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.

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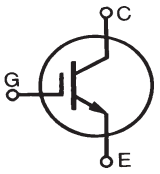
IXYS

1200V XPT™ GenX3™ IGBTs

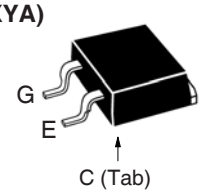
IXYA20N120C3HV
IXYP20N120C3
IXYH20N120C3

V_{CES} = 1200V
I_{C110} = 20A
$V_{CE(sat)}$ ≤ 3.4V
$t_{fi(typ)}$ = 108ns

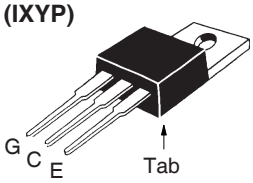
High-Speed IGBT
for 20-50 kHz Switching



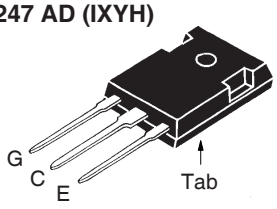
TO-263HV (IXYA)



TO-220 (IXYP)



TO-247 AD (IXYH)



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

Symbol	Test Conditions	Maximum Ratings	
V_{CES}	T_J = 25°C to 175°C	1200	V
V_{CGR}	T_J = 25°C to 175°C, R_{GE} = 1MΩ	1200	V
V_{GES}	Continuous	±20	V
V_{GEM}	Transient	±30	V
I_{C25}	T_C = 25°C	40	A
I_{C110}	T_C = 110°C	20	A
I_{CM}	T_C = 25°C, 1ms	96	A
I_A	T_C = 25°C	10	A
E_{AS}	T_C = 25°C	400	mJ
SSOA (RBSOA)	V_{GE} = 15V, T_{VJ} = 150°C, R_G = 10Ω Clamped Inductive Load	I_{CM} = 40 @$V_{CE} \leq V_{CES}$	A
P_C	T_C = 25°C	278	W
T_J		-55 ... +175	°C
T_{JM}		175	°C
T_{stg}		-55 ... +175	°C
T_L	Maximum Lead Temperature for Soldering	300	°C
T_{SOLD}	1.6 mm (0.062in.) from Case for 10s	260	°C
M_d	Mounting Torque (TO-220 & TO247)	1.13/10	Nm/lb.in.
F_C	Mounting Force (TO-263)	10..65 / 22..14.6	N/lb
Weight	TO-263	2.5	g
	TO-220	3.0	g
	TO-247	6.0	g

Symbol	Test Conditions (T_J = 25°C, Unless Otherwise Specified)	Characteristic Values Min.	Typ.	Max.	
BV_{CES}	I_C = 250μA, V_{GE} = 0V	1200			V
$V_{GE(th)}$	I_C = 250μA, V_{CE} = V_{GE}	3.0		5.0	V
I_{CES}	V_{CE} = V_{CES}, V_{GE} = 0V			15	μA
	T_J = 150°C			500	μA
I_{GES}	V_{CE} = 0V, V_{GE} = ±20V			±100	nA
$V_{CE(sat)}$	I_C = 20A, V_{GE} = 15V, Note 1			3.4	V
	T_J = 150°C		4.0		V

Features

- High Voltage Package
- Optimized for Low Switching Losses
- Square RBSOA
- Positive Thermal Coefficient of Vce(sat)
- Avalanche Rated
- International Standard Packages

Advantages

- High Power Density
- Low Gate Drive Requirement

Applications

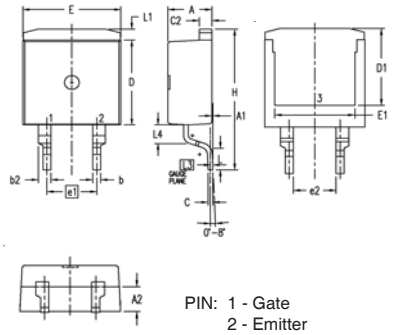
- High Frequency Power Inverters
- UPS
- Motor Drives
- SMPS
- PFC Circuits
- Battery Chargers
- Welding Machines
- Lamp Ballasts

Symbol	Test Conditions (T_J = 25°C Unless Otherwise Specified)	Characteristic Values Min.	Typ.	Max.	
g_{fs}	I_C = 20A, V_{CE} = 10V, Note 1	7.0	11.5		S
C_{ies}	V_{CE} = 25V, V_{GE} = 0V, f = 1MHz		1110		pF
C_{oes}			70		pF
C_{res}			27		pF
$Q_{g(on)}$	I_C = 20A, V_{GE} = 15V, V_{CE} = 0.5 • V_{CES}		53		nC
Q_{ge}			9		nC
Q_{gc}			22		nC
$t_{d(on)}$	**Inductive load, T_J = 25°C**		20		ns
t_{ri}	I_C = 20A, V_{GE} = 15V		29		ns
E_{on}	V_{CE} = 0.5 • V_{CES}, R_G = 10Ω		1.3		mJ
$t_{d(off)}$	Note 2		90		ns
t_{fi}			108		ns
E_{off}			0.5	1.0	mJ
$t_{d(on)}$	**Inductive load, T_J = 150°C**		20		ns
t_{ri}	I_C = 20A, V_{GE} = 15V		40		ns
E_{on}	V_{CE} = 0.5 • V_{CES}, R_G = 10Ω		3.7		mJ
$t_{d(off)}$	Note 2		115		ns
t_{fi}			105		ns
E_{off}			0.7		mJ
R_{thJC}				0.54	°C/W
R_{thCS}	TO-220		0.50		°C/W
R_{thCS}	TO-247		0.21		°C/W

Notes:

1. Pulse test, t ≤ 300µs, duty cycle, d ≤ 2%.
2. Switching times & energy losses may increase for higher V_{CE}(clamp), T_J or R_G.

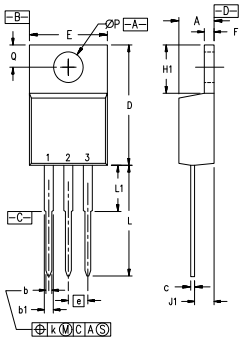
TO-263HV Outline



PIN: 1 - Gate
2 - Emitter
3 - Collector

SYM	INCHES MIN	INCHES MAX	MILLIMETER MIN	MILLIMETER MAX
A	.170	.185	4.30	4.70
A1	.000	.008	0.00	0.20
A2	.091	.098	2.30	2.50
b	.028	.035	0.70	0.90
b2	.046	.054	1.18	1.38
C	.018	.024	0.45	0.60
C2	.049	.055	1.25	1.40
D	.354	.370	9.00	9.40
D1	.311	.327	7.90	8.30
E	.386	.402	9.80	10.20
E1	.307	.323	7.80	8.20
e1	.200 BSC		5.08 BSC	
(e2)	.163	.174	4.13	4.43
H	.591	.614	15.00	15.60
L	.079	.102	2.00	2.60
L1	.039	.055	1.00	1.40
L3	.010 BSC		0.254 BSC	
(L4)	.071	.087	1.80	2.20

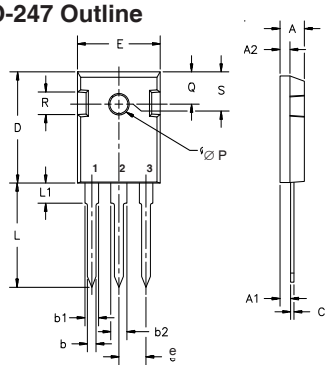
TO-220 Outline



Pins: 1 - Gate 2 - Collector
3 - Emitter

SYM	INCHES MIN	INCHES MAX	MILLIMETERS MIN	MILLIMETERS MAX
A	.170	.190	4.32	4.83
b	.025	.040	0.64	1.02
b1	.045	.065	1.15	1.65
c	.014	.022	0.35	0.56
D	.580	.630	14.73	16.00
E	.390	.420	9.91	10.66
e	.100 BSC		2.54 BSC	
F	.045	.055	1.14	1.40
H1	.230	.270	5.85	6.85
J1	.090	.110	2.29	2.79
k	0	.015	0	0.38
L	.500	.550	12.70	13.97
L1	.110	.230	2.79	5.84
ØP	.139	.161	3.53	4.08
Q	.100	.125	2.54	3.18

TO-247 Outline



Terminals: 1 - Gate 2 - Collector
3 - Emitter

Dim.	Millimeter Min.	Millimeter Max.	Inches Min.	Inches 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
ØP	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	

Fig. 1. Output Characteristics @ T_J = 25ºC

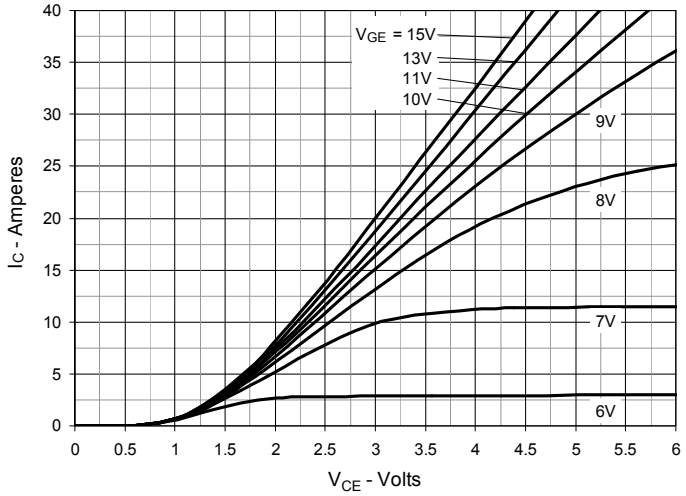


Fig. 2. Extended Output Characteristics @ T_J = 25ºC

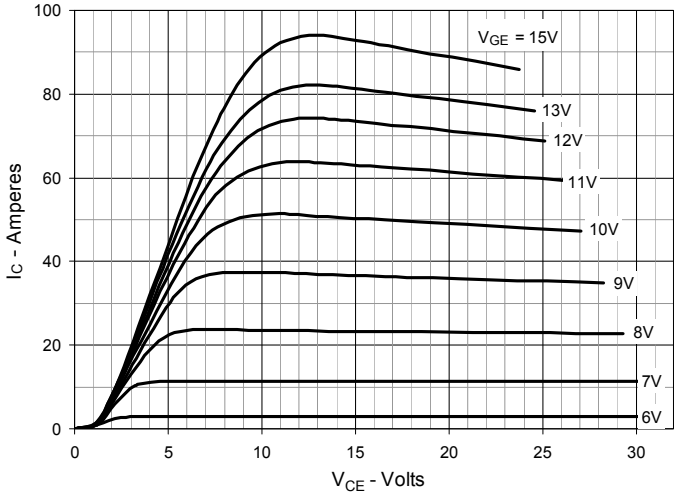


Fig. 3. Output Characteristics @ T_J = 150ºC

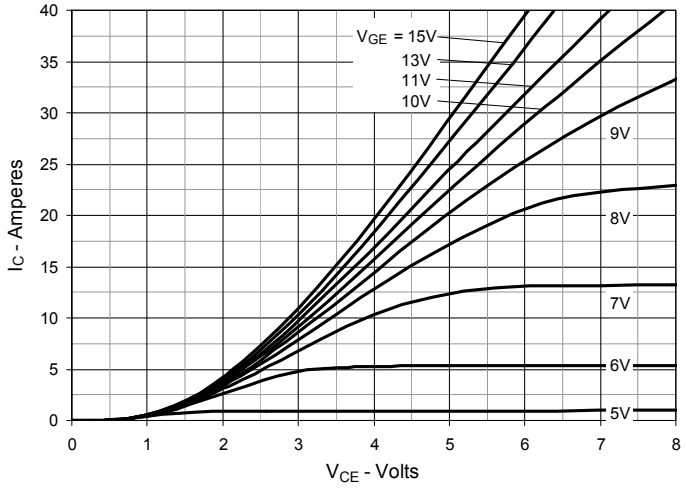


Fig. 4. Dependence of $V_{CE(sat)}$ on Junction Temperature

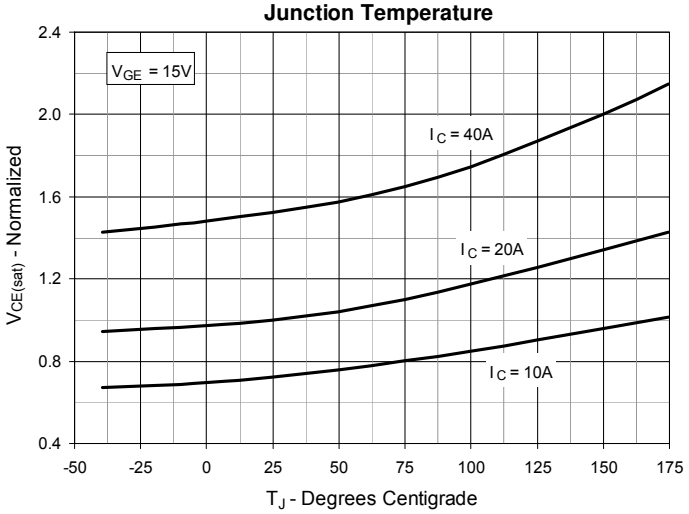


Fig. 5. Collector-to-Emitter Voltage vs. Gate-to-Emitter Voltage

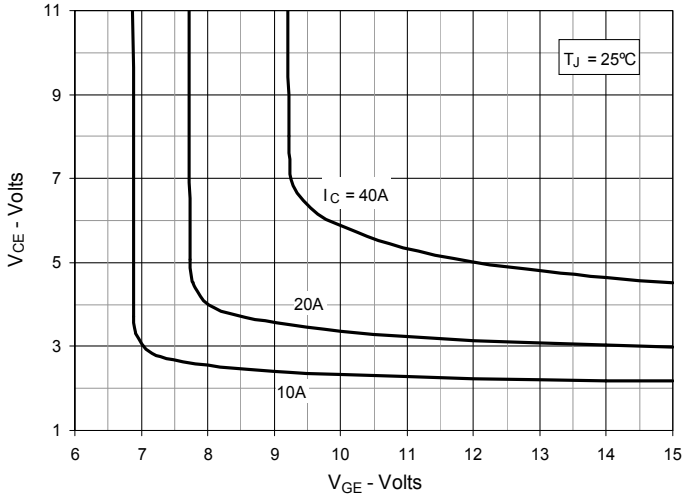


Fig. 6. Input Admittance

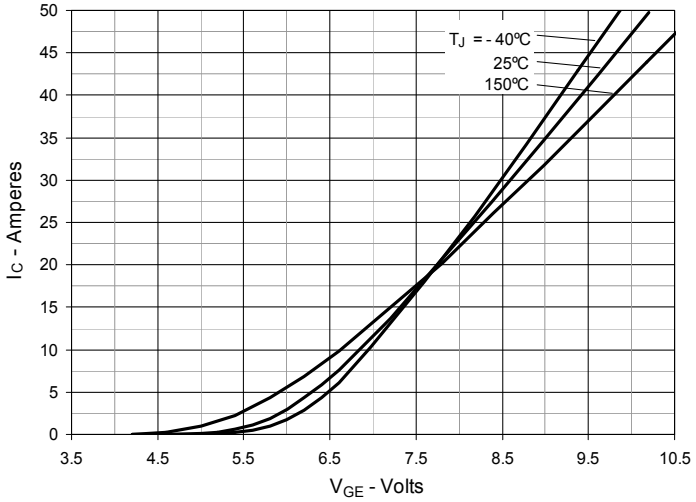


Fig. 7. Transconductance

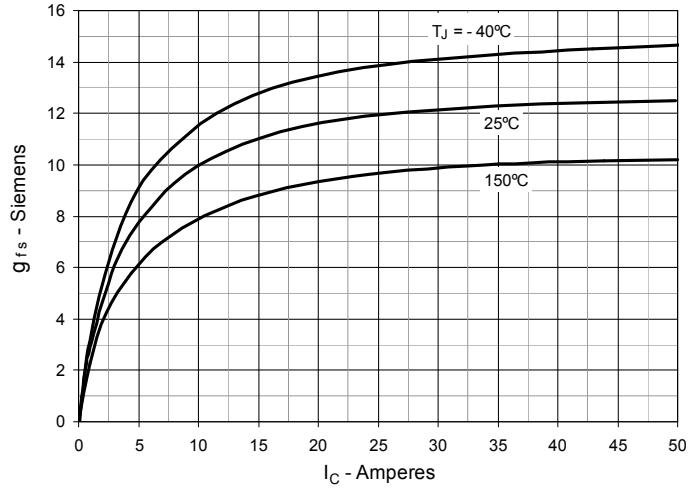


Fig. 8. Gate Charge

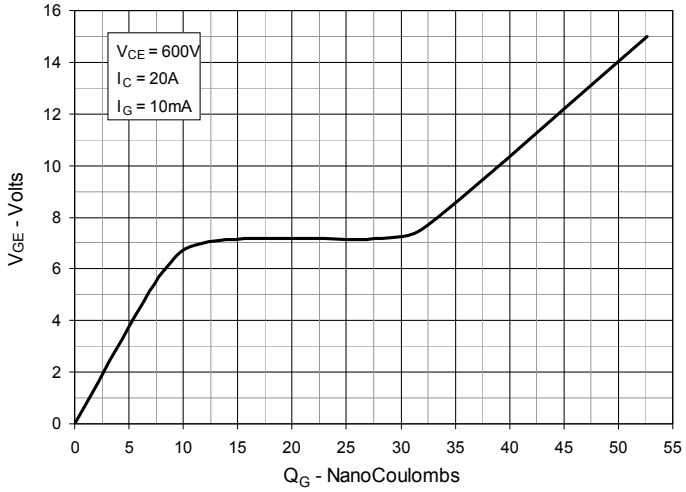


Fig. 9. Capacitance

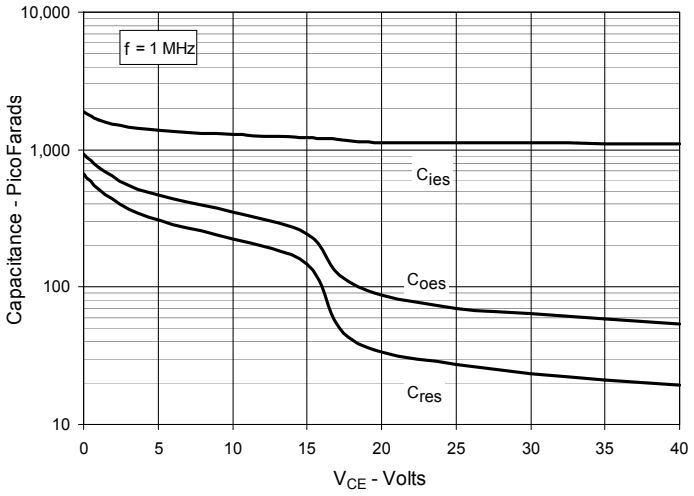


Fig. 10. Reverse-Bias Safe Operating Area

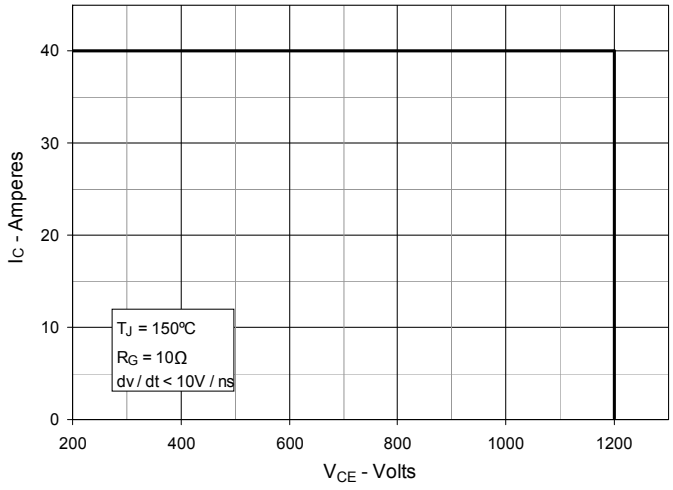


Fig. 11. Maximum Transient Thermal Impedance

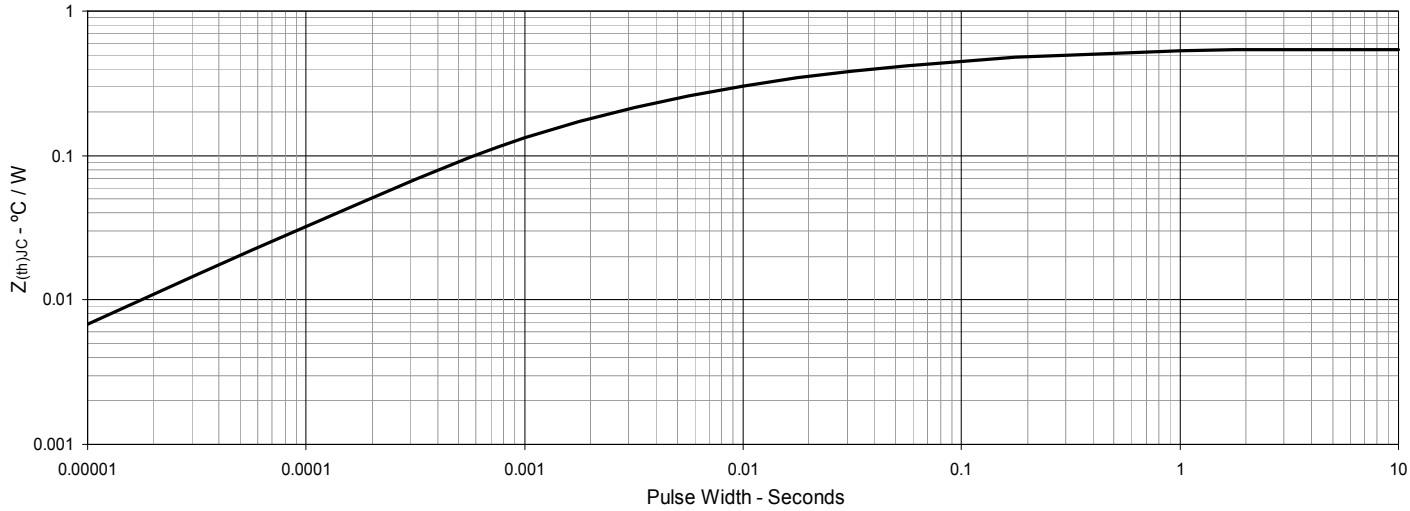


Fig. 12. Inductive Switching Energy Loss vs. Gate Resistance

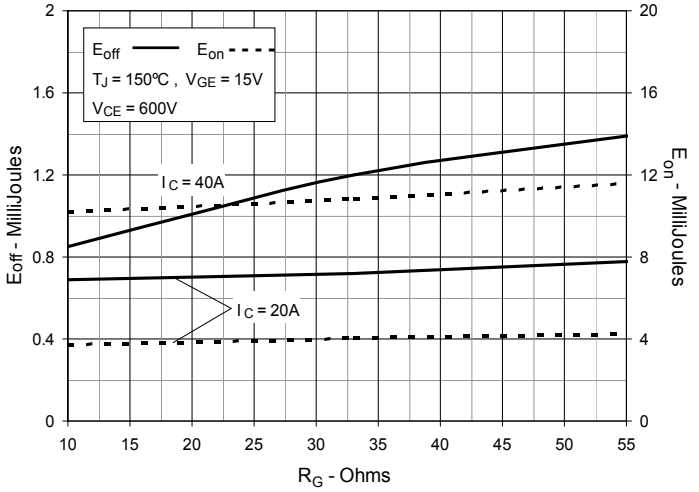


Fig. 13. Inductive Switching Energy Loss vs. Collector Current

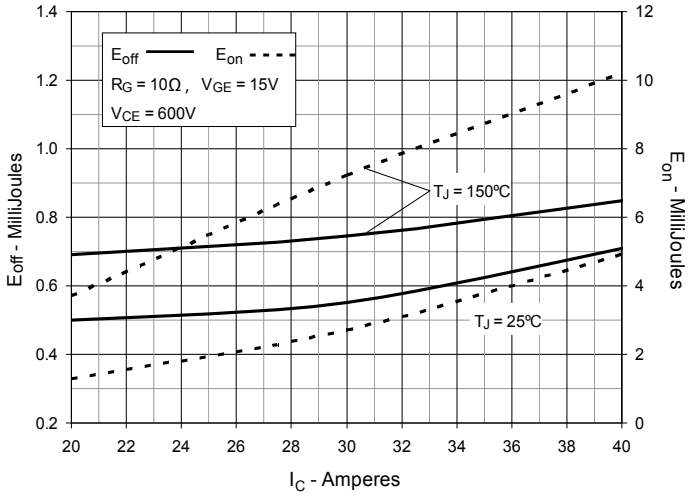


Fig. 14. Inductive Switching Energy Loss vs. Junction Temperature

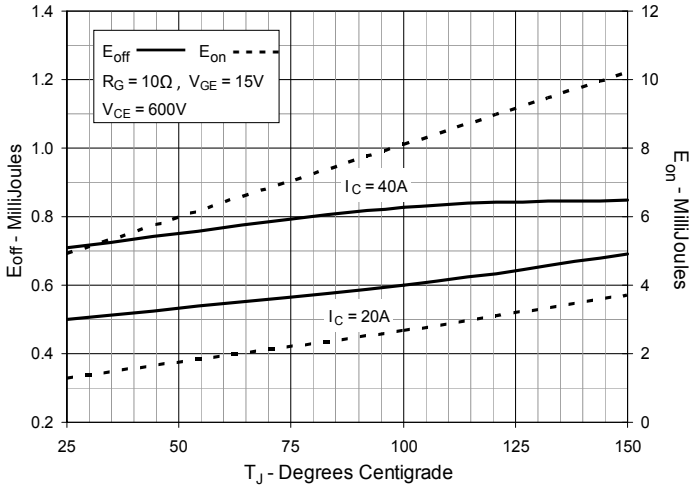


Fig. 15. Inductive Turn-off Switching Times vs. Gate Resistance

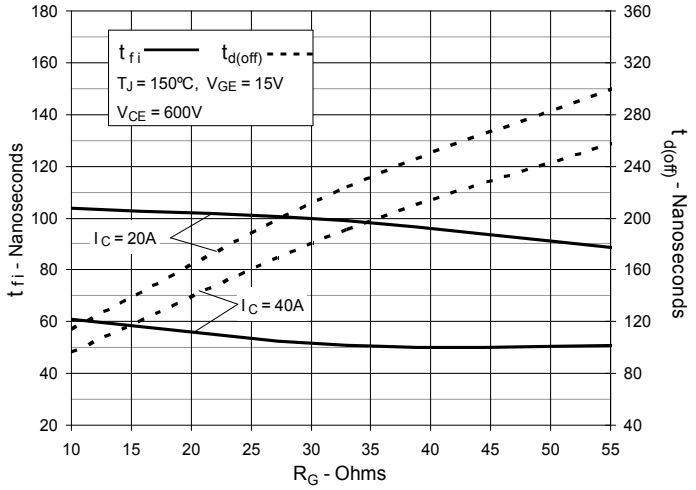


Fig. 16. Inductive Turn-off Switching Times vs. Collector Current

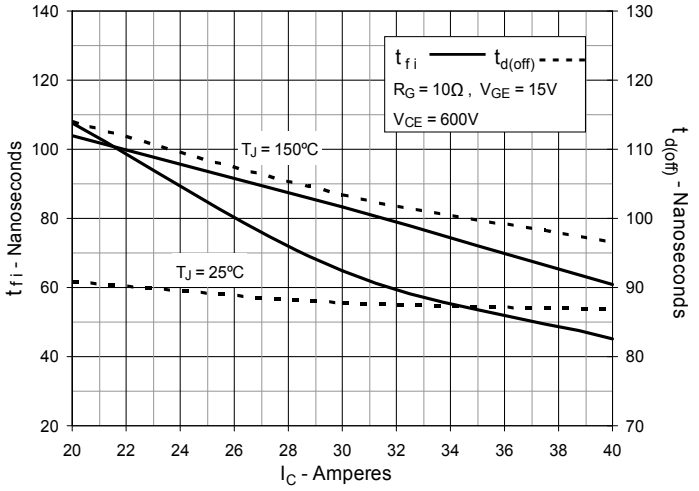


Fig. 17. Inductive Turn-off Switching Times vs. Junction Temperature

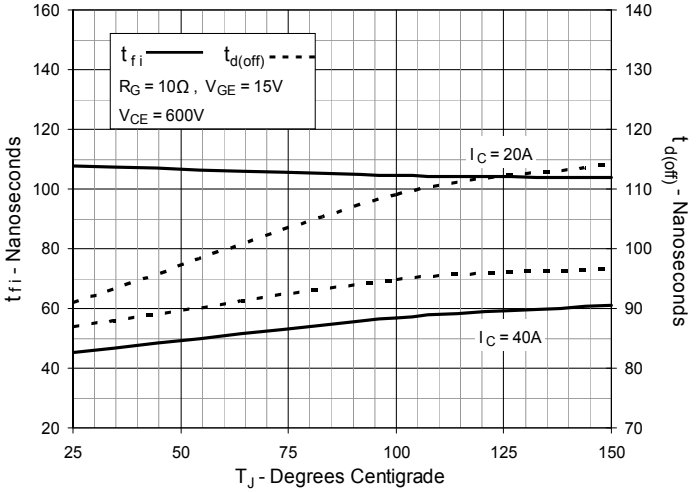


Fig. 18. Inductive Turn-on Switching Times vs. Gate Resistance

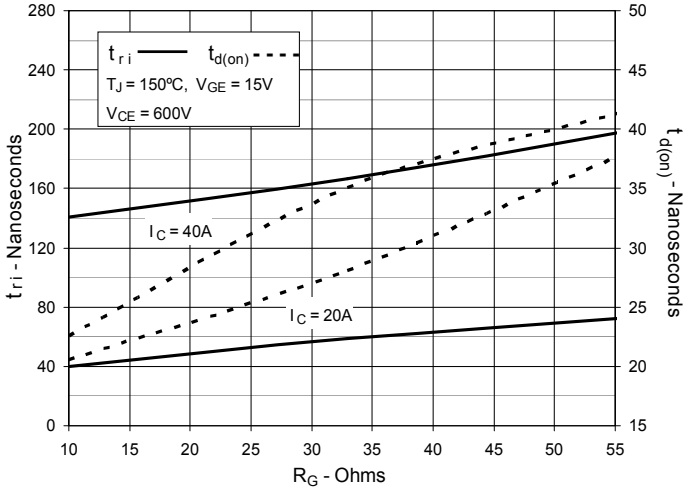


Fig. 19. Inductive Turn-on Switching Times vs. Collector Current

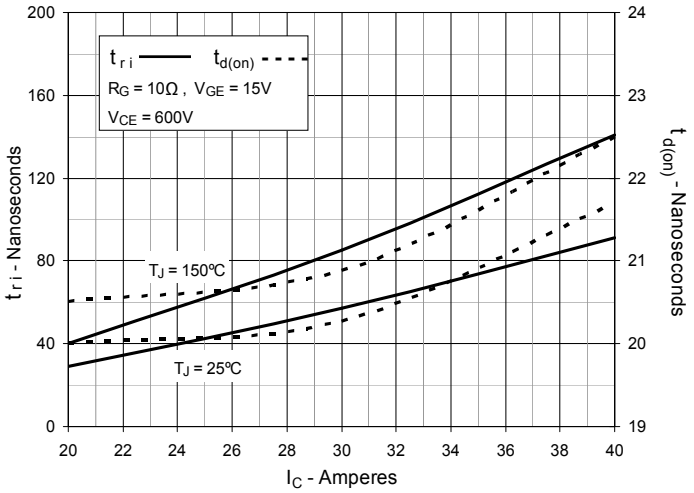


Fig. 20. Inductive Turn-on Switching Times vs. Junction Temperature

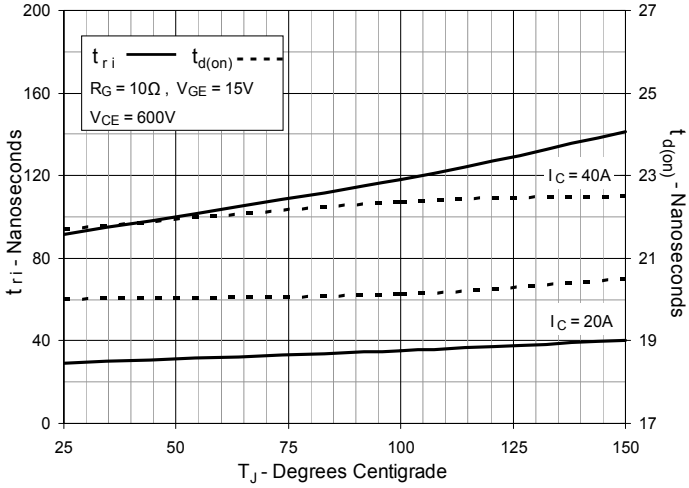


Fig. 21. Maximum Peak Load Current vs. Frequency