

AOK40B65H2AL

650 V, 40A AlphaGBT™

With soft and fast recovery anti-parallel diode

General Description

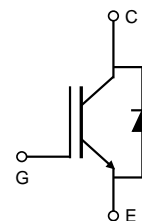
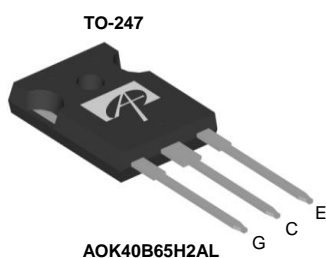
- Latest AlphaGBT (α IGBT) technology
- 650V breakdown voltage
- Very fast and soft recovery freewheeling diode
- High efficient turn-on di/dt controllability
- Very high switching speed
- Low turn-off switching loss and softness
- Very good EMI behavior

Applications

- Welding Machines
- UPS & Solar Inverters
- Very High Switching Frequency Applications

Product Summary

V_{CE}	650V
I_C ($T_C=100^\circ\text{C}$)	40A
$V_{CE(sat)}$ ($T_J=25^\circ\text{C}$)	2.05V



Orderable Part Number	Package Type	Form	Minimum Order Quantity
AOK40B65H2AL	TO247	Tube	240

Absolute Maximum Ratings $T_A=25^\circ\text{C}$ unless otherwise noted

Parameter	Symbol	AOK40B65H2AL	Units
Collector-Emitter Voltage	V_{CE}	650	V
Gate-Emitter Voltage	V_{GE}	± 30	V
Continuous Collector Current	I_C	$T_C=25^\circ\text{C}$	80
		$T_C=100^\circ\text{C}$	40
Pulsed Collector Current, Limited by T_{Jmax}	I_{CM}	120	A
Turn off SOA, $V_{CE} \leq 650\text{V}$, Limited by T_{Jmax}	I_{LM}	120	A
Continuous Diode Forward Current	I_F	$T_C=25^\circ\text{C}$	40
		$T_C=100^\circ\text{C}$	20
Diode Pulsed Current, Limited by T_{Jmax}	I_{FM}	60	A
Power Dissipation	P_D	$T_C=25^\circ\text{C}$	260
		$T_C=100^\circ\text{C}$	105
Junction and Storage Temperature Range	T_J, T_{STG}	-55 to 150	$^\circ\text{C}$
Maximum lead temperature for soldering purpose, 1/8" from case for 5 seconds	T_L	300	$^\circ\text{C}$

Thermal Characteristics

Parameter	Symbol	Typical	Units
Maximum Junction-to-Ambient	$R_{\theta JA}$	40	$^\circ\text{C/W}$
Maximum IGBT Junction-to-Case	$R_{\theta JC}$	0.48	$^\circ\text{C/W}$
Maximum Diode Junction-to-Case	$R_{\theta JC}$	1.6	$^\circ\text{C/W}$

Electrical Characteristics (T_J=25°C unless otherwise noted)

Symbol	Parameter	Conditions	Min	Typ	Max	Units	
STATIC PARAMETERS							
BV_{CES}	Collector-Emitter Breakdown Voltage	$I_C=1mA, V_{GE}=0V, T_J=25^\circ C$	650	-	-	V	
$V_{CE(sat)}$	Collector-Emitter Saturation Voltage	$V_{GE}=15V, I_C=40A$	$T_J=25^\circ C$	-	2.05	2.6	V
			$T_J=125^\circ C$	-	2.57	-	
			$T_J=150^\circ C$	-	2.71	-	
V_F	Diode Forward Voltage	$V_{GE}=0V, I_F=20A$	$T_J=25^\circ C$	-	2.12	2.7	V
			$T_J=125^\circ C$	-	2.14	-	
			$T_J=150^\circ C$	-	2.1	-	
$V_{GE(th)}$	Gate-Emitter Threshold Voltage	$V_{CE}=5V, I_C=1mA$	-	4.7	-	V	
I_{CES}	Zero Gate Voltage Collector Current	$V_{CE}=650V, V_{GE}=0V$	$T_J=25^\circ C$	-	-	10	μA
			$T_J=125^\circ C$	-	-	500	
			$T_J=150^\circ C$	-	-	5000	
I_{GES}	Gate-Emitter leakage current	$V_{CE}=0V, V_{GE}=\pm 30V$	-	-	± 100	nA	
g_{FS}	Forward Transconductance	$V_{CE}=20V, I_C=40A$	-	24	-	S	
DYNAMIC PARAMETERS							
C_{ies}	Input Capacitance	$V_{GE}=0V, V_{CC}=25V, f=1MHz$	-	1230	-	pF	
C_{oes}	Output Capacitance		-	115	-	pF	
C_{res}	Reverse Transfer Capacitance		-	44	-	pF	
Q_g	Total Gate Charge	$V_{GE}=15V, V_{CC}=520V, I_C=40A$	-	61	-	nC	
Q_{ge}	Gate to Emitter Charge		-	18	-	nC	
Q_{gc}	Gate to Collector Charge		-	27	-	nC	
R_g	Gate resistance	$V_{GE}=0V, V_{CC}=0V, f=1MHz$	-	11	-	Ω	
SWITCHING PARAMETERS, (Load Inductive, T_J=25°C)							
$t_{D(on)}$	Turn-On Delay Time	$T_J=25^\circ C$ $V_{GE}=15V, V_{CC}=400V, I_C=40A,$ $R_G=7.5\Omega$	-	30	-	ns	
t_r	Turn-On Rise Time		-	30	-	ns	
$t_{D(off)}$	Turn-Off Delay Time		-	117	-	ns	
t_f	Turn-Off Fall Time		-	16	-	ns	
E_{on}	Turn-On Energy		-	1.17	-	mJ	
E_{off}	Turn-Off Energy		-	0.54	-	mJ	
E_{total}	Total Switching Energy		-	1.71	-	mJ	
t_{rr}	Diode Reverse Recovery Time		$T_J=25^\circ C$	-	315	-	ns
Q_{rr}	Diode Reverse Recovery Charge		$I_F=20A, dl/dt=200A/\mu s, V_{CC}=400V$	-	0.7	-	μC
I_{rm}	Diode Peak Reverse Recovery Current			-	4.7	-	A
SWITCHING PARAMETERS, (Load Inductive, T_J=150°C)							
$t_{D(on)}$	Turn-On Delay Time	$T_J=150^\circ C$ $V_{GE}=15V, V_{CC}=400V, I_C=40A,$ $R_G=7.5\Omega$	-	29	-	ns	
t_r	Turn-On Rise Time		-	35	-	ns	
$t_{D(off)}$	Turn-Off Delay Time		-	133	-	ns	
t_f	Turn-Off Fall Time		-	18	-	ns	
E_{on}	Turn-On Energy		-	1.27	-	mJ	
E_{off}	Turn-Off Energy		-	0.78	-	mJ	
E_{total}	Total Switching Energy		-	2.06	-	mJ	
t_{rr}	Diode Reverse Recovery Time		$T_J=150^\circ C$	-	413	-	ns
Q_{rr}	Diode Reverse Recovery Charge		$I_F=20A, dl/dt=200A/\mu s, V_{CC}=400V$	-	1.2	-	μC
I_{rm}	Diode Peak Reverse Recovery Current			-	5.8	-	A

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TYPICAL ELECTRICAL AND THERMAL CHARACTERISTICS

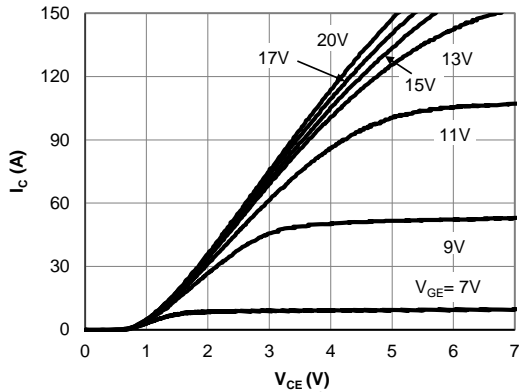


Figure 1: Output Characteristic
($T_j=25^\circ\text{C}$)

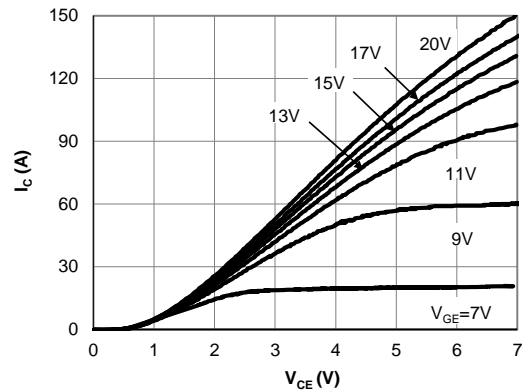


Figure 2: Output Characteristic
($T_j=150^\circ\text{C}$)

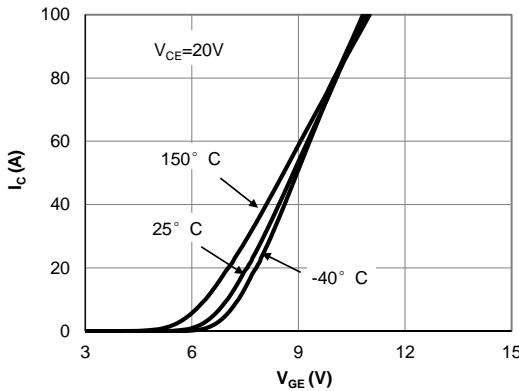


Figure 3: Transfer Characteristic

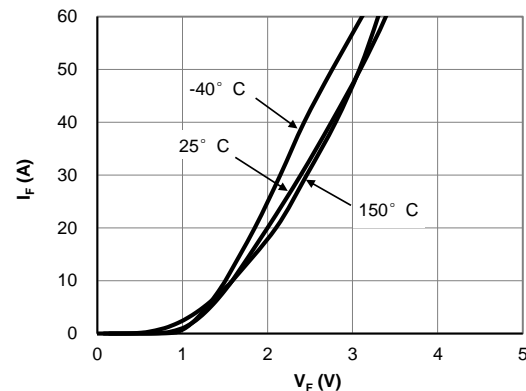


Figure 4: Diode Characteristic

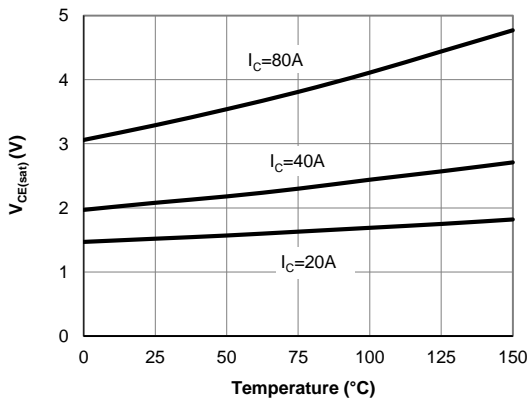


Figure 5: Collector-Emitter Saturation Voltage vs. Junction Temperature

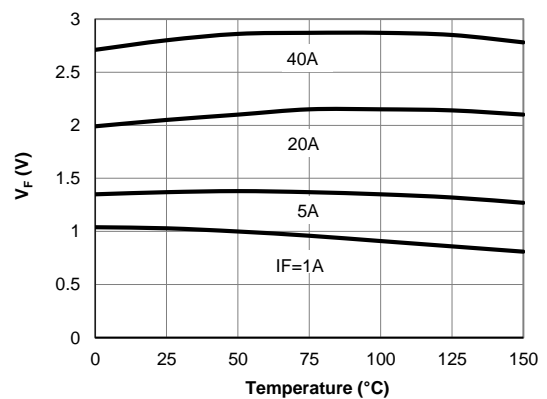


Figure 6: Diode Forward voltage vs. Junction Temperature

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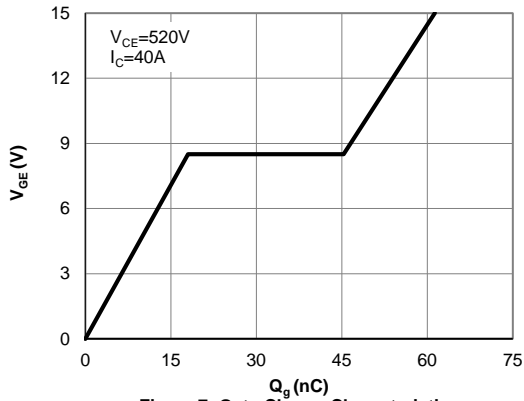


Figure 7: Gate-Charge Characteristics

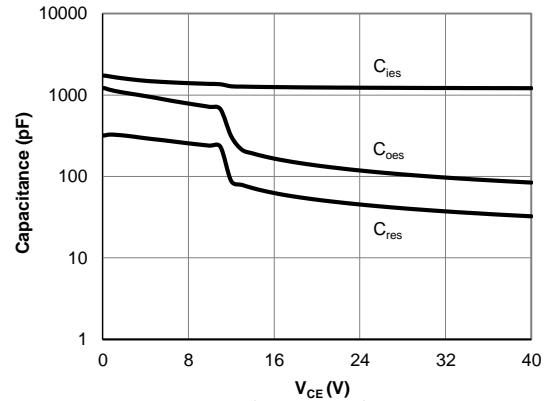


Figure 8: Capacitance Characteristic

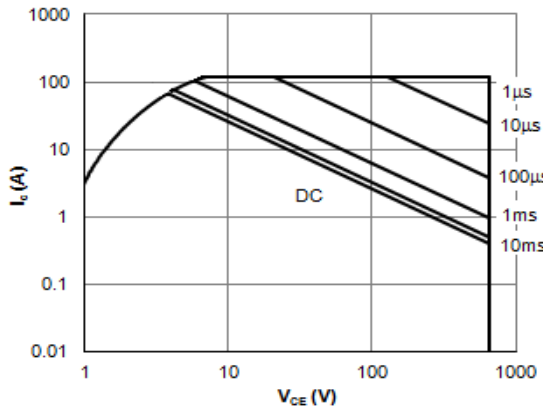


Figure 9: Forward Bias Safe Operating Area
($T_C=25^\circ\text{C}$, $V_{GE}=15\text{V}$)

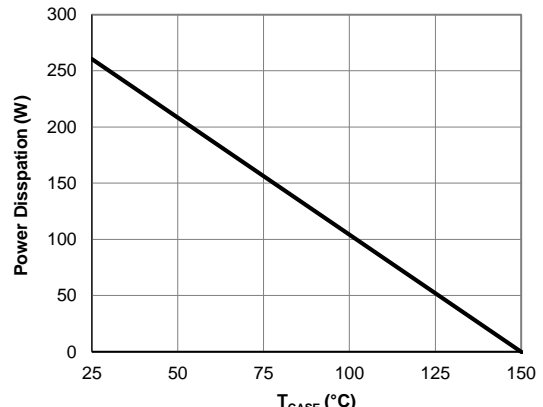


Figure 10: Power Dissipation as a Function of Case

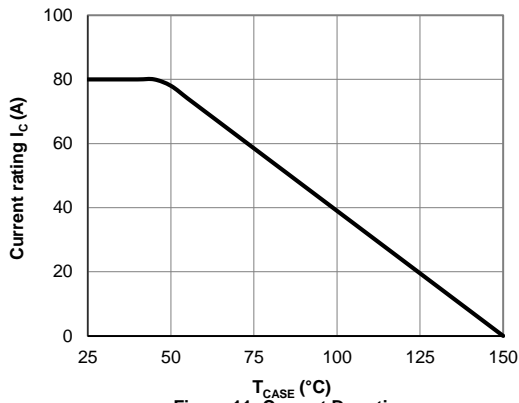


Figure 11: Current De-rating

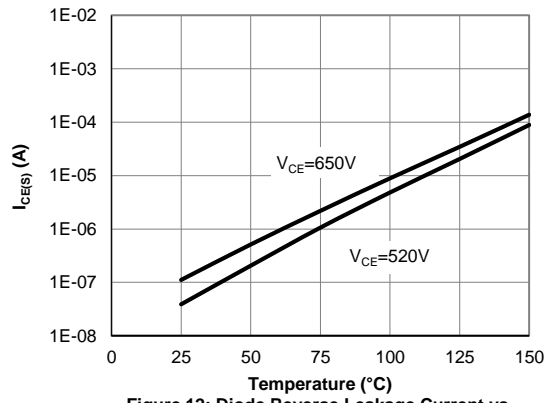


Figure 12: Diode Reverse Leakage Current vs. Junction Temperature

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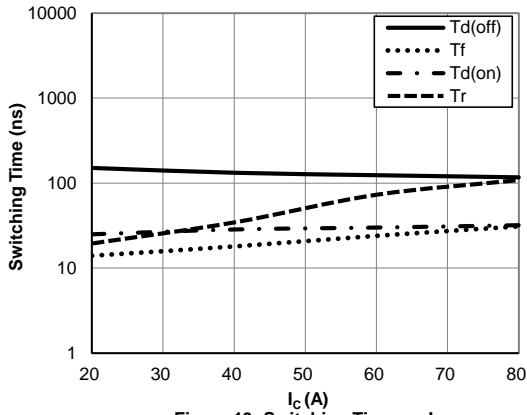


Figure 13: Switching Time vs. I_C
($T_J=150^\circ\text{C}$, $V_{GE}=15\text{V}$, $V_{CE}=400\text{V}$, $R_g=7.5\Omega$)

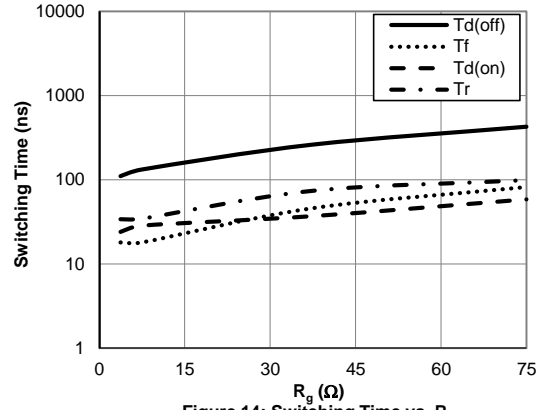


Figure 14: Switching Time vs. R_g
($T_J=150^\circ\text{C}$, $V_{GE}=15\text{V}$, $V_{CE}=400\text{V}$, $I_C=40\text{A}$)

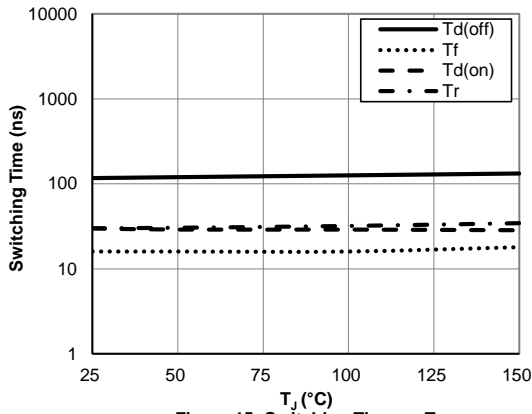


Figure 15: Switching Time vs. T_J
($V_{GE}=15\text{V}$, $V_{CE}=400\text{V}$, $I_C=40\text{A}$, $R_g=7.5\Omega$)

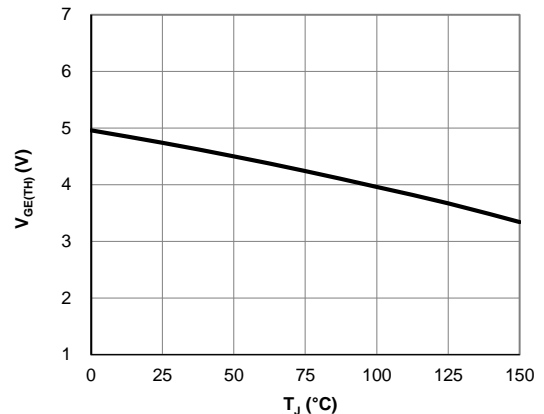


Figure 16: $V_{GE(TH)}$ vs. T_J

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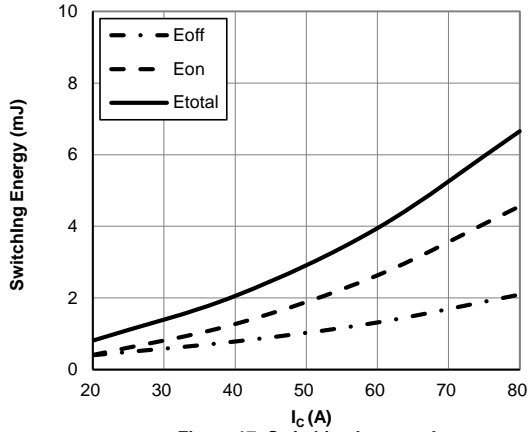


Figure 17: Switching Loss vs. I_C
($T_J=150^\circ\text{C}$, $V_{GE}=15\text{V}$, $V_{CE}=400\text{V}$, $R_g=7.5\Omega$)

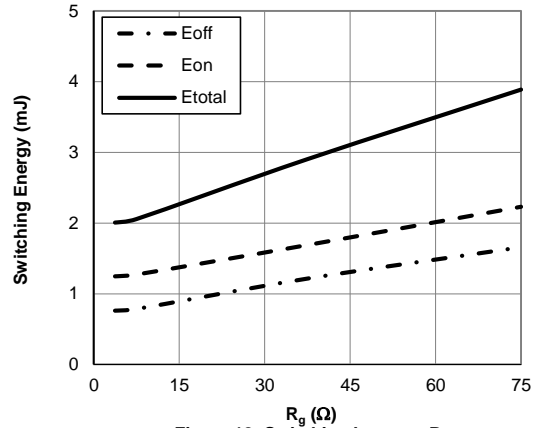


Figure 18: Switching Loss vs. R_g
($T_J=150^\circ\text{C}$, $V_{GE}=15\text{V}$, $V_{CE}=400\text{V}$, $I_C=40\text{A}$)

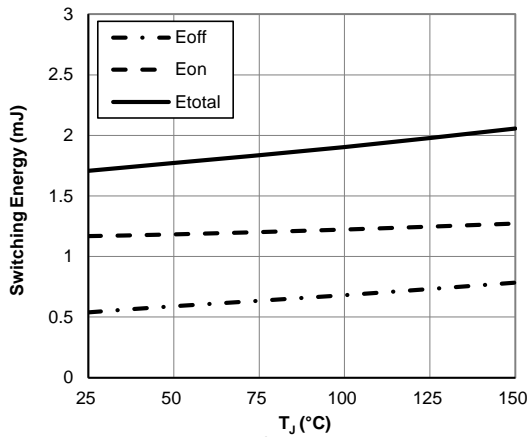


Figure 19: Switching Loss vs. T_J
($V_{GE}=15\text{V}$, $V_{CE}=400\text{V}$, $I_C=40\text{A}$, $R_g=7.5\Omega$)

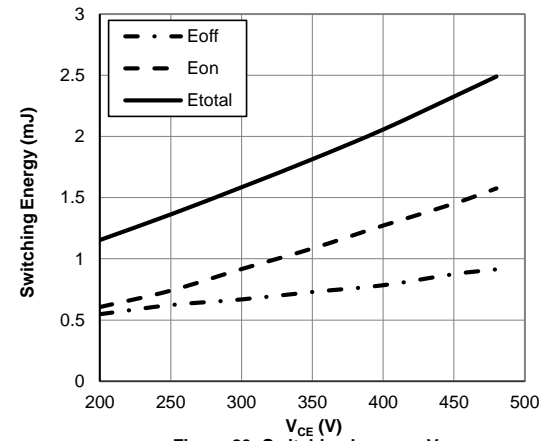


Figure 20: Switching Loss vs. V_{CE}
($T_J=150^\circ\text{C}$, $V_{GE}=15\text{V}$, $I_C=40\text{A}$, $R_g=7.5\Omega$)

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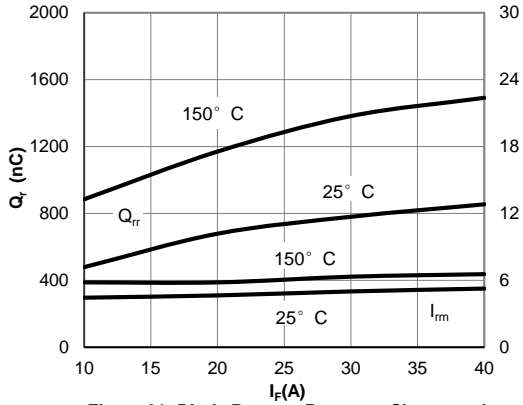


Figure 21: Diode Reverse Recovery Charge and Peak Current vs. Conduction Current
($V_{GE}=15V$, $V_{CE}=400V$, $di/dt=200A/\mu s$)

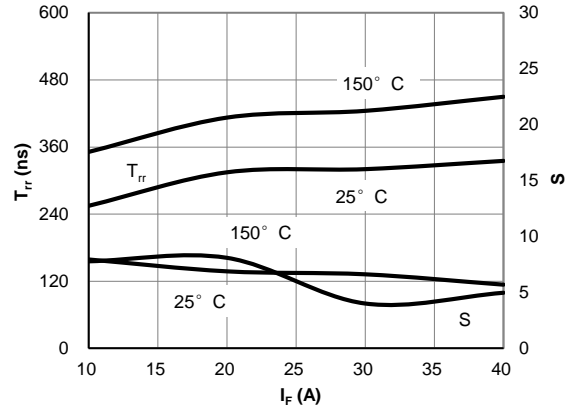


Figure 22: Diode Reverse Recovery Time and Softness Factor vs. Conduction Current
($V_{GE}=15V$, $V_{CE}=400V$, $di/dt=200A/\mu s$)

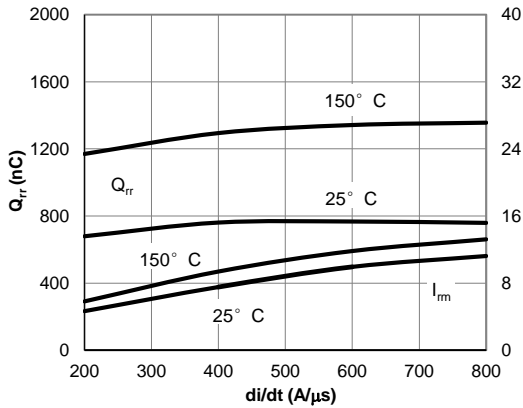


Figure 23: Diode Reverse Recovery Charge and Peak Current vs. di/dt
($V_{GE}=15V$, $V_{CE}=400V$, $I_F=20A$)

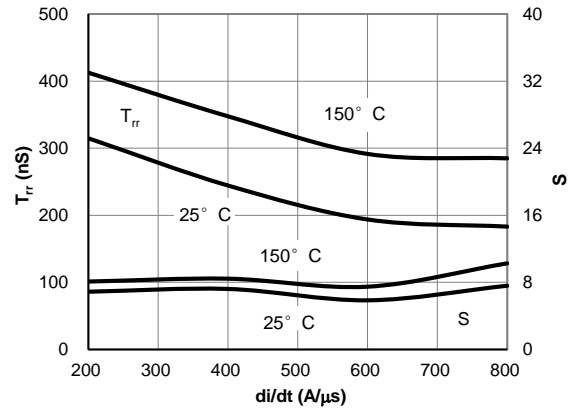


Figure 24: Diode Reverse Recovery Time and Softness Factor vs. di/dt
($V_{GE}=15V$, $V_{CE}=400V$, $I_F=20A$)

TYPICAL ELECTRICAL AND THERMAL CHARACTERISTICS

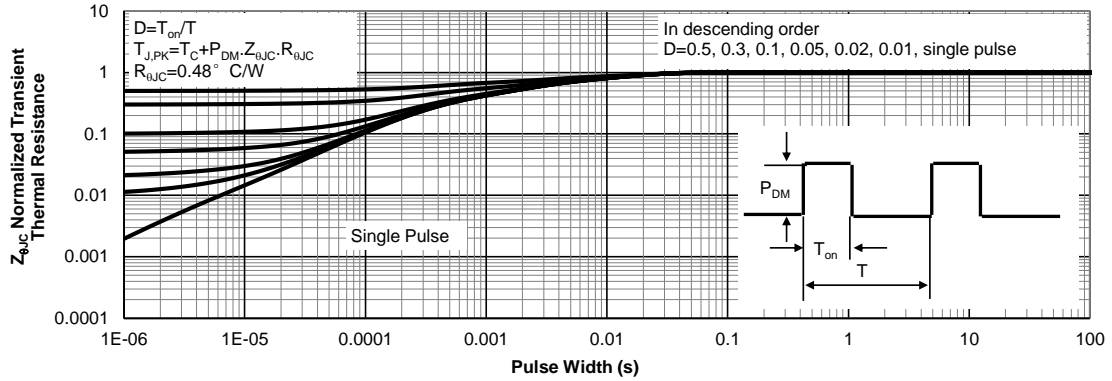


Figure 25: Normalized Maximum Transient Thermal Impedance for IGBT

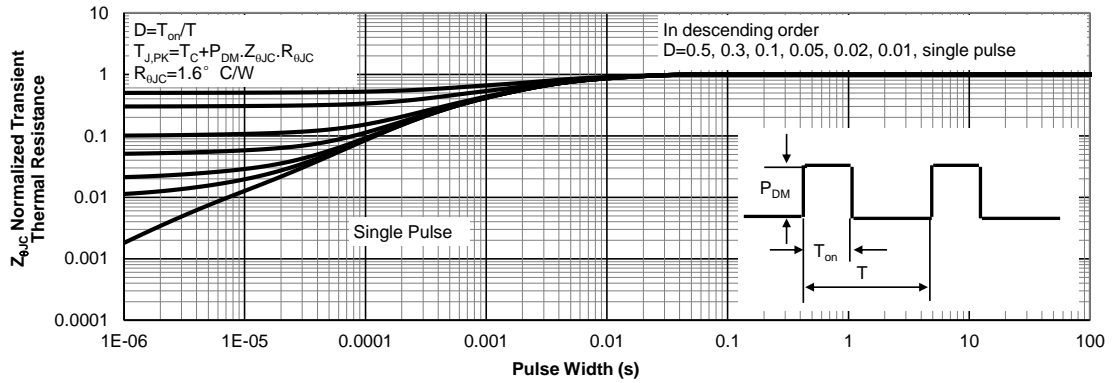


Figure 26: Normalized Maximum Transient Thermal Impedance for Diode

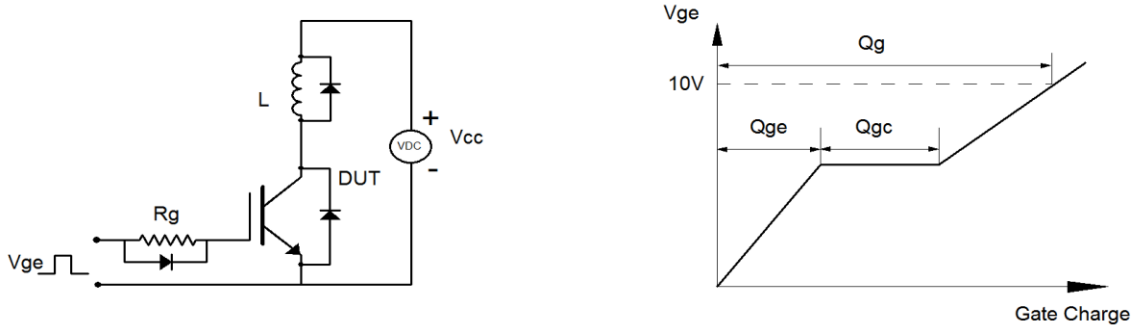


Figure A: Gate Charge Test Circuit & Waveforms

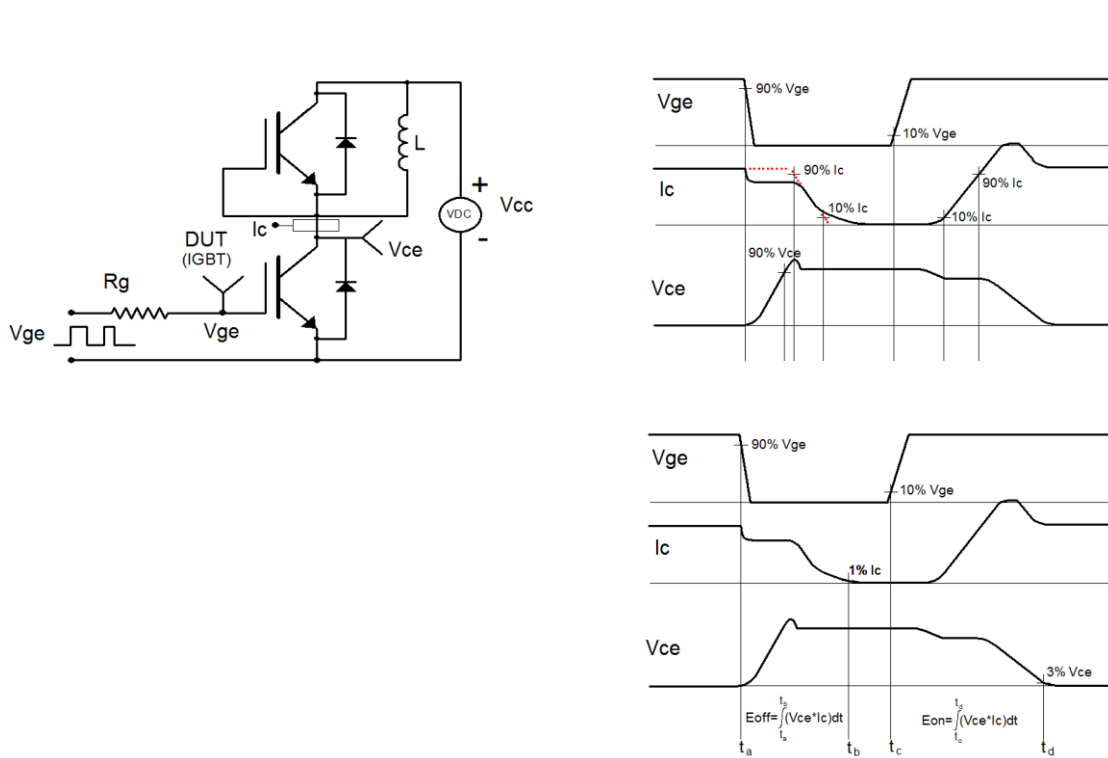


Figure B: Inductive Switching Test Circuit & Waveforms

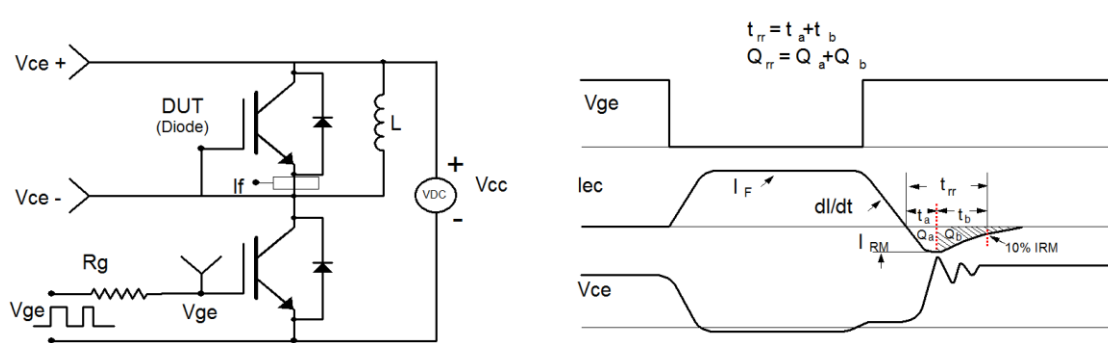


Figure C: Diode Recovery Test Circuit & Waveforms