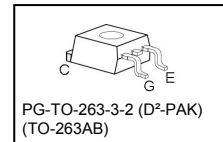
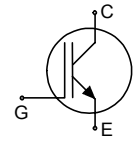


## Fast IGBT in NPT-technology

- 75% lower  $E_{off}$  compared to previous generation combined with low conduction losses
- Short circuit withstand time – 10  $\mu$ s
- Designed for:
  - Motor controls
  - Inverter
- NPT-Technology for 600V applications offers:
  - very tight parameter distribution
  - high ruggedness, temperature stable behaviour
  - parallel switching capability
- Qualified according to JEDEC<sup>2</sup> for target applications
- Pb-free lead plating; RoHS compliant
- Complete product spectrum and PSpice Models : <http://www.infineon.com/igbt/>



Type	$V_{CE}$	$I_C$	$V_{CE(sat)150^\circ C}$	$T_j$	Marking	Package
SGB02N60	600V	2A	2.2V	150°C	G02N60	PG-TO-263-3-2

### Maximum Ratings

Parameter	Symbol	Value	Unit
Collector-emitter voltage	$V_{CE}$	600	V
DC collector current	$I_C$	6.0	A
$T_C = 25^\circ C$		2.9	
$T_C = 100^\circ C$			
Pulsed collector current, $t_p$ limited by $T_{jmax}$	$I_{Cpuls}$	12	
Turn off safe operating area	-	12	
$V_{CE} \leq 600V, T_j \leq 150^\circ C$			
Gate-emitter voltage	$V_{GE}$	$\pm 20$	V
Avalanche energy, single pulse	$E_{AS}$	13	mJ
$I_C = 2 A, V_{CC} = 50 V, R_{GE} = 25 \Omega,$ start at $T_j = 25^\circ C$			
Short circuit withstand time <sup>1)</sup>	$t_{SC}$	10	$\mu$ s
$V_{GE} = 15V, V_{CC} \leq 600V, T_j \leq 150^\circ C$			
Power dissipation	$P_{tot}$	30	W
$T_C = 25^\circ C$			
Operating junction and storage temperature	$T_j, T_{stg}$	-55...+150	°C
Soldering temperature (reflow soldering, MSL1)		245	

<sup>2</sup> J-STD-020 and JESD-022

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

**Thermal Resistance**

Parameter	Symbol	Conditions	Max. Value	Unit
<b>Characteristic</b>				
IGBT thermal resistance, junction – case	$R_{thJC}$		4.2	K/W
Thermal resistance, junction – ambient <sup>1)</sup>	$R_{thJA}$		40	

**Electrical Characteristic, at  $T_j = 25\text{ °C}$ , unless otherwise specified**

Parameter	Symbol	Conditions	Value			Unit	
			min.	Typ.	max.		
<b>Static Characteristic</b>							
Collector-emitter breakdown voltage	$V_{(BR)CES}$	$V_{GE}=0V, I_C=500\mu A$	600	-	-	V	
Collector-emitter saturation voltage	$V_{CE(sat)}$	$V_{GE} = 15V, I_C=2A$	1.7	1.9	2.4		
		$T_j=25\text{ °C}$	-	2.2	2.7		
		$T_j=150\text{ °C}$	-	-	-		
Gate-emitter threshold voltage	$V_{GE(th)}$	$I_C=150\mu A, V_{CE}=V_{GE}$	3	4	5		
Zero gate voltage collector current	$I_{CES}$	$V_{CE}=600V, V_{GE}=0V$	$T_j=25\text{ °C}$	-	-	20	$\mu A$
			$T_j=150\text{ °C}$	-	-	250	
Gate-emitter leakage current	$I_{GES}$	$V_{CE}=0V, V_{GE}=20V$	-	-	100	nA	
Transconductance	$g_{fs}$	$V_{CE}=20V, I_C=2A$	-	1.6	-	S	
<b>Dynamic Characteristic</b>							
Input capacitance	$C_{iss}$	$V_{CE}=25V,$ $V_{GE}=0V,$ $f=1\text{ MHz}$	-	142	170	pF	
Output capacitance	$C_{oss}$		-	18	22		
Reverse transfer capacitance	$C_{riss}$		-	10	12		
Gate charge	$Q_{Gate}$	$V_{CC}=480V, I_C=2A$ $V_{GE}=15V$	-	14	18	nC	
Internal emitter inductance measured 5mm (0.197 in.) from case	$L_E$		-	7	-	nH	
Short circuit collector current <sup>2)</sup>	$I_{C(SC)}$	$V_{GE}=15V, t_{SC}\leq 10\mu s$ $V_{CC}\leq 600V,$ $T_j\leq 150\text{ °C}$	-	20	-	A	

<sup>1)</sup> Device on 50mm\*50mm\*1.5mm epoxy PCB FR4 with 6cm<sup>2</sup> (one layer, 70μm thick) copper area for collector connection. PCB is vertical without blown air.

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

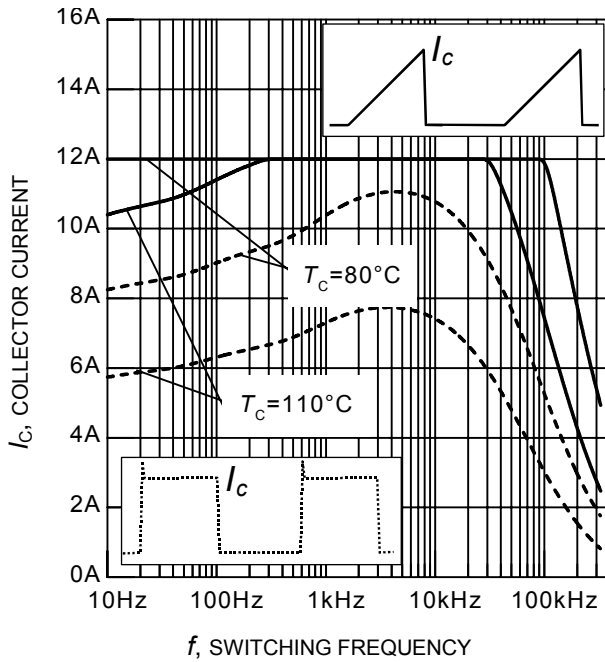
**Switching Characteristic, Inductive Load, at  $T_j=25\text{ }^\circ\text{C}$** 

Parameter	Symbol	Conditions	Value			Unit
			min.	typ.	max.	
<b>IGBT Characteristic</b>						
Turn-on delay time	$t_{d(on)}$	$T_j=25\text{ }^\circ\text{C}$ , $V_{CC}=400\text{V}$ , $I_C=2\text{A}$ , $V_{GE}=0/15\text{V}$ , $R_G=118\Omega$ , $L_{\sigma}^{(1)}=180\text{nH}$ , $C_{\sigma}^{(1)}=180\text{pF}$ Energy losses include "tail" and diode reverse recovery.	-	20	24	ns
Rise time	$t_r$		-	13	16	
Turn-off delay time	$t_{d(off)}$		-	259	311	
Fall time	$t_f$		-	52	62	
Turn-on energy	$E_{on}$		-	0.036	0.041	mJ
Turn-off energy	$E_{off}$		-	0.028	0.036	
Total switching energy	$E_{ts}$		-	0.064	0.078	

**Switching Characteristic, Inductive Load, at  $T_j=150\text{ }^\circ\text{C}$** 

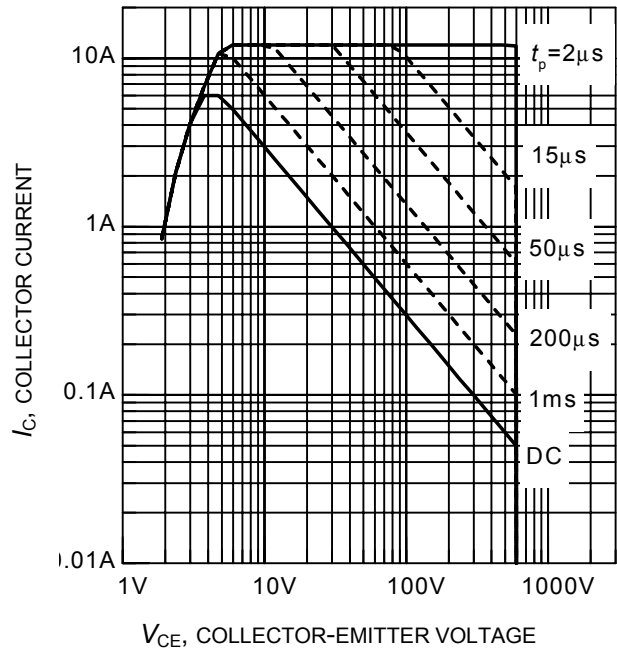
Parameter	Symbol	Conditions	Value			Unit
			min.	typ.	max.	
<b>IGBT Characteristic</b>						
Turn-on delay time	$t_{d(on)}$	$T_j=150\text{ }^\circ\text{C}$ , $V_{CC}=400\text{V}$ , $I_C=2\text{A}$ , $V_{GE}=0/15\text{V}$ , $R_G=118\Omega$ , $L_{\sigma}^{(1)}=180\text{nH}$ , $C_{\sigma}^{(1)}=180\text{pF}$ Energy losses include "tail" and diode reverse recovery.	-	20	24	ns
Rise time	$t_r$		-	14	17	
Turn-off delay time	$t_{d(off)}$		-	287	344	
Fall time	$t_f$		-	67	80	
Turn-on energy	$E_{on}$		-	0.054	0.062	mJ
Turn-off energy	$E_{off}$		-	0.043	0.056	
Total switching energy	$E_{ts}$		-	0.097	0.118	

<sup>1)</sup> Leakage inductance  $L_{\sigma}$  and Stray capacity  $C_{\sigma}$  due to dynamic test circuit in Figure E.

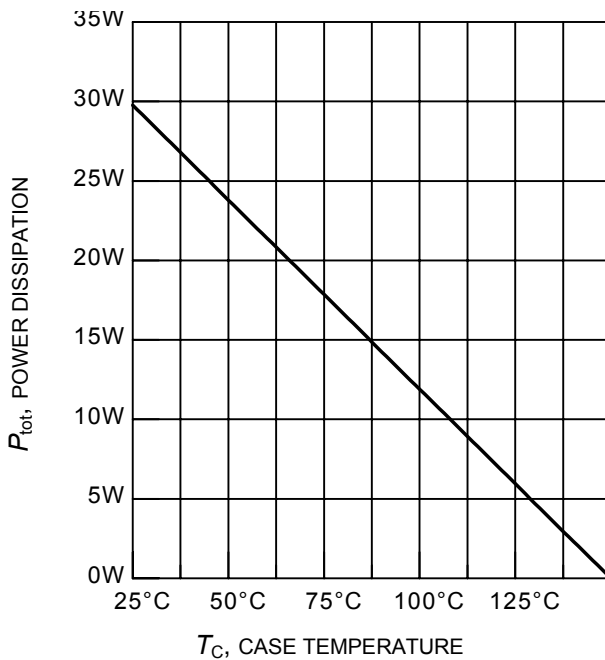


**Figure 1. Collector current as a function of switching frequency**

( $T_j \leq 150^\circ\text{C}$ ,  $D = 0.5$ ,  $V_{CE} = 400\text{V}$ ,  $V_{GE} = 0/+15\text{V}$ ,  $R_G = 118\Omega$ )

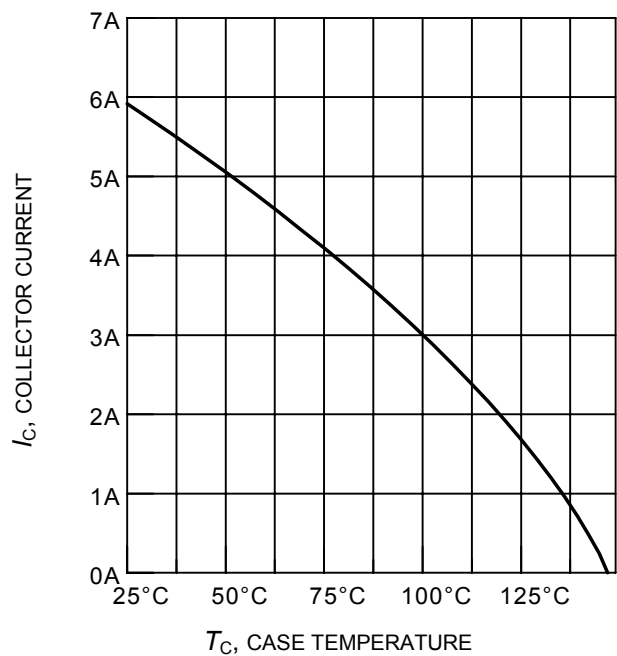


**Figure 2. Safe operating area**  
( $D = 0$ ,  $T_C = 25^\circ\text{C}$ ,  $T_j \leq 150^\circ\text{C}$ )



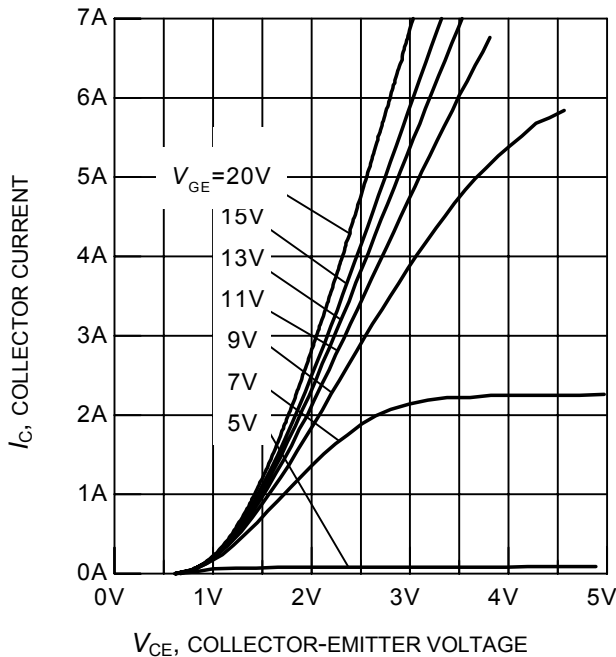
**Figure 3. Power dissipation (IGBT) as a function of case temperature**

( $T_j \leq 150^\circ\text{C}$ )

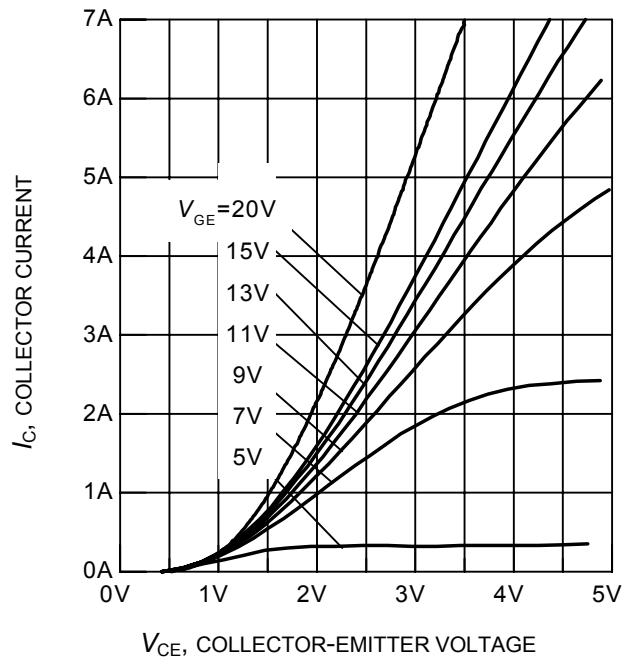


**Figure 4. Collector current as a function of case temperature**

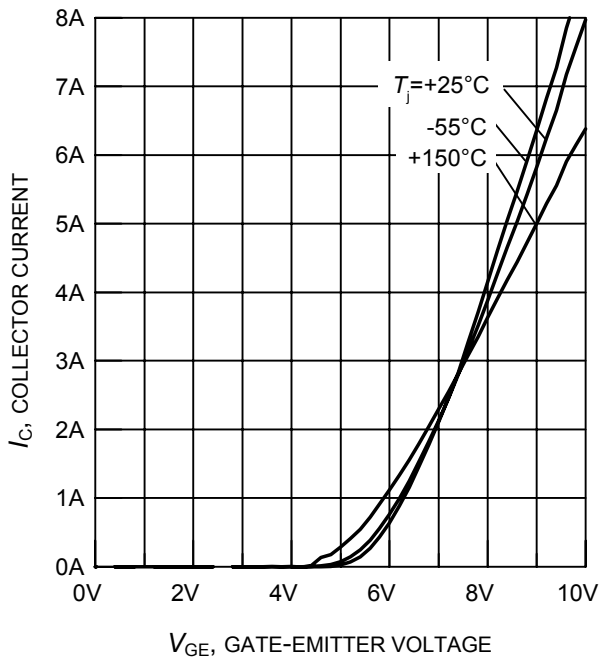
( $V_{GE} \leq 15\text{V}$ ,  $T_j \leq 150^\circ\text{C}$ )



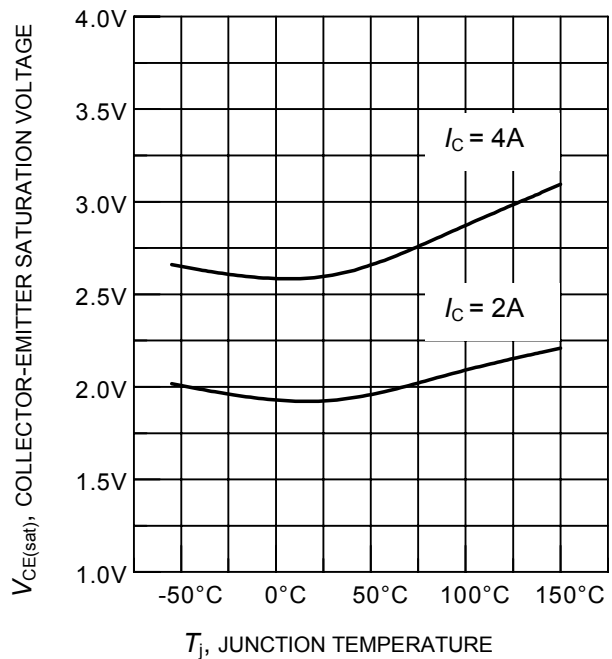
**Figure 5. Typical output characteristics**  
( $T_j = 25^\circ\text{C}$ )



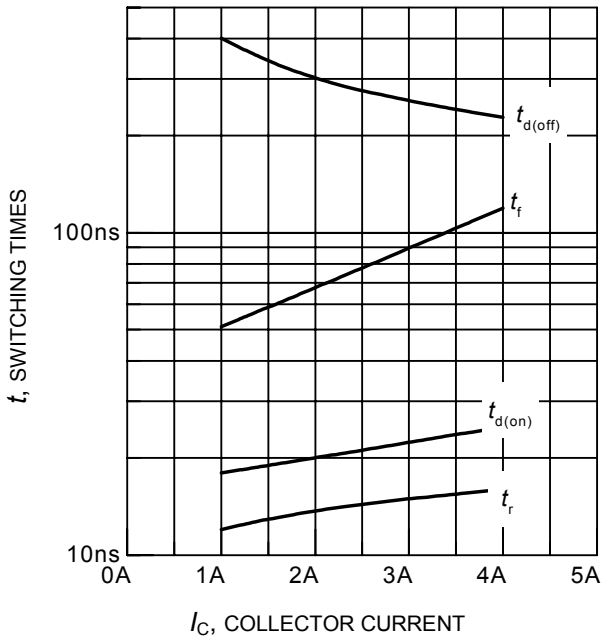
**Figure 6. Typical output characteristics**  
( $T_j = 150^\circ\text{C}$ )



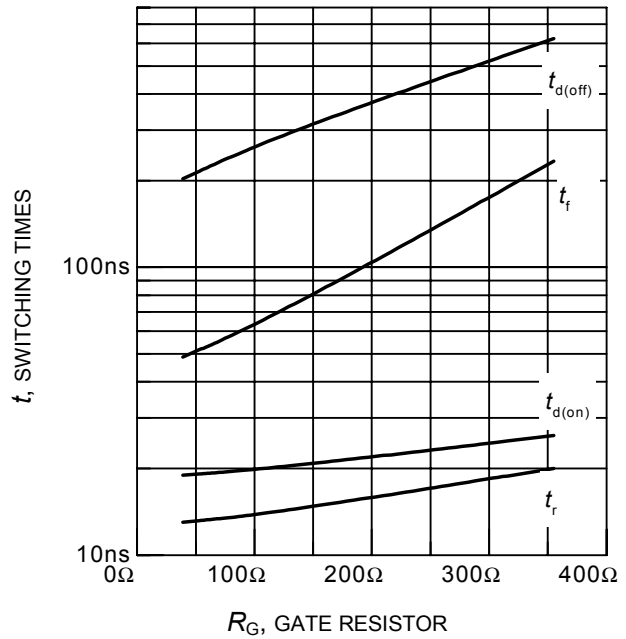
**Figure 7. Typical transfer characteristics**  
( $V_{CE} = 10\text{V}$ )



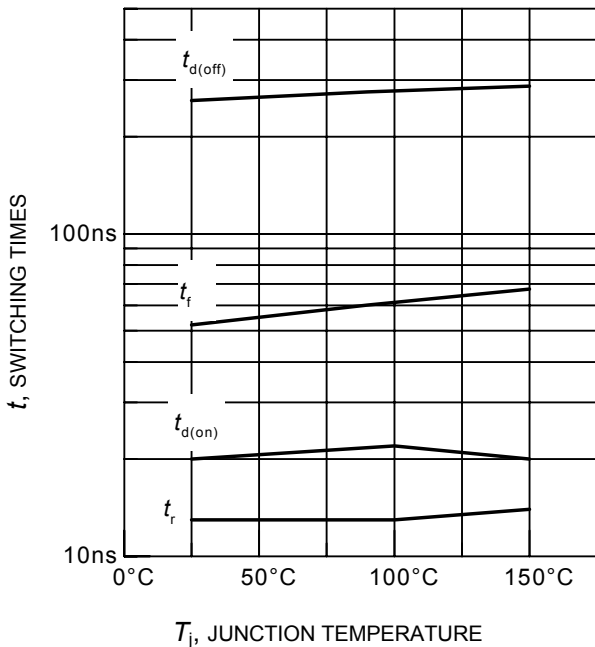
**Figure 8. Typical collector-emitter saturation voltage as a function of junction temperature**  
( $V_{GE} = 15\text{V}$ )



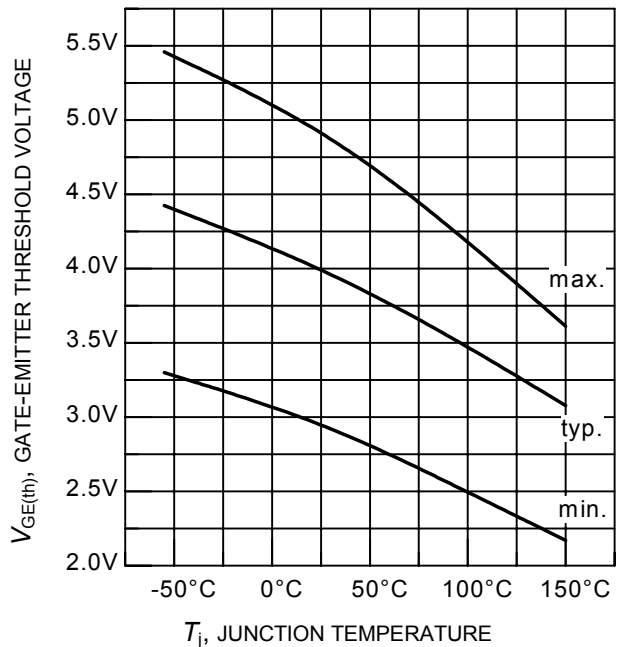
**Figure 9. Typical switching times as a function of collector current**  
 (inductive load,  $T_j = 150^\circ\text{C}$ ,  $V_{CE} = 400\text{V}$ ,  $V_{GE} = 0/+15\text{V}$ ,  $R_G = 118\Omega$ ,  
 Dynamic test circuit in Figure E)



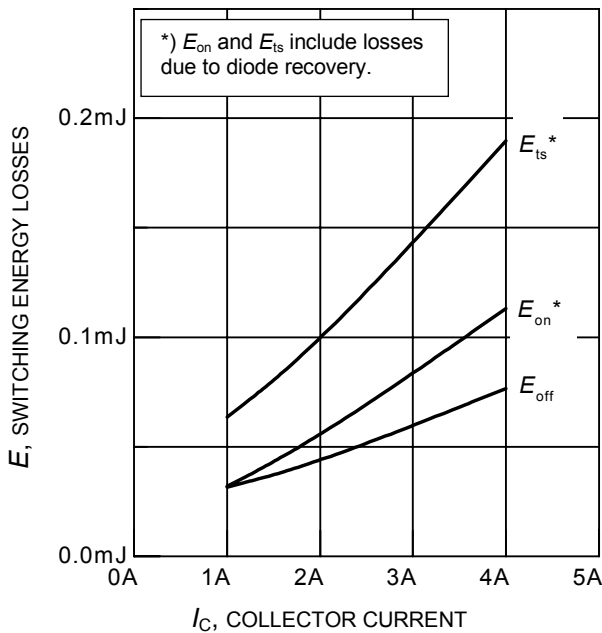
**Figure 10. Typical switching times as a function of gate resistor**  
 (inductive load,  $T_j = 150^\circ\text{C}$ ,  $V_{CE} = 400\text{V}$ ,  $V_{GE} = 0/+15\text{V}$ ,  $I_C = 2\text{A}$ ,  
 Dynamic test circuit in Figure E)



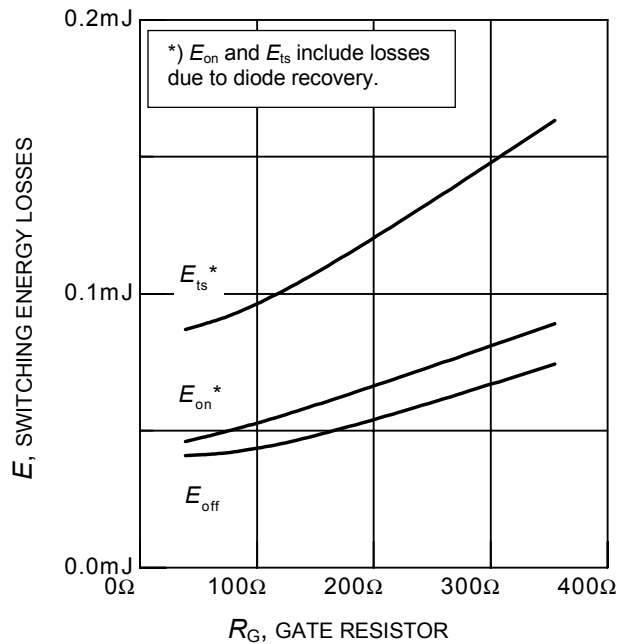
**Figure 11. Typical switching times as a function of junction temperature**  
 (inductive load,  $V_{CE} = 400\text{V}$ ,  $V_{GE} = 0/+15\text{V}$ ,  
 $I_C = 2\text{A}$ ,  $R_G = 118\Omega$ ,  
 Dynamic test circuit in Figure E)



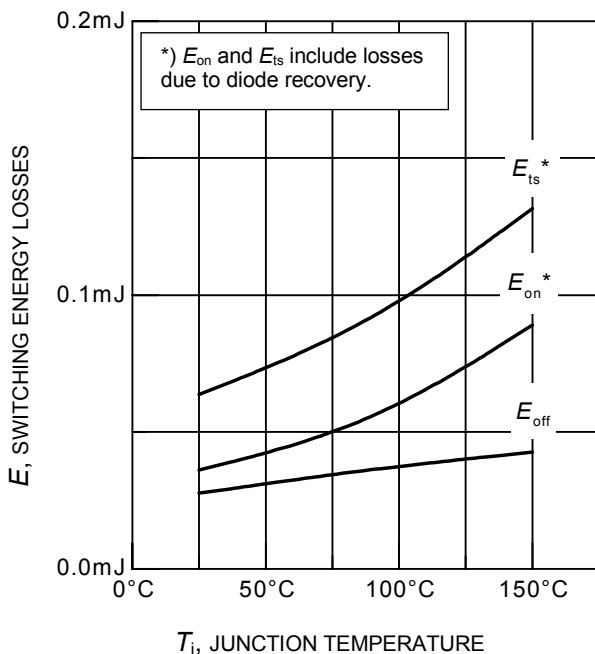
**Figure 12. Gate-emitter threshold voltage as a function of junction temperature**  
 ( $I_C = 0.15\text{mA}$ )



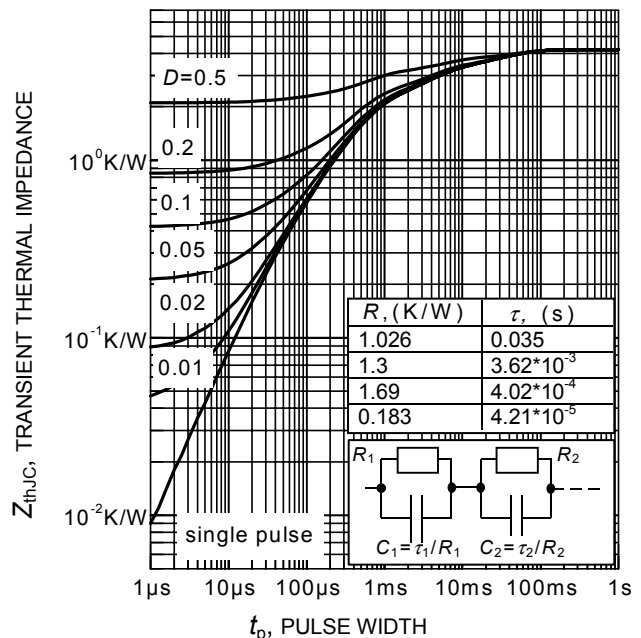
**Figure 13. Typical switching energy losses as a function of collector current**  
 (inductive load,  $T_j = 150^\circ\text{C}$ ,  $V_{CE} = 400\text{V}$ ,  $V_{GE} = 0/+15\text{V}$ ,  $R_G = 118\Omega$ ,  
 Dynamic test circuit in Figure E)



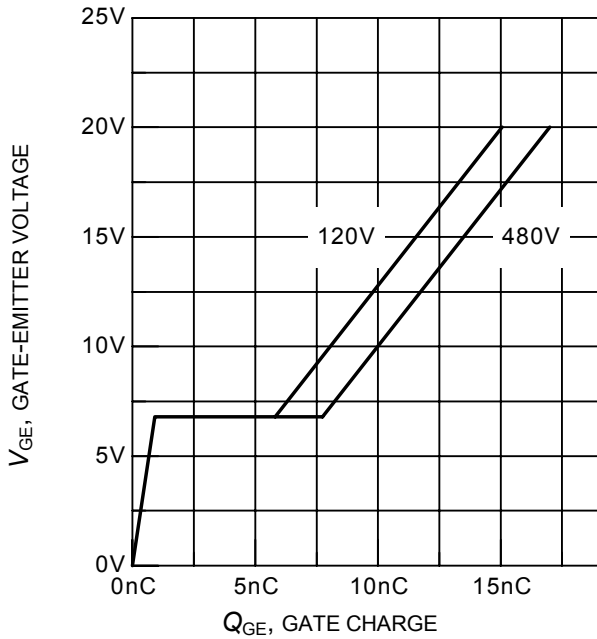
**Figure 14. Typical switching energy losses as a function of gate resistor**  
 (inductive load,  $T_j = 150^\circ\text{C}$ ,  $V_{CE} = 400\text{V}$ ,  $V_{GE} = 0/+15\text{V}$ ,  $I_C = 2\text{A}$ ,  
 Dynamic test circuit in Figure E)



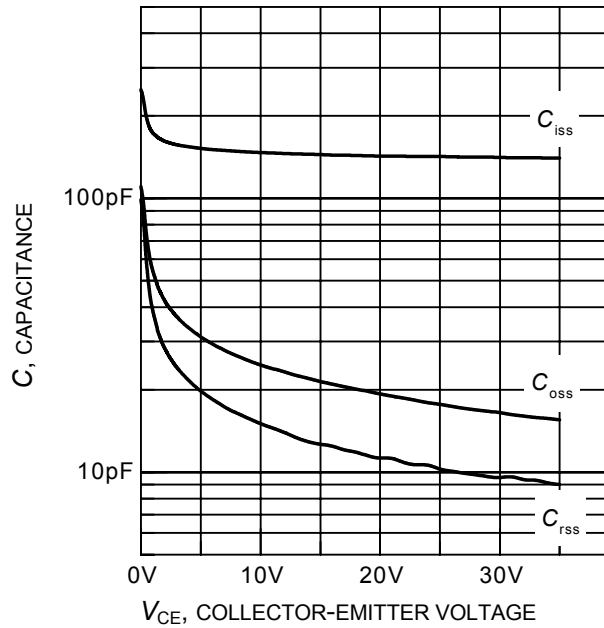
**Figure 15. Typical switching energy losses as a function of junction temperature**  
 (inductive load,  $V_{CE} = 400\text{V}$ ,  $V_{GE} = 0/+15\text{V}$ ,  $I_C = 2\text{A}$ ,  $R_G = 118\Omega$ ,  
 Dynamic test circuit in Figure E)



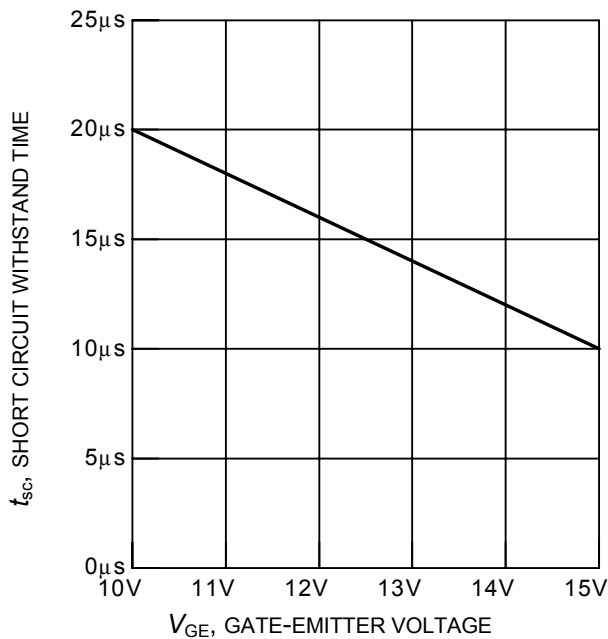
**Figure 16. IGBT transient thermal impedance as a function of pulse width**  
 ( $D = t_p / T$ )



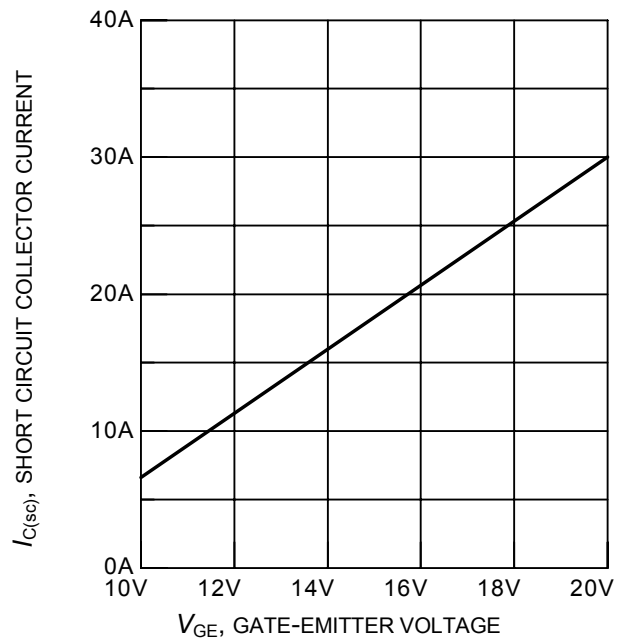
**Figure 17. Typical gate charge**  
( $I_C = 2A$ )



**Figure 18. Typical capacitance as a function of collector-emitter voltage**  
( $V_{GE} = 0V, f = 1MHz$ )



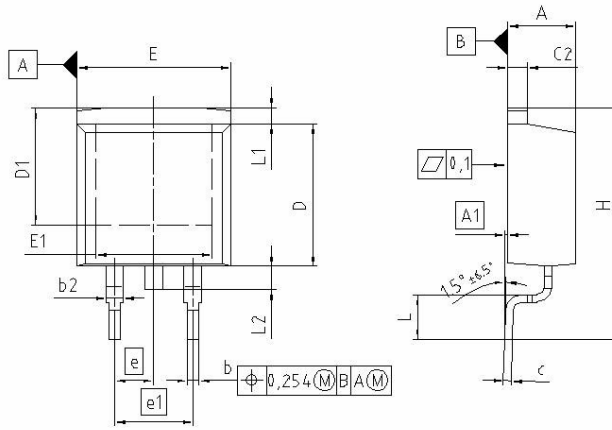
**Figure 19. Short circuit withstand time as a function of gate-emitter voltage**  
( $V_{CE} = 600V, \text{start at } T_j = 25^\circ C$ )



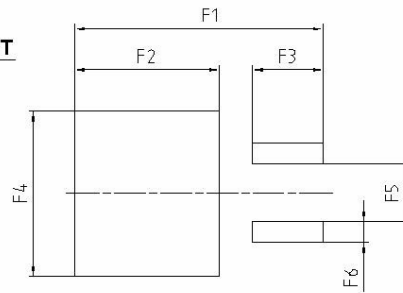
**Figure 20. Typical short circuit collector current as a function of gate-emitter voltage**  
( $V_{CE} \leq 600V, T_j = 150^\circ C$ )



## PG-TO263-3-2



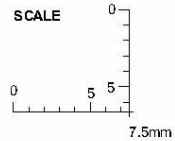
### FOOTPRINT



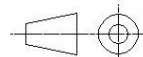
DIM	MILLIMETERS		INCHES	
	MIN	MAX	MIN	MAX
A	4.300	4.572	0.169	0.180
A1	0.000	0.254	0.000	0.010
b	0.650	0.850	0.026	0.033
b2	0.950	1.321	0.037	0.052
c	0.330	0.650	0.013	0.026
c2	0.170	1.400	0.048	0.055
D	8.509	9.450	0.335	0.372
D1	7.100	-	0.280	-
E	9.800	10.312	0.386	0.406
E1	6.500	-	0.256	-
e	2.540		0.100	
e1	5.080		0.200	
N	2		2	
H	14.605	15.875	0.575	0.625
L	2.200	3.000	0.087	0.118
L1	-	1.600	-	0.063
L2	1.000	1.778	0.039	0.070
F1	16.050	16.250	0.632	0.640
F2	9.300	9.500	0.366	0.374
F3	4.500	4.700	0.177	0.185
F4	10.700	10.900	0.421	0.429
F5	3.630	3.830	0.143	0.151
F6	1.100	1.300	0.043	0.051

### REFERENCE

JEDEC TO263



### EUROPEAN PROJECTION



### ISSUE DATE

12-02-2006

### FILE

TO263\_2

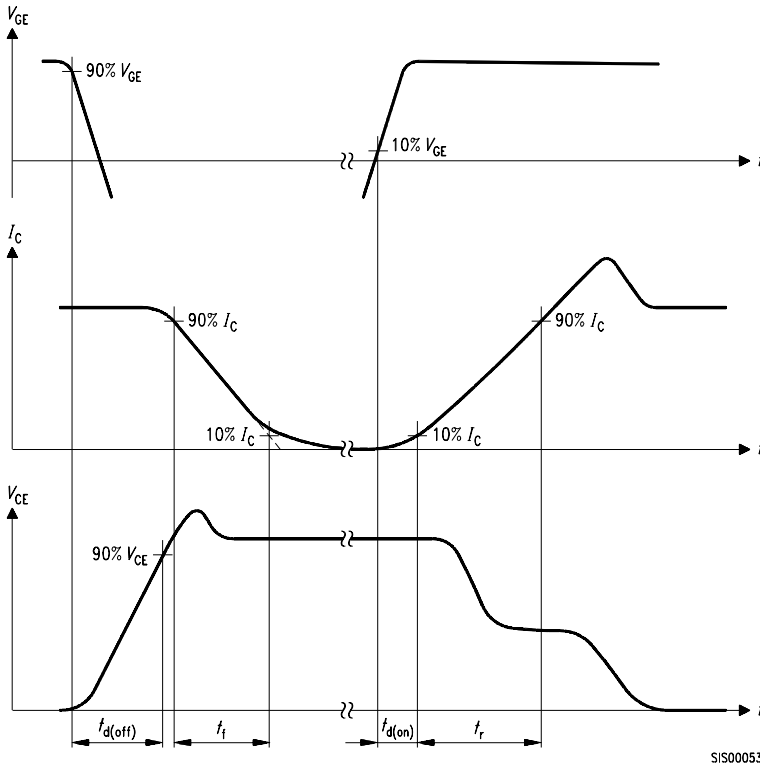


Figure A. Definition of switching times

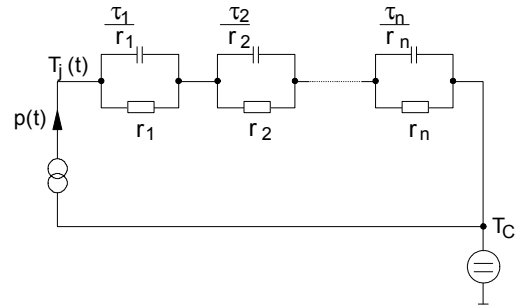


Figure D. Thermal equivalent circuit

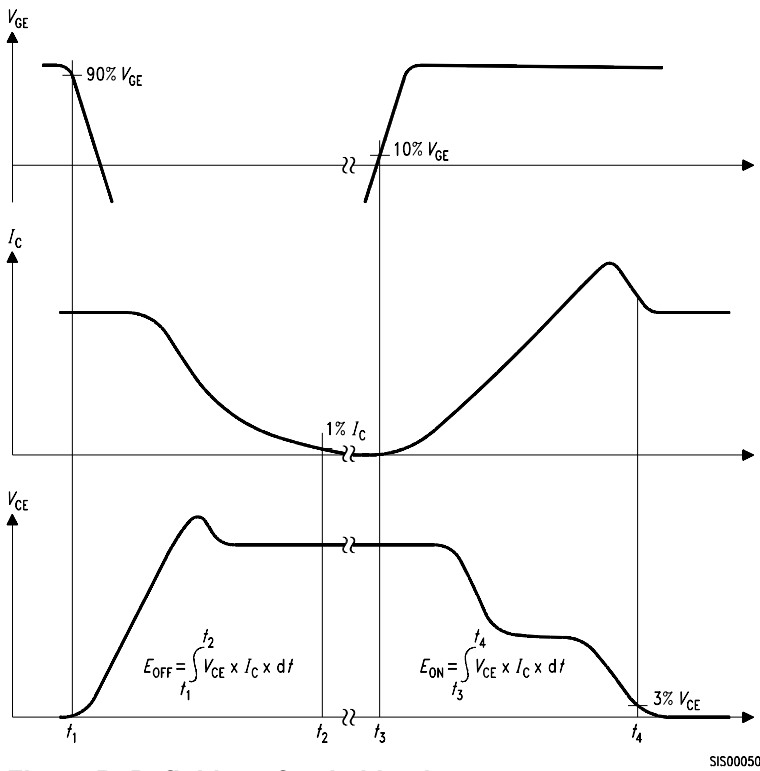


Figure B. Definition of switching losses

$$E_{OFF} = \int_{t_1}^{t_2} V_{CE} \times I_C \times dt$$

$$E_{ON} = \int_{t_3}^{t_4} V_{CE} \times I_C \times dt$$

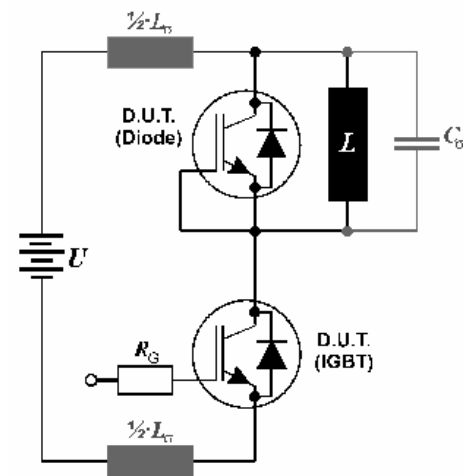


Figure E. Dynamic test circuit  
Leakage inductance  $L_{\sigma} = 180\text{nH}$   
and Stray capacity  $C_{\sigma} = 180\text{pF}$ .

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