

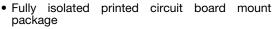
# IGBT SIP Module (Fast IGBT)



IMS-2

PRODUCT SUMMARY					
OUTPUT CURRENT IN A TYPICAL 5.0 kHz MOTOR DRIVE					
$I_{RMS}$ per phase (3.1 kW total) with $T_C = 90  ^{\circ}C$	11 A				
TJ	125 °C				
Supply voltage	360 V <sub>DC</sub>				
Power factor	0.8				
Modulation depth See fig. 1	115 %				
V <sub>CE(on)</sub> (typical) at I <sub>C</sub> = 4.8 A, 25 °C	1.41 V				
Package	SIP				
Circuit	Three Phase Inverter				

#### **FEATURES**





ROHS

- Switching-loss rating includes all "tail" losses
- HEXFRED® soft ultrafast diodes
- Optimized for medium speed 1 to 10 kHz See fig. 1 for current vs. frequency curve
- Designed and qualified for industrial level
- UL approved file E78996
- Material categorization: For definitions of compliance please see <a href="https://www.vishay.com/doc?99912"><u>www.vishay.com/doc?99912</u></a>

#### **DESCRIPTION**

The IGBT technology is the key to the advanced line of IMS (Insulated Metal Substrate) power modules. These modules are more efficient than comparable bipolar transistor modules, while at the same time having the simpler gate-drive requirements of the familiar power MOSFET. This superior technology has now been coupled to a state of the art materials system that maximizes power throughput with low thermal resistance. This package is highly suited to motor drive applications and where space is at a premium.

PARAMETER	SYMBOL	TEST CONDITIONS	MAX.	UNITS	
Collector to emitter voltage	V <sub>CES</sub>		600	V	
Continuous collector current, each		T <sub>C</sub> = 25 °C	8.8		
IGBT	I <sub>C</sub>	T <sub>C</sub> = 100 °C	4.8		
Pulsed collector current	I <sub>CM</sub>	Repetitive rating; V <sub>GE</sub> = 20 V, pulse width limited by maximum junction temperature. See fig. 20	26	A	
Clamped inductive load current	I <sub>LM</sub>	$V_{CC} = 80 \% (V_{CES}), V_{GE} = 20 V,$ L = 10 $\mu$ H, R <sub>G</sub> = 50 $\Omega$ See fig. 19	800		
Diode continuous forward current	I <sub>F</sub>	T <sub>C</sub> = 100 °C	3.4		
Diode maximum forward current	I <sub>FM</sub>		26		
Gate to emitter voltage	$V_{GE}$		± 20	V	
Isolation voltage	V <sub>ISOL</sub>	Any terminal to case, t = 1 min	2500	V <sub>RMS</sub>	
Maximum power dissipation, each	В	T <sub>C</sub> = 25 °C	23	W	
IGBT P <sub>D</sub>		T <sub>C</sub> = 100 °C	9.1	VV	
Operating junction and storage temperature range	T <sub>J</sub> , T <sub>Stg</sub>		- 40 to + 150	°C	
Soldering temperature		For 10 s	300 (0.063" (1.6 mm) from case)		
Mounting torque		6-32 or M3 screw	5 to 7 (0.55 to 0.8)	lbf · ir (N · m	

THERMAL AND MECHANICAL SPECIFICATIONS					
PARAMETER	SYMBOL	TYP.	MAX.	UNITS	
Junction to case, each IGBT, one IGBT in conduction	R <sub>thJC</sub> (IGBT)	-	5.5		
Junction to case, each diode, one diode in conduction	R <sub>thJC</sub> (diode)	-	9.0	°C/W	
Case to sink, flat, greased surface	R <sub>thCS</sub> (module)	0.1	-		
Weight of module		20 (0.7)	1	g (oz.)	



<b>ELECTRICAL SPECIFICATIONS</b> (T <sub>J</sub> = 25 °C unless otherwise specified)							
PARAMETER	SYMBOL	TEST CONDITIONS		MIN.	TYP.	MAX.	UNITS
Collector to emitter breakdown voltage	V <sub>(BR)CES</sub>	$V_{GE}$ = 0 V, $I_{C}$ = 250 $\mu$ A Pulse width $\leq$ 80 $\mu$ s, duty factor $\leq$ 0.1 %		600	-	1	V
Temperature coeff. of breakdown voltage	$\Delta V_{(BR)CES}/\Delta T_J$	$V_{GE} = 0 \text{ V}, I_{C} = 1.0 \text{ mA}$		-	0.72	-	V/°C
		I <sub>C</sub> = 4.8 A		-	1.41	1.7	. ,
Collector to emitter saturation voltage	V <sub>CE(on)</sub>	$I_C = 8.8 \text{ A}$	$V_{GE} = 15 \text{ V}$ See fig. 2, 5	-	1.66	-	
		I <sub>C</sub> = 4.8 A, T <sub>J</sub> = 150 °C	000 fig. 2, 0	-	1.42	-	V
Gate threshold voltage	V <sub>GE(th)</sub>	$V_{CE} = V_{GE}, I_{C} = 250 \mu A$		3.0	-	6.0	
Gate to emitter leakage current	I <sub>GES</sub>	V <sub>GE</sub> = ± 20 V		-	-	± 100	nA
Temperature coeff. of threshold voltage	$\Delta V_{GE(th)} / \Delta T_{J}$	V <sub>GE</sub> = 0 V, I <sub>C</sub> = 1.0 mA		-	-11	-	mV/°C
Forward transconductance	9 <sub>fe</sub>	$V_{CE}$ = 100 V, $I_{C}$ = 4.8 A Pulse width 5.0 µs; single shot		2.9	5.0	-	S
Zero gate voltage collector current I <sub>CES</sub>		$V_{GE} = 0 \text{ V}, V_{CE} = 600 \text{ V}$		-	-	250	μΑ
		$V_{GE} = 0 \text{ V}, V_{CE} = 600 \text{ V}, T_{J} = 150 ^{\circ}\text{C}$		-	-	1700	
Die de ferround velhere dues	V	I <sub>C</sub> = 8.0 A	Coofia 12	-	1.4	1.7	V
Diode forward voltage drop	$V_{FM}$	$I_C = 8.0 \text{ A}, T_J = 150 ^{\circ}\text{C}$	See fig. 13	-	1.3	1.6	V

<b>SWITCHING CHARACTERISTICS</b> (T <sub>J</sub> = 25 °C unless otherwise specified)								
PARAMETER	SYMBOL	TEST CONDITIONS		MIN.	TYP.	MAX.	UNITS	
Total gate charge (turn on)	Qg	I <sub>C</sub> = 4.8 A		-	30	45		
Gate to emitter charge (turn on)	Q <sub>ge</sub>	V <sub>CC</sub> = 400 V			-	4.0	6.0	nC
Gate to collector charge	Q <sub>gc</sub>	See fig. 8	See fig. 8			13	20	
Turn-on delay time	t <sub>d(on)</sub>					49	-	
Rise time	t <sub>r</sub>	T <sub>J</sub> = 25 °C			-	22	-	1
Turn-off delay time	t <sub>d(off)</sub>	$I_{\rm C} = 4.8  \text{A},  \text{V}_{\rm C}$			-	200	300	ns
Fall time	t <sub>f</sub>	V <sub>GE</sub> = 15 V, I	$V_{GE}$ = 15 V, $R_{G}$ = 50 $\Omega$ Energy losses include "tail" and			214	320	1
Turn-on switching loss	E <sub>on</sub>	diode revers	ev recovery.	i and	-	0.23	-	
Turn-off switching loss	E <sub>off</sub>	See fig. 9, 10, 18			-	0.33	-	mJ
Total switching loss	E <sub>ts</sub>				-	0.45	0.70	
Turn-on delay time	t <sub>d(on)</sub>	T <sub>.I</sub> = 150 °C,			-	48	-	- ns
Rise time	t <sub>r</sub>	$I_C = 4.8 \text{ A}, \text{ V}$	$I_{C} = 4.8 \text{ A}, V_{CC} = 480 \text{ V}$			25	-	
Turn-off delay time	t <sub>d(off)</sub>	$V_{GE}$ = 15 V, $R_{G}$ = 50 $\Omega$ Energy losses include "tail" and diode reverse recovery See fig. 10, 11, 18			-	435	-	
Fall time	t <sub>f</sub>				-	364	-	
Total switching loss	E <sub>ts</sub>				-	0.93	-	mJ
Input capacitance	C <sub>ies</sub>			See fig. 7	-	340	-	pF
Output capacitance	C <sub>oes</sub>	$V_{GE} = 0 V$ $V_{CC} = 30 V$			-	63	-	
Reverse transfer capacitance	C <sub>res</sub>	1 000			-	5.9	-	
Diadatima		T <sub>J</sub> = 25 °C	5°C	fig. 14	-	37	55	
Diode reverse recovery time	t <sub>rr</sub>	T <sub>J</sub> = 125 °C	See fig. 14		-	55	90	ns
B'ada and an annual and		T <sub>J</sub> = 25 °C	See fig. 15 l	I <sub>F</sub> = 8.0 A	-	3.5	50	
Diode peak reverse recovery current I <sub>r</sub>	I <sub>rr</sub>	T <sub>J</sub> = 125 °C			-	4.5	8.0	A
Diada vayayaa yaaayan ahayaa		$T_{J} = 25 ^{\circ}\text{C}$ $T_{J} = 125 ^{\circ}\text{C}$ See fig. 16	$V_R = 200 \text{ V}$ $dI/dt = 200 \text{ A/}\mu\text{s}$	-	65	138	nC	
Diode reverse recovery charge	$Q_{rr}$			-	124	360	lic	
Diada paglerata of fall of recovery designs t	طا (دائد	T <sub>J</sub> = 25 °C		-	240	-	Λ /ν.σ	
Diode peak rate of fall of recovery during t <sub>b</sub>	dI <sub>(rec)M</sub> /dt	T <sub>J</sub> = 125 °C See fig. 17			- 210	210	-	A/µs

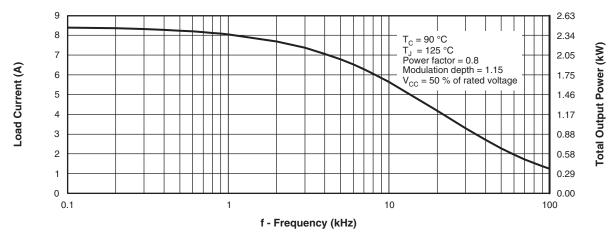
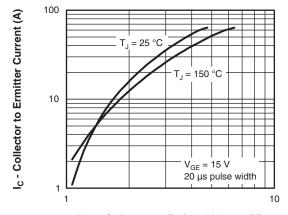
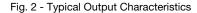


Fig. 1 - Typical Load Current vs. Frequency (Load Current = I<sub>RMS</sub> of Fundamental)



V<sub>CE</sub> - Collector to Emitter Voltage (V)



100

10

I<sub>c</sub> - Collector to Emitter Current (A)



V<sub>GE</sub> - Gate to Emitter Voltage (V)
Fig. 3 - Typical Transfer Characteristics

9 10 11

 $V_{CC} = 50 \text{ V}$ 5 µs pulse width

13

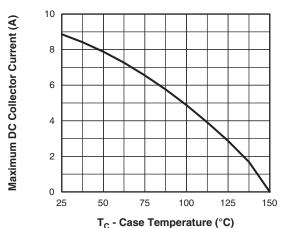


Fig. 4 - Maximum Collector Current vs. Case Temperature

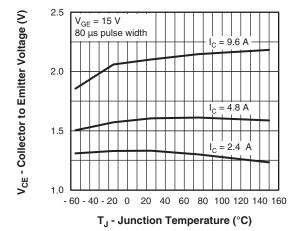


Fig. 5 - Typical Collector to Emitter Voltage vs. Junction Temperature



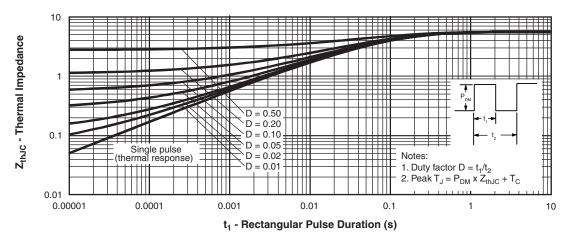


Fig. 6 - Maximum Effective Transient Thermal Impedance, Junction to Case

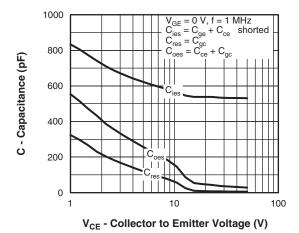


Fig. 7 - Typical Capacitance vs. Collector to Emitter Voltage

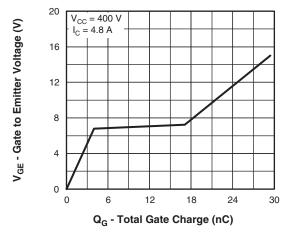


Fig. 8 - Typical Gate Charge vs. Gate to Emitter Voltage

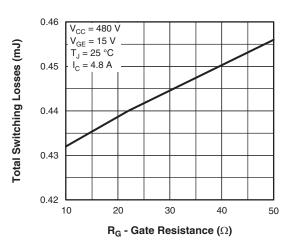


Fig. 9 - Typical Switching Losses vs. Gate Resistance

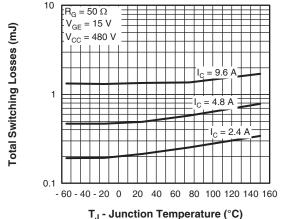


Fig. 10 - Typical Switching Losses vs. Junction Temperature

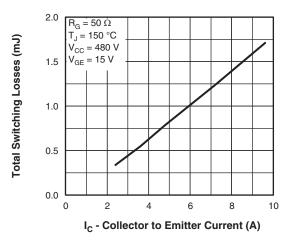


Fig. 11 - Typical Switching Losses vs. Collector to Emitter Current

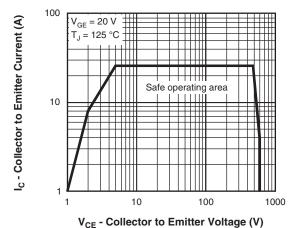


Fig. 12 - Turn-Off SOA

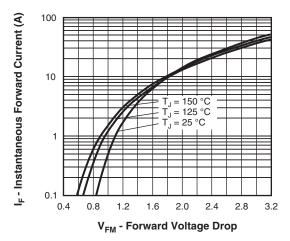


Fig. 13 - Maximum Forward Voltage Drop vs. Instantaneous Forward Current

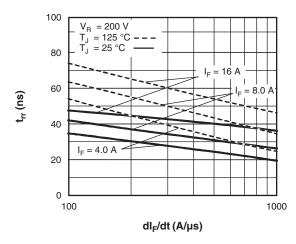


Fig. 14 - Typical Reverse Recovery Time vs. dl<sub>F</sub>/dt

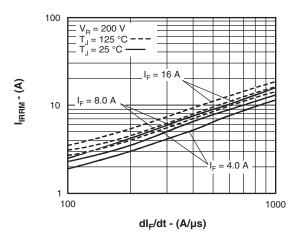


Fig. 15 - Typical Recovery Current vs. dl<sub>F</sub>/dt

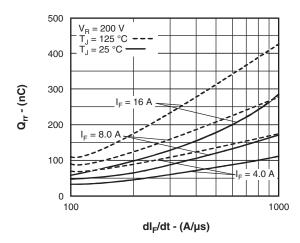


Fig. 16 - Typical Stored Charge vs. dl<sub>F</sub>/dt

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## Vishay Semiconductors

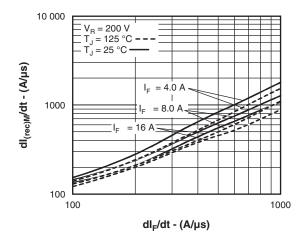


Fig. 17 - Typical  $dI_{(REC)M}/dt$  vs  $dI_F/dt$ 

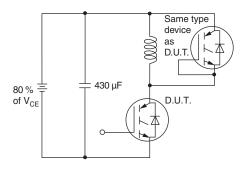


Fig. 18a - Test Circuit for Measurement of  $I_{LM}$ ,  $E_{on}$ ,  $E_{off(diode)}$ ,  $t_{rr}$ ,  $Q_{rr}$ ,  $I_{rr}$ ,  $t_{d(on)}$ ,  $t_r$ ,  $t_{d(off)}$ ,  $t_f$ 

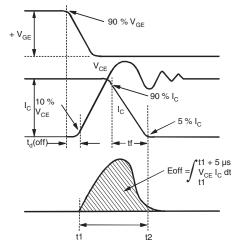


Fig. 18b - Test Waveforms of Circuit of Fig. 18a, Defining  $E_{off},\,t_{d(off)},\,t_{f}$ 

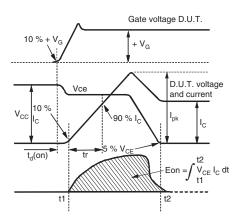


Fig. 18c - Test Waveforms of Circuit of Fig. 18a, Defining  $E_{on},\,t_{d(on)},\,t_{r}$ 

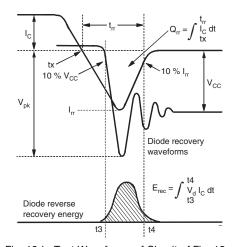


Fig. 18d - Test Waveforms of Circuit of Fig. 18a, Defining  $E_{rec}$ ,  $t_{rr}$ ,  $Q_{rr}$ ,  $I_{rr}$ 

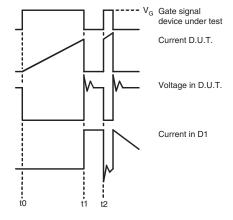
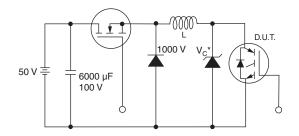


Fig. 18e - Macro Waveforms for Figure 18a's Test Circuit





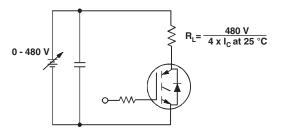
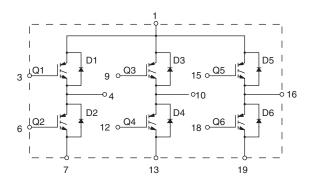


Fig. 19 - Clamped Inductive Load Test Circuit

Fig. 20 - Pulsed Collector Current Test Circuit

#### **CIRCUIT CONFIGURATION**

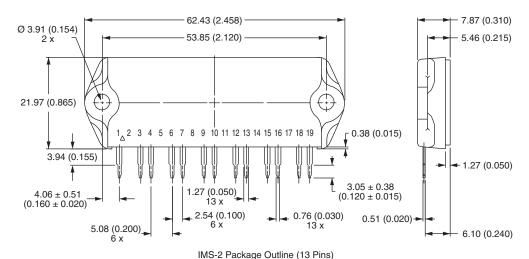


LINKS TO RELATED DOCUMENTS				
Dimensions	www.vishay.com/doc?95066			



## IMS-2 (SIP)

### **DIMENSIONS** in millimeters (inches)



#### Notes

- $^{(1)}$  Tolerance uless otherwise specified  $\pm$  0.254 mm (0.010")
- (2) Controlling dimension: inch
- (3) Terminal numbers are shown for reference only

Document Number: 95066 Revision: 30-Jul-07



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