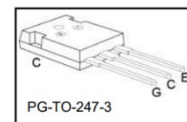
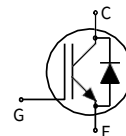


英飞凌低损耗 DuoPack:

第二代 IGBT TRENCHSTOP™

软、快速恢复的反并联发射级控制 HE 二极管

- 行业领先 TO247
- 短路耐受时间-10μs
- 设计用于:
 - 变频器
 - 不间断电源
- 适用于 1200 V 应用的第二代 TRENCHSTOP™ 具有以下特点:
 - 参数分布紧密
 - 高稳健性、温度稳定性
- 由于 $V_{CE(sat)}$ 具有正温度系数, 因此易于并联
- 低电磁干扰
- 低栅极电荷
- 非常软、快速恢复的反并联发射级控制 HE 二极管
- 符合 JEDEC¹⁾ 目标应用要求
- 无铅镀层; 符合 RoHS 标准
- 完整的产品品类和 PSpice 模型: <http://www.infineon.com/igbt/>



Type	V_{CE}	I_C	$V_{CE(sat)}, T_j=25^\circ\text{C}$	$T_{j,max}$	Marking Code	Package
IKW40N120T2	1200V	40A	1.75V	175°C	K40T1202	PG-TO-247-3

最大额定值

Parameter	Symbol	Value	Unit
Collector-emitter voltage	V_{CE}	1200	V
DC collector current ($T_j=150^\circ\text{C}$)	I_C	75 ²⁾	A
$T_C = 25^\circ\text{C}$		40	
$T_C = 110^\circ\text{C}$			
Pulsed collector current, t_p limited by T_{jmax}	I_{Cpuls}	160	
Turn off safe operating area	-	160	
$V_{CE} \leq 1200\text{V}, T_j \leq 175^\circ\text{C}$			
DC Diode forward current ($T_j=150^\circ\text{C}$)	I_F	75 ²⁾	
$T_C = 25^\circ\text{C}$		40	
$T_C = 110^\circ\text{C}$			
Diode pulsed current, t_p limited by T_{jmax}	I_{Fpuls}	160	
Gate-emitter voltage	V_{GE}	± 20	V
Short circuit withstand time ³⁾	t_{SC}	10	μs
$V_{GE} = 15\text{V}, V_{CC} \leq 600\text{V}, T_{j,start} \leq 175^\circ\text{C}$			
Power dissipation	P_{tot}	480	W
$T_C = 25^\circ\text{C}$			
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	
Wavesoldering only, temperature on leads only			

¹⁾ J-STD-020 and JESD-022

²⁾ 受键合线限制

³⁾ 允许短路次数低于1000次; 短路间隔时间大于1s。

本数据手册的原文使用英文撰写。为方便起见, 英飞凌提供了译文; 由于翻译过程中可能使用了自动化工具, 英飞凌不保证译文的准确性。为确认准确性, 请务必访问 infineon.com 参考最新的英文版本 (控制文档)。

热阻抗

Parameter	Symbol	Conditions	Max. Value	Unit
特性				
IGBT thermal resistance, junction – case	R_{thJC}		0.31	K/W
Diode thermal resistance, junction – case	R_{thJCD}		0.53	
Thermal resistance, junction – ambient	R_{thJA}		40	

电气特性，除非另有规定，否则均为 $T_j=25\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$

Parameter	Symbol	Conditions	Value			Unit
			min.	typ.	max.	
静态特性						
Collector-emitter breakdown voltage	$V_{(BR)CES}$	$V_{GE} = 0\text{ V}, I_C = 500\text{ }\mu\text{ A}$	1200	-	-	V
Collector-emitter saturation voltage	$V_{CE(sat)}$	$V_{GE} = 15\text{ V}, I_C = 40\text{ A}$				
		$T_j = 25\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$	-	1.75	2.2	
		$T_j = 150\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$	-	2.25	-	
		$T_j = 175\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$	-	2.3	-	
Diode forward voltage	V_F	$V_{GE} = 0\text{ V}, I_F = 40\text{ A}$				
		$T_j = 25\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$	-	1.75	2.2	
		$T_j = 150\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$	-	1.80	-	
	$T_j = 175\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$	-	1.80	-		
Gate-emitter threshold voltage	$V_{GE(th)}$	$I_C = 1.5\text{ mA}, V_{CE} = V_{GE}$	5.2	5.8	6.4	
Zero gate voltage collector current	I_{CES}	$V_{CE} = 1200\text{ V},$ $V_{GE} = 0\text{ V}$				mA
		$T_j = 25\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$	-	-	0.4	
		$T_j = 150\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$	-	-	4.0	
		$T_j = 175\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$	-	-	20	
Gate-emitter leakage current	I_{GES}	$V_{CE} = 0\text{ V}, V_{GE} = 20\text{ V}$	-	-	200	nA
Transconductance	g_{fs}	$V_{CE} = 20\text{ V}, I_C = 40\text{ A}$	-	21	-	S

动态特性

Input capacitance	C_{iss}	$V_{CE} = 25\text{ V},$ $V_{GE} = 0\text{ V},$ $f = 1\text{ MHz}$	-	2360	-	pF
Output capacitance	C_{oss}		-	230	-	
Reverse transfer capacitance	C_{rss}		-	125	-	
Gate charge	Q_{Gate}	$V_{CC} = 960\text{ V}, I_C = 40\text{ A}$ $V_{GE} = 15\text{ V}$	-	192	-	nC
Internal emitter inductance measured 5mm (0.197 in.) from case	L_E		-	13	-	nH
Short circuit collector current ¹⁾	$I_{C(SC)}$	$V_{GE} = 15\text{ V}, t_{SC} \leq 10\text{ }\mu\text{s}$ $V_{CC} = 600\text{ V},$ $T_{j,start} = 25\text{ }^\circ\text{C}$ $T_{j,start} = 175\text{ }^\circ\text{C}$	-	220 156	-	A

开关特性, 电感负载, $T_j = 25\text{ }^\circ\text{C}$

Parameter	Symbol	Conditions	Value			Unit
			min.	typ.	max.	

IGBT特性

Turn-on delay time	$t_{d(on)}$	$T_j = 25\text{ }^\circ\text{C},$ $V_{CC} = 600\text{ V}, I_C = 40\text{ A},$ $V_{GE} = 0 / 15\text{ V},$ $R_G = 12\text{ }\Omega,$ $L_{\sigma^{2)}} = 80\text{ nH},$ $C_{\sigma^{2)}} = 67\text{ pF}$ Energy losses include “tail” and diode reverse recovery.	-	33	-	ns
Rise time	t_r		-	28	-	
Turn-off delay time	$t_{d(off)}$		-	314	-	
Fall time	t_f		-	94	-	
Turn-on energy	E_{on}		-	3.2	-	mJ
Turn-off energy	E_{off}		-	2.05	-	
Total switching energy	E_{ts}		-	5.25	-	

反并联二极管特性

Diode reverse recovery time	t_{rr}	$T_j = 25\text{ }^\circ\text{C},$ $V_R = 600\text{ V}, I_F = 40\text{ A},$ $di_F/dt = 950\text{ A}/\mu\text{s}$	-	285	-	ns
Diode reverse recovery charge	Q_{rr}		-	3.3	-	μC
Diode peak reverse recovery current	I_{rrm}		-	23	-	A
Diode peak rate of fall of reverse recovery current during t_b	di_{rr}/dt		-	350	-	A/ μs

¹⁾ 允许短路次数低于1000次；短路间隔时间大于1s。

²⁾ 图E中动态测试电路产生的漏电感 L_σ 和杂散电容 $C_{\sigma 0}$

开关特性, 电感负载, $T_j = 175^\circ\text{C}$

Parameter	Symbol	Conditions	Value			Unit
			min.	typ.	max.	

IGBT特性

Turn-on delay time	$t_{d(on)}$	$T_j = 175^\circ\text{C}$ $V_{CC} = 600\text{ V}, I_C = 40\text{ A},$ $V_{GE} = 0 / 15\text{ V},$ $R_G = 12\ \Omega,$ $L_{\sigma^{(1)}} = 180\text{ nH},$ $C_{\sigma^{(1)}} = 67\text{ pF}$ Energy losses include “tail” and diode reverse recovery.	-	32	-	ns
Rise time	t_r		-	28	-	
Turn-off delay time	$t_{d(off)}$		-	405	-	
Fall time	t_f		-	195	-	
Turn-on energy	E_{on}		-	4.5	-	mJ
Turn-off energy	E_{off}		-	3.8	-	
Total switching energy	E_{ts}		-	8.3	-	

反并联二极管特性

Diode reverse recovery time	t_{rr}	$T_j = 175^\circ\text{C}$ $V_R = 600\text{ V}, I_F = 40\text{ A},$ $di_F/dt = 950\text{ A}/\mu\text{s}$	-	480	-	ns
Diode reverse recovery charge	Q_{rr}		-	6.6	-	μC
Diode peak reverse recovery current	I_{rrm}		-	31	-	A
Diode peak rate of fall of reverse recovery current during t_b	di_{rr}/dt		-	200		A/ μs

¹⁾ 图 E 中的动态测试电路引起的漏电感 L_{σ} 和杂散电容 C_{σ} 。

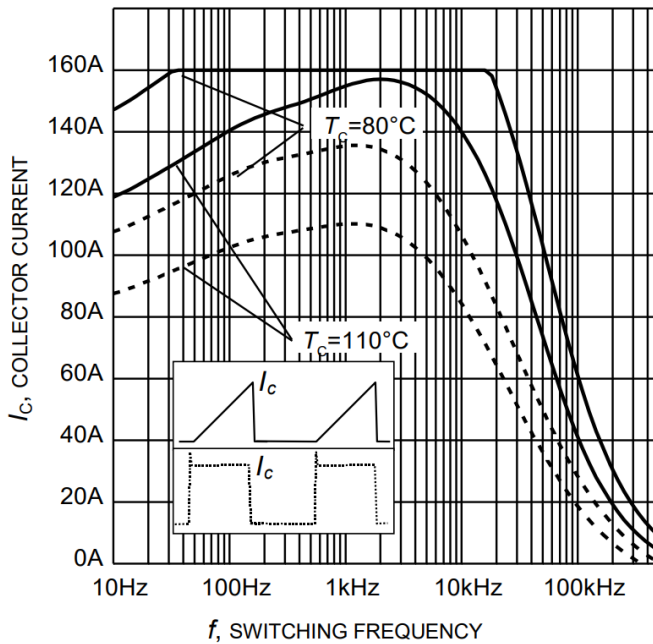


Figure 1. Collector current as a function of switching frequency
 $(T_j \leq 175^\circ\text{C}, D = 0.5, V_{CE} = 600\text{V}, V_{GE} = 0/+15\text{V}, R_G = 12\Omega)$

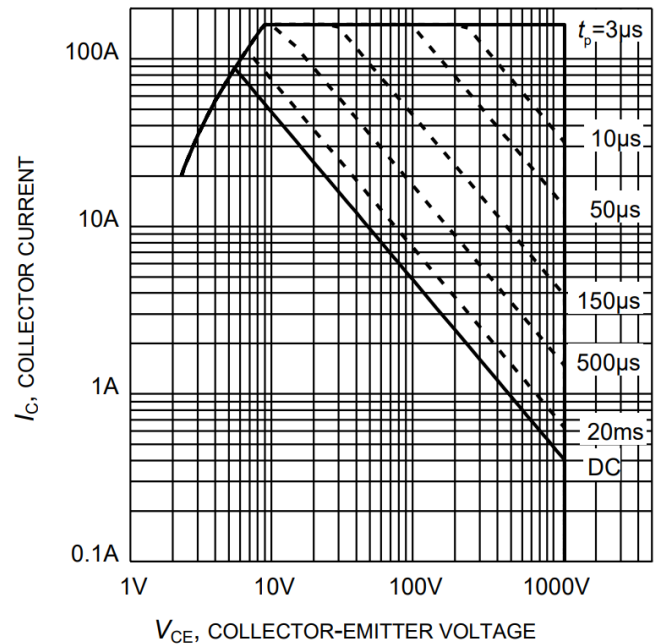


Figure 2. Safe operating area
 $(D = 0, T_C = 25^\circ\text{C}, T_j \leq 175^\circ\text{C}; V_{GE} = 15\text{V})$

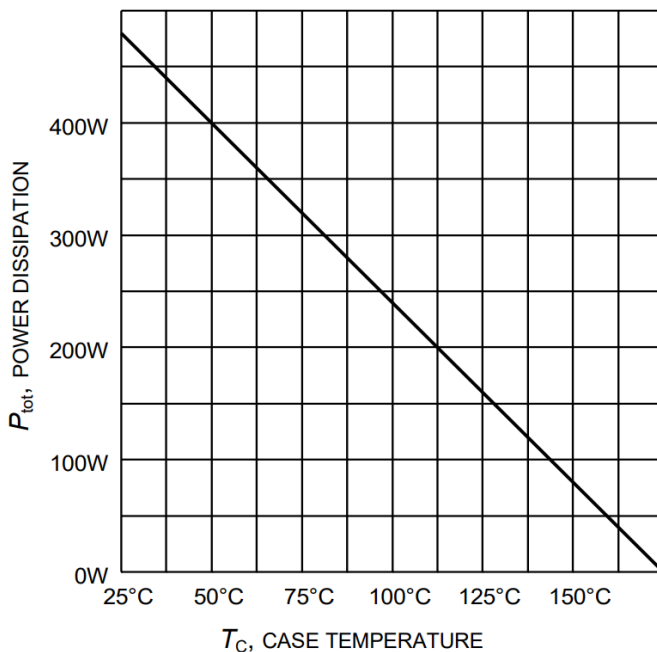


Figure 3. Maximum power dissipation as a function of case temperature
 $(T_j \leq 175^\circ\text{C})$

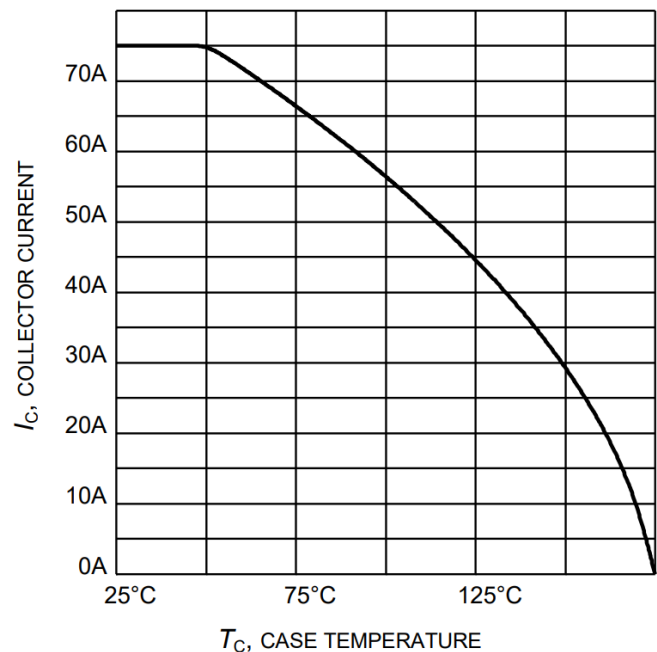


Figure 4. Maximum collector current as a function of case temperature
 $(V_{GE} \geq 15\text{V}, T_j \leq 175^\circ\text{C})$

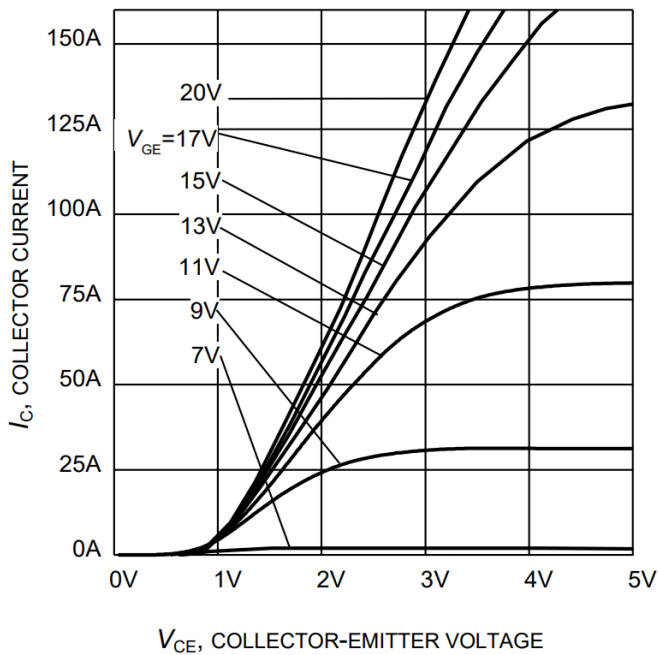


Figure 5. Typical output characteristic
($T_j = 25^\circ\text{C}$)

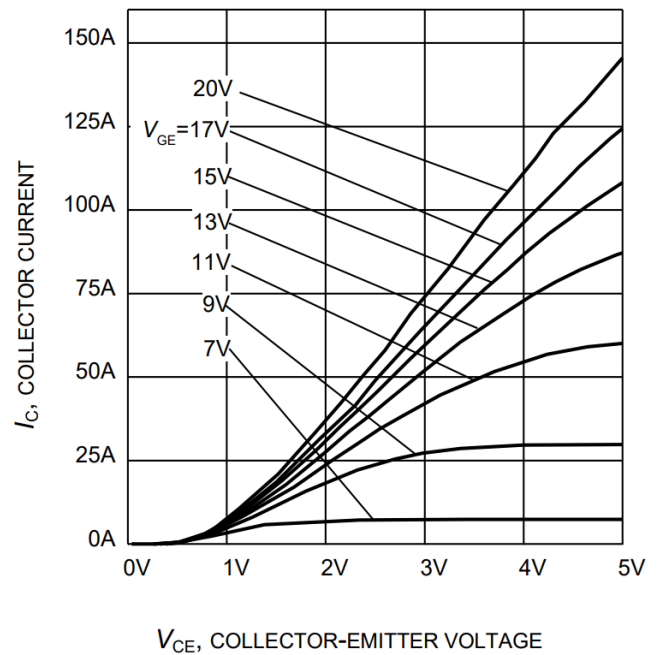


Figure 6. Typical output characteristic
($T_j = 175^\circ\text{C}$)

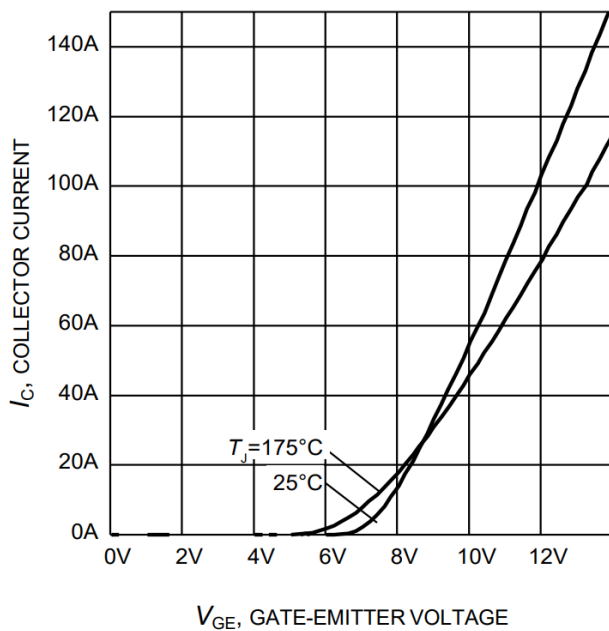


Figure 7. Typical transfer characteristic
($V_{ce} = 20\text{V}$)

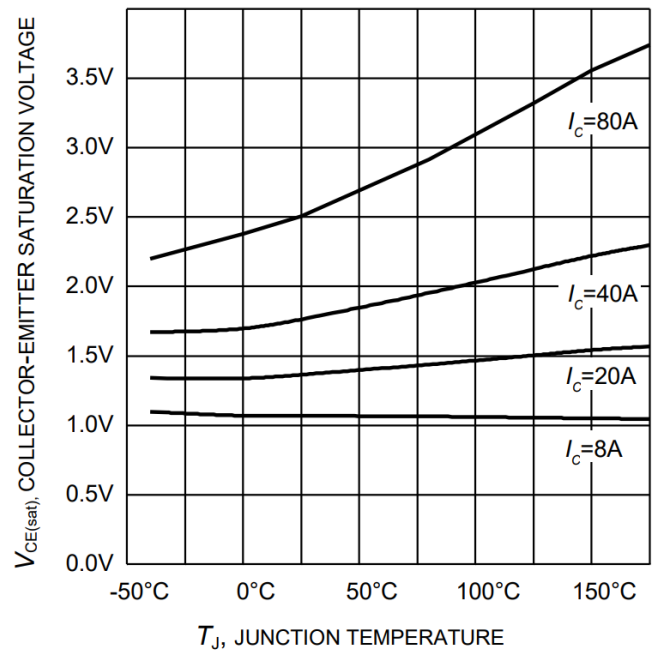


Figure 8. Typical collector-emitter saturation voltage as a function of junction temperature
($V_{ge} = 15\text{V}$)

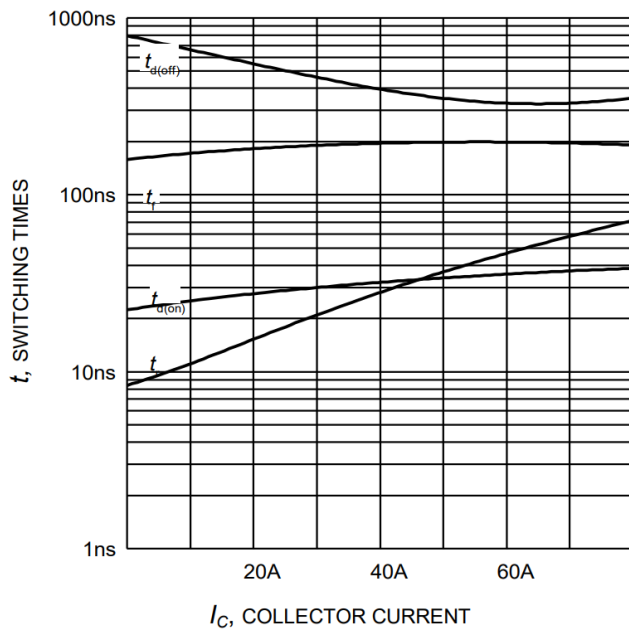


Figure 9. Typical switching times as a function of collector current
(inductive load, $T_J=175^\circ\text{C}$, $V_{CE}=600\text{V}$, $V_{GE}=0/15\text{V}$, $R_G=12\Omega$,
Dynamic test circuit in Figure E)

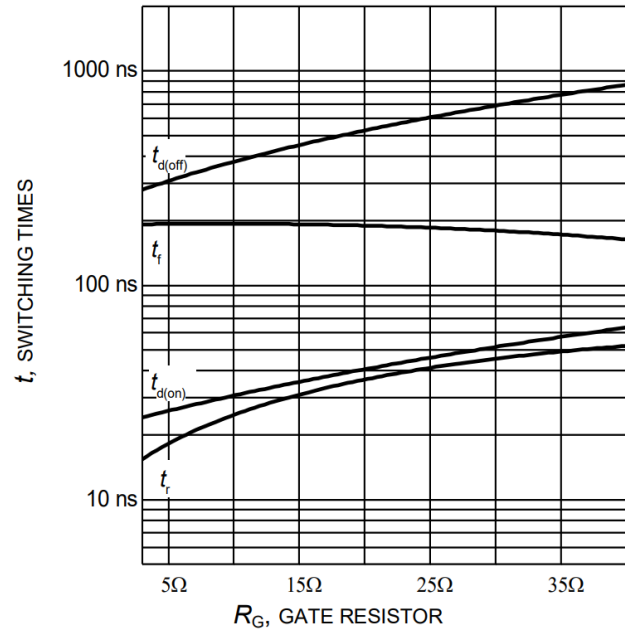


Figure 10. Typical switching times as a function of gate resistor
(inductive load, $T_J=175^\circ\text{C}$, $V_{CE}=600\text{V}$, $V_{GE}=0/15\text{V}$, $I_C=40\text{A}$,
Dynamic test circuit in Figure E)

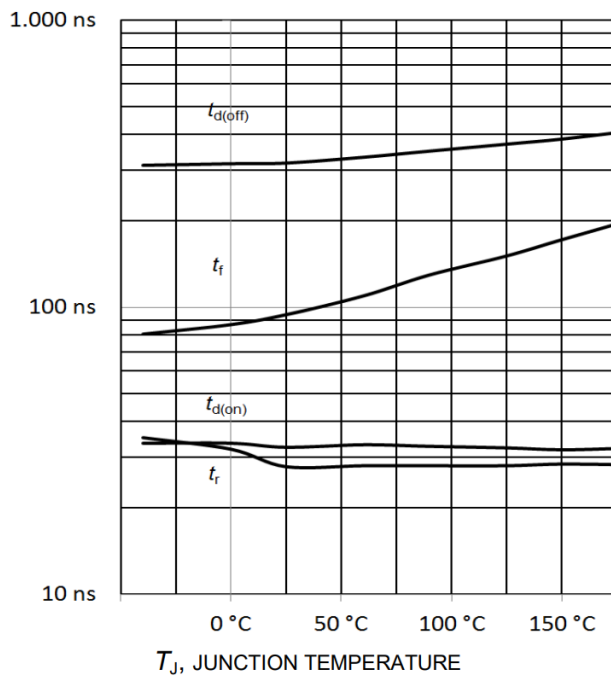


Figure 11. Typical switching times as a function of junction temperature
(inductive load, $V_{CE}=600\text{V}$, $V_{GE}=0/15\text{V}$, $I_C=40\text{A}$, $R_G=12\Omega$,
Dynamic test circuit in Figure E)

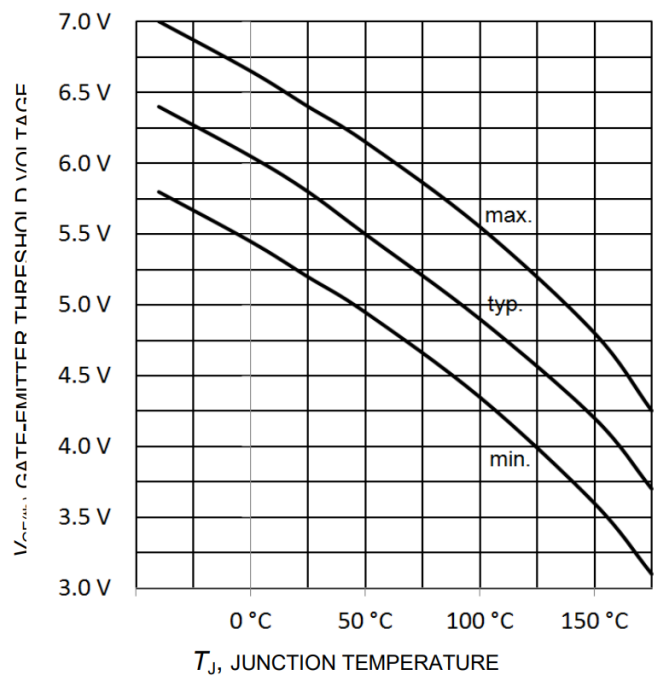


Figure 12. Gate-emitter threshold voltage as a function of junction temperature
($I_C = 1.5\text{mA}$)

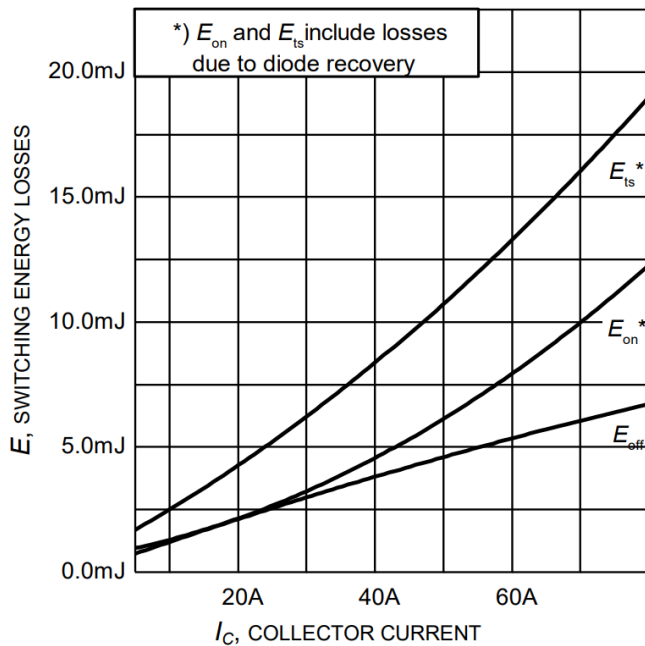


Figure 13. Typical switching energy losses as a function of collector current
(inductive load, $T_J=175^\circ\text{C}$, $V_{CE}=600\text{V}$, $V_{GE}=0/15\text{V}$, $R_G=12\Omega$, Dynamic test circuit in Figure E)

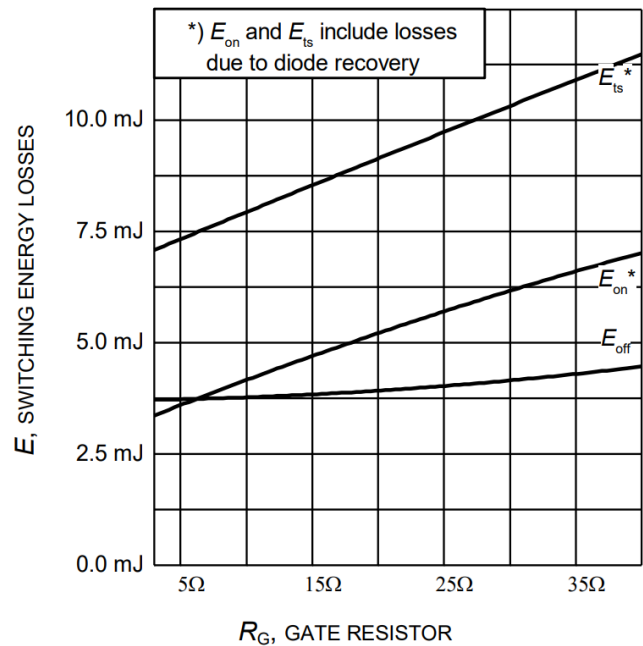


Figure 14. Typical switching energy losses as a function of gate resistor
(inductive load, $T_J=175^\circ\text{C}$, $V_{CE}=600\text{V}$, $V_{GE}=0/15\text{V}$, $I_C=40\text{A}$, Dynamic test circuit in Figure E)

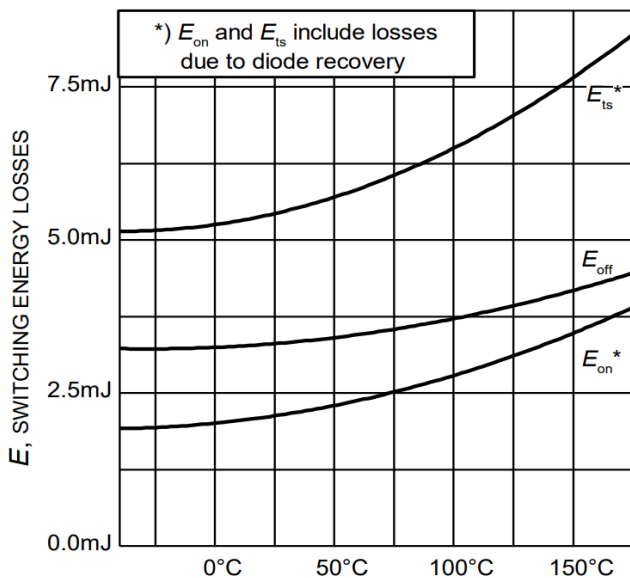


Figure 15. Typical switching energy losses as a function of junction temperature
(inductive load, $V_{CE}=600\text{V}$, $V_{GE}=0/15\text{V}$, $I_C=40\text{A}$, $R_G=12\Omega$, Dynamic test circuit in Figure E)

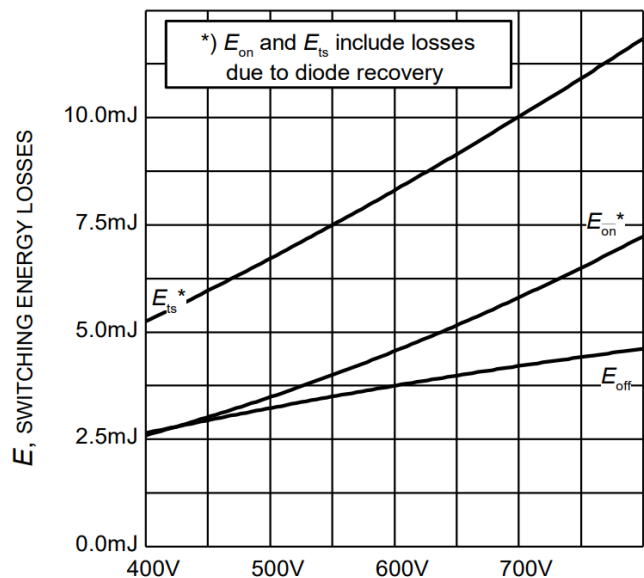


Figure 16. Typical switching energy losses as a function of collector emitter voltage
(inductive load, $T_J=175^\circ\text{C}$, $V_{GE}=0/15\text{V}$, $I_C=40\text{A}$, $R_G=12\Omega$, Dynamic test circuit in Figure E)

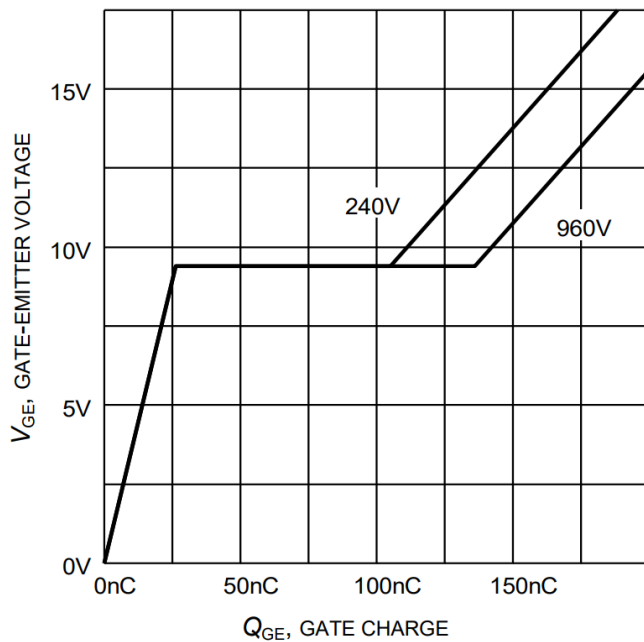


Figure 17. Typical gate charge
($I_C=40\text{ A}$)

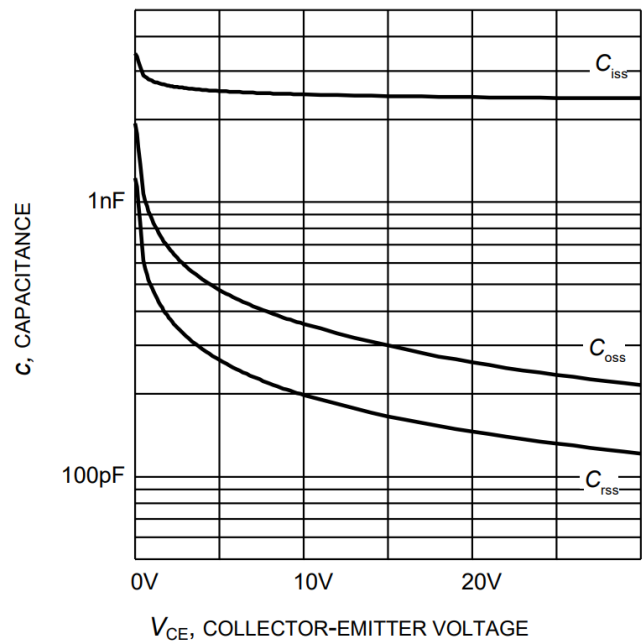


Figure 18. Typical capacitance as a function of collector-emitter voltage
($V_{GE}=0\text{V}$, $f = 1\text{ MHz}$)

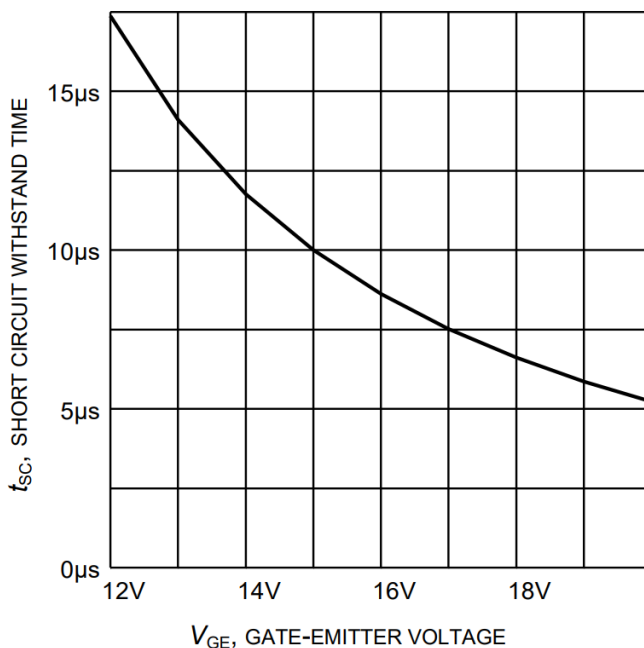


Figure 19. Short circuit withstand time as a function of gate-emitter voltage
($V_{CE}=600\text{V}$, start at $T_J \leq 175^\circ\text{C}$)

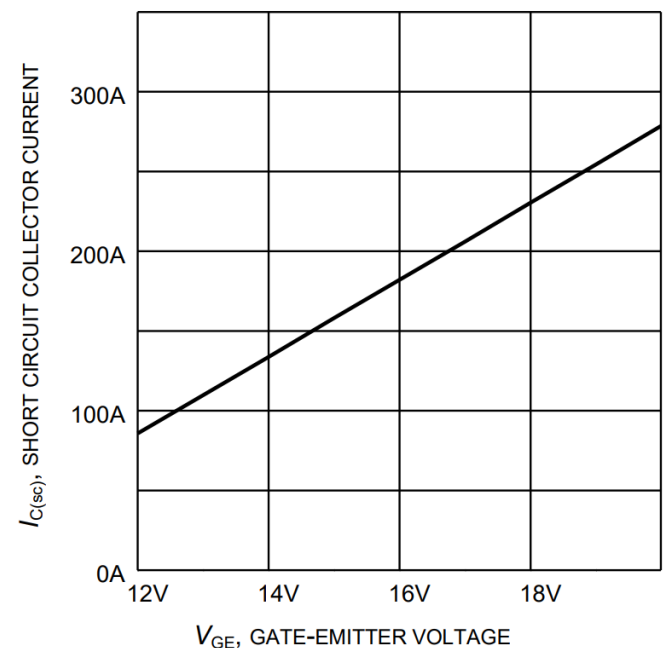


Figure 20. Typical short circuit collector current as a function of gate-emitter voltage
($V_{CE} \leq 600\text{V}$, $T_{J,\text{start}} = 175^\circ\text{C}$)

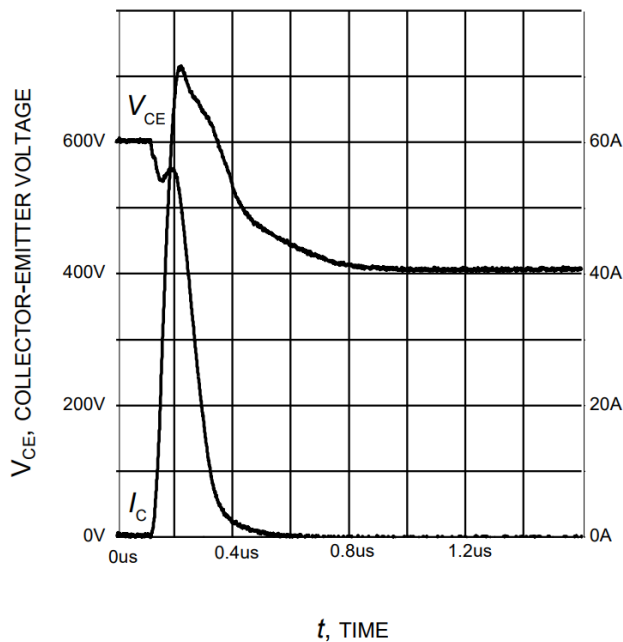


Figure 21. Typical turn on behavior
 $(V_{GE}=0/15V, R_G=12\Omega, T_J = 175^\circ C,$
 Dynamic test circuit in Figure E)

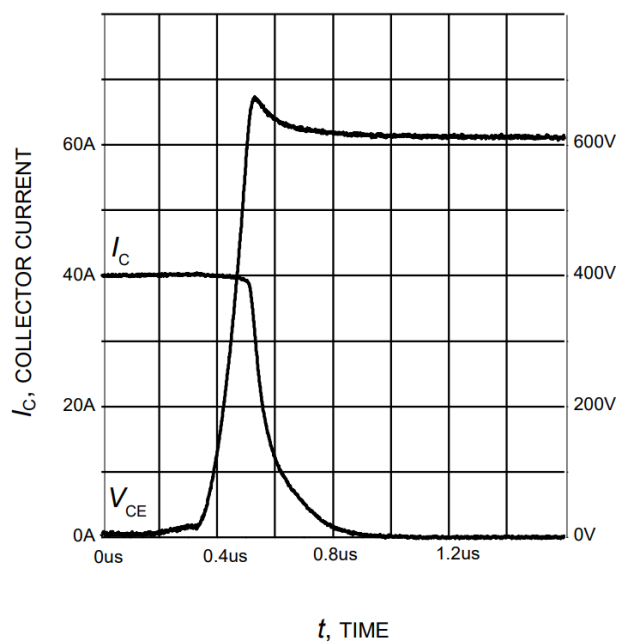


Figure 22. Typical turn off behavior
 $(V_{GE}=15/0V, R_G=12\Omega, T_J = 175^\circ C,$
 Dynamic test circuit in Figure E)

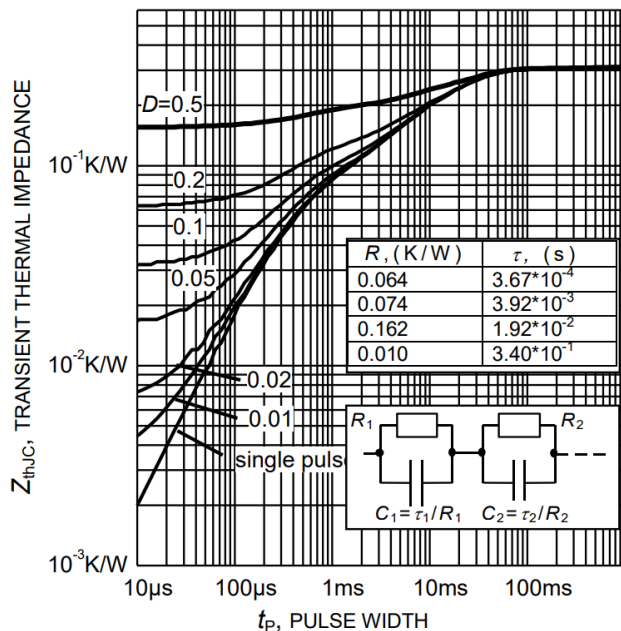


Figure 23. IGBT transient thermal impedance
 $(D = t_p / T)$

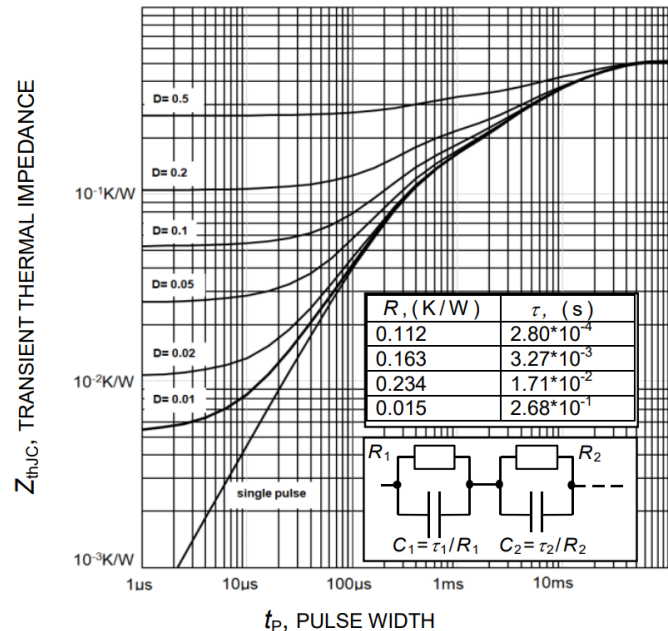


Figure 24. Diode transient thermal impedance
 as a function of pulse width
 $(D=t_p/T)$

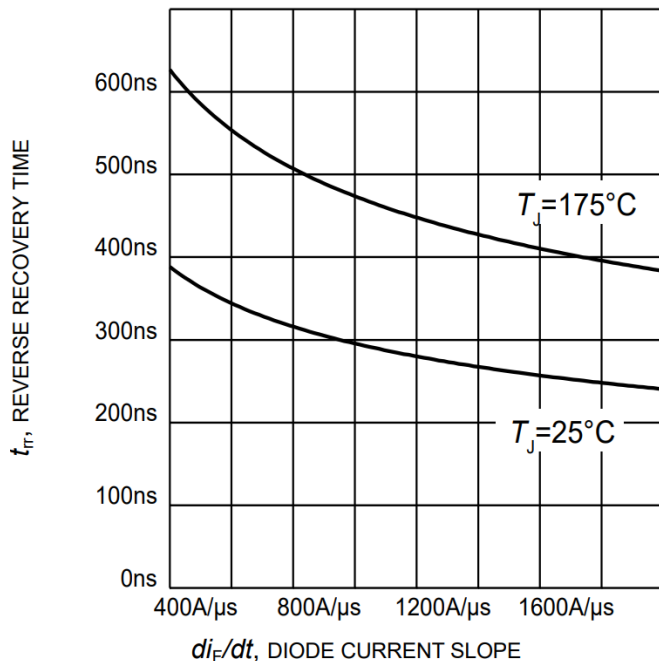


Figure 23. Typical reverse recovery time as a function of diode current slope
($V_R=600\text{V}$, $I_F=40\text{A}$,
Dynamic test circuit in Figure E)

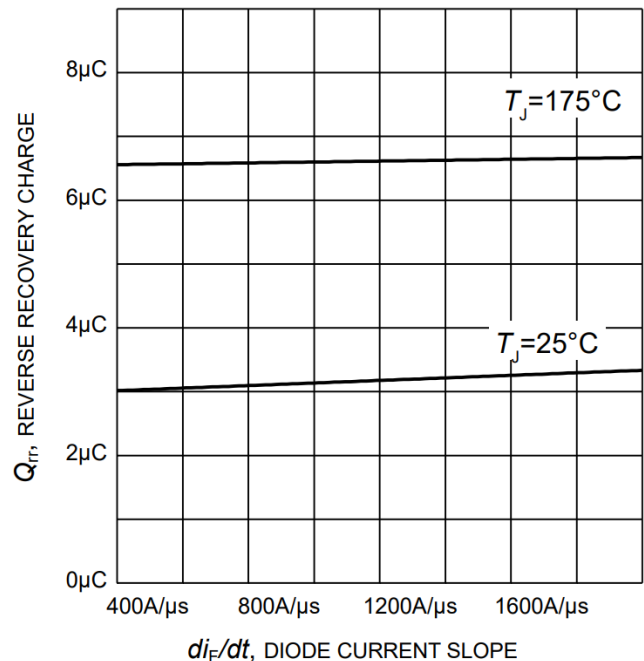


Figure 24. Typical reverse recovery charge as a function of diode current slope
($V_R=600\text{V}$, $I_F=40\text{A}$,
Dynamic test circuit in Figure E)

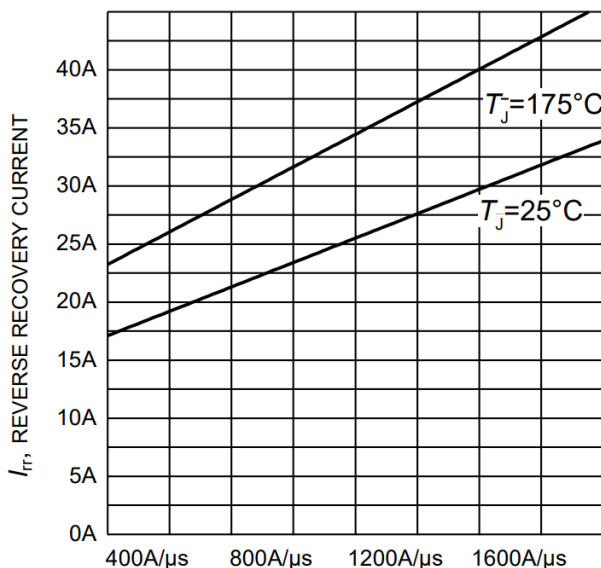


Figure 25. Typical reverse recovery current as a function of diode current slope
($V_R=600\text{V}$, $I_F=40\text{A}$,
Dynamic test circuit in Figure E)

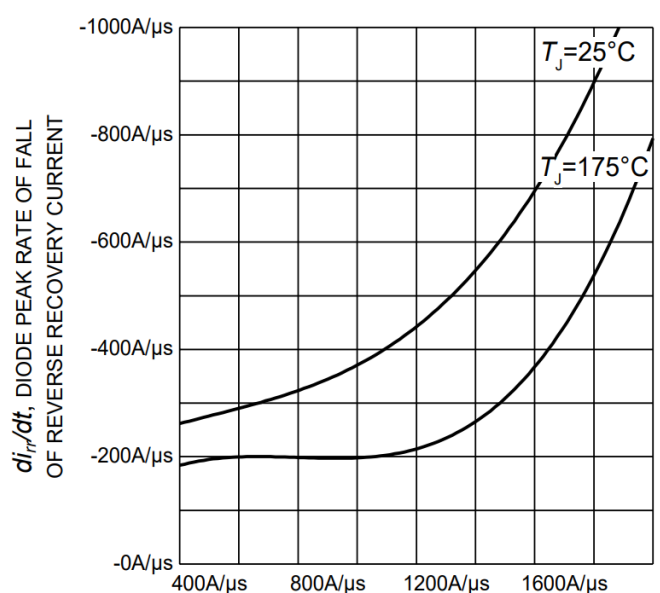


Figure 26. Typical diode peak rate of fall of reverse recovery current as a function of diode current slope
($V_R=600\text{V}$, $I_F=40\text{A}$,
Dynamic test circuit in Figure E)

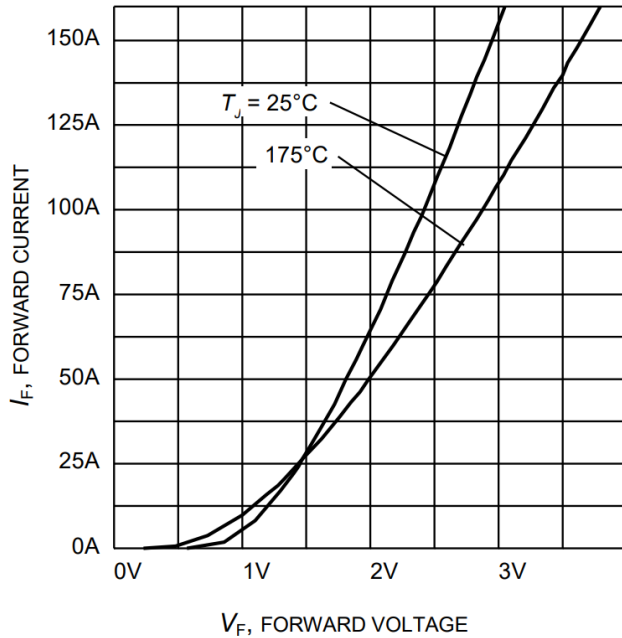


Figure 27. Typical diode forward current as a function of forward voltage

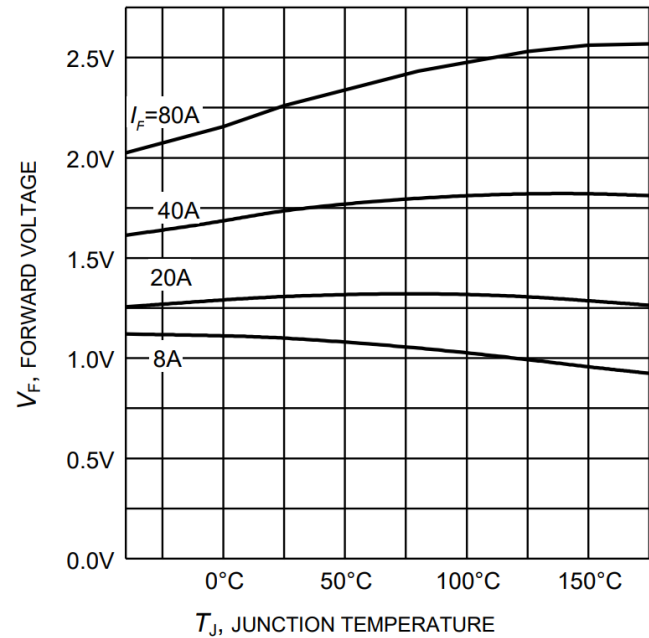
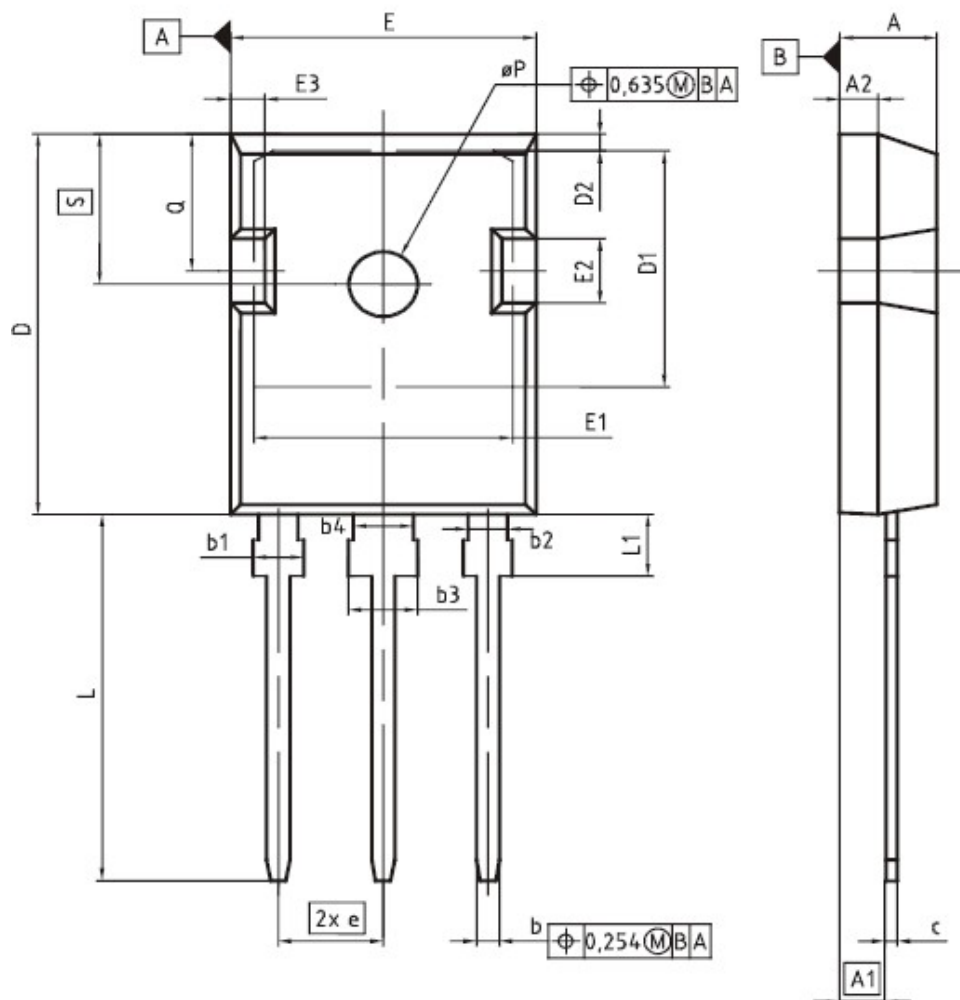
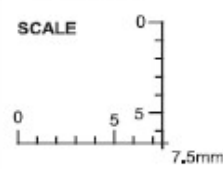
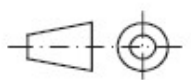


Figure 28. Typical diode forward voltage as a function of junction temperature

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	17,55	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

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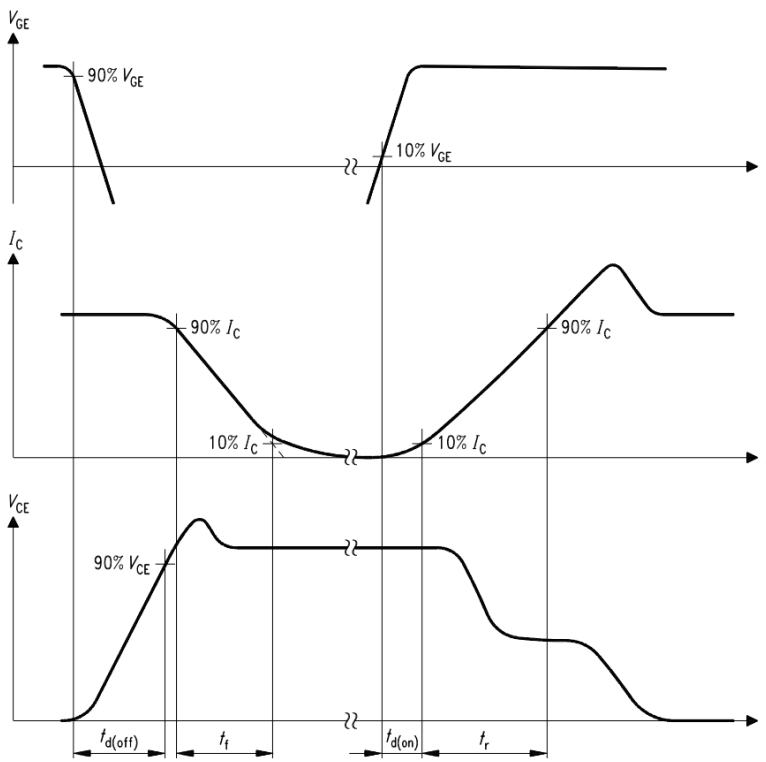


Figure A. Definition of switching times

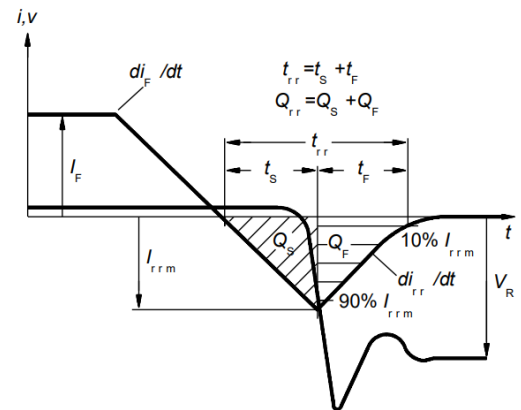


Figure C. Definition of diodes switching characteristics

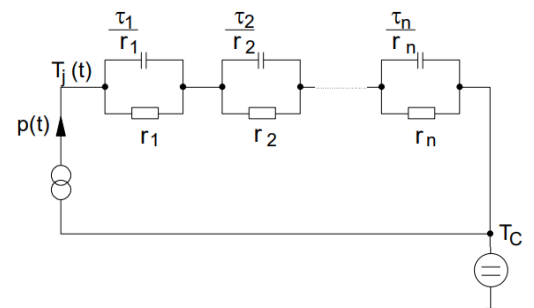


Figure D. Thermal equivalent circuit

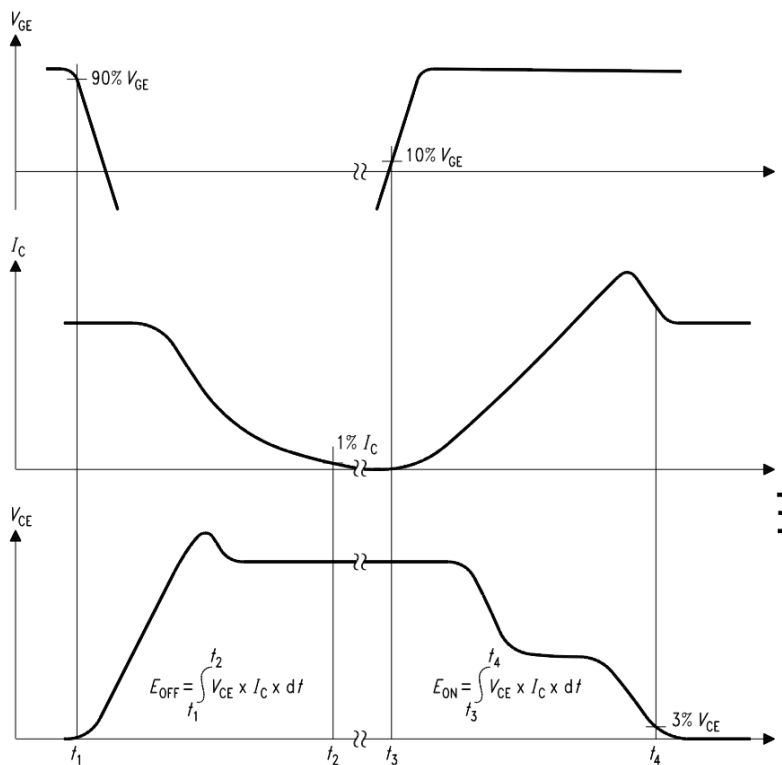


Figure B. Definition of switching losses

SIS00050

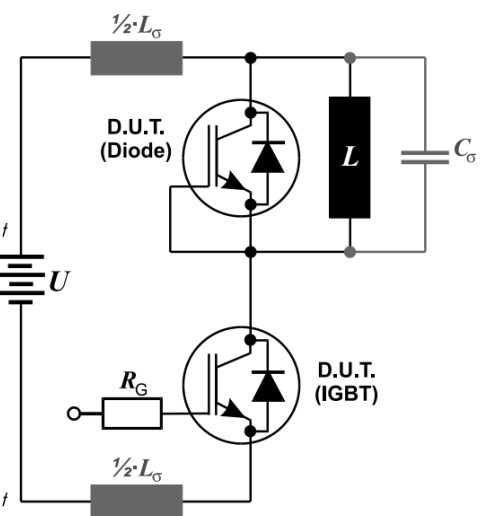


Figure E. Dynamic test circuit



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