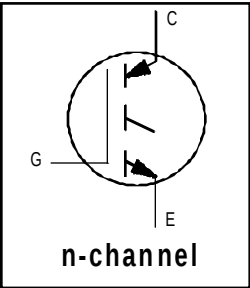


Features

- UltraFast: Optimized for high operating frequencies 8-40 kHz in hard switching, >200 kHz in resonant mode
- Generation 4 IGBT design provides tighter parameter distribution and higher efficiency than Generation 3
- Industry standard TO-220AB package



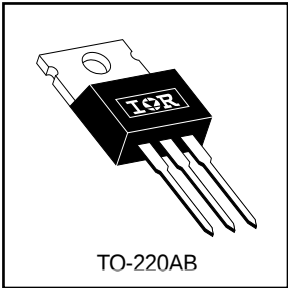
$V_{CES} = 600V$

$V_{CE(on)} \text{ typ.} = 1.72V$

@ $V_{GE} = 15V, I_C = 20A$

Benefits

- Generation 4 IGBT's offer highest efficiency available
- IGBT's optimized for specified application conditions
- Designed to be a "drop-in" replacement for equivalent industry-standard Generation 3 IR IGBT's



Absolute Maximum Ratings

	Parameter	Max.	Units
V_{CES}	Collector-to-Emitter Voltage	600	V
$I_C @ T_C = 25^{\circ}C$	Continuous Collector Current	40	A
$I_C @ T_C = 100^{\circ}C$	Continuous Collector Current	20	
I_{CM}	Pulsed Collector Current ①	160	
I_{LM}	Clamped Inductive Load Current ②	160	
V_{GE}	Gate-to-Emitter Voltage	± 20	V
E_{ARV}	Reverse Voltage Avalanche Energy ③	15	mJ
$P_D @ T_C = 25^{\circ}C$	Maximum Power Dissipation	160	W
$P_D @ T_C = 100^{\circ}C$	Maximum Power Dissipation	65	
T_J T_{STG}	Operating Junction and Storage Temperature Range	-55 to +150	$^{\circ}C$
	Soldering Temperature, for 10 sec.	300 (0.063 in. (1.6mm) from case)	
	Mounting torque, 6-32 or M3 screw.	10 lbf•in (1.1N•m)	

Thermal Resistance

	Parameter	Min.	Typ.	Max.	Units
$R_{\theta JC}$	Junction-to-Case	-----	-----	0.77	$^{\circ}C/W$
$R_{\theta CS}$	Case-to-Sink, flat, greased surface	-----	0.50	-----	
$R_{\theta JA}$	Junction-to-Ambient, typical socket mount	-----	-----	80	
Wt	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	600	----	----	V	$V_{GE} = 0V, I_C = 250\mu A$
$V_{(BR)ECS}$	Emitter-to-Collector Breakdown Voltage ④	18	----	----	V	$V_{GE} = 0V, I_C = 1.0A$ See Fig. 2, 5
$\Delta V_{(BR)CES}/\Delta T_J$	Temperature Coeff. of Breakdown Voltage	----	0.63	----	V/ $^\circ\text{C}$	$V_{GE} = 0V, I_C = 1.0mA$
$V_{CE(on)}$	Collector-to-Emitter Saturation Voltage	----	1.72	2.1	V	$I_C = 20A, V_{GE} = 15V$
		----	2.15	----		$I_C = 40A$
		----	1.7	----		$I_C = 20A, T_J = 150^\circ\text{C}$
$V_{GE(th)}$	Gate Threshold Voltage	3.0	----	6.0		$V_{CE} = V_{GE}, I_C = 250\mu A$
$\Delta V_{GE(th)}/\Delta T_J$	Temperature Coeff. of Threshold Voltage	----	-13	----	mV/ $^\circ\text{C}$	$V_{CE} = V_{GE}, I_C = 250\mu A$
g_{fe}	Forward Transconductance ⑤	11	18	----	S	$V_{CE} = 100V, I_C = 20A$
I_{CES}	Zero Gate Voltage Collector Current	----	----	250	μA	$V_{GE} = 0V, V_{CE} = 600V$
		----	----	2.0		$V_{GE} = 0V, V_{CE} = 10V, T_J = 25^\circ\text{C}$
		----	----	2500		$V_{GE} = 0V, V_{CE} = 600V, T_J = 150^\circ\text{C}$
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)	----	100	150	nC	$I_C = 20A$
Q_{ge}	Gate - Emitter Charge (turn-on)	----	16	25		$V_{CC} = 400V$ See Fig. 8
Q_{gc}	Gate - Collector Charge (turn-on)	----	40	60		$V_{GE} = 15V$
$t_{d(on)}$	Turn-On Delay Time	----	34	----	ns	$T_J = 25^\circ\text{C}$
t_r	Rise Time	----	19	----		$I_C = 20A, V_{CC} = 480V$
$t_{d(off)}$	Turn-Off Delay Time	----	110	175		$V_{GE} = 15V, R_G = 10\Omega$
t_f	Fall Time	----	120	180		Energy losses include "tail"
E_{on}	Turn-On Switching Loss	----	0.32	----	mJ	See Fig. 10, 11, 13, 14
E_{off}	Turn-Off Switching Loss	----	0.35	----		
E_{ts}	Total Switching Loss	----	0.67	1.0		
$t_{d(on)}$	Turn-On Delay Time	----	30	----	ns	$T_J = 150^\circ\text{C},$
t_r	Rise Time	----	19	----		$I_C = 20A, V_{CC} = 480V$
$t_{d(off)}$	Turn-Off Delay Time	----	220	----		$V_{GE} = 15V, R_G = 10\Omega$
t_f	Fall Time	----	160	----		Energy losses include "tail"
E_{ts}	Total Switching Loss	----	1.4	----	mJ	See Fig. 13, 14
L_E	Internal Emitter Inductance	----	7.5	----	nH	Measured 5mm from package
C_{ies}	Input Capacitance	----	2100	----	pF	$V_{GE} = 0V$
C_{oes}	Output Capacitance	----	140	----		$V_{CC} = 30V$ See Fig. 7
C_{res}	Reverse Transfer Capacitance	----	34	----		$f = 1.0MHz$

Notes:

① Repetitive rating; $V_{GE} = 20V$, pulse width limited by max. junction temperature. (See fig. 13b)

② $V_{CC} = 80\%(V_{CES}), V_{GE} = 20V, L = 10\mu H, R_G = 10\Omega$, (see fig. 13a)

③ Repetitive rating; pulse width limited by maximum junction temperature.

④ Pulse width $\leq 80\mu s$; duty factor $\leq 0.1\%$.

⑤ Pulse width $5.0\mu s$, single shot.

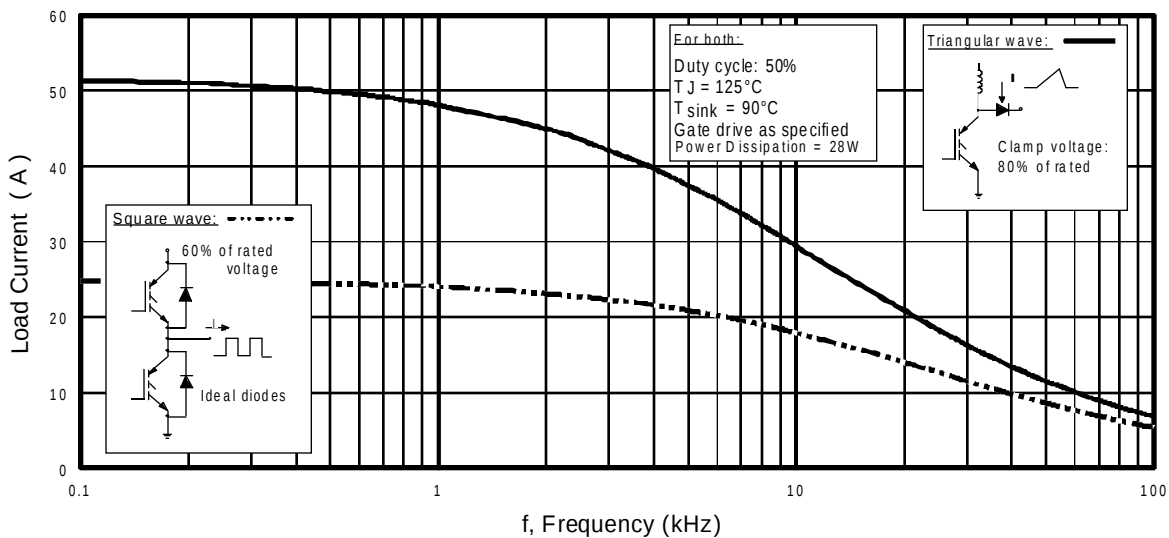


Fig. 1 - Typical Load Current vs. Frequency
(For square wave, $I = I_{\text{RMS}}$ of fundamental; for triangular wave, $I = I_{\text{PK}}$)

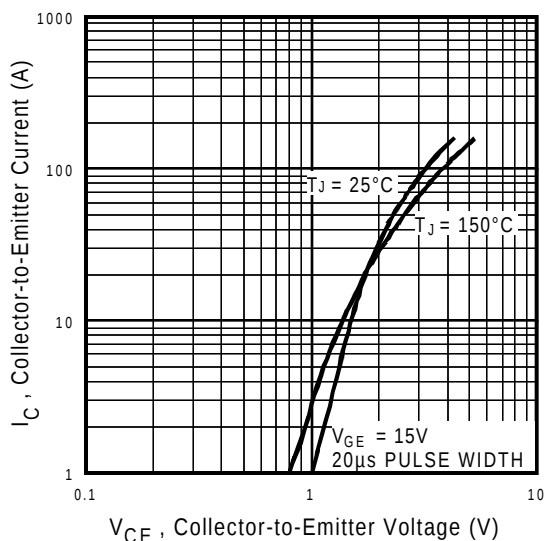


Fig. 2 - Typical Output Characteristics
 $T_C = 25^\circ\text{C}$

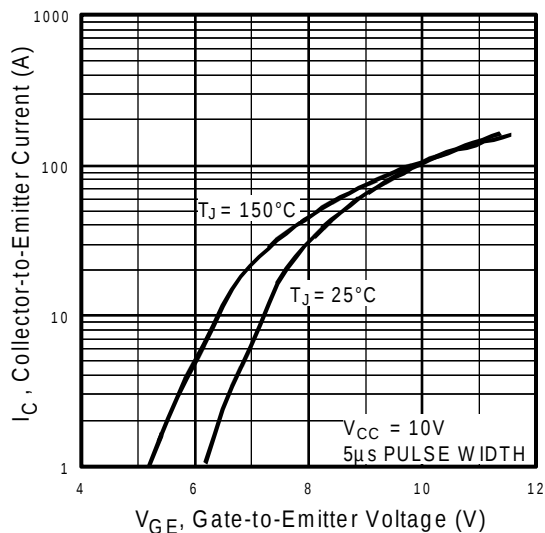


Fig. 3 - Typical Transfer Characteristics

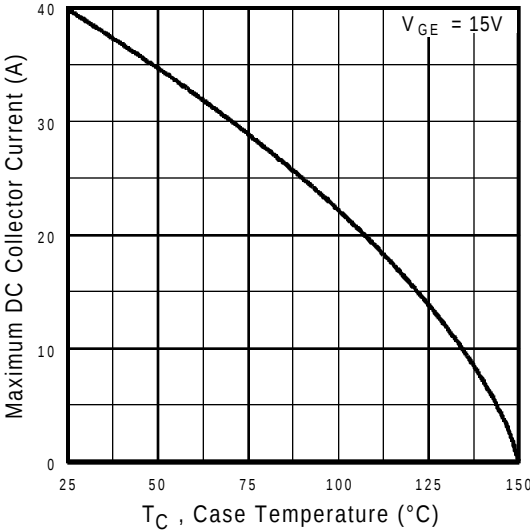


Fig. 4 - Maximum Collector Current vs. Case Temperature

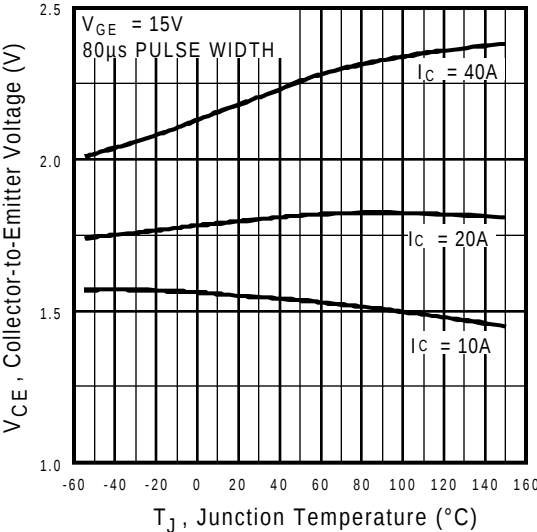


Fig. 5 - Collector-to-Emitter Voltage vs. Junction Temperature

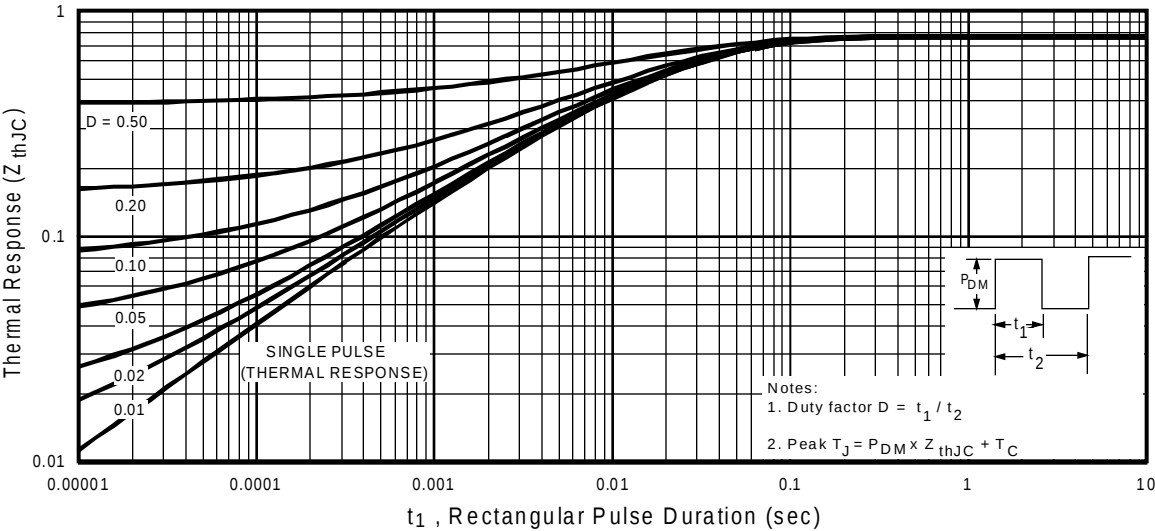


Fig. 6 - Maximum Effective Transient Thermal Impedance, Junction-to-Case

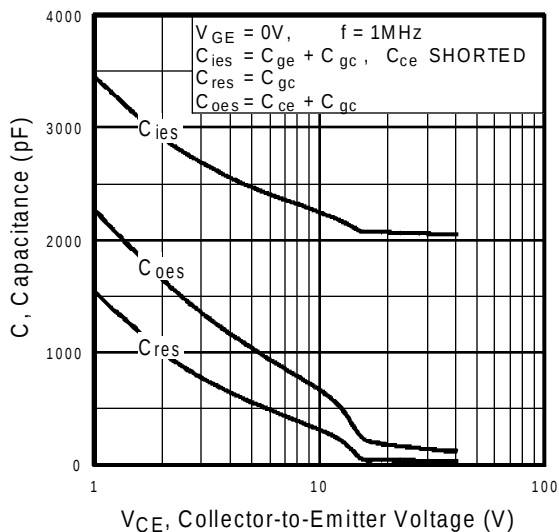


Fig. 7 - Typical Capacitance vs. Collector-to-Emitter Voltage

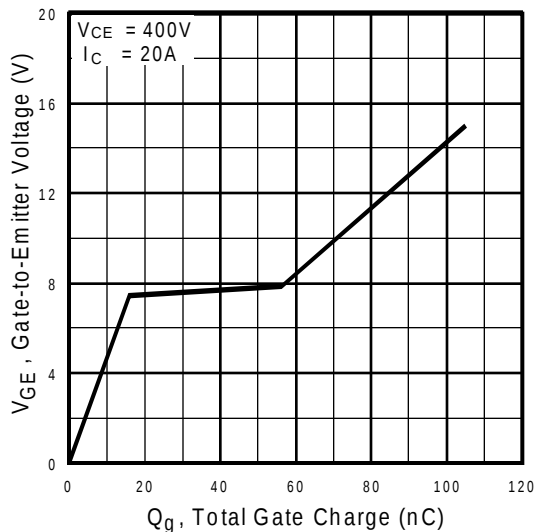


Fig. 8 - Typical Gate Charge vs. Gate-to-Emitter Voltage

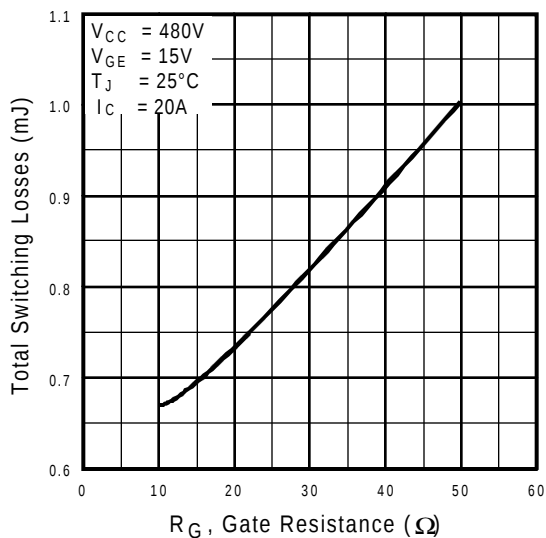


Fig. 9 - Typical Switching Losses vs. Gate Resistance

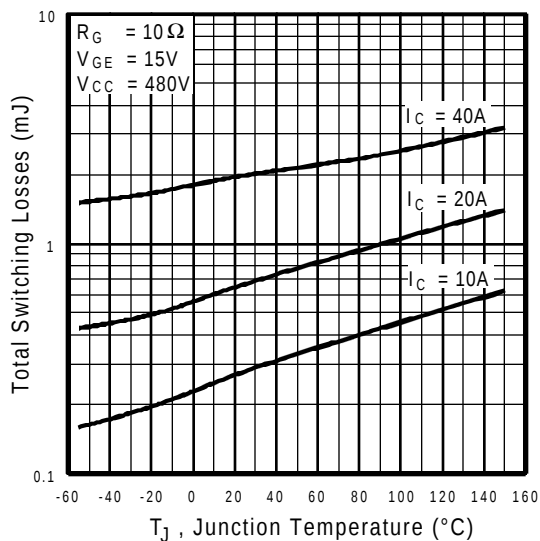


Fig. 10 - Typical Switching Losses vs. Junction Temperature

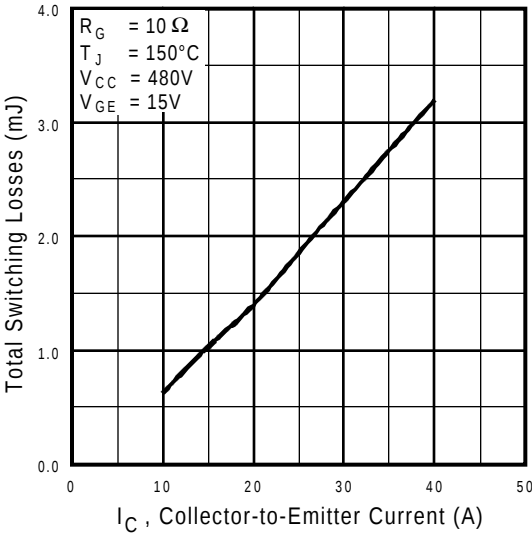


Fig. 11 - Typical Switching Losses vs. Collector-to-Emitter Current

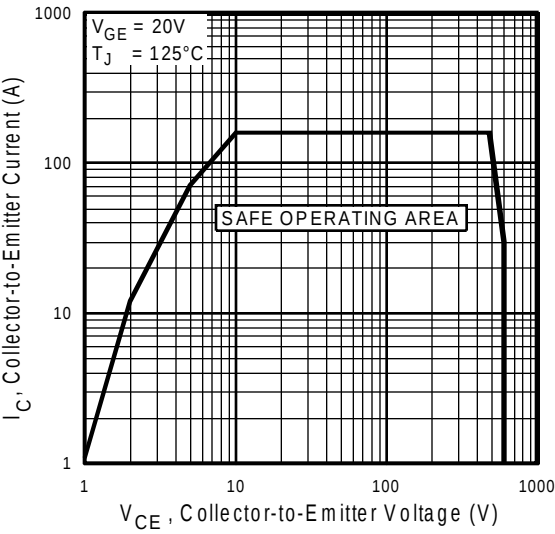


Fig. 12 - Turn-Off SOA

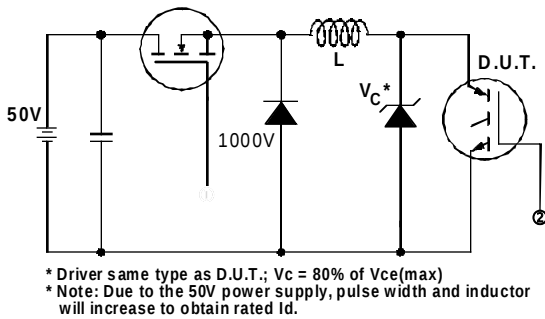


Fig. 13a - Clamped Inductive Load Test Circuit

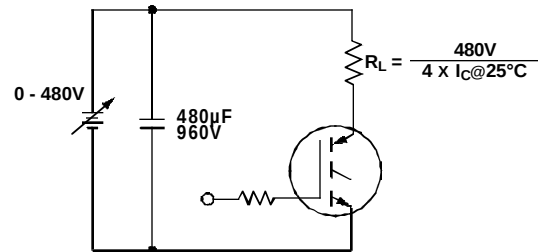


Fig. 13b - Pulsed Collector Current Test Circuit

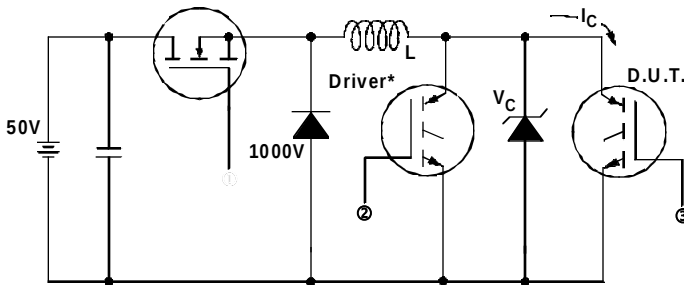


Fig. 14a - Switching Loss Test Circuit

* Driver same type as D.U.T., $V_C = 480V$

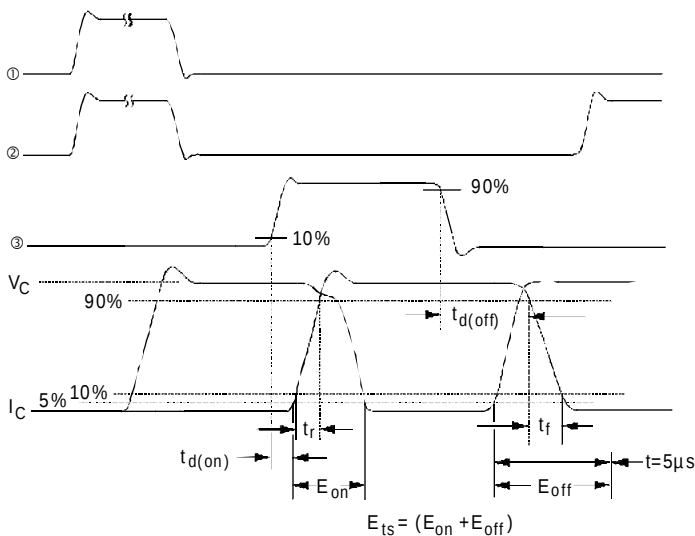


Fig. 14b - Switching Loss Waveforms

Case Outline and Dimensions — TO-220AB

