

IGBT SIP MODULE

Features

- Short Circuit Rated UltraFast: Optimized for high operating frequencies >5.0 kHz, and Short Circuit Rated to 10 μ s @ 125°C, V_{GE} = 15V
- Fully isolated printed circuit board mount package
- Switching-loss rating includes all "tail" losses
- HEXFRED™ soft ultrafast diodes
- Optimized for high operating frequency (over 5kHz)
See Fig. 1 for Current vs. Frequency curve

Product Summary

Output Current in a Typical 20 kHz Motor Drive

11 A_{RMS} per phase (3.1 kW total) with T_C = 90°C, T_J = 125°C, Supply Voltage 360Vdc, Power Factor 0.8, Modulation Depth 115% (See Figure 1)

Description

The IGBT technology is the key to International Rectifier's advanced line of IMS (Insulated Metal Substrate) Power Modules. These modules are more efficient than comparable bipolar transistor modules, while at the same time having the simpler gate-drive requirements of the familiar power MOSFET. This superior technology has now been coupled to a state of the art materials system that maximizes power throughput with low thermal resistance. This package is highly suited to motor drive applications and where space is at a premium.

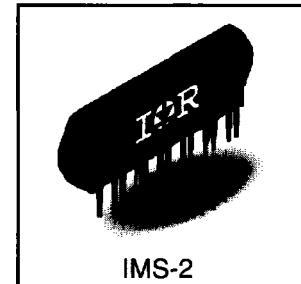
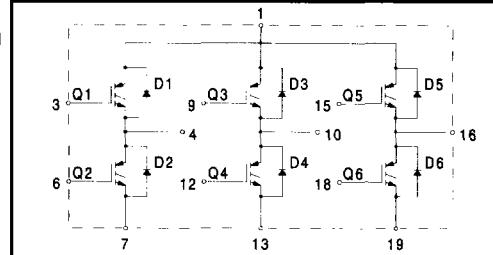
Absolute Maximum Ratings

	Parameter	Max.	Units
V _{CES}	Collector-to-Emitter Voltage	600	V
I _C @ T _C = 25°C	Continuous Collector Current, each IGBT	5.7	A
I _C @ T _C = 100°C	Continuous Collector Current, each IGBT	3.0	
I _{CM}	Pulsed Collector Current ①	11	
I _{LM}	Clamped Inductive Load Current ②	11	
I _F @ T _C = 100°C	Diode Continuous Forward Current	3.4	
I _{FM}	Diode Maximum Forward Current	11	
t _{sc}	Short Circuit Withstand Time	10	μ s
V _{GE}	Gate-to-Emitter Voltage	\pm 20	V
V _{ISOL}	Isolation Voltage, any terminal to case, 1 minute	2500	V _{RMS}
P _D @ T _C = 25°C	Maximum Power Dissipation, each IGBT	23	W
P _D @ T _C = 100°C	Maximum Power Dissipation, each IGBT	9.1	
T _J T _{STG}	Operating Junction and Storage Temperature Range	-40 to +150	$^{\circ}$ C
	Soldering Temperature, for 10 sec.	300 (0.063 in. (1.6mm) from case)	
	Mounting torque, 6-32 or M3 screw	5-7 lbf \cdot in (0.55 - 0.8 N \cdot m)	

Thermal Resistance

	Parameter	Typ.	Max.	Units
R _{θJC} (IGBT)	Junction-to-Case, each IGBT, one IGBT in conduction	—	5.5	$^{\circ}$ C/W
R _{θJC} (DIODE)	Junction-to-Case, each diode, one diode in conduction	—	9.0	
R _{θCS} (MODULE)	Case-to-Sink, flat, greased surface	0.1	—	
Wt	Weight of module	20 (0.7)	—	g (oz)

Short Circuit Rated UltraFast IGBT



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

	Parameter	Min.	Typ.	Max.	Units	Conditions
$V_{(\text{BR})\text{CES}}$	Collector-to-Emitter Breakdown Voltage ③	600	—	—	V	$V_{\text{GE}} = 0\text{V}$, $I_C = 250\mu\text{A}$
$\Delta V_{(\text{BR})\text{CES}/\Delta T_J}$	Temp. Coeff. of Breakdown Voltage	—	0.49	—	$\text{V}/^\circ\text{C}$	$V_{\text{GE}} = 0\text{V}$, $I_C = 1.0\text{mA}$
$V_{\text{CE}(\text{on})}$	Collector-to-Emitter Saturation Voltage	—	1.70	1.93	V	$I_C = 3.0\text{A}$ $V_{\text{GE}} = 15\text{V}$
		—	1.98	—		$I_C = 5.7\text{A}$ see figures 2, 5
		—	1.65	—		$I_C = 3.0\text{A}$, $T_J = 150^\circ\text{C}$
$V_{\text{GE}(\text{th})}$	Gate Threshold Voltage	3.0	—	6.0		$V_{\text{CE}} = V_{\text{GE}}$, $I_C = 250\mu\text{A}$
$\Delta V_{\text{GE}(\text{th})/\Delta T_J}$	Temp. Coeff. of Threshold Voltage	—	-13	—	$\text{mV}/^\circ\text{C}$	$V_{\text{CE}} = V_{\text{GE}}$, $I_C = 250\mu\text{A}$
g_{fe}	Forward Transconductance ④	2.0	3.0	—	S	$V_{\text{CE}} = 100\text{V}$, $I_C = 12\text{A}$
I_{CES}	Zero Gate Voltage Collector Current	—	—	250	μA	$V_{\text{GE}} = 0\text{V}$, $V_{\text{CE}} = 600\text{V}$
		—	—	1700		$V_{\text{GE}} = 0\text{V}$, $V_{\text{CE}} = 600\text{V}$, $T_J = 150^\circ\text{C}$
V_{FM}	Diode Forward Voltage Drop	—	1.4	1.7	V	$I_C = 12\text{A}$ see figure 13
		—	1.3	1.6		$I_C = 12\text{A}$, $T_J = 150^\circ\text{C}$
I_{GES}	Gate-to-Emitter Leakage Current	—	—	± 100	nA	$V_{\text{GE}} = \pm 20\text{V}$

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

	Parameter	Min.	Typ.	Max.	Units	Conditions
Q_g	Total Gate Charge (turn-on)	—	38	57	nC	$I_C = 3.0\text{A}$
Q_{ge}	Gate - Emitter Charge (turn-on)	—	5.2	8		$V_{\text{CC}} = 400\text{V}$
Q_{gc}	Gate - Collector Charge (turn-on)	—	18	27		See Fig. 8
$t_{d(on)}$	Turn-On Delay Time	—	23	—	ns	$T_J = 25^\circ\text{C}$
t_r	Rise Time	—	54	—		$I_C = 3.0\text{A}$, $V_{\text{CC}} = 480\text{V}$
$t_{d(off)}$	Turn-Off Delay Time	—	125	188		$V_{\text{GE}} = 15\text{V}$, $R_G = 51\Omega$
t_f	Fall Time	—	120	180		Energy losses include "tail" and diode reverse recovery. see figures 9, 10, 18
E_{on}	Turn-On Switching Loss	—	0.14	—	mJ	
E_{off}	Turn-Off Switching Loss	—	0.07	—		
E_{ts}	Total Switching Loss	—	0.21	0.26		
t_{sc}	Short Circuit Withstand Time	10	—	—	μs	$V_{\text{CC}} = 360\text{V}$, $T_J = 125^\circ\text{C}$ $V_{\text{GE}} = 15\text{V}$, $R_G = 51\Omega$, $V_{\text{CPK}} < 500\text{V}$
$t_{d(on)}$	Turn-On Delay Time	—	25	—	ns	$T_J = 150^\circ\text{C}$, see figures 10, 11, 18
t_r	Rise Time	—	51	—		$I_C = 3.0\text{A}$, $V_{\text{CC}} = 480\text{V}$
$t_{d(off)}$	Turn-Off Delay Time	—	308	—		$V_{\text{GE}} = 15\text{V}$; $R_G = 51\Omega$
t_f	Fall Time	—	166	—		Energy losses include "tail" and diode reverse recovery.
E_{ts}	Total Switching Loss	—	0.33	—	mJ	
C_{ies}	Input Capacitance	—	450	—	pF	$V_{\text{GE}} = 0\text{V}$
C_{oes}	Output Capacitance	—	61	—		$V_{\text{CC}} = 30\text{V}$ see figure 7
C_{res}	Reverse Transfer Capacitance	—	14	—		$f = 1.0\text{MHz}$
t_{rr}	Diode Reverse Recovery Time	—	37	55	ns	$T_J = 25^\circ\text{C}$ see figure
		—	55	90		$T_J = 125^\circ\text{C}$ 14
I_{rr}	Diode Peak Reverse Recovery Current	—	3.5	5.0	A	$T_J = 25^\circ\text{C}$ see figure
		—	4.5	8.0		$T_J = 125^\circ\text{C}$ 15
Q_{rr}	Diode Reverse Recovery Charge	—	65	138	nC	$T_J = 25^\circ\text{C}$ see figure
		—	124	360		$T_J = 125^\circ\text{C}$ 16
$di_{(rec)M/dt}$	Diode Peak Rate of Fall of Recovery During t_b	—	240	—	A/ μs	$T_J = 25^\circ\text{C}$ see figure
		—	210	—		$T_J = 125^\circ\text{C}$ 17

Notes: ① Repetitive rating: $V_{\text{GE}} = 20\text{V}$; pulse width limited by maximum junction temperature (figure 20)

③ Pulse width $\leq 80\mu\text{s}$; duty factor $\leq 0.1\%$.

④ Pulsewidth 5.0 μs , single shot.

⑤ $V_{\text{CC}} = 80\% (V_{\text{CES}})$, $V_{\text{GE}} = 20\text{V}$, $L = 10\mu\text{H}$, $R_G = 23\Omega$ (Figure 19)

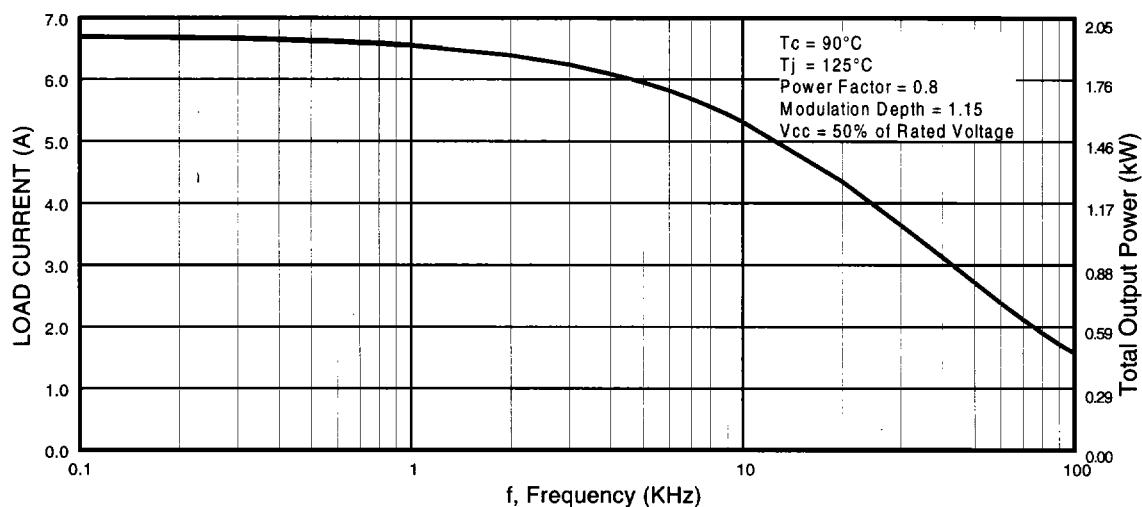


Fig. 1 - Typical Load Current vs. Frequency
(Load Current = I_{RMS} of fundamental)

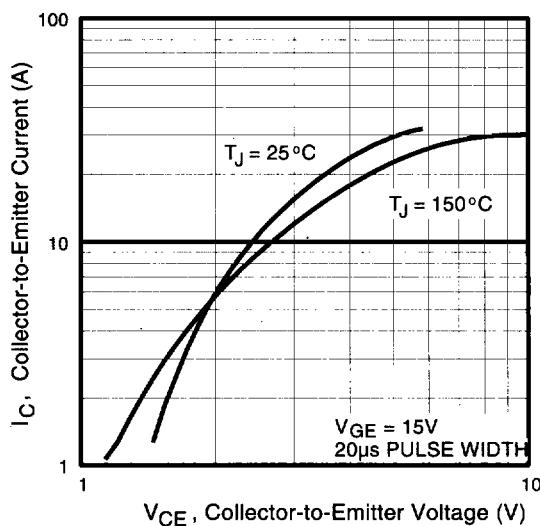


Fig. 2 - Typical Output Characteristics

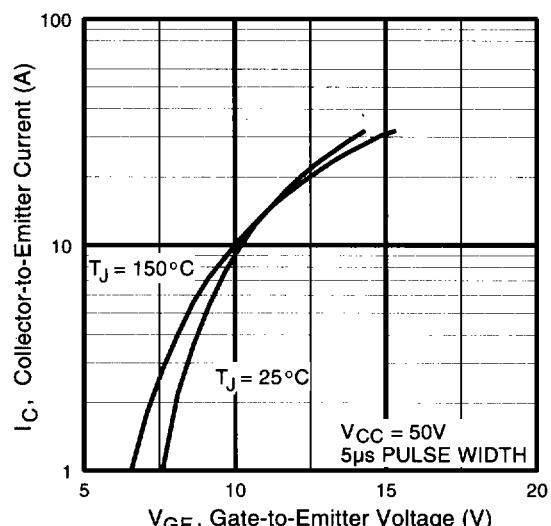


Fig. 3 - Typical Transfer Characteristics

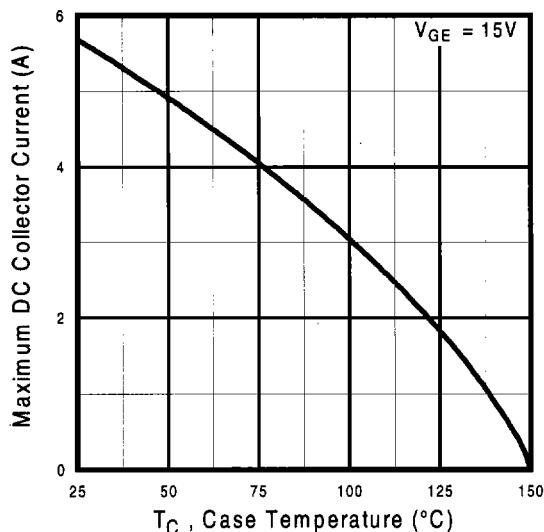


Fig. 4 - Maximum Collector Current vs. Case Temperature

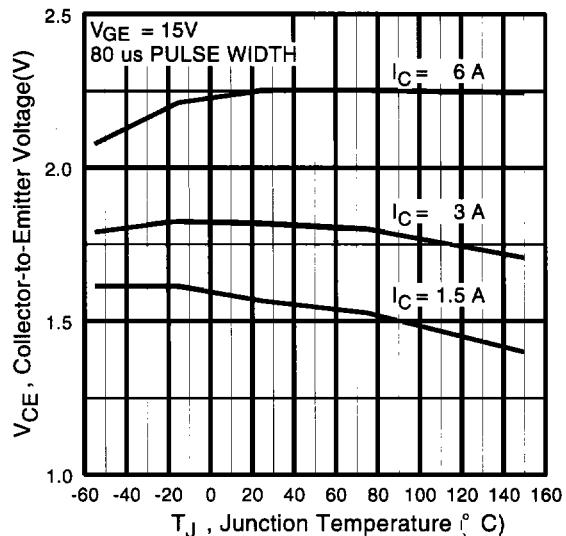


Fig. 5 - Typical Collector-to-Emitter Voltage vs. Junction Temperature

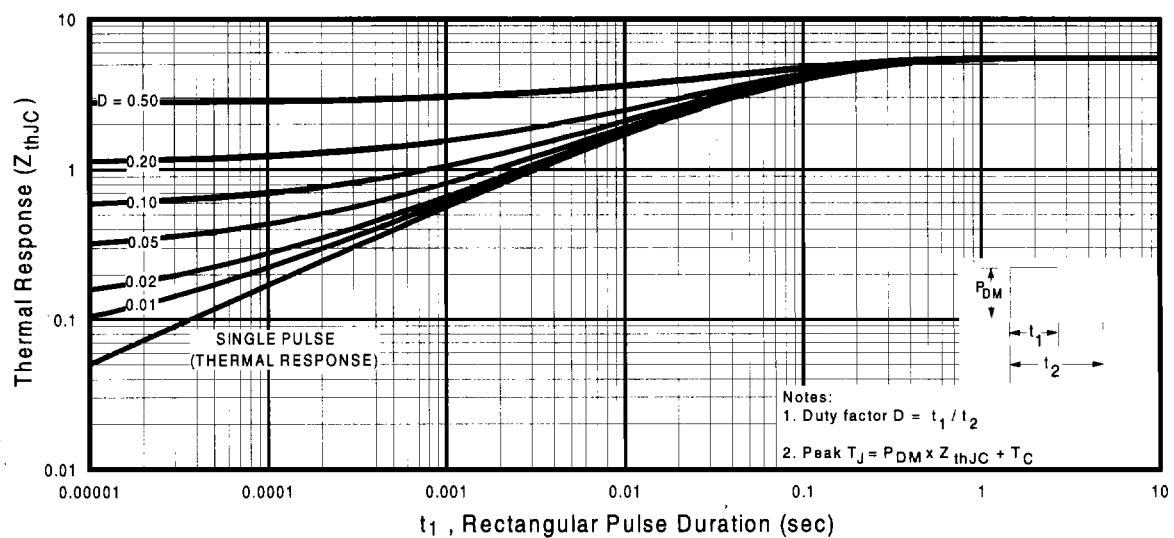


Fig. 6 - Maximum IGBT Effective Transient Thermal Impedance, Junction-to-Case

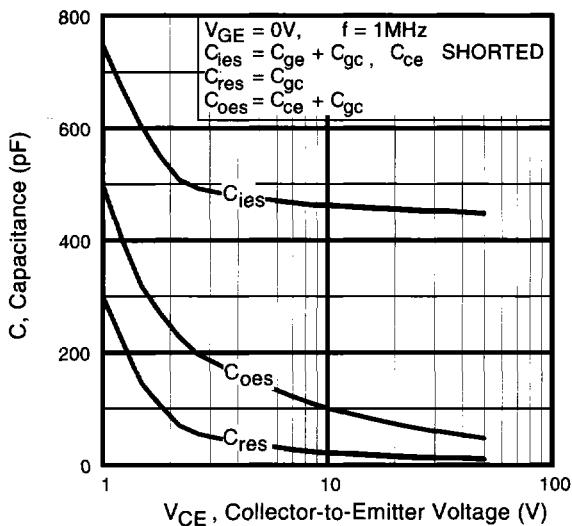


Fig. 7 - Typical Capacitance vs.
Collector-to-Emitter Voltage

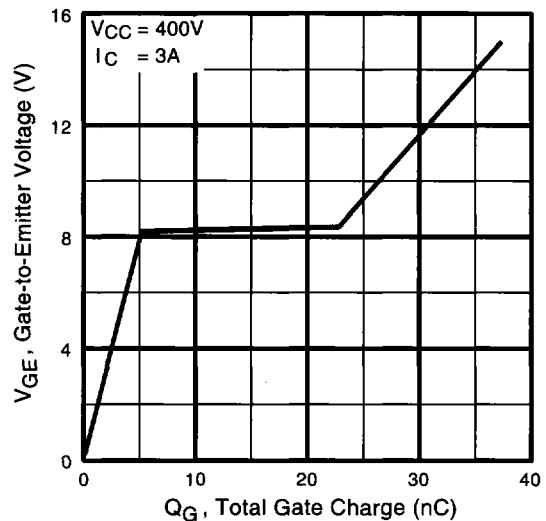


Fig. 8 - Typical Gate Charge vs.
Gate-to-Emitter Voltage

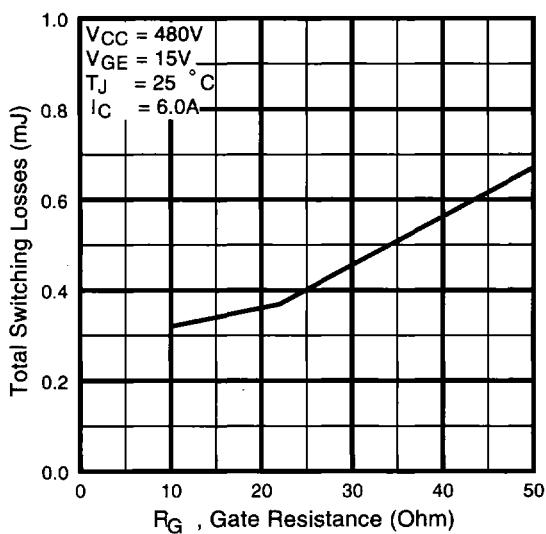


Fig. 9 - Typical Switching Losses vs.
Gate Resistance

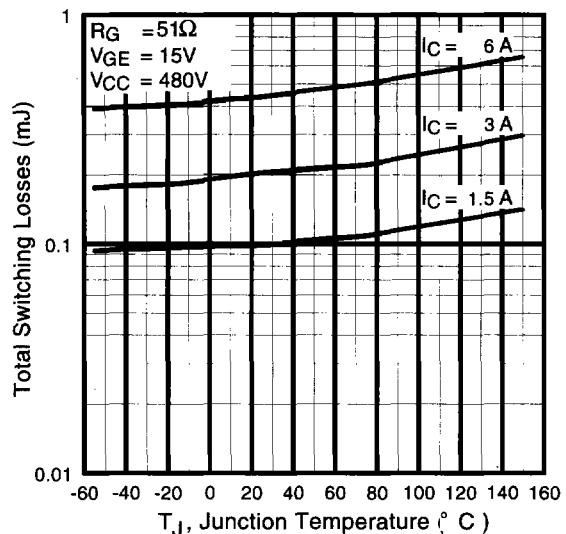


Fig. 10 - Typical Switching Losses vs.
Junction Temperature

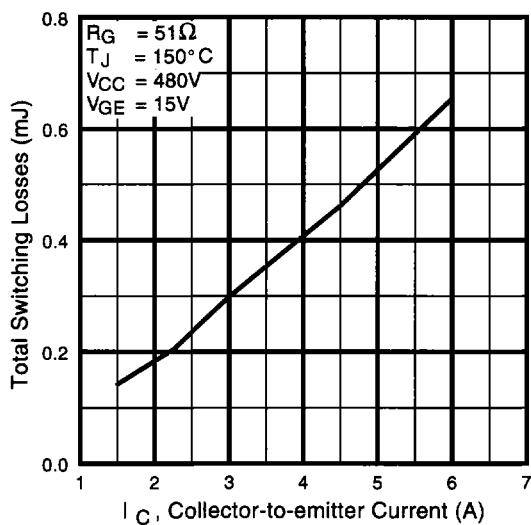


Fig. 11 - Typical Switching Losses vs. Collector-to-Emitter Current

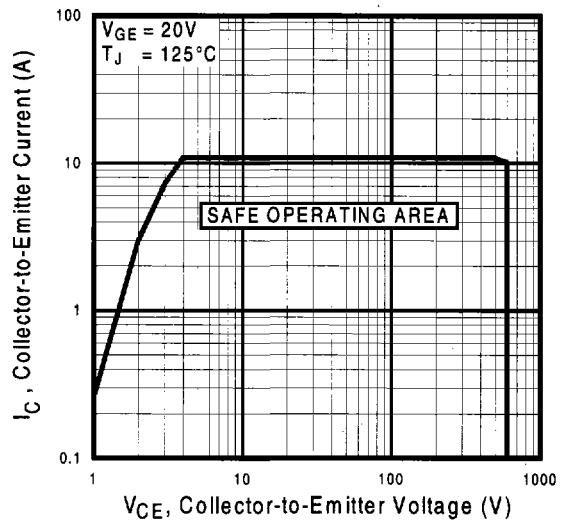


Fig. 12 - Turn-Off SOA

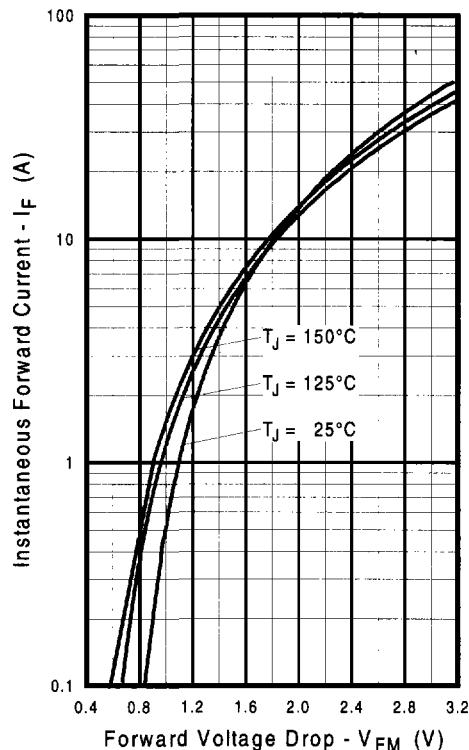


Fig. 13 - Maximum Forward Voltage Drop vs. Instantaneous Forward Current

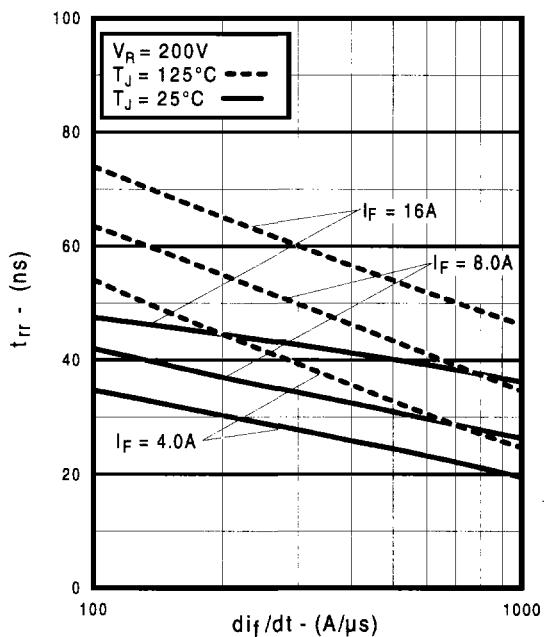


Fig. 14 - Typical Reverse Recovery vs. di/dt

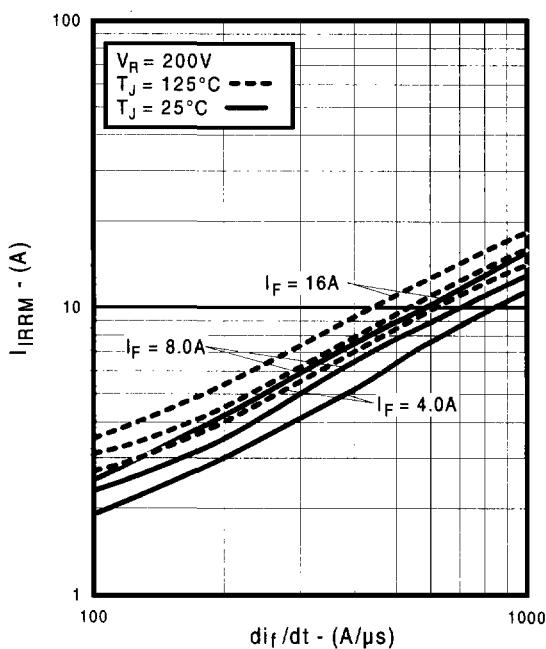


Fig. 15 - Typical Recovery Current vs. di_f/dt

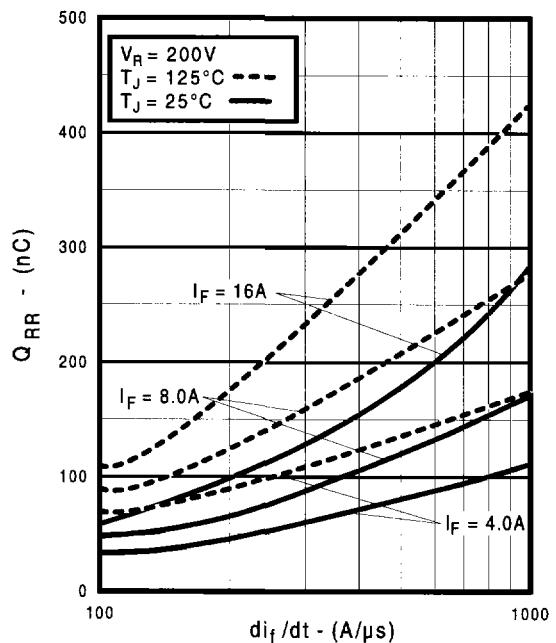


Fig. 16 - Typical Stored Charge vs. di_f/dt

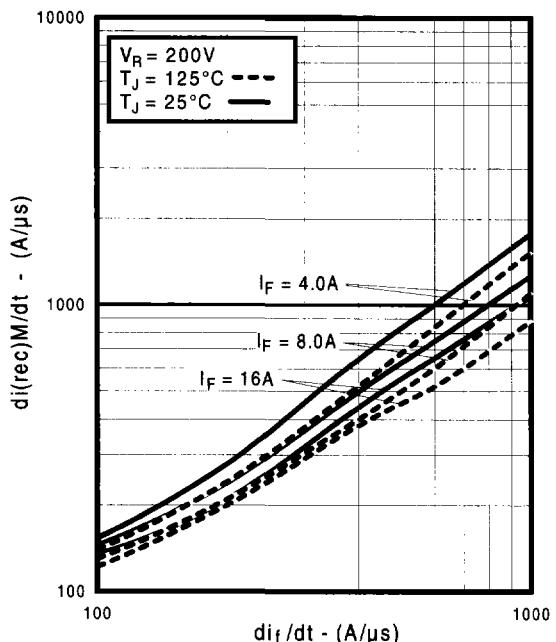


Fig. 17 - Typical $di(rec)M/dt$ vs. di_f/dt

Mechanical drawings, Appendix A
Test Circuit diagrams, Appendix B
Switching Loss Waveforms, Appendix C