
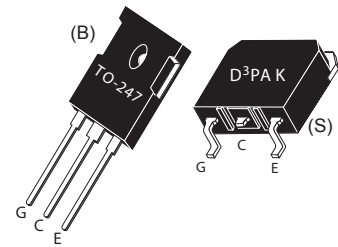


Ultra Fast NPT - IGBT®

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

Features

- Low Saturation Voltage
- Low Tail Current
- RoHS Compliant 
- Short Circuit Withstand Rated
- High Frequency Switching to 50KHz
- Ultra Low Leakage Current



Unless stated otherwise, Microsemi discrete IGBTs contain a single IGBT die. This device is recommended for applications such as induction heating (IH), motor control, general purpose inverters and uninterruptible power supplies (UPS).

MAXIMUM RATINGS

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

| Symbol | Parameter | Ratings | Unit |
|----------------|--|------------|------------------|
| V_{CES} | Collector Emitter Voltage | 1200 | V |
| V_{GE} | Gate-Emitter Voltage | ± 30 | |
| I_{C1} | Continuous Collector Current @ $T_C = 25^\circ\text{C}$ | 88 | A |
| I_{C2} | Continuous Collector Current @ $T_C = 100^\circ\text{C}$ | 40 | |
| I_{CM} | Pulsed Collector Current ^① | 160 | |
| SCWT | Short Circuit Withstand Time: $V_{CE} = 600V, V_{GE} = 15V, T_C = 125^\circ\text{C}$ | 10 | μs |
| P_D | Total Power Dissipation @ $T_C = 25^\circ\text{C}$ | 500 | W |
| T_J, T_{STG} | Operating and Storage Junction Temperature Range | -55 to 150 | $^\circ\text{C}$ |
| T_L | Max. Lead Temp. for Soldering: 0.063" from Case for 10 Sec. | 300 | |

STATIC ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS

| Symbol | Parameter | Min | Typ | Max | Unit |
|---------------|---|------|-----|-----------|---------------|
| $V_{(BR)CES}$ | Collector-Emitter Breakdown Voltage ($V_{GE} = 0V, I_C = 1.0mA$) | 1200 | | | Volts |
| $V_{GE(TH)}$ | Gate Threshold Voltage ($V_{CE} = V_{GE}, I_C = 2.0mA, T_J = 25^\circ\text{C}$) | 3.5 | 5.0 | 6.5 | |
| $V_{CE(ON)}$ | Collector-Emitter On Voltage ($V_{GE} = 15V, I_C = 40A, T_J = 25^\circ\text{C}$) | | 2.5 | 3.2 | |
| | Collector-Emitter On Voltage ($V_{GE} = 15V, I_C = 40A, T_J = 125^\circ\text{C}$) | | 3.5 | | |
| | Collector-Emitter On Voltage ($V_{GE} = 15V, I_C = 88A, T_J = 25^\circ\text{C}$) | | 3.2 | | |
| I_{CES} | Collector Cut-off Current ($V_{CE} = 1200V, V_{GE} = 0V, T_J = 25^\circ\text{C}$) ^② | | 10 | 1000 | μA |
| | Collector Cut-off Current ($V_{CE} = 1200V, V_{GE} = 0V, T_J = 125^\circ\text{C}$) ^② | | 100 | | |
| I_{GES} | Gate-Emitter Leakage Current ($V_{GE} = \pm 20V$) | | | ± 250 | nA |



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

DYNAMIC CHARACTERISTICS

APT40GR120B_S

| Symbol | Parameter | Test Conditions | Min | Typ | Max | Unit | |
|-----------------|---------------------------------|---|-----|------|------|------|----|
| C_{ies} | Input Capacitance | Capacitance $V_{GE} = 0V, V_{CE} = 25V$ $f = 1MHz$ | | 3980 | | pF | |
| C_{oes} | Output Capacitance | | | 320 | | | |
| C_{res} | Reverse Transfer Capacitance | | | 80 | | | |
| V_{GEP} | Gate to Emitter Plateau Voltage | Gate Charge $V_{GE} = 15V$ $V_{CE} = 600V$ $I_C = 40A$ | | 7 | | V | |
| $Q_g^{(3)}$ | Total Gate Charge | | | 210 | | nC | |
| Q_{ge} | Gate-Emitter Charge | | | 25 | | | |
| Q_{gc} | Gate- Collector Charge | | | 90 | | | |
| $t_{d(on)}$ | Turn-On Delay Time | Inductive Switching (25°C) $V_{CC} = 600V$ $V_{GE} = 15V$ $I_C = 40A$ $R_G = 4.3 \Omega^{(4)}$ $T_J = +25^\circ C$ | | 22 | | ns | |
| t_r | Current Rise Time | | | 25 | | | |
| $t_{d(off)}$ | Turn-Off Delay Time | | | 163 | | | |
| t_f | Current Fall Time | | | 40 | | | |
| $E_{on2}^{(5)}$ | Turn-On Switching Energy | | | 1375 | 3000 | | μJ |
| $E_{off}^{(6)}$ | Turn-Off Switching Energy | | 906 | 1650 | | | |
| $t_{d(on)}$ | Turn-On Delay Time | Inductive Switching (125°C) $V_{CC} = 600V$ $V_{GE} = 15V$ $I_C = 40A$ $R_G = 4.3 \Omega^{(4)}$ $T_J = +125^\circ C$ | | 22 | | ns | |
| t_r | Current Rise Time | | | 25 | | | |
| $t_{d(off)}$ | Turn-Off Delay Time | | | 185 | | | |
| t_f | Current Fall Time | | | 47 | | | |
| $E_{on2}^{(5)}$ | Turn-On Switching Energy | | | 1916 | 3500 | | μJ |
| $E_{off}^{(6)}$ | Turn-Off Switching Energy | | | 1186 | 2500 | | |

THERMAL AND MECHANICAL CHARACTERISTICS

| Symbol | Characteristic | Min | Typ | Max | Unit |
|-----------------|--|-----|------------|-----------|---------------|
| $R_{\theta JC}$ | Junction to Case Thermal Resistance | | | .25 | °C/W |
| $R_{\theta JA}$ | Junction to Ambient Thermal Resistance | | | 40 | |
| W_T | Package Weight | | .22 6.2 | | oz g |
| Torque | Mounting Torque (TO-247 Package), 4-40 or M3 screw | | | 10 6.2 | in-lbf N-m |

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

2 Pulse test: Pulse Width < 380μs, 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

APT40GR120B_S

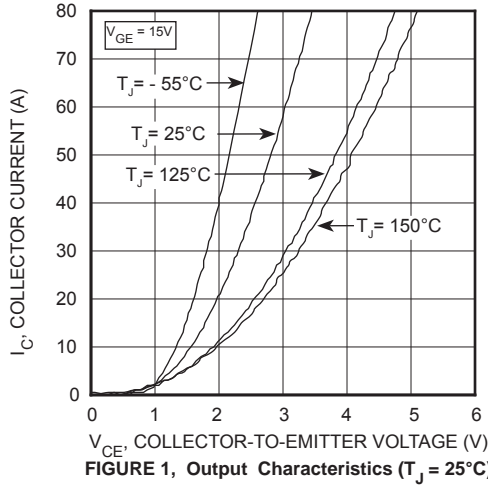


FIGURE 1, Output Characteristics ($T_J = 25^\circ\text{C}$)

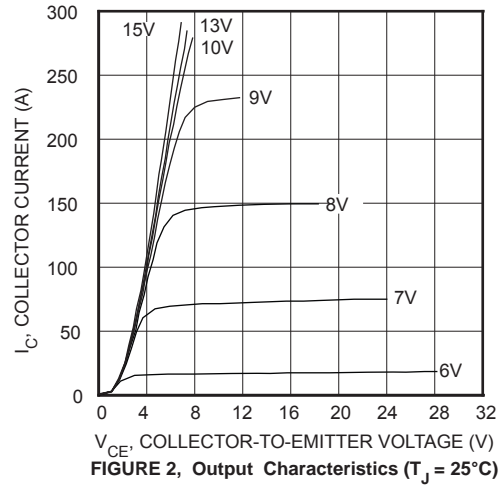


FIGURE 2, Output Characteristics ($T_J = 25^\circ\text{C}$)

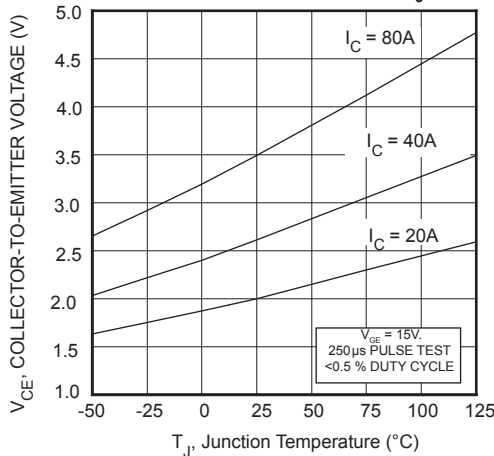


FIGURE 3, On State Voltage vs Junction Temperature

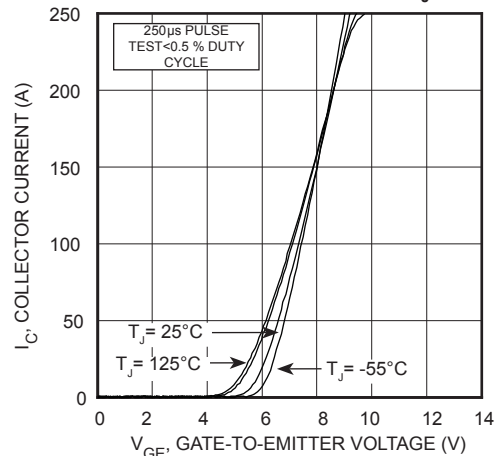


FIGURE 4, Transfer Characteristics

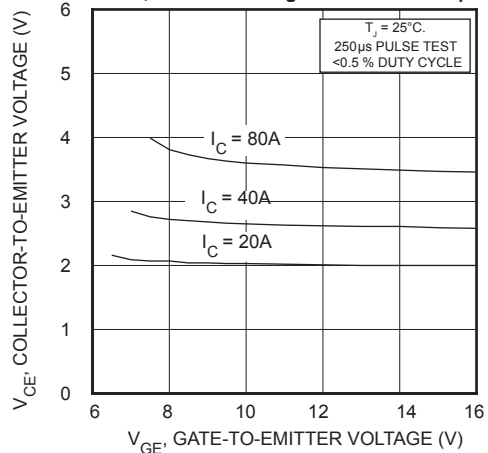


FIGURE 5, On State Voltage vs Gate-to-Emitter Voltage

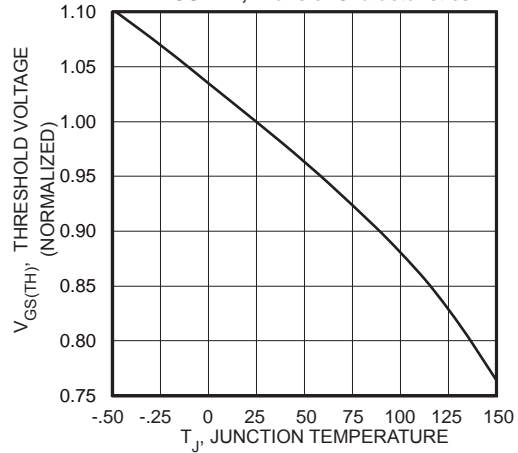


FIGURE 6, Threshold Voltage vs Junction Temperature

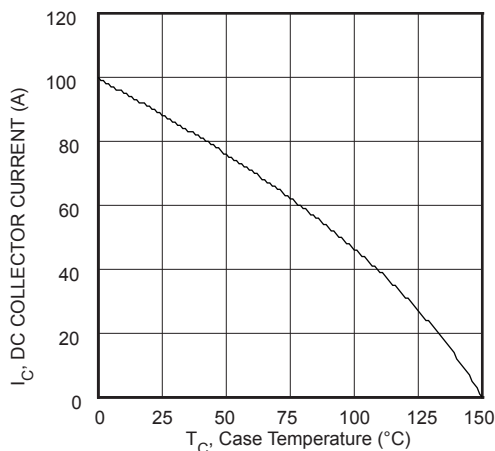


FIGURE 7, DC Collector Current vs Case Temperature

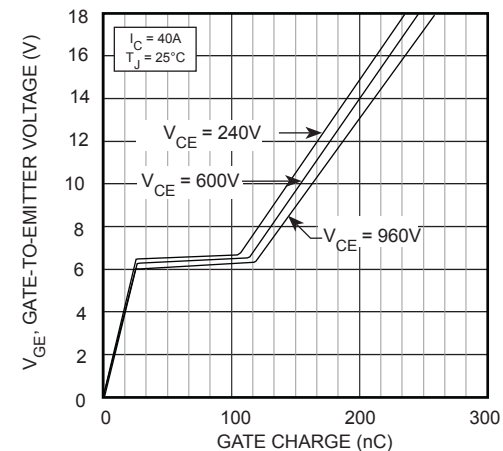


FIGURE 8, Gate charge

TYPICAL PERFORMANCE CURVES

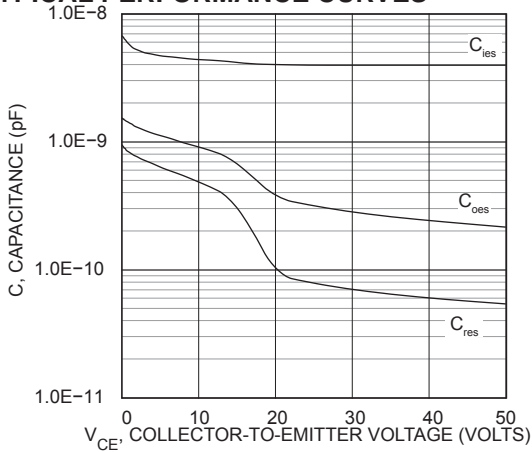


FIGURE 9, Capacitance vs Collector-To-Emitter Voltage

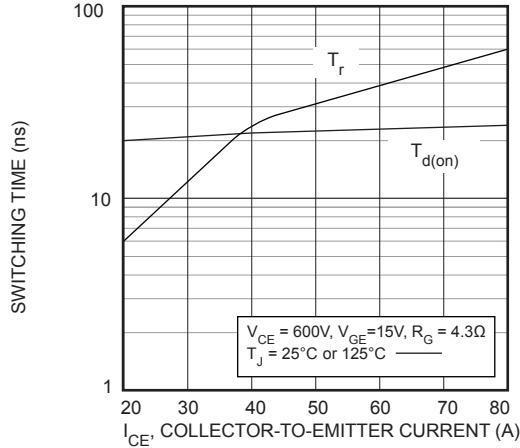


FIGURE 11, Turn-On Time vs Collector Current

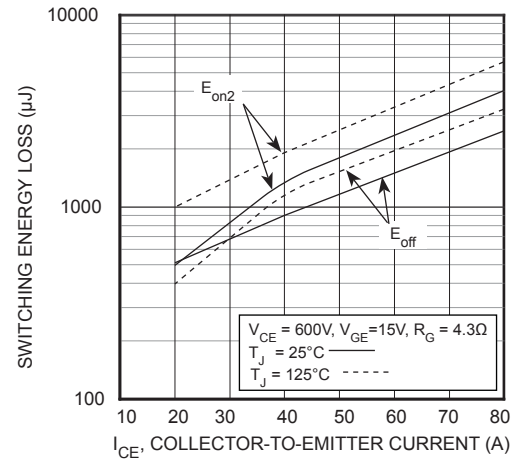


FIGURE 13, Energy Loss vs Collector Current

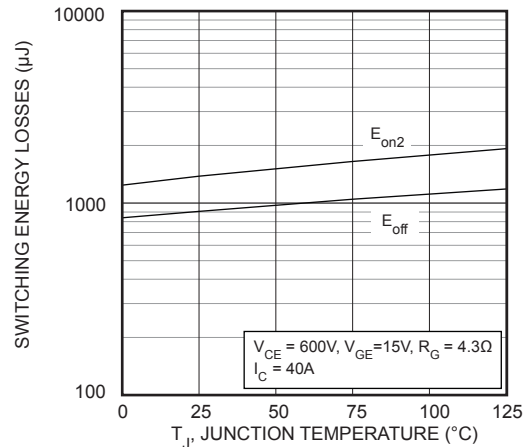


FIGURE 15, Energy Losses vs Junction Temperature

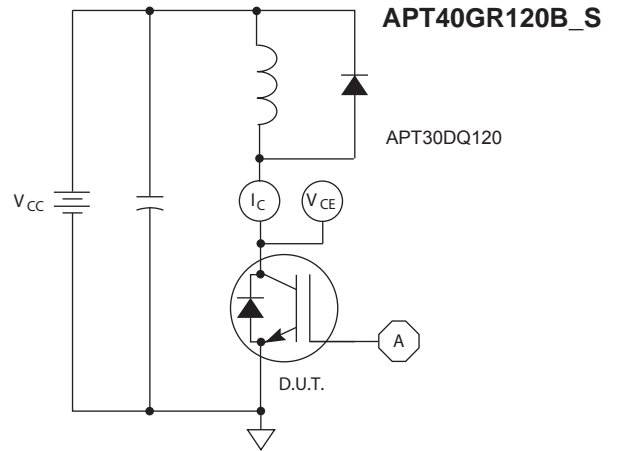


FIGURE 10, Inductive Switching Test Circuit

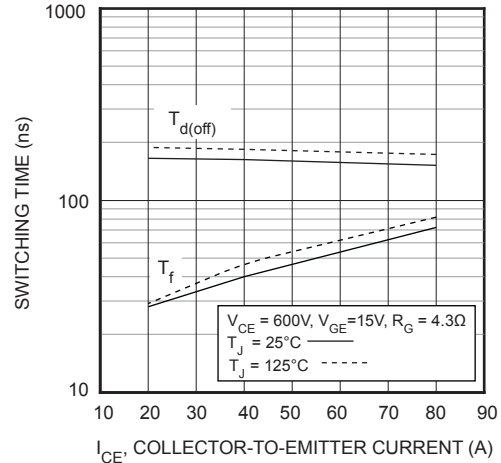


FIGURE 12, Turn-Off Time vs Collector Current

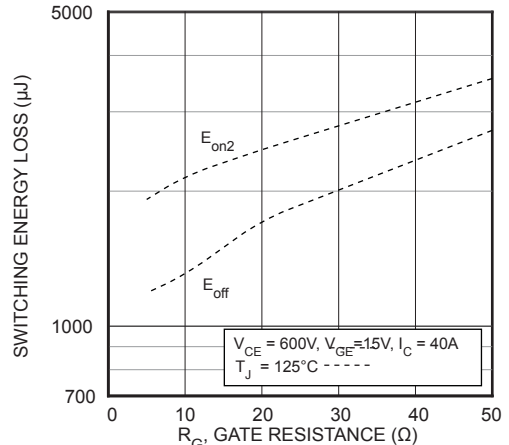


FIGURE 14, Energy Loss vs Gate Resistance

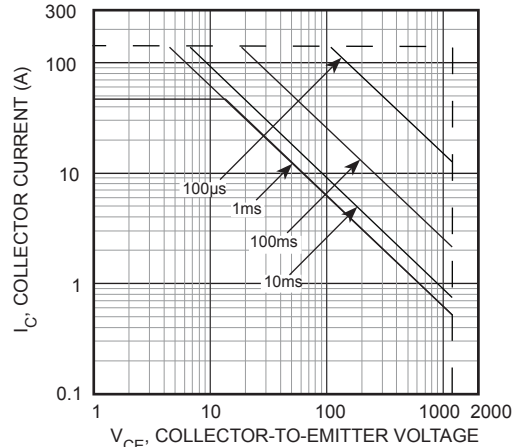


FIGURE 16, Minimum Switching Safe Operating Area