

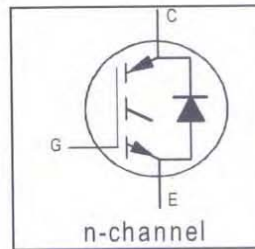
IRG4PH20KDPbF

INSULATED GATE BIPOLAR TRANSISTOR WITH ULTRAFAST SOFT RECOVERY DIODE

Short Circuit Rated
UltraFast IGBT

Features

- High short circuit rating optimized for motor control, $t_{sc} = 10\mu s$, $V_{CC} = 720V$, $T_J = 125^\circ C$, $V_{GE} = 15V$
- Combines low conduction losses with high switching speed
- Tighter parameter distribution and higher efficiency than previous generations
- IGBT co-packaged with HEXFRED™ ultrafast, ultrasoft recovery antiparallel diodes



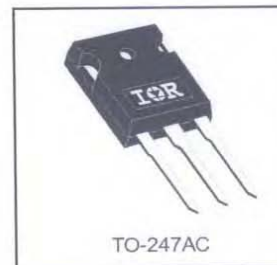
$$V_{CES} = 1200V$$

$$V_{CE(on)} \text{ typ.} = 3.17V$$

$$@V_{GE} = 15V, I_C = 5.0A$$

Benefits

- Latest generation 4 IGBT's offer highest power density motor controls possible
- HEXFRED™ diodes optimized for performance with IGBTs. Minimized recovery characteristics reduce noise, EMI and switching losses
- Lead-Free



TO-247AC

Absolute Maximum Ratings

	Parameter	Max.	Units
V _{CES}	Collector-to-Emitter Voltage	1200	V
I _C @ T _C = 25°C	Continuous Collector Current	11	A
I _C @ T _C = 100°C	Continuous Collector Current	5.0	
I _{CM}	Pulsed Collector Current ①	22	
I _{LM}	Clamped Inductive Load Current ②	22	
I _F @ T _C = 100°C	Diode Continuous Forward Current	5.0	
I _{FM}	Diode Maximum Forward Current	22	
t _{sc}	Short Circuit Withstand Time	10	μs
V _{GE}	Gate-to-Emitter Voltage	± 20	V
P _D @ T _C = 25°C	Maximum Power Dissipation	60	W
P _D @ T _C = 100°C	Maximum Power Dissipation	24	
T _J	Operating Junction and	-55 to +150	°C
T _{STG}	Storage Temperature Range		
	Soldering Temperature, for 10 sec.	300 (0.063 in. (1.6mm) from case)	
	Mounting Torque, 6-32 or M3 Screw.	10 lbf·in (1.1 N·m)	

Thermal Resistance

	Parameter	Min.	Typ.	Max.	Units
$R_{\theta JC}$	Junction-to-Case - IGBT	—	—	2.1	$^\circ C/W$
$R_{\theta JC}$	Junction-to-Case - Diode	—	—	3.5	
$R_{\theta CS}$	Case-to-Sink, flat, greased surface	—	0.24	—	
$R_{\theta JA}$	Junction-to-Ambient, typical socket mount	—	—	40	
Wt	Weight	—	6 (0.21)	—	g (oz)

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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 ^③	1200	—	—	V	$V_{GE} = 0V, I_C = 250\mu A$
$\Delta V_{(BR)CES}/\Delta T_J$	Temperature Coeff. of Breakdown Voltage	—	1.13	—	V/ $^\circ\text{C}$	$V_{GE} = 0V, I_C = 2.5mA$
$V_{CE(on)}$	Collector-to-Emitter Saturation Voltage	—	3.17	4.3	V	$I_C = 5.0A, V_{GE} = 15V$
		—	4.04	—		$I_C = 11A$ See Fig. 2, 5
		—	2.84	—		$I_C = 5.0A, T_J = 150^\circ\text{C}$
$V_{GE(th)}$	Gate Threshold Voltage	3.5	—	6.5		$V_{CE} = V_{GE}, I_C = 250\mu A$
$\Delta V_{GE(th)}/\Delta T_J$	Temperature Coeff. of Threshold Voltage	—	-10	—	mV/ $^\circ\text{C}$	$V_{CE} = V_{GE}, I_C = 1mA$
g_{fe}	Forward Transconductance ^④	2.3	3.5	—	S	$V_{CE} = 100V, I_C = 5.0A$
I_{CES}	Zero Gate Voltage Collector Current	—	—	250	μA	$V_{GE} = 0V, V_{CE} = 1200V$
		—	—	1000		$V_{GE} = 0V, V_{CE} = 1200V, T_J = 150^\circ\text{C}$
V_{FM}	Diode Forward Voltage Drop	—	2.5	2.9	V	$I_C = 5.0A$ See Fig. 13
		—	2.2	2.6		$I_C = 5.0A, T_J = 150^\circ\text{C}$
I_{GES}	Gate-to-Emitter Leakage Current	—	—	± 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)	—	28	43	nC	$I_C = 5.0A$ $V_{CC} = 400V$ See Fig.8 $V_{GE} = 15V$
Q_{ge}	Gate - Emitter Charge (turn-on)	—	4.4	6.6		
Q_{gc}	Gate - Collector Charge (turn-on)	—	12	18		
$t_{d(on)}$	Turn-On Delay Time	—	50	—	ns	$T_J = 25^\circ\text{C}$ $I_C = 5.0A, V_{CC} = 800V$ $V_{GE} = 15V, R_G = 50\Omega$
t_r	Rise Time	—	30	—		
$t_{d(off)}$	Turn-Off Delay Time	—	100	150		
t_f	Fall Time	—	250	380	mJ	Energy losses include "tail" and diode reverse recovery See Fig. 9,10,18
E_{on}	Turn-On Switching Loss	—	0.62	—		
E_{off}	Turn-Off Switching Loss	—	0.30	—		
E_{ts}	Total Switching Loss	—	0.92	1.2	μs	$V_{CC} = 720V, T_J = 125^\circ\text{C}$ $V_{GE} = 15V, R_G = 50\Omega$
t_{sc}	Short Circuit Withstand Time	10	—	—		
$t_{d(on)}$	Turn-On Delay Time	—	50	—	ns	$T_J = 150^\circ\text{C}$, See Fig. 10,11,18 $I_C = 5.0A, V_{CC} = 800V$ $V_{GE} = 15V, R_G = 50\Omega$
t_r	Rise Time	—	30	—		
$t_{d(off)}$	Turn-Off Delay Time	—	110	—		
t_f	Fall Time	—	620	—	mJ	Energy losses include "tail" and diode reverse recovery
E_{ts}	Total Switching Loss	—	1.6	—		
L_E	Internal Emitter Inductance	—	13	—	nH	Measured 5mm from package
C_{ies}	Input Capacitance	—	435	—	pF	$V_{GE} = 0V$ $V_{CC} = 30V$ See Fig. 7 $f = 1.0MHz$
C_{oes}	Output Capacitance	—	44	—		
C_{res}	Reverse Transfer Capacitance	—	8.3	—		
t_{rr}	Diode Reverse Recovery Time	—	51	77	ns	$T_J = 25^\circ\text{C}$ See Fig. 14
		—	68	102		$T_J = 125^\circ\text{C}$
I_{rr}	Diode Peak Reverse Recovery Current	—	6.0	9.0	A	$T_J = 25^\circ\text{C}$ See Fig. 15
		—	7.0	11		$T_J = 125^\circ\text{C}$
Q_{rr}	Diode Reverse Recovery Charge	—	183	274	nC	$T_J = 25^\circ\text{C}$ See Fig. 16
		—	285	427		$T_J = 125^\circ\text{C}$
$di_{(rec)}/dt$	Diode Peak Rate of Fall of Recovery During t_h	—	380	—	A/ μs	$T_J = 25^\circ\text{C}$ See Fig. 17
		—	307	—		$T_J = 125^\circ\text{C}$

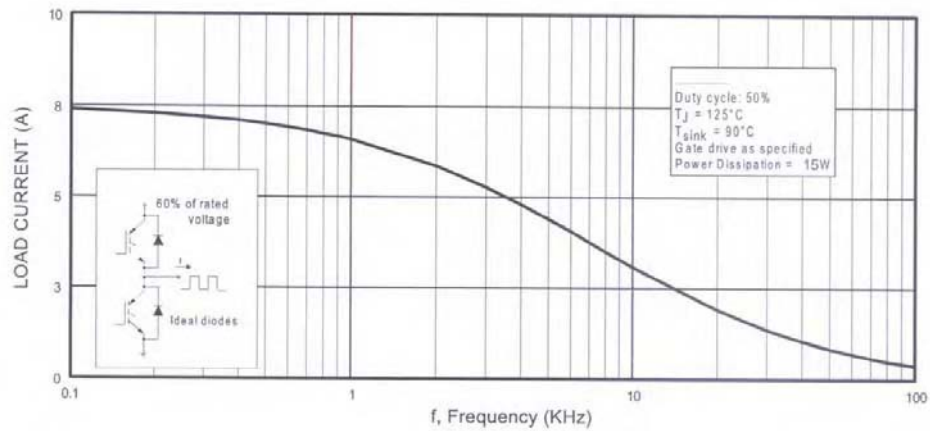


Fig. 1 - Typical Load Current vs. Frequency
(Load Current = I_{RMS} of fundamental)

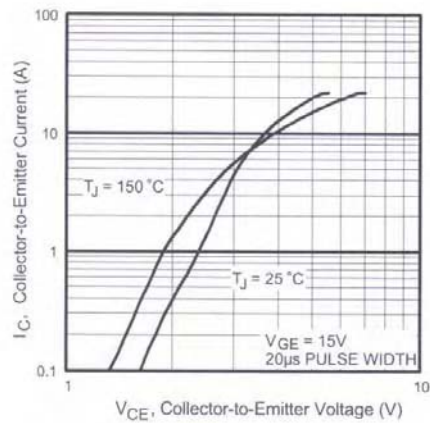


Fig. 2 - Typical Output Characteristics

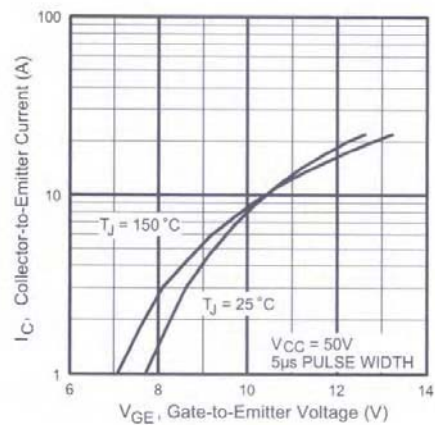


Fig. 3 - Typical Transfer Characteristics

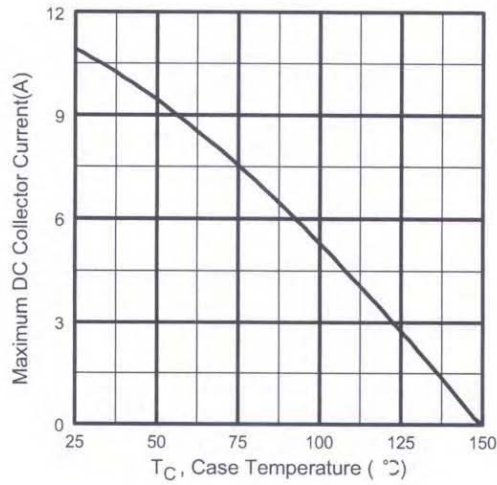


Fig. 4 - Maximum Collector Current vs. Case Temperature

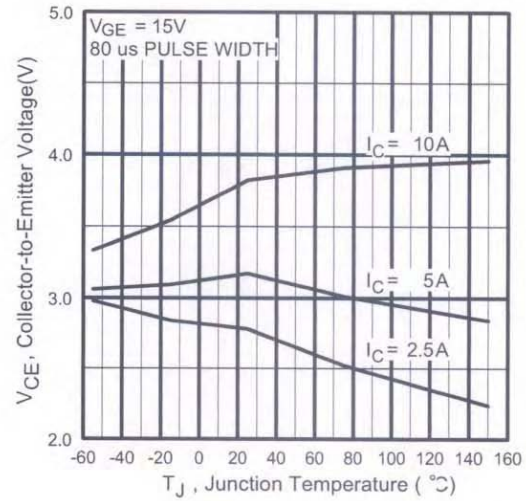


Fig. 5 - Typical Collector-to-Emitter Voltage vs. Junction Temperature

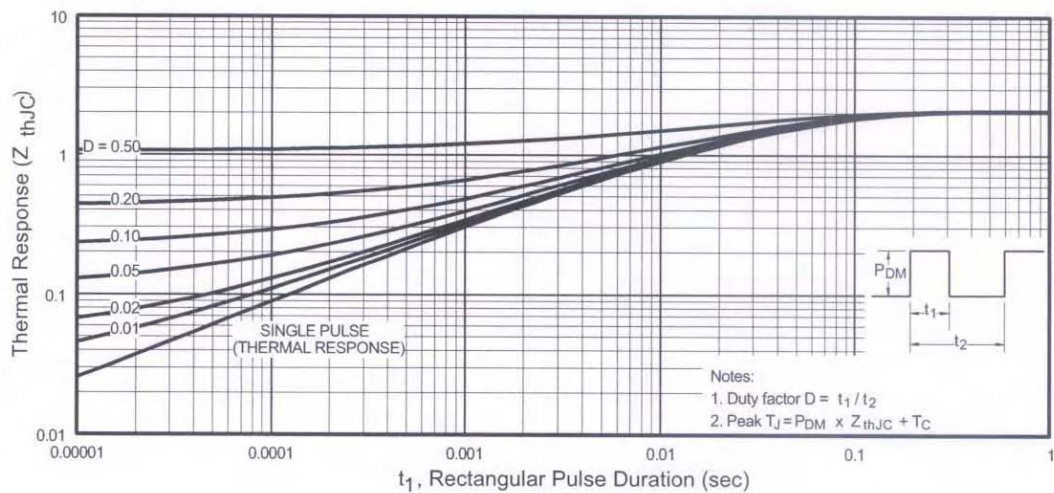


Fig. 6 - Maximum Effective Transient Thermal Impedance, Junction-to-Case

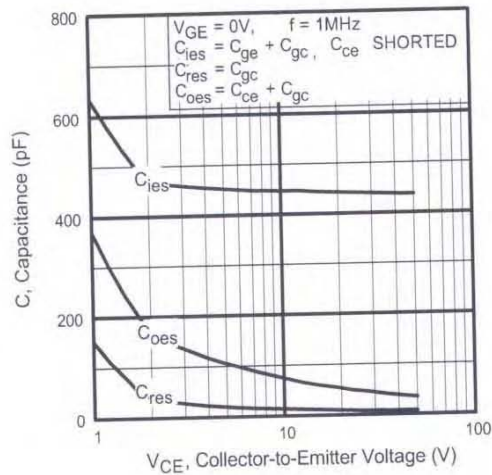


Fig. 7 - Typical Capacitance vs. Collector-to-Emitter Voltage

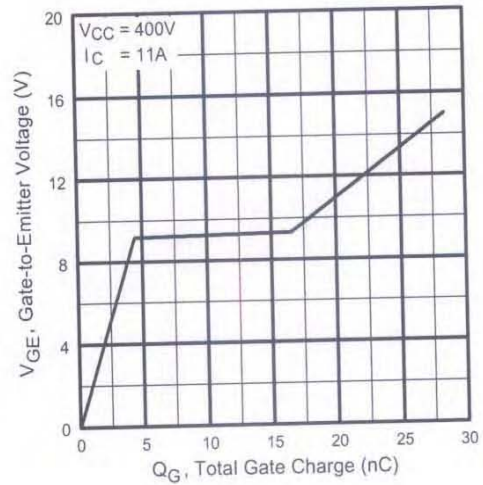


Fig. 8 - Typical Gate Charge vs. Gate-to-Emitter Voltage

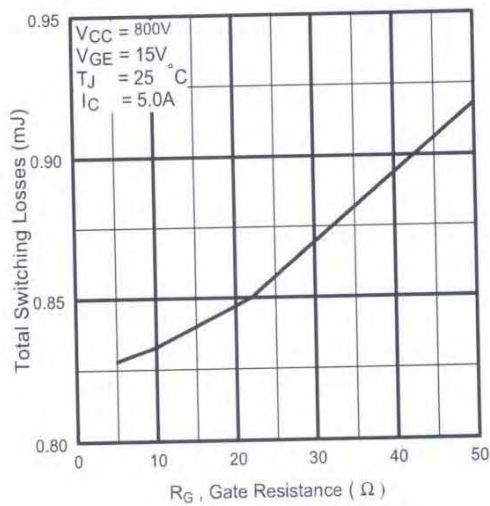


Fig. 9 - Typical Switching Losses vs. Gate Resistance

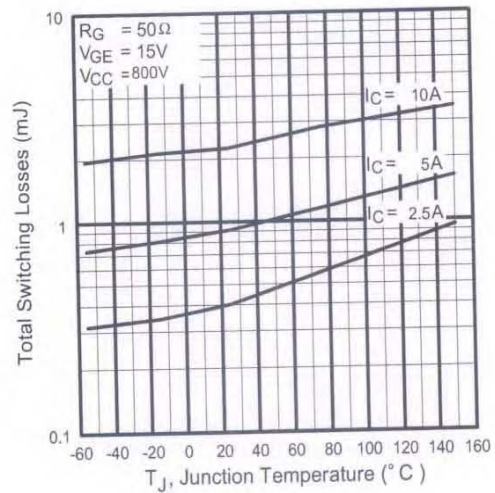


Fig. 10 - Typical Switching Losses vs. Junction Temperature

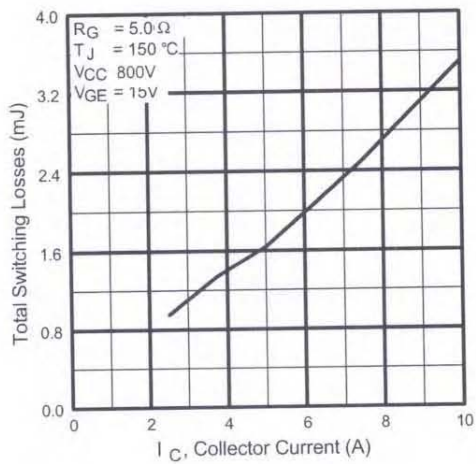


Fig. 11 - Typical Switching Losses vs. Collector Current

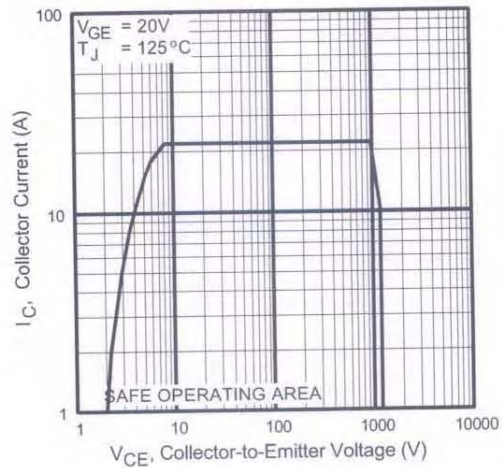


Fig. 12 - Turn-Off SOA

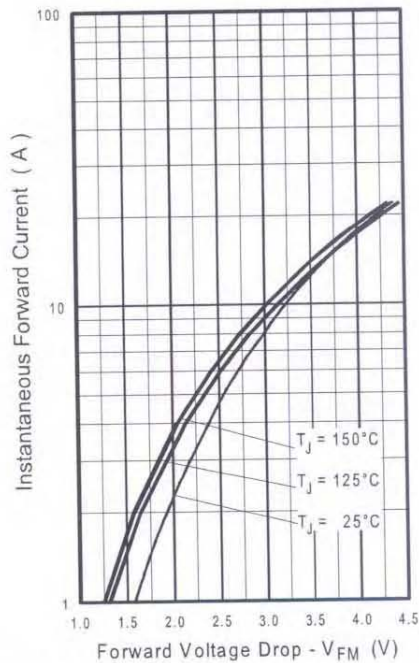


Fig. 13 - Typical Forward Voltage Drop vs. Instantaneous Forward Current

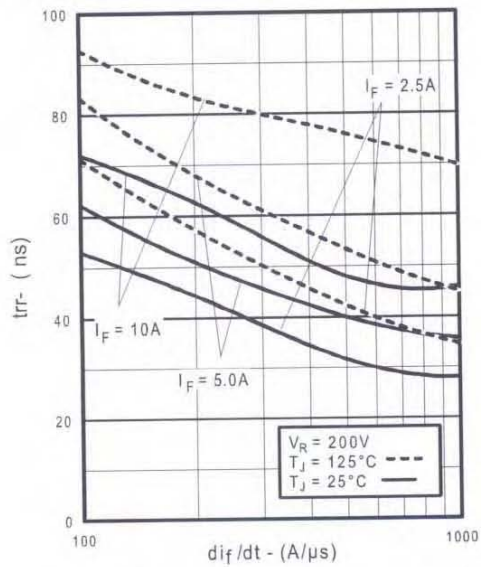


Fig. 14 - Typical Reverse Recovery vs. di_f/dt

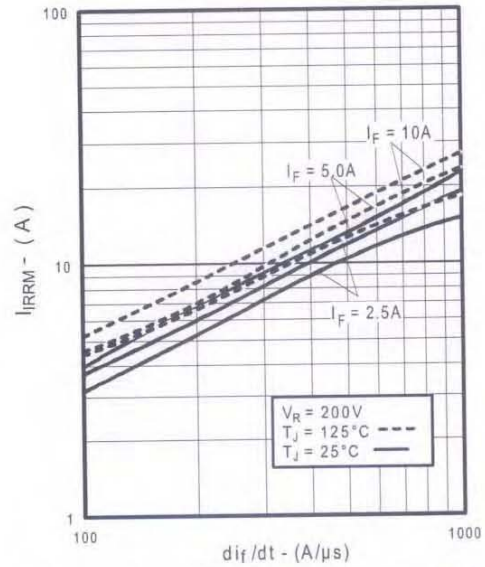


Fig. 15 - Typical Recovery Current vs. di_f/dt

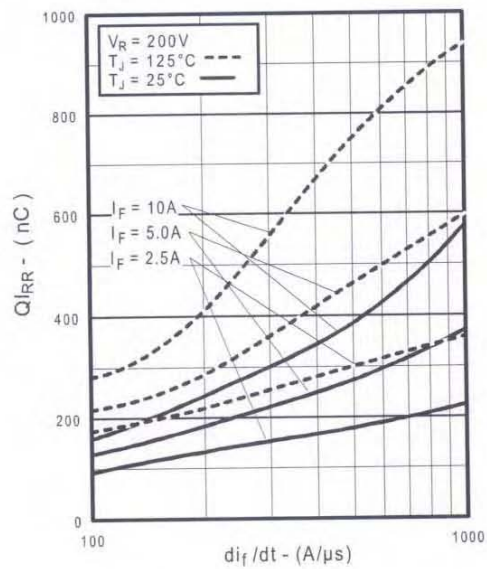


Fig. 16 - Typical Stored Charge vs. di_f/dt

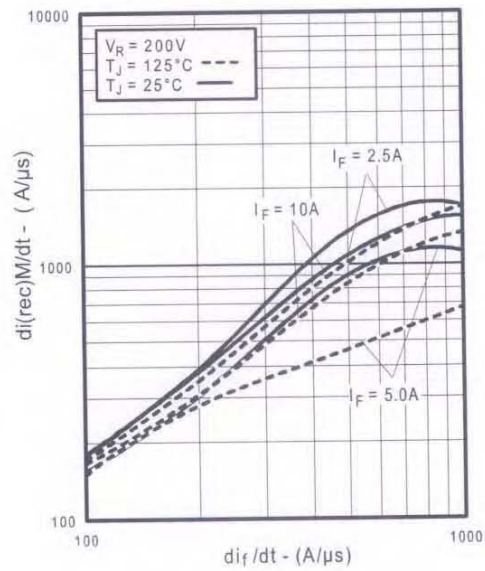


Fig. 17 - Typical $di_{(rec)M}/dt$ vs. di_f/dt

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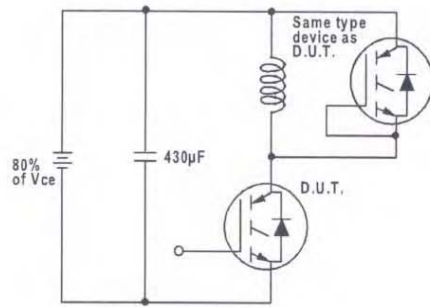


Fig. 18a - Test Circuit for Measurement of I_{LM} , E_{on} , $E_{off}(\text{diode})$, t_{rr} , Q_{rr} , I_{rr} , $t_{d(on)}$, t_r , $t_{d(off)}$, t_f

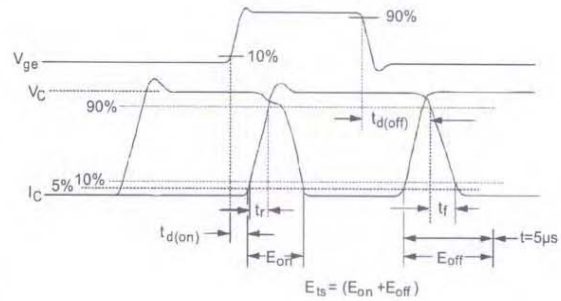


Fig. 18b - Test Waveforms for Circuit of Fig. 18a, Defining E_{off} , $t_{d(off)}$, t_f

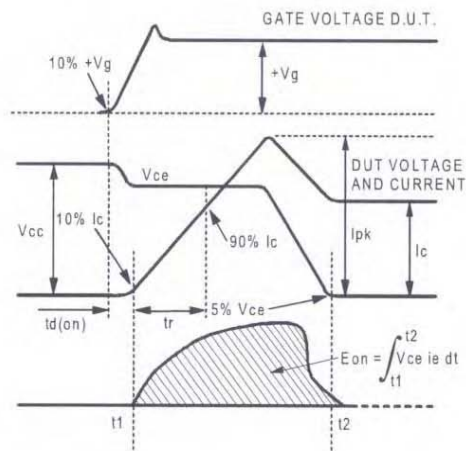


Fig. 18c - Test Waveforms for Circuit of Fig. 18a, Defining E_{on} , $t_{d(on)}$, t_r

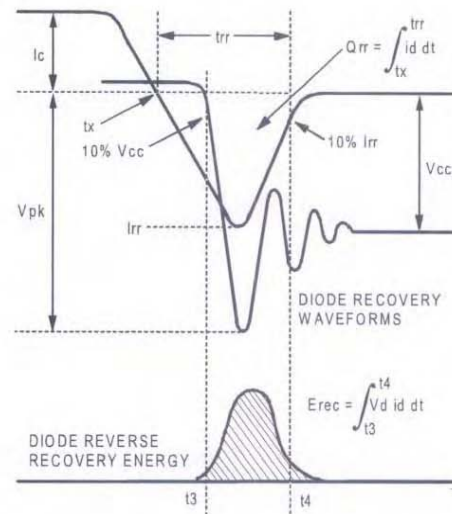
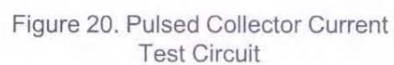
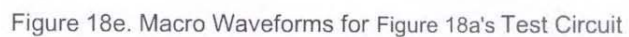


Fig. 18d - Test Waveforms for Circuit of Fig. 18a, Defining E_{rec} , t_{rr} , Q_{rr} , I_{rr}



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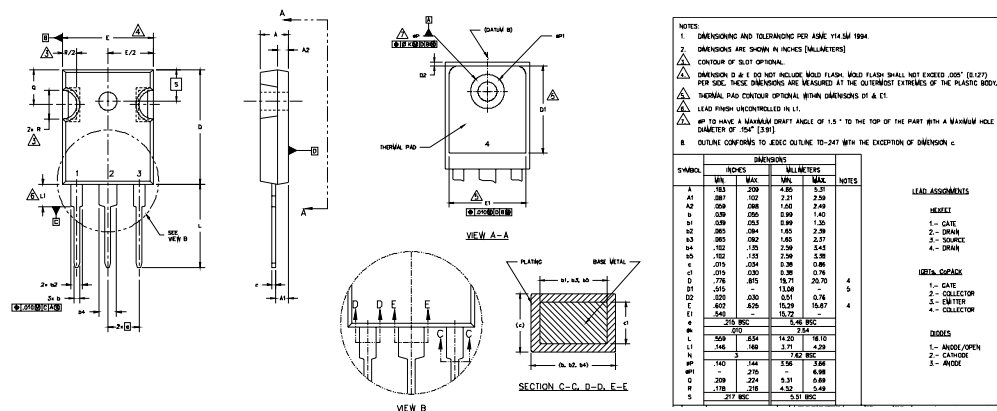
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Notes:

- ① Repetitive rating: $V_{GE}=20V$; pulse width limited by maximum junction temperature (figure 20)
- ② $V_{CC}=80\%(V_{CES})$, $V_{GE}=20V$, $L=10\mu H$, $R_G=5.0\Omega$ (figure 19)
- ③ Pulse width $\leq 80\mu s$; duty factor $\leq 0.1\%$.
- ④ Pulse width $5.0\mu s$, single shot.

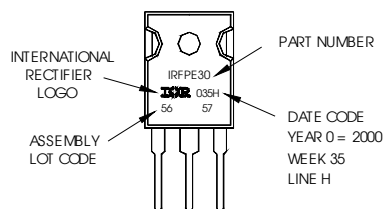
TO-247AC Package Outline

Dimensions are shown in millimeters (inches)



TO-247AC Part Marking Information

EXAMPLE: THIS IS AN IRFPE30
WITH ASSEMBLY
LOT CODE 5657
ASSEMBLED ON WW 35, 2000
IN THE ASSEMBLY LINE "H"
Note: "P" in assembly line
position indicates "Lead-Free"



Data and specifications subject to change without notice.

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Visit us at www.irf.com for sales contact information.06/04

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Note: For the most current drawings please refer to the IR website at:
<http://www.irf.com/package/>