



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



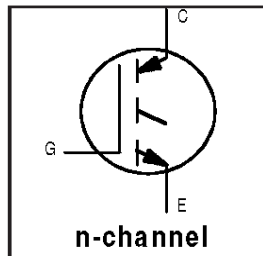
IRG4PH30KPbF

INSULATED GATE BIPOLAR TRANSISTOR

Short Circuit Rated UltraFast IGBT

Features

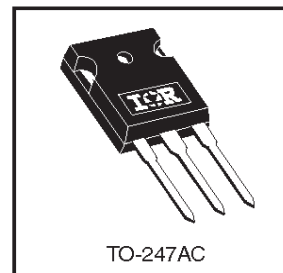
- High short circuit rating optimized for motor control, $t_{sc} = 10\mu s$, $V_{CC} = 720V$, $T_J = 125^\circ C$, $V_{GE} = 15V$
- Combines low conduction losses with high switching speed
- Latest generation design provides tighter parameter distribution and higher efficiency than previous generations
- Lead-Free



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

Benefits

- As a Freewheeling Diode we recommend our HEXFRED™ ultrafast, ultrasoft recovery diodes for minimum EMI / Noise and switching losses in the Diode and IGBT
- Latest generation 4 IGBT's offer highest power density motor controls possible
- This part replaces the IRGPH30K and IRGPH30M devices



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	
t_{sc}	Short Circuit Withstand Time	10	μs
V_{GE}	Gate-to-Emitter Voltage	± 20	V
E_{ARV}	Reverse Voltage Avalanche Energy ③	121	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	Operating Junction and Storage Temperature Range	-55 to +150	$^\circ C$
T_{STG}			
	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	$^\circ C/W$
$R_{\theta CS}$	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)

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	1200	—	—	V	$V_{GE} = 0V, I_C = 250\mu A$
$V_{(BR)ECS}$	Emitter-to-Collector Breakdown Voltage ④	18	—	—	V	$V_{GE} = 0V, I_C = 1.0A$
$\Delta V_{(BR)CES}/\Delta T_J$	Temperature Coeff. of Breakdown Voltage	—	0.19	—	V/°C	$V_{GE} = 0V, I_C = 2.0mA$
$V_{CE(ON)}$	Collector-to-Emitter Saturation Voltage	—	3.10	4.2	V	$I_C = 10A, V_{GE} = 15V$ See Fig.2, 5
		—	3.90	—		
		—	3.01	—		
$V_{GE(th)}$	Gate Threshold Voltage	3.0	—	6.0		$I_C = 10A, T_J = 150^\circ\text{C}$
$\Delta V_{GE(th)}/\Delta T_J$	Temperature Coeff. of Threshold Voltage	—	-12	—	mV/°C	$V_{CE} = V_{GE}, I_C = 250\mu A$
g_{fe}	Forward Transconductance ⑤	4.3	6.5	—	S	$V_{CE} = 100V, I_C = 10A$
I_{CES}	Zero Gate Voltage Collector Current	—	—	250	μA	$V_{GE} = 0V, V_{CE} = 1200V$
		—	—	2.0		$V_{GE} = 0V, V_{CE} = 10V, T_J = 25^\circ\text{C}$
		—	—	2000		$V_{GE} = 0V, V_{CE} = 1200V, T_J = 150^\circ\text{C}$
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	$I_C = 10A, V_{CC} = 400V, V_{GE} = 15V$ See Fig.8
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	—	28	—	ns	$T_J = 25^\circ\text{C}, I_C = 10A, V_{CC} = 960V, V_{GE} = 15V, R_G = 23\Omega$ Energy losses include "tail" See Fig. 9,10,14
t_r	Rise Time	—	23	—		
$t_{d(off)}$	Turn-Off Delay Time	—	200	300		
t_f	Fall Time	—	110	170		
E_{on}	Turn-On Switching Loss	—	0.64	—	mJ	See Fig. 9,10,14
E_{off}	Turn-Off Switching Loss	—	0.92	—		
E_s	Total Switching Loss	—	1.56	2.4		
t_{sc}	Short Circuit Withstand Time	10	—	—	μs	$V_{CC} = 720V, T_J = 125^\circ\text{C}, V_{GE} = 15V, R_G = 23\Omega$
$t_{d(on)}$	Turn-On Delay Time	—	27	—	ns	$T_J = 150^\circ\text{C}, I_C = 10A, V_{CC} = 960V, V_{GE} = 15V, R_G = 23\Omega$ Energy losses include "tail" See Fig. 10,11,14
t_r	Rise Time	—	26	—		
$t_{d(off)}$	Turn-Off Delay Time	—	310	—		
t_f	Fall Time	—	330	—		
E_s	Total Switching Loss	—	3.18	—	mJ	
L_E	Internal Emitter Inductance	—	13	—	nH	Measured 5mm from package
C_{ies}	Input Capacitance	—	800	—	pF	$V_{GE} = 0V, V_{CC} = 30V, f = 1.0MHz$ See Fig. 7
C_{oes}	Output Capacitance	—	60	—		
C_{res}	Reverse Transfer Capacitance	—	14	—		

Notes:

- ① Repetitive rating; $V_{GE} = 20V$, pulse width limited by max. junction temperature. (See fig. 13b)
- ② $V_{CC} = 80\%(V_{CES}), V_{GE} = 20V, L = 10\mu H, R_G = 23\Omega$, (See fig. 13a)
- ③ Repetitive rating; pulse width limited by maximum junction temperature.
- ④ Pulse width $\leq 80\mu s$; duty factor $\leq 0.1\%$.
- ⑤ Pulse width $5.0\mu s$, single shot.

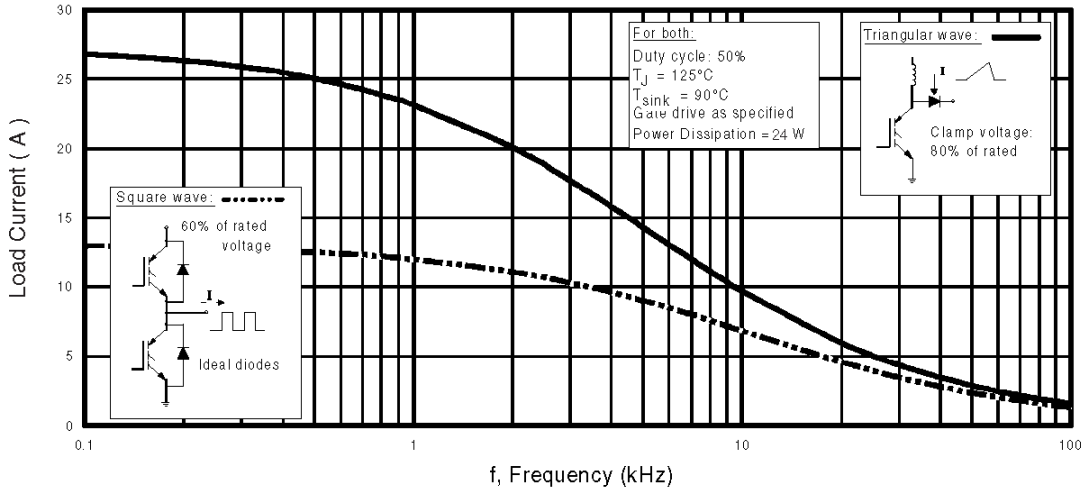


Fig. 1 - Typical Load Current vs. Frequency
(Load Current = I_{RMS} of fundamental)

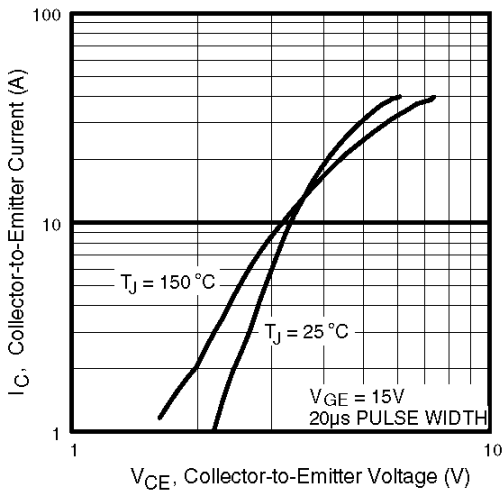


Fig. 2 - Typical Output Characteristics

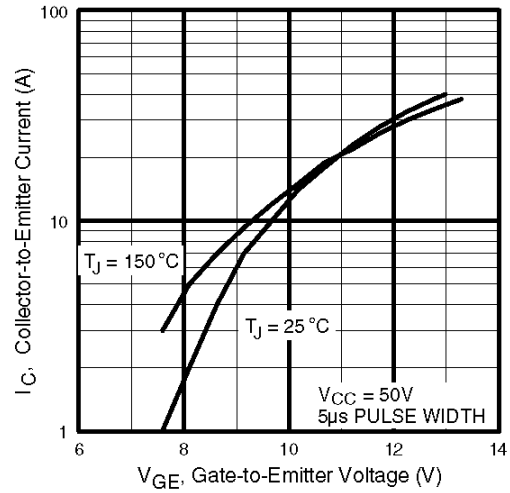


Fig. 3 - Typical Transfer Characteristics

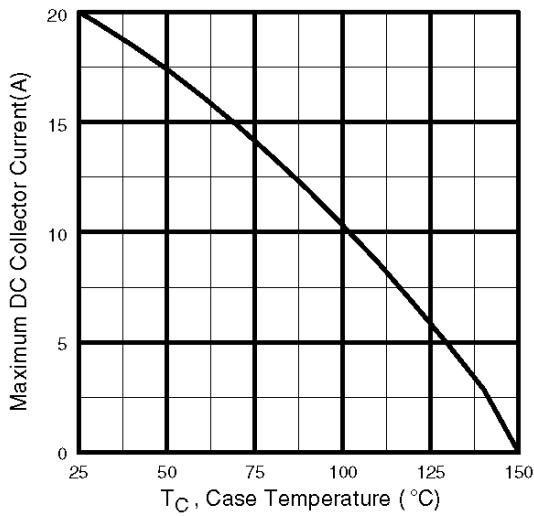


Fig. 4 - Maximum Collector Current vs. Case Temperature

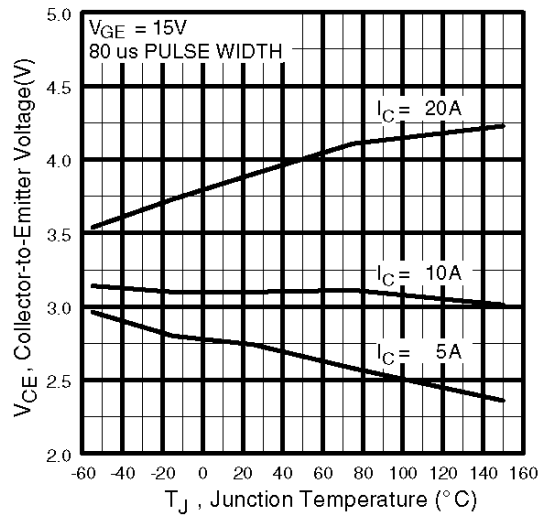


Fig. 5 - Typical Collector-to-Emitter Voltage vs. Junction Temperature

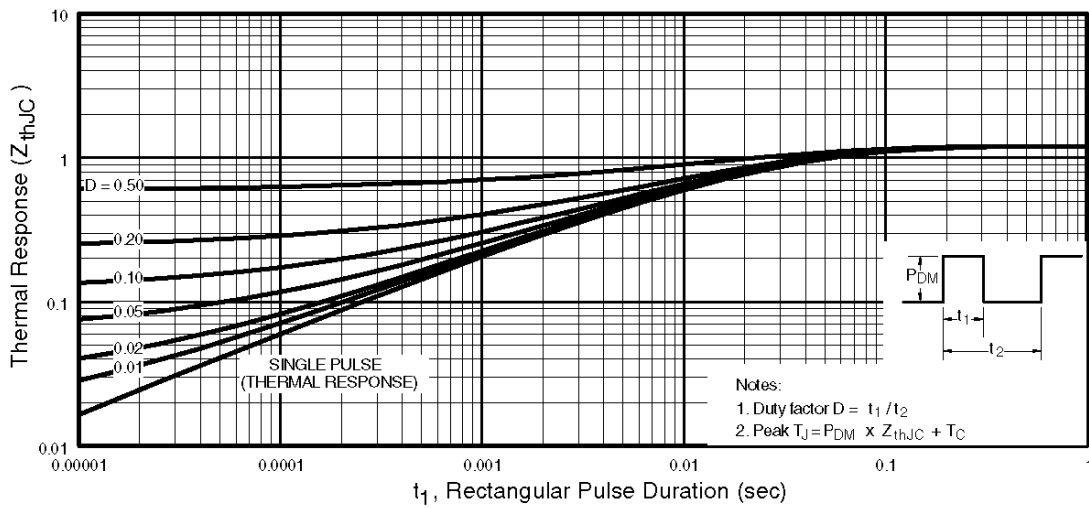


Fig. 6 - Maximum Effective Transient Thermal Impedance, Junction-to-Case

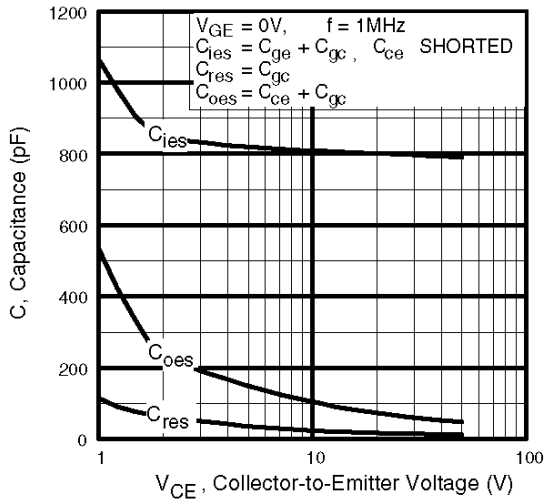


Fig. 7 - Typical Capacitance vs. Collector-to-Emitter Voltage

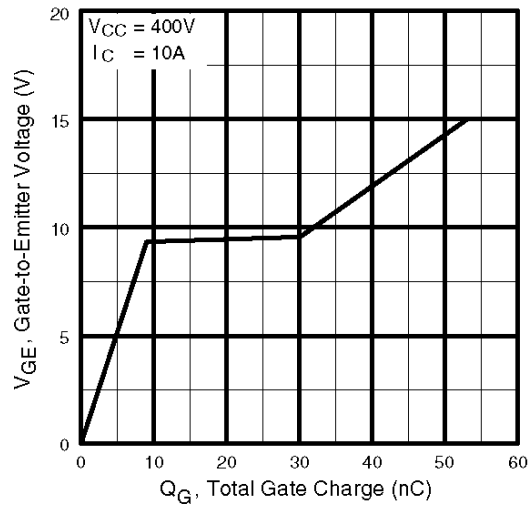


Fig. 8 - Typical Gate Charge vs. Gate-to-Emitter Voltage

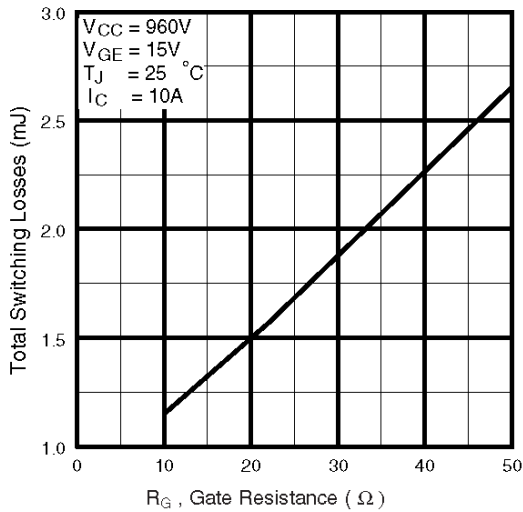


Fig. 9 - Typical Switching Losses vs. Gate Resistance

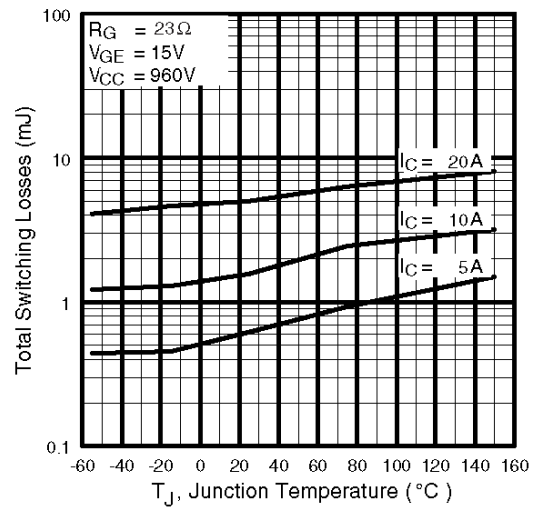


Fig. 10 - Typical Switching Losses vs. Junction Temperature

IRG4PH30KPbF

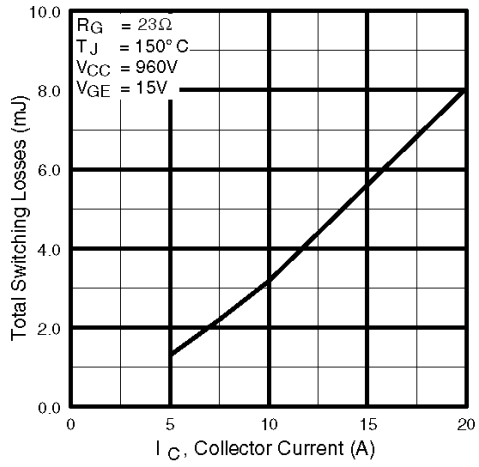


Fig. 11 - Typical Switching Losses vs. Collector-to-Emitter Current

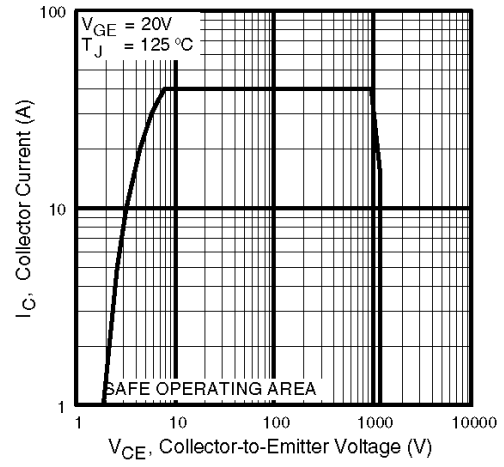
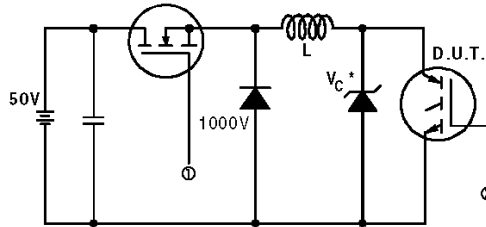


Fig. 12 - Turn-Off SOA



* 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

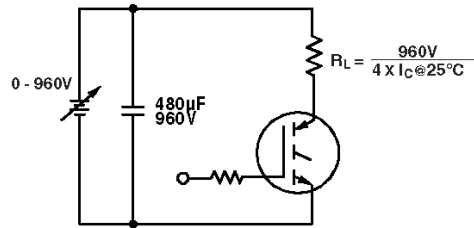


Fig. 13b - Pulsed Collector Current Test Circuit

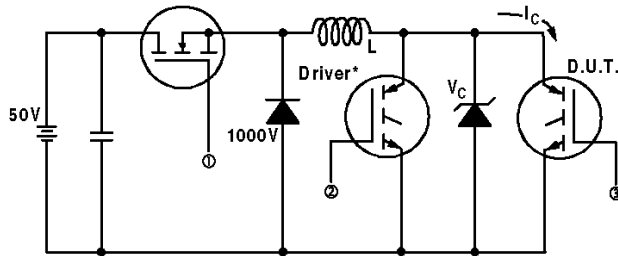


Fig. 14a - Switching Loss Test Circuit

* Driver same type as D.U.T., $V_C = 960V$

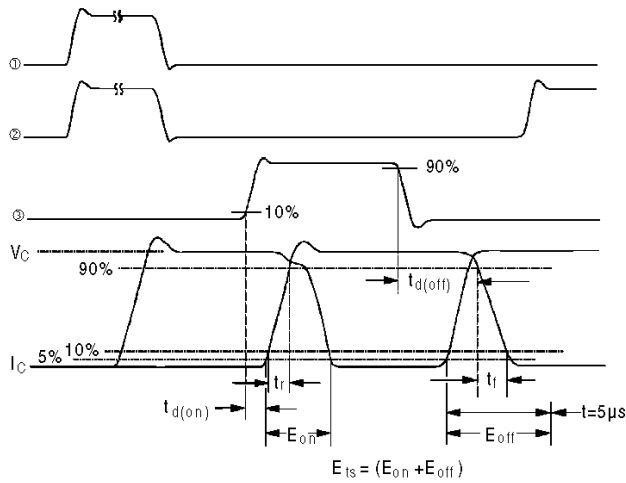


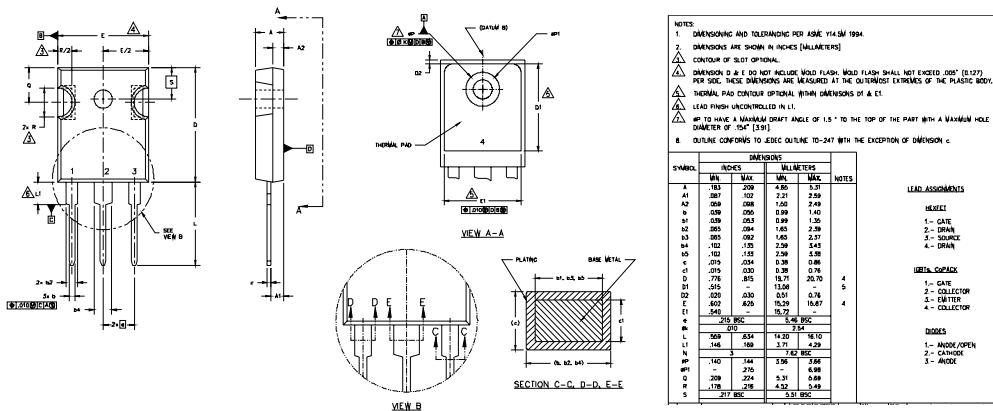
Fig. 14b - Switching Loss Waveforms

IRG4PH30KPbF

International
IR Rectifier

TO-247AC Package Outline

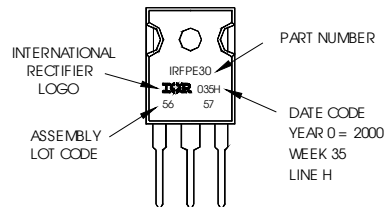
Dimensions are shown in millimeters (inches)



TO-247AC Part Marking Information

EXAMPLE: THIS IS AN IRFP30
WITH ASSEMBLY
LOT CODE 5667
ASSEMBLED ON WW 35, 2000
IN THE ASSEMBLY LINE "H"

Note: "P" in assembly line position indicates "Lead-Free"



Data and specifications subject to change without notice.

International
IR Rectifier

IR WORLD HEADQUARTERS: 233 Kansas St., El Segundo, California 90245, USA Tel: (310) 252-7105
TAC Fax: (310) 252-7903

Visit us at www.irf.com for sales contact information.06/04

www.irf.com

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