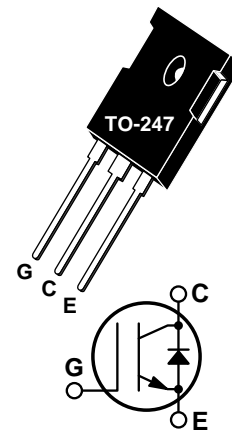


## Thunderbolt IGBT™ & FRED

The Thunderbolt IGBT™ is a new generation of high voltage power IGBTs. Using Non-Punch Through Technology the Thunderbolt IGBT™ combined with an APT free-wheeling ultraFast Recovery Epitaxial Diode (FRED) offers superior ruggedness and ultrafast switching speed.

- Low Forward Voltage Drop
- Low Tail Current
- RBSOA and SCSOA Rated
- Ultrafast Soft Recovery Antiparallel Diode
- High Freq. Switching to 150KHz
- Ultra Low Leakage Current



### MAXIMUM RATINGS (IGBT)

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

Symbol	Parameter	APT30GT60BRD	UNIT
$V_{CES}$	Collector-Emitter Voltage	600	Volts
$V_{CGR}$	Collector-Gate Voltage ( $R_{GE} = 20K\Omega$ )	600	
$V_{GE}$	Gate Emitter Voltage	$\pm 20$	
$I_{C1}$	Continuous Collector Current @ $T_C = 25^\circ\text{C}$	55	Amps
$I_{C2}$	Continuous Collector Current @ $T_C = 95^\circ\text{C}$	30	
$I_{CM}$	Pulsed Collector Current <sup>①</sup> @ $T_C = 25^\circ\text{C}$	110	
$I_{LM}$	RBSOA Clamped Inductive Load Current $R_G = 11\Omega$ $T_C = 125^\circ\text{C}$	55	
$P_D$	Total Power Dissipation	198	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 (IGBT)

Symbol	Characteristic / Test Conditions	MIN	TYP	MAX	UNIT
$BV_{CES}$	Collector-Emitter Breakdown Voltage ( $V_{GE} = 0V, I_C = 250\mu\text{A}$ )	600			Volts
$V_{GE(TH)}$	Gate Threshold Voltage ( $V_{CE} = V_{GE}, I_C = 700\mu\text{A}, T_j = 25^\circ\text{C}$ )	3	4	5	
$V_{CE(ON)}$	Collector-Emitter On Voltage ( $V_{GE} = 15V, I_C = I_{C2}, T_j = 25^\circ\text{C}$ )	1.6	2.0	2.5	
	Collector-Emitter On Voltage ( $V_{GE} = 15V, I_C = I_{C2}, T_j = 150^\circ\text{C}$ )			2.8	
$I_{CES}$	Collector Cut-off Current ( $V_{CE} = V_{CES}, V_{GE} = 0V, T_j = 25^\circ\text{C}$ )			250	$\mu\text{A}$
	Collector Cut-off Current ( $V_{CE} = V_{CES}, V_{GE} = 0V, T_j = 150^\circ\text{C}$ )			2000	
$I_{GES}$	Gate-Emitter Leakage Current ( $V_{GE} = \pm 20V, V_{CE} = 0V$ )			$\pm 100$	nA

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

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

## DYNAMIC CHARACTERISTICS (IGBT)

Symbol	Characteristic	Test Conditions	MIN	TYP	MAX	UNIT
$C_{ies}$	Input Capacitance	<b>Capacitance</b> $V_{GE} = 0V$ $V_{CE} = 25V$ $f = 1 \text{ MHz}$		1600	2000	pF
$C_{oes}$	Output Capacitance			250	350	
$C_{res}$	Reverse Transfer Capacitance			90	140	
$Q_g$	Total Gate Charge <sup>③</sup>	<b>Gate Charge</b> $V_{GE} = 15V$ $V_{CC} = 0.5V_{CES}$ $I_C = I_{C2}$		142	213	nC
$Q_{ge}$	Gate-Emitter Charge			11	13	
$Q_{gc}$	Gate-Collector ("Miller") Charge			62	93	
$t_d(\text{on})$	Turn-on Delay Time	<b>Resistive Switching (25°C)</b> $V_{GE} = 15V$ $V_{CC} = 0.66V_{CES}$ $I_C = I_{C2}$ $R_G = 10\Omega$		14	28	ns
$t_r$	Rise Time			64	128	
$t_d(\text{off})$	Turn-off Delay Time			195	292	
$t_f$	Fall Time			140	280	
$t_d(\text{on})$	Turn-on Delay Time	<b>Inductive Switching (150°C)</b> $V_{CLAMP}(\text{Peak}) = 0.66V_{CES}$ $V_{GE} = 15V$ $I_C = I_{C2}$ $R_G = 10\Omega$ $T_J = +150^\circ\text{C}$		15	20	ns
$t_r$	Rise Time			30	60	
$t_d(\text{off})$	Turn-off Delay Time			300	600	
$t_f$	Fall Time			40	80	
$E_{on}$	Turn-on Switching Energy <sup>④</sup>	$R_G = 10\Omega$ $T_J = +150^\circ\text{C}$		.5	1	mJ
$E_{off}$	Turn-off Switching Energy			1.2	2.4	
$E_{ts}$	Total Switching Losses <sup>④</sup>			1.7	3.4	
$t_d(\text{on})$	Turn-on Delay Time	<b>Inductive Switching (25°C)</b> $V_{CLAMP}(\text{Peak}) = 0.66V_{CES}$ $V_{GE} = 15V$ $I_C = I_{C2}$ $R_G = 5\Omega$ $T_J = +25^\circ\text{C}$		16	32	ns
$t_r$	Rise Time			32	64	
$t_d(\text{off})$	Turn-off Delay Time			265	530	
$t_f$	Fall Time			25	50	
$E_{ts}$	Total Switching Losses <sup>④</sup>			1.2	2.4	mJ
$g_{fe}$	Forward Transconductance	$V_{CE} = 20V, I_C = I_{C2}$	6			S

## THERMAL AND MECHANICAL CHARACTERISTICS (IGBT and FRED)

Symbol	Characteristic	MIN	TYP	MAX	UNIT
$R_{\theta JC}$	Junction to Case (IGBT)			0.63	°C/W
	Junction to Case (FRED)			0.90	
$R_{\theta JA}$	Junction to Ambient			40	
$W_T$	Package Weight		0.22		oz
			6.1		gm
Torque	Mounting Torque (Mounting = 8-32 or 4mm Machine and Terminals = 4mm Machine)			10	lb•in
				1.1	N•m

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

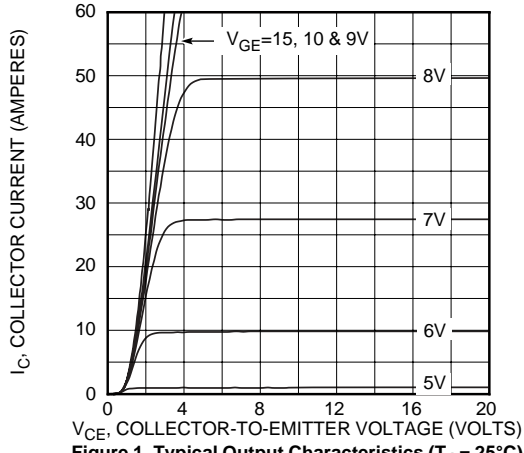
② Leakages include the FRED and IGBT.

③ See MIL-STD-750 Method 3471

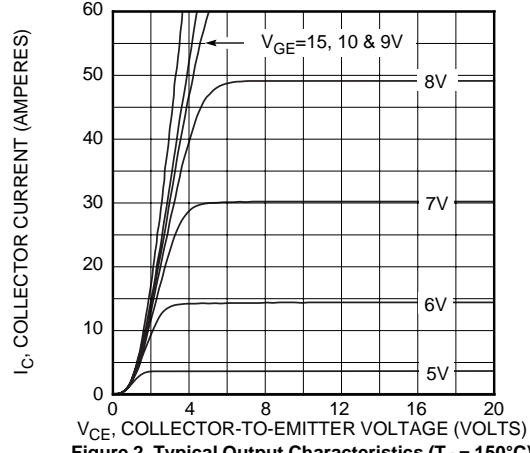
④ Switching losses include the FRED and IGBT.

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

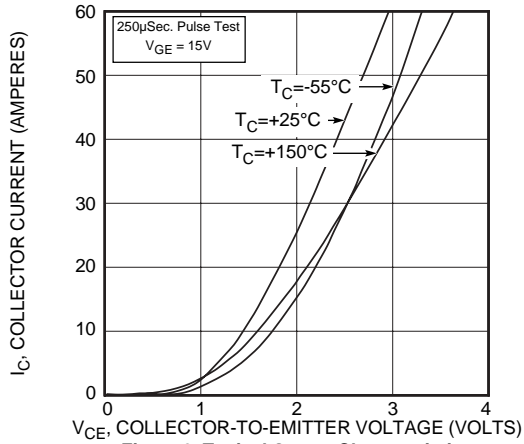
**APT30GT60BRD**



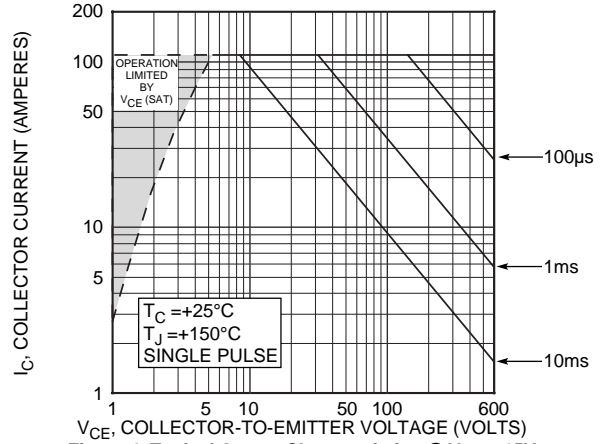
**Figure 1, Typical Output Characteristics ( $T_J = 25^\circ\text{C}$ )**



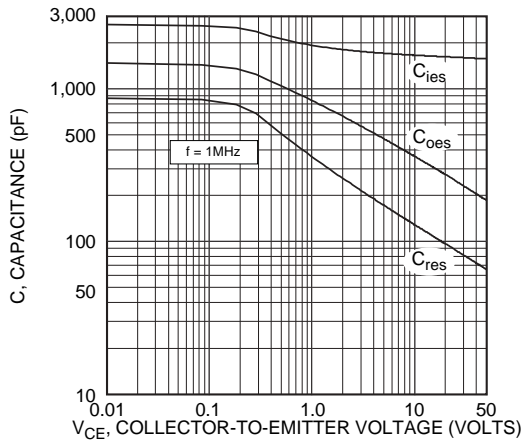
**Figure 2, Typical Output Characteristics ( $T_J = 150^\circ\text{C}$ )**



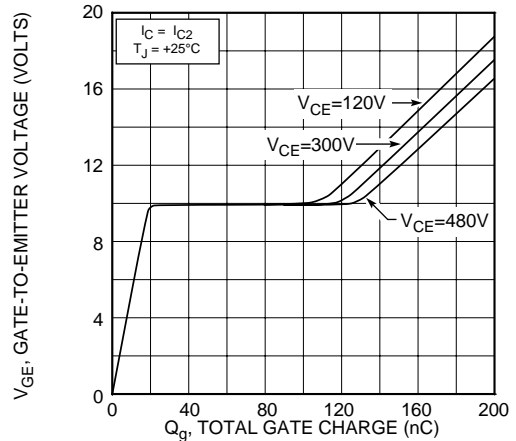
**Figure 3, Typical Output Characteristics**



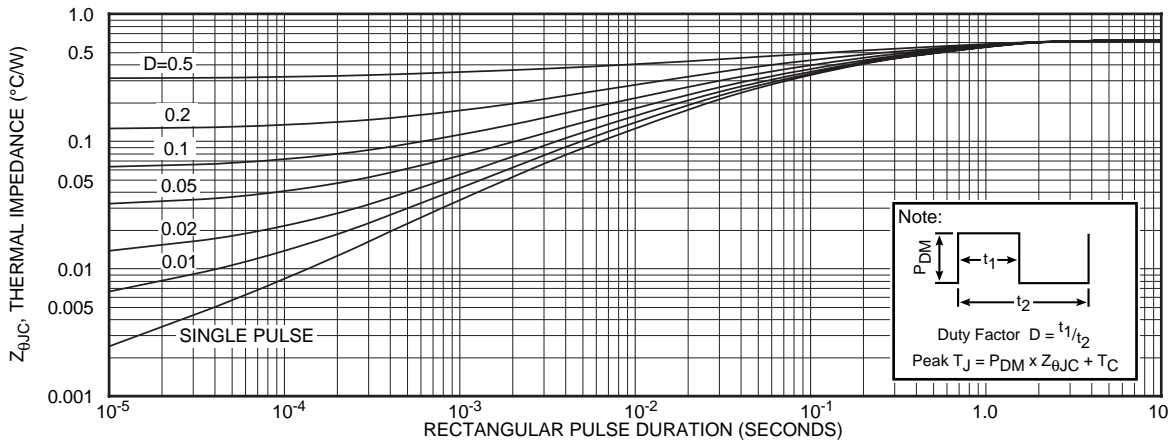
**Figure 4, Typical Output Characteristics @  $V_{GE} = 15\text{V}$**



**Figure 5, Typical Capacitance vs Collector-To-Emitter Voltage**



**Figure 6, Gate Charges vs Gate-To-Emitter Voltage**



**Figure 7, Maximum Effective Transient Thermal Impedance, Junction-To-Case vs Pulse Duration**

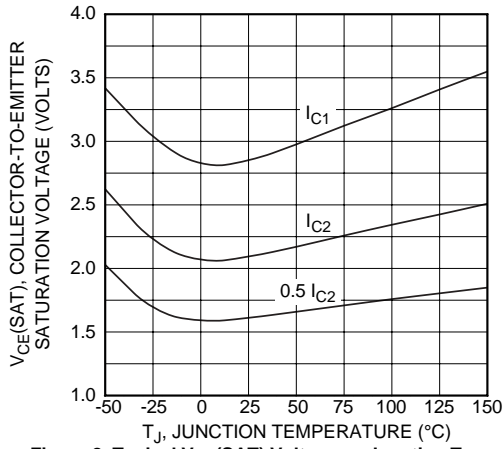


Figure 8, Typical  $V_{CE(SAT)}$  Voltage vs Junction Temperature

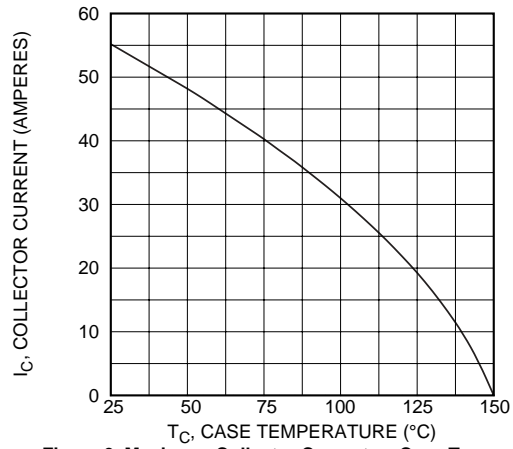


Figure 9, Maximum Collector Current vs Case Temperature

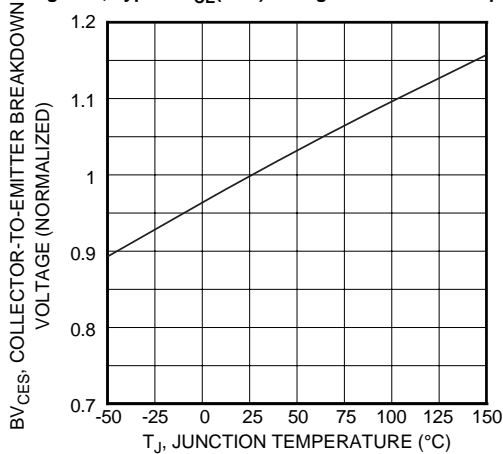


Figure 10, Breakdown Voltage vs Junction Temperature

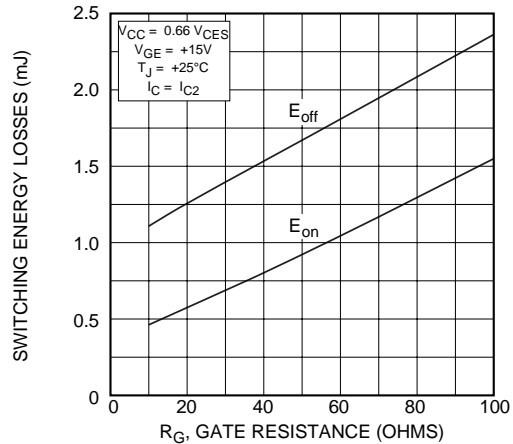


Figure 11, Typical Switching Energy Losses vs Gate Resistance

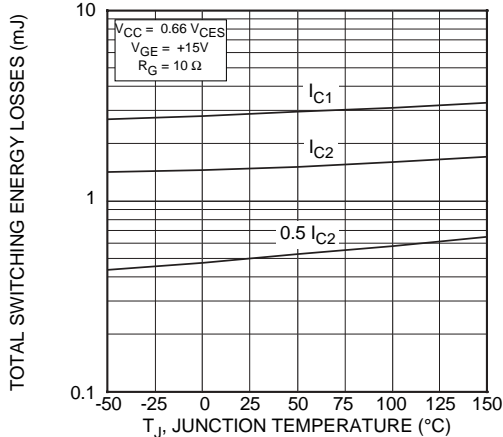


Figure 12, Typical Switching Energy Losses vs. Junction Temperature

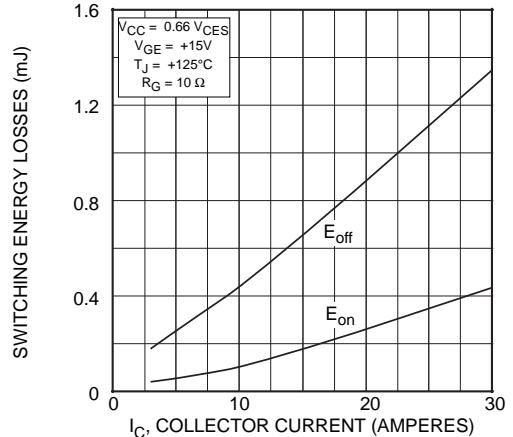


Figure 13, Typical Switching Energy Losses vs Collector Current

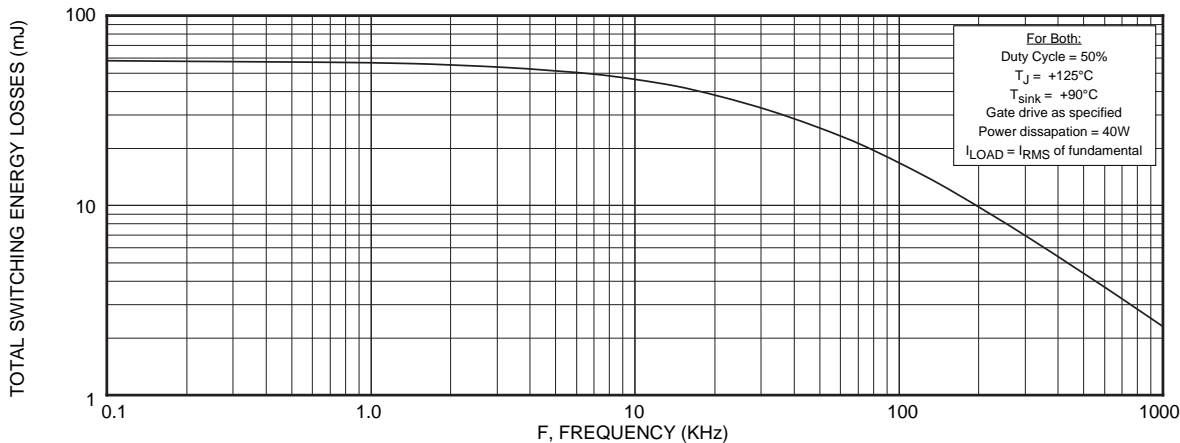
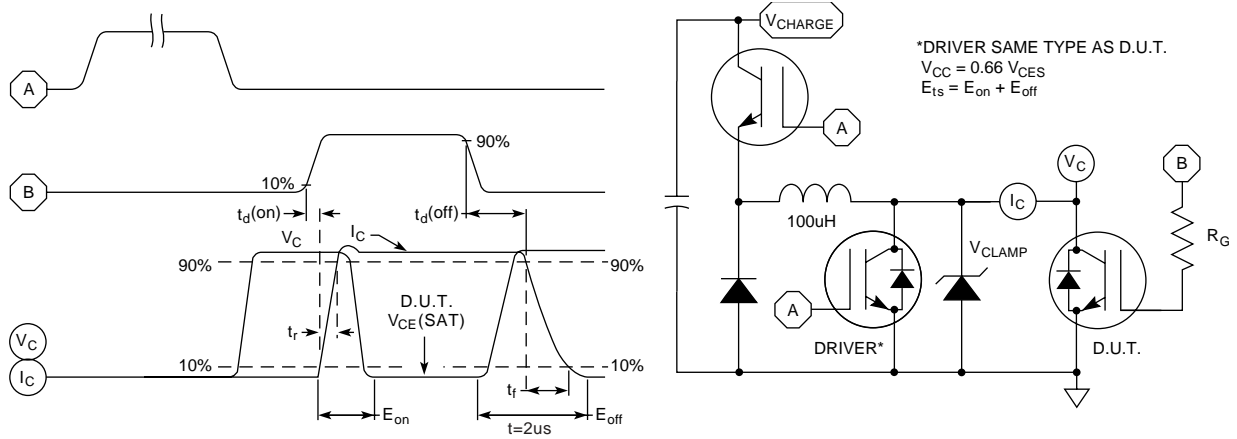
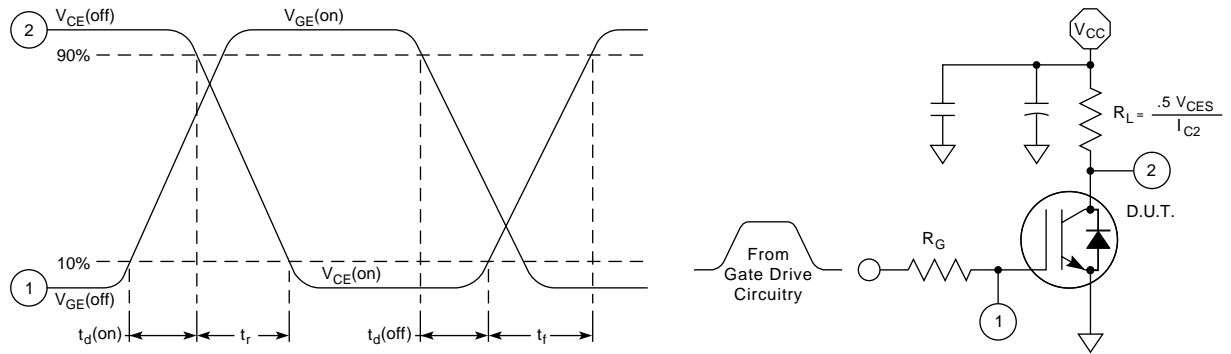


Figure 14, Typical Load Current vs Frequency

**APT30GT60BRD**



**Figure 15, Switching Loss Test Circuit and Waveforms**



**Figure 16, Resistive Switching Time Test Circuit and Waveforms**

**MAXIMUM RATINGS (FRED)**

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

Symbol	Characteristic	30GT60BRD	UNIT
$I_{F_{AV}}$	Maximum Average Forward Current ( $T_C = 100^\circ\text{C}$ , Duty Cycle = 0.5)	30	Amps
$I_{F_{RMS}}$	RMS Forward Current	75	
$I_{F_{FSM}}$	Non-Repetive Forward Surge Current ( $T_J = 45^\circ\text{C}$ , 8.3 ms)	320	

**STATIC ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS (FRED)**

Symbol	Characteristic / Test Conditions	MIN	TYP	MAX	UNIT
$V_F$	Maximum Forward Voltage	$I_F = 30\text{A}$		1.8	Volts
		$I_F = 60\text{A}$		1.5	
		$I_F = 30\text{A}, T_J = 150^\circ\text{C}$		1.6	
$L_S$	Series Inductance (Lead to Lead 5mm from Base)		10		nH

**DYNAMIC CHARACTERISTICS (FRED)**

Symbol	Characteristic/ Test Conditions	MIN	TYP	MAX	UNIT
$t_{rr1}$	Reverse Recovery Time, $I_F = 1.0A$ , $di_F/dt = -15A/\mu s$ , $V_R = 30V$ , $T_J = 25^\circ C$		50	65	ns
$t_{rr2}$	Reverse Recovery Time	$T_J = 25^\circ C$	50		
$t_{rr3}$	$I_F = 30A$ , $di_F/dt = -240A/\mu s$ , $V_R = 350V$	$T_J = 100^\circ C$	80		
$t_{fr1}$	Forward Recovery Time	$T_J = 25^\circ C$	155		
$t_{fr2}$	$I_F = 30A$ , $di_F/dt = 240A/\mu s$ , $V_R = 350V$	$T_J = 100^\circ C$	155		
$I_{RRM1}$	Reverse Recovery Current	$T_J = 25^\circ C$	4	10	Amps
$I_{RRM2}$	$I_F = 30A$ , $di_F/dt = -240A/\mu s$ , $V_R = 350V$	$T_J = 100^\circ C$	7.5	15	
$Q_{rr1}$	Recovery Charge	$T_J = 25^\circ C$	100		nC
$Q_{rr2}$	$I_F = 30A$ , $di_F/dt = -240A/\mu s$ , $V_R = 350V$	$T_J = 100^\circ C$	300		
$V_{fr1}$	Forward Recovery Voltage	$T_J = 25^\circ C$	5		Volts
$V_{fr2}$	$I_F = 30A$ , $di_F/dt = 240A/\mu s$ , $V_R = 350V$	$T_J = 100^\circ C$	5		
$diM/dt$	Rate of Fall of Recovery Current	$T_J = 25^\circ C$	400		A/ $\mu s$
	$I_F = 30A$ , $di_F/dt = -240A/\mu s$ , $V_R = 350V$ (See Figure 18)	$T_J = 100^\circ C$	200		

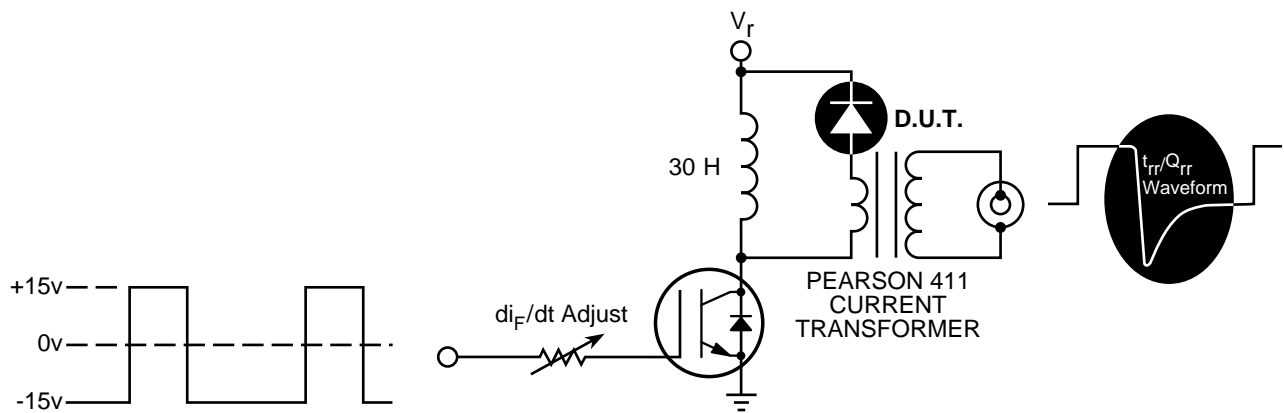


Figure 17, Diode Reverse Recovery Test Circuit and Waveforms

- 1  $I_F$  - Forward Conduction Current
- 2  $di_F/dt$  - Current Slew Rate, Rate of Forward Current Change Through Zero Crossing.
- 3  $I_{RRM}$  - Peak Reverse Recovery Current.
- 4  $t_{rr}$  - Reverse Recovery Time Measured from Point of  $I_F$  Current Falling Through Zero to a Tangent Line { 6  $diM/dt$  } Extrapolated Through Zero Defined by 0.75 and 0.50  $I_{RRM}$ .
- 5  $Q_{rr}$  - Area Under the Curve Defined by  $I_{RRM}$  and  $t_{rr}$ .
- 6  $diM/dt$  - Maximum Rate of Current Change During the Trailing Portion of  $t_{rr}$ .

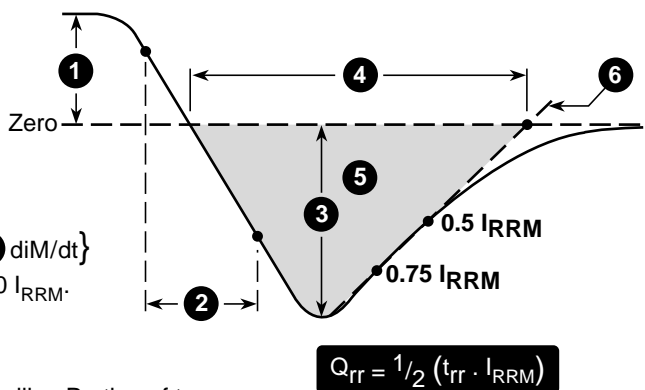
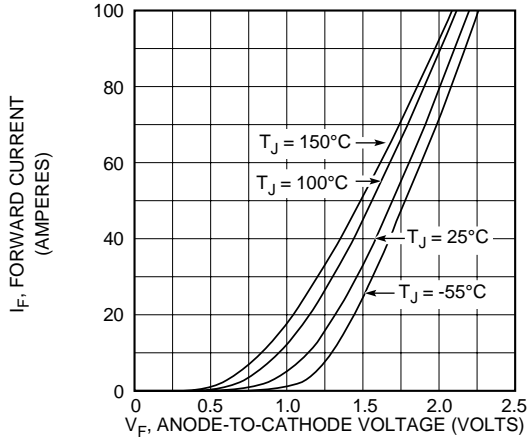
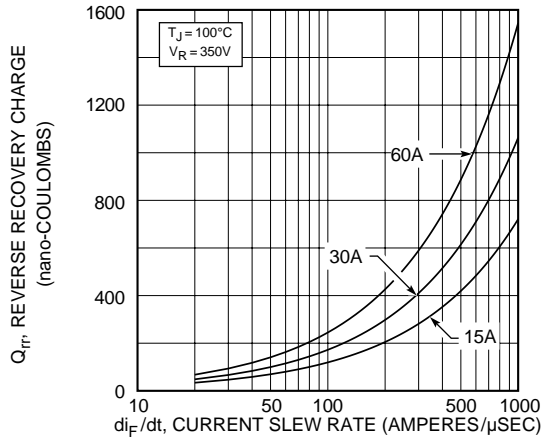


Figure 18, Diode Reverse Recovery Waveform and Definitions

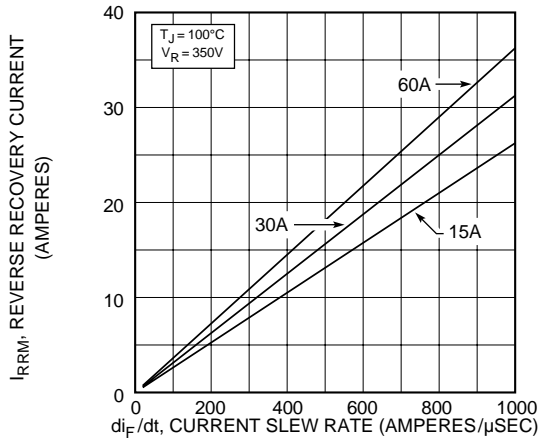
**APT30GT60BRD**



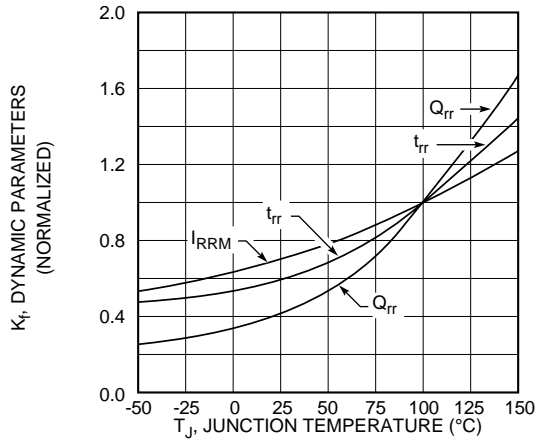
**Figure 19, Forward Voltage Drop vs Forward Current**



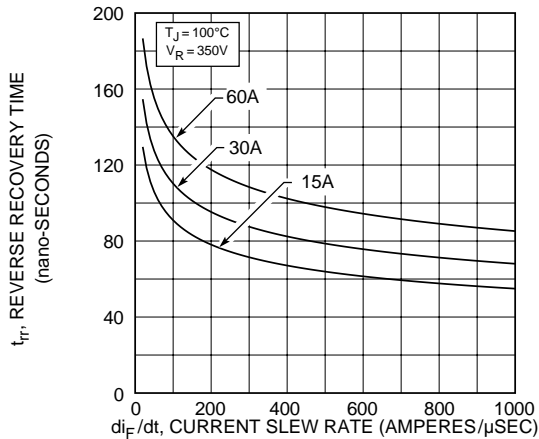
**Figure 20, Reverse Recovery Charge vs Current Slew Rate**



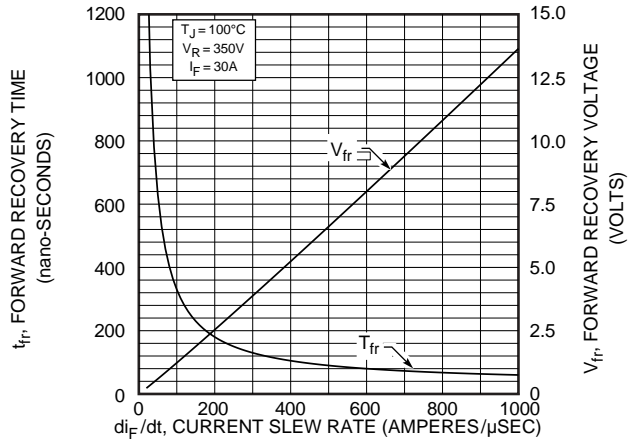
**Figure 21, Reverse Recovery Current vs Current Slew Rate**



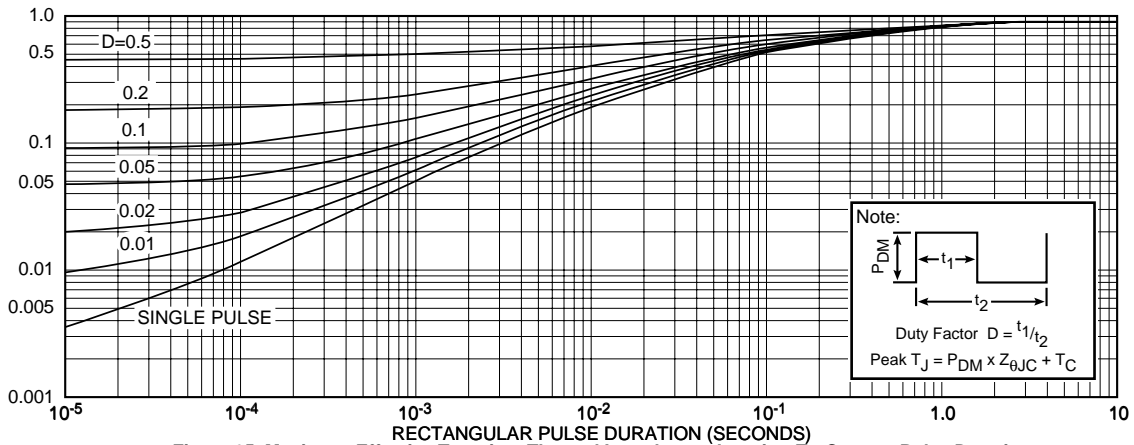
**Figure 22, Dynamic Parameters vs Junction Temperature**



**Figure 23, Reverse Recovery Time vs Current Slew Rate**

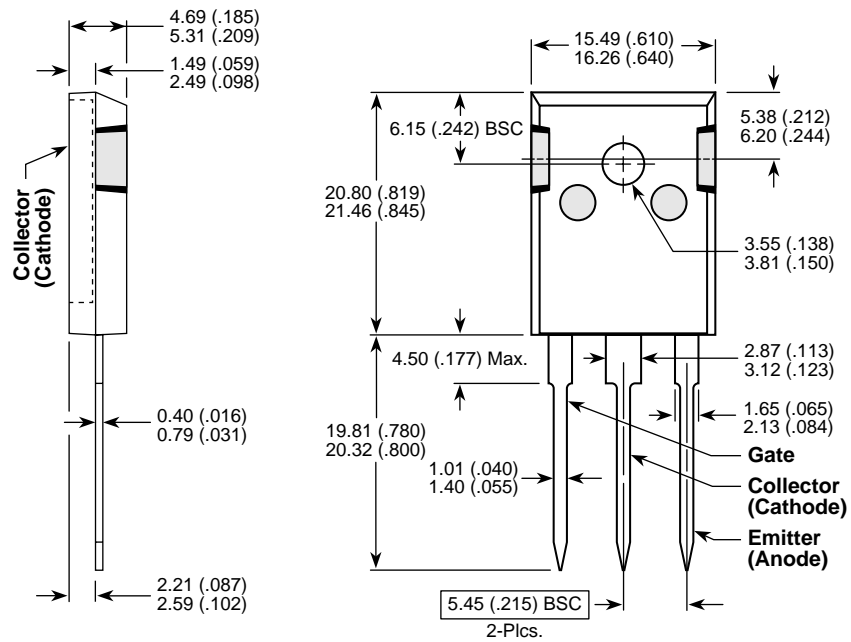


**Figure 24, Forward Recovery Voltage/Time vs Current Slew Rate**



**Figure 25, Maximum Effective Transient Thermal Impedance, Junction-To-Case vs Pulse Duration**

T0-247 Package Outline



Dimensions in Millimeters and (Inches)