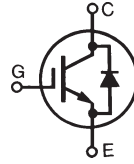


1200V XPT™ IGBT GenX3™ w/ Diode

IXYH50N120C3D1

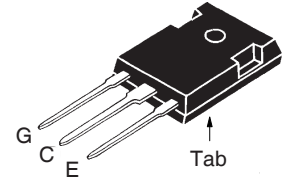


High-Speed IGBT
for 20-50 kHz Switching

$V_{CES} = 1200V$
 $I_{C100} = 50A$
 $V_{CE(sat)} \leq 4.0V$
 $t_{fi(typ)} = 43ns$

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}	$T_C = 25^\circ C$ (Chip Capability)	90	A
I_{C100}	$T_C = 100^\circ C$	50	A
I_{F110}	$T_C = 110^\circ C$	25	A
I_{CM}	$T_C = 25^\circ C$, 1ms	210	A
SSOA (RBSOA)	$V_{GE} = 15V$, $T_{VJ} = 150^\circ C$, $R_G = 5\Omega$ Clamped Inductive Load	$I_{CM} = 100$ @ $V_{CE} \leq V_{CES}$	A
P_C	$T_C = 25^\circ C$	625	W
T_J		-55 ... +150	$^\circ C$
T_{JM}		150	$^\circ C$
T_{stg}		-55 ... +150	$^\circ C$
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-247 AD



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

Features

- Optimized for Low Switching Losses
- Square RBSOA
- Positive Thermal Coefficient of $V_{ce(sat)}$
- Anti-Parallel Ultra Fast Diode
- High Current Handling Capability
- International Standard Package

Advantages

- High Power Density
- Low Gate Drive Requirement

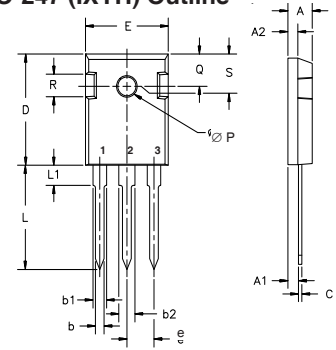
Applications

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

Symbol	Test Conditions ($T_J = 25^\circ C$, Unless Otherwise Specified)	Characteristic Values		
		Min.	Typ.	Max.
BV_{CES}	$I_C = 250\mu A$, $V_{GE} = 0V$	1200		V
$V_{GE(th)}$	$I_C = 250\mu A$, $V_{CE} = V_{GE}$	3.0		5.0 V
I_{CES}	$V_{CE} = V_{CES}$, $V_{GE} = 0V$ $T_J = 125^\circ C$			50 μA 500 μA
I_{GES}	$V_{CE} = 0V$, $V_{GE} = \pm 20V$			± 100 nA
$V_{CE(sat)}$	$I_C = 50A$, $V_{GE} = 15V$, Note 1 $T_J = 150^\circ C$		4.2	4.0 V V

Symbol Test Conditions ($T_J = 25^\circ\text{C}$ Unless Otherwise Specified)		Characteristic Values		
		Min.	Typ.	Max.
g_{fs}	$I_C = 50\text{A}, V_{CE} = 10\text{V}$, Note 1	20	32	S
C_{ies}	$V_{CE} = 25\text{V}, V_{GE} = 0\text{V}, f = 1\text{MHz}$		3100	pF
C_{oes}			230	pF
C_{res}			66	pF
$Q_{g(on)}$	$I_C = 50\text{A}, V_{GE} = 15\text{V}, V_{CE} = 0.5 \cdot V_{CES}$		142	nC
Q_{ge}			23	nC
Q_{gc}			60	nC
$t_{d(on)}$	Inductive load, $T_J = 25^\circ\text{C}$ $I_C = 50\text{A}, V_{GE} = 15\text{V}$ $V_{CE} = 0.5 \cdot V_{CES}, R_G = 5\Omega$ Note 2		28	ns
t_{ri}			62	ns
E_{on}			3.0	mJ
$t_{d(off)}$			133	ns
t_{fi}			43	ns
E_{off}			1.0	1.7 mJ
$t_{d(on)}$	Inductive load, $T_J = 150^\circ\text{C}$ $I_C = 50\text{A}, V_{GE} = 15\text{V}$ $V_{CE} = 0.5 \cdot V_{CES}, R_G = 5\Omega$ Note 2		28	ns
t_{ri}			68	ns
E_{on}			6.0	mJ
$t_{d(off)}$			160	ns
t_{fi}			60	ns
E_{off}			1.4	mJ
R_{thJC}			0.20	$^\circ\text{C}/\text{W}$
R_{thCS}		0.21		$^\circ\text{C}/\text{W}$

TO-247 (IXYH) Outline



Terminals: 1 - Gate 2 - Collector
3 - Emitter

Dim.	Millimeter		Inches	
	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.
A	4.7	5.3	.185	.209
A ₁	2.2	2.54	.087	.102
A ₂	2.2	2.6	.059	.098
b	1.0	1.4	.040	.055
b ₁	1.65	2.13	.065	.084
b ₂	2.87	3.12	.113	.123
C	.4	.8	.016	.031
D	20.80	21.46	.819	.845
E	15.75	16.26	.610	.640
e	5.20	5.72	0.205	0.225
L	19.81	20.32	.780	.800
L1		4.50		.177
∅P	3.55	3.65	.140	.144
Q	5.89	6.40	0.232	0.252
R	4.32	5.49	.170	.216
S	6.15	BSC	.242	BSC

Reverse Diode (FRED)

Symbol Test Conditions ($T_J = 25^\circ\text{C}$, Unless Otherwise Specified)		Characteristic Value		
		Min.	Typ.	Max.
V_F	$I_F = 30\text{A}, V_{GE} = 0\text{V}$, Note 1 $T_J = 150^\circ\text{C}$		1.75	3.00 V
I_{RM}	$I_F = 30\text{A}, V_{GE} = 0\text{V}, -di_F/dt = 100\text{A}/\mu\text{s}, T_J = 100^\circ\text{C}$ $V_R = 600\text{V}, T_J = 100^\circ\text{C}$			9 A
t_{rr}			195	ns
R_{thJC}				0.90 $^\circ\text{C}/\text{W}$

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	

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

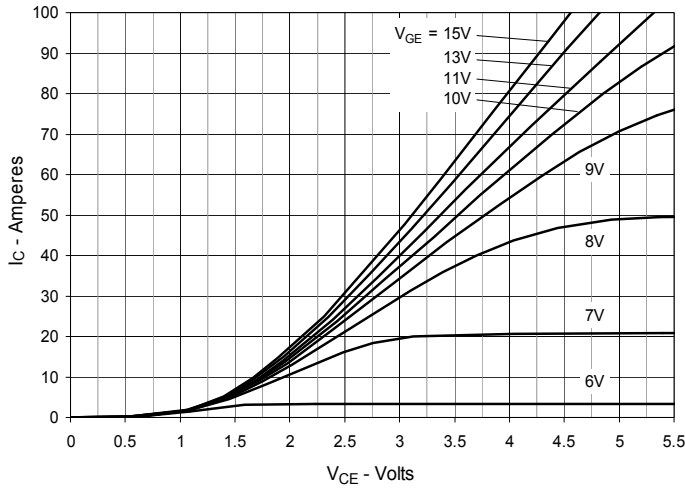


Fig. 2. Extended Output Characteristics @ $T_J = 25^\circ\text{C}$

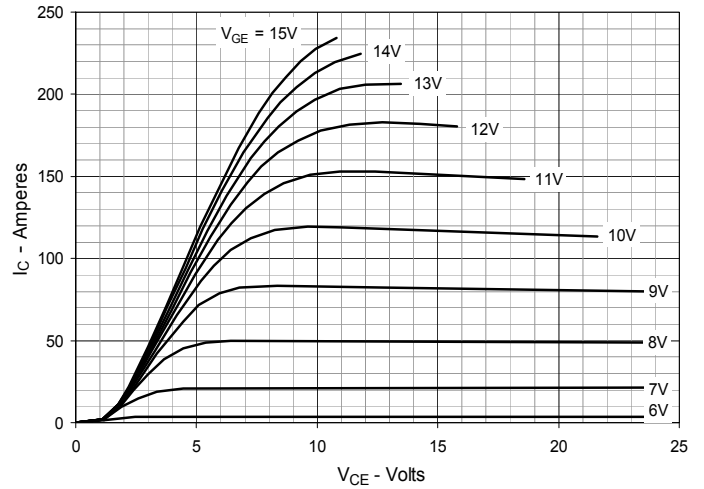


Fig. 3. Output Characteristics @ $T_J = 150^\circ\text{C}$

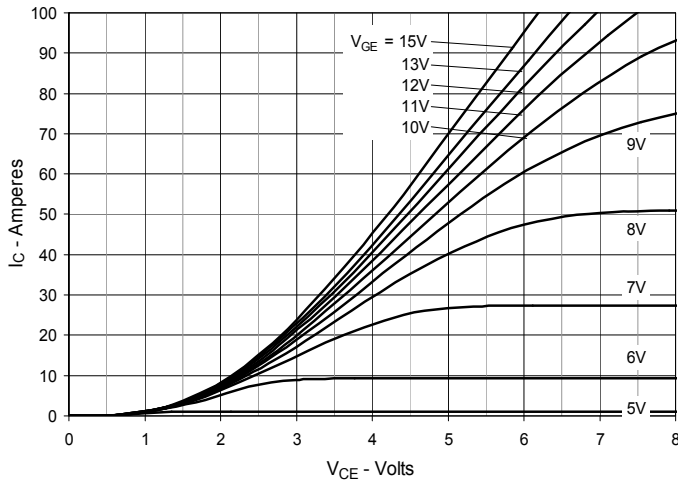


Fig. 4. Dependence of $V_{CE(sat)}$ on Junction Temperature

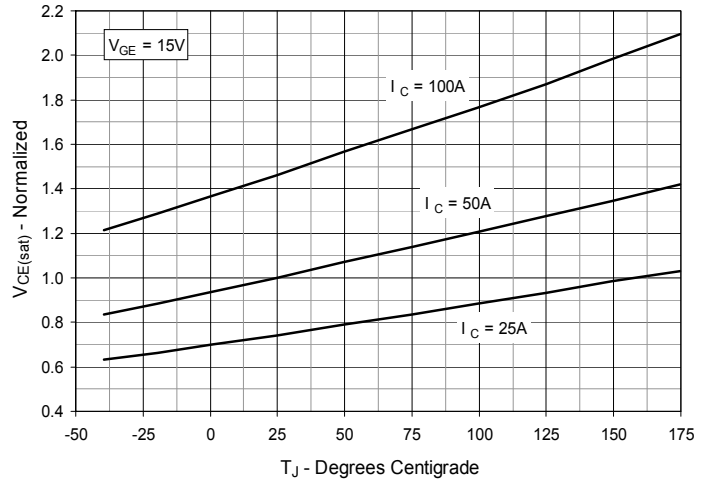


Fig. 5. Collector-to-Emitter Voltage vs. Gate-to-Emitter Voltage

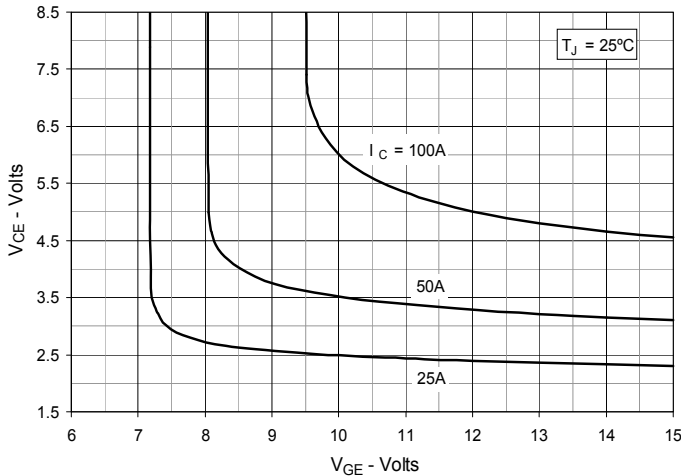


Fig. 6. Input Admittance

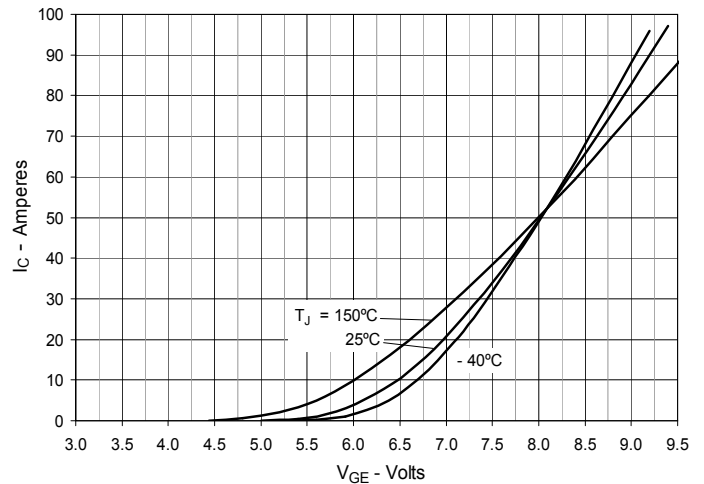


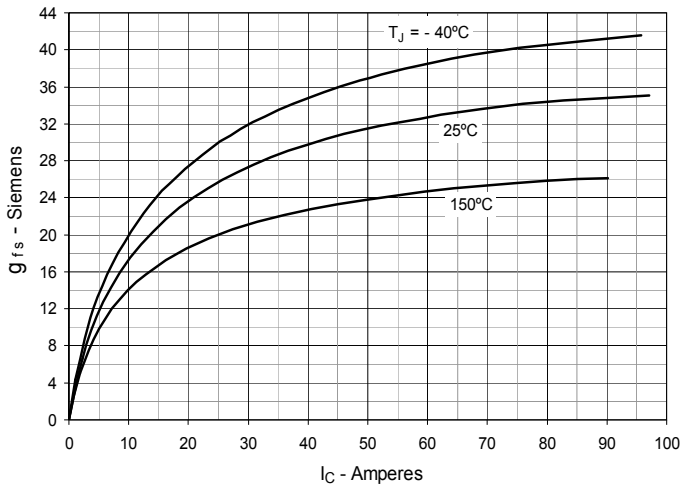
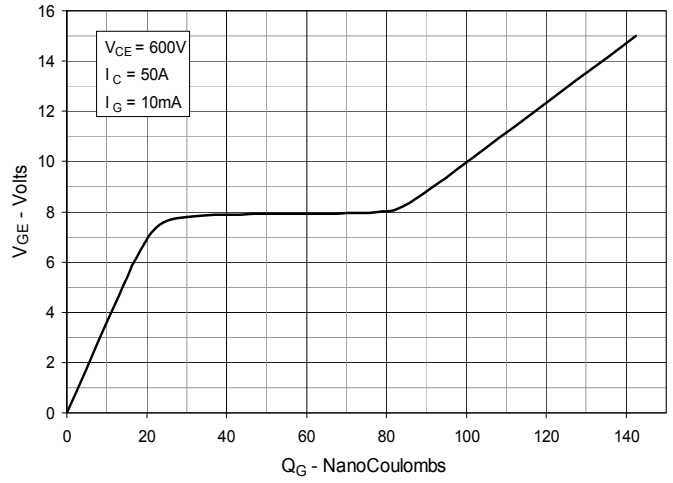
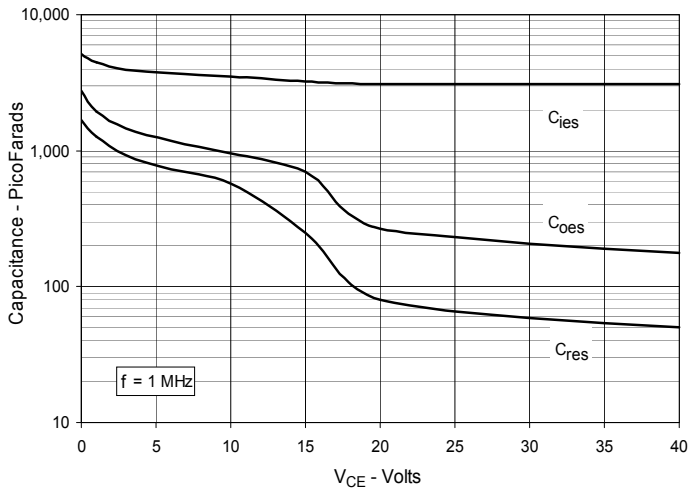
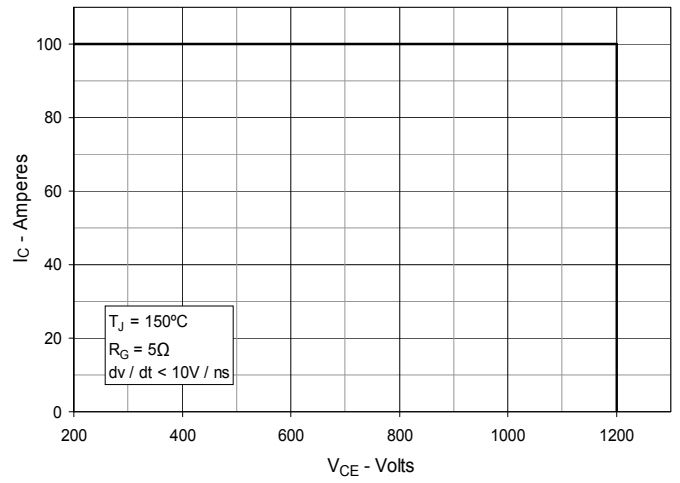
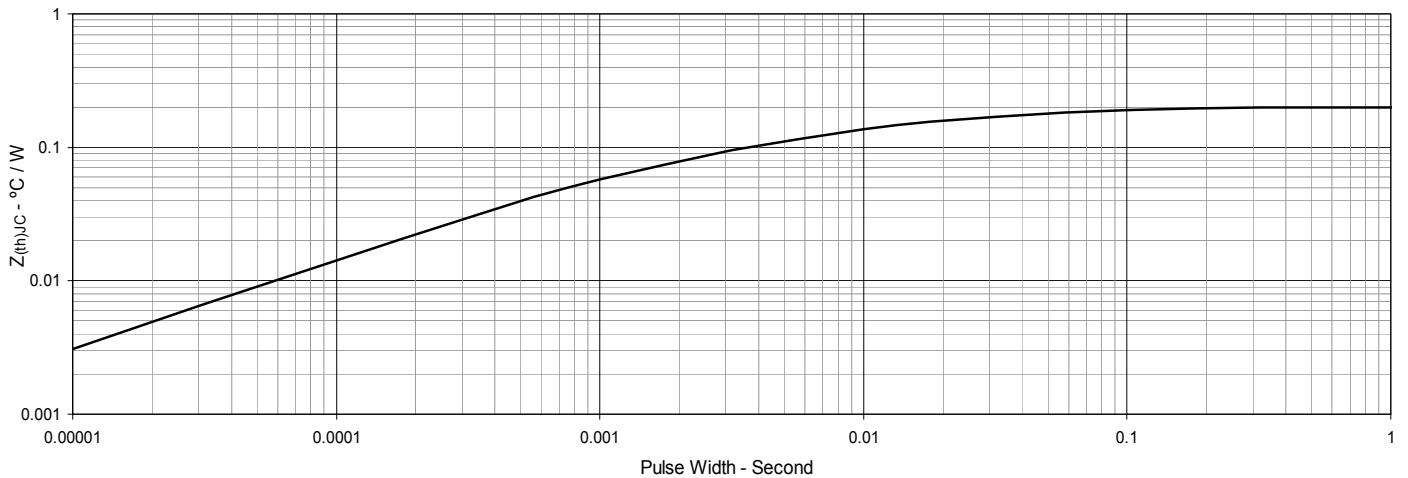
Fig. 7. Transconductance

Fig. 8. Gate Charge

Fig. 9. Capacitance

Fig. 10. Reverse-Bias Safe Operating Area

Fig. 11. Maximum Transient Thermal Impedance


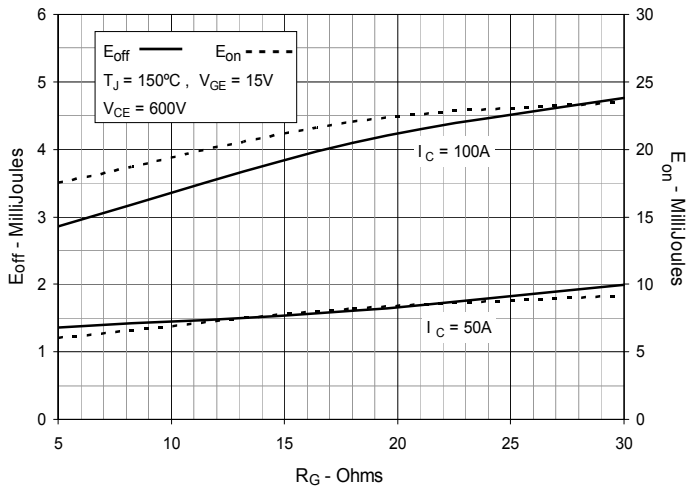
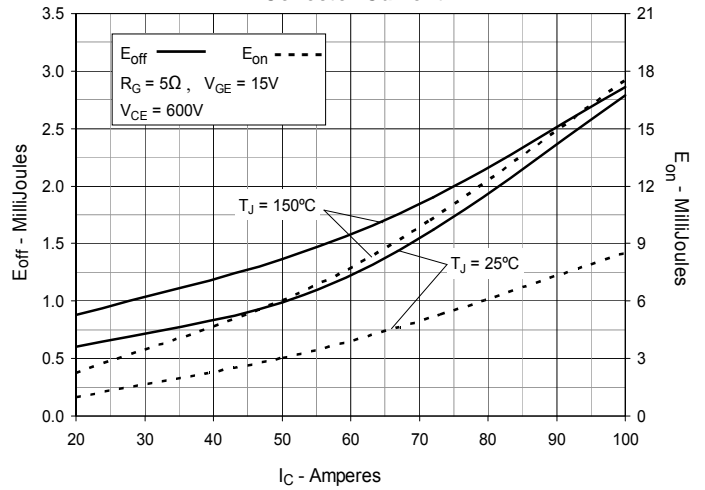
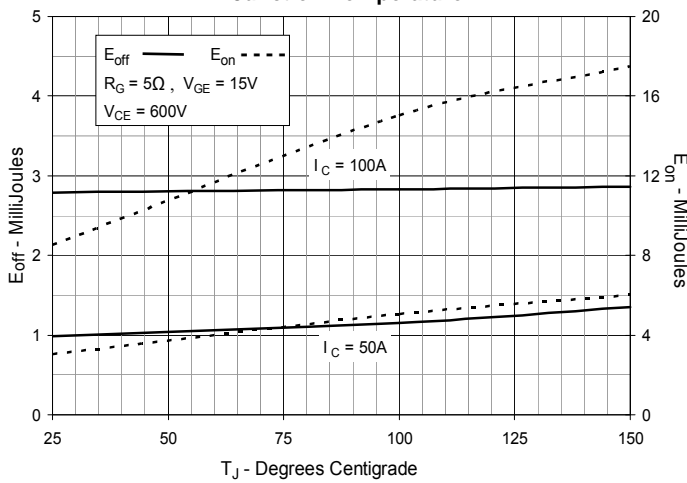
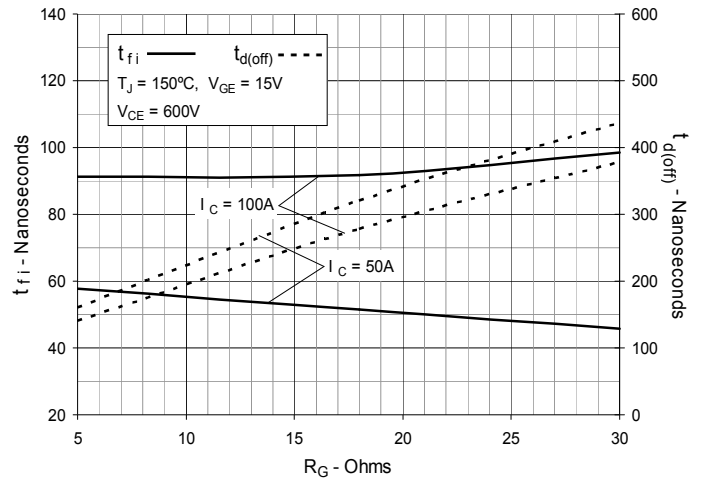
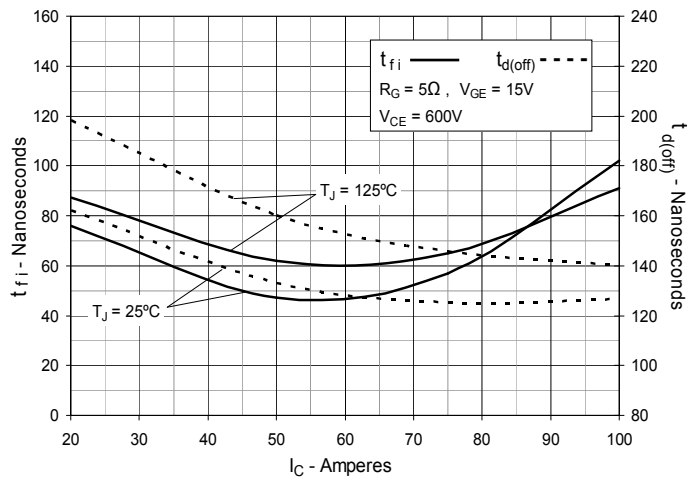
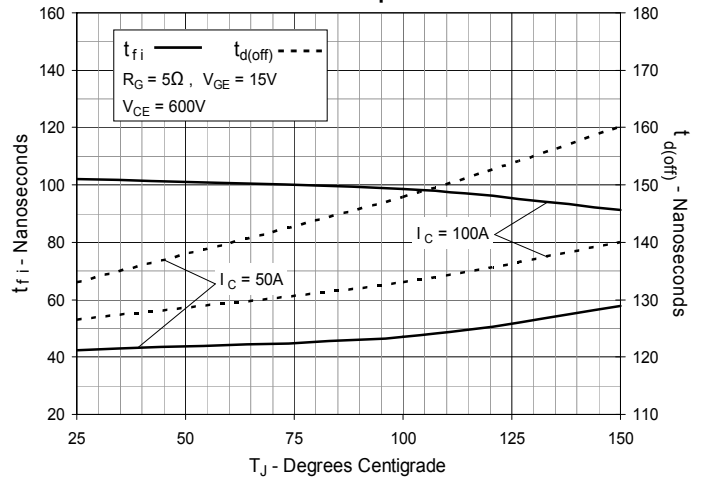
Fig. 12. Inductive Switching Energy Loss vs. Gate Resistance

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


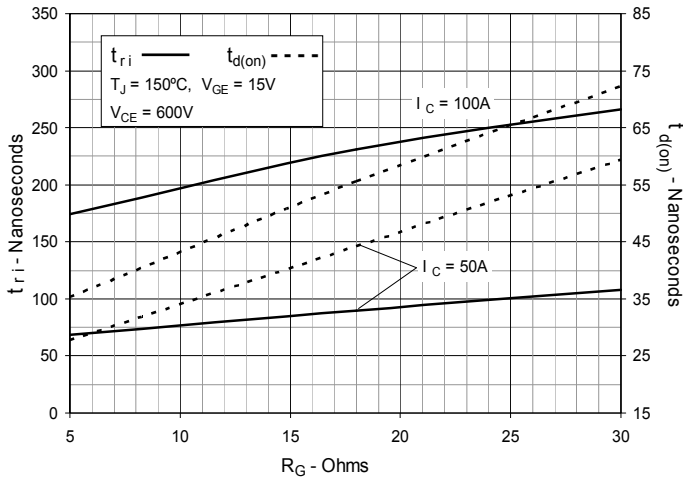
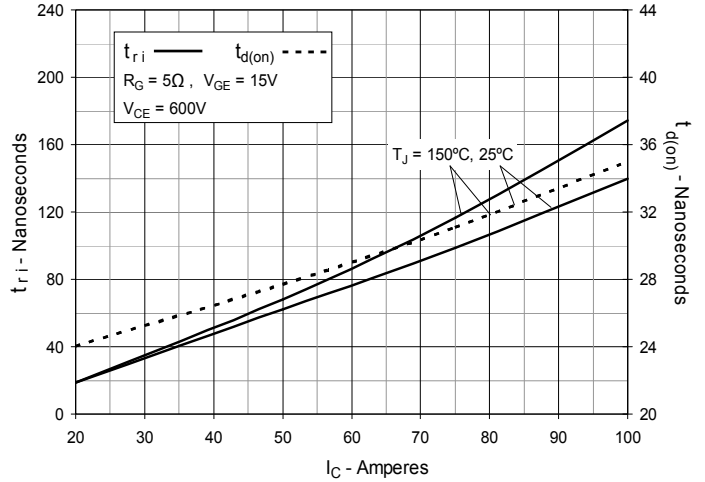
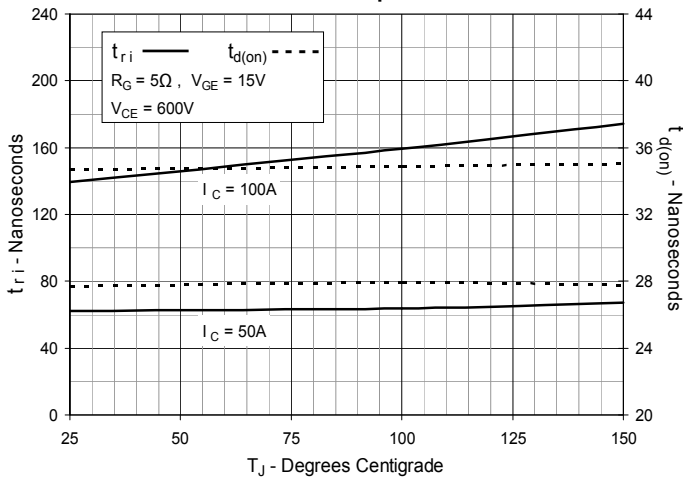
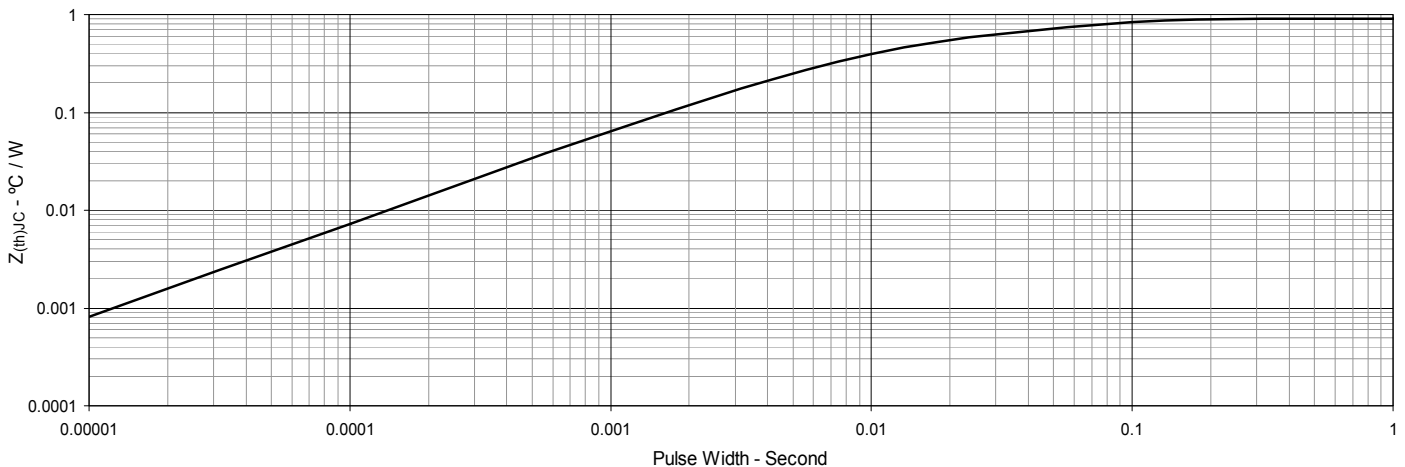
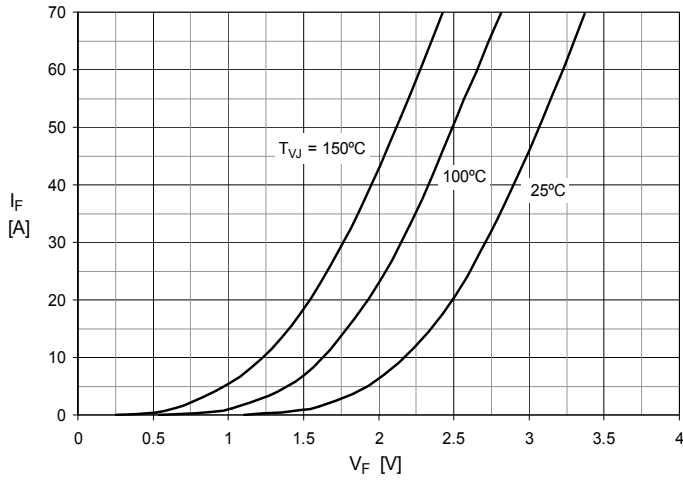
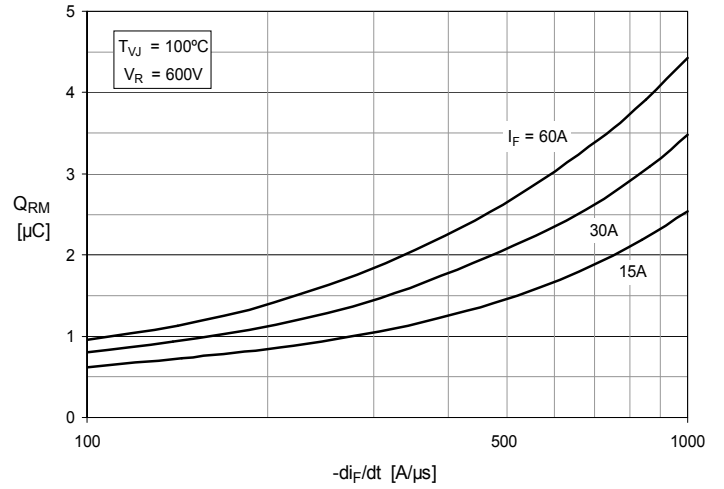
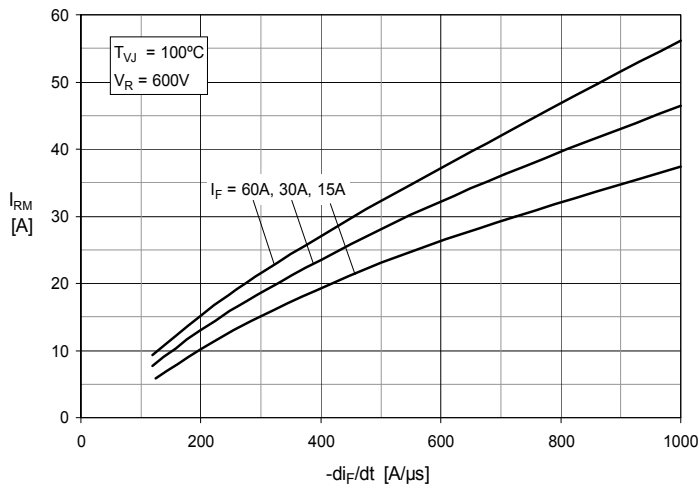
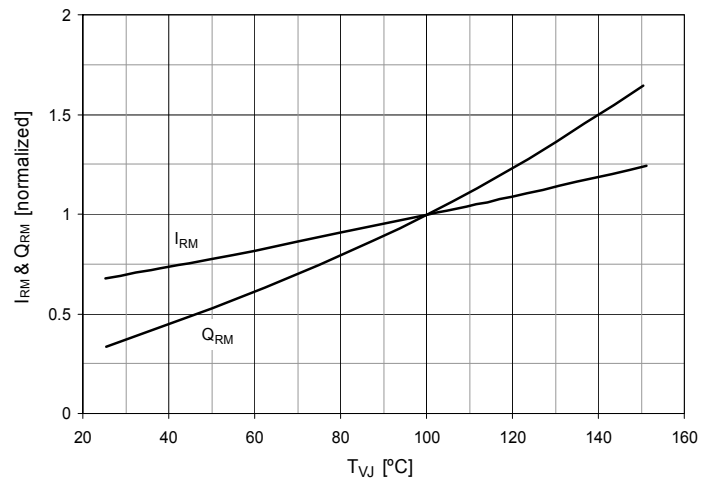
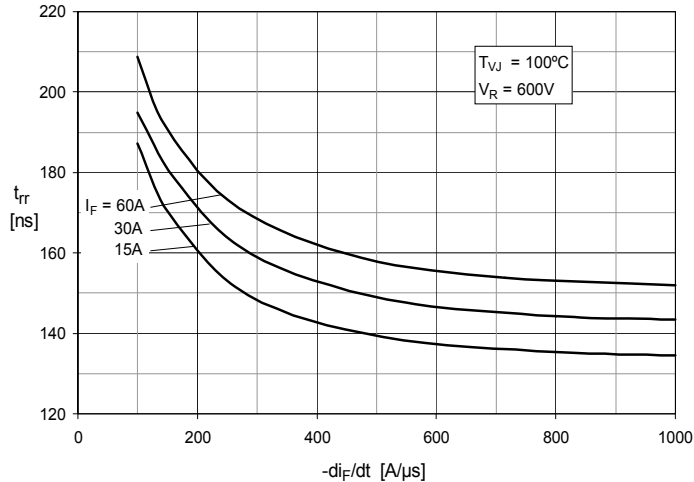
Fig. 18. Inductive Turn-on Switching Times vs. Gate Resistance

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

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

Fig. 21. Maximum Transient Thermal Impedance (Diode)


Fig. 22. Forward Current I_F vs V_F

Fig. 23. Reverse Recovery Charge Q_{RM} vs. $-di_F/dt$

Fig. 24. Peak Reverse Current I_{RM} vs. $-di_F/dt$

Fig. 25. Dynamic Parameters Q_{RM} , I_{RM} vs. T_{VJ}

Fig. 26. Recovery Time t_{rr} vs. $-di_F/dt$

Fig. 27. Peak Forward Voltage V_{FR} , t_{rr} vs $-di_F/dt$
