

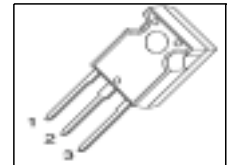
### Cool MOS™ Power Transistor

#### Feature

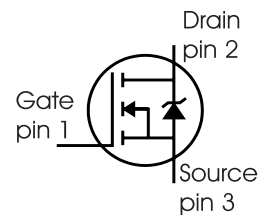
- New revolutionary high voltage technology
- Ultra low gate charge
- Periodic avalanche rated
- Extreme dv/dt rated
- Ultra low effective capacitances
- Improved transconductance

$V_{DS} @ T_{jmax}$	560	V
$R_{DS(on)}$	0.28	$\Omega$
$I_D$	16	A

P-TO247



Type	Package	Ordering Code	Marking
SPW16N50C3	P-TO247	Q67040-S4584	16N50C3



#### Maximum Ratings

Parameter	Symbol	Value	Unit
Continuous drain current $T_C = 25\text{ }^\circ\text{C}$ $T_C = 100\text{ }^\circ\text{C}$	$I_D$	16 10	A
Pulsed drain current, $t_p$ limited by $T_{jmax}$	$I_{D\text{ puls}}$	48	
Avalanche energy, single pulse $I_D = 8\text{ A}$ , $V_{DD} = 50\text{ V}$	$E_{AS}$	460	mJ
Avalanche energy, repetitive $t_{AR}$ limited by $T_{jmax}$ <sup>1</sup> $I_D = 16\text{ A}$ , $V_{DD} = 50\text{ V}$	$E_{AR}$	0.64	
Avalanche current, repetitive $t_{AR}$ limited by $T_{jmax}$	$I_{AR}$	16	A
Reverse diode dv/dt $I_S = 16\text{ A}$ , $V_{DS} = 480\text{ V}$ , $T_j = 125\text{ }^\circ\text{C}$	dv/dt	6	V/ns
Gate source voltage	$V_{GS}$	$\pm 20$	V
Gate source voltage AC ( $f > 1\text{ Hz}$ )	$V_{GS}$	$\pm 30$	
Power dissipation, $T_C = 25\text{ }^\circ\text{C}$	$P_{tot}$	160	W
Operating and storage temperature	$T_j, T_{stg}$	-55... +150	$^\circ\text{C}$

**Maximum Ratings**

Parameter	Symbol	Value	Unit
Drain Source voltage slope $V_{DS} = 400\text{ V}, I_D = 16\text{ A}, T_j = 125\text{ °C}$	$dv/dt$	50	V/ns

**Thermal Characteristics**

Parameter	Symbol	Values			Unit
		min.	typ.	max.	
Thermal resistance, junction - case	$R_{thJC}$	-	-	0.78	K/W
Thermal resistance, junction - ambient, leaded	$R_{thJA}$	-	-	62	
Soldering temperature, 1.6 mm (0.063 in.) from case for 10s	$T_{sold}$	-	-	260	°C

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

Parameter	Symbol	Conditions	Values			Unit
			min.	typ.	max.	
Drain-source breakdown voltage	$V_{(BR)DSS}$	$V_{GS}=0V, I_D=0.25mA$	500	-	-	V
Drain-Source avalanche breakdown voltage	$V_{(BR)DS}$	$V_{GS}=0V, I_D=16A$	-	600	-	
Gate threshold voltage	$V_{GS(th)}$	$I_D=675\mu A, V_{GS}=V_{DS}$	2.1	3	3.9	
Zero gate voltage drain current	$I_{DSS}$	$V_{DS}=500V, V_{GS}=0V,$ $T_j=25\text{ °C},$ $T_j=150\text{ °C}$	-	0.1	1	$\mu A$
Gate-source leakage current	$I_{GSS}$	$V_{GS}=20V, V_{DS}=0V$	-	-	100	
Drain-source on-state resistance	$R_{DS(on)}$	$V_{GS}=10V, I_D=10A,$ $T_j=25\text{ °C}$ $T_j=150\text{ °C}$	-	0.25	0.28	$\Omega$
Gate input resistance	$R_G$	$f=1MHz, \text{ open Drain}$	-	1.5	-	

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

Parameter	Symbol	Conditions	Values			Unit
			min.	typ.	max.	
Transconductance	$g_{fs}$	$V_{DS} \geq 2 \cdot I_D \cdot R_{DS(on)max}$ , $I_D = 10\text{A}$	-	14	-	S
Input capacitance	$C_{iss}$	$V_{GS} = 0\text{V}$ , $V_{DS} = 25\text{V}$ , $f = 1\text{MHz}$	-	1600	-	pF
Output capacitance	$C_{oss}$		-	800	-	
Reverse transfer capacitance	$C_{rss}$		-	30	-	
Effective output capacitance, <sup>2)</sup> energy related	$C_{o(er)}$	$V_{GS} = 0\text{V}$ , $V_{DS} = 0\text{V to } 400\text{V}$	-	64	-	pF
Effective output capacitance, <sup>3)</sup> time related	$C_{o(tr)}$		-	124	-	
Turn-on delay time	$t_{d(on)}$	$V_{DD} = 380\text{V}$ , $V_{GS} = 0/10\text{V}$ , $I_D = 16\text{A}$ , $R_G = 4.3\Omega$	-	10	-	ns
Rise time	$t_r$		-	8	-	
Turn-off delay time	$t_{d(off)}$		-	50	-	
Fall time	$t_f$		-	8	-	

**Gate Charge Characteristics**

Gate to source charge	$Q_{gs}$	$V_{DD} = 380\text{V}$ , $I_D = 16\text{A}$	-	7	-	nC
Gate to drain charge	$Q_{gd}$		-	36	-	
Gate charge total	$Q_g$	$V_{DD} = 380\text{V}$ , $I_D = 16\text{A}$ , $V_{GS} = 0\text{ to } 10\text{V}$	-	66	-	
Gate plateau voltage	$V_{(plateau)}$	$V_{DD} = 380\text{V}$ , $I_D = 16\text{A}$	-	5	-	V

<sup>1</sup> Repetitive avalanche causes additional power losses that can be calculated as  $P_{AV} = E_{AR} \cdot f$ .

<sup>2</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%  $V_{DSS}$ .

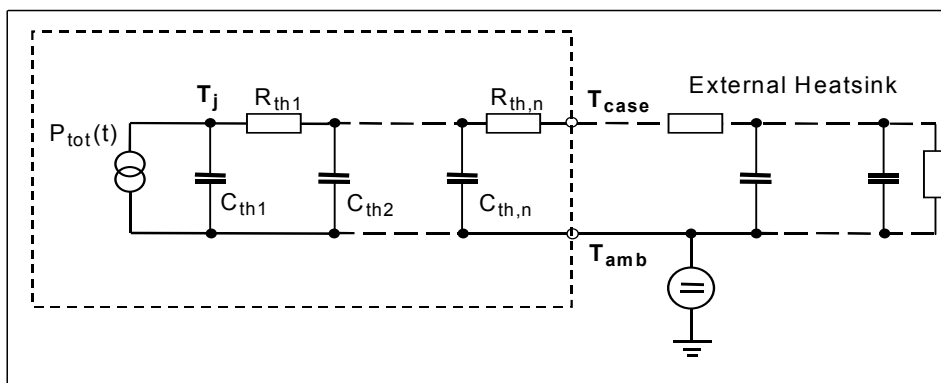
<sup>3</sup>  $C_{o(tr)}$  is a fixed capacitance that gives the same charging time as  $C_{oss}$  while  $V_{DS}$  is rising from 0 to 80%  $V_{DSS}$ .

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

Parameter	Symbol	Conditions	Values			Unit
			min.	typ.	max.	
Inverse diode continuous forward current	$I_S$	$T_C=25^\circ\text{C}$	-	-	16	A
Inverse diode direct current, pulsed	$I_{SM}$		-	-	48	
Inverse diode forward voltage	$V_{SD}$	$V_{GS}=0\text{V}, I_F=I_S$	-	1	1.2	V
Reverse recovery time	$t_{rr}$	$V_R=380\text{V}, I_F=I_S,$	-	420	-	ns
Reverse recovery charge	$Q_{rr}$	$di_F/dt=100\text{A}/\mu\text{s}$	-	7	-	$\mu\text{C}$
Peak reverse recovery current	$I_{rrm}$		-	40	-	A
Peak rate of fall of reverse recovery current	$di_{rr}/dt$		-	tbd	-	$\text{A}/\mu\text{s}$

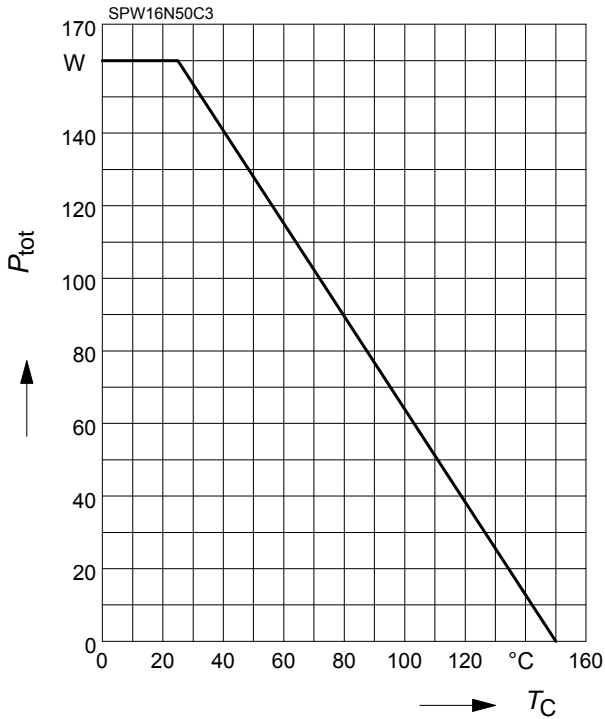
**Typical Transient Thermal Characteristics**

Symbol	Value	Unit	Symbol	Value	Unit
	typ.			typ.	
Thermal resistance			Thermal capacitance		
$R_{th1}$	0.012	K/W	$C_{th1}$	0.0002495	Ws/K
$R_{th2}$	0.023		$C_{th2}$	0.0009406	
$R_{th3}$	0.043		$C_{th3}$	0.001298	
$R_{th4}$	0.149		$C_{th4}$	0.00362	
$R_{th5}$	0.17		$C_{th5}$	0.009484	
$R_{th6}$	0.069		$C_{th6}$	0.077	



**1 Power dissipation**

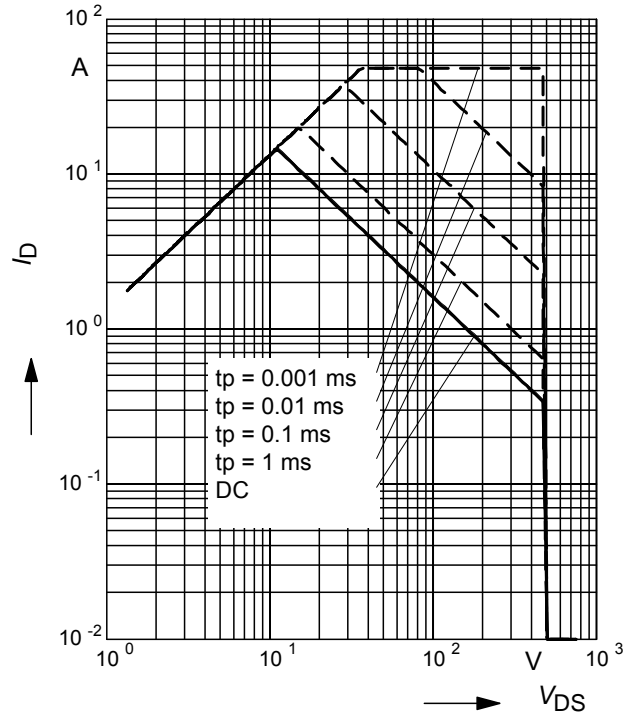
$P_{tot} = f(T_C)$



**2 Safe operating area**

$I_D = f(V_{DS})$

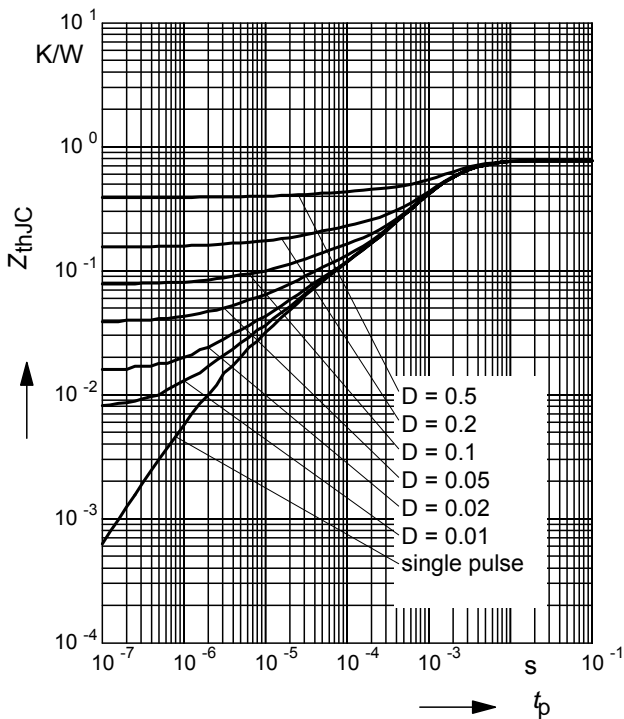
parameter :  $D = 0$  ,  $T_C = 25^\circ C$



**3 Transient thermal impedance**

$Z_{thJC} = f(t_p)$

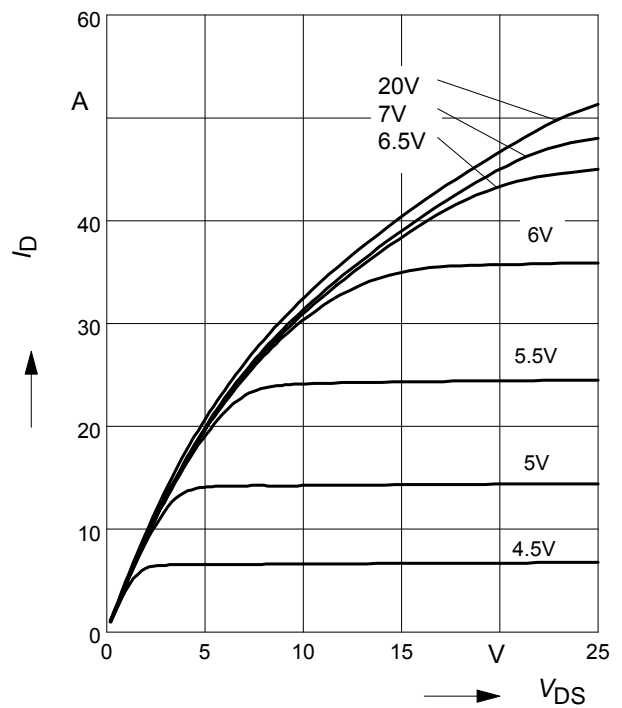
parameter:  $D = t_p/T$



**4 Typ. output characteristic**

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

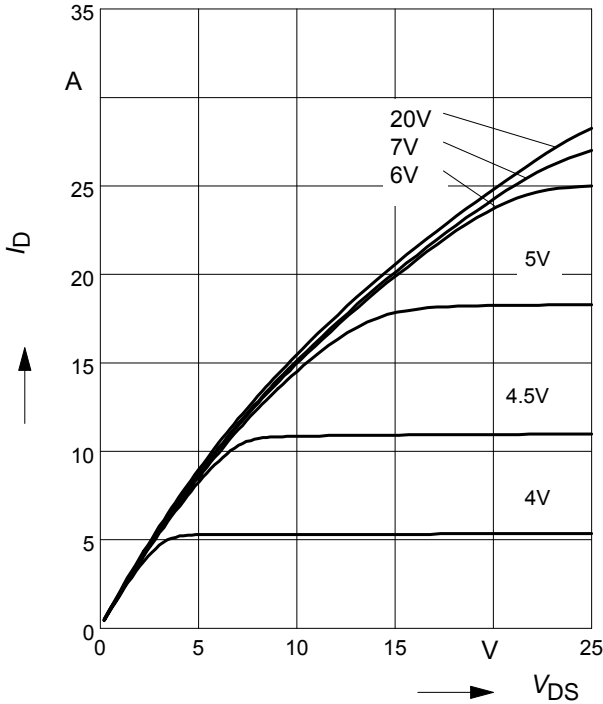
parameter:  $t_p = 10 \mu s$ ,  $V_{GS}$



**5 Typ. output characteristic**

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

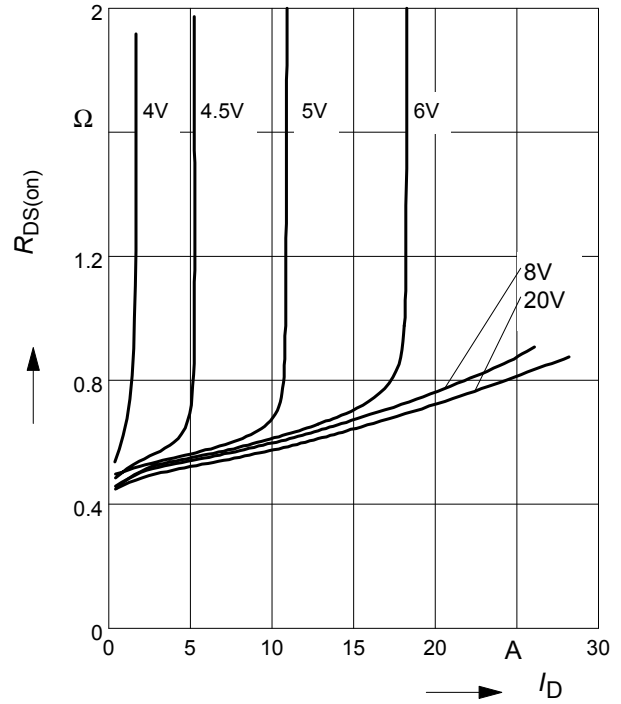
parameter:  $t_p = 10 \mu\text{s}, V_{GS}$



**6 Typ. drain-source on resistance**

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

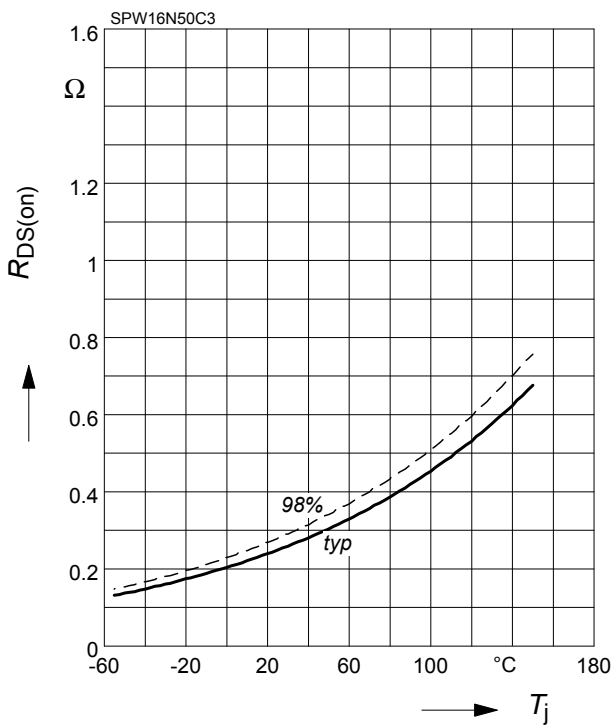
parameter:  $T_j = 150^\circ\text{C}, V_{GS}$



**7 Drain-source on-state resistance**

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

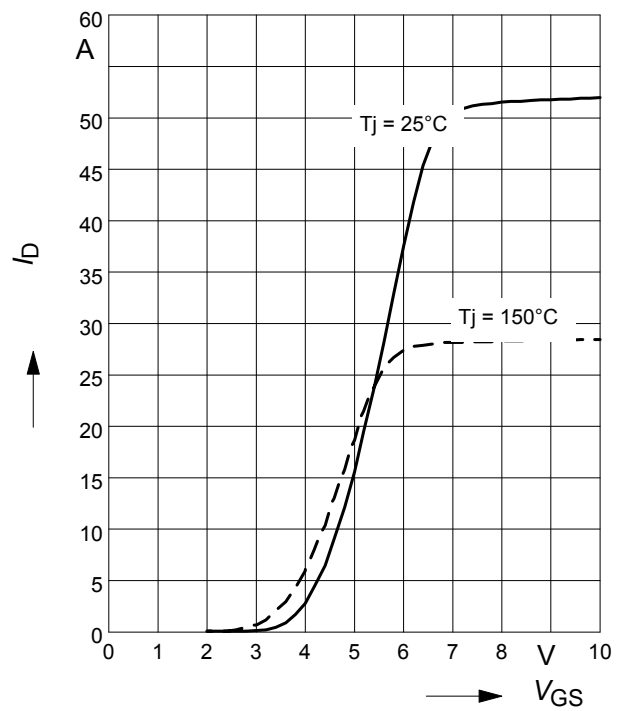
parameter:  $I_D = 10 \text{ A}, V_{GS} = 10 \text{ V}$



**8 Typ. transfer characteristics**

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

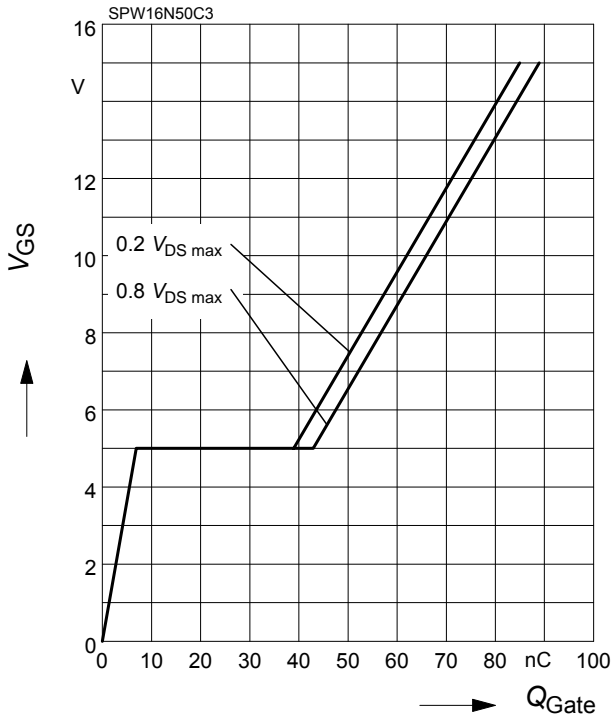
parameter:  $t_p = 10 \mu\text{s}$



**9 Typ. gate charge**

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

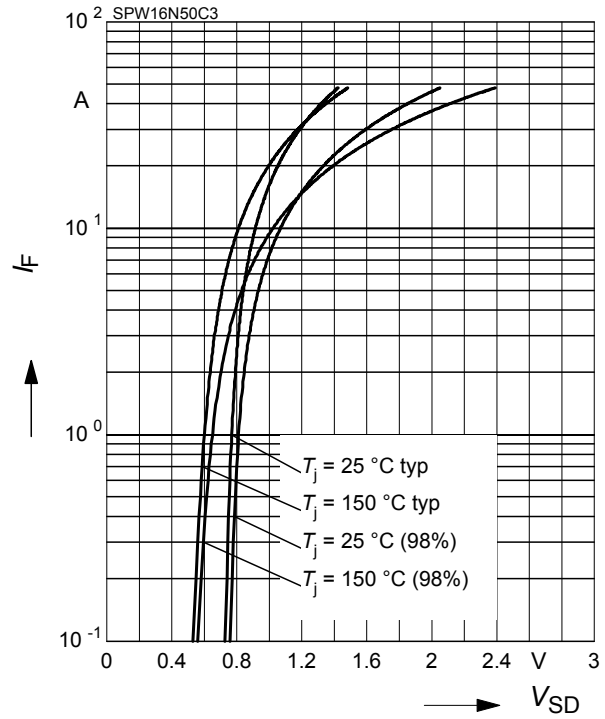
parameter:  $I_D = 16$  A pulsed



**10 Forward characteristics of body diode**

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

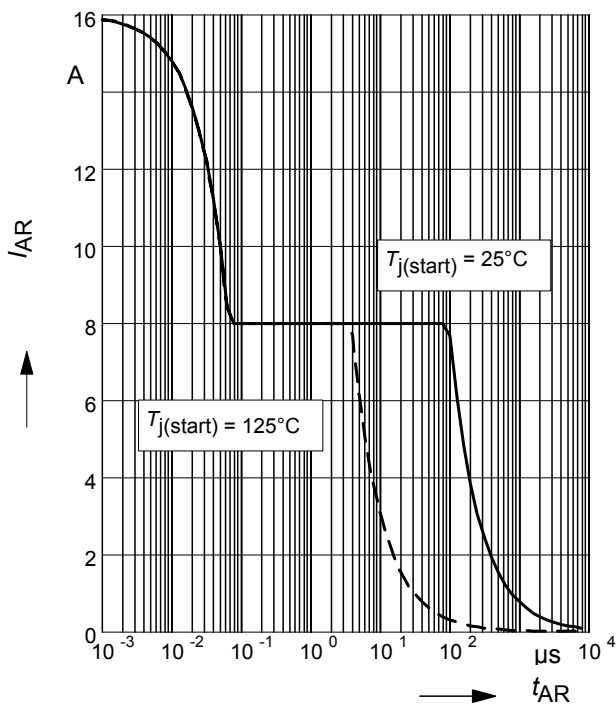
parameter:  $T_j, t_p = 10 \mu s$



**11 Avalanche SOA**

$$I_{AR} = f(t_{AR})$$

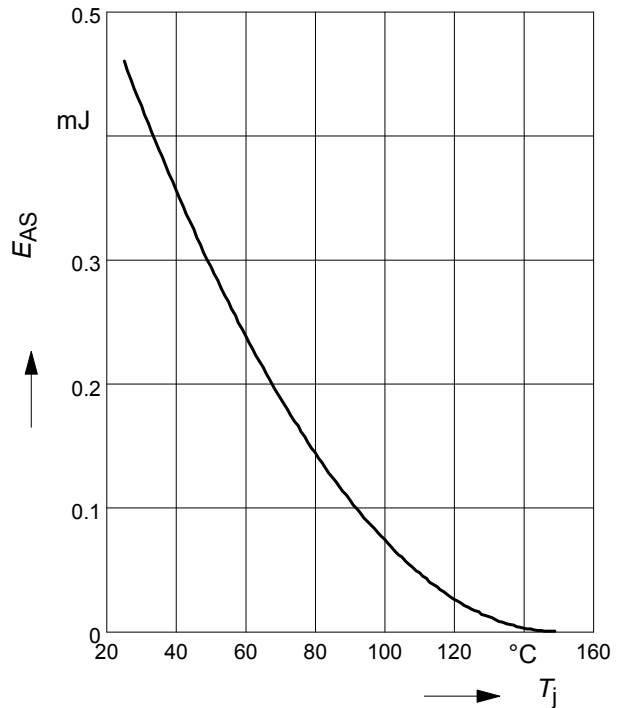
par.:  $T_j \leq 150 \text{ °C}$



**12 Avalanche energy**

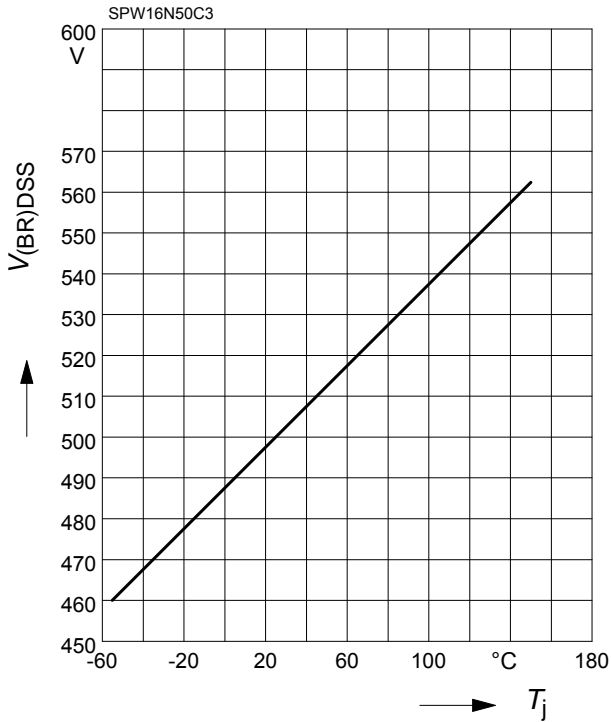
$$E_{AS} = f(T_j)$$

par.:  $I_D = 8, V_{DD} = 50$  V



**13 Drain-source breakdown voltage**

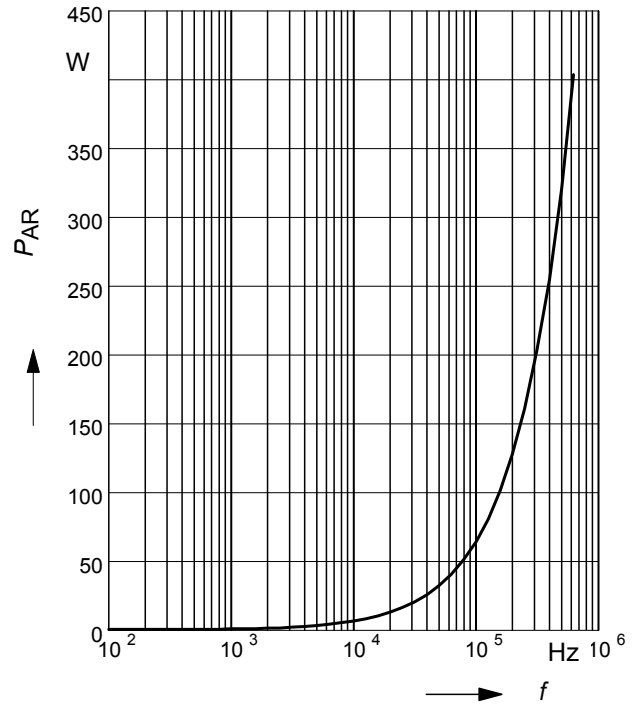
$$V_{(BR)DSS} = f(T_j)$$



**14 Avalanche power losses**

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

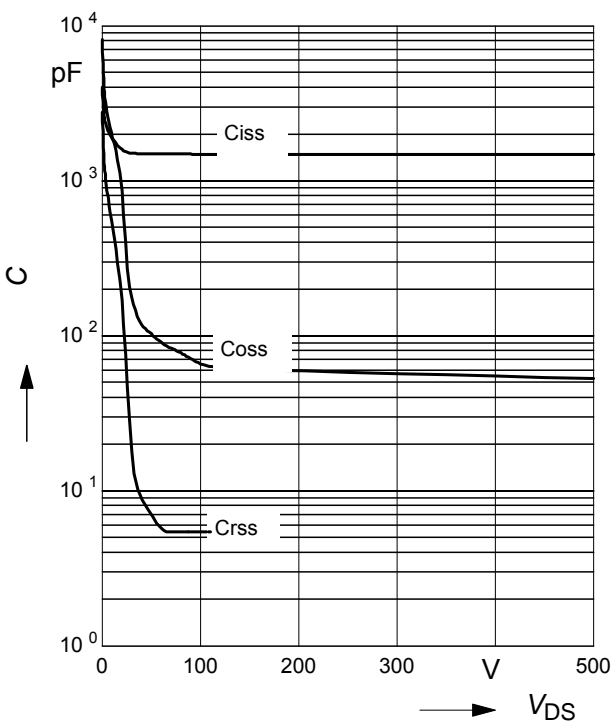
parameter:  $E_{AR}=0.64mJ$



**15 Typ. capacitances**

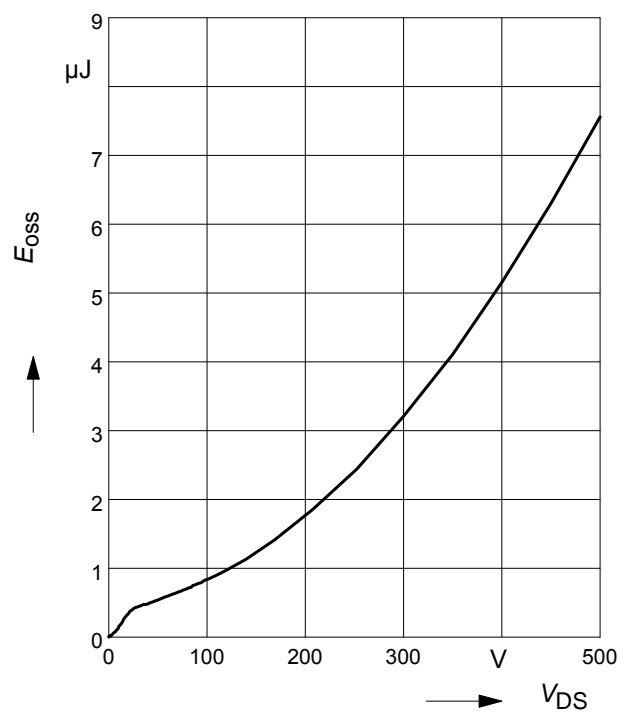
$$C = f(V_{DS})$$

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



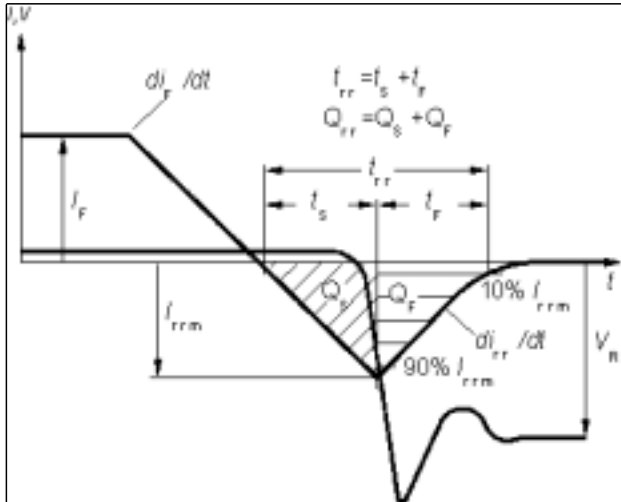
**16 Typ.  $C_{OSS}$  stored energy**

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

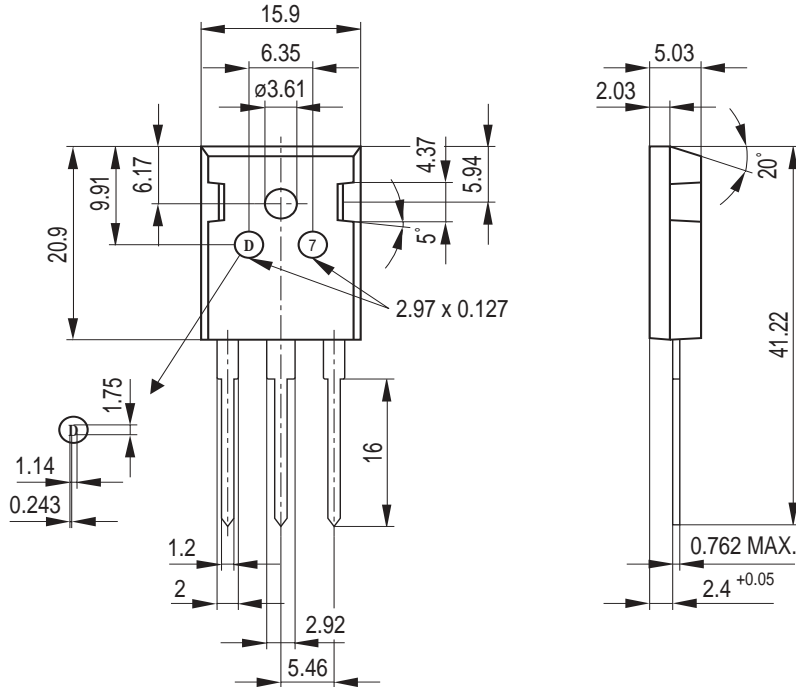




Definition of diodes switching characteristics



P-TO-247-3-1



General tolerance unless otherwise specified: Leadframe parts:  $\pm 0.05$   
 Package parts:  $\pm 0.12$

**Published by**  
**Infineon Technologies AG,**  
**Bereichs Kommunikation**  
**St.-Martin-Strasse 53,**  
**D-81541 München**  
**© Infineon Technologies AG 1999**  
**All Rights Reserved.**

**Attention please!**

The information herein is given to describe certain components and shall not be considered as warranted characteristics.

Terms of delivery and rights to technical change reserved.

We hereby disclaim any and all warranties, including but not limited to warranties of non-infringement, regarding circuits, descriptions and charts stated herein.

Infineon Technologies is an approved CECC manufacturer.

**Information**

For further information on technology, delivery terms and conditions and prices please contact your nearest Infineon Technologies Office in Germany or our Infineon Technologies Representatives worldwide (see address list).

**Warnings**

Due to technical requirements components may contain dangerous substances.

For information on the types in question please contact your nearest Infineon Technologies Office.

Infineon Technologies Components may only be used in life-support devices or systems 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.