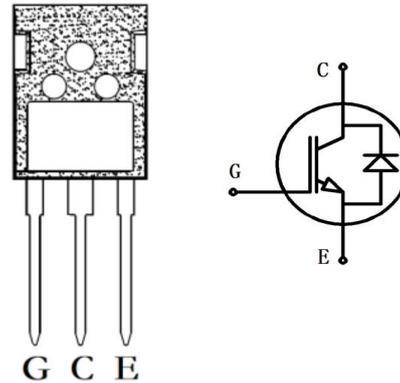


IGBT Discretes

$V_{CES} = 1200V, I_C = 25A, V_{CE(sat)} = 2.4V$

Features:

- Trench and Field-stop technology
- Low collector to emitter saturation voltage
- Optimized for Fast Switching
- Easy parallel switching capability
- Short circuit withstands time - 10 μ s



Applications:

- Uninterruptible Power Supply
- Induction Heating
- Electric welding machine
- Soft switching application

Absolute Maximum Ratings ($T_J = 25^{\circ}C$ unless otherwise noted)

Symbol	Parameter	Conditions	Value	Unit
V_{CES}	Collector to Emitter Voltage		1200	V
V_{GES}	Continuous Gate to Emitter Voltage		± 20	V
I_C	Continuous Collector Current	$T_C = 100^{\circ}C$	25	A
		$T_C = 25^{\circ}C$	50	A
I_{CM}	Pulse Collector Current	$t_p = 1ms$	50	A
P_D	Maximum Power Dissipation (IGBT)	$T_C = 25^{\circ}C, T_{Jmax} = 175^{\circ}C$	536	W
t_{sc}	Short Circuit Withstand Time	$V_{CC} = 600V, V_{GE} \leq 15V$	10	us

Absolute Maximum Ratings ($T_J = 25^{\circ}C$ unless otherwise noted)

V_{RRM}	Repetitive peak reverse voltage		1200	V
I_F	Diode Continuous Forward Current	$T_C = 100^{\circ}C$	25	A
I_{FM}	Peak FWD Current Repetitive	$t_p = 1ms$	50	A

Electrical Characteristics of IGBT ($T_J = 25^\circ\text{C}$)

Static characteristics

Symbol	Parameter	Conditions	Min	Typ	Max	Unit	
$V_{GE(th)}$	Gate-Emitter Threshold Voltage	$I_C = 1\text{mA}, V_{CE} = V_{GE}, T_J = 25^\circ\text{C}$	5.0	6.0	7.0	V	
$V_{CE(sat)}$	Collector-Emitter Saturation Voltage	$I_C = 25\text{A}, V_{GE} = 15\text{V}$	$T_J = 25^\circ\text{C}$	-	2.4	-	V
			$T_J = 125^\circ\text{C}$	-	2.7	-	
I_{CES}	Collector-Emitter Leakage Current	$V_{GE} = 0\text{V}, V_{CE} = V_{CES}, T_J = 25^\circ\text{C}$	-	-	1.0	mA	
I_{GES}	Gate-Emitter Leakage Current	$V_{GE} = \pm 20\text{V}, V_{CE} = 0\text{V}, T_J = 25^\circ\text{C}$	-100	-	100	nA	
C_{iss}	Input capacitance	$V_{CE} = 25\text{V}, V_{GE} = 0\text{V}, f = 1\text{MHz}$	-	2497	-	nF	
C_{oss}	Output capacitance		-	126	-		
C_{rss}	Reverse transfer capacitance		-	65	-		

Switching Characteristics

$t_{d(on)}$	Turn-on Delay Time	$V_{CC} = 600\text{V}, I_C = 25\text{A}, V_{GE} = \pm 15\text{V}, L = 525\mu\text{H}, R_g = 10\Omega$	$T_J = 25^\circ\text{C}$		24		ns
			$T_J = 125^\circ\text{C}$		22		
t_r	Rise Time		$T_J = 25^\circ\text{C}$		27		ns
			$T_J = 125^\circ\text{C}$		28		
$t_{d(off)}$	Turn-off Delay Time		$T_J = 25^\circ\text{C}$		99		ns
			$T_J = 125^\circ\text{C}$		245		
t_f	Fall Time		$T_J = 25^\circ\text{C}$		186		ns
			$T_J = 125^\circ\text{C}$		278		
E_{on}	Turn-on Switching Loss		$T_J = 25^\circ\text{C}$		2.0		mJ
			$T_J = 125^\circ\text{C}$		2.9		
E_{off}	Turn-off Switching Loss	$T_J = 25^\circ\text{C}$		0.8		mJ	
		$T_J = 125^\circ\text{C}$		1.1			
$R_{\theta JC}$	Junction-To-Case (IGBT)				0.28	K/W	

Electrical Characteristics of Diode ($T_J = 25^\circ\text{C}$)

Static characteristics

Symbol	Parameter	Conditions	Min	Typ	Max	Unit	
V_{FM}	Forward Voltage	$I_F = 25\text{A}, V_{GE} = 0\text{V}$	$T_J = 25^\circ\text{C}$		2.1		V
			$T_J = 125^\circ\text{C}$		1.9		

Switching Characteristics

I_{rr}	Peak Reverse Recovery Current	$I_F = 25\text{A}, V_{CC} = 600\text{V}, V_{GE} = -15\text{V}, L = 525\mu\text{H}$	$T_J = 25^\circ\text{C}$		25		A
			$T_J = 125^\circ\text{C}$		36		
Q_{rr}	Reverse Recovery Charge		$T_J = 25^\circ\text{C}$		1.5		μC
			$T_J = 125^\circ\text{C}$		3.5		

E _{rec}	Reverse Recovery Energy	R _g =10Ω	T _J = 25°C	0.4	mJ
			T _J = 125°C	0.9	
R _{θJC}	Junction-To-Case (Diode)			0.57	K/W

Module Characteristics

T _J	Maximum Junction Temperature			175	°C
T _{JOP}	Maximum Operating Junction Temperature Range	-40		+150	°C
T _{stg}	Storage Temperature	-40		+150	°C

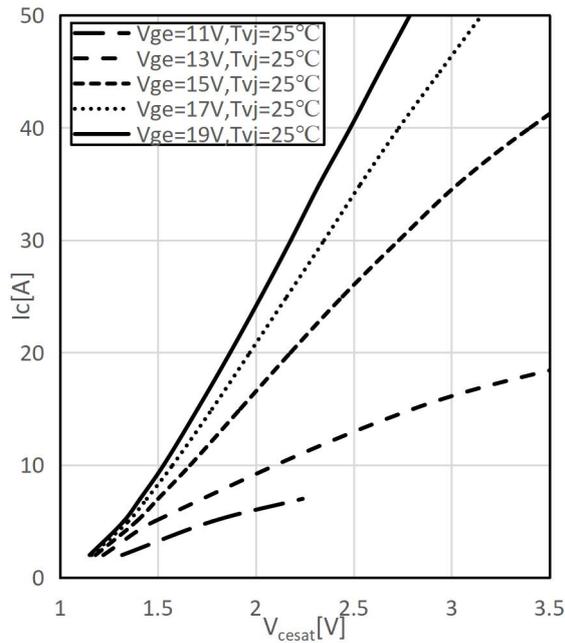


Fig.1 output characteristic IGBT Inverter (typical)

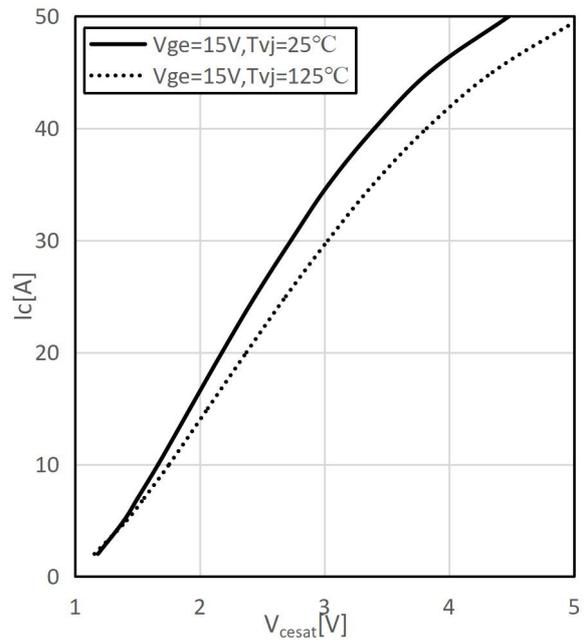


Fig.2 output characteristic IGBT Inverter (typical)

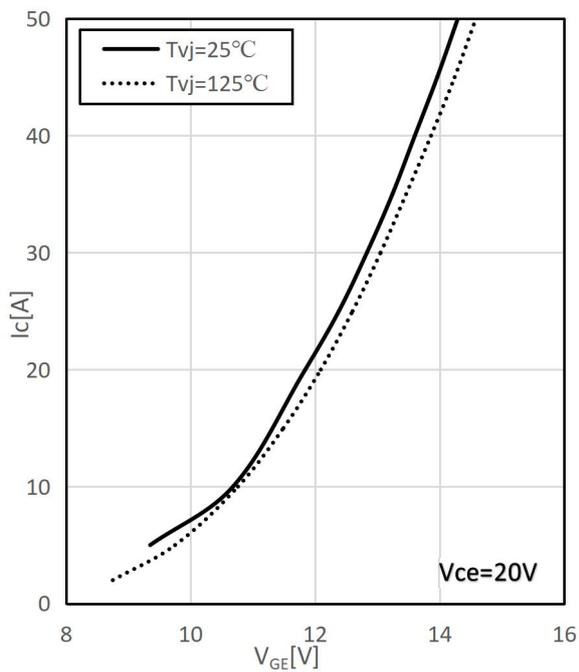


Fig.3 transfer characteristic IGBT inverter (typical)

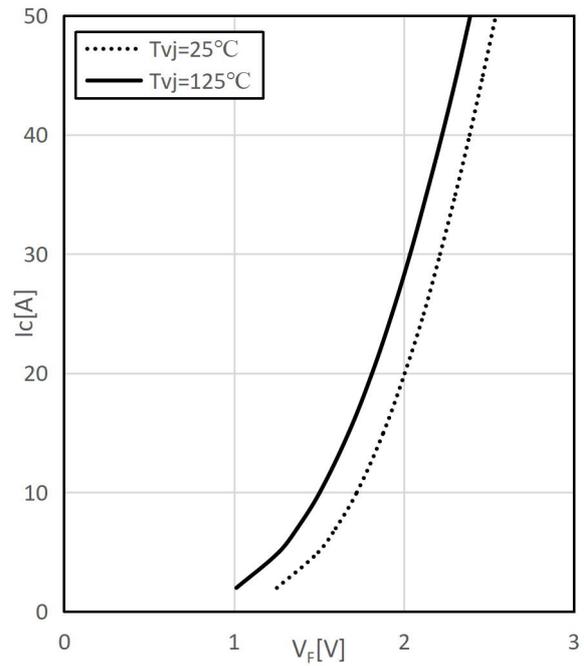


Fig.4 forward characteristic of Diode, inverter (typical)

$V_{CC}=600V$, $V_{CE}=\pm 15V$
 $R_G=10\Omega$

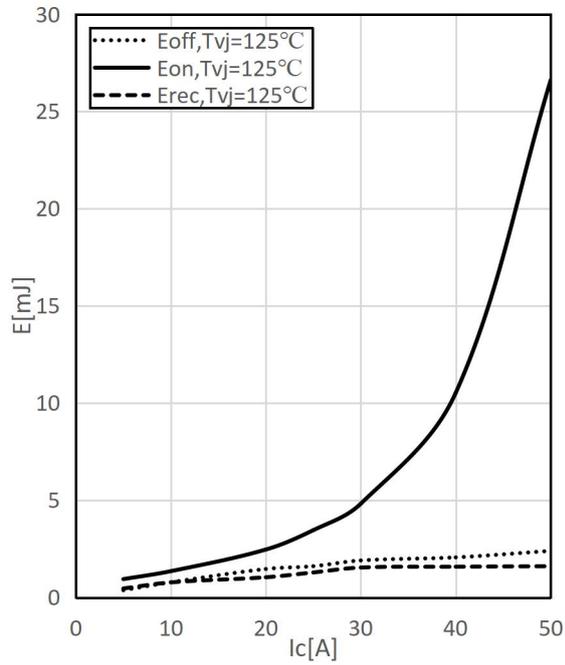


Fig.5 switching losses IGBT inverter (typical)

$V_{CC}=600V$, $V_{CE}=\pm 15V$
 $I_c=25A$

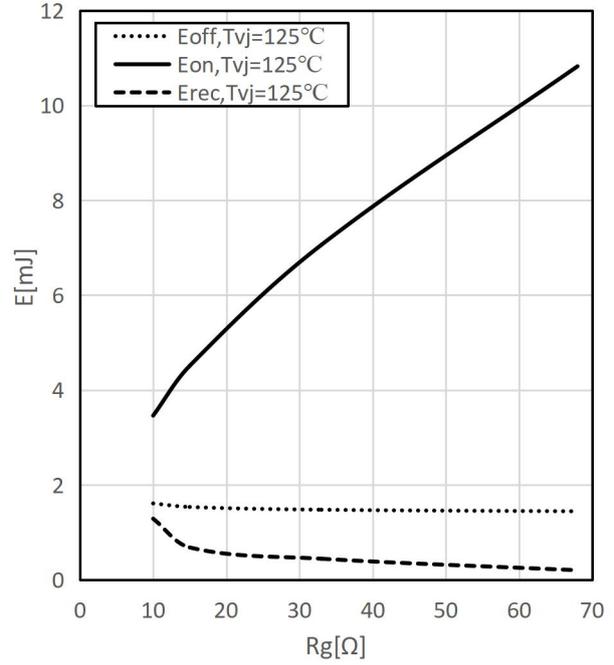


Fig.6 switching losses vs. gate resistance (Typical)

