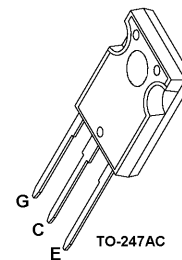
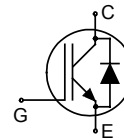


High Speed IGBT in NPT-technology

- 30% lower E_{off} compared to previous generation
16 $\mu\text{J}/\text{A}$
- Short circuit withstand time – 10 μs
- NPT-Technology for 600V applications offers:
 - parallel switching capability
 - very tight parameter distribution
 - high ruggedness, temperature stable behaviour



| Type | V_{CE} | I_C | $V_{CE(sat)}$ | T_j | Package | Ordering Code |
|------------|----------|-------|---------------|-------|----------|-------------------|
| SKW30N60HS | 600V | 30 | 3.5V | 150°C | TO-247AC | Q67040-S4244-A001 |

Maximum Ratings

| Parameter | Symbol | Value | Unit |
|--|----------------------|------------|------------------|
| Collector-emitter voltage | V_{CE} | 600 | V |
| DC collector current | I_C | | A |
| $T_C = 25^\circ\text{C}$ | | 41 | |
| $T_C = 100^\circ\text{C}$ | | 30 | |
| Pulsed collector current, t_p limited by T_{jmax} | I_{Cpuls} | 112 | |
| Turn off safe operating area | - | 112 | |
| $V_{CE} \leq 600\text{V}$, $T_j \leq 150^\circ\text{C}$ | | | |
| Diode forward current | I_F | | |
| $T_C = 25^\circ\text{C}$ | | 41 | |
| $T_C = 100^\circ\text{C}$ | | 28 | |
| Diode pulsed current, t_p limited by T_{jmax} | I_{Fpuls} | 112 | |
| Gate-emitter voltage | V_{GE} | ± 20 | V |
| Short circuit withstand time ¹⁾ | t_{SC} | 10 | μs |
| $V_{GE} = 15\text{V}$, $V_{CC} \leq 600\text{V}$, $T_j \leq 150^\circ\text{C}$ | | | |
| Power dissipation | P_{tot} | 250 | W |
| $T_C = 25^\circ\text{C}$ | | | |
| Operating junction and storage temperature | T_j , T_{stg} | -55...+150 | $^\circ\text{C}$ |
| Soldering temperature, 1.6mm (0.063 in.) from case for 10s | - | 260 | |

¹⁾ Allowed number of short circuits: <1000; time between short circuits: >1s.

Thermal Resistance

| Parameter | Symbol | Conditions | Max. Value | Unit |
|---|-------------|------------|------------|------|
| Characteristic | | | | |
| IGBT thermal resistance, junction – case | R_{thJC} | | 0.5 | K/W |
| Diode thermal resistance, junction – case | R_{thJCD} | | tbd | |
| Thermal resistance, junction – ambient | R_{thJA} | TO-247AC | 40 | |

Electrical Characteristic, at $T_j = 25^\circ\text{C}$, unless otherwise specified

| Parameter | Symbol | Conditions | Value | | | Unit |
|--------------------------------------|---------------|---|--------|------------|-------------|---------|
| | | | min. | Typ. | max. | |
| Static Characteristic | | | | | | |
| Collector-emitter breakdown voltage | $V_{(BR)CES}$ | $V_{GE}=0V, I_C=500\mu A$ | 600 | - | - | V |
| Collector-emitter saturation voltage | $V_{CE(sat)}$ | $V_{GE} = 15V, I_C=30A$ $T_j=25^\circ\text{C}$ $T_j=150^\circ\text{C}$ | | 2.9 3.5 | | |
| Diode forward voltage | V_F | $V_{GE}=0V, I_F=28A$ $T_j=25^\circ\text{C}$ $T_j=150^\circ\text{C}$ | - | | 1.95 1.8 | |
| Gate-emitter threshold voltage | $V_{GE(th)}$ | $I_C=300\mu A, V_{CE}=V_{GE}$ | 3 | 4 | 5 | |
| Zero gate voltage collector current | I_{CES} | $V_{CE}=600V, V_{GE}=0V$ $T_j=25^\circ\text{C}$ $T_j=150^\circ\text{C}$ | - - | - - | 40 3000 | μA |
| Gate-emitter leakage current | I_{GES} | $V_{CE}=0V, V_{GE}=20V$ | - | - | 100 | nA |
| Transconductance | g_{fs} | $V_{CE}=20V, I_C=30A$ | - | - | 20 | S |

Dynamic Characteristic

| | | | | | | |
|--|-------------|---|---|------|--|----|
| Input capacitance | C_{iss} | $V_{CE}=25V,$ $V_{GE}=0V,$ $f=1\text{MHz}$ | - | 1500 | | pF |
| Output capacitance | C_{oss} | | - | 200 | | |
| Reverse transfer capacitance | C_{riss} | | - | 92 | | |
| Gate charge | Q_{Gate} | $V_{CC}=480V, I_C=30A$ $V_{GE}=15V$ | - | 140 | | nC |
| Internal emitter inductance measured 5mm (0.197 in.) from case | L_E | TO-247AC | - | 13 | | nH |
| Short circuit collector current ¹⁾ | $I_{C(SC)}$ | $V_{GE}=15V, t_{SC}\leq 10\mu s$ $V_{CC}\leq 600V,$ $T_j\leq 150^\circ\text{C}$ | - | 220 | | A |

¹⁾ Allowed number of short circuits: <1000; time between short circuits: >1s.

Switching Characteristic, Inductive Load, at $T_j=25^\circ\text{C}$

| Parameter | Symbol | Conditions | Value | | | Unit |
|----------------------------|--------------|---|-------|------|------|------|
| | | | min. | typ. | max. | |
| IGBT Characteristic | | | | | | |
| Turn-on delay time | $t_{d(on)}$ | $T_j=25^\circ\text{C}$, $V_{CC}=400\text{V}$, $I_C=30\text{A}$, $V_{GE}=0/15\text{V}$, $R_G=1.8$ | - | 16 | | ns |
| Rise time | t_r | | - | 21 | | |
| Turn-off delay time | $t_{d(off)}$ | | - | 106 | | |
| Fall time | t_f | | - | 21 | | |
| Turn-on energy | E_{on} | Energy losses include "tail" and diode reverse recovery. | - | 0.67 | | mJ |
| Turn-off energy | E_{off} | | - | 0.34 | | |
| Total switching energy | E_{ts} | | - | 1.01 | | |
| Turn-on delay time | $t_{d(on)}$ | $T_j=25^\circ\text{C}$, $V_{CC}=400\text{V}$, $I_C=30\text{A}$, $V_{GE}=0/15\text{V}$, $R_G=11$ | - | 22 | | ns |
| Rise time | t_r | | - | 30 | | |
| Turn-off delay time | $t_{d(off)}$ | | - | 250 | | |
| Fall time | t_f | | - | 26 | | |
| Turn-on energy | E_{on} | Energy losses include "tail" and diode reverse recovery. | - | 0.78 | | mJ |
| Turn-off energy | E_{off} | | - | 0.55 | | |
| Total switching energy | E_{ts} | | - | 1.33 | | |

Anti-Parallel Diode Characteristic

| | | | | | | |
|--|--------------|---|---|-----|--|------------------------|
| Diode reverse recovery time | t_{rr} | $T_j=25^\circ\text{C}$, $V_R=200\text{V}$, $I_F=28\text{A}$, $di_F/dt=200\text{A}/\mu\text{s}$ | - | TBD | | ns |
| | t_s | | - | TBD | | |
| | t_F | | - | TBD | | |
| Diode reverse recovery charge | Q_{rr} | | - | TBD | | nC |
| Diode peak reverse recovery current | I_{rrm} | | - | TBD | | A |
| Diode peak rate of fall of reverse recovery current during t_b | di_{rr}/dt | | - | TBD | | $\text{A}/\mu\text{s}$ |

Switching Characteristic, Inductive Load, at $T_j=150\text{ °C}$

| Parameter | Symbol | Conditions | Value | | | Unit |
|----------------------------|--------------|------------------------------------|-------|------|------|------|
| | | | min. | typ. | max. | |
| IGBT Characteristic | | | | | | |
| Turn-on delay time | $t_{d(on)}$ | $T_j=150\text{ °C}$ | - | 17 | | ns |
| Rise time | t_r | $V_{CC}=400\text{ V,}$ | - | 19 | | |
| Turn-off delay time | $t_{d(off)}$ | $I_C=30\text{ A,}$ | - | 122 | | |
| Fall time | t_f | $V_{GE}=0/15\text{ V,}$ | - | 29 | | |
| Turn-on energy | E_{on} | $R_G= 1.8$ | - | 0.90 | | mJ |
| Turn-off energy | E_{off} | Energy losses include | - | 0.48 | | |
| Total switching energy | E_{ts} | “tail” and diode reverse recovery. | - | 1.38 | | |
| Turn-on delay time | $t_{d(on)}$ | $T_j=150\text{ °C}$ | - | 22 | | ns |
| Rise time | t_r | $V_{CC}=400\text{ V,}$ | - | 28 | | |
| Turn-off delay time | $t_{d(off)}$ | $I_C=30\text{ A,}$ | - | 274 | | |
| Fall time | t_f | $V_{GE}=0/15\text{ V,}$ | - | 28 | | |
| Turn-on energy | E_{on} | $R_G= 11$ | - | 1.06 | | mJ |
| Turn-off energy | E_{off} | Energy losses include | - | 0.70 | | |
| Total switching energy | E_{ts} | “tail” and diode reverse recovery. | - | 1.76 | | |

Anti-Parallel Diode Characteristic

| | | | | | | |
|--|--------------|---------------------------------------|---|-----|--|------------------|
| Diode reverse recovery time | t_{rr} | $T_j=150\text{ °C}$ | - | TBD | | ns |
| | t_s | $V_R=200\text{ V, } I_F=28\text{ A,}$ | - | TBD | | |
| | t_F | $di_F/dt=200\text{ A}/\mu\text{s}$ | - | TBD | | |
| Diode reverse recovery charge | Q_{rr} | | - | | | nC |
| Diode peak reverse recovery current | I_{rrm} | | - | TBD | | A |
| Diode peak rate of fall of reverse recovery current during t_b | di_{rr}/dt | | - | TBD | | A/ μs |

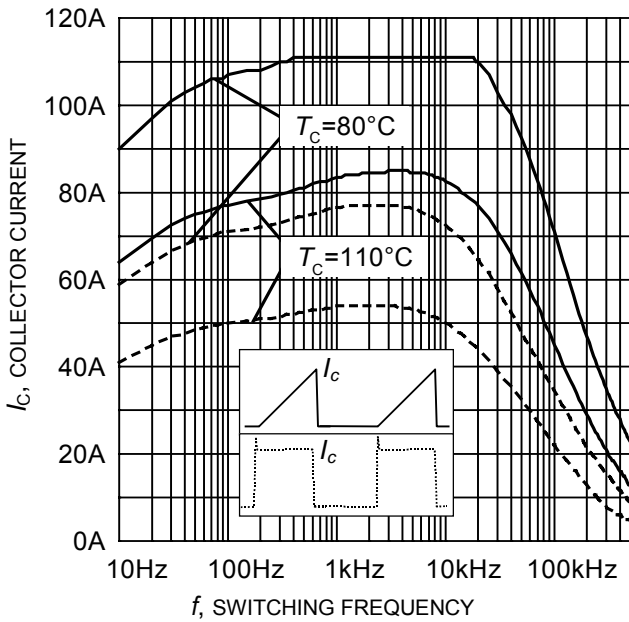


Figure 1. Collector current as a function of switching frequency
 ($T_j \leq 150^\circ\text{C}$, $D = 0.5$, $V_{CE} = 400\text{V}$,
 $V_{GE} = 0/+15\text{V}$, $R_G = 11\Omega$)

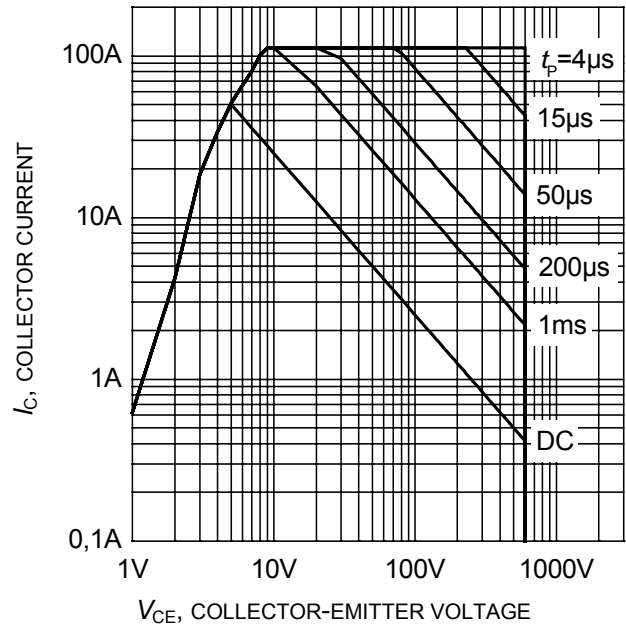


Figure 2. Safe operating area
 ($D = 0$, $T_C = 25^\circ\text{C}$, $T_j \leq 150^\circ\text{C}$;
 $V_{GE} = 15\text{V}$)

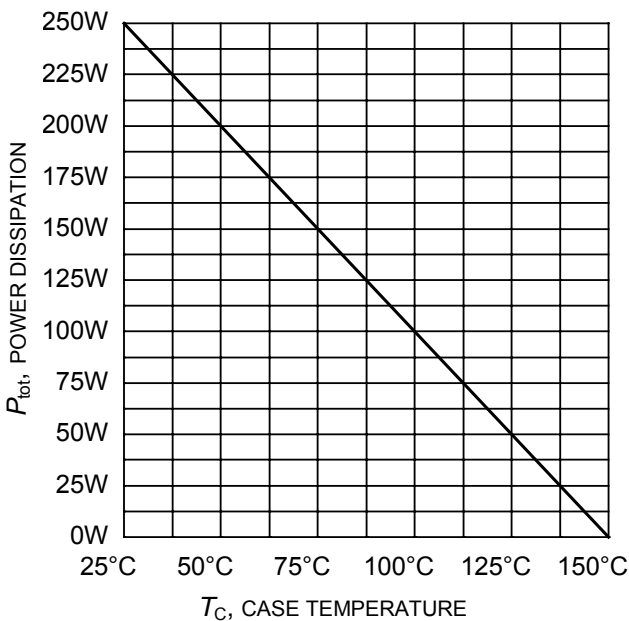


Figure 3. Power dissipation as a function of case temperature
 ($T_j \leq 150^\circ\text{C}$)

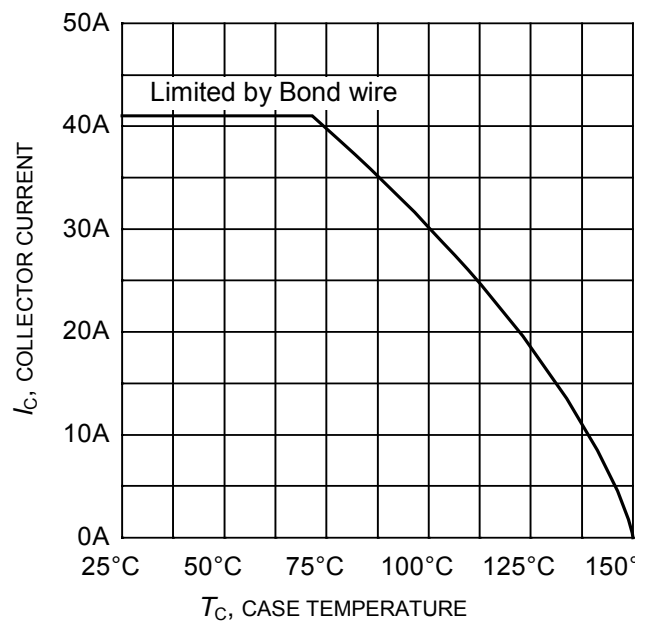


Figure 4. Collector current as a function of case temperature
 ($V_{GE} \leq 15\text{V}$, $T_j \leq 150^\circ\text{C}$)

I_C , COLLECTOR CURRENT

V_{CE} , COLLECTOR-EMITTER VOLTAGE

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

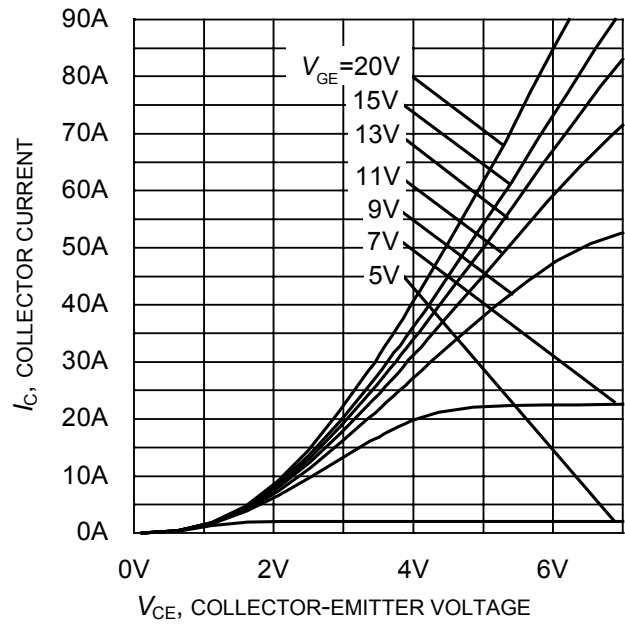
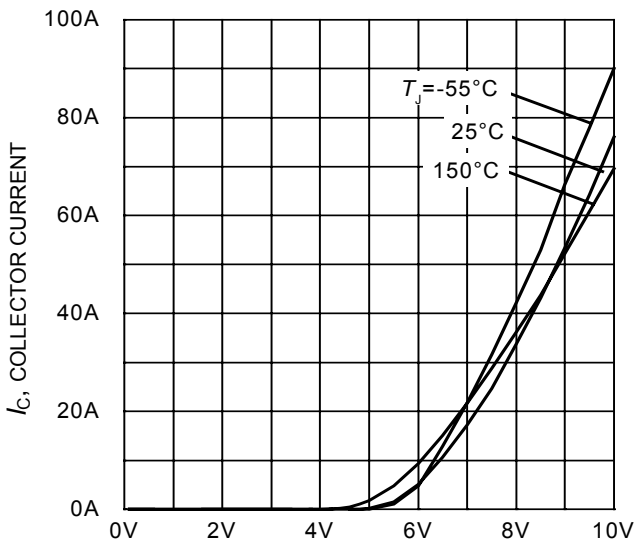
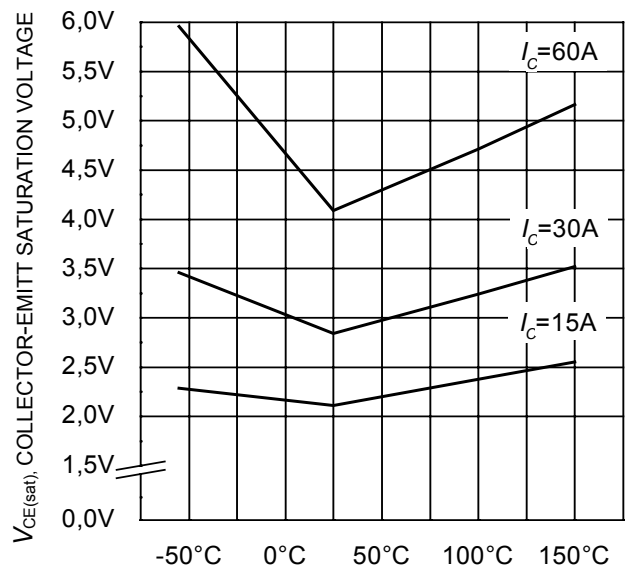


Figure 6. Typical output characteristic
($T_j = 150^\circ\text{C}$)



V_{GE} , GATE-EMITTER VOLTAGE

Figure 7. Typical transfer characteristic
($V_{GE} = 10\text{V}$)



T_j , JUNCTION TEMPERATURE

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

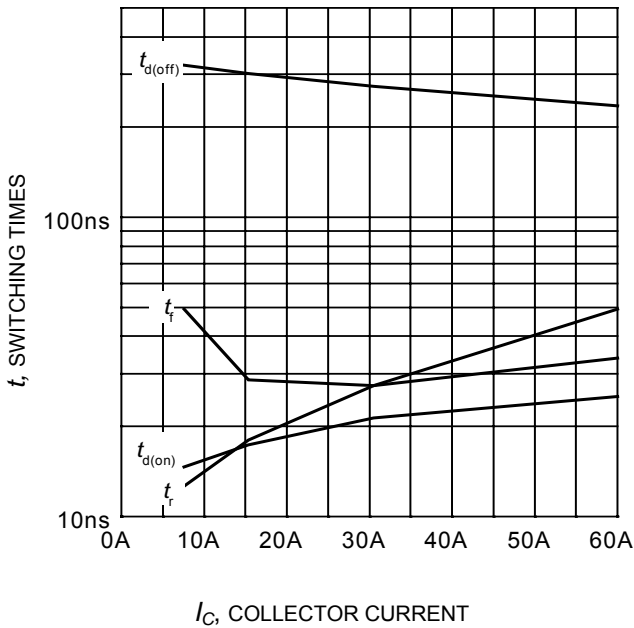


Figure 9. Typical switching times as a function of collector current
(inductive load, $T_J=150^\circ\text{C}$, $V_{CE}=400\text{V}$, $V_{GE}=0/15\text{V}$, $R_G=11\Omega$)

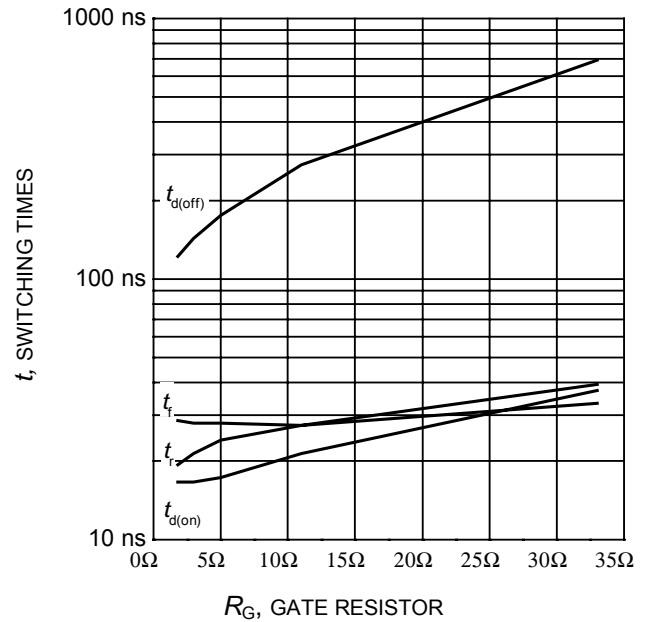


Figure 10. Typical switching times as a function of gate resistor
(inductive load, $T_J=150^\circ\text{C}$, $V_{CE}=400\text{V}$, $V_{GE}=0/15\text{V}$, $I_C=30\text{A}$)

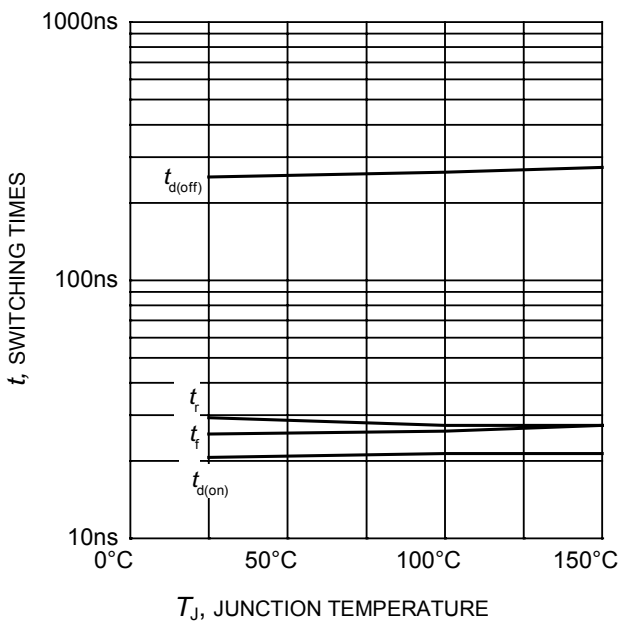


Figure 11. Typical switching times as a function of junction temperature
(inductive load, $V_{CE}=400\text{V}$, $V_{GE}=0/15\text{V}$, $I_C=20\text{A}$, $R_G=11\Omega$)

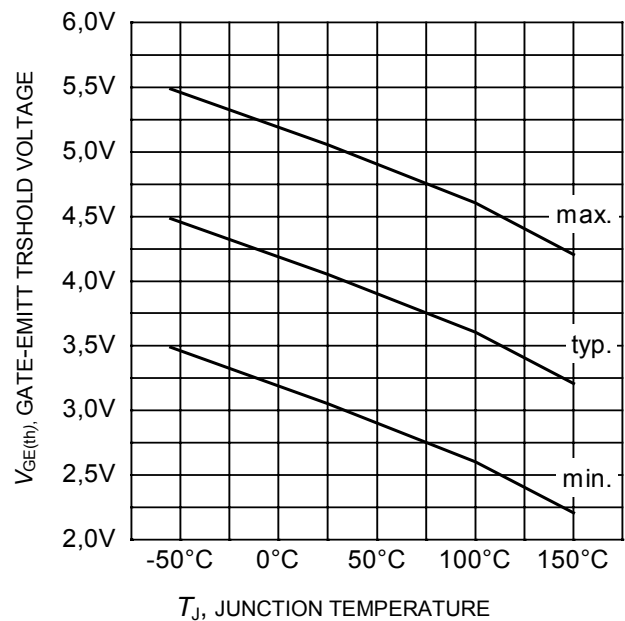


Figure 12. Collector current as a function of case temperature
($V_{GE} \leq 15\text{V}$, $T_J \leq 150^\circ\text{C}$)

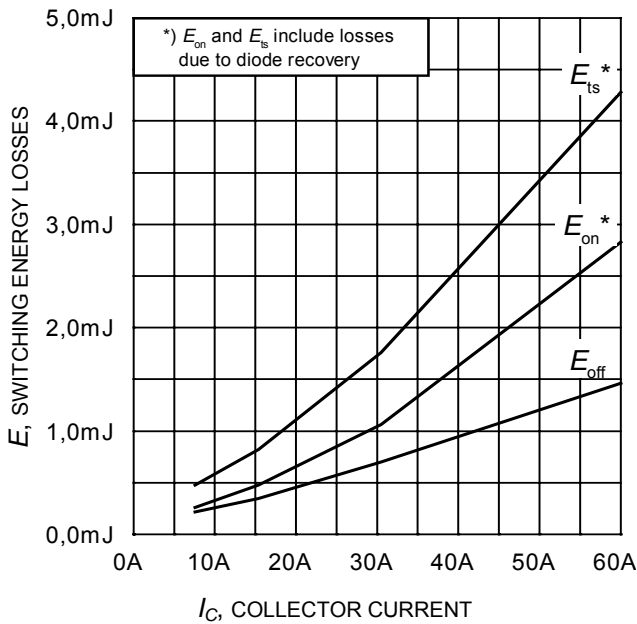


Figure 13. Typical switching energy losses as a function of collector current
(inductive load, $T_J=150^\circ\text{C}$, $V_{CE}=400\text{V}$, $V_{GE}=0/15\text{V}$, $R_G=11\Omega$)

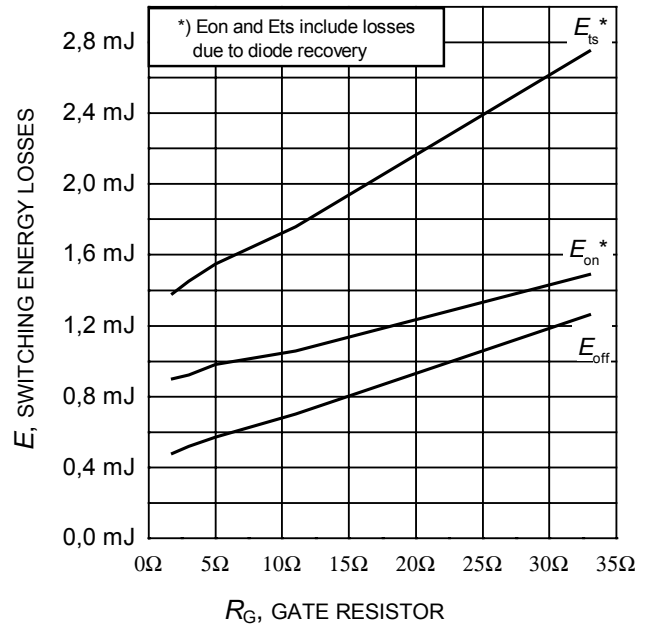


Figure 14. Typical switching energy losses as a function of gate resistor
(inductive load, $T_J=150^\circ\text{C}$, $V_{CE}=400\text{V}$, $V_{GE}=0/15\text{V}$, $I_C=30\text{A}$)

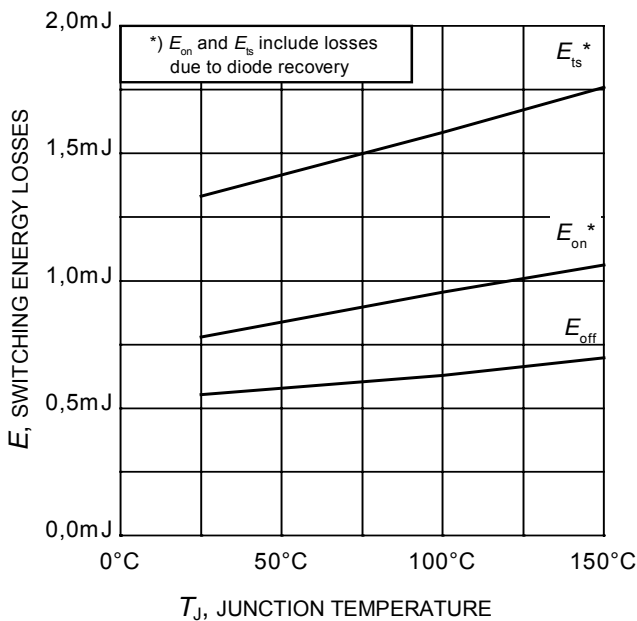


Figure 15. Typical switching energy losses as a function of junction temperature
(inductive load, $V_{CE}=400\text{V}$, $V_{GE}=0/15\text{V}$, $I_C=30\text{A}$, $R_G=11\Omega$)

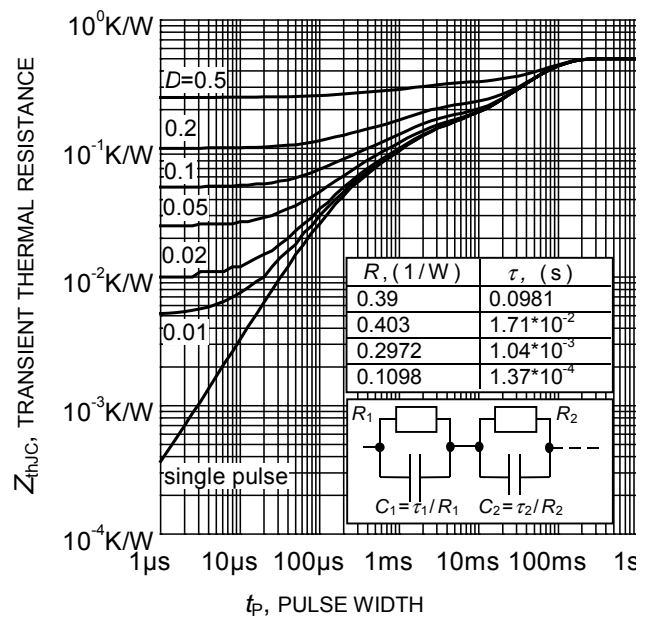


Figure 16. IGBT transient thermal resistance
($D = t_p / T$)

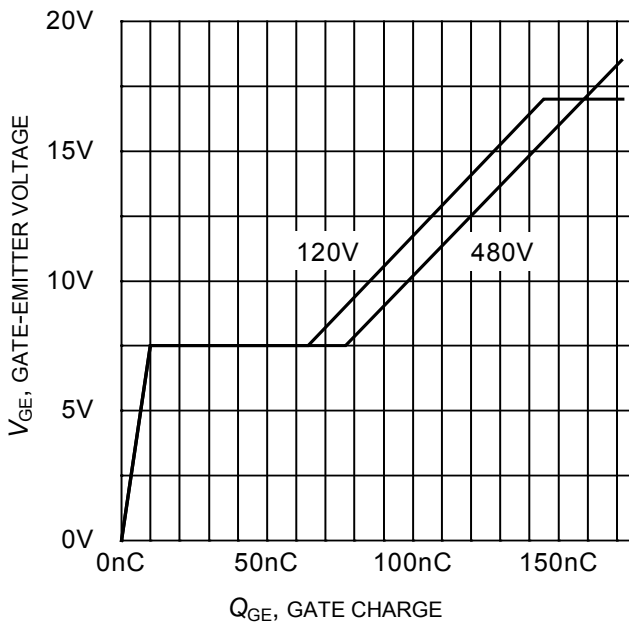


Figure 17. Typical gate charge
($I_C=30\text{ A}$)

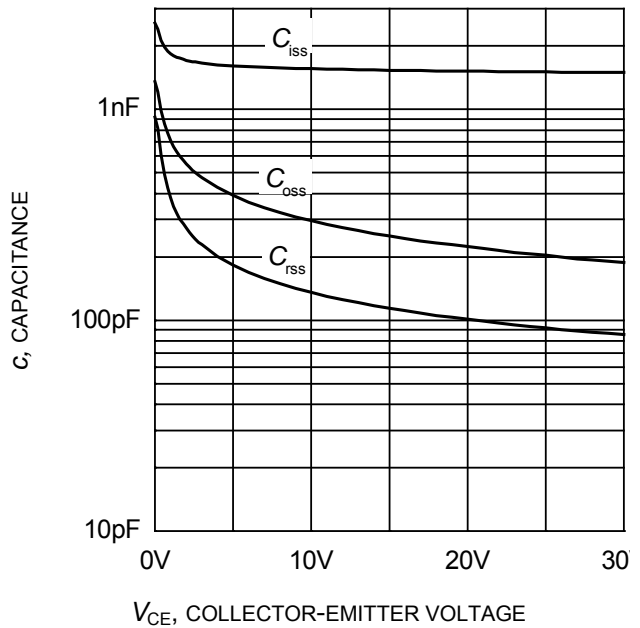


Figure 18. Typical capacitance as a function of collector-emitter voltage
($V_{GE}=0\text{V}$, $f = 1\text{ MHz}$)

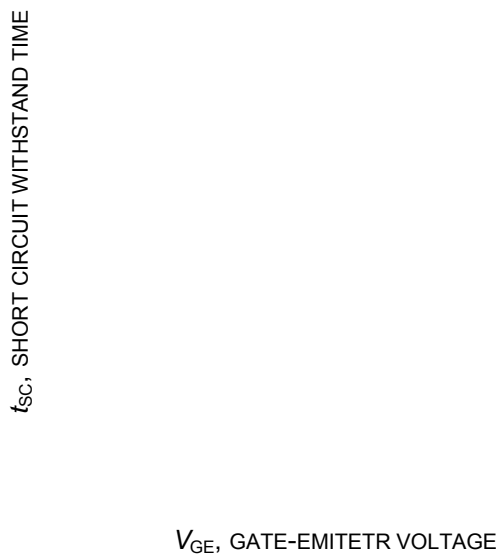


Figure 19. Short circuit withstand time as a function of gate-emitter voltage
($V_{CE}=600\text{V}$, start at $T_J=25^\circ\text{C}$)

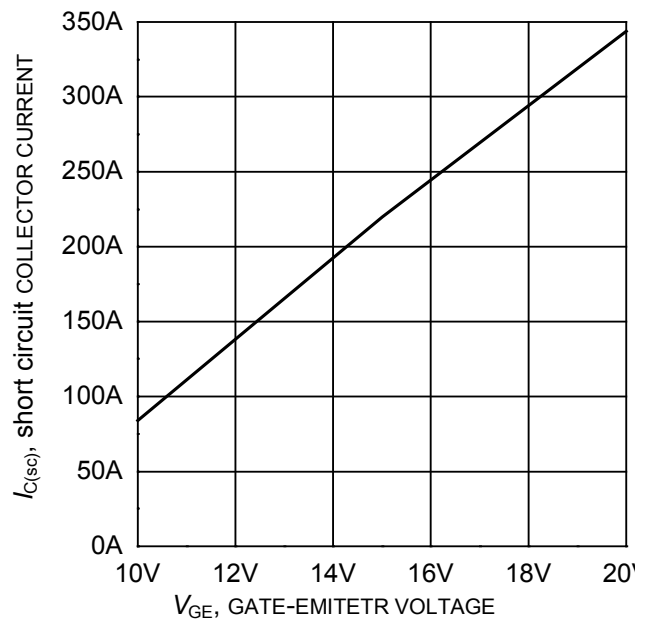
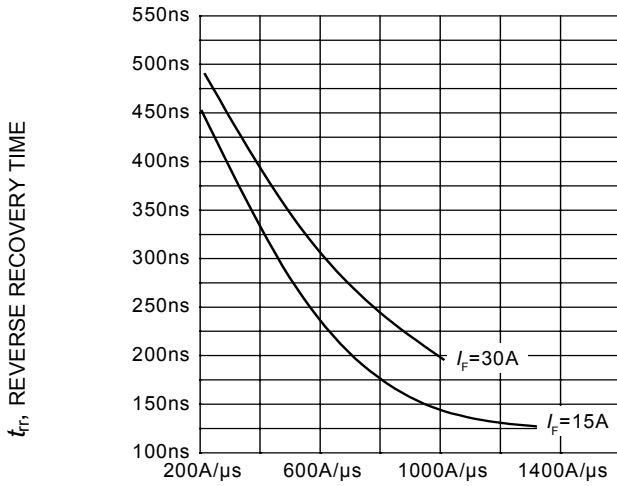
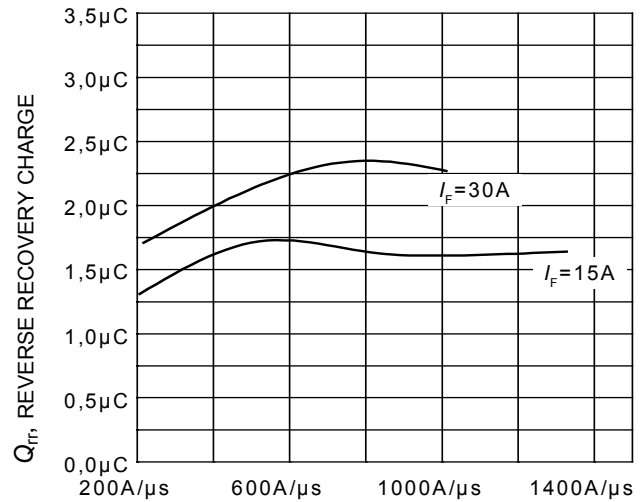


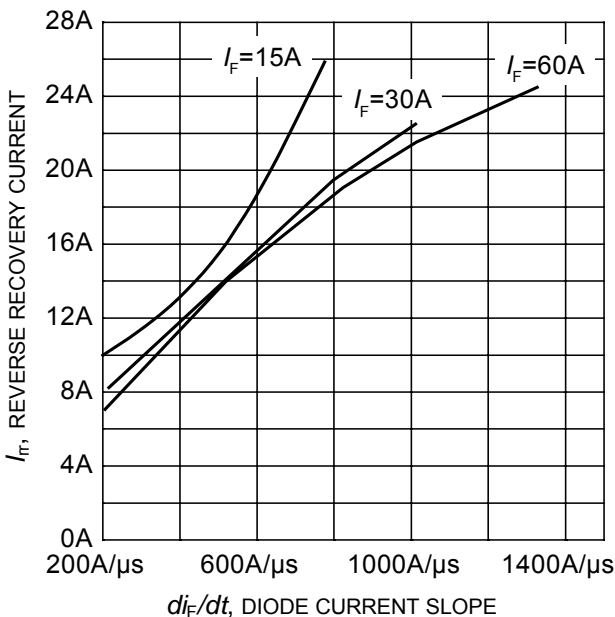
Figure 20. Typical short circuit collector current as a function of gate-emitter voltage
($V_{CE} \leq 600\text{V}$, $T_J \leq 150^\circ\text{C}$)



di_F/dt , DIODE CURRENT SLOPE
Figure 21. Typical reverse recovery time as a function of diode current slope
 ($V_R=200V$, $T_J=125^\circ C$)



di_F/dt , DIODE CURRENT SLOPE
Figure 22. Typical reverse recovery charge as a function of diode current slope
 ($V_R=200V$, $T_J=125^\circ C$)



di_F/dt , DIODE CURRENT SLOPE
Figure 23. Typical reverse recovery current as a function of diode current slope
 ($V_R=200V$, $T_J=125^\circ C$)

di_{rr}/dt , DIODE PEAK RATE OF FALL OF REVERSE RECOVERY CURRENT

di_F/dt , DIODE CURRENT SLOPE
Figure 24. Typical diode peak rate of fall of reverse recovery current as a function of diode current slope
 ($V_R=200V$, $T_J=125^\circ C$)

I_F , FORWARD CURRENT

V_F , FORWARD VOLTAGE

V_F , FORWARD VOLTAGE

Figure 25. Typical diode forward current as a function of forward voltage

T_J , JUNCTION TEMPERATURE

Figure 26. Typical diode forward voltage as a function of junction temperature

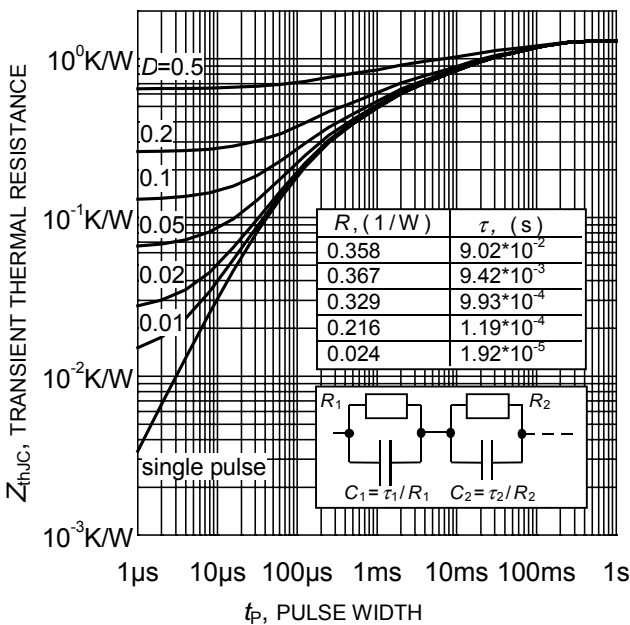
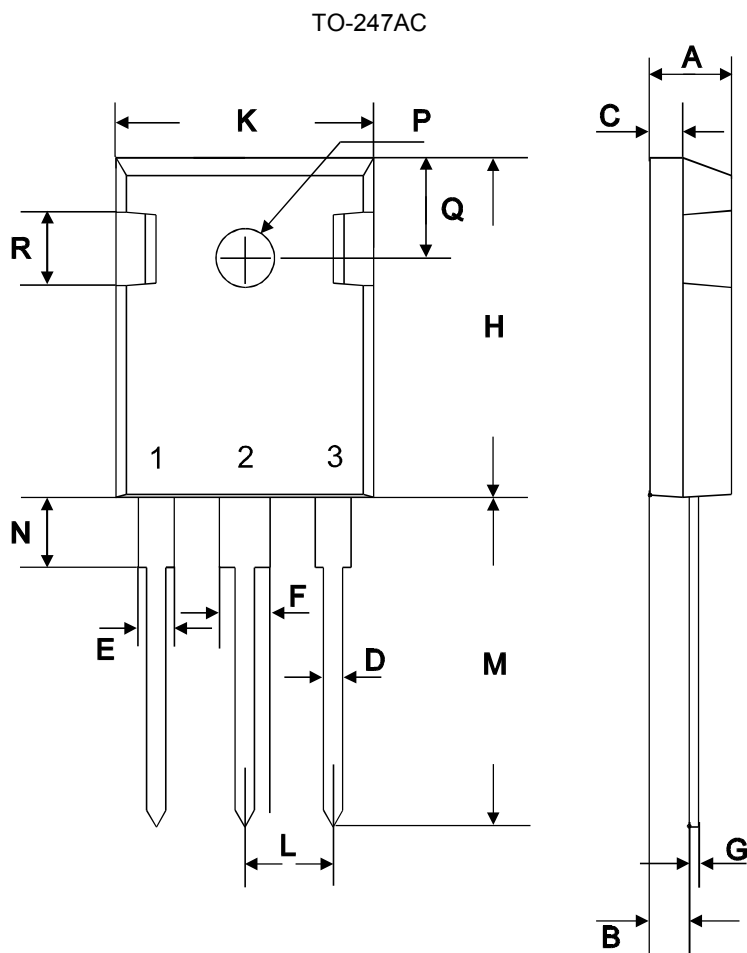


Figure 27. Diode transient thermal impedance as a function of pulse width
($D = t_p / T$)



| symbol | dimensions | | | |
|--------|------------|-------|------------|--------|
| | [mm] | | [inch] | |
| | min | max | min | max |
| A | 4.78 | 5.28 | 0.1882 | 0.2079 |
| B | 2.29 | 2.51 | 0.0902 | 0.0988 |
| C | 1.78 | 2.29 | 0.0701 | 0.0902 |
| D | 1.09 | 1.32 | 0.0429 | 0.0520 |
| E | 1.73 | 2.06 | 0.0681 | 0.0811 |
| F | 2.67 | 3.18 | 0.1051 | 0.1252 |
| G | 0.76 max | | 0.0299 max | |
| H | 20.80 | 21.16 | 0.8189 | 0.8331 |
| K | 15.65 | 16.15 | 0.6161 | 0.6358 |
| L | 5.21 | 5.72 | 0.2051 | 0.2252 |
| M | 19.81 | 20.68 | 0.7799 | 0.8142 |
| N | 3.560 | 4.930 | 0.1402 | 0.1941 |
| ∅P | 3.61 | | 0.1421 | |
| Q | 6.12 | 6.22 | 0.2409 | 0.2449 |

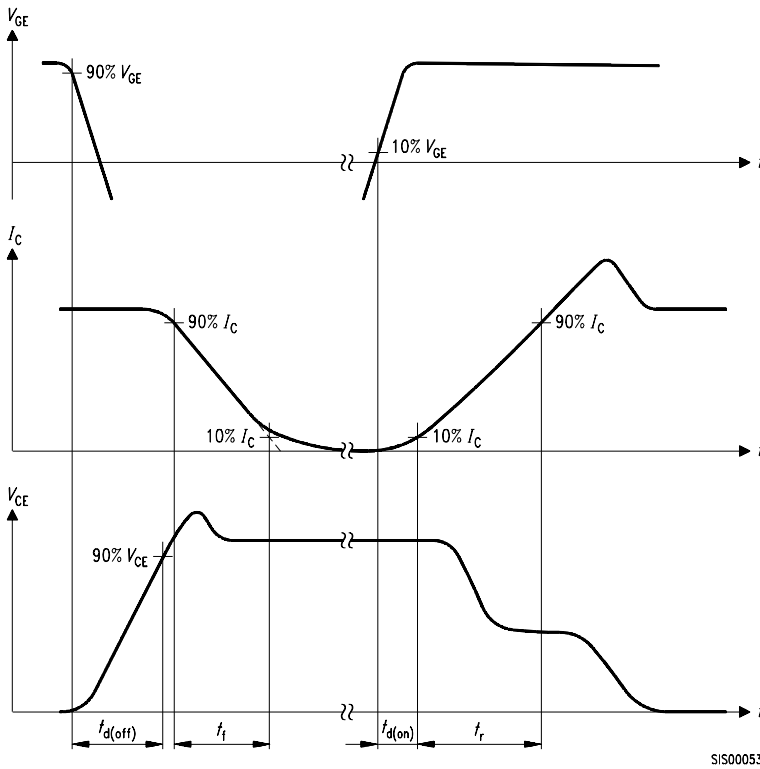


Figure A. Definition of switching times

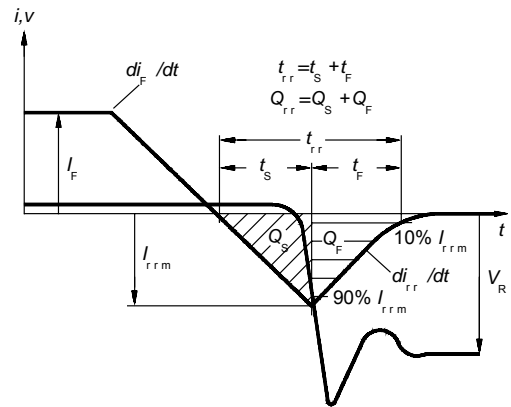


Figure C. Definition of diodes switching characteristics

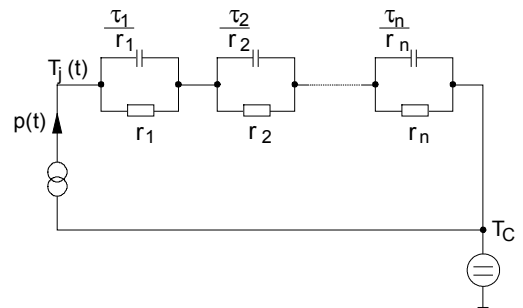


Figure D. Thermal equivalent circuit

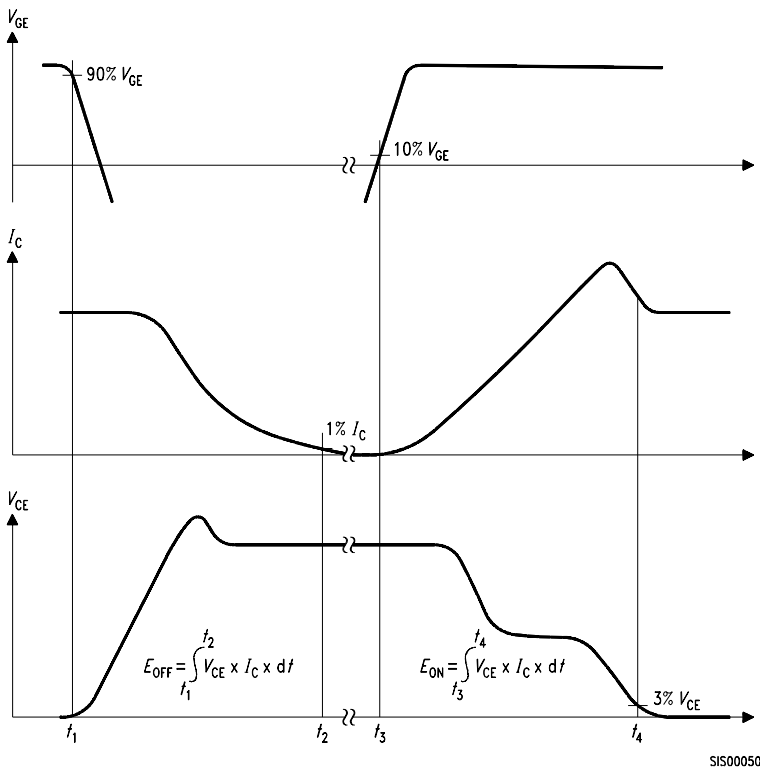


Figure B. Definition of switching losses

Published by
Infineon Technologies AG,
Bereich Kommunikation
St.-Martin-Strasse 53,
D-81541 München
© Infineon Technologies AG 2001
All Rights Reserved.

Attention please!

The information herein is given to describe certain components and shall not be considered as warranted characteristics.

Terms of delivery and rights to technical change reserved.

We hereby disclaim any and all warranties, including but not limited to warranties of non-infringement, regarding circuits, descriptions and charts stated herein.

Infineon Technologies is an approved CECC manufacturer.

Information

For further information on technology, delivery terms and conditions and prices please contact your nearest Infineon Technologies Office in Germany or our Infineon Technologies Representatives worldwide (see address list).

Warnings

Due to technical requirements components may contain dangerous substances. For information on the types in question please contact your nearest Infineon Technologies Office.

Infineon Technologies Components may only be used in life-support devices or systems 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.