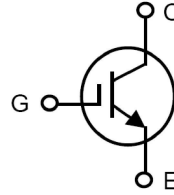


1200V XPT™ GenX4™ IGBT

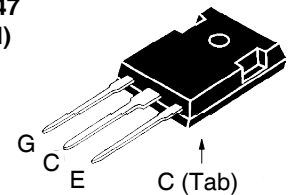
IXYH40N120A4

$V_{CES} = 1200V$
 $I_{C110} = 40A$
 $V_{CE(sat)} \leq 1.80V$
 $t_{fi(typ)} = 220ns$

Ultra Low-Vsat PT IGBT for
up to 5kHz Switching



TO-247
(IXYH)



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

Symbol	Test Conditions	Maximum Ratings	
V_{CES}	$T_J = 25^\circ C$ to $175^\circ C$	1200	V
V_{CGR}	$T_J = 25^\circ C$ to $175^\circ C$, $R_{GE} = 1M\Omega$	1200	V
V_{GES}	Continuous	± 20	V
V_{GEM}	Transient	± 30	V
I_{C25}	$T_C = 25^\circ C$	140	A
I_{C110}	$T_C = 110^\circ C$	40	A
I_{CM}	$T_C = 25^\circ C$, 1ms	275	A
SSOA (RBSOA)	$V_{GE} = 15V$, $T_{VJ} = 150^\circ C$, $R_G = 5\Omega$ Clamped Inductive Load	$I_{CM} = 80$ $V_{CE} \leq 0.8 \cdot V_{CES}$	A
P_C	$T_C = 25^\circ C$	600	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 1.6 mm (0.062 in.) from Case for 10s	300	$^\circ C$
M_d	Mounting Torque	1.13 / 10	Nm/lb.in
Weight		6	g

Features

- Optimized for Low Conduction
- Positive Thermal Coefficient of $V_{ce(sat)}$
- International Standard Package

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}	$I_C = 250\mu A$, $V_{GE} = 0V$	1200		V
$V_{GE(th)}$	$I_C = 250\mu A$, $V_{CE} = V_{GE}$	4.0		6.5 V
I_{CES}	$V_{CE} = V_{CES}$, $V_{GE} = 0V$ $T_J = 150^\circ C$			10 μA 1 mA
I_{GES}	$V_{CE} = 0V$, $V_{GE} = \pm 20V$			± 100 nA
$V_{CE(sat)}$	$I_C = 32A$, $V_{GE} = 15V$, Note 1 $T_J = 150^\circ C$	1.56 1.80		1.80 V V

Symbol Test Conditions ($T_J = 25^\circ\text{C}$ Unless Otherwise Specified)		Characteristic Values		
		Min.	Typ.	Max.
g_{fs}	$I_C = 32\text{A}, V_{CE} = 10\text{V}, \text{Note 1}$	12	22	S
C_{ies}	$V_{CE} = 25\text{V}, V_{GE} = 0\text{V}, f = 1\text{MHz}$		1650	pF
C_{oes}			105	pF
C_{res}			60	pF
$Q_{g(on)}$	$I_C = 32\text{A}, V_{GE} = 15\text{V}, V_{CE} = 0.5 \cdot V_{CES}$		90	nC
Q_{ge}			15	nC
Q_{gc}			40	nC
$t_{d(on)}$	Inductive load, $T_J = 25^\circ\text{C}$ $I_C = 32\text{A}, V_{GE} = 15\text{V}$ $V_{CE} = 600\text{V}, R_G = 5\Omega$ Note 2		22	ns
t_{ri}			50	ns
E_{on}			2.30	mJ
$t_{d(off)}$			204	ns
t_{fi}			346	ns
E_{off}			3.75	mJ
$t_{d(on)}$	Inductive load, $T_J = 150^\circ\text{C}$ $I_C = 32\text{A}, V_{GE} = 15\text{V}$ $V_{CE} = 600\text{V}, R_G = 5\Omega$ Note 2		17	ns
t_{ri}			50	ns
E_{on}			3.55	mJ
$t_{d(off)}$			280	ns
t_{fi}			760	ns
E_{off}			6.46	mJ
R_{thJC}			0.25	$^\circ\text{C/W}$
R_{thCS}		0.21		$^\circ\text{C/W}$

Notes:

1. Pulse test, $t \leq 300\mu\text{s}$, duty cycle, $d \leq 2\%$.
2. Switching times & energy losses may increase for higher V_{CE} (clamp), T_J or R_G .

Littelfuse Reserves the Right to Change Limits, Test Conditions, and Dimensions.

IXYS MOSFETs and IGBTs are covered	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
by one or more of the following U.S. patents:	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 @ $T_J = 25^\circ\text{C}$

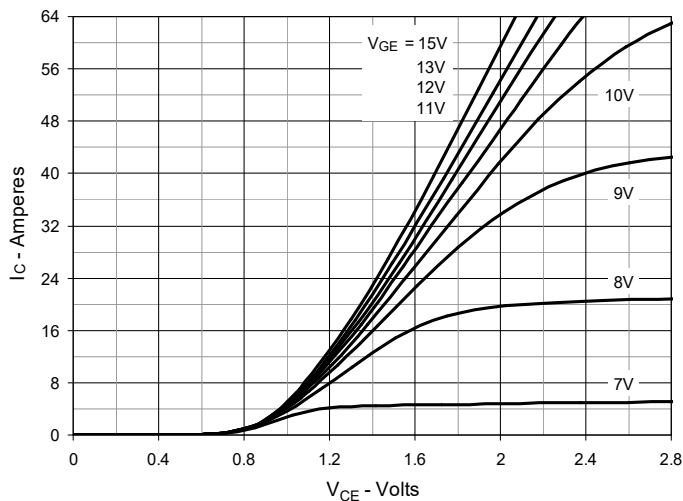


Fig. 2. Extended Output Characteristics @ $T_J = 25^\circ\text{C}$

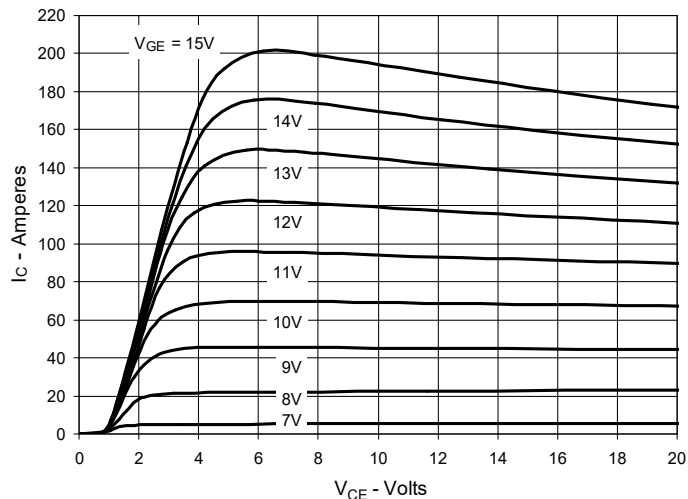


Fig. 3. Output Characteristics @ $T_J = 150^\circ\text{C}$

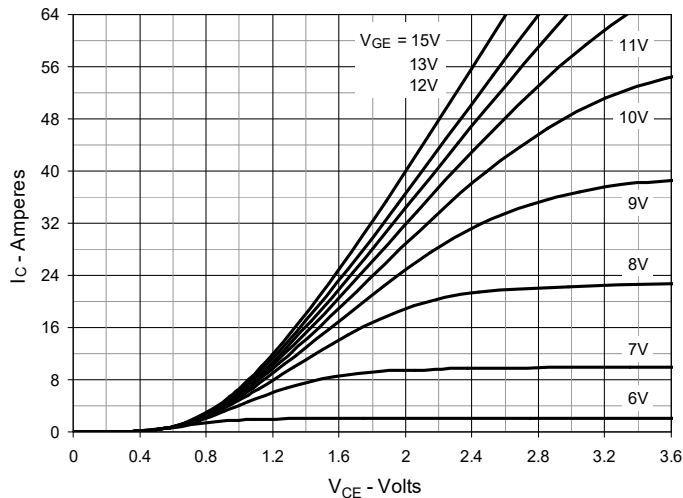


Fig. 4. Dependence of $V_{CE(sat)}$ on Junction Temperature

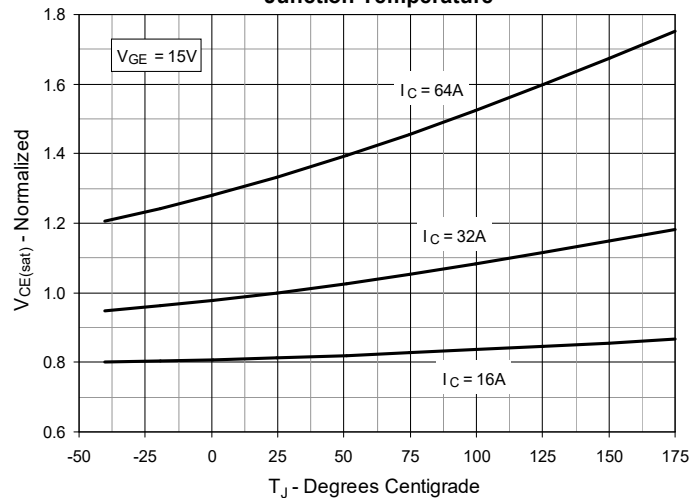


Fig. 5. Collector-to-Emitter Voltage vs. Gate-to-Emitter Voltage

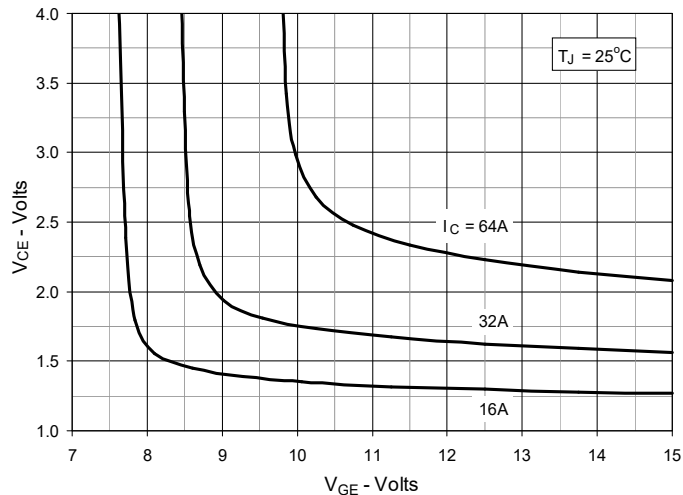


Fig. 6. Input Admittance

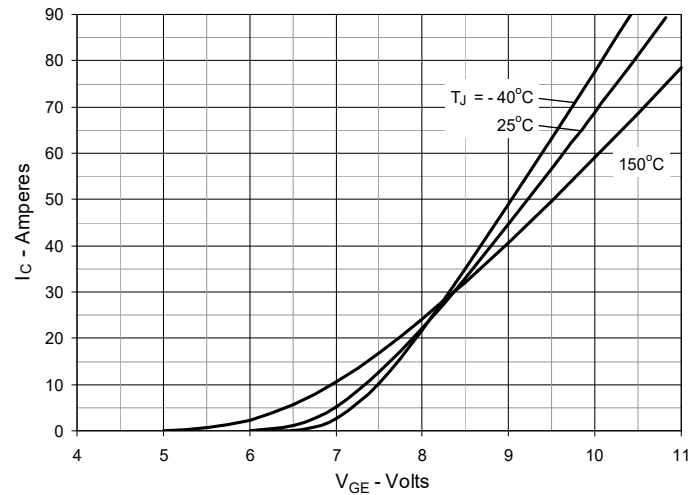


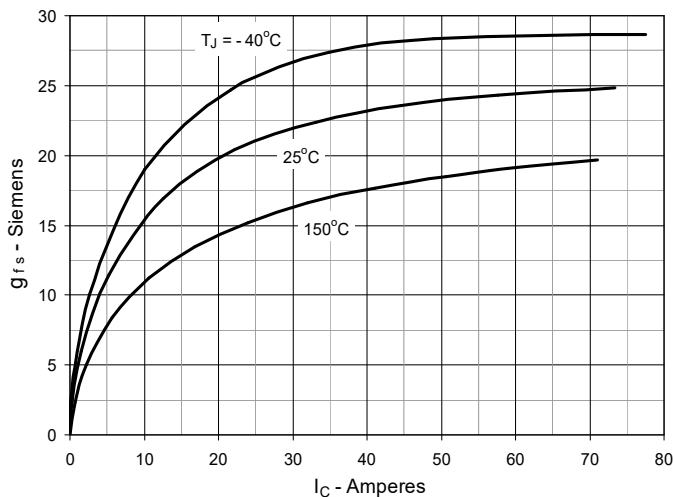
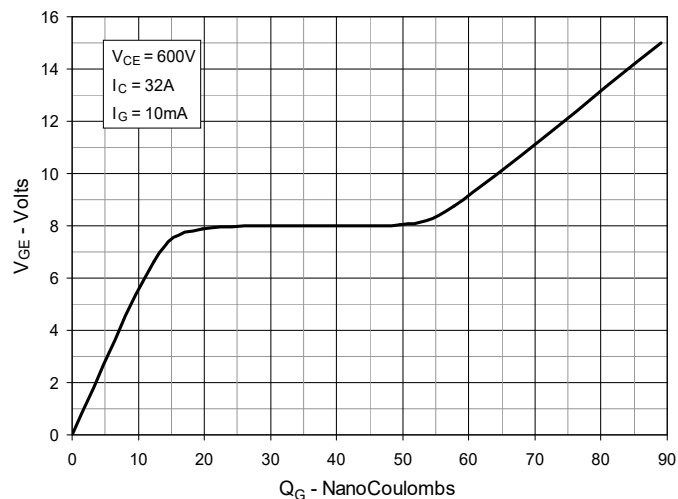
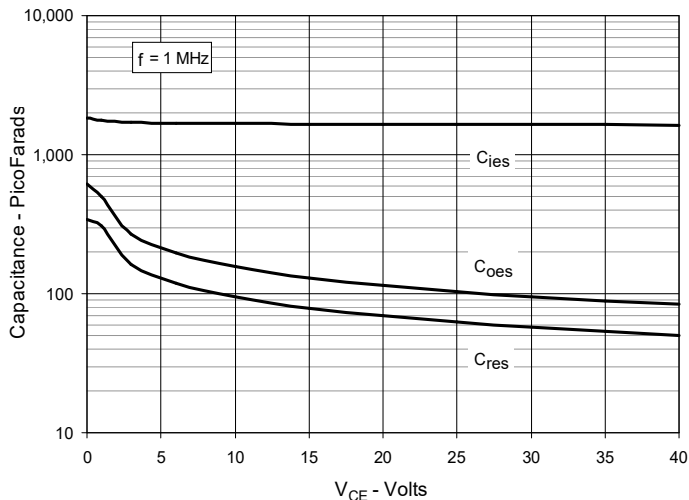
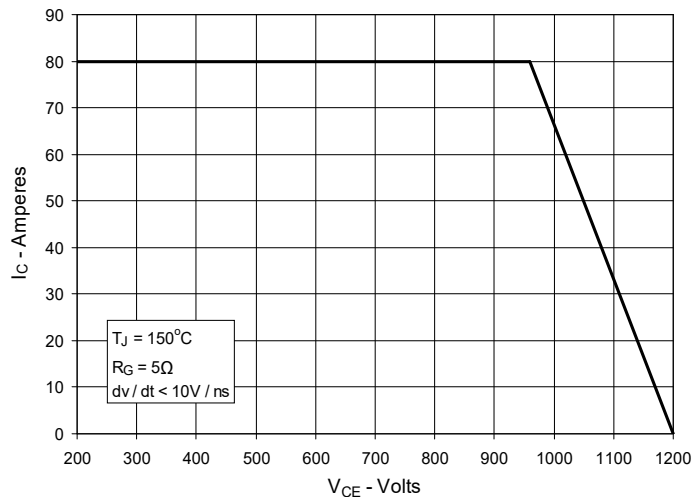
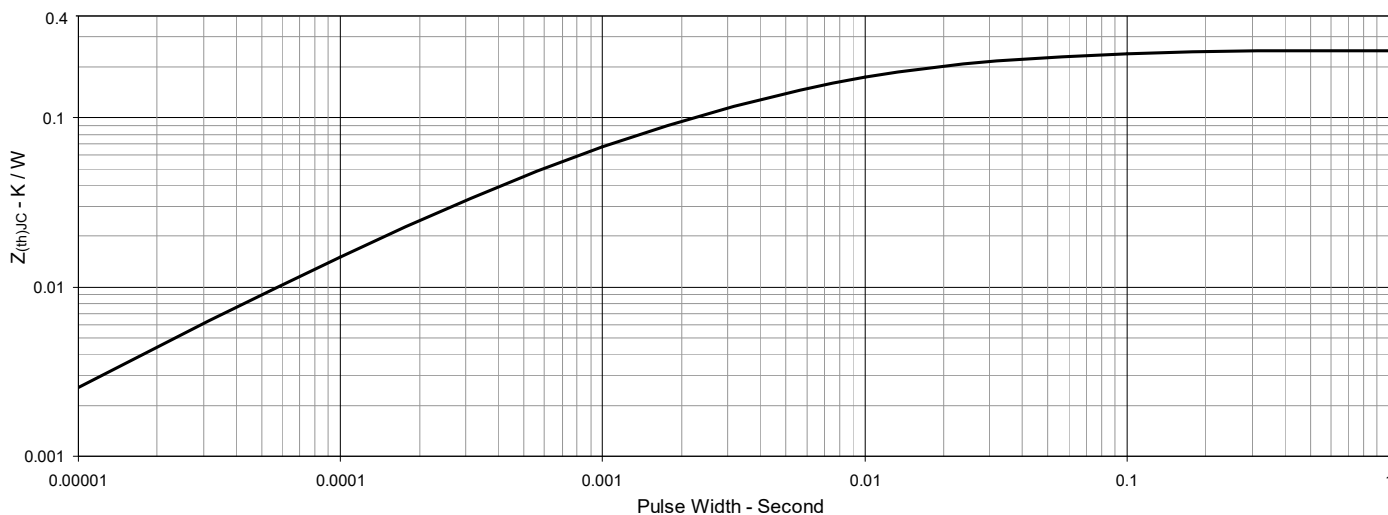
Fig. 7. Transconductance

Fig. 8. Gate Charge

Fig. 9. Capacitance

Fig. 10. Reverse-Bias Safe Operating Area

Fig. 11. Maximum Transient Thermal Impedance


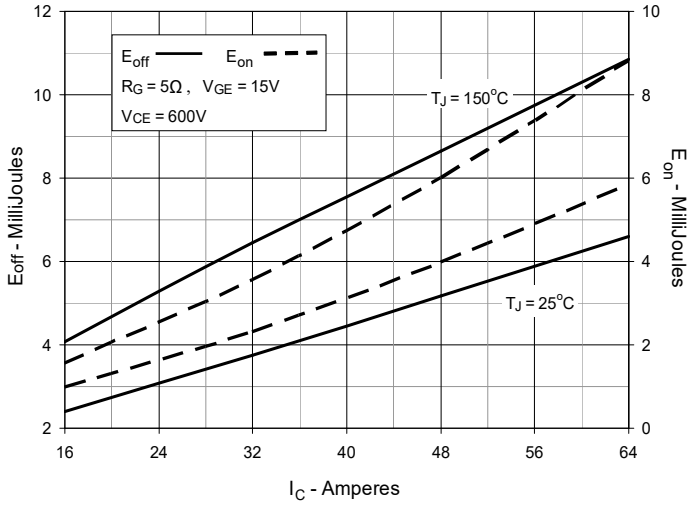
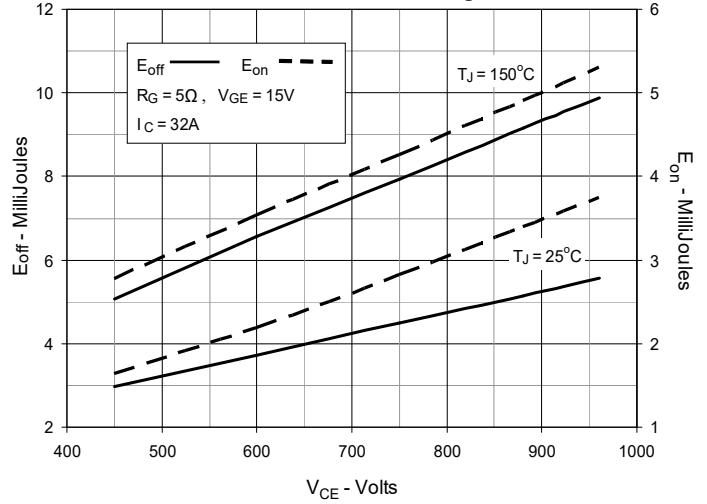
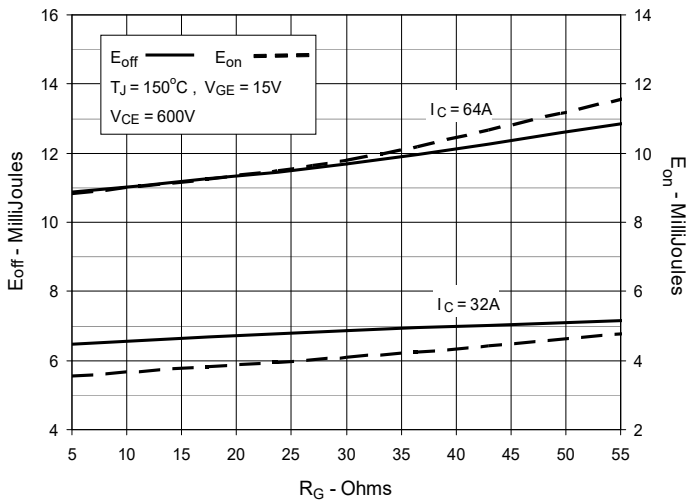
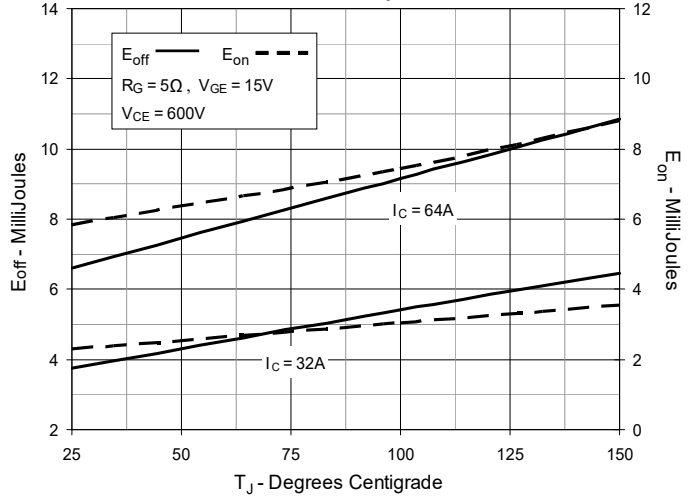
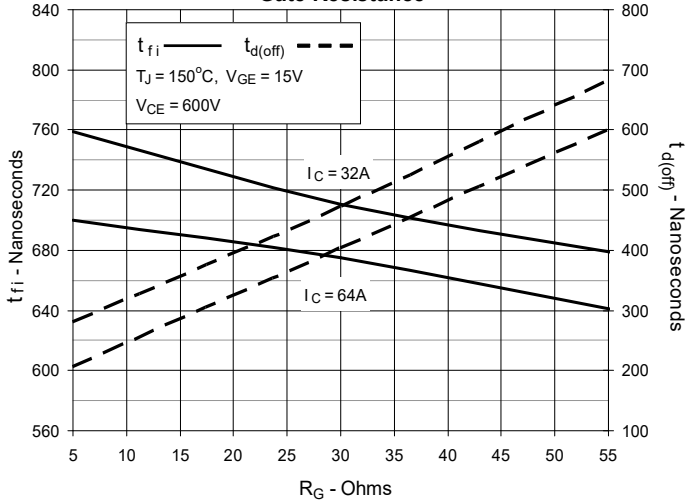
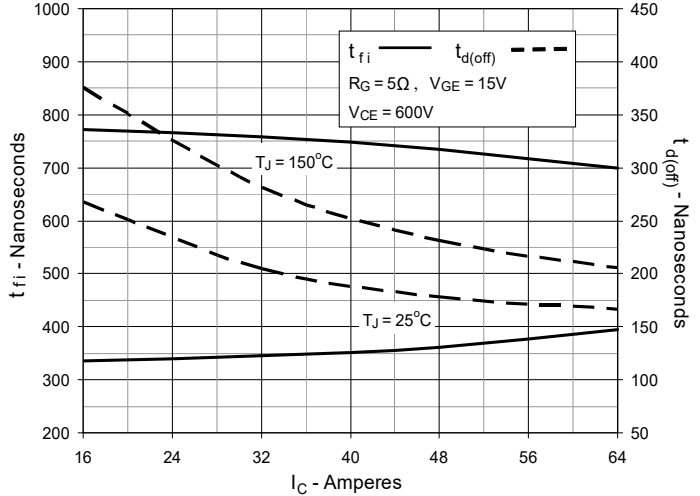
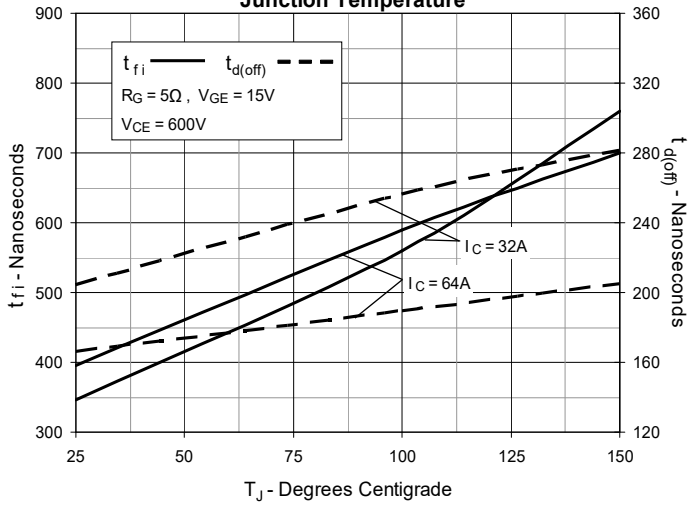
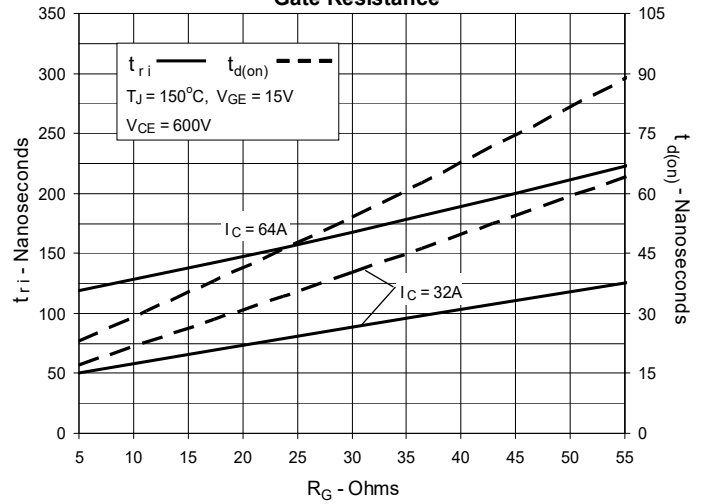
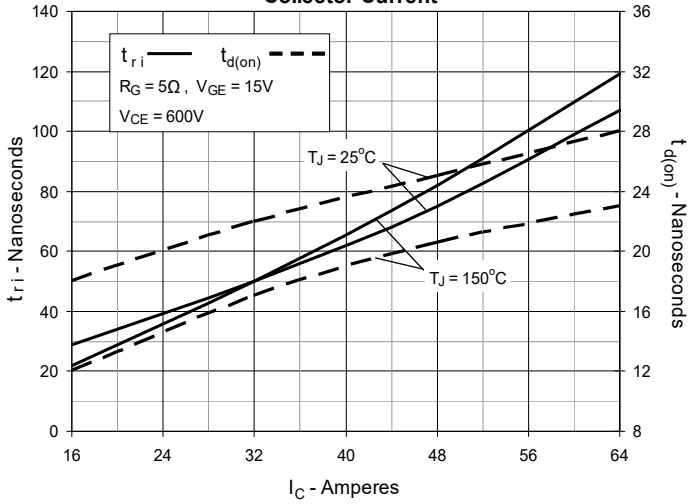
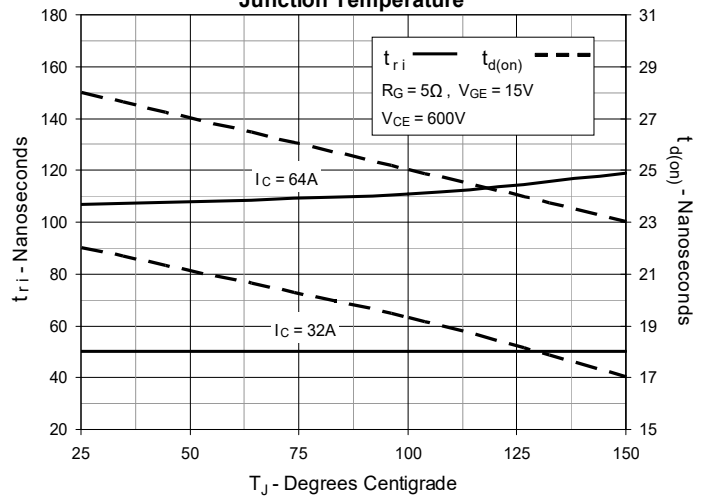
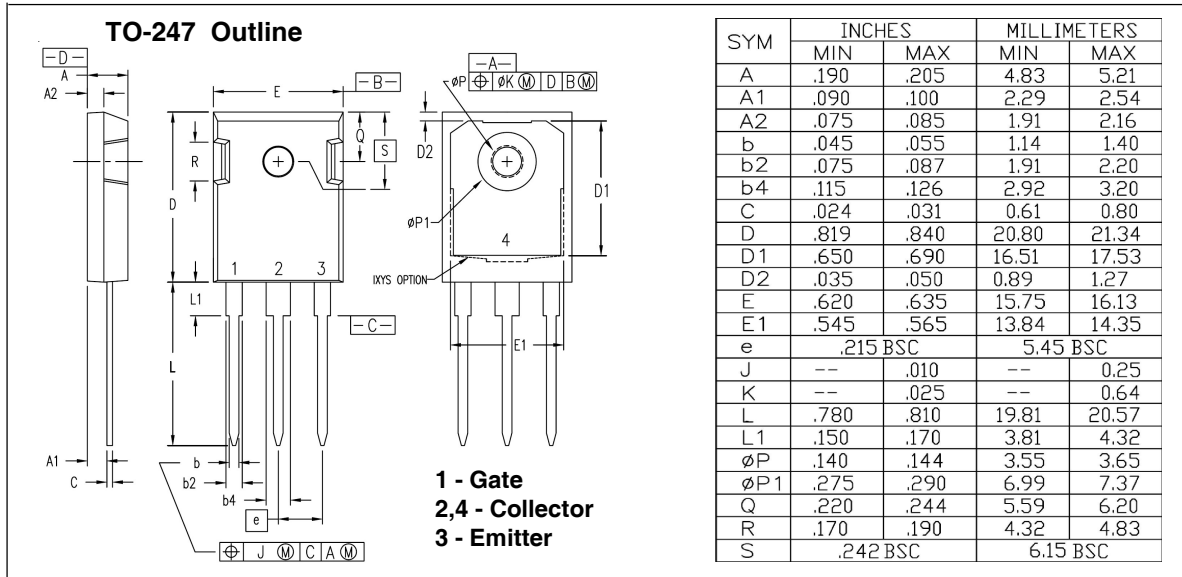
Fig. 12. Inductive Switching Energy Loss vs. Collector Current

Fig. 13. Inductive Switching Energy Loss vs. Collector-Emitter Voltage

Fig. 14. Inductive Switching Energy Loss vs. Gate Resistance

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






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