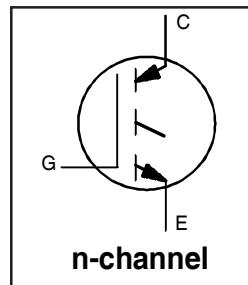


**Features**

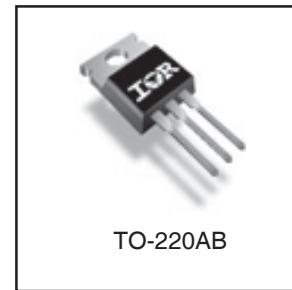
- UltraFast: optimized for high operating frequencies 8-40 kHz in hard switching, >200 kHz in resonant mode
- Generation 4 IGBT design provides tighter parameter distribution and higher efficiency than Generation 3
- Industry standard TO-220AB package
- Lead-Free



$V_{CES} = 600V$   
 $V_{CE(on)} \text{ typ.} = 1.95V$   
 $\text{@ } V_{GE} = 15V, I_C = 12A$

**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	23	A
$I_C @ T_C = 100^\circ C$	Continuous Collector Current	12	
$I_{CM}$	Pulsed Collector Current ①	92	
$I_{LM}$	Clamped Inductive Load Current ②	92	
$V_{GE}$	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	
$T_J$ $T_{STG}$	Operating Junction and Storage Temperature Range	-55 to + 150	°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	---	1.2	°C/W
$R_{\theta CS}$	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)

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

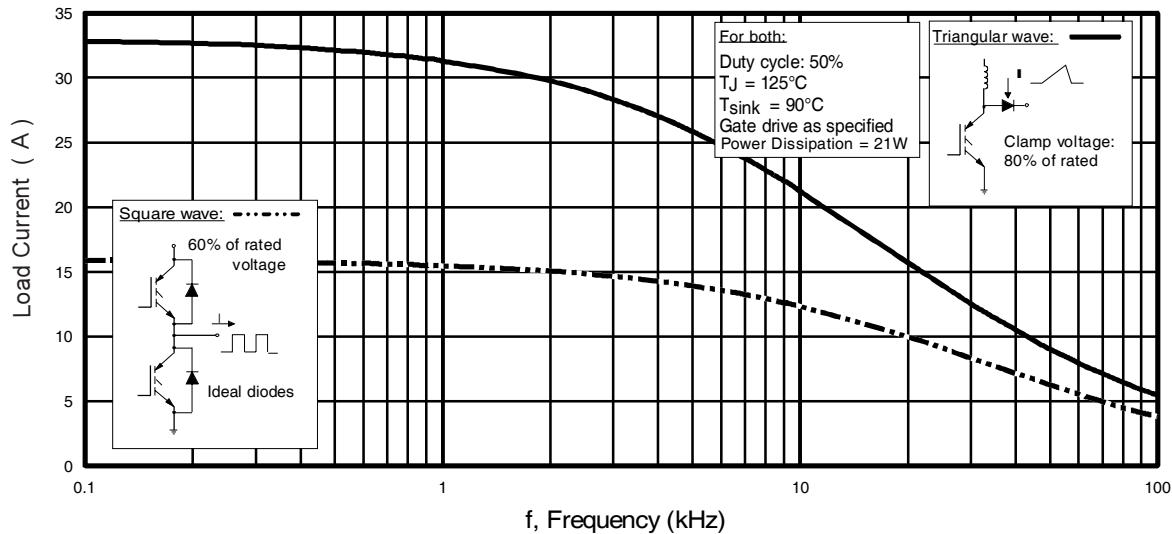
	Parameter	Min.	Typ.	Max.	Units	Conditions
$V_{(\text{BR})\text{CES}}$	Collector-to-Emitter Breakdown Voltage	600	—	—	V	$V_{\text{GE}} = 0\text{V}$ , $I_C = 250\mu\text{A}$
$V_{(\text{BR})\text{ECS}}$	Emitter-to-Collector Breakdown Voltage ④	18	—	—	V	$V_{\text{GE}} = 0\text{V}$ , $I_C = 1.0\text{A}$
$\Delta V_{(\text{BR})\text{CES}/\Delta T_J}$	Temperature Coeff. of Breakdown Voltage	—	0.63	—	$\text{V}/^\circ\text{C}$	$V_{\text{GE}} = 0\text{V}$ , $I_C = 1.0\text{mA}$
$V_{\text{CE}(\text{ON})}$	Collector-to-Emitter Saturation Voltage	—	1.95	2.1	V	$I_C = 12\text{A}$ $V_{\text{GE}} = 15\text{V}$
		—	2.52	—		$I_C = 23\text{A}$ See Fig.2, 5
		—	2.09	—		$I_C = 12\text{A}$ , $T_J = 150^\circ\text{C}$
$V_{\text{GE}(\text{th})}$	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	—	$\text{mV}/^\circ\text{C}$	$V_{\text{CE}} = V_{\text{GE}}$ , $I_C = 250\mu\text{A}$
$g_{\text{fe}}$	Forward Transconductance ⑤	3.1	8.6	—	S	$V_{\text{CE}} = 100\text{V}$ , $I_C = 12\text{A}$
$I_{\text{CES}}$	Zero Gate Voltage Collector Current	—	—	250	$\mu\text{A}$	$V_{\text{GE}} = 0\text{V}$ , $V_{\text{CE}} = 600\text{V}$
		—	—	2.0		$V_{\text{GE}} = 0\text{V}$ , $V_{\text{CE}} = 10\text{V}$ , $T_J = 25^\circ\text{C}$
		—	—	1000		$V_{\text{GE}} = 0\text{V}$ , $V_{\text{CE}} = 600\text{V}$ , $T_J = 150^\circ\text{C}$
$I_{\text{GES}}$	Gate-to-Emitter Leakage Current	—	—	$\pm 100$	nA	$V_{\text{GE}} = \pm 20\text{V}$

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

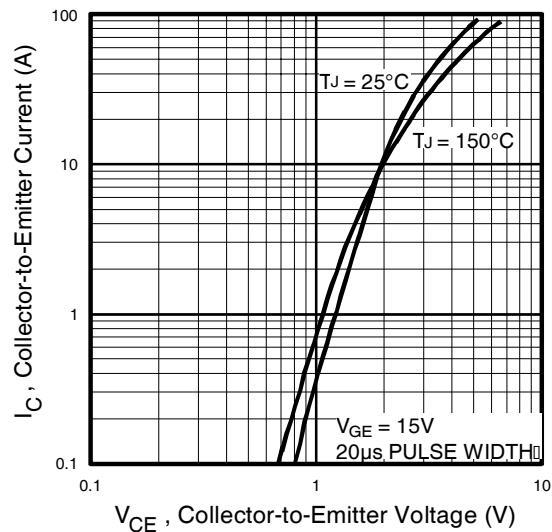
	Parameter	Min.	Typ.	Max.	Units	Conditions
$Q_g$	Total Gate Charge (turn-on)	—	50	75	nC	$I_C = 12\text{A}$
$Q_{\text{ge}}$	Gate - Emitter Charge (turn-on)	—	8.1	12		$V_{\text{CC}} = 400\text{V}$ See Fig.8
$Q_{\text{gc}}$	Gate - Collector Charge (turn-on)	—	18	27		$V_{\text{GE}} = 15\text{V}$
$t_{\text{d}(\text{on})}$	Turn-On Delay Time	—	17	—	ns	$T_J = 25^\circ\text{C}$ $I_C = 12\text{A}$ , $V_{\text{CC}} = 480\text{V}$ $V_{\text{GE}} = 15\text{V}$ , $R_G = 23\Omega$
$t_r$	Rise Time	—	9.6	—		
$t_{\text{d}(\text{off})}$	Turn-Off Delay Time	—	78	120		
$t_f$	Fall Time	—	97	150		
$E_{\text{on}}$	Turn-On Switching Loss	—	0.16	—	mJ	Energy losses include "tail" See Fig. 10, 11, 13, 14
$E_{\text{off}}$	Turn-Off Switching Loss	—	0.20	—		
$E_{\text{ts}}$	Total Switching Loss	—	0.36	0.50		
$t_{\text{d}(\text{on})}$	Turn-On Delay Time	—	20	—	ns	$T_J = 150^\circ\text{C}$ , $I_C = 12\text{A}$ , $V_{\text{CC}} = 480\text{V}$ $V_{\text{GE}} = 15\text{V}$ , $R_G = 23\Omega$
$t_r$	Rise Time	—	13	—		
$t_{\text{d}(\text{off})}$	Turn-Off Delay Time	—	180	—		
$t_f$	Fall Time	—	140	—		
$E_{\text{ts}}$	Total Switching Loss	—	0.73	—	mJ	Energy losses include "tail" See Fig. 13, 14
$L_E$	Internal Source Inductance	—	7.5	—	nH	Measured 5mm from package
$C_{\text{ies}}$	Input Capacitance	—	1100	—	pF	$V_{\text{GE}} = 0\text{V}$ $V_{\text{CC}} = 30\text{V}$ See Fig.7 $f = 1.0\text{MHz}$
$C_{\text{oes}}$	Output Capacitance	—	73	—		
$C_{\text{res}}$	Reverse Transfer Capacitance	—	14	—		

## Notes:

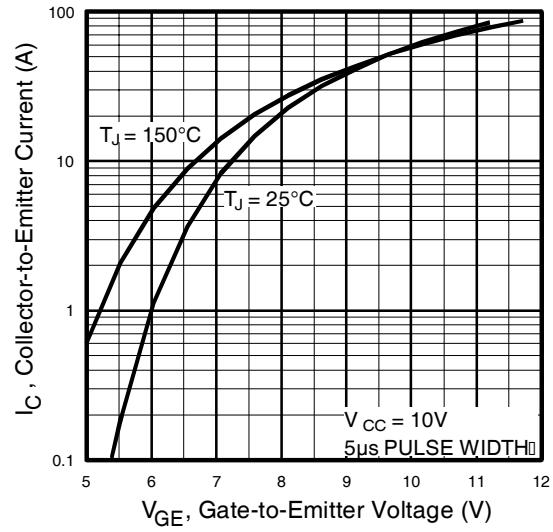
- ① Repetitive rating;  $V_{\text{GE}} = 20\text{V}$ , pulse width limited by max. junction temperature. ( See fig. 13b )
- ②  $V_{\text{CC}} = 80\%(V_{\text{CES}})$ ,  $V_{\text{GE}} = 20\text{V}$ ,  $L = 10\mu\text{H}$ ,  $R_G = 23\Omega$ , ( See fig. 13a )
- ③ Repetitive rating; pulse width limited 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**  
 (For square wave,  $I=I_{RMS}$  of fundamental; for triangular wave,  $I=I_{PK}$ )



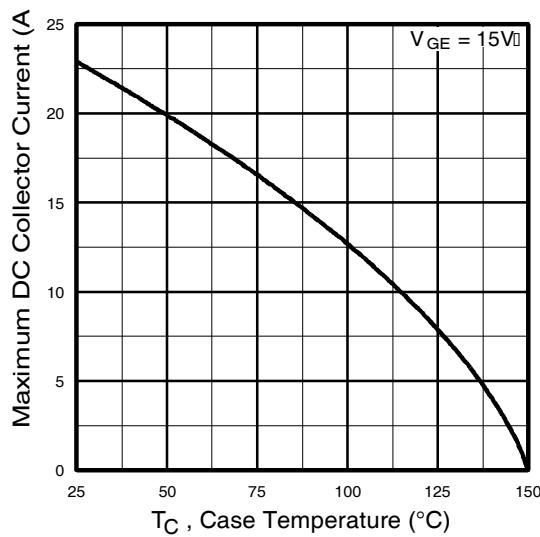
**Fig. 2 - Typical Output Characteristics**



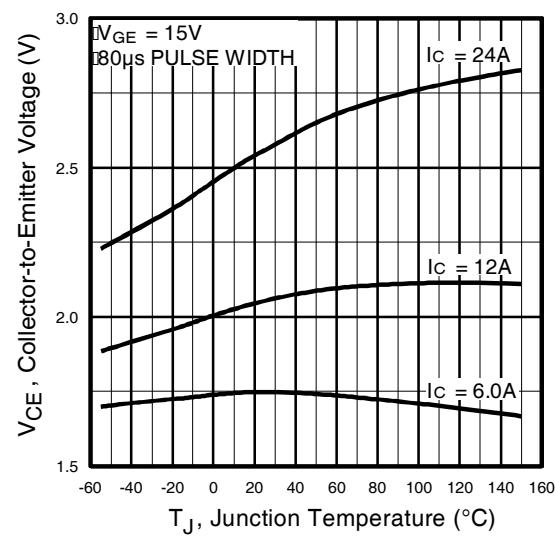
**Fig. 3 - Typical Transfer Characteristics**

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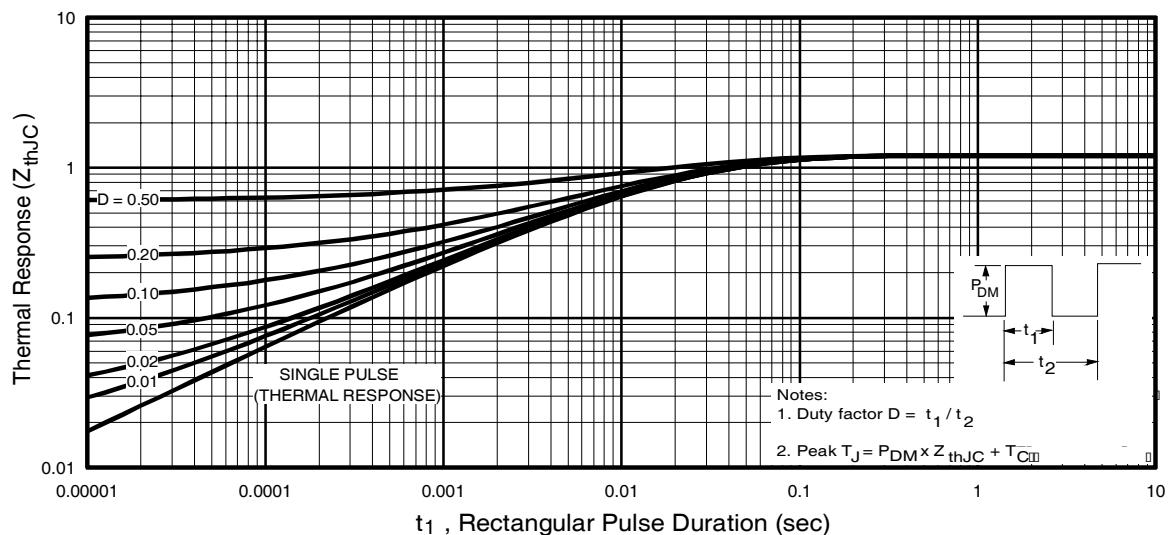
International  
**IR** Rectifier



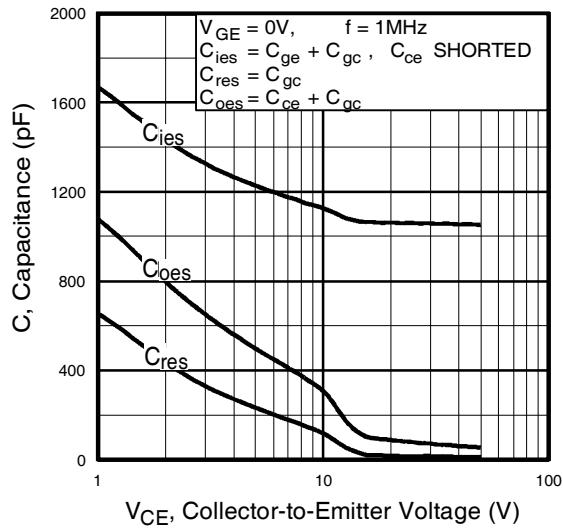
**Fig. 4** - Maximum Collector Current vs. Case Temperature



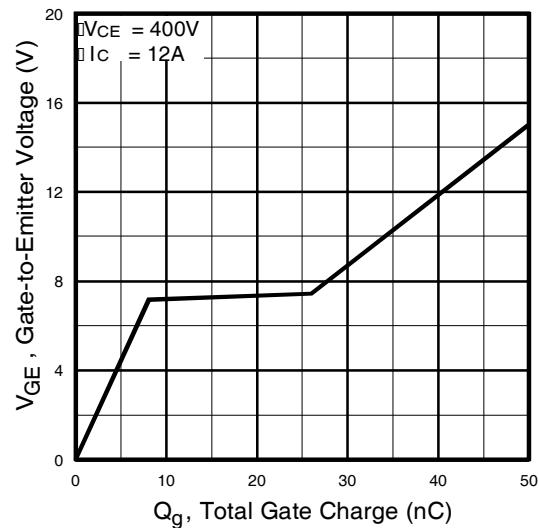
**Fig. 5** - Collector-to-Emitter Voltage vs. Junction Temperature



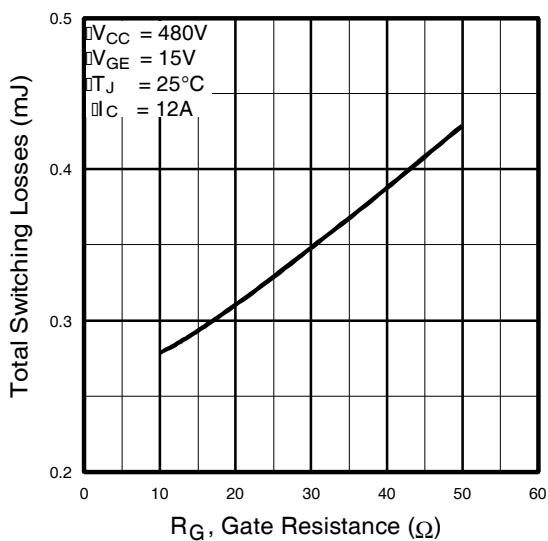
**Fig. 6** - Maximum Effective Transient Thermal Impedance, Junction-to-Case



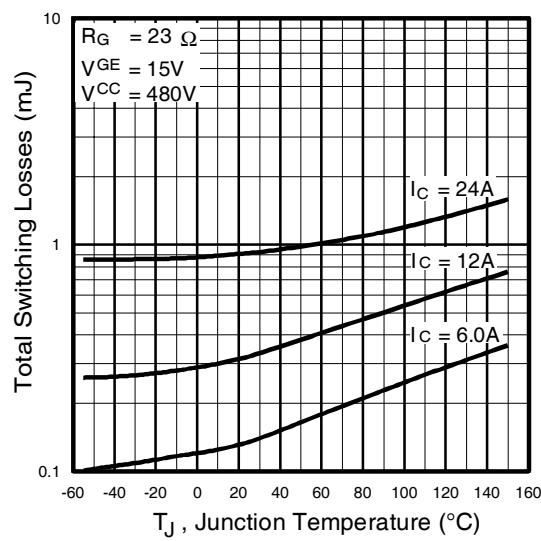
**Fig. 7** - Typical Capacitance vs.  
 Collector-to-Emitter Voltage



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



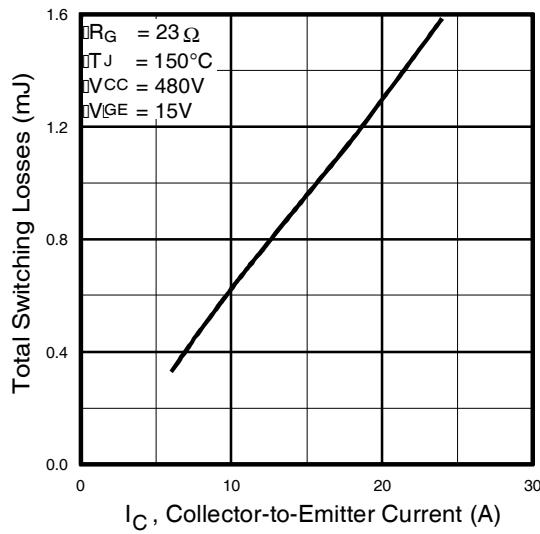
**Fig. 9** - Typical Switching Losses vs. Gate  
 Resistance



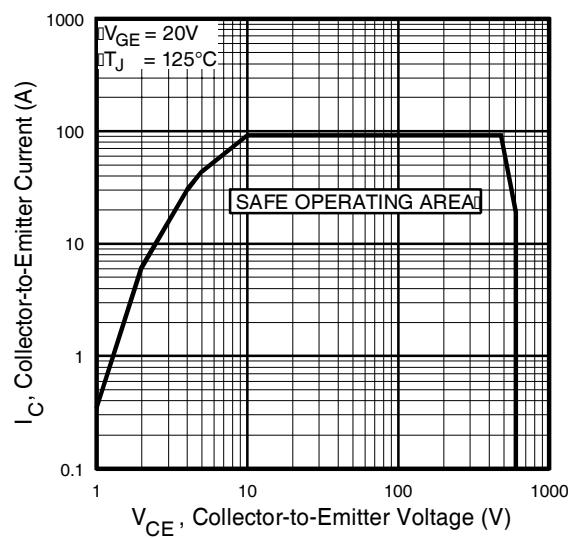
**Fig. 10** - Typical Switching Losses vs.  
 Junction Temperature

# IRG4BC30UPbF

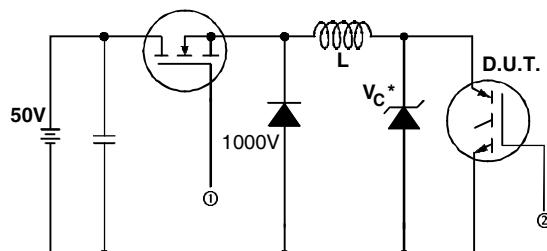
International  
**IR** Rectifier



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

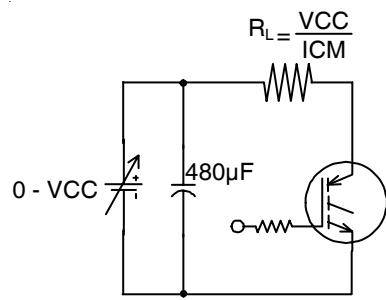


**Fig. 12** - Turn-Off SOA



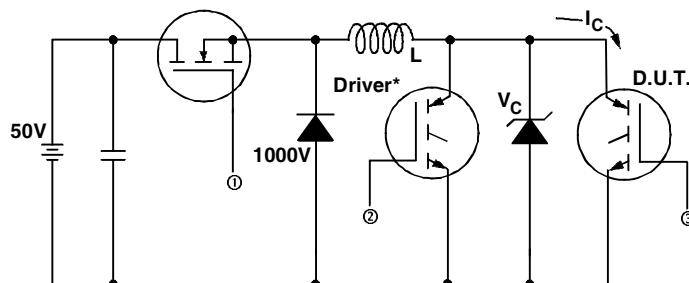
\* Driver same type as D.U.T.;  $V_c = 80\%$  of  $V_{ce(max)}$   
 \* Note: Due to the 50V power supply, pulse width and inductor will increase to obtain rated  $I_d$ .

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



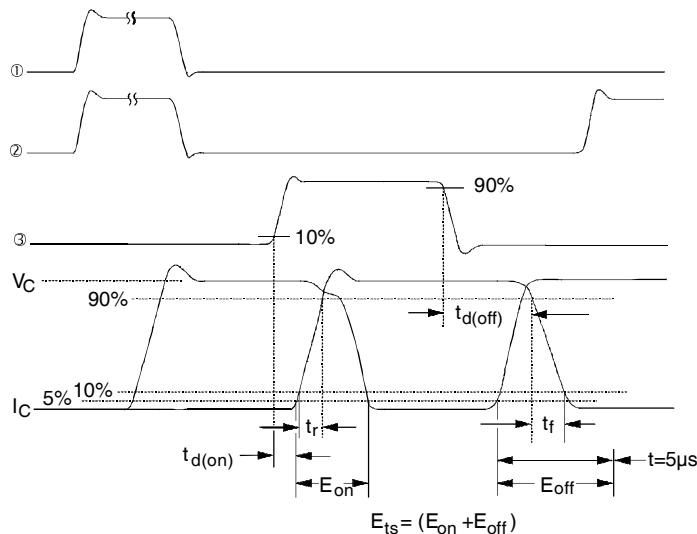
Pulsed Collector Current Test Circuit

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



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

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

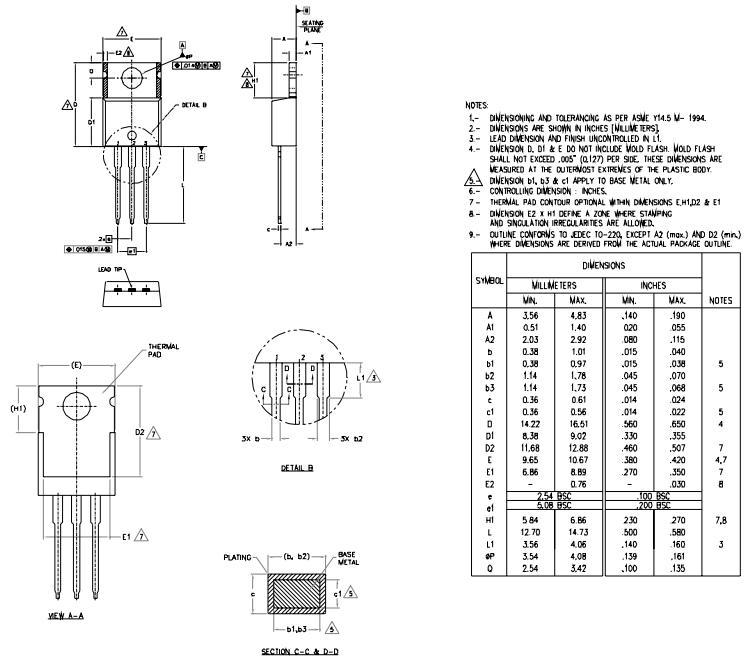


**Fig. 14b** - Switching Loss Waveforms

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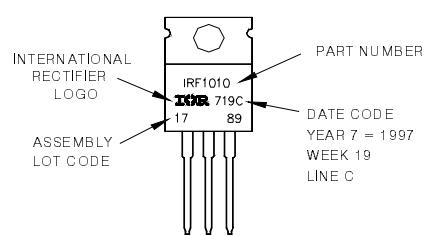
International  
**IR** Rectifier

## TO-220AB Package Outline (Dimensions are shown in millimeters (inches))



## 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"



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

Data and specifications subject to change without notice.

International  
**IR** Rectifier

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