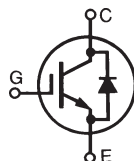


**GenX3™ 1200V
IGBT w/ Diode**
IXGN50N120C3H1

$$V_{CES} = 1200V$$

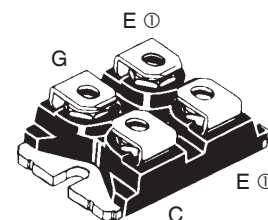
$$I_{C110} = 50A$$

$$V_{CE(sat)} \leq 4.2V$$

 High-Speed PT IGBT for
20-50 kHz Switching


Symbol	Test Conditions	Maximum Ratings	
V_{CES}	$T_J = 25^\circ C$ to $150^\circ C$	1200	V
V_{CGR}	$T_J = 25^\circ C$ to $150^\circ C$, $R_{GE} = 1M\Omega$	1200	V
V_{GES}	Continuous	± 20	V
V_{GEM}	Transient	± 30	V
I_{C25}	$T_C = 25^\circ C$	95	A
I_{C110}	$T_C = 110^\circ C$	50	A
I_{F110}	$T_C = 110^\circ C$	58	A
I_{CM}	$T_C = 25^\circ C$, 1ms	240	A
SSOA	$V_{GE} = 15V$, $T_{VJ} = 125^\circ C$, $R_G = 2\Omega$	$I_{CM} = 100$	A
(RBSOA)	Clamped Inductive Load	$V_{CE} \leq V_{CES}$	
P_C	$T_C = 25^\circ C$	460	W
T_J		-55 ... +150	$^\circ C$
T_{JM}		150	$^\circ C$
T_{stg}		-55 ... +150	$^\circ C$
V_{ISOL}	50/60Hz	$t = 1min$	2500 V~
	$I_{ISOL} \leq 1mA$	$t = 1s$	3000 V~
M_d	Mounting Torque	1.5/13	Nm/lb.in.
	Terminal Connection Torque	1.3/11.5	Nm/lb.in.
Weight		30	g

SOT-227B, miniBLOC



G = Gate, C = Collector, E = Emitter
 ① either emitter terminal can be used as
 Main or Kelvin Emitter

Features

- Optimized for Low Switching Losses
- Square RBSOA
- High Current Capability
- Isolation Voltage 2500V~
- Anti-Parallel Ultra Fast Diode
- International Standard Package

Advantages

- High Power Density
- Low Gate Drive Requirement

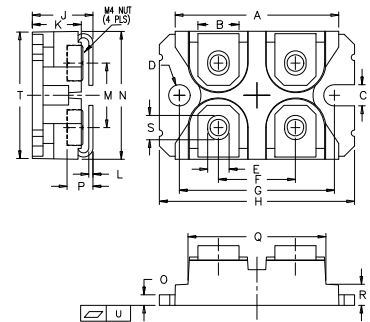
Applications

- Power Inverters
- UPS
- SMPS
- PFC Circuits
- Welding Machines
- Lamp Ballasts

Symbol	Test Conditions ($T_J = 25^\circ C$, Unless Otherwise Specified)	Characteristic Values		
		Min.	Typ.	Max.
$V_{GE(th)}$	$I_C = 250\mu A$, $V_{CE} = V_{GE}$	3.0		5.0 V
I_{CES}	$V_{CE} = V_{CES}$, $V_{GE} = 0V$ $T_J = 125^\circ C$			250 μA 14 mA
I_{GES}	$V_{CE} = 0V$, $V_{GE} = \pm 20V$			± 100 nA
$V_{CE(sat)}$	$I_C = 40A$, $V_{GE} = 15V$, Note 1 $T_J = 125^\circ C$		2.6	4.2 V V

Symbol	Test Conditions ($T_J = 25^\circ\text{C}$, Unless Otherwise Specified)	Characteristic Values		
		Min.	Typ.	Max.
g_{fs}	$I_C = 40\text{A}, V_{CE} = 10\text{V}$, Note 1	24	40	S
C_{ies}	$V_{CE} = 25\text{V}, V_{GE} = 0\text{V}, f = 1\text{MHz}$		4250	pF
C_{oes}			455	pF
C_{res}			120	pF
Q_g	$I_C = 50\text{A}, V_{GE} = 15\text{V}, V_{CE} = 0.5 \cdot V_{CES}$		196	nC
Q_{ge}			24	nC
Q_{gc}			84	nC
$t_{d(on)}$	Inductive load, $T_J = 25^\circ\text{C}$ $I_C = 40\text{A}, V_{GE} = 15\text{V}$ $V_{CE} = 0.5 \cdot V_{CES}, R_G = 2\Omega$ Note 2		31	ns
t_{ri}			36	ns
E_{on}			2.0	mJ
$t_{d(off)}$			123	ns
t_{fi}			64	ns
E_{off}		0.63	1.2	mJ
$t_{d(on)}$	Inductive load, $T_J = 125^\circ\text{C}$ $I_C = 40\text{A}, V_{GE} = 15\text{V}$ $V_{CE} = 0.5 \cdot V_{CES}, R_G = 2\Omega$ Note 2		23	ns
t_{ri}			37	ns
E_{on}			3.0	mJ
$t_{d(off)}$			170	ns
t_{fi}			315	ns
E_{off}		2.1	mJ	
R_{thJC}				0.27 °C/W
R_{thCK}		0.05		°C/W

SOT-227B miniBLOC (IXGN)



SYM	INCHES		MILLIMETERS	
	MIN	MAX	MIN	MAX
A	1.240	1.255	31.50	31.88
B	.307	.323	7.80	8.20
C	.161	.169	4.09	4.29
D	.161	.169	4.09	4.29
E	.161	.169	4.09	4.29
F	.587	.595	14.91	15.11
G	1.186	1.193	30.12	30.30
H	1.496	1.505	38.00	38.23
J	.460	.481	11.68	12.22
K	.351	.378	8.92	9.60
L	.030	.033	0.76	0.84
M	.496	.506	12.60	12.85
N	.990	1.001	25.15	25.42
O	.078	.084	1.98	2.13
P	.195	.235	4.95	5.97
Q	1.045	1.059	26.54	26.90
R	.155	.174	3.94	4.42
S	.186	.191	4.72	4.85
T	.968	.987	24.59	25.07
U	-.002	.004	-0.05	0.1

Reverse Diode (FRED)

Symbol	Test Conditions ($T_J = 25^\circ\text{C}$, Unless Otherwise Specified)	Characteristic Values		
		Min.	Typ.	Max.
V_F	$I_F = 50\text{A}, V_{GE} = 0\text{V}$, Note 1 $T_J = 125^\circ\text{C}$		2.1	2.4 V 2.3 V
I_{RM}	$I_F = 50\text{A}, V_{GE} = 0\text{V}$, $-di_F/dt = 2500\text{A}/\mu\text{s}, V_R = 800\text{V}$		50	A
t_{rr}			75	ns
R_{thJC}				0.30 °C/W

Notes:

1. Pulse test, $t \leq 300\mu\text{s}$, duty cycle, $d \leq 2\%$.
2. Switching times & energy losses may increase for higher V_{CE} (Clamp), T_J or R_G .

ADVANCE 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.

IXYS Reserves the Right to Change Limits, Test Conditions, and Dimensions.

IXYS MOSFETs and IGBTs are covered by one or more of the following U.S. patents:	4,835,592	4,931,844	5,049,961	5,237,481	6,162,665	6,404,065 B1	6,683,344	6,727,585	7,005,734 B2	7,157,338B2
	4,850,072	5,017,508	5,063,307	5,381,025	6,259,123 B1	6,534,343	6,710,405 B2	6,759,692	7,063,975 B2	
	4,881,106	5,034,796	5,187,117	5,486,715	6,306,728 B1	6,583,505	6,710,463	6,771,478 B2	7,071,537	

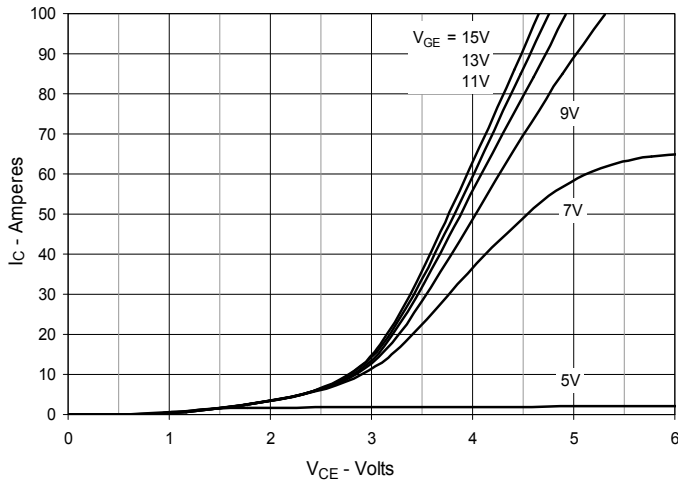
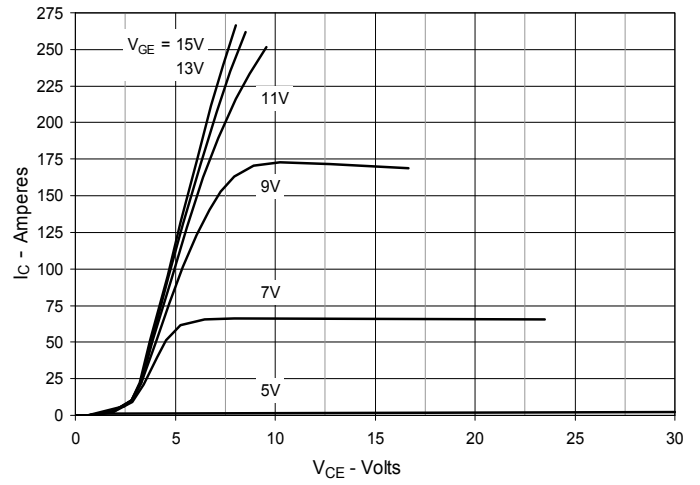
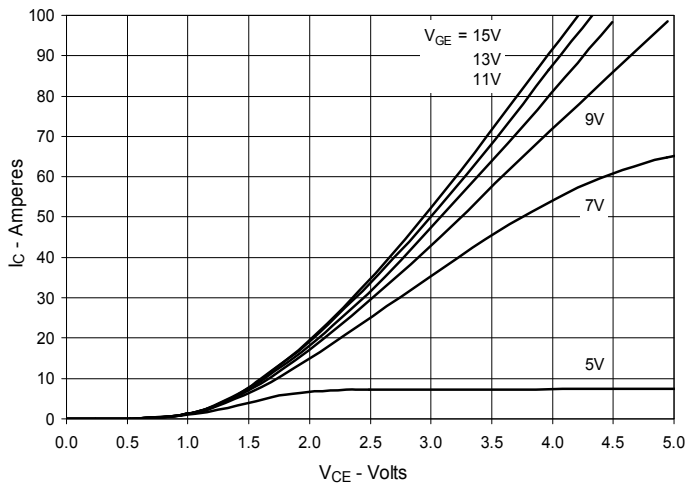
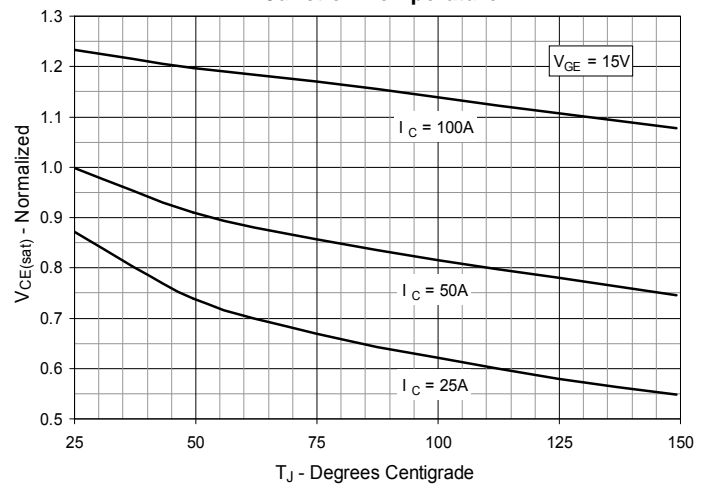
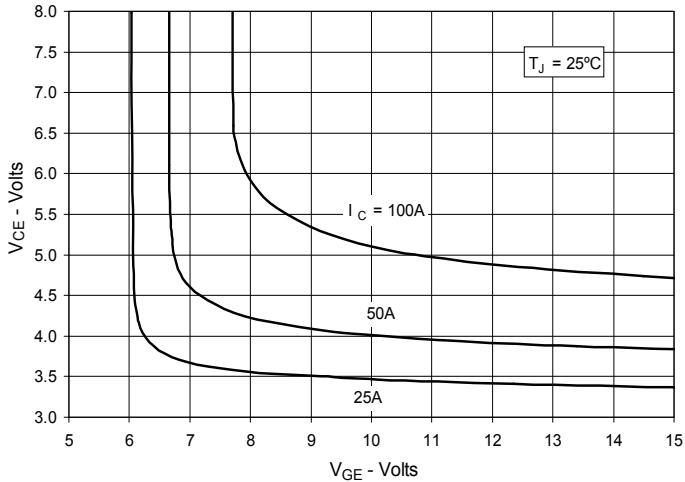
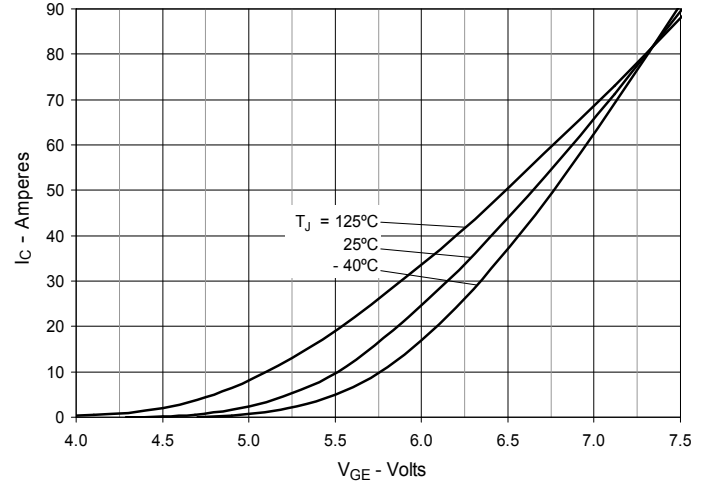
Fig. 1. Output Characteristics @ $T_J = 25^\circ\text{C}$

Fig. 2. Extended Output Characteristics @ $T_J = 25^\circ\text{C}$

Fig. 3. Output Characteristics @ $T_J = 125^\circ\text{C}$

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


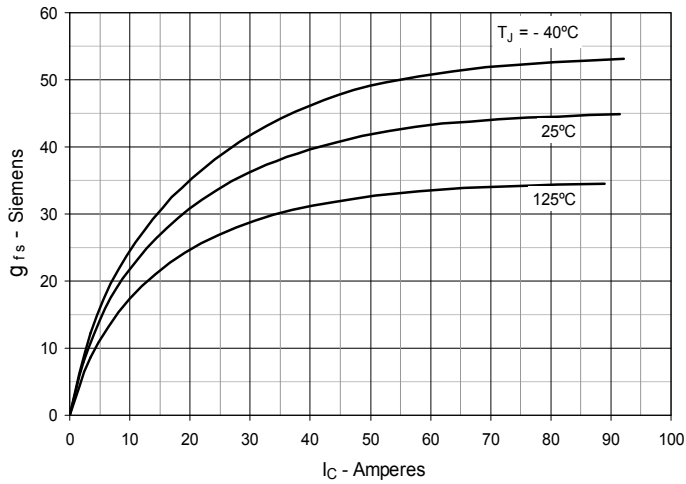
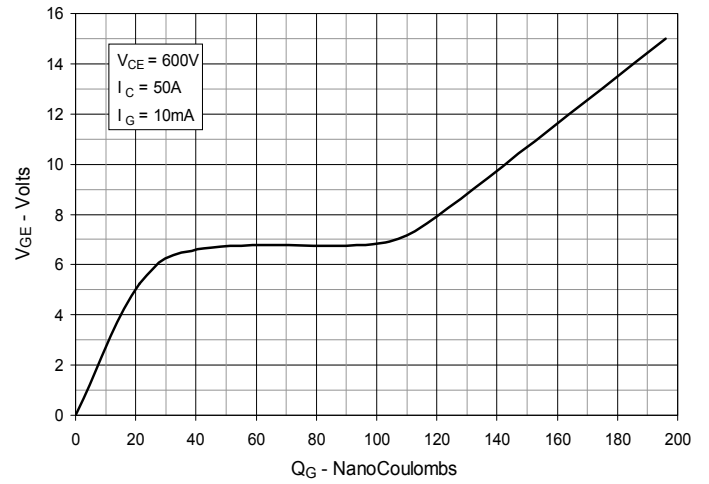
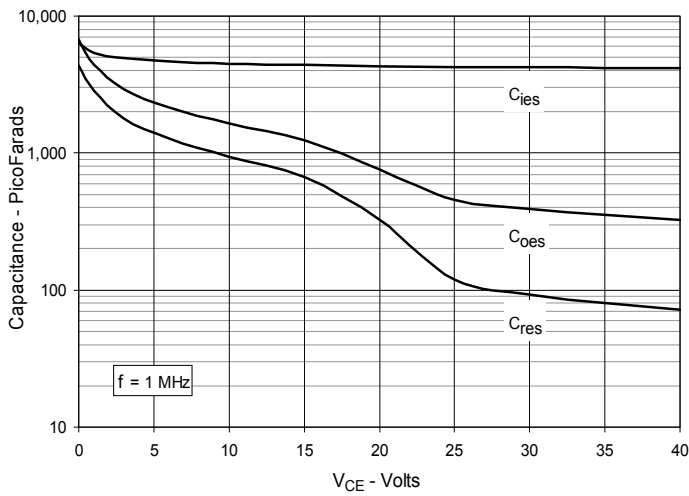
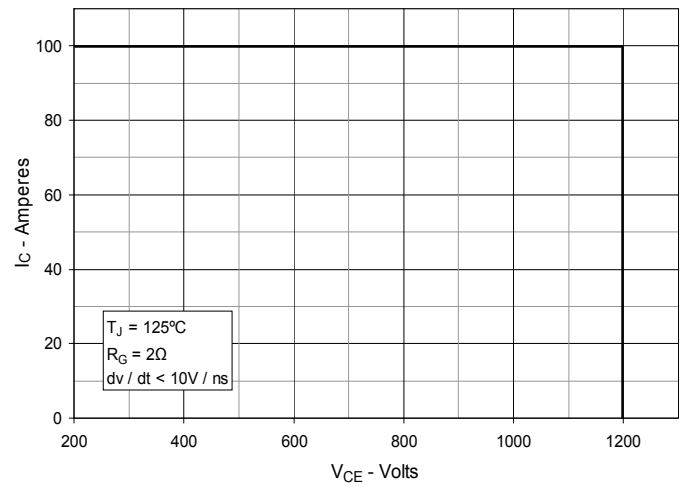
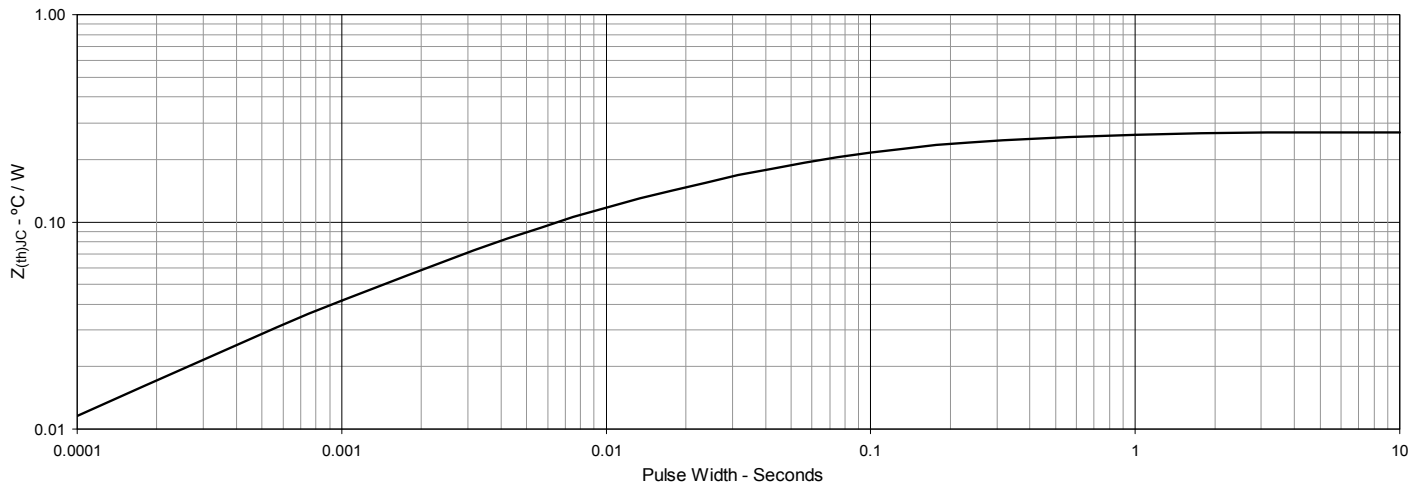
Fig. 7. Transconductance

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

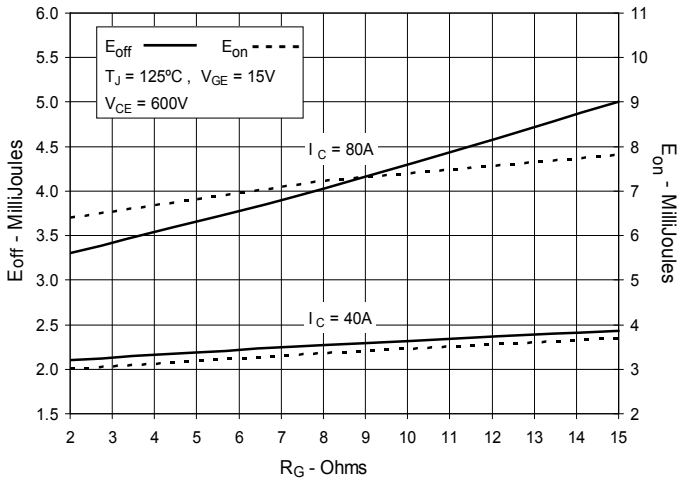


Fig. 13. Inductive Switching Energy Loss vs. Collector Current

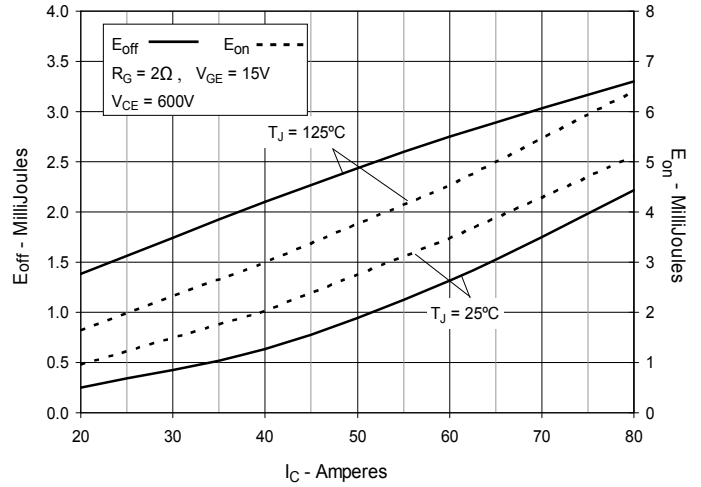


Fig. 14. Inductive Switching Energy Loss vs. Junction Temperature

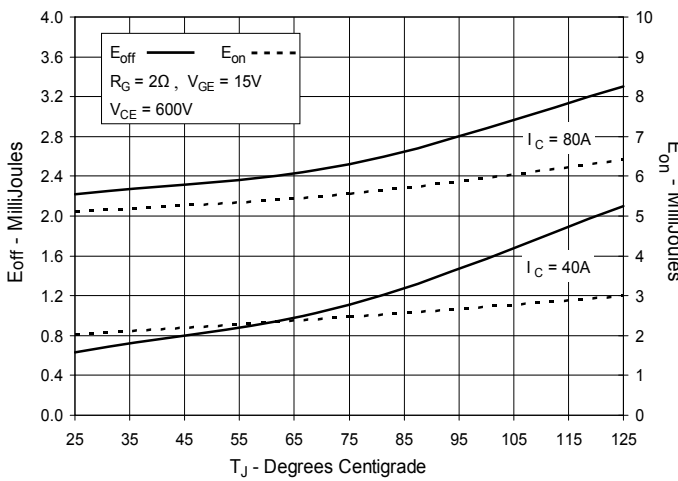


Fig. 15. Inductive Turn-off Switching Times vs. Gate Resistance

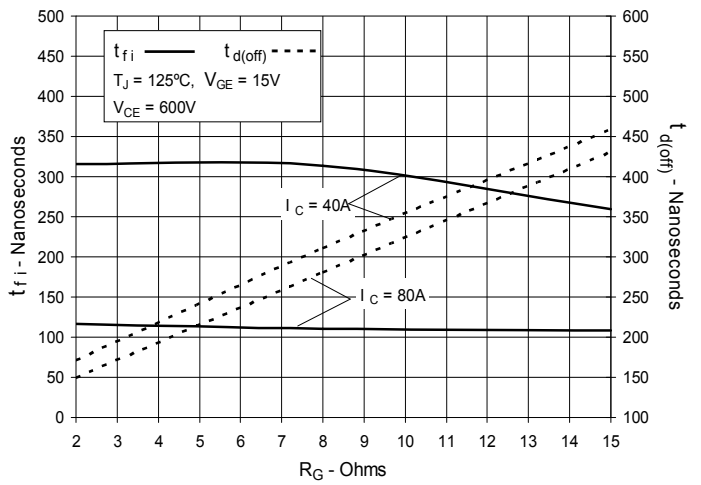


Fig. 16. Inductive Turn-off Switching Times vs. Collector Current

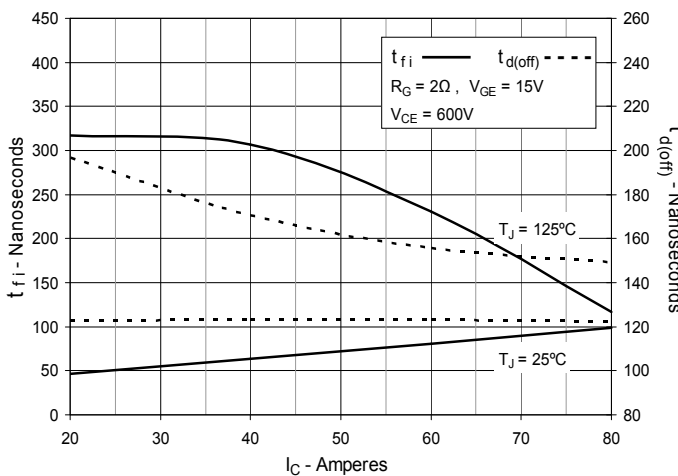


Fig. 17. Inductive Turn-off Switching Times vs. Junction Temperature

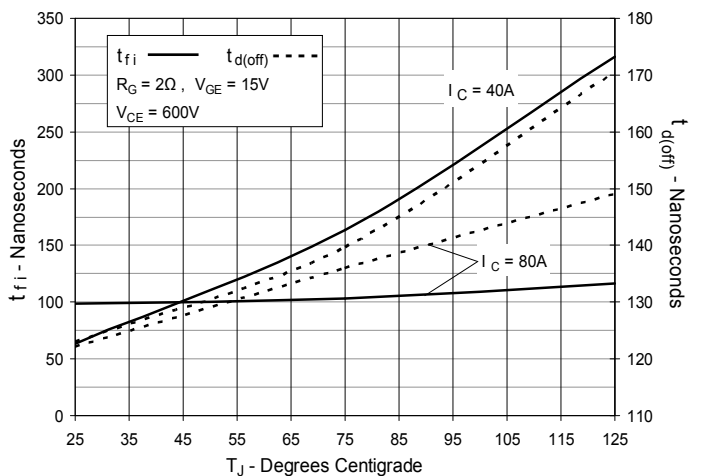


Fig. 18. Inductive Turn-on Switching Times vs. Gate Resistance

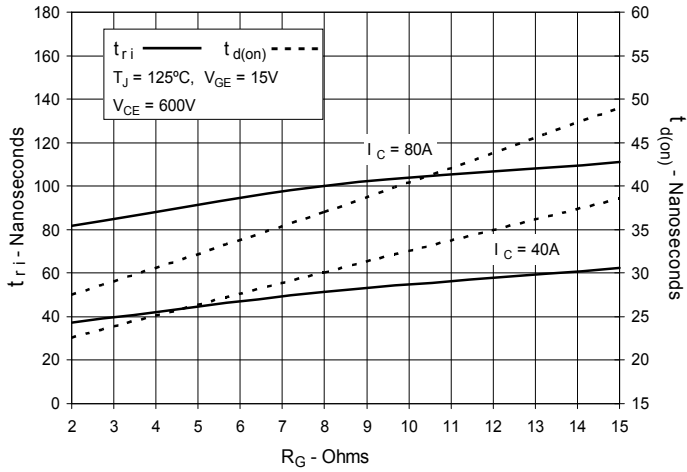


Fig. 19. Inductive Turn-on Switching Times vs. Collector Current

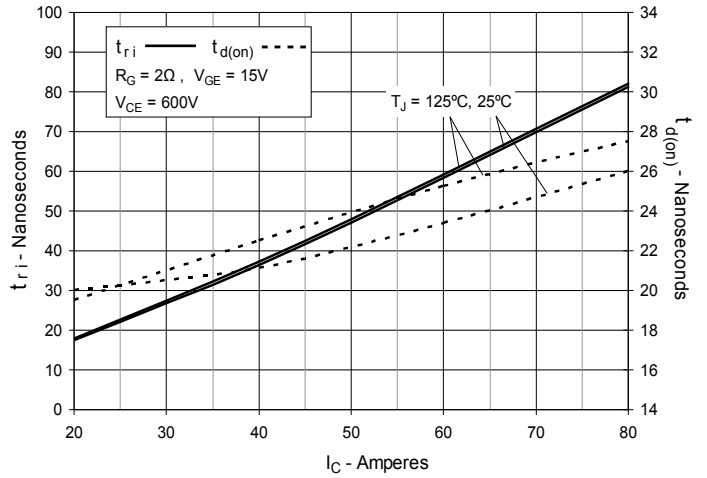


Fig. 20. Inductive Turn-on Switching Times vs. Junction Temperature

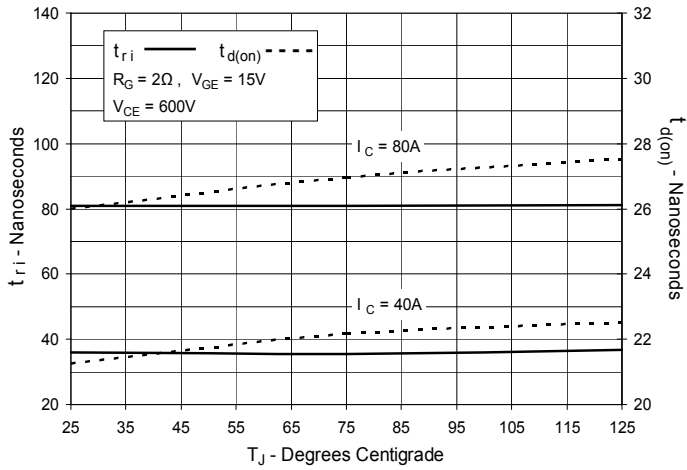
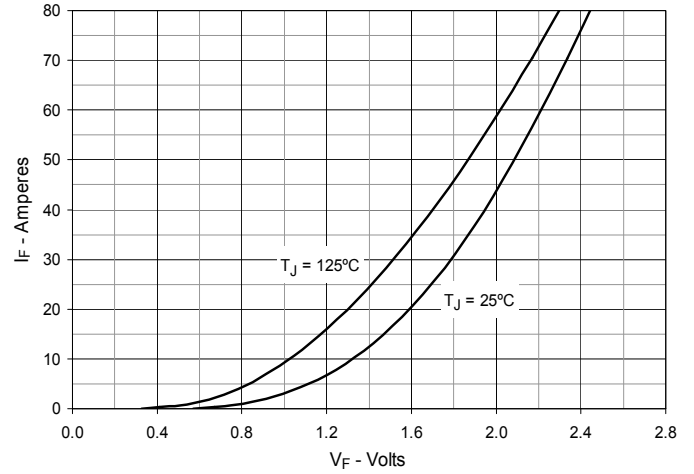


Fig. 21. Forward Current vs. Forward Voltage





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