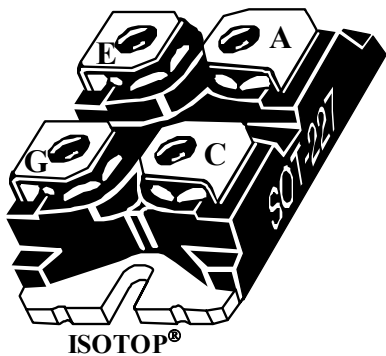
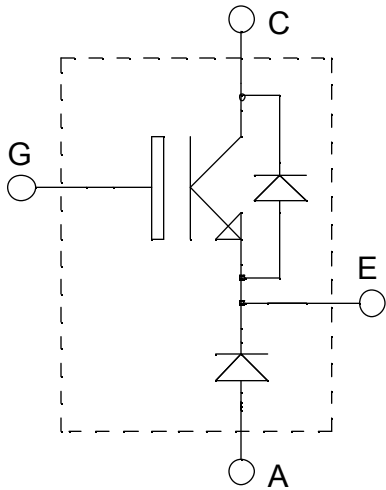


**ISOTOP<sup>®</sup> Buck chopper  
Trench + Field Stop IGBT<sup>®</sup>**

**$V_{CES} = 1200V$   
 $I_C = 35A @ T_c = 80^{\circ}C$**


**Application**

- AC and DC motor control
- Switched Mode Power Supplies

**Features**

- Trench + Field Stop IGBT<sup>®</sup> Technology
  - Low voltage drop
  - Low tail current
  - Switching frequency up to 20 kHz
  - Soft recovery parallel diodes
  - Low diode VF
  - Low leakage current
  - Avalanche energy rated
  - RBSOA and SCSOA rated
- ISOTOP<sup>®</sup> Package (SOT-227)
- Very low stray inductance
- High level of integration

**Benefits**

- Low conduction losses
- Stable temperature behavior
- Very rugged
- Direct mounting to heatsink (isolated package)
- Low junction to case thermal resistance
- Easy paralleling due to positive  $T_c$  of  $V_{CEsat}$
- RoHS Compliant

**Absolute maximum ratings**

Symbol	Parameter	Max ratings	Unit	
$V_{CES}$	Collector - Emitter Breakdown Voltage	1200	V	
$I_{C1}$	Continuous Collector Current	$T_c = 25^{\circ}C$	A	
$I_{C2}$		$T_c = 80^{\circ}C$		
$I_{CM}$	Pulsed Collector Current	$T_c = 25^{\circ}C$	80	
$V_{GE}$	Gate - Emitter Voltage	$\pm 20$	V	
$P_D$	Maximum Power Dissipation	$T_c = 25^{\circ}C$	260	
$I_{FAV}$	Maximum Average Forward Current	Duty cycle=0.5	$T_c = 80^{\circ}C$	27
$I_{FRMS}$	RMS Forward Current (Square wave, 50% duty)			34

**CAUTION:** These Devices are sensitive to Electrostatic Discharge. Proper Handling Procedures Should Be Followed.

All ratings @  $T_j = 25^\circ\text{C}$  unless otherwise specified

**Electrical Characteristics**

<i>Symbol</i>	<i>Characteristic</i>	<i>Test Conditions</i>	<i>Min</i>	<i>Typ</i>	<i>Max</i>	<i>Unit</i>
$I_{CES}$	Zero Gate Voltage Collector Current	$V_{GE} = 0\text{V}, V_{CE} = 1200\text{V}$			5	mA
$V_{CE(sat)}$	Collector Emitter saturation Voltage	$V_{GE} = 15\text{V}$ $I_C = 35\text{A}$	$T_j = 25^\circ\text{C}$ 1.4	$T_j = 25^\circ\text{C}$ 1.7	$T_j = 25^\circ\text{C}$ 2.1	V
			$T_j = 125^\circ\text{C}$	2.0		
$V_{GE(th)}$	Gate Threshold Voltage	$V_{GE} = V_{CE}, I_C = 3\text{mA}$	5.0		6.5	V
$I_{GES}$	Gate – Emitter Leakage Current	$V_{GE} = \pm 20\text{V}, V_{CE} = 0\text{V}$			500	nA

**Dynamic Characteristics**

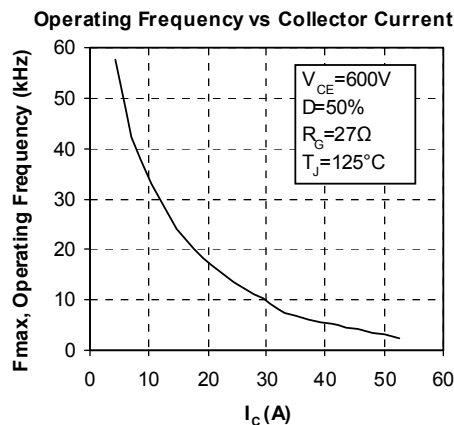
<i>Symbol</i>	<i>Characteristic</i>	<i>Test Conditions</i>	<i>Min</i>	<i>Typ</i>	<i>Max</i>	<i>Unit</i>	
$C_{ies}$	Input Capacitance	$V_{GE} = 0\text{V}$		2530		pF	
$C_{oes}$	Output Capacitance	$V_{CE} = 25\text{V}$		132			
$C_{res}$	Reverse Transfer Capacitance	$f = 1\text{MHz}$		115			
$T_{d(on)}$	Turn-on Delay Time	Resistive Switching ( $25^\circ\text{C}$ ) $V_{GE} = 15\text{V}$ $V_{Bus} = 600\text{V}$ $I_C = 35\text{A}$ $R_G = 27\Omega$		85		ns	
$T_r$	Rise Time			30			
$T_{d(off)}$	Turn-off Delay Time			420			
$T_f$	Fall Time			62			
$T_{d(on)}$	Turn-on Delay Time	Inductive Switching ( $125^\circ\text{C}$ ) $V_{GE} = 15\text{V}$ $V_{Bus} = 600\text{V}$ $I_C = 35\text{A}$ $R_G = 27\Omega$		90		ns	
$T_r$	Rise Time			45			
$T_{d(off)}$	Turn-off Delay Time			520			
$T_f$	Fall Time			90			
$E_{on}$	Turn-on Switching Energy				5.8		mJ
$E_{off}$	Turn-off Switching Energy				4.6		

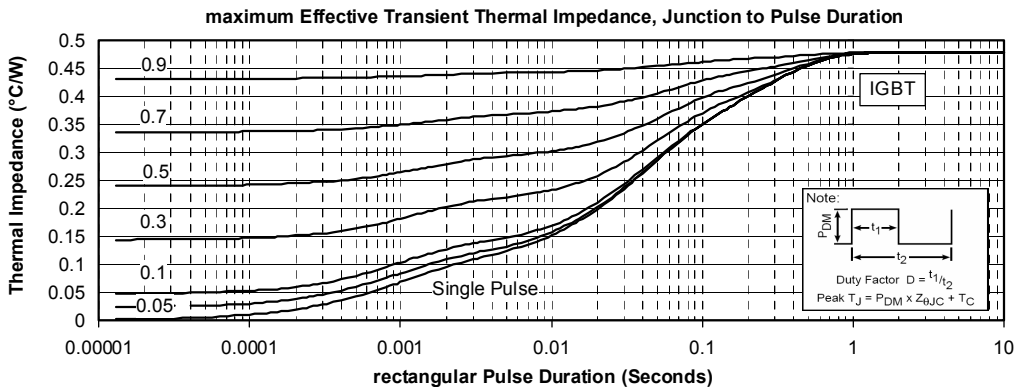
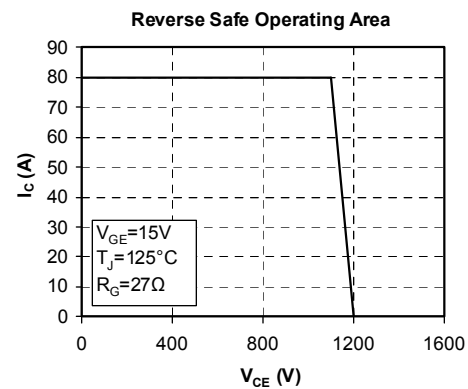
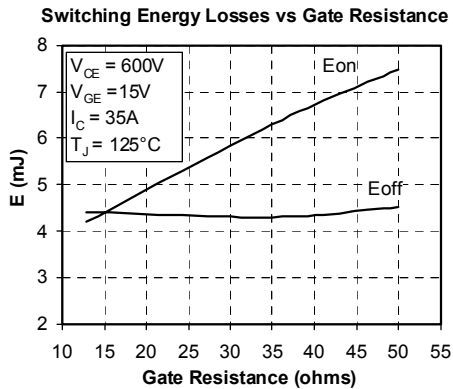
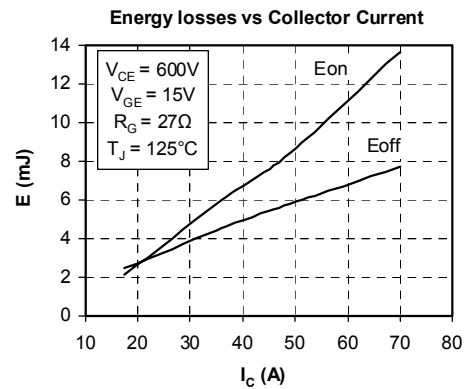
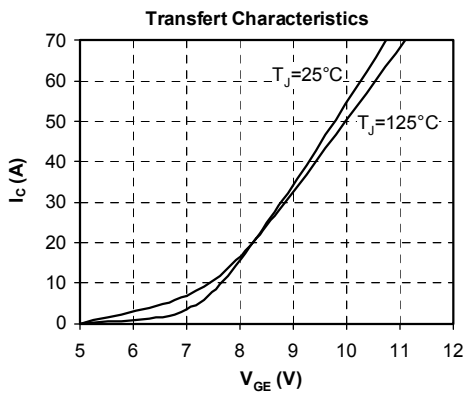
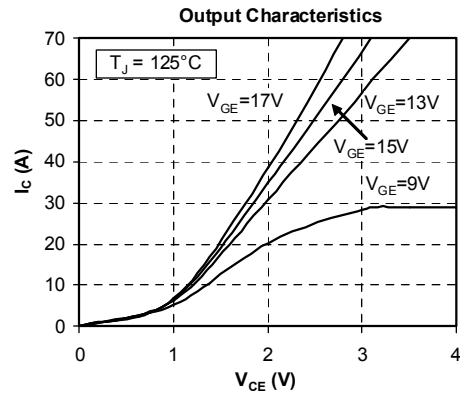
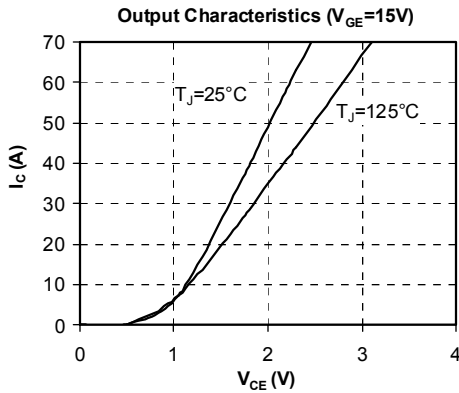
**Chopper diode ratings and characteristics**

Symbol	Characteristic	Test Conditions	Min	Typ	Max	Unit
$V_F$	Diode Forward Voltage	$I_F = 30A$		2.0	2.5	V
		$I_F = 60A$		2.3		
		$I_F = 30A$	$T_j = 125^\circ C$	1.8		
$I_{RM}$	Maximum Reverse Leakage Current	$V_R = 1200V$	$T_j = 25^\circ C$		250	$\mu A$
		$V_R = 1200V$	$T_j = 125^\circ C$		500	
$C_T$	Junction Capacitance	$V_R = 200V$		32		pF
$t_{rr}$	Reverse Recovery Time	$I_F = 1A, V_R = 30V$ $di/dt = 100A/\mu s$	$T_j = 25^\circ C$	31		ns
	Reverse Recovery Time	$I_F = 30A$ $V_R = 800V$ $di/dt = 200A/\mu s$	$T_j = 25^\circ C$	370		
$I_{RRM}$	Maximum Reverse Recovery Current		$T_j = 125^\circ C$	500		
			$T_j = 25^\circ C$	5		
$Q_{rr}$	Reverse Recovery Charge		$T_j = 125^\circ C$	12		
		$T_j = 25^\circ C$	660			
$t_{rr}$	Reverse Recovery Time	$I_F = 30A$	$T_j = 125^\circ C$	220		ns
$Q_{rr}$	Reverse Recovery Charge	$V_R = 800V$		4650		nC
$I_{RRM}$	Maximum Reverse Recovery Current	$di/dt = 1000A/\mu s$		37		A

**Thermal and package characteristics**

Symbol	Characteristic		Min	Typ	Max	Unit
$R_{thJC}$	Junction to Case Thermal Resistance	IGBT			0.48	$^\circ C/W$
		Diode			1.1	
$R_{thJA}$	Junction to Ambient (IGBT & Diode)				20	
$V_{ISOL}$	RMS Isolation Voltage, any terminal to case $t = 1$ min, $I_{isol} < 1mA$ , 50/60Hz		2500			V
$T_j, T_{STG}$	Storage Temperature Range		-55		150	$^\circ C$
$T_L$	Max Lead Temp for Soldering: 0.063" from case for 10 sec				300	
Torque	Mounting torque (Mounting = 8-32 or 4mm Machine and terminals = 4mm Machine)				1.5	N.m
Wt	Package Weight			29.2		g

**Typical IGBT Performance Curve**




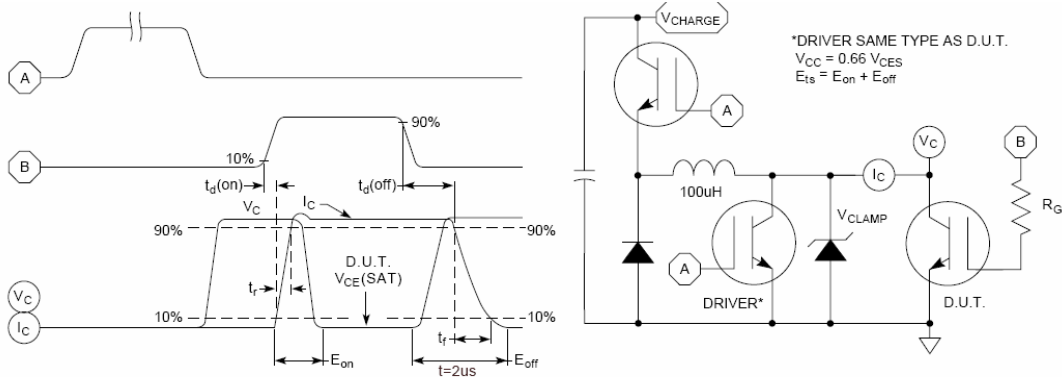


Figure 15, Switching Loss Test Circuit and Waveforms

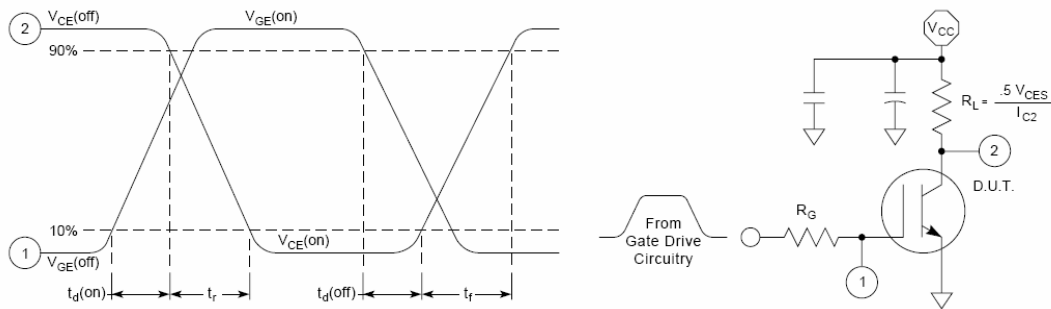


Figure 16, Resistive Switching Time Test Circuit and Waveforms

## Typical Diode Performance Curve

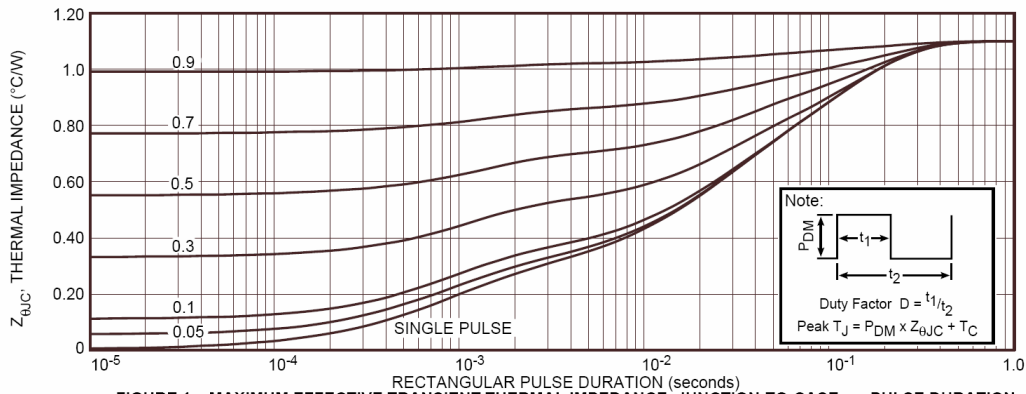


FIGURE 1a. MAXIMUM EFFECTIVE TRANSIENT THERMAL IMPEDANCE, JUNCTION-TO-CASE vs. PULSE DURATION

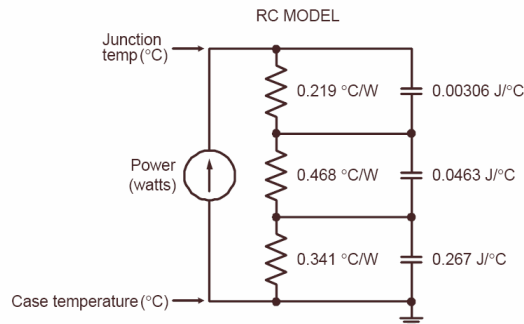


FIGURE 1b, TRANSIENT THERMAL IMPEDANCE MODEL

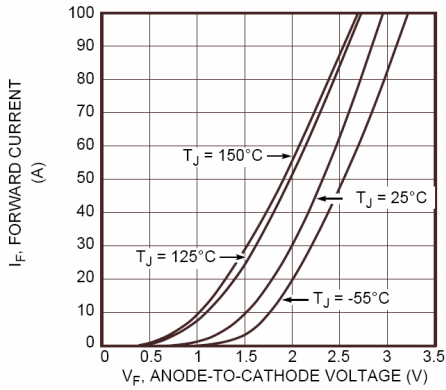


Figure 2. Forward Current vs. Forward Voltage

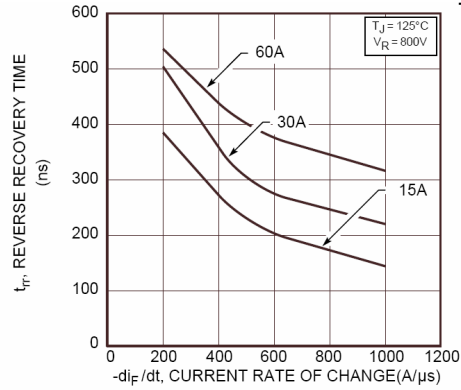


Figure 3. Reverse Recovery Time vs. Current Rate of Change

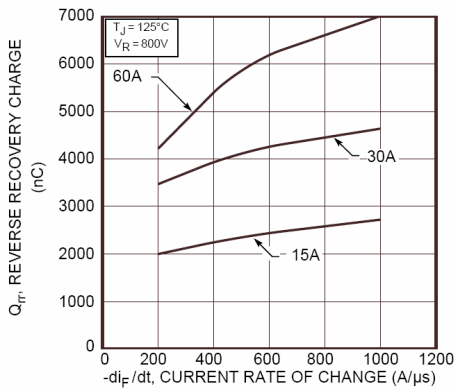


Figure 4. Reverse Recovery Charge vs. Current Rate of Change

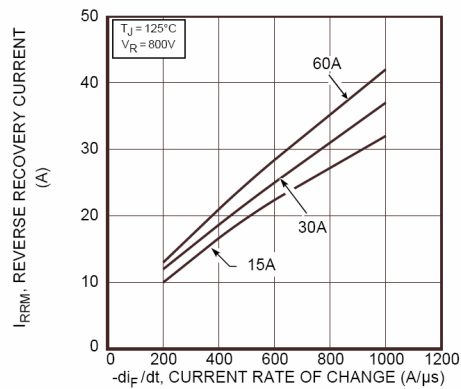


Figure 5. Reverse Recovery Current vs. Current Rate of Change

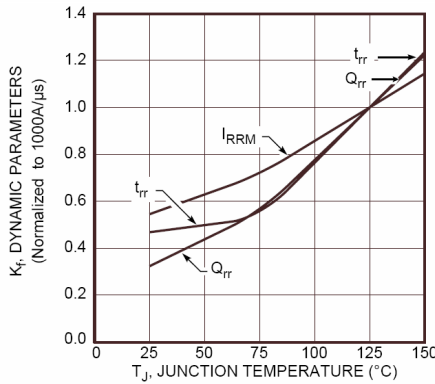


Figure 6. Dynamic Parameters vs. Junction Temperature

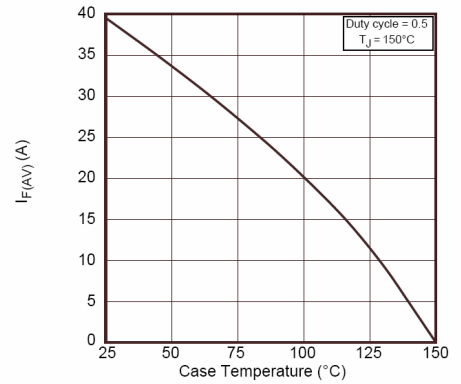


Figure 7. Maximum Average Forward Current vs. Case Temperature

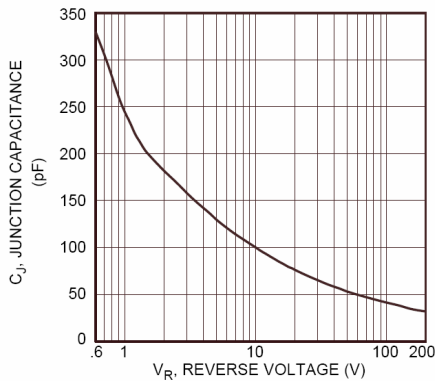


Figure 8. Junction Capacitance vs. Reverse Voltage

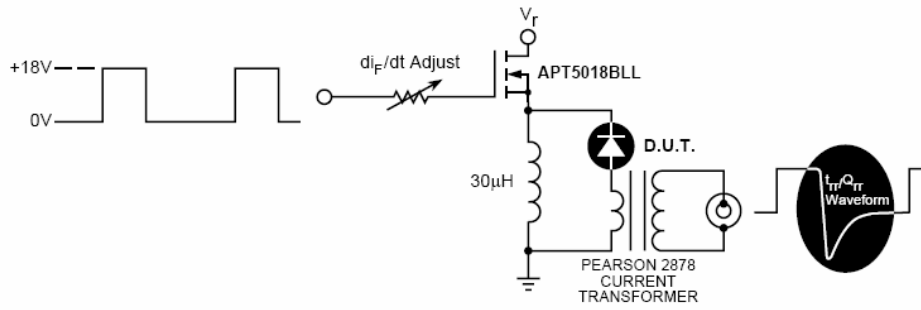


Figure 9. Diode Test Circuit

- 1  $I_F$  - Forward Conduction Current
- 2  $di_F/dt$  - Rate of Diode Current Change Through Zero Crossing.
- 3  $I_{RRM}$  - Maximum Reverse Recovery Current.
- 4  $t_{TR}$  - Reverse Recovery Time, measured from zero crossing where diode current goes from positive to negative, to the point at which the straight line through  $I_{RRM}$  and  $0.25 \cdot I_{RRM}$  passes through zero.
- 5  $Q_{TR}$  - Area Under the Curve Defined by  $I_{RRM}$  and  $t_{TR}$ .

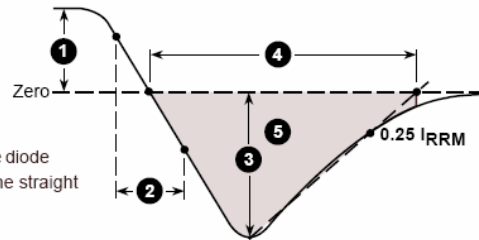
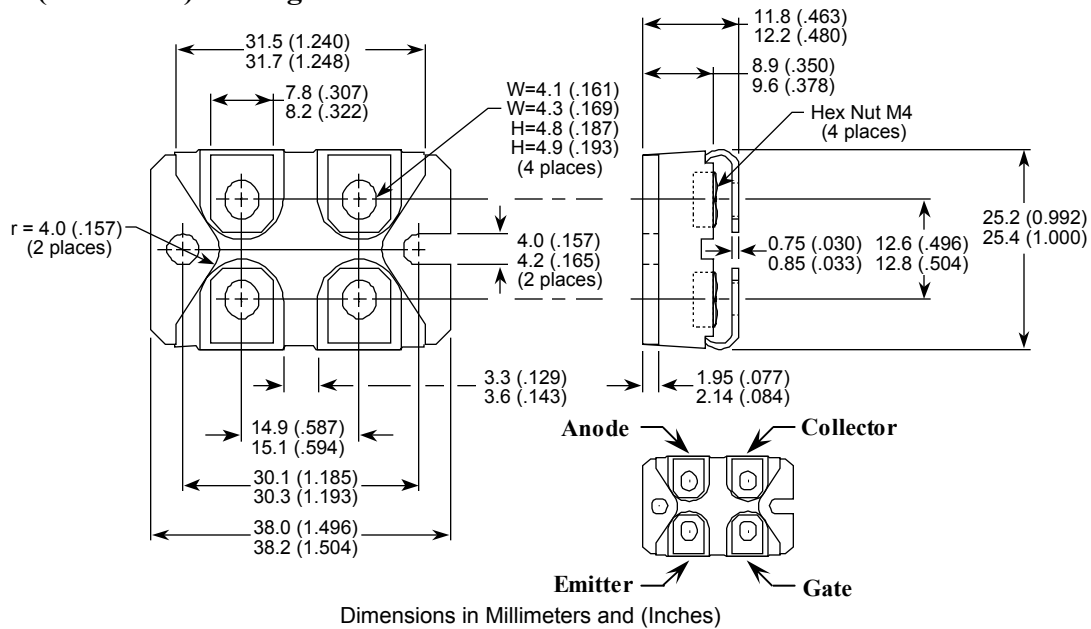


Figure 10. Diode Reverse Recovery Waveform and Definitions

## SOT-227 (ISOTOP<sup>®</sup>) Package Outline



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