



# THE DATASHEET OF IRGB4045DPBF



# IRGB4045DPbF

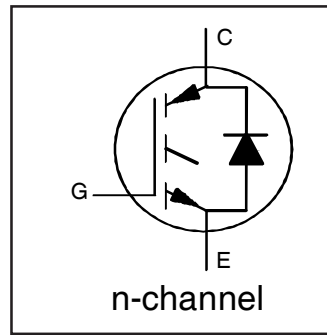
## INSULATED GATE BIPOLAR TRANSISTOR WITH ULTRAFAST SOFT RECOVERY DIODE

### Features

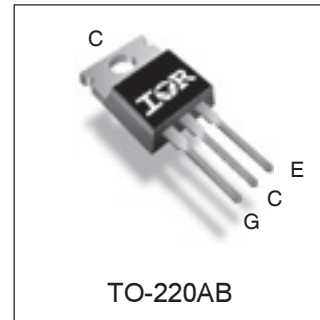
- Low  $V_{CE(on)}$  Trench IGBT Technology
- Low Switching Losses
- Maximum Junction temperature 175 °C
- 5µs SCSOA
- Square RBSOA
- 100% of the parts tested for  $I_{LM}$ ①
- Positive  $V_{CE(on)}$  Temperature Coefficient.
- Ultra Fast Soft Recovery Co-pak Diode
- Tighter Distribution of Parameters
- Lead-Free Package

### Benefits

- High Efficiency in a Wide Range of Applications
- Suitable for a Wide Range of Switching Frequencies due to Low  $V_{CE(ON)}$  and Low Switching Losses
- Rugged Transient Performance for Increased Reliability
- Excellent Current Sharing in Parallel Operation
- Low EMI



$V_{CES} = 600V$
$I_C = 6.0A, T_C = 100^\circ C$
$t_{sc} > 5\mu s, T_{jmax} = 175^\circ C$
$V_{CE(on) typ.} = 1.7V$



<b>G</b>	<b>C</b>	<b>E</b>
Gate	Collector	Emitter

### 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	12	A
$I_C @ T_C = 100^\circ C$	Continuous Collector Current	6.0	
$I_{CM}$	Pulsed Collector Current, $V_{GE} = 15V$	18	
$I_{LM}$	Clamped Inductive Load Current, $V_{GE} = 20V$ ①	24	
$I_F @ T_C = 25^\circ C$	Diode Continuous Forward Current	8.0	
$I_F @ T_C = 100^\circ C$	Diode Continuous Forward Current	4.0	
$I_{FM}$	Diode Maximum Forward Current ②	24	
$V_{GE}$	Continuous Gate-to-Emitter Voltage	$\pm 20$	V
	Transient Gate-to-Emitter Voltage	$\pm 30$	
$P_D @ T_C = 25^\circ$	Maximum Power Dissipation	77	W
		$P_D @ T_C = 100^\circ$	
$T_J$	Operating Junction and	-55 to + 175	°C
$T_{STG}$	Storage Temperature Range		
	Soldering Temperature, for 10 seconds	300 (0.063 in. (1.6mm) from case)	

### Thermal Resistance

	Parameter	Min.	Typ.	Max.	Units
$R_{\theta JC}$	Junction-to-Case - IGBT ③	—	—	1.94	°C/W
$R_{\theta JC}$	Junction-to-Case - Diode ③	—	—	6.30	
$R_{\theta CS}$	Case-to-Sink, flat, greased surface	—	0.5	—	
$R_{\theta JA}$	Junction-to-Ambient, typical socket mount ③	—	—	62	

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

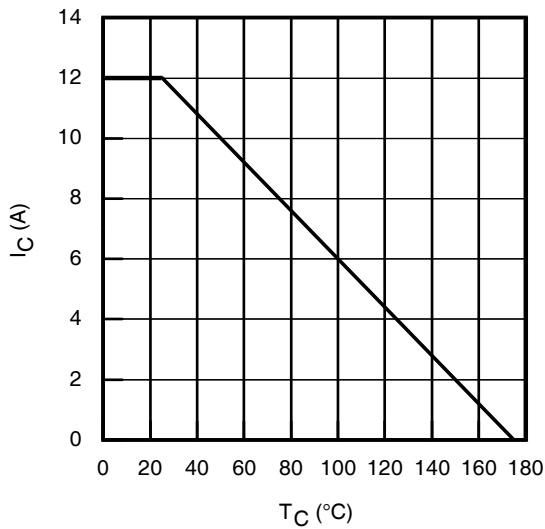
	Parameter	Min.	Typ.	Max.	Units	Conditions	Ref.Fig
$V_{(BR)CES}$	Collector-to-Emitter Breakdown Voltage	600	—	—	V	$V_{GE} = 0V, I_C = 100 \mu A$ ④	CT6
$\Delta V_{(BR)CES}/\Delta T_J$	Temperature Coeff. of Breakdown Voltage	—	0.36	—	V/°C	$V_{GE} = 0V, I_C = 250 \mu A$ ( 25 -175 °C ) ④	
$V_{CE(on)}$	Collector-to-Emitter Saturation Voltage	—	1.7	2.0	V	$I_C = 6.0A, V_{GE} = 15V, T_J = 25^\circ\text{C}$	5,6,7,9, 10,11
		—	2.07	—		$I_C = 6.0A, V_{GE} = 15V, T_J = 150^\circ\text{C}$	
		—	2.14	—		$I_C = 6.0A, V_{GE} = 15V, T_J = 175^\circ\text{C}$	
$V_{GE(th)}$	Gate Threshold Voltage	4.0	—	6.5	V	$V_{CE} = V_{GE}, I_C = 150 \mu A$	9,10,11,12
$\Delta V_{GE(th)}/\Delta T_J$	Threshold Voltage temp. coefficient	—	-13	—	mV/°C	$V_{CE} = V_{GE}, I_C = 250 \mu A$ ( 25 -175 °C )	
$g_{fe}$	Forward Transconductance	—	5.8	—	S	$V_{CE} = 25V, I_C = 6.0A, PW = 80 \mu s$	
$I_{CES}$	Collector-to-Emitter Leakage Current	—	—	25	$\mu A$	$V_{GE} = 0V, V_{CE} = 600V$	8
		—	—	250		$V_{GE} = 0V, V_{CE} = 600V, T_J = 175^\circ\text{C}$	
$V_{FM}$	Diode Forward Voltage Drop	—	1.60	2.30	V	$I_F = 6.0A$	
		—	1.30	—		$I_F = 6.0A, T_J = 175^\circ\text{C}$	
$I_{GES}$	Gate-to-Emitter Leakage Current	—	—	$\pm 100$	nA	$V_{GE} = \pm 20 V$	

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

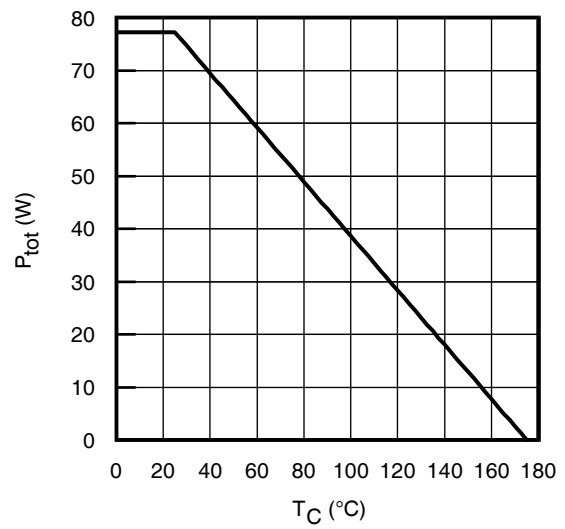
	Parameter	Min.	Typ.	Max.	Units	Conditions	Ref.Fig	
$Q_g$	Total Gate Charge (turn-on)	—	13	19.5	nC	$I_C = 6.0A$	24	
$Q_{ge}$	Gate-to-Emitter Charge (turn-on)	—	3.1	4.65		$V_{CC} = 400V$	CT1	
$Q_{gc}$	Gate-to-Collector Charge (turn-on)	—	6.4	9.6		$V_{GE} = 15V$		
$E_{on}$	Turn-On Switching Loss	—	56	86	$\mu J$	$I_C = 6.0A, V_{CC} = 400V, V_{GE} = 15V$	CT4	
$E_{off}$	Turn-Off Switching Loss	—	122	143		$R_G = 47\Omega, L = 1mH, L_S = 150nH, T_J = 25^\circ\text{C}$		
$E_{total}$	Total Switching Loss	—	178	229		Energy losses include tail and diode reverse recovery		
$t_{d(on)}$	Turn-On delay time	—	27	35	ns	$I_C = 6.0A, V_{CC} = 400V$	CT4	
$t_r$	Rise time	—	11	15		$R_G = 47\Omega, L = 1mH, L_S = 150nH$		
$t_{d(off)}$	Turn-Off delay time	—	75	93		$T_J = 25^\circ\text{C}$		
$t_f$	Fall time	—	17	22				
$E_{on}$	Turn-On Switching Loss	—	140	—	$\mu J$	$I_C = 6.0A, V_{CC} = 400V, V_{GE} = 15V$	13,15	
$E_{off}$	Turn-Off Switching Loss	—	189	—		$R_G = 47\Omega, L = 1mH, L_S = 150nH, T_J = 175^\circ\text{C}$		CT4
$E_{total}$	Total Switching Loss	—	329	—		Energy losses include tail and diode reverse recovery		
$t_{d(on)}$	Turn-On delay time	—	26	—	ns	$I_C = 6.0A, V_{CC} = 400V$	14,16	
$t_r$	Rise time	—	12	—		$R_G = 47\Omega, L = 1mH, L_S = 150nH$		CT4
$t_{d(off)}$	Turn-Off delay time	—	95	—		$T_J = 175^\circ\text{C}$		
$t_f$	Fall time	—	32	—				
$C_{ies}$	Input Capacitance	—	350	—	pF	$V_{GE} = 0V$	23	
$C_{oes}$	Output Capacitance	—	29	—		$V_{CC} = 30V$		
$C_{res}$	Reverse Transfer Capacitance	—	10	—		$f = 1Mhz$		
RBSOA	Reverse Bias Safe Operating Area	FULL SQUARE				$T_J = 175^\circ\text{C}, I_C = 24A$ $V_{CC} = 500V, V_p = 600V$ $R_G = 100\Omega, V_{GE} = +20V$ to 0V	4 CT2	
SCSOA	Short Circuit Safe Operating Area	5	—	—	$\mu s$	$V_{CC} = 400V, V_p = 600V$ $R_G = 100\Omega, V_{GE} = +15V$ to 0V	22, CT3 WF4	
$E_{rec}$	Reverse recovery energy of the diode	—	178	—	$\mu J$	$T_J = 175^\circ\text{C}$	17,18,19	
$t_{rr}$	Diode Reverse recovery time	—	74	—	ns	$V_{CC} = 400V, I_F = 6.0A$	20,21	
$I_{rr}$	Peak Reverse Recovery Current	—	12	—	A	$V_{GE} = 15V, R_G = 47\Omega, L = 1mH, L_S = 150nH$	WF3	

## Notes:

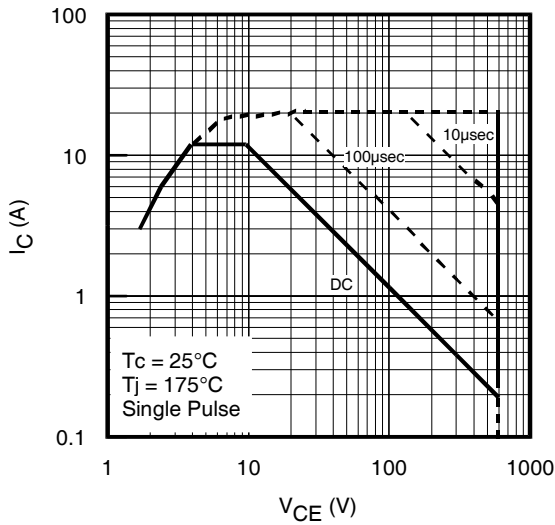
- ①  $V_{CC} = 80\% (V_{CES}), V_{GE} = 15V, L = 1.0mH, R_G = 47\Omega$ .
- ② Pulse width limited by max. junction temperature.
- ③  $R_\theta$  is measured at  $T_J$  approximately  $90^\circ\text{C}$ .
- ④ Refer to AN-1086 for guidelines for measuring  $V_{(BR)CES}$  safely.



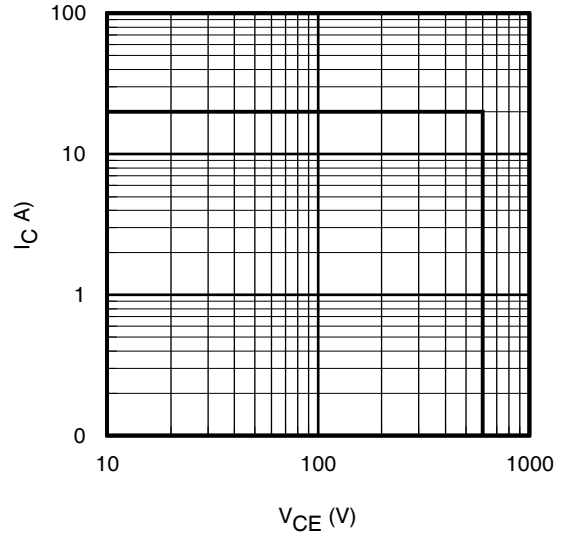
**Fig. 1** - Maximum DC Collector Current vs. Case Temperature



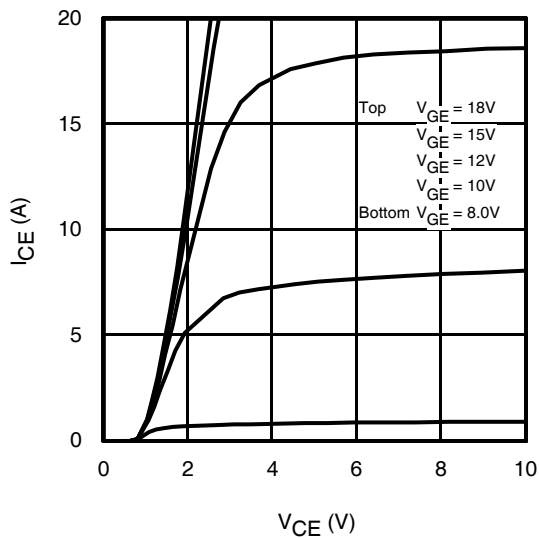
**Fig. 2** - Power Dissipation vs. Case Temperature



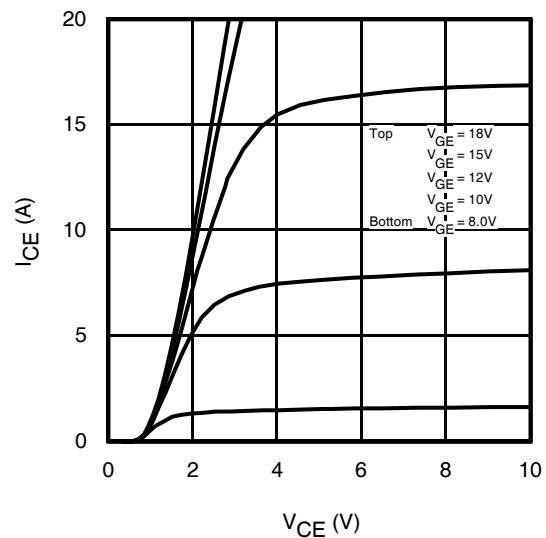
**Fig. 3** - Forward SOA,  
 $T_C = 25^\circ\text{C}$ ,  $T_J \leq 175^\circ\text{C}$ ,  $V_{GE} = 15\text{V}$



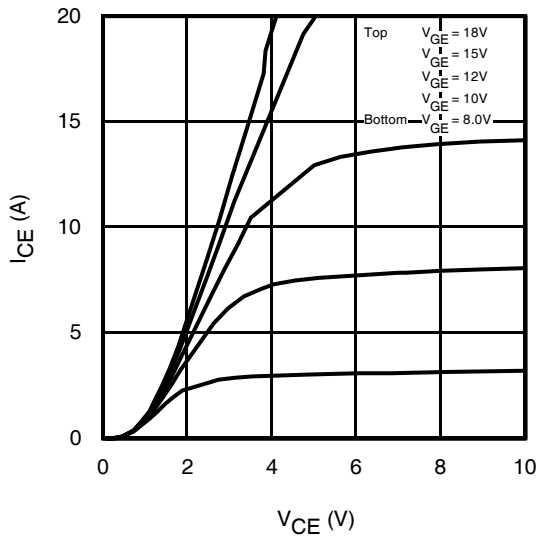
**Fig. 4** - Reverse Bias SOA  
 $T_J = 175^\circ\text{C}$ ,  $V_{GE} = 20\text{V}$



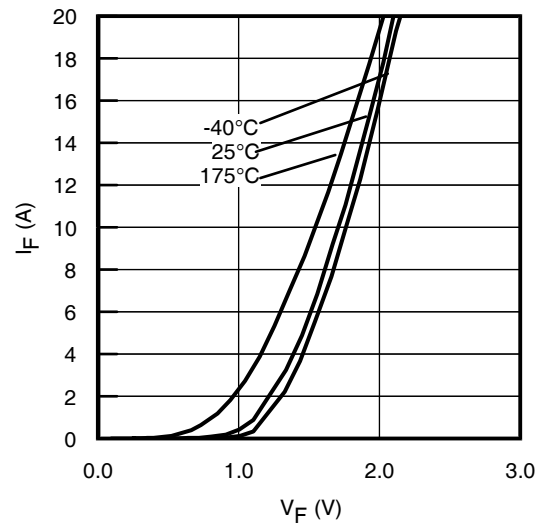
**Fig. 5** - Typ. IGBT Output Characteristics  
 $T_J = -40^\circ\text{C}$ ;  $t_p = 80\mu\text{s}$



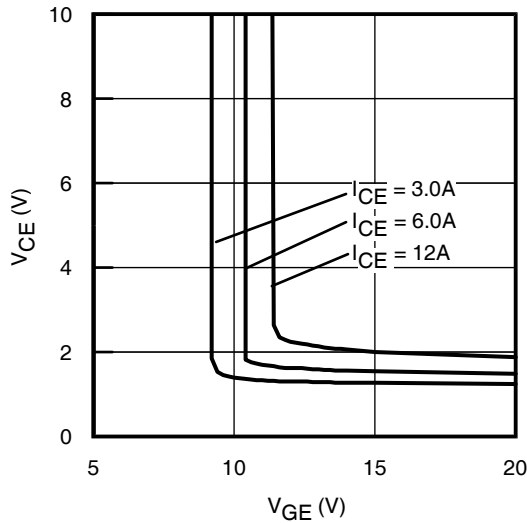
**Fig. 6** - Typ. IGBT Output Characteristics  
 $T_J = 25^\circ\text{C}$ ;  $t_p = 80\mu\text{s}$



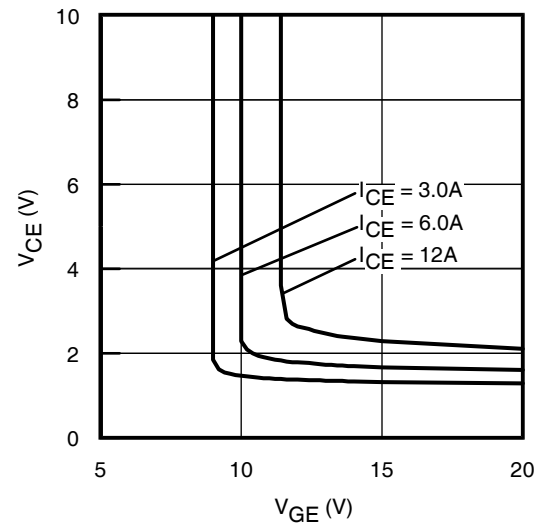
**Fig. 7** - Typ. IGBT Output Characteristics  
 $T_J = 175^\circ\text{C}$ ;  $t_p = 80\mu\text{s}$



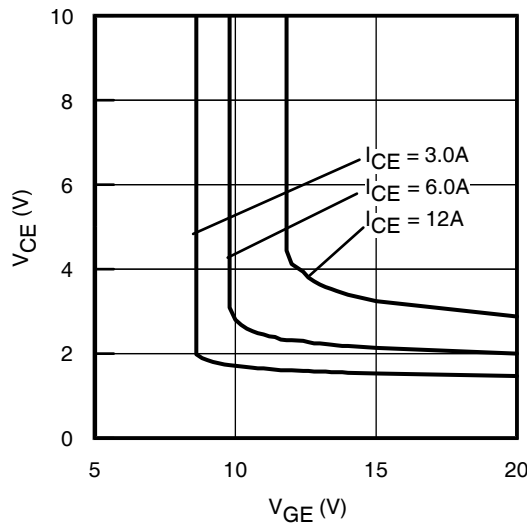
**Fig. 8** - Typ. Diode Forward Characteristics  
 $t_p = 80\mu\text{s}$



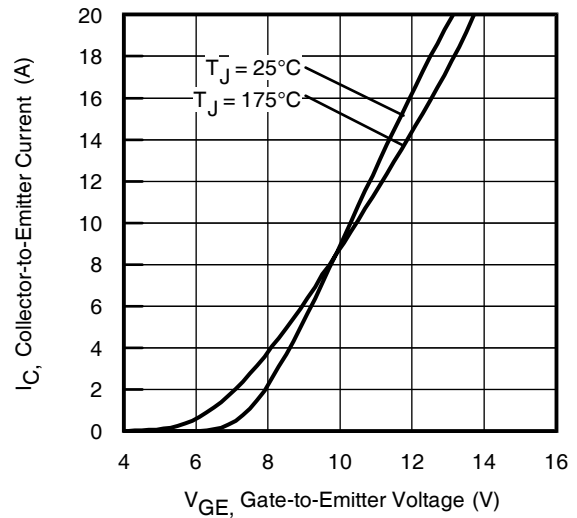
**Fig. 9** - Typical  $V_{CE}$  vs.  $V_{GE}$   
 $T_J = -40^\circ\text{C}$



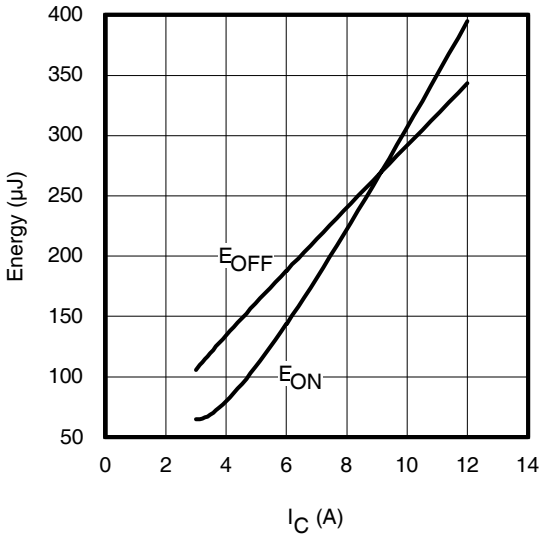
**Fig. 10** - Typical  $V_{CE}$  vs.  $V_{GE}$   
 $T_J = 25^\circ\text{C}$



**Fig. 11** - Typical  $V_{CE}$  vs.  $V_{GE}$   
 $T_J = 175^\circ\text{C}$

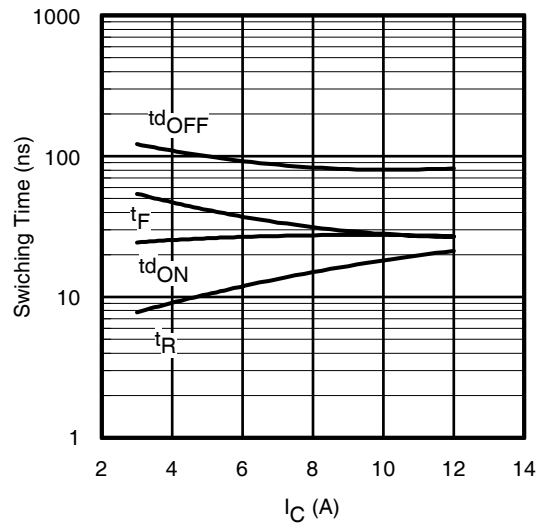


**Fig. 12** - Typ. Transfer Characteristics  
 $V_{CE} = 50\text{V}$ ;  $t_p = 10\mu\text{s}$



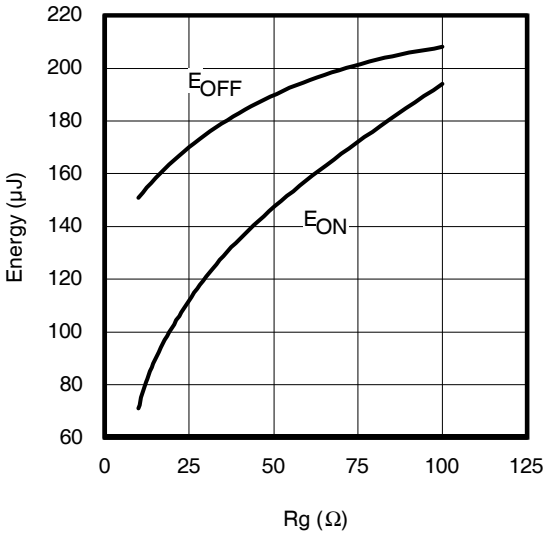
**Fig. 13** - Typ. Energy Loss vs.  $I_C$

$T_J = 175^\circ\text{C}$ ;  $L = 1\text{mH}$ ;  $V_{CE} = 400\text{V}$ ;  $R_G = 47\Omega$ ;  $V_{GE} = 15\text{V}$ .



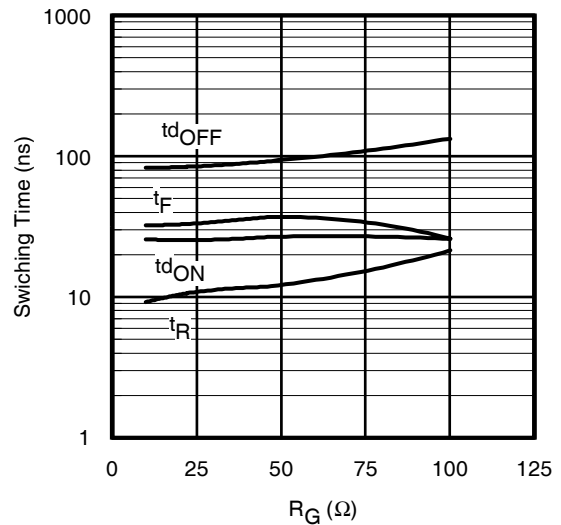
**Fig. 14** - Typ. Switching Time vs.  $I_C$

$T_J = 175^\circ\text{C}$ ;  $L = 1\text{mH}$ ;  $V_{CE} = 400\text{V}$   
 $R_G = 47\Omega$ ;  $V_{GE} = 15\text{V}$



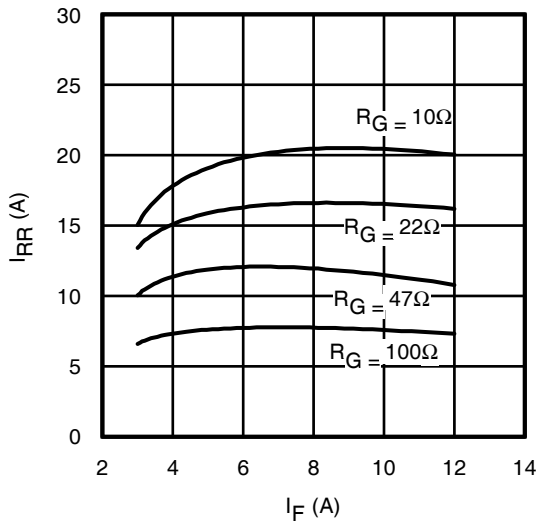
**Fig. 15** - Typ. Energy Loss vs.  $R_G$

$T_J = 175^\circ\text{C}$ ;  $L = 1\text{mH}$ ;  $V_{CE} = 400\text{V}$ ;  $I_{CE} = 6.0\text{A}$ ;  $V_{GE} = 15\text{V}$



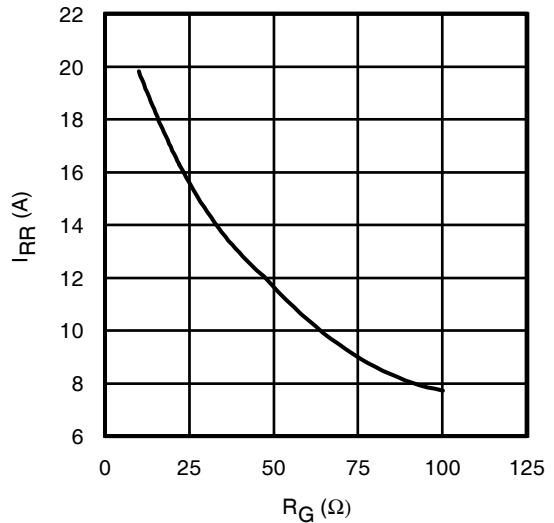
**Fig. 16** - Typ. Switching Time vs.  $R_G$

$T_J = 175^\circ\text{C}$ ;  $L = 1\text{mH}$ ;  $V_{CE} = 400\text{V}$   
 $I_{CE} = 6.0\text{A}$ ;  $V_{GE} = 15\text{V}$



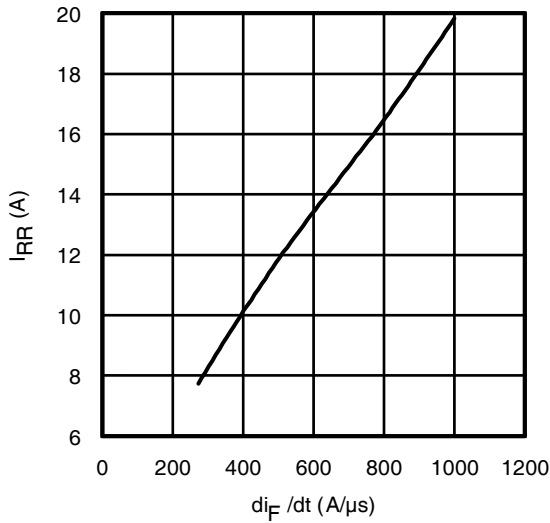
**Fig. 17** - Typical Diode  $I_{RR}$  vs.  $I_F$

$T_J = 175^\circ\text{C}$

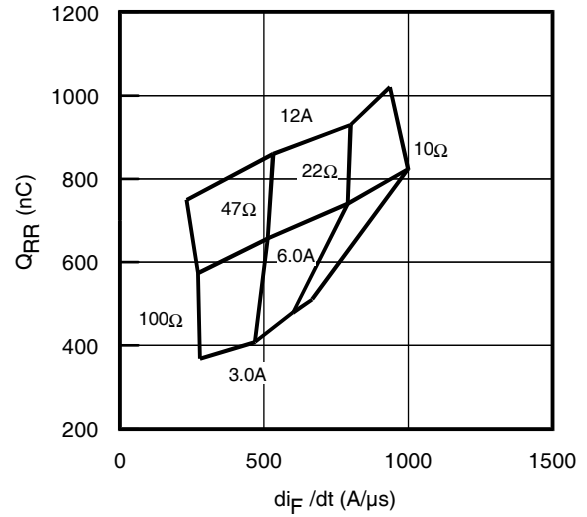


**Fig. 18** - Typical Diode  $I_{RR}$  vs.  $R_G$

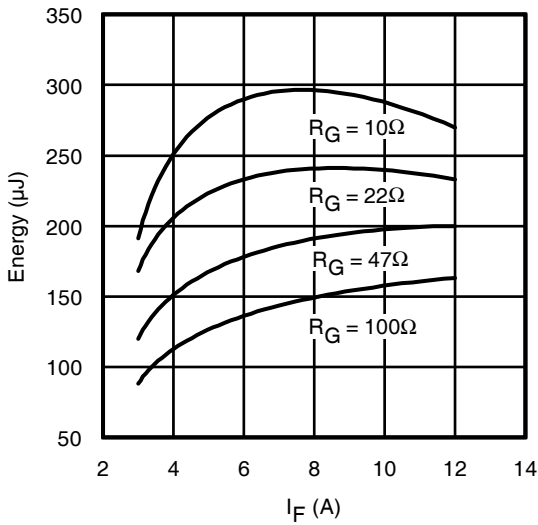
$T_J = 175^\circ\text{C}$ ;  $I_F = 6.0\text{A}$



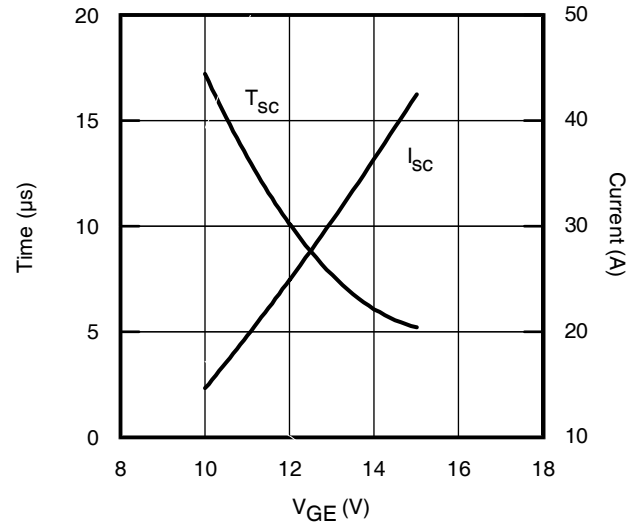
**Fig. 19**- Typical Diode  $I_{RR}$  vs.  $di_F/dt$   
 $V_{CC}=400V$ ;  $V_{GE}=15V$ ;  
 $I_{CE}=6.0A$ ;  $T_J=175^\circ C$



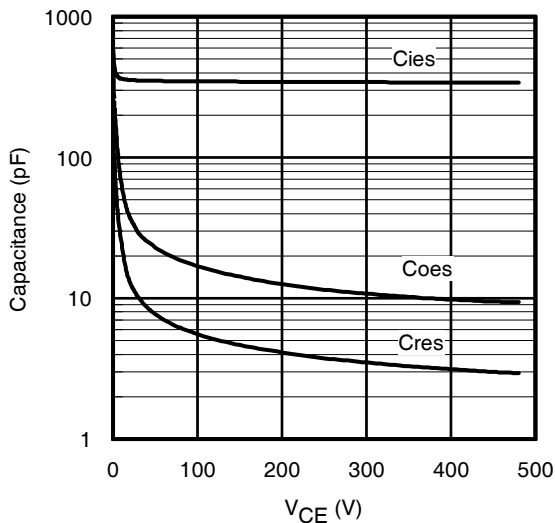
**Fig. 20** - Typical Diode  $Q_{RR}$   
 $V_{CC}=400V$ ;  $V_{GE}=15V$ ;  $T_J=175^\circ C$



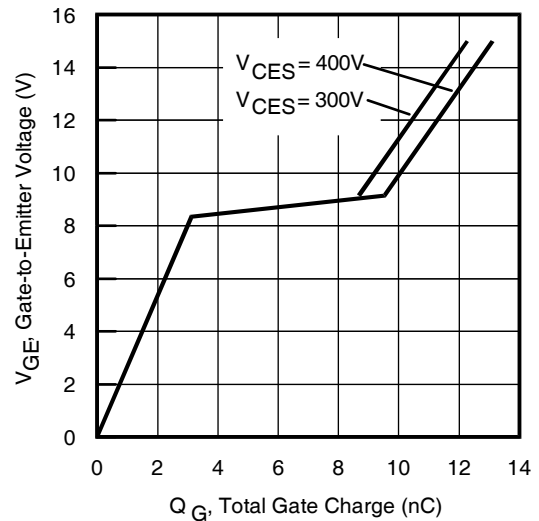
**Fig. 21** - Typical Diode  $E_{RR}$  vs.  $I_F$   
 $T_J=175^\circ C$



**Fig. 22**- Typ.  $V_{GE}$  vs. Short Circuit Time  
 $V_{CC}=400V$ ,  $T_C=25^\circ C$



**Fig. 23**- Typ. Capacitance vs.  $V_{CE}$   
 $V_{GE}=0V$ ;  $f=1MHz$



**Fig. 24** - Typical Gate Charge vs.  $V_{GE}$   
 $I_{CE}=6.0A$ ,  $L=600\mu H$

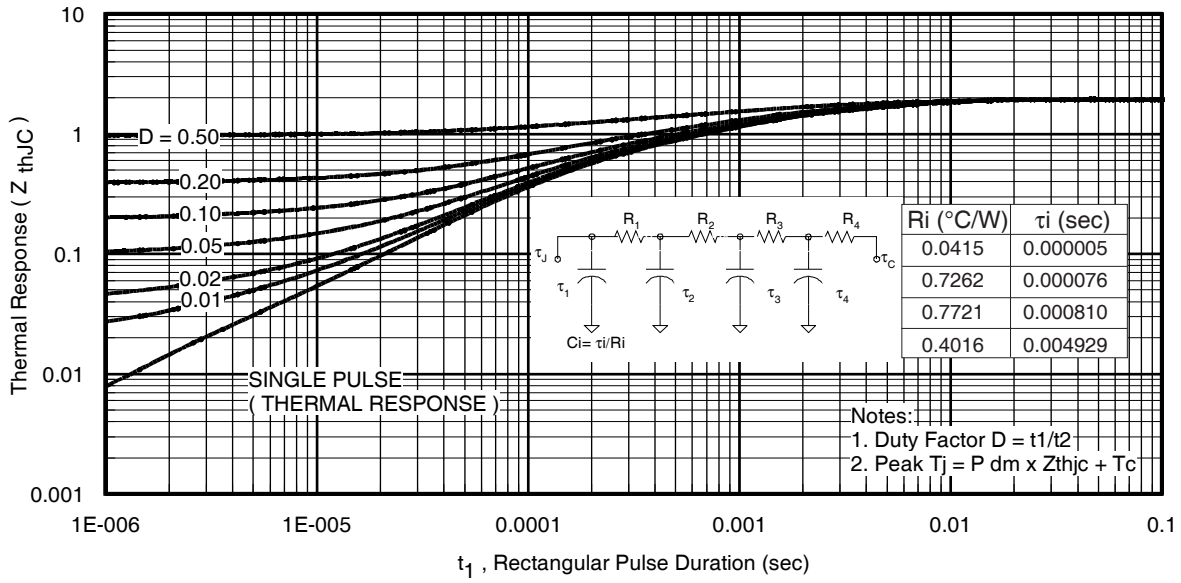


Fig 25. Maximum Transient Thermal Impedance, Junction-to-Case (IGBT)

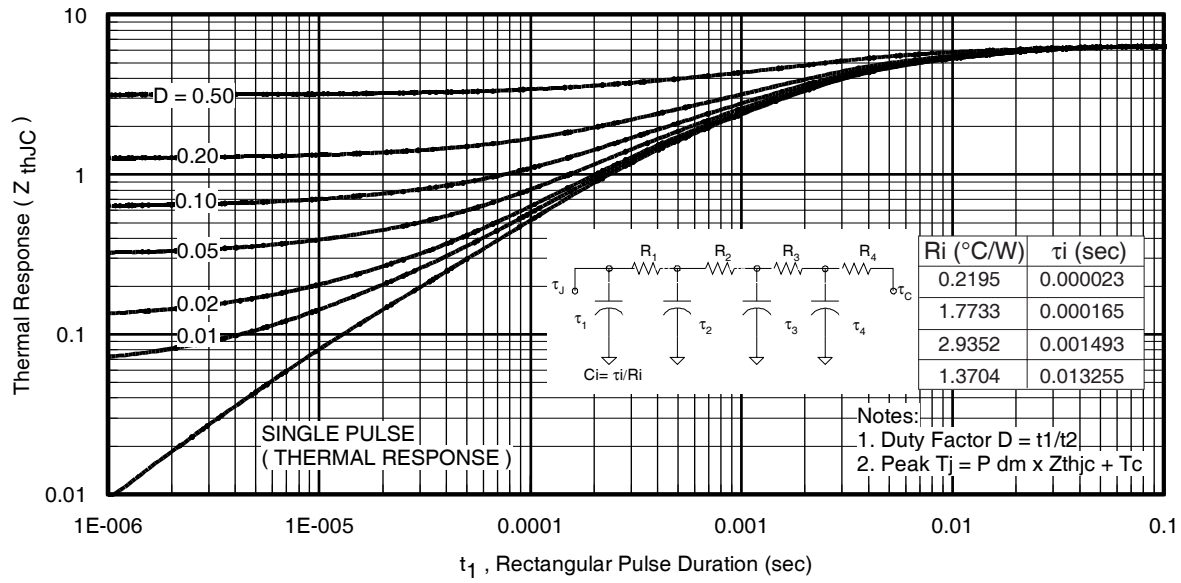
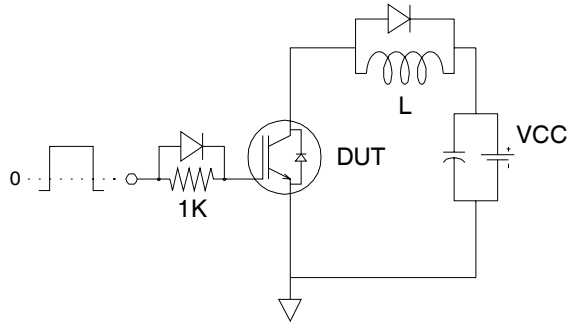
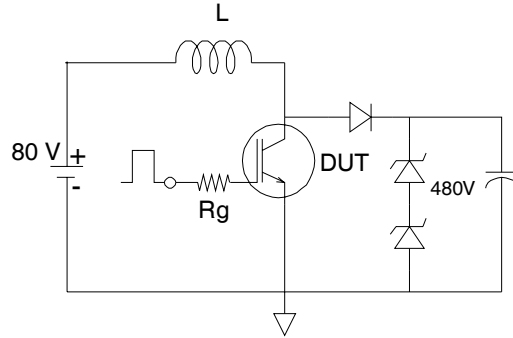


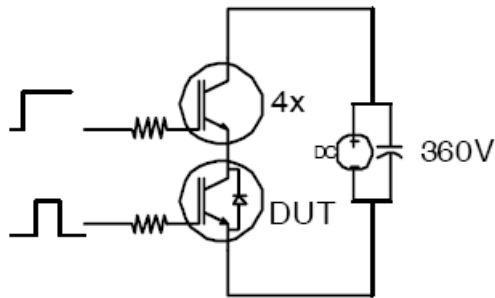
Fig. 26. Maximum Transient Thermal Impedance, Junction-to-Case (DIODE)



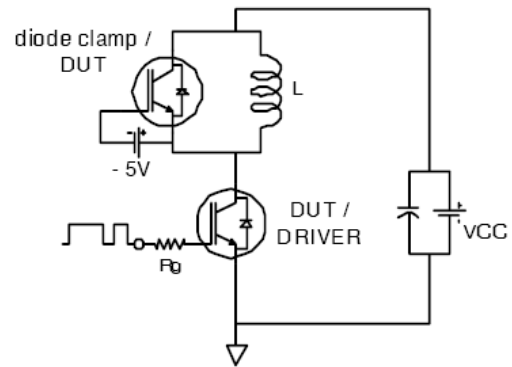
**Fig.C.T.1** - Gate Charge Circuit (turn-off)



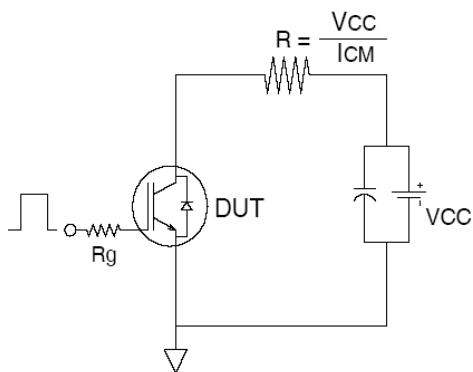
**Fig.C.T.2** - RBSOA Circuit



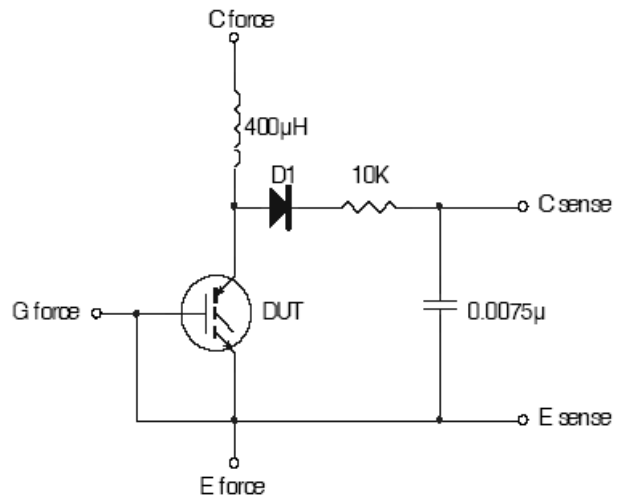
**Fig.C.T.3** - S.C.SOA Circuit



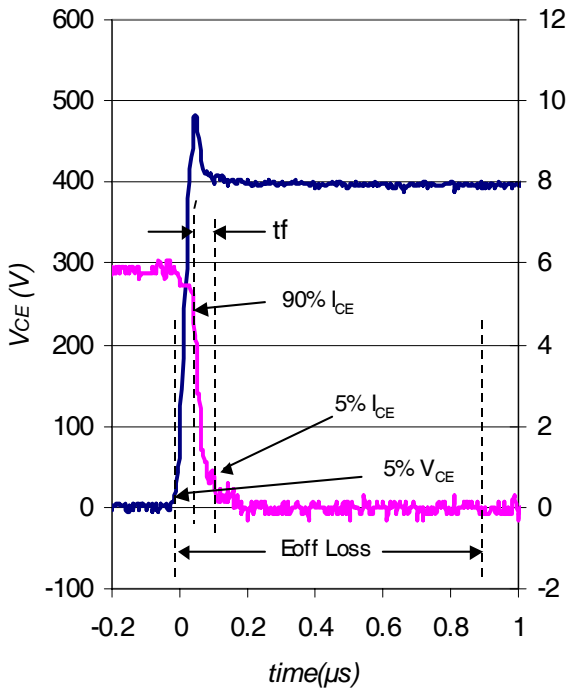
**Fig.C.T.4** - Switching Loss Circuit



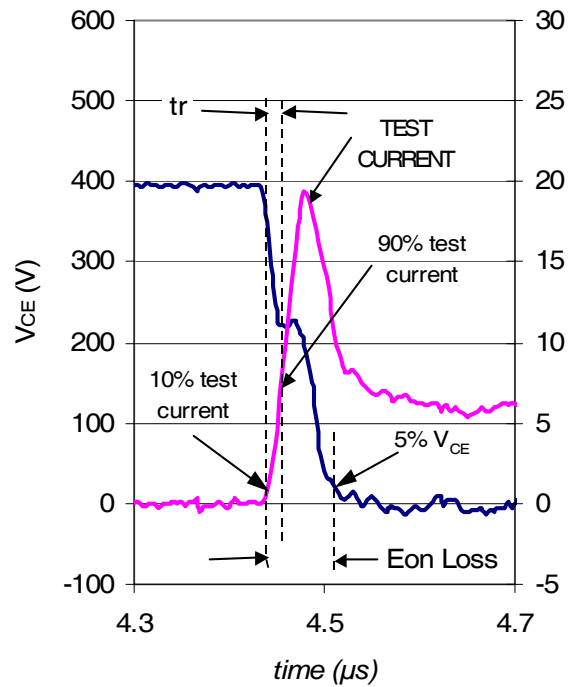
**Fig.C.T.5** - Resistive Load Circuit



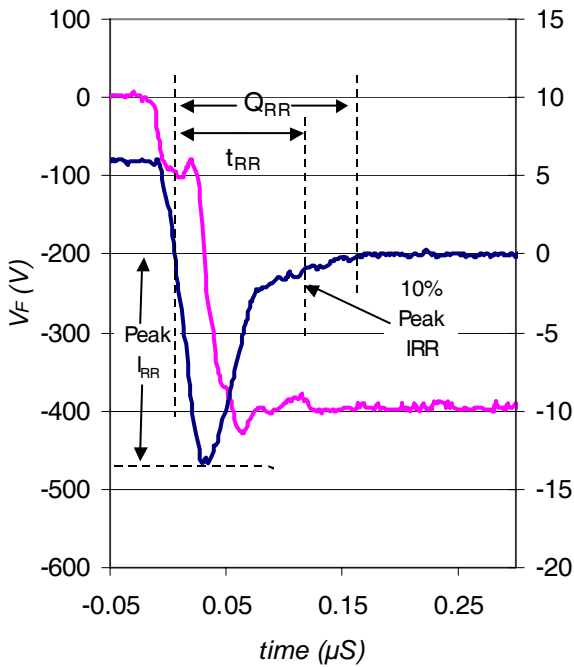
**Fig.C.T.6** - Typical Filter Circuit for  $V_{(BR)CES}$  Measurement



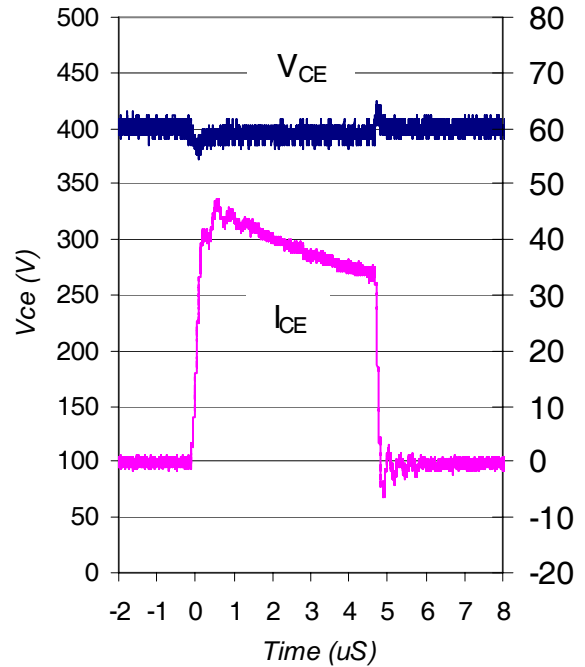
**Fig. WF1** - Typ. Turn-off Loss Waveform  
@  $T_J = 175^\circ\text{C}$  using Fig. CT.4



**Fig. WF2** - Typ. Turn-on Loss Waveform  
@  $T_J = 175^\circ\text{C}$  using Fig. CT.4

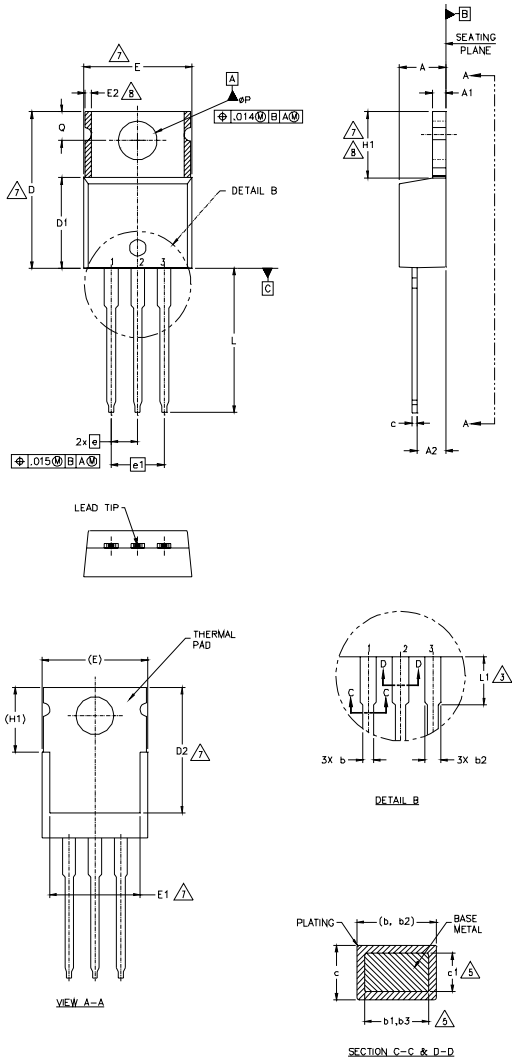


**WF.3**- Typ. Diode Recovery Waveform  
@  $T_J = 175^\circ\text{C}$  using CT.4



**WF.4**- Typ. Short Circuit Waveform  
@  $T_J = 25^\circ\text{C}$  using CT.3

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



**NOTES:**

- 1.- DIMENSIONING AND TOLERANCING AS PER ASME Y14.5 M- 1994.
- 2.- DIMENSIONS ARE SHOWN IN INCHES [MILLIMETERS].
- 3.- LEAD DIMENSION AND FINISH UNCONTROLLED IN L1.
- 4.- DIMENSION D, D1 & E DO NOT INCLUDE MOLD FLASH. MOLD FLASH SHALL NOT EXCEED .005" (0.127) PER SIDE. THESE DIMENSIONS ARE MEASURED AT THE OUTERMOST EXTREMES OF THE PLASTIC BODY.
- 5.- DIMENSION b1, b3 & c1 APPLY TO BASE METAL ONLY.
- 6.- CONTROLLING DIMENSION : INCHES.
- 7.- THERMAL PAD CONTOUR OPTIONAL WITHIN DIMENSIONS E,H1,D2 & E1
- 8.- DIMENSION E2 X H1 DEFINE A ZONE WHERE STAMPING AND SINGULATION IRREGULARITIES ARE ALLOWED.
- 9.- OUTLINE CONFORMS TO JEDEC TO-220, EXCEPT A2 (max.) AND D2 (min.) WHERE DIMENSIONS ARE DERIVED FROM THE ACTUAL PACKAGE OUTLINE.

SYMBOL	DIMENSIONS				NOTES
	MILLIMETERS		INCHES		
	MIN.	MAX.	MIN.	MAX.	
A	3.56	4.83	.140	.190	
A1	0.51	1.40	.020	.055	
A2	2.03	2.92	.080	.115	
b	0.38	1.01	.015	.040	
b1	0.38	0.97	.015	.038	5
b2	1.14	1.78	.045	.070	
b3	1.14	1.73	.045	.068	5
c	0.36	0.61	.014	.024	
c1	0.36	0.56	.014	.022	5
D	14.22	16.51	.560	.650	4
D1	8.38	9.02	.330	.355	
D2	11.68	12.88	.460	.507	7
E	9.65	10.67	.380	.420	4,7
E1	6.86	8.89	.270	.350	7
E2	-	0.76	-	.030	8
e	2.54 BSC		.100 BSC		
e1	5.08 BSC		.200 BSC		
H1	5.84	6.86	.230	.270	7,8
L	12.70	14.73	.500	.580	
L1	-	6.35	-	.250	3
∅P	3.54	4.08	.139	.161	
Q	2.54	3.42	.100	.135	

**LEAD ASSIGNMENTS**

**HEXFET**

- 1.- GATE
- 2.- DRAIN
- 3.- SOURCE

**IGBTs, CoPACK**

- 1.- GATE
- 2.- COLLECTOR
- 3.- EMITTER

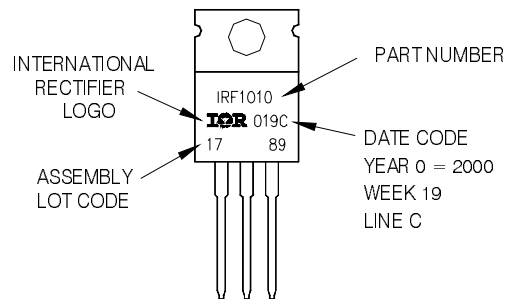
**DIODES**

- 1.- ANODE/OPEN
- 2.- CATHODE
- 3.- ANODE

## TO-220AB Part Marking Information

EXAMPLE: THIS IS AN IRF1010  
 LOT CODE 1789  
 ASSEMBLED ON WW 19, 2000  
 IN THE ASSEMBLY LINE "C"

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



TO-220AB packages are not recommended for Surface Mount Application.

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.  
 This product has been designed and qualified for Industrial market.  
 Qualification Standards can be found on IR's Web site.

## Looking for pricing, stock, or lifecycle information?

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