


## Resonant Mode IGBT®

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

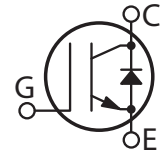
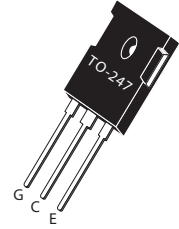
### Features

- Low Conduction Loss
- Low Gate Charge
- Ultrafast Tail Current shutoff
- Low forward Diode Voltage ( $V_f$ )
- Ultrasoft Recovery Diode

- SSOA Rated
- RoHS Compliant 

### Typical Applications

- Induction Heating
- Welding
- Medical
- High Power Telecom
- Resonant Mode Phase Shifted Bridge




### MAXIMUM RATINGS

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

Symbol	Parameter	APT25GT120BRDL(G)	UNIT
$V_{CES}$	Collector-Emitter Voltage	1200	Volts
$V_{GE}$	Gate-Emitter Voltage	$\pm 30$	
$I_{C1}$	Continuous Collector Current @ $T_C = 25^\circ\text{C}$	54	Amps
$I_{C2}$	Continuous Collector Current @ $T_C = 110^\circ\text{C}$	25	
$I_{CM}$	Pulsed Collector Current <sup>①</sup>	75	
SSOA	Switching Safe Operating Area @ $T_J = 150^\circ\text{C}$	75A @ 1200V	
$P_D$	Total Power Dissipation	347	Watts
$T_J, T_{STG}$	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	Characteristic / Test Conditions	MIN	TYP	MAX	Units
$V_{(BR)CES}$	Collector-Emitter Breakdown Voltage ( $V_{GE} = 0V, I_C = 1.5mA$ )	1200			Volts
$V_{GE(TH)}$	Gate Threshold Voltage ( $V_{CE} = V_{GE}, I_C = 1mA, T_J = 25^\circ\text{C}$ )	4.5	5.5	6.5	
$V_{CE(ON)}$	Collector-Emitter On Voltage ( $V_{GE} = 15V, I_C = 25A, T_J = 25^\circ\text{C}$ )	2.7	3.2	3.7	
	Collector-Emitter On Voltage ( $V_{GE} = 15V, I_C = 25A, T_J = 125^\circ\text{C}$ )		3.9		
$I_{CES}$	Collector Cut-off Current ( $V_{CE} = 1200V, V_{GE} = 0V, T_J = 25^\circ\text{C}$ ) <sup>②</sup>			200	$\mu\text{A}$
	Collector Cut-off Current ( $V_{CE} = 1200V, V_{GE} = 0V, T_J = 125^\circ\text{C}$ ) <sup>②</sup>			1250	
$I_{GES}$	Gate-Emitter Leakage Current ( $V_{GE} = \pm 20V$ )			120	nA

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

**DYNAMIC CHARACTERISTICS**
**APT25GT120BRDL(G)**

Symbol	Characteristic	Test Conditions	MIN	TYP	MAX	UNIT	
$C_{ies}$	Input Capacitance	<b>Capacitance</b> $V_{GE} = 0V, V_{CE} = 25V$ $f = 1 \text{ MHz}$		1845		pF	
$C_{oes}$	Output Capacitance			170			
$C_{res}$	Reverse Transfer Capacitance			110			
$V_{GEP}$	Gate-to-Emitter Plateau Voltage	Gate Charge		10.0		V	
$Q_g$	Total Gate Charge <sup>③</sup>	$V_{GE} = 15V$		170		nC	
$Q_{ge}$	Gate-Emitter Charge	$V_{CE} = 600V$		20			
$Q_{gc}$	Gate-Collector ("Miller") Charge	$I_C = 25A$		100			
SSOA	Switching Safe Operating Area	$T_J = 150^\circ\text{C}, R_G = 5\Omega, V_{GE} = 15V, L = 100\mu\text{H}, V_{CE} = 1200V$	75			A	
$t_{d(on)}$	Turn-on Delay Time	<b>Inductive Switching (25°C)</b> $V_{CC} = 800V$ $V_{GE} = 15V$ $I_C = 25A$ $R_G = 5\Omega$ $T_J = +25^\circ\text{C}$		14		ns	
$t_r$	Current Rise Time			27			
$t_{d(off)}$	Turn-off Delay Time			150			
$t_f$	Current Fall Time			36			
$E_{on1}$	Turn-on Switching Energy <sup>④</sup>			930			μJ
$E_{on2}$	Turn-on Switching Energy (Diode) <sup>⑤</sup>		1860				
$E_{off}$	Turn-off Switching Energy <sup>⑥</sup>		720				
$t_{d(on)}$	Turn-on Delay Time	<b>Inductive Switching (125°C)</b> $V_{CC} = 800V$ $V_{GE} = 15V$ $I_C = 25A$ $R_G = 5\Omega$ $T_J = +125^\circ\text{C}$		14		ns	
$t_r$	Current Rise Time			27			
$t_{d(off)}$	Turn-off Delay Time			175			
$t_f$	Current Fall Time			45			
$E_{on1}$	Turn-on Switching Energy <sup>④</sup>			925			μJ
$E_{on2}$	Turn-on Switching Energy (Diode) <sup>⑤</sup>			3265			
$E_{off}$	Turn-off Switching Energy <sup>⑥</sup>		965				

**THERMAL AND MECHANICAL CHARACTERISTICS**

Symbol	Characteristic	MIN	TYP	MAX	UNIT
$R_{\theta JC}$	Junction to Case ( <b>IGBT</b> )			.36	°C/W
$R_{\theta JC}$	Junction to Case ( <b>DIODE</b> )			1.4	
$W_T$	Package Weight		5.9		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.)

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

# TYPICAL PERFORMANCE CURVES

APT25GT120BRDL(G)

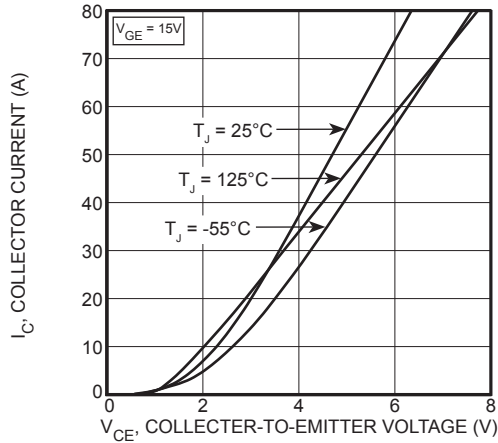


FIGURE 1, Output Characteristics( $T_J = 25^\circ\text{C}$ )

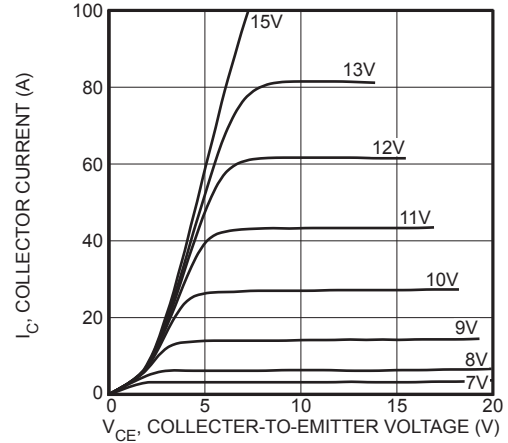


FIGURE 2, Output Characteristics ( $T_J = 125^\circ\text{C}$ )

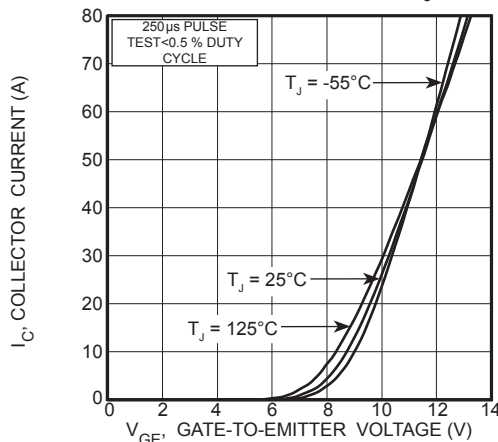


FIGURE 3, Transfer Characteristics

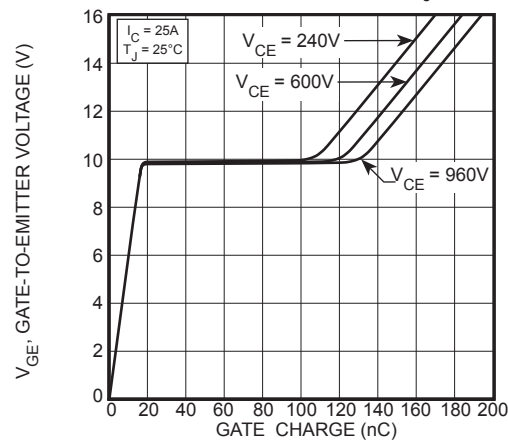


FIGURE 4, Gate Charge

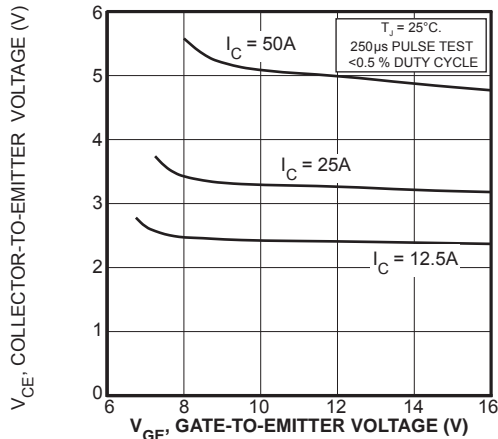


FIGURE 5, On State Voltage vs Gate-to-Emitter Voltage

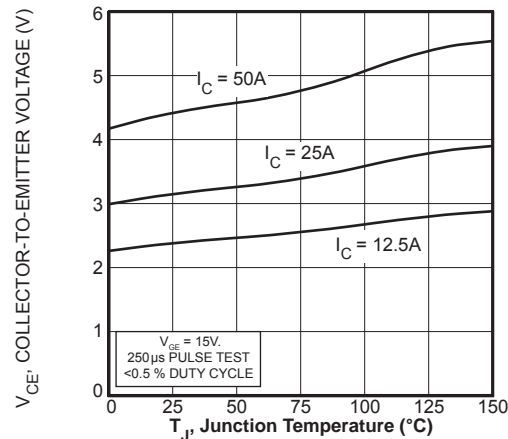


FIGURE 6, On State Voltage vs Junction Temperature

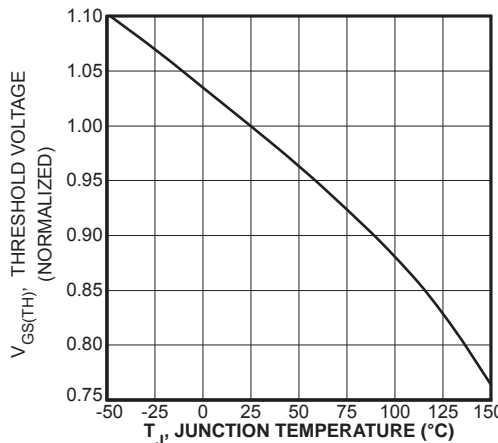


FIGURE 7, Threshold Voltage vs. Junction Temperature

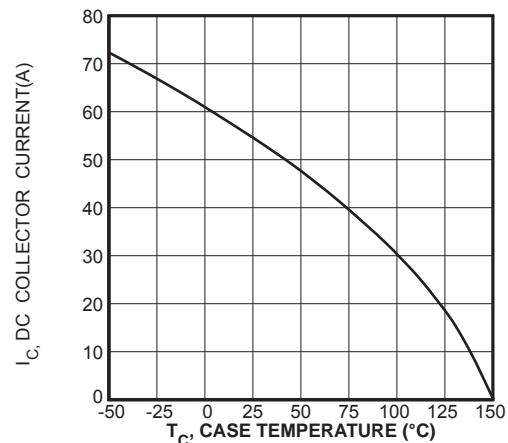


FIGURE 8, DC Collector Current vs Case Temperature

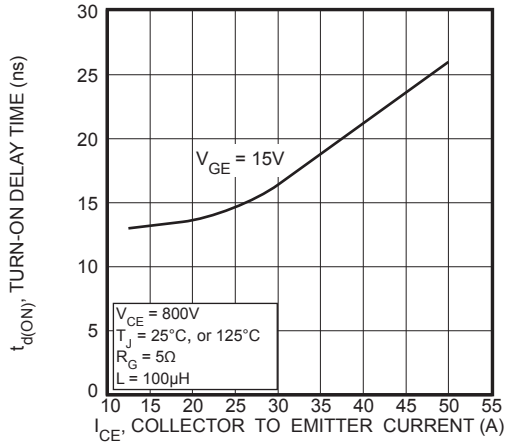


FIGURE 9, Turn-On Delay Time vs Collector Current

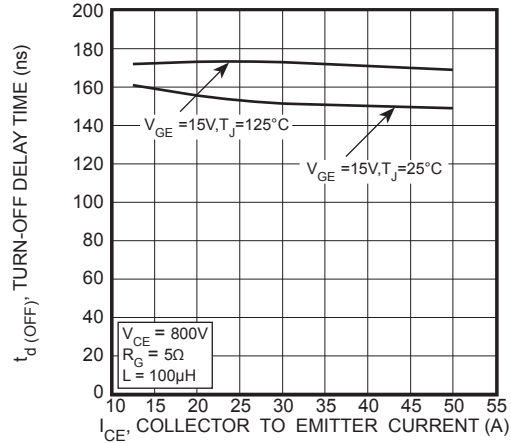


FIGURE 10, Turn-Off Delay Time vs Collector Current

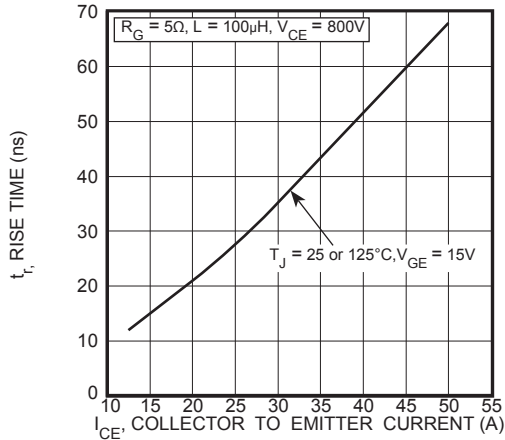


FIGURE 11, Current Rise Time vs Collector Current

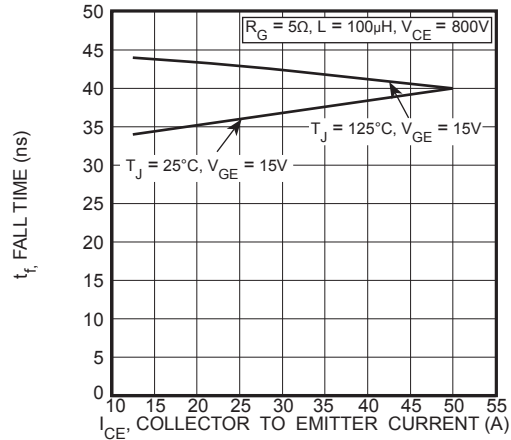


FIGURE 12, Current Fall Time vs Collector Current

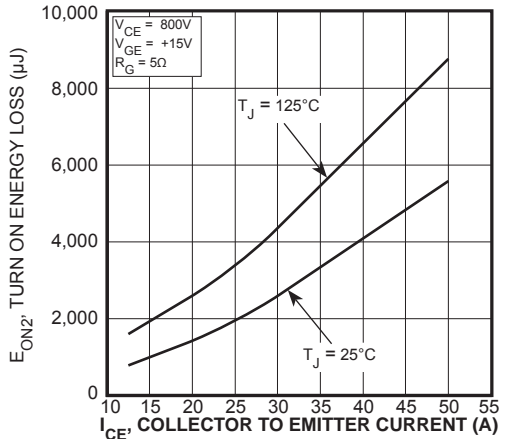


FIGURE 13, Turn-On Energy Loss vs Collector Current

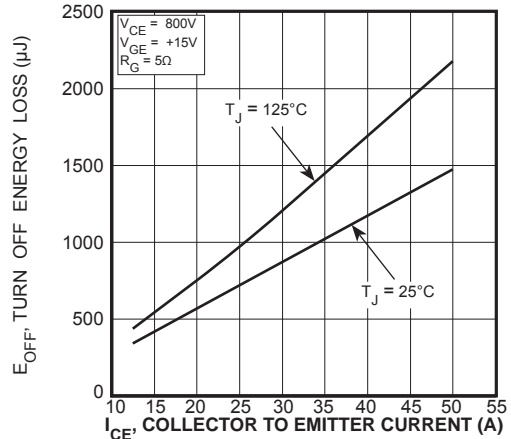


FIGURE 14, Turn Off Energy Loss vs Collector Current

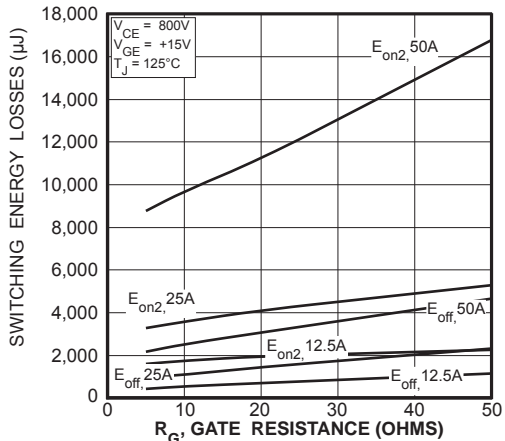


FIGURE 15, Switching Energy Losses vs. Gate Resistance

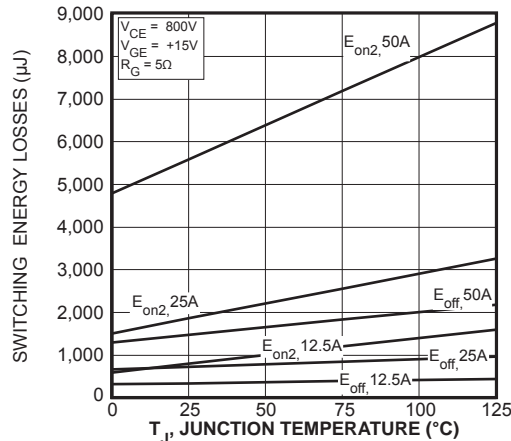


FIGURE 16, Switching Energy Losses vs Junction Temperature

### TYPICAL PERFORMANCE CURVES

APT25GT120BRDL(G)

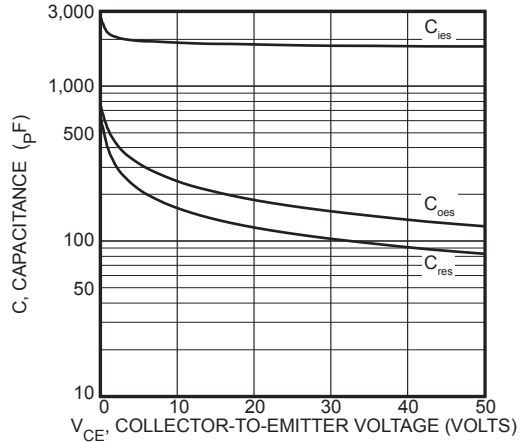


Figure 17, Capacitance vs Collector-To-Emitter Voltage

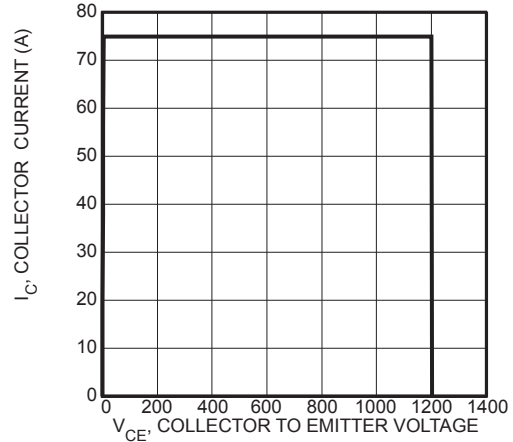


Figure 18, Minimum Switching Safe Operating Area

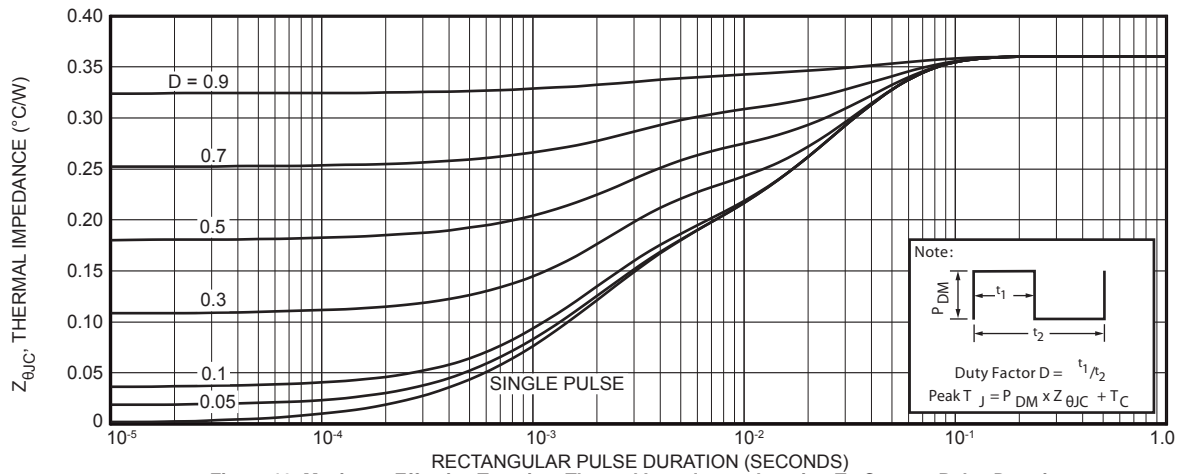


Figure 19, Maximum Effective Transient Thermal Impedance, Junction-To-Case vs Pulse Duration

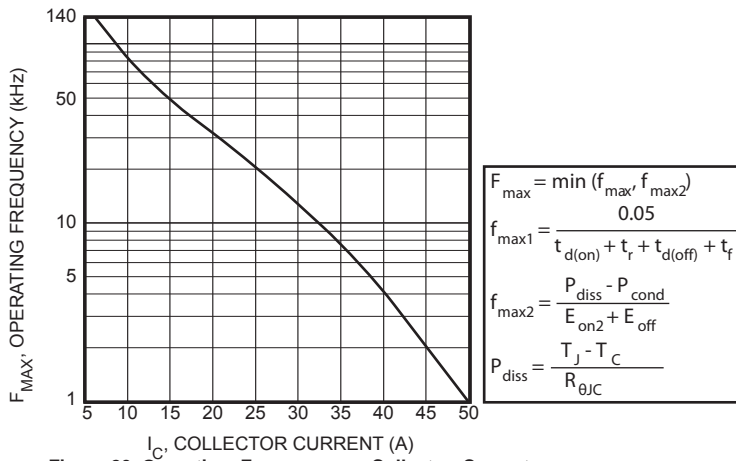


Figure 20, Operating Frequency vs Collector Current

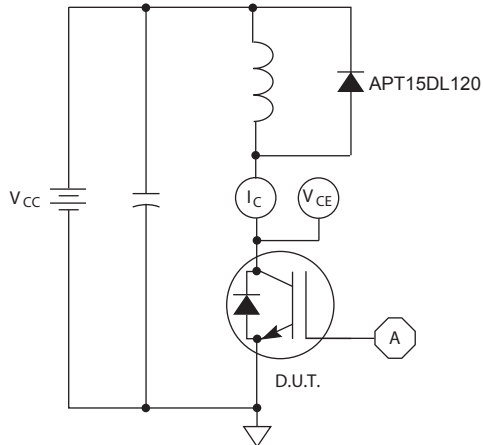


Figure 21, Inductive Switching Test Circuit

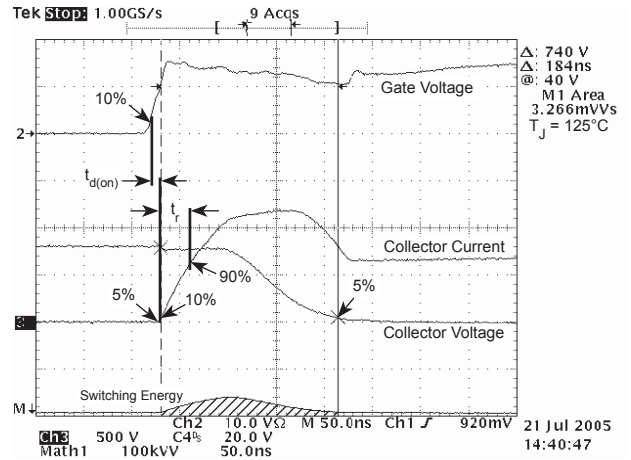


Figure 22, Turn-on Switching Waveforms and Definitions

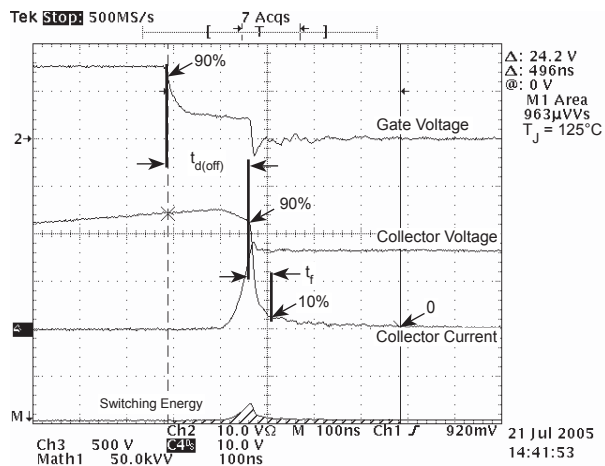


Figure 23, Turn-off Switching Waveforms and Definitions

# ULTRAFAST SOFT RECOVERY ANTI-PARALLEL DIODE

## MAXIMUM RATINGS

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

Symbol	Characteristic / Test Conditions	APT25GT120BRDL(G)		UNIT
$I_F(AV)$	Maximum Average Forward Current ( $T_C = 115^\circ\text{C}$ , Duty Cycle = 0.5)	15		Amps
$I_F(RMS)$	RMS Forward Current (Square wave, 50% duty)	30		
$I_{FSM}$	Non-Repetitive Forward Surge Current ( $T_J = 45^\circ\text{C}$ , 8.3ms)	60		

## STATIC ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS

Symbol	Characteristic / Test Conditions	MIN	TYP	MAX	UNIT
$V_F$	Forward Voltage	$I_F = 15\text{A}$	1.6	2.1	Volts
		$I_F = 30\text{A}$	2.0		
		$I_F = 15\text{A}, T_J = 125^\circ\text{C}$	1.6		

## DYNAMIC CHARACTERISTICS

Symbol	Characteristic	Test Conditions	MIN	TYP	MAX	UNIT
$t_{rr}$	Reverse Recovery Time	$I_F = 1\text{A}, di_F/dt = -100\text{A}/\mu\text{s}, V_R = 30\text{V}, T_J = 25^\circ\text{C}$	-	51		ns
$t_{rr}$	Reverse Recovery Time	$I_F = 15\text{A}, di_F/dt = -200\text{A}/\mu\text{s}, V_R = 800\text{V}, T_C = 25^\circ\text{C}$	-	523		
$Q_{rr}$	Reverse Recovery Charge		-	1492		nC
$I_{RRM}$	Maximum Reverse Recovery Current		-	7	-	Amps
$t_{rr}$	Reverse Recovery Time	$I_F = 15\text{A}, di_F/dt = -200\text{A}/\mu\text{s}, V_R = 800\text{V}, T_C = 125^\circ\text{C}$	-	716		ns
$Q_{rr}$	Reverse Recovery Charge		-	2886		nC
$I_{RRM}$	Maximum Reverse Recovery Current		-	8	-	Amps
$t_{rr}$	Reverse Recovery Time	$I_F = 15\text{A}, di_F/dt = -1000\text{A}/\mu\text{s}, V_R = 800\text{V}, T_C = 125^\circ\text{C}$	-	233		ns
$Q_{rr}$	Reverse Recovery Charge		-	2873		nC
$I_{RRM}$	Maximum Reverse Recovery Current		-	25		Amps

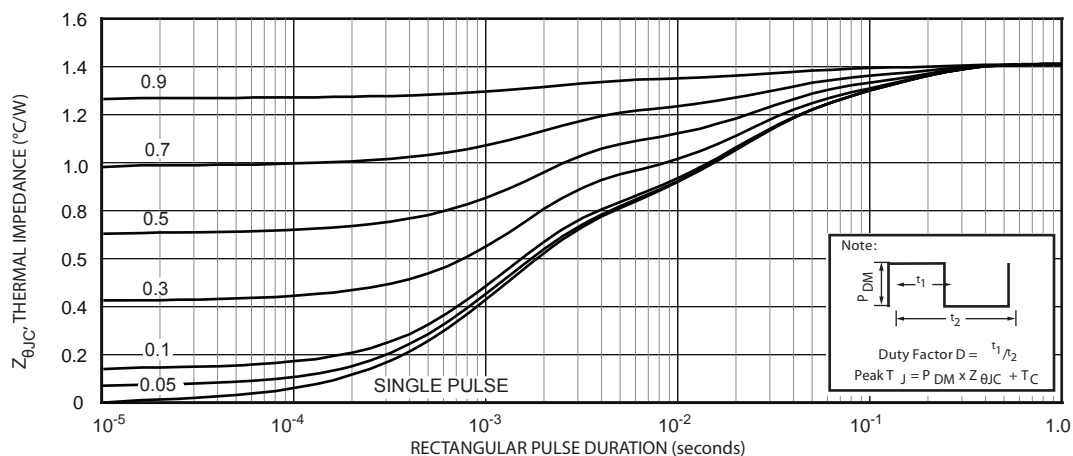


FIGURE 1. MAXIMUM EFFECTIVE TRANSIENT THERMAL IMPEDANCE, JUNCTION-TO-CASE vs. PULSE DURATION

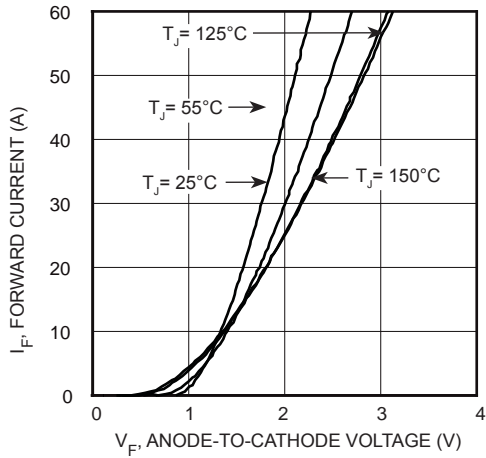


FIGURE 2, Forward Current vs. Forward Voltage

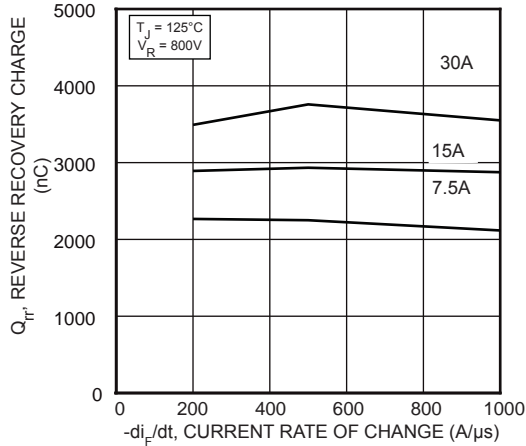


FIGURE 4, Reverse Recovery Charge vs. Current Rate of Change

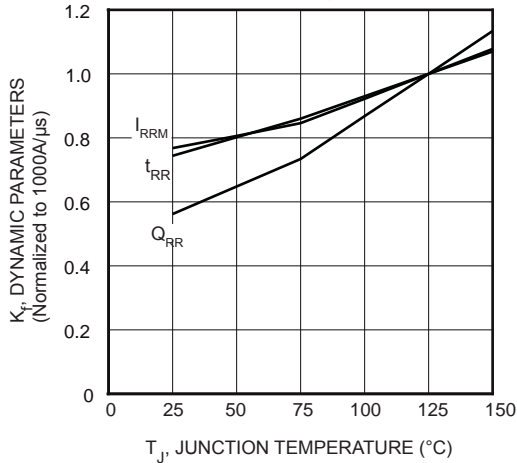


FIGURE 6, Dynamic Parameters vs. Junction Temperature

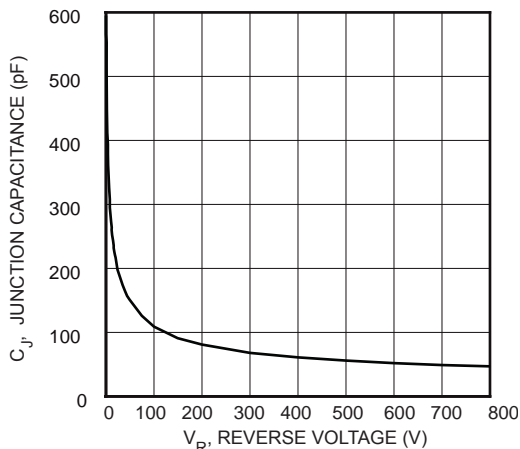


FIGURE 8, Junction Capacitance vs. Reverse Voltage

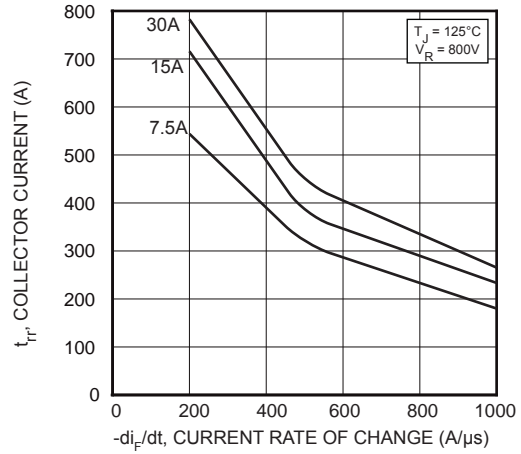


FIGURE 3, Reverse Recovery Time vs. Current Rate of Change

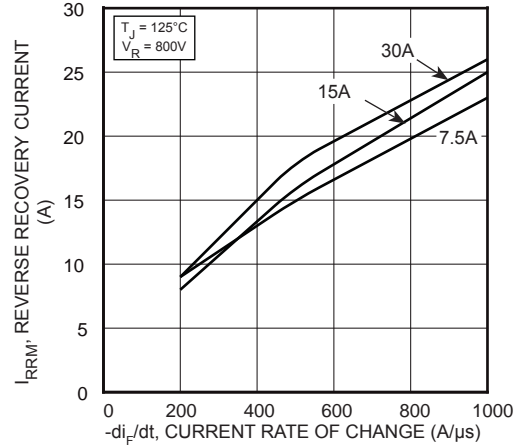


FIGURE 5, Reverse Recovery Current vs. Current Rate of Change

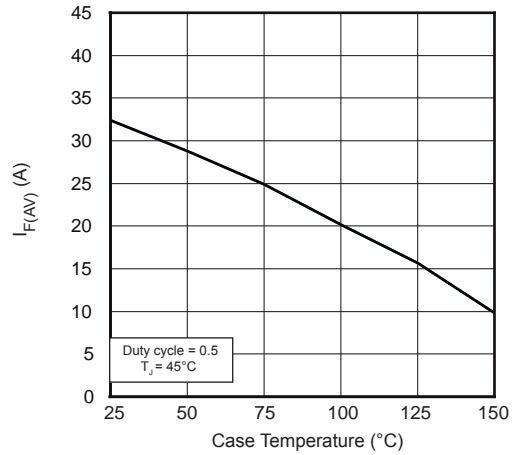


FIGURE 7, Maximum Average Forward Current vs. Case Temperature



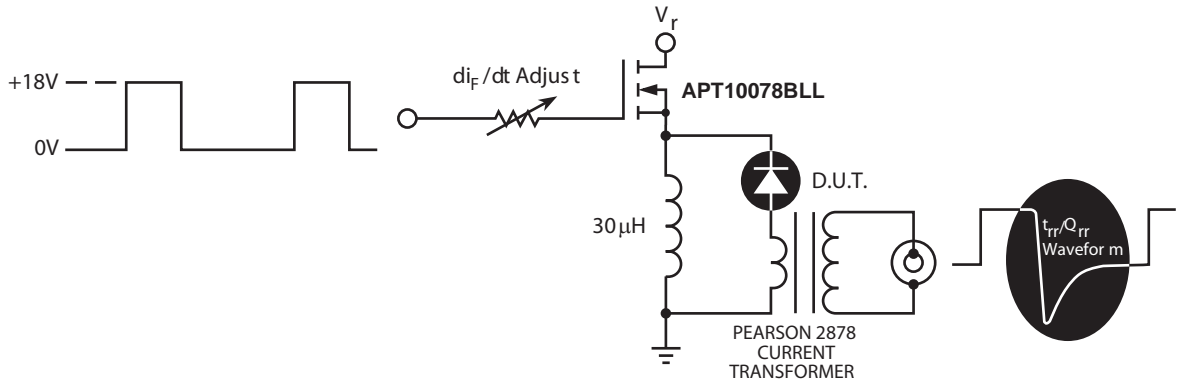


Figure 32. Diode Test Circuit

- 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 the diode current goes from positive to negative, to the point at which the straight line through  $I_{RRM}$  and  $0.25 I_{RRM}$  passes through zero.
- 5  $Q_{rr}$  - Area Under the Curve Defined by  $I_{RRM}$  and  $t_{rr}$ .

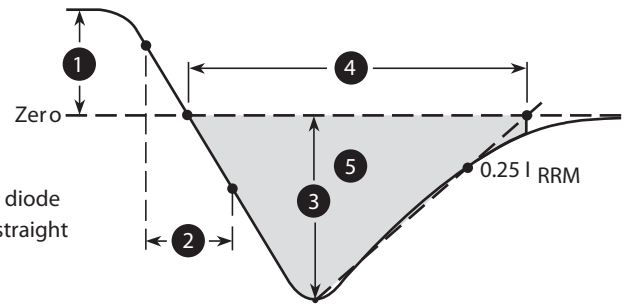
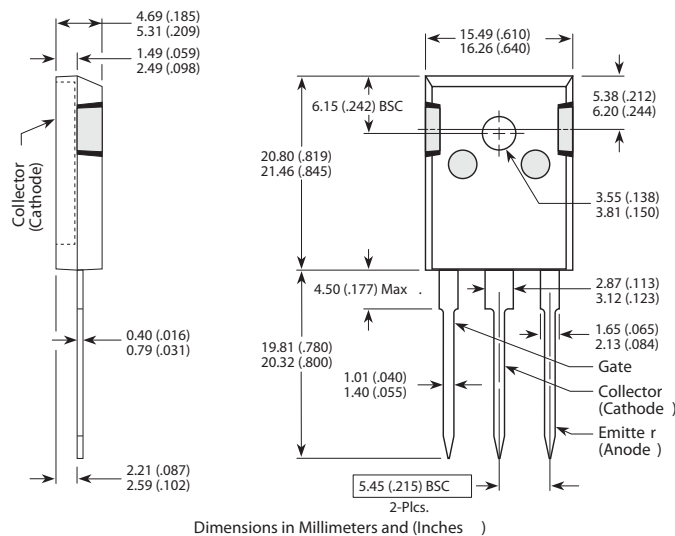


Figure 33. Diode Reverse Recovery Waveform and Definitions

TO-247 Package Outline

e1 SAC: Tin, Silver, Copper



Dimensions in Millimeters and (Inches)