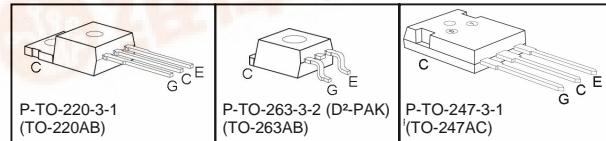
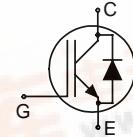




SKP10N60A, SKB10N60A SKW10N60A

Fast IGBT in NPT-technology with soft, fast recovery anti-parallel EmCon 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 EmCon diode
- Complete product spectrum and PSpice Models : <http://www.infineon.com/igbt/>



Type	V_{CE}	I_C	$V_{CE(sat)}$	T_j	Package	Ordering Code
SKP10N60A	600V	10A	2.3V	150°C	TO-220AB	Q67040-S4458
SKB10N60A					TO-263AB	Q67040-S4459
SKW10N60A					TO-247AC	Q67040-S4506

Maximum Ratings

Parameter	Symbol	Value	Unit
		SKP10N60A	SKB10N60A
Collector-emitter voltage	V_{CE}	600	V
DC collector current	I_C	20	A
$T_C = 25^\circ\text{C}$		10.6	
$T_C = 100^\circ\text{C}$			
Pulsed collector current, t_p limited by T_{jmax}	I_{Cpuls}	40	
Turn off safe operating area $V_{CE} \leq 600\text{V}, T_j \leq 150^\circ\text{C}$	-	40	
Diode forward current	I_F		
$T_C = 25^\circ\text{C}$		21	
$T_C = 100^\circ\text{C}$		10	
Diode pulsed current, t_p limited by T_{jmax}	I_{Fpuls}	42	
Gate-emitter voltage	V_{GE}	± 20	V
Short circuit withstand time ¹⁾ $V_{GE} = 15\text{V}, V_{CC} \leq 600\text{V}, T_j \leq 150^\circ\text{C}$	t_{sc}	10	μs
Power dissipation	P_{tot}	92	W
$T_C = 25^\circ\text{C}$			
Operating junction and storage temperature	T_j, T_{stg}	-55...+150	°C



SKP10N60A, SKB10N60A SKW10N60A

Thermal Resistance

Parameter	Symbol	Conditions	Max. Value	Unit
			SKP10N60A SKB10N60A SKW10N60A	

Characteristic

IGBT thermal resistance, junction – case	R_{thJC}		1.35	K/W
Diode thermal resistance, junction – case	R_{thJCD}		2.4	
Thermal resistance, junction – ambient	R_{thJA}	TO-220AB TO-247AC	62 40	
SMD version, device on PCB ¹⁾	R_{thJA}	TO-263AB	40	

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

Parameter	Symbol	Conditions	Value			Unit
			min.	Typ.	max.	

Static Characteristic

Collector-emitter breakdown voltage	$V_{(BR)CES}$	$V_{GE}=0\text{V}, I_C=500\mu\text{A}$	600	-	-	V
Collector-emitter saturation voltage	$V_{CE(\text{sat})}$	$V_{GE} = 15\text{V}, I_C=10\text{A}$ $T_j=25^\circ\text{C}$ $T_j=150^\circ\text{C}$	1.7	2	2.4	
			-	2.3	2.8	
Diode forward voltage	V_F	$V_{GE}=0\text{V}, I_F=10\text{A}$ $T_j=25^\circ\text{C}$ $T_j=150^\circ\text{C}$	1.2	1.4	1.8	
			-	1.25	1.65	
Gate-emitter threshold voltage	$V_{GE(\text{th})}$	$I_C=300\mu\text{A}, V_{CE}=V_{GE}$	3	4	5	
Zero gate voltage collector current	I_{CES}	$V_{CE}=600\text{V}, V_{GE}=0\text{V}$ $T_j=25^\circ\text{C}$ $T_j=150^\circ\text{C}$	-	-	40	μA
			-	-	1500	
Gate-emitter leakage current	I_{GES}	$V_{CE}=0\text{V}, V_{GE}=20\text{V}$	-	-	100	nA
Transconductance	g_{fs}	$V_{CE}=20\text{V}, I_C=10\text{A}$	-	6.7	-	S

Dynamic Characteristic

Input capacitance	C_{iss}	$V_{CE}=25\text{V},$	-	550	660	pF
Output capacitance	C_{oss}	$V_{GE}=0\text{V},$	-	62	75	
Reverse transfer capacitance	C_{rss}	$f=1\text{MHz}$	-	42	51	
Gate charge	Q_{Gate}	$V_{CC}=480\text{V}, I_C=10\text{A}$ $V_{GE}=15\text{V}$	-	52	68	nC
Internal emitter inductance measured 5mm (0.197 in.) from case	L_E	TO-220AB TO-247AC	-	7	-	nH
			-	13	-	
Short circuit collector current ²⁾	$I_{C(\text{sc})}$	$V_{GE}=15\text{V}, t_{sc} \leq 10\mu\text{s}$ $V_{CC} \leq 600\text{V},$ $T_j \leq 150^\circ\text{C}$	-	100	-	A

¹⁾ Device on 50mm*50mm*1.5mm epoxy PCB FR4 with 6cm² (one layer, 70µm thick) copper area for collector connection. PCB is vertical without blown air.

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

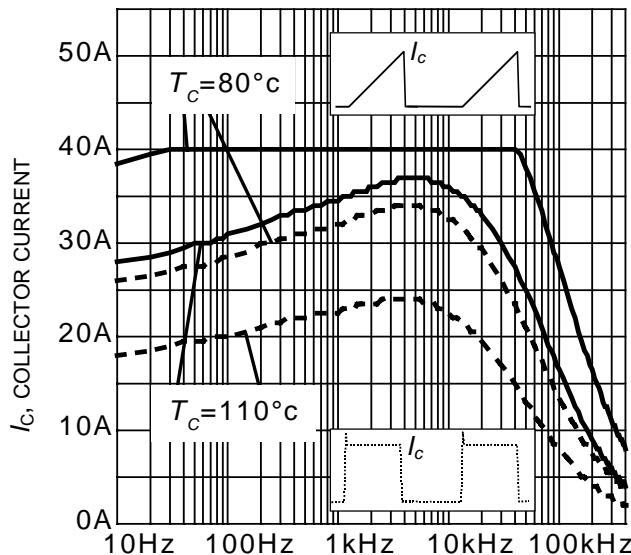


Figure 1. Collector current as a function of switching frequency

($T_j \leq 150^\circ\text{C}$, $D = 0.5$, $V_{CE} = 400\text{V}$,
 $V_{GE} = 0/+15\text{V}$, $R_G = 25\Omega$)

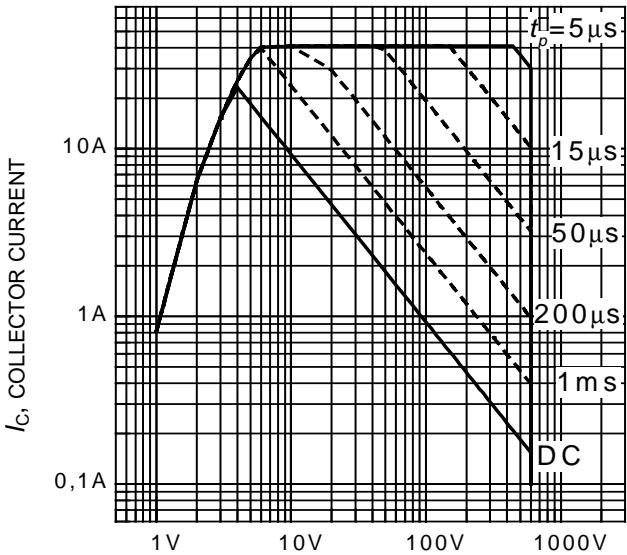


Figure 2. Safe operating area
 $(D = 0, T_c = 25^\circ\text{C}, T_j \leq 150^\circ\text{C})$

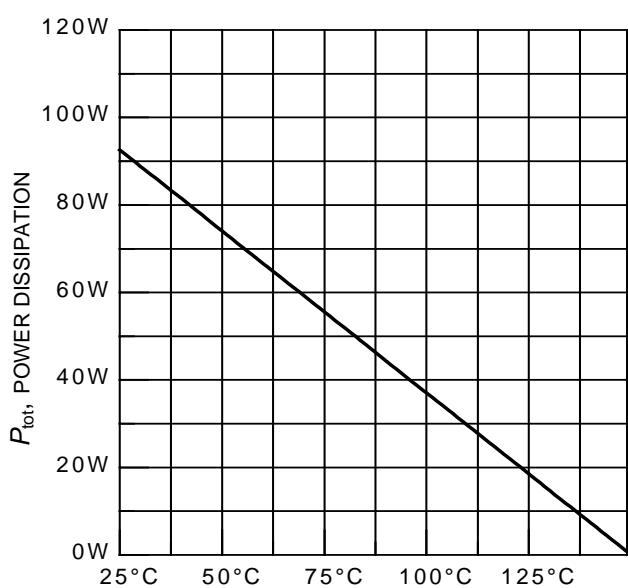


Figure 3. Power dissipation as a function of case temperature
 $(T_j \leq 150^\circ\text{C})$

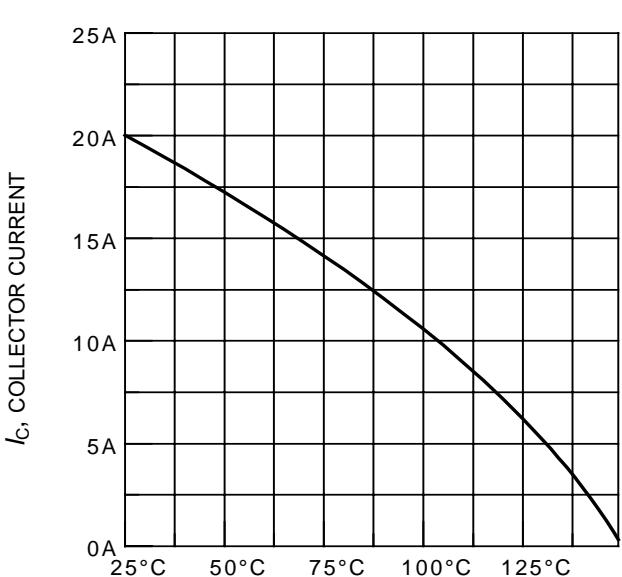
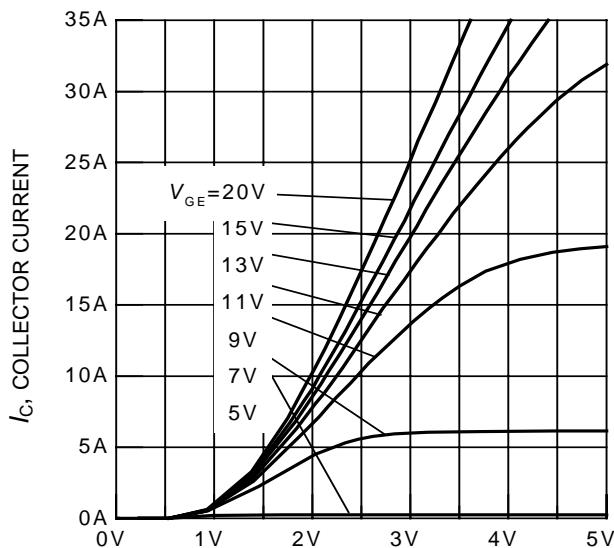
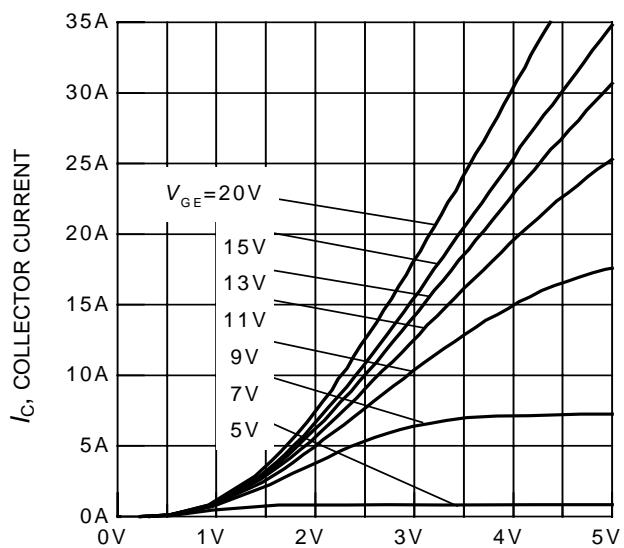


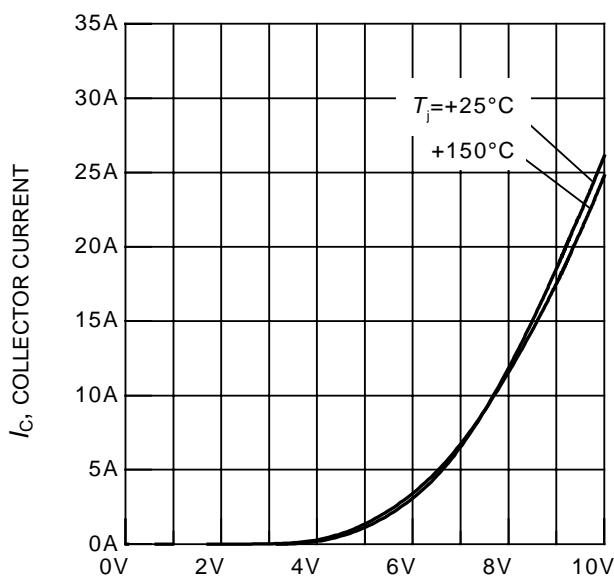
Figure 4. Collector current as a function of case temperature
 $(V_{GE} \leq 15\text{V}, T_j \leq 150^\circ\text{C})$



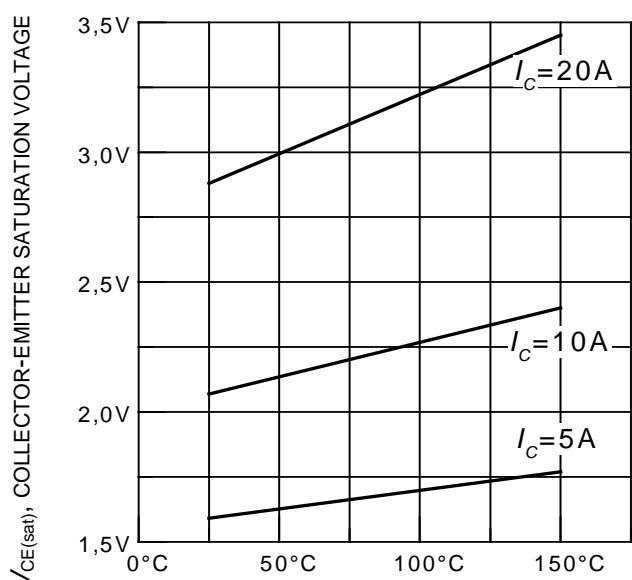
V_{CE} , COLLECTOR-EMITTER VOLTAGE
Figure 5. Typical output characteristics
($T_j = 25^\circ\text{C}$)



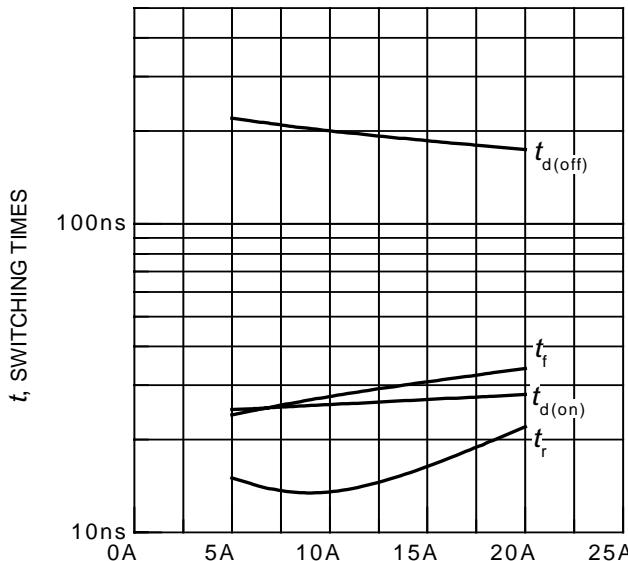
V_{CE} , COLLECTOR-EMITTER VOLTAGE
Figure 6. Typical output characteristics
($T_j = 150^\circ\text{C}$)



V_{GE} , GATE-EMITTER VOLTAGE
Figure 7. Typical transfer characteristics
($V_{CE} = 10\text{V}$)

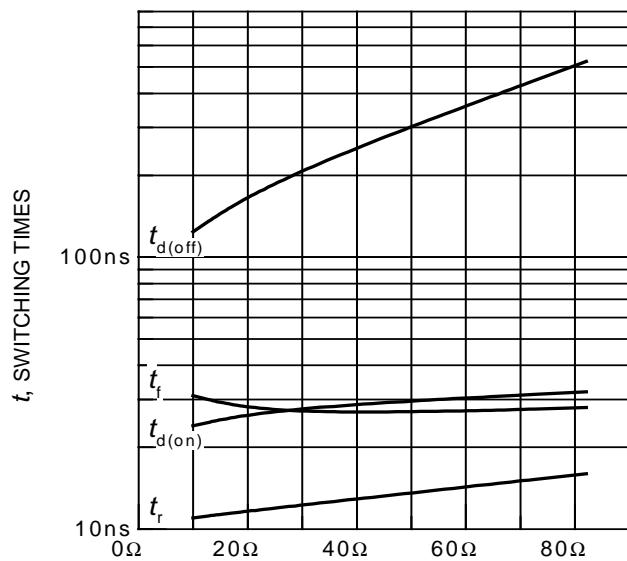


T_j , JUNCTION TEMPERATURE
Figure 8. Typical collector-emitter saturation voltage as a function of junction temperature
($V_{GE} = 15\text{V}$)



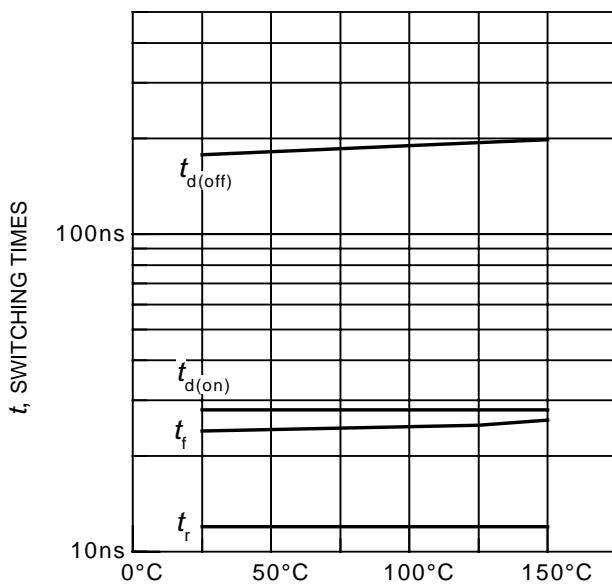
I_C , COLLECTOR CURRENT

Figure 9. Typical switching times as a function of collector current
(inductive load, $T_j = 150^\circ\text{C}$, $V_{CE} = 400\text{V}$, $V_{GE} = 0/+15\text{V}$, $R_G = 25\Omega$, Dynamic test circuit in Figure E)



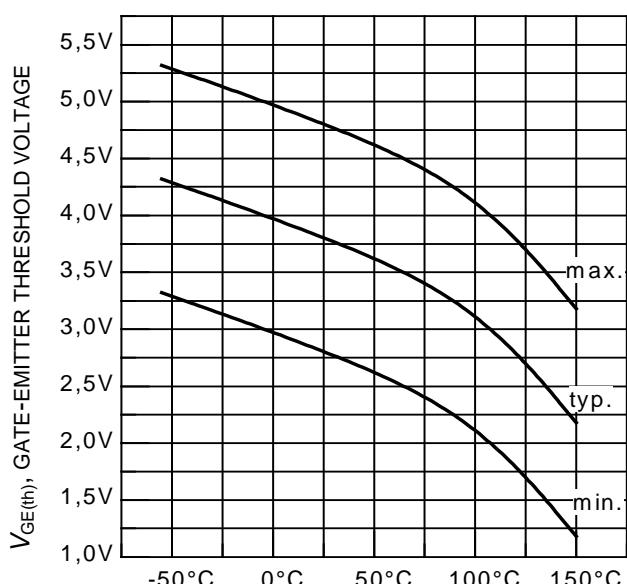
R_G , GATE RESISTOR

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



T_j , JUNCTION TEMPERATURE

Figure 11. Typical switching times as a function of junction temperature
(inductive load, $V_{CE} = 400\text{V}$, $V_{GE} = 0/+15\text{V}$, $I_C = 10\text{A}$, $R_G = 25\Omega$, Dynamic test circuit in Figure E)



T_j , JUNCTION TEMPERATURE

Figure 12. Gate-emitter threshold voltage as a function of junction temperature
($I_C = 0.3\text{mA}$)

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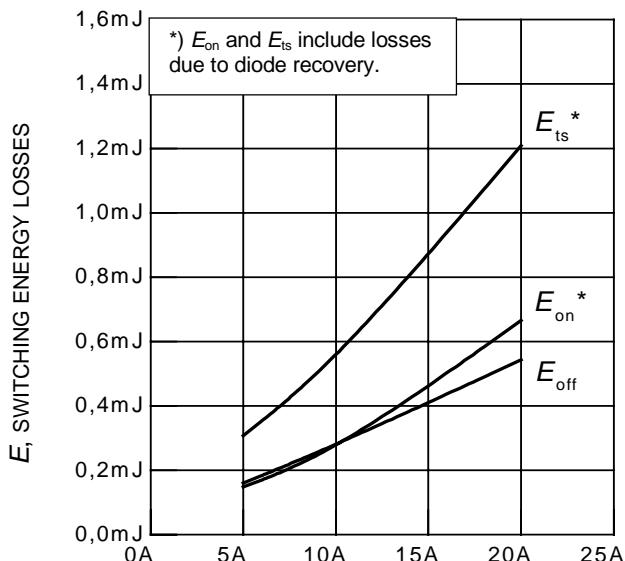


Figure 13. Typical switching energy losses as a function of collector current
 (inductive load, $T_j = 150^\circ\text{C}$, $V_{\text{CE}} = 400\text{V}$,
 $V_{\text{GE}} = 0/+15\text{V}$, $R_G = 25\Omega$,
 Dynamic test circuit in Figure E)

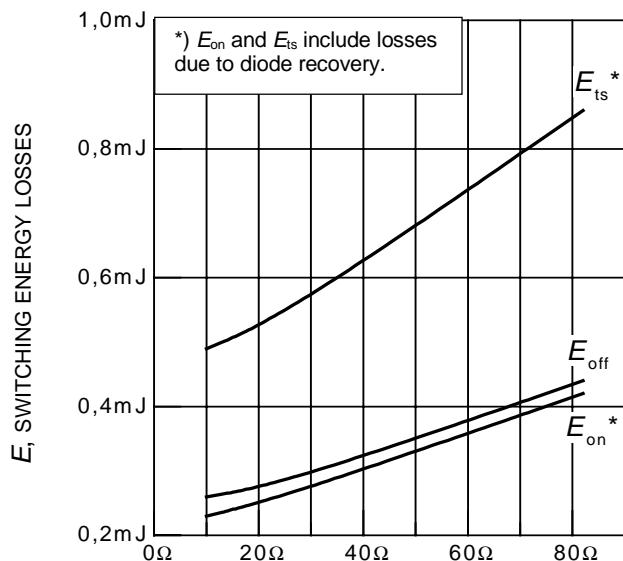


Figure 14. Typical switching energy losses as a function of gate resistor
 (inductive load, $T_j = 150^\circ\text{C}$, $V_{\text{CE}} = 400\text{V}$,
 $V_{\text{GE}} = 0/+15\text{V}$, $I_C = 10\text{A}$,
 Dynamic test circuit in Figure E)

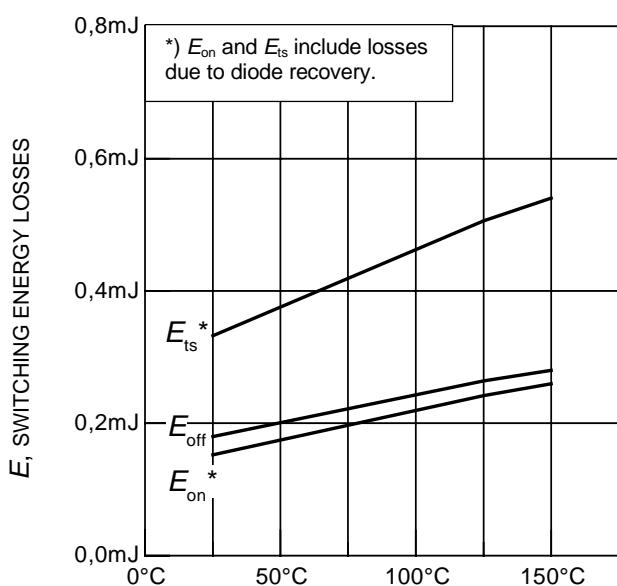


Figure 15. Typical switching energy losses as a function of junction temperature
 (inductive load, $V_{\text{CE}} = 400\text{V}$, $V_{\text{GE}} = 0/+15\text{V}$,
 $I_C = 10\text{A}$, $R_G = 25\Omega$,
 Dynamic test circuit in Figure E)

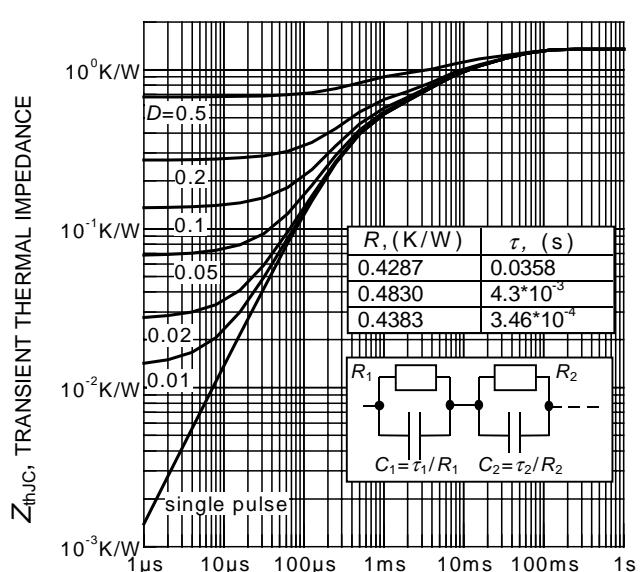
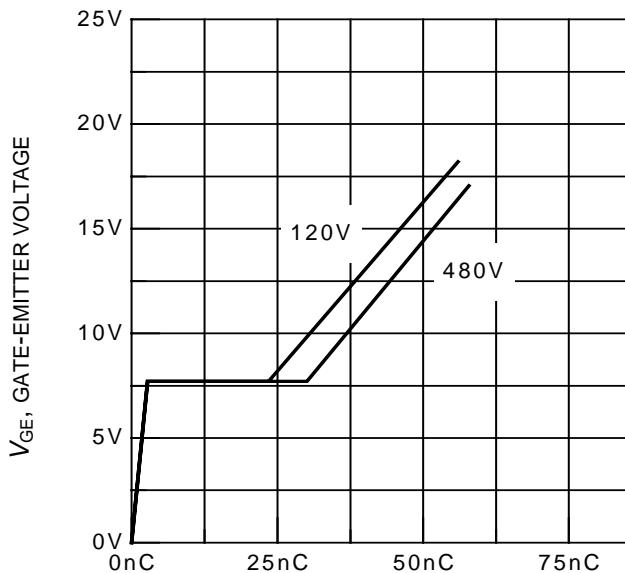
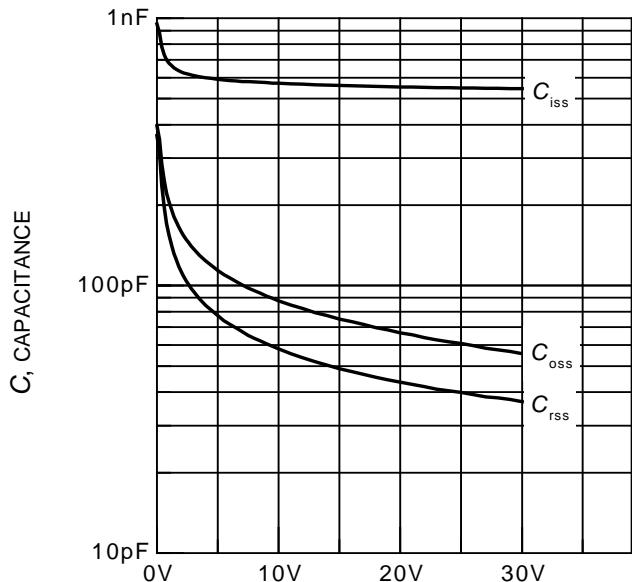


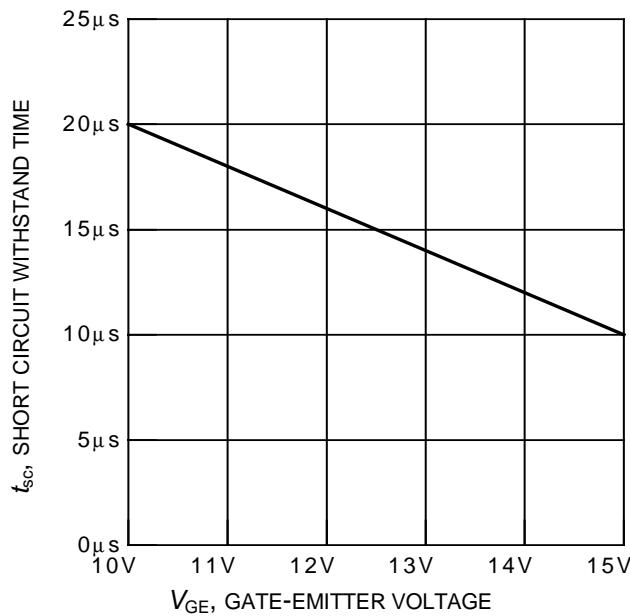
Figure 16. IGBT transient thermal impedance as a function of pulse width
 $(D = t_p / T)$



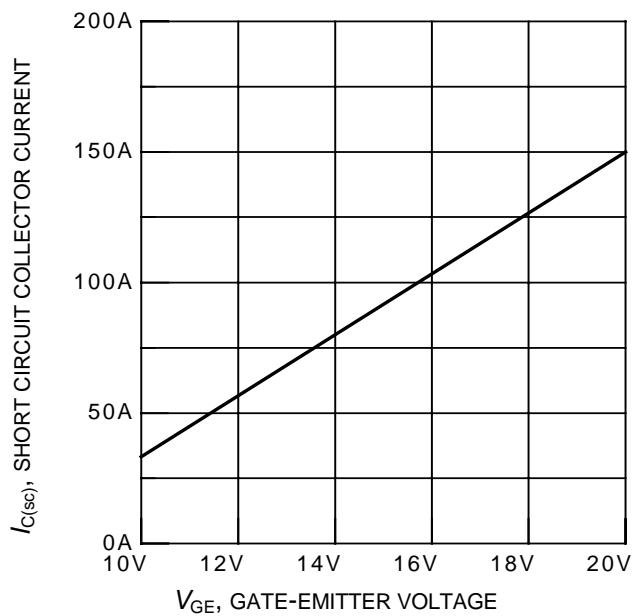
Q_{GE} , GATE CHARGE
Figure 17. Typical gate charge
($I_C = 10A$)



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

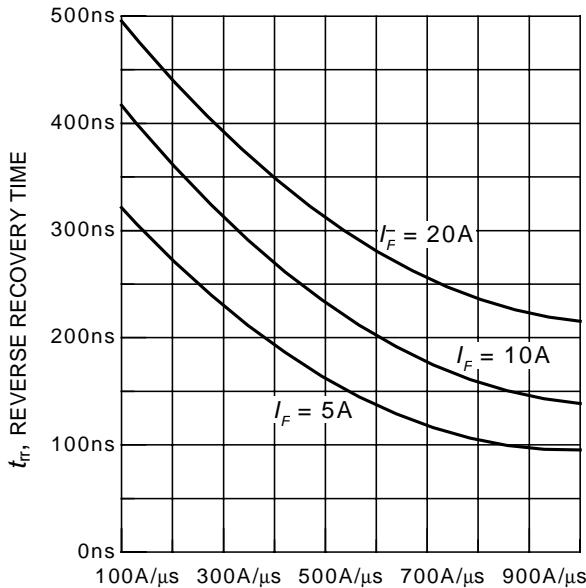


V_{GE} , GATE-EMITTER VOLTAGE
Figure 19. Short circuit withstand time as a function of gate-emitter voltage
($V_{CE} = 600V$, start at $T_j = 25^\circ C$)



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

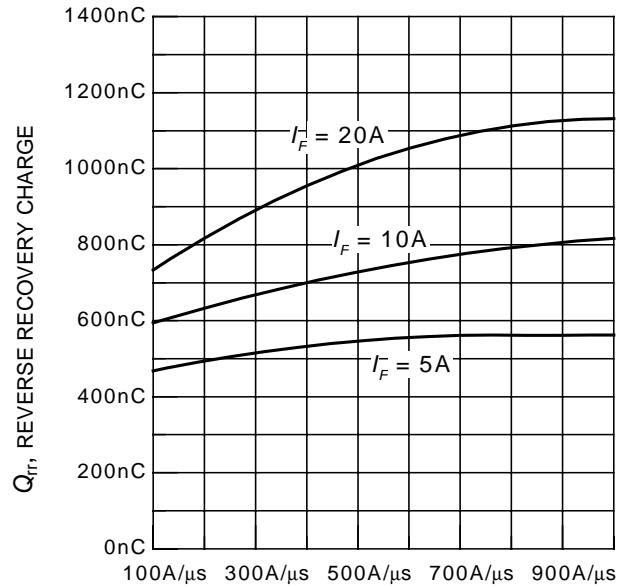
SKP10N60A, SKB10N60A SKW10N60A



di/dt , DIODE CURRENT SLOPE

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

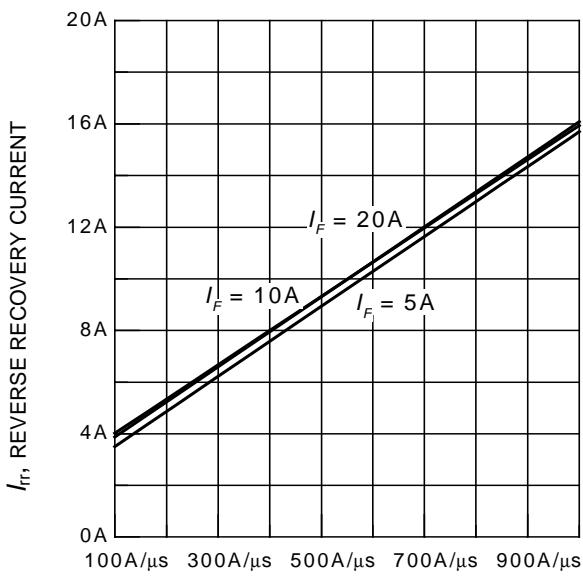
($V_R = 200V$, $T_j = 125^\circ C$,
Dynamic test circuit in Figure E)



di/dt , DIODE CURRENT SLOPE

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

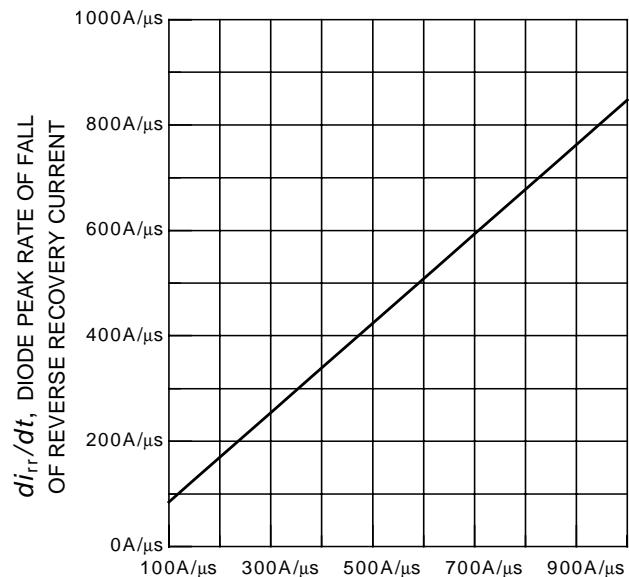
($V_R = 200V$, $T_j = 125^\circ C$,
Dynamic test circuit in Figure E)



di/dt , DIODE CURRENT SLOPE

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

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



di/dt , DIODE CURRENT SLOPE

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

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

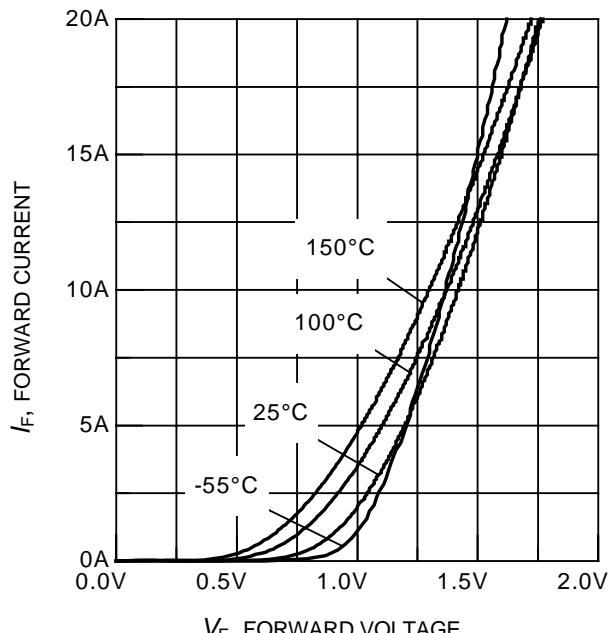


Figure 25. Typical diode forward current as a function of forward voltage

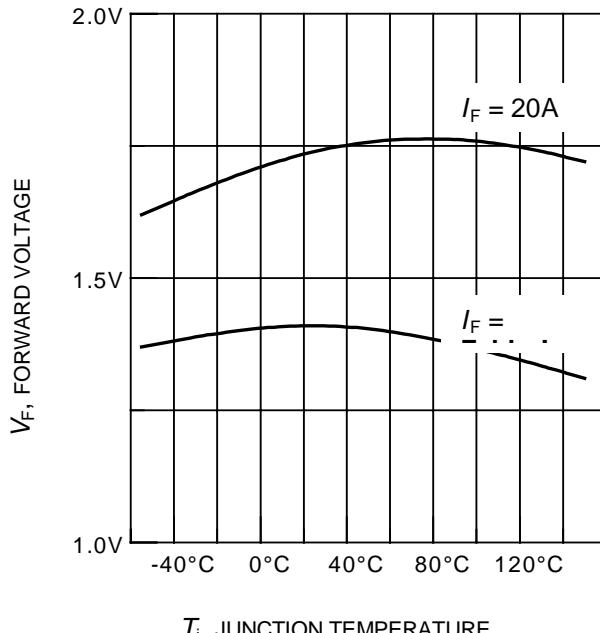


Figure 26. Typical diode forward voltage as a function of junction temperature

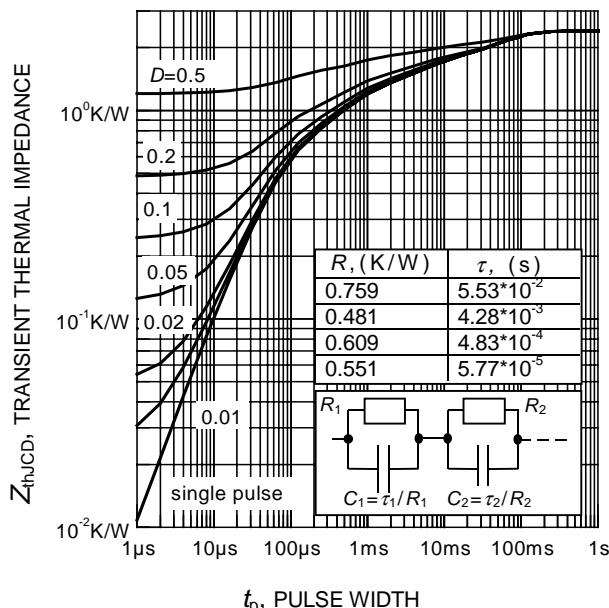
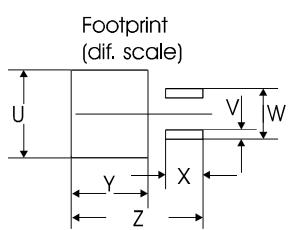
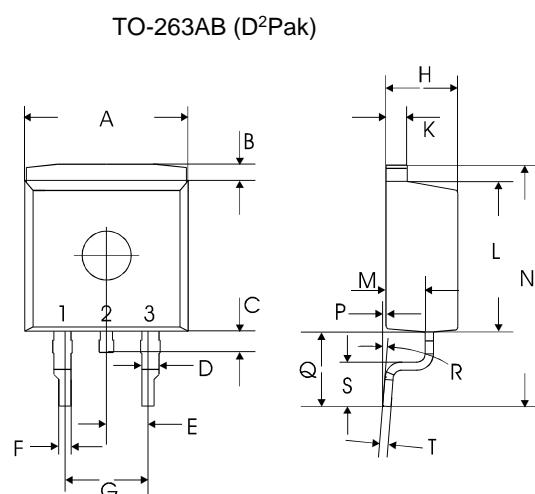
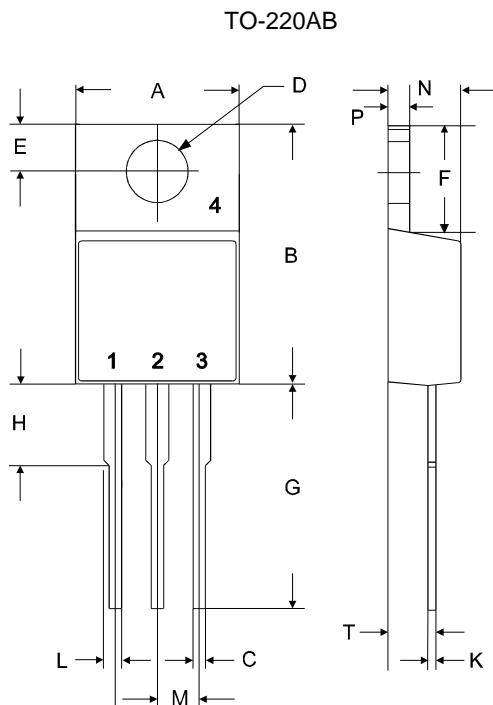


Figure 27. Diode transient thermal impedance as a function of pulse width
($D = t_p / T$)

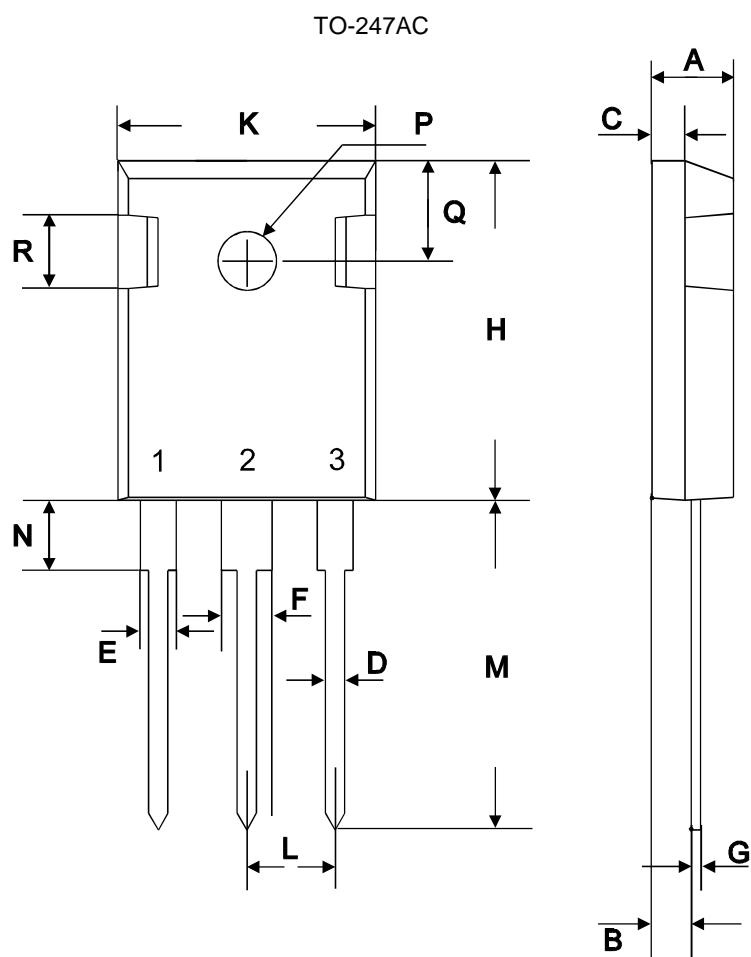


SKP10N60A, SKB10N60A SKW10N60A





SKP10N60A, SKB10N60A SKW10N60A



symbol	dimensions			
	[mm]		[inch]	
	min	max	min	max
A	4.78	5.28	0.1882	0.2079
B	2.29	2.51	0.0902	0.0988
C	1.78	2.29	0.0701	0.0902
D	1.09	1.32	0.0429	0.0520
E	1.73	2.06	0.0681	0.0811
F	2.67	3.18	0.1051	0.1252
G	0.76 max		0.0299 max	
H	20.80	21.16	0.8189	0.8331
K	15.65	16.15	0.6161	0.6358
L	5.21	5.72	0.2051	0.2252
M	19.81	20.68	0.7799	0.8142
N	3.560	4.930	0.1402	0.1941
ØP	3.61		0.1421	
Q	6.12	6.22	0.2409	0.2449

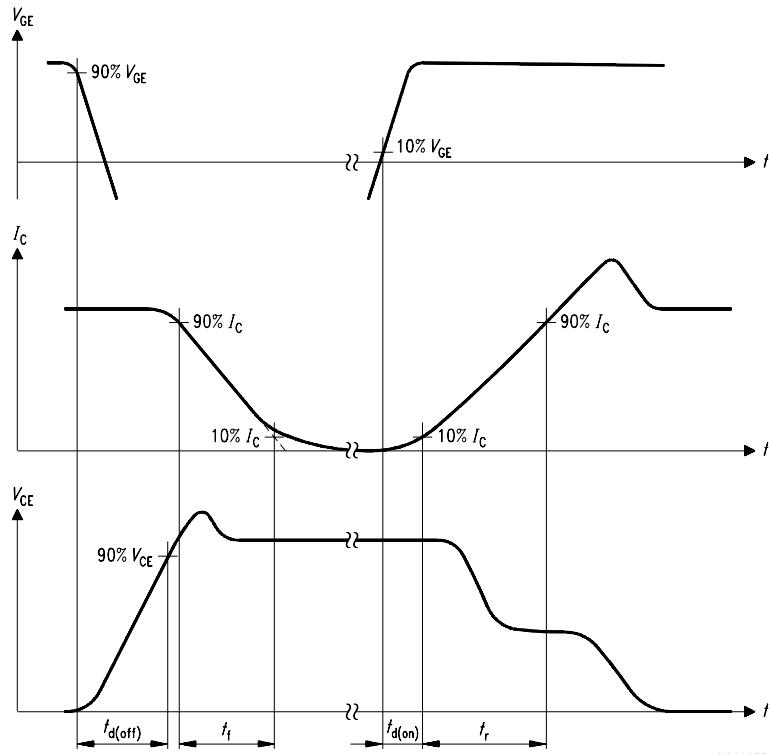


Figure A. Definition of switching times

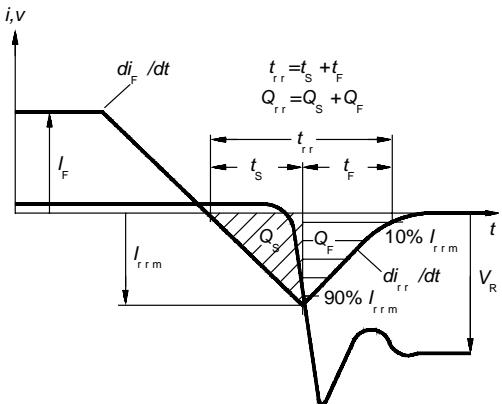


Figure C. Definition of diodes switching characteristics

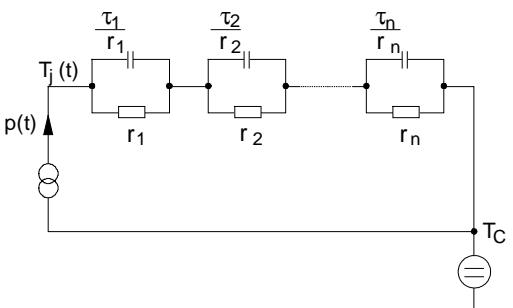


Figure D. Thermal equivalent circuit

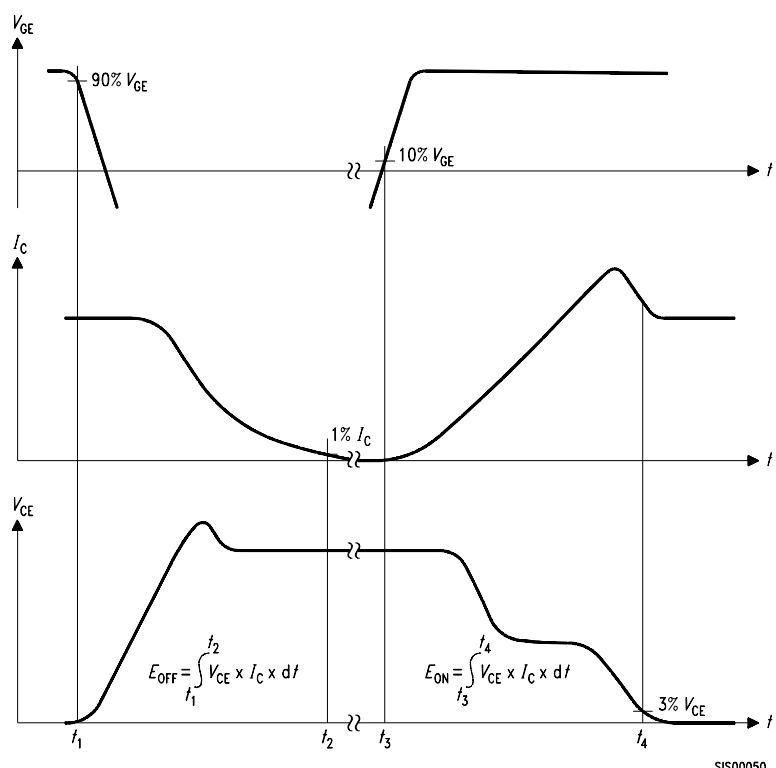


Figure B. Definition of switching losses

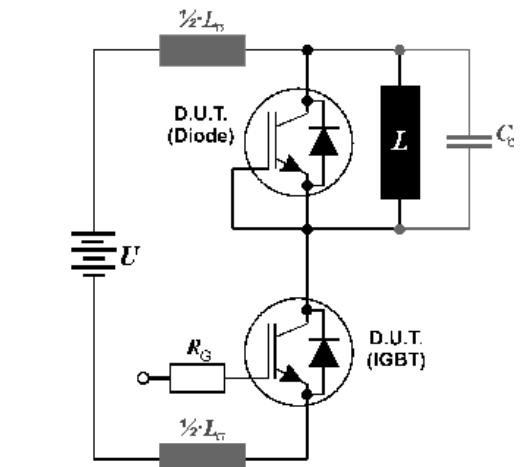


Figure E. Dynamic test circuit
Leakage inductance $L_\sigma = 180\text{nH}$ and Stray capacity $C_\sigma = 55\text{pF}$.



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