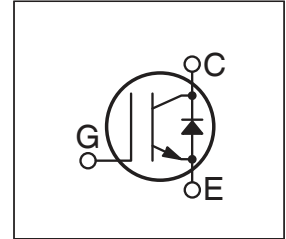
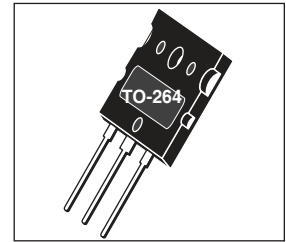


Utilizing the latest Field Stop and Trench Gate technologies, these IGBT's have ultra low  $V_{CE(ON)}$  and are ideal for low frequency applications that require absolute minimum conduction loss. Easy paralleling is a result of very tight parameter distribution and a slightly positive  $V_{CE(ON)}$  temperature coefficient. A built-in gate resistor ensures extremely reliable operation, even in the event of a short circuit fault. Low gate charge simplifies gate drive design and minimizes losses.



- 600V Field Stop
- Trench Gate: Low  $V_{CE(on)}$
- Easy Paralleling
- 6 $\mu$ s Short Circuit Capability
- Intergrated Gate Resistor: Low EMI, High Reliability

**Applications: Welding, Inductive Heating, Solar Inverters, SMPS, Motor drives, UPS**

### MAXIMUM RATINGS

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

Symbol	Parameter	APT100GN60LDQ4(G)	UNIT
$V_{CES}$	Collector-Emitter Voltage	600	Volts
$V_{GE}$	Gate-Emitter Voltage	$\pm 30$	
$I_{C1}$	Continuous Collector Current <sup>③</sup> @ $T_C = 25^\circ\text{C}$	229	Amps
$I_{C2}$	Continuous Collector Current <sup>③</sup> @ $T_C = 110^\circ\text{C}$	135	
$I_{CM}$	Pulsed Collector Current <sup>①</sup>	300	
SSOA	Switching Safe Operating Area @ $T_J = 175^\circ\text{C}$	300A @ 600V	
$P_D$	Total Power Dissipation	625	Watts
$T_J, T_{STG}$	Operating and Storage Junction Temperature Range	-55 to 175	$^\circ\text{C}$
$T_L$	Max. Lead Temp. for Soldering: 0.063" from Case for 10 Sec.	300	

### STATIC ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS

Symbol	Characteristic / Test Conditions	MIN	TYP	MAX	Units
$V_{(BR)CES}$	Collector-Emitter Breakdown Voltage ( $V_{GE} = 0V, I_C = 4mA$ )	600			Volts
$V_{GE(TH)}$	Gate Threshold Voltage ( $V_{CE} = V_{GE}, I_C = 1mA, T_j = 25^\circ\text{C}$ )	5.0	5.8	6.5	
$V_{CE(ON)}$	Collector-Emitter On Voltage ( $V_{GE} = 15V, I_C = 100A, T_j = 25^\circ\text{C}$ )	1.05	1.45	1.85	
	Collector-Emitter On Voltage ( $V_{GE} = 15V, I_C = 100A, T_j = 125^\circ\text{C}$ )		1.87		
$I_{CES}$	Collector Cut-off Current ( $V_{CE} = 600V, V_{GE} = 0V, T_j = 25^\circ\text{C}$ ) <sup>②</sup>			50	$\mu\text{A}$
	Collector Cut-off Current ( $V_{CE} = 600V, V_{GE} = 0V, T_j = 125^\circ\text{C}$ ) <sup>②</sup>			TBD	
$I_{GES}$	Gate-Emitter Leakage Current ( $V_{GE} = \pm 20V$ )			600	nA
$R_{G(int)}$	Intergrated Gate Resistor		2		$\Omega$



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

## DYNAMIC CHARACTERISTICS

APT100GN60LDQ4(G)

Symbol	Characteristic	Test Conditions	MIN	TYP	MAX	UNIT	
$C_{ies}$	Input Capacitance	<b>Capacitance</b> $V_{GE} = 0V, V_{CE} = 25V$ $f = 1 \text{ MHz}$		6000		pF	
$C_{oes}$	Output Capacitance			560			
$C_{res}$	Reverse Transfer Capacitance			200			
$V_{GEP}$	Gate-to-Emitter Plateau Voltage	<b>Gate Charge</b> $V_{GE} = 15V$ $V_{CE} = 300V$ $I_C = 100A$		9.5		V	
$Q_g$	Total Gate Charge <sup>③</sup>			600		nC	
$Q_{ge}$	Gate-Emitter Charge			45			
$Q_{gc}$	Gate-Collector ("Miller") Charge			340			
SSOA	Switching Safe Operating Area	$T_J = 175^\circ\text{C}, R_G = 4.3\Omega^{\text{⑦}}, V_{GE} = 15V, L = 100\mu\text{H}, V_{CE} = 600V$	300			A	
SCSOA	Short Circuit Safe Operating Area	$V_{CC} = 600V, V_{GE} = 15V, T_J = 125^\circ\text{C}, R_G = 4.3\Omega^{\text{⑦}}$	6			$\mu\text{s}$	
$t_{d(on)}$	Turn-on Delay Time	<b>Inductive Switching (25°C)</b> $V_{CC} = 400V$ $V_{GE} = 15V$ $I_C = 100A$ $R_G = 1.0\Omega^{\text{⑦}}$ $T_J = +25^\circ\text{C}$		31		ns	
$t_r$	Current Rise Time			65			
$t_{d(off)}$	Turn-off Delay Time			310			
$t_f$	Current Fall Time			55			
$E_{on1}$	Turn-on Switching Energy <sup>④</sup>				4750		$\mu\text{J}$
$E_{on2}$	Turn-on Switching Energy (Diode) <sup>⑤</sup>				5095		
$E_{off}$	Turn-off Switching Energy <sup>⑥</sup>				2675		
$t_{d(on)}$	Turn-on Delay Time		<b>Inductive Switching (125°C)</b> $V_{CC} = 400V$ $V_{GE} = 15V$ $I_C = 100A$ $R_G = 1.0\Omega^{\text{⑦}}$ $T_J = +125^\circ\text{C}$		31		ns
$t_r$	Current Rise Time			65			
$t_{d(off)}$	Turn-off Delay Time			350			
$t_f$	Current Fall Time			85			
$E_{on1}$	Turn-on Switching Energy <sup>④</sup>				5000		$\mu\text{J}$
$E_{on2}$	Turn-on Switching Energy (Diode) <sup>⑤</sup>				6255		
$E_{off}$	Turn-off Switching Energy <sup>⑥</sup>				3300		

## THERMAL AND MECHANICAL CHARACTERISTICS

Symbol	Characteristic	MIN	TYP	MAX	UNIT
$R_{\theta JC}$	Junction to Case ( <b>IGBT</b> )			.21	$^\circ\text{C/W}$
$R_{\theta JC}$	Junction to Case ( <b>DIODE</b> )			.33	
$W_T$	Package Weight		6.1		gm

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.)

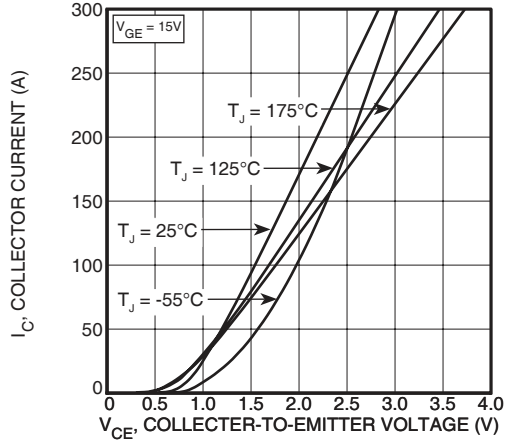
⑦  $R_G$  is external gate resistance, not including  $R_{G(int)}$  nor gate driver impedance. (MIC4452)

⑧ Continuous current limited by package pin temperature to 100A.

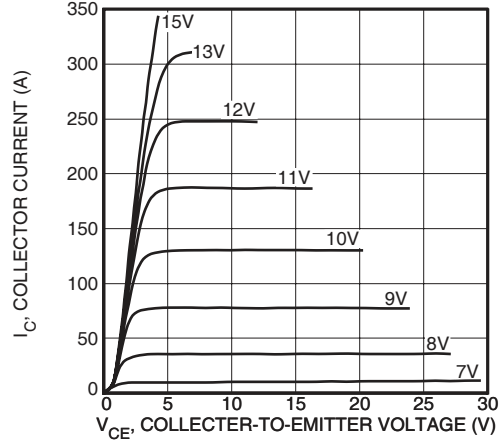
APT Reserves the right to change, without notice, the specifications and information contained herein.

**TYPICAL PERFORMANCE CURVES**

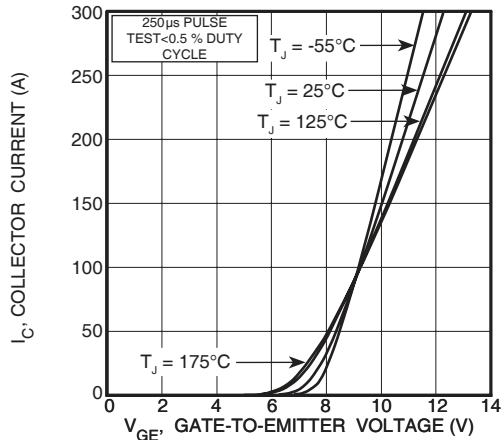
**APT100GN60LDQ4(G)**



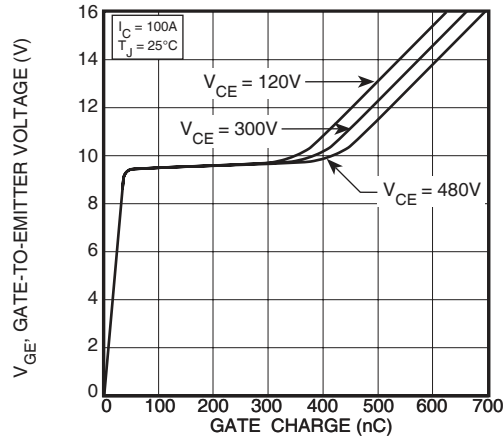
**FIGURE 1, Output Characteristics ( $T_J = 25^\circ\text{C}$ )**



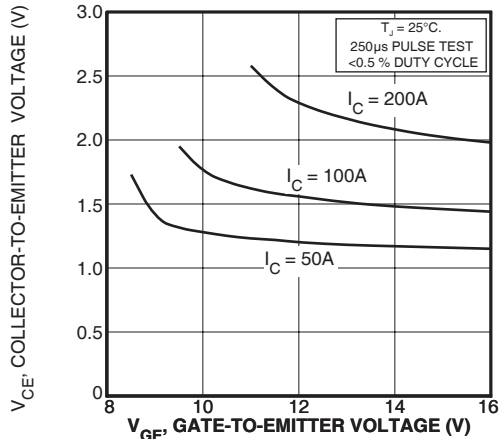
**FIGURE 2, Output Characteristics ( $T_J = 125^\circ\text{C}$ )**



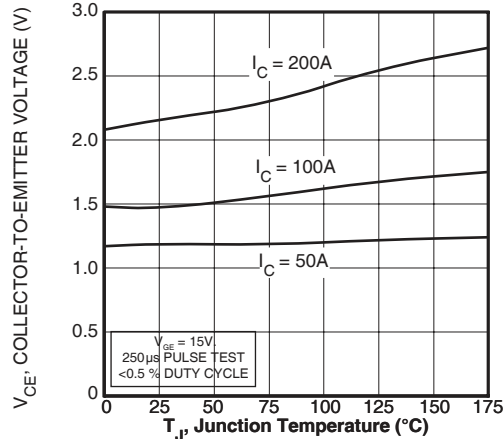
**FIGURE 3, Transfer Characteristics**



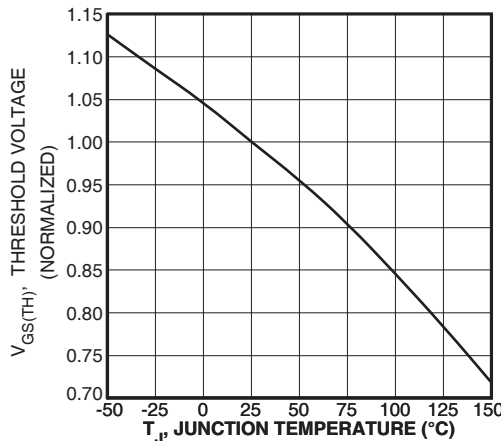
**FIGURE 4, Gate Charge**



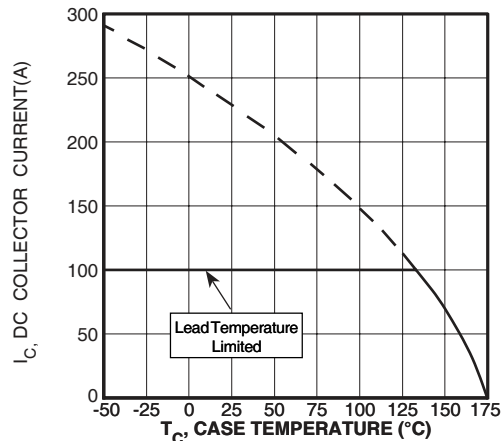
**FIGURE 5, On State Voltage vs Gate-to-Emitter Voltage**



**FIGURE 6, On State Voltage vs Junction Temperature**



**FIGURE 7, Threshold Voltage vs. Junction Temperature**



**FIGURE 8, DC Collector Current vs Case Temperature**

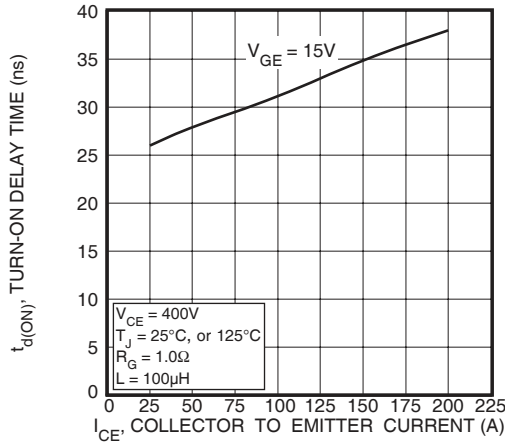


FIGURE 9, Turn-On Delay Time vs Collector Current

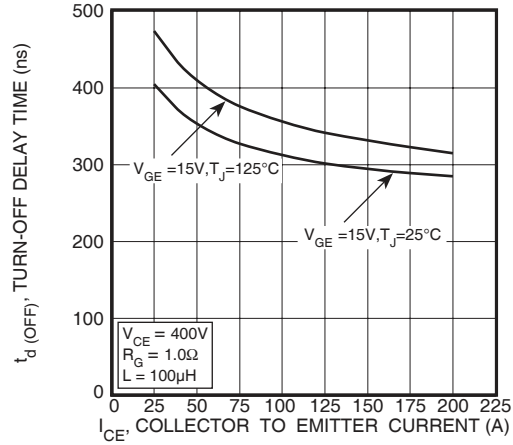


FIGURE 10, Turn-Off Delay Time vs Collector Current

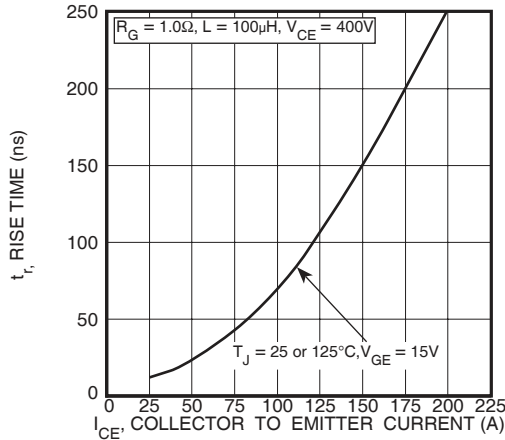


FIGURE 11, Current Rise Time vs Collector Current

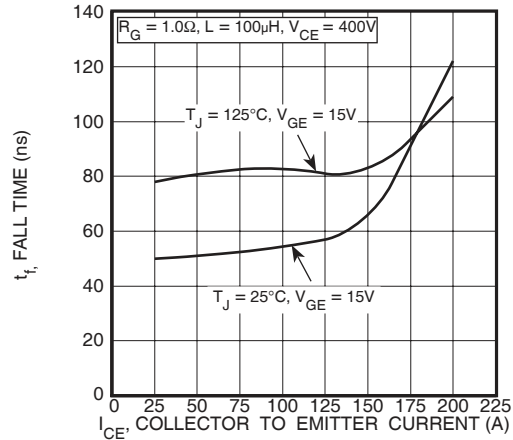


FIGURE 12, Current Fall Time vs Collector Current

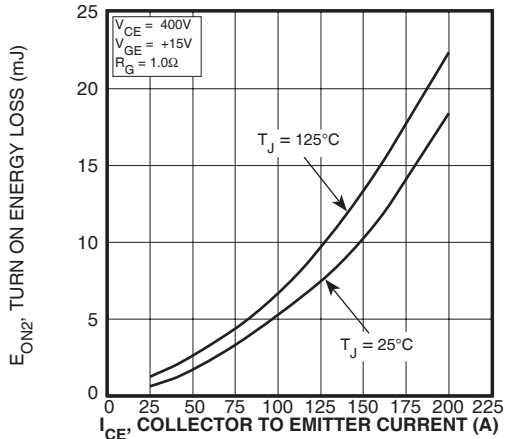


FIGURE 13, Turn-On Energy Loss vs Collector Current

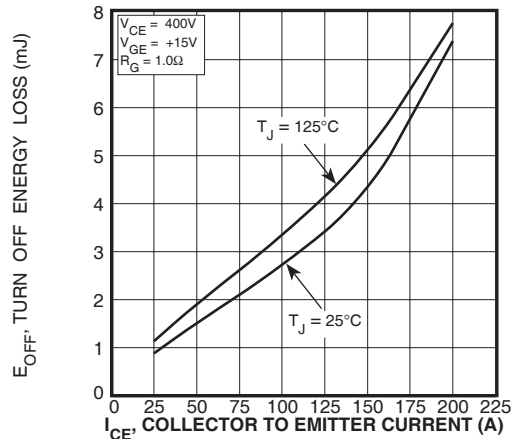


FIGURE 14, Turn Off Energy Loss vs Collector Current

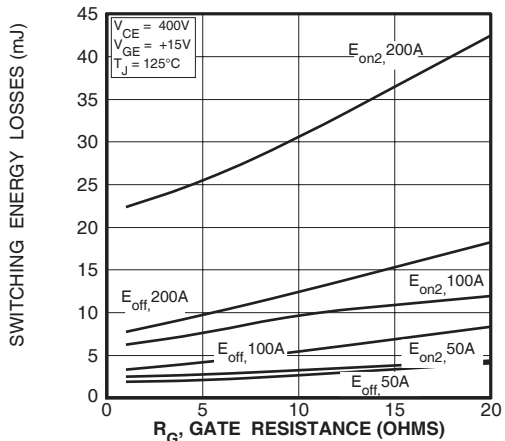


FIGURE 15, Switching Energy Losses vs. Gate Resistance

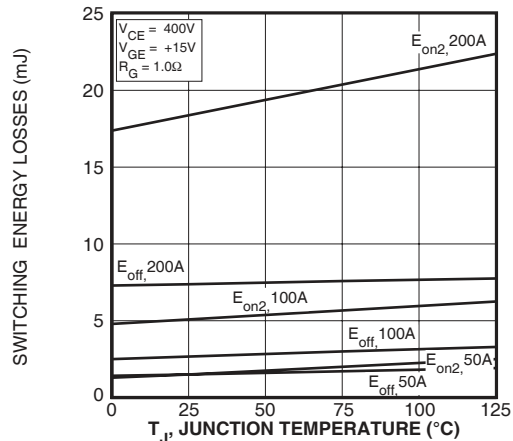


FIGURE 16, Switching Energy Losses vs Junction Temperature

### TYPICAL PERFORMANCE CURVES

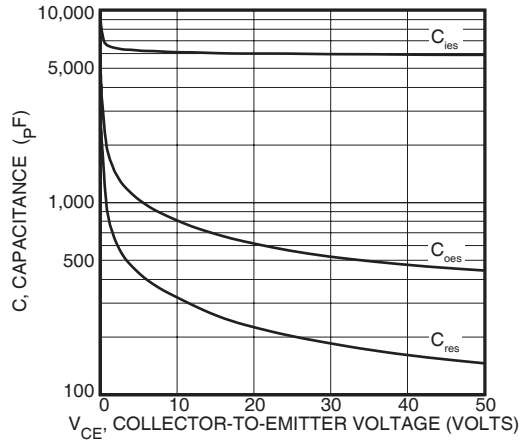


Figure 17, Capacitance vs Collector-To-Emitter Voltage

### APT100GN60LDQ4(G)

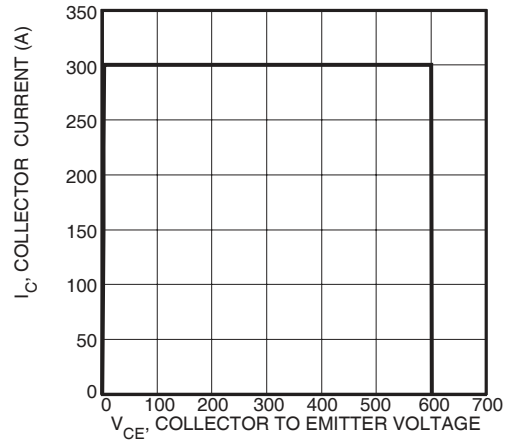


Figure 18, Minimum Switching Safe Operating Area

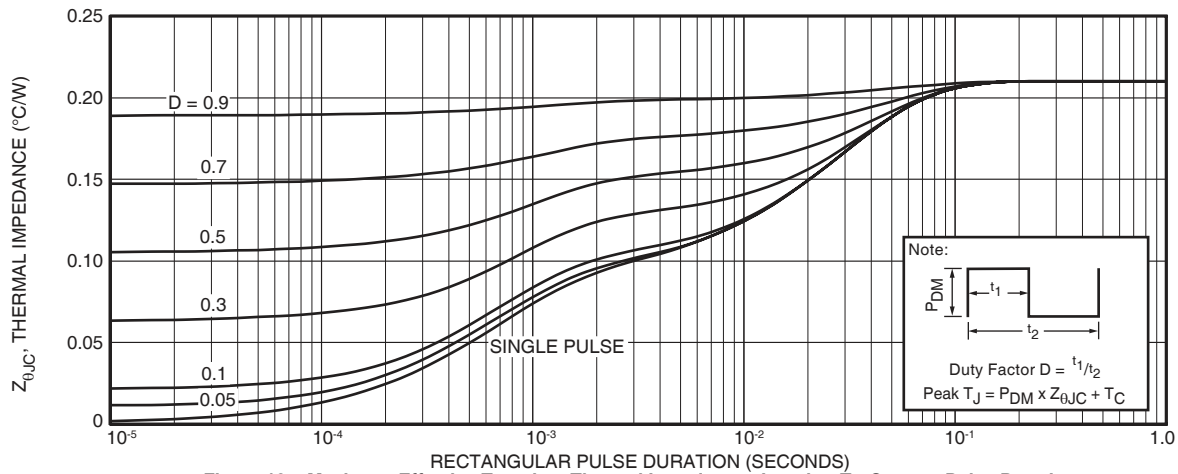


Figure 19a, Maximum Effective Transient Thermal Impedance, Junction-To-Case vs Pulse Duration

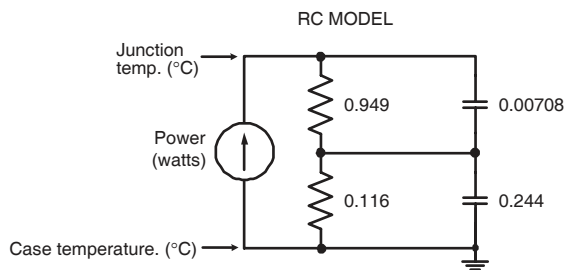


FIGURE 19b, TRANSIENT THERMAL IMPEDANCE MODEL

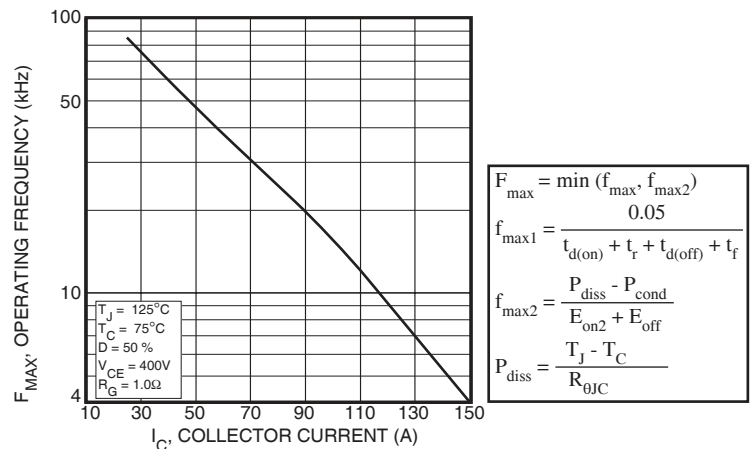


Figure 20, Operating Frequency vs Collector Current

# APT100GN60LDQ4(G)

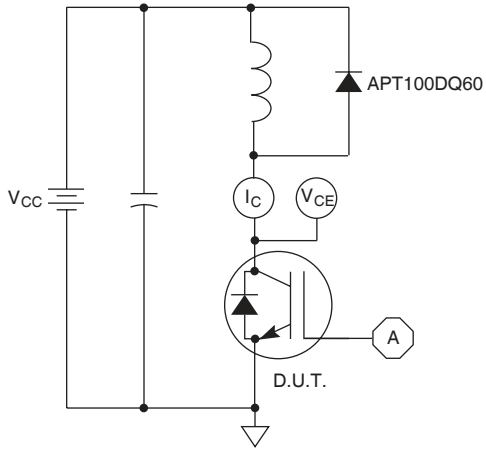


Figure 21, Inductive Switching Test Circuit

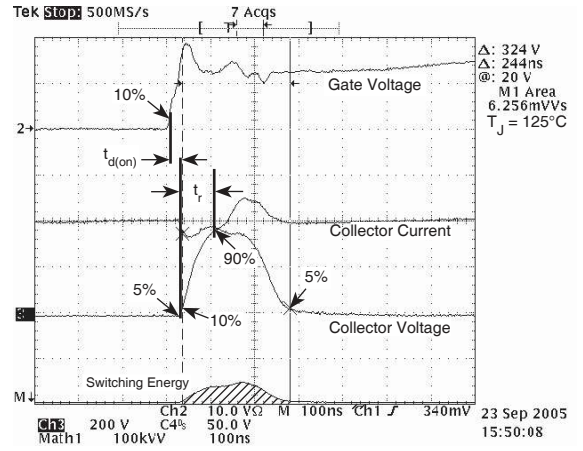


Figure 22, Turn-on Switching Waveforms and Definitions

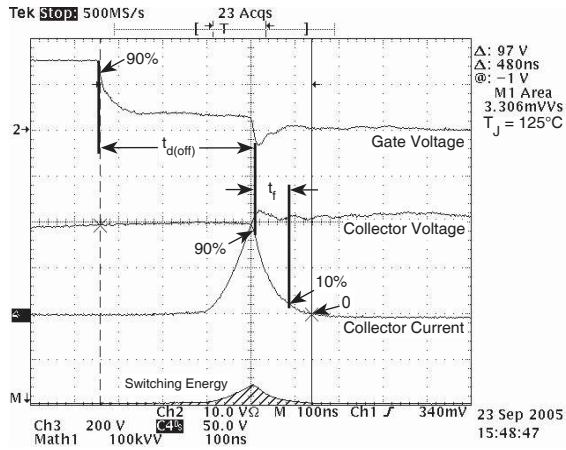


Figure 23, Turn-off Switching Waveforms and Definitions

# ULTRAFAST SOFT RECOVERY ANTI-PARALLEL DIODE

**MAXIMUM RATINGS**

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

Symbol	Characteristic / Test Conditions	APT100GN60LDQ4		UNIT
$I_F(\text{AV})$	Maximum Average Forward Current ( $T_C = 108^\circ\text{C}$ , Duty Cycle = 0.5)		100	Amps
$I_F(\text{RMS})$	RMS Forward Current (Square wave, 50% duty)		156	
$I_{\text{FSM}}$	Non-Repetitive Forward Surge Current ( $T_J = 45^\circ\text{C}$ , 8.3ms)		1000	

**STATIC ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS**

Symbol	Characteristic / Test Conditions	MIN	TYP	MAX	UNIT	
$V_F$	Forward Voltage		$I_F = 100\text{A}$	1.6	2.2	Volts
			$I_F = 200\text{A}$	2.05		
			$I_F = 100\text{A}, T_J = 125^\circ\text{C}$	1.28		

**DYNAMIC CHARACTERISTICS**

Symbol	Characteristic	Test Conditions	MIN	TYP	MAX	UNIT
$t_{rr}$	Reverse Recovery Time	$I_F = 1\text{A}, di_F/dt = -100\text{A}/\mu\text{s}, V_R = 30\text{V}, T_J = 25^\circ\text{C}$	-	34		ns
$t_{rr}$	Reverse Recovery Time	$I_F = 100\text{A}, di_F/dt = -200\text{A}/\mu\text{s}, V_R = 400\text{V}, T_C = 25^\circ\text{C}$	-	160		
$Q_{rr}$	Reverse Recovery Charge		-	290		nC
$I_{RRM}$	Maximum Reverse Recovery Current		-	5	-	Amps
$t_{rr}$	Reverse Recovery Time	$I_F = 100\text{A}, di_F/dt = -200\text{A}/\mu\text{s}, V_R = 400\text{V}, T_C = 125^\circ\text{C}$	-	220		ns
$Q_{rr}$	Reverse Recovery Charge		-	1530		nC
$I_{RRM}$	Maximum Reverse Recovery Current		-	13	-	Amps
$t_{rr}$	Reverse Recovery Time	$I_F = 100\text{A}, di_F/dt = -1000\text{A}/\mu\text{s}, V_R = 400\text{V}, T_C = 125^\circ\text{C}$	-	100		ns
$Q_{rr}$	Reverse Recovery Charge		-	2890		nC
$I_{RRM}$	Maximum Reverse Recovery Current		-	44		Amps

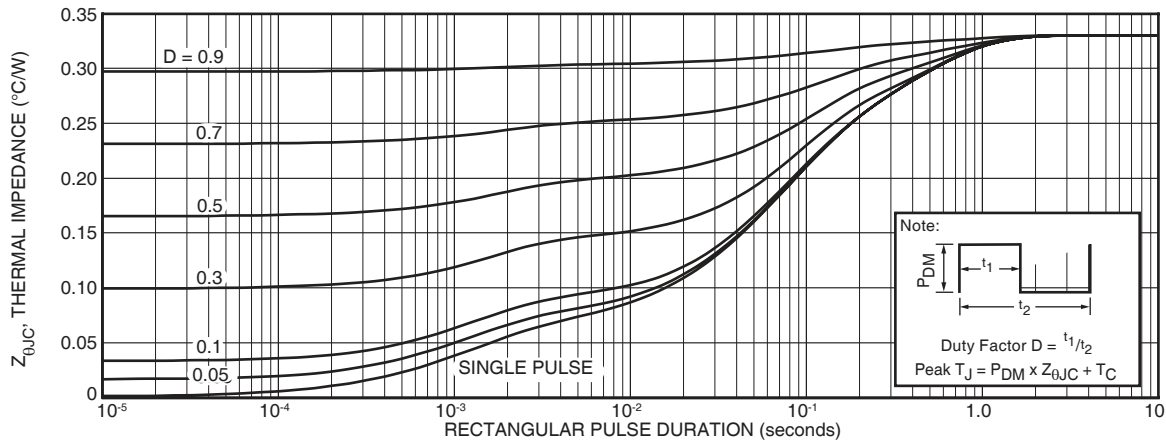


FIGURE 24a. MAXIMUM EFFECTIVE TRANSIENT THERMAL IMPEDANCE, JUNCTION-TO-CASE vs. PULSE DURATION RC MODEL

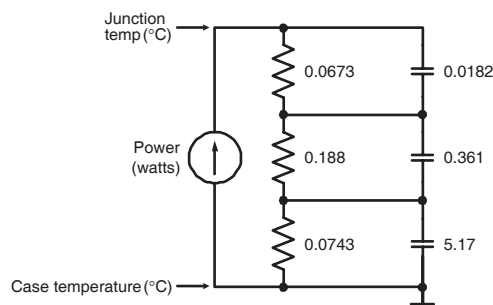


FIGURE 24b, TRANSIENT THERMAL IMPEDANCE MODEL

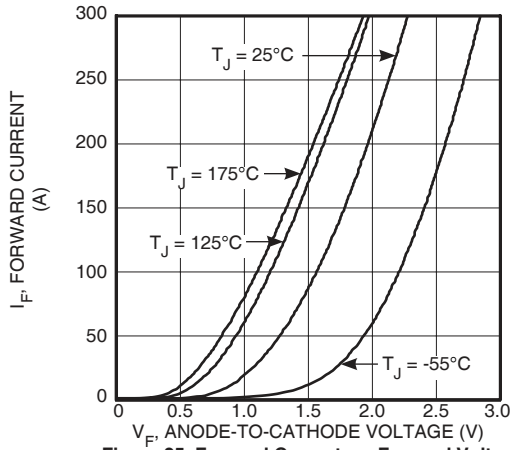


Figure 25. Forward Current vs. Forward Voltage

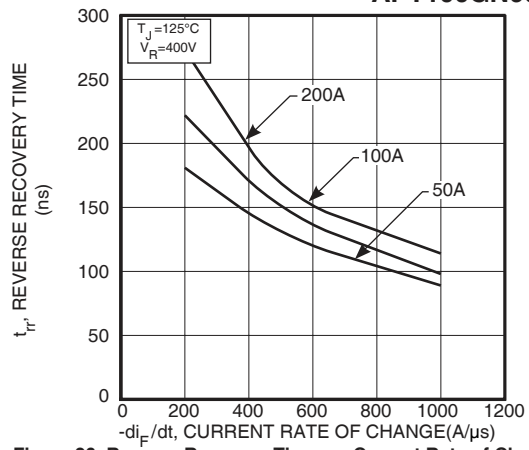


Figure 26. Reverse Recovery Time vs. Current Rate of Change

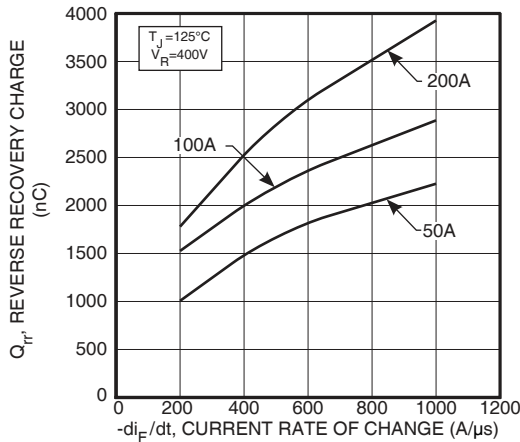


Figure 27. Reverse Recovery Charge vs. Current Rate of Change

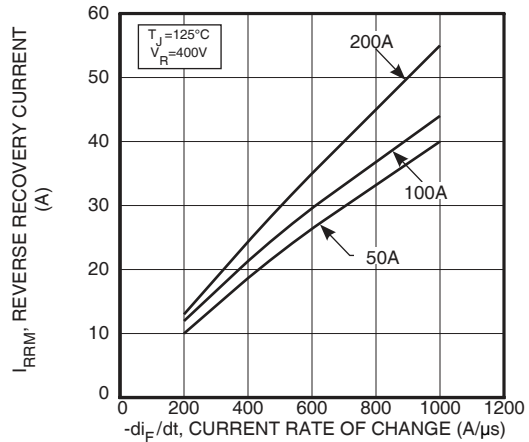


Figure 28. Reverse Recovery Current vs. Current Rate of Change

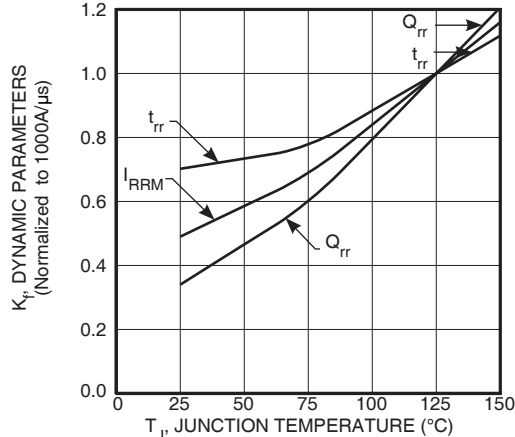


Figure 29. Dynamic Parameters vs. Junction Temperature

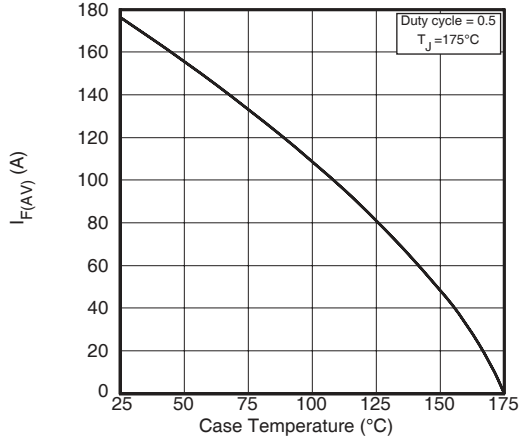


Figure 30. Maximum Average Forward Current vs. Case Temperature

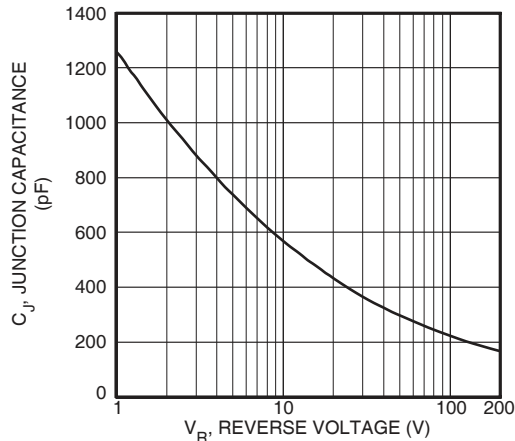


Figure 31. Junction Capacitance vs. Reverse Voltage



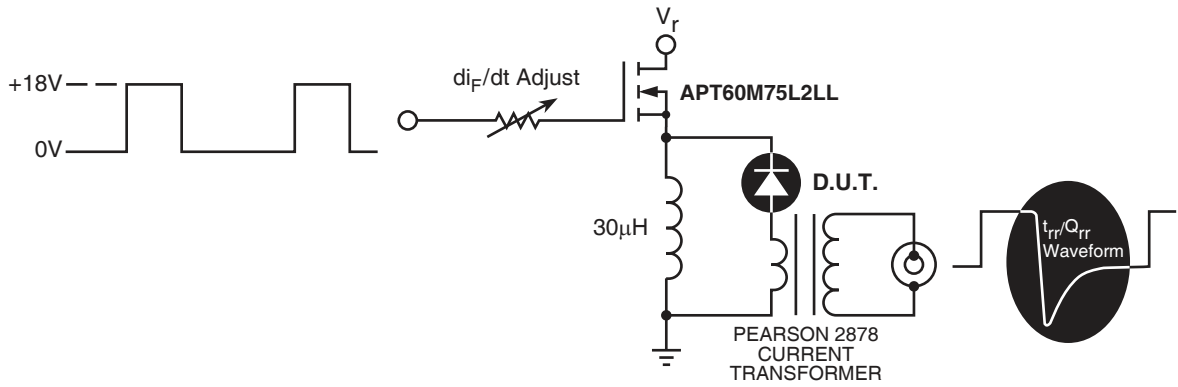


Figure 32. Diode Test Circuit

- 1  $I_F$  - Forward Conduction Current
- 2  $di_F/dt$  - Rate of Diode Current Change Through Zero Crossing.
- 3  $I_{RRM}$  - Maximum Reverse Recovery Current.
- 4  $t_{rr}$  - Reverse Recovery Time, measured from zero crossing where diode current goes from positive to negative, to the point at which the straight line through  $I_{RRM}$  and  $0.25 \cdot I_{RRM}$  passes through zero.
- 5  $Q_{rr}$  - Area Under the Curve Defined by  $I_{RRM}$  and  $t_{rr}$ .

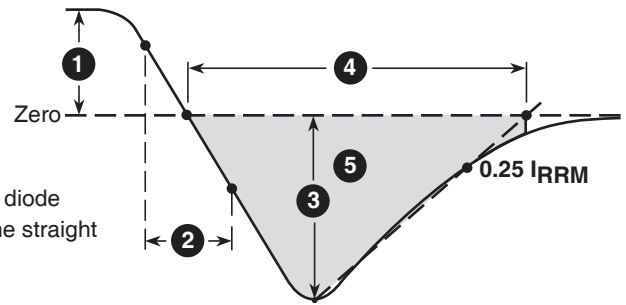
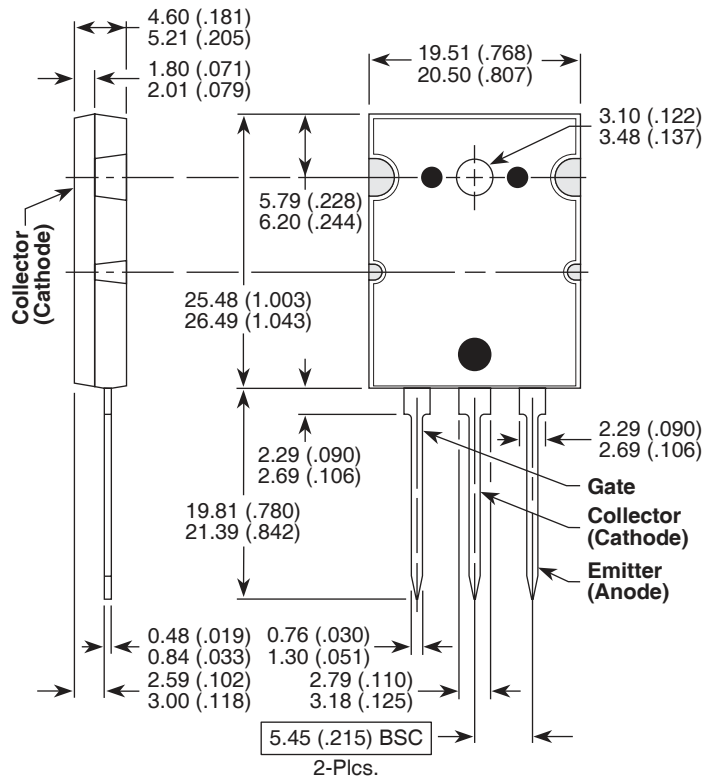


Figure 33. Diode Reverse Recovery Waveform and Definitions

TO-264(L) Package Outline

Ⓢ SAC: Tin, Silver, Copper



Dimensions in Millimeters and (Inches)