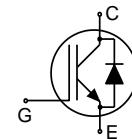
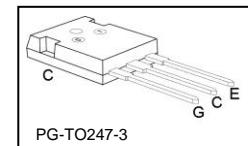


Low Loss DuoPack : IGBT in TRENCHSTOP™ and Fieldstop technology with soft, fast recovery anti-parallel Emitter Controlled HE diode



Features:

- Automotive AEC Q101 qualified
- Designed for DC/AC converters for Automotive Application
- Very low $V_{CE(sat)}$ 1.5 V (typ.)
- Maximum Junction Temperature 175 °C
- Short circuit withstand time 5 μ s
- TRENCHSTOP™ and Fieldstop technology for 600 V applications offers :
 - very tight parameter distribution
 - high ruggedness, temperature stable behavior
 - very high switching speed
- Positive temperature coefficient in $V_{CE(sat)}$
- Low EMI
- Low Gate Charge
- Green Package
- Very soft, fast recovery anti-parallel Emitter Controlled HE diode



Applications:

- Main inverter
- Air – Con compressor
- PTC heater
- Motor drives

Type	V_{CE}	I_C	$V_{CE(sat), T_J=25^\circ C}$	$T_{j,max}$	Marking	Package
IKW50N60TA	600V	50A	1.5V	175°C	K50T60A	PG-T0247-3

Maximum Ratings

Parameter		Symbol	Value	Unit
Collector-emitter voltage, $T_j \geq 25^\circ\text{C}$		V_{CE}	600	V
DC collector current, limited by $T_{j\max}$	$T_C = 25^\circ\text{C}$	I_C	80 ¹⁾	A
	$T_C = 110^\circ\text{C}$		50	
Pulsed collector current, t_p limited by $T_{j\max}$ ²⁾		I_{CPuls}	150	
Turn off safe operating area, $V_{CE} \leq 600\text{V}$, $T_j \leq 175^\circ\text{C}$, $t_p \leq 1\mu\text{s}$ ²⁾		-	150	
Diode forward current, limited by $T_{j\max}$	$T_C = 25^\circ\text{C}$	I_F	80	
	$T_C = 100^\circ\text{C}$		50	
Diode pulsed current, t_p limited by $T_{j\max}$ ²⁾		I_{FPuls}	150	
Gate-emitter voltage		V_{GE}	± 20	V
Short circuit withstand time ³⁾ $V_{GE} = 15\text{V}$, $V_{CC} \leq 400\text{V}$, $T_j \leq 150^\circ\text{C}$		t_{SC}	5	μs
Power dissipation $T_C = 25^\circ\text{C}$		P_{tot}	333	W
Operating junction temperature		T_j	-40...+175	$^\circ\text{C}$
Storage temperature		T_{stg}	-55...+150	
Soldering temperature (wavesoldering only allowed at leads, 1.6mm (0.063 in.) from case for 10s) ⁴⁾		T_{sold}	260	

¹⁾ Value limited by bond wire

²⁾ Defined by design. Not subject to production test.

³⁾ Allowed number of short circuits: <1000; time between short circuits: >1s.

⁴⁾ Package not recommended for surface mount application.

Thermal Resistance

Parameter	Symbol	Conditions	Max. Value		Unit
Characteristic					
IGBT thermal resistance, junction – case	R_{thJC}		0.45		K/W
Diode thermal resistance, junction – case	R_{thJCD}		0.8		
Thermal resistance, junction – ambient	R_{thJA}		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	$V_{(BR)CES}$	$V_{GE}=0\text{V}, I_C=0.2\text{mA}$	600	-	-	V
Collector-emitter saturation voltage	$V_{CE(\text{sat})}$	$V_{GE} = 15\text{V}, I_C=50\text{A}$	-	1.5	2	
		$T_j=25^\circ\text{C}$	-	1.9	-	
Diode forward voltage	V_F	$V_{GE}=0\text{V}, I_F=50\text{A}$	-	1.65	2.05	
		$T_j=25^\circ\text{C}$	-	1.6	-	
Gate-emitter threshold voltage	$V_{GE(\text{th})}$	$I_C=0.8\text{mA}, V_{CE}=V_{GE}$	4.1	4.9	5.7	
		$V_{CE}=600\text{V}, V_{GE}=0\text{V}$	-	-	40	
Zero gate voltage collector current	I_{CES}	$T_j=25^\circ\text{C}$	-	-	3500	μA
		$T_j=175^\circ\text{C}$	-	-	-	
Gate-emitter leakage current	I_{GES}	$V_{CE}=0\text{V}, V_{GE}=20\text{V}$	-	-	100	nA
Transconductance	g_{fs}	$V_{CE}=20\text{V}, I_C=50\text{A}$	-	31	-	S
Integrated gate resistor	R_{Gint}			-		Ω

Dynamic Characteristic

Input capacitance	C_{ies}	$V_{CE}=25\text{V}, V_{GE}=0\text{V}, f=1\text{MHz}$	-	3140	-	pF
Output capacitance	C_{oes}		-	200	-	
Reverse transfer capacitance	C_{res}		-	93	-	
Gate charge	Q_{Gate}	$V_{CC}=480\text{V}, I_C=50\text{A}$	-	310	-	nC
Internal emitter inductance measured 5mm (0.197 in.) from case	L_E		-	13	-	nH
Short circuit collector current Allowed number of short circuits: <1000; time between short circuits: >1s.	$I_{C(\text{SC})}$	$V_{GE}=15\text{V}, t_{\text{SC}} \leq 5\mu\text{s}$ $V_{CC} = 400\text{V}, T_j \leq 150^\circ\text{C}$	-	458.3	-	A

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	$t_{d(\text{on})}$	$T_j=25^\circ\text{C}$, $V_{CC}=400\text{V}$, $I_C=50\text{A}$, $V_{GE}=0/15\text{V}$,	-	26	-	ns
Rise time	t_r	$R_G=7\ \Omega$, $L_\sigma=103\text{nH}$	-	29	-	
Turn-off delay time	$t_{d(\text{off})}$	$C_\sigma=39\text{pF}$	-	299	-	
Fall time	t_f	L_σ , C_σ from Fig. E	-	29	-	
Turn-on energy	E_{on}	Energy losses include "tail" and diode reverse recovery.	-	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}	$T_j=25^\circ\text{C}$,	-	143	-	ns
Diode reverse recovery charge	Q_{rr}	$V_R=400\text{V}$, $I_F=50\text{A}$,	-	1.8	-	μC
Diode peak reverse recovery current	I_{rrm}	$di_F/dt=1280\text{A}/\mu\text{s}$	-	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	$t_{d(\text{on})}$	$T_j=175^\circ\text{C}$, $V_{CC}=400\text{V}$, $I_C=50\text{A}$, $V_{GE}=0/15\text{V}$,	-	27	-	ns
Rise time	t_r	$R_G=7\ \Omega$, $L_\sigma=103\text{nH}$	-	33	-	
Turn-off delay time	$t_{d(\text{off})}$	$C_\sigma=39\text{pF}$	-	341	-	
Fall time	t_f	L_σ , C_σ from Fig. E	-	55	-	
Turn-on energy	E_{on}	Energy losses include "tail" and diode reverse recovery.	-	1.8	-	mJ
Turn-off energy	E_{off}		-	1.85	-	
Total switching energy	E_{ts}		-	3.65	-	

Anti-Parallel Diode Characteristic

Diode reverse recovery time	t_{rr}	$T_j=175^\circ\text{C}$	-	205	-	ns
Diode reverse recovery charge	Q_{rr}	$V_R=400\text{V}$, $I_F=50\text{A}$,	-	4.3	-	μC
Diode peak reverse recovery current	I_{rrm}	$di_F/dt=1280\text{A}/\mu\text{s}$	-	40.7	-	A
Diode peak rate of fall of reverse recovery current during t_b	di_{rr}/dt		-	-449	-	$\text{A}/\mu\text{s}$

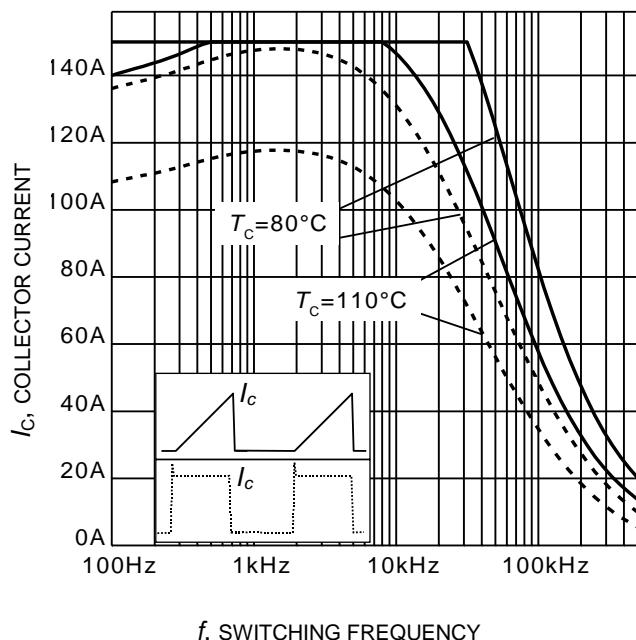

 f , SWITCHING FREQUENCY

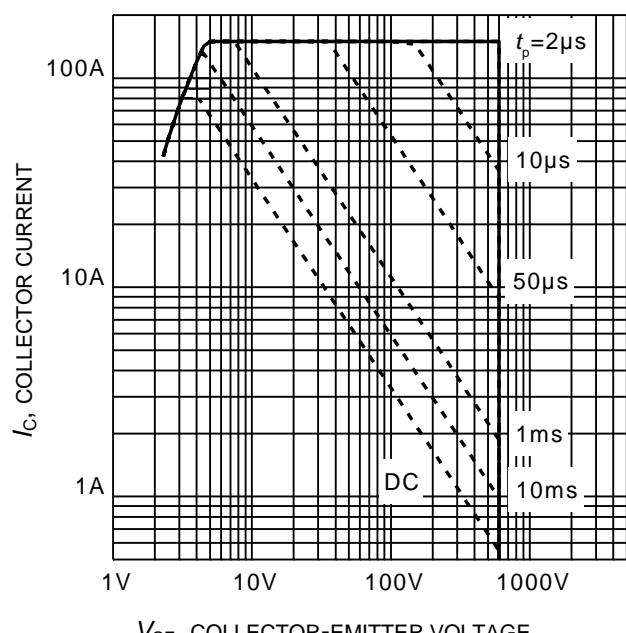
Figure 1. Collector current as a function of switching frequency
 $(T_j \leq 175^\circ\text{C}, D = 0.5, V_{CE} = 400\text{V}, V_{GE} = 0/15\text{V}, R_G = 7\Omega)$

 V_{CE} , COLLECTOR-EMITTER VOLTAGE

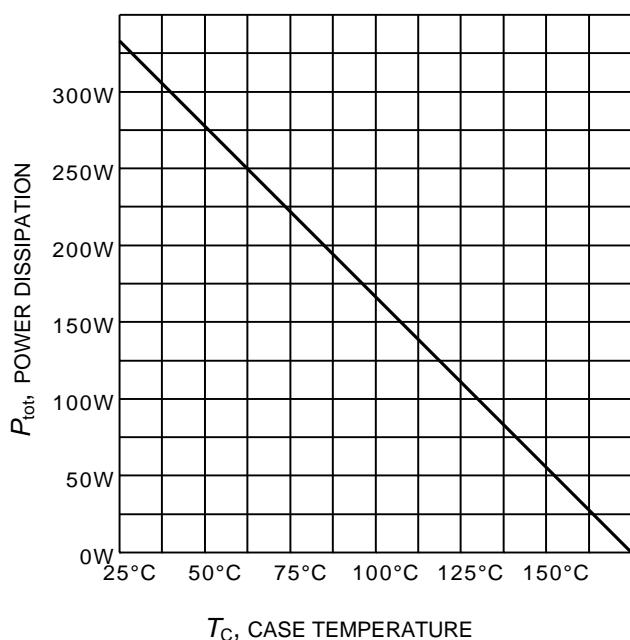
Figure 2. Safe operating area
 $(D = 0, T_c = 25^\circ\text{C}, T_j \leq 175^\circ\text{C}; V_{GE} = 0/15\text{V})$

 T_c , CASE TEMPERATURE

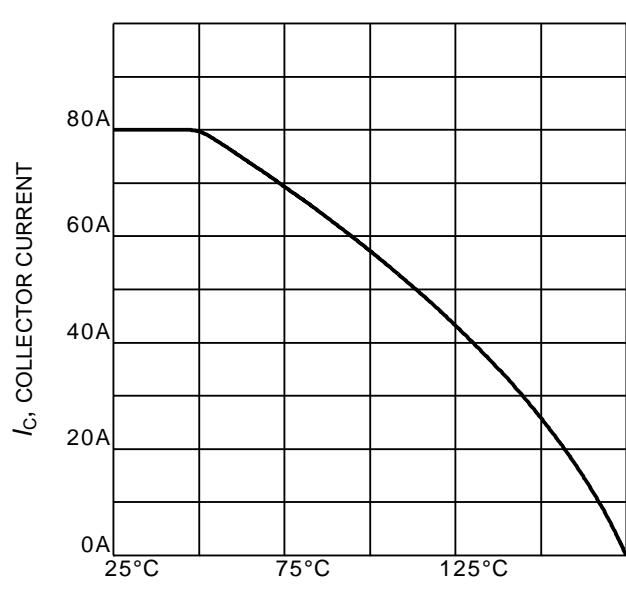
Figure 3. Power dissipation as a function of case temperature
 $(T_j \leq 175^\circ\text{C})$

 T_c , CASE TEMPERATURE

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

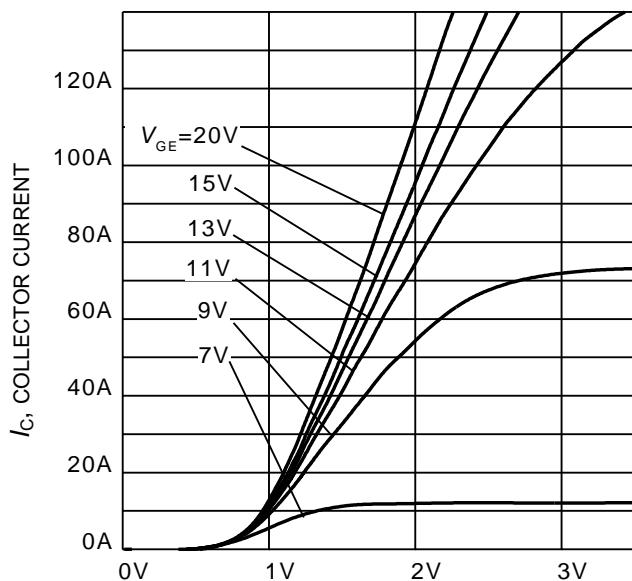

 V_{CE} , COLLECTOR-EMITTER VOLTAGE

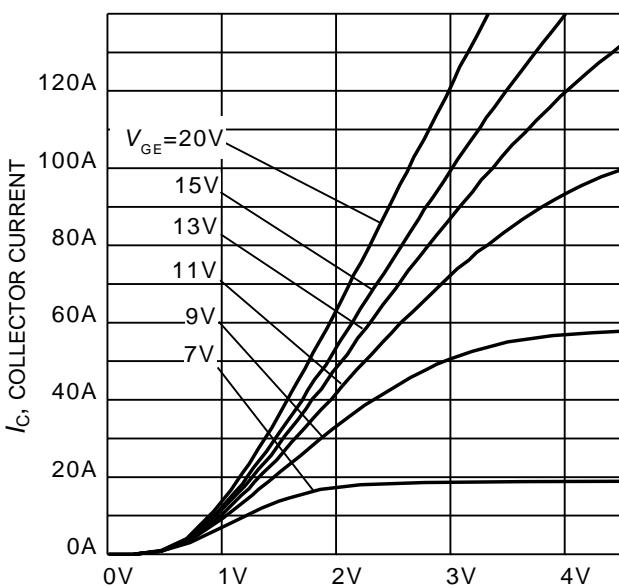
Figure 5. Typical output characteristic
 $(T_j = 25^\circ\text{C})$

 V_{CE} , COLLECTOR-EMITTER VOLTAGE

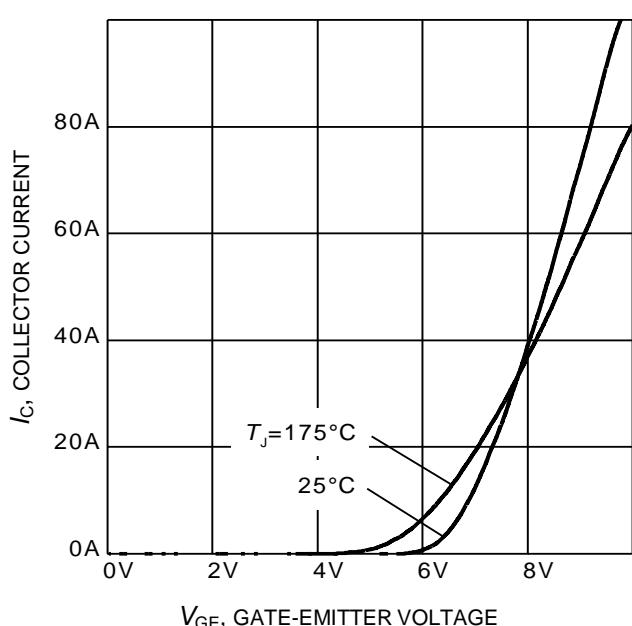
Figure 6. Typical output characteristic
 $(T_j = 175^\circ\text{C})$

 V_{GE} , GATE-EMITTER VOLTAGE

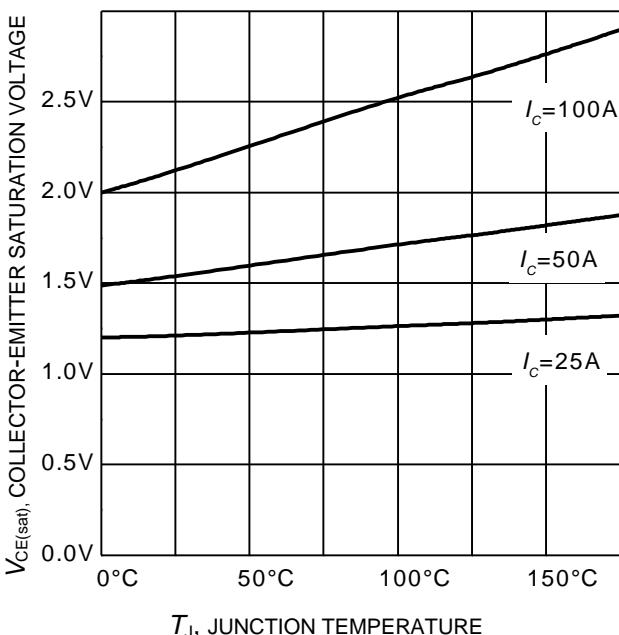
Figure 7. Typical transfer characteristic
 $(V_{CE}=10\text{V})$

 T_j , JUNCTION TEMPERATURE

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

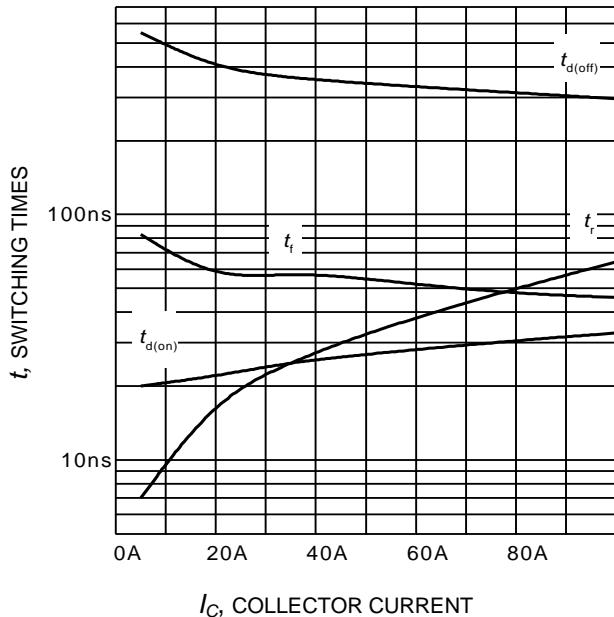


Figure 9. Typical switching times as a function of collector current
(inductive load, $T_J=175^\circ\text{C}$,
 $V_{CE}=400\text{V}$, $V_{GE}=0/15\text{V}$, $R_G=7\Omega$,
Dynamic test circuit in Figure E)

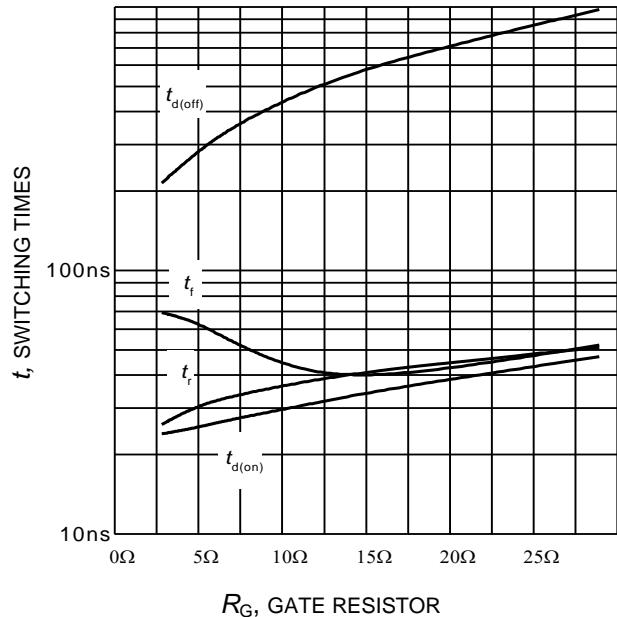


Figure 10. Typical switching times as a function of gate resistor
(inductive load, $T_J=175^\circ\text{C}$,
 $V_{CE}=400\text{V}$, $V_{GE}=0/15\text{V}$, $I_C=50\text{A}$,
Dynamic test circuit in Figure E)

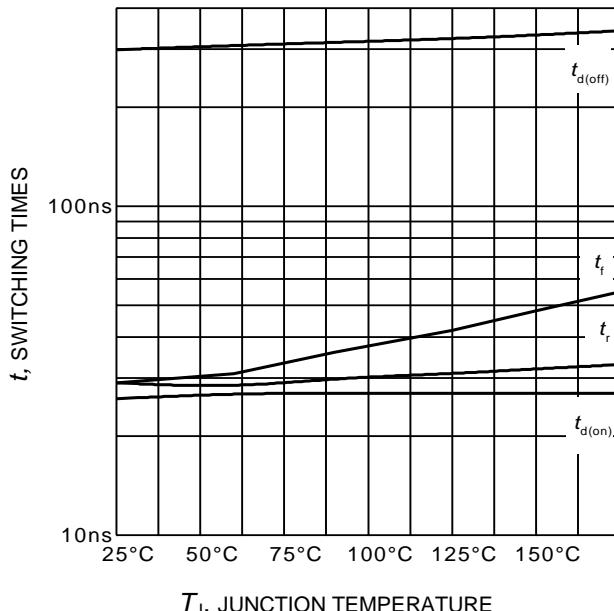


Figure 11. Typical switching times as a function of junction temperature
(inductive load, $V_{CE}=400\text{V}$,
 $V_{GE}=0/15\text{V}$, $I_C=50\text{A}$, $R_G=7\Omega$,
Dynamic test circuit in Figure E)

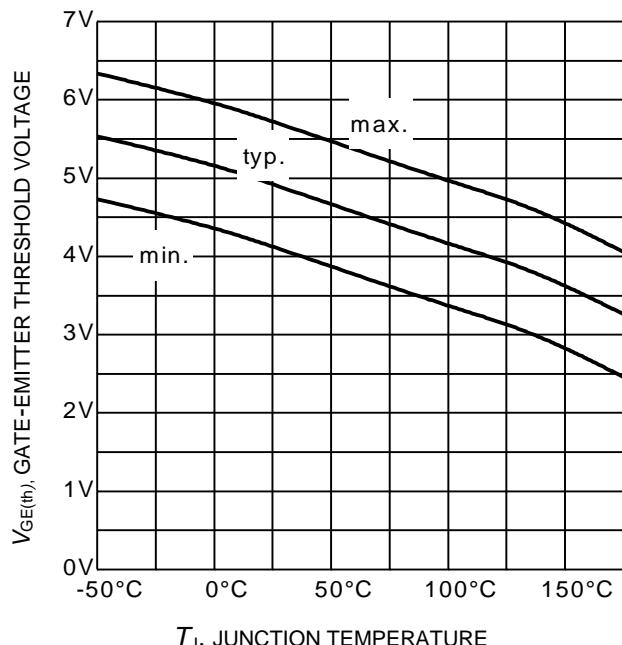


Figure 12. Gate-emitter threshold voltage as a function of junction temperature
($I_C = 0.8\text{mA}$)

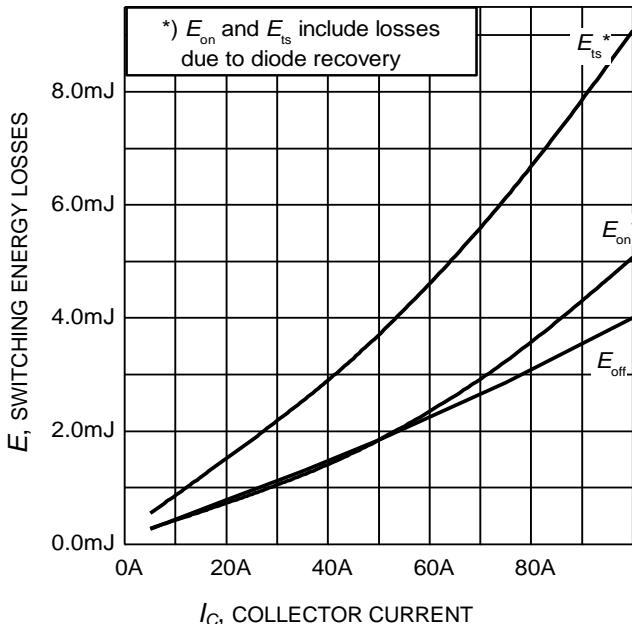


Figure 13. Typical switching energy losses as a function of collector current
(inductive load, $T_J = 175^\circ\text{C}$,
 $V_{CE} = 400\text{V}$, $V_{GE} = 0/15\text{V}$, $R_G = 7\Omega$,
Dynamic test circuit in Figure E)

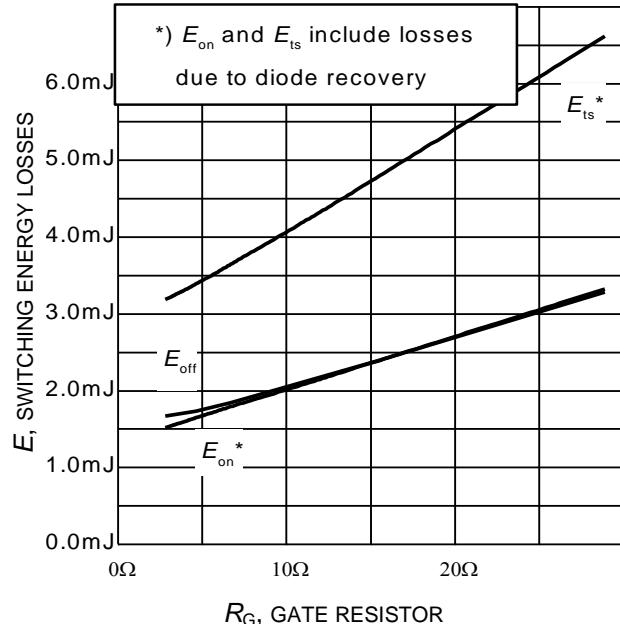


Figure 14. Typical switching energy losses as a function of gate resistor
(inductive load, $T_J = 175^\circ\text{C}$,
 $V_{CE} = 400\text{V}$, $V_{GE} = 0/15\text{V}$, $I_C = 50\text{A}$,
Dynamic test circuit in Figure E)

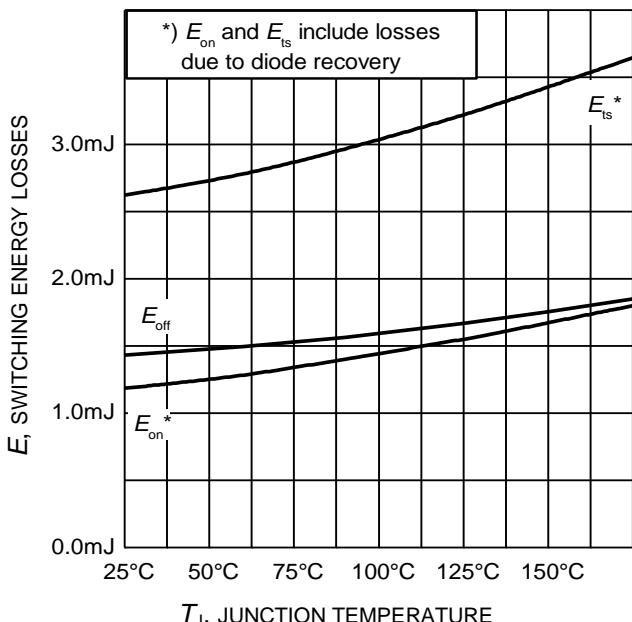


Figure 15. Typical switching energy losses as a function of junction temperature
(inductive load, $V_{CE} = 400\text{V}$,
 $V_{GE} = 0/15\text{V}$, $I_C = 50\text{A}$, $R_G = 7\Omega$,
Dynamic test circuit in Figure E)

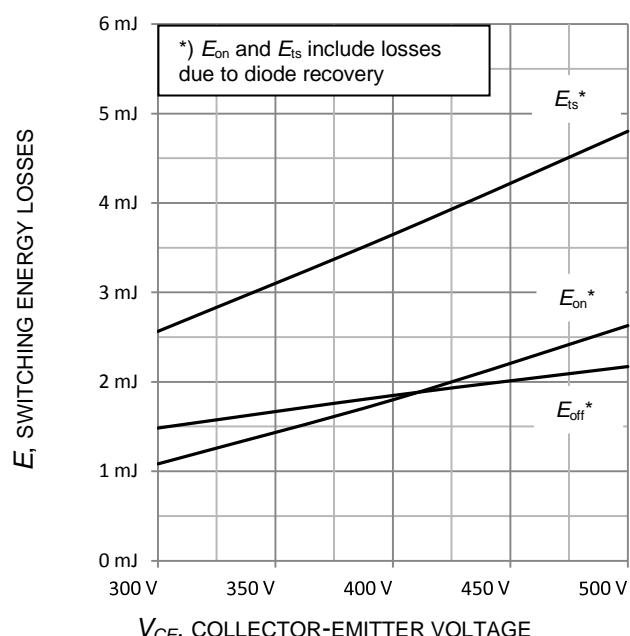


Figure 16. Typical switching energy losses as a function of collector-emitter voltage
(inductive load, $T_J = 175^\circ\text{C}$,
 $V_{GE} = 0/15\text{V}$, $I_C = 50\text{A}$, $R_G = 7\Omega$,
Dynamic test circuit in Figure E)

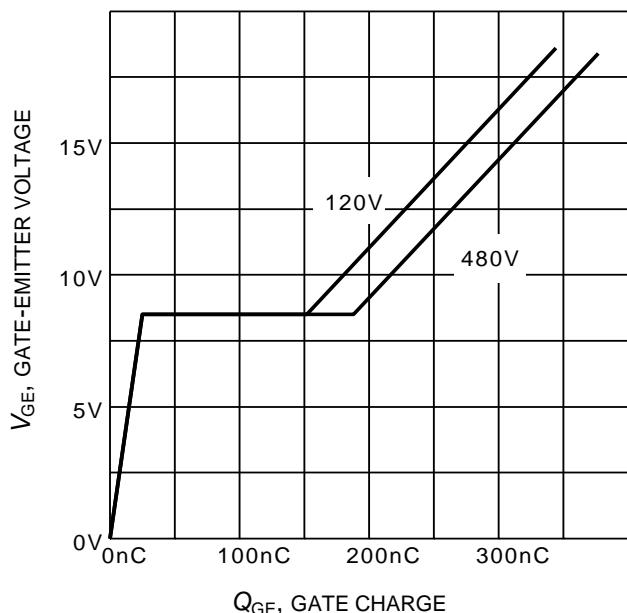

 Q_{GE} , GATE CHARGE

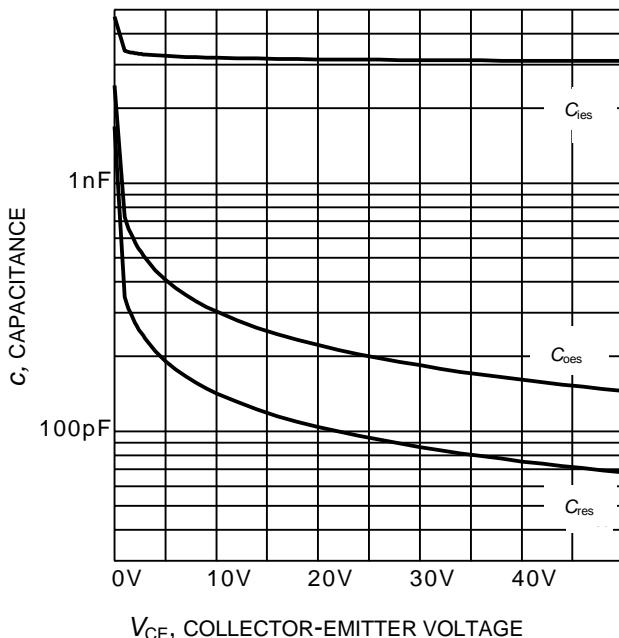
Figure 17. Typical gate charge
 $(I_C=50\text{ A})$

 V_{CE} , COLLECTOR-EMITTER VOLTAGE

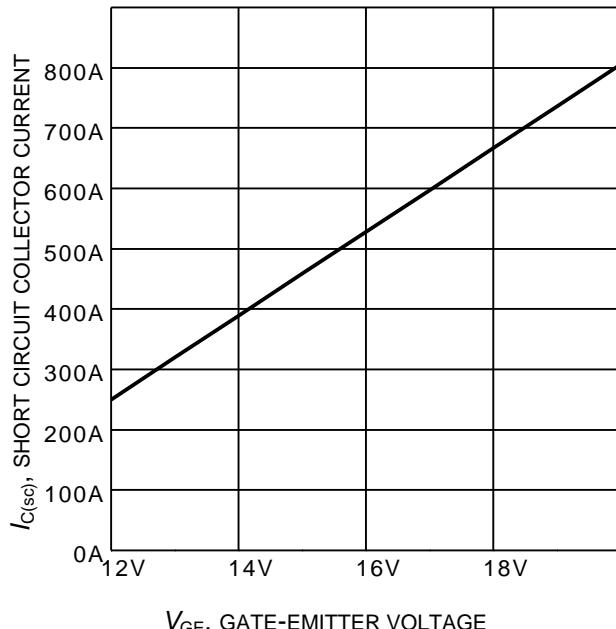
Figure 18. Typical capacitance as a function of collector-emitter voltage
 $(V_{GE}=0\text{V}, f=1\text{ MHz})$

 V_{GE} , GATE-EMITTER VOLTAGE

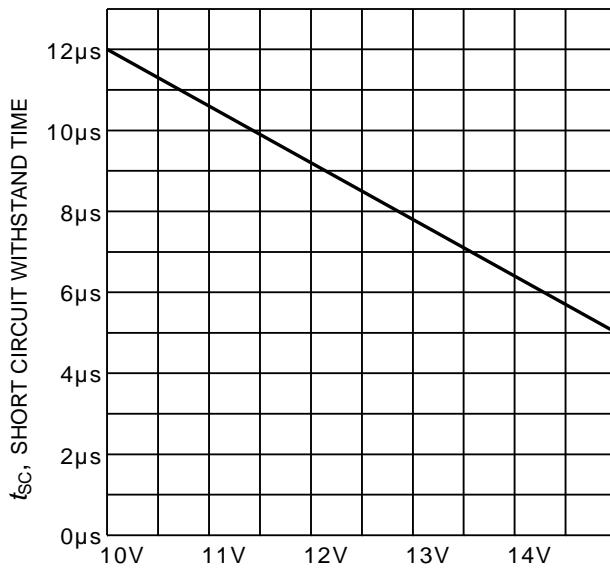
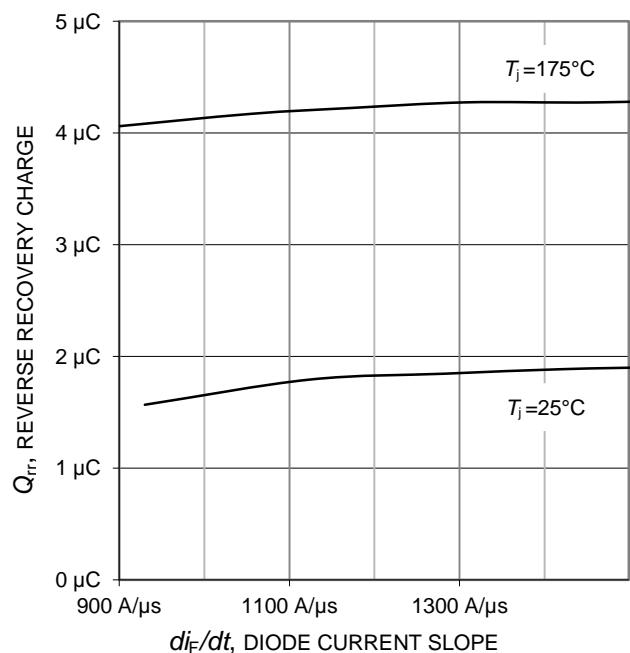
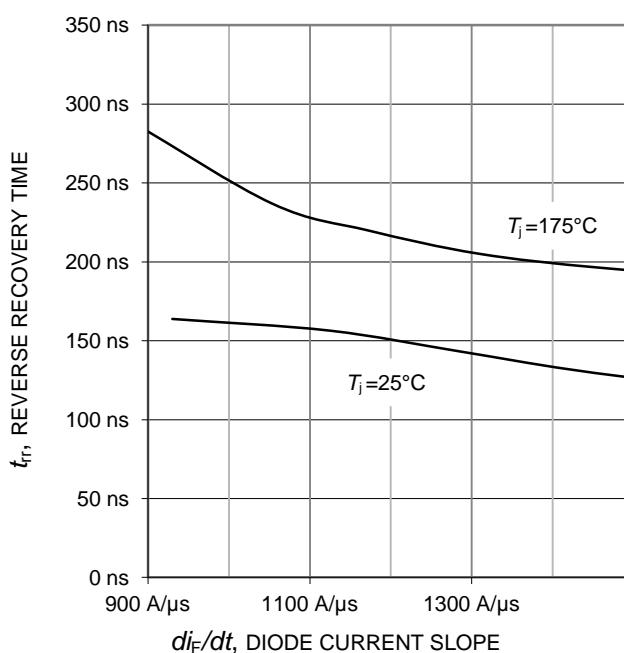
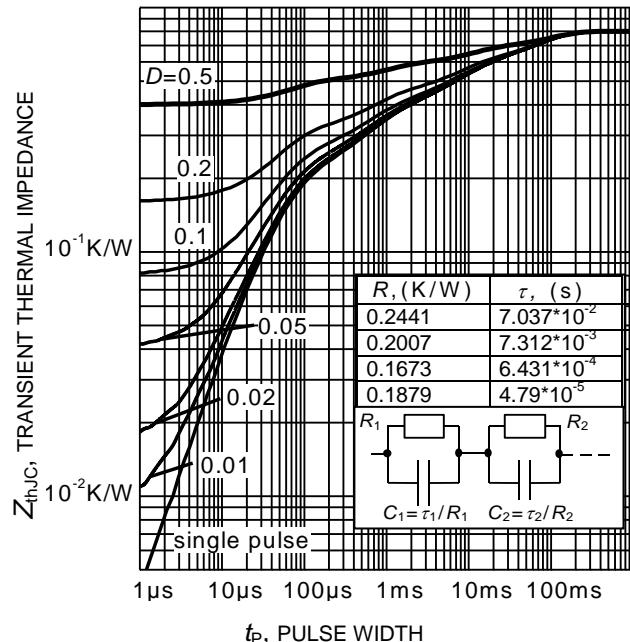
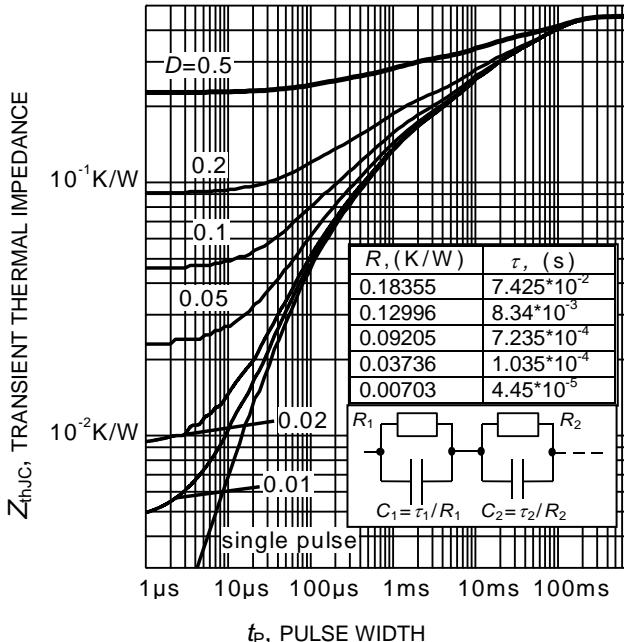
Figure 19. Typical short circuit collector current as a function of gate-emitter voltage
 $(V_{CE} \leq 400\text{V}, T_j \leq 150^\circ\text{C})$

 V_{GE} , GATE-EMITTER VOLTAGE

Figure 20. Short circuit withstand time as a function of gate-emitter voltage
 $(V_{CE}=400\text{V}, \text{start at } T_j=25^\circ\text{C}, T_{jmax}<150^\circ\text{C})$



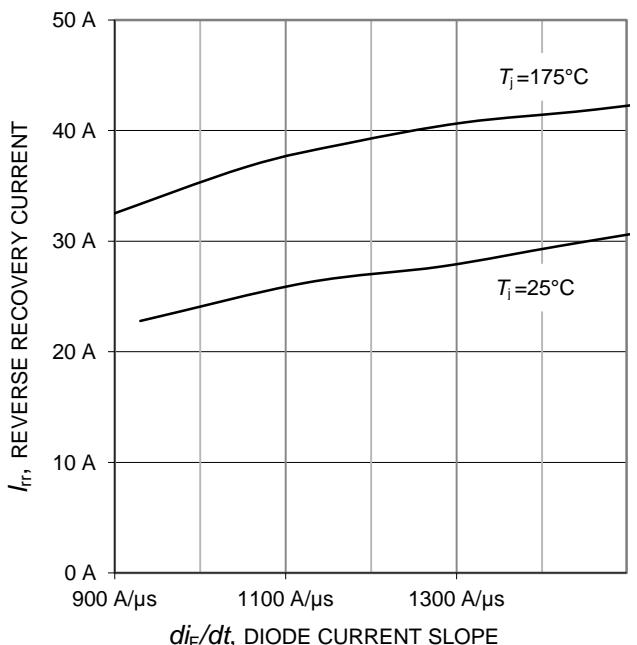


Figure 25. Typical reverse recovery current as a function of diode current slope

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

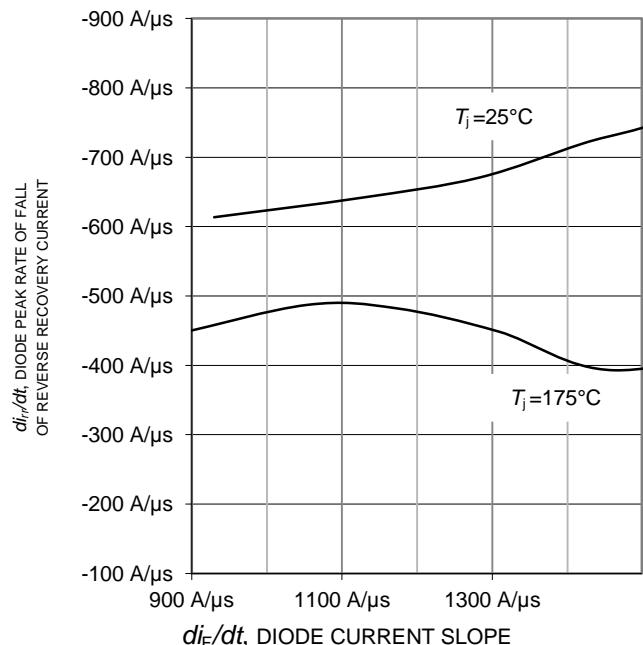


Figure 26. Typical diode peak rate of fall of reverse recovery current as a function of diode current slope

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

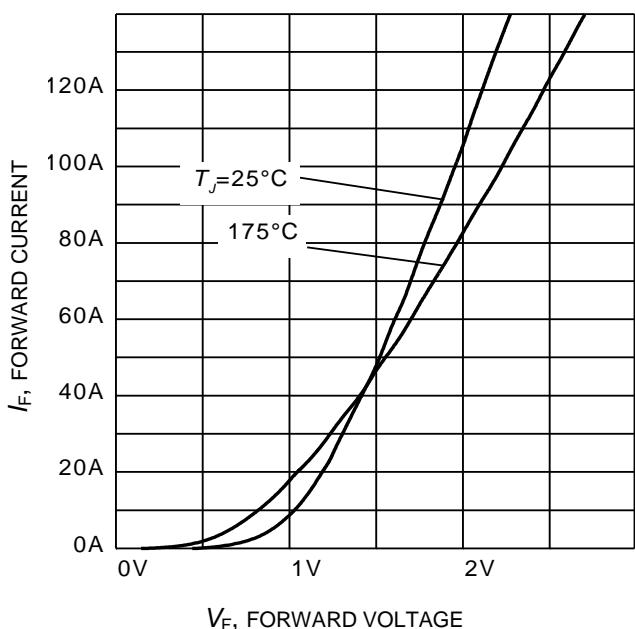


Figure 27. Typical diode forward current as a function of forward voltage

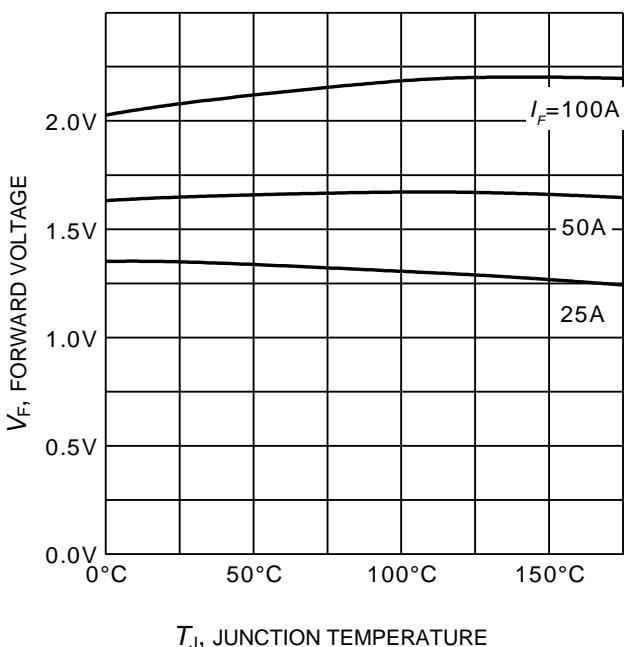
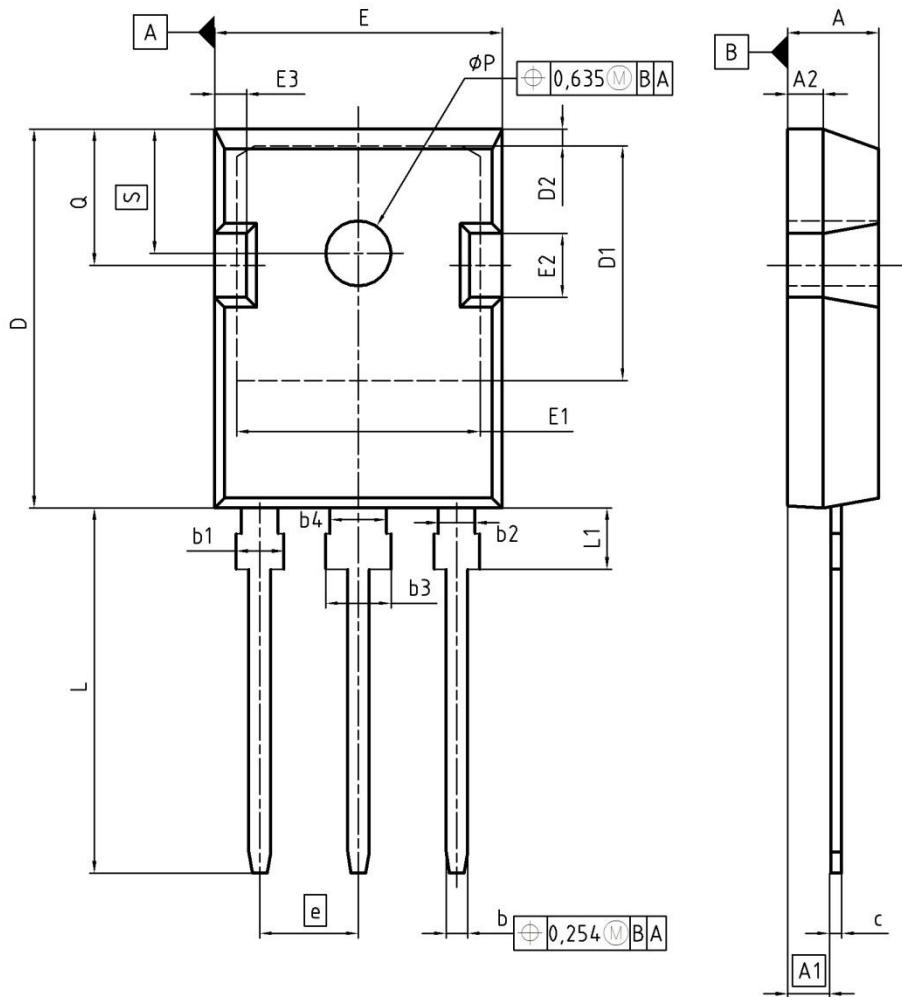
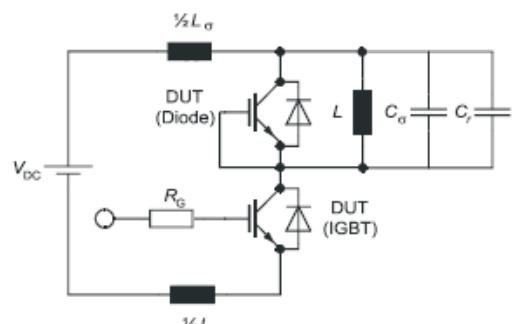
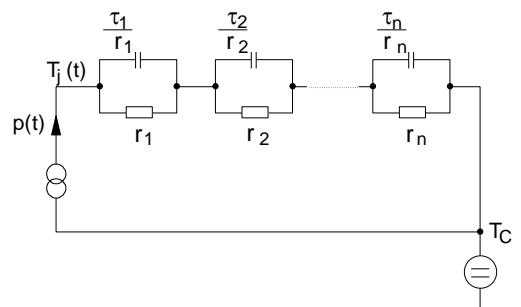
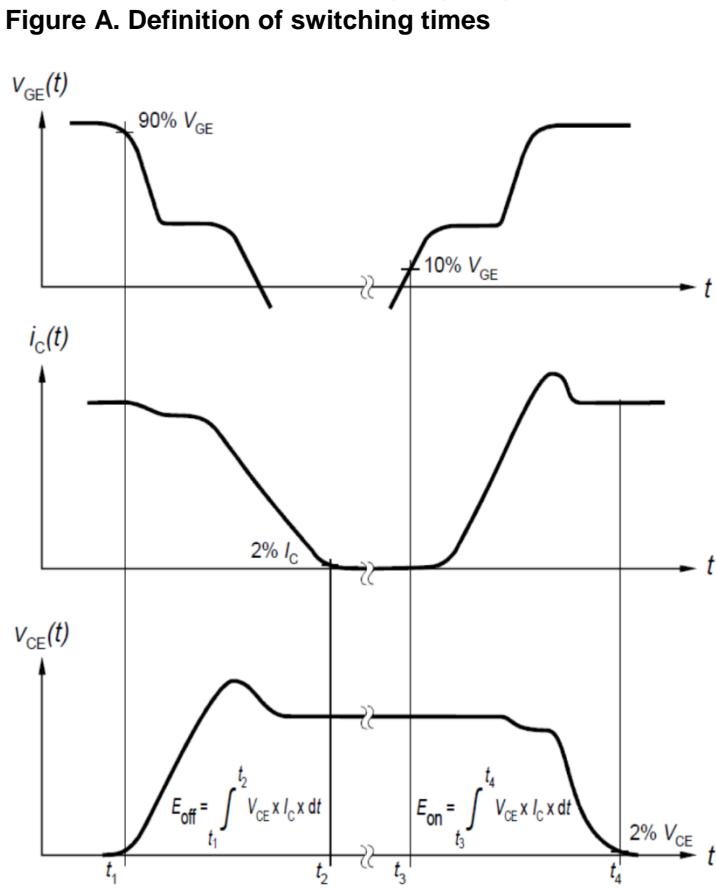
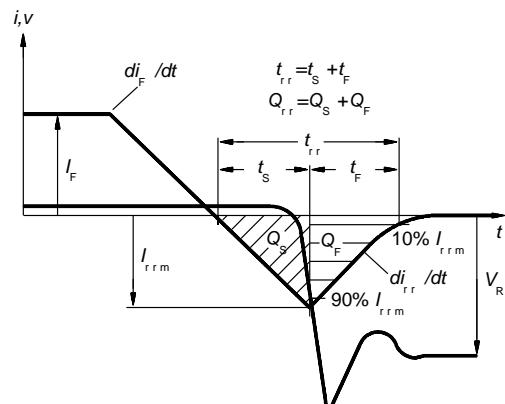
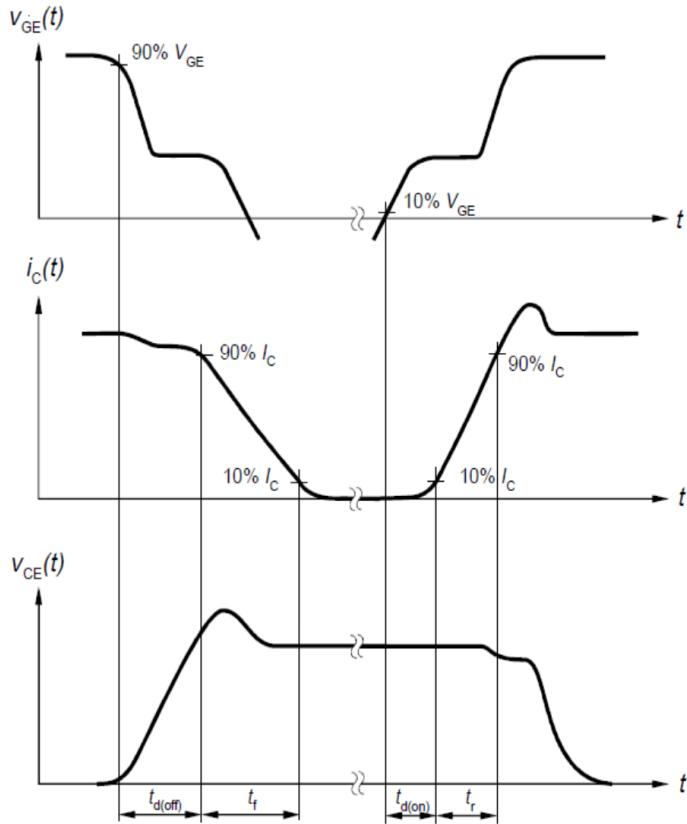


Figure 28. Typical diode forward voltage as a function of junction temperature

PG-T0247-3


DIM	MILLIMETERS		INCHES	
	MIN	MAX	MIN	MAX
A	4.90	5.16	0.193	0.203
A1	2.27	2.53	0.089	0.099
A2	1.85	2.11	0.073	0.083
b	1.07	1.33	0.042	0.052
b1	1.90	2.41	0.075	0.095
b2	1.90	2.16	0.075	0.085
b3	2.87	3.38	0.113	0.133
b4	2.87	3.13	0.113	0.123
c	0.55	0.68	0.022	0.027
D	20.82	21.10	0.820	0.831
D1	16.25	17.65	0.640	0.695
D2	1.05	1.35	0.041	0.053
E	15.70	16.03	0.618	0.631
E1	13.10	14.15	0.516	0.557
E2	3.68	5.10	0.145	0.201
E3	1.68	2.60	0.066	0.102
e	5.44		0.214	
N	3		3	
L	19.80	20.31	0.780	0.799
L1	4.17	4.47	0.164	0.176
øP	3.50	3.70	0.138	0.146
Q	5.49	6.00	0.216	0.236
S	6.04	6.30	0.238	0.248

DOCUMENT NO.	Z8B00003327
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EUROPEAN PROJECTION	
ISSUE DATE	
17-12-2007	
REVISION	
03	



Revision History

IKW50N60TA

Revision: 2014-09-17, Rev. 2.3

Previous Revision

Revision	Date	Subjects (major changes since last revision)
2.1	2010-05-26	Release of final datasheet
2.2	2013-08-27	Update minor changes
2.2a	2014-01-28	Package Drawing according to Rev. 2.1
2.3		Update minor changes, figures 16, 23, 24, 25 and 26

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Warnings

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

The Infineon Technologies component described in this Data Sheet may be used in life-support devices or systems and/or automotive, aviation and aerospace applications or systems only 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, automotive, aviation and aerospace 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.