

# GB30RF60K

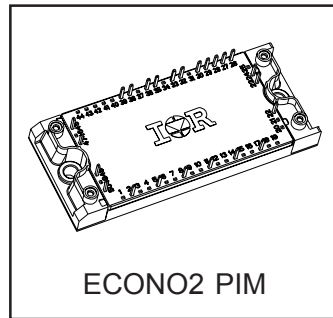
## IGBT PIM MODULE

### Features

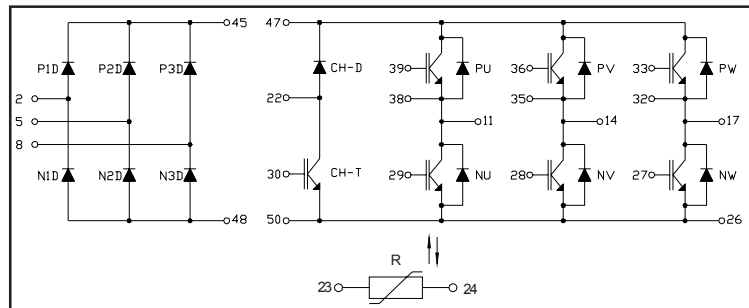
- Low  $V_{CE(on)}$  Non Punch Through IGBT Technology
- Low Diode  $V_F$
- 10 $\mu$ s Short Circuit Capability
- Square RBSOA
- HEXFRED Antiparallel Diode with Ultrasoft Reverse Recovery Characteristics
- Positive  $V_{CE(on)}$  Temperature Coefficient
- Ceramic DBC Substrate
- Low Stray Inductance Design
- TOTALLY LEAD-FREE

### Benefits

- Benchmark Efficiency for Motor Control
- Rugged Transient Performance
- Low EMI, Requires Less Snubbing
- Direct Mounting to Heatsink
- PCB Solderable Terminals
- Low Junction to Case Thermal Resistance



$V_{CES} = 600V$   
 $I_C = 27A @ T_C=80^\circ C$   
 $t_{sc} > 10\mu s @ T_J=150^\circ C$   
 $V_{CE(on)} \text{ typ.} = 2.04V$



### Absolute Maximum Ratings

	Parameter	Symbol	Test Conditions		Ratings	Units
Inverter	Collector-to-Emitter Voltage	$V_{CES}$			600	V
	Gate-to-Emitter Voltage	$V_{GES}$			$\pm 20$	
	Collector Current	$I_C$	Continuous	25°C / 80°C	50 / 27	A
			Pulsed	25°C	100	
	Diode Maximum Forward Current	$I_{FM}$		25°C	100	
Power Dissipation	$P_D$	One IGBT	25°C	129	W	
Input Rectifier	Repetitive Peak Reverse Voltage	$V_{RRM}$			800	V
	Average Output Current	$I_{F(AV)}$	50/60Hz sine pulse	80°C	30	A
	Surge Current (Non Repetitive)	$I_{FSM}$	Rated $V_{RRM}$ applied, 10ms,		310	
	$I^2 t$ (Non Repetitive)	$I^2 t$	sine pulse		525	A <sup>2</sup> s
Brake	Collector-to-Emitter Voltage	$V_{CES}$			600	V
	Gate-to-Emitter Voltage	$V_{GES}$			$\pm 20$	
	Collector Current	$I_C$	Continuous	25°C / 80°C	30 / 20	A
			Pulsed	25°C	60	
	Power Dissipation	$P_D$	One IGBT	25°C	100	W
	Repetitive Peak Reverse Voltage	$V_{RRM}$			600	V
	Maximum Operating Junction Temperature	$T_J$			150	°C
	Storage Temperature Range	$T_{STG}$			-40 to +125	
Isolation Voltage	$V_{ISOL}$	AC (1 min)		2500	V	

### Thermal and Mechanical Characteristics

Parameter	Symbol	Min	Typical	Maximum	Units
Junction-to-Case Inverter IGBT Thermal Resistance	$R_{\theta JC}$	-	-	0.97	°C/W
Junction-to-Case Inverter FRED Thermal Resistance		-	-	1.42	
Junction-to-Case Brake DIODE Thermal Resistance		-	-	2.44	
Junction-to-Case Brake IGBT Thermal Resistance		-	-	1.25	
Junction-to-Case Input Rectifier Thermal Resistance		-	-	1.03	
Case-to-Sink, flat, greased surface	$R_{\theta CS}$	-	0.05	-	
Mounting Torque (M5)		2.7	-	3.3	Nm
Weight			170		g

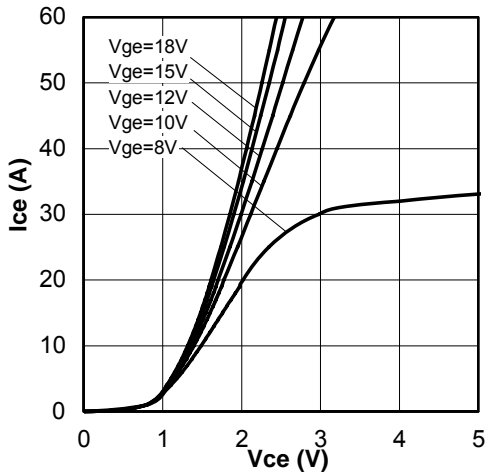
### Electrical Characteristics @ T<sub>J</sub> = 25°C (unless otherwise specified)

		Parameter	Min.	Typ.	Max.	Units	Conditions
Inverter	BV(CES)	Collector-to-Emitter Breakdown Voltage	600	-	-	V	V <sub>GE</sub> = 0 I <sub>C</sub> = 500μA
IGBT	ΔV(BR)CES/ΔT <sub>J</sub>	Temp. Coefficient of Breakdown Voltage	-	0.7	-	V/°C	V <sub>GE</sub> = 0 I <sub>C</sub> = 1mA (25°C - 125°C)
	V <sub>CE(ON)</sub>	Collector-to-Emitter Voltage	-	2.04	2.65	V	I <sub>C</sub> = 30A V <sub>GE</sub> = 15V
			-	2.60	3.62		I <sub>C</sub> = 50A V <sub>GE</sub> = 15V
			-	2.31	2.80		I <sub>C</sub> = 30A V <sub>GE</sub> = 15V T <sub>J</sub> = 125°C
			-	3.01	2.77		I <sub>C</sub> = 50A V <sub>GE</sub> = 15V T <sub>J</sub> = 125°C
	V <sub>GE(th)</sub>	Gate Threshold Voltage	3.5	-	5.5		V <sub>CE</sub> = V <sub>GE</sub> I <sub>C</sub> = 250μA
	ΔV <sub>GE(th)</sub> /ΔT <sub>J</sub>	Threshold Voltage temp. coefficient	-	-10	-	mV/°C	V <sub>CE</sub> = V <sub>GE</sub> I <sub>C</sub> = 1mA (25°C-125°C)
	I <sub>CES</sub>	Zero Gate Voltage Collector Current	-	-	100	μA	V <sub>GE</sub> = 0 V <sub>CE</sub> = 600V
			-	400	-		V <sub>GE</sub> = 0 V <sub>CE</sub> = 600V T <sub>J</sub> = 125°C
	I <sub>GES</sub>	Gate-to-Emitter Leakage Current	-	-	±200	nA	V <sub>GE</sub> = ±20V
	Q <sub>G</sub>	Total Gate Charge (turn-on)	-	105	158		I <sub>C</sub> = 30A
	Q <sub>GE</sub>	Gate-to-Emitter Charge (turn-on)	-	14	21	nC	V <sub>CC</sub> = 300V
	Q <sub>GC</sub>	Gate-to-Collector Charge (turn-on)	-	51	76		V <sub>GE</sub> = 15V
	E <sub>ON</sub>	Turn-On Switching Loss	-	491	737	μJ	I <sub>C</sub> = 30A V <sub>CC</sub> = 300V
	E <sub>OFF</sub>	Turn-Off Switching Loss	-	223	335		V <sub>GE</sub> = 15V R <sub>G</sub> = 22Ω L = 200μH
	E <sub>TOT</sub>	Total Switching Loss	-	714	1072		T <sub>J</sub> = 25°C <sup>1</sup>
	E <sub>ON</sub>	Turn-On Switching Loss	-	613	920	μJ	I <sub>C</sub> = 30A V <sub>CC</sub> = 300V
	E <sub>OFF</sub>	Turn-Off Switching Loss	-	417	626		V <sub>GE</sub> = 15V R <sub>G</sub> = 22Ω L = 200μH
	E <sub>TOT</sub>	Total Switching Loss	-	1030	1546		T <sub>J</sub> = 125°C <sup>1</sup>
	t <sub>d(on)</sub>	Turn-On delay time	-	132	198	ns	I <sub>C</sub> = 30A V <sub>CC</sub> = 300V
	t <sub>r</sub>	Rise time	-	33	50		V <sub>GE</sub> = 15V R <sub>G</sub> = 22Ω L = 200μH
	t <sub>d(off)</sub>	Turn-Off delay time	-	153	229		T <sub>J</sub> = 125°C
	t <sub>f</sub>	Fall time	-	88	132		
C <sub>ies</sub>	Input Capacitance	-	1834	2751	pF	V <sub>GE</sub> = 0	
C <sub>oes</sub>	Output Capacitance	-	459	690		V <sub>CC</sub> = 30V	
C <sub>res</sub>	Reverse Transfer Capacitance	-	54	81		f = 1Mhz	
RBSOA	Reverse Bias Safe Operating Area	FULL SQUARE				T <sub>J</sub> = 150°C I <sub>C</sub> = 60A R <sub>G</sub> = 22Ω V <sub>GE</sub> = 15V to 0	
SCSOA	Short Circuit Safe Operating Area	10	-	-	μs	I <sub>P</sub> = 220A to 310A V <sub>CC</sub> = 300V R <sub>G</sub> = 47Ω V <sub>GE</sub> = 15V to 0	
Inverter Diode	I <sub>rr</sub>	Diode Peak Rev. Recovery Current	-	43	-	A	T <sub>J</sub> = 125°C
			-	-	-		V <sub>CC</sub> = 300V I <sub>F</sub> = 30A L = 200μH
			-	-	-		V <sub>GE</sub> = 15V R <sub>G</sub> = 22Ω
			-	-	-		
	V <sub>FM</sub>	Diode Forward Voltage Drop	-	1.31	1.81	V	I <sub>F</sub> = 30A
-			1.52	2.40	I <sub>F</sub> = 50A		
-			1.25	1.68	I <sub>F</sub> = 30A T <sub>J</sub> = 125°C		
-			1.47	2.14	I <sub>F</sub> = 50A T <sub>J</sub> = 125°C		

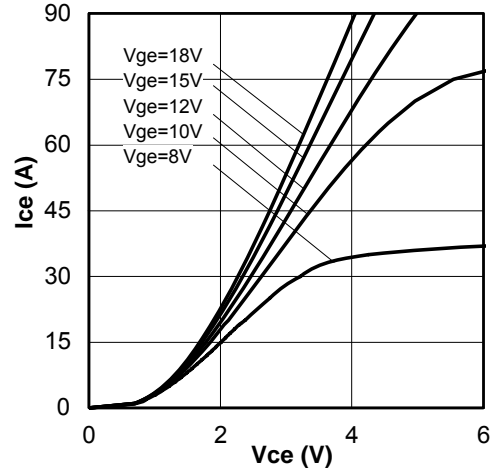
**Electrical Characteristics @ T<sub>J</sub> = 25°C (unless otherwise specified)**

		Parameter	Min.	Typ.	Max.	Units	Conditions
Input Rectifier	V <sub>FM</sub>	Maximum Forward Voltage Drop	-	-	1.50	V	I <sub>F</sub> = 30A
	I <sub>RM</sub>	Maximum Reverse Leakage Current	-	-	0.2	mA	T <sub>J</sub> = 25°C V <sub>R</sub> = 800V
			-	-	1		T <sub>J</sub> = 150°C V <sub>R</sub> = 800V
	r <sub>T</sub>	Forward Slope Resistance	-	8.8	-	mΩ	T <sub>J</sub> = 150°C
V <sub>F(TO)</sub>	Conduction Thresold Voltage	-	0.79	-	V		
Brake IGBT	BV <sub>(CES)</sub>	Collector-to-Emitter Breakdown Voltage	600	-	-	V	V <sub>GE</sub> = 0 I <sub>C</sub> = 500μA
	ΔV <sub>(BR)CES/ΔT<sub>J</sub></sub>	Temp. Coefficient of Breakdown Voltage	-	0.6	-	V/°C	V <sub>GE</sub> = 0 I <sub>C</sub> = 1mA (25°C - 125°C)
	V <sub>CE(ON)</sub>	Collector-to-Emitter Voltage	-	2.07	2.24	V	I <sub>C</sub> = 20A V <sub>GE</sub> = 15V
			-	2.51	2.71		I <sub>C</sub> = 30A V <sub>GE</sub> = 15V
			-	2.49	2.72		I <sub>C</sub> = 20A V <sub>GE</sub> = 15V T <sub>J</sub> = 125°C
			-	3.06	3.47		I <sub>C</sub> = 30A V <sub>GE</sub> = 15V T <sub>J</sub> = 125°C
	V <sub>GE(th)</sub>	Gate Threshold Voltage	4	-	6		V <sub>CE</sub> = V <sub>GE</sub> I <sub>C</sub> = 250μA
	ΔV <sub>GE(th)/ΔT<sub>J</sub></sub>	Thresold Voltage temp. coefficient	-	-10	-	mV/°C	V <sub>CE</sub> = V <sub>GE</sub> I <sub>C</sub> = 1mA (25°C-125°C)
	I <sub>CES</sub>	Zero Gate Voltage Collector Current	-	-	100	μA	V <sub>GE</sub> = 0 V <sub>CE</sub> = 600V
			-	250	-		V <sub>GE</sub> = 0 V <sub>CE</sub> = 600V T <sub>J</sub> = 125°C
	I <sub>GES</sub>	Gate-to-Emitter Leakage Current	-	-	±200	nA	V <sub>GE</sub> = ±20V
	Q <sub>G</sub>	Total Gate Charge (turn-on)	-	48	72	nC	I <sub>C</sub> = 15A
	Q <sub>GE</sub>	Gate-to-Emitter Charge (turn-on)	-	11	16		V <sub>CC</sub> = 300V
	Q <sub>GC</sub>	Gate-to-Collector Charge (turn-on)	-	30	44		V <sub>GE</sub> = 15V
	E <sub>ON</sub>	Turn-On Switching Loss	-	176	264	μJ	I <sub>C</sub> = 15A V <sub>CC</sub> = 300V
	E <sub>OFF</sub>	Turn-Off Switching Loss	-	137	207		V <sub>GE</sub> = 15V R <sub>G</sub> = 22Ω L = 200μH
	E <sub>TOT</sub>	Total Switching Loss	-	313	471		T <sub>J</sub> = 25°C <sup>1</sup>
	E <sub>ON</sub>	Turn-On Switching Loss	-	235	353	μJ	I <sub>C</sub> = 15A V <sub>CC</sub> = 300V
	E <sub>OFF</sub>	Turn-Off Switching Loss	-	276	416		V <sub>GE</sub> = 15V R <sub>G</sub> = 22Ω L = 200μH
	E <sub>TOT</sub>	Total Switching Loss	-	512	768		T <sub>J</sub> = 125°C <sup>1</sup>
t <sub>d(on)</sub>	Turn-On delay time	-	87	131	ns	I <sub>C</sub> = 15A V <sub>CC</sub> = 300V	
t <sub>r</sub>	Risetime	-	24	36		V <sub>GE</sub> = 15V R <sub>G</sub> = 22Ω L = 200μH	
t <sub>d(off)</sub>	Turn-Off delay time	-	112	169		T <sub>J</sub> = 125°C	
t <sub>f</sub>	Fall time	-	115	172			
C <sub>ies</sub>	Input Capacitance	-	901	1352	pF	V <sub>GE</sub> = 0	
C <sub>oes</sub>	Output Capacitance	-	263	395		V <sub>CC</sub> = 30V	
C <sub>res</sub>	Reverse Transfer Capacitance	-	29	44		f = 1Mhz	
RBSOA	Reverse Bias Safe Operating Area	FULLSQUARE				T <sub>J</sub> = 150°C I <sub>C</sub> = 20A R <sub>G</sub> = 22Ω V <sub>GE</sub> = 15V to 0	
SCSOA	Short Circuit Safe Operating Area	10	-	-	μs	I <sub>P</sub> = 180A to 280A V <sub>CC</sub> = 300V R <sub>G</sub> = 47Ω V <sub>GE</sub> = 15V to 0	
Brake Diode	I <sub>rr</sub>	Diode Peak Rev. Recovery Current	-	28	-	A	V <sub>CC</sub> = 300V I <sub>F</sub> = 15A L = 200μH V <sub>GE</sub> = 15V to 0 R <sub>G</sub> = 22Ω
	V <sub>FM</sub>	Diode Forward Voltage Drop	-	1.61	1.71	V	I <sub>F</sub> = 20A
			-	1.79	1.99		I <sub>F</sub> = 30A
			-	1.57	1.66		I <sub>F</sub> = 20A T <sub>J</sub> = 125°C
-			1.73	1.83	I <sub>F</sub> = 30A T <sub>J</sub> = 125°C		
NTC	R	Resistance	-	5000	-	Ω	T <sub>J</sub> = 25°C
			-	4933	-		T <sub>J</sub> = 100°C
	B	B Value	-	3375	-	K	T <sub>J</sub> = 25°C / 50°C

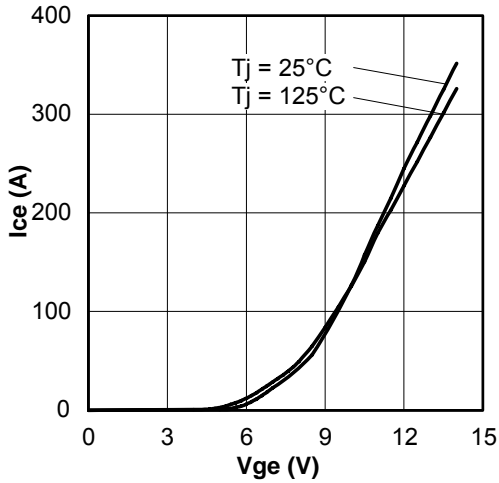
<sup>1</sup> Energy Losses include "tail" and diode reverse recovery



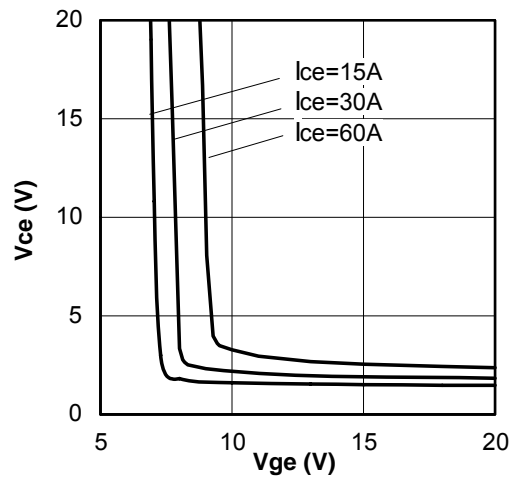
**Fig. 1** - Typ. IGBT Output Characteristics  
 $T_J = 25^\circ\text{C}$ ;  $t_p = 80\mu\text{s}$



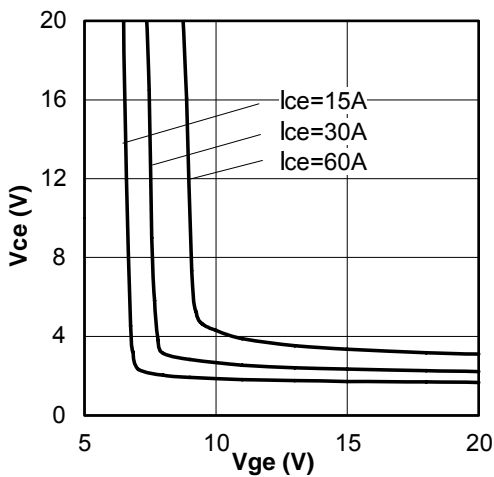
**Fig. 2** - Typ. IGBT Output Characteristics  
 $T_J = 125^\circ\text{C}$ ;  $t_p = 80\mu\text{s}$



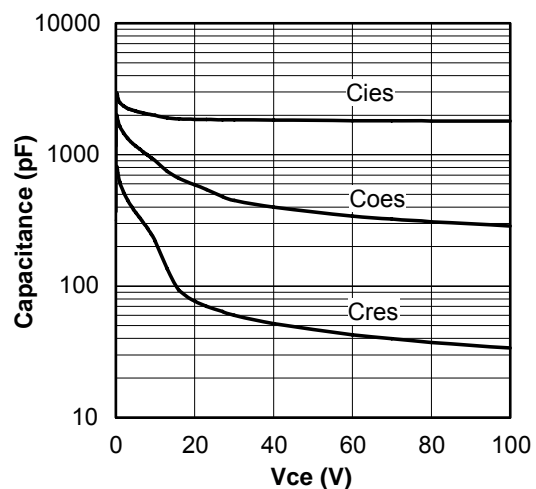
**Fig. 3** - Typ. Transfer Characteristics  
 $V_{CE} = 50\text{V}$ ;  $t_p = 10\mu\text{s}$



**Fig. 4** - Typical  $V_{CE}$  vs.  $V_{GE}$   
 $T_J = 25^\circ\text{C}$

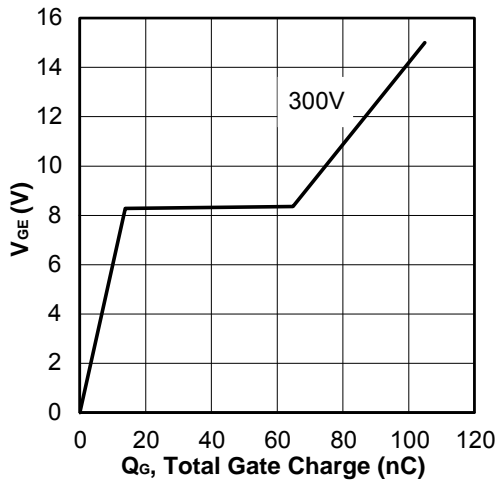


**Fig. 5** - Typical  $V_{CE}$  vs.  $V_{GE}$   
 $T_J = 125^\circ\text{C}$

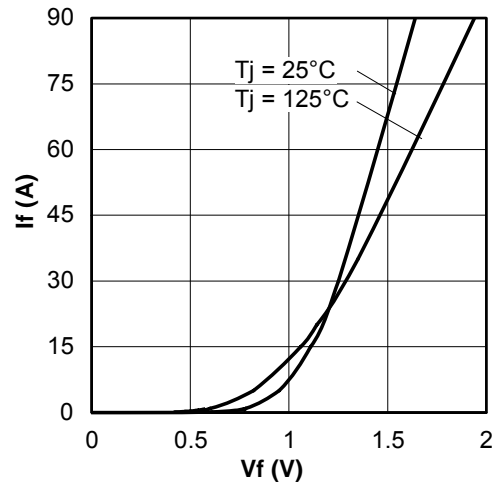


**Fig. 6** - Typ. Capacitance vs.  $V_{CE}$   
 $V_{GE} = 0$ ;  $f = 1\text{MHz}$

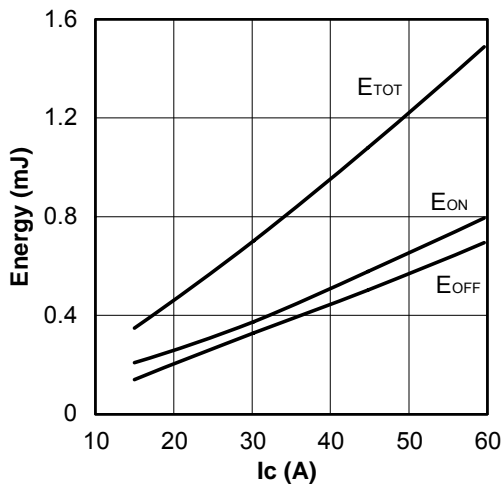
**Inverter**



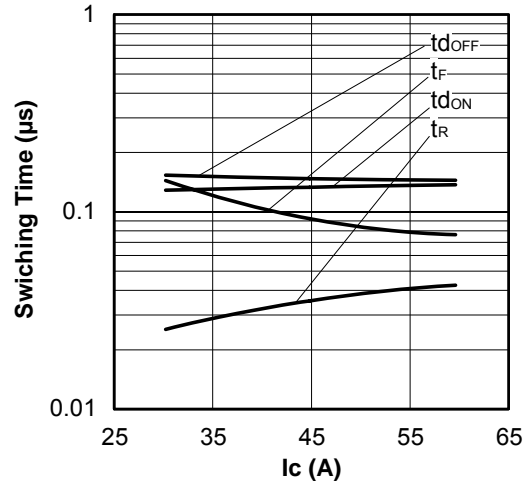
**Fig. 7** - Typical Gate Charge vs.  $V_{GE}$   
 $I_{CE} = 30A$



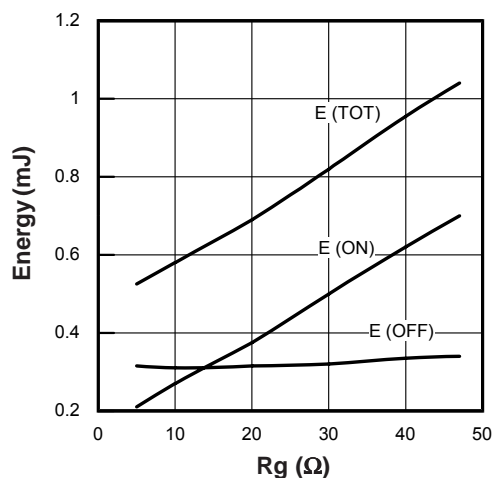
**Fig. 8** - Typ. Diode Forward Characteristics  
 $t_p = 80\mu s$



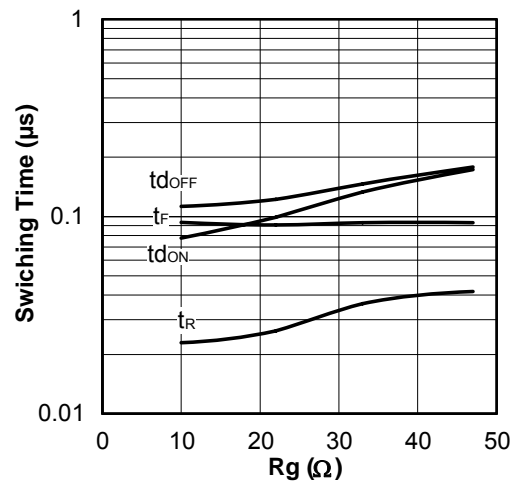
**Fig. 9** - Typ. Energy Loss vs.  $I_C$   
 $T_J = 125^\circ C$ ;  $L = 200\mu H$ ;  $V_{CE} = 300V$ ;  $R_G = 22\Omega$ ;  $V_{GE} = 15V$



**Fig. 10** - Typ. Switching Time vs.  $I_C$   
 $T_J = 125^\circ C$ ;  $L = 200\mu H$ ;  $V_{CE} = 300V$ ;  $R_G = 22\Omega$ ;  $V_{GE} = 15V$

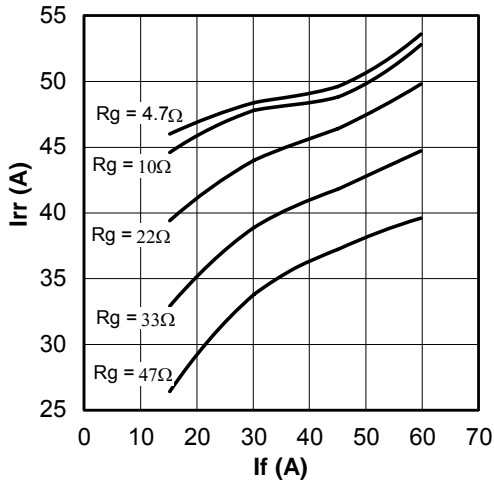


**Fig. 11** - Typ. Energy Loss vs.  $R_G$   
 $T_J = 125^\circ C$ ;  $L = 200\mu H$ ;  $V_{CE} = 300V$ ;  $I_{CE} = 30A$ ;  $V_{GE} = 15V$

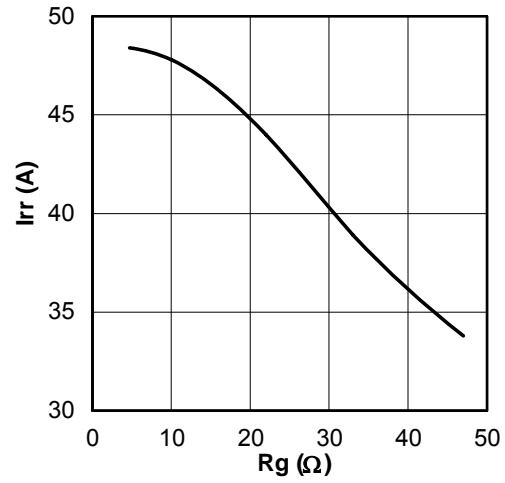


**Fig. 12** - Typ. Switching Time vs.  $R_G$   
 $T_J = 125^\circ C$ ;  $L = 200\mu H$ ;  $V_{CE} = 300V$ ;  $I_{CE} = 30A$ ;  $V_{GE} = 15V$

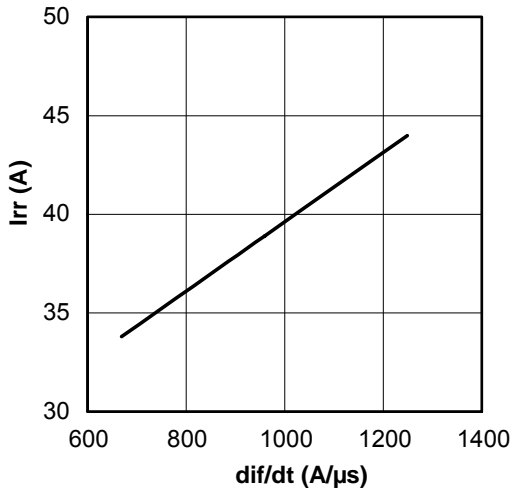
## Inverter



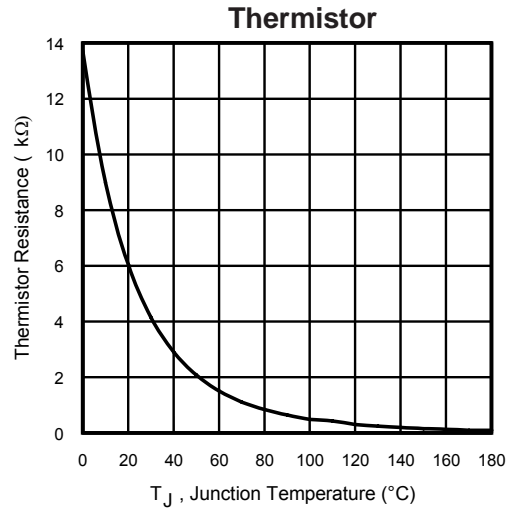
**Fig. 13** - Typical Diode  $I_{RR}$  vs.  $I_F$   
 $T_J = 125^\circ\text{C}$



**Fig. 14** - Typical Diode  $I_{RR}$  vs.  $R_G$   
 $T_J = 125^\circ\text{C}; I_F = 30\text{A}$

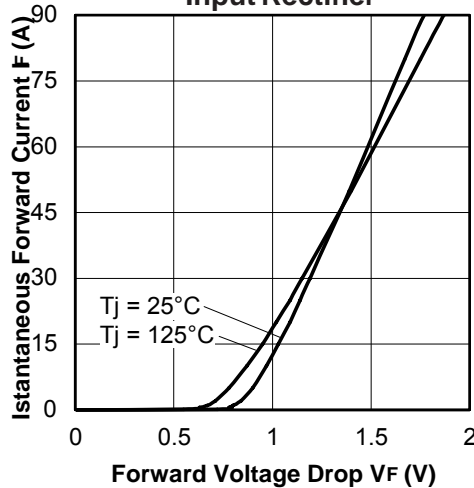


**Fig. 15**- Typical Diode  $I_{RR}$  vs.  $di_F/dt$   
 $V_{CC} = 300\text{V}; V_{GE} = 15\text{V}; I_{CE} = 30\text{A}; T_J = 125^\circ\text{C}$



**Fig. 16** - Thermistor Resistance vs. Temperature

## Input Rectifier



**Fig. 17**- Typ. Diode Forward Characteristics  
 $t_p = 80\mu\text{s}$

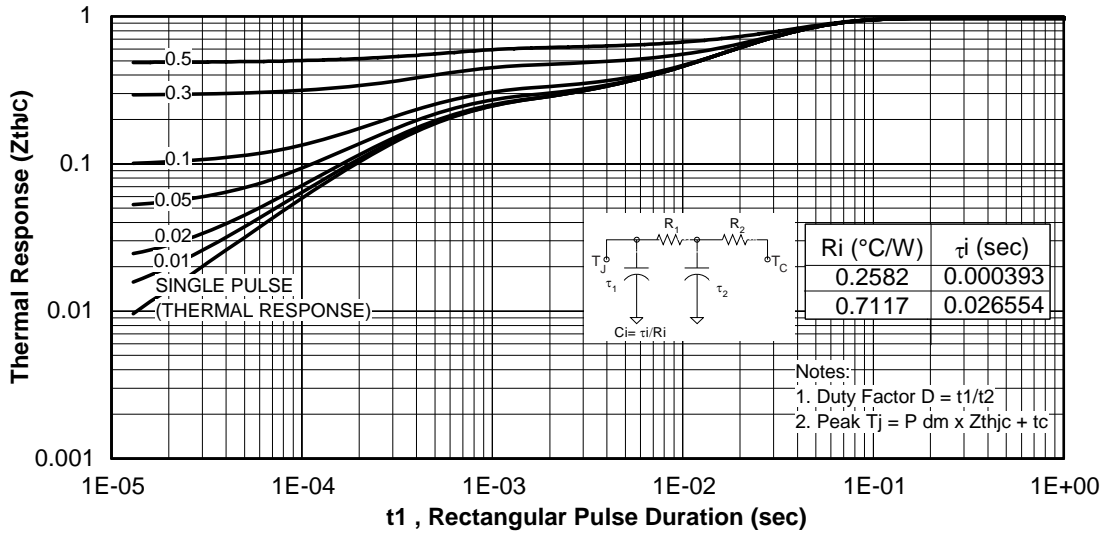


Fig 18. Maximum Transient Thermal Impedance, Junction-to-Case (IGBT)

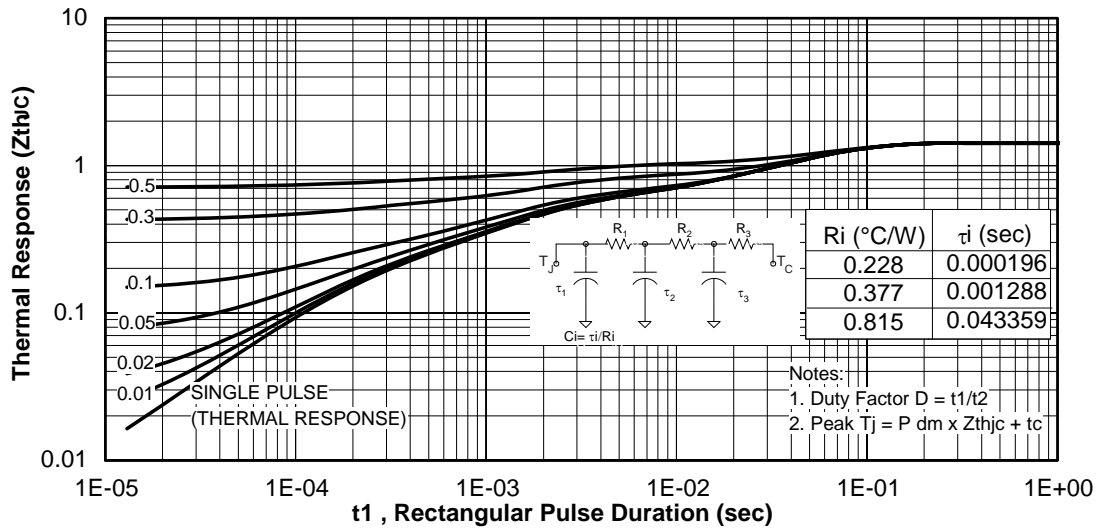
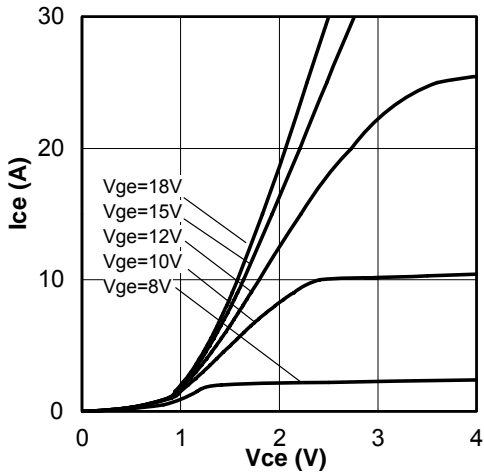
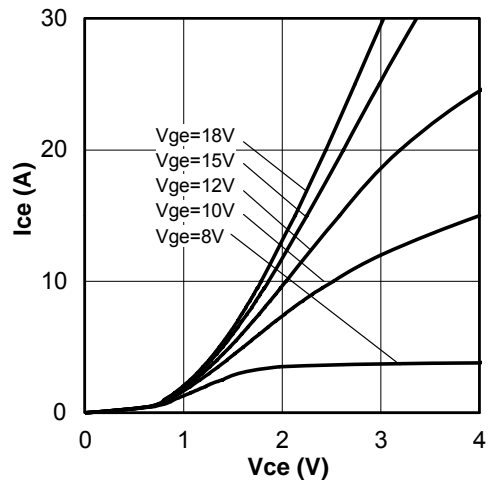


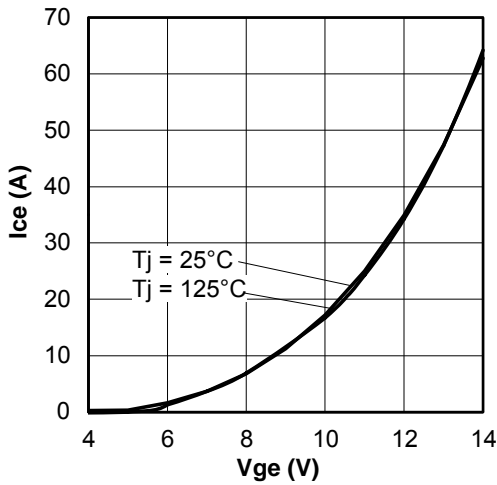
Fig 19. Maximum Transient Thermal Impedance, Junction-to-Case (DIODE)



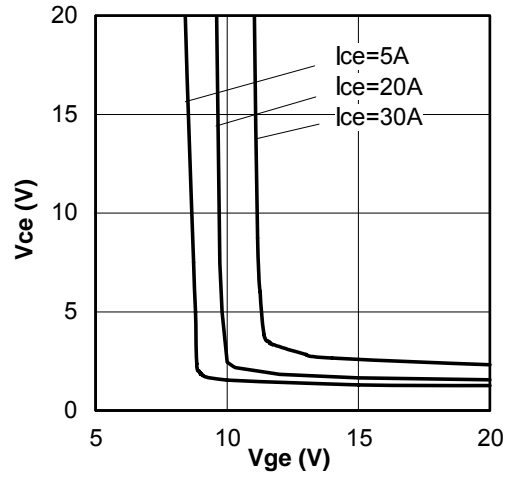
**Fig. 20** - Typ. IGBT Output Characteristics  
 $T_J = 25^\circ\text{C}$ ;  $t_p = 80\mu\text{s}$



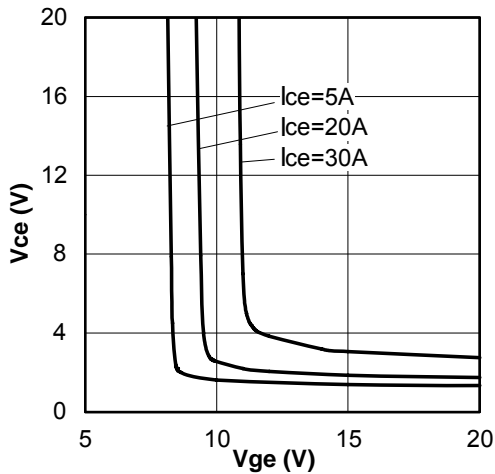
**Fig. 21** - Typ. IGBT Output Characteristics  
 $T_J = 125^\circ\text{C}$ ;  $t_p = 80\mu\text{s}$



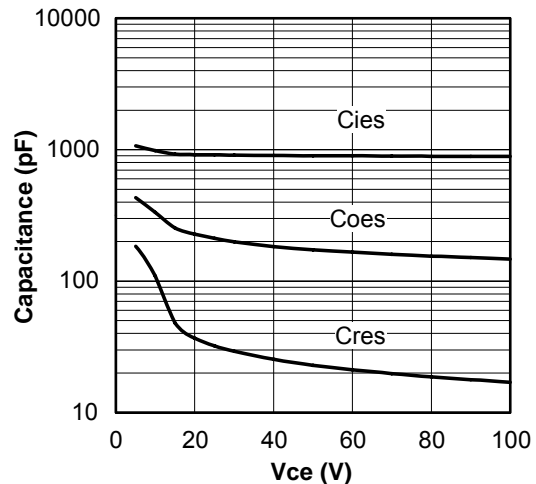
**Fig. 22** - Typ. Transfer Characteristics  
 $V_{CE} = 50\text{V}$ ;  $t_p = 10\mu\text{s}$



**Fig. 23** - Typical  $V_{CE}$  vs.  $V_{GE}$   
 $T_J = 25^\circ\text{C}$

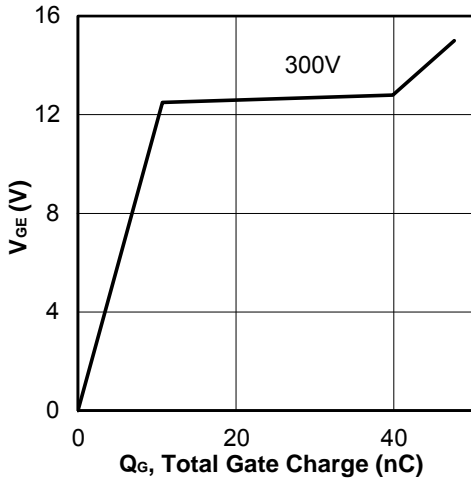


**Fig. 24** - Typical  $V_{CE}$  vs.  $V_{GE}$   
 $T_J = 125^\circ\text{C}$

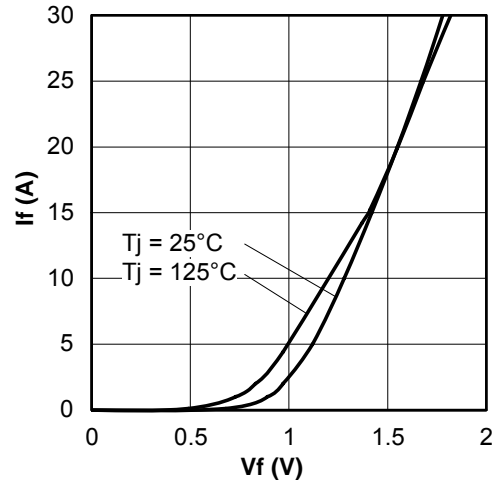


**Fig. 25** - Typ. Capacitance vs.  $V_{CE}$   
 $V_{GE} = 0$ ;  $f = 1\text{MHz}$

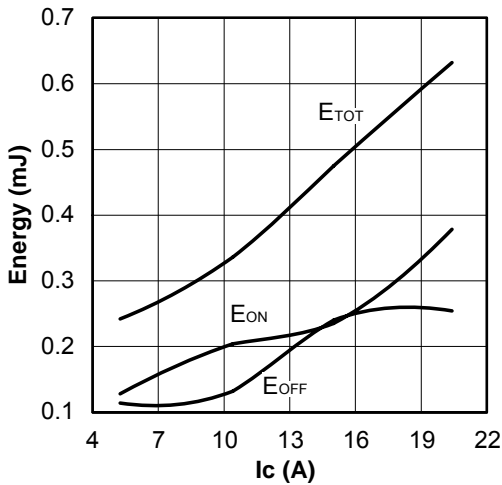




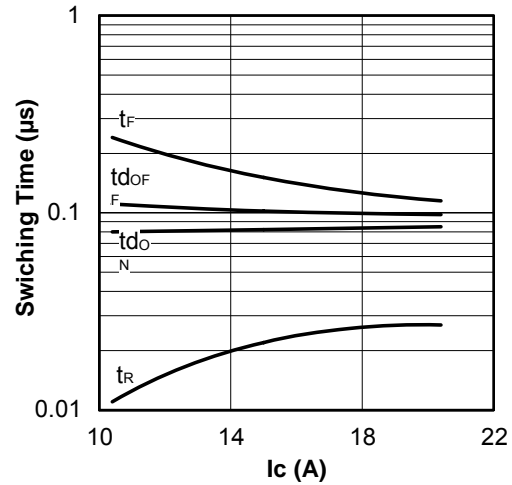
**Fig. 26** - Typical Gate Charge vs.  $V_{GE}$   
 $I_{CE} = 15A$



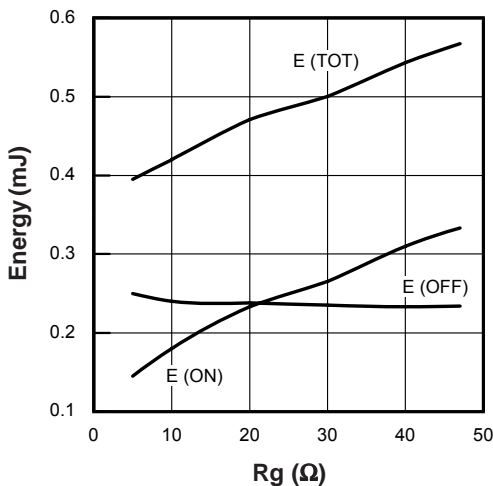
**Fig. 27** - Typ. Diode Forward Characteristics  
 $t_p = 80\mu s$



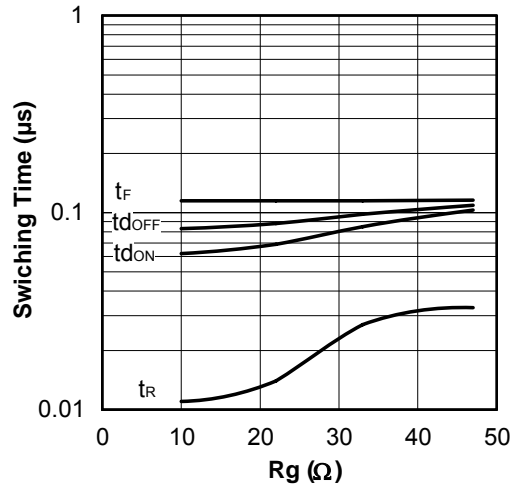
**Fig. 28** - Typ. Energy Loss vs.  $I_C$   
 $T_J = 125^\circ C; L = 200\mu H; V_{CE} = 300V, R_G = 22\Omega; V_{GE} = 15V$



**Fig. 29** - Typ. Switching Time vs.  $I_C$   
 $T_J = 125^\circ C; L = 200\mu H; V_{CE} = 300V, R_G = 22\Omega; V_{GE} = 15V$



**Fig. 30** - Typ. Energy Loss vs.  $R_G$   
 $T_J = 125^\circ C; L = 200\mu H; V_{CE} = 300V, I_{CE} = 15A; V_{GE} = 15V$   
 Document Number: 94479



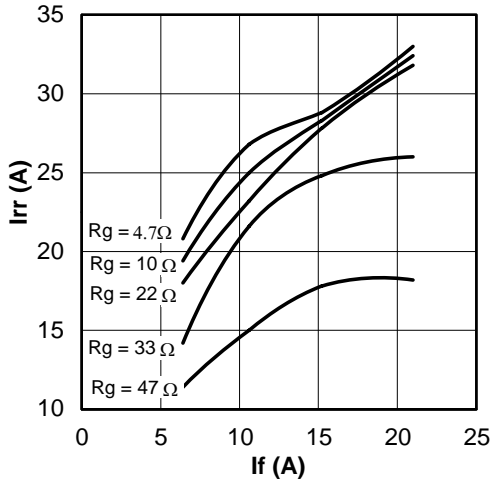
**Fig. 31** - Typ. Switching Time vs.  $R_G$   
 $T_J = 125^\circ C; L = 200\mu H; V_{CE} = 300V, I_{CE} = 15A; V_{GE} = 15V$

# GB30RF60K

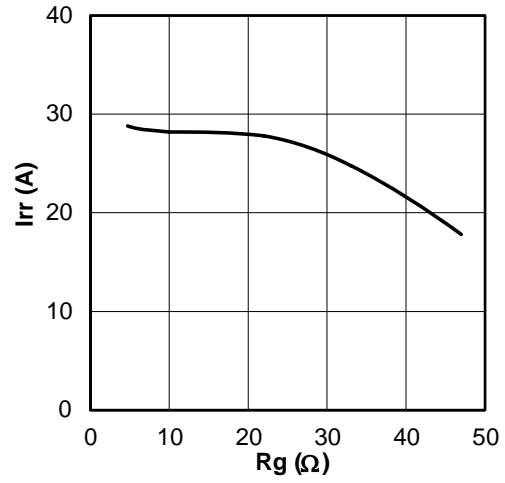
Bulletin I27303 01/07

Brake

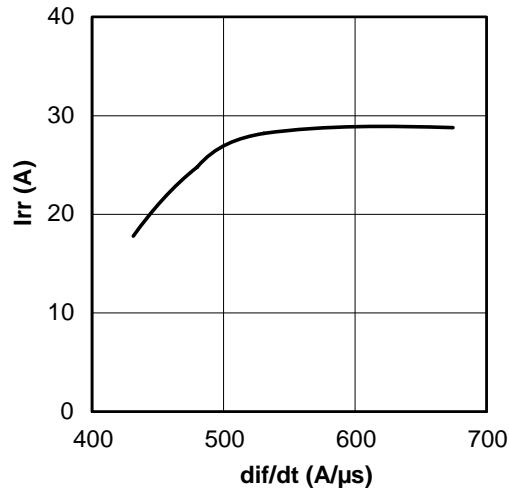
International  
IOR Rectifier



**Fig. 32** - Typical Diode  $I_{RR}$  vs.  $I_F$   
 $T_J = 125^\circ\text{C}$



**Fig. 33** - Typical Diode  $I_{RR}$  vs.  $R_G$   
 $T_J = 125^\circ\text{C}$ ;  $I_F = 15\text{A}$



**Fig. 34** - Typical Diode  $I_{RR}$  vs.  $di_F/dt$   
 $V_{CC} = 300\text{V}$ ;  $V_{GE} = 15\text{V}$ ;  $I_{CE} = 15\text{A}$ ;  $T_J = 125^\circ\text{C}$

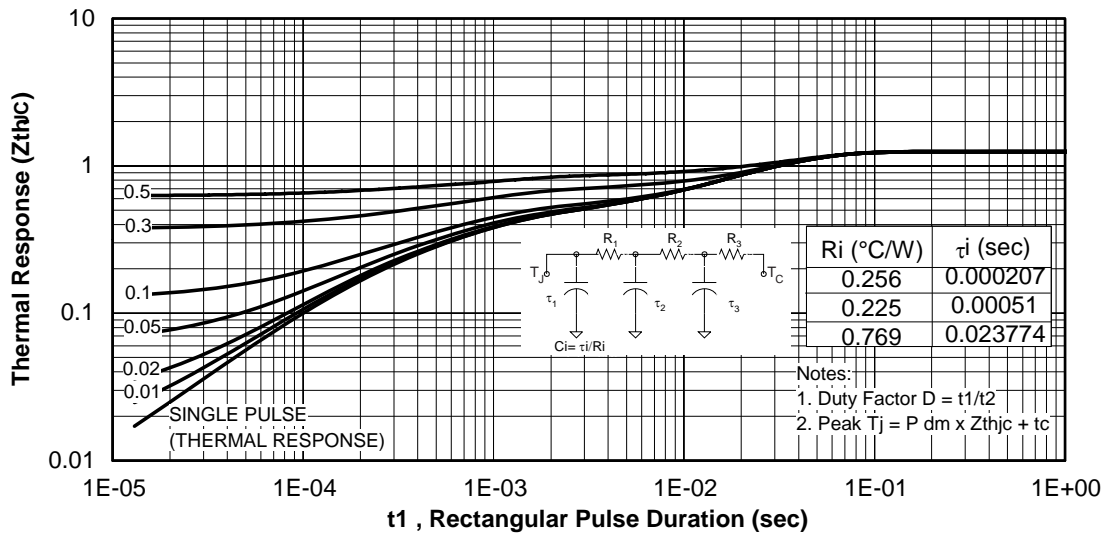


Fig 35. Maximum Transient Thermal Impedance, Junction-to-Case (Brake IGBT)

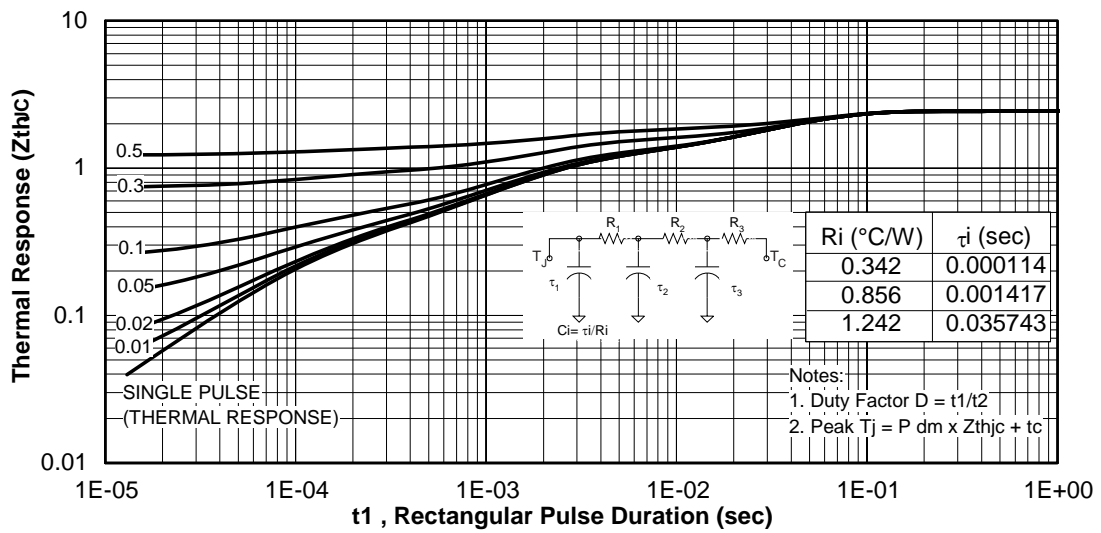
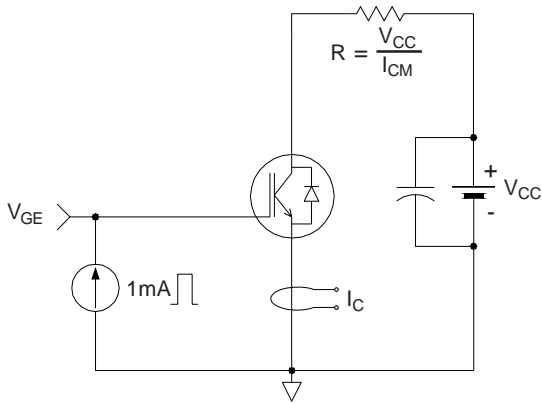
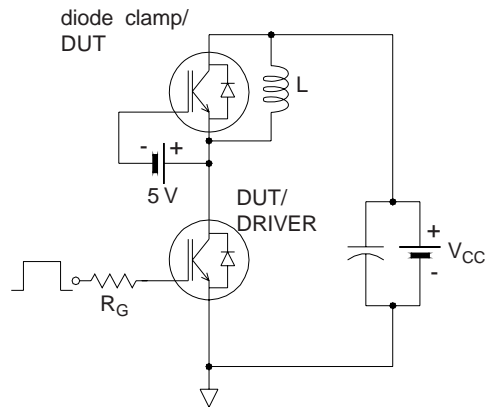


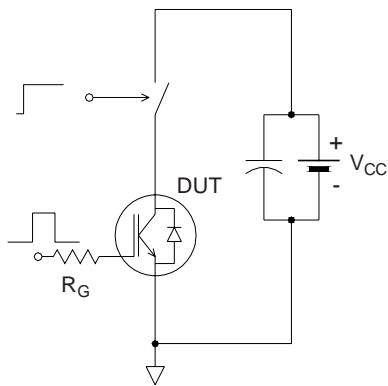
Fig 36. Maximum Transient Thermal Impedance, Junction-to-Case (Brake Diode)



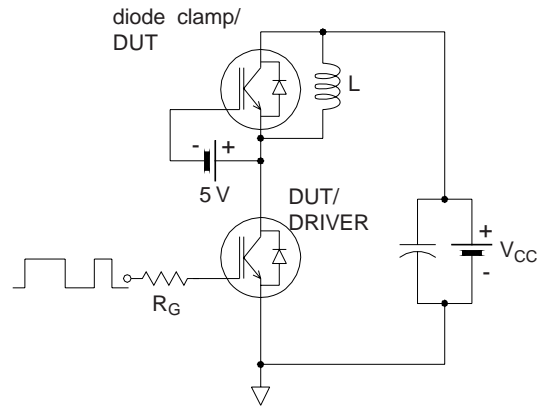
**Fig.C.T.1 - Gate Charge Circuit (turn-off)**



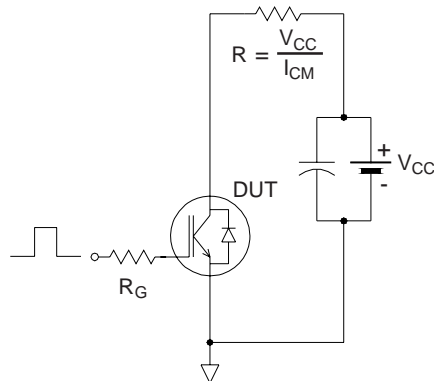
**Fig.C.T.2 - RBSOA Circuit**



**Fig.C.T.3 - S.C. SOA Circuit**



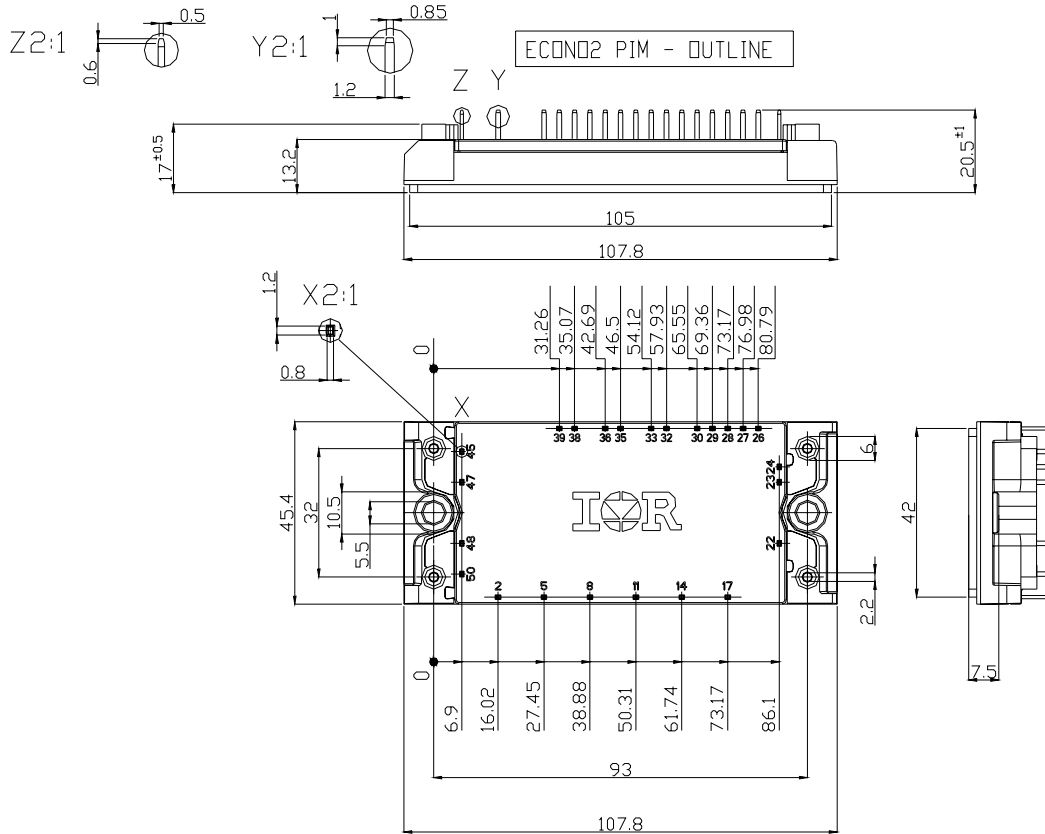
**Fig.C.T.4 - Switching Loss Circuit**



**Fig.C.T.5 - Resistive Load Circuit**

**Econo2 PIM Package Outline**

Dimensions are shown in millimeters (inches)



**Econo2 PIM Part Marking Information**



Data and specifications subject to change without notice.  
 This product has been designed and qualified for Industrial market.  
 Qualification Standards can be found on IR's Web site.

International  
**IOR** Rectifier

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01/07



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