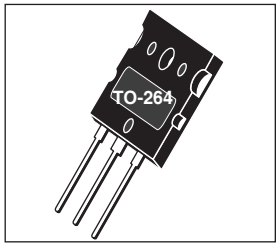
ADVANCED POWER TECHNOLOGY®

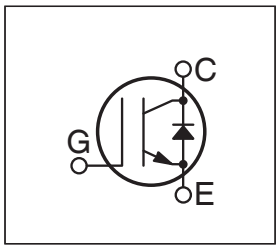
600V
APT100GN60LDQ4
APT100GN60LDQ4G*

*G Denotes RoHS Compliant, Pb Free Terminal Finish.

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**
- **6µs 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°C unless otherwise specified.

Symbol	Parameter	APT100GN60LDQ4(G)	UNIT
V_{CES}	Collector-Emitter Voltage	600	Volts
V_{GE}	Gate-Emitter Voltage	±30	
I_{C1}	Continuous Collector Current ⑧ @ T_C = 25°C	229	Amps
I_{C2}	Continuous Collector Current ⑧ @ T_C = 110°C	135	
I_{CM}	Pulsed Collector Current ①	300	
SSOA	Switching Safe Operating Area @ T_J = 175°C	300A @ 600V	
P_D	Total Power Dissipation	625	Watts
T_J,T_{STG}	Operating and Storage Junction Temperature Range	-55 to 175	°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°C)	5.0	5.8	6.5	
$V_{CE(ON)}$	Collector-Emitter On Voltage (V_{GE} = 15V, I_C = 100A, T_j = 25°C)	1.05	1.45	1.85	
	Collector-Emitter On Voltage (V_{GE} = 15V, I_C = 100A, T_j = 125°C)		1.87		
I_{CES}	Collector Cut-off Current (V_{CE} = 600V, V_{GE} = 0V, T_j = 25°C) ②			50	µA
	Collector Cut-off Current (V_{CE} = 600V, V_{GE} = 0V, T_j = 125°C) ②			TBD	
I_{GES}	Gate-Emitter Leakage Current (V_{GE} = ±20V)			600	nA
$R_{G(int)}$	Intergrated Gate Resistor		2		Ω

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

APT Website - http://www.advancedpower.com

050-7622 Rev A 10-2005

DYNAMIC CHARACTERISTICS

APT100GN60LDQ4(G)

Symbol	Characteristic	Test Conditions	MIN	TYP	MAX	UNIT
C_{ies}	Input Capacitance	**Capacitance**		6000		pF
C_{oes}	Output Capacitance	V_{GE} = 0V, V_{CE} = 25V		560		
C_{res}	Reverse Transfer Capacitance	f = 1 MHz		200		
V_{GEP}	Gate-to-Emitter Plateau Voltage	Gate Charge		9.5		V
Q_g	Total Gate Charge ③	V_{GE} = 15V		600		nC
Q_{ge}	Gate-Emitter Charge	V_{CE} = 300V		45		
Q_{gc}	Gate-Collector ("Miller") Charge	I_C = 100A		340		
SSOA	Switching Safe Operating Area	T_J = 175°C, R_G = 4.3Ω⑦, V_{GE} = 15V, L = 100µH, V_{CE} = 600V	300			A
SCSOA	Short Circuit Safe Operating Area	V_{CC} = 600V, V_{GE} = 15V, T_J = 125°C, R_G = 4.3Ω⑦	6			µs
$t_{d(on)}$	Turn-on Delay Time	**Inductive Switching (25°C)**		31		ns
t_r	Current Rise Time	V_{CC} = 400V		65		
$t_{d(off)}$	Turn-off Delay Time	V_{GE} = 15V		310		
t_f	Current Fall Time	I_C = 100A		55		
E_{on1}	Turn-on Switching Energy ④	R_G = 1.0Ω⑦		4750		µJ
E_{on2}	Turn-on Switching Energy (Diode) ⑤	T_J = +25°C		5095		
E_{off}	Turn-off Switching Energy ⑥			2675		
$t_{d(on)}$	Turn-on Delay Time	**Inductive Switching (125°C)**		31		ns
t_r	Current Rise Time	V_{CC} = 400V		65		
$t_{d(off)}$	Turn-off Delay Time	V_{GE} = 15V		350		
t_f	Current Fall Time	I_C = 100A		85		
E_{on1}	Turn-on Switching Energy ④	R_G = 1.0Ω⑦		5000		µJ
E_{on2}	Turn-on Switching Energy (Diode) ⑤	T_J = +125°C		6255		
E_{off}	Turn-off Switching Energy ⑥			3300		

THERMAL AND MECHANICAL CHARACTERISTICS

Symbol	Characteristic	MIN	TYP	MAX	UNIT
$R_{\theta JC}$	Junction to Case **(IGBT)**			.21	°C/W
$R_{\theta JC}$	Junction to Case **(DIODE)**			.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.

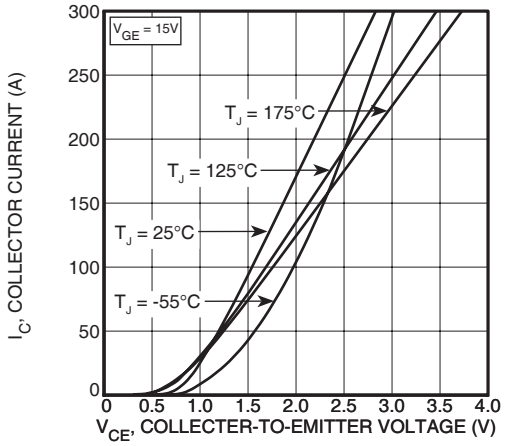


FIGURE 1, Output Characteristics(T_J = 25°C)

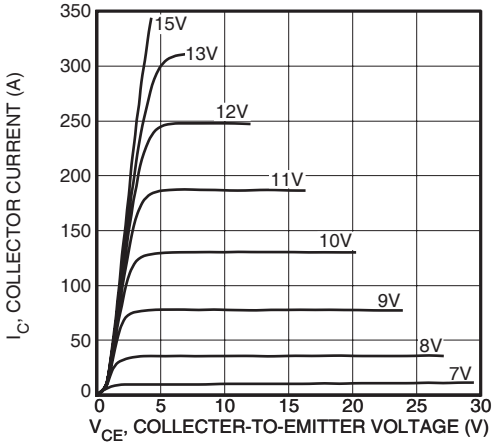


FIGURE 2, Output Characteristics (T_J = 125°C)

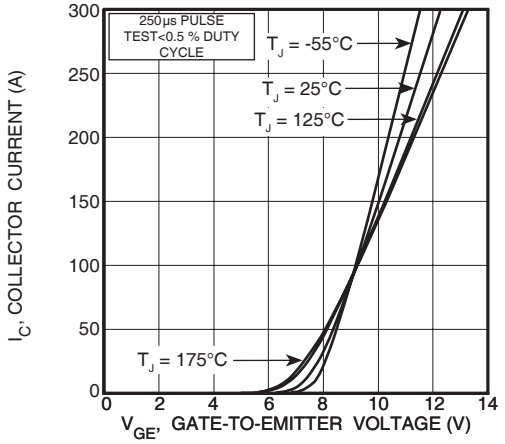


FIGURE 3, Transfer Characteristics

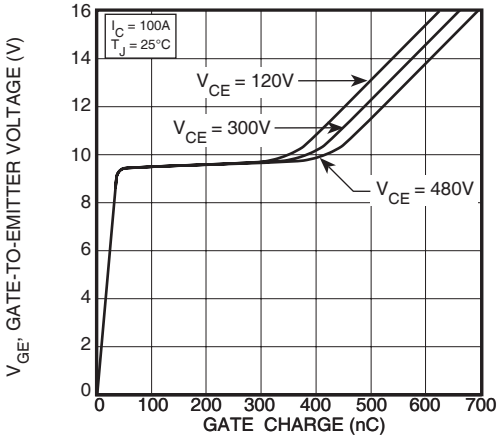


FIGURE 4, Gate Charge

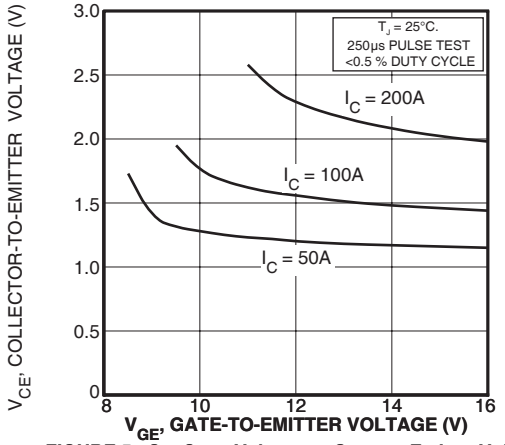


FIGURE 5, On State Voltage vs Gate-to- Emitter Voltage

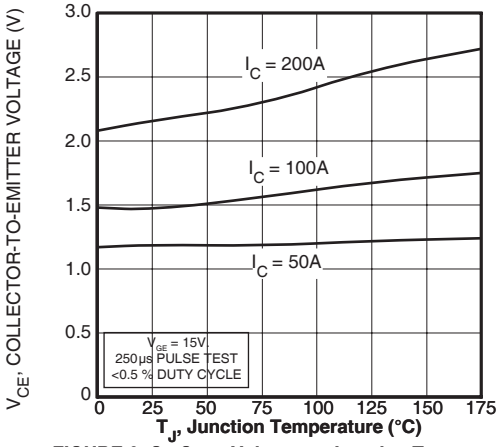


FIGURE 6, On State Voltage vs Junction Temperature

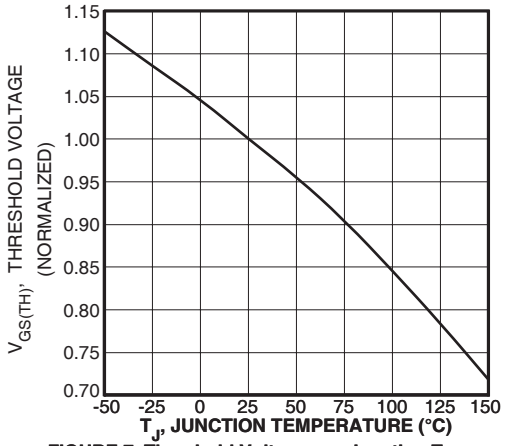


FIGURE 7, Threshold Voltage vs. Junction Temperature

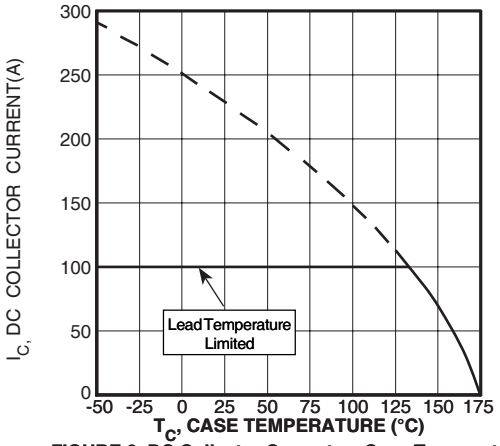


FIGURE 8, DC Collector Current vs Case Temperature

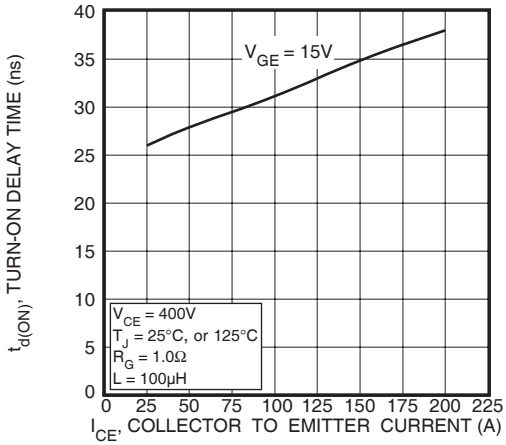


FIGURE 9, Turn-On Delay Time vs Collector Current

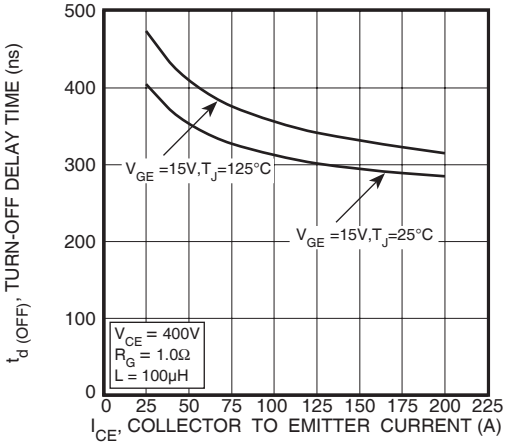


FIGURE 10, Turn-Off Delay Time vs Collector Current

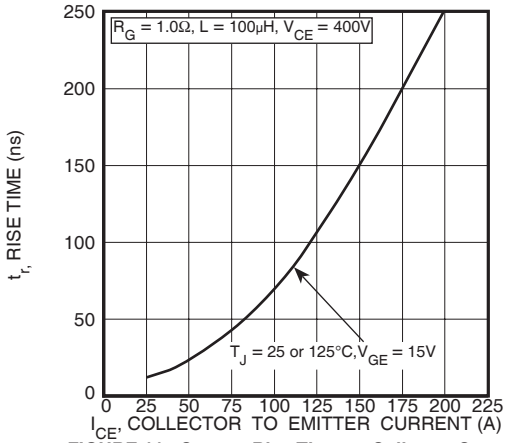


FIGURE 11, Current Rise Time vs Collector Current

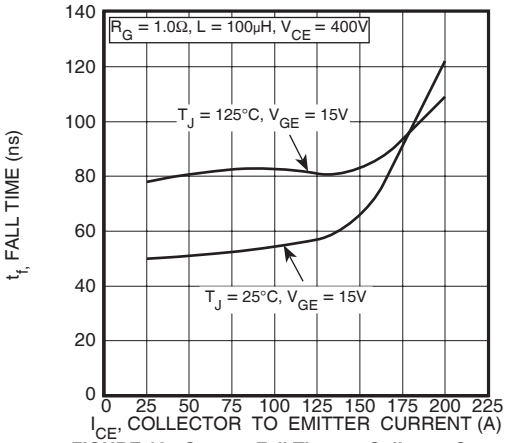


FIGURE 12, Current Fall Time vs Collector Current

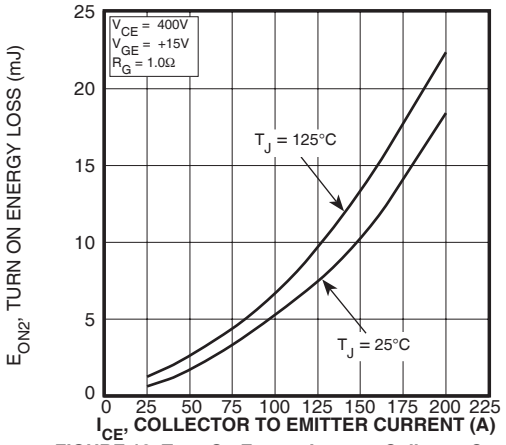


FIGURE 13, Turn-On Energy Loss vs Collector Current

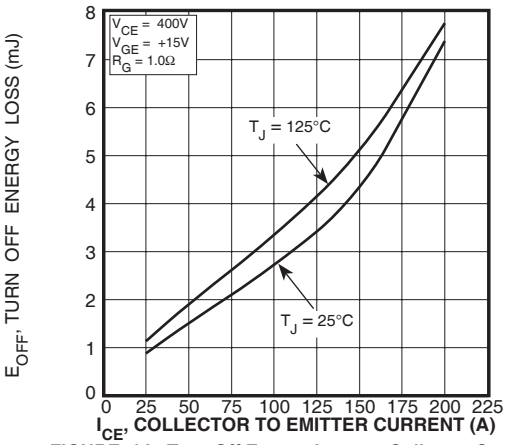


FIGURE 14, Turn Off Energy Loss vs Collector Current

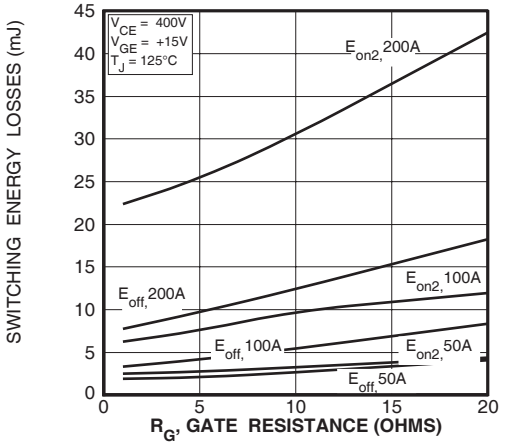


FIGURE 15, Switching Energy Losses vs. Gate Resistance

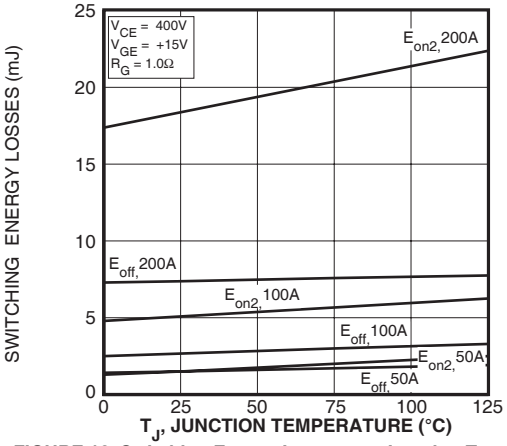


FIGURE 16, Switching Energy Losses vs Junction Temperature

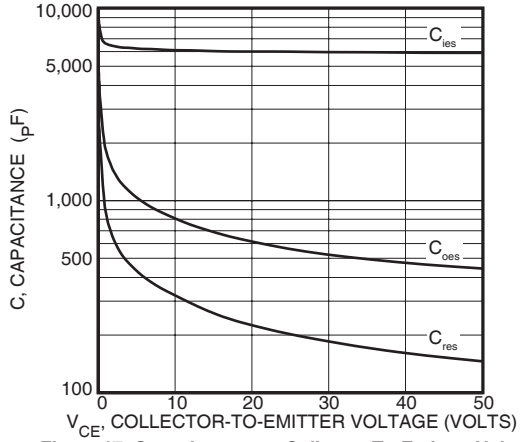


Figure 17, Capacitance vs Collector-To-Emitter Voltage

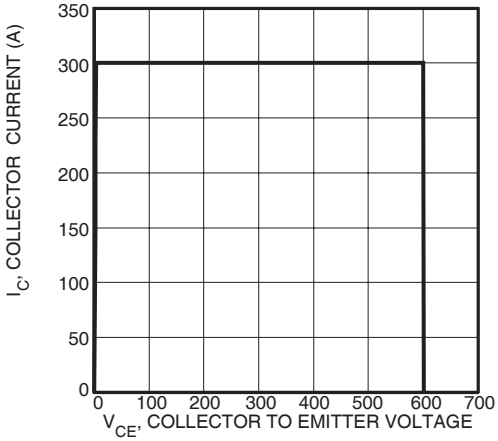


Figure 18,Minimim Switching Safe Operating Area

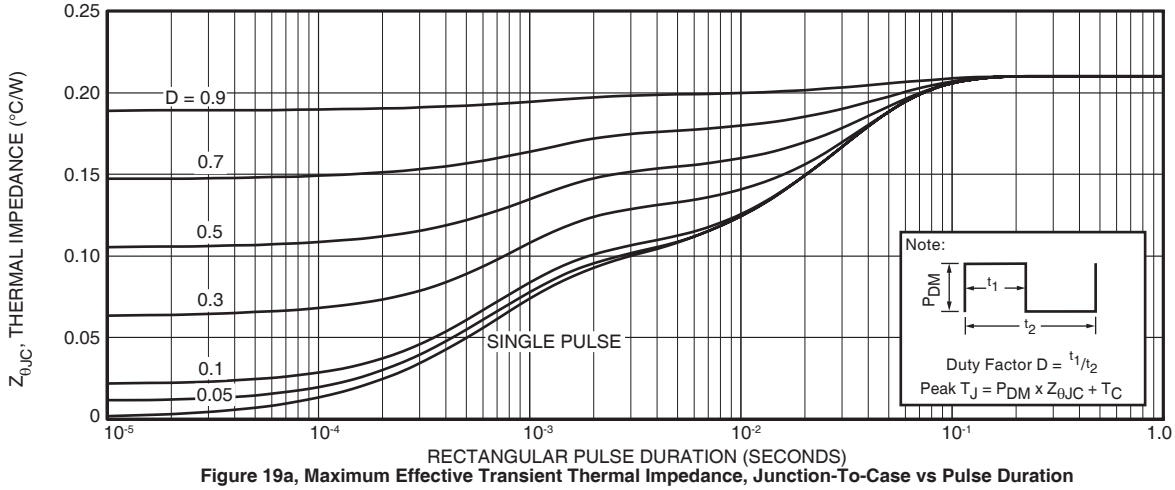


Figure 19a, Maximum Effective Transient Thermal Impedance, Junction-To-Case vs Pulse Duration

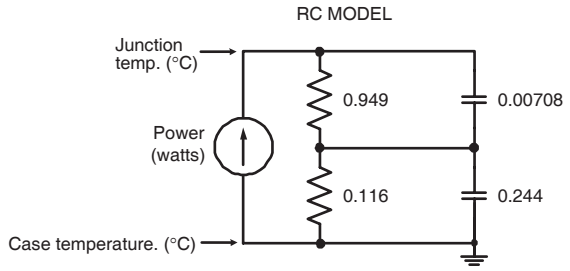


FIGURE 19b, TRANSIENT THERMAL IMPEDANCE MODEL

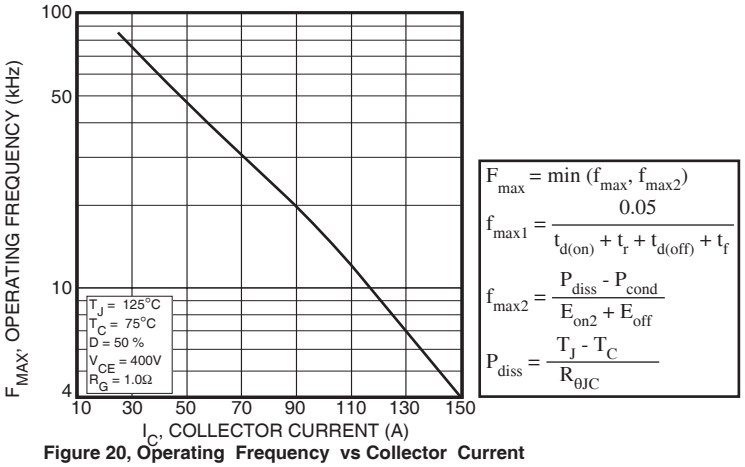


Figure 20, Operating Frequency vs Collector Current

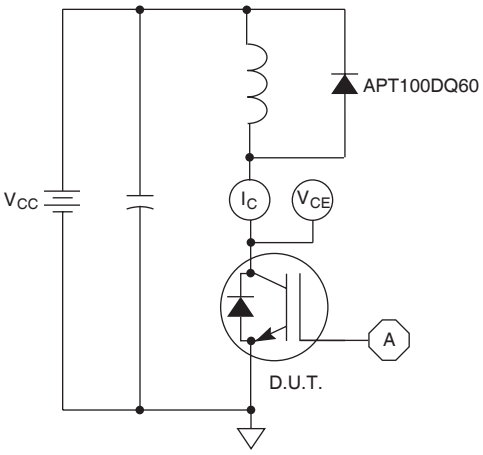


Figure 21, Inductive Switching Test Circuit

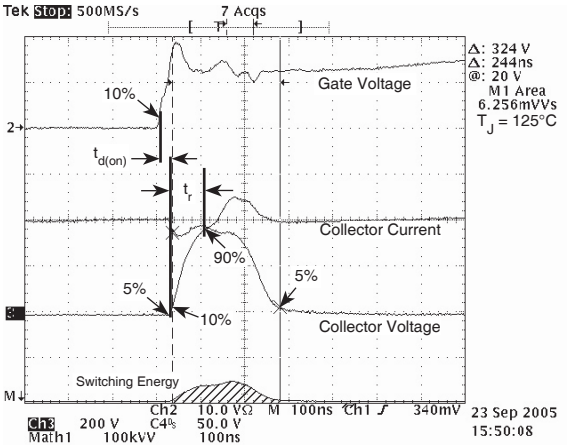


Figure 22, Turn-on Switching Waveforms and Definitions

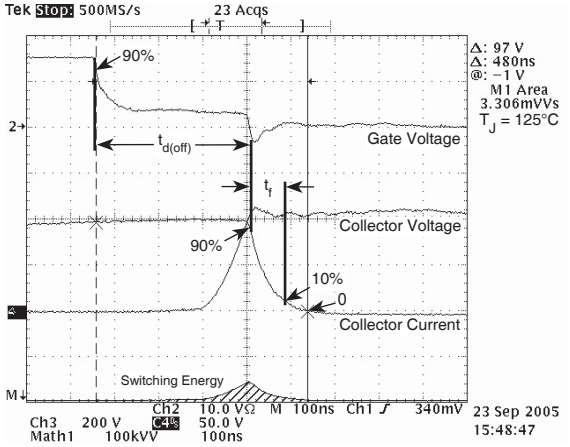


Figure 23, Turn-off Switching Waveforms and Definitions

ULTRAFAST SOFT RECOVERY ANTI-PARALLEL DIODE

MAXIMUM RATINGS

All Ratings: T_C = 25°C unless otherwise specified.

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

STATIC ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS

Symbol	Characteristic / Test Conditions		MIN	TYP	MAX	UNIT
V_F	Forward Voltage	I_F = 100A		1.6	2.2	Volts
		I_F = 200A		2.05		
		I_F = 100A, T_J = 125°C		1.28		

DYNAMIC CHARACTERISTICS

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

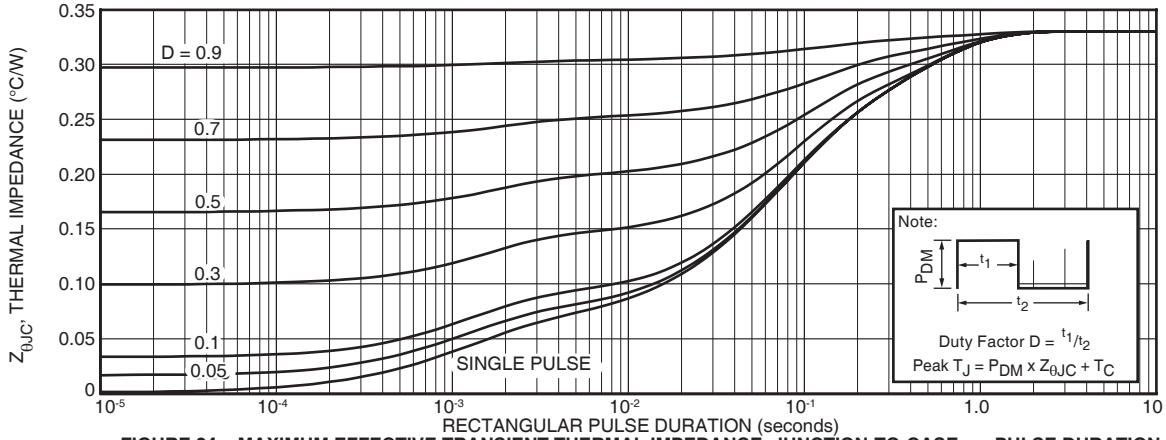


FIGURE 24a. MAXIMUM EFFECTIVE TRANSIENT THERMAL IMPEDANCE, JUNCTION-TO-CASE vs. PULSE DURATION

RC MODEL

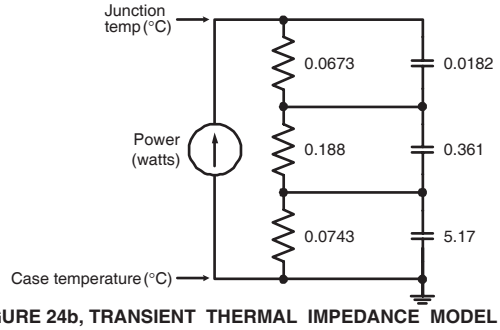


FIGURE 24b, TRANSIENT THERMAL IMPEDANCE MODEL

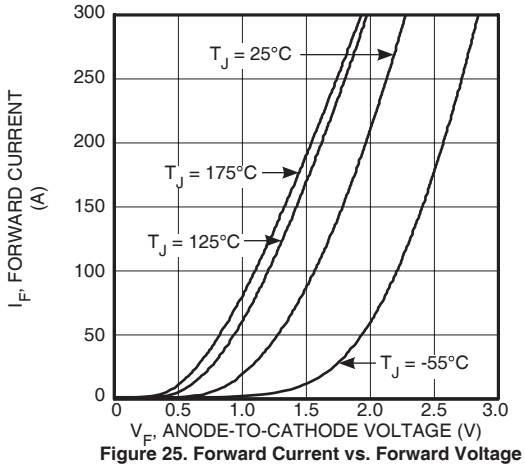


Figure 25. Forward Current vs. Forward Voltage

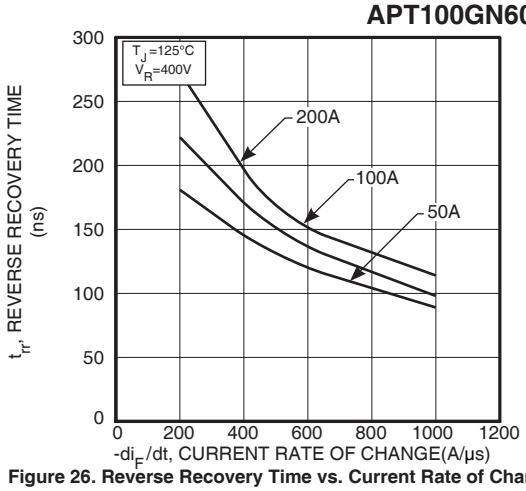


Figure 26. Reverse Recovery Time vs. Current Rate of Change

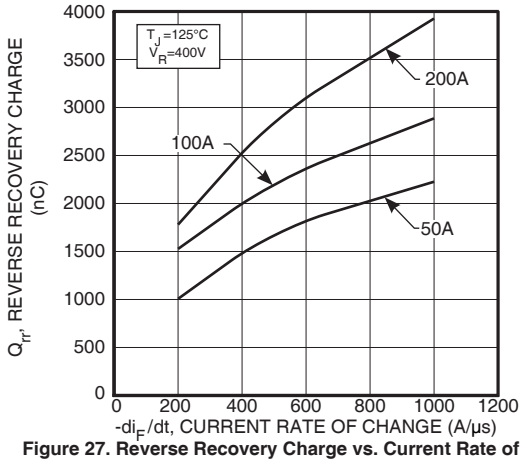


Figure 27. Reverse Recovery Charge vs. Current Rate of Change

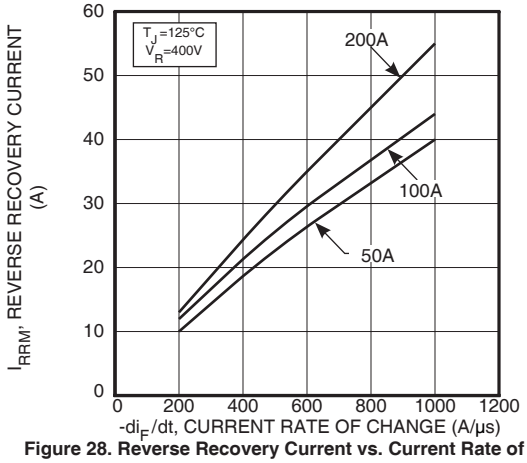


Figure 28. Reverse Recovery Current vs. Current Rate of Change

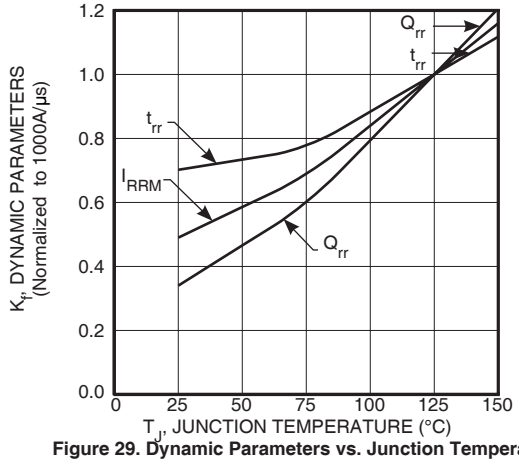


Figure 29. Dynamic Parameters vs. Junction Temperature

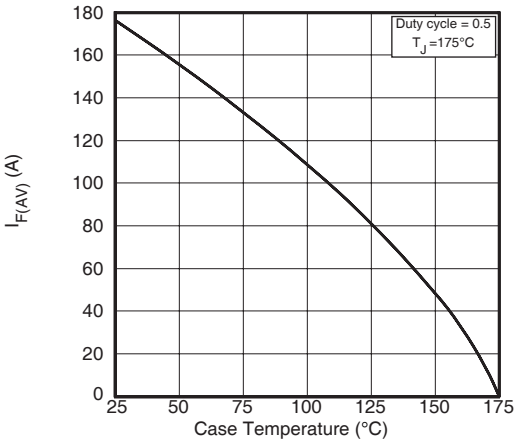


Figure 30. Maximum Average Forward Current vs. CaseTemperature

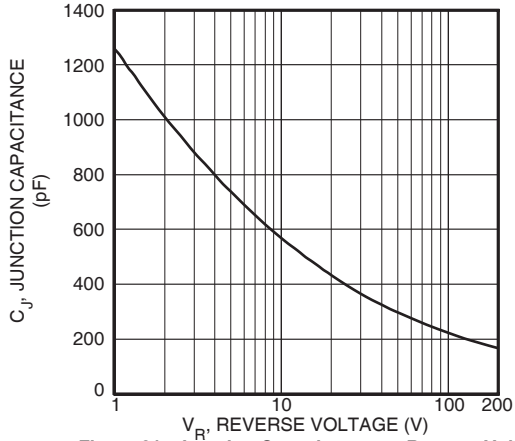


Figure 31. Junction Capacitance vs. Reverse Voltage

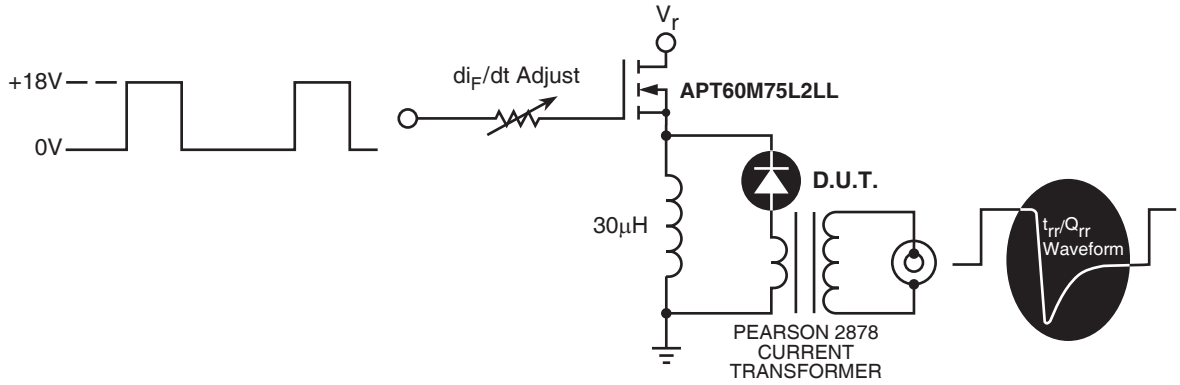


Figure 32. Diode Test Circuit

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 $0.25 \bullet I_{RRM}$ passes through zero.
5. Q_{rr} - Area Under the Curve Defined by I_{RRM} and t_{rr}.

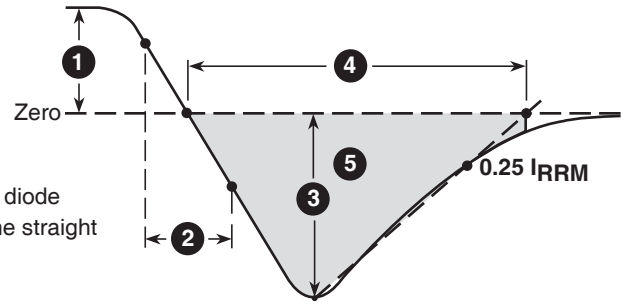
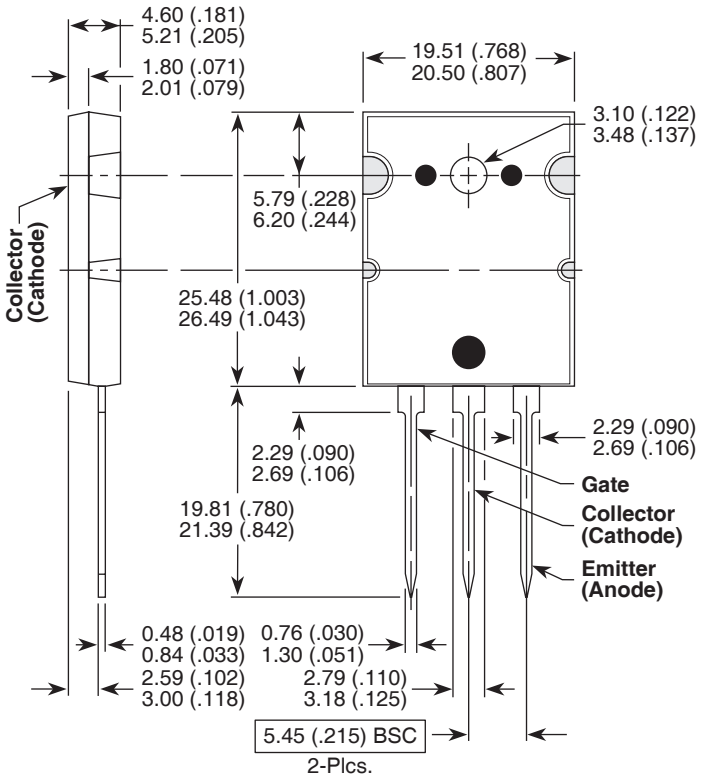


Figure 33, Diode Reverse Recovery Waveform and Definitions

TO-264(L) Package Outline

e1 SAC: Tin, Silver, Copper



Dimensions in Millimeters and (Inches)

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