

IGBT

IGBT with integrated diode in packages offering space saving advantage

IKD06N60RA

500V TRENCHSTOP™ RC-Series for hard switching applications
Qualified to automotive standard AECQ101

Data Sheet

Industrial & Multimarket

IGBT with integrated diode in packages offering space saving advantage

Features:

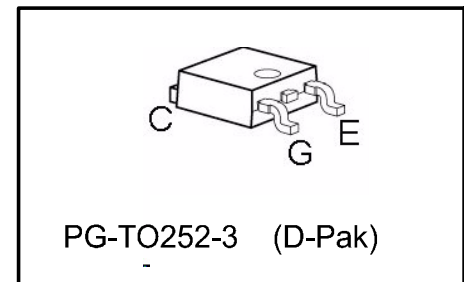
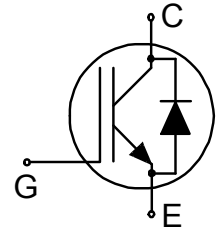
TRENCHSTOP™ Reverse Conducting (RC) technology for 500V applications offering

- Optimised V_{CEsat} and V_F for low conduction losses
- Smooth switching performance leading to low EMI levels
- Very tight parameter distribution
- Operating range of 1 to 20kHz
- Maximum junction temperature 175°C
- Short circuit capability of 5μs
- Best in class current versus package size performance
- Fully qualified to automotive standard AECQ101
- Pb-free lead plating; RoHS compliant (for PG-TO252: solder temperature 260°C, MSL1)

Complete product spectrum and PSpice Models:
<http://www.infineon.com/igbt/>

Applications:

- HID lighting
- Piezo injection



Key Performance and Package Parameters

Type	V_{CE}	I_C	$V_{CEsat}, T_{vj}=25^\circ\text{C}$	T_{vjmax}	Marking	Package
IKD06N60RA	500V	6A	1.65V	175°C	K06R60A	PG-TO252-3

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Maximum ratings

Parameter	Symbol	Value	Unit
Collector-emitter voltage	V_{CE}	500	V
DC collector current, limited by T_{vjmax} $T_C = 25^\circ\text{C}$ $T_C = 100^\circ\text{C}$	I_C	12.0 6.0	A
Pulsed collector current, t_p limited by T_{vjmax}	I_{Cpuls}	18.0	A
Turn off safe operating area $V_{CE} \leq 500\text{V}$, $T_{vj} \leq 175^\circ\text{C}$	-	18.0	A
Diode forward current, limited by T_{vjmax} $T_C = 25^\circ\text{C}$ $T_C = 100^\circ\text{C}$	I_F	12.0 6.0	A
Diode pulsed current, t_p limited by T_{vjmax}	I_{Fpuls}	18.0	A
Gate-emitter voltage	V_{GE}	± 20	V
Short circuit withstand time $V_{GE} = 15.0\text{V}$, $V_{CC} \leq 400\text{V}$ Allowed number of short circuits < 1000 Time between short circuits: $\geq 1.0\text{s}$ $T_{vj} = 150^\circ\text{C}$	t_{SC}	5	μs
Power dissipation $T_C = 25^\circ\text{C}$	P_{tot}	100.0	W
Operating junction temperature	T_{vj}	$-40 \dots +175$	$^\circ\text{C}$
Storage temperature	T_{stg}	$-55 \dots +175$	$^\circ\text{C}$
Soldering temperature, reflow soldering (according to JEDEC J-STA-020)		260	$^\circ\text{C}$

Thermal Resistance

Parameter	Symbol	Conditions	Max. Value	Unit
Characteristic				
IGBT thermal resistance, ¹⁾ junction - case	$R_{th(j-c)}$		1.50	K/W
Diode thermal resistance, ²⁾ junction - case	$R_{th(j-c)}$		3.60	K/W
Thermal resistance, min. footprint junction - ambient	$R_{th(j-a)}$		75	K/W
Thermal resistance, 6cm ² Cu on PCB junction - ambient	$R_{th(j-a)}$		50	K/W

¹⁾ R_{th}/Z_{th} based on single cooling pulse. Please be aware that a correct R_{th} measurement of the IGBT, is not possible using a thermocouple.

²⁾ R_{th}/Z_{th} based on single cooling pulse. Please be aware that a correct R_{th} measurement of the Diode, is not possible using a thermocouple.

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

Parameter	Symbol	Conditions	Value			Unit
			min.	typ.	max.	
Static Characteristic						
Collector-emitter breakdown voltage	$V_{(BR)CES}$	$V_{GE} = 0V, I_C = 0.20mA$	500	-	-	V
Collector-emitter saturation voltage	V_{CEsat}	$V_{GE} = 15.0V, I_C = 6.0A$ $T_{vj} = 25^{\circ}C$ $T_{vj} = 175^{\circ}C$	- -	1.65 1.85	2.10 -	V
Diode forward voltage	V_F	$V_{GE} = 0V, I_F = 6.0A$ $T_{vj} = 25^{\circ}C$ $T_{vj} = 175^{\circ}C$	- -	1.70 1.70	2.10	V
Gate-emitter threshold voltage	$V_{GE(th)}$	$I_C = 0.11mA, V_{CE} = V_{GE}$	4.3	5.0	5.7	V
Zero gate voltage collector current ¹⁾	I_{CES}	$V_{CE} = 500V, V_{GE} = 0V$ $T_{vj} = 25^{\circ}C$ $T_{vj} = 175^{\circ}C$	- -	- -	40.0 1000.0	μA
Gate-emitter leakage current	I_{GES}	$V_{CE} = 0V, V_{GE} = 20V$	-	-	100	nA
Transconductance	g_{fs}	$V_{CE} = 20V, I_C = 6.0A$	-	3.4	-	S
Integrated gate resistor	r_G			none		Ω

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

Parameter	Symbol	Conditions	Value			Unit
			min.	typ.	max.	
Dynamic Characteristic						
Input capacitance	C_{ies}	$V_{CE} = 25V, V_{GE} = 0V, f = 1MHz$	-	470	-	pF
Output capacitance	C_{oes}		-	24	-	
Reverse transfer capacitance	C_{res}		-	14	-	
Gate charge	Q_G	$V_{CC} = 480V, I_C = 6.0A, V_{GE} = 15V$	-	48.0	-	nC
Short circuit collector current Max. 1000 short circuits Time between short circuits: $\geq 1.0s$	$I_{C(SC)}$	$V_{GE} = 15.0V, V_{CC} \leq 400V, t_{SC} \leq 5\mu s, T_{vj} = 25^{\circ}C$	-	46	-	A

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

Parameter	Symbol	Conditions	Value			Unit
			min.	typ.	max.	
IGBT Characteristic						
Turn-on delay time	$t_{d(on)}$	$T_{vj} = 25^{\circ}\text{C},$ $V_{CC} = 400\text{V}, I_C = 6.0\text{A},$ $V_{GE} = 0.0/15.0\text{V},$ $r_G = 23.0\Omega, L_{\sigma} = 60\text{nH},$ $C_{\sigma} = 40\text{pF}$ L_{σ}, C_{σ} from Fig. E	-	12	-	ns
Rise time	t_r		-	7	-	ns
Turn-off delay time	$t_{d(off)}$		-	127	-	ns
Fall time	t_f		-	152	-	ns
Turn-on energy	E_{on}		-	0.11	-	mJ
Turn-off energy	E_{off}		-	0.22	-	mJ
Total switching energy	E_{ts}		-	0.33	-	mJ

¹⁾ Not subject to production test - verified by design/characterization

Anti-Parallel Diode Characteristic, at $T_{vj} = 25^{\circ}\text{C}$

Diode reverse recovery time	t_{rr}	$T_{vj} = 25^{\circ}\text{C},$ $V_R = 400\text{V},$ $I_F = 6.0\text{A},$ $dI_F/dt = 800\text{A}/\mu\text{s}$	-	68	-	ns
Diode reverse recovery charge	Q_{rr}		-	0.37	-	μC
Diode peak reverse recovery current	I_{rrm}		-	12.0	-	A
Diode peak rate of fall of reverse recovery current during t_b	dI_{rr}/dt		-	-211	-	$\text{A}/\mu\text{s}$

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

Parameter	Symbol	Conditions	Value			Unit
			min.	typ.	max.	

IGBT Characteristic

Turn-on delay time	$t_{d(on)}$	$T_{vj} = 175^{\circ}\text{C},$ $V_{CC} = 400\text{V}, I_C = 6.0\text{A},$ $V_{GE} = 0.0/15.0\text{V},$ $r_G = 23.0\Omega, L_{\sigma} = 60\text{nH},$ $C_{\sigma} = 40\text{pF}$ L_{σ}, C_{σ} from Fig. E	-	12	-	ns
Rise time	t_r		-	10	-	ns
Turn-off delay time	$t_{d(off)}$		-	164	-	ns
Fall time	t_f		-	171	-	ns
Turn-on energy	E_{on}		-	0.20	-	mJ
Turn-off energy	E_{off}		-	0.36	-	mJ
Total switching energy	E_{ts}		-	0.56	-	mJ

Anti-Parallel Diode Characteristic, at $T_{vj} = 175^{\circ}\text{C}$

Diode reverse recovery time	t_{rr}	$T_{vj} = 175^{\circ}\text{C},$ $V_R = 400\text{V},$ $I_F = 6.0\text{A},$ $dI_F/dt = 800\text{A}/\mu\text{s}$	-	74	-	ns
Diode reverse recovery charge	Q_{rr}		-	0.80	-	μC
Diode peak reverse recovery current	I_{rrm}		-	17.0	-	A
Diode peak rate of fall of reverse recovery current during t_b	dI_{rr}/dt		-	-237	-	$\text{A}/\mu\text{s}$

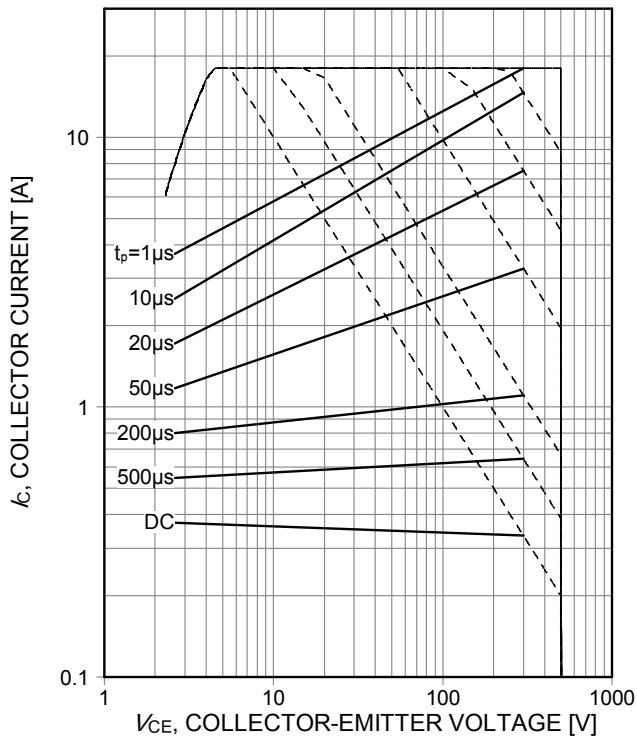


Figure 1. Forward bias safe operating area
($D=0$, $T_C=25^\circ\text{C}$, $T_{vj}\leq 175^\circ\text{C}$; $V_{GE}=15\text{V}$)

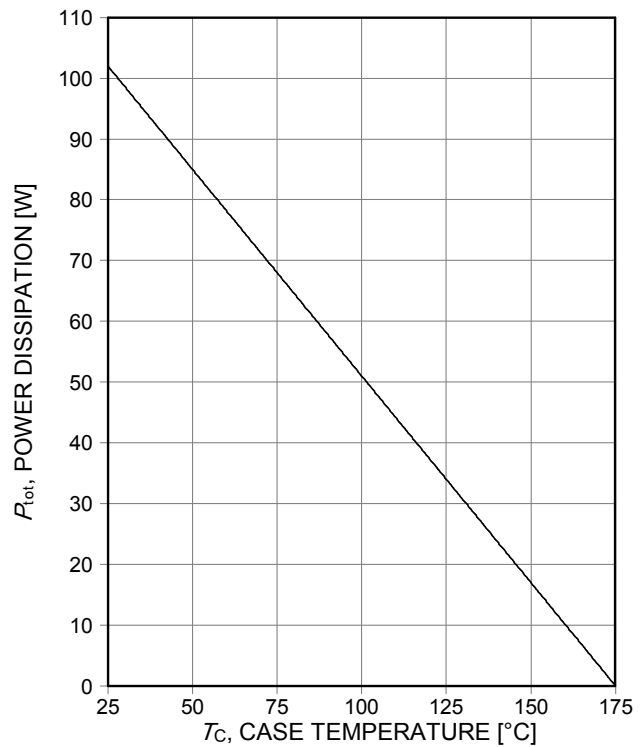


Figure 2. Power dissipation as a function of case temperature
($T_{vj}\leq 175^\circ\text{C}$)

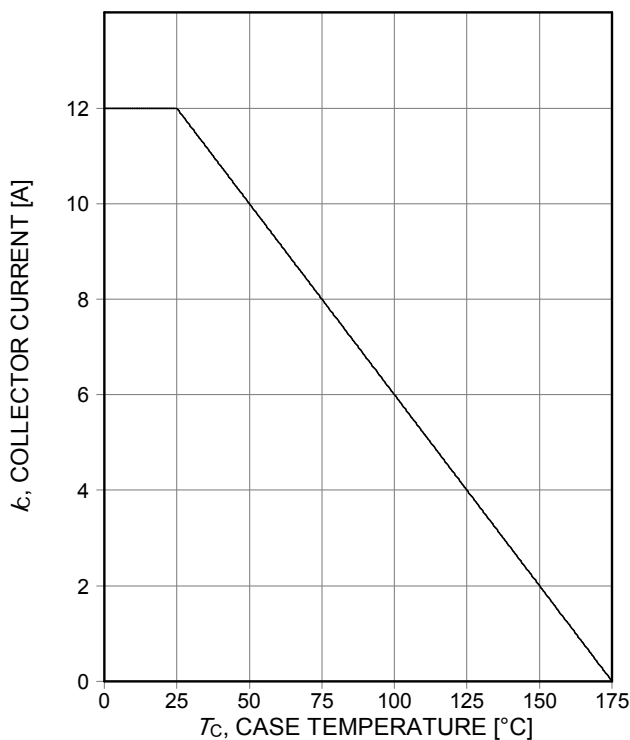


Figure 3. Collector current as a function of case temperature
($V_{GE}\geq 15\text{V}$, $T_{vj}\leq 175^\circ\text{C}$)

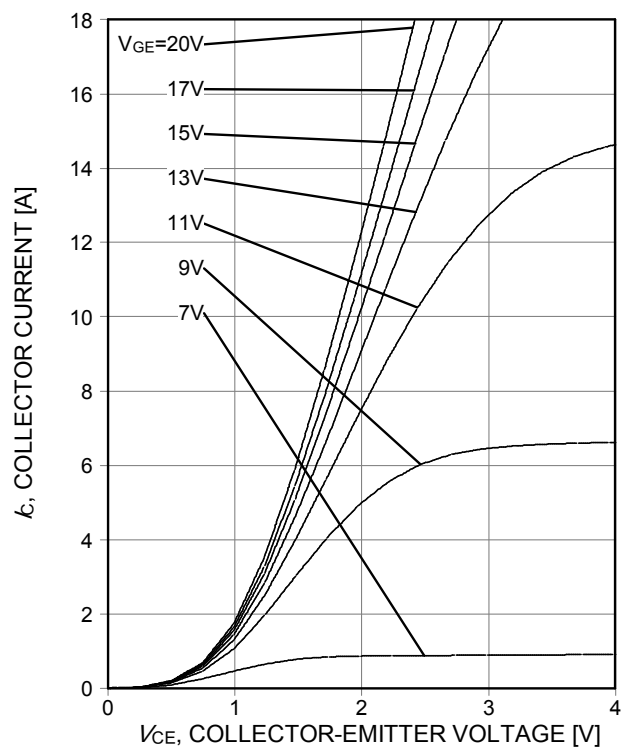


Figure 4. Typical output characteristic
($T_{vj}=25^\circ\text{C}$)

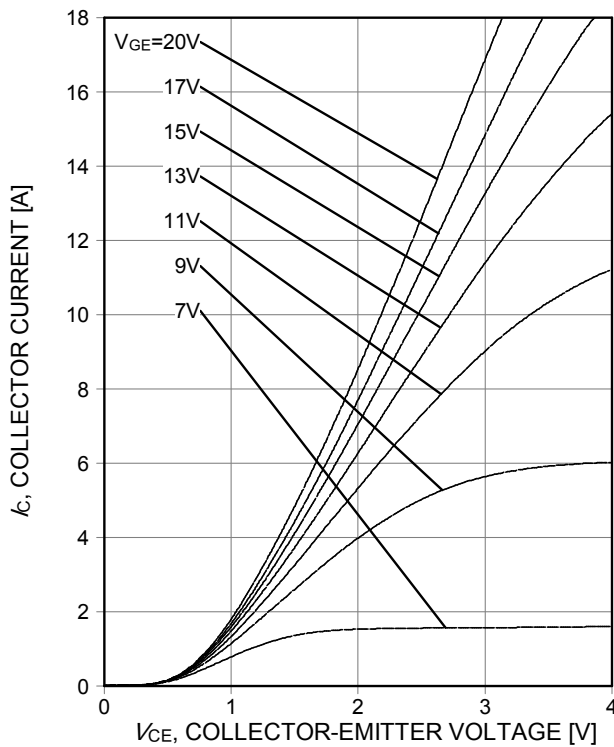


Figure 5. Typical output characteristic
($T_{vj}=175^{\circ}\text{C}$)

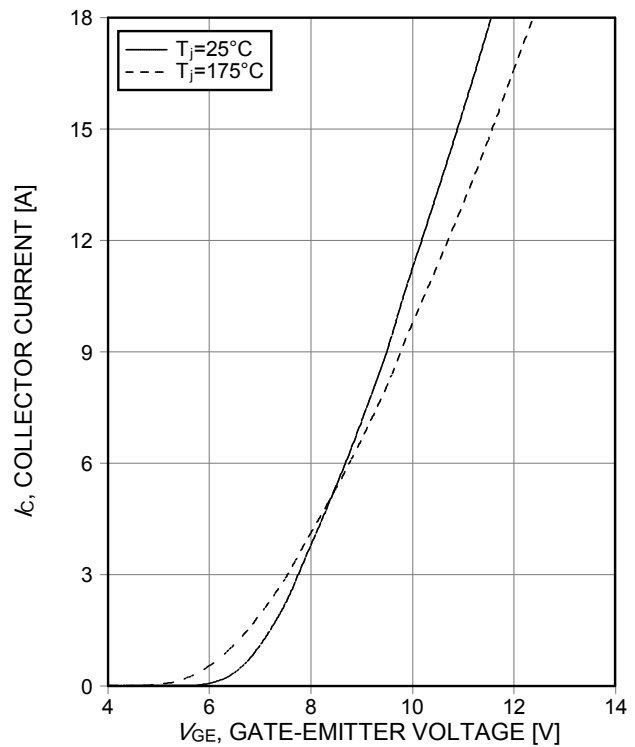


Figure 6. Typical transfer characteristic
($V_{CE}=10\text{V}$)

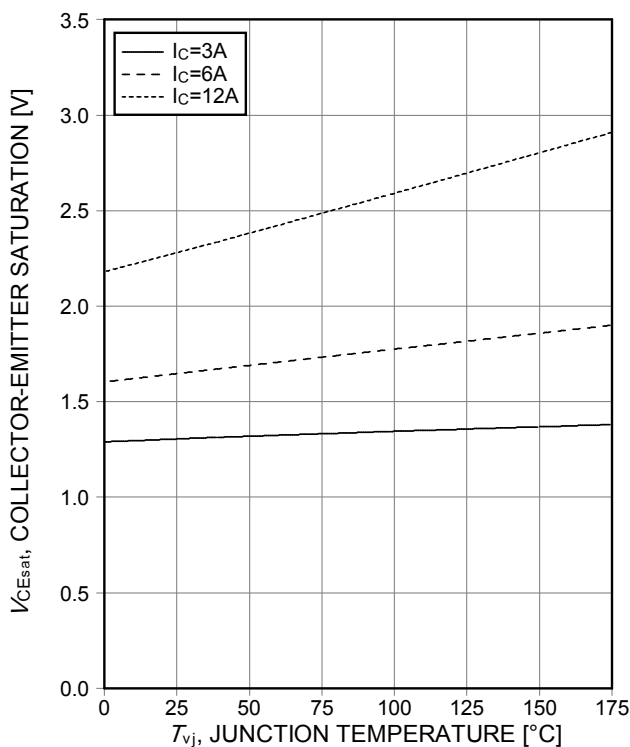


Figure 7. Typical collector-emitter saturation voltage as a function of junction temperature
($V_{GE}=15\text{V}$)

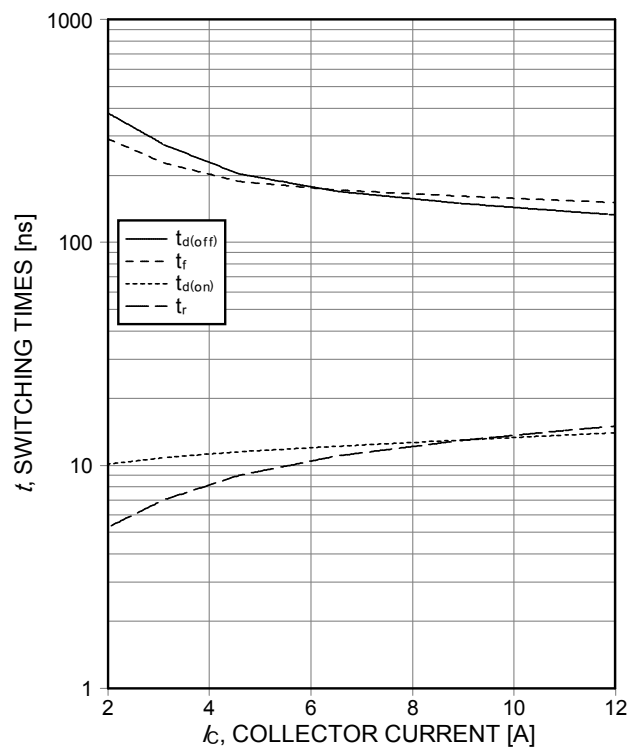


Figure 8. Typical switching times as a function of collector current
(inductive load, $T_{vj}=175^{\circ}\text{C}$, $V_{CE}=400\text{V}$, $V_{GE}=15/0\text{V}$, $r_G=23\Omega$, Dynamic test circuit in Figure E)

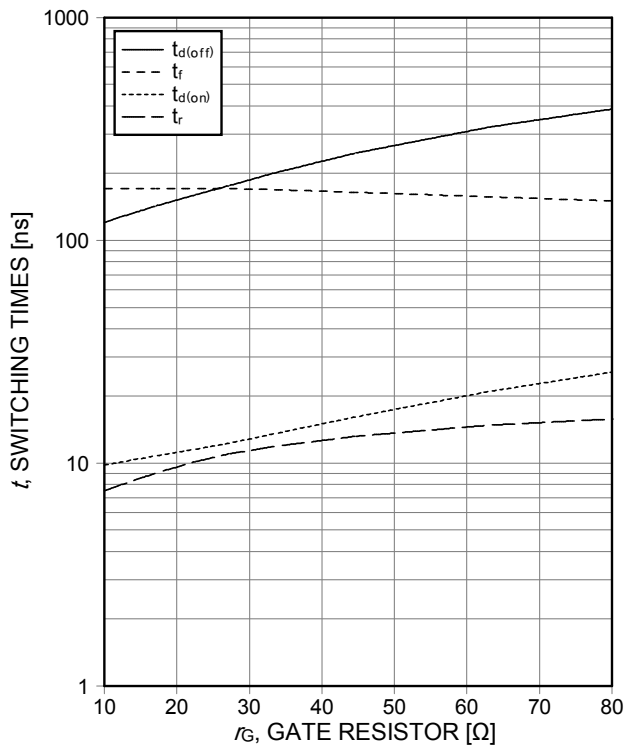


Figure 9. Typical switching times as a function of gate resistor
(inductive load, $T_{vj}=175^{\circ}\text{C}$, $V_{CE}=400\text{V}$, $V_{GE}=15/0\text{V}$, $I_C=6\text{A}$, Dynamic test circuit in Figure E)

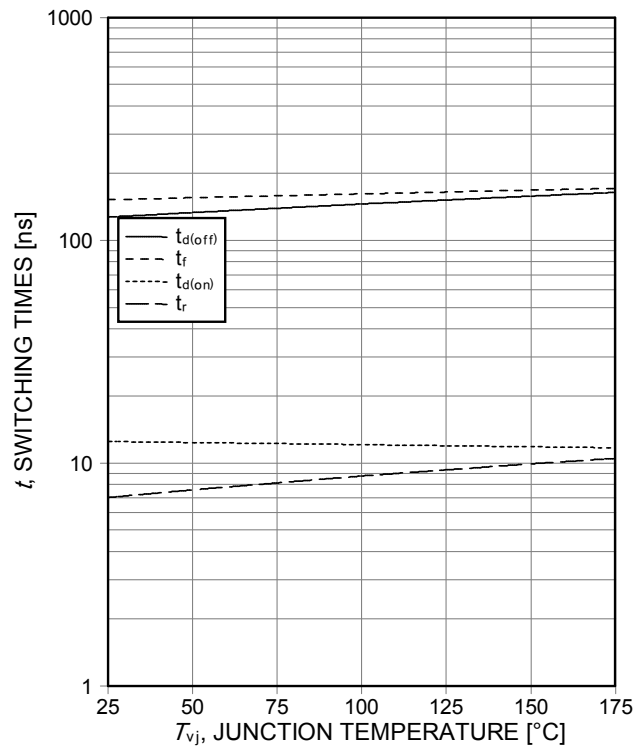


Figure 10. Typical switching times as a function of junction temperature
(inductive load, $V_{CE}=400\text{V}$, $V_{GE}=15/0\text{V}$, $I_C=6\text{A}$, $r_G=23\Omega$, Dynamic test circuit in Figure E)

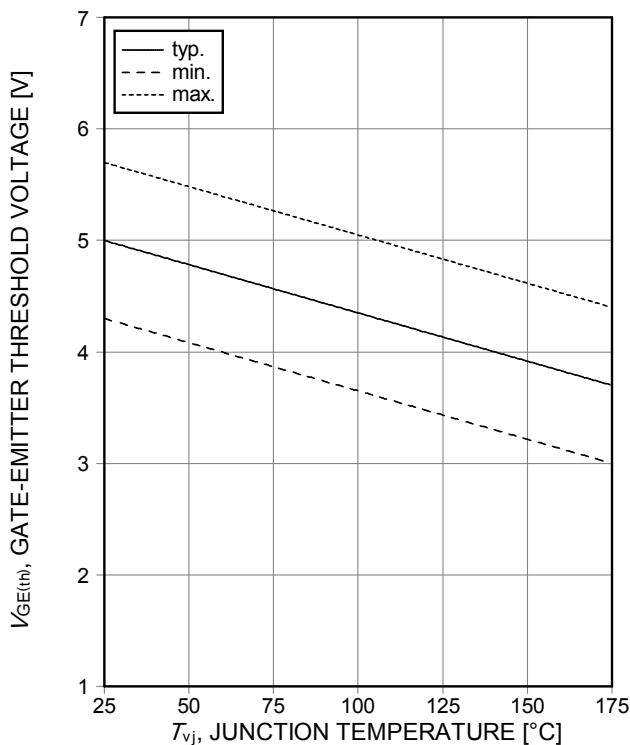


Figure 11. Gate-emitter threshold voltage as a function of junction temperature
($I_C=0.11\text{mA}$)

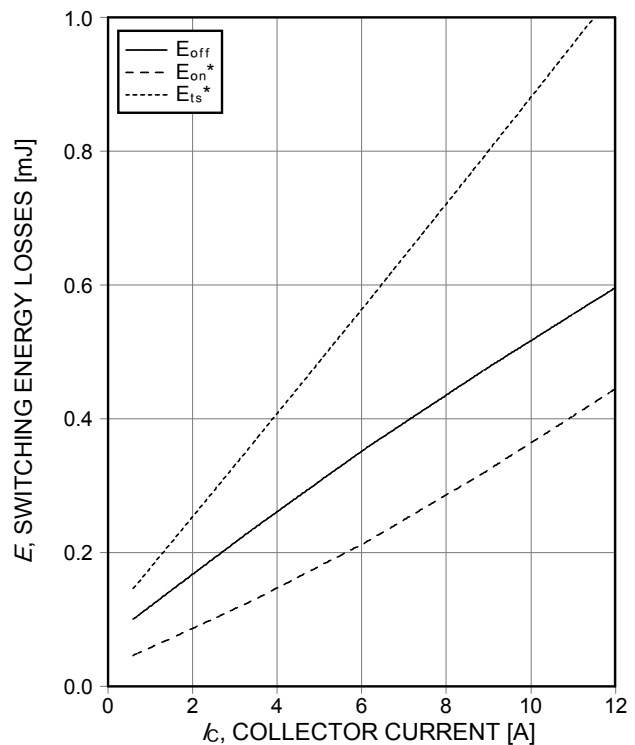


Figure 12. Typical switching energy losses as a function of collector current
(inductive load, $T_{vj}=175^{\circ}\text{C}$, $V_{CE}=400\text{V}$, $V_{GE}=15/0\text{V}$, $r_G=23\Omega$, Dynamic test circuit in Figure E)

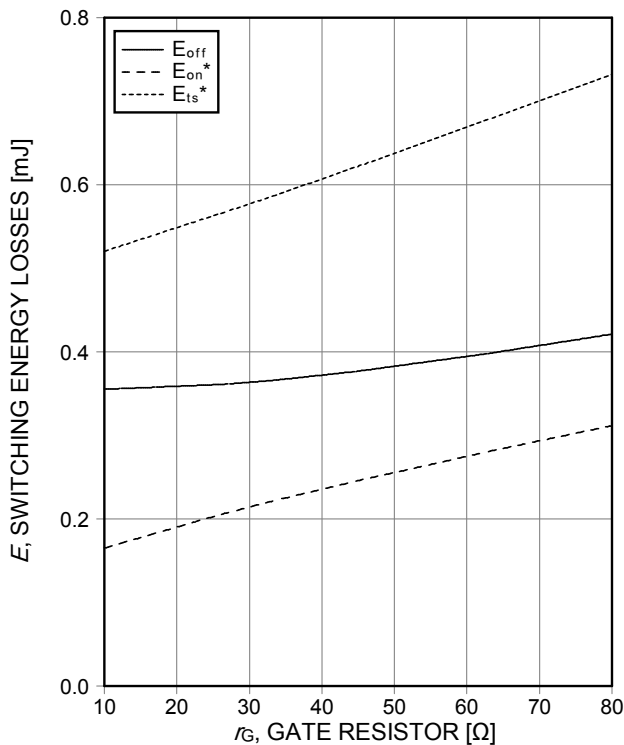


Figure 13. Typical switching energy losses as a function of gate resistor
(inductive load, $T_{vj}=175^\circ\text{C}$, $V_{CE}=400\text{V}$, $V_{GE}=15/0\text{V}$, $I_C=6\text{A}$, Dynamic test circuit in Figure E)

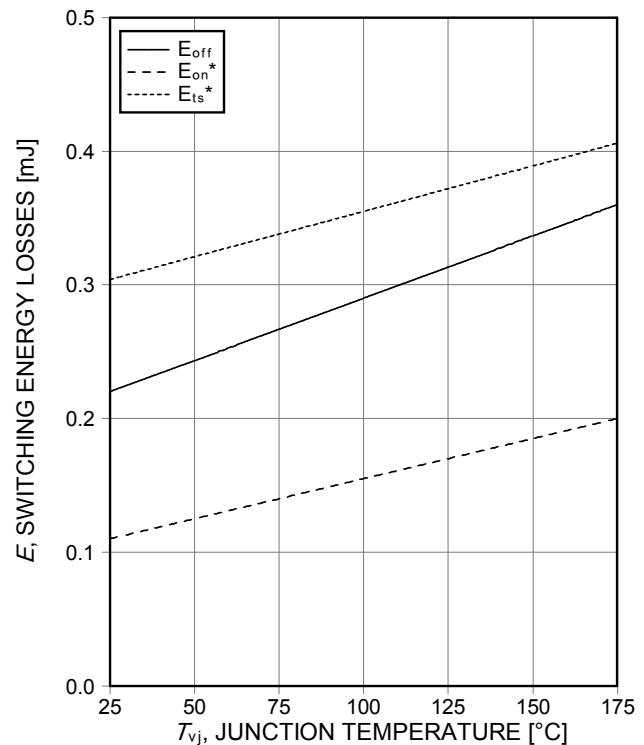


Figure 14. Typical switching energy losses as a function of junction temperature
(inductive load, $V_{CE}=400\text{V}$, $V_{GE}=15/0\text{V}$, $I_C=6\text{A}$, $r_G=23\Omega$, Dynamic test circuit in Figure E)

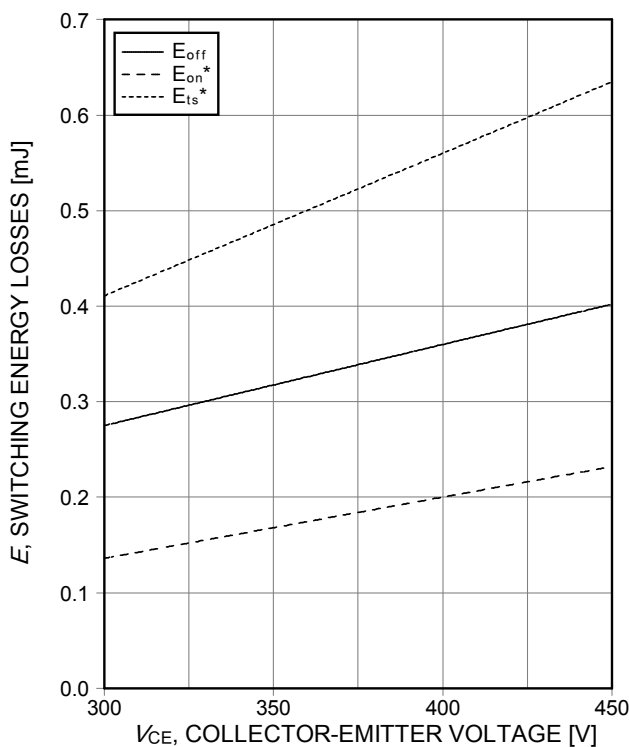


Figure 15. Typical switching energy losses as a function of collector emitter voltage
(inductive load, $T_{vj}=175^\circ\text{C}$, $V_{GE}=15/0\text{V}$, $I_C=6\text{A}$, $r_G=23\Omega$, Dynamic test circuit in Figure E)

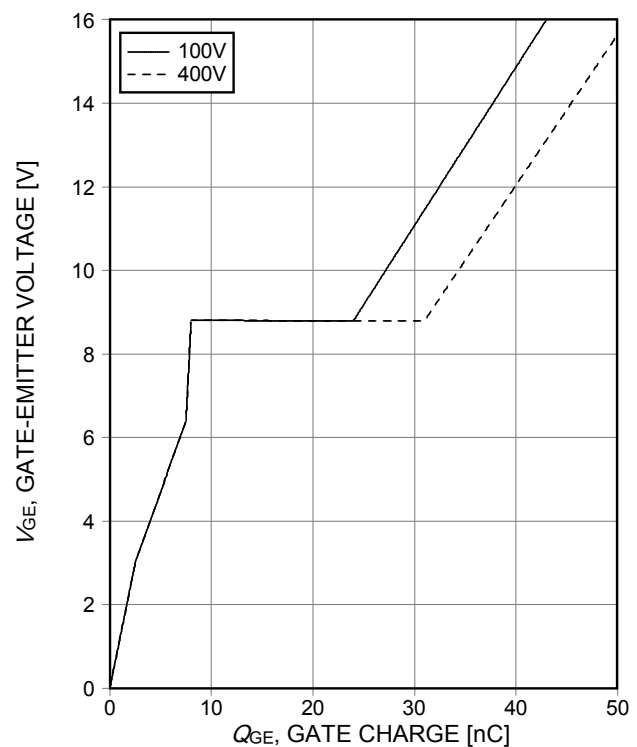


Figure 16. Typical gate charge
($I_C=6\text{A}$)

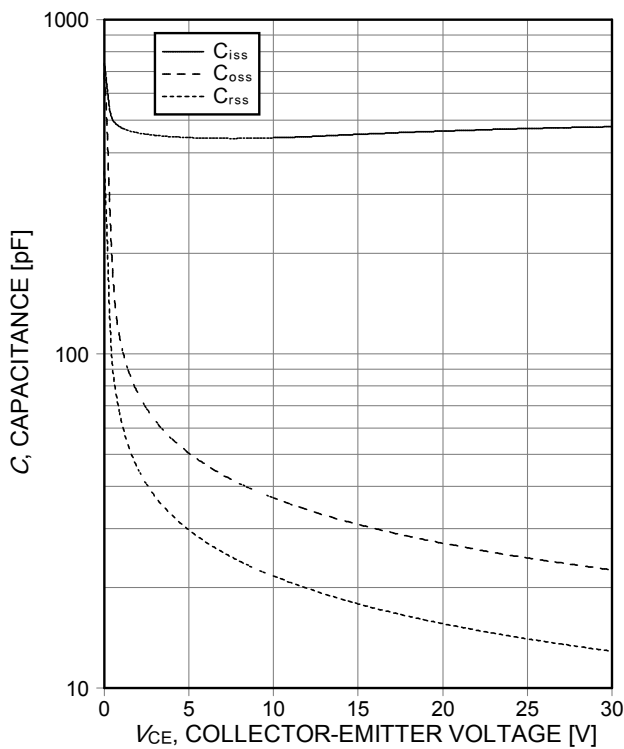


Figure 17. Typical capacitance as a function of collector-emitter voltage ($V_{GE}=0V$, $f=1MHz$)

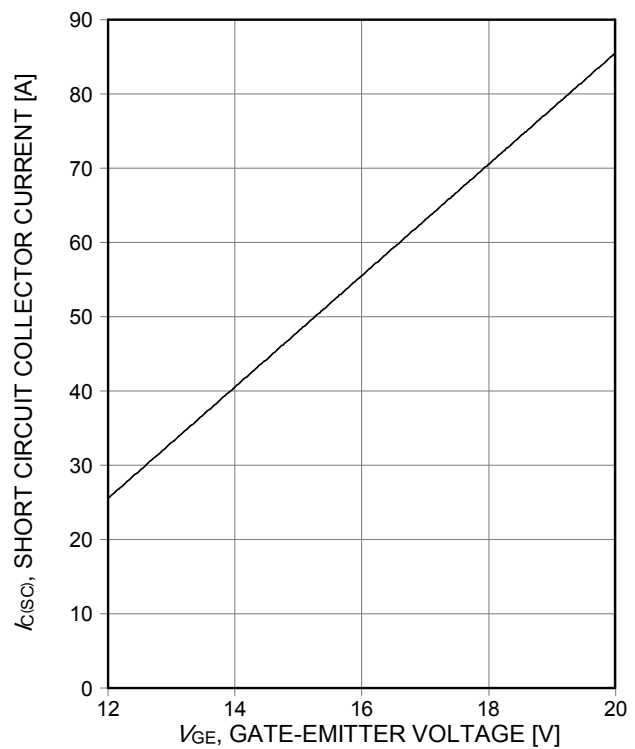


Figure 18. Typical short circuit collector current as a function of gate-emitter voltage ($V_{CE} \leq 400V$, start at $T_{vj}=25^{\circ}C$)

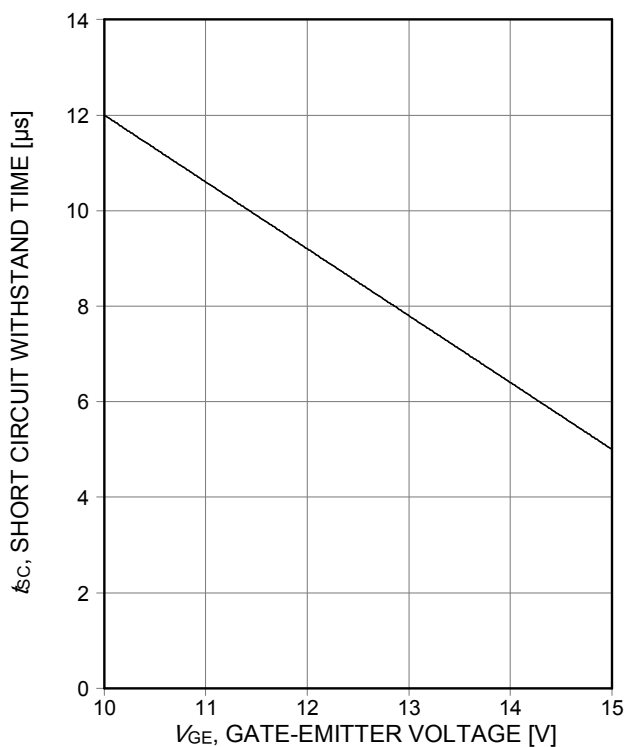


Figure 19. Short circuit withstand time as a function of gate-emitter voltage ($V_{CE} \leq 400V$, start at $T_{vj} \leq 150^{\circ}C$)

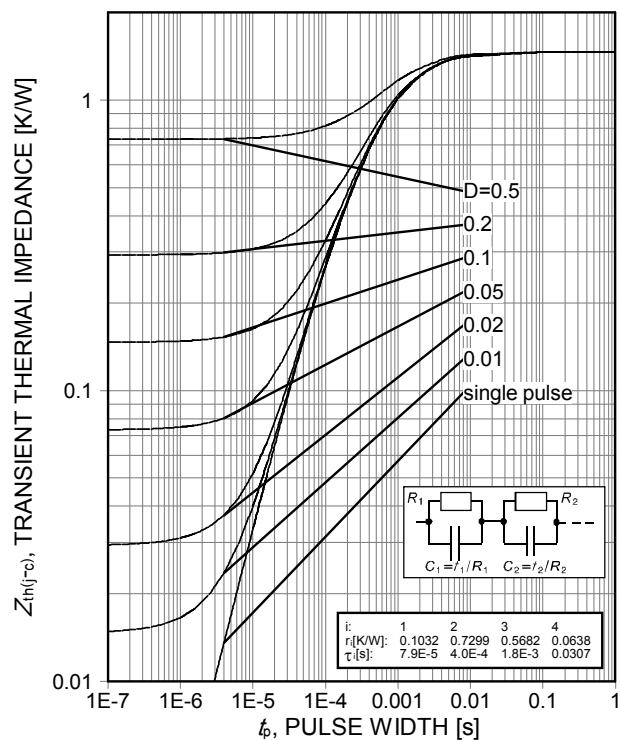


Figure 20. IGBT transient thermal impedance as a function of pulse width ¹⁾ (see page 4) ($D = t_p / T$)

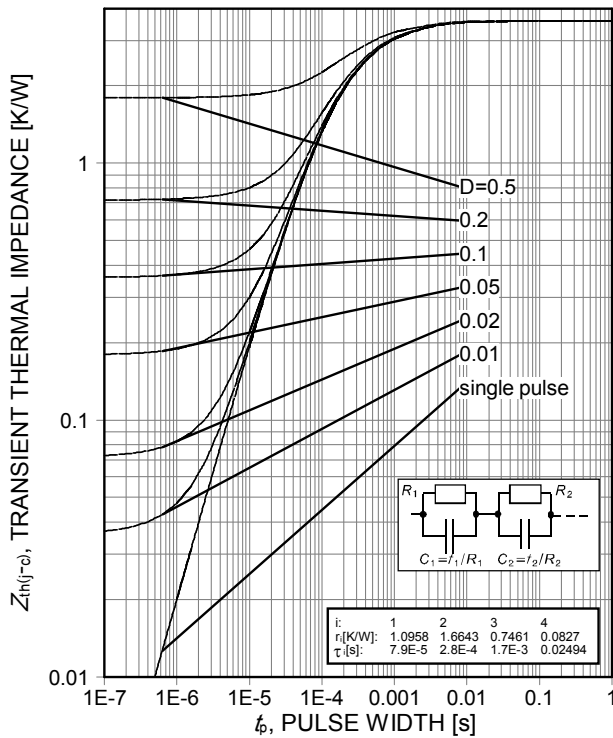


Figure 21. Diode transient thermal impedance as a function of pulse width ²⁾ (see page 4)
($D = t_p / T$)

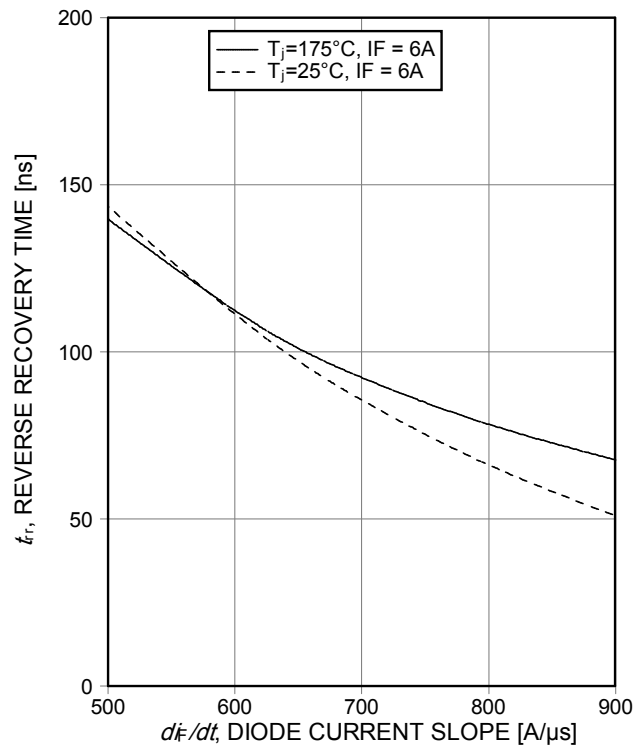


Figure 22. Typical reverse recovery time as a function of diode current slope
($V_R = 400V$)

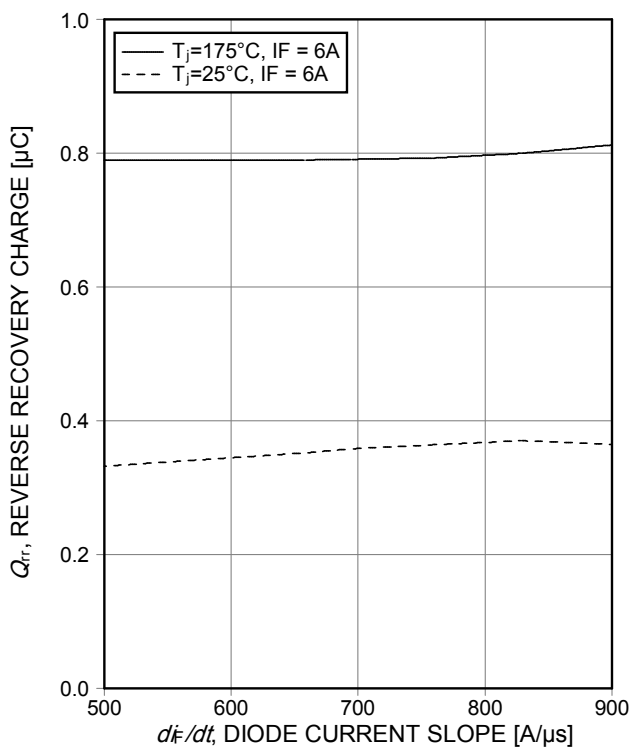


Figure 23. Typical reverse recovery charge as a function of diode current slope
($V_R = 400V$)

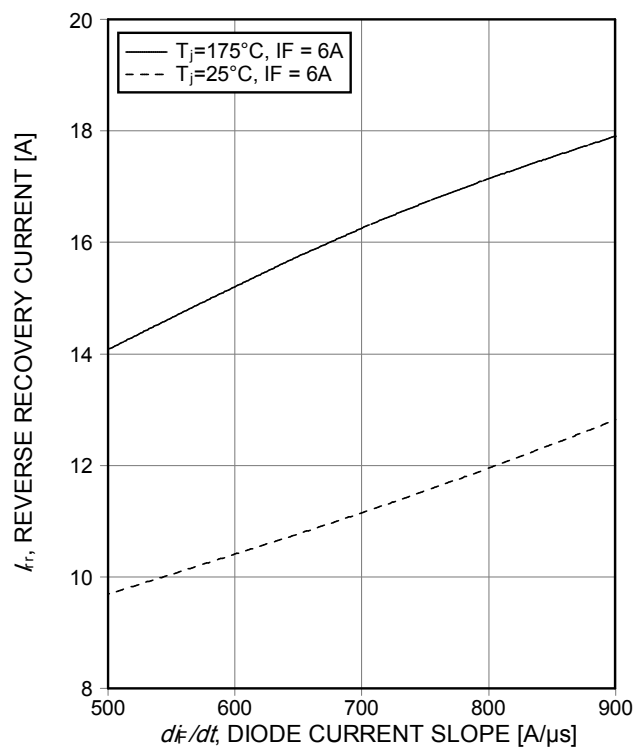


Figure 24. Typical reverse recovery current as a function of diode current slope
($V_R = 400V$)

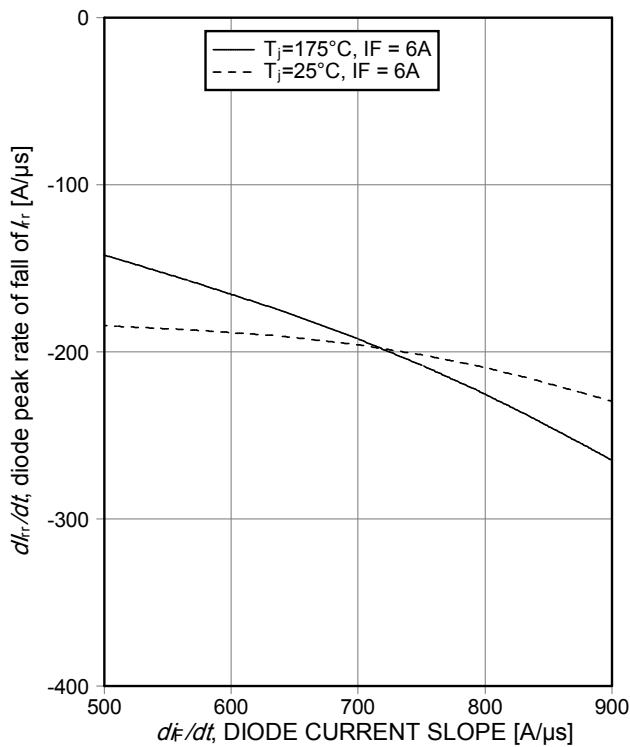


Figure 25. Typical diode peak rate of fall of reverse recovery current as a function of diode current slope
($V_R=400V$)

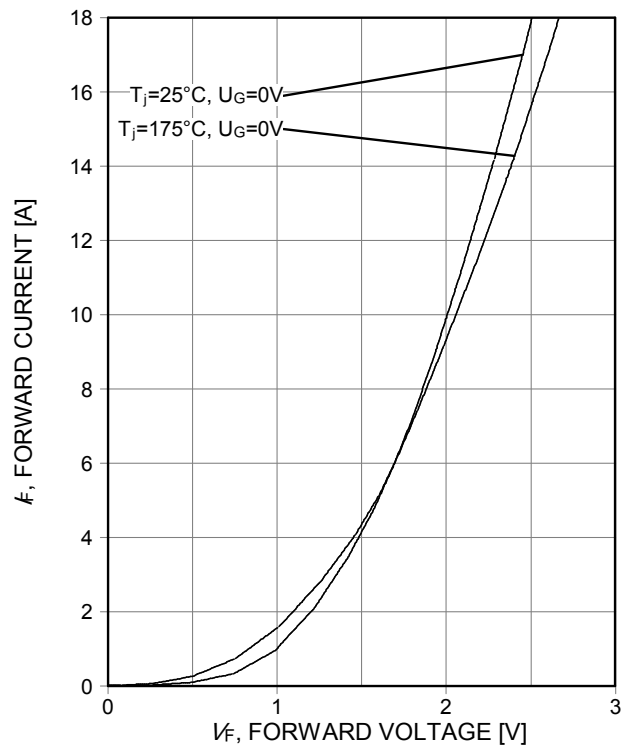


Figure 26. Typical diode forward current as a function of forward voltage

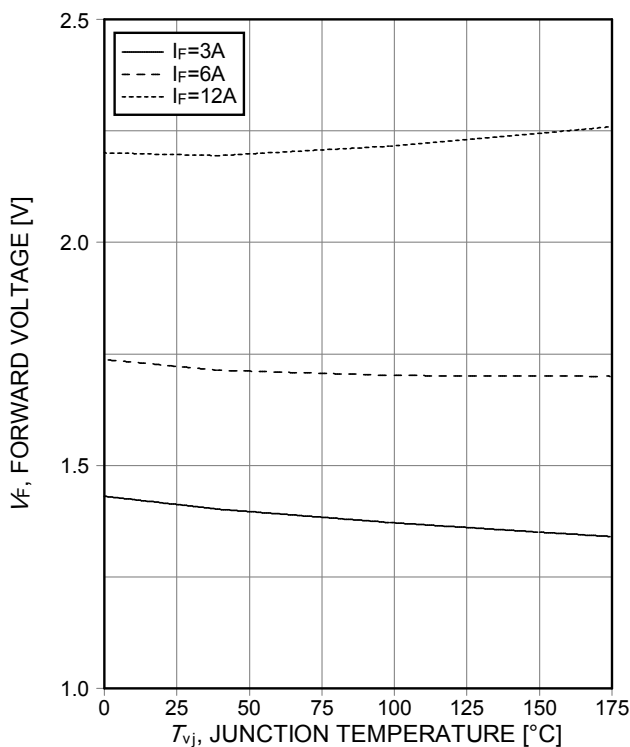
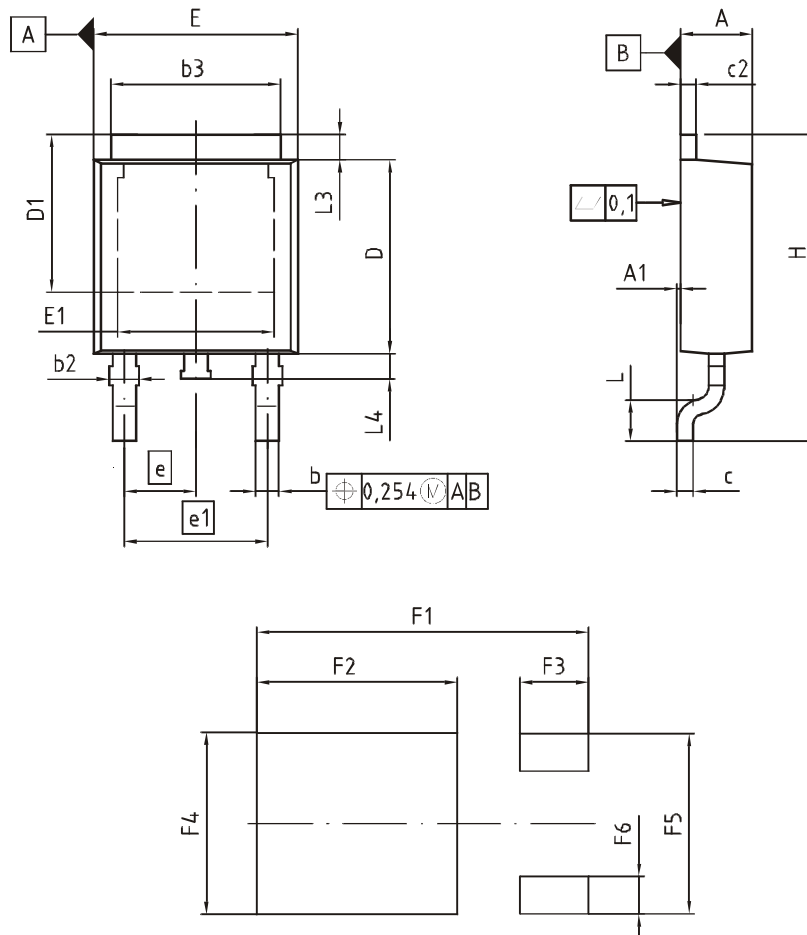
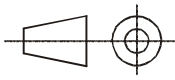


Figure 27. Typical diode forward voltage as a function of junction temperature

T0252-3-1/-11/-21/-311/-341



DIM	MILLIMETERS		INCHES	
	MIN	MAX	MIN	MAX
A	2.16	2.41	0.085	0.095
A1	0.00	0.15	0.000	0.006
b	0.64	0.89	0.025	0.035
b2	0.65	1.15	0.026	0.045
b3	5.00	5.50	0.197	0.217
c	0.46	0.60	0.018	0.024
c2	0.46	0.98	0.018	0.039
D	5.97	6.22	0.235	0.245
D1	5.02	5.84	0.198	0.230
E	6.40	6.73	0.252	0.265
E1	4.70	5.21	0.185	0.205
e	2.29		0.090	
e1	4.57		0.180	
N	3		3	
H	9.40	10.48	0.370	0.413
L	1.18	1.70	0.046	0.067
L3	0.90	1.25	0.035	0.049
L4	0.51	1.00	0.020	0.039
F1	10.50	10.70	0.413	0.421
F2	6.30	6.50	0.248	0.256
F3	2.10	2.30	0.083	0.091
F4	5.70	5.90	0.224	0.232
F5	5.66	5.86	0.223	0.231
F6	1.10	1.30	0.043	0.051

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SCALE 0 2.0 4mm
EUROPEAN PROJECTION 
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REVISION 03

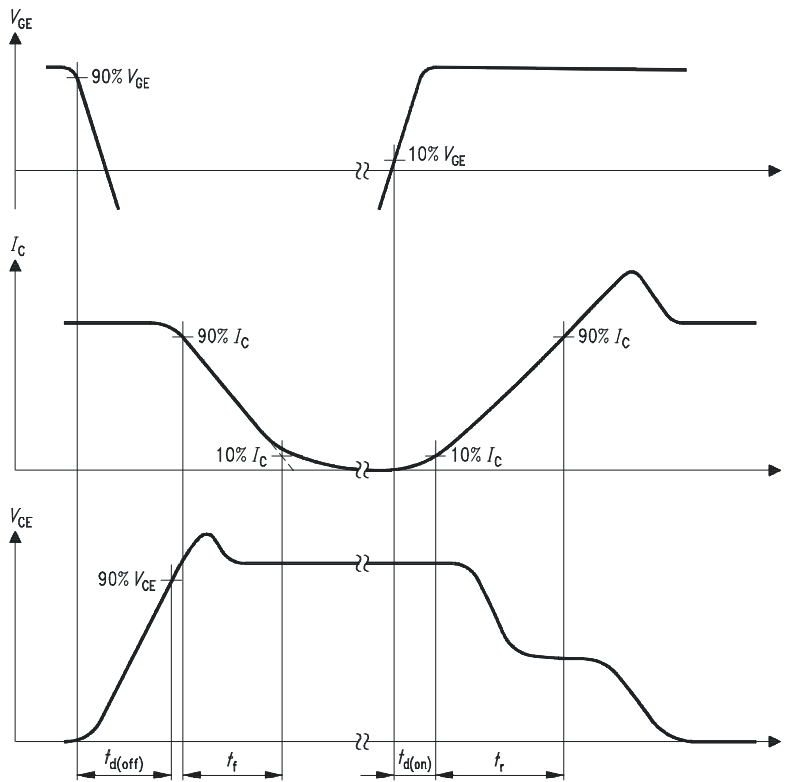


Figure A. Definition of switching times

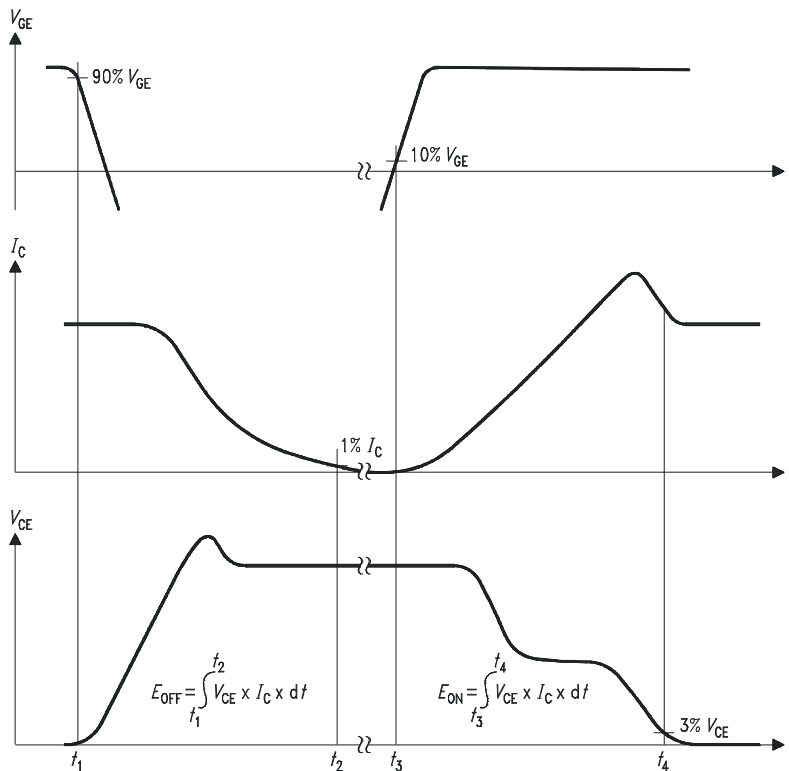


Figure B. Definition of switching losses

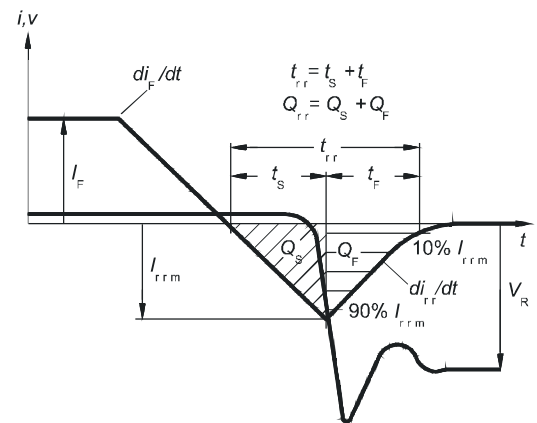


Figure C. Definition of diodes switching characteristics

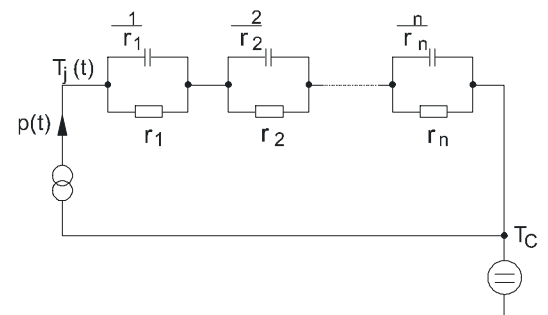


Figure D. Thermal equivalent circuit

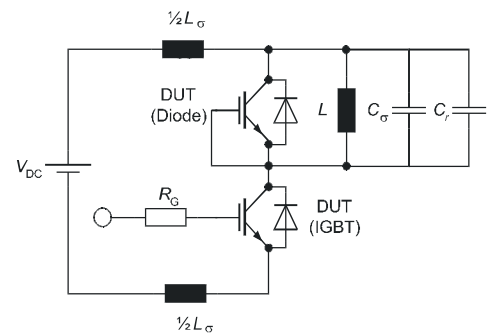


Figure E. Dynamic test circuit

Parasitic inductance L_σ ,
Parasitic capacitor C_σ ,
Relief capacitor C_r
(only for ZVT switching)

Revision History

IKD06N60RA

Revision: 2010-07-20, Rev. 2.1

Previous Revision

Revision	Date	Subjects (major changes since last revision)
1.1	2010-06-10	Preliminary datasheet
2.1	-	Release of final datasheet

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Any information within this document that you feel is wrong, unclear or missing at all ?

Your feedback will help us to continuously improve the quality of this document.

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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.