

INSULATED GATE BIPOLAR TRANSISTOR

Features

- Designed expressly for Switch-Mode Power Supply and PFC (power factor correction) applications
- 2.5kV, 60s insulation voltage ⑥
- Industry-benchmark switching losses improve efficiency of all power supply topologies
- 50% reduction of Eoff parameter
- Low IGBT conduction losses
- Latest-generation IGBT design and construction offers tighter parameters distribution, exceptional reliability
- Industry standard Isolated TO-220 Fullpak™ outline

Benefits

- Lower switching losses allow more cost-effective operation than power MOSFETs up to 150 kHz ("hard switched" mode)
- Of particular benefit to single-ended converters and boost PFC topologies 150W and higher
- Low conduction losses and minimal minority-carrier recombination make these an excellent option for resonant mode switching as well (up to >>300 kHz)

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	11.8	A
$I_C @ T_C = 100^\circ C$	Continuous Collector Current	6.2	
I_{CM}	Pulsed Collector Current ①	52	
I_{LM}	Clamped Inductive Load Current ②	52	
V_{GE}	Gate-to-Emitter Voltage	± 20	V
E_{ARV}	Reverse Voltage Avalanche Energy ③	200	mJ
$P_D @ T_C = 25^\circ C$	Maximum Power Dissipation	34	W
$P_D @ T_C = 100^\circ C$	Maximum Power Dissipation	14	
T_J T_{STG}	Operating Junction and Storage Temperature Range	-55 to +150	$^\circ C$
	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 - IGBT	—	3.7	$^\circ C/W$
$R_{\theta JA}$	Junction-to-Ambient, typical socket mount	—	65	
Wt	Weight	2.0 (0.07)	—	g (oz)

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

	Parameter	Min.	Typ.	Max.	Units	Conditions
$V_{(\text{BR})\text{CES}}$	Collector-to-Emitter Breakdown Voltage	600	—	—	V	$V_{\text{GE}} = 0\text{V}, I_C = 250\mu\text{A}$
$V_{(\text{BR})\text{ECS}}$	Emitter-to-Collector Breakdown Voltage ④	18	—	—	V	$V_{\text{GE}} = 0\text{V}, I_C = 1.0\text{A}$
$\Delta V_{(\text{BR})\text{CES}/\Delta T_J}$	Temperature Coeff. of Breakdown Voltage	—	0.48	—	V/°C	$V_{\text{GE}} = 0\text{V}, I_C = 1.0\text{mA}$
$V_{\text{CE}(\text{ON})}$	Collector-to-Emitter Saturation Voltage	—	2.16	2.6	V	$I_C = 6.5\text{A}, V_{\text{GE}} = 15\text{V}$
		—	2.55	—		$I_C = 13\text{A}$ See Fig.2, 5
		—	2.05	—		$I_C = 6.5\text{A}, T_J = 150^\circ\text{C}$
$V_{\text{GE}(\text{th})}$	Gate Threshold Voltage	3.0	—	6.0		$V_{\text{CE}} = V_{\text{GE}}, I_C = 250\mu\text{A}$
$\Delta V_{\text{GE}(\text{th})/\Delta T_J}$	Temperature Coeff. of Threshold Voltage	—	-8.8	—	mV/°C	$V_{\text{CE}} = V_{\text{GE}}, I_C = 250\mu\text{A}$
g_{fe}	Forward Transconductance ⑤	5.5	8.3	—	S	$V_{\text{CE}} = 100\text{ V}, I_C = 6.5\text{A}$
I_{CES}	Zero Gate Voltage Collector Current	—	—	250	μA	$V_{\text{GE}} = 0\text{V}, V_{\text{CE}} = 600\text{V}$
		—	—	2.0		$V_{\text{GE}} = 0\text{V}, V_{\text{CE}} = 10\text{V}, T_J = 25^\circ\text{C}$
		—	—	1000		$V_{\text{GE}} = 0\text{V}, V_{\text{CE}} = 600\text{V}, T_J = 150^\circ\text{C}$
I_{GES}	Gate-to-Emitter Leakage Current	—	—	±100	nA	$V_{\text{GE}} = \pm 20\text{V}$

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

	Parameter	Min.	Typ.	Max.	Units	Conditions
Q_g	Total Gate Charge (turn-on)	—	26	38	nC	$I_C = 6.5\text{A}$
Q_{ge}	Gate - Emitter Charge (turn-on)	—	3.7	5.5		$V_{\text{CC}} = 400\text{V}$ See Fig.8
Q_{gc}	Gate - Collector Charge (turn-on)	—	10	15		$V_{\text{GE}} = 15\text{V}$
$t_{d(\text{on})}$	Turn-On Delay Time	—	22	—	ns	$T_J = 25^\circ\text{C}$ $I_C = 6.5\text{A}, V_{\text{CC}} = 480\text{V}$ $V_{\text{GE}} = 15\text{V}, R_G = 50\Omega$ Energy losses include "tail" See Fig. 9, 10, 14
t_r	Rise Time	—	14	—		
$t_{d(\text{off})}$	Turn-Off Delay Time	—	110	160		
t_f	Fall Time	—	64	96	mJ	$T_J = 150^\circ\text{C}$ $I_C = 6.5\text{A}, V_{\text{CC}} = 480\text{V}$ $V_{\text{GE}} = 15\text{V}, R_G = 50\Omega$ Energy losses include "tail" See Fig. 10, 11, 14
E_{on}	Turn-On Switching Loss	—	0.06	—		
E_{off}	Turn-Off Switching Loss	—	0.08	—		
E_{ts}	Total Switching Loss	—	0.14	0.2		
$t_{d(\text{on})}$	Turn-On Delay Time	—	21	—	ns	$T_J = 150^\circ\text{C}$ $I_C = 6.5\text{A}, V_{\text{CC}} = 480\text{V}$ $V_{\text{GE}} = 15\text{V}, R_G = 50\Omega$ Energy losses include "tail" See Fig. 10, 11, 14
t_r	Rise Time	—	15	—		
$t_{d(\text{off})}$	Turn-Off Delay Time	—	150	—		
t_f	Fall Time	—	150	—		
E_{ts}	Total Switching Loss	—	0.34	—	mJ	
L_E	Internal Emitter Inductance	—	7.5	—	nH	Measured 5mm from package
C_{ies}	Input Capacitance	—	490	—	pF	$V_{\text{GE}} = 0\text{V}$ $V_{\text{CC}} = 30\text{V}$ See Fig. 7 $f = 1.0\text{MHz}$
C_{oes}	Output Capacitance	—	38	—		
C_{res}	Reverse Transfer Capacitance	—	8.8	—		

Notes:

- ① Repetitive rating; $V_{\text{GE}} = 20\text{V}$, pulse width limited by max. junction temperature. (See fig. 13b)
- ② $V_{\text{CC}} = 80\%(V_{\text{CES}})$, $V_{\text{GE}} = 20\text{V}$, $L = 10\mu\text{H}$, $R_G = 50\Omega$, (See fig. 13a)
- ③ Repetitive rating; pulse width limited by maximum junction temperature.
- ④ Pulse width $\leq 80\mu\text{s}$; duty factor $\leq 0.1\%$.
- ⑤ Pulse width $5.0\mu\text{s}$, single shot.
- ⑥ $t = 60\text{s}$, $f = 60\text{Hz}$

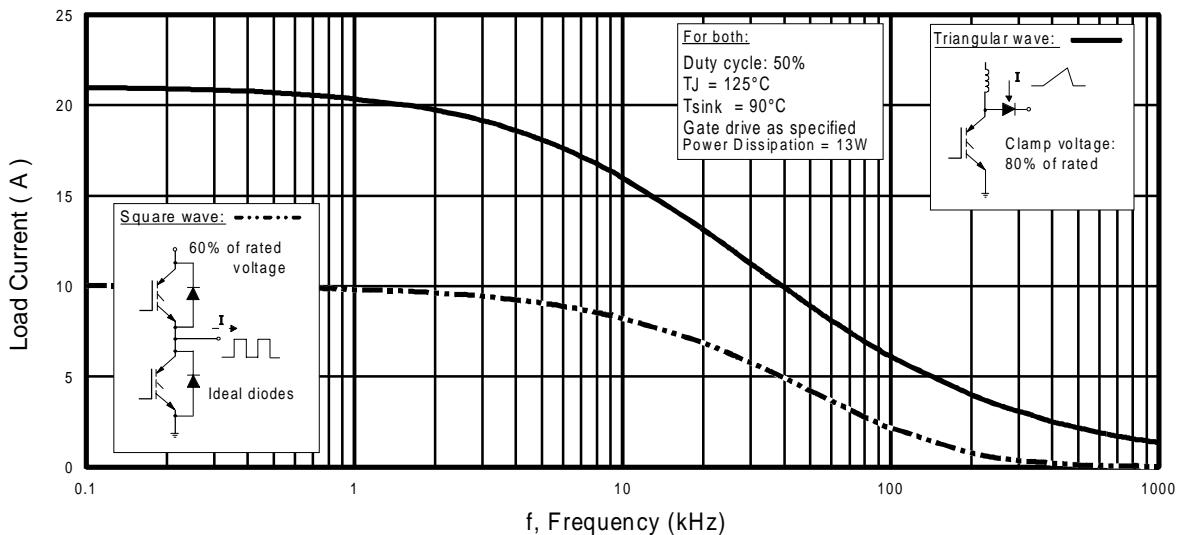


Fig. 1 - Typical Load Current vs. Frequency
(Load Current = I_{RMS} of fundamental)

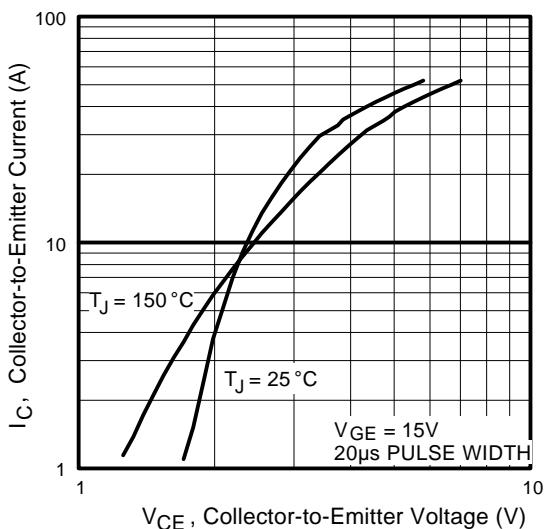


Fig. 2 - Typical Output Characteristics

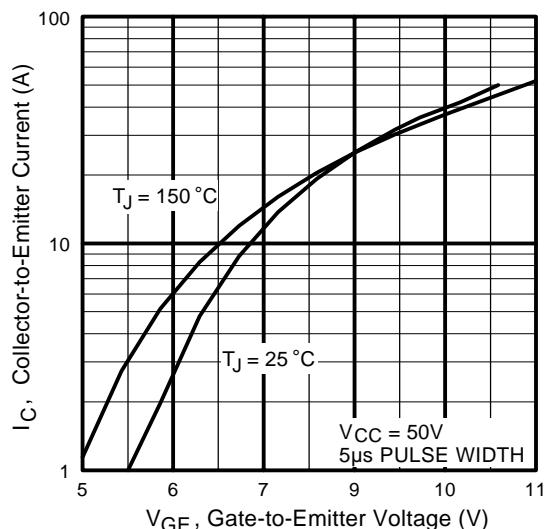


Fig. 3 - Typical Transfer Characteristics

IRG4IBC20W

International
IR Rectifier

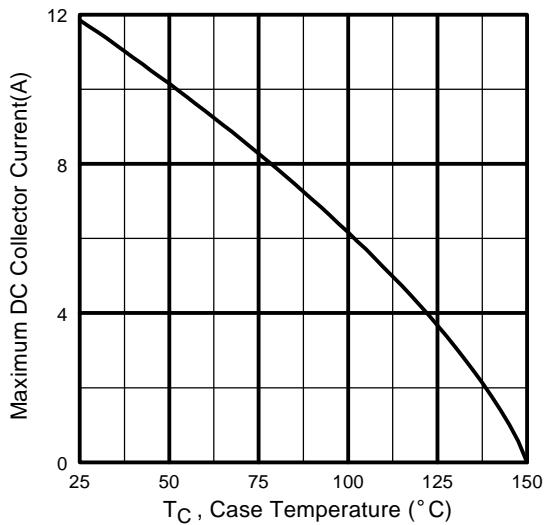


Fig. 4 - Maximum Collector Current vs. Case Temperature

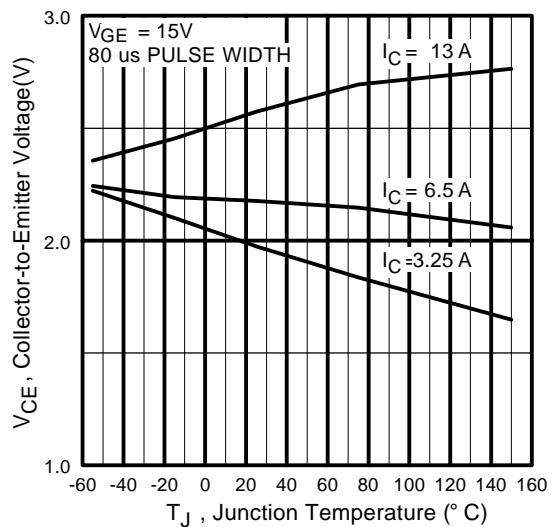


Fig. 5 - Typical Collector-to-Emitter Voltage vs. Junction Temperature

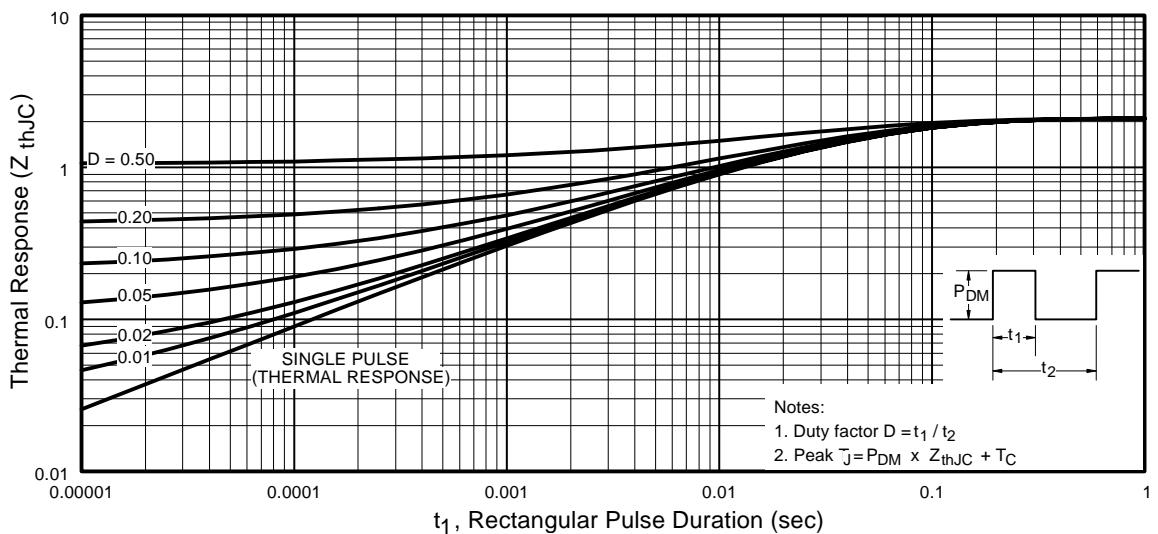


Fig. 6 - Maximum Effective Transient Thermal Impedance, Junction-to-Case

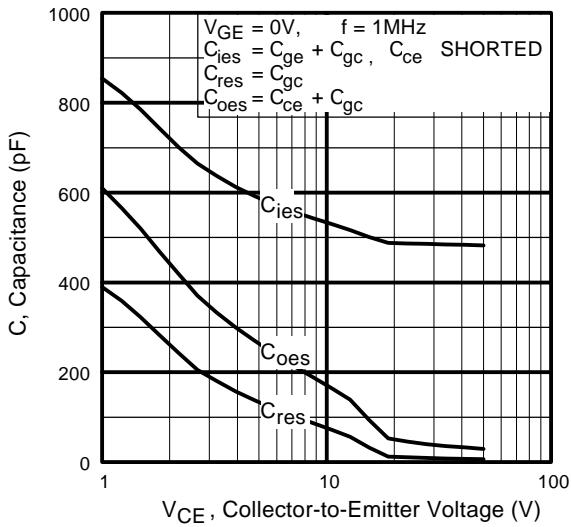


Fig. 7 - Typical Capacitance vs. Collector-to-Emitter Voltage

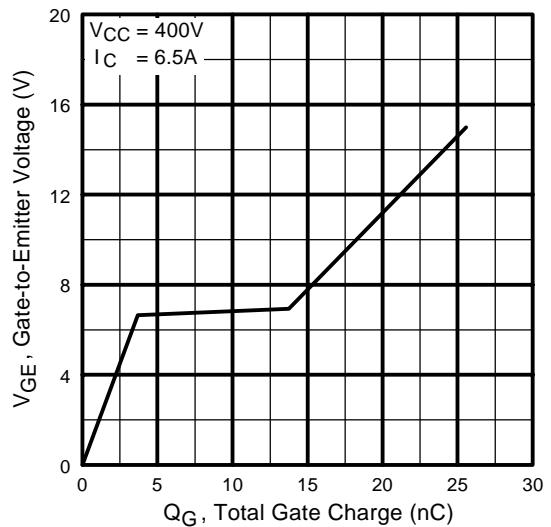


Fig. 8 - Typical Gate Charge vs. Gate-to-Emitter Voltage

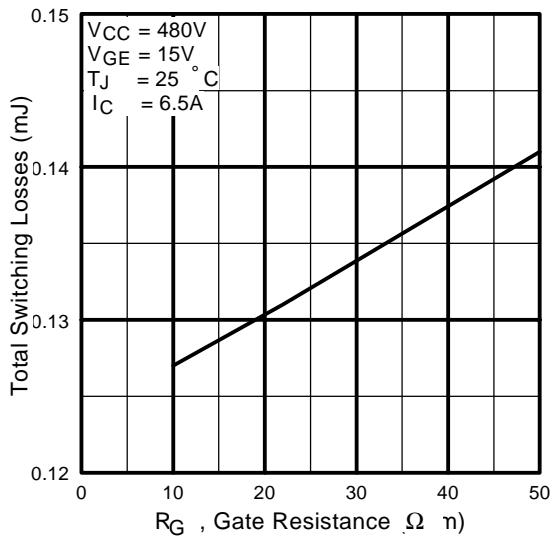


Fig. 9 - Typical Switching Losses vs. Gate Resistance

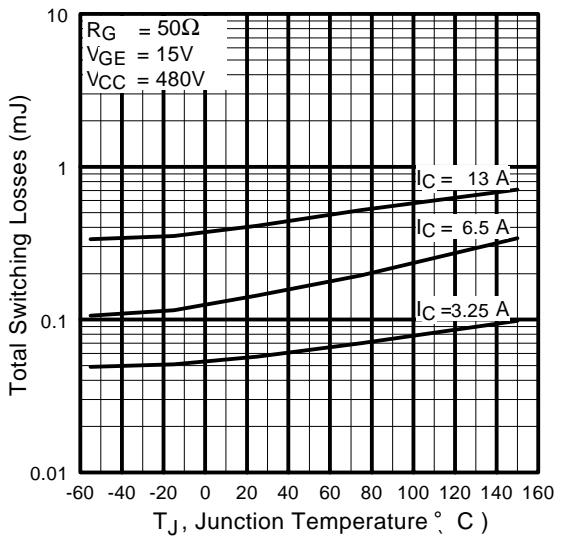


Fig. 10 - Typical Switching Losses vs. Junction Temperature

IRG4IBC20W

International
IR Rectifier

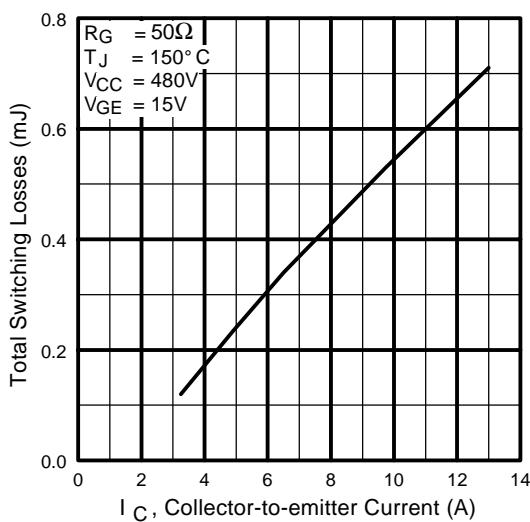


Fig. 11 - Typical Switching Losses vs.
Collector-to-Emitter Current

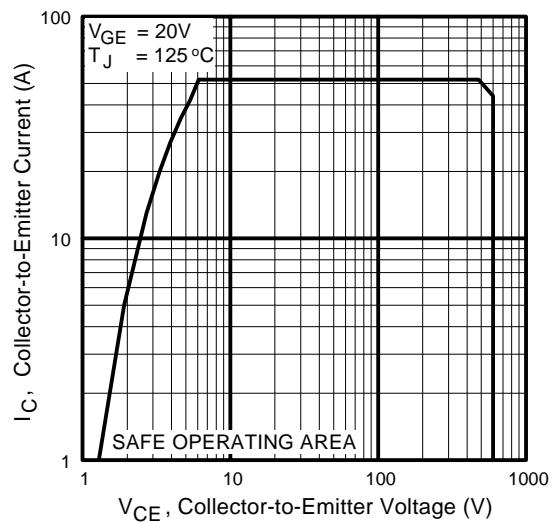
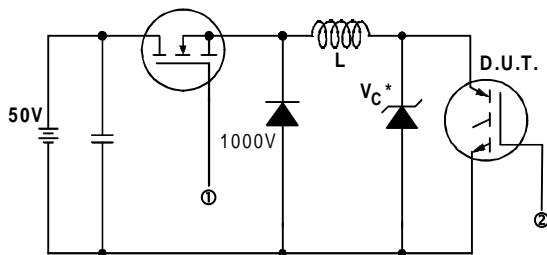


Fig. 12 - Turn-Off SOA



* 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

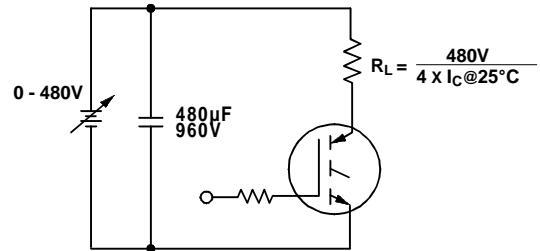


Fig. 13b - Pulsed Collector Current Test Circuit

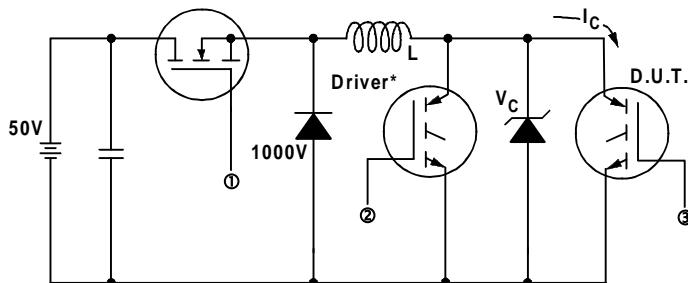


Fig. 14a - Switching Loss Test Circuit

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

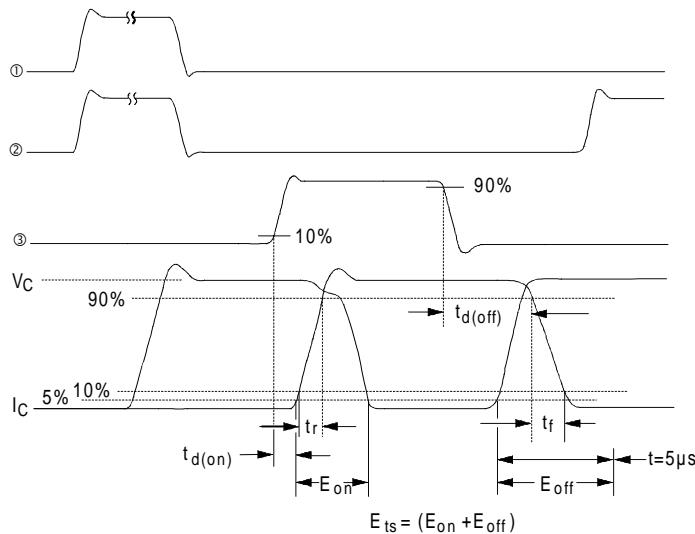
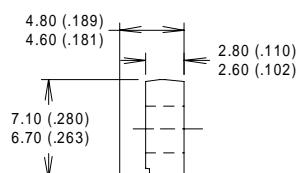
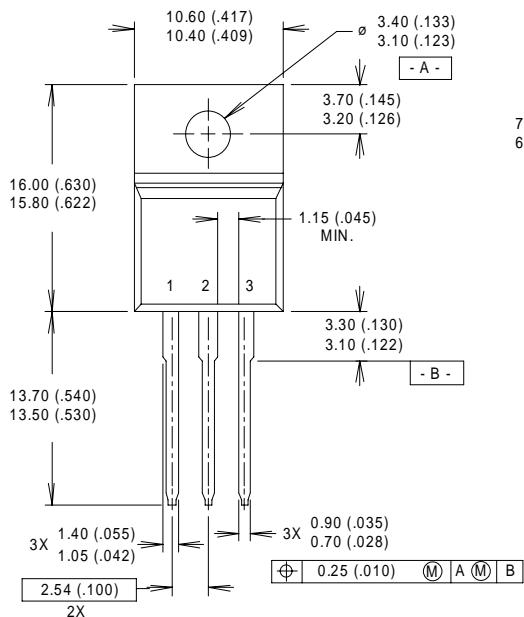


Fig. 14b - Switching Loss Waveforms

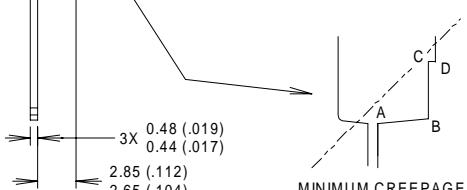
Case Outline — TO-220 FULLPAK

LEAD ASSIGNMENTS
1-GATE
2-COLLECTOR
3-EMITTER

NOTES:

1 DIMENSIONING & TOLERANCING
PER ANSI Y14.5M, 1982

2 CONTROLLING DIMENSION: INCH.



MINIMUM CREEPAGE
DISTANCE BETWEEN
A-B-C-D = 4.80 (.189)

International
IR Rectifier

WORLD HEADQUARTERS: 233 Kansas St., El Segundo, California 90245, Tel: (310) 322 3331

IR GREAT BRITAIN: Hurst Green, Oxted, Surrey RH8 9BB, UK Tel: ++ 44 1883 732020

IR CANADA: 15 Lincoln Court, Brampton, Ontario L6T3Z2, Tel: (905) 453 2200

IR GERMANY: Saalburgstrasse 157, 61350 Bad Homburg Tel: ++ 49 6172 96590

IR ITALY: Via Liguria 49, 10071 Borgaro, Torino Tel: ++ 39 11 451 0111

IR FAR EAST: K&H Bldg., 2F, 30-4 Nishi-Ikebukuro 3-Chome, Toshima-Ku, Tokyo Japan 171 Tel: 81 3 3983 0086

IR SOUTHEAST ASIA: 315 Outram Road, #10-02 Tan Boon Liat Building, Singapore 0316 Tel: 65 221 8371

IR TAIWAN: 16 Fl. Suite D. 207, Sec. 2, Tun Haw South Road, Taipei, 10673, Taiwan Tel: 886-2-2377-9936

<http://www.irf.com/> Data and specifications subject to change without notice. 7/98