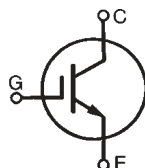


# XPT™ 900V IGBTs GenX3™

## IXYK140N90C3 IXYX140N90C3

High-Speed IGBTs  
for 20-50 kHz Switching

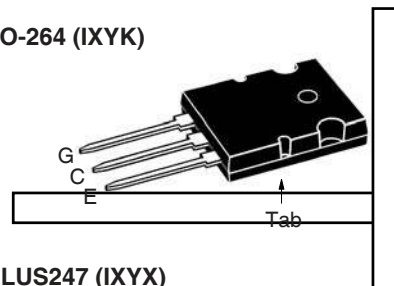


$V_{CES} = 900V$   
 $I_{C110} = 140A$   
 $V_{CE(sat)} \leq 2.7V$   
 $t_{fi(typ)} = 105ns$

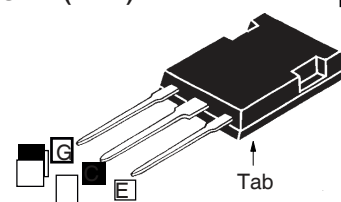
Symbol	Test Conditions	Maximum Ratings	
$V_{CES}$	$T_J = 25^\circ C$ to $175^\circ C$	900	V
$V_{CGR}$	$T_J = 25^\circ C$ to $175^\circ C$ , $R_{GE} = 1M\Omega$	900	V
$V_{GES}$	Continuous	$\pm 20$	V
$V_{GEM}$	Transient	$\pm 30$	V
$I_{C25}$	$T_C = 25^\circ C$ (Chip Capability)	310	A
$I_{LRMS}$	Terminal Current Limit	160	A
$I_{C110}$	$T_C = 110^\circ C$	140	A
$I_{CM}$	$T_C = 25^\circ C$ , 1ms	840	A
$I_A$	$T_C = 25^\circ C$	70	A
$E_{AS}$	$T_C = 25^\circ C$	1	J
<b>SSOA</b> <b>(RBSOA)</b>	$V_{GE} = 15V$ , $T_{VJ} = 150^\circ C$ , $R_G = 1\Omega$ Clamped Inductive Load	$I_{CM} = 280$ @ $V_{CE} \leq V_{CES}$	A
$P_C$	$T_C = 25^\circ C$	1630	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 (TO-264)	1.13/10	Nm/lb.in.
$F_C$	Mounting Force (PLUS247)	20..120 / 4.5..27	N/lb.
<b>Weight</b>	TO-264	10	g
	PLUS247	6	g

Symbol	Test Conditions ( $T_J = 25^\circ C$ , Unless Otherwise Specified)	Characteristic Values		
		Min.	Typ.	Max.
$BV_{CES}$	$I_C = 250\mu A$ , $V_{GE} = 0V$	950		V
$V_{GE(th)}$	$I_C = 250\mu A$ , $V_{CE} = V_{GE}$	3.5		5.5 V
$I_{CES}$	$V_{CE} = V_{CES}$ , $V_{GE} = 0V$ $T_J = 150^\circ C$			25 $\mu A$ 1.25 mA
$I_{GES}$	$V_{CE} = 0V$ , $V_{GE} = \pm 20V$			$\pm 100$ nA
$V_{CE(sat)}$	$I_C = I_{C110}$ , $V_{GE} = 15V$ , Note 1 $T_J = 150^\circ C$	2.15 2.85		2.70 V V

TO-264 (IXYK)



PLUS247 (IXYX)



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

### Features

- Optimized for Low Switching Losses
- Square RBSOA
- International Standard Packages
- Positive Thermal Coefficient of  $V_{ce(sat)}$
- Avalanche Rated
- High Current Handling Capability

### Advantages

- High Power Density
- Low Gate Drive Requirement

### Applications

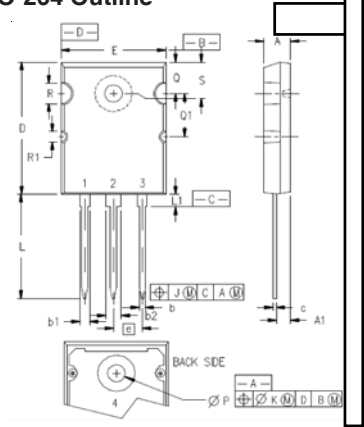
- High Frequency Power Inverters
- UPS
- Motor Drives
- SMPS
- PFC Circuits
- Battery Chargers
- Welding Machines
- Lamp Ballasts

Symbol Test Conditions ( $T_J = 25^\circ\text{C}$ Unless Otherwise Specified)		Characteristic Values		
		Min.	Typ.	Max.
$g_{fs}$	$I_C = 60\text{A}, V_{CE} = 10\text{V}$ , Note 1	30	52	S
$C_{ies}$	$V_{CE} = 25\text{V}, V_{GE} = 0\text{V}, f = 1\text{MHz}$		9830	pF
$C_{oes}$			570	pF
$C_{res}$			185	pF
$Q_{g(on)}$	$I_C = I_{C110}, V_{GE} = 15\text{V}, V_{CE} = 0.5 \cdot V_{CES}$		330	nC
$Q_{ge}$			82	nC
$Q_{gc}$			128	nC
$t_{d(on)}$	<b>Inductive load, <math>T_J = 25^\circ\text{C}</math></b> $I_C = 100\text{A}, V_{GE} = 15\text{V}$ $V_{CE} = 0.5 \cdot V_{CES}, R_G = 1\Omega$ Note 2		40	ns
$t_{ri}$			86	ns
$E_{on}$			4.3	mJ
$t_{d(off)}$			145	ns
$t_{fi}$			105	ns
$E_{off}$		4.0	6.5	mJ
$t_{d(on)}$	<b>Inductive load, <math>T_J = 150^\circ\text{C}</math></b> $I_C = 100\text{A}, V_{GE} = 15\text{V}$ $V_{CE} = 0.5 \cdot V_{CES}, R_G = 1\Omega$ Note 2		37	ns
$t_{ri}$			85	ns
$E_{on}$			6.5	mJ
$t_{d(off)}$			175	ns
$t_{fi}$			125	ns
$E_{off}$		5.0	mJ	
$R_{thJC}$			0.092	$^\circ\text{C/W}$
$R_{thCS}$		0.15		$^\circ\text{C/W}$

**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  $R_G$ .

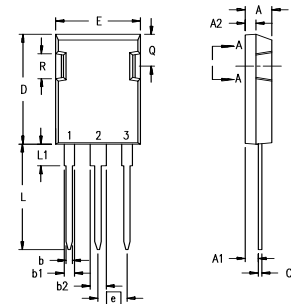
**TO-264 Outline**



Terminals: 1 = Gate  
2,4 = Collector  
3 = Emitter

SYM	INCHES		MILLIMETERS	
	MIN	MAX	MIN	MAX
A	.185	.209	4.70	5.31
A1	.102	.118	2.59	3.00
b	.037	.055	0.94	1.40
b1	.087	.102	2.21	2.59
b2	.110	.126	2.79	3.20
c	.017	.029	0.43	0.74
D	1.007	1.047	25.58	26.59
E	.760	.799	19.30	20.29
e	.215 BSC		5.46 BSC	
J	.000	.010	0.00	0.25
K	.000	.010	0.00	0.25
L	.779	.842	19.79	21.39
L1	.087	.102	2.21	2.59
ØP	.122	.138	3.10	3.51
Q	.240	.256	6.10	6.50
Q1	.330	.346	8.38	8.79
ØR	.155	.187	3.94	4.75
ØR1	.085	.093	2.16	2.36
S	.243	.253	6.17	6.43

**PLUS247™ Outline**



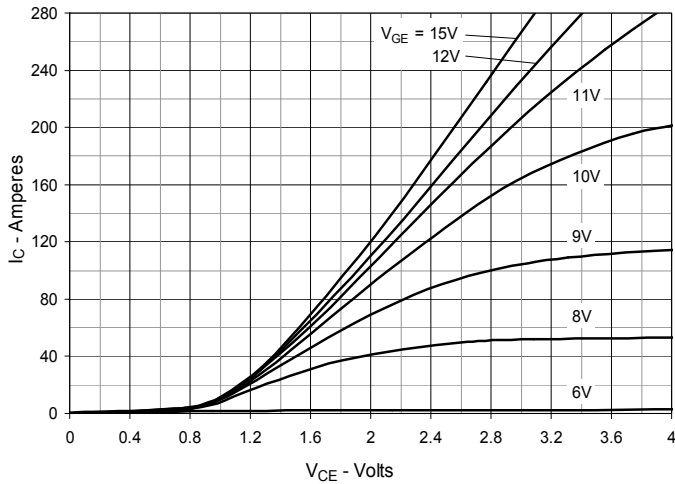
Terminals: 1 - Gate  
2 - Collector  
3 - Emitter

Dim.	Millimeter		Inches	
	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.
A	4.83	5.21	.190	.205
A <sub>1</sub>	2.29	2.54	.090	.100
A <sub>2</sub>	1.91	2.16	.075	.085
b	1.14	1.40	.045	.055
b <sub>1</sub>	1.91	2.13	.075	.084
b <sub>2</sub>	2.92	3.12	.115	.123
C	0.61	0.80	.024	.031
D	20.80	21.34	.819	.840
E	15.75	16.13	.620	.635
e	5.45 BSC		.215 BSC	
L	19.81	20.32	.780	.800
L1	3.81	4.32	.150	.170
Q	5.59	6.20	.220	0.244
R	4.32	4.83	.170	.190

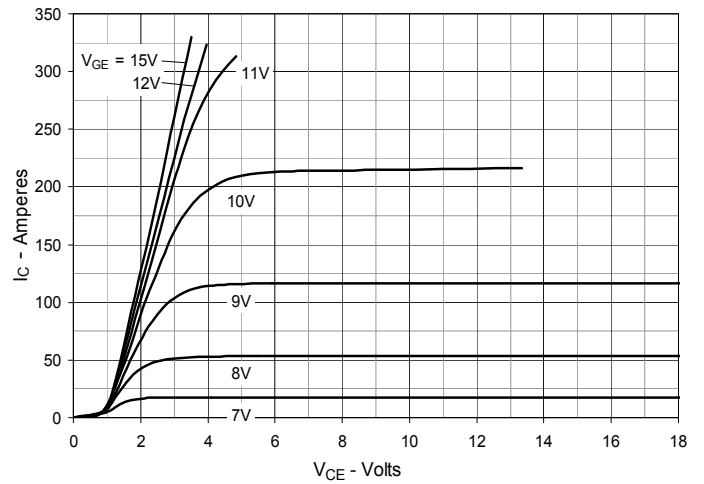
IXYS Reserves the Right to Change Limits, Test Conditions, and Dimensions.

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	

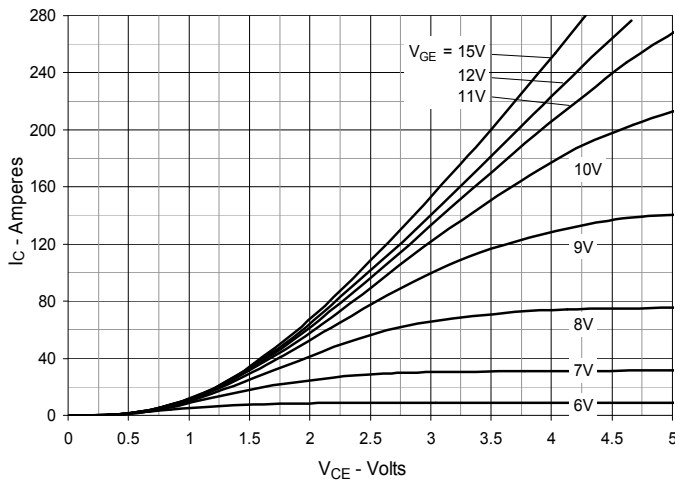
**Fig. 1. Output Characteristics @  $T_J = 25^\circ\text{C}$**



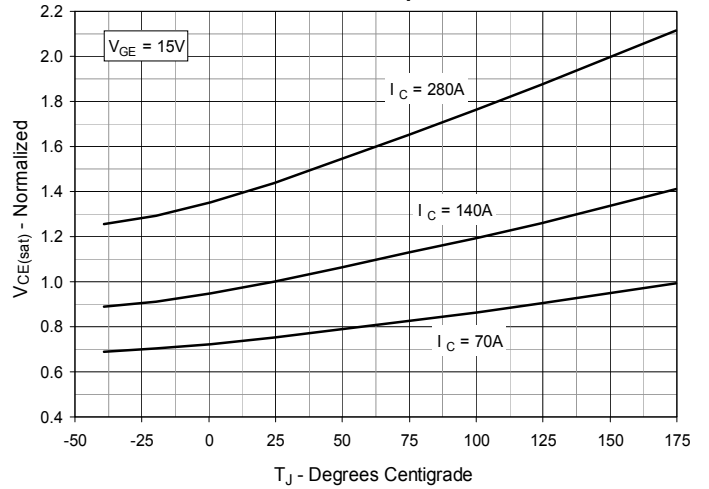
**Fig. 2. Extended Output Characteristics @  $T_J = 25^\circ\text{C}$**



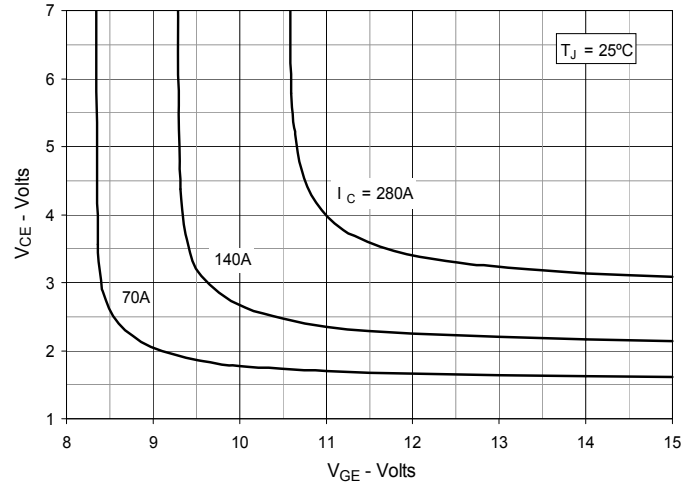
**Fig. 3. Output Characteristics @  $T_J = 150^\circ\text{C}$**



**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**

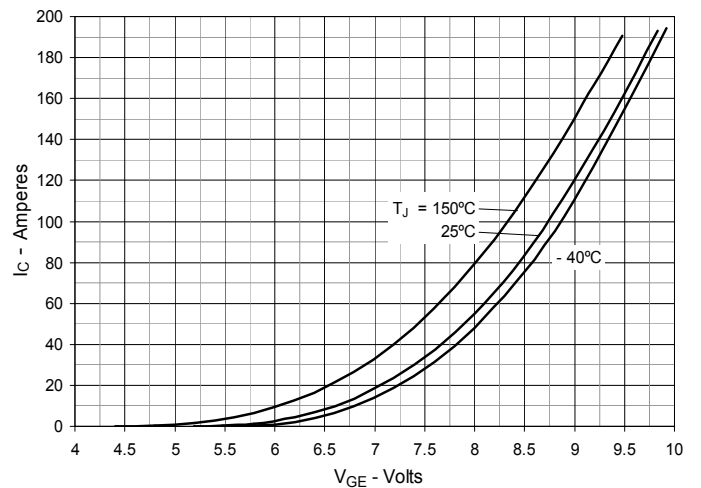


Fig. 7. Transconductance

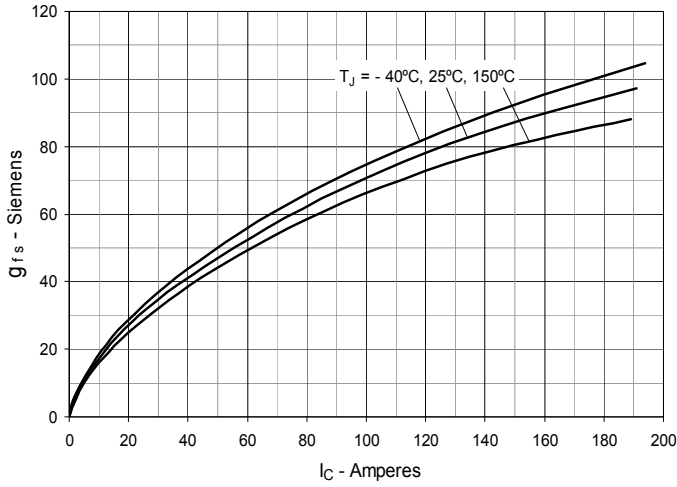


Fig. 8. Gate Charge

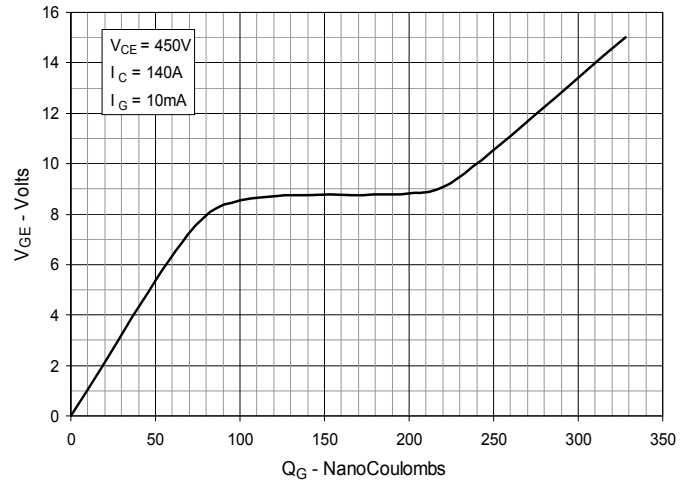


Fig. 9. Capacitance

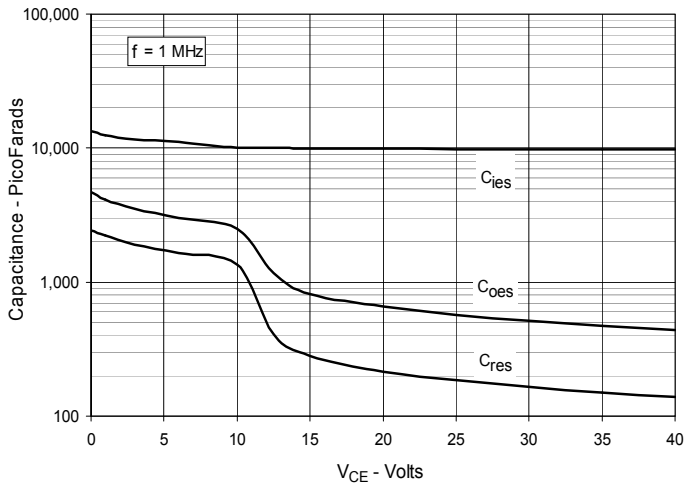


Fig. 10. Reverse-Bias Safe Operating Area

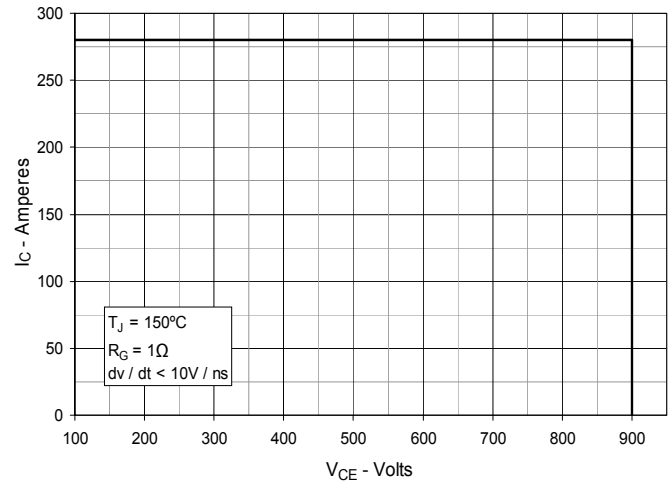
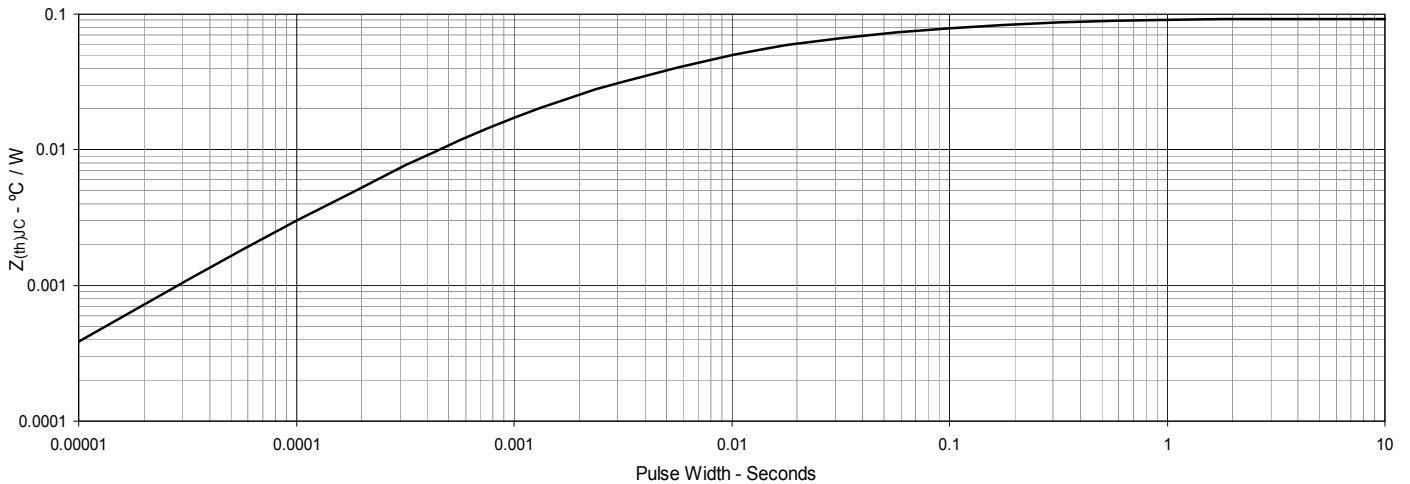
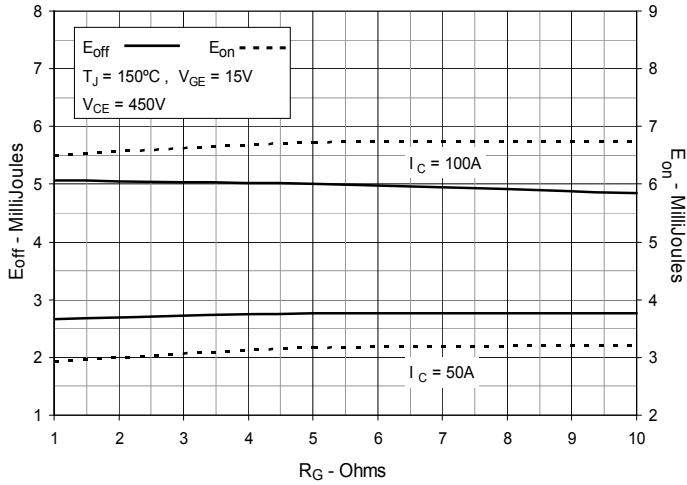


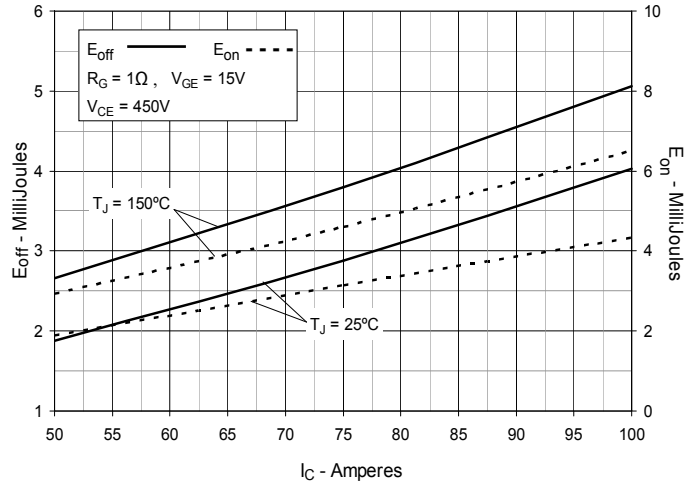
Fig. 11. Maximum Transient Thermal Impedance



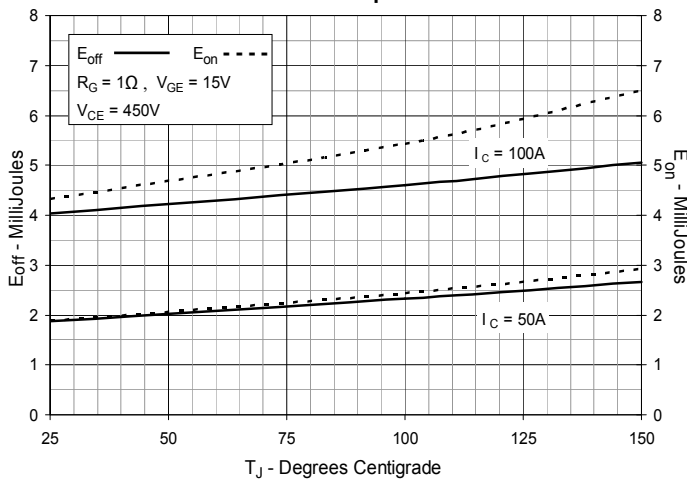
**Fig. 12. Inductive Switching Energy Loss vs. Gate Resistance**



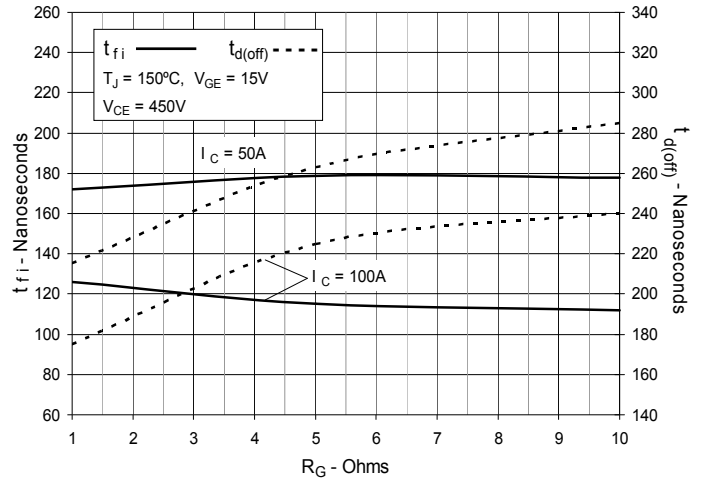
**Fig. 13. Inductive Switching Energy Loss vs. Collector Current**



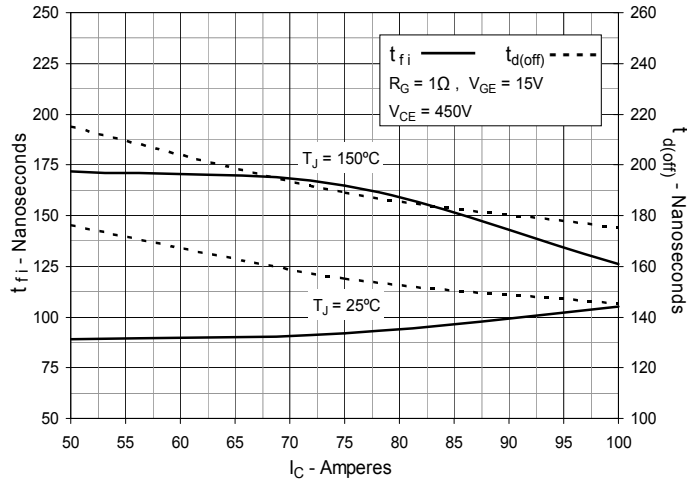
**Fig. 14. Inductive Switching Energy Loss vs. Junction Temperature**



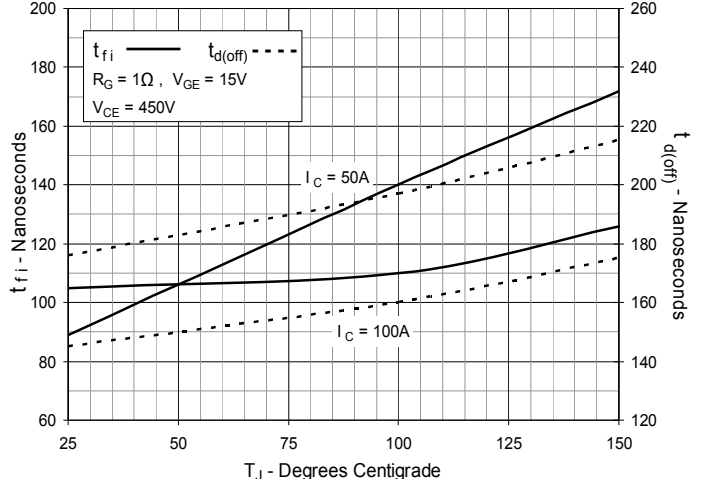
**Fig. 15. Inductive Turn-off Switching Times vs. Gate Resistance**



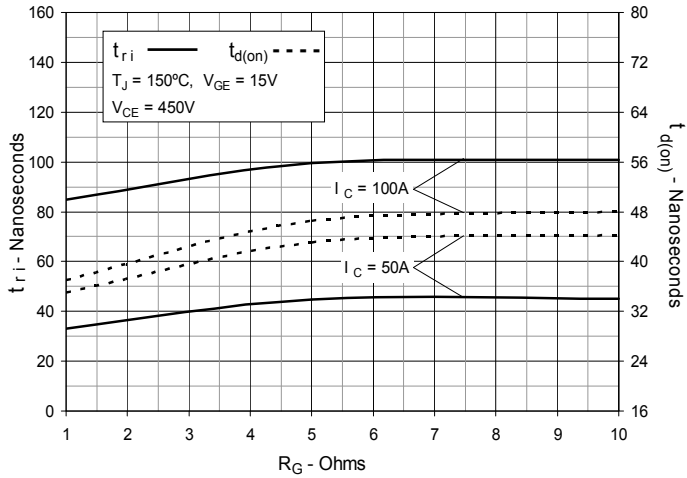
**Fig. 16. Inductive Turn-off Switching Times vs. Collector Current**



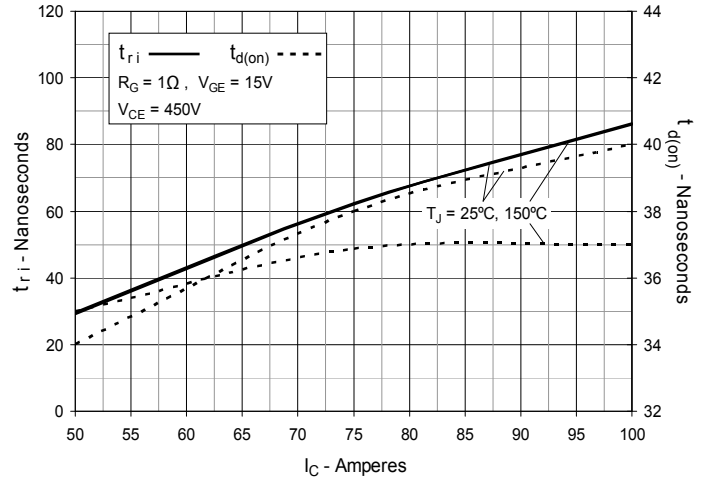
**Fig. 17. Inductive Turn-off Switching Times vs. Junction Temperature**



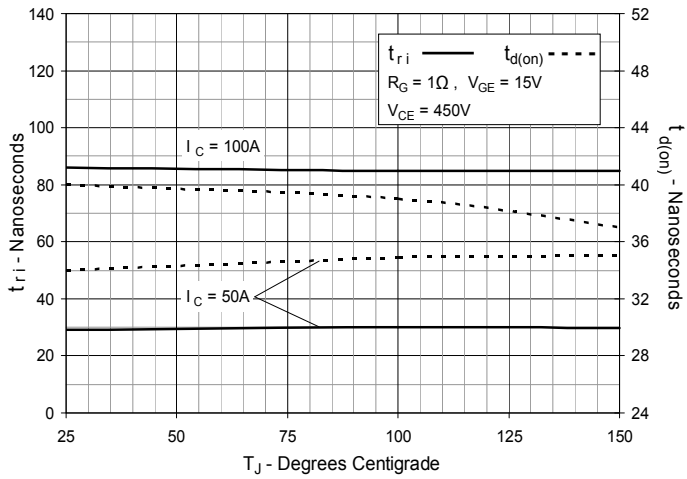
**Fig. 18. Inductive Turn-on Switching Times vs. Gate Resistance**



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



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





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