IGBT - SMPS 600 V, 60 A

HGTG30N60A4

Description

The HGTG30N60A4 combines the best features of high input impedance of a MOSFET and the low on-state conduction loss of a bipolar transistor. This IGBT is ideal for many high voltage switching applications operating at high frequencies where low conduction losses are essential. This device has been optimized for fast switching applications.

Features

- 60 A, 600 V @ $T_C = 110^{\circ}C$
- Low Saturation Voltage: $V_{CE(sat)} = 1.8 \text{ V} @ \text{I}_{C} = 30 \text{ A}$
- Typical Fall Time: 58 ns at $T_J = 125^{\circ}C$
- Low Conduction Loss
- This is a Pb–Free Device

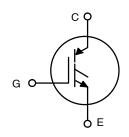
Applications

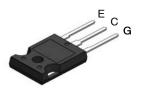
• UPS, Welder



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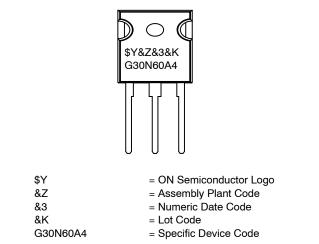
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TO-247-3LD CASE 340CK

MARKING DIAGRAM



ORDERING INFORMATION

See detailed ordering and shipping information on page 2 of this data sheet.

ABSOLUTE MAXIMUM RATINGS (T_C = 25° C unless otherwise noted)

Parameter Collector to Emitter Voltage		Symbol	Ratings	Unit V
		BV _{CES}	600	
Collector Current Continuous	Tc = 25°C	Ι _C	75	Α
	Tc = 110°C		60	А
Collector Current Pulsed (Note 1)		I _{CM}	240	А
Gate to Emitter Voltage Continuous		V _{GES}	±20	V
Gate to Emitter Voltage Pulsed		V _{GEM}	±30	V
Switching Safe Operating Area at T_J = 150°C, Figure 2		SSOA	150 A at 600V	
Power Dissipation Total	Tc = 25°C	PD	463	W
Power Dissipation Derating	Tc > 25°C	1	3.7	W/°C
Operating and Storage Junction Temperature Range	•	T _{J,} T _{STG}	-55 to +150	°C
Maximum Lead Temperature for Soldering Leads at 0.063 in (1.6 mm) from Case for 10 s Package Body for 10 s, See Techbrief 334		T _L T _{PKG}	300 260	°C ℃

Stresses exceeding those listed in the Maximum Ratings table may damage the device. If any of these limits are exceeded, device functionality should not be assumed, damage may occur and reliability may be affected. 1. Pulse width limited by maximum junction temperature.

PACKAGE MARKING AND ORDERING INFORMATION

Device	Device Marking	Package	Shipping		
HGTG30N60A4	G30N60A4	TO-247-3LD	450 / Tube		

ELECTRICAL SPECIFICATIONS (T_C = 25° C unless otherwise noted)

Parameter	Symbol	Test Conditions		Min	Тур	Max	Unit
Collector to Emitter Breakdown Voltage	BV _{CES}	$I_{C} = 250 \ \mu A, \ V_{GE} = 0 \ V,$		600	-	-	V
Emitter to Collector Breakdown Voltage	BV _{ECS}	I _C = –10 mA, V _{GE} = 0 V		20	-	-	V
Collector to Emitter Leakage Current	I _{CES}	V _{CE} = 600 V	$T_J = 25^{\circ}C$	-	-	250	μA
			T _J = 125°C	-	-	4.0	mA
Collector to Emitter Saturation Voltage	V _{CE(SAT)}	I _C = 30 A, V _{GE} = 15 V	$T_J = 25^{\circ}C$	-	1.8	2.6	V
			T _J = 125°C	-	1.6	2.0	V
Gate to Emitter Threshold Voltage	V _{GE(TH)}	$I_{C} = 250 \ \mu\text{A}, V_{CE} = 600 \ \text{V}$ $V_{GE} = \pm 20 \ \text{V}$		4.5	5.2	7.0	V
Gate to Emitter Leakage Current	I _{GES}			-	-	±250	nA
Switching SOA	SSOA	$\begin{array}{l} {T_J = 150 ^\circ C, \ R_G = 3 \ \Omega, \ V_{GE} = 15 \ V,} \\ {L = 100 \ \mu H, \ V_{CE} = 600 \ V} \end{array}$		150	_	_	A
Gate to Emitter Plateau Voltage	V _{GEP}	I _C = 30 A, V _{CE} = 300 V		-	8.5	-	V
On-State Gate Charge	Q _{G(ON)}	$I_{C} = 30 \text{ A}, \text{ V}_{CE} = 300 \text{ V}$	V _{GE} = 15 V	-	225	270	nC
			V _{GE} = 20 V	-	300	360	nC
Current Turn-On Delay Time	t _{d(ON)}	$\begin{array}{l} \text{IGBT and Diode at } T_J = 25^\circ\text{C}, \\ \text{I}_{CE} = 30 \text{ A}, \\ \text{V}_{CE} = 390 \text{ V}, \\ \text{V}_{GE} = 15 \text{ V}, \\ \text{R}_G = 3 \Omega, , \\ \text{L} = 200 \mu\text{H}, \\ \text{Test Circuit} - \text{Figure } 20 \end{array}$		-	25	-	ns
Current Rise Time	t _{rl}			-	12	-	ns
Current Turn-Off Delay Time	t _{d(OFF)} I			-	150	-	ns
Current Fall Time	t _{fl}			-	38	-	ns
Turn-On Energy (Note 2)	E _{ON1}			-	280	-	μJ
Turn-On Energy (Note 2)	E _{ON2}			-	600	-	μJ
Turn-Off Energy (Note 3)	E _{OFF}				240	350	μJ

ELECTRICAL SPECIFICATIONS (T _C =	25°C unless otherwise noted) (continued)
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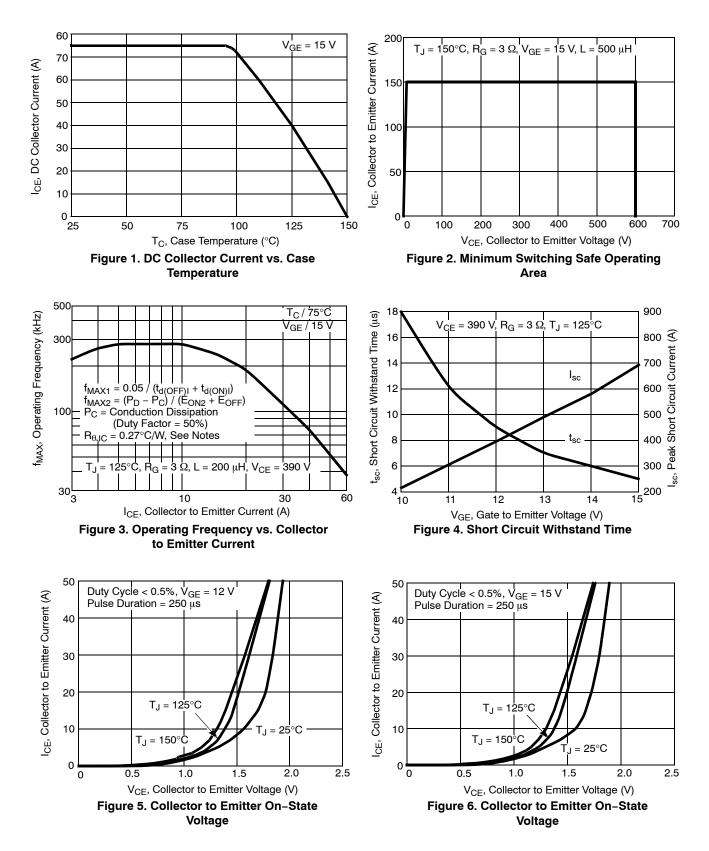
Parameter	Symbol	Test Conditions	Min	Тур	Max	Unit
Current Turn-On Delay Time	t _{d(ON)} I	IGBT and Diode at $T_J = 125^{\circ}C$,	-	24	-	ns
Current Rise Time	t _{rl}	I _{CE} = 30 A, V _{CE} = 390 V,	-	11	-	ns
Current Turn-Off Delay Time	t _{d(OFF)} I	$V_{GE} = 15 V,$ R _G = 3 Ω, ,	-	180	200	ns
Current Fall Time	t _{fl}	L = 200 μH, Test Circuit – Figure 20	-	58	70	ns
Turn-On Energy (Note 2)	E _{ON1}			280	-	μJ
Turn-On Energy (Note 2)	E _{ON2}		-	1000	1160	μJ
Turn-Off Energy (Note 3)	E _{OFF}]	-	450	750	μJ
Thermal Resistance, Junction-Case	$R_{\theta JC}$		-	-	0.27	°C/W

Product parametric performance is indicated in the Electrical Characteristics for the listed test conditions, unless otherwise noted. Product

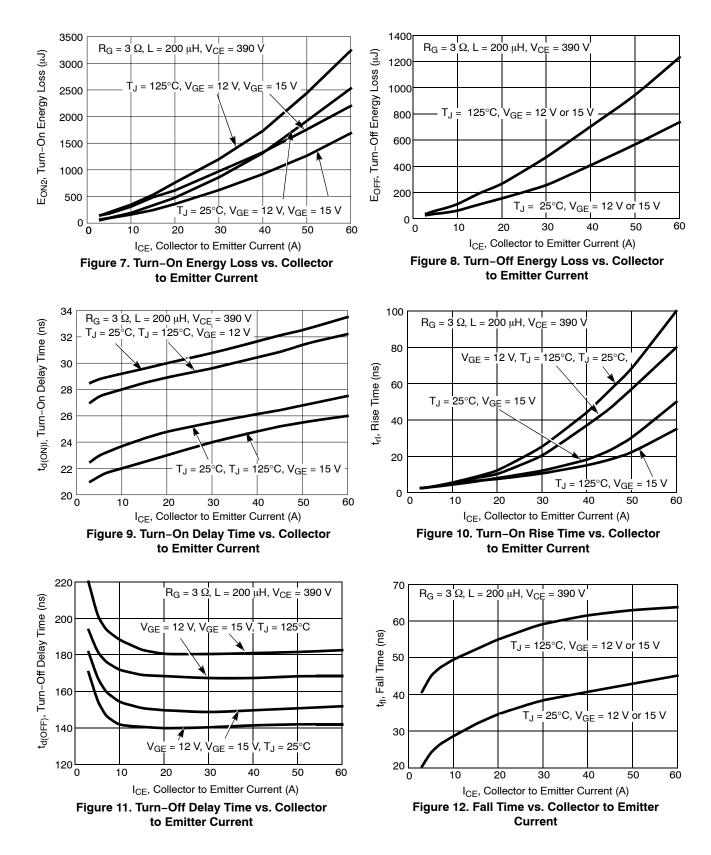
 Values for two Turn–On loss conditions are shown for the convenience of the circuit designer. E_{ON1} is the turn–on loss of the IGBT only. E_{ON2} is the turn–on loss when a typical diode is used in the test circuit and the diode is at the same T_J as the IGBT. The diode type is specified in Figure 20.

3. Turn-Off Energy Loss (EOFF) is defined as the integral of the instantaneous power loss starting at the trailing edge of the input pulse and ending at the point where the collector current equals zero ($I_{CE} = 0$ A). All devices were tested per JEDEC Standard No. 24–1 Method for Measurement of Power Device Turn–Off Switching Loss. This test method produces the true total Turn–Off Energy Loss.

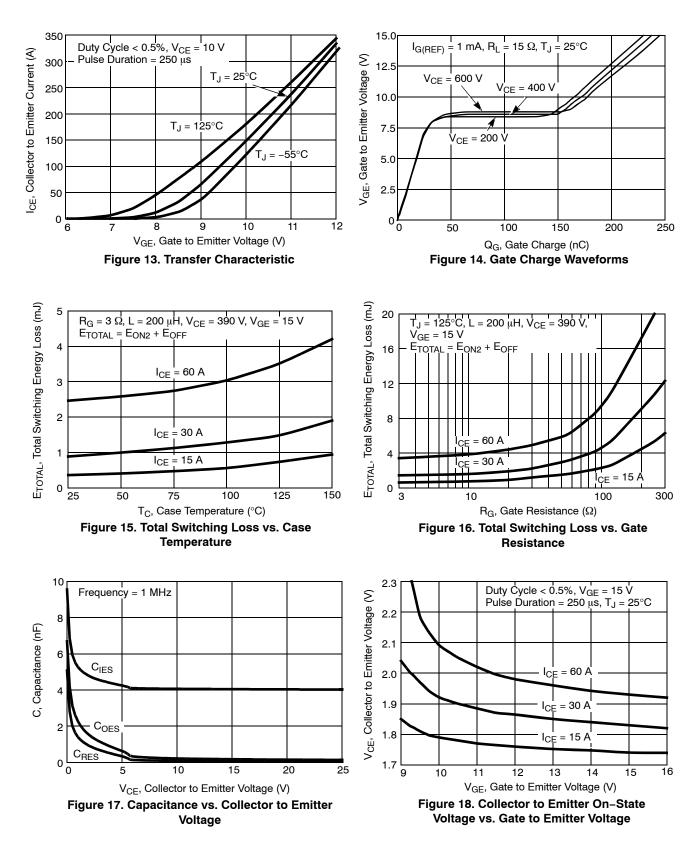
TYPICAL PERFORMANCE CURVES (unless otherwise specified)



TYPICAL PERFORMANCE CURVES (unless otherwise noted) (continued)



TYPICAL PERFORMANCE CURVES ($T_J = 25^{\circ}C$ unless otherwise noted) (continued)



TYPICAL PERFORMANCE CURVES ($T_J = 25^{\circ}C$ unless otherwise noted) (continued)

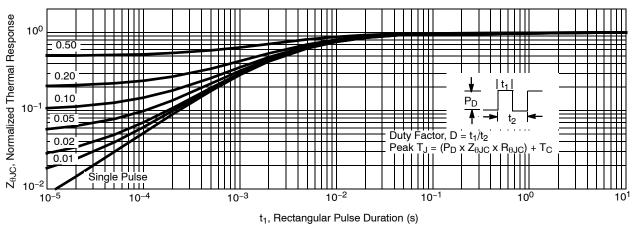


Figure 19. IGBT Normalized Transient Thermal Response, Junction to Case

TEST CIRCUIT AND WAVEFORMS

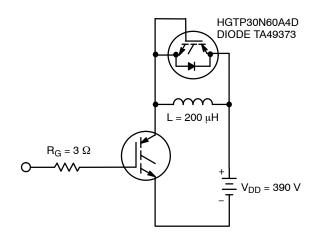


Figure 20. Inductive Switching Test Circuit

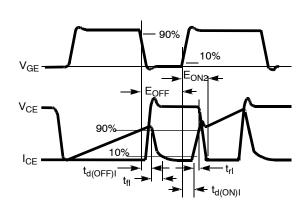


Figure 21. Switching Test Waveforms

Handling Precautions for IGBTs

Insulated Gate Bipolar Transistors are susceptible to gate-insulation damage by the electrostatic discharge of energy through the devices. When handling these devices, care should be exercised to assure that the static charge built in the handler's body capacitance is not discharged through the device. With proper handling and application procedures, however, IGBTs are currently being extensively used in production by numerous equipment manufacturers in military, industrial and consumer applications, with virtually no damage problems due to electrostatic discharge. IGBTs can be handled safely if the following basic precautions are taken:

- 1. Prior to assembly into a circuit, all leads should be kept shorted together either by the use of metal shorting springs or by the insertion into conductive material such as "ECCOSORBD™ LD26" or equivalent.
- 2. When devices are removed by hand from their carriers, the hand being used should be grounded by any suitable means for example, with a metallic wristband.
- 3. Tips of soldering irons should be grounded.
- 4. Devices should never be inserted into or removed from circuits with power on.
- 5. Gate Voltage Rating Never exceed the gate–voltage rating of V_{GEM} . Exceeding the rated V_{GE} can result in permanent damage to the oxide layer in the gate region.
- 6. Gate Termination The gates of these devices are essentially capacitors. Circuits that leave the gate open–circuited or floating should be avoided. These conditions can result in turn–on of the device due to voltage buildup on the input capacitor due to leakage currents or pickup.
- Gate Protection These devices do not have an internal monolithic Zener diode from gate to emitter. If gate protection is required an external Zener is recommended.

Operating Frequency Information

Operating frequency information for a typical device (Figure 3) is presented as a guide for estimating device performance for a specific application. Other typical frequency vs collector current (I_{CE}) plots are possible using the information shown for a typical unit in Figures 5, 6, 7, 8, 9 and 11. The operating frequency plot (Figure 3) of a typical device shows f_{MAX1} or f_{MAX2} ; whichever is smaller at each point. The information is based on measurements of a typical device and is bounded by the maximum rated junction temperature.

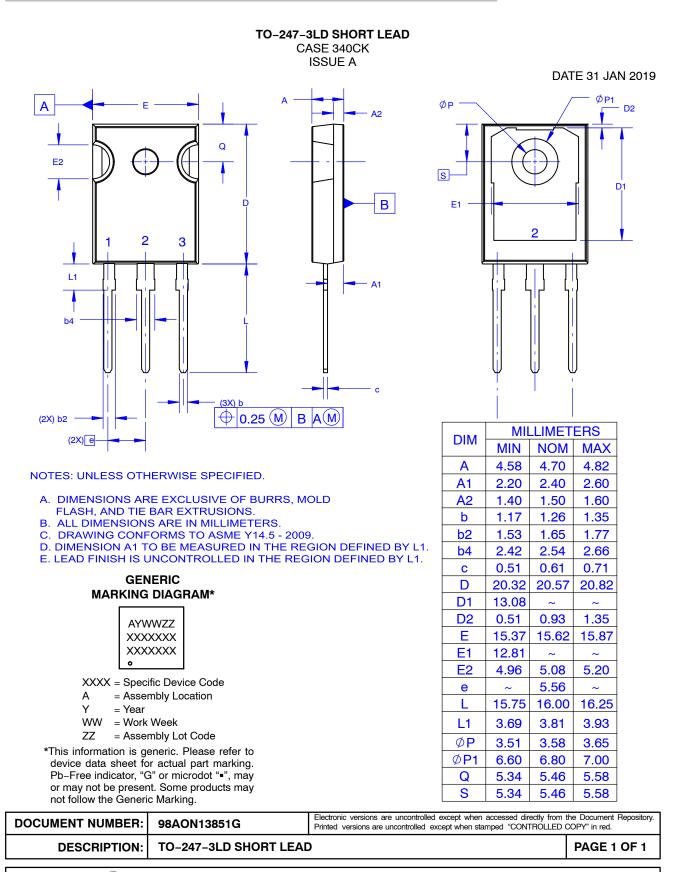
 f_{MAX1} is defined by $f_{MAX1} = 0.05/(t_{d(OFF)I} + t_{d(ON)I}).$ Deadtime (the denominator) has been arbitrarily held to 10% of the on–state time for a 50% duty factor. Other definitions are possible. $t_{d(OFF)I}$ and $t_{d(ON)I}$ are defined in Figure 21. Device turn–off delay can establish an additional frequency limiting condition for an application other than $T_{JM}.$

 f_{MAX2} is defined by $f_{MAX2} = (P_D - P_C)/(E_{OFF} + E_{ON2})$. The allowable dissipation (P_D) is defined by $P_D = (T_{JM} - T_C)/R_{\theta JC}$. The sum of device switching and conduction losses must not exceed P_D . A 50% duty factor was used (Figure 3) and the conduction losses (P_C) are approximated by $P_C = (V_{CE} \times I_{CE})/2$.

 E_{ON2} and E_{OFF} are defined in the switching waveforms shown in Figure 21. E_{ON2} is the integral of the instantaneous power loss ($I_{CE} \times V_{CE}$) during turn-on and E_{OFF} is the integral of the instantaneous power loss ($I_{CE} \times V_{CE}$) during turn-off. All tail losses are included in the calculation for E_{OFF} ; i.e., the collector current equals zero ($I_{CE} = 0$).

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