



Chipsmall Limited consists of a professional team with an average of over 10 year of expertise in the distribution of electronic components. Based in Hongkong, we have already established firm and mutual-benefit business relationships with customers from Europe, America and south Asia, supplying obsolete and hard-to-find components to meet their specific needs.

With the principle of "Quality Parts, Customers Priority, Honest Operation, and Considerate Service", our business mainly focus on the distribution of electronic components. Line cards we deal with include Microchip, ALPS, ROHM, Xilinx, Pulse, ON, Everlight and Freescale. Main products comprise IC, Modules, Potentiometer, IC Socket, Relay, Connector. Our parts cover such applications as commercial, industrial, and automotives areas.

We are looking forward to setting up business relationship with you and hope to provide you with the best service and solution. Let us make a better world for our industry!



Contact us

Tel: +86-755-8981 8866 Fax: +86-755-8427 6832

Email & Skype: info@chipsmall.com Web: www.chipsmall.com

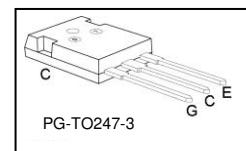
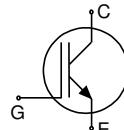
Address: A1208, Overseas Decoration Building, #122 Zhenhua RD., Futian, Shenzhen, China

Low Loss IGBT : IGBT in TRENCHSTOP™ and Fieldstop technology



Features:

- Very low $V_{CE(sat)}$ 1.5V (typ.)
- Maximum Junction Temperature 175°C
- Short circuit withstand time 5μs
- Designed for :
 - Frequency Converters
 - Uninterrupted Power Supply
- TRENCHSTOP™ and Fieldstop technology for 600V 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
- 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
IGW50N60T	600 V	50 A	1.5 V	175 °C	G50T60	PG-T0247-3

Maximum Ratings

Parameter	Symbol	Value	Unit
Collector-emitter voltage, $T_j \geq 25^\circ C$	V_{CE}	600	V
DC collector current, limited by $T_{j,max}$	I_C	90	A
$T_C = 25^\circ C$, value limited by bondwire		64	
$T_C = 100^\circ C$			
Pulsed collector current, t_p limited by $T_{j,max}$	I_{Cpuls}	150	
Turn off safe operating area, $V_{CE} = 600V$, $T_j = 175^\circ C$, $t_p = 1\mu s$	-	150	
Gate-emitter voltage	V_{GE}	± 20	V
Short circuit withstand time ²⁾ $V_{GE} = 15V$, $V_{CC} \leq 400V$, $T_j \leq 150^\circ C$	t_{SC}	5	μs
Power dissipation $T_C = 25^\circ C$	P_{tot}	333	W
Operating junction temperature	T_j	-40...+175	
Storage temperature	T_{stg}	-55...+150	$^\circ C$
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}		0.45	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	$V_{(BR)CES}$	$V_{GE}=0\text{V}, I_C=0.2\text{mA}$	600	-	-	V
Collector-emitter saturation voltage	$V_{CE(\text{sat})}$	$V_{GE} = 15\text{V}, I_C=50\text{A}$	-	1.5	2.0	
		$T_j=25^\circ\text{C}$	-	1.9	-	
Gate-emitter threshold voltage	$V_{GE(\text{th})}$	$I_C=0.8\text{mA}, V_{CE}=V_{GE}$	4.1	4.9	5.7	
Zero gate voltage collector current	I_{CES}	$V_{CE}=600\text{V},$ $V_{GE}=0\text{V}$	-	-	40	μA
		$T_j=25^\circ\text{C}$	-	-	3500	
		$T_j=175^\circ\text{C}$	-	-	-	
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_{iss}	$V_{CE}=25\text{V},$ $V_{GE}=0\text{V},$ $f=1\text{MHz}$	-	3140	-	pF
Output capacitance	C_{oss}		-	200	-	
Reverse transfer capacitance	C_{rss}		-	93	-	
Gate charge	Q_{Gate}	$V_{CC}=480\text{V}, I_C=50\text{A}$ $V_{GE}=15\text{V}$	-	310	-	nC
Internal emitter inductance measured 5mm (0.197 in.) from case	L_E	PG-T0-220-3-1	-	7	-	nH
		PG-T0-247-3-21	-	13	-	
Short circuit collector current ¹⁾	$I_{C(\text{SC})}$	$V_{GE}=15\text{V}, t_{SC}\leq 5\mu\text{s}$ $V_{CC} = 400\text{V},$ $T_j \leq 150^\circ\text{C}$	-	458.3	-	A

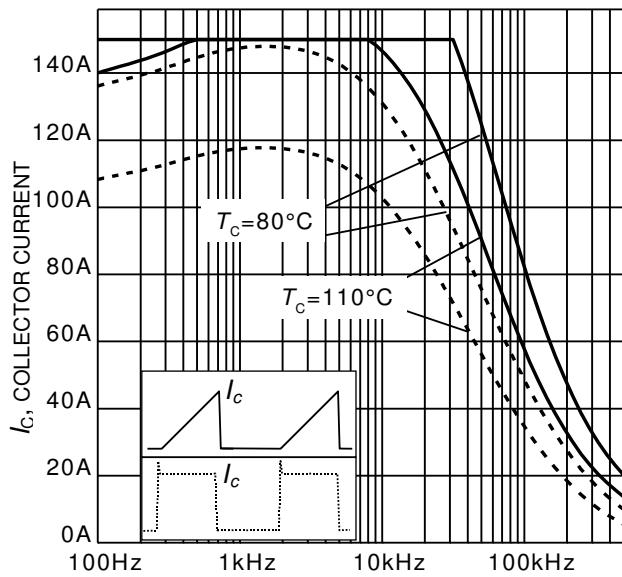
¹⁾ Allowed number of short circuits: <1000; time between short circuits: >1s.

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

Parameter	Symbol	Conditions	Value			Unit
			min.	Typ.	max.	
IGBT Characteristic						
Turn-on delay time	$t_{d(on)}$	$T_j=25\text{ }^\circ\text{C}, V_{CC}=400\text{V}, I_C=50\text{A}, V_{GE}=0/15\text{V}, r_G=7\Omega, L_\sigma=103\text{nH}, C_\sigma=39\text{pF}$ L_σ, C_σ from Fig. E Energy losses include "tail" and diode reverse recovery. Diode from IKW50N60T	-	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	-	

Switching Characteristic, Inductive Load, at $T_j=150\text{ }^\circ\text{C}$

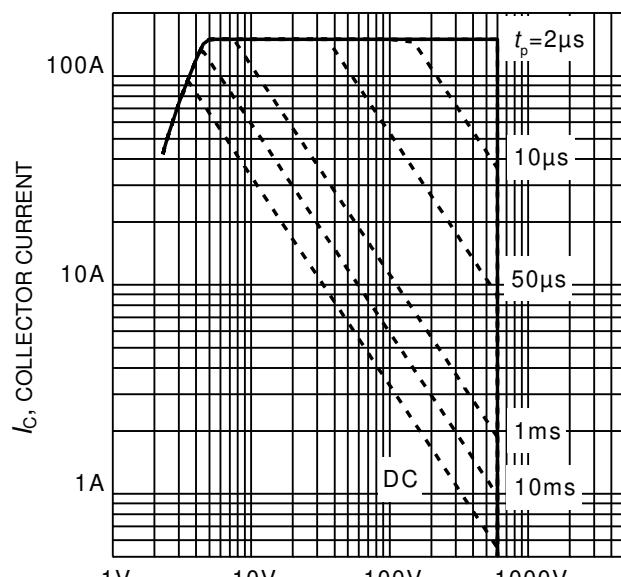
Parameter	Symbol	Conditions	Value			Unit
			min.	Typ.	max.	
IGBT Characteristic						
Turn-on delay time	$t_{d(on)}$	$T_j=175\text{ }^\circ\text{C}, V_{CC}=400\text{V}, I_C=50\text{A}, V_{GE}=0/15\text{V}, r_G=7\Omega, L_\sigma=103\text{nH}, C_\sigma=39\text{pF}$ L_σ, C_σ from Fig. E Energy losses include "tail" and diode reverse recovery. Diode from IKW50N60T	-	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	-	



f , SWITCHING FREQUENCY

Figure 1. Collector current as a function of switching frequency

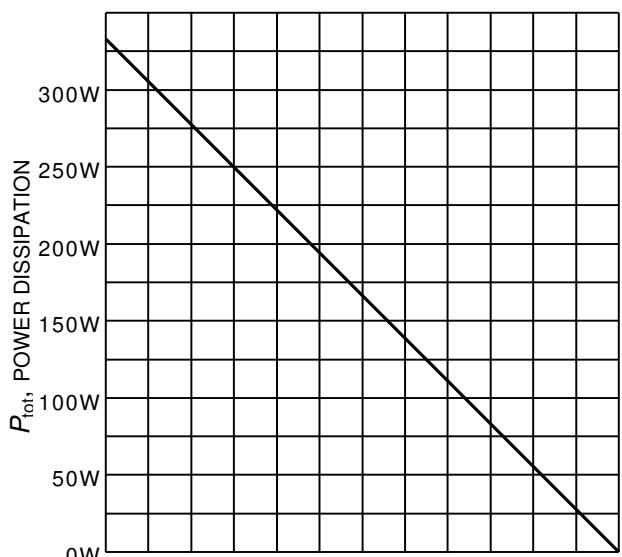
($T_j \leq 175^\circ\text{C}$, $D = 0.5$, $V_{\text{CE}} = 400\text{V}$,
 $V_{\text{GE}} = 0/15\text{V}$, $r_G = 7\Omega$)



V_{CE} , COLLECTOR-EMITTER VOLTAGE

Figure 2. Safe operating area

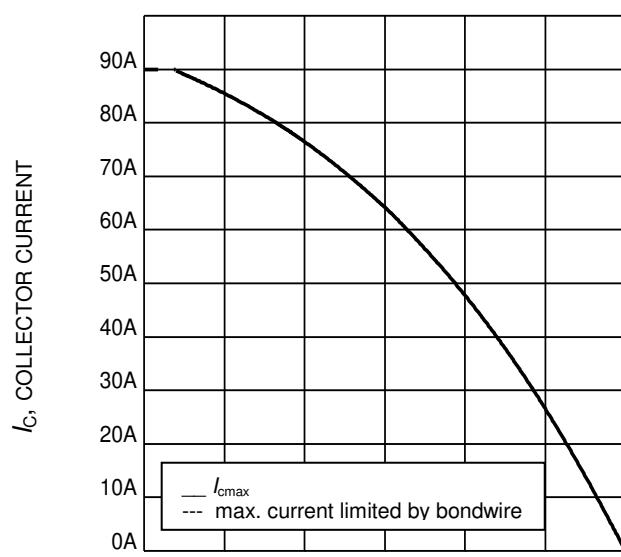
($D = 0$, $T_C = 25^\circ\text{C}$, $T_j \leq 175^\circ\text{C}$;
 $V_{\text{GE}}=0/15\text{V}$)



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

($V_{\text{GE}} \geq 15\text{V}$, $T_j \leq 175^\circ\text{C}$)

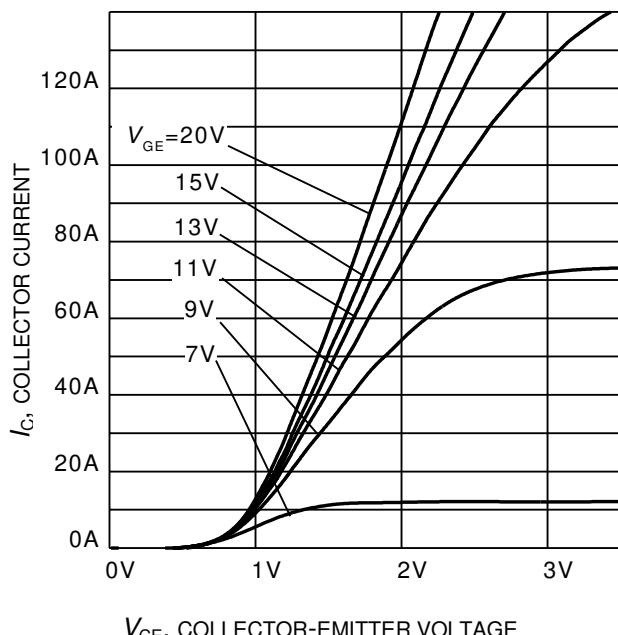

 V_{CE} , COLLECTOR-EMITTER VOLTAGE

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

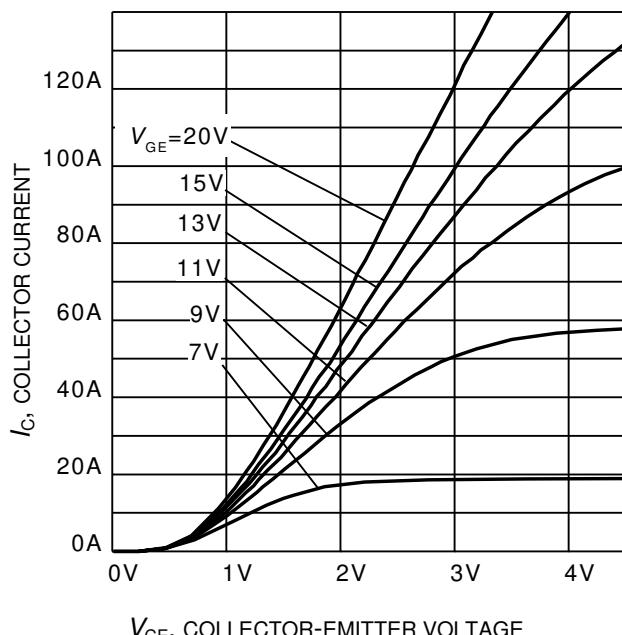

 V_{CE} , COLLECTOR-EMITTER VOLTAGE

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

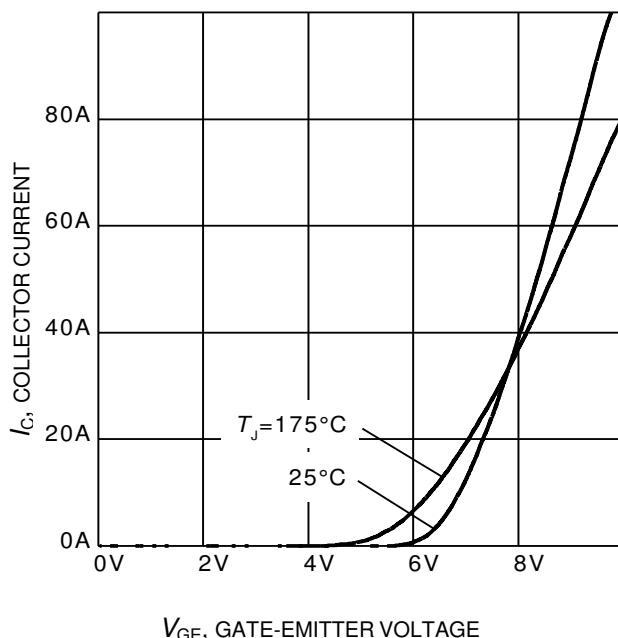

 V_{GE} , GATE-EMITTER VOLTAGE

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

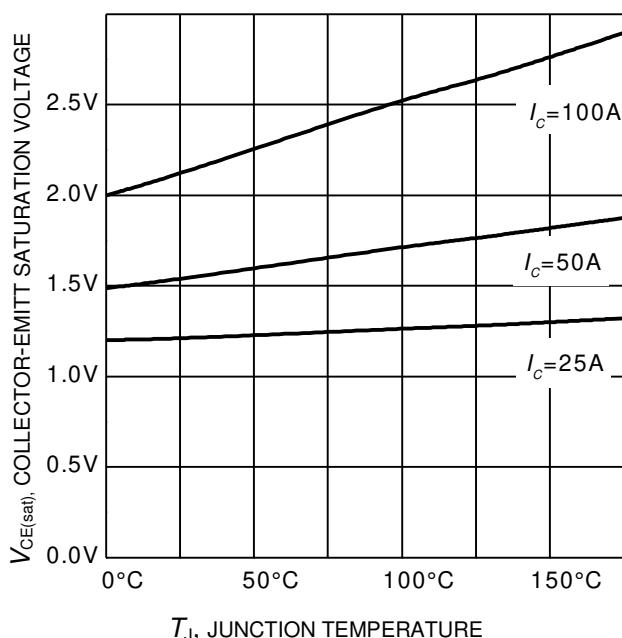

 T_j , JUNCTION TEMPERATURE

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

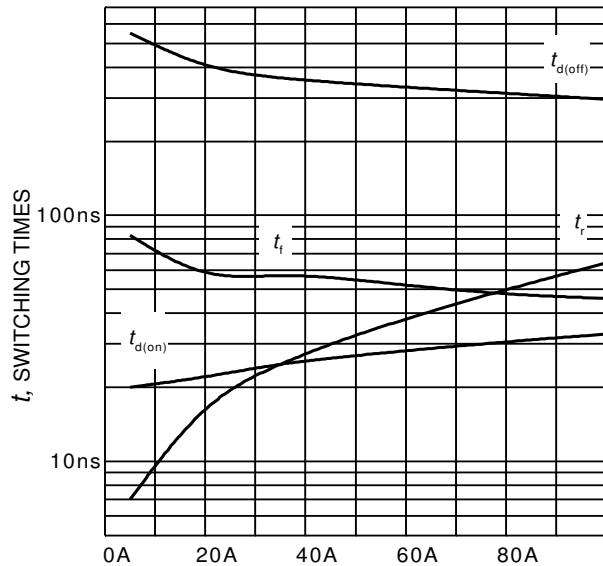

 I_C , COLLECTOR CURRENT

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)

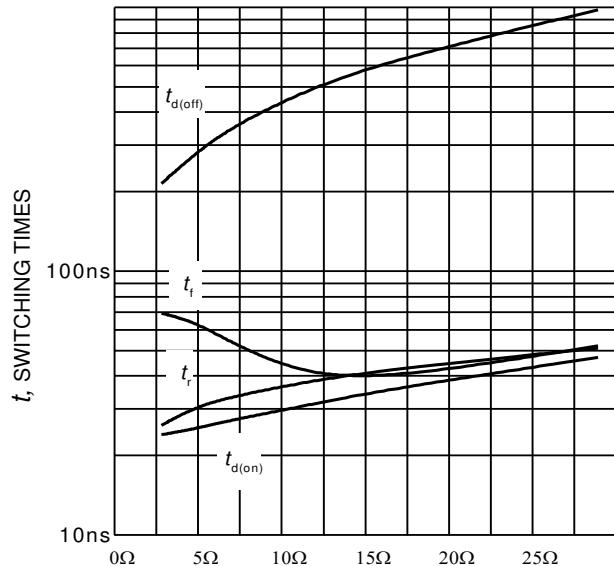

 R_G , GATE RESISTOR

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)

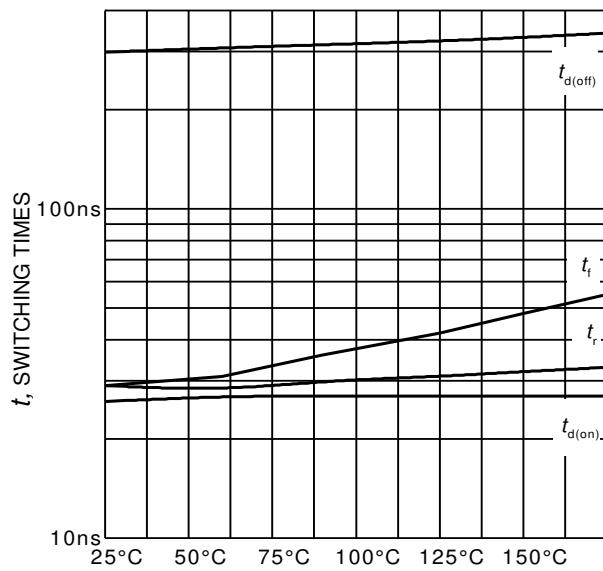

 T_J , JUNCTION TEMPERATURE

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)

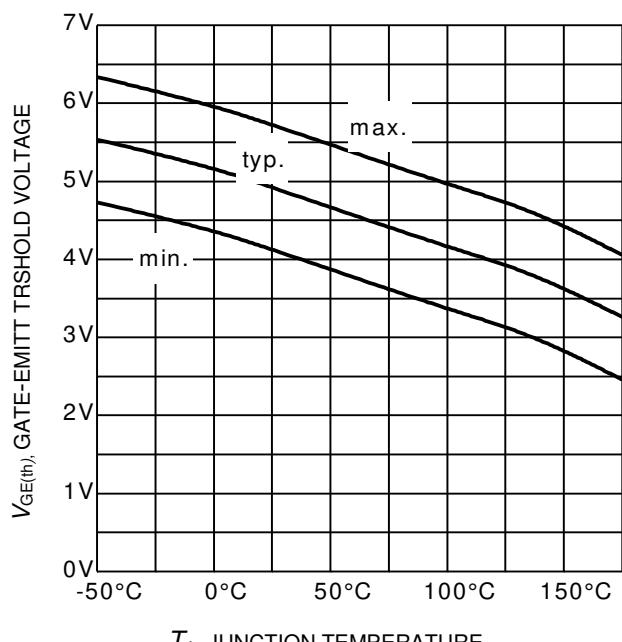

 T_J , JUNCTION TEMPERATURE

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

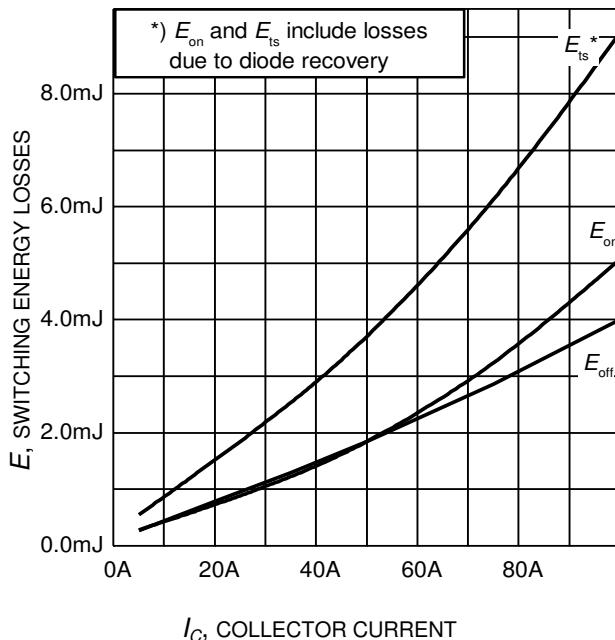


Figure 13. Typical switching energy losses as a function of collector current
(inductive load, $T_J = 175^\circ\text{C}$,
 $V_{\text{CE}} = 400\text{V}$, $V_{\text{GE}} = 0/15\text{V}$, $r_G = 7\Omega$,
Dynamic test circuit in Figure E)

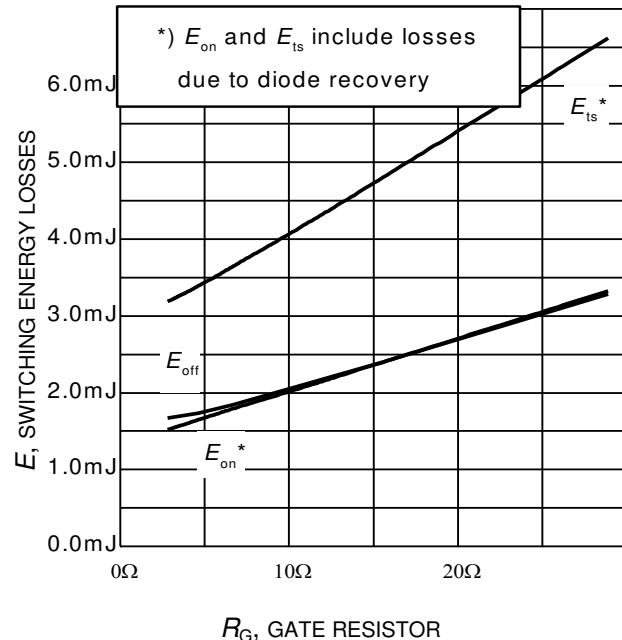


Figure 14. Typical switching energy losses as a function of gate resistor
(inductive load, $T_J = 175^\circ\text{C}$,
 $V_{\text{CE}} = 400\text{V}$, $V_{\text{GE}} = 0/15\text{V}$, $I_C = 50\text{A}$,
Dynamic test circuit in Figure E)

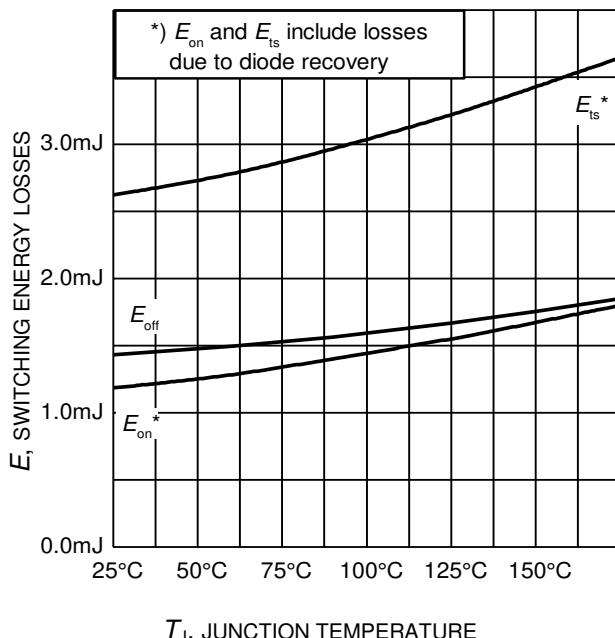


Figure 15. Typical switching energy losses as a function of junction temperature
(inductive load, $V_{\text{CE}} = 400\text{V}$,
 $V_{\text{GE}} = 0/15\text{V}$, $I_C = 50\text{A}$, $r_G = 7\Omega$,
Dynamic test circuit in Figure E)

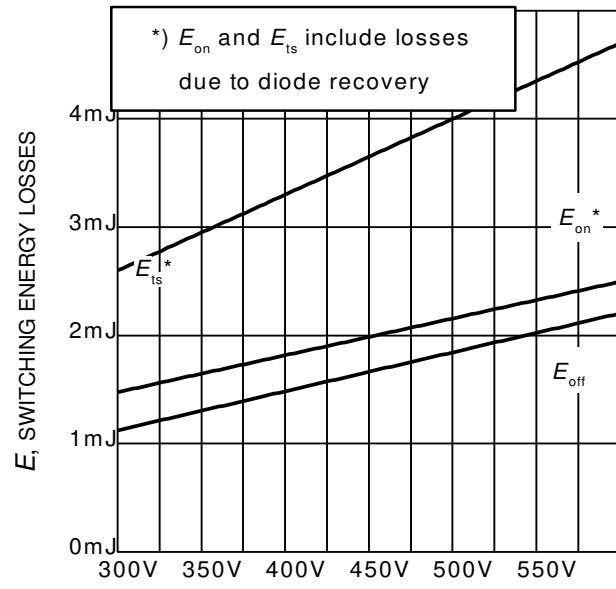


Figure 16. Typical switching energy losses as a function of collector-emitter voltage
(inductive load, $T_J = 175^\circ\text{C}$,
 $V_{\text{GE}} = 0/15\text{V}$, $I_C = 50\text{A}$, $r_G = 7\Omega$,
Dynamic test circuit in Figure E)

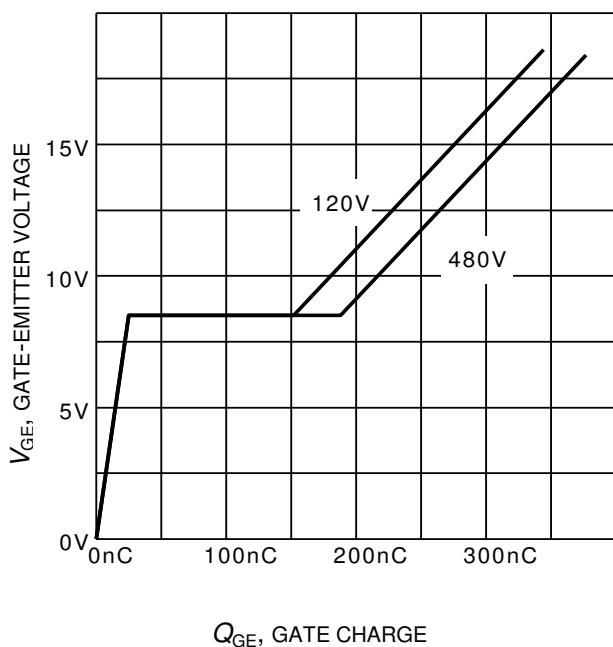


Figure 17. Typical gate charge
($I_C=50$ A)

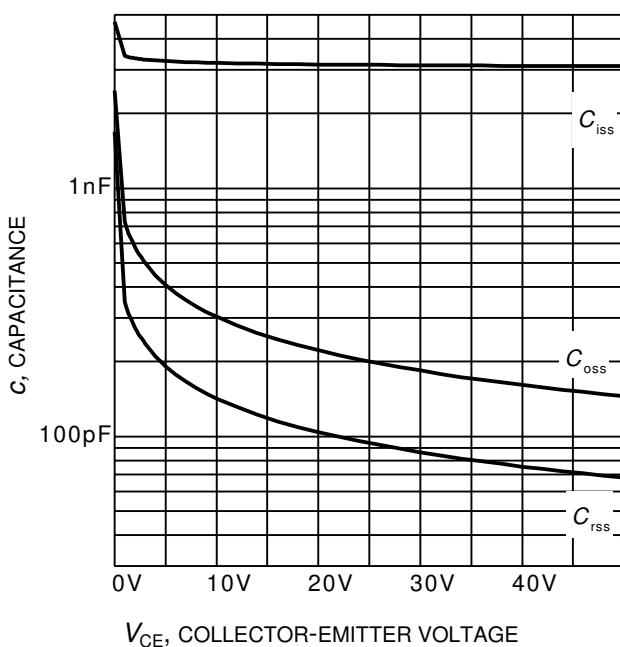


Figure 18. Typical capacitance as a function
of collector-emitter voltage
($V_{GE}=0$ V, $f = 1$ MHz)

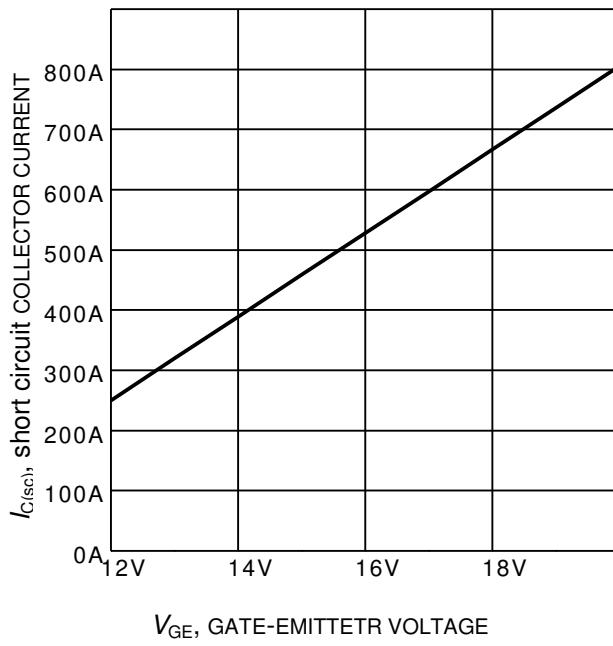


Figure 19. Typical short circuit collector
current as a function of gate-
emitter voltage
($V_{CE} \leq 400$ V, $T_j \leq 150^\circ$ C)

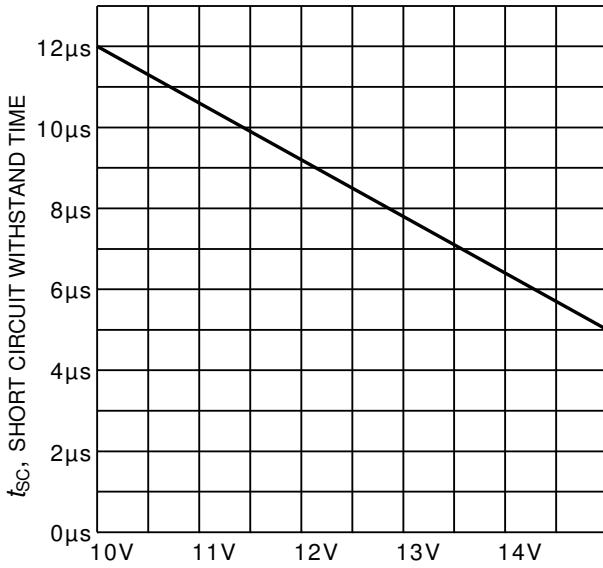


Figure 20. Short circuit withstand time as a
function of gate-emitter voltage
($V_{CE}=400$ V, start at $T_j=25^\circ$ C,
 $T_{jmax}<150^\circ$ C)

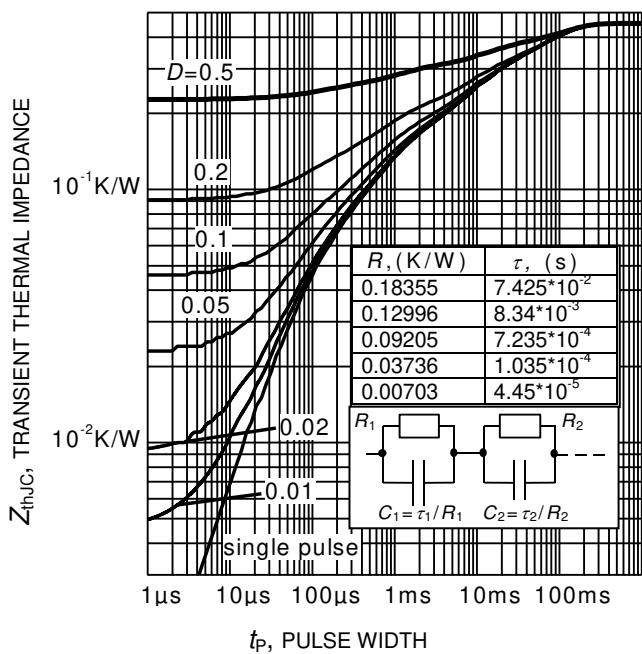
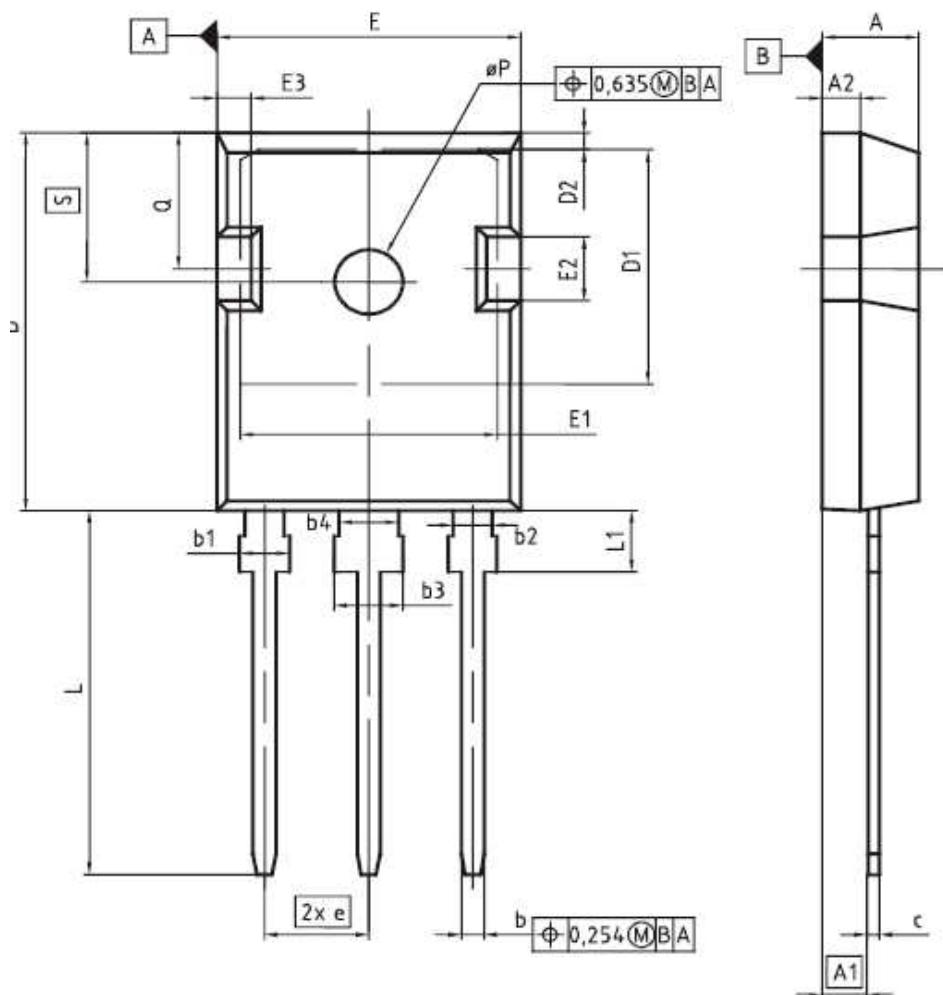


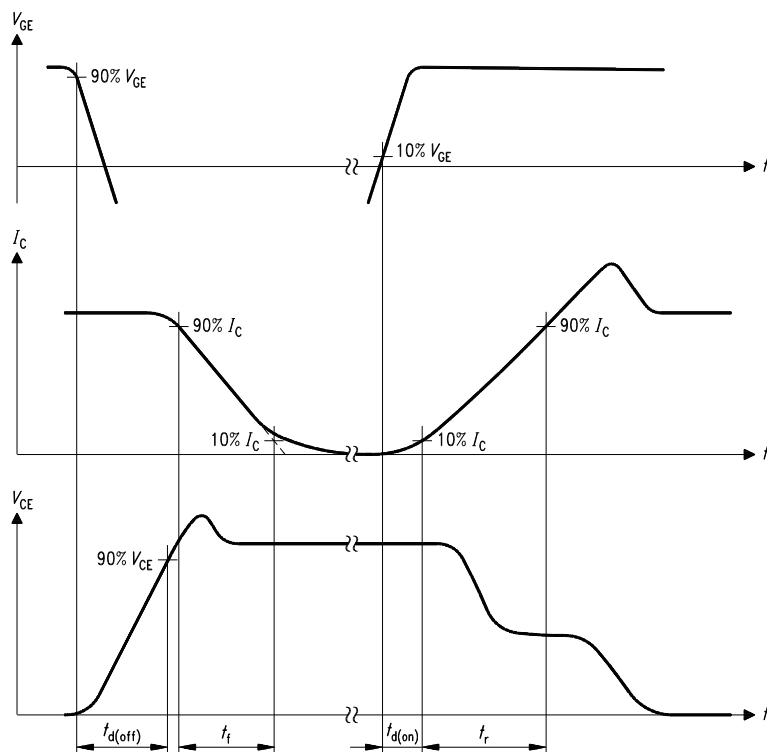
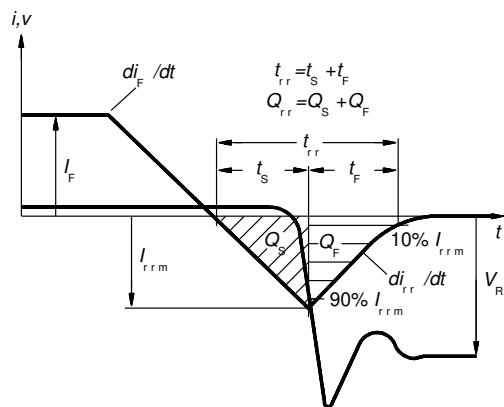
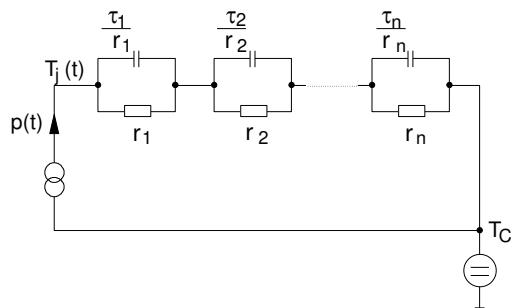
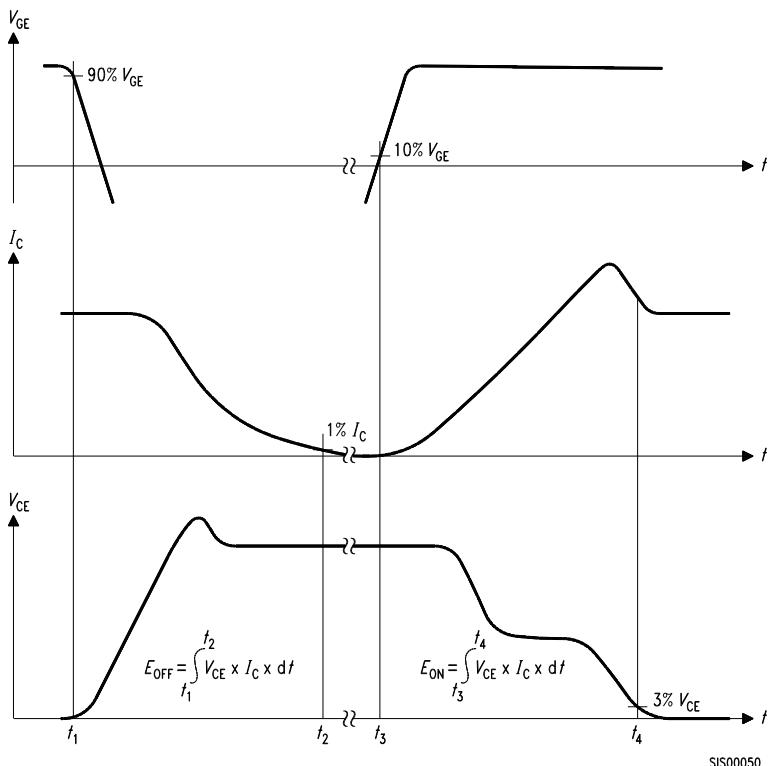
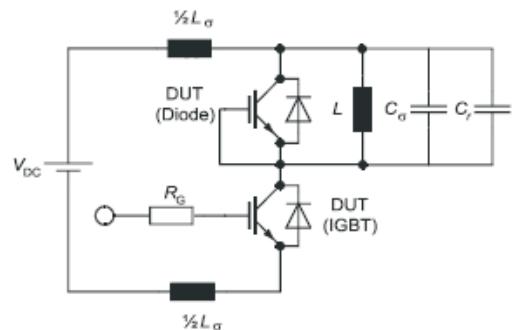
Figure 21. IGBT transient thermal impedance
 $(D = t_p / T)$

PG-T0247-3



DIM	MILLIMETERS		INCHES	
	MIN	MAX	MIN	MAX
A	4.83	5.21	0.190	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 (BSC)		0.214 (BSC)	
N	3		3	
L	19.80	20.32	0.780	0.800
L1	4.10	4.47	0.161	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.	ZBB00003327
SCALE	0 0 5 5 7.5mm
EUROPEAN PROJECTION	
ISSUE DATE	09-07-2010
REVISION	05


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
Parasitic inductance L_α ,
Parasitic capacitor C_α ,
Relief capacitor C_r ,
(only for ZVT switching)

Published by
Infineon Technologies AG
81726 Munich, Germany
© 2015 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.

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.