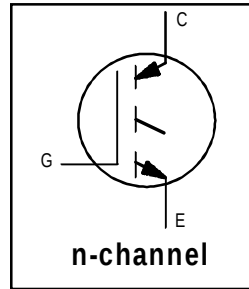


Features

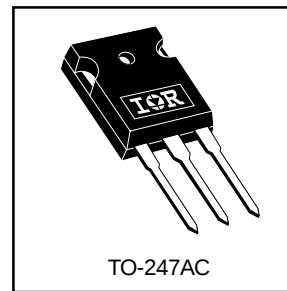
- Fast: Optimized for medium operating frequencies (1-5 kHz in hard switching, >20 kHz in resonant mode).
- Generation 4 IGBT design provides tighter parameter distribution and higher efficiency than Generation 3
- Industry standard TO-247AC package



$V_{CES} = 600V$
 $V_{CE(on)} \text{ typ.} = 1.50V$
 @ $V_{GE} = 15V, I_C = 27A$

Benefits

- Generation 4 IGBT's offer highest efficiency available
- IGBT's optimized for specified application conditions
- Designed to be a "drop-in" replacement for equivalent industry-standard Generation 3 IR IGBT's



Absolute Maximum Ratings

	Parameter	Max.	Units
V_{CES}	Collector-to-Emitter Breakdown Voltage	600	V
$I_C @ T_C = 25^\circ C$	Continuous Collector Current	49	A
$I_C @ T_C = 100^\circ C$	Continuous Collector Current	27	
I_{CM}	Pulsed Collector Current ①	200	
I_{LM}	Clamped Inductive Load Current ②	200	
V_{GE}	Gate-to-Emitter Voltage	± 20	V
E_{ARV}	Reverse Voltage Avalanche Energy ③	15	mJ
$P_D @ T_C = 25^\circ C$	Maximum Power Dissipation	160	W
$P_D @ T_C = 100^\circ C$	Maximum Power Dissipation	65	
T_J T_{STG}	Operating Junction and Storage Temperature Range	-55 to + 150	$^\circ C$
	Soldering Temperature, for 10 seconds	300 (0.063 in. (1.6mm from case)	
	Mounting torque, 6-32 or M3 screw.	10 lbf•in (1.1N•m)	

Thermal Resistance

	Parameter	Typ.	Max.	Units
$R_{\theta JC}$	Junction-to-Case	—	0.77	$^\circ C/W$
$R_{\theta CS}$	Case-to-Sink, Flat, Greased Surface	0.24	—	
$R_{\theta JA}$	Junction-to-Ambient, typical socket mount	—	40	
Wt	Weight	6 (0.21)	—	g (oz)

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

	Parameter	Min.	Typ.	Max.	Units	Conditions
$V_{(BR)CES}$	Collector-to-Emitter Breakdown Voltage	600	—	—	V	$V_{GE} = 0V, I_C = 250\mu A$
$V_{(BR)ECS}$	Emitter-to-Collector Breakdown Voltage ④	18	—	—	V	$V_{GE} = 0V, I_C = 1.0A$
$\Delta V_{(BR)CES}/\Delta T_J$	Temperature Coeff. of Breakdown Voltage	—	0.70	—	V/°C	$V_{GE} = 0V, I_C = 1.0mA$
$V_{CE(ON)}$	Collector-to-Emitter Saturation Voltage	—	1.50	1.7	V	$I_C = 27A, V_{GE} = 15V$
		—	1.85	—		$I_C = 49A, V_{GE} = 15V$
		—	1.56	—		$I_C = 27A, T_J = 150^\circ\text{C}$
$V_{GE(th)}$	Gate Threshold Voltage	3.0	—	6.0		$V_{CE} = V_{GE}, I_C = 250\mu A$
$\Delta V_{GE(th)}/\Delta T_J$	Temperature Coeff. of Threshold Voltage	—	-12	—	mV/°C	$V_{CE} = V_{GE}, I_C = 250\mu A$
g_{fe}	Forward Transconductance ⑤	9.2	12	—	S	$V_{CE} = 100V, I_C = 27A$
I_{CES}	Zero Gate Voltage Collector Current	—	—	250	μA	$V_{GE} = 0V, V_{CE} = 600V$
		—	—	2.0		$V_{GE} = 0V, V_{CE} = 10V, T_J = 25^\circ\text{C}$
		—	—	1000		$V_{GE} = 0V, V_{CE} = 600V, T_J = 150^\circ\text{C}$
I_{GES}	Gate-to-Emitter Leakage Current	—	—	± 100	nA	$V_{GE} = \pm 20V$

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

	Parameter	Min.	Typ.	Max.	Units	Conditions
Q_g	Total Gate Charge (turn-on)	—	100	150	nC	$I_C = 27A$
Q_{ge}	Gate - Emitter Charge (turn-on)	—	15	23		$V_{CC} = 400V$
Q_{gc}	Gate - Collector Charge (turn-on)	—	35	53		$V_{GE} = 15V$
$t_{d(on)}$	Turn-On Delay Time	—	26	—	ns	$T_J = 25^\circ\text{C}$ $I_C = 27A, V_{CC} = 480V$ $V_{GE} = 15V, R_G = 10\Omega$ Energy losses include "tail" See Fig. 10, 11, 13, 14
t_r	Rise Time	—	18	—		
$t_{d(off)}$	Turn-Off Delay Time	—	240	360		
t_f	Fall Time	—	170	250		
E_{on}	Turn-On Switching Loss	—	0.37	—	mJ	$T_J = 150^\circ\text{C}$ $I_C = 27A, V_{CC} = 480V$ $V_{GE} = 15V, R_G = 10\Omega$ Energy losses include "tail" See Fig. 13, 14
E_{off}	Turn-Off Switching Loss	—	1.81	—		
E_{ts}	Total Switching Loss	—	2.18	2.8		
$t_{d(on)}$	Turn-On Delay Time	—	25	—	ns	$T_J = 150^\circ\text{C}$ $I_C = 27A, V_{CC} = 480V$ $V_{GE} = 15V, R_G = 10\Omega$ Energy losses include "tail" See Fig. 13, 14
t_r	Rise Time	—	21	—		
$t_{d(off)}$	Turn-Off Delay Time	—	380	—		
t_f	Fall Time	—	310	—		
E_{ts}	Total Switching Loss	—	3.9	—	mJ	
L_E	Internal Emitter Inductance	—	13	—	nH	Measured 5mm from package
C_{ies}	Input Capacitance	—	2200	—	pF	$V_{GE} = 0V$
C_{oes}	Output Capacitance	—	140	—		$V_{CC} = 30V$
C_{res}	Reverse Transfer Capacitance	—	29	—		$f = 1.0MHz$

Notes:

- ① Repetitive rating; $V_{GE} = 20V$, pulse width limited by max. junction temperature. (See fig. 13b)
- ② $V_{CC} = 80\%(V_{CES})$, $V_{GE} = 20V$, $L = 10\mu H$, $R_G = 10\Omega$, (See fig. 13a)
- ③ Repetitive rating; pulse width limited by maximum junction temperature.
- ④ Pulse width $\leq 80\mu s$; duty factor $\leq 0.1\%$.
- ⑤ Pulse width $5.0\mu s$, single shot.

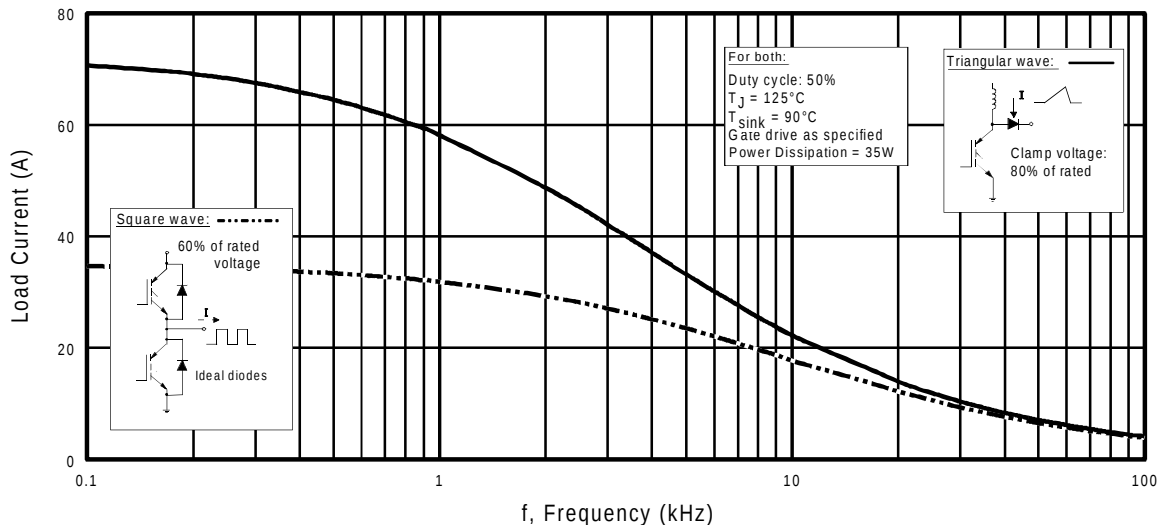


Fig. 1 - Typical Load Current vs. Frequency
(For square wave, $I = I_{\text{RMS}}$ of fundamental; for triangular wave, $I = I_{\text{PK}}$)

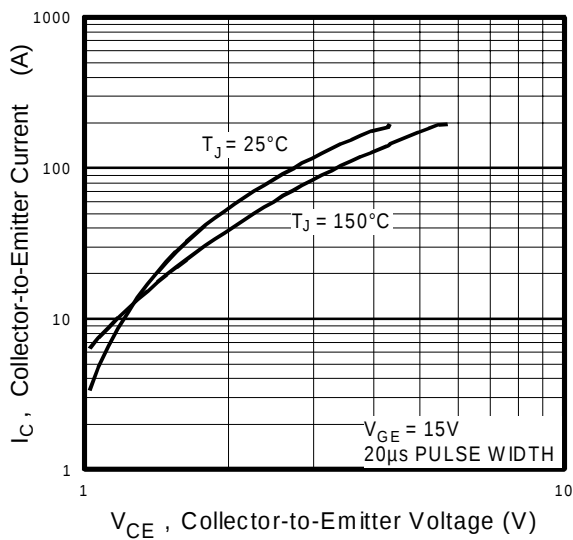


Fig. 2 - Typical Output Characteristics

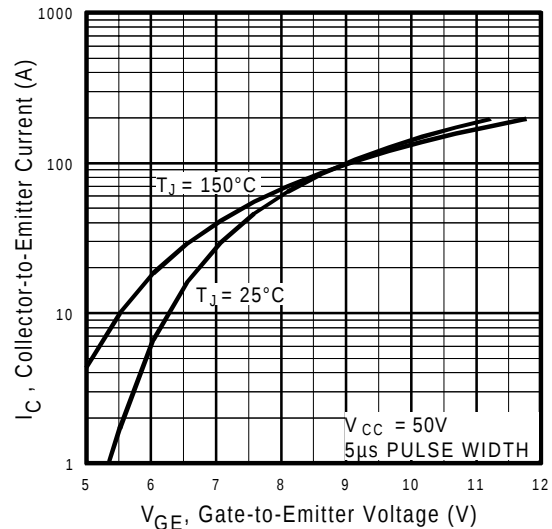


Fig. 3 - Typical Transfer Characteristics

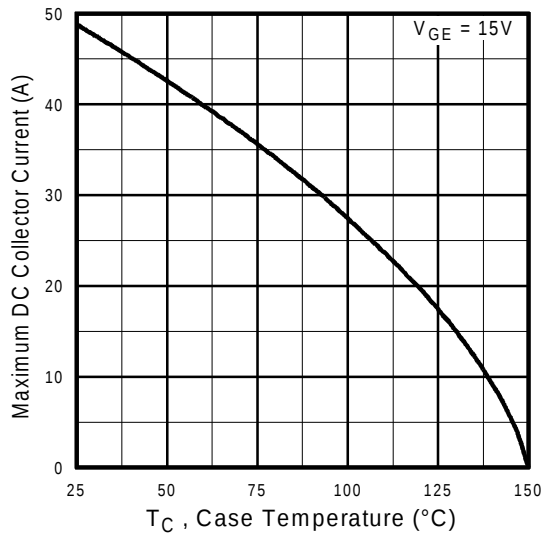


Fig. 4 - Maximum Collector Current vs. Case Temperature

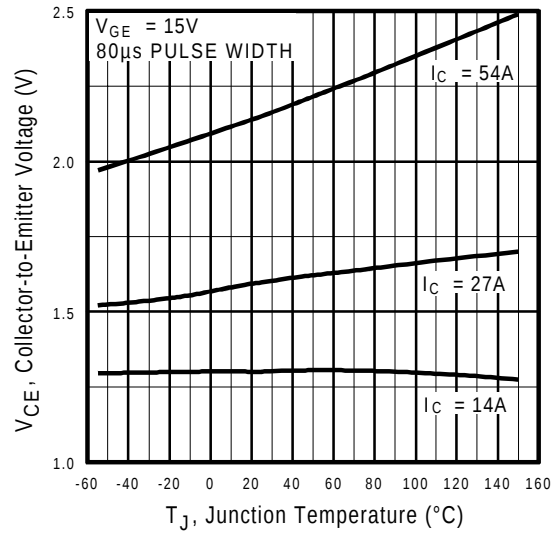


Fig. 5 - Typical Collector-to-Emitter Voltage vs. Junction Temperature

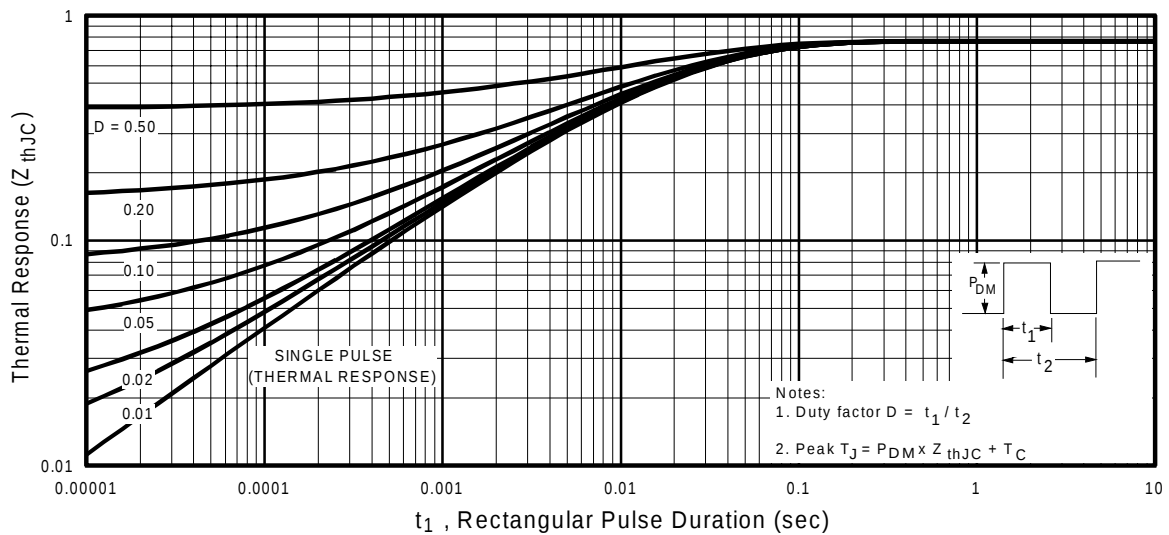


Fig. 6 - Maximum Effective Transient Thermal Impedance, Junction-to-Case

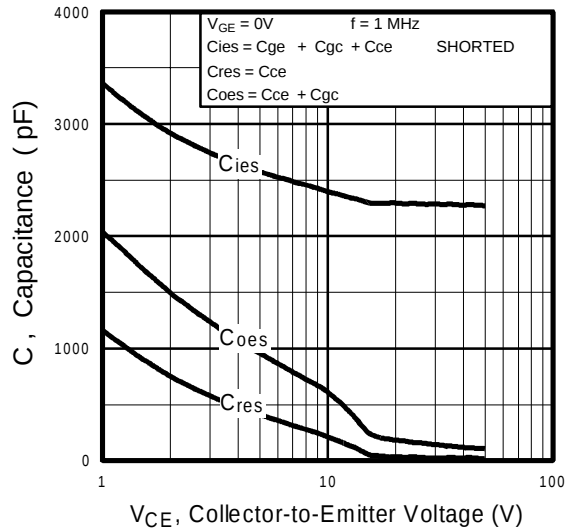


Fig. 7 - Typical Capacitance vs. Collector-to-Emitter Voltage

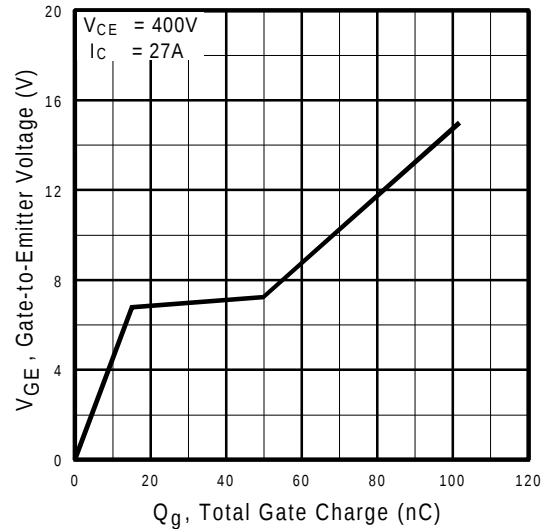


Fig. 8 - Typical Gate Charge vs. Gate-to-Emitter Voltage

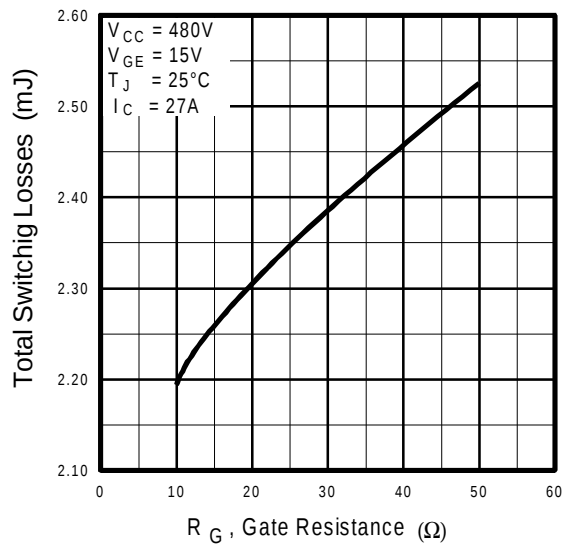


Fig. 9 - Typical Switching Losses vs. Gate Resistance

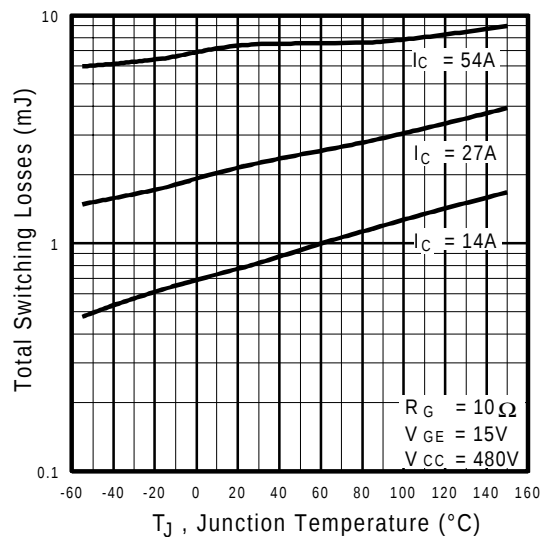


Fig. 10 - Typical Switching Losses vs. Junction Temperature

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IR Rectifier

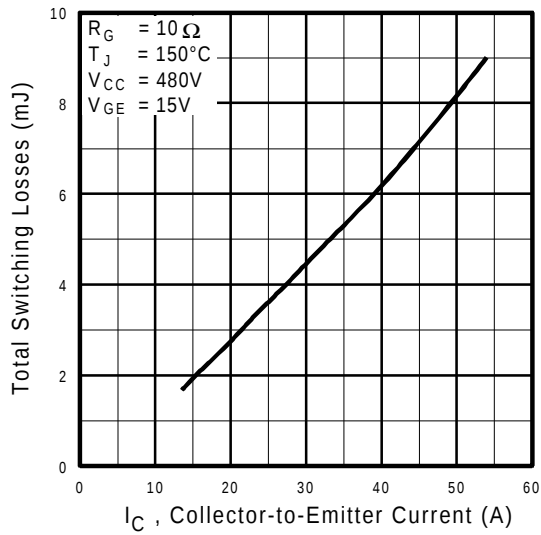


Fig. 11 - Typical Switching Losses vs. Collector-to-Emitter Current

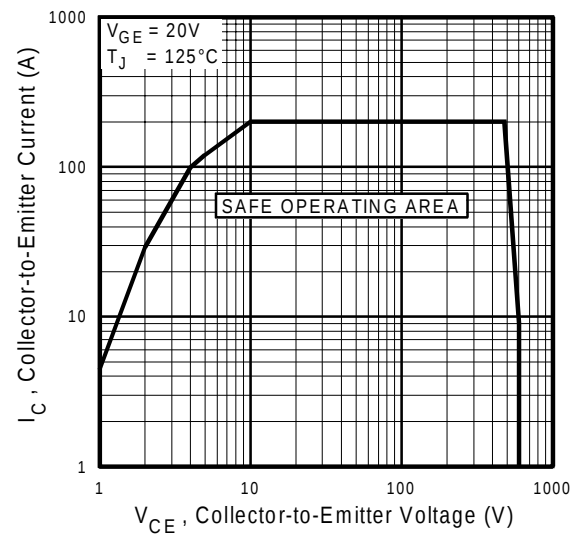


Fig. 12 - Turn-Off SOA



Fig. 13a - Clamped Inductive Load Test Circuit



Fig. 13b - Pulsed Collector Current Test Circuit



Fig. 14a - Switching Loss Test Circuit

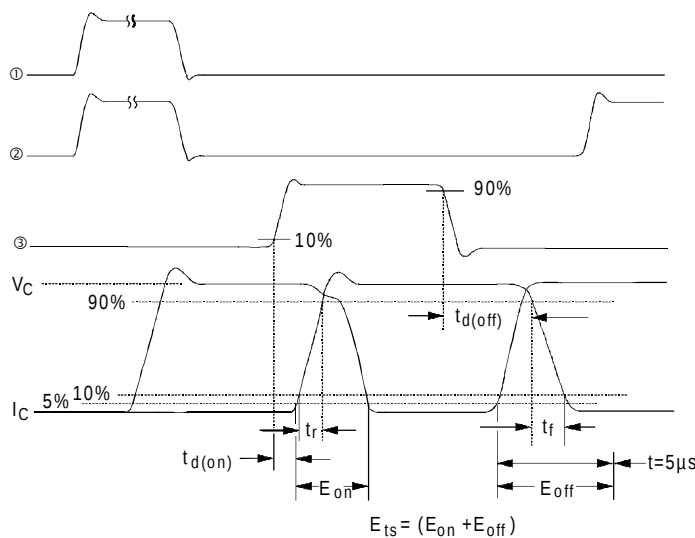
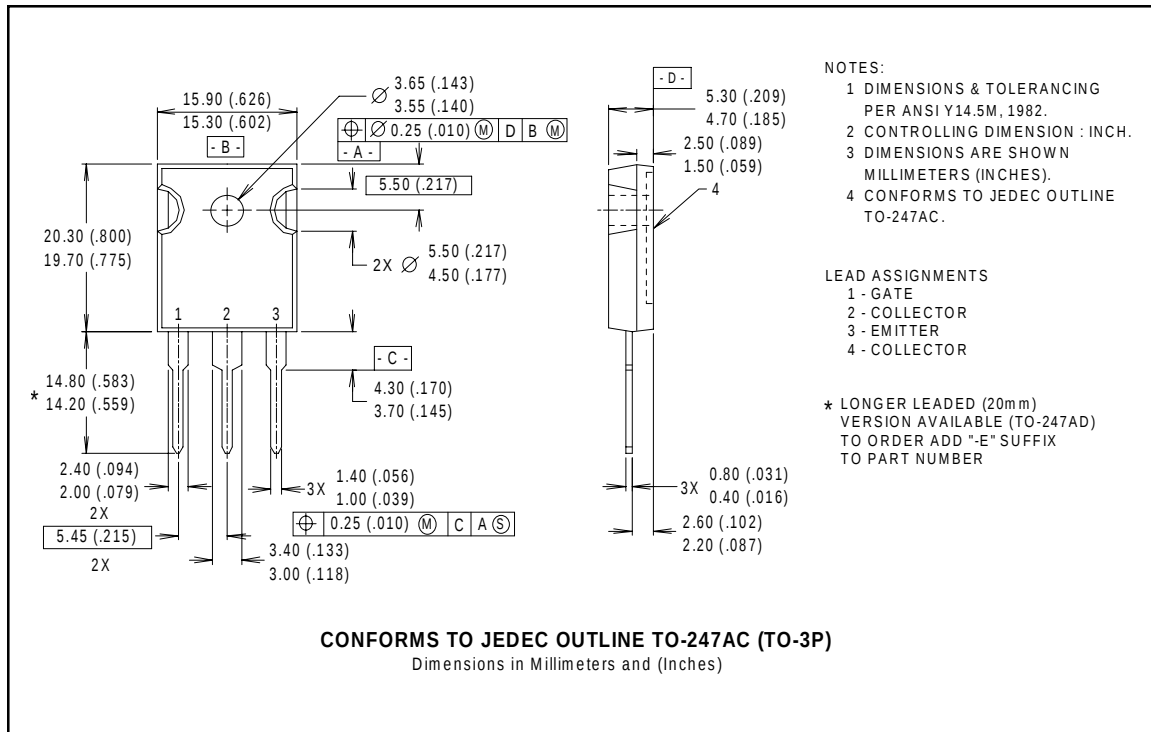


Fig. 14b - Switching Loss Waveforms

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Case Outline and Dimensions — TO-247AC



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