Quick start guide KIT_DRIVER_1EDN7511B





KIT_DRIVER_1EDN7550B





Included in this kit



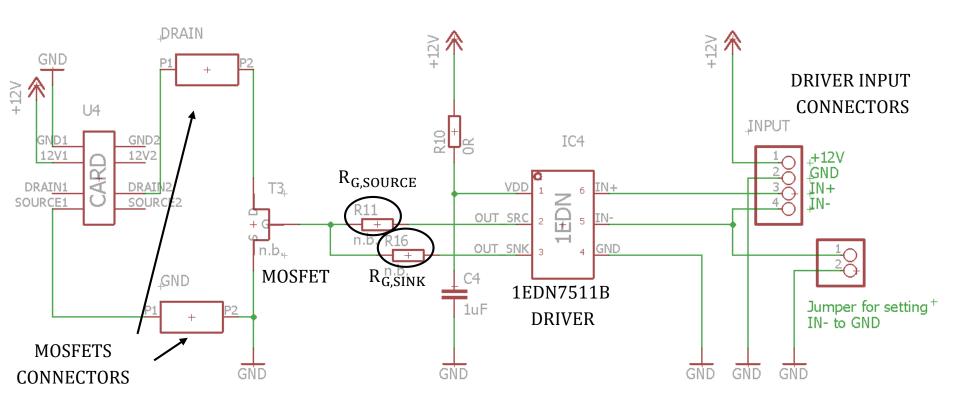
Heatsink for TO-220 MOSFET

Evaluation kit KIT_DRIVER_1EDN7511B





Board schematic







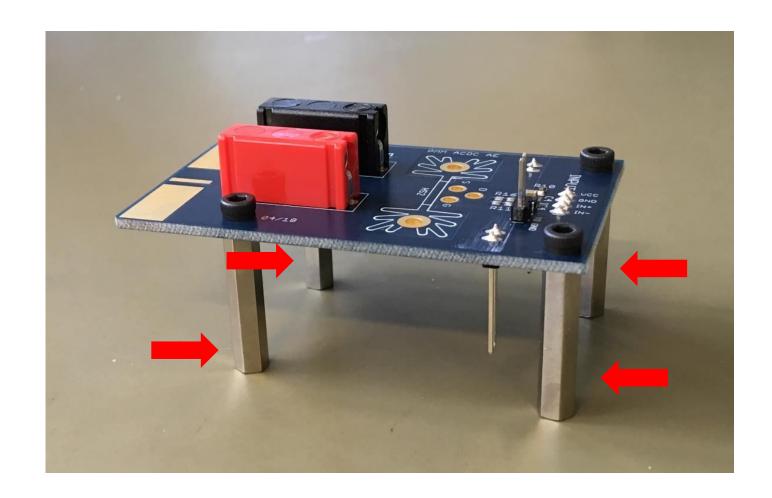
Components to add – BOM suggestion



Component	Quantity	Designator	Comment	Voltage	Footprint	Туре	Part number/ supplies
Resistors	2	R11,R16			RES805R	SMD ceramic resistor	
TO-220 sockets	1	Т3	TO-220 socket		TO-220	Receptacle Connector 0.034" ~ 0.041" (0.86 mm ~ 1.04 mm)	5050865-5 Digi-key

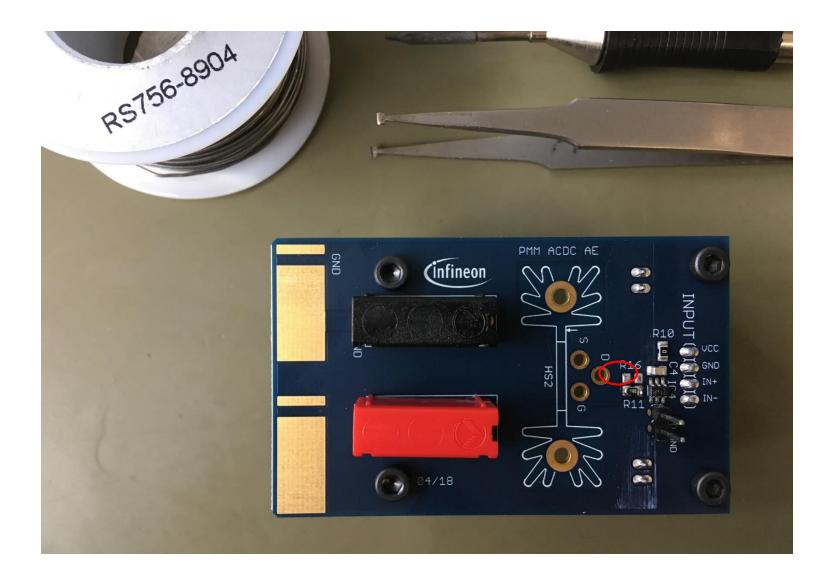


Step 1: Distance bolts mounting





Step 2: Source resistor soldering



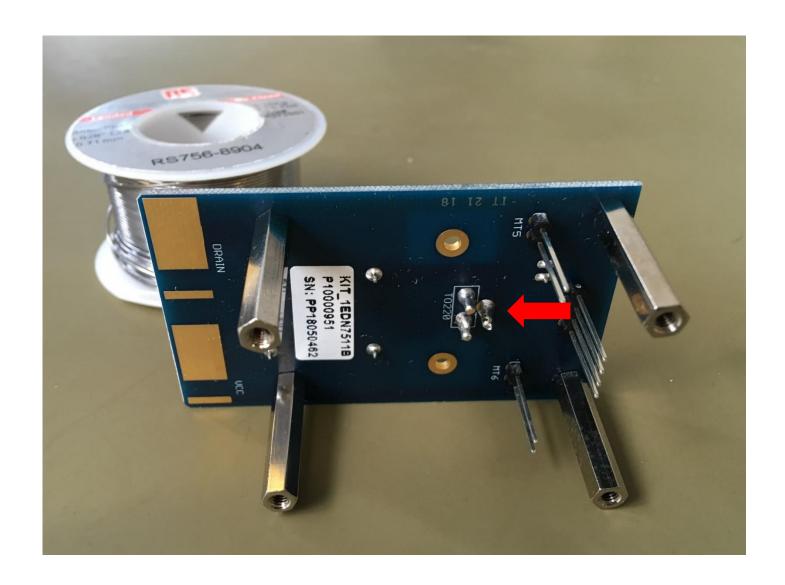


Step 3: Sink resistor soldering



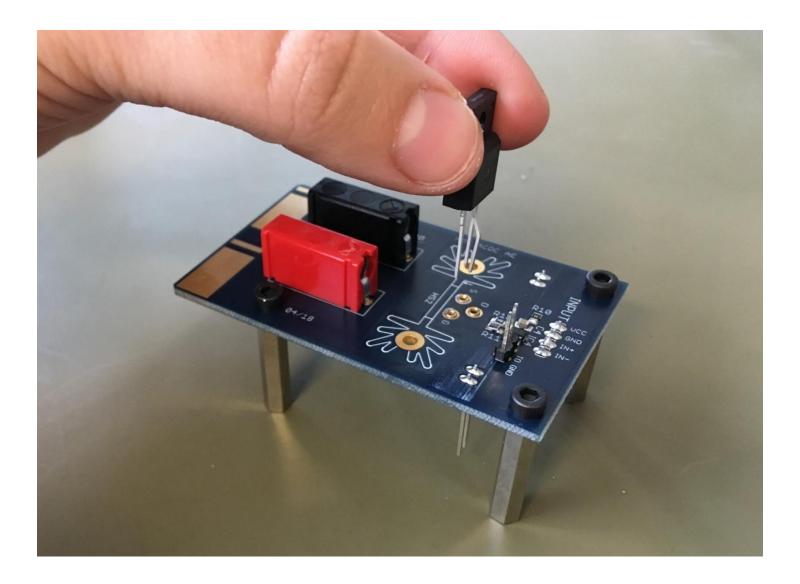


Step 4: TO-220 sockets soldering





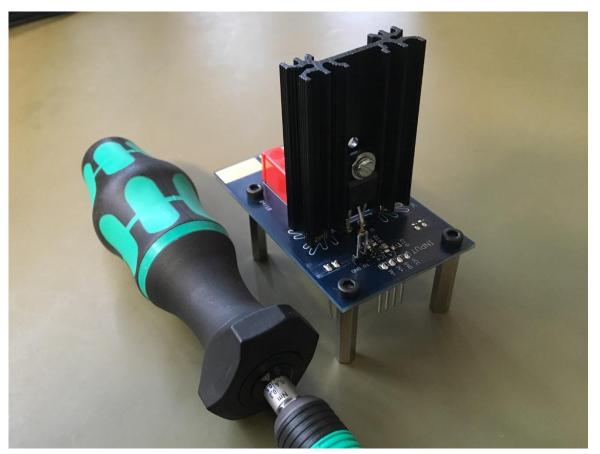
Step 5: MOSFETs placement into the sockets





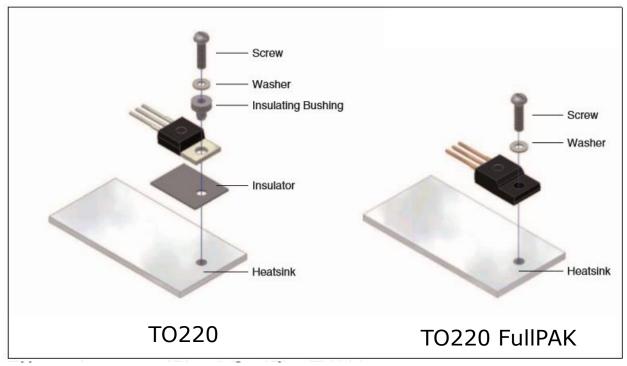
Step 6: Heatsink mounting (optional)

- Solder the heatsink if the board is used in high voltage scenarios
- > In basic measurements it is not necessary
- See next slide for further information on how to properly mount the MOSFETs to the heatsink





TO-220 MOSFET mounting to the heatsink



Package	Typ. Torque [Nm]	Max. Torque [Nm]	Comment
PG-TO220	0.6	0.7	Screw M3
PG-TO220 FullPAK	0.5	0.7	Screw M2.5

Recommendations for assembly of Infineon TO packages: https://www.infineon.com/dgdl/Infineon-
Package recommendations for assembly of Infineon TO packages-AN-v01 00-EN.pdf?fileId=db3a30431936bc4b011938532f885a38



Step 7: IN- jumper connection

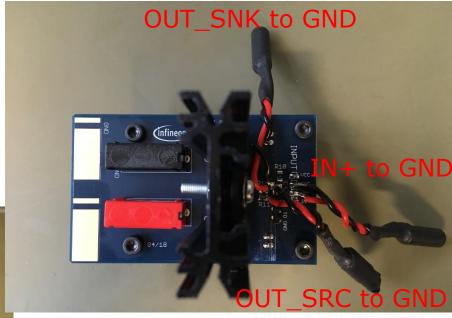


> In non-inverting operating mode, short IN- to GND with a jumper



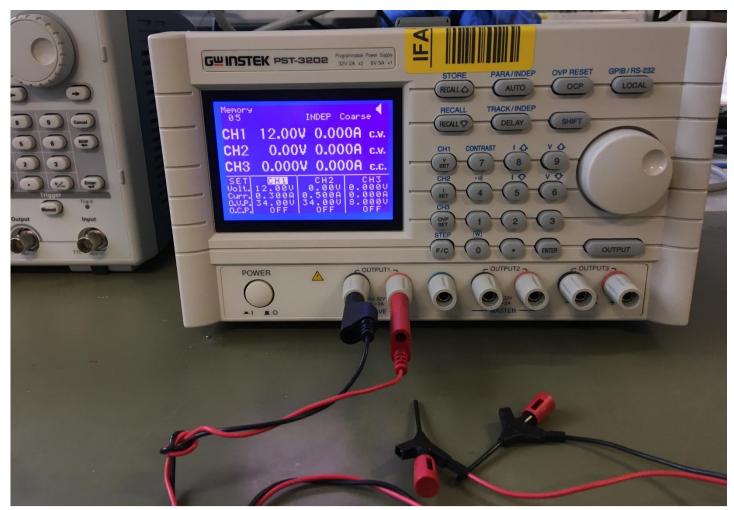
Step 8: BNC connectors soldering







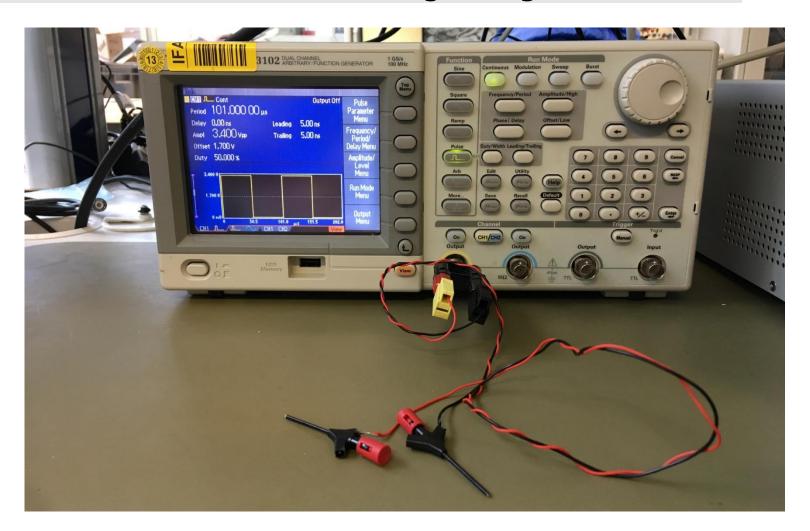
Instrumentation for driver supply generation



- > V_{cc} =12V for CoolMOS[™] and 8V for OptiMOS[™]
- Set the current limit to 0.3A



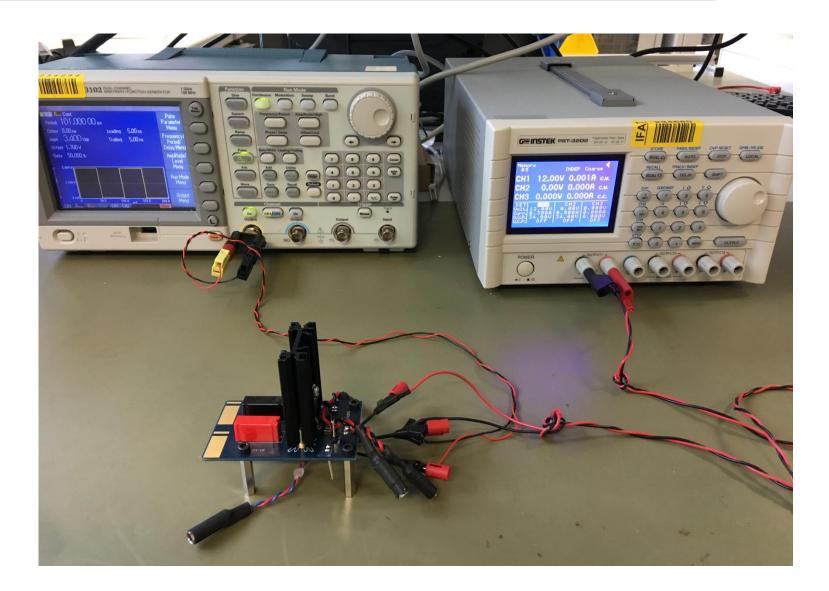
Instrumentation for PWM signals generation



Use a function generator or a microcontroller

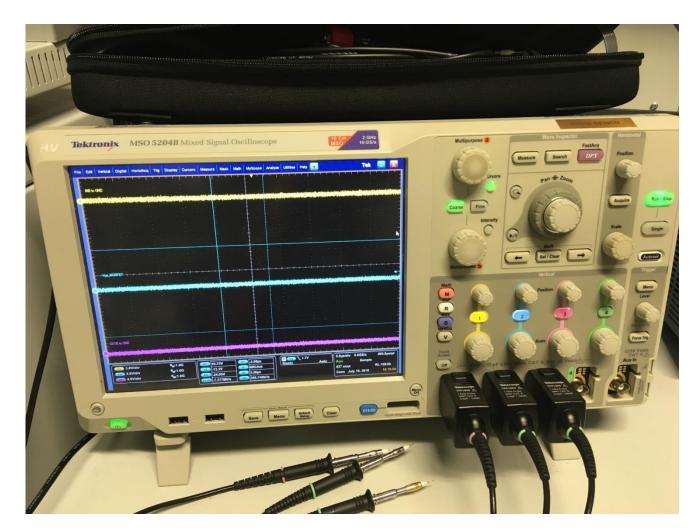


Connections





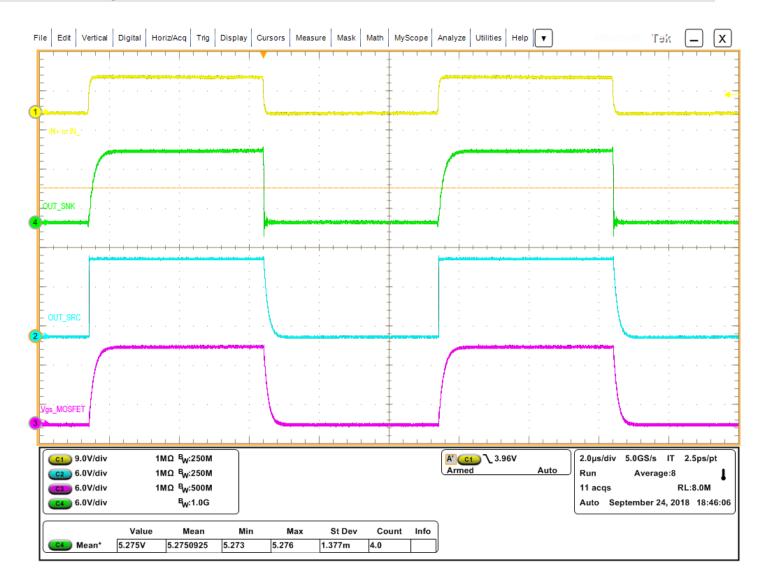
Instrumentation for signals evaluation



Voltage probes used: Tetronix TPP1000 1GHz, 3.9pF

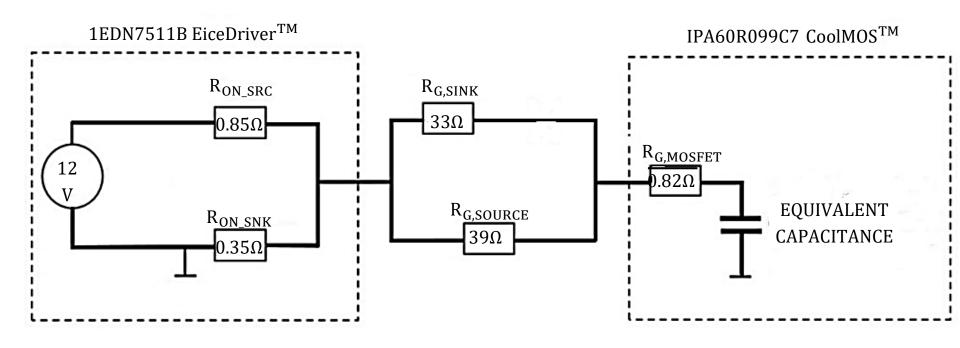


Oscilloscope waveforms





Equivalent model of the driving circuit





C_{LOAD} calculation for IPA60R099C7



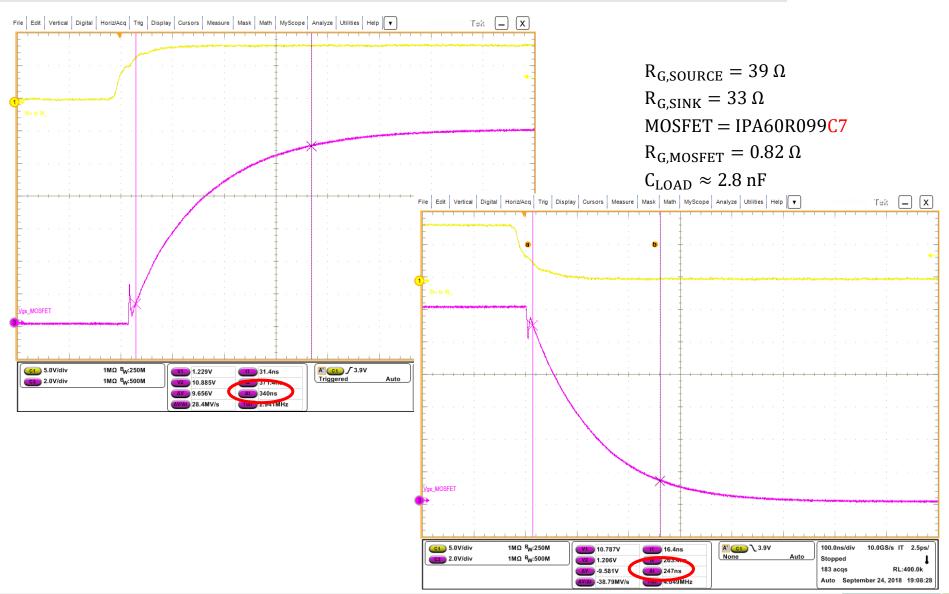
<u> </u>	_	I	I	I	I	I
Gate to drain charge	Q_{gd}	-	14	-	nC	$V_{\rm DD}$ =400V, $I_{\rm D}$ =9.7A, $V_{\rm GS}$ =0 to 10V
Gate charge total	Qg	-	42	-	nC	$V_{\rm DD}$ =400V, $I_{\rm D}$ =9.7A, $V_{\rm GS}$ =0 to 10V

$$Q_{LOAD}=Q_g-Q_{gd}=28\,nC$$
 $\rightarrow C_{LOAD}=\frac{Q_{LOAD}}{V_{GS}}=2.8\,nF$ for $V_{GS}=10\,V$ \rightarrow

$$C_{LOAD} \approx 2.8 \, nF \, for \, V_{GS} = 12 \, V$$



Rise/fall times





Gate resistors replacement

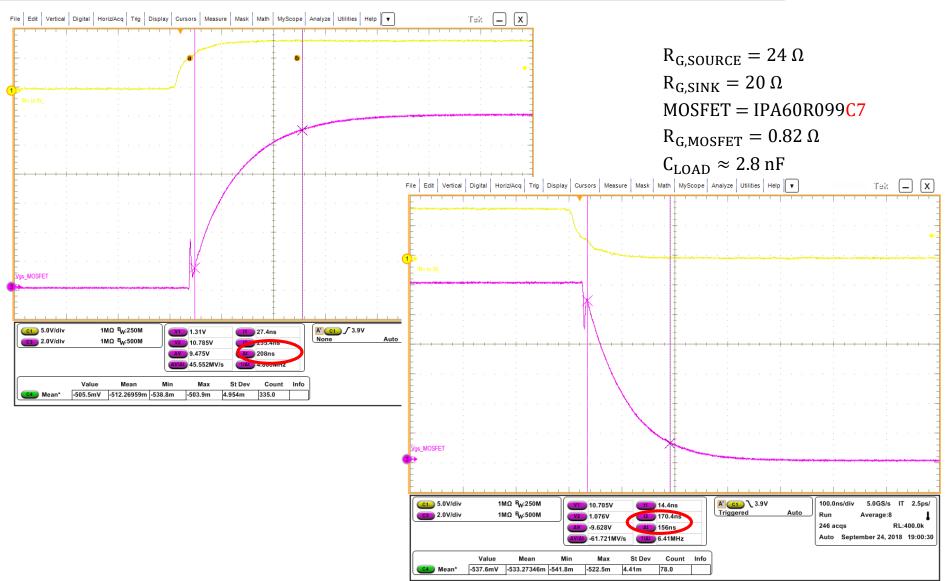
$$R_{G,SOURCE} = 39 \Omega \rightarrow 24 \Omega$$

$$R_{G,SINK} = 33 \Omega \rightarrow 20 \Omega$$

MOSFET = IPA60R099C7



Rise/fall times: New set of gate resistances





Gate resistors replacement

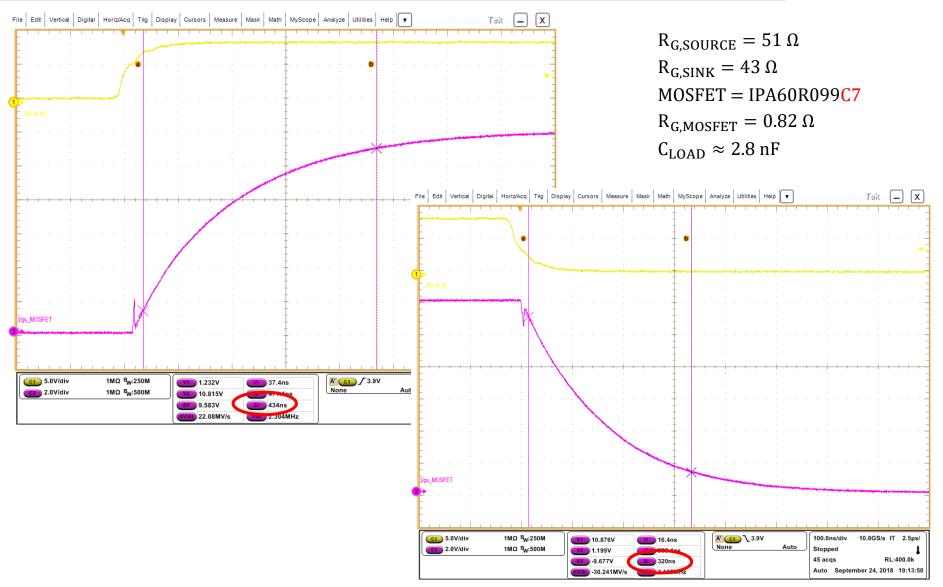
$$R_{G,SOURCE} = 24 \Omega \rightarrow 51 \Omega$$

$$R_{G,SINK} = 20 \Omega \rightarrow 43 \Omega$$

MOSFET = IPA60R099C7



Rise/fall times: New set of gate resistances

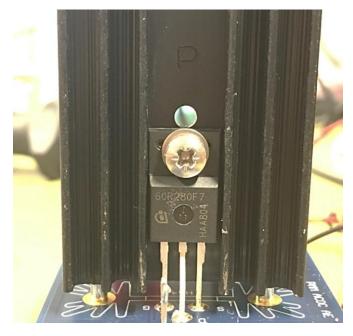




MOSFET Replacement

$IPA60R099C7 \rightarrow IPA60R280CFD7$



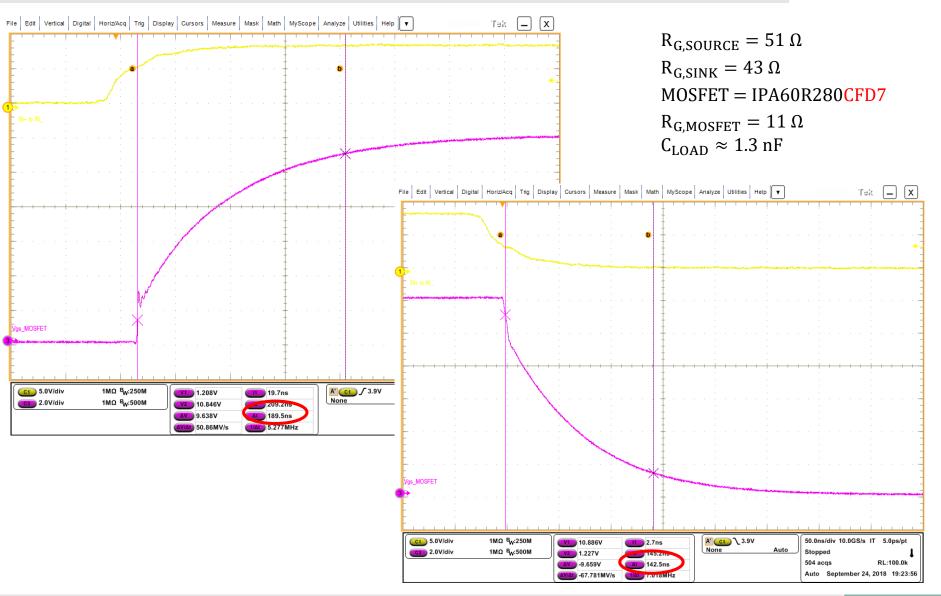


Gate to drain charge	Q _{gd}	-	5	-	nC	$V_{\rm DD}$ =400V, $I_{\rm D}$ =5.0A, $V_{\rm GS}$ =0 to 10V
Gate charge total	Qg	-	18	-	nC	$V_{\rm DD}$ =400V, $I_{\rm D}$ =5.0A, $V_{\rm GS}$ =0 to 10V

$$C_{LOAD} \approx \frac{13 \ nC}{10 \ V} = 1.3 \ nF \ for V_{GS} = 12 \ V$$



Rise/fall times: New MOSFET





MOSFET replacement

$IPA60R280CFD7 \rightarrow IPA60R180P7$



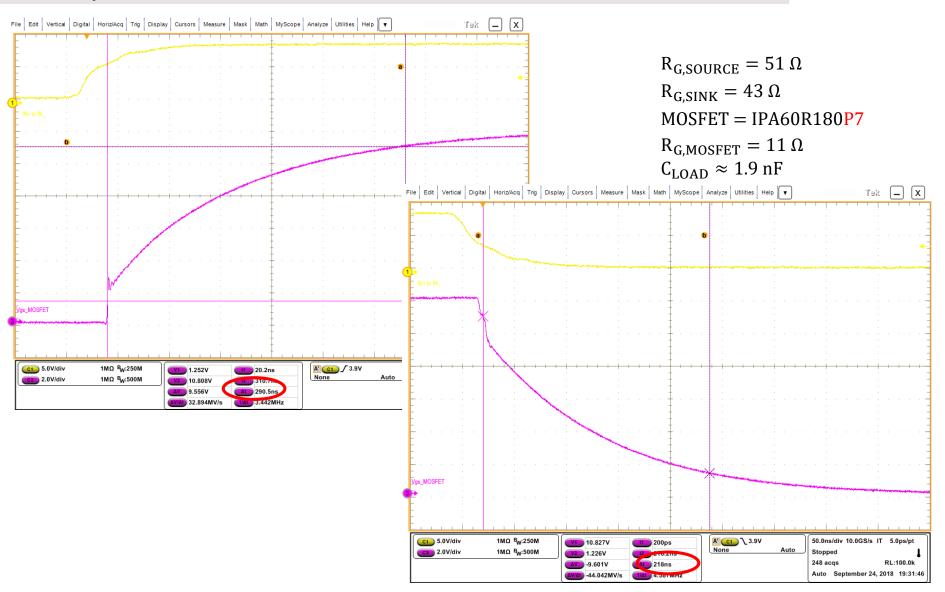


Gate to drain charge	Q_{gd}	-	8	-	nC	V _{DD} =400V, I _D =5.6A, V _{GS} =0 to 10V
Gate charge total	Q_g	-	25	-	nC	$V_{\rm DD}$ =400V, $I_{\rm D}$ =5.6A, $V_{\rm GS}$ =0 to 10V

$$C_{LOAD} \approx \frac{19 \, nC}{10 \, V} = 1.9 \, nF \, for \, V_{GS} = 12 \, V$$



Rise/fall times: New MOSFET





Additional notes

- Note that the MOSFET is not turned-on or -off, you are only charging/discharging the gate-to-source capacitance
- Changing the gate resistors and the MOSFETs, you are changing the load for the driver
- If you want to turn-on or turn-off the MOSFET, you must integrate the board in a proper circuit
- You can not apply directly the voltage (e.g 400 V) across the MOSFET through the banana connectors on the board
- You must limit the input current from the DC source generator → add an inductance
- You must create a freewheeling path for the current when MOSFET is off

Example: boost converter, simple MOSFET in clamped inductive mode



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