

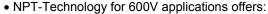


Fast IGBT in NPT-technology

- 75% lower E_{off} compared to previous generation combined with low conduction losses
- Short circuit withstand time 10 μs



- Motor controls
- Inverter

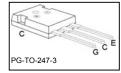


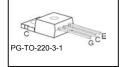
- very tight parameter distribution
- high ruggedness, temperature stable behaviour
- parallel switching capability



- Pb-free lead plating; RoHS compliant
- Complete product spectrum and PSpice Models : http://www.infineon.com/igbt/







Туре	V _{CE}	Ic	V _{CE(sat)}	T _j	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		Α
$T_{\rm C}$ = 25°C		20	
$T_{\rm C} = 100^{\circ}{\rm C}$		10.6	
Pulsed collector current, t_p limited by T_{jmax}	I _{Cpuls}	40	
Turn off safe operating area	-	40	
$V_{\text{CE}} \le 600\text{V}, \ T_{j} \le 150^{\circ}\text{C}$			
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	tsc	10	μS
V_{GE} = 15V, $V_{\text{CC}} \le 600$ V, $T_{j} \le 150$ °C			
Power dissipation	P _{tot}	92	W
$T_{\rm C}$ = 25°C			
Operating junction and storage temperature	T _j , T _{stg}	-55+150	°C
Soldering temperature,	T _s	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	<u>.</u>			•
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

Danamatan	Councile of	O a maliti a ma	Value			11
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	$V_{CE(sat)}$	$V_{\rm GE} = 15 \text{V}, I_{\rm C} = 10 \text{A}$				
		<i>T</i> _j =25°C	1.7	2	2.4	
		T _j =150°C	-	2.3	2.8	
Gate-emitter threshold voltage	$V_{\rm GE(th)}$	$I_{\rm C} = 300 \mu A, V_{\rm CE} = V_{\rm GE}$	3	4	5	
Zero gate voltage collector current	I _{CES}	V _{CE} =600V, V _{GE} =0V				μА
		<i>T</i> _j =25°C	-	-	40	
		T _j =150°C	-	-	1500	
Gate-emitter leakage current	I _{GES}	$V_{CE} = 0 \text{V}, V_{GE} = 20 \text{V}$	-	-	100	nA
Transconductance	g _{fs}	$V_{\rm CE}$ =20V, $I_{\rm C}$ =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	-	nΗ
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} ≤10 μ s 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_j =25 °C

Parameter	Symbol	Conditions	Value			Unit
raiametei	Syllibol	Conditions	min.	typ.	max.	Oilit
IGBT Characteristic						
Turn-on delay time	$t_{d(on)}$	<i>T</i> _j =25°C,	-	28	34	ns
Rise time	t_{r}	$\dot{V}_{\rm CC} = 400 \text{V}, I_{\rm C} = 10 \text{A}, \ V_{\rm GE} = 0/15 \text{V}, \ R_{\rm G} = 25 \Omega,$	-	12	15	
Turn-off delay time	$t_{d(off)}$		-	178	214]
Fall time	t_{f}	$L_{\sigma}^{(1)} = 180 \text{nH},$	-	24	29]
Turn-on energy	Eon	$C_{\sigma}^{1)} = 55pF$	-	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.	1	0.320	0.394]

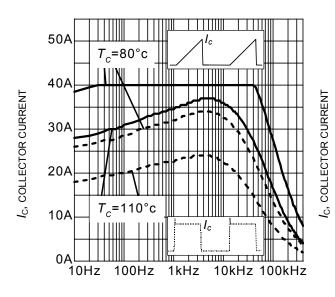
Switching Characteristic, Inductive Load, at T_i =150 °C

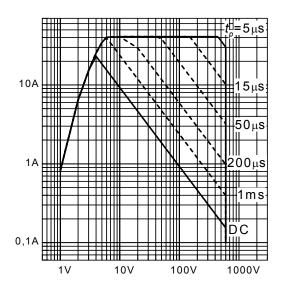
Devemeter	Cymphol	Canditions	Value			11
Parameter	Symbol	Conditions	min.	typ.	max.	Unit
IGBT Characteristic	·					
Turn-on delay time	t _{d(on)}	T _j =150°C	-	28	34	ns
Rise time	t _r	$V_{CC} = 400 \text{ V}, I_{C} = 10 \text{ A},$ $V_{GE} = 0/15 \text{ V},$	-	12	15	1
Turn-off delay time	$t_{d(off)}$	$R_{\rm G}=25\Omega$	-	198	238	1
Fall time	t _f	$L_{\sigma}^{(1)} = 180 \text{ nH},$	-	26	32	1
Turn-on energy	Eon	$C_{\sigma}^{1)} = 55 pF$	-	0.260	0.299	mJ
Turn-off energy	E _{off}	Energy losses include "tail" and diode	-	0.280	0.364	
Total switching energy	E _{ts}	reverse recovery.	ı	0.540	0.663	

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









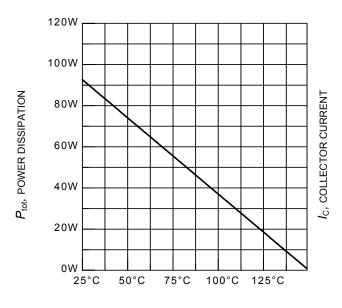
f, SWITCHING FREQUENCY

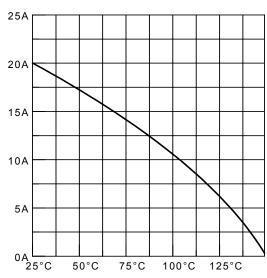
Figure 1. Collector current as a function of switching frequency

 $(T_{\rm j} \le 150^{\circ}{\rm C}, D = 0.5, V_{\rm CE} = 400{\rm V}, V_{\rm GE} = 0/+15{\rm V}, R_{\rm G} = 25\Omega)$

 V_{CE} , COLLECTOR-EMITTER VOLTAGE

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





 $T_{\rm C}$, case temperature

Figure 3. Power dissipation as a function of case temperature

 $(T_{\rm j} \leq 150^{\circ}{\rm C})$

 $T_{
m C}$, CASE TEMPERATURE

Figure 4. Collector current as a function of case temperature

 $(V_{GE} \le 15V, T_{j} \le 150^{\circ}C)$





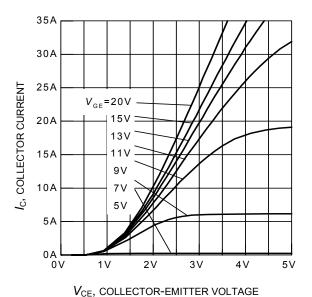
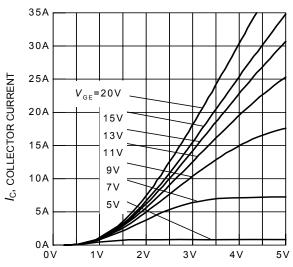
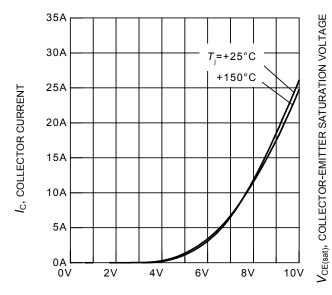


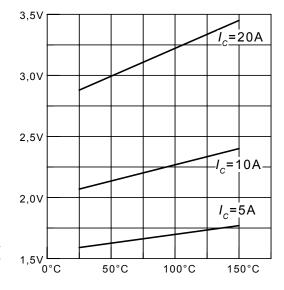
Figure 5. Typical output characteristics $(T_i = 25^{\circ}\text{C})$



 $V_{\rm CE}$, COLLECTOR-EMITTER VOLTAGE Figure 6. Typical output characteristics ($T_{\rm i}$ = 150°C)

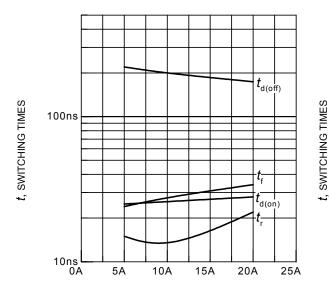


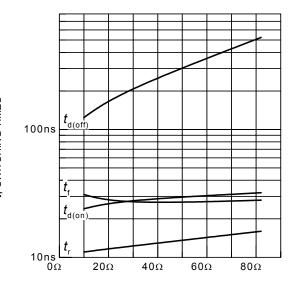
 $V_{\rm GE}$, GATE-EMITTER VOLTAGE Figure 7. Typical transfer characteristics ($V_{\rm CE}$ = 10V)



 $T_{\rm j}$, JUNCTION TEMPERATURE Figure 8. Typical collector-emitter saturation voltage as a function of junction temperature ($V_{\rm GE}$ = 15V)







 $I_{\rm C}$, COLLECTOR CURRENT

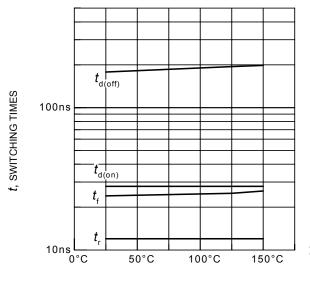
Figure 9. Typical switching times as a function of collector current

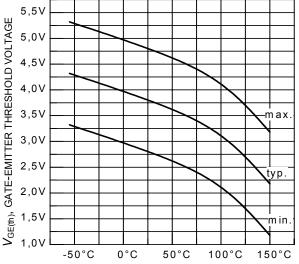
(inductive load, $T_{\rm j}$ = 150°C, $V_{\rm CE}$ = 400V, $V_{\rm GE}$ = 0/+15V, $R_{\rm G}$ = 25 Ω , Dynamic test circuit in Figure E)

 $R_{
m G}$, gate resistor

Figure 10. Typical switching times as a function of gate resistor

(inductive load, T_j = 150°C, V_{CE} = 400V, V_{GE} = 0/+15V, I_C = 10A, Dynamic test circuit in Figure E)





 $T_{\rm i}$, JUNCTION TEMPERATURE

Figure 11. Typical switching times as a function of junction temperature

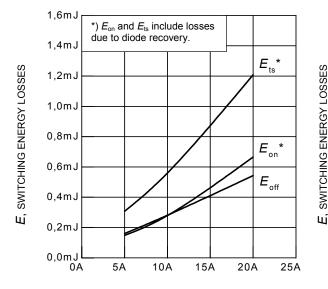
(inductive load, $V_{\rm CE}$ = 400V, $V_{\rm GE}$ = 0/+15V, $I_{\rm C}$ = 10A, $R_{\rm G}$ = 25 Ω , Dynamic test circuit in Figure E)

 $T_{\rm i}$, JUNCTION TEMPERATURE

Figure 12. Gate-emitter threshold voltage as a function of junction temperature

 $(I_{\rm C} = 0.3 {\rm mA})$





*) E_{on} and E_{is} include losses due to diode recovery.

0,8mJ

0,6mJ

0,4mJ

0,2mJ

0

 $I_{\rm C}$, COLLECTOR CURRENT

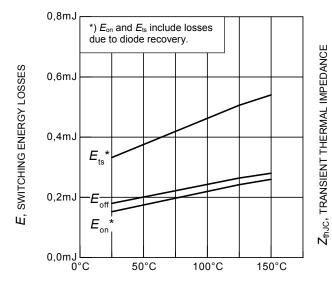
Figure 13. Typical switching energy losses as a function of collector current

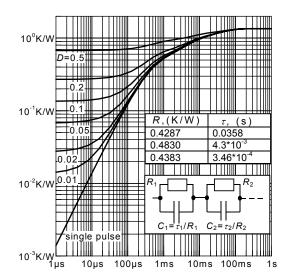
(inductive load, $T_{\rm j}$ = 150°C, $V_{\rm CE}$ = 400V, $V_{\rm GE}$ = 0/+15V, $R_{\rm G}$ = 25 Ω , Dynamic test circuit in Figure E)

R_G, GATE RESISTOR

Figure 14. Typical switching energy losses as a function of gate resistor

(inductive load, $T_j = 150^{\circ}\text{C}$, $V_{\text{CE}} = 400\text{V}$, $V_{\text{GE}} = 0/+15\text{V}$, $I_{\text{C}} = 10\text{A}$, Dynamic test circuit in Figure E)





 $T_{\rm j}$, JUNCTION TEMPERATURE

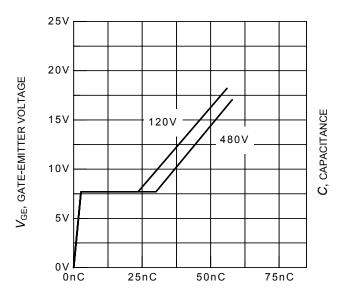
Figure 15. Typical switching energy losses as a function of junction temperature (inductive load, $V_{CE} = 400V$, $V_{GE} = 0/+15V$,

 $I_{\rm C}$ = 10A, $R_{\rm G}$ = 25 Ω , Dynamic test circuit in Figure E)

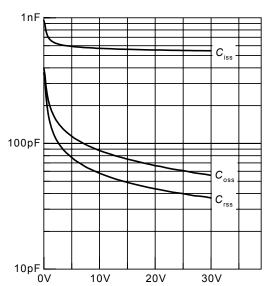
 $t_{
m p}$, PULSE WIDTH

Figure 16. IGBT transient thermal impedance as a function of pulse width $(D = t_0 / T)$





 $$Q_{\rm GE},\,{\rm GATE}\,{\rm CHARGE}$$ Figure 17. Typical gate charge (/c = 10A)



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

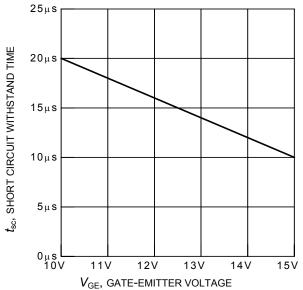


Figure 19. Short circuit withstand time as a function of gate-emitter voltage ($V_{CE} = 600V$, start at $T_i = 25^{\circ}C$)

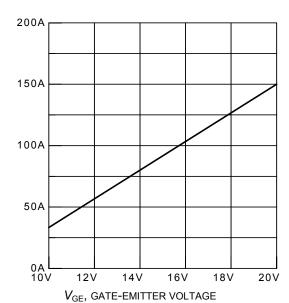


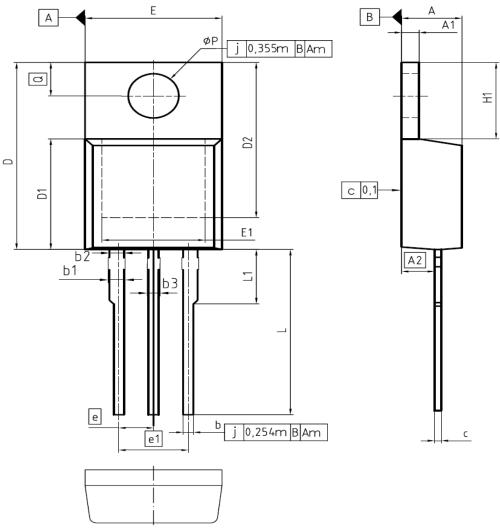
Figure 20. Typical short circuit collector current as a function of gate-emitter voltage ($V_{CE} \le 600V$, $T_i = 150^{\circ}C$)

 $I_{\mathrm{C(sc)}}$, SHORT CIRCUIT COLLECTOR CURRENT

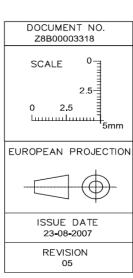






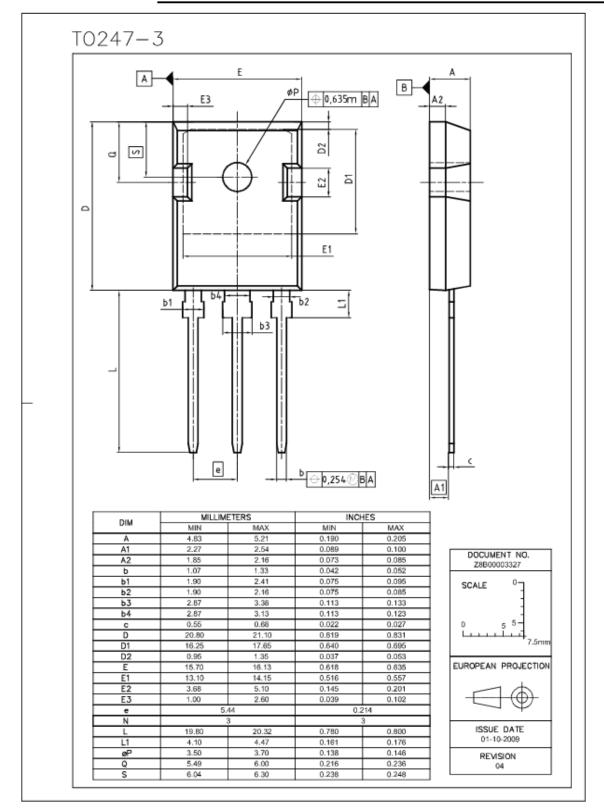


DIM	MILLIMI	ETERS	INCHES		
DIM	MIN	MAX	MIN	MAX	
Α	4,30	4,57	0.169	0.180	
A1	1.17	1.40	0.046	0.055	
A2	2.15	2.72	0.085	0.107	
b	0.65	0.86	0.026	0.034	
b1	0.95	1.40	0.037	0.055	
b2	0.95	1,15	0.037	0.045	
b3	0,65	1,15	0,026	0.045	
С	0.33	0.60	0.013	0.024	
D	14.81	15.95	0.583	0.628	
D1	8,51	9,45	0.335	0,372	
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	0.200		
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	
øΡ	3.60	3.89	0.142	0.153	
Q	2.60	3.00	0.102	0.118	

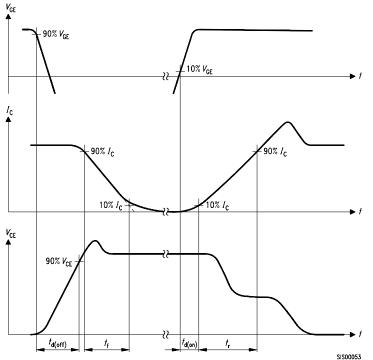












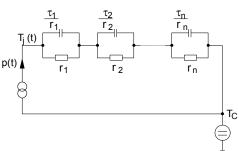


Figure D. Thermal equivalent circuit

Figure A. Definition of switching times

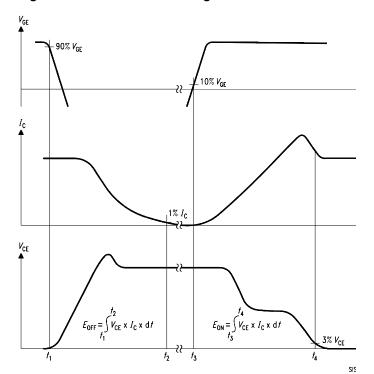


Figure B. Definition of switching losses

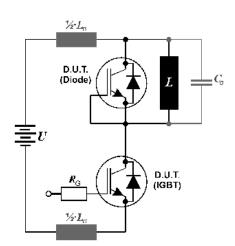


Figure E. Dynamic test circuit Leakage inductance L_{σ} =180nH and Stray capacity C_{σ} =55pF.





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.