

CCS050M12CM2

1.2kV, 25mΩ All-Silicon Carbide Six-Pack (Three Phase) Module

C2M MOSFET and Z-Rec™ Diode

V_{DS}	1.2 kV
$E_{SW, Total} @ 50A, 150^{\circ}C$	1.7 mJ
$R_{DS(on)}$	25 mΩ

Features

- Ultra Low Loss
- Zero Reverse Recovery Current
- Zero Turn-off Tail Current
- High-Frequency Operation
- Positive Temperature Coefficient on V_F and $V_{DS(on)}$
- Cu Baseplate, AlN DBC

System Benefits

- Enables Compact and Lightweight Systems
- High Efficiency Operation
- Ease of Transistor Gate Control
- Reduced Cooling Requirements
- Reduced System Cost

Applications

- Solar Inverters
- UPS and SMPS
- Induction Heating
- Regen Drives
- 3-Phase PFC
- Motor Drives

Package



Part Number	Package	Marking
CCS050M12CM2	Six-Pack	CCS050M12CM2

Maximum Ratings ($T_C = 25^{\circ}C$ unless otherwise specified)

Symbol	Parameter	Value	Unit	Test Conditions	Notes
V_{DS}	Drain - Source Voltage	1.2	kV		
V_{GS}	Gate - Source Voltage	-10/+25	V	Absolute maximum values	
V_{GS}	Gate - Source Voltage	-5/+20	V	Recommended operational values	
I_D	Continuous Drain Current	87	A	$V_{GS} = 20 V, T_C = 25^{\circ}C$	Fig. 26
		59		$V_{GS} = 20 V, T_C = 90^{\circ}C$	
$I_{D(pulse)}$	Pulsed Drain Current	250	A	Pulse width t_p limited by T_{jmax}	Fig. 28
I_F	Continuous Diode Forward Current	102	A	$V_{GS} = -5 V, T_C = 25^{\circ}C$	
		62		$V_{GS} = -5 V, T_C = 90^{\circ}C$	
I_{FSM}	Non-Repetitive Diode Forward Surge Current	400	A	$V_{GS} = -5 V, T_C = 110^{\circ}C, t_p = 10 ms,$ Half Sine Pulse,	
T_j	Junction Temperature	-40 to +150	$^{\circ}C$		
T_C, T_{STG}	Case and Storage Temperature Range	-40 to +125	$^{\circ}C$		
V_{isol}	Case Isolation Voltage	5.0	kV	AC, 50 Hz, 1 min	
L_{Stray}	Stray Inductance	30	nH	Measured from pins 25-26 to 27-28	
P_D	Power Dissipation	312	W	$T_C = 25^{\circ}C, T_j \leq 150^{\circ}C$	Fig. 27



Electrical Characteristics ($T_c = 25^\circ\text{C}$ unless otherwise specified)

Symbol	Parameter	Min.	Typ.	Max.	Unit	Test Conditions	Note
$V_{(BR)DSS}$	Drain - Source Breakdown Voltage	1.2			kV	$V_{GS} = 0\text{ V}, I_D = 250\ \mu\text{A}$	
$V_{GS(th)}$	Gate Threshold Voltage		2.3		V	$V_D = V_G, I_D = 2.5\ \text{mA}$	
			1.6			$V_{DS} = 10\ \text{V}, I_D = 2.5\ \text{mA}, T_J = 150^\circ\text{C}$	
I_{DSS}	Zero Gate Voltage Drain Current		2	250	μA	$V_{DS} = 1.2\ \text{kV}, V_{GS} = 0\text{V}$	
I_{GSS}	Gate-Source Leakage Current			100	nA	$V_{GS} = 25\ \text{V}, V_{DS} = 0\text{V}$	
$R_{DS(on)}$	On State Resistance		25	36	m Ω	$V_{GS} = 20\ \text{V}, I_{DS} = 50\ \text{A}$	Figs. 4-7
			43	63		$V_{GS} = 20\ \text{V}, I_{DS} = 50\ \text{A}, T_J = 150^\circ\text{C}$	
g_{fs}	Transconductance		22		S	$V_{DS} = 20\ \text{V}, I_{DS} = 50\ \text{A}$	Fig. 8
			21			$V_{DS} = 20\ \text{V}, I_D = 50\ \text{A}, T_J = 150^\circ\text{C}$	
C_{iss}	Input Capacitance		2.810		nF	$V_{DS} = 800\ \text{V}, V_{GS} = 0\ \text{V}$ $f = 1\ \text{MHz}, V_{AC} = 25\ \text{mV}$	Figs. 16,17
C_{oss}	Output Capacitance		0.393				
C_{rss}	Reverse Transfer Capacitance		0.014				
E_{on}	Turn-On Switching Energy		1.1		mJ	$V_{DD} = 600\ \text{V}, V_{GS} = +20\text{V}/-5\text{V}$ $I_D = 50\ \text{A}, R_G = 20\ \Omega$ Load = 200 μH $T_J = 150^\circ\text{C}$ Note: IEC 60747-8-4 Definitions	Fig. 18
E_{off}	Turn-Off Switching Energy		0.6		mJ		
$R_{G(int)}$	Internal Gate Resistance		1.5		Ω	$f = 1\ \text{MHz}, V_{AC} = 25\ \text{mV}$	
Q_{GS}	Gate-Source Charge		32		nC	$V_{DD} = 800\ \text{V}, I_D = 50\ \text{A}$	Fig. 15
Q_{GD}	Gate-Drain Charge		30				
Q_G	Total Gate Charge		180				
$t_{d(on)}$	Turn-on delay time		21		ns	$V_{DD} = 800\text{V}, R_{LOAD} = 8\ \Omega$ $V_{GS} = +20/-2\text{V}, R_G = 3.8\ \Omega$ $T_J = 25^\circ\text{C}$ Note: IEC 60747-8-4 Definitions	Figs. 20-25
t_r	Rise time		30		ns		
$t_{d(off)}$	Turn-off delay time		50		ns		
t_f	Fall time		19		ns		
V_{SD}	Diode Forward Voltage		1.5	1.8	V	$I_F = 50\ \text{A}, V_{GS} = 0$	Figs. 10-11
			2.0	2.3		$I_F = 50\ \text{A}, T_J = 150^\circ\text{C}$	
Q_C	Total Capacitive Charge		0.28		μC		

Thermal Characteristics

Symbol	Parameter	Min.	Typ.	Max.	Unit	Test Conditions	Note
R_{thJCM}	Thermal Resistance Junction-to-Case for MOSFET		0.37	0.40	$^\circ\text{C}/\text{W}$	$T_c = 90^\circ\text{C}, P_D = 150\ \text{W}$	
R_{thJCD}	Thermal Resistance Junction-to-Case for Diode		0.42	0.43		$T_c = 90^\circ\text{C}, P_D = 130\ \text{W}$	

NTC Characteristics

Symbol	Condition	Typ.	Max.	Unit
R_{25}	$T_c = 25^\circ\text{C}$	5		k Ω
Delta R/R	$T_c = 100^\circ\text{C}, R_{100} = 481\ \Omega$		± 5	%
P_{25}	$T_c = 25^\circ\text{C}$			mW
$B_{25/50}$	$R_2 = R_{25} \exp[B_{25/50}(1/T_2 - 1/(298.15\text{K}))]$	3380		K

Additional Module Data

Symbol	Condition	Max	Unit	Test Condition
W	Weight	180	g	
M	Mounting Torque	5	Nm	To heatsink

Typical Performance

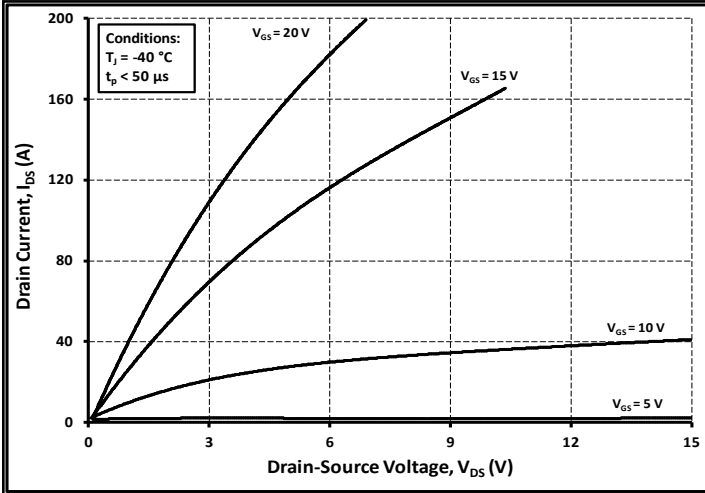


Figure 1. Typical Output Characteristics $T_j = -40\text{ }^\circ\text{C}$

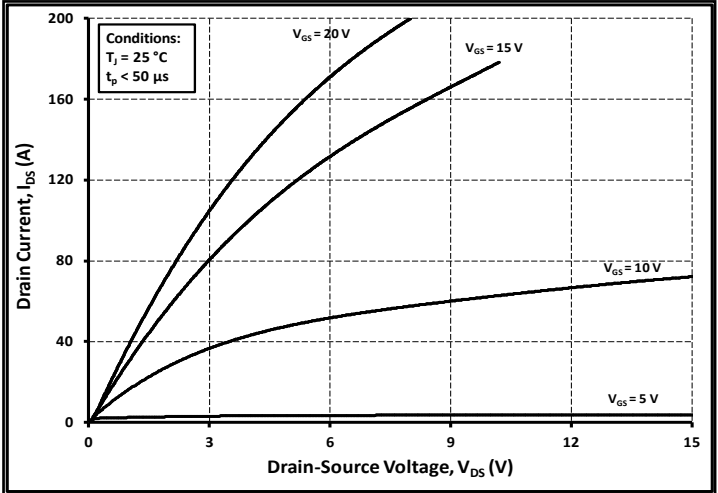


Figure 2. Typical Output Characteristics $T_j = 25\text{ }^\circ\text{C}$

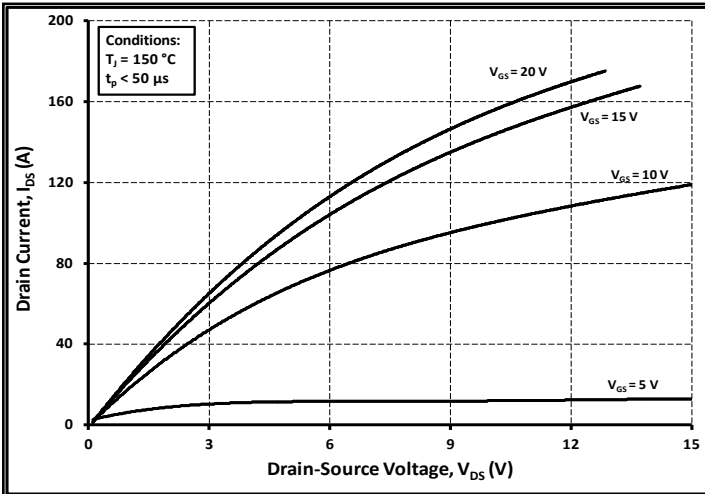


Figure 3. Typical Output Characteristics $T_j = 150\text{ }^\circ\text{C}$

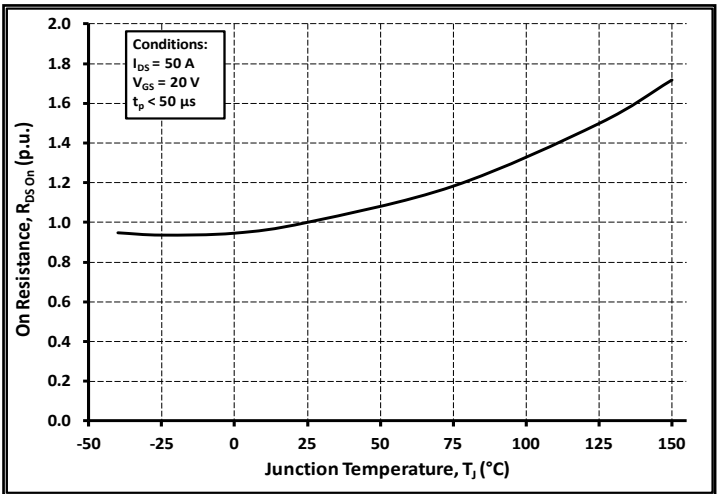


Figure 4. Normalized On-Resistance vs. Temperature

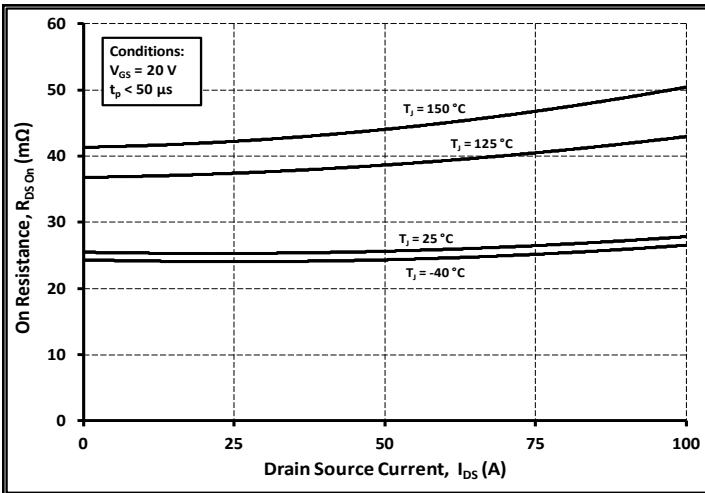


Figure 5. Normalized On-Resistance vs. Drain Current For Various Temperatures

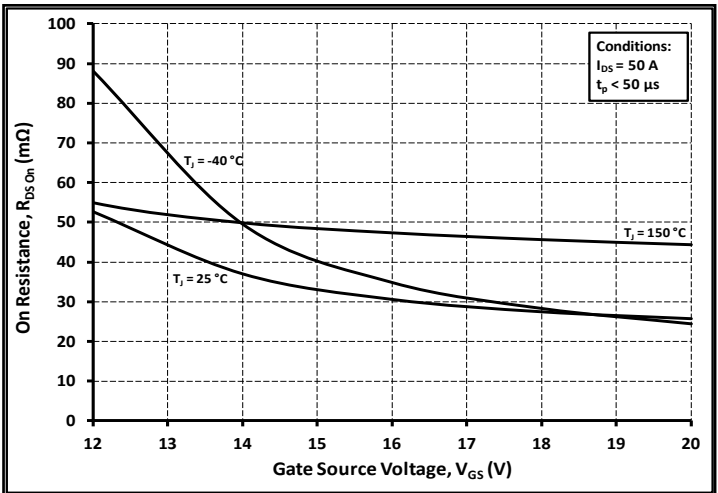


Figure 6. Normalized On-Resistance vs. Gate-Source Voltage for Various Temperatures

Typical Performance

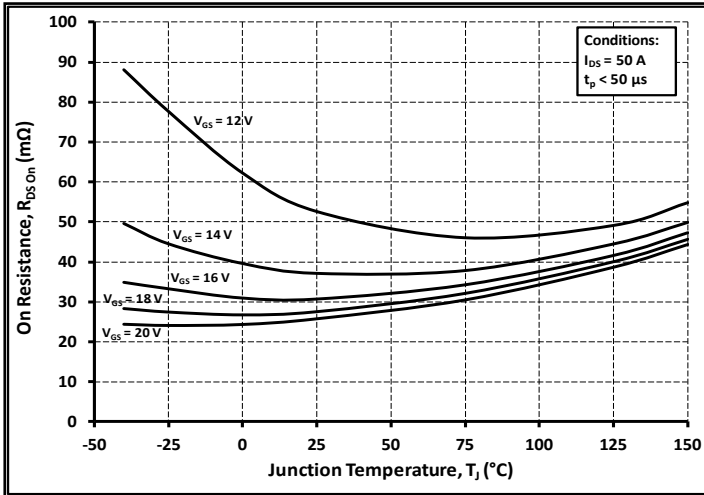


Figure 7. On-Resistance vs. Temperature for Various Gate-Source Voltages

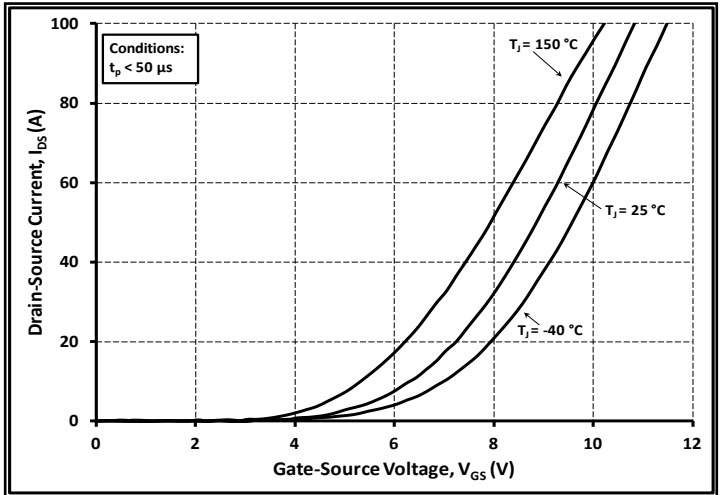


Figure 8. Transfer Characteristic for Various Junction Temperatures

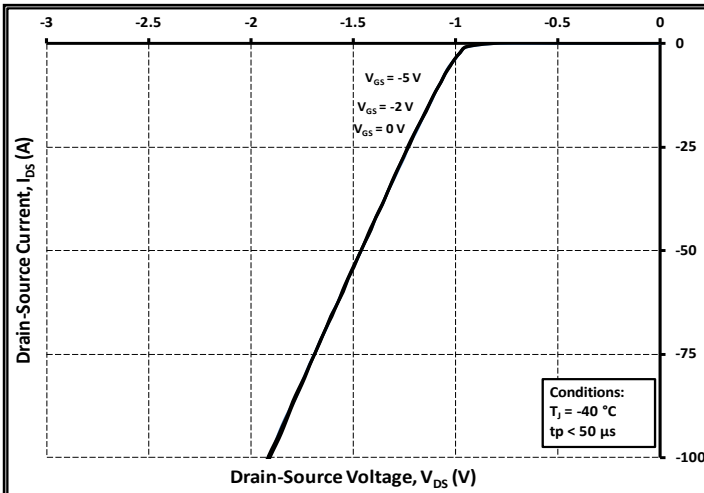


Figure 9. Diode Characteristic at -40 °C

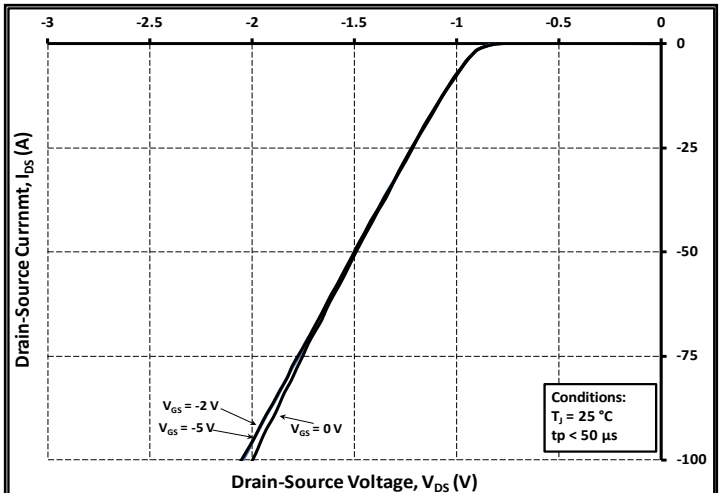


Figure 10. Diode Characteristic at 25 °C

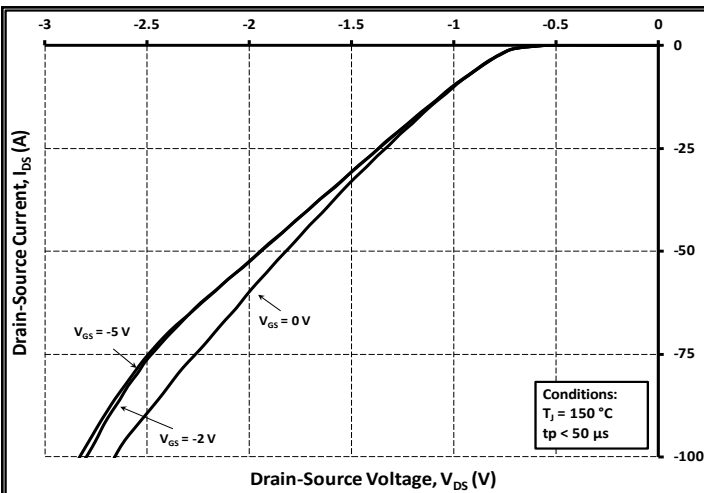


Figure 11. Diode Characteristic at 150 °C

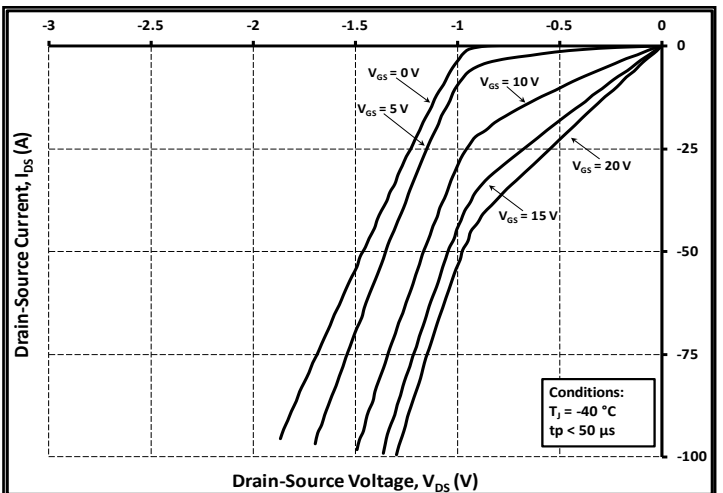


Figure 12. 3rd Quadrant Characteristic at -40 °C

Typical Performance

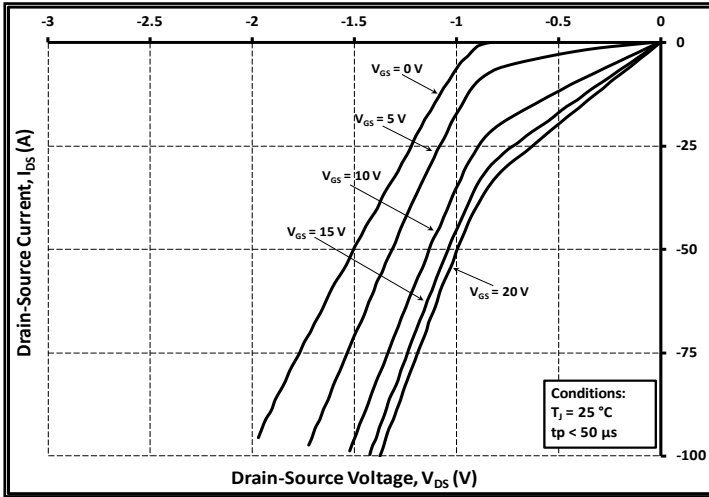


Figure 13. 3rd Quadrant Characteristic at 25 °C

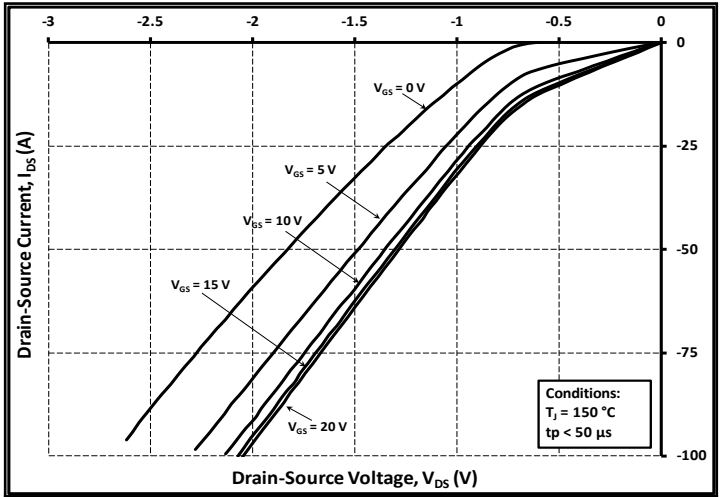


Figure 14. 3rd Quadrant Characteristic at 150 °C

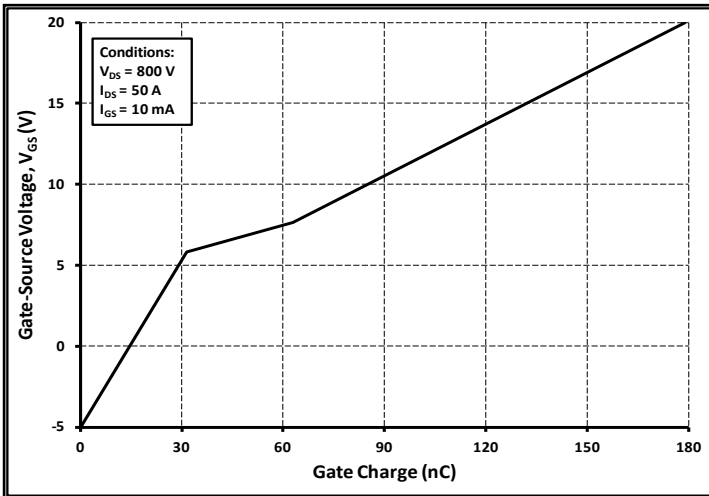


Figure 15. Typical Gate Charge Characteristics

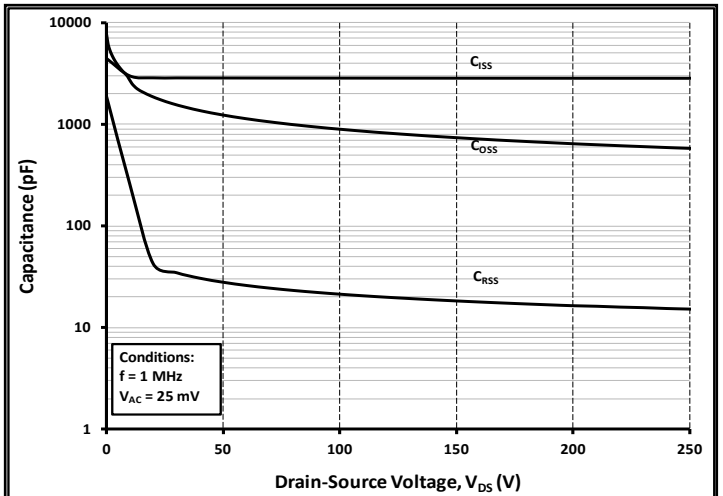


Figure 16. Typical Capacitances vs. Drain-Source Voltage (0 - 250 V)

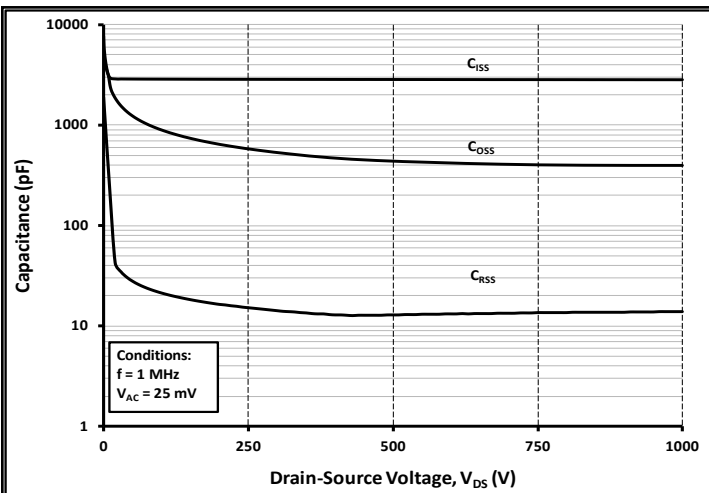


Figure 17. Typical Capacitances vs. Drain-Source Voltage (0 - 1 kV)

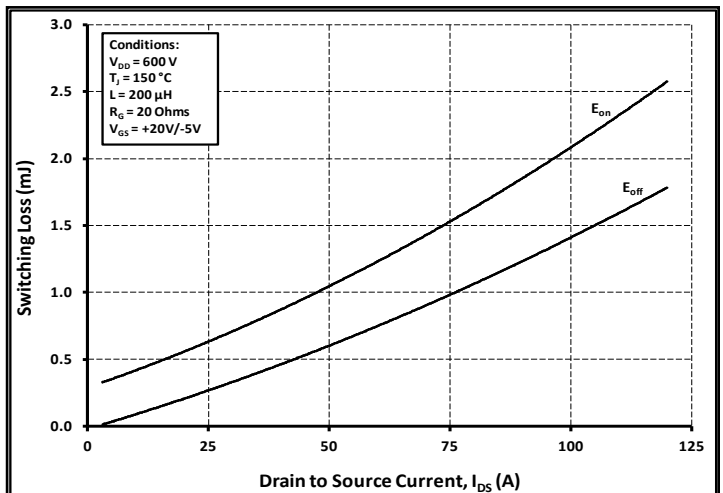


Figure 18. Inductive Switching Energy vs. Drain Current For $V_{DS} = 600V$, $R_G = 20 \Omega$

Typical Performance

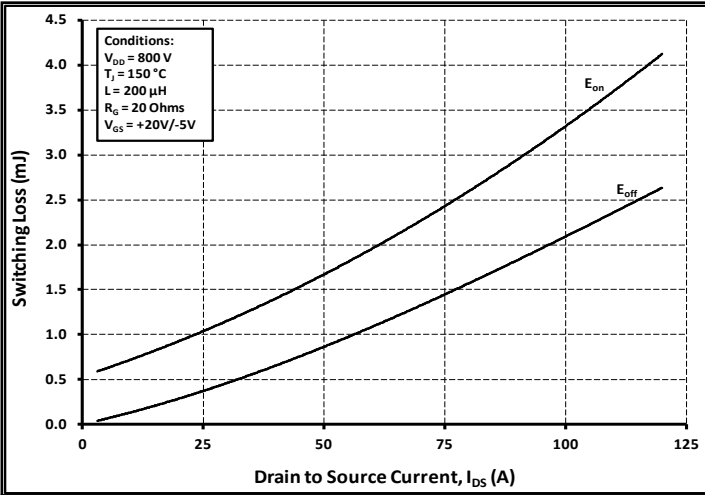


Figure 19. Inductive Switching Energy vs. Drain Current For $V_{DS} = 800\text{ V}$, $R_G = 20\ \Omega$

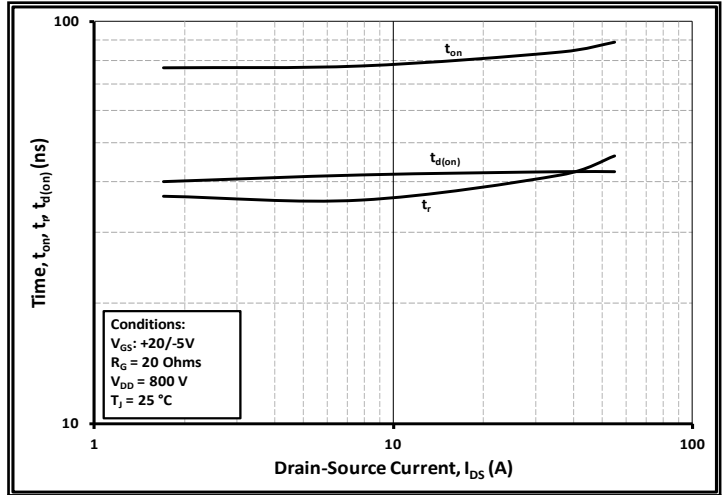


Figure 20. Turn-on Timing vs. Drain Current

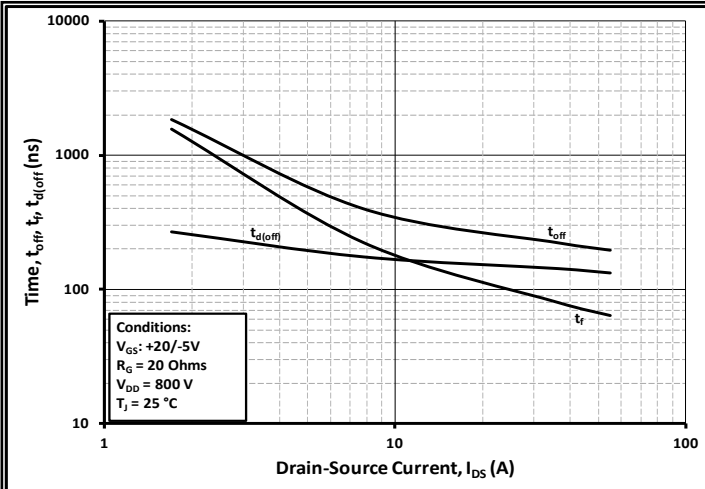


Figure 21. Turn-off Timing vs. Drain Current

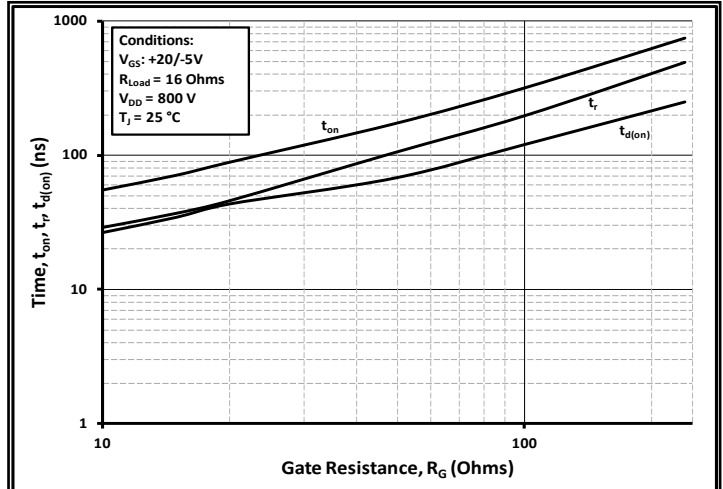


Figure 22. Turn-on Timing vs. External Gate Resistor

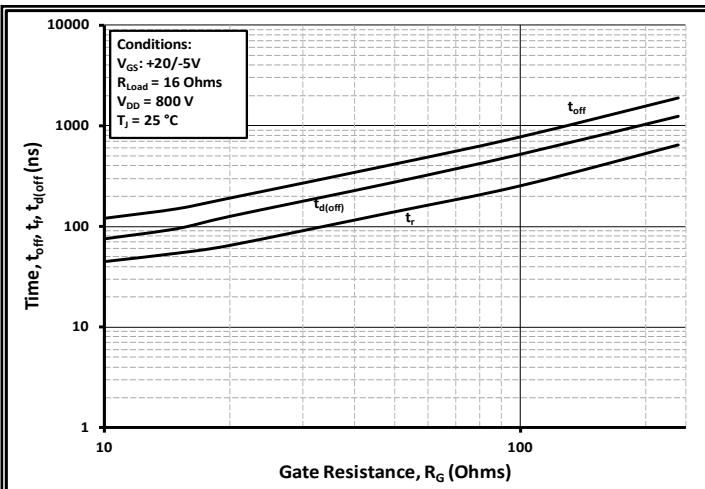


Figure 23. Turn-off Timing vs. External Gate Resistor

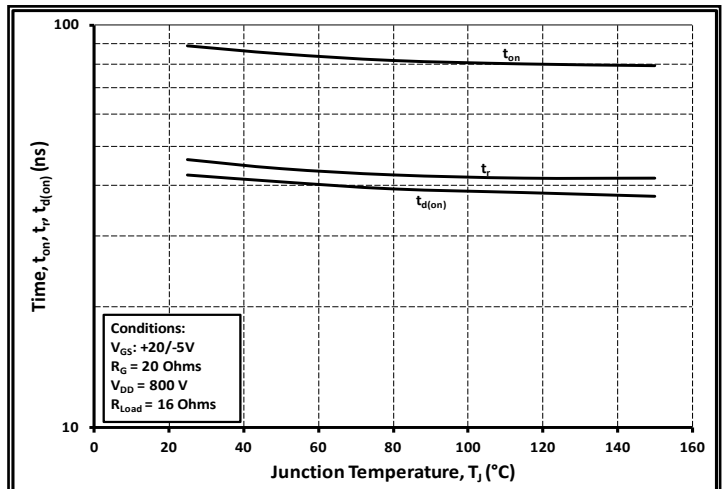


Figure 24. Turn-on Timing vs. Junction Temperature

Typical Performance

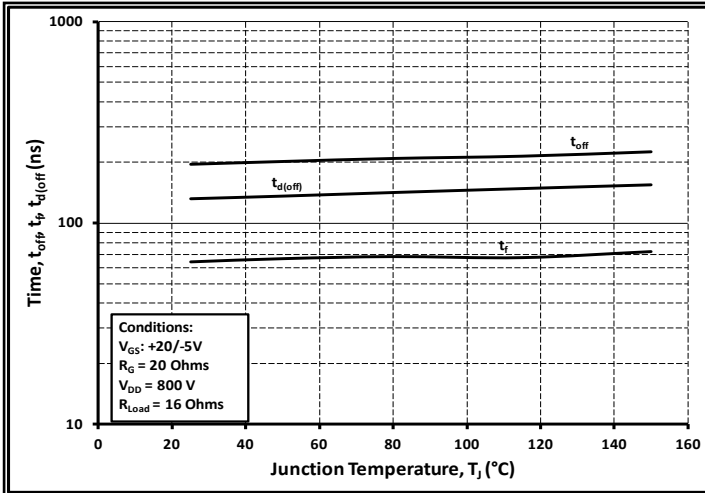


Figure 25. Turn-on Timing vs. Junction Temperature

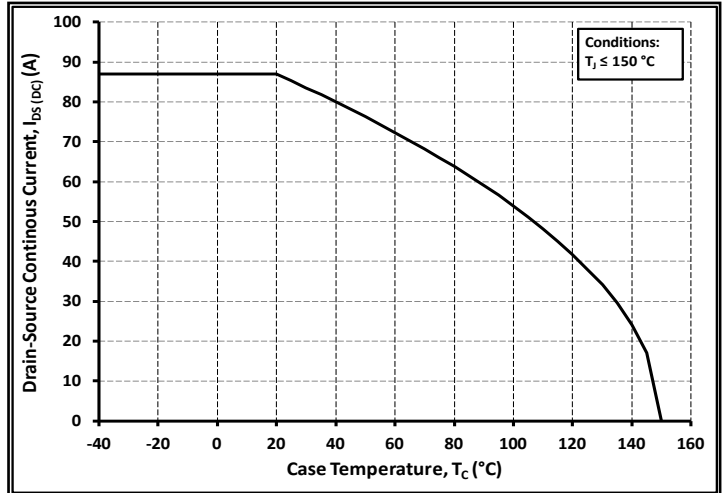


Figure 26. Continuous Drain Current Derating vs Case Temperature

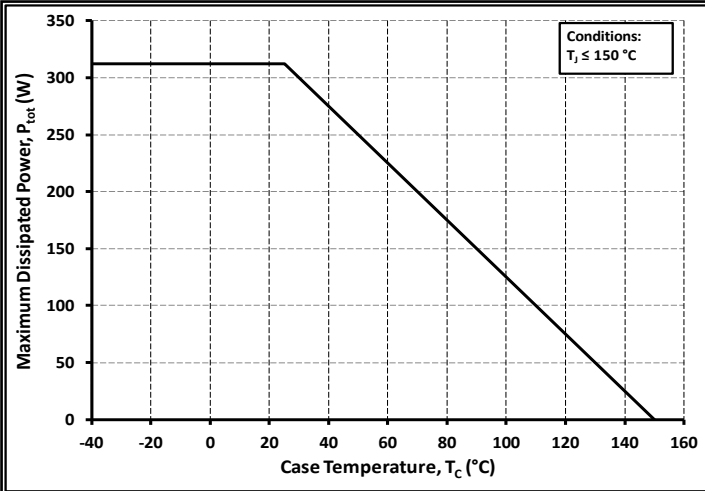


Figure 27. Maximum Power Dissipation (MOSFET) Derating vs Case Temperature

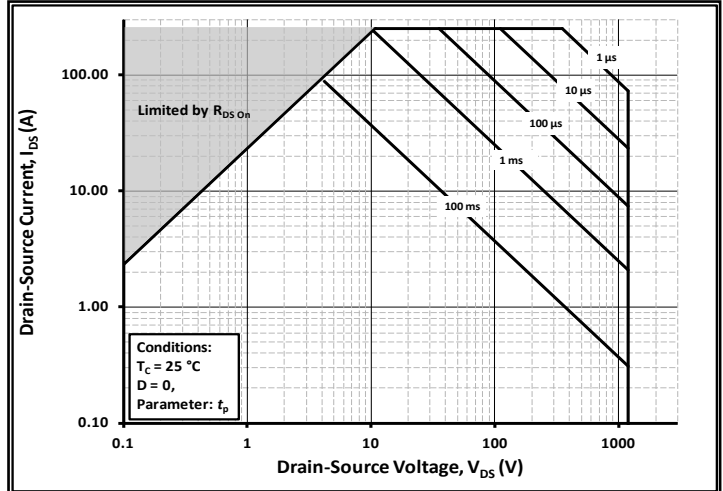


Figure 28. MOSFET Safe Operating Area

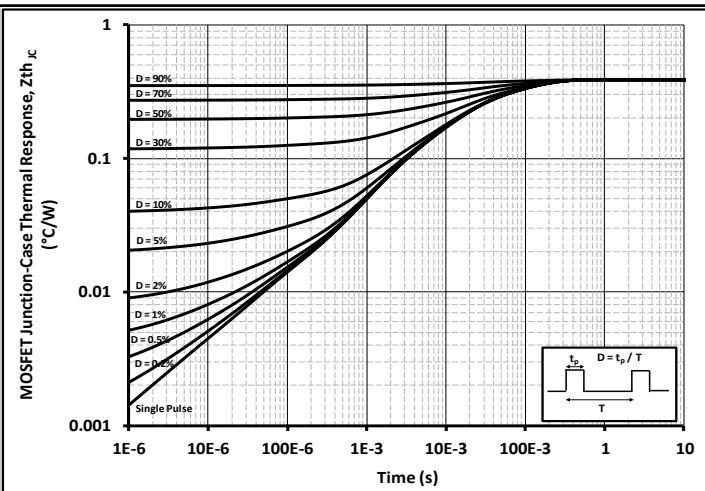


Figure 29. MOSFET Junction to Case Thermal Impedance

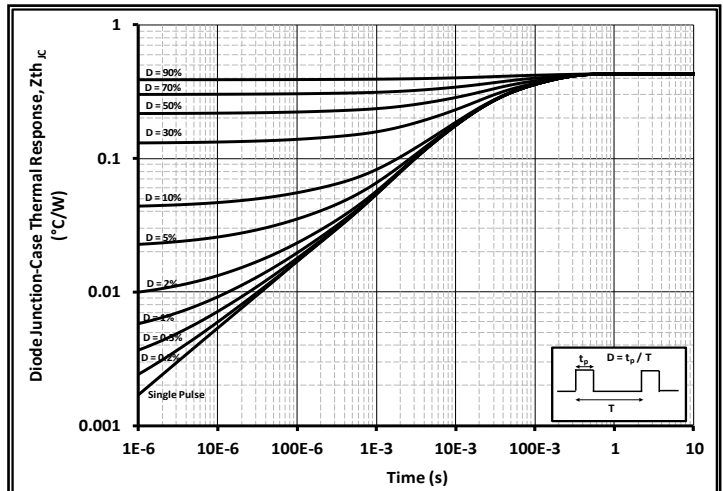


Figure 30. Diode Junction to Case Thermal Impedance

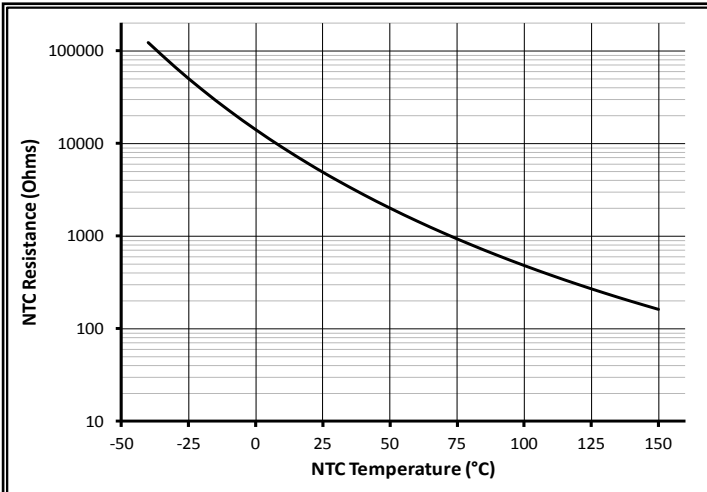


Figure 31. NTC Resistance vs NTC Temperature

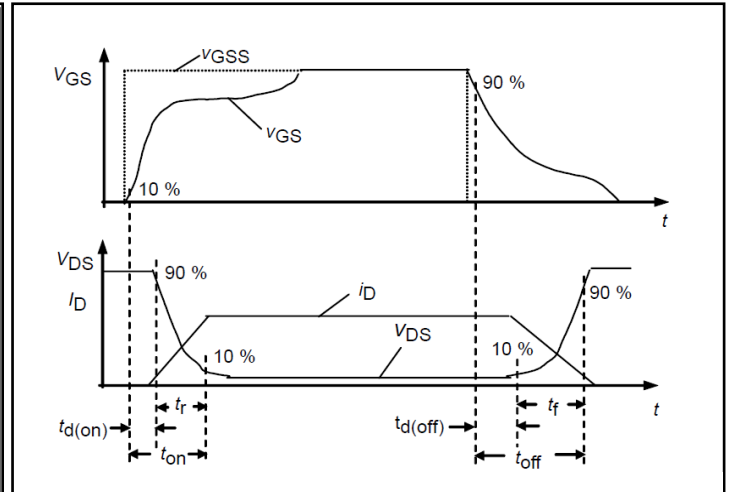
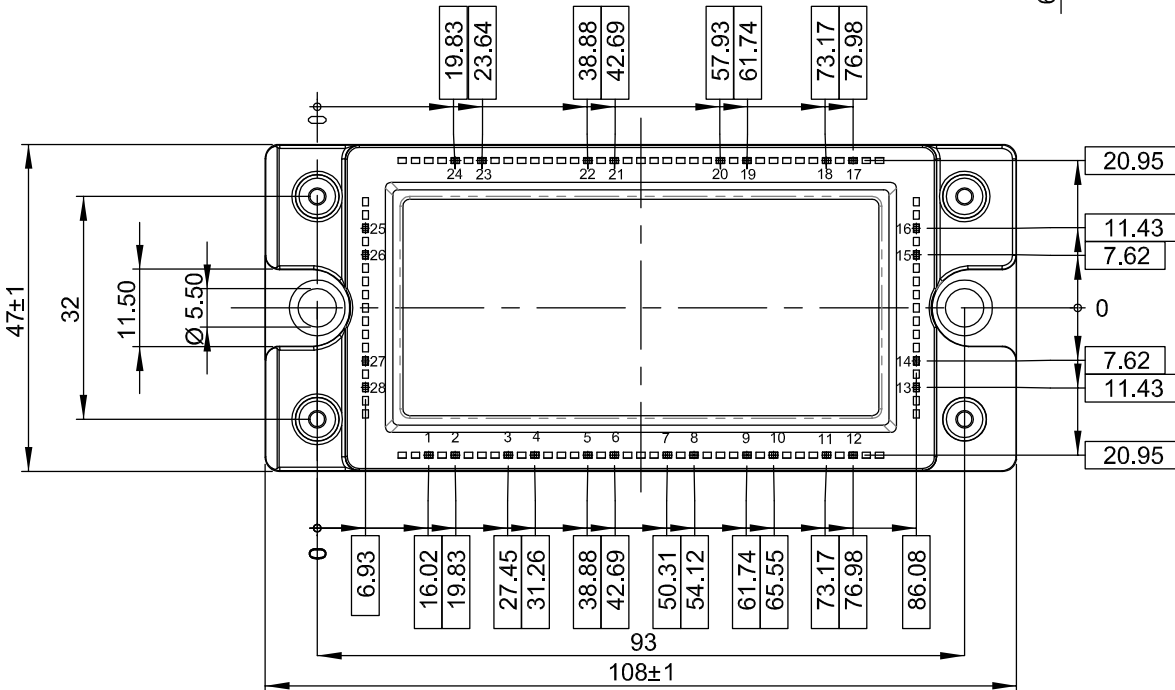
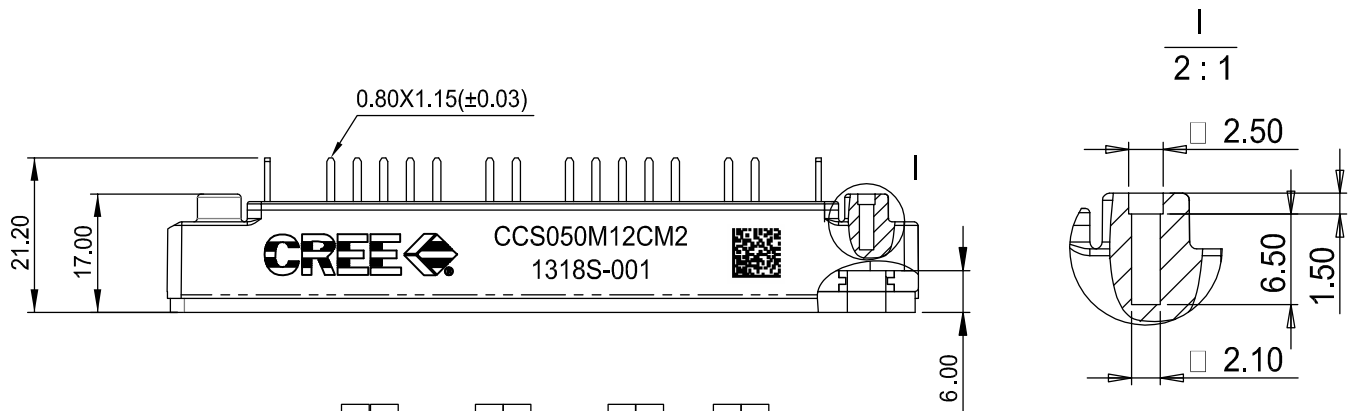
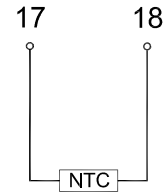
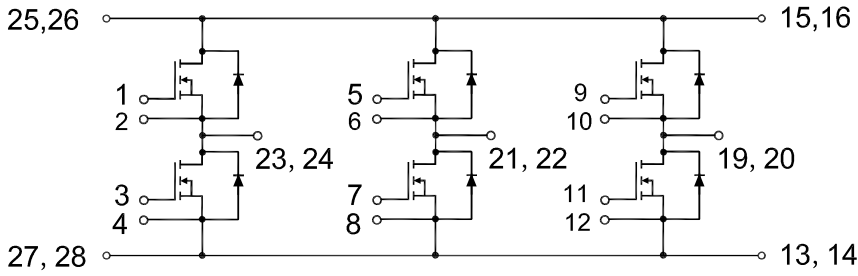


Figure 32. Resistive Switching Time Description

Module Application Note: The SiC MOSFET module switches at speeds beyond what is customarily associated with IGBT based modules. Therefore, special precautions are required to realize the best performance. The interconnection between the gate driver and module housing needs to be as short as possible. This will afford the best switching time and avoid the potential for device oscillation. Also, great care is required to insure minimum inductance between the module and link capacitors to avoid excessive V_{DS} overshoots.

Please Refer to application note: Design Considerations when using Cree SiC Modules Part 1 and Part 2. [CPWR-AN12, CPWR-AN13]

Package Dimensions (mm)



This product has not been designed or tested for use in, and is not intended for use in, applications implanted into the human body nor in applications in which failure of the product could lead to death, personal injury or property damage, including but not limited to equipment used in the operation of nuclear facilities, life-support machines, cardiac defibrillators or similar emergency medical equipment, aircraft navigation or communication or control systems, air traffic control systems, or weapons systems.

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