

IRG4MC50F

INSULATED GATE BIPOLAR TRANSISTOR

Fast Speed IGBT

Features

- Electrically Isolated and Hermetically Sealed
- Simple Drive Requirements
- Latch-proof
- Fast Speed operation 3 kHz - 8 kHz
- High operating frequency
- Switching-loss rating includes all "tail" losses
- Ceramic eyelets

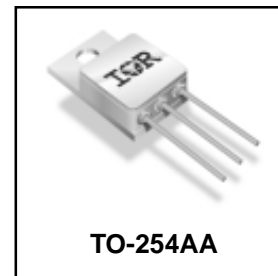


| |
|-----------------------------|
| $V_{CES} = 600V$ |
| $V_{CE(on) max} = 2.0V$ |
| @ $V_{GE} = 15V, I_C = 30A$ |

Benefits

- Generation 4 IGBT's offer highest efficiency available
- IGBT's optimized for specified application conditions
- Designed to be a "drop-in" replacement for equivalent IR Hi-Rel Generation 3 IGBT's

Insulated Gate Bipolar Transistors (IGBTs) from International Rectifier have higher usable current densities than comparable bipolar transistors, while at the same time having simpler gate-drive requirements of the familiar power MOSFET. They provide substantial benefits to a host of high-voltage, high-current applications.



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 | 35* | A |
| $I_C @ T_C = 100^\circ C$ | Continuous Collector Current | 30 | |
| I_{CM} | Pulsed Collector Current ① | 140 | |
| I_{LM} | Clamped Inductive Load Current ② | 140 | |
| V_{GE} | Gate-to-Emitter Voltage | ± 20 | V |
| $P_D @ T_C = 25^\circ C$ | Maximum Power Dissipation | 150 | W |
| $P_D @ T_C = 100^\circ C$ | Maximum Power Dissipation | 60 | |
| T_J | Operating Junction and Storage Temperature Range | -55 to + 150 | °C |
| T_{STG} | | | |
| | Lead Temperature | 300 (0.063in./1.6mm from case for 10s) | |
| | Weight | 9.3 (typical) | g |

Thermal Resistance

| | Parameter | Min | Typ | Max | Units | Test Conditions |
|------------|------------------|-----|-----|------|-------|-----------------|
| R_{thJC} | Junction-to-Case | — | — | 0.83 | °C/W | |

* Current is limited by internal wire diameter

IRG4MC50F

International
IR Rectifier

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 | $V_{GE} = 0V, I_C = 1.0\text{ mA}$ |
| $V_{(BR)ECS}$ | Emitter-to-Collector Breakdown Voltage ③ | 17 | — | — | V | $V_{GE} = 0V, I_C = 1.0\text{ A}$ |
| $\Delta V_{(BR)CES}/\Delta T_J$ | Temperature Coeff. of Breakdown Voltage | — | 0.58 | — | $V/^\circ\text{C}$ | $V_{GE} = 0V, I_C = 1.0\text{ mA}$ |
| $V_{CE(ON)}$ | Collector-to-Emitter Saturation Voltage | — | — | 2.0 | V | $I_C = 30\text{ A}$ $V_{GE} = 15\text{ V}$ See Fig.2, 5 |
| | | — | — | 2.2 | | |
| | | — | — | 1.9 | | |
| $V_{GE(th)}$ | Gate Threshold Voltage | 3.0 | — | 6.0 | V | $V_{CE} = V_{GE}, I_C = 1.0\text{ mA}$ |
| $\Delta V_{GE(th)}/\Delta T_J$ | Temperature Coeff. of Threshold Voltage | — | -11.8 | — | $\text{mV}/^\circ\text{C}$ | $V_{CE} = V_{GE}, I_C = 250\text{ }\mu\text{A}$ |
| g_{fe} | Forward Transconductance ④ | 21 | — | — | S | $V_{CE} \geq 15\text{ V}, I_C = 30\text{ A}$ |
| I_{CES} | Zero Gate Voltage Collector Current | — | — | 250 | μA | $V_{GE} = 0V, V_{CE} = 480\text{ V}$ |
| | | — | — | 2000 | | $V_{GE} = 0V, V_{CE} = 480\text{ V}, T_J = 125^\circ\text{C}$ |
| I_{GES} | Gate-to-Emitter Leakage Current | — | — | ± 100 | nA | $V_{GE} = \pm 20\text{ V}$ |

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

| | Parameter | Min. | Typ. | Max. | Units | Conditions |
|--------------|-----------------------------------|------|------|------|-------|--|
| Q_g | Total Gate Charge (turn-on) | — | — | 290 | nC | $I_C = 30\text{ A}$ $V_{CC} = 480\text{ V}$ $V_{GE} = 15\text{ V}$ See Fig. 8 |
| Q_{ge} | Gate - Emitter Charge (turn-on) | — | — | 42 | | |
| Q_{gc} | Gate - Collector Charge (turn-on) | — | — | 97 | | |
| $t_{d(on)}$ | Turn-On Delay Time | — | — | 50 | ns | $T_J = 25^\circ\text{C}$ $I_C = 30\text{ A}, V_{CC} = 480\text{ V}$ $V_{GE} = 15\text{ V}, R_G = 2.35\Omega$ Energy losses include "tail" |
| t_r | Rise Time | — | — | 25 | | |
| $t_{d(off)}$ | Turn-Off Delay Time | — | — | 350 | | |
| t_f | Fall Time | — | — | 300 | | |
| E_{ts} | Total Switching Loss | — | — | 3.0 | | |
| $t_{d(on)}$ | Turn-On Delay Time | — | — | 50 | ns | $T_J = 125^\circ\text{C},$ $I_C = 30\text{ A}, V_{CC} = 480\text{ V}$ $V_{GE} = 15\text{ V}, R_G = 2.35\Omega$ Energy losses include "tail" |
| t_r | Rise Time | — | — | 25 | | |
| $t_{d(off)}$ | Turn-Off Delay Time | — | — | 475 | | |
| t_f | Fall Time | — | — | 400 | | |
| E_{ts} | Total Switching Loss | — | — | 6.0 | mJ | See Fig. 13, 14 |
| L_C+L_E | Total Inductance | — | 6.8 | — | nH | Measured from Collector lead (6mm/ 0.25in. from package) to Emitter lead (6mm / 0.25in. from package) |
| C_{ies} | Input Capacitance | — | 4100 | — | pF | $V_{GE} = 0\text{ V}$ $V_{CC} = 30\text{ V}$ $f = 1.0\text{ MHz}$ See Fig. 7 |
| C_{oes} | Output Capacitance | — | 250 | — | | |
| C_{res} | Reverse Transfer Capacitance | — | 49 | — | | |

Notes:

- ① Repetitive rating; $V_{GE} = 20\text{ V}$, pulse width limited by max. junction temperature. (See fig. 13b)
- ② $V_{CC} = 80\%(V_{CES}), V_{GE} = 20\text{ V}, L = 100\mu\text{H}, R_G = 2.35\Omega,$ (See fig. 13a)
- ③ Pulse width $\leq 80\mu\text{s}$; duty factor $\leq 0.1\%$.
- ④ Pulse width $5.0\mu\text{s}$, single shot.

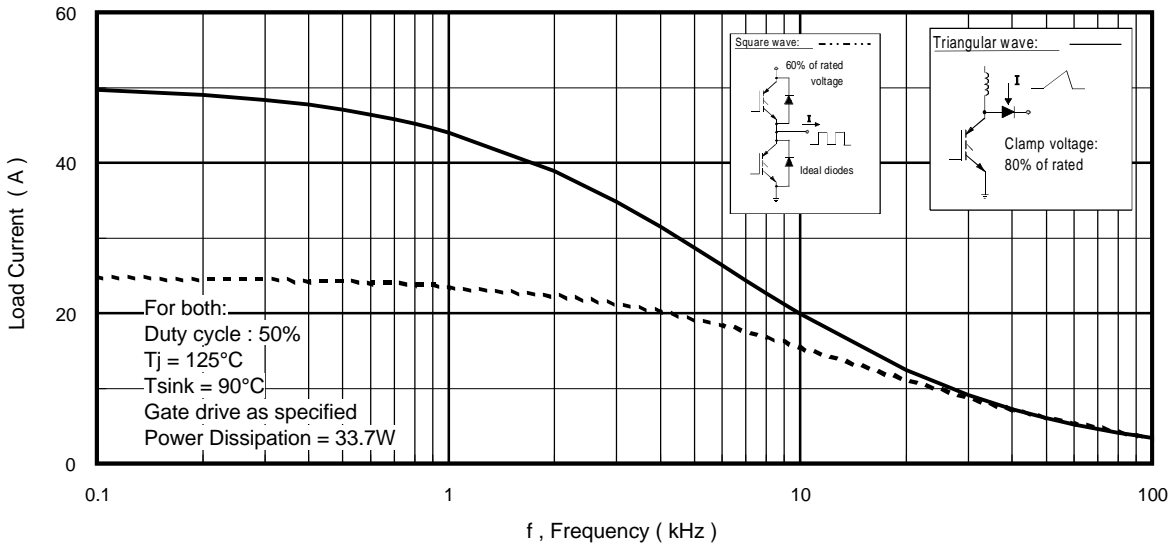


Fig. 1 - Typical Load Current vs. Frequency
(For square wave, $I = I_{RMS}$ of fundamental; for triangular wave, $I = I_{PK}$)

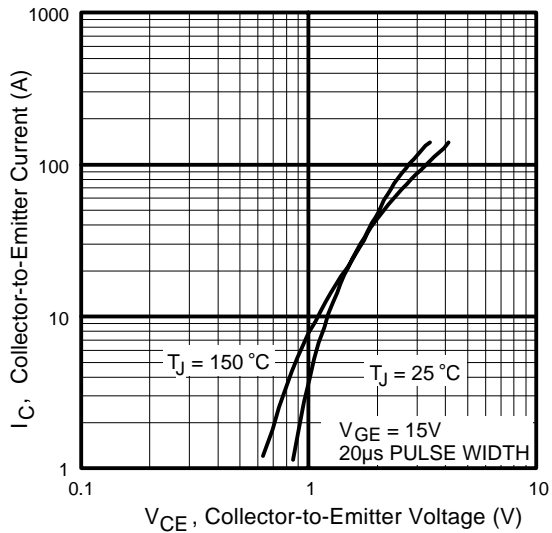


Fig. 2 - Typical Output Characteristics

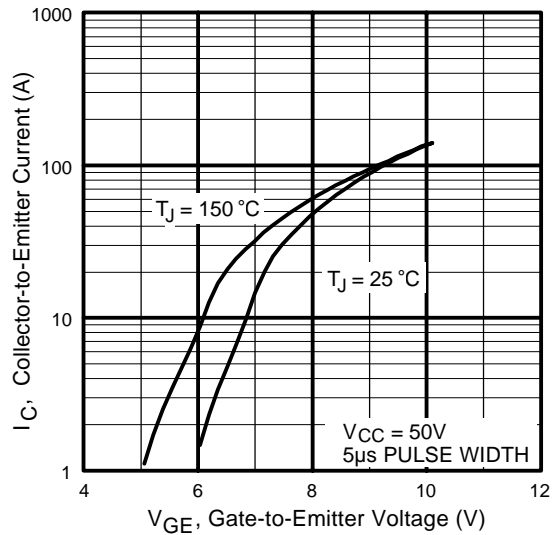


Fig. 3 - Typical Transfer Characteristics

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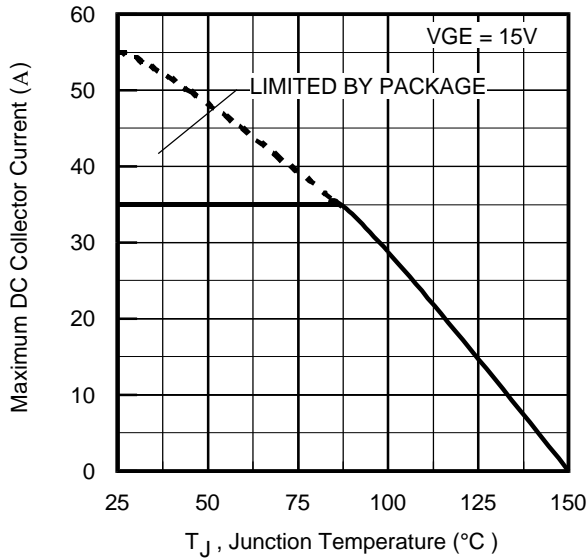


Fig. 4 - Maximum Collector Current vs. Case Temperature

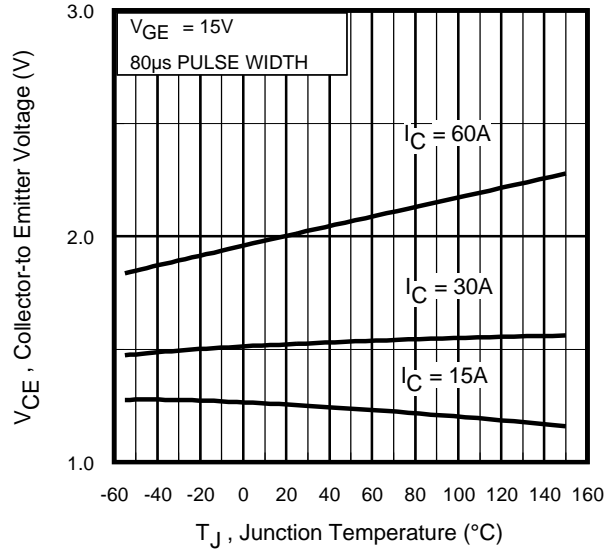


Fig. 5 - Collector-to-Emitter Voltage vs. Junction Temperature

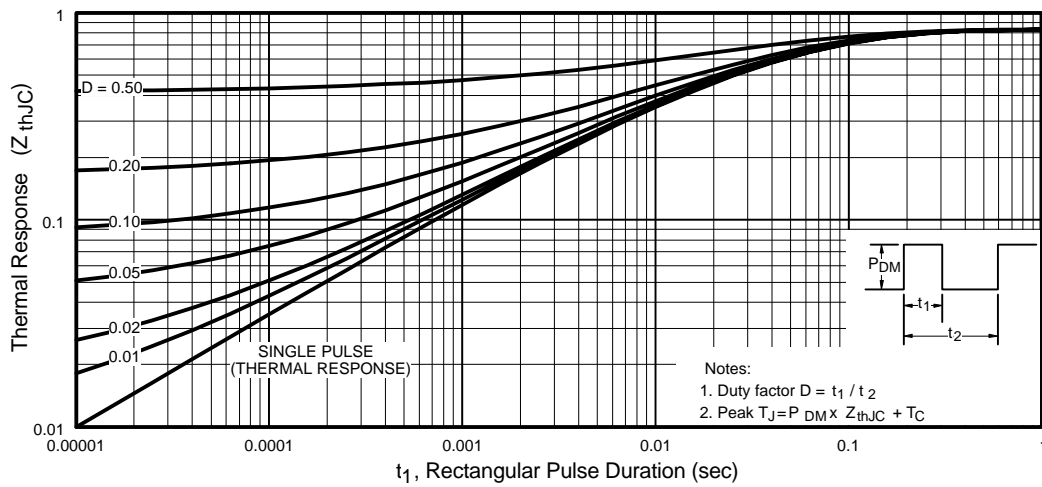


Fig. 6 - Maximum Effective Transient Thermal Impedance, Junction-to-Case

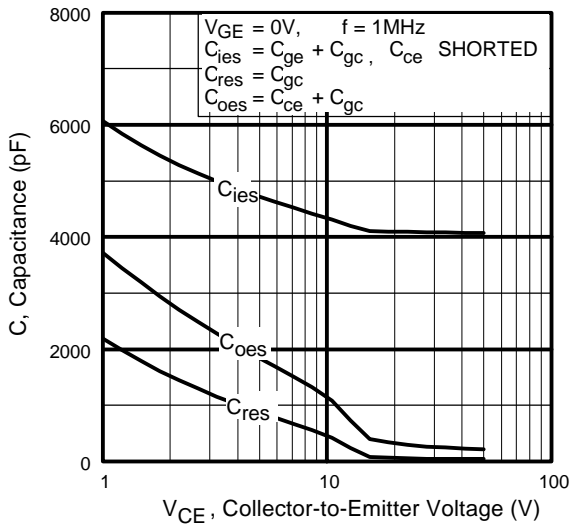


Fig. 7 - Typical Capacitance vs. Collector-to-Emitter Voltage

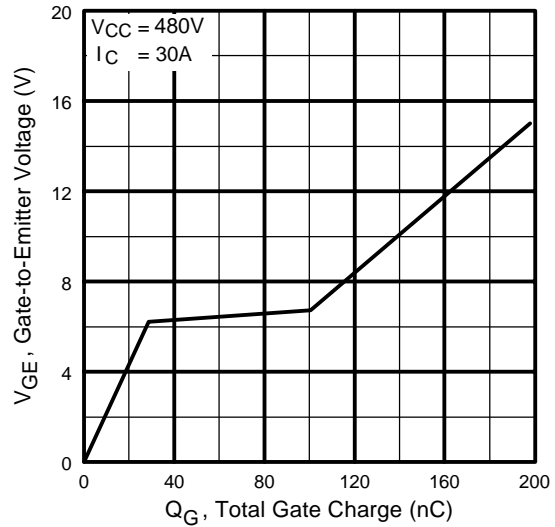


Fig. 8 - Typical Gate Charge vs. Gate-to-Emitter Voltage

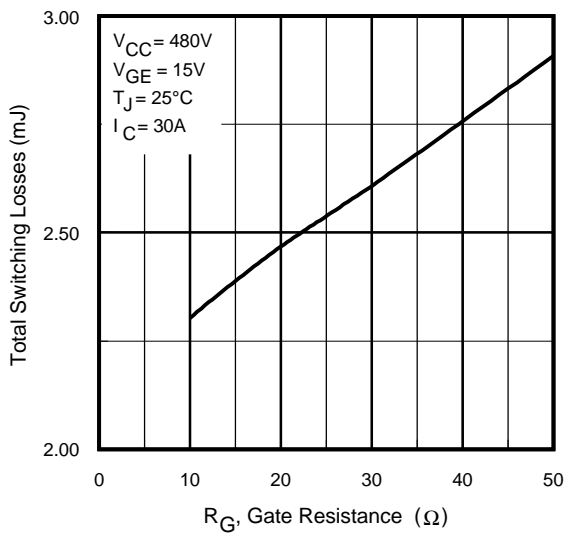


Fig. 9 - Typical Switching Losses vs. Gate Resistance

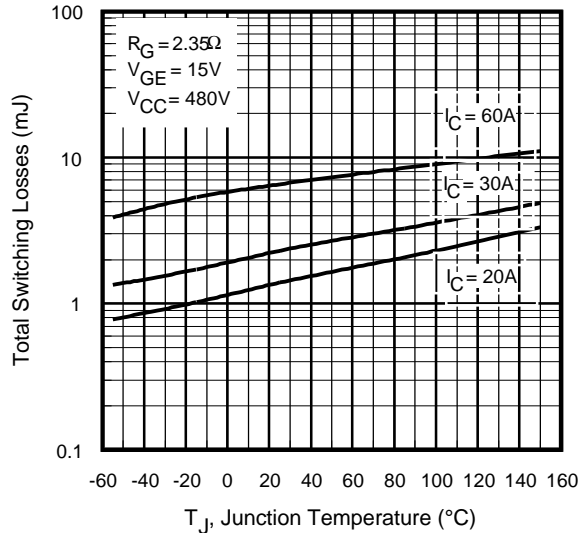


Fig. 10 - Typical Switching Losses vs. Junction Temperature

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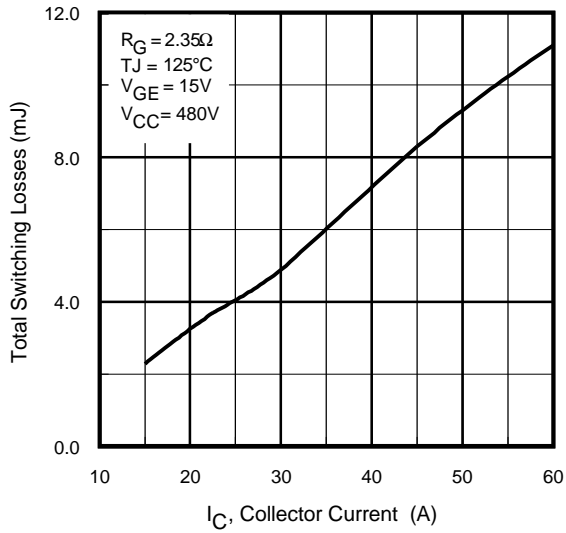


Fig. 11 - Typical Switching Losses vs. Collector-to-Emitter Current

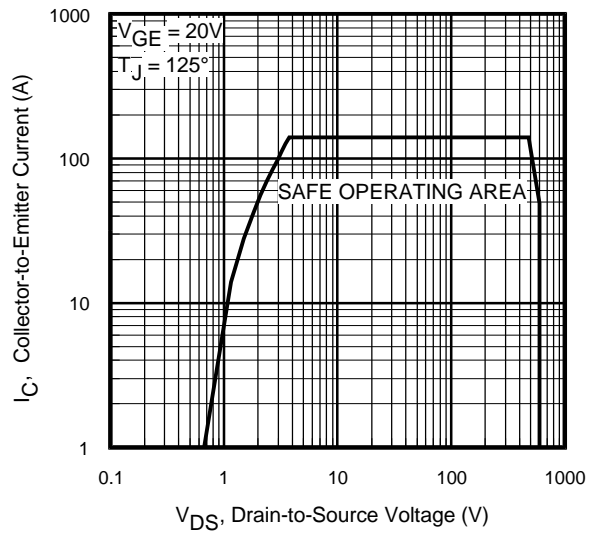


Fig. 12 - Turn-Off SOA



* 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

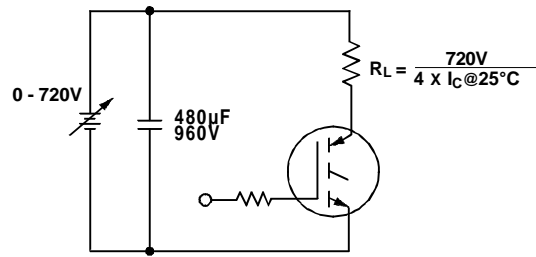


Fig. 13b - Pulsed Collector Current Test Circuit



Fig. 14a - Switching Loss Test Circuit

* Driver same type as D.U.T., $V_C = 720V$

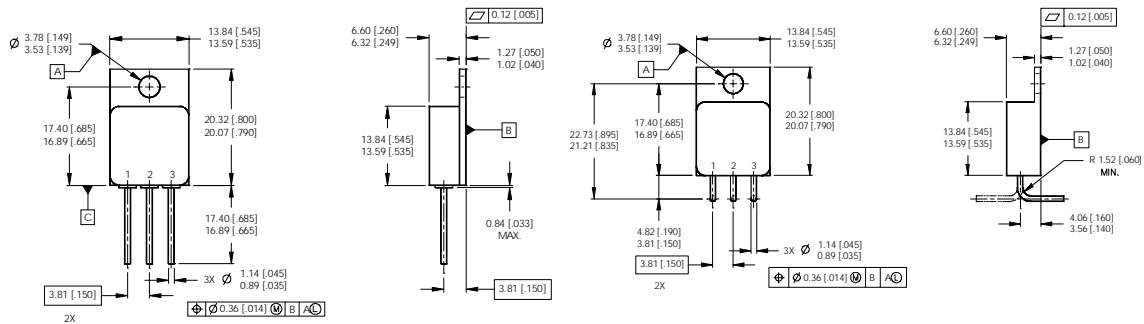


Fig. 14b - Switching Loss Waveforms

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Case Outline and Dimensions — TO-254AA



NOTES:

1. DIMENSIONING & TOLERANCING PER ASME Y14.5M-1994.
2. ALL DIMENSIONS ARE SHOWN IN MILLIMETERS [INCHES].
3. CONTROLLING DIMENSION: INCH.
4. CONFORMS TO JEDEC OUTLINE TO-254AA.

PIN ASSIGNMENTS

- 1=COLLECTOR
- 2=EMITTER
- 3=GATE

CAUTION

BERYLLIA WARNING PER MIL-PRF-19500

Packages containing beryllia shall not be ground, sandblasted, machined, or have other operations performed on them which will produce beryllia or beryllium dust. Furthermore, beryllium oxide packages shall not be placed in acids that will produce fumes containing beryllium.

International
IR Rectifier

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