
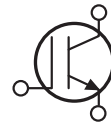


Thunderbolt IGBT®

The Thunderbolt IGBT® is a new generation of high voltage power IGBTs. Using Non-Punch-Through Technology, the Thunderbolt IGBT® offers superior ruggedness and ultrafast switching speed.

Features

- Low Forward Voltage Drop
- Low Tail Current
- Integrated Gate Resistor
- Low EMI, High Reliability
- RoHS Compliant 
- RBSOA and SCSOA Rated
- High Frequency Switching to 50KHz
- Ultra Low Leakage Current



Unless stated otherwise, Microsemi discrete IGBTs contain a single IGBT die. This device is made with two parallel IGBT die. It is intended for switch-mode operation. It is not suitable for linear mode operation.

Maximum Ratings

 All Ratings: $T_c = 25^\circ C$ unless otherwise specified.

Symbol	Parameter	Ratings	Unit
V_{CES}	Collector-Emitter Voltage	1200	Volts
V_{GE}	Gate-Emitter Voltage	± 20	
I_{C1}	Continuous Collector Current @ $T_c = 25^\circ C$	123	Amps
I_{C2}	Continuous Collector Current @ $T_c = 100^\circ C$	67	
I_{CM}	Pulsed Collector Current ^①	200	
SSOA	Switching Safe Operating Area @ $T_j = 150^\circ C$	200A @ 1200V	
P_D	Total Power Dissipation	570	Watts
T_J, T_{STG}	Operating and Storage Junction Temperature Range	-55 to 150	$^\circ C$
T_L	Max. Lead Temp. for Soldering: 0.063" from Case for 10 Sec.	300	

Static Electrical Characteristics

Symbol	Characteristic / Test Conditions	Min	Typ	Max	Unit
$V_{(BR)CES}$	Collector-Emitter Breakdown Voltage ($V_{GE} = 0V, I_C = 5mA$)	1200	-	-	Volts
$V_{GE(TH)}$	Gate Threshold Voltage ($V_{CE} = V_{GE}, I_C = 4mA, T_j = 25^\circ C$)	4.5	5.5	6.5	
$V_{CE(ON)}$	Collector Emitter On Voltage ($V_{GE} = 15V, I_C = 100A, T_j = 25^\circ C$)	2.7	3.2	3.7	
	Collector Emitter On Voltage ($V_{GE} = 15V, I_C = 100A, T_j = 125^\circ C$)	-	4.0	-	
I_{CES}	Collector Cut-off Current ($V_{CE} = 1200V, V_{GE} = 0V, T_j = 25^\circ C$) ^②	-	-	100	μA
	Collector Cut-off Current ($V_{CE} = 1200V, V_{GE} = 0V, T_j = 125^\circ C$) ^②	-	-	TBD	
I_{GES}	Gate-Emitter Leakage Current ($V_{GE} = \pm 20V$)	-	-	600	nA
$R_{G(int)}$	Integrated Gate Resistor	-	5	-	Ω



CAUTION: These Devices are Sensitive to Electrostatic Discharge. Proper Handling Procedures Should Be Followed.

Dynamic Characteristics

APT100GT120JR

Symbol	Characteristic	Test Conditions	Min	Typ	Max	Unit
C_{ies}	Input Capacitance	$V_{GE} = 0V, V_{CE} = 25V$ $f = 1MHz$	-	6700	-	pF
C_{oes}	Output Capacitance		-	653	-	
C_{res}	Reverse Transfer Capacitance		-	440	-	
V_{GEP}	Gate-to-Emitter Plateau Voltage	Gate Charge $V_{GE} = 15V$ $V_{CE} = 600V$ $I_C = 100A$	-	10	-	V
Q_g	Total Gate Charge		-	685	-	nC
Q_{ge}	Gate-Emitter Charge		-	75	-	
Q_{gc}	Gate-Collector Charge		-	400	-	
SSOA	Switching Safe Operating Area	$T_J = 150^\circ C, R_G = 1.0\Omega^{(2)}, V_{GE} = 15V,$ $L = 100\mu H, V_{CE} = 1200V$	150			A
$t_{d(on)}$	Turn-On Delay Time	Inductive Switching ($25^\circ C$) $V_{CC} = 800V$ $V_{GE} = 15V$ $I_C = 100A$ $R_G = 4.7\Omega$ $T_J = +25^\circ C$	-	50	-	ns
t_r	Current Rise Time		-	100	-	
$t_{d(off)}$	Turn-Off Delay Time		-	630	-	
t_f	Current Fall Time		-	36	-	μJ
E_{on1}	Turn-On Switching Energy ⁽⁴⁾		-	TBD	-	
E_{on2}	Turn-On Switching Energy ⁽⁵⁾		-	17600	-	
E_{off}	Turn-Off Switching Energy ⁽⁶⁾	-	7240	-		
$t_{d(on)}$	Turn-On Delay Time	Inductive Switching ($125^\circ C$) $V_{CC} = 800V$ $V_{GE} = 15V$ $I_C = 100A$ $R_G = 4.7\Omega$ $T_J = 125^\circ C$	-	50	-	ns
t_r	Current Rise Time		-	100	-	
$t_{d(off)}$	Turn-Off Delay Time		-	710	-	
t_f	Current Fall Time		-	37	-	μJ
E_{on1}	Turn-On Switching Energy ⁽⁴⁾		-	TBD	-	
E_{on2}	Turn-On Switching Energy ⁽⁵⁾		-	22380	-	
E_{off}	Turn-Off Switching Energy ⁽⁶⁾	-	10950	-		

Thermal and Mechanical Characteristics

Symbol	Characteristic / Test Conditions	Min	Typ	Max	Unit
$R_{\theta JC}$	Junction to Case	-	-	0.22	$^\circ C/W$
W_T	Package Weight	-	29.2	-	gm
$V_{isolation}$	RMS Voltage (50-60Hz Sinusoidal Waveform from Terminals to Mounting Base for 1 Min.)	2500	-	-	Volts

- ① Repetitive Rating: Pulse width limited by maximum junction temperature.
- ② For Combi devices, I_{ces} includes both IGBT and FRED leakages
- ③ See MIL-STD-750 Method 3471.
- ④ E_{on1} is the clamped inductive turn-on energy of the IGBT only, without the effect of a commutating diode reverse recovery current adding to the IGBT turn-on loss. Tested in inductive switching test circuit shown in figure 21, but with a Silicon Carbide diode.
- ⑤ E_{on2} is the clamped inductive turn-on energy that includes a commutating diode reverse recovery current in the IGBT turn-on switching loss. (See Figures 21, 22.)
- ⑥ E_{off} is the clamped inductive turn-off energy measured in accordance with JEDEC standard JESD24-1. (See Figures 21, 23.)
- ⑦ R_G is external gate resistance not including gate driver impedance.

Microsemi reserves the right to change, without notice, the specifications and information contained herein.

Typical Performance Curves

APT100GT120JR

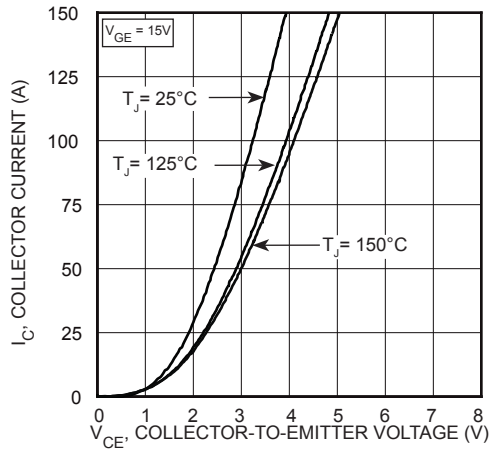


FIGURE 1, Output Characteristics ($T_J = 25^\circ\text{C}$)

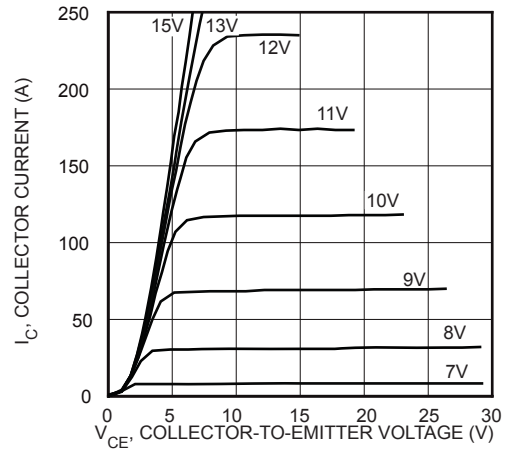


FIGURE 2, Output Characteristics ($T_J = 25^\circ\text{C}$)

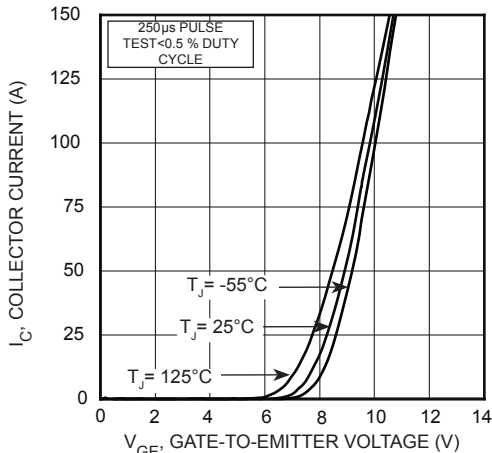


FIGURE 3, Transfer Characteristics

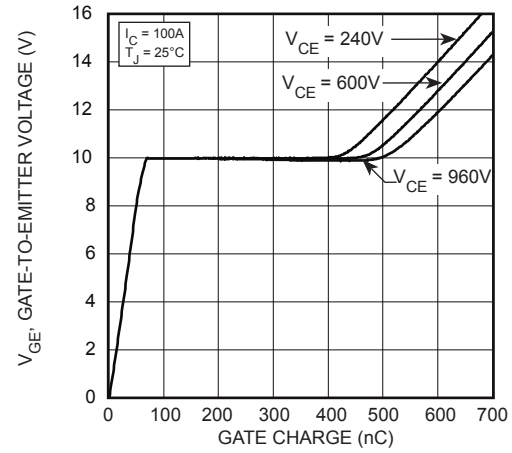


FIGURE 4, Gate charge

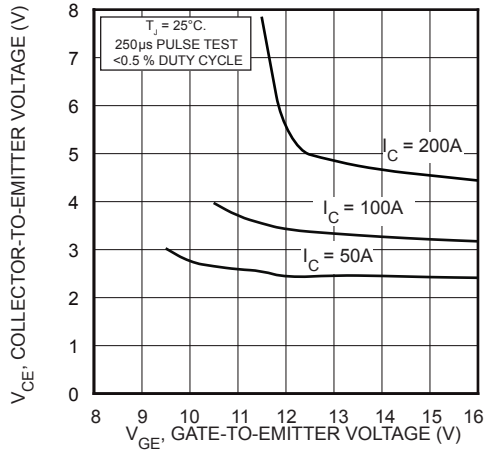


FIGURE 5, On State Voltage vs Gate-to-Emitter Voltage

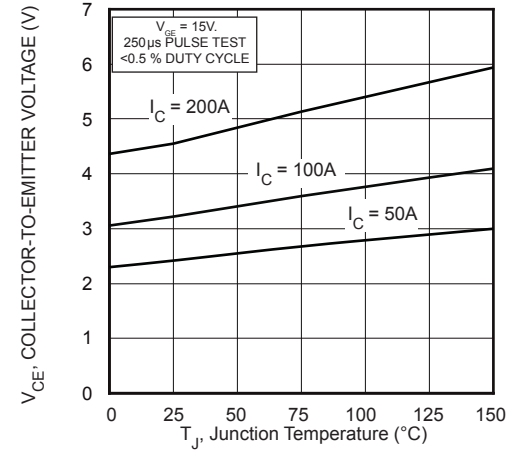


FIGURE 6, On State Voltage vs Junction Temperature

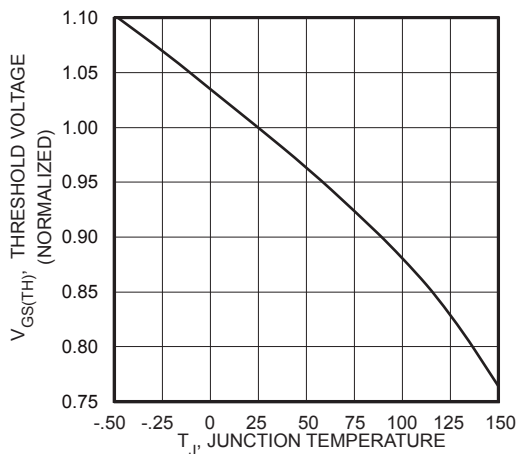


FIGURE 7, Threshold Voltage vs Junction Temperature

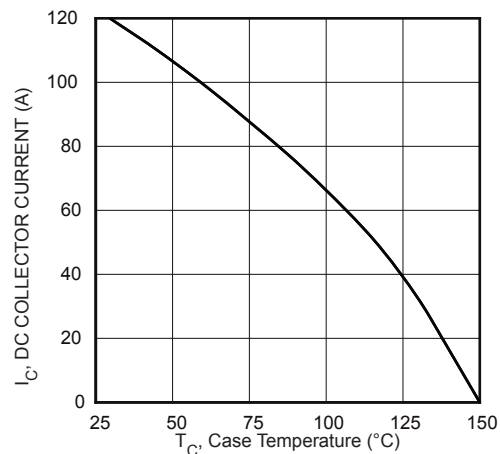


FIGURE 8, DC Collector Current vs Case Temperature

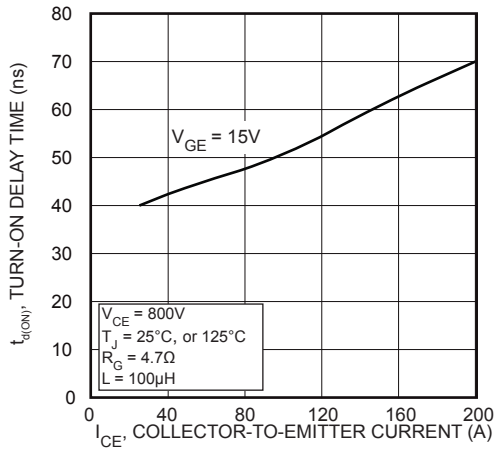


FIGURE 9, Turn-On Delay Time vs Collector Current

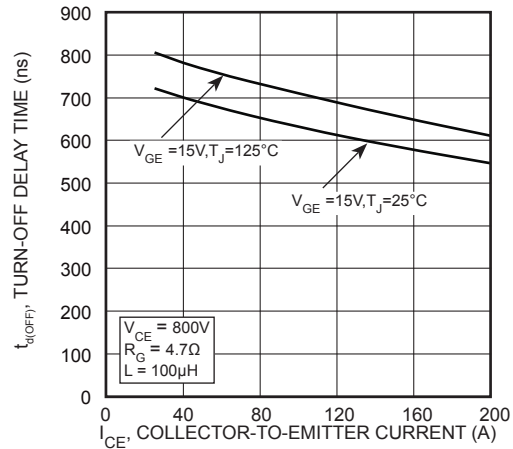


FIGURE 10, Turn-Off Delay Time vs Collector Current

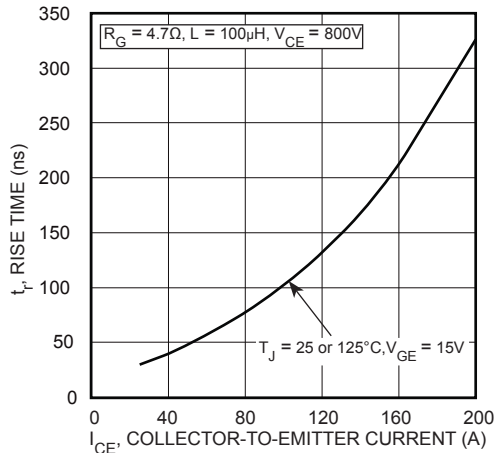


FIGURE 11, Current Rise Time vs Collector Current

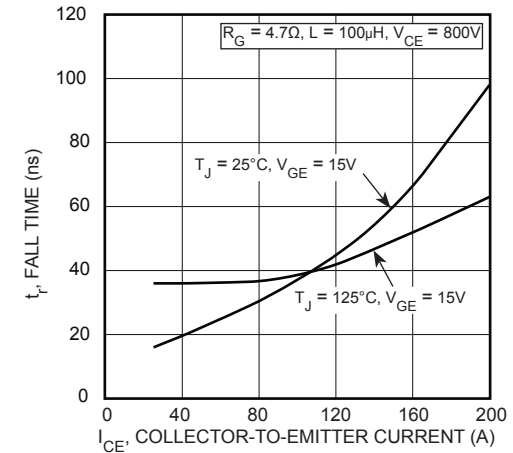


FIGURE 12, Current Fall Time vs Collector Current

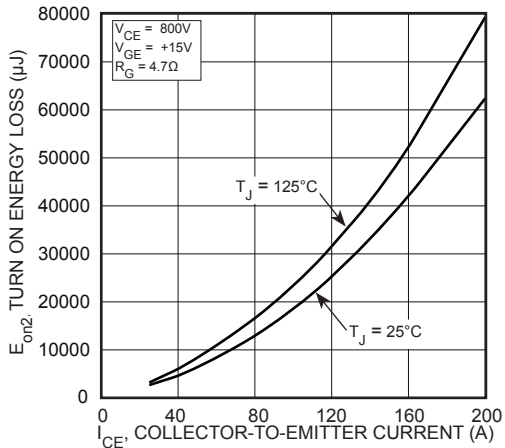


FIGURE 13, Turn-On Energy Loss vs Collector Current

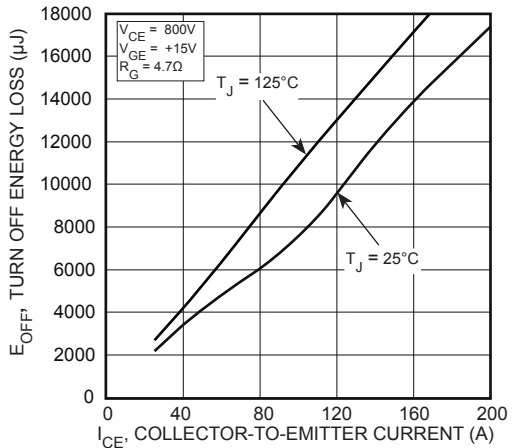


FIGURE 14, Turn-Off Energy Loss vs Collector Current

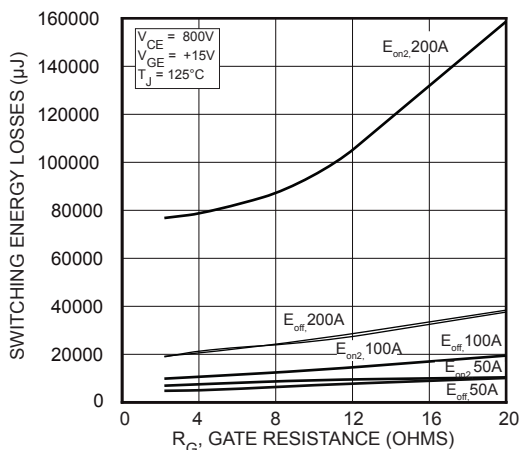


FIGURE 15, Switching Energy Losses vs Gate Resistance

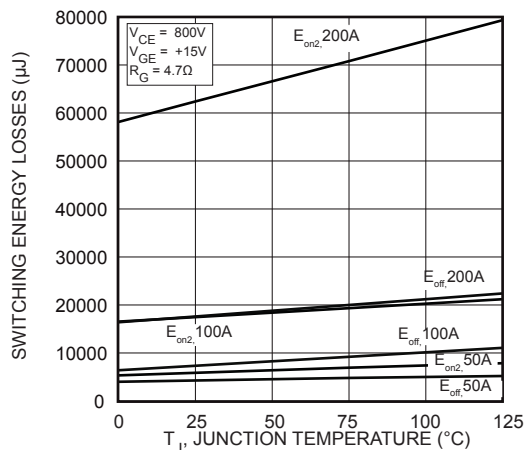


FIGURE 16, Switching Energy Losses vs Junction Temperature

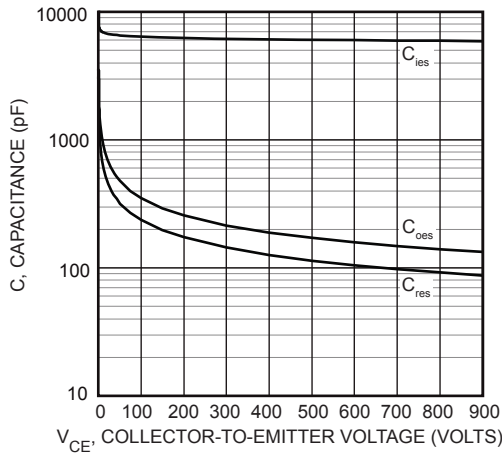


FIGURE 17, Capacitance vs Collector-To-Emitter Voltage

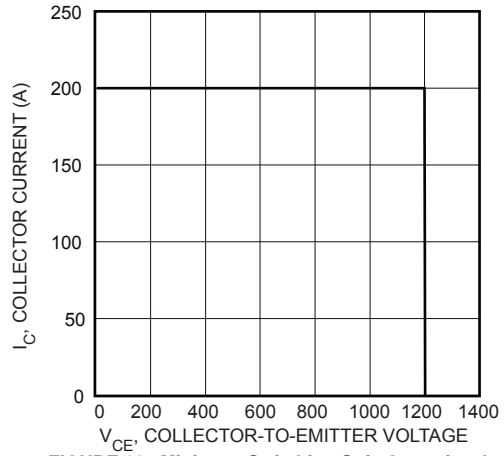


FIGURE 18, Minimum Switching Safe Operating Area

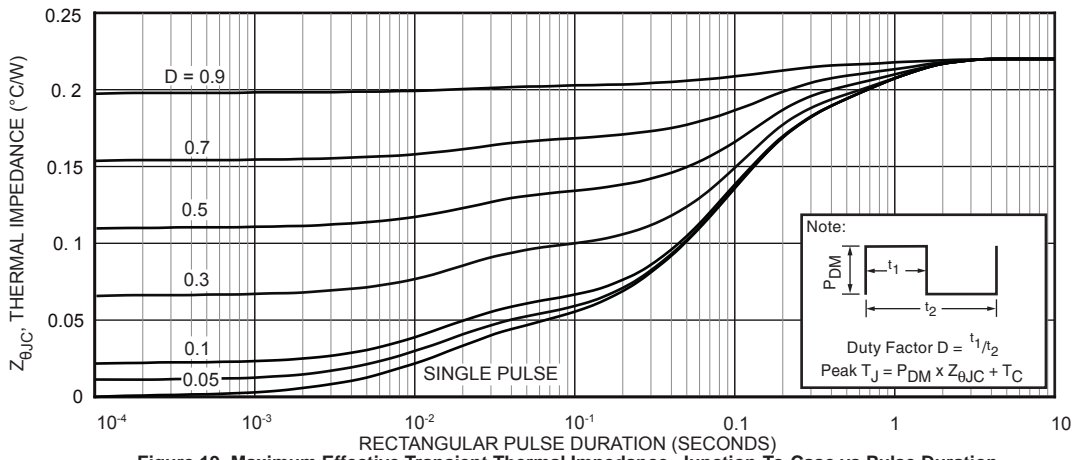


Figure 19, Maximum Effective Transient Thermal Impedance, Junction-To-Case vs Pulse Duration

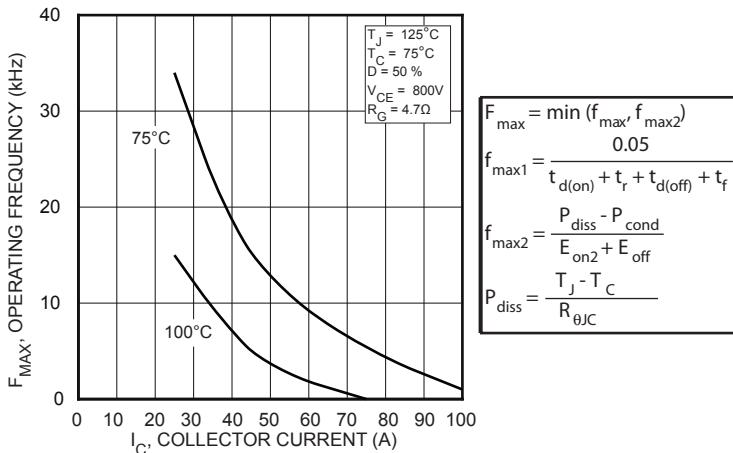


Figure 20, Operating Frequency vs Collector Current