

High Voltage XPT™ IGBT w/ Diode

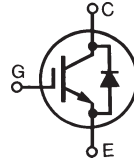
IXYH16N250CV1HV

$$V_{CES} = 2500V$$

$$I_{C110} = 16A$$

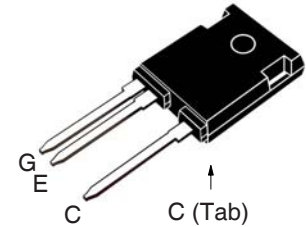
$$V_{CE(sat)} \leq 4.0V$$

$$t_{fi(typ)} = 250ns$$



Symbol	Test Conditions	Maximum Ratings	
V_{CES}	$T_J = 25^\circ C$ to $175^\circ C$	2500	V
V_{CGR}	$T_J = 25^\circ C$ to $175^\circ C$, $R_{GE} = 1M\Omega$	2500	V
V_{GES}	Continuous	± 20	V
V_{GEM}	Transient	± 30	V
I_{C25}	$T_C = 25^\circ C$	38	A
I_{C110}	$T_C = 110^\circ C$	16	A
I_{F110}	$T_C = 110^\circ C$	14	A
I_{CM}	$T_C = 25^\circ C$, 1ms	126	A
SSOA (RBSOA)	$V_{GE} = 15V$, $T_{VJ} = 150^\circ C$, $R_G = 10\Omega$ Clamped Inductive Load	$I_{CM} = 64$ 1500	A V
P_C	$T_C = 25^\circ C$	500	W
T_J		-55 ... +175	$^\circ C$
T_{JM}		175	$^\circ C$
T_{stg}		-55 ... +175	$^\circ C$
T_L	Maximum Lead Temperature for Soldering	300	$^\circ C$
T_{SOLD}	1.6 mm (0.062in.) from Case for 10s	260	$^\circ C$
M_d	Mounting Torque	1.13/10	Nm/lb.in.
Weight		6	g

TO-247HV (IXYH)



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

Features

- High Voltage Package
- High Blocking Voltage
- High Peak Current Capability
- Low Saturation Voltage

Advantages

- Low Gate Drive Requirement
- High Power Density

Applications

- Switch-Mode and Resonant-Mode Power Supplies
- Uninterruptible Power Supplies (UPS)
- Laser Generators
- Capacitor Discharge Circuits
- AC Switches

Symbol	Test Conditions ($T_J = 25^\circ C$, Unless Otherwise Specified)	Characteristic Values		
		Min.	Typ.	Max.
BV_{CES}	$I_C = 250\mu A$, $V_{GE} = 0V$	2500		V
$V_{GE(th)}$	$I_C = 250\mu A$, $V_{CE} = V_{GE}$	3.0		5.0 V
I_{CES}	$V_{CE} = V_{CES}$, $V_{GE} = 0V$ $V_{CE} = 0.8 \cdot V_{CES}$, $V_{GE} = 0V$ $T_J = 150^\circ C$			50 μA 4 mA
I_{GES}	$V_{CE} = 0V$, $V_{GE} = \pm 20V$			± 100 nA
$V_{CE(sat)}$	$I_C = 16A$, $V_{GE} = 15V$, Note 1 $T_J = 150^\circ C$		3.30 4.75	V V

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

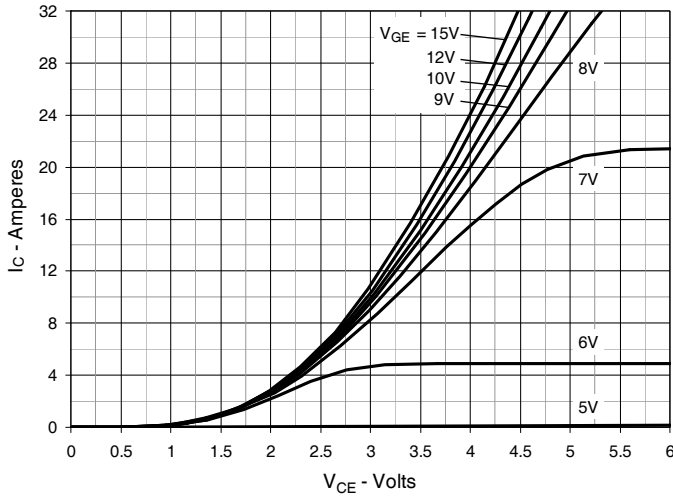


Fig. 2. Extended Output Characteristics @ $T_J = 25^\circ\text{C}$

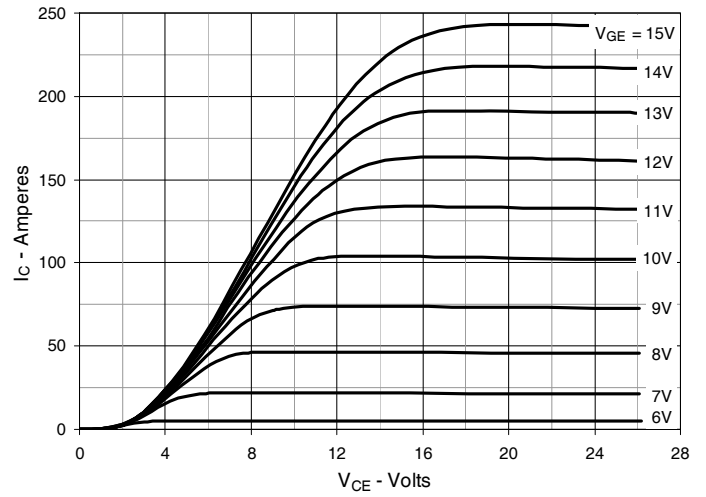


Fig. 3. Output Characteristics @ $T_J = 150^\circ\text{C}$

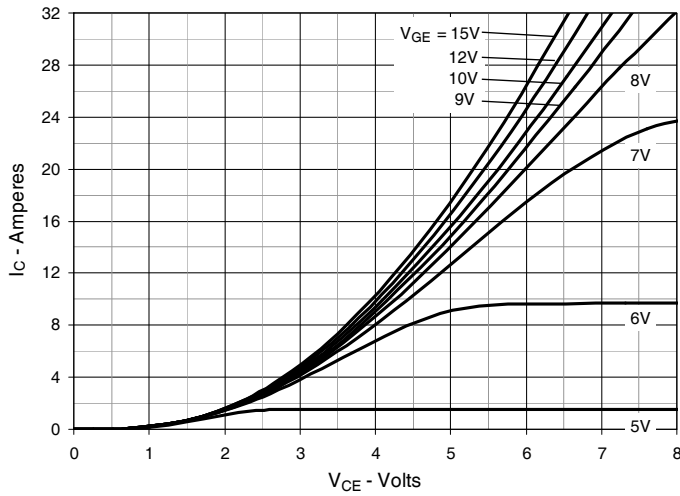


Fig. 4. Dependence of $V_{CE(sat)}$ on Junction Temperature

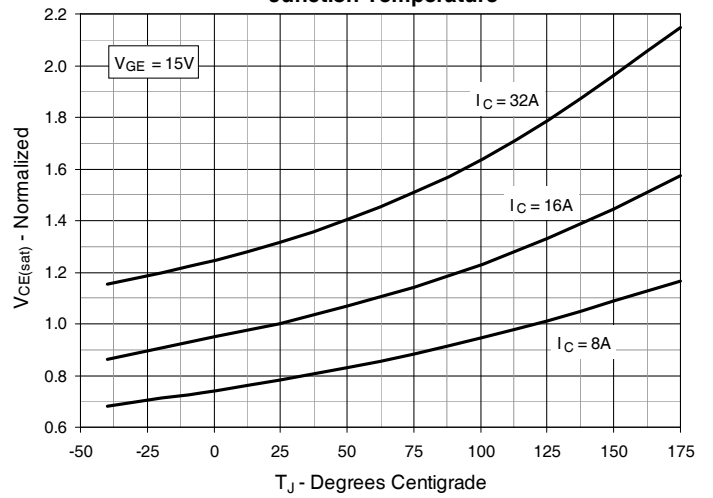


Fig. 5. Collector-to-Emitter Voltage vs. Gate-to-Emitter Voltage

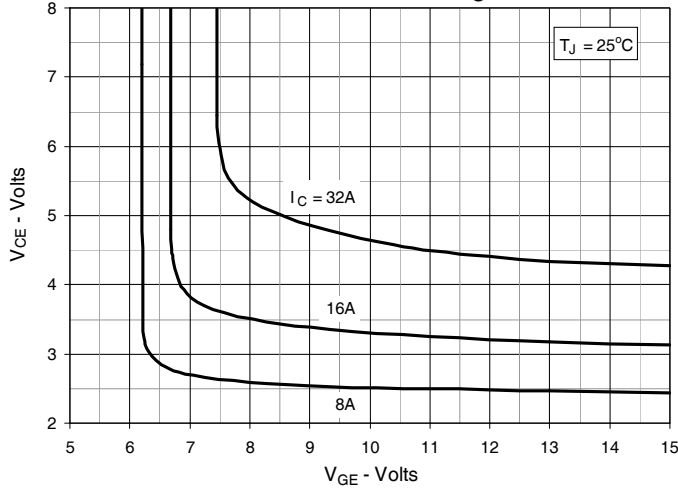


Fig. 6. Input Admittance

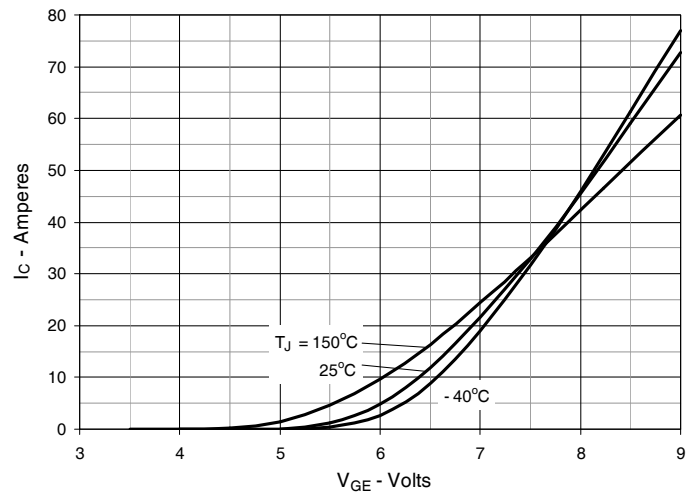


Fig. 7. Transconductance

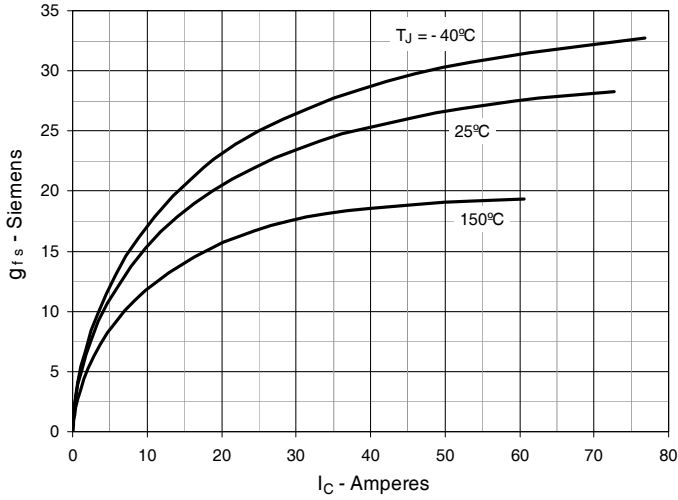


Fig. 8. Gate Charge

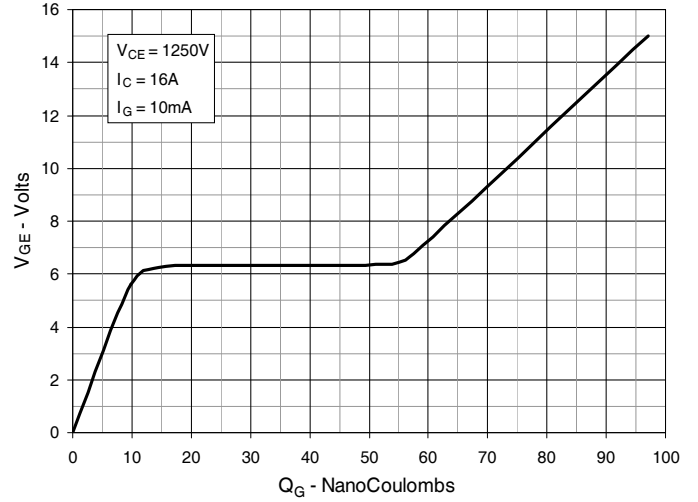


Fig. 9. Capacitance

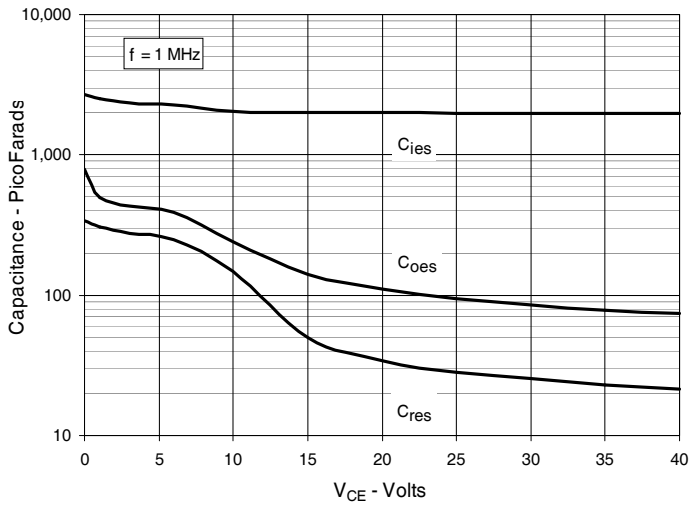


Fig. 10. Reverse-Bias Safe Operating Area

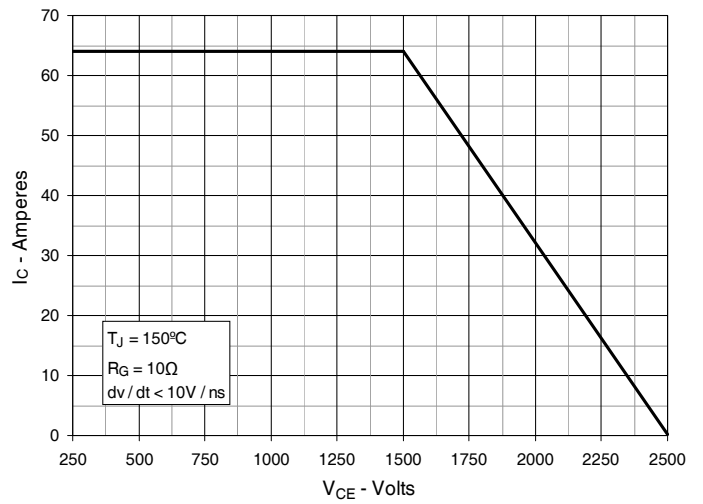


Fig. 11. Maximum Transient Thermal Impedance (IGBT)

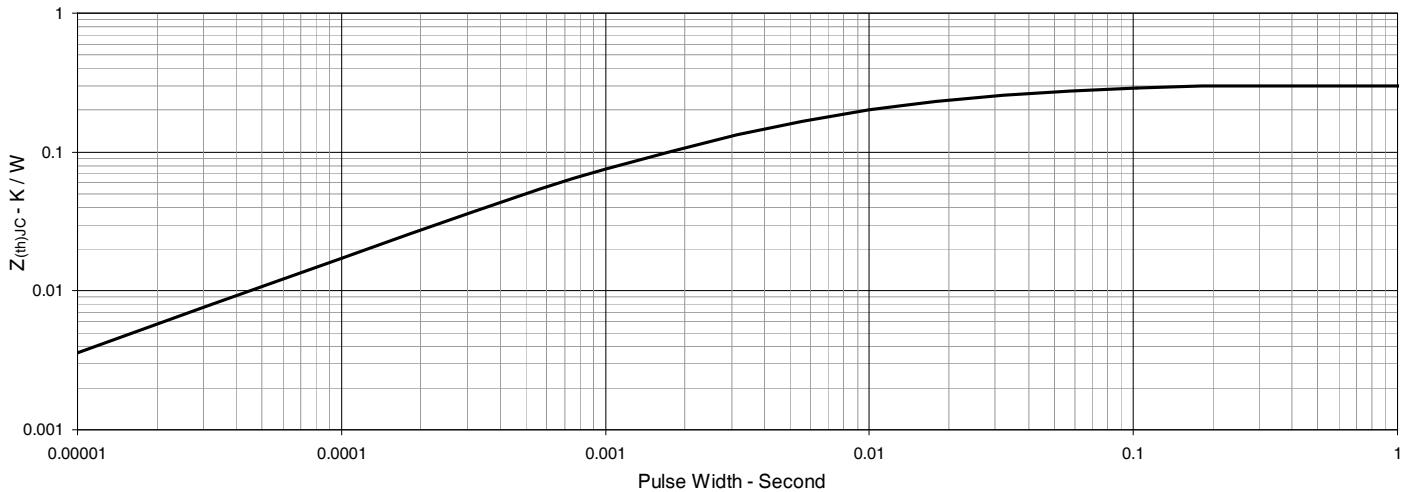


Fig. 12. Inductive Switching Energy Loss vs. Gate Resistance

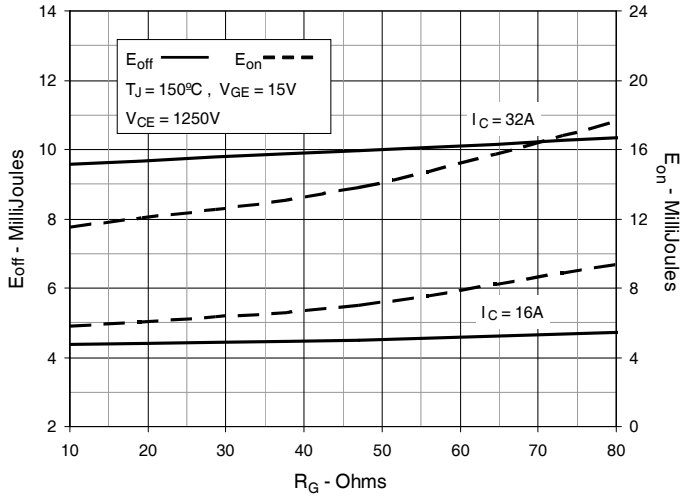


Fig. 13. Inductive Switching Energy Loss vs. Collector Current

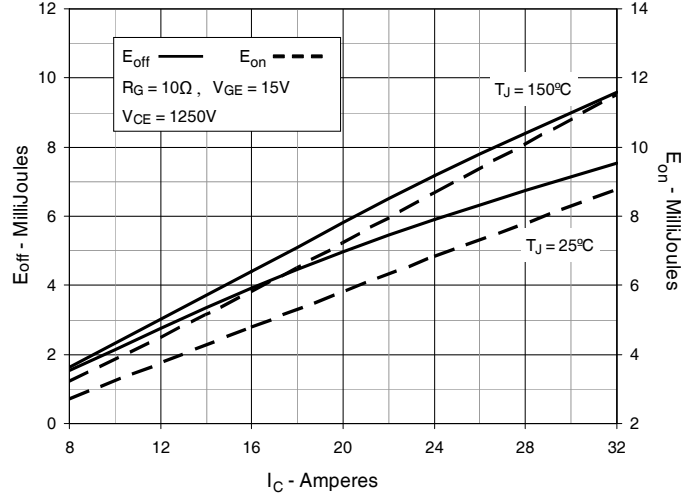


Fig. 14. Inductive Switching Energy Loss vs. Junction Temperature

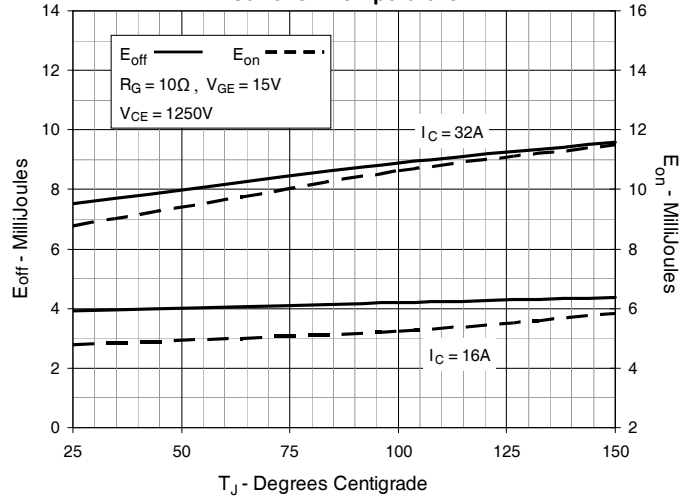


Fig. 15. Inductive Turn-off Switching Times vs. Gate Resistance

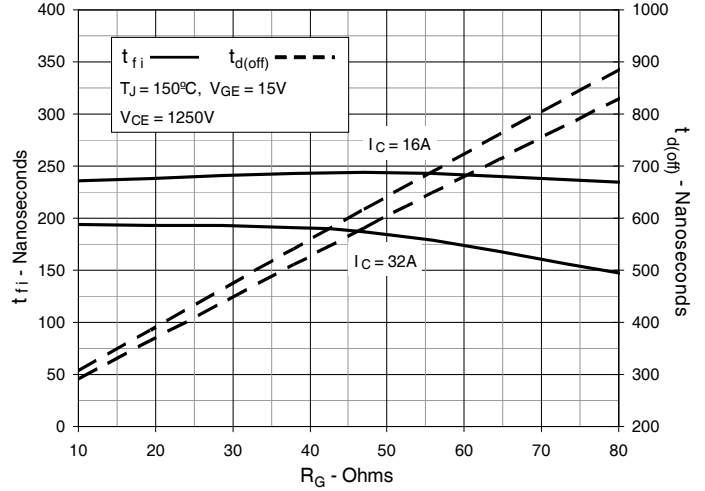


Fig. 16. Inductive Turn-off Switching Times vs. Collector Current

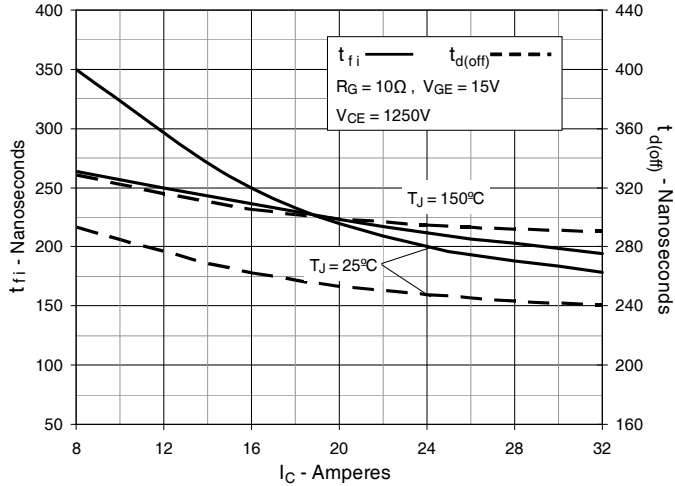


Fig. 17. Inductive Turn-off Switching Times vs. Junction Temperature

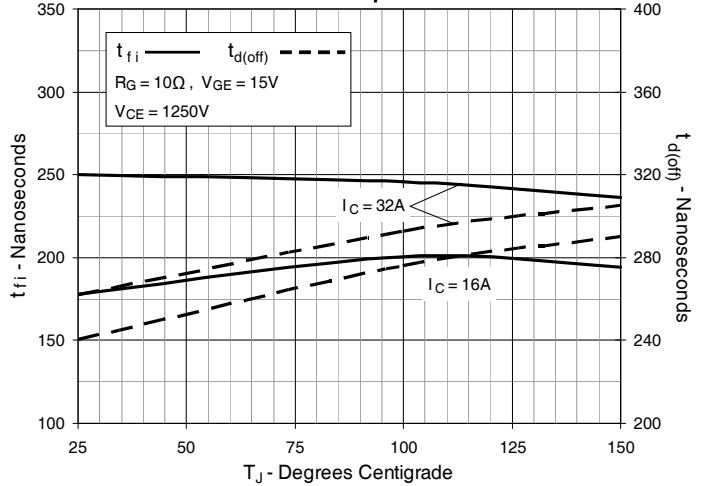


Fig. 18. Inductive Turn-on Switching Times vs. Gate Resistance

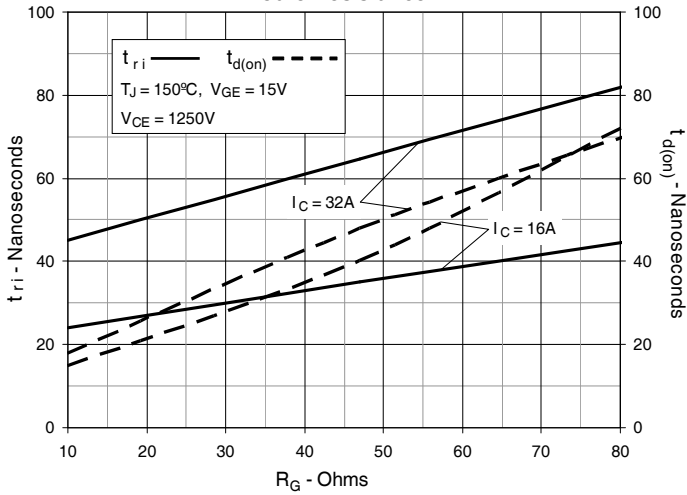


Fig. 19. Inductive Turn-on Switching Times vs. Collector Current

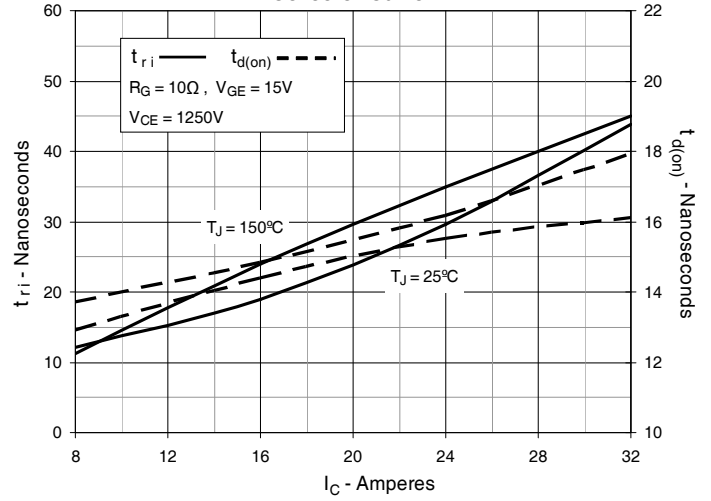


Fig. 20. Inductive Turn-on Switching Times vs. Junction Temperature

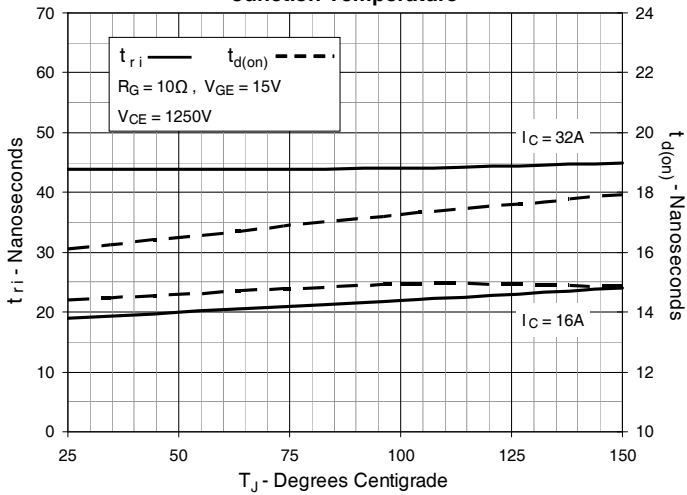


Fig. 21. Diode Forward Characteristics

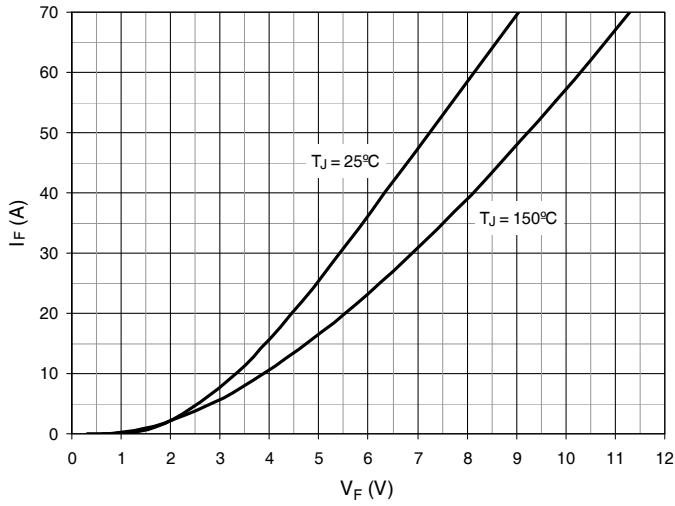


Fig. 22. Reverse Recovery Charge vs. $-di_F/dt$

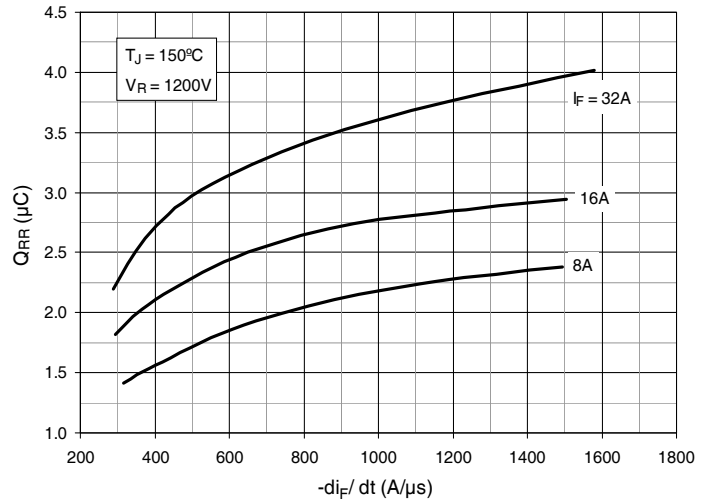


Fig. 23 Reverse Recovery Current vs. $-di_F/dt$

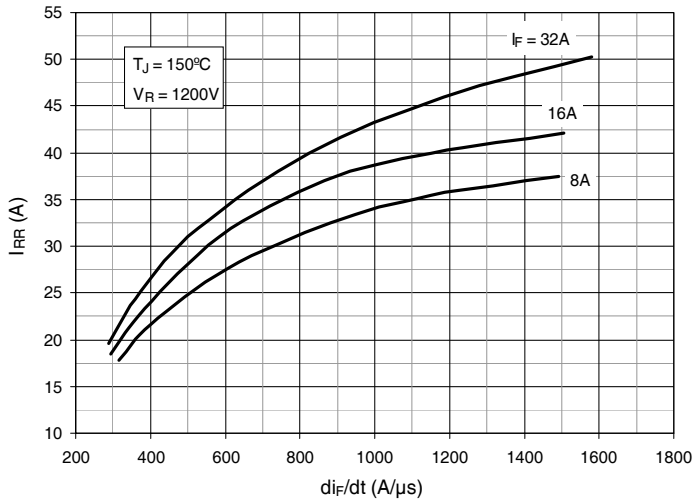


Fig. 24. Reverse Recovery Time vs. $-di_F/dt$

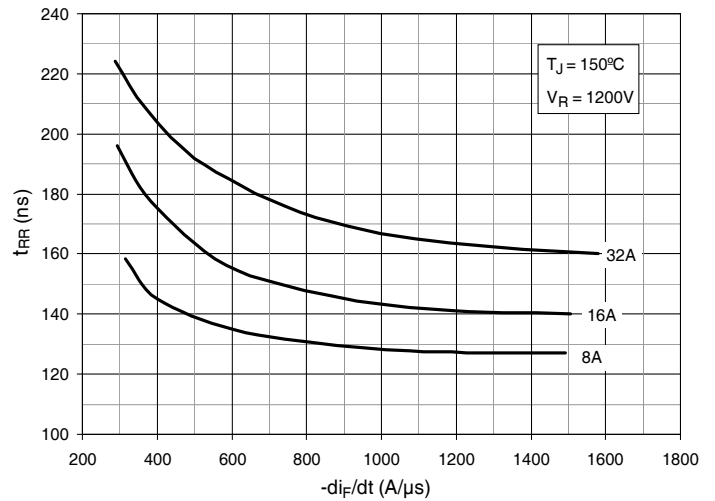


Fig. 25. Dynamic Parameters Q_{RR} , I_{RR} vs. Junction Temperature

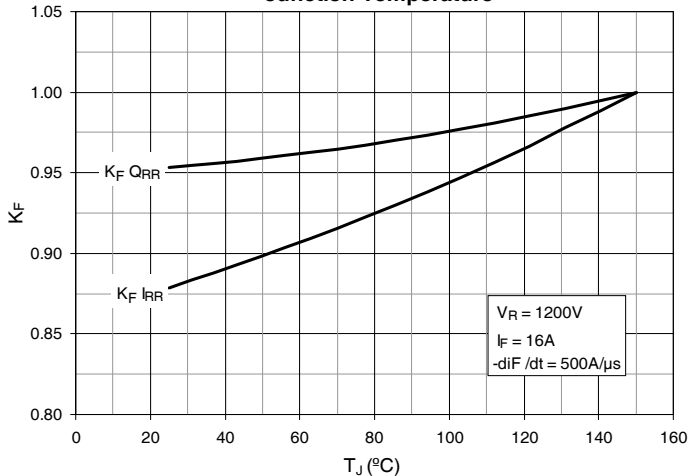
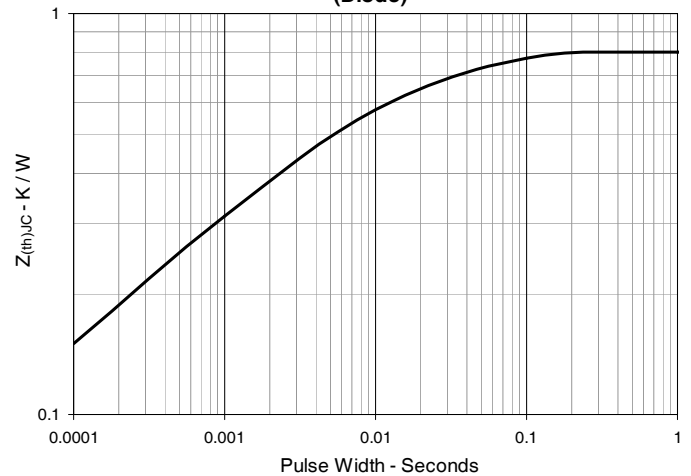


Fig. 26. Maximum Transient Thermal Impedance (Diode)





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