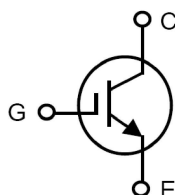


1200V XPT™ Gen 4 IGBT

IXYK110N120C4

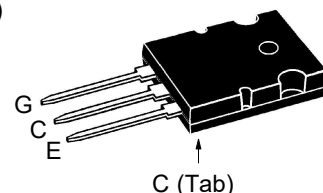
High Speed IGBT for up to 20-50kHz Switching



$V_{CES} = 1200V$
 $I_{C110} = 110A$
 $V_{CE(sat)} \leq 2.40V$
 $t_{fi(typ)} = 37ns$

Symbol	Test Conditions	Maximum Ratings	
V_{CES}	$T_J = 25^\circ C$ to $175^\circ C$	1200	V
V_{CGR}	$T_J = 25^\circ C$ to $175^\circ C$, $R_{GE} = 1M\Omega$	1200	V
V_{GES}	Continuous	± 20	V
V_{GEM}	Transient	± 30	V
I_{C25}	$T_C = 25^\circ C$ (Chip Capability)	310	A
I_{LRMS}	Terminal Current Limit	160	A
I_{C110}	$T_C = 110^\circ C$	110	A
I_{CM}	$T_C = 25^\circ C$, 1ms	740	A
SSOA (RBSOA)	$V_{GE} = 15V$, $T_{VJ} = 150^\circ C$, $R_G = 2\Omega$ Clamped Inductive Load	$I_{CM} = 220$ $0.8 \cdot V_{CES}$	A V
P_C	$T_C = 25^\circ C$	1360	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 (0.062 in.) from Case for 10s	260	$^\circ C$
F_C	Mounting Force	1.13 / 10	Nm/lb.in
Weight		10	g

TO-264 (IXYK)



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

Features

- Optimized for Low Switching Losses
- Positive Thermal Coefficient of $V_{ce(sat)}$
- International Standard Package

Advantages

- High Power Density
- Low Gate Drive Requirement

Applications

- 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
$V_{GE(th)}$	$I_C = 3mA$, $V_{CE} = V_{GE}$	4.5		6.5 V
I_{CES}	$V_{CE} = V_{CES}$, $V_{GE} = 0V$ $T_J = 150^\circ C$			25 μA 1.5 mA
I_{GES}	$V_{CE} = 0V$, $V_{GE} = \pm 20V$			± 100 nA
$V_{CE(sat)}$	$I_C = I_{C110}$, $V_{GE} = 15V$, Note 1 $T_J = 150^\circ C$		1.90 2.27	2.40 V V

Symbol Test Conditions ($T_J = 25^\circ\text{C}$ Unless Otherwise Specified)		Characteristic Values		
		Min.	Typ.	Max.
g_{fs}	$I_C = 60\text{A}, V_{CE} = 10\text{V}, \text{Note 1}$	40	68	S
C_{ies}	$V_{CE} = 25\text{V}, V_{GE} = 0\text{V}, f = 1\text{MHz}$		5420	pF
C_{oes}			335	pF
C_{res}			220	pF
$Q_{g(on)}$	$I_C = I_{C110}, V_{GE} = 15\text{V}, V_{CE} = 0.5 \cdot V_{CES}$		330	nC
Q_{ge}			55	nC
Q_{gc}			138	nC
$t_{d(on)}$	Inductive load, $T_J = 25^\circ\text{C}$ $I_C = 50\text{A}, V_{GE} = 15\text{V}$ $V_{CE} = 0.5 \cdot V_{CES}, R_G = 2\Omega$ Note 2		40	ns
t_{ri}			48	ns
E_{on}			3.6	mJ
$t_{d(off)}$			320	ns
t_{fi}			37	ns
E_{off}			1.9	mJ
$t_{d(on)}$	Inductive load, $T_J = 150^\circ\text{C}$ $I_C = 50\text{A}, V_{GE} = 15\text{V}$ $V_{CE} = 0.5 \cdot V_{CES}, R_G = 2\Omega$ Note 2		36	ns
t_{ri}			37	ns
E_{on}			5.3	mJ
$t_{d(off)}$			326	ns
t_{fi}			90	ns
E_{off}			3.2	mJ
R_{thJC}				0.11 $^\circ\text{C/W}$
R_{thCS}		0.15		$^\circ\text{C/W}$

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 .

Littelfuse reserves the right to change limits, test conditions, and dimensions.

IXYS MOSFETs and IGBTs are covered	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
by one or more of the following U.S. patents:	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	

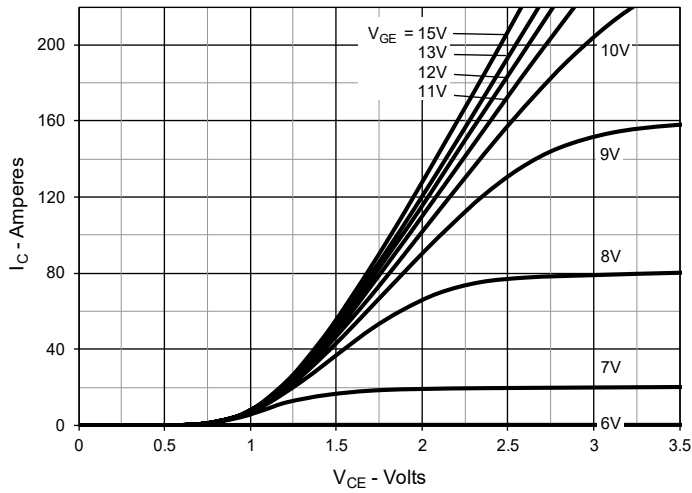
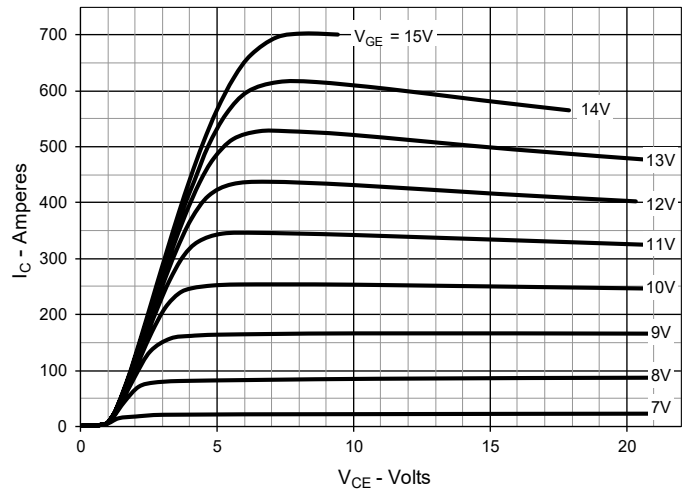
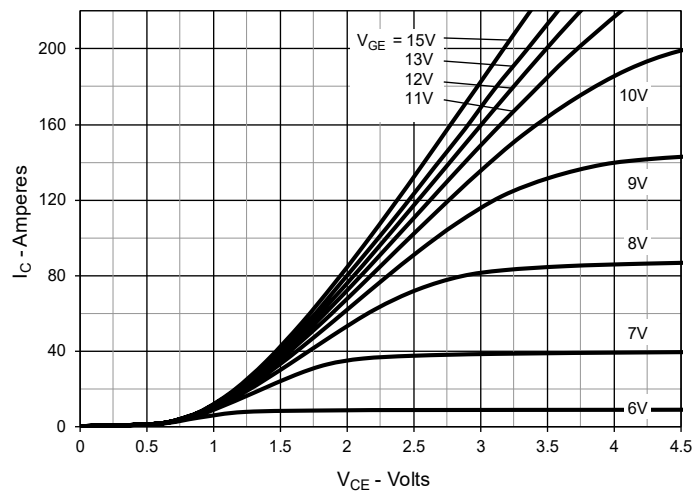
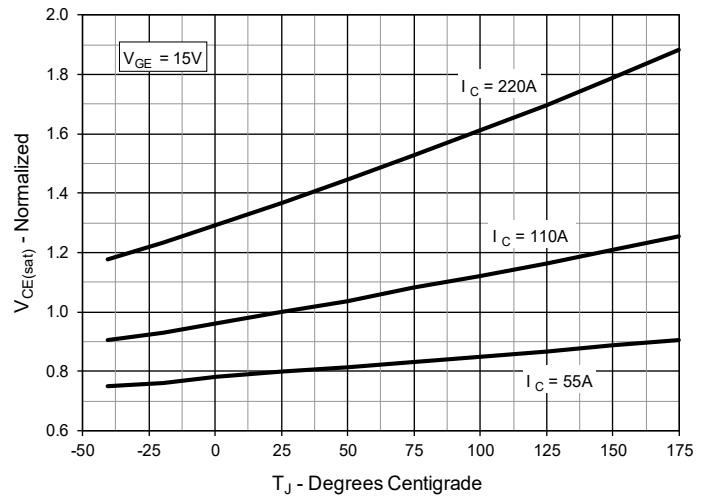
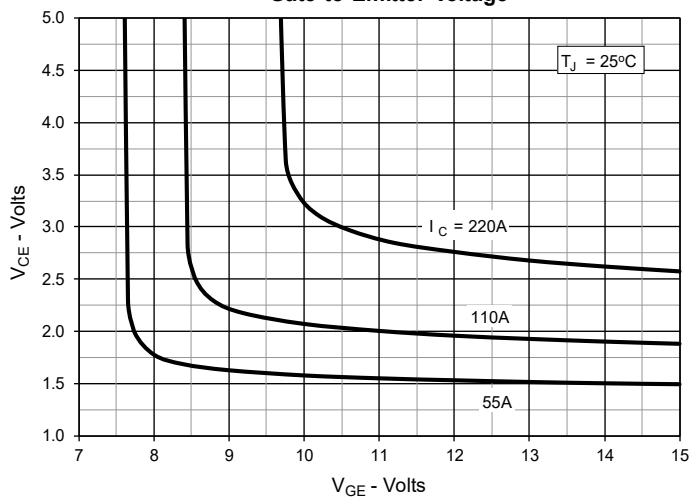
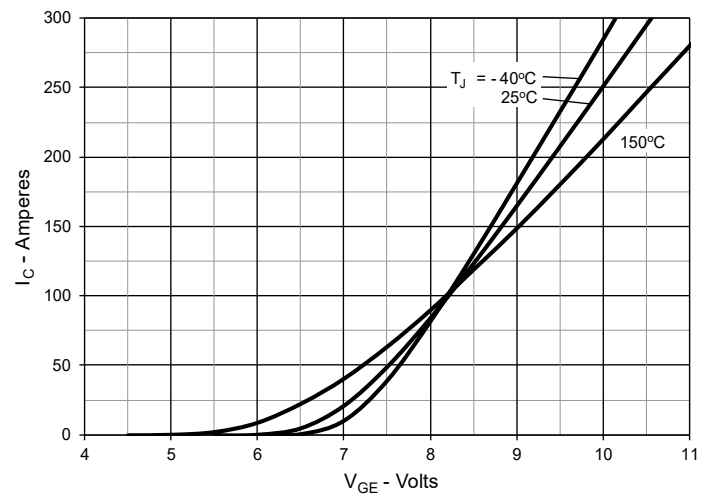
Fig. 1. Output Characteristics @ $T_J = 25^\circ\text{C}$

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


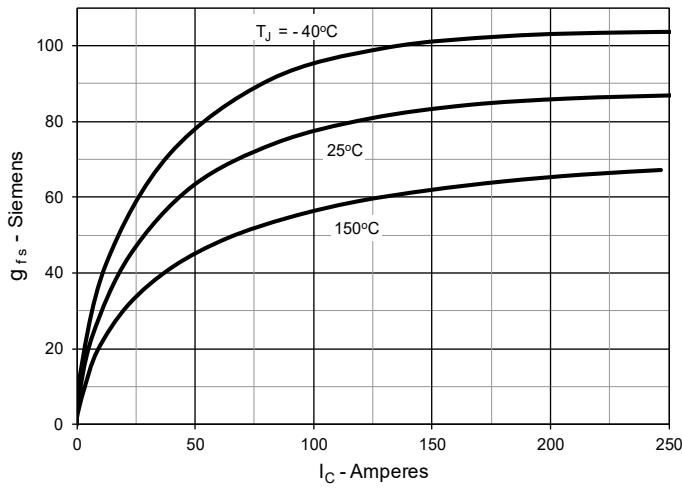
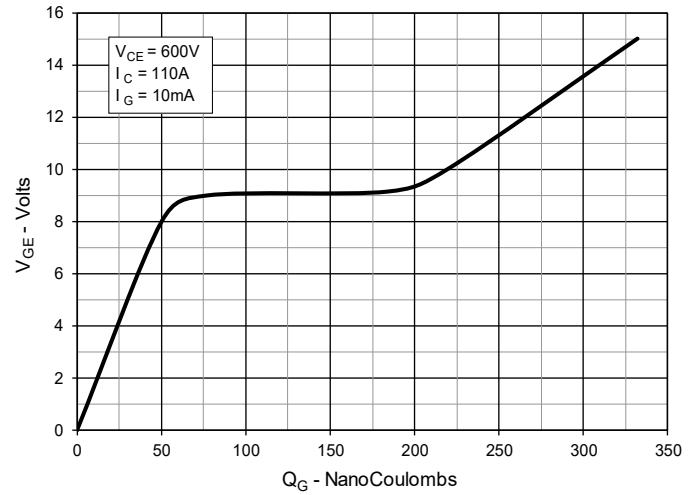
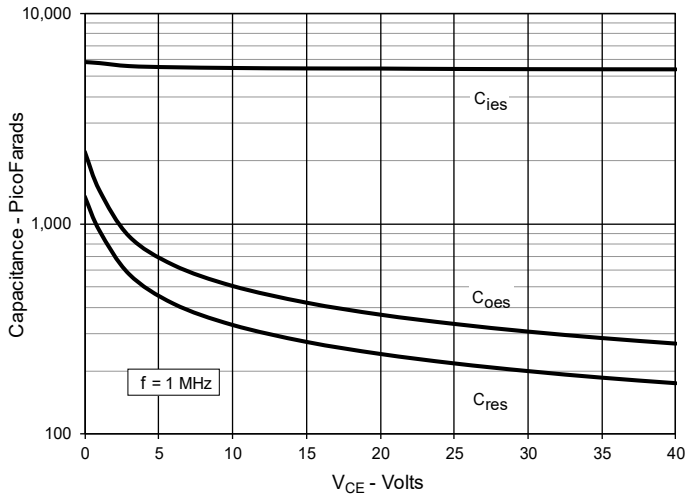
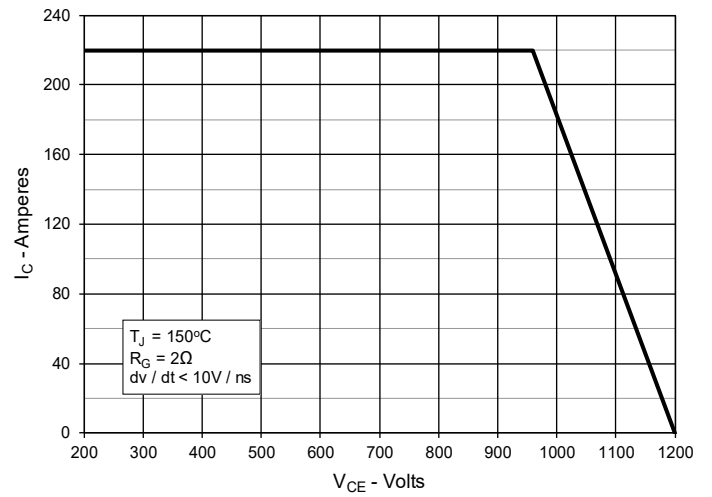
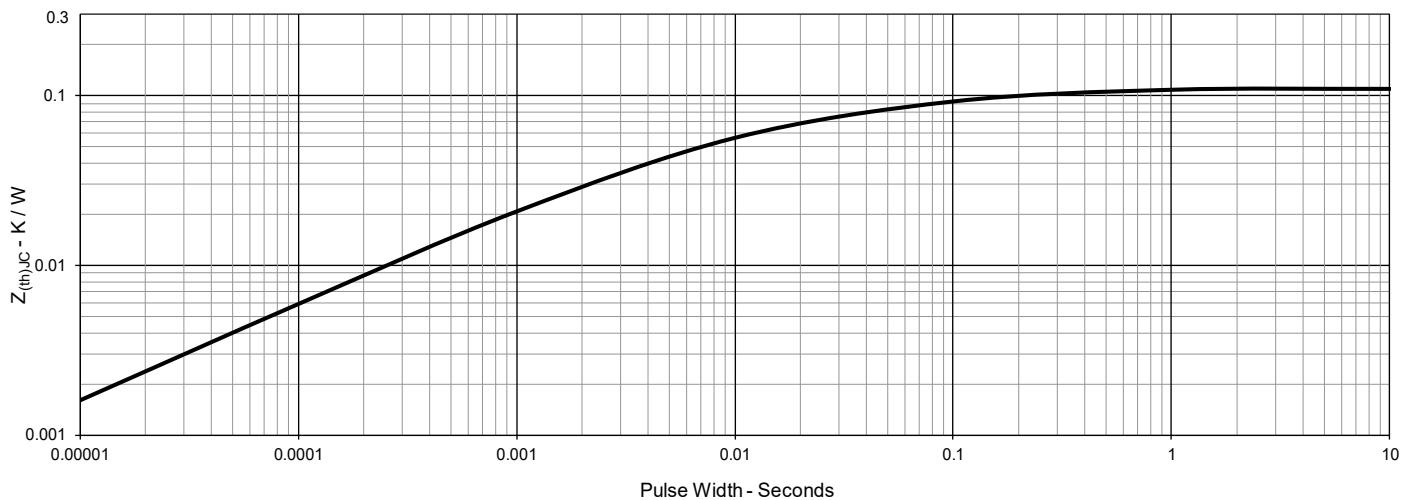
Fig. 7. Transconductance

Fig. 8. Gate Charge

Fig. 9. Capacitance

Fig. 10. Reverse-Bias Safe Operating Area

Fig. 11. Maximum Transient Thermal Impedance


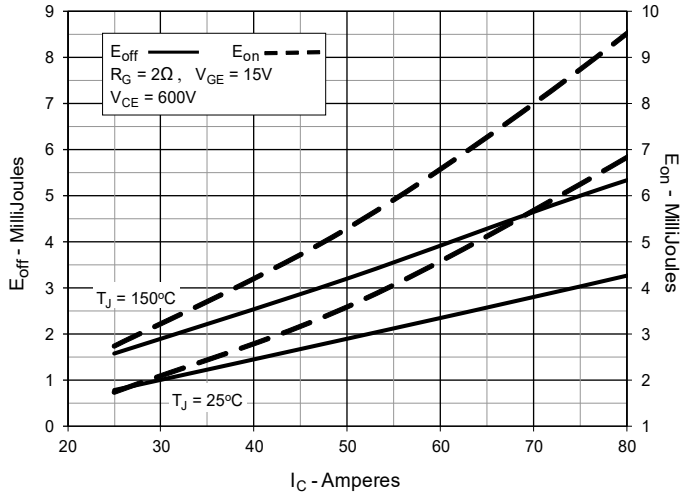
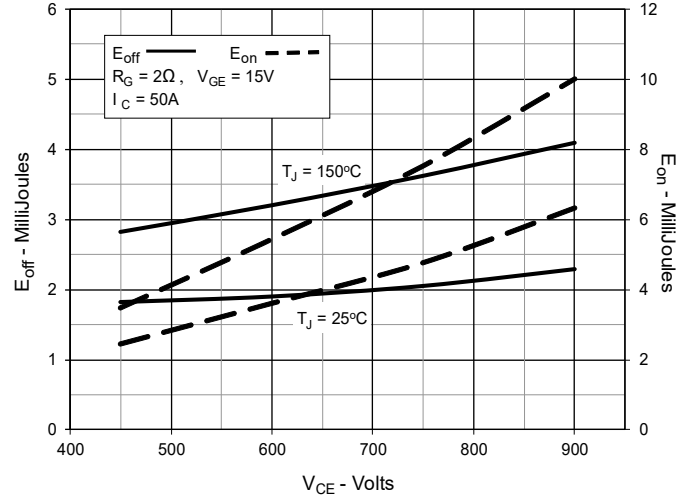
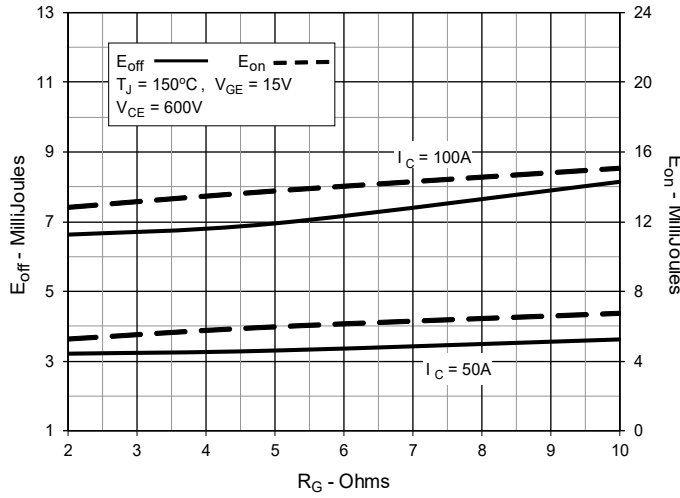
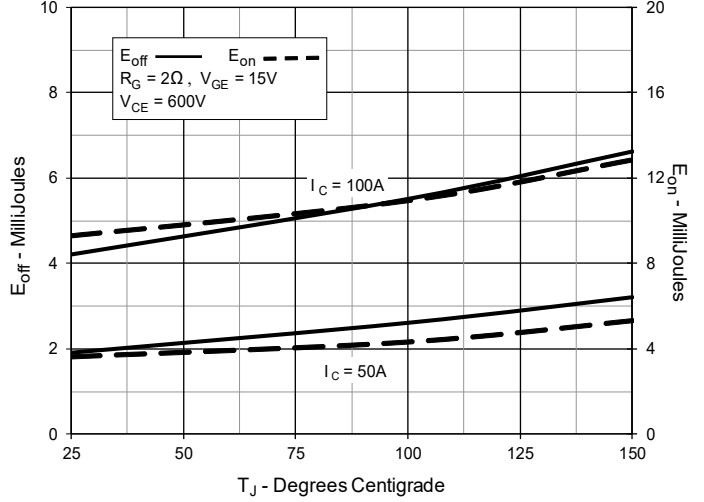
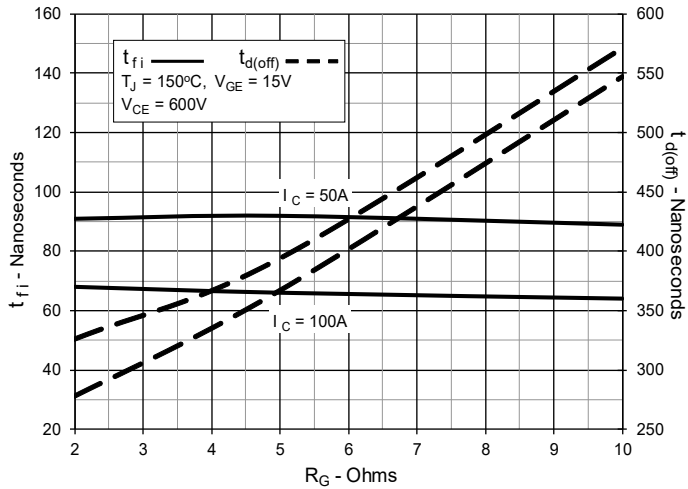
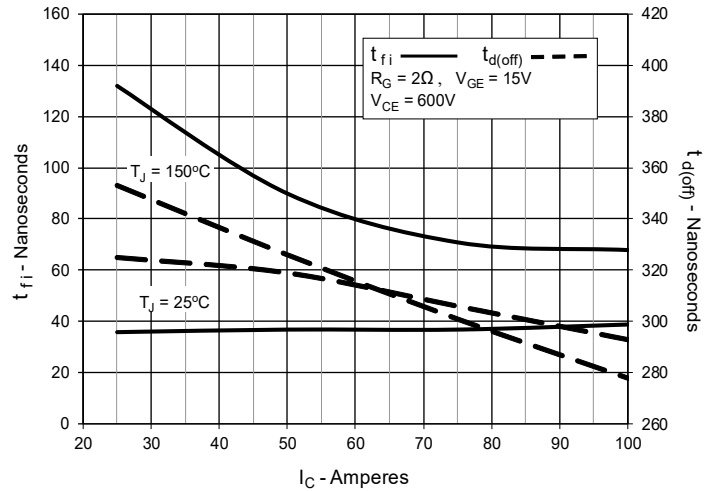
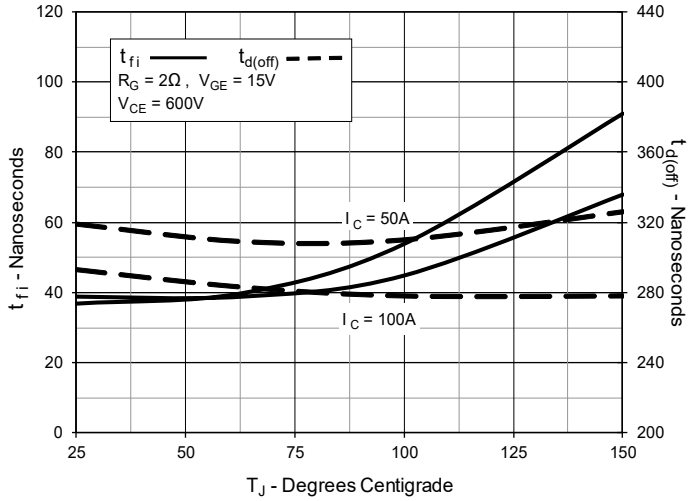
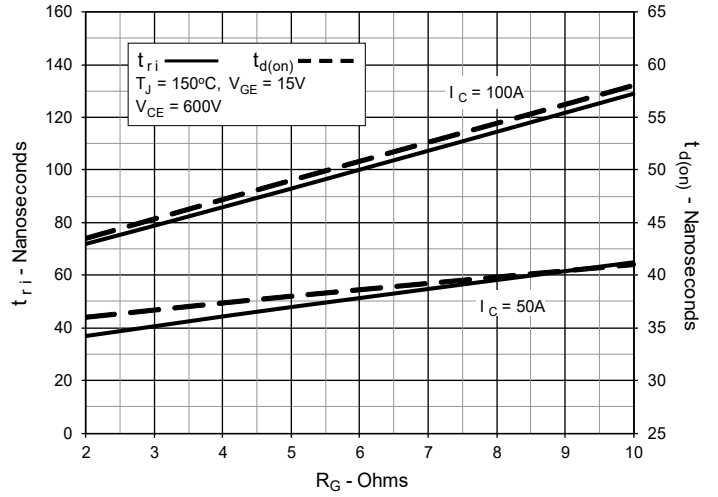
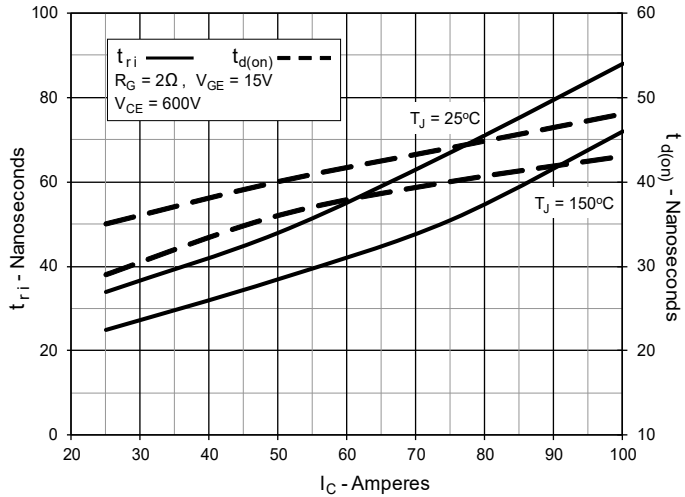
Fig. 12. Inductive Switching Energy Loss vs. Collector Current

Fig. 13. Inductive Switching Energy Loss vs. Collector-Emitter Voltage

Fig. 14. Inductive Switching Energy Loss vs. Gate Resistance

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
