

## Low Loss IGBT in TrenchStop® and Fieldstop technology

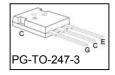
- Best in class TO247
- Short circuit withstand time 10 µs
- Designed for :
  - Frequency Converters
  - Uninterrupted Power Supply
- TrenchStop® and Fieldstop technology for 1200 V applications offers:
  - very tight parameter distribution
  - high ruggedness, temperature stable behavior
- NPT technology offers easy parallel switching capability due to positive temperature coefficient in V<sub>CE(sat)</sub>
- Low EMI
- Low Gate Charge
- Qualified according to JEDEC<sup>1</sup> for target applications
- Pb-free lead plating; RoHS compliant
- Complete product spectrum and PSpice Models: http://www.infineon.com/igbt/

Туре	<b>V</b> <sub>CE</sub>	I <sub>C</sub>	V <sub>CE(sat),Tj=25°C</sub>	$T_{\rm j,max}$	Marking Code	Package
IGW60T120	1200V	60A	1.7V	150°C	G60T120	PG-TO-247-3

### **Maximum Ratings**

Parameter	Symbol	Value	Unit
Collector-emitter voltage	V <sub>CE</sub>	1200	V
DC collector current	I <sub>C</sub>		Α
$T_{\rm C}$ = 25°C		100	
$T_{\rm C}$ = 90°C		60	
Pulsed collector current, $t_p$ limited by $T_{jmax}$	I <sub>Cpuls</sub>	150	
Turn off safe operating area	-	150	
$V_{CE} \le 1200 \text{V}, \ T_{j} \le 150^{\circ} \text{C}$			
Gate-emitter voltage	V <sub>GE</sub>	±20	V
Short circuit withstand time <sup>2)</sup>	tsc	10	μS
$V_{\rm GE}$ = 15V, $V_{\rm CC} \le$ 1200V, $T_{\rm j} \le$ 150°C			
Power dissipation	P <sub>tot</sub>	375	W
$T_{\rm C}$ = 25°C			
Operating junction temperature	T <sub>j</sub>	-40+150	°C
Storage temperature	T <sub>stg</sub>	-55+150	
Soldering temperature, 1.6mm (0.063 in.) from case for 10s	-	260	





<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> J-STD-020 and JESD-022 <sup>2)</sup> Allowed number of short circuits: <1000; time between short circuits: >1s.



#### **Thermal Resistance**

Parameter	Symbol	Conditions	Max. Value	Unit
Characteristic	<u> </u>			•
IGBT thermal resistance,	$R_{thJC}$		0.33	K/W
junction – case				
Thermal resistance,	$R_{thJA}$		40	
junction – ambient				

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

Downwater	Comple of	Conditions	Value			11!4
Parameter	Symbol		min.	typ.	max.	Unit
Static Characteristic	•			•	•	
Collector-emitter breakdown voltage	$V_{(BR)CES}$	$V_{GE}$ =0V, $I_{C}$ =3.0mA	1200	-	-	V
Collector-emitter saturation voltage	$V_{CE(sat)}$	$V_{\rm GE} = 15  \rm V, I_{\rm C} = 60  \rm A$				
		<i>T</i> <sub>j</sub> =25°C	-	1.9	2.4	
		T <sub>j</sub> =125°C	-	2.1	-	
		T <sub>j</sub> =150°C	-	2.3	-	
Gate-emitter threshold voltage	$V_{\rm GE(th)}$	$I_{\rm C}$ =2.0mA, $V_{\rm CE}$ = $V_{\rm GE}$	5.0	5.8	6.5	
Zero gate voltage collector current	I <sub>CES</sub>	V <sub>CE</sub> =1200V, V <sub>GE</sub> =0V				mA
		<i>T</i> <sub>j</sub> =25°C	-	-	0.6	
		<i>T</i> <sub>j</sub> =150°C	-	-	6.0	
Gate-emitter leakage current	I <sub>GES</sub>	$V_{CE} = 0V, V_{GE} = 20V$	-	-	600	nA
Transconductance	g <sub>fs</sub>	V <sub>CE</sub> =20V, I <sub>C</sub> =60A	-	30	-	S
Integrated gate resistor	R <sub>Gint</sub>			4		Ω

### **Dynamic Characteristic**

Input capacitance	Ciss	V <sub>CE</sub> =25V,	-	3700	-	pF
Output capacitance	Coss	V <sub>GE</sub> =0V,	-	180	-	
Reverse transfer capacitance	Crss	f=1MHz	1	150	1	
Gate charge	Q <sub>Gate</sub>	$V_{\rm CC}$ =960V, $I_{\rm C}$ =60A	-	280	-	nC
		V <sub>GE</sub> =15V				
Internal emitter inductance	LE		-	13	-	nΗ
measured 5mm (0.197 in.) from case						
Short circuit collector current <sup>1)</sup>	I <sub>C(SC)</sub>	$V_{\text{GE}} = 15 \text{V}, t_{\text{SC}} \le 10 \mu\text{s}$ $V_{\text{CC}} = 600 \text{V},$ $T_{\text{j}} = 25 ^{\circ}\text{C}$	1	300	1	A

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1)</sup> Allowed number of short circuits: <1000; time between short circuits: >1s.



### Switching Characteristic, Inductive Load, at T<sub>i</sub>=25 °C

Davamatav	Symbol	Conditions	Value			I I m i 4
Parameter			min.	typ.	max.	Unit
IGBT Characteristic						
Turn-on delay time	t <sub>d(on)</sub>	<i>T</i> <sub>j</sub> =25°C,	-	50	-	ns
Rise time	t <sub>r</sub>	$V_{CC}$ =600V, $I_{C}$ =60A, $V_{GE}$ =0/15V, $R_{G}$ =10 $\Omega$ , $L_{\sigma}^{2)}$ =180nH, $C_{\sigma}^{2)}$ =39pF Energy losses include "tail" and diode	-	44	-	
Turn-off delay time	t <sub>d(off)</sub>		-	480	-	
Fall time	t <sub>f</sub>		-	80	-	
Turn-on energy	Eon		-	4.3	-	mJ
Turn-off energy	E <sub>off</sub>		-	5.2	-	
Total switching energy	Ets	reverse recovery.	-	9.5	-	

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

Parameter	Symbol	Conditions	Value			Unit
			min.	typ.	max.	Unit
IGBT Characteristic						
Turn-on delay time	$t_{d(on)}$	T <sub>j</sub> =150°C	-	50	-	ns
Rise time	t <sub>r</sub>	$V_{CC}$ =600V, $I_{C}$ =60A, $V_{GE}$ =0/15V, $R_{G}$ = 10 $\Omega$ , $L_{\sigma}^{(2)}$ =180nH, $C_{\sigma}^{(2)}$ =39pF Energy losses include "tail" and diode reverse recovery.	-	45	-	
Turn-off delay time	$t_{d(off)}$		-	600	-	
Fall time	t <sub>f</sub>		-	130	-	
Turn-on energy	Eon		-	6.4	-	mJ
Turn-off energy	E <sub>off</sub>		-	9.4	-	
Total switching energy	E <sub>ts</sub>		-	15.8	-	

 $<sup>^{2)}</sup>$  Leakage inductance  $L_{\sigma}$  and Stray capacity  $\textit{C}_{\sigma}$  due to dynamic test circuit in Figure E.





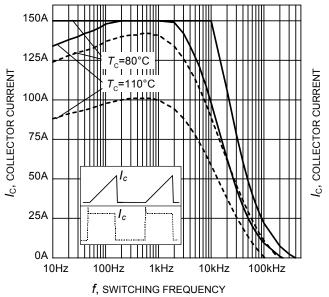


Figure 1. Collector current as a function of switching frequency  $(T_{\rm j} \le 150^{\circ}{\rm C}, \, D=0.5, \, V_{\rm CE}=600{\rm V}, \, V_{\rm GE}=0/+15{\rm V}, \, R_{\rm G}=10\Omega)$ 

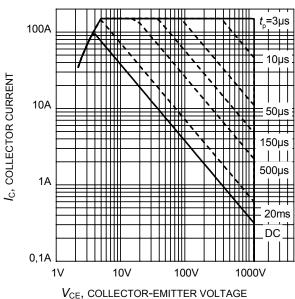


Figure 2. Safe operating area  $(D = 0, T_C = 25^{\circ}\text{C}, T_i \le 150^{\circ}\text{C}; V_{GE} = 15\text{V})$ 

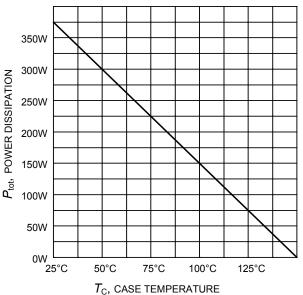


Figure 3. Power dissipation as a function of case temperature  $(T_i \le 150^{\circ}\text{C})$ 

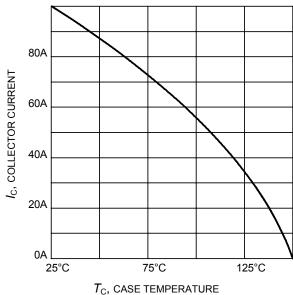


Figure 4. Collector current as a function of case temperature  $(V_{GE} \ge 15V, T_i \le 150^{\circ}C)$ 



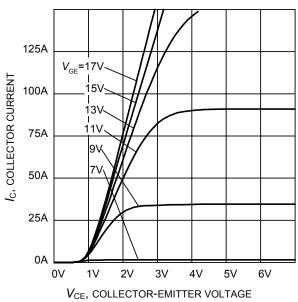


Figure 5. Typical output characteristic  $(T_i = 25^{\circ}C)$ 

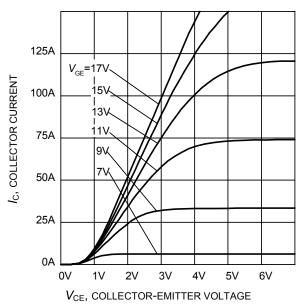


Figure 6. Typical output characteristic  $(T_i = 150^{\circ}\text{C})$ 

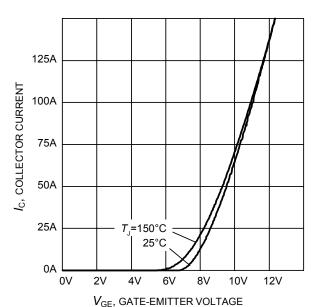


Figure 7. Typical transfer characteristic  $(V_{CE}=20V)$ 

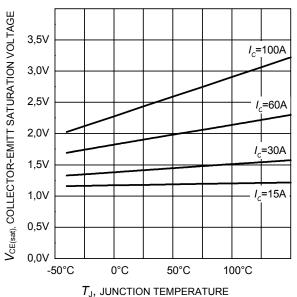


Figure 8. Typical collector-emitter saturation voltage as a function of junction temperature  $(V_{GE} = 15V)$ 



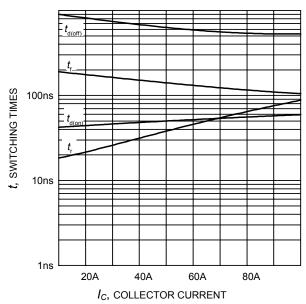


Figure 9. Typical switching times as a function of collector current (inductive load,  $T_J$ =150°C,  $V_{CE}$ =600V,  $V_{GE}$ =0/15V,  $R_G$ =10 $\Omega$ , Dynamic test circuit in Figure E)

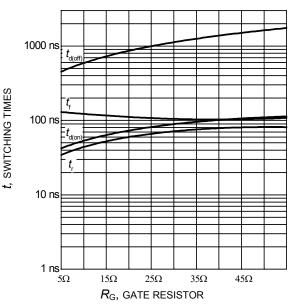


Figure 10. Typical switching times as a function of gate resistor (inductive load,  $T_J$ =150°C,  $V_{CE}$ =600V,  $V_{GE}$ =0/15V,  $I_C$ =60A, Dynamic test circuit in Figure E)

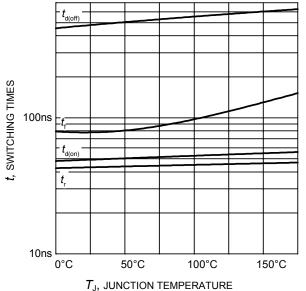


Figure 11. Typical switching times as a function of junction temperature (inductive load,  $V_{\text{CE}}$ =600V,  $V_{\text{GE}}$ =0/15V,  $I_{\text{C}}$ =60A,  $R_{\text{G}}$ =10 $\Omega$ , Dynamic test circuit in Figure E)

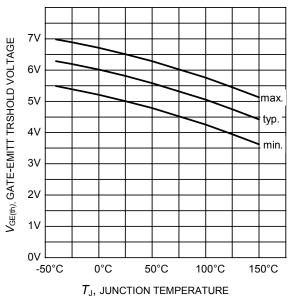


Figure 12. Gate-emitter threshold voltage as a function of junction temperature ( $I_C = 2.0 \text{mA}$ )



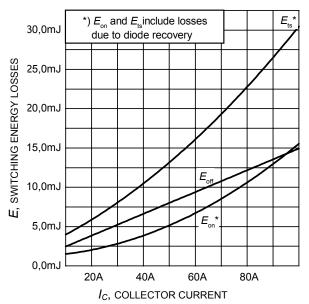


Figure 13. Typical switching energy losses as a function of collector current (inductive load,  $T_J$ =150°C,  $V_{CE}$ =600V,  $V_{GE}$ =0/15V,  $R_G$ =10 $\Omega$ , Dynamic test circuit in Figure E)

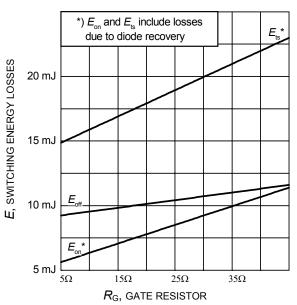


Figure 14. Typical switching energy losses as a function of gate resistor (inductive load,  $T_J$ =150°C,  $V_{CE}$ =600V,  $V_{GE}$ =0/15V,  $I_C$ =60A, Dynamic test circuit in Figure E)

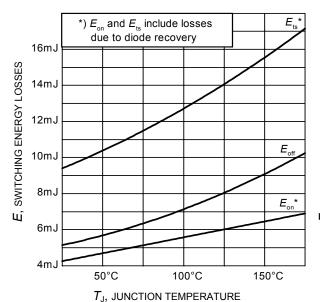
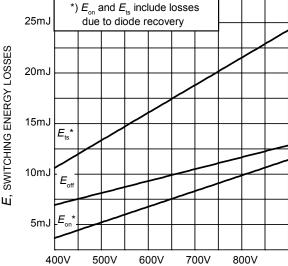


Figure 15. Typical switching energy losses as a function of junction temperature

(inductive load,  $V_{\rm CE}$ =600V,  $V_{\rm GE}$ =0/15V,  $I_{\rm C}$ =60A,  $R_{\rm G}$ =10 $\Omega$ , Dynamic test circuit in Figure E)



 $V_{CE}$ , COLLECTOR-EMITTER VOLTAGE

Figure 16. Typical switching energy losses as a function of collector emitter voltage

(inductive load,  $T_{\rm J}$ =150°C,  $V_{\rm GE}$ =0/15V,  $I_{\rm C}$ =60A,  $R_{\rm G}$ =10 $\Omega$ , Dynamic test circuit in Figure E)



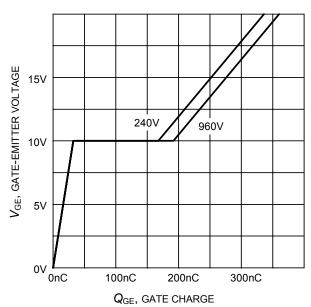
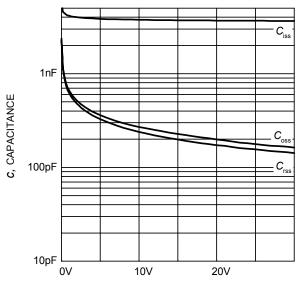


Figure 17. Typical gate charge (/<sub>C</sub>=60 A)



 $V_{\rm CE}$ , COLLECTOR-EMITTER VOLTAGE

Figure 18. Typical capacitance as a function of collector-emitter voltage  $(V_{GE}=0V, f=1 \text{ MHz})$ 

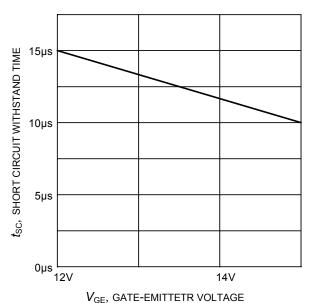
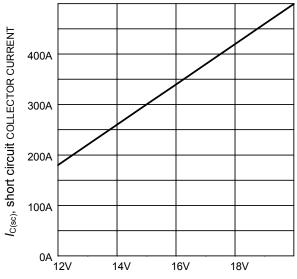


Figure 19. Short circuit withstand time as a function of gate-emitter voltage ( $V_{CE}$ =600V, start at  $T_J$ =25°C)



 $V_{\rm GE}$ , gate-emittetr voltage

Figure 20. Typical short circuit collector current as a function of gate-emitter voltage  $(V_{CE} \le 600\text{V}, T_i \le 150^{\circ}\text{C})$ 



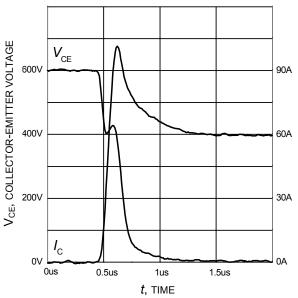


Figure 21. Typical turn on behavior  $(V_{GE}=0/15V, R_{G}=10\Omega, T_{j}=150^{\circ}C, Dynamic test circuit in Figure E)$ 

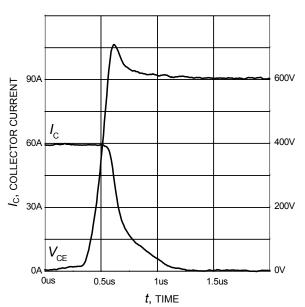


Figure 22. Typical turn off behavior  $(V_{GE}=15/0V, R_{G}=10\Omega, T_{j}=150^{\circ}C, Dynamic test circuit in Figure E)$ 

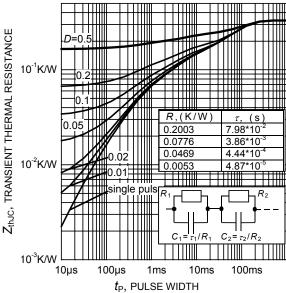
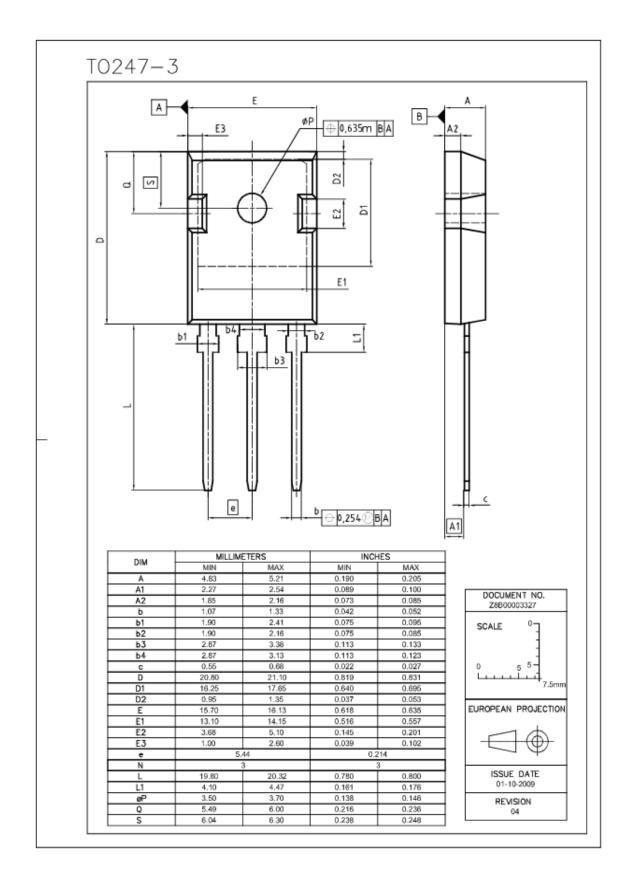
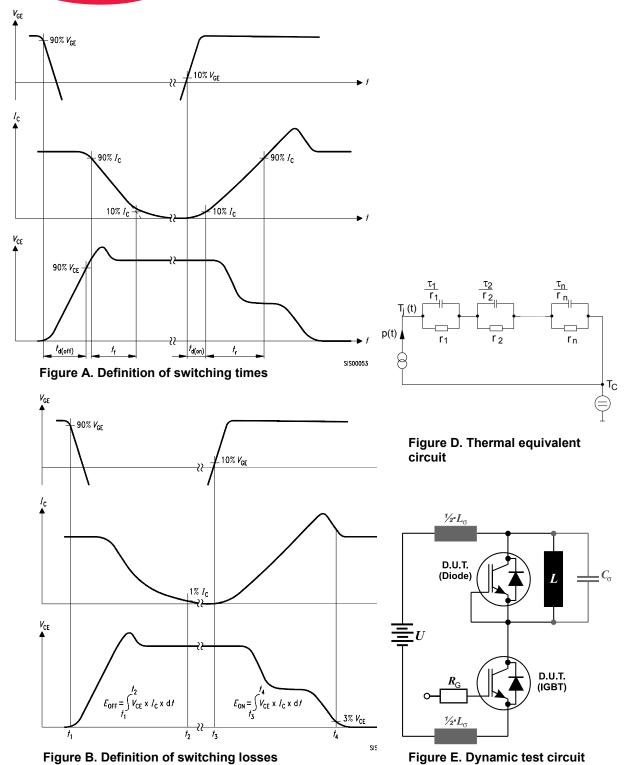


Figure 23. IGBT transient thermal resistance  $(D = t_p / T)$ 









Leakage inductance  $L_{\sigma}$  =180nH and Stray capacity  $C_{\sigma}$  =39pF.



Edition 2006-01

Published by
Infineon Technologies AG
81726 München, Germany
© Infineon Technologies AG 11/18/09.
All Rights Reserved.

#### Attention please!

The information given in this data sheet shall in no event be regarded as a guarantee of conditions or characteristics ("Beschaffenheitsgarantie"). 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 your 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 your nearest Infineon Technologies Office.

Infineon Technologies Components may only be used in life-support devices or systems 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.