

# IRG4BC10UD

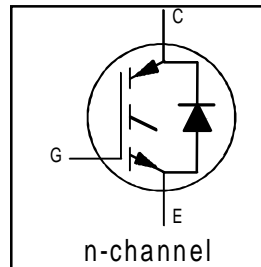
INSULATED GATE BIPOLAR TRANSISTOR WITH ULTRAFAST SOFT RECOVERY DIODE UltraFast CoPack IGBT

## Features

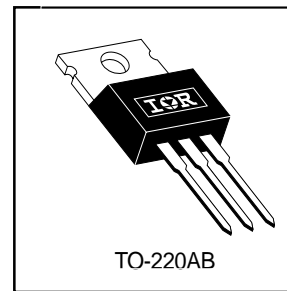
- UltraFast: Optimized for high operating up to 80 kHz in hard switching, >200 kHz in resonant mode
- Generation 4 IGBT design provides tighter parameter distribution and higher efficiency than previous Generation
- IGBT co-packaged with HEXFRED™ ultrafast, ultra-soft-recovery anti-parallel diodes for use in bridge configurations
- Industry standard TO-220AB package

## Benefits

- Generation 4 IGBT's offer highest efficiencies available
- IGBT's optimized for specific application conditions
- HEXFRED diodes optimized for performance with IGBT's . Minimized recovery characteristics require less/no snubbing



$V_{CES} = 600V$
$V_{CE(on) typ.} = 2.15V$
@ $V_{GE} = 15V, I_C = 5.0A$
$t_f (typ.) = 140ns$



## Absolute Maximum Ratings

	Parameter	Max.	Units
$V_{CES}$	Collector-to-Emitter Voltage	600	V
$I_C @ T_C = 25^\circ C$	Continuous Collector Current	8.5	A
$I_C @ T_C = 100^\circ C$	Continuous Collector Current	5.0	
$I_{CM}$	Pulsed Collector Current ①	34	
$I_{LM}$	Clamped Inductive Load Current ②	34	
$I_F @ T_C = 100^\circ C$	Diode Continuous Forward Current	4.0	
$I_{FM}$	Diode Maximum Forward Current	16	
$V_{GE}$	Gate-to-Emitter Voltage	$\pm 20$	V
$P_D @ T_C = 25^\circ C$	Maximum Power Dissipation	38	W
$P_D @ T_C = 100^\circ C$	Maximum Power Dissipation	15	
$T_J$	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	—	—	3.3	°C/W
$R_{\theta JC}$	Junction-to-Case - Diode	—	—	7.0	
$R_{\theta CS}$	Case-to-Sink, flat, greased surface	—	0.50	—	
$R_{\theta JA}$	Junction-to-Ambient, typical socket mount	—	—	80	
Wt	Weight	—	2 (0.07)	—	g (oz)

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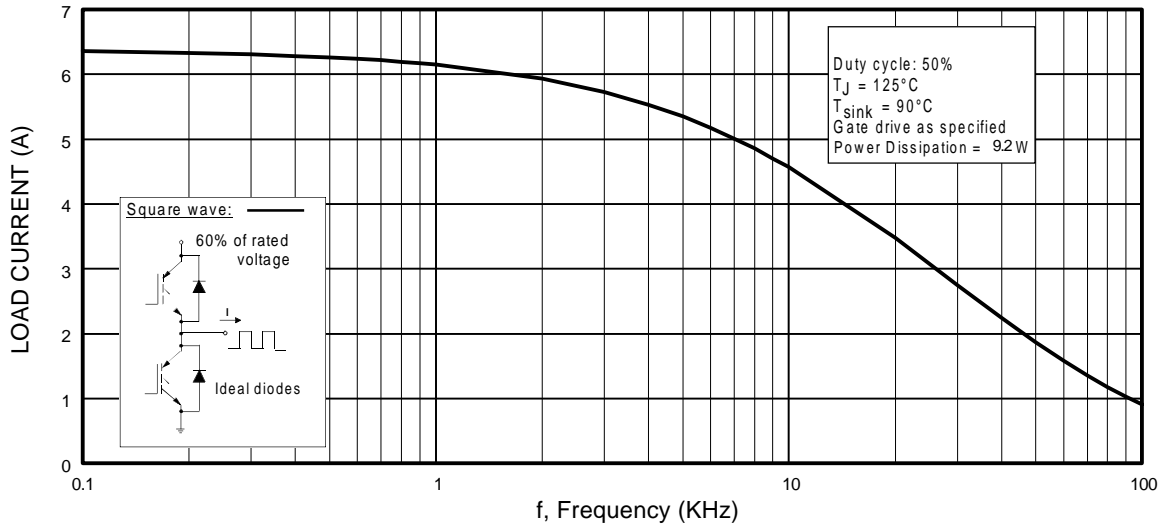
## Electrical Characteristics @ $T_J = 25^\circ\text{C}$ (unless otherwise specified)

	Parameter	Min.	Typ.	Max.	Units	Conditions	
$V_{(BR)CES}$	Collector-to-Emitter Breakdown Voltage <sup>③</sup>	600	—	—	V	$V_{GE} = 0V, I_C = 250\mu A$	
$\Delta V_{(BR)CES}/\Delta T_J$	Temperature Coeff. of Breakdown Voltage	—	0.54	—	V/°C	$V_{GE} = 0V, I_C = 1.0mA$	
$V_{CE(on)}$	Collector-to-Emitter Saturation Voltage	—	2.15	2.6	V	$V_{GE} = 15V$ See Fig. 2, 5	
		—	2.61	—			$I_C = 5.0A$
		—	2.30	—			$I_C = 8.5A$ $I_C = 5.0A, T_J = 150^\circ\text{C}$
$V_{GE(th)}$	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	—	-8.7	—	mV/°C	$V_{CE} = V_{GE}, I_C = 250\mu A$	
$g_{fe}$	Forward Transconductance <sup>④</sup>	2.8	4.2	—	S	$V_{CE} = 100V, I_C = 5.0A$	
$I_{CES}$	Zero Gate Voltage Collector Current	—	—	250	$\mu A$	$V_{GE} = 0V, V_{CE} = 600V$	
		—	—	1000		$V_{GE} = 0V, V_{CE} = 600V, T_J = 150^\circ\text{C}$	
$V_{FM}$	Diode Forward Voltage Drop	—	1.5	1.8	V	$I_C = 4.0A$ See Fig. 13	
		—	1.4	1.7			$I_C = 4.0A, T_J = 125^\circ\text{C}$
$I_{GES}$	Gate-to-Emitter Leakage Current	—	—	$\pm 100$	nA	$V_{GE} = \pm 20V$	

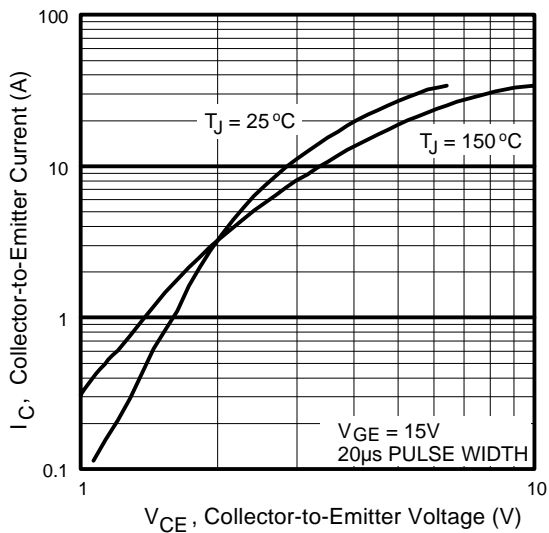
## Switching Characteristics @ $T_J = 25^\circ\text{C}$ (unless otherwise specified)

	Parameter	Min.	Typ.	Max.	Units	Conditions
$Q_g$	Total Gate Charge (turn-on)	—	15	22	nC	$I_C = 5.0A$ $V_{CC} = 400V$ See Fig. 8 $V_{GE} = 15V$
$Q_{ge}$	Gate - Emitter Charge (turn-on)	—	2.6	4.0		
$Q_{gc}$	Gate - Collector Charge (turn-on)	—	5.8	8.7		
$t_{d(on)}$	Turn-On Delay Time	—	40	—	ns	$T_J = 25^\circ\text{C}$ $I_C = 5.0A, V_{CC} = 480V$ $V_{GE} = 15V, R_G = 100\Omega$ Energy losses include "tail" and diode reverse recovery. See Fig. 9, 10, 18
$t_r$	Rise Time	—	16	—		
$t_{d(off)}$	Turn-Off Delay Time	—	87	130		
$t_f$	Fall Time	—	140	210		
$E_{on}$	Turn-On Switching Loss	—	0.14	—		
$E_{off}$	Turn-Off Switching Loss	—	0.12	—	mJ	
$E_{ts}$	Total Switching Loss	—	0.26	0.33		
$t_{d(on)}$	Turn-On Delay Time	—	38	—	ns	$T_J = 150^\circ\text{C}$ , See Fig. 11, 18 $I_C = 5.0A, V_{CC} = 480V$ $V_{GE} = 15V, R_G = 100\Omega$ Energy losses include "tail" and diode reverse recovery.
$t_r$	Rise Time	—	18	—		
$t_{d(off)}$	Turn-Off Delay Time	—	95	—		
$t_f$	Fall Time	—	250	—		
$E_{ts}$	Total Switching Loss	—	0.45	—		
$L_E$	Internal Emitter Inductance	—	7.5	—	nH	Measured 5mm from package
$C_{ies}$	Input Capacitance	—	270	—	pF	$V_{GE} = 0V$ $V_{CC} = 30V$ See Fig. 7 $f = 1.0MHz$
$C_{oes}$	Output Capacitance	—	21	—		
$C_{res}$	Reverse Transfer Capacitance	—	3.5	—		
$t_{rr}$	Diode Reverse Recovery Time	—	28	42	ns	$T_J = 25^\circ\text{C}$ See Fig. 14 $T_J = 125^\circ\text{C}$
		—	38	57		
$I_{rr}$	Diode Peak Reverse Recovery Current	—	2.9	5.2	A	$T_J = 25^\circ\text{C}$ See Fig. 15 $T_J = 125^\circ\text{C}$
		—	3.7	6.7		
$Q_{rr}$	Diode Reverse Recovery Charge	—	40	60	nC	$T_J = 25^\circ\text{C}$ See Fig. 16 $T_J = 125^\circ\text{C}$
		—	70	105		
$di_{(rec)M}/dt$	Diode Peak Rate of Fall of Recovery During $t_b$	—	280	—	A/ $\mu s$	$T_J = 25^\circ\text{C}$ See Fig. 17 $T_J = 125^\circ\text{C}$
		—	235	—		

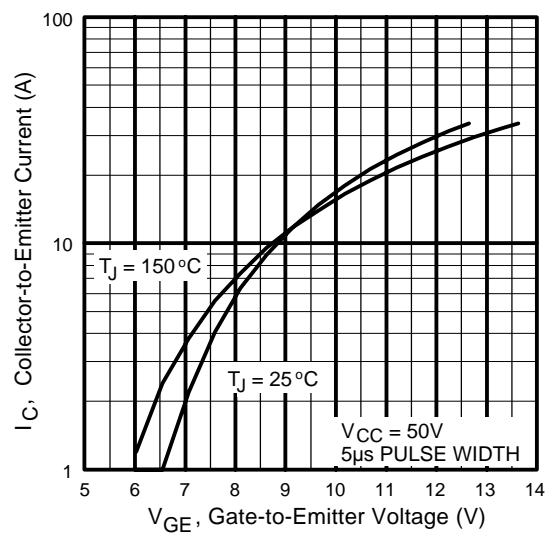
Details of note ① through ④ are on the last page



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

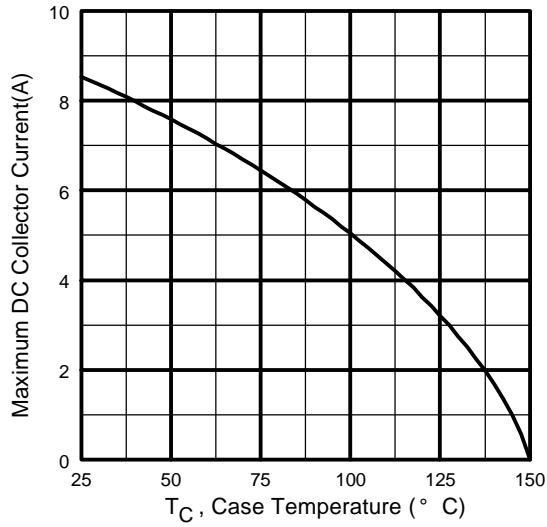


**Fig. 2** - Typical Output Characteristics  
[www.irf.com](http://www.irf.com)

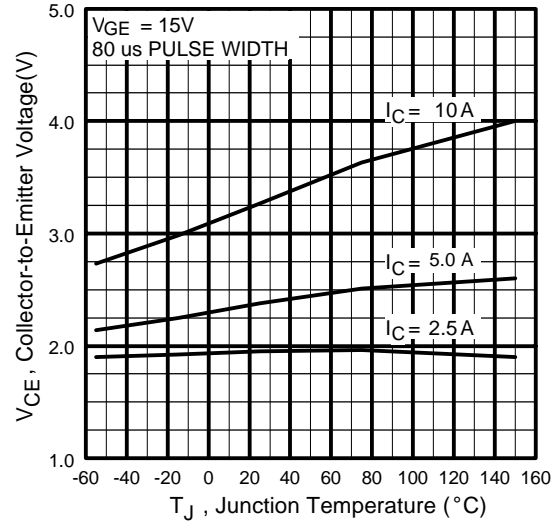


**Fig. 3** - Typical Transfer Characteristics

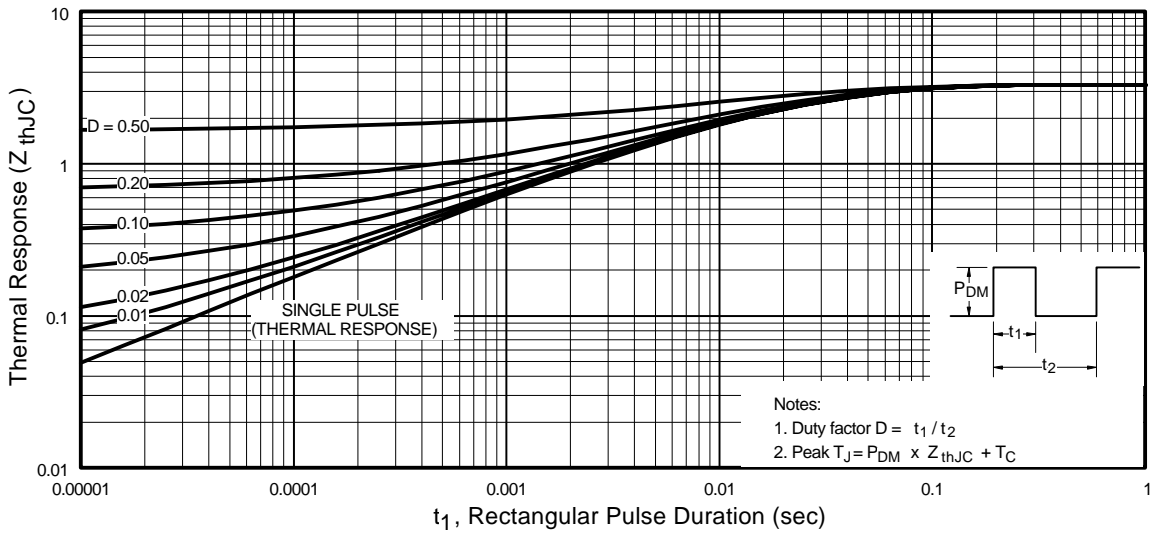
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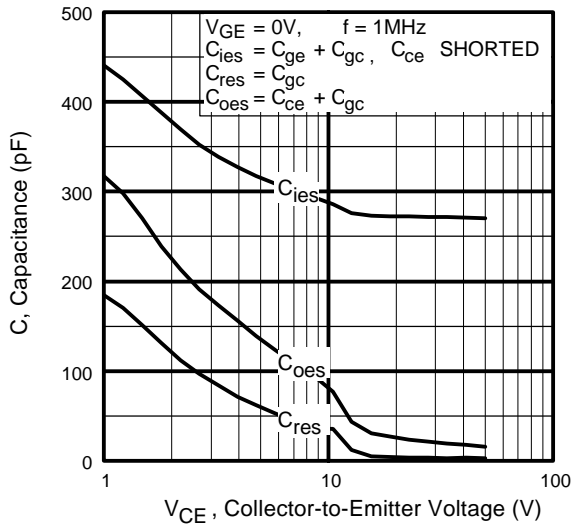
**Fig. 4** - Maximum Collector Current vs. Case Temperature



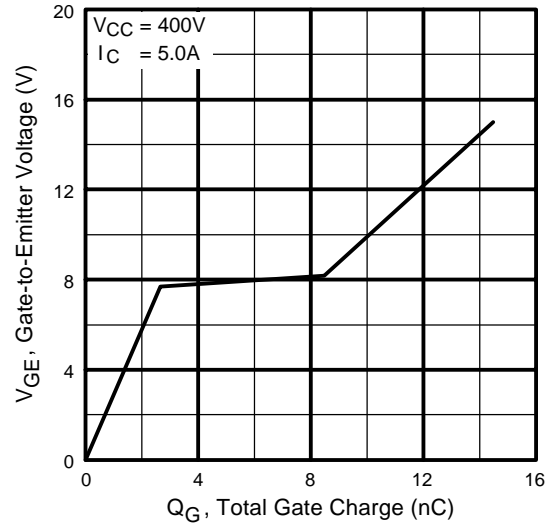
**Fig. 5** - Typical Collector-to-Emitter Voltage vs. Junction Temperature



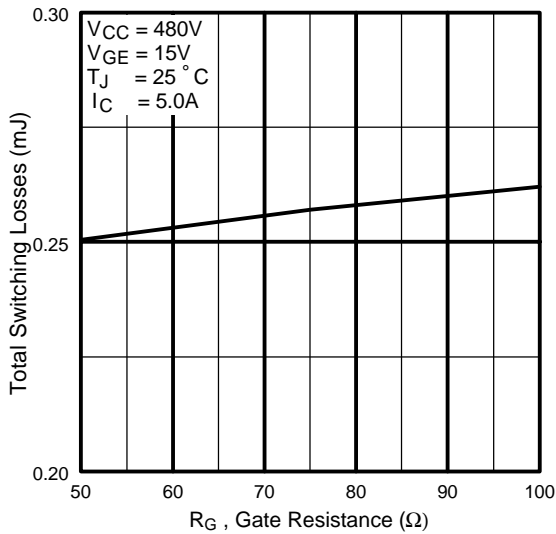
**Fig. 6** - Maximum Effective Transient Thermal Impedance, Junction-to-Case



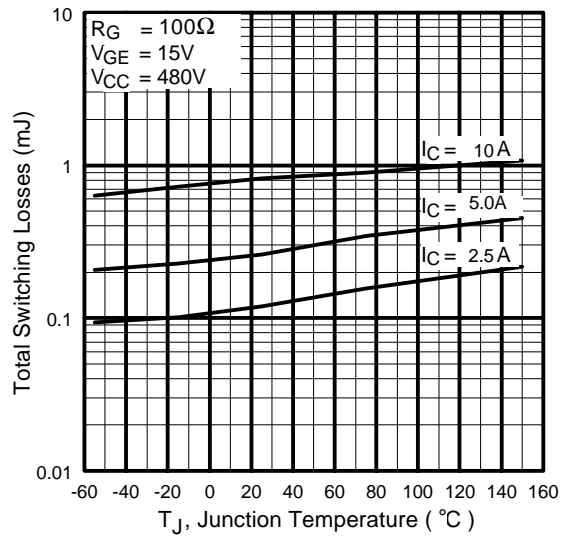
**Fig. 7** - Typical Capacitance vs. Collector-to-Emitter Voltage



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

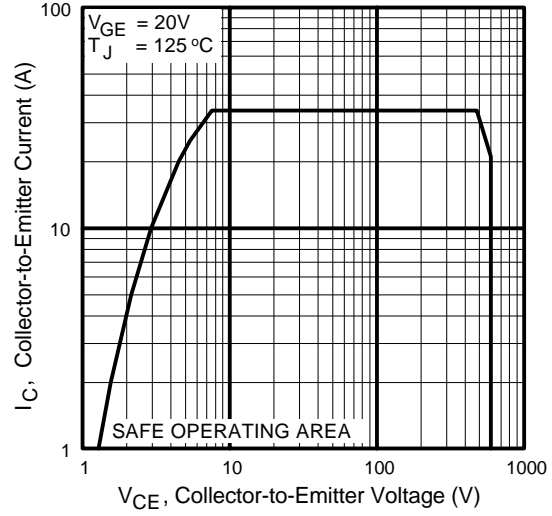
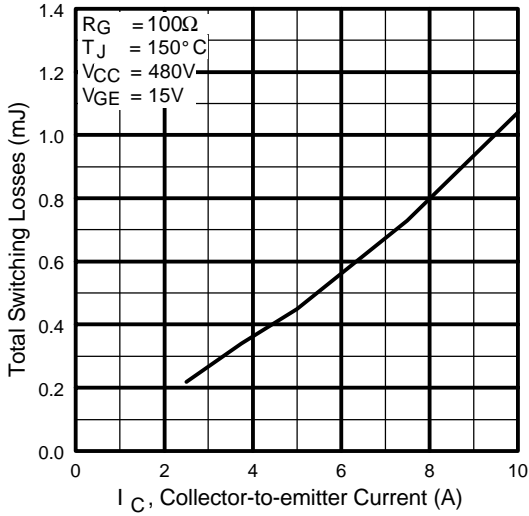


**Fig. 9** - Typical Switching Losses vs. Gate Resistance



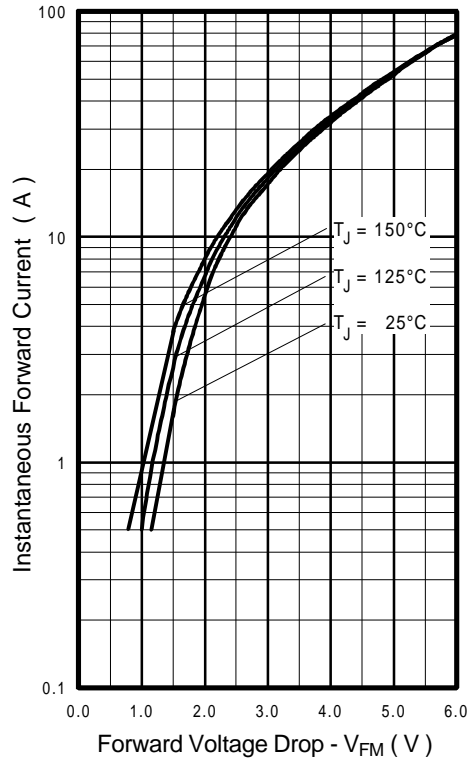
**Fig. 10** - Typical Switching Losses vs. Junction Temperature

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

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



**Fig. 13** - Maximum Forward Voltage Drop vs. Instantaneous Forward Current

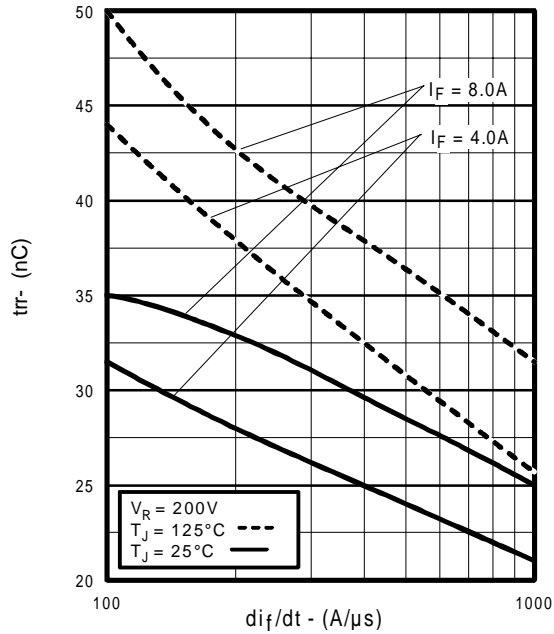


Fig. 14 - Typical Reverse Recovery vs.  $di_f/dt$

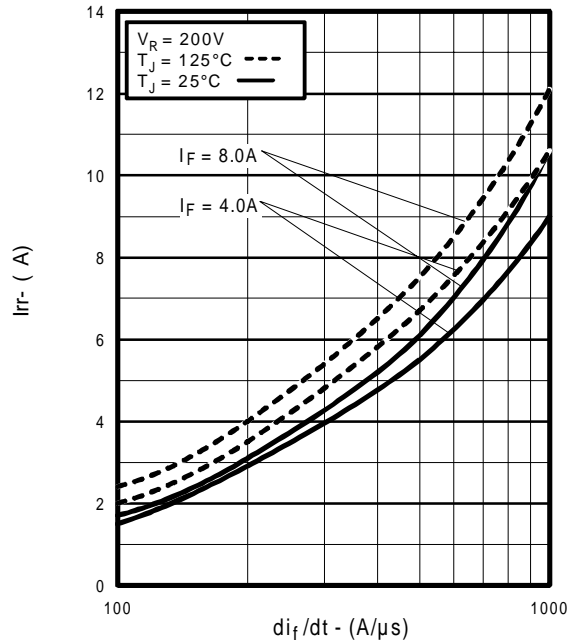


Fig. 15 - Typical Recovery Current vs.  $di_f/dt$

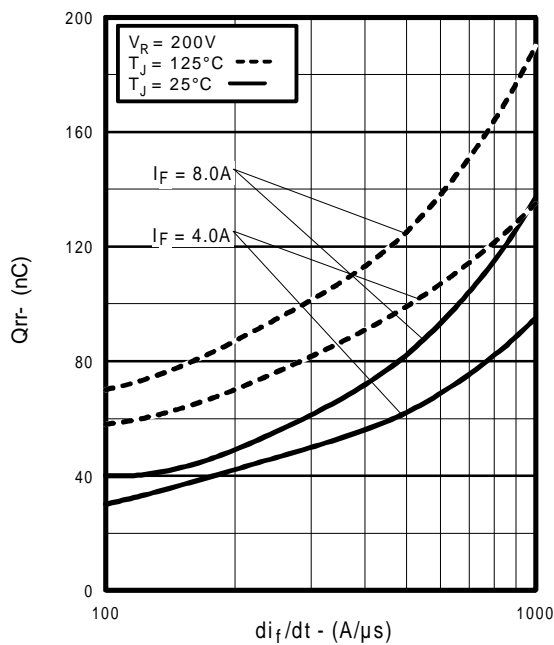


Fig. 16 - Typical Stored Charge vs.  $di_f/dt$

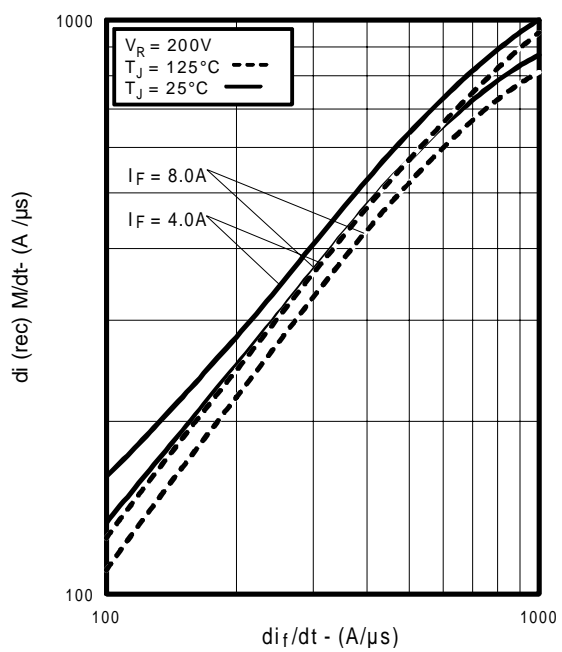
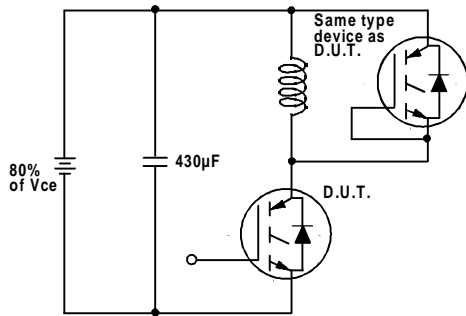
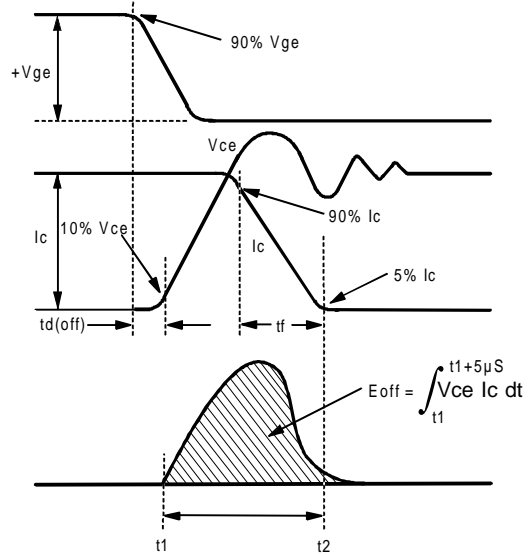


Fig. 17 - Typical  $di_{(rec)M}/dt$  vs.  $di_f/dt$ ,

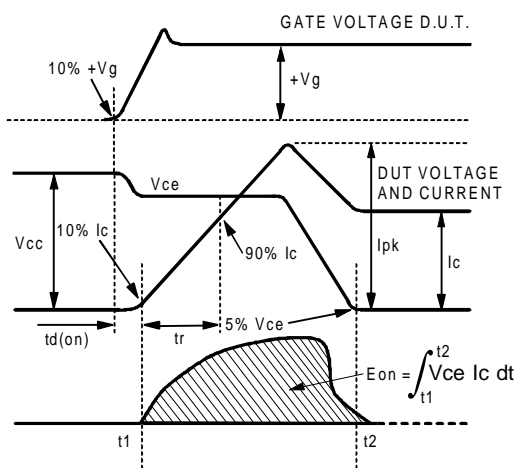
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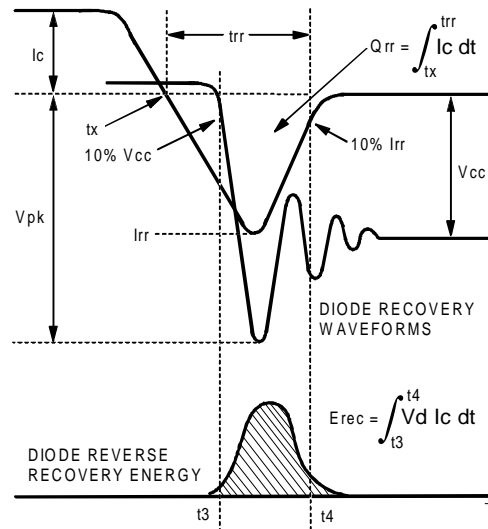
**Fig. 18a** - Test Circuit for Measurement of  $I_{LM}$ ,  $E_{on}$ ,  $E_{off}(\text{diode})$ ,  $t_{rr}$ ,  $Q_{rr}$ ,  $I_{rr}$ ,  $t_{d(on)}$ ,  $t_r$ ,  $t_{d(off)}$ ,  $t_f$



**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  $E_{rec}$ ,  $t_{rr}$ ,  $Q_{rr}$ ,  $I_{rr}$



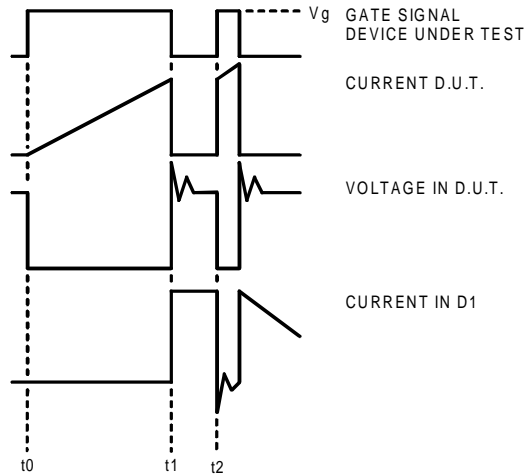


Figure 18e. Macro Waveforms for Figure 18a's Test Circuit

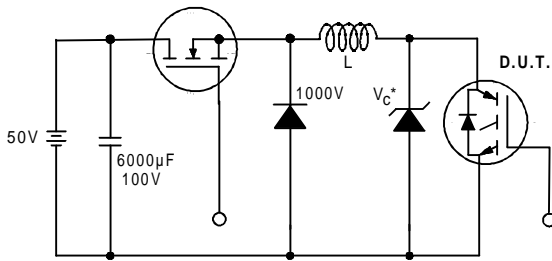


Figure 19. Clamped Inductive Load Test Circuit

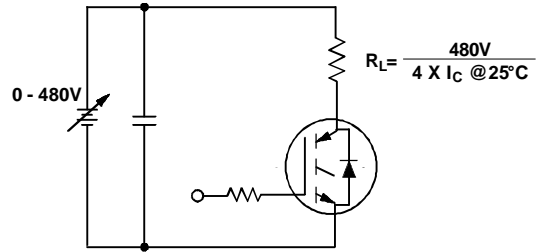


Figure 20. Pulsed Collector Current Test Circuit

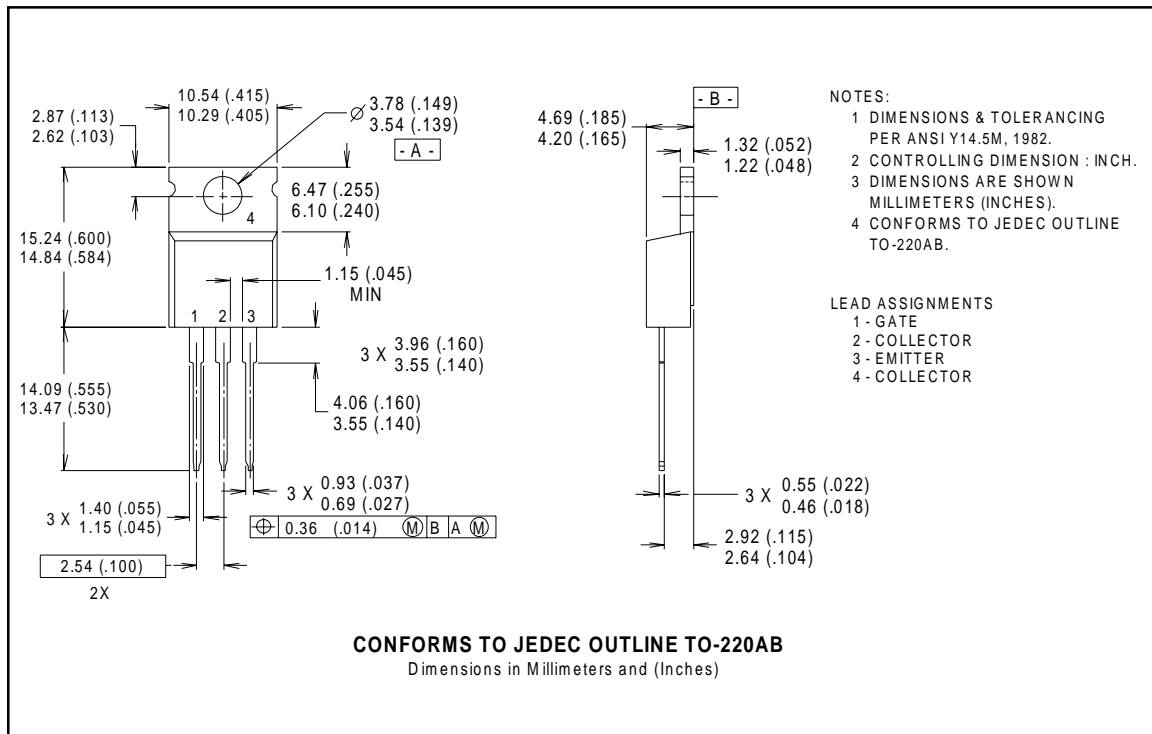
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International  
**IR** Rectifier

## Notes:

- ① Repetitive rating:  $V_{GE}=20V$ ; pulse width limited by maximum junction temperature (figure 20)
- ②  $V_{CC}=80\%(V_{CES})$ ,  $V_{GE}=20V$ ,  $L=10\mu H$ ,  $R_G = 100\Omega$  (figure 19)
- ③ Pulse width  $\leq 80\mu s$ ; duty factor  $\leq 0.1\%$ .
- ④ Pulse width  $5.0\mu s$ , single shot.

## Case Outline and Dimensions — TO-220AB



International  
**IR** Rectifier

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