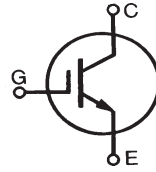


**XPT™ 650V IGBT**  
**GenX3™**
**IXXA30N65C3HV**

 Extreme Light Punch Through  
 IGBT for 20-60 kHz Switching


$$V_{CES} = 650V$$

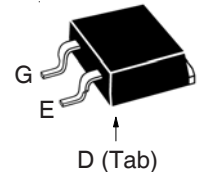
$$I_{C110} = 30A$$

$$V_{CE(sat)} \leq 2.2V$$

$$t_{fi(typ)} = 32ns$$

Symbol	Test Conditions	Maximum Ratings	
$V_{CES}$	$T_J = 25^\circ C$ to $175^\circ C$	650	V
$V_{CGR}$	$T_J = 25^\circ C$ to $175^\circ C$ , $R_{GE} = 1M\Omega$	650	V
$V_{GES}$	Continuous	$\pm 20$	V
$V_{GEM}$	Transient	$\pm 30$	V
$I_{C25}$	$T_C = 25^\circ C$	52	A
$I_{C110}$	$T_C = 110^\circ C$	30	A
$I_{CM}$	$T_C = 25^\circ C$ , 1ms	113	A
$I_A$	$T_C = 25^\circ C$	20	A
$E_{AS}$	$T_C = 25^\circ C$	250	mJ
<b>SSOA</b> <b>(RBSOA)</b>	$V_{GE} = 15V$ , $T_{VJ} = 150^\circ C$ , $R_G = 10\Omega$ Clamped Inductive Load	$I_{CM} = 48$ @ $V_{CE} \leq V_{CES}$	A
$t_{sc}$ <b>(SCSOA)</b>	$V_{GE} = 15V$ , $V_{CE} = 360V$ , $T_J = 150^\circ C$ $R_G = 82\Omega$ , Non Repetitive	10	$\mu s$
$P_C$	$T_C = 25^\circ C$	230	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	$^\circ C$
<b>Weight</b>		2.5	g

TO-263



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

**Features**

- Optimized for 20-60kHz Switching
- Square RBSOA
- Avalanche Capability
- Short Circuit Capability
- High Voltage Package

**Advantages**

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

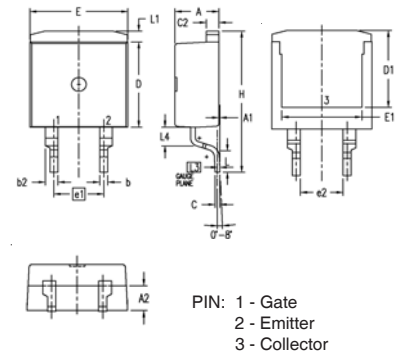
**Applications**

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

Symbol	Test Conditions ( $T_J = 25^\circ C$ , Unless Otherwise Specified)	Characteristic Values		
		Min.	Typ.	Max.
$BV_{CES}$	$I_C = 250\mu A$ , $V_{GE} = 0V$	650		V
$V_{GE(th)}$	$I_C = 250\mu A$ , $V_{CE} = V_{GE}$	3.0		5.5 V
$I_{CES}$	$V_{CE} = V_{CES}$ , $V_{GE} = 0V$ $T_J = 150^\circ C$			10 $\mu A$ 250 $\mu A$
$I_{GES}$	$V_{CE} = 0V$ , $V_{GE} = \pm 20V$			$\pm 100$ nA
$V_{CE(sat)}$	$I_C = 24A$ , $V_{GE} = 15V$ , Note 1 $T_J = 150^\circ C$		1.85 2.30	V V

Symbol Test Conditions ( $T_J = 25^\circ\text{C}$ Unless Otherwise Specified)		Characteristic Values		
		Min.	Typ.	Max.
$g_{fs}$	$I_C = 24\text{A}, V_{CE} = 10\text{V}$ , Note 1	8	14	S
$C_{ies}$	$V_{CE} = 25\text{V}, V_{GE} = 0\text{V}, f = 1\text{MHz}$		1185	pF
$C_{oes}$			133	pF
$C_{res}$			25	pF
$Q_{g(on)}$	$I_C = 24\text{A}, V_{GE} = 15\text{V}, V_{CE} = 0.5 \cdot V_{CES}$		37	nC
$Q_{ge}$			10	nC
$Q_{gc}$			15	nC
$t_{d(on)}$	<b>Inductive load, <math>T_J = 25^\circ\text{C}</math></b> $I_C = 24\text{A}, V_{GE} = 15\text{V}$ $V_{CE} = 400\text{V}, R_G = 10\Omega$ Note 2		23	ns
$t_{ri}$			33	ns
$E_{on}$			0.50	mJ
$t_{d(off)}$			77	125 ns
$t_{fi}$			32	ns
$E_{off}$			0.27	0.45 mJ
$t_{d(on)}$	<b>Inductive load, <math>T_J = 150^\circ\text{C}</math></b> $I_C = 24\text{A}, V_{GE} = 15\text{V}$ $V_{CE} = 400\text{V}, R_G = 10\Omega$ Note 2		22	ns
$t_{ri}$			35	ns
$E_{on}$			1.13	mJ
$t_{d(off)}$			88	ns
$t_{fi}$			78	ns
$E_{off}$			0.40	mJ
$R_{thJC}$				0.65 $^\circ\text{C/W}$

### TO-263 (HV) Outline



SYM	INCHES		MILLIMETER	
	MIN	MAX	MIN	MAX
A	.170	.185	4.30	4.70
A1	.000	.008	0.00	0.20
A2	.091	.098	2.30	2.50
b	.028	.035	0.70	0.90
b2	.046	.054	1.18	1.38
C	.018	.024	0.45	0.60
C2	.049	.055	1.25	1.40
D	.354	.370	9.00	9.40
D1	.311	.327	7.90	8.30
E	.386	.402	9.80	10.20
E1	.307	.323	7.80	8.20
e1	.200 BSC		5.08 BSC	
(e2)	.163	.174	4.13	4.43
H	.591	.614	15.00	15.60
L	.079	.102	2.00	2.60
L1	.039	.055	1.00	1.40
L3	.010 BSC		0.254 BSC	
(L4)	.071	.087	1.80	2.20

### Notes:

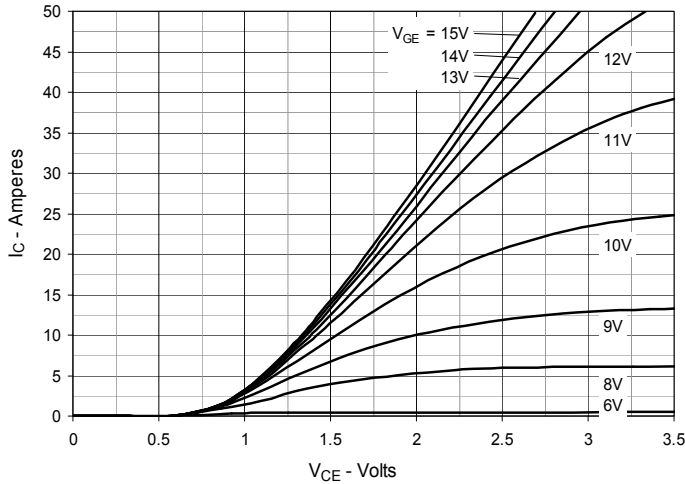
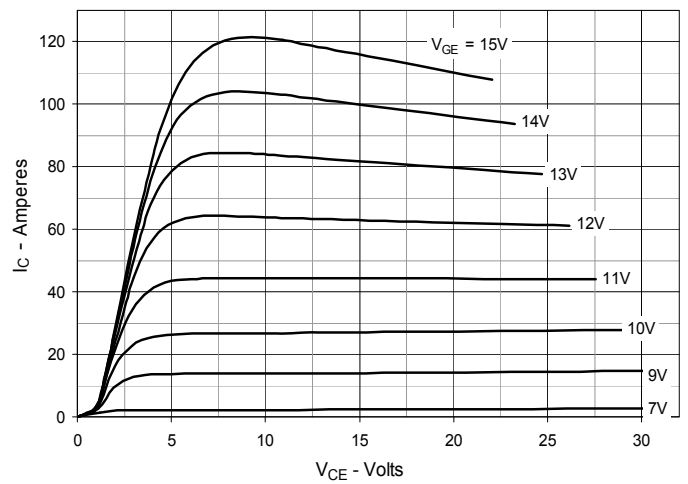
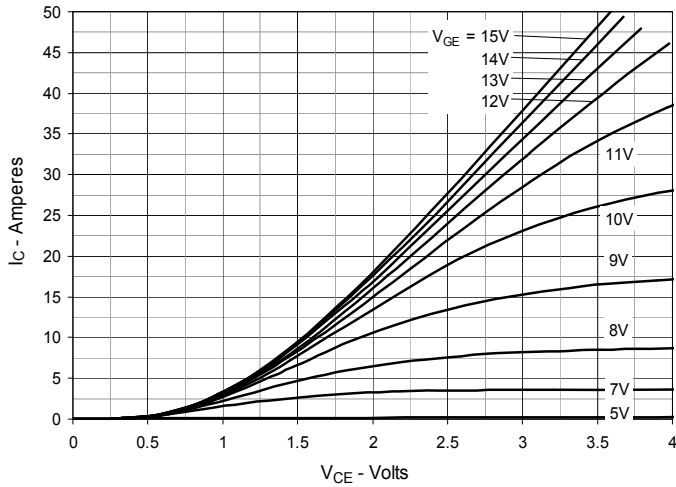
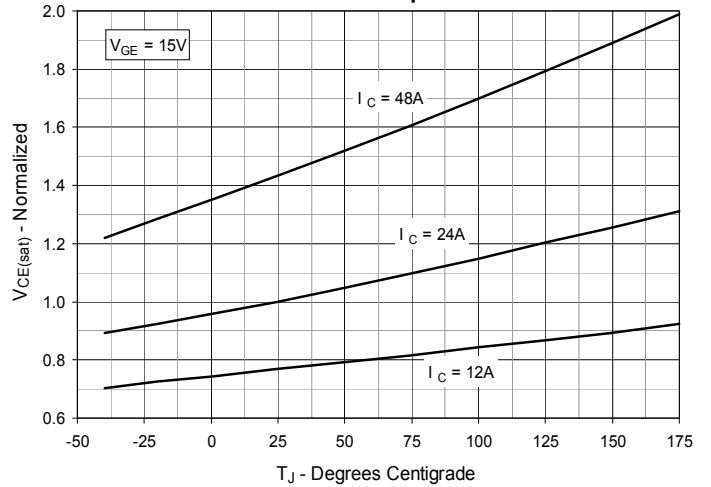
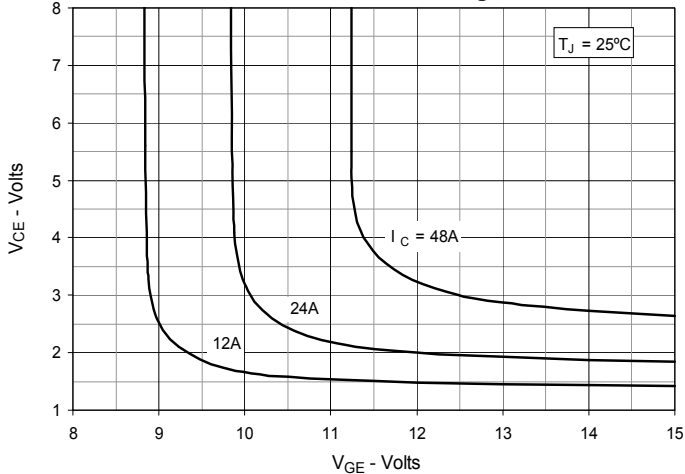
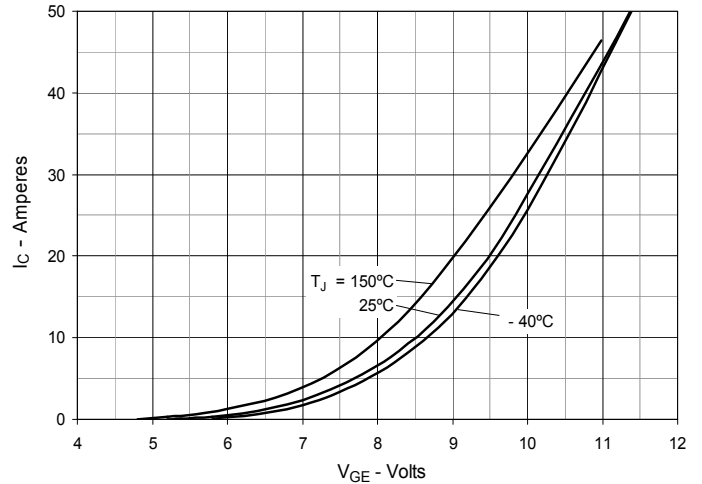
1. Pulse test,  $t \leq 300\mu\text{s}$ , duty cycle,  $d \leq 2\%$ .
2. Switching times & energy losses may increase for higher  $V_{CE}(\text{clamp})$ ,  $T_J$  or  $R_G$ .

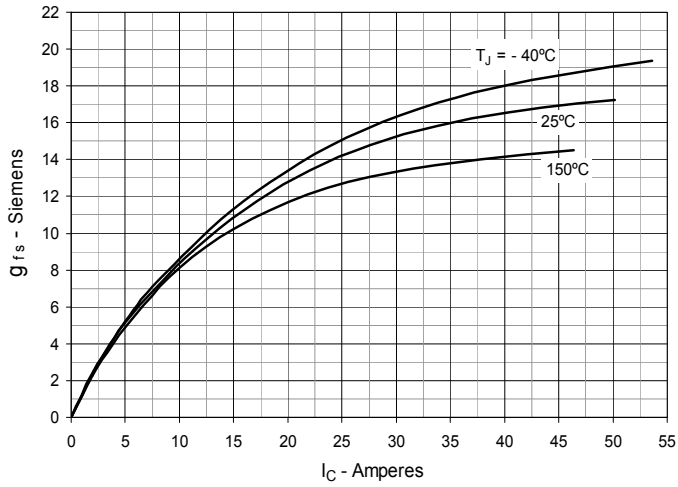
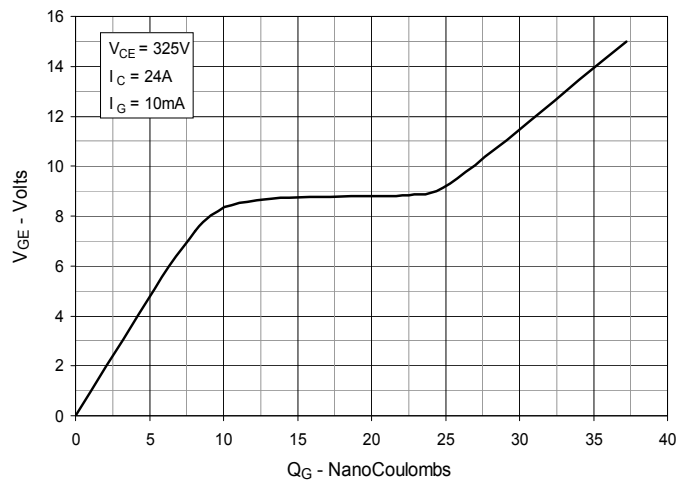
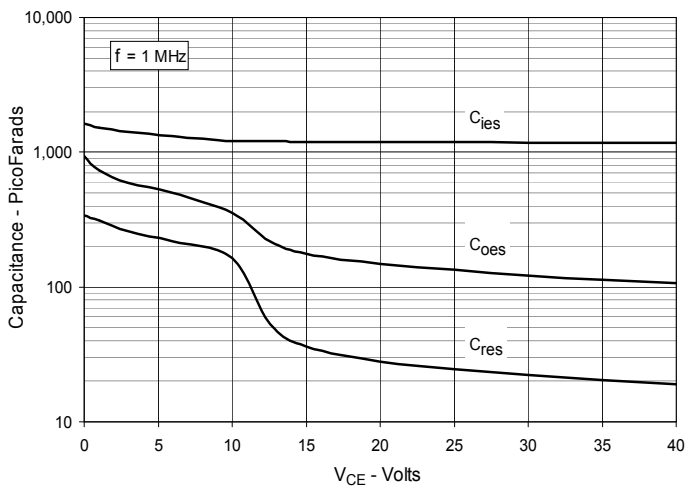
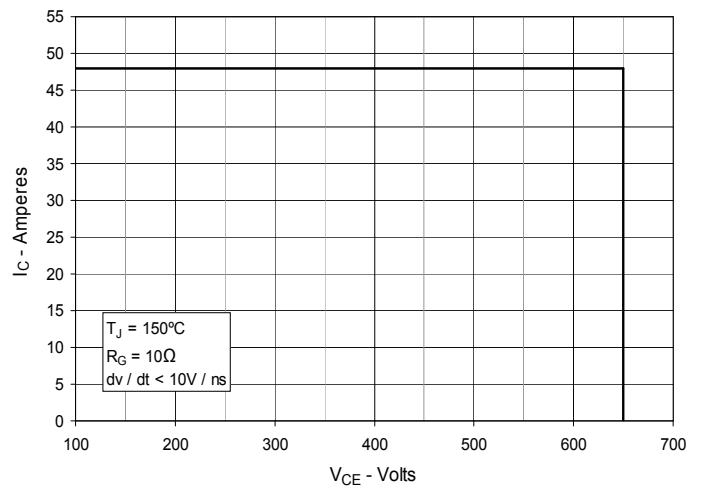
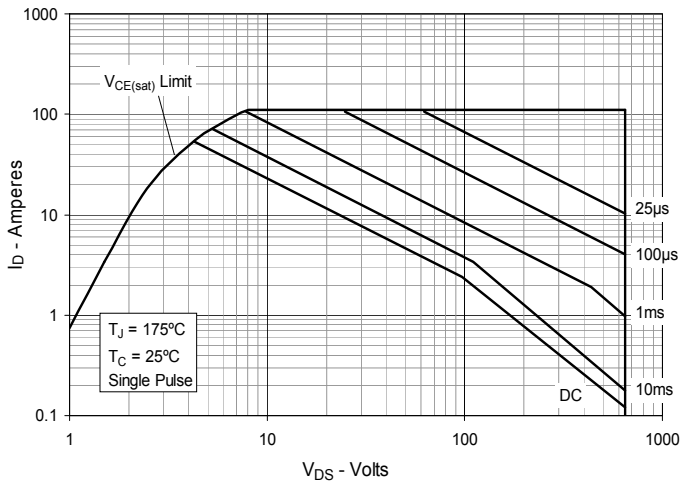
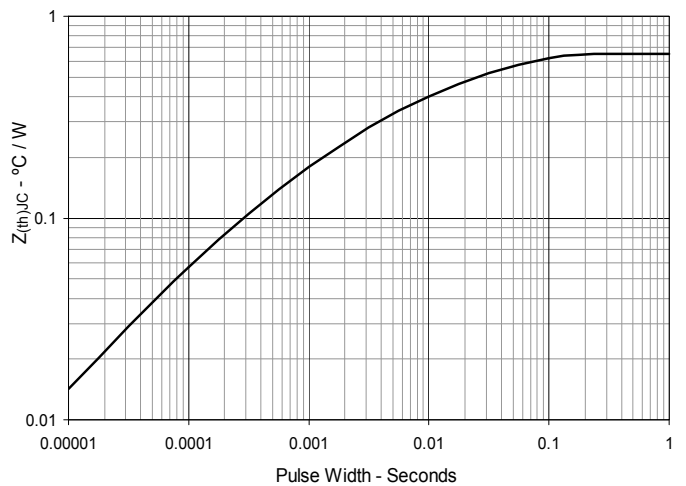
### PRELIMINARY TECHNICAL INFORMATION

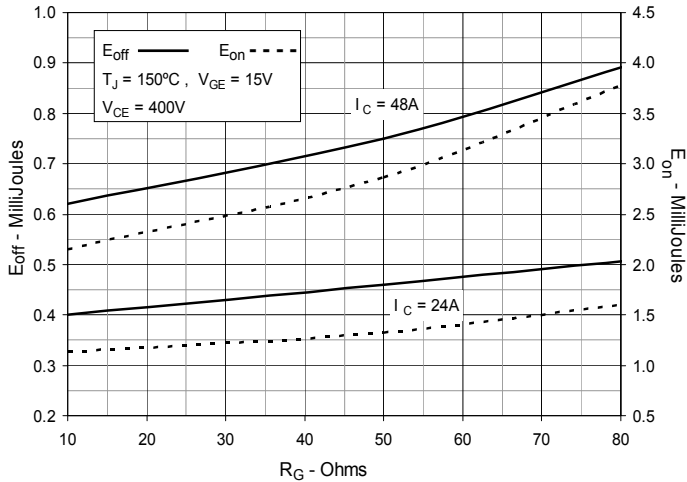
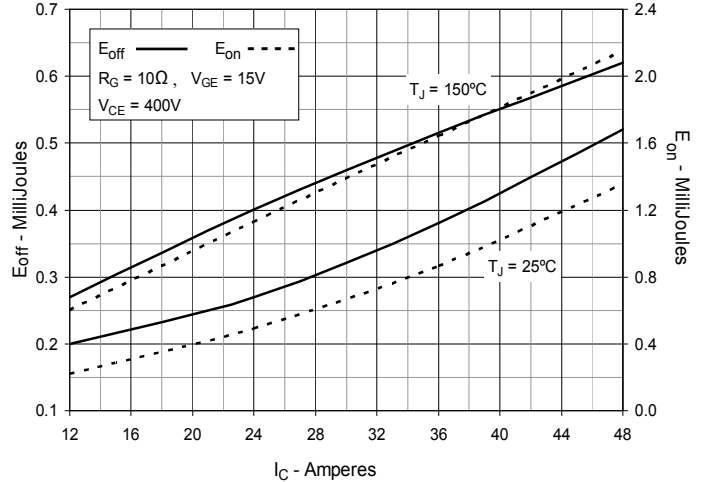
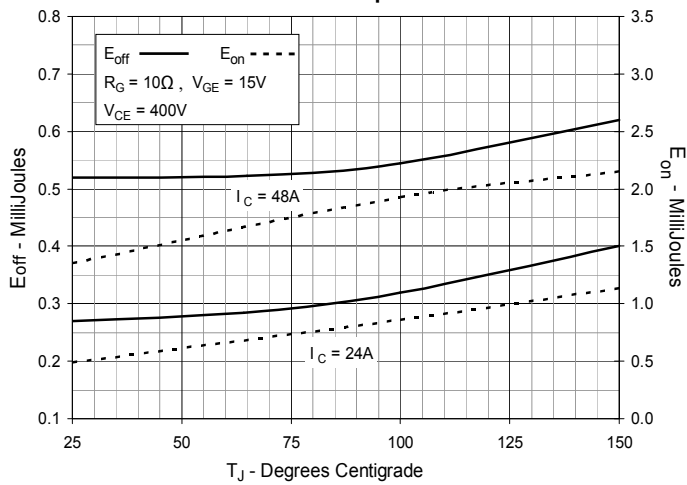
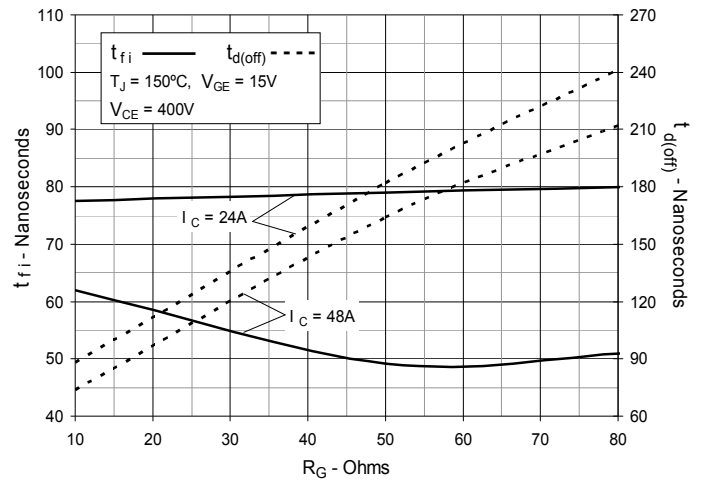
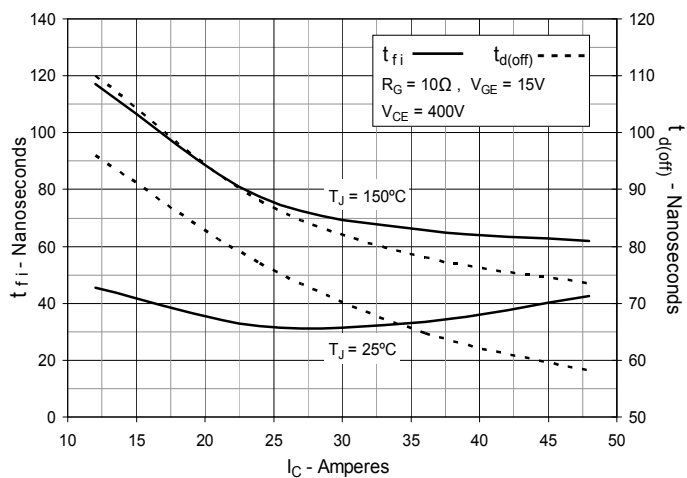
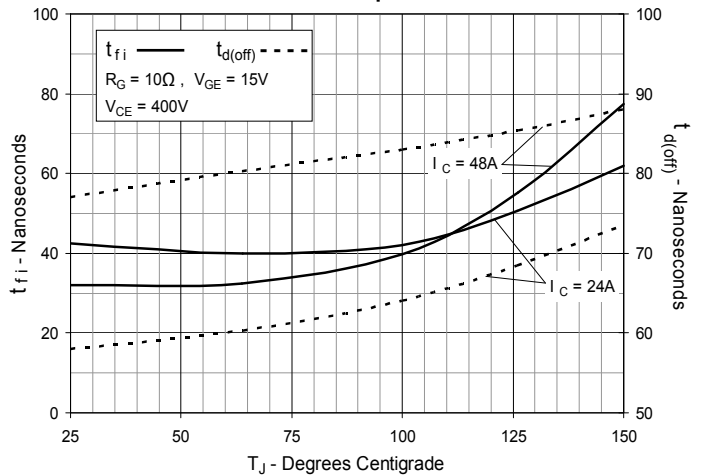
The product presented herein is under development. The Technical Specifications offered are derived from a subjective evaluation of the design, based upon prior knowledge and experience, and constitute a "considered reflection" of the anticipated result. IXYS reserves the right to change limits, test conditions, and dimensions without notice.

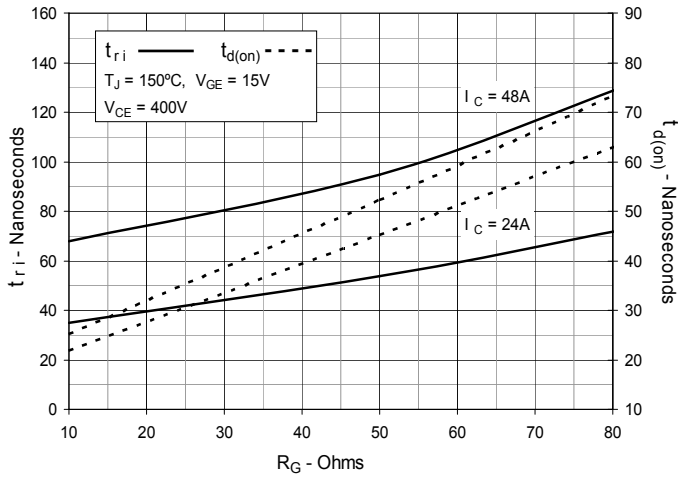
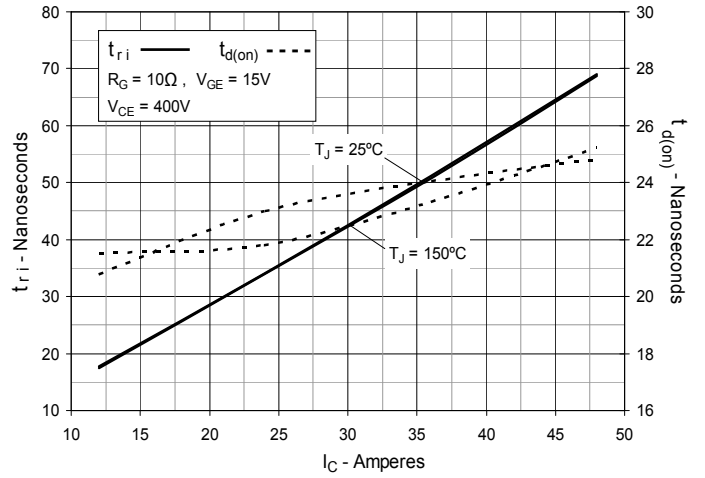
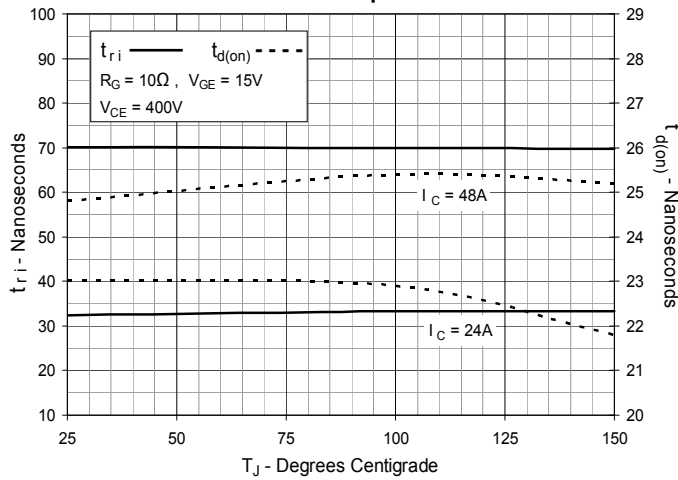
IXYS Reserves the Right to Change Limits, Test Conditions, and Dimensions.

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. 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**


Компания «Life Electronics» занимается поставками электронных компонентов импортного и отечественного производства от производителей и со складов крупных дистрибьюторов Европы, Америки и Азии.

С конца 2013 года компания активно расширяет линейку поставок компонентов по направлению коаксиальный кабель, кварцевые генераторы и конденсаторы (керамические, пленочные, электролитические), за счёт заключения дистрибьюторских договоров

Мы предлагаем:

- Конкурентоспособные цены и скидки постоянным клиентам.
- Специальные условия для постоянных клиентов.
- Подбор аналогов.
- Поставку компонентов в любых объемах, удовлетворяющих вашим потребностям.
- Приемлемые сроки поставки, возможна ускоренная поставка.
- Доставку товара в любую точку России и стран СНГ.
- Комплексную поставку.
- Работу по проектам и поставку образцов.
- Формирование склада под заказчика.
- Сертификаты соответствия на поставляемую продукцию (по желанию клиента).
- Тестирование поставляемой продукции.
- Поставку компонентов, требующих военную и космическую приемку.
- Входной контроль качества.
- Наличие сертификата ISO.

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Конструкторский отдел помогает осуществить:

- Регистрацию проекта у производителя компонентов.
- Техническую поддержку проекта.
- Защиту от снятия компонента с производства.
- Оценку стоимости проекта по компонентам.
- Изготовление тестовой платы монтаж и пусконаладочные работы.



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