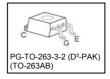


# Fast IGBT in NPT-technology

- 75% lower *E*<sub>off</sub> compared to previous generation combined with low conduction losses
- 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 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)</sub>	T <sub>j</sub>	Marking	Package
SGB30N60	600V	30A	2.5V	150°C	G30N60	PG-TO-263-3-2

#### **Maximum Ratings**

Parameter	Symbol	Value	Unit
Collector-emitter voltage	V <sub>CE</sub>	600	V
DC collector current	Ic		Α
$T_{\rm C}$ = 25°C		41	
$T_{\rm C} = 100^{\circ}{\rm C}$		30	
Pulsed collector current, $t_p$ limited by $T_{jmax}$	I <sub>Cpuls</sub>	112	
Turn off safe operating area	-	112	
$V_{CE} \le 600 \text{V}, \ T_{j} \le 150^{\circ} \text{C}$			
Gate-emitter voltage	V <sub>GE</sub>	±20	V
Avalanche energy, single pulse	E <sub>AS</sub>	165	mJ
$I_{\rm C}$ = 30 A, $V_{\rm CC}$ = 50 V, $R_{\rm GE}$ = 25 $\Omega$ ,			
start at $T_j = 25^{\circ}$ C			
Short circuit withstand time <sup>2</sup>	tsc	10	μs
$V_{\rm GE}$ = 15V, $V_{\rm CC} \le 600$ V, $T_{\rm j} \le 150$ °C			
Power dissipation	P <sub>tot</sub>	250	W
$T_{\rm C}$ = 25°C			
Operating junction and storage temperature	$T_{\rm j}$ , $T_{ m stg}$	-55+150	°C
Soldering temperature (reflow soldering, MSL1)		260	



 $<sup>^{1}</sup>$  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				
IGBT thermal resistance,	$R_{thJC}$		0.5	K/W
junction – case				
Thermal resistance,	$R_{thJA}$		40	
junction – ambient <sup>1)</sup>				

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

Doromotor	Cumbal	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 $\mu$ A	600	-	-	V
Collector-emitter saturation voltage	V <sub>CE(sat)</sub>	$V_{\rm GE} = 15  \rm V, I_{\rm C} = 30  \rm A$				
		<i>T</i> <sub>j</sub> =25°C	1.7	2.1	2.4	
		T <sub>j</sub> =150°C	-	2.5	3.0	
Gate-emitter threshold voltage	$V_{\rm GE(th)}$	$I_{\rm C} = 700 \mu A, V_{\rm CE} = V_{\rm GE}$	3	4	5	
Zero gate voltage collector current	I <sub>CES</sub>	V <sub>CE</sub> =600V, V <sub>GE</sub> =0V				μΑ
		<i>T</i> <sub>j</sub> =25°C	-	-	40	
		<i>T</i> <sub>j</sub> =150°C	-	-	3000	
Gate-emitter leakage current	I <sub>GES</sub>	$V_{CE} = 0 \text{ V}, V_{GE} = 20 \text{ V}$	-	-	100	nA
Transconductance	<b>g</b> fs	$V_{CE} = 20V, I_{C} = 30A$	-	20	-	S
Dynamic Characteristic						
Input capacitance	Ciss	V <sub>CE</sub> =25V,	-	1600	1920	pF
Output capacitance	Coss	$V_{GE}=0V$ ,	-	150	180	
Reverse transfer capacitance	Crss	f=1MHz	-	92	110	
Gate charge	Q <sub>Gate</sub>	$V_{\rm CC}$ =480V, $I_{\rm C}$ =30A	-	140	182	nC
		V <sub>GE</sub> =15V				
Internal emitter inductance	LE		-	7	-	nH
measured 5mm (0.197 in.) from case						
Short circuit collector current <sup>2)</sup>	I <sub>C(SC)</sub>	$V_{\text{GE}}$ =15V, $t_{\text{SC}}$ $\leq$ 10 $\mu$ s $V_{\text{CC}} \leq$ 600V, $T_{\text{j}} \leq$ 150°C	-	300	-	A

 $<sup>^{1)}</sup>$  Device on 50mm\*50mm\*1.5mm epoxy PCB FR4 with 6cm² (one layer, 70µm thick) copper area for collector connection. PCB is vertical without blown air.  $^{2)}$  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	
raianietei			min.	typ.	max.	Juill	
IGBT Characteristic							
Turn-on delay time	$t_{d(on)}$	$T_{\rm j}$ =25°C, $V_{\rm CC}$ =400V, $I_{\rm C}$ =30A, $V_{\rm GE}$ =0/15V, $R_{\rm G}$ =11 $\Omega$ , $L_{\sigma}^{1)}$ =180nH, $C_{\sigma}^{1)}$ =900pF Energy losses include	-	44	53	ns	
Rise time	t <sub>r</sub>		-	34	40		
Turn-off delay time	$t_{d(off)}$		-	291	349		
Fall time	$t_{f}$		1	58	70		
Turn-on energy	Eon		-	0.64	0.77	mJ	
Turn-off energy	$E_{off}$	"tail" and diode	-	0.65	0.85		
Total switching energy	Ets	reverse recovery.	-	1.29	1.62		

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

Parameter	Symbol	Conditions	Value			Unit	
raiailletei			min.	typ.	max.	Unit	
IGBT Characteristic							
Turn-on delay time	t <sub>d(on)</sub>	$T_{\rm j}$ =150°C $V_{\rm CC}$ =400V, $I_{\rm C}$ =30A, $V_{\rm GE}$ =0/15V, $R_{\rm G}$ = 11 $\Omega$ , $L_{\sigma}^{(1)}$ =180nH, $C_{\sigma}^{(1)}$ =900pF Energy losses include	-	44	53	ns	
Rise time	$t_{\rm r}$		-	34	40		
Turn-off delay time	$t_{d(off)}$		-	324	389		
Fall time	tf		-	67	80		
Turn-on energy	Eon		-	0.98	1.18	mJ	
Turn-off energy	E <sub>off</sub>	"tail" and diode	-	0.92	1.19		
Total switching energy	E <sub>ts</sub>	reverse recovery.	-	1.90	2.38		

 $<sup>^{\</sup>rm 1)}$  Leakage inductance L  $_{\sigma}$  and Stray capacity C  $_{\rm G}$  due to dynamic test circuit in Figure E.



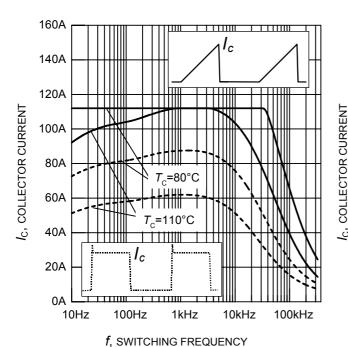
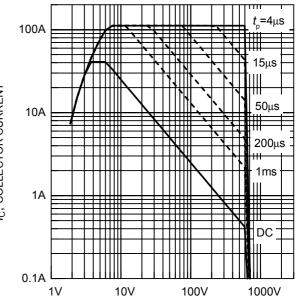


Figure 1. Collector current as a function of

switching frequency  $(T_j \le 150^{\circ}\text{C}, D = 0.5, V_{\text{CE}} = 400\text{V}, V_{\text{GE}} = 0/+15\text{V}, R_{\text{G}} = 11\Omega)$ 



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

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

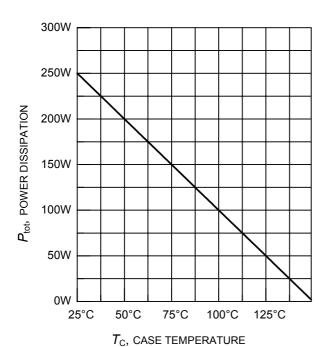
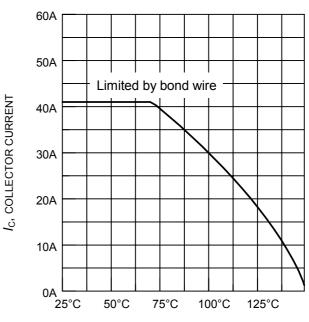


Figure 3. Power dissipation as a function of case temperature

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



 $T_{\rm C}$ , CASE TEMPERATURE

Figure 4. Collector current as a function of case temperature

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



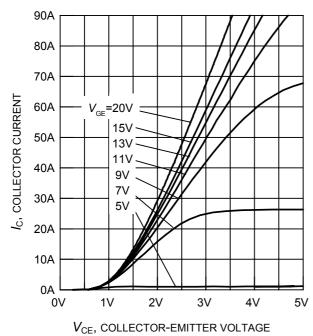


Figure 5. Typical output characteristics  $(T_i = 25^{\circ}C)$ 

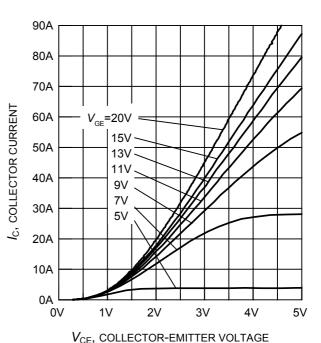


Figure 6. Typical output characteristics  $(T_i = 150^{\circ}\text{C})$ 

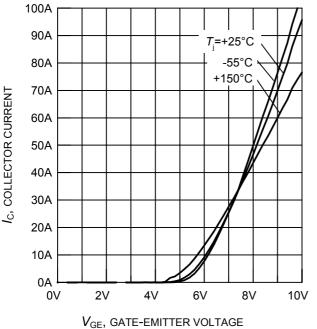


Figure 7. Typical transfer characteristics ( $V_{CE} = 10V$ )

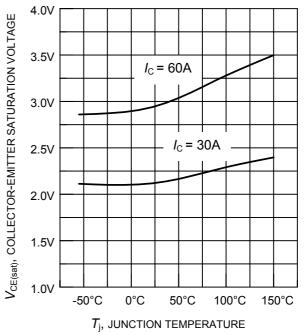


Figure 8. Typical collector-emitter saturation voltage as a function of junction temperature ( $V_{\rm GE} = 15 \rm V$ )



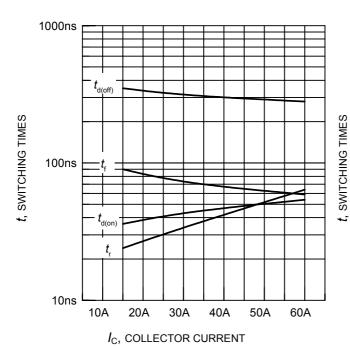


Figure 9. Typical switching times as a function of collector current

(inductive load,  $T_{\rm j}$  = 150°C,  $V_{\rm CE}$  = 400V,  $V_{\rm GE}$  = 0/+15V,  $R_{\rm G}$  = 11 $\Omega$ , Dynamic test circuit in Figure E)

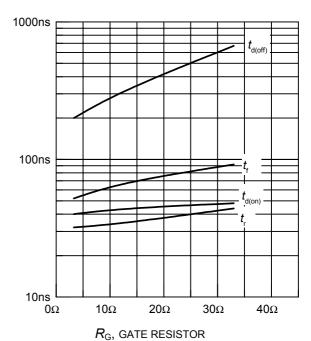


Figure 10. Typical switching times as a function of gate resistor

(inductive load,  $T_j = 150$ °C,  $V_{CE} = 400$ V,  $V_{GE} = 0/+15$ V,  $I_C = 30$ A, Dynamic test circuit in Figure E)

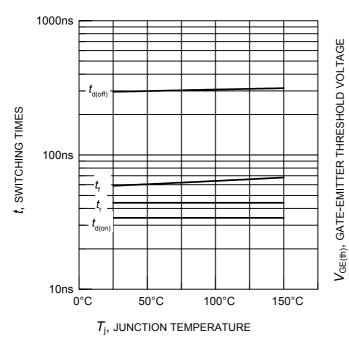


Figure 11. Typical switching times as a function of junction temperature (inductive load,  $V_{CE} = 400V$ ,  $V_{GE} = 0/+15V$ ,

 $I_{\rm C}$  = 30A,  $R_{\rm G}$  = 11 $\Omega$ , Dynamic test circuit in Figure E)

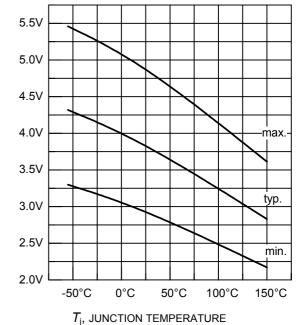


Figure 12. Gate-emitter threshold voltage as a function of junction temperature  $(I_C = 0.7 \text{mA})$ 



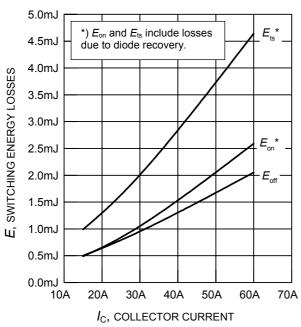


Figure 13. Typical switching energy losses as a function of collector current (inductive load,  $T_j$  = 150°C,  $V_{CE}$  = 400V,  $V_{GE}$  = 0/+15V,  $R_G$  = 11 $\Omega$ , Dynamic test circuit in Figure E)

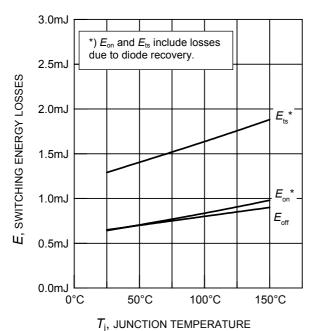


Figure 15. Typical switching energy losses as a function of junction temperature (inductive load,  $V_{\rm CE}$  = 400V,  $V_{\rm GE}$  = 0/+15V,  $I_{\rm C}$  = 30A,  $R_{\rm G}$  = 11 $\Omega$ , Dynamic test circuit in Figure E)

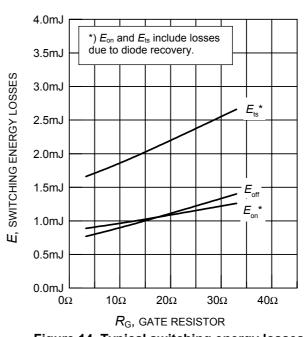


Figure 14. Typical switching energy losses as a function of gate resistor (inductive load,  $T_j = 150^{\circ}\text{C}$ ,  $V_{\text{CE}} = 400\text{V}$ ,  $V_{\text{GE}} = 0/+15\text{V}$ ,  $I_{\text{C}} = 30\text{A}$ , Dynamic test circuit in Figure E)

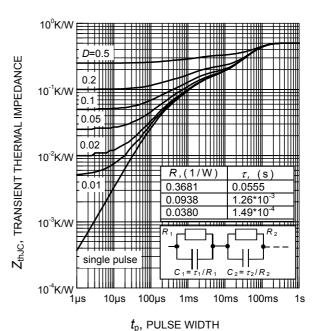


Figure 16. IGBT transient thermal impedance as a function of pulse width  $(D = t_p / T)$ 



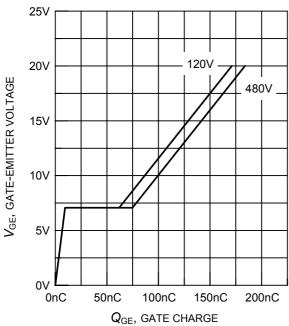


Figure 17. Typical gate charge  $(I_C = 30A)$ 

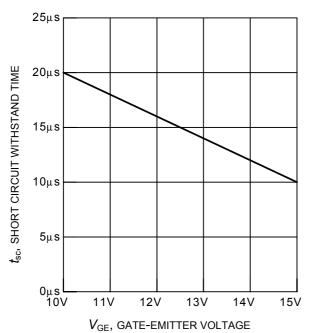
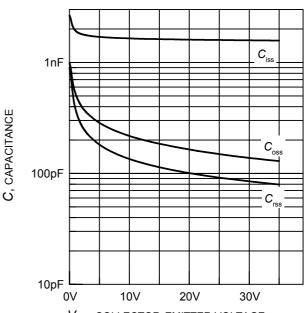


Figure 19. Short circuit withstand time as a function of gate-emitter voltage ( $V_{CE} = 600V$ , start at  $T_i = 25^{\circ}C$ )



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

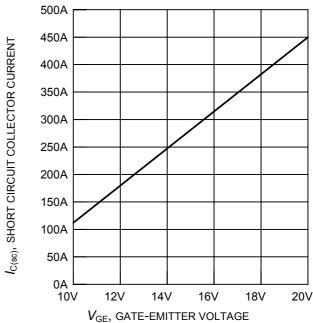
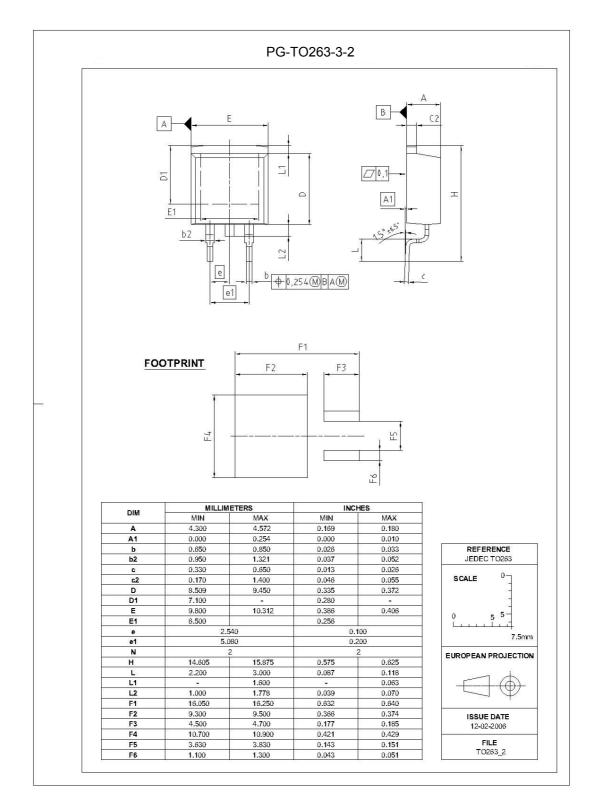
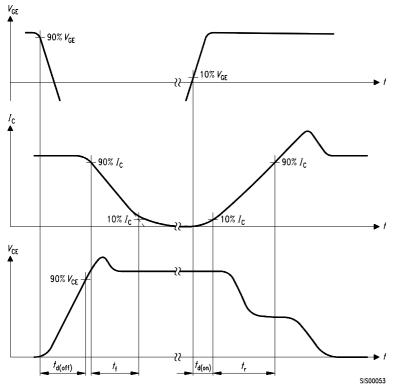


Figure 20. Typical short circuit collector current as a function of gate-emitter voltage ( $V_{CE} \le 600\text{V}$ ,  $T_i = 150^{\circ}\text{C}$ )









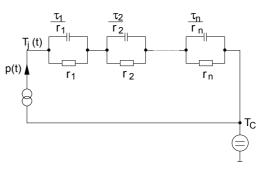


Figure D. Thermal equivalent circuit

Figure A. Definition of switching times

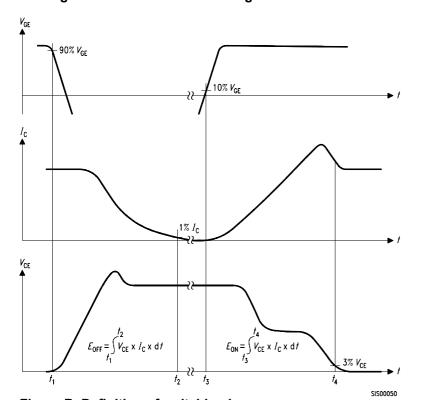


Figure B. Definition of switching losses

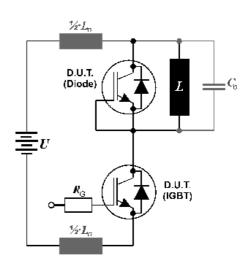


Figure E. Dynamic test circuit Leakage inductance  $L_{\sigma}$  =180nH and Stray capacity  $C_{\sigma}$  =900pF.



Published by Infineon Technologies AG 81726 Munich, Germany © 2009 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.