IXYS

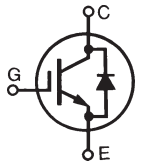
Preliminary Technical Information

XPT™ 650V IGBT GenX3™ w/ Sonic Diode

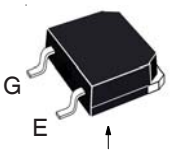
IXYT30N65C3H1HV
IXYH30N65C3H1

V_{CES} = 650V
I_{C110} = 30A
$V_{CE(sat)}$ ≤ 2.7V
$t_{fi(typ)}$ = 24ns

Extreme Light Punch Through
IGBT for 20-60kHz Switching



TO-268HV



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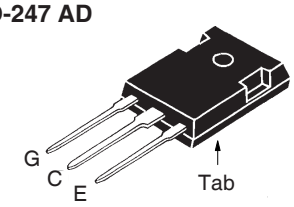


G = Gate C = Collector
E = Emitter Tab = Collector

Symbol	Test Conditions	Maximum Ratings	
V_{CES}	T_J = 25°C to 175°C	650	V
V_{CGR}	T_J = 25°C to 175°C, R_{GE} = 1MΩ	650	V
V_{GES}	Continuous	±20	V
V_{GEM}	Transient	±30	V
I_{C25}	T_C = 25°C	60	A
I_{C110}	T_C = 110°C	30	A
I_{F110}	T_C = 110°C	29	A
I_{CM}	T_C = 25°C, 1ms	118	A
I_A	T_C = 25°C	10	A
E_{AS}	T_C = 25°C	300	mJ
SSOA (RBSOA)	V_{GE} = 15V, T_{VJ} = 150°C, R_G = 10Ω Clamped Inductive Load	I_{CM} = 60 $V_{CE} \leq V_{CES}$	A
t_{sc} (SCSOA)	V_{GE} = 15V, V_{CE} = 360V, T_J = 150°C R_G = 82Ω, Non Repetitive	8	µs
P_C	T_C = 25°C	270	W
T_J		-55 ... +175	°C
T_{JM}		175	°C
T_{stg}		-55 ... +175	°C
T_L	Maximum Lead Temperature for Soldering	300	°C
T_{SOLD}	1.6 mm (0.062in.) from Case for 10s	260	°C
M_d	Mounting Torque	1.13/10	Nm/lb.in
Weight	TO-220	4	g
	TO-247	6	g

Symbol	Test Conditions (T_J = 25°C, Unless Otherwise Specified)	Characteristic Values Min.	Typ.	Max.	
BV_{CES}	I_C = 250µA, V_{GE} = 0V	650			V
$V_{GE(th)}$	I_C = 250µA, V_{CE} = V_{GE}	3.5		6.0	V
I_{CES}	V_{CE} = V_{CES}, V_{GE} = 0V			50	µA
	T_J = 150°C			4	mA
I_{GES}	V_{CE} = 0V, V_{GE} = ±20V			±100	nA
$V_{CE(sat)}$	I_C = 30A, V_{GE} = 15V, Note 1		2.35	2.70	V
	T_J = 150°C		2.58		V

Features

- Optimized for 20-60kHz Switching
- Square RBSOA
- High Voltage
- Avalanche Rated
- Short Circuit Capability
- Anti-Parallel Sonic Diode

Advantages

- High Power Density
- Extremely Rugged
- Low Gate Drive Requirement

Applications

- Power Inverters
- UPS
- Motor Drives
- SMPS
- PFC Circuits
- Battery Chargers
- Welding Machines
- Lamp Ballasts
- High Frequency Power Inverters

Symbol	Test Conditions (T_J = 25°C Unless Otherwise Specified)	Characteristic Values Min.	Typ.	Max.	
g_{fs}	I_C = 30A, V_{CE} = 10V, Note 1	11	19		S
C_{ies}	V_{CE} = 25V, V_{GE} = 0V, f = 1MHz		1225		pF
C_{oes}			173		pF
C_{res}			28		pF
$Q_{g(on)}$	I_C = 30A, V_{GE} = 15V, V_{CE} = 0.5 • V_{CES}		44		nC
Q_{ge}			7		nC
Q_{gc}			24		nC
$t_{d(on)}$	**Inductive load, T_J = 25°C**		21		ns
t_{ri}	I_C = 30A, V_{GE} = 15V		42		ns
E_{on}	V_{CE} = 400V, R_G = 10Ω		1.00		mJ
$t_{d(off)}$	Note 2		75		ns
t_{fi}			24		ns
E_{off}			0.27		mJ
$t_{d(on)}$	**Inductive load, T_J = 150°C**		19		ns
t_{ri}	I_C = 30A, V_{GE} = 15V		40		ns
E_{on}	V_{CE} = 400V, R_G = 10Ω		1.50		mJ
$t_{d(off)}$	Note 2		90		ns
t_{fi}			30		ns
E_{off}			0.41		mJ
R_{thJC}				0.55	°C/W
R_{thCS}	TO-247		0.21		°C/W

Reverse Sonic Diode (FRD)

Symbol	Test Conditions (T_J = 25°C Unless Otherwise Specified)	Characteristic Values Min.	Typ.	Max.	
V_F	I_F = 30A, V_{GE} = 0V, Note 1			2.5	V
		T_J = 150°C	2.15		V
I_{RM}	I_F = 30A, V_{GE} = 0V,	T_J = 150°C	25		A
t_{rr}	$-di_F/dt$ = 500A/μs, V_R = 400V	T_J = 150°C	120		ns
R_{thJC}				0.80	°C/W

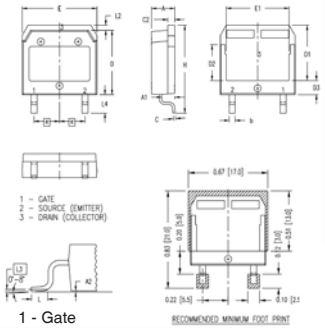
Notes:

1. Pulse test, t ≤ 300μs, duty cycle, d ≤ 2%.
2. Switching times & energy losses may increase for higher V_{CE}(clamp), T_J or R_G.

PRELIMANARY TECHNICAL INFORMATION

The product presented herein is under development. The Technical Specifications offered are derived from a subjective evaluation of the design, based upon prior knowledge and experience, and constitute a "considered reflection" of the anticipated result. IXYS reserves the right to change limits, test conditions, and dimensions without notice.

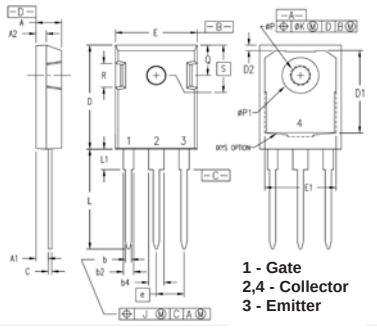
TO-268HV Outline



1 - Gate
2 - Emitter
3 - Collector

Dim.	Millimeter min	Millimeter max	Inches min	Inches max
A	4.90	5.10	0.193	0.201
A1	2.70	2.90	0.106	0.114
A2	0.02	0.25	0.001	0.100
b	1.15	1.45	0.045	0.057
C	0.40	0.65	0.016	0.026
C 2	1.45	1.60	0.057	0.063
D	13.80	14.00	0.543	0.551
D1	11.80	12.10	0.465	0.476
D2	7.50	7.80	0.295	0.307
D3	2.90	3.20	0.114	0.126
E	15.85	16.05	0.624	0.632
E1	13.30	13.60	0.524	0.535
e	5.45 BSC		0.215 BSC	
H	18.70	19.10	0.736	0.752
L	1.70	2.00	0.067	0.079
L2	1.00	1.15	0.039	0.045
L3	0.25 BSC		0.010 BSC	
L4	3.80	4.10	0.150	0.161

TO-247 (IXYH) Outline



1 - Gate
2,4 - Collector
3 - Emitter

Dim.	Millimeter min	Millimeter max	Inches min	Inches max
A	4.70	5.30	0.185	0.209
A1	2.21	2.59	0.087	0.102
A2	1.50	2.49	0.059	0.098
b	0.99	1.40	0.039	0.055
b2	1.65	2.39	0.065	0.094
b4	2.59	3.43	0.102	0.135
c	0.38	0.89	0.015	0.035
D	20.79	21.45	0.819	0.845
D1	13.07	-	0.515	-
D2	0.51	1.35	0.020	0.053
E	15.48	16.24	0.610	0.640
E1	13.45	-	0.53	-
E2	4.31	5.48	0.170	0.216
e	5.45 BSC		0.215 BSC	
L	19.80	20.30	0.078	0.800
L1	-	4.49	-	0.177
Ø P	3.55	3.65	0.140	0.144
Ø P1	-	7.39	-	0.290
Q	5.38	6.19	0.212	0.244
S	6.14 BSC		0.242 BSC	

Fig. 1. Output Characteristics @ T_J = 25ºC

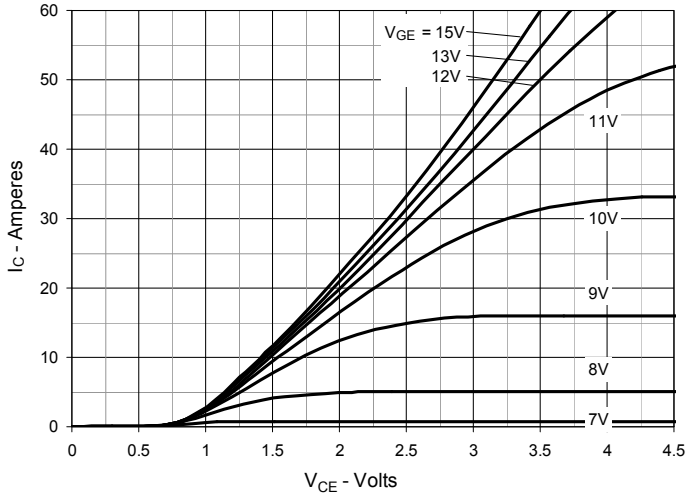


Fig. 2. Extended Output Characteristics @ T_J = 25ºC

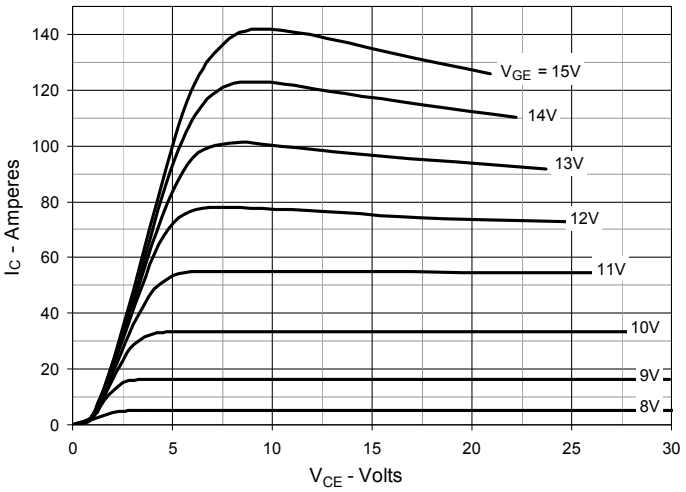


Fig. 3. Output Characteristics @ T_J = 150ºC

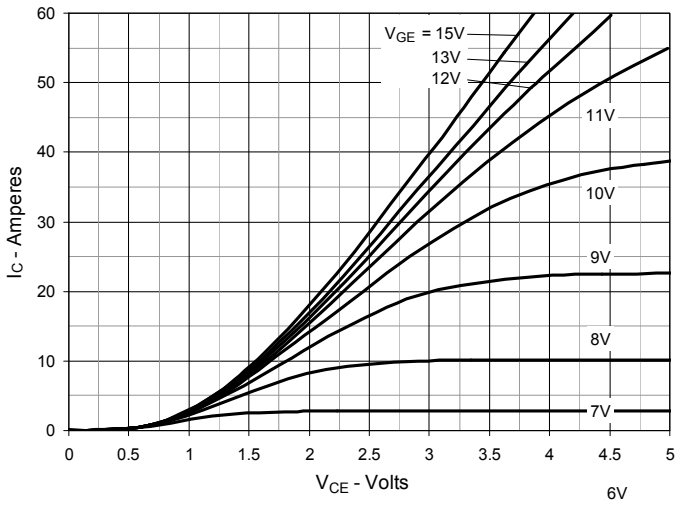


Fig. 4. Dependence of $V_{CE(sat)}$ on Junction Temperature

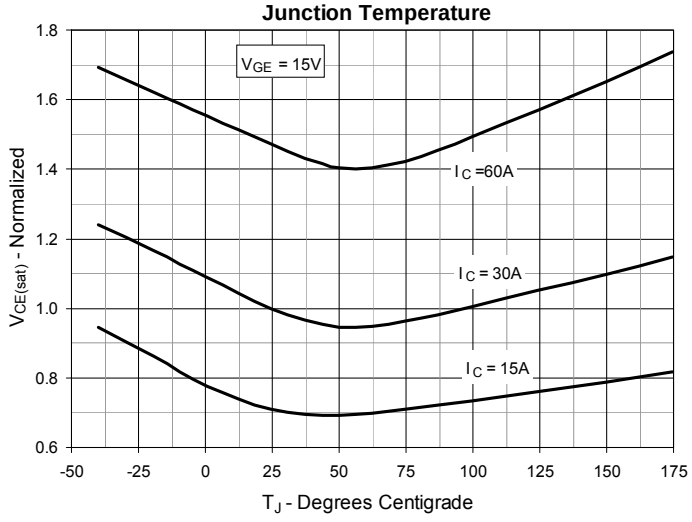


Fig. 5. Collector-to-Emitter Voltage vs. Gate-to-Emitter Voltage

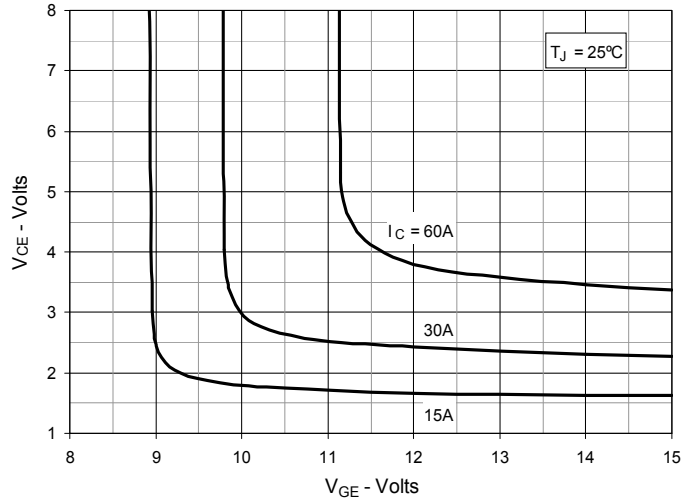


Fig. 6. Input Admittance

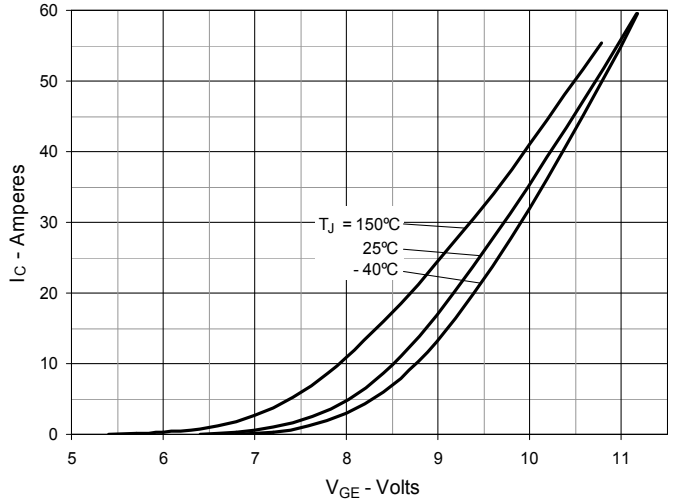


Fig. 7. Transconductance

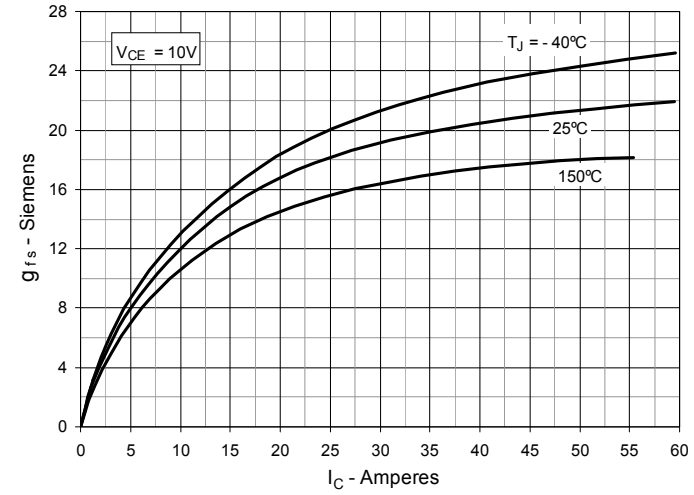


Fig. 8. Gate Charge

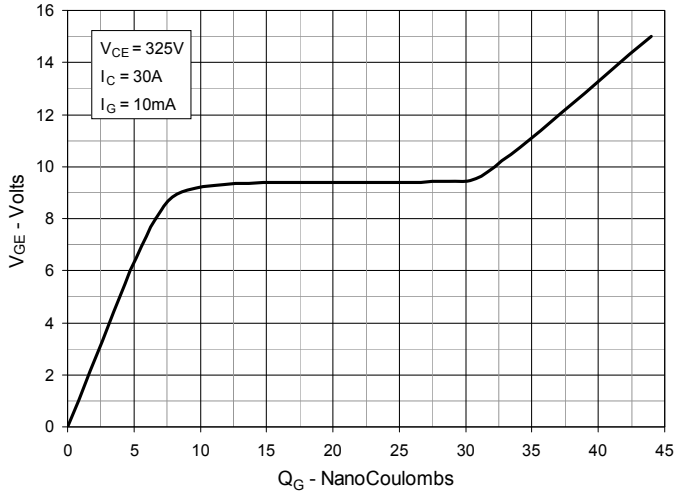


Fig. 9. Capacitance

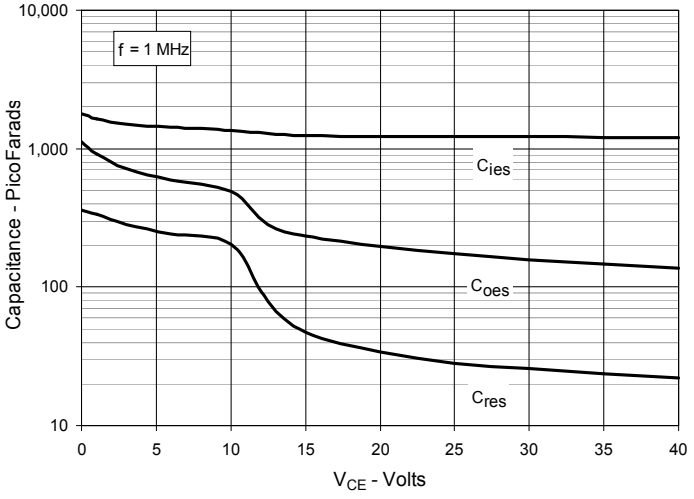


Fig. 10. Reverse-Bias Safe Operating Area

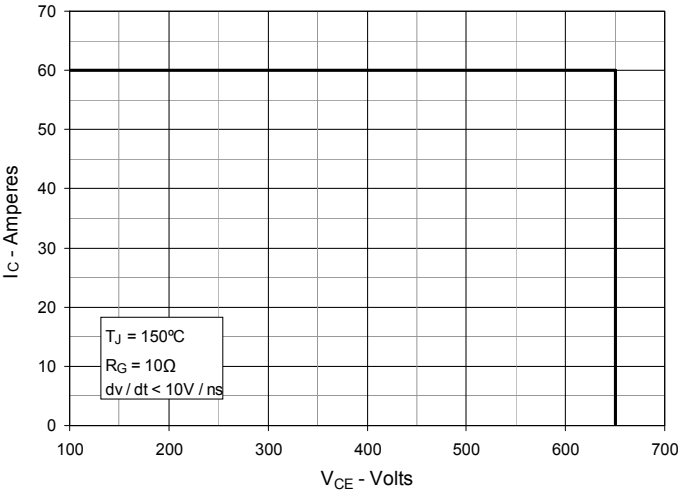


Fig. 11. Maximum Transient Thermal Impedance

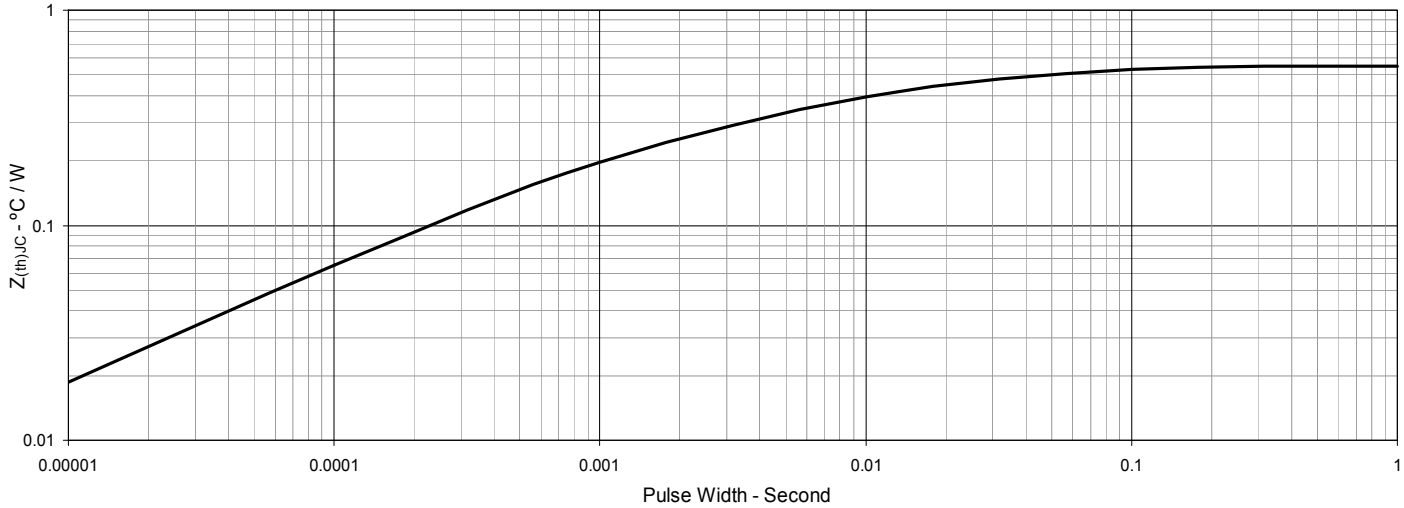


Fig. 12. Inductive Switching Energy Loss vs. Gate Resistance

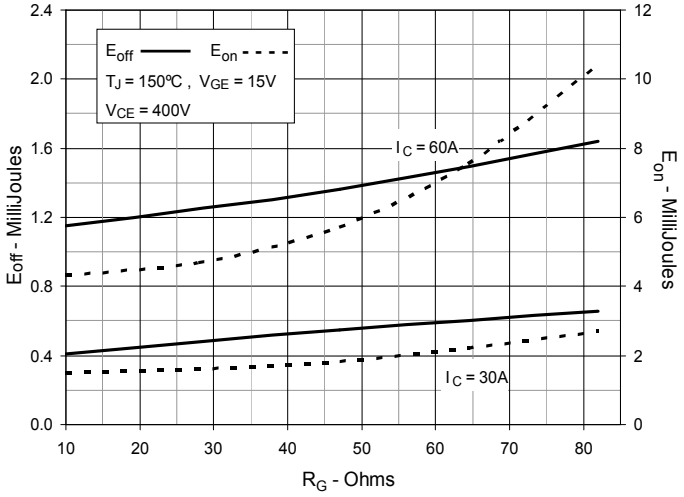


Fig. 13. Inductive Switching Energy Loss vs. Collector Current

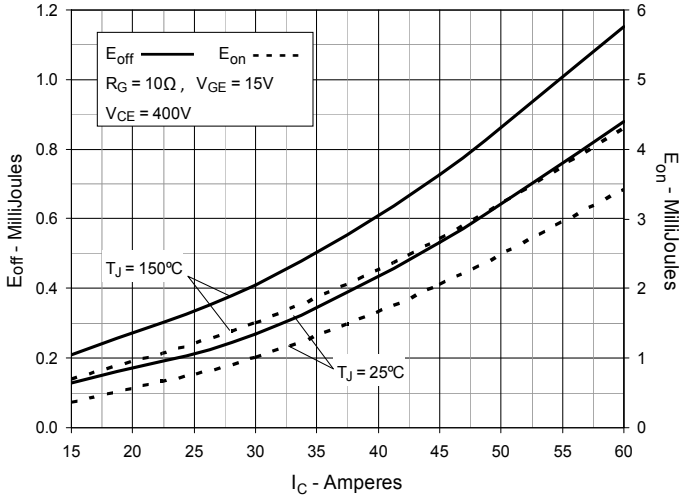


Fig. 14. Inductive Switching Energy Loss vs. Junction Temperature

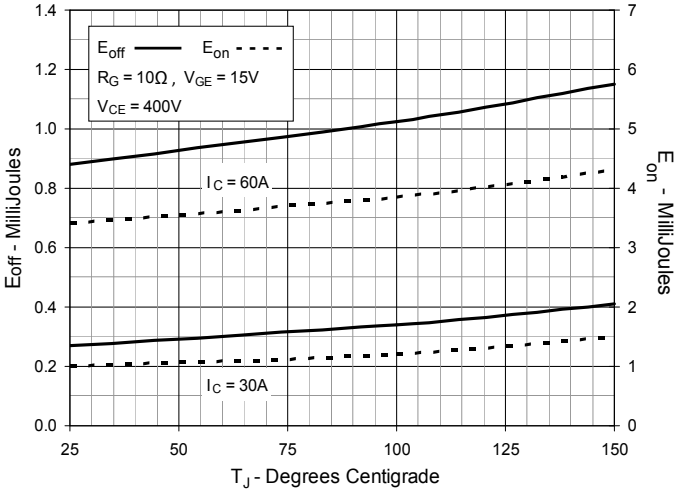


Fig. 15. Inductive Turn-off Switching Times vs. Gate Resistance

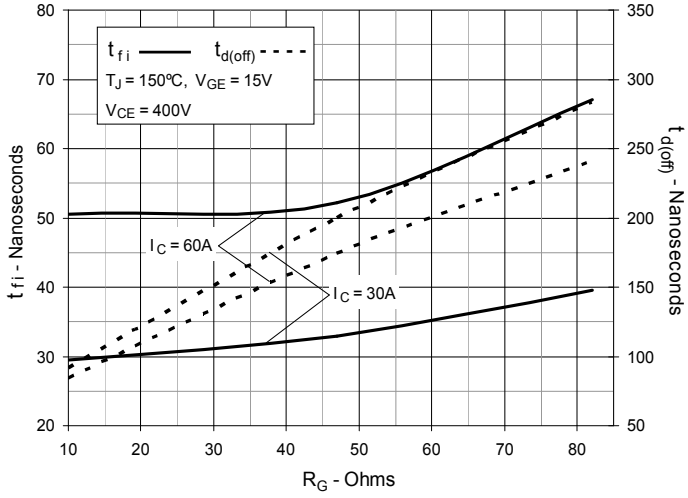


Fig. 16. Inductive Turn-off Switching Times vs. Collector Current

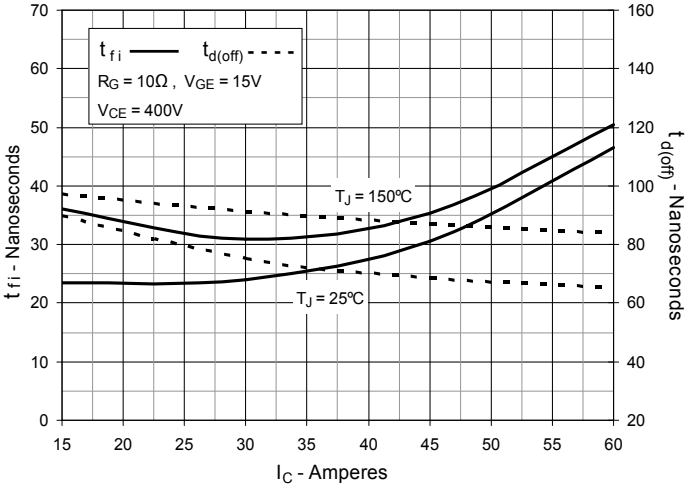


Fig. 17. Inductive Turn-off Switching Times vs. Junction Temperature

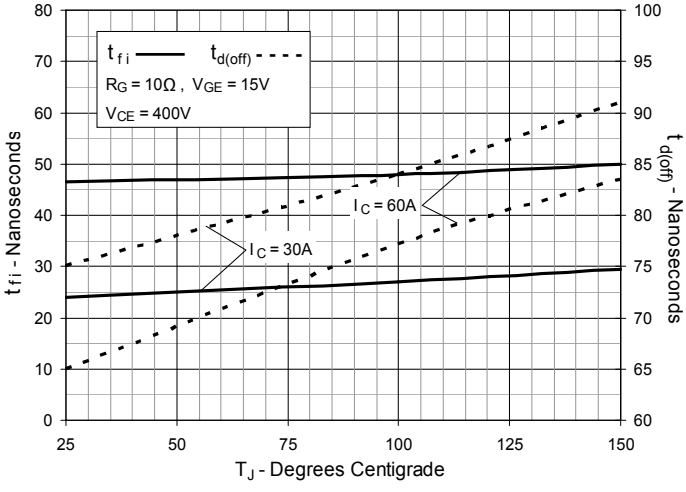


Fig. 18. Inductive Turn-on Switching Times vs. Gate Resistance

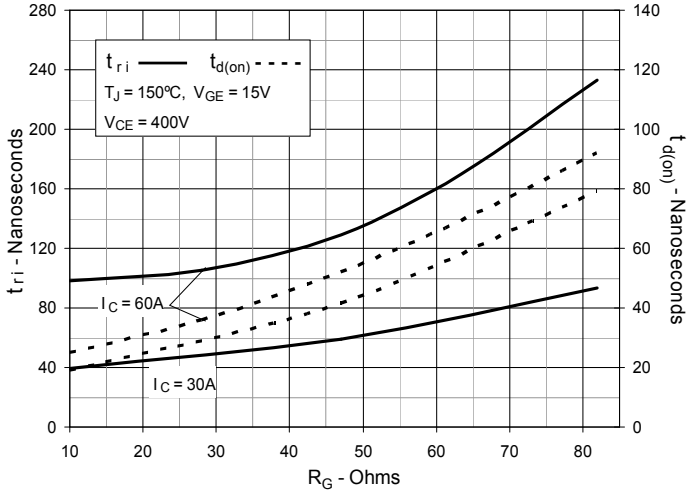


Fig. 19. Inductive Turn-on Switching Times vs. Collector Current

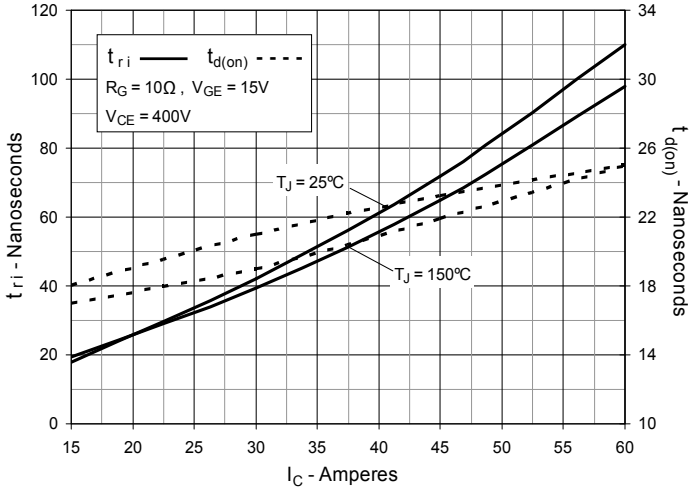


Fig. 20. Inductive Turn-on Switching Times vs. Junction Temperature

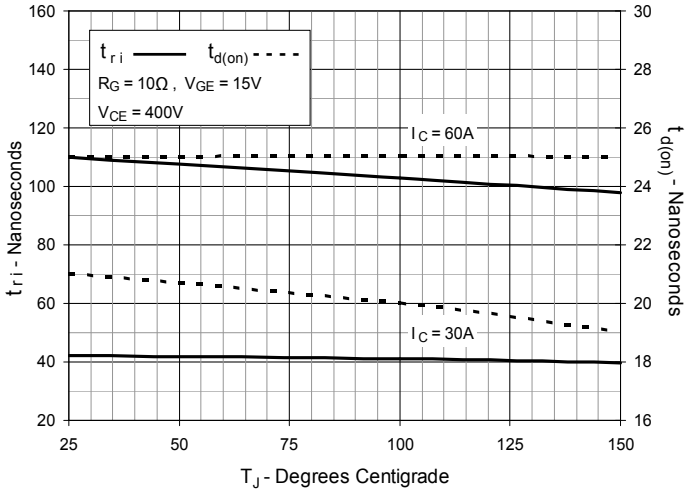


Fig. 21. Maximum Peak Load Current vs. Frequency