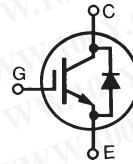


1200V XPT™ IGBT GenX3™ w/ Diode

IXYJ20N120C3D1

(Electrically Isolated Tab)

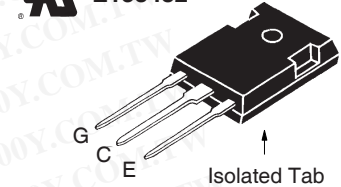
High-Speed IGBT
 for 20-50 kHz Switching



$$\begin{aligned} V_{CES} &= 1200V \\ I_{C110} &= 9A \\ V_{CE(sat)} &\leq 4.0V \\ t_{fi(typ)} &= 108ns \end{aligned}$$

Symbol	Test Conditions	Maximum Ratings	
V_{CES}	$T_J = 25^\circ\text{C}$ to 150°C	1200	V
V_{CGR}	$T_J = 25^\circ\text{C}$ to 150°C , $R_{GE} = 1M\Omega$	1200	V
V_{GES}	Continuous	± 20	V
V_{GEM}	Transient	± 30	V
I_{C25}	$T_C = 25^\circ\text{C}$	21	A
I_{C110}	$T_C = 110^\circ\text{C}$	9	A
I_{F110}	$T_C = 110^\circ\text{C}$	19	A
I_{CM}	$T_C = 25^\circ\text{C}$, 1ms	84	A
I_A	$T_C = 25^\circ\text{C}$	10	A
E_{AS}	$T_C = 25^\circ\text{C}$	400	mJ
SSOA (RBSOA)	$V_{GE} = 15V$, $T_{VJ} = 150^\circ\text{C}$, $R_G = 10\Omega$ Clamped Inductive Load	$I_{CM} = 40$ $@V_{CE} \leq V_{CES}$	A
P_C	$T_C = 25^\circ\text{C}$	105	W
T_J		-55 ... +150	$^\circ\text{C}$
T_{JM}		150	$^\circ\text{C}$
T_{stg}		-55 ... +150	$^\circ\text{C}$
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	1.13/10	Nm/lb.in.
V_{ISOL}	50/60 Hz, RM, $t = 1\text{min}$	2500	V~
Weight		5	g

ISO TO-247™
 E153432



G = Gate C = Collector
 E = Emitter

Features

- Optimized for Low Switching Losses
- Silicon Chip on Direct-Copper Bond (DCB) Substrate
- Isolated Mounting Surface
- 2500V~ Electrical Isolation
- Square RBSOA
- Positive Thermal Coefficient of $V_{ce(sat)}$
- Anti-Parallel Ultra Fast Diode
- Avalanche Rated

Advantages

- High Power Density
- Low Gate Drive Requirement

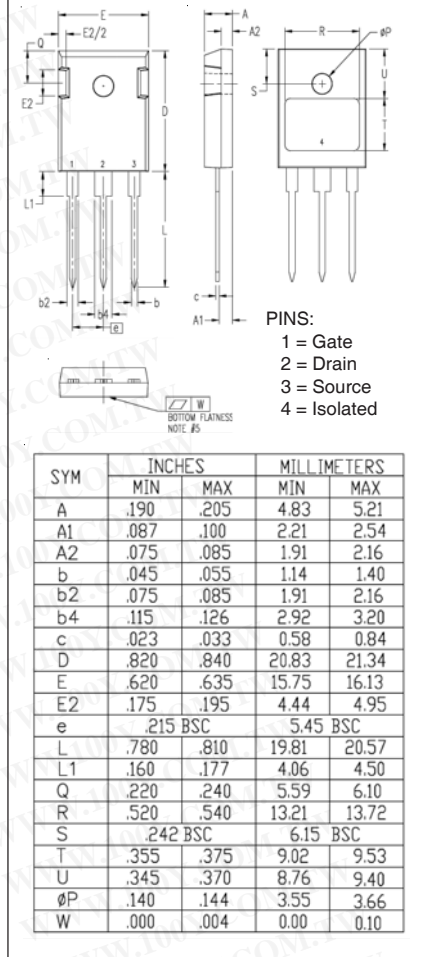
Applications

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

Symbol	Test Conditions ($T_J = 25^\circ\text{C}$, Unless Otherwise Specified)	Characteristic Values		
		Min.	Typ.	Max.
BV_{CES}	$I_C = 250\mu\text{A}$, $V_{GE} = 0V$	1200		V
$V_{GE(th)}$	$I_C = 250\mu\text{A}$, $V_{CE} = V_{GE}$	3.0		V
I_{CES}	$V_{CE} = V_{CES}$, $V_{GE} = 0V$ $T_J = 125^\circ\text{C}$			25 μA 350 μA
I_{GES}	$V_{CE} = 0V$, $V_{GE} = \pm 20V$			± 100 nA
$V_{CE(sat)}$	$I_C = 20A$, $V_{GE} = 15V$, Note 1 $T_J = 150^\circ\text{C}$		4.0	4.0 V V

Symbol Test Conditions ($T_J = 25^\circ\text{C}$ Unless Otherwise Specified)		Characteristic Values		
		Min.	Typ.	Max.
g_{fs}	$I_C = 20\text{A}, V_{CE} = 10\text{V}$, Note 1	7.0	11.5	S
C_{ies}	$V_{CE} = 25\text{V}, V_{GE} = 0\text{V}, f = 1\text{MHz}$		1130	pF
C_{oes}			70	pF
C_{res}			24	pF
$Q_{g(on)}$	$I_C = 20\text{A}, V_{GE} = 15\text{V}, V_{CE} = 0.5 \cdot V_{CES}$		53	nC
Q_{ge}			9	nC
Q_{gc}			22	nC
$t_{d(on)}$	Inductive load, $T_J = 25^\circ\text{C}$ $I_C = 20\text{A}, V_{GE} = 15\text{V}$ $V_{CE} = 0.5 \cdot V_{CES}, R_G = 10\Omega$ Note 2		20	ns
t_{ri}			29	ns
E_{on}			1.3	mJ
$t_{d(off)}$			90	ns
t_{fi}			108	ns
E_{off}			0.5	1.0 mJ
$t_{d(on)}$	Inductive load, $T_J = 150^\circ\text{C}$ $I_C = 20\text{A}, V_{GE} = 15\text{V}$ $V_{CE} = 0.5 \cdot V_{CES}, R_G = 10\Omega$ Note 2		20	ns
t_{ri}			40	ns
E_{on}			3.7	mJ
$t_{d(off)}$			115	ns
t_{fi}			105	ns
E_{off}			0.7	mJ
R_{thJC}				1.19 $^\circ\text{C/W}$
R_{thCS}		0.15		$^\circ\text{C/W}$

ISO TO-247 (IXYJ) OUTLINE



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}	$I_F = 30\text{A}, V_{GE} = 0\text{V}, -di_f/dt = 100\text{A}/\mu\text{s}$	$T_J = 100^\circ\text{C}$		9 A
t_{rr}		$T_J = 100^\circ\text{C}$	195	ns
R_{thJC}				1.10 $^\circ\text{C/W}$

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 .

PRELIMINARY TECHNICAL INFORMATION

The product presented herein is under development. The Technical Specifications offered are derived from a subjective evaluation of the design, based upon prior knowledge and experience, and constitute a "considered reflection" of the anticipated result. IXYS reserves the right to change limits, test conditions, and dimensions without notice.

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	

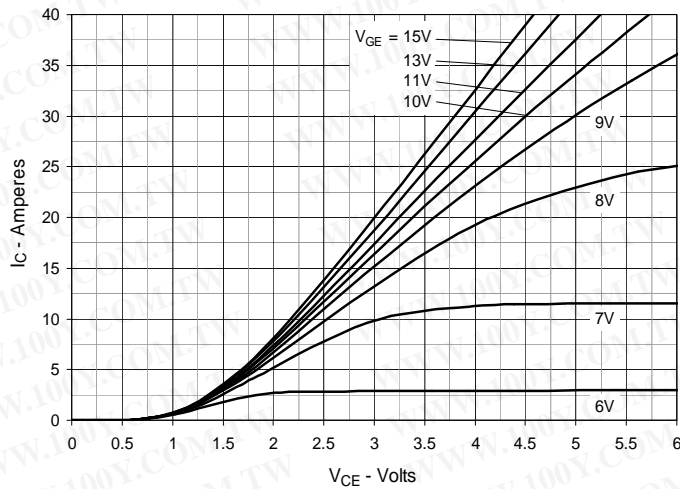
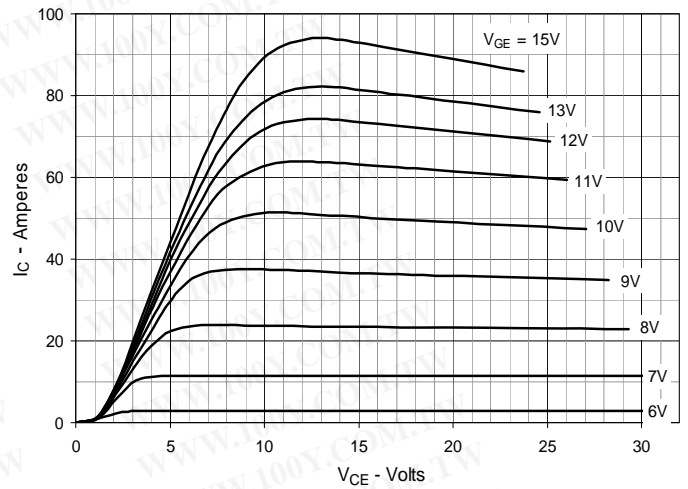
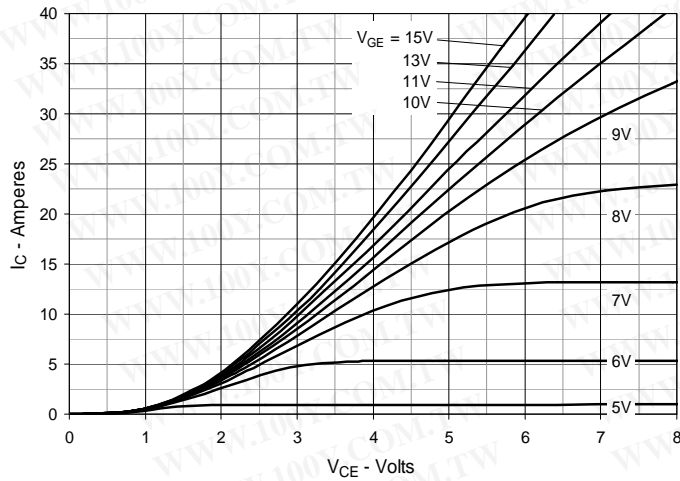
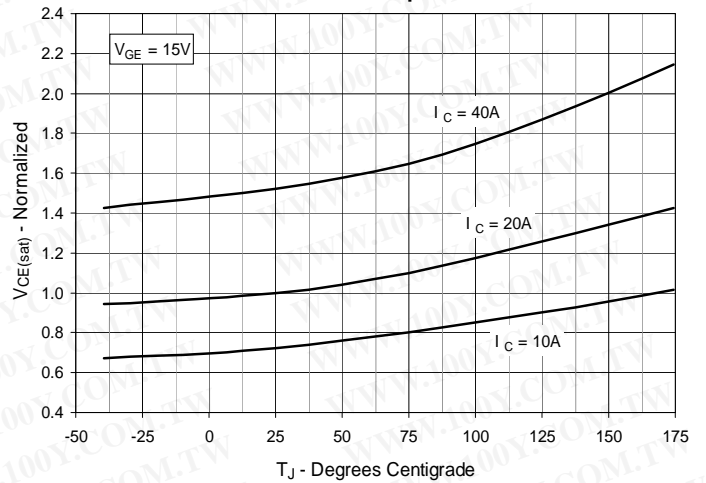
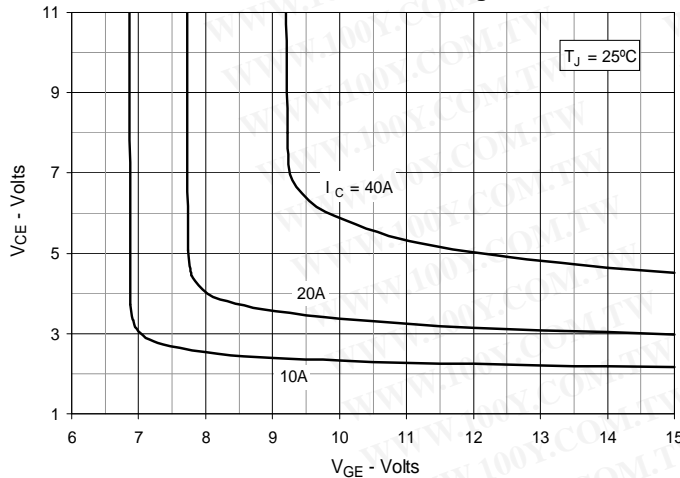
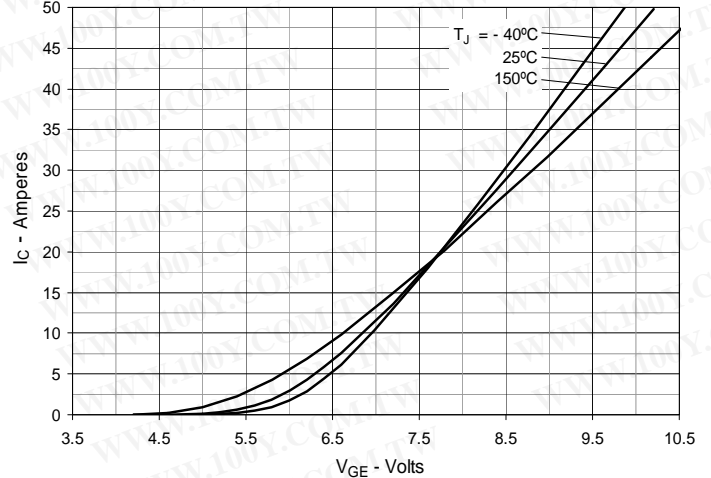
Fig. 1. Output Characteristics @ $T_J = 25^\circ\text{C}$

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

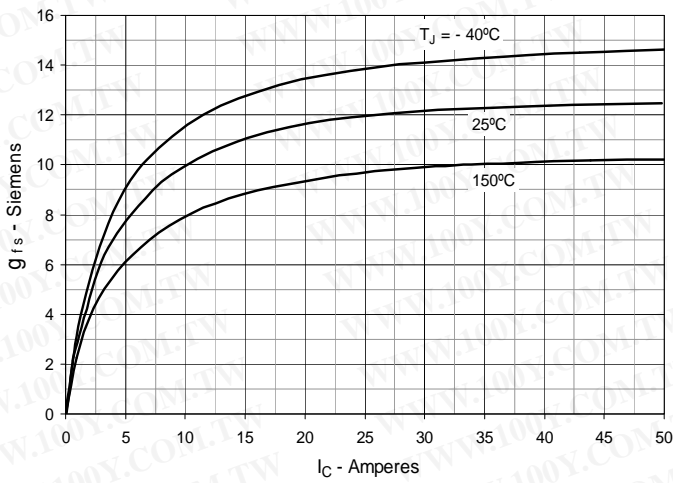


Fig. 8. Gate Charge

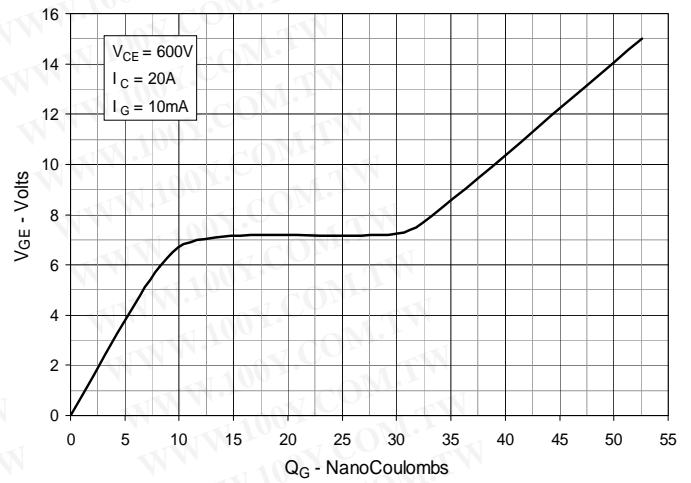


Fig. 9. Capacitance

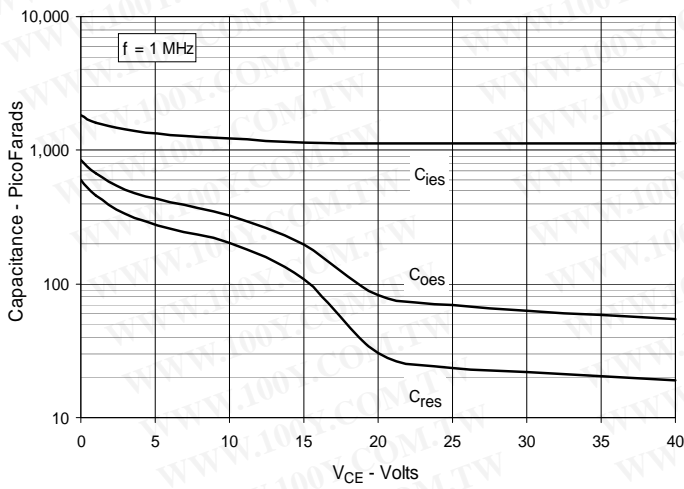


Fig. 10. Reverse-Bias Safe Operating Area

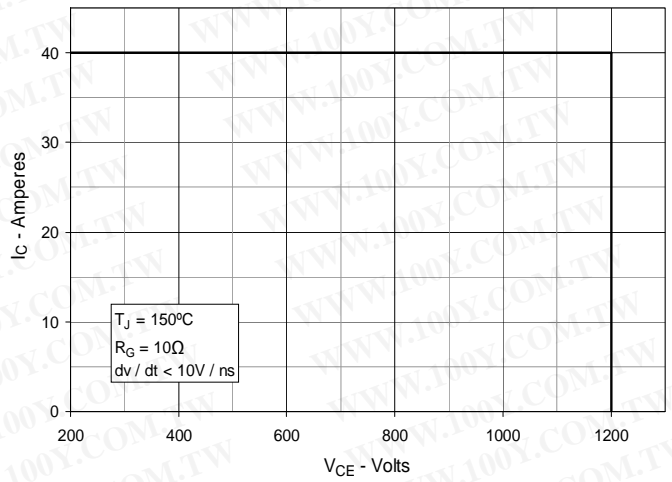


Fig. 11. Maximum Transient Thermal Impedance

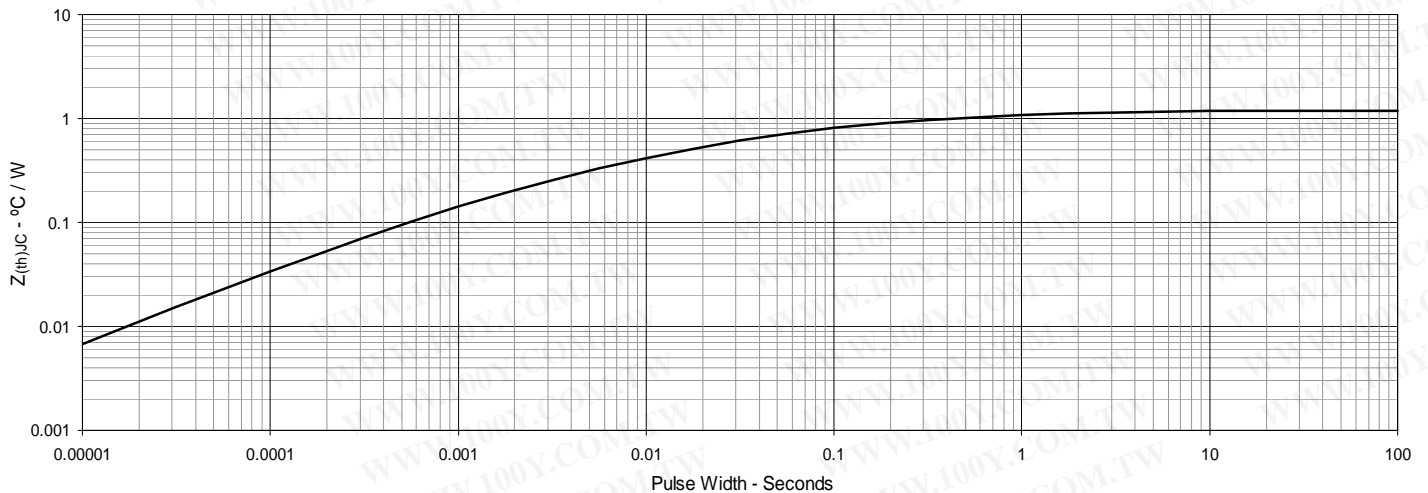


Fig. 12. Inductive Switching Energy Loss vs. Gate Resistance

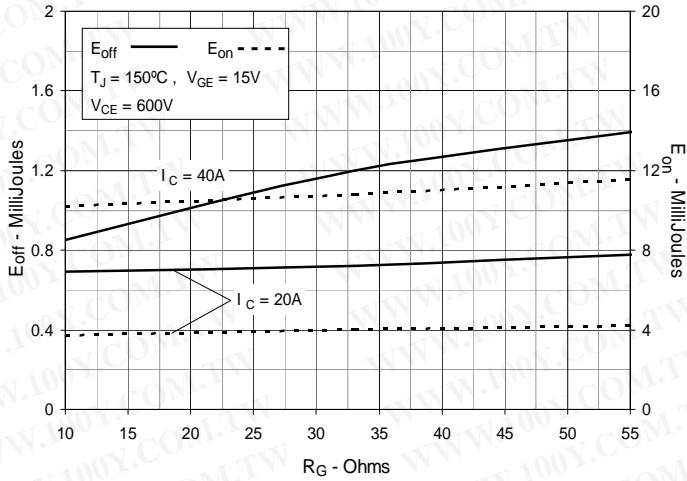


Fig. 13. Inductive Switching Energy Loss vs. Collector Current

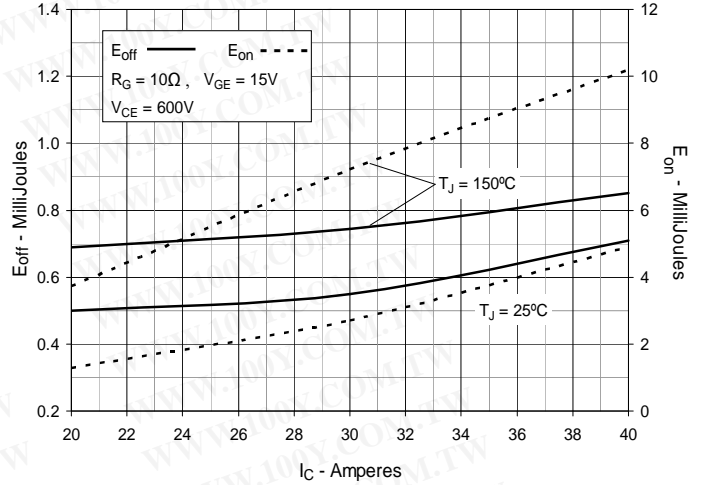


Fig. 14. Inductive Switching Energy Loss vs. Junction Temperature

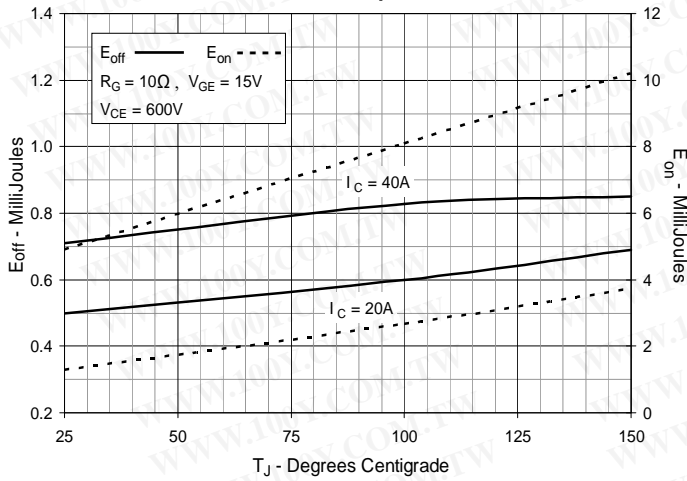


Fig. 15. Inductive Turn-off Switching Times vs. Gate Resistance

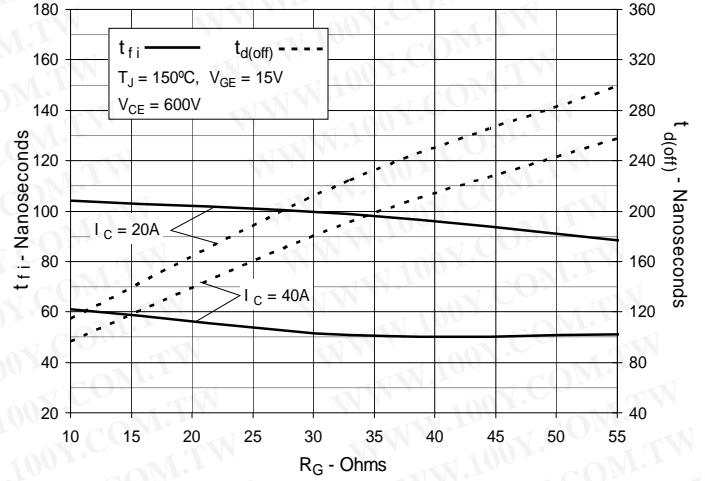


Fig. 16. Inductive Turn-off Switching Times vs. Collector Current

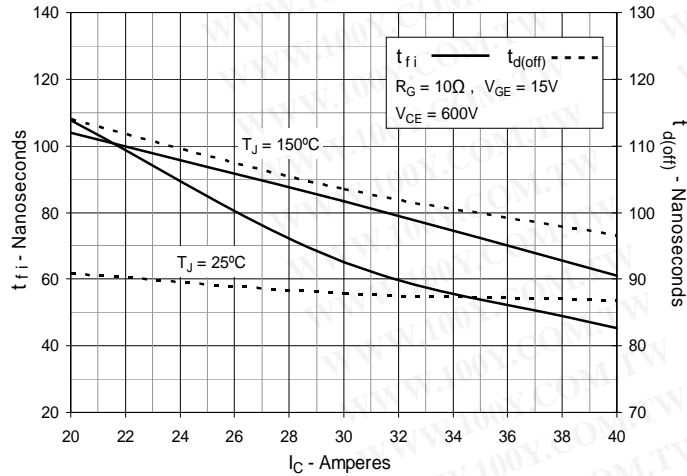


Fig. 17. Inductive Turn-off Switching Times vs. Junction Temperature

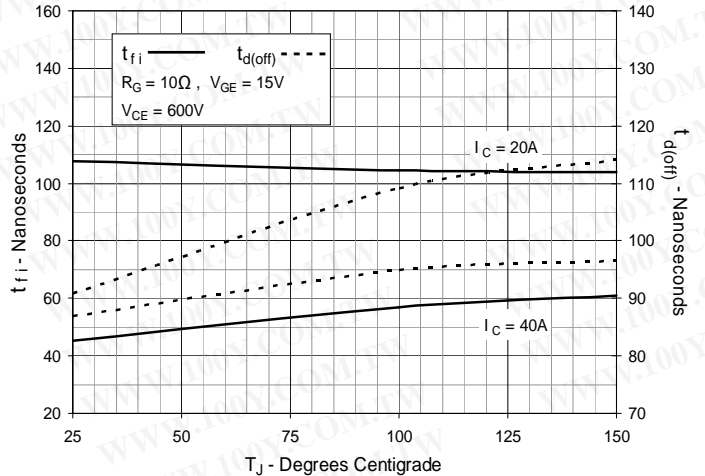


Fig. 18. Inductive Turn-on Switching Times vs. Gate Resistance

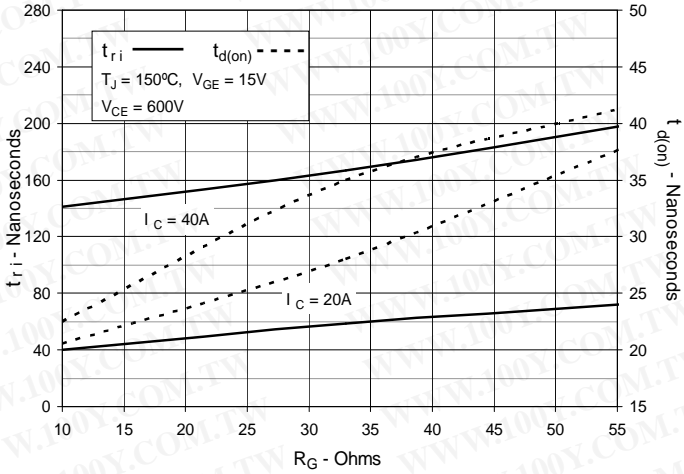


Fig. 19. Inductive Turn-on Switching Times vs. Collector Current

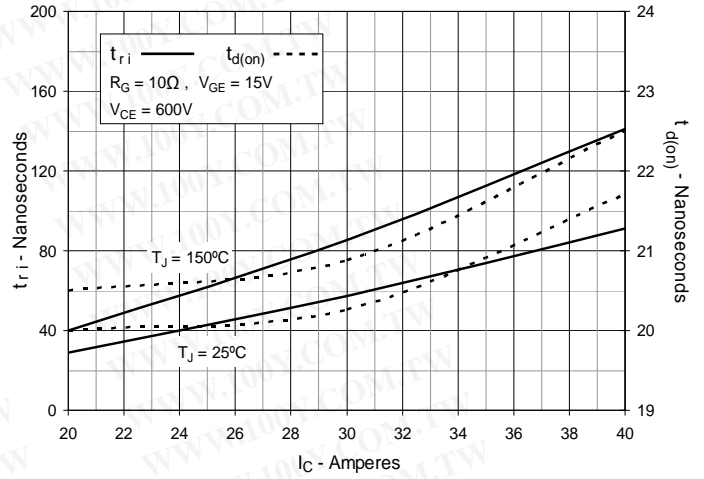


Fig. 20. Inductive Turn-on Switching Times vs. Junction Temperature

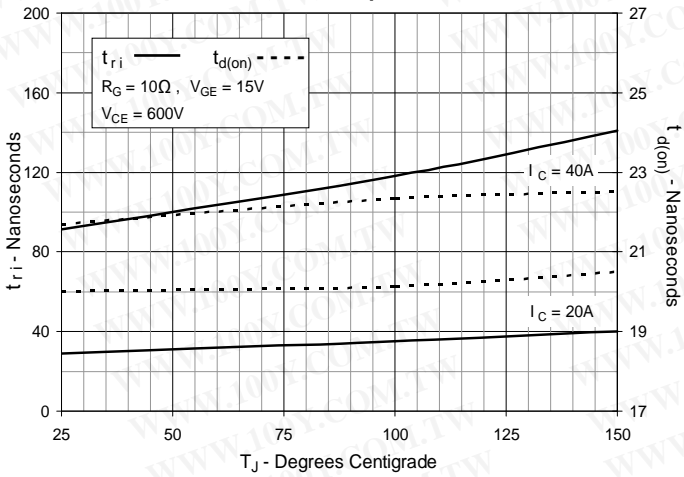


Fig. 21. Maximum Transient Thermal Impedance (Diode)

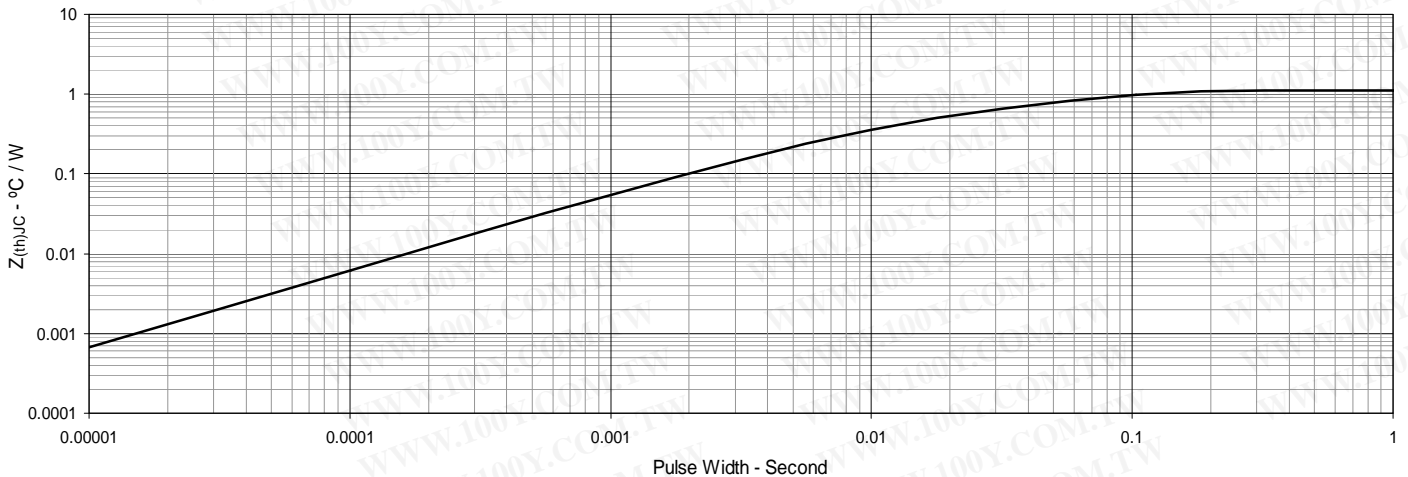


Fig. 22. Forward Current I_F vs V_F

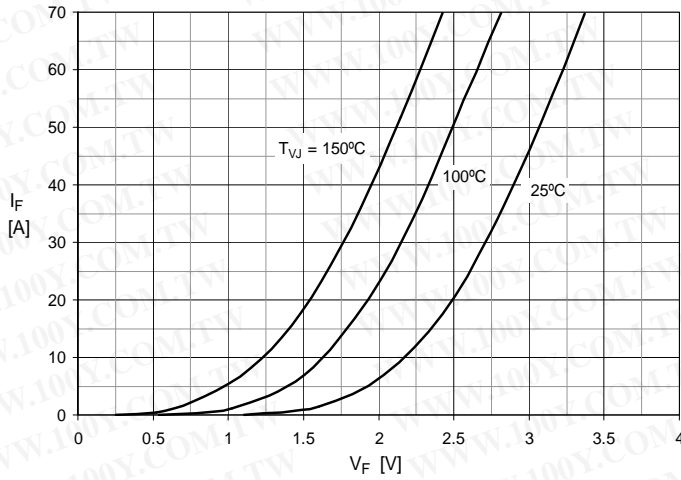


Fig. 23. Reverse Recovery Charge Q_{RM} vs. $-di_F/dt$

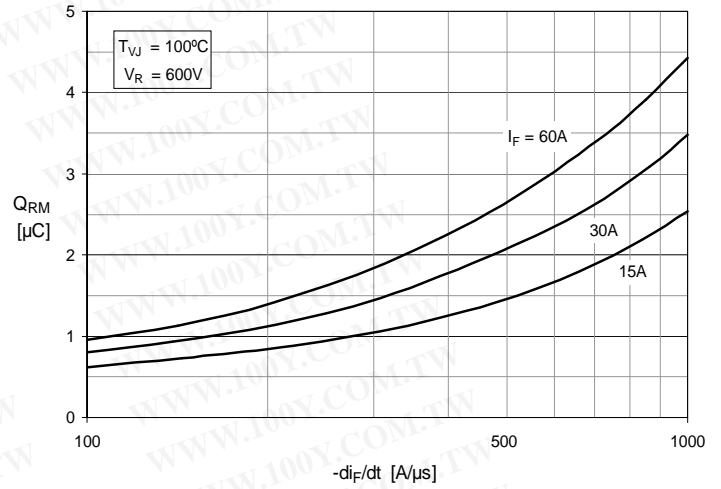


Fig. 24. Peak Reverse Current I_{RM} vs. $-di_F/dt$

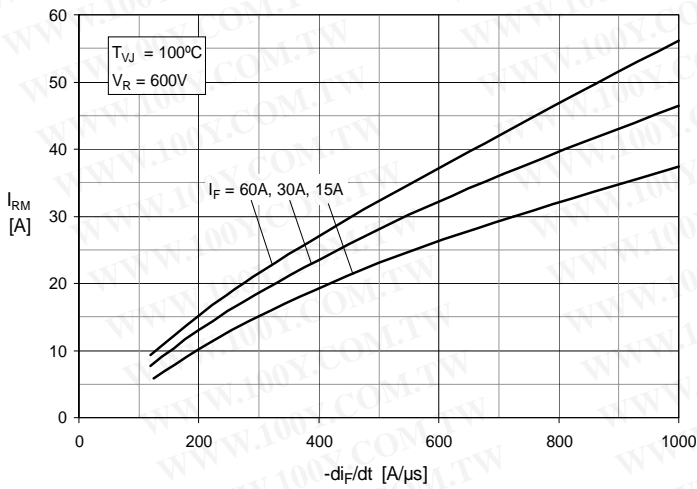


Fig. 25. Dynamic Parameters Q_{RM} , I_{RM} vs. T_{VJ}

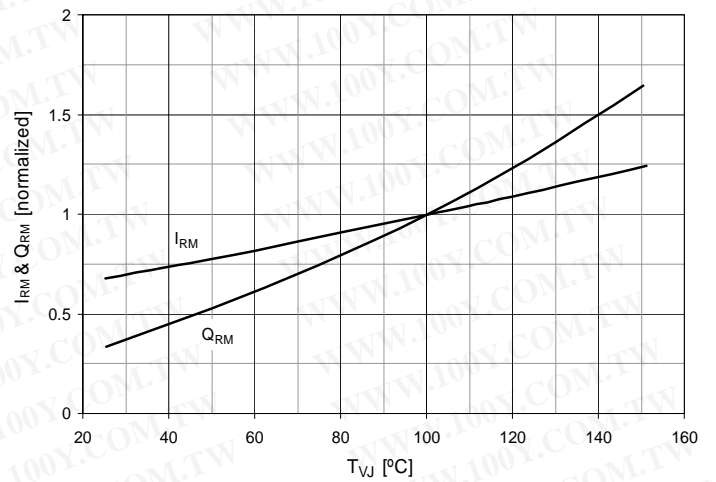


Fig. 26. Recovery Time t_{rr} vs. $-di_F/dt$

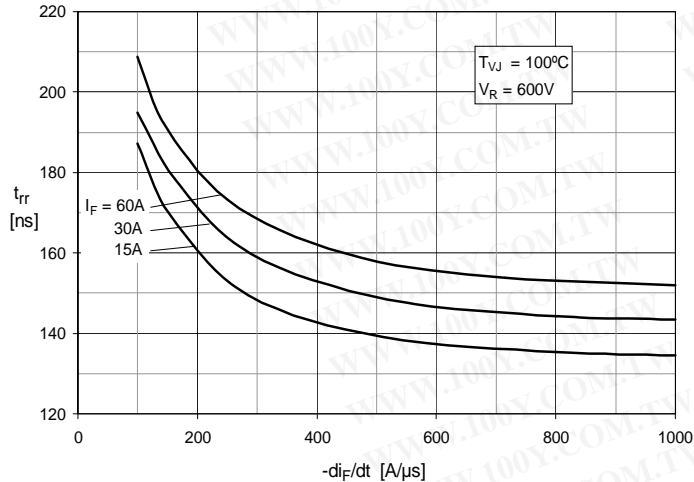


Fig. 27. Peak Forward Voltage V_{FR} , t_{rr} vs $-di_F/dt$

