

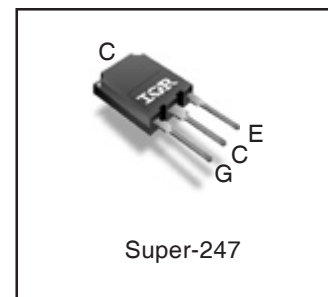
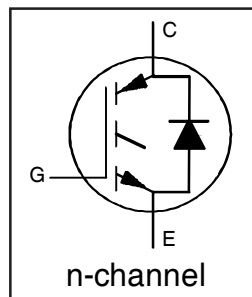
$$V_{CES} = 600V$$

$$I_C = 160A, T_C = 100^\circ C$$

$$t_{SC} \geq 5\mu s, T_{J(max)} = 175^\circ C$$

$$V_{CE(on)} \text{ typ.} = 1.70V @ I_C = 120A$$

INSULATED GATE BIPOLAR TRANSISTOR WITH ULTRAFAST SOFT RECOVERY DIODE



G	C	E
Gate	Collector	Emitter

Applications

- Industrial Motor Drive
- Inverters
- UPS
- Welding

Features	Benefits
Low $V_{CE(ON)}$ and Switching Losses	High efficiency in a wide range of applications and switching frequencies
Square RBSOA and Maximum Junction Temperature $175^\circ C$	Improved reliability due to rugged hard switching performance and higher power capability
Positive $V_{CE(ON)}$ Temperature Coefficient	Excellent current sharing in parallel operation
$5\mu s$ short circuit SOA	Enables short circuit protection scheme
Lead-Free, RoHS compliant	Environmentally friendly

Base part number	Package Type	Standard Pack		Orderable part number
		Form	Quantity	
IRGPS46160DPbF	Super-247	Tube	25	IRGPS46160DPbF

Absolute Maximum Ratings

	Parameter	Max.	Units
V_{CES}	Collector-to-Emitter Voltage	600	V
$I_C @ T_C = 25^\circ C$	Continuous Collector Current	240②	A
$I_C @ T_C = 100^\circ C$	Continuous Collector Current	160	
I_{CM}	Pulse Collector Current, $V_{GE} = 15V$	360	
I_{LM}	Clamped Inductive Load Current, $V_{GE} = 20V$ ①	480	
$I_F @ T_C = 25^\circ C$	Diode Continuous Forward Current	240②	
$I_F @ T_C = 100^\circ C$	Diode Continuous Forward Current	160②	V
I_{FM}	Diode Maximum Forward Current ④	480	
V_{GE}	Continuous Gate-to-Emitter Voltage	± 20	W
	Transient Gate-to-Emitter Voltage	± 30	
$P_D @ T_C = 25^\circ C$	Maximum Power Dissipation	750	°C
$P_D @ T_C = 100^\circ C$	Maximum Power Dissipation	375	
T_J	Operating Junction and	-55 to +175	°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
$R_{\theta JC}$ (IGBT)	Junction-to-Case (IGBT) ②	—	—	0.20	°C/W
$R_{\theta JC}$ (Diode)	Junction-to-Case (Diode) ②	—	—	0.63	
$R_{\theta CS}$	Case-to-Sink (flat, greased surface)	—	0.24	—	
$R_{\theta JA}$	Junction-to-Ambient (typical socket mount)	—	—	40	

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

	Parameter	Min.	Typ.	Max.	Units	Conditions
$V_{(BR)CES}$	Collector-to-Emitter Breakdown Voltage	600	—	—	V	$V_{GE} = 0V, I_C = 100\mu A$ ③
$\Delta V_{(BR)CES}/\Delta T_J$	Temperature Coeff. of Breakdown Voltage	—	0.27	—	V/°C	$V_{GE} = 0V, I_C = 4.0mA$ (25°C-175°C)
$V_{CE(on)}$	Collector-to-Emitter Saturation Voltage	—	1.70	2.05	V	$I_C = 120A, V_{GE} = 15V, T_J = 25^\circ\text{C}$
		—	2.15	—		$I_C = 120A, V_{GE} = 15V, T_J = 150^\circ\text{C}$
		—	2.20	—		$I_C = 120A, V_{GE} = 15V, T_J = 175^\circ\text{C}$
$V_{GE(th)}$	Gate Threshold Voltage	4.0	—	6.5	V	$V_{CE} = V_{GE}, I_C = 5.6mA$
$\Delta V_{GE(th)}/\Delta T_J$	Threshold Voltage temp. coefficient	—	-17	—	mV/°C	$V_{CE} = V_{GE}, I_C = 5.6mA$ (25°C - 175°C)
g_{fe}	Forward Transconductance	—	77	—	S	$V_{CE} = 50V, I_C = 120A$
I_{CES}	Collector-to-Emitter Leakage Current	—	1.0	150	μA	$V_{GE} = 0V, V_{CE} = 600V$
		—	2.3	—	mA	$V_{GE} = 0V, V_{CE} = 600V, T_J = 175^\circ\text{C}$
V_{FM}	Diode Forward Voltage Drop	—	2.4	3.0	V	$I_F = 120A$
		—	1.9	—		$I_F = 120A, T_J = 175^\circ\text{C}$
I_{GES}	Gate-to-Emitter Leakage Current	—	—	±400	nA	$V_{GE} = \pm 20V$

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

	Parameter	Min.	Typ.	Max.	Units	Conditions
Q_g	Total Gate Charge	—	240	—	nC	$I_C = 120A$
Q_{ge}	Gate-to-Emitter Charge	—	70	—		$V_{GE} = 15V$
Q_{gc}	Gate-to-Collector Charge	—	90	—		$V_{CC} = 400V$
E_{on}	Turn-On Switching Loss	—	5750	—	μJ	$I_C = 120A, V_{CC} = 400V, V_{GE} = 15V$ $R_G = 4.7\Omega, L = 66\mu H, T_J = 25^\circ\text{C}$
E_{off}	Turn-Off Switching Loss	—	3430	—		
E_{total}	Total Switching Loss	—	9180	—		
$t_{d(on)}$	Turn-On delay time	—	80	—	ns	Energy losses include tail & diode reverse recovery ⑤
t_r	Rise time	—	70	—		
$t_{d(off)}$	Turn-Off delay time	—	190	—		
t_f	Fall time	—	40	—		
E_{on}	Turn-On Switching Loss	—	7740	—	μJ	$I_C = 120A, V_{CC} = 400V, V_{GE} = 15V$ $R_G = 4.7\Omega, L = 66\mu H, T_J = 175^\circ\text{C}$
E_{off}	Turn-Off Switching Loss	—	4390	—		
E_{total}	Total Switching Loss	—	12130	—		
$t_{d(on)}$	Turn-On delay time	—	80	—	ns	Energy losses include tail & diode reverse recovery ⑤
t_r	Rise time	—	75	—		
$t_{d(off)}$	Turn-Off delay time	—	230	—		
t_f	Fall time	—	55	—		
C_{ies}	Input Capacitance	—	7750	—	pF	$V_{GE} = 0V$ $V_{CC} = 30V$ $f = 1.0MHz$
C_{oes}	Output Capacitance	—	550	—		
C_{res}	Reverse Transfer Capacitance	—	225	—		
RBSOA	Reverse Bias Safe Operating Area	FULL SQUARE				$T_J = 175^\circ\text{C}, I_C = 480A$ $V_{CC} = 480V, V_p \leq 600V$ $R_G = 4.7\Omega, V_{GE} = +20V$ to 0V
SCSOA	Short Circuit Safe Operating Area	5	—	—	μs	$V_{CC} = 400V, V_p \leq 600V$ $R_G = 4.7\Omega, V_{GE} = +15V$ to 0V
E_{rec}	Reverse Recovery Energy of the Diode	—	500	—	μJ	$T_J = 175^\circ\text{C}$
t_{rr}	Diode Reverse Recovery Time	—	130	—	ns	$V_{CC} = 400V, I_F = 120A$
I_{rr}	Peak Reverse Recovery Current	—	36	—	A	$V_{GE} = 15V, R_G = 4.7\Omega, L = 100\mu H$

Notes:

- ① $V_{CC} = 80\% (V_{CES}), V_{GE} = 20V, L = 66\mu H, R_G = 4.7\Omega$, tested in production $I_{LM} \leq 400A$.
- ② Pulse width limited by max. junction temperature.
- ③ Refer to AN-1086 for guidelines for measuring $V_{(BR)CES}$ safely.
- ④ R_θ is measured at T_J of approximately 90°C.
- ⑤ Values influenced by parasitic L and C in measurement.
- ⑥ Calculated continuous current based on maximum allowable junction temperature. Package IGBT current limit is 195A. Package diode current limit is 120A. Note that current limitations arising from heating of the device leads may occur.

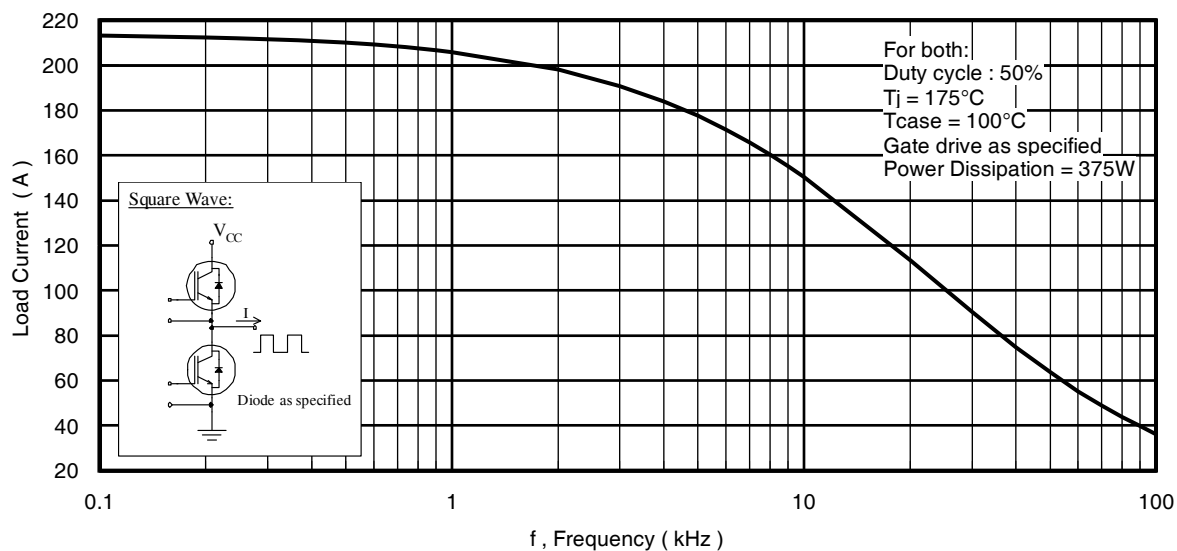


Fig. 1 - Typical Load Current vs. Frequency
(Load Current = I_{RMS} of fundamental)

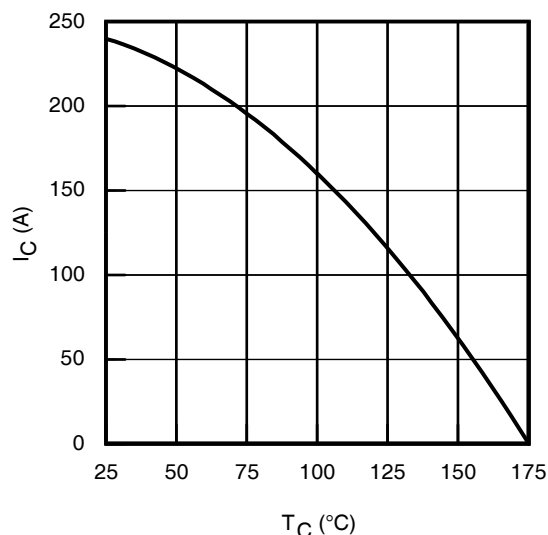


Fig. 2 - Maximum DC Collector Current vs. Case Temperature

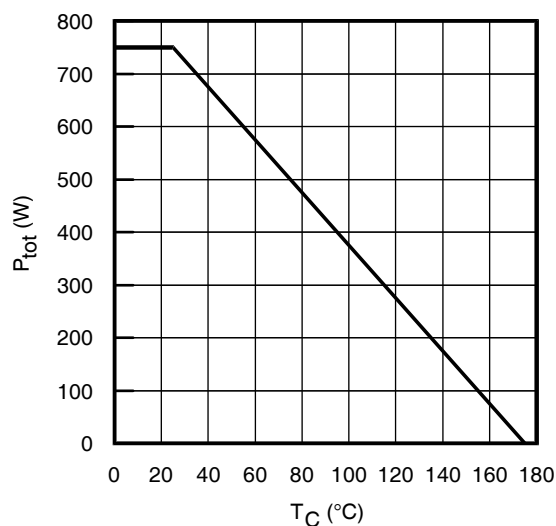


Fig. 3 - Power Dissipation vs. Case Temperature

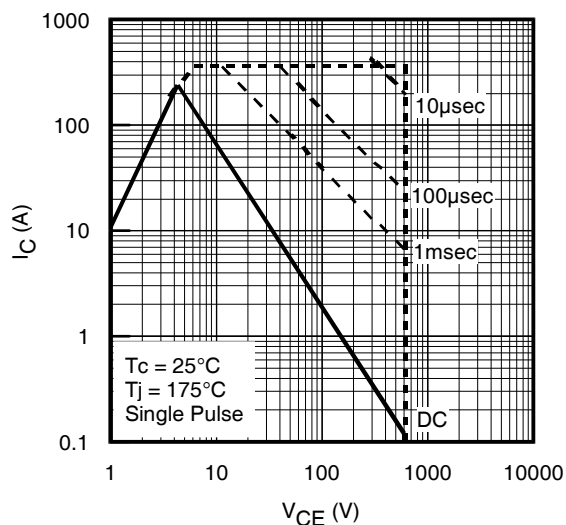


Fig. 4 - Forward SOA
 $T_C = 25^{\circ}\text{C}$, $T_J \leq 175^{\circ}\text{C}$; $V_{\text{GE}} = 15\text{V}$

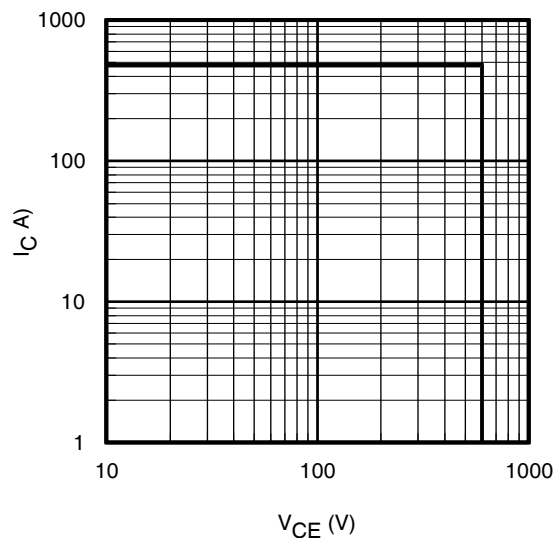


Fig. 5 - Reverse Bias SOA
 $T_J = 175^{\circ}\text{C}$; $V_{\text{GE}} = 20\text{V}$

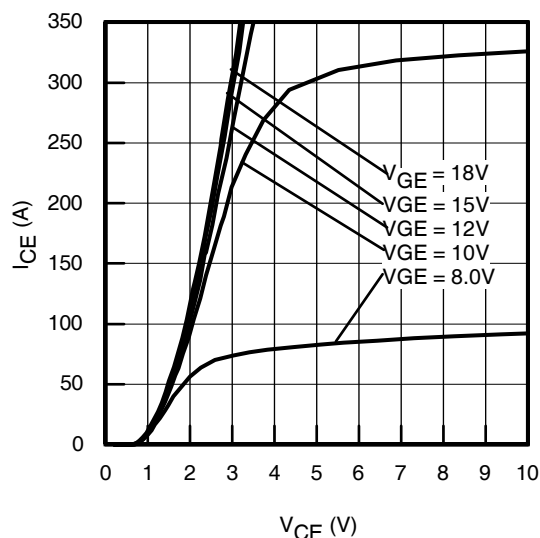


Fig. 6 - Typ. IGBT Output Characteristics
 $T_J = -40^{\circ}\text{C}$; $t_p = 80\mu\text{s}$

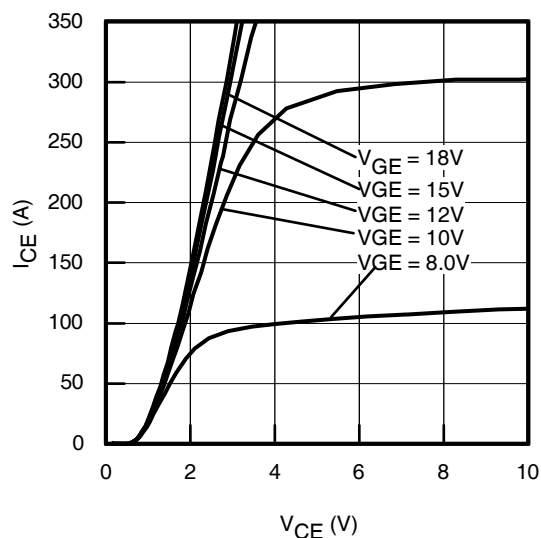


Fig. 7 - Typ. IGBT Output Characteristics
 $T_J = 25^{\circ}\text{C}$; $t_p = 80\mu\text{s}$

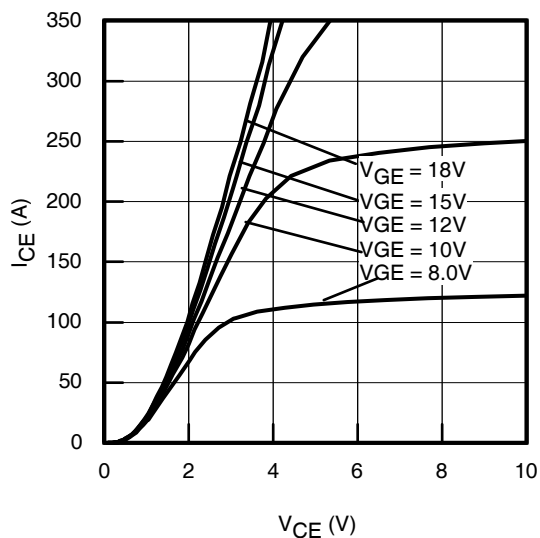


Fig. 8 - Typ. IGBT Output Characteristics
 $T_J = 175^{\circ}\text{C}$; $t_p = 80\mu\text{s}$

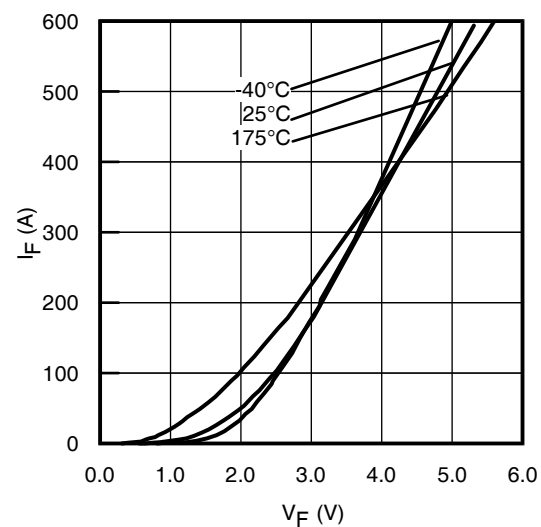


Fig. 9 - Typ. Diode Forward Characteristics
 $t_p = 80\mu\text{s}$

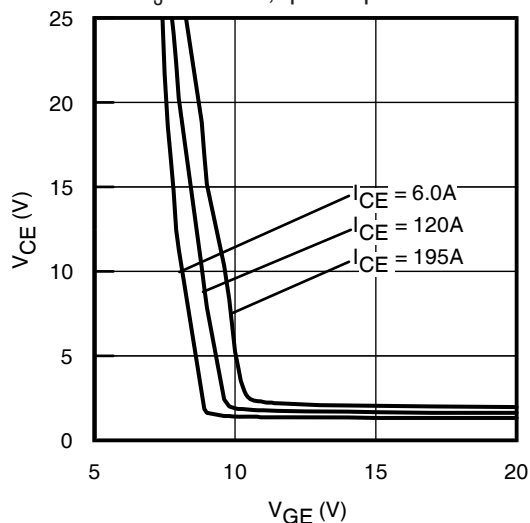


Fig. 10 - Typical V_{CE} vs. V_{GE}
 $T_J = -40^{\circ}\text{C}$

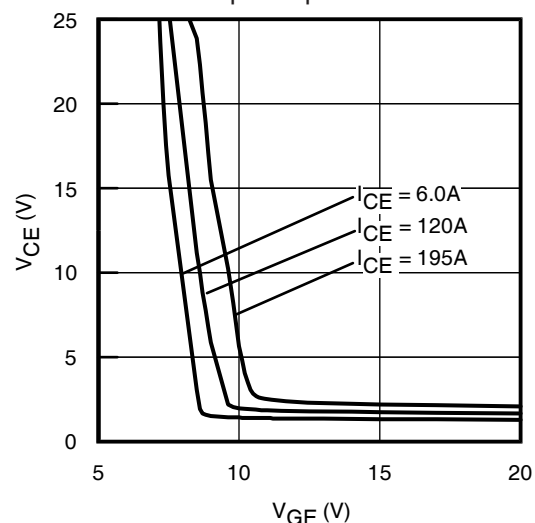


Fig. 11 - Typical V_{CE} vs. V_{GE}
 $T_J = 25^{\circ}\text{C}$

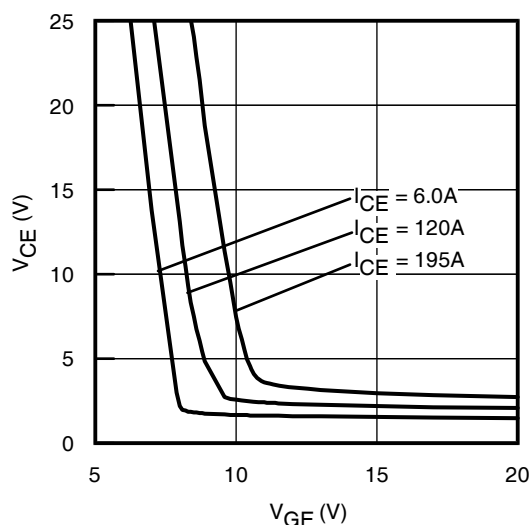


Fig. 12 - Typical V_{CE} vs. V_{GE}
 $T_J = 175^\circ\text{C}$

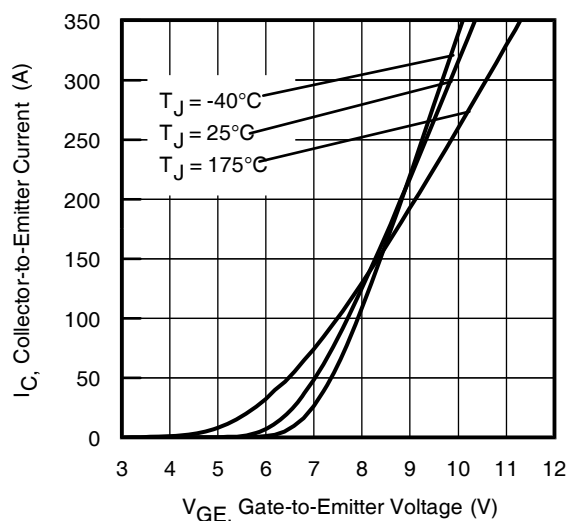


Fig. 13 - Typ. Transfer Characteristics
 $V_{CE} = 50\text{V}$; $t_p = 10\mu\text{s}$

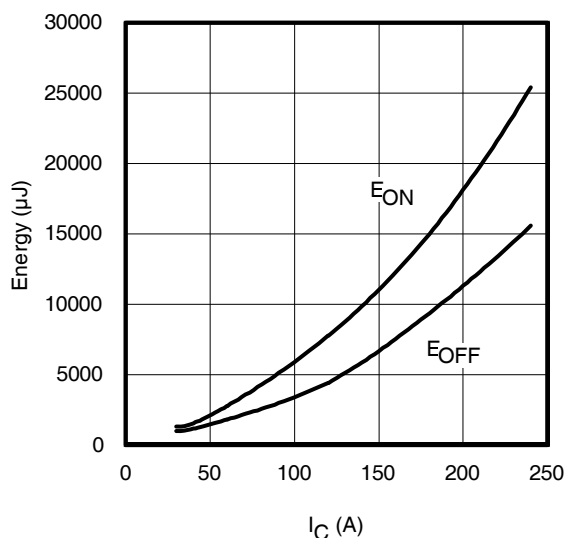


Fig. 14 - Typ. Energy Loss vs. I_C
 $T_J = 175^\circ\text{C}$; $L = 66\mu\text{H}$; $V_{CE} = 400\text{V}$; $R_G = 4.7\Omega$; $V_{GE} = 15\text{V}$

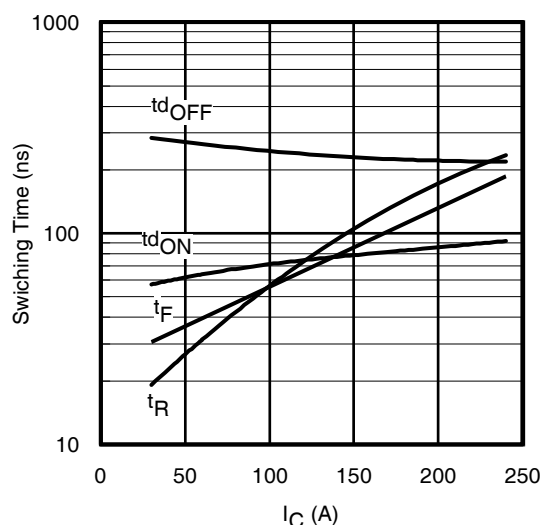


Fig. 15 - Typ. Switching Time vs. I_C
 $T_J = 175^\circ\text{C}$; $L = 66\mu\text{H}$; $V_{CE} = 400\text{V}$; $R_G = 4.7\Omega$; $V_{GE} = 15\text{V}$

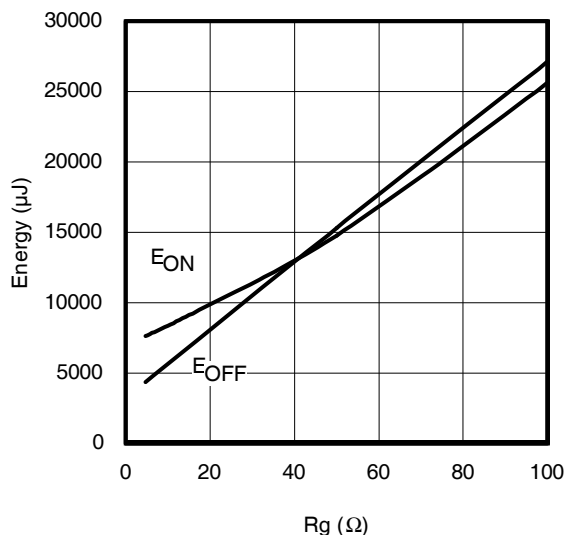


Fig. 16 - Typ. Energy Loss vs. R_G
 $T_J = 175^\circ\text{C}$; $L = 66\mu\text{H}$; $V_{CE} = 400\text{V}$; $I_{CE} = 120\text{A}$; $V_{GE} = 15\text{V}$

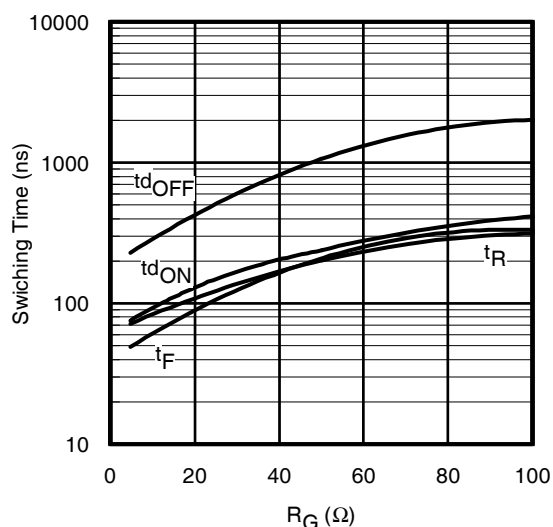


Fig. 17 - Typ. Switching Time vs. R_G
 $T_J = 175^\circ\text{C}$; $L = 66\mu\text{H}$; $V_{CE} = 400\text{V}$; $I_{CE} = 120\text{A}$; $V_{GE} = 15\text{V}$

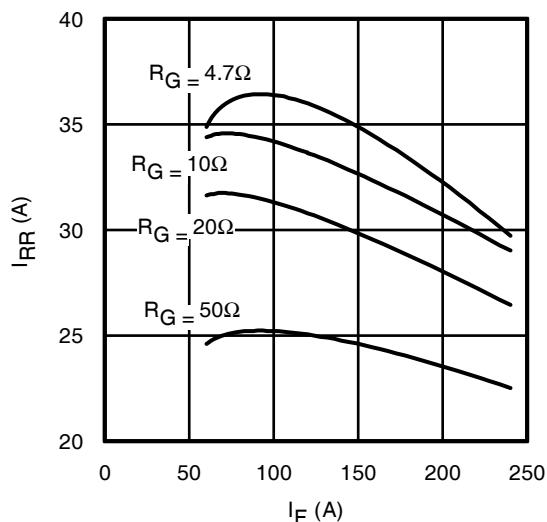


Fig. 18 - Typ. Diode I_{RR} vs. I_F
 $T_J = 175^\circ\text{C}$

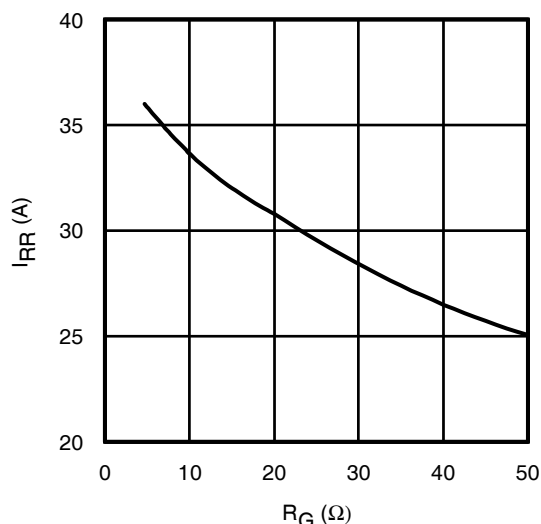


Fig. 19 - Typ. Diode I_{RR} vs. R_G
 $T_J = 175^\circ\text{C}$

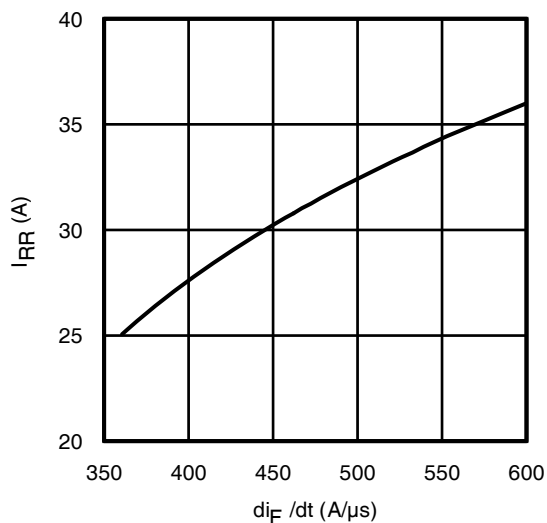


Fig. 20 - Typ. Diode I_{RR} vs. di_F/dt
 $V_{CC} = 400\text{V}$; $V_{GE} = 15\text{V}$; $I_F = 120\text{A}$; $T_J = 175^\circ\text{C}$

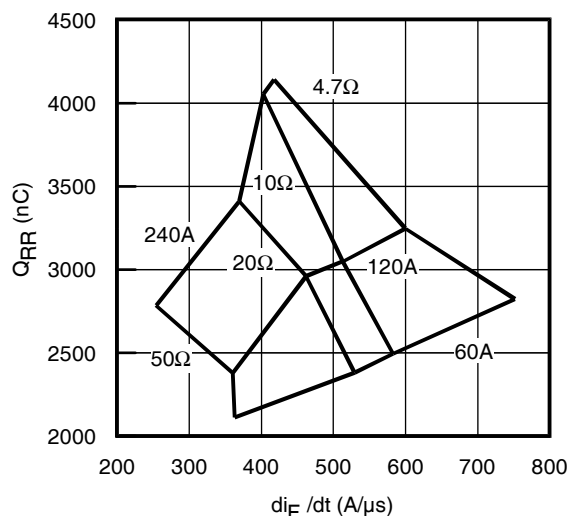


Fig. 21 - Typ. Diode Q_{RR} vs. di_F/dt
 $V_{CC} = 400\text{V}$; $V_{GE} = 15\text{V}$; $T_J = 175^\circ\text{C}$

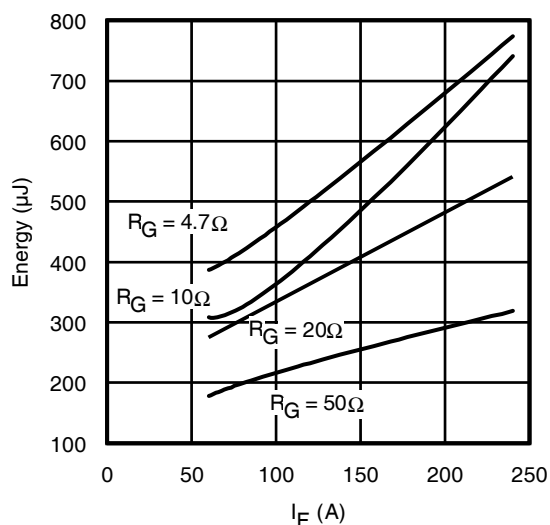


Fig. 22 - Typ. Diode E_{RR} vs. I_F
 $T_J = 175^\circ\text{C}$

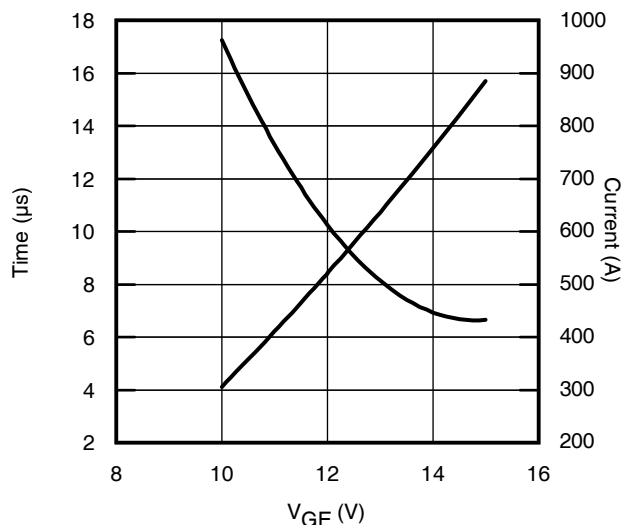


Fig. 23 - V_{GE} vs. Short Circuit Time
 $V_{CC} = 400\text{V}$; $T_C = 25^\circ\text{C}$

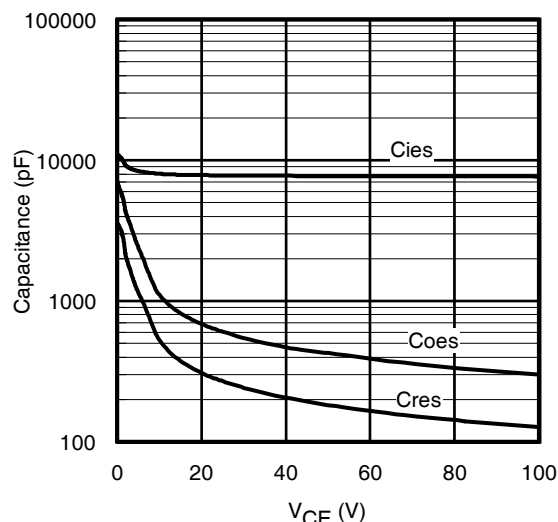


Fig. 24 - Typ. Capacitance vs. V_{CE}
 $V_{GE} = 0V$; $f = 1MHz$

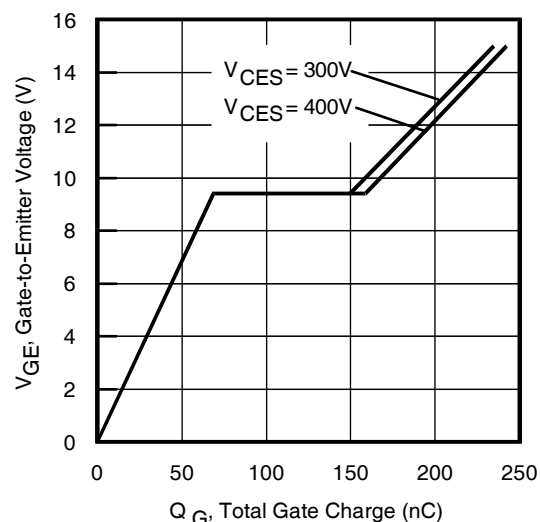


Fig. 25 - Typical Gate Charge vs. V_{GE}
 $I_{CE} = 120A$; $L = 100\mu H$

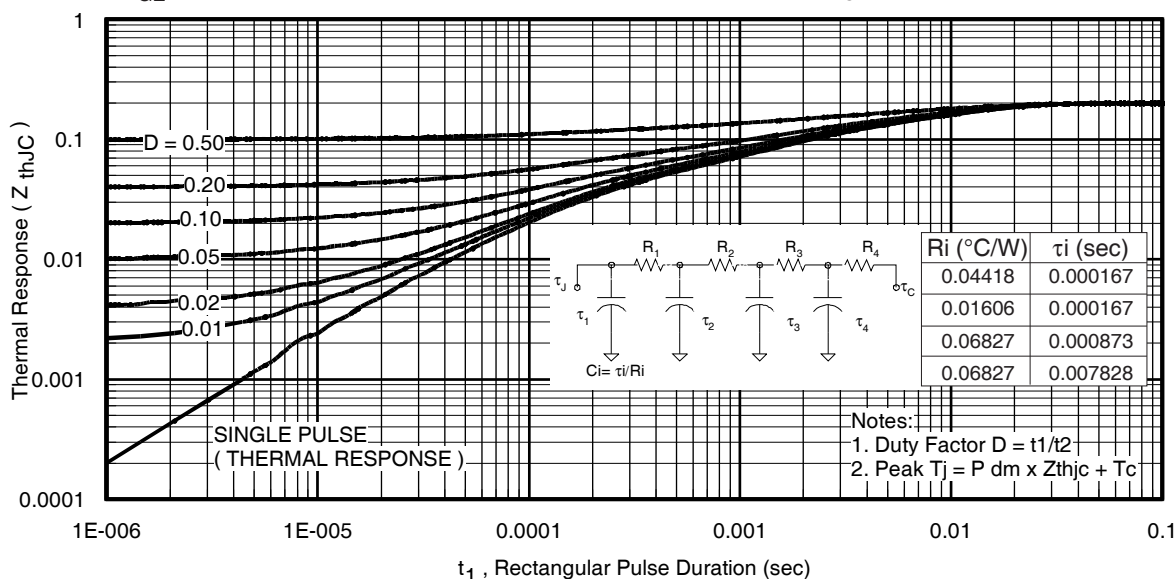


Fig. 26. Maximum Transient Thermal Impedance, Junction-to-Case (IGBT)

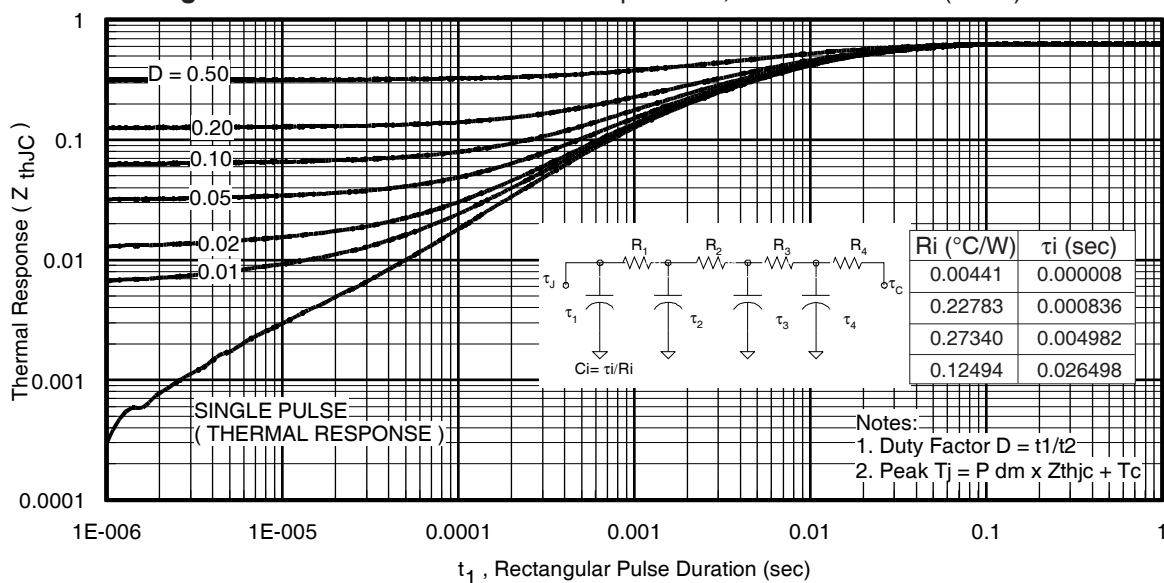
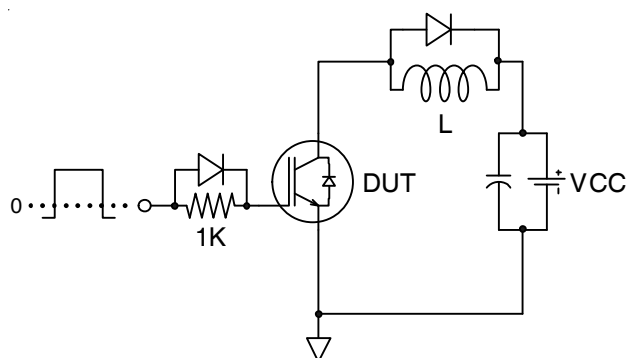
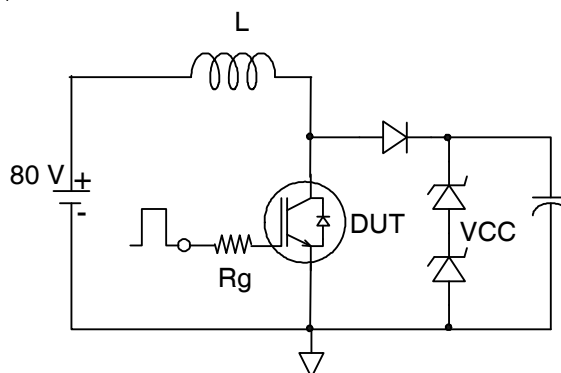
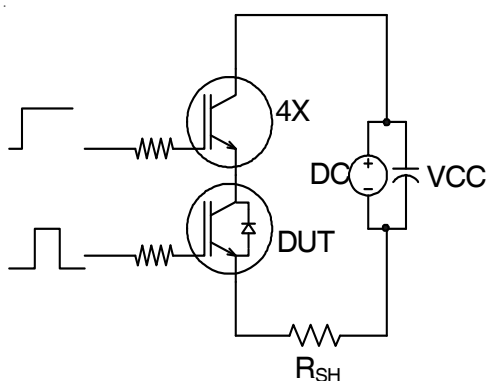
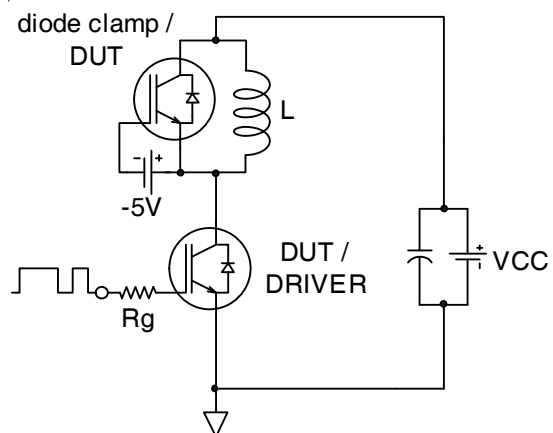
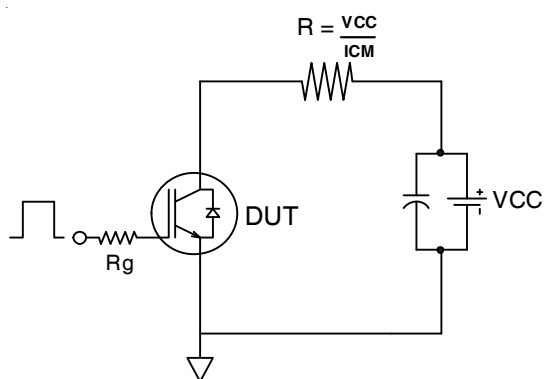
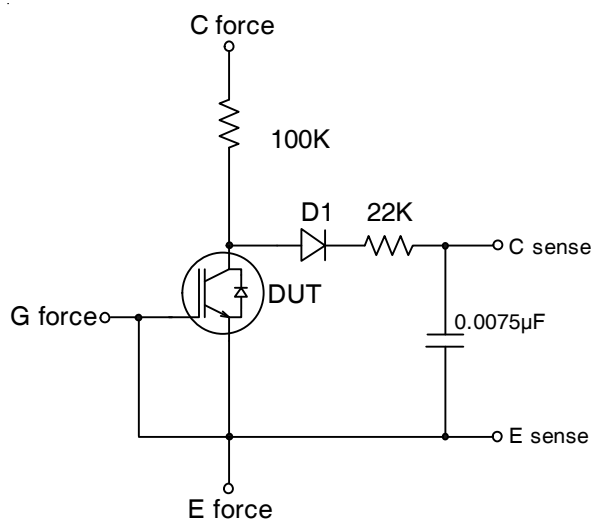


Fig. 27. Maximum Transient Thermal Impedance, Junction-to-Case (DIODE)


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 - BVCES Filter Circuit

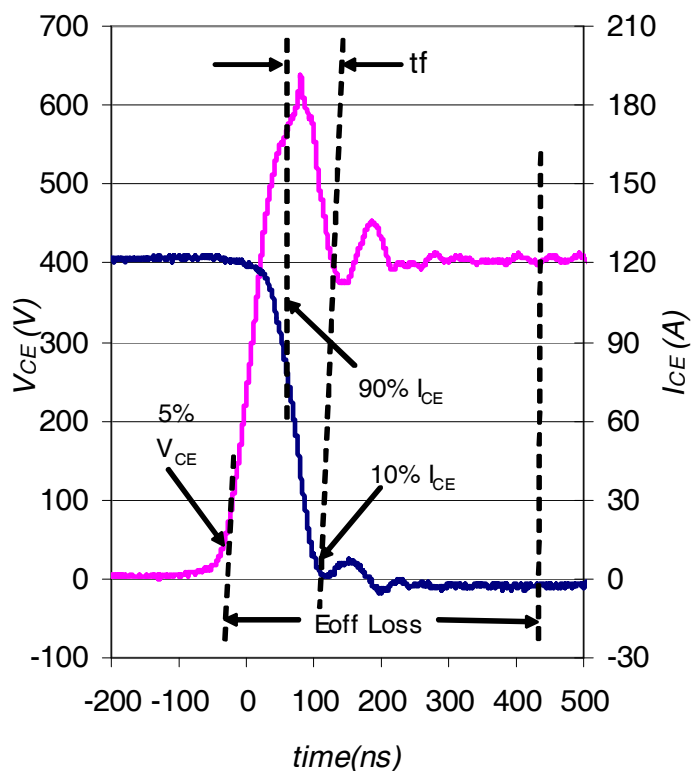


Fig. WF1 - Typ. Turn-off Loss Waveform
@ $T_J = 175^\circ\text{C}$ using Fig. CT.4

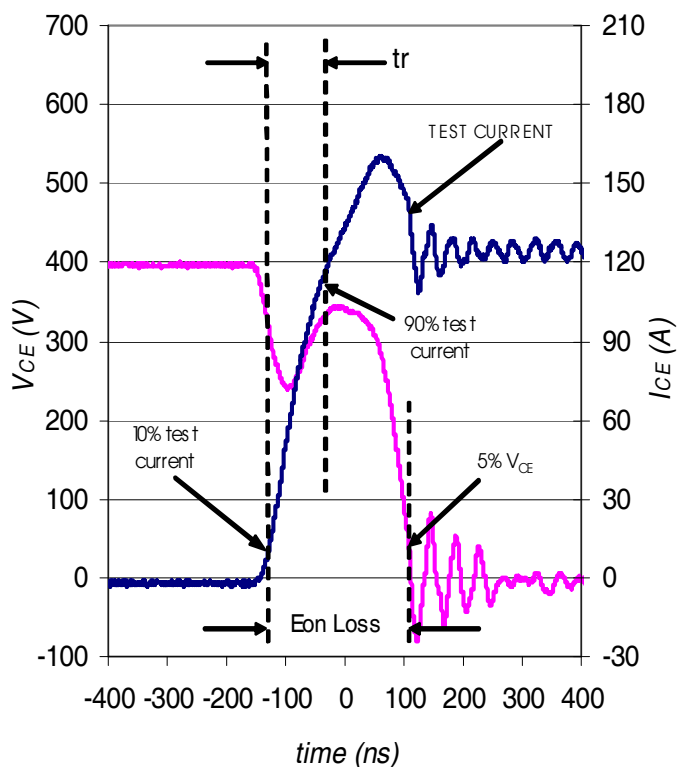


Fig. WF2 - Typ. Turn-on Loss Waveform
@ $T_J = 175^\circ\text{C}$ using Fig. CT.4

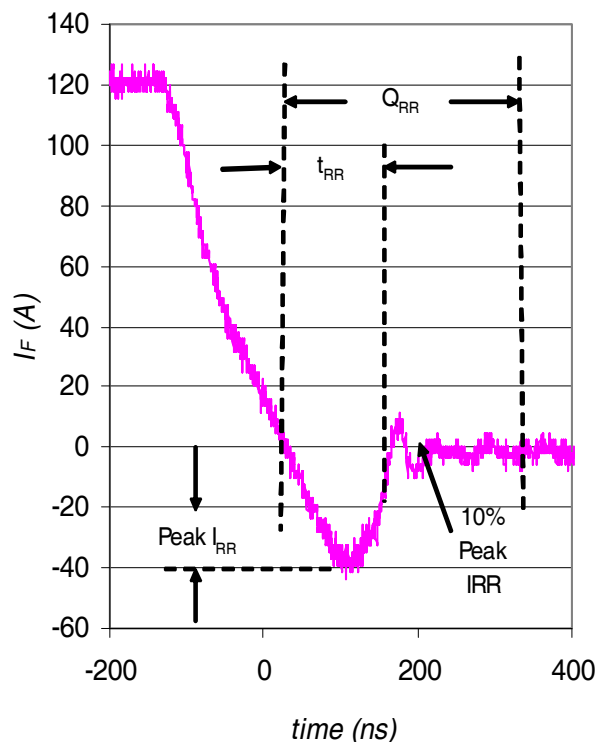


Fig. WF3 - Typ. Diode Recovery Waveform
@ $T_J = 175^\circ\text{C}$ using Fig. CT.4

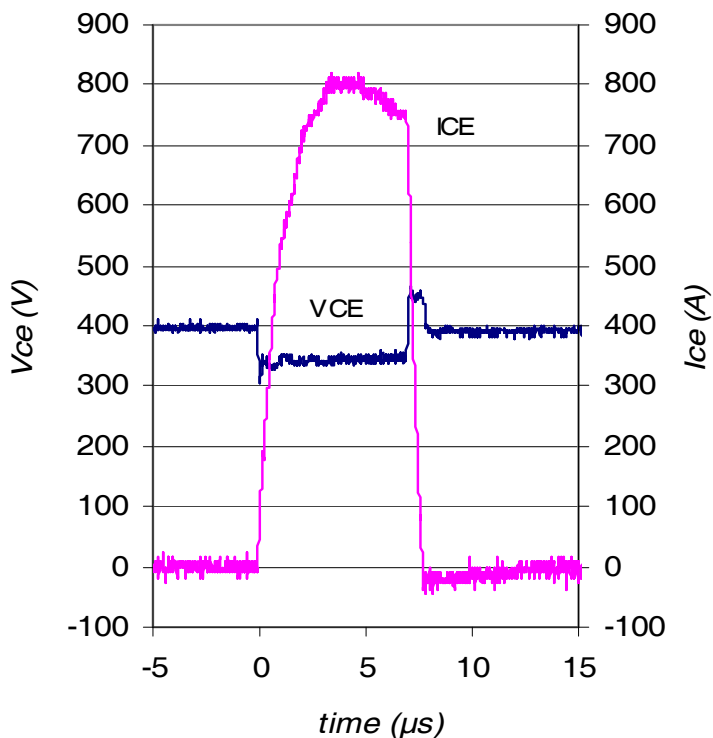


Fig. WF4 - Typ. S.C. Waveform
@ $T_J = 25^\circ\text{C}$ using Fig. CT.3

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

November 14, 2014

Qualification Information[†]

Qualification Level		Industrial (per International Rectifier's internal guidelines)	
Moisture Sensitivity Level		Super-247	N/A
ESD	Human Body Model	Class H3B (8000V) ^{††} AEC-Q101-001	
	Charged Device Model	Class C5 (1125V) ^{††} AEC-Q101-005	
RoHS Compliant		Yes	

[†] Qualification standards can be found at International Rectifier's web site: <http://www.irf.com/product-info/reliability>

^{††} Highest passing voltage.

Revision History

Date	Comments
11/14/2014	- Added note ④ to I_{FM} Diode Maximum Forward Current on page 1. - Added note ⑤ to switching losses test condition on page 2.

International
 Rectifier

IR WORLD HEADQUARTERS: 101 N. Sepulveda Blvd., El Segundo, California 90245, USA
 To contact International Rectifier, please visit <http://www.irf.com/whoto-call/>

Компания «Океан Электроники» предлагает заключение долгосрочных отношений при поставках импортных электронных компонентов на взаимовыгодных условиях!

Наши преимущества:

- Поставка оригинальных импортных электронных компонентов напрямую с производств Америки, Европы и Азии, а так же с крупнейших складов мира;
- Широкая линейка поставок активных и пассивных импортных электронных компонентов (более 30 млн. наименований);
- Поставка сложных, дефицитных, либо снятых с производства позиций;
- Оперативные сроки поставки под заказ (от 5 рабочих дней);
- Экспресс доставка в любую точку России;
- Помощь Конструкторского Отдела и консультации квалифицированных инженеров;
- Техническая поддержка проекта, помощь в подборе аналогов, поставка прототипов;
- Поставка электронных компонентов под контролем ВП;
- Система менеджмента качества сертифицирована по Международному стандарту ISO 9001;
- При необходимости вся продукция военного и аэрокосмического назначения проходит испытания и сертификацию в лаборатории (по согласованию с заказчиком);
- Поставка специализированных компонентов военного и аэрокосмического уровня качества (Xilinx, Altera, Analog Devices, Intersil, Interpoint, Microsemi, Actel, Aeroflex, Peregrine, VPT, Syfer, Eurofarad, Texas Instruments, MS Kennedy, Miteq, Cobham, E2V, MA-COM, Hittite, Mini-Circuits, General Dynamics и др.);

Компания «Океан Электроники» является официальным дистрибьютором и эксклюзивным представителем в России одного из крупнейших производителей разъемов военного и аэрокосмического назначения «JONHON», а так же официальным дистрибьютором и эксклюзивным представителем в России производителя высокотехнологичных и надежных решений для передачи СВЧ сигналов «FORSTAR».



JONHON

«JONHON» (основан в 1970 г.)

Разъемы специального, военного и аэрокосмического назначения:

(Применяются в военной, авиационной, аэрокосмической, морской, железнодорожной, горно- и нефтедобывающей отраслях промышленности)

«FORSTAR» (основан в 1998 г.)

ВЧ соединители, коаксиальные кабели,
кабельные сборки и микроволновые компоненты:

(Применяются в телекоммуникациях гражданского и специального назначения, в средствах связи, РЛС, а так же военной, авиационной и аэрокосмической отраслях промышленности).



Телефон: 8 (812) 309-75-97 (многоканальный)

Факс: 8 (812) 320-03-32

Электронная почта: ocean@oceanchips.ru

Web: <http://oceanchips.ru/>

Адрес: 198099, г. Санкт-Петербург, ул. Калинина, д. 2, корп. 4, лит. А