

# International IOR Rectifier

INSULATED GATE BIPOLAR TRANSISTOR

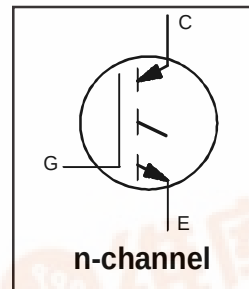
PD -95651

## IRG4BC30FPbF

Fast Speed IGBT

### Features

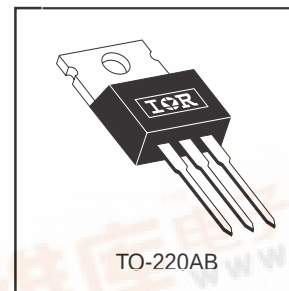
- Fast: optimized for medium operating frequencies ( 1-5 kHz in hard switching, >20 kHz in resonant mode).
- Generation 4 IGBT design provides tighter parameter distribution and higher efficiency than Generation 3
- Industry standard TO-220AB package
- Lead-Free



|                                   |
|-----------------------------------|
| $V_{CES} = 600V$                  |
| $V_{CE(on)} \text{ typ.} = 1.59V$ |
| @ $V_{GE} = 15V, I_C = 17A$       |

### Benefits

- Generation 4 IGBTs offer highest efficiency available
- IGBTs optimized for specified application conditions
- Designed to be a "drop-in" replacement for equivalent industry-standard Generation 3 IR IGBTs



### Absolute Maximum Ratings

|                           | Parameter                                        | Max.                              | Units      |
|---------------------------|--------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------|------------|
| $V_{CES}$                 | Collector-to-Emitter Breakdown Voltage           | 600                               | V          |
| $I_C @ T_C = 25^\circ C$  | Continuous Collector Current                     | 31                                | A          |
| $I_C @ T_C = 100^\circ C$ | Continuous Collector Current                     | 17                                |            |
| $I_{CM}$                  | Pulsed Collector Current ①                       | 120                               |            |
| $I_{LM}$                  | Clamped Inductive Load Current ②                 | 120                               |            |
| $V_{GE}$                  | Gate-to-Emitter Voltage                          | $\pm 20$                          | V          |
| $E_{ARV}$                 | Reverse Voltage Avalanche Energy ③               | 10                                | mJ         |
| $P_D @ T_C = 25^\circ C$  | Maximum Power Dissipation                        | 100                               | W          |
| $P_D @ T_C = 100^\circ C$ | Maximum Power Dissipation                        | 42                                |            |
| $T_J$                     | Operating Junction and Storage Temperature Range | -55 to + 150                      | $^\circ C$ |
| $T_{STG}$                 | Soldering Temperature, for 10 seconds            | 300 (0.063 in. (1.6mm from case ) |            |
|                           | Mounting torque, 6-32 or M3 screw.               | 10 lbf•in (1.1N•m)                |            |

### Thermal Resistance

|                 | Parameter                                 | Typ.       | Max. | Units        |
|-----------------|-------------------------------------------|------------|------|--------------|
| $R_{\theta JC}$ | Junction-to-Case                          | ---        | 1.2  | $^\circ C/W$ |
| $R_{\theta CS}$ | Case-to-Sink, Flat, Greased Surface       | 0.5        | ---  |              |
| $R_{\theta JA}$ | Junction-to-Ambient, typical socket mount | ---        | 80   |              |
| Wt              | Weight                                    | 2.0 (0.07) | ---  | g (oz)       |



# IRG4BC30FPbF

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## Electrical Characteristics @ $T_J = 25^\circ\text{C}$ (unless otherwise specified)

|                                 | Parameter                                | Min. | Typ. | Max.      | Units                | Conditions                                            |
|---------------------------------|------------------------------------------|------|------|-----------|----------------------|-------------------------------------------------------|
| $V_{(BR)CES}$                   | Collector-to-Emitter Breakdown Voltage   | 600  | —    | —         | V                    | $V_{GE} = 0V, I_C = 250\mu A$                         |
| $V_{(BR)ECS}$                   | Emitter-to-Collector Breakdown Voltage ④ | 18   | —    | —         | V                    | $V_{GE} = 0V, I_C = 1.0A$                             |
| $\Delta V_{(BR)CES}/\Delta T_J$ | Temperature Coeff. of Breakdown Voltage  | —    | 0.69 | —         | V/ $^\circ\text{C}$  | $V_{GE} = 0V, I_C = 1.0mA$                            |
| $V_{CE(ON)}$                    | Collector-to-Emitter Saturation Voltage  | —    | 1.59 | 1.8       | V                    | $I_C = 17A$ $V_{GE} = 15V$                            |
|                                 |                                          | —    | 1.99 | —         |                      | $I_C = 31A$ See Fig.2, 5                              |
|                                 |                                          | —    | 1.7  | —         |                      | $I_C = 17A, T_J = 150^\circ\text{C}$                  |
| $V_{GE(th)}$                    | Gate Threshold Voltage                   | 3.0  | —    | 6.0       |                      | $V_{CE} = V_{GE}, I_C = 250\mu A$                     |
| $\Delta V_{GE(th)}/\Delta T_J$  | Temperature Coeff. of Threshold Voltage  | —    | -11  | —         | mV/ $^\circ\text{C}$ | $V_{CE} = V_{GE}, I_C = 250\mu A$                     |
| $g_{fe}$                        | Forward Transconductance ⑤               | 6.1  | 10   | —         | S                    | $V_{CE} = 100V, I_C = 17A$                            |
| $I_{CES}$                       | Zero Gate Voltage Collector Current      | —    | —    | 250       | $\mu A$              | $V_{GE} = 0V, V_{CE} = 600V$                          |
|                                 |                                          | —    | —    | 2.0       |                      | $V_{GE} = 0V, V_{CE} = 10V, T_J = 25^\circ\text{C}$   |
|                                 |                                          | —    | —    | 1000      |                      | $V_{GE} = 0V, V_{CE} = 600V, T_J = 150^\circ\text{C}$ |
| $I_{GES}$                       | Gate-to-Emitter Leakage Current          | —    | —    | $\pm 100$ | nA                   | $V_{GE} = \pm 20V$                                    |

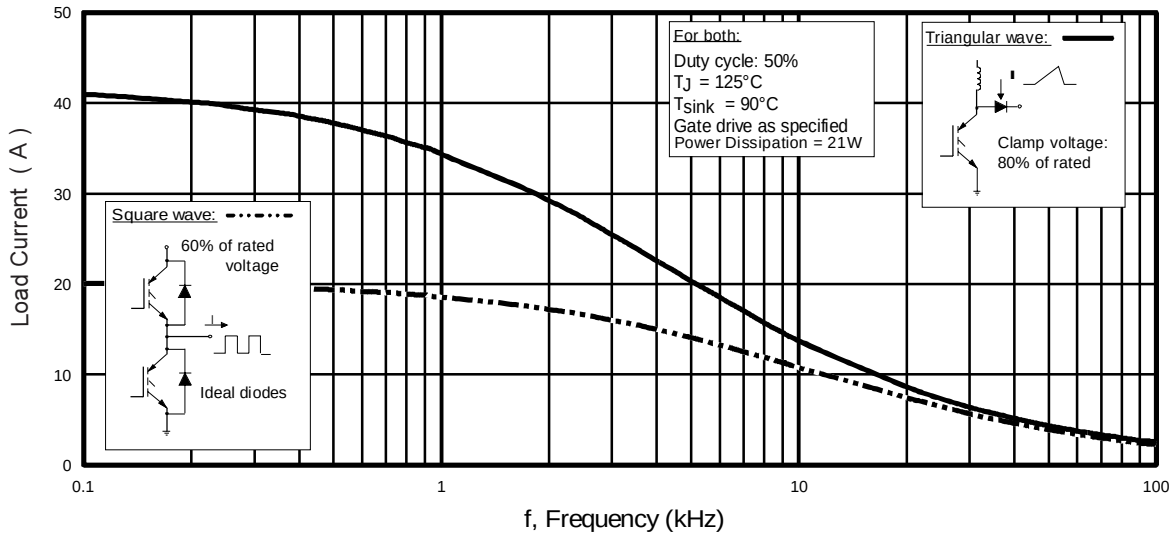
## Switching Characteristics @ $T_J = 25^\circ\text{C}$ (unless otherwise specified)

|              | Parameter                         | Min. | Typ. | Max. | Units | Conditions                                                                                                                                          |
|--------------|-----------------------------------|------|------|------|-------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| $Q_g$        | Total Gate Charge (turn-on)       | —    | 51   | 77   | nC    | $I_C = 17A$                                                                                                                                         |
| $Q_{ge}$     | Gate - Emitter Charge (turn-on)   | —    | 7.9  | 12   |       | $V_{CC} = 400V$ See Fig. 8                                                                                                                          |
| $Q_{gc}$     | Gate - Collector Charge (turn-on) | —    | 19   | 28   |       | $V_{GE} = 15V$                                                                                                                                      |
| $t_{d(on)}$  | Turn-On Delay Time                | —    | 21   | —    | ns    | $T_J = 25^\circ\text{C}$<br>$I_C = 17A, V_{CC} = 480V$<br>$V_{GE} = 15V, R_G = 23\Omega$<br>Energy losses include "tail"<br>See Fig. 10, 11, 13, 14 |
| $t_r$        | Rise Time                         | —    | 15   | —    |       |                                                                                                                                                     |
| $t_{d(off)}$ | Turn-Off Delay Time               | —    | 200  | 300  |       |                                                                                                                                                     |
| $t_f$        | Fall Time                         | —    | 180  | 270  |       |                                                                                                                                                     |
| $E_{on}$     | Turn-On Switching Loss            | —    | 0.23 | —    | mJ    | See Fig. 13, 14                                                                                                                                     |
| $E_{off}$    | Turn-Off Switching Loss           | —    | 1.18 | —    |       |                                                                                                                                                     |
| $E_{ts}$     | Total Switching Loss              | —    | 1.41 | 2.0  |       |                                                                                                                                                     |
| $t_{d(on)}$  | Turn-On Delay Time                | —    | 20   | —    | ns    | $T_J = 150^\circ\text{C},$<br>$I_C = 17A, V_{CC} = 480V$<br>$V_{GE} = 15V, R_G = 23\Omega$<br>Energy losses include "tail"<br>See Fig. 13, 14       |
| $t_r$        | Rise Time                         | —    | 16   | —    |       |                                                                                                                                                     |
| $t_{d(off)}$ | Turn-Off Delay Time               | —    | 290  | —    |       |                                                                                                                                                     |
| $t_f$        | Fall Time                         | —    | 350  | —    |       |                                                                                                                                                     |
| $E_{ts}$     | Total Switching Loss              | —    | 2.5  | —    | mJ    |                                                                                                                                                     |
| $L_E$        | Internal Emitter Inductance       | —    | 7.5  | —    | nH    | Measured 5mm from package                                                                                                                           |
| $C_{ies}$    | Input Capacitance                 | —    | 1100 | —    | pF    | $V_{GE} = 0V$                                                                                                                                       |
| $C_{oes}$    | Output Capacitance                | —    | 74   | —    |       | $V_{CC} = 30V$ See Fig. 7                                                                                                                           |
| $C_{res}$    | Reverse Transfer Capacitance      | —    | 14   | —    |       | $f = 1.0MHz$                                                                                                                                        |

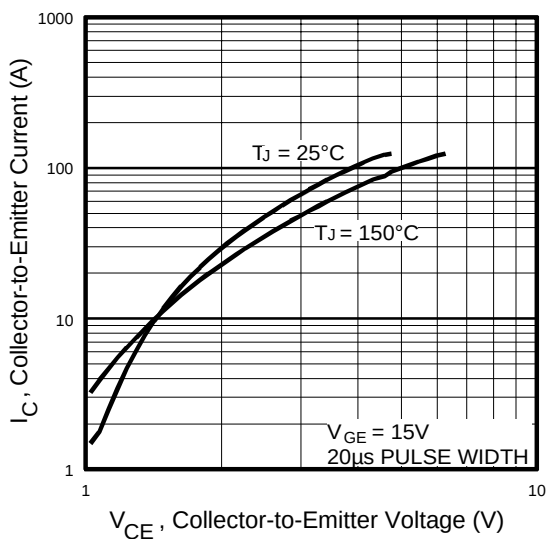
### Notes:

- ① Repetitive rating;  $V_{GE} = 20V$ , pulse width limited by max. junction temperature. ( See fig. 13b )
- ②  $V_{CC} = 80\%(V_{CES})$ ,  $V_{GE} = 20V$ ,  $L = 10\mu H$ ,  $R_G = 23\Omega$ , (See fig. 13a)
- ③ Repetitive rating; pulse width limited by maximum junction temperature.

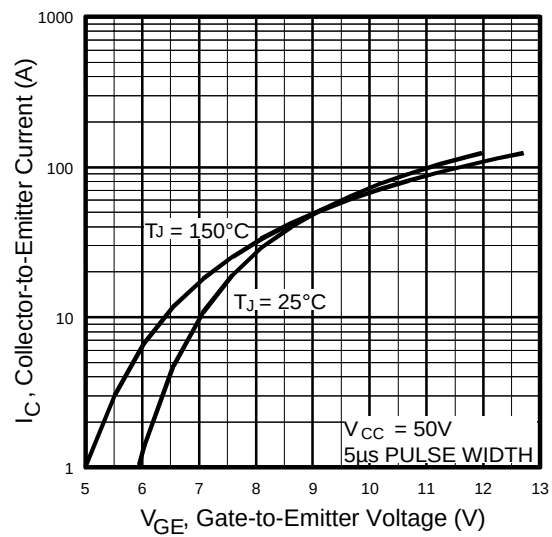
- ④ Pulse width  $\leq 80\mu s$ ; duty factor  $\leq 0.1\%$ .
- ⑤ Pulse width  $5.0\mu s$ , single shot.



**Fig. 1 - Typical Load Current vs. Frequency**  
(For square wave,  $I = I_{\text{RMS}}$  of fundamental; for triangular wave,  $I = I_{\text{PK}}$ )



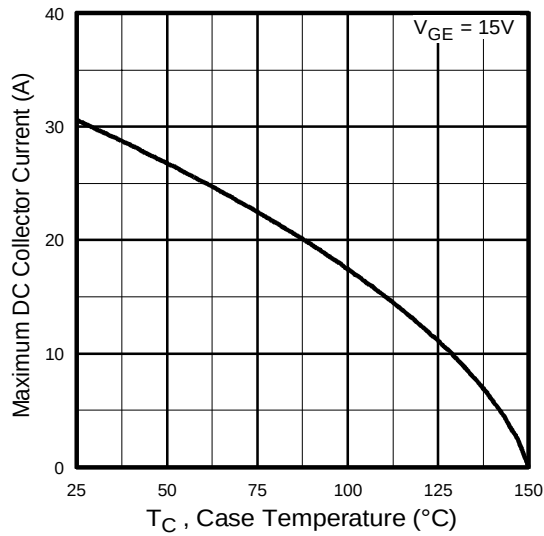
**Fig. 2 - Typical Output Characteristics**



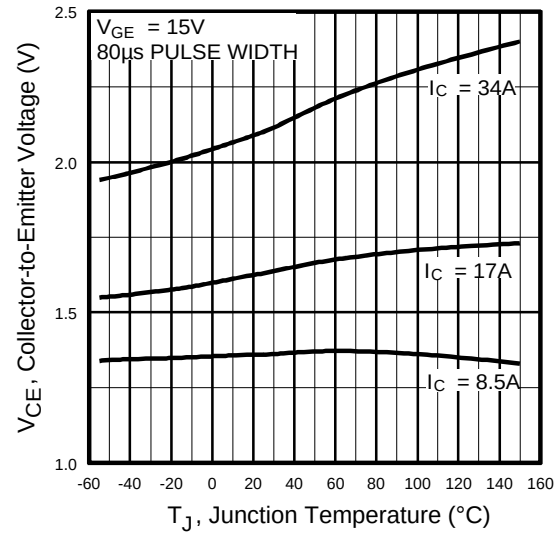
**Fig. 3 - Typical Transfer Characteristics**

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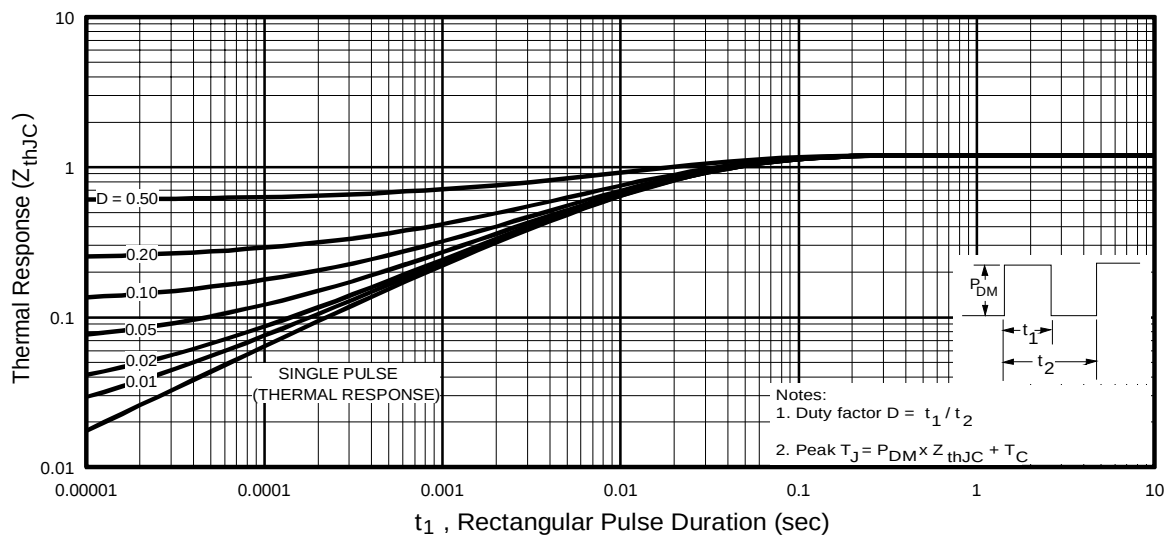
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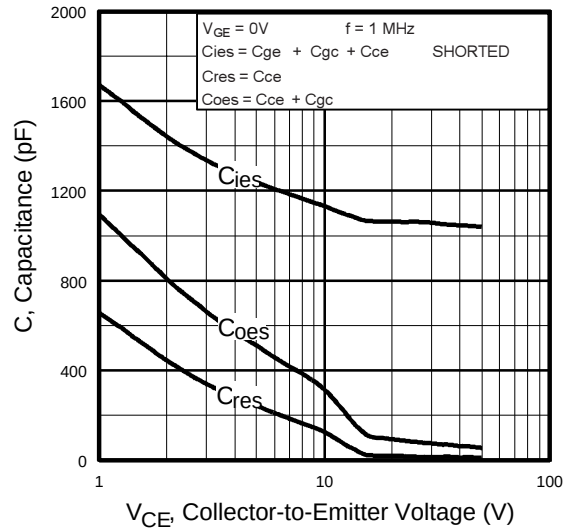
**Fig. 4** - Maximum Collector Current vs. Case Temperature



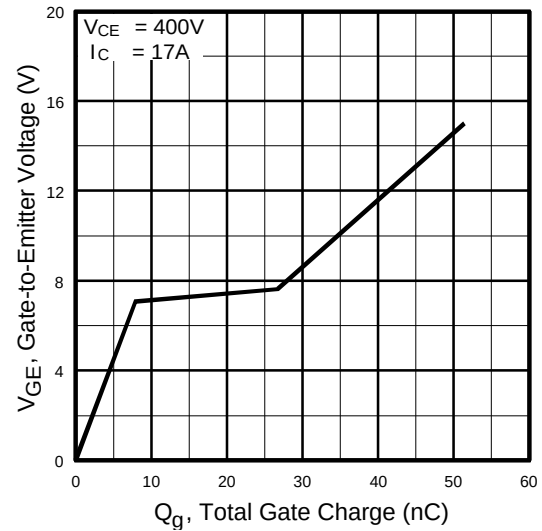
**Fig. 5** - Typical Collector-to-Emitter Voltage vs. Junction Temperature



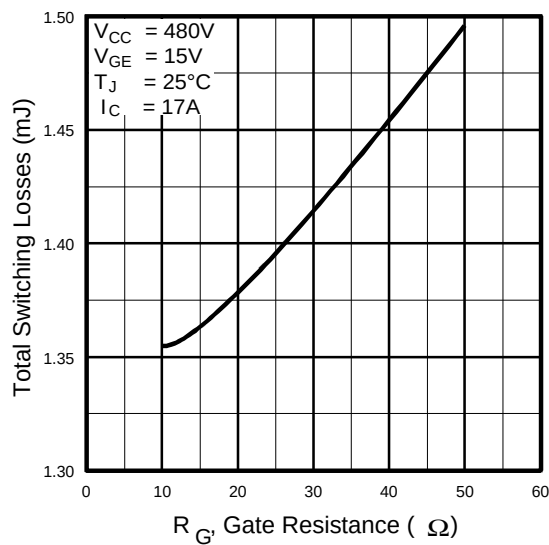
**Fig. 6** - Maximum Effective Transient Thermal Impedance, Junction-to-Case



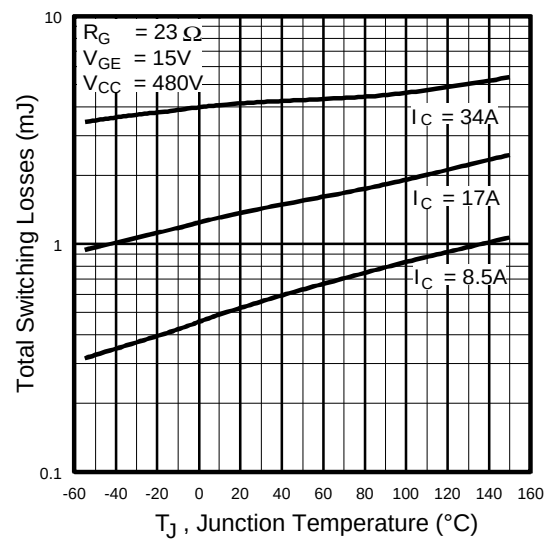
**Fig. 7 - Typical Capacitance vs. Collector-to-Emitter Voltage**



**Fig. 8 - Typical Gate Charge vs. Gate-to-Emitter Voltage**



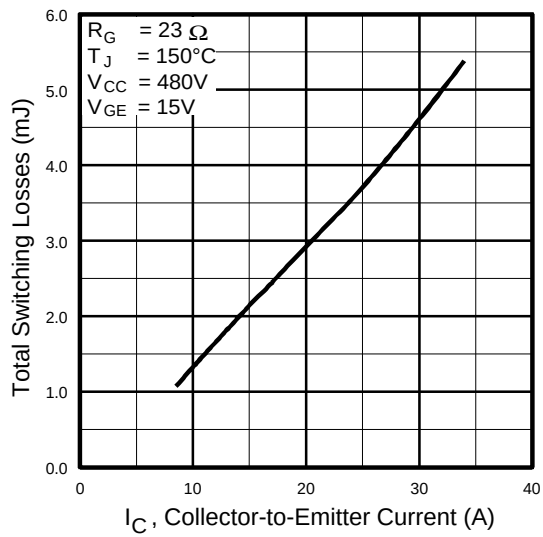
**Fig. 9 - Typical Switching Losses vs. Gate Resistance**



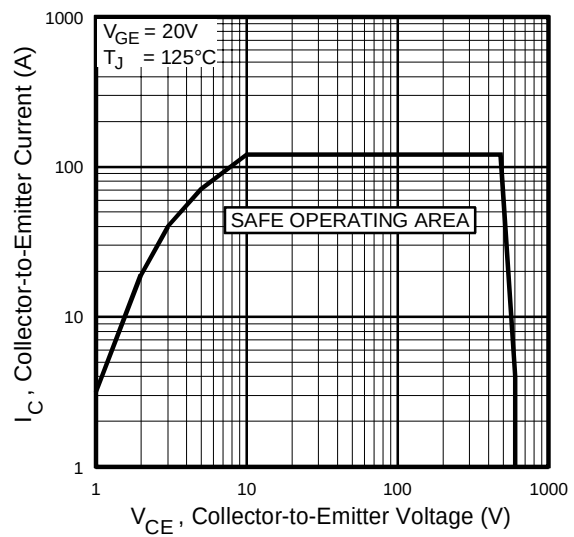
**Fig. 10 - Typical Switching Losses vs. Junction Temperature**

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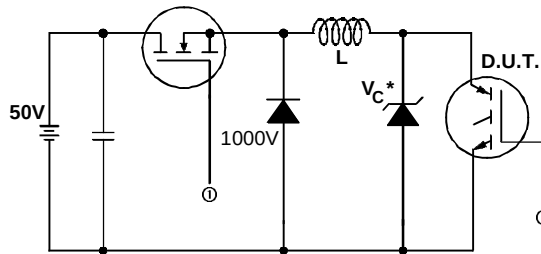
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**Fig. 11** - Typical Switching Losses vs. Collector-to-Emitter Current

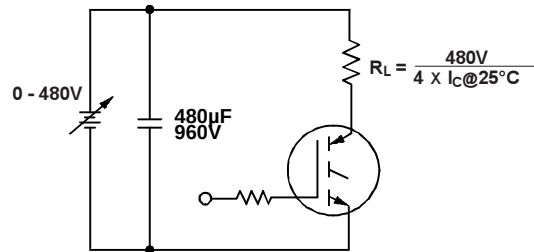


**Fig. 12** - Turn-Off SOA

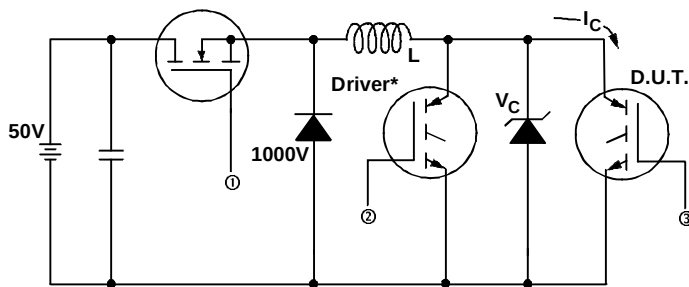


\* Driver same type as D.U.T.;  $V_c = 80\%$  of  $V_{ce(max)}$   
\* Note: Due to the 50V power supply, pulse width and inductor will increase to obtain rated  $I_d$ .

**Fig. 13a** - Clamped Inductive Load Test Circuit

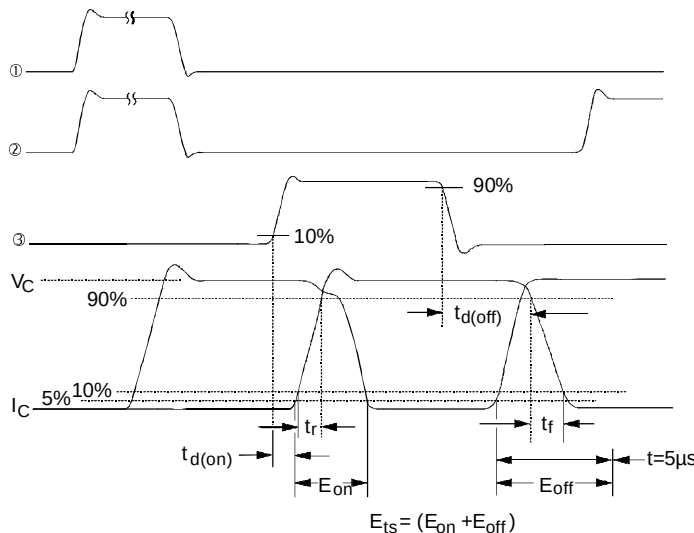


**Fig. 13b** - Pulsed Collector Current Test Circuit



**Fig. 14a** - Switching Loss Test Circuit

\* Driver same type as D.U.T.,  $V_C = 480V$



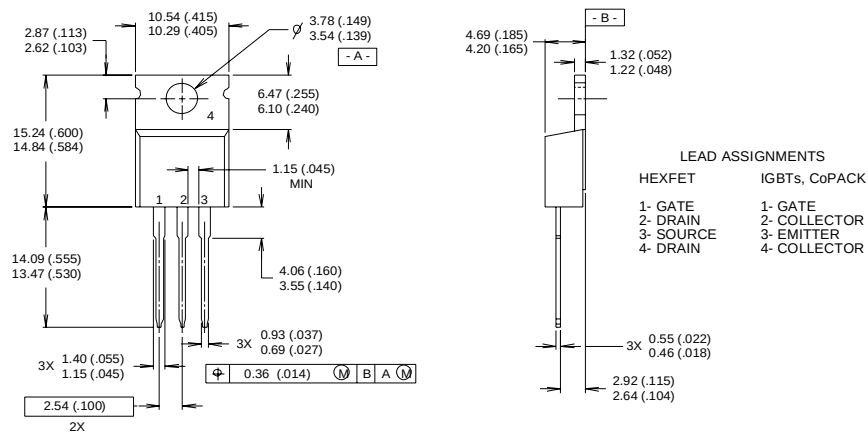
**Fig. 14b** - Switching Loss Waveforms

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## TO-220AB Package Outline

Dimensions are shown in millimeters (inches)



### NOTES:

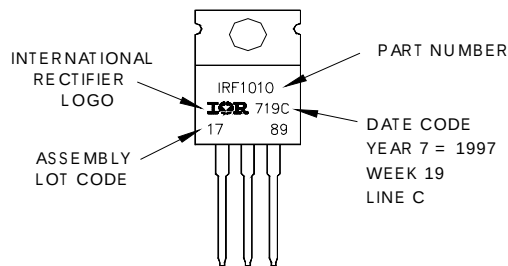
- 1 DIMENSIONING & TOLERANCING PER ANSI Y14.5M, 1982.
- 2 CONTROLLING DIMENSION : INCH

3 OUTLINE CONFORMS TO JEDEC OUTLINE TO-220AB.

4 HEATSINK & LEAD MEASUREMENTS DO NOT INCLUDE BURRS.

## TO-220AB Part Marking Information

EXAMPLE: THIS IS AN IRF1010  
LOT CODE 1789  
ASSEMBLED ON WW 19, 1997  
IN THE ASSEMBLY LINE "C"  
**Note:** "P" in assembly line  
position indicates "Lead-Free"



Data and specifications subject to change without notice.

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**IR** Rectifier

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