



Chipsmall Limited consists of a professional team with an average of over 10 year of expertise in the distribution of electronic components. Based in Hongkong, we have already established firm and mutual-benefit business relationships with customers from,Europe,America and south Asia,supplying obsolete and hard-to-find components to meet their specific needs.

With the principle of “Quality Parts,Customers Priority,Honest Operation,and Considerate Service”,our business mainly focus on the distribution of electronic components. Line cards we deal with include Microchip,ALPS,ROHM,Xilinx,Pulse,ON,Everlight and Freescale. Main products comprise IC,Modules,Potentiometer,IC Socket,Relay,Connector.Our parts cover such applications as commercial,industrial, and automotives areas.

We are looking forward to setting up business relationship with you and hope to provide you with the best service and solution. Let us make a better world for our industry!



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## GenX3™ 300V IGBTs

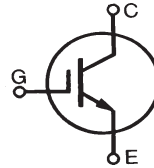
## IXGK400N30A3 IXGX400N30A3

$$V_{CES} = 300V$$

$$I_{C25} = 400A$$

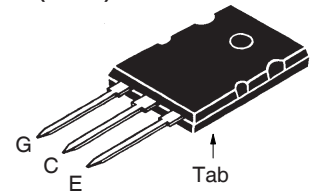
$$V_{CE(sat)} \leq 1.15V$$

Ultra-Low V<sub>sat</sub> PT IGBTs for up to 10kHz Switching

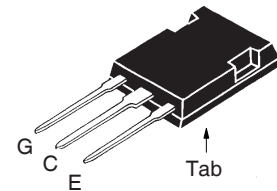


Symbol	Test Conditions	Maximum Ratings	
$V_{CES}$	$T_J = 25^\circ C$ to $150^\circ C$	300	V
$V_{CGR}$	$T_J = 25^\circ C$ to $150^\circ C$ , $R_{GE} = 1M\Omega$	300	V
$V_{GES}$	Continuous	$\pm 20$	V
$V_{GEM}$	Transient	$\pm 30$	V
$I_{C25}$	$T_C = 25^\circ C$ (Chip Capability)	400	A
$I_{C110}$	$T_C = 110^\circ C$	200	A
$I_{LRMS}$	Terminal Current Limit	160	A
$I_{CM}$	$T_C = 25^\circ C$ , 1ms	1200	A
<b>SSOA</b> <b>(RBSOA)</b>	$V_{GE} = 15V$ , $T_{VJ} = 125^\circ C$ , $R_G = 1\Omega$ Clamped Inductive Load	$I_{CM} = 400$ @ $0.8 \cdot V_{CES}$	A
$P_C$	$T_C = 25^\circ C$	1000	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 (0.062 in.) from Case for 10	260	$^\circ C$
$M_d$	Mounting Torque ( IXGK )	1.13/10	Nm/lb.in.
$F_c$	Mounting Force ( IXGX )	20..120/4.5..27	N/lb.
<b>Weight</b>	TO-264	10	g
	PLUS247	6	g

TO-264 (IXGK)



PLUS247™ (IXGX)



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

### Features

- Optimized for Low Conduction Losses
- High Avalanche Capability
- International Standard Packages

### Advantages

- High Power Density
- Low Gate Drive Requirement

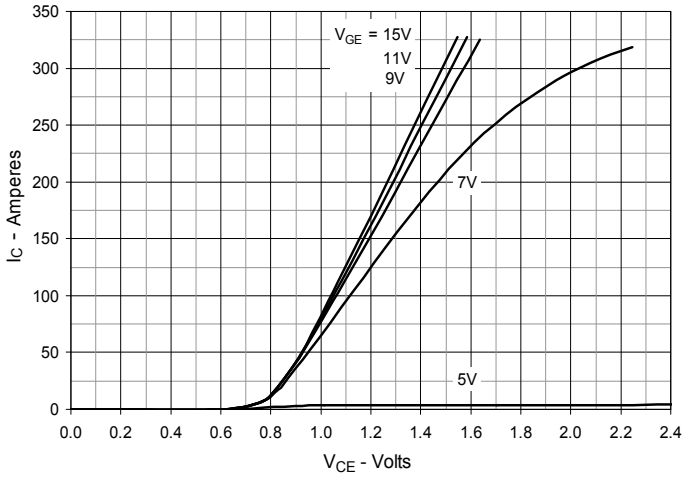
### Applications

- Power Inverters
- UPS
- Motor Drives
- SMPS
- PFC Circuits
- Battery Chargers
- Welding Machines
- Lamp Ballasts
- Inrush Current Protection Circuits

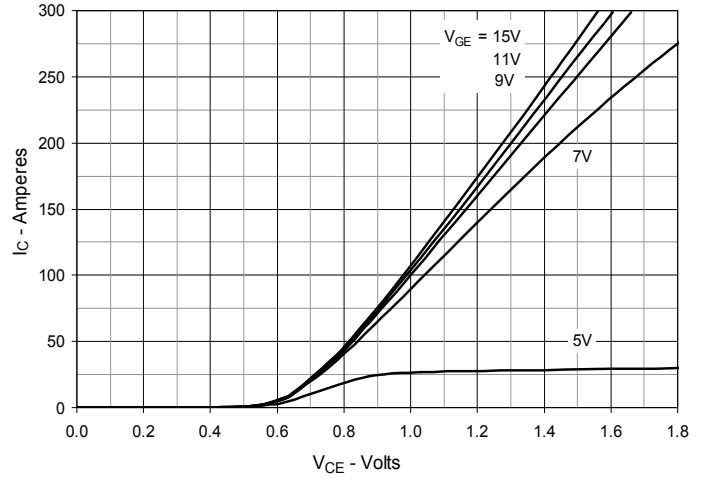
Symbol	Test Conditions ( $T_J = 25^\circ C$ , Unless Otherwise Specified)	Characteristic Values		
		Min.	Typ.	Max.
$BV_{CES}$	$I_C = 1mA$ , $V_{GE} = 0V$	300		V
$V_{GE(th)}$	$I_C = 4mA$ , $V_{CE} = V_{GE}$	3.0		5.0 V
$I_{CES}$	$V_{CE} = V_{CES}$ , $V_{GE} = 0V$ $T_J = 125^\circ C$			50 $\mu A$ 2 mA
$I_{GES}$	$V_{CE} = 0V$ , $V_{GE} = \pm 20V$			$\pm 400$ nA
$V_{CE(sat)}$	$I_C = 100A$ , $V_{GE} = 15V$ , Note 1 $I_C = 400A$	1.70	1.15	V V



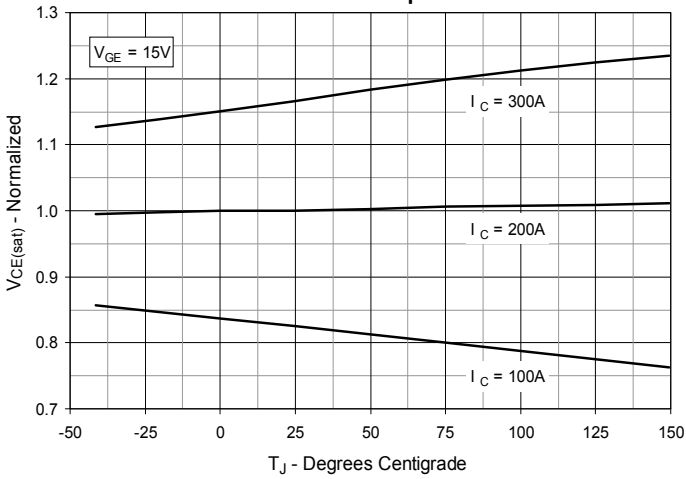
**Fig. 1. Output Characteristics @  $T_J = 25^\circ\text{C}$**



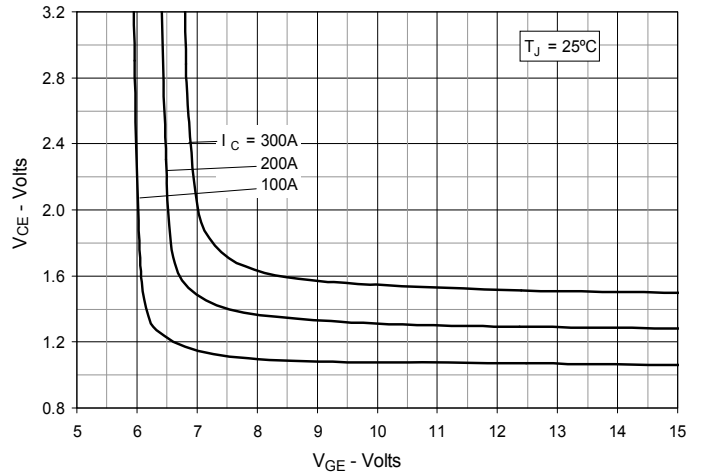
**Fig. 2. Output Characteristics @  $T_J = 125^\circ\text{C}$**



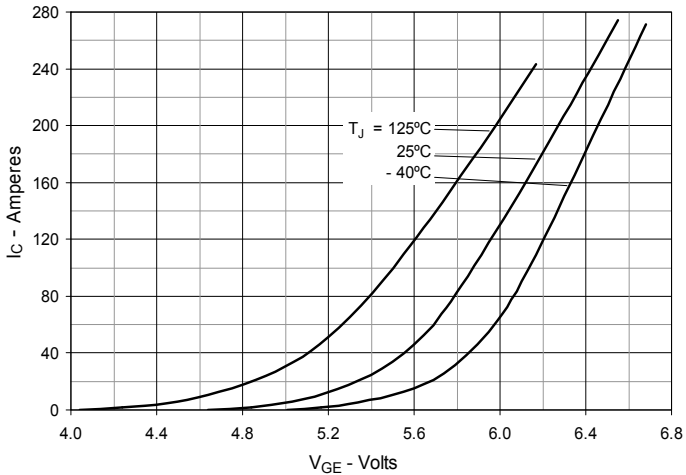
**Fig. 3. Dependence of  $V_{CE(sat)}$  on Junction Temperature**



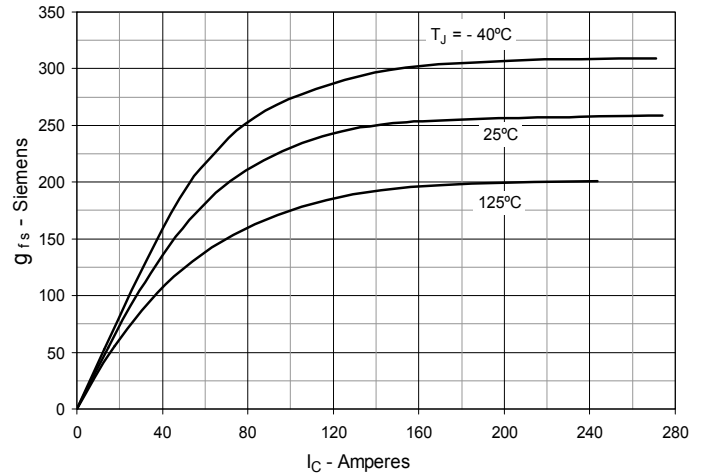
**Fig. 4. Collector-to-Emitter Voltage vs. Gate-to-Emitter Voltage**



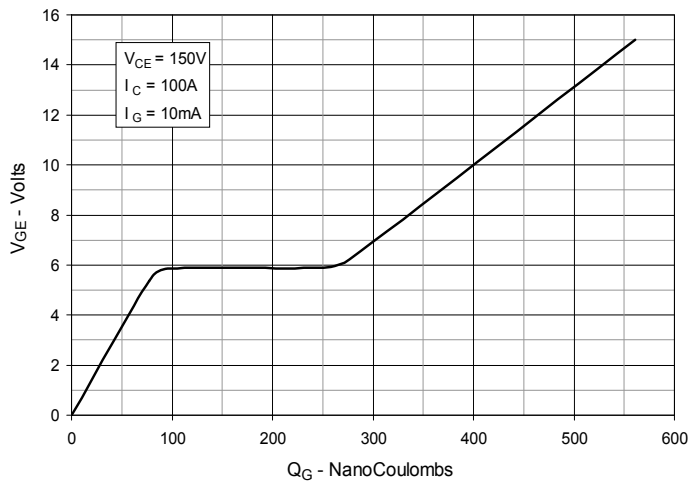
**Fig. 5. Input Admittance**



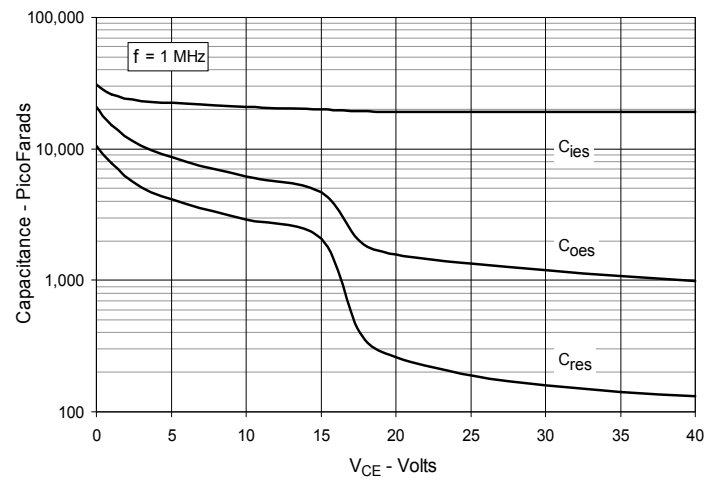
**Fig. 6. Transconductance**



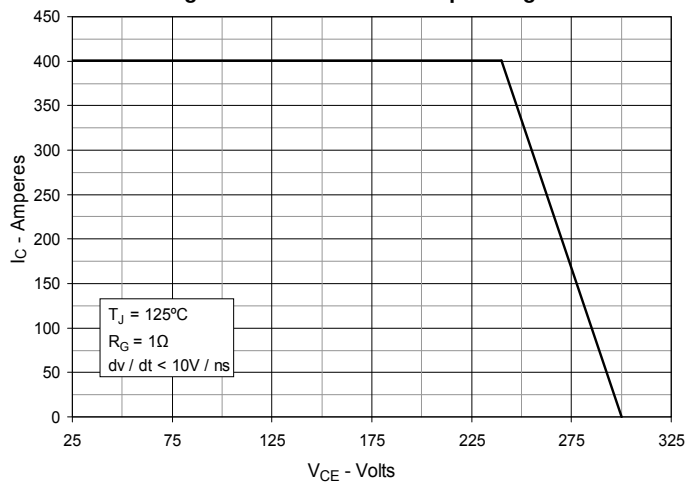
**Fig. 7. Gate Charge**



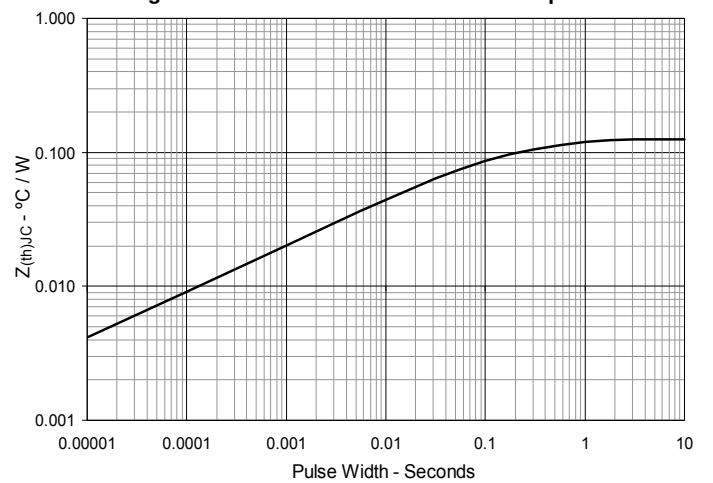
**Fig. 8. Capacitance**



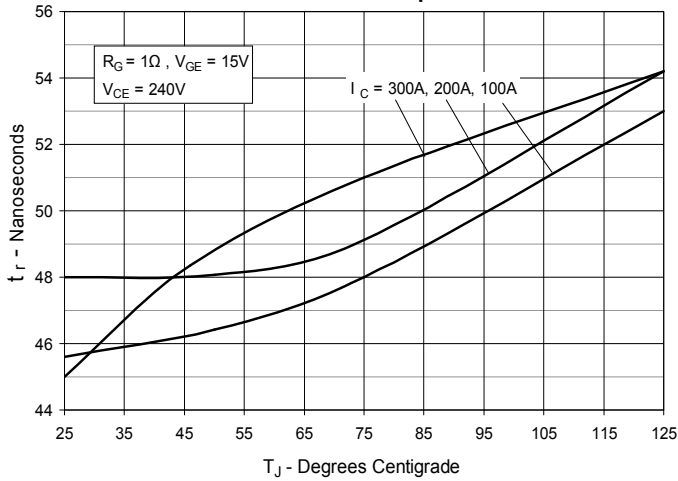
**Fig. 9. Reverse-Bias Safe Operating Area**



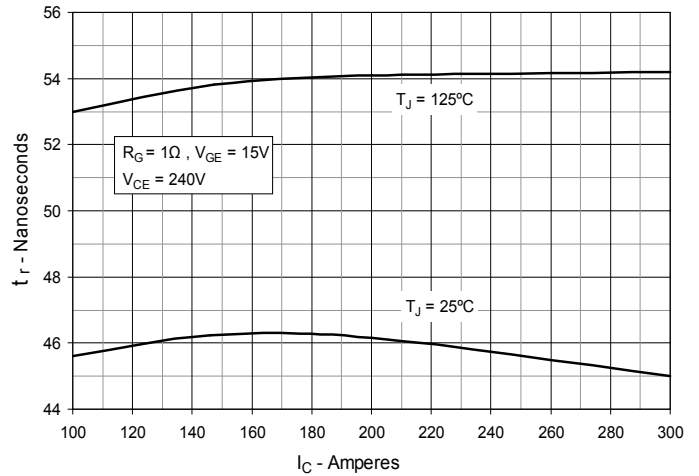
**Fig. 10. Maximum Transient Thermal Impedance**



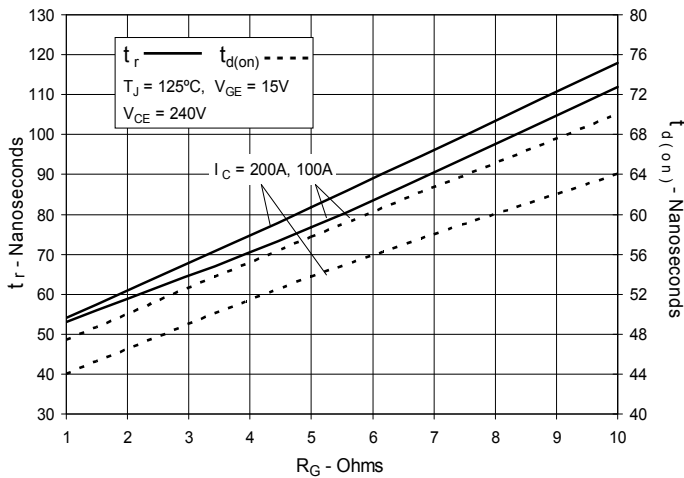
**Fig. 11. Resistive Turn-on Rise Time vs. Junction Temperature**



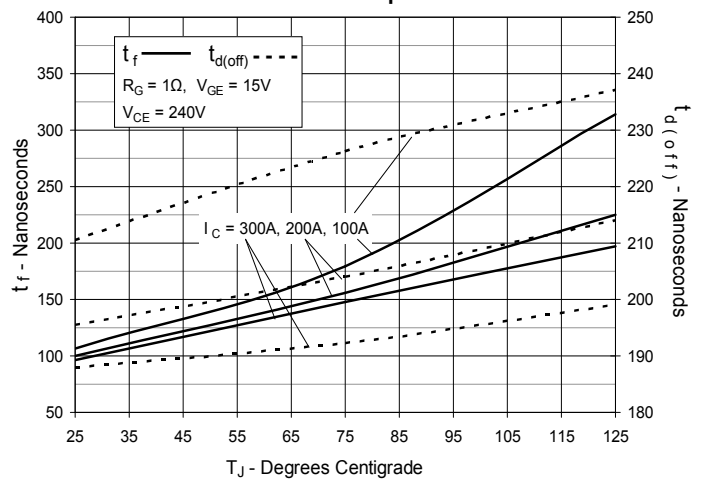
**Fig. 12. Resistive Turn-on Rise Time vs. Collector Current**



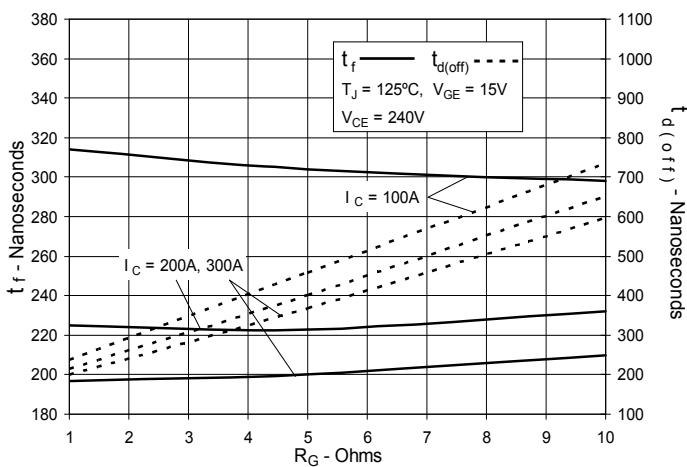
**Fig. 13. Resistive Turn-on Switching Times vs. Gate Resistance**



**Fig. 14. Resistive Turn-off Switching Times vs. Junction Temperature**



**Fig. 15. Resistive Turn-off Switching Times vs. Gate Resistance**



**Fig. 16. Resistive Turn-off Switching Times vs. Collector Current**

