

# CAB425M12XM3

## 1200 V, 425 A All-Silicon Carbide Switching-Optimized, Half-Bridge Module

$V_{DS}$	<b>1200 V</b>
$I_{DS}$	<b>425 A</b>

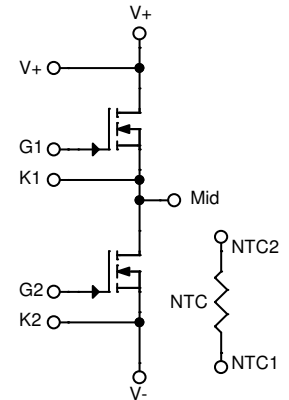
### Technical Features

- High Power Density Footprint
- High Junction Temperature (175 °C) Operation
- Low Inductance (6.7 nH) Design
- Implements Switching-Optimized Third Generation SiC MOSFET Technology
- Silicon Nitride Insulator and Copper Baseplate

### Applications

- Motor & Traction Drives
- Vehicle Fast Chargers
- Uninterruptible Power Supplies
- Smart-Grid / Grid-Tied Distributed Generation

### Package 80 x 53 x 19 mm



### System Benefits

- Terminal layout allows for direct bus bar connection without bends or bushings enabling a simple, low inductance design.
- Isolated integrated temperature sensing enables high-level temperature protection.
- Dedicated drain Kelvin pin enables direct voltage sensing for gate driver overcurrent protection.

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

Symbol	Parameter	Min.	Typ.	Max.	Unit	Test Conditions	Note
$V_{DS\ max}$	Drain-Source Voltage			1200	V		
$V_{GS\ max}$	Gate-Source Voltage, Maximum Value	-4		+19		AC frequency $\geq 1$ Hz	Note 1
$V_{GS\ op}$	Gate-Source Voltage, Recommended Operating Value	-4		+15		Static	
$I_{DS}$	DC Continuous Drain Current			450	A	$V_{GS} = 15\text{ V}, T_c = 25^\circ\text{C}, T_{VJ} \leq 175^\circ\text{C}$	Fig. 20
			358			$V_{GS} = 15\text{ V}, T_c = 90^\circ\text{C}, T_{VJ} \leq 175^\circ\text{C}$	Note 2
$I_{SD}$	DC Source-Drain Current			450		$V_{GS} = 15\text{ V}, T_c = 25^\circ\text{C}, T_{VJ} \leq 175^\circ\text{C}$	
$I_{SD\ BD}$	DC Source-Drain Current (Body Diode)		260			$V_{GS} = -4\text{ V}, T_c = 25^\circ\text{C}, T_{VJ} \leq 175^\circ\text{C}$	
$I_{DS\ pulsed}$	Maximum Pulsed Drain-Source Current			800		$t_{p\ max}$ limited by $T_{VJ\ op}$ $V_{GS} = 15\text{ V}, T_c = 25^\circ\text{C}$	
$I_{SD\ pulsed}$	Maximum Pulsed Source-Drain Current			800			
$T_{VJ\ op}$	Maximum Virtual Junction Temperature Under Switching Conditions	-40		175	$^\circ\text{C}$		

Note 1 If MOSFET body diode is not used,  $V_{GS\ max} = -8/+19\text{ V}$

Note 2 Assumes  $R_{TH\ JC} = 0.13^\circ\text{C/W}$  and  $R_{DS\ on} = 5.1\text{ m}\Omega$ . Calculate  $P_D = (T_{VJ} - T_c) / R_{TH\ JC}$ . Calculate  $I_{D\ max} = \sqrt{(P_D / R_{DS\ on})}$

### MOSFET Characteristics (Per Position) ( $T_c = 25^\circ\text{C}$ unless otherwise specified)

Symbol	Parameter	Min.	Typ.	Max.	Unit	Test Conditions	Note
$V_{BR\ DSS}$	Drain-Source Breakdown Voltage	1200			V	$V_{GS} = 0\text{ V}, I_{DS} = 500\ \mu\text{A}$	
$V_{GS\ th}$	Gate Threshold Voltage	1.8	2.5	3.6		$V_{DS} = V_{GS}, I_{DS} = 115\ \text{mA}$	
			2.0			$V_{DS} = V_{GS}, I_{DS} = 115\ \text{mA}, T_J = 175^\circ\text{C}$	
$I_{DSS}$	Zero Gate Voltage Drain Current		5	160	$\mu\text{A}$	$V_{GS} = 0\ \text{V}, V_{DS} = 1200\ \text{V}$	
$I_{GSS}$	Gate-Source Leakage Current		0.05	1.3		$V_{GS} = 15\ \text{V}, V_{DS} = 0\ \text{V}$	
$R_{DS\ on}$	Drain-Source On-State Resistance (MOSFET Only)		3.2	4.2	m $\Omega$	$V_{GS} = 15\ \text{V}, I_{DS} = 425\ \text{A}$	Fig. 2
			5.1			$V_{GS} = 15\ \text{V}, I_{DS} = 425\ \text{A}, T_J = 175^\circ\text{C}$	Fig. 3
$g_{fs}$	Transconductance		278		S	$V_{DS} = 20\ \text{V}, I_{DS} = 425\ \text{A}$	Fig. 4
			270			$V_{DS} = 20\ \text{V}, I_{DS} = 425\ \text{A}, T_J = 175^\circ\text{C}$	
$E_{On}$	Turn-On Switching Energy, $T_J = 25^\circ\text{C}$ $T_J = 125^\circ\text{C}$ $T_J = 175^\circ\text{C}$		6.1 7.5 8.2		mJ	$V_{DS} = 600\ \text{V},$ $I_{DS} = 425\ \text{A},$ $V_{GS} = -4\ \text{V} / 15\ \text{V},$ $R_{G\ ext} = 0.0\ \Omega,$ $L = 13.6\ \mu\text{H}$	Fig. 11 Fig. 13
$E_{Off}$	Turn-Off Switching Energy, $T_J = 25^\circ\text{C}$ $T_J = 125^\circ\text{C}$ $T_J = 175^\circ\text{C}$		2.9 3.0 3.2				
$R_{G\ int}$	Internal Gate Resistance		1.2		$\Omega$		
$C_{iss}$	Input Capacitance		30.7		nF	$V_{GS} = 0\ \text{V}, V_{DS} = 800\ \text{V},$ $V_{AC} = 25\ \text{mV}, f = 100\ \text{kHz}$	Fig. 9
$C_{oss}$	Output Capacitance		1.2				
$C_{rss}$	Reverse Transfer Capacitance		60				
$Q_{GS}$	Gate to Source Charge		320		nC	$V_{DS} = 800\ \text{V}, V_{GS} = -4\ \text{V} / 15\ \text{V}$ $I_D = 425\ \text{A}$ Per IEC 60747-8-4 pg. 21	
$Q_{GD}$	Gate to Drain Charge		385				
$Q_G$	Total Gate Charge		1135				
$R_{TH\ JC}$	FET Thermal Resistance, Junction to Case		0.13	0.14	$^\circ\text{C}/\text{W}$		Fig. 17

### Body Diode Characteristics (Per Position) ( $T_c = 25^\circ\text{C}$ unless otherwise specified)

Symbol	Parameter	Min.	Typ.	Max.	Unit	Test Conditions	Note
$V_{SD}$	Body Diode Forward Voltage		5.4		V	$V_{GS} = -4\ \text{V}, I_{SD} = 425\ \text{A}$	Fig. 7
			4.6			$V_{GS} = -4\ \text{V}, I_{SD} = 425\ \text{A}, T_J = 175^\circ\text{C}$	
$t_{RR}$	Reverse Recovery Time		47		ns	$V_{GS} = -4\ \text{V}, I_{SD} = 425\ \text{A}, V_{DS} = 600\ \text{V}$ $di/dt = 13.5\ \text{A/ns}, T_J = 175^\circ\text{C}$	
$Q_{RR}$	Reverse Recovery Charge		9				
$I_{RR}$	Peak Reverse Recovery Current		278				
$E_{RR}$	Reverse Recovery Energy, $T_J = 25^\circ\text{C}$ $T_J = 125^\circ\text{C}$ $T_J = 175^\circ\text{C}$		0.4		mJ	$V_{DS} = 600\ \text{V}, I_{DS} = 425\ \text{A},$ $V_{GS} = -4\ \text{V} / 15\ \text{V}, R_{G\ ext} = 0.0\ \Omega,$ $L = 13.6\ \mu\text{H}$	Fig. 14
			0.8				
			1.0				

### Temperature Sensor (NTC) Characteristics

Symbol	Parameter	Min.	Typ.	Max.	Unit	Test Conditions
R <sub>25</sub>	Rated Resistance		4.7		kΩ	T <sub>NTC</sub> = 25 °C
ΔR/R	Tolerance of R <sub>25</sub>			±1	%	
P <sub>25</sub>	Maximum Power Dissipation			50	mW	

### Module Physical Characteristics

Symbol	Parameter	Min.	Typ.	Max.	Unit	Test Conditions
R <sub>3-1</sub>	Package Resistance, M1		0.72		mΩ	T <sub>c</sub> = 125 °C, Note 3 & 4
R <sub>1-2</sub>	Package Resistance, M2		0.63			T <sub>c</sub> = 125 °C, Note 3 & 4
L <sub>stray</sub>	Stray Inductance		6.7		nH	Between Terminals 2 and 3
T <sub>c</sub>	Case Temperature	-40		125	°C	
W	Weight		175		g	
M <sub>s</sub>	Mounting Torque	2.0	3.0	4.0	N-m	Baseplate, M4 bolts
		2.0	4.0	5.0		Power Terminals, M5 bolts
V <sub>isol</sub>	Case Isolation Voltage	4.0			kV	AC, 50 Hz, 1 min
CTI	Comparative Tracking Index	600				
	Clearance Distance	12.5			mm	From 2 to 3, Note 4
		11.5				From 1 to Baseplate, Note 4
		5.7				From 2 to 5, Note 4
		13.7				From 5 to Baseplate, Note 4
	Creepage Distance	14.7				From 2 to 3, Note 4
		14.0				From 1 to Baseplate, Note 4
		14.7				From 2 to 5, Note 4
		14.3				From 5 to Baseplate, Note 4

Note 3 Total effective resistance (per switch position) = MOSFET R<sub>DS(on)</sub> + switch position package resistance

Note 4 Numbers reference the connections from the Schematic and Pin Out section of this document



**Typical Performance**

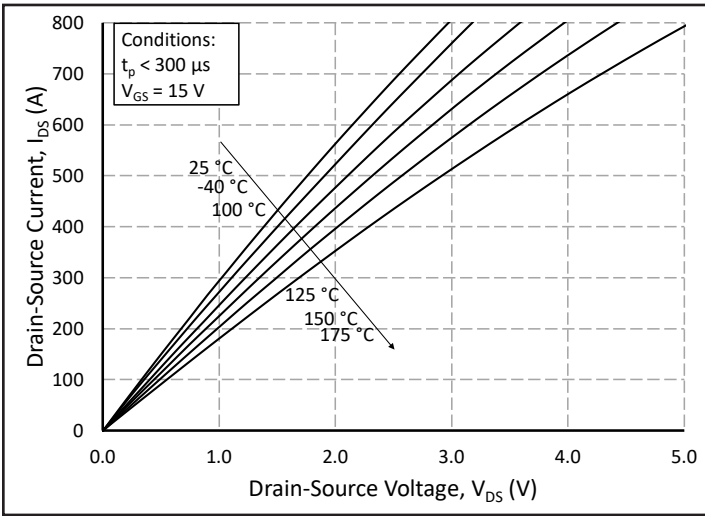


Figure 1. Output Characteristic for Various Junction Temperatures

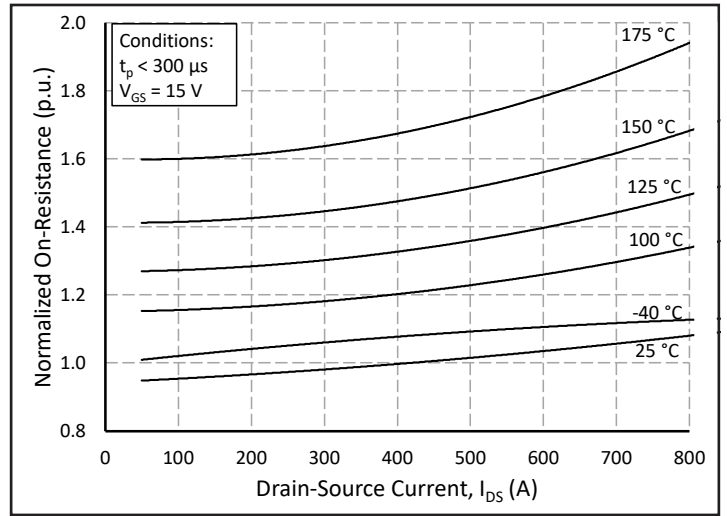


Figure 2. Normalized On-State Resistance vs. Drain Current for Various Junction Temperatures

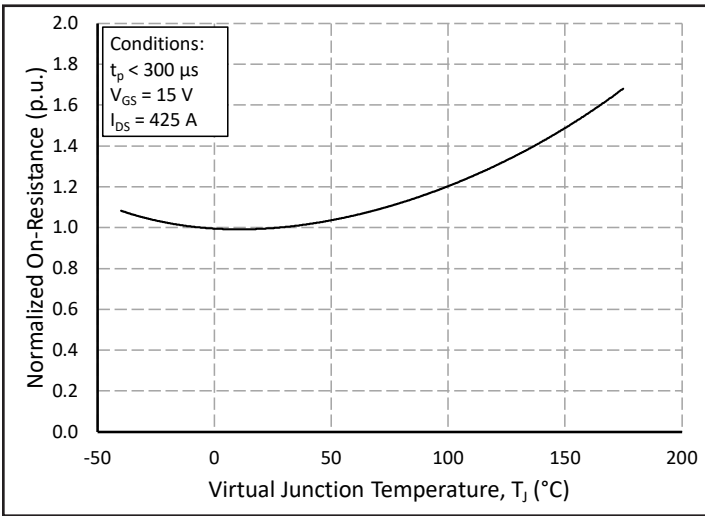


Figure 3. Normalized On-State Resistance vs. Junction Temperature

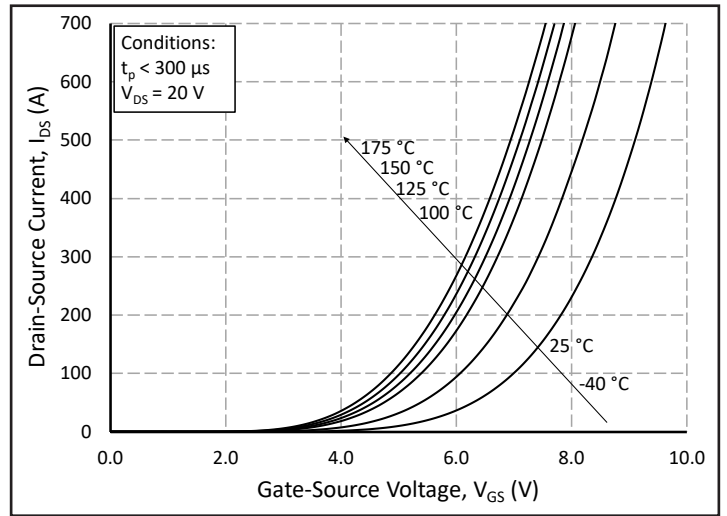


Figure 4. Transfer Characteristic for Various Junction Temperatures

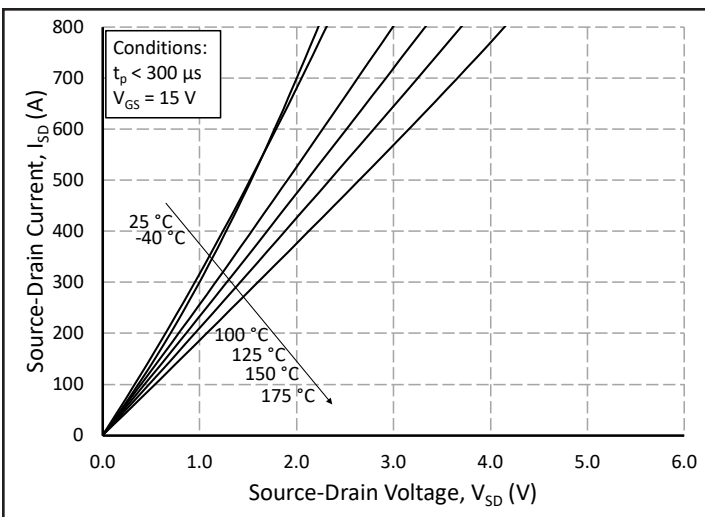


Figure 5. 3<sup>rd</sup> Quadrant Characteristic vs. Junction Temperatures at  $V_{GS} = 15\text{ V}$

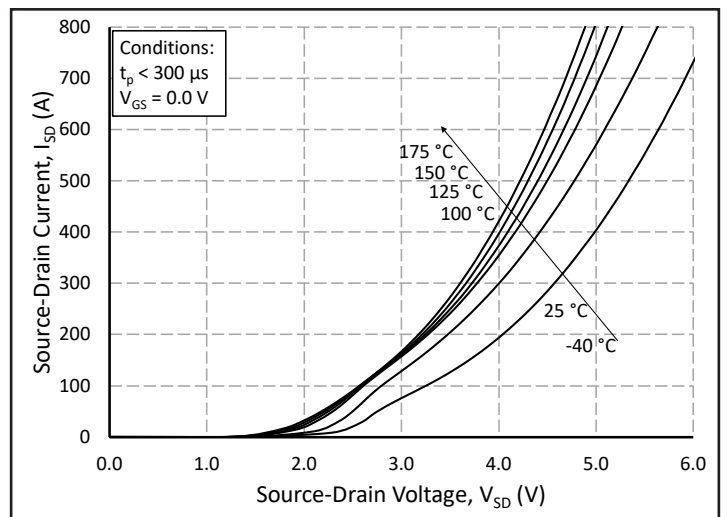


Figure 6. 3<sup>rd</sup> Quadrant Characteristic vs. Junction Temperatures,  $V_{GS} = 0\text{ V}$  (Body Diode)

**Typical Performance**

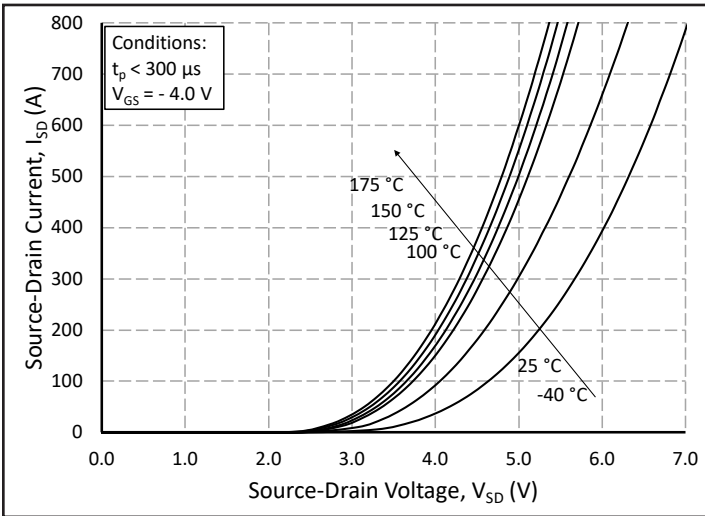


Figure 7. 3<sup>rd</sup> Quadrant Characteristic vs. Junction Temperature,  $V_{GS} = -4\text{ V}$  (Body Diode)

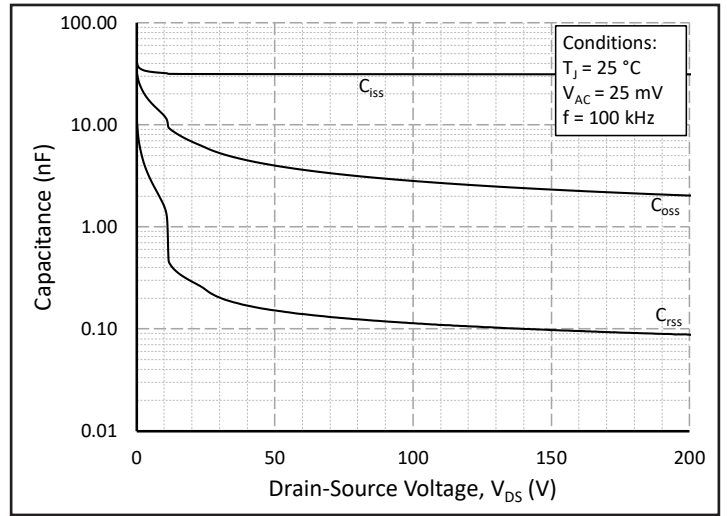


Figure 8. Typical Capacitances vs. Drain to Source Voltage (0 - 200 V)

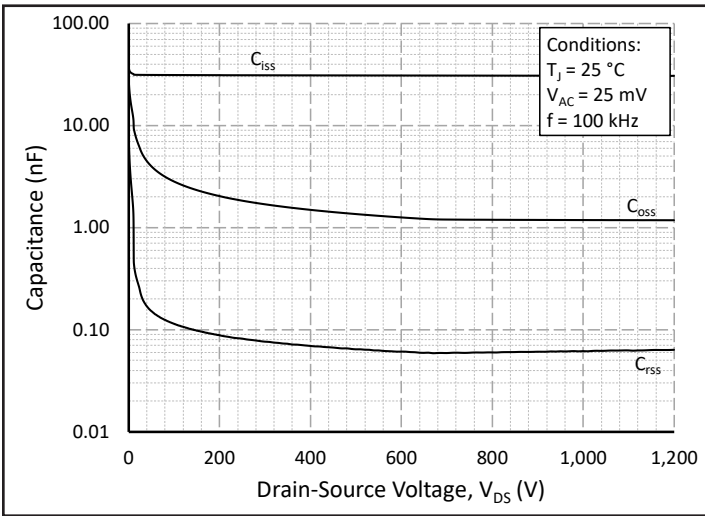


Figure 9. Typical Capacitances vs. Drain to Source Voltage (0 - 1200 V)

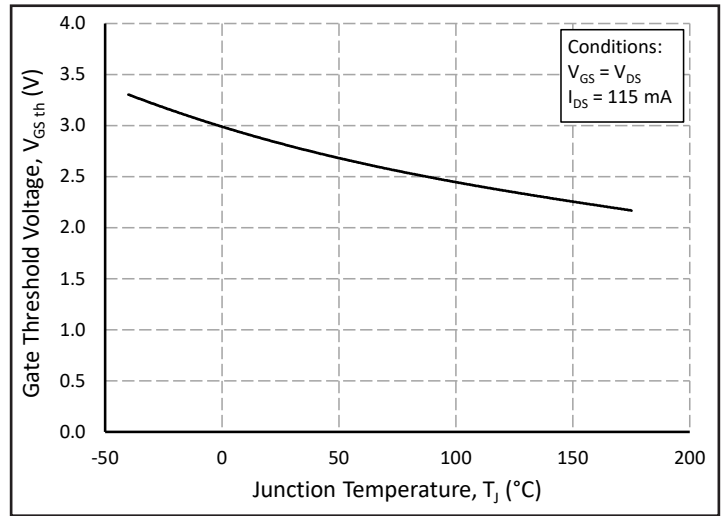


Figure 10. Threshold Voltage vs. Junction Temperature

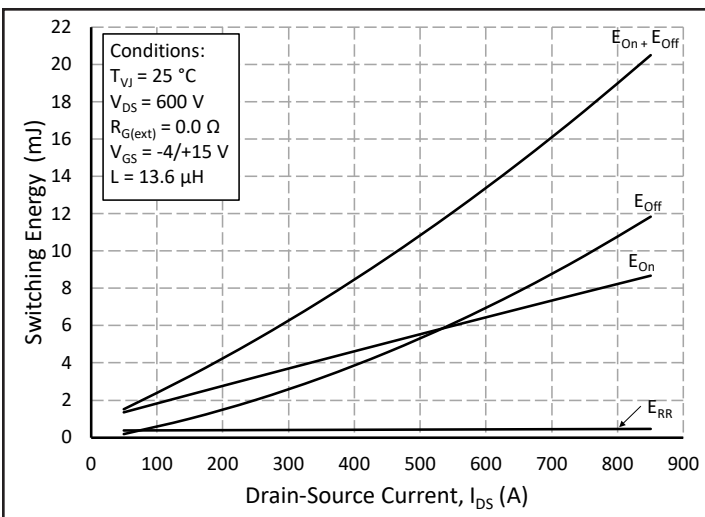


Figure 11. Switching Energy vs. Drain Current ( $V_{DS} = 600\text{ V}$ )

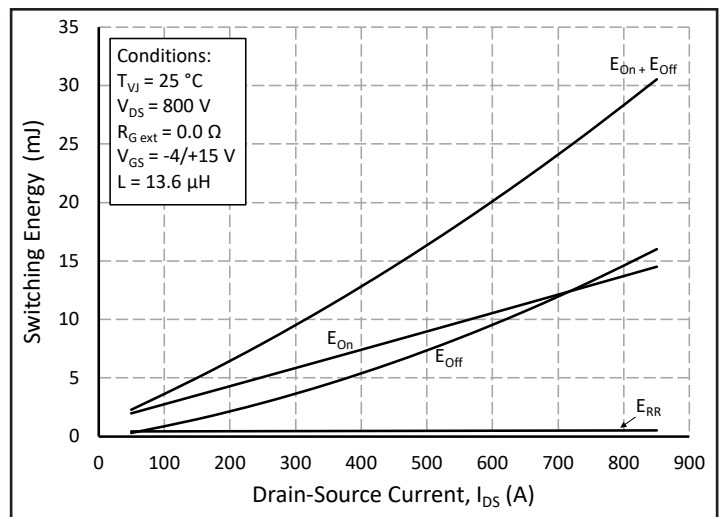


Figure 12. Switching Energy vs. Drain Current ( $V_{DS} = 800\text{ V}$ )

**Typical Performance**

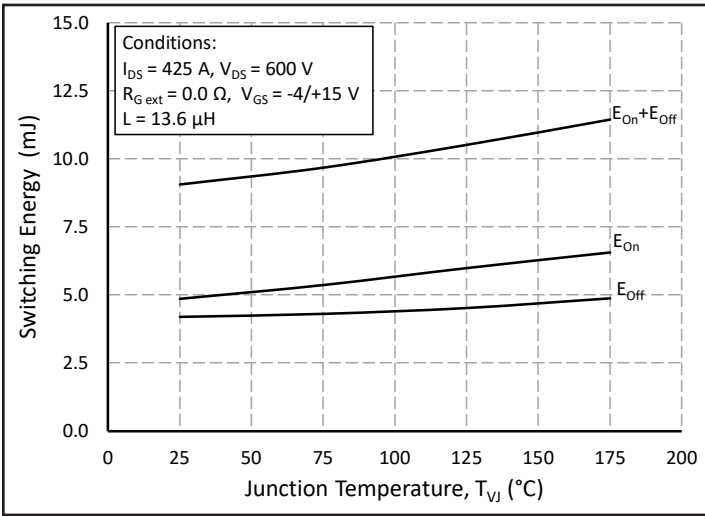


Figure 13. MOSFET Switching Energy vs. Junction Temperature

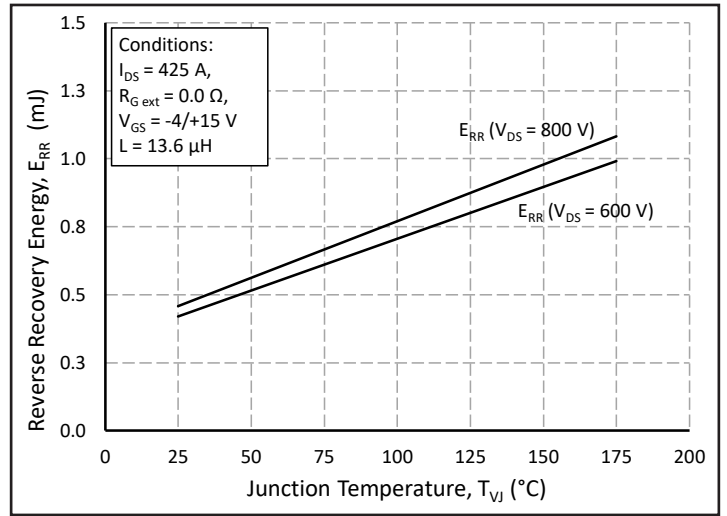


Figure 14. Reverse Recovery Energy vs. Junction Temperature

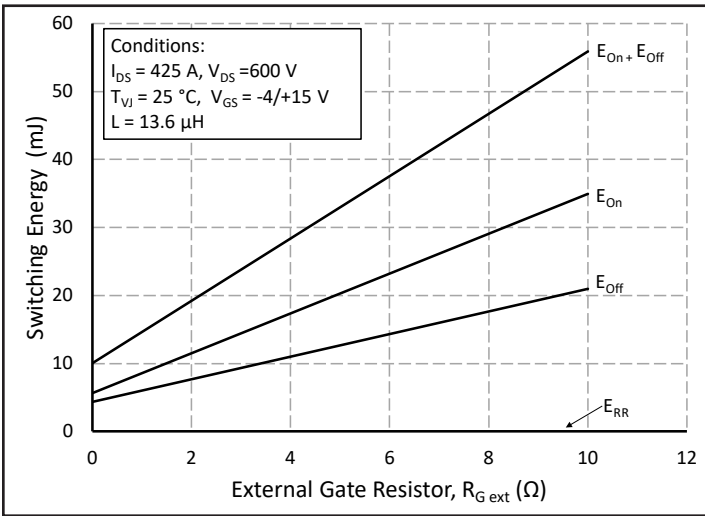


Figure 15. MOSFET Switching Energy vs. External Gate Resistance

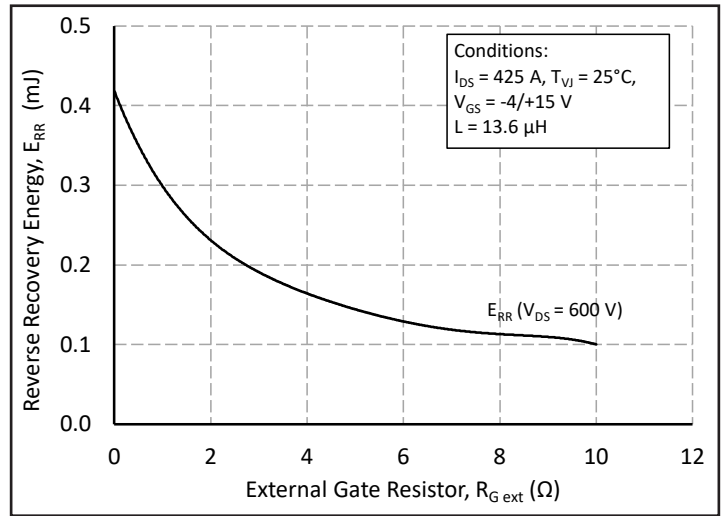


Figure 16. Reverse Recovery Energy vs. External Gate Resistance

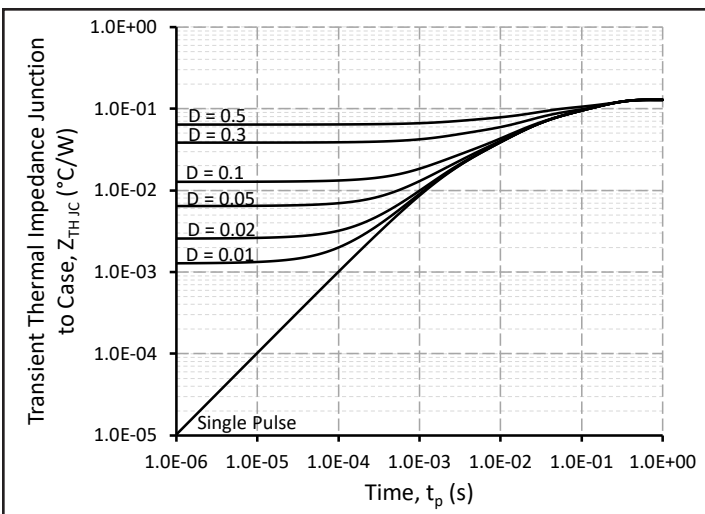


Figure 17. MOSFET Junction to Case Transient Thermal Impedance,  $Z_{THJC}$  (°C/W)

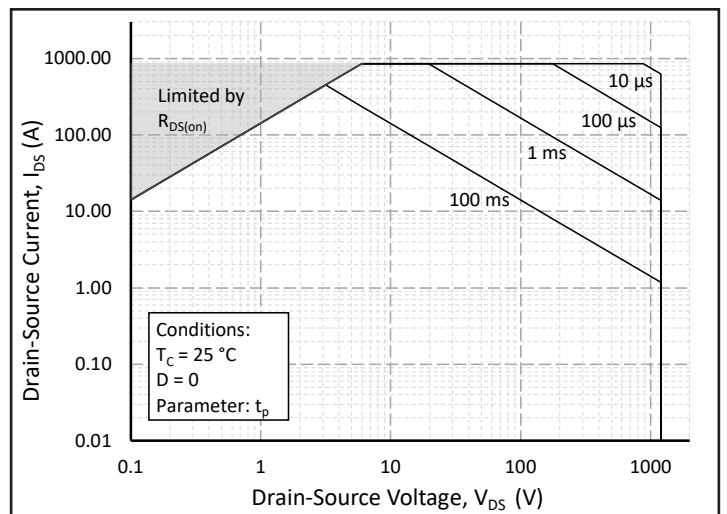


Figure 18. Forward-Bias Safe Operating Area (FBSOA)

**Typical Performance**

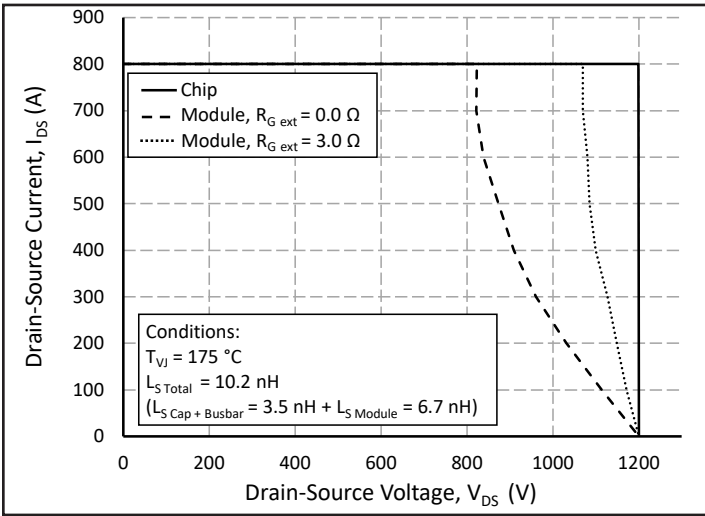


Figure 19. Reverse-Bias Safe Operating Area (RBSOA)

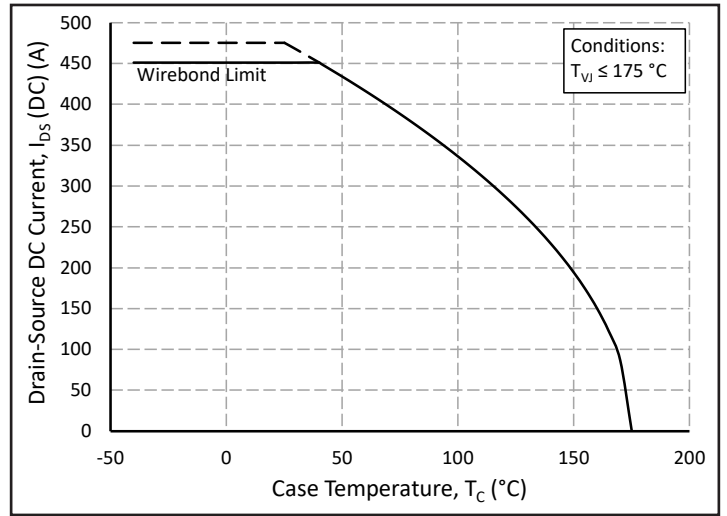


Figure 20. Continuous Drain Current Derating vs. Case Temperature

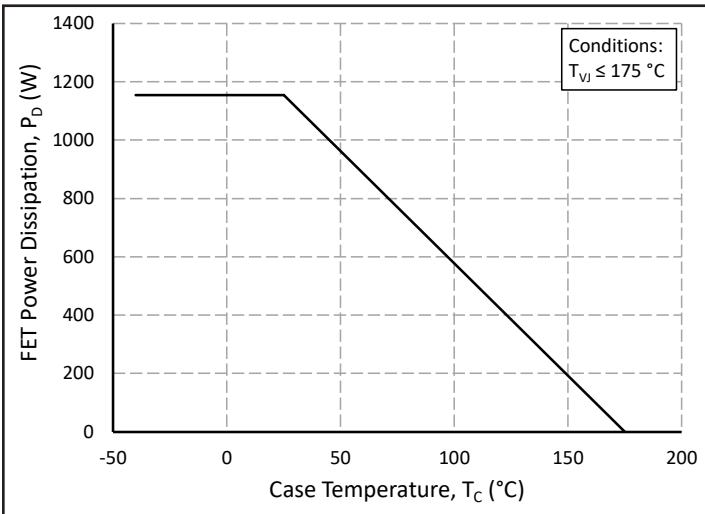


Figure 21. Maximum Power Dissipation Derating vs. Case Temperature

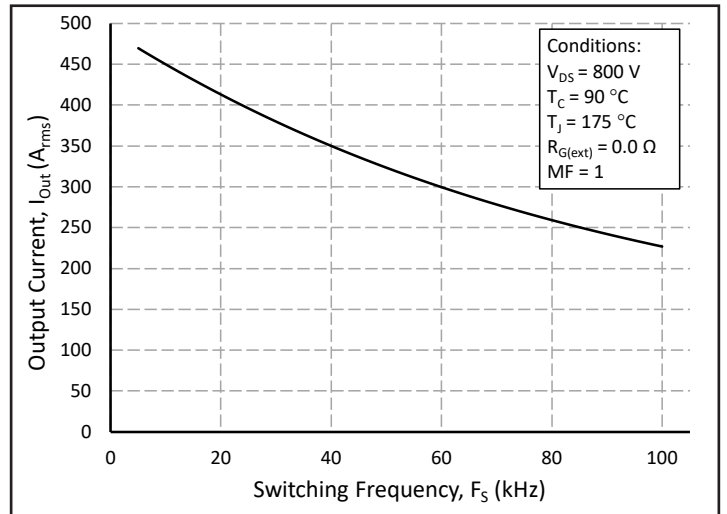


Figure 22. Typical Output Current Capability vs. Switching Frequency (Inverter Application)

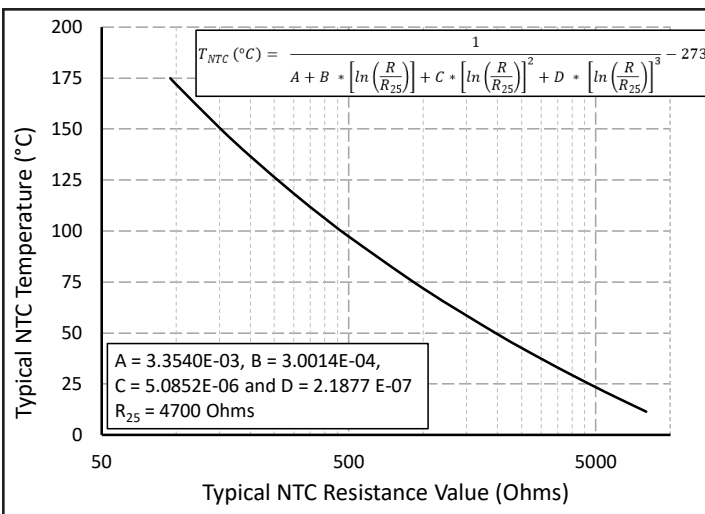
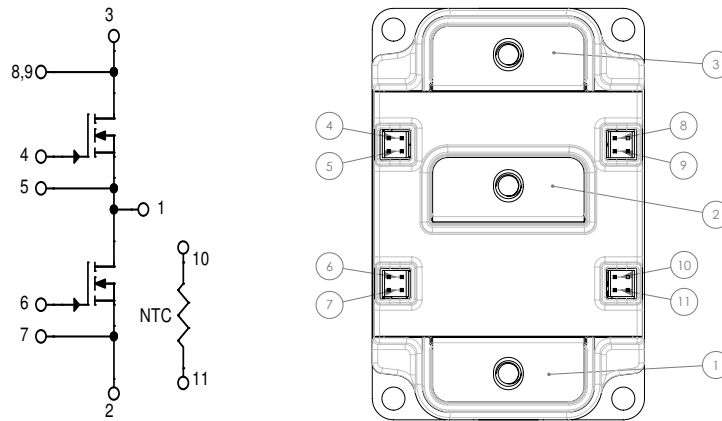


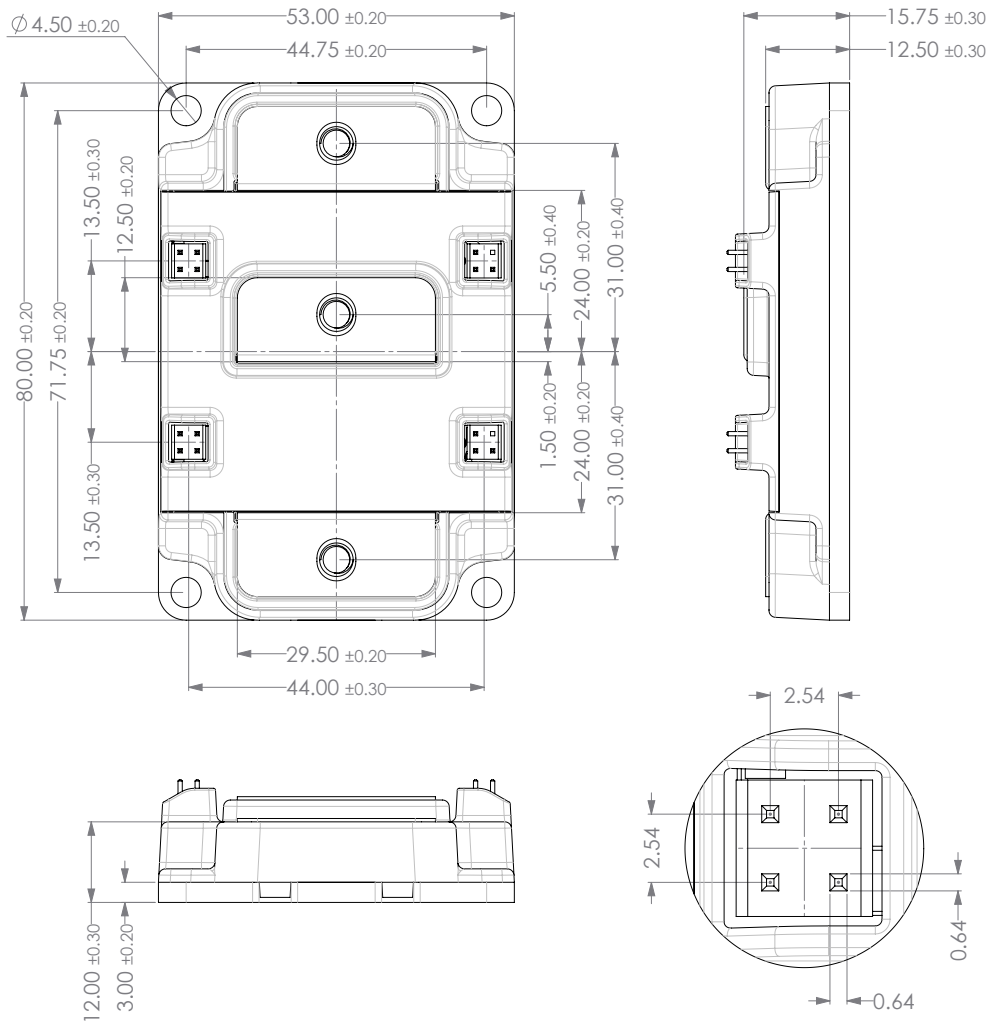
Figure 23. Typical NTC Resistance vs. Temperature



## Schematic and Pin Out

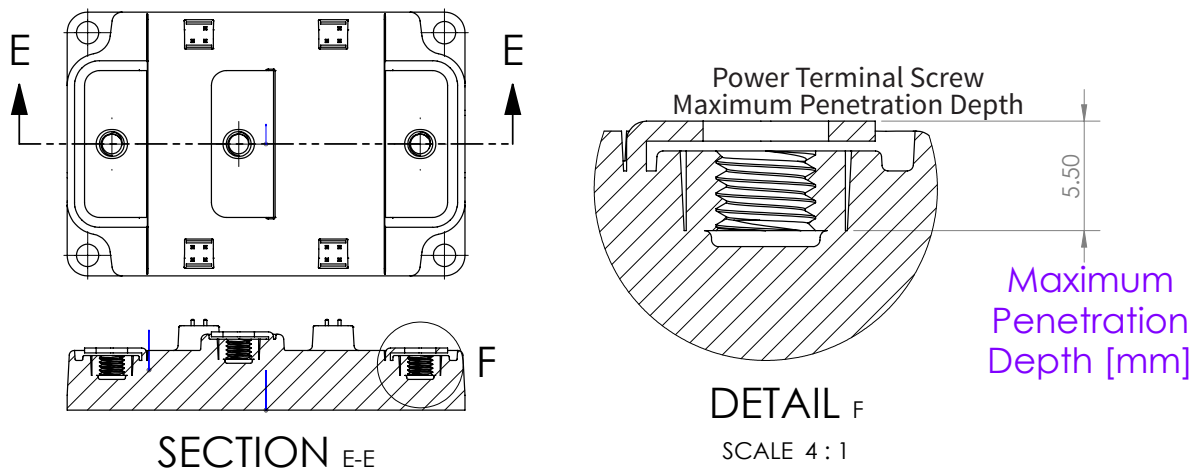


## Package Dimension (mm)





**Package Dimension (mm)**



**Supporting Links & Tools**

- [CGD12HBXMP: XM3 Evaluation Gate Driver](#)
- [CGD12HB00D: Differential Transceiver Board for CGD12HBXMP](#)
- [CRD250DA12E-XM3: 300 kW Inverter Kit for Conduction-Optimized XM3 \(CPWR-AN30\)](#)
- [KIT-CRD-CIL12N-XM3: Dynamic Performance Evaluation Board for the XM3 Module \(CPWR-AN31\)](#)
- [CPWR-AN28: Module Mounting Application Note](#)
- [CPWR-AN29: Thermal Interface Material Application Note](#)

**Notes**

- 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, or air traffic control systems.
- The SiC MOSFET module switches at speeds beyond what is customarily associated with IGBT-based modules. Therefore, special precautions are required to realize optimal performance. The interconnection between the gate driver and module housing needs to be as short as possible. This will afford optimal switching time and avoid the potential for device oscillation. Also, great care is required to insure minimum inductance between the module and DC link capacitors to avoid excessive  $V_{DS}$  overshoot.

