

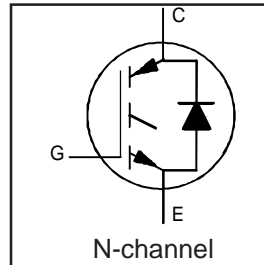
IRGPS60B120KDP

INSULATED GATE BIPOLAR TRANSISTOR WITH
ULTRAFAST SOFT RECOVERY DIODE

Motor Control Co-Pack IGBT

Features

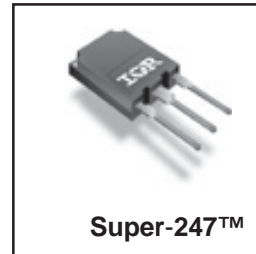
- Low VCE (on) Non Punch Through IGBT Technology.
- Low Diode VF.
- 10µs Short Circuit Capability.
- Square RBSOA.
- Ultrasoft Diode Reverse Recovery Characteristics.
- Positive VCE (on) Temperature Coefficient.
- Super-247 Package.
- Lead-Free



$V_{CES} = 1200V$
$V_{CE(on)} \text{ typ.} = 2.50V$
@ $V_{GE} = 15V,$
$I_{CE} = 60A, T_j = 25^\circ C$

Benefits

- Benchmark Efficiency for Motor Control.
- Rugged Transient Performance.
- Low EMI.
- Significantly Less Snubber Required
- Excellent Current Sharing in Parallel Operation.



Absolute Maximum Ratings

	Parameter	Max.	Units
V_{CES}	Collector-to-Emitter Voltage	1200	V
$I_C @ T_C = 25^\circ C$	Continuous Collector Current	105 @	A
$I_C @ T_C = 100^\circ C$	Continuous Collector Current	60	
I_{CM}	Pulsed Collector Current	240	
I_{LM}	Clamped Inductive Load Current ①	240	
$I_F @ T_C = 25^\circ C$	Diode Continuous Forward Current	120	
$I_F @ T_C = 100^\circ C$	Diode Continuous Forward Current	60	
I_{FM}	Diode Maximum Forward Current	240	
V_{GE}	Gate-to-Emitter Voltage	± 20	V
$P_D @ T_C = 25^\circ C$	Maximum Power Dissipation	595	W
$P_D @ T_C = 100^\circ C$	Maximum Power Dissipation	238	
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)	

Thermal Resistance

	Parameter	Min.	Typ.	Max.	Units
$R_{\theta JC}$	Junction-to-Case - IGBT	—	—	0.20	$^\circ C/W$
$R_{\theta JC}$	Junction-to-Case - Diode	—	—	0.41	
$R_{\theta CS}$	Case-to-Sink, flat, greased surface	—	0.24	—	
$R_{\theta JA}$	Junction-to-Ambient, typical socket mount	—	—	40	
	Recommended Clip Force	20 (2)	—	—	N(kgf)
Wt	Weight	—	6.0 (0.21)	—	g (oz)
Le	Internal Emitter Inductance (5mm from package)	—	13	—	nH

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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	1200	—	—	V	$V_{GE} = 0V, I_C = 500\mu A$	
$\Delta V_{(BR)CES}/\Delta T_J$	Temperature Coeff. of Breakdown Voltage	—	0.40	—	V/°C	$V_{GE} = 0V, I_C = 1.0mA, (25^\circ\text{C}-125^\circ\text{C})$	
$V_{CE(on)}$	Collector-to-Emitter Saturation Voltage	—	2.33	2.50	V	$I_C = 50A, V_{GE} = 15V$ $I_C = 60A$ $I_C = 50A, T_J = 125^\circ\text{C}$ $I_C = 60A, T_J = 125^\circ\text{C}$	5, 6
		—	2.50	2.75			7, 9
		—	2.79	3.1			10
		—	3.04	3.5			11
$V_{GE(th)}$	Gate Threshold Voltage	4.0	5.0	6.0		$V_{CE} = V_{GE}, I_C = 250\mu A$	9,10
$\Delta V_{GE(th)}/\Delta T_J$	Temperature Coeff. of Threshold Voltage	—	-12	—	mV/°C	$V_{CE} = V_{GE}, I_C = 1.0mA, (25^\circ\text{C}-125^\circ\text{C})$	11, 12
g_{fe}	Forward Transconductance	—	34.4	—	S	$V_{CE} = 50V, I_C = 60A, PW=80\mu s$	
I_{CES}	Zero Gate Voltage Collector Current	—	—	500	μA	$V_{GE} = 0V, V_{CE} = 1200V$	
		—	650	1350		$V_{GE} = 0V, V_{CE} = 1200V, T_J = 125^\circ\text{C}$	
V_{FM}	Diode Forward Voltage Drop	—	1.82	2.10	V	$I_C = 50A$	8
		—	1.93	2.20		$I_C = 60A$	
		—	1.96	2.20		$I_C = 50A, T_J = 125^\circ\text{C}$	
		—	2.13	2.40		$I_C = 60A, T_J = 125^\circ\text{C}$	
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	Ref.Fig.
Q_g	Total Gate Charge (turn-on)	—	340	510	nC	$I_C = 60A$ $V_{CC} = 600V$ $V_{GE} = 15V$	23
Q_{ge}	Gate - Emitter Charge (turn-on)	—	40	60			CT1
Q_{gc}	Gate - Collector Charge (turn-on)	—	165	248			
E_{on}	Turn-On Switching Loss	—	3214	4870	μJ	$I_C = 60A, V_{CC} = 600V$ $V_{GE} = 15V, R_G = 4.7\Omega, L = 200\mu H$ $L_s = 150nH, T_J = 25^\circ\text{C}$	CT4
E_{off}	Turn-Off Switching Loss	—	4783	5450			WF1
E_{tot}	Total Switching Loss	—	8000	10320	μJ	Energy losses include "tail" and diode reverse recovery. $T_J = 125^\circ\text{C}$	WF2
E_{on}	Turn-On Switching Loss	—	5032	6890			13,15
E_{off}	Turn-Off Switching Loss	—	7457	8385			
E_{tot}	Total Switching Loss	—	12500	15275			
$t_{d(on)}$	Turn-On Delay Time	—	72	94	ns	$I_C = 15A, V_{CC} = 600V$ $V_{GE} = 15V, R_G = 4.7\Omega, L = 200\mu H$ $L_s = 150nH, T_J = 125^\circ\text{C}$	14, 16
t_r	Rise Time	—	32	45			CT4
$t_{d(off)}$	Turn-Off Delay Time	—	366	400			WF1
t_f	Fall Time	—	45	58			WF2
C_{ies}	Input Capacitance	—	4300	—	pF	$V_{GE} = 0V$ $V_{CC} = 30V$ $f = 1.0MHz$	22
C_{oes}	Output Capacitance	—	395	—			
C_{res}	Reverse Transfer Capacitance	—	160	—			
RBSOA	Reverse Bias Safe Operating Area	FULL SQUARE				$T_J = 150^\circ\text{C}, I_C = 240A, V_p = 1200V$ $V_{CC} = 1000V, V_{GE} = +15V \text{ to } 0V$ $R_G = 4.7\Omega$	4 CT2
SCSOA	Short Circuit Safe Operating Area	10	—	—	μs	$T_J = 150^\circ\text{C}, V_p = 1200V$ $V_{CC} = 900V, V_{GE} = +15V \text{ to } 0V,$ $R_G = 4.7\Omega$	CT3 WF4
E_{rec}	Reverse Recovery energy of the diode	—	3346	—	μJ	$T_J = 125^\circ\text{C}$	17,18,19
t_{rr}	Diode Reverse Recovery time	—	180	—	ns	$V_{CC} = 600V, I_F = 60A, L = 200\mu H$	20, 21
I_{rr}	Diode Peak Reverse Recovery Current	—	50	—	A	$V_{GE} = 15V, R_G = 4.7\Omega, L_s = 150nH$	CT4, WF3

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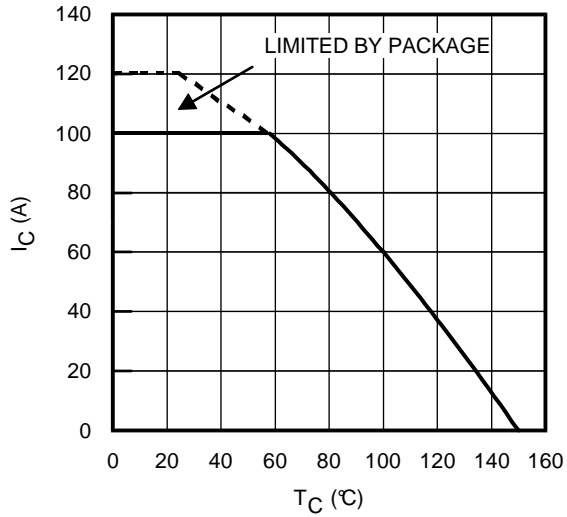


Fig. 1 - Maximum DC Collector Current vs. Case Temperature©

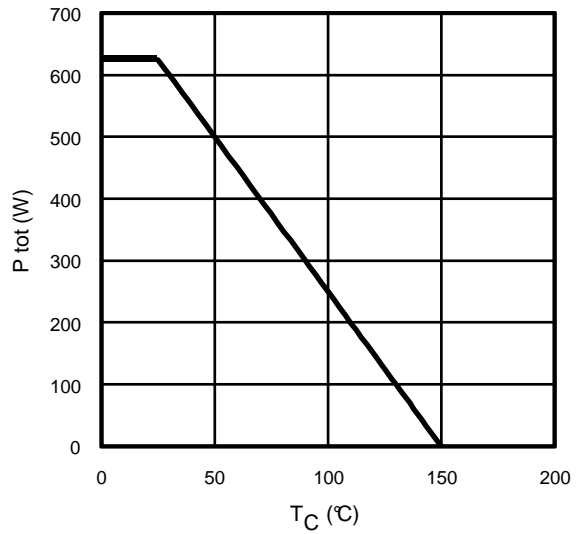


Fig. 2 - Power Dissipation vs. Case Temperature

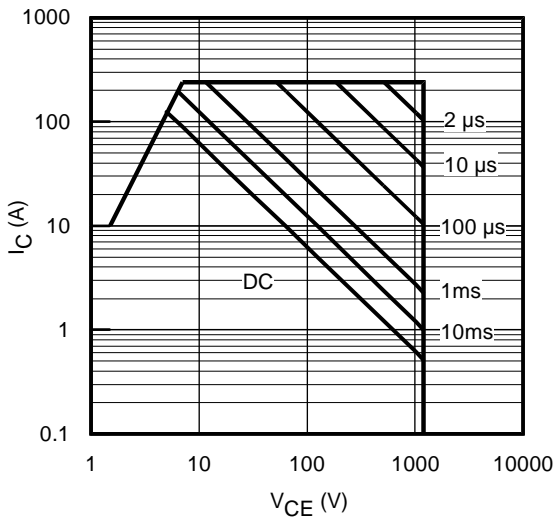


Fig. 3 - Forward SOA
 $T_C = 25^\circ\text{C}$; $T_{JS} \leq 150^\circ\text{C}$

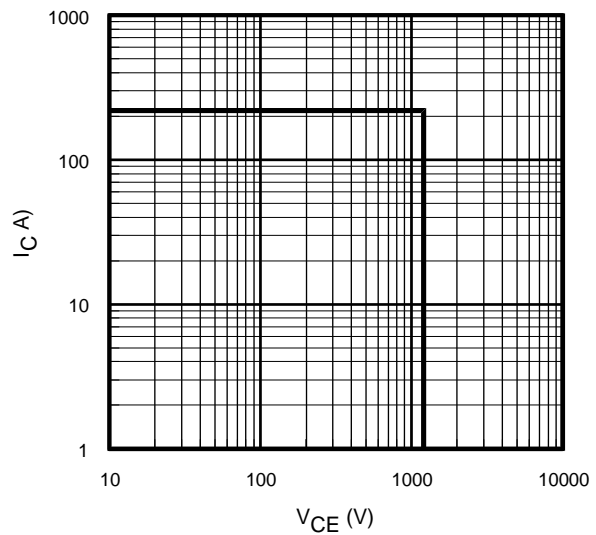


Fig. 4 - Reverse Bias SOA
 $T_J = 150^\circ\text{C}$; $V_{GE} = 15\text{V}$

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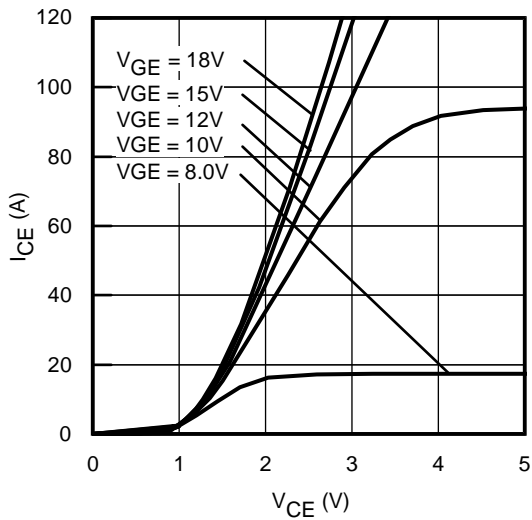


Fig. 5 - Typ. IGBT Output Characteristics
 $T_J = -40^\circ\text{C}$; $t_p = 80\mu\text{s}$

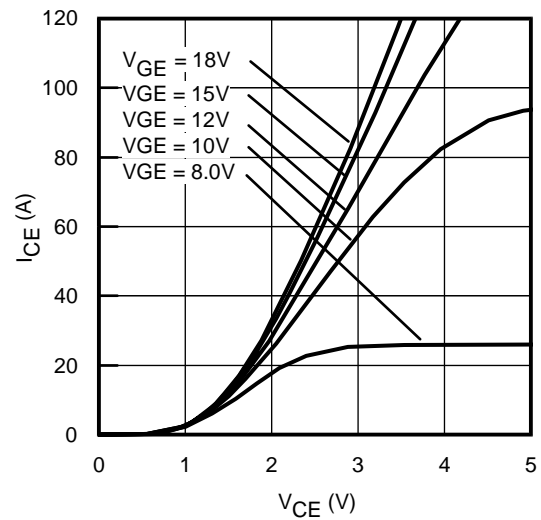


Fig. 6 - Typ. IGBT Output Characteristics
 $T_J = 25^\circ\text{C}$; $t_p = 80\mu\text{s}$

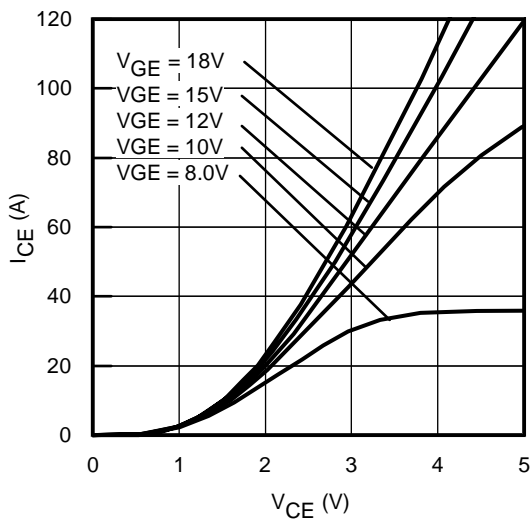


Fig. 7 - Typ. IGBT Output Characteristics
 $T_J = 125^\circ\text{C}$; $t_p = 80\mu\text{s}$

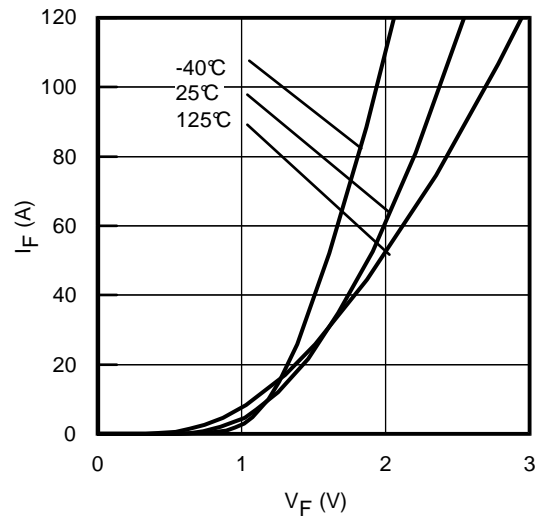


Fig. 8 - Typ. Diode Forward Characteristics
 $t_p = 80\mu\text{s}$

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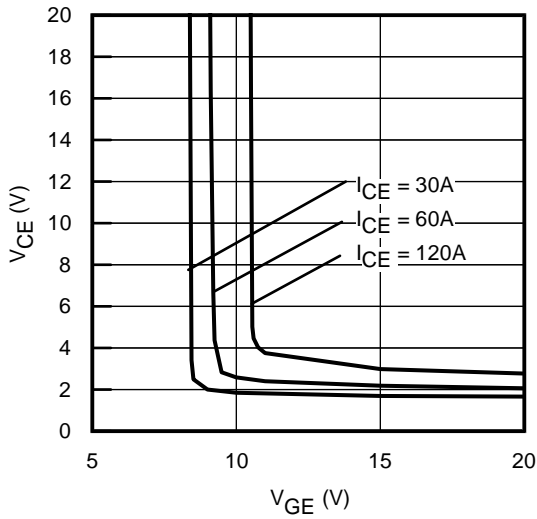


Fig. 9 - Typical V_{CE} vs. V_{GE}
 $T_J = -40^\circ\text{C}$

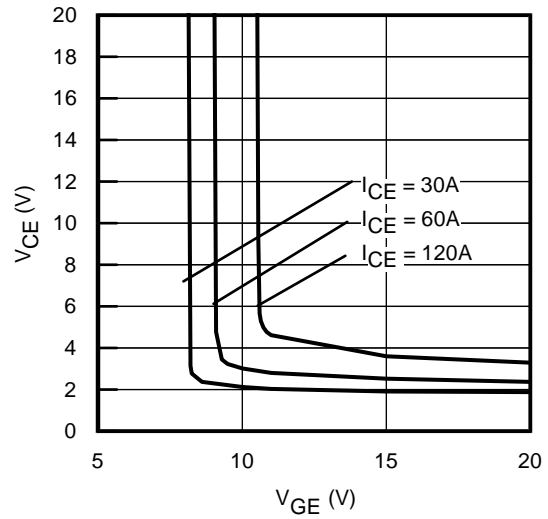


Fig. 10 - Typical V_{CE} vs. V_{GE}
 $T_J = 25^\circ\text{C}$

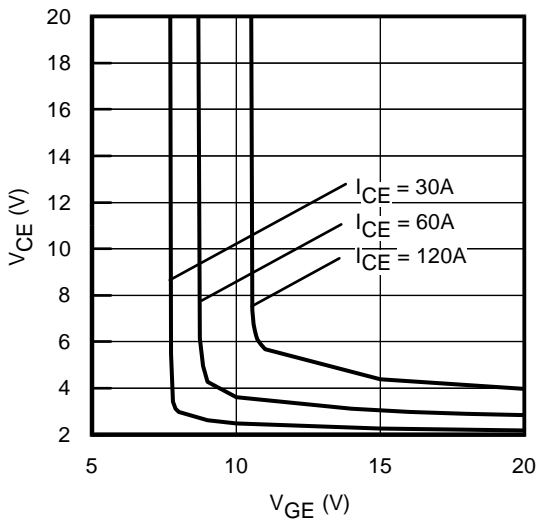


Fig. 11 - Typical V_{CE} vs. V_{GE}
 $T_J = 125^\circ\text{C}$

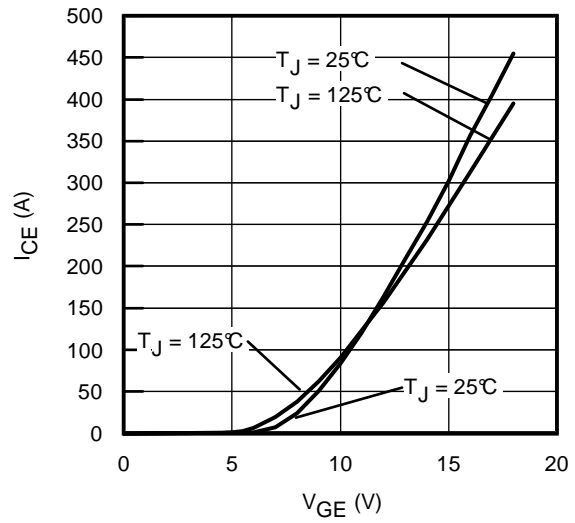


Fig. 12 - Typ. Transfer Characteristics
 $V_{CE} = 50\text{V}$; $t_p = 10\mu\text{s}$

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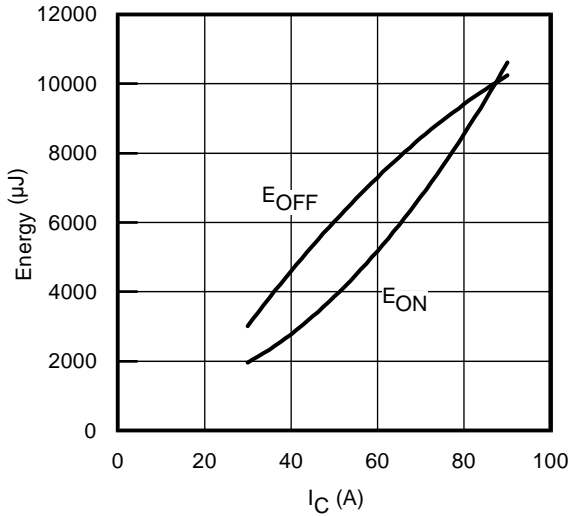


Fig. 13 - Typ. Energy Loss vs. I_C
 $T_J = 125^\circ\text{C}$; $L=200\mu\text{H}$; $V_{CE}= 600\text{V}$
 $R_G= 4.7\Omega$; $V_{GE}= 15\text{V}$

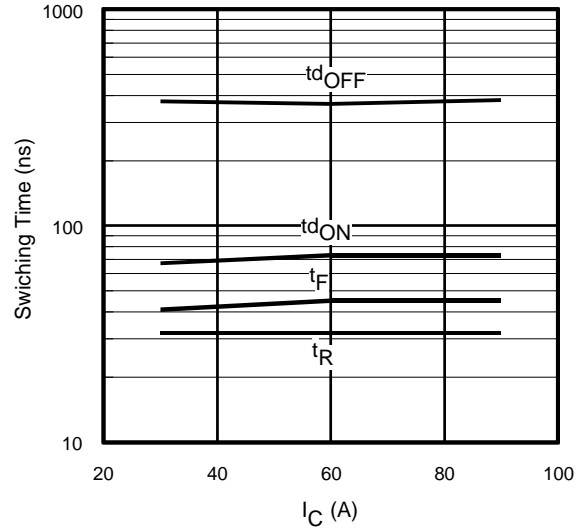


Fig. 14 - Typ. Switching Time vs. I_C
 $T_J = 125^\circ\text{C}$; $L=200\mu\text{H}$; $V_{CE}= 600\text{V}$
 $R_G= 4.7\Omega$; $V_{GE}= 15\text{V}$

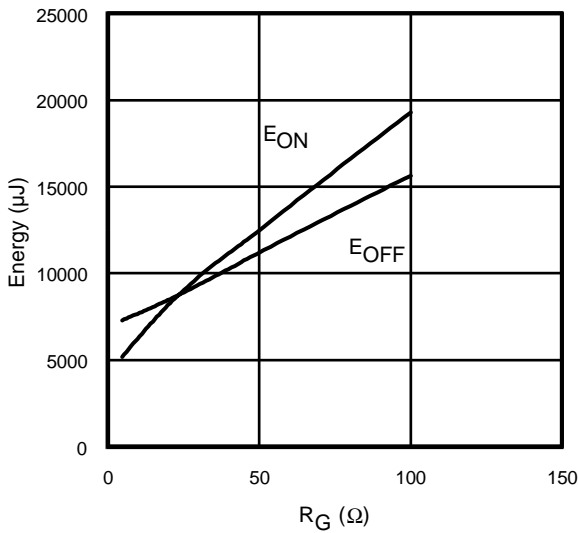


Fig. 15 - Typ. Energy Loss vs. R_G
 $T_J = 125^\circ\text{C}$; $L=200\mu\text{H}$; $V_{CE}= 600\text{V}$
 $I_{CE}= 60\text{A}$; $V_{GE}= 15\text{V}$

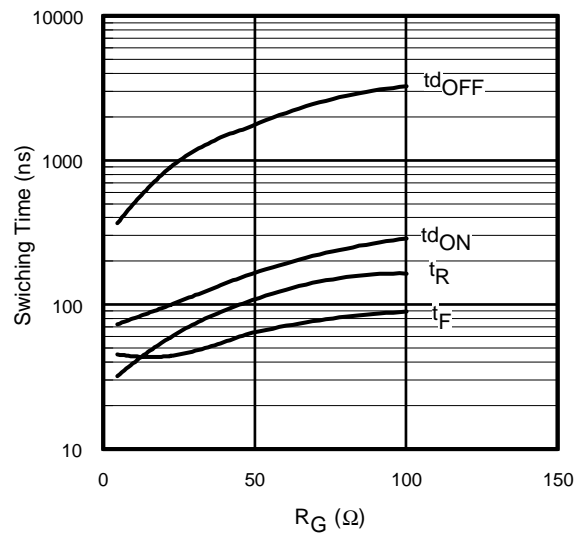


Fig. 16 - Typ. Switching Time vs. R_G
 $T_J = 125^\circ\text{C}$; $L=200\mu\text{H}$; $V_{CE}= 600\text{V}$
 $I_{CE}= 60\text{A}$; $V_{GE}= 15\text{V}$

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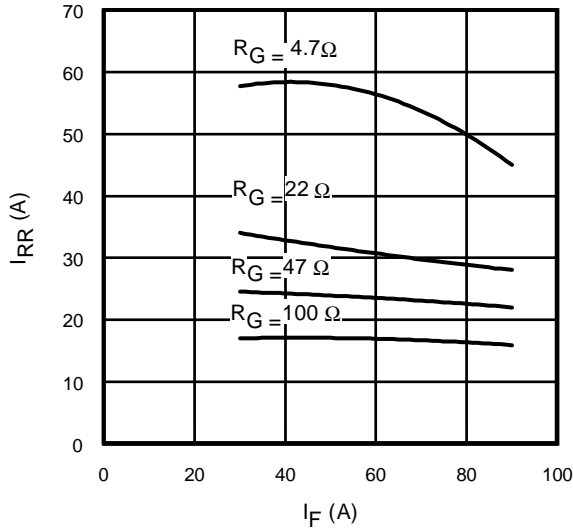


Fig. 17 - Typical Diode I_{RR} vs. I_F
 $T_J = 125^\circ\text{C}$

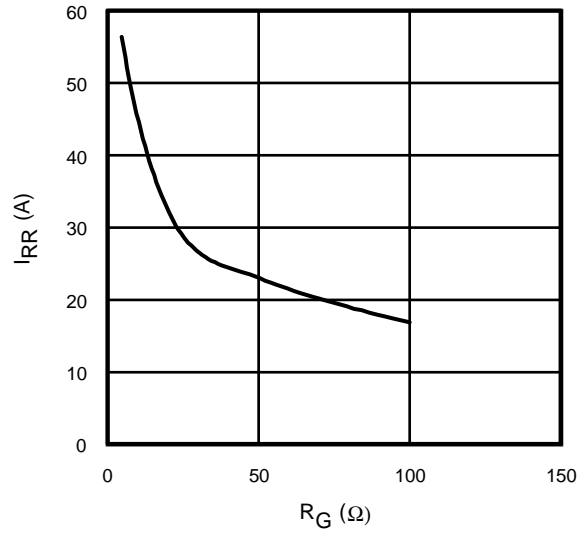


Fig. 18 - Typical Diode I_{RR} vs. R_G
 $T_J = 125^\circ\text{C}$; $I_F = 60\text{A}$

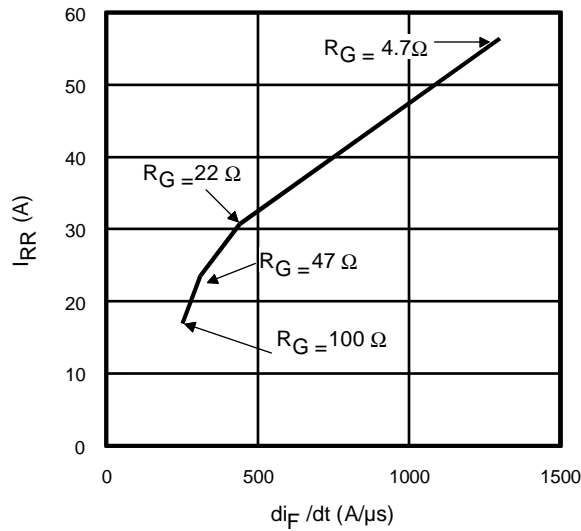


Fig. 19- Typical Diode I_{RR} vs. di_F/dt
 $V_{CC} = 600\text{V}$; $V_{GE} = 15\text{V}$;
 $I_{CE} = 60\text{A}$; $T_J = 125^\circ\text{C}$

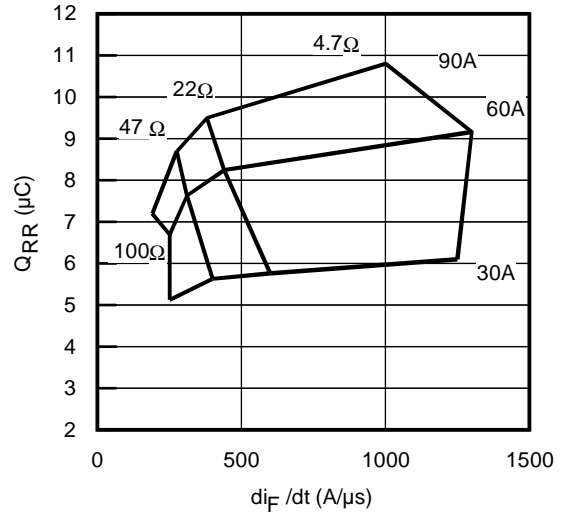


Fig. 20 - Typical Diode Q_{RR}
 $V_{CC} = 600\text{V}$; $V_{GE} = 15\text{V}$; $T_J = 125^\circ\text{C}$

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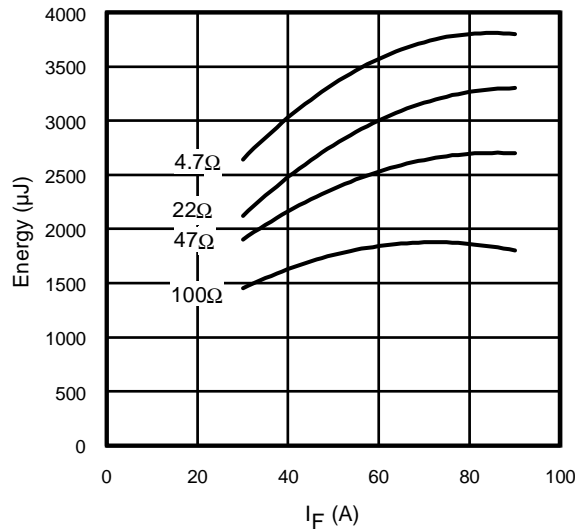


Fig. 21 - Typical Diode E_{RR} vs. I_F
 $T_J = 125^\circ\text{C}$

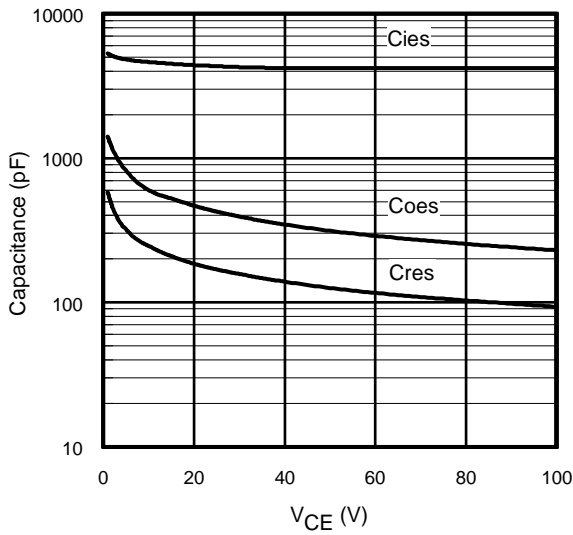


Fig. 22- Typ. Capacitance vs. V_{CE}
 $V_{GE} = 0\text{V}$; $f = 1\text{MHz}$

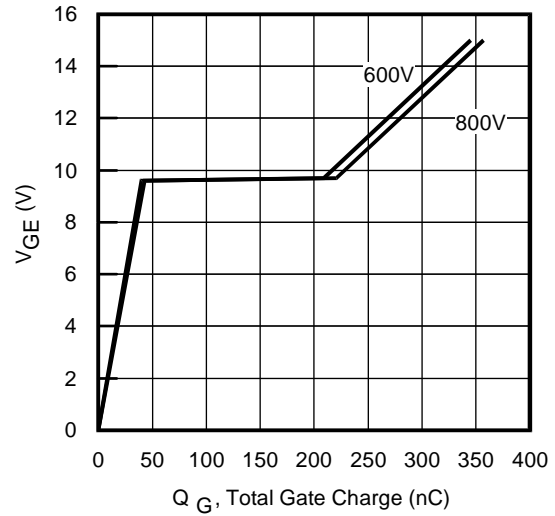


Fig. 23 - Typical Gate Charge vs. V_{GE}
 $I_{CE} = 60\text{A}$; $L = 600\mu\text{H}$

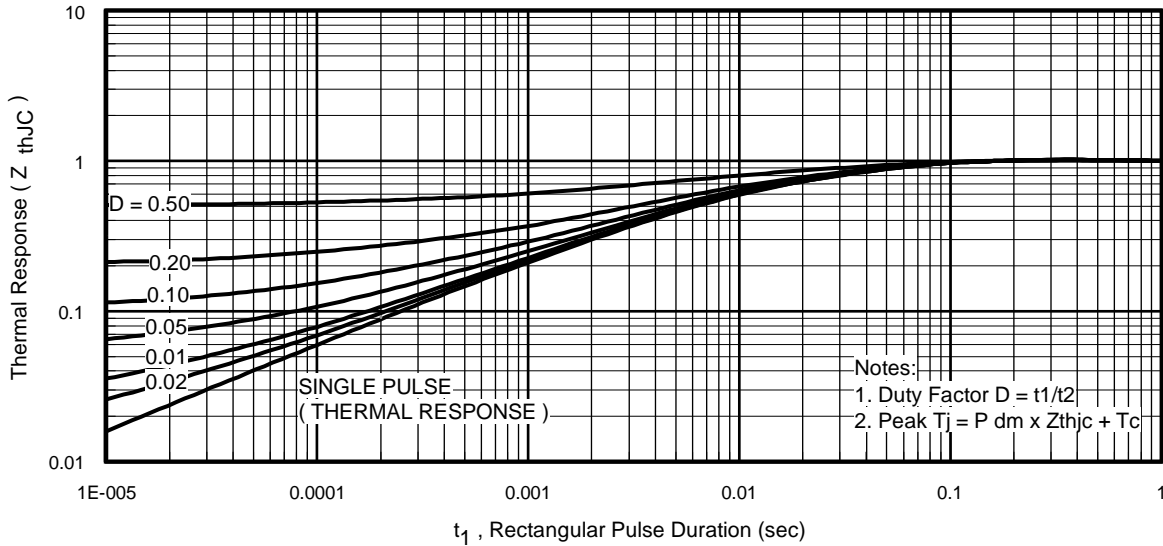


Fig 24. Normalized Transient Thermal Impedance, Junction-to-Case (IGBT)

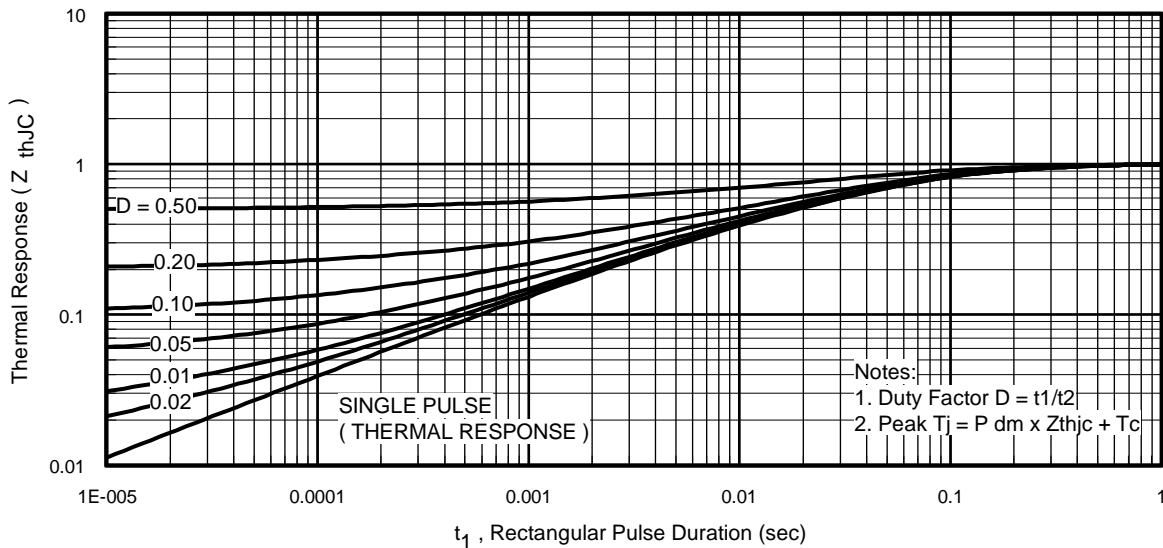


Fig 25. Normalized Transient Thermal Impedance, Junction-to-Case (DIODE)

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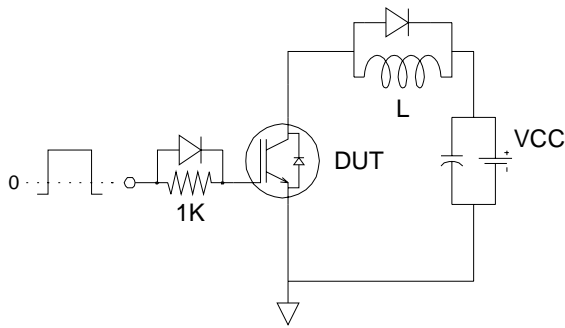


Fig.C.T.1 - Gate Charge Circuit (turn-on)

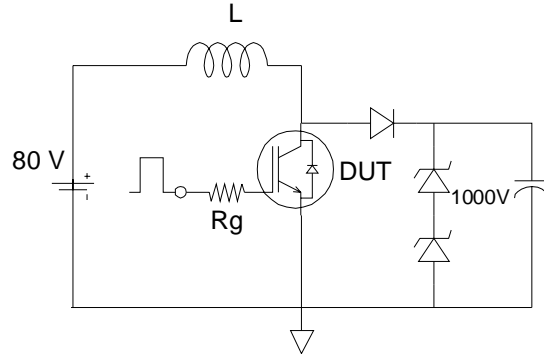


Fig.C.T.2 - RBSOA Circuit

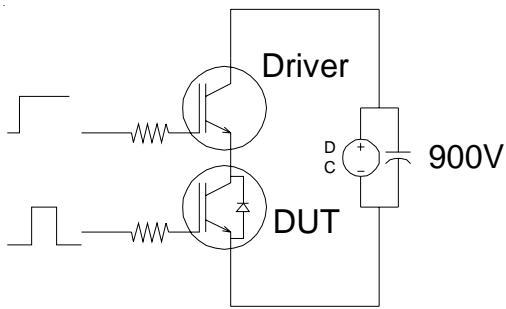


Fig.C.T.3 - RBSOA Circuit

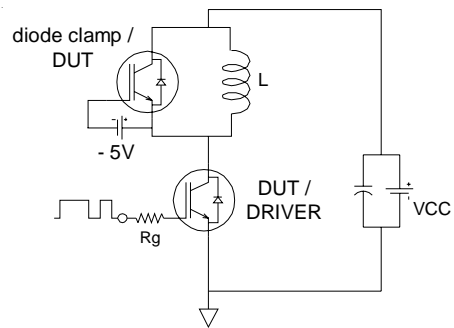


Fig.C.T.4 - RBSOA Circuit

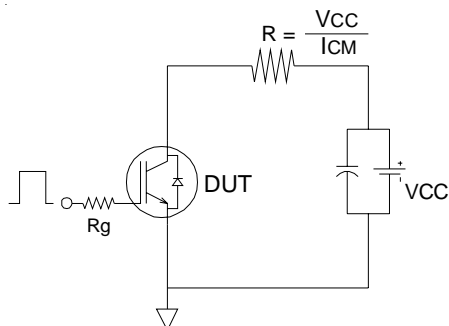


Fig.C.T.5 - RBSOA Circuit

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Fig. WF1 - Typ. Turn-off Loss Waveform
@ $T_j=125^\circ\text{C}$ using Fig. CT.4

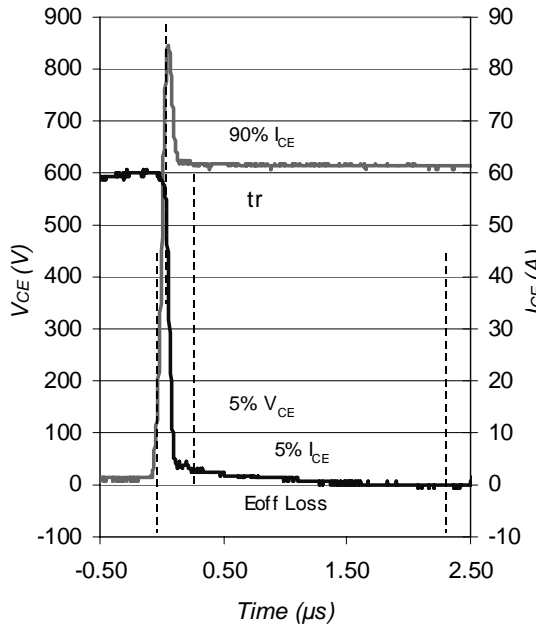


Fig. WF2 - Typ. Turn-On Loss Waveform
@ $T_j=125^\circ\text{C}$ using Fig. CT.4

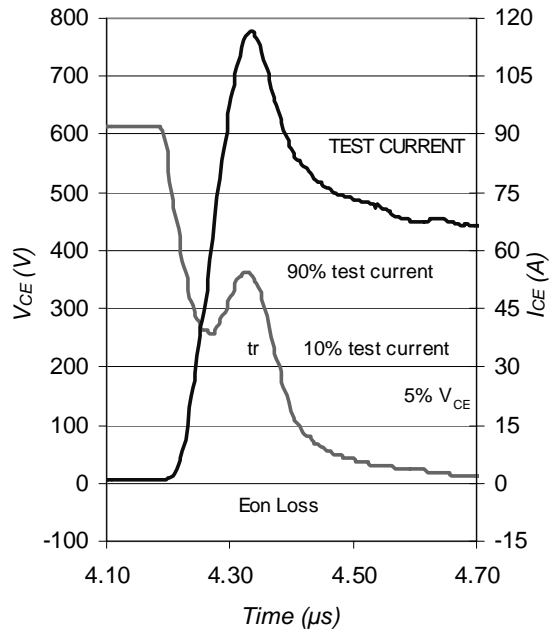


Fig. WF.3 - Typ. Diode Recovery
Waveform
@ $T_j=125^\circ\text{C}$ using Fig. CT.4

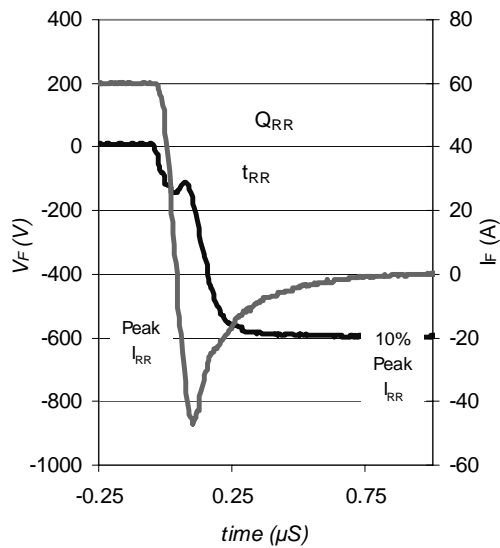
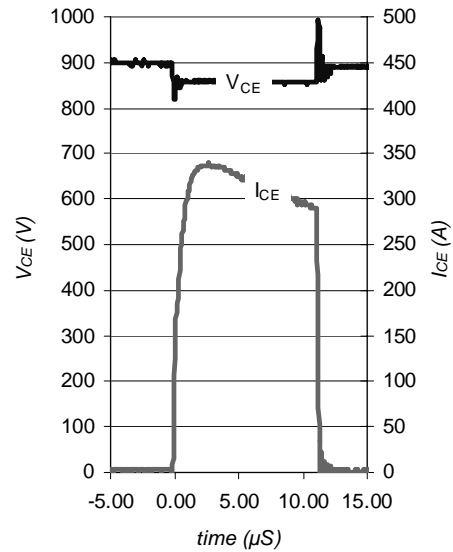


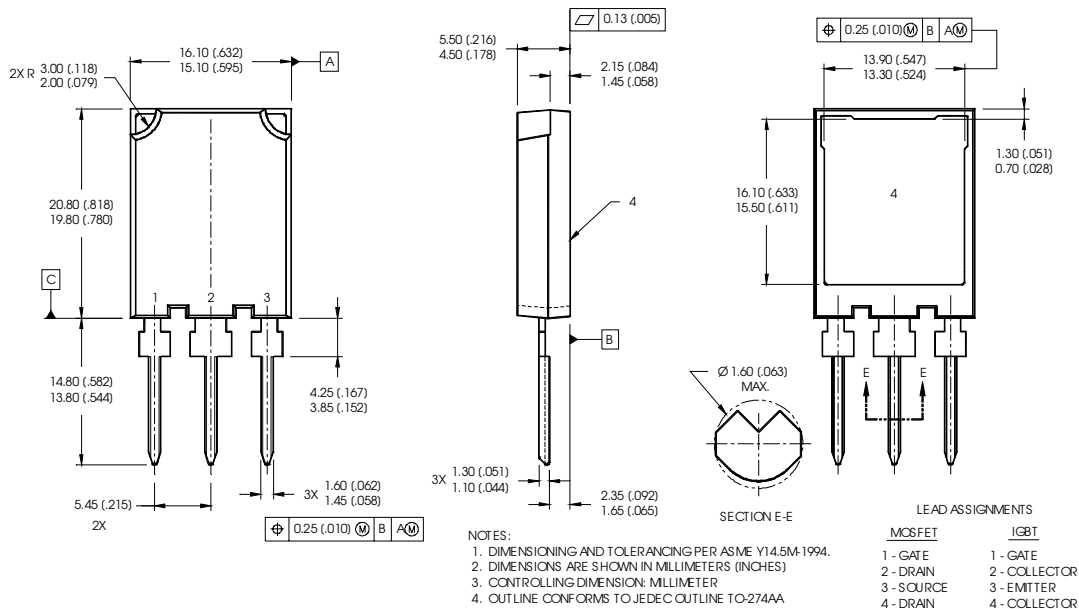
Fig. WF.4 - Typ. S.C. Waveform
@ $T_C=150^\circ\text{C}$ using Fig. CT.3



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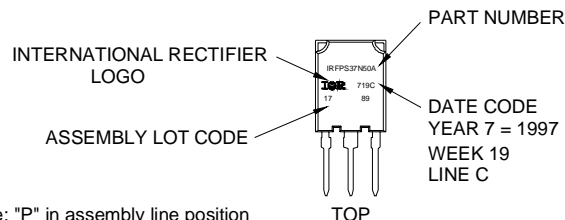
Super-247™ Package Outline

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IR Rectifier



Super-247 (TO-274AA) Part Marking Information

EXAMPLE: THIS IS AN IRFPS37N50A WITH
ASSEMBLY LOT CODE 1789
ASSEMBLED ON WW 19, 1997
IN THE ASSEMBLY LINE "C"



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

Notes:

- ① $V_{CC} = 80\% (V_{CES})$, $V_{GE} = 20V$, $L = 100 \mu H$, $R_G = 4.7\Omega$.
- ② Calculated continuous current based on maximum allowable junction temperature. Package limitation current is 105A.

Data and specifications subject to change without notice.

This product has been designed and qualified for the industrial market.

Qualification Standards can be found on IR's Web site.

International
IR Rectifier

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