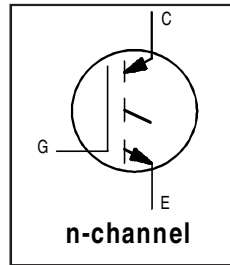


**Features**

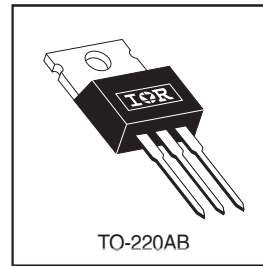
- UltraFast: optimized for high operating frequencies 8-40 kHz in hard switching, >200 kHz in resonant mode
- Generation 4 IGBT design provides tighter parameter distribution and higher efficiency than Generation 3
- Industry standard TO-220AB package



$V_{CES} = 600V$   
 $V_{CE(on) typ.} = 1.72V$   
 @  $V_{GE} = 15V, I_C = 20A$

**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 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	$\pm 20$	V
$E_{ARV}$	Reverse Voltage Avalanche Energy ③	15	mJ
$P_D @ T_C = 25^\circ C$	Maximum Power Dissipation	160	W
$P_D @ T_C = 100^\circ C$	Maximum Power Dissipation	65	
$T_J$	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 (1.1N•m)	

**Thermal Resistance**

	Parameter	Min.	Typ.	Max.	Units
$R_{\theta JC}$	Junction-to-Case	-----	-----	0.77	°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)

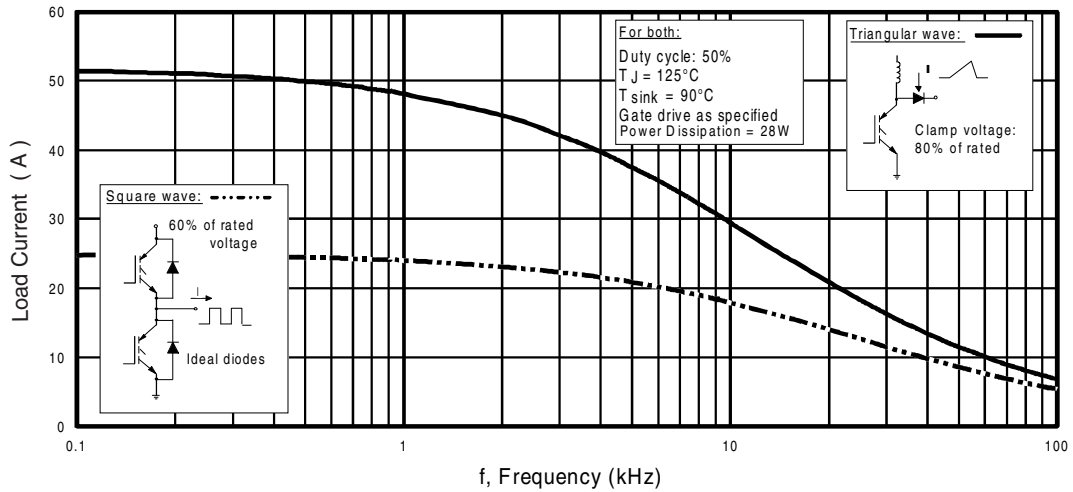
	Parameter	Min.	Typ.	Max.	Units	Conditions
$V_{(BR)CES}$	Collector-to-Emitter Breakdown Voltage	600	----	----	V	$V_{GE} = 0V, I_C = 250\mu A$
$V_{(BR)ECS}$	Emitter-to-Collector Breakdown Voltage ④	18	----	----	V	$V_{GE} = 0V, I_C = 1.0A$ See Fig. 2, 5
$\Delta V_{(BR)CES}/\Delta T_J$	Temperature Coeff. of Breakdown Voltage	----	0.63	----	V/°C	$V_{GE} = 0V, I_C = 1.0mA$
$V_{CE(on)}$	Collector-to-Emitter Saturation Voltage	----	1.72	2.1	V	$I_C = 20A, V_{GE} = 15V$
		----	2.15	----		$I_C = 40A$
		----	1.7	----		$I_C = 20A, T_J = 150^\circ\text{C}$
$V_{GE(th)}$	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	----	-13	----	mV/°C	$V_{CE} = V_{GE}, I_C = 250\mu A$
$g_{fe}$	Forward Transconductance ⑤	11	18	----	S	$V_{CE} = 100V, I_C = 20A$
$I_{CES}$	Zero Gate Voltage Collector Current	----	----	250	$\mu A$	$V_{GE} = 0V, V_{CE} = 600V$
		----	----	2.0		$V_{GE} = 0V, V_{CE} = 10V, T_J = 25^\circ\text{C}$
		----	----	2500		$V_{GE} = 0V, V_{CE} = 600V, T_J = 150^\circ\text{C}$
$I_{GES}$	Gate-to-Emitter Leakage Current	----	----	$\pm 100$	nA	$V_{GE} = \pm 20V$

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

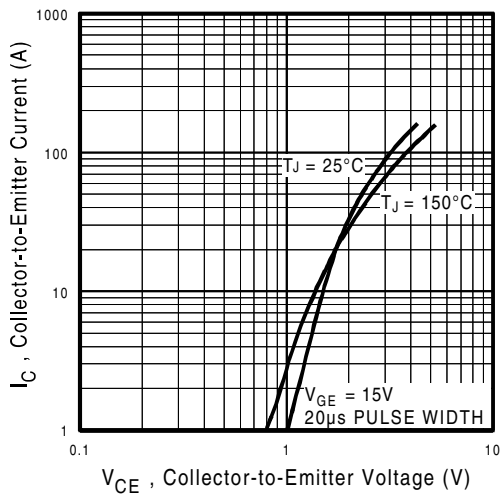
	Parameter	Min.	Typ.	Max.	Units	Conditions	
$Q_g$	Total Gate Charge (turn-on)	----	100	150	nC	$I_C = 20A$ $V_{CC} = 400V$ See Fig. 8 $V_{GE} = 15V$	
$Q_{ge}$	Gate - Emitter Charge (turn-on)	----	16	25			
$Q_{gc}$	Gate - Collector Charge (turn-on)	----	40	60			
$t_{d(on)}$	Turn-On Delay Time	----	34	----	ns	$T_J = 25^\circ\text{C}$ $I_C = 20A, V_{CC} = 480V$ $V_{GE} = 15V, R_G = 10\Omega$ Energy losses include "tail"	
$t_r$	Rise Time	----	19	----			
$t_{d(off)}$	Turn-Off Delay Time	----	110	175			
$t_f$	Fall Time	----	120	180			
$E_{on}$	Turn-On Switching Loss	----	0.32	----			
$E_{off}$	Turn-Off Switching Loss	----	0.35	----	mJ	See Fig. 10, 11, 13, 14	
$E_{ts}$	Total Switching Loss	----	0.67	1.0			
$t_{d(on)}$	Turn-On Delay Time	----	30	----	ns	$T_J = 150^\circ\text{C}$ , $I_C = 20A, V_{CC} = 480V$ $V_{GE} = 15V, R_G = 10\Omega$ Energy losses include "tail"	
		$t_r$	----	19			----
		$t_{d(off)}$	----	220			----
		$t_f$	----	160			----
$E_{ts}$	Total Switching Loss	----	1.4	----	mJ	See Fig. 13, 14	
$L_E$	Internal Emitter Inductance	----	7.5	----	nH	Measured 5mm from package	
$C_{ies}$	Input Capacitance	----	2100	----	pF	$V_{GE} = 0V$ $V_{CC} = 30V$ See Fig. 7 $f = 1.0MHz$	
$C_{oes}$	Output Capacitance	----	140	----			
$C_{res}$	Reverse Transfer Capacitance	----	34	----			

### Notes:

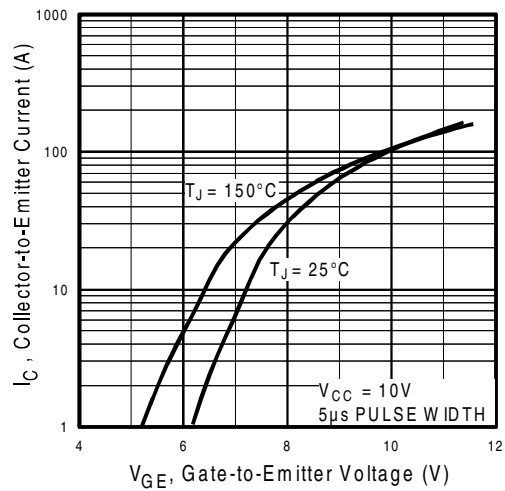
- ① Repetitive rating;  $V_{GE} = 20V$ , pulse width limited by max. junction temperature. ( See fig. 13b )
- ②  $V_{CC} = 80\%(V_{CES})$ ,  $V_{GE} = 20V$ ,  $L = 10\mu H$ ,  $R_G = 10\Omega$ , (see fig. 13a)
- ③ Repetitive rating; pulse width limited by maximum junction temperature.
- ④ Pulse width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



**Fig. 1 - Typical Load Current vs. Frequency**  
(For square wave,  $I = I_{RMS}$  of fundamental; for triangular wave,  $I = I_{PK}$ )



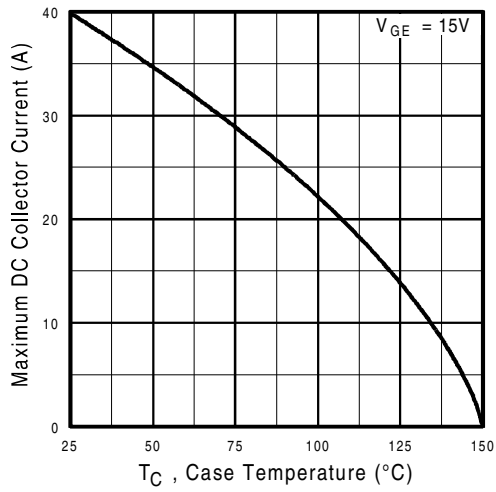
**Fig. 2 - Typical Output Characteristics**  
 $T_C = 25^\circ\text{C}$



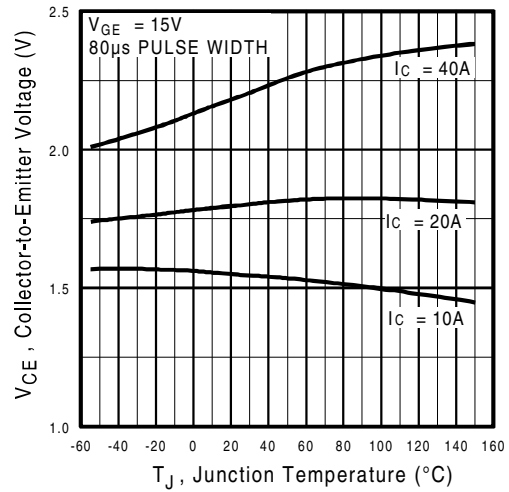
**Fig. 3 - Typical Transfer Characteristics**

# IRG4BC40U

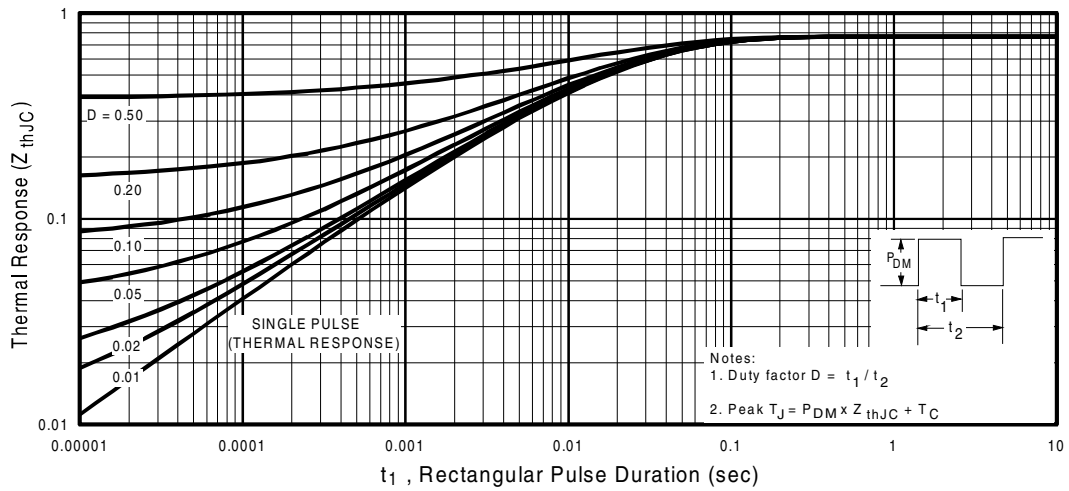
International  
IR Rectifier



**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

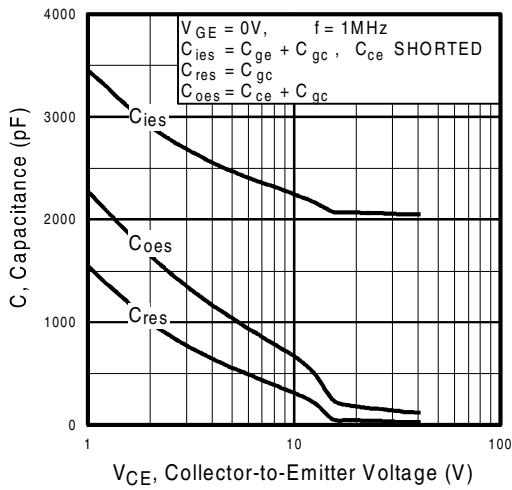


Fig. 7 - Typical Capacitance vs. Collector-to-Emitter Voltage

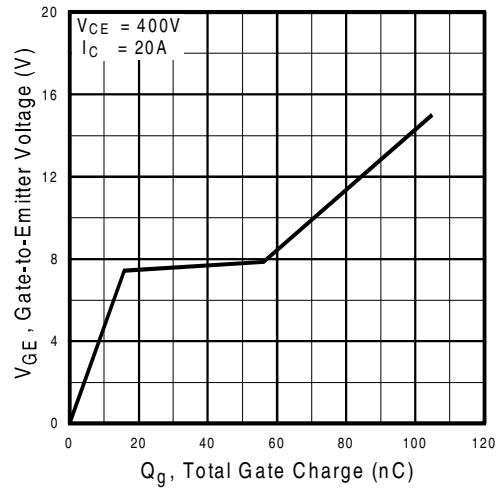


Fig. 8 - Typical Gate Charge vs. Gate-to-Emitter Voltage

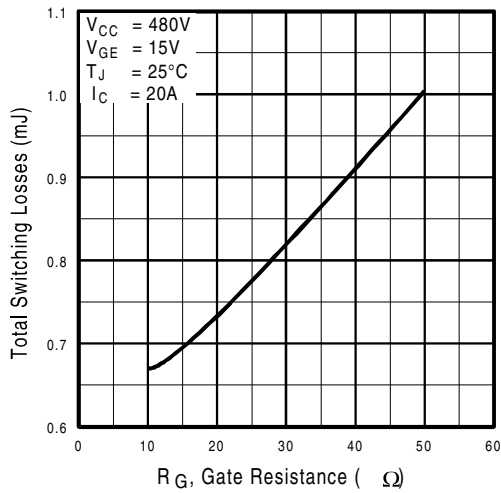


Fig. 9 - Typical Switching Losses vs. Gate Resistance

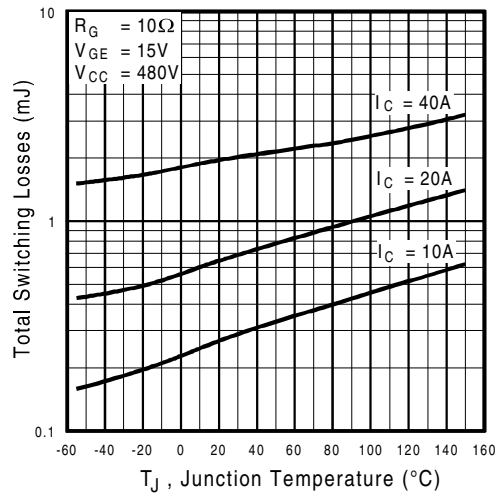
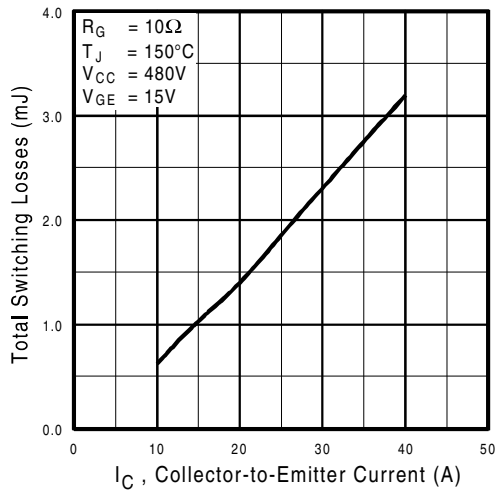
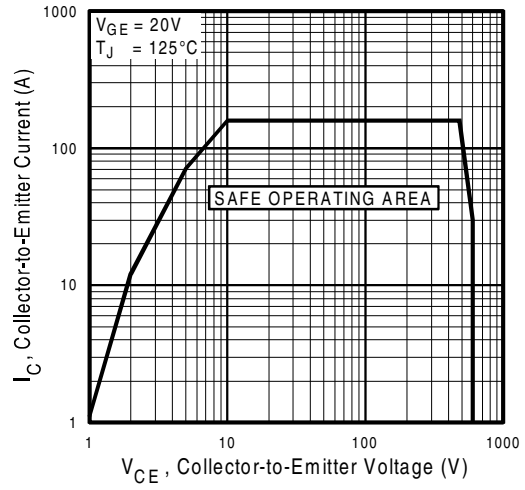


Fig. 10 - Typical Switching Losses vs. Junction Temperature

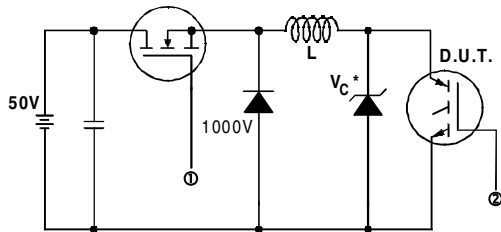
# IRG4BC40U



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

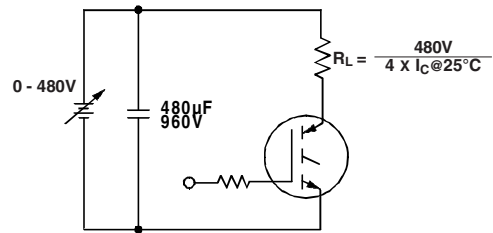


**Fig. 12** - Turn-Off SOA

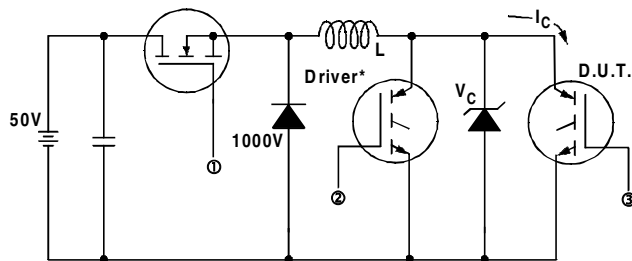


\* Driver same type as D.U.T.;  $V_C = 80\%$  of  $V_{ce(max)}$   
 \* Note: Due to the 50V power supply, pulse width and inductor will increase to obtain rated  $I_d$ .

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

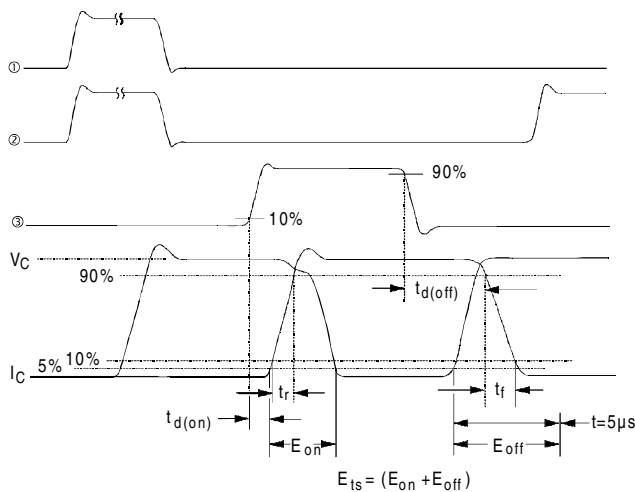


**Fig. 13b** - Pulsed Collector Current Test Circuit



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

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

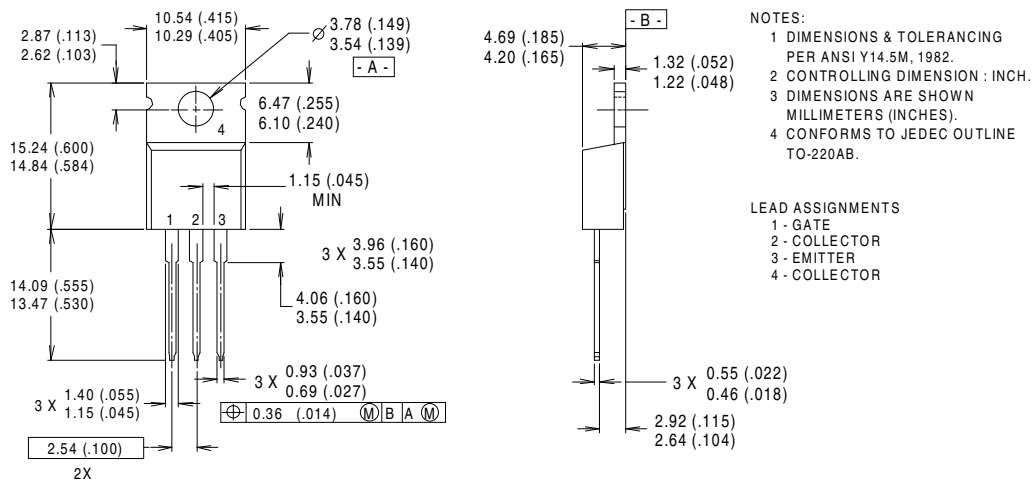


**Fig. 14b** - Switching Loss Waveforms

# IRG4BC40U

International  
**IR** Rectifier

## Case Outline and Dimensions — TO-220AB



**CONFORMS TO JEDEC OUTLINE TO-220AB**

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

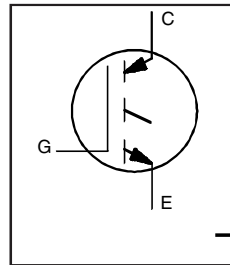
**IR TAIWAN:** 16 Fl. Suite D. 207, Sec. 2, Tun Haw South Road, Taipei, 10673 Tel: 886-(0)2 2377 9936

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



**Features**

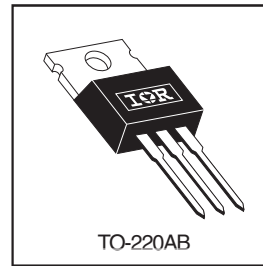
- UltraFast: optimized for high operating frequencies 8-40 kHz in hard switching, >200 kHz in resonant mode
- Generation 4 IGBT design provides tighter parameter distribution and higher efficiency than Generation 3
- Industry standard TO-220AB package



$V_{CES} = 600V$   
 $V_{CE(on) typ.} = 1.72V$   
 @  $V_{GE} = 15V, I_C = 20A$

**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 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	$\pm 20$	V
$E_{ARV}$	Reverse Voltage Avalanche Energy ③	15	mJ
$P_D @ T_C = 25^\circ C$	Maximum Power Dissipation	160	W
$P_D @ T_C = 100^\circ C$	Maximum Power Dissipation	65	
$T_J$	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 (1.1N•m)	

**Thermal Resistance**

	Parameter	Min.	Typ.	Max.	Units
$R_{\theta JC}$	Junction-to-Case	-----	-----	0.77	°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)

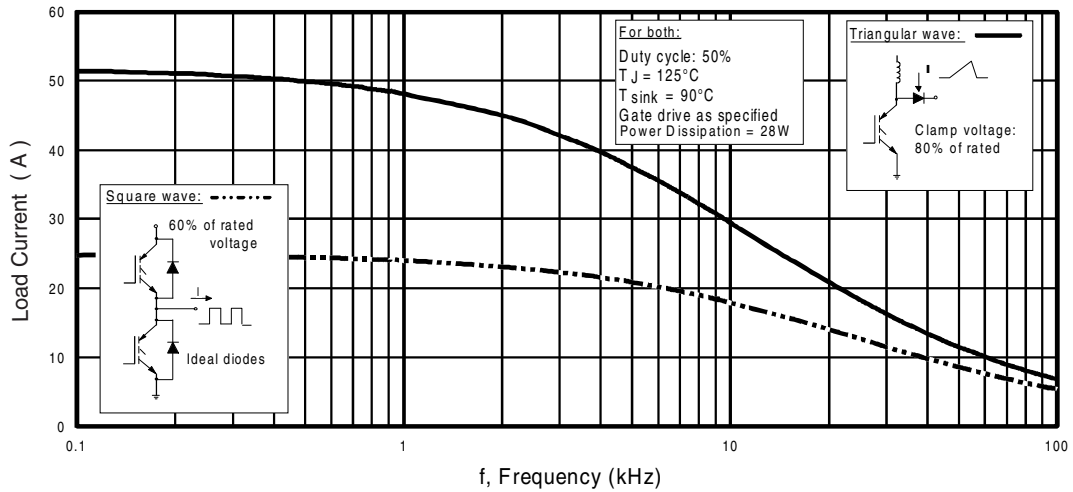
	Parameter	Min.	Typ.	Max.	Units	Conditions
$V_{(BR)CES}$	Collector-to-Emitter Breakdown Voltage	600	----	----	V	$V_{GE} = 0V, I_C = 250\mu A$
$V_{(BR)ECS}$	Emitter-to-Collector Breakdown Voltage ④	18	----	----	V	$V_{GE} = 0V, I_C = 1.0A$ See Fig. 2, 5
$\Delta V_{(BR)CES}/\Delta T_J$	Temperature Coeff. of Breakdown Voltage	----	0.63	----	V/°C	$V_{GE} = 0V, I_C = 1.0mA$
$V_{CE(on)}$	Collector-to-Emitter Saturation Voltage	----	1.72	2.1	V	$I_C = 20A, V_{GE} = 15V$
		----	2.15	----		$I_C = 40A$
		----	1.7	----		$I_C = 20A, T_J = 150^\circ\text{C}$
$V_{GE(th)}$	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	----	-13	----	mV/°C	$V_{CE} = V_{GE}, I_C = 250\mu A$
$g_{fe}$	Forward Transconductance ⑤	11	18	----	S	$V_{CE} = 100V, I_C = 20A$
$I_{CES}$	Zero Gate Voltage Collector Current	----	----	250	$\mu A$	$V_{GE} = 0V, V_{CE} = 600V$
		----	----	2.0		$V_{GE} = 0V, V_{CE} = 10V, T_J = 25^\circ\text{C}$
		----	----	2500		$V_{GE} = 0V, V_{CE} = 600V, T_J = 150^\circ\text{C}$
$I_{GES}$	Gate-to-Emitter Leakage Current	----	----	$\pm 100$	nA	$V_{GE} = \pm 20V$

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

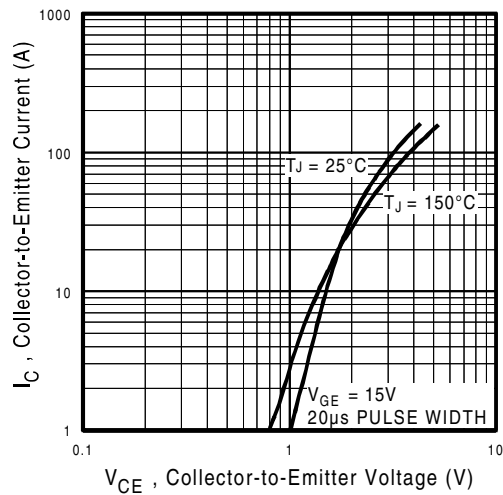
	Parameter	Min.	Typ.	Max.	Units	Conditions
$Q_g$	Total Gate Charge (turn-on)	----	100	150	nC	$I_C = 20A$ $V_{CC} = 400V$ See Fig. 8 $V_{GE} = 15V$
$Q_{ge}$	Gate - Emitter Charge (turn-on)	----	16	25		
$Q_{gc}$	Gate - Collector Charge (turn-on)	----	40	60		
$t_{d(on)}$	Turn-On Delay Time	----	34	----	ns	$T_J = 25^\circ\text{C}$ $I_C = 20A, V_{CC} = 480V$ $V_{GE} = 15V, R_G = 10\Omega$ Energy losses include "tail"
$t_r$	Rise Time	----	19	----		
$t_{d(off)}$	Turn-Off Delay Time	----	110	175		
$t_f$	Fall Time	----	120	180		
$E_{on}$	Turn-On Switching Loss	----	0.32	----		
$E_{off}$	Turn-Off Switching Loss	----	0.35	----	mJ	See Fig. 10, 11, 13, 14
$E_{ts}$	Total Switching Loss	----	0.67	1.0		
$t_{d(on)}$	Turn-On Delay Time	----	30	----	ns	$T_J = 150^\circ\text{C}$ , $I_C = 20A, V_{CC} = 480V$ $V_{GE} = 15V, R_G = 10\Omega$ Energy losses include "tail"
$t_r$	Rise Time	----	19	----		
$t_{d(off)}$	Turn-Off Delay Time	----	220	----		
$t_f$	Fall Time	----	160	----		
$E_{ts}$	Total Switching Loss	----	1.4	----	mJ	See Fig. 13, 14
$L_E$	Internal Emitter Inductance	----	7.5	----	nH	Measured 5mm from package
$C_{ies}$	Input Capacitance	----	2100	----	pF	$V_{GE} = 0V$ $V_{CC} = 30V$ See Fig. 7 $f = 1.0MHz$
$C_{oes}$	Output Capacitance	----	140	----		
$C_{res}$	Reverse Transfer Capacitance	----	34	----		

### Notes:

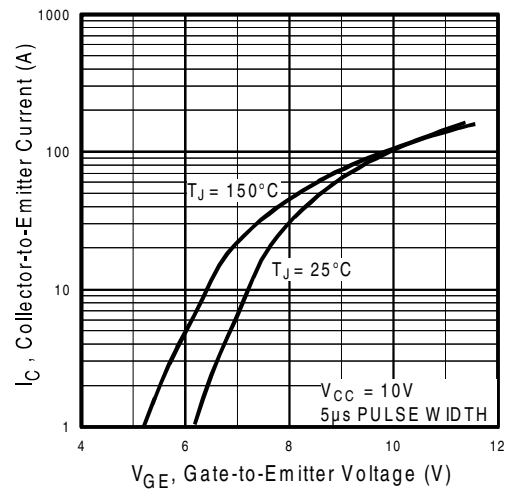
- ① Repetitive rating;  $V_{GE} = 20V$ , pulse width limited by max. junction temperature. ( See fig. 13b )
- ②  $V_{CC} = 80\%(V_{CES})$ ,  $V_{GE} = 20V$ ,  $L = 10\mu H$ ,  $R_G = 10\Omega$ , (see fig. 13a)
- ③ Repetitive rating; pulse width limited by maximum junction temperature.
- ④ Pulse width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



**Fig. 1 - Typical Load Current vs. Frequency**  
(For square wave,  $I = I_{RMS}$  of fundamental; for triangular wave,  $I = I_{PK}$ )



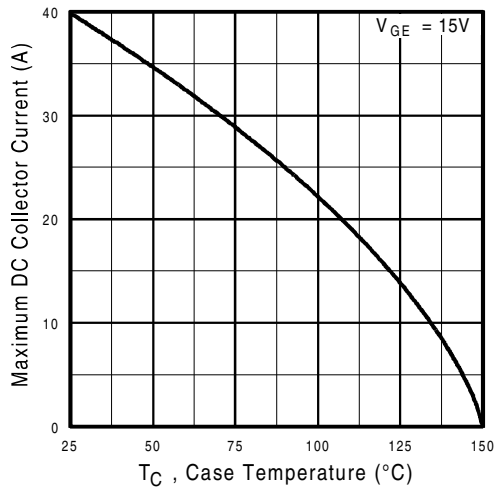
**Fig. 2 - Typical Output Characteristics**  
 $T_C = 25^\circ\text{C}$



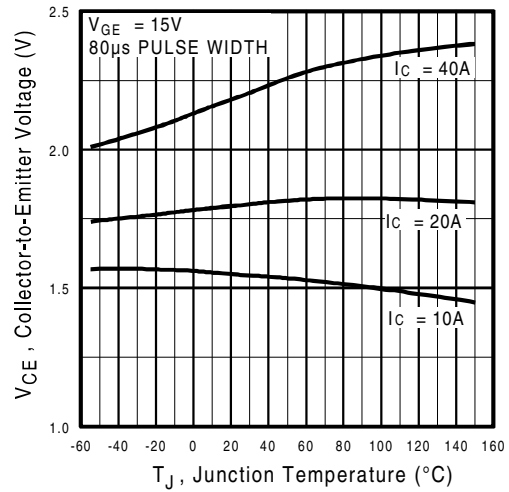
**Fig. 3 - Typical Transfer Characteristics**

# IRG4BC40U

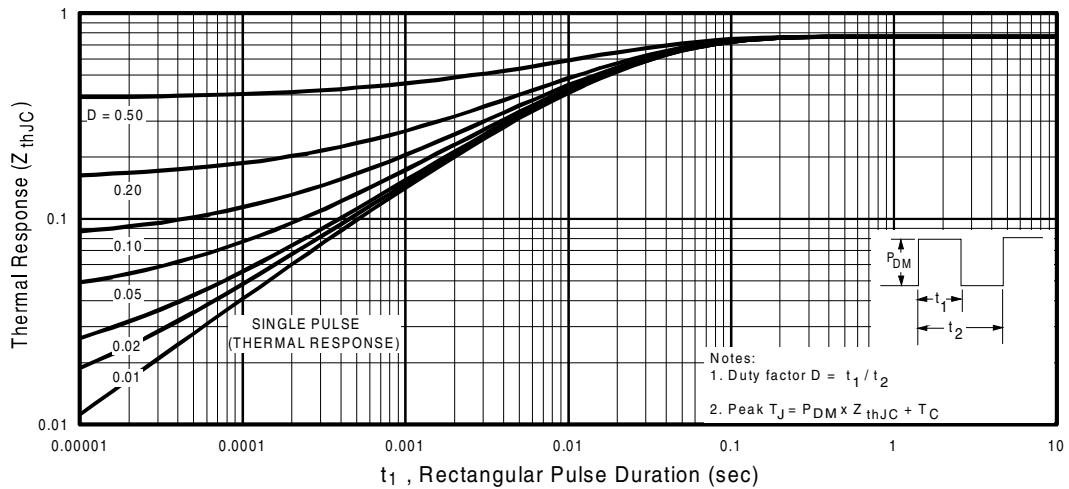
International  
IR Rectifier



**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

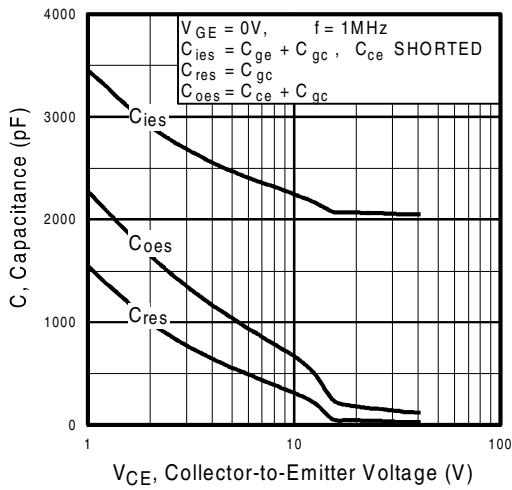


Fig. 7 - Typical Capacitance vs. Collector-to-Emitter Voltage

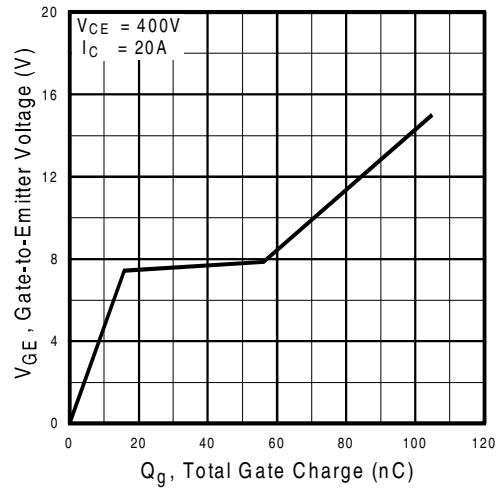


Fig. 8 - Typical Gate Charge vs. Gate-to-Emitter Voltage

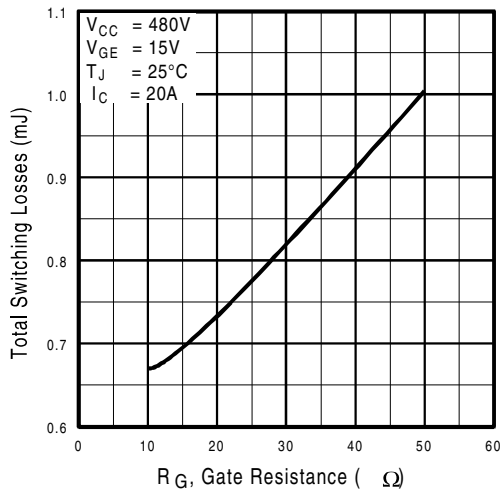


Fig. 9 - Typical Switching Losses vs. Gate Resistance

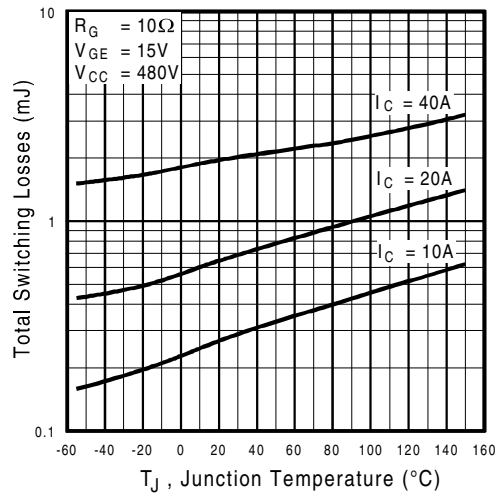
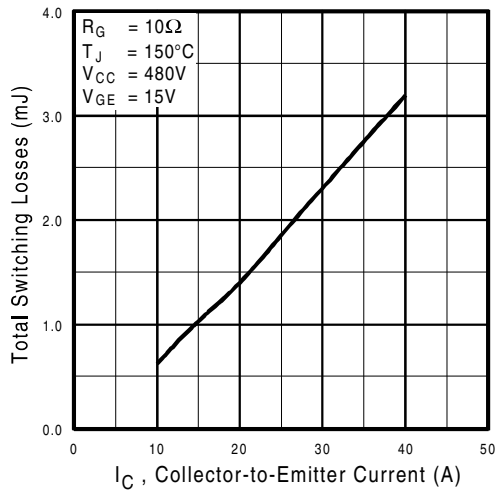
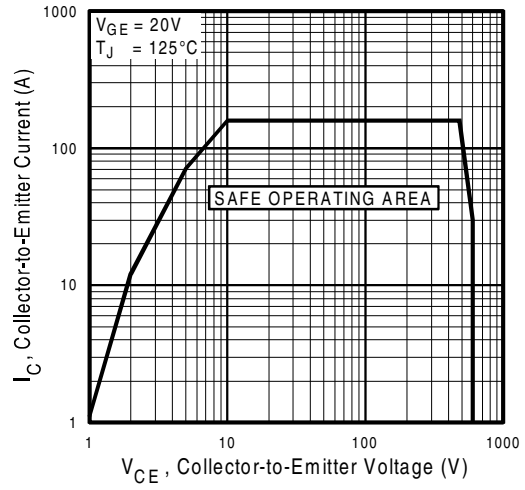


Fig. 10 - Typical Switching Losses vs. Junction Temperature

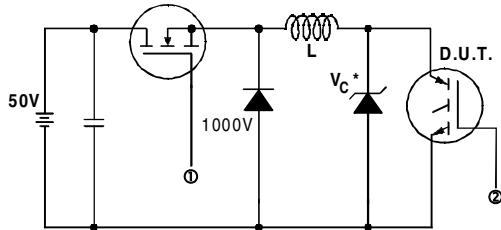
# IRG4BC40U



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

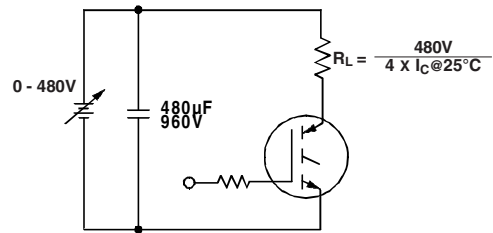


**Fig. 12** - Turn-Off SOA

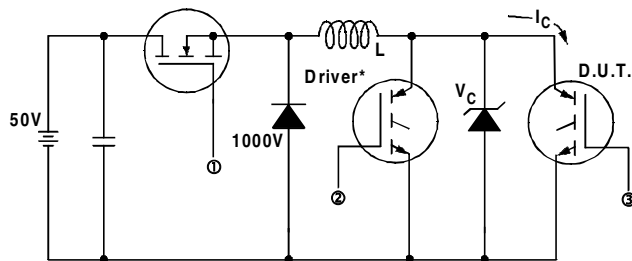


\* Driver same type as D.U.T.;  $V_C = 80\%$  of  $V_{ce(max)}$   
 \* Note: Due to the 50V power supply, pulse width and inductor will increase to obtain rated  $I_d$ .

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

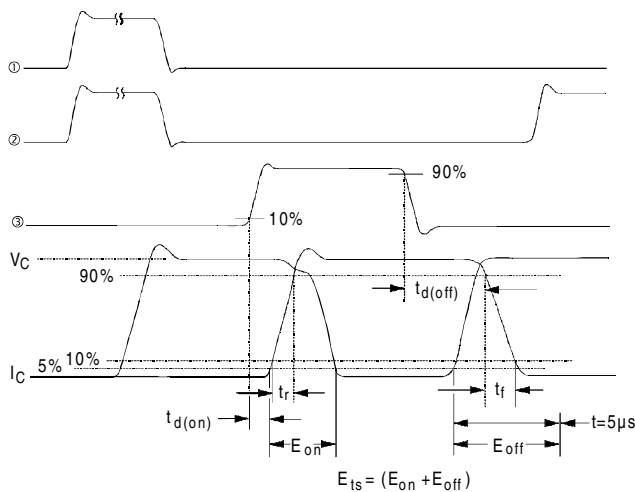


**Fig. 13b** - Pulsed Collector Current Test Circuit



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

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



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

