

International **IR** Rectifier

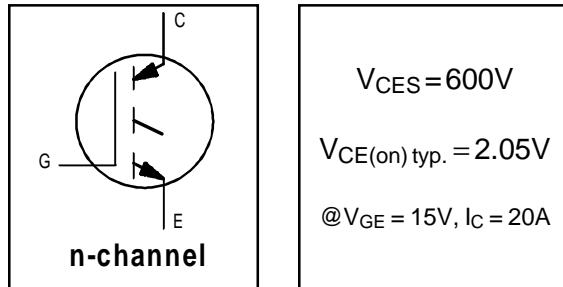
PD -91656C

INSULATED GATE BIPOLEAR TRANSISTOR

IRG4PC40W

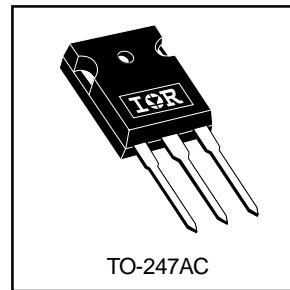
Features

- Designed expressly for Switch-Mode Power Supply and PFC (power factor correction) applications
- Industry-benchmark switching losses improve efficiency of all power supply topologies
- 50% reduction of E_{off} parameter
- Low IGBT conduction losses
- Latest-generation IGBT design and construction offers tighter parameters distribution, exceptional reliability



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	40	A
$I_C @ T_C = 100^\circ C$	Continuous Collector Current	20	
I_{CM}	Pulsed Collector Current ①	160	
I_{LM}	Clamped Inductive Load Current ②	160	
V_{GE}	Gate-to-Emitter Voltage	± 20	V
E_{ARV}	Reverse Voltage Avalanche Energy ③	160	mJ
$P_D @ T_C = 25^\circ C$	Maximum Power Dissipation	160	W
$P_D @ T_C = 100^\circ C$	Maximum Power Dissipation	65	
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	—	0.77	$^\circ C/W$
$R_{\theta CS}$	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
$V_{(\text{BR})\text{CES}}$	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	—	0.44	—	V/ $^\circ\text{C}$	$V_{\text{GE}} = 0\text{V}, I_C = 1.0\text{mA}$
$V_{\text{CE}(\text{ON})}$	Collector-to-Emitter Saturation Voltage	—	2.05	2.5	V	$I_C = 20\text{A}$ $V_{\text{GE}} = 15\text{V}$
		—	2.36	—		$I_C = 40\text{A}$ See Fig.2, 5
		—	1.90	—		$I_C = 20\text{A}, T_J = 150^\circ\text{C}$
$V_{\text{GE}(\text{th})}$	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	—	13	—	mV/ $^\circ\text{C}$	$V_{\text{CE}} = V_{\text{GE}}, I_C = 250\mu\text{A}$
g_{fe}	Forward Transconductance ⑤	18	28	—	S	$V_{\text{CE}} = 100\text{ V}, I_C = 20\text{A}$
I_{CES}	Zero Gate Voltage Collector Current	—	—	250	μA	$V_{\text{GE}} = 0\text{V}, V_{\text{CE}} = 600\text{V}$
		—	—	2.0		$V_{\text{GE}} = 0\text{V}, V_{\text{CE}} = 10\text{V}, T_J = 25^\circ\text{C}$
		—	—	2500		$V_{\text{GE}} = 0\text{V}, V_{\text{CE}} = 600\text{V}, T_J = 150^\circ\text{C}$
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)	—	98	147	nC	$I_C = 20\text{A}$
Q_{ge}	Gate - Emitter Charge (turn-on)	—	12	18		$V_{\text{CC}} = 400\text{V}$ See Fig.8
Q_{gc}	Gate - Collector Charge (turn-on)	—	36	54		$V_{\text{GE}} = 15\text{V}$
$t_{d(\text{on})}$	Turn-On Delay Time	—	27	—	ns	$T_J = 25^\circ\text{C}$ $I_C = 20\text{A}, V_{\text{CC}} = 480\text{V}$ $V_{\text{GE}} = 15\text{V}, R_G = 10\Omega$
t_r	Rise Time	—	22	—		
$t_{d(\text{off})}$	Turn-Off Delay Time	—	100	150		
t_f	Fall Time	—	74	110		
E_{on}	Turn-On Switching Loss	—	0.11	—	mJ	Energy losses include "tail" See Fig. 9,10, 14
E_{off}	Turn-Off Switching Loss	—	0.23	—		
E_{ts}	Total Switching Loss	—	0.34	0.45		
$t_{d(\text{on})}$	Turn-On Delay Time	—	25	—	ns	$T_J = 150^\circ\text{C}$, $I_C = 20\text{A}, V_{\text{CC}} = 480\text{V}$ $V_{\text{GE}} = 15\text{V}, R_G = 10\Omega$ Energy losses include "tail"
t_r	Rise Time	—	23	—		
$t_{d(\text{off})}$	Turn-Off Delay Time	—	170	—		
t_f	Fall Time	—	124	—		
E_{ts}	Total Switching Loss	—	0.85	—	mJ	See Fig.10,11, 14
L_E	Internal Emitter Inductance	—	13	—	nH	Measured 5mm from package
C_{ies}	Input Capacitance	—	1900	—	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	—	140	—		
C_{res}	Reverse Transfer Capacitance	—	35	—		

Notes:

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

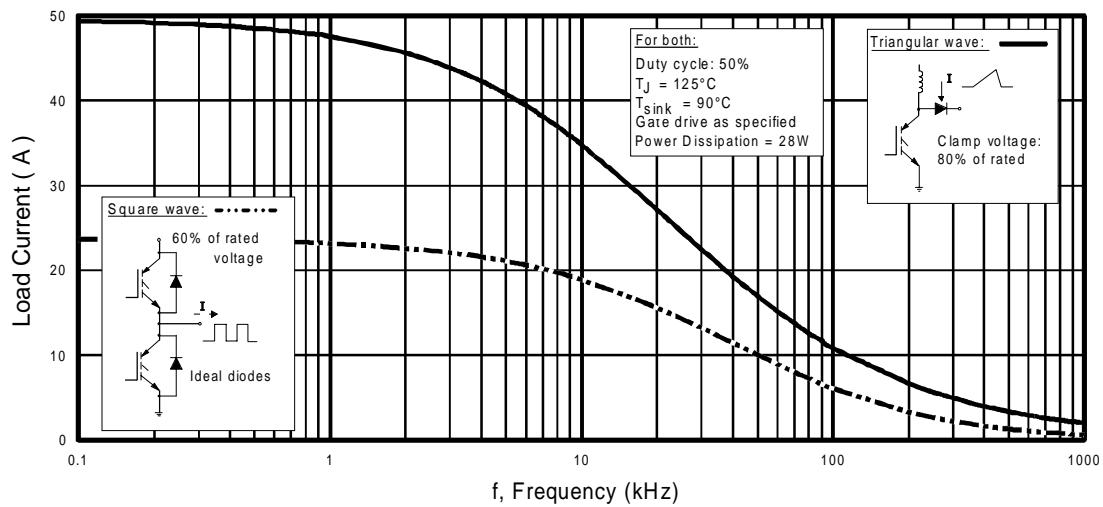


Fig. 1 - Typical Load Current vs. Frequency
 (Load Current = I_{RMS} of fundamental)

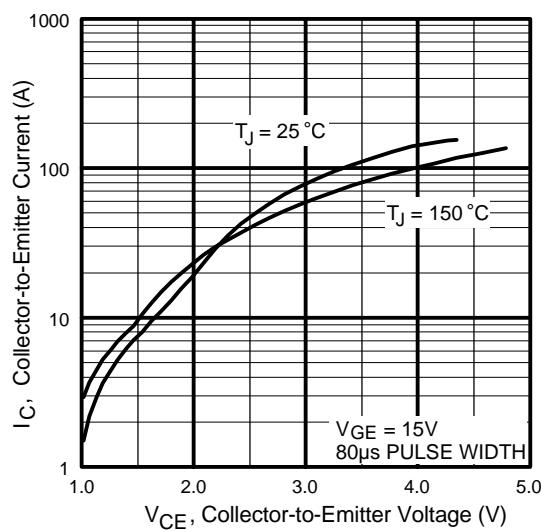


Fig. 2 - Typical Output Characteristics

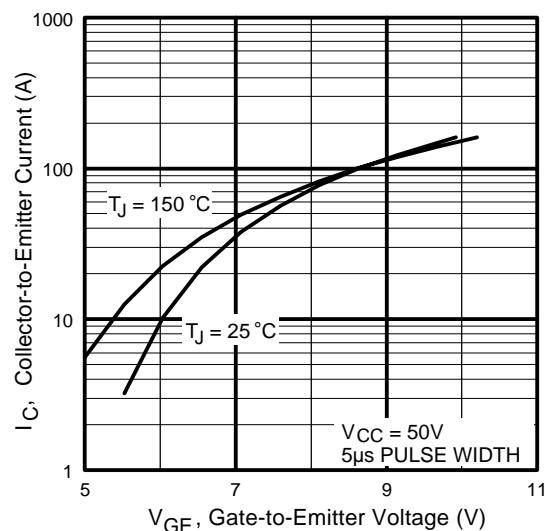


Fig. 3 - Typical Transfer Characteristics

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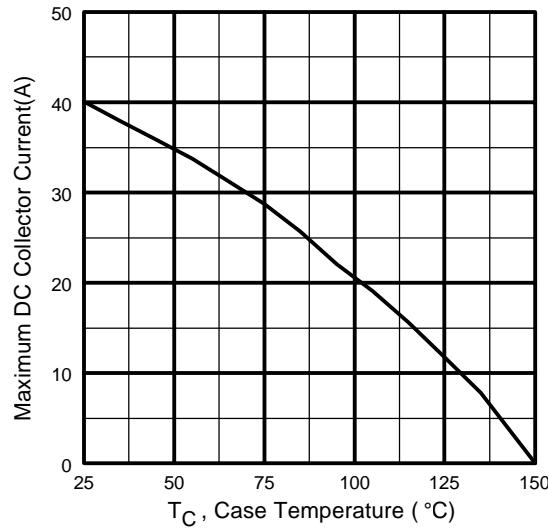


Fig. 4 - Maximum Collector Current vs. Case Temperature

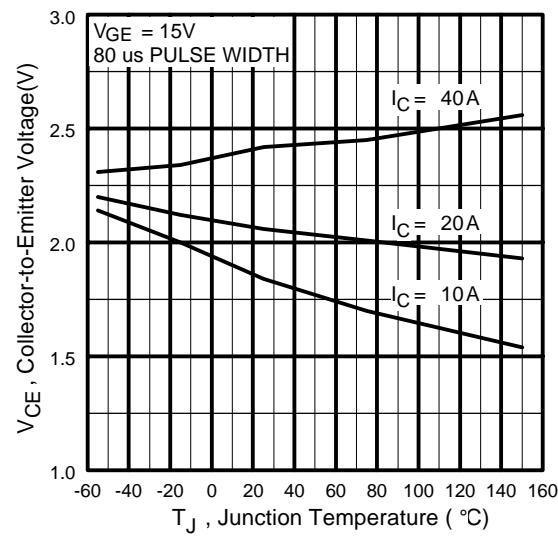


Fig. 5 - Typical Collector-to-Emitter Voltage vs. Junction Temperature

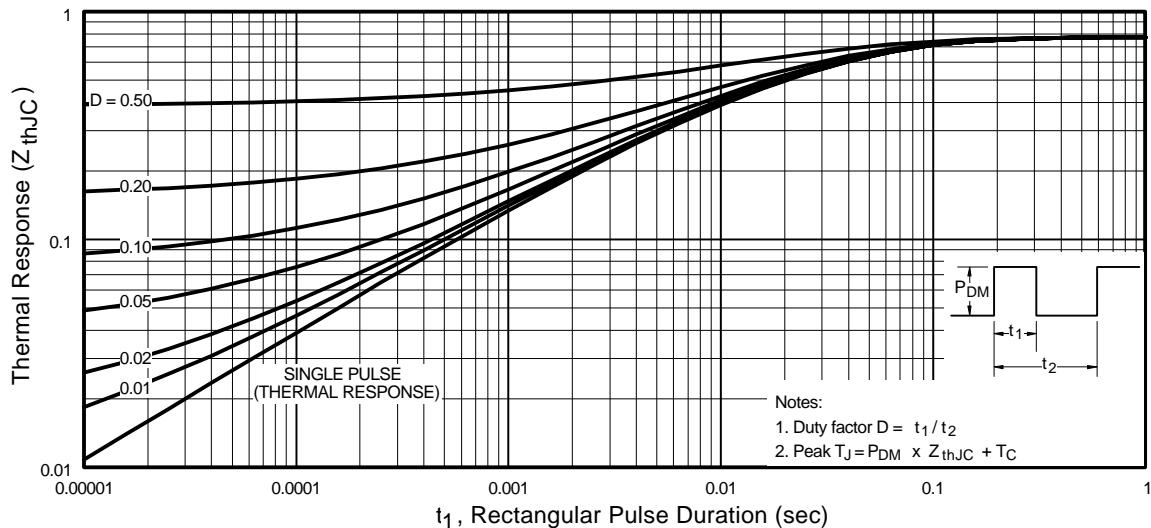


Fig. 6 - Maximum Effective Transient Thermal Impedance, Junction-to-Case

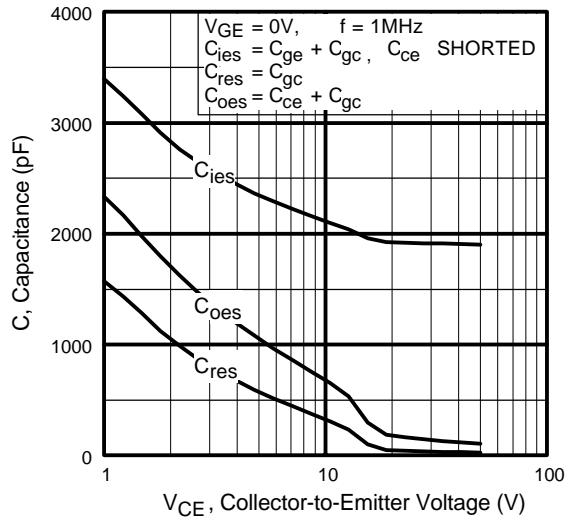


Fig. 7 - Typical Capacitance vs.
Collector-to-Emitter Voltage

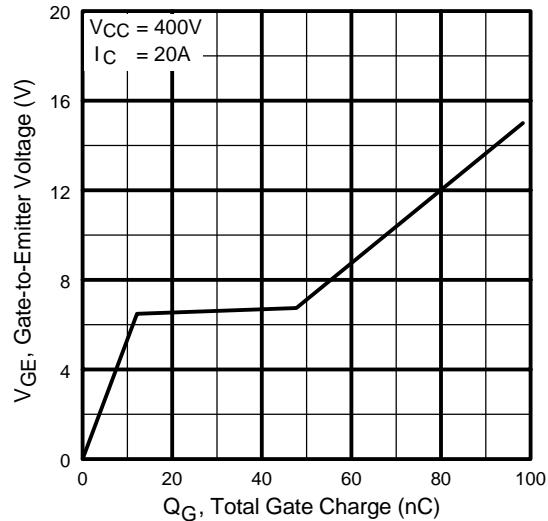


Fig. 8 - Typical Gate Charge vs.
Gate-to-Emitter Voltage

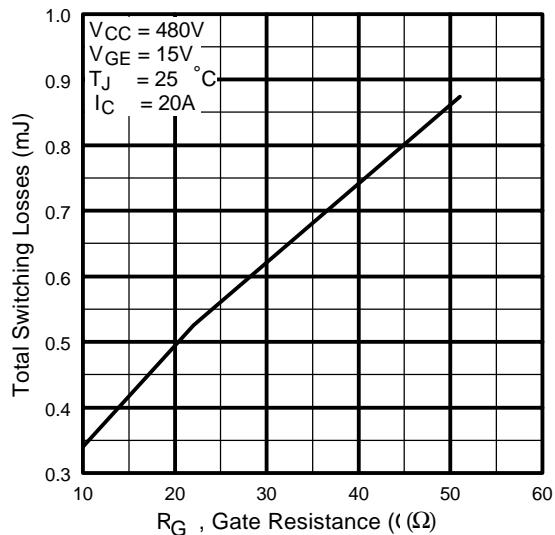


Fig. 9 - Typical Switching Losses vs. Gate
Resistance
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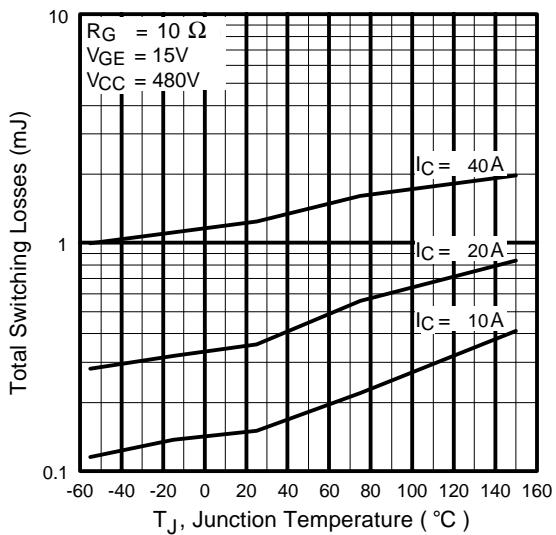


Fig. 10 - Typical Switching Losses vs.
Junction Temperature

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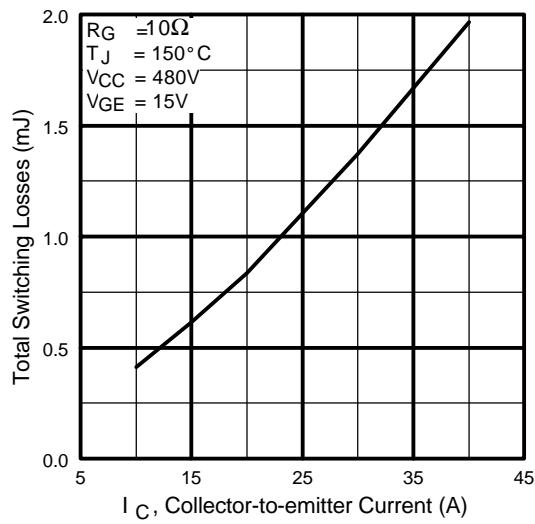


Fig. 11 - Typical Switching Losses vs.
Collector-to-Emitter Current

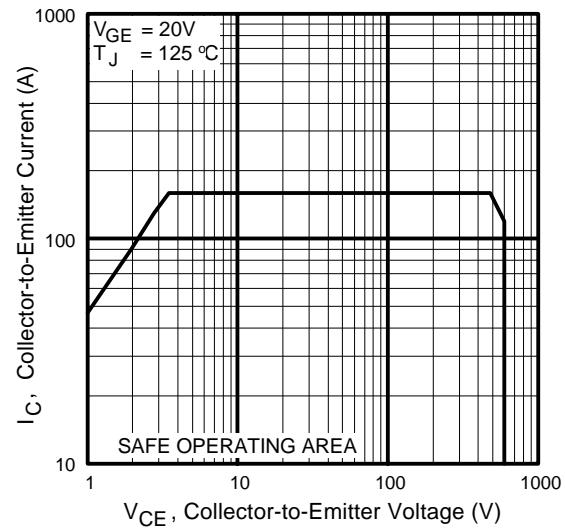
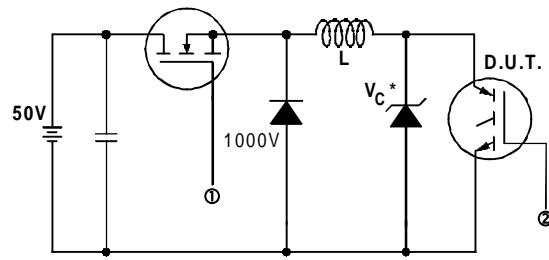


Fig. 12 - Turn-Off SOA



* 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

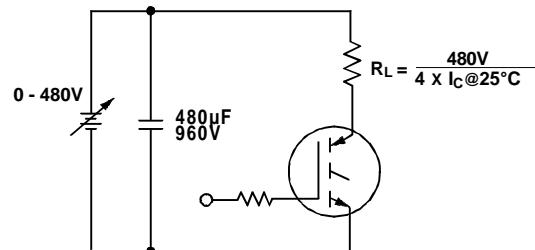


Fig. 13b - Pulsed Collector Current Test Circuit

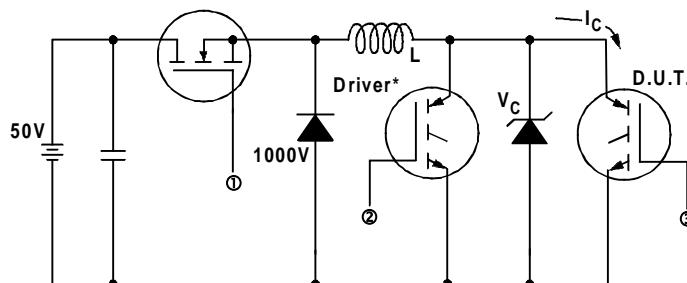


Fig. 14a - Switching Loss Test Circuit

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

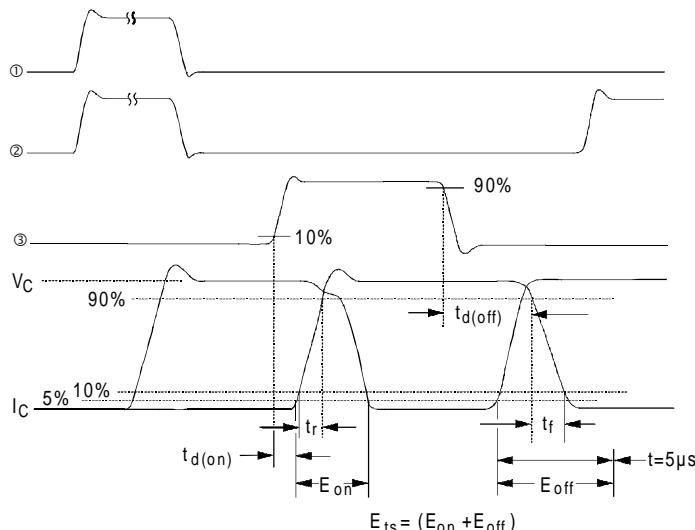
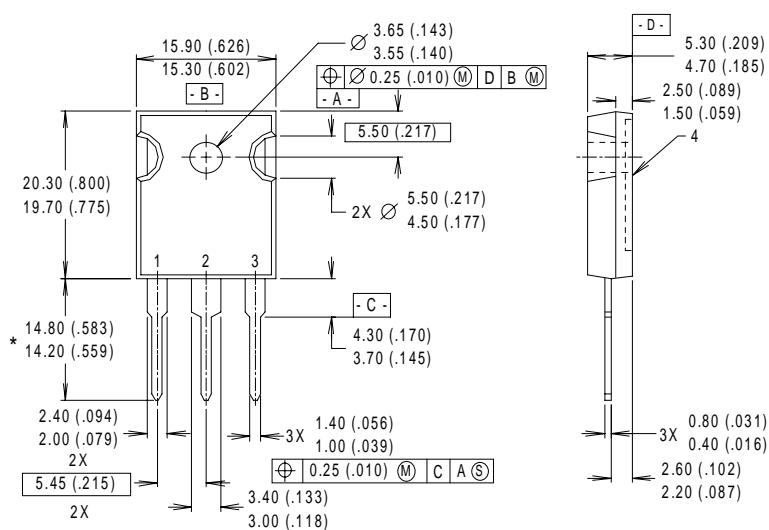


Fig. 14b - Switching Loss Waveforms

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Case Outline and Dimensions — TO-247AC



NOTES:

- 1 DIMENSIONS & TOLERANCING
PER ANSI Y14.5M, 1982.
- 2 CONTROLLING DIMENSION : INCH.
- 3 DIMENSIONS ARE SHOWN
MILLIMETERS (INCHES).
- 4 CONFORMS TO JEDEC OUTLINE
TO-247AC.

LEAD ASSIGNMENTS
1 - GATE
2 - COLLECTOR
3 - Emitter
4 - COLLECTOR

* LONGER LEADED (20mm)
VERSION AVAILABLE (TO-247AD)
TO ORDER ADD "-E" SUFFIX
TO PART NUMBER

CONFORMS TO JEDEC OUTLINE TO-247AC (TO-3P)
Dimensions in Millimeters and (Inches)

International **IR** Rectifier

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Data and specifications subject to change without notice. 4/00

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