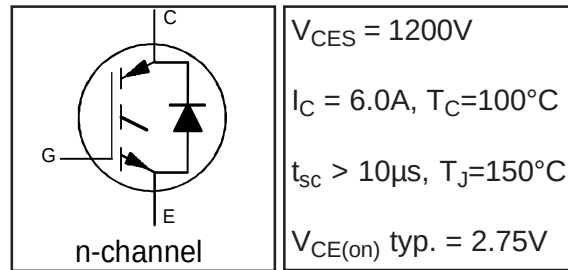


# IRGB5B120KD

INSULATED GATE BIPOLAR TRANSISTOR WITH  
ULTRAFAST SOFT RECOVERY DIODE

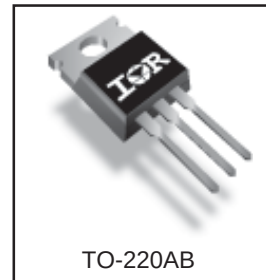
## Features

- Low VCE (on) Non Punch Through IGBT Technology.
- Low Diode VF.
- 10μs Short Circuit Capability.
- Square RBSOA.
- Ultrasoft Diode Reverse Recovery Characteristics.
- Positive VCE (on) Temperature Coefficient.
- TO-220 Package.



## Benefits

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



## Absolute Maximum Ratings

|                           | Parameter                          | Max.                              | Units      |
|---------------------------|------------------------------------|-----------------------------------|------------|
| $V_{CES}$                 | Collector-to-Emitter Voltage       | 1200                              | 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           | 24                                |            |
| $I_{LM}$                  | Clamped Inductive Load Current ①   | 24                                |            |
| $I_F @ T_C = 25^\circ C$  | Diode Continuous Forward Current   | 12                                |            |
| $I_F @ T_C = 100^\circ C$ | Diode Continuous Forward Current   | 6.0                               |            |
| $I_{FM}$                  | Diode Maximum Forward Current      | 24                                |            |
| $V_{GE}$                  | Gate-to-Emitter Voltage            | $\pm 20$                          | V          |
| $P_D @ T_C = 25^\circ C$  | Maximum Power Dissipation          | 89                                | W          |
| $P_D @ T_C = 100^\circ C$ | Maximum Power Dissipation          | 36                                |            |
| $T_J$                     | 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) |            |
|                           | Mounting Torque, 6-32 or M3 Screw. | 10 lbf•in (1.1 N•m)               |            |

## Thermal Resistance

|                 | Parameter                                 | Min. | Typ.     | Max. | Units        |
|-----------------|-------------------------------------------|------|----------|------|--------------|
| $R_{\theta JC}$ | Junction-to-Case - IGBT                   | —    | —        | 1.4  | $^\circ C/W$ |
| $R_{\theta JC}$ | Junction-to-Case - Diode                  | —    | —        | 2.8  |              |
| $R_{\theta CS}$ | Case-to-Sink, flat, greased surface       | —    | 0.50     | —    |              |
| $R_{\theta JA}$ | Junction-to-Ambient, typical socket mount | —    | —        | 62   |              |
| Wt              | Weight                                    | —    | 2 (0.07) | —    | g (oz)       |

# IRGB5B120KD

International  
IR Rectifier

## 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  | 1200 | —    | —         | V                    | $V_{GE} = 0V, I_C = 500\mu A$                                        |          |
| $\Delta V_{(BR)CES}/\Delta T_J$ | Temperature Coeff. of Breakdown Voltage | —    | 1.15 | —         | V/ $^\circ\text{C}$  | $V_{GE} = 0V, I_C = 1.0mA, (25^\circ\text{C}-125^\circ\text{C})$     |          |
| $V_{CE(on)}$                    | Collector-to-Emitter Saturation Voltage | —    | 2.75 | 3.0       | V                    | $I_C = 6.0A, V_{GE} = 15V$                                           | 5, 6, 7  |
|                                 |                                         | —    | 3.36 | 3.7       |                      | $I_C = 6.0A, V_{GE} = 15V, T_J = 125^\circ\text{C}$                  | 9,10,11  |
| $V_{GE(th)}$                    | Gate Threshold Voltage                  | 4.0  | 5.0  | 6.0       | V                    | $V_{CE} = V_{GE}, I_C = 250\mu A$                                    | 9,10,11  |
| $\Delta V_{GE(th)}/\Delta T_J$  | Temperature Coeff. of Threshold Voltage | —    | -11  | —         | mV/ $^\circ\text{C}$ | $V_{CE} = V_{GE}, I_C = 1.0mA, (25^\circ\text{C}-125^\circ\text{C})$ | 12       |
| $g_{fe}$                        | Forward Transconductance                | —    | 2.6  | —         | S                    | $V_{CE} = 50V, I_C = 6.0A, PW=80\mu s$                               |          |
| $I_{CES}$                       | Zero Gate Voltage Collector Current     | —    | —    | 100       | $\mu A$              | $V_{GE} = 0V, V_{CE} = 1200V$                                        |          |
|                                 |                                         | —    | 66   | 200       |                      | $V_{GE} = 0V, V_{CE} = 1200V, T_J = 125^\circ\text{C}$               |          |
| $V_{FM}$                        | Diode Forward Voltage Drop              | —    | 2.13 | 2.45      | V                    | $I_F = 6.0A$                                                         | 8        |
|                                 |                                         | —    | 2.38 | 2.75      |                      | $I_F = 6.0A, T_J = 125^\circ\text{C}$                                |          |
| $I_{GES}$                       | Gate-to-Emitter Leakage Current         | —    | —    | $\pm 100$ | nA                   | $V_{GE} = \pm 20V$                                                   |          |

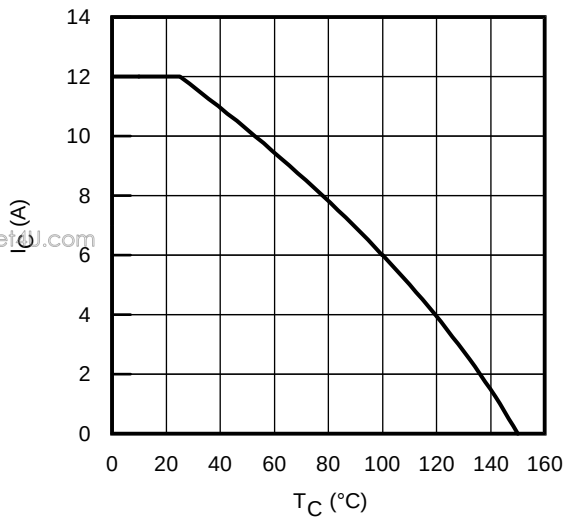
## Switching Characteristics @ $T_J = 25^\circ\text{C}$ (unless otherwise specified)

|              | Parameter                            | Min.        | Typ. | Max. | Units   | Conditions                                                                                                          | Ref.Fig.                    |
|--------------|--------------------------------------|-------------|------|------|---------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------|
| $Q_g$        | Total Gate Charge (turn-on)          | —           | 25   | 38   | nC      | $I_C = 6.0A$                                                                                                        | 23<br>CT1                   |
| $Q_{ge}$     | Gate - Emitter Charge (turn-on)      | —           | 3.7  | 5.6  |         | $V_{CC} = 800V$                                                                                                     |                             |
| $Q_{gc}$     | Gate - Collector Charge (turn-on)    | —           | 13   | 20   |         | $V_{GE} = 15V$                                                                                                      |                             |
| $E_{on}$     | Turn-On Switching Loss               | —           | 390  | 440  | $\mu J$ | $I_C = 6.0A, V_{CC} = 600V$                                                                                         | CT4                         |
| $E_{off}$    | Turn-Off Switching Loss              | —           | 330  | 440  |         | $V_{GE} = 15V, R_G = 50\Omega, L = 3.7mH$                                                                           |                             |
| $E_{tot}$    | Total Switching Loss                 | —           | 720  | 880  |         | $L_s = 150nH, T_J = 25^\circ\text{C} \text{ } \textcircled{2}$                                                      |                             |
| $t_{d(on)}$  | Turn-On Delay Time                   | —           | 22   | 29   | ns      | $I_C = 6.0A, V_{CC} = 600V$                                                                                         | CT4                         |
| $t_r$        | Rise Time                            | —           | 19   | 27   |         | $V_{GE} = 15V, R_G = 50\Omega, L = 3.7mH$                                                                           |                             |
| $t_{d(off)}$ | Turn-Off Delay Time                  | —           | 100  | 120  |         | $L_s = 150nH, T_J = 25^\circ\text{C}$                                                                               |                             |
| $t_f$        | Fall Time                            | —           | 19   | 25   |         |                                                                                                                     |                             |
| $E_{on}$     | Turn-On Switching Loss               | —           | 440  | 660  | $\mu J$ | $I_C = 6.0A, V_{CC} = 600V$                                                                                         | CT4<br>13,15<br>WF1WF2      |
| $E_{off}$    | Turn-Off Switching Loss              | —           | 370  | 560  |         | $V_{GE} = 15V, R_G = 50\Omega, L = 3.7mH$                                                                           |                             |
| $E_{tot}$    | Total Switching Loss                 | —           | 810  | 1220 |         | $L_s = 150nH, T_J = 125^\circ\text{C} \text{ } \textcircled{2}$                                                     |                             |
| $t_{d(on)}$  | Turn-On Delay Time                   | —           | 21   | 27   | ns      | $I_C = 6.0A, V_{CC} = 600V$                                                                                         | 14, 16<br>CT4<br>WF1<br>WF2 |
| $t_r$        | Rise Time                            | —           | 18   | 25   |         | $V_{GE} = 15V, R_G = 50\Omega, L = 3.7mH$                                                                           |                             |
| $t_{d(off)}$ | Turn-Off Delay Time                  | —           | 110  | 150  |         | $L_s = 150nH, T_J = 125^\circ\text{C}$                                                                              |                             |
| $t_f$        | Fall Time                            | —           | 22   | 29   |         |                                                                                                                     |                             |
| $C_{ies}$    | Input Capacitance                    | —           | 370  | —    | pF      | $V_{GE} = 0V$                                                                                                       | 22                          |
| $C_{oes}$    | Output Capacitance                   | —           | 33   | —    |         | $V_{CC} = 30V$                                                                                                      |                             |
| $C_{res}$    | Reverse Transfer Capacitance         | —           | 11   | —    |         | $f = 1.0MHz$                                                                                                        |                             |
| RBSOA        | Reverse Bias Safe Operating Area     | FULL SQUARE |      |      |         | $T_J = 150^\circ\text{C}, I_C = 24A, V_p = 1200V$<br>$V_{CC} = 1000V, V_{GE} = +15V \text{ to } 0V, R_G = 50\Omega$ | 4<br>CT2                    |
| SCSOA        | Short Circuit Safe Operating Area    | 10          | —    | —    | $\mu s$ | $T_J = 150^\circ\text{C}, V_p = 1200V, R_G = 50\Omega$<br>$V_{CC} = 900V, V_{GE} = +15V \text{ to } 0V$             | CT3<br>WF4                  |
| $E_{rec}$    | Reverse Recovery energy of the diode | —           | 360  | —    | $\mu J$ | $T_J = 125^\circ\text{C}$                                                                                           | 17,18,19                    |
| $t_{rr}$     | Diode Reverse Recovery time          | —           | 160  | —    | ns      | $V_{CC} = 600V, I_F = 6.0A, L = 2.0mH$                                                                              | 20, 21                      |
| $I_{rr}$     | Diode Peak Reverse Recovery Current  | —           | 9.0  | —    | A       | $V_{GE} = 15V, R_G = 50\Omega, L_s = 150nH$                                                                         | CT4,WF3                     |

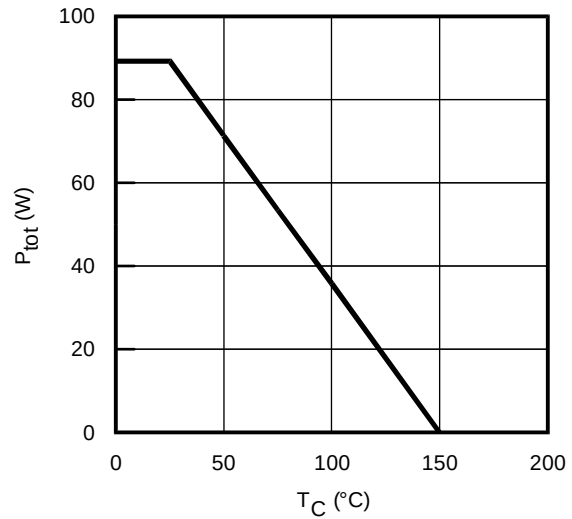
### Note:

①  $V_{CC} = 80\% (V_{CES}), V_{GE} = 20V, L = 100\mu H, R_G = 50\Omega$ .

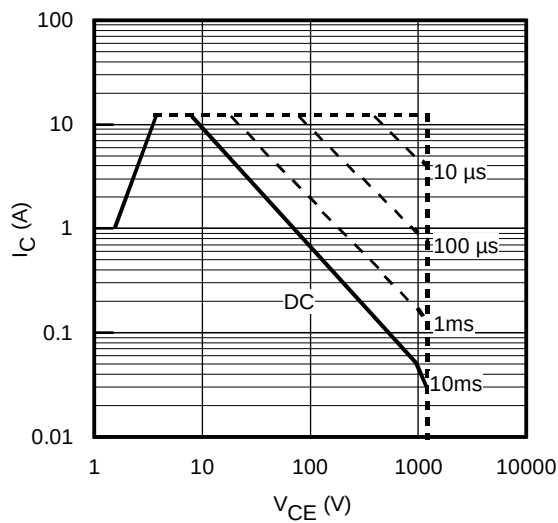
② Energy losses include "tail" and diode reverse recovery.



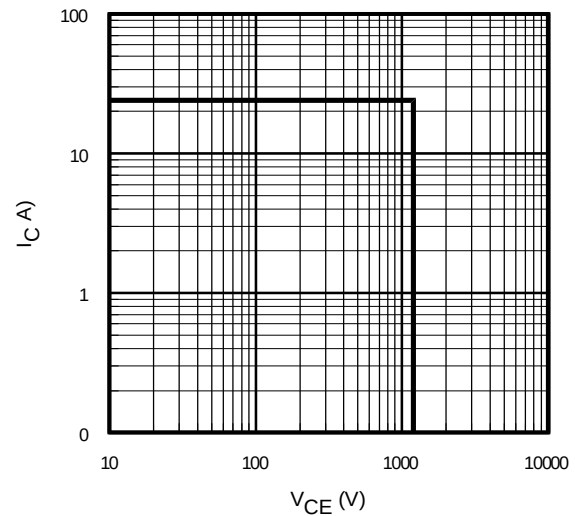
**Fig. 1** - Maximum DC Collector Current vs. Case Temperature



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



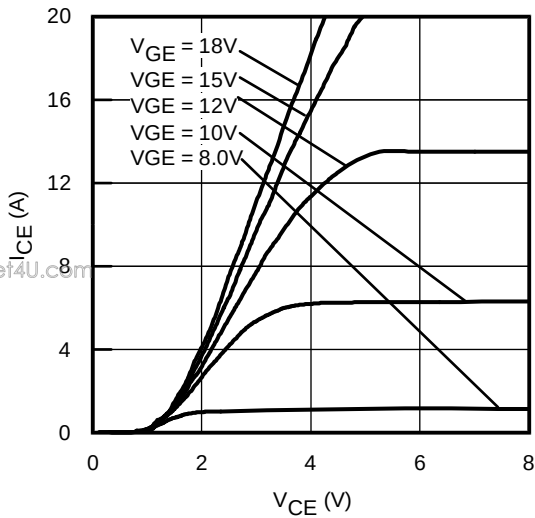
**Fig. 3** - Forward SOA  
 $T_C = 25^\circ\text{C}$ ;  $T_J \leq 150^\circ\text{C}$



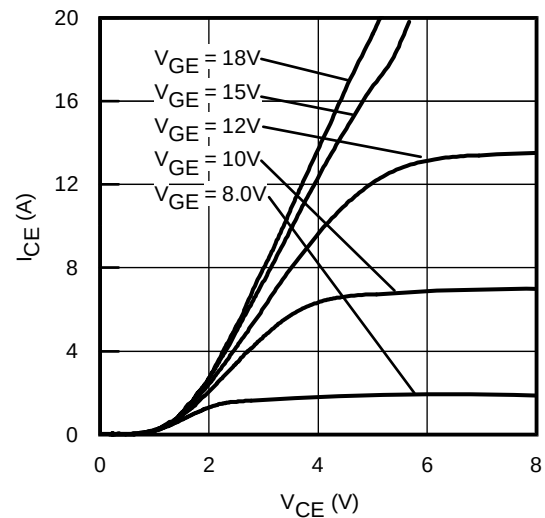
**Fig. 4** - Reverse Bias SOA  
 $T_J = 150^\circ\text{C}$ ;  $V_{GE} = 15\text{V}$

# IRGB5B120KD

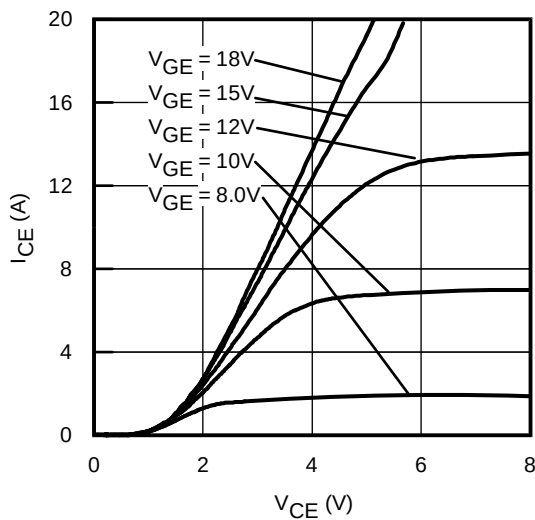
International  
**IR** Rectifier



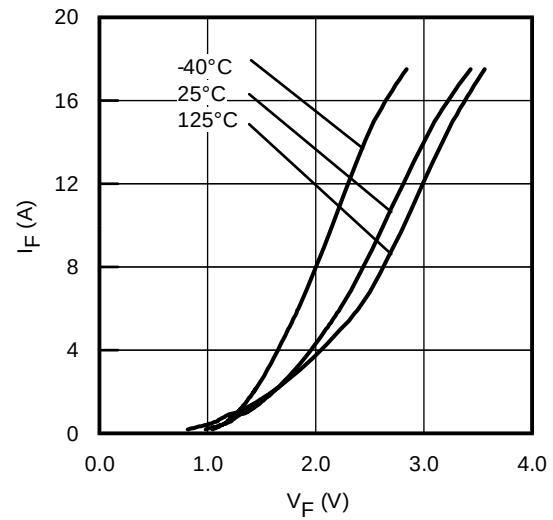
**Fig. 5** - Typ. IGBT Output Characteristics  
 $T_j = -40^\circ\text{C}$ ;  $t_p = 80\mu\text{s}$



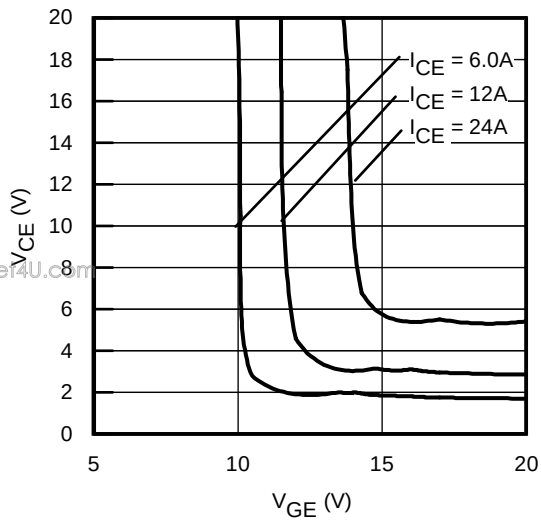
**Fig. 6** - Typ. IGBT Output Characteristics  
 $T_j = 25^\circ\text{C}$ ;  $t_p = 80\mu\text{s}$



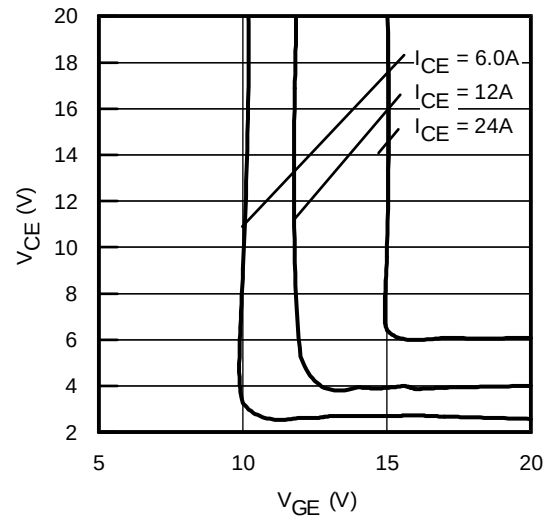
**Fig. 7** - Typ. IGBT Output Characteristics  
 $T_j = 125^\circ\text{C}$ ;  $t_p = 80\mu\text{s}$



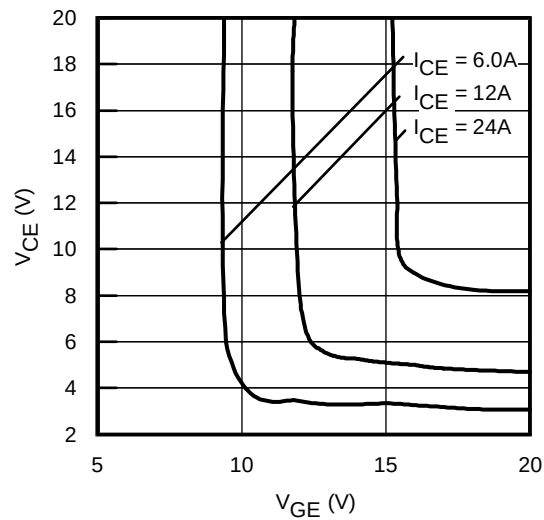
**Fig. 8** - Typ. Diode Forward Characteristics  
 $t_p = 80\mu\text{s}$



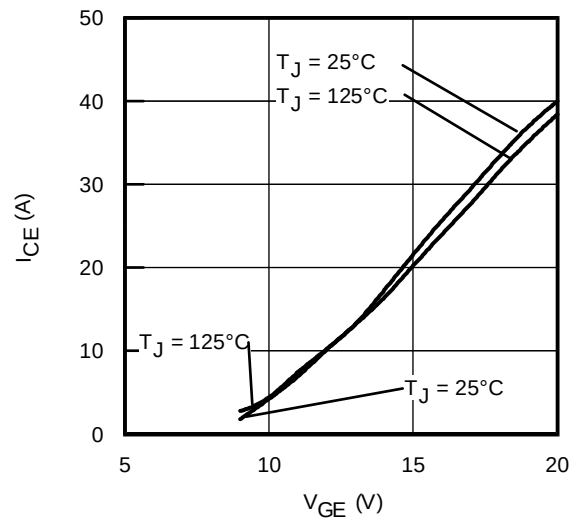
**Fig. 9** - Typical  $V_{CE}$  vs.  $V_{GE}$   
 $T_J = -40^\circ\text{C}$



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



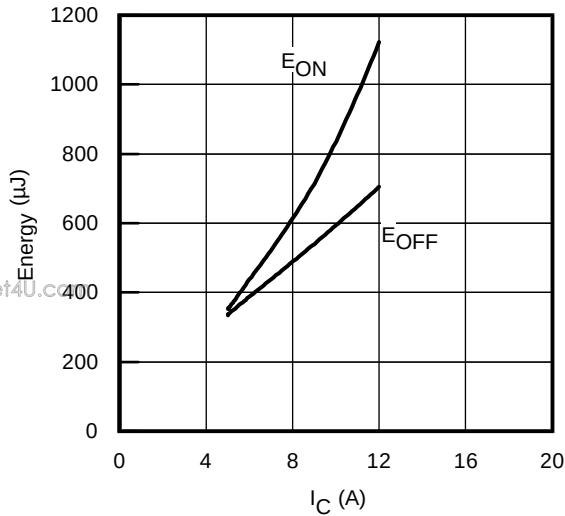
**Fig. 11** - Typical  $V_{CE}$  vs.  $V_{GE}$   
 $T_J = 125^\circ\text{C}$



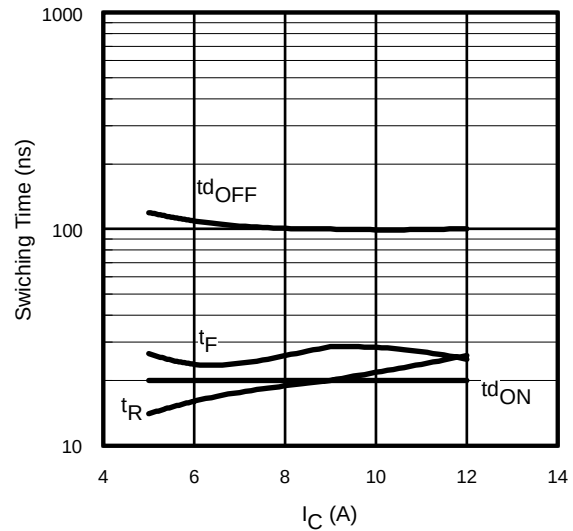
**Fig. 12** - Typ. Transfer Characteristics  
 $V_{CE} = 50\text{V}$ ;  $t_p = 10\mu\text{s}$

# IRGB5B120KD

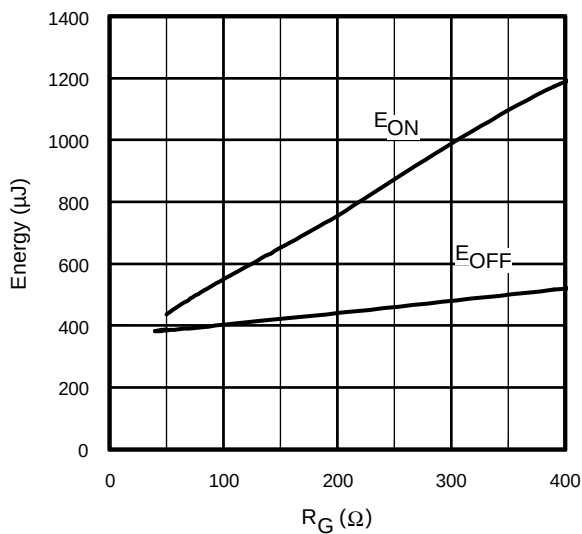
International  
**IR** Rectifier



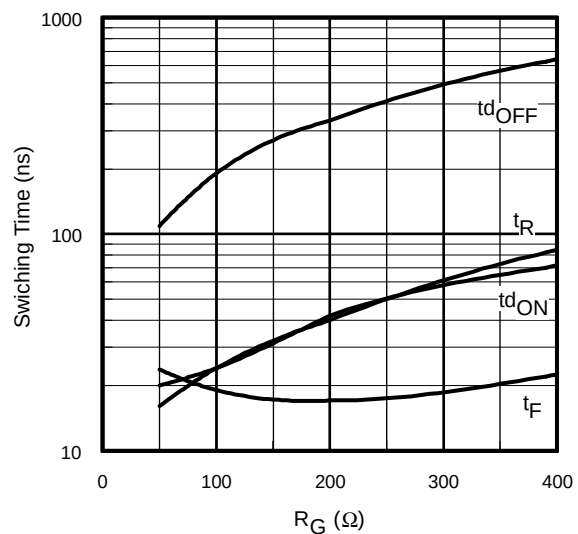
**Fig. 13** - Typ. Energy Loss vs.  $I_C$   
 $T_J = 125^\circ\text{C}$ ;  $L = 3.7\text{mH}$ ;  $V_{CE} = 600\text{V}$   
 $R_G = 50\Omega$ ;  $V_{GE} = 15\text{V}$



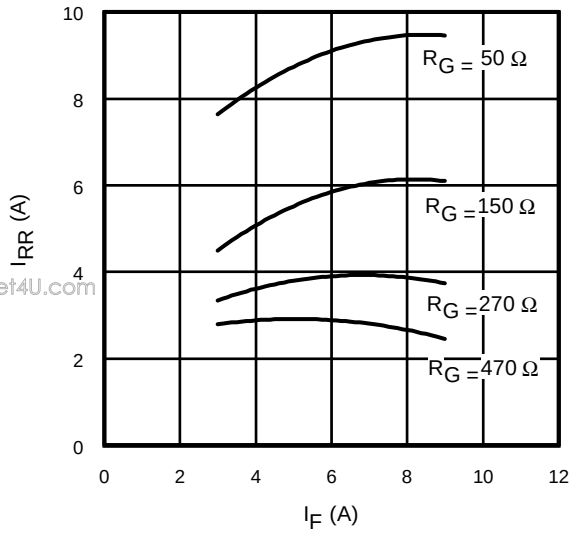
**Fig. 14** - Typ. Switching Time vs.  $I_C$   
 $T_J = 125^\circ\text{C}$ ;  $L = 3.7\text{mH}$ ;  $V_{CE} = 600\text{V}$   
 $R_G = 50\Omega$ ;  $V_{GE} = 15\text{V}$



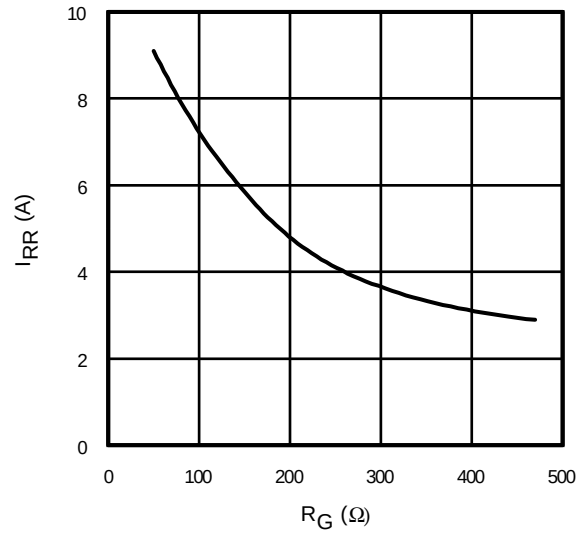
**Fig. 15** - Typ. Energy Loss vs.  $R_G$   
 $T_J = 125^\circ\text{C}$ ;  $L = 3.7\text{mH}$ ;  $V_{CE} = 600\text{V}$   
 $I_{CE} = 6.0\text{A}$ ;  $V_{GE} = 15\text{V}$



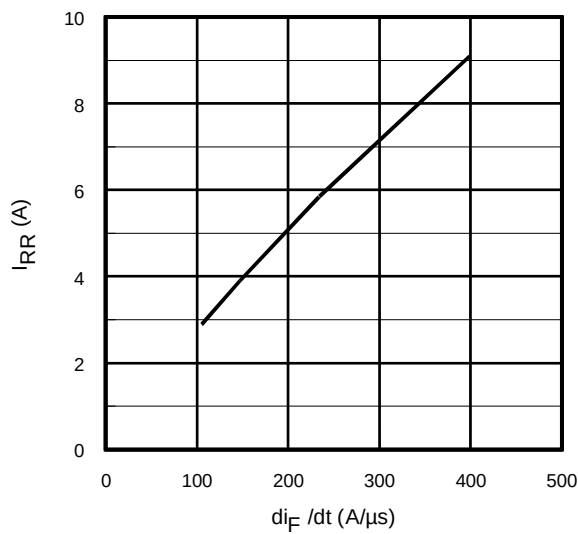
**Fig. 16** - Typ. Switching Time vs.  $R_G$   
 $T_J = 125^\circ\text{C}$ ;  $L = 3.7\text{mH}$ ;  $V_{CE} = 600\text{V}$   
 $I_{CE} = 6.0\text{A}$ ;  $V_{GE} = 15\text{V}$



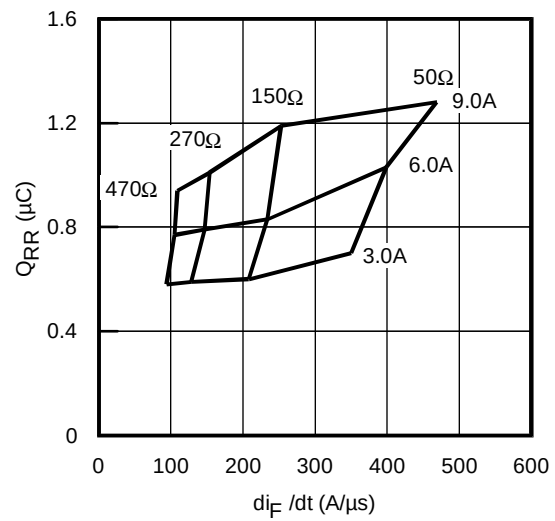
**Fig. 17** - Typical Diode  $I_{RR}$  vs.  $I_F$   
 $T_J = 125^\circ\text{C}$



**Fig. 18** - Typical Diode  $I_{RR}$  vs.  $R_G$   
 $T_J = 125^\circ\text{C}; I_F = 6.0\text{A}$



**Fig. 19** - Typical Diode  $I_{RR}$  vs.  $di_F/dt$   
 $V_{CC} = 600\text{V}; V_{GE} = 15\text{V};$   
 $I_F = 6.0\text{A}; T_J = 125^\circ\text{C}$

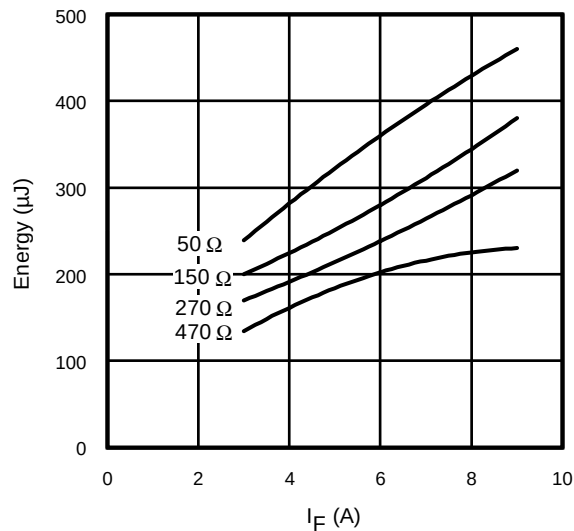


**Fig. 20** - Typical Diode  $Q_{RR}$   
 $V_{CC} = 600\text{V}; V_{GE} = 15\text{V}; T_J = 125^\circ\text{C}$

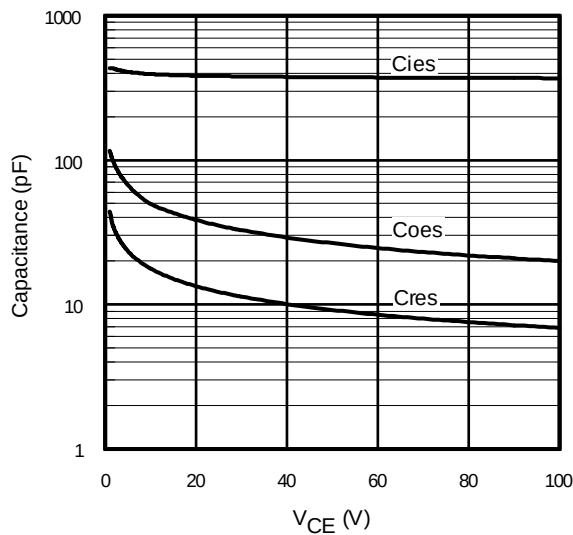
# IRGB5B120KD

International  
**IR** Rectifier

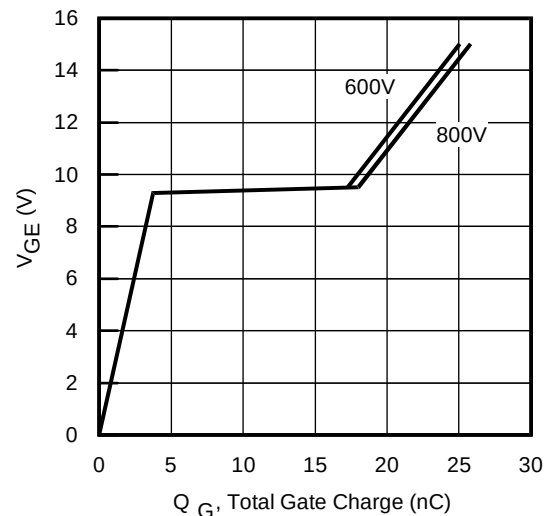
www.DataSheet4U.com



**Fig. 21** - Typical Diode  $E_{RR}$  vs.  $I_F$   
 $T_J = 125^\circ\text{C}$



**Fig. 22**- Typ. Capacitance vs.  $V_{CE}$   
 $V_{GE} = 0\text{V}$ ;  $f = 1\text{MHz}$



**Fig. 23** - Typical Gate Charge vs.  $V_{GE}$   
 $I_{CE} = 6.0\text{A}$ ;  $L = 600\mu\text{H}$

www.irf.com



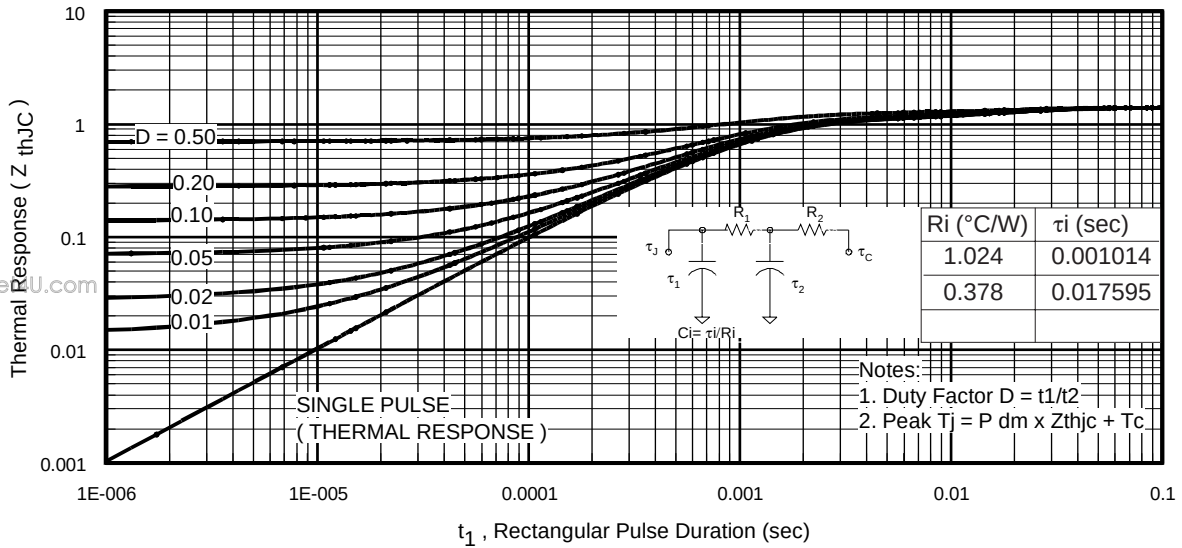


Fig 24. Maximum Transient Thermal Impedance, Junction-to-Case (IGBT)

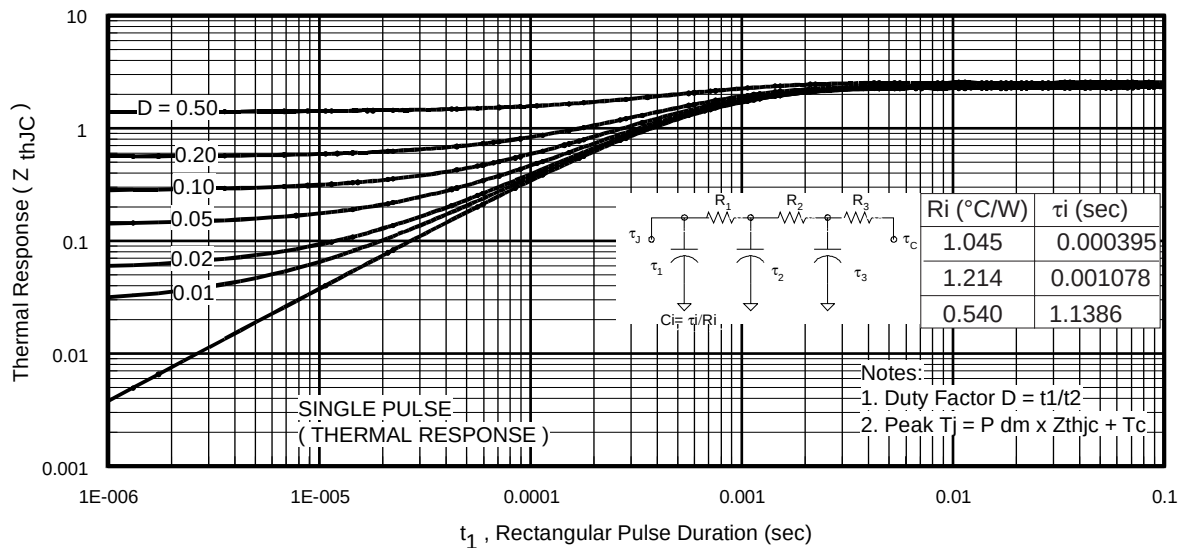
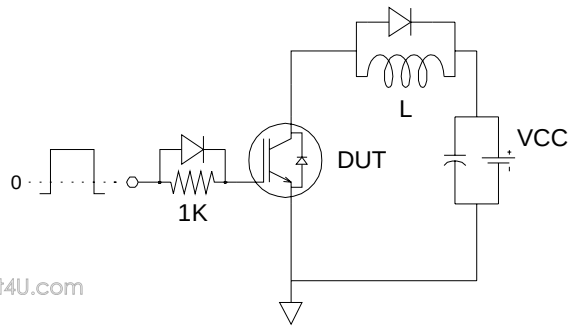


Fig 25. Maximum Transient Thermal Impedance, Junction-to-Case (DIODE)

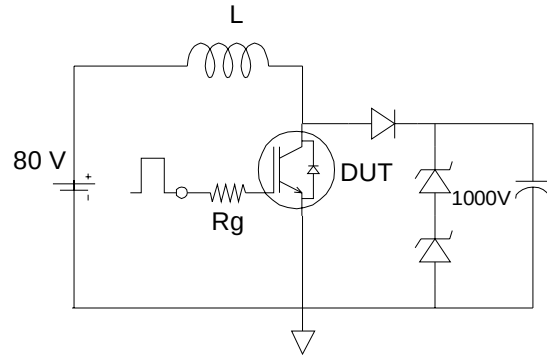
# IRGB5B120KD

International  
**IR** Rectifier

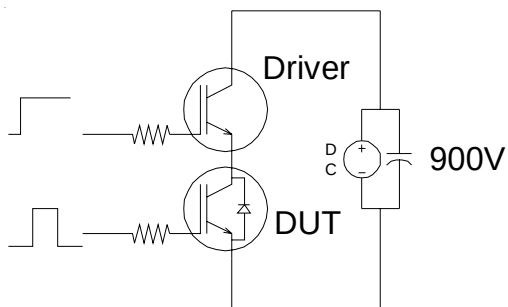
www.DataSheet4U.com



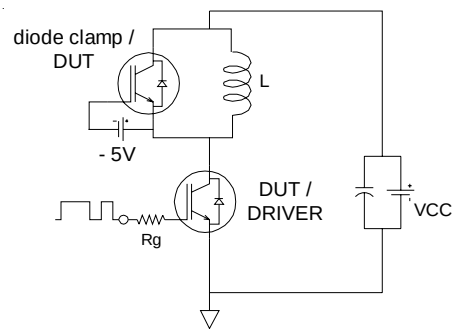
**Fig.C.T.1** - Gate Charge Circuit (turn-off)



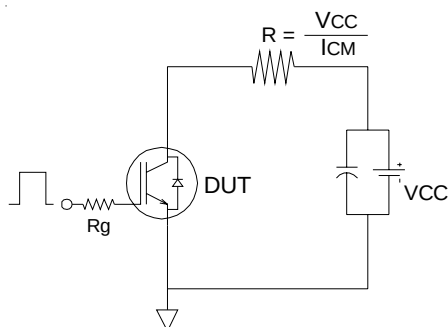
**Fig.C.T.2** - RBSOA Circuit



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



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



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

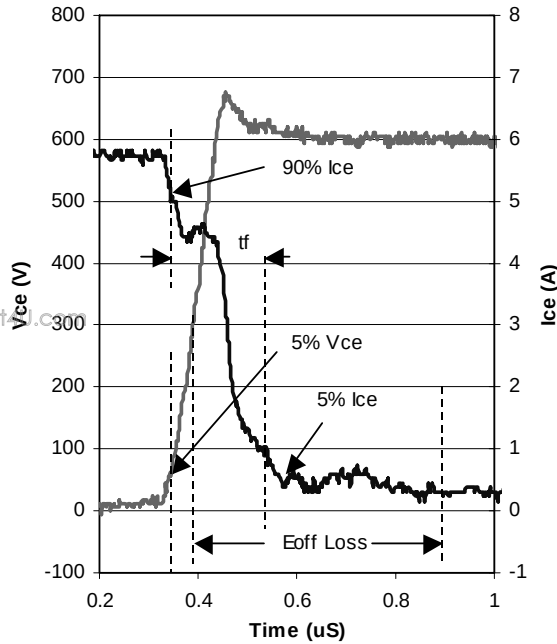


Fig.WF2-Typ. Turn-off Loss Waveform  
@  $T_J = 125^\circ\text{C}$  using Fig. CT4

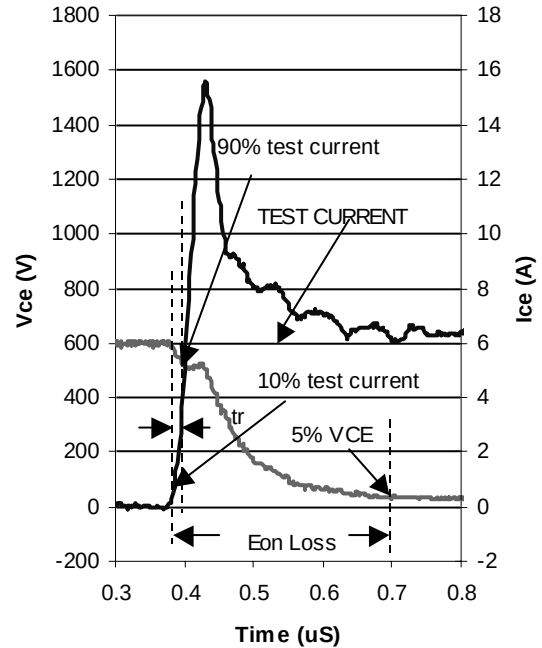


Fig.WF2-Typ. Turn-on Loss Waveform  
@  $T_J = 125^\circ\text{C}$  using Fig. CT4

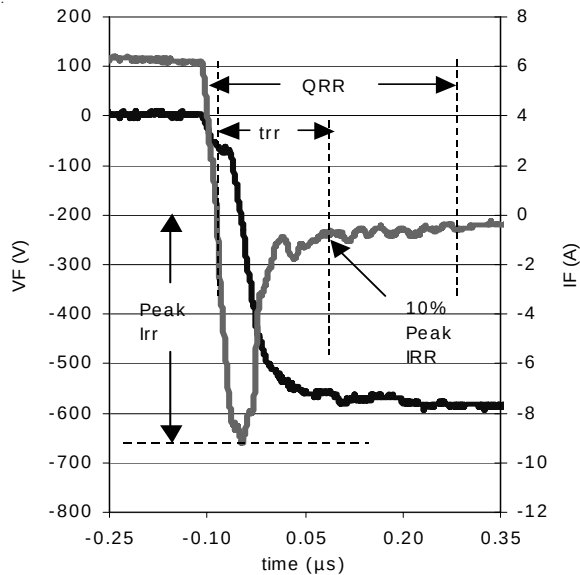


Fig.WF3-Typ. Diode Recovery Waveform  
@  $T_J = 125^\circ\text{C}$  using Fig. CT4

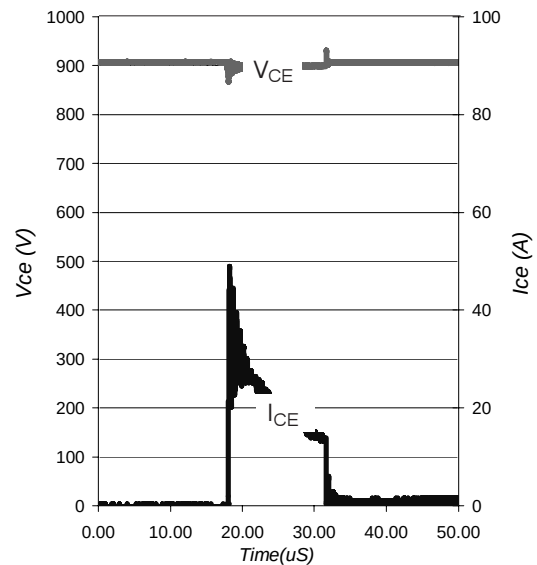
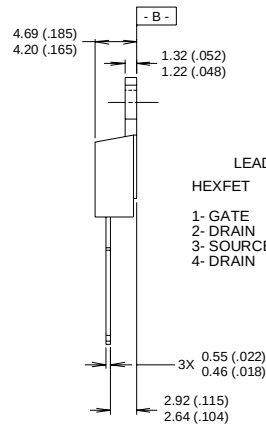


Fig.WF4-Typ. S.C. Waveform  
@  $T_C = 150^\circ\text{C}$  using Fig. CT3

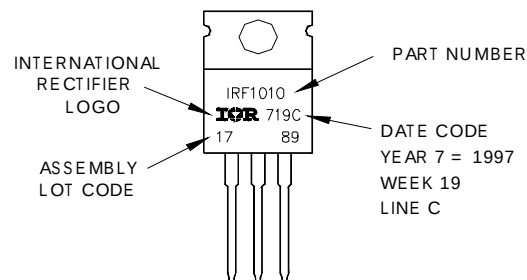
Dimensions are shown in millimeters (inches)

www.DataSheet4U.com



EXAMPLE. THIS IS AN IRF1010  
LOT CODE 1789  
ASSEMBLED ON WW 19, 1997  
IN THE ASSEMBLY LINE "C"

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



TO-220AB 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.

**IR WORLD HEADQUARTERS:** 233 Kansas St., El Segundo, California 90245, USA Tel: (310) 252-7105  
TAC Fax: (310) 252-7903

12