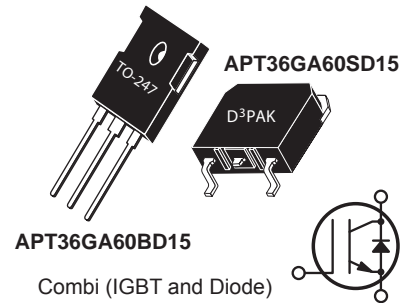



High Speed PT IGBT

POWER MOS 8® is a high speed Punch-Through switch-mode IGBT. Low E_{off} is achieved through leading technology silicon design and lifetime control processes. A reduced $E_{off} - V_{CE(ON)}$ tradeoff results in superior efficiency compared to other IGBT technologies. Low gate charge and a greatly reduced ratio of C_{res}/C_{ies} provide excellent noise immunity, short delay times and simple gate drive. The intrinsic chip gate resistance and capacitance of the poly-silicone gate structure help control di/dt during switching, resulting in low EMI, even when switching at high frequency.



FEATURES

- Fast switching with low EMI
- Very Low E_{off} for maximum efficiency
- Ultra low C_{res} for improved noise immunity
- Low conduction loss
- Low gate charge
- Increased intrinsic gate resistance for low EMI
- RoHS compliant 

TYPICAL APPLICATIONS

- ZVS phase shifted and other full bridge
- Half bridge
- High power PFC boost
- Welding
- UPS, solar, and other inverters
- High frequency, high efficiency industrial

Absolute Maximum Ratings

Symbol	Parameter	Ratings	Unit
V_{CES}	Collector Emitter Voltage	600	V
I_{C1}	Continuous Collector Current @ $T_c = 25^\circ\text{C}$	65	A
I_{C2}	Continuous Collector Current @ $T_c = 100^\circ\text{C}$	36	
I_{CM}	Pulsed Collector Current ¹	109	
V_{GE}	Gate-Emitter Voltage ²	± 30	V
P_D	Total Power Dissipation @ $T_c = 25^\circ\text{C}$	290	W
SSOA	Switching Safe Operating Area @ $T_j = 150^\circ\text{C}$	109A @ 600V	
T_J, T_{STG}	Operating and Storage Junction Temperature Range	-55 to 150	°C
T_L	Lead Temperature for Soldering: 0.063" from Case for 10 Seconds	300	

Static Characteristics

$T_J = 25^\circ\text{C}$ unless otherwise specified

Symbol	Parameter	Test Conditions	Min	Typ	Max	Unit
$V_{BR(CES)}$	Collector-Emitter Breakdown Voltage	$V_{GE} = 0V, I_C = 1.0mA$	600			V
$V_{CE(on)}$	Collector-Emitter On Voltage	$V_{GE} = 15V,$ $I_C = 20A$		2.0 1.9	2.5	
$V_{GE(th)}$	Gate Emitter Threshold Voltage	$V_{GE} = V_{CE}, I_C = 1mA$	3	4.5	6	
I_{CES}	Zero Gate Voltage Collector Current	$V_{CE} = 600V,$ $V_{GE} = 0V$			275 3000	μA
I_{GES}	Gate-Emitter Leakage Current	$V_{GS} = \pm 30V$			± 100	nA

Dynamic Characteristics

$T_J = 25^\circ\text{C}$ unless otherwise specified

APT36GA60B_SD15

Symbol	Parameter	Test Conditions	Min	Typ	Max	Unit	
C_{ies}	Input Capacitance	Capacitance $V_{GE} = 0V, V_{CE} = 25V$ $f = 1\text{MHz}$		2880		pF	
C_{oes}	Output Capacitance			226			
C_{res}	Reverse Transfer Capacitance			328			
Q_g	Total Gate Charge ³	Gate Charge $V_{GE} = 15V$ $V_{CE} = 300V$ $I_C = 20A$		102		nC	
Q_{ge}	Gate-Emitter Charge			18			
Q_{gc}	Gate- Collector Charge			36			
SSOA	Switching Safe Operating Area	$T_J = 150^\circ\text{C}, R_G = 10\Omega^4, V_{GE} = 15V,$ $L = 100\mu\text{H}, V_{CE} = 600V$	109			A	
$t_{d(on)}$	Turn-On Delay Time	Inductive Switching (25°C) $V_{CC} = 400V$ $V_{GE} = 15V$ $I_C = 20A$ $R_G = 10\Omega^4$ $T_J = +25^\circ\text{C}$		16		ns	
t_r	Current Rise Time			14			
$t_{d(off)}$	Turn-Off Delay Time			122			
t_f	Current Fall Time			77			
E_{on2}	Turn-On Switching Energy	Inductive Switching (125°C) $V_{CC} = 400V$ $V_{GE} = 15V$ $I_C = 20A$ $R_G = 10\Omega^4$ $T_J = +125^\circ\text{C}$		307		μJ	
E_{off}	Turn-Off Switching Energy ⁶			254			
$t_{d(on)}$	Turn-On Delay Time			14			ns
t_r	Current Rise Time			15			
$t_{d(off)}$	Turn-Off Delay Time		149				
t_f	Current Fall Time		113				
E_{on2}	Turn-On Switching Energy			508		μJ	
E_{off}	Turn-Off Switching Energy ⁶			439			

Thermal and Mechanical Characteristics

Symbol	Characteristic	Min	Typ	Max	Unit
$R_{\theta JC}$	Junction to Case Thermal Resistance (IGBT)	-	-	.43	$^\circ\text{C}/\text{W}$
$R_{\theta JC}$	Junction to Case Thermal Resistance (Diode)			1.35	
W_T	Package Weight	-	5.9	-	g
Torque	Mounting Torque (TO-247 Package), 4-40 or M3 screw			10	in-lbf

1 Repetitive Rating: Pulse width and case temperature limited by maximum junction temperature.

2 Pulse test: Pulse Width < $380\mu\text{s}$, duty cycle < 2%.

3 See Mil-Std-750 Method 3471.

4 R_G is external gate resistance, not including internal gate resistance or gate driver impedance. (MIC4452)

5 E_{on2} is the clamped inductive turn on energy that includes a commutating diode reverse recovery current in the IGBT turn on energy loss. A combi device is used for the clamping diode.

6 E_{off} is the clamped inductive turn-off energy measured in accordance with JEDEC standard JESD24-1.

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

Typical Performance Curves

APT36GA60BD_S15

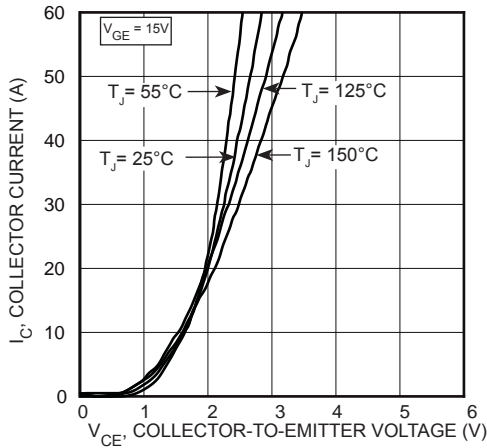


FIGURE 1, Output Characteristics ($T_J = 25^\circ\text{C}$)

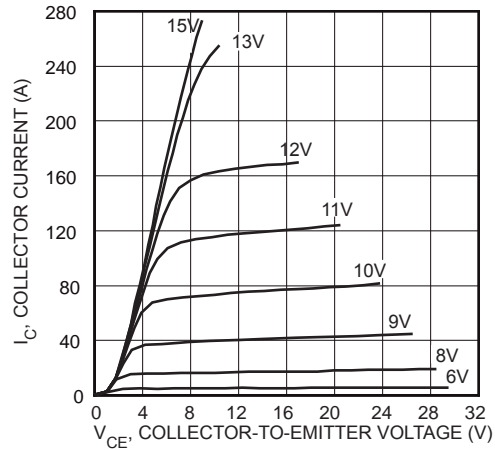


FIGURE 2, Output Characteristics ($T_J = 25^\circ\text{C}$)

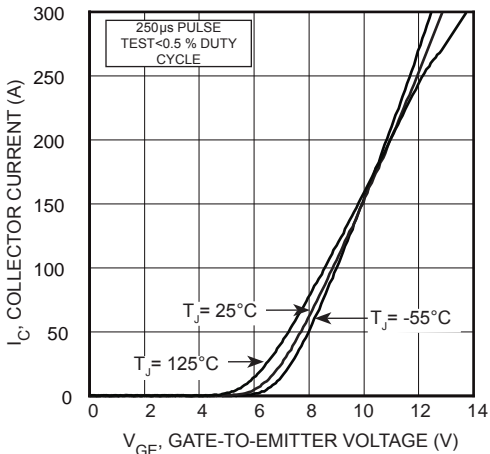


FIGURE 3, Transfer Characteristics

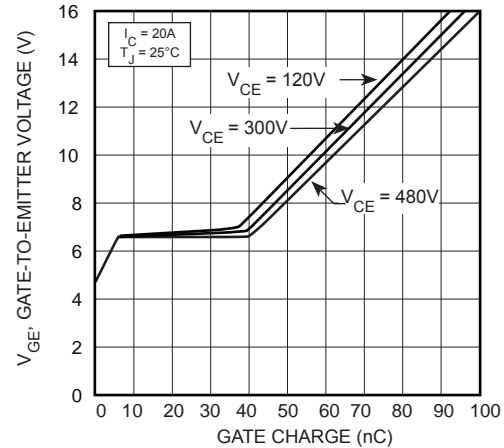


FIGURE 4, Gate charge

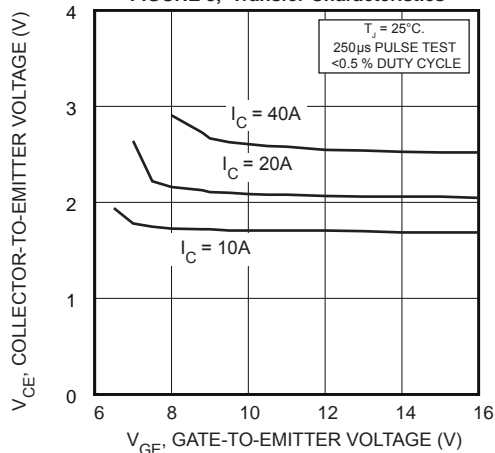


FIGURE 5, On State Voltage vs Gate-to-Emitter Voltage

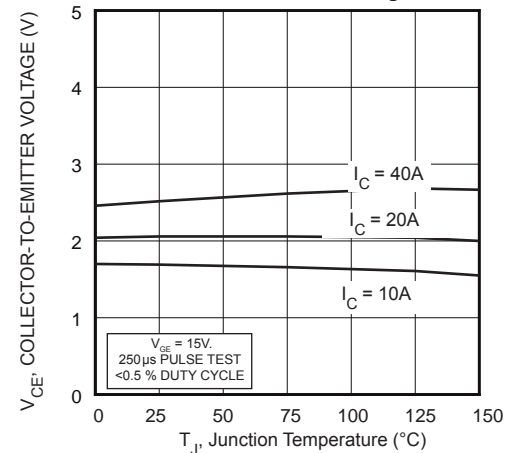


FIGURE 6, On State Voltage vs Junction Temperature

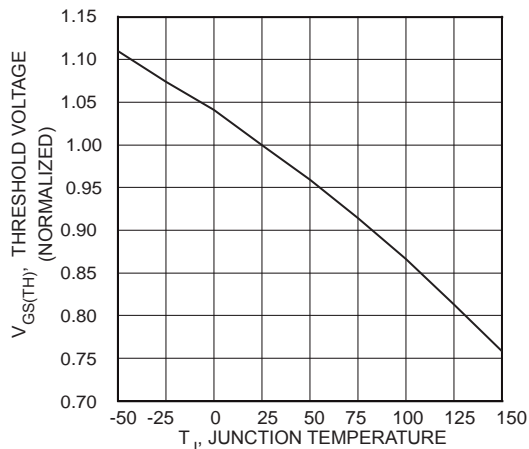


FIGURE 7, Threshold Voltage vs Junction Temperature

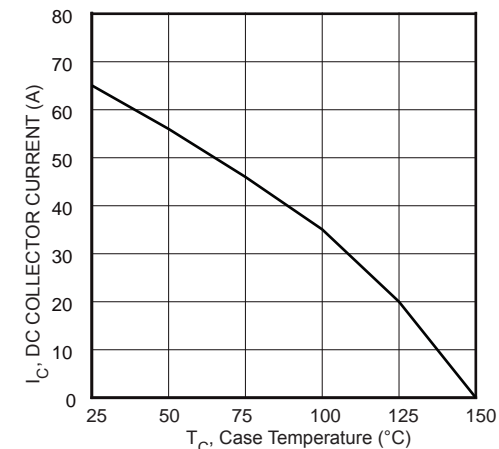


FIGURE 8, DC Collector Current vs Case Temperature

Typical Performance Curves

APT36GA60BD_S15

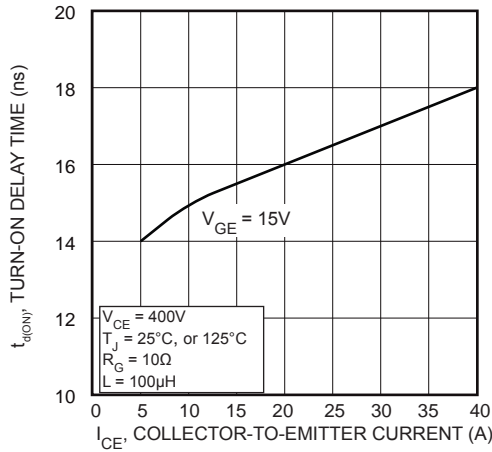


FIGURE 9, Turn-On Delay Time vs Collector Current

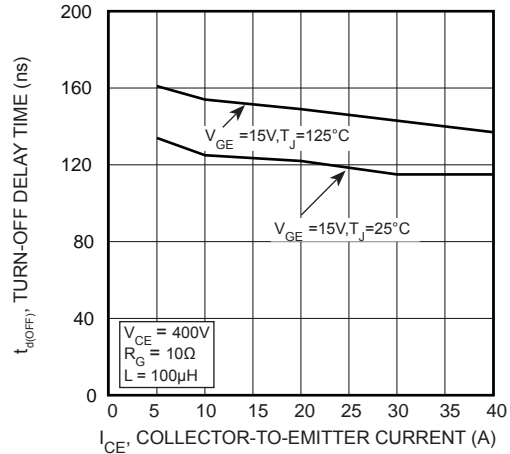


FIGURE 10, Turn-Off Delay Time vs Collector Current

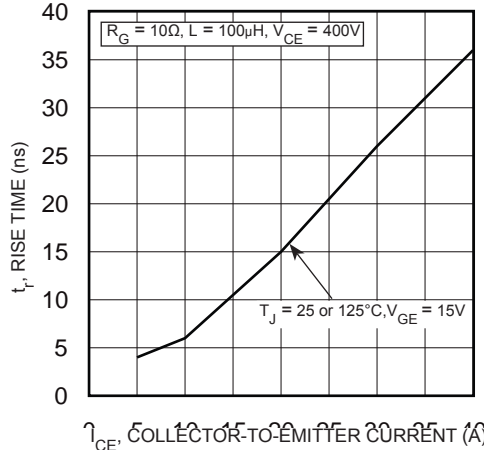


FIGURE 11, Current Rise Time vs Collector Current

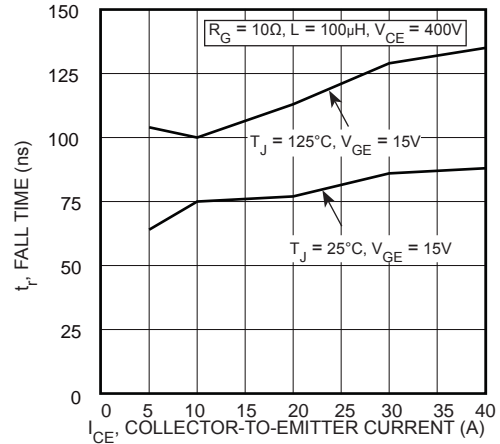


FIGURE 12, Current Fall Time vs Collector Current

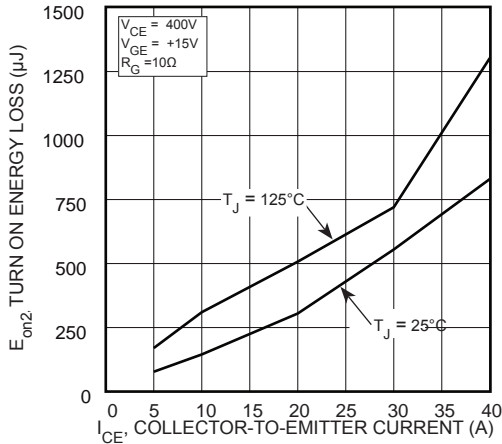


FIGURE 13, Turn-On Energy Loss vs Collector Current

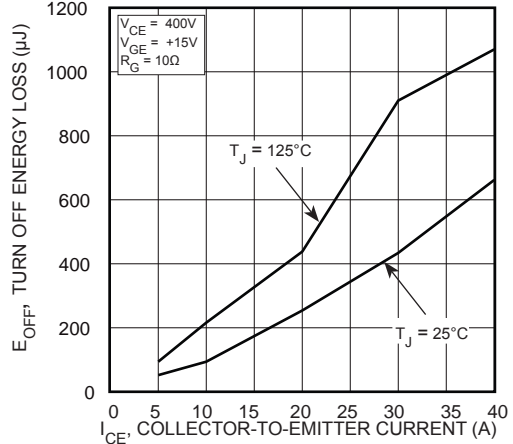


FIGURE 14, Turn-Off Energy Loss vs Collector Current

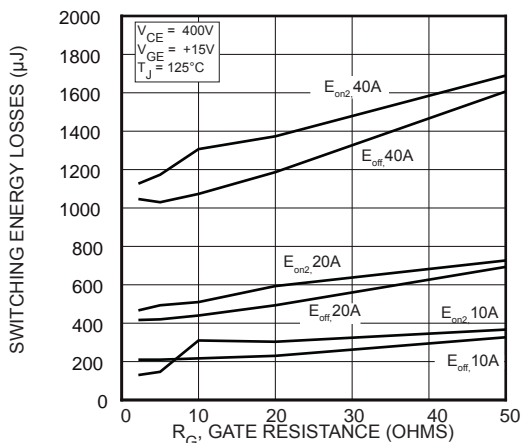


FIGURE 15, Switching Energy Losses vs Gate Resistance

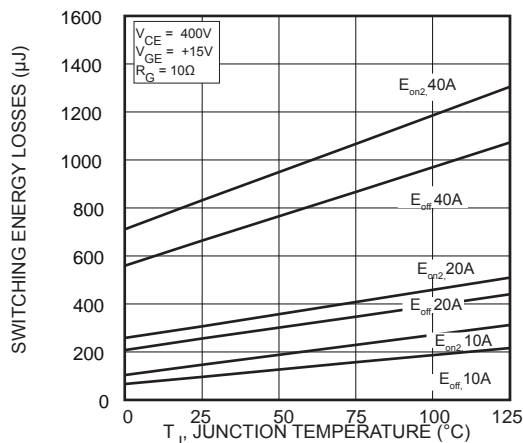


FIGURE 16, Switching Energy Losses vs Junction Temperature

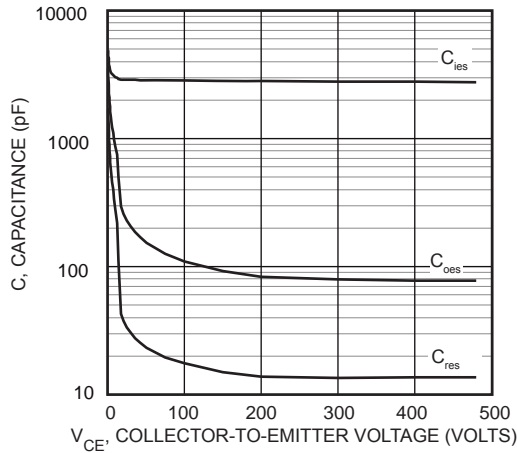


FIGURE 17, Capacitance vs Collector-To-Emitter Voltage

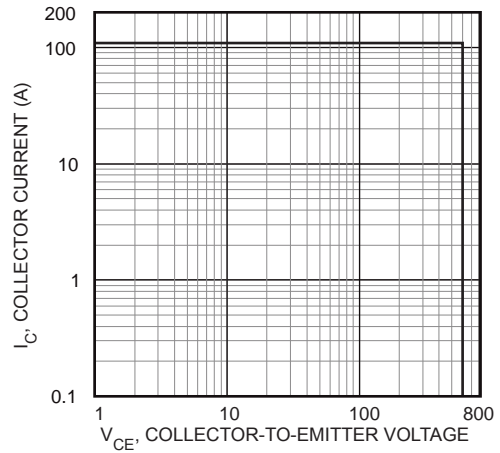


FIGURE 18, Minimum Switching Safe Operating Area

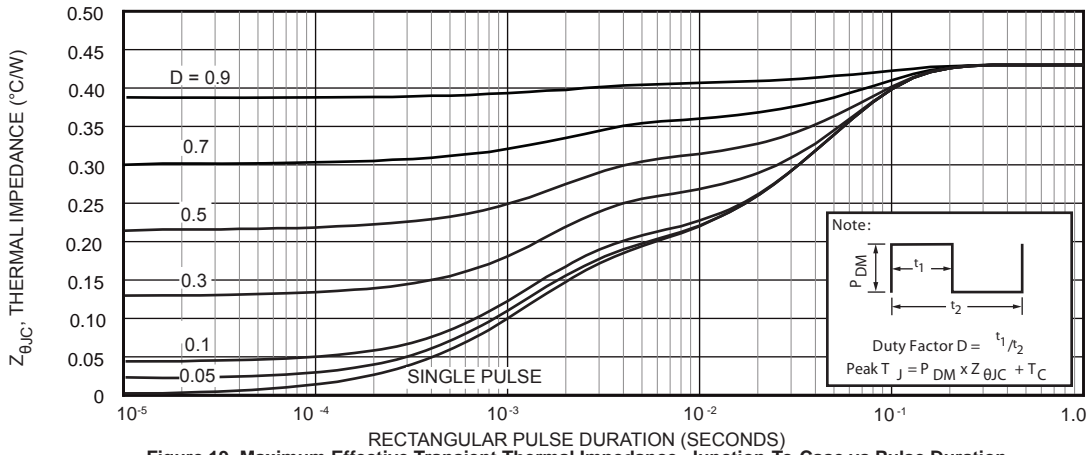


Figure 19, Maximum Effective Transient Thermal Impedance, Junction-To-Case vs Pulse Duration

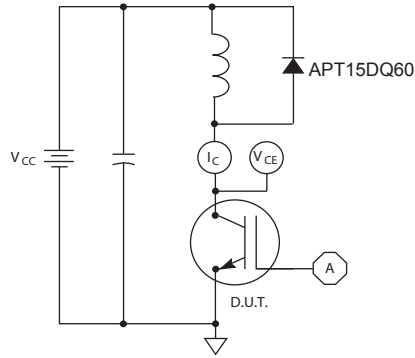


Figure 20, Inductive Switching Test Circuit

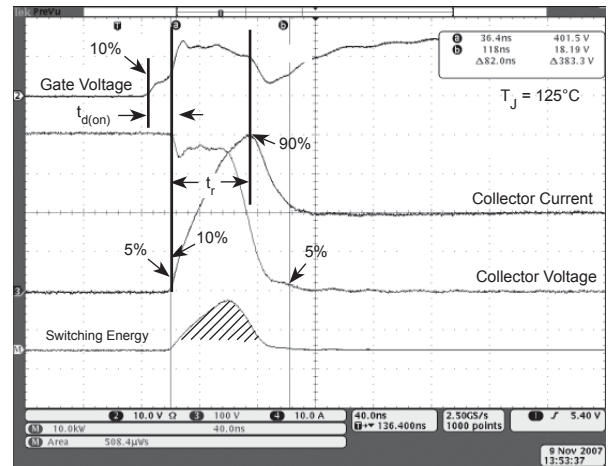


Figure 21, Turn-on Switching Waveforms and Definitions

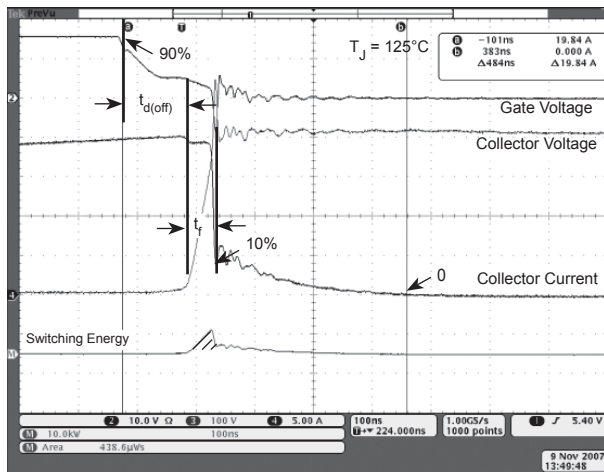


Figure 22, Turn-off Switching Waveforms and Definitions

ULTRAFAST SOFT RECOVERY RECTIFIER DIODE

MAXIMUM RATINGS

All Ratings: $T_C = 25^\circ\text{C}$ unless otherwise specified.

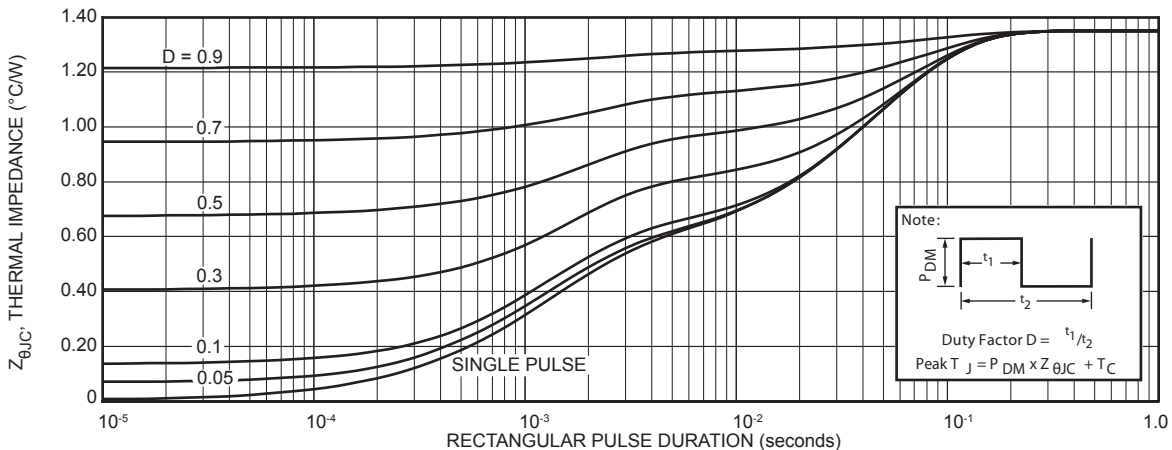
Symbol	Characteristic / Test Conditions	APT36GA60B_SD15	Unit
$I_{F(AV)}$	Maximum Average Forward Current ($T_C = 129^\circ\text{C}$, Duty Cycle = 0.5)	15	Amps
$I_{F(RMS)}$	RMS Forward Current (Square wave, 50% duty)	30	
I_{FSM}	Non-Repetitive Forward Surge Current ($T_J = 45^\circ\text{C}$, 8.3 ms)	110	

STATIC ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS

Symbol	Characteristic / Test Conditions	Min	Type	Max	Unit
V_F	Forward Voltage		$I_F = 15\text{A}$	2.0	Volts
			$I_F = 30\text{A}$	2.5	
			$I_F = 15\text{A}, T_J = 125^\circ\text{C}$	1.56	

DYNAMIC CHARACTERISTICS

Symbol	Characteristic	Test Conditions	Min	Typ	Max	Unit
t_{rr}	Reverse Recovery Time	$I_F = 1\text{A}, di_F/dt = -100\text{A}/\mu\text{s}, V_R = 30\text{V}, T_J = 25^\circ\text{C}$	-	15	-	ns
t_{rr}	Reverse Recovery Time	$I_F = 15\text{A}, di_F/dt = -200\text{A}/\mu\text{s}, V_R = 400\text{V}, T_C = 25^\circ\text{C}$	-	19	-	nAmps
Q_{rr}	Reverse Recovery Charge		-	21	-	
I_{RRM}	Maximum Reverse Recovery Current		-	2	-	
t_{rr}	Reverse Recovery Time	$I_F = 15\text{A}, di_F/dt = -200\text{A}/\mu\text{s}, V_R = 400\text{V}, T_C = 125^\circ\text{C}$	-	105	-	ns
Q_{rr}	Reverse Recovery Charge		-	250	-	nC
I_{RRM}	Maximum Reverse Recovery Current		-	5	-	Amps
t_{rr}	Reverse Recovery Time	$I_F = 15\text{A}, di_F/dt = -1000\text{A}/\mu\text{s}, V_R = 400\text{V}, T_C = 125^\circ\text{C}$	-	55	-	ns
Q_{rr}	Reverse Recovery Charge		-	420	-	nC
I_{RRM}	Maximum Reverse Recovery Current		-	15	-	Amps



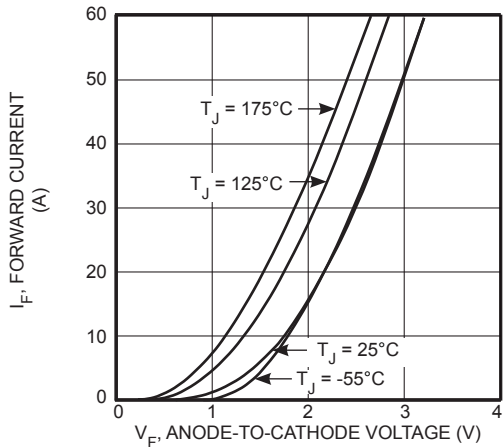


Figure 24. Forward Current vs. Forward Voltage

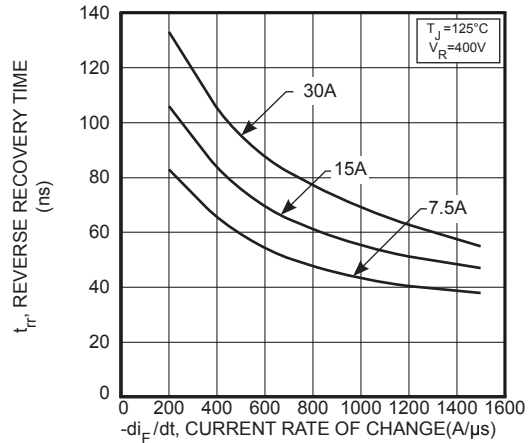


Figure 25. Reverse Recovery Time vs. Current Rate of Change

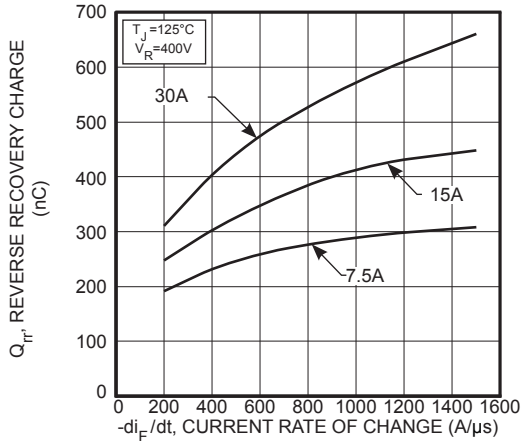


Figure 26. Reverse Recovery Charge vs. Current Rate of Change

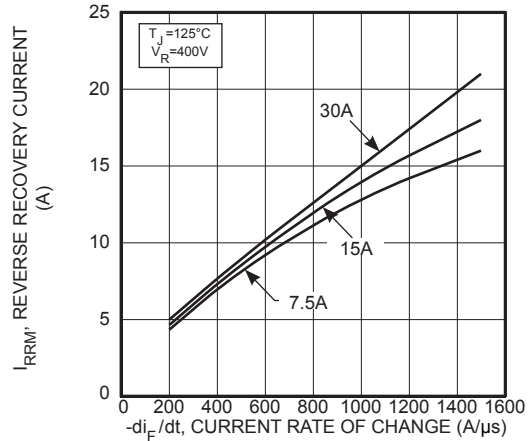


Figure 27. Reverse Recovery Current vs. Current Rate of Change

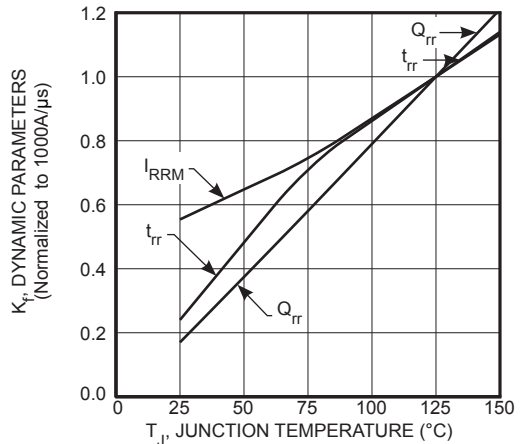


Figure 28. Dynamic Parameters vs. Junction Temperature

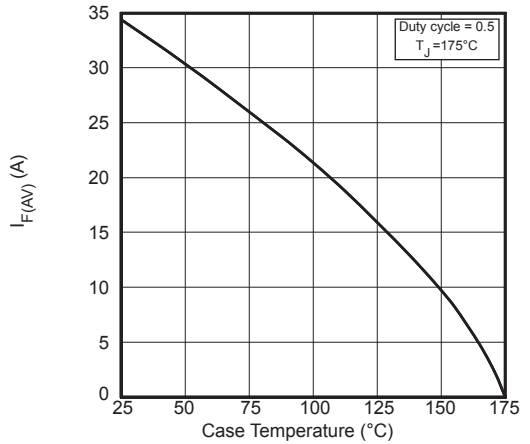


Figure 29. Maximum Average Forward Current vs. Case Temperature

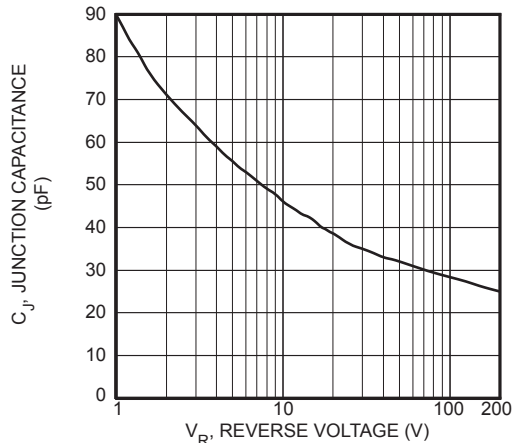


Figure 30. Junction Capacitance vs. Reverse Voltage