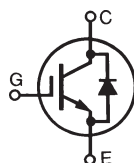


XPT™ 650V GenX4™ w/ Sonic Diode

IXXK110N65B4H1 IXXX110N65B4H1

Extreme Light Punch Through
IGBT for 10-30kHz Switching

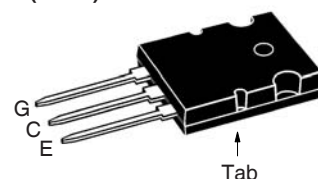


$$\begin{aligned} V_{CES} &= 650V \\ I_{C110} &= 110A \\ V_{CE(sat)} &\leq 2.10V \\ t_{fi(typ)} &= 43ns \end{aligned}$$

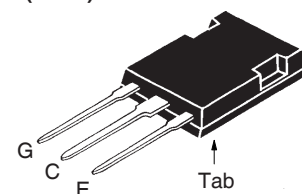
Symbol	Test Conditions	Maximum Ratings	
V_{CES}	$T_J = 25^\circ\text{C to } 175^\circ\text{C}$	650	V
V_{CGR}	$T_J = 25^\circ\text{C to } 175^\circ\text{C}, R_{GE} = 1M\Omega$	650	V
V_{GES}	Continuous	± 20	V
V_{GEM}	Transient	± 30	V
I_{C25}	$T_C = 25^\circ\text{C}$ (Chip Capability)	250	A
I_{LRMS}	Terminal Current Limit	160	A
I_{C110}	$T_C = 110^\circ\text{C}$	110	A
I_{F110}	$T_C = 110^\circ\text{C}$	78	A
I_{CM}	$T_C = 25^\circ\text{C}, 1\text{ms}$	570	A
SSOA (RBSOA)	$V_{GE} = 15V, T_{VJ} = 150^\circ\text{C}, R_G = 2\Omega$ Clamped Inductive Load	$I_{CM} = 220$ @ $V_{CE} \leq V_{CES}$	A
t_{sc} (SCSOA)	$V_{GE} = 15V, V_{CE} = 360V, T_J = 150^\circ\text{C}$ $R_G = 82\Omega$, Non Repetitive	10	μs
P_C	$T_C = 25^\circ\text{C}$	880	W
T_J		-55 ... +175	$^\circ\text{C}$
T_{JM}		175	$^\circ\text{C}$
T_{stg}		-55 ... +175	$^\circ\text{C}$
T_L	Maximum Lead Temperature for Soldering	300	$^\circ\text{C}$
T_{SOLD}	1.6 mm (0.062in.) from Case for 10s	260	$^\circ\text{C}$
M_d	Mounting Torque (TO-264)	1.13/10	Nm/lb.in.
F_C	Mounting Force (PLUS247)	20..120 / 4.5..27	N/lb.
Weight	TO-264	10	g
	PLUS247	6	g

Symbol	Test Conditions ($T_J = 25^\circ\text{C}$, Unless Otherwise Specified)	Characteristic Values		
		Min.	Typ.	Max.
BV_{CES}	$I_C = 250\mu\text{A}, V_{GE} = 0V$	650		V
$V_{GE(th)}$	$I_C = 250\mu\text{A}, V_{CE} = V_{GE}$	4.0		6.5 V
I_{CES}	$V_{CE} = V_{CES}, V_{GE} = 0V$ $T_J = 150^\circ\text{C}$			25 μA 3 mA
I_{GES}	$V_{CE} = 0V, V_{GE} = \pm 20V$			± 100 nA
$V_{CE(sat)}$	$I_C = 110A, V_{GE} = 15V$, Note 1 $T_J = 150^\circ\text{C}$	1.72 2.05		2.10 V V

TO-264 (IXXK)



PLUS247 (IXXX)



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

Features

- Optimized for 10-30kHz Switching
- Square RBSOA
- Short Circuit Capability
- Anti-Parallel Sonic Diode
- High Current Handling Capability
- International Standard Packages

Advantages

- High Power Density
- 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
 $(T_J = 25^\circ\text{C Unless Otherwise Specified})$
Characteristic Values

		Min.	Typ.	Max.
g_{fs}	$I_C = 60\text{A}, V_{CE} = 10\text{V}, \text{Note 1}$	30	52	S
C_{ies}	$V_{CE} = 25\text{V}, V_{GE} = 0\text{V}, f = 1\text{MHz}$		5500	pF
C_{oes}			470	pF
C_{res}			80	pF
$Q_{g(on)}$	$I_C = 110\text{A}, V_{GE} = 15\text{V}, V_{CE} = 0.5 \cdot V_{CES}$		183	nC
Q_{ge}			32	nC
Q_{gc}			83	nC
$t_{d(on)}$	Inductive load, $T_J = 25^\circ\text{C}$ $I_C = 55\text{A}, V_{GE} = 15\text{V}$ $V_{CE} = 400\text{V}, R_G = 2\Omega$ Note 2		26	ns
t_{ri}			40	ns
E_{on}			2.20	mJ
$t_{d(off)}$			146	ns
t_{fi}			43	ns
E_{off}			1.05	mJ
$t_{d(on)}$	Inductive load, $T_J = 150^\circ\text{C}$ $I_C = 55\text{A}, V_{GE} = 15\text{V}$ $V_{CE} = 400\text{V}, R_G = 2\Omega$ Note 2		25	ns
t_{ri}			40	ns
E_{on}			3.00	mJ
$t_{d(off)}$			140	ns
t_{fi}			110	ns
E_{off}			2.16	mJ
R_{thJC}				0.17 $^\circ\text{C/W}$
R_{thCS}			0.15	$^\circ\text{C/W}$

Reverse Sonic Diode (FRD)
Symbol Test Conditions
 $(T_J = 25^\circ\text{C Unless Otherwise Specified})$
Characteristic Values

		Min.	Typ.	Max.
V_F	$I_F = 100\text{A}, V_{GE} = 0\text{V}, \text{Note 1}$ $T_J = 150^\circ\text{C}$		1.7 1.8	V V
I_{RM}	$I_F = 100\text{A}, V_{GE} = 0\text{V},$ $T_J = 150^\circ\text{C}$ $-di_F/dt = 1500\text{A}/\mu\text{s}, V_R = 300\text{V}$		95	A
t_{rr}			100	ns
R_{thJC}				0.38 $^\circ\text{C/W}$

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 .

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
	4,860,072	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	

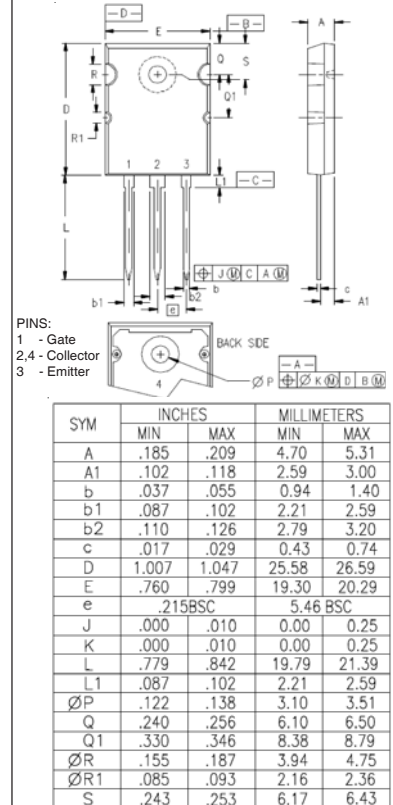
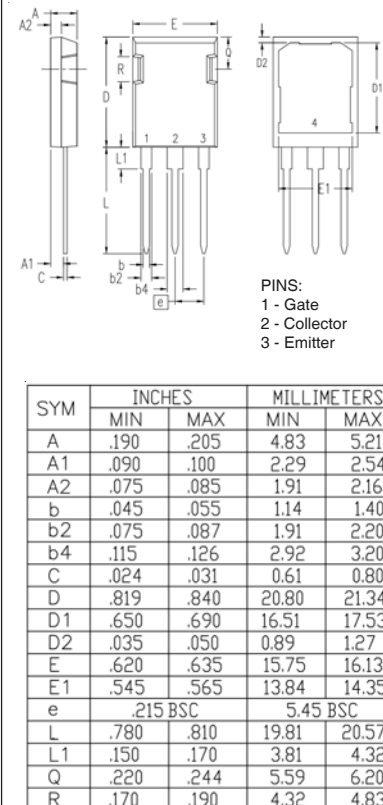
TO-264 Outline

PLUS247™ Outline


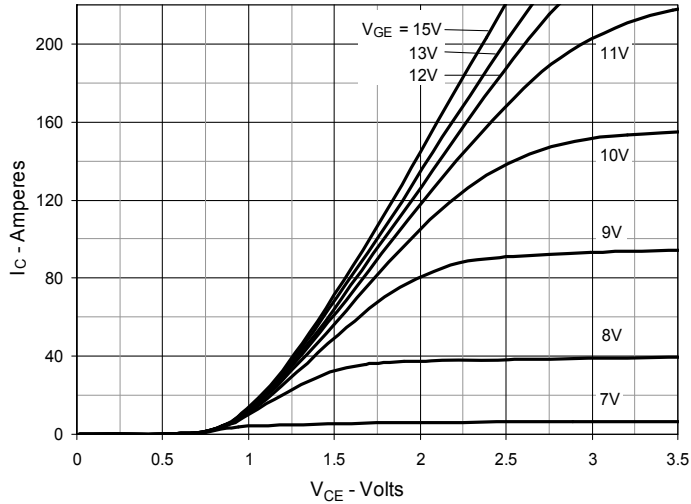
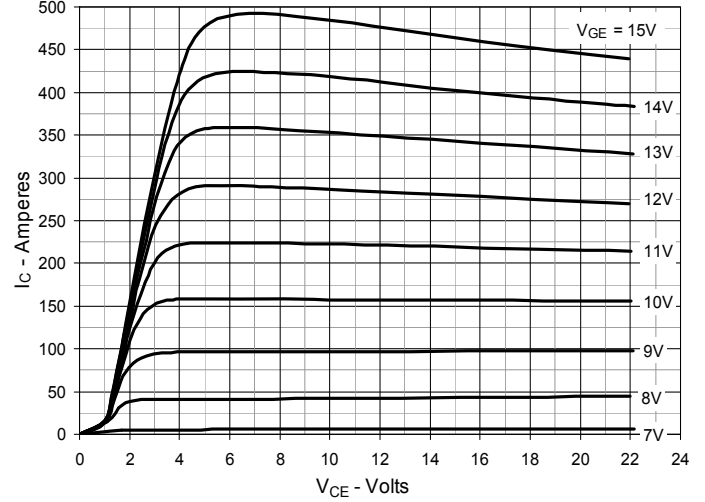
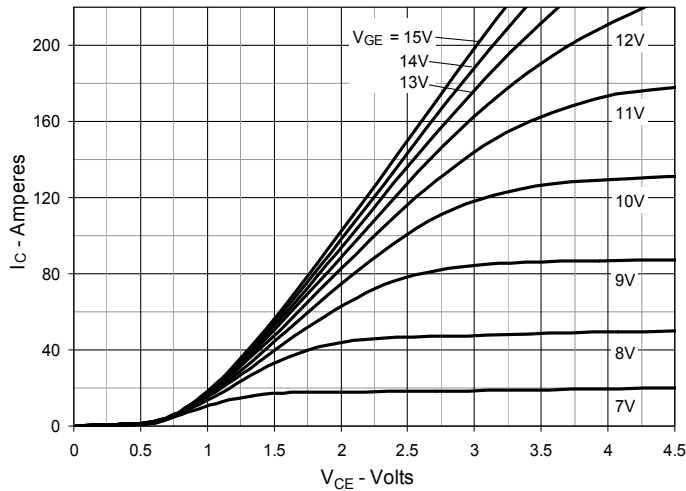
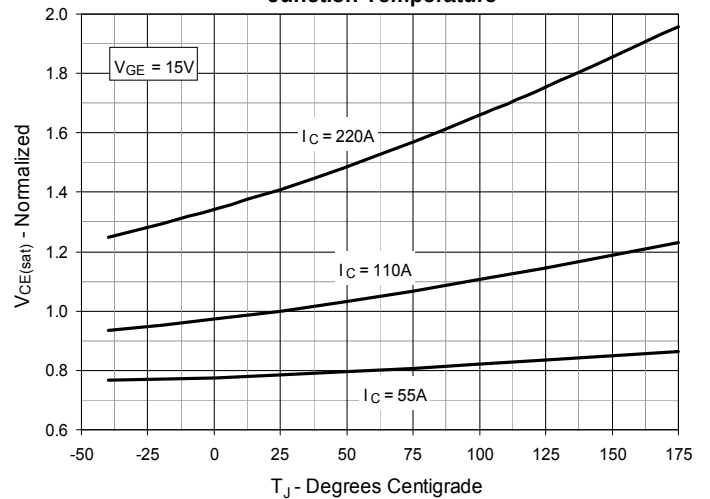
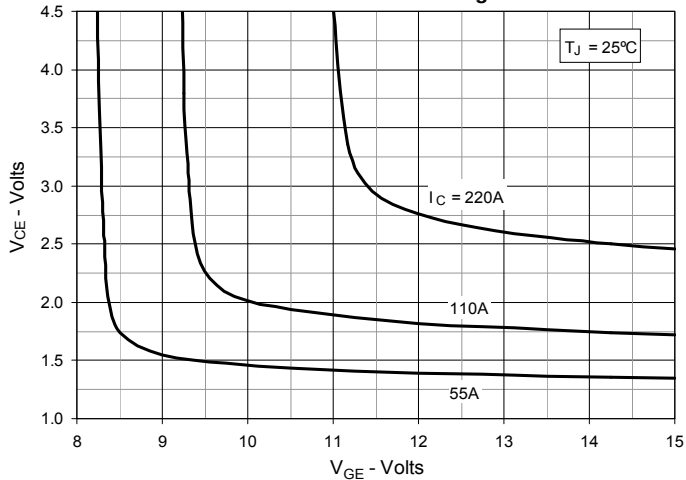
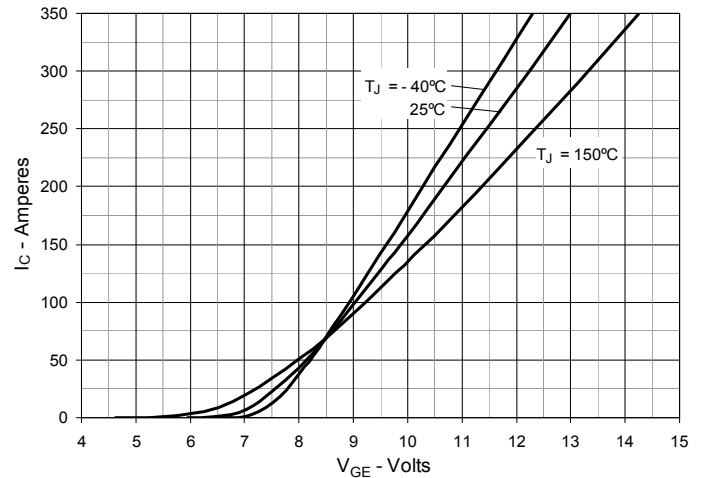
Fig. 1. Output Characteristics @ $T_J = 25^\circ\text{C}$

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

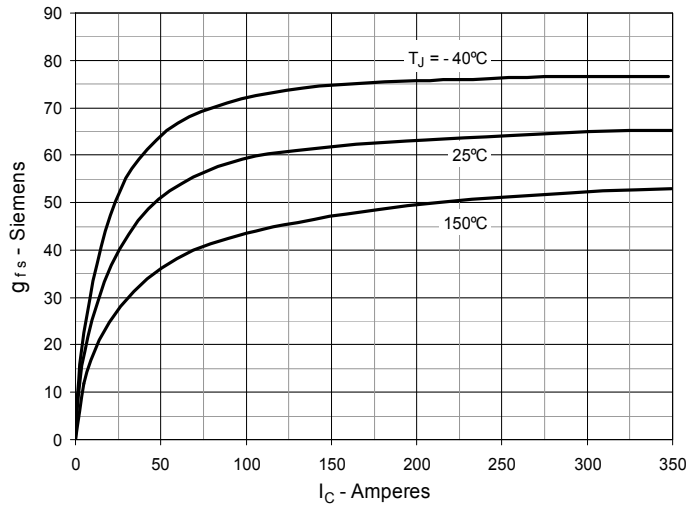


Fig. 8. Gate Charge

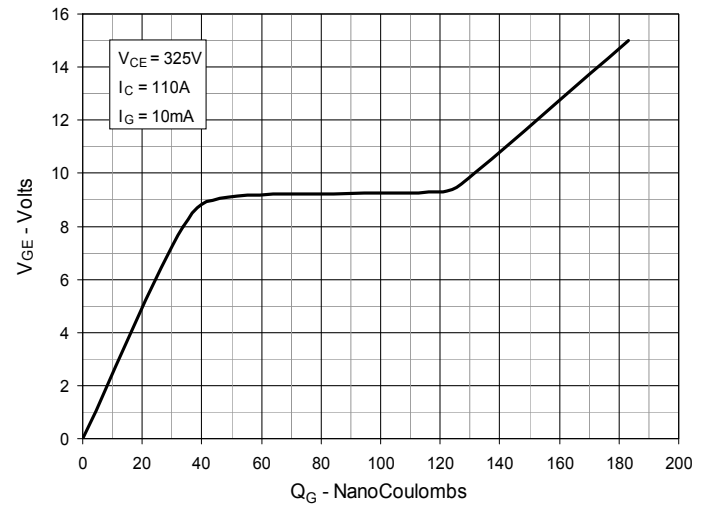


Fig. 9. Capacitance

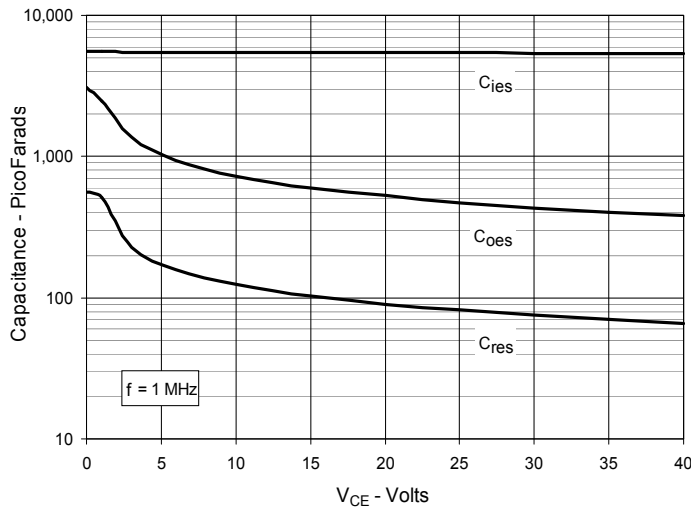


Fig. 10. Reverse-Bias Safe Operating Area

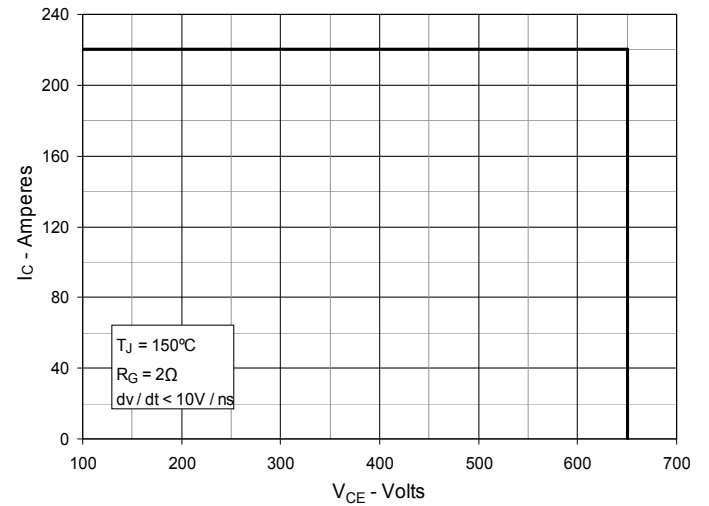


Fig. 11. Maximum Transient thermal Impedance (IGBT)

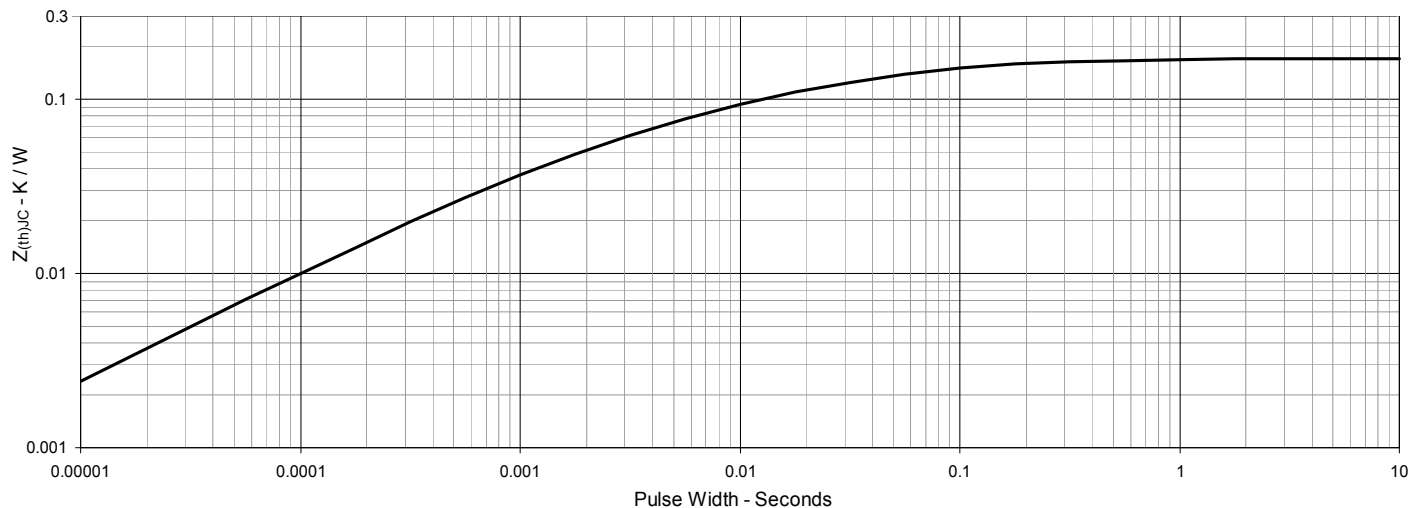


Fig. 12. Inductive Switching Energy Loss vs. Gate Resistance

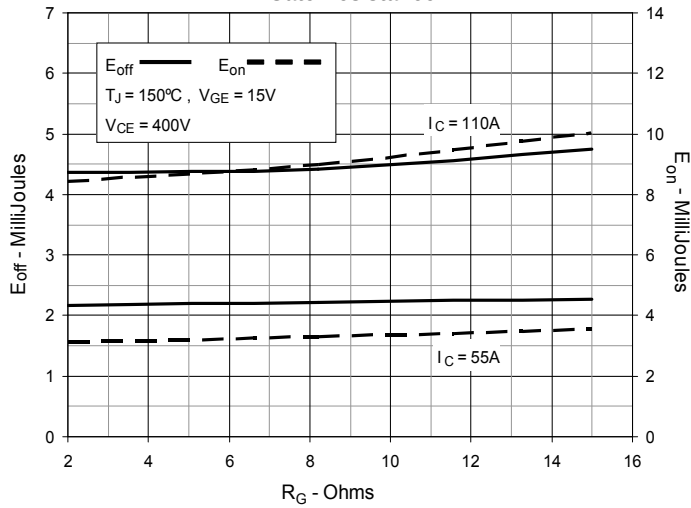


Fig. 13. Inductive Switching Energy Loss vs. Collector Current

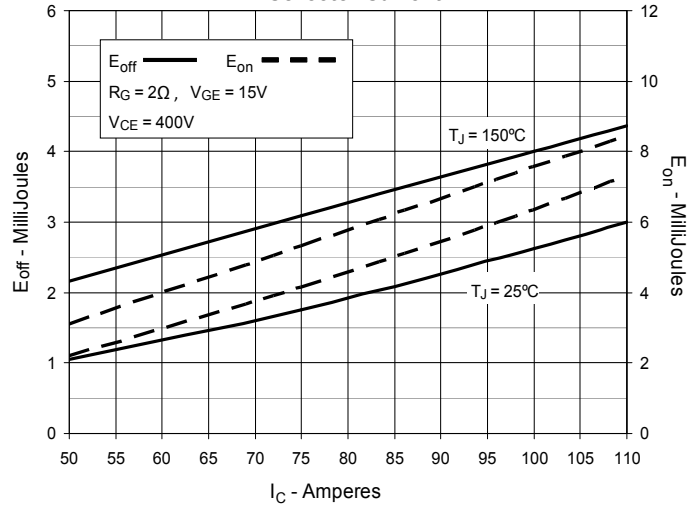


Fig. 14. Inductive Switching Energy Loss vs. Junction Temperature

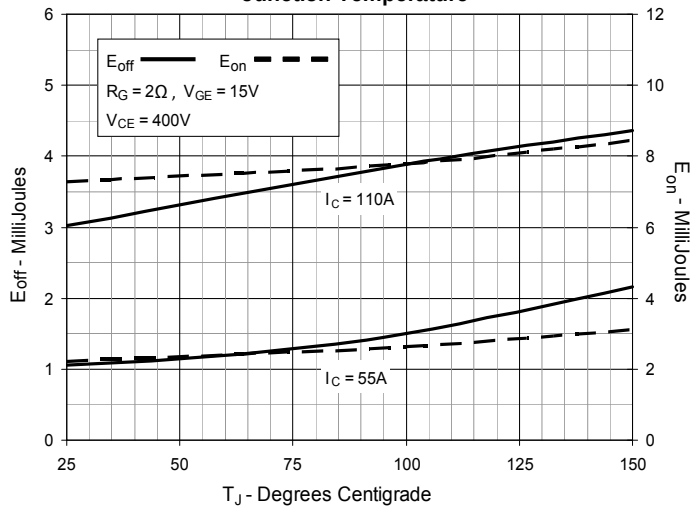


Fig. 15. Inductive Turn-off Switching Times vs. Gate Resistance

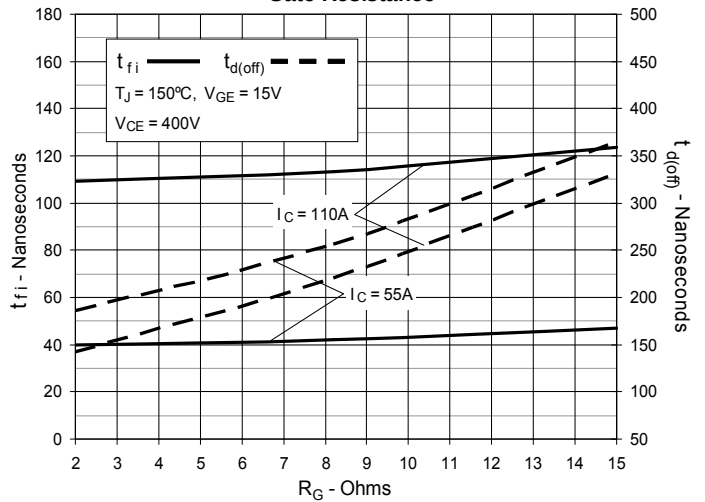


Fig. 16. Inductive Turn-off Switching Times vs. Collector Current

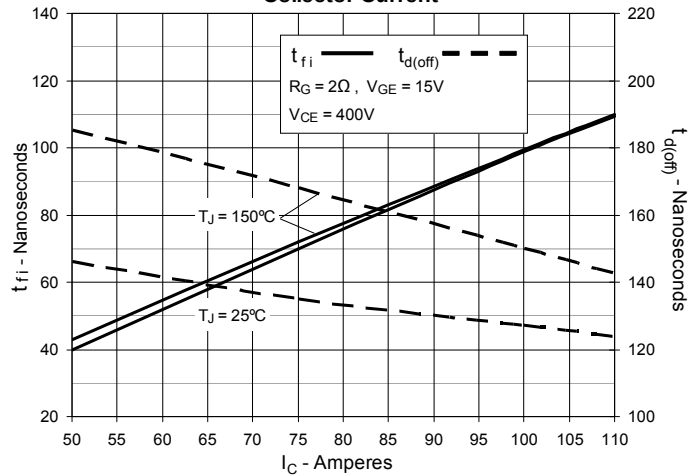


Fig. 17. Inductive Turn-off Switching Times vs. Junction Temperature

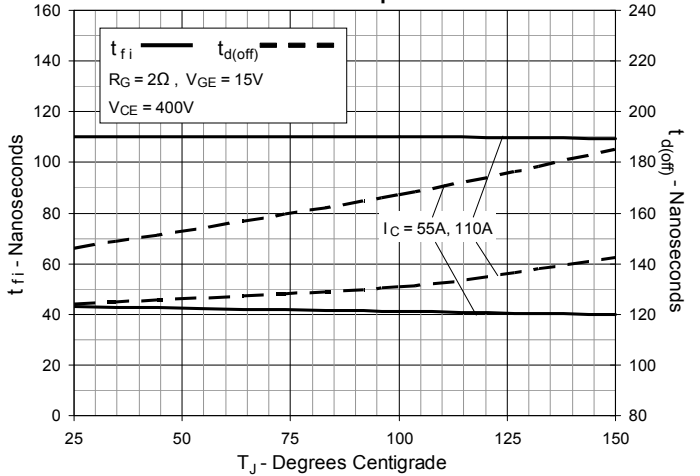


Fig. 18. Inductive Turn-on Switching Times vs. Gate Resistance

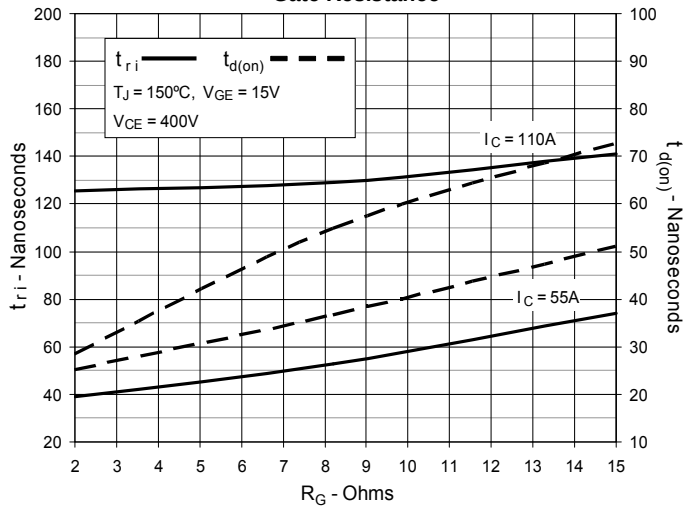


Fig. 19. Inductive Turn-on Switching Times vs. Collector Current

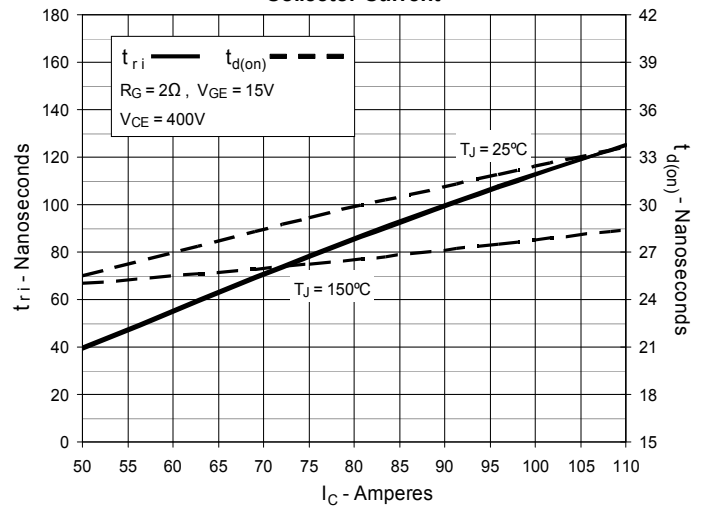


Fig. 20. Inductive Turn-on Switching Times vs. Junction Temperature

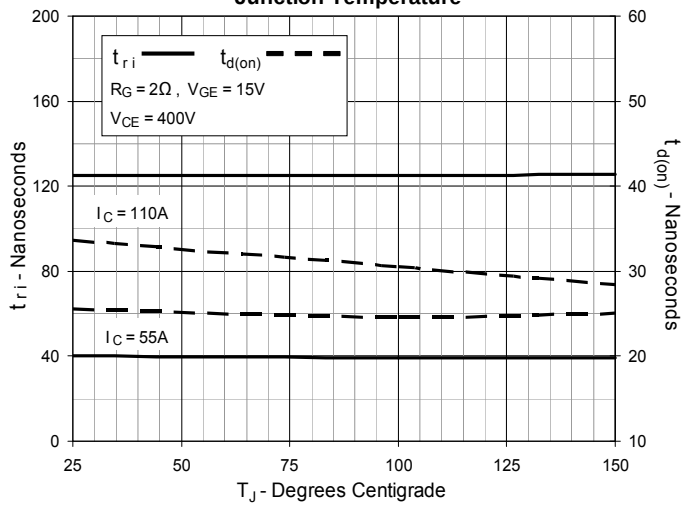


Fig. 21. Typ. Forward characteristics

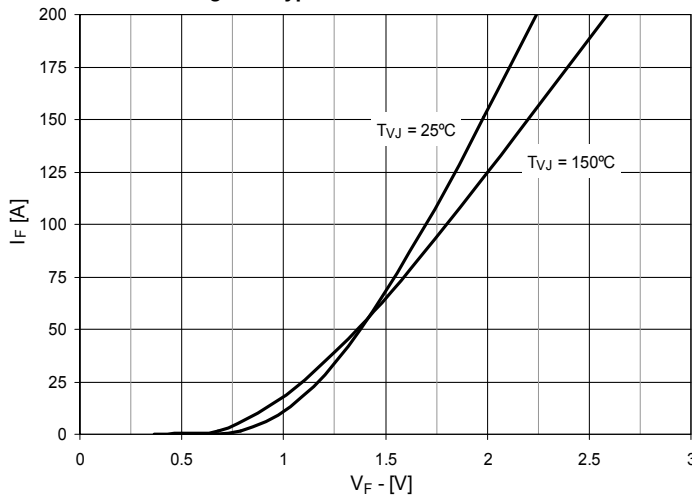


Fig. 22. Typ. Reverse Recovery Charge Q_{rr} vs. $-di_F/dt$

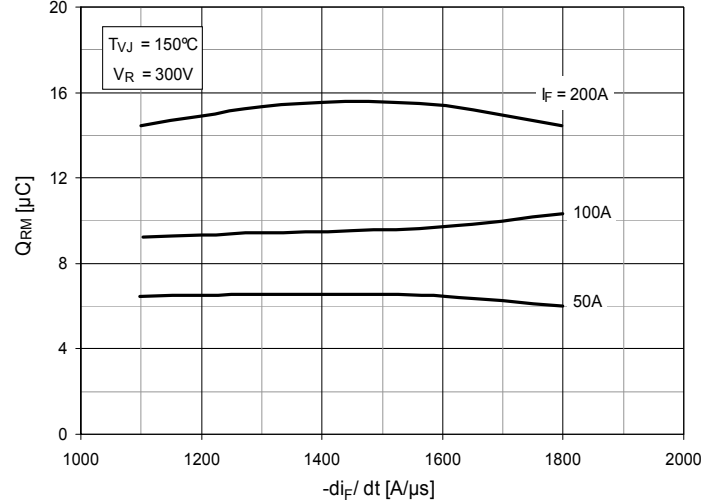


Fig. 23. Typ. Peak Reverse Current I_{RM} vs. $-di_F/dt$

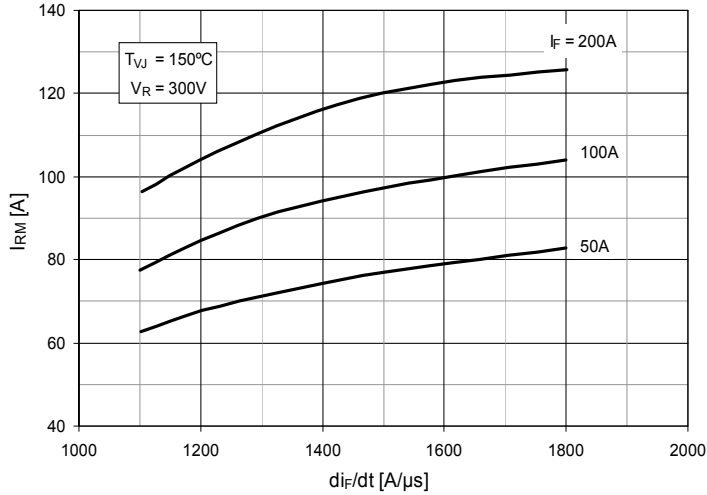


Fig. 24. Typ. Recovery Time t_{rr} vs. $-di_F/dt$

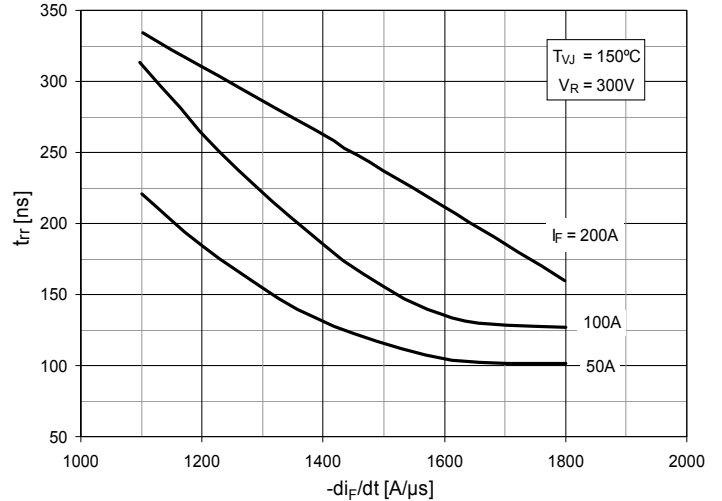


Fig. 25. Typ. Recovery Energy E_{rec} vs. $-di_F/dt$

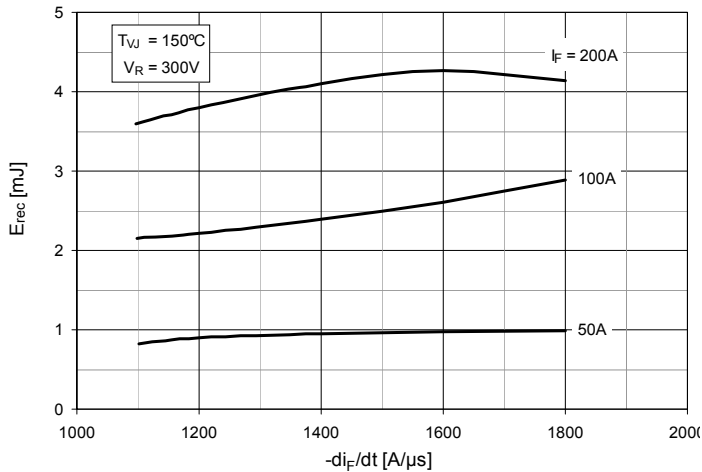


Fig. 26. Maximum Transient Thermal Impedance (Diode)

