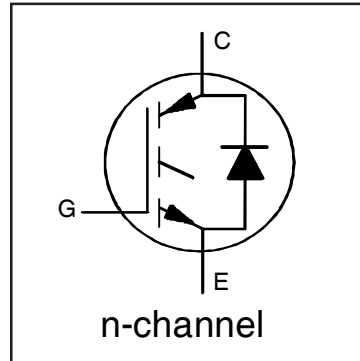


# IRGP4063DPbF

## INSULATED GATE BIPOLAR TRANSISTOR WITH ULTRAFAST SOFT RECOVERY DIODE

### Features

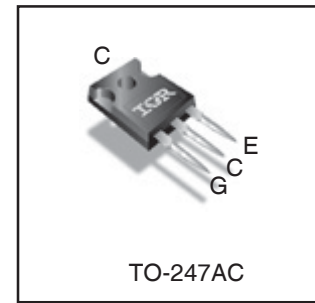
- Low  $V_{CE(ON)}$  Trench IGBT Technology
- Low switching losses
- Maximum Junction temperature 175 °C
- 5  $\mu$ S short circuit SOA
- Square RBSOA
- 100% of the parts tested for 4X rated current ( $I_{LM}$ )
- Positive  $V_{CE(ON)}$  Temperature co-efficient
- Ultra fast soft Recovery Co-Pak Diode
- Tight parameter distribution
- Lead Free Package



$V_{CES} = 600V$
$I_C = 48A, T_C = 100^\circ C$
$t_{SC} \geq 5\mu s, T_{J(max)} = 175^\circ C$
$V_{CE(on)} \text{ typ.} = 1.65V$

### 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



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

### Absolute Maximum Ratings

	Parameter	Max.	Units
$V_{CES}$	Collector-to-Emitter Voltage	600	V
$I_C @ T_C = 25^\circ C$	Continuous Collector Current	96	A
$I_C @ T_C = 100^\circ C$	Continuous Collector Current	48	
$I_{CM}$	Pulse Collector Current	192	
$I_{LM}$	Clamped Inductive Load Current ①	192	
$I_F @ T_C = 25^\circ C$	Diode Continuous Forward Current	96	
$I_F @ T_C = 100^\circ C$	Diode Continuous Forward Current	48	
$I_{FM}$	Diode Maximum Forward Current ③	192	
$V_{GE}$	Continuous Gate-to-Emitter Voltage	$\pm 20$	
	Transient Gate-to-Emitter Voltage	$\pm 30$	
$P_D @ T_C = 25^\circ C$	Maximum Power Dissipation	330	W
$P_D @ T_C = 100^\circ C$	Maximum Power Dissipation	170	
$T_J$	Operating Junction and	-55 to +175	°C
$T_{STG}$	Storage Temperature Range		
	Soldering Temperature, for 10 sec.		
	Mounting Torque, 6-32 or M3 Screw	10 lbf-in (1.1 N-m)	

### Thermal Resistance

	Parameter	Min.	Typ.	Max.	Units
$R_{\theta JC}$ (IGBT)	Thermal Resistance Junction-to-Case-(each IGBT)	—	—	0.45	°C/W
$R_{\theta JC}$ (Diode)	Thermal Resistance Junction-to-Case-(each Diode)	—	—	0.92	
$R_{\theta CS}$	Thermal Resistance, Case-to-Sink (flat, greased surface)	—	0.24	—	
$R_{\theta JA}$	Thermal Resistance, Junction-to-Ambient (typical socket mount)	—	80	—	

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

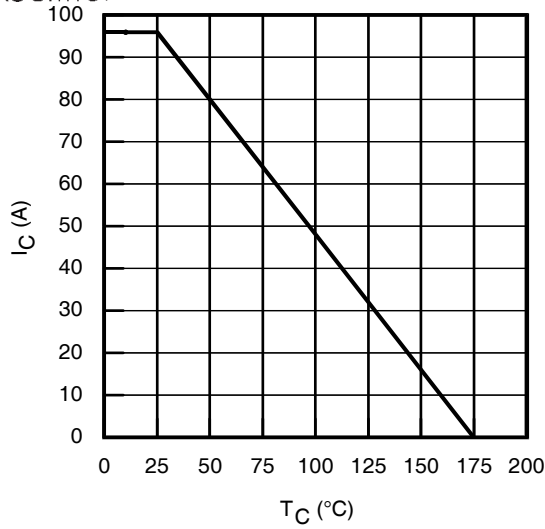
	Parameter	Min.	Typ.	Max.	Units	Conditions	Ref.Fig
$V_{(BR)CES}$	Collector-to-Emitter Breakdown Voltage	600	—	—	V	$V_{GE} = 0V, I_C = 150\mu A$ ④	CT6
$\Delta V_{(BR)CES}/\Delta T_J$	Temperature Coeff. of Breakdown Voltage	—	0.30	—	V/°C	$V_{GE} = 0V, I_C = 1mA$ (25°C-175°C)	CT6
$V_{CE(on)}$	Collector-to-Emitter Saturation Voltage	—	1.65	2.14	V	$I_C = 48A, V_{GE} = 15V, T_J = 25^\circ\text{C}$	5,6,7
		—	2.0	—		$I_C = 48A, V_{GE} = 15V, T_J = 150^\circ\text{C}$	9,10,11
		—	2.05	—		$I_C = 48A, V_{GE} = 15V, T_J = 175^\circ\text{C}$	
$V_{GE(th)}$	Gate Threshold Voltage	4.0	—	6.5	V	$V_{CE} = V_{GE}, I_C = 1.4mA$	9, 10,
$\Delta V_{GE(th)}/\Delta T_J$	Threshold Voltage temp. coefficient	—	-21	—	mV/°C	$V_{CE} = V_{GE}, I_C = 1.0mA$ (25°C - 175°C)	11, 12
$g_{fe}$	Forward Transconductance	—	32	—	S	$V_{CE} = 50V, I_C = 48A, PW = 80\mu s$	
$I_{CES}$	Collector-to-Emitter Leakage Current	—	1.0	150	$\mu A$	$V_{GE} = 0V, V_{CE} = 600V$	
		—	450	1000		$V_{GE} = 0V, V_{CE} = 600V, T_J = 175^\circ\text{C}$	
$V_{FM}$	Diode Forward Voltage Drop	—	1.95	2.91	V	$I_F = 48A$	8
		—	1.45	—		$I_F = 48A, T_J = 175^\circ\text{C}$	
$I_{GES}$	Gate-to-Emitter Leakage Current	—	—	$\pm 100$	nA	$V_{GE} = \pm 20V$	

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

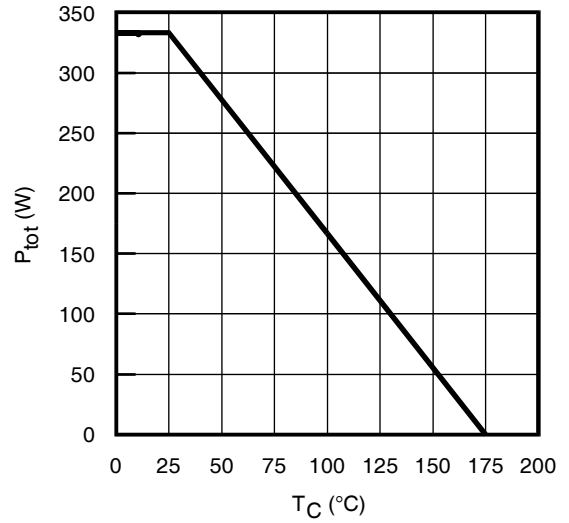
	Parameter	Min.	Typ.	Max.	Units	Conditions	Ref.Fig
$Q_g$	Total Gate Charge (turn-on)	—	95	140	nC	$I_C = 48A$ $V_{GE} = 15V$ $V_{CC} = 400V$	24
$Q_{ge}$	Gate-to-Emitter Charge (turn-on)	—	28	42			CT1
$Q_{gc}$	Gate-to-Collector Charge (turn-on)	—	35	53			
$E_{on}$	Turn-On Switching Loss	—	625	1141	$\mu J$	$I_C = 48A, V_{CC} = 400V, V_{GE} = 15V$ $R_G = 10\Omega, L = 200\mu H, L_S = 150nH, T_J = 25^\circ\text{C}$ Energy losses include tail & diode reverse recovery	CT4
$E_{off}$	Turn-Off Switching Loss	—	1275	1481			
$E_{total}$	Total Switching Loss	—	1900	2622			
$t_{d(on)}$	Turn-On delay time	—	60	78	ns	$I_C = 48A, V_{CC} = 400V, V_{GE} = 15V$ $R_G = 10\Omega, L = 200\mu H, L_S = 150nH, T_J = 25^\circ\text{C}$	CT4
$t_r$	Rise time	—	40	56			
$t_{d(off)}$	Turn-Off delay time	—	145	176			
$t_f$	Fall time	—	35	46			
$E_{on}$	Turn-On Switching Loss	—	1625	—	$\mu J$	$I_C = 48A, V_{CC} = 400V, V_{GE} = 15V$ $R_G = 10\Omega, L = 200\mu H, L_S = 150nH, T_J = 175^\circ\text{C}$ ④ Energy losses include tail & diode reverse recovery	13, 15
$E_{off}$	Turn-Off Switching Loss	—	1585	—			CT4
$E_{total}$	Total Switching Loss	—	3210	—			WF1, WF2
$t_{d(on)}$	Turn-On delay time	—	55	—	ns	$I_C = 48A, V_{CC} = 400V, V_{GE} = 15V$ $R_G = 10\Omega, L = 200\mu H, L_S = 150nH$ $T_J = 175^\circ\text{C}$	14, 16
$t_r$	Rise time	—	45	—			CT4
$t_{d(off)}$	Turn-Off delay time	—	165	—			WF1
$t_f$	Fall time	—	45	—			WF2
$C_{ies}$	Input Capacitance	—	3025	—	pF	$V_{GE} = 0V$ $V_{CC} = 30V$ $f = 1.0MHz$	23
$C_{oes}$	Output Capacitance	—	245	—			
$C_{res}$	Reverse Transfer Capacitance	—	90	—			
RBSOA	Reverse Bias Safe Operating Area	FULL SQUARE				$T_J = 175^\circ\text{C}, I_C = 192A$ $V_{CC} = 480V, V_p = 600V$ $R_g = 10\Omega, V_{GE} = +15V$ to 0V	4 CT2
SCSOA	Short Circuit Safe Operating Area	5	—	—	$\mu s$	$V_{CC} = 400V, V_p = 600V$ $R_g = 10\Omega, V_{GE} = +15V$ to 0V	22, CT3 WF4
$E_{rec}$	Reverse Recovery Energy of the Diode	—	845	—	$\mu J$	$T_J = 175^\circ\text{C}$	17, 18, 19
$t_{rr}$	Diode Reverse Recovery Time	—	115	—	ns	$V_{CC} = 400V, I_F = 48A$	20, 21
$I_{rr}$	Peak Reverse Recovery Current	—	40	—	A	$V_{GE} = 15V, R_g = 10\Omega, L = 200\mu H, L_s = 150nH$	WF3

### Notes:

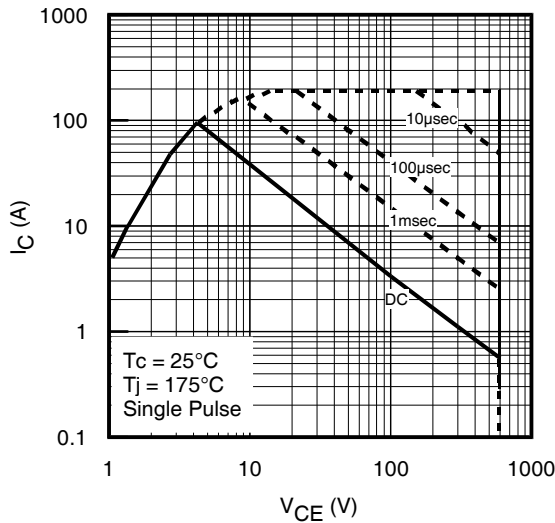
- ①  $V_{CC} = 80\% (V_{CES}), V_{GE} = 20V, L = 200\mu H, R_G = 10\Omega$ .
- ② This is only applied to TO-247AC package.
- ③ Pulse width limited by max. junction temperature.
- ④ Refer to AN-1086 for guidelines for measuring  $V_{(BR)CES}$  safely.



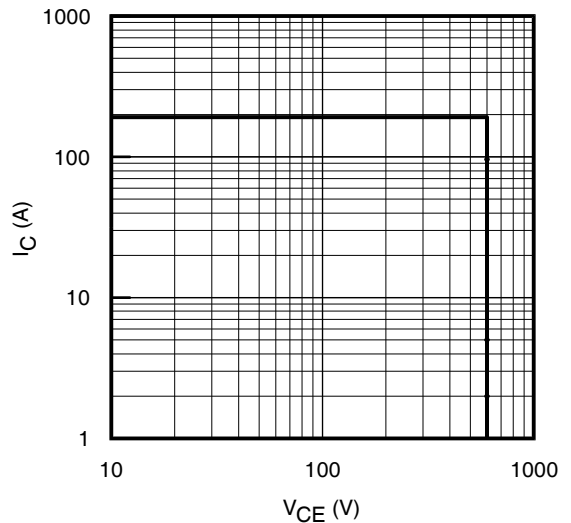
**Fig. 1 - Maximum DC Collector Current vs. Case Temperature**



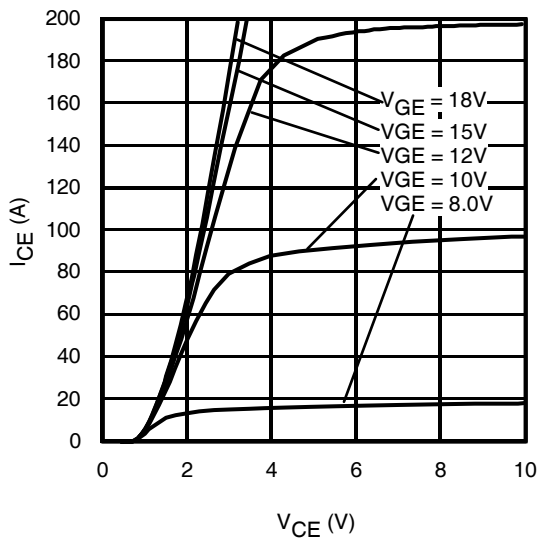
**Fig. 2 - Power Dissipation vs. Case Temperature**



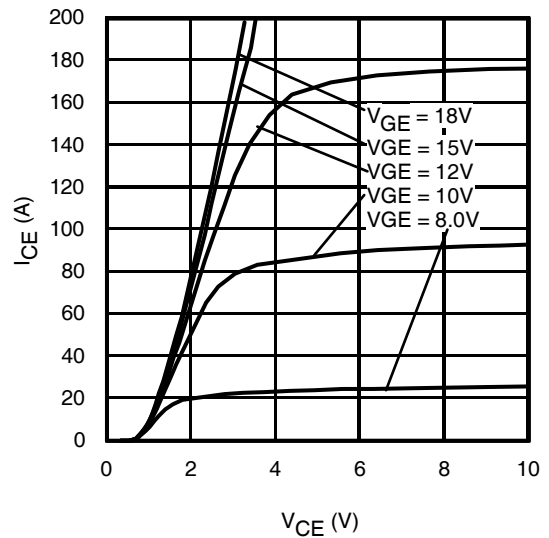
**Fig. 3 - Forward SOA**  
 $T_C = 25^\circ\text{C}$ ,  $T_J \leq 175^\circ\text{C}$ ;  $V_{GE} = 15\text{V}$



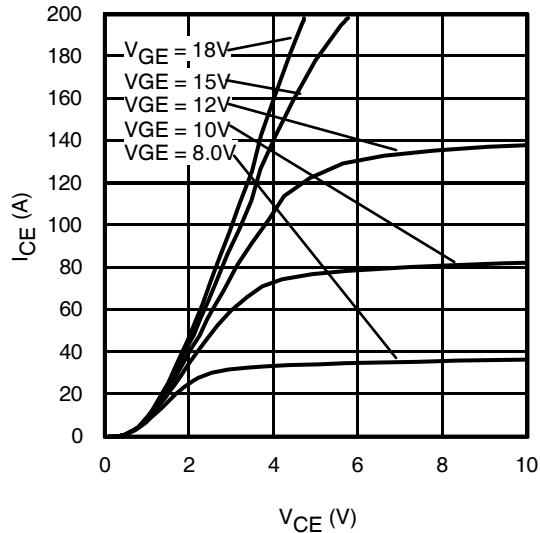
**Fig. 4 - Reverse Bias SOA**  
 $T_J = 175^\circ\text{C}$ ;  $V_{GE} = 15\text{V}$



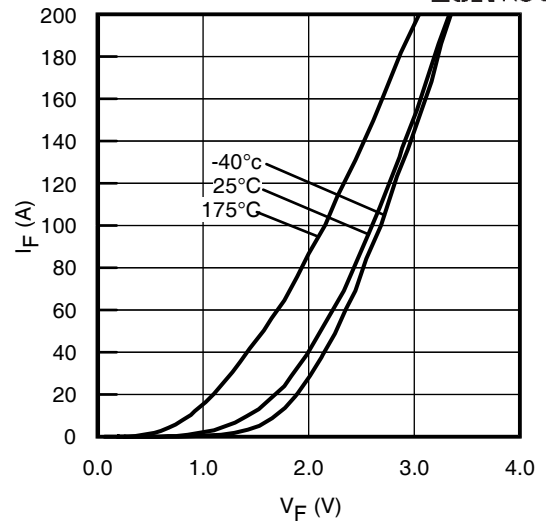
**Fig. 5 - Typ. IGBT Output Characteristics**  
 $T_J = -40^\circ\text{C}$ ;  $t_p = 80\mu\text{s}$



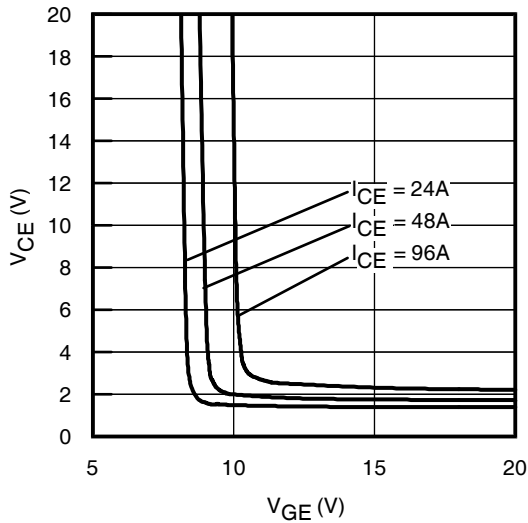
**Fig. 6 - Typ. IGBT Output Characteristics**  
 $T_J = 25^\circ\text{C}$ ;  $t_p = 80\mu\text{s}$



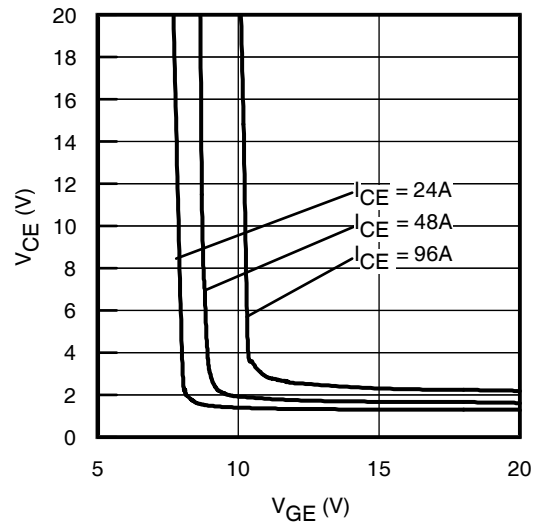
**Fig. 7 - Typ. IGBT Output Characteristics**  
 $T_J = 175^\circ\text{C}$ ;  $t_p = 80\mu\text{s}$



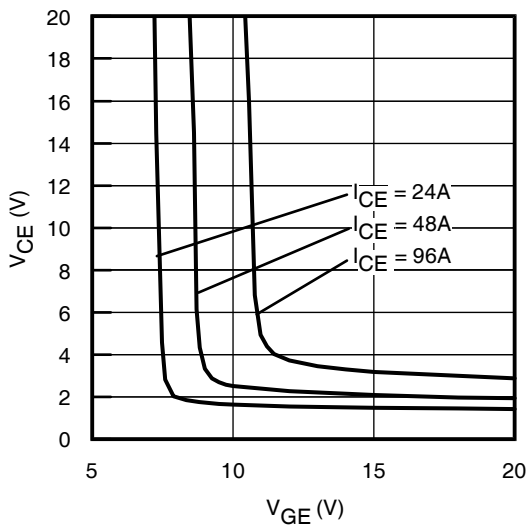
**Fig. 8 - Typ. Diode Forward Characteristics**  
 $t_p = 80\mu\text{s}$



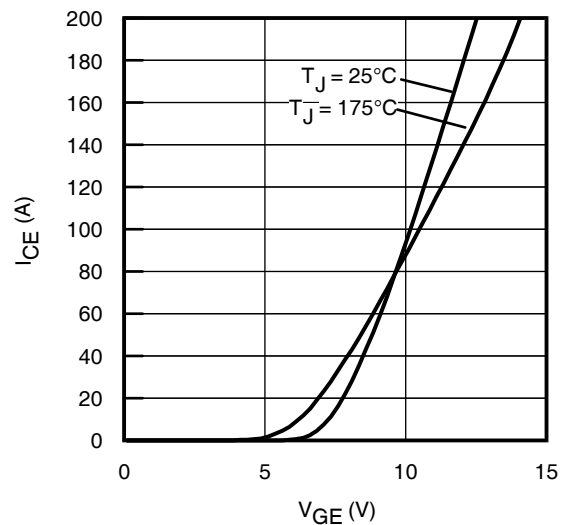
**Fig. 9 - Typical  $V_{CE}$  vs.  $V_{GE}$**   
 $T_J = -40^\circ\text{C}$



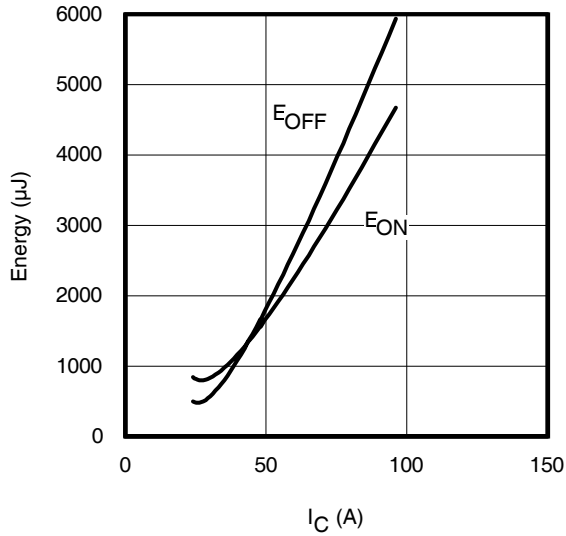
**Fig. 10 - Typical  $V_{CE}$  vs.  $V_{GE}$**   
 $T_J = 25^\circ\text{C}$



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

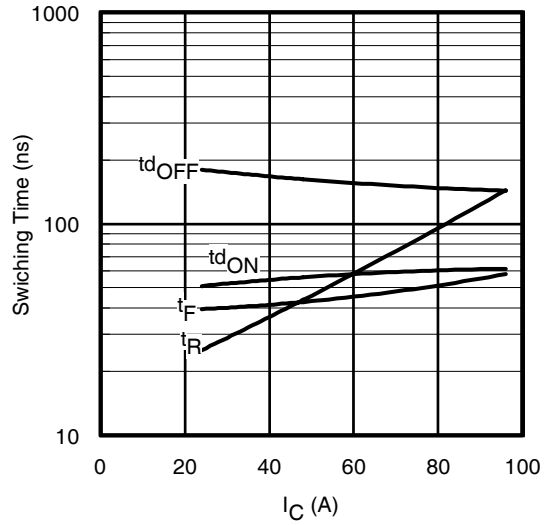


**Fig. 12 - Typ. Transfer Characteristics**  
 $V_{CE} = 50\text{V}$ ;  $t_p = 10\mu\text{s}$



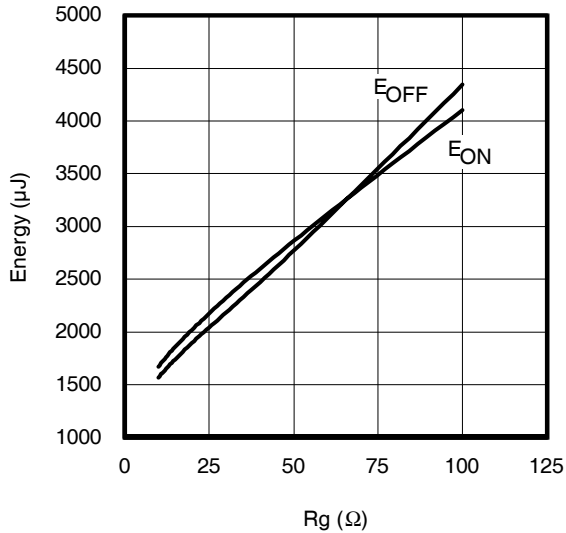
**Fig. 13** - Typ. Energy Loss vs.  $I_C$

$T_J = 175^\circ\text{C}$ ;  $L = 200\mu\text{H}$ ;  $V_{CE} = 400\text{V}$ ,  $R_G = 10\Omega$ ;  $V_{GE} = 15\text{V}$



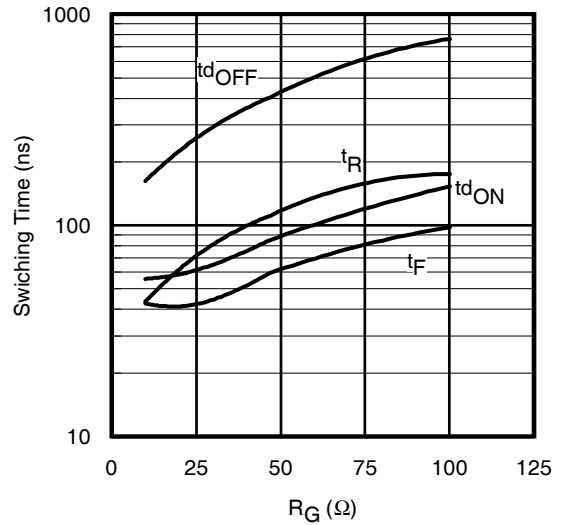
**Fig. 14** - Typ. Switching Time vs.  $I_C$

$T_J = 175^\circ\text{C}$ ;  $L = 200\mu\text{H}$ ;  $V_{CE} = 400\text{V}$ ,  $R_G = 10\Omega$ ;  $V_{GE} = 15\text{V}$



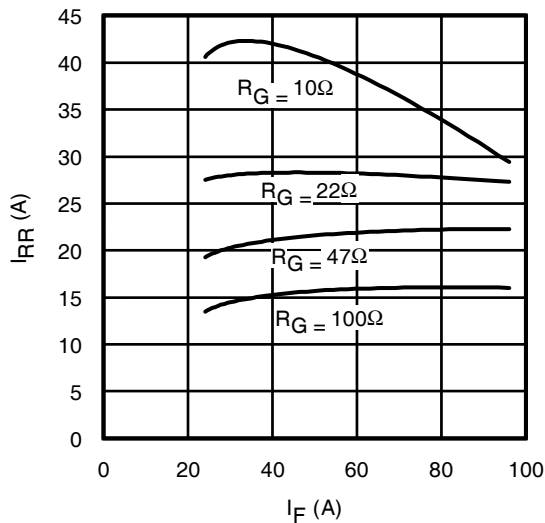
**Fig. 15** - Typ. Energy Loss vs.  $R_G$

$T_J = 175^\circ\text{C}$ ;  $L = 200\mu\text{H}$ ;  $V_{CE} = 400\text{V}$ ,  $I_{CE} = 48\text{A}$ ;  $V_{GE} = 15\text{V}$



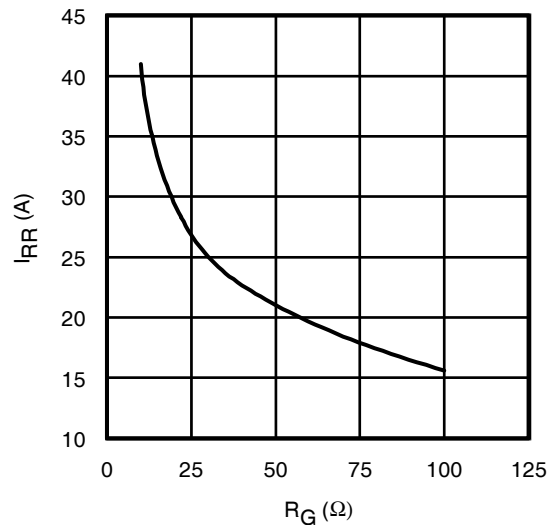
**Fig. 16** - Typ. Switching Time vs.  $R_G$

$T_J = 175^\circ\text{C}$ ;  $L = 200\mu\text{H}$ ;  $V_{CE} = 400\text{V}$ ,  $I_{CE} = 48\text{A}$ ;  $V_{GE} = 15\text{V}$



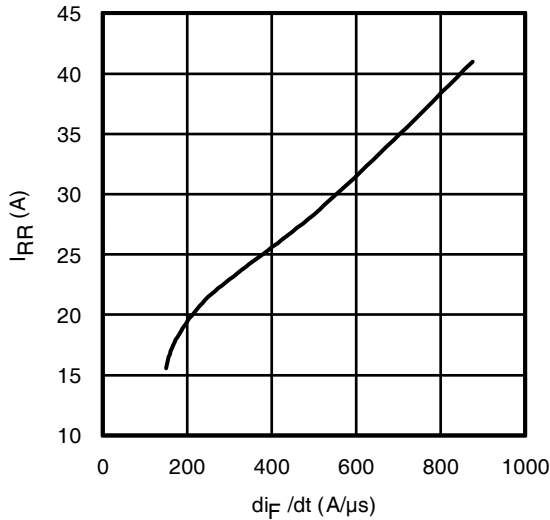
**Fig. 17** - Typ. Diode  $I_{RR}$  vs.  $I_F$

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

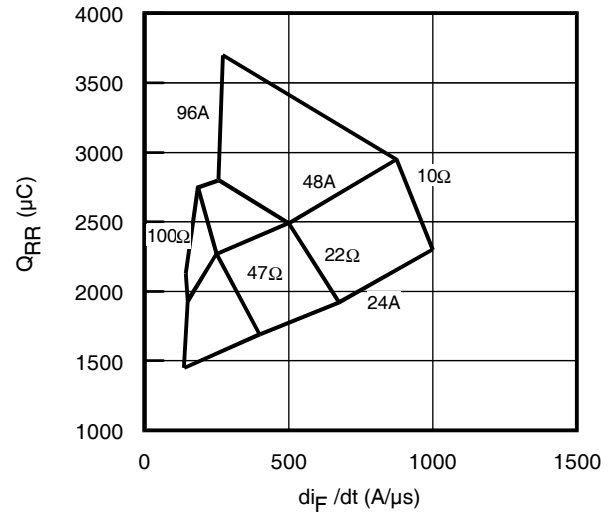


**Fig. 18** - Typ. Diode  $I_{RR}$  vs.  $R_G$

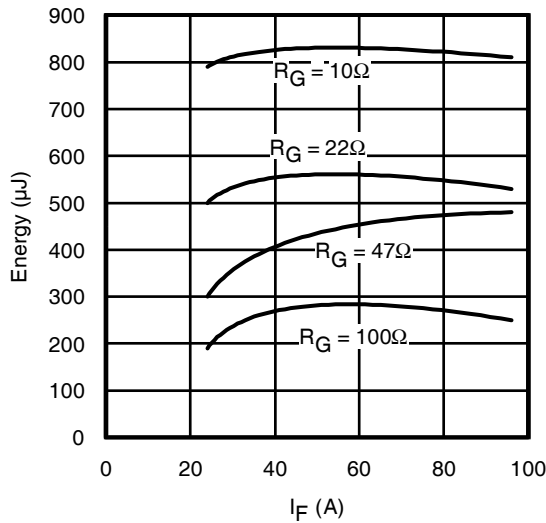
$T_J = 175^\circ\text{C}$



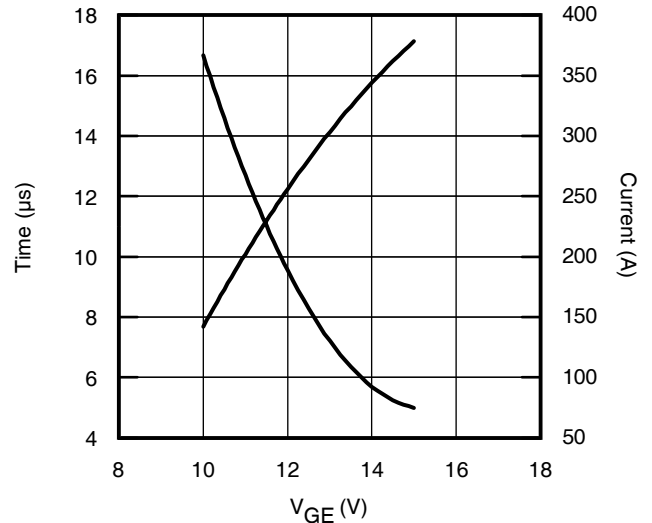
**Fig. 19** - Typ. Diode  $I_{RR}$  vs.  $di_F/dt$   
 $V_{CC} = 400V$ ;  $V_{GE} = 15V$ ;  $I_F = 48A$ ;  $T_J = 175^\circ C$



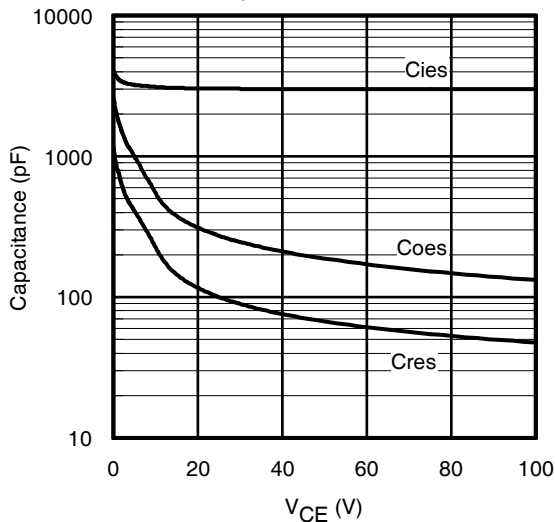
**Fig. 20** - Typ. Diode  $Q_{RR}$  vs.  $di_F/dt$   
 $V_{CC} = 400V$ ;  $V_{GE} = 15V$ ;  $T_J = 175^\circ C$



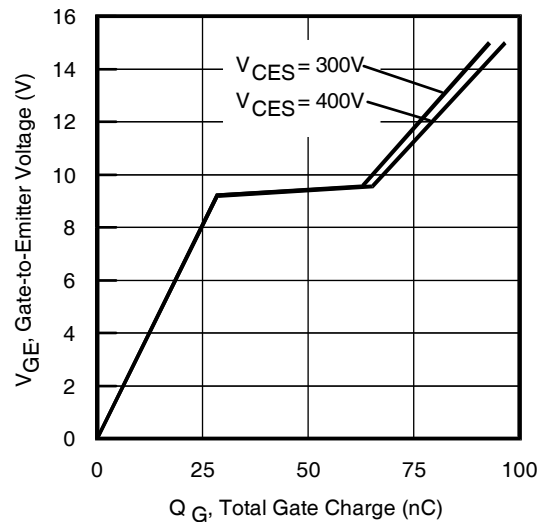
**Fig. 21** - Typ. Diode  $E_{RR}$  vs.  $I_F$   
 $T_J = 175^\circ C$



**Fig. 22** -  $V_{GE}$  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.  $V_{GE}$   
 $I_{CE} = 48A$ ;  $L = 600\mu H$

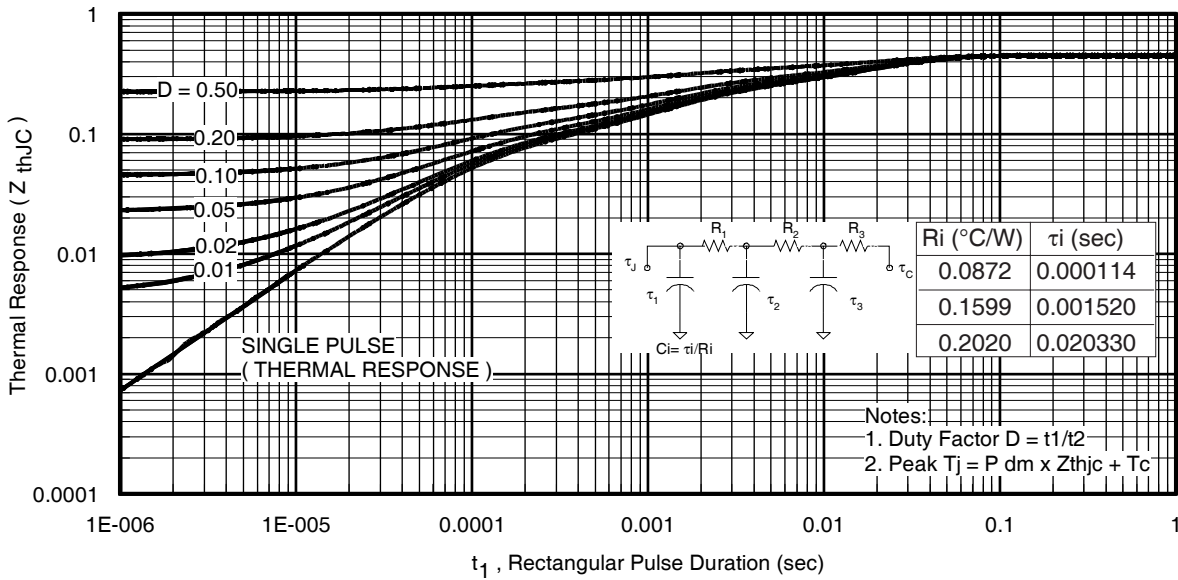


Fig 25. Maximum Transient Thermal Impedance, Junction-to-Case (IGBT)

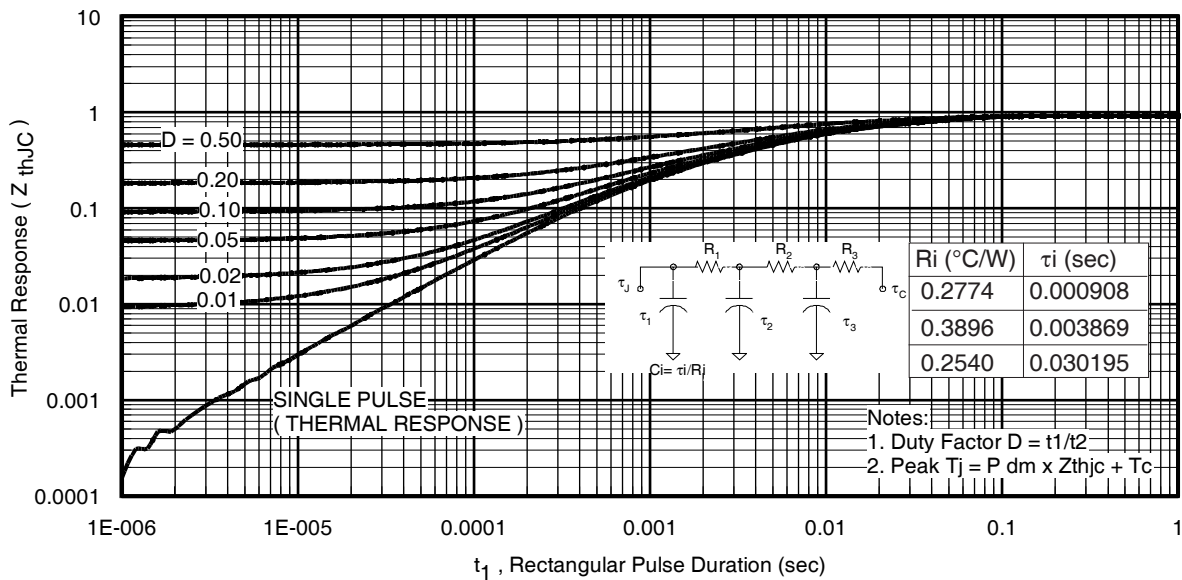
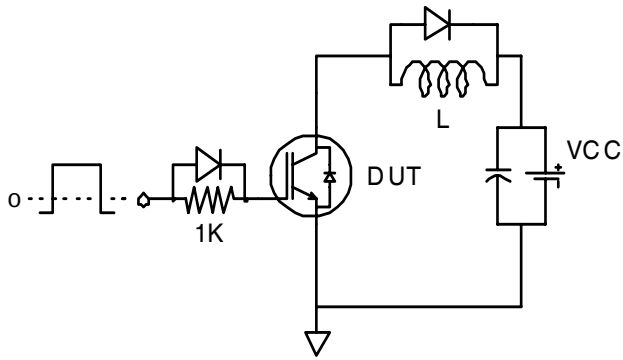
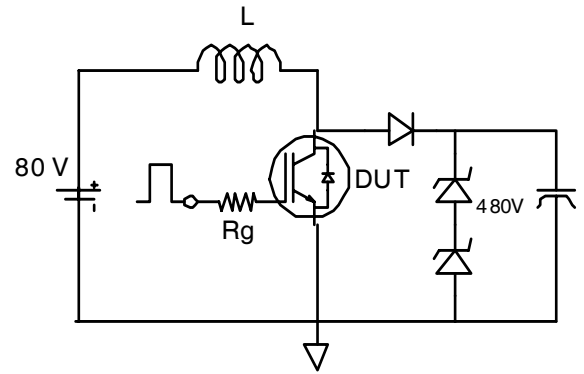


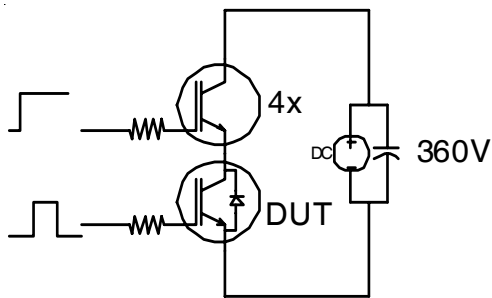
Fig. 26. Maximum Transient Thermal Impedance, Junction-to-Case (DIODE)



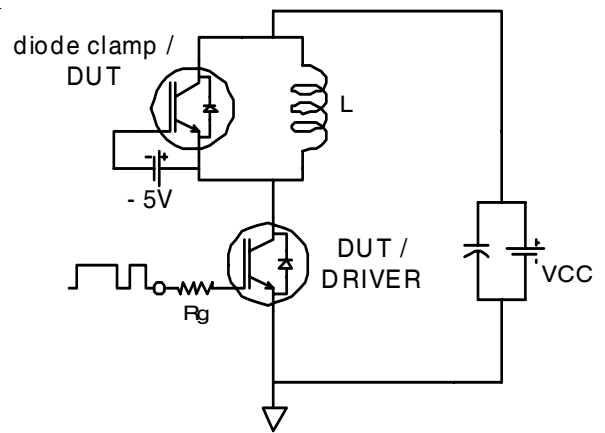
**Fig.C.T.1** - Gate Charge Circuit (turn-off)



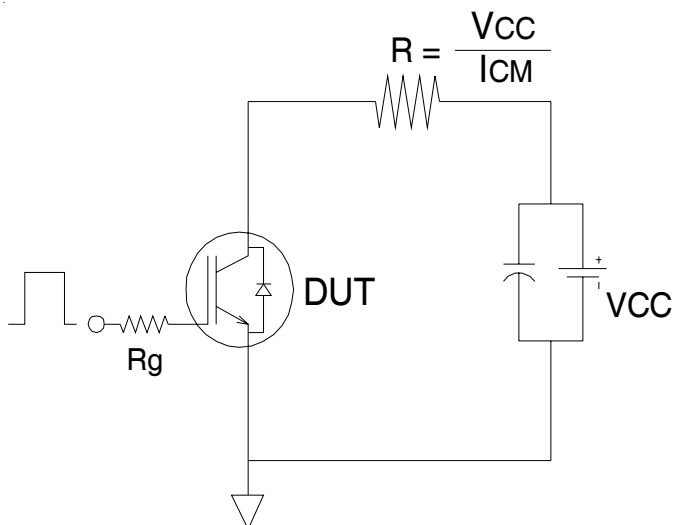
**Fig.C.T.2** - RBSOA Circuit



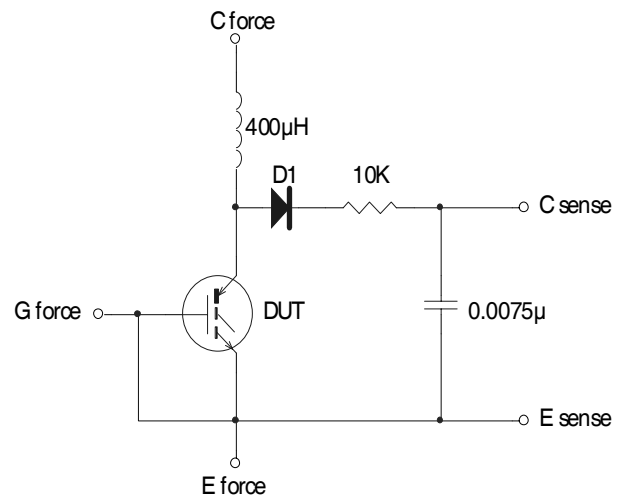
**Fig.C.T.3** - S.C. SOA Circuit



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

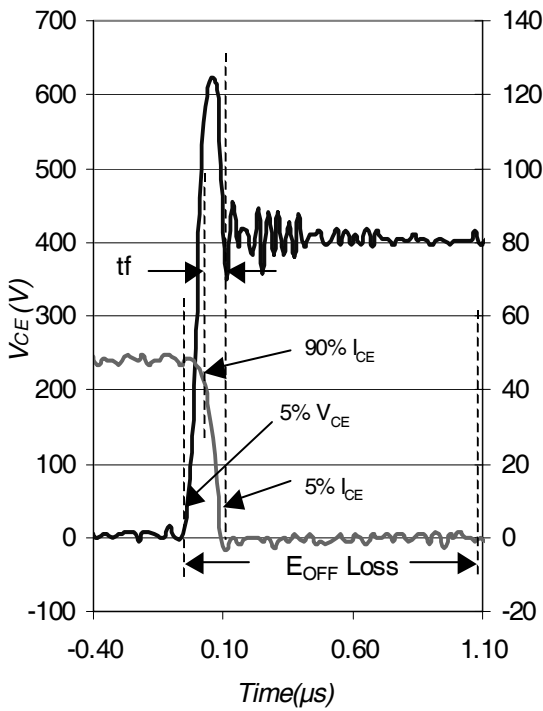


**Fig.C.T.5** - Resistive Load Circuit

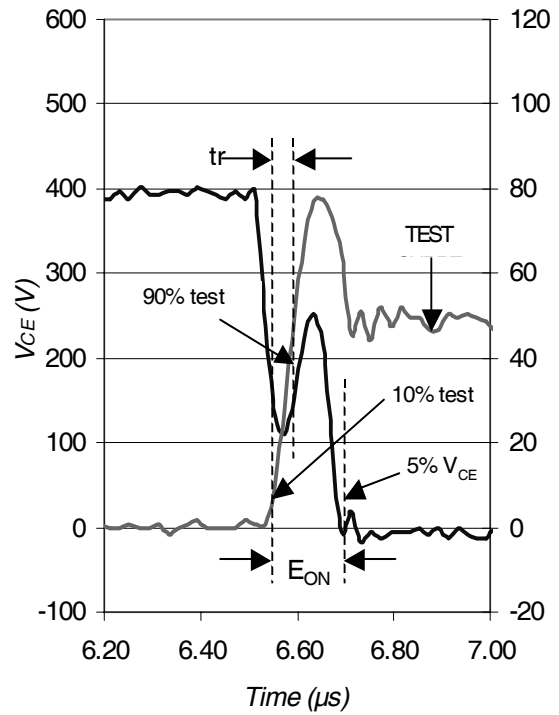


**Fig.C.T.6** - BVGES Filter Circuit

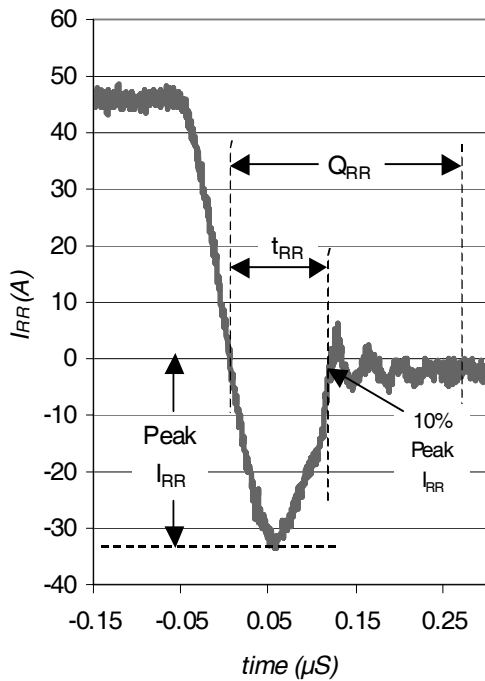




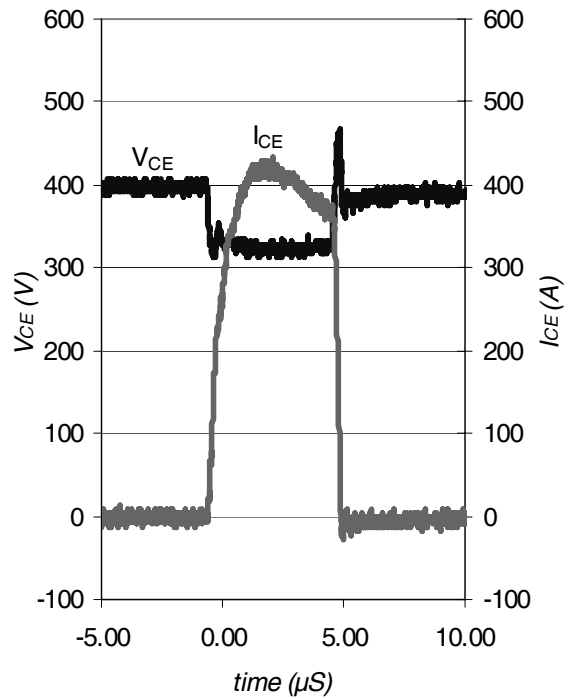
**Fig. WF1** - Typ. Turn-off Loss Waveform  
@ T<sub>J</sub> = 175°C using Fig. CT.4



**Fig. WF2** - Typ. Turn-on Loss Waveform  
@ T<sub>J</sub> = 175°C using Fig. CT.4



**Fig. WF3** - Typ. Diode Recovery Waveform  
@ T<sub>J</sub> = 175°C using Fig. CT.4

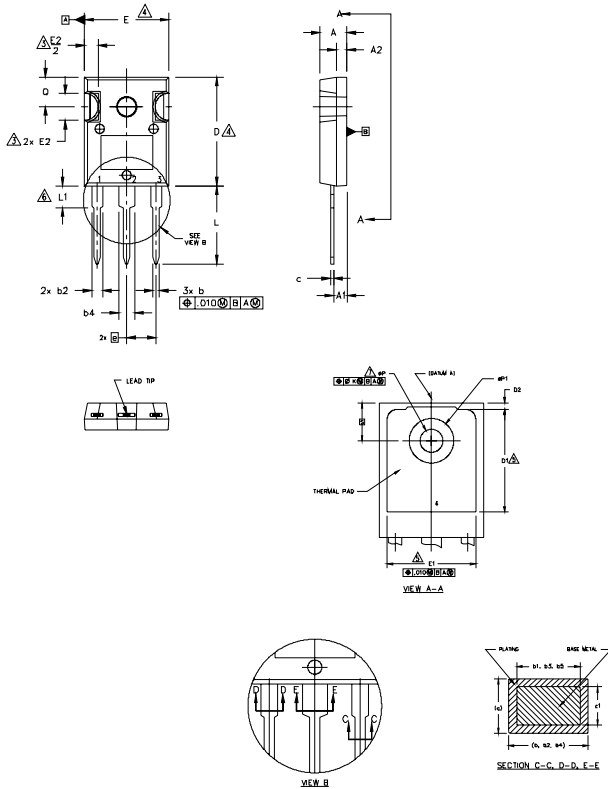


**Fig. WF4** - Typ. S.C. Waveform  
@ T<sub>J</sub> = 25°C using Fig. CT.3

# IRGP4063DPbF

## TO-247AC Package Outline

Dimensions are shown in millimeters (inches)



**NOTES:**

1. DIMENSIONING AND TOLERANCING AS PER ASME Y14.5M 1994.
2. DIMENSIONS ARE SHOWN IN INCHES.
3. CONTOUR OF SLOT OPTIONAL.
4. DIMENSION D & 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. THERMAL PAD CONTOUR OPTIONAL WITHIN DIMENSIONS D1 & E1.
6. LEAD FINISH UNCONTROLLED IN L1.
7. ØP TO HAVE A MAXIMUM DRAFT ANGLE OF 1.5 ° TO THE TOP OF THE PART WITH A MAXIMUM HOLE DIAMETER OF .154 INCH.
8. OUTLINE CONFORMS TO JEDEC OUTLINE TO-247AC .

SYMBOL	DIMENSIONS				NOTES
	INCHES		MILLIMETERS		
A	.183	.209	4.65	5.31	
A1	.087	.102	2.21	2.59	
A2	.059	.098	1.50	2.49	
b	.039	.055	0.99	1.40	
b1	.039	.053	0.99	1.35	
b2	.065	.094	1.65	2.39	
b3	.065	.092	1.65	2.34	
b4	.102	.135	2.59	3.43	
b5	.102	.133	2.59	3.38	
c	.015	.035	0.38	0.89	
c1	.015	.033	0.38	0.84	
D	.776	.815	19.71	20.70	4
D1	.515	-	13.08	-	5
D2	.020	.053	0.51	1.35	
E	.602	.625	15.29	15.87	4
E1	.530	-	13.46	-	
E2	.178	.216	4.52	5.49	
e	.215 BSC		5.46 BSC		
Øk	.010		0.25		
L	.559	.634	14.20	16.10	
L1	.146	.169	3.71	4.29	
ØP	.140	.144	3.56	3.66	
ØP1	-	.291	-	7.39	
Q	.209	.224	5.31	5.69	
S	.217 BSC		5.51 BSC		

**LEAD ASSIGNMENTS**

**HEXFET**

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

**IGBTs, CoPACK**

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

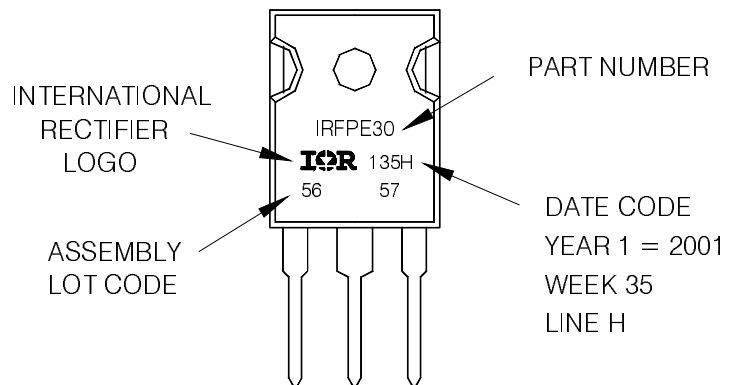
**DIODES**

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

## TO-247AC Part Marking Information

EXAMPLE: THIS IS AN IRFPE30  
WITH ASSEMBLY  
LOT CODE 5657  
ASSEMBLED ON WW 35, 2001  
IN THE ASSEMBLY LINE "H"

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



**TO-247AC package is 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.