

IRGP35B60PDPbF

WARP2 SERIES IGBT WITH ULTRAFAST SOFT RECOVERY DIODE

Applications

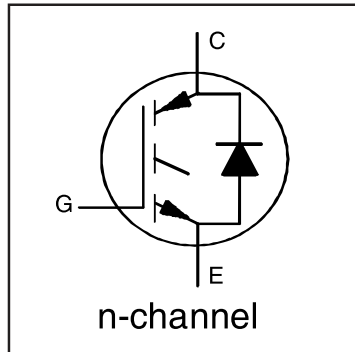
- Telecom and Server SMPS
- PFC and ZVS SMPS Circuits
- Uninterruptable Power Supplies
- Consumer Electronics Power Supplies
- Lead-Free

Features

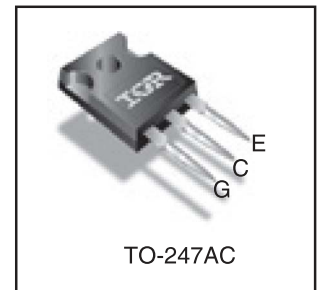
- NPT Technology, Positive Temperature Coefficient
- Lower $V_{CE(SAT)}$
- Lower Parasitic Capacitances
- Minimal Tail Current
- HEXFRED Ultra Fast Soft-Recovery Co-Pack Diode
- Tighter Distribution of Parameters
- Higher Reliability

Benefits

- Parallel Operation for Higher Current Applications
- Lower Conduction Losses and Switching Losses
- Higher Switching Frequency up to 150kHz



$V_{CES} = 600V$
$V_{CE(on)}$ typ. = 1.85V @ $V_{GE} = 15V$ $I_C = 22A$
Equivalent MOSFET Parameters Ⓢ
$R_{CE(on)}$ typ. = 84mΩ
I_D (FET equivalent) = 35A



Absolute Maximum Ratings

	Parameter	Max.	Units	
V_{CES}	Collector-to-Emitter Voltage	600	V	
$I_C @ T_C = 25^\circ C$	Continuous Collector Current	60	A	
$I_C @ T_C = 100^\circ C$	Continuous Collector Current	34		
I_{CM}	Pulse Collector Current (Ref. Fig. C.T.4)	120		
I_{LM}	Clamped Inductive Load Current ②	120		
$I_F @ T_C = 25^\circ C$	Diode Continuous Forward Current	40		
$I_F @ T_C = 100^\circ C$	Diode Continuous Forward Current	15		
I_{FRM}	Maximum Repetitive Forward Current ③	60	V	
V_{GE}	Gate-to-Emitter Voltage	±20		
$P_D @ T_C = 25^\circ C$	Maximum Power Dissipation	308		W
$P_D @ T_C = 100^\circ C$	Maximum Power Dissipation	123		
T_J T_{STG}	Operating Junction and Storage Temperature Range	-55 to +150	°C	
	Soldering Temperature for 10 sec.	300 (0.063 in. (1.6mm) from case)		
	Mounting Torque, 6-32 or M3 Screw	10 lbf-in (1.1 N·m)		

Thermal Resistance

	Parameter	Min.	Typ.	Max.	Units
$R_{\theta JC}$ (IGBT)	Thermal Resistance Junction-to-Case-(each IGBT)	—	—	0.41	°C/W
$R_{\theta JC}$ (Diode)	Thermal Resistance Junction-to-Case-(each Diode)	—	—	1.7	
$R_{\theta CS}$	Thermal Resistance, Case-to-Sink (flat, greased surface)	—	0.24	—	
$R_{\theta JA}$	Thermal Resistance, Junction-to-Ambient (typical socket mount)	—	—	40	
	Weight	—	6.0 (0.21)	—	g (oz)

Electrical Characteristics @ T_J = 25°C (unless otherwise specified)

	Parameter	Min.	Typ.	Max.	Units	Conditions	Ref.Fig
V _{(BR)CES}	Collector-to-Emitter Breakdown Voltage	600	—	—	V	V _{GE} = 0V, I _C = 500μA	
ΔV _{(BR)CES} /ΔT _J	Temperature Coeff. of Breakdown Voltage	—	0.78	—	V/°C	V _{GE} = 0V, I _C = 1mA (25°C-125°C)	
R _G	Internal Gate Resistance	—	1.7	—	Ω	1MHz, Open Collector	
V _{CE(on)}	Collector-to-Emitter Saturation Voltage	—	1.85	2.15	V	I _C = 22A, V _{GE} = 15V	4, 5,6,8,9
		—	2.25	2.55		I _C = 35A, V _{GE} = 15V	
		—	2.37	2.80		I _C = 22A, V _{GE} = 15V, T _J = 125°C	
		—	3.00	3.45		I _C = 35A, V _{GE} = 15V, T _J = 125°C	
V _{GE(th)}	Gate Threshold Voltage	3.0	4.0	5.0	V	I _C = 250μA	7,8,9
ΔV _{GE(th)} /ΔT _J	Threshold Voltage temp. coefficient	—	-10	—	mV/°C	V _{CE} = V _{GE} , I _C = 1.0mA	
g _{fe}	Forward Transconductance	—	36	—	S	V _{CE} = 50V, I _C = 22A, PW = 80μs	
I _{CES}	Collector-to-Emitter Leakage Current	—	3.0	375	μA	V _{GE} = 0V, V _{CE} = 600V	
		—	0.35	—	mA	V _{GE} = 0V, V _{CE} = 600V, T _J = 125°C	
V _{FM}	Diode Forward Voltage Drop	—	1.30	1.70	V	I _F = 15A, V _{GE} = 0V	10
		—	1.20	1.60		I _F = 15A, V _{GE} = 0V, T _J = 125°C	
I _{GES}	Gate-to-Emitter Leakage Current	—	—	±100	nA	V _{GE} = ±20V, V _{CE} = 0V	

Switching Characteristics @ T_J = 25°C (unless otherwise specified)

	Parameter	Min.	Typ.	Max.	Units	Conditions	Ref.Fig
Q _g	Total Gate Charge (turn-on)	—	160	240	nC	I _C = 22A V _{CC} = 400V V _{GE} = 15V	17
Q _{gc}	Gate-to-Collector Charge (turn-on)	—	55	83			CT1
Q _{ge}	Gate-to-Emitter Charge (turn-on)	—	21	32			
E _{on}	Turn-On Switching Loss	—	220	270	μJ	I _C = 22A, V _{CC} = 390V V _{GE} = +15V, R _G = 3.3Ω, L = 200μH T _J = 25°C ④	CT3
E _{off}	Turn-Off Switching Loss	—	215	265			
E _{total}	Total Switching Loss	—	435	535			
t _{d(on)}	Turn-On delay time	—	26	34	ns	I _C = 22A, V _{CC} = 390V V _{GE} = +15V, R _G = 3.3Ω, L = 200μH T _J = 25°C ④	CT3
t _r	Rise time	—	6.0	8.0			
t _{d(off)}	Turn-Off delay time	—	110	122			
t _f	Fall time	—	8.0	10			
E _{on}	Turn-On Switching Loss	—	410	465	μJ	I _C = 22A, V _{CC} = 390V V _{GE} = +15V, R _G = 3.3Ω, L = 200μH T _J = 125°C ④	CT3
E _{off}	Turn-Off Switching Loss	—	330	405			11,13
E _{total}	Total Switching Loss	—	740	870			WF1,WF2
t _{d(on)}	Turn-On delay time	—	26	34	ns	I _C = 22A, V _{CC} = 390V V _{GE} = +15V, R _G = 3.3Ω, L = 200μH T _J = 125°C ④	CT3
t _r	Rise time	—	8.0	11			12,14
t _{d(off)}	Turn-Off delay time	—	130	150			WF1,WF2
t _f	Fall time	—	12	16			
C _{ies}	Input Capacitance	—	3715	—	pF	V _{GE} = 0V V _{CC} = 30V f = 1Mhz	16
C _{oes}	Output Capacitance	—	265	—			
C _{res}	Reverse Transfer Capacitance	—	47	—			
C _{oes eff.}	Effective Output Capacitance (Time Related) ⑤	—	135	—			15
C _{oes eff.} (ER)	Effective Output Capacitance (Energy Related) ⑤	—	179	—			
RBSOA	Reverse Bias Safe Operating Area	FULL SQUARE				T _J = 150°C, I _C = 120A V _{CC} = 480V, V _p = 600V R _g = 22Ω, V _{GE} = +15V to 0V	3 CT2
t _{rr}	Diode Reverse Recovery Time	—	42	60	ns	T _J = 25°C I _F = 15A, V _R = 200V,	19
		—	74	120		T _J = 125°C di/dt = 200A/μs	
Q _{rr}	Diode Reverse Recovery Charge	—	80	180	nC	T _J = 25°C I _F = 15A, V _R = 200V,	21
		—	220	600		T _J = 125°C di/dt = 200A/μs	
I _{rr}	Peak Reverse Recovery Current	—	4.0	6.0	A	T _J = 25°C I _F = 15A, V _R = 200V,	19,20,21,22
		—	6.5	10		T _J = 125°C di/dt = 200A/μs	

Notes:

- ① R_{CE(on)} typ. = equivalent on-resistance = V_{CE(on)} typ./ I_C, where V_{CE(on)} typ. = 1.85V and I_C = 22A. I_D (FET Equivalent) is the equivalent MOSFET I_D rating @ 25°C for applications up to 150kHz. These are provided for comparison purposes (only) with equivalent MOSFET solutions.
- ② V_{CC} = 80% (V_{CES}), V_{GE} = 15V, L = 28 μH, R_G = 22 Ω.
- ③ Pulse width limited by max. junction temperature.
- ④ Energy losses include "tail" and diode reverse recovery, Data generated with use of Diode 30ETH06.
- ⑤ C_{oes eff.} is a fixed capacitance that gives the same charging time as C_{oes} while V_{CE} is rising from 0 to 80% V_{CES}.
C_{oes eff.}(ER) is a fixed capacitance that stores the same energy as C_{oes} while V_{CE} is rising from 0 to 80% V_{CES}.

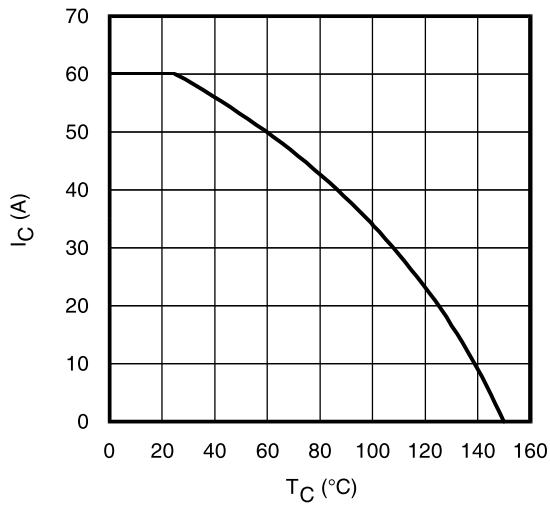


Fig. 1 - Maximum DC Collector Current vs. Case Temperature

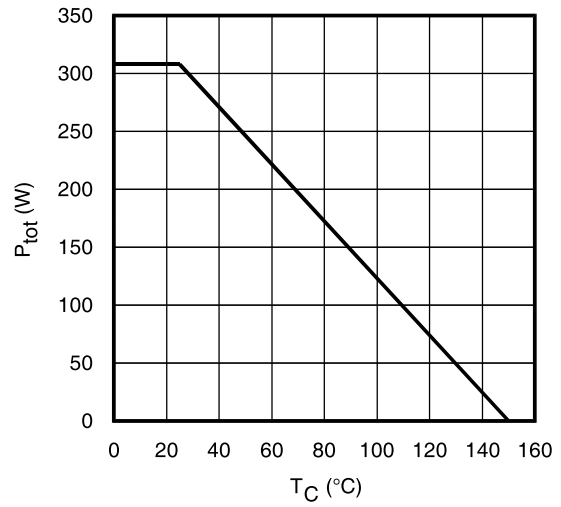


Fig. 2 - Power Dissipation vs. Case Temperature

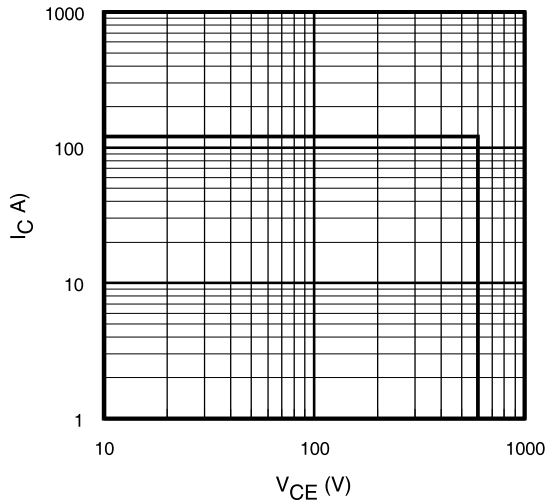


Fig. 3 - Reverse Bias SOA
 $T_J = 150^{\circ}C$; $V_{GE} = 15V$

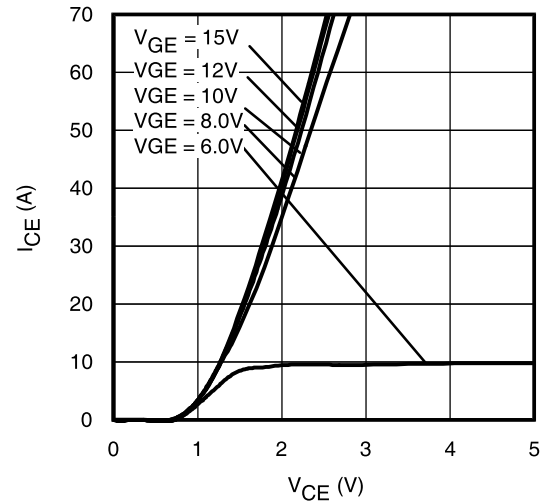


Fig. 4 - Typ. IGBT Output Characteristics
 $T_J = -40^{\circ}C$; $t_p = 80\mu s$

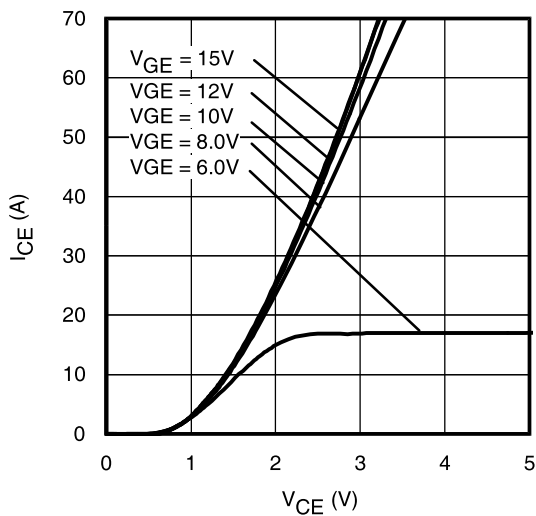


Fig. 5 - Typ. IGBT Output Characteristics
 $T_J = 25^{\circ}C$; $t_p = 80\mu s$

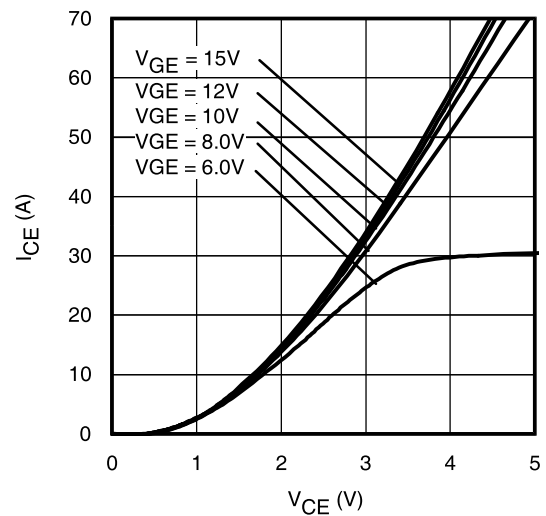


Fig. 6 - Typ. IGBT Output Characteristics
 $T_J = 125^{\circ}C$; $t_p = 80\mu s$

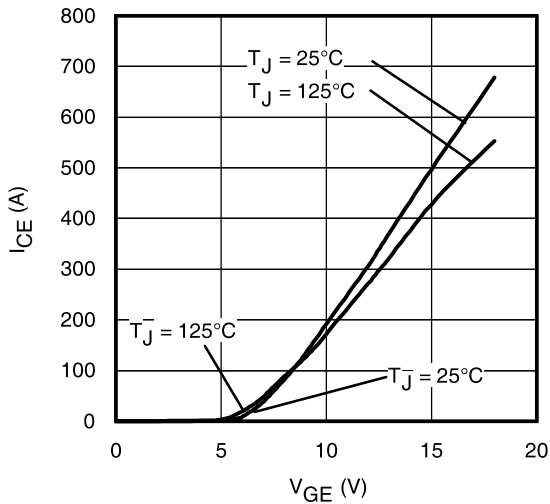


Fig. 7 - Typ. Transfer Characteristics
 $V_{CE} = 50V$; $t_p = 10\mu s$

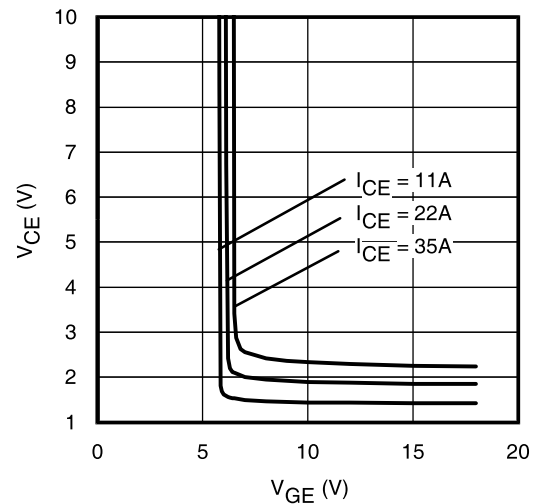


Fig. 8 - Typical V_{CE} vs. V_{GE}
 $T_J = 25^\circ C$

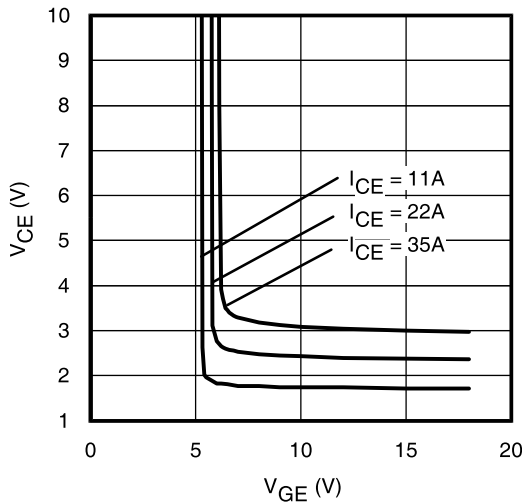


Fig. 9 - Typical V_{CE} vs. V_{GE}
 $T_J = 125^\circ C$

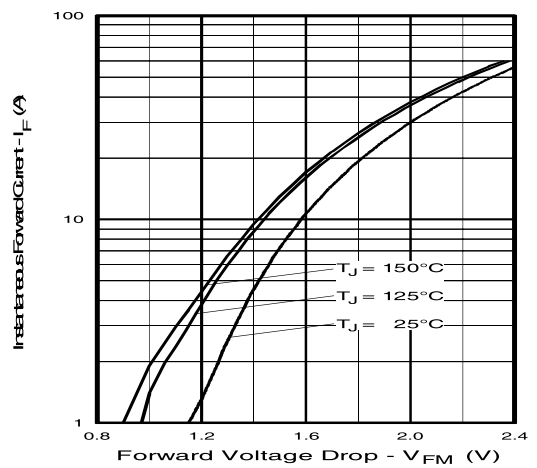


Fig. 10 - Typ. Diode Forward Characteristics
 $t_p = 80\mu s$

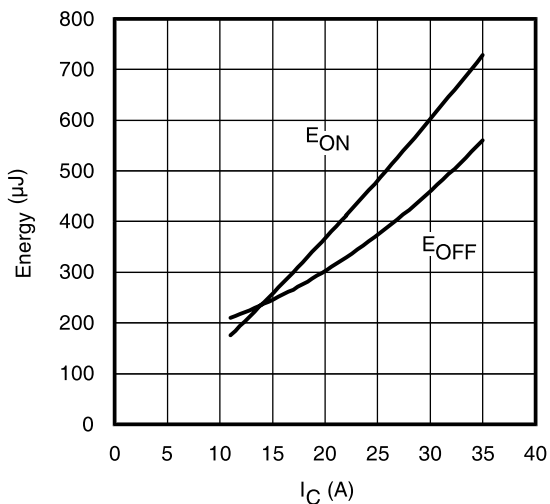


Fig. 11 - Typ. Energy Loss vs. I_C

$T_J = 125^\circ C$; $L = 200\mu H$; $V_{CE} = 390V$; $R_G = 3.3\Omega$; $V_{GE} = 15V$.
Diode clamp used: 30ETH06 (See C.T.3)

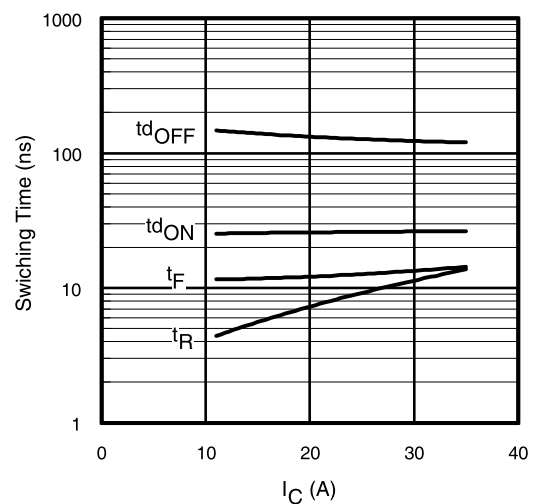


Fig. 12 - Typ. Switching Time vs. I_C

$T_J = 125^\circ C$; $L = 200\mu H$; $V_{CE} = 390V$; $R_G = 3.3\Omega$; $V_{GE} = 15V$.
Diode clamp used: 30ETH06 (See C.T.3)

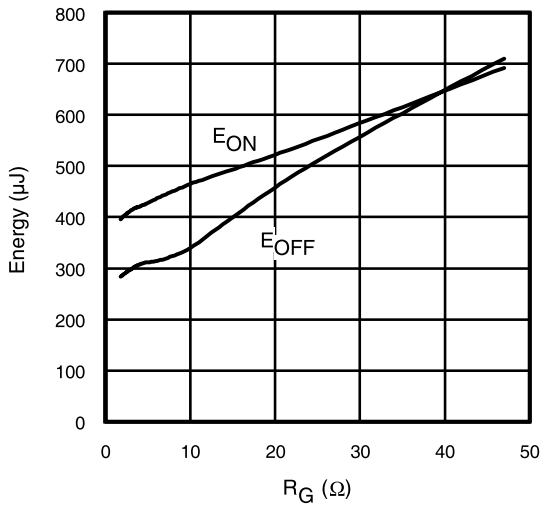


Fig. 13 - Typ. Energy Loss vs. R_G
 $T_J = 125^\circ\text{C}$; $L = 200\mu\text{H}$; $V_{CE} = 390\text{V}$; $I_{CE} = 22\text{A}$; $V_{GE} = 15\text{V}$
 Diode clamp used: 30ETH06 (See C.T.3)

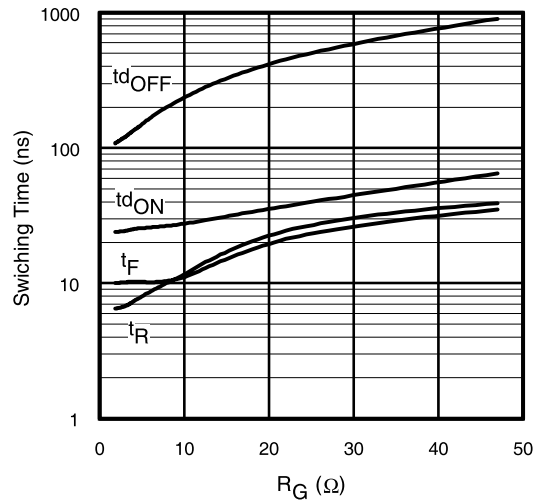


Fig. 14 - Typ. Switching Time vs. R_G
 $T_J = 125^\circ\text{C}$; $L = 200\mu\text{H}$; $V_{CE} = 390\text{V}$; $I_{CE} = 22\text{A}$; $V_{GE} = 15\text{V}$
 Diode clamp used: 30ETH06 (See C.T.3)

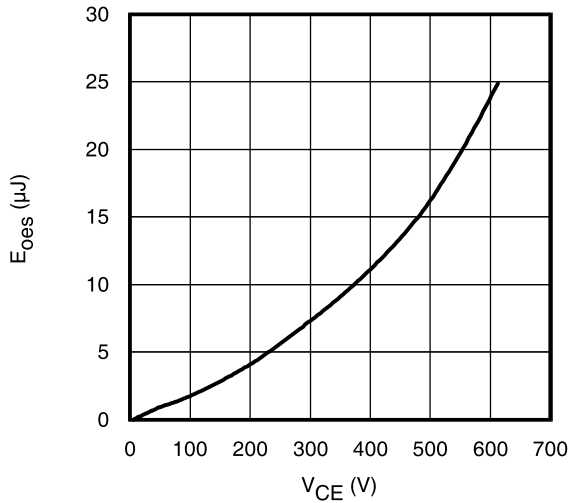


Fig. 15- Typ. Output Capacitance
 Stored Energy vs. V_{CE}

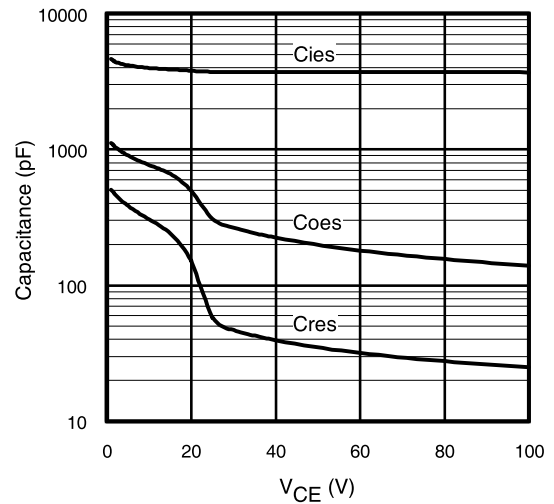


Fig. 16- Typ. Capacitance vs. V_{CE}
 $V_{GE} = 0\text{V}$; $f = 1\text{MHz}$

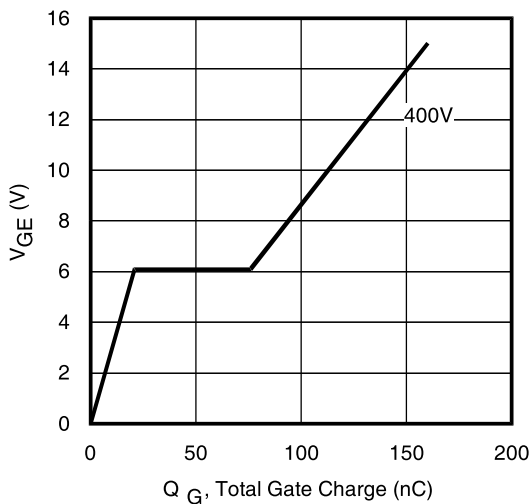


Fig. 17 - Typical Gate Charge vs. V_{GE}
 $I_{CE} = 22\text{A}$

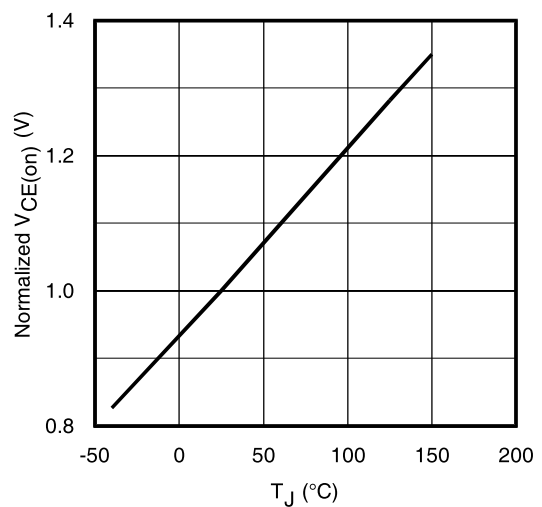


Fig. 18 - Normalized Typ. $V_{CE(on)}$
 vs. Junction Temperature
 $I_C = 22\text{A}$, $V_{GE} = 15\text{V}$

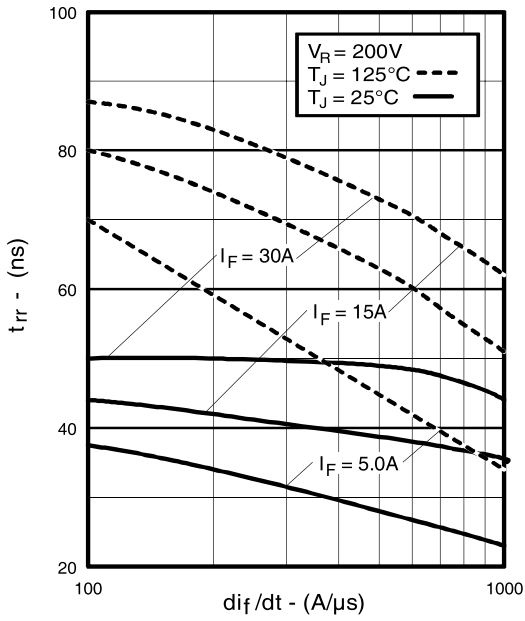


Fig. 19 - Typical Reverse Recovery vs. di_f/dt

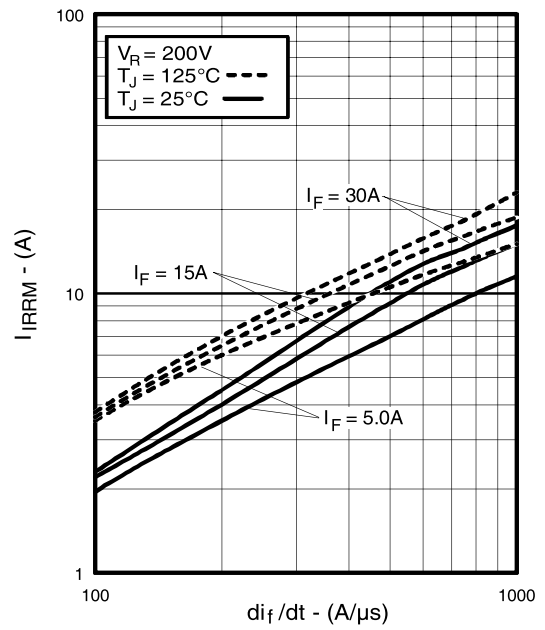


Fig. 20 - Typical Recovery Current vs. di_f/dt

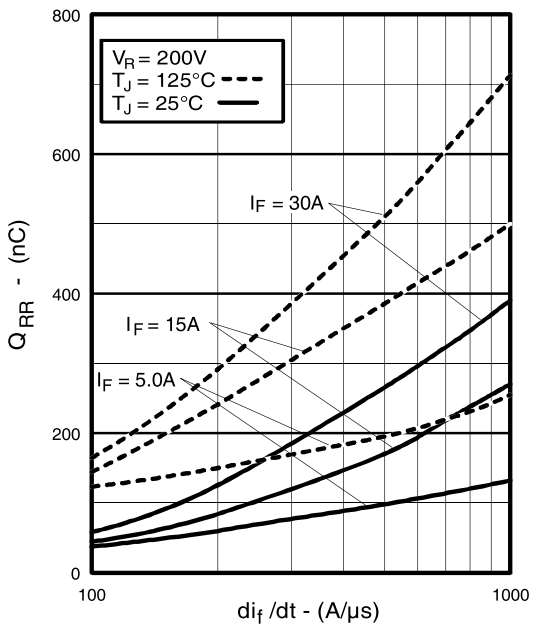


Fig. 21 - Typical Stored Charge vs. di_f/dt

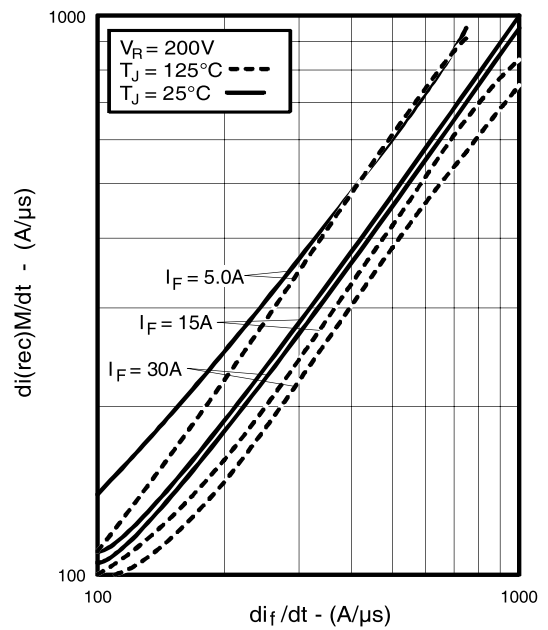


Fig. 22 - Typical $di_{(rec)M}/dt$ vs. di_f/dt

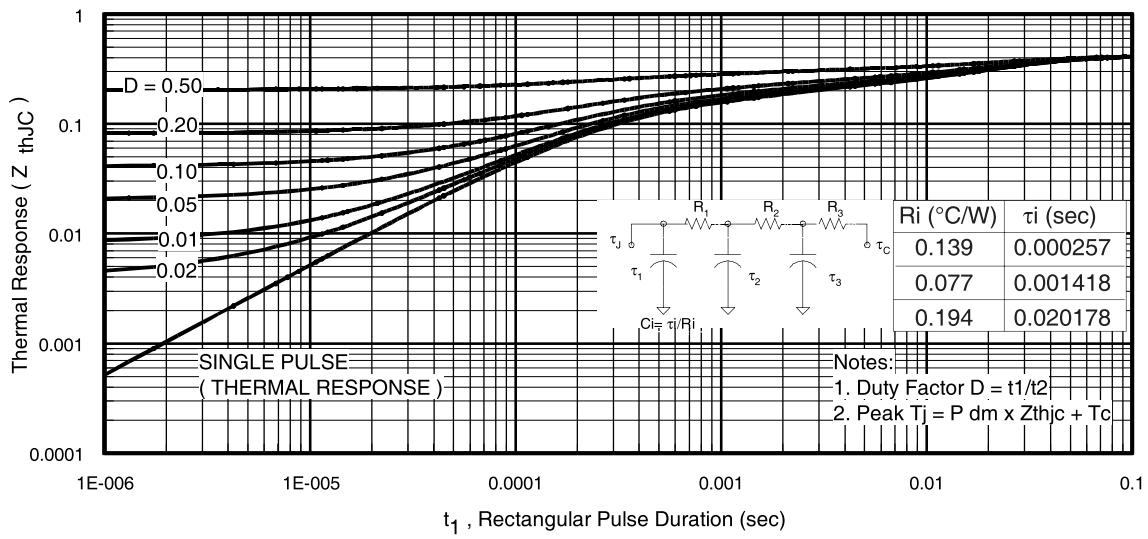


Fig 23. Maximum Transient Thermal Impedance, Junction-to-Case (IGBT)

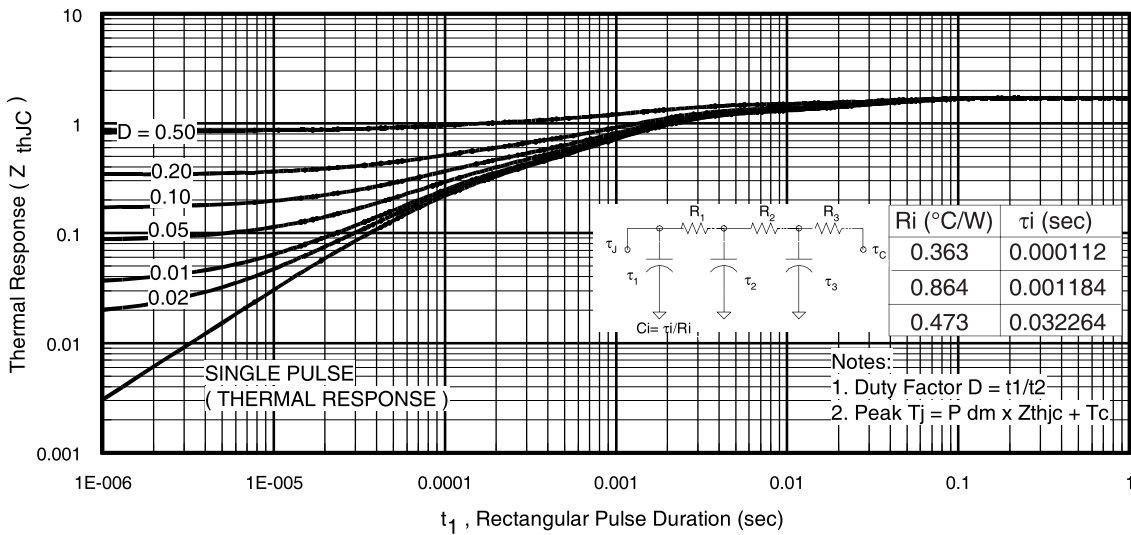


Fig 24. Maximum Transient Thermal Impedance, Junction-to-Case (DIODE)

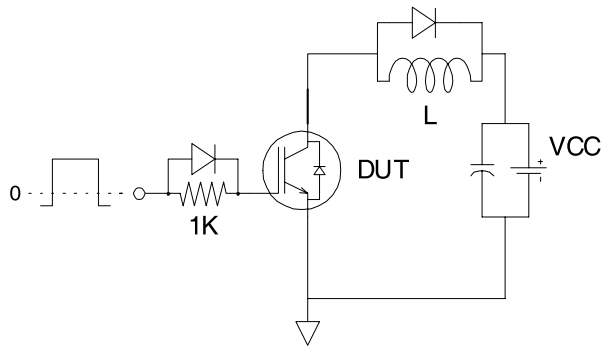


Fig.C.T.1 - Gate Charge Circuit (turn-off)

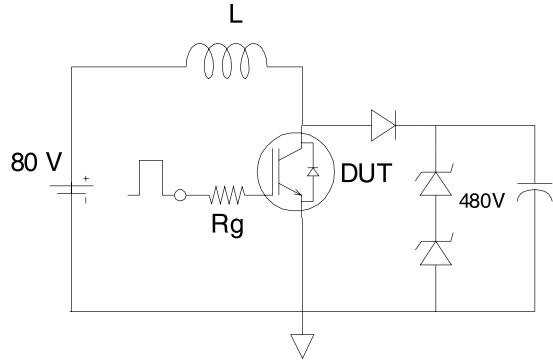


Fig.C.T.2 - RBSOA Circuit

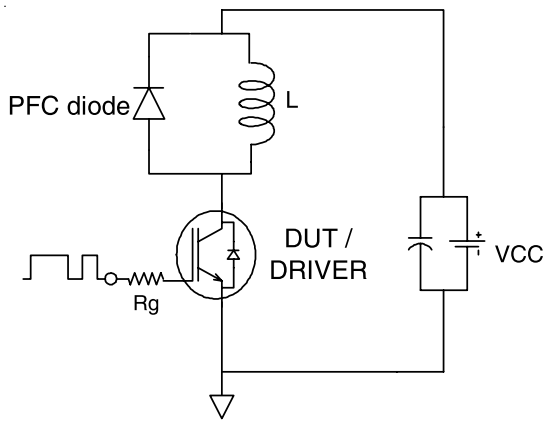


Fig.C.T.3 - Switching Loss Circuit

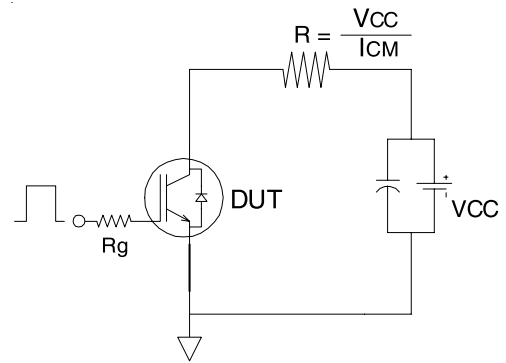


Fig.C.T.4 - Resistive Load Circuit

REVERSE RECOVERY CIRCUIT

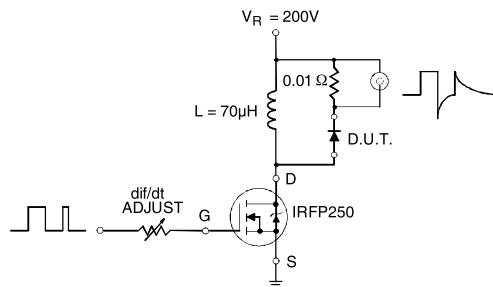


Fig. C.T.5 - Reverse Recovery Parameter Test Circuit

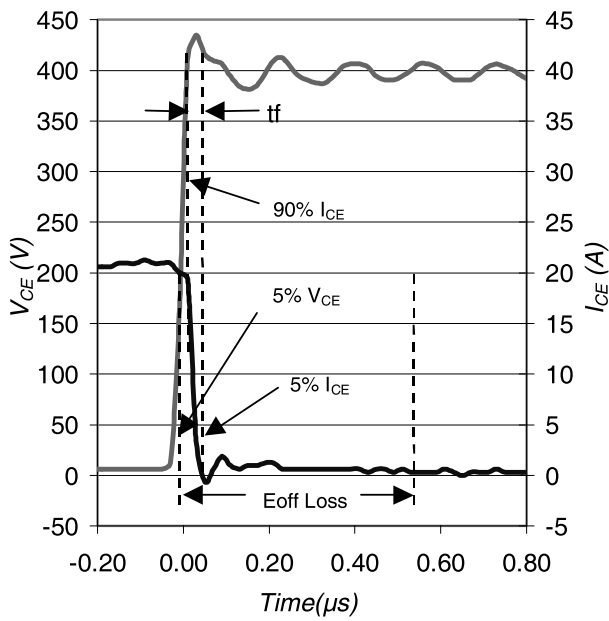


Fig. WF1 - Typ. Turn-off Loss Waveform
@ $T_J = 25^\circ\text{C}$ using Fig. CT.3

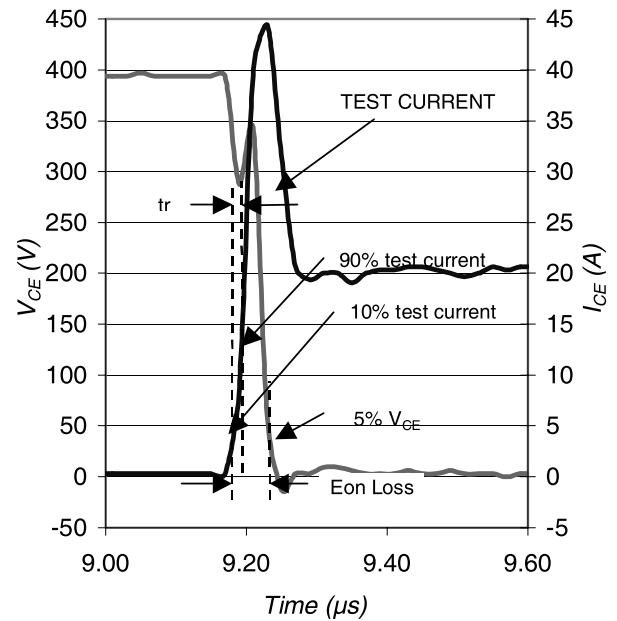
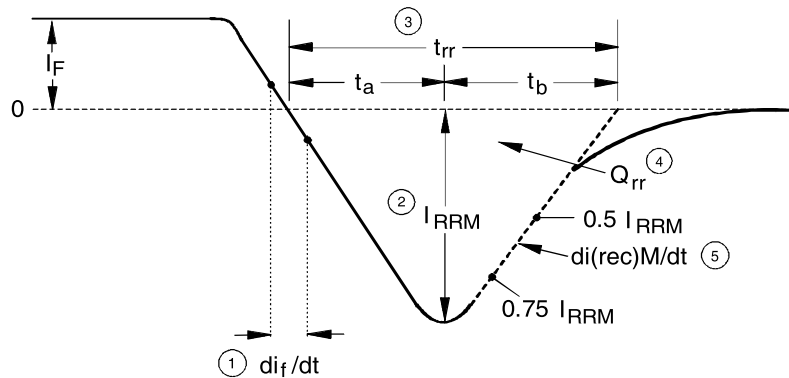


Fig. WF2 - Typ. Turn-on Loss Waveform
@ $T_J = 25^\circ\text{C}$ using Fig. CT.3



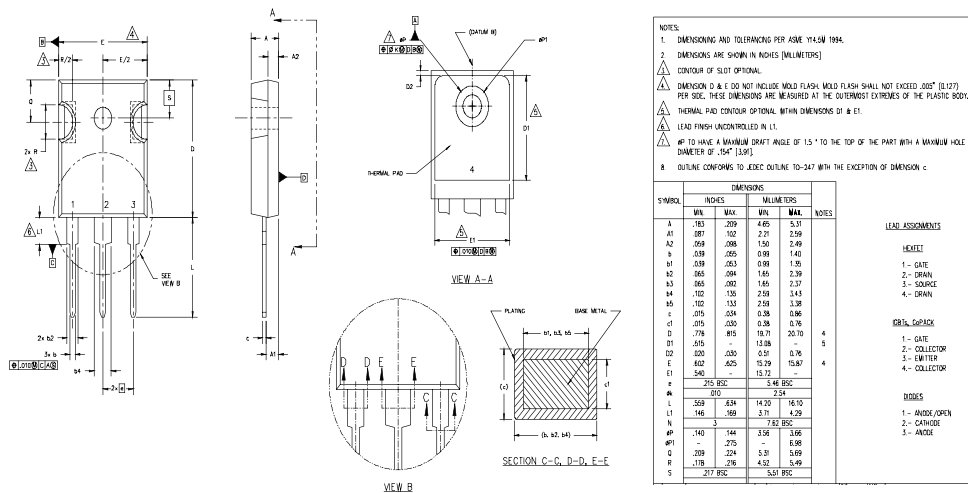
1. di_f/dt - Rate of change of current through zero crossing
2. I_{RRM} - Peak reverse recovery current
3. t_{rr} - Reverse recovery time measured from zero crossing point of negative going I_F to point where a line passing through $0.75 I_{RRM}$ and $0.50 I_{RRM}$ extrapolated to zero current
4. Q_{rr} - Area under curve defined by t_{rr} and I_{RRM}

$$Q_{rr} = \frac{t_{rr} \times I_{RRM}}{2}$$
5. $di_{(rec)M}/dt$ - Peak rate of change of current during t_b portion of t_{rr}

Fig. WF3 - Reverse Recovery Waveform and Definitions

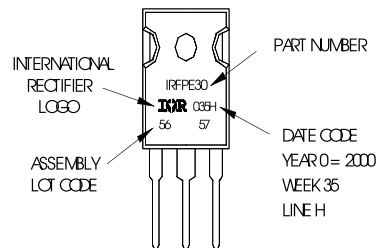
TO-247AC Package Outline

Dimensions are shown in millimeters (inches)



TO-247AC Part Marking Information

EXAMPLE: THIS IS AN IRFP30
WITH ASSEMBLY
LOT CODE 5657
ASSEMBLED ON WW35 2000
IN THE ASSEMBLY LINE "H"
Note: "P" in assembly line
position indicates "Lead-Free"



TO-247AC package is not recommended for Surface Mount Application.

Data and specifications subject to change without notice.
This product has been designed and qualified for Industrial market.
Qualification Standards can be found on IR's Web site.

International
IR Rectifier

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Visit us at www.irf.com for sales contact information. 6/04

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Note: For the most current drawings please refer to the IR website at:
<http://www.irf.com/package/>