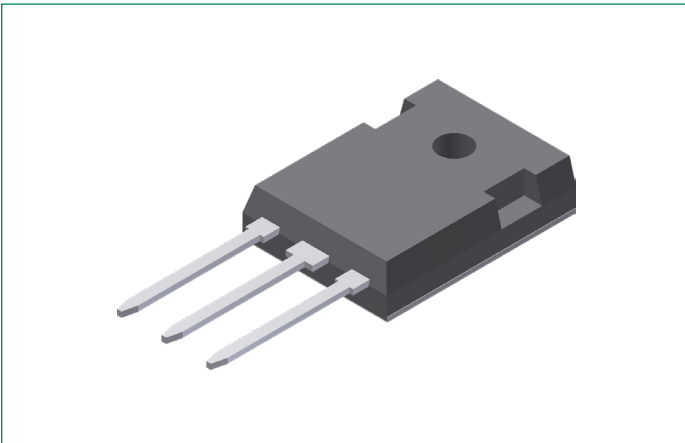


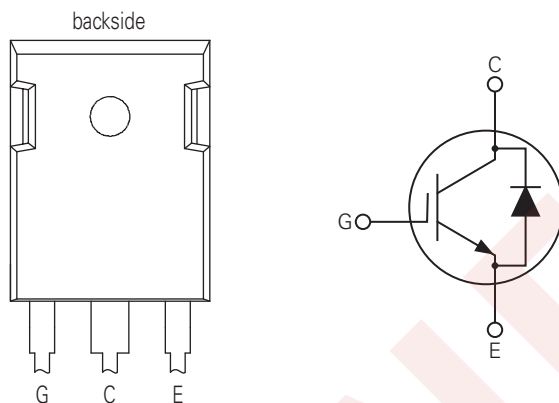
IXYH55N120B4H1

1200 V, 55 A XPT™ Gen4 IGBT with Sonic Diode

Extreme Light Punch Through IGBT for 5–30 kHz Switching



Pinout Diagram (TO-247-3L)



G: Gate; **C:** Collector; **E:** Emitter; **backside:** Collector

Description:

Developed using our proprietary XPT™ thin-wafer technology and state-of-the-art Trench IGBT process, these devices feature reduced thermal resistance, low energy losses, fast switching, low tail current, and high current densities.

Features & Benefits:

- Optimized for 5–30 kHz Switching
- Positive Thermal Coefficient of $V_{CE(sat)}$
- International Standard Package
- High Current Handling Capability
- High Power Density
- Low Gate Drive Requirement
- Anti-Parallel Sonic Diode

Applications:

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

Product Summary

Characteristic	Value	Unit
V_{CES}	1200	V
I_{C110}	55	A
$V_{CE(sat)}$	2.1	V
$t_{fi(typ)}$	146	ns

Maximum Ratings

Symbol	Characteristic	Conditions	Value	Unit
V_{CES}	Collector-Emitter Voltage	$T_J = 25^{\circ}\text{C}$ to 175°C	1200	V
V_{GES}	Gate-Emitter Voltage	Continuous	± 20	V
V_{GEM}	Transient Gate-Emitter Voltage	Transient	± 30	V
I_{C25}	Continuous Collector Current	$T_C = 25^{\circ}\text{C}$	138	A
I_{C110}	Continuous Collector Current	$T_C = 110^{\circ}\text{C}$	55	A
I_{F110}	Diode Forward Current	$T_C = 110^{\circ}\text{C}$	32	A
I_{CM}	Pulsed Collector Current	$T_C = 25^{\circ}\text{C}$, 1 ms	310	A
SSOA (RBSOA)	Switching Safe Operating Area (Reverse Biased Safe Operating Area)	$V_{GE} = 15\text{ V}$, $T_{VJ} = 150^{\circ}\text{C}$, $R_G = 5\ \Omega$, Clamped Inductive Load, $I_{CM} = V_{CE} \leq 0.8 \times V_{CES}$	110	A
P_C	Collector Power Dissipation	$T_C = 25^{\circ}\text{C}$	650	W
T_J	Junction Temperature	–	-55 to 175	$^{\circ}\text{C}$
T_{JM}	Maximum Junction Temperature	–	175	$^{\circ}\text{C}$
T_{stg}	Storage Temperature	–	-55 to 175	$^{\circ}\text{C}$
T_L	Lead Temperature for Soldering	1.6 mm (0.062 in.) from Case for 10 s	300	$^{\circ}\text{C}$
M_d	Mounting Torque	–	1.13 / 10	Nm/lb.in
W	Weight	–	6	g

Thermal Characteristics

Symbol	Characteristic	Value			Unit
		Min.	Typ.	Max.	
$R_{th, JC}$	Thermal Resistance, junction-to-case	–	–	0.23	$^{\circ}\text{C}/\text{W}$
$R_{th, CS}$	Thermal Resistance, case-to-heat sink	–	0.21	–	$^{\circ}\text{C}/\text{W}$

Electrical Characteristics – Static ($T_J = 25^{\circ}\text{C}$ unless otherwise specified)

Symbol	Characteristic	Conditions	Value			Unit
			Min.	Typ.	Max.	
BV_{CES}	Collector-Emitter Breakdown Voltage	$I_C = 250\ \mu\text{A}$, $V_{GE} = 0\text{ V}$	1200	–	–	V
$V_{GE(th)}$	Gate-Emitter Threshold Voltage	$I_C = 250\ \mu\text{A}$, $V_{CE} = V_{GE}$	4.0	–	6.5	V
I_{GES}	Gate-Emitter Leakage Current	$V_{CE} = 0\text{ V}$, $V_{GE} = \pm 20\text{ V}$	–	–	± 100	nA
I_{CES}	Zero Gate Voltage Collector Current	$V_{CE} = V_{CES}$, $V_{GE} = 0\text{ V}$	–	–	50	μA
		$V_{CE} = V_{CES}$, $V_{GE} = 0\text{ V}$, $T_J = 125^{\circ}\text{C}$	–	–	5	mA
$V_{CE(sat)}$	Collector-Emitter Saturation Voltage ¹	$I_C = 55\text{ A}$, $V_{GE} = 15\text{ V}$	–	1.8	2.1	V
		$I_C = 55\text{ A}$, $V_{GE} = 15\text{ V}$, $T_J = 150^{\circ}\text{C}$	–	2.2	–	V

Note 1: Pulse test, $t \leq 300\ \mu\text{s}$, duty cycle, $d \leq 2\%$

Electrical Characteristics – Dynamic ($T_J = 25^\circ\text{C}$ unless otherwise specified)

Symbol	Characteristic	Conditions		Value			Unit	
				Min.	Typ.	Max.		
g_{fs}	Transconductance ¹	$I_C = 55\text{ A}, V_{CE} = 10\text{ V}$		18	30	–	S	
C_{ies}	Input Capacitance	$V_{GE} = 0\text{ V}, V_{CE} = 25\text{ V}, f = 1\text{ MHz}$		–	2290	–	pF	
C_{oes}	Output Capacitance			–	190	–		
C_{res}	Reverse Transfer Capacitance			–	76	–		
$Q_{g(on)}$	Total Gate Charge	$V_{GE} = 15\text{ V}, V_{CE} = 0.5 \times V_{CES},$ $I_C = 55\text{ A}$		–	120	–	nC	
Q_{ge}	Gate-Emitter Charge			–	18	–		
Q_{gc}	Gate-Collector Charge			–	47	–		
$t_{d(on)}$	Turn-on Delay Time ²	Inductive Load, $V_{GE} = 15\text{ V},$ $V_{CE} = 0.5 \times V_{CES},$ $I_C = 40\text{ A},$ $R_{G(ext)} = 5\ \Omega$	$T_J = 25^\circ\text{C}$	–	27	–	ns	
			$T_J = 150^\circ\text{C}$	–	20	–		
t_{ri}	Turn-on Rise Time ²		$T_J = 25^\circ\text{C}$	–	43	–	ns	
			$T_J = 150^\circ\text{C}$	–	34	–		
E_{on}	Turn-on Energy ²		$T_J = 25^\circ\text{C}$	–	3.40	–	mJ	
			$T_J = 150^\circ\text{C}$	–	4.80	–		
$t_{d(off)}$	Turn-off Delay Time ²		$T_J = 25^\circ\text{C}$	–	215	–	ns	
			$T_J = 150^\circ\text{C}$	–	220	–		
t_{fi}	Turn-off Fall Time ²		$T_J = 25^\circ\text{C}$	–	146	–	ns	
			$T_J = 150^\circ\text{C}$	–	340	–		
E_{off}	Turn-off Energy ²		$T_J = 25^\circ\text{C}$	–	2.75	–	mJ	
			$T_J = 150^\circ\text{C}$	–	4.50	–		

Note 1: Pulse test, $t \leq 300\ \mu\text{s}$, duty cycle, $d \leq 2\%$ **Note 2:** Switching times and energy losses may increase for higher $V_{CE(clamp)}$, T_J , or R_G .**Reverse Sonic Diode (FRD)** ($T_J = 25^\circ\text{C}$ unless otherwise specified)

Symbol	Characteristic	Conditions	Value			Unit
			Min.	Typ.	Max.	
V_F	Diode Forward Voltage ¹	$I_F = 40\text{ A}, V_{GE} = 0\text{ V}$	–	2.4	2.8	V
		$I_F = 40\text{ A}, V_{GE} = 0\text{ V}, T_J = 125^\circ\text{C}$	–	3.0	–	
I_{RM}	Reverse Recovery Current	$I_F = 40\text{ A}, V_{GE} = 0\text{ V}, T_J = 125^\circ\text{C}$ $-di_F/dt = 500\text{ A}/\mu\text{s}, V_R = 600\text{ V}$	–	28	–	A
t_{rr}	Reverse Recovery Time		–	420	–	ns
$R_{th, JC}$	Thermal Resistance, junction-to-case	–	–	–	0.35	$^\circ\text{C}/\text{W}$

Note 1: Pulse test, $t \leq 300\ \mu\text{s}$, duty cycle, $d \leq 2\%$

Characteristic Curves

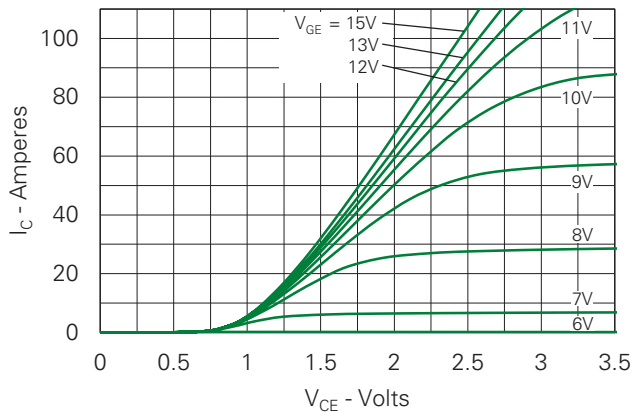
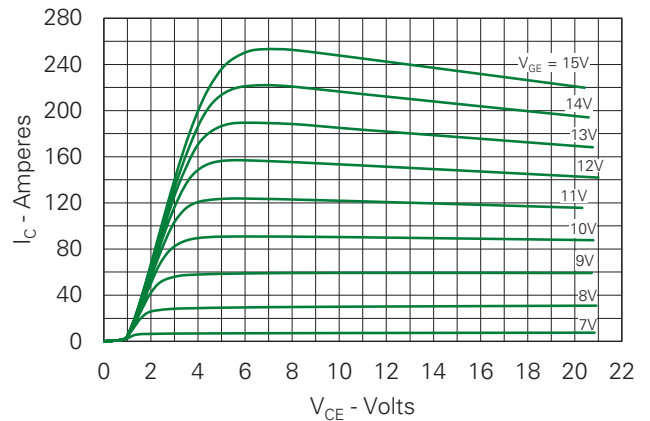
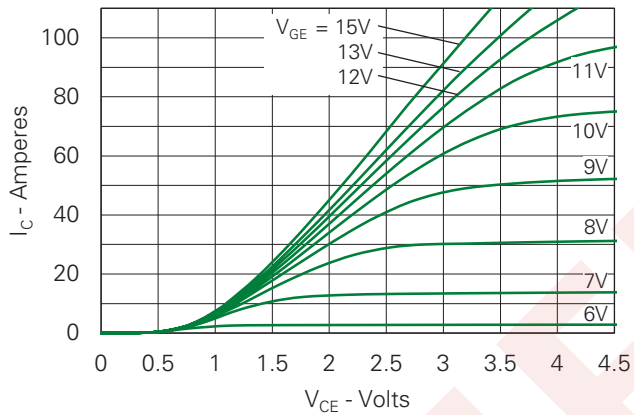
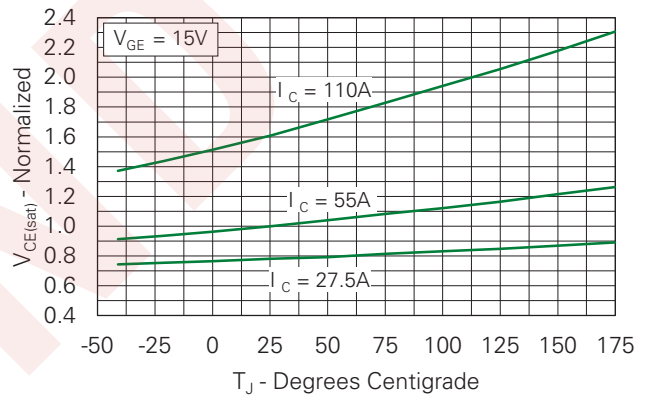
Fig. 1. Output Characteristics @ $T_J = 25^\circ\text{C}$ Fig. 2. Extended Output Characteristics @ $T_J = 25^\circ\text{C}$ Fig. 3. Output Characteristics @ $T_J = 150^\circ\text{C}$ Fig. 4. Dependence of $V_{CE(sat)}$ on Junction Temperature

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

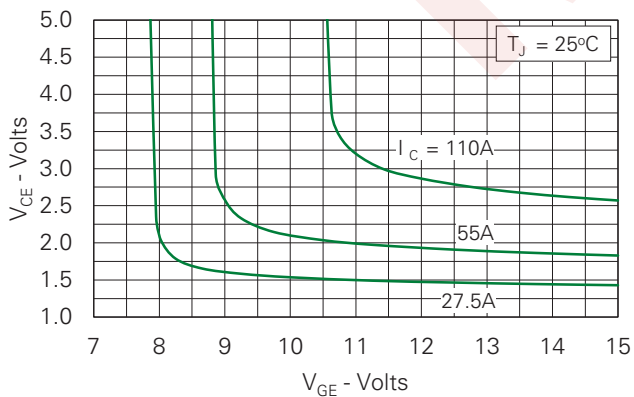


Fig. 6. Input Admittance

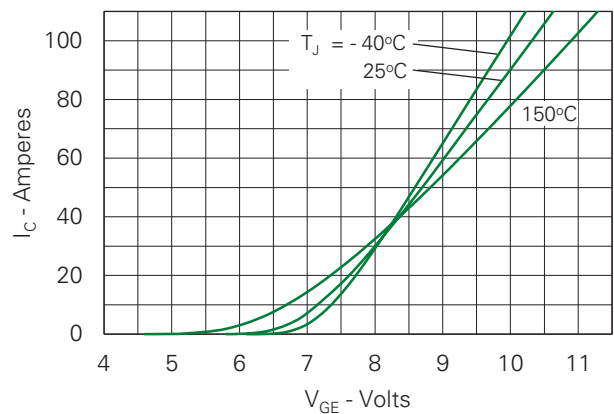


Fig. 7. Transconductance

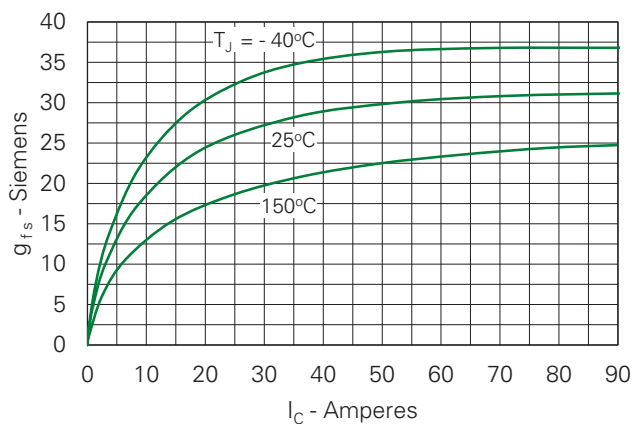


Fig. 8. Gate Charge

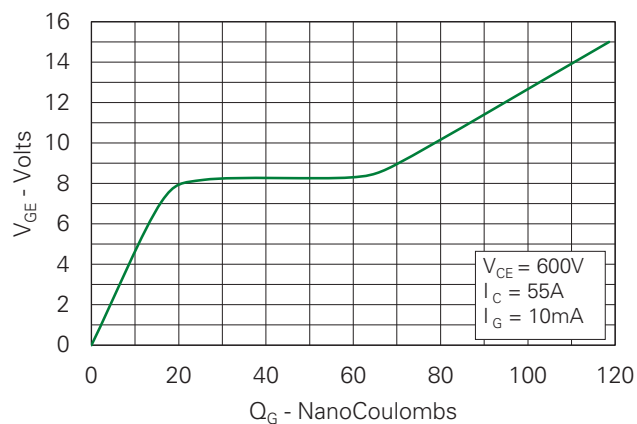


Fig. 9. Capacitance

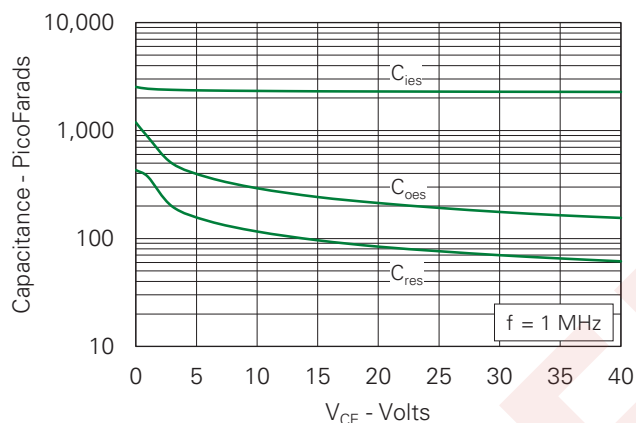


Fig. 10. Reverse-Bias Safe Operating Area

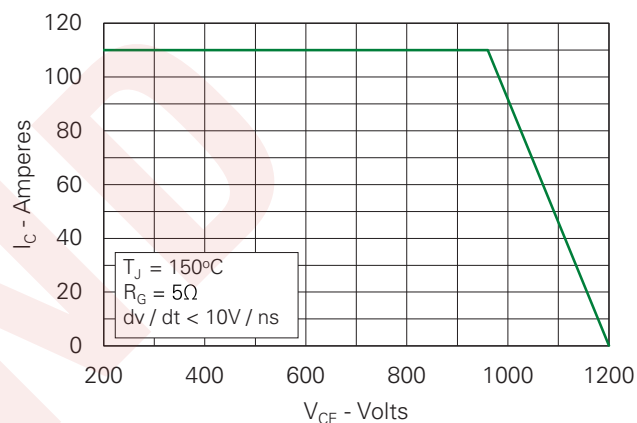


Fig. 11. Maximum Transient Thermal Impedance (IGBT)

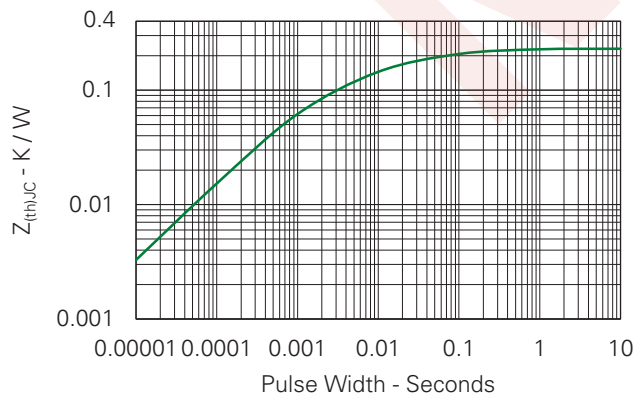


Fig. 12. Inductive Switching Energy Loss vs. Collector Current

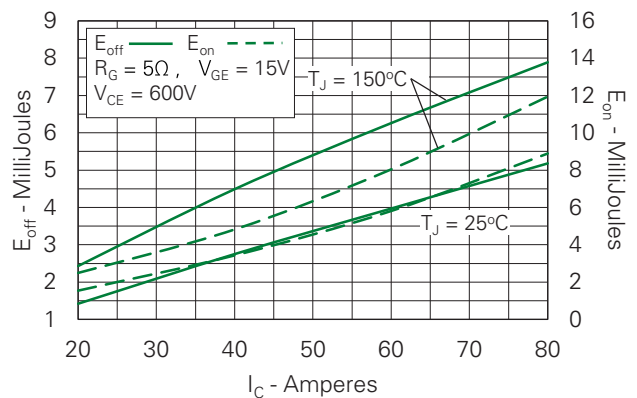


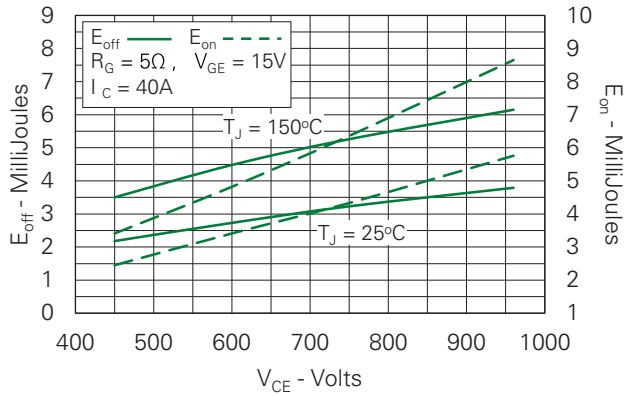
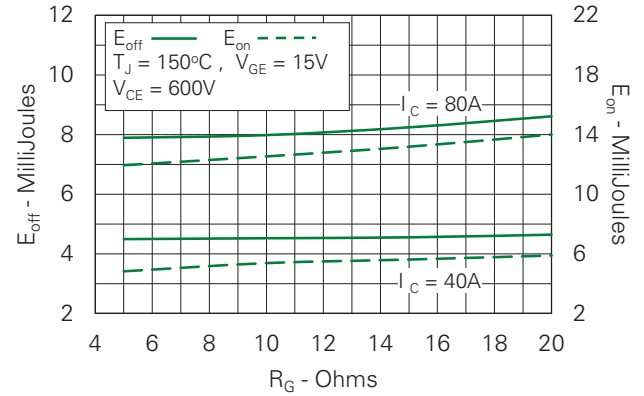
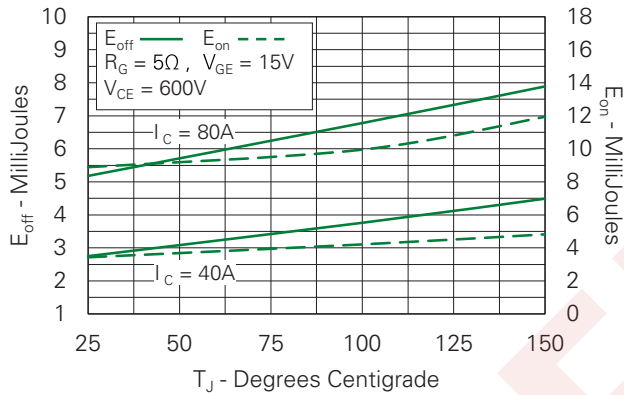
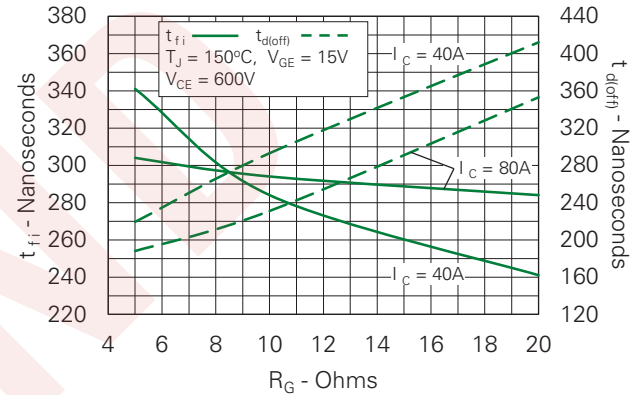
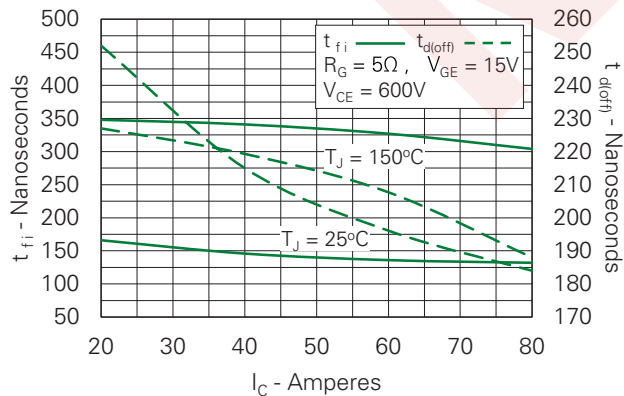
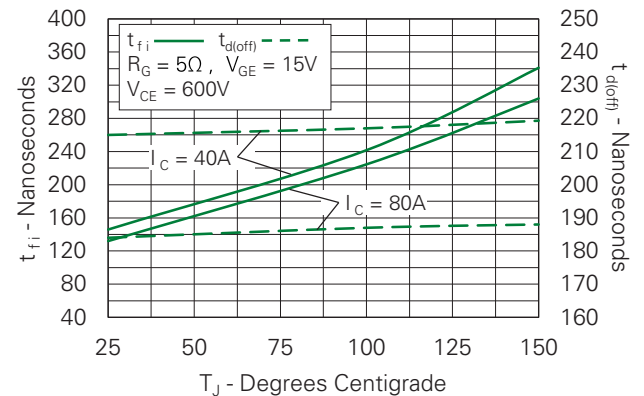
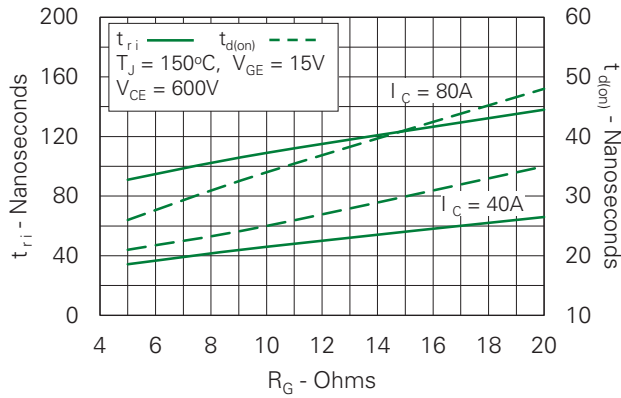
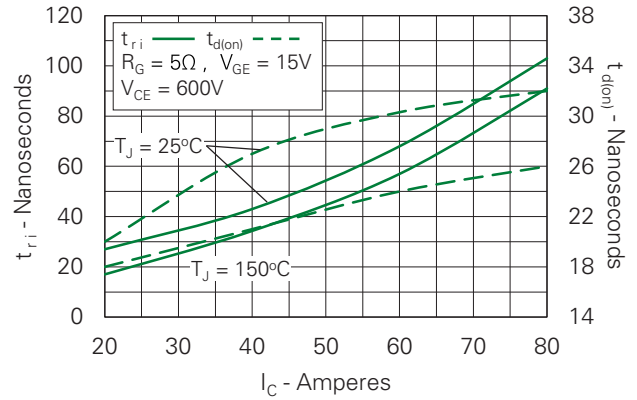
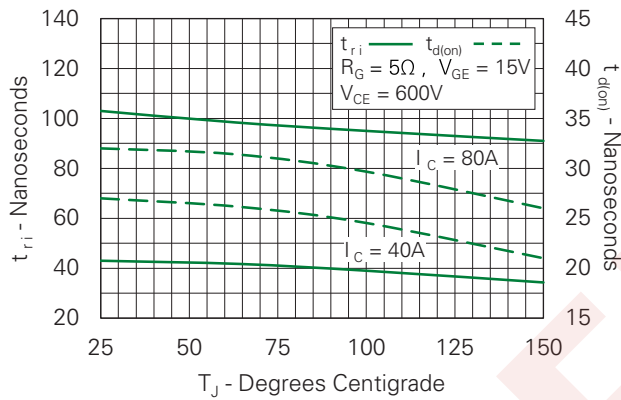
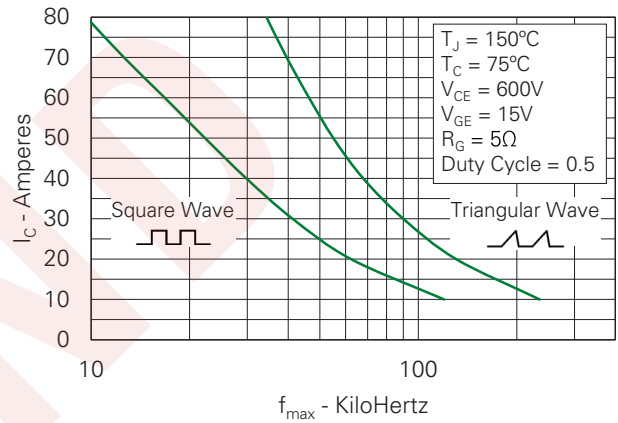
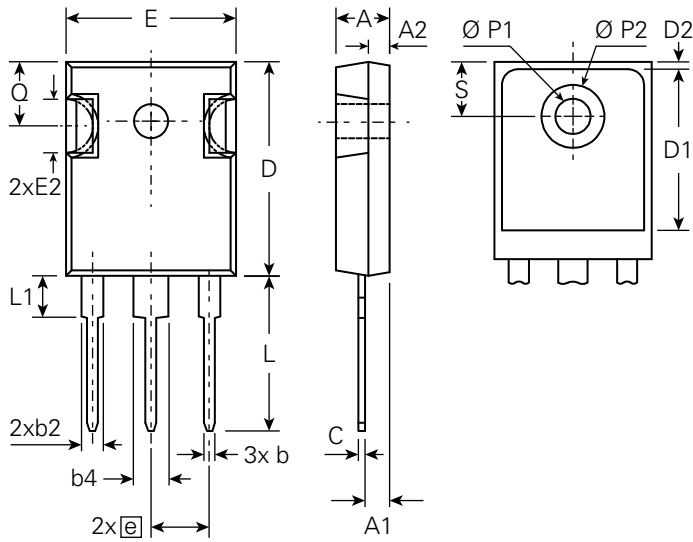
Fig. 13. Inductive Switching Energy Loss vs. Collector-Emitter Voltage**Fig. 14. Inductive Switching Energy Loss vs. Gate Resistance****Fig. 15. Inductive Switching Energy Loss vs. Junction Temperature****Fig. 16. Inductive Turn-off Switching Times vs. Gate Resistance****Fig. 17. Inductive Turn-off Switching 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****Fig. 22. Maximum Peak Load Current vs. Frequency**

Part Outline Drawing (TO-247-3L)



Symbol	Inches			Millimeters		
	Min.	Typical	Max.	Min.	Typical	Max
A	0.185	–	0.209	4.70	–	5.30
A1	0.087	–	0.102	2.21	–	2.59
A2	0.059	–	0.098	1.50	–	2.49
b	0.039	–	0.055	0.99	–	1.40
b2	0.065	–	0.094	1.65	–	2.39
b4	0.102	–	0.135	2.59	–	3.43
c	0.015	–	0.035	0.38	–	0.89
D	0.819	–	0.844	20.79	–	21.45
D1	0.515	–	–	13.07	–	–
D2	0.020	–	0.053	0.51	–	1.35
E	0.609	–	0.639	15.48	–	16.24
E1	0.530	–	–	13.45	–	–
E2	0.170	–	0.216	4.31	–	5.48
e	0.215 BSC			5.45 BSC		
L	0.780	–	0.799	19.80	–	20.30
L1	–	–	0.177	–	–	4.49
Ø P1	0.140	–	0.144	3.55	–	3.65
Ø P2	–	–	0.291	–	–	7.39
Q	0.212	–	0.244	5.38	–	6.19
S	0.242 BSC			6.14 BSC		

Disclaimer Notice - Information furnished is believed to be accurate and reliable. However, users should independently evaluate the suitability of and test each product selected for their own applications. Littelfuse products are not designed for, and may not be used in, all applications. Read complete Disclaimer Notice at <http://www.littelfuse.com/disclaimer-electronics>.