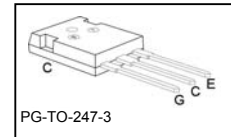
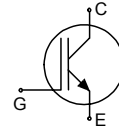


Low Loss IGBT in TrenchStop® and Fieldstop technology

- Very low $V_{CE(sat)}$ 1.5 V (typ.)
- Maximum Junction Temperature 175 °C
- Short circuit withstand time – 5µs
- Designed for :
 - Frequency Converters
 - Uninterrupted Power Supply
- 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
- Qualified according to JEDEC¹ for target applications
- Pb-free lead plating; RoHS compliant
- 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	Package
IGW75N60T	600V	75A	1.5V	175°C	G75T60	PG-TO-247-3

Maximum Ratings

Parameter	Symbol	Value	Unit
Collector-emitter voltage	V_{CE}	600	V
DC collector current, limited by $T_{j,max}$	I_C		A
$T_C = 25^\circ C$		150	
$T_C = 100^\circ C$		75	
Pulsed collector current, t_p limited by $T_{j,max}$	I_{Cpuls}	225	
Turn off safe operating area ($V_{CE} \leq 600V, T_j \leq 175^\circ C$)	-	225	
Gate-emitter voltage	V_{GE}	± 20	V
Short circuit withstand time ²⁾	t_{SC}	5	µs
$V_{GE} = 15V, V_{CC} \leq 400V, T_j \leq 150^\circ C$			
Power dissipation $T_C = 25^\circ C$	P_{tot}	428	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 J-STD-020 and JESD-022

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}		0.35	K/W
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	$V_{(BR)CES}$	$V_{GE}=0V, I_C=0.2mA$	600	-	-	V
Collector-emitter saturation voltage	$V_{CE(sat)}$	$V_{GE} = 15V, I_C=75A$ $T_j=25^\circ\text{C}$ $T_j=175^\circ\text{C}$	-	1.5	2.0	
			-	1.9	-	
Gate-emitter threshold voltage	$V_{GE(th)}$	$I_C=1.2mA, V_{CE}=V_{GE}$	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	μA
			-	-	1000	
Gate-emitter leakage current	I_{GES}	$V_{CE}=0V, V_{GE}=20V$	-	-	100	nA
Transconductance	g_{fs}	$V_{CE}=20V, I_C=75A$	-	41	-	S
Integrated gate resistor	R_{Gint}			-		Ω

Dynamic Characteristic

Input capacitance	C_{iss}	$V_{CE}=25V,$	-	4620	-	pF
Output capacitance	C_{oss}	$V_{GE}=0V,$	-	288	-	
Reverse transfer capacitance	C_{riss}	$f=1MHz$	-	137	-	
Gate charge	Q_{Gate}	$V_{CC}=480V, I_C=75A$ $V_{GE}=15V$	-	470	-	nC
Internal emitter inductance measured 5mm (0.197 in.) from case	L_E		-	13	-	nH
Short circuit collector current ¹⁾	$I_{C(SC)}$	$V_{GE}=15V, t_{SC}\leq 5\mu\text{s}$ $V_{CC}=400V,$ $T_j\leq 150^\circ\text{C}$	-	687.5	-	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	$t_{d(\text{on})}$	$T_j=25^\circ\text{C}$, $V_{\text{CC}}=400\text{V}$, $I_{\text{C}}=75\text{A}$, $V_{\text{GE}}=0/15\text{V}$, $R_{\text{G}}=5\Omega$, $L_{\sigma}^{2)}=100\text{nH}$, $C_{\sigma}^{2)}=39\text{pF}$ Energy losses include "tail" and diode reverse recovery.	-	33	-	ns
Rise time	t_{r}		-	36	-	
Turn-off delay time	$t_{d(\text{off})}$		-	330	-	
Fall time	t_{f}		-	35	-	
Turn-on energy ¹⁾	E_{on}		-	2.0	-	mJ
Turn-off energy	E_{off}		-	2.5	-	
Total switching energy	E_{ts}		-	4.5	-	

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	$t_{d(\text{on})}$	$T_j=175^\circ\text{C}$, $V_{\text{CC}}=400\text{V}$, $I_{\text{C}}=75\text{A}$, $V_{\text{GE}}=0/15\text{V}$, $R_{\text{G}}=5\Omega$, $L_{\sigma}^{2)}=100\text{nH}$, $C_{\sigma}^{2)}=39\text{pF}$ Energy losses include "tail" and diode reverse recovery.	-	32	-	ns
Rise time	t_{r}		-	37	-	
Turn-off delay time	$t_{d(\text{off})}$		-	363	-	
Fall time	t_{f}		-	38	-	
Turn-on energy ¹⁾	E_{on}		-	2.9	-	mJ
Turn-off energy	E_{off}		-	2.9	-	
Total switching energy	E_{ts}		-	5.8	-	

¹⁾ Includes Reverse Recovery Losses from IKW75N60T due to dynamic test circuit in Figure E.

²⁾ Leakage inductance L_{σ} and Stray capacity C_{σ} due to dynamic test circuit in Figure E.

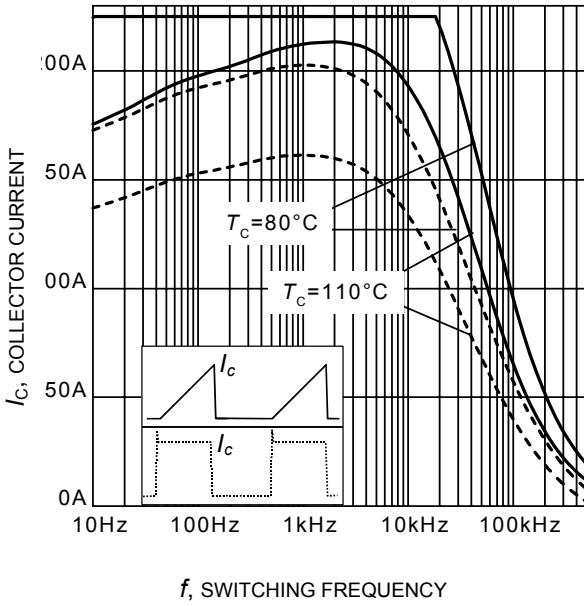


Figure 1. Collector current as a function of switching frequency
 ($T_j \leq 175^\circ\text{C}$, $D = 0.5$, $V_{CE} = 400\text{V}$,
 $V_{GE} = 0/+15\text{V}$, $R_G = 5\Omega$)

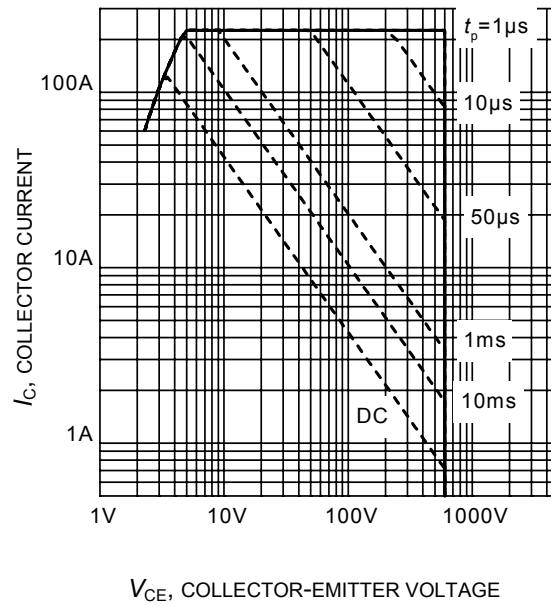


Figure 2. Safe operating area
 ($D = 0$, $T_C = 25^\circ\text{C}$, $T_j \leq 175^\circ\text{C}$;
 $V_{GE} = 15\text{V}$)

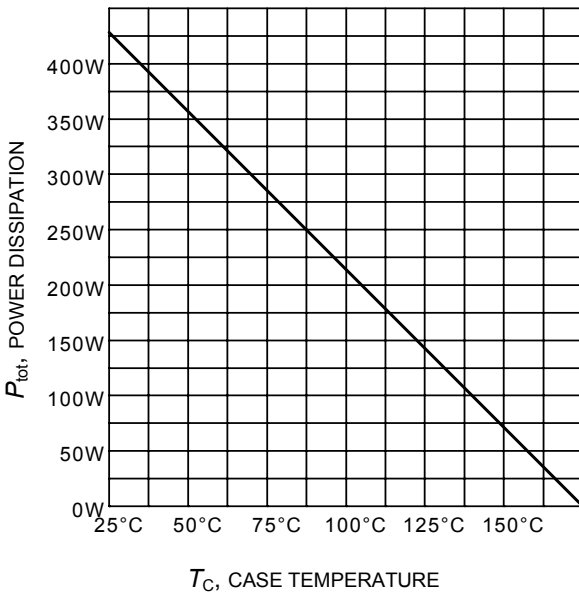


Figure 3. Power dissipation as a function of case temperature
 ($T_j \leq 175^\circ\text{C}$)

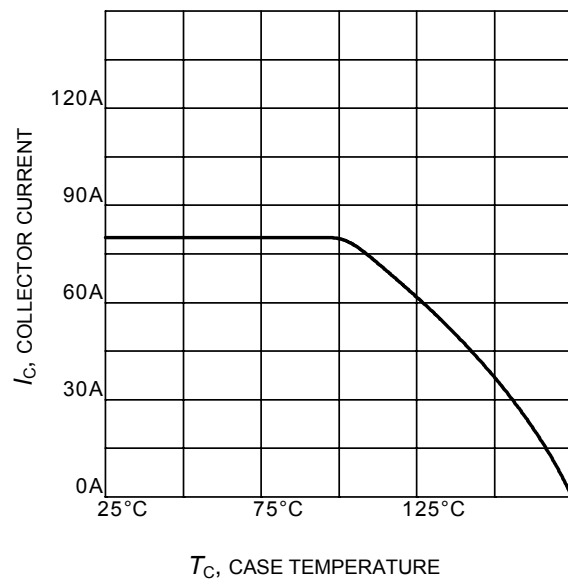


Figure 4. DC Collector current as a function of case temperature
 ($V_{GE} \geq 15\text{V}$, $T_j \leq 175^\circ\text{C}$)

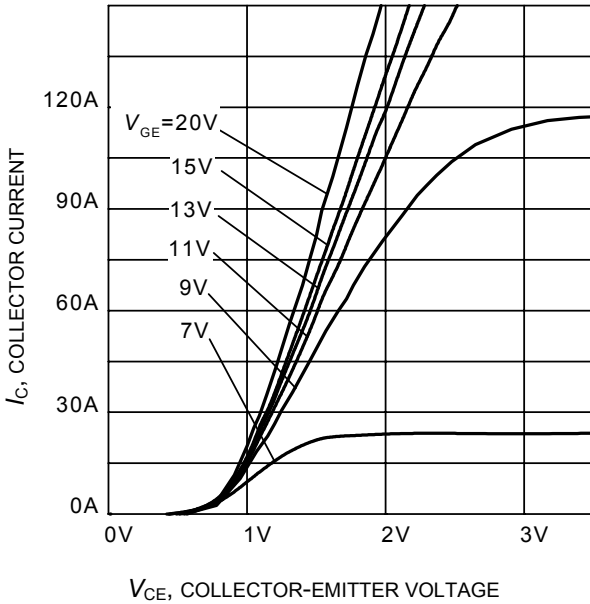


Figure 5. Typical output characteristic
($T_j = 25^\circ\text{C}$)

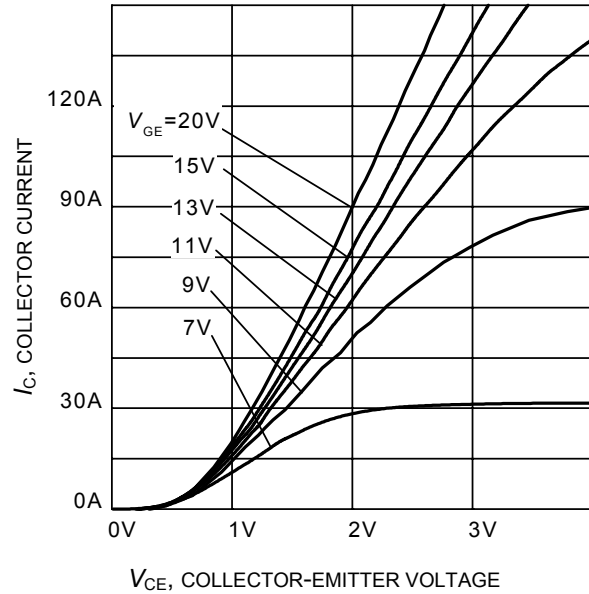


Figure 6. Typical output characteristic
($T_j = 175^\circ\text{C}$)

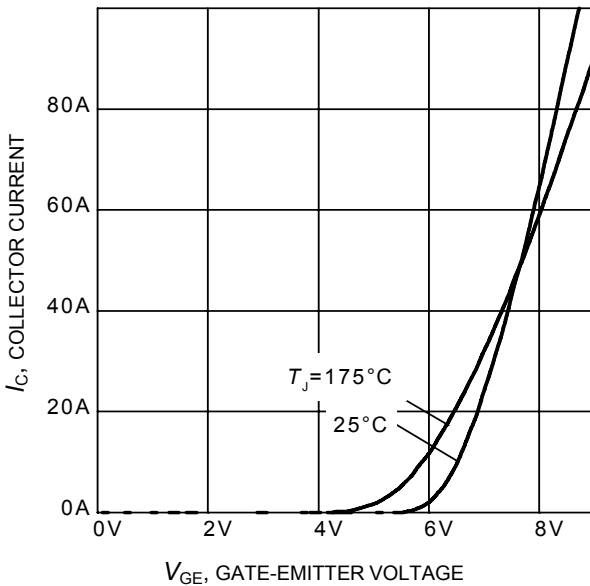


Figure 7. Typical transfer characteristic
($V_{CE} = 20\text{V}$)

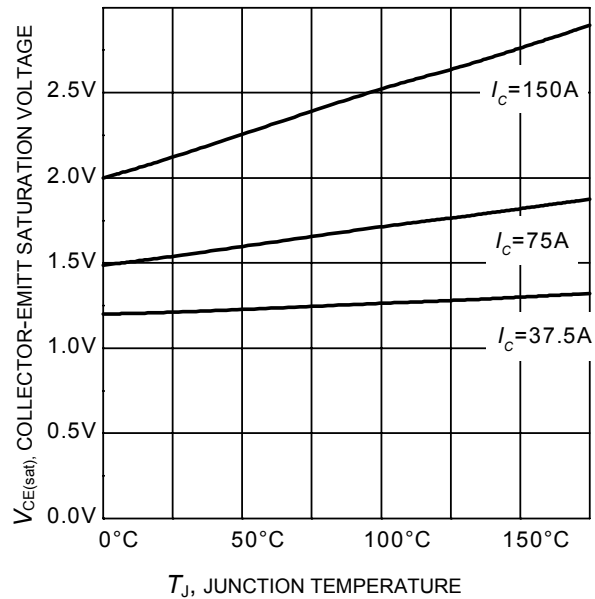


Figure 8. Typical collector-emitter saturation voltage as a function of junction temperature
($V_{GE} = 15\text{V}$)

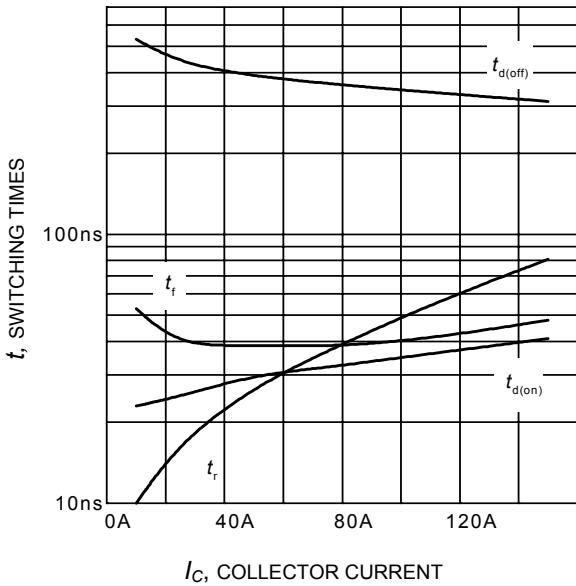


Figure 9. Typical switching times as a function of collector current
(inductive load, $T_J=175^\circ\text{C}$, $V_{CE} = 400\text{V}$, $V_{GE} = 0/15\text{V}$, $R_G = 5\Omega$, Dynamic test circuit in Figure E)

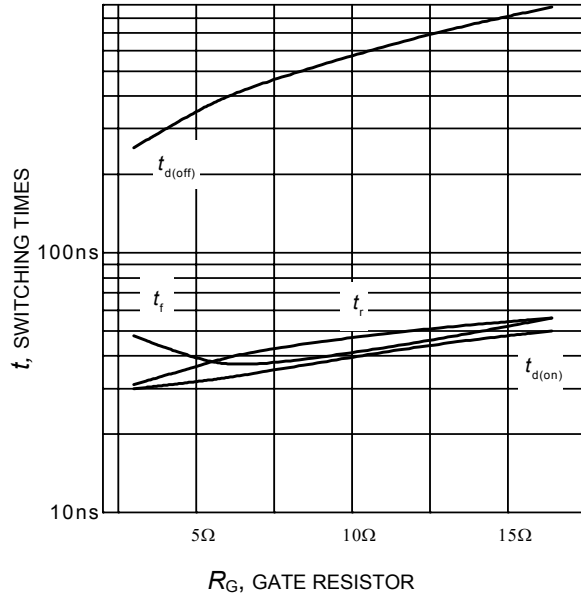


Figure 10. Typical switching times as a function of gate resistor
(inductive load, $T_J = 175^\circ\text{C}$, $V_{CE} = 400\text{V}$, $V_{GE} = 0/15\text{V}$, $I_C = 75\text{A}$, Dynamic test circuit in Figure E)

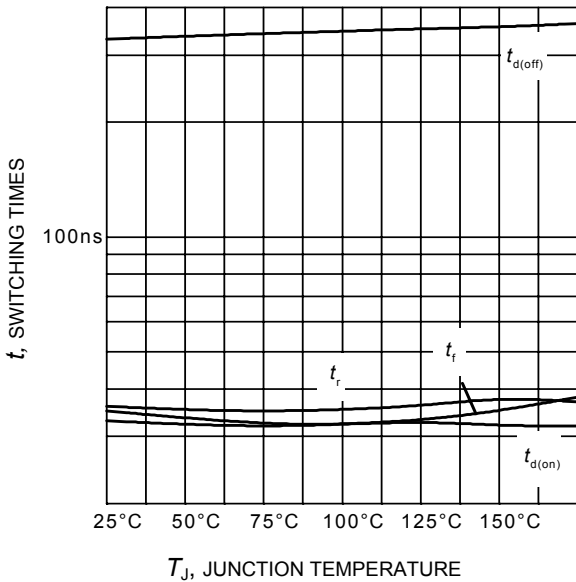


Figure 11. Typical switching times as a function of junction temperature
(inductive load, $V_{CE} = 400\text{V}$, $V_{GE} = 0/15\text{V}$, $I_C = 75\text{A}$, $R_G = 5\Omega$, Dynamic test circuit in Figure E)

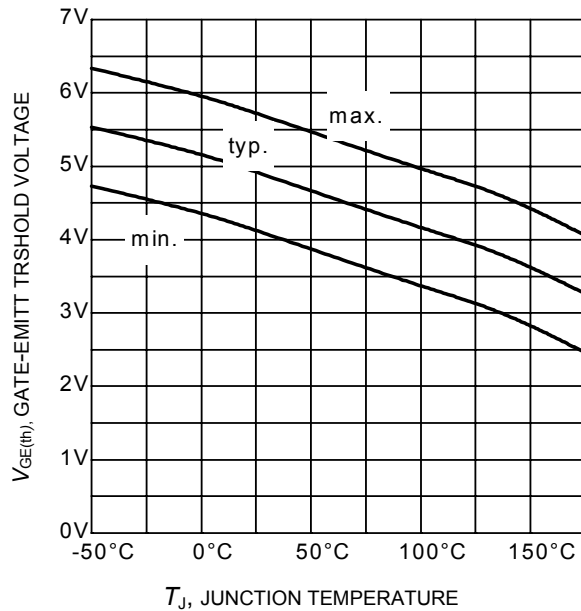


Figure 12. Gate-emitter threshold voltage as a function of junction temperature
($I_C = 1.2\text{mA}$)

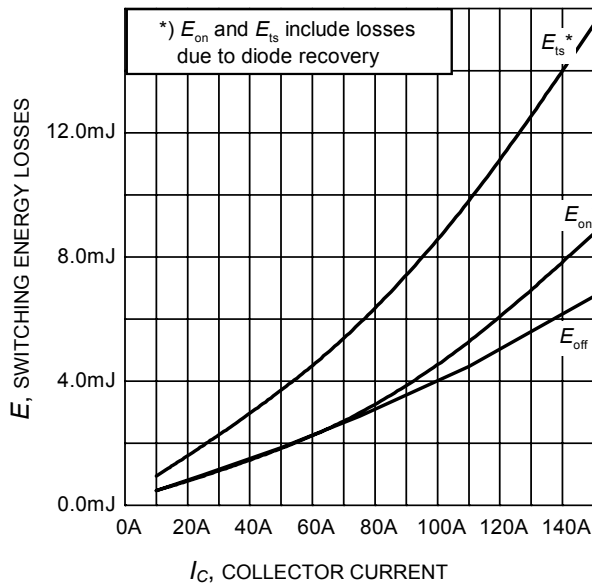


Figure 13. Typical switching energy losses as a function of collector current
 (inductive load, $T_J = 175^\circ\text{C}$,
 $V_{CE} = 400\text{V}$, $V_{GE} = 0/15\text{V}$, $R_G = 5\Omega$,
 Dynamic test circuit in Figure E)

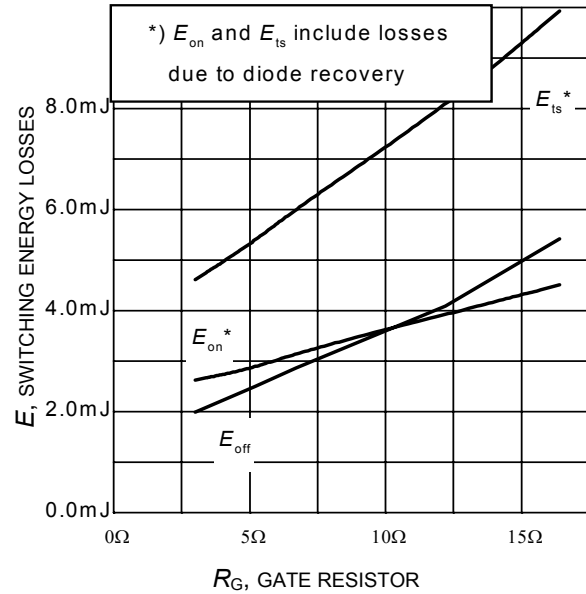


Figure 14. Typical switching energy losses as a function of gate resistor
 (inductive load, $T_J = 175^\circ\text{C}$,
 $V_{CE} = 400\text{V}$, $V_{GE} = 0/15\text{V}$, $I_C = 75\text{A}$,
 Dynamic test circuit in Figure E)

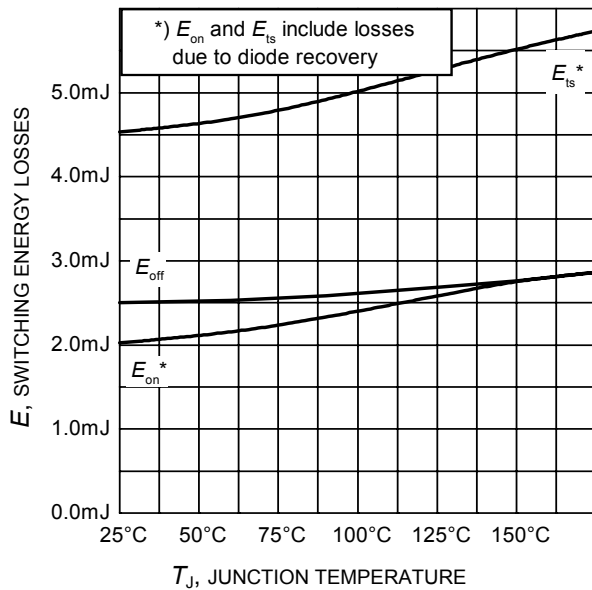


Figure 15. Typical switching energy losses as a function of junction temperature
 (inductive load, $V_{CE} = 400\text{V}$,
 $V_{GE} = 0/15\text{V}$, $I_C = 75\text{A}$, $R_G = 5\Omega$,
 Dynamic test circuit in Figure E)

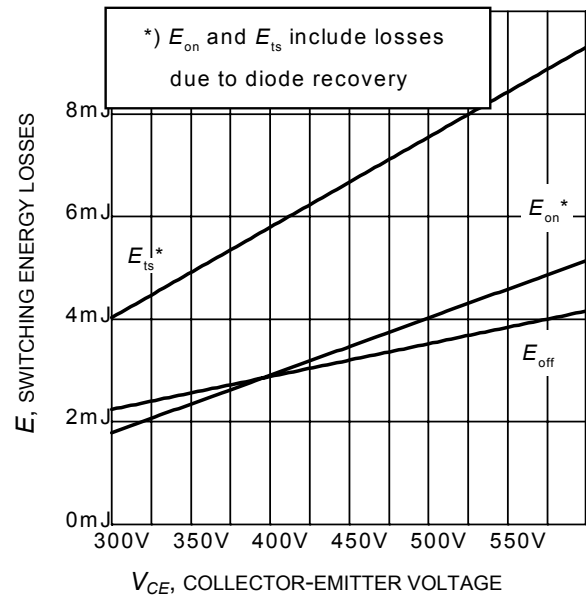


Figure 16. Typical switching energy losses as a function of collector emitter voltage
 (inductive load, $T_J = 175^\circ\text{C}$,
 $V_{GE} = 0/15\text{V}$, $I_C = 75\text{A}$, $R_G = 5\Omega$,
 Dynamic test circuit in Figure E)

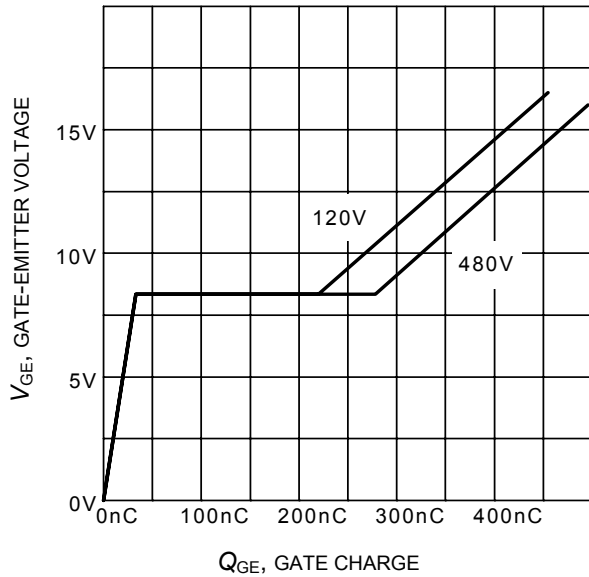


Figure 17. Typical gate charge
($I_C=75\text{ A}$)

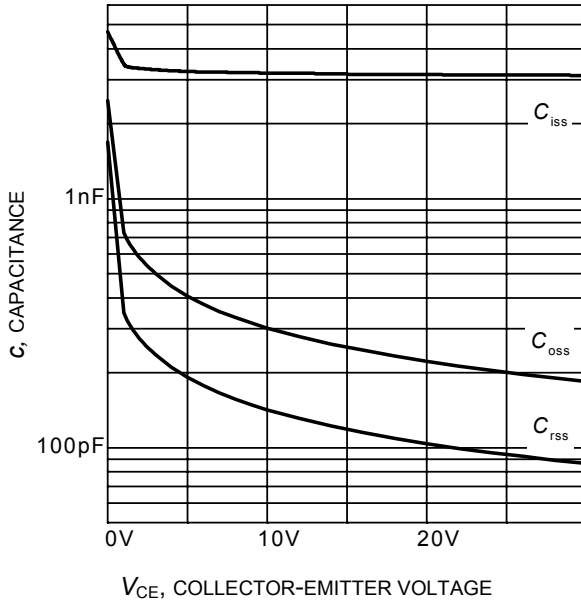


Figure 18. Typical capacitance as a function of collector-emitter voltage
($V_{GE}=0\text{V}$, $f=1\text{ MHz}$)

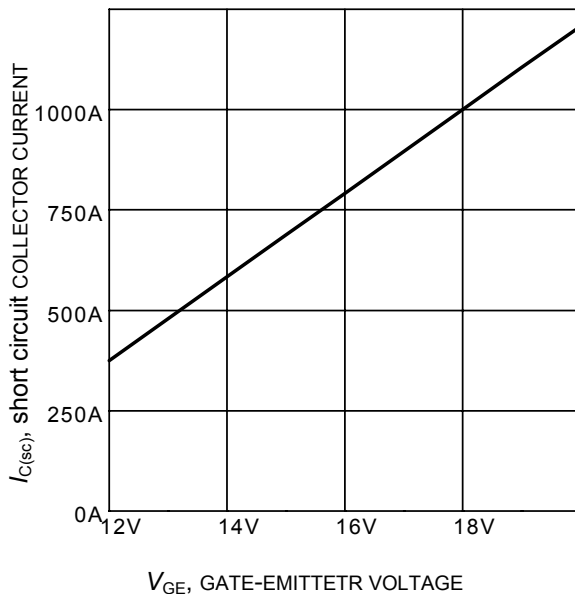


Figure 19. Typical short circuit collector current as a function of gate-emitter voltage
($V_{CE} \leq 400\text{V}$, $T_j \leq 150^\circ\text{C}$)

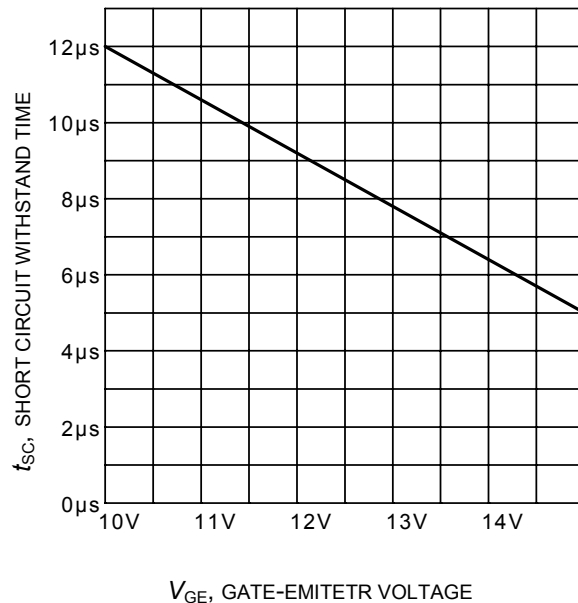


Figure 20. Short circuit withstand time as a function of gate-emitter voltage
($V_{CE}=600\text{V}$, start at $T_j=25^\circ\text{C}$, $T_{jmax}<150^\circ\text{C}$)

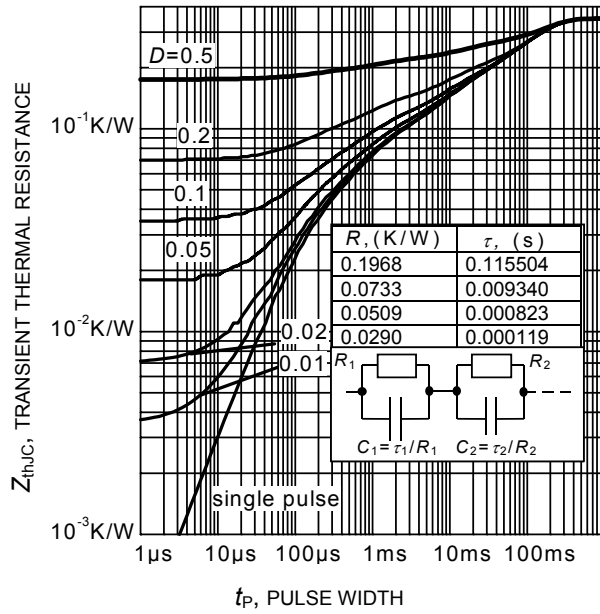
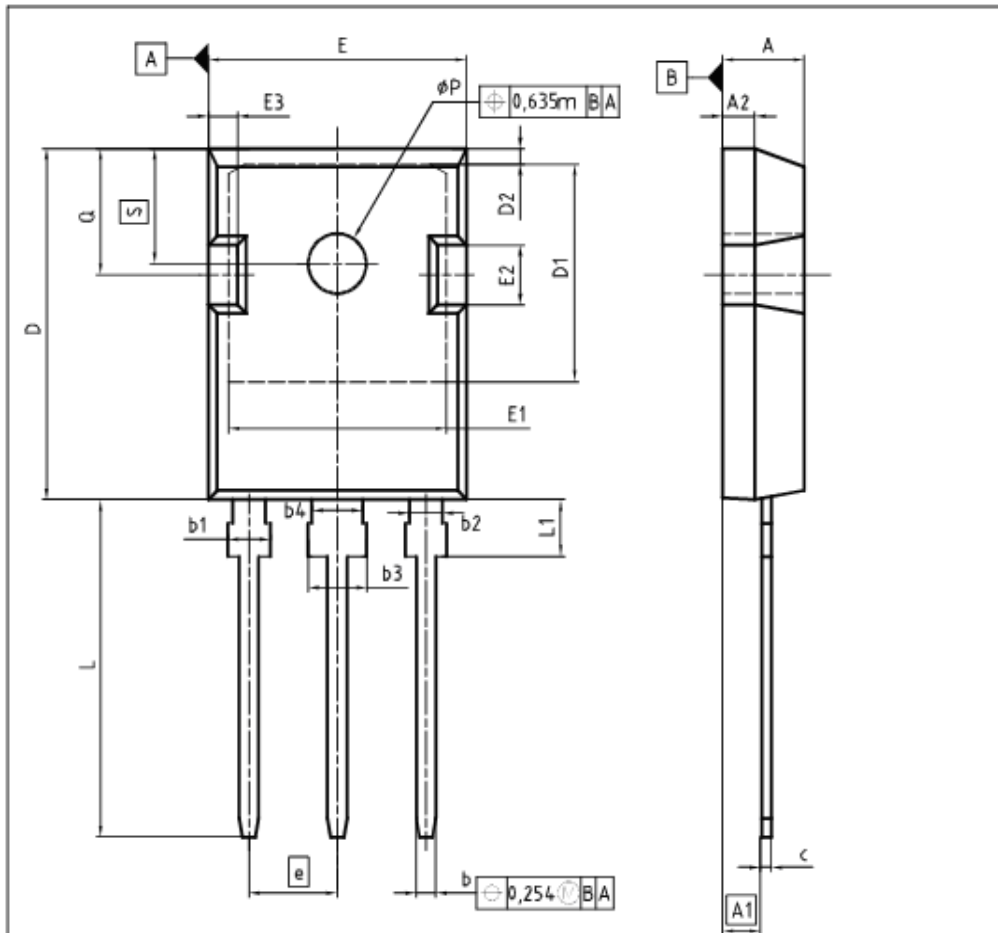


Figure 21. IGBT transient thermal resistance
 $(D = t_p / T)$

T0247-3



DIM	MILLIMETERS		INCHES	
	MIN	MAX	MIN	MAX
A	4.83	5.21	0.180	0.205
A1	2.27	2.54	0.089	0.100
A2	1.85	2.16	0.073	0.085
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	20.80	21.10	0.819	0.831
D1	16.25	17.65	0.640	0.695
D2	0.95	1.35	0.037	0.053
E	15.70	16.13	0.618	0.635
E1	13.10	14.15	0.516	0.557
E2	3.68	5.10	0.145	0.201
E3	1.00	2.60	0.039	0.102
e	5.44		0.214	
N	3		3	
L	19.80	20.32	0.780	0.800
L1	4.10	4.47	0.161	0.176
ϕP	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

SCALE

EUROPEAN PROJECTION

ISSUE DATE
01-10-2009

REVISION
04

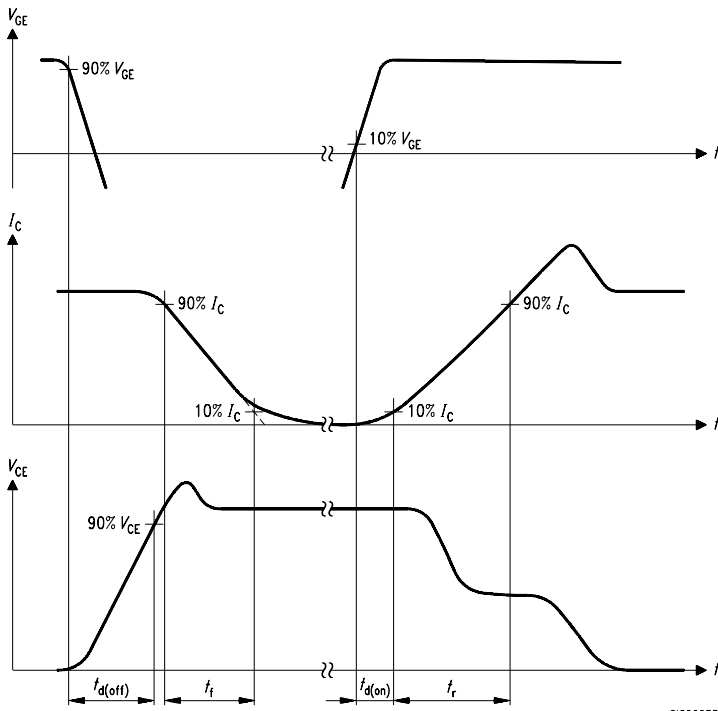


Figure A. Definition of switching times

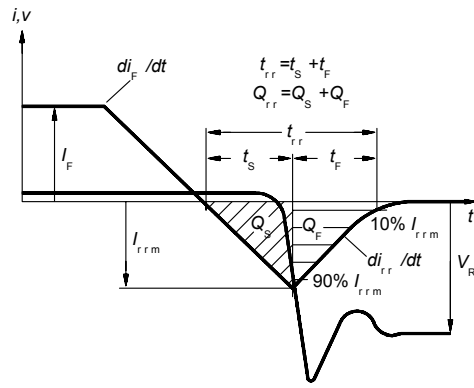


Figure C. Definition of diodes switching characteristics

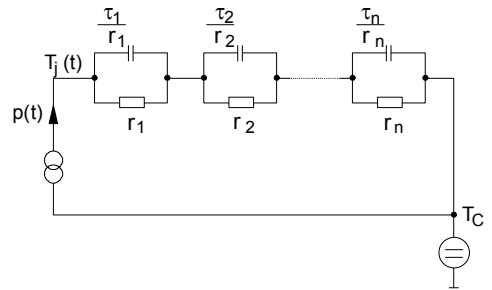


Figure D. Thermal equivalent circuit

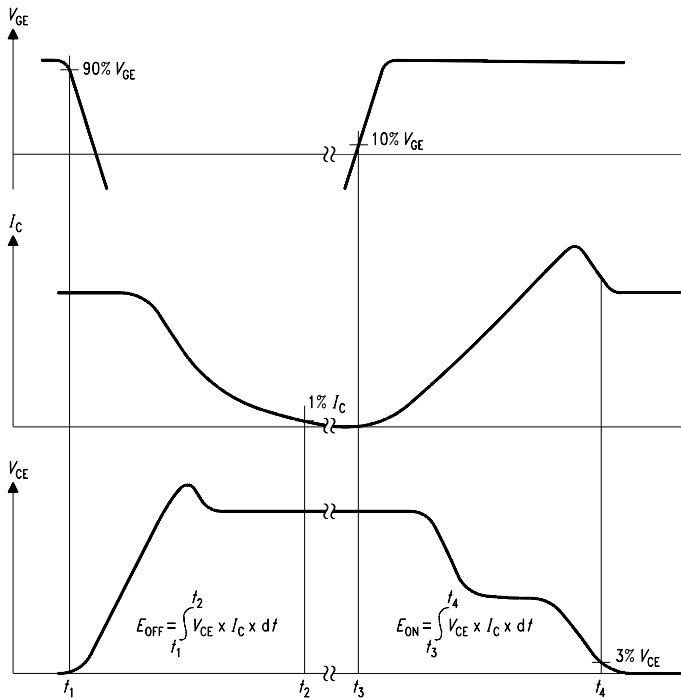


Figure B. Definition of switching losses

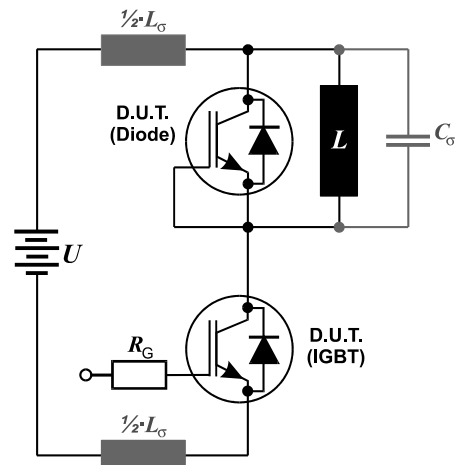


Figure E. Dynamic test circuit

Published by
Infineon Technologies AG
81726 Munich, Germany
© 2008 Infineon Technologies AG
All Rights Reserved.

Legal Disclaimer

The information given in this document shall in no event be regarded as a guarantee of conditions or characteristics. With respect to any examples or hints given herein, any typical values stated herein and/or any information regarding the application of the device, Infineon Technologies hereby disclaims any and all warranties and liabilities of any kind, including without limitation, warranties of non-infringement of intellectual property rights of any third party.

Information

For further information on technology, delivery terms and conditions and prices, please contact the nearest Infineon Technologies Office (www.infineon.com).

Warnings

Due to technical requirements, components may contain dangerous substances. For information on the types in question, please contact the nearest Infineon Technologies Office. Infineon Technologies components may be used in life-support devices 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 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.