

CoolMOS™ Power Transistor
Features

- New revolutionary high voltage technology
- Extreme dv/dt rated
- High peak current capability
- Qualified according to JEDEC¹⁾ for target applications
- Pb-free lead plating; RoHS compliant
- Ultra low gate charge
- Ultra low effective capacitances
- Fully isolated package (2500 VAC; 1 minute)

CoolMOS™ 800V designed for:

- Industrial application with high DC bulk voltage
- Switching Application (i.e. active clamp forward)

Product Summary

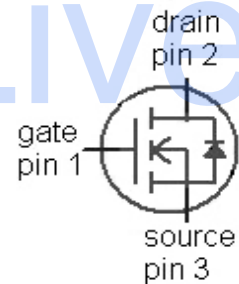
V_{DS}	800	V
$R_{DS(on)max}$ @ $T_j = 25^\circ C$	0.45	Ω
$Q_{g,typ}$	64	nC

PG-TO220FP



Datasheet.Live

Type	Package	Marking
SPA11N80C3	PG-TO220FP	11N80C3


Maximum ratings, at $T_j=25^\circ C$, unless otherwise specified

Parameter	Symbol	Conditions	Value	Unit
Continuous drain current	I_D	$T_C=25^\circ C$	11	A
		$T_C=100^\circ C$	7.1	
Pulsed drain current ²⁾	$I_{D,pulse}$	$T_C=25^\circ C$	33	
Avalanche energy, single pulse	E_{AS}	$I_D=2.2 A, V_{DD}=50 V$	470	mJ
Avalanche energy, repetitive t_{AR} ^{2),3)}	E_{AR}	$I_D=11 A, V_{DD}=50 V$	0.2	
Avalanche current, repetitive t_{AR} ^{2),3)}	I_{AR}		11	A
MOSFET dv/dt ruggedness	dv/dt	$V_{DS}=0...640 V$	50	V/ns
Gate source voltage	V_{GS}	static	± 20	V
		AC ($f > 1 Hz$)	± 30	
Power dissipation	P_{tot}	$T_C=25^\circ C$	41	W
Operating and storage temperature	T_j, T_{stg}		-55 ... 150	$^\circ C$
Mounting torque		M2.5 screws	50	Ncm

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

Parameter	Symbol	Conditions	Value	Unit
Continuous diode forward current	I_S	$T_C=25\text{ °C}$	11	A
Diode pulse current ²⁾	$I_{S,pulse}$		33	
Reverse diode dv/dt ⁴⁾	dv/dt		4	V/ns

Parameter	Symbol	Conditions	Values			Unit
			min.	typ.	max.	

Thermal characteristics

Thermal resistance, junction - case	R_{thJC}		-	-	3.7	K/W
Thermal resistance, junction - ambient	R_{thJA}	leaded	-	-	80	
Soldering temperature, wave soldering only allowed at leads	T_{sold}	1.6 mm (0.063 in.) from case for 10s	-	-	260	°C

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

Drain-source breakdown voltage	$V_{(BR)DSS}$	$V_{GS}=0\text{ V}$, $I_D=250\text{ }\mu\text{A}$	800	-	-	V
Avalanche breakdown voltage	$V_{(BR)DS}$	$V_{GS}=0\text{ V}$, $I_D=11\text{ A}$	-	870	-	
Gate threshold voltage	$V_{GS(th)}$	$V_{DS}=V_{GS}$, $I_D=0.68\text{ mA}$	2.1	3	3.9	
Zero gate voltage drain current	I_{DSS}	$V_{DS}=800\text{ V}$, $V_{GS}=0\text{ V}$, $T_j=25\text{ °C}$	-	-	20	μA
		$V_{DS}=800\text{ V}$, $V_{GS}=0\text{ V}$, $T_j=150\text{ °C}$	-	100	-	
Gate-source leakage current	I_{GSS}	$V_{GS}=20\text{ V}$, $V_{DS}=0\text{ V}$	-	-	100	nA
Drain-source on-state resistance	$R_{DS(on)}$	$V_{GS}=10\text{ V}$, $I_D=7.1\text{ A}$, $T_j=25\text{ °C}$	-	0.39	0.45	Ω
		$V_{GS}=10\text{ V}$, $I_D=7.1\text{ A}$, $T_j=150\text{ °C}$	-	1.05	-	
Gate resistance	R_G	$f=1\text{ MHz}$, open drain	-	1.2	-	Ω

Parameter	Symbol	Conditions	Values			Unit
			min.	typ.	max.	

Dynamic characteristics

Input capacitance	C_{iss}	$V_{GS}=0\text{ V}, V_{DS}=100\text{ V},$ $f=1\text{ MHz}$	-	1600	-	pF
Output capacitance	C_{oss}		-	65	-	
Effective output capacitance, energy related ⁵⁾	$C_{o(er)}$	$V_{GS}=0\text{ V}, V_{DS}=0\text{ V}$ to 480 V	-	50	-	
Effective output capacitance, time related ⁶⁾	$C_{o(tr)}$		-	140	-	
Turn-on delay time	$t_{d(on)}$	$V_{DD}=400\text{ V},$ $V_{GS}=0/10\text{ V}, I_D=11\text{ A},$ $R_G=7.5\ \Omega, T_j = 25^\circ\text{C}$	-	25	-	ns
Rise time	t_r		-	15	-	
Turn-off delay time	$t_{d(off)}$		-	72	-	
Fall time	t_f		-	10	-	

Gate Charge Characteristics

Gate to source charge	Q_{gs}	$V_{DD}=640\text{ V}, I_D=11\text{ A},$ $V_{GS}=0\text{ to }10\text{ V}$	-	8	-	nC
Gate to drain charge	Q_{gd}		-	30	-	
Gate charge total	Q_g		-	64	85	
Gate plateau voltage	$V_{plateau}$		-	5.5	-	V

Reverse Diode

Diode forward voltage	V_{SD}	$V_{GS}=0\text{ V}, I_F=I_S=11\text{ A},$ $T_j=25^\circ\text{C}$	-	1	1.2	V
Reverse recovery time	t_{rr}	$V_R=400\text{ V},$ $I_F=I_S=11\text{ A},$ $di_F/dt=100\text{ A}/\mu\text{s}$	-	550	-	ns
Reverse recovery charge	Q_{rr}		-	10	-	μC
Peak reverse recovery current	I_{rrm}		-	33	-	A

¹⁾ J-STD20 and JESD22

²⁾ Pulse width t_p limited by $T_{j,max}$

³⁾ Repetitive avalanche causes additional power losses that can be calculated as $P_{AV}=E_{AR} \cdot f$.

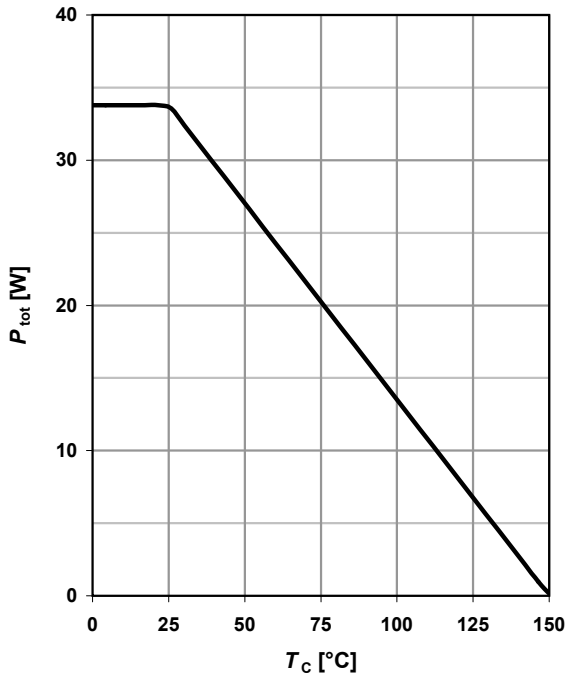
⁴⁾ $I_{SD} \leq I_D, di/dt \leq 200\text{ A}/\mu\text{s}, V_{DClink} = 400\text{ V}, V_{peak} < V_{(BR)DSS}, T_j < T_{j,max}$, identical low side and high side switch

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

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

1 Power dissipation

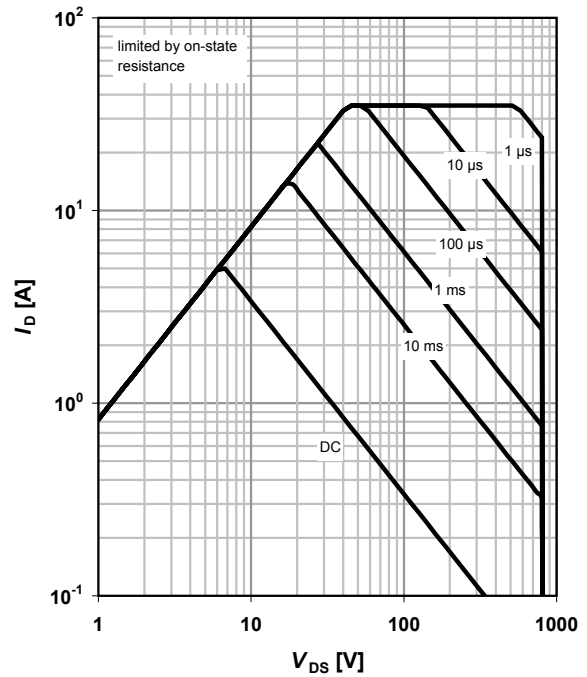
$$P_{tot} = f(T_C)$$



2 Safe operating area

$$I_D = f(V_{DS}); T_C = 25\text{ °C}; D = 0$$

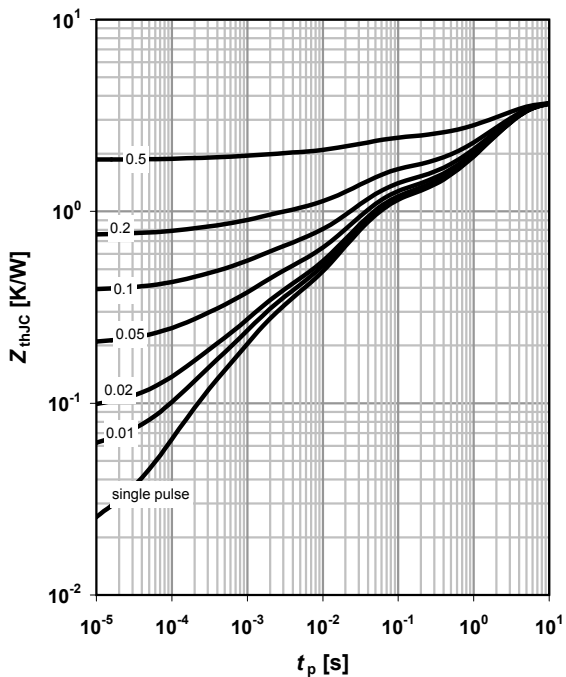
parameter: t_p



3 Max. transient thermal impedance

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

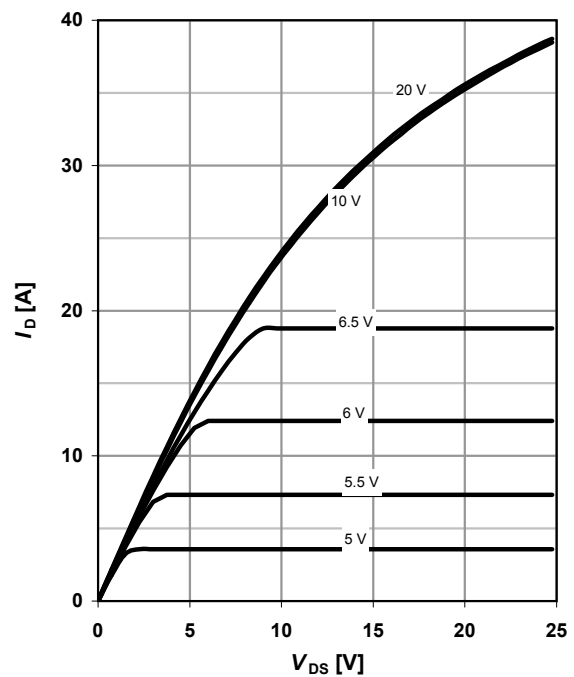
parameter: $D = t_p / T$



4 Typ. output characteristics

$$I_D = f(V_{DS}); T_j = 25\text{ °C}; t_p = 10\text{ μs}$$

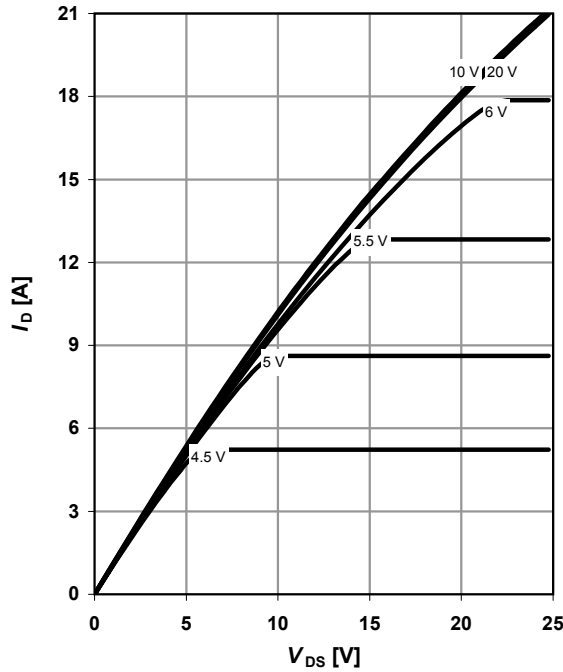
parameter: V_{GS}



5 Typ. output characteristics

$I_D = f(V_{DS}); T_j = 150\text{ }^\circ\text{C}; t_p = 10\text{ }\mu\text{s}$

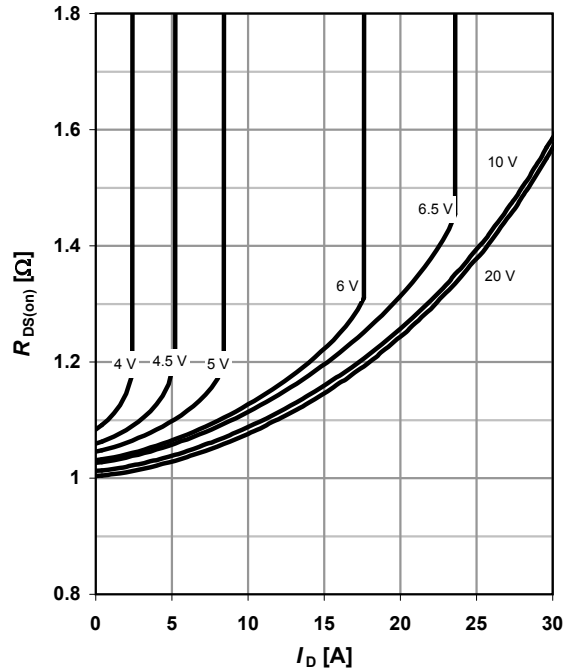
parameter: V_{GS}



6 Typ. drain-source on-state resistance

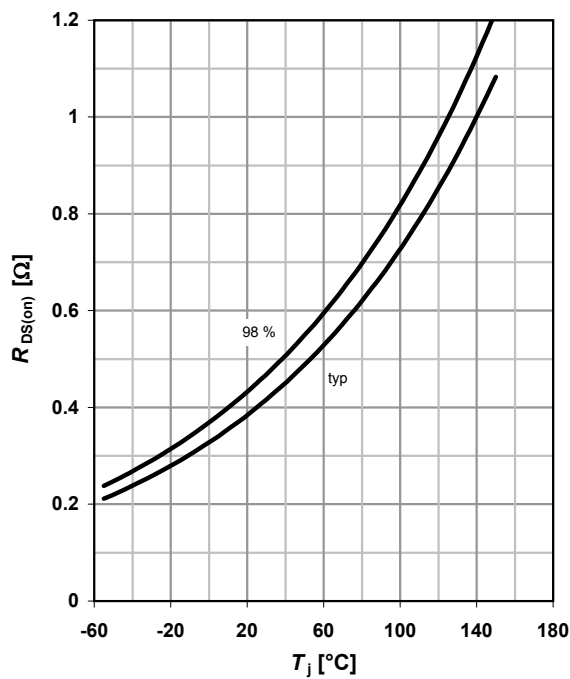
$R_{DS(on)} = f(I_D); T_j = 150\text{ }^\circ\text{C}$

parameter: V_{GS}



7 Drain-source on-state resistance

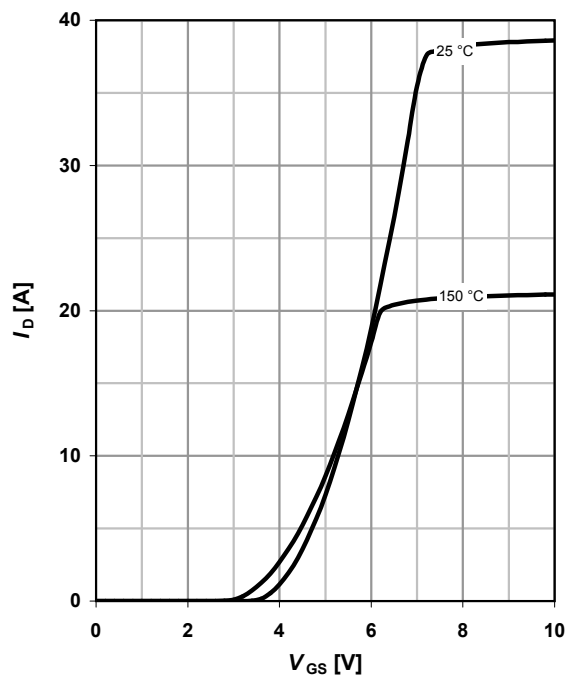
$R_{DS(on)} = f(T_j); I_D = 7.1\text{ A}; V_{GS} = 10\text{ V}$



8 Typ. transfer characteristics

$I_D = f(V_{GS}); |V_{DS}| > 2|I_D|R_{DS(on)max}; t_p = 10\text{ }\mu\text{s}$

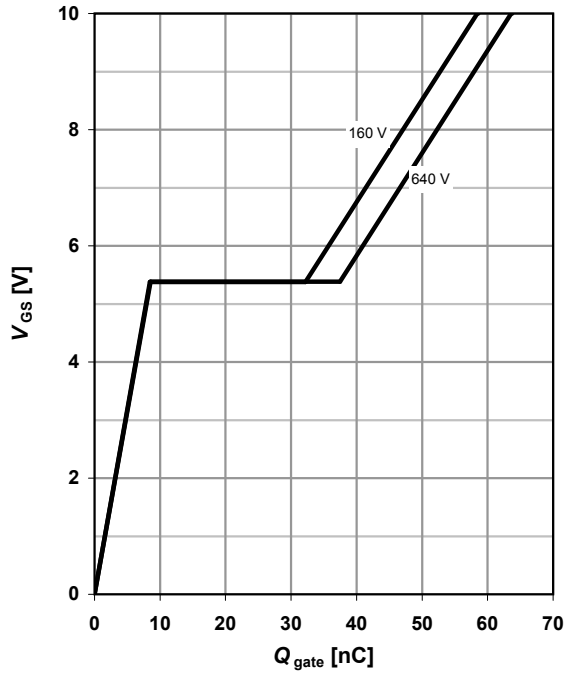
parameter: T_j



9 Typ. gate charge

$V_{GS}=f(Q_{gate}); I_D=11\text{ A pulsed}$

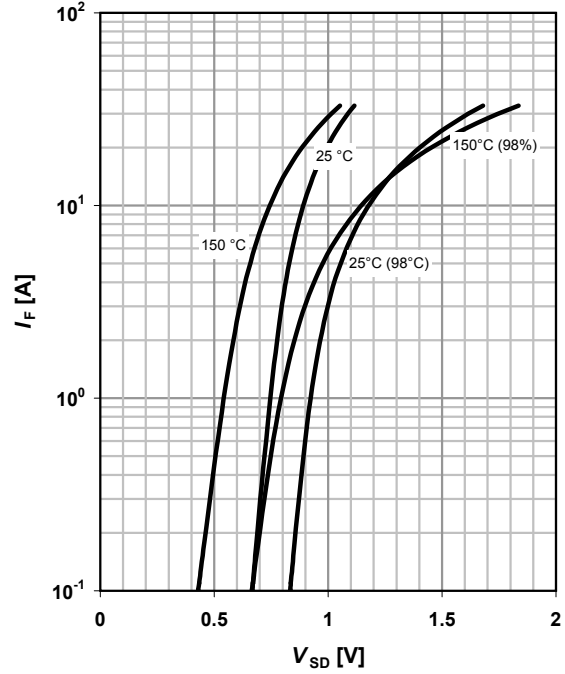
parameter: V_{DD}



10 Forward characteristics of reverse diode

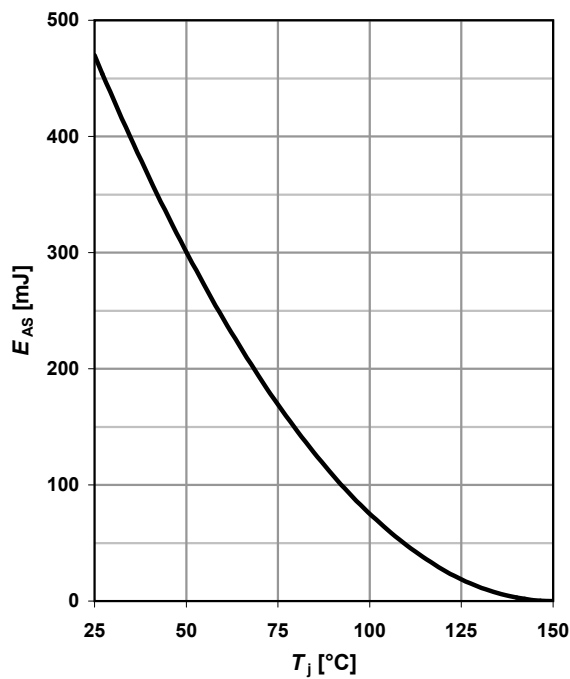
$I_F=f(V_{SD}); t_p=10\ \mu\text{s}$

parameter: T_j



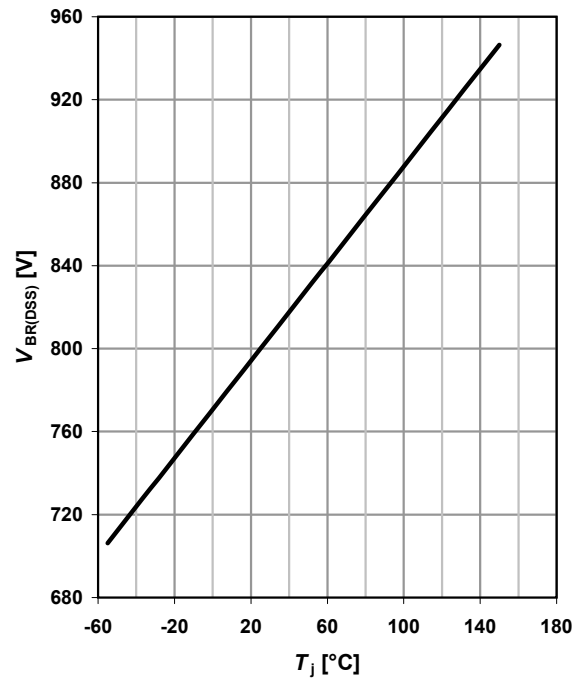
11 Avalanche energy

$E_{AS}=f(T_j); I_D=2.2\text{ A}; V_{DD}=50\text{ V}$



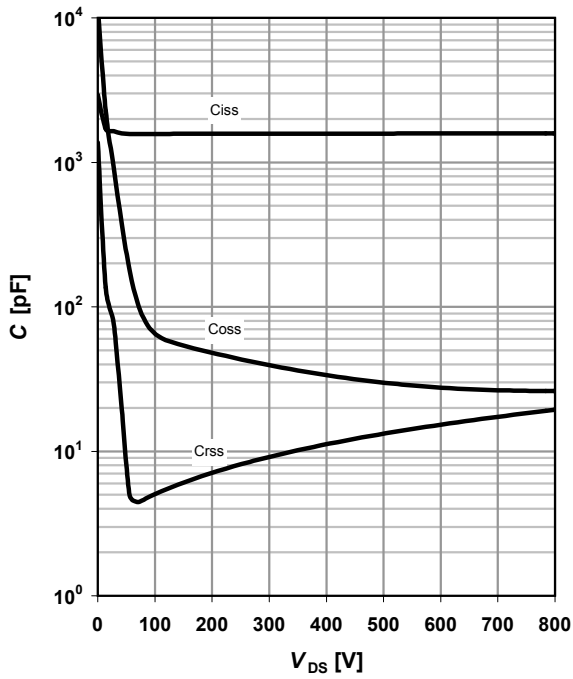
12 Drain-source breakdown voltage

$V_{BR(DSS)}=f(T_j); I_D=0.25\text{ mA}$



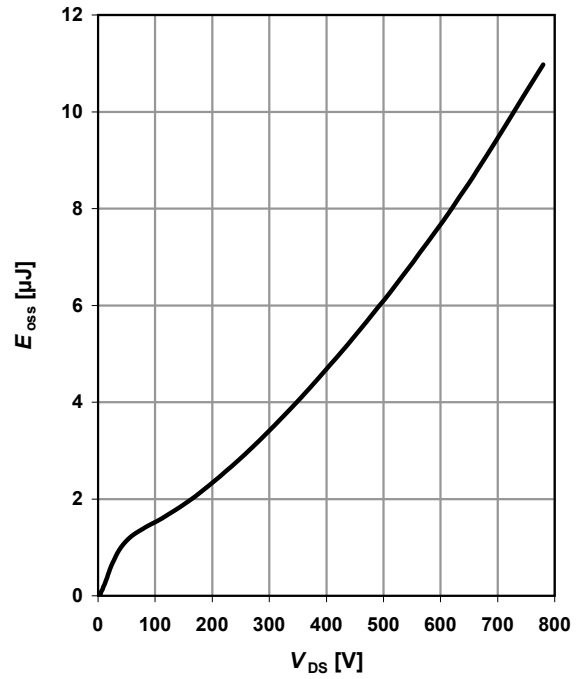
13 Typ. capacitances

$C = f(V_{DS}); V_{GS} = 0 \text{ V}; f = 1 \text{ MHz}$

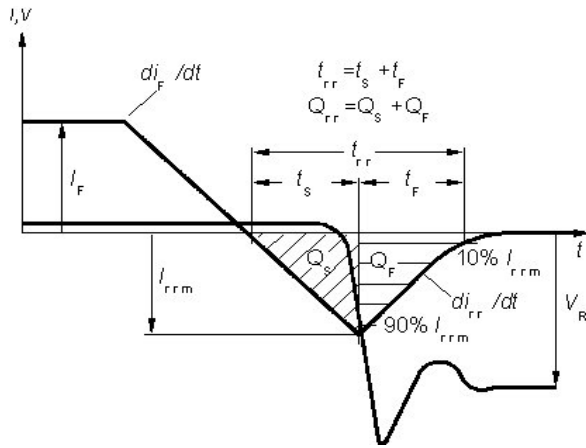


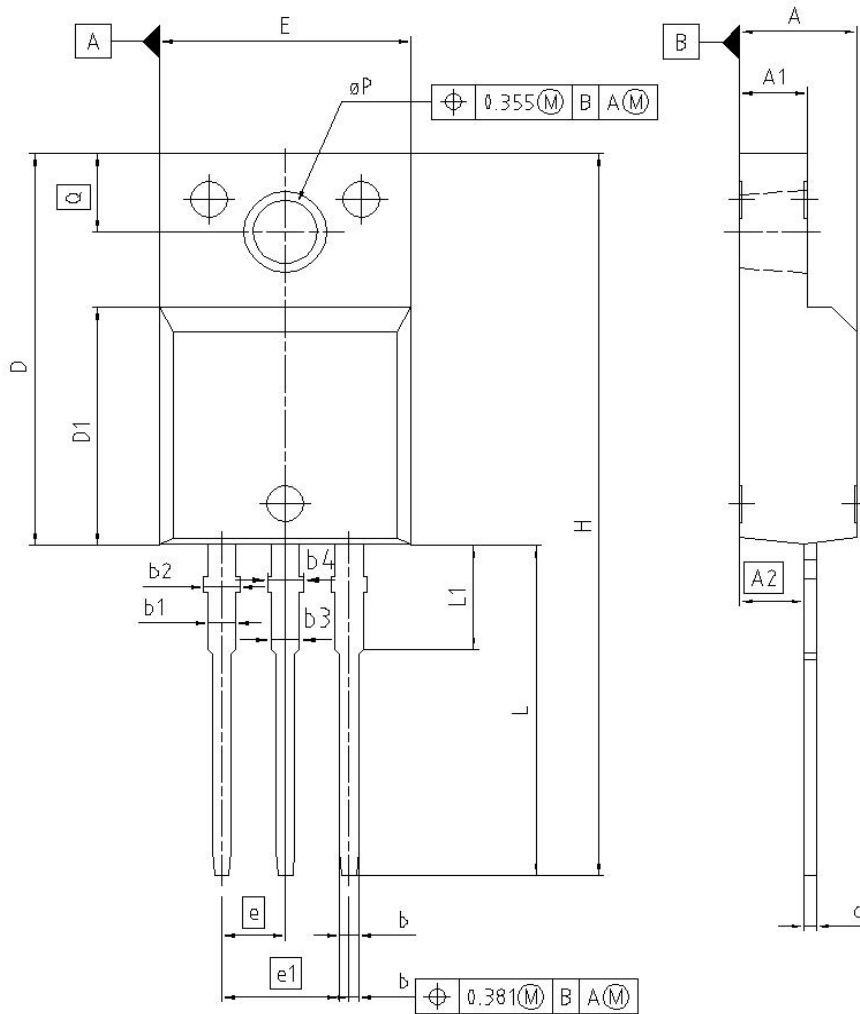
14 Typ. Coss stored energy

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



Definition of diode switching characteristics





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	10.85	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

REFERENCE
..

SCALE

EUROPEAN PROJECTION

ISSUE DATE
08-01-2007

FILE
TO220_2

Published by
Infineon Technologies AG
81726 Munich, Germany
© 2008 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 \(www.infineon.com\)](http://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 components may be used in life-support devices 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 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.