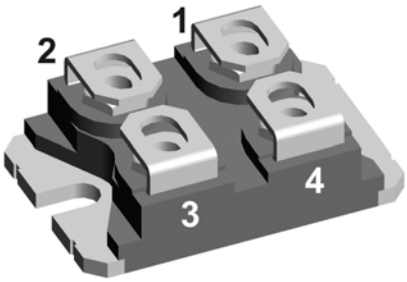
XPT IGBT

V_{CES} = 1200V
I_{C25} = 88A
$V_{CE(sat)}$ = 1.8V

Copack

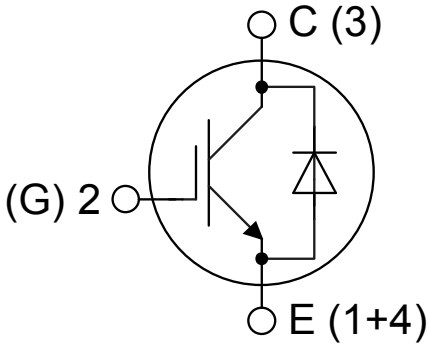
Part number

IXA60IF1200NA



Backside: isolated

E72873



Features / Advantages:

- Easy paralleling due to the positive temperature coefficient of the on-state voltage
- Rugged XPT design (Xtreme light Punch Through) results in:
  - short circuit rated for 10 µsec.
  - very low gate charge
  - low EMI
  - square RBSOA @ 3x Ic
- Thin wafer technology combined with the XPT design results in a competitive low VCE(sat)
- SONIC™ diode
  - fast and soft reverse recovery
  - low operating forward voltage

Applications:

- AC motor drives
- Solar inverter
- Medical equipment
- Uninterruptible power supply
- Air-conditioning systems
- Welding equipment
- Switched-mode and resonant-mode power supplies
- Inductive heating, cookers
- Pumps, Fans

Package: SOT-227B (minibloc)

- Isolation Voltage: 3000 V~
- Industry standard outline
- RoHS compliant
- Epoxy meets UL 94V-0
- Base plate: Copper internally DCB isolated
- Advanced power cycling
- Either emitter terminal can be used as main or Kelvin emitter

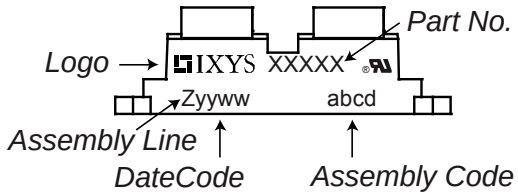
IGBT				Ratings			
Symbol	Definition	Conditions		min.	typ.	max.	Unit
V_{CES}	*collector emitter voltage*		T_{VJ} = 25°C			1200	V
V_{GES}	*max. DC gate voltage*					±20	V
V_{GEM}	*max. transient gate emitter voltage*					±30	V
I_{C25}	*collector current*		T_C = 25°C			88	A
I_{C80}			T_C = 80°C			56	A
P_{tot}	*total power dissipation*		T_C = 25°C			290	W
$V_{CE(sat)}$	*collector emitter saturation voltage*	I_C = 50A; V_{GE} = 15 V	T_{VJ} = 25°C		1.8	2.1	V
			T_{VJ} = 125°C		2.1		V
$V_{GE(th)}$	*gate emitter threshold voltage*	I_C = 2mA; V_{GE} = V_{CE}	T_{VJ} = 25°C	5.4	5.9	6.5	V
I_{CES}	*collector emitter leakage current*	V_{CE} = V_{CES}; V_{GE} = 0 V	T_{VJ} = 25°C			0.1	mA
			T_{VJ} = 125°C		0.1		mA
I_{GES}	*gate emitter leakage current*	V_{GE} = ±20 V				500	nA
$Q_{G(on)}$	*total gate charge*	V_{CE} = 600 V; V_{GE} = 15 V; I_C = 50 A			190		nC
$t_{d(on)}$	*turn-on delay time*				70		ns
t_r	*current rise time*				40		ns
$t_{d(off)}$	*turn-off delay time*	inductive load	T_{VJ} = 125°C		250		ns
t_f	*current fall time*	V_{CE} = 600 V; I_C = 50 A			100		ns
E_{on}	*turn-on energy per pulse*	V_{GE} = ±15 V; R_G = 15 Ω			4.5		mJ
E_{off}	*turn-off energy per pulse*				5.5		mJ
RBSOA	*reverse bias safe operating area*	V_{GE} = ±15 V; R_G = 15 Ω	T_{VJ} = 125°C				
I_{CM}		V_{CEmax} = 1200 V				150	A
SCSOA	*short circuit safe operating area*	V_{CEmax} = 1200 V					
t_{SC}	*short circuit duration*	V_{CE} = 900 V; V_{GE} = ±15 V	T_{VJ} = 125°C			10	µs
I_{SC}	*short circuit current*	R_G = 15 Ω; non-repetitive			200		A
R_{thJC}	*thermal resistance junction to case*					0.43	K/W
R_{thCH}	*thermal resistance case to heatsink*				0.10		K/W

Diode							
V_{RRM}	*max. repetitive reverse voltage*		T_{VJ} = 25°C			1200	V
I_{F25}	*forward current*		T_C = 25°C			85	A
I_{F80}			T_C = 80°C			51	A
V_F	*forward voltage*	I_F = 60A	T_{VJ} = 25°C			2.20	V
			T_{VJ} = 125°C		1.95		V
I_R	*reverse current*	V_R = V_{RRM}	T_{VJ} = 25°C			*	mA
	* not applicable, see Ices at IGBT		T_{VJ} = 125°C		*		mA
Q_{rr}	*reverse recovery charge*	V_R = 600 V			8		µC
I_{RM}	*max. reverse recovery current*	-di_F/dt = E+03 A/µs	T_{VJ} = 125°C		60		A
t_{rr}	*reverse recovery time*	I_F = 60A; V_{GE} = 0 V			350		ns
E_{rec}	*reverse recovery energy*				2.5		mJ
R_{thJC}	*thermal resistance junction to case*					0.6	K/W
R_{thCH}	*thermal resistance case to heatsink*				0.10		K/W

Package SOT-227B (minibloc)				Ratings			
Symbol	Definition	Conditions		min.	typ.	max.	Unit
I_{RMS}	*RMS current*	per terminal [1]				150	A
T_{VJ}	*virtual junction temperature*			-40		150	°C
T_{op}	*operation temperature*			-40		125	°C
T_{stg}	*storage temperature*			-40		150	°C
Weight					30		g
M_D	*mounting torque*			1.1		1.5	Nm
M_T	*terminal torque*			1.1		1.5	Nm
$d_{Spp/App}$	*creepage distance on surface | striking distance through air*	*terminal to terminal*	10.5	3.2			mm
$d_{Spb/Apb}$		*terminal to backside*	8.6	6.8			mm
V_{ISOL}	*isolation voltage*	t = 1 second	50/60 Hz, RMS; I_{ISOL} ≤ 1 mA	3000			V
		t = 1 minute		2500			V

[1] I_{RMS} is typically limited by the pin-to-chip resistance (1); or by the current capability of the chip (2). In case of (1) and a product with multiple pins for one chip-potential, the current capability can be increased by connecting the pins as one contact.

Product Marking



Part description

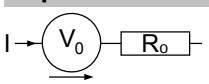
I = IGBT
X = XPT IGBT
A = Gen 1 / std
60 = Current Rating [A]
IF = Copack
1200 = Reverse Voltage [V]
NA = SOT-227B (minibloc)

Ordering	Ordering Number	Marking on Product	Delivery Mode	Quantity	Code No.
Standard	IXA60IF1200NA	IXA60IF1200NA	Tube	10	508765

Similar Part	Package	Voltage class
IXA70I1200NA	SOT-227B (minibloc)	1200

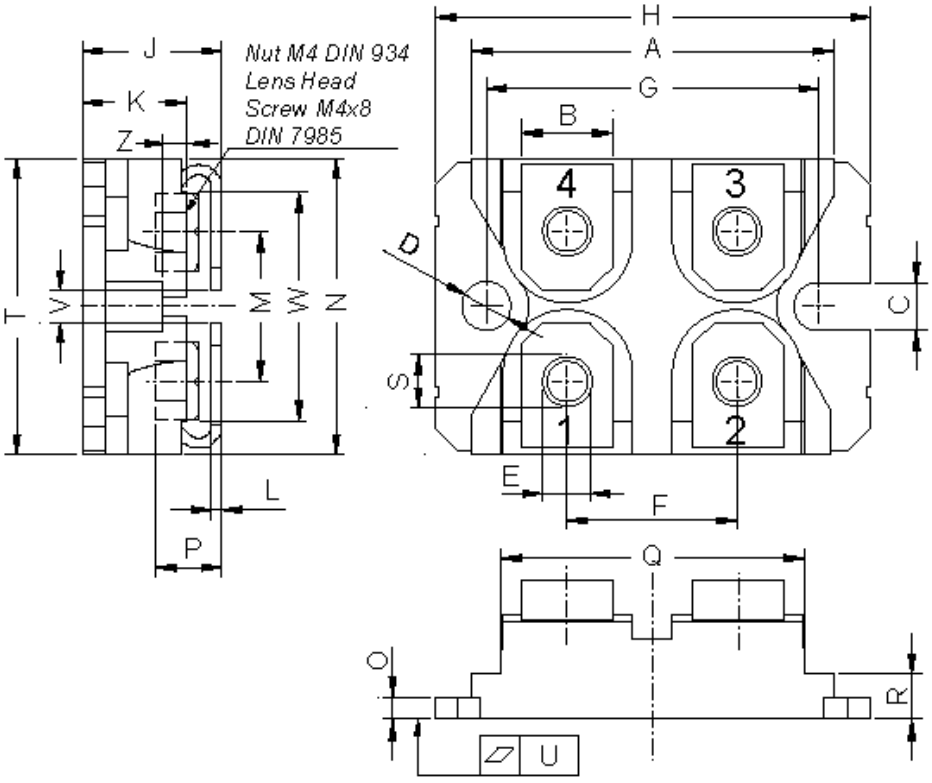
Equivalent Circuits for Simulation

** on die level* T_{VJ} = 150 °C

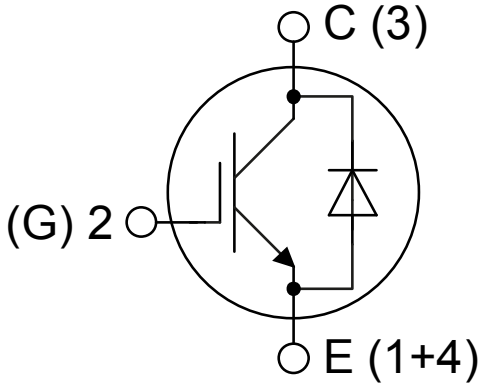


		IGBT	Diode	
$V_{0\,max}$	*threshold voltage*	1.1	1.25	V
$R_{0\,max}$	*slope resistance **	28	14.2	mΩ

Outlines SOT-227B (minibloc)



Dim.	Millimeter		Inches	
	min	max	min	max
A	31.50	31.88	1.240	1.255
B	7.80	8.20	0.307	0.323
C	4.09	4.29	0.161	0.169
D	4.09	4.29	0.161	0.169
E	4.09	4.29	0.161	0.169
F	14.91	15.11	0.587	0.595
G	30.12	30.30	1.186	1.193
H	37.80	38.23	1.488	1.505
J	11.68	12.22	0.460	0.481
K	8.92	9.60	0.351	0.378
L	0.74	0.84	0.029	0.033
M	12.50	13.10	0.492	0.516
N	25.15	25.42	0.990	1.001
O	1.95	2.13	0.077	0.084
P	4.95	6.20	0.195	0.244
Q	26.54	26.90	1.045	1.059
R	3.94	4.42	0.155	0.167
S	4.55	4.85	0.179	0.191
T	24.59	25.25	0.968	0.994
U	-0.05	0.10	-0.002	0.004
V	3.20	5.50	0.126	0.217
W	19.81	21.08	0.780	0.830
Z	2.50	2.70	0.098	0.106



IGBT

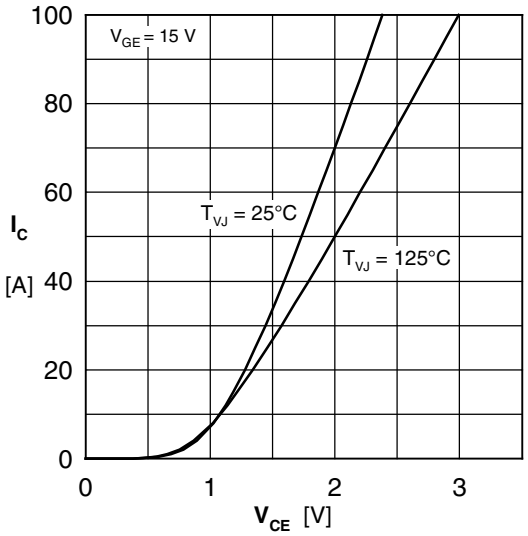


Fig. 1 Typ. output characteristics

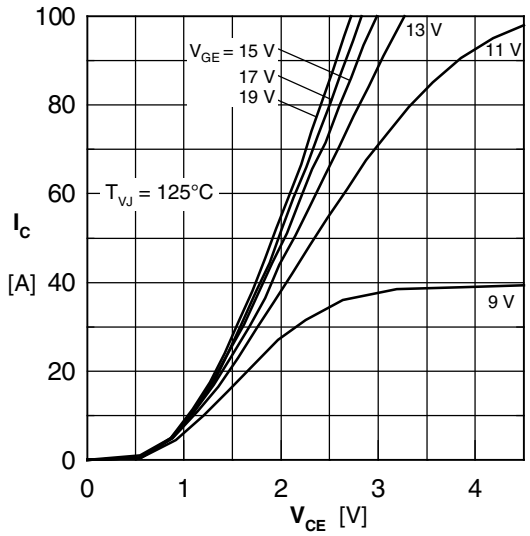


Fig. 2 Typ. output characteristics

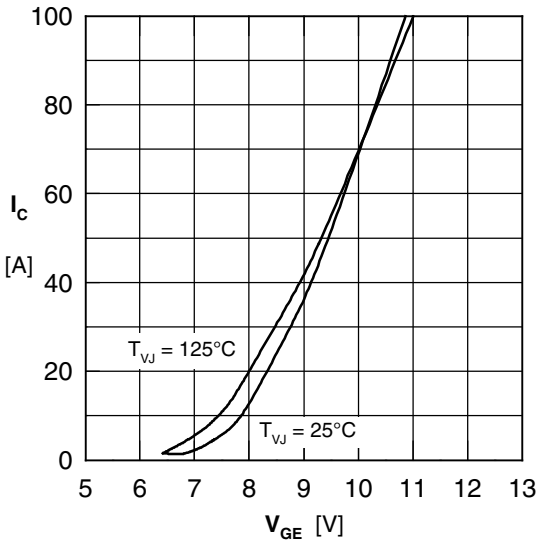


Fig. 3 Typ. tranfer characteristics

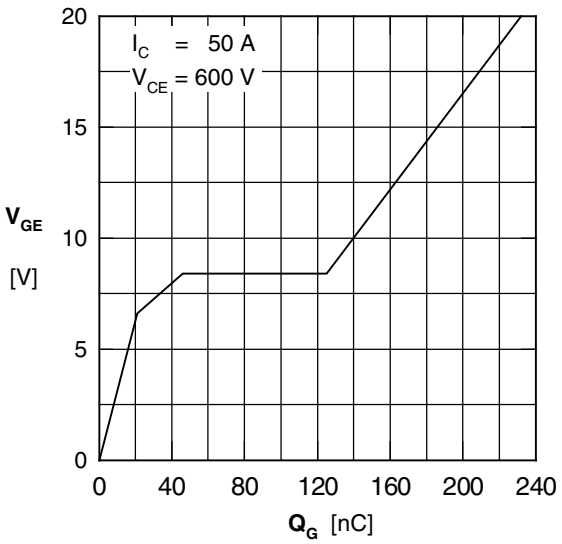


Fig. 4 Typ. turn-on gate charge

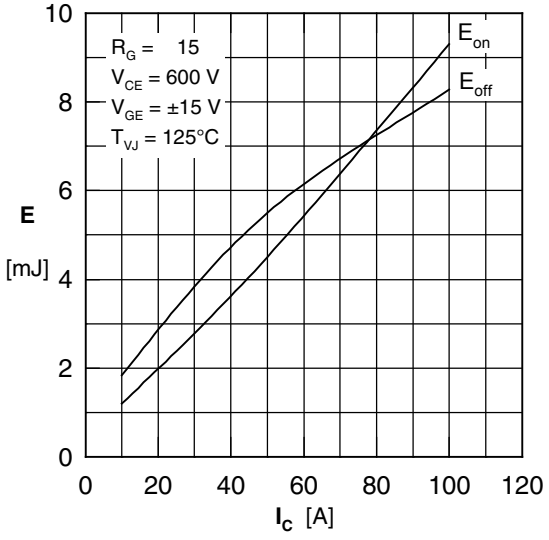


Fig. 5 Typ. switching energy vs. collector current

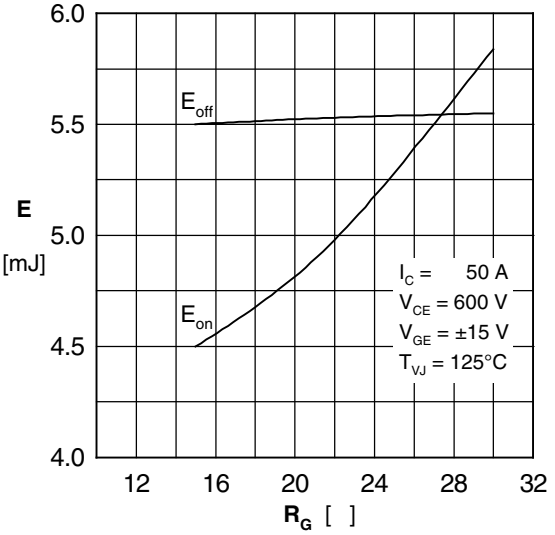


Fig. 6 Typ. switching energy vs. gate resistance

Diode

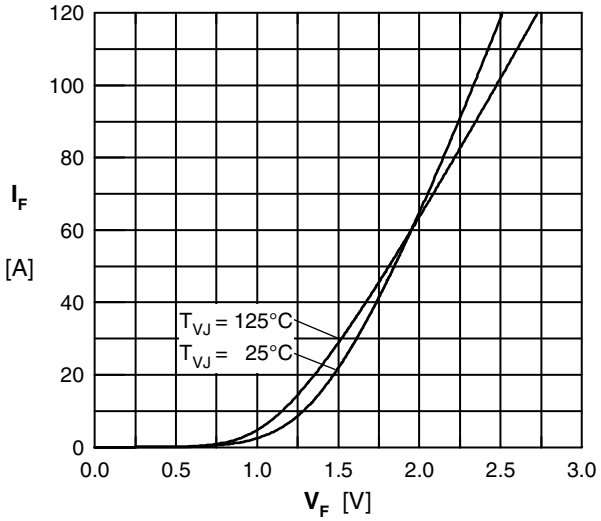


Fig. 7 Typ. Forward current versus V_F

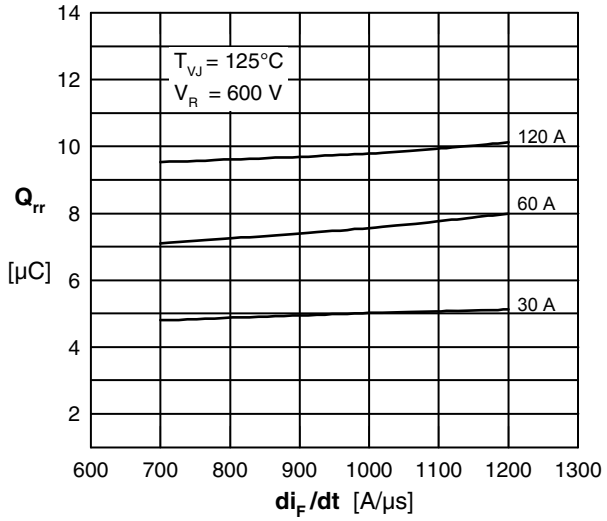


Fig. 8 Typ. reverse recov.charge Q_{rr} vs. di/dt

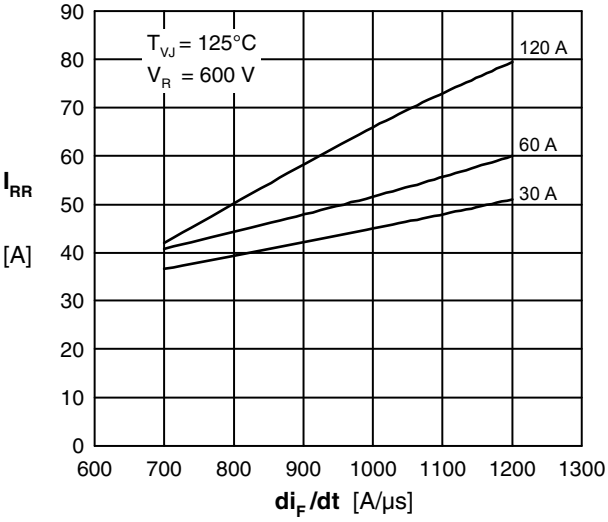


Fig. 9 Typ. peak reverse current I_{RM} vs. di/dt

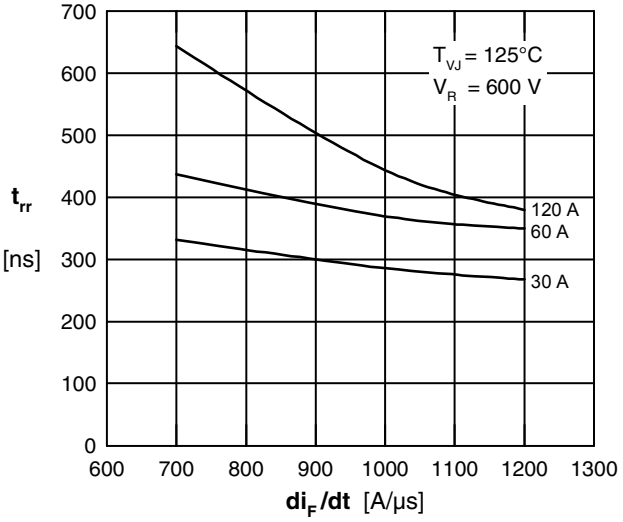


Fig. 10 Typ. recovery time t_{rr} versus di/dt

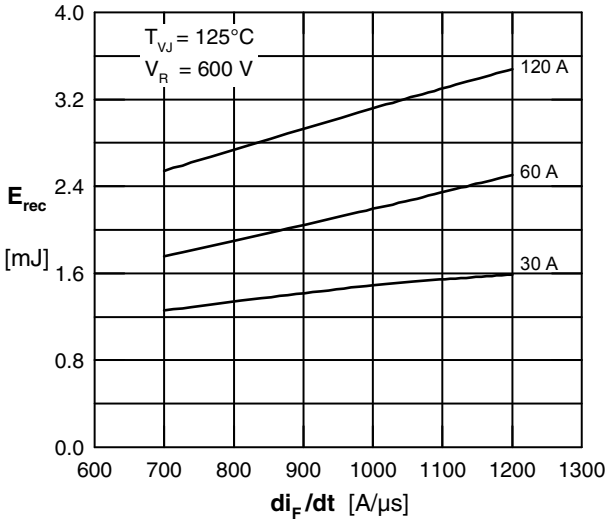


Fig. 11 Typ. recovery energy E_{rec} versus di/dt

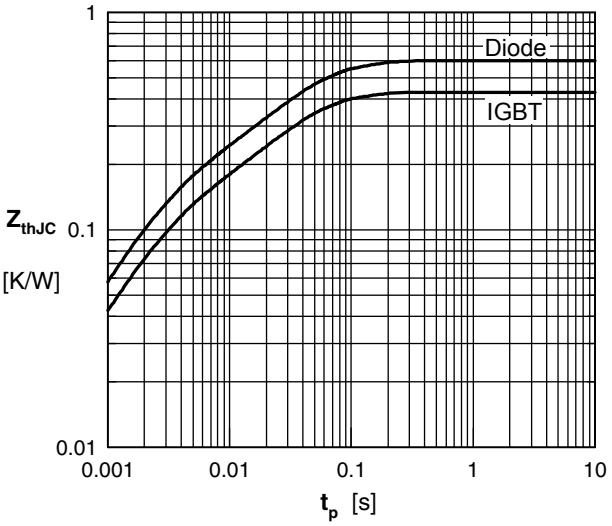


Fig. 12 Typ. transient thermal impedance