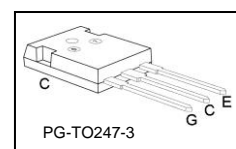
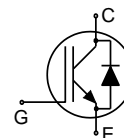


Low Loss DuoPack : IGBT in TRENCHSTOP™ and Fieldstop technology with soft, fast recovery anti-parallel Emitter Controlled HE diode



**Features:**

- Very low  $V_{CE(sat)}$  1.5V (typ.)
- Maximum Junction Temperature 175°C
- Short circuit withstand time 5 $\mu$ s
- 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
- Very soft, fast recovery anti-parallel Emitter Controlled HE diode
- Qualified according to JEDEC<sup>1</sup> 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
IKW20N60T	600V	20A	1.5V	175°C	K20T60	PG-TO247-3

**Maximum Ratings**

Parameter	Symbol	Value	Unit	
Collector-emitter voltage, $T_j \geq 25^\circ C$	$V_{CE}$	600	V	
DC collector current, limited by $T_{j,max}$	$I_C$	$T_C = 25^\circ C$	41	
		$T_C = 100^\circ C$	28	
Pulsed collector current, $t_p$ limited by $T_{j,max}$	$I_{C,puls}$	60	A	
Turn off safe operating area, $V_{CE} = 600V$ , $T_j = 175^\circ C$ , $t_p = 1\mu s$	-	60		
Diode forward current, limited by $T_{j,max}$	$I_F$	$T_C = 25^\circ C$		41
		$T_C = 100^\circ C$		28
Diode pulsed current, $t_p$ limited by $T_{j,max}$	$I_{F,puls}$	60		
Gate-emitter voltage	$V_{GE}$	$\pm 20$	V	
Short circuit withstand time <sup>2)</sup>	$t_{SC}$	5	$\mu s$	
$V_{GE} = 15V$ , $V_{CC} \leq 400V$ , $T_j \leq 150^\circ C$				
Power dissipation $T_C = 25^\circ C$	$P_{tot}$	166	W	
Operating junction temperature	$T_j$	-40...+175	°C	
Storage temperature	$T_{stg}$	-55...+150		
Soldering temperature, 1.6mm (0.063 in.) from case for 10s	-	260		

<sup>1</sup> J-STD-020 and JESD-022

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

### Thermal Resistance

Parameter	Symbol	Conditions	Max. Value	Unit
<b>Characteristic</b>				
IGBT thermal resistance, junction – case	$R_{thJC}$		0.9	K/W
Diode thermal resistance, junction – case	$R_{thJCD}$		1.5	
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.	
<b>Static Characteristic</b>						
Collector-emitter breakdown voltage	$V_{(BR)CES}$	$V_{GE}=0V, I_C=0.2mA$	600	-	-	V
Collector-emitter saturation voltage	$V_{CE(sat)}$	$V_{GE} = 15V, I_C=20A$ $T_j=25^\circ\text{C}$ $T_j=175^\circ\text{C}$	-	1.5 1.9	2.05 -	
Diode forward voltage	$V_F$	$V_{GE}=0V, I_F=20A$ $T_j=25^\circ\text{C}$ $T_j=175^\circ\text{C}$	-	1.65 1.6	2.05 -	
Gate-emitter threshold voltage	$V_{GE(th)}$	$I_C=290\mu A, V_{CE}=V_{GE}$	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 1500	$\mu A$
Gate-emitter leakage current	$I_{GES}$	$V_{CE}=0V, V_{GE}=20V$	-	-	100	nA
Transconductance	$g_{fs}$	$V_{CE}=20V, I_C=20A$	-	11	-	S
Integrated gate resistor	$R_{Gint}$			-		$\Omega$

### Dynamic Characteristic

Input capacitance	$C_{iss}$	$V_{CE}=25V,$ $V_{GE}=0V,$ $f=1MHz$	-	1100	-	pF
Output capacitance	$C_{oss}$		-	71	-	
Reverse transfer capacitance	$C_{riss}$		-	32	-	
Gate charge	$Q_{Gate}$	$V_{CC}=480V, I_C=20A$ $V_{GE}=15V$	-	120	-	nC
Internal emitter inductance measured 5mm (0.197 in.) from case	$L_E$	PG-TO247-3	-	13	-	nH
Short circuit collector current <sup>1)</sup>	$I_{C(SC)}$	$V_{GE}=15V, t_{SC}\leq 5\mu s$ $V_{CC} = 400V,$ $T_j \leq 150^\circ\text{C}$	-	183.3	-	A

<sup>1)</sup> 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.	
<b>IGBT Characteristic</b>						
Turn-on delay time	$t_{d(on)}$	$T_j=25^\circ\text{C}$ , $V_{CC}=400\text{V}$ , $I_C=20\text{A}$ , $V_{GE}=0/15\text{V}$ , $r_G=12\Omega$ , $L_\sigma=131\text{nH}$ , $C_\sigma=31\text{pF}$	-	18	-	ns
Rise time	$t_r$		-	14	-	
Turn-off delay time	$t_{d(off)}$		-	199	-	
Fall time	$t_f$		-	42	-	
Turn-on energy	$E_{on}$	$L_\sigma$ , $C_\sigma$ from Fig. E Energy losses include "tail" and diode reverse recovery.	-	0.31	-	mJ
Turn-off energy	$E_{off}$		-	0.46	-	
Total switching energy	$E_{ts}$		-	0.77	-	

**Anti-Parallel Diode Characteristic**

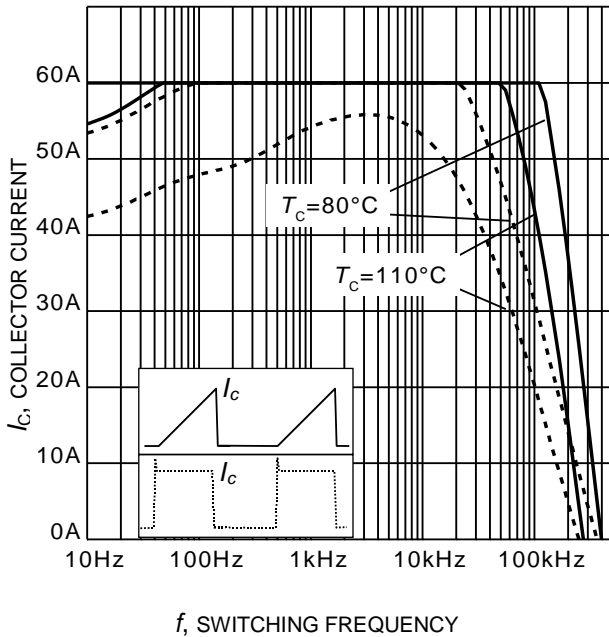
Diode reverse recovery time	$t_{rr}$	$T_j=25^\circ\text{C}$ ,	-	41	-	ns
Diode reverse recovery charge	$Q_{rr}$	$V_R=400\text{V}$ , $I_F=20\text{A}$ , $di_F/dt=880\text{A}/\mu\text{s}$	-	0.31	-	$\mu\text{C}$
Diode peak reverse recovery current	$I_{rrm}$		-	13.3	-	A
Diode peak rate of fall of reverse recovery current during $t_b$	$di_{rr}/dt$		-	711	-	$\text{A}/\mu\text{s}$

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

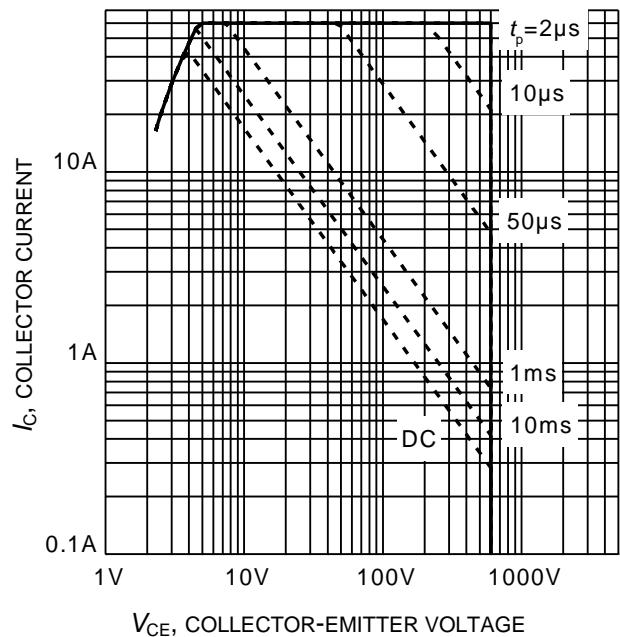
Parameter	Symbol	Conditions	Value			Unit
			min.	Typ.	max.	
<b>IGBT Characteristic</b>						
Turn-on delay time	$t_{d(on)}$	$T_j=175^\circ\text{C}$ , $V_{CC}=400\text{V}$ , $I_C=20\text{A}$ , $V_{GE}=0/15\text{V}$ , $r_G=12\Omega$ , $L_\sigma=131\text{nH}$ , $C_\sigma=31\text{pF}$	-	18	-	ns
Rise time	$t_r$		-	18	-	
Turn-off delay time	$t_{d(off)}$		-	223	-	
Fall time	$t_f$		-	76	-	
Turn-on energy	$E_{on}$	$L_\sigma$ , $C_\sigma$ from Fig. E Energy losses include "tail" and diode reverse recovery.	-	0.51	-	mJ
Turn-off energy	$E_{off}$		-	0.64	-	
Total switching energy	$E_{ts}$		-	1.15	-	

**Anti-Parallel Diode Characteristic**

Diode reverse recovery time	$t_{rr}$	$T_j=175^\circ\text{C}$	-	176	-	ns
Diode reverse recovery charge	$Q_{rr}$	$V_R=400\text{V}$ , $I_F=20\text{A}$ , $di_F/dt=880\text{A}/\mu\text{s}$	-	1.46	-	$\mu\text{C}$
Diode peak reverse recovery current	$I_{rrm}$		-	18.9	-	A
Diode peak rate of fall of reverse recovery current during $t_b$	$di_{rr}/dt$		-	467	-	$\text{A}/\mu\text{s}$



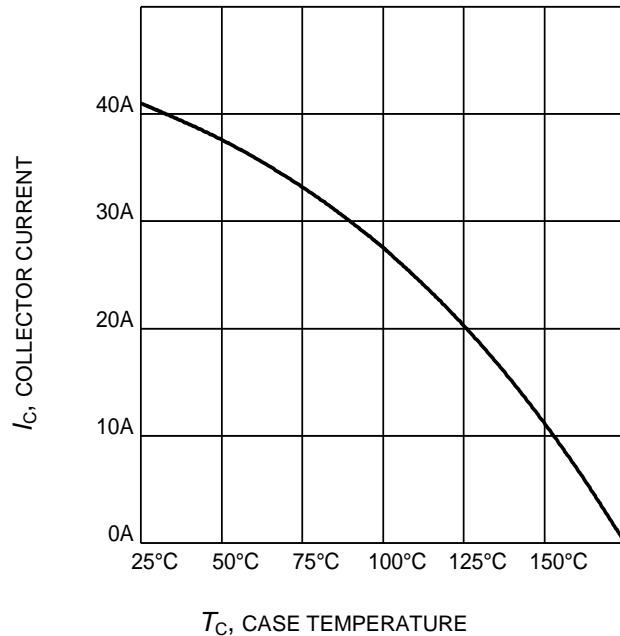
**Figure 1. Collector current as a function of switching frequency**  
 ( $T_j \leq 175^\circ\text{C}$ ,  $D = 0.5$ ,  $V_{CE} = 400\text{V}$ ,  
 $V_{GE} = 0/15\text{V}$ ,  $r_G = 12\Omega$ )



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



**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**  
( $T_j = 25^\circ\text{C}$ )



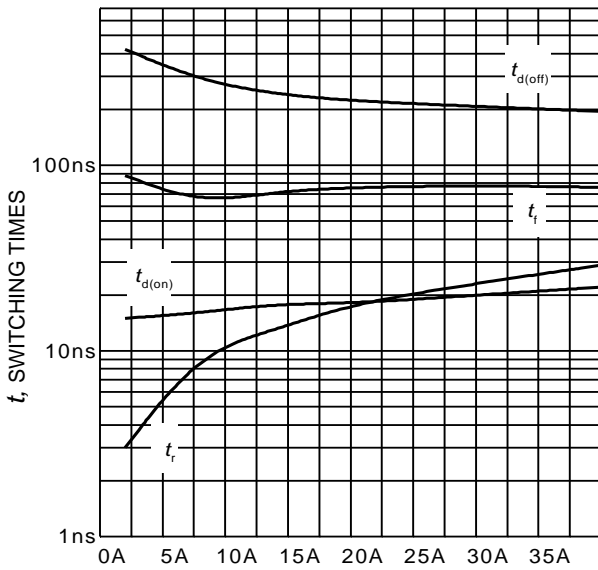
**Figure 6. Typical output characteristic**  
( $T_j = 175^\circ\text{C}$ )



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

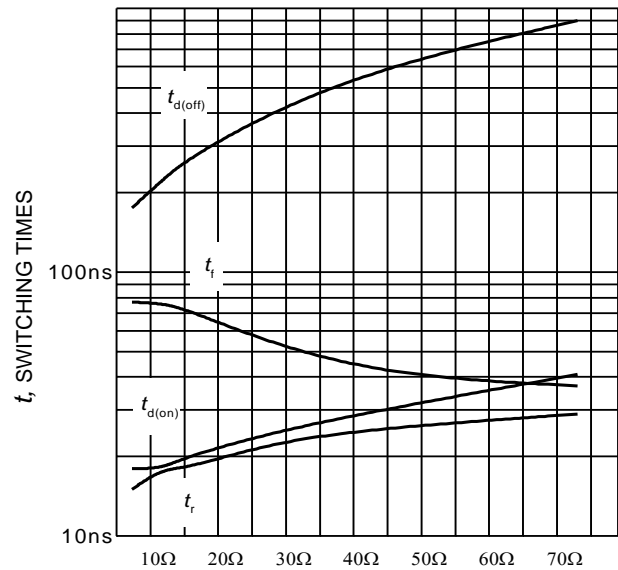


**Figure 8. Typical collector-emitter saturation voltage as a function of junction temperature**  
( $V_{GE} = 15\text{V}$ )



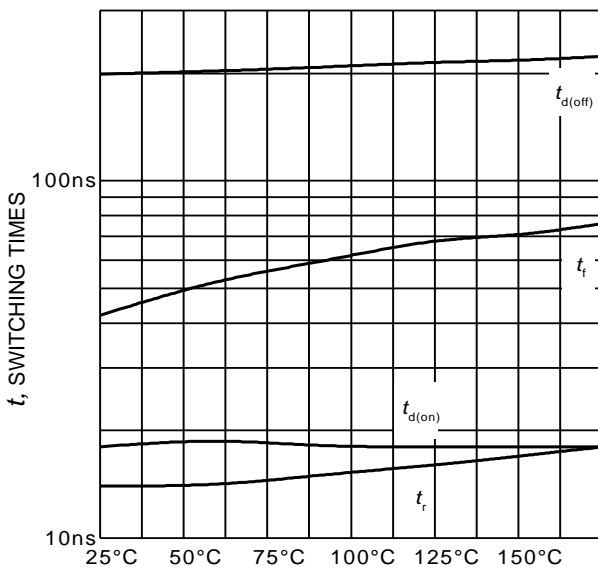
$I_C$ , COLLECTOR CURRENT

**Figure 9. Typical switching times as a function of collector current**  
(inductive load,  $T_J=175^\circ\text{C}$ ,  
 $V_{CE} = 400\text{V}$ ,  $V_{GE} = 0/15\text{V}$ ,  $r_G = 12\Omega$ ,  
Dynamic test circuit in Figure E)



$R_G$ , GATE RESISTOR

**Figure 10. Typical switching times as a function of gate resistor**  
(inductive load,  $T_J = 175^\circ\text{C}$ ,  
 $V_{CE}= 400\text{V}$ ,  $V_{GE} = 0/15\text{V}$ ,  $I_C = 20\text{A}$ ,  
Dynamic test circuit in Figure E)



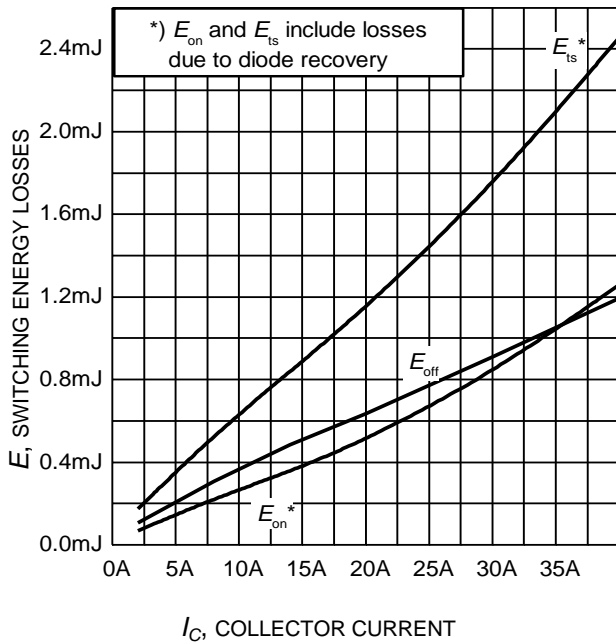
$T_J$ , JUNCTION TEMPERATURE

**Figure 11. Typical switching times as a function of junction temperature**  
(inductive load,  $V_{CE} = 400\text{V}$ ,  
 $V_{GE} = 0/15\text{V}$ ,  $I_C = 20\text{A}$ ,  $r_G=12\Omega$ ,  
Dynamic test circuit in Figure E)

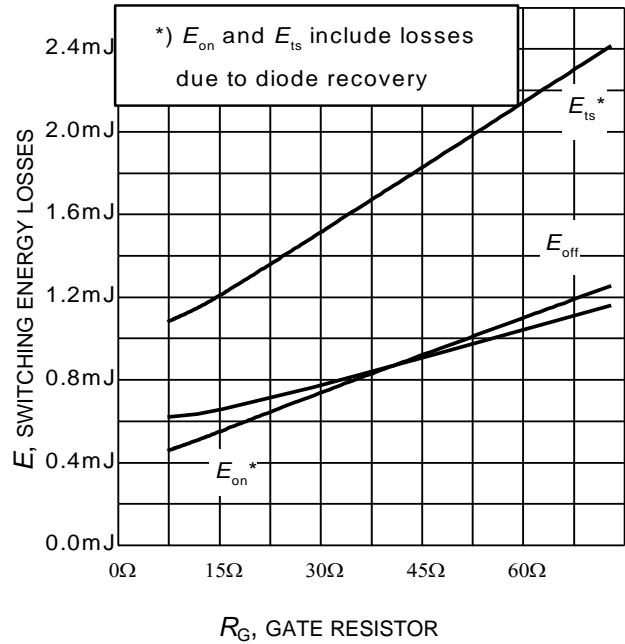


$T_J$ , JUNCTION TEMPERATURE

**Figure 12. Gate-emitter threshold voltage as a function of junction temperature**  
( $I_C = 0.29\text{mA}$ )



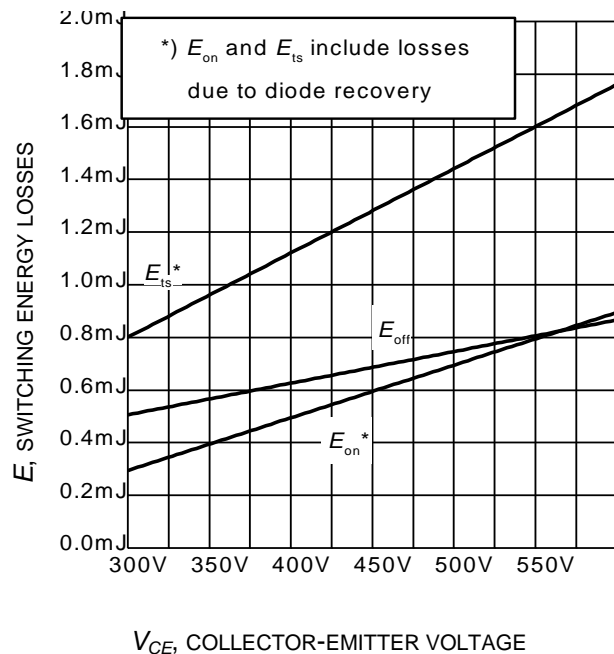
**Figure 13. Typical switching energy losses as a function of collector current**  
(inductive load,  $T_J = 175^\circ\text{C}$ ,  $V_{CE} = 400\text{V}$ ,  $V_{GE} = 0/15\text{V}$ ,  $r_G = 12\Omega$ , Dynamic test circuit in Figure E)



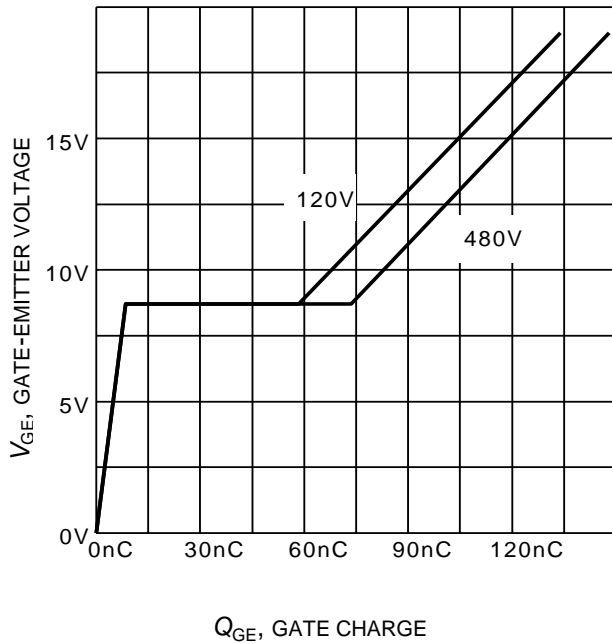
**Figure 14. Typical switching energy losses as a function of gate resistor**  
(inductive load,  $T_J = 175^\circ\text{C}$ ,  $V_{CE} = 400\text{V}$ ,  $V_{GE} = 0/15\text{V}$ ,  $I_C = 20\text{A}$ , Dynamic test circuit in Figure E)



**Figure 15. Typical switching energy losses as a function of junction temperature**  
(inductive load,  $V_{CE} = 400\text{V}$ ,  $V_{GE} = 0/15\text{V}$ ,  $I_C = 20\text{A}$ ,  $r_G = 12\Omega$ , Dynamic test circuit in Figure E)



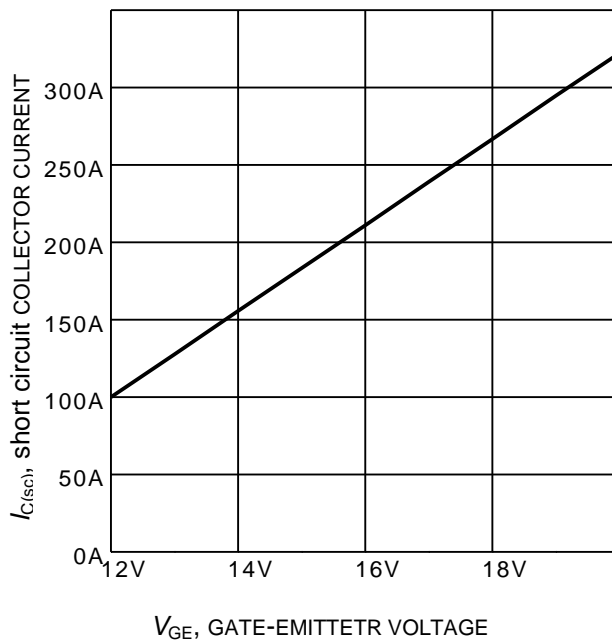
**Figure 16. Typical switching energy losses as a function of collector emitter voltage**  
(inductive load,  $T_J = 175^\circ\text{C}$ ,  $V_{GE} = 0/15\text{V}$ ,  $I_C = 20\text{A}$ ,  $r_G = 12\Omega$ , Dynamic test circuit in Figure E)



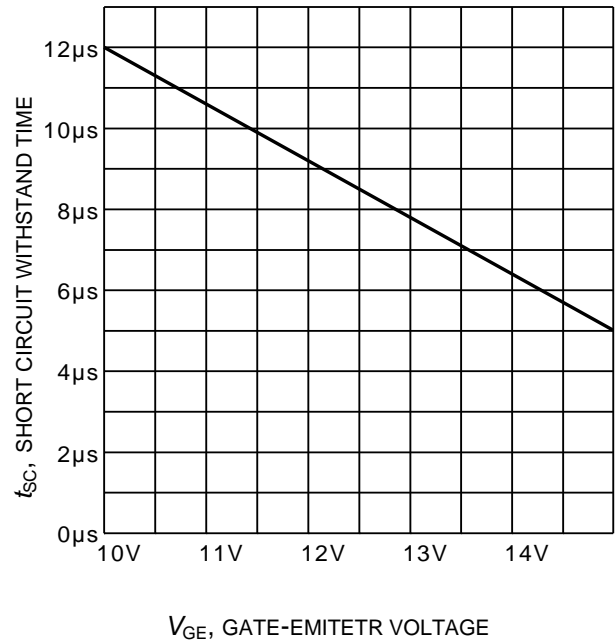
**Figure 17. Typical gate charge**  
( $I_C=20\text{ A}$ )



**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**  
( $V_{CE}=400\text{V}$ , start at  $T_J=25^\circ\text{C}$ ,  $T_{Jmax}<150^\circ\text{C}$ )





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

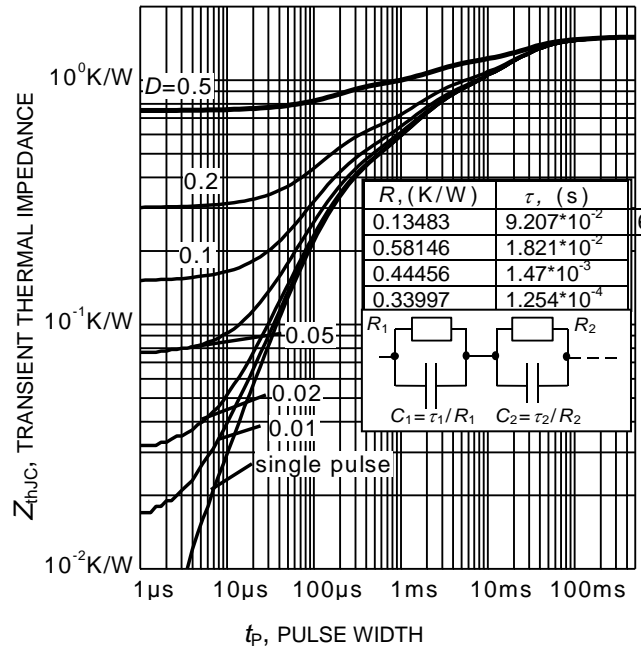


Figure 22. Diode transient thermal impedance as a function of pulse width  
( $D = t_p / T$ )



Figure 23. Typical reverse recovery time as a function of diode current slope  
( $V_R = 400V$ ,  $I_F = 20A$ ,  
Dynamic test circuit in Figure E)

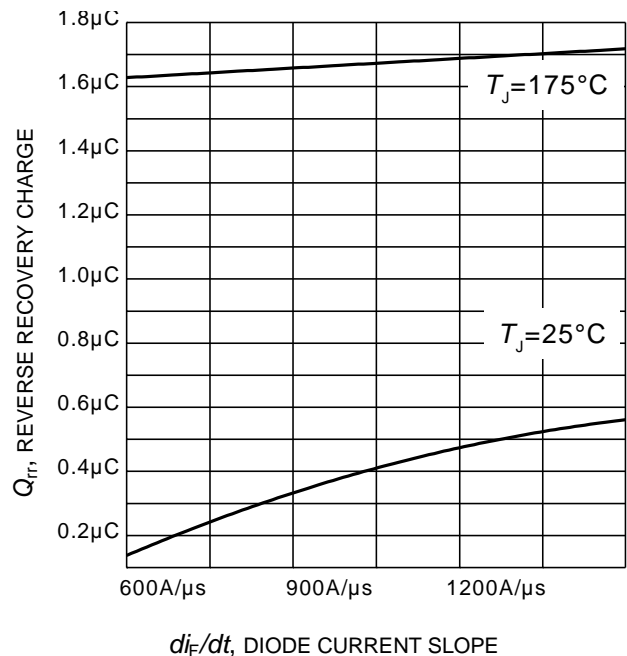
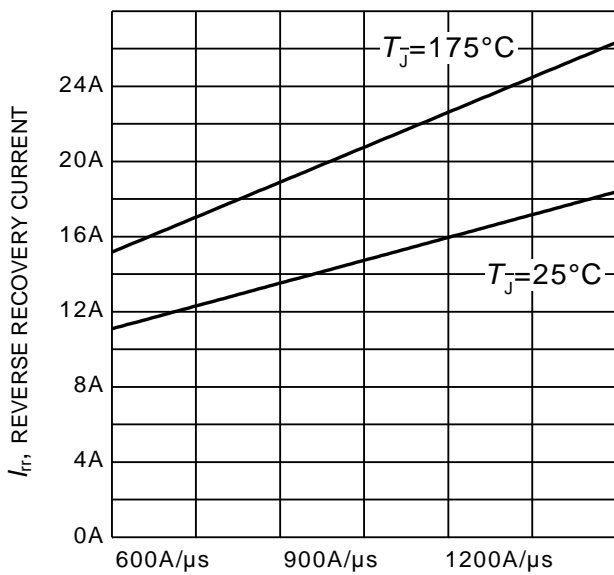


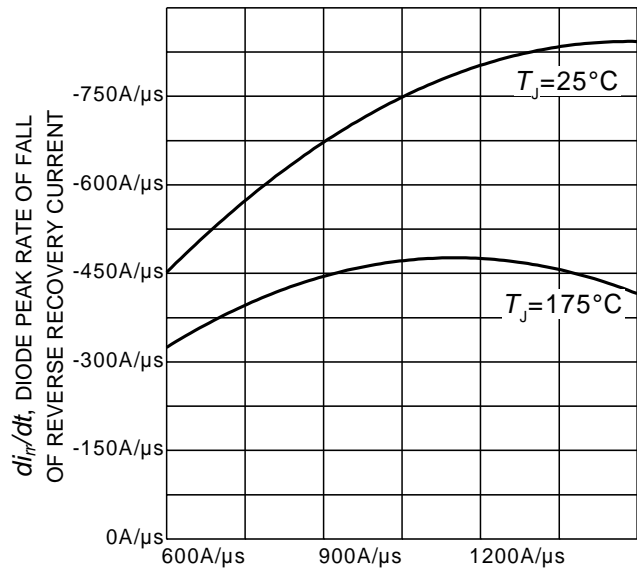
Figure 24. Typical reverse recovery charge as a function of diode current slope  
( $V_R = 400V$ ,  $I_F = 20A$ ,  
Dynamic test circuit in Figure E)



$di_F/dt$ , DIODE CURRENT SLOPE

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

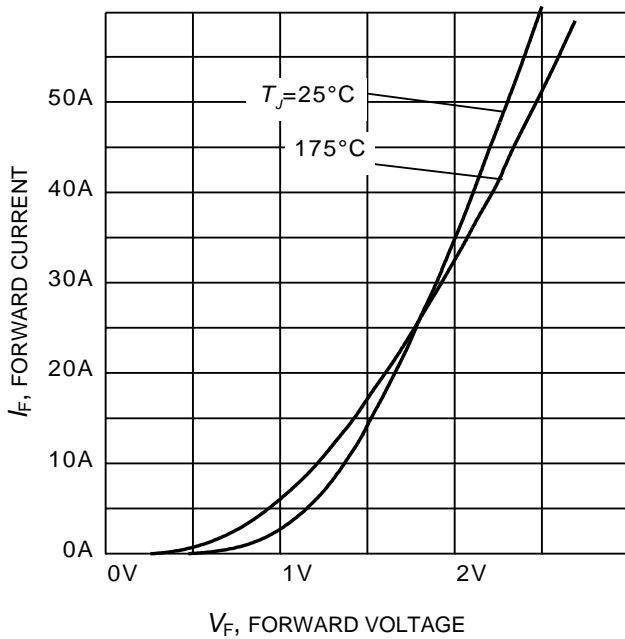
( $V_R = 400V$ ,  $I_F = 20A$ ,  
Dynamic test circuit in Figure E)



$di_F/dt$ , DIODE CURRENT SLOPE

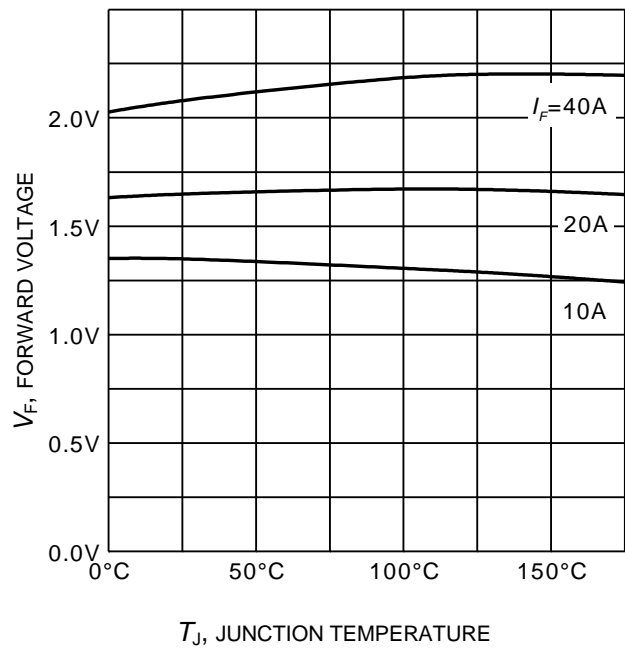
**Figure 26. Typical diode peak rate of fall of reverse recovery current as a function of diode current slope**

( $V_R = 400V$ ,  $I_F = 20A$ ,  
Dynamic test circuit in Figure E)



$V_F$ , FORWARD VOLTAGE

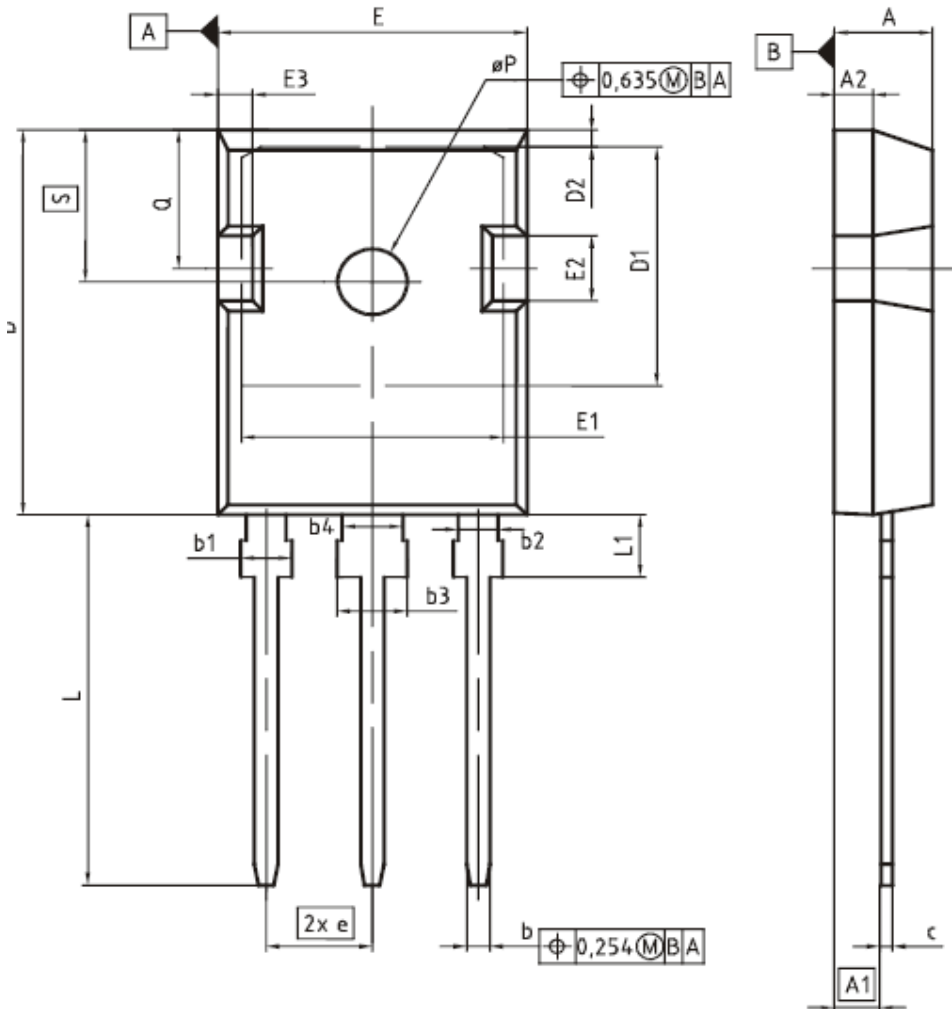
**Figure 27. Typical diode forward current as a function of forward voltage**



$T_J$ , JUNCTION TEMPERATURE

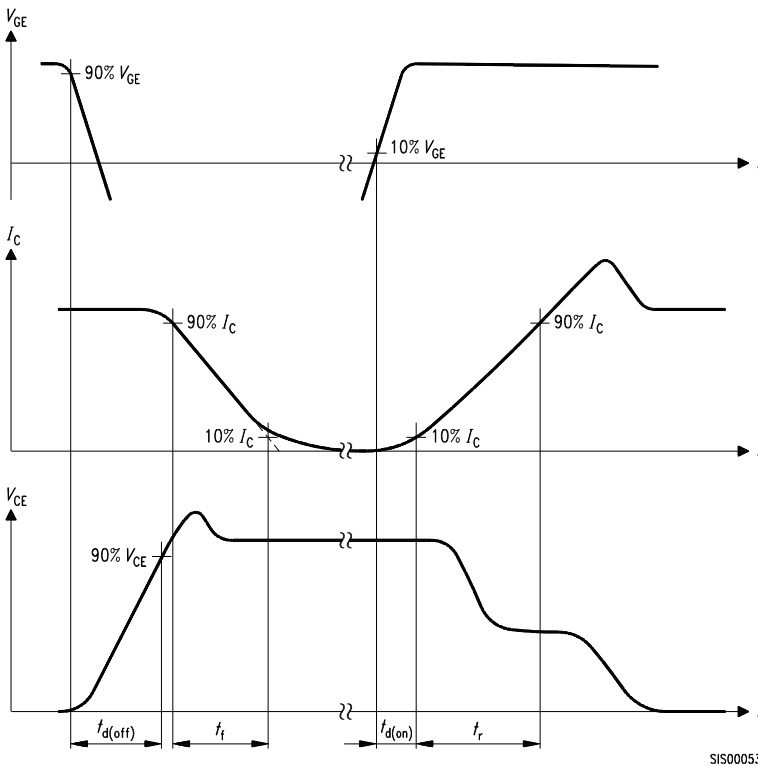
**Figure 28. Typical diode forward voltage as a function of junction temperature**

### PG-TO247-3

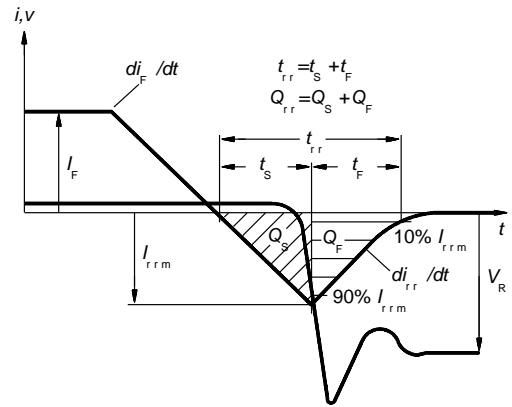


DIM	MILLIMETERS		INCHES	
	MIN	MAX	MIN	MAX
A	4,83	5,21	0,190	0,205
A1	2,27	2,54	0,089	0,100
A2	1,85	2,16	0,073	0,085
b	1,07	1,33	0,042	0,052
b1	1,90	2,41	0,075	0,095
b2	1,90	2,16	0,075	0,085
b3	2,87	3,38	0,113	0,133
b4	2,87	3,13	0,113	0,123
c	0,55	0,68	0,022	0,027
D	20,80	21,10	0,819	0,831
D1	16,25	17,65	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
$\phi P$	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

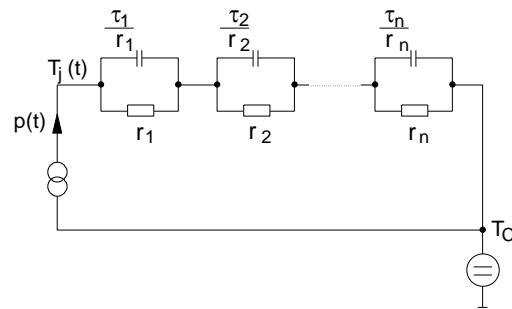
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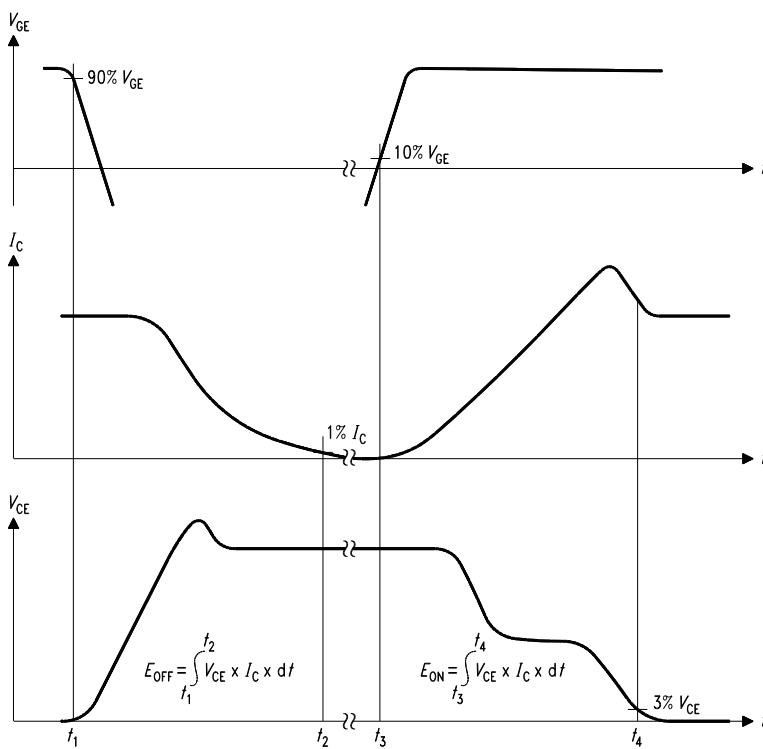
**Figure A. Definition of switching times**



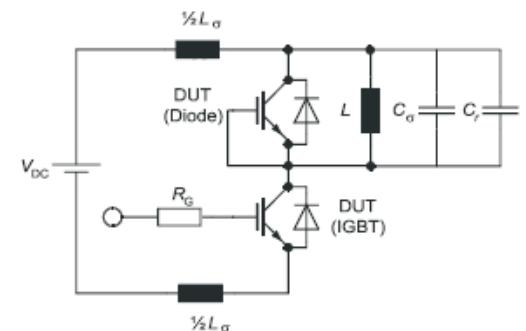
**Figure C. Definition of diodes switching characteristics**



**Figure D. Thermal equivalent circuit**



**Figure B. Definition of switching losses**



**Figure E. Dynamic test circuit**  
Parasitic inductance  $L_\sigma$ ,  
Parasitic capacitor  $C_\sigma$ ,  
Relief capacitor  $C_r$   
(only for ZVT switching)

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С конца 2013 года компания активно расширяет линейку поставок компонентов по направлению коаксиальный кабель, кварцевые генераторы и конденсаторы (керамические, пленочные, электролитические), за счёт заключения дистрибьюторских договоров

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- Специальные условия для постоянных клиентов.
- Подбор аналогов.
- Поставку компонентов в любых объемах, удовлетворяющих вашим потребностям.
- Приемлемые сроки поставки, возможна ускоренная поставка.
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- Работу по проектам и поставку образцов.
- Формирование склада под заказчика.
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- Тестирование поставляемой продукции.
- Поставку компонентов, требующих военную и космическую приемку.
- Входной контроль качества.
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В составе нашей компании организован Конструкторский отдел, призванный помогать разработчикам, и инженерам.

Конструкторский отдел помогает осуществить:

- Регистрацию проекта у производителя компонентов.
- Техническую поддержку проекта.
- Защиту от снятия компонента с производства.
- Оценку стоимости проекта по компонентам.
- Изготовление тестовой платы монтаж и пусконаладочные работы.



Тел: +7 (812) 336 43 04 (многоканальный)

Email: [org@lifeelectronics.ru](mailto:org@lifeelectronics.ru)