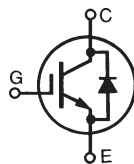


**900V XPT™ IGBT
GenX3™ w/ Diode**
IXYH40N90C3D1

 High-Speed IGBT
for 20-50 kHz Switching


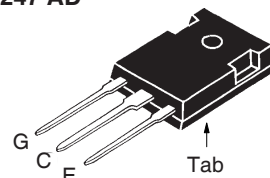
$$V_{CES} = 900V$$

$$I_{C110} = 40A$$

$$V_{CE(sat)} \leq 2.5V$$

$$t_{fi(typ)} = 110ns$$

Symbol	Test Conditions	Maximum Ratings	
V_{CES}	$T_J = 25^\circ C$ to $150^\circ C$	900	V
V_{CGR}	$T_J = 25^\circ C$ to $150^\circ C$, $R_{GE} = 1M\Omega$	900	V
V_{GES}	Continuous	± 20	V
V_{GEM}	Transient	± 30	V
I_{C25}	$T_C = 25^\circ C$	90	A
I_{C110}	$T_C = 110^\circ C$	40	A
I_{F110}	$T_C = 110^\circ C$	25	A
I_{CM}	$T_C = 25^\circ C$, 1ms	180	A
SSOA	$V_{GE} = 15V$, $T_{VJ} = 125^\circ C$, $R_G = 5\Omega$	$I_{CM} = 80$	A
(RBSOA)	Clamped Inductive Load	@ $V_{CE} \leq V_{CES}$	
P_C	$T_C = 25^\circ C$	500	W
T_J		-55 ... +150	$^\circ C$
T_{JM}		150	$^\circ C$
T_{stg}		-55 ... +150	$^\circ C$
T_L	Maximum Lead Temperature for Soldering	300	$^\circ C$
T_{SOLD}	1.6 mm (0.062in.) from Case for 10s	260	$^\circ C$
M_d	Mounting Torque	1.13/10	Nm/lb.in.
Weight		6	g

TO-247 AD


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

Features

- Optimized for Low Switching Losses
- Square RBSOA
- Positive Thermal Coefficient of $V_{ce(sat)}$
- Anti-Parallel Ultra Fast Diode
- High Current Handling Capability
- International Standard Package

Advantages

- High Power Density
- Low Gate Drive Requirement

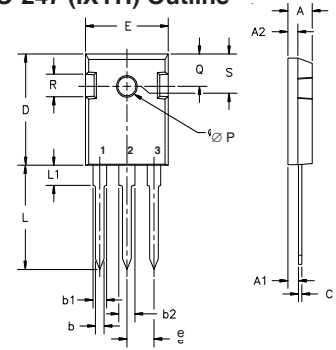
Applications

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

Symbol	Test Conditions ($T_J = 25^\circ C$, Unless Otherwise Specified)	Characteristic Values		
		Min.	Typ.	Max.
BV_{CES}	$I_C = 250\mu A$, $V_{GE} = 0V$	950		V
$V_{GE(th)}$	$I_C = 250\mu A$, $V_{CE} = V_{GE}$	3.5		V
I_{CES}	$V_{CE} = V_{CES}$, $V_{GE} = 0V$ $T_J = 125^\circ C$			25 μA 750 μA
I_{GES}	$V_{CE} = 0V$, $V_{GE} = \pm 20V$			± 100 nA
$V_{CE(sat)}$	$I_C = 40A$, $V_{GE} = 15V$, Note 1 $T_J = 150^\circ C$		2.2 2.9	2.5 V V

Symbol	Test Conditions	Characteristic Values		
		Min.	Typ.	Max.
g_{fs}	$I_C = 40A, V_{CE} = 10V, \text{Note 1}$	14	24	S
C_{ies}	$V_{CE} = 25V, V_{GE} = 0V, f = 1MHz$		2170	pF
C_{oes}			160	pF
C_{res}			40	pF
$Q_{g(on)}$	$I_C = 40A, V_{GE} = 15V, V_{CE} = 0.5 \cdot V_{CES}$		74	nC
Q_{ge}			18	nC
Q_{gc}			34	nC
$t_{d(on)}$	Inductive load, $T_J = 25^\circ C$ $I_C = 40A, V_{GE} = 15V$ $V_{CE} = 0.5 \cdot V_{CES}, R_G = 5\Omega$ Note 2		27	ns
t_{ri}			54	ns
E_{on}			1.9	mJ
$t_{d(off)}$			78	ns
t_{fi}			110	ns
E_{off}			1.0	1.7 mJ
$t_{d(on)}$	Inductive load, $T_J = 125^\circ C$ $I_C = 40A, V_{GE} = 15V$ $V_{CE} = 0.5 \cdot V_{CES}, R_G = 5\Omega$ Note 2		27	ns
t_{ri}			54	ns
E_{on}			2.7	mJ
$t_{d(off)}$			87	ns
t_{fi}			150	ns
E_{off}			1.2	mJ
R_{thJC}			0.25	$^\circ C/W$
R_{thCS}		0.21		$^\circ C/W$

TO-247 (IXYH) Outline



Terminals: 1 - Gate 2 - Collector 3 - Emitter

Dim.	Millimeter		Inches	
	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.
A	4.7	5.3	.185	.209
A ₁	2.2	2.54	.087	.102
A ₂	2.2	2.6	.059	.098
b	1.0	1.4	.040	.055
b ₁	1.65	2.13	.065	.084
b ₂	2.87	3.12	.113	.123
C	.4	.8	.016	.031
D	20.80	21.46	.819	.845
E	15.75	16.26	.610	.640
e	5.20	5.72	0.205	0.225
L	19.81	20.32	.780	.800
L1		4.50		.177
∅P	3.55	3.65	.140	.144
Q	5.89	6.40	0.232	0.252
R	4.32	5.49	.170	.216
S	6.15	BSC	242	BSC

Reverse Diode (FRED)

Symbol	Test Conditions	Characteristic Value		
		Min.	Typ.	Max.
V_F	$I_F = 30A, V_{GE} = 0V, \text{Note 1}$ $T_J = 150^\circ C$		1.6	2.8 V
I_{RM}	$I_F = 30A, V_{GE} = 0V, -di_F/dt = 100A/\mu s, T_J = 100^\circ C$			4 A
t_{rr}		$V_R = 300V, T_J = 100^\circ C$	100	ns
R_{thJC}				0.9 $^\circ C/W$

Notes:

1. Pulse test, $t \leq 300\mu s$, 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	

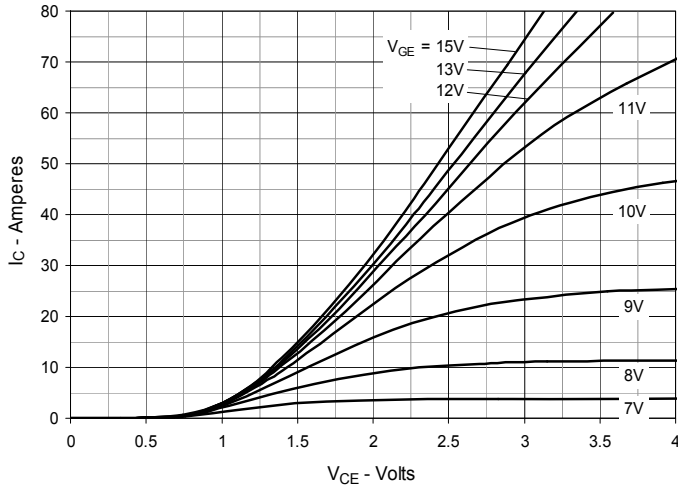
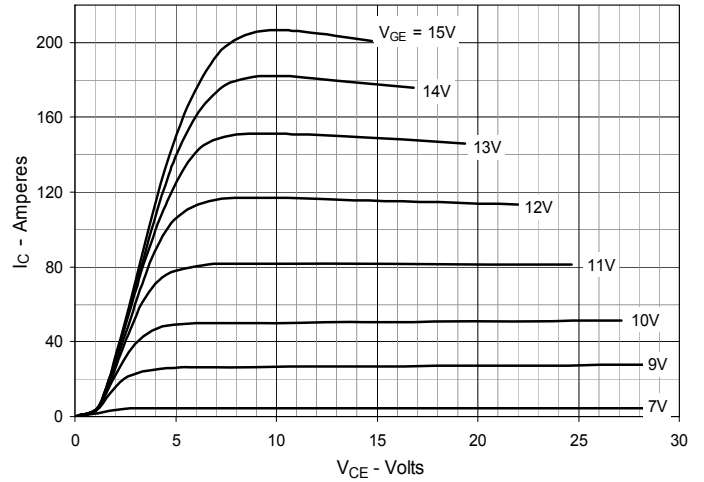
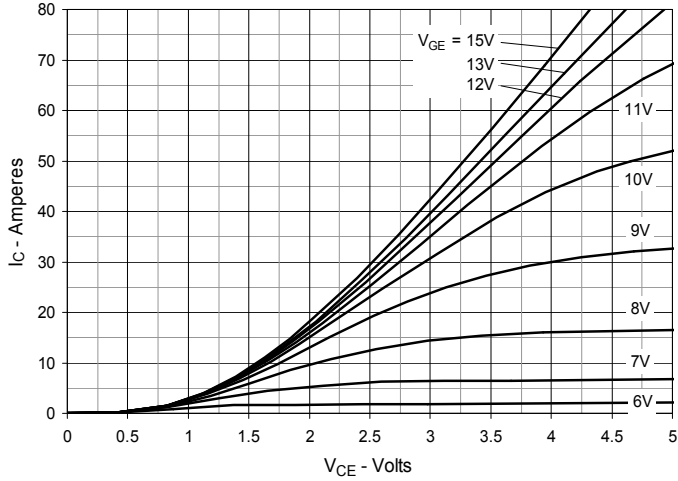
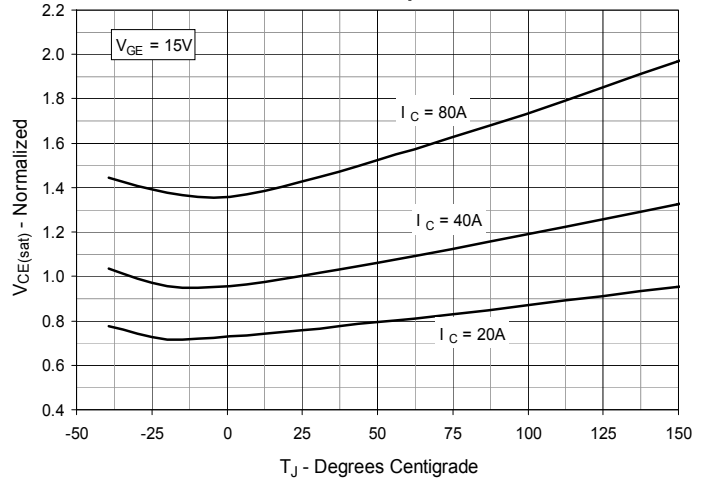
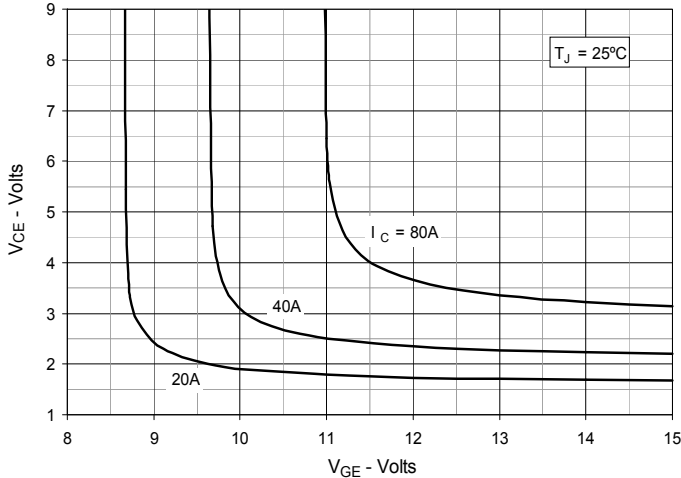
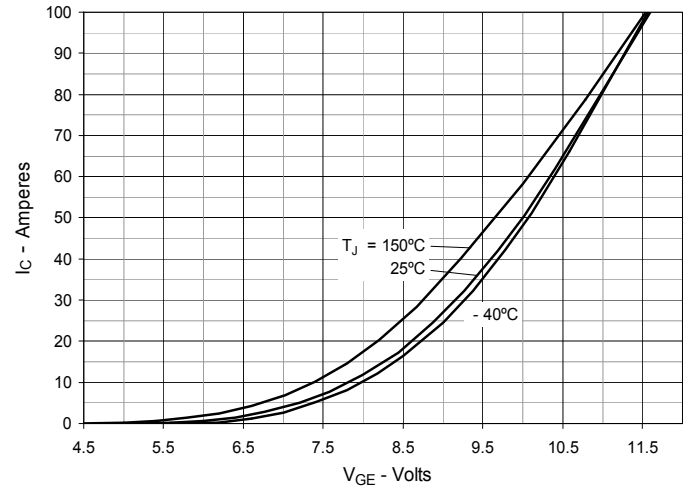
Fig. 1. Output Characteristics @ $T_J = 25^\circ\text{C}$

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


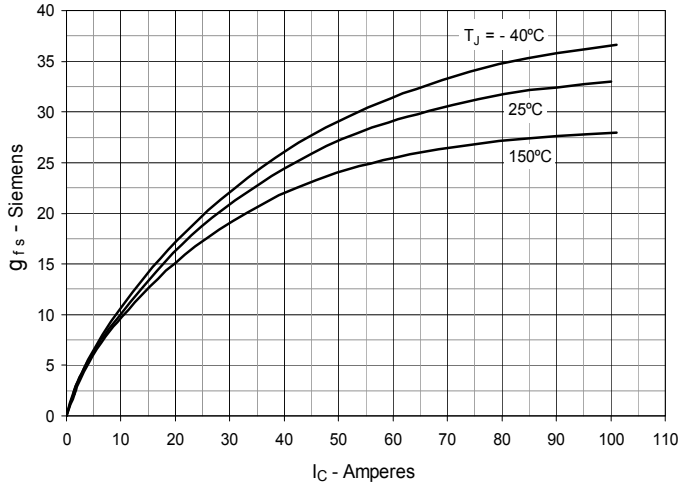
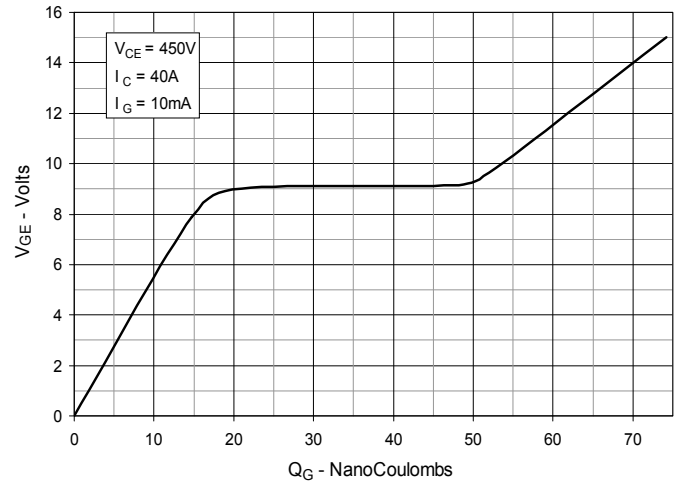
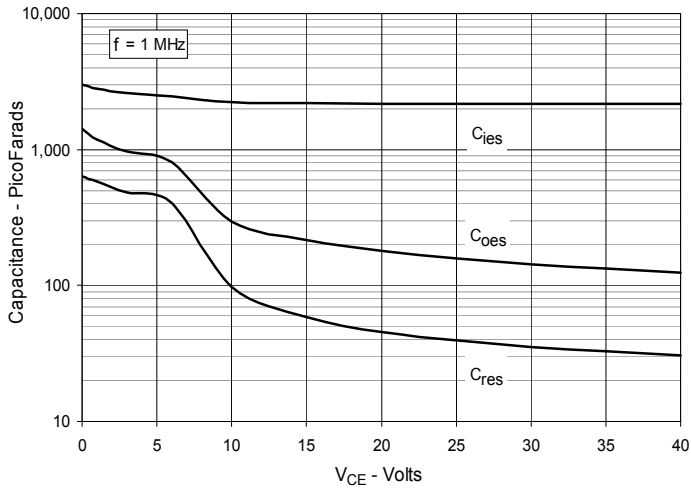
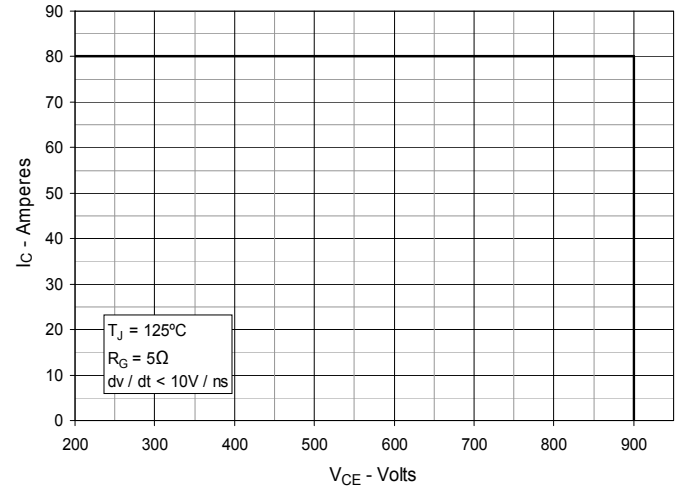
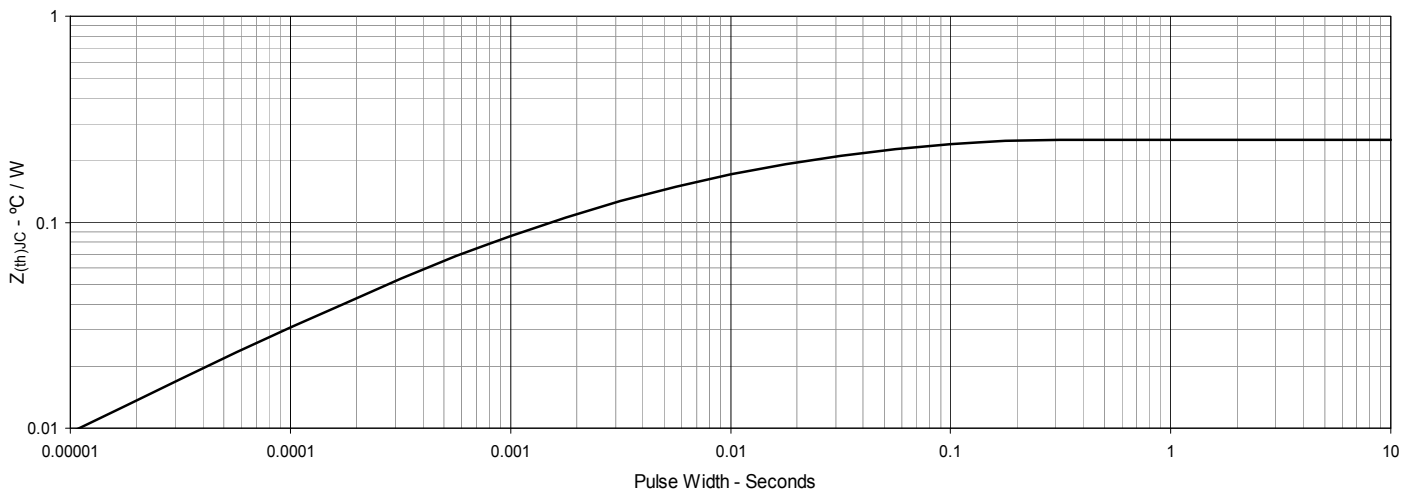
Fig. 7. Transconductance

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

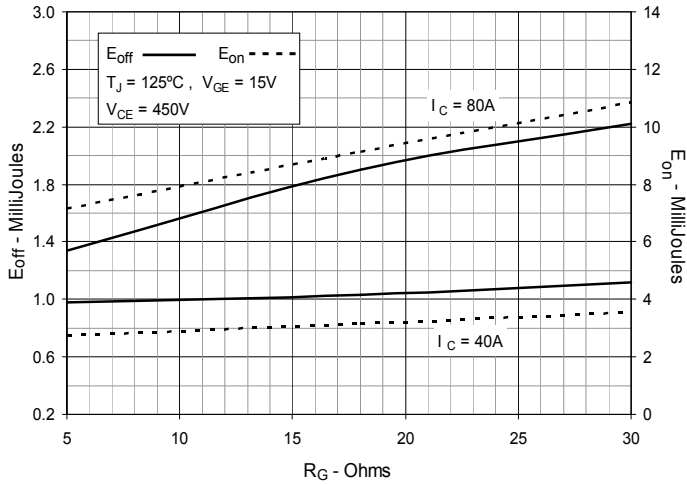


Fig. 13. Inductive Switching Energy Loss vs. Collector Current

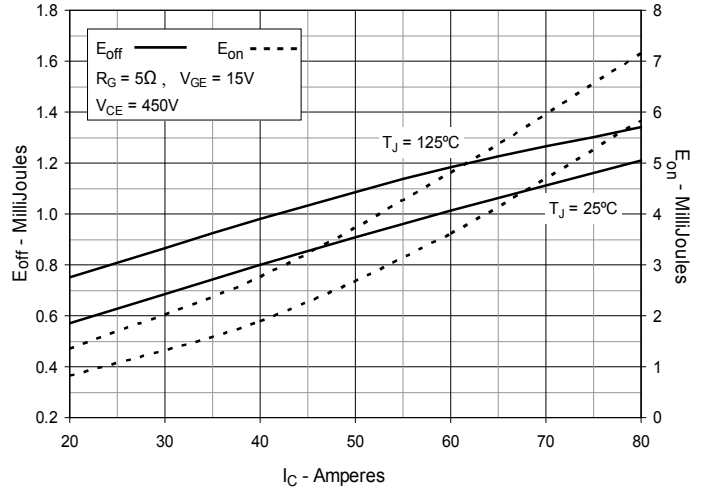


Fig. 14. Inductive Switching Energy Loss vs. Junction Temperature

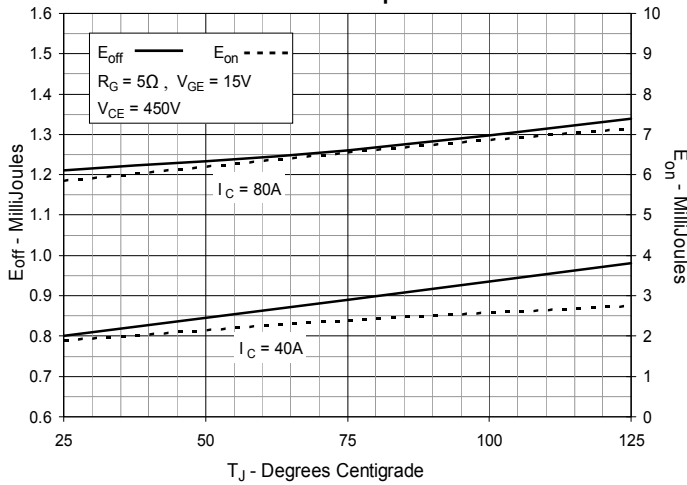


Fig. 15. Inductive Turn-off Switching Times vs. Gate Resistance

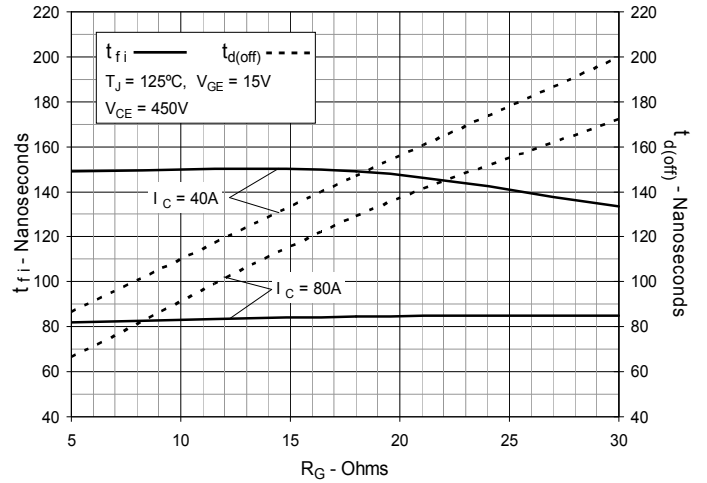


Fig. 16. Inductive Turn-off Switching Times vs. Collector Current

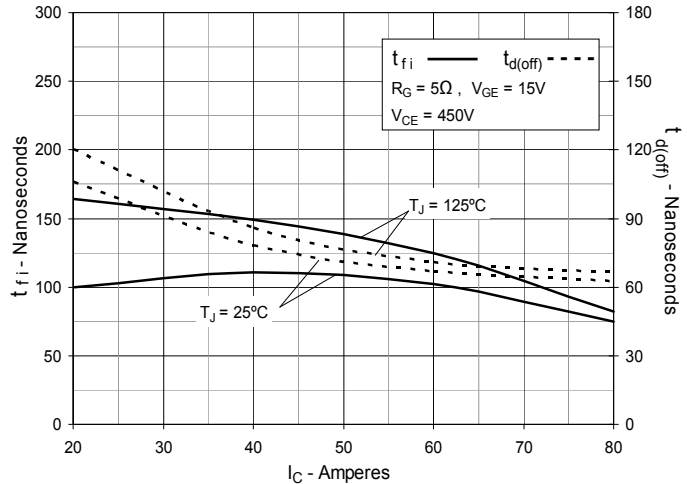


Fig. 17. Inductive Turn-off Switching Times vs. Junction Temperature

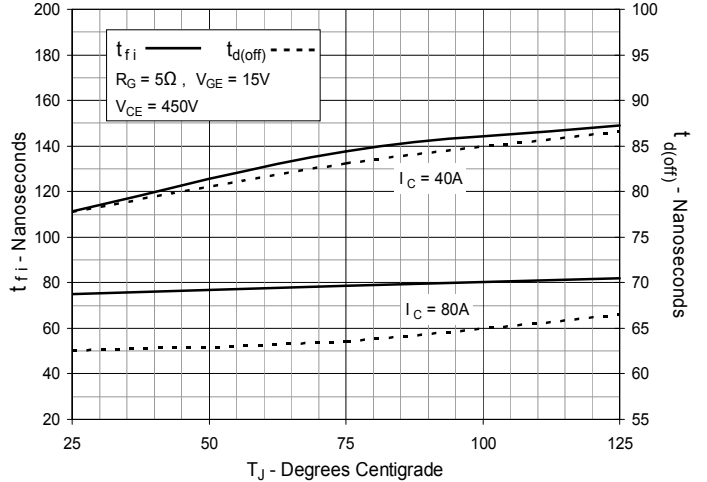


Fig. 18. Inductive Turn-on Switching Times vs. Gate Resistance

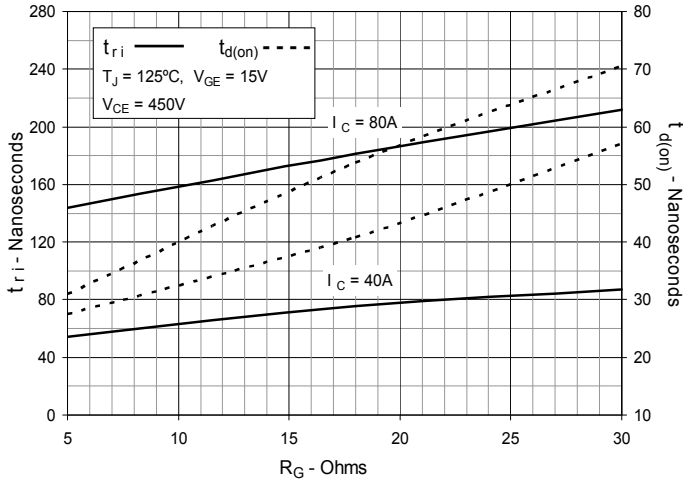


Fig. 19. Inductive Turn-on Switching Times vs. Collector Current

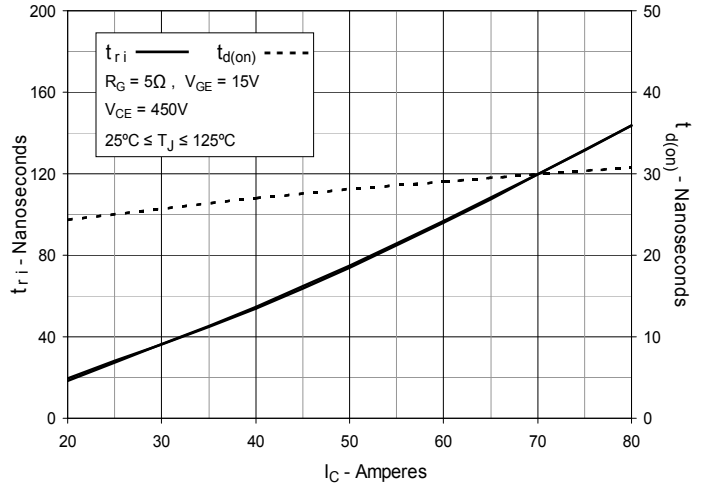
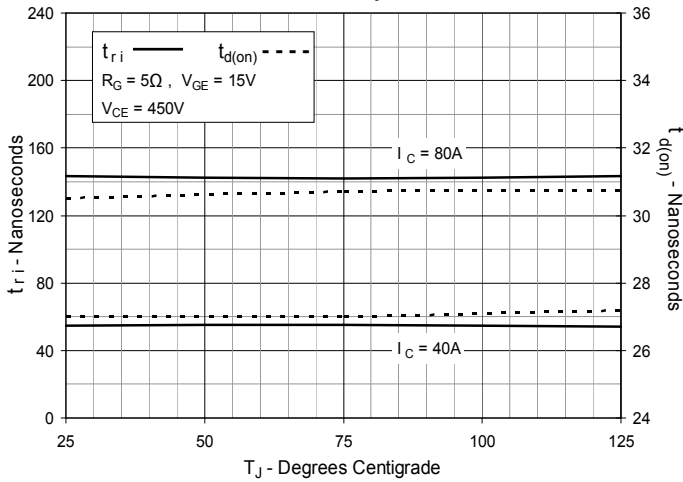


Fig. 20. Inductive Turn-on Switching Times vs. Junction Temperature



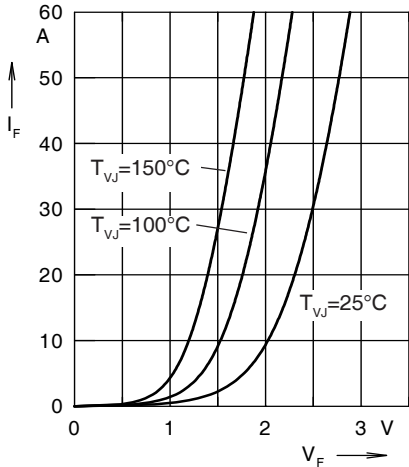


Fig. 21. Forward Current I_F Versus V_F

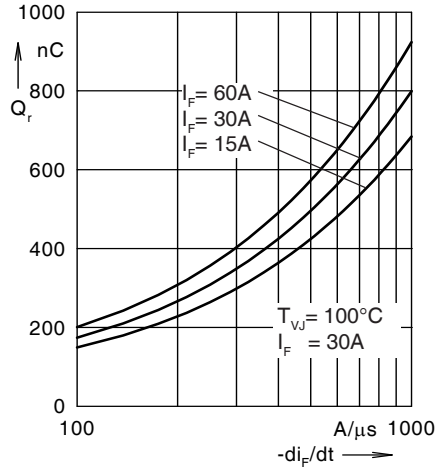


Fig. 22. Reverse Recovery Charge Q_r Versus $-di_F/dt$

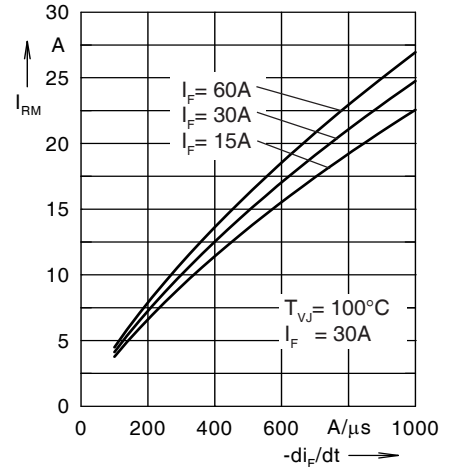


Fig. 23. Peak Reverse Current I_{RM} Versus $-di_F/dt$

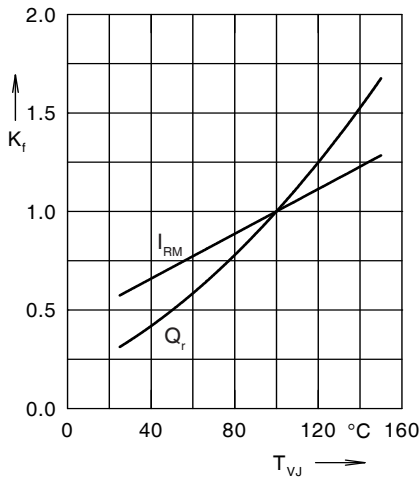


Fig. 24. Dynamic Parameters Q_r , I_{RM} Versus T_{VJ}

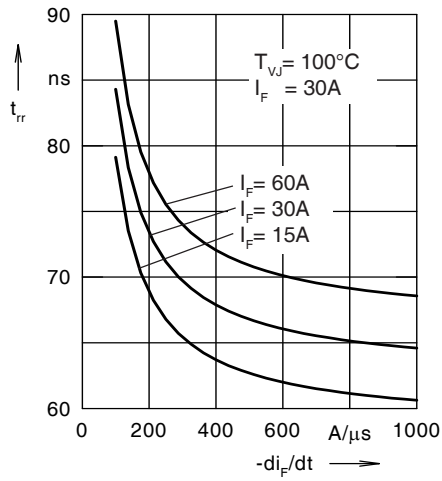


Fig. 25. Recovery Time t_{rr} Versus $-di_F/dt$

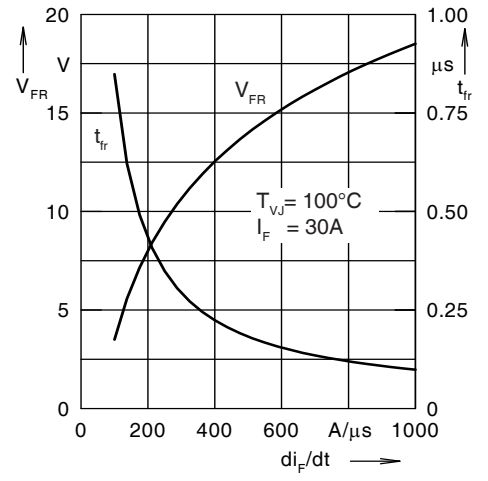


Fig. 26. Peak Forward Voltage V_{FR} and t_{fr} Versus di_F/dt

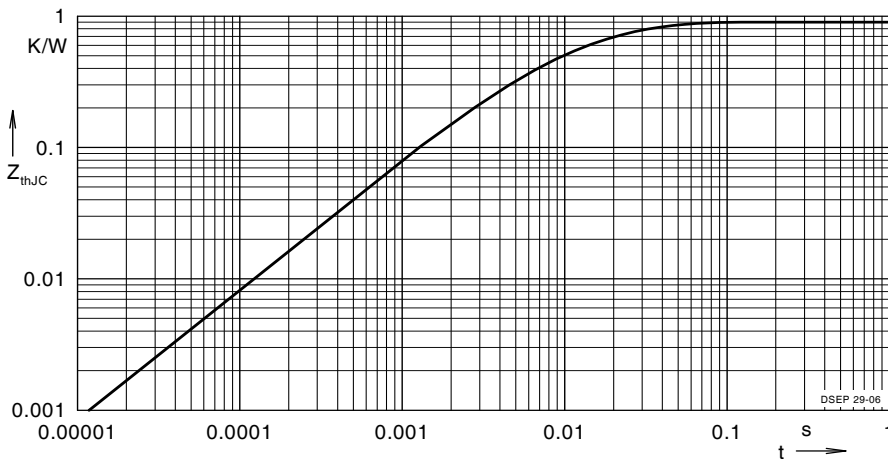


Fig. 27. Transient Thermal Resistance Junction to Case