

INSULATED GATE BIPOLAR TRANSISTOR WITH
ULTRAFAST SOFT RECOVERY DIODE

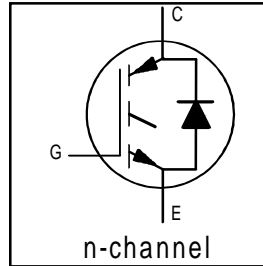
Fast CoPack IGBT

Features

- Fast: Optimized for medium operating frequencies (1-5 kHz in hard switching, >20 kHz in resonant mode).
- Generation 4 IGBT design provides tighter parameter distribution and higher efficiency than Generation 3
- IGBT co-packaged with HEXFRED™ ultrafast, ultra-soft-recovery anti-parallel diodes for use in bridge configurations
- Industry standard TO-220AB package

Benefits

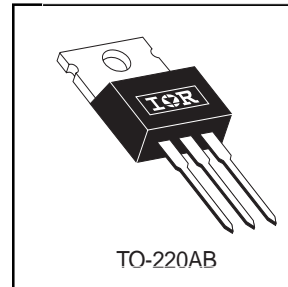
- Generation -4 IGBT's offer highest efficiencies available
- IGBT's optimized for specific application conditions
- HEXFRED diodes optimized for performance with IGBT's . Minimized recovery characteristics require less/no snubbing
- Designed to be a "drop-in" replacement for equivalent industry-standard Generation 3 IR IGBT's



$$V_{CES} = 600V$$

$$V_{CE(on) \text{ typ.}} = 1.59V$$

$$@V_{GE} = 15V, I_C = 17A$$



TO-220AB

Absolute Maximum Ratings

	Parameter	Max.	Units
V_{CES}	Collector-to-Emitter Voltage	600	V
$I_C @ T_C = 25^\circ C$	Continuous Collector Current	31	A
$I_C @ T_C = 100^\circ C$	Continuous Collector Current	17	
I_{CM}	Pulsed Collector Current ①	120	
I_{LM}	Clamped Inductive Load Current ②	120	
$I_F @ T_C = 100^\circ C$	Diode Continuous Forward Current	12	
I_{FM}	Diode Maximum Forward Current	120	
V_{GE}	Gate-to-Emitter Voltage	± 20	V
$P_D @ T_C = 25^\circ C$	Maximum Power Dissipation	100	W
$P_D @ T_C = 100^\circ C$	Maximum Power Dissipation	42	
T_J	Operating Junction and	-55 to +150	$^\circ C$
T_{STG}	Storage Temperature Range		
	Soldering Temperature, for 10 sec.		
	Mounting Torque, 6-32 or M3 Screw.	10 lbf•in (1.1 N•m)	

Thermal Resistance

	Parameter	Min.	Typ.	Max.	Units
$R_{\theta JC}$	Junction-to-Case - IGBT	-----	-----	1.2	$^\circ C/W$
$R_{\theta JC}$	Junction-to-Case - Diode	-----	-----	2.5	
$R_{\theta CS}$	Case-to-Sink, flat, greased surface	-----	0.50	-----	
$R_{\theta JA}$	Junction-to-Ambient, typical socket mount	-----	-----	80	
W_t	Weight	-----	2 (0.07)	-----	g (oz)

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

	Parameter	Min.	Typ.	Max.	Units	Conditions
$V_{(BR)CES}$	Collector-to-Emitter Breakdown Voltage ^③	600	----	----	V	$V_{GE} = 0V, I_C = 250\mu A$
$DV_{(BR)CES}/DT_J$	Temperature Coeff. of Breakdown Voltage	----	0.69	----	V/ $^\circ\text{C}$	$V_{GE} = 0V, I_C = 1.0mA$
$V_{CE(on)}$	Collector-to-Emitter Saturation Voltage	----	1.59	1.8	V	$I_C = 17A, V_{GE} = 15V$
		----	1.99	----		$I_C = 31A$
		----	1.70	----		$I_C = 17A, T_J = 150^\circ\text{C}$
$V_{GE(th)}$	Gate Threshold Voltage	3.0	----	6.0		$V_{CE} = V_{GE}, I_C = 250\mu A$
$DV_{GE(th)}/DT_J$	Temperature Coeff. of Threshold Voltage	----	-11	----	mV/ $^\circ\text{C}$	$V_{CE} = V_{GE}, I_C = 250\mu A$
g_{fe}	Forward Transconductance ^④	6.1	10	----	S	$V_{CE} = 100V, I_C = 17A$
I_{CES}	Zero Gate Voltage Collector Current	----	----	250	μA	$V_{GE} = 0V, V_{CE} = 600V$
		----	----	2500		$V_{GE} = 0V, V_{CE} = 600V, T_J = 150^\circ\text{C}$
V_{FM}	Diode Forward Voltage Drop	----	1.4	1.7	V	$I_C = 12A$
		----	1.3	1.6		$I_C = 12A, T_J = 150^\circ\text{C}$
I_{GES}	Gate-to-Emitter Leakage Current	----	----	± 100	nA	$V_{GE} = \pm 20V$

Switching Characteristics @ $T_J = 25^\circ\text{C}$ (unless otherwise specified)

	Parameter	Min.	Typ.	Max.	Units	Conditions
Q_g	Total Gate Charge (turn-on)	----	51	77	nC	$I_C = 17A$
Q_{ge}	Gate - Emitter Charge (turn-on)	----	7.9	12		$V_{CC} = 400V$
Q_{gc}	Gate - Collector Charge (turn-on)	----	19	28		$V_{GE} = 15V$
$t_{d(on)}$	Turn-On Delay Time	----	42	----	ns	$T_J = 25^\circ\text{C}$
t_r	Rise Time	----	26	----		$I_C = 17A, V_{CC} = 480V$
$t_{d(off)}$	Turn-Off Delay Time	----	230	350		$V_{GE} = 15V, R_G = 23\Omega$
t_f	Fall Time	----	160	230	mJ	Energy losses include "tail" and diode reverse recovery.
E_{on}	Turn-On Switching Loss	----	0.63	----		See Fig. 9, 10, 11, 18
E_{off}	Turn-Off Switching Loss	----	1.39	----		
E_{ts}	Total Switching Loss	----	2.02	3.9	mJ	$T_J = 150^\circ\text{C}$, See Fig. 9, 10, 11, 18
$t_{d(on)}$	Turn-On Delay Time	----	42	----		$I_C = 17A, V_{CC} = 480V$
t_r	Rise Time	----	27	----		$V_{GE} = 15V, R_G = 23\Omega$
$t_{d(off)}$	Turn-Off Delay Time	----	310	----	mJ	Energy losses include "tail" and diode reverse recovery.
t_f	Fall Time	----	310	----		
E_{ts}	Total Switching Loss	----	3.2	----		
L_E	Internal Emitter Inductance	----	7.5	----	nH	Measured 5mm from package
C_{ies}	Input Capacitance	----	1100	----	pF	$V_{GE} = 0V$
C_{oes}	Output Capacitance	----	74	----		$V_{CC} = 30V$
C_{res}	Reverse Transfer Capacitance	----	14	----		$f = 1.0MHz$
t_{rr}	Diode Reverse Recovery Time	----	42	60	ns	$T_J = 25^\circ\text{C}$ See Fig. 14
		----	80	120		$T_J = 125^\circ\text{C}$
I_{rr}	Diode Peak Reverse Recovery Current	----	3.5	6.0	A	$T_J = 25^\circ\text{C}$ See Fig. 15
		----	5.6	10		$T_J = 125^\circ\text{C}$
Q_{rr}	Diode Reverse Recovery Charge	----	80	180	nC	$T_J = 25^\circ\text{C}$ See Fig. 16
		----	220	600		$T_J = 125^\circ\text{C}$
$di_{(rec)M}/dt$	Diode Peak Rate of Fall of Recovery During t_b	----	180	----	A/ μs	$T_J = 25^\circ\text{C}$ See Fig. 17
		----	120	----		$T_J = 125^\circ\text{C}$

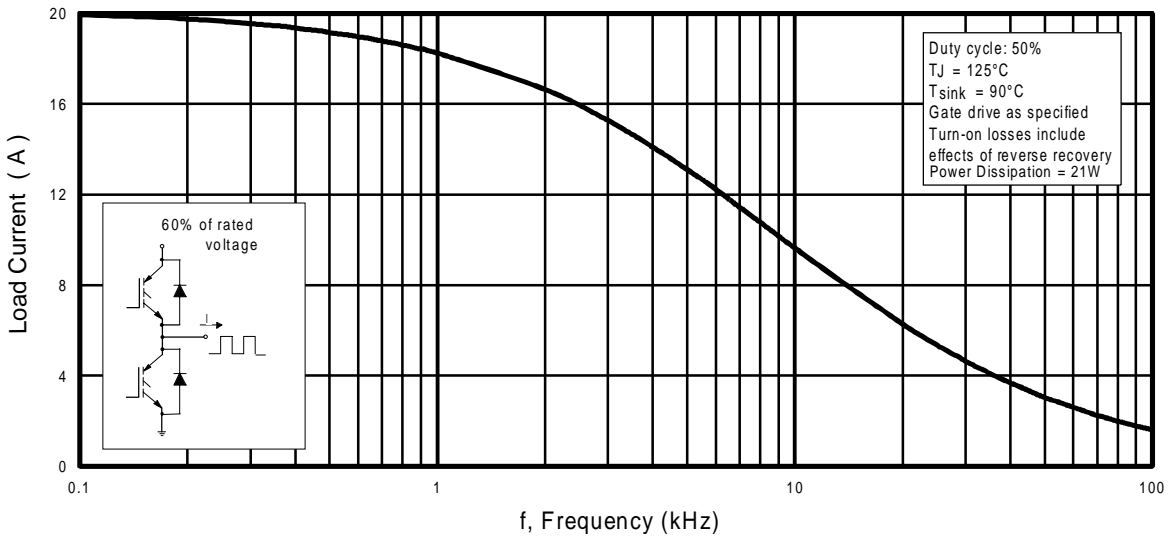


Fig. 1 - Typical Load Current vs. Frequency
 (Load Current = I_{RMS} of fundamental)

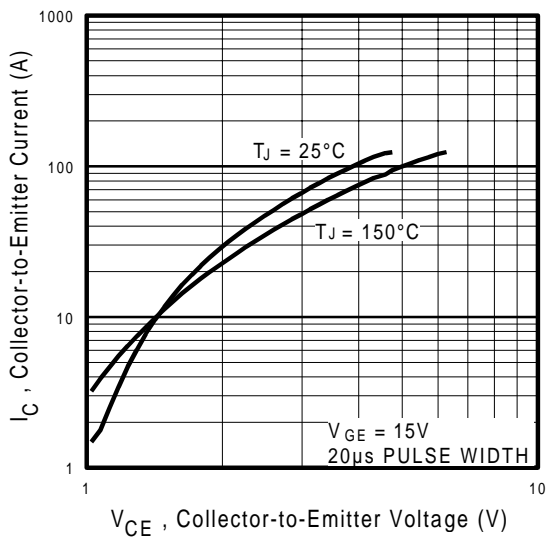


Fig. 2 - Typical Output Characteristics

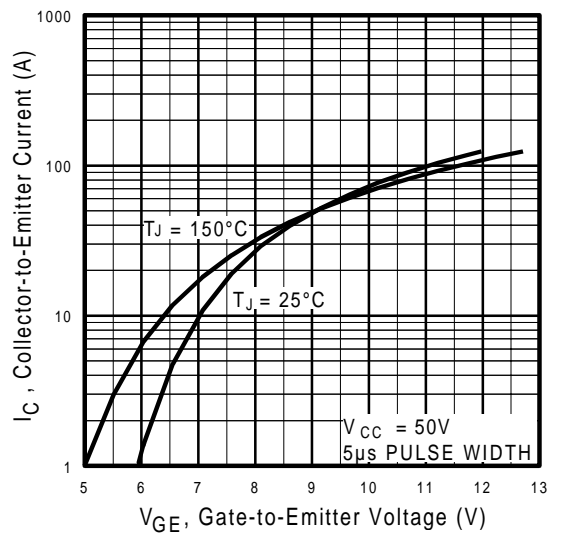


Fig. 3 - Typical Transfer Characteristics

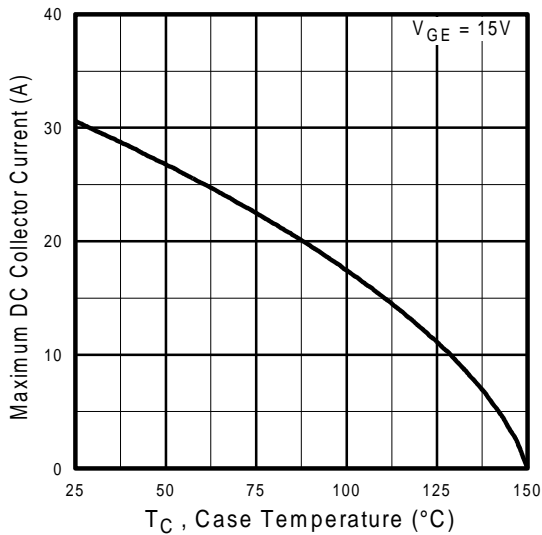


Fig. 4 - Maximum Collector Current vs. Case Temperature

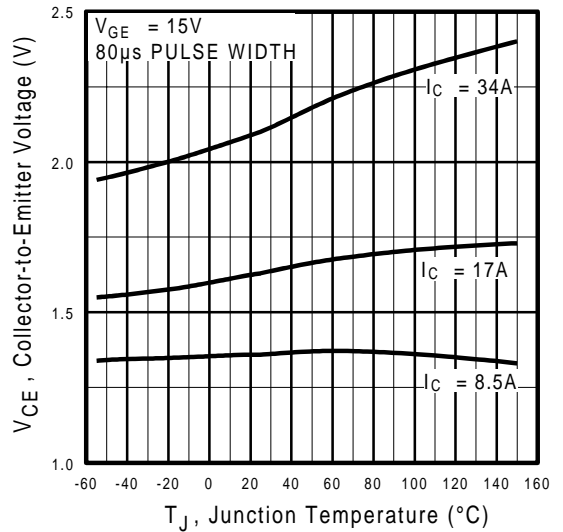


Fig. 5 - Typical Collector-to-Emitter Voltage vs. Junction Temperature

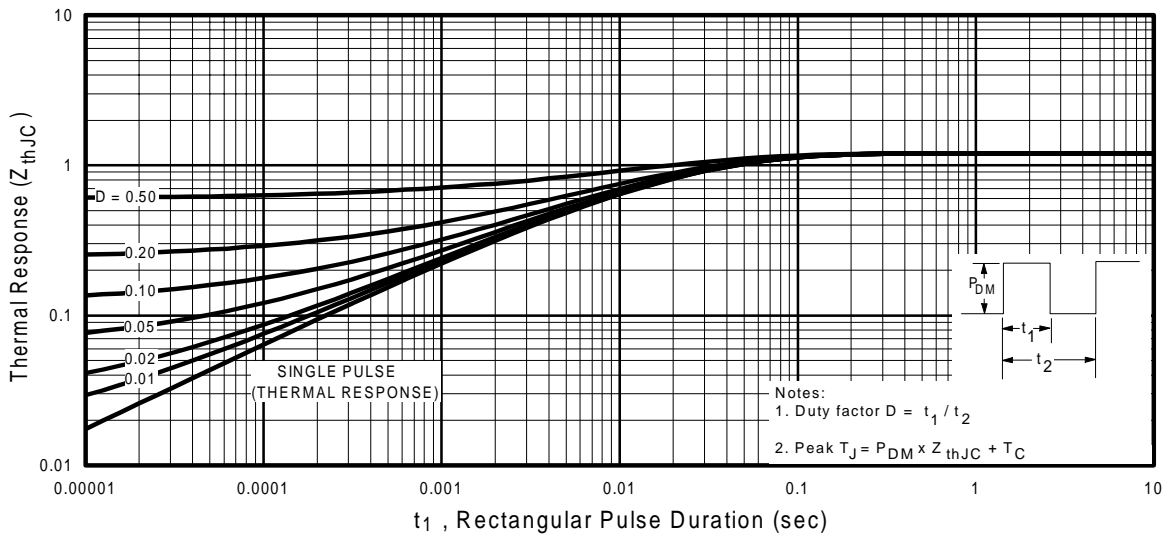


Fig. 6 - Maximum Effective Transient Thermal Impedance, Junction-to-Case

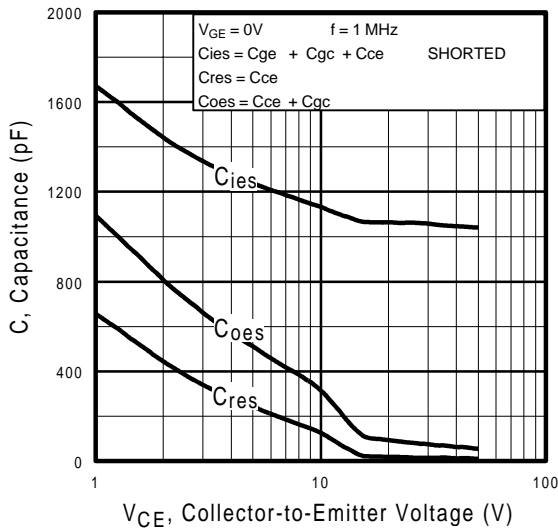


Fig. 7 - Typical Capacitance vs. Collector-to-Emitter Voltage

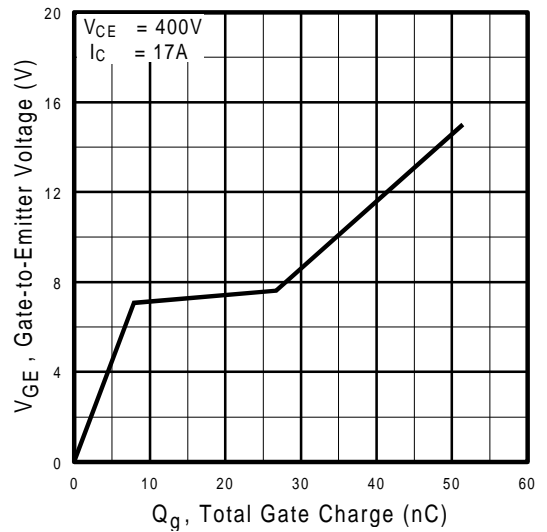


Fig. 8 - Typical Gate Charge vs. Gate-to-Emitter Voltage

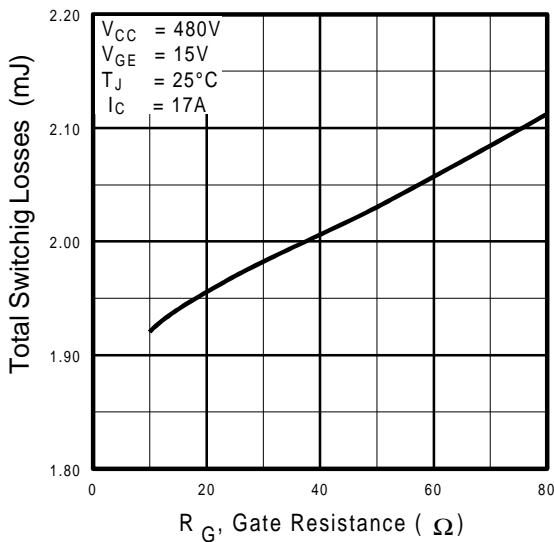


Fig. 9 - Typical Switching Losses vs. Gate Resistance

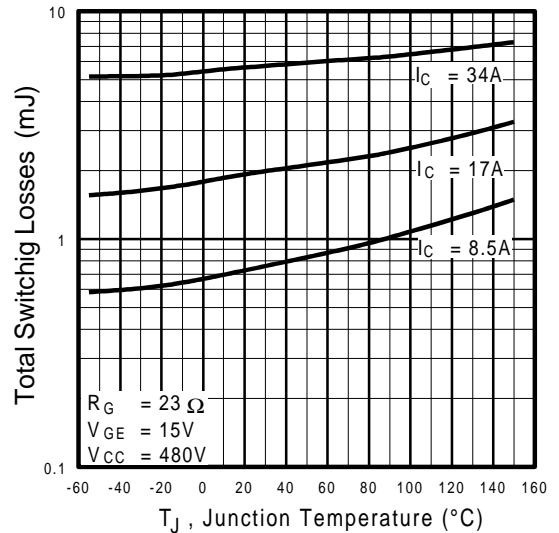


Fig. 10 - Typical Switching Losses vs. Junction Temperature

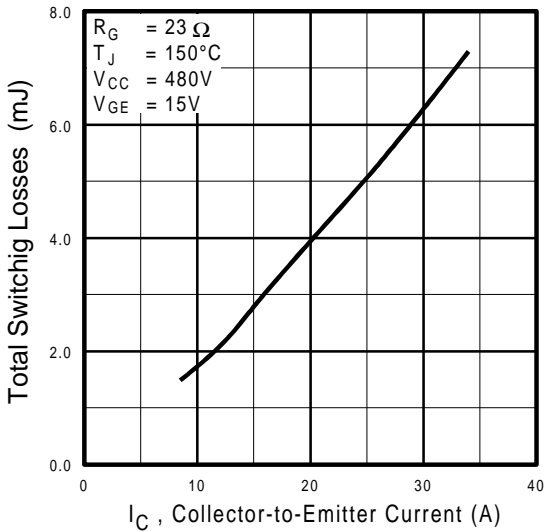


Fig. 11 - Typical Switching Losses vs. Collector-to-Emitter Current

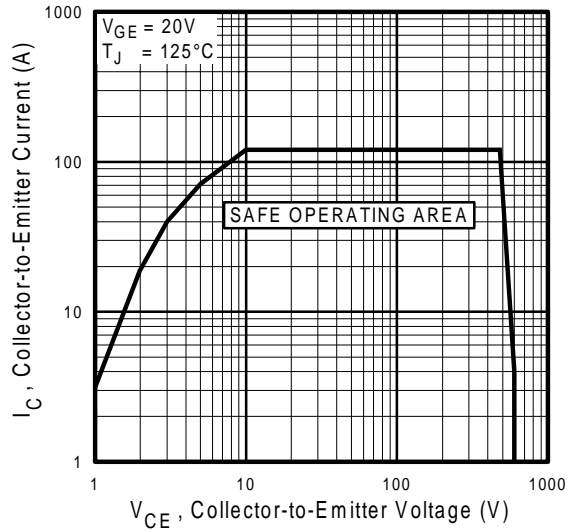


Fig. 12 - Turn-Off SOA

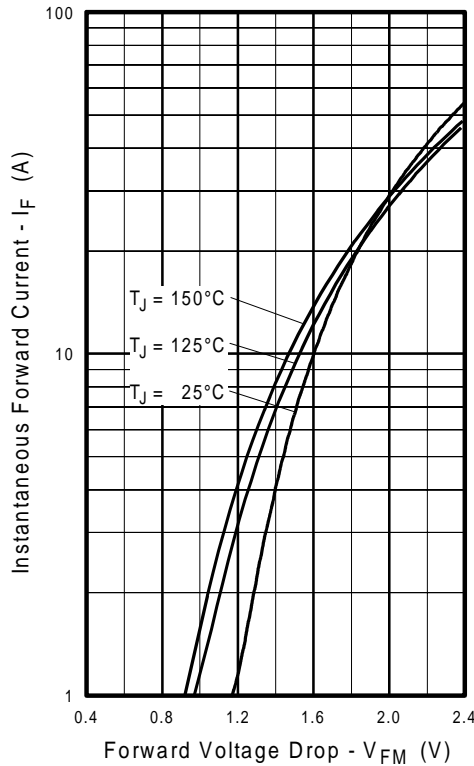


Fig. 13 - Maximum Forward Voltage Drop vs. Instantaneous Forward Current

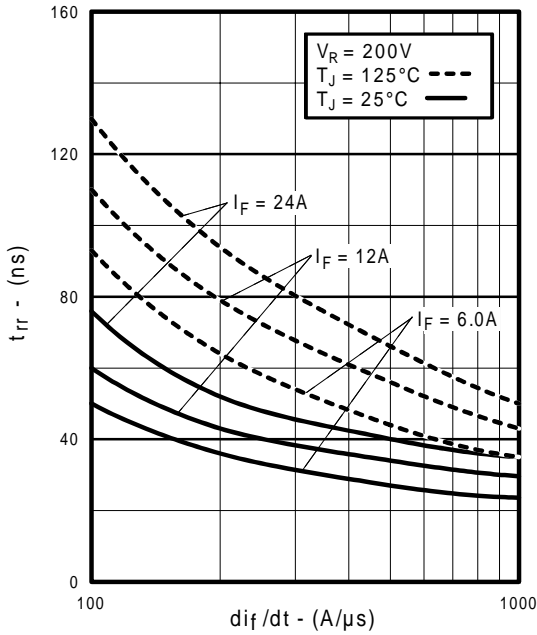


Fig. 14 - Typical Reverse Recovery vs. di_f/dt

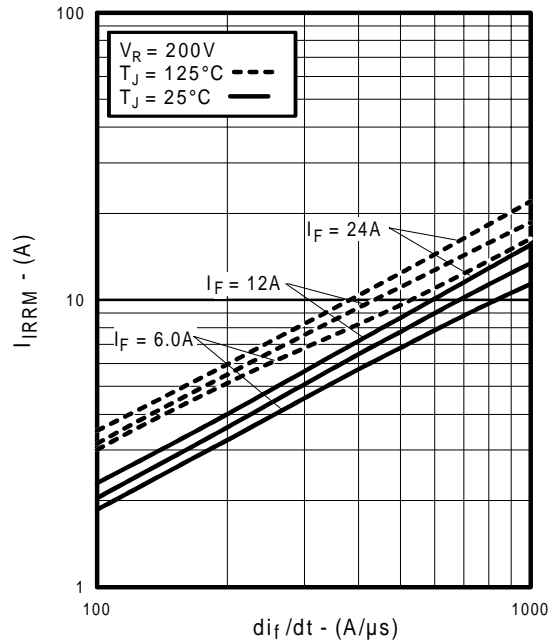


Fig. 15 - Typical Recovery Current vs. di_f/dt

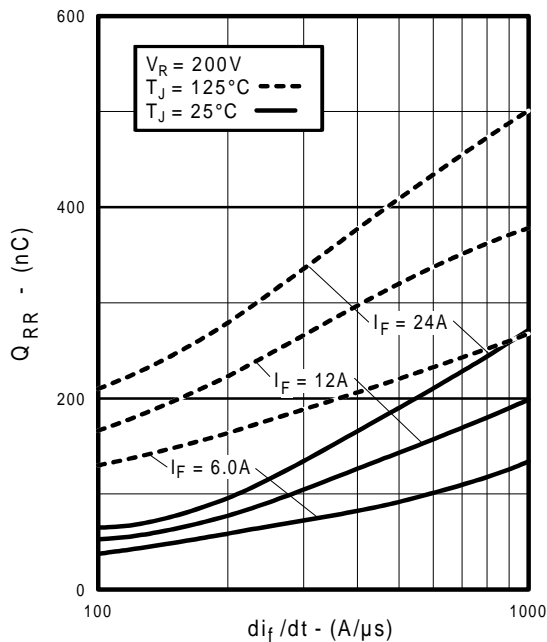


Fig. 16 - Typical Stored Charge vs. di_f/dt

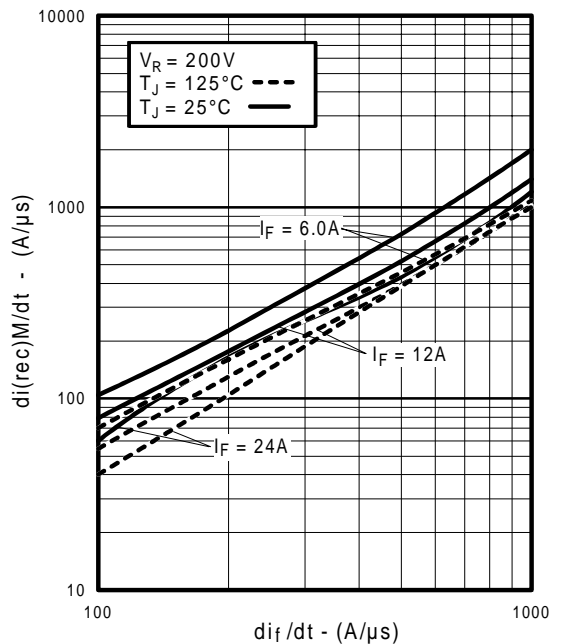


Fig. 17 - Typical $di(rec)M/dt$ vs. di_f/dt

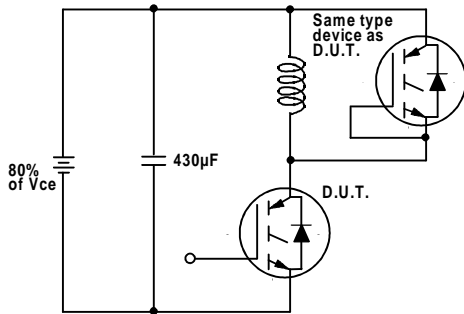


Fig. 18a - Test Circuit for Measurement of I_{LM} , E_{on} , $E_{off}(\text{diode})$, t_{rr} , Q_{rr} , I_{rr} , $t_{d(on)}$, t_r , $t_{d(off)}$, t_f

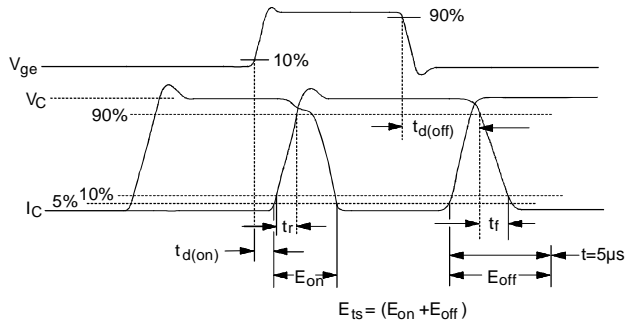


Fig. 18b - Test Waveforms for Circuit of Fig. 18a, Defining E_{off} , $t_{d(off)}$, t_f

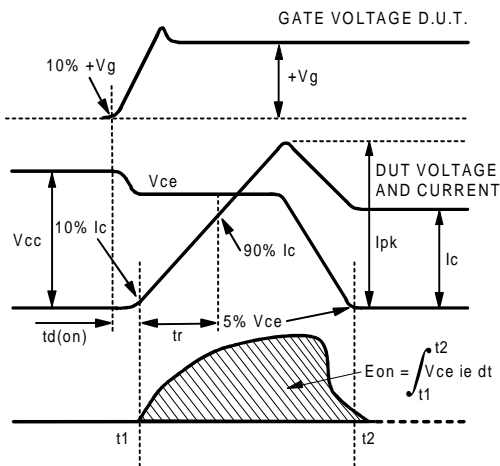


Fig. 18c - Test Waveforms for Circuit of Fig. 18a, Defining E_{on} , $t_{d(on)}$, t_r

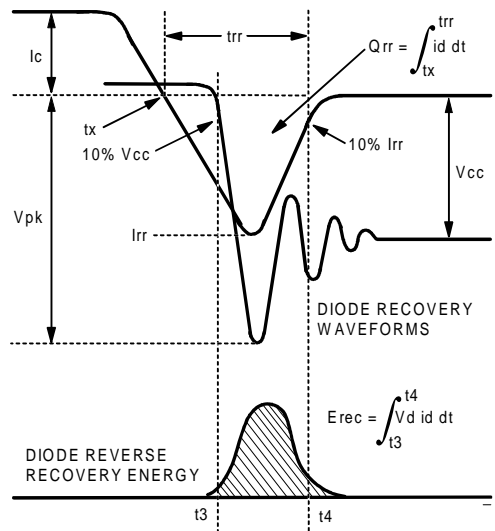


Fig. 18d - Test Waveforms for Circuit of Fig. 18a, Defining E_{rec} , t_{rr} , Q_{rr} , I_{rr}

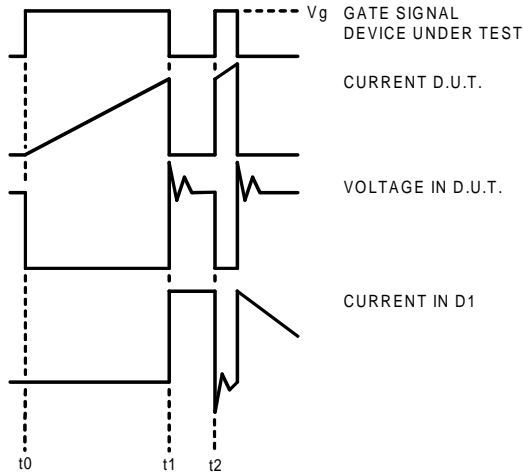


Figure 18e. Macro Waveforms for Figure 18a's Test Circuit

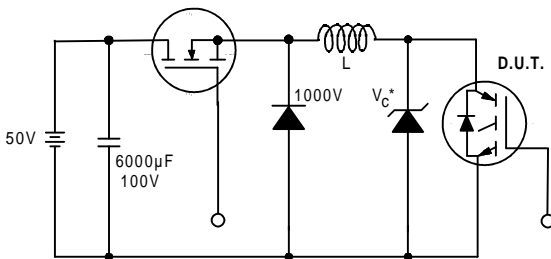


Figure 19. Clamped Inductive Load Test Circuit

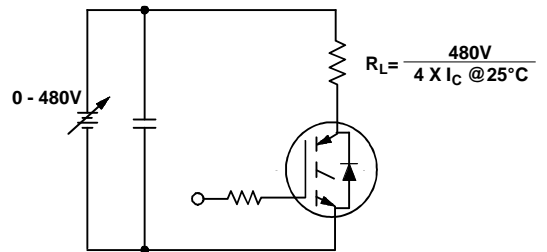
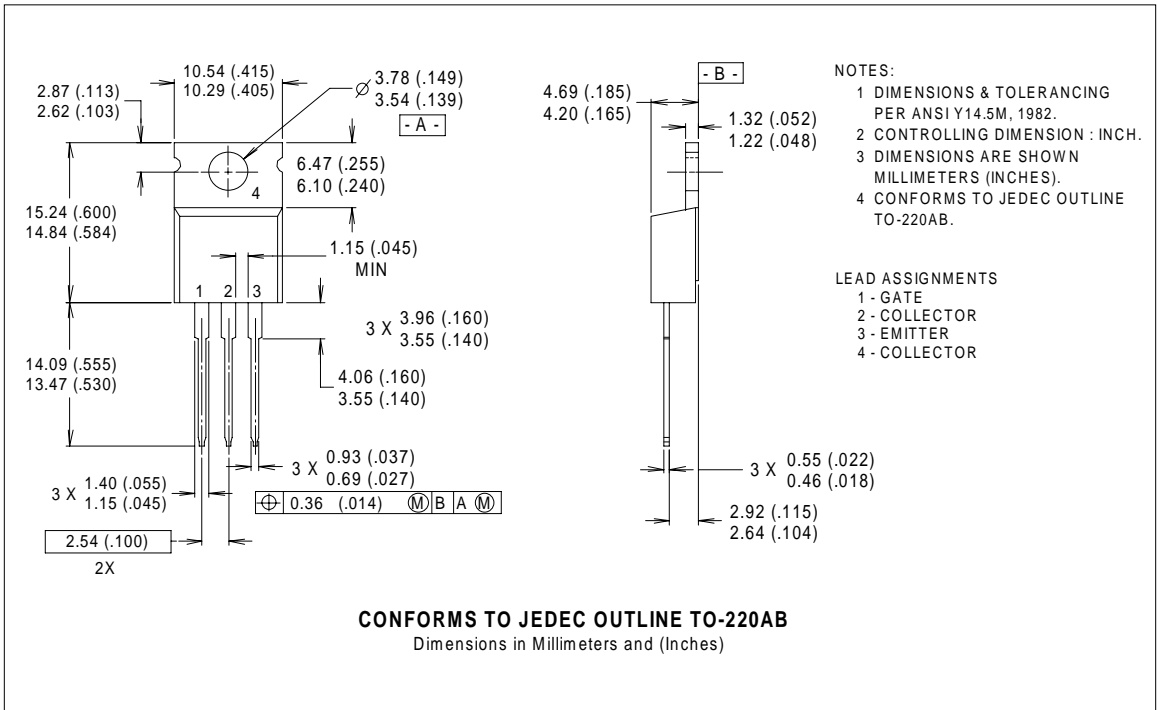


Figure 20. Pulsed Collector Current Test Circuit

Notes:

- ① Repetitive rating: $V_{GE}=20V$; pulse width limited by maximum junction temperature (figure 20)
- ② $V_{CC}=80\% (V_{CES})$, $V_{GE}=20V$, $L=10\mu H$, $R_G = 23\Omega$ (figure 19)
- ③ Pulse width $\leq 80\mu s$; duty factor $\leq 0.1\%$.
- ④ Pulse width $5.0\mu s$, single shot.

Case Outline — TO-220AB



Note: For the most current drawings please refer to the IR website at:
<http://www.irf.com/package/>