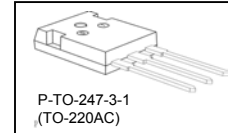
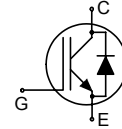


Low Loss DuoPack : IGBT in Trench and Fieldstop technology
with soft, fast recovery anti-parallel EmCon HE diode

- Very low $V_{CE(sat)}$ 1.5 V (typ.)
- Maximum Junction Temperature 175 °C
- Short circuit withstand time – 5 μ s
- Designed for :
 - Frequency Converters
 - Uninterrupted Power Supply
- Trench and Fieldstop technology for 600 V applications offers :
 - very tight parameter distribution
 - high ruggedness, temperature stable behavior
 - very high switching speed
 - low $V_{CE(sat)}$
- Positive temperature coefficient in $V_{CE(sat)}$
- Low EMI
- Low Gate Charge
- Very soft, fast recovery anti-parallel EmCon HE diode
- Complete product spectrum and PSpice Models : <http://www.infineon.com/igbt/>



Type	V_{CE}	I_C	$V_{CE(sat), T_j=25^\circ C}$	$T_{j,max}$	Marking Code	Package	Ordering Code
IKW50N60T	600V	50A	1.5V	175°C	K50T60	TO-247	Q67040S4718

Maximum Ratings

Parameter	Symbol	Value	Unit
Collector-emitter voltage	V_{CE}	600	V
DC collector current, limited by $T_{j,max}$	I_C	80 ¹⁾	A
$T_C = 25^\circ C$		50	
$T_C = 100^\circ C$			
Pulsed collector current, t_p limited by $T_{j,max}$	I_{Cpuls}	150	
Turn off safe operating area ($V_{CE} \leq 600V, T_j \leq 175^\circ C$)	-	150	
Diode forward current, limited by $T_{j,max}$	I_F	100	
$T_C = 25^\circ C$		50	
$T_C = 100^\circ C$			
Diode pulsed current, t_p limited by $T_{j,max}$	I_{Fpuls}	150	
Gate-emitter voltage	V_{GE}	± 20	V
Short circuit withstand time ²⁾	t_{SC}	5	μ s
$V_{GE} = 15V, V_{CC} \leq 400V, T_j \leq 150^\circ C$			
Power dissipation $T_C = 25^\circ C$	P_{tot}	333	W
Operating junction temperature	T_j	-40...+175	°C
Storage temperature	T_{stg}	-55...+175	
Soldering temperature, 1.6mm (0.063 in.) from case for 10s	-	260	

¹⁾ Value limited by bond wire

²⁾ Allowed number of short circuits: <1000; time between short circuits: >1s.

Thermal Resistance

Parameter	Symbol	Conditions	Max. Value	Unit
Characteristic				
IGBT thermal resistance, junction – case	R_{thJC}	TO-247 AC	0.45	K/W
Diode thermal resistance, junction – case	R_{thJCD}	TO-247 AC	0.8	
Thermal resistance, junction – ambient	R_{thJA}	TO-247 AC	40	

Electrical Characteristic, at $T_j = 25^\circ\text{C}$, unless otherwise specified

Parameter	Symbol	Conditions	Value			Unit
			min.	Typ.	max.	
Static Characteristic						
Collector-emitter breakdown voltage	$V_{(BR)CES}$	$V_{GE}=0V, I_C=0.2mA$	600	-	-	V
Collector-emitter saturation voltage	$V_{CE(sat)}$	$V_{GE} = 15V, I_C=50A$ $T_j=25^\circ\text{C}$ $T_j=175^\circ\text{C}$	- -	1.5 1.9	2 -	
Diode forward voltage	V_F	$V_{GE}=0V, I_F=50A$ $T_j=25^\circ\text{C}$ $T_j=175^\circ\text{C}$	- -	1.65 1.6	2.05 -	V
Gate-emitter threshold voltage	$V_{GE(th)}$	$I_C=0.8mA, V_{CE}=V_{GE}$	4.1	4.9	5.7	
Zero gate voltage collector current	I_{CES}	$V_{CE}=600V, V_{GE}=0V$ $T_j=25^\circ\text{C}$ $T_j=175^\circ\text{C}$	- -	- -	40 1000	μA
Gate-emitter leakage current	I_{GES}	$V_{CE}=0V, V_{GE}=20V$	-	-	100	
Transconductance	g_{fs}	$V_{CE}=20V, I_C=50A$	-	31	-	S
Integrated gate resistor	R_{Gint}			-		Ω

Dynamic Characteristic

Input capacitance	C_{iss}	$V_{CE}=25V,$ $V_{GE}=0V,$ $f=1\text{MHz}$	-	3140	-	pF
Output capacitance	C_{oss}		-	200	-	
Reverse transfer capacitance	C_{riss}		-	93	-	
Gate charge	Q_{Gate}	$V_{CC}=480V, I_C=50A$ $V_{GE}=15V$	-	310	-	nC
Internal emitter inductance measured 5mm (0.197 in.) from case	L_E	TO-247-3-1	-	7	-	nH
Short circuit collector current ¹⁾	$I_{C(SC)}$	$V_{GE}=15V, t_{SC}\leq 5\mu\text{s}$ $V_{CC}=400V,$ $T_j\leq 150^\circ\text{C}$	-	458.3	-	A

¹⁾ Allowed number of short circuits: <1000; time between short circuits: >1s.

Switching Characteristic, Inductive Load, at $T_j=25^\circ\text{C}$

Parameter	Symbol	Conditions	Value			Unit
			min.	Typ.	max.	
IGBT Characteristic						
Turn-on delay time	$t_{d(on)}$	$T_j=25^\circ\text{C}$, $V_{CC}=400\text{V}$, $I_C=50\text{A}$, $V_{GE}=0/15\text{V}$, $R_G=7\ \Omega$, $L_{\sigma}^{(1)}=103\text{nH}$, $C_{\sigma}^{(1)}=39\text{pF}$ Energy losses include "tail" and diode reverse recovery.	-	26	-	ns
Rise time	t_r		-	29	-	
Turn-off delay time	$t_{d(off)}$		-	299	-	
Fall time	t_f		-	29	-	
Turn-on energy	E_{on}		-	1.2	-	mJ
Turn-off energy	E_{off}		-	1.4	-	
Total switching energy	E_{ts}		-	2.6	-	
Anti-Parallel Diode Characteristic						
Diode reverse recovery time	t_{rr}	$T_j=25^\circ\text{C}$, $V_R=400\text{V}$, $I_F=50\text{A}$, $di_F/dt=1280\text{A}/\mu\text{s}$	-	143	-	ns
Diode reverse recovery charge	Q_{rr}		-	1.8	-	μC
Diode peak reverse recovery current	I_{rrm}		-	27.7	-	A
Diode peak rate of fall of reverse recovery current during t_b	di_{rr}/dt		-	671	-	$\text{A}/\mu\text{s}$

Switching Characteristic, Inductive Load, at $T_j=175^\circ\text{C}$

Parameter	Symbol	Conditions	Value			Unit
			min.	Typ.	max.	
IGBT Characteristic						
Turn-on delay time	$t_{d(on)}$	$T_j=175^\circ\text{C}$, $V_{CC}=400\text{V}$, $I_C=50\text{A}$, $V_{GE}=0/15\text{V}$, $R_G=7\ \Omega$, $L_{\sigma}^{(1)}=103\text{nH}$, $C_{\sigma}^{(1)}=39\text{pF}$ Energy losses include "tail" and diode reverse recovery.	-	27	-	ns
Rise time	t_r		-	33	-	
Turn-off delay time	$t_{d(off)}$		-	341	-	
Fall time	t_f		-	55	-	
Turn-on energy	E_{on}		-	1.8	-	mJ
Turn-off energy	E_{off}		-	1.8	-	
Total switching energy	E_{ts}		-	3.6	-	
Anti-Parallel Diode Characteristic						
Diode reverse recovery time	t_{rr}	$T_j=175^\circ\text{C}$, $V_R=400\text{V}$, $I_F=50\text{A}$, $di_F/dt=1280\text{A}/\mu\text{s}$	-	205	-	ns
Diode reverse recovery charge	Q_{rr}		-	4.3	-	μC
Diode peak reverse recovery current	I_{rrm}		-	40.7	-	A
Diode peak rate of fall of reverse recovery current during t_b	di_{rr}/dt		-	449	-	$\text{A}/\mu\text{s}$

¹⁾ Leakage inductance L_{σ} and Stray capacity C_{σ} due to dynamic test circuit in Figure E.

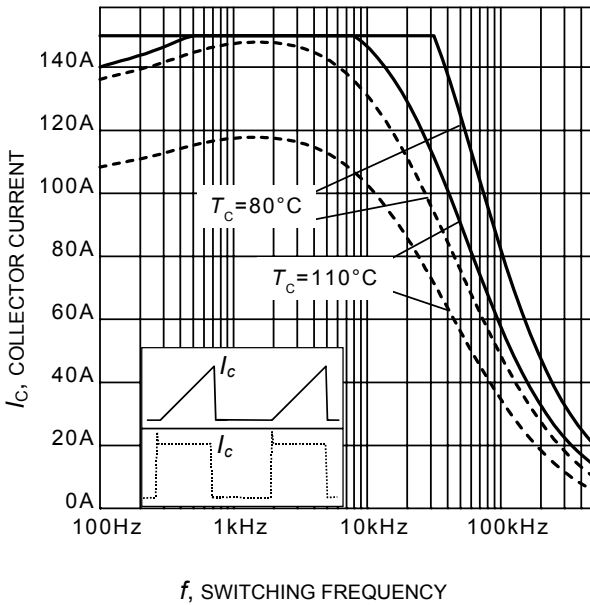


Figure 1. Collector current as a function of switching frequency
 $(T_j \leq 175^\circ\text{C}, D = 0.5, V_{CE} = 400\text{V}, V_{GE} = 0/+15\text{V}, R_G = 7\Omega)$

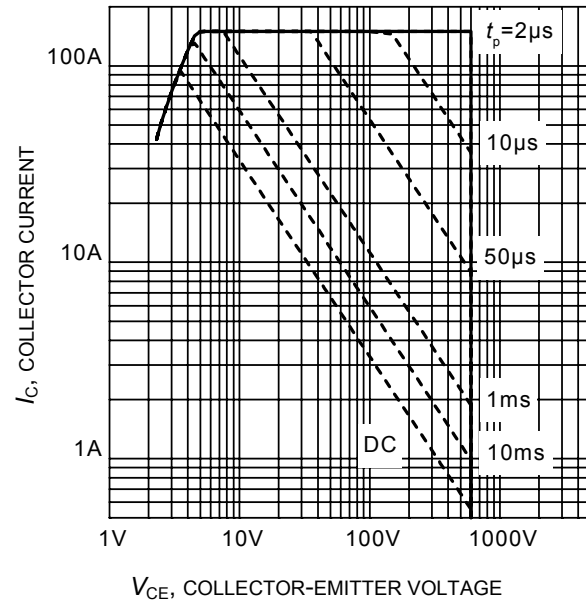


Figure 2. Safe operating area
 $(D = 0, T_C = 25^\circ\text{C}, T_j \leq 175^\circ\text{C}; V_{GE} = 15\text{V})$

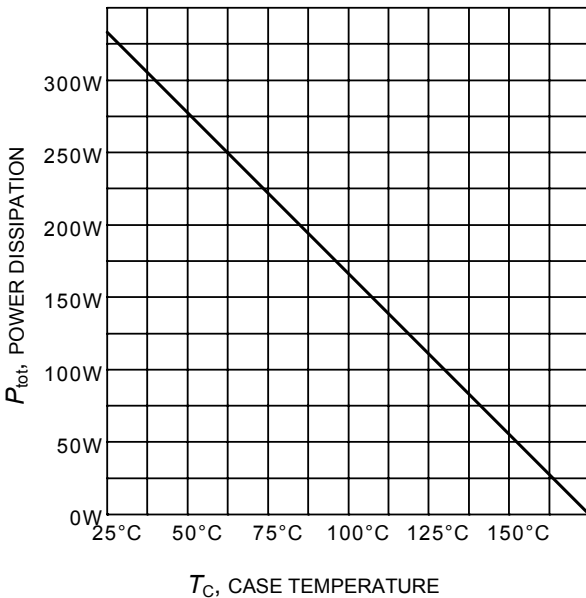


Figure 3. Power dissipation as a function of case temperature
 $(T_j \leq 175^\circ\text{C})$

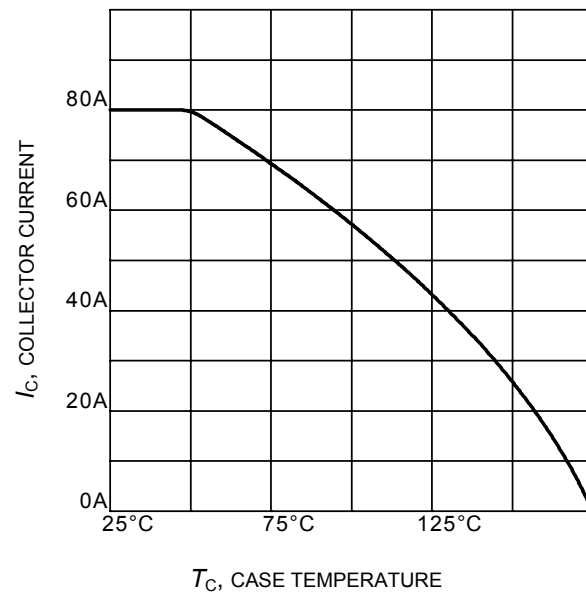


Figure 4. Collector current as a function of case temperature
 $(V_{GE} \geq 15\text{V}, T_j \leq 175^\circ\text{C})$

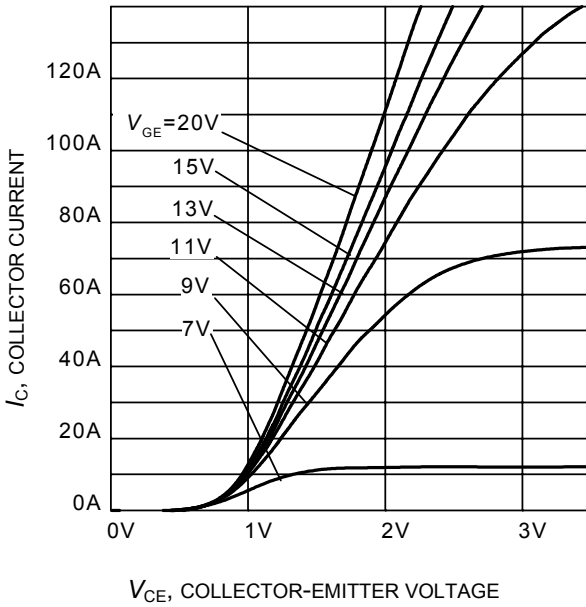


Figure 5. Typical output characteristic
($T_J = 25^\circ\text{C}$)

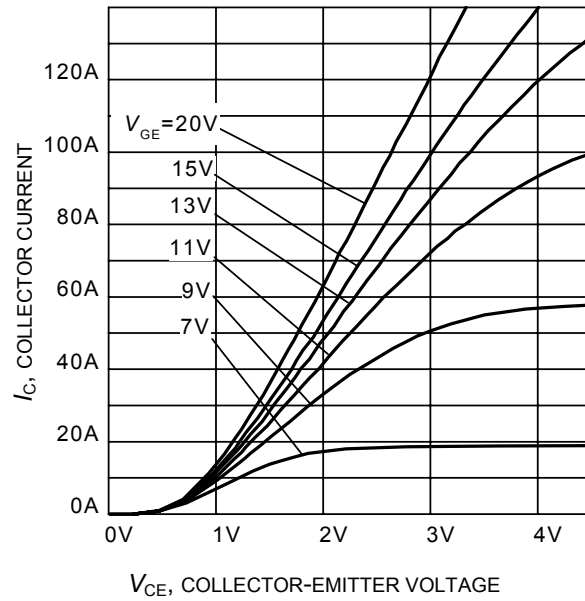


Figure 6. Typical output characteristic
($T_J = 175^\circ\text{C}$)

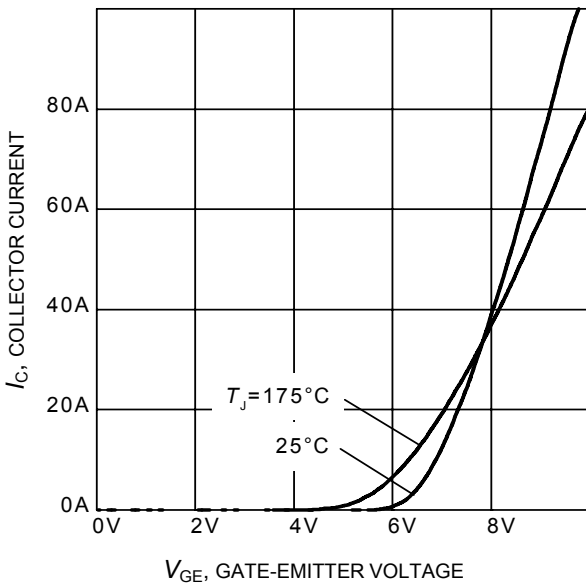


Figure 7. Typical transfer characteristic
($V_{CE} = 10\text{V}$)

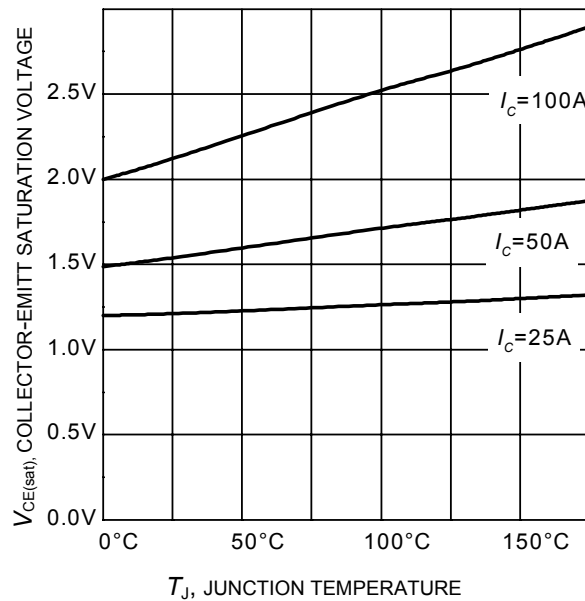


Figure 8. Typical collector-emitter saturation voltage as a function of junction temperature
($V_{GE} = 15\text{V}$)

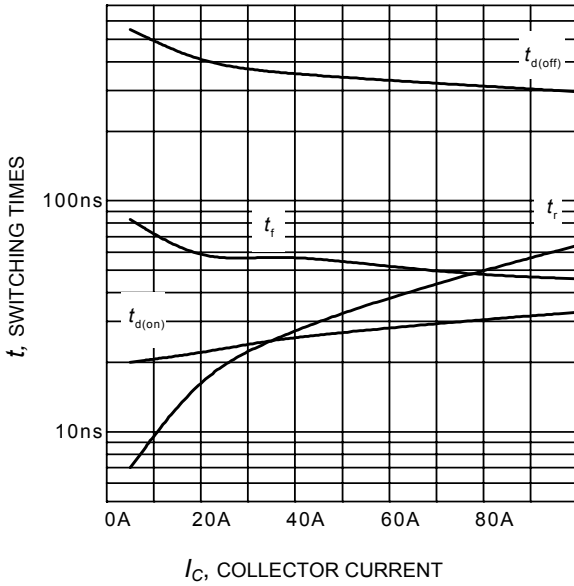


Figure 9. Typical switching times as a function of collector current
(inductive load, $T_J=175^\circ\text{C}$,
 $V_{CE} = 400\text{V}$, $V_{GE} = 0/15\text{V}$, $R_G = 7\Omega$,
Dynamic test circuit in Figure E)

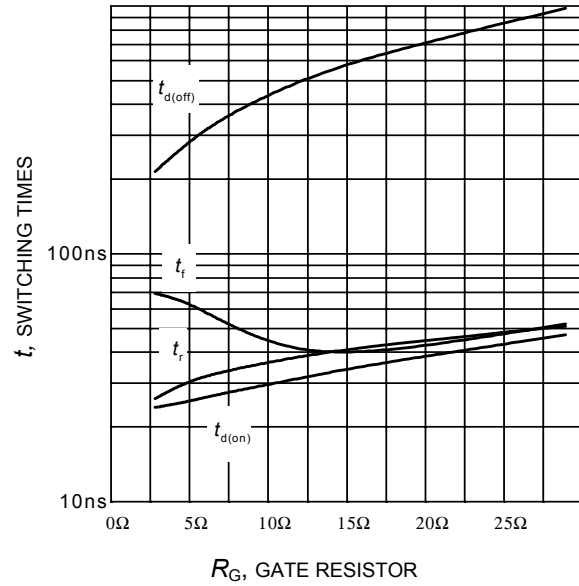


Figure 10. Typical switching times as a function of gate resistor
(inductive load, $T_J = 175^\circ\text{C}$,
 $V_{CE} = 400\text{V}$, $V_{GE} = 0/15\text{V}$, $I_C = 50\text{A}$,
Dynamic test circuit in Figure E)

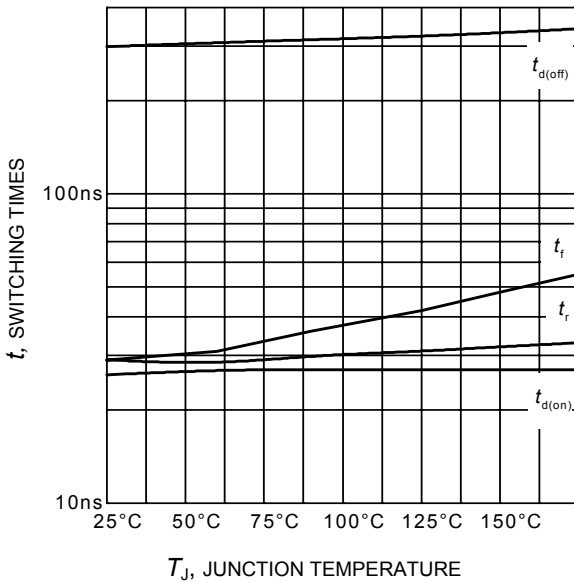


Figure 11. Typical switching times as a function of junction temperature
(inductive load, $V_{CE} = 400\text{V}$,
 $V_{GE} = 0/15\text{V}$, $I_C = 50\text{A}$, $R_G = 7\Omega$,
Dynamic test circuit in Figure E)

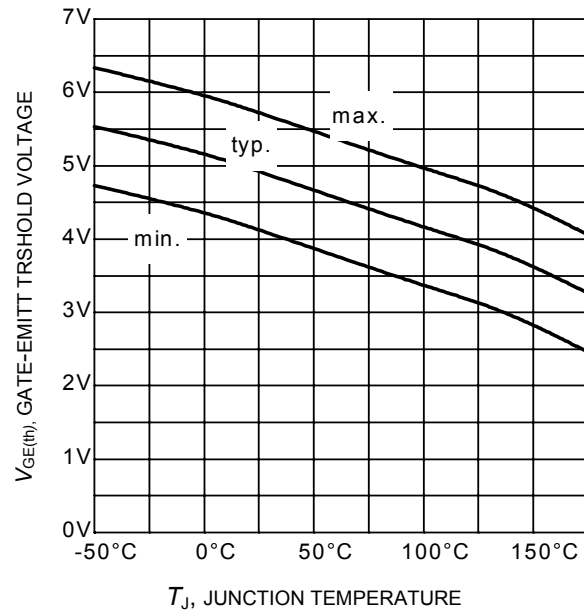


Figure 12. Gate-emitter threshold voltage as a function of junction temperature
($I_C = 0.8\text{mA}$)

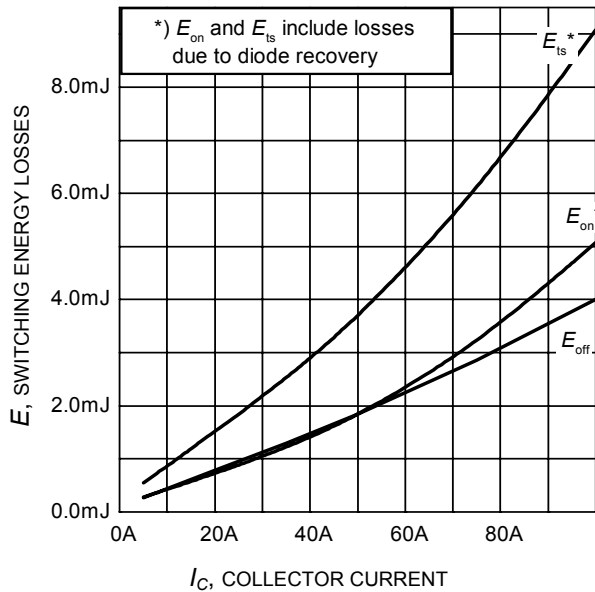


Figure 13. Typical switching energy losses as a function of collector current
 (inductive load, $T_J = 175^\circ\text{C}$, $V_{CE} = 400\text{V}$, $V_{GE} = 0/15\text{V}$, $R_G = 7\Omega$, Dynamic test circuit in Figure E)

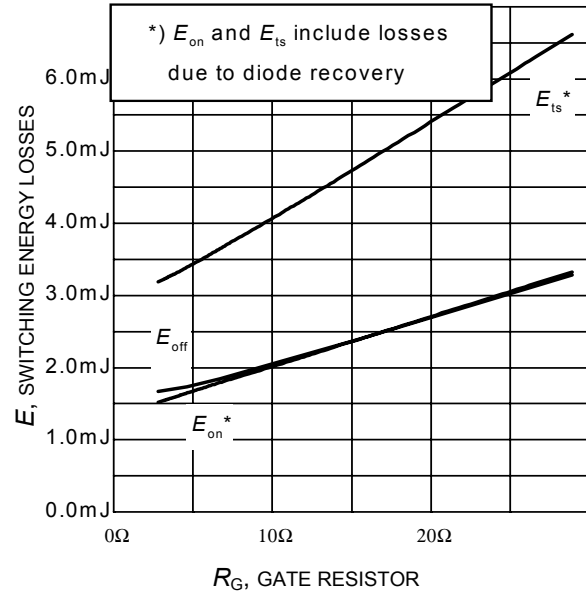


Figure 14. Typical switching energy losses as a function of gate resistor
 (inductive load, $T_J = 175^\circ\text{C}$, $V_{CE} = 400\text{V}$, $V_{GE} = 0/15\text{V}$, $I_C = 50\text{A}$, Dynamic test circuit in Figure E)

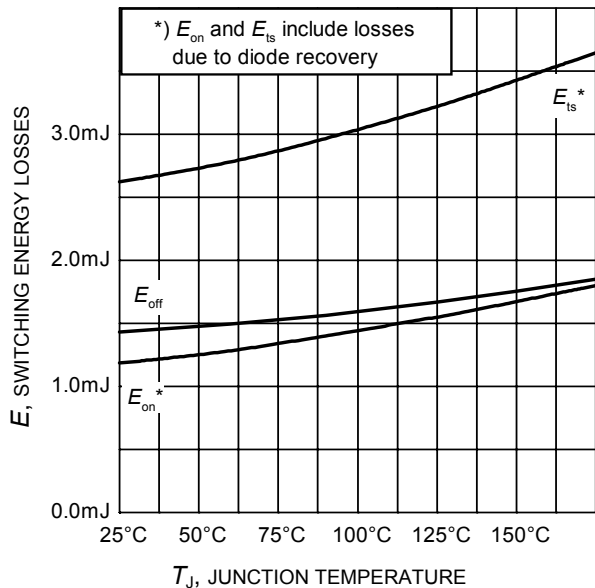


Figure 15. Typical switching energy losses as a function of junction temperature
 (inductive load, $V_{CE} = 400\text{V}$, $V_{GE} = 0/15\text{V}$, $I_C = 50\text{A}$, $R_G = 7\Omega$, Dynamic test circuit in Figure E)

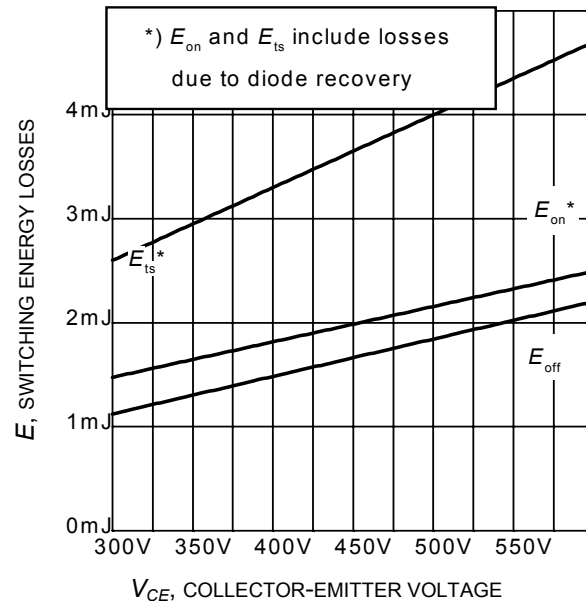


Figure 16. Typical switching energy losses as a function of collector emitter voltage
 (inductive load, $T_J = 175^\circ\text{C}$, $V_{GE} = 0/15\text{V}$, $I_C = 50\text{A}$, $R_G = 7\Omega$, Dynamic test circuit in Figure E)

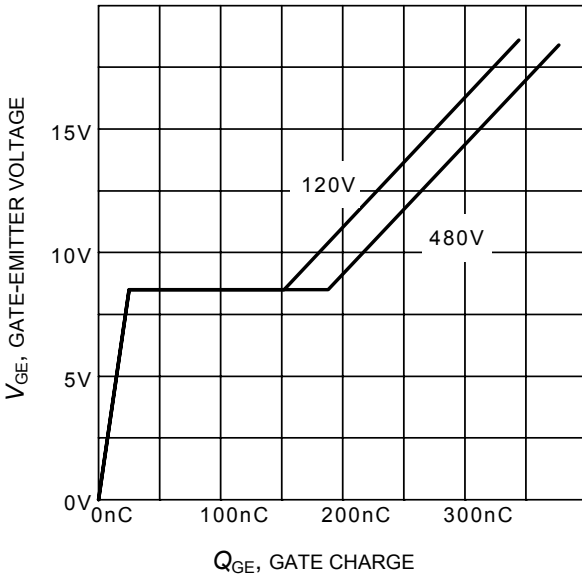


Figure 17. Typical gate charge
($I_C=50\text{ A}$)

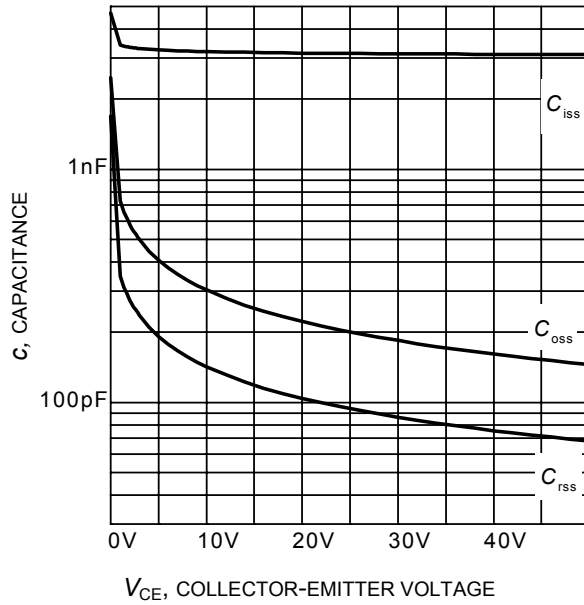


Figure 18. Typical capacitance as a function of collector-emitter voltage
($V_{GE}=0\text{V}$, $f=1\text{ MHz}$)

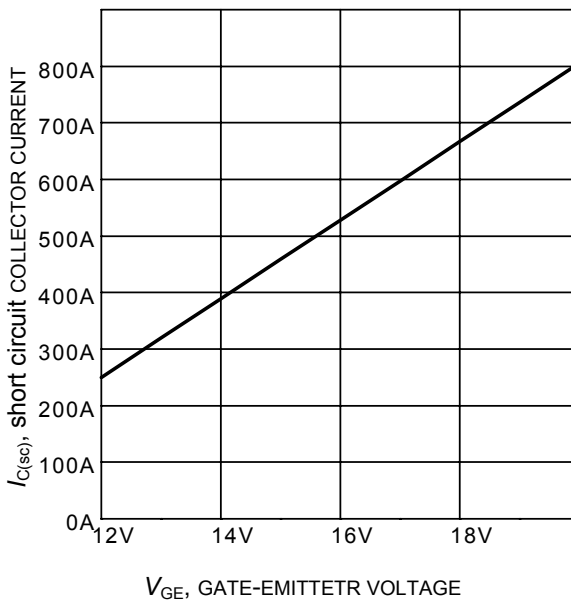


Figure 19. Typical short circuit collector current as a function of gate-emitter voltage
($V_{CE} \leq 400\text{V}$, $T_j \leq 150^\circ\text{C}$)

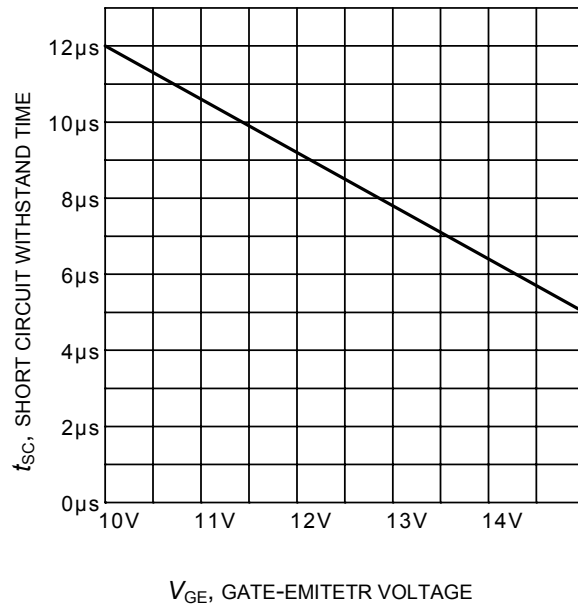


Figure 20. Short circuit withstand time as a function of gate-emitter voltage
($V_{CE}=600\text{V}$, start at $T_j=25^\circ\text{C}$, $T_{jmax}<150^\circ\text{C}$)

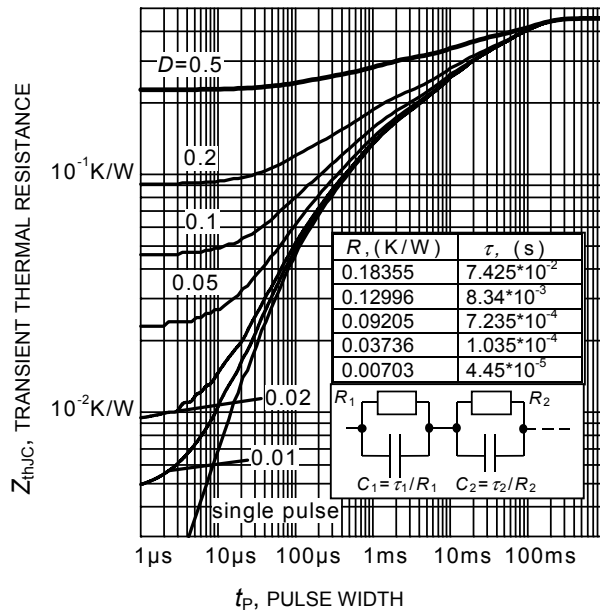


Figure 21. IGBT transient thermal resistance
($D = t_p / T$)

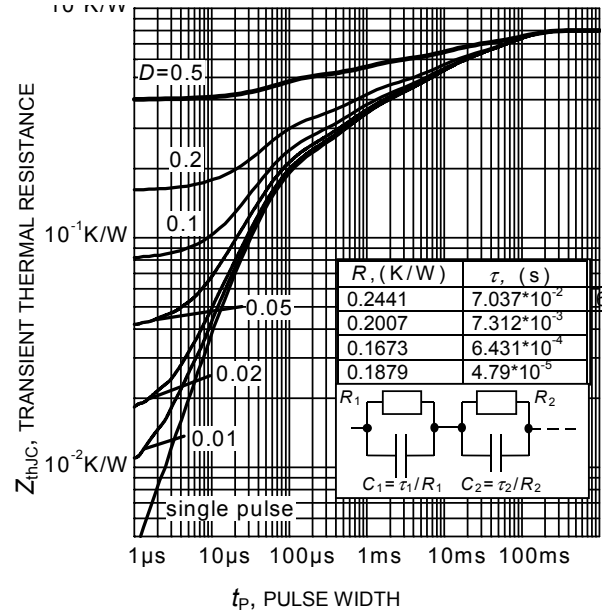


Figure 22. Diode transient thermal impedance as a function of pulse width
($D = t_p / T$)

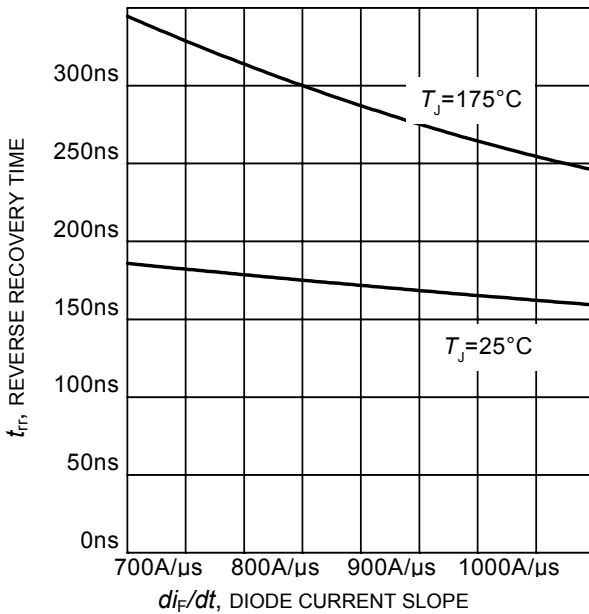


Figure 23. Typical reverse recovery time as a function of diode current slope
($V_R = 400V$, $I_F = 50A$,
Dynamic test circuit in Figure E)

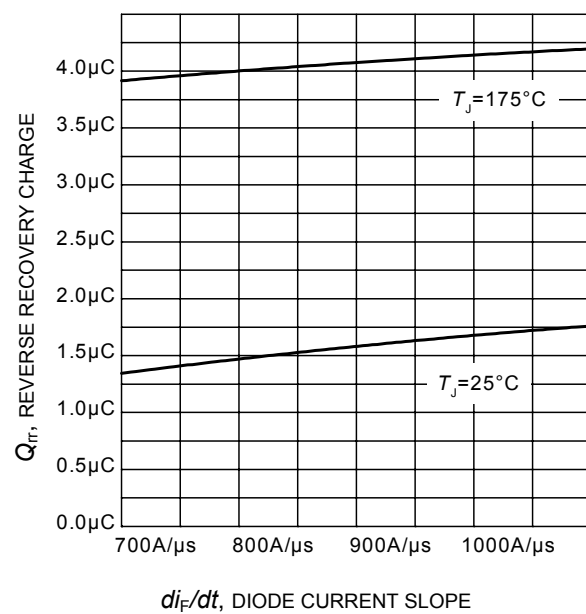
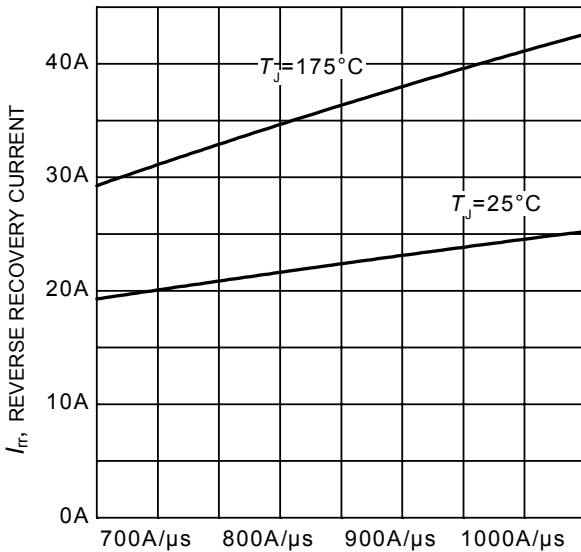


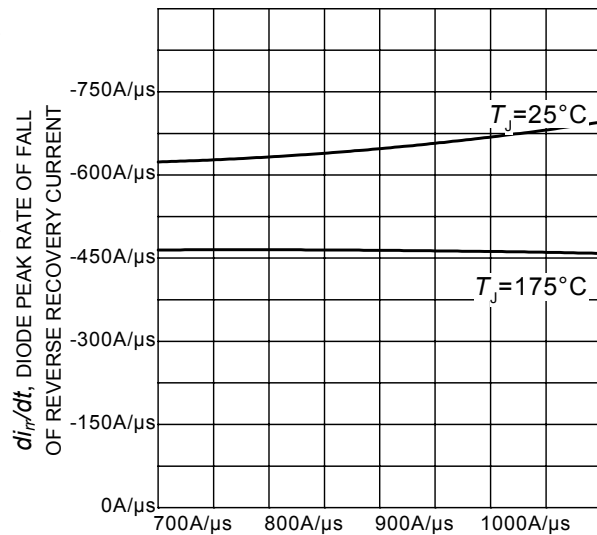
Figure 24. Typical reverse recovery charge as a function of diode current slope
($V_R = 400V$, $I_F = 50A$,
Dynamic test circuit in Figure E)



di_F/dt , DIODE CURRENT SLOPE

Figure 25. Typical reverse recovery current as a function of diode current slope

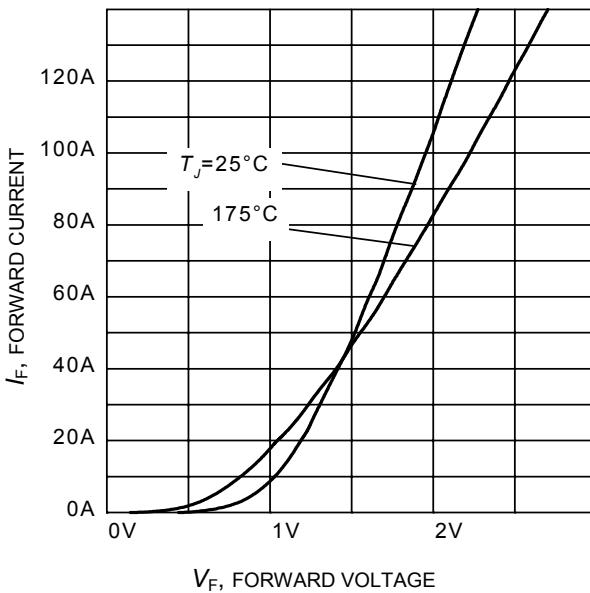
($V_R = 400V$, $I_F = 50A$,
Dynamic test circuit in Figure E)



di_F/dt , DIODE CURRENT SLOPE

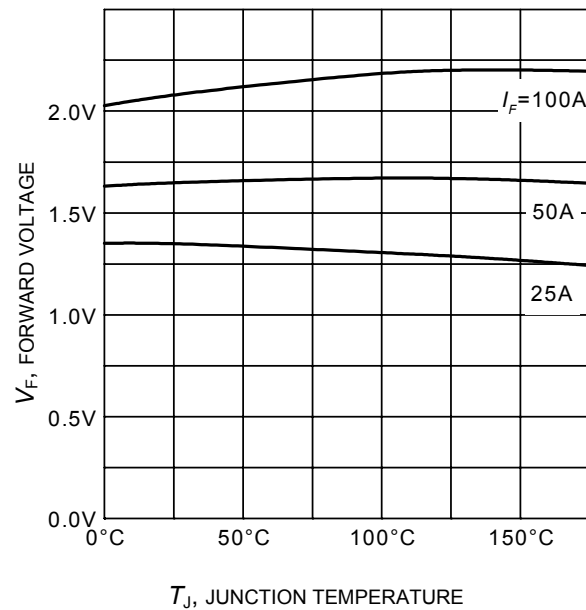
Figure 26. Typical diode peak rate of fall of reverse recovery current as a function of diode current slope

($V_R = 400V$, $I_F = 50A$,
Dynamic test circuit in Figure E)



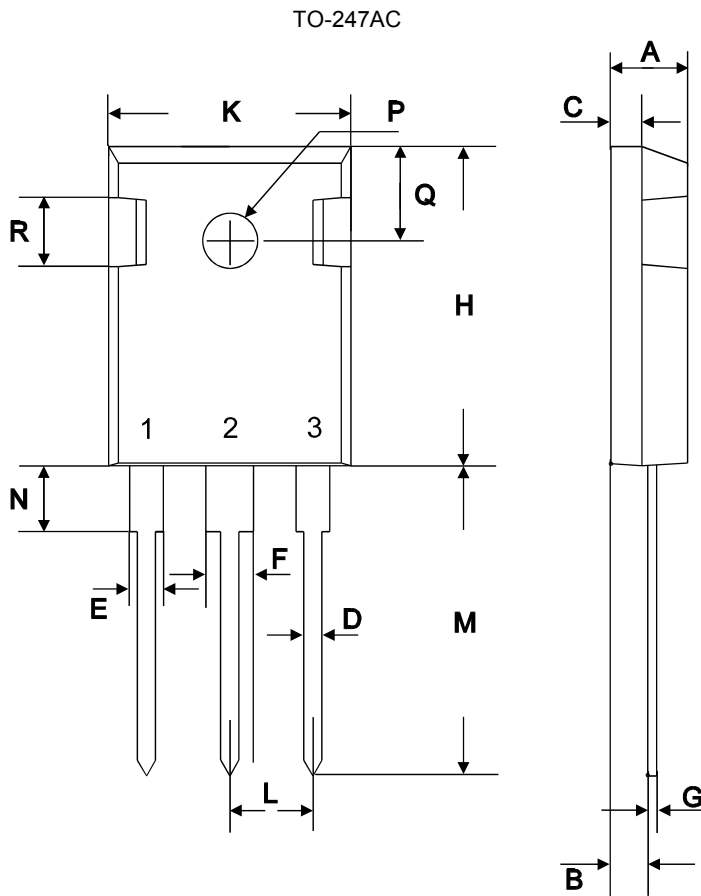
V_F , FORWARD VOLTAGE

Figure 27. Typical diode forward current as a function of forward voltage



T_J , JUNCTION TEMPERATURE

Figure 28. Typical diode forward voltage as a function of junction temperature



symbol	dimensions			
	[mm]		[inch]	
	min	max	min	max
A	4.78	5.28	0.1882	0.2079
B	2.29	2.51	0.0902	0.0988
C	1.78	2.29	0.0701	0.0902
D	1.09	1.32	0.0429	0.0520
E	1.73	2.06	0.0681	0.0811
F	2.67	3.18	0.1051	0.1252
G	0.76 max		0.0299 max	
H	20.80	21.16	0.8189	0.8331
K	15.65	16.15	0.6161	0.6358
L	5.21	5.72	0.2051	0.2252
M	19.81	20.68	0.7799	0.8142
N	3.560	4.930	0.1402	0.1941
∅P	3.61		0.1421	
Q	6.12	6.22	0.2409	0.2449

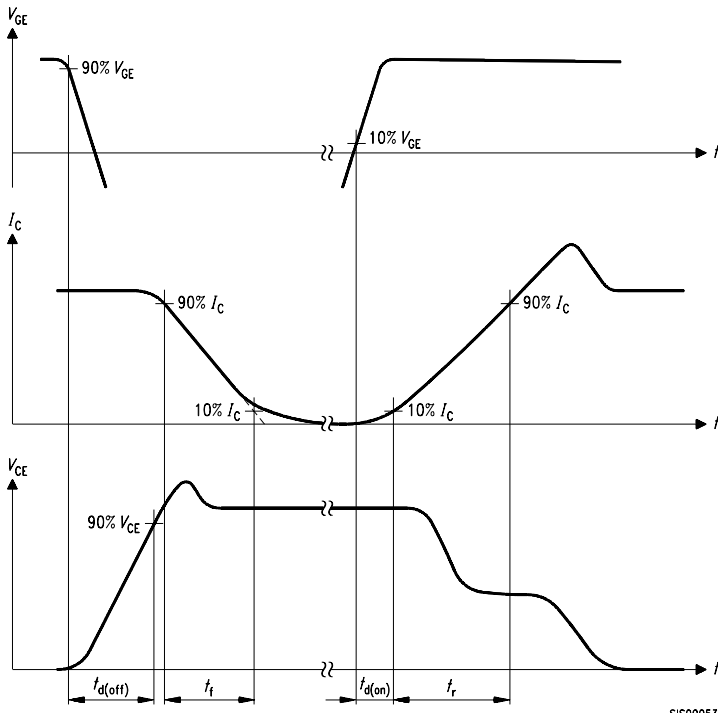


Figure A. Definition of switching times

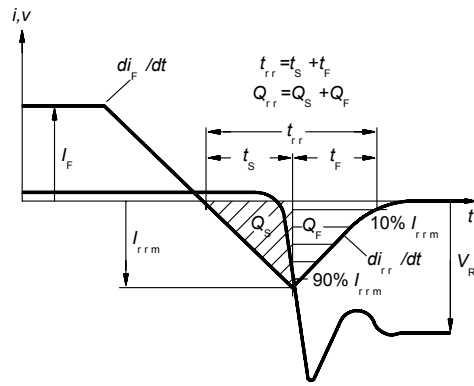


Figure C. Definition of diodes switching characteristics

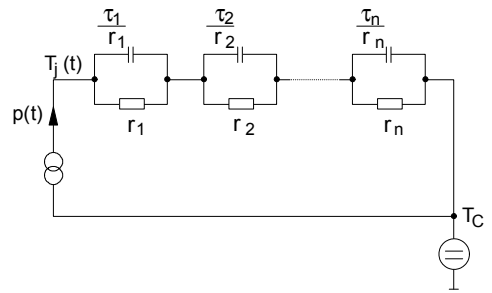


Figure D. Thermal equivalent circuit

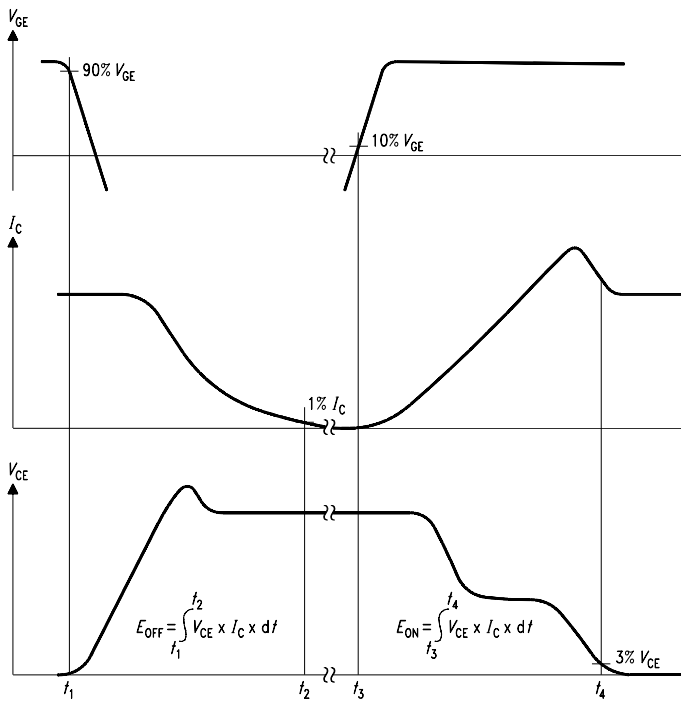


Figure B. Definition of switching losses

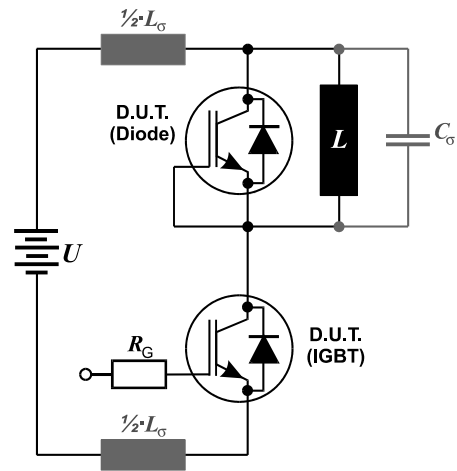


Figure E. Dynamic test circuit

Published by
Infineon Technologies AG,
Bereich Kommunikation
St.-Martin-Strasse 53,
D-81541 München
© Infineon Technologies AG 2004
All Rights Reserved.

Attention please!

The information herein is given to describe certain components and shall not be considered as warranted characteristics.

Terms of delivery and rights to technical change reserved.

We hereby disclaim any and all warranties, including but not limited to warranties of non-infringement, regarding circuits, descriptions and charts stated herein.

Infineon Technologies is an approved CECC manufacturer.

Information

For further information on technology, delivery terms and conditions and prices please contact your nearest Infineon Technologies Office in Germany or our Infineon Technologies Representatives worldwide (see address list).

Warnings

Due to technical requirements components may contain dangerous substances. For information on the types in question please contact your nearest Infineon Technologies Office.

Infineon Technologies Components may only be used in life-support devices or systems with the express written approval of Infineon Technologies, if a failure of such components can reasonably be expected to cause the failure of that life-support device or system, or to affect the safety or effectiveness of that device or system. Life support devices or systems are intended to be implanted in the human body, or to support and/or maintain and sustain and/or protect human life. If they fail, it is reasonable to assume that the health of the user or other persons may be endangered.