

# IRGPS40B120U

## INSULATED GATE BIPOLAR TRANSISTOR

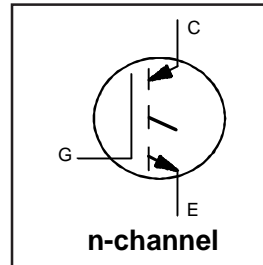
UltraFast IGBT

### Features

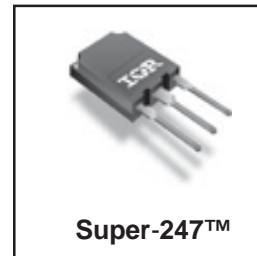
- Non Punch Through IGBT Technology.
- 10µs Short Circuit Capability.
- Square RBSOA.
- Positive VCE (on) Temperature Coefficient.
- Super-247 Package.

### Benefits

- Benchmark Efficiency for Motor Control.
- Rugged Transient Performance.
- Low EMI.
- Significantly Less Snubber Required
- Excellent Current Sharing in Parallel Operation.



$V_{CES} = 1200V$
$V_{CE(on)} \text{ typ.} = 3.12V$
@ $V_{GE} = 15V,$
$I_{CE} = 40A, T_j = 25^\circ C$



### Absolute Maximum Ratings

	Parameter	Max.	Units
$V_{CES}$	Collector-to-Emitter Voltage	1200	V
$I_C @ T_C = 25^\circ C$	Continuous Collector Current	80	A
$I_C @ T_C = 100^\circ C$	Continuous Collector Current	40	
$I_{CM}$	Pulsed Collector Current	160	
$I_{LM}$	Clamped Inductive Load Current $\text{\textcircled{D}}$	160	
$V_{GE}$	Gate-to-Emitter Voltage	$\pm 20$	V
$P_D @ T_C = 25^\circ C$	Maximum Power Dissipation	595	W
$P_D @ T_C = 100^\circ C$	Maximum Power Dissipation	238	
$T_J$	Operating Junction and	-55 to +150	$^\circ C$
$T_{STG}$	Storage Temperature Range		
	Soldering Temperature, for 10 sec.	300 (0.063 in. (1.6mm) from case)	

### Thermal Resistance

	Parameter	Min.	Typ.	Max.	Units
$R_{\theta JC}$	Junction-to-Case - IGBT	—	—	0.20	$^\circ C/W$
$R_{\theta CS}$	Case-to-Sink, flat, greased surface	—	0.24	—	
$R_{\theta JA}$	Junction-to-Ambient, typical socket mount	—	—	40	
	Recommended Clip Force	20 (2)	—	—	N(kgf)
Wt	Weight	—	6.0 (0.21)	—	g (oz)
Le	Internal Emitter Inductance (5mm from package)	—	13	—	nH

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# IRGPS40B120U

## Electrical Characteristics @ T<sub>J</sub> = 25°C (unless otherwise specified)

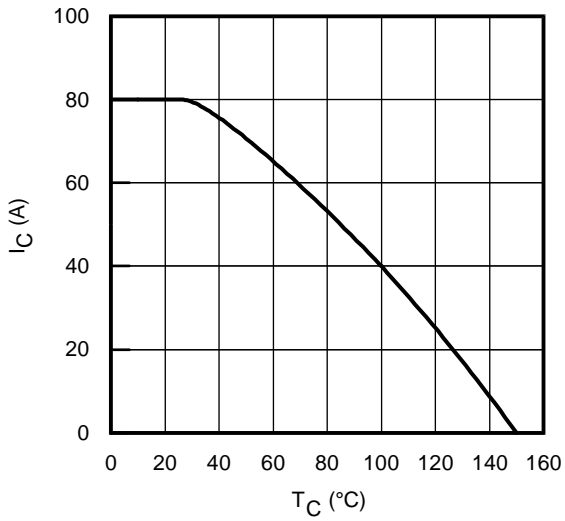
	Parameter	Min.	Typ.	Max.	Units	Conditions	Ref.Fig.
V <sub>(BR)CES</sub>	Collector-to-Emitter Breakdown Voltage	1200	—	—	V	V <sub>GE</sub> = 0V, I <sub>C</sub> = 500μA	
ΔV <sub>(BR)CES/ΔT<sub>J</sub></sub>	Temperature Coeff. of Breakdown Voltage	—	0.40	—	V/°C	V <sub>GE</sub> = 0V, I <sub>C</sub> = 1.0mA, (25°C-125°C)	
V <sub>CE(on)</sub>	Collector-to-Emitter Saturation Voltage	—	3.12	3.40	V	I <sub>C</sub> = 40A V <sub>GE</sub> = 15V	5, 6
		—	3.39	3.71		I <sub>C</sub> = 50A	7, 9
		—	3.88	4.39		I <sub>C</sub> = 40A, T <sub>J</sub> = 125°C	10
		—	4.24	4.79		I <sub>C</sub> = 50A, T <sub>J</sub> = 125°C	11
V <sub>GE(th)</sub>	Gate Threshold Voltage	4.0	5.0	6.0		V <sub>CE</sub> = V <sub>GE</sub> , I <sub>C</sub> = 250μA	8, 9
ΔV <sub>GE(th)/ΔT<sub>J</sub></sub>	Temperature Coeff. of Threshold Voltage	—	-12	—	mV/°C	V <sub>CE</sub> = V <sub>GE</sub> , I <sub>C</sub> = 1.0mA, (25°C-125°C)	10, 11
g <sub>fe</sub>	Forward Transconductance	—	30.5	—	S	V <sub>CE</sub> = 50V, I <sub>C</sub> = 40A, PW=80μs	
I <sub>CES</sub>	Zero Gate Voltage Collector Current	—	—	500	μA	V <sub>GE</sub> = 0V, V <sub>CE</sub> = 1200V	
		—	100	1200		V <sub>GE</sub> = 0V, V <sub>CE</sub> = 1200V, T <sub>J</sub> = 125°C	
I <sub>GES</sub>	Gate-to-Emitter Leakage Current	—	—	±100	nA	V <sub>GE</sub> = ±20V	

## Switching Characteristics @ T<sub>J</sub> = 25°C (unless otherwise specified)

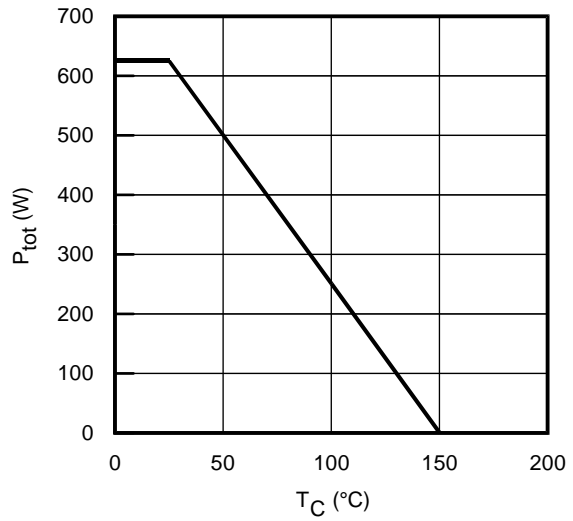
	Parameter	Min.	Typ.	Max.	Units	Conditions	Ref.Fig.
Q <sub>g</sub>	Total Gate Charge (turn-on)	—	340	510	nC	I <sub>C</sub> = 40A	17
Q <sub>ge</sub>	Gate - Emitter Charge (turn-on)	—	43	65		V <sub>CC</sub> = 600V	CT1
Q <sub>gc</sub>	Gate - Collector Charge (turn-on)	—	165	248		V <sub>GE</sub> = 15V	
E <sub>on</sub>	Turn-On Switching Loss	—	1400	1750	μJ	I <sub>C</sub> = 40A, V <sub>CC</sub> = 600V	CT4
E <sub>off</sub>	Turn-Off Switching Loss	—	1650	2050		V <sub>GE</sub> = 15V, R <sub>G</sub> = 4.7Ω, L = 200μH	WF1
E <sub>tot</sub>	Total Switching Loss	—	3050	3800	μJ	L <sub>s</sub> = 150nH T <sub>J</sub> = 25°C	WF2
E <sub>on</sub>	Turn-On Switching Loss	—	1950	2300		T <sub>J</sub> = 125°C	12, 14
E <sub>off</sub>	Turn-Off Switching Loss	—	2200	2950	μJ	Energy losses include "tail" and diode reverse recovery.	
E <sub>tot</sub>	Total Switching Loss	—	4150	5250			
t <sub>d(on)</sub>	Turn-On Delay Time	—	76	99	ns	I <sub>C</sub> = 40A, V <sub>CC</sub> = 600V	13, 15
t <sub>r</sub>	Rise Time	—	39	55		V <sub>GE</sub> = 15V, R <sub>G</sub> = 4.7Ω L = 200μH	CT4
t <sub>d(off)</sub>	Turn-Off Delay Time	—	332	365		L <sub>s</sub> = 150nH, T <sub>J</sub> = 125°C	WF1
t <sub>f</sub>	Fall Time	—	25	33			WF2
C <sub>ies</sub>	Input Capacitance	—	4300	—	pF	V <sub>GE</sub> = 0V	
C <sub>oes</sub>	Output Capacitance	—	270	—		V <sub>CC</sub> = 30V	16
C <sub>res</sub>	Reverse Transfer Capacitance	—	160	—		f = 1.0MHz	
RBSOA	Reverse Bias Safe Operating Area	FULL SQUARE				T <sub>J</sub> = 150°C, I <sub>C</sub> = 160A, V <sub>p</sub> = 1200V V <sub>CC</sub> = 1000V, V <sub>GE</sub> = +15V to 0V R <sub>G</sub> = 4.7Ω	4
SCSOA	Short Circuit Safe Operating Area	10	—	—	μs	T <sub>J</sub> = 150°C, V <sub>p</sub> = 1200V V <sub>CC</sub> = 900V, V <sub>GE</sub> = +15V to 0V, R <sub>G</sub> = 4.7Ω	CT3 WF4

### Note:

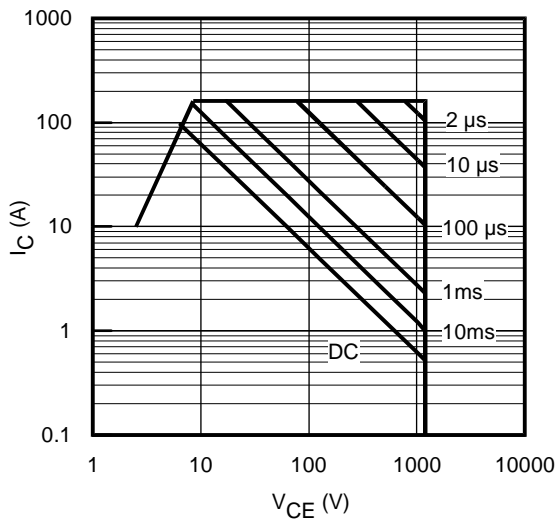
⊙ V<sub>CC</sub> = 80% (V<sub>CES</sub>), V<sub>GE</sub> = 20V, L = 100μH, R<sub>G</sub> = 4.7Ω.



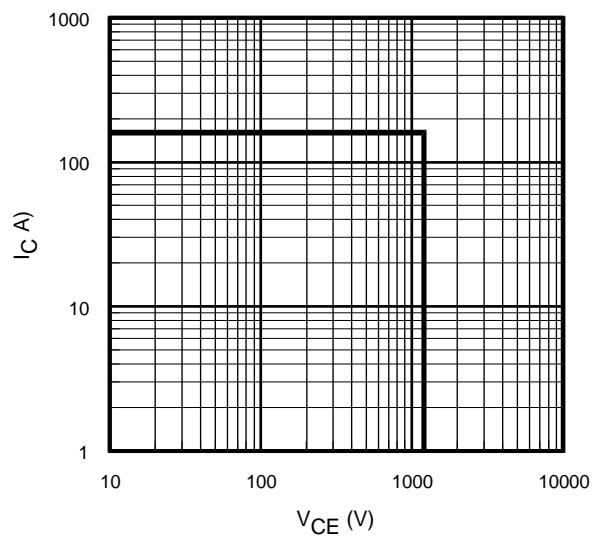
**Fig. 1** - Maximum DC Collector Current vs. Case Temperature



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

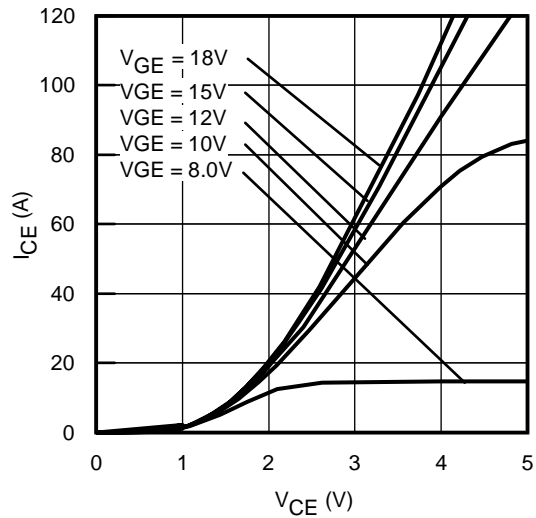


**Fig. 3** - Forward SOA  
 $T_C = 25^{\circ}C$ ;  $T_{JS} \leq 150^{\circ}C$

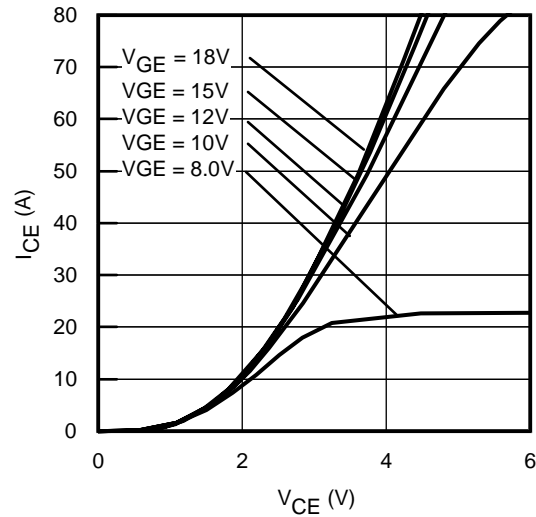


**Fig. 4** - Reverse Bias SOA  
 $T_J = 150^{\circ}C$ ;  $V_{GE} = 15V$

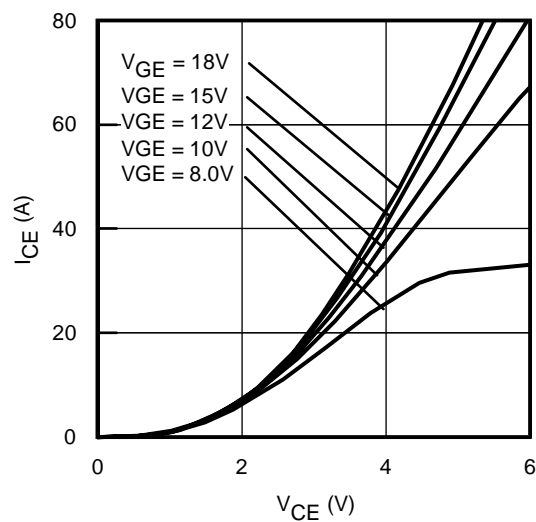
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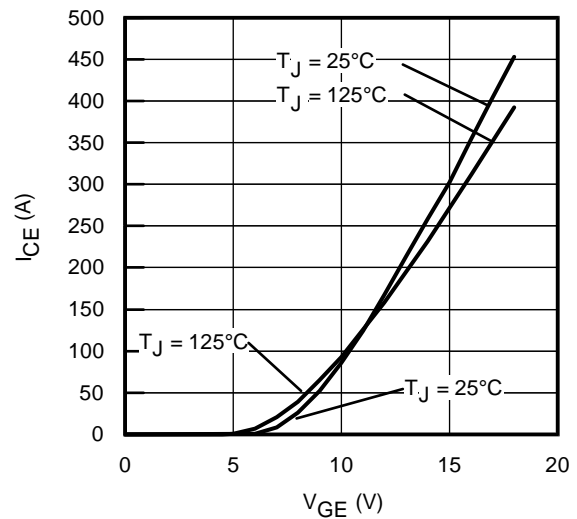
**Fig. 5** - Typ. IGBT Output Characteristics  
 $T_J = -40^\circ\text{C}$ ;  $t_p = 80\mu\text{s}$



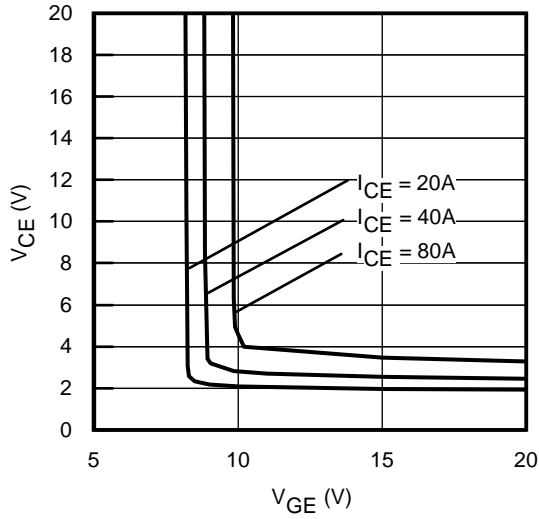
**Fig. 6** - Typ. IGBT Output Characteristics  
 $T_J = 25^\circ\text{C}$ ;  $t_p = 80\mu\text{s}$



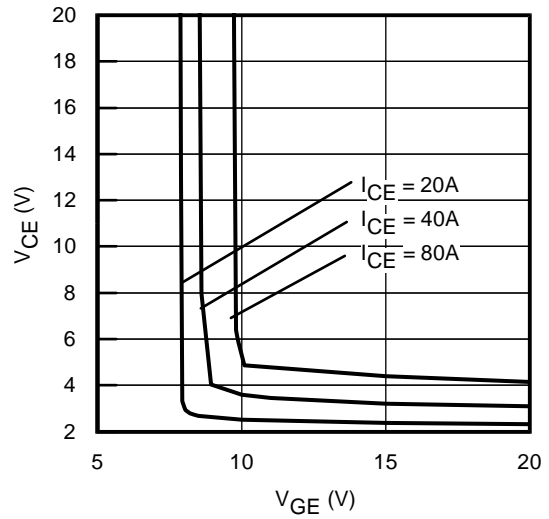
**Fig. 7** - Typ. IGBT Output Characteristics  
 $T_J = 125^\circ\text{C}$ ;  $t_p = 80\mu\text{s}$



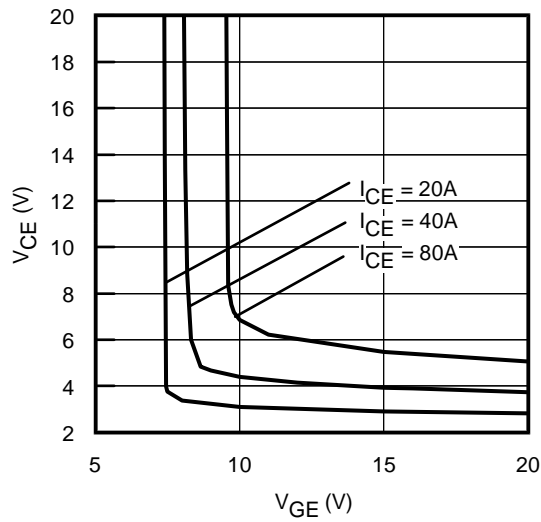
**Fig. 8** - Typ. Transfer Characteristics  
 $V_{CE} = 50\text{V}$ ;  $t_p = 10\mu\text{s}$



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

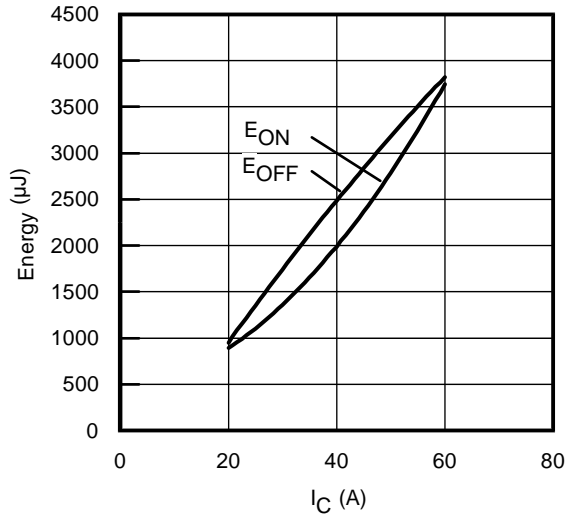


**Fig. 10** - Typical  $V_{CE}$  vs.  $V_{GE}$   
 $T_J = 25^\circ\text{C}$

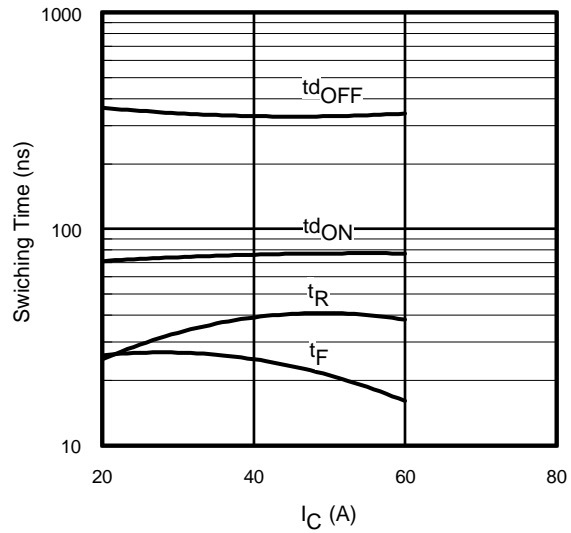


**Fig. 11** - Typical  $V_{CE}$  vs.  $V_{GE}$   
 $T_J = 125^\circ\text{C}$

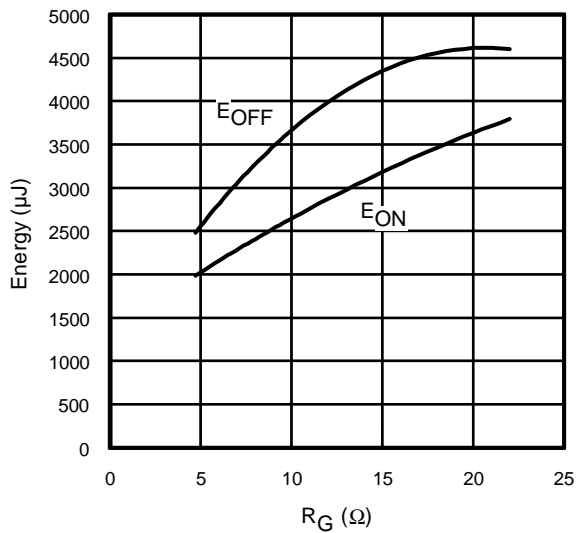
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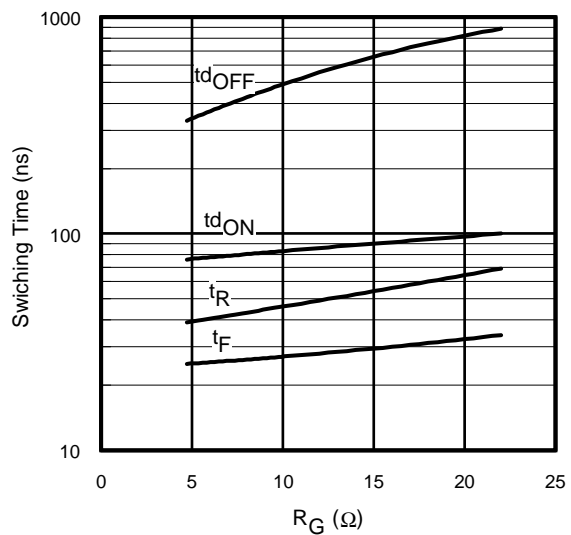
**Fig. 12** - Typ. Energy Loss vs.  $I_C$   
 $T_J = 125^\circ\text{C}$ ;  $L=200\mu\text{H}$ ;  $V_{CE}= 600\text{V}$   
 $R_G= 4.7\Omega$ ;  $V_{GE}= 15\text{V}$



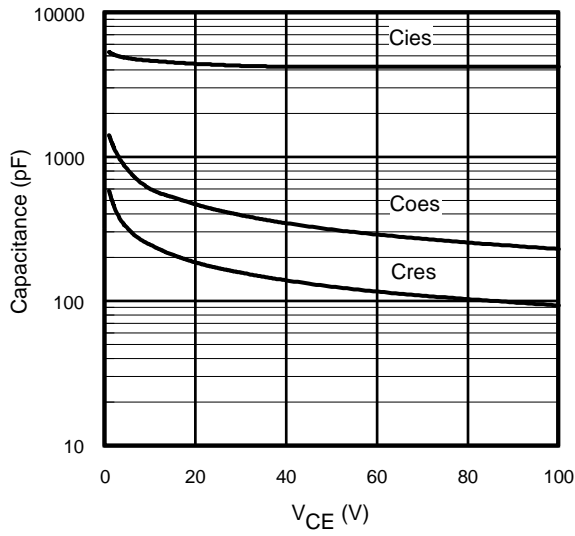
**Fig. 13** - Typ. Switching Time vs.  $I_C$   
 $T_J = 125^\circ\text{C}$ ;  $L=200\mu\text{H}$ ;  $V_{CE}= 600\text{V}$   
 $R_G= 4.7\Omega$ ;  $V_{GE}= 15\text{V}$



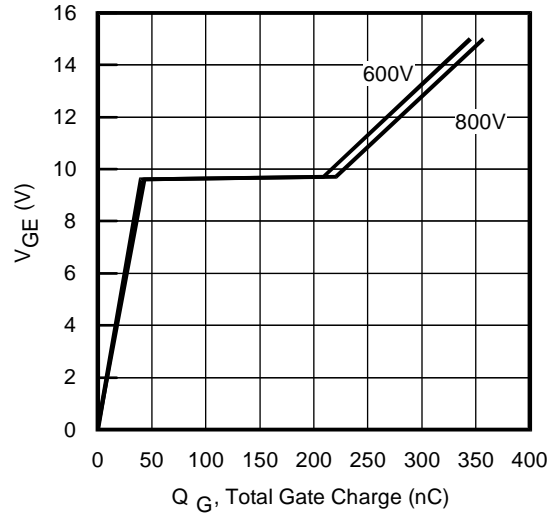
**Fig. 14** - Typ. Energy Loss vs.  $R_G$   
 $T_J = 125^\circ\text{C}$ ;  $L=200\mu\text{H}$ ;  $V_{CE}= 600\text{V}$   
 $I_{CE}= 40\text{A}$ ;  $V_{GE}= 15\text{V}$



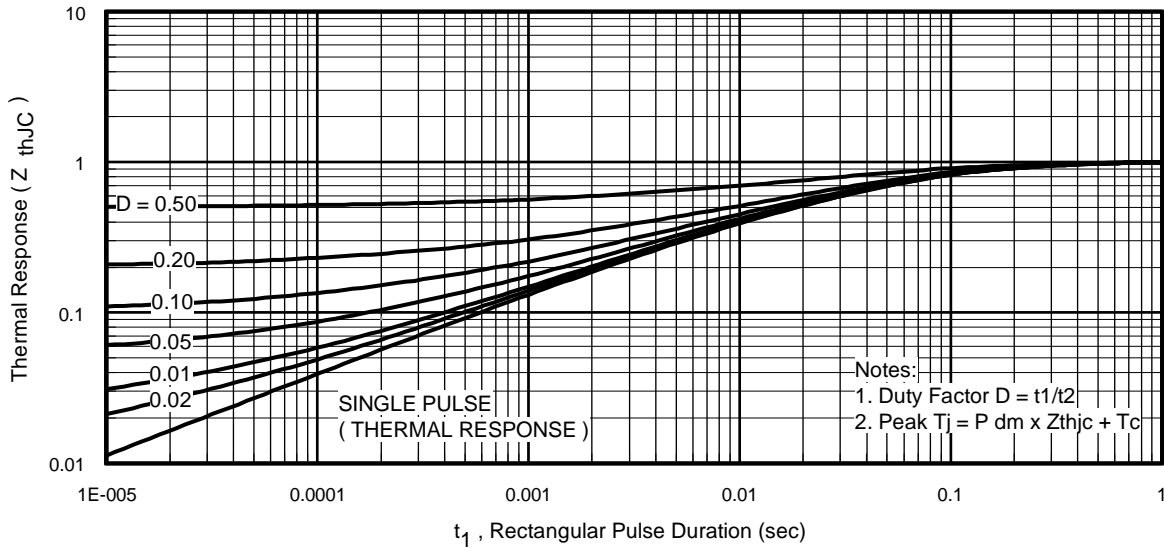
**Fig. 15** - Typ. Switching Time vs.  $R_G$   
 $T_J = 125^\circ\text{C}$ ;  $L=200\mu\text{H}$ ;  $V_{CE}= 600\text{V}$   
 $I_{CE}= 40\text{A}$ ;  $V_{GE}= 15\text{V}$



**Fig. 16-** Typ. Capacitance vs.  $V_{CE}$   
 $V_{GE} = 0V$ ;  $f = 1MHz$



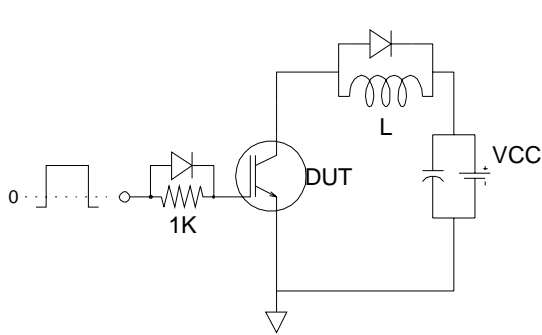
**Fig. 17 -** Typical Gate Charge vs.  $V_{GE}$   
 $I_{CE} = 40A$ ;  $L = 600\mu H$



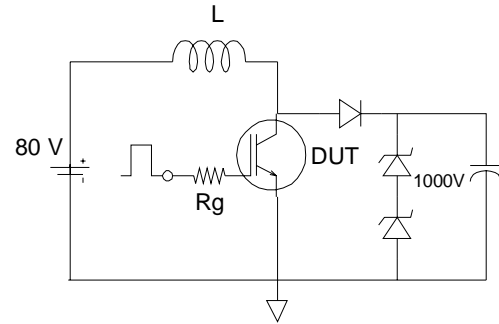
**Fig 18.** Normalized Transient Thermal Impedance, Junction-to-Case (IGBT)

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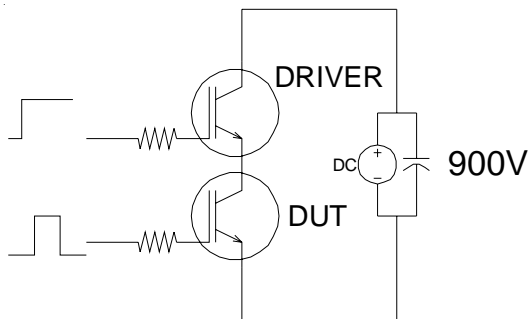
International  
**IR** Rectifier



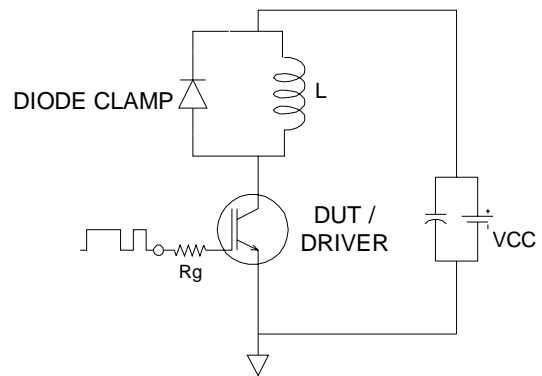
**Fig.C.T.1** - Gate Charge Circuit (turn-on)



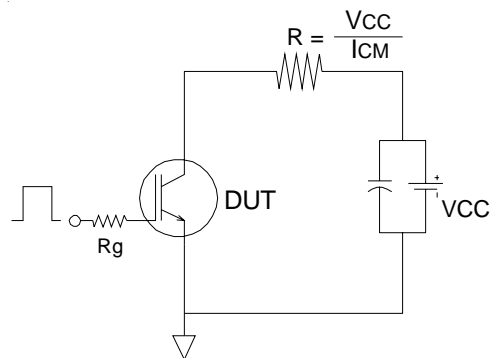
**Fig.C.T.2** - RBSOA Circuit



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



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



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



Fig. WF.1 - Typ. Turn-off Loss Waveform  
@  $T_j=125^\circ\text{C}$  using Fig. CT.4

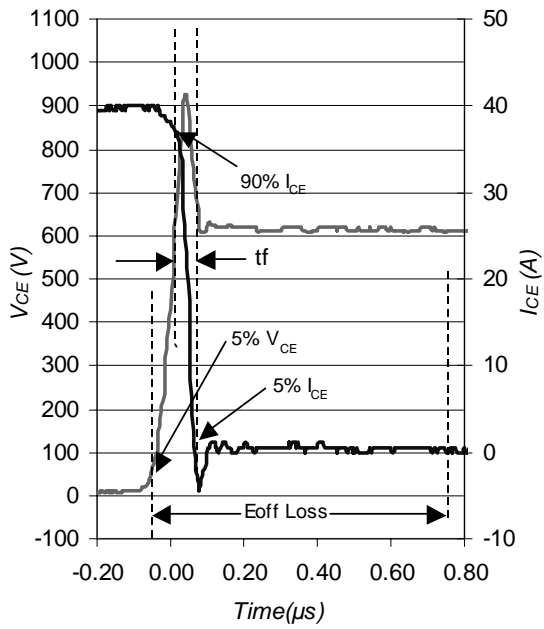


Fig. WF.2 - Typ. Turn-on Loss Waveform  
@  $T_j=125^\circ\text{C}$  using Fig. CT.4

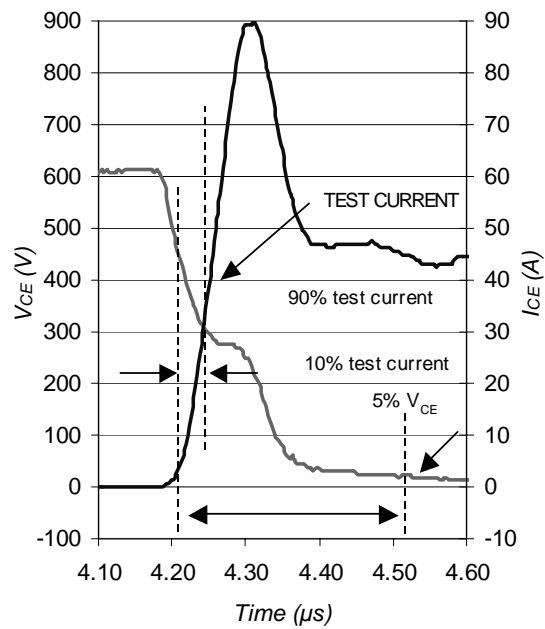
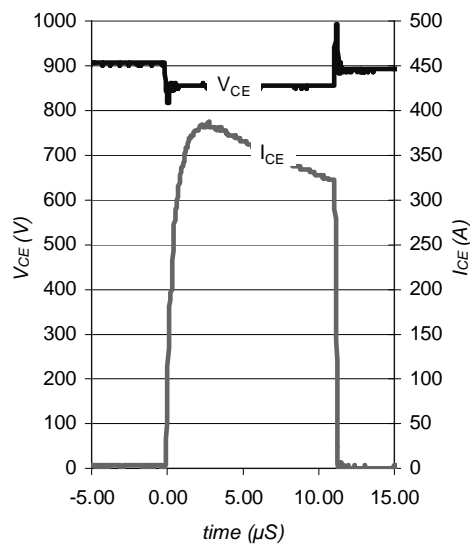


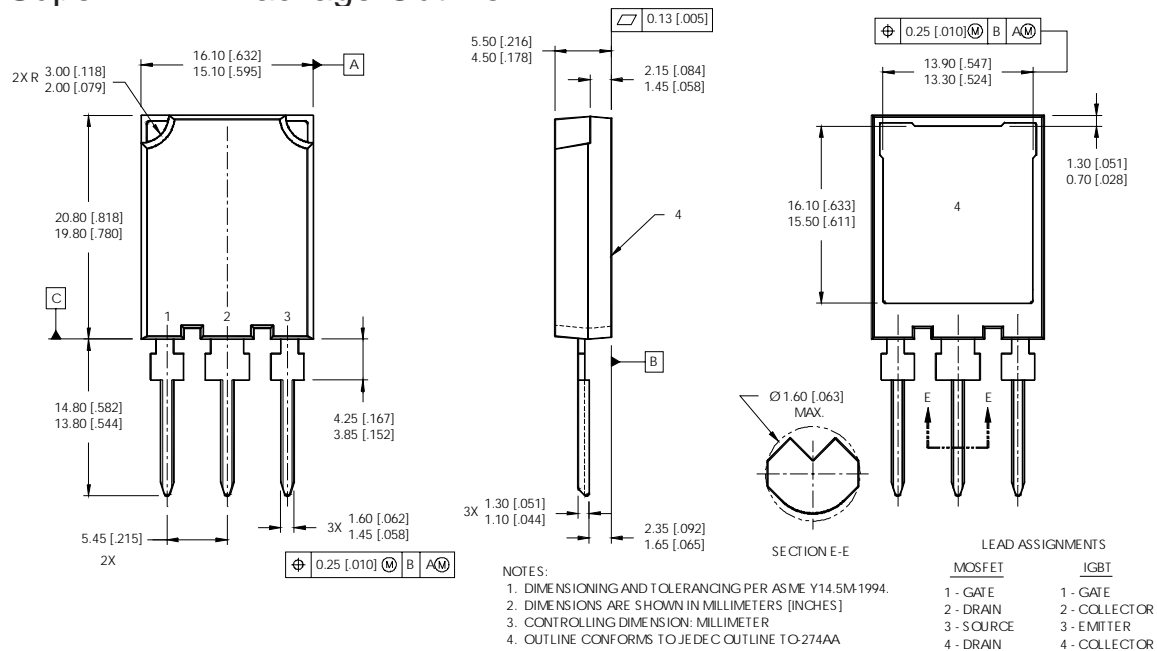
Fig. WF.3 - Typ. S.C. Waveform  
@  $T_C=150^\circ\text{C}$  using Fig. CT.3



# IRGPS40B120U

International  
**IR** Rectifier

## Super-247™ Package Outline



## Super-247™ Part Marking Information

EXAMPLE: THIS IS AN IRFPS37N50A WITH ASSEMBLY LOT CODE A8B9

INTERNATIONAL RECTIFIER LOGO

ASSEMBLY LOT CODE

PART NUMBER

DATE CODE (YYWW)  
YY = YEAR  
WW = WEEK

TOP

Data and specifications subject to change without notice.

This product has been designed and qualified for the industrial market.

Qualification Standards can be found on IR's Web site.

International  
**IR** Rectifier

IR WORLD HEADQUARTERS: 233 Kansas St., El Segundo, California 90245, USA Tel: (310) 252-7105

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