

WARP2 SERIES IGBT WITH
ULTRAFAST SOFT RECOVERY DIODE

Applications

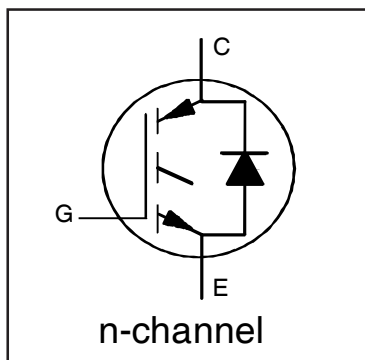
- Telecom and Server SMPS
- PFC and ZVS SMPS Circuits
- Uninterruptable Power Supplies
- Consumer Electronics Power Supplies
- Lead-Free

Features

- NPT Technology, Positive Temperature Coefficient
- Lower $V_{CE(SAT)}$
- Lower Parasitic Capacitances
- Minimal Tail Current
- HEXFRED Ultra Fast Soft-Recovery Co-Pack Diode
- Tighter Distribution of Parameters
- Higher Reliability

Benefits

- Parallel Operation for Higher Current Applications
- Lower Conduction Losses and Switching Losses
- Higher Switching Frequency up to 150kHz



$$V_{CES} = 600V$$

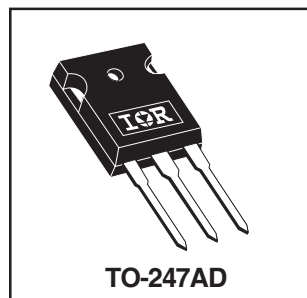
$$V_{CE(on)} \text{ typ.} = 2.00V$$

$$@ V_{GE} = 15V \quad I_C = 33A$$

Equivalent MOSFET Parameters^①

$$R_{CE(on)} \text{ typ.} = 61m\Omega$$

$$I_D \text{ (FET equivalent)} = 50A$$

**Absolute Maximum Ratings**

	Parameter	Max.	Units
V_{CES}	Collector-to-Emitter Voltage	600	V
$I_C @ T_C = 25^\circ C$	Continuous Collector Current	75	A
$I_C @ T_C = 100^\circ C$	Continuous Collector Current	45	
I_{CM}	Pulse Collector Current (Ref. Fig. C.T.4)	150	
I_{LM}	Clamped Inductive Load Current ^②	150	
$I_F @ T_C = 25^\circ C$	Diode Continuous Forward Current	40	
$I_F @ T_C = 100^\circ C$	Diode Continuous Forward Current	15	
I_{FRM}	Maximum Repetitive Forward Current ^③	60	V
V_{GE}	Gate-to-Emitter Voltage	± 20	
$P_D @ T_C = 25^\circ C$	Maximum Power Dissipation	390	W
$P_D @ T_C = 100^\circ C$	Maximum Power Dissipation	156	
T_J	Operating Junction and	-55 to +150	$^\circ C$
T_{STG}	Storage Temperature Range		
	Soldering Temperature for 10 sec.	300 (0.063 in. (1.6mm) from case)	
	Mounting Torque, 6-32 or M3 Screw	10 lbf-in (1.1 N-m)	

Thermal Resistance

	Parameter	Min.	Typ.	Max.	Units
$R_{\theta JC}$ (IGBT)	Thermal Resistance Junction-to-Case-(each IGBT)	—	—	0.32	$^\circ C/W$
$R_{\theta JC}$ (Diode)	Thermal Resistance Junction-to-Case-(each Diode)	—	—	1.7	
$R_{\theta CS}$	Thermal Resistance, Case-to-Sink (flat, greased surface)	—	0.24	—	
$R_{\theta JA}$	Thermal Resistance, Junction-to-Ambient (typical socket mount)	—	—	40	
	Weight	—	6.0 (0.21)	—	g (oz)

Electrical Characteristics @ $T_J = 25^\circ\text{C}$ (unless otherwise specified)

	Parameter	Min.	Typ.	Max.	Units	Conditions	Ref.Fig
$V_{(BR)CES}$	Collector-to-Emitter Breakdown Voltage	600	—	—	V	$V_{GE} = 0V, I_C = 500\mu A$	
$\Delta V_{(BR)CES}/\Delta T_J$	Temperature Coeff. of Breakdown Voltage	—	0.31	—	V/ $^\circ\text{C}$	$V_{GE} = 0V, I_C = 1mA (25^\circ\text{C}-125^\circ\text{C})$	
R_G	Internal Gate Resistance	—	1.7	—	Ω	1MHz, Open Collector	
$V_{CE(on)}$	Collector-to-Emitter Saturation Voltage	—	2.00	2.35	V	$I_C = 33A, V_{GE} = 15V$	4, 5, 6, 8, 9
		—	2.45	2.85		$I_C = 50A, V_{GE} = 15V$	
		—	2.60	2.95		$I_C = 33A, V_{GE} = 15V, T_J = 125^\circ\text{C}$	
		—	3.20	3.60		$I_C = 50A, V_{GE} = 15V, T_J = 125^\circ\text{C}$	
$V_{GE(th)}$	Gate Threshold Voltage	3.0	4.0	5.0	V	$I_C = 250\mu A$	7, 8, 9
$\Delta V_{GE(th)}/\Delta T_J$	Threshold Voltage temp. coefficient	—	-10	—	mV/ $^\circ\text{C}$	$V_{CE} = V_{GE}, I_C = 1.0mA$	
g_{fe}	Forward Transconductance	—	41	—	S	$V_{CE} = 50V, I_C = 33A, PW = 80\mu s$	
I_{CES}	Collector-to-Emitter Leakage Current	—	5.0	500	μA	$V_{GE} = 0V, V_{CE} = 600V$	
		—	1.0	—	mA	$V_{GE} = 0V, V_{CE} = 600V, T_J = 125^\circ\text{C}$	
V_{FM}	Diode Forward Voltage Drop	—	1.30	1.70	V	$I_F = 15A, V_{GE} = 0V$	10
		—	1.20	1.60		$I_F = 15A, V_{GE} = 0V, T_J = 125^\circ\text{C}$	
I_{GES}	Gate-to-Emitter Leakage Current	—	—	± 100	nA	$V_{GE} = \pm 20V, V_{CE} = 0V$	

Switching Characteristics @ $T_J = 25^\circ\text{C}$ (unless otherwise specified)

	Parameter	Min.	Typ.	Max.	Units	Conditions	Ref.Fig
Q_g	Total Gate Charge (turn-on)	—	205	308	nC	$I_C = 33A$	17
Q_{gc}	Gate-to-Collector Charge (turn-on)	—	70	105		$V_{CC} = 400V$	CT1
Q_{ge}	Gate-to-Emitter Charge (turn-on)	—	30	45		$V_{GE} = 15V$	
E_{on}	Turn-On Switching Loss	—	255	305	μJ	$I_C = 33A, V_{CC} = 390V$	CT3
E_{off}	Turn-Off Switching Loss	—	375	445		$V_{GE} = +15V, R_G = 3.3\Omega, L = 200\mu H$	
E_{total}	Total Switching Loss	—	630	750		$T_J = 25^\circ\text{C} \text{ ④}$	
$t_{d(on)}$	Turn-On delay time	—	30	40	ns	$I_C = 33A, V_{CC} = 390V$	CT3
t_r	Rise time	—	10	15		$V_{GE} = +15V, R_G = 3.3\Omega, L = 200\mu H$	
$t_{d(off)}$	Turn-Off delay time	—	130	150		$T_J = 25^\circ\text{C} \text{ ④}$	
t_f	Fall time	—	11	15	μJ	$I_C = 33A, V_{CC} = 390V$	CT3
E_{on}	Turn-On Switching Loss	—	580	700		$V_{GE} = +15V, R_G = 3.3\Omega, L = 200\mu H$	
E_{off}	Turn-Off Switching Loss	—	480	550		$T_J = 125^\circ\text{C} \text{ ④}$	
E_{total}	Total Switching Loss	—	1060	1250	ns	$I_C = 33A, V_{CC} = 390V$	CT3
$t_{d(on)}$	Turn-On delay time	—	26	35		$V_{GE} = +15V, R_G = 3.3\Omega, L = 200\mu H$	
t_r	Rise time	—	13	20		$T_J = 125^\circ\text{C} \text{ ④}$	
$t_{d(off)}$	Turn-Off delay time	—	146	165	pF	$V_{GE} = 0V$	16
t_f	Fall time	—	15	20		$V_{CC} = 30V$	
C_{ies}	Input Capacitance	—	3648	—		$f = 1Mhz$	
C_{oes}	Output Capacitance	—	322	—	pF	$V_{GE} = 0V, V_{CE} = 0V \text{ to } 480V$	15
C_{res}	Reverse Transfer Capacitance	—	56	—			
$C_{oes \text{ eff.}}$	Effective Output Capacitance (Time Related) ⑤	—	215	—			
$C_{oes \text{ eff. (ER)}}$	Effective Output Capacitance (Energy Related) ⑤	—	163	—			
RBSOA	Reverse Bias Safe Operating Area	FULL SQUARE				$T_J = 150^\circ\text{C}, I_C = 150A$ $V_{CC} = 480V, V_p = 600V$ $R_g = 22\Omega, V_{GE} = +15V \text{ to } 0V$	3 CT2
t_{rr}	Diode Reverse Recovery Time	—	42	60	ns	$T_J = 25^\circ\text{C} \quad I_F = 15A, V_R = 200V,$	19
		—	74	120		$T_J = 125^\circ\text{C} \quad di/dt = 200A/\mu s$	
Q_{rr}	Diode Reverse Recovery Charge	—	80	180	nC	$T_J = 25^\circ\text{C} \quad I_F = 15A, V_R = 200V,$	21
		—	220	600		$T_J = 125^\circ\text{C} \quad di/dt = 200A/\mu s$	
I_{rr}	Peak Reverse Recovery Current	—	4.0	6.0	A	$T_J = 25^\circ\text{C} \quad I_F = 15A, V_R = 200V,$	19, 20, 21, 22
		—	6.5	10		$T_J = 125^\circ\text{C} \quad di/dt = 200A/\mu s$	

Notes:

① $R_{CE(on)}$ typ. = equivalent on-resistance = $V_{CE(on)}$ typ. / I_C , where $V_{CE(on)}$ typ. = 2.00V and $I_C = 33A$. I_D (FET Equivalent) is the equivalent MOSFET I_D rating @ 25°C for applications up to 150kHz. These are provided for comparison purposes (only) with equivalent MOSFET solutions.

② $V_{CC} = 80\% (V_{CES})$, $V_{GE} = 15V$, $L = 28 \mu H$, $R_G = 22 \Omega$.

③ Pulse width limited by max. junction temperature.

④ Energy losses include "tail" and diode reverse recovery, Data generated with use of Diode 30ETH06.

⑤ $C_{oes \text{ eff.}}$ is a fixed capacitance that gives the same charging time as C_{oes} while V_{CE} is rising from 0 to 80% V_{CES} .

$C_{oes \text{ eff. (ER)}}$ is a fixed capacitance that stores the same energy as C_{oes} while V_{CE} is rising from 0 to 80% V_{CES} .

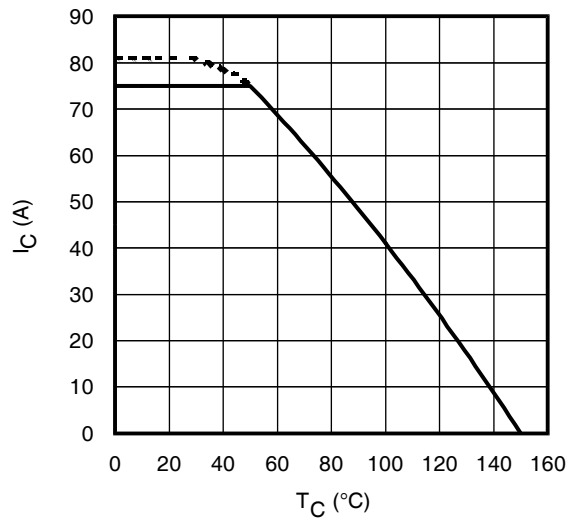


Fig. 1 - Maximum DC Collector Current vs. Case Temperature

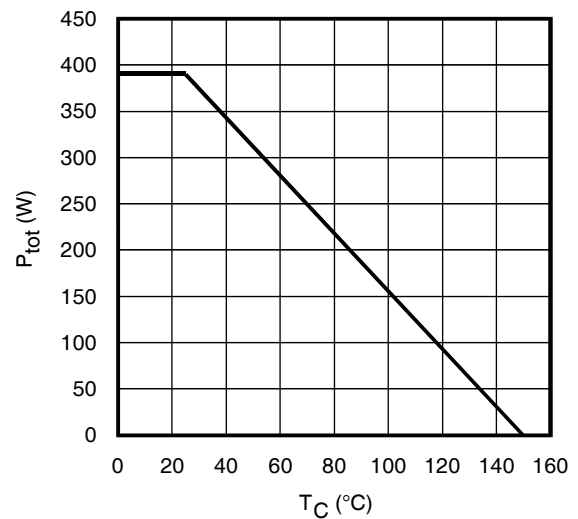


Fig. 2 - Power Dissipation vs. Case Temperature

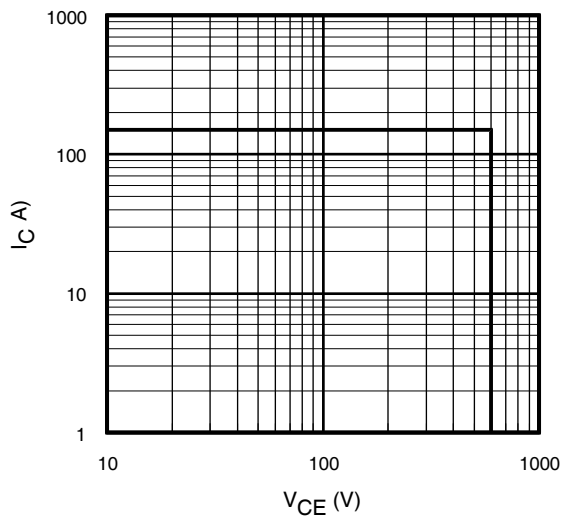


Fig. 3 - Reverse Bias SOA
 $T_J = 150^\circ\text{C}$; $V_{GE} = 15\text{V}$

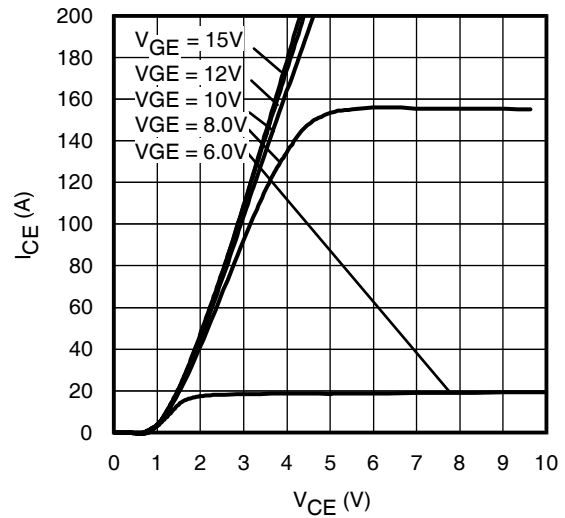


Fig. 4 - Typ. IGBT Output Characteristics
 $T_J = -40^\circ\text{C}$; $t_p = 80\mu\text{s}$

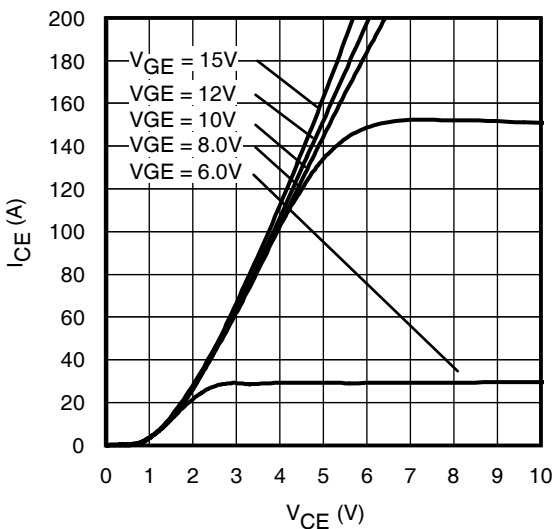


Fig. 5 - Typ. IGBT Output Characteristics
 $T_J = 25^\circ\text{C}$; $t_p = 80\mu\text{s}$

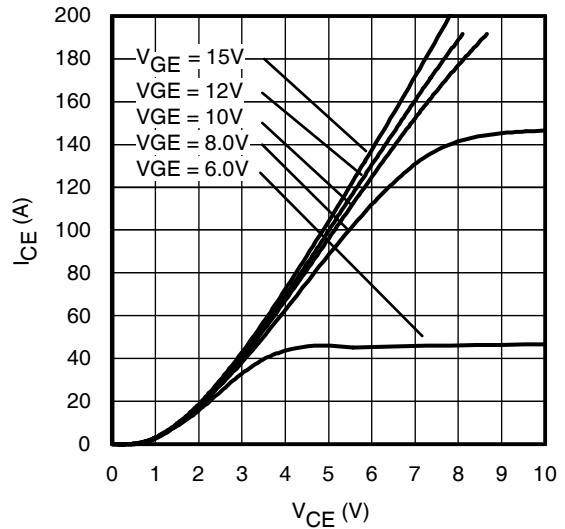


Fig. 6 - Typ. IGBT Output Characteristics
 $T_J = 125^\circ\text{C}$; $t_p = 80\mu\text{s}$

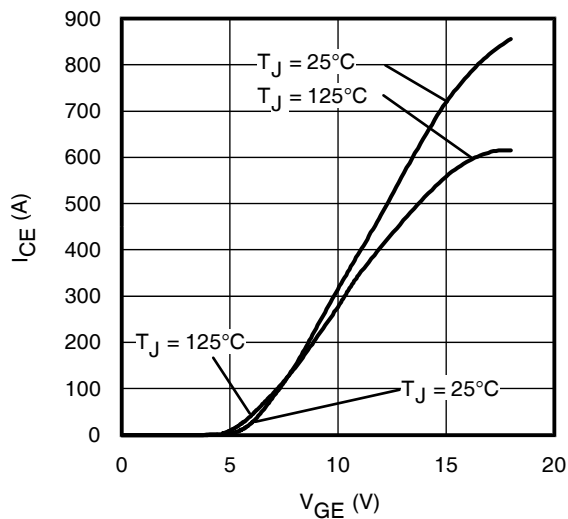


Fig. 7 - Typ. Transfer Characteristics
 $V_{CE} = 50\text{V}$; $t_p = 10\mu\text{s}$

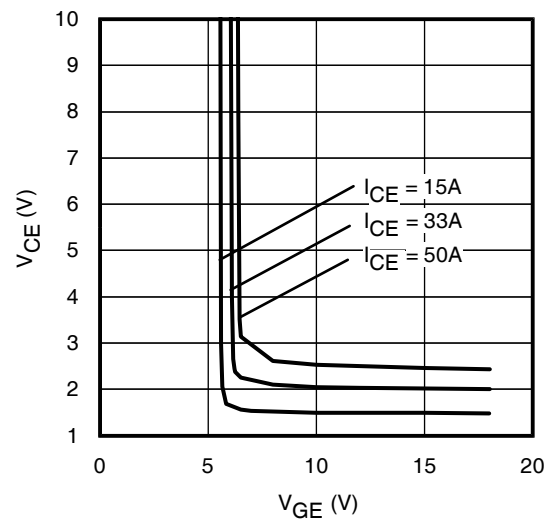


Fig. 8 - Typical V_{CE} vs. V_{GE}
 $T_J = 25^\circ\text{C}$

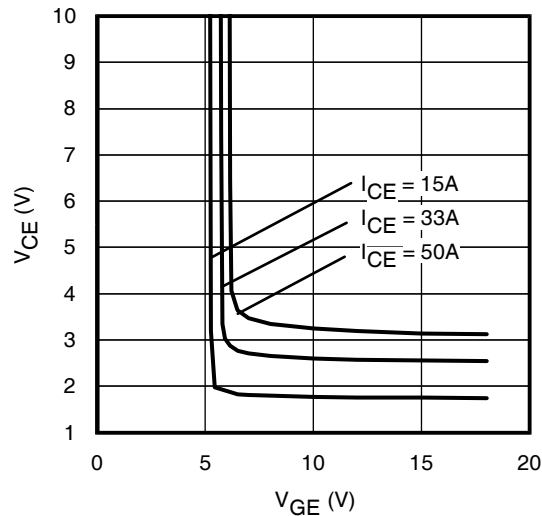


Fig. 9 - Typical V_{CE} vs. V_{GE}
 $T_J = 125^\circ\text{C}$

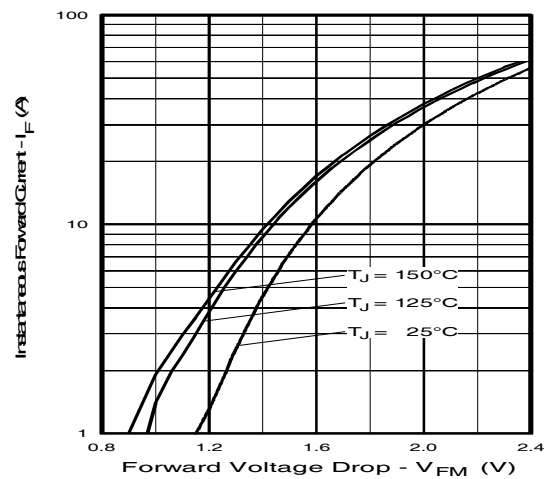


Fig. 10 - Typ. Diode Forward Characteristics
 $t_p = 80\mu\text{s}$

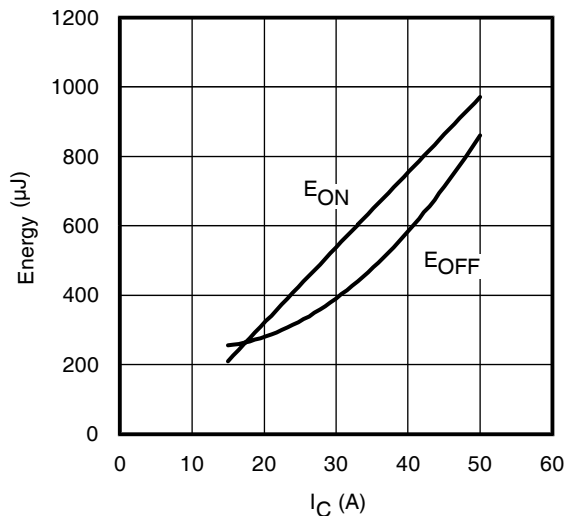


Fig. 11 - Typ. Energy Loss vs. I_C
 $T_J = 125^\circ\text{C}$; $L = 200\mu\text{H}$; $V_{CE} = 390\text{V}$; $R_G = 3.3\Omega$; $V_{GE} = 15\text{V}$.
Diode clamp used: 30ETH06 (See C.T.3)

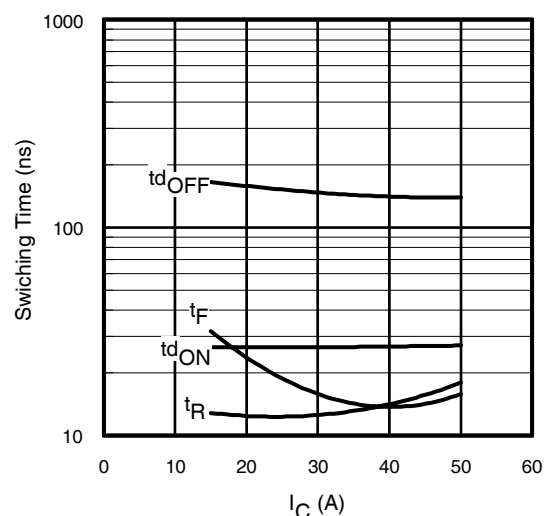


Fig. 12 - Typ. Switching Time vs. I_C
 $T_J = 125^\circ\text{C}$; $L = 200\mu\text{H}$; $V_{CE} = 390\text{V}$; $R_G = 3.3\Omega$; $V_{GE} = 15\text{V}$.
Diode clamp used: 30ETH06 (See C.T.3)

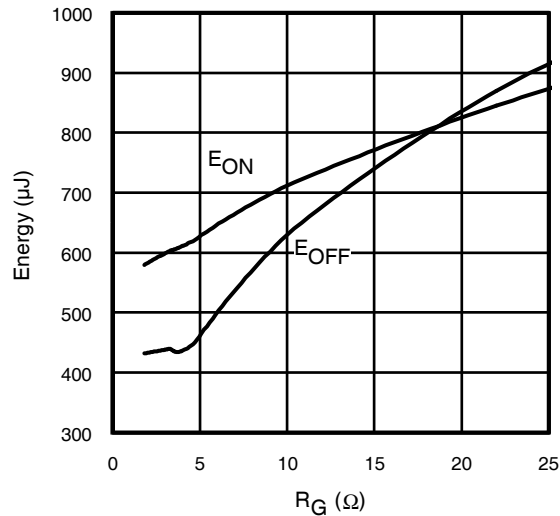


Fig. 13 - Typ. Energy Loss vs. R_G
 $T_J = 125^\circ\text{C}$; $L = 200\mu\text{H}$; $V_{CE} = 390\text{V}$; $I_{CE} = 33\text{A}$; $V_{GE} = 15\text{V}$
 Diode clamp used: 30ETH06 (See C.T.3)

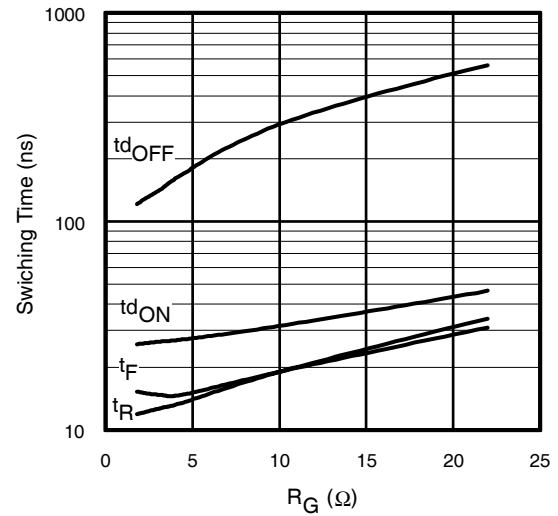
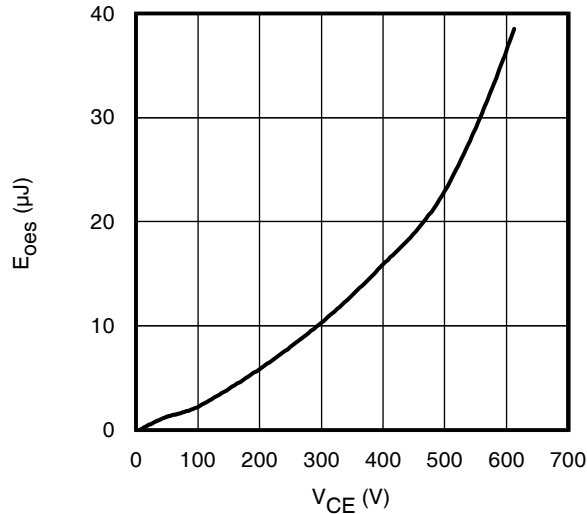


Fig. 14 - Typ. Switching Time vs. R_G
 $T_J = 125^\circ\text{C}$; $L = 200\mu\text{H}$; $V_{CE} = 390\text{V}$; $I_{CE} = 33\text{A}$; $V_{GE} = 15\text{V}$
 Diode clamp used: 30ETH06 (See C.T.3)



**Fig. 15- Typ. Output Capacitance
Stored Energy vs. V_{CE}**

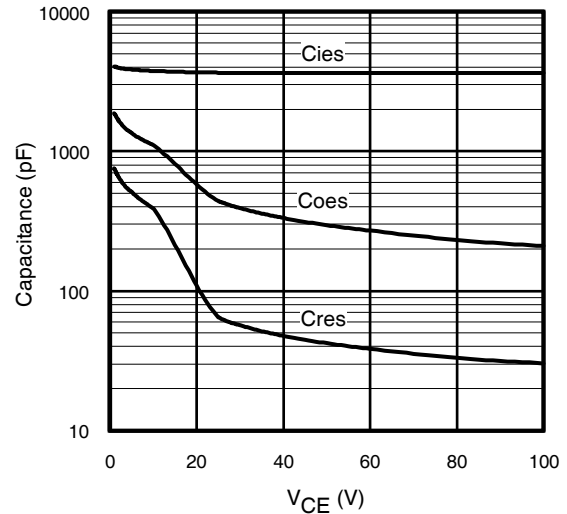


Fig. 16- Typ. Capacitance vs. V_{CE}
 $V_{GE} = 0\text{V}$; $f = 1\text{MHz}$

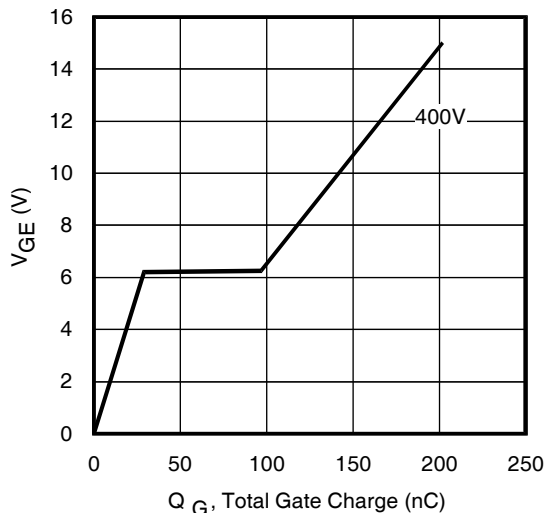
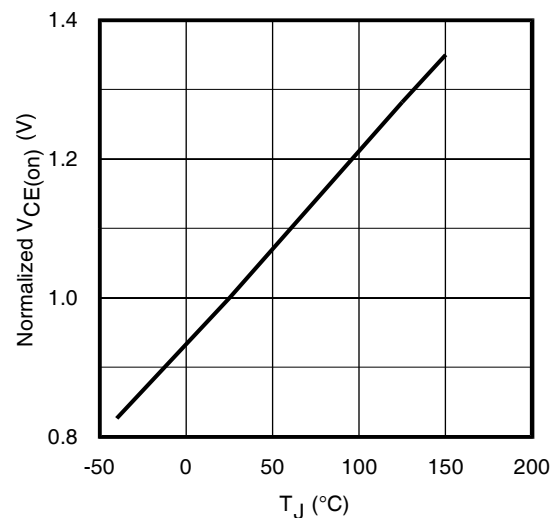


Fig. 17 - Typical Gate Charge vs. V_{GE}
 $I_{CE} = 33\text{A}$



**Fig. 18 - Normalized Typ. $V_{CE(on)}$
vs. Junction Temperature**
 $I_C = 33\text{A}$, $V_{GE} = 15\text{V}$

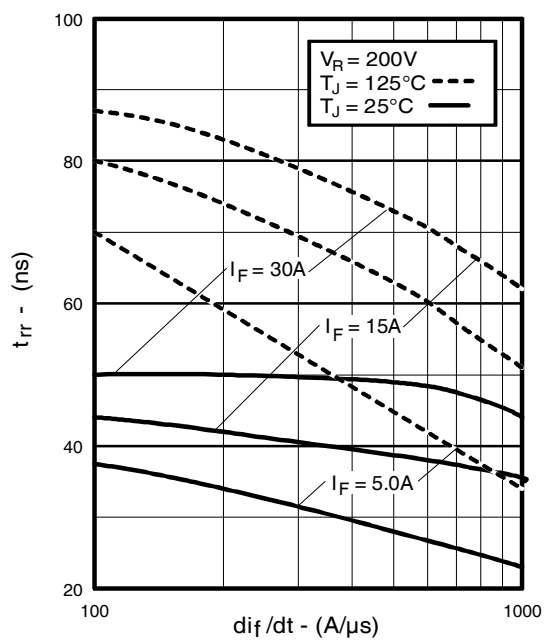


Fig. 19 - Typical Reverse Recovery vs. di_f/dt

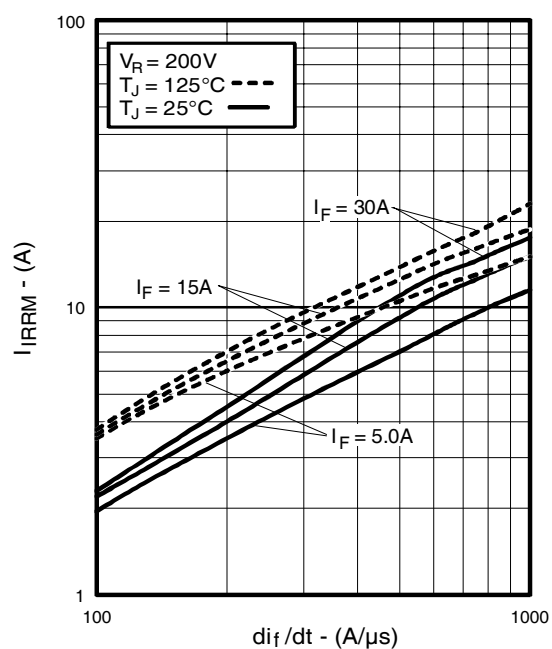


Fig. 20 - Typical Recovery Current vs. di_f/dt

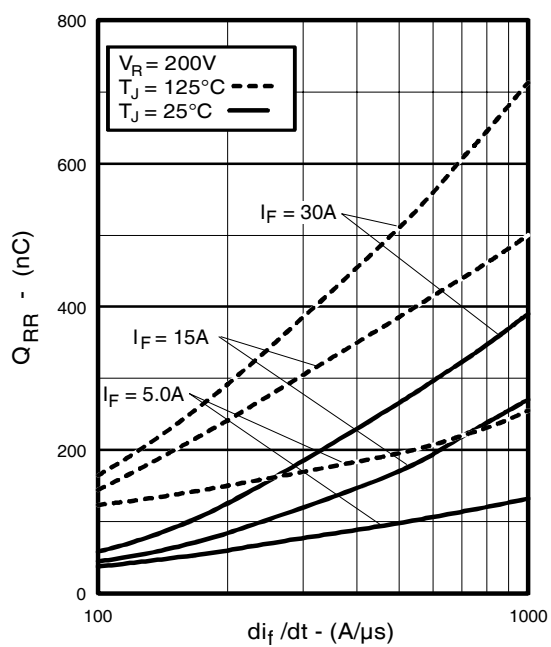


Fig. 21 - Typical Stored Charge vs. di_f/dt

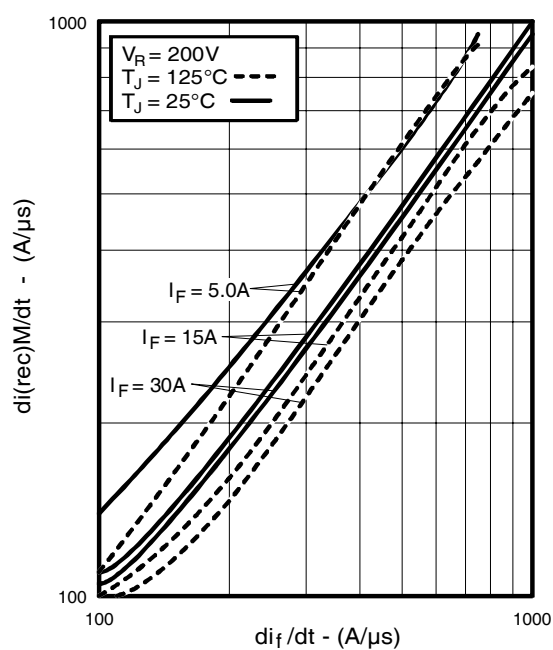


Fig. 22 - Typical $di_{(rec)M}/dt$ vs. di_f/dt

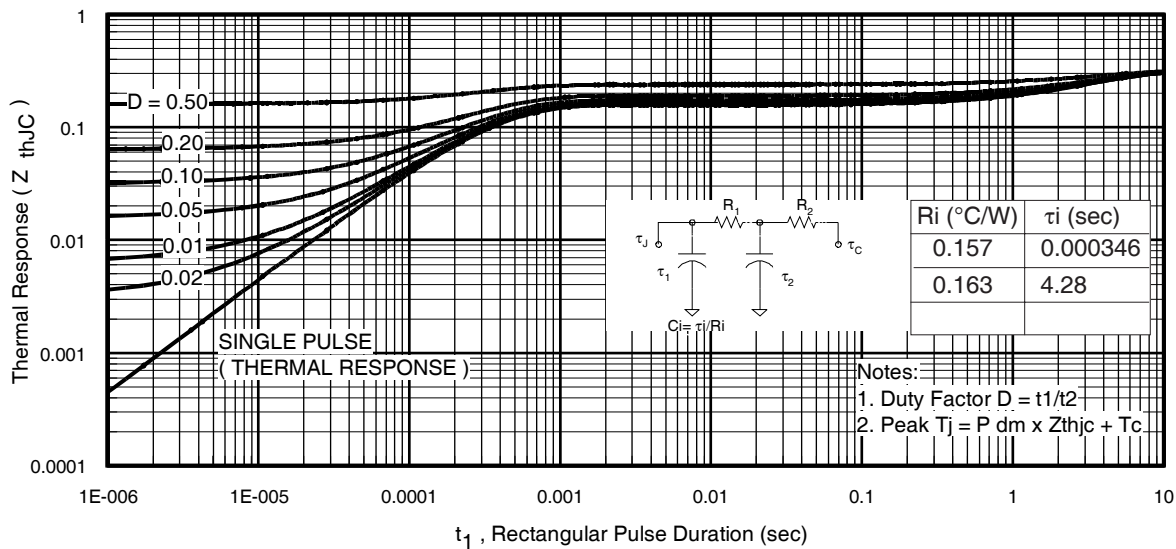


Fig 23. Maximum Transient Thermal Impedance, Junction-to-Case (IGBT)

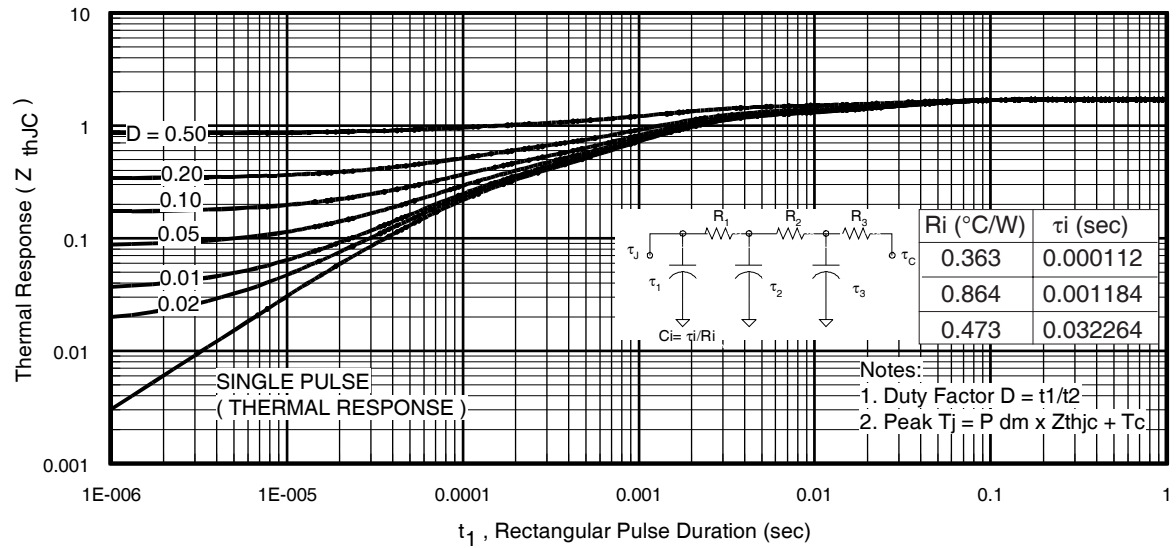


Fig. 24. Maximum Transient Thermal Impedance, Junction-to-Case (DIODE)

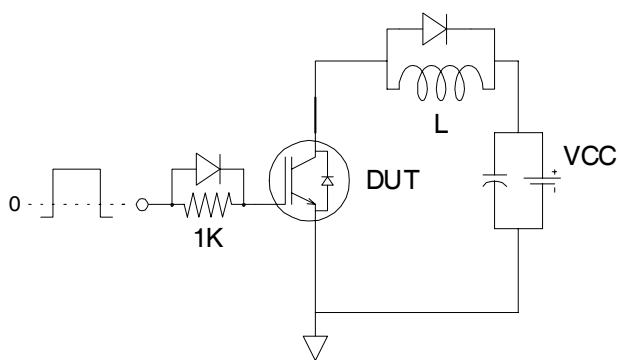


Fig.C.T.1 - Gate Charge Circuit (turn-off)

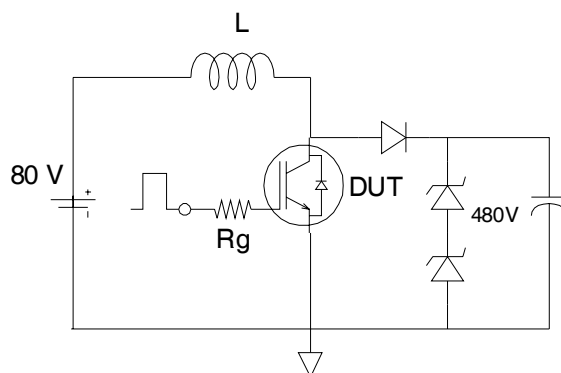


Fig.C.T.2 - RBSOA Circuit

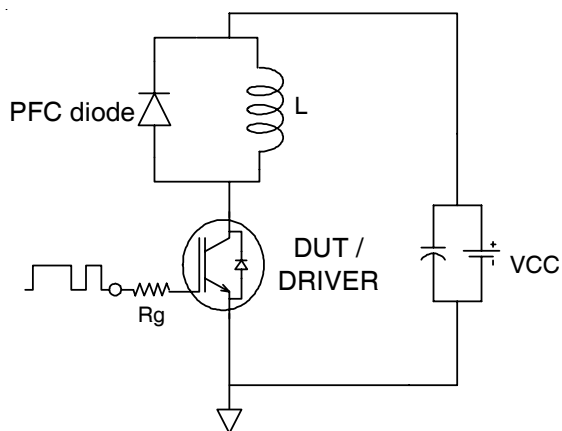


Fig.C.T.3 - Switching Loss Circuit

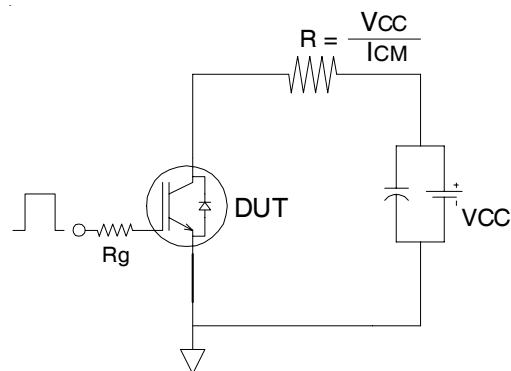


Fig.C.T.4 - Resistive Load Circuit

REVERSE RECOVERY CIRCUIT

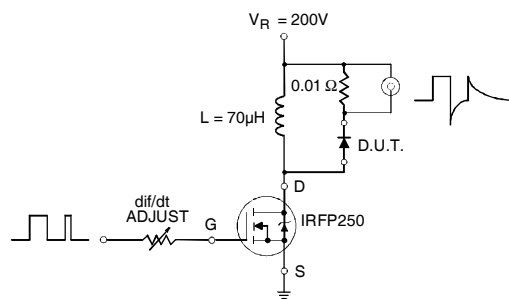


Fig. C.T.5 - Reverse Recovery Parameter Test Circuit

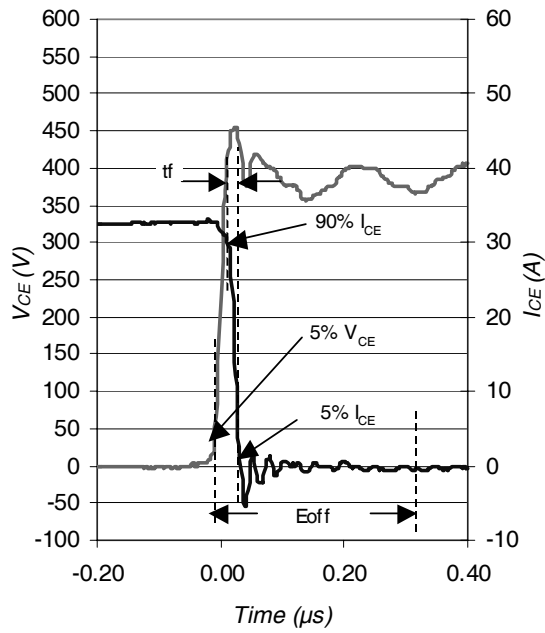


Fig. WF1 - Typ. Turn-off Loss Waveform
@ $T_J = 25^\circ\text{C}$ using Fig. CT.3

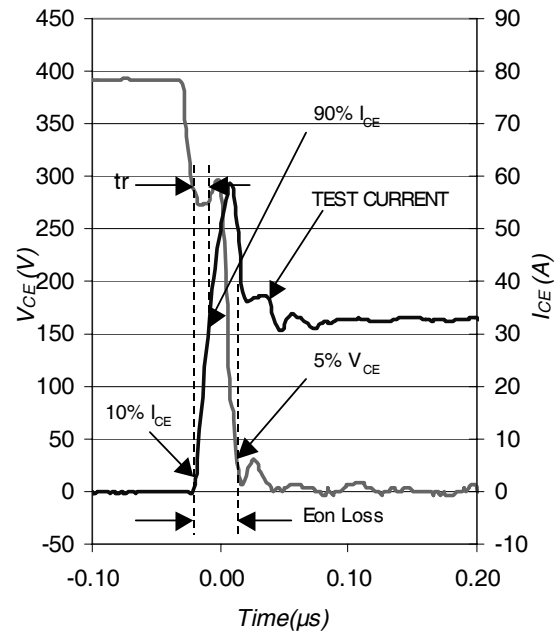


Fig. WF2 - Typ. Turn-on Loss Waveform
@ $T_J = 25^\circ\text{C}$ using Fig. CT.3

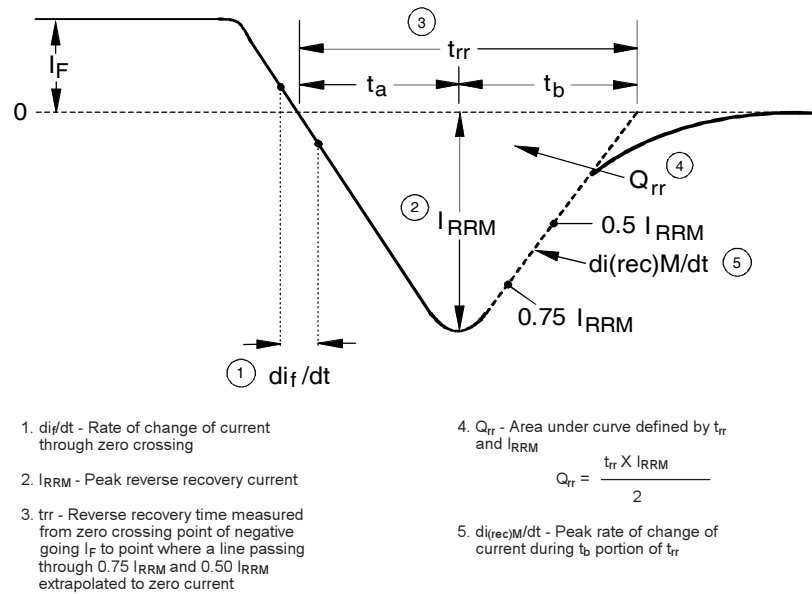
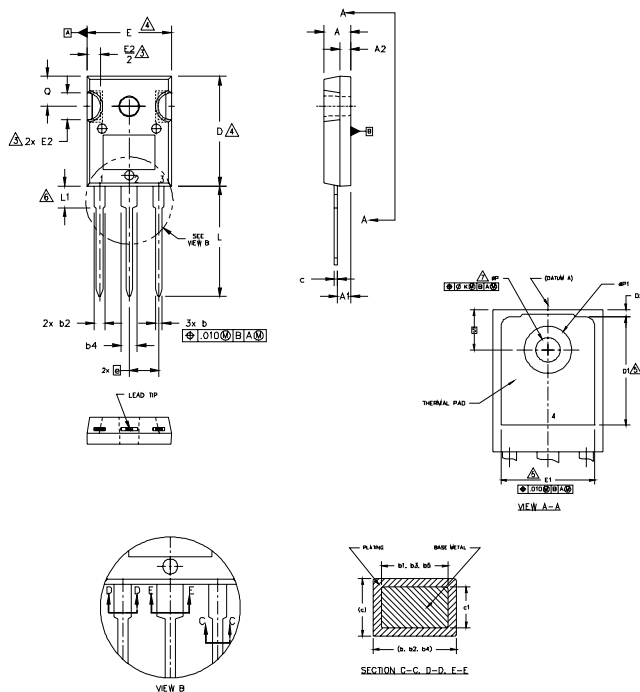


Fig. WF3 - Reverse Recovery Waveform and Definitions

TO-247AD Package Outline

Dimensions are shown in millimeters (inches)



NOTES:

1. DIMENSIONING AND TOLERANCING AS PER ASME Y14.5M 1994.
2. DIMENSIONS ARE SHOWN IN INCHES.
3. CONTOUR OF SLOT OPTIONAL.
4. DIMENSION D & E DO NOT INCLUDE MOLD FLASH. MOLD FLASH SHALL NOT EXCEED .005" (0.127) PER SIDE. THESE DIMENSIONS ARE MEASURED AT THE OUTERMOST EXTREMES OF THE PLASTIC BODY.
5. THERMAL PAD CONTOUR OPTIONAL WITHIN DIMENSIONS D1 & E1.
6. LEAD FINISH UNCONTROLLED IN L1.
7. ØP TO HAVE A MAXIMUM DRAFT ANGLE OF 1.5° TO THE TOP OF THE PART WITH A MAXIMUM HOLE DIAMETER OF .154 INCH.
8. OUTLINE CONFORMS TO JEDEC OUTLINE TO-247AD.

SYMBOL	DIMENSIONS				NOTES
	INCHES		MILLIMETERS		
	MIN.	MAX.	MIN.	MAX.	
A	.183	.209	4.65	5.31	
A1	.087	.102	2.21	2.59	
A2	.059	.098	1.50	2.49	
b	.039	.055	0.99	1.40	
b1	.039	.053	0.99	1.35	
b2	.065	.094	1.65	2.39	
b3	.065	.092	1.65	2.34	
b4	.102	.135	2.59	3.43	
b5	.102	.133	2.59	3.38	
c	.015	.035	0.38	0.89	
c1	.015	.033	0.38	0.84	
D	.776	.815	19.71	20.70	4
D1	.515	—	13.08	—	5
D2	.020	.053	0.51	1.35	
E	.602	.625	15.29	15.87	4
E1	.530	—	13.46	—	
E2	.178	.216	4.52	5.49	
e	.215 BSC		5.46 BSC		
Øk	.010		0.25		
L	.780	.827	19.57	21.00	
L1	.146	.169	3.71	4.29	
ØP	.140	.144	3.56	3.66	
ØP1	—	.291	—	7.39	
Q	.209	.224	5.31	5.69	
S	.217 BSC		5.51 BSC		

LEAD ASSIGNMENTS

HEXFET

1. GATE
2. DRAIN
3. SOURCE
4. DRAIN

IGBTs, CoPACK

1. GATE
2. COLLECTOR
3. EMITTER
4. COLLECTOR

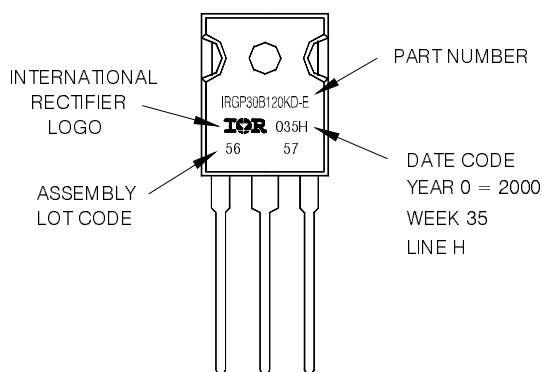
DIODES

1. ANODE/OPEN
2. CATHODE
3. ANODE

TO-247AD Part Marking Information

EXAMPLE: THIS IS AN IRGP30B120KD-E
WITH ASSEMBLY
LOT CODE 5657
ASSEMBLED ON WW 35, 2000
IN THE ASSEMBLY LINE "H"

Note: "P" in assembly line position
indicates "Lead-Free"



TO-247AD package is not recommended for Surface Mount Application.

Note: For the most current drawing please refer to IR website at <http://www.irf.com/package/>

Data and specifications subject to change without notice.
This product has been designed and qualified for Industrial market.
Qualification Standards can be found on IR's Web site.