

October 2004

ISL9V5036S3ST / ISL9V5036P3 / ISL9V5036S3

EcoSPARKTM 500mJ, 360V, N-Channel Ignition IGBT

General Description

The ISL9V5036S3ST, ISL9V5036P3, and ISL9V5036S3 are the next generation IGBTs that offer outstanding SCIS capability in the D²-Pak (TO-263) and TO-220 plastic package. These devices are intended for use in automotive ignition circuits, specifically as coil drivers. Internal diodes provide voltage clamping without the need for external components.

EcoSPARK™ devices can be custom made to specific clamp voltages. Contact your nearest Fairchild sales office for more information.

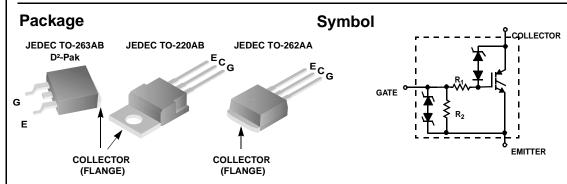
Formerly Developmental Type 49443

Applications

- · Automotive Ignition Coil Driver Circuits
- · Coil-On Plug Applications

Features

- Industry Standard D²-Pak package
- SCIS Energy = 500mJ at T_J = 25°C
- Logic Level Gate Drive



Device Maximum Ratings T_A = 25°C unless otherwise noted

Symbol	Parameter	Ratings	Units
BV _{CFR}	Collector to Emitter Breakdown Voltage (I _C = 1 mA)	390	V
BV _{FCS}	Emitter to Collector Voltage - Reverse Battery Condition (I _C = 10 mA)	24	V
E _{SCIS25}	At Starting $T_{J} = 25^{\circ}C$, $I_{SCIS} = 38.5A$, $L = 670 \mu Hy$	500	mJ
E _{SCIS150}	At Starting T_{J} = 150°C, I_{SCIS} = 30A, L = 670 μ Hy	300	mJ
I _{C25}	Collector Current Continuous, At T _C = 25°C, See Fig 9	46	А
I _{C110}	Collector Current Continuous, At T _C = 110°C, See Fig 9	31	А
V_{GFM}	Gate to Emitter Voltage Continuous	±10	V
P _D	Power Dissipation Total T _C = 25°C	250	W
	Power Dissipation Derating T _C > 25°C	1.67	W/°C
T,I	Operating Junction Temperature Range	-40 to 175	°C
T _{STG}	Storage Junction Temperature Range	-40 to 175	°C
Tı	Max Lead Temp for Soldering (Leads at 1.6mm from Case for 10s)	300	°C
T_{pkq}	Max Lead Temp for Soldering (Package Body for 10s)	260	°C
ESD	Electrostatic Discharge Voltage at 100pF, 1500Ω	4	kV

	DEVICE	e Marking Device		Package	Reel Size	•	Tape Wic	ith	Quantity
V5036S	V50	_		TO-263AB	330mm		24mm		800
	V5036P ISL9V5036P3		TO-220AA	Tube		N/A		50	
	V50	/5036S ISL9V5036S3		TO-262AA	Tube		N/A		50
	lectric	al Chara	acteristics T _A = 25°C u	nless otherwise n	oted				
$ \begin{array}{c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c $	Symbol		Parameter	Test Con	ditions	Min	Typ	Max	Unit
$ \begin{array}{c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c $	ff State	Characte	ristics						
$ \begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	BV _{CER}	Collector to Emitter Breakdown Voltage		$R_G = 1K\Omega$, See Fig. 15		330	360	390	V
$ \begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	BV _{CES}	Collector to Emitter Breakdown Voltage		$R_G = 0$, See F	R _G = 0, See Fig. 15		390	420	V
$ \begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	BV _{ECS}	Emitter to Collector Breakdown Voltage					-	ı	V
$\begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	BV_{GES}	Gate to En	nitter Breakdown Voltage			±12	±14	-	V
$ \begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	I_{CER}	Collector to	o Emitter Leakage Current		-		-		μA
$ \begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$				See Fig. 11	-		-		mA
$\begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	I _{ECS}	Emitter to	Collector Leakage Current		_	-	-		mA
R2 Gate to Emitter Resistance 10K - 30K Ω n State Characteristics $V_{CE(SAT)}$ Collector to Emitter Saturation Voltage $I_C = 10A$, $V_{CE} = 4.0V$ $V_{CE(SAT)}$ $V_{CE(SAT)}$ Collector to Emitter Saturation Voltage $I_C = 15A$, $V_{CE} = 12V$, $V_{CE} = 12V$, $V_{CE} = 12V$, $V_{CE} = 12V$, $V_{CE} = 5V$, See Fig. 14 $V_{CE(CAT)}$ $V_{CE(CAT)$				Fig. 11	T _C = 150°C	-	-	40	mA
$ \begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$							75	-	
$ \begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	V _{CE(SAT)}	Collector to Emitter Saturation Voltage		_	See Fig. 4	-	1.17	1.60	
$\begin{array}{c} Q_{G(ON)} & \text{Gate Charge} \\ Q_{G(ON)} & \text{Gate to Emitter Threshold Voltage} \\ Q_{GE(TH)} & \text{Gate to Emitter Threshold Voltage} \\ Q_{GE(TH)} & \text{Gate to Emitter Threshold Voltage} \\ Q_{GE} & \text{See Fig. 14} \\ Q_{CE} & \text{V}_{CE} = \text{V}_{GE}, \\ Q_{CE} & \text{V}_{GE} = \text{V}_{GE}, \\ Q_{CE} & \text{V}_{GE} = \text{V}_{GE}, \\ Q_{CE} & \text{V}_{GE} = \text{V}_{GE}, \\ Q_{CE} & \text{V}_{CE} = \text{V}_{GE}, \\ Q_{CE} & \text{V}_{CE} = \text{V}_{CE}, \\ Q_{CE} & \text{V}_{CE} & \text{V}_{CE} = \text{V}_{CE}, \\ Q_{CE} & \text{V}_{CE} & \text{V}_{CE} & \text{V}_{CE}, \\ Q_{CE} & \text{V}_{CE} & \text{V}_{CE}, \\ Q_{CE} & \text{V}_{CE} & \text{V}_{CE}, \\ Q_{CE} & \text{V}_{CE$	V _{CE(SAT)}	Collector to	o Emitter Saturation Voltage	_	T _C = 150°C	-	1.50	1.80	V
$V_{GE} = 5V, \text{ See Fig. } 14$ $V_{GE} = V_{GE}, \text{ See Fig. } 10$ $V_{GE} = 150^{\circ}\text{C} 0.75 - 1.8 V$ $V_{GE} = V_{GE}, \text{ See Fig. } 10$ $V_{GE} = 10A, V_{CE} = 12V - 3.0 - V$ $\text{witching Characteristics}$ $t_{d(ON)R} \begin{array}{c} \text{Current Turn-On Delay Time-Resistive} \\ t_{fR} \text{Current Rise Time-Resistive} \\ t_{fR} \text{Current Rise Time-Resistive} \\ \hline t_{d(OEF)L} \begin{array}{c} V_{GE} = 14V, R_{L} = 1\Omega \\ V_{GE} = 5V, R_{G} = 1K\Omega \\ T_{J} = 25^{\circ}\text{C}, \text{ See Fig. } 12 \\ \hline \end{array}$ $t_{d(OEF)L} \begin{array}{c} \text{Current Turn-Off Delay Time-Inductive} \\ \hline t_{fL} \text{Current Fall Time-Inductive} \\ \hline \text{SCIS} \begin{array}{c} \text{Self Clamped Inductive Switching} \\ \hline \end{array}$ $T_{J} = 25^{\circ}\text{C}, \text{ See Fig. } 12$	ynamic	Characte	ristics						
$\begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	$Q_{G(ON)}$	Gate Charge				-	32	-	nC
$\begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	V _{GE(TH)}	Gate to Er	mitter Threshold Voltage		-	1.3	-	2.2	V
$ \begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	V _{GE(TH)}		$V_{CE} = V_{GE}$	$T_{\rm C} = 150^{\circ}{\rm C}$	0.75	-	1.8	V	
$ \begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	V _{GE(TH)}			See Fig. 10				1	
$\begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$		Gate to Er	nitter Plateau Voltage	See Fig. 10	V _{CF} = 12V	-	3.0	-	V
$\begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	V _{GEP}		·	See Fig. 10	V _{CF} = 12V	-	3.0	-	V
$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	V _{GEP} witching	Charact	eristics	See Fig. 10	•	-	1	- 4	V μs
T _J = 25°C, See Fig. 12 SCIS Self Clamped Inductive Switching $T_J = 25$ °C, L = 670 μ H, $R_G = 1$ K Ω , $V_{GE} = 5$ V, See Fig. 1 & 2	V _{GEP} witching t _{d(ON)R}	Current Tu	eristics	See Fig. 10 $I_C = 10A$, $V_{CE} = 14V$, $R_L = V_{GE} = 5V$, $R_G = 0$	= 1Ω, : 1ΚΩ	-	0.7	1	μѕ
SCIS Self Clamped Inductive Switching $T_J = 25^{\circ}C$, $L = 670 \mu H$, $ -$ 500 m. $R_G = 1K\Omega$, $V_{GE} = 5V$, See Fig. 1 & 2	V _{GEP} witching t _{d(ON)R} t _{rR}	Current Tu	eristics urn-On Delay Time-Resistive se Time-Resistive	See Fig. 10 $I_{C} = 10A,$ $V_{CE} = 14V, R_{L} = V_{GE} = 5V, R_{G} = T_{J} = 25^{\circ}C, See$ $V_{CE} = 300V, L = 100$	= 1Ω, : 1ΚΩ : Fig. 12 = 2mH,	-	0.7	7	μs μs
hermal Characteristics	V _{GEP} witching t _{d(ON)R} t _{rR}	Current Tu Current Ri Current Tu	eristics Irn-On Delay Time-Resistive se Time-Resistive Irn-Off Delay Time-Inductive	See Fig. 10 $I_{C} = 10A,$ $V_{CE} = 14V, R_{L} : V_{GE} = 5V, R_{G} = T_{J} = 25^{\circ}C, See$ $V_{CE} = 300V, L : V_{GE} = 5V, R_{G} = V_{CE} = V_{$	= 1Ω, : 1ΚΩ Fig. 12 = 2mH, : 1ΚΩ	-	0.7 2.1 10.8	7 15	hs hs
	V _{GEP} witching t _{d(ON)R} t _{rR} t _{d(OFF)L} t _{fL}	Current Tu Current Tu Current Tu Current Fa	eristics Irn-On Delay Time-Resistive se Time-Resistive Irn-Off Delay Time-Inductive all Time-Inductive	See Fig. 10 $I_{C} = 10A,$ $V_{CE} = 14V, R_{L} = V_{GE} = 5V, R_{G} = T_{J} = 25^{\circ}C, See$ $V_{CE} = 300V, L = V_{GE} = 5V, R_{G} = T_{J} = 25^{\circ}C, See$ $T_{J} = 25^{\circ}C, See$ $T_{J} = 25^{\circ}C, L = R_{G} = 1K\Omega, V_{GI}$	= 1Ω, : 1ΚΩ Fig. 12 = 2mH, : 1ΚΩ Fig. 12 670 μH,	-	0.7 2.1 10.8	7 15 15	

Typical Characteristics

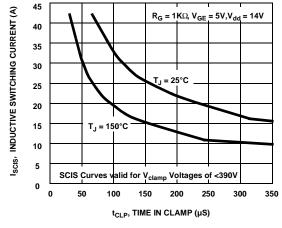


Figure 1. Self Clamped Inductive Switching Current vs Time in Clamp

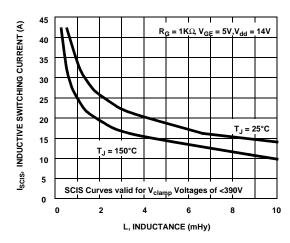


Figure 2. Self Clamped Inductive Switching Current vs Inductance

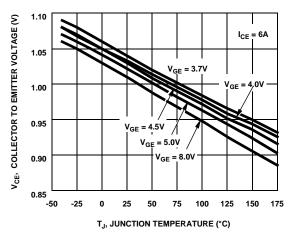


Figure 3. Collector to Emitter On-State Voltage vs Junction Temperature

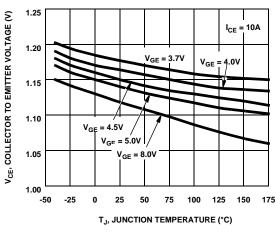


Figure 4.Collector to Emitter On-State Voltage vs Junction Temperature

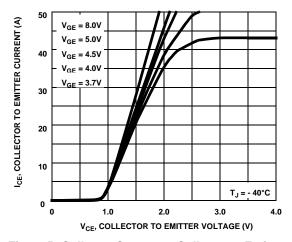


Figure 5. Collector Current vs Collector to Emitter On-State Voltage

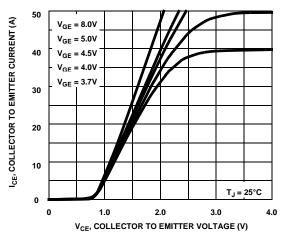


Figure 6. Collector Current vs Collector to Emitter On-State Voltage

Typical Characteristics (Continued) COLLECTOR TO EMITTER CURRENT (A) $V_{GE} = 8.0V$ $V_{GE} = 5.0V$ $V_{GE} = 4.5V$ 40 V_{GF} = 4.0V $V_{GE} = 3.7V$ 30 20 10 <u>"</u> T_J = 175°C 1.0 2.0 V_{CE}, COLLECTOR TO EMITTER VOLTAGE (V) Figure 7. Collector to Emitter On-State Voltage vs **Collector Current** 50 $V_{GE} = 4.0V$ 40

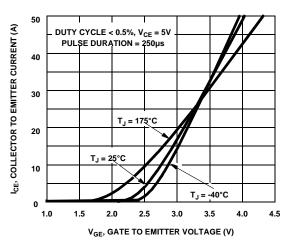
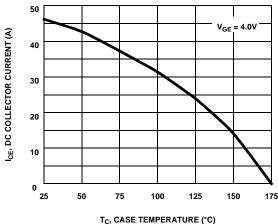


Figure 8. Transfer Characteristics



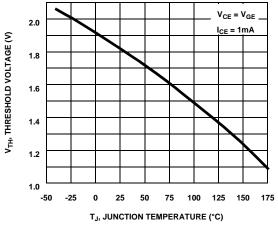
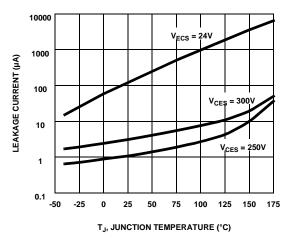


Figure 9. DC Collector Current vs Case **Temperature**

Figure 10. Threshold Voltage vs Junction **Temperature**



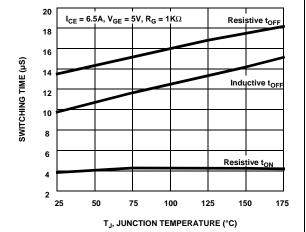
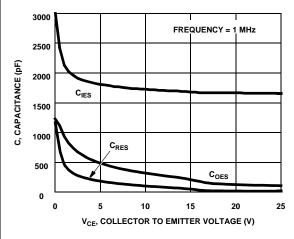


Figure 11. Leakage Current vs Junction **Temperature**

Figure 12. Switching Time vs Junction **Temperature**

Typical Characteristics (Continued)



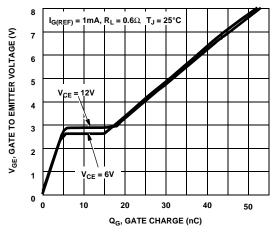
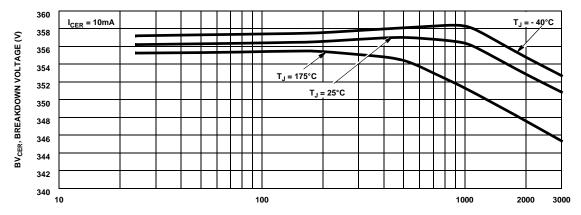


Figure 13. Capacitance vs Collector to Emitter Voltage

Figure 14. Gate Charge



 R_{G} , SERIES GATE RESISTANCE ($k\Omega$)

Figure 15. Breakdown Voltage vs Series Gate Resistance

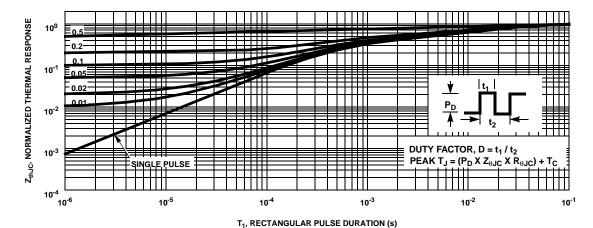
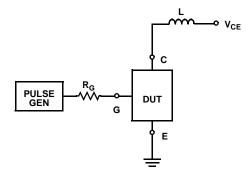


Figure 16. IGBT Normalized Transient Thermal Impedance, Junction to Case

Test Circuits and Waveforms



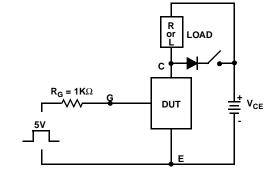


Figure 17. Inductive Switching Test Circuit

Figure 18. $\,t_{\rm ON}\,{\rm and}\;t_{\rm OFF}$ Switching Test Circuit

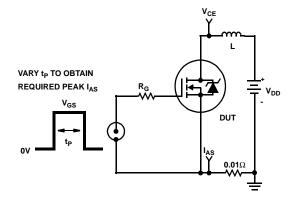


Figure 19. Energy Test Circuit

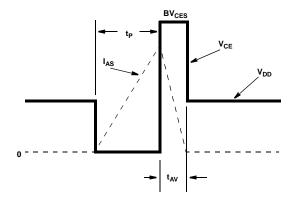


Figure 20. Energy Waveforms

SPICE Thermal Model th JUNCTION REV 1 May 2002 ISL9V5036S3ST / ISL9V3536P3 / ISL9V5036S3 CTHERM1 th 6 4.0e2 CTHERM2 6 5 3.6e-3 CTHERM3 5 4 4.9e-2 RTHERM1 CTHERM1 CTHERM4 4 3 3.2e-1 CTHERM5 3 2 3.0e-1 CTHERM6 2 tl 1.6e-2 RTHERM1 th 6 1.0e-2 RTHERM2 6 5 1.4e-1 RTHERM3 5 4 1.0e-1 RTHERM2 CTHERM2 RTHERM4 4 3 9.0e-2 RTHERM5 3 2 9.4e-2 RTHERM6 2 tl 1.9e-2 5 SABER Thermal Model SABER thermal model ISL9V5036S3ST / ISL9V5036P3 / ISL9V5036S3 RTHERM3 CTHERM3 template thermal_model th tl thermal_c th, tl 4 ctherm.ctherm1 th 6 = 4.0e2 ctherm.ctherm2 6 5 = 3.6e-3ctherm.ctherm3 5 4 = 4.9e-2ctherm.ctherm4 43 = 3.2e-1RTHERM4 CTHERM4 ctherm.ctherm5 3 2 = 3.0e-1ctherm.ctherm6 2 tl = 1.6e-2 rtherm.rtherm1 th 6 = 1.0e-2 3 rtherm.rtherm2 6.5 = 1.4e-1rtherm.rtherm3 5 4 = 1.0e-1 rtherm.rtherm4 4 3 = 9.0e-2RTHERM5 CTHERM5 rtherm.rtherm5 3 2 = 9.4e-2rtherm.rtherm6 2 tl = 1.9e-2 2 RTHERM6 CTHERM6

CASE

TRADEMARKS

The following are registered and unregistered trademarks Fairchild Semiconductor owns or is authorized to use and is not intended to be an exhaustive list of all such trademarks.

$ACEx^{TM}$	FAST®	ISOPLANAR™	Power247™	Stealth™
ActiveArray™	FASTr™	LittleFET™	PowerEdge™	SuperFET™
Bottomless™	FPS™	MICROCOUPLER™	PowerSaver™	SuperSOT™-3
CoolFET™	FRFET™	MicroFET™	PowerTrench®	SuperSOT™-6
CROSSVOLT™	GlobalOptoisolator™	MicroPak™	QFET®	SuperSOT™-8
DOME™	GTO™ .	MICROWIRE™	QS^{TM}	SyncFET™
EcoSPARK™	HiSeC™	MSXTM	QT Optoelectronics™	TinyLogic [®]
E ² CMOS TM	I ² C TM	MSXPro™	Quiet Series™	TINYOPTO™
EnSigna™	<i>i-</i> Lo [™]	OCX^{TM}	RapidConfigure™	TruTranslation™
FACT™	ImpliedDisconnect™	$OCXPro^{TM}$	RapidConnect™	UHC™
FACT Quiet Series [™]		OPTOLOGIC®	μSerDes™	UltraFET®
Across the board. Around the world.™ The Power Franchise® Programmable Active Droop™		OPTOPLANAR™ PACMAN™ POP™	SILENT SWITCHER® SMART START™ SPM™	VCX™

DISCLAIMER

FAIRCHILD SEMICONDUCTOR RESERVES THE RIGHT TO MAKE CHANGES WITHOUT FURTHER NOTICE TO ANY PRODUCTS HEREIN TO IMPROVE RELIABILITY, FUNCTION OR DESIGN. FAIRCHILD DOES NOT ASSUME ANY LIABILITY ARISING OUT OF THE APPLICATION OR USE OF ANY PRODUCT OR CIRCUIT DESCRIBED HEREIN; NEITHER DOES IT CONVEY ANY LICENSE UNDER ITS PATENT RIGHTS, NOR THE RIGHTS OF OTHERS.

LIFE SUPPORT POLICY

FAIRCHILD'S PRODUCTS ARE NOT AUTHORIZED FOR USE AS CRITICAL COMPONENTS IN LIFE SUPPORT DEVICES OR SYSTEMS WITHOUT THE EXPRESS WRITTEN APPROVAL OF FAIRCHILD SEMICONDUCTOR CORPORATION. As used herein:

- 1. Life support devices or systems are devices or systems which, (a) are intended for surgical implant into the body, or (b) support or sustain life, or (c) whose failure to perform when properly used in accordance with instructions for use provided in the labeling, can be reasonably expected to result in significant injury to the
- 2. A critical component is any component of a life support device or system whose failure to perform can be reasonably expected to cause the failure of the life support device or system, or to affect its safety or effectiveness.

PRODUCT STATUS DEFINITIONS

Definition of Terms

Datasheet Identification	Product Status	Definition		
Advance Information	Formative or In Design	This datasheet contains the design specifications for product development. Specifications may change in any manner without notice.		
Preliminary	First Production	This datasheet contains preliminary data, and supplementary data will be published at a later date. Fairchild Semiconductor reserves the right to make changes at any time without notice in order to improve design.		
No Identification Needed	Full Production	This datasheet contains final specifications. Fairchild Semiconductor reserves the right to make changes at any time without notice in order to improve design.		
Obsolete	Not In Production	This datasheet contains specifications on a product that has been discontinued by Fairchild semiconductor. The datasheet is printed for reference information only.		

Rev. I13