

## IGBT

Low  $V_{CE(sat)}$  IGBT in TRENCHSTOP™ 5 technology copacked with RAPID 1 fast and soft antiparallel diode

## IKW75N65EL5

650V DuoPack IGBT and diode  
Low  $V_{CE(sat)}$  series fifth generation

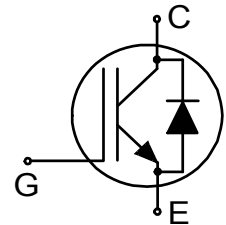
Data sheet

Low  $V_{CE(sat)}$  IGBT in TRENCHSTOP™ 5 technology copacked with RAPID 1 fast and soft antiparallel diode

**Features and Benefits:**

Low  $V_{CE(sat)}$  L5 technology offering

- Very low collector-emitter saturation voltage  $V_{CE(sat)}$
- Best-in-Class tradeoff between conduction and switching losses
- 650V breakdown voltage
- Low gate charge  $Q_G$
- Maximum junction temperature 175°C
- Qualified according to JEDEC for target applications
- Pb-free lead plating
- RoHS compliant
- Complete product spectrum and PSpice models:  
<http://www.infineon.com/igbt/>



**Applications:**

- Uninterruptible power supplies
- Solar photovoltaic inverters
- Welding machines



**Key Performance and Package Parameters**

Type	$V_{CE}$	$I_C$	$V_{CE(sat)}$ , $T_{vj}=25^\circ\text{C}$	$T_{vjmax}$	Marking	Package
IKW75N65EL5	650V	75A	1.1V	175°C	K75EEL5	PG-TO247-3

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**Maximum Ratings**

For optimum lifetime and reliability, Infineon recommends operating conditions that do not exceed 80% of the maximum ratings stated in this datasheet.

Parameter	Symbol	Value	Unit
Collector-emitter voltage, $T_{vj} \geq 25^\circ\text{C}$	$V_{CE}$	650	V
DC collector current, limited by $T_{vjmax}^{1)}$ $T_C = 25^\circ\text{C}$ $T_C = 100^\circ\text{C}$	$I_C$	80.0 80.0	A
Pulsed collector current, $t_p$ limited by $T_{vjmax}^{2)}$	$I_{Cpuls}$	300.0	A
Turn off safe operating area $V_{CE} \leq 650\text{V}$ , $T_{vj} \leq 175^\circ\text{C}$ , $t_p = 1\mu\text{s}^{2)}$	-	300.0	A
Diode forward current, limited by $T_{vjmax}$ $T_C = 25^\circ\text{C}$ value limited by bondwire $T_C = 100^\circ\text{C}$	$I_F$	90.0 89.0	A
Diode pulsed current, $t_p$ limited by $T_{vjmax}^{2)}$	$I_{Fpuls}$	300.0	A
Gate-emitter voltage Transient Gate-emitter voltage ( $t_p \leq 10\mu\text{s}$ , $D < 0.010$ )	$V_{GE}$	$\pm 20$ $\pm 30$	V
Power dissipation $T_C = 25^\circ\text{C}$ Power dissipation $T_C = 100^\circ\text{C}$	$P_{tot}$	536.0 268.0	W
Operating junction temperature	$T_{vj}$	-40...+175	$^\circ\text{C}$
Storage temperature	$T_{stg}$	-55...+150	$^\circ\text{C}$
Soldering temperature, <sup>3)</sup> wave soldering 1.6mm (0.063in.) from case for 10s		260	$^\circ\text{C}$
Mounting torque, M3 screw Maximum of mounting processes: 3	$M$	0.6	Nm

**Thermal Resistance**

Parameter	Symbol	Conditions	Max. Value	Unit
<b>Characteristic</b>				
IGBT thermal resistance, junction - case	$R_{th(j-c)}$		0.28	K/W
Diode thermal resistance, junction - case	$R_{th(j-c)}$		0.46	K/W
Thermal resistance junction - ambient	$R_{th(j-a)}$		40	K/W

<sup>1)</sup> Both values limited by bondwires.

<sup>2)</sup> Defined by design. Not subject to production test.

<sup>3)</sup> Package not recommended for surface mount applications.

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

Parameter	Symbol	Conditions	Value			Unit
			min.	typ.	max.	
<b>Static Characteristic</b>						
Collector-emitter breakdown voltage	$V_{(BR)CES}$	$V_{GE} = 0\text{V}, I_C = 0.20\text{mA}$	650	-	-	V
Collector-emitter saturation voltage	$V_{CEsat}$	$V_{GE} = 15.0\text{V}, I_C = 75.0\text{A}$ $T_{vj} = 25^{\circ}\text{C}$ $T_{vj} = 100^{\circ}\text{C}$ $T_{vj} = 150^{\circ}\text{C}$	- - -	1.10 1.11 1.12	1.35 - -	V
Diode forward voltage	$V_F$	$V_{GE} = 0\text{V}, I_F = 75.0\text{A}$ $T_{vj} = 25^{\circ}\text{C}$ $T_{vj} = 100^{\circ}\text{C}$ $T_{vj} = 150^{\circ}\text{C}$	- - -	1.40 1.42 1.40	1.70 - -	V
Gate-emitter threshold voltage	$V_{GE(th)}$	$I_C = 1.00\text{mA}, V_{CE} = V_{GE}$	4.2	5.0	5.8	V
Zero gate voltage collector current	$I_{CES}$	$V_{CE} = 650\text{V}, V_{GE} = 0\text{V}$ $T_{vj} = 25^{\circ}\text{C}$ $T_{vj} = 150^{\circ}\text{C}$ $T_{vj} = 175^{\circ}\text{C}$	- - -	- 1000.0 5000.0	40.0 - -	$\mu\text{A}$
Gate-emitter leakage current	$I_{GES}$	$V_{CE} = 0\text{V}, V_{GE} = 20\text{V}$	-	-	100	nA
Transconductance	$g_{fs}$	$V_{CE} = 20\text{V}, I_C = 75.0\text{A}$	-	155.0	-	S

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

Parameter	Symbol	Conditions	Value			Unit
			min.	typ.	max.	
<b>Dynamic Characteristic</b>						
Input capacitance	$C_{ies}$	$V_{CE} = 25\text{V}, V_{GE} = 0\text{V}, f = 1\text{MHz}$	-	12100	-	pF
Output capacitance	$C_{oes}$		-	150	-	
Reverse transfer capacitance	$C_{res}$		-	42	-	
Gate charge	$Q_G$	$V_{CC} = 520\text{V}, I_C = 75.0\text{A},$ $V_{GE} = 15\text{V}$	-	436.0	-	nC
Internal emitter inductance measured 5mm (0.197 in.) from case	$L_E$		-	13.0	-	nH

**Switching Characteristic, Inductive Load**

Parameter	Symbol	Conditions	Value			Unit
			min.	typ.	max.	
<b>IGBT Characteristic, at <math>T_{vj} = 25^{\circ}\text{C}</math></b>						
Turn-on delay time	$t_{d(on)}$	$T_{vj} = 25^{\circ}\text{C},$ $V_{CC} = 400\text{V}, I_C = 75.0\text{A},$ $V_{GE} = 0.0/15.0\text{V},$ $R_{G(on)} = 4.0\Omega, R_{G(off)} = 4.0\Omega,$ $L_{\sigma} = 40\text{nH}, C_{\sigma} = 30\text{pF}$ Energy losses include "tail" and diode reverse recovery.	-	40	-	ns
Rise time	$t_r$		-	11	-	ns
Turn-off delay time	$t_{d(off)}$		-	275	-	ns
Fall time	$t_f$		-	50	-	ns
Turn-on energy	$E_{on}$		-	1.61	-	mJ
Turn-off energy	$E_{off}$		-	3.20	-	mJ
Total switching energy	$E_{ts}$		-	4.81	-	mJ

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

Diode reverse recovery time	$t_{rr}$	$T_{vj} = 25^{\circ}\text{C}$ , $V_R = 400\text{V}$ , $I_F = 75.0\text{A}$ , $di_F/dt = 1500\text{A}/\mu\text{s}$	-	114	-	ns
Diode reverse recovery charge	$Q_{rr}$		-	1.37	-	$\mu\text{C}$
Diode peak reverse recovery current	$I_{rrm}$		-	29.0	-	A
Diode peak rate of fall of reverse recovery current during $t_b$	$di_{rr}/dt$		-	-2170	-	$\text{A}/\mu\text{s}$

**Switching Characteristic, Inductive Load**

Parameter	Symbol	Conditions	Value			Unit
			min.	typ.	max.	

**IGBT Characteristic, at  $T_{vj} = 150^{\circ}\text{C}$** 

Turn-on delay time	$t_{d(on)}$	$T_{vj} = 150^{\circ}\text{C}$ , $V_{CC} = 400\text{V}$ , $I_C = 75.0\text{A}$ , $V_{GE} = 0.0/15.0\text{V}$ , $R_{G(on)} = 4.0\Omega$ , $R_{G(off)} = 4.0\Omega$ , $L_{\sigma} = 40\text{nH}$ , $C_{\sigma} = 30\text{pF}$ $L_{\sigma}$ , $C_{\sigma}$ from Fig. E Energy losses include "tail" and diode reverse recovery.	-	39	-	ns
Rise time	$t_r$		-	14	-	ns
Turn-off delay time	$t_{d(off)}$		-	330	-	ns
Fall time	$t_f$		-	144	-	ns
Turn-on energy	$E_{on}$		-	2.12	-	mJ
Turn-off energy	$E_{off}$		-	5.10	-	mJ
Total switching energy	$E_{ts}$		-	7.22	-	mJ

**Diode Characteristic, at  $T_{vj} = 150^{\circ}\text{C}$** 

Diode reverse recovery time	$t_{rr}$	$T_{vj} = 150^{\circ}\text{C}$ , $V_R = 400\text{V}$ , $I_F = 75.0\text{A}$ , $di_F/dt = 1500\text{A}/\mu\text{s}$	-	95	-	ns
Diode reverse recovery charge	$Q_{rr}$		-	2.43	-	$\mu\text{C}$
Diode peak reverse recovery current	$I_{rrm}$		-	40.0	-	A
Diode peak rate of fall of reverse recovery current during $t_b$	$di_{rr}/dt$		-	-2900	-	$\text{A}/\mu\text{s}$

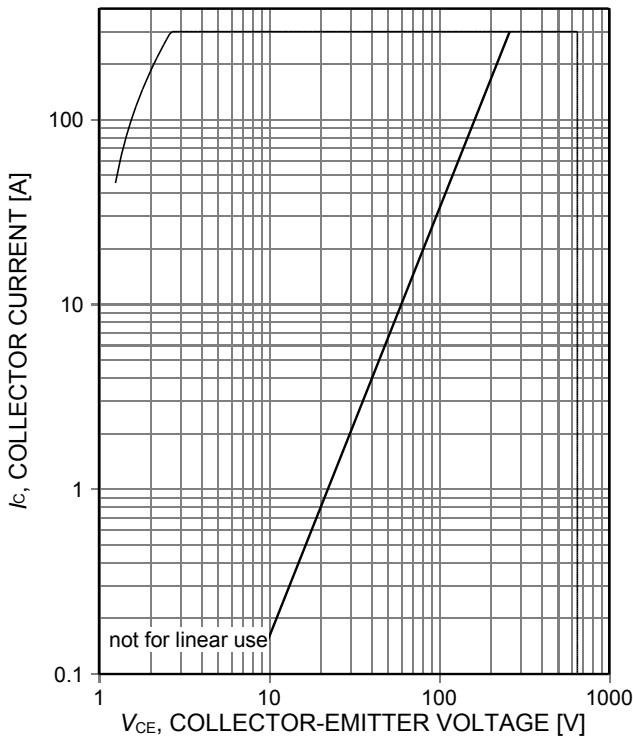


Figure 1. **Forward bias safe operating area**  
 ( $D=0$ ,  $T_C=25^\circ\text{C}$ ,  $T_{vj}\leq 175^\circ\text{C}$ ,  $V_{GE}=15\text{V}$ ,  $t_p=1\mu\text{s}$ ,  
 $I_{Cmax}$  defined by design - not subject to production test)

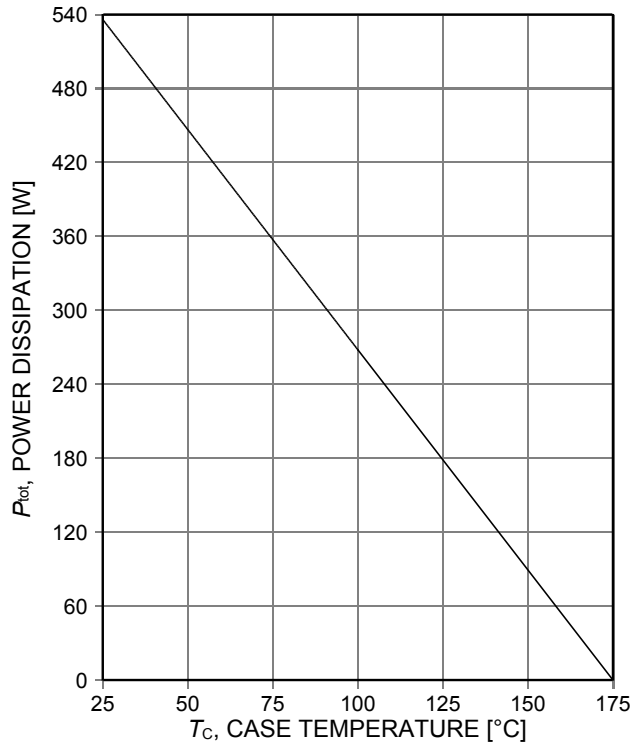


Figure 2. **Power dissipation as a function of case temperature**  
 ( $T_{vj}\leq 175^\circ\text{C}$ )

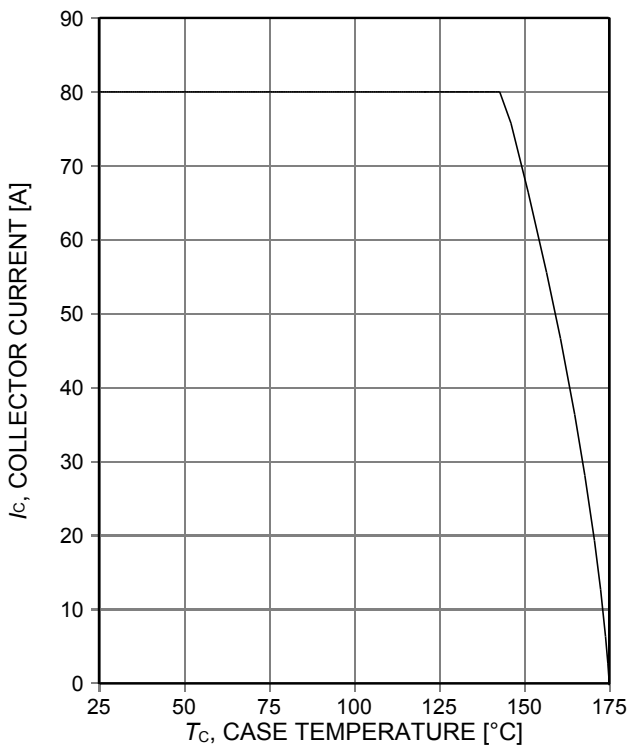


Figure 3. **Collector current as a function of case temperature**  
 ( $V_{GE}\geq 15\text{V}$ ,  $T_{vj}\leq 175^\circ\text{C}$ )

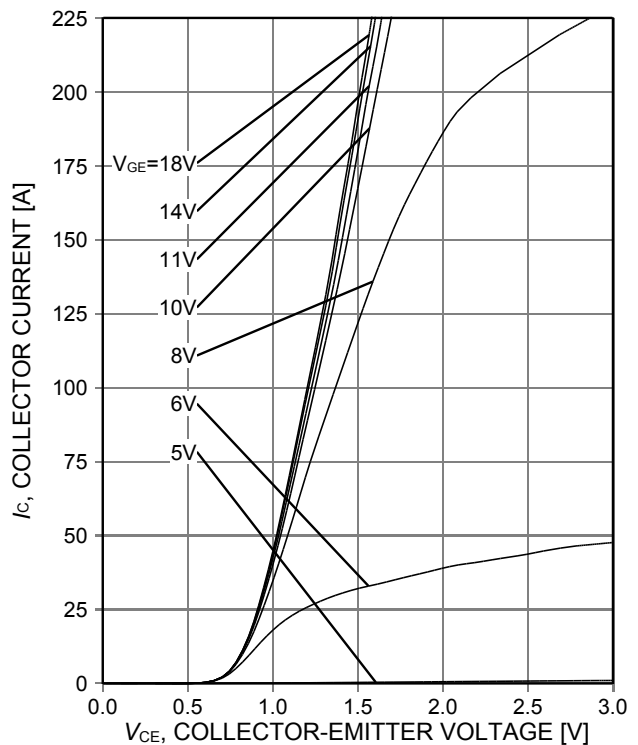


Figure 4. **Typical output characteristic**  
 ( $T_{vj}=25^\circ\text{C}$ )

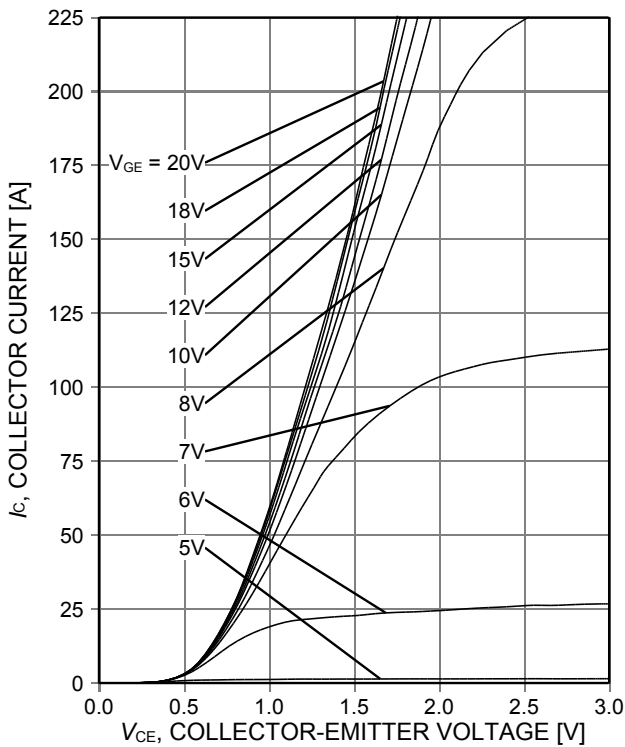


Figure 5. Typical output characteristic ( $T_{vj}=175^\circ\text{C}$ )

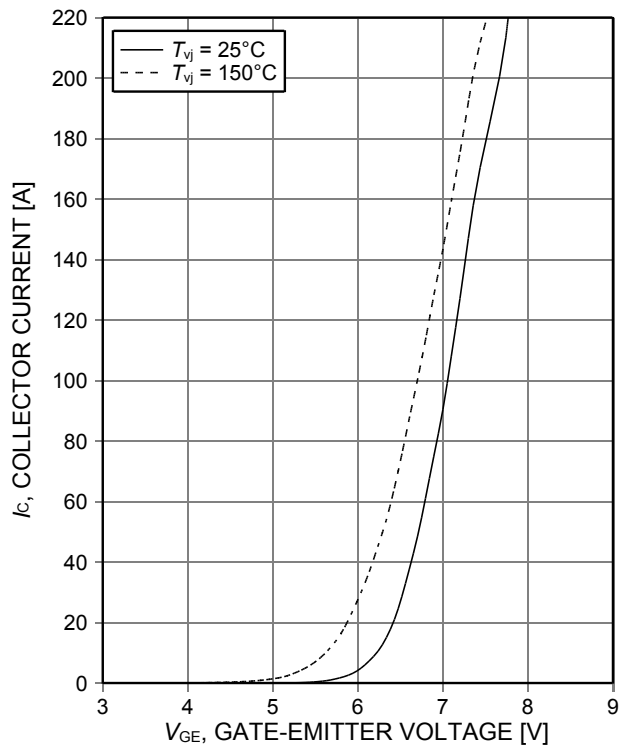


Figure 6. Typical transfer characteristic ( $V_{CE}=20\text{V}$ )

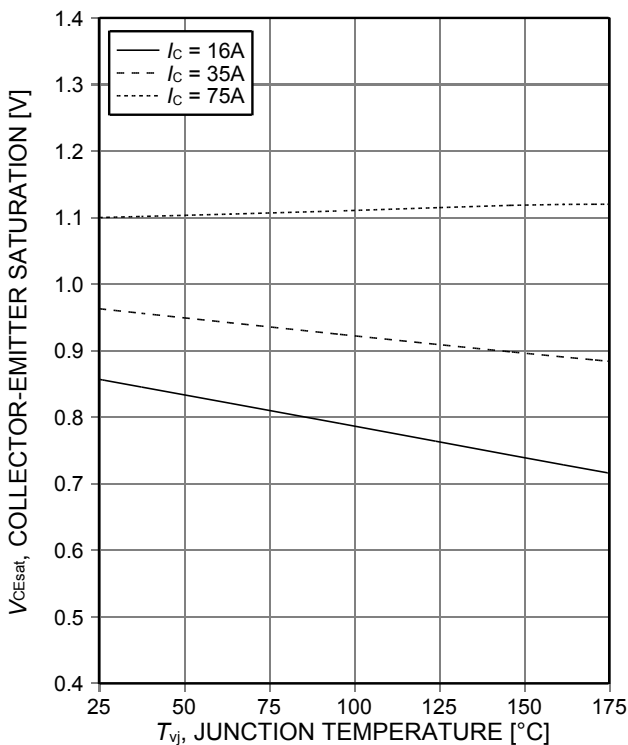


Figure 7. Typical collector-emitter saturation voltage as a function of junction temperature ( $V_{GE}=15\text{V}$ )

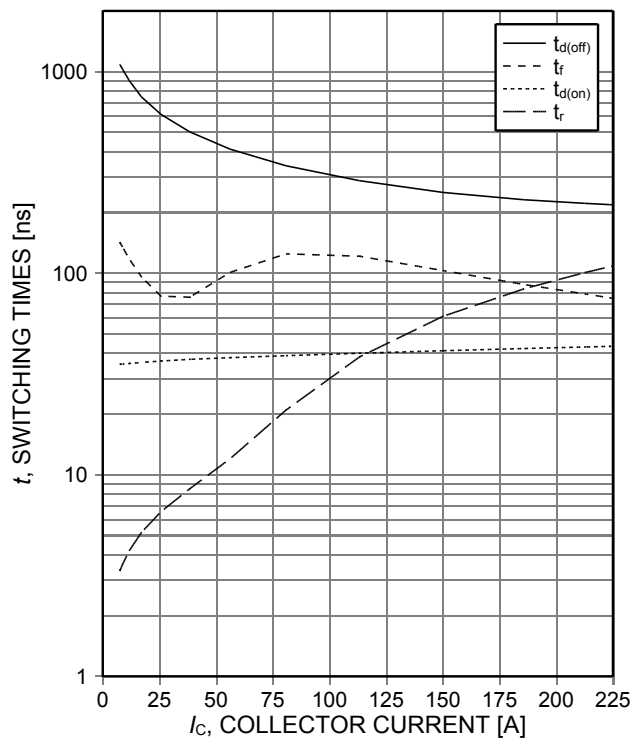


Figure 8. Typical switching times as a function of collector current (inductive load,  $T_{vj}=150^\circ\text{C}$ ,  $V_{CE}=400\text{V}$ ,  $V_{GE}=0/15\text{V}$ ,  $R_{G(on)}=4\Omega$ ,  $R_{G(off)}=4\Omega$ , dynamic test circuit in Figure E)



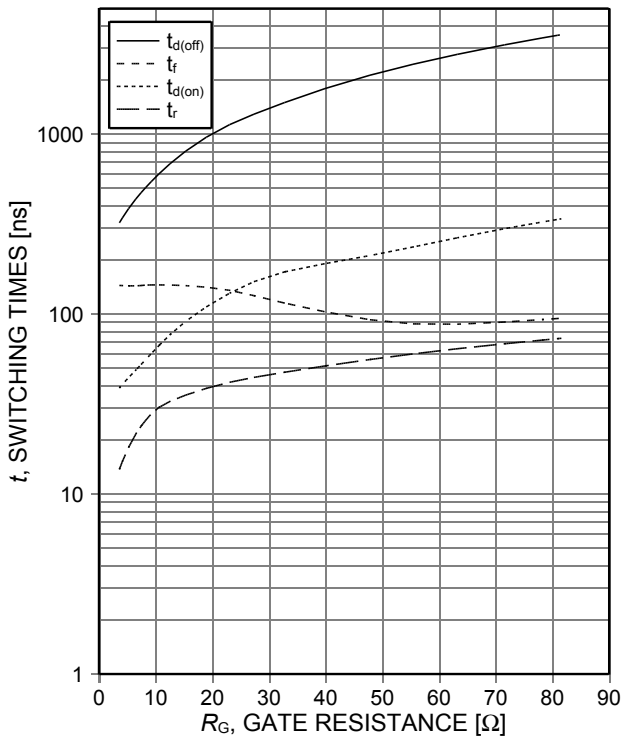


Figure 9. **Typical switching times as a function of gate resistance**  
 (inductive load,  $T_{vj}=150^{\circ}\text{C}$ ,  $V_{CE}=400\text{V}$ ,  $V_{GE}=0/15\text{V}$ ,  $I_C=75\text{A}$ , dynamic test circuit in Figure E)

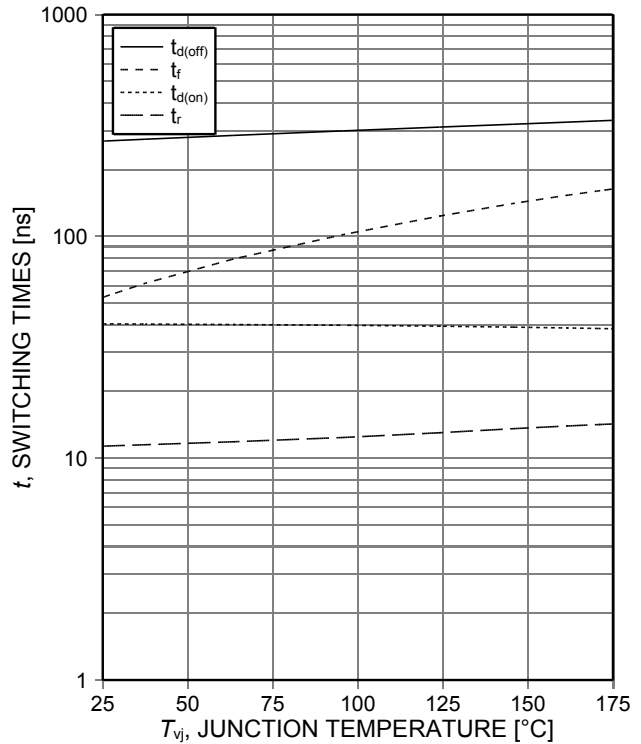


Figure 10. **Typical switching times as a function of junction temperature**  
 (inductive load,  $V_{CE}=400\text{V}$ ,  $V_{GE}=0/15\text{V}$ ,  $I_C=75\text{A}$ ,  $R_{G(on)}=4\Omega$ ,  $R_{G(off)}=4\Omega$ , dynamic test circuit in Figure E)

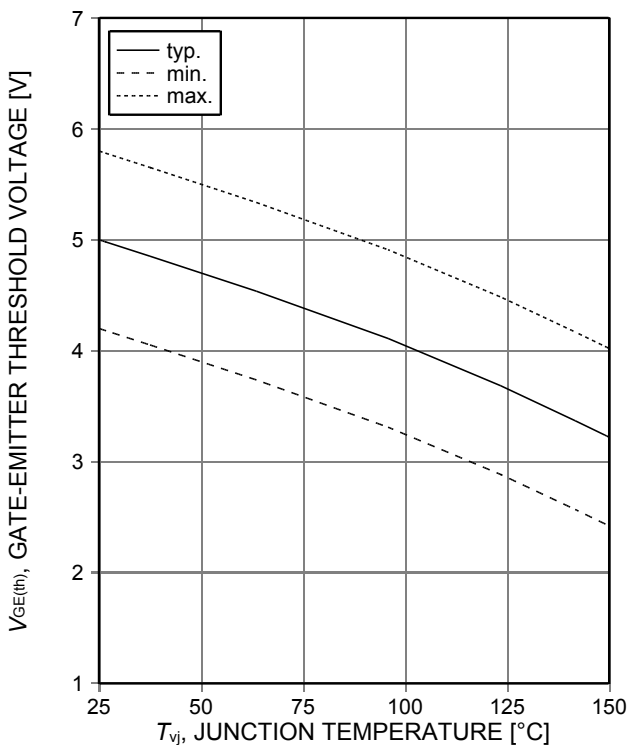


Figure 11. **Gate-emitter threshold voltage as a function of junction temperature**  
 ( $I_C=1\text{mA}$ )

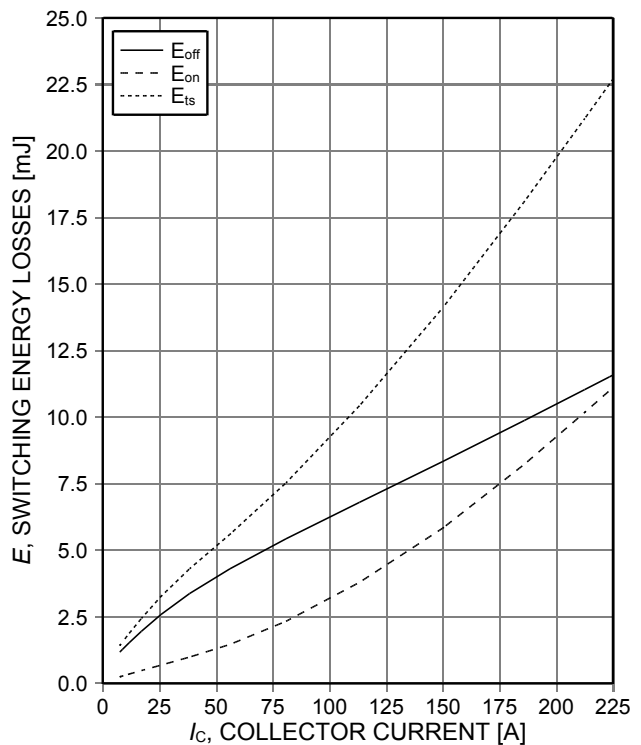


Figure 12. **Typical switching energy losses as a function of collector current**  
 (inductive load,  $T_{vj}=150^{\circ}\text{C}$ ,  $V_{CE}=400\text{V}$ ,  $V_{GE}=0/15\text{V}$ ,  $R_{G(on)}=4\Omega$ ,  $R_{G(off)}=4\Omega$ , dynamic test circuit in Figure E)

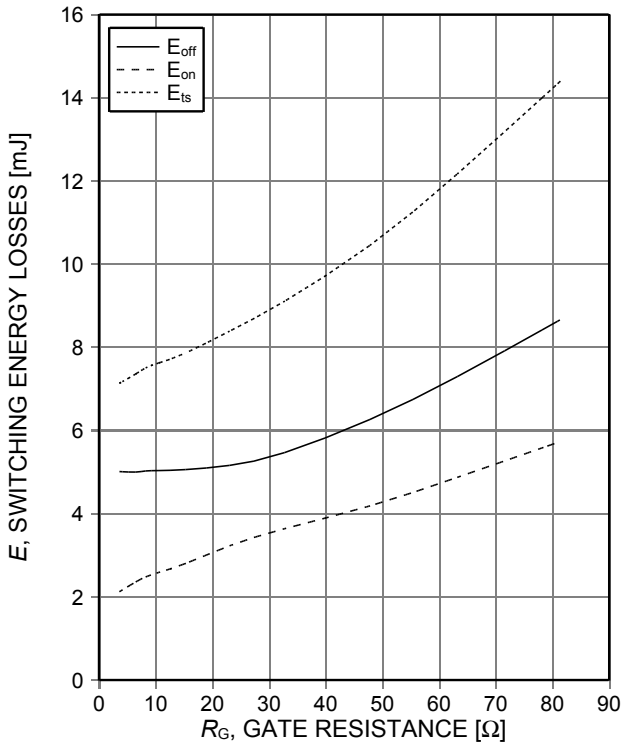


Figure 13. **Typical switching energy losses as a function of gate resistance**  
 (inductive load,  $T_{vj}=150^{\circ}\text{C}$ ,  $V_{CE}=400\text{V}$ ,  $V_{GE}=0/15\text{V}$ ,  $I_C=75\text{A}$ , dynamic test circuit in Figure E)

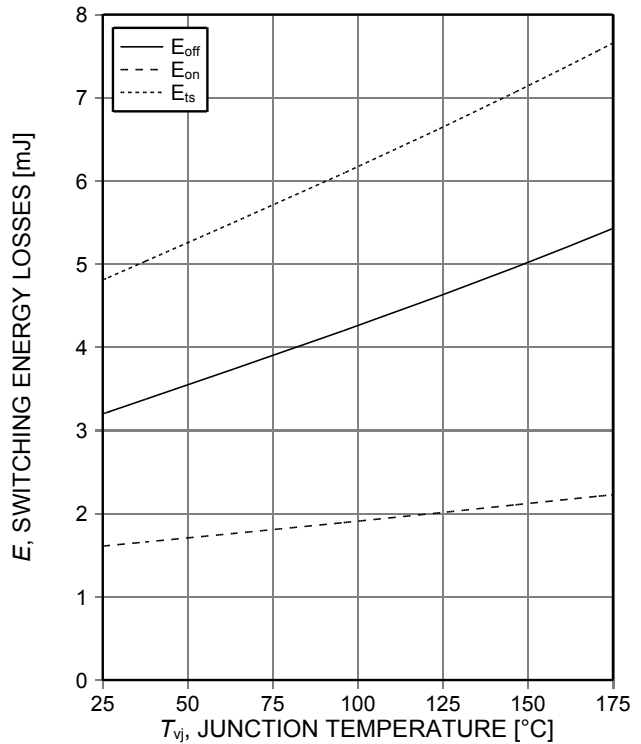


Figure 14. **Typical switching energy losses as a function of junction temperature**  
 (inductive load,  $V_{CE}=400\text{V}$ ,  $V_{GE}=0/15\text{V}$ ,  $I_C=75\text{A}$ ,  $R_{G(on)}=4\Omega$ ,  $R_{G(off)}=4\Omega$ , dynamic test circuit in Figure E)

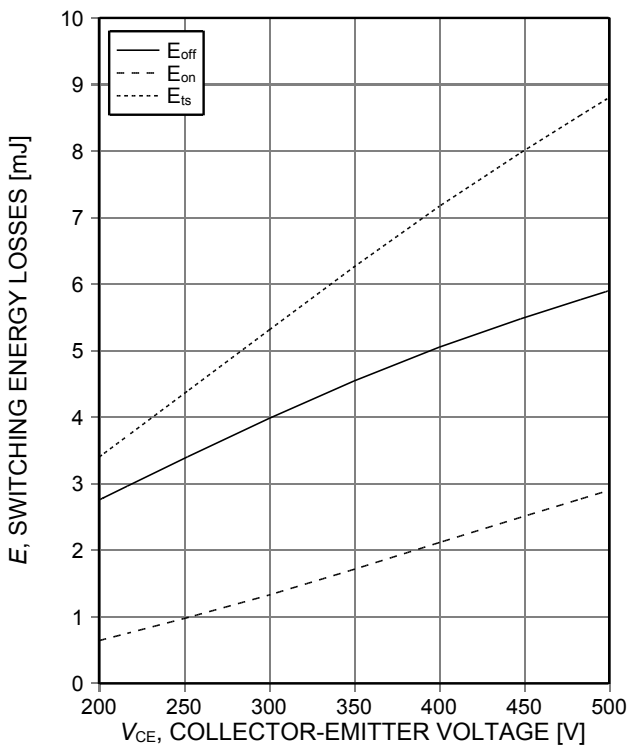


Figure 15. **Typical switching energy losses as a function of collector emitter voltage**  
 (inductive load,  $T_{vj}=150^{\circ}\text{C}$ ,  $V_{GE}=0/15\text{V}$ ,  $I_C=75\text{A}$ ,  $R_{G(on)}=4\Omega$ ,  $R_{G(off)}=4\Omega$ , dynamic test circuit in Figure E)

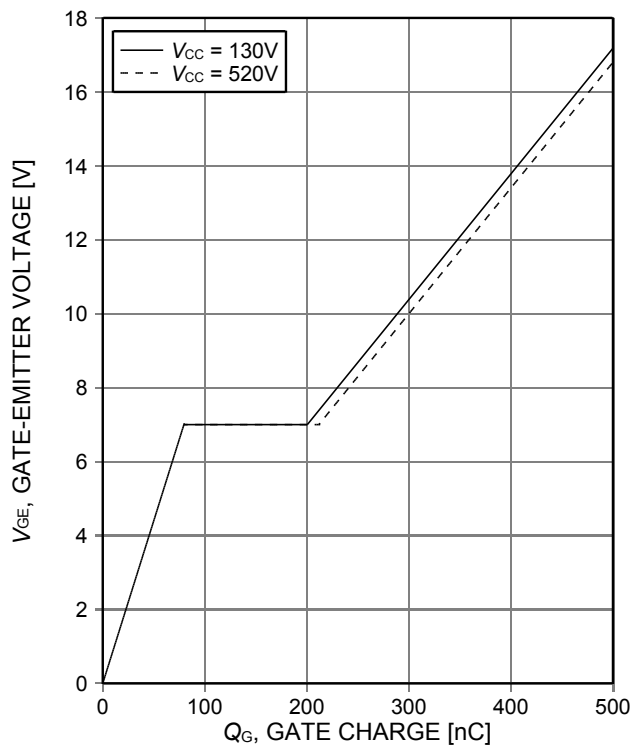


Figure 16. **Typical gate charge**  
 ( $I_C=75\text{A}$ )

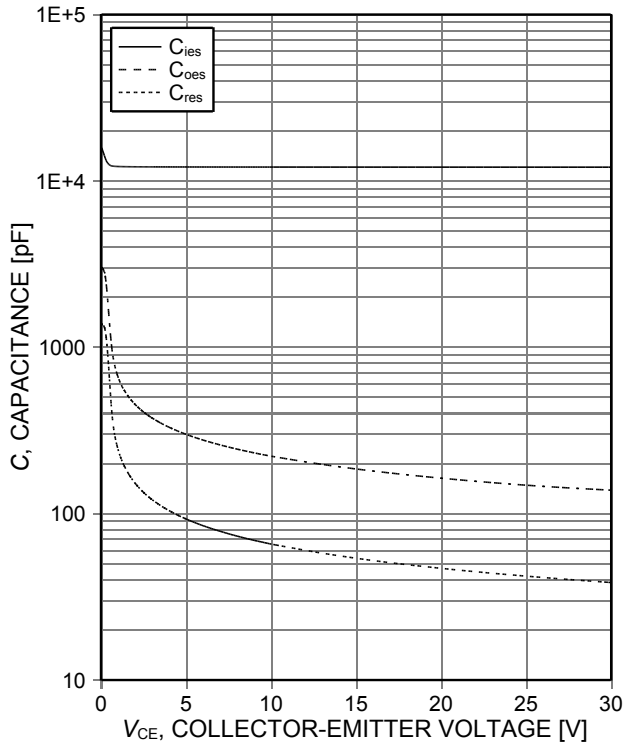


Figure 17. Typical capacitance as a function of collector-emitter voltage ( $V_{GE}=0V$ ,  $f=1MHz$ )

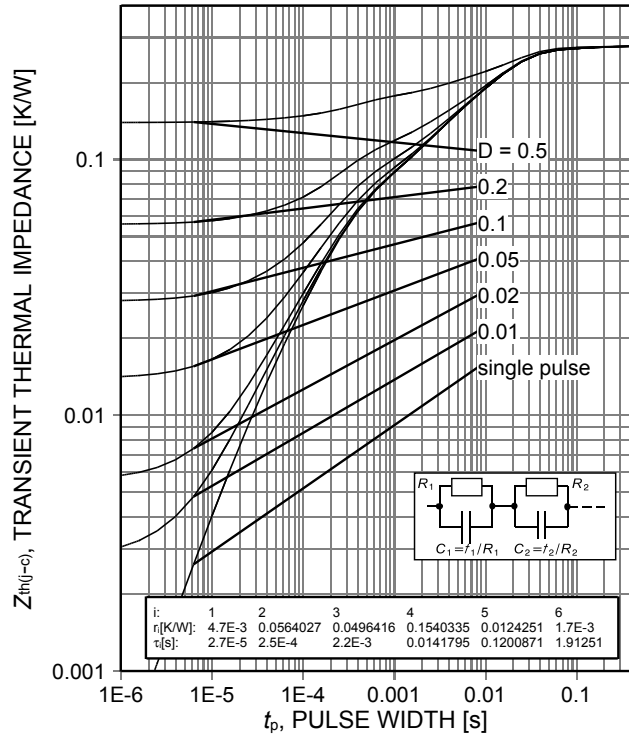


Figure 18. IGBT transient thermal impedance ( $D=t_p/T$ )

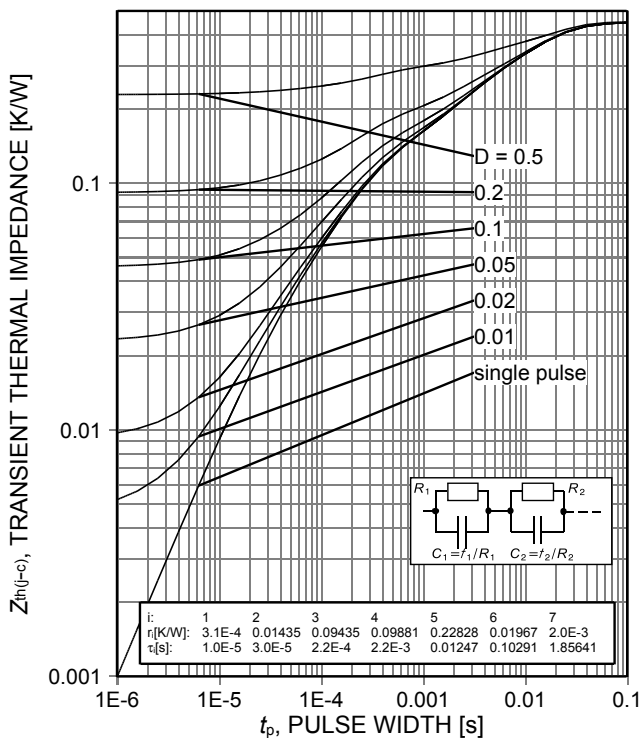


Figure 19. Diode transient thermal impedance as a function of pulse width ( $D=t_p/T$ )

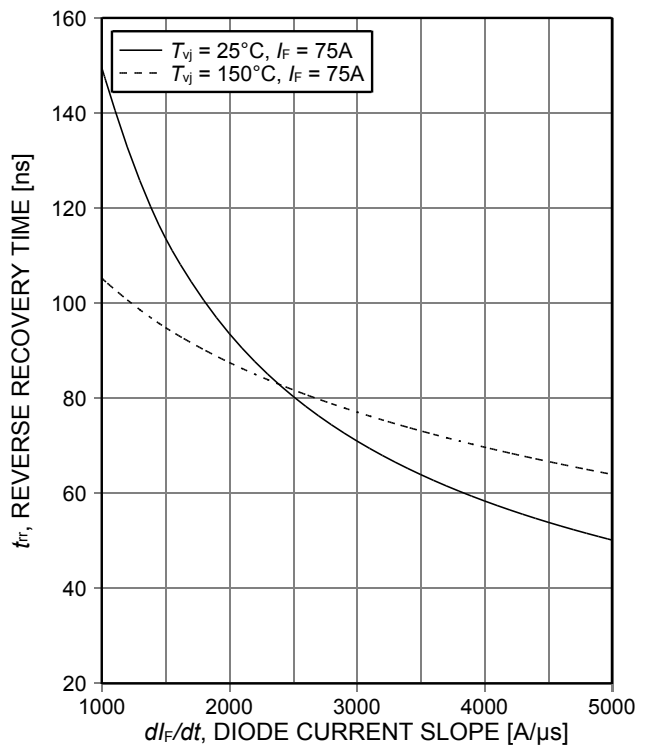


Figure 20. Typical reverse recovery time as a function of diode current slope ( $V_R=400V$ )

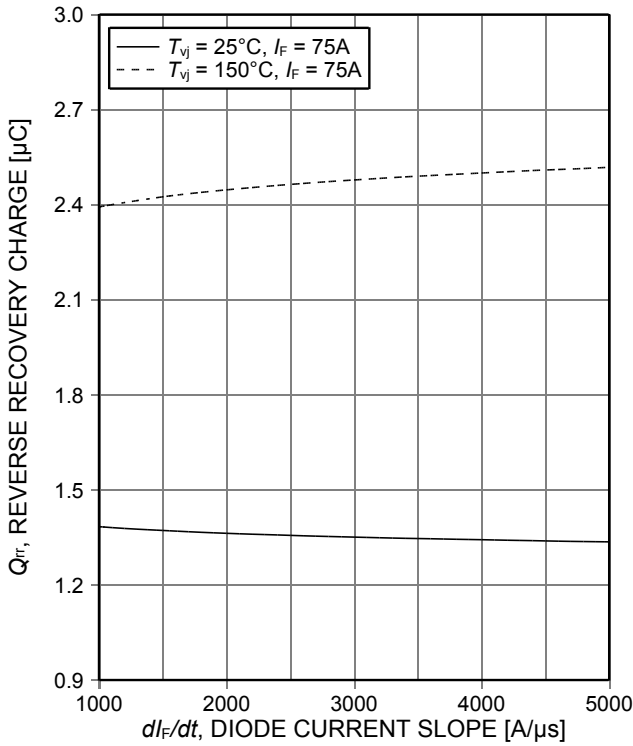


Figure 21. Typical reverse recovery charge as a function of diode current slope ( $V_R=400V$ )

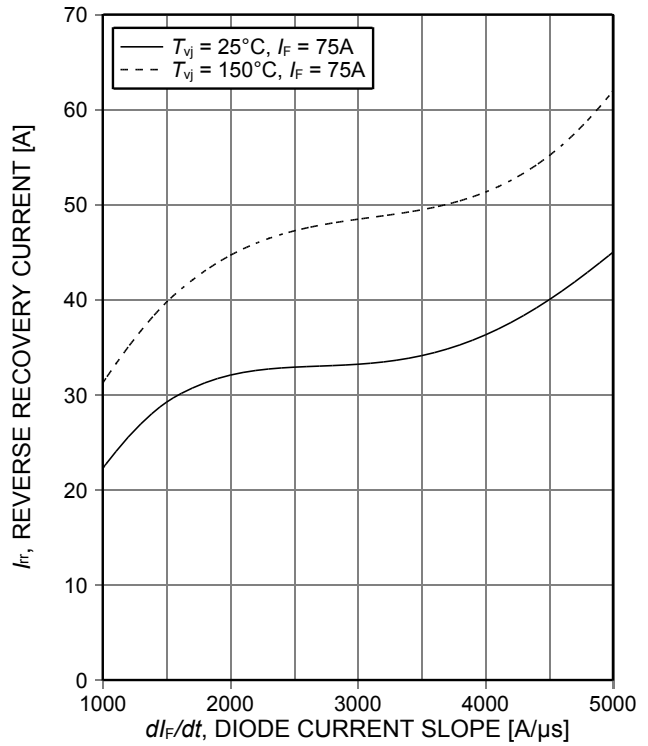


Figure 22. Typical reverse recovery current as a function of diode current slope ( $V_R=400V$ )

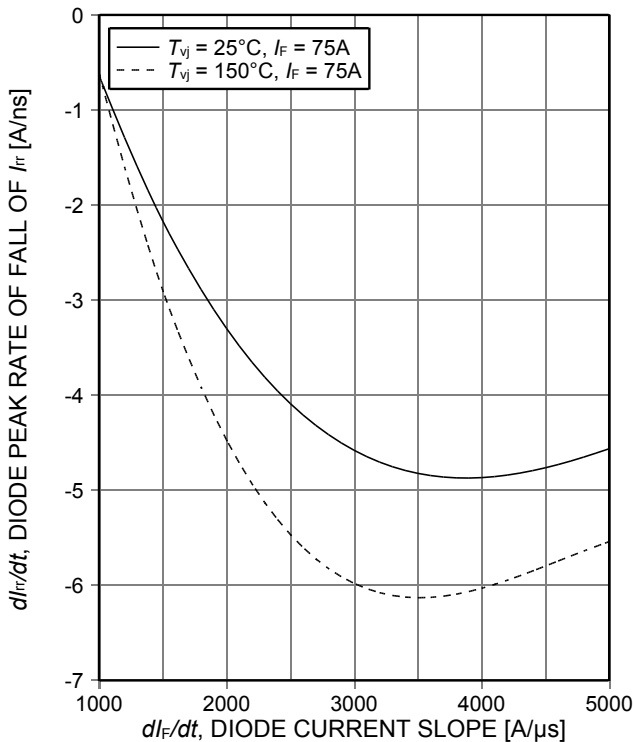


Figure 23. Typical diode peak rate of fall of reverse recovery current as a function of diode current slope ( $V_R=400V$ )

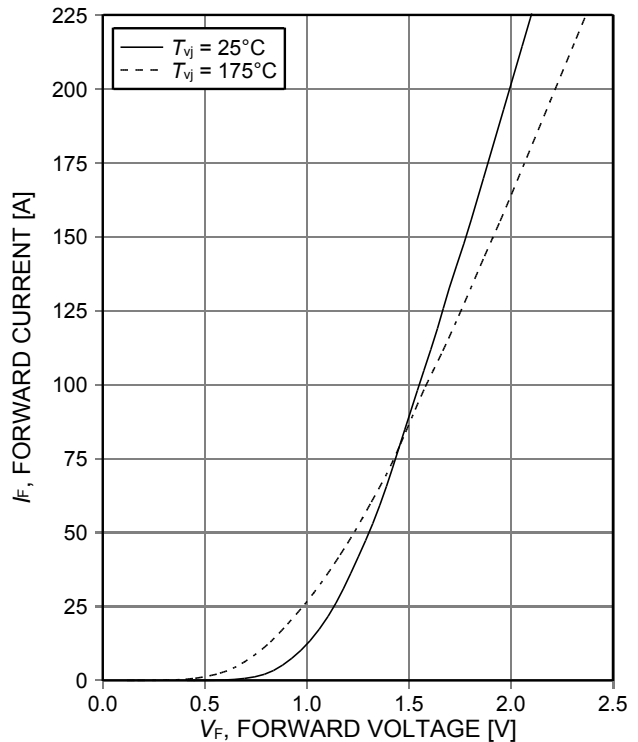


Figure 24. Typical diode forward current as a function of forward voltage

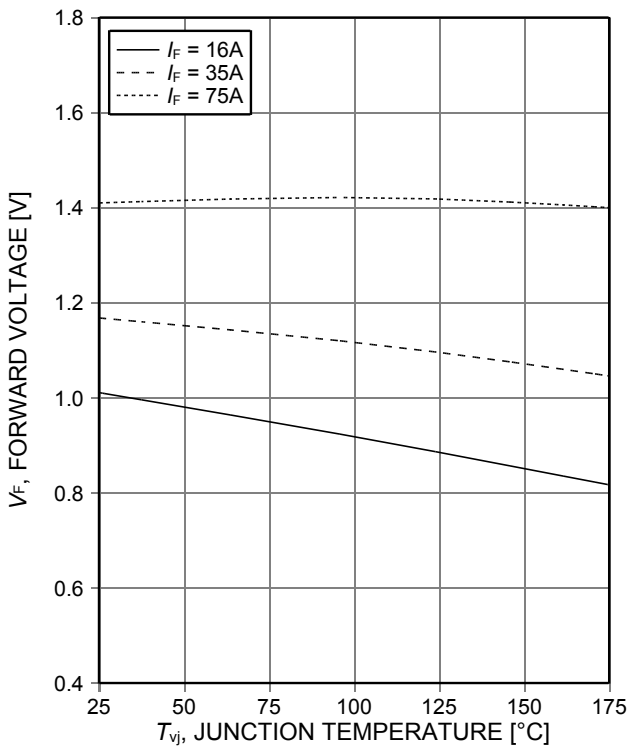


Figure 25. Typical diode forward voltage as a function of junction temperature

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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Z8B00003327

SCALE  
0 5 5 7.5mm

EUROPEAN PROJECTION

ISSUE DATE  
09-07-2010

REVISION  
05

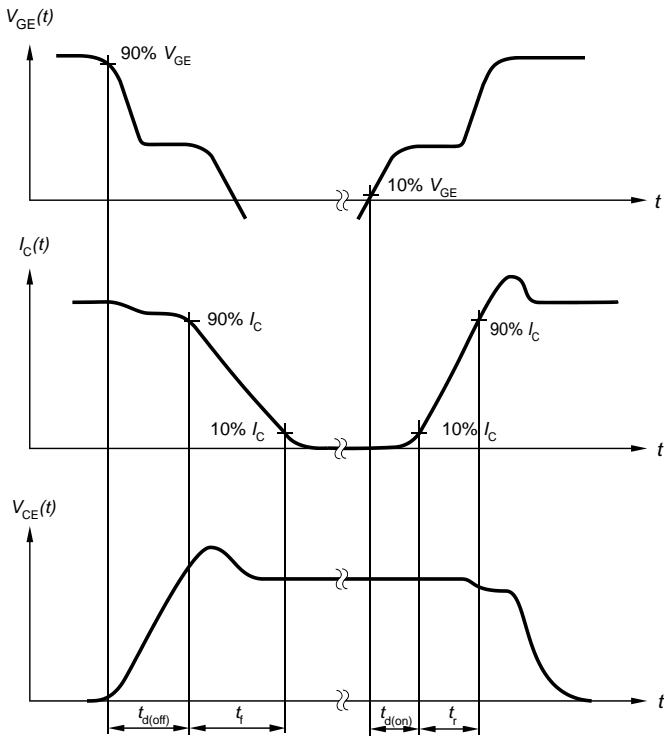


Figure A. Definition of switching times

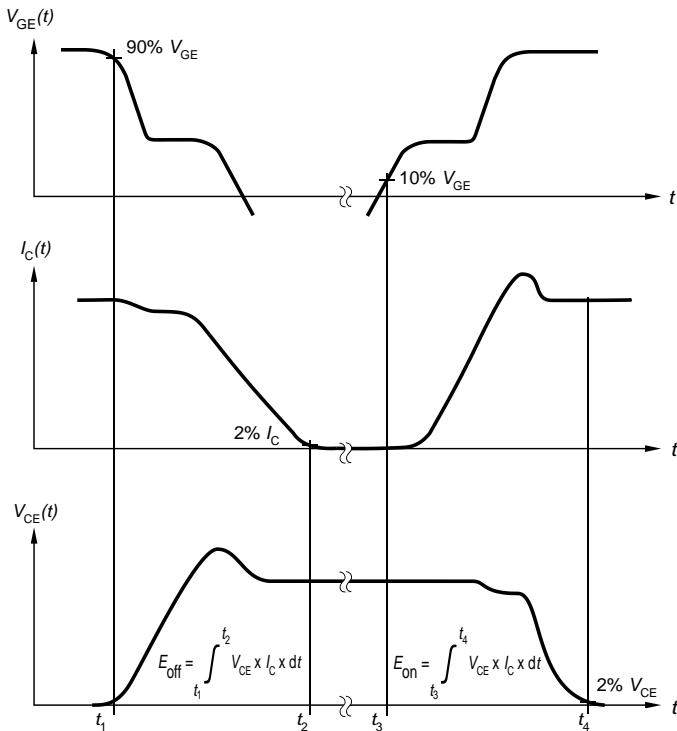


Figure B. Definition of switching losses

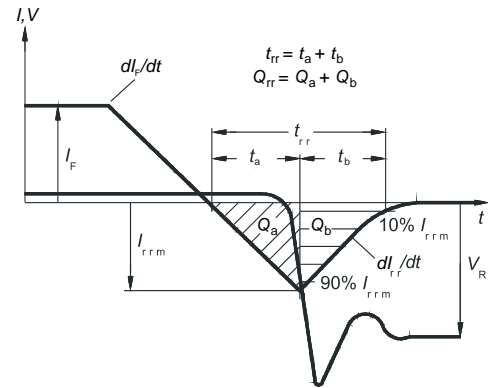


Figure C. Definition of diode switching characteristics

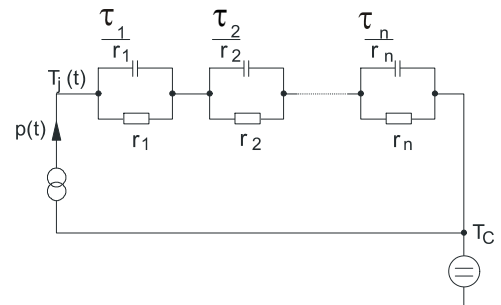


Figure D. Thermal equivalent circuit

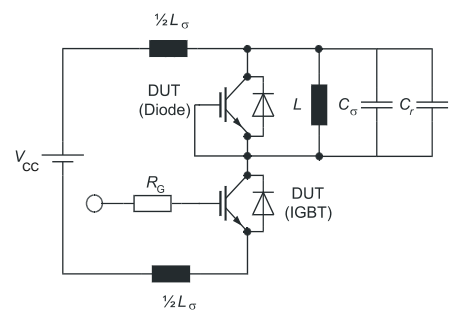


Figure E. Dynamic test circuit  
Parasitic inductance  $L_{\sigma}$ ,  
parasitic capacitor  $C_{\sigma}$ ,  
relief capacitor  $C_r$ ,  
(only for ZVT switching)

## Revision History

IKW75N65EL5

Revision: 2014-12-10, Rev. 2.1

## Previous Revision

Revision	Date	Subjects (major changes since last revision)
2.1	2014-12-10	Final data sheet

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## 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.





Компания «ЭлектроПласт» предлагает заключение долгосрочных отношений при поставках импортных электронных компонентов на взаимовыгодных условиях!

Наши преимущества:

- Оперативные поставки широкого спектра электронных компонентов отечественного и импортного производства напрямую от производителей и с крупнейших мировых складов;
- Поставка более 17-ти миллионов наименований электронных компонентов;
- Поставка сложных, дефицитных, либо снятых с производства позиций;
- Оперативные сроки поставки под заказ (от 5 рабочих дней);
- Экспресс доставка в любую точку России;
- Техническая поддержка проекта, помощь в подборе аналогов, поставка прототипов;
- Система менеджмента качества сертифицирована по Международному стандарту ISO 9001;
- Лицензия ФСБ на осуществление работ с использованием сведений, составляющих государственную тайну;
- Поставка специализированных компонентов (Xilinx, Altera, Analog Devices, Intersil, Interpoint, Microsemi, Aeroflex, Peregrine, Syfer, Eurofarad, Texas Instrument, Miteq, Cobham, E2V, MA-COM, Hittite, Mini-Circuits, General Dynamics и др.);

Помимо этого, одним из направлений компании «ЭлектроПласт» является направление «Источники питания». Мы предлагаем Вам помощь Конструкторского отдела:

- Подбор оптимального решения, техническое обоснование при выборе компонента;
- Подбор аналогов;
- Консультации по применению компонента;
- Поставка образцов и прототипов;
- Техническая поддержка проекта;
- Защита от снятия компонента с производства.



#### Как с нами связаться

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**Электронная почта:** [org@eplast1.ru](mailto:org@eplast1.ru)

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