



Chipsmall Limited consists of a professional team with an average of over 10 year of expertise in the distribution of electronic components. Based in Hongkong, we have already established firm and mutual-benefit business relationships with customers from,Europe,America and south Asia,supplying obsolete and hard-to-find components to meet their specific needs.

With the principle of "Quality Parts,Customers Priority,Honest Operation,and Considerate Service",our business mainly focus on the distribution of electronic components. Line cards we deal with include Microchip,ALPS,ROHM,Xilinx,Pulse,ON,Everlight and Freescale. Main products comprise IC,Modules,Potentiometer,IC Socket,Relay,Connector.Our parts cover such applications as commercial,industrial, and automotives areas.

We are looking forward to setting up business relationship with you and hope to provide you with the best service and solution. Let us make a better world for our industry!



Contact us

Tel: +86-755-8981 8866 Fax: +86-755-8427 6832

Email & Skype: info@chipsmall.com Web: www.chipsmall.com

Address: A1208, Overseas Decoration Building, #122 Zhenhua RD., Futian, Shenzhen, China



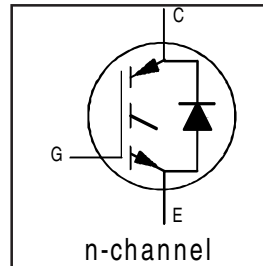
IRG4PH30KD

INSULATED GATE BIPOLAR TRANSISTOR WITH
ULTRAFAST SOFT RECOVERY DIODE

Short Circuit Rated
UltraFast IGBT

Features

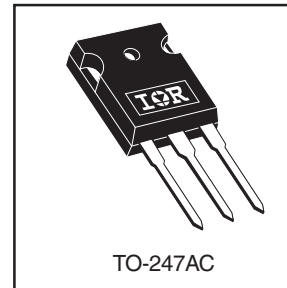
- High short circuit rating optimized for motor control, $t_{sc} = 10\mu s$, $V_{CC} = 720V$, $T_J = 125^\circ C$, $V_{GE} = 15V$
- Combines low conduction losses with high switching speed
- Tighter parameter distribution and higher efficiency than previous generations
- IGBT co-packaged with HEXFRED™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



$V_{CES} = 1200V$
$V_{CE(on)} \text{ typ.} = 3.10V$
@ $V_{GE} = 15V, I_C = 10A$

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
- This part replaces IRGPH30MD2 products
- For hints see design tip 97003



Absolute Maximum Ratings

	Parameter	Max.	Units
V_{CES}	Collector-to-Emitter Voltage	1200	V
$I_C @ T_C = 25^\circ C$	Continuous Collector Current	20	A
$I_C @ T_C = 100^\circ C$	Continuous Collector Current	10	
I_{CM}	Pulsed Collector Current ①	40	
I_{LM}	Clamped Inductive Load Current ②	40	
$I_F @ T_C = 100^\circ C$	Diode Continuous Forward Current	10	
I_{FM}	Diode Maximum Forward Current	40	
t_{sc}	Short Circuit Withstand Time	10	μs
V_{GE}	Gate-to-Emitter Voltage	± 20	V
$P_D @ T_C = 25^\circ C$	Maximum Power Dissipation	100	W
$P_D @ T_C = 100^\circ C$	Maximum Power Dissipation	42	
T_J	Operating Junction and	-55 to +150	$^\circ C$
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	—	—	1.2	$^\circ C/W$
$R_{\theta JC}$	Junction-to-Case - Diode	—	—	2.5	
$R_{\theta CS}$	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)

IRG4PH30KD

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	—	0.19	—	V/°C	$V_{GE} = 0V, I_C = 1.0mA$
$V_{CE(on)}$	Collector-to-Emitter Saturation Voltage	—	3.10	4.2	V	$I_C = 10A$ $V_{GE} = 15V$ $I_C = 20A$ See Fig. 2, 5 $I_C = 10A, T_J = 150^\circ\text{C}$
		—	3.90	—		
		—	3.01	—		
$V_{GE(th)}$	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	—	-12	—	mV/°C	$V_{CE} = V_{GE}, I_C = 250\mu A$
g_{fe}	Forward Transconductance ^④	4.3	6.5	—	S	$V_{CE} = 100V, I_C = 10A$
I_{CES}	Zero Gate Voltage Collector Current	—	—	250	μA	$V_{GE} = 0V, V_{CE} = 1200V$
		—	—	3500		$V_{GE} = 0V, V_{CE} = 1200V, T_J = 150^\circ\text{C}$
V_{FM}	Diode Forward Voltage Drop	—	3.4	3.8	V	$I_C = 10A$ See Fig. 13 $I_C = 10A, T_J = 150^\circ\text{C}$
		—	3.3	3.7		
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)	—	53	80	nC	$I_C = 10A$ $V_{CC} = 400V$ See Fig.8 $V_{GE} = 15V$
Q_{ge}	Gate - Emitter Charge (turn-on)	—	9.0	14		
Q_{gc}	Gate - Collector Charge (turn-on)	—	21	32		
$t_{d(on)}$	Turn-On Delay Time	—	39	—	ns	$T_J = 25^\circ\text{C}$ $I_C = 10A, V_{CC} = 800V$ $V_{GE} = 15V, R_G = 23\Omega$
t_r	Rise Time	—	84	—		
$t_{d(off)}$	Turn-Off Delay Time	—	220	340		
t_f	Fall Time	—	90	140		
E_{on}	Turn-On Switching Loss	—	0.95	—	mJ	Energy losses include "tail" and diode reverse recovery See Fig. 9,10,18
E_{off}	Turn-Off Switching Loss	—	1.15	—		
E_{ts}	Total Switching Loss	—	2.10	2.6		
t_{sc}	Short Circuit Withstand Time	10	—	—	μs	$V_{CC} = 720V, T_J = 125^\circ\text{C}$ $V_{GE} = 15V, R_G = 5.0\Omega$
$t_{d(on)}$	Turn-On Delay Time	—	42	—	ns	$T_J = 150^\circ\text{C}$, See Fig. 10,11,18 $I_C = 10A, V_{CC} = 800V$ $V_{GE} = 15V, R_G = 23\Omega$, Energy losses include "tail" and diode reverse recovery
t_r	Rise Time	—	79	—		
$t_{d(off)}$	Turn-Off Delay Time	—	540	—		
t_f	Fall Time	—	97	—		
E_{ts}	Total Switching Loss	—	3.5	—	mJ	
L_E	Internal Emitter Inductance	—	13	—	nH	Measured 5mm from package
C_{ies}	Input Capacitance	—	800	—	pF	$V_{GE} = 0V$ $V_{CC} = 30V$ See Fig. 7 $f = 1.0MHz$
C_{oes}	Output Capacitance	—	60	—		
C_{res}	Reverse Transfer Capacitance	—	14	—		
t_{rr}	Diode Reverse Recovery Time	—	50	76	ns	$T_J = 25^\circ\text{C}$ See Fig. 14 $T_J = 125^\circ\text{C}$ 14
		—	72	110		
I_{rr}	Diode Peak Reverse Recovery Current	—	4.4	7.0	A	$T_J = 25^\circ\text{C}$ See Fig. 15 $T_J = 125^\circ\text{C}$ 15
		—	5.9	8.8		
Q_{rr}	Diode Reverse Recovery Charge	—	130	200	nC	$T_J = 25^\circ\text{C}$ See Fig. 16 $T_J = 125^\circ\text{C}$ 16
		—	250	380		
$di_{(rec)M}/dt$	Diode Peak Rate of Fall of Recovery During t_b	—	210	—	A/ μs	$T_J = 25^\circ\text{C}$ See Fig. 17 $T_J = 125^\circ\text{C}$ 17
		—	180	—		

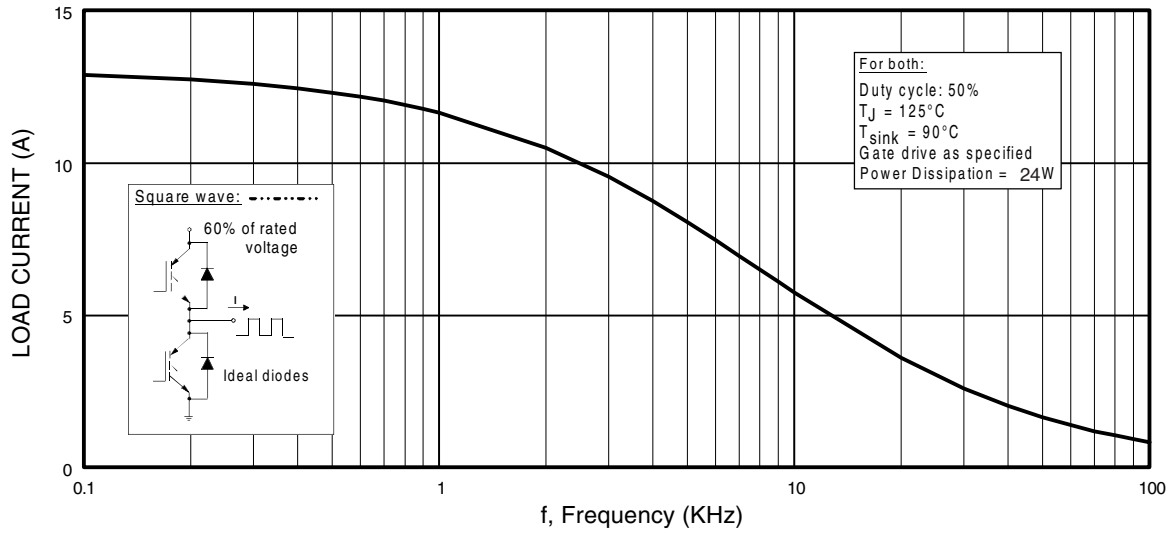


Fig. 1 - Typical Load Current vs. Frequency
 (Load Current = I_{RMS} of fundamental)

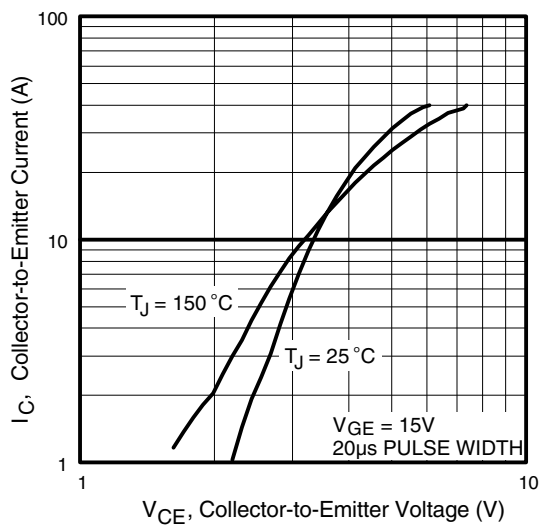


Fig. 2 - Typical Output Characteristics

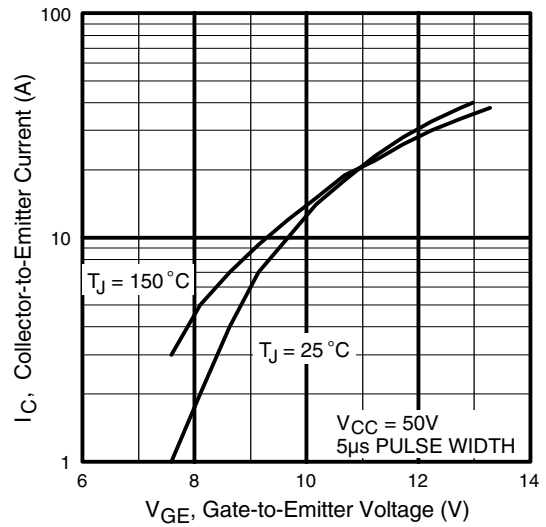


Fig. 3 - Typical Transfer Characteristics

IRG4PH30KD

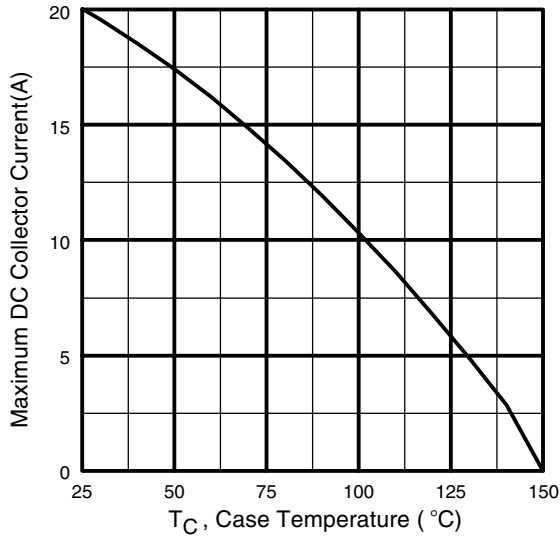


Fig. 4 - Maximum Collector Current vs. Case Temperature

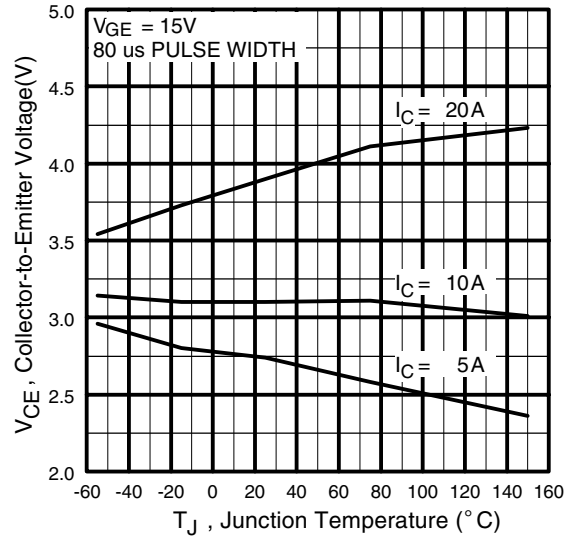


Fig. 5 - Typical Collector-to-Emitter Voltage vs. Junction Temperature

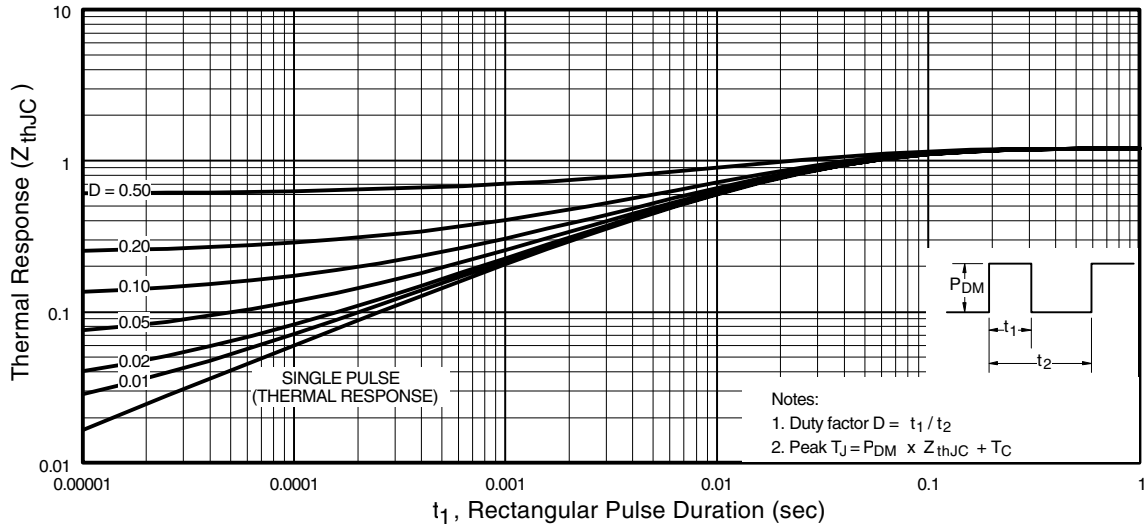


Fig. 6 - Maximum Effective Transient Thermal Impedance, Junction-to-Case

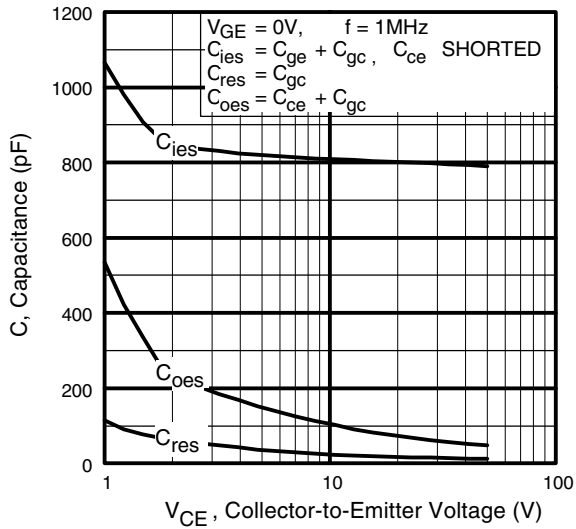


Fig. 7 - Typical Capacitance vs. Collector-to-Emitter Voltage

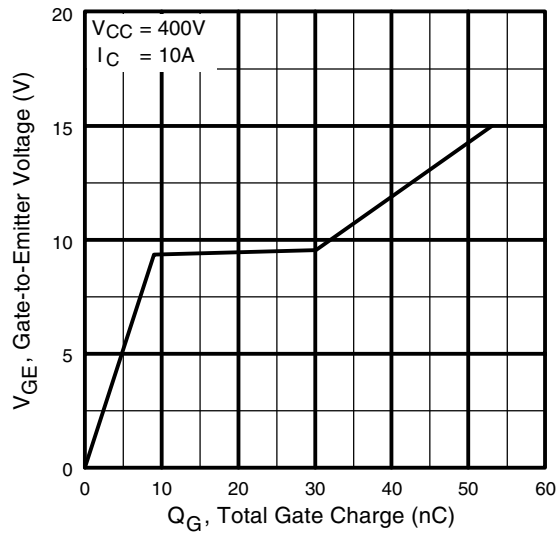


Fig. 8 - Typical Gate Charge vs. Gate-to-Emitter Voltage

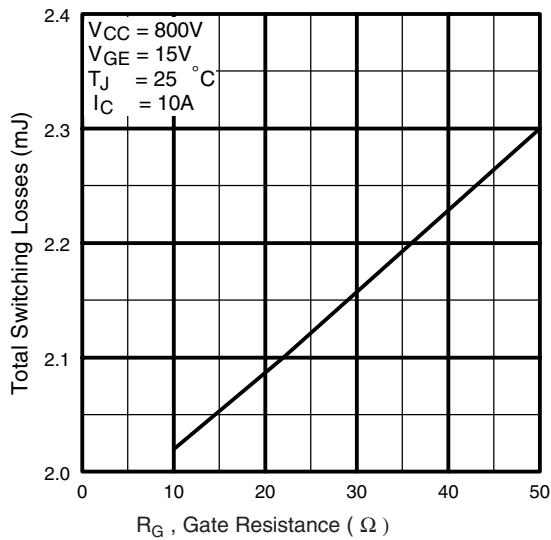


Fig. 9 - Typical Switching Losses vs. Gate Resistance

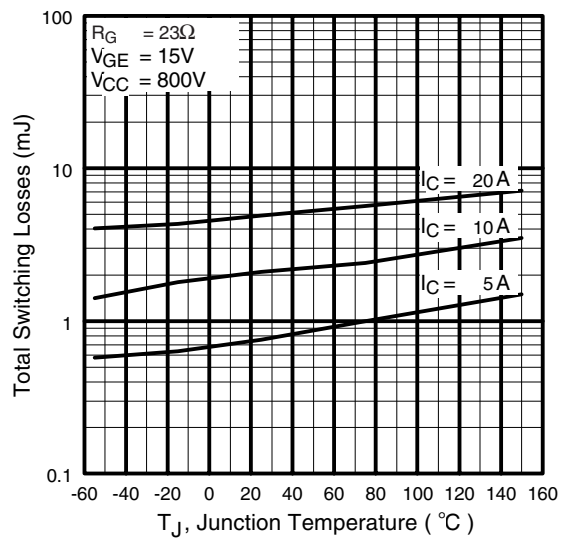


Fig. 10 - Typical Switching Losses vs. Junction Temperature

IRG4PH30KD

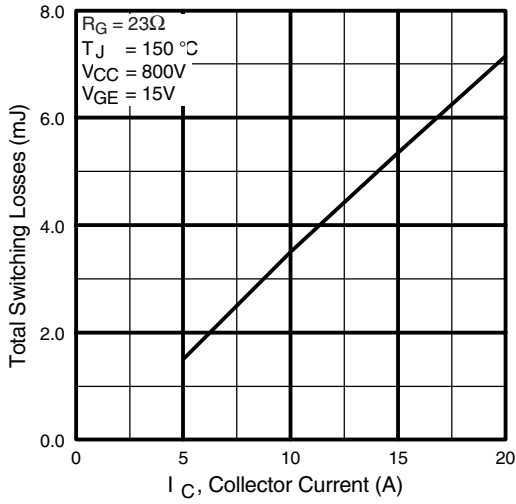


Fig. 11 - Typical Switching Losses vs. Collector Current

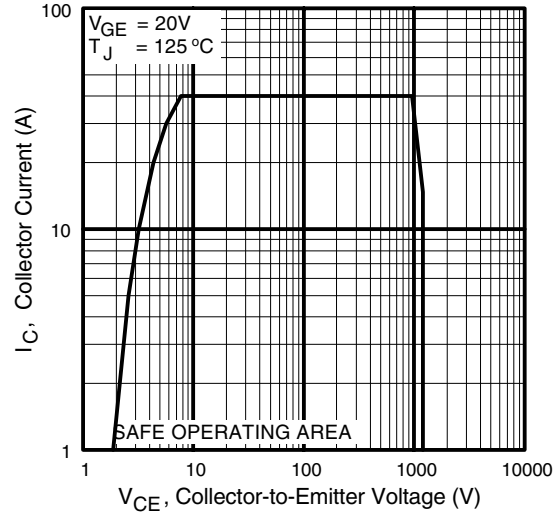


Fig. 12 - Turn-Off SOA

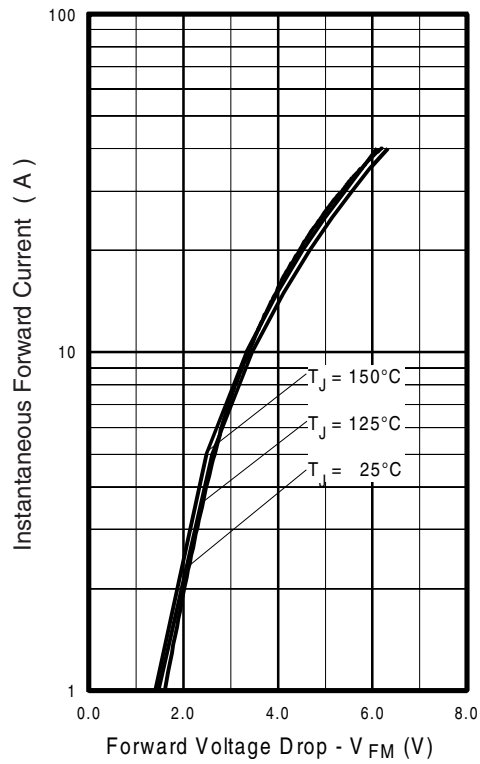


Fig. 13 - Typical Forward Voltage Drop vs. Instantaneous Forward Current

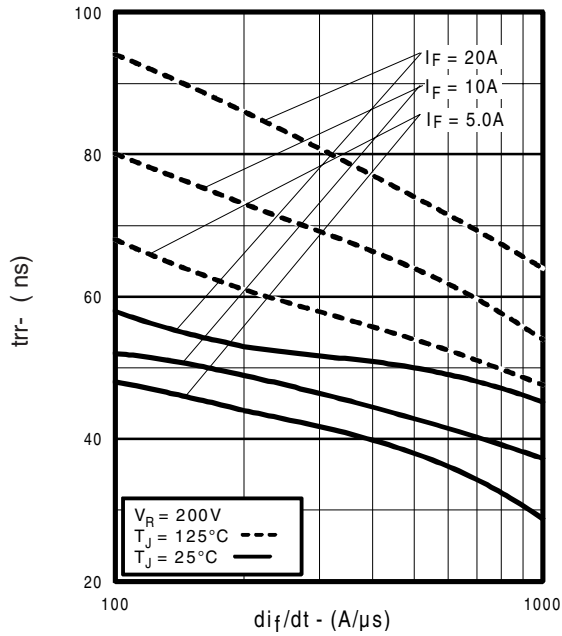


Fig. 14 - Typical Reverse Recovery vs. di_f/dt

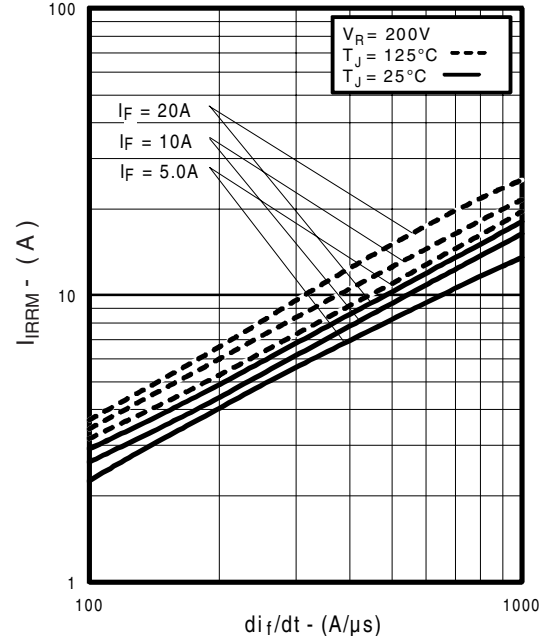


Fig. 15 - Typical Recovery Current vs. di_f/dt

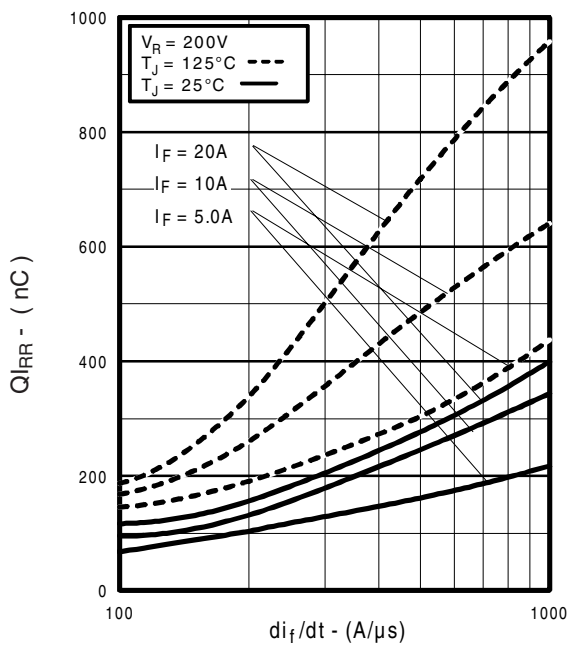


Fig. 16 - Typical Stored Charge vs. di_f/dt

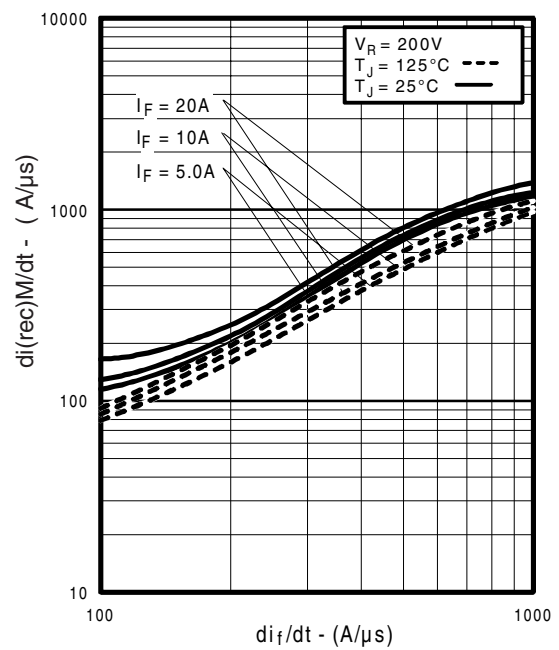


Fig. 17 - Typical $di_{(rec)M}/dt$ vs. di_f/dt

IRG4PH30KD

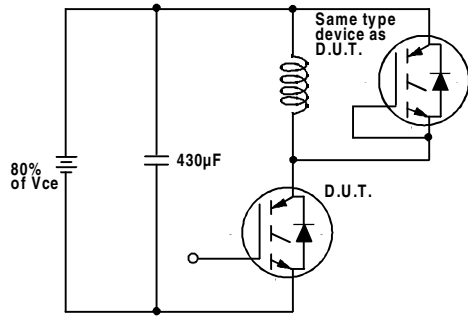


Fig. 18a - Test Circuit for Measurement of I_{LM} , E_{on} , $E_{off}(\text{diode})$, t_{rr} , Q_{rr} , I_{rr} , $t_{d(on)}$, t_r , $t_{d(off)}$, t_f

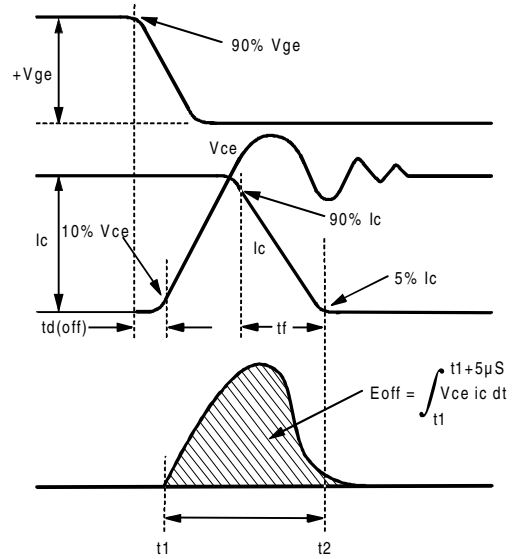


Fig. 18b - Test Waveforms for Circuit of Fig. 18a, Defining E_{off} , $t_{d(off)}$, t_f

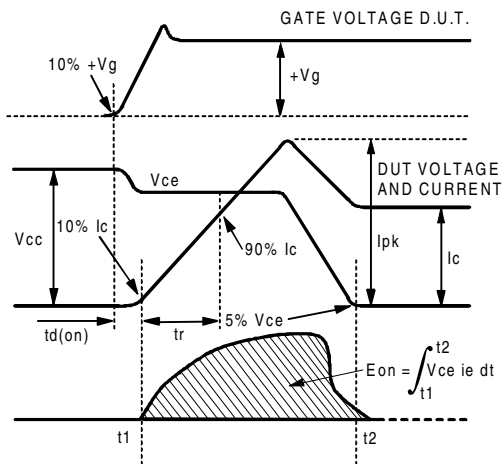


Fig. 18c - Test Waveforms for Circuit of Fig. 18a, Defining E_{on} , $t_{d(on)}$, t_r

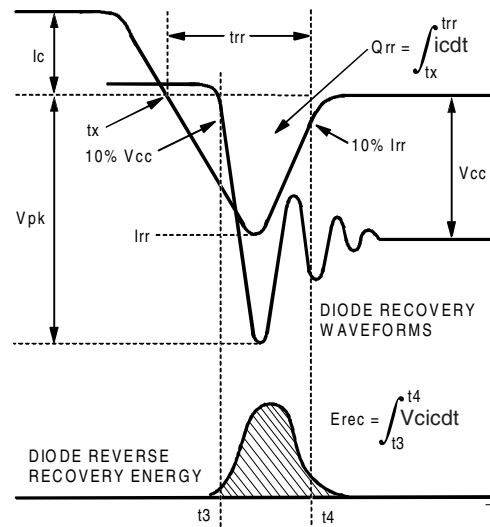


Fig. 18d - Test Waveforms for Circuit of Fig. 18a, Defining E_{rec} , t_{rr} , Q_{rr} , I_{rr}

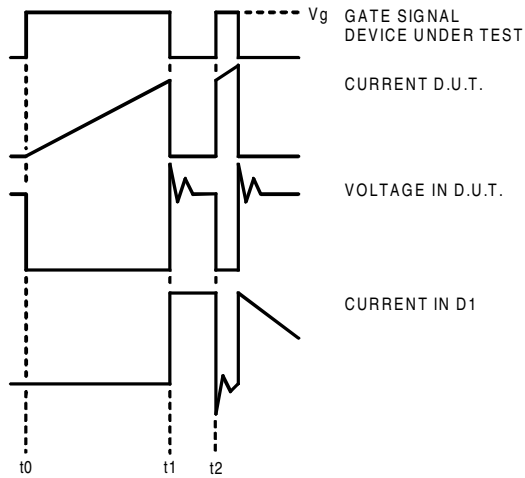


Figure 18e. Macro Waveforms for Figure 18a's Test Circuit

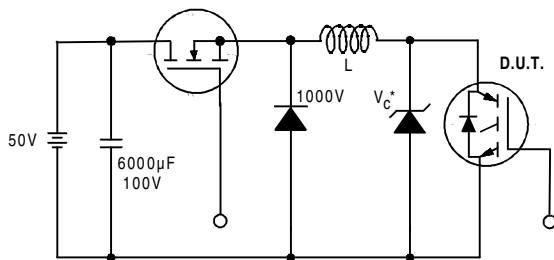


Figure 19. Clamped Inductive Load Test Circuit

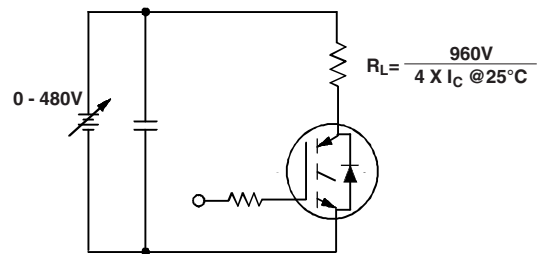


Figure 20. Pulsed Collector Current Test Circuit

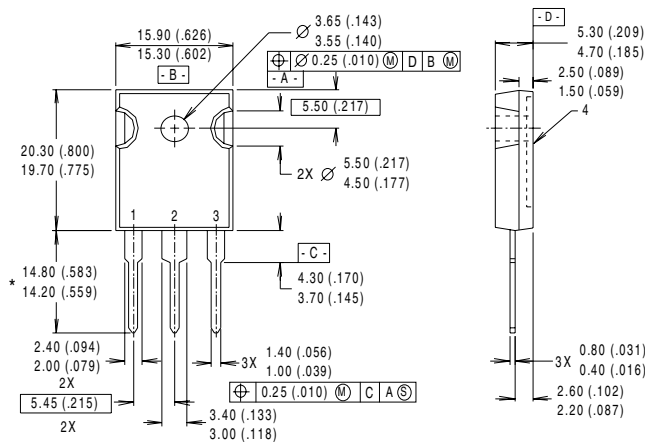
IRG4PH30KD

International
IR Rectifier

Notes:

- ① Repetitive rating: $V_{GE}=20V$; pulse width limited by maximum junction temperature (figure 20)
- ② $V_{CC}=80\%(V_{CES})$, $V_{GE}=20V$, $L=10\mu H$, $R_G=23\Omega$ (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 — 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

IR WORLD HEADQUARTERS: 233 Kansas St., El Segundo, California 90245, USA Tel: (310) 252-7105
IR EUROPEAN REGIONAL CENTRE: 439/445 Godstone Rd, Whyteleafe, Surrey CR3 OBL, UK Tel: ++ 44 (0)20 8645 8000

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

IR GERMANY: Saalburgstrasse 157, 61350 Bad Homburg Tel: ++ 49 (0) 6172 96590

IR ITALY: Via Liguria 49, 10071 Borgaro, Torino Tel: ++ 39 011 451 0111

IR JAPAN: K&H Bldg., 2F, 30-4 Nishi-Ikebukuro 3-Chome, Toshima-Ku, Tokyo 171 Tel: 81 (0)3 3983 0086

IR SOUTHEAST ASIA: 1 Kim Seng Promenade, Great World City West Tower, 13-11, Singapore 237994 Tel: ++ 65 (0)838 4630

IR TAIWAN: 16 Fl. Suite D. 207, Sec. 2, Tun Haw South Road, Taipei, 10673 Tel: 886-(0)2 2377 9936

Data and specifications subject to change without notice. 6/00

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