

High Voltage XPT™ IGBT w/ Diode

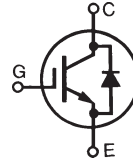
IXYH16N170CV1

$$V_{CES} = 1700V$$

$$I_{C110} = 16A$$

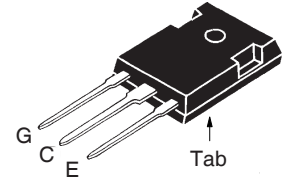
$$V_{CE(sat)} \leq 3.8V$$

$$t_{fi(typ)} = 120ns$$



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}	$T_C = 25^\circ C$	40	A
I_{C110}	$T_C = 110^\circ C$	16	A
I_{F110}	$T_C = 110^\circ C$	22	A
I_{CM}	$T_C = 25^\circ C$, 1ms	100	A
SSOA (RBSOA)	$V_{GE} = 15V$, $T_{VJ} = 150^\circ C$, $R_G = 10\Omega$ Clamped Inductive Load	$I_{CM} = 64$ 1360	A V
P_C	$T_C = 25^\circ C$	310	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	$^\circ C$
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

- High Voltage Package
- High Blocking Voltage
- 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}	$V_{CE} = V_{CES}$, $V_{GE} = 0V$ $V_{CE} = 0.8 \cdot V_{CES}$, $V_{GE} = 0V$, $T_J = 150^\circ C$			25 μA 5 mA
I_{GES}	$V_{CE} = 0V$, $V_{GE} = \pm 20V$			± 100 nA
$V_{CE(sat)}$	$I_C = 16A$, $V_{GE} = 15V$, Note 1 $T_J = 150^\circ C$		3.2 4.4	V V

Symbol Test Conditions		Characteristic Values		
(T _J = 25°C Unless Otherwise Specified)		Min.	Typ.	Max.
g_{fs}	I _C = 16A, V _{CE} = 10V, Note 1	7	12	S
R_{Gi}	Gate Input Resistance		7	Ω
C_{ies}	V _{CE} = 25V, V _{GE} = 0V, f = 1MHz		1165	pF
C_{oes}			88	pF
C_{res}			23	pF
Q_{g(on)}	I _C = 16A, V _{GE} = 15V, V _{CE} = 0.5 • V _{CES}		56	nC
Q_{ge}			7	nC
Q_{gc}			27	nC
t_{d(on)}	Inductive load, T_J = 25°C I _C = 16A, V _{GE} = 15V V _{CE} = 0.5 • V _{CES} , R _G = 10Ω Note 2		11	ns
t_{ri}			19	ns
E_{on}			2.10	mJ
t_{d(off)}			140	ns
t_{fi}			120	ns
E_{off}			1.50	mJ
t_{d(on)}	Inductive load, T_J = 150°C I _C = 16A, V _{GE} = 15V V _{CE} = 0.5 • V _{CES} , R _G = 10Ω Note 2		15	ns
t_{ri}			20	ns
E_{on}			2.90	mJ
t_{d(off)}			175	ns
t_{fi}			140	ns
E_{off}			1.95	mJ
R_{thJC}				0.48°C/W
R_{thCS}		0.21		°C/W

Reverse Diode (FRED)

Symbol Test Conditions		Characteristic Value		
(T _J = 25°C, Unless Otherwise Specified)		Min.	Typ.	Max.
V_F	I _F = 16A, V _{GE} = 0V, Note 1 T _J = 150°C		3.0	3.3 V
I_{RM}	I _F = 16A, V _{GE} = 0V, -di _F /dt = 500A/μs, V _R = 1200V, T _J = 150°C		22	A
t_{rr}			150	ns
R_{thJC}				0.70 °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.

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.

TO-247 (IXYH) Outline

SYM	INCHES		MILLIMETERS	
	MIN	MAX	MIN	MAX
A	.190	.205	4.83	5.21
A1	.090	.100	2.29	2.54
A2	.075	.085	1.91	2.16
b	.045	.055	1.14	1.40
b2	.075	.087	1.91	2.20
b4	.115	.126	2.92	3.20
C	.024	.031	0.61	0.80
D	.819	.840	20.80	21.34
D1	.650	.690	16.51	17.53
D2	.035	.050	0.89	1.27
E	.620	.635	15.75	16.13
E1	.545	.565	13.84	14.35
e	.215 BSC		5.45 BSC	
J	--	.010	--	0.25
K	--	.025	--	0.64
L	.780	.810	19.81	20.57
L1	.150	.170	3.81	4.32
øP	.140	.144	3.55	3.65
øP1	.275	.290	6.99	7.37
Q	.220	.244	5.59	6.20
R	.170	.190	4.32	4.83
S	.242 BSC		6.15 BSC	

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	

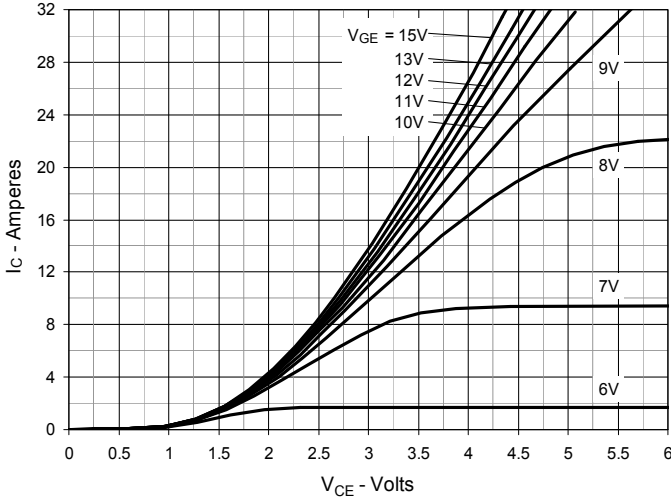
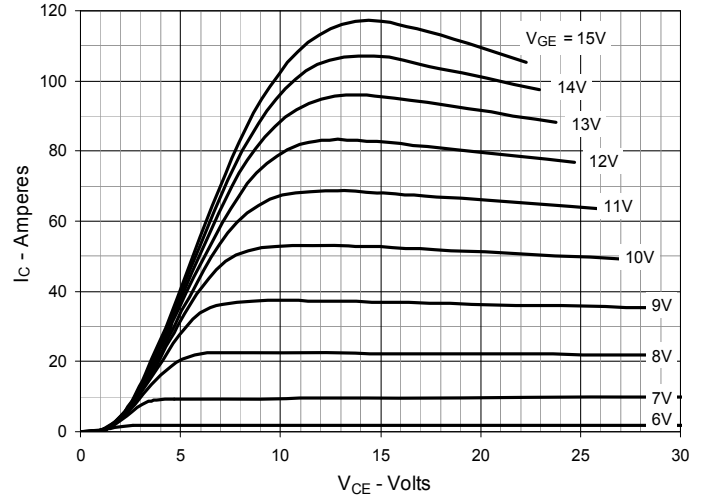
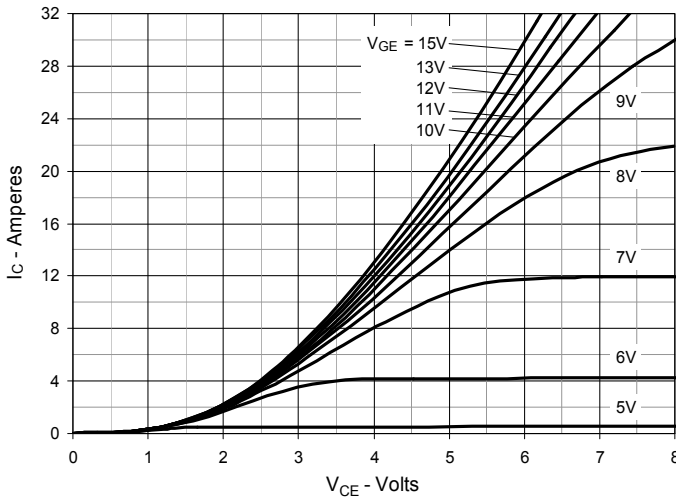
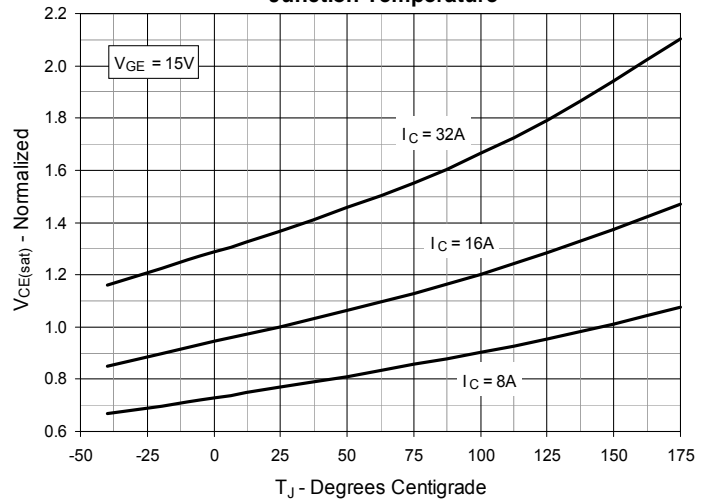
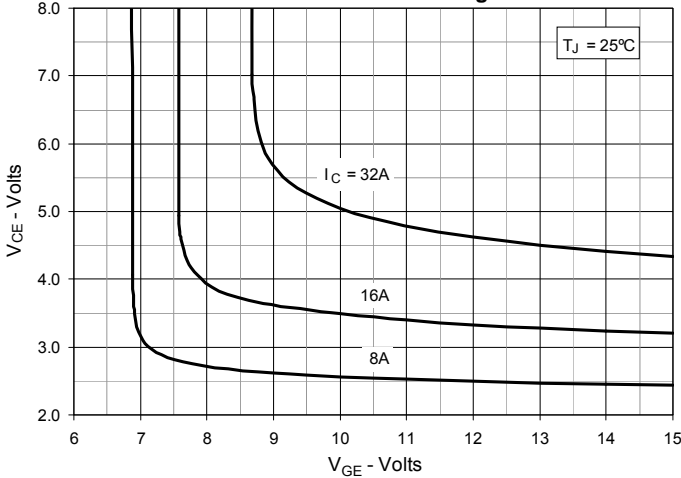
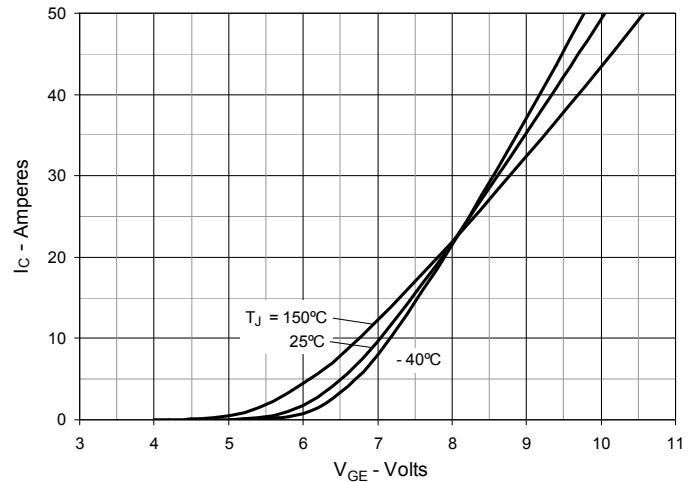
Fig. 1. Output Characteristics @ $T_J = 25^\circ\text{C}$

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


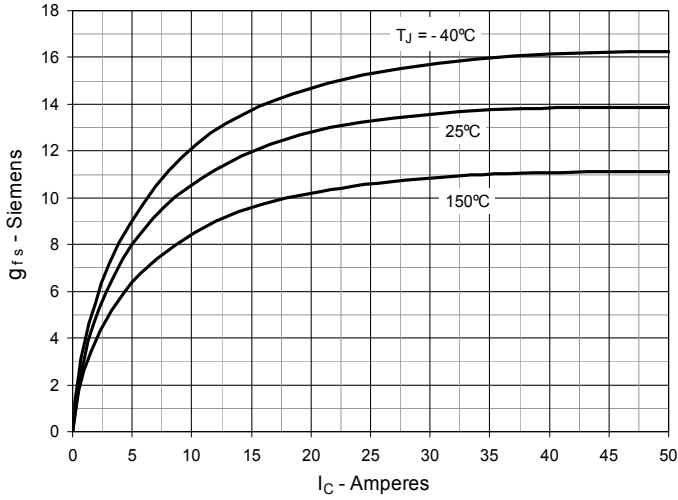
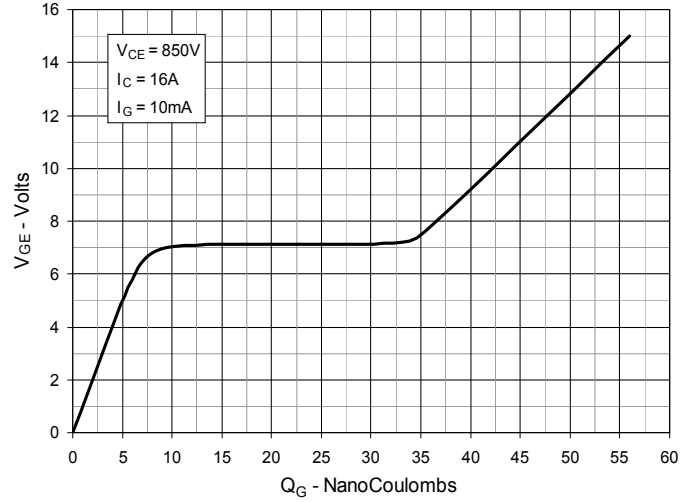
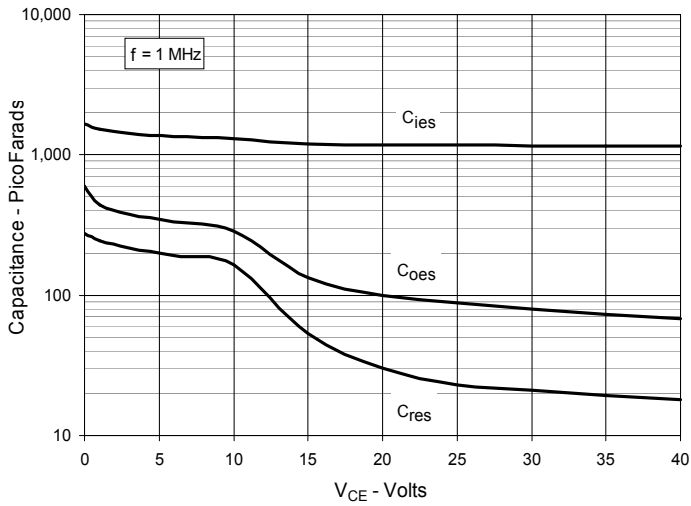
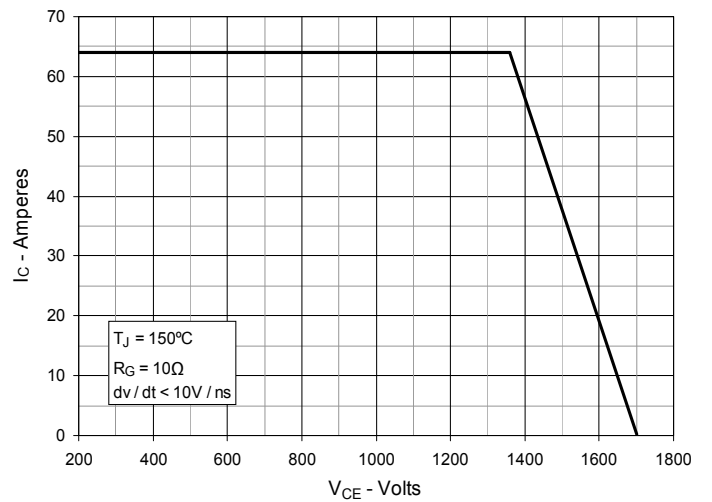
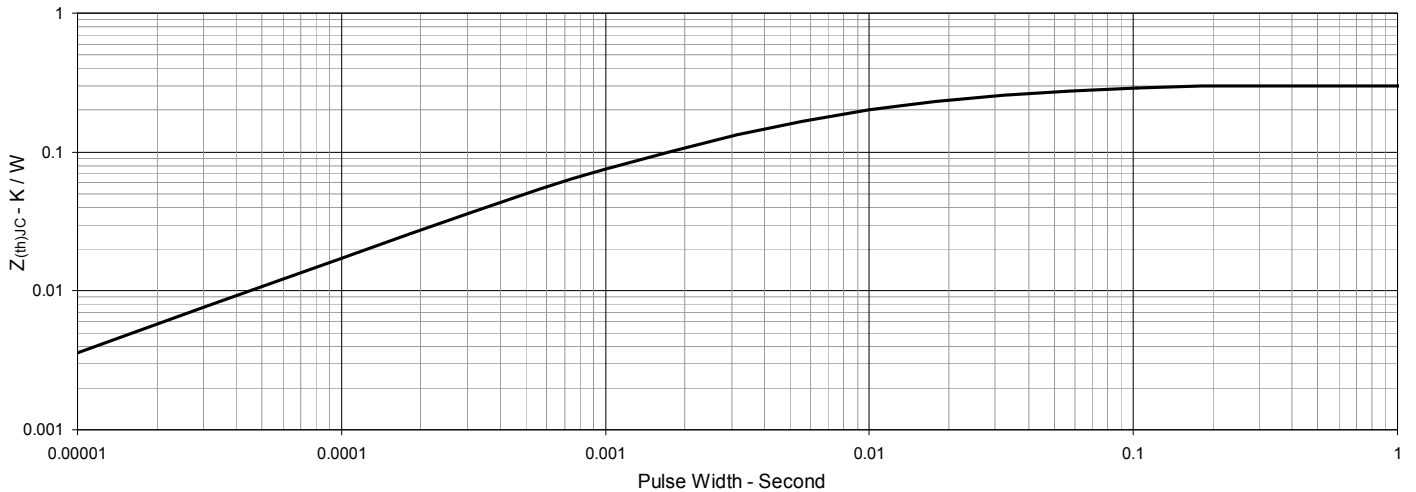
Fig. 7. Transconductance

Fig. 8. Gate Charge

Fig. 9. Capacitance

Fig. 10. Reverse-Bias Safe Operating Area

Fig. 11. Maximum Transient Thermal Impedance (IGBT)


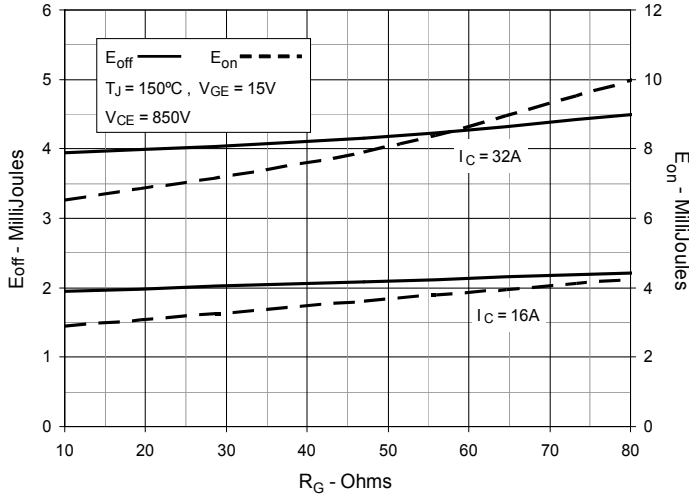
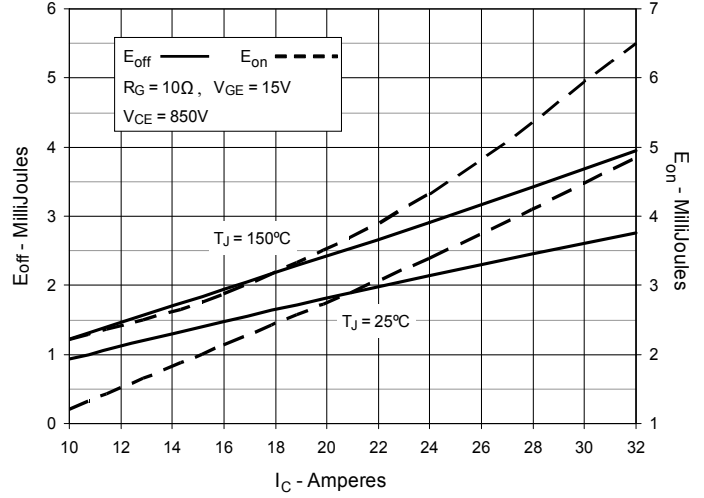
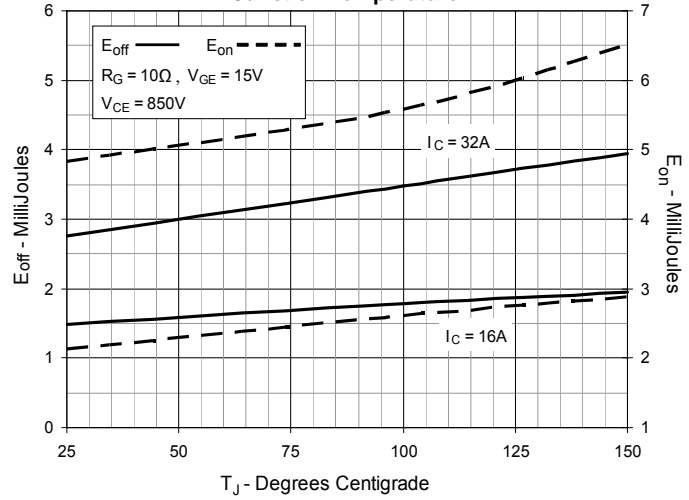
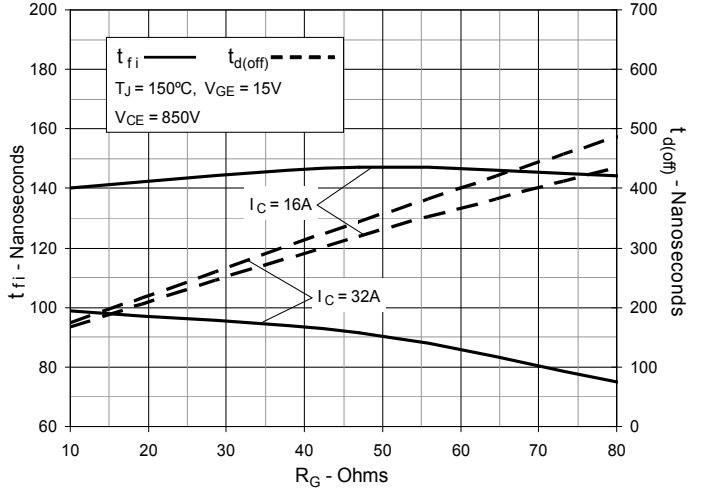
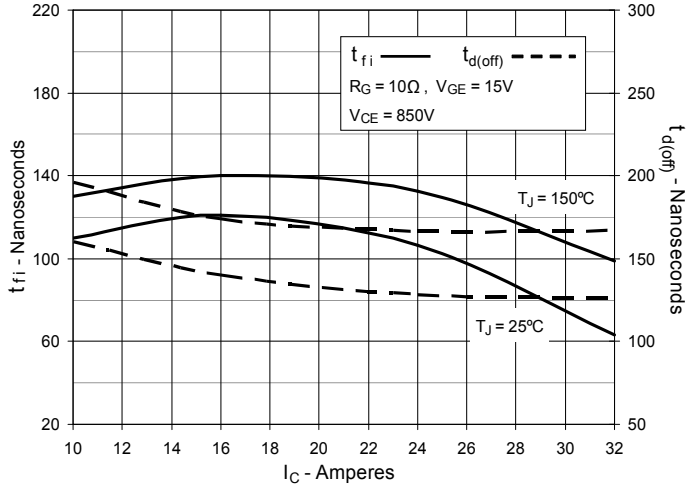
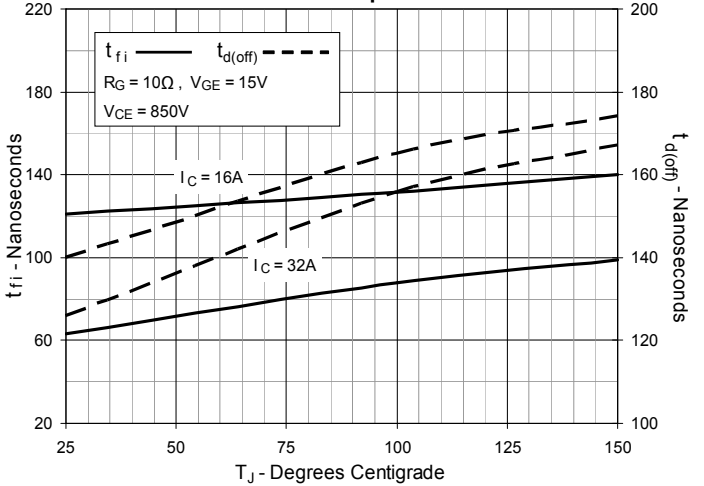
Fig. 12. Inductive Switching Energy Loss vs. Gate Resistance

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


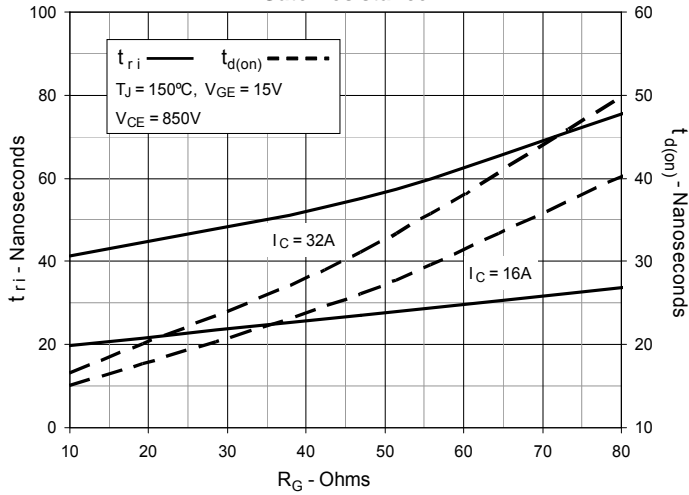
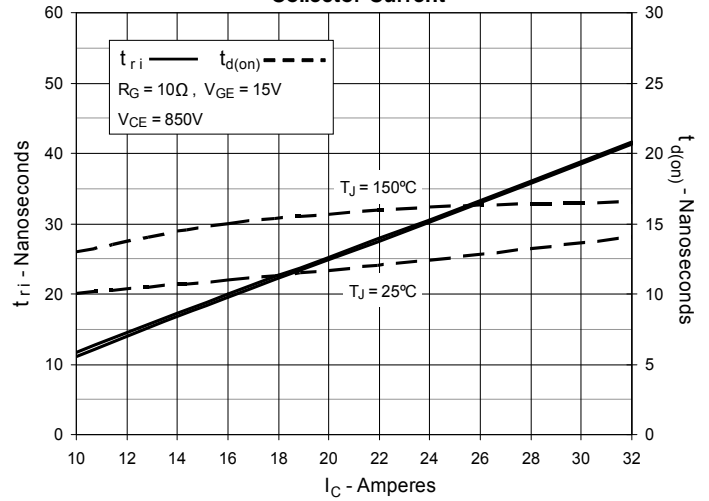
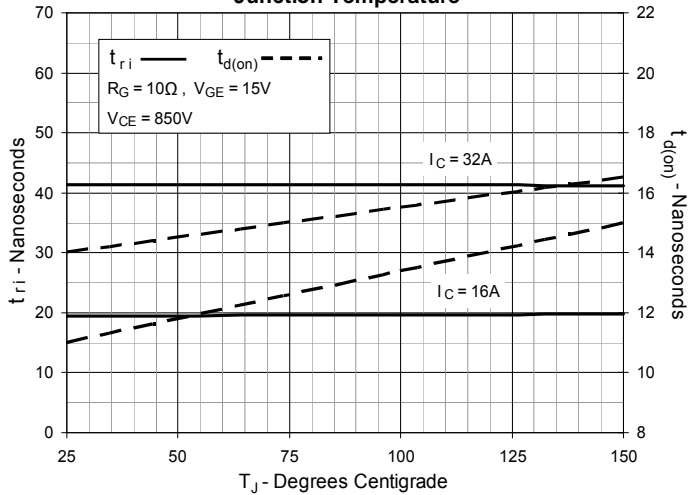
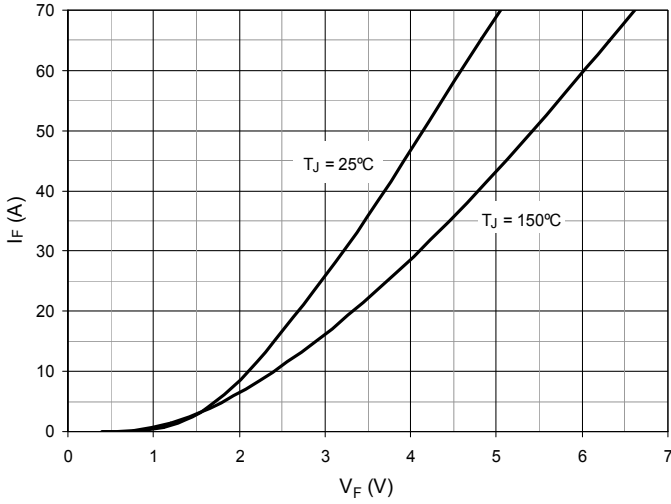
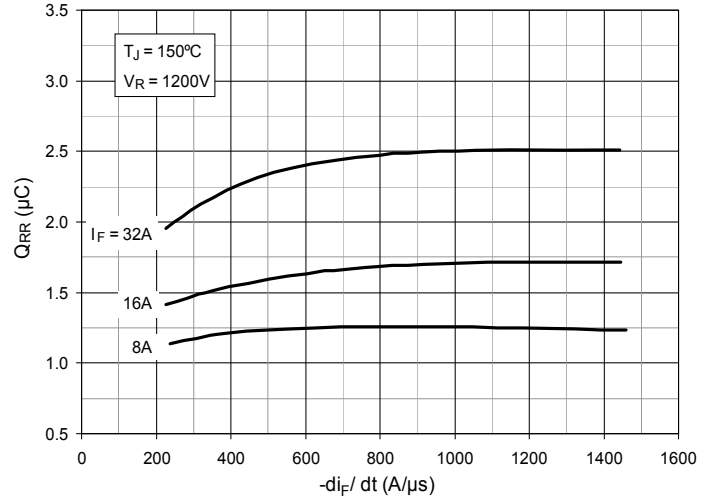
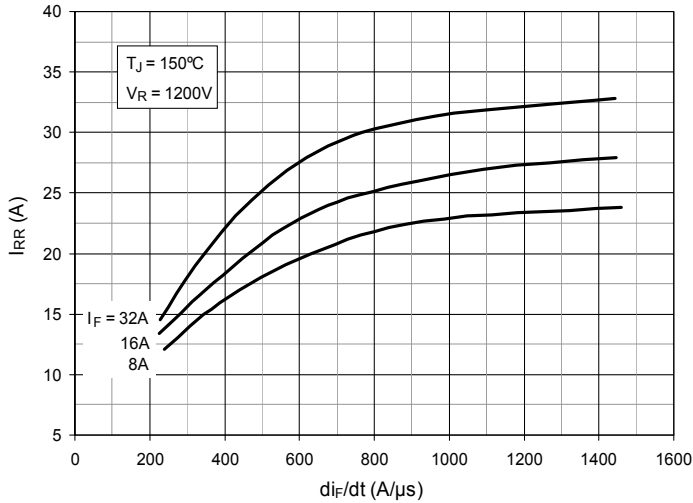
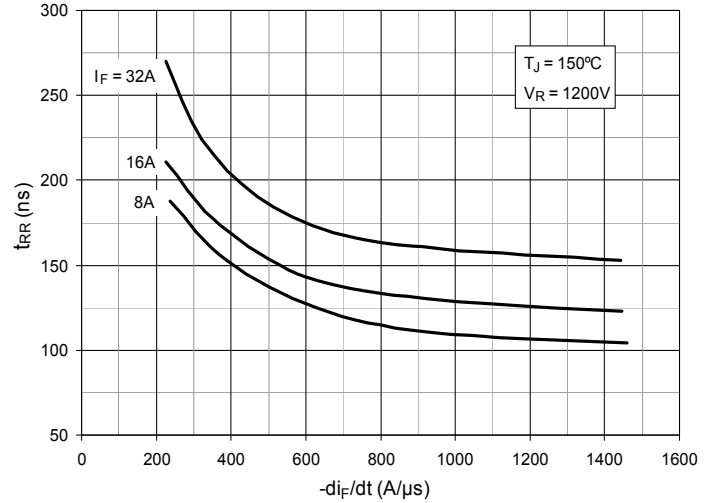
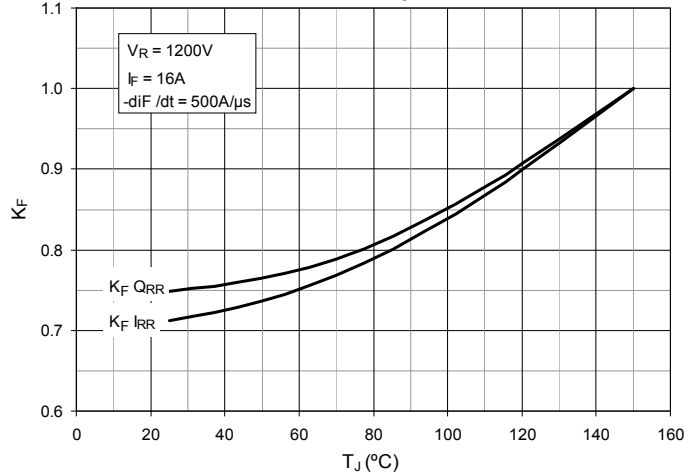
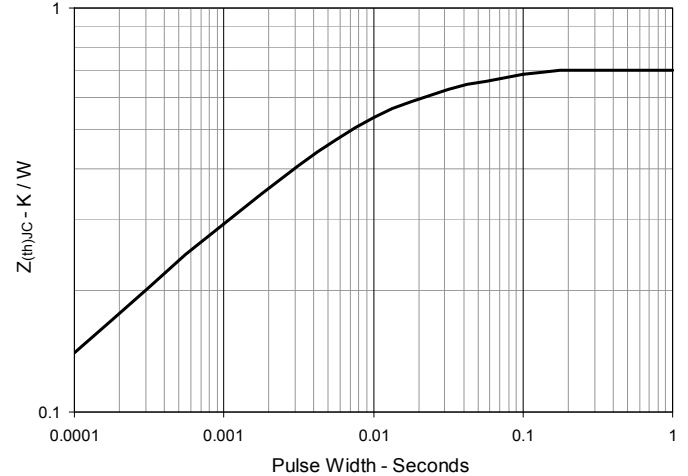
Fig. 18. Inductive Turn-on Switching Times vs. Gate Resistance

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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