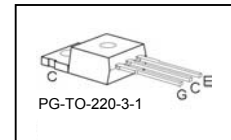
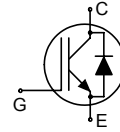


Low Loss DuoPack : IGBT in **TrenchStop®** and Fieldstop technology  
with soft, fast recovery anti-parallel EmCon HE diode

- Short circuit withstand time – 10 $\mu$ s
- Designed for :
  - Soft Switching Applications
  - Induction Heating
- **TrenchStop®** and Fieldstop technology for 1200 V applications offers :
  - very tight parameter distribution
  - high ruggedness, temperature stable behavior
  - easy parallel switching capability due to positive temperature coefficient in  $V_{CE(sat)}$
  - Very low  $V_{ce(sat)}$
- Very soft, fast recovery anti-parallel EmCon™ HE diode
- Low EMI
- Qualified according to JEDEC<sup>1</sup> for target applications
- Application specific optimisation of inverse diode
- Pb-free lead plating; RoHS compliant



Type	$V_{CE}$	$I_C$	$V_{CE(sat), T_J=25^\circ C}$	$T_{j,max}$	Marking	Package
IHP10T120	1200V	10A	1.7V	150°C	H10T120	PG-TO-220-3-1

**Maximum Ratings**

Parameter	Symbol	Value	Unit
Collector-emitter voltage	$V_{CE}$	1200	V
DC collector current $T_C = 25^\circ C$ $T_C = 100^\circ C$	$I_C$	16 10	A
Pulsed collector current, $t_p$ limited by $T_{j,max}$	$I_{Cpuls}$	24	
Turn off safe operating area $V_{CE} \leq 1200V, T_j \leq 150^\circ C$	-	24	
Diode forward current $T_C = 25^\circ C$ $T_C = 100^\circ C$	$I_F$	11 7	
Diode pulsed current, $t_p$ limited by $T_{j,max}, T_C = 25^\circ C$	$I_{Fpuls}$	16.5	
Diode surge non repetitive current, $t_p$ limited by $T_{j,max}$ $T_C = 25^\circ C, t_p = 10ms$ , sine halfwave $T_C = 25^\circ C, t_p \leq 2.5\mu s$ , sine halfwave $T_C = 100^\circ C, t_p \leq 2.5\mu s$ , sine halfwave	$I_{FSM}$	28 50 40	A
Gate-emitter voltage	$V_{GE}$	$\pm 20$	V
Short circuit withstand time <sup>2)</sup> $V_{GE} = 15V, V_{CC} \leq 1200V, T_j \leq 150^\circ C$	$t_{SC}$	10	$\mu s$
Power dissipation, $T_C = 25^\circ C$	$P_{tot}$	138	W
Operating junction temperature	$T_j$	-40...+150	$^\circ C$
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 JEDEC-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	$R_{thJCD}$		2.6	
IGBT thermal resistance, junction – ambient	$R_{thJA}$		62	

**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	$V_{(BR)CES}$	$V_{GE}=0V, I_C=0.5mA$	1200	-	-	V
Collector-emitter saturation voltage	$V_{CE(sat)}$	$V_{GE} = 15V, I_C=10A$ $T_j=25^\circ\text{C}$ $T_j=125^\circ\text{C}$ $T_j=150^\circ\text{C}$	-	1.7	2.2	
			-	2.0	-	
			-	2.2	-	
Diode forward voltage	$V_F$	$V_{GE}=0V, I_F=4A$ $T_j=25^\circ\text{C}$ $T_j=150^\circ\text{C}$	-	1.65	2.15	
			-	1.7	-	
Gate-emitter threshold voltage	$V_{GE(th)}$	$I_C=0.6mA, V_{CE}=V_{GE}$	5.0	5.8	6.5	
Zero gate voltage collector current	$I_{CES}$	$V_{CE}=1200V,$ $V_{GE}=0V$ $T_j=25^\circ\text{C}$ $T_j=150^\circ\text{C}$	-	-	0.2	mA
			-	-	2.0	
Gate-emitter leakage current	$I_{GES}$	$V_{CE}=0V, V_{GE}=20V$	-	-	100	nA
Transconductance	$g_{fs}$	$V_{CE}=20V, I_C=10A$	-	10	-	S
Integrated gate resistor	$R_{Gint}$		none			$\Omega$

**Dynamic Characteristic**

Input capacitance	$C_{iss}$	$V_{CE}=25V,$	-	606	-	pF
Output capacitance	$C_{oss}$	$V_{GE}=0V,$	-	48	-	
Reverse transfer capacitance	$C_{rfs}$	$f=1MHz$	-	29	-	
Gate charge	$Q_{Gate}$	$V_{CC}=960V, I_C=10A$ $V_{GE}=15V$	-	53	-	nC
Internal emitter inductance measured 5mm (0.197 in.) from case	$L_E$		-	13	-	nH
Short circuit collector current <sup>1)</sup>	$I_{C(SC)}$	$V_{GE}=15V, t_{SC} \leq 10\mu s$ $V_{CC}=600V,$ $T_j=25^\circ C$	-	48	-	A

**Switching Characteristic, Inductive Load, at  $T_j=25^\circ C$** 

Parameter	Symbol	Conditions	Value			Unit
			min.	typ.	max.	
<b>IGBT Characteristic</b>						
Turn-on delay time	$t_{d(on)}$	$T_j=25^\circ C,$ $V_{CC}=610V, I_C=10A,$ $V_{GE}=0/15V,$ $R_G=81\Omega,$ $L_{\sigma}^{2)}=180nH,$ $C_{\sigma}^{2)}=39pF$ Energy losses include "tail" and diode reverse recovery.	-	45	-	ns
Rise time	$t_r$		-	20	-	
Turn-off delay time	$t_{d(off)}$		-	520	-	
Fall time	$t_f$		-	82	-	
Turn-on energy	$E_{on}$		-	0.68	-	mJ
Turn-off energy	$E_{off}$		-	0.78	-	
Total switching energy	$E_{ts}$		-	1.46	-	
<b>Anti-Parallel Diode Characteristic</b>						
Diode reverse recovery time	$t_{rr}$	$T_j=25^\circ C,$	-	115	-	ns
Diode reverse recovery charge	$Q_{rr}$	$V_R=800V, I_F=4A,$	-	330	-	nC
Diode peak reverse recovery current	$I_{rrm}$	$di_F/dt=750A/\mu s$	-	7.15	-	A

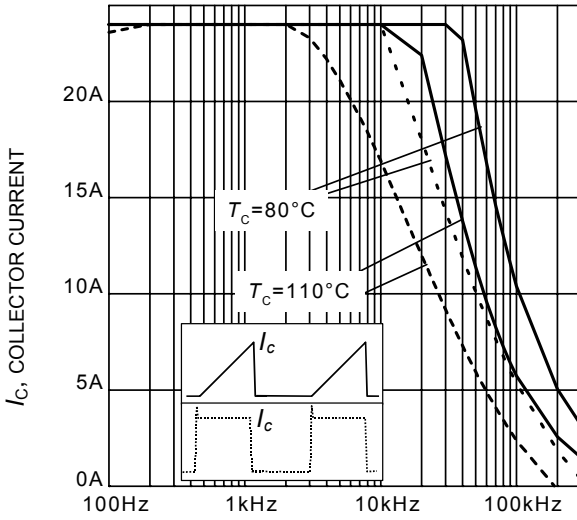
<sup>1)</sup> Allowed number of short circuits: <1000; time between short circuits: >1s.

<sup>2)</sup> Leakage inductance  $L_{\sigma}$  and Stray capacity  $C_{\sigma}$  due to dynamic test circuit in Figure E.

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

Parameter	Symbol	Conditions	Value			Unit
			min.	typ.	max.	
<b>IGBT Characteristic</b>						
Turn-on delay time	$t_{d(\text{on})}$	$T_j=150^\circ\text{C}$ , $V_{\text{CC}}=610\text{V}$ , $I_{\text{C}}=10\text{A}$ , $V_{\text{GE}}=0/15\text{V}$ , $R_{\text{G}}=81\Omega$ $L_{\sigma}^{1)}=180\text{nH}$ , $C_{\sigma}^{1)}=39\text{pF}$ Energy losses include "tail" and diode reverse recovery.	-	45	-	ns
Rise time	$t_{\text{r}}$		-	24	-	
Turn-off delay time	$t_{d(\text{off})}$		-	592	-	
Fall time	$t_{\text{f}}$		-	177	-	
Turn-on energy	$E_{\text{on}}$		-	0.83	-	mJ
Turn-off energy	$E_{\text{off}}$		-	1.19	-	
Total switching energy	$E_{\text{ts}}$		-	2.02	-	
<b>Anti-Parallel Diode Characteristic</b>						
Diode reverse recovery time	$t_{\text{rr}}$	$T_j=150^\circ\text{C}$	-	185	-	ns
Diode reverse recovery charge	$Q_{\text{rr}}$	$V_{\text{R}}=800\text{V}$ , $I_{\text{F}}=4\text{A}$ ,	-	630	-	nC
Diode peak reverse recovery current	$I_{\text{rrm}}$	$di_{\text{F}}/dt=750\text{A}/\mu\text{s}$	-	8.1	-	A

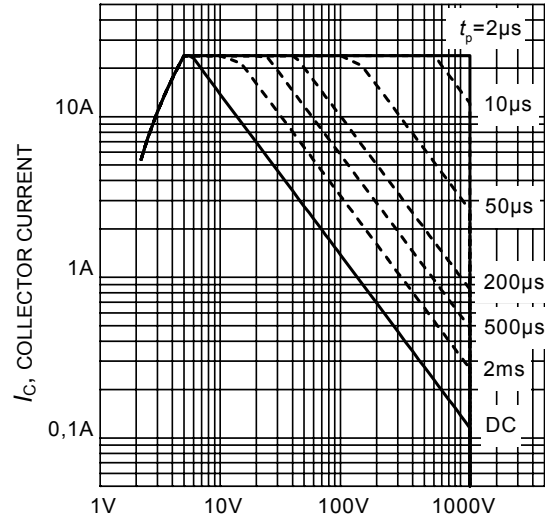
<sup>1)</sup> Leakage inductance  $L_{\sigma}$  and Stray capacity  $C_{\sigma}$  due to dynamic test circuit in Figure E.



$f$ , SWITCHING FREQUENCY

**Figure 1. Collector current as a function of switching frequency**

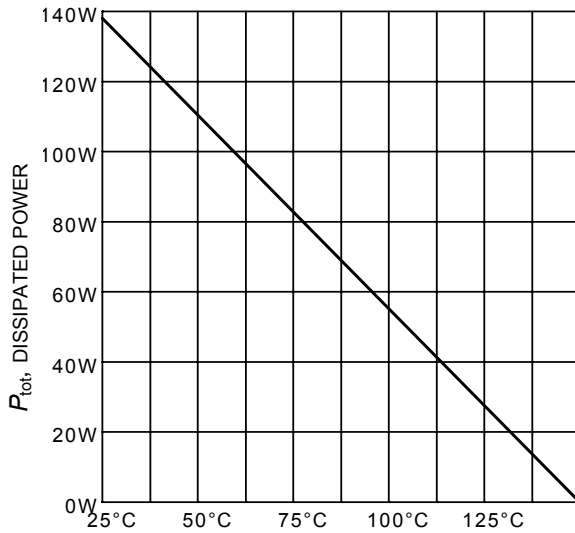
( $T_j \leq 150^\circ\text{C}$ ,  $D = 0.5$ ,  $V_{CE} = 600\text{V}$ ,  
 $V_{GE} = 0/+15\text{V}$ ,  $R_G = 81\Omega$ )



$V_{CE}$ , COLLECTOR-EMITTER VOLTAGE

**Figure 2. Safe operating area**

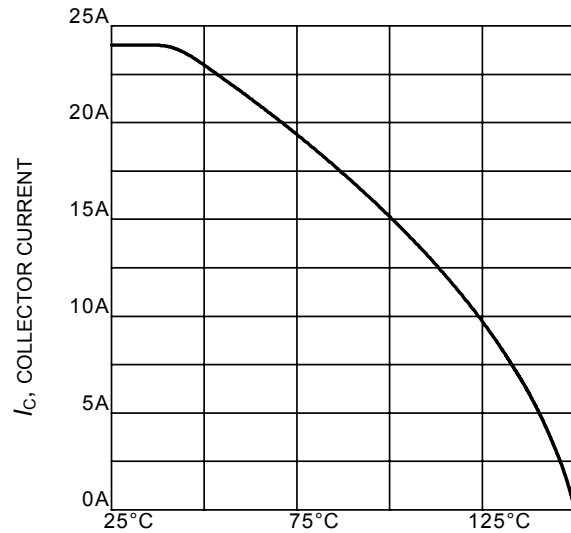
( $D = 0$ ,  $T_C = 25^\circ\text{C}$ ,  
 $T_j \leq 150^\circ\text{C}$ ;  $V_{GE} = 15\text{V}$ )



$T_C$ , CASE TEMPERATURE

**Figure 3. Power dissipation as a function of case temperature**

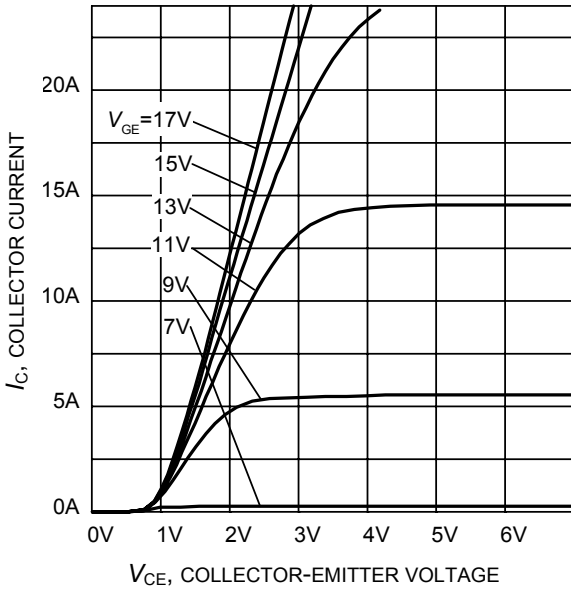
( $T_j \leq 150^\circ\text{C}$ )



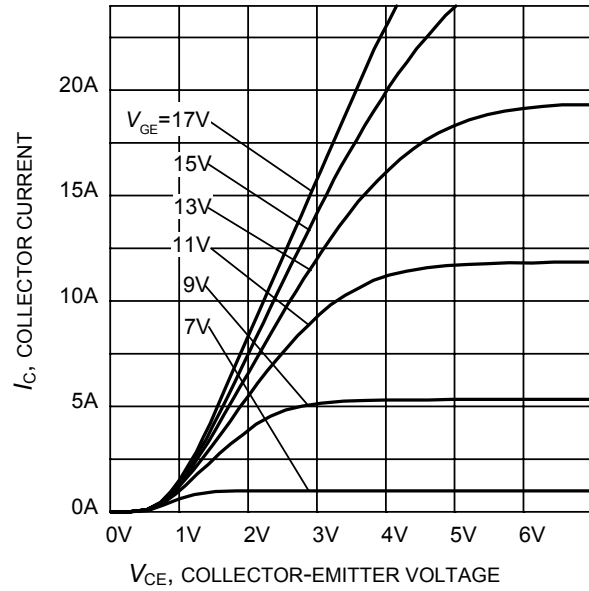
$T_C$ , CASE TEMPERATURE

**Figure 4. Collector current as a function of case temperature**

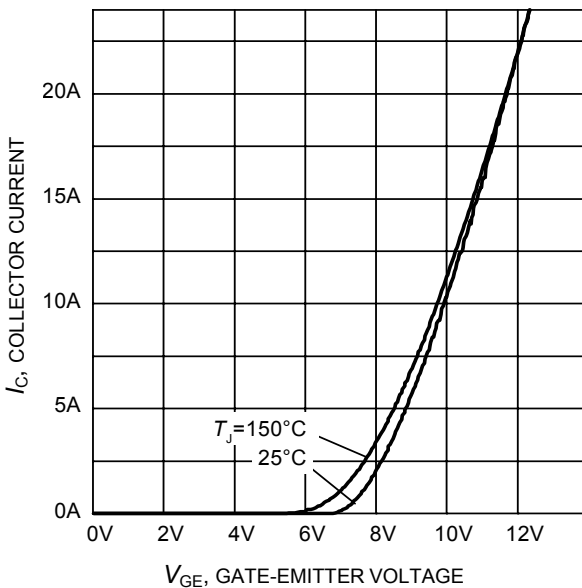
( $V_{GE} \geq 15\text{V}$ ,  $T_j \leq 150^\circ\text{C}$ )



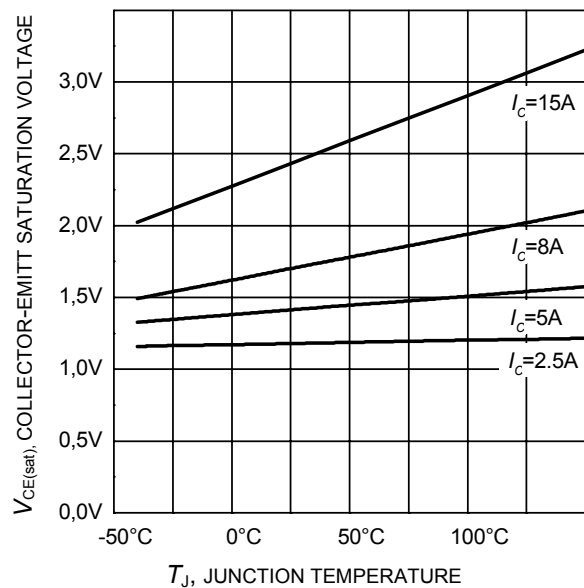
**Figure 5. Typical output characteristic**  
( $T_j = 25^\circ\text{C}$ )



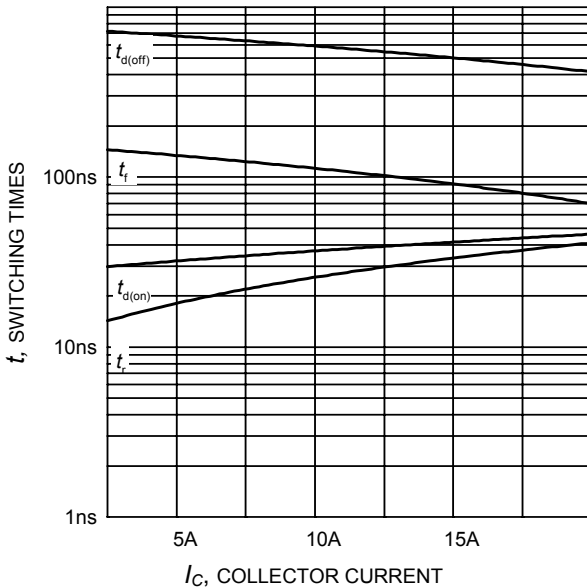
**Figure 6. Typical output characteristic**  
( $T_j = 150^\circ\text{C}$ )



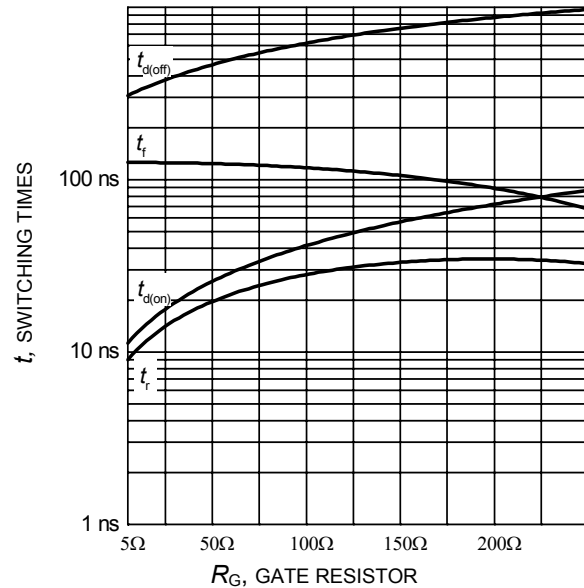
**Figure 7. Typical transfer characteristic**  
( $V_{CE} = 20\text{V}$ )



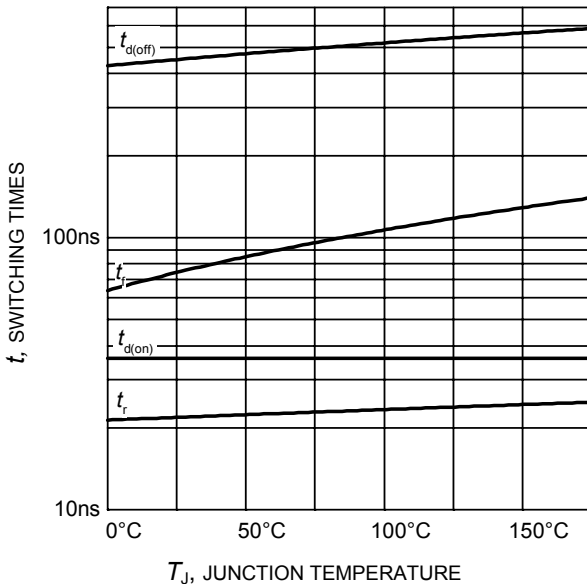
**Figure 8. Typical collector-emitter saturation voltage as a function of junction temperature**  
( $V_{GE} = 15\text{V}$ )



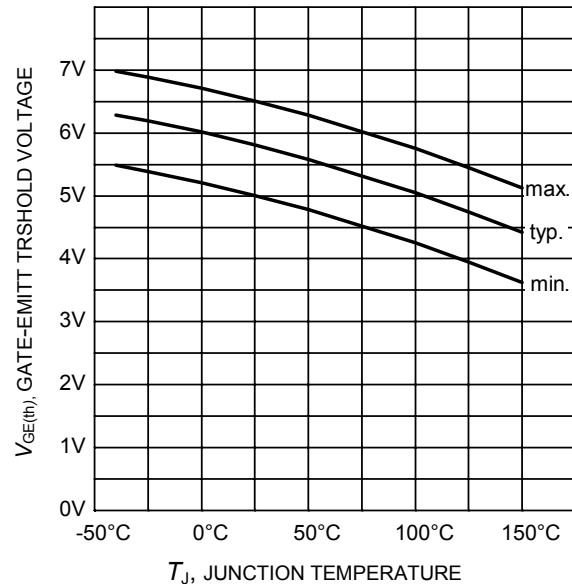
**Figure 9. Typical switching times as a function of collector current**  
 (inductive load,  $T_J=150^{\circ}\text{C}$ ,  $V_{CE}=600\text{V}$ ,  $V_{GE}=0/15\text{V}$ ,  $R_G=81\Omega$ ,  
 Dynamic test circuit in Figure E)



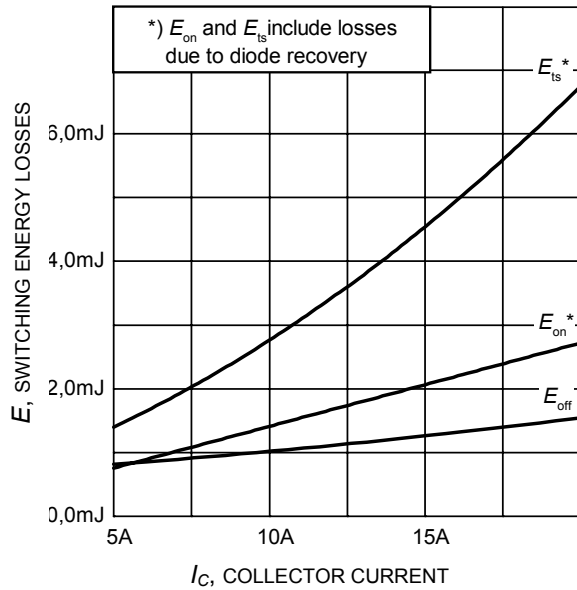
**Figure 10. Typical switching times as a function of gate resistor**  
 (inductive load,  $T_J=150^{\circ}\text{C}$ ,  $V_{CE}=600\text{V}$ ,  $V_{GE}=0/15\text{V}$ ,  $I_C=8\text{A}$ ,  
 Dynamic test circuit in Figure E)



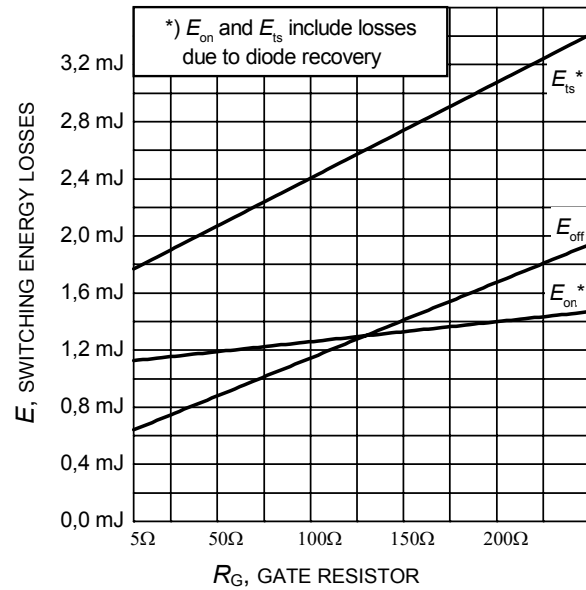
**Figure 11. Typical switching times as a function of junction temperature**  
 (inductive load,  $V_{CE}=600\text{V}$ ,  $V_{GE}=0/15\text{V}$ ,  $I_C=8\text{A}$ ,  
 $R_G=81\Omega$ ,  
 Dynamic test circuit in Figure E)



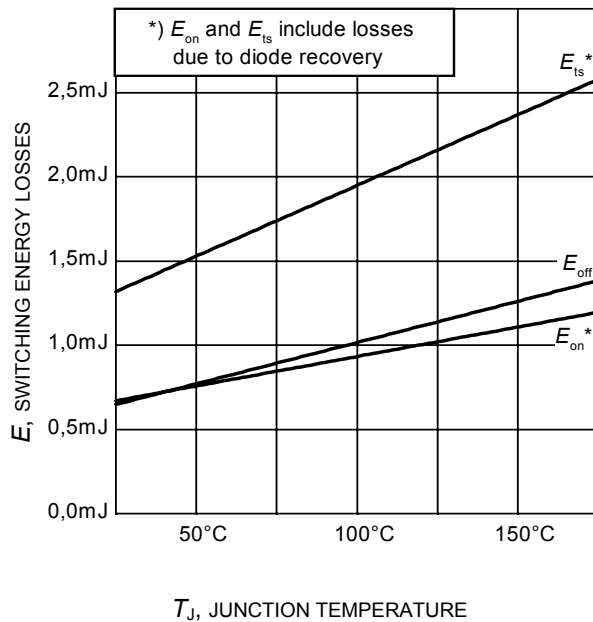
**Figure 12. Gate-emitter threshold voltage as a function of junction temperature**  
 ( $I_C = 0.3\text{mA}$ )



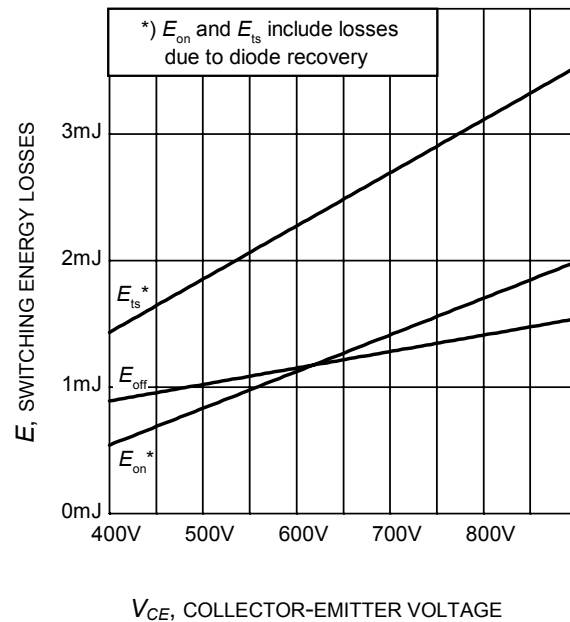
**Figure 13. Typical switching energy losses as a function of collector current**  
 (inductive load,  $T_J=150^\circ\text{C}$ ,  $V_{CE}=600\text{V}$ ,  $V_{GE}=0/15\text{V}$ ,  $R_G=81\Omega$ , Dynamic test circuit in Figure E)



**Figure 14. Typical switching energy losses as a function of gate resistor**  
 (inductive load,  $T_J=150^\circ\text{C}$ ,  $V_{CE}=600\text{V}$ ,  $V_{GE}=0/15\text{V}$ ,  $I_C=8\text{A}$ , Dynamic test circuit in Figure E)

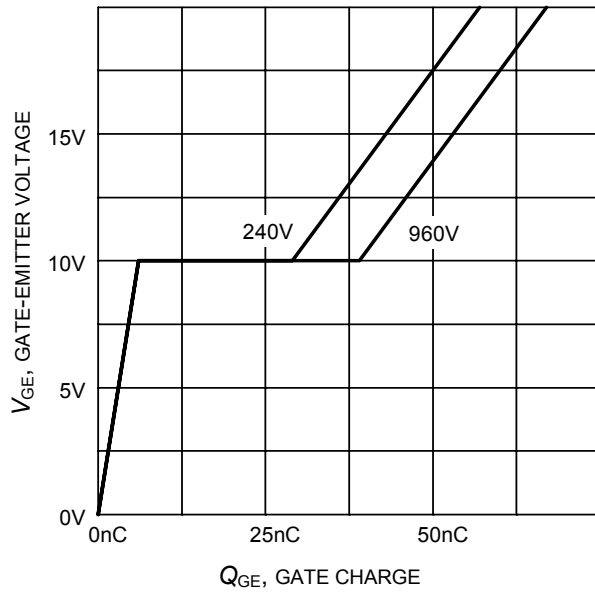


**Figure 15. Typical switching energy losses as a function of junction temperature**  
 (inductive load,  $V_{CE}=600\text{V}$ ,  $V_{GE}=0/15\text{V}$ ,  $I_C=8\text{A}$ ,  $R_G=81\Omega$ , Dynamic test circuit in Figure E)

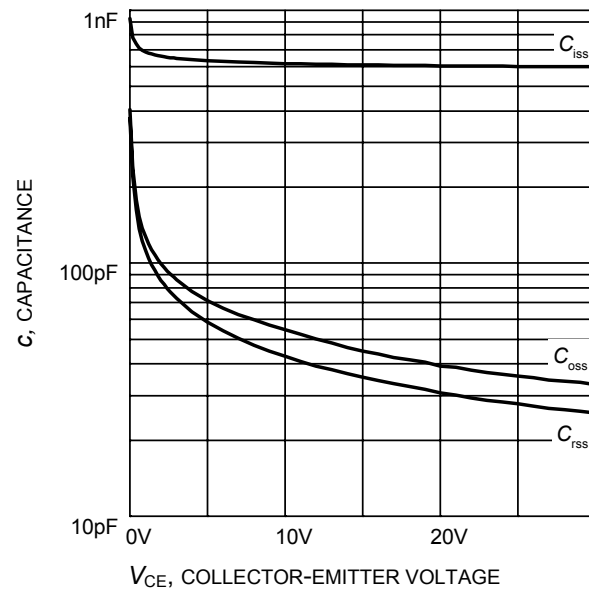


**Figure 16. Typical switching energy losses as a function of collector emitter voltage**  
 (inductive load,  $T_J=150^\circ\text{C}$ ,  $V_{GE}=0/15\text{V}$ ,  $I_C=8\text{A}$ ,  $R_G=81\Omega$ , Dynamic test circuit in Figure E)

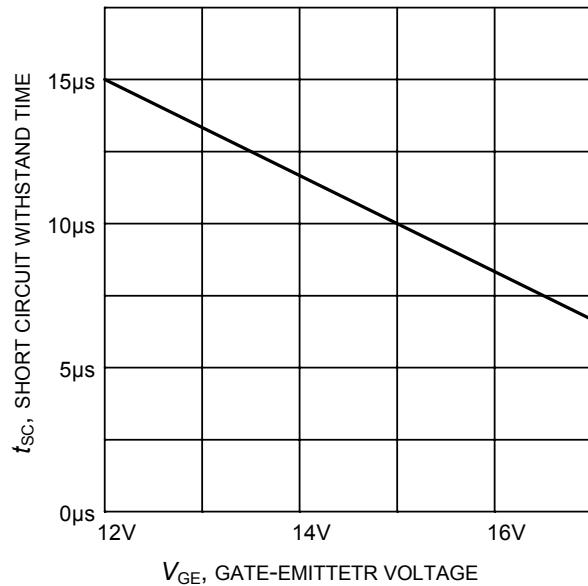




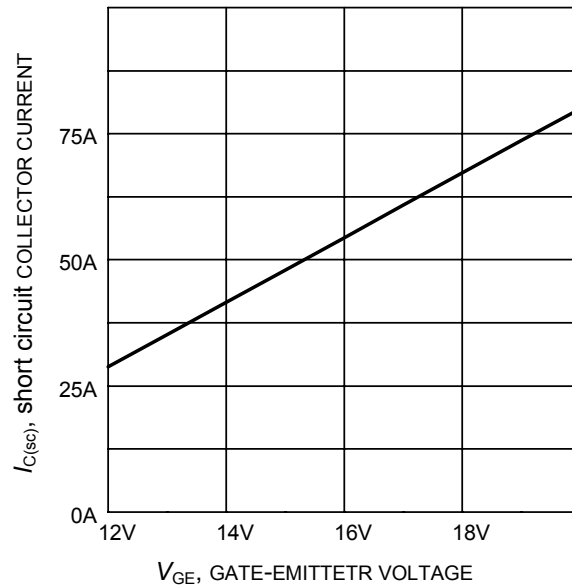
**Figure 17. Typical gate charge**  
( $I_C=8\text{ A}$ )



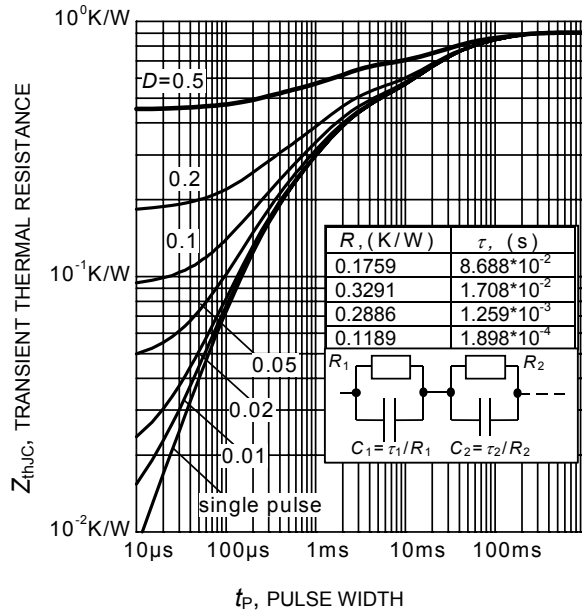
**Figure 18. Typical capacitance as a function of collector-emitter voltage**  
( $V_{GE}=0\text{V}$ ,  $f = 1\text{ MHz}$ )



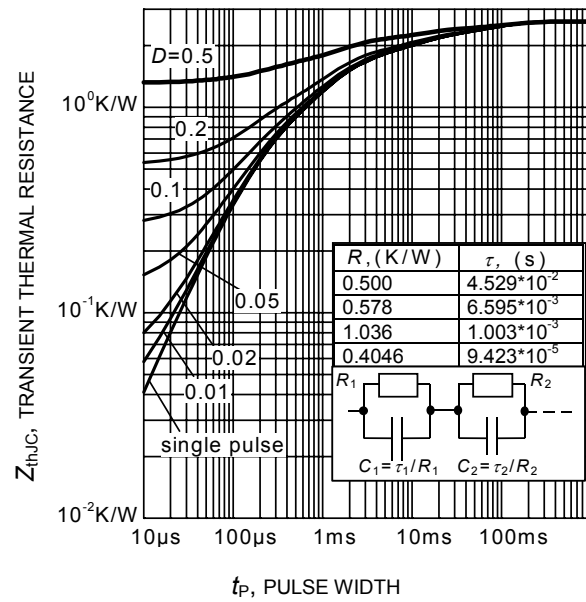
**Figure 19. Short circuit withstand time as a function of gate-emitter voltage**  
( $V_{CE}=600\text{V}$ , start at  $T_J=25^\circ\text{C}$ )



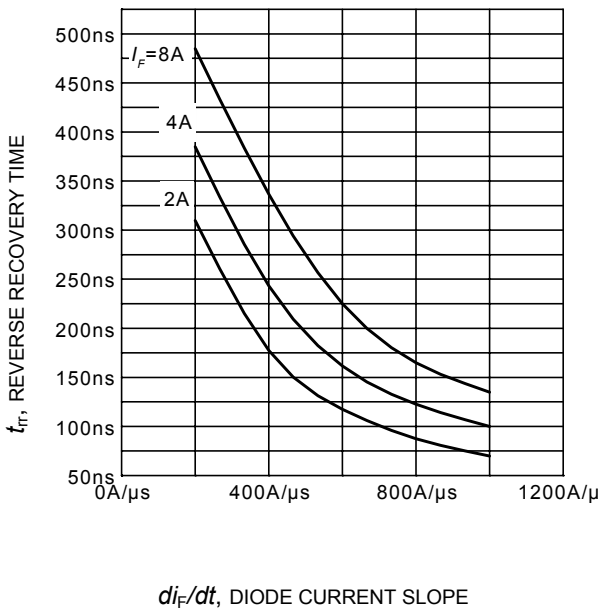
**Figure 20. Typical short circuit collector current as a function of gate-emitter voltage**  
( $V_{CE} \leq 600\text{V}$ ,  $T_J \leq 150^\circ\text{C}$ )



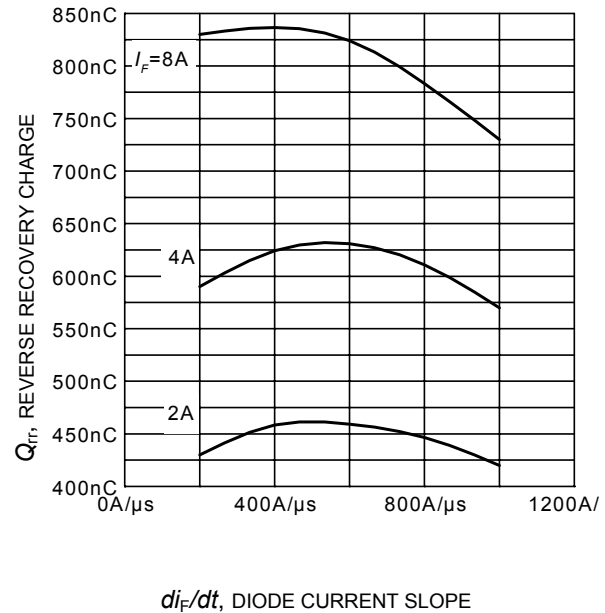
**Figure 23. IGBT transient thermal resistance as a function of pulse width ( $D = t_p / T$ )**



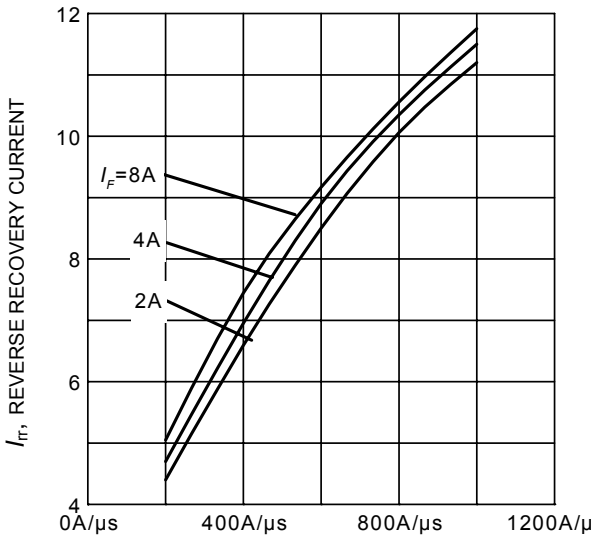
**Figure 24. Diode transient thermal impedance as a function of pulse width ( $D = t_p / T$ )**



**Figure 23. Typical reverse recovery time as a function of diode current slope ( $V_R = 600V$ ,  $I_F = 8A$ , Dynamic test circuit in Figure E)**

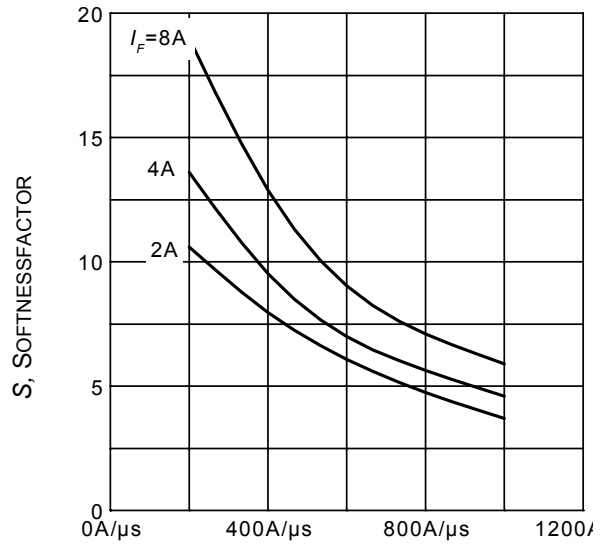


**Figure 24. Typical reverse recovery charge as a function of diode current slope ( $V_R = 800V$ ,  $T_J = 125^\circ C$ , Dynamic test circuit in Figure E)**



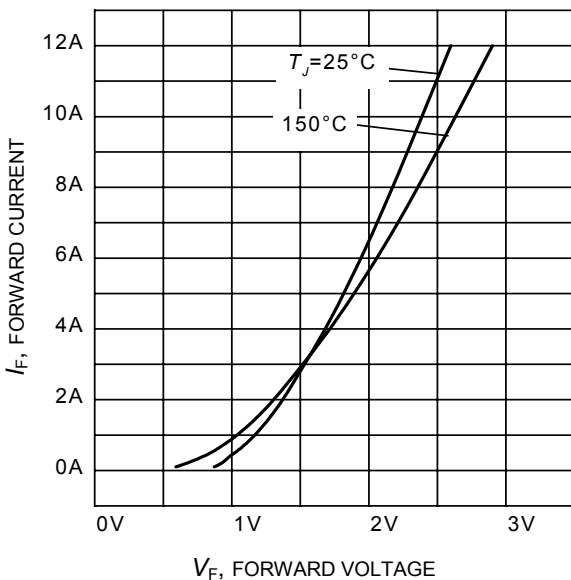
$di_F/dt$ , DIODE CURRENT SLOPE

**Figure 25. Typical reverse recovery current as a function of diode current slope**  
 ( $V_R=800V$ ,  $T_J = 125^\circ C$ ,  
 Dynamic test circuit in Figure E)

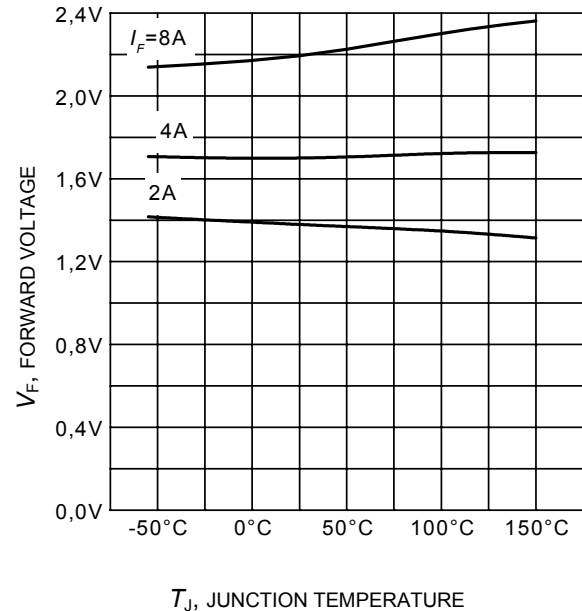


$di_F/dt$ , DIODE CURRENT SLOPE

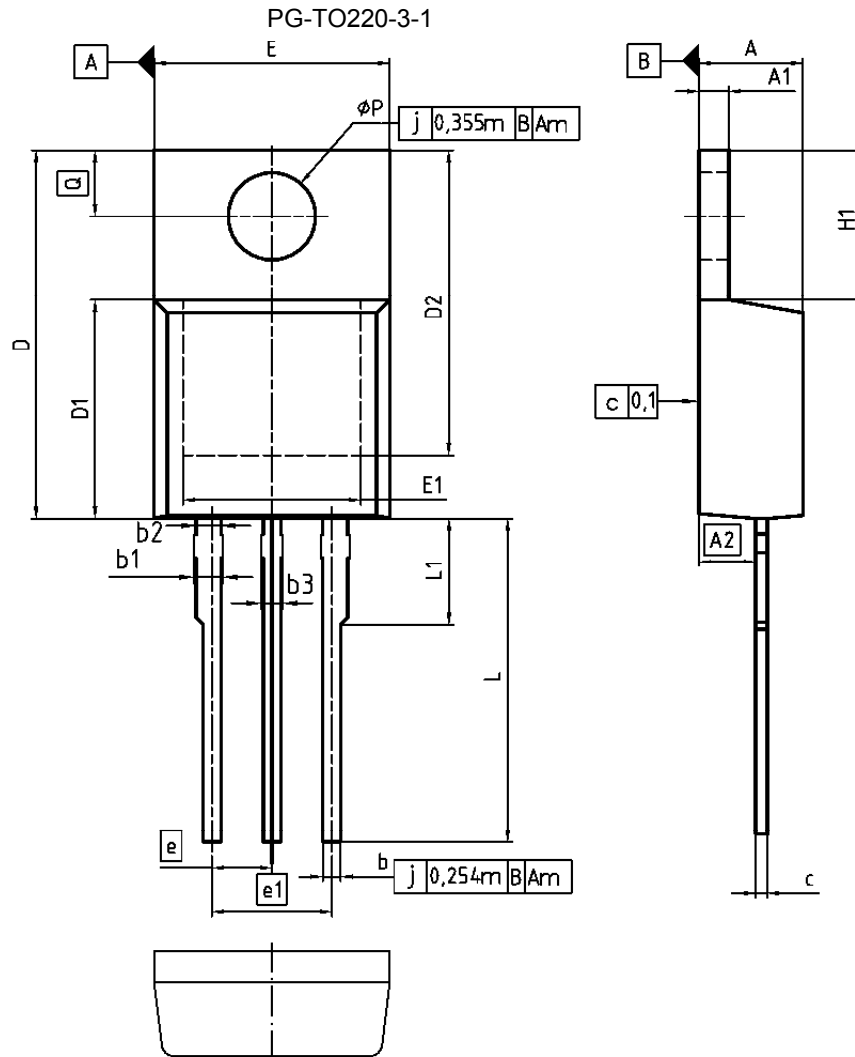
**Figure 26. Typical reverse recovery softness factor as a function of diode current slope**  
 ( $V_R=800V$ ,  $T_J = 125^\circ C$ ,  
 Dynamic test circuit in Figure E)



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



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



DIM	MILLIMETERS		INCHES	
	MIN	MAX	MIN	MAX
A	4.30	4.57	0.169	0.180
A1	1.17	1.40	0.046	0.055
A2	2.15	2.72	0.085	0.107
b	0.65	0.86	0.026	0.034
b1	0.95	1.40	0.037	0.055
b2	0.95	1.15	0.037	0.045
b3	0.65	1.15	0.026	0.045
c	0.33	0.60	0.013	0.024
D	14.81	15.95	0.583	0.628
D1	8.51	9.45	0.335	0.372
D2	12.19	13.10	0.480	0.516
E	9.70	10.36	0.382	0.408
E1	6.50	8.60	0.256	0.339
e	2.54		0.100	
e1	5.08		0.200	
N	3		3	
H1	5.90	6.90	0.232	0.272
L	13.00	14.00	0.512	0.551
L1	-	4.80	-	0.189
øP	3.60	3.69	0.142	0.153
Q	2.60	3.00	0.102	0.118

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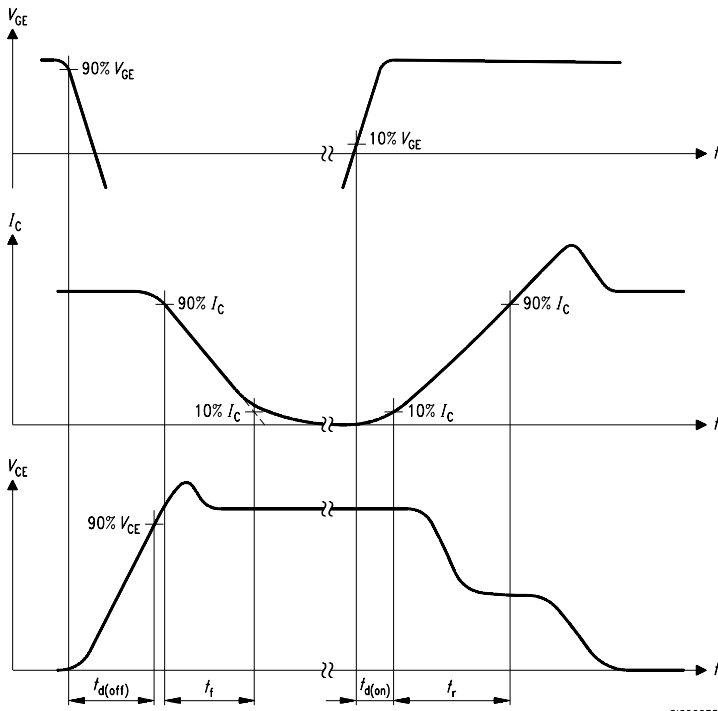


Figure A. Definition of switching times

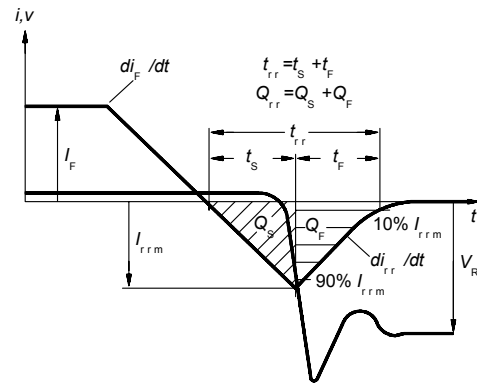


Figure C. Definition of diodes switching characteristics

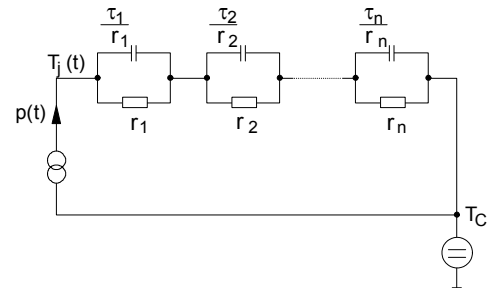


Figure D. Thermal equivalent circuit

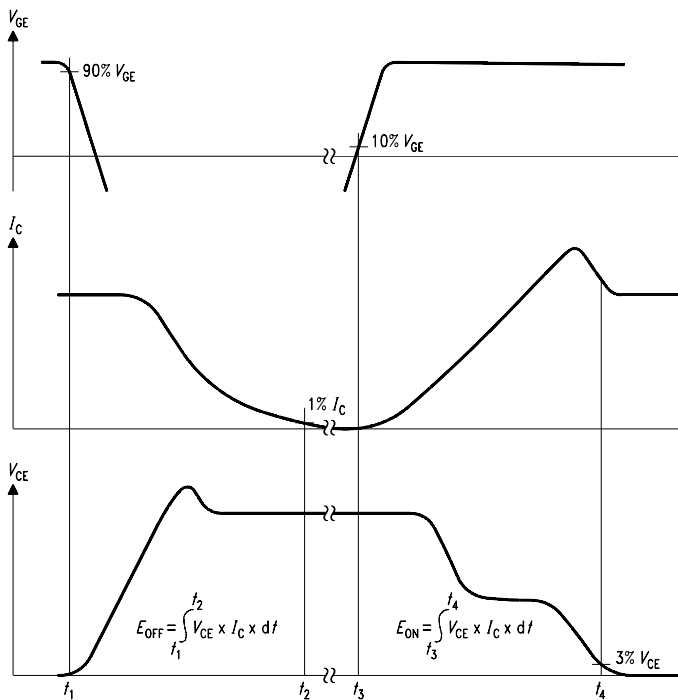


Figure B. Definition of switching losses

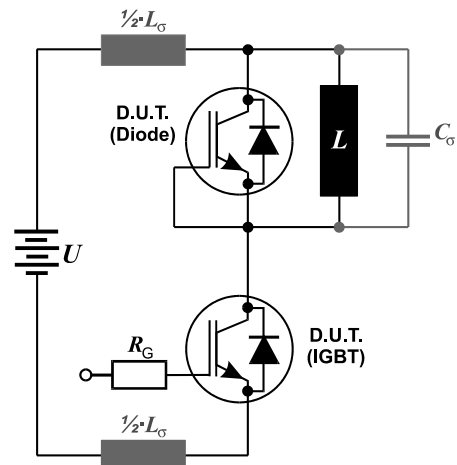


Figure E. Dynamic test circuit  
Leakage inductance  $L_{\sigma} = 180\text{nH}$   
and Stray capacity  $C_{\sigma} = 39\text{pF}$ .

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**Warnings**

Due to technical requirements components may contain dangerous substances. For information on the types in question please contact your nearest Infineon Technologies Office.

Infineon Technologies Components may only be used in life-support devices or systems 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.