

STGW40NC60V

N-CHANNEL 50A - 600V - TO-247 Very Fast PowerMESH™ IGBT

Table 1: General Features

TYPE	V _{CES}	V _{CE(sat)} (Max) @25°C	lc @100°C
STGW40NC60V	600 V	< 2.5 V	50 A

- HIGH CURRENT CAPABILITY
- HIGH FREQUENCY OPERATION UP TO 50 KHz
- LOSSES INCLUDE DIODE RECOVERY ENERGY
- OFF LOSSES INCLUDE TAIL CURRENT
- LOWER C_{RES} / C_{IES} RATIO
- NEW GENERATION PRODUCTS WITH TIGHTER PARAMETER DISTRUBUTION

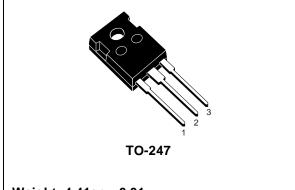
DESCRIPTION

Using the latest high voltage technology based on a patented strip layout, STMicroelectronics has designed an advanced family of IGBTs, the PowerMESH[™] IGBTs, with outstanding performances. The suffix "V" identifies a family optimized for high frequency.

APPLICATIONS

- HIGH FREQUENCY INVERTERS
- SMPS and PFC IN BOTH HARD SWITCH AND RESONANT TOPOLOGIES
- UPS
- MOTOR DRIVERS

Figure 1: Package



Weight: 4.41gr ± 0.01

Max Clip Pressure: 150 N/mm²

Figure 2: Internal Schematic Diagram

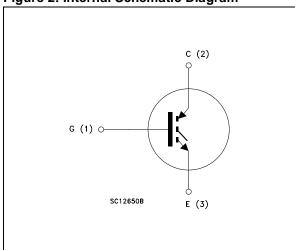


Table 2: Order Codes

SALES TYPE	MARKING	PACKAGE	PACKAGING
STGW40NC60V	GW40NC60V	TO-247	TUBE

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Table 3: Absolute Maximum ratings

Symbol	Parameter	Value	Symbol	
V _{CES}	Collector-Emitter Voltage (V _{GS} = 0)	600	V	
V _{ECR}	Reverse Battery Protection	20	V	
V _{GE}	Gate-Emitter Voltage	± 20	V	
Ic	Collector Current (continuous) at 25°C (#)	80	Α	
Ic	Collector Current (continuous) at 100°C (#)	50	Α	
I _{CM} (1)	Collector Current (pulsed)	200	А	
P _{TOT}	Total Dissipation at T _C = 25°C	260	W	
	Derating Factor	2.08	W/°C	
T _{stg}	Storage Temperature		°C	
Tj	Operating Junction Temperature	- 55 to 150		

⁽¹⁾Pulse width limited by max. junction temperature.

Table 4: Thermal Data

		Min.	Тур.	Max.	Unit
Rthj-case	Thermal Resistance Junction-case			0.48	°C/W
Rthj-amb	Thermal Resistance Junction-ambient			50	°C/W
TL	Maximum Lead Temperature for Soldering Purpose (1.6 mm from case, for 10 sec.)		300		°C

ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS (T_{CASE} =25°C UNLESS OTHERWISE SPECIFIED)

Table 5: Off

Symbol	Parameter	Test Conditions	Min.	Тур.	Max.	Unit
V _{BR(CES)}	Collectro-Emitter Breakdown Voltage	$I_C = 1 \text{ mA}, V_{GE} = 0$	600			V
ICES	Collector-Emitter Leakage Current (V _{CE} = 0)	V _{GE} = Max Rating Tc=25°C Tc=125°C			10 1	μA mA
I _{GES}	Gate-Emitter Leakage Current (V _{CE} = 0)	V _{GE} = ± 20 V , V _{CE} = 0			± 100	nA

Table 6: On

Symbol	Parameter	Test Conditions	Min.	Тур.	Max.	Unit
V _{GE(th)}	Gate Threshold Voltage	V _{CE} = V _{GE} , I _C = 250 μA	3.75		5.75	V
V _{CE(SAT)}	Collector-Emitter Saturation Voltage	V _{GE} = 15 V, I _C = 40A, Tj= 25°C V _{GE} = 15 V, I _C = 40A, Tj= 125°C		1.9 1.7	2.5	V

^(#) Calculated according to the iterative formula:

$$I_{C}(T_{C}) = \frac{T_{JMAX} - T_{C}}{R_{THJ-C} \times V_{CESAT(MAX)}(T_{C}, I_{C})}$$

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ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS (CONTINUED)

Table 7: Dynamic

Symbol	Parameter	Test Conditions	Min.	Тур.	Max.	Unit
g _{fs} (1)	Forward Transconductance	V _{CE} = 15 V, I _C = 20 A		20		S
C _{ies} C _{oes} C _{res}	Input Capacitance Output Capacitance Reverse Transfer Capacitance	$V_{CE} = 25V, f = 1 \text{ MHz}, V_{GE} = 0$		4550 350 105		pF pF pF
Q _g Q _{ge} Q _{gc}	Total Gate Charge Gate-Emitter Charge Gate-Collector Charge	V _{CE} = 390 V, I _C = 40 A, V _{GE} = 15V, (see Figure 20)		214 30 96		nC nC nC
I _{CL}	Turn-Off SOA Minimum Current	$V_{clamp} = 480 \text{ V}, Tj = 150^{\circ}\text{C}$ $R_G = 100 \Omega, V_{GE} = 15 \text{V}$	200			А

Table 8: Switching On

Symbol	Parameter	Test Conditions	Min.	Тур.	Max.	Unit
t _{d(on)} t _r (di/dt) _{on} Eon (2)	Turn-on Delay Time Current Rise Time Turn-on Current Slope Turn-on Switching Losses	$\begin{array}{l} V_{CC}=390 \text{ V, } I_{C}=40 \text{ A} \\ R_{G}=3.3\Omega, V_{GE}=15\text{V, Tj}=25^{\circ}\text{C} \\ \text{(see Figure 18)} \end{array}$		43 17 2060 330	450	ns ns A/µs µJ
t _{d(on)} t _r (di/dt) _{on} Eon (2)	Turn-on Delay Time Current Rise Time Turn-on Current Slope Turn-on Switching Losses	$V_{CC} = 390 \text{ V, } I_{C} = 40 \text{ A}$ $R_{G} = 3.3 \Omega, V_{GE} = 15 \text{ V, Tj} = 125 ^{\circ} \text{C}$ (see Figure 18)		42 19 1900 640		ns ns A/µs µJ

²⁾ Eon is the turn-on losses when a typical diode is used in the test circuit in figure 2. If the IGBT is offered in a package with a co-pack diode, the co-pack diode is used as external diode. IGBTs & DIODE are at the same temperature (25°C and 125°C)

Table 9: Switching Off

Symbol	Parameter	Test Conditions	Min.	Тур.	Max.	Unit
$t_r(V_{off})$	Off Voltage Rise Time	$V_{cc} = 390 \text{ V}, I_C = 40 \text{ A},$		25		ns
t _d (off)	Turn-off Delay Time	$R_{GE} = 3.3 \Omega$, $V_{GE} = 15 V$ $T_{J} = 25 °C$		140		ns
t _f	Current Fall Time	(see Figure 18)		45		ns
E _{off} (3)	Turn-off Switching Loss			720	970	μJ
E _{ts}	Total Switching Loss			1050	1420	μJ
$t_r(V_{off})$	Off Voltage Rise Time	$V_{cc} = 390 \text{ V}, I_C = 40 \text{ A},$		60		ns
t _d (off)	Turn-off Delay Time	$R_{GE} = 3.3 \Omega$, $V_{GE} = 15 V$ Ti = 125 °C		170		ns
t _f	Current Fall Time	(see Figure 18)		77		ns
E _{off} (3)	Turn-off Switching Loss			1400		μJ
E _{ts}	Total Switching Loss			2040		μJ

⁽³⁾Turn-off losses include also the tail of the collector current.

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Figure 3: Output Characteristics

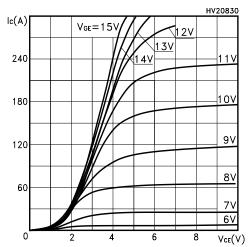


Figure 4: Transconductance

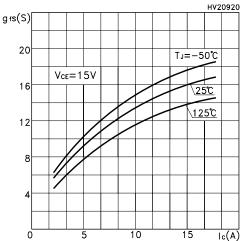


Figure 5: Collector-Emitter On Voltage vs Collector Current

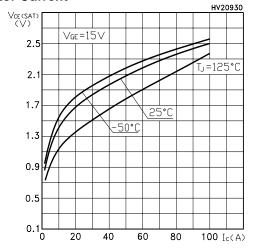


Figure 6: Transfer Characteristics

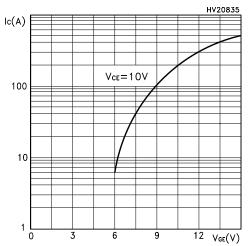


Figure 7: Collector-Emitter On Voltage vs Temperature

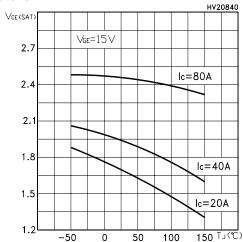
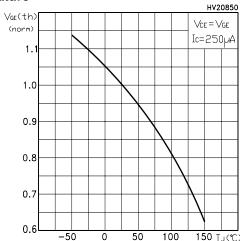


Figure 8: Normalized Gate Threshold vs Temperature



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Figure 9: Normalized Breakdown Voltage vs Temperature

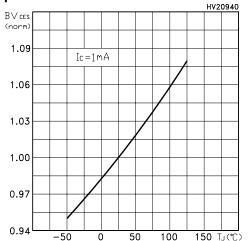


Figure 10: Capacitance Variations

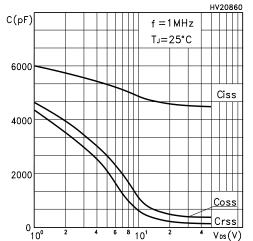


Figure 11: Total Switching Losses vs Gate Resistance

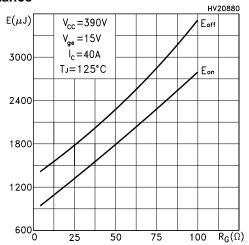


Figure 12: Gate Charge vs Gate-Emitter Voltage

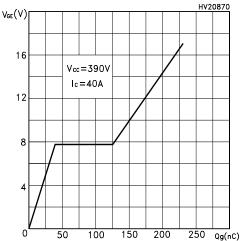


Figure 13: Total Switching Losses vs Temperature

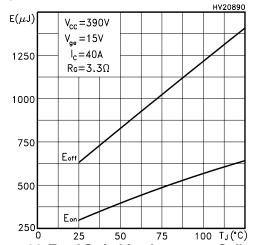


Figure 14: Total Switching Losses vs Collector Current

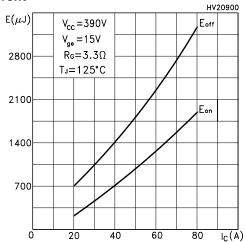


Figure 15: Thermal Impedance

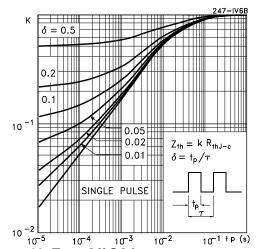


Figure 16: Turn-Off SOA

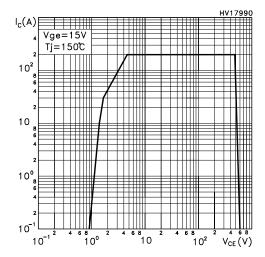
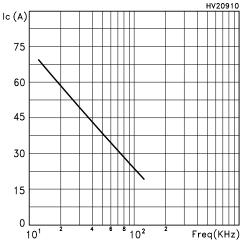


Figure 17: Ic vs Frequency



For a fast IGBT suitable for high frequency applications, the typical collector current vs. maximum operating frequency curve is reported. That frequency is defined as follows:

$$f_{MAX} = (P_D - P_C) / (E_{ON} + E_{OFF})$$

1) The maximum power dissipation is limited by maximum junction to case thermal resistance:

$$P_D = \Delta T / R_{THJ-C}$$

considering $\Delta T = T_J - T_C = 125 \,^{\circ}\text{C} - 75 \,^{\circ}\text{C} = 50 \,^{\circ}\text{C}$

2) The conduction losses are:

$$P_C = I_C * V_{CE(SAT)} * \delta$$

with 50% of duty cycle, V_{CESAT} typical value @125°C.

3) Power dissipation during ON & OFF commutations is due to the switching frequency:

$$P_{SW} = (E_{ON} + E_{OFF}) * freq.$$

4) Typical values @ 125° C for switching losses are used (test conditions: $V_{CE} = 390$ V, $V_{GE} = 15$ V, $R_{G} = 3.3$ Ohm). Furthermore, diode recovery energy is included in the E_{ON} (see note 2), while the tail of the collector current is included in the E_{OFF} measurements (see note 3).

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Figure 18: Test Circuit for Inductive Load Switching

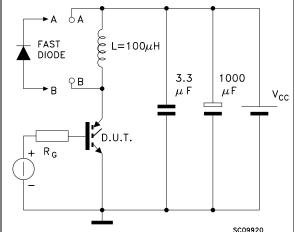


Figure 19: Switching Waveforms

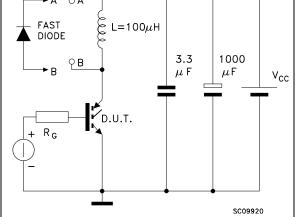
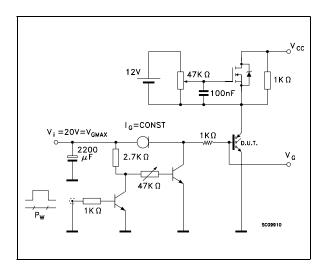


Figure 20: Gate Charge Test Circuit



TO-247 MECHANICAL DATA

DIM.		mm.			inch	
DIN.	MIN.	TYP	MAX.	MIN.	TYP.	MAX.
А	4.85		5.15	0.19		0.20
A1	2.20		2.60	0.086		0.102
b	1.0		1.40	0.039		0.055
b1	2.0		2.40	0.079		0.094
b2	3.0		3.40	0.118		0.134
С	0.40		0.80	0.015		0.03
D	19.85		20.15	0.781		0.793
Е	15.45		15.75	0.608		0.620
е		5.45			0.214	
L	14.20		14.80	0.560		0.582
L1	3.70		4.30	0.14		0.17
L2		18.50			0.728	
øΡ	3.55		3.65	0.140		0.143
øR	4.50		5.50	0.177		0.216
S		5.50			0.216	

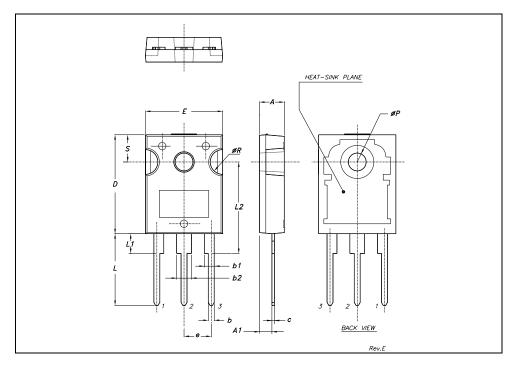


Table 10: Revision History

Date	Revision	Description of Changes
13-Jul-2004	9	Stylesheet update. No content change
14-Jul-2004	10	Some datas have been updated

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