

# UFS Series N-Channel IGBT

## 70 A, 600 V

### HGTG40N60B3

The HGTG40N60B3 is a MOS gated high voltage switching device combining the best features of MOSFETs and bipolar transistors. The device has the high input impedance of a MOSFET and the low on-state conduction loss of a bipolar transistor. The much lower on-state voltage drop varies only moderately between 25°C and 150°C.

The IGBT is ideal for many high voltage switching applications operating at moderate frequencies where low conduction losses are essential, such as: AC and DC motor controls, power supplies and drivers for solenoids, relays and contactors.

Formerly Developmental Type TA49052.

#### Features

- 70 A, 600 V,  $T_C = 25^\circ\text{C}$
- 600 V Switching SOA Capability
- Typical Fall Time: 100 ns at  $T_J = 150^\circ\text{C}$
- Short Circuit Rating
- Low Conduction Loss
- This Device is Pb-Free, Halogen Free/BFR Free and is RoHS Compliant

#### Packing

JEDEC STYLE TO-247

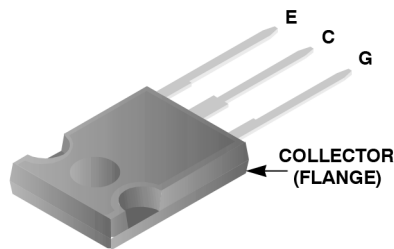
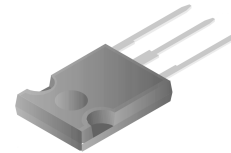
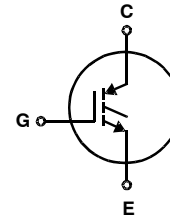


Figure 1.



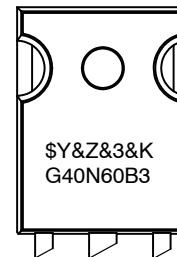
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TO-247-3LD  
CASE 340CK

#### MARKING DIAGRAMS



\$Y = ON Semiconductor Logo  
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 &3 = Data Code (Year & Week)  
 &K = Lot  
 G40N60B3 = Specific Device Code

#### ORDERING INFORMATION

Part Number	Package	Brand
HGTG40N60B3	TO-24	G40N60B3

# HGTG40N60B3

## ABSOLUTE MAXIMUM RATINGS $T_C = 25^\circ\text{C}$ Unless Otherwise Specified

Description	Symbol	Ratings	Units
Collector to Emitter Voltage	$BV_{CES}$	600	V
Collector Current Continuous At $T_C = 25^\circ\text{C}$ At $T_C = 110^\circ\text{C}$	$I_{C25}$ $I_{C110}$	70 40	A
Collector Current Pulsed (Note 1)	$I_{CM}$	330	A
Gate to Emitter Voltage Continuous	$V_{GES}$	$\pm 20$	V
Gate to Emitter Voltage Pulsed	$V_{GEM}$	$\pm 30$	V
Switching Safe Operating Area at $T_J = 150^\circ\text{C}$ , Figure 3	SSOA	100 A at 600 V	
Power Dissipation Total at $T_C = 25^\circ\text{C}$ Power Dissipation Derating $T_C > 25^\circ\text{C}$	$P_D$	290 2.33	W W/ $^\circ\text{C}$
Reverse Voltage Avalanche Energy	$E_{ARV}$	100	mJ
Operating and Storage Junction Temperature Range	$T_J, T_{STG}$	-55 to 150	$^\circ\text{C}$
Maximum Lead Temperature for Soldering	$T_L$	260	$^\circ\text{C}$
Short Circuit Withstand Time (Note 2) at $V_{GE} = 15\text{ V}$	$t_{SC}$	2	$\mu\text{s}$
Short Circuit Withstand Time (Note 2) at $V_{GE} = 10\text{ V}$	$t_{SC}$	10	$\mu\text{s}$

Stresses exceeding those listed in the Maximum Ratings table may damage the device. If any of these limits are exceeded, device functionality should not be assumed, damage may occur and reliability may be affected.

1. Pulse width limited by maximum junction temperature.
2.  $V_{CE(PK)} = 360\text{ V}$ ,  $T_J = 125^\circ\text{C}$ ,  $R_G = 3\ \Omega$ .

# HGTG40N60B3

## ELECTRICAL SPECIFICATIONS $T_C = 25^\circ\text{C}$ Unless Otherwise Specified

SYMBOL	PARAMETER	TEST CONDITIONS	MIN	TYP	MAX	UNITS
$BV_{CES}$	Collector to Emitter Breakdown Voltage	$I_C = 250 \mu\text{A}$ , $V_{GE} = 0 \text{ V}$	600	-	-	V
$BV_{ECS}$	Emitter to Collector Breakdown Voltage	$I_C = -10 \text{ mA}$ , $V_{GE} = 0 \text{ V}$	20	-	-	V
$I_{CES}$	Collector to Emitter Leakage Current	$V_{CE} = BV_{CES}$ $T_C = 25^\circ\text{C}$	-	-	100	$\mu\text{A}$
		$V_{CE} = BV_{CES}$ $T_C = 150^\circ\text{C}$	-	-	6.0	$\text{mA}$
$V_{CE(SAT)}$	Collector to Emitter Saturation Voltage	$I_C = I_{C110}$ , $V_{GE} = 15 \text{ V}$ $T_C = 25^\circ\text{C}$	-	1.4	2.0	V
		$T_C = 150^\circ\text{C}$	-	1.5	2.3	V
$V_{GE(TH)}$	Gate to Emitter Threshold Voltage	$I_C = 250 \mu\text{A}$ , $V_{CE} = V_{GE}$	3.0	4.8	6.0	V
$I_{GES}$	Gate to Emitter Leakage Current	$V_{GE} = \pm 20 \text{ V}$	-	-	$\pm 100$	$\text{nA}$
SSOA	Switching SOA	$T_J = 150^\circ\text{C}$ $R_G = 3 \Omega$ $V_{GE} = 15 \text{ V}$ $L = 100 \mu\text{H}$ $V_{CE} = 480 \text{ V}$	200	-	-	A
		$V_{CE} = 600 \text{ V}$	100	-	-	A
$V_{GEP}$	Gate to Emitter Plateau Voltage	$I_C = I_{C110}$ , $V_{CE} = 0.5 BV_{CES}$	-	7.5	-	V
$Q_{G(ON)}$	On-State Gate Charge	$I_C = I_{C110}$ , $V_{CE} = 0.5 BV_{CES}$ $V_{GE} = 15 \text{ V}$	-	250	330	$\text{nC}$
		$V_{GE} = 20 \text{ V}$	-	335	435	$\text{nC}$
$t_{d(ON)I}$	Current Turn-On Delay Time	IGBT and Diode Both at $T_J = 25^\circ\text{C}$	-	47	-	$\text{ns}$
$t_{rI}$	Current Rise Time	$I_{CE} = I_{C110}$ $V_{CE} = 0.8 BV_{CES}$	-	35	-	$\text{ns}$
$t_{d(OFF)I}$	Current Turn-Off Delay Time	$V_{GE} = 15 \text{ V}$	-	170	200	$\text{ns}$
$t_{fI}$	Current Fall Time	$R_G = 3 \Omega$ $L = 100 \mu\text{H}$	-	50	100	$\text{ns}$
$E_{ON}$	Turn-On Energy	Test Circuit (Figure 18)	-	1050	1200	$\mu\text{J}$
$E_{OFF}$	Turn-Off Energy (Note 3)		-	800	1400	$\mu\text{J}$
$t_{d(ON)I}$	Current Turn-On Delay Time	IGBT and Diode Both at $T_J = 150^\circ\text{C}$	-	47	-	$\text{ns}$
$t_{rI}$	Current Rise Time	$I_{CE} = I_{C110}$ $V_{CE} = 0.8 BV_{CES}$	-	35	-	$\text{ns}$
$t_{d(OFF)I}$	Current Turn-Off Delay Time	$V_{GE} = 15 \text{ V}$	-	285	375	$\text{ns}$
$t_{fI}$	Current Fall Time	$R_G = 3 \Omega$ $L = 100 \mu\text{H}$	-	100	175	$\text{ns}$
$E_{ON}$	Turn-On Energy	Test Circuit (Figure 17)	-	1850	-	$\mu\text{J}$
$E_{OFF}$	Turn-Off Energy (Note 3)		-	2000	-	$\mu\text{J}$
$R_{\theta JC}$	Thermal Resistance Junction To Case		-	-	0.43	$^\circ\text{C/W}$

3. Turn-Off Energy Loss ( $E_{OFF}$ ) is defined as the integral of the instantaneous power loss starting at the trailing edge of the input pulse and ending at the point where the collector current equals zero ( $I_{CE} = 0 \text{ A}$ ). All devices were tested per JEDEC Standard No. 24-1 Method for Measurement of Power Device Turn-Off Switching Loss. This test method produces the true total Turn-Off Energy Loss. Turn-On losses include losses due to diode recovery.

# HGTG40N60B3

## TYPICAL PERFORMANCE CURVES (continued)

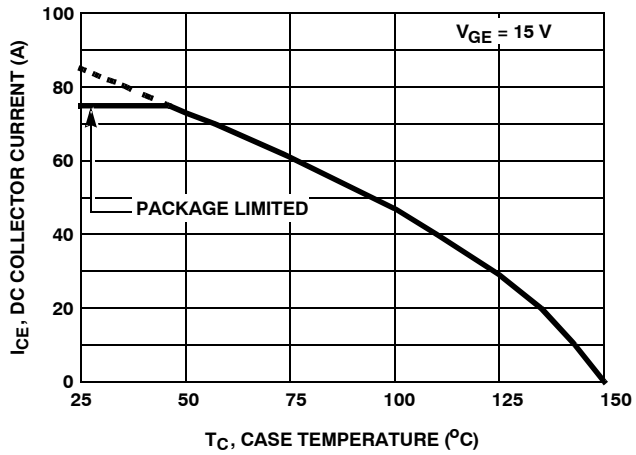


Figure 2. DC COLLECTOR CURRENT vs CASE TEMPERATURE

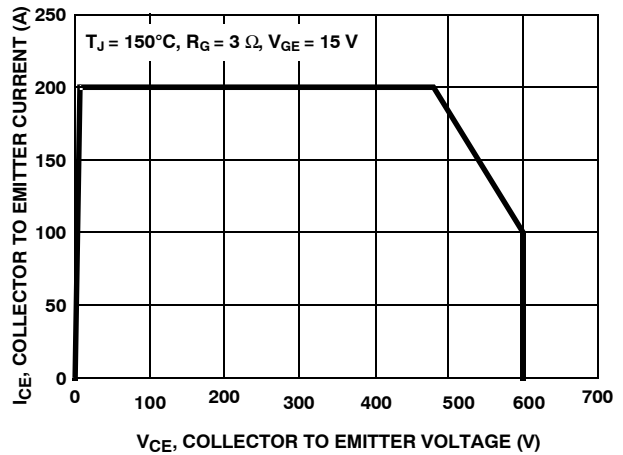


Figure 3. MINIMUM SWITCHING SAFE OPERATING AREA

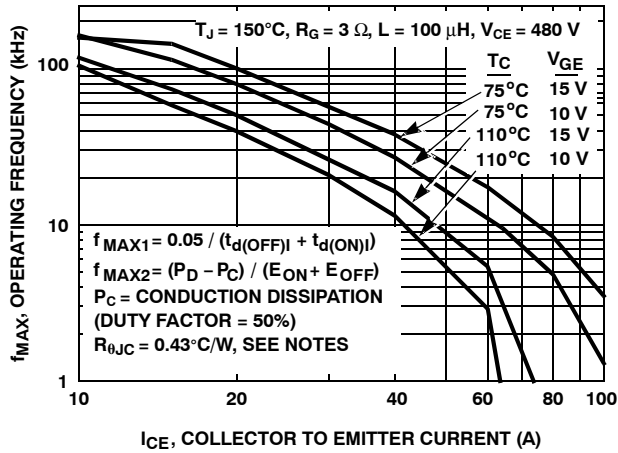


Figure 4. OPERATING FREQUENCY vs COLLECTOR TO EMITTER CURRENT

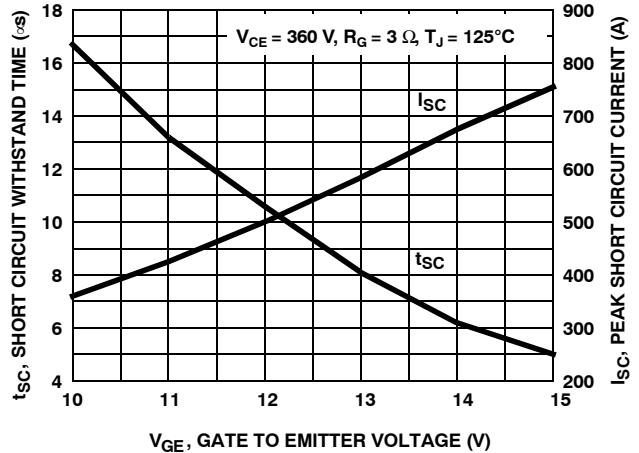


Figure 5. SHORT CIRCUIT WITHSTAND TIME

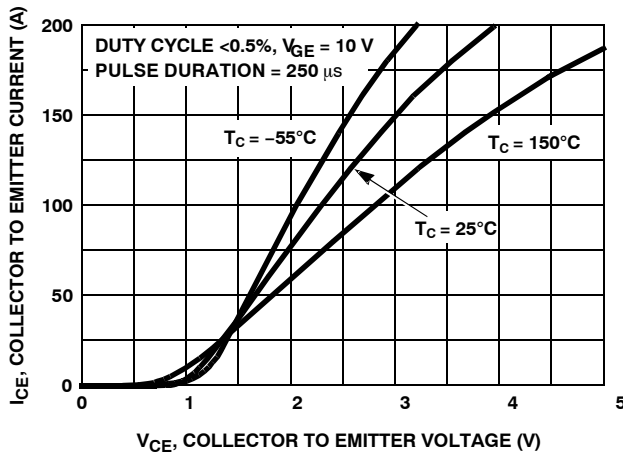


Figure 6. COLLECTOR TO EMITTER ON STATE VOLTAGE

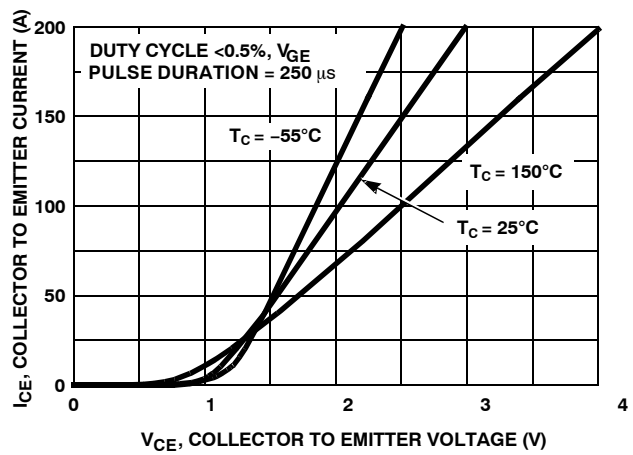


Figure 7. COLLECTOR TO EMITTER ON STATE VOLTAGE

TYPICAL PERFORMANCE CURVES (continued)

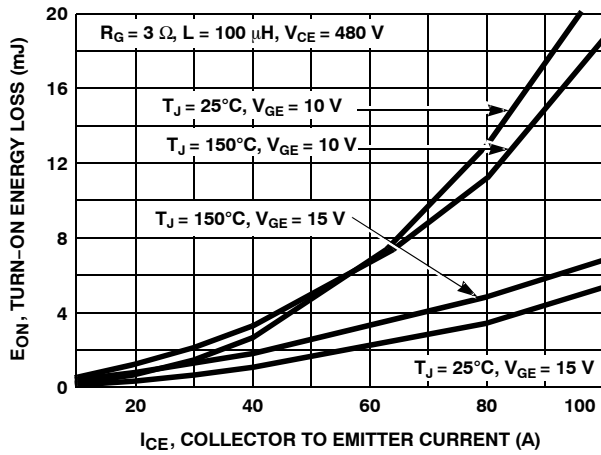


Figure 8. TURN-ON ENERGY LOSS vs COLLECTOR TO EMITTER CURRENT

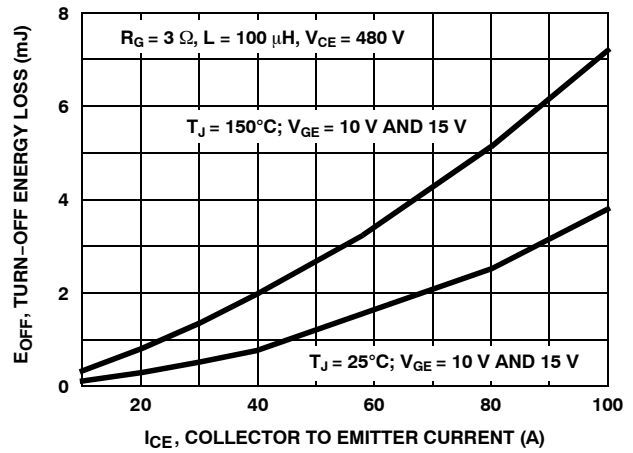


Figure 9. TURN-OFF ENERGY LOSS vs COLLECTOR TO EMITTER CURRENT

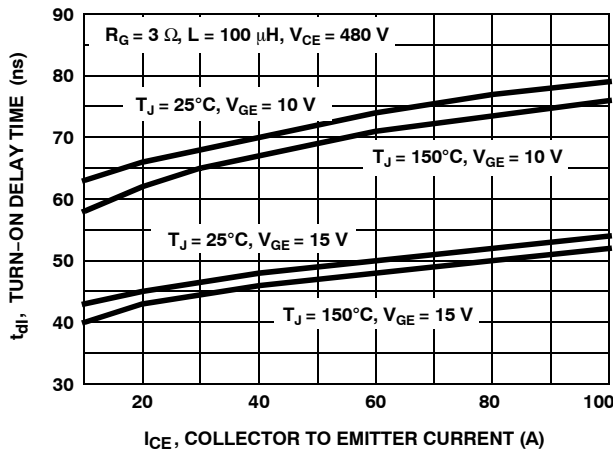


Figure 10. TURN-ON DELAY TIME vs COLLECTOR TO EMITTER CURRENT

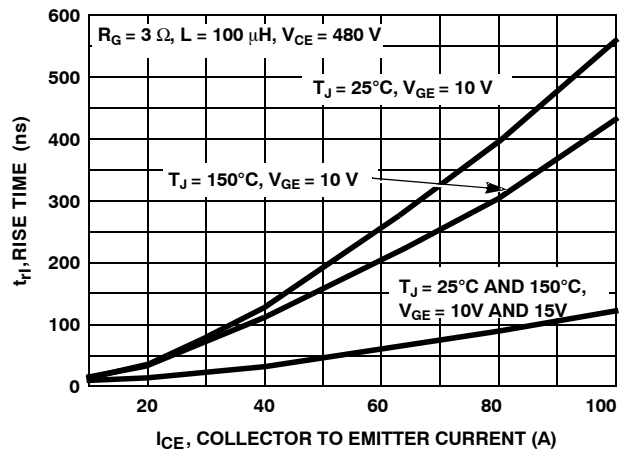


Figure 11. TURN-ON RISE TIME vs COLLECTOR TO EMITTER CURRENT

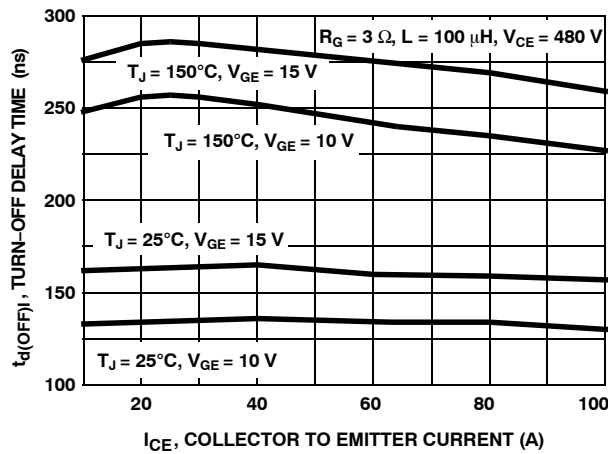


Figure 12. TURN-OFF DELAY TIME vs COLLECTOR TO EMITTER CURRENT

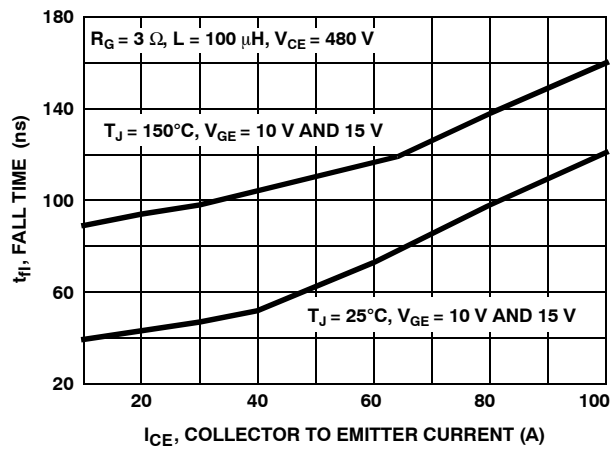


Figure 13. FALL TIME vs COLLECTOR TO EMITTER CURRENT

# HGTG40N60B3

## TYPICAL PERFORMANCE CURVES (continued)

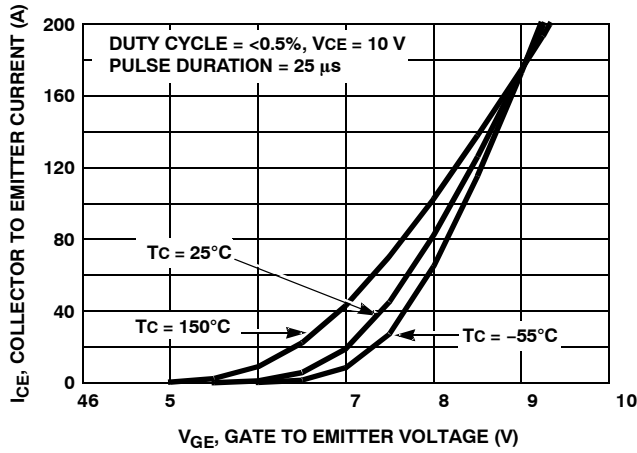


Figure 14. TRANSFER CHARACTERISTIC

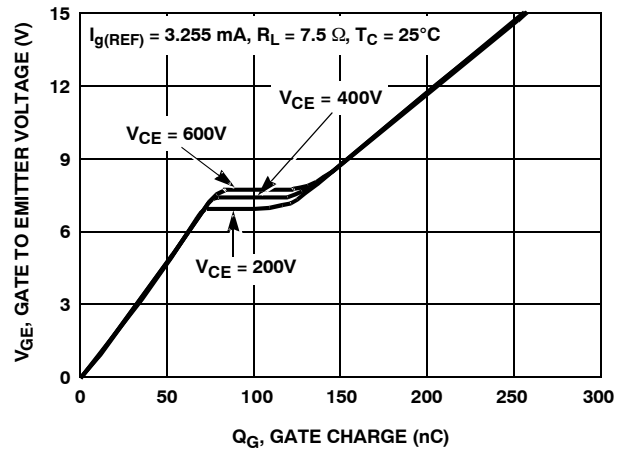


Figure 15. GATE CHARGE WAVEFORM

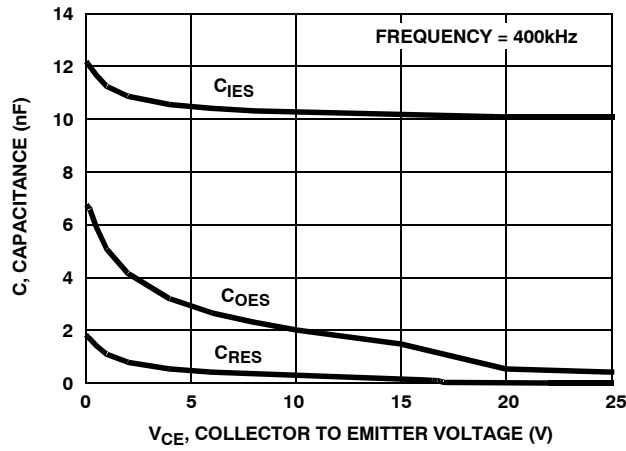


Figure 16. CAPACITANCE vs COLLECTOR TO EMITTER VOLTAGE

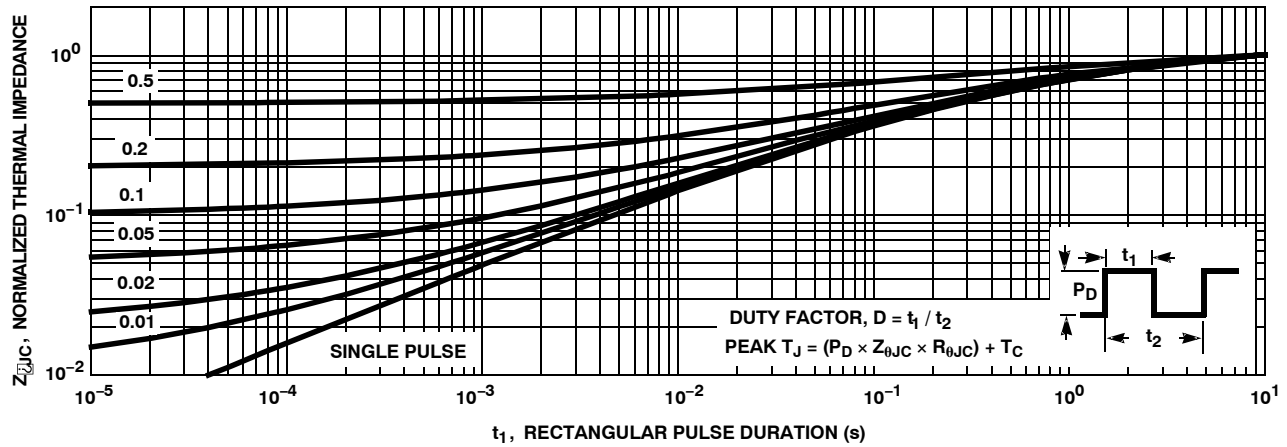


Figure 17. NORMALIZED TRANSIENT THERMAL RESPONSE, JUNCTION TO CASE

Test Circuit and Waveform

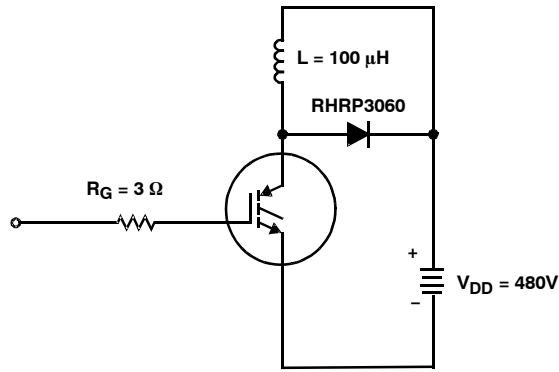


Figure 18. INDUCTIVE SWITCHING TEST CIRCUIT

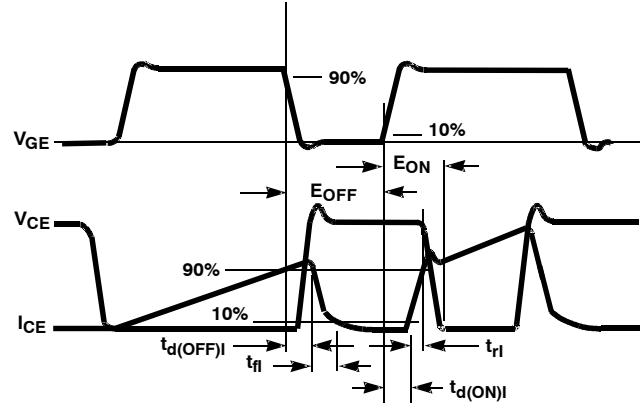


Figure 19. SWITCHING TEST WAVEFORM

## Handling Precautions for IGBTs

Insulated Gate Bipolar Transistors are susceptible to gate–insulation damage by the electrostatic discharge of energy through the devices. When handling these devices, care should be exercised to assure that the static charge built in the handler’s body capacitance is not discharged through the device. With proper handling and application procedures, however, IGBTs are currently being extensively used in production by numerous equipment manufacturers in military, industrial and consumer applications, with virtually no damage problems due to electrostatic discharge. IGBTs can be handled safely if the following basic precautions are taken:

1. Prior to assembly into a circuit, all leads should be kept shorted together either by the use of metal shorting springs or by the insertion into conductive material such as “ECCOSORB LD26” or equivalent
2. When devices are removed by hand from their carriers, the hand being used should be grounded by any suitable means – for example, with a metallic wristband
3. Tips of soldering irons should be grounded
4. Devices should never be inserted into or removed from circuits with power on
5. Gate Voltage Rating – Never exceed the gate–voltage rating of  $V_{GEM}$ . Exceeding the rated  $V_{GE}$  can result in permanent damage to the oxide layer in the gate region
6. Gate Termination – The gates of these devices are essentially capacitors. Circuits that leave the gate open–circuited or floating should be avoided. These conditions can result in turn–on of the device due to voltage buildup on the input capacitor due to leakage currents or pickup
7. Gate Protection – These devices do not have an internal monolithic Zener diode from gate to emitter. If gate protection is required an external Zener is recommended

## Operating Frequency Information

Operating frequency information for a typical device (Figure 4) is presented as a guide for estimating device performance for a specific application. Other typical frequency vs collector current ( $I_{CE}$ ) plots are possible using the information shown for a typical unit in Figures 6 to 11. The operating frequency plot (Figure 4) of a typical device shows  $f_{MAX1}$  or  $f_{MAX2}$ ; whichever is smaller at each point. The information is based on measurements of a typical device and is bounded by the maximum rated junction temperature.

$f_{MAX1}$  is defined by  $f_{MAX1} = 0.05/(t_{d(OFF)I} + t_{d(ON)I})$ . Deadtime (the denominator) has been arbitrarily held to 10% of the on–state time for a 50% duty factor. Other definitions are possible.  $t_{d(OFF)I}$  and  $t_{d(ON)I}$  are defined in Figure 19. Device turn–off delay can establish an additional frequency limiting condition for an application other than  $T_{JM}$ .  $t_{d(OFF)I}$  is important when controlling output ripple under a lightly loaded condition.

$f_{MAX2}$  is defined by  $f_{MAX2} = (P_D - P_C)/(E_{OFF} + E_{ON})$ . The allowable dissipation ( $P_D$ ) is defined by  $P_D = (T_{JM} - T_C)/R_{\theta JC}$ . The sum of device switching and conduction losses must not exceed  $P_D$ . A 50% duty factor was used (Figure 4) and the conduction losses ( $P_C$ ) are approximated by  $P_C = (V_{CE} \times I_{CE})/2$ .

$E_{ON}$  and  $E_{OFF}$  are defined in the switching waveforms shown in Figure 19.  $E_{ON}$  is the integral of the instantaneous power loss ( $I_{CE} \times V_{CE}$ ) during turn–on and  $E_{OFF}$  is the integral of the instantaneous power loss ( $I_{CE} \times V_{CE}$ ) during turn–off. All tail losses are included in the calculation for  $E_{OFF}$ ; i.e., the collector current equals zero ( $I_{CE} = 0$ ).





**TO-247-3LD SHORT LEAD**  
**CASE 340CK**  
**ISSUE A**

DATE 31 JAN 2019



NOTES: UNLESS OTHERWISE SPECIFIED.

- A. DIMENSIONS ARE EXCLUSIVE OF BURRS, MOLD FLASH, AND TIE BAR EXTRUSIONS.
- B. ALL DIMENSIONS ARE IN MILLIMETERS.
- C. DRAWING CONFORMS TO ASME Y14.5 - 2009.
- D. DIMENSION A1 TO BE MEASURED IN THE REGION DEFINED BY L1.
- E. LEAD FINISH IS UNCONTROLLED IN THE REGION DEFINED BY L1.

**GENERIC MARKING DIAGRAM\***



- XXXX = Specific Device Code
- A = Assembly Location
- Y = Year
- WW = Work Week
- ZZ = Assembly Lot Code

\*This information is generic. Please refer to device data sheet for actual part marking. Pb-Free indicator, "G" or microdot "•", may or may not be present. Some products may not follow the Generic Marking.

DIM	MILLIMETERS		
	MIN	NOM	MAX
A	4.58	4.70	4.82
A1	2.20	2.40	2.60
A2	1.40	1.50	1.60
b	1.17	1.26	1.35
b2	1.53	1.65	1.77
b4	2.42	2.54	2.66
c	0.51	0.61	0.71
D	20.32	20.57	20.82
D1	13.08	~	~
D2	0.51	0.93	1.35
E	15.37	15.62	15.87
E1	12.81	~	~
E2	4.96	5.08	5.20
e	~	5.56	~
L	15.75	16.00	16.25
L1	3.69	3.81	3.93
ØP	3.51	3.58	3.65
ØP1	6.60	6.80	7.00
Q	5.34	5.46	5.58
S	5.34	5.46	5.58

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[IKZA40N65RH5XKSA1](#) [IKFW75N65ES5XKSA1](#) [IKFW50N65ES5XKSA1](#) [IKFW50N65EH5XKSA1](#) [IKFW40N65ES5XKSA1](#)  
[IKFW60N65ES5XKSA1](#) [IMBG120R090M1HXTMA1](#) [IMBG120R220M1HXTMA1](#) [XD15H120CX1](#) [XD25H120CX0](#) [XP15PJS120CL1B1](#)  
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