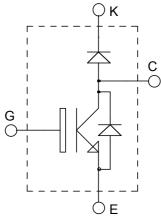


ISOTOP® Boost chopper NPT IGBT

$$V_{CES} = 600V$$

 $I_C = 50A @ Tc = 90°C$



Application

- AC and DC motor control
- Switched Mode Power Supplies
- Power Factor Correction
- Brake switch

Features

- Non Punch Through (NPT) THUNDERBOLT IGBT
 - Low voltage drop
 - Low tail current
 - Switching frequency up to 100 kHz
 - Soft recovery parallel diodes
 - Low diode VF
 - Low leakage current
 - RBSOA and SCSOA rated
- ISOTOP® Package (SOT-227)
- Very low stray inductance
- High level of integration

Benefits

- Outstanding performance at high frequency operation
- Stable temperature behavior
- Very rugged
- Direct mounting to heatsink (isolated package)
- Low junction to case thermal resistance
- Easy paralleling due to positive T_C of V_{CEsat}
- **RoHS Compliant**



Absolute maximum ratings

Symbol	Parameter			Max ratings	Unit
V_{CES}	Collector - Emitter Breakdown Voltage			600	V
I_{C1}	$T_{\rm C} = 2$			75	
I_{C2}	Continuous Collector Current		$T_C = 90^{\circ}C$	50	Α
I_{CM}	Pulsed Collector Current $T_C = 2$			160	
V_{GE}	Gate – Emitter Voltage	±20	V		
P_{D}	Maximum Power Dissipation	$T_C = 25^{\circ}C$	277	W	
I_{LM}	RBSOA clamped Inductive load Current	$T_C = 25^{\circ}C$	100	A	
IF_{AV}	Maximum Average Forward Current	Duty cycle=0.5	$T_C = 80$ °C	30	A
IF_{RMS}	RMS Forward Current (Square wave, 50% duty)			39	Λ

These Devices are sensitive to Electrostatic Discharge. Proper Handling Procedures Should Be Followed.



All ratings @ $T_j = 25^{\circ}C$ unless otherwise specified

Electrical Characteristics

Symbol	Characteristic	Test Conditions		Min	Тур	Max	Unit
T	Zero Gate Voltage Collector Current	$V_{GE} = 0V$ $T_j = 25^{\circ}C$				40	۸
I_{CES}		$V_{CE} = 600V$	$T_j = 125$ °C			1000	μΑ
V _{CE(sat)}	Collector Emitter saturation Voltage	· GE 10 /	$T_j = 25$ °C		2.1	2.7	V
	Conector Emitter Saturation Voltage		$T_j = 125$ °C		2.2	2.8	v
V _{GE(th)}	Gate Threshold Voltage	$V_{GE} = V_{CE}, I_{C} = 700 \mu A$		4.5	5.5	6.5	V
I_{GES}	Gate – Emitter Leakage Current	$V_{GE} = \pm 20V, V_{CE} = 0V$				±100	nA

Dynamic Characteristics

Symbol	Characteristic	Test Conditions	Min	Тур	Max	Unit
Cies	Input Capacitance	$V_{GE} = 0V$		2250		pF
C_{oes}	Output Capacitance	$V_{CE} = 25V$		255		
C_{res}	Reverse Transfer Capacitance	f=1MHz		155		
Q_{g}	Total gate Charge	$V_{GS} = 15V$		175		nC
Q_{ge}	Gate – Emitter Charge	$V_{Bus} = 300V$		18		
Q_{gc}	Gate – Collector Charge	$I_C = 50A$		100		
$T_{d(on)}$	Turn-on Delay Time	Resistive Switching (25°C)		29		ns
$T_{\rm r}$	Rise Time	$V_{GE} = 15V$ $V_{Bus} = 300V$		118		
$T_{d(off)}$	Turn-off Delay Time	$I_C = 50A$		150		
$T_{\rm f}$	Fall Time	$R_G = 10\Omega$		190		
$T_{d(on)}$	Turn-on Delay Time	Inductive Switching (25°C)		30		ns
$T_{\rm r}$	Rise Time	$V_{GE} = 15V$		80		
$T_{d(off)}$	Turn-off Delay Time	$V_{\text{Bus}} = 400V$ $I_{\text{C}} = 50A$		240		
T_{f}	Fall Time	$R_{G} = 10\Omega$		43		
E_{ts}	Total switching Losses			3.6		mJ
$T_{d(on)}$	Turn-on Delay Time	Inductive Switching (150°C)		28		
T_{r}	Rise Time	$V_{GE} = 15V$		75		ns
$T_{d(off)}$	Turn-off Delay Time	$V_{\text{Bus}} = 400V$ $I_{\text{C}} = 50A$		265		
$T_{\rm f}$	Fall Time	$R_{G} = 10\Omega$		185		
Eon	Turn-on Switching Energy			1.8		mJ
E _{off}	Turn-off Switching Energy			2.4		
E_{ts}	Total switching Losses			4.2		



Chopper diode ratings and characteristics

Symbol	Characteristic	Test Conditions		Min	Тур	Max	Unit	
V_{F}	Diode Forward Voltage	$I_F = 30A$			1.6	1.8		
		$I_F = 60A$			1.9		V	
		$I_F = 30A$	$T_i = 125$ °C		1.4			
I_{RM}	Maximum Reverse Leakage Current	$V_{R} = 600V$	$T_j = 25$ °C			250	μΑ	
1RM	Waximum Reverse Leakage Current	$V_{R} = 600V$	$T_{j} = 125^{\circ}C$			500		
C_{T}	Junction Capacitance	$V_{R} = 200V$			44		pF	
_	Reverse Recovery Time	$I_F=1A, V_R=30V$ di/dt =100A/\(\mu\)s	$T_j = 25$ °C		23		ns	
t_{rr}	Reverse Recovery Time	$I_F = 30A$ $T_i = 125$ $T_i = 25^\circ$	$T_i = 25^{\circ}C$		85			
			$T_{i} = 125^{\circ}C$		160			
I_{RRM}	Maximum Reverse Recovery Current		$T_j = 25$ °C		4		Α	
1RRM	Widamindin Reverse Recovery Current	$V_R = 400V$	$T_{i} = 125^{\circ}C$		8		A	
0	Davarga Dagayary Charga	$di/dt = 200A/\mu s$	$T_j = 25$ °C		130		nC	
Q_{rr}	Reverse Recovery Charge		$T_j = 125$ °C		700		IIC	
t_{rr}	Reverse Recovery Time	$I_F = 30A$ $V_R = 400V$ $di/dt = 1000A/\mu s$			70		ns	
Qrr	Reverse Recovery Charge		$T_j = 125$ °C		1300	·	nC	
I_{RRM}	Maximum Reverse Recovery Current				30		A	

Thermal and package characteristics

Symbol	Characteristic		Min	Typ	Max	Unit
R_{thJC}	Junction to Case Thermal Resistance IGBT Diode	IGBT			0.45	°C/W
		Diode			1.21	
R_{thJA}	Junction to Ambient (IGBT & Diode)				20	
V_{ISOL}	RMS Isolation Voltage, any terminal to case t = 1 min, 50/60Hz		2500			V
T_J, T_{STG}	Storage Temperature Range		-55		150	°C
$T_{ m L}$	Max Lead Temp for Soldering:0.063" from case for 10 sec				300	C
Torque	Mounting torque (Mounting = 8-32 or 4mm Machine and terminals = 4mm Machine)				1.5	N.m
Wt	Package Weight			29.2		g

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Typical IGBT Performance Curve

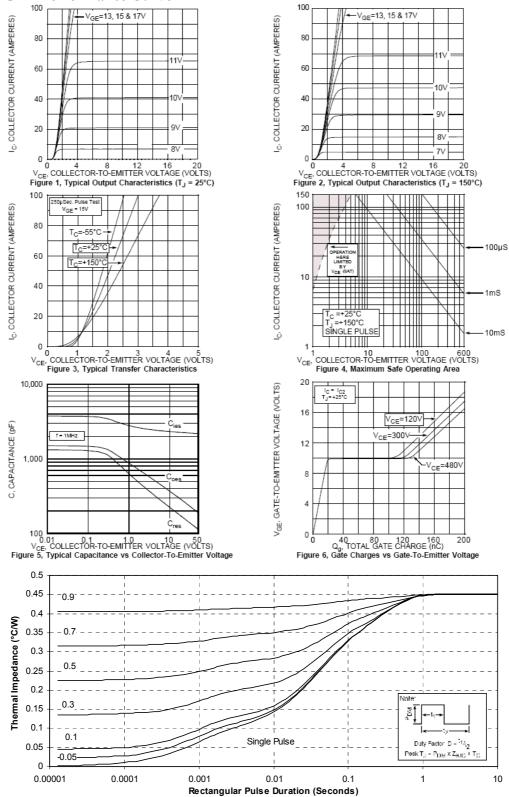
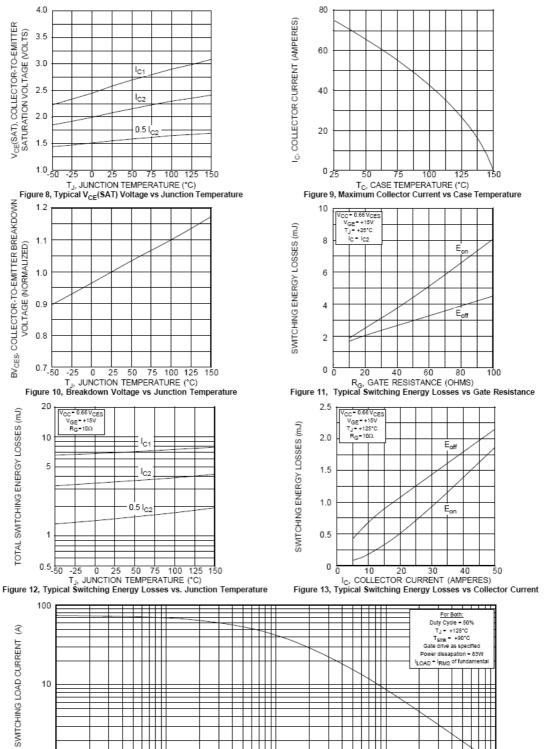


Figure 7, Maximum Effective Transient Thermal Impedance, Junction to Case vs Pulse Duration





10 F, FREQUENCY (KHz) Figure 14, Typical Load Current vs Frequency 100

1.0



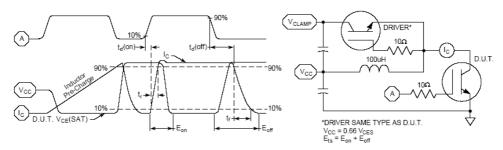


Figure 16, Switching Loss Test Circuit and Waveforms

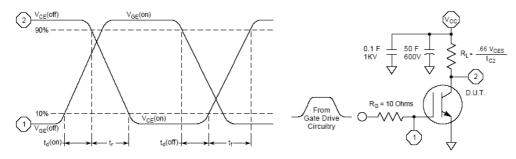
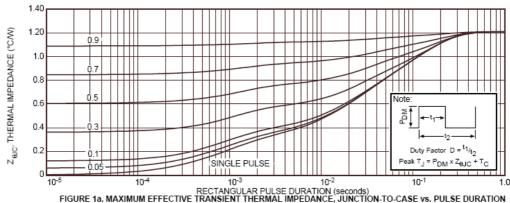


Figure 17, Resistive Switching Time Test Circuit and Waveforms

Typical Diode Performance Curve



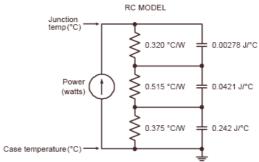
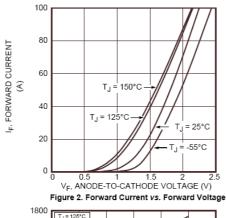


FIGURE 1b, TRANSIENT THERMAL IMPEDANCE MODEL

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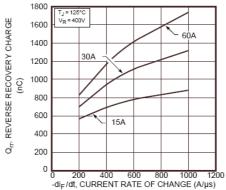


Figure 4. Reverse Recovery Charge vs. Current Rate of Change

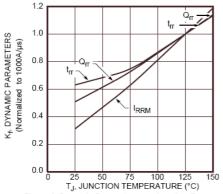


Figure 6. Dynamic Parameters vs. Junction Temperature

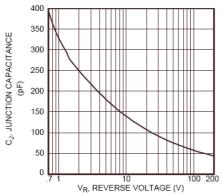


Figure 8. Junction Capacitance vs. Reverse Voltage

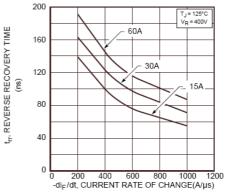


Figure 3. Reverse Recovery Time vs. Current Rate of Change

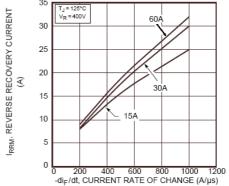


Figure 5. Reverse Recovery Current vs. Current Rate of Change

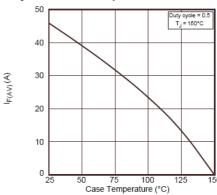


Figure 7. Maximum Average Forward Current vs. CaseTemperature

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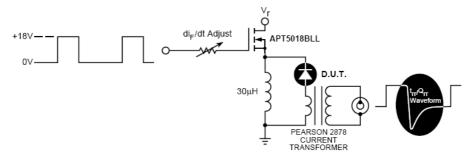
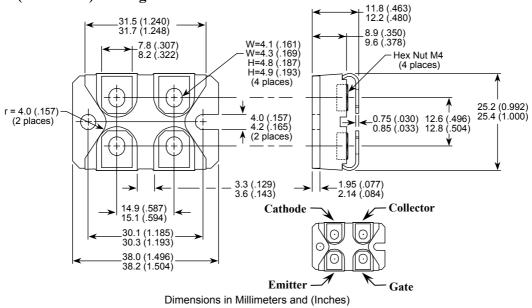


Figure 9. Diode Test Circuit

- 1 I_F Forward Conduction Current
 2 di_F/dt Rate of Diode Current Change Through Zero Crossing.
 3 I_{RRM} Maximum Reverse Recovery Current.
 4 t_{rr} Reverse Recovery Time, measured from zero crossing where diode current goes from positive to negative, to the point at which the straight line through I_{RRM} and 0.25 I_{RRM} passes through zero.
 5 Q_{rr} Area Under the Curve Defined by I_{RRM} and t_{rr}.
 - Figure 10, Diode Reverse Recovery Waveform and Definitions

SOT-227 (ISOTOP®) Package Outline



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