

March 1997

8A, 500V P-Channel IGBTs

Features

- 8A, 500V
- 3.7V $V_{CE(SAT)}$
- Typical Fall Time - 1800ns
- High Input Impedance
- $T_J = +150^{\circ}C$

Description

The HGTD8P50G1 and the HGTD8P50G1S are P-channel enhancement-mode insulated gate bipolar transistors (IGBTs) designed for high voltage, low on-dissipation applications such as switching regulators and motor drives. This P-channel IGBT can be paired with N-Channel IGBTs to form a complementary power switch and it is ideal for half bridge circuit configurations. These types can be operated directly from low power integrated circuits.

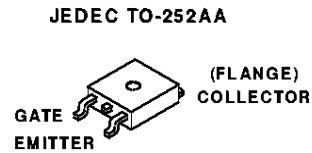
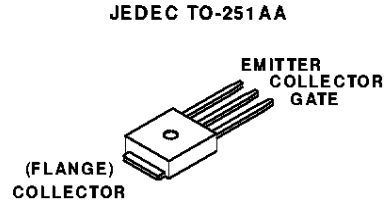
PACKAGING AVAILABILITY

PART NUMBER	PACKAGE	BRAND
HGTD8P50G1	TO-251AA	G8P50G
HGTD8P50G1S	TO-252AA	G8P50G

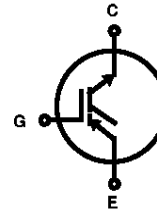
NOTE: When ordering, use the entire part number. Add the suffix 9A to obtain the TO-252AA variant in the tape and reel, i.e., HGTD8P50G1S9A.

The development type number for these devices is TA49015.

Package



Symbol



Absolute Maximum Ratings $T_C = +25^{\circ}C$, Unless Otherwise Specified

	HGTD8P50G1/G1S	UNITS
Collector-Emitter Breakdown Voltage	-500	V
Emitter-Collector Breakdown Voltage	10	V
Collector Current Continuous		
At $T_C = +25^{\circ}C$	-12	A
At $T_C = +90^{\circ}C$	-8	A
Collector Current Pulsed (Note 1)	-18	A
Gate-Emitter Voltage Continuous	± 20	V
Gate-Emitter Voltage Pulsed	± 30	V
Switching SOA at $T_C = +25^{\circ}C$, $V_{CL} = -350V$		
No Snubber, Figure 17 - Circuit 1	-3	A
With 0.1 μ F Capacitor, Figure 17 - Circuit 2	-18	A
Power Dissipation Total at $T_C = +25^{\circ}C$	66	W
Power Dissipation Derating $T_C > +25^{\circ}C$	0.53	W/ $^{\circ}C$
Operating and Storage Junction Temperature	-40 to +150	$^{\circ}C$
Maximum Lead Temperature for Soldering (0.125" from case for 5s)	+260	$^{\circ}C$

NOTE:

1. $T_J = 25^{\circ}C$, $V_{CL} = 350V$, $R_{GE} = 25\Omega$, Figure 17 - Circuit 2 ($C_1 = 0.1\mu F$)

Specifications HGTD8P50G1, HGTD8P50G1S

Electrical Specifications $T_C = +25^\circ\text{C}$, Unless Otherwise Specified

PARAMETERS	SYMBOL	TEST CONDITIONS		MIN	TYP	MAX	UNIT	
Collector-Emitter Breakdown Voltage	BV_{CES}	$I_{CE} = -250\mu\text{A}$ $V_{CL} = -600\text{V}$	$V_{GE} = 0\text{V}$	-500	-	-	V	
Emitter-Collector Breakdown Voltage	BV_{ECS}	$I_{EC} = 1\text{mA}$	$V_{GE} = 0\text{V}$	10	-	-	V	
Collector-Emitter Leakage Current	I_{CES}	$V_{CE} = BV_{CES}$	$T_C = +25^\circ\text{C}$	-	-	-250	μA	
		$V_{CE} = 0.8 BV_{CES}$	$T_C = +150^\circ\text{C}$	-	-	-1.0	mA	
Collector-Emitter Saturation Voltage	$V_{CE(SAT)}$	$I_{CE} = -3.0\text{A}$ $V_{GE} = -15\text{V}$	$T_C = +25^\circ\text{C}$	-	-2.5	-2.9	V	
			$T_C = +150^\circ\text{C}$	-	-2.3	-2.8	V	
		$I_{CE} = I_{C90}$ $V_{GE} = -15\text{V}$	$T_C = +25^\circ\text{C}$	-	-3.0	-3.7	V	
			$T_C = +150^\circ\text{C}$	-	-3.3	-4.0	V	
Gate-Emitter Threshold Voltage	$V_{GE(TH)}$	$I_{CE} = -1.0\text{mA}$	$V_{CE} = V_{GE}$	-4.5	-6.0	-7.5	V	
Gate-Emitter Leakage Current	I_{GES}	$V_{GE} = \pm 20\text{V}$		-	-	± 100	nA	
Gate-Emitter Plateau Voltage	$V_{GE(PL)}$	$I_C = 3\text{A}$	$V_{CE} = 0.5 BV_{CES}$	-	-7.0	-	V	
On-State Gate Charge	$Q_{G(ON)}$	$I_C = 3\text{A}$, $V_{CE} = 0.5 BV_{CES}$	$V_{GE} = -15\text{V}$	-	16	25	nC	
			$V_{GE} = -20\text{V}$	-	22	30	nC	
Current Turn-On Delay Time	$t_{D(ON)I}$	$R_L = 113\Omega$	$I_{CE} = -3\text{A}$, $V_{GE} = -15\text{V}$ $V_{CE} = -350\text{V}$ $R_G = 25\Omega$ $T_J = +150^\circ\text{C}$ Fig. 17, Circuit 1	-	45	-	ns	
Current Rise Time	t_{RI}			-	85	-	ns	
Current Turn-off Delay Time	$t_{D(OFF)I}$	$L = 100\mu\text{H}$		-	480	680	ns	
Current Fall Time	t_{FI}			-	1800	2500	ns	
Turn-Off Energy (Note 1)	E_{OFF}			-	0.8	-	mJ	
Current Turn-Off Delay Time	$t_{D(OFF)I}$	$L = 100\mu\text{H}$		$I_{CE} = -8\text{A}$, $V_{GE} = -15\text{V}$ $V_{CE} = -350\text{V}$ $R_G = 25\Omega$ $T_J = +150^\circ\text{C}$ Fig. 17, Circuit 2 $C_1 = .022\mu\text{F}$	-	100	200	ns
Current Fall Time	t_{FI}		-		3500	4000	ns	
Turn-Off Energy (Note 1)	E_{OFF}		-		1.3	-	mJ	
Latching Current	I_L	$L = 100\mu\text{H}$	$V_{GE} = -15\text{V}$ $R_G = 25\Omega$ $T_J = +25^\circ\text{C}$ $V_{CE} = -350\text{V}$ Fig. 17, Circuit 1		-3	-	-	A
Thermal Resistance	$R_{\theta JC}$				-	1.75	1.90	$^\circ\text{C/W}$

NOTE:

1. 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 ($I_{CE} = 0\text{A}$). The HGTD8P50G1 and HGTD8P50G1S 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 diode losses.

Typical Performance Curves

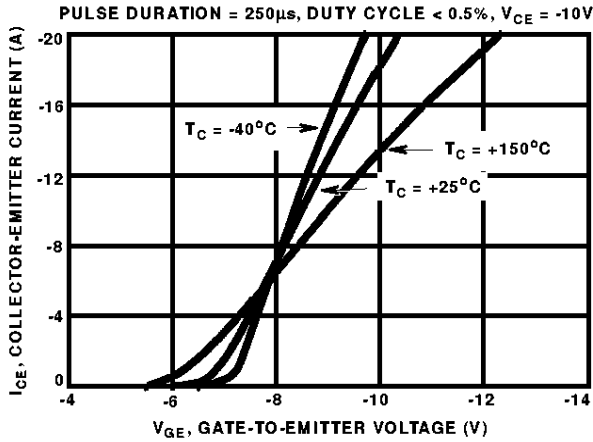


FIGURE 1. TRANSFER CHARACTERISTICS

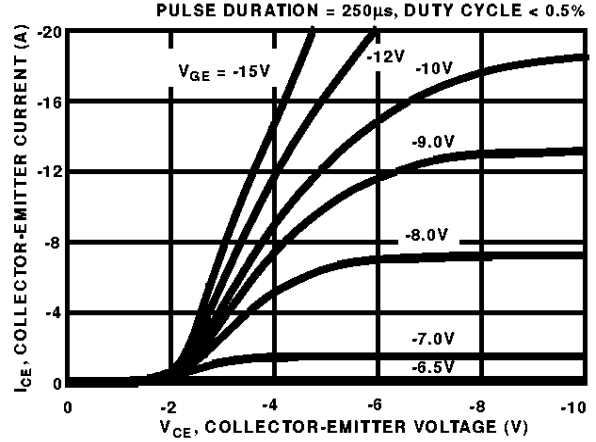


FIGURE 2. SATURATION CHARACTERISTICS

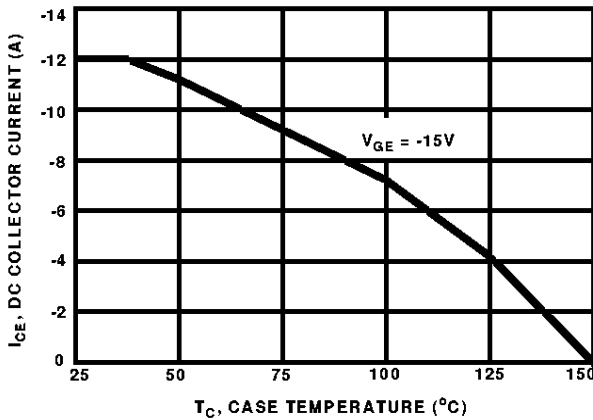


FIGURE 3. MAXIMUM DC COLLECTOR CURRENT AS A FUNCTION OF CASE TEMPERATURE

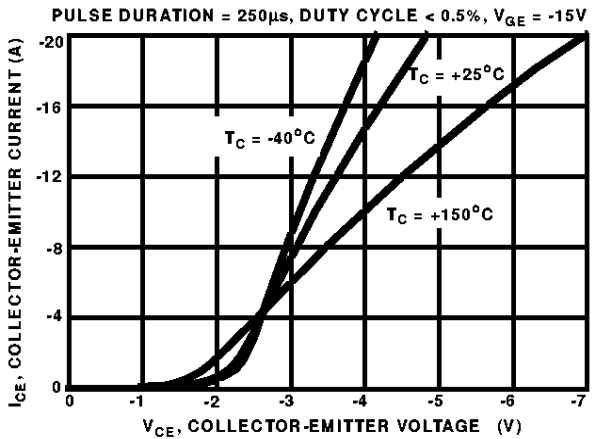


FIGURE 4. COLLECTOR-EMITTER SATURATION VOLTAGE

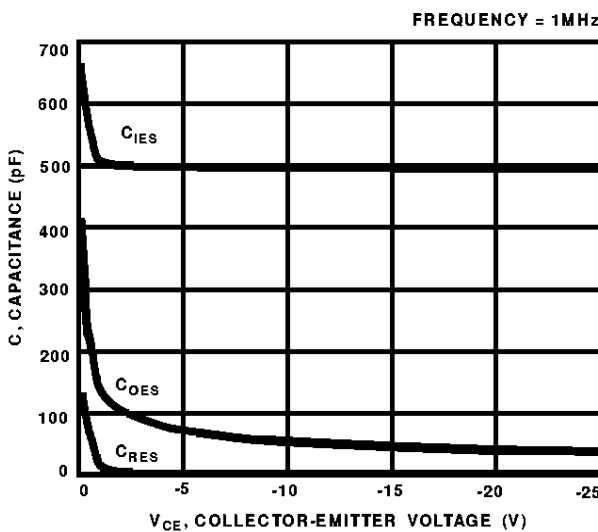


FIGURE 5. CAPACITANCE AS A FUNCTION OF COLLECTOR-EMITTER VOLTAGE

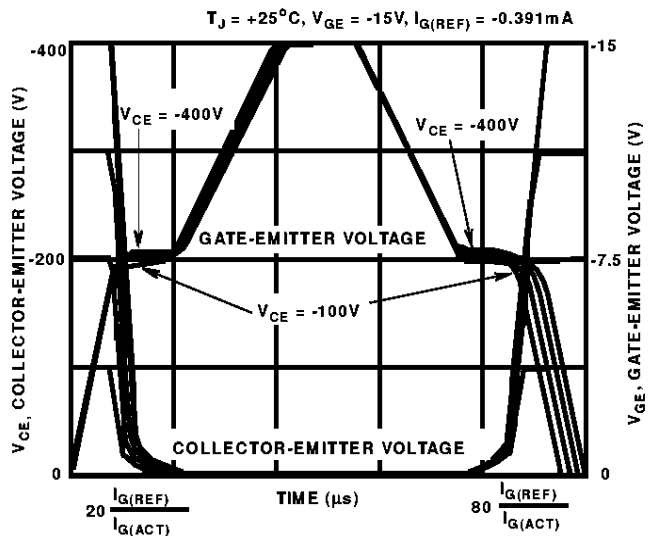


FIGURE 6. NORMALIZED SWITCHING WAVEFORMS AT CONSTANT GATE CURRENT. (REFER TO APPLICATION NOTES AN7254 AND AN7260)

Typical Performance Curves (Continued)

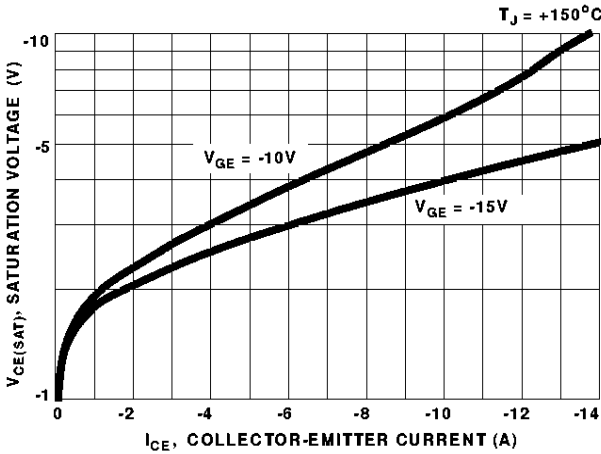


FIGURE 7. SATURATION VOLTAGE AS A FUNCTION OF COLLECTOR-EMITTER CURRENT

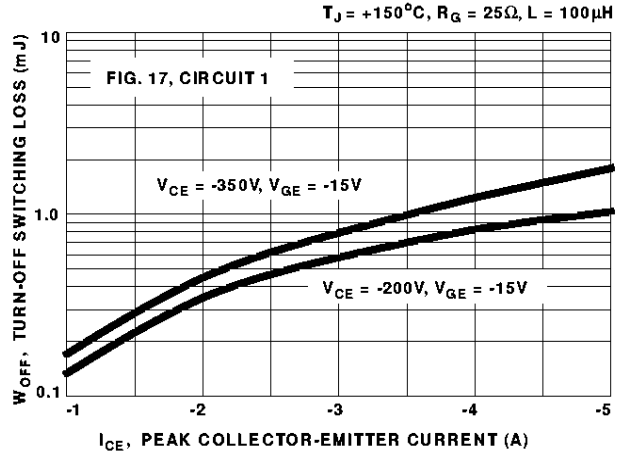


FIGURE 8. TURN-OFF SWITCHING LOSS AS A FUNCTION OF COLLECTOR-EMITTER CURRENT

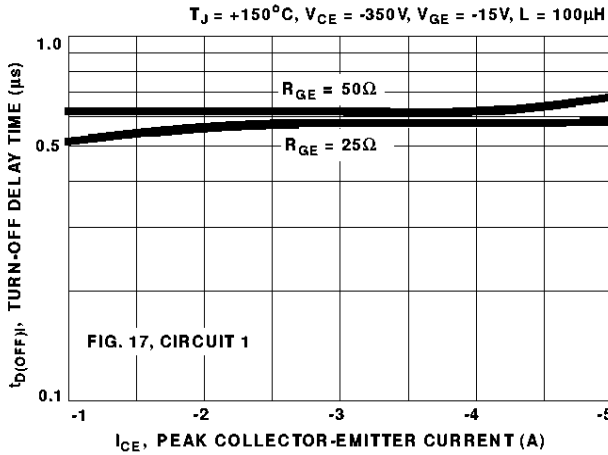


FIGURE 9. TURN-OFF DELAY AS A FUNCTION OF COLLECTOR-EMITTER CURRENT

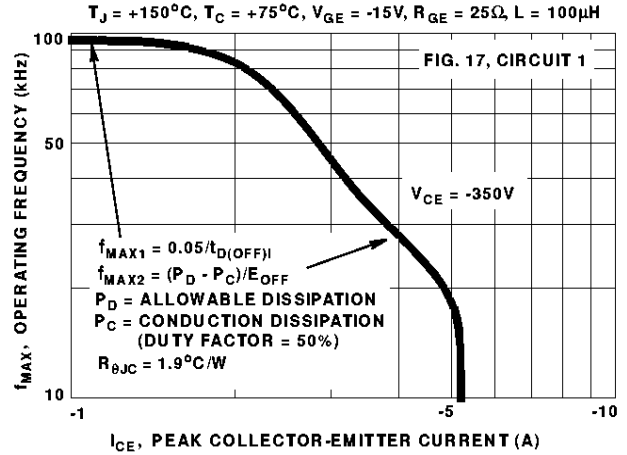


FIGURE 10. OPERATING FREQUENCY AS A FUNCTION OF COLLECTOR-EMITTER CURRENT AND VOLTAGE

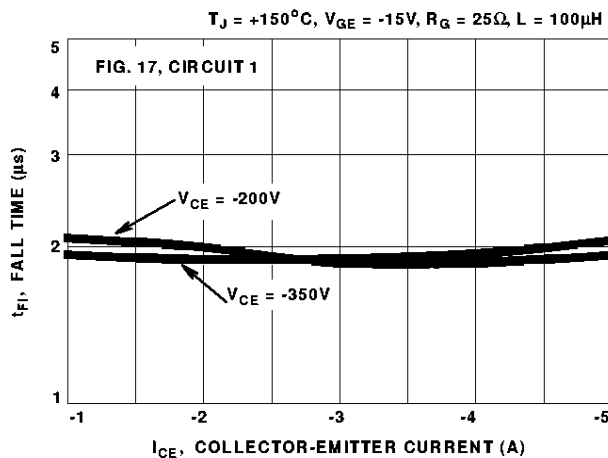


FIGURE 11. FALL TIME AS A FUNCTION OF COLLECTOR-EMITTER CURRENT

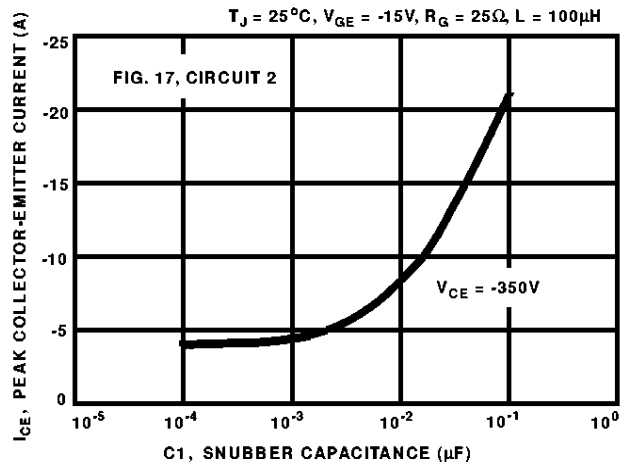


FIGURE 12. LATCHING CURRENT AS A FUNCTION OF SNUBBER CAPACITANCE

Typical Performance Curves (Continued)

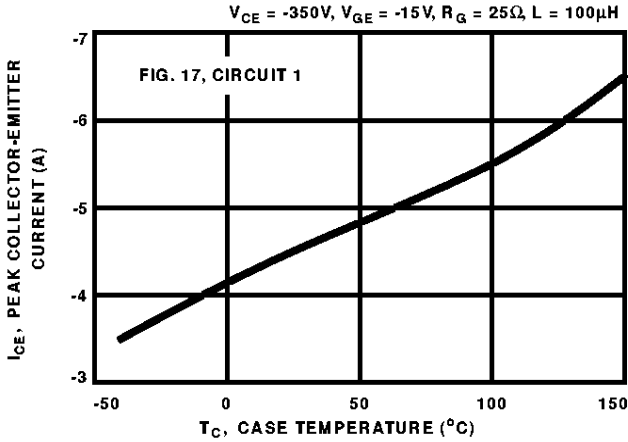


FIGURE 13. LATCHING CURRENT AS A FUNCTION OF JUNCTION TEMPERATURE

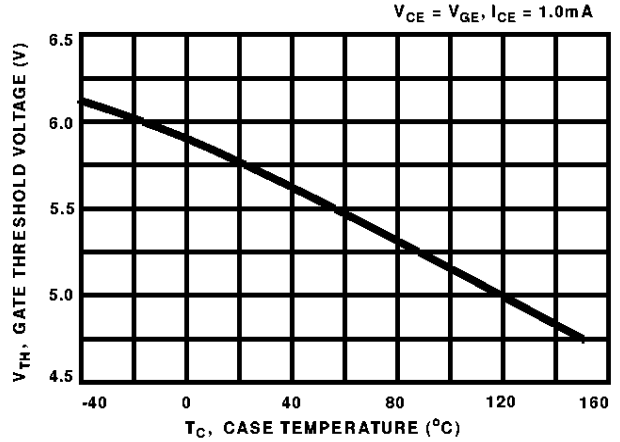


FIGURE 14. GATE THRESHOLD VOLTAGE AS A FUNCTION OF JUNCTION TEMPERATURE

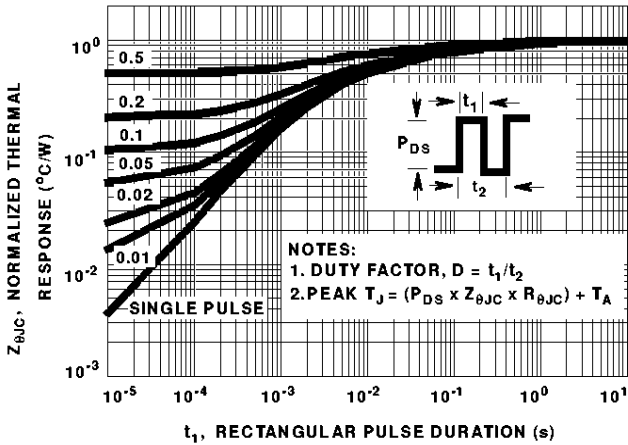


FIGURE 15. IGBT NORMALIZED TRANSIENT THERMAL IMPEDANCE, JUNCTION TO CASE

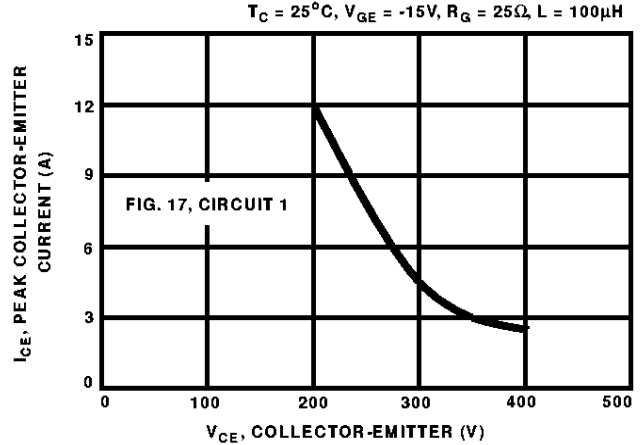


FIGURE 16. LATCHING CURRENT AS A FUNCTION OF COLLECTOR-EMITTER VOLTAGE

Test Circuits

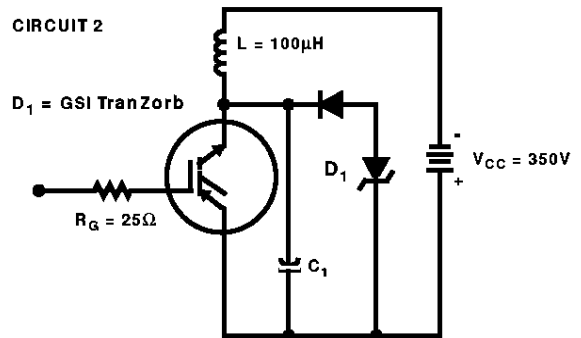
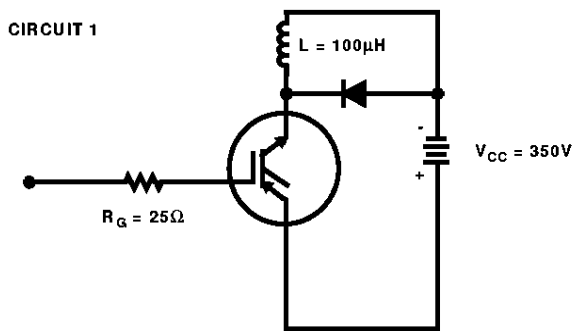


FIGURE 17. INDUCTIVE SWITCHING TEST CIRCUITS

Operating Frequency Information

Operating frequency information for a typical device (Figure 10) 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 Figure 7, Figure 8 and Figure 9. The operating frequency plot (Figure 10) 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 $f_{MAX1} = 0.05/t_{D(OFF)I}$. $t_{D(OFF)I}$ (the denominator) has been arbitrarily held to 10% of the on-state time for a 50% duty factor. Other definitions are possible. $t_{D(OFF)I}$ is defined as the time between the 90% point of the trailing edge of the input pulse and the point where the collector current falls to 90% of its maximum value. Device Turn-Off delay can establish an additional frequency limiting condition for an application other than T_{JMAX} . $t_{D(OFF)I}$ is important when controlling output ripple under a lightly loaded condition. f_{MAX2} is defined by $f_{MAX2} = (P_D - P_C)/E_{OFF}$. The allowable dissipation (P_D) is defined by $P_D = (T_{JMAX} - T_C)/R_{\theta JC}$. The sum of device switching and conduction losses must not exceed P_d . A 50% duty factor was used (Figure 10) and the conduction losses (P_c) are approximated by $P_c = (V_{CE} \cdot I_{CE})/2$. 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 ($I_{CE} = 0A$).

The switching power loss (Figure 10) is defined as $f_{MAX2} \cdot E_{OFF}$. Turn-On switching losses are not included because they can be greatly influenced by external circuit conditions and components.

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.

† Trademark Emerson and Cumming, Inc.

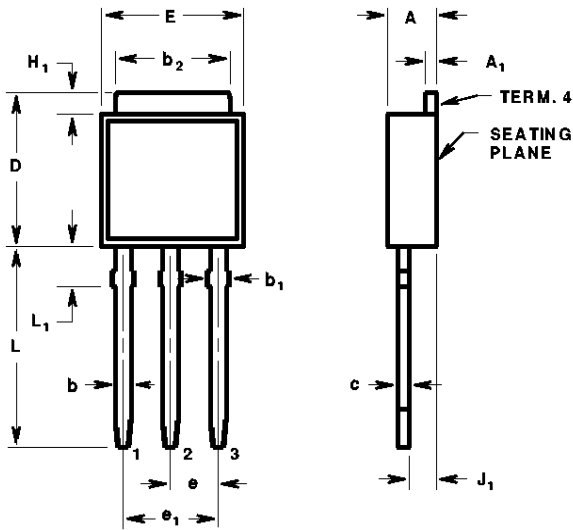
HARRIS SEMICONDUCTOR IGBT PRODUCT IS COVERED BY ONE OR MORE OF THE FOLLOWING U.S. PATENTS:

4,364,073	4,417,385	4,430,792	4,443,931	4,466,176	4,516,143	4,532,534	4,567,641
4,587,713	4,598,461	4,605,948	4,618,872	4,620,211	4,631,564	4,639,754	4,639,762
4,641,162	4,644,637	4,682,195	4,684,413	4,694,313	4,717,679	4,743,952	4,783,690
4,794,432	4,801,986	4,803,533	4,809,045	4,809,047	4,810,665	4,823,176	4,837,606
4,860,080	4,883,767	4,888,627	4,890,143	4,901,127	4,904,609	4,933,740	4,963,951
4,969,027							

HGTD8P50G1, HGTD8P50G1S

TO-251AA

3 LEAD JEDEC TO-251AA PLASTIC PACKAGE



Lead 1	Gate
Lead 2	Collector
Lead 3	Emitter
Term. 4	Collector

SYMBOL	INCHES		MILLIMETERS		NOTES
	MIN	MAX	MIN	MAX	
A	0.086	0.094	2.19	2.38	-
A ₁	0.018	0.022	0.46	0.55	3, 4
b	0.028	0.032	0.72	0.81	3, 4
b ₁	0.033	0.040	0.84	1.01	3
b ₂	0.205	0.215	5.21	5.46	3, 4
c	0.018	0.022	0.46	0.55	3, 4
D	0.270	0.290	6.86	7.36	-
E	0.250	0.265	6.35	6.73	-
e	0.090 TYP		2.28 TYP		5
e ₁	0.180 BSC		4.57 BSC		5
H ₁	0.035	0.045	0.89	1.14	-
J ₁	0.040	0.045	1.02	1.14	6
L	0.355	0.375	9.02	9.52	-
L ₁	0.075	0.090	1.91	2.28	2

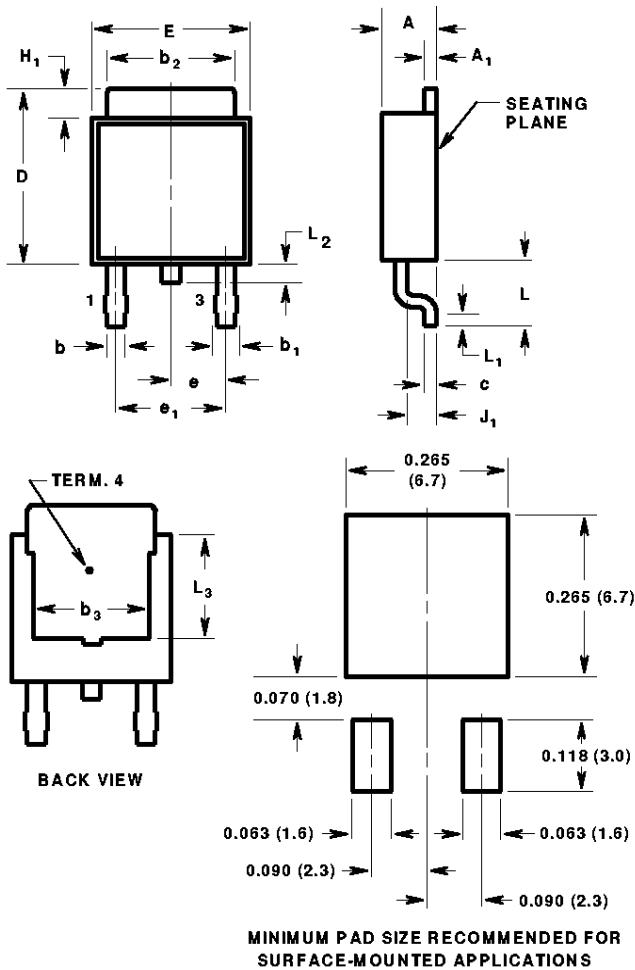
NOTES:

1. These dimensions are within allowable dimensions of Rev. C of JEDEC TO-251AA outline dated 9-88.
2. Solder finish uncontrolled in this area.
3. Dimension (without solder).
4. Add typically 0.002 inches (0.05mm) for solder plating.
5. Position of lead to be measured 0.250 inches (6.35mm) from bottom of dimension D.
6. Position of lead to be measured 0.100 inches (2.54mm) from bottom of dimension D.
7. Controlling dimension: Inch.
8. Revision 2 dated 10-95.

HGTD8P50G1, HGTD8P50G1S

TO-252AA

SURFACE MOUNT JEDEC TO-252AA PLASTIC PACKAGE



Lead 1	Gate
Lead 3	Source
Term. 4	Collector

SYMBOL	INCHES		MILLIMETERS		NOTES
	MIN	MAX	MIN	MAX	
A	0.086	0.094	2.19	2.38	-
A ₁	0.018	0.022	0.46	0.55	4, 5
b	0.028	0.032	0.72	0.81	4, 5
b ₁	0.033	0.040	0.84	1.01	4
b ₂	0.205	0.215	5.21	5.46	4, 5
b ₃	0.190	-	4.83	-	2
c	0.018	0.022	0.46	0.55	4, 5
D	0.270	0.290	6.86	7.36	-
E	0.250	0.265	6.35	6.73	-
e	0.090 TYP		2.28 TYP		7
e ₁	0.180 BSC		4.57 BSC		7
H ₁	0.035	0.045	0.89	1.14	-
J ₁	0.040	0.045	1.02	1.14	-
L	0.100	0.115	2.54	2.92	-
L ₁	0.020	-	0.51	-	4, 6
L ₂	0.025	0.040	0.64	1.01	3
L ₃	0.170	-	4.32	-	2

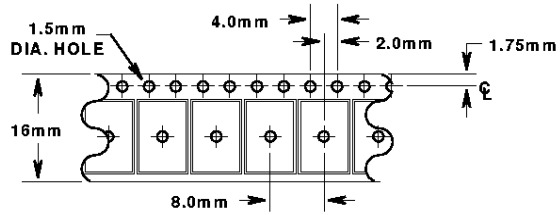
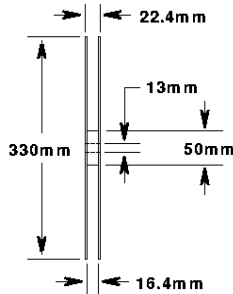
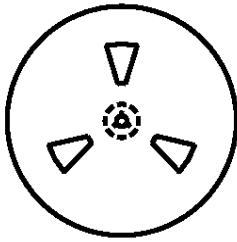
NOTES:

1. These dimensions are within allowable dimensions of Rev. B of JEDEC TO-252AA outline dated 9-88.
2. L₃ and b₃ dimensions establish a minimum mounting surface for terminal 4.
3. Solder finish uncontrolled in this area.
4. Dimension (without solder).
5. Add typically 0.002 inches (0.05mm) for solder plating.
6. L₁ is the terminal length for soldering.
7. Position of lead to be measured 0.090 inches (2.28mm) from bottom of dimension D.
8. Controlling dimension: Inch.
9. Revision 5 dated 10-95.

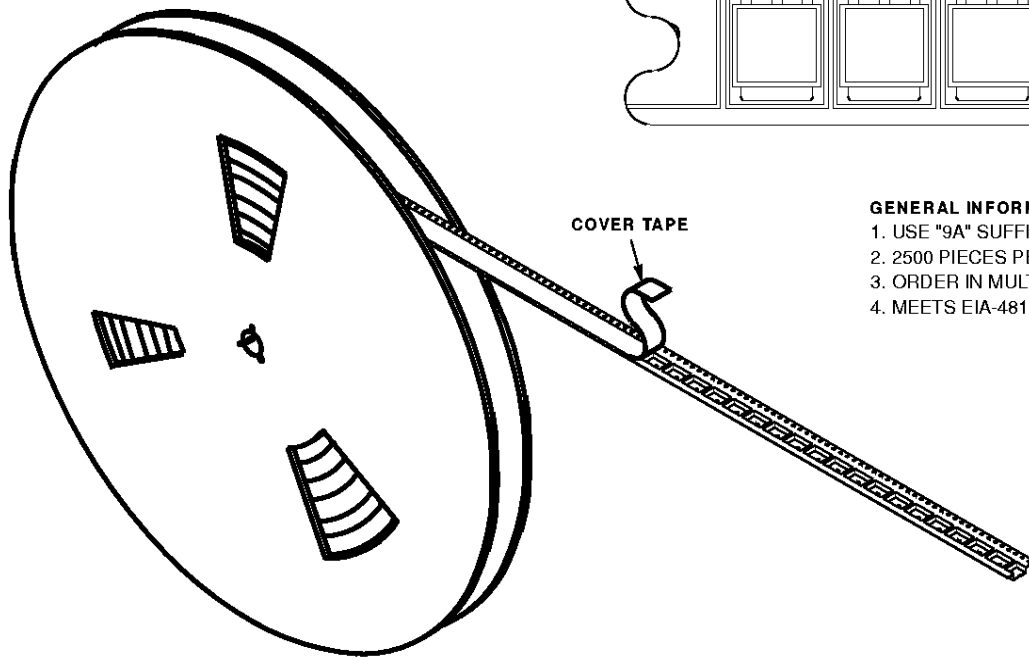
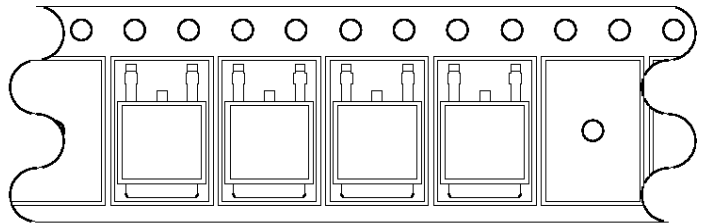
HGTD8P50G1, HGTD8P50G1S

TO-252AA

16mm TAPE AND REEL



USER DIRECTION OF FEED



GENERAL INFORMATION

1. USE "9A" SUFFIX ON PART NUMBER.
2. 2500 PIECES PER REEL.
3. ORDER IN MULTIPLES OF FULL REELS ONLY.
4. MEETS EIA-481 REVISION "A" SPECIFICATIONS.

Revision 5 dated 10-95

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