

High Voltage XPT™ IGBT w/ Diode

IXYF30N170CV1

$$V_{CES} = 1700V$$

$$I_{C110} = 20A$$

$$V_{CE(sat)} \leq 4.0V$$

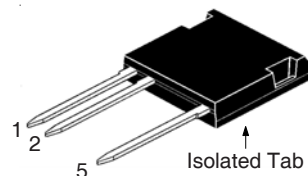
$$t_{fi(typ)} = 95ns$$



(Electrically Isolated Tab)

Symbol	Test Conditions	Maximum Ratings	
V_{CES}	$T_J = 25^\circ C$ to $175^\circ C$	1700	V
V_{CGR}	$T_J = 25^\circ C$ to $175^\circ C$, $R_{GE} = 1M\Omega$	1700	V
V_{GES}	Continuous	± 20	V
V_{GEM}	Transient	± 30	V
I_{C25}	$T_C = 25^\circ C$	36	A
I_{C110}	$T_C = 110^\circ C$	20	A
I_{F110}	$T_C = 110^\circ C$	20	A
I_{CM}	$T_C = 25^\circ C$, 1ms	260	A
SSOA (RBSOA)	$V_{GE} = 15V$, $T_{VJ} = 150^\circ C$, $R_G = 2.7\Omega$ Clamped Inductive Load	$I_{CM} = 120$ 1360	A V
P_C	$T_C = 25^\circ C$	230	W
T_J		-55 ... +175	$^\circ C$
T_{JM}		175	$^\circ C$
T_{stg}		-55 ... +175	$^\circ C$
T_L	Maximum Lead Temperature for Soldering	300	$^\circ C$
T_{SOLD}	1.6 mm (0.062in.) from Case for 10s	260	$^\circ C$
F_C	Mounting Force	20..120 / 4.5..27	Nm/lb.in.
V_{ISOL}	50/60Hz, 1 Minute	2500	V~
Weight		8	g

ISOPLUS i4-Pak™



1 = Gate
2 = Emitter
5 = Collector

Features

- Silicon Chip on Direct-Copper Bond (DCB) Substrate
- Isolated Mounting Surface
- 2500V~ Electrical Isolation
- High Blocking Voltage
- High Peak Current Capability
- Low Saturation Voltage

Advantages

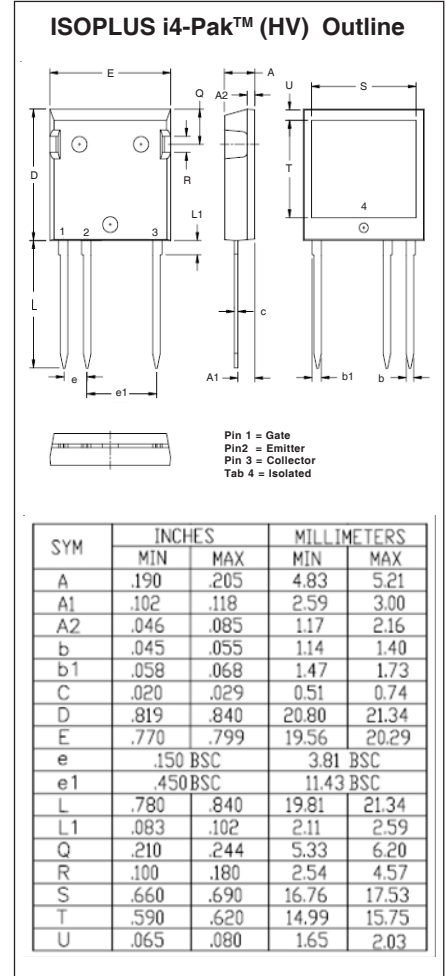
- Low Gate Drive Requirement
- High Power Density

Applications

- Switch-Mode and Resonant-Mode Power Supplies
- Uninterruptible Power Supplies (UPS)
- Laser Generators
- Capacitor Discharge Circuits
- AC Switches

Symbol	Test Conditions ($T_J = 25^\circ C$, Unless Otherwise Specified)	Characteristic Values		
		Min.	Typ.	Max.
BV_{CES}	$I_C = 250\mu A$, $V_{GE} = 0V$	1700		V
$V_{GE(th)}$	$I_C = 250\mu A$, $V_{CE} = V_{GE}$	3.0		5.0 V
I_{CES}	$V_{CE} = 0.8 \cdot V_{CES}$, $V_{GE} = 0V$ Note 3, $T_J = 125^\circ C$			25 μA 4 mA
I_{GES}	$V_{CE} = 0V$, $V_{GE} = \pm 20V$			± 100 nA
$V_{CE(sat)}$	$I_C = 30A$, $V_{GE} = 15V$, Note 1 $T_J = 150^\circ C$		3.5 4.6	V V

Symbol Test Conditions ($T_J = 25^\circ\text{C}$ Unless Otherwise Specified)		Characteristic Values		
		Min.	Typ.	Max.
g_{fs}	$I_C = 30\text{A}, V_{CE} = 10\text{V}$, Note 1	17	28	S
R_{Gi}	Gate Input Resistance		2.8	Ω
C_{ies}	$V_{CE} = 25\text{V}, V_{GE} = 0\text{V}, f = 1\text{MHz}$		3100	pF
C_{oes}			210	pF
C_{res}			55	pF
$Q_{g(on)}$	$I_C = 30\text{A}, V_{GE} = 15\text{V}, V_{CE} = 0.5 \cdot V_{CES}$		150	nC
Q_{ge}			15	nC
Q_{gc}			65	nC
$t_{d(on)}$	Inductive load, $T_J = 25^\circ\text{C}$ $I_C = 30\text{A}, V_{GE} = 15\text{V}$ $V_{CE} = 0.5 \cdot V_{CES}, R_G = 2.7\Omega$ Note 3		16	ns
t_{ri}			33	ns
E_{on}			3.6	mJ
$t_{d(off)}$			143	ns
t_{fi}			95	ns
E_{off}			1.8	mJ
$t_{d(on)}$	Inductive load, $T_J = 150^\circ\text{C}$ $I_C = 30\text{A}, V_{GE} = 15\text{V}$ $V_{CE} = 0.5 \cdot V_{CES}, R_G = 2.7\Omega$ Note 3		16	ns
t_{ri}			33	ns
E_{on}			5.5	mJ
$t_{d(off)}$			193	ns
t_{fi}			134	ns
E_{off}			3.5	mJ
R_{thJC}				0.65 $^\circ\text{C/W}$
R_{thCS}		0.15		$^\circ\text{C/W}$



Reverse Diode (FRED)

Symbol Test Conditions ($T_J = 25^\circ\text{C}$, Unless Otherwise Specified)		Characteristic Value		
		Min.	Typ.	Max.
V_F	$I_F = 30\text{A}, V_{GE} = 0\text{V}$, Note 1			3.5 V
		$T_J = 150^\circ\text{C}$	3.7	V
I_{RM}	$I_F = 30\text{A}, V_{GE} = 0\text{V}, -di_F/dt = 500\text{A}/\mu\text{s}$		32	A
t_{rr}		$V_R = 1200\text{V}, T_J = 150^\circ\text{C}$	175	ns
R_{thJC}				0.86 $^\circ\text{C/W}$

Notes:

1. Pulse test, $t \leq 300\mu\text{s}$, duty cycle, $d \leq 2\%$.
2. Part must be heatsunk for high-temp I_{ces} measurement.
3. Switching times & energy losses may increase for higher V_{CE} (Clamp), T_J or R_G .

ADVANCE 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.

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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 @ $T_J = 25^\circ\text{C}$

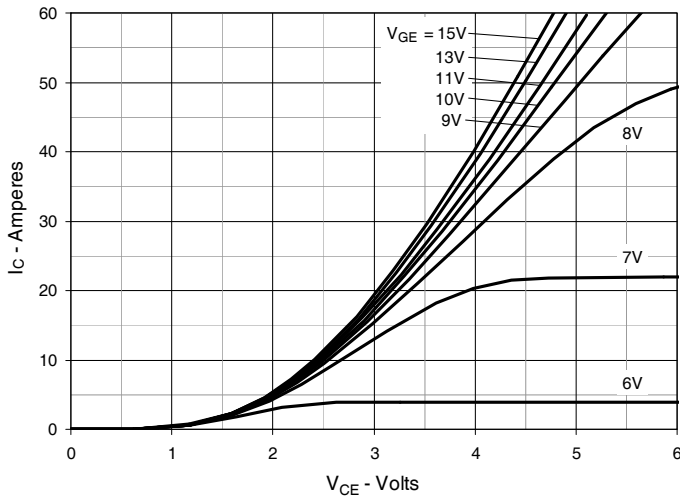


Fig. 2. Extended Output Characteristics @ $T_J = 25^\circ\text{C}$

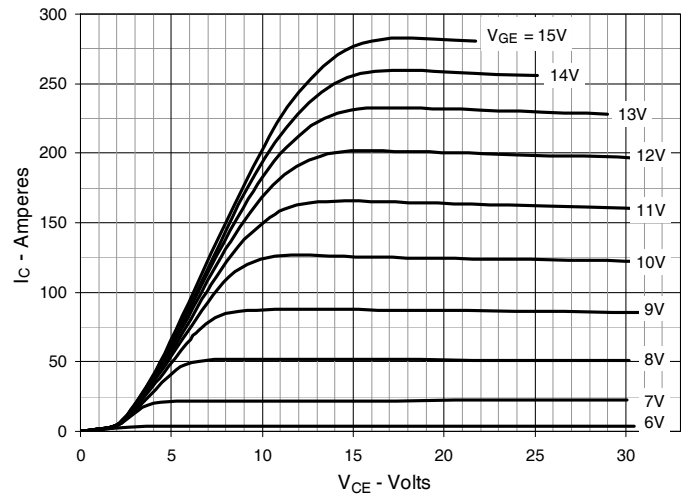


Fig. 3. Output Characteristics @ $T_J = 150^\circ\text{C}$

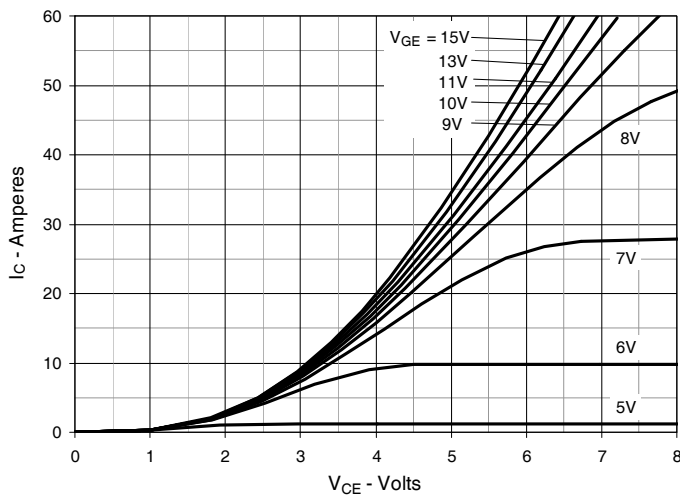


Fig. 4. Dependence of $V_{CE(sat)}$ on Junction Temperature

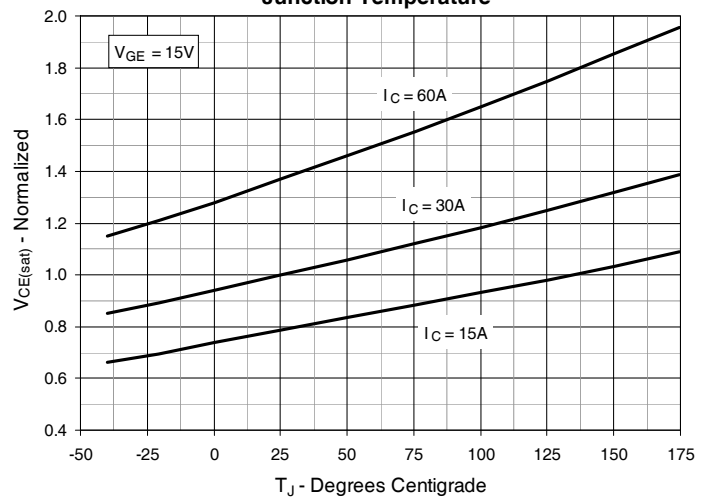


Fig. 5. Collector-to-Emitter Voltage vs. Gate-to-Emitter Voltage

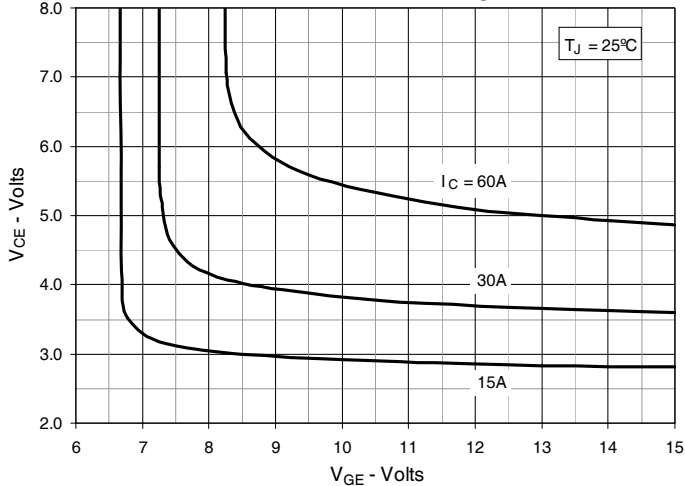


Fig. 6. Input Admittance

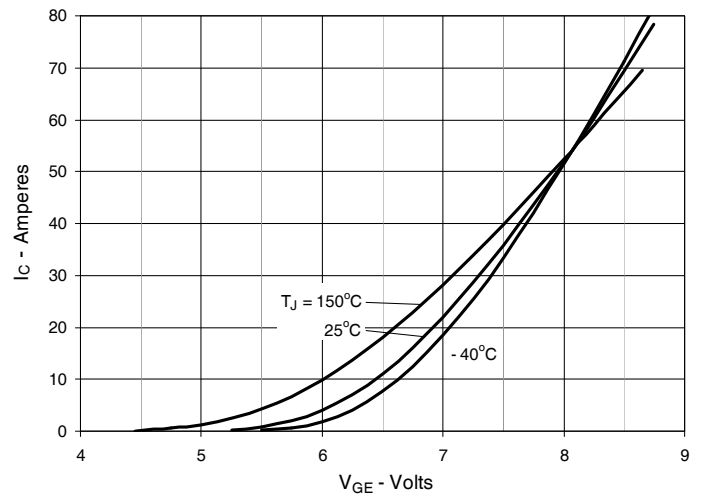


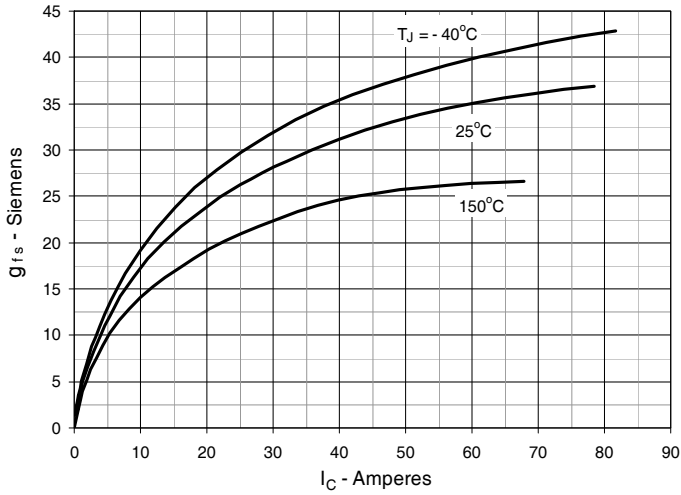
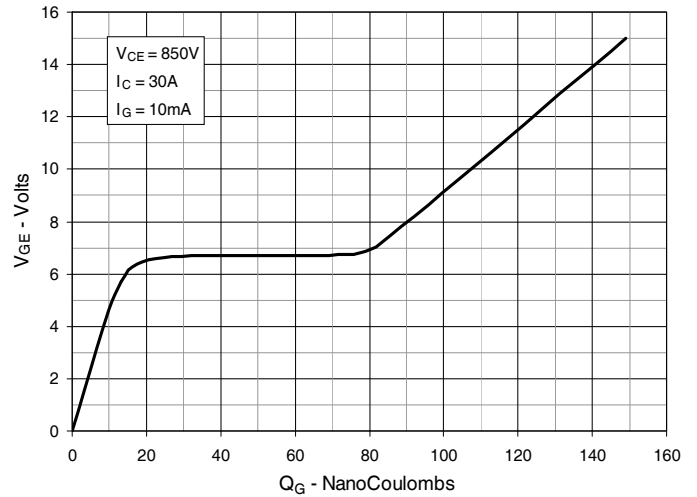
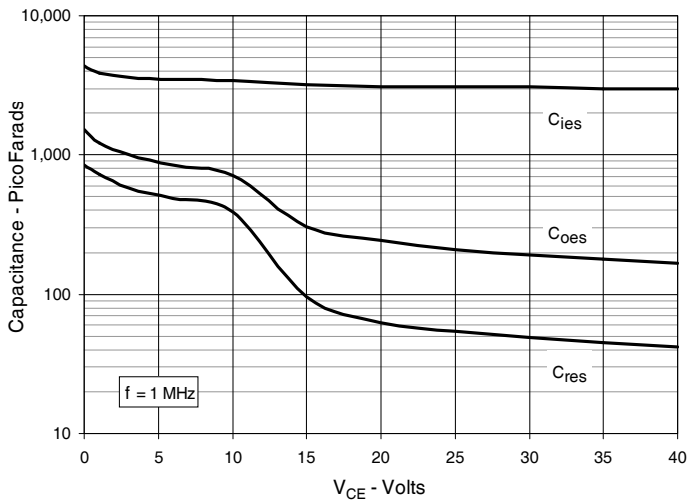
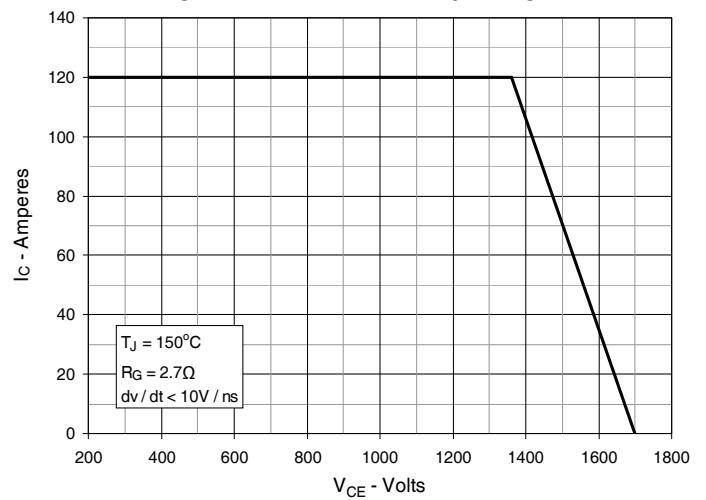
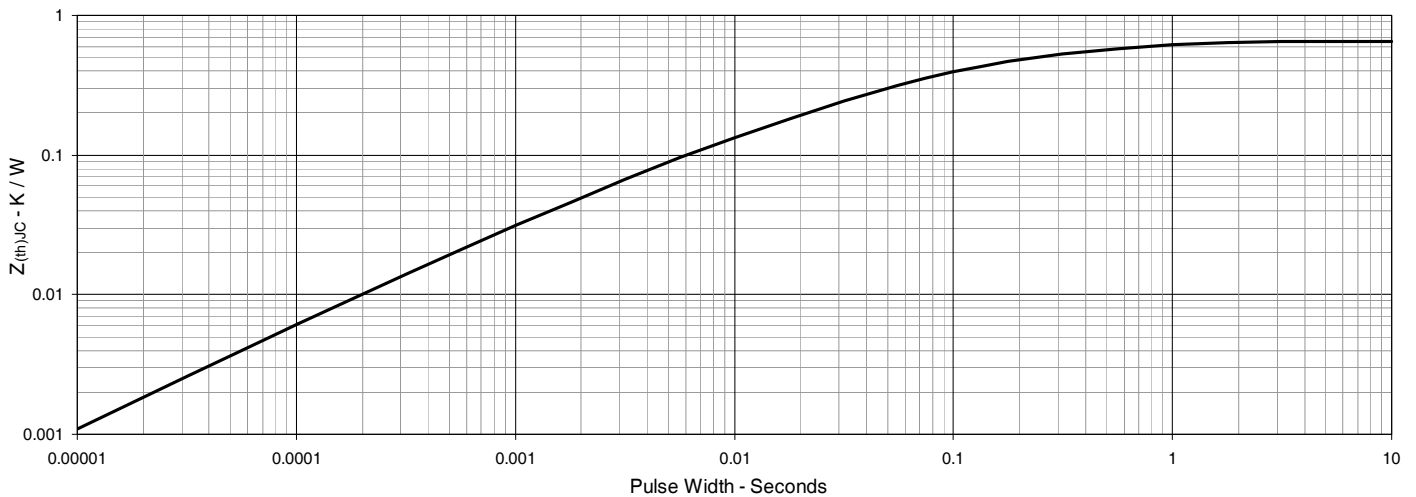
Fig. 7. Transconductance

Fig. 8. Gate Charge

Fig. 9. Capacitance

Fig. 10. Reverse-Bias Safe Operating Area

Fig. 11. Maximum Transient Thermal Impedance (IGBT)


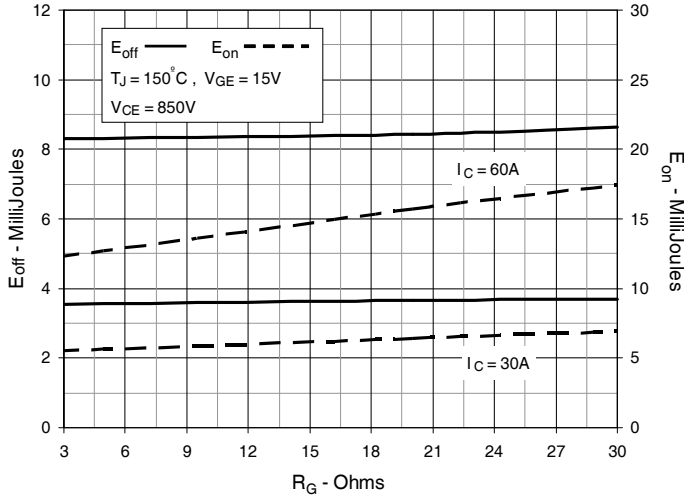
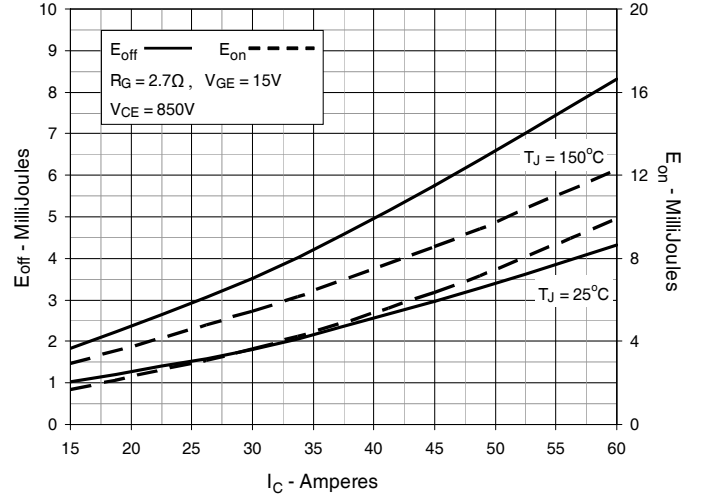
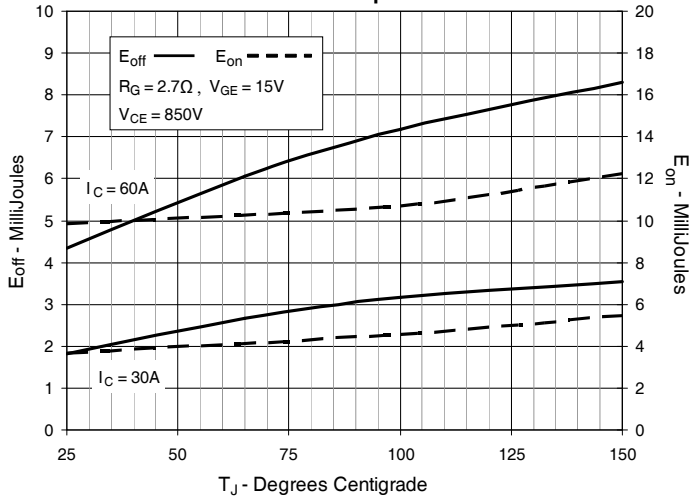
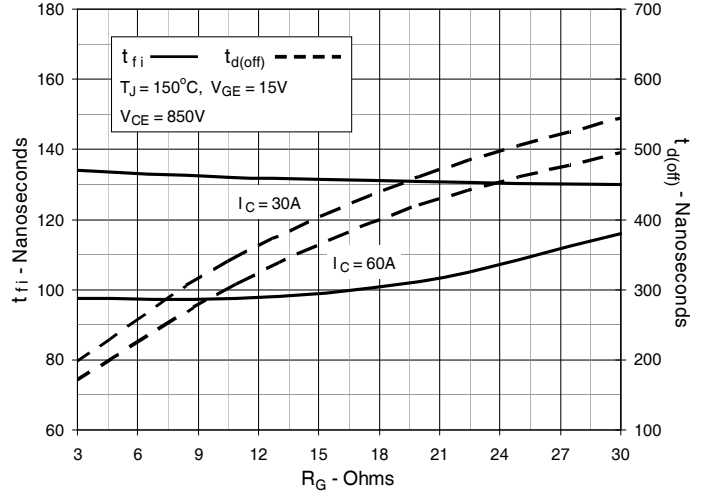
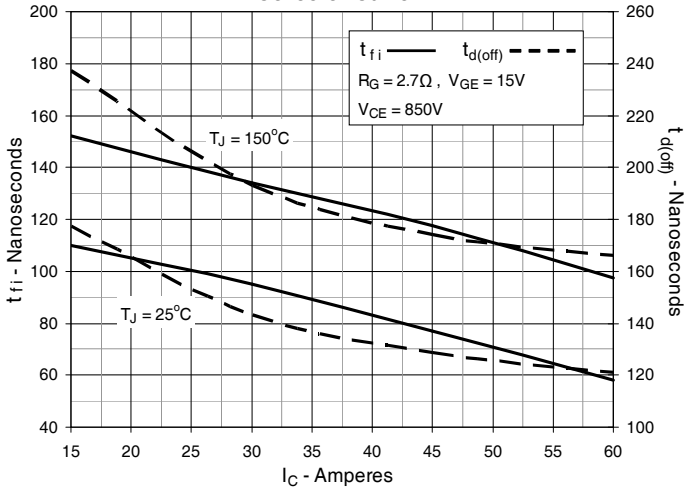
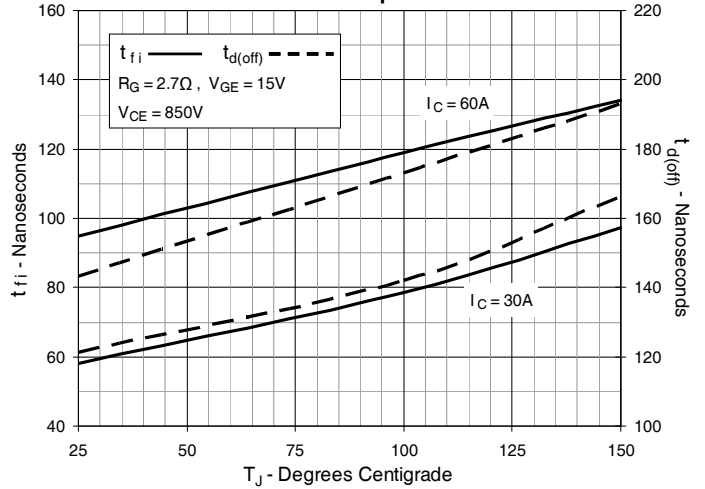
Fig. 12. Inductive Switching Energy Loss vs. Gate Resistance

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

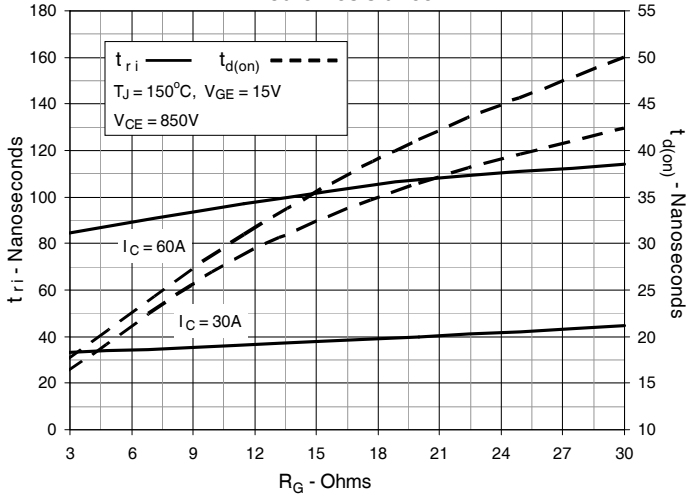


Fig. 19. Inductive Turn-on Switching Times vs. Collector Current

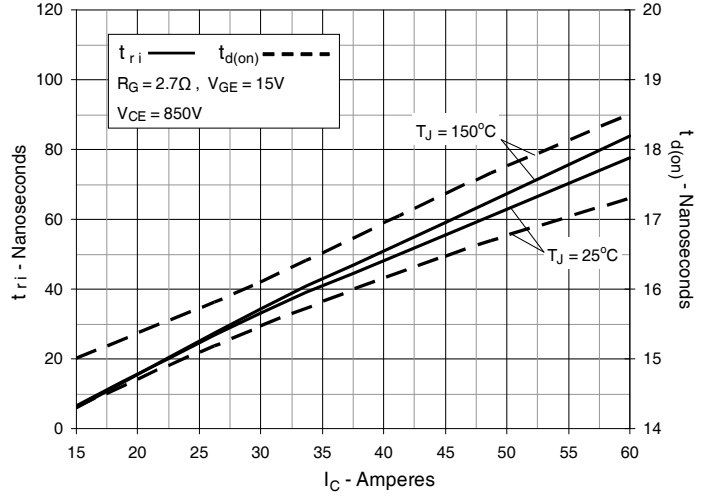


Fig. 20. Inductive Turn-on Switching Times vs. Junction Temperature

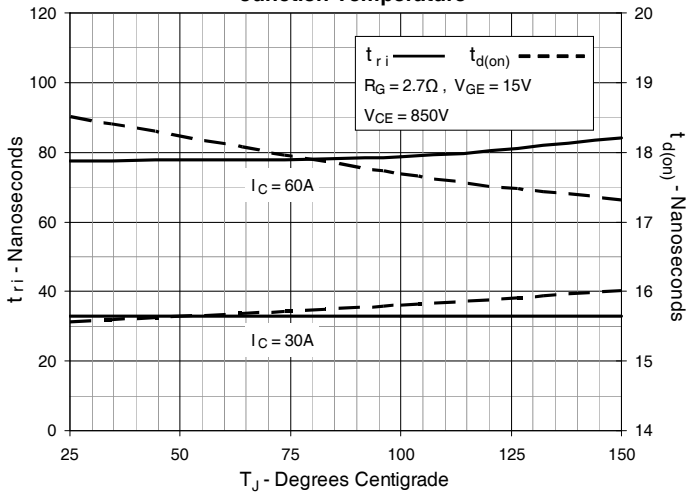
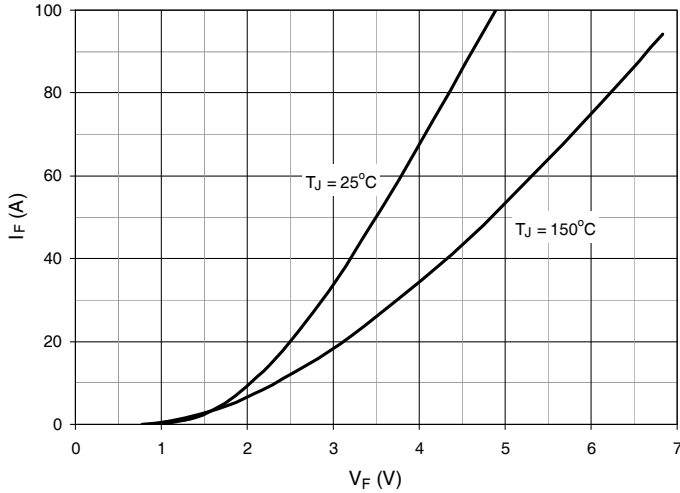
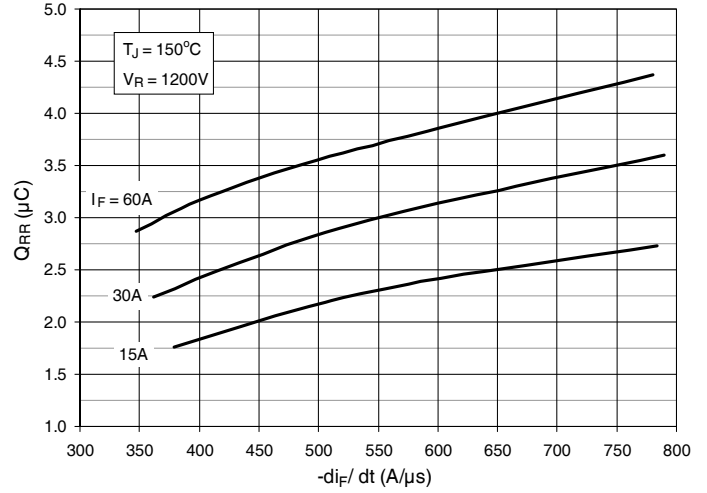
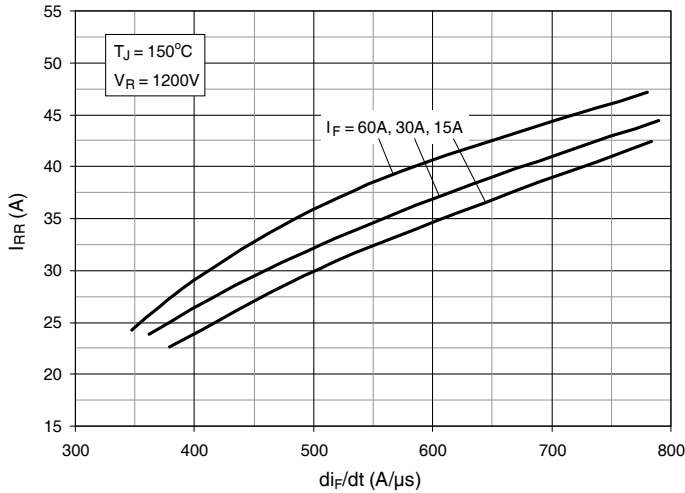
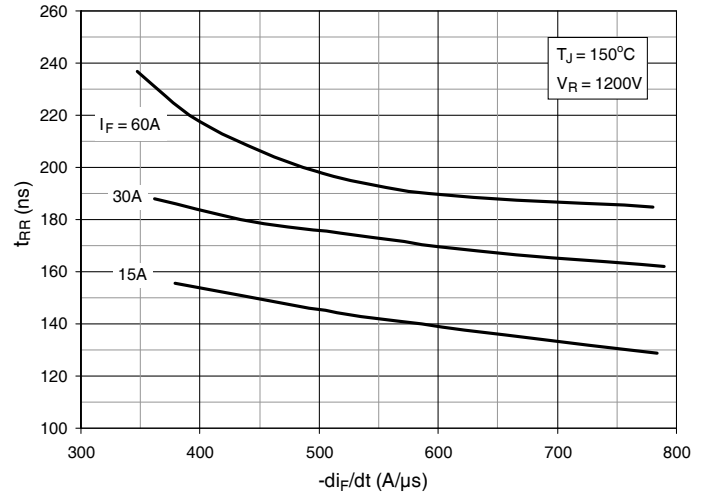
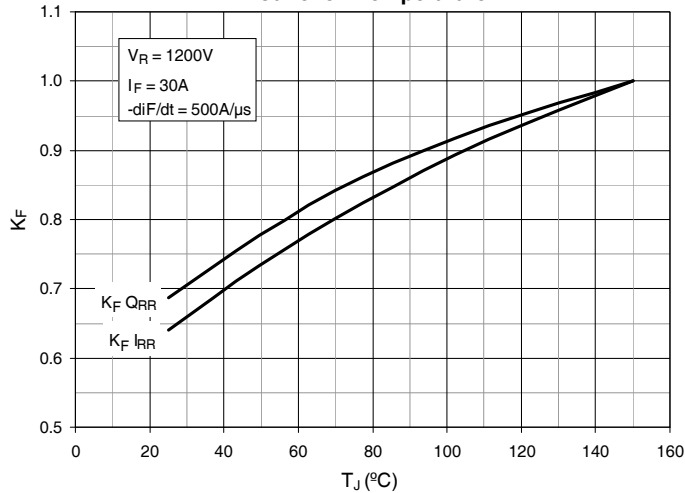
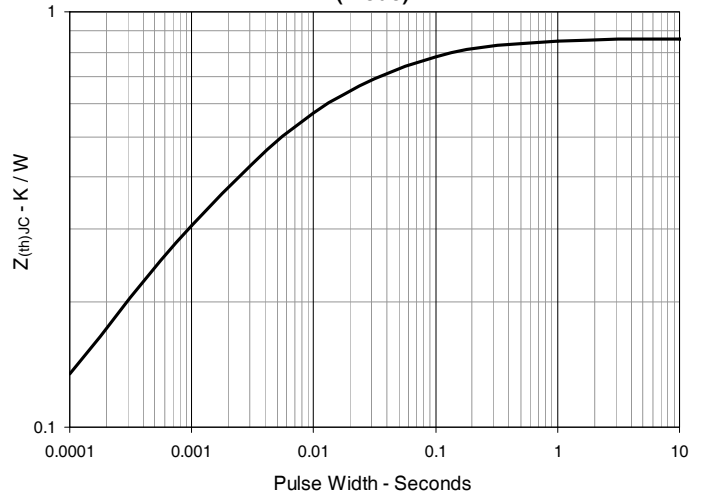


Fig. 21. Diode Forward Characteristics

Fig. 22. Reverse Recovery Charge vs. $-di_F/dt$

Fig. 23. Reverse Recovery Current vs. $-di_F/dt$

Fig. 24. Reverse Recovery Time vs. $-di_F/dt$

Fig. 25. Dynamic Parameters Q_{RR} , I_{RR} vs. Junction Temperature

Fig. 26. Maximum Transient Thermal Impedance (Diode)




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