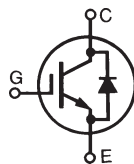


High Voltage XPT™ IGBT w/ Diode

IXYH8N250CV1HV



$$V_{CES} = 2500V$$

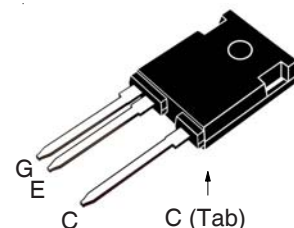
$$I_{C110} = 8A$$

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

$$t_{fi(typ)} = 86ns$$

Symbol	Test Conditions	Maximum Ratings	
V_{CES}	$T_J = 25^\circ C$ to $175^\circ C$	2500	V
V_{CGR}	$T_J = 25^\circ C$ to $175^\circ C$, $R_{GE} = 1M\Omega$	2500	V
V_{GES}	Continuous	± 20	V
V_{GEM}	Transient	± 30	V
I_{C25}	$T_C = 25^\circ C$	29	A
I_{C110}	$T_C = 110^\circ C$	8	A
I_{F110}	$T_C = 110^\circ C$	14	A
I_{CM}	$T_C = 25^\circ C$, 1ms	70	A
SSOA (RBSOA)	$V_{GE} = 15V$, $T_{VJ} = 150^\circ C$, $R_G = 15\Omega$ Clamped Inductive Load	$I_{CM} = 32$ 1500	A V
P_C	$T_C = 25^\circ C$	280	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-247HV (IXYH)



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

Features

- High Voltage Package
- High Blocking Voltage
- High Peak Current Capability
- Low Saturation Voltage

Advantages

- Low Gate Drive Requirement
- High Power Density

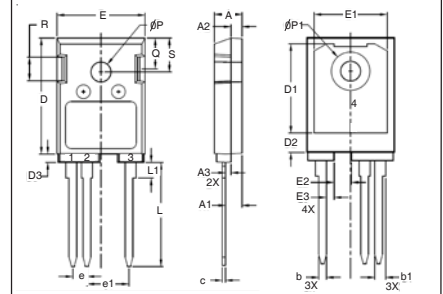
Applications

- 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}	$I_C = 250\mu A$, $V_{GE} = 0V$	2500		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 3 mA
I_{GES}	$V_{CE} = 0V$, $V_{GE} = \pm 20V$			± 100 nA
$V_{CE(sat)}$	$I_C = 8A$, $V_{GE} = 15V$, Note 1 $T_J = 150^\circ C$		3.35 4.75	V V

Symbol Test Conditions ($T_J = 25^\circ\text{C}$ Unless Otherwise Specified)		Characteristic Values		
		Min.	Typ.	Max.
g_{fs}	$I_C = 8A, V_{CE} = 10V$, Note 1	5.4	9.0	S
R_{Gi}	Gate Input Resistance		11	Ω
C_{ies}	$V_{CE} = 25V, V_{GE} = 0V, f = 1\text{MHz}$		936	pF
C_{oes}			57	pF
C_{res}			14	pF
$Q_{g(on)}$	$I_C = 8A, V_{GE} = 15V, V_{CE} = 0.5 \cdot V_{CES}$		45	nC
Q_{ge}			6	nC
Q_{gc}			21	nC
$t_{d(on)}$	Inductive load, $T_J = 25^\circ\text{C}$ $I_C = 8A, V_{GE} = 15V$ $V_{CE} = 0.5 \cdot V_{CES}, R_G = 15\Omega$ Note 2		11	ns
t_{ri}			5	ns
E_{on}			2.60	mJ
$t_{d(off)}$			180	ns
t_{fi}			86	ns
E_{off}			1.07	mJ
R_{thJC}				0.53 $^\circ\text{C/W}$
R_{thCS}		0.21	$^\circ\text{C/W}$	

TO-247HV Outline



PINS:
1 - Gate 2 - Emitter
3, 4 - Collector

SYM	INCHES		MILLIMETERS	
	MIN	MAX	MIN	MAX
A	.193	.201	4.90	5.10
A1	.114	.122	2.90	3.10
A2	.075	.083	1.90	2.10
A3	.035	.043	0.90	1.10
b	.053	.059	1.35	1.50
b1	.075	.083	1.90	2.10
c	.022	.030	0.55	0.75
D	.819	.843	20.80	21.40
D1	.638	.646	16.20	16.40
D2	.134	.146	3.40	3.70
D3	.055	.063	1.40	1.60
E	.622	.638	15.80	16.20
E1	.520	.528	13.20	13.40
E2	.118	.126	3.00	3.20
E3	.051	.059	1.30	1.50
e	.100	BSC	2.54	BSC
e1	.300	BSC	7.62	BSC
L	.732	.748	18.60	19.00
L1	.106	.118	2.70	3.00
ϕP	.138	.142	3.50	3.60
$\phi P1$.272	.280	6.90	7.10
Q	.216	.224	5.50	5.70
R	.165	.169	4.20	4.30
S	.240	.248	6.10	6.30

Reverse Diode (FRED)

Symbol Test Conditions ($T_J = 25^\circ\text{C}$, Unless Otherwise Specified)		Characteristic Value		
		Min.	Typ.	Max.
V_F	$I_F = 8A, V_{GE} = 0V$, Note 1 $T_J = 150^\circ\text{C}$		3.5	4.0 V
I_{RM}	$I_F = 8A, V_{GE} = 0V, -di_F/dt = 500A/\mu s,$ $V_R = 1200V, T_J = 150^\circ\text{C}$		22	A
t_{rr}			190	ns
R_{thJC}				0.80 $^\circ\text{C/W}$

Notes:

1. Pulse test, $t \leq 300\mu s$, duty cycle, $d \leq 2\%$.
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.

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	

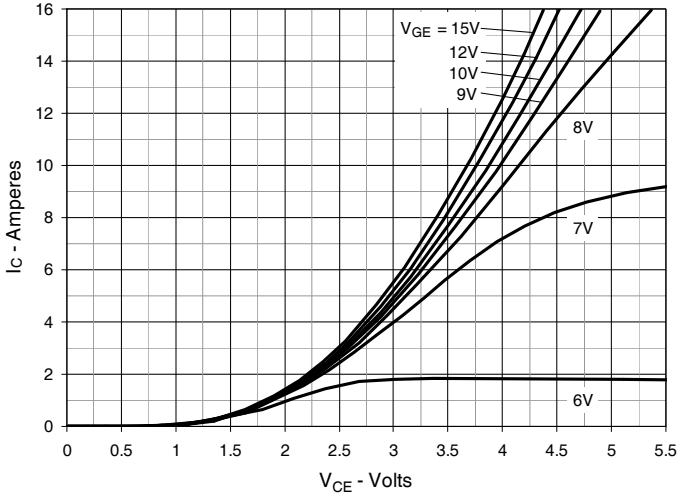
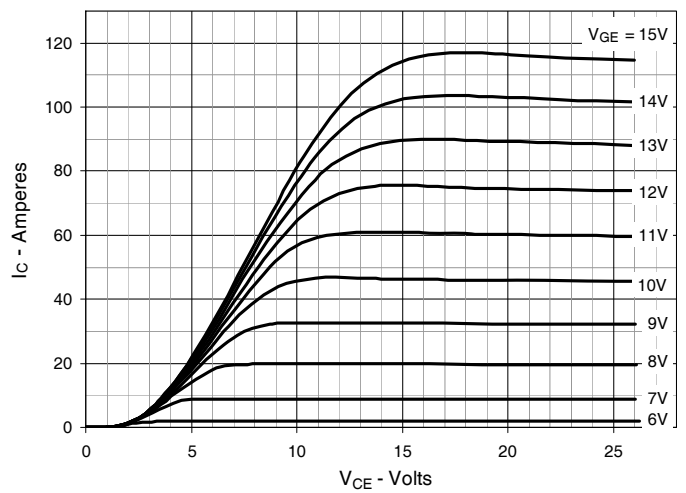
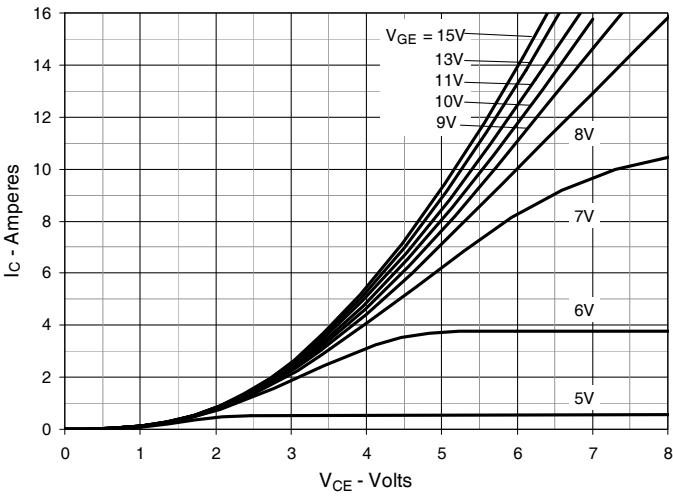
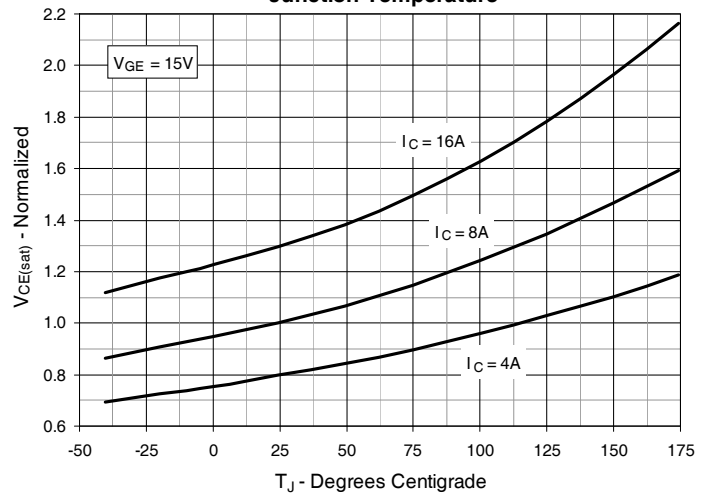
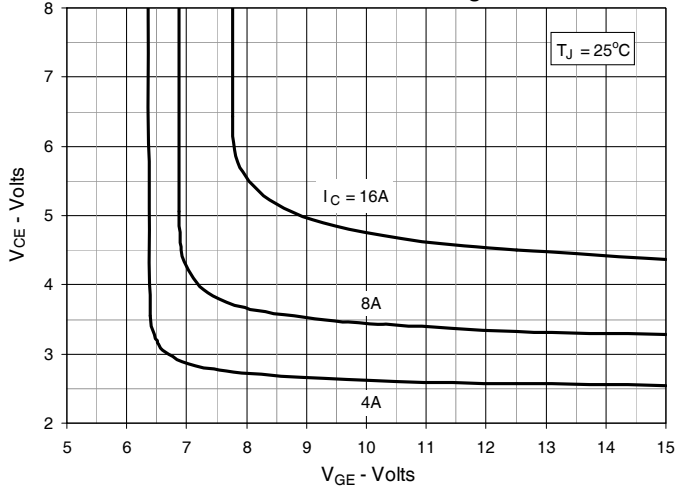
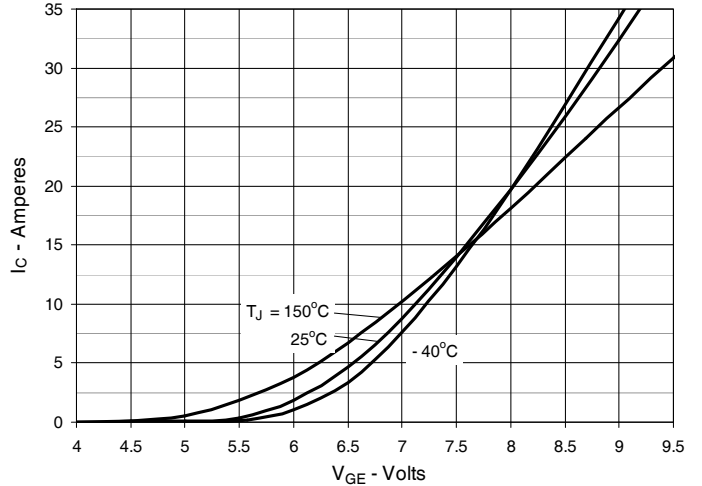
Fig. 1. Output Characteristics @ $T_J = 25^\circ\text{C}$

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


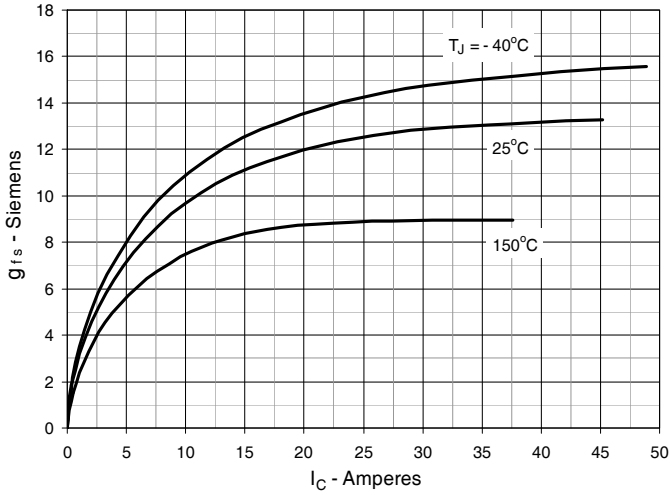
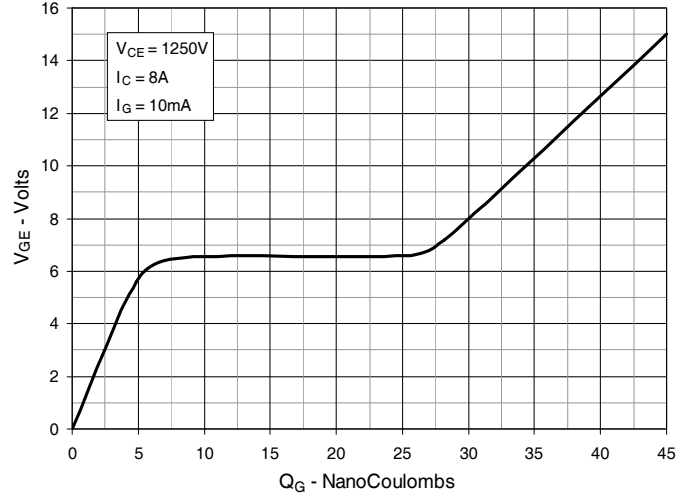
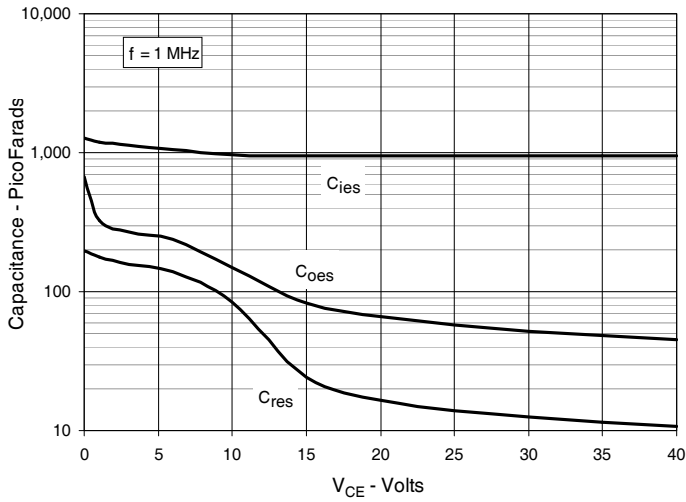
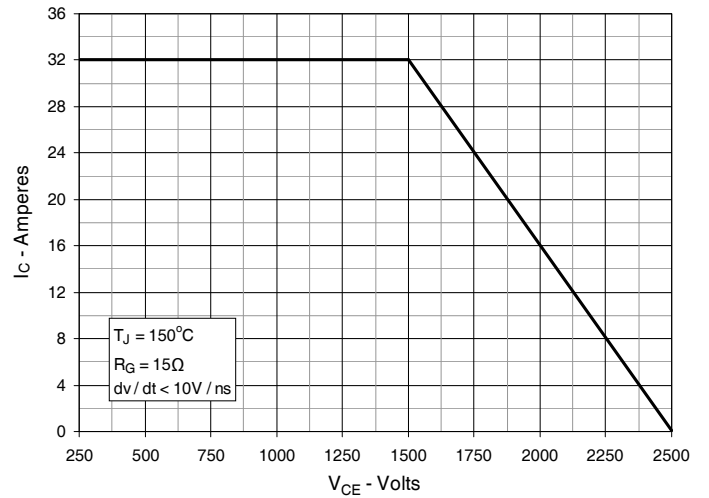
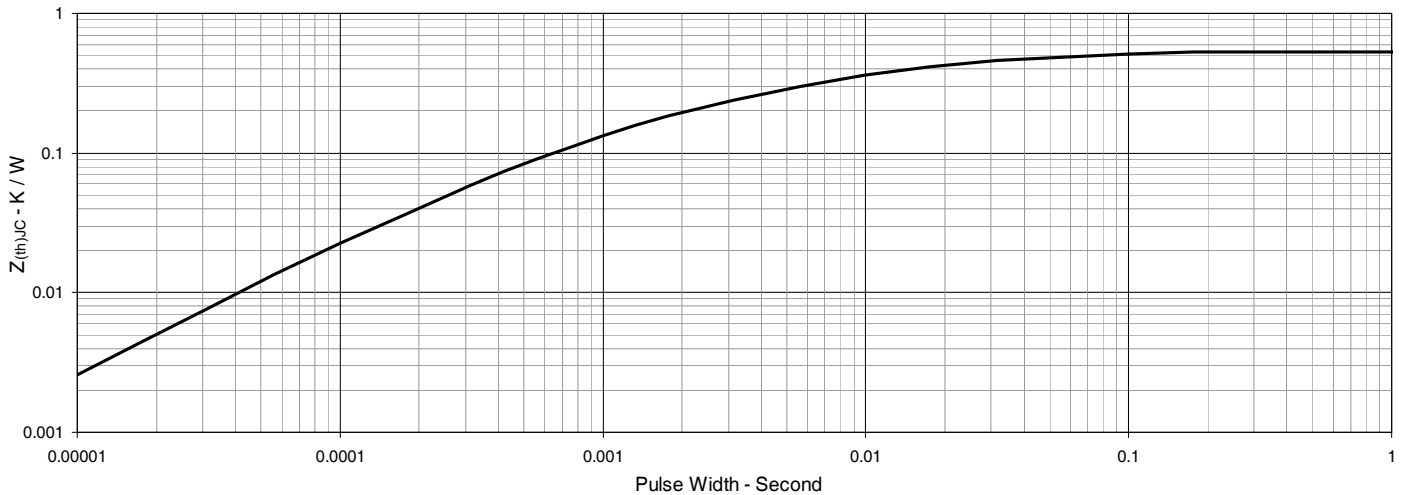
Fig. 7. Transconductance

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

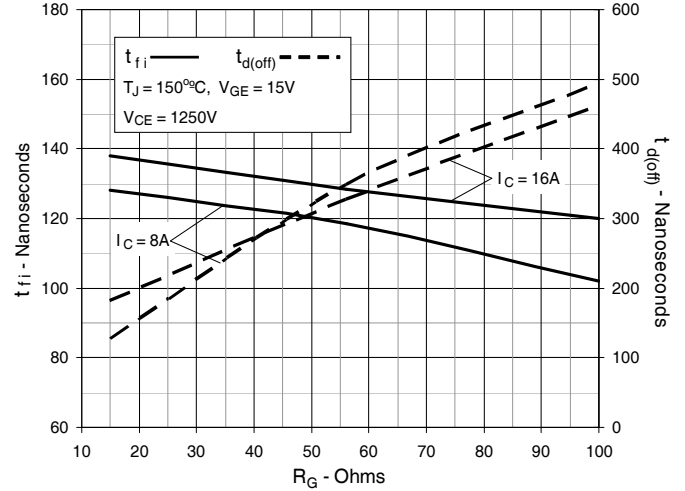


Fig. 16. Inductive Turn-off Switching Times vs. Collector Current



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

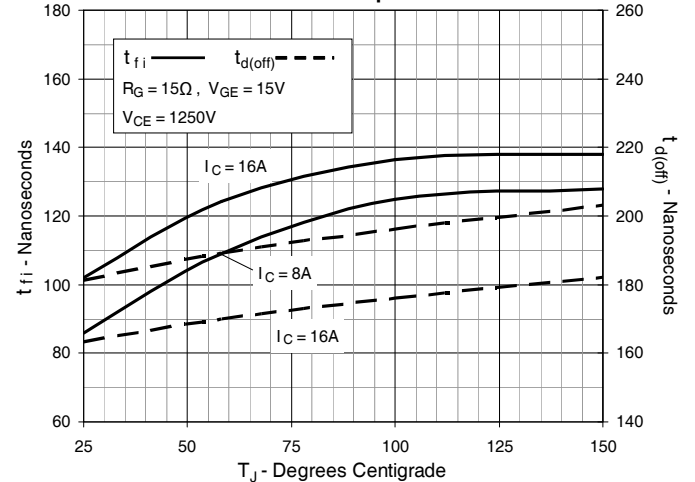


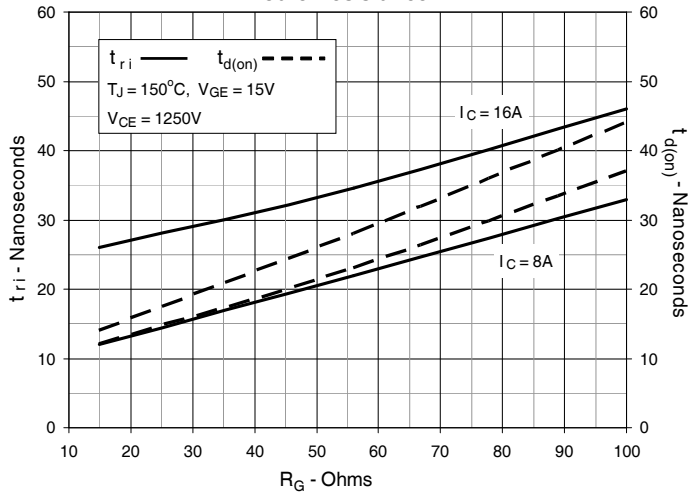
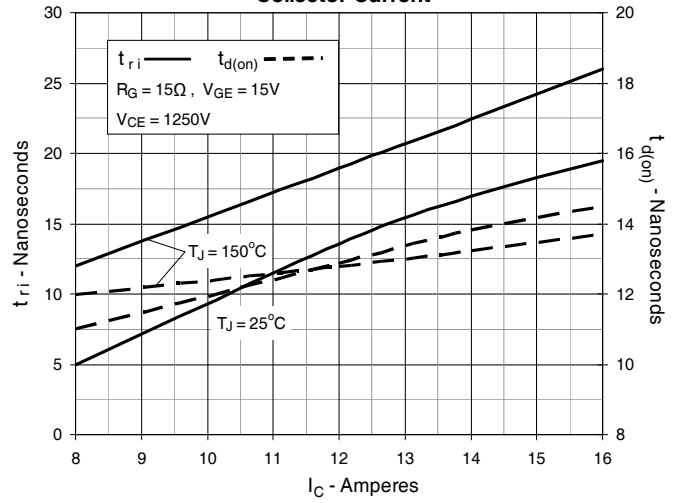
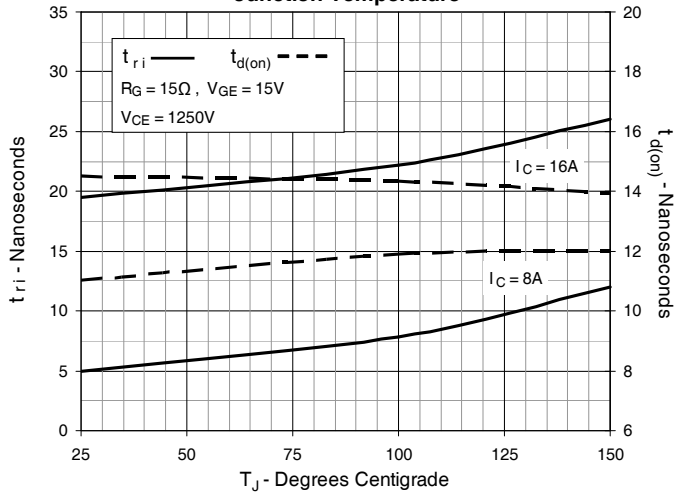
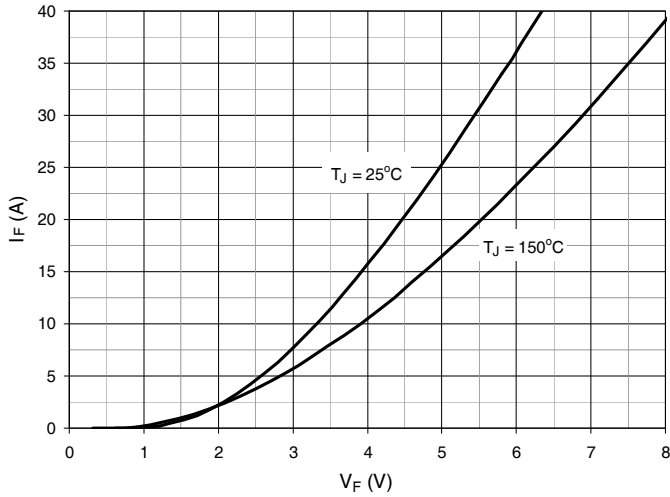
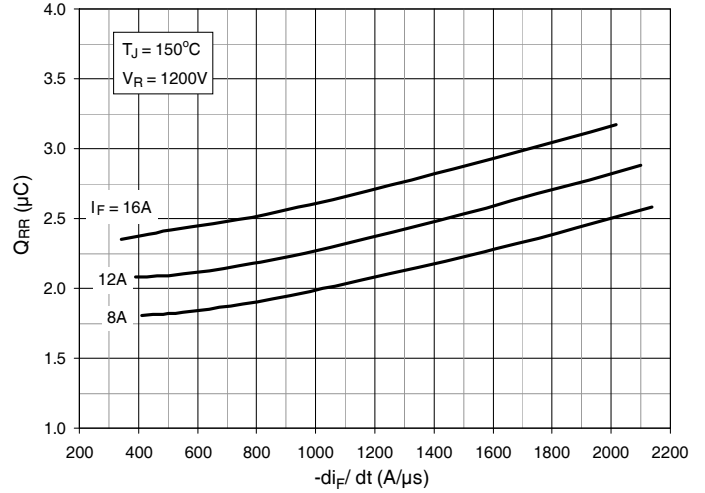
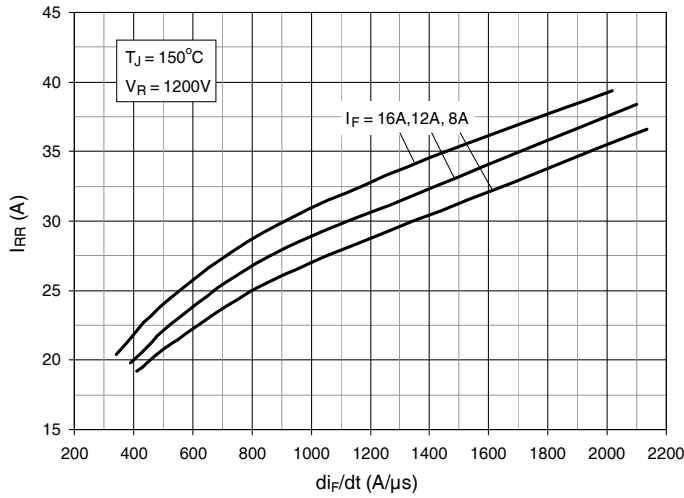
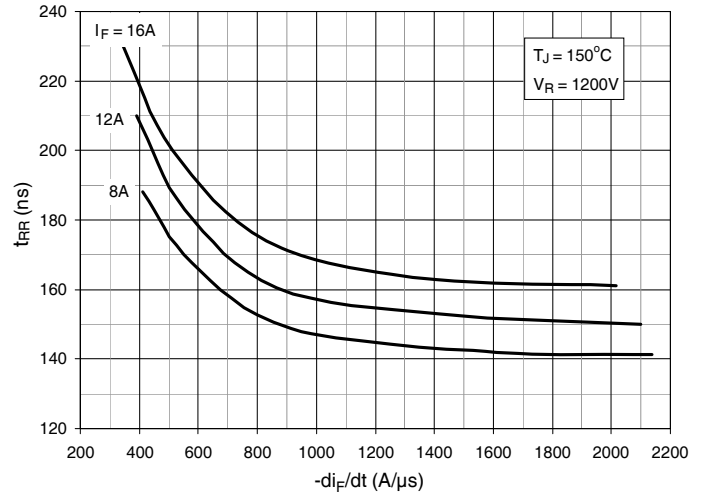
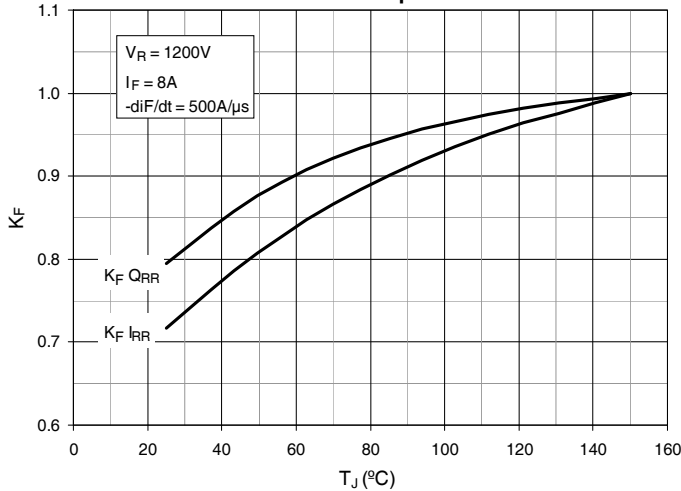
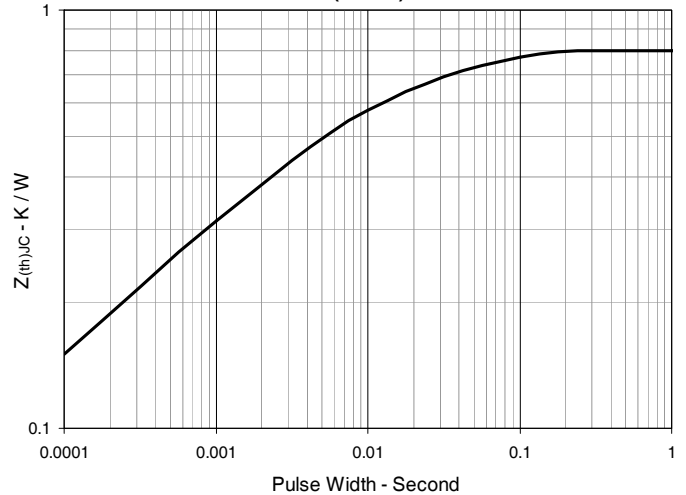
Fig. 18. Inductive Turn-on Switching Times vs. Gate Resistance

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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