

TRENCHSTOP™ RC-Series for hard switching applications

IGBT with integrated diode in packages offering space saving advantage

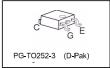
Features

TRENCHSTOP™ Reverse Conducting (RC) technology for 600V applications offering

- Optimised V_{CEsat} and V_F for low conduction losses
- · Smooth switching performance leading to low EMI levels
- Very tight parameter distribution
- Operating range of 1 to 20kHz
- Maximum junction temperature 175°C
- Short circuit capability of 5µs
- Best in class current versus package size performance
- Qualified according to JEDEC for target applications
- Pb-free lead plating; RoHS compliant (for PG-TO252: solder temperature 260°C, MSL1)
- Complete product spectrum and PSpice Models: http://www.infineon.com/igbt/







Applications:

Consumer motor drives

Туре	V CE	/c	V∕CEsat, Tvj=25°C	\mathcal{T}_{vjmax}	Marking	Package
IKD10N60R	600V	10A	1.65V	175°C	K10R60	PG-TO252-3
IKU10N60R	600V	10A	1.65V	175°C	K10R60	PG-TO251-3

Maximum ratings

Parameter	Symbol	Value	Unit
Collector-emitter voltage	V∕CE	600	V
DC collector current, limited by T_{vjmax} $T_C = 25^{\circ}C$ $T_C = 100^{\circ}C$	/c	20.0 10.0	А
Pulsed collector current, & limited by T _{vjmax}	/Cpuls	30.0	А
Turn off safe operating area V _{CE} ≤ 600V, T _{vj} ≤ 175°C	-	30.0	Α
Diode forward current, limited by T_{vjmax} $T_C = 25^{\circ}C$ $T_C = 100^{\circ}C$	<i>f</i> =	20.0 10.0	А
Diode pulsed current, & limited by \mathcal{T}_{vjmax}	Fpuls	30.0	А
Gate-emitter voltage	V∕GE	±20	V
Short circuit withstand time V_{GE} = 15.0V, $V_{\text{CC}} \le 400$ V, $T_{\text{vj}} \le 150^{\circ}$ C Allowed number of short circuits < 1000 Time between short circuits: ≥ 1.0 s	<i>t</i> sc	5	μѕ
Power dissipation T _C = 25°C	P _{tot}	150.0	W
Operating junction temperature	T _{vj}	-40+175	°C
Storage temperature	\mathcal{T}_{stg}	-55+175	°C
Soldering temperature, wavesoldering 1.6 mm (0.063 in.) from case for 10s	PG-TO251-3	260	°C
for 10 s (according to JEDEC J-STA-020A)	PG-TO252-3	260	



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Thermal Resistance

Parameter	Symbol	Conditions	Max. Value	Unit
Characteristic				•
IGBT thermal resistance, junction - case	R _{th(j-c)}		1.00	K/W
Diode thermal resistance, junction - case	R _{th(j-c)}		2.60	K/W
Thermal resistance, min. footprint junction - ambient	R _{th(j-a)}	PG-TO252-3	75	K/W
Thermal resistance, 6cm² Cu on PCB junction - ambient	R _{th(j-a)}	PG-TO252-3	50	K/W
Thermal resistance junction - ambient	R _{th(j-a)}	PG-TO251-3	75	K/W

Electrical Characteristic, at T_{vj} = 25°C, unless otherwise specified

Parameter	Symbol	Conditions		Value			
Parameter	Symbol	Conditions	min.	typ.	max.	Unit	
Static Characteristic						•	
Collector-emitter breakdown voltage	V(BR)CES	V _{GE} = 0V, I _C = 0.20mA	600	-	-	V	
Collector-emitter saturation voltage	V∕CEsat	$V_{GE} = 15.0V$, $I_{C} = 10.0A$ $T_{Vj} = 25^{\circ}C$ $T_{Vj} = 175^{\circ}C$		1.65 1.85	2.10	V	
Diode forward voltage	V _F	$V_{GE} = 0V$, $I_{F} = 10.0A$ $T_{Vj} = 25^{\circ}C$ $T_{Vj} = 175^{\circ}C$	-	1.70 1.70	2.10	V	
Gate-emitter threshold voltage	VGE(th)	$I_{\rm C} = 0.17 {\rm mA}, \ V_{\rm CE} = V_{\rm GE}$	4.3	5.0	5.7	V	
Zero gate voltage collector current	/ CES	$V_{CE} = 600V, V_{GE} = 0V$ $T_{Vj} = 25^{\circ}C$ $T_{Vj} = 175^{\circ}C$			40.0 1000.0	μA	
Gate-emitter leakage current	/GES	V _{CE} = 0V, V _{GE} = 20V	-	-	100	nA	
Transconductance	g_{fs}	$V_{CE} = 20V$, $I_{C} = 10.0A$	-	6.1	-	S	
Integrated gate resistor	/ G			none		Ω	

Electrical Characteristic, at T_{vj} = 25°C, unless otherwise specified

Damamatan	Combal	Canditions	Value			I I so it
Parameter	Symbol Conditions		min.	typ.	max.	Unit
Dynamic Characteristic						
Input capacitance	Cies	V _{CE} = 25V, V _{GE} = 0V, f = 1MHz	-	655	-	
Output capacitance	Coes		-	37	-	pF
Reverse transfer capacitance	Cres		-	22	-]
Gate charge	Q G	$V_{CC} = 480V$, $I_{C} = 10.0A$, $V_{GE} = 15V$	-	64.0	-	nC
Internal emitter inductance measured 5mm (0.197 in.) from case	[∠] E	PG-TO252-3 PG-TO251-3	-	- 7.0	-	nH



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Switching Characteristic, Inductive Load, at T_{vj} = 25°C

Domonoton	Symbol Conditions	Conditions	Value			I I sa i 4
Parameter		Conditions	min.	typ.	max.	Unit
IGBT Characteristic					•	
Turn-on delay time	t _{d(on)}	$T_{\rm vj}$ = 25°C,	-	14	-	ns
Rise time	<i>t</i> r	$V_{CC} = 400V$, $I_{C} = 10.0A$, $V_{GE} = 0.0/15.0V$,	-	10	-	ns
Turn-off delay time	t _{d(off)}	$r_{\rm G}$ = 23.0 Ω , $L_{\rm o}$ = 60nH,	-	192	-	ns
Fall time	t _f	C_{σ} = 40pF L_{σ} , C_{σ} from Fig. E	-	139	-	ns
Turn-on energy	<i>E</i> on		-	0.21	-	mJ
Turn-off energy	E _{off}		-	0.38	-	mJ
Total switching energy	Ets		-	0.59	-	mJ

Anti-Parallel Diode Characteristic, at T_{vj} = 25°C

Diode reverse recovery time	<i>t</i> rr	$T_{\rm vj} = 25^{\circ}{\rm C},$	-	62	-	ns
Diode reverse recovery charge	Q_{rr}	$V_{R} = 400V,$ $I_{F} = 10.0A,$	-	0.56	-	μC
Diode peak reverse recovery current	/ _{rrm}	<i>di</i> ⊧/ <i>dt</i> = 1000A/µs	-	20.3	-	Α
Diode peak rate of fall of reverse recovery current during &	di _{rr} /dt		ı	-260	-	A/µs

Switching Characteristic, Inductive Load, at T_{vj} = 175°C

Parameter	Comple at	O a sultitude		Value		
	Symbol	Conditions	min.	typ.	max.	Unit
IGBT Characteristic			<u> </u>			•
Turn-on delay time	$t_{ m d(on)}$	$T_{\rm vj}$ = 175°C,	-	13	-	ns
Rise time	<i>t</i> _r	$V_{CC} = 400V$, $I_{C} = 10.0A$, $V_{GE} = 0.0/15.0V$, $I_{G} = 23.0\Omega$, $I_{C} = 60$ nH, $I_{C} = 40$ pF $I_{C} = 40$ pF	-	11	-	ns
Turn-off delay time	<i>t</i> _{d(off)}		-	217	-	ns
Fall time	<i>t</i> f		-	211	-	ns
Turn-on energy	<i>E</i> on		-	0.35	-	mJ
Turn-off energy	E _{off}		-	0.58	-	mJ
Total switching energy	E _{ts}		-	0.93	-	mJ

Anti-Parallel Diode Characteristic, at T_{vj} = 175°C

·						
Diode reverse recovery time	<i>t</i> rr	$T_{\rm vj} = 175^{\circ}{\rm C},$	1	98	-	ns
Diode reverse recovery charge	Q rr	<i>V</i> _R = 400V, <i>I</i> _F = 10.0A,	-	1.22	-	μC
Diode peak reverse recovery current	/ _{rrm}	<i>di</i> ⊧/ <i>dt</i> = 1000A/μs	-	20.5	-	Α
Diode peak rate of fall of reverse recovery current during &	di _{rr} /dt		ı	-259	-	A/µs





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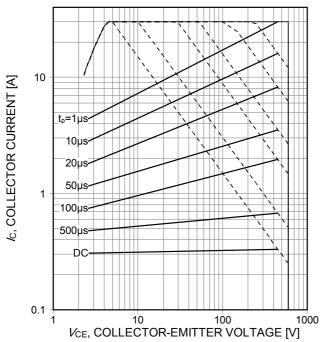


Figure 1. Forward bias safe operating area (D=0, T_C =25°C, T_{Vj} ≤175°C; V_{GE} =15V)

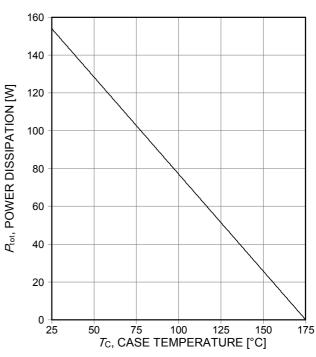


Figure 2. Power dissipation as a function of case temperature $(\mathcal{T}_{v_j} \le 175^{\circ}C)$

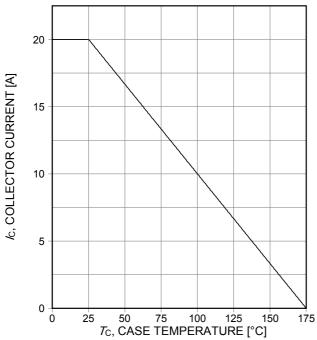


Figure 3. Collector current as a function of case temperature ($V_{GE} \ge 15V$, $T_{vi} \le 175^{\circ}C$)

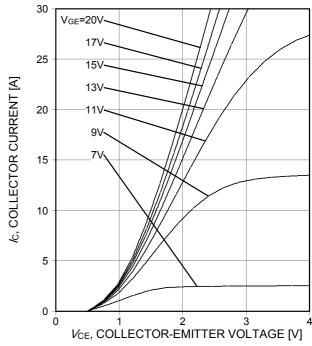


Figure 4. Typical output characteristic $(T_{Vi}=25^{\circ}C)$





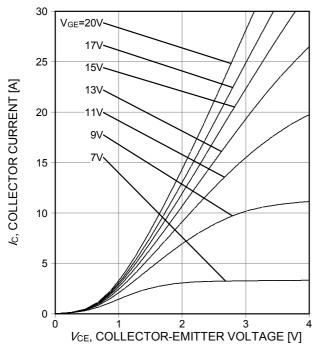


Figure 5. Typical output characteristic $(T_{v_i}=175^{\circ}C)$

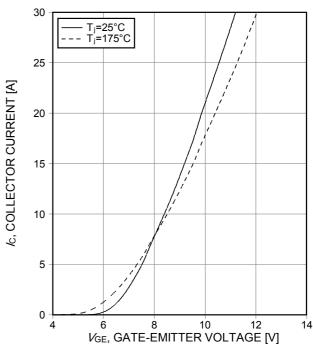


Figure 6. Typical transfer characteristic (V_{CE} =10V)

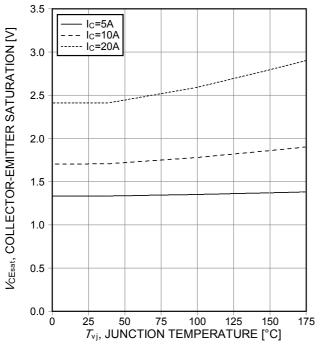


Figure 7. Typical collector-emitter saturation voltage as a function of junction temperature (\$\varV_{GE} = 15V \)

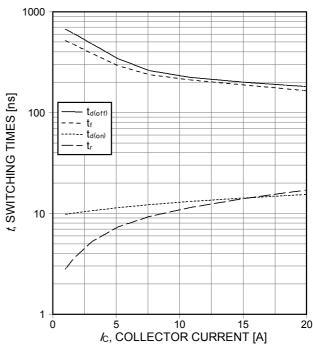


Figure 8. Typical switching times as a function of collector current (inductive load, $T_{\rm vj}$ =175°C, $V_{\rm CE}$ =400V, $V_{\rm GE}$ =15/0V, $I_{\rm GE}$ =23 Ω , Dynamic test circuit in Figure E)





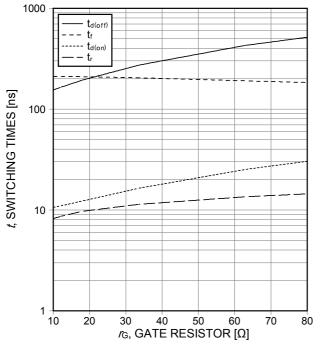


Figure 9. Typical switching times as a function of gate resistor (inductive load, T_{Vj} =175°C, V_{CE} =400V, V_{GE} =15/0V, V_{CE} =10A, Dynamic test circuit in

Figure E)

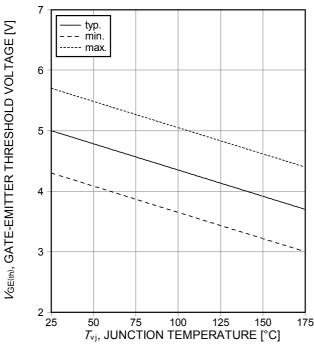


Figure 11. Gate-emitter threshold voltage as a function of junction temperature (/c=0.17mA)

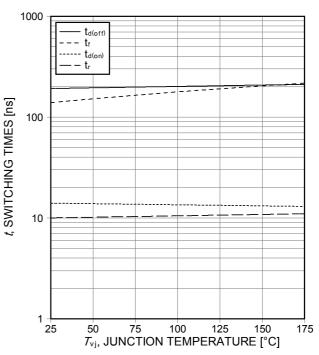


Figure 10. Typical switching times as a function of junction temperature (inductive load, V_{CE}=400V, V_{GE}=15/0V, V_C=10A, V_G=23Ω, Dynamic test circuit in Figure E)

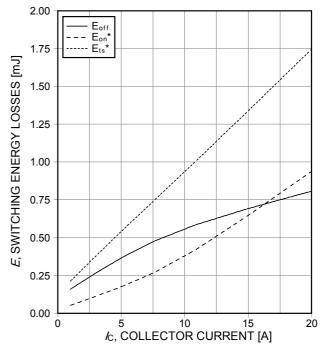


Figure 12. Typical switching energy losses as a function of collector current (inductive load, T_{vj}=175°C, V_{CE}=400V, V_{GE}=15/0V, r_G=23Ω, Dynamic test circuit in Figure E)





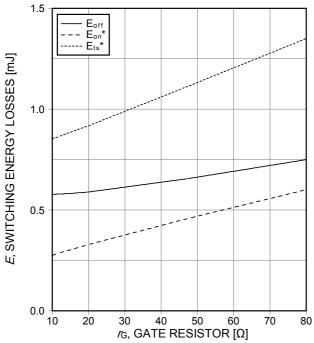


Figure 13. Typical switching energy losses as a function of gate resistor (inductive load, T_{vj} =175°C, V_{CE} =400V, V_{GE} =15/0V, I_{CE} =10A, Dynamic test circuit in Figure E)

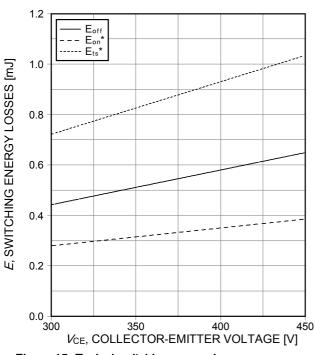


Figure 15. Typical switching energy losses as a function of collector emitter voltage (inductive load, T_{vj}=175°C, V_{GE}=15/0V, I_C=10A, I_C=23Ω, Dynamic test circuit in Figure E)

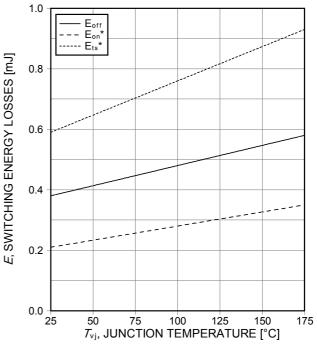


Figure 14. Typical switching energy losses as a function of junction temperature (inductive load, V_{CE}=400V, V_{GE}=15/0V, I_C=10A, I_G=23Ω, Dynamic test circuit in Figure E)

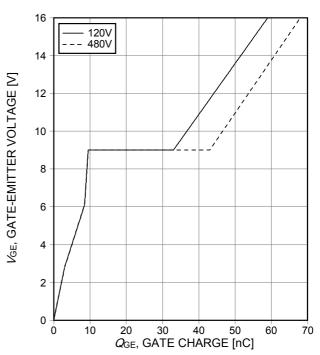


Figure 16. Typical gate charge (/c=10A)





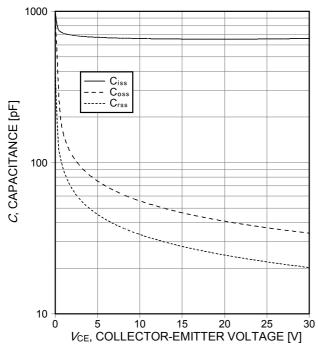


Figure 17. Typical capacitance as a function of collector-emitter voltage (V_{GE}=0V, f=1MHz)

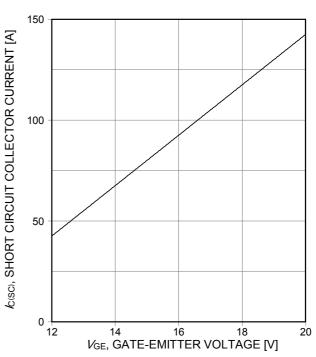


Figure 18. Typical short circuit collector current as a function of gate-emitter voltage ($V_{\text{CE}} \le 400\text{V}$, start at $T_{\text{vj}} = 25^{\circ}\text{C}$)

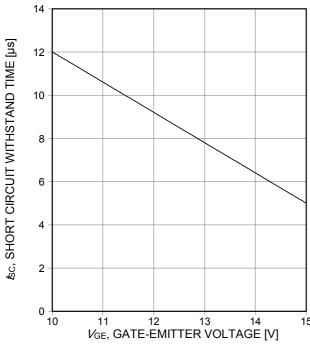


Figure 19. Short circuit withstand time as a function of gate-emitter voltage ($V_{CE} \le 400V$, start at $T_{vj} \le 150^{\circ}C$)

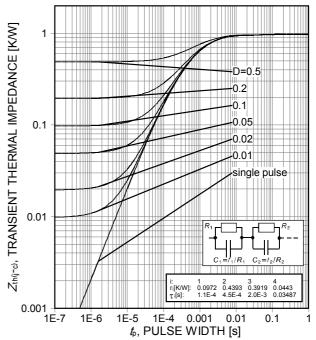


Figure 20. IGBT transient thermal impedance as a function of pulse width 1) $(D=t_0/T)$





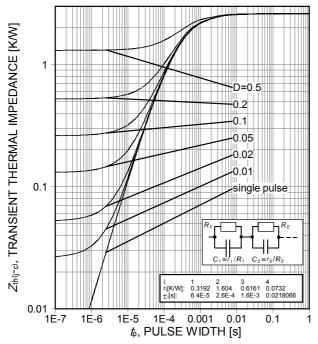


Figure 21. Diode transient thermal impedance as a function of pulse width 1)
(D=t₀/T)

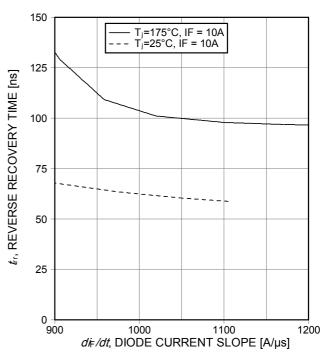


Figure 22. Typical reverse recovery time as a function of diode current slope (V_R =400V)

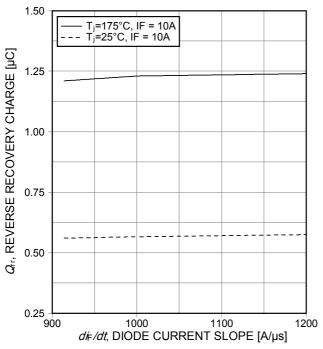


Figure 23. Typical reverse recovery charge as a function of diode current slope (V_R =400V)

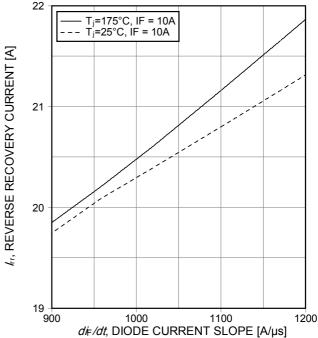


Figure 24. Typical reverse recovery current as a function of diode current slope (\(\subset \nabla = 400 \text{V} \)



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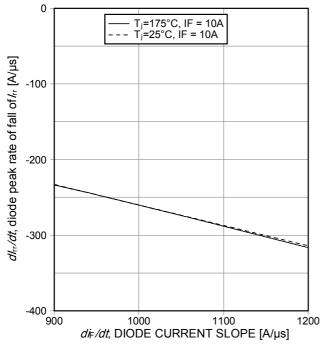


Figure 25. Typical diode peak rate of fall of reverse recovery current as a function of diode current slope $(V_R=400V)$

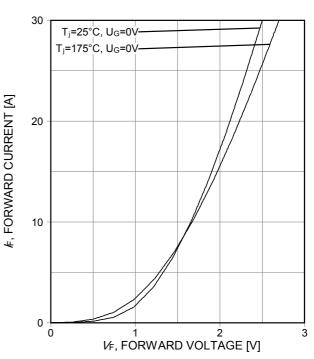


Figure 26. Typical diode forward current as a function of forward voltage

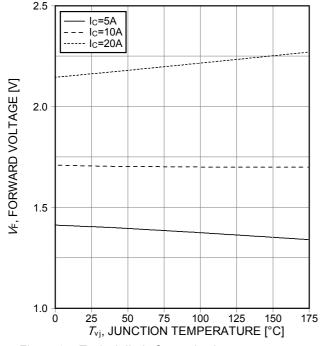
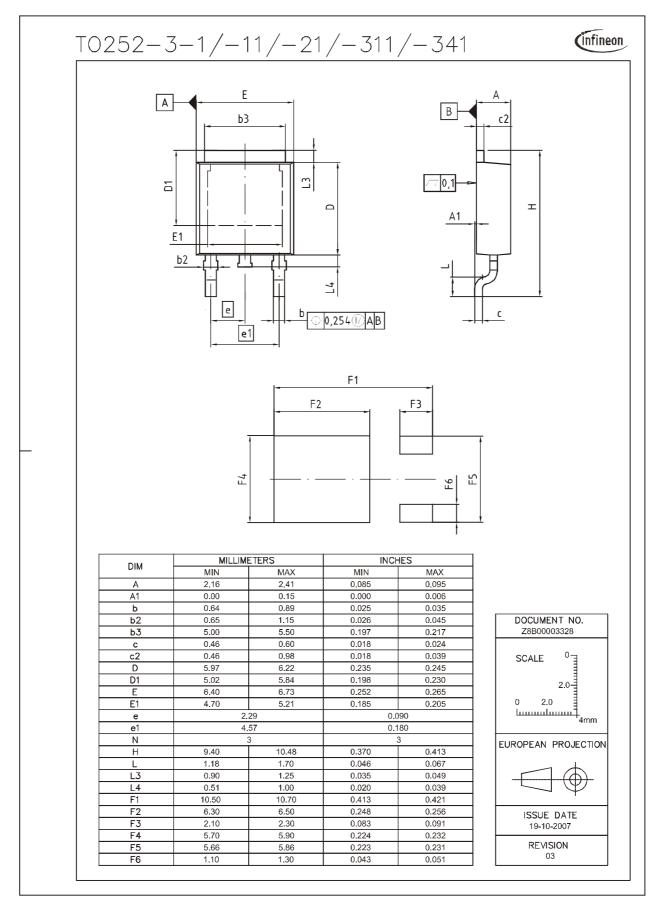


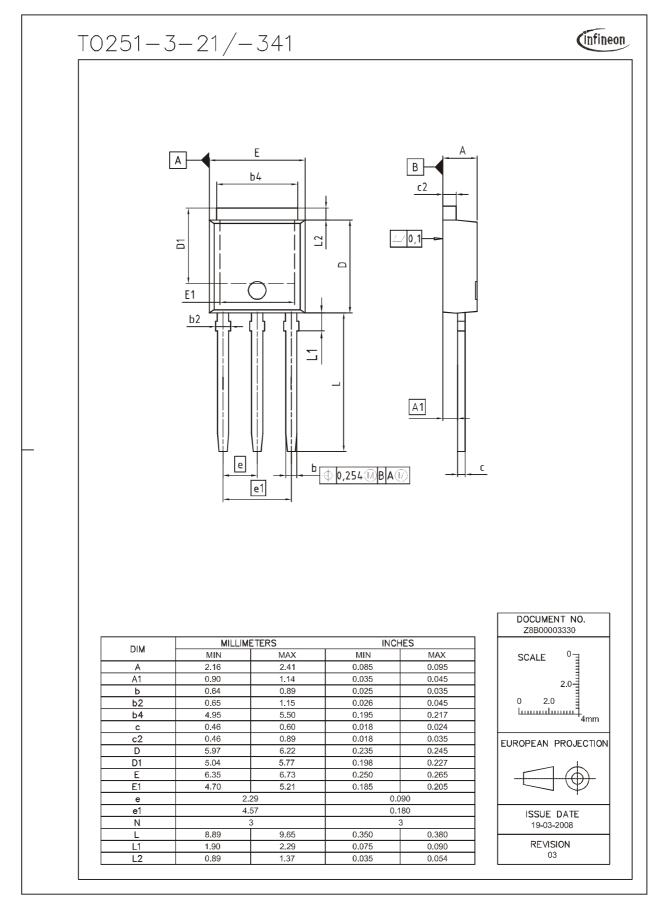
Figure 27. Typical diode forward voltage as a function of junction temperature



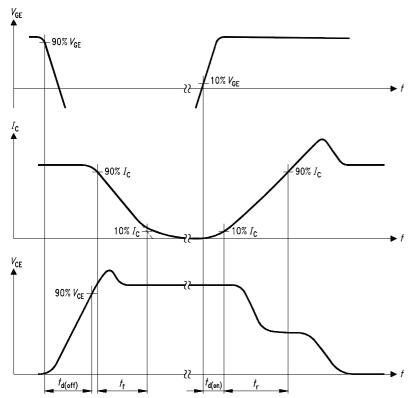




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 $di_{F}/dt \qquad t_{rr} = t_{S} + t_{F}$ $Q_{rr} = Q_{S} + Q_{F}$ t_{rr} $Q_{S} = Q_{S} + Q_{F}$ di_{rr}/dt $Q_{S} = Q_{S} + Q_{F}$ $Q_{S} = Q_{S} +$

Figure C. Definition of diodes switching characteristics

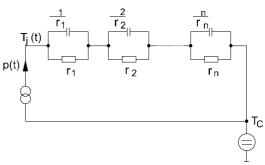


Figure A. Definition of switching times

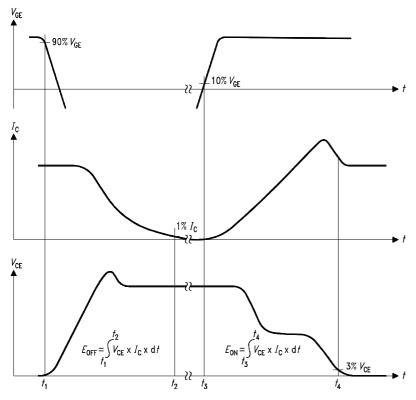


Figure D. Thermal equivalent circuit

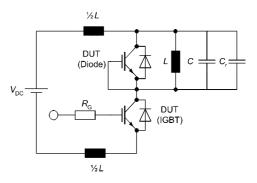


Figure E. Dynamic test circuit Leakage inductance L= 180nH, Stray capacitor $C_{\rm c}$ = 40pF, Relief capacitor $C_{\rm r}$ = 1nF (only for ZVT switching)

Figure B. Definition of switching losses



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¹⁾ Rth/Zth based on single cooling pulse. Please be aware that a correct Rth measurement of this device, is not possible using a thermocouple.