

ANTREX Electronics

Electronic Components Sourcing Information

Product Reference Information

Part Number: IRGB4060DPBF
Manufacturer: Infineon Technologies
Package: TO-220-3
Availability: Please confirm with sales

Product Page:

<https://antrexco.com/product/details/infineon-technologies/irgb4060dpbf.html>

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Quality & Trust

New & Original Components

Supplier verification and packaging condition review

CoC / RoHS / REACH documents available on request

Secure sourcing support for OEM / EMS projects

Note:

This PDF includes an ANTREX product reference cover page.

The original manufacturer datasheet follows from the next page.

IRGB4060DPbF

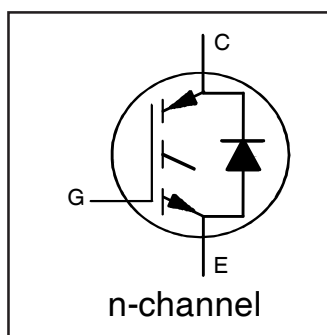
INSULATED GATE BIPOLAR TRANSISTOR WITH ULTRAFAST SOFT RECOVERY DIODE

Features

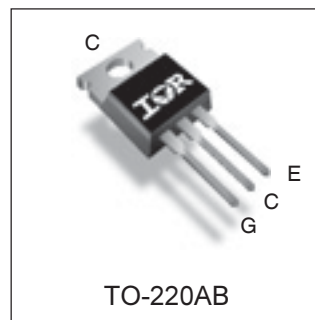
- Low $V_{CE(on)}$ Trench IGBT Technology
- Low Switching Losses
- Maximum Junction temperature 175 °C
- 5μs SCSOA
- Square RBSOA
- 100% of The Parts Tested for 4X Rated Current (I_{LM})
- Positive $V_{CE(on)}$ Temperature Coefficient.
- Ultra Fast Soft Recovery Co-pak Diode
- Tighter Distribution of 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



$V_{CES} = 600V$
 $I_C = 8.0A, T_C = 100^\circ C$
 $t_{sc} > 5\mu s, T_{jmax} = 175^\circ C$
 $V_{CE(on) typ.} = 1.55V$



G	C	E
Gate	Collector	Emitter

Absolute Maximum Ratings

	Parameter	Max.	Units
V _{CES}	Collector-to-Emitter Breakdown Voltage	600	V
I _C @ T _C = 25°C	Continuous Collector Current	16	A
I _C @ T _C = 100°C	Continuous Collector Current	8	
I _{CM}	Pulsed Collector Current	32	
I _{LM}	Clamped Inductive Load Current ①	32	
I _F @T _C =25°C	Diode Continuous Forward Current	16	
I _F @T _C =100°C	Diode Continuous Forward Current	8	
I _{FM}	Diode Maximum Forward Current ②	32	
V _{GE}	Continuous Gate-to-Emitter Voltage	± 20	V
	Transient Gate-to-Emitter Voltage	± 30	
P _D @ T _C =25°	Maximum Power Dissipation	99	W
P _D @ T _C =100°	Maximum Power Dissipation	50	
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			1.51	$^\circ C/W$
$R_{\theta JC}$	Junction-to-Case - Diode ③			3.66	
$R_{\theta CS}$	Case-to-Sink, flat, greased surface		0.5		
$R_{\theta JA}$	Junction-to-Ambient, typical socket mount ③		80		
Wt	Weight		1.44		g

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	—	0.3	—	V/ $^\circ\text{C}$	$V_{GE} = 0V, I_C = 250\mu A$ (25 -175 $^\circ\text{C}$) ④	
$V_{CE(on)}$	Collector-to-Emitter Saturation Voltage	—	1.55	1.85		$I_C = 8A, V_{GE} = 15V, T_J = 25^\circ\text{C}$	
		—	2.00	—	V	$I_C = 8A, V_{GE} = 15V, T_J = 150^\circ\text{C}$	5,6,7,9,
		—	1.95	—		$I_C = 8A, V_{GE} = 15V, T_J = 175^\circ\text{C}$	10,11
$V_{GE(th)}$	Gate Threshold Voltage	4.0		6.5	V	$V_{CE} = V_{GE}, I_C = 250\mu A$	9,10,11,12
$\Delta V_{GE(th)}/\Delta T_J$	Threshold Voltage temp. coefficient	—	-18	—	mV/ $^\circ\text{C}$	$V_{CE} = V_{GE}, I_C = 250\mu A$ (25 -175 $^\circ\text{C}$)	
g_{fe}	Forward Transconductance	—	5.6	—	S	$V_{CE} = 50V, I_C = 8A, PW = 80\mu s$	
I_{CES}	Collector-to-Emitter Leakage Current	—	1	25	μA	$V_{GE} = 0V, V_{CE} = 600V$	8
		—	400	—	μA	$V_{GE} = 0V, V_{CE} = 600V, T_J = 175^\circ\text{C}$	
V_{FM}	Diode Forward Voltage Drop	—	1.80	2.80	V	$I_F = 8A$	
		—	1.30	—		$I_F = 8A, T_J = 175^\circ\text{C}$	
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	Ref.Fig
Q_g	Total Gate Charge (turn-on)	—	19	29	nC	$I_C = 8A$	24
Q_{ge}	Gate-to-Emitter Charge (turn-on)	—	5	7		$V_{CC} = 400V$	CT1
Q_{gc}	Gate-to-Collector Charge (turn-on)	—	8	12		$V_{GE} = 15V$	
E_{on}	Turn-On Switching Loss	—	70	115	μJ	$I_C = 8A, V_{CC} = 400V, V_{GE} = 15V$	CT4
E_{off}	Turn-Off Switching Loss	—	145	195		$R_G = 47\Omega, L = 1mH, L_S = 150nH, T_J = 25^\circ\text{C}$	
E_{total}	Total Switching Loss	—	215	310		Energy losses include tail and diode reverse recovery	
$t_{d(on)}$	Turn-On delay time	—	30	39	ns	$I_C = 8A, V_{CC} = 400V$	CT4
t_r	Rise time	—	15	21		$R_G = 47\Omega, L = 1mH, L_S = 150nH$	
$t_{d(off)}$	Turn-Off delay time	—	95	106		$T_J = 25^\circ\text{C}$	
t_f	Fall time	—	20	26			
E_{on}	Turn-On Switching Loss	—	165	—	μJ	$I_C = 8A, V_{CC} = 400V, V_{GE} = 15V$	13,15
E_{off}	Turn-Off Switching Loss	—	240	—		$R_G = 47\Omega, L = 1mH, L_S = 150nH, T_J = 175^\circ\text{C}$	CT4
E_{total}	Total Switching Loss	—	405	—		Energy losses include tail and diode reverse recovery	WF1,WF2
$t_{d(on)}$	Turn-On delay time	—	28	—	ns	$I_C = 8A, V_{CC} = 400V$	14,16
t_r	Rise time	—	17	—		$R_G = 47\Omega, L = 1mH, L_S = 150nH$	CT4
$t_{d(off)}$	Turn-Off delay time	—	117	—		$T_J = 175^\circ\text{C}$	WF1,WF2
t_f	Fall time	—	35	—			
C_{ies}	Input Capacitance	—	535	—	pF	$V_{GE} = 0V$	22
C_{oes}	Output Capacitance	—	45	—		$V_{CC} = 30V$	
C_{res}	Reverse Transfer Capacitance	—	15	—		$f = 1Mhz$	
RBSOA	Reverse Bias Safe Operating Area	FULL SQUARE				$T_J = 175^\circ\text{C}, I_C = 32A$ $V_{CC} = 480V, V_p = 600V$ $R_G = 47\Omega, V_{GE} = +15V \text{ to } 0V$	4 CT2
SCSOA	Short Circuit Safe Operating Area	5			μs	$V_{CC} = 400V, V_p = 600V$ $R_G = 47\Omega, V_{GE} = +15V \text{ to } 0V$	22, CT3 WF4
E_{rec}	Reverse recovery energy of the diode		165		μJ	$T_J = 175^\circ\text{C}$	17,18,19
t_{rr}	Diode Reverse recovery time		60		ns	$V_{CC} = 400V, I_F = 8A$	20,21
I_{rr}	Peak Reverse Recovery Current		14		A	$V_{GE} = 15V, R_G = 47\Omega, L = 1mH, L_S = 150nH$	WF3

Notes:

- ① $V_{CC} = 80\% (V_{CES}), V_{GE} = 15V, L = 100\mu H, R_G = 47\Omega$.
 ② Pulse width limited by max. junction temperature.
 ③ R_θ is measured at T_J approximately 90°C
 ④ Refer to AN-1086 for guidelines for measuring $V_{(BR)CES}$ safely

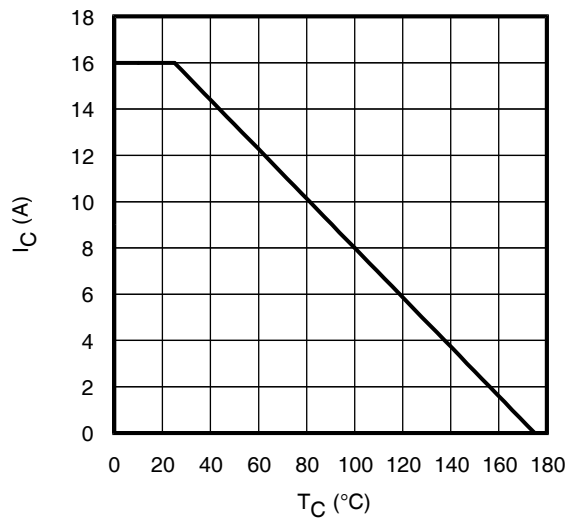


Fig. 1 - Maximum DC Collector Current vs. Case Temperature

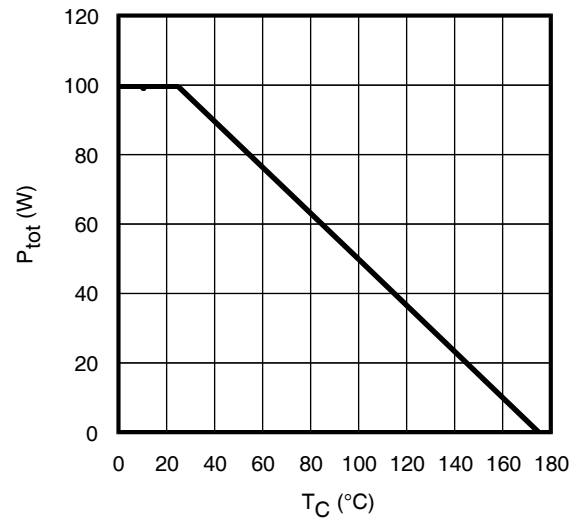


Fig. 2 - Power Dissipation vs. Case Temperature

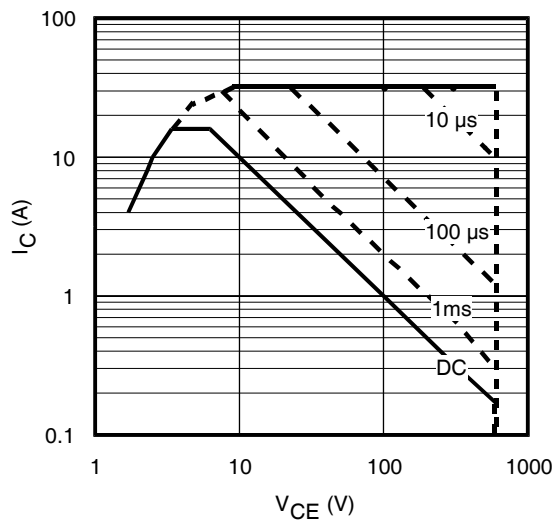


Fig. 3 - Forward SOA,
 $T_C = 25^\circ\text{C}$; $T_J \leq 175^\circ\text{C}$

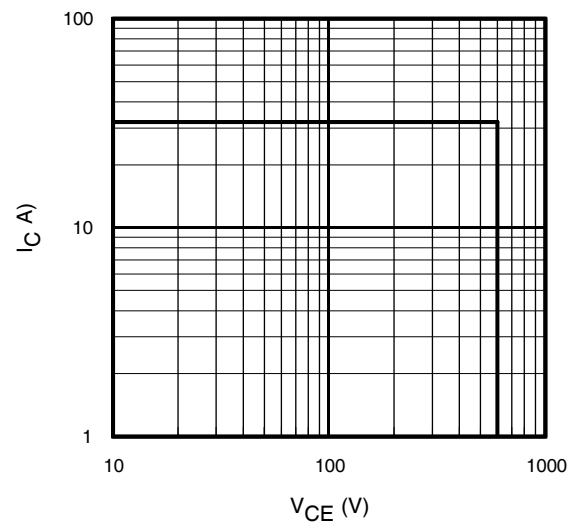


Fig. 4 - Reverse Bias SOA
 $T_J = 175^\circ\text{C}$; $V_{CE} = 15\text{V}$

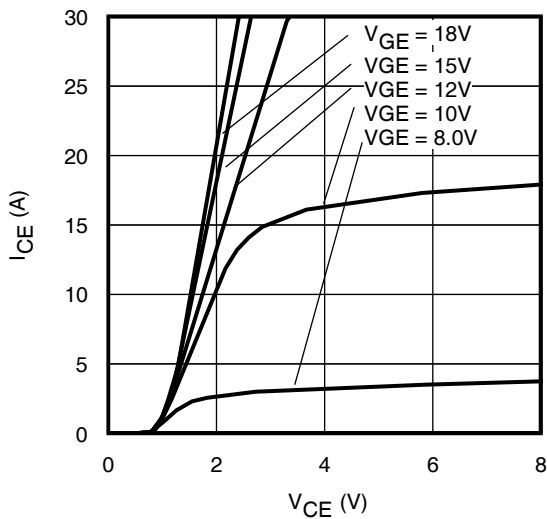


Fig. 5 - Typ. IGBT Output Characteristics
 $T_J = -40^\circ\text{C}$; $t_p = 80\mu\text{s}$

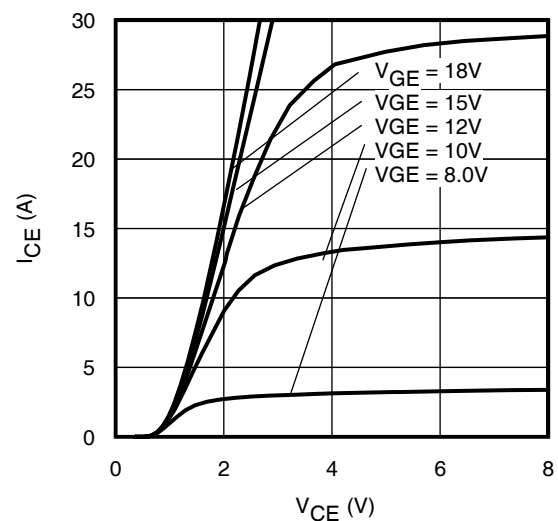


Fig. 6 - Typ. IGBT Output Characteristics
 $T_J = 25^\circ\text{C}$; $t_p = 80\mu\text{s}$

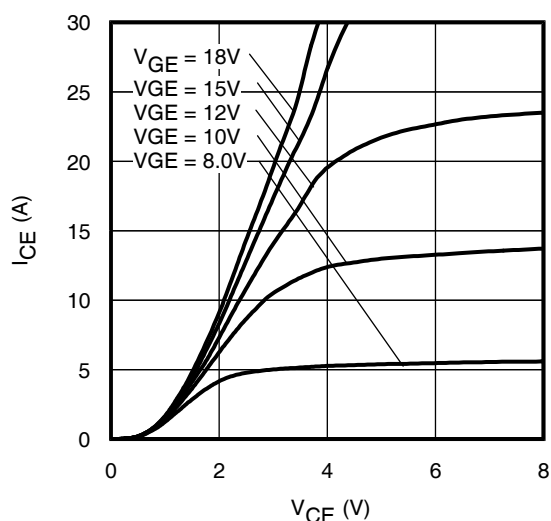


Fig. 7 - Typ. IGBT Output Characteristics
 $T_J = 175^{\circ}\text{C}$; $t_p = 80\mu\text{s}$

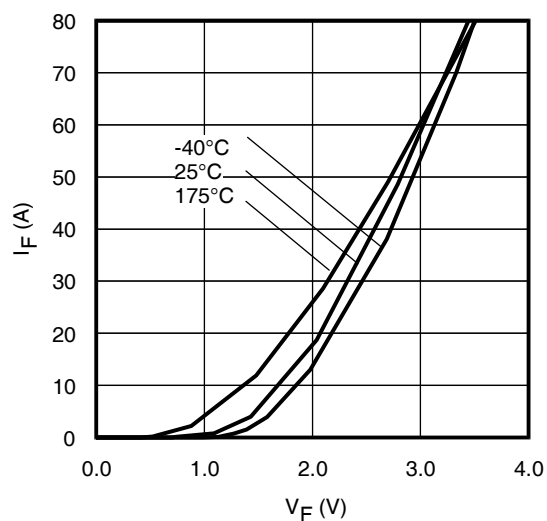


Fig. 8 - Typ. Diode Forward Characteristics
 $t_p = 80\mu\text{s}$

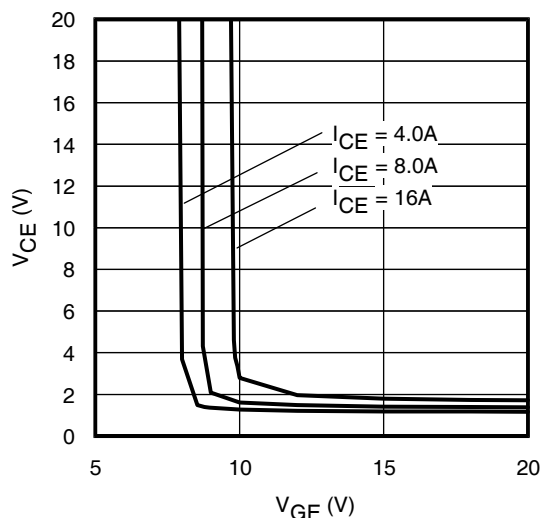


Fig. 9 - Typical V_{CE} vs. V_{GE}
 $T_J = -40^{\circ}\text{C}$

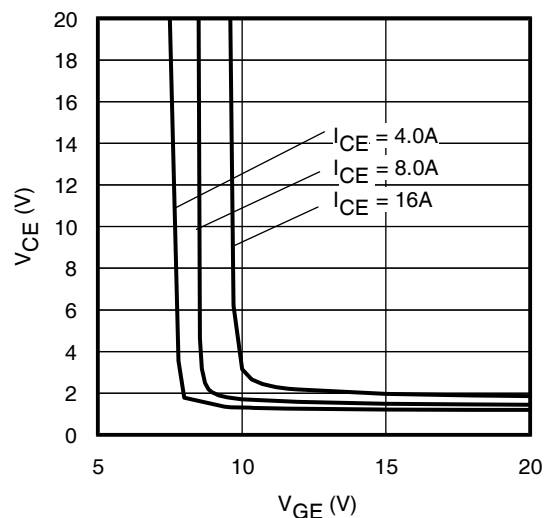


Fig. 10 - Typical V_{CE} vs. V_{GE}
 $T_J = 25^{\circ}\text{C}$

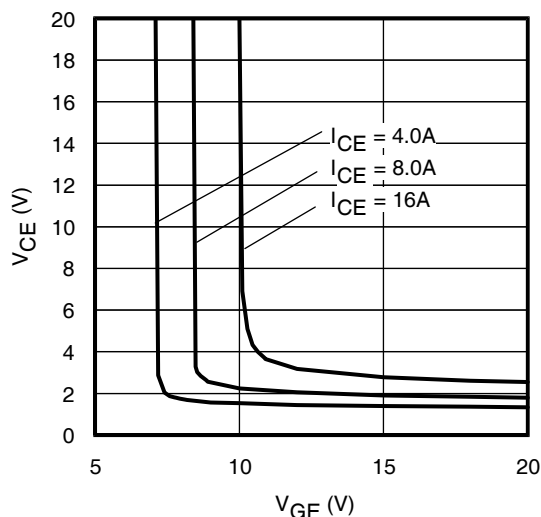


Fig. 11 - Typical V_{CE} vs. V_{GE}
 $T_J = 175^{\circ}\text{C}$

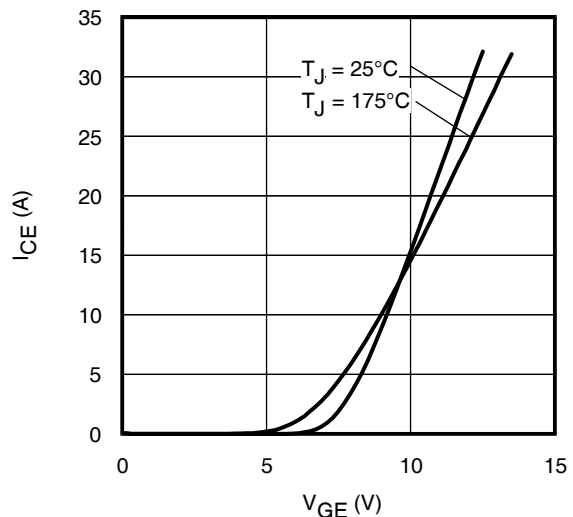


Fig. 12 - Typ. Transfer Characteristics
 $V_{CE} = 50\text{V}$; $t_p = 10\mu\text{s}$

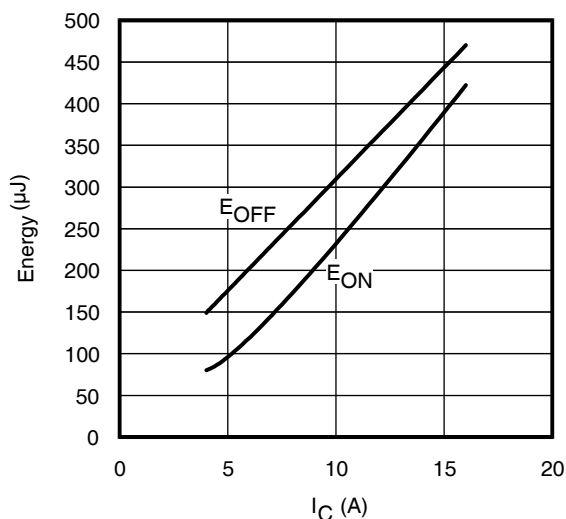


Fig. 13 - Typ. Energy Loss vs. I_C
 $T_J = 175^\circ\text{C}$; $L = 1\text{mH}$; $V_{CE} = 400\text{V}$; $R_G = 47\Omega$; $V_{GE} = 15\text{V}$.

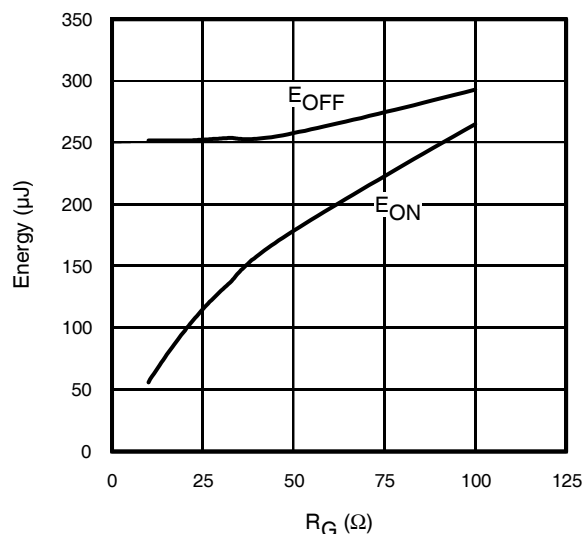


Fig. 15 - Typ. Energy Loss vs. R_G
 $T_J = 175^\circ\text{C}$; $L = 1\text{mH}$; $V_{CE} = 400\text{V}$; $I_{CE} = 8\text{A}$; $V_{GE} = 15\text{V}$

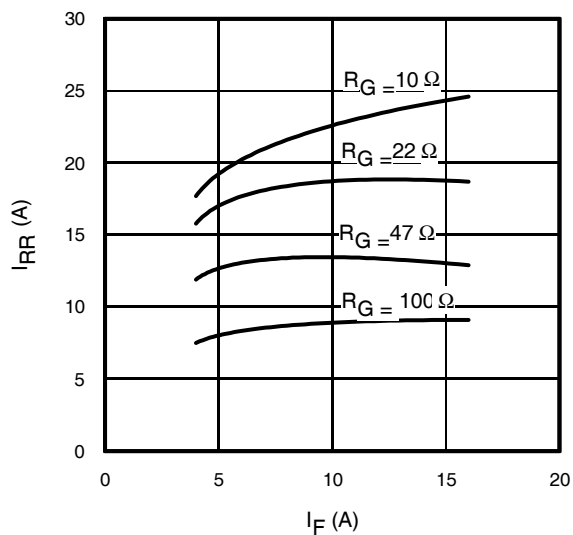


Fig. 17 - Typical Diode I_{RR} vs. I_F
 $T_J = 175^\circ\text{C}$

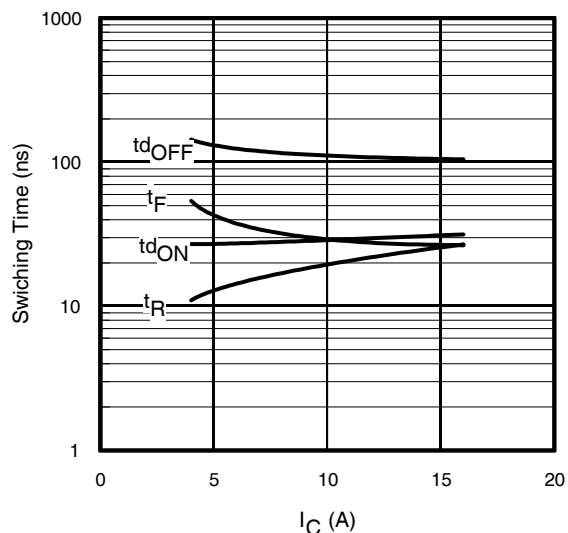


Fig. 14 - Typ. Switching Time vs. I_C
 $T_J = 175^\circ\text{C}$; $L = 1\text{mH}$; $V_{CE} = 400\text{V}$
 $R_G = 47\Omega$; $V_{GE} = 15\text{V}$

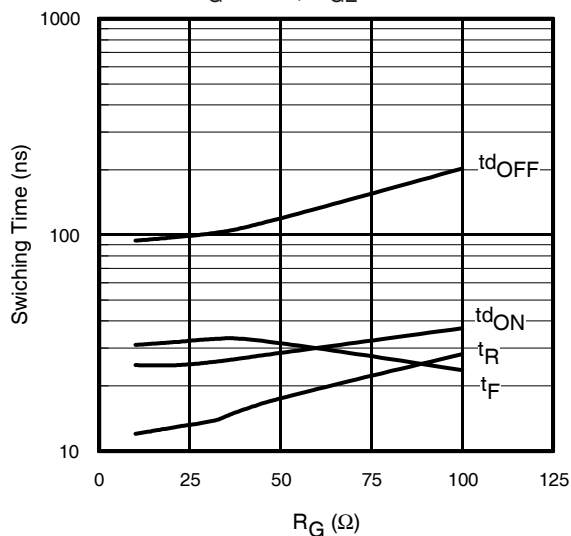


Fig. 16 - Typ. Switching Time vs. R_G
 $T_J = 175^\circ\text{C}$; $L = 1\text{mH}$; $V_{CE} = 400\text{V}$
 $I_{CE} = 8\text{A}$; $V_{GE} = 15\text{V}$

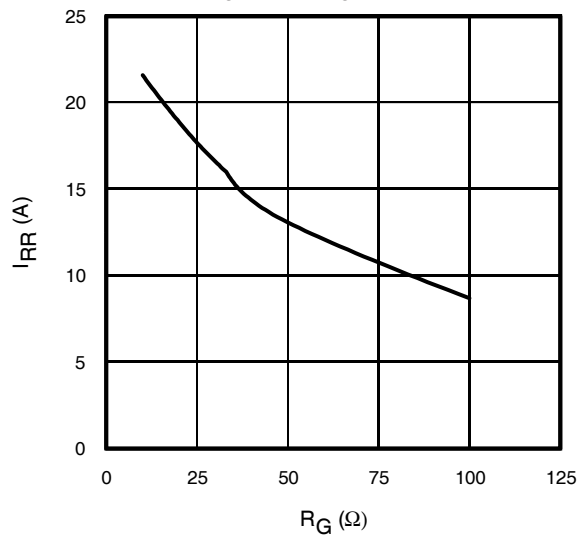


Fig. 18 - Typical Diode I_{RR} vs. R_G
 $T_J = 175^\circ\text{C}$; $I_F = 8.0\text{A}$

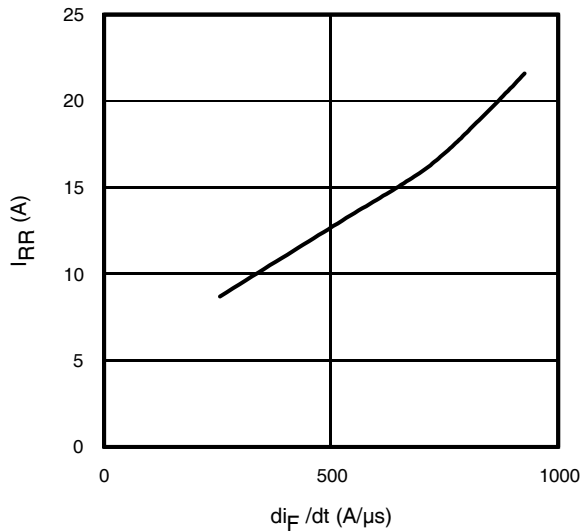


Fig. 19 - Typical Diode I_{RR} vs. di_F/dt
 $V_{CC}=400V$; $V_{GE}=15V$;
 $I_{CE}=8A$; $T_J=175^{\circ}C$

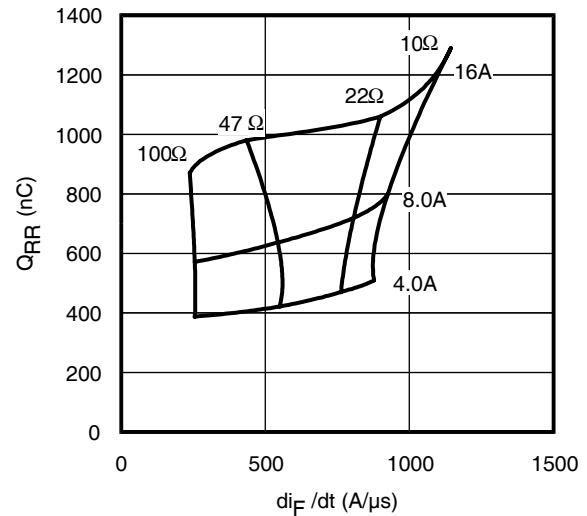


Fig. 20 - Typical Diode Q_{RR}
 $V_{CC}=400V$; $V_{GE}=15V$; $T_J=175^{\circ}C$

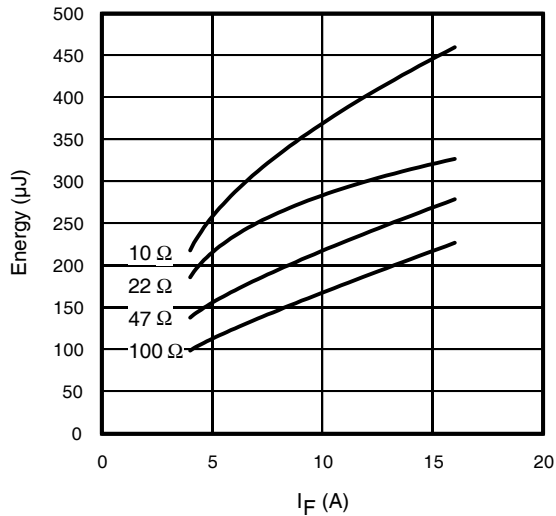


Fig. 21 - Typical Diode E_{RR} vs. I_F
 $T_J=175^{\circ}C$

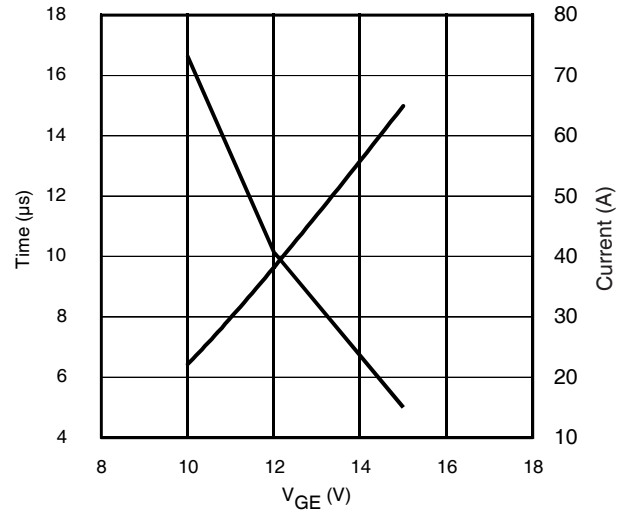


Fig. 22 - Typ. V_{GE} vs Short Circuit Time
 $V_{CC}=400V$, $T_C=25^{\circ}C$

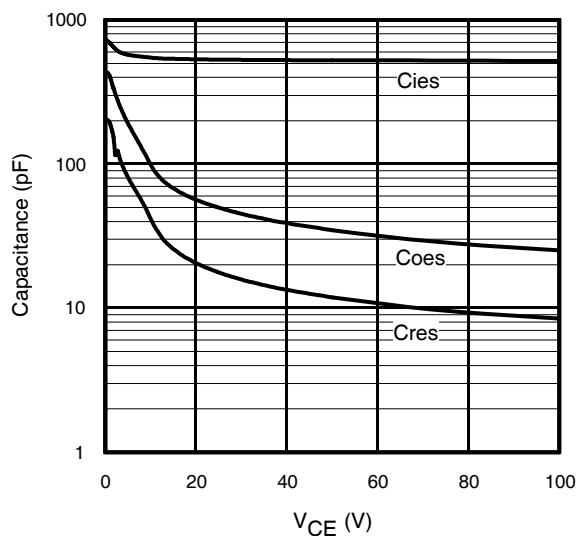


Fig. 23 - Typ. Capacitance vs. V_{CE}
 $V_{GE}=0V$; $f=1MHz$

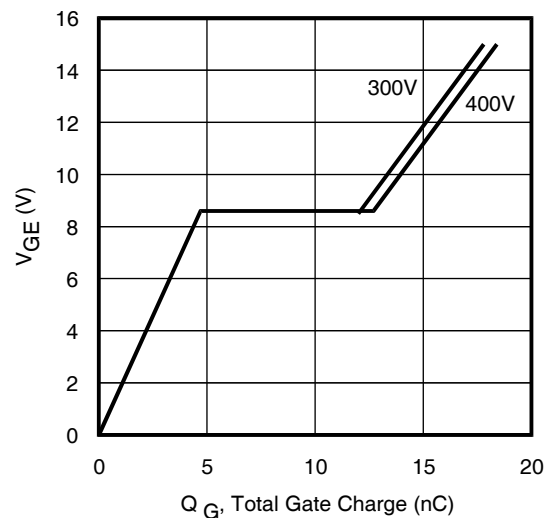


Fig. 24 - Typical Gate Charge vs. V_{GE}
 $I_{CE}=8A$, $L=600\mu H$

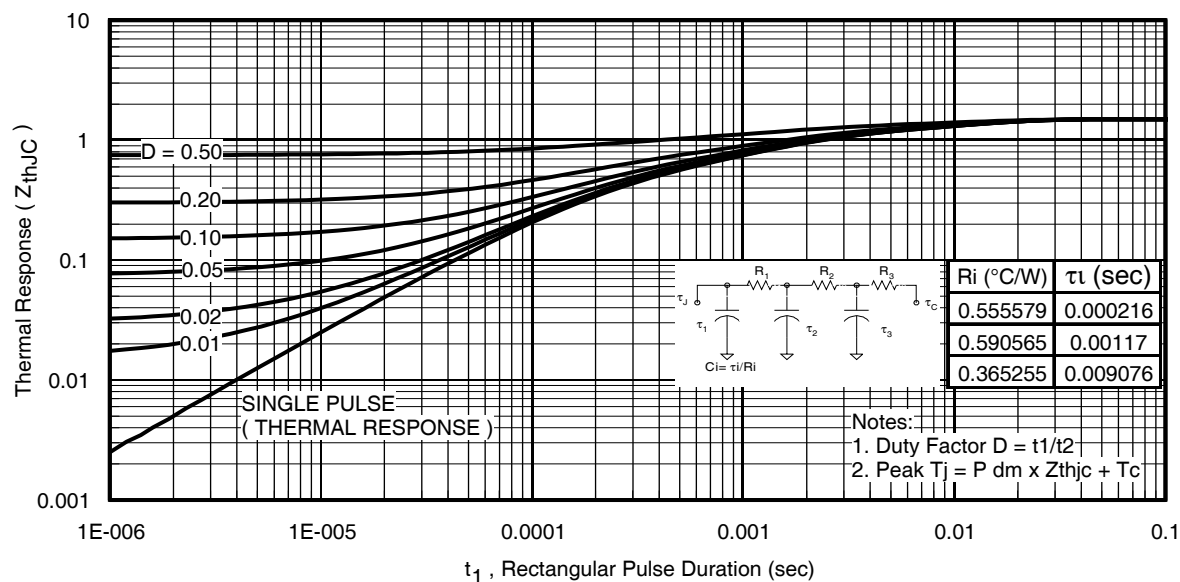


Fig 25. Maximum Transient Thermal Impedance, Junction-to-Case (IGBT)

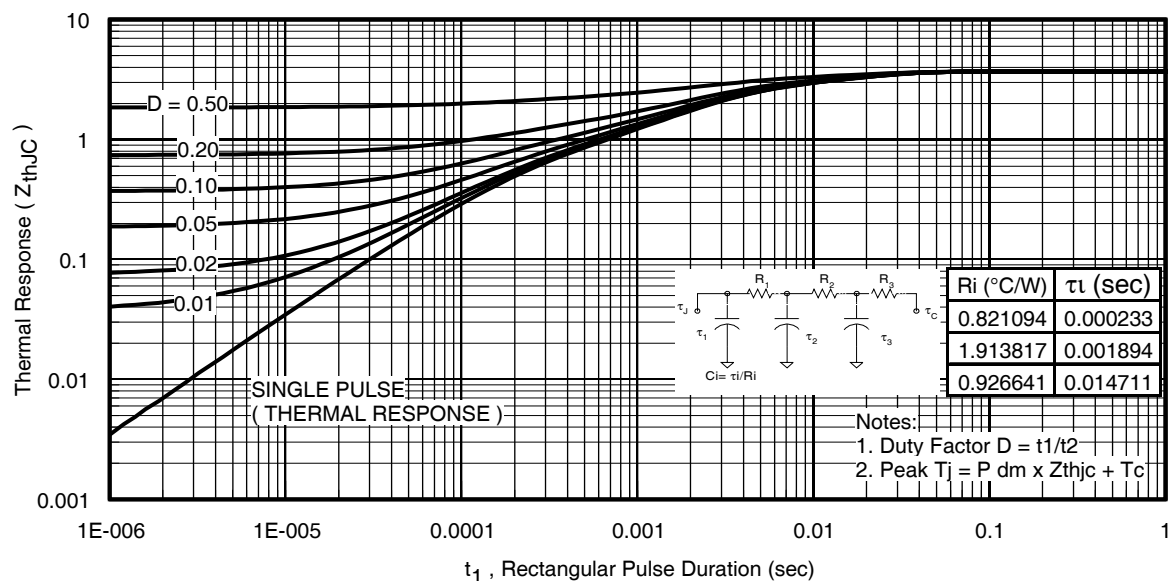


Fig. 26. Maximum Transient Thermal Impedance, Junction-to-Case (DIODE)

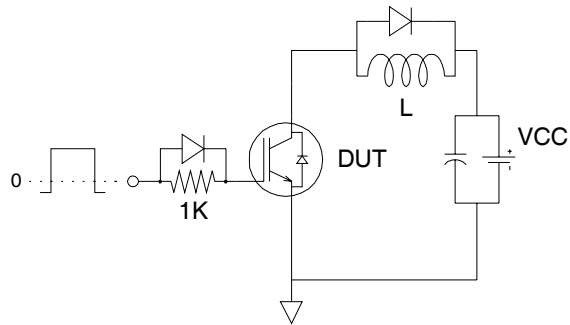


Fig.C.T.1 - Gate Charge Circuit (turn-off)

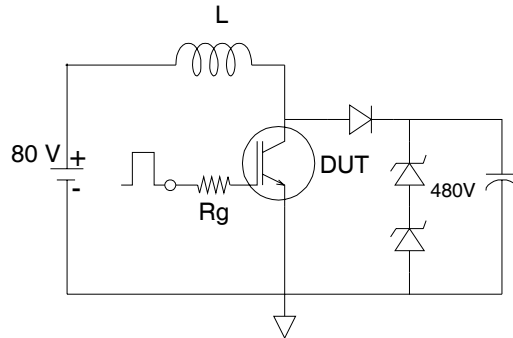


Fig.C.T.2 - RBSOA Circuit

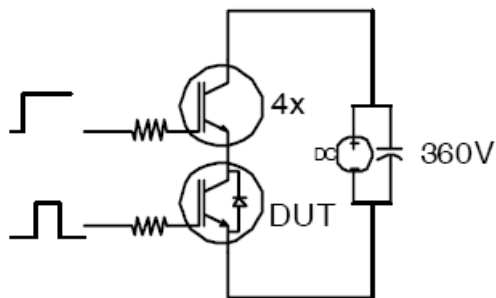


Fig.C.T.3 - S.C.SOA Circuit

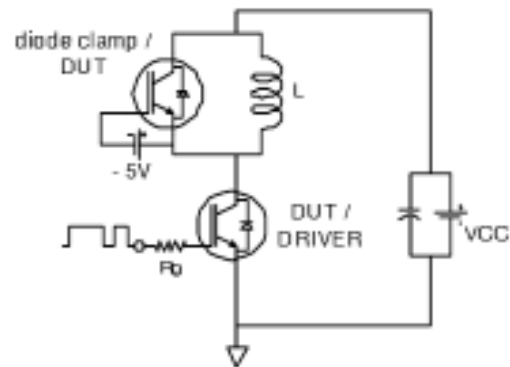


Fig.C.T.4 - Switching Loss Circuit

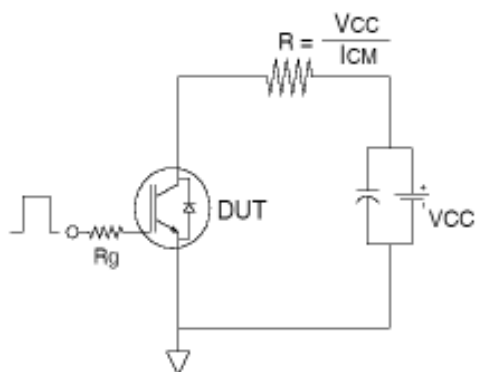


Fig.C.T.5 - Resistive Load Circuit

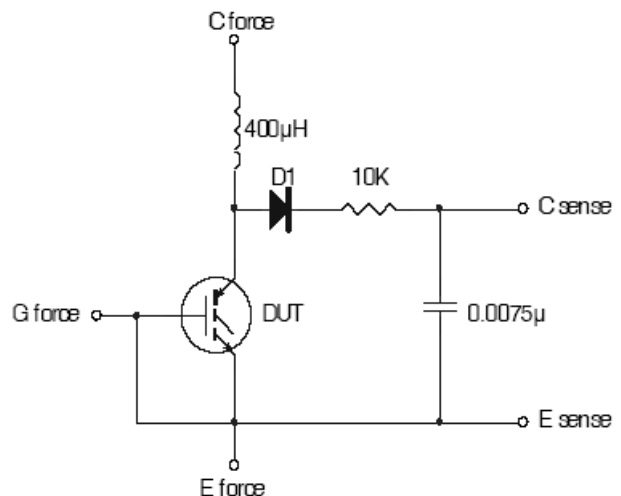


Fig.C.T.6 - Typical Filter Circuit for $V_{(BR)CES}$ Measurement

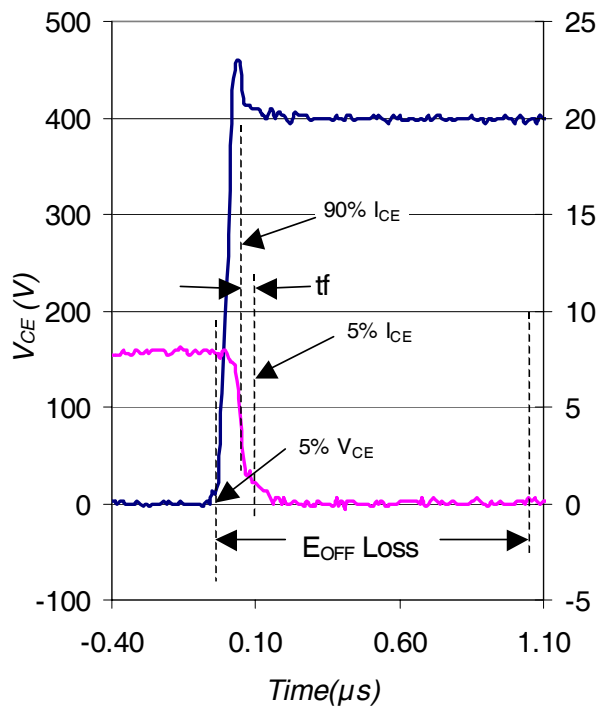


Fig. WF1 - Typ. Turn-off Loss Waveform
@ $T_J = 175^\circ\text{C}$ using Fig. CT.4

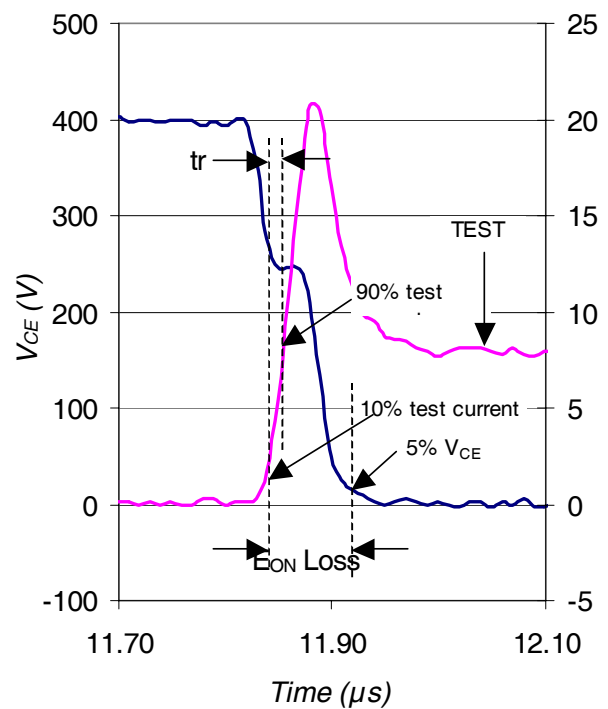
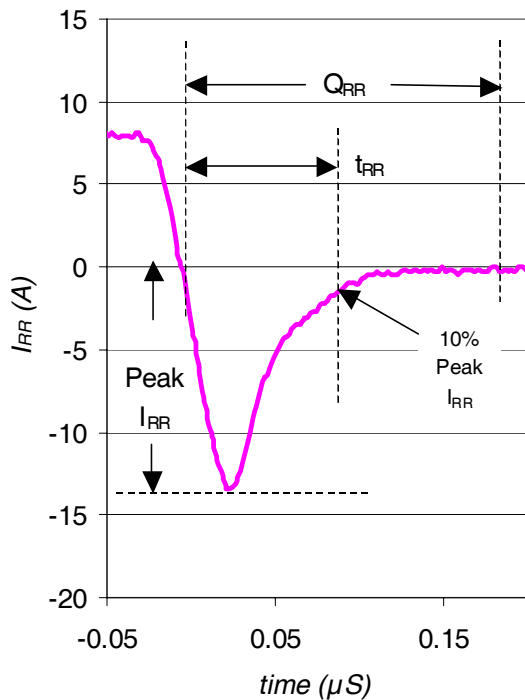
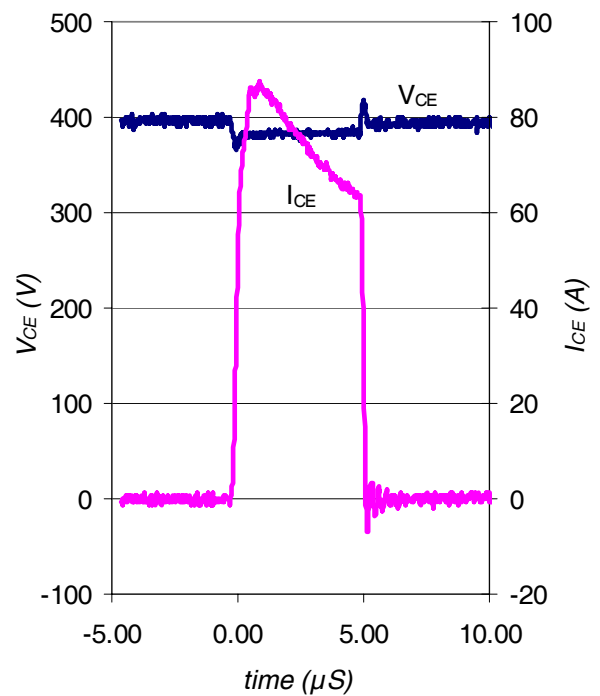


Fig. WF2 - Typ. Turn-on Loss Waveform
@ $T_J = 175^\circ\text{C}$ using Fig. CT.4

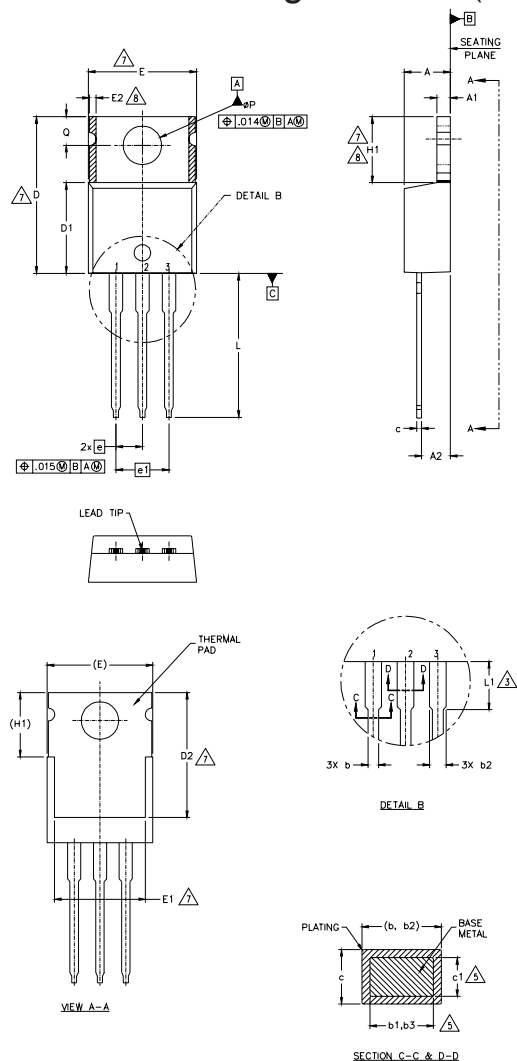


WF.3- Typ. Reverse Recovery Waveform
@ $T_J = 175^\circ\text{C}$ using CT.4



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	5
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	
b2	1.14	1.78	.045	.070	5
b3	1.14	1.73	.045	.068	
c	0.36	0.61	.014	.024	
c1	0.36	0.56	.014	.022	
D	14.22	16.51	.560	.650	
D1	8.38	9.02	.330	.355	7
D2	11.68	12.88	.460	.507	
E	9.65	10.67	.380	.420	
E1	6.86	8.89	.270	.350	
E2	—	0.76	—	.030	
e	2.54 BSC		.100 BSC		7,8
e1	5.08 BSC		.200 BSC		
H1	5.84	6.86	.230	.270	
L	12.70	14.73	.500	.580	
L1	—	6.35	—	.250	
øP	3.54	4.08	.139	.161	3
Q	2.54	3.42	.100	.135	

LEAD ASSIGNMENTS

HEXFET

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

IGBTs, CoPACK

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

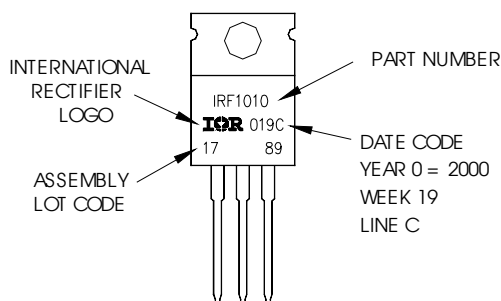
DIODES

- 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.

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.

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