

GA100TS60U

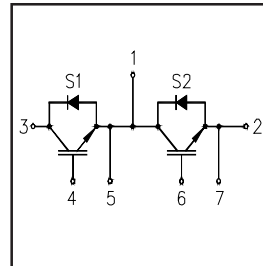
Ultra-Fast™ Speed IGBT

Features

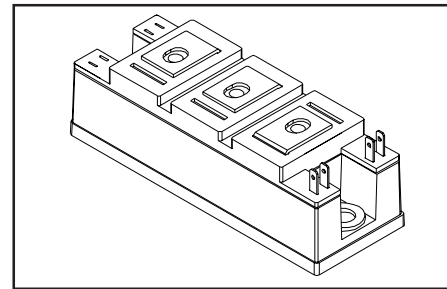
- Generation 4 IGBT technology
- UltraFast: Optimized for high operating frequencies 8-40 kHz in hard switching, >200 kHz in resonant mode
- Very low conduction and switching losses
- HEXFRED™ antiparallel diodes with ultra- soft recovery
- Industry standard package
- UL recognition pending

Benefits

- Increased operating efficiency
- Direct mounting to heatsink
- Performance optimized for power conversion: UPS, SMPS, Welding
- Lower EMI, requires less snubbing



$V_{CES} = 600V$
$V_{CE(on)} \text{ typ.} = 1.6V$
@ $V_{GE} = 15V, I_C = 100A$



Absolute Maximum Ratings

	Parameter	Max.	Units
V_{CES}	Collector-to-Emitter Voltage	600	V
$I_C @ T_C = 25^\circ C$	Continuous Collector Current	100	A
I_{CM}	Pulsed Collector Current*	200	
I_{LM}	Peak Switching Current,	200	
I_{FM}	Peak Diode Forward Current	200	
V_{GE}	Gate-to-Emitter Voltage	± 20	V
V_{ISOL}	RMS Isolation Voltage, Any Terminal To Case, $t = 1 \text{ min}$	2500	W
$P_D @ T_C = 25^\circ C$	Maximum Power Dissipation	320	
$P_D @ T_C = 85^\circ C$	Maximum Power Dissipation	170	$^\circ C$
T_J	Operating Junction Temperature Range	-40 to +150	
T_{STG}	Storage Temperature Range	-40 to +125	

Thermal / Mechanical Characteristics

	Parameter	Typ.	Max.	Units
$R_{\theta JC}$	Thermal Resistance, Junction-to-Case - IGBT	—	0.38	$^\circ C/W$
$R_{\theta JC}$	Thermal Resistance, Junction-to-Case - Diode	—	0.70	
$R_{\theta CS}$	Thermal Resistance, Case-to-Sink - Module	0.1	—	
	Mounting Torque, Case-to-Heatsink ③	—	6.0	N·m
	Mounting Torque, Case-to-Terminal 1, 2 & 3 ④	—	5.0	
	Weight of Module	200	—	g

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	$V_{GE} = 0V, I_C = 1mA$
$V_{CE(on)}$	Collector-to-Emitter Voltage	—	1.6	2.1		$V_{GE} = 15V, I_C = 100A$
		—	1.6	—		$V_{GE} = 15V, I_C = 100A, T_J = 125^\circ\text{C}$
$V_{GE(th)}$	Gate Threshold Voltage	3.0	—	6.0		$I_C = 500\mu A$
$\Delta V_{GE(th)}/\Delta T_J$	Temperature Coeff. of Threshold Voltage	—	-11	—	mV/ $^\circ\text{C}$	$V_{CE} = V_{GE}, I_C = 500\mu A$
g_{fe}	Forward Transconductance „	—	107	—	S	$V_{CE} = 25V, I_C = 100A$
I_{CES}	Collector-to-Emitter Leaking Current	—	—	1.0	mA	$V_{GE} = 0V, V_{CE} = 600V$
		—	—	10		$V_{GE} = 0V, V_{CE} = 600V, T_J = 125^\circ\text{C}$
V_{FM}	Diode Forward Voltage - Maximum	—	3.6	—	V	$I_F = 100A, V_{GE} = 0V$
		—	3.5	—		$I_F = 100A, V_{GE} = 0V, T_J = 125^\circ\text{C}$
I_{GES}	Gate-to-Emitter Leakage Current	—	—	100	nA	$V_{GE} = \pm 20V$

Dynamic Characteristics - $T_J = 125^\circ\text{C}$ (unless otherwise specified)

	Parameter	Min.	Typ.	Max.	Units	Conditions
Q_g	Total Gate Charge (turn-on)	—	443	664	nC	$V_{CC} = 400V$
Q_{ge}	Gate - Emitter Charge (turn-on)	—	86	129		$I_C = 66A$
Q_{gc}	Gate - Collector Charge (turn-on)	—	150	225		$T_J = 25^\circ\text{C}$
$t_{d(on)}$	Turn-On Delay Time	—	168	—	ns	$R_{G1} = 27\Omega, R_{G2} = 0\Omega$
t_r	Rise Time	—	145	—		$I_C = 100A$
$t_{d(off)}$	Turn-Off Delay Time	—	320	—		$V_{CC} = 360V$
t_f	Fall Time	—	242	—		$V_{GE} = \pm 15V$
E_{on}	Turn-On Switching Energy	—	4.0	—	mJ	
$E_{off(1)}$	Turn-Off Switching Energy	—	7.0	—		
$E_{ts(1)}$	Total Switching Energy	—	11	17		
C_{ies}	Input Capacitance	—	9837	—	pF	$V_{GE} = 0V$
C_{oes}	Output Capacitance	—	615	—		$V_{CC} = 30V$
C_{res}	Reverse Transfer Capacitance	—	128	—		$f = 1\text{ MHz}$
t_{rr}	Diode Reverse Recovery Time	—	143	—	ns	$I_C = 100A$
I_{rr}	Diode Peak Reverse Current	—	95	—	A	$R_{G1} = 27\Omega$
Q_{rr}	Diode Recovery Charge	—	6813	—	nC	$R_{G2} = 0\Omega$
$di_{(rec)M}/dt$	Diode Peak Rate of Fall of Recovery During t_b	—	1883	—	A/ μs	$V_{CC} = 360V$ $di/dt \gg 1300A/\mu s$

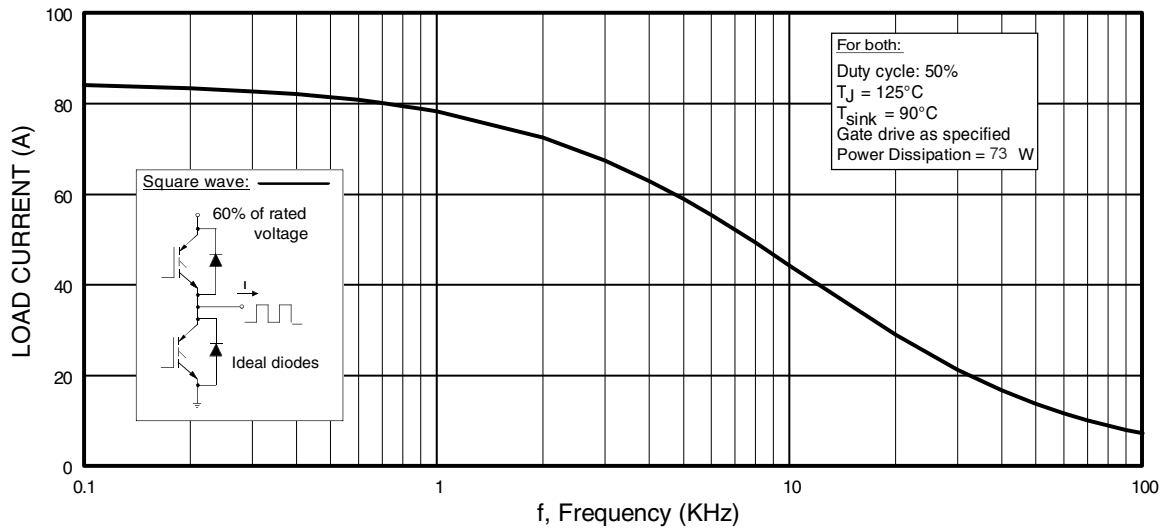


Fig. 1 - Typical Load Current vs. Frequency
(Load Current = I_{RMS} of fundamental)

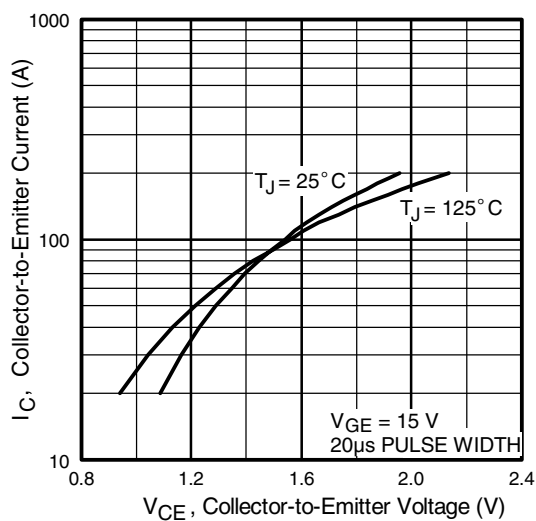


Fig. 2 - Typical Output Characteristics

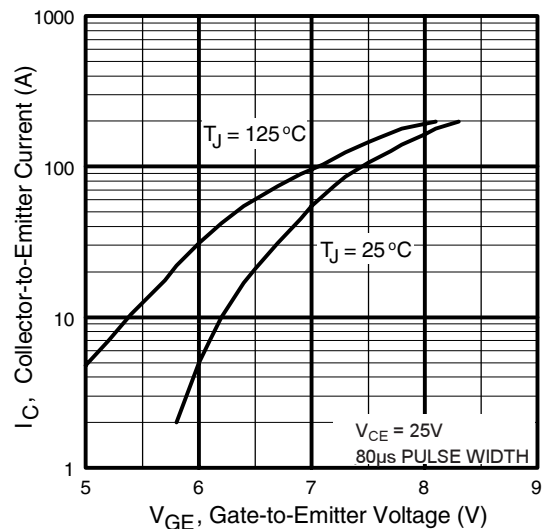


Fig. 3 - Typical Transfer Characteristics

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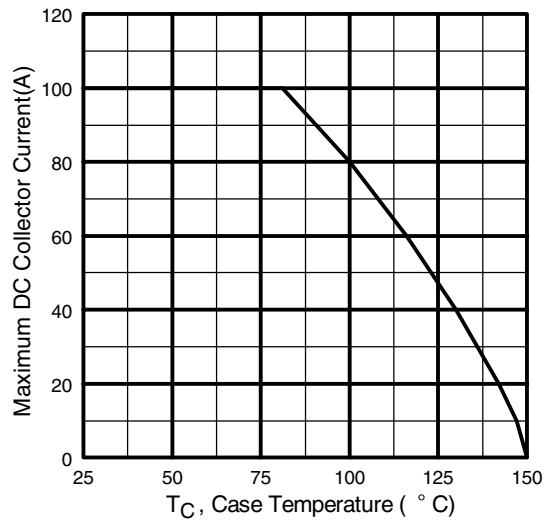


Fig. 4 - Maximum Collector Current vs. Case Temperature

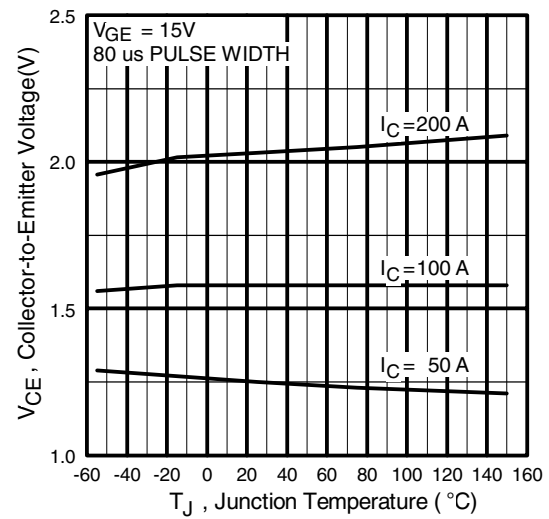


Fig. 5 - Typical Collector-to-Emitter Voltage vs. Junction Temperature

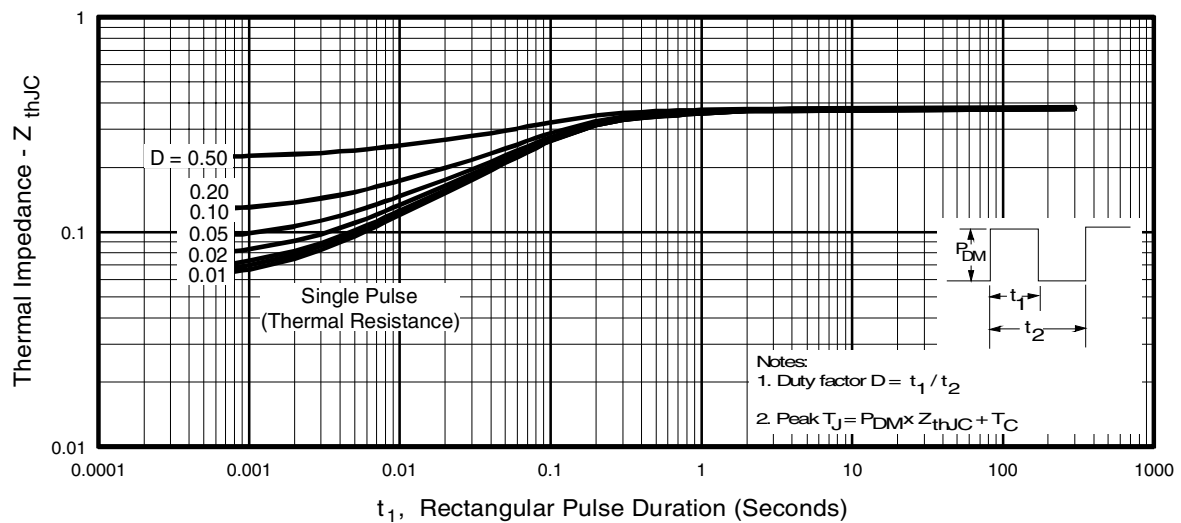


Fig. 6 - Maximum Effective Transient Thermal Impedance, Junction-to-Case

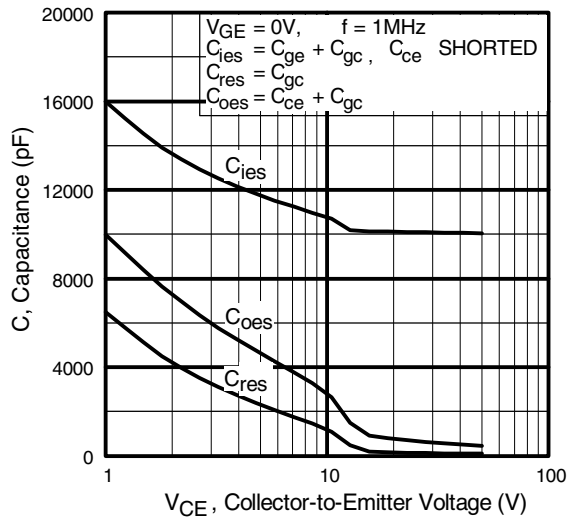


Fig. 7 - Typical Capacitance vs. Collector-to-Emitter Voltage

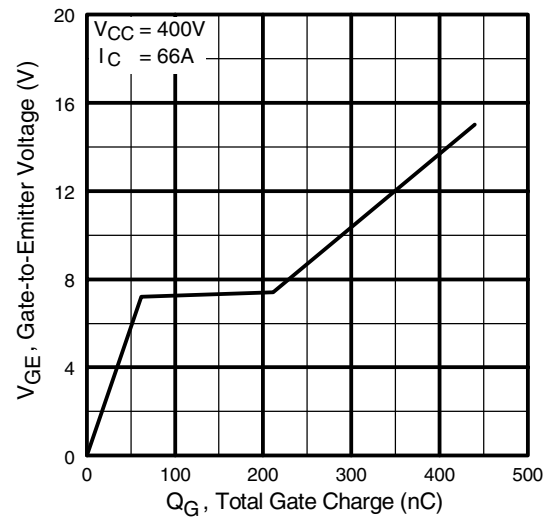


Fig. 8 - Typical Gate Charge vs. Gate-to-Emitter Voltage

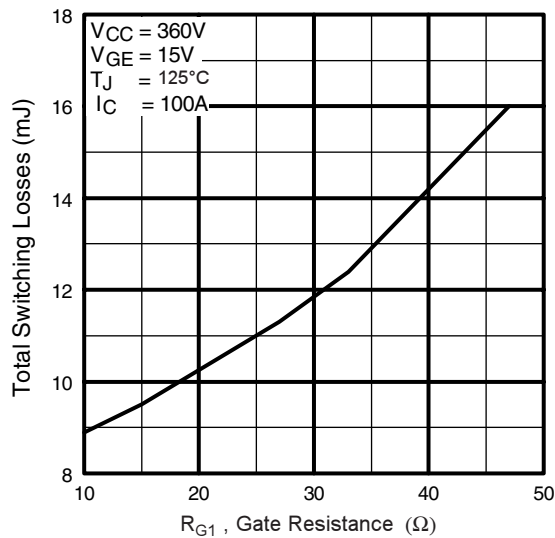


Fig. 9 - Typical Switching Losses vs. Gate Resistance

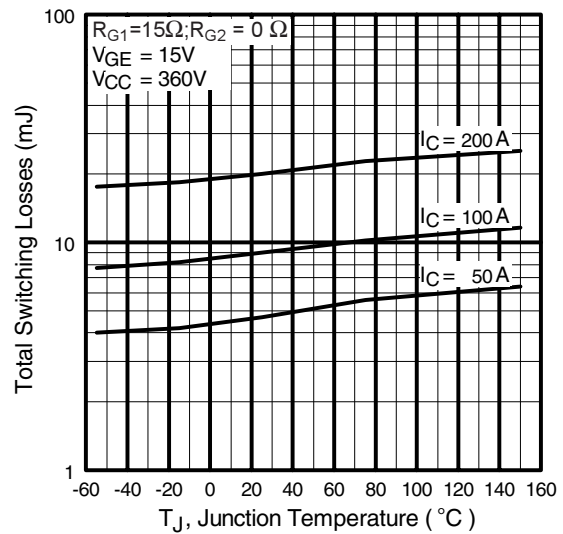
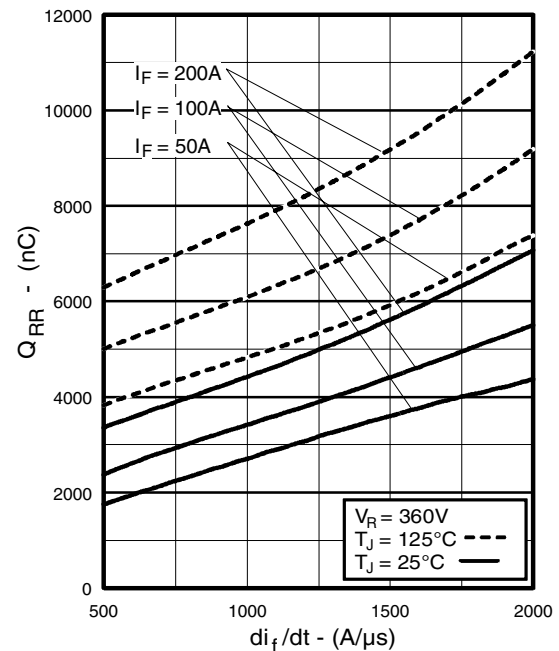
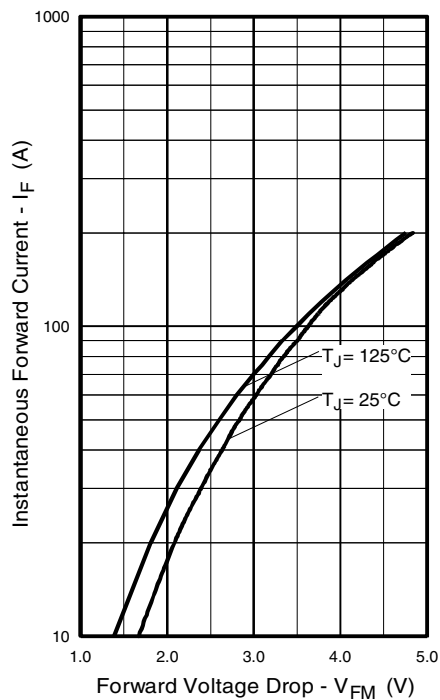
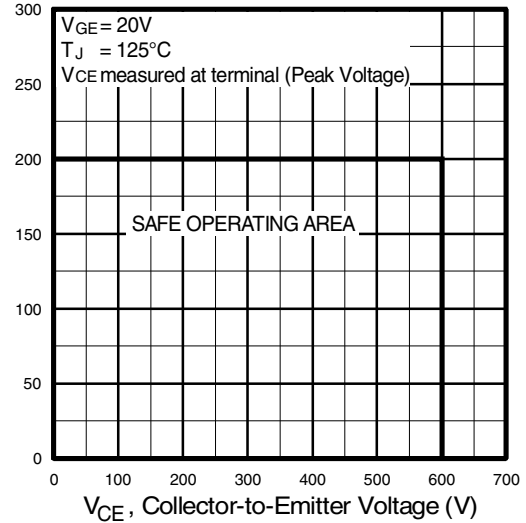
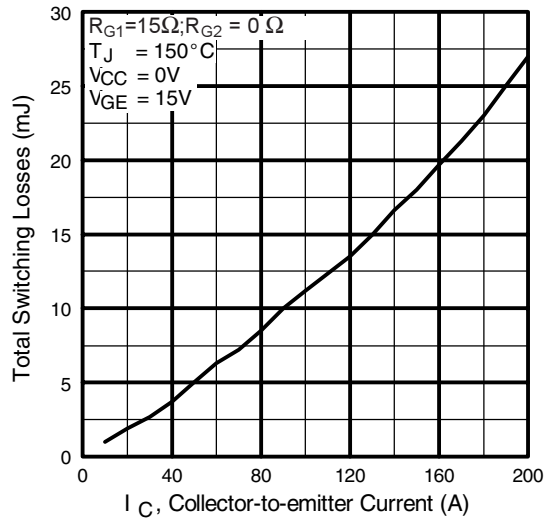


Fig. 10 - Typical Switching Losses vs. Junction Temperature

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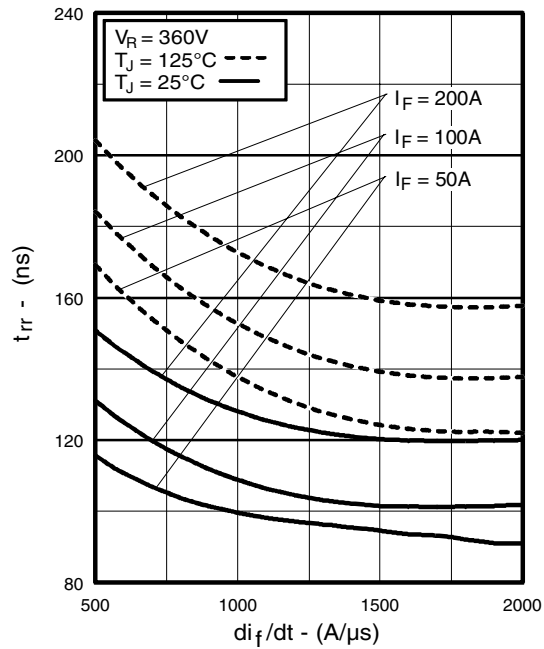


Fig. 15 - Typical Reverse Recovery vs. di_f/dt

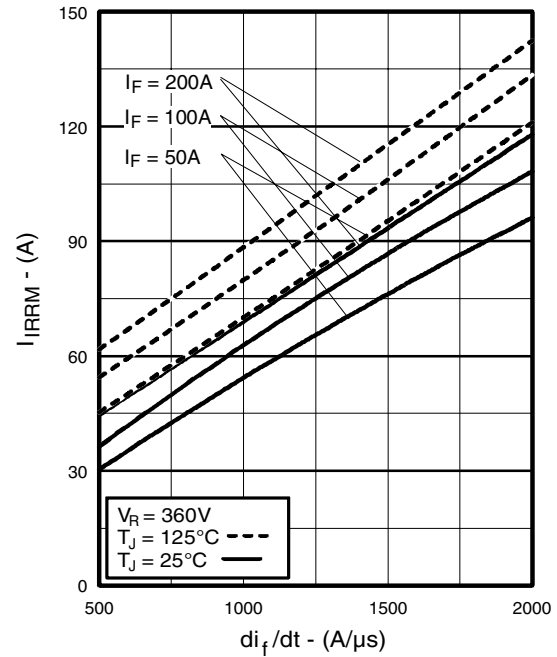
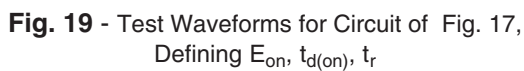
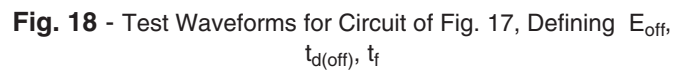
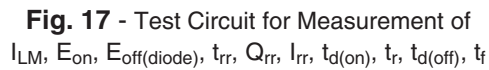


Fig. 16 - Typical Recovery Current vs. di_f/dt

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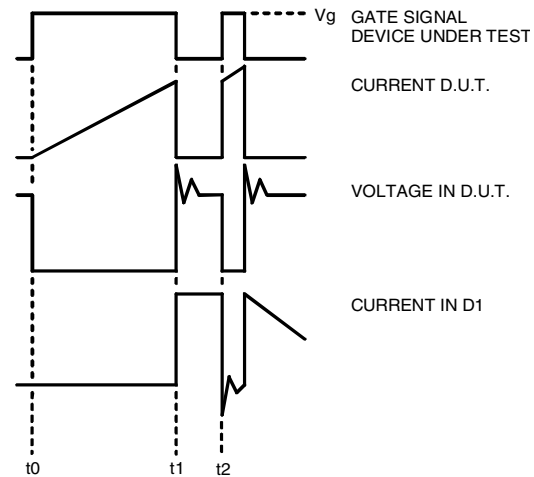


Figure21. Macro Waveforms for Figure 17's Test Circuit

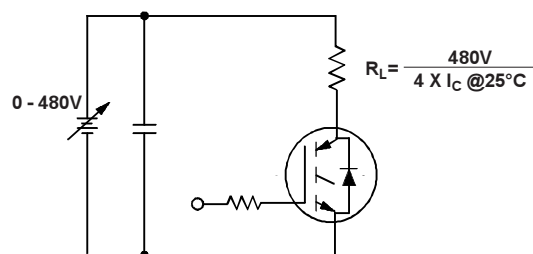


Figure22. Pulsed Collector Current
TestCircuit

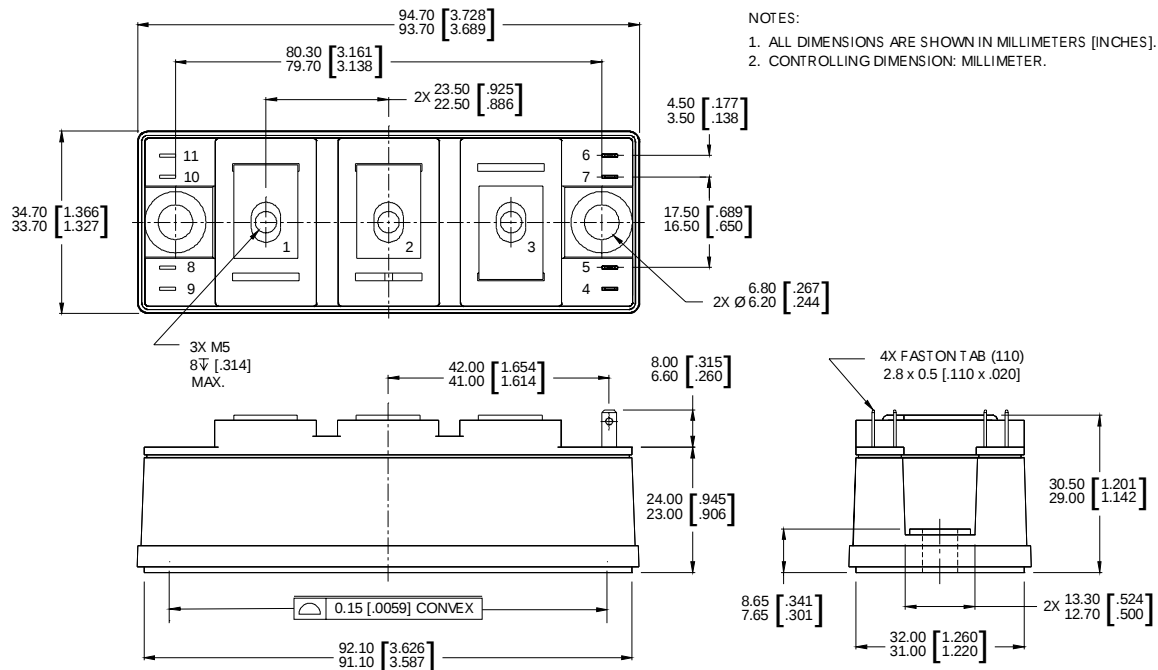
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Notes:

- ① Repetitive rating; $V_{GE} = 20V$, pulse width limited by max. junction temperature.
- ② See fig. 17
- ③ For screws M6.
- ④ For screws M5.
- ⑤ Pulse width 50 μ s; single shot.

Case Outline — INT-A-PAK



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.

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