<b>REFERENCE</b>	JEDEC TO263
<b>SCALE</b>	0
	
7.5mm	
<b>EUROPEAN PROJECTION</b>	
	
<b>ISSUE DATE</b>	12-02-2006
<b>FILE</b>	TO263_2

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