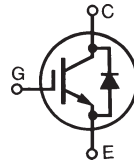


High Voltage, High Gain BIMOSFET™ Monolithic Bipolar MOS Transistor

IXBH42N170 IXBT42N170



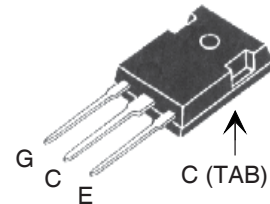
$$V_{CES} = 1700V$$

$$I_{C90} = 42A$$

$$V_{CE(sat)} \leq 2.8V$$

Symbol	Test Conditions	Maximum Ratings	
V_{CES}	$T_C = 25^\circ C$ to $150^\circ C$	1700	V
V_{CGR}	$T_J = 25^\circ C$ to $150^\circ C$, $R_{GE} = 1M\Omega$	1700	V
V_{GES}	Continuous	± 20	V
V_{GEM}	Transient	± 30	V
I_{C25}	$T_C = 25^\circ C$	80	A
I_{LRMS}	Terminal Current Limit	75	A
I_{C90}	$T_C = 90^\circ C$	42	A
I_{CM}	$T_C = 25^\circ C$, 1ms	300	A
SSOA	$V_{GE} = 15V$, $T_{VJ} = 125^\circ C$, $R_G = 10\Omega$	$I_{CM} = 100$	A
(RBSOA)	Clamped inductive load	$V_{CES} \leq 1350$	V
P_C	$T_C = 25^\circ C$	360	W
T_J		-55 ... +150	$^\circ C$
T_{JM}		150	$^\circ C$
T_{stg}		-55 ... +150	$^\circ C$
T_L	1.6mm (0.062 in.) from case for 10s	300	$^\circ C$
T_{SOLD}	Plastic body for 10 seconds	260	$^\circ C$
M_d	Mounting torque (TO-247)	1.13/10	Nm/lb.in.
Weight	TO-247	6	g
	TO-268	4	g

TO-247 (IXBH)



TO-268 (IXBT)



G = Gate C = Collector
E = Emitter TAB = Collector

Features

- High blocking voltage
- International standard packages
- Low conduction losses

Advantages

- Low gate drive requirement
- High power density

Applications:

- Switched-mode and resonant-mode power supplies
- Uninterruptible power supplies (UPS)
- Laser generator
- Capacitor discharge circuit
- AC switches

Symbol	Test Conditions ($T_J = 25^\circ C$ unless otherwise specified)	Characteristic Values		
		Min.	Typ.	Max.
BV_{CES}	$I_C = 250\mu A$, $V_{GE} = 0V$	1700		V
$V_{GE(th)}$	$I_C = 250\mu A$, $V_{CE} = V_{GE}$	2.5		5.5 V
I_{CES}	$V_{CE} = 0.8 \cdot V_{CES}$ $V_{GE} = 0V$ $T_J = 125^\circ C$			50 μA 1.5 mA
I_{GES}	$V_{CE} = 0V$, $V_{GE} = \pm 20V$			± 100 nA
$V_{CE(sat)}$	$I_C = 42A$, $V_{GE} = 15V$, Note 1 $T_J = 125^\circ C$		2.7	2.8 V V

Fig. 1. Output Characteristics @ 25°C

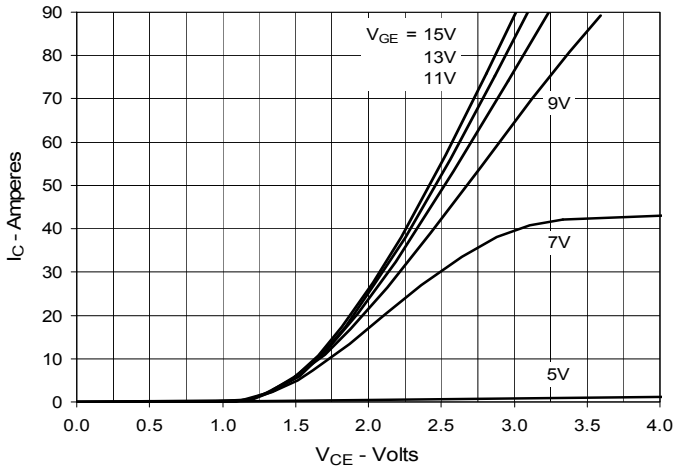


Fig. 2. Extended Output Characteristics @ 25°C

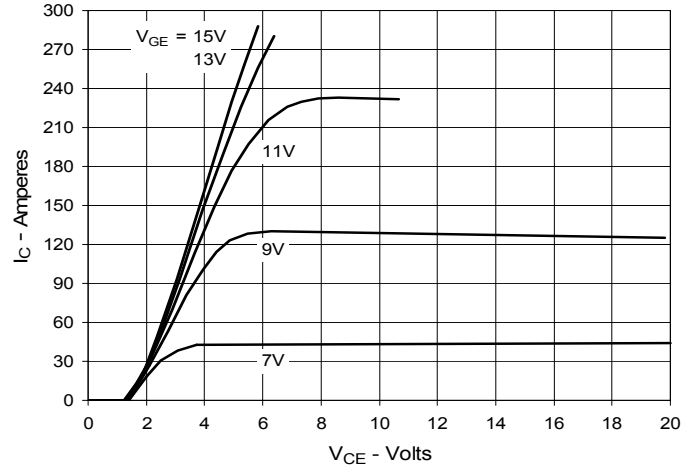


Fig. 3. Output Characteristics @ 125°C

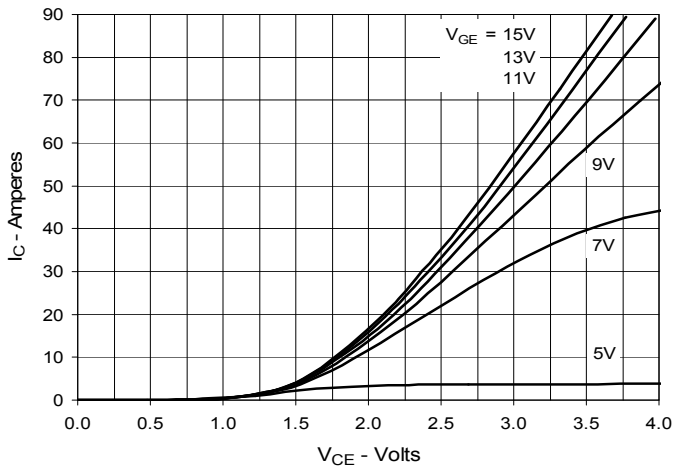


Fig. 4. Dependence of VCE(sat) on Junction Temperature

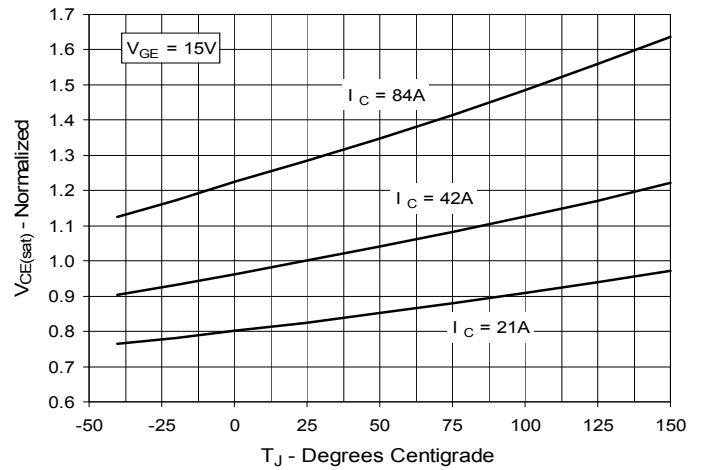


Fig. 5. Collector-to-Emitter Voltage vs. Gate-to-Emitter Voltage

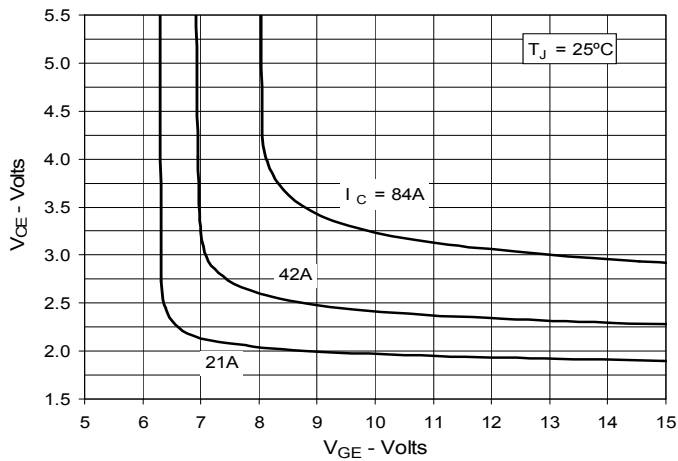


Fig. 6. Input Admittance

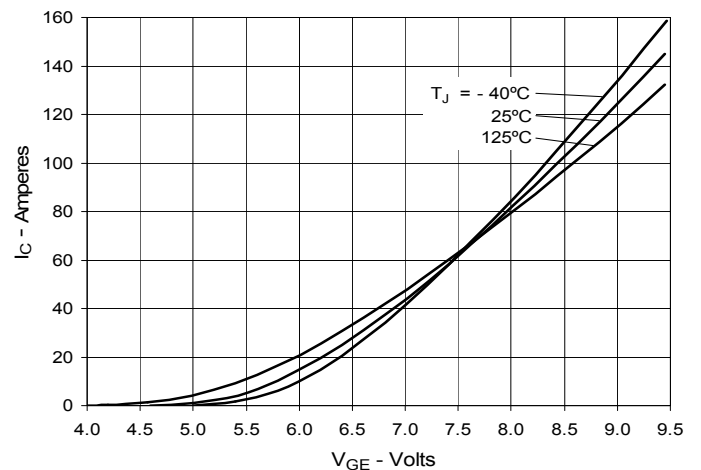


Fig. 7. Transconductance

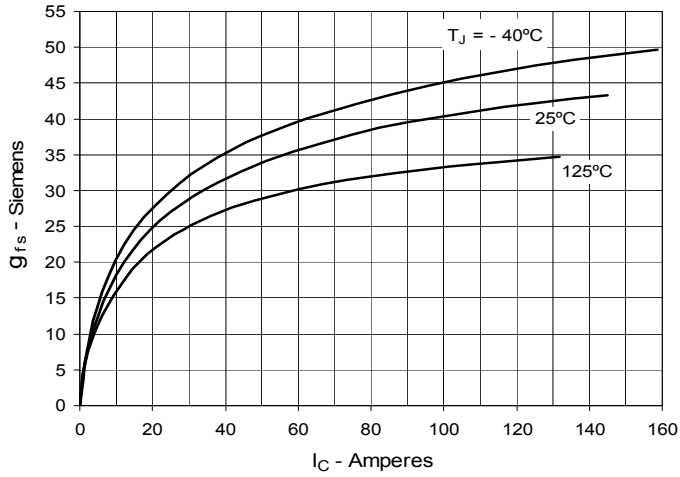


Fig. 8. Forward Voltage Drop of Intrinsic Diode

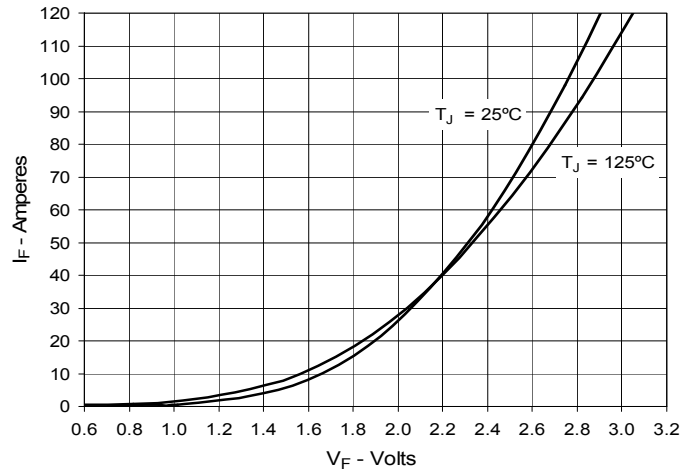


Fig. 9. Gate Charge

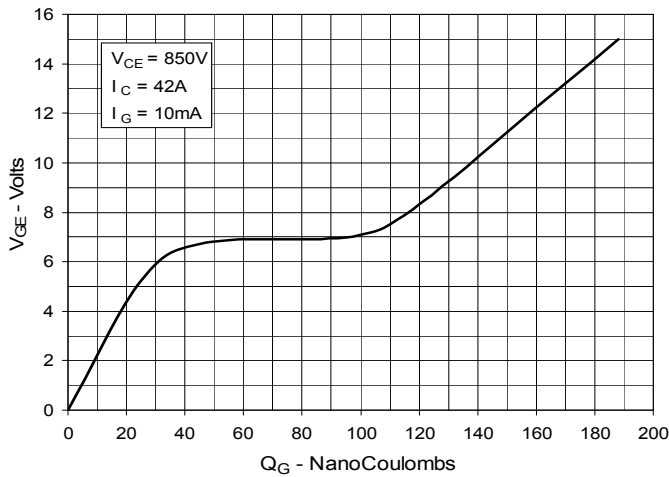


Fig. 10. Capacitance

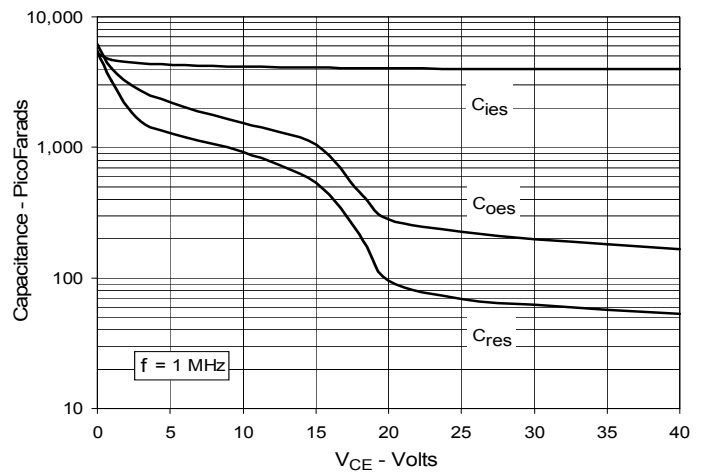


Fig. 11. Reverse-Bias Safe Operating Area

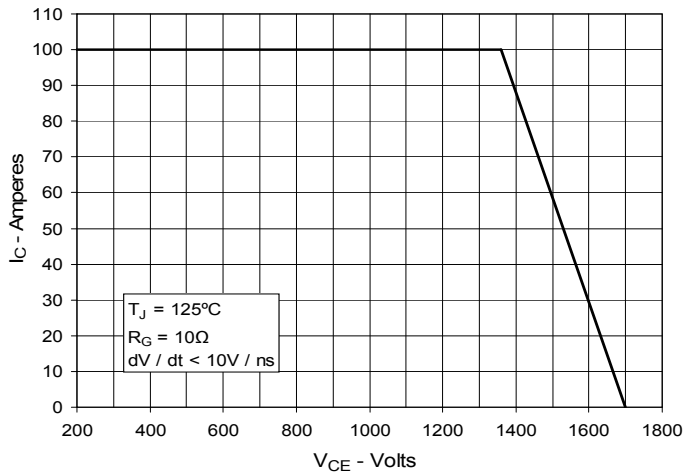
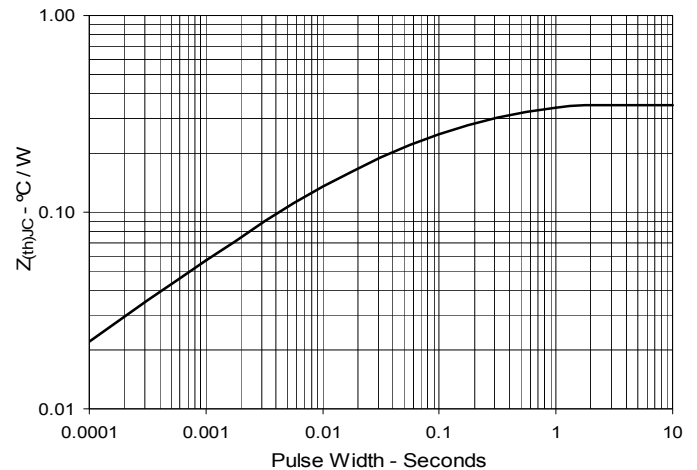


Fig. 12. Maximum Transient Thermal Impedance



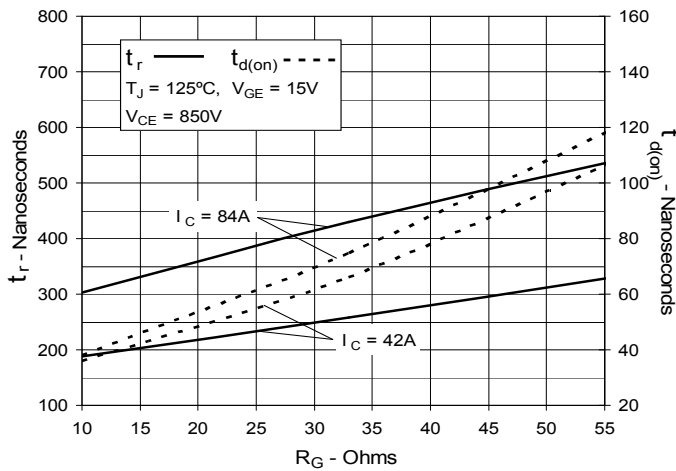
**Fig. 13. Resistive Turn-on
Rise Time vs. Junction Temperature**



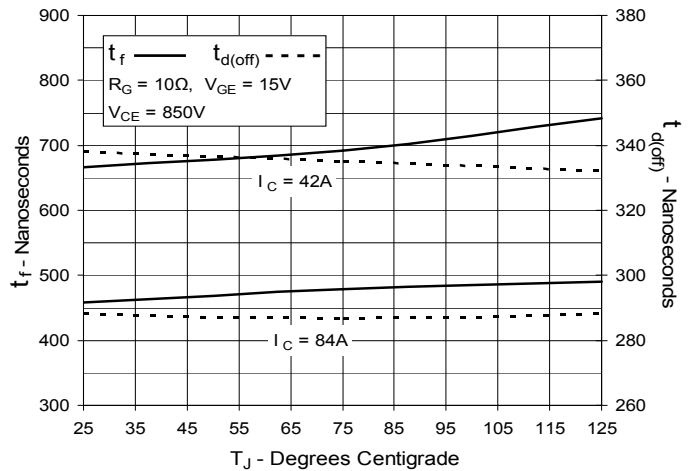
**Fig. 14. Resistive Turn-on
Rise Time vs. Drain Current**



**Fig. 15. Resistive Turn-on
Switching Times vs. Gate Resistance**



**Fig. 16. Resistive Turn-off
Switching Times vs. Junction Temperature**



**Fig. 17. Resistive Turn-off
Switching Times vs. Drain Current**



**Fig. 18. Resistive Turn-off
Switching Times vs. Gate Resistance**

