

# CCS050M12CM2

## 1.2kV, 50A Silicon Carbide Six-Pack (Three Phase) Module

### Z-FET™ MOSFET and Z-Rec™ Diode

|                                           |        |
|-------------------------------------------|--------|
| $V_{DS}$                                  | 1.2 kV |
| $I_D$ ( $T_c = 100^\circ\text{C}$ )       | 50 A   |
| $R_{DS(on)}$ ( $T_j = 25^\circ\text{C}$ ) | 25 mΩ  |
| $E_{OFF}$ ( $T_j = 150^\circ\text{C}$ )   | 0.6 mJ |

#### 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, AIN 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 ( $T_c = 25^\circ\text{C}$ unless otherwise specified)

| Symbol         | Parameter                          | Value       | Unit             | Test Conditions                                                                          | Notes   |
|----------------|------------------------------------|-------------|------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------|
| $V_{DS}$       | Drain - Source Voltage             | 1.2         | kV               |                                                                                          |         |
| $V_{GS}$       | Gate - Source Voltage              | +25/-10     | V                |                                                                                          |         |
| $I_D$          | Continuous Drain Current           | 87          | A                | $V_{GS} = 20V, T_c = 25^\circ\text{C}$                                                   | Fig. 21 |
|                |                                    | 50          |                  | $V_{GS} = 20V, T_c = 100^\circ\text{C}$                                                  |         |
| $I_{D(pulse)}$ | Pulsed Drain Current               | 250         | A                | Pulse width $t_p = 50 \mu\text{s}$<br>Rate limited by $T_{jmax}, T_c = 25^\circ\text{C}$ |         |
| $T_j$          | Junction Temperature               | 150         | $^\circ\text{C}$ |                                                                                          |         |
| $T_c, T_{STG}$ | Case and Storage Temperature Range | -40 to +150 | $^\circ\text{C}$ |                                                                                          |         |
| $V_{isol}$     | Case Isolation Voltage             | 2.5         | kV               | DC, $t = 1\text{min}$                                                                    |         |
| $L_{Stray}$    | Stray Inductance                   | 30          | nH               | Measured from pins 20 to 21                                                              |         |
| M              | Mounting Torque                    | 5.0         | Nm               |                                                                                          |         |
| G              | Weight                             | 180         | g                |                                                                                          |         |
| $P_D$          | Power Dissipation                  | 337         | W                | $T_c = 25^\circ\text{C}, T_j < 150^\circ\text{C}$                                        |         |

## 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               | $V_{GS} = 0V, I_D = 100\text{ }\mu\text{A}$                                                                                                |                 |
| $V_{GS(th)}$  | Gate Threshold Voltage           |      | 2.3   |      | V                | $V_{DS} = 10\text{ V}, I_D = 2.5\text{ mA}$                                                                                                |                 |
|               |                                  |      | 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     | 100  | $\mu\text{A}$    | $V_{DS} = 1.2\text{ kV}, V_{GS} = 0V$                                                                                                      |                 |
| $I_{GSS}$     | Gate-Source Leakage Current      |      |       | 0.5  | $\mu\text{A}$    | $V_{GS} = 20\text{ V}, V_{DS} = 0V$                                                                                                        |                 |
| $R_{DS(on)}$  | On State Resistance              |      | 25    | 34   | $\text{m}\Omega$ | $V_{GS} = 20\text{ V}, I_D = 50\text{ A}$                                                                                                  | Fig. 4<br>5,6,7 |
|               |                                  |      | 43    | 63   |                  | $V_{GS} = 20\text{ V}, I_D = 50\text{ A}, T_J = 150^\circ\text{C}$                                                                         |                 |
| $g_{fs}$      | Transconductance                 |      | 22    |      | S                | $V_{DS} = 20\text{ V}, I_D = 50\text{ A}$                                                                                                  | 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               | $V_{DS} = 800V, V_{GS} = 0V$<br>$f = 1\text{ MHz}, V_{AC} = 25\text{ mV}$                                                                  | Fig.<br>16,17   |
| $C_{oss}$     | Output Capacitance               |      | 0.393 |      |                  |                                                                                                                                            |                 |
| $C_{rss}$     | Reverse Transfer Capacitance     |      | 0.014 |      |                  |                                                                                                                                            |                 |
| $E_{ON}$      | Turn-On Switching Energy         |      | 1.1   |      | mJ               | $V_{DD} = 600V, V_{GS} = +20V/-5V$<br>$I_D = 50A, R_G = 20\Omega$<br>Inductive Load = 200 $\mu\text{H}$<br>Note: IEC 60747-8-4 Definitions | Fig. 18         |
| $E_{Off}$     | Turn-Off Switching Energy        |      | 0.6   |      | mJ               |                                                                                                                                            |                 |
| $R_G$         | Internal Gate Resistance         |      | 1.5   |      | $\Omega$         | $f = 1\text{ MHz}, V_{AC} = 25\text{ mV}$                                                                                                  |                 |
| $Q_G$         | Gate Charge                      |      | 180   |      | nC               | $V_{DD} = 800V, I_D = 50A$                                                                                                                 | Fig. 15         |

### Resistive Switching

|              |                               |  |    |  |    |                                                                                                                               |  |
|--------------|-------------------------------|--|----|--|----|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--|
| $t_{d(on)}$  | Turn-on delay time            |  | 21 |  | ns | $V_{DD} = 800V, R_{LOAD} = 8\text{ }\Omega$<br>$V_{GS} = +20/-2V, R_G = 3.8\text{ }\Omega$<br>Note: IEC 60747-8-4 Definitions |  |
| $t_{r(on)}$  | $V_{SD}$ fall time 90% to 10% |  | 30 |  | ns |                                                                                                                               |  |
| $t_{d(off)}$ | Turn-off delay time           |  | 50 |  | ns |                                                                                                                               |  |
| $t_{f(off)}$ | $V_{SD}$ rise time 10% to 90% |  | 19 |  | ns |                                                                                                                               |  |

**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.

### Free-Wheeling SiC Schottky Diode Characteristics

| Symbol   | Parameter                  | Min. | Typ. | Max. | Unit    | Test Conditions                                                        | Note |
|----------|----------------------------|------|------|------|---------|------------------------------------------------------------------------|------|
| $V_{SD}$ | Diode Forward Voltage      |      | 1.6  | 1.85 | V       | $I_F = 50A, V_{GS} = 0$                                                |      |
|          |                            |      | 2.2  |      |         | $I_F = 50A, T_J = 150^{\circ}C$                                        |      |
| $Q_C$    | Total Capacitive Charge    |      | 280  |      | $\mu C$ | $I_F = 25A, V_R = 1000V$<br>$di_F/dt = 500 A/\mu s, T_J = 25^{\circ}C$ |      |
| $t_{RR}$ | Reverse Recovery Time      |      | TBD  |      | ns      |                                                                        |      |
| $E_{RR}$ | Reverse Recovery Energy    |      | TBD  |      | mJ      |                                                                        |      |
| C        | Total Capacitance          |      | 3.42 |      | nF      | $V_R=0V, f = 1MHz, T_J = 25^{\circ}C$                                  |      |
|          |                            |      | 0.23 |      |         | $V_R=400V, f = 1MHz, T_J = 25^{\circ}C$                                |      |
|          |                            |      | 0.18 |      |         | $V_R=800V, f = 1MHz, T_J = 25^{\circ}C$                                |      |
| $I_F$    | Continuous Forward Current |      | 50   |      | A       | $V_{GS} = -5V, T_{case} = 100^{\circ}C$                                |      |

### Thermal Characteristics

| Symbol      | Parameter                                      | Min. | Typ. | Max. | Unit          | Test Conditions | Note |
|-------------|------------------------------------------------|------|------|------|---------------|-----------------|------|
| $R_{thJCM}$ | Thermal Resistance Junction-to-Case for MOSFET |      | 0.37 | 0.49 | $^{\circ}C/W$ |                 |      |
| $R_{thJCD}$ | Thermal Resistance Junction-to-Case for Diode  |      | 0.42 | 0.48 |               |                 |      |

## Typical Performance

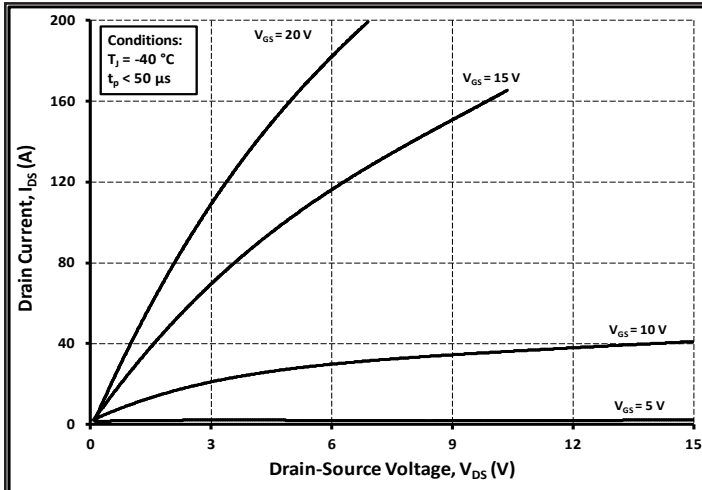


Figure 1. Typical Output Characteristics  $T_j = -40^\circ\text{C}$

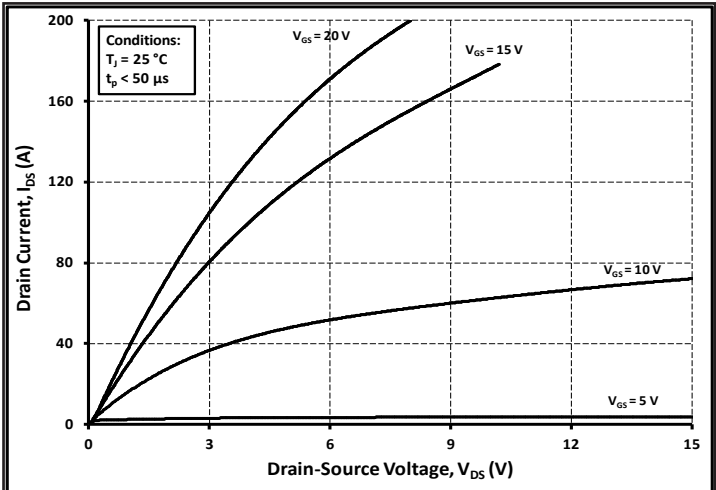


Figure 2. Typical Output Characteristics  $T_j = 25^\circ\text{C}$

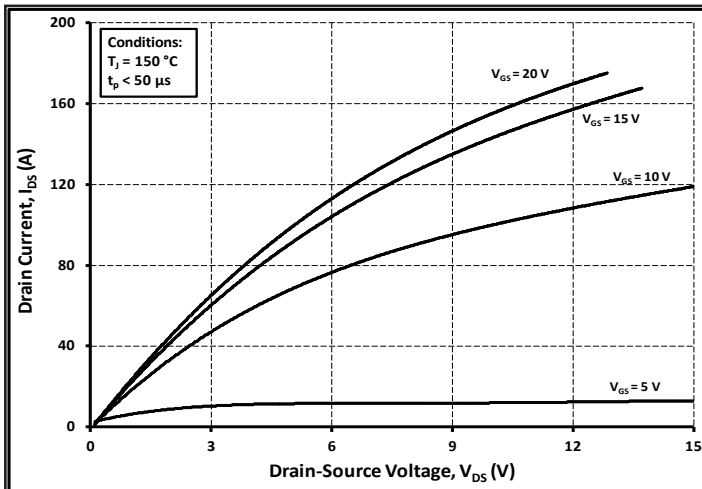


Figure 3. Typical Output Characteristics  $T_j = 150^\circ\text{C}$

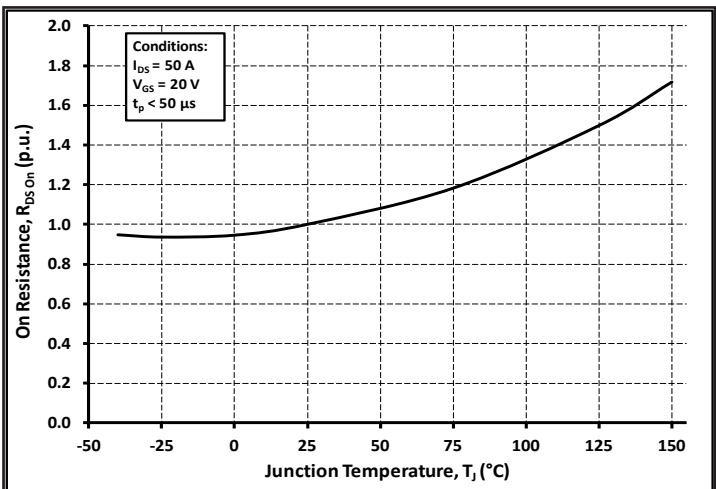


Figure 4. Normalized On-Resistance vs. Temperature

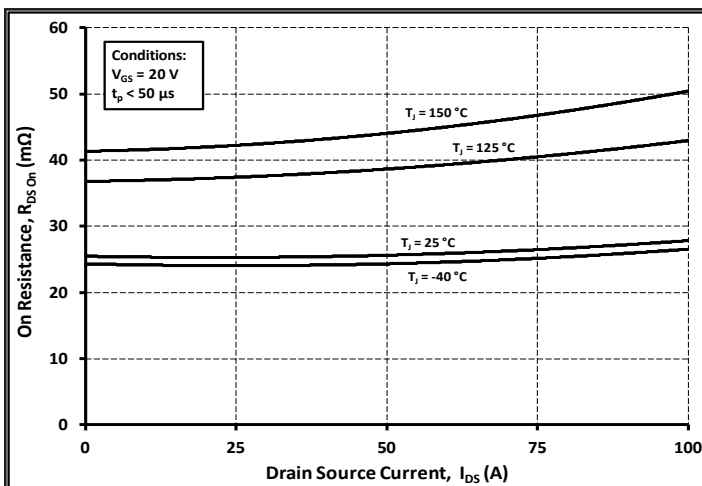


Figure 5. Normalized On-Resistance vs. Drain Current For Various Temperatures

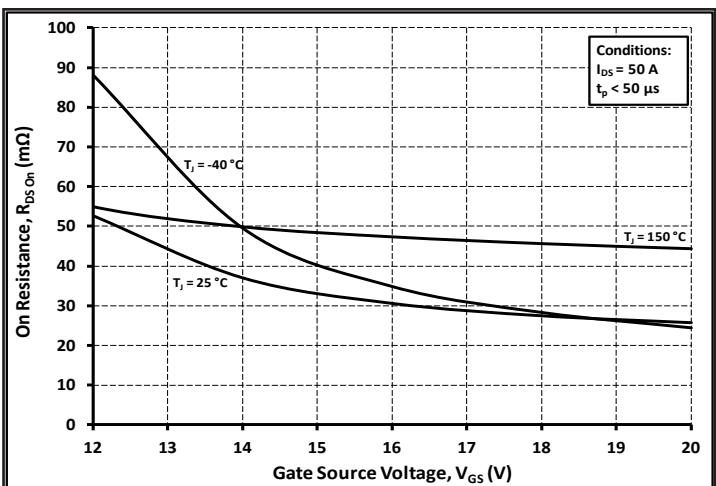


Figure 6. Normalized On-Resistance vs. Gate-Source Voltage for Various Temperatures

## Typical Performance

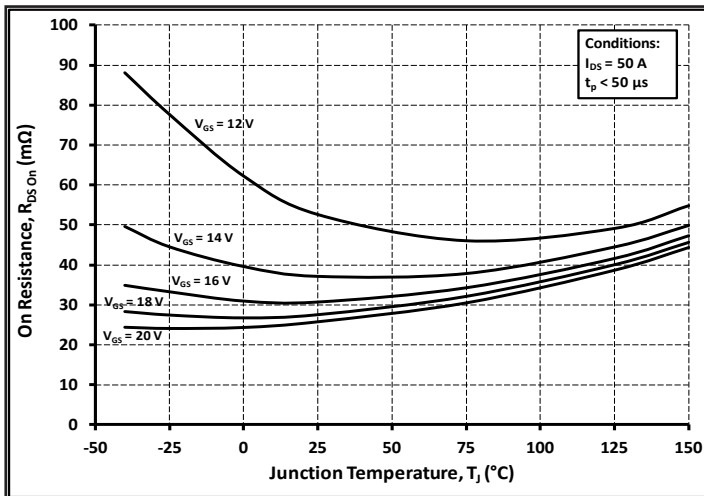


Figure 7. On-Resistance vs. Temperature for Various Gate-Source Voltages

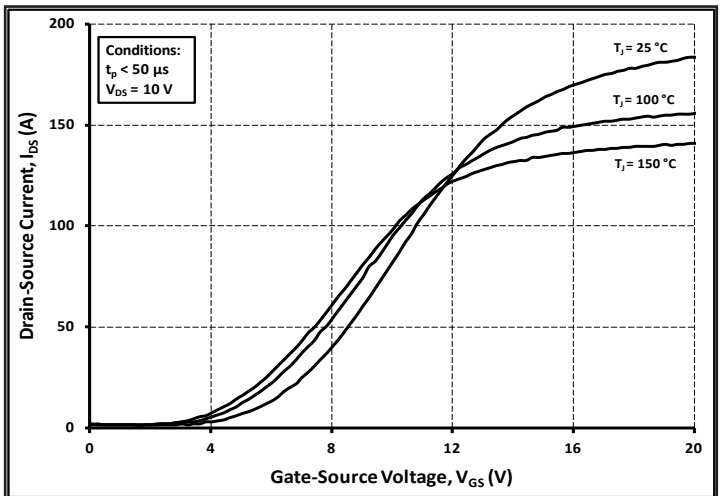


Figure 8. Transfer Characteristic for Various Junction Temperatures

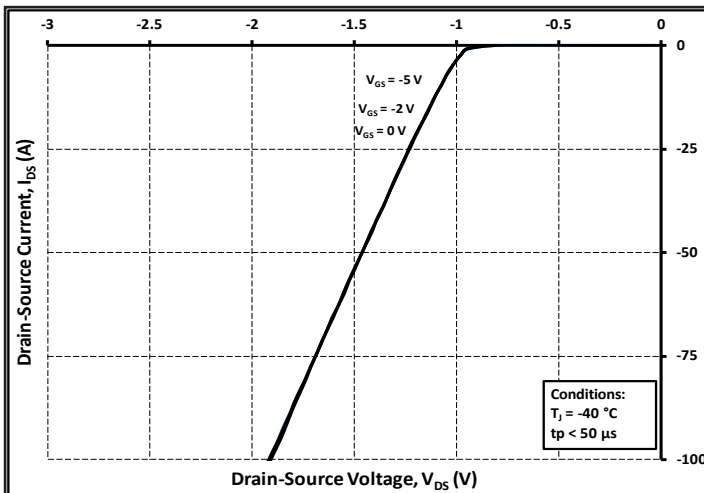


Figure 9. Diode Characteristic at -40°C

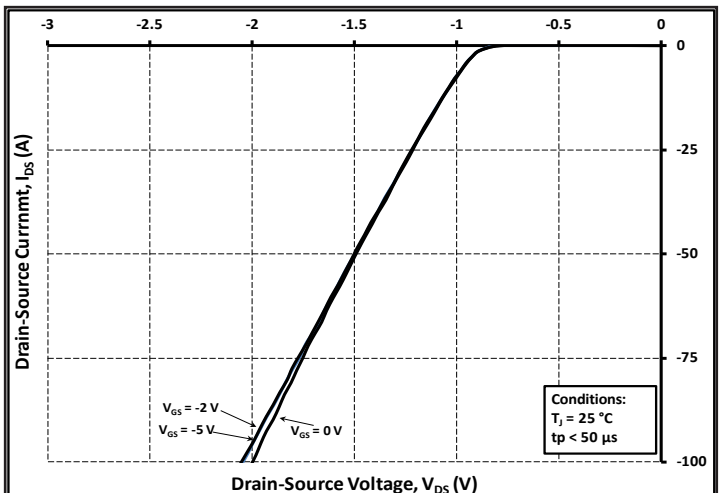


Figure 10. Diode Characteristic at 25°C

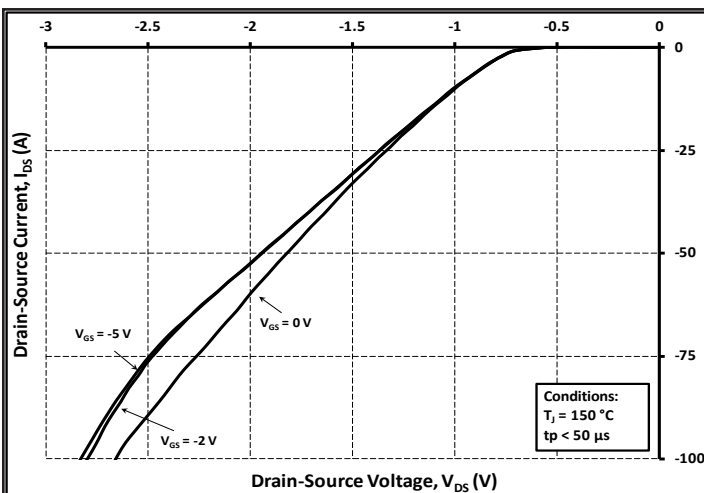


Figure 11. Diode Characteristic at 150°C

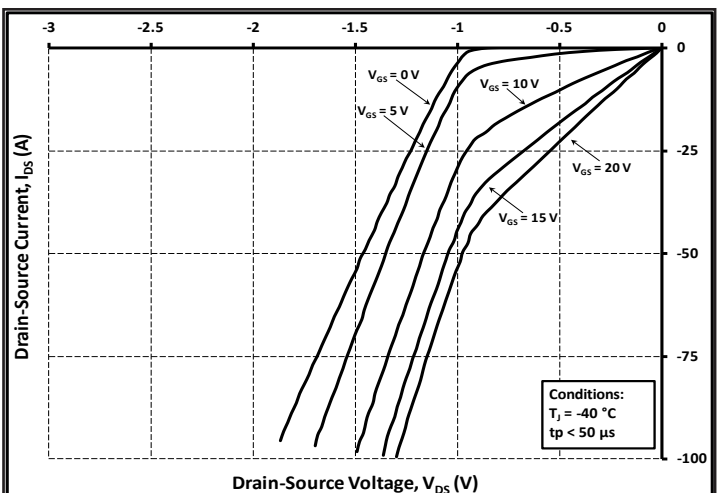


Figure 12. 3rd Quadrant Characteristic at -40°C

## Typical Performance

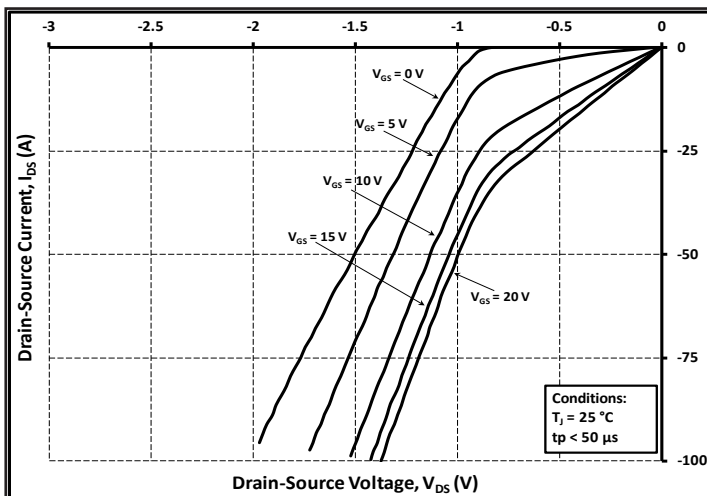


Figure 13. 3rd Quadrant Characteristic at 25°C

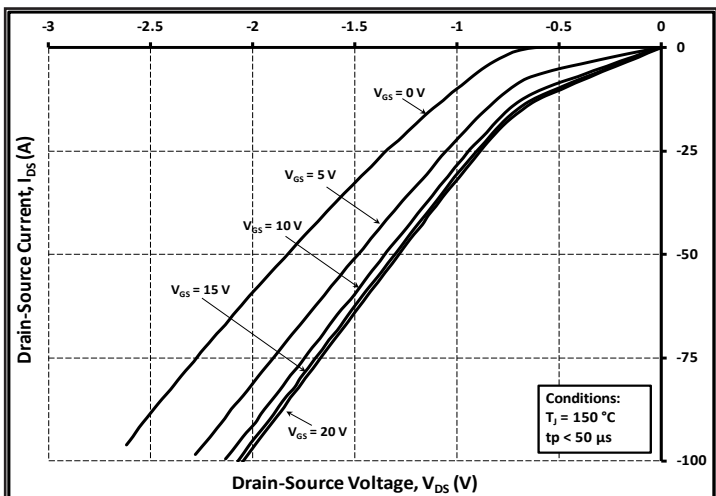


Figure 14. 3rd Quadrant Characteristic at 150°C

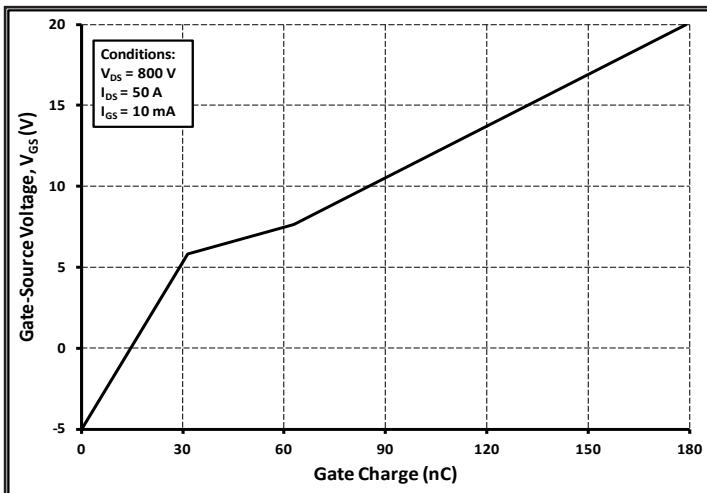


Figure 15. Typical Gate Charge Characteristics

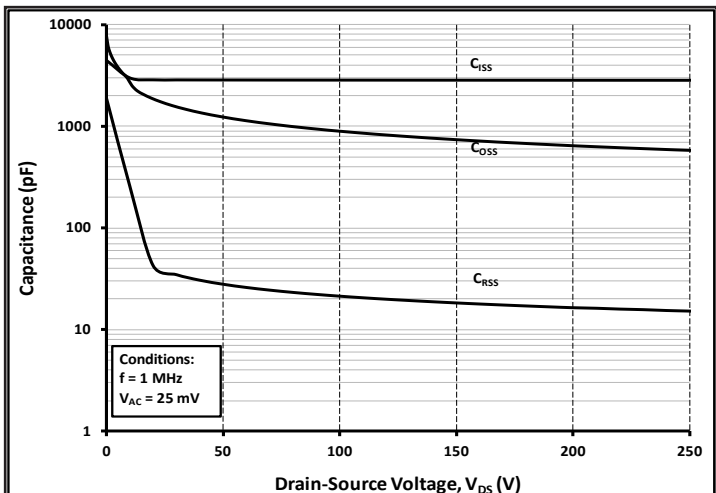


Figure 16. Typical Capacitances vs. Drain-Source Voltage (0 - 250V)

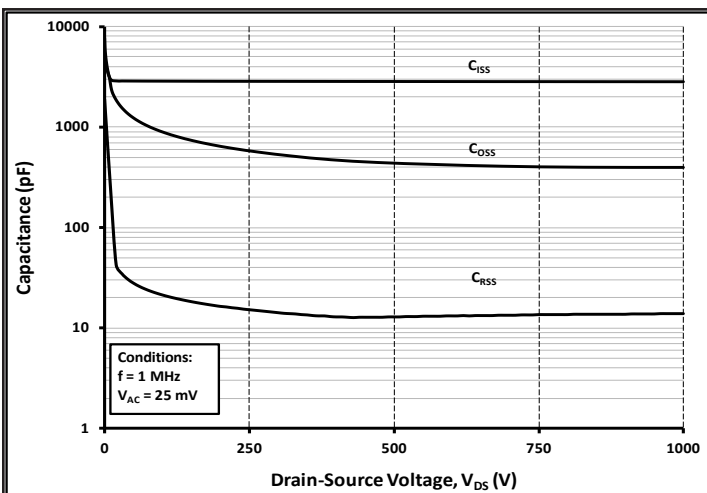


Figure 17. Typical Capacitances vs. Drain-Source Voltage (0 - 1000V)

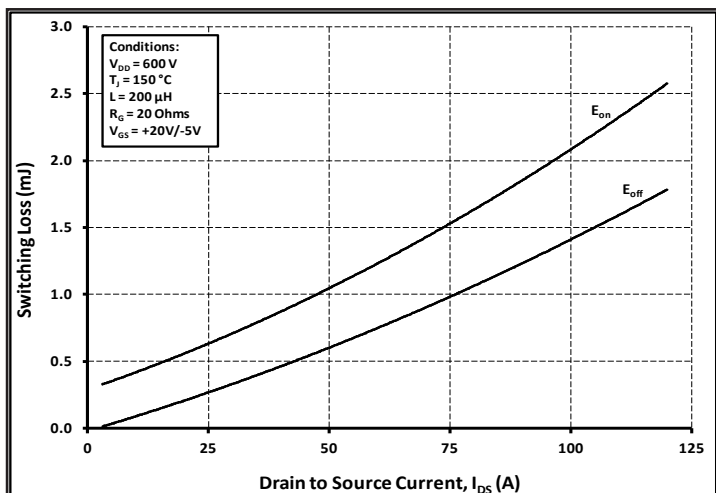


Figure 18. Inductive Switching Energy vs. Drain Current For  $V_{DS} = 600V$ ,  $R_G = 20 \Omega$

## Typical Performance

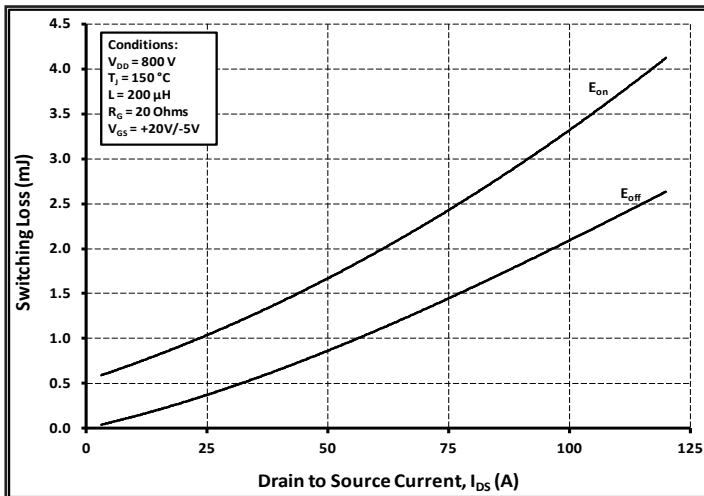


Figure 19. Inductive Switching Energy vs. Drain Current For  $V_{DS} = 800\text{V}$ ,  $R_G = 20\text{ }\Omega$

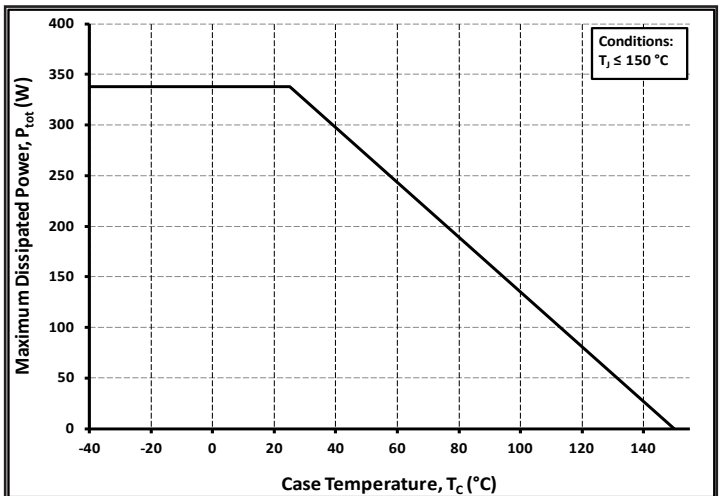


Figure 20. Power Dissipation Derating Curve

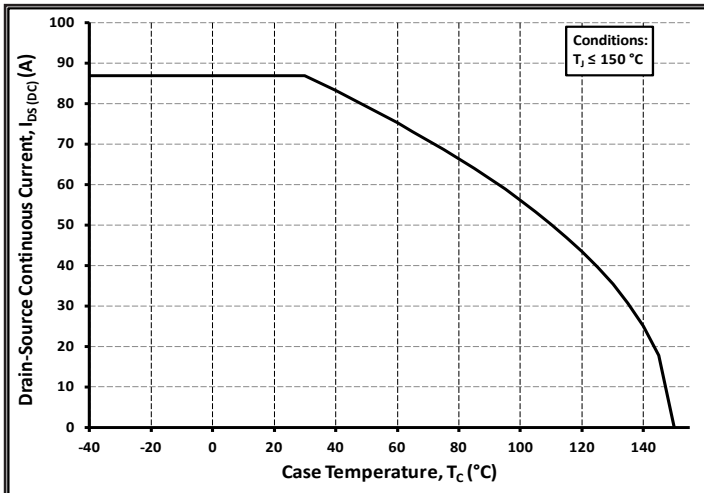
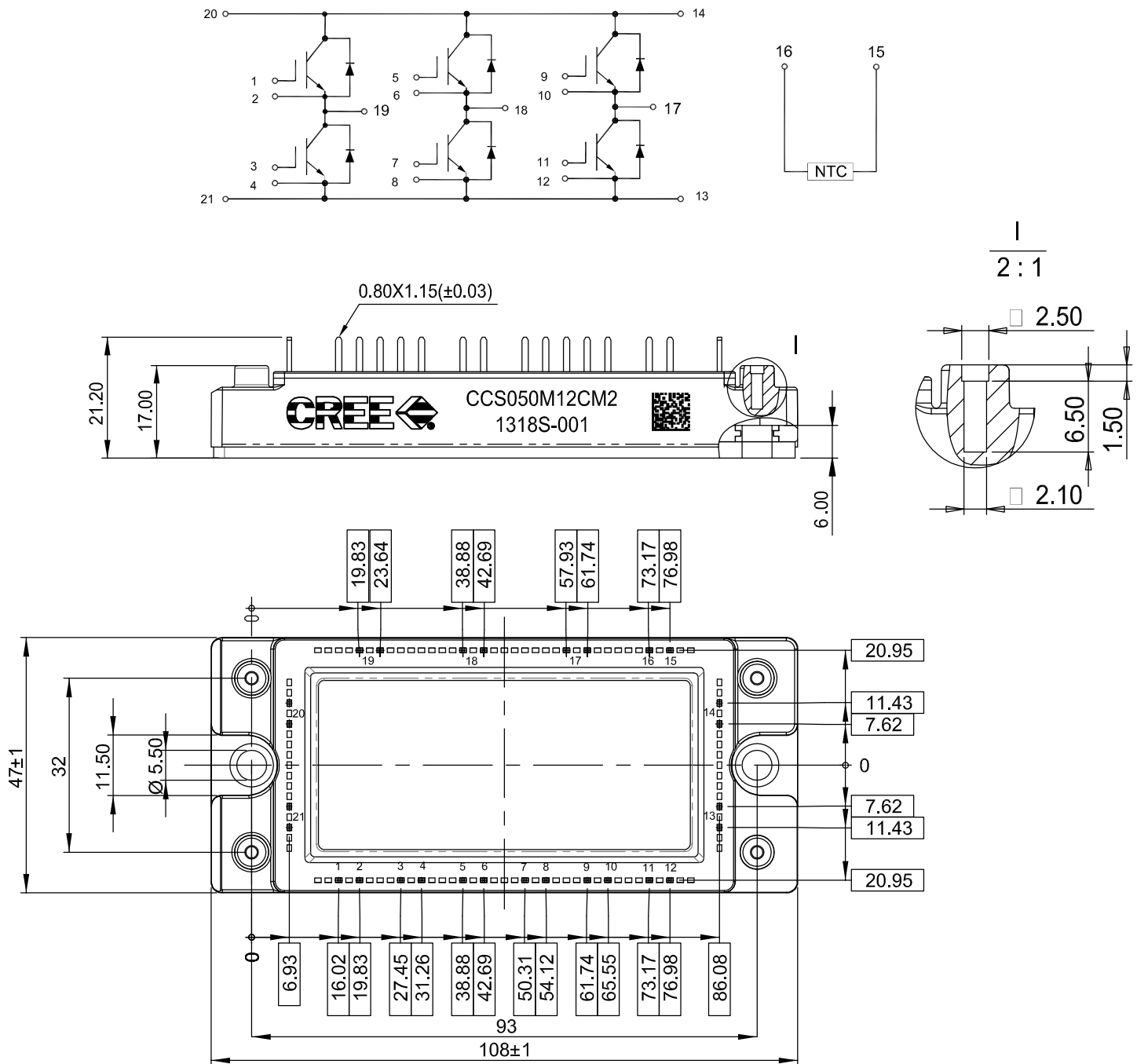


Figure 21. Continuous Current Derating Curve

## 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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