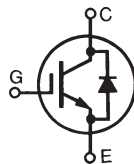


XPT™ 600V IGBT GenX3™ w/ Diode

IXXR100N60B3H1

(Electrically Isolated Tab)

Extreme Light Punch Through
IGBT for 10-30kHz Switching



$$V_{CES} = 600V$$

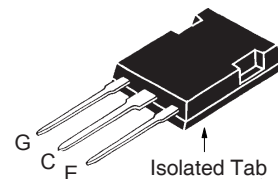
$$I_{C110} = 68A$$

$$V_{CE(sat)} \leq 1.80V$$

$$t_{fi(typ)} = 150ns$$

Symbol	Test Conditions	Maximum Ratings	
V_{CES}	$T_J = 25^\circ C$ to $150^\circ C$	600	V
V_{CGR}	$T_J = 25^\circ C$ to $150^\circ C$, $R_{GE} = 1M\Omega$	600	V
V_{GES}	Continuous	± 20	V
V_{GEM}	Transient	± 30	V
I_{C25}	$T_C = 25^\circ C$ (Chip Capability)	145	A
I_{C110}	$T_C = 110^\circ C$	68	A
I_{F90}	$T_C = 90^\circ C$	54	A
I_{CM}	$T_C = 25^\circ C$, 1ms	440	A
I_A	$T_C = 25^\circ C$	50	A
E_{AS}	$T_C = 25^\circ C$	600	mJ
SSOA (RBSOA)	$V_{GE} = 15V$, $T_{VJ} = 150^\circ C$, $R_G = 2\Omega$ Clamped Inductive Load	$I_{CM} = 200$ @ $V_{CE} \leq V_{CES}$	A
t_{sc} (SCSOA)	$V_{GE} = 15V$, $V_{CE} = 360V$, $T_J = 150^\circ C$ $R_G = 10\Omega$, Non Repetitive	10	μs
P_C	$T_C = 25^\circ C$	400	W
T_J		-55 ... +150	$^\circ C$
T_{JM}		150	$^\circ C$
T_{stg}		-55 ... +150	$^\circ C$
T_L T_{SOLD}	Maximum Lead Temperature for Soldering Plastic Body for 10s	300 260	$^\circ C$ $^\circ C$
V_{ISOL}	50/60 Hz, 1 Minute	2500	V~
F_C	Mounting Force	20..120/4.5..27	N/lb.
Weight		5	g

ISOPLUS247™



G = Gate C = Collector
E = Emitter

Features

- Silicon Chip on Direct-Copper Bond (DCB) Substrate
- Isolated Mounting Surface
- 2500V~ Electrical Isolation
- Optimized for 10-30kHz Switching
- Square RBSOA
- Avalanche Rated
- Short Circuit Capability
- Anti-Parallel Ultra Fast Diode
- High Current Handling Capability

Advantages

- High Power Density
- Low Gate Drive Requirement

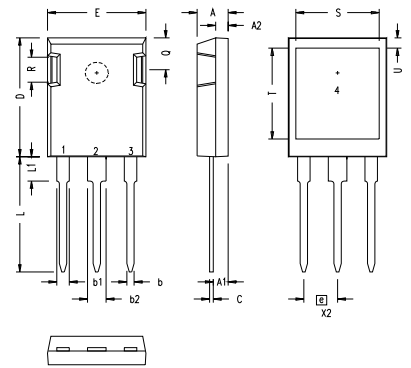
Applications

- Power Inverters
- UPS
- Motor Drives
- SMPS
- PFC Circuits
- Battery Chargers
- Welding Machines

Symbol	Test Conditions ($T_J = 25^\circ C$, Unless Otherwise Specified)	Characteristic Values		
		Min.	Typ.	Max.
BV_{CES}	$I_C = 250\mu A$, $V_{GE} = 0V$	600		V
$V_{GE(th)}$	$I_C = 250\mu A$, $V_{CE} = V_{GE}$	3.0		5.5 V
I_{CES}	$V_{CE} = V_{CES}$, $V_{GE} = 0V$ $T_J = 125^\circ C$			50 μA 4 mA
I_{GES}	$V_{CE} = 0V$, $V_{GE} = \pm 20V$			± 100 nA
$V_{CE(sat)}$	$I_C = 70A$, $V_{GE} = 15V$, Note 1 $T_J = 150^\circ C$		1.50 1.77	V V

Symbol Test Conditions ($T_J = 25^\circ\text{C}$ Unless Otherwise Specified)		Characteristic Values		
		Min.	Typ.	Max.
g_{fs}	$I_C = 60\text{A}, V_{CE} = 10\text{V}, \text{Note 1}$	22	40	S
C_{ies}	$V_{CE} = 25\text{V}, V_{GE} = 0\text{V}, f = 1\text{MHz}$		4860	pF
C_{oes}			475	pF
C_{res}			83	pF
$Q_{g(on)}$	$I_C = 70\text{A}, V_{GE} = 15\text{V}, V_{CE} = 0.5 \cdot V_{CES}$		143	nC
Q_{ge}			37	nC
Q_{gc}			60	nC
$t_{d(on)}$	Inductive load, $T_J = 25^\circ\text{C}$ $I_C = 70\text{A}, V_{GE} = 15\text{V}$ $V_{CE} = 360\text{V}, R_G = 2\Omega$ Note 2		30	ns
t_{ri}			70	ns
E_{on}			1.9	mJ
$t_{d(off)}$			120	ns
t_{fi}			150	ns
E_{off}			2.0	2.8 mJ
$t_{d(on)}$	Inductive load, $T_J = 150^\circ\text{C}$ $I_C = 70\text{A}, V_{GE} = 15\text{V}$ $V_{CE} = 360\text{V}, R_G = 2\Omega$ Note 2		32	ns
t_{ri}			60	ns
E_{on}			2.3	mJ
$t_{d(off)}$			150	ns
t_{fi}			200	ns
E_{off}			2.8	mJ
R_{thJC}				0.31 $^\circ\text{C/W}$
R_{thCS}		0.15		$^\circ\text{C/W}$

ISOPLUS247 (IXXR) Outline



SYM	INCHES		MILLIMETERS	
	MIN	MAX	MIN	MAX
A	.190	.205	4.83	5.21
A1	.090	.100	2.29	2.54
A2	.075	.085	1.91	2.16
b	.045	.055	1.14	1.40
b1	.075	.084	1.91	2.13
b2	.115	.123	2.92	3.12
C	.024	.031	0.61	0.80
D	.819	.840	20.80	21.34
E	.620	.635	15.75	16.13
e	.215 BSC		5.45 BSC	
L	.780	.800	19.81	20.32
L1	.150	.170	3.81	4.32
Q	.220	.244	5.59	6.20
R	.170	.190	4.32	4.83
S	.520	.540	13.21	13.72
T	.620	.640	15.75	16.26
U	.065	.080	1.65	2.03

- 1 - Gate
- 2,4 - Collector
- 3 - Emitter

Reverse Diode (FRED)

Symbol Test Conditions ($T_J = 25^\circ\text{C}$ Unless Otherwise Specified)		Characteristic Values		
		Min.	Typ.	Max.
V_F	$I_F = 60\text{A}, V_{GE} = 0\text{V}, \text{Note 1}$ $T_J = 150^\circ\text{C}$		1.6	2.5 V
			1.4	1.8 V
I_{RM}	$I_F = 60\text{A}, V_{GE} = 0\text{V}, T_J = 100^\circ\text{C}$ $-di_F/dt = 200\text{A}/\mu\text{s}, V_R = 300\text{V}$		8.3	A
t_{rr}			140	ns
R_{thJC}				0.62 $^\circ\text{C/W}$

Notes:

- Pulse test, $t \leq 300\mu\text{s}$, duty cycle, $d \leq 2\%$.
- Switching times & energy losses may increase for higher $V_{CE}(\text{clamp})$, 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 @ $T_J = 25^\circ\text{C}$

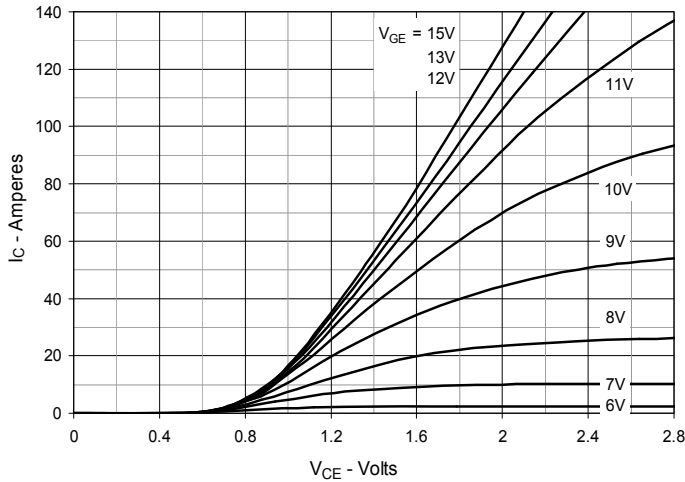


Fig. 2. Extended Output Characteristics @ $T_J = 25^\circ\text{C}$

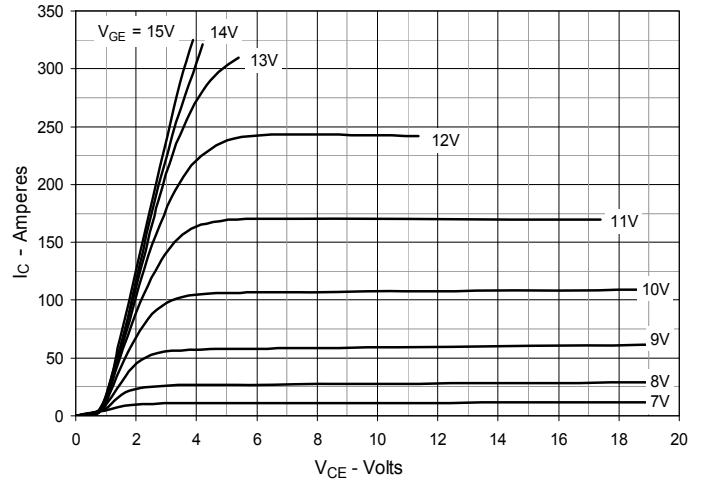


Fig. 3. Output Characteristics @ $T_J = 150^\circ\text{C}$

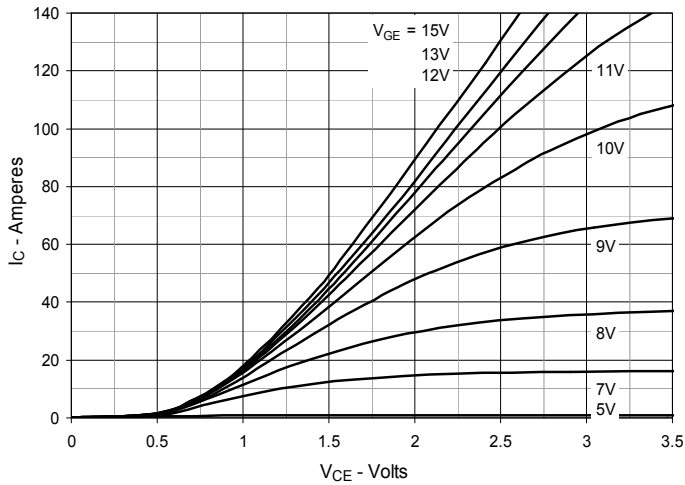


Fig. 4. Dependence of $V_{CE(sat)}$ on Junction Temperature

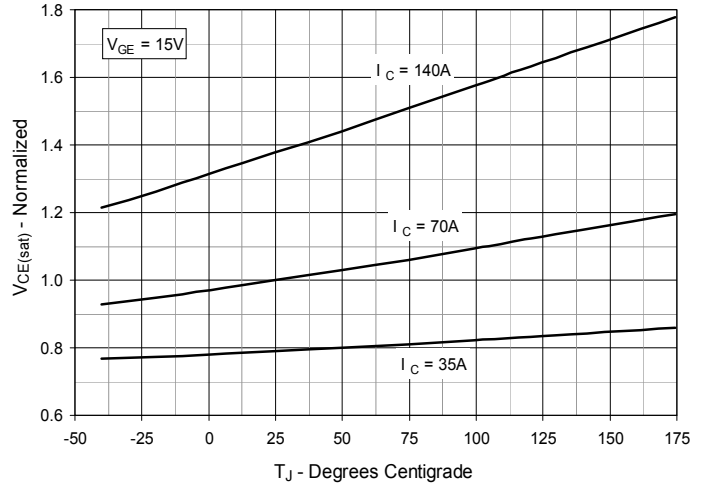


Fig. 5. Collector-to-Emitter Voltage vs. Gate-to-Emitter Voltage

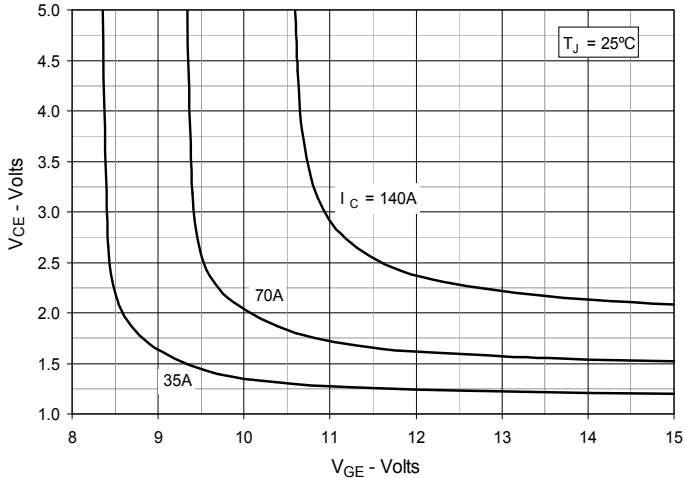


Fig. 6. Input Admittance

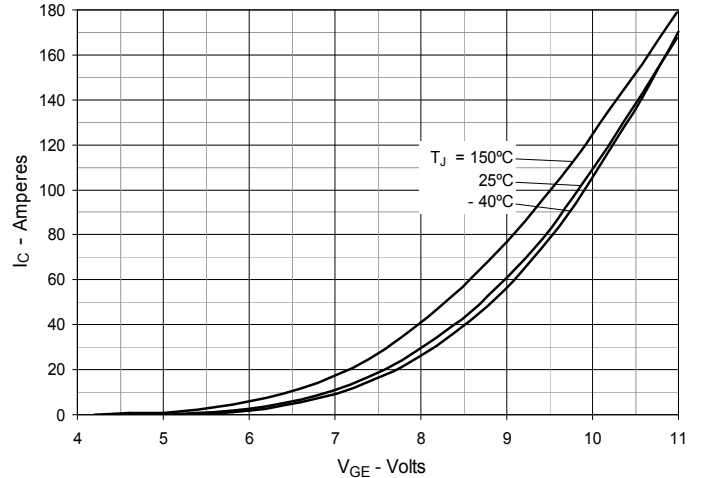


Fig. 7. Transconductance

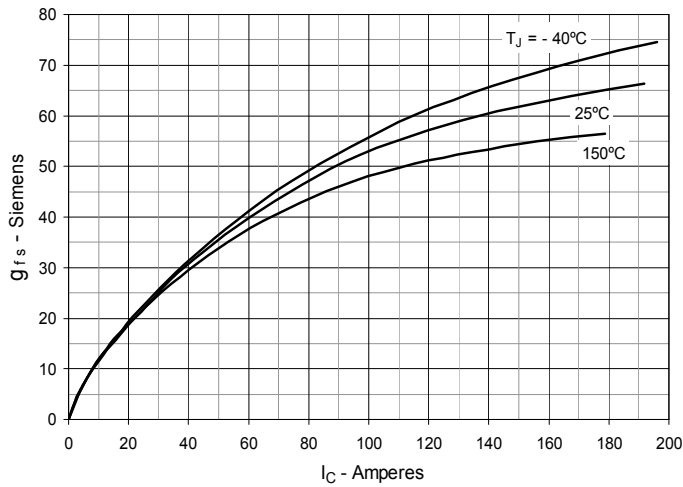


Fig. 8. Gate Charge

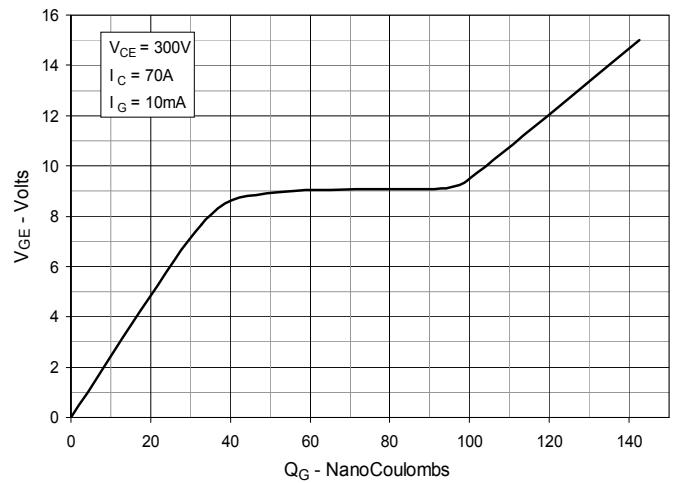


Fig. 9. Capacitance

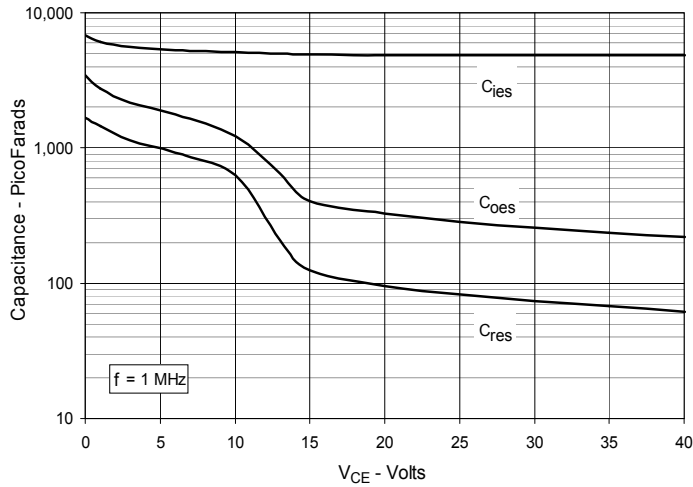


Fig. 10. Reverse-Bias Safe Operating Area

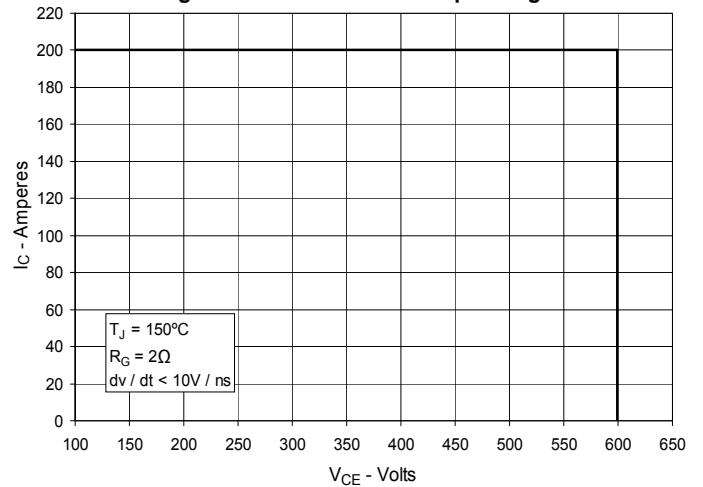


Fig. 11. Forward-Bias Safe Operating Area

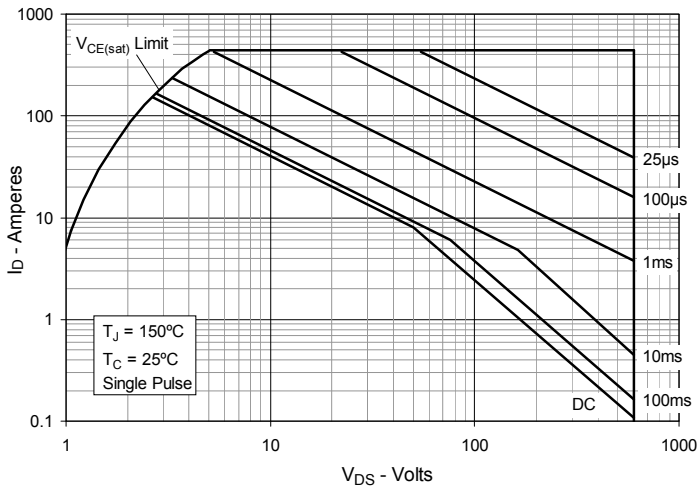


Fig. 12. Maximum Transient Thermal Impedance

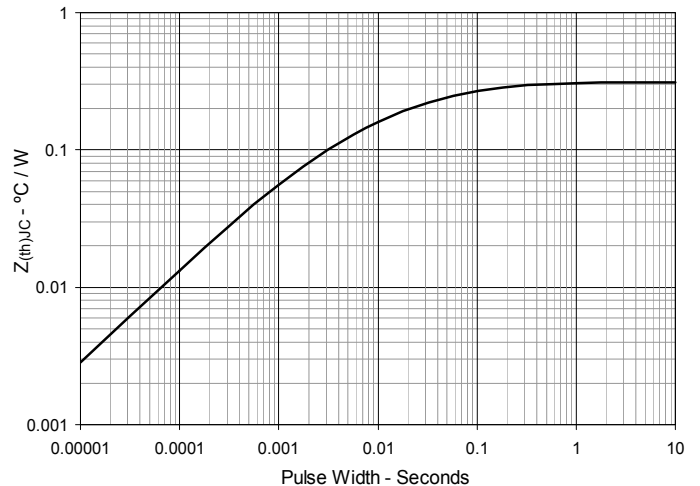


Fig. 13. Inductive Switching Energy Loss vs. Gate Resistance

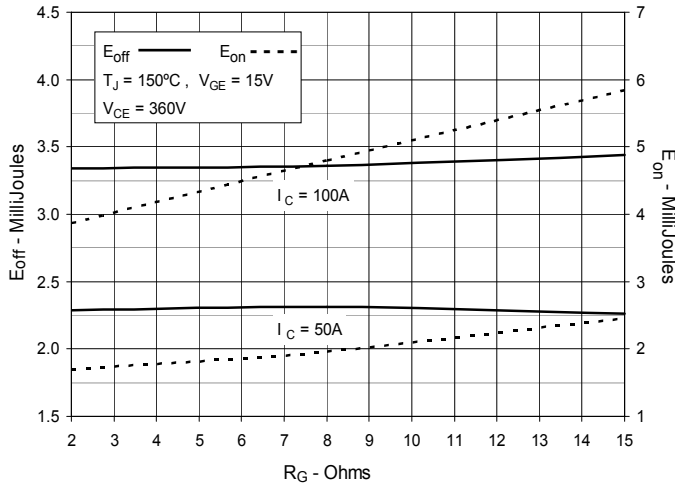


Fig. 14. Inductive Switching Energy Loss vs. Collector Current



Fig. 15. Inductive Switching Energy Loss vs. Junction Temperature

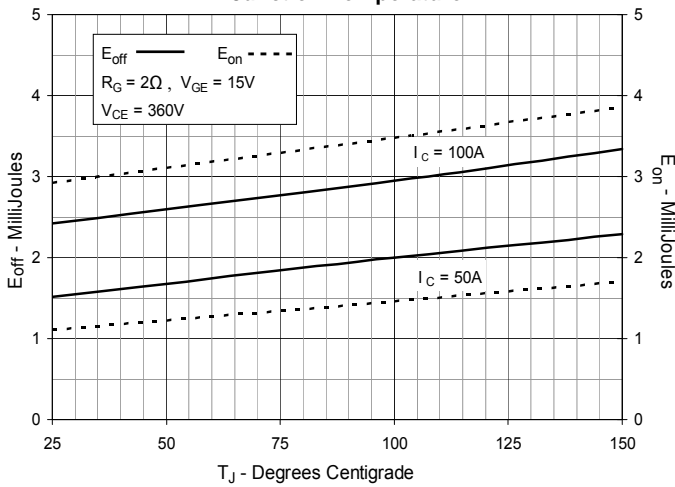


Fig. 16. Inductive Turn-off Switching Times vs. Gate Resistance

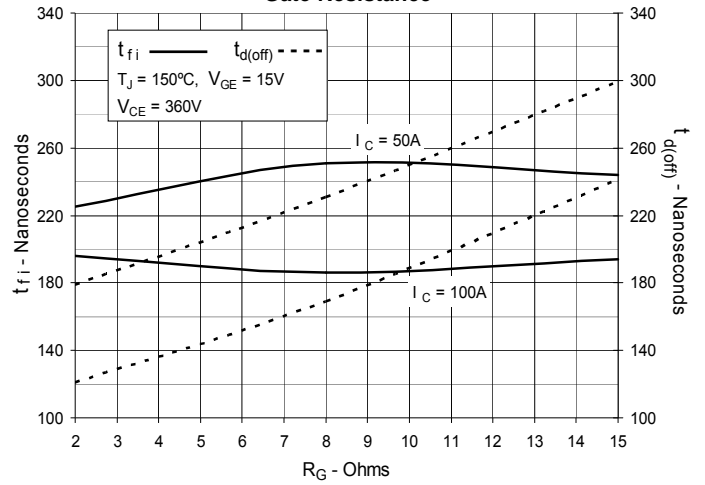


Fig. 17. Inductive Turn-off Switching Times vs. Collector Current

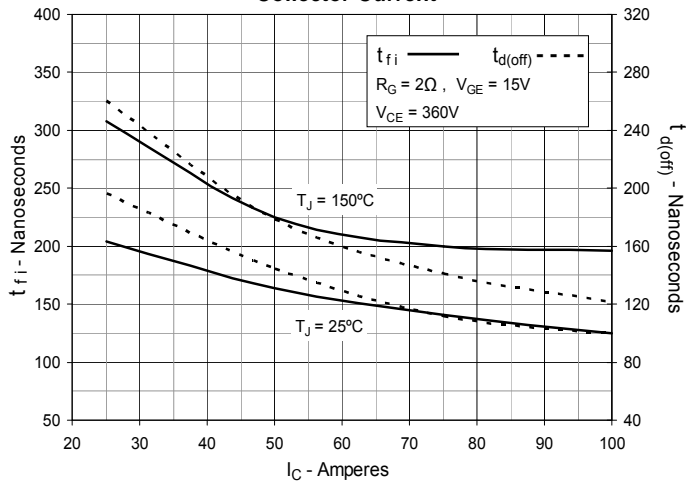


Fig. 18. Inductive Turn-off Switching Times vs. Junction Temperature

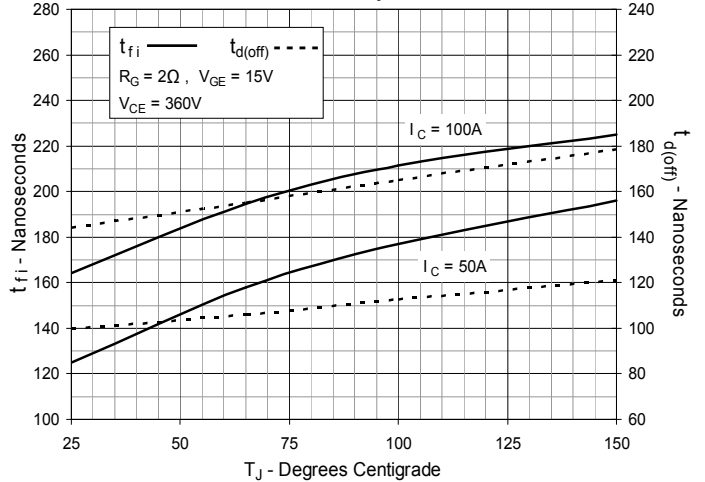
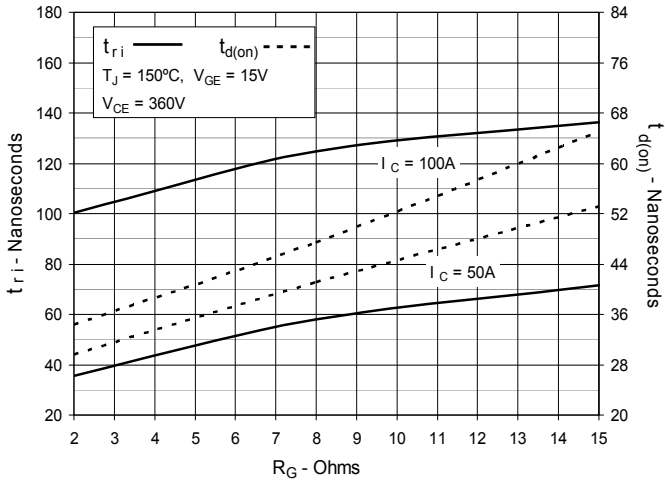
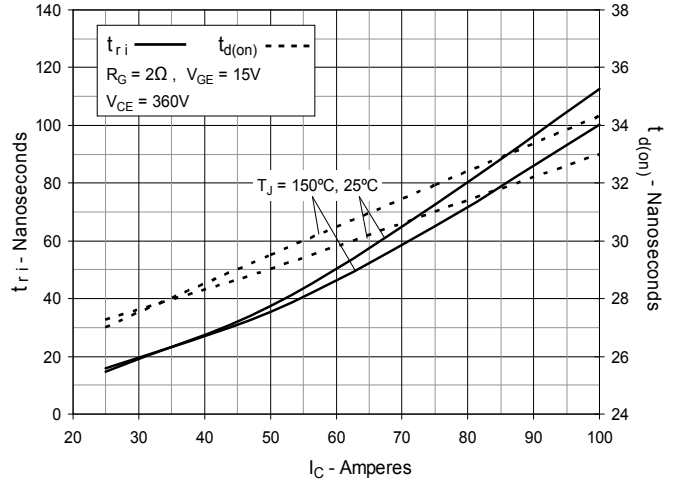


Fig. 19. Inductive Turn-on Switching Times vs. Gate Resistance

Fig. 20. Inductive Turn-on Switching Times vs. Collector Current

Fig. 21. Inductive Turn-on Switching Times vs. Junction Temperature
