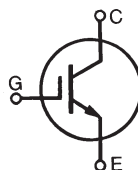


High Voltage IGBT For Capacitor Discharge Applications

IXGF36N300

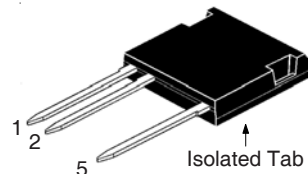
(Electrically Isolated Tab)



$$\begin{aligned} V_{CES} &= 3000V \\ I_{C25} &= 36A \\ V_{CE(sat)} &\leq 2.7V \end{aligned}$$

Symbol	Test Conditions	Maximum Ratings	
V_{CES}	$T_J = 25^\circ\text{C to } 150^\circ\text{C}$	3000	V
V_{GES}	Continuous	± 20	V
V_{GEM}	Transient	± 30	V
I_{C25}	$T_C = 25^\circ\text{C}$	36	A
I_{C110}	$T_C = 110^\circ\text{C}$	18	A
I_{CM}	$T_C = 25^\circ\text{C}, V_{GE} = 20V, 1ms$	400	A
SSOA	$V_{GE} = 20V, T_{VJ} = 125^\circ\text{C}, R_G = 2\Omega$	$I_{CM} = 300$	A
(RBSOA)	Clamped Inductive Load	$V_{CE} \leq 0.8 \cdot V_{CES}$	
P_C	$T_C = 25^\circ\text{C}$	160	W
T_J		-55 ... +150	$^\circ\text{C}$
T_{JM}		150	$^\circ\text{C}$
T_{stg}		-55 ... +150	$^\circ\text{C}$
T_L	1.6 mm (0.062 in.) from Case for 10s	300	$^\circ\text{C}$
T_{SOLD}	Plastic Body for 10s	260	$^\circ\text{C}$
F_C	Mounting Force	20..120/4.5..27	Nm/lb-in.
V_{ISOL}	50/60Hz, 1 minute	4000	V~
Weight		5	g

ISOPLUS i4-Pak™



1 = Gate
2 = Emitter
5 = Collector

Features

- Silicon Chip on Direct-Copper Bond (DCB) Substrate
- Isolated Mounting Surface
- 4000V Electrical Isolation
- High Peak Current Capability
- Low Saturation Voltage
- Molding Epoxies Meet UL 94 V-0 Flammability Classification

Applications

- Capacitor Discharge
- Pulser Circuits

Advantages

- High Power Density
- Easy to Mount

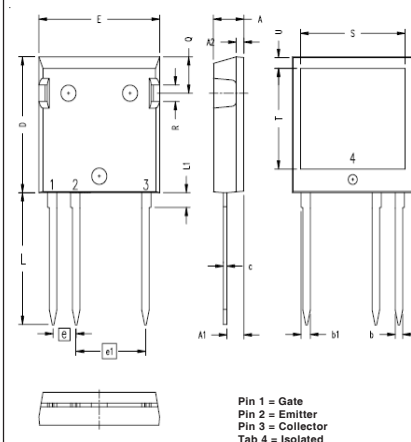
Symbol	Test Conditions ($T_J = 25^\circ\text{C}$, Unless Otherwise Specified)	Characteristic Values		
		Min.	Typ.	Max.
BV_{CES}	$I_C = 250\mu\text{A}, V_{GE} = 0V$	3000		V
$V_{GE(th)}$	$I_C = 250\mu\text{A}, V_{CE} = V_{GE}$	3.0		5.0 V
I_{CES}	$V_{CE} = 0.8 \cdot V_{CES}, V_{GE} = 0V$ Note 2, $T_J = 125^\circ\text{C}$			50 μA 2 mA
I_{GES}	$V_{CE} = 0V, V_{GE} = \pm 20V$			± 200 nA
$V_{CE(sat)}$	$I_C = 36A, V_{GE} = 15V$, Note 1 $I_C = 100A$			2.7 V 5.2 V

Symbol	Test Conditions ($T_J = 25^\circ\text{C}$, Unless Otherwise Specified)	Characteristic Values		
		Min.	Typ.	Max.
g_{fs}	$I_C = 36\text{A}$, $V_{CE} = 10\text{V}$, Note 1	15	25	S
$I_{C(ON)}$	$V_{GE} = 15\text{V}$, $V_{CE} = 20\text{V}$, Note 1		360	A
C_{ies}	$V_{CE} = 25\text{V}$, $V_{GE} = 0\text{V}$, $f = 1\text{MHz}$		2690	pF
C_{oes}			123	pF
C_{res}			34	pF
Q_g	$I_C = 30\text{A}$, $V_{GE} = 15\text{V}$, $V_{CE} = 600\text{V}$		136	nC
Q_{ge}			21	nC
Q_{gc}			52	nC
$t_{d(on)}$	Resistive Switching Times $I_C = 36\text{A}$, $V_{GE} = 15\text{V}$ $V_{CE} = 1500\text{V}$, $R_G = 2\Omega$		36	ns
t_r			185	ns
$t_{d(off)}$			215	ns
t_f			540	ns
R_{thJC}				0.78 $^\circ\text{C/W}$
R_{thCS}		0.15		$^\circ\text{C/W}$
R_{thJA}		30		$^\circ\text{C/W}$

Notes:

1. Pulse test, $t < 300\mu\text{s}$, duty cycle, $d < 2\%$.
2. Device must be heatsunk for high-temperature leakage current measurements to avoid thermal runaway.

ISOPLUS i4-Pak™ (HV) Outline



SYM	INCHES		MILLIMETERS	
	MIN	MAX	MIN	MAX
A	.190	.205	4.83	5.21
A1	.102	.118	2.59	3.00
A2	.046	.085	1.17	2.16
b	.045	.055	1.14	1.40
b1	.058	.068	1.47	1.73
C	.020	.029	0.51	0.74
D	.819	.840	20.80	21.34
E	.770	.799	19.56	20.29
e	.150 BSC		3.81 BSC	
e1	.450 BSC		11.43 BSC	
L	.780	.840	19.81	21.34
L1	.083	.102	2.11	2.59
Q	.210	.244	5.33	6.20
R	.100	.180	2.54	4.57
S	.660	.690	16.76	17.53
T	.590	.620	14.99	15.75
U	.065	.080	1.65	2.03

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
	4,850,072	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 @ $T_J = 25^\circ\text{C}$

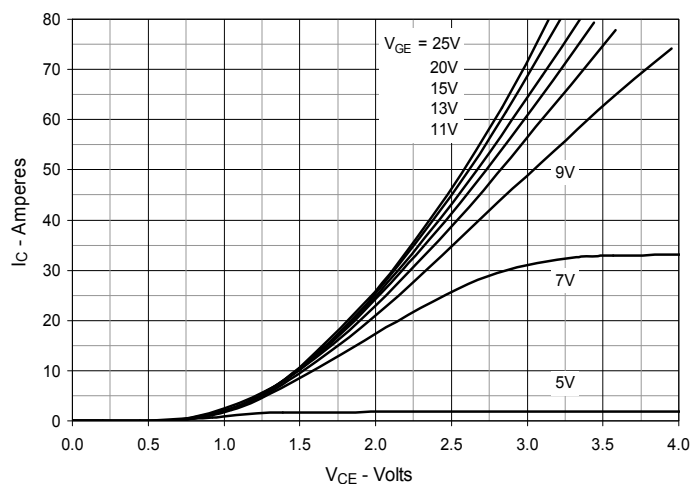


Fig. 2. Extended Output Characteristics @ $T_J = 25^\circ\text{C}$

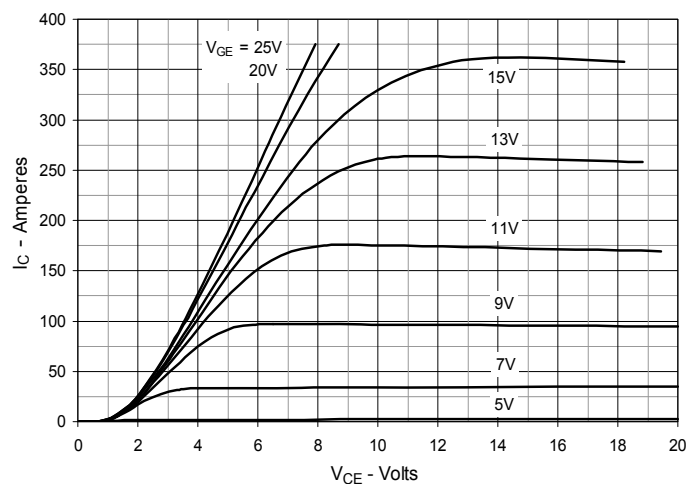


Fig. 3. Output Characteristics @ $T_J = 125^\circ\text{C}$

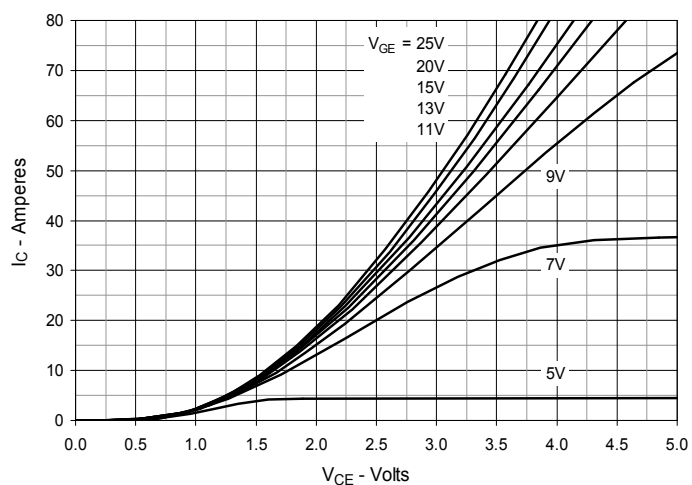


Fig. 4. Dependence of $V_{CE(sat)}$ on Junction Temperature

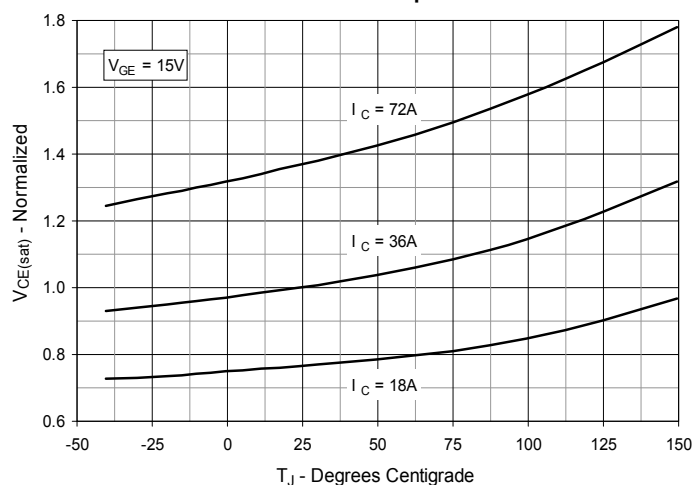


Fig. 5. Collector-to-Emitter Voltage vs. Gate-to-Emitter Voltage

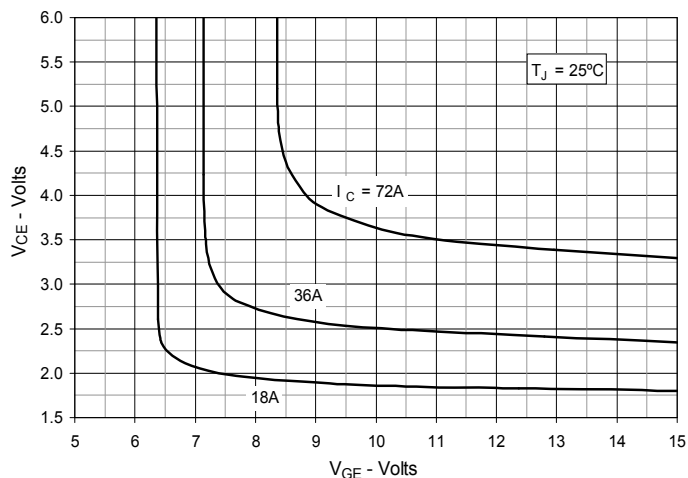


Fig. 6. Input Admittance

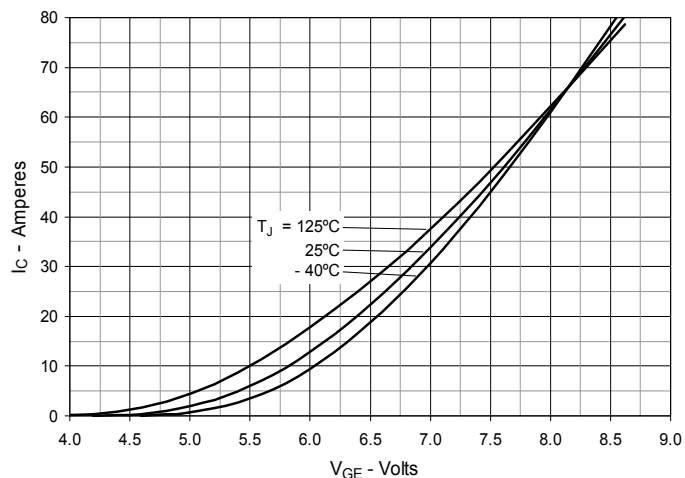


Fig. 7. Transconductance

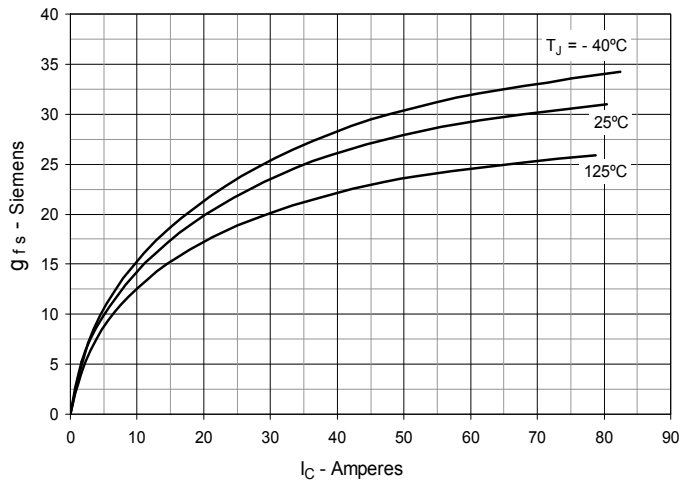


Fig. 8. Gate Charge

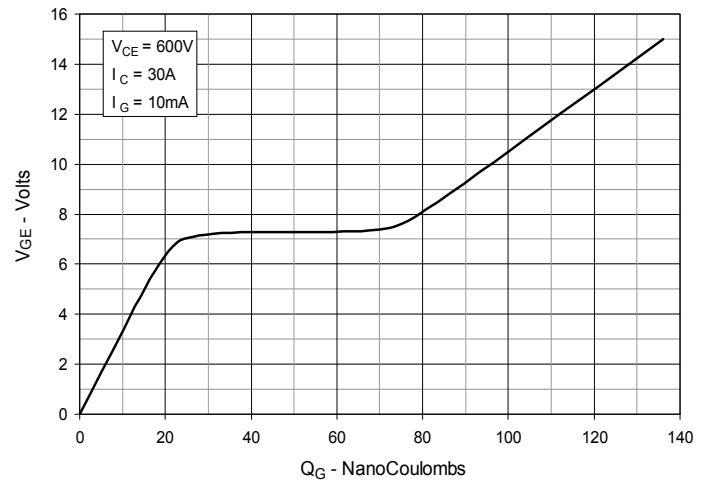


Fig. 9. Reverse-Bias Safe Operating Area

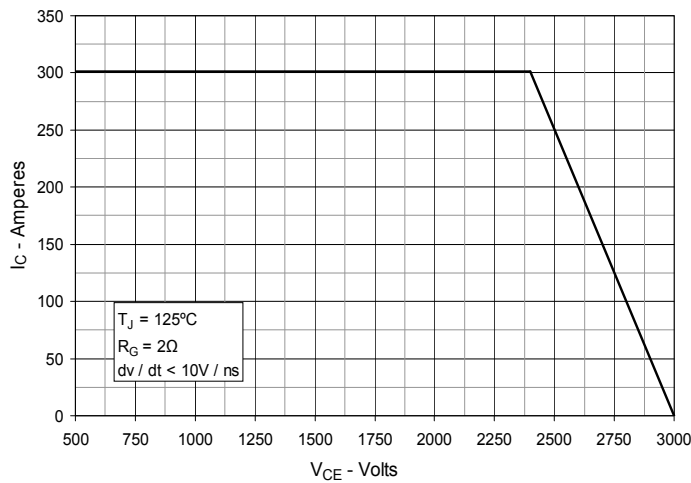


Fig. 10. Capacitance

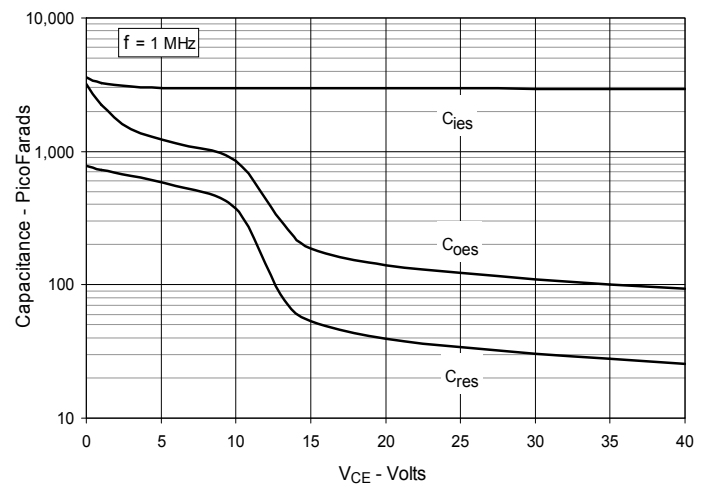


Fig. 11. Maximum Transient Thermal Impedance

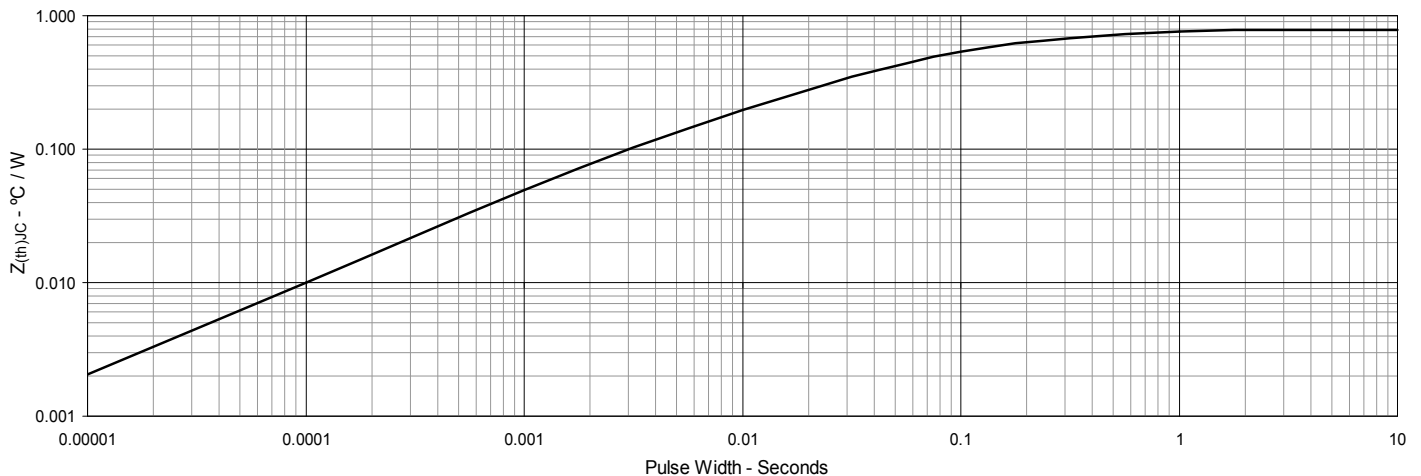


Fig. 12. Resistive Turn-on
Rise Time vs. Junction Temperature

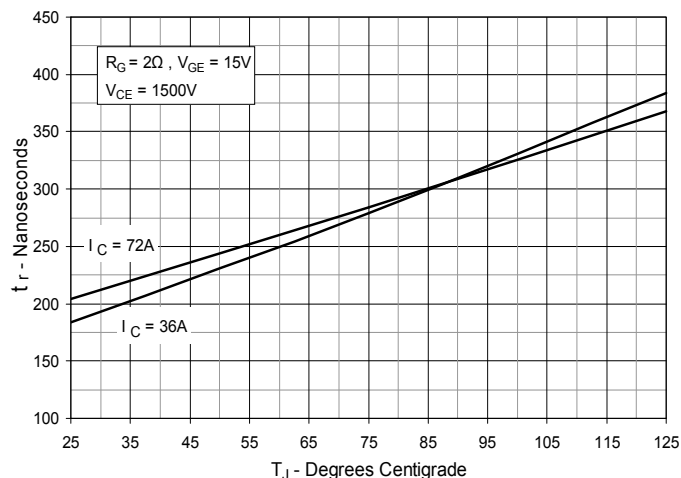


Fig. 13. Resistive Turn-on
Rise Time vs. Drain Current

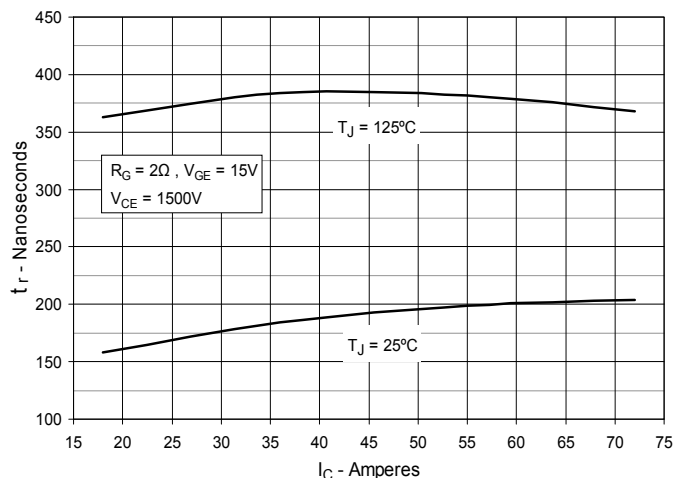


Fig. 14. Resistive Turn-on
Switching Times vs. Gate Resistance

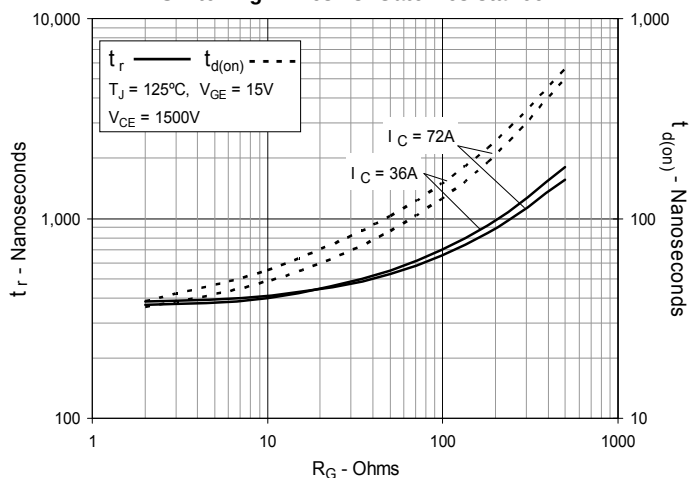


Fig. 15. Resistive Turn-off
Switching Times vs. Junction Temperature

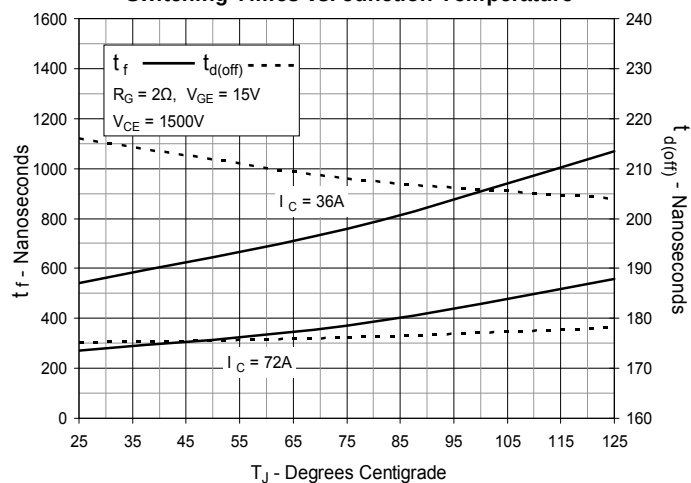


Fig. 16. Resistive Turn-off
Switching Times vs. Drain Current

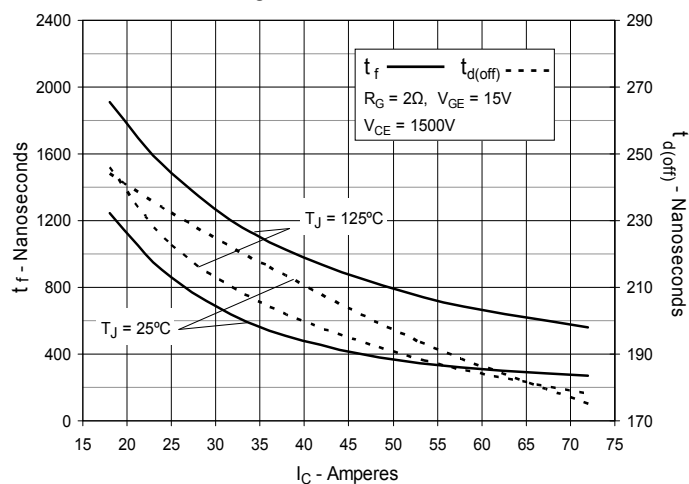
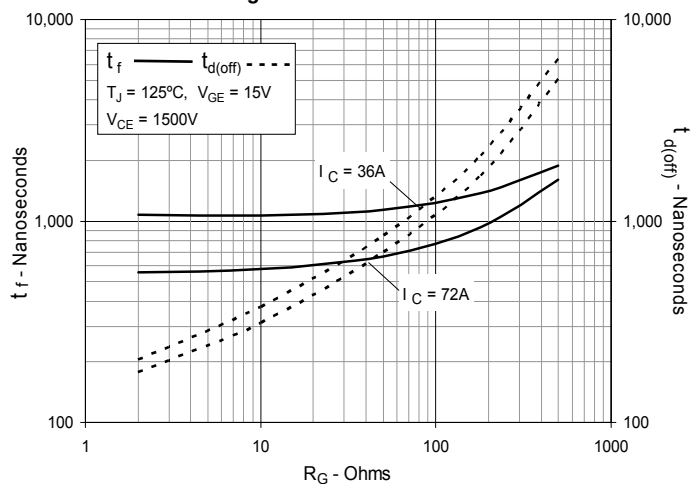


Fig. 17. Resistive Turn-off
Switching Times vs. Gate Resistance





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 www.littelfuse.com/disclaimer-electronics.