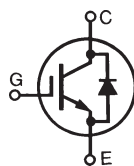


XPT™ 600V IGBT GenX3™ w/ Diode

IXXH30N60C3D1

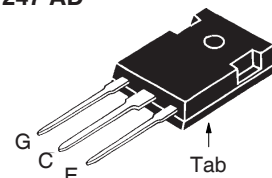
Extreme Light Punch Through
IGBT for 20-60 kHz Switching



$$\begin{aligned} V_{CES} &= 600V \\ I_{C110} &= 30A \\ V_{CE(sat)} &\leq 2.4V \\ t_{fi(typ)} &= 32ns \end{aligned}$$

Symbol	Test Conditions	Maximum Ratings	
V_{CES}	$T_J = 25^\circ\text{C}$ to 175°C	600	V
V_{CGR}	$T_J = 25^\circ\text{C}$ to 175°C , $R_{GE} = 1M\Omega$	600	V
V_{GES}	Continuous	± 20	V
V_{GEM}	Transient	± 30	V
I_{C25}	$T_C = 25^\circ\text{C}$	60	A
I_{C110}	$T_C = 110^\circ\text{C}$	30	A
I_{F110}	$T_C = 110^\circ\text{C}$	30	A
I_{CM}	$T_C = 25^\circ\text{C}$, 1ms	110	A
I_A	$T_C = 25^\circ\text{C}$	20	A
E_{AS}	$T_C = 25^\circ\text{C}$	250	mJ
SSOA (RBSOA)	$V_{GE} = 15V$, $T_{VJ} = 150^\circ\text{C}$, $R_G = 10\Omega$ Clamped Inductive Load	$I_{CM} = 48$ @ $V_{CE} \leq V_{CES}$	A
t_{sc} (SCSOA)	$V_{GE} = 15V$, $V_{CE} = 360V$, $T_J = 150^\circ\text{C}$ $R_G = 82\Omega$, Non Repetitive	10	μs
P_C	$T_C = 25^\circ\text{C}$	270	W
T_J		-55 ... +175	$^\circ\text{C}$
T_{JM}		175	$^\circ\text{C}$
T_{stg}		-55 ... +175	$^\circ\text{C}$
T_L	Maximum Lead Temperature for Soldering	300	$^\circ\text{C}$
T_{SOLD}	1.6 mm (0.062in.) from Case for 10s	260	$^\circ\text{C}$
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 20-60kHz Switching
- Square RBSOA
- Anti-Parallel Ultra Fast Diode
- Avalanche Capability
- Short Circuit Capability
- International Standard Package

Advantages

- High Power Density
- 175 $^\circ\text{C}$ Rated
- Extremely Rugged
- Low Gate Drive Requirement

Applications

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

Symbol	Test Conditions ($T_J = 25^\circ\text{C}$, Unless Otherwise Specified)	Characteristic Values		
		Min.	Typ.	Max.
BV_{CES}	$I_C = 250\mu\text{A}$, $V_{GE} = 0V$	600		V
$V_{GE(th)}$	$I_C = 250\mu\text{A}$, $V_{CE} = V_{GE}$	3.5		6.0 V
I_{CES}	$V_{CE} = V_{CES}$, $V_{GE} = 0V$ $T_J = 150^\circ\text{C}$			100 μA 1 mA
I_{GES}	$V_{CE} = 0V$, $V_{GE} = \pm 20V$			± 100 nA
$V_{CE(sat)}$	$I_C = 24A$, $V_{GE} = 15V$, Note 1 $T_J = 150^\circ\text{C}$	1.85 2.30		V V

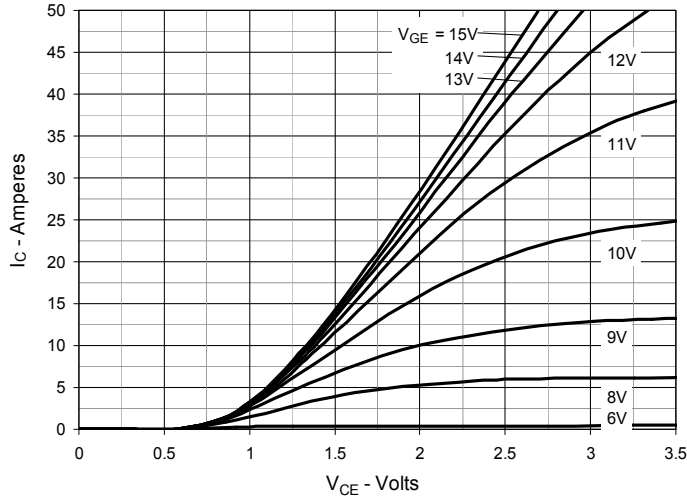
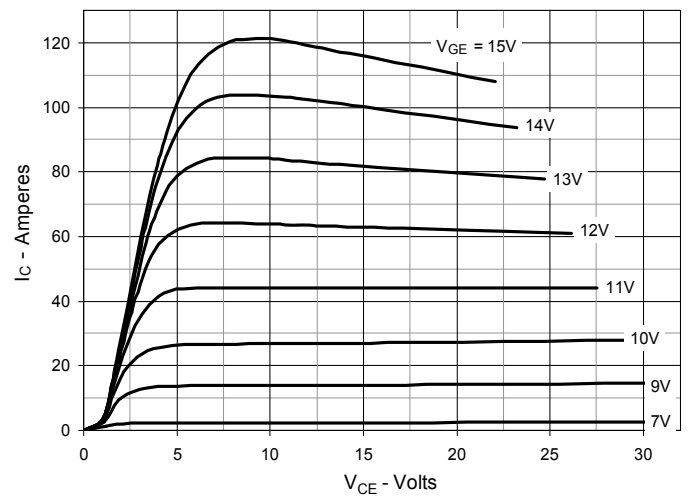
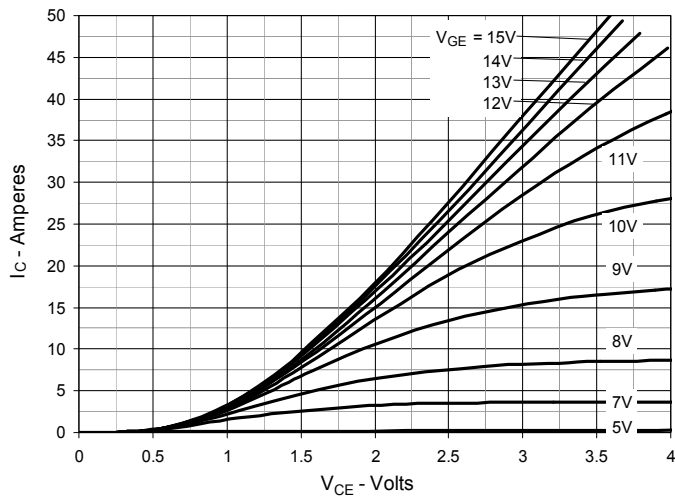
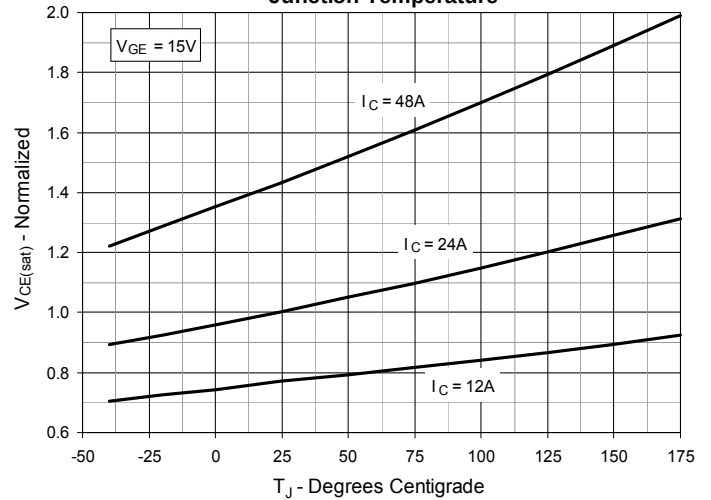
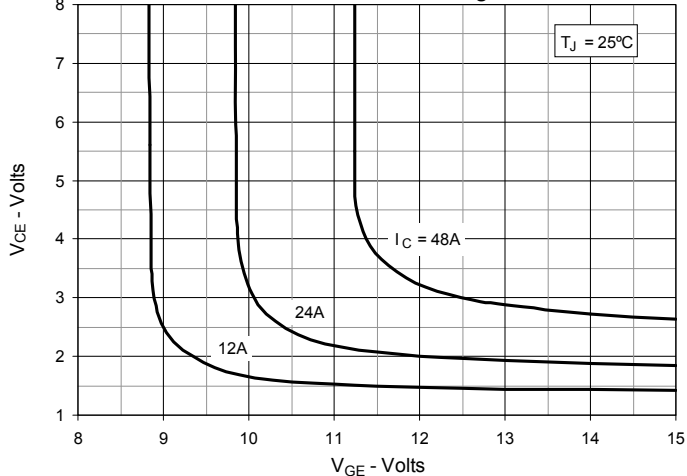
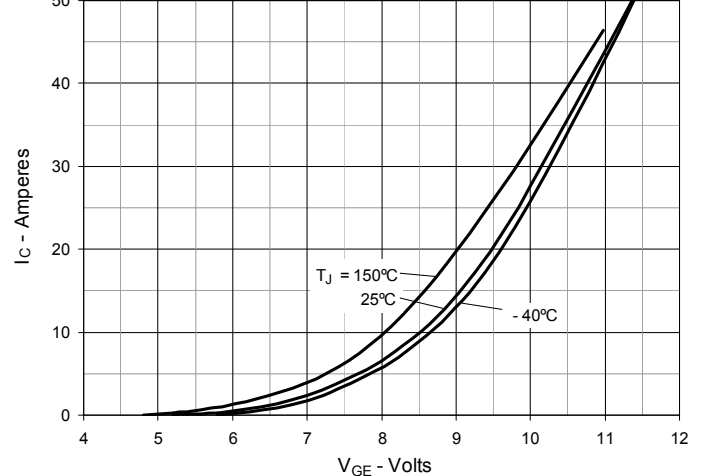
Fig. 1. Output Characteristics @ $T_J = 25^\circ\text{C}$

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


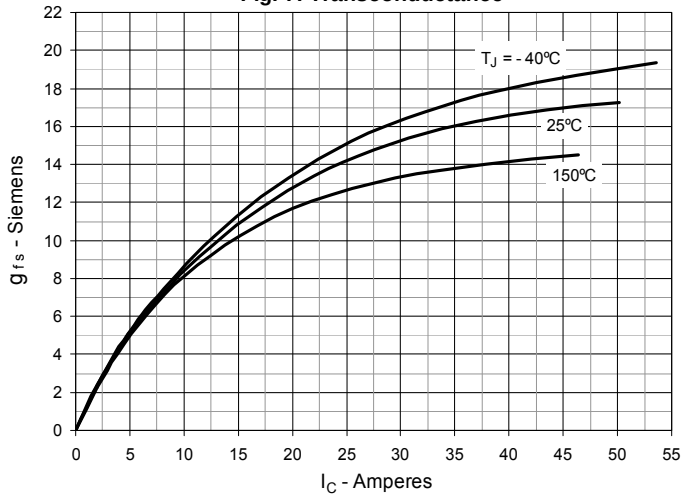
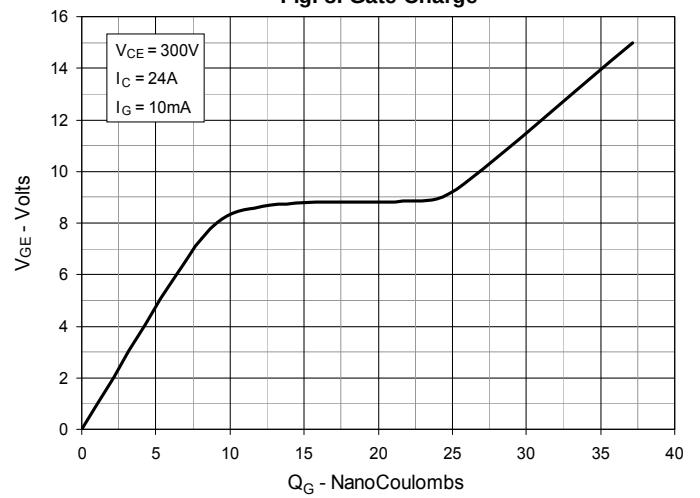
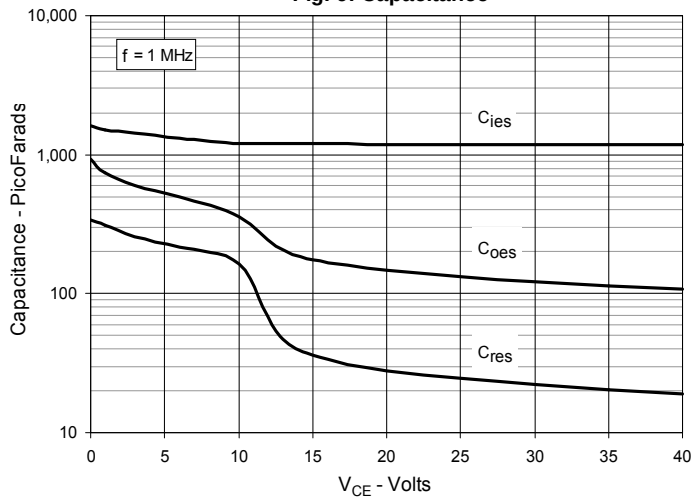
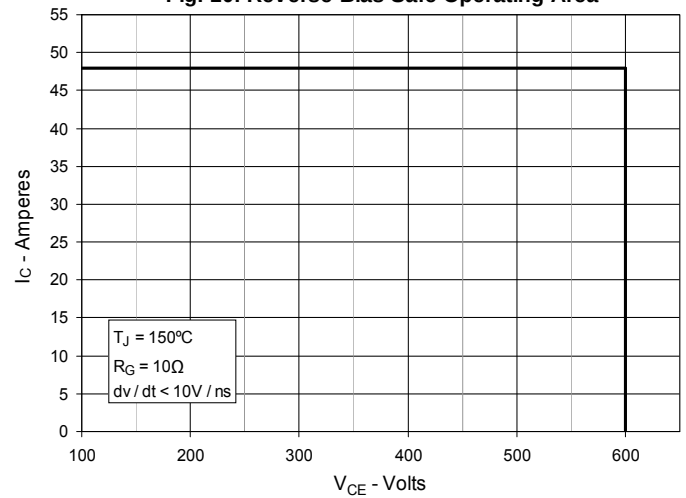
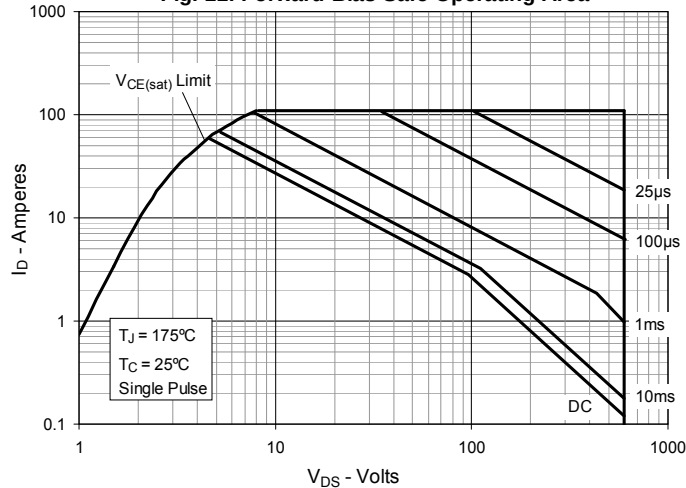
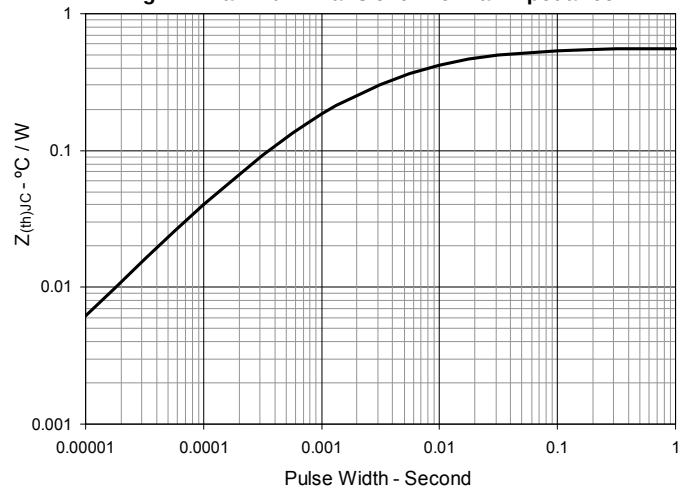
Fig. 7. Transconductance

Fig. 8. Gate Charge

Fig. 9. Capacitance

Fig. 10. Reverse-Bias Safe Operating Area

Fig. 11. Forward-Bias Safe Operating Area

Fig. 12. Maximum Transient Thermal Impedance


Fig. 13. Inductive Switching Energy Loss vs. Gate Resistance

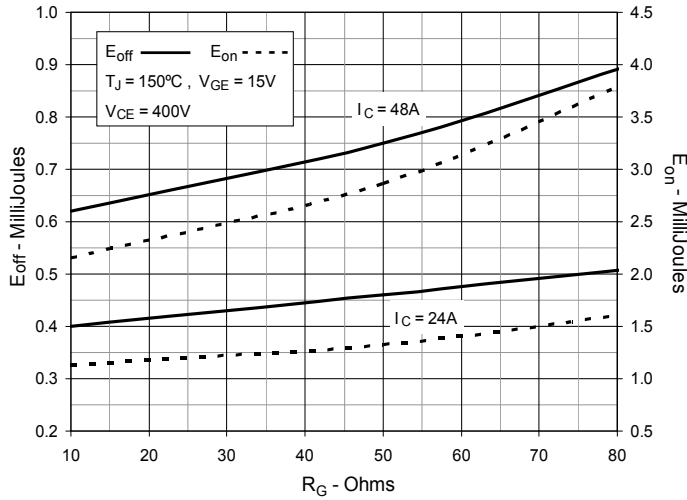


Fig. 14. Inductive Switching Energy Loss vs. Collector Current

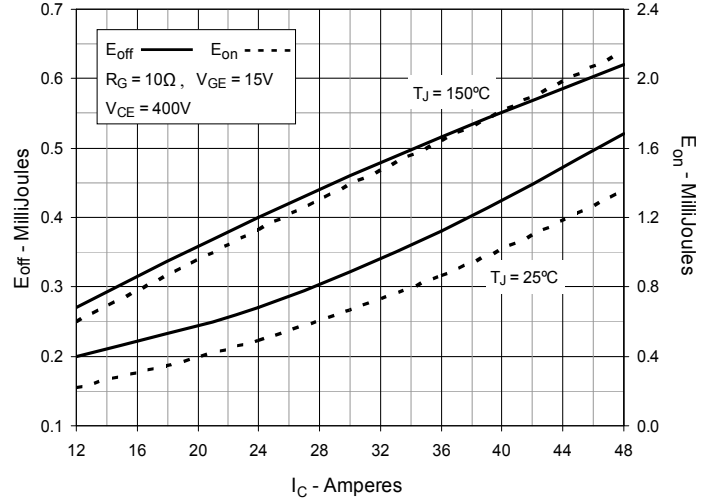


Fig. 15. Inductive Switching Energy Loss vs. Junction Temperature

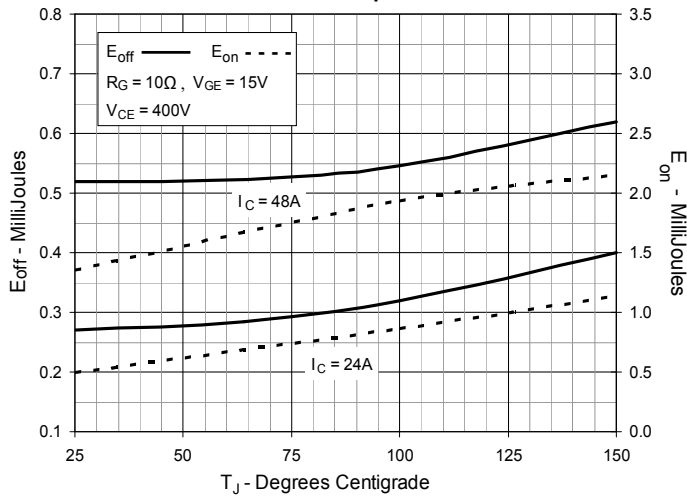


Fig. 16. Inductive Turn-off Switching Times vs. Gate Resistance

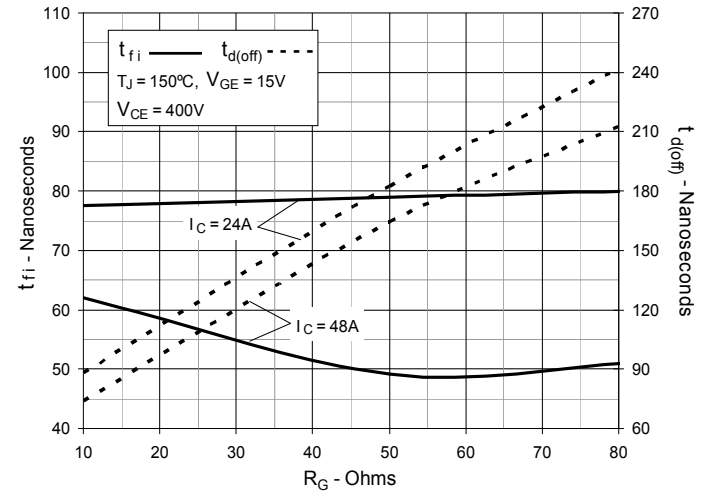


Fig. 17. Inductive Turn-off Switching Times vs. Collector Current

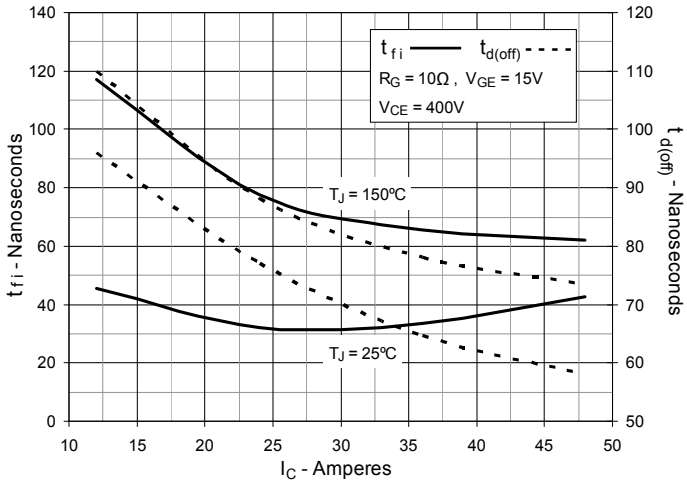


Fig. 18. Inductive Turn-off Switching Times vs. Junction Temperature

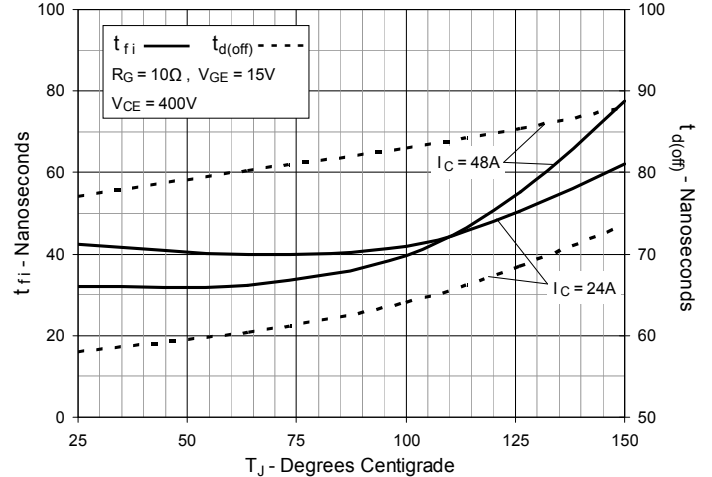


Fig. 19. Inductive Turn-on Switching Times vs. Gate Resistance

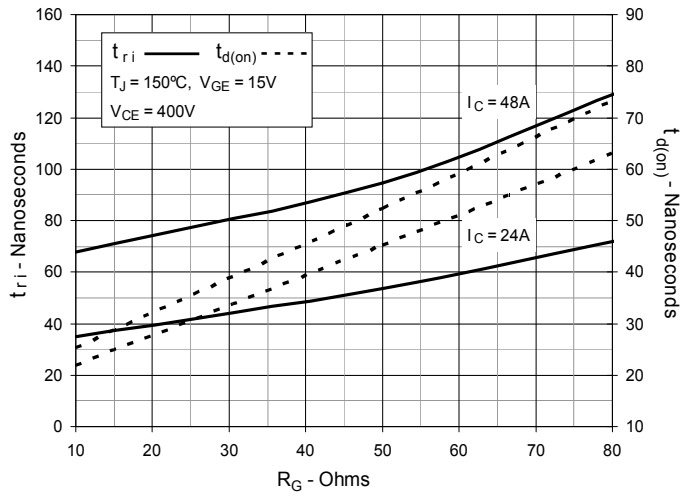


Fig. 20. Inductive Turn-on Switching Times vs. Collector Current

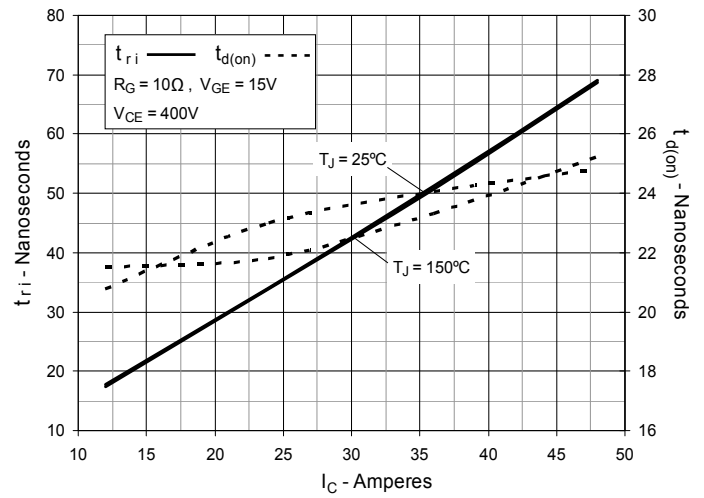
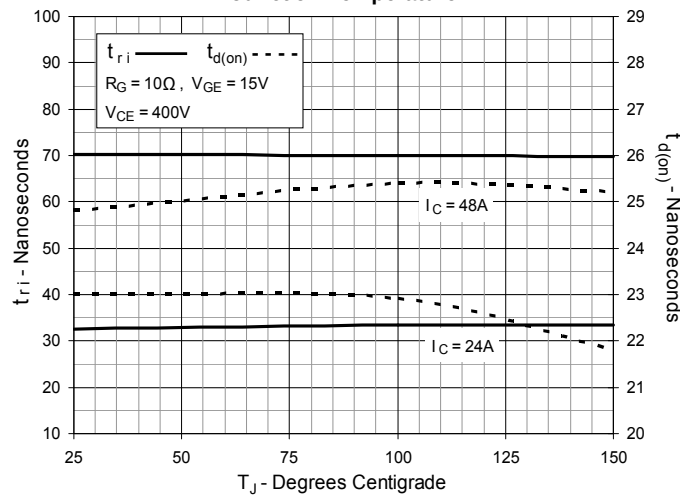


Fig. 21. Inductive Turn-on Switching Times vs. Junction Temperature



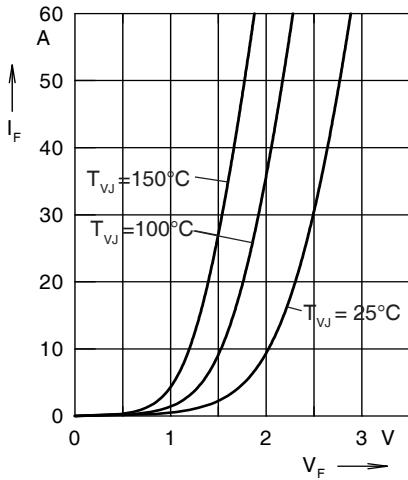
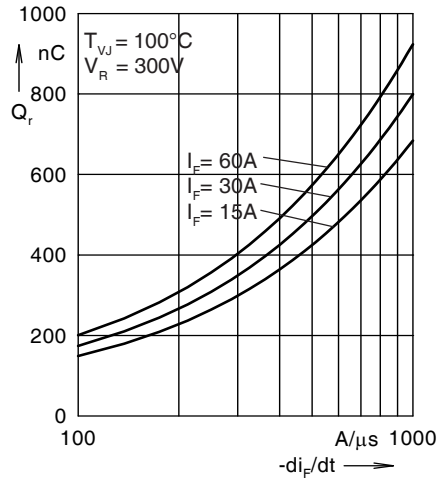
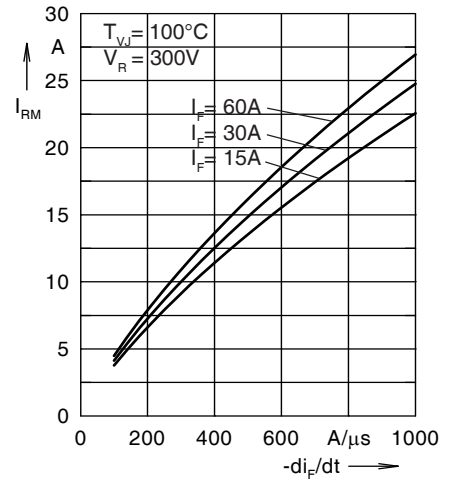
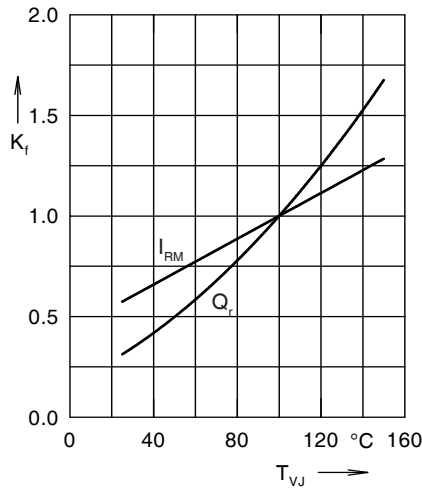
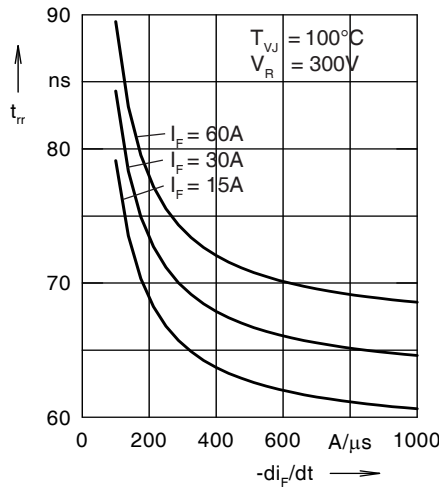
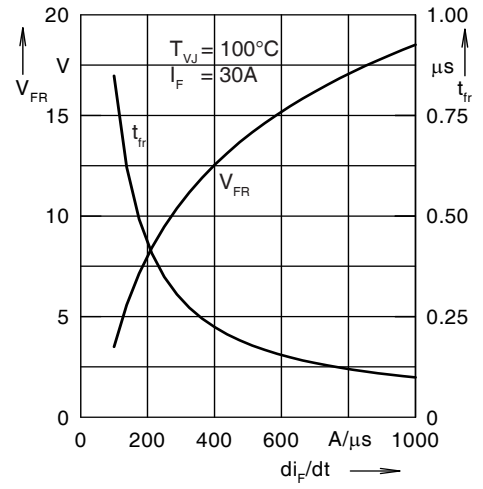
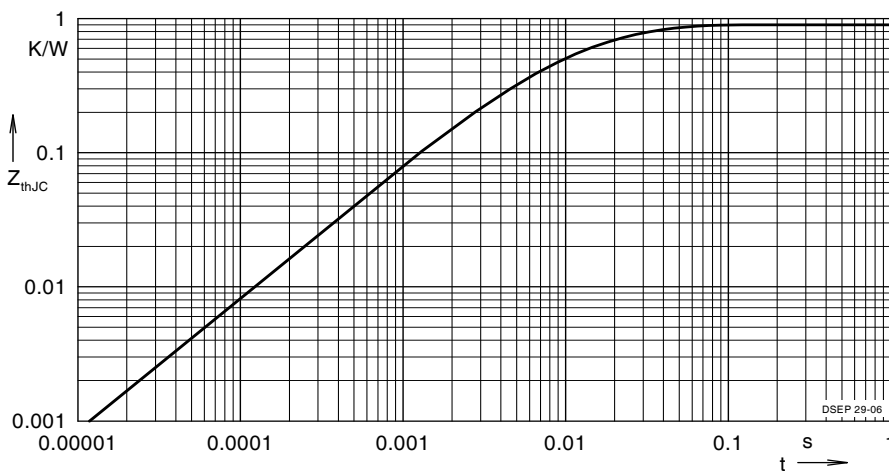

 Fig. 22. Forward Current I_F Versus V_F

 Fig. 23. Reverse Recovery Charge Q_r Versus $-di_F/dt$

 Fig. 24. Peak Reverse Current I_{RM} Versus $-di_F/dt$

 Fig. 25. Dynamic Parameters Q_r , I_{RM} Versus T_{VJ}

 Fig. 26. Recovery Time t_{rr} Versus $-di_F/dt$

 Fig. 28. Peak Forward Voltage V_{FR} and t_{fr} Versus di_F/dt


Fig. 28. Transient Thermal Resistance Junction to Case



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