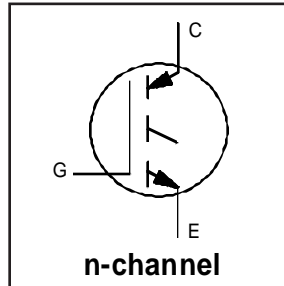


**INSULATED GATE BIPOLAR TRANSISTOR**

Short Circuit Rated  
UltraFast IGBT

**Features**

- Short circuit rated - 10 $\mu$ s @ 125°C, V<sub>GE</sub> = 15V
- Switching-loss rating includes all "tail" losses
- Optimized for high operating frequency (over 5kHz) See Fig. 1 for Current vs. Frequency curve

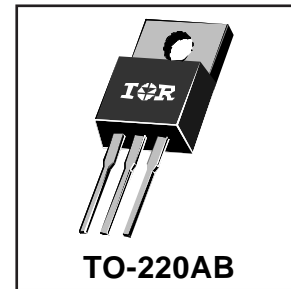


V <sub>CES</sub> = 600V
V <sub>CE(sat)</sub> ≤ 3.2V
@V <sub>GE</sub> = 15V, I <sub>C</sub> = 25A

**Description**

Insulated Gate Bipolar Transistors (IGBTs) from International Rectifier have higher usable current densities than comparable bipolar transistors, while at the same time having simpler gate-drive requirements of the familiar power MOSFET. They provide substantial benefits to a host of high-voltage, high-current applications.

These new short circuit rated devices are especially suited for motor control and other applications requiring short circuit withstand capability.



**Absolute Maximum Ratings**

	Parameter	Max.	Units
V <sub>CES</sub>	Collector-to-Emitter Voltage	600	V
I <sub>C</sub> @ T <sub>C</sub> = 25°C	Continuous Collector Current	42	A
I <sub>C</sub> @ T <sub>C</sub> = 100°C	Continuous Collector Current	25	
I <sub>CM</sub>	Pulsed Collector Current ①	84	
I <sub>LM</sub>	Clamped Inductive Load Current ②	84	
t <sub>sc</sub>	Short Circuit Withstand Time	10	μs
V <sub>GE</sub>	Gate-to-Emitter Voltage	±20	V
E <sub>ARV</sub>	Reverse Voltage Avalanche Energy ③	15	mJ
P <sub>D</sub> @ T <sub>C</sub> = 25°C	Maximum Power Dissipation	160	W
P <sub>D</sub> @ T <sub>C</sub> = 100°C	Maximum Power Dissipation	65	
T <sub>J</sub>	Operating Junction and Storage Temperature Range	-55 to +150	°C
T <sub>STG</sub>			
	Mounting torque, 6-32 or M3 screw.	10 lbf•in (1.1N•m)	

**Thermal Resistance**

	Parameter	Min.	Typ.	Max.	Units
R <sub>θJC</sub>	Junction-to-Case	-----	-----	0.77	°C/W
R <sub>θCS</sub>	Case-to-Sink, flat, greased surface	-----	0.50	-----	
R <sub>θJA</sub>	Junction-to-Ambient, typical socket mount	-----	-----	80	
Wt	Weight	-----	2 (0.07)	-----	g (oz)

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

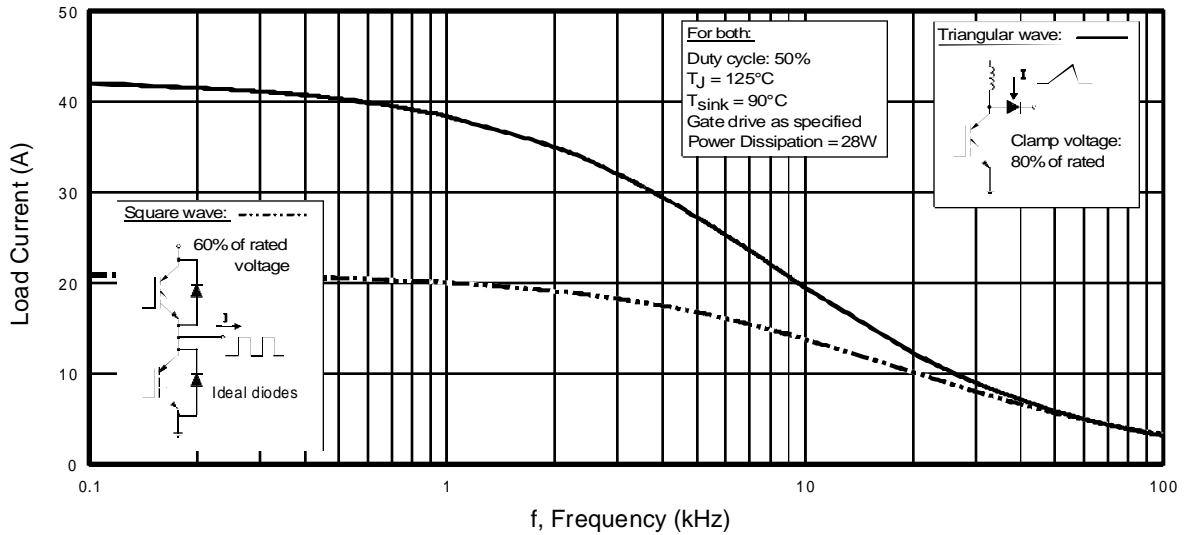
	Parameter	Min.	Typ.	Max.	Units	Conditions
$V_{(BR)CES}$	Collector-to-Emitter Breakdown Voltage	600	----	----	V	$V_{GE} = 0V, I_C = 250\mu A$
$V_{(BR)ECS}$	Emitter-to-Collector Breakdown Voltage <sup>②</sup>	20	----	----	V	$V_{GE} = 0V, I_C = 1.0A$
$\Delta V_{(BR)CES}/\Delta T_J$	Temperature Coeff. of Breakdown Voltage	----	0.46	----	$V/^\circ\text{C}$	$V_{GE} = 0V, I_C = 1.0mA$
$V_{CE(on)}$	Collector-to-Emitter Saturation Voltage	----	2.1	3.2	V	$I_C = 25A$ $V_{GE} = 15V$
		----	2.8	----		$I_C = 42A$ See Fig. 2, 5
		----	2.5	----		$I_C = 25A, T_J = 150^\circ\text{C}$
$V_{GE(th)}$	Gate Threshold Voltage	3.0	----	5.5		$V_{CE} = V_{GE}, I_C = 250\mu A$
$\Delta V_{GE(th)}/\Delta T_J$	Temperature Coeff. of Threshold Voltage	----	-13	----	$mV/^\circ\text{C}$	$V_{CE} = V_{GE}, I_C = 250\mu A$
$g_{fe}$	Forward Transconductance <sup>⑤</sup>	7.0	14	----	S	$V_{CE} = 100V, I_C = 25A$
$I_{CES}$	Zero Gate Voltage Collector Current	----	----	250	$\mu A$	$V_{GE} = 0V, V_{CE} = 600V$
		----	----	1000		$V_{GE} = 0V, V_{CE} = 600V, T_J = 150^\circ\text{C}$
$I_{GES}$	Gate-to-Emitter Leakage Current	----	----	$\pm 100$	nA	$V_{GE} = \pm 20V$

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

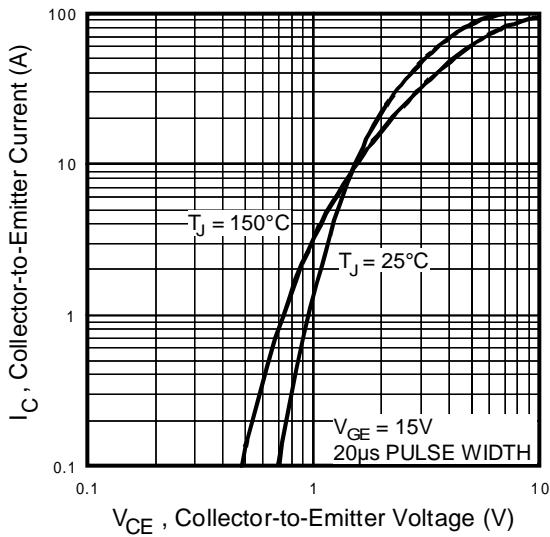
	Parameter	Min.	Typ.	Max.	Units	Conditions
$Q_g$	Total Gate Charge (turn-on)	----	61	92	nC	$I_C = 25A$
$Q_{ge}$	Gate - Emitter Charge (turn-on)	----	13	19		$V_{CC} = 400V$ See Fig. 8
$Q_{gc}$	Gate - Collector Charge (turn-on)	----	22	33		$V_{GE} = 15V$
$t_{d(on)}$	Turn-On Delay Time	----	35	----	ns	$T_J = 25^\circ\text{C}$
$t_r$	Rise Time	----	27	----		$I_C = 25A, V_{CC} = 480V$
$t_{d(off)}$	Turn-Off Delay Time	----	160	240		$V_{GE} = 15V, R_G = 10\Omega$
$t_f$	Fall Time	----	130	200		Energy losses include "tail"
$E_{on}$	Turn-On Switching Loss	----	0.52	----		mJ
$E_{off}$	Turn-Off Switching Loss	----	1.2	----		
$E_{ts}$	Total Switching Loss	----	1.7	2.6		
$t_{sc}$	Short Circuit Withstand Time	10	----	----	$\mu s$	$V_{CC} = 360V, T_J = 125^\circ\text{C}$ $V_{GE} = 15V, R_G = 10\Omega, V_{CPK} < 500V$
$t_{d(on)}$	Turn-On Delay Time	----	34	----	ns	$T_J = 150^\circ\text{C}$
$t_r$	Rise Time	----	28	----		$I_C = 25A, V_{CC} = 480V$
$t_{d(off)}$	Turn-Off Delay Time	----	300	----		$V_{GE} = 15V, R_G = 10\Omega$
$t_f$	Fall Time	----	310	----		Energy losses include "tail"
$E_{ts}$	Total Switching Loss	----	3.6	----	mJ	See Fig. 10, 14
$L_E$	Internal Emitter Inductance	----	7.5	----	nH	Measured 5mm from package
$C_{ies}$	Input Capacitance	----	1500	----	pF	$V_{GE} = 0V$
$C_{oes}$	Output Capacitance	----	190	----		$V_{CC} = 30V$ See Fig. 7
$C_{res}$	Reverse Transfer Capacitance	----	17	----		$f = 1.0MHz$

**Notes:**

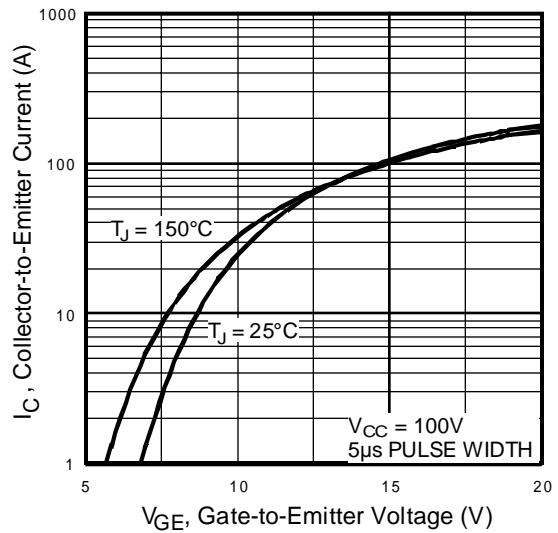
- ① Repetitive rating;  $V_{GE}=20V$ , pulse width limited by max. junction temperature. ( See fig. 13b )
- ②  $V_{CC}=80\%(V_{CES}), V_{GE}=20V, L=10\mu H, R_G=10\Omega$ , ( See fig. 13a )
- ③ Repetitive rating; pulse width limited by maximum junction temperature.
- ④ Pulse width  $\leq 80\mu s$ ; duty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



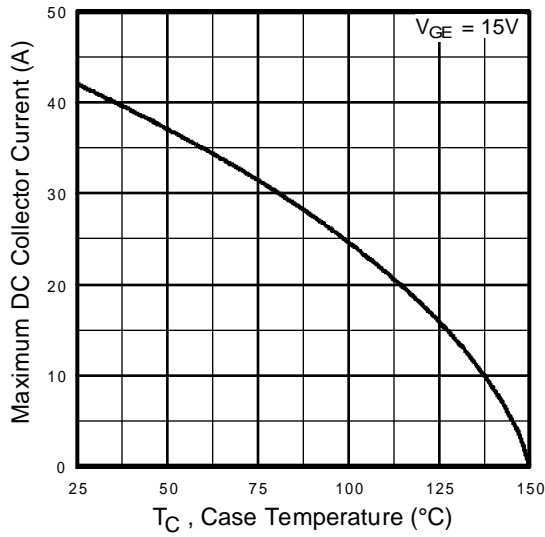
**Fig. 1 - Typical Load Current vs. Frequency**  
 (For square wave,  $I = I_{RMS}$  of fundamental; for triangular wave,  $I = I_{PK}$ )



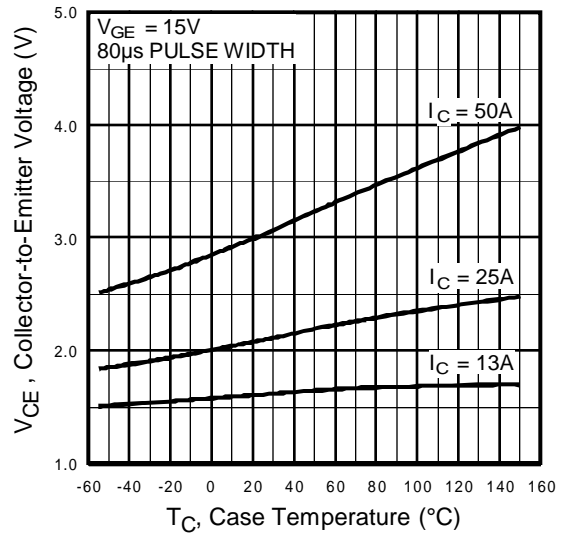
**Fig. 2 - Typical Output Characteristics**



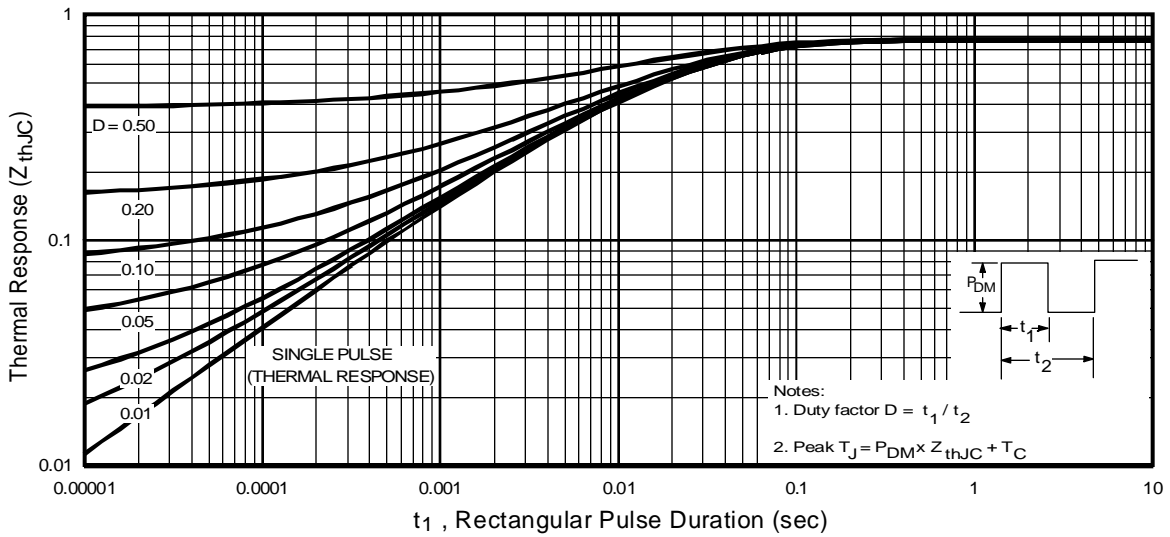
**Fig. 3 - Typical Transfer Characteristics**



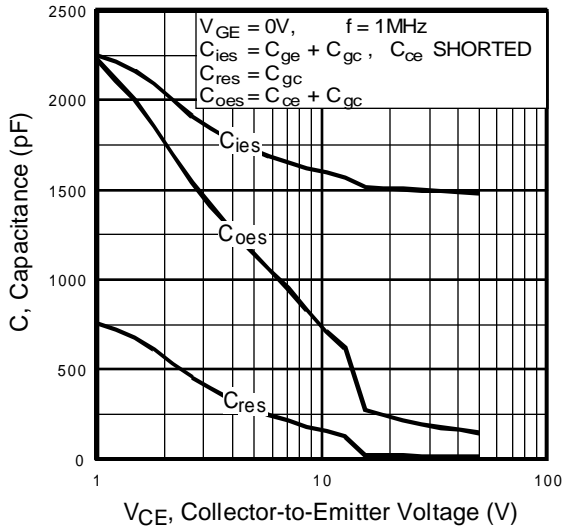
**Fig. 4** - Maximum Collector Current vs. Case Temperature



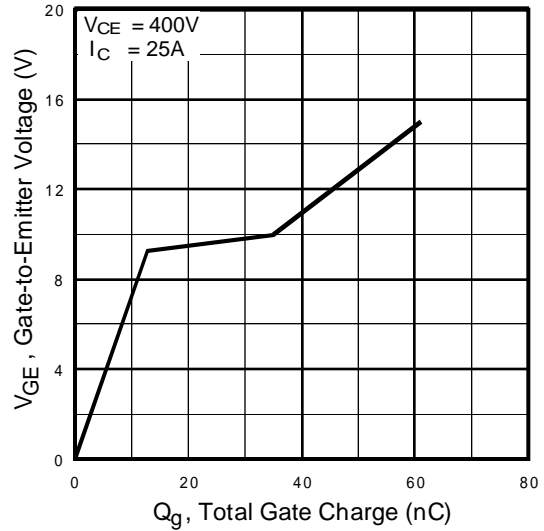
**Fig. 5** - Collector-to-Emitter Voltage vs. Case Temperature



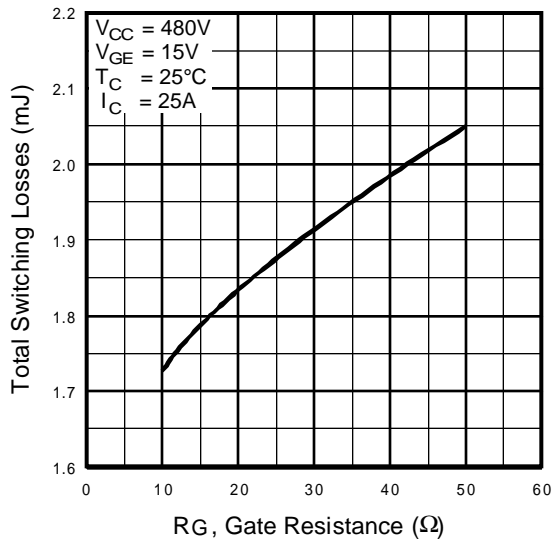
**Fig. 6** - Maximum Effective Transient Thermal Impedance, Junction-to-Case



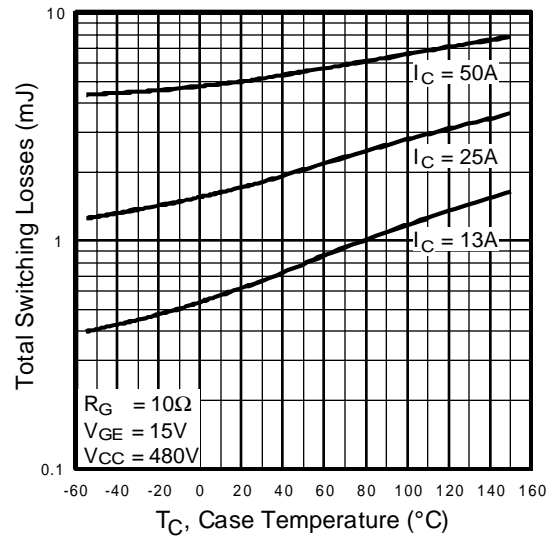
**Fig. 7** - Typical Capacitance vs. Collector-to-Emitter Voltage



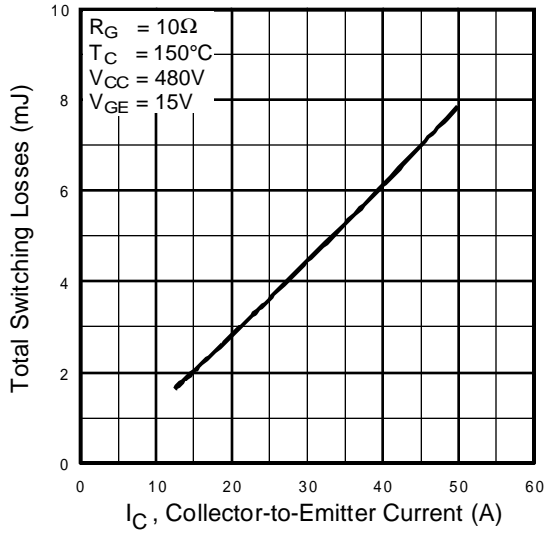
**Fig. 8** - Typical Gate Charge vs. Gate-to-Emitter Voltage



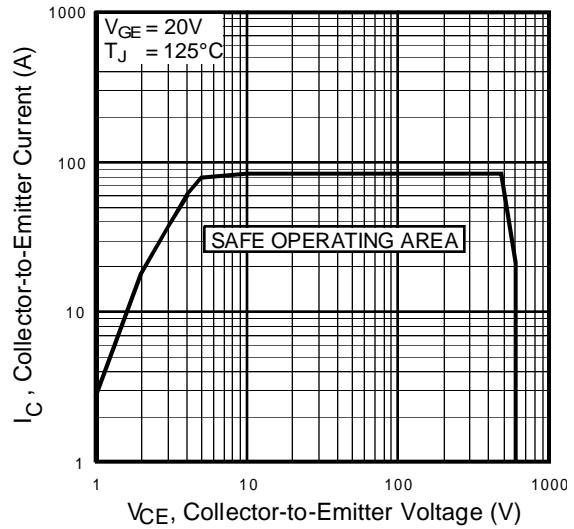
**Fig. 9** - Typical Switching Losses vs. Gate Resistance



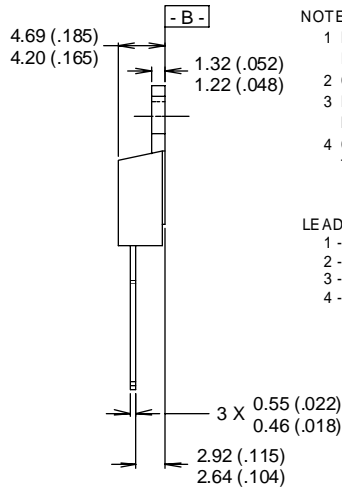
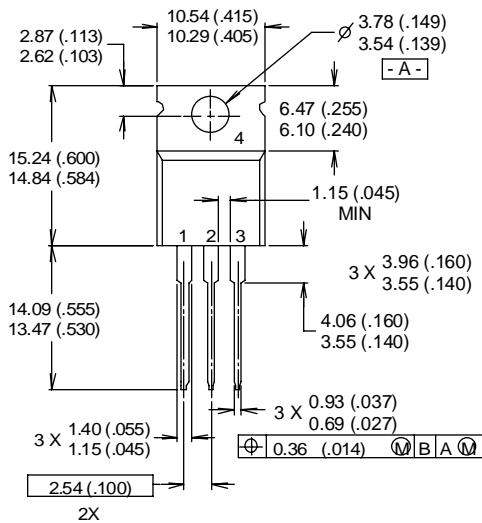
**Fig. 10** - Typical Switching Losses vs. Case Temperature



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



**Fig. 12 - Turn-Off SOA**



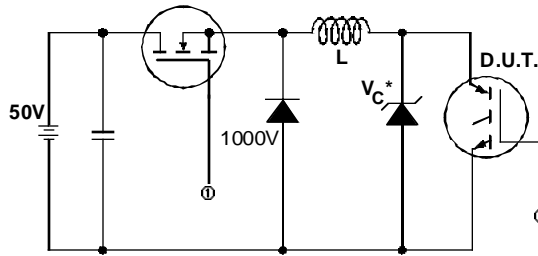
**NOTES:**

- 1 DIMENSIONS & TOLERANCING PER ANSI Y14.5M, 1982.
- 2 CONTROLLING DIMENSION : INCH.
- 3 DIMENSIONS ARE SHOWN MILLIMETERS (INCHES).
- 4 CONFORMS TO JEDEC OUTLINE TO-220AB.

**LEAD ASSIGNMENTS**

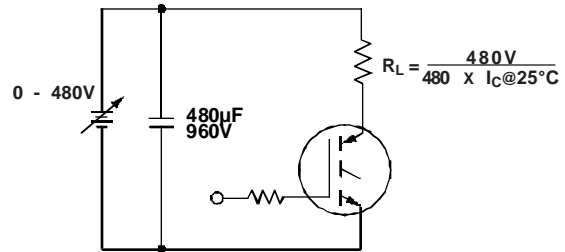
- 1 - GATE
- 2 - COLLECTOR
- 3 - EMITTER
- 4 - COLLECTOR

**CONFORMS TO JEDEC OUTLINE TO-220AB**  
 Dimensions in Millimeters and (Inches)

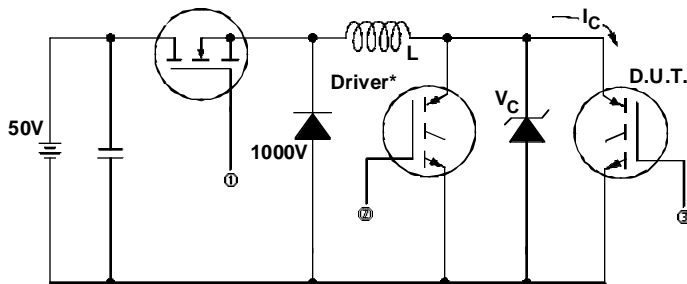


\* Driver same type as D.U.T.;  $V_c = 80\%$  of  $V_{ce(max)}$   
 \* Note: Due to the 50V power supply, pulse width and inductor will increase to obtain rated  $I_d$ .

**Fig. 13a** - Clamped Inductive Load Test Circuit

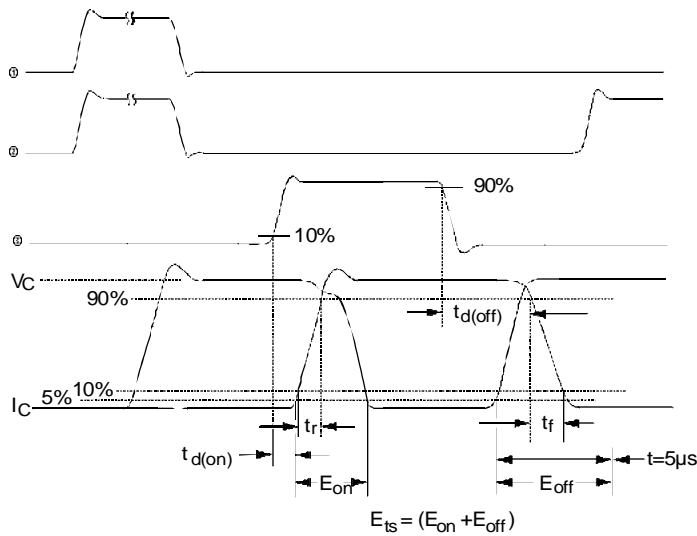


**Fig. 13b** - Pulsed Collector Current Test Circuit



**Fig. 14a** - Switching Loss Test Circuit

\* Driver same type as D.U.T.,  $V_C = 480V$



**Fig. 14b** - Switching Loss Waveforms



LittleDiode supplies new, hard to find or obsolete electronic components and semiconductors all over the world.

With over two million different components listed you are sure to find the part you need.

Feel free to visit us today at our online store:

[LittleDiode.com](http://LittleDiode.com)

Looking forward to providing you with the best possible service.