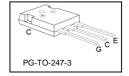


Fast IGBT in NPT-technology with soft, fast recovery anti-parallel Emitter Controlled Diode

- 75% lower E_{off} compared to previous generation combined with low conduction losses
- Short circuit withstand time 10 μs
- Designed for:
 - Motor controls
 - Inverter
- NPT-Technology for 600V applications offers:
 - very tight parameter distribution
 - high ruggedness, temperature stable behaviour
 - parallel switching capability
- Very soft, fast recovery anti-parallel Emitter Controlled Diode
- Pb-free lead plating; RoHS compliant
- Qualified according to JEDEC¹ for target applications
- Complete product spectrum and PSpice Models : http://www.infineon.com/igbt/





Туре	V _{CE}	<i>I</i> _C	V _{CE(sat)}	T _j	Marking	Package
SKW30N60	600V	30A	2.5V	150°C	K30N60	PG-TO-247-3

Maximum Ratings

Parameter	Symbol	Value	Unit
Collector-emitter voltage	V _{CE}	600	V
DC collector current	I _C		А
$T_{\rm C}$ = 25°C		41	
$T_{\rm C} = 100^{\circ}{\rm C}$		30	
Pulsed collector current, t_p limited by T_{jmax}	I _{Cpuls}	112	
Turn off safe operating area	-	112	
$V_{CE} \le 600 \text{V}, \ T_{j} \le 150^{\circ}\text{C}$			
Diode forward current	I _F		
$T_{\rm C} = 25^{\circ}{\rm C}$		41	
$T_{\rm C} = 100^{\circ}{\rm C}$		30	
Diode pulsed current, t_p limited by T_{jmax}	I _{Fpuls}	112	
Gate-emitter voltage	V _{GE}	±20	V
Short circuit withstand time ²	tsc	10	μS
$V_{\rm GE} = 15 \text{V}, \ V_{\rm CC} \le 600 \text{V}, \ T_{\rm j} \le 150 ^{\circ} \text{C}$			
Power dissipation	P _{tot}	250	W
$T_{\rm C} = 25^{\circ}{\rm C}$			
Soldering temperature	Ts	260	°C
wavesoldering, 1.6 mm (0.063 in.) from case for 10s			
Operating junction and storage temperature	$T_{\rm j}$, $T_{ m stg}$	-55+150	°C

¹ J-STD-020 and JESD-022

² Allowed number of short circuits: <1000; time between short circuits: >1s.





Thermal Resistance

Parameter	Symbol	Conditions	Max. Value	Unit
Characteristic	1			
IGBT thermal resistance,	R _{thJC}		0.5	K/W
junction – case				
Diode thermal resistance,	R _{thJCD}		1	
junction – case				
Thermal resistance,	R_{thJA}		40	
junction – ambient				

Electrical Characteristic, at $T_j = 25$ °C, unless otherwise specified

Doromotor	Cumbal	Conditions	Value			Unit
Parameter	Symbol	Conditions	min.	Тур.	max.	Onne
Static Characteristic						
Collector-emitter breakdown voltage	$V_{(BR)CES}$	$V_{\rm GE} = 0 \text{V}, I_{\rm C} = 500 \mu \text{A}$	600	-	-	V
Collector-emitter saturation voltage	V _{CE(sat)}	$V_{\rm GE} = 15 \rm V, \ I_{\rm C} = 30 \rm A$				
		<i>T</i> _j =25°C	1.7	2.1	2.4	
		T _j =150°C	-	2.5	3.0	
Diode forward voltage	V_{F}	$V_{GE} = 0V, I_{F} = 30A$				
		<i>T</i> _j =25°C	1.2	1.4	1.8	
		T _j =150°C	-	1.25	1.65	
Gate-emitter threshold voltage	$V_{\rm GE(th)}$	$I_{\rm C} = 700 \mu A, V_{\rm CE} = V_{\rm GE}$	3	4	5	
Zero gate voltage collector current	I _{CES}	$V_{CE} = 600 \text{ V}, V_{GE} = 0 \text{ V}$				μΑ
		<i>T</i> _j =25°C	-	-	40	
		T _j =150°C	-	-	3000	
Gate-emitter leakage current	I _{GES}	$V_{\text{CE}}=0\text{V}, V_{\text{GE}}=20\text{V}$	-	-	100	nA
Transconductance	g_{fs}	$V_{CE} = 20 \text{V}, I_{C} = 30 \text{A}$	-	20	-	S
Dynamic Characteristic						•
Input capacitance	Ciss	V _{CE} =25V,	-	1600	1920	pF
Output capacitance	Coss	$V_{GE}=0V$,	-	150	180	
Reverse transfer capacitance	Crss	f=1MHz	-	92	110	
Gate charge	Q _{Gate}	$V_{\rm CC} = 480 \text{V}, I_{\rm C} = 30 \text{A}$	-	140	182	nC
		$V_{GE}=15V$				
Internal emitter inductance	L_{E}		-	13	-	nΗ
measured 5mm (0.197 in.) from case						
Short circuit collector current ¹⁾	$I_{C(SC)}$	$V_{\text{GE}}=15\text{V}, t_{\text{SC}}\leq 10\mu\text{s}$	-	300	-	А
		$V_{CC} \le 600 \text{V},$ $T_i \le 150 ^{\circ} \text{C}$				
		1j > 100 C				

¹⁾ Allowed number of short circuits: <1000; time between short circuits: >1s.





Switching Characteristic, Inductive Load, at T_j =25 °C

Develope	Cumbal	Canditiana	Value			11:4
Parameter	Symbol	Conditions	min.	typ.	max.	Unit
IGBT Characteristic						
Turn-on delay time	$t_{d(on)}$	T _j =25°C,	-	44	53	ns
Rise time	t_{r}	$V_{\rm CC} = 400 \text{V}, I_{\rm C} = 30 \text{A},$ $V_{\rm GE} = 0/15 \text{V},$	-	34	40]
Turn-off delay time	$t_{d(off)}$	$R_{\rm G}$ =11 Ω ,	-	291	349	
Fall time	t_{f}	$L_{\sigma}^{(1)} = 180 \text{nH},$	-	58	70]
Turn-on energy	Eon	$C_{\sigma}^{1)} = 900 \text{pF}$ Energy losses include	-	0.64	0.77	mJ
Turn-off energy	E _{off}	"tail" and diode	-	0.65	0.85	
Total switching energy	E _{ts}	reverse recovery.	-	1.29	1.62]
Anti-Parallel Diode Characteristic	•					
Diode reverse recovery time	t_{rr}	<i>T</i> _j =25°C,	-	400	-	ns
	$t_{\mathtt{S}}$	V_{R} =200V, I_{F} =30A,	-	32	-	
	t_{F}	$di_{\rm F}/dt$ =200A/ μ s	-	368	-	
Diode reverse recovery charge	Q _{rr}		-	610	-	nC
Diode peak reverse recovery current	I _{rrm}		-	5.5	-	Α
Diode peak rate of fall of reverse recovery current during $t_{\rm b}$	di _{rr} /dt		-	180	-	A/μs

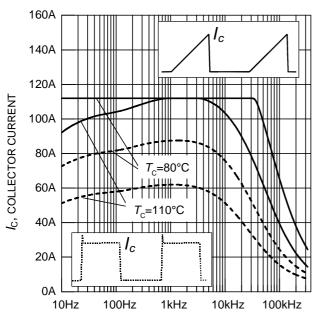
Switching Characteristic, Inductive Load, at T_j =150 °C

Parameter	0	O a maliti a ma	Value			1124
Parameter	Symbol	Conditions	min.	typ.	max.	Unit
IGBT Characteristic						
Turn-on delay time	$t_{d(on)}$	T _j =150°C	-	44	53	ns
Rise time	t _r	$V_{\rm CC} = 400 \text{V}, I_{\rm C} = 30 \text{A},$ $V_{\rm GE} = 0/15 \text{V},$	-	34	40	
Turn-off delay time	$t_{d(off)}$	$R_{\rm G}$ = 11 Ω ,	-	324	389	
Fall time	t_{f}	$L_{\sigma}^{(1)} = 180 \text{nH},$	-	67	80	
Turn-on energy	Eon	$C_{\sigma}^{1)} = 900 pF$ Energy losses include	-	0.98	1.18	mJ
Turn-off energy	E _{off}	"tail" and diode	-	0.92	1.19	
Total switching energy	E_{ts}	reverse recovery.	-	1.90	2.38	
Anti-Parallel Diode Characteristic						
Diode reverse recovery time	t_{rr}	T _j =150°C	-	520	-	ns
	$t_{\mathbb{S}}$	V_{R} =200V, I_{F} =30A,	-	56	-	
	t_{F}	$di_F/dt=200A/\mu s$	-	464	-	
Diode reverse recovery charge	Q _{rr}		-	1740	-	nC
Diode peak reverse recovery current	I _{rrm}		-	9.0	-	Α
Diode peak rate of fall of reverse recovery current during $t_{\rm b}$	di _{rr} /dt		-	200	-	A/μs

 $^{^{1)}}$ Leakage inductance L_{σ} and Stray capacity \textit{C}_{σ} due to dynamic test circuit in Figure E.



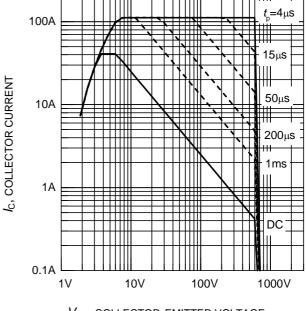




f, SWITCHING FREQUENCY

Figure 1. Collector current as a function of switching frequency

 $(T_{\rm j} \le 150 {\rm ^{\circ}C}, \ D = 0.5, \ V_{\rm CE} = 400 {\rm V}, \ V_{\rm GE} = 0/+15 {\rm V}, \ R_{\rm G} = 11 \Omega)$



 V_{CE} , COLLECTOR-EMITTER VOLTAGE

Figure 2. Safe operating area $(D = 0, T_C = 25^{\circ}C, T_i \le 150^{\circ}C)$

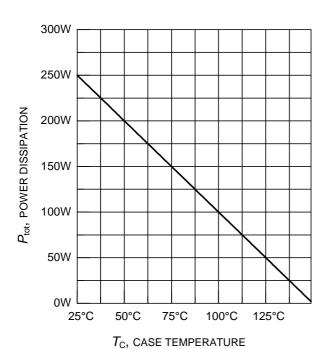
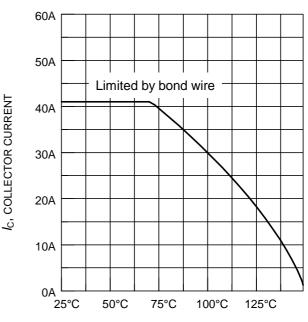


Figure 3. Power dissipation as a function of case temperature

 $(T_i \le 150^{\circ}C)$



 $T_{\rm C}$, CASE TEMPERATURE

Figure 4. Collector current as a function of case temperature

 $(V_{GE} \le 15V, T_{j} \le 150^{\circ}C)$





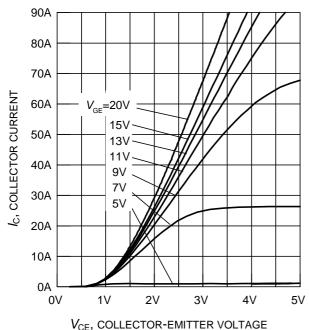


Figure 5. Typical output characteristics $(T_i = 25^{\circ}\text{C})$

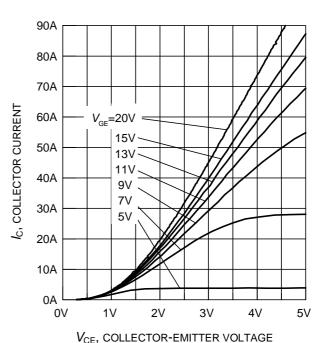


Figure 6. Typical output characteristics $(T_i = 150^{\circ}\text{C})$

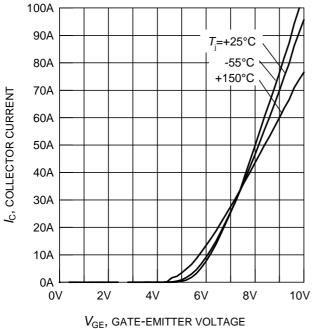


Figure 7. Typical transfer characteristics ($V_{CE} = 10V$)

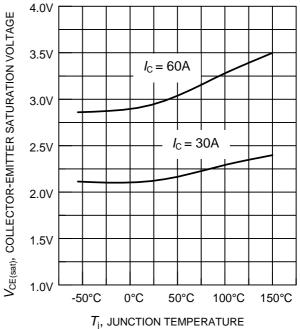


Figure 8. Typical collector-emitter saturation voltage as a function of junction temperature ($V_{GE} = 15V$)





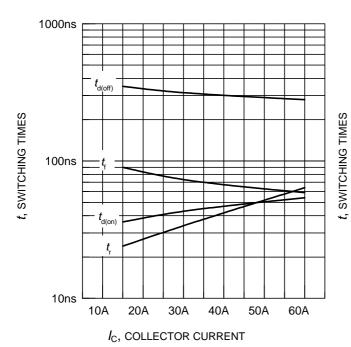


Figure 9. Typical switching times as a function of collector current (inductive load, $T_j = 150$ °C, $V_{CE} = 400$ V,

 $V_{\rm GE} = 0/+15 \text{V}, R_{\rm G} = 11 \Omega,$ Dynamic test circuit in Figure E)

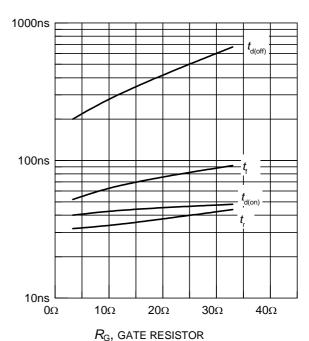


Figure 10. Typical switching times as a function of gate resistor

(inductive load, $T_j = 150$ °C, $V_{CE} = 400$ V, $V_{GE} = 0/+15$ V, $I_C = 30$ A, Dynamic test circuit in Figure E)

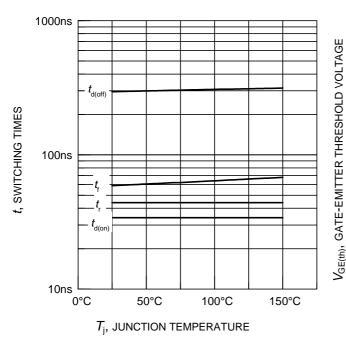
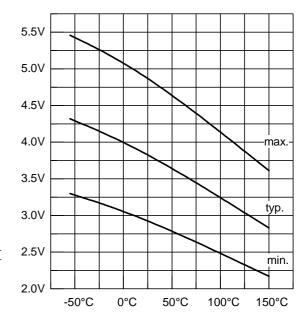


Figure 11. Typical switching times as a function of junction temperature (inductive load, $V_{CE} = 400V$, $V_{GE} = 0/+15V$, $I_{C} = 30A$, $R_{G} = 11\Omega$, Dynamic test circuit in Figure E)



 $T_{\rm j}$, JUNCTION TEMPERATURE Figure 12. Gate-emitter threshold voltage as a function of junction temperature ($I_{\rm C}=0.7{\rm mA}$)



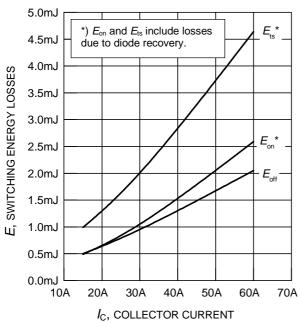


Figure 13. Typical switching energy losses as a function of collector current

(inductive load, $T_{\rm j}$ = 150°C, $V_{\rm CE}$ = 400V, $V_{\rm GE}$ = 0/+15V, $R_{\rm G}$ = 11 Ω , Dynamic test circuit in Figure E)

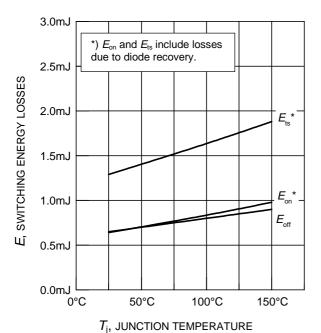


Figure 15. Typical switching energy losses as a function of junction temperature (inductive load, $V_{CE} = 400 \text{V}$, $V_{GE} = 0 \text{++}15 \text{V}$,

(inductive load, $v_{CE} = 400 \text{ V}$, $v_{GE} = 0.7+1$ $I_C = 30 \text{ A}$, $R_G = 11 \Omega$,

Dynamic test circuit in Figure E)

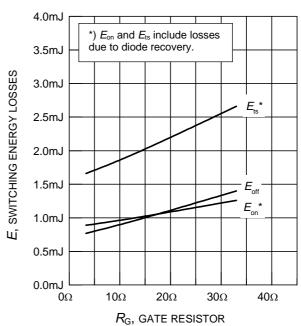


Figure 14. Typical switching energy losses as a function of gate resistor

(inductive load, $T_j = 150$ °C, $V_{CE} = 400$ V, $V_{GE} = 0/+15$ V, $I_C = 30$ A, Dynamic test circuit in Figure E)

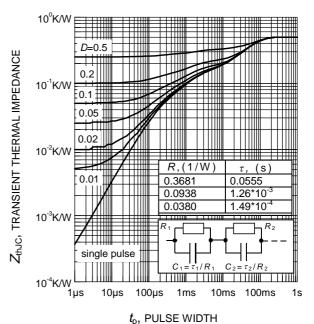


Figure 16. IGBT transient thermal impedance as a function of pulse width $(D = t_p / T)$





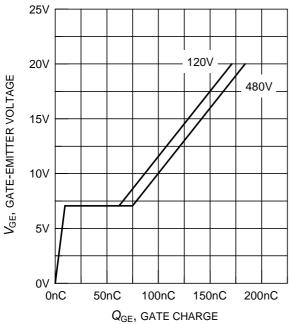
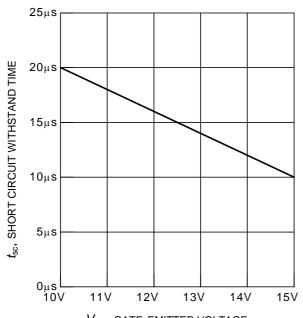
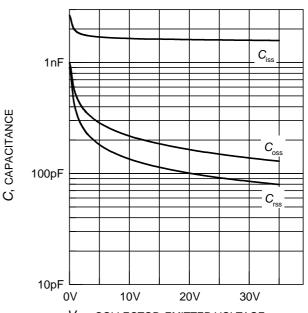


Figure 17. Typical gate charge $(I_C = 30A)$



 $V_{\rm GE}$, GATE-EMITTER VOLTAGE Figure 19. Short circuit withstand time as a function of gate-emitter voltage ($V_{\rm CE} = 600\rm V$, start at $T_{\rm i} = 25\rm ^{\circ}C$)



 $V_{\rm CE}$, COLLECTOR-EMITTER VOLTAGE Figure 18. Typical capacitance as a function of collector-emitter voltage ($V_{\rm GE} = 0 \, \text{V}$, $f = 1 \, \text{MHz}$)

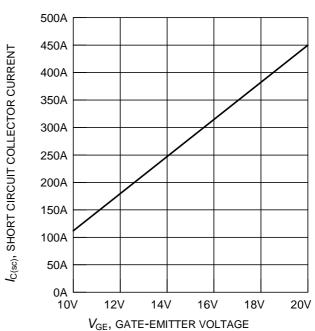


Figure 20. Typical short circuit collector current as a function of gate-emitter voltage ($V_{CE} \le 600\text{V}$, $T_i = 150^{\circ}\text{C}$)





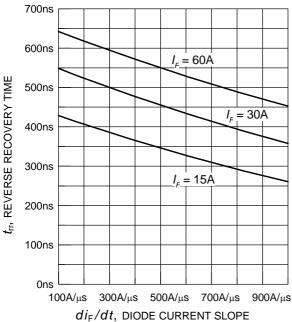


Figure 21. Typical reverse recovery time as a function of diode current slope

($V_R = 200V$, $T_j = 125$ °C, Dynamic test circuit in Figure E)

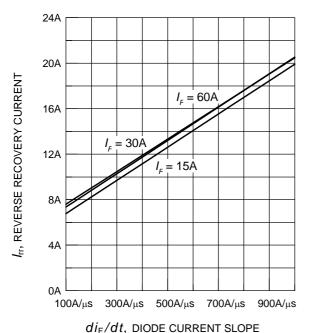


Figure 23. Typical reverse recovery current as a function of diode current slope

($V_R = 200V$, $T_j = 125$ °C, Dynamic test circuit in Figure E)

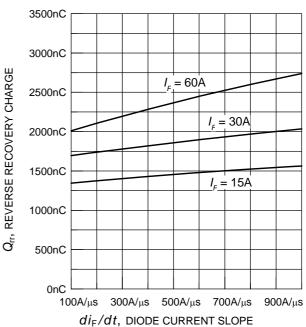
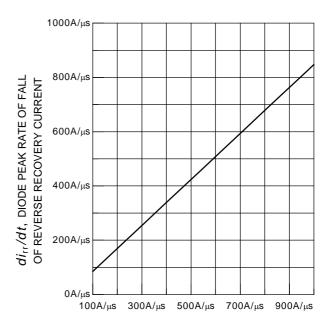


Figure 22. Typical reverse recovery charge as a function of diode current slope

 $(V_R = 200V, T_j = 125^{\circ}C,$ Dynamic test circuit in Figure E)



di_F/dt, DIODE CURRENT SLOPE

Figure 24. Typical diode peak rate of fall of reverse recovery current as a function of diode current slope

($V_R = 200V$, $T_j = 125$ °C, Dynamic test circuit in Figure E)





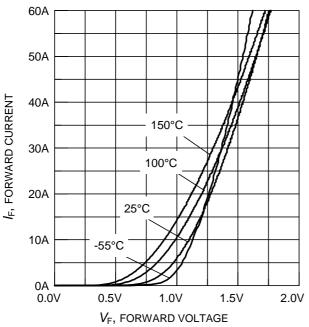
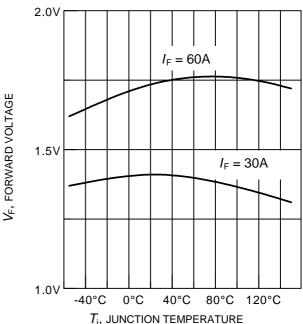


Figure 25. Typical diode forward current as a function of forward voltage



 $T_{\rm j}$, JUNCTION TEMPERATURE Figure 26. Typical diode forward voltage as a function of junction temperature

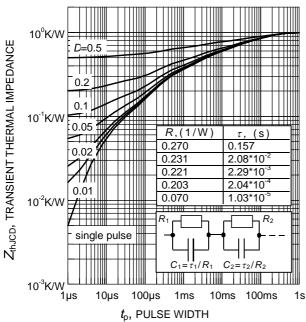
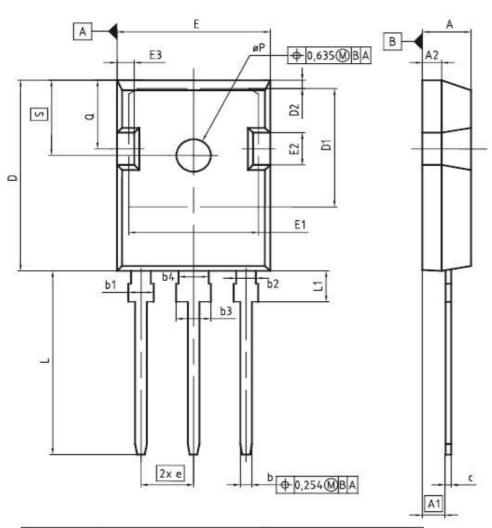


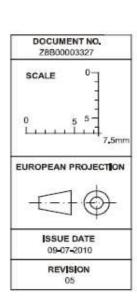
Figure 27. Diode transient thermal impedance as a function of pulse width $(D = t_p / T)$



PG-TO247-3



DB4	MILLIM	ETERS	NC	NCHES		
DBM	MIN	MAX	MIN	MAX		
A	4,83	5,21	0.190	0,205		
A1	2,27	2,54	0.089	0,100		
A2	1.85	2,16	0,073	0,085		
ь	1.07	1,33	0.042	0,052		
b1	1.90	2.41	0.075	0,095		
b2	1.90	2.16	0.075	0.085		
b3	2,87	3.38	0.113	0.133		
b4	2,87	3.13	0.113	0,123		
c	0,55	0.68	0,022	0.027		
D	20,80	21,10	0.819	0.831		
D1	16,25	17.65	0.640	0,695		
D2	0.95	1.35	0.037	0,053		
E	15.70	16.13	0,618	0,635		
E1	13.10	14.15	0,516	0,557		
E2	3,68	5.10	0.145	0,201		
E3	1.00	2.60	0,039	0.102		
e	5.	44 (BSC)	0.2	214 (BSC)		
N		3		3		
L	19,80	20,32	0.780	0,800		
L1	4.10	4.47	0.161	0,176		
øΡ	3,50	3,70	0,138	0,146		
Q	5.49	6,00	0,216	0,236		
s	6.04	6.30	0.238	0.248		







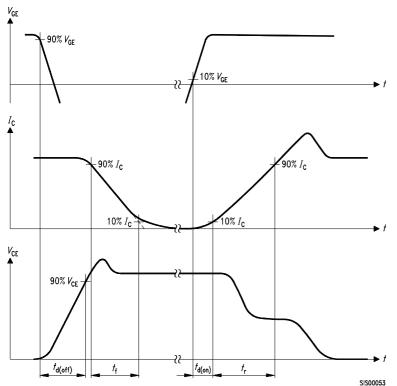


Figure C. Definition of diodes switching characteristics

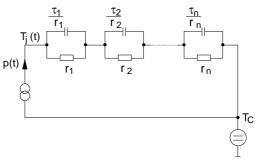


Figure A. Definition of switching times

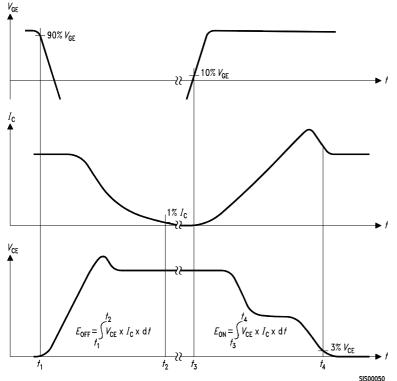


Figure D. Thermal equivalent circuit

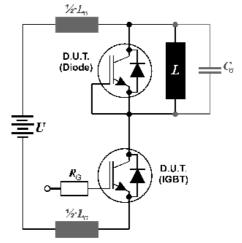


Figure B. Definition of switching losses

Figure E. Dynamic test circuit Leakage inductance L_{σ} =180nH and Stray capacity C_{σ} =900pF.

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