

Fast IGBT in NPT-technology

- 75% lower *E*_{off} compared to previous generation combined with low conduction losses
- \bullet Short circuit withstand time 10 μs
- Designed for:
 - Motor controls
 - Inverter
- NPT-Technology for 600V applications offers:
 - very tight parameter distribution
 - high ruggedness, temperature stable behaviour
 - parallel switching capability
- Qualified according to JEDEC¹ for target applications
- Pb-free lead plating; RoHS compliant
- Complete product spectrum and PSpice Models : <u>http://www.infineon.com/igbt/</u>

Туре	V _{CE}	I _c	V _{CE(sat)}	Tj	Marking	Package
SGP10N60A	600V	10A	2.3V	150°C	G10N60A	PG-TO-220-3-1
SGW10N60A	600V	10A	2.3V	150°C	G10N60A	PG-TO-247-3

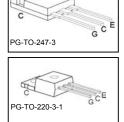
Maximum Ratings

Parameter	Symbol	Value	Unit
Collector-emitter voltage	V _{CE}	600	V
DC collector current	I _C		А
$T_{\rm C}$ = 25°C		20	
$T_{\rm C}$ = 100°C		10.6	
Pulsed collector current, t_p limited by T_{jmax}	I _{Cpuls}	40	
Turn off safe operating area	-	40	
$V_{CE} \leq 600V, \ T_j \leq 150^\circ C$			
Gate-emitter voltage	V _{GE}	±20	V
Avalanche energy, single pulse	E _{AS}	70	mJ
$I_{\rm C}$ = 10 A, $V_{\rm CC}$ = 50 V, $R_{\rm GE}$ = 25 Ω ,			
start at $T_j = 25^{\circ}C$			
Short circuit withstand time ²	t _{sc}	10	μs
V_{GE} = 15V, $V_{CC} \le 600$ V, $T_j \le 150^{\circ}$ C			
Power dissipation	P _{tot}	92	W
$T_{\rm C} = 25^{\circ}{\rm C}$			
Operating junction and storage temperature	$T_{\rm j}$, $T_{ m stg}$	-55+150	°C
Soldering temperature,	Ts	260	
wavesoldering, 1.6mm (0.063 in.) from case for 10s			

¹ J-STD-020 and JESD-022

² Allowed number of short circuits: <1000; time between short circuits: >1s.







Thermal Resistance

Parameter	Symbol	Conditions	Max. Value	Unit
Characteristic	ŀ			•
IGBT thermal resistance,	R _{thJC}		1.35	K/W
junction – case				
Thermal resistance,	R _{thJA}	PG-TO-220-3-1	62	
junction – ambient		PG-TO-247-3-21	40	

Electrical Characteristic, at T_j = 25 °C, unless otherwise specified

Parameter	Symphol	Conditions	Value			Unit
Parameter	Symbol	Conditions	min.	Тур.	max.	Unit
Static Characteristic						
Collector-emitter breakdown voltage	$V_{(BR)CES}$	$V_{\rm GE}$ =0V, $I_{\rm C}$ =500 μ A	600	-	-	V
Collector-emitter saturation voltage	V _{CE(sat)}	$V_{\rm GE}$ = 15V, $I_{\rm C}$ =10A				
		<i>T</i> _j =25°C	1.7	2	2.4	
		<i>T</i> _j =150°C	-	2.3	2.8	
Gate-emitter threshold voltage	V _{GE(th)}	$I_{\rm C} = 300 \mu {\rm A}, V_{\rm CE} = V_{\rm GE}$	3	4	5	
Zero gate voltage collector current	ICES	V_{CE} =600V, V_{GE} =0V				μA
		<i>T</i> _j =25°C	-	-	40	
		<i>T</i> _j =150°C	-	-	1500	
Gate-emitter leakage current	I _{GES}	$V_{\rm CE} = 0 V, V_{\rm GE} = 20 V$	-	-	100	nA
Transconductance	$g_{\rm fs}$	V _{CE} =20V, <i>I</i> _C =10A	-	6.7	-	S
Dynamic Characteristic						
Input capacitance	Ciss	V _{CE} =25V,	-	550	660	pF
Output capacitance	Coss	V _{GE} =0V,	-	62	75	
Reverse transfer capacitance	Crss	f=1MHz	-	42	51	
Gate charge	Q _{Gate}	$V_{\rm CC}$ =480V, $I_{\rm C}$ =10A	-	52	68	nC
		V _{GE} =15V				
Internal emitter inductance	LE	PG-TO-220-3-1	-	7	-	nH
measured 5mm (0.197 in.) from case		PG-TO-247-3-21	-	13	-	
Short circuit collector current ²⁾	I _{C(SC)}	V_{GE} =15V, t_{SC} ≤10µs V_{CC} ≤ 600V, T_j ≤ 150°C	-	100	-	A

 $^{^{2)}}$ Allowed number of short circuits: <1000; time between short circuits: >1s.



Switching Characteristic, Inductive Load, at T_i=25 °C

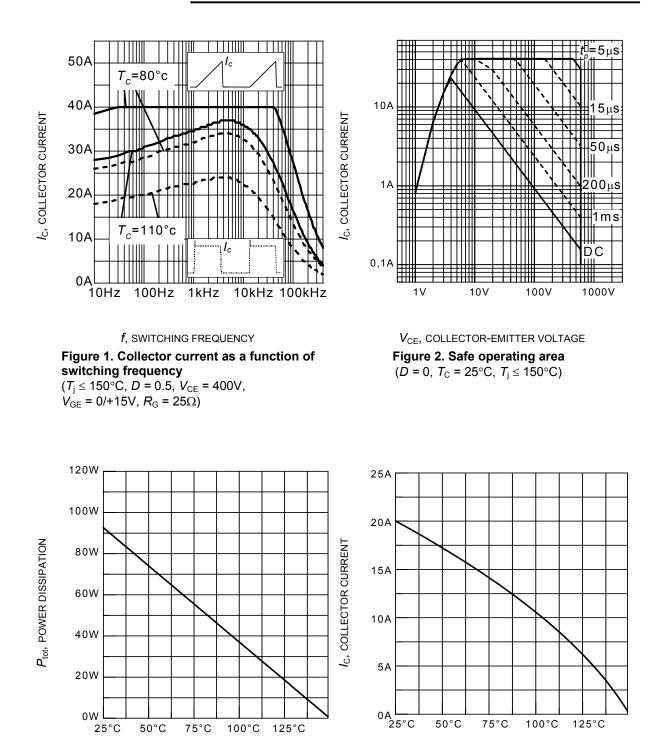
Parameter	Sympol	Conditions	Value			Unit
Parameter	Symbol Conditions		min.	typ.	max.	Unit
IGBT Characteristic						
Turn-on delay time	t _{d(on)}	<i>T</i> _j =25°C,	-	28	34	ns
Rise time	t _r	$V_{\rm CC} = 400 V, I_{\rm C} = 10 A,$	-	12	15	
Turn-off delay time	$t_{d(off)}$	V _{GE} =0/15V, R _G =25Ω,	-	178	214	
Fall time	t _f	$L_{\sigma}^{(1)} = 180 \text{ nH},$	-	24	29	
Turn-on energy	Eon	$C_{\sigma}^{(1)} = 55 \text{pF}$	-	0.15	0.173	mJ
Turn-off energy	E _{off}	Energy losses include "tail" and diode	-	0.17	0.221	
Total switching energy	E _{ts}	reverse recovery.	-	0.320	0.394]

Switching Characteristic, Inductive Load, at T_j =150 °C

Parameter	Symbol	Conditions	Value			Unit
Parameter	Symbol Conditions –		min.	typ.	max.	Unit
IGBT Characteristic	·					
Turn-on delay time	t _{d(on)}	<i>T</i> _j =150°C	-	28	34	ns
Rise time	t _r	V _{CC} =400V, <i>I</i> _C =10A, V _{GE} =0/15V,	-	12	15	
Turn-off delay time	$t_{d(off)}$	$R_{\rm G}=25\Omega$	-	198	238	
Fall time	t _f	$L_{\sigma}^{(1)} = 180 \text{ nH},$	-	26	32	
Turn-on energy	Eon	$C_{\sigma}^{1)}$ =55pF	-	0.260	0.299	mJ
Turn-off energy	E _{off}	Energy losses include "tail" and diode	-	0.280	0.364	
Total switching energy	Ets	reverse recovery.	-	0.540	0.663	1

 $^{1)}$ Leakage inductance L $_{\sigma}$ and $\,$ Stray capacity C $_{\sigma}$ due to dynamic test circuit in Figure E.





 $T_{\rm C}$, CASE TEMPERATURE Figure 3. Power dissipation as a function of case temperature $(T_{i} \le 150^{\circ}C)$

75°C

100°C

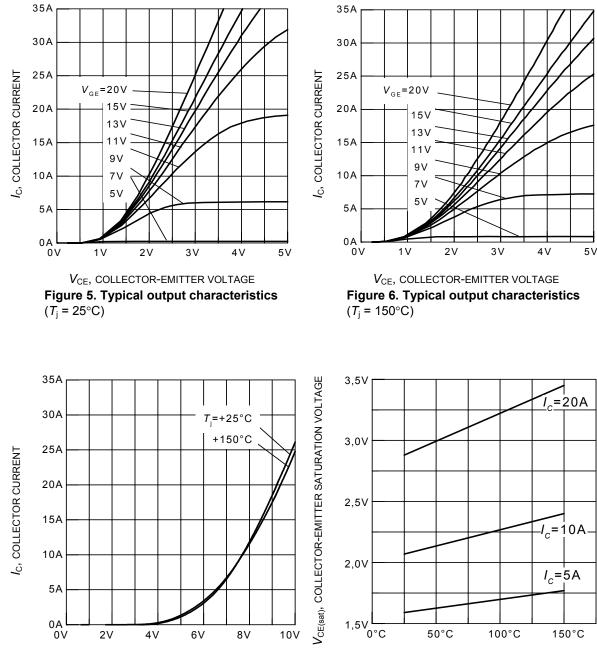
125°C

25°C

50°C

 $T_{\rm C}$, CASE TEMPERATURE Figure 4. Collector current as a function of case temperature $(V_{\rm GE} \le 15 {\rm V}, T_{\rm i} \le 150^{\circ}{\rm C})$

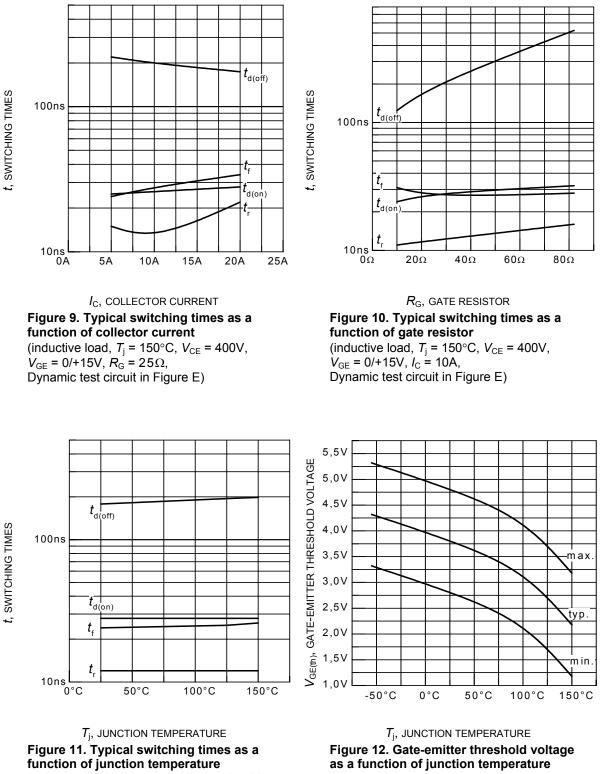






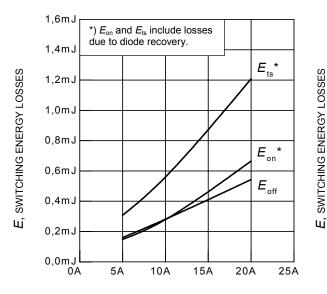




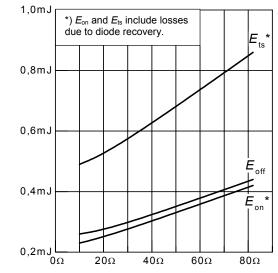


(inductive load, V_{CE} = 400V, V_{GE} = 0/+15V, I_{C} = 10A, R_{G} = 25 Ω , Dynamic test circuit in Figure E)

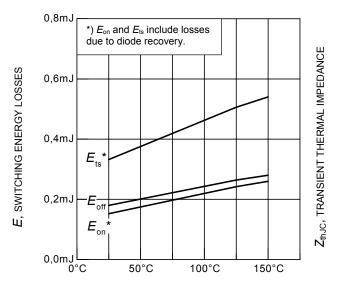


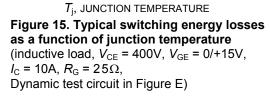


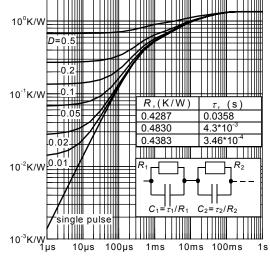
 $I_{\rm C}$, COLLECTOR CURRENT **Figure 13. Typical switching energy losses as a function of collector current** (inductive load, $T_{\rm j}$ = 150°C, $V_{\rm CE}$ = 400V, $V_{\rm GE}$ = 0/+15V, $R_{\rm G}$ = 25 Ω , Dynamic test circuit in Figure E)



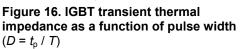
 $R_{\rm G}$, GATE RESISTOR **Figure 14. Typical switching energy losses as a function of gate resistor** (inductive load, $T_{\rm j}$ = 150°C, $V_{\rm CE}$ = 400V, $V_{\rm GE}$ = 0/+15V, $I_{\rm C}$ = 10A, Dynamic test circuit in Figure E)



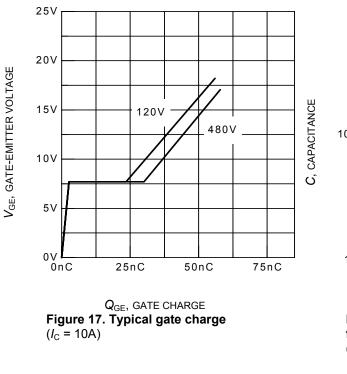


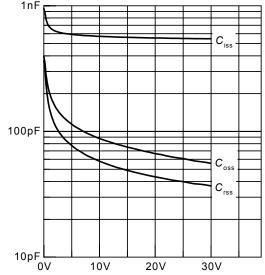


$t_{\rm p}$, PULSE WIDTH

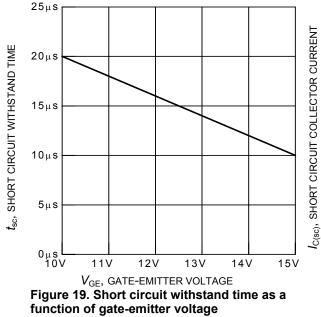




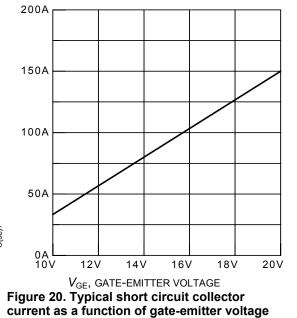




 V_{CE} , COLLECTOR-EMITTER VOLTAGE Figure 18. Typical capacitance as a function of collector-emitter voltage (V_{GE} = 0V, f = 1MHz)



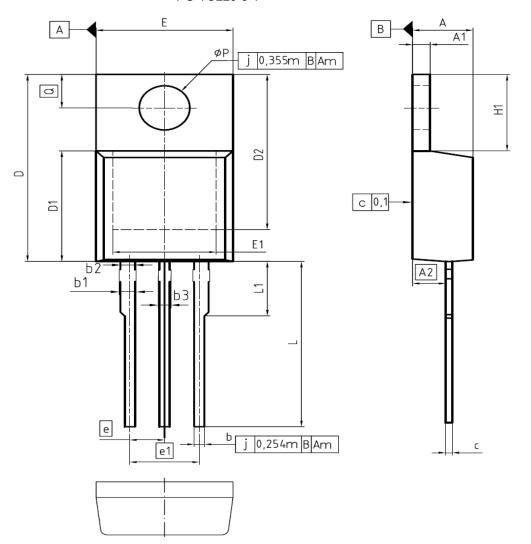
 $(V_{CE} = 600V, \text{ start at } T_i = 25^{\circ}C)$



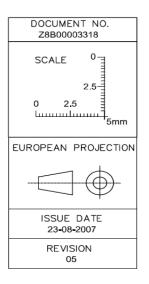
 $(V_{CE} \le 600V, T_{i} = 150^{\circ}C)$



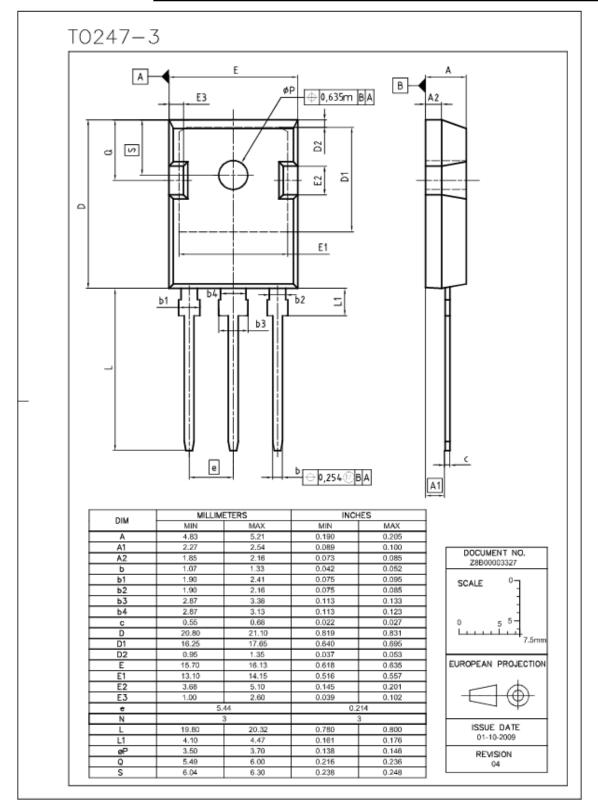




DIM	MILLIM	ETERS	INCH	IES	
DIM	MIN	MAX	MIN	MAX	
A	4.30	4,57	0.169	0.180	
A1	1.17	1.40	0.046	0.055	
A2	2,15	2,72	0.085	0.107	
b	0.65	0.86	0.026	0.034	
Ь1	0.95	1.40	0.037	0.055	
b2	0.95	1.15	0.037	0.045	
b3	0.65	1,15	0.026	0.045	
с	0.33	0.60	0.013	0.024	
D	14.81	15.95	0.583	0.628	
D1	8.51	9.45	0.335	0.372	
D2	12.19	13.10	0.480	0.516	
E	9.70	10.36	0.382	0.408	
E1	6.50	8.60	0,256	0.339	
е	2.5	54	0.100		
e1	5.0)8	0.2	00	
N		3	:	3	
H1	5.90	6.90	0.232	0.272	
L	13.00	14.00	0.512	0.551	
L1	-	4.80	-	0.189	
øP	3.60	3.89	0.142	0.153	
Q	2.60	3.00	0.102	0.118	









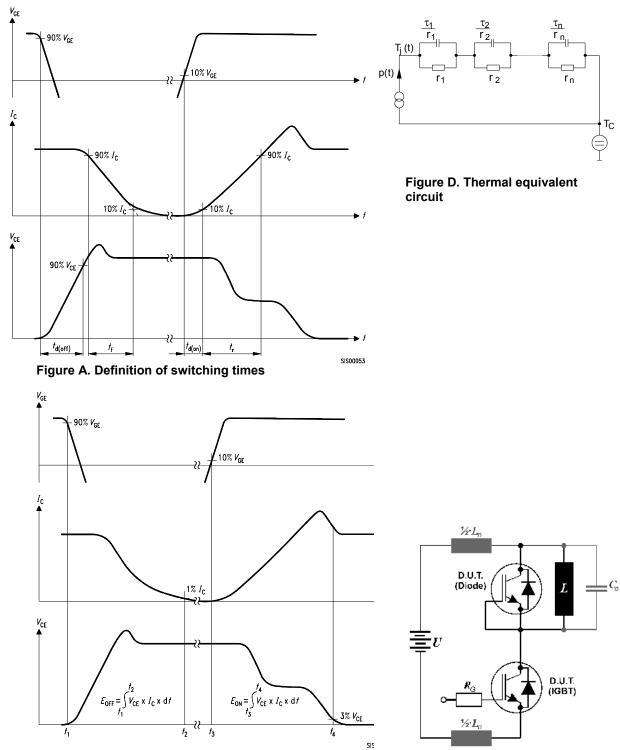
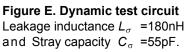


Figure B. Definition of switching losses





Published by Infineon Technologies AG 81726 Munich, Germany © 2008 Infineon Technologies AG All Rights Reserved.

Legal Disclaimer

The information given in this document shall in no event be regarded as a guarantee of conditions or characteristics. With respect to any examples or hints given herein, any typical values stated herein and/or any information regarding the application of the device, Infineon Technologies hereby disclaims any and all warranties and liabilities of any kind, including without limitation, warranties of non-infringement of intellectual property rights of any third party.

Information

For further information on technology, delivery terms and conditions and prices, please contact the nearest Infineon Technologies Office (www.infineon.com).

Warnings

Due to technical requirements, components may contain dangerous substances. For information on the types in question, please contact the nearest Infineon Technologies Office. Infineon Technologies components may be used in life-support devices or systems only with the express written approval of Infineon Technologies, if a failure of such components can reasonably be expected to cause the failure of that life-support device or system or to affect the safety or effectiveness of that device or system. Life support devices or systems are intended to be implanted in the human body or to support and/or maintain and sustain and/or protect human life. If they fail, it is reasonable to assume that the health of the user or other persons may be endangered.