

## High Speed PT IGBT


POWER MOS 8® is a high speed Punch-Through switch-mode IGBT. Low  $E_{off}$  is achieved through leading technology silicon design and lifetime control processes. A reduced  $E_{off} - V_{CE(ON)}$  tradeoff results in superior efficiency compared to other IGBT technologies. Low gate charge and a greatly reduced ratio of  $C_{res}/C_{ies}$  provide excellent noise immunity, short delay times and simple gate drive. The intrinsic chip gate resistance and capacitance of the poly-silicone gate structure help control di/dt during switching, resulting in low EMI, even when switching at high frequency.


**APT46GA90JD40**

Combi (IGBT and Diode)



### FEATURES

- Fast switching with low EMI
- Very Low  $E_{off}$  for maximum efficiency
- Ultra low  $C_{res}$  for improved noise immunity
- Low conduction loss
- Low gate charge
- Increased intrinsic gate resistance for low EMI
- RoHS compliant 

### TYPICAL APPLICATIONS

- ZVS phase shifted and other full bridge
- Half bridge
- High power PFC boost
- Welding
- UPS, solar, and other inverters
- High frequency, high efficiency industrial

### Absolute Maximum Ratings

Symbol	Parameter	Ratings	Unit
$V_{CES}$	Collector Emitter Voltage	900	V
$I_{C1}$	Continuous Collector Current @ $T_C = 25^\circ\text{C}$	87	A
$I_{C2}$	Continuous Collector Current @ $T_C = 100^\circ\text{C}$	46	
$I_{CM}$	Pulsed Collector Current <sup>1</sup>	136	
$V_{GE}$	Gate-Emitter Voltage <sup>2</sup>	$\pm 30$	V
$P_D$	Total Power Dissipation @ $T_C = 25^\circ\text{C}$	284	W
SSOA	Switching Safe Operating Area @ $T_J = 150^\circ\text{C}$	136A @ 900V	
$T_J, T_{STG}$	Operating and Storage Junction Temperature Range	-55 to 150	$^\circ\text{C}$

### Static Characteristics

 $T_J = 25^\circ\text{C}$  unless otherwise specified

Symbol	Parameter	Test Conditions	Min	Typ	Max	Unit
$V_{BR(CES)}$	Collector-Emitter Breakdown Voltage	$V_{GE} = 0V, I_C = 1.0mA$	900			V
$V_{CE(on)}$	Collector-Emitter On Voltage	$V_{GE} = 15V, I_C = 47A$		2.5 2.2	3.1	
		$T_J = 25^\circ\text{C}$ $T_J = 125^\circ\text{C}$				
$V_{GE(th)}$	Gate Emitter Threshold Voltage	$V_{GE} = V_{CE}, I_C = 1mA$	3	4.5	6	$\mu\text{A}$
$I_{CES}$	Zero Gate Voltage Collector Current	$V_{CE} = 900V, V_{GE} = 0V$			350 1500	
		$T_J = 25^\circ\text{C}$ $T_J = 125^\circ\text{C}$				
$I_{GES}$	Gate-Emitter Leakage Current	$V_{GS} = \pm 30V$			$\pm 100$	nA

## Dynamic Characteristics

$T_J = 25^\circ\text{C}$  unless otherwise specified

APT46GA90JD40

Symbol	Parameter	Test Conditions	Min	Typ	Max	Unit
$C_{ies}$	Input Capacitance	Capacitance $V_{GE} = 0V, V_{CE} = 25V$ $f = 1\text{MHz}$		4170		pF
$C_{oes}$	Output Capacitance			438		
$C_{res}$	Reverse Transfer Capacitance			63		
$Q_g^3$	Total Gate Charge	Gate Charge $V_{GE} = 15V$ $V_{CE} = 450V$ $I_C = 47A$		698		nC
$Q_{ge}$	Gate-Emitter Charge			380		
$Q_{gc}$	Gate-Collector Charge			50		
SSOA	Switching Safe Operating Area	$T_J = 150^\circ\text{C}, R_G = 4.7\Omega^4, V_{GE} = 15V,$ $L = 100\mu\text{H}, V_{CE} = 900V$	136			A
$t_{d(on)}$	Turn-On Delay Time	Inductive Switching ( $25^\circ\text{C}$ ) $V_{CC} = 600V$ $V_{GE} = 15V$ $I_C = 47A$ $R_G = 4.7\Omega^4$ $T_J = +25^\circ\text{C}$		18		ns
$t_r$	Current Rise Time			26		
$t_{d(off)}$	Turn-Off Delay Time			153		
$t_f$	Current Fall Time			45		
$E_{on2}$	Turn-On Switching Energy			1726		
$E_{off}^6$	Turn-Off Switching Energy		1222		$\mu\text{J}$	
$t_{d(on)}$	Turn-On Delay Time	Inductive Switching ( $125^\circ\text{C}$ ) $V_{CC} = 600V$ $V_{GE} = 15V$ $I_C = 47A$ $R_G = 4.7\Omega^4$ $T_J = +125^\circ\text{C}$		17		ns
$t_r$	Current Rise Time			27		
$t_{d(off)}$	Turn-Off Delay Time			199		
$t_f$	Current Fall Time			166		
$E_{on2}$	Turn-On Switching Energy			3232		
$E_{off}^6$	Turn-Off Switching Energy		2471		$\mu\text{J}$	

## Thermal and Mechanical Characteristics

Symbol	Characteristic	Min	Typ	Max	Unit
$R_{\theta JC}$	Junction to Case Thermal Resistance (IGBT)	-	-	.44	$^\circ\text{C}/\text{W}$
$R_{\theta JC}$	Junction to Case Thermal Resistance (Diode)			.61	
$W_T$	Package Weight	-	29.2	-	g
$V_{isolation}$	RMS Voltage (50-60Hz Sinusoidal Waveform from Terminals to Mounting Base for 1 Min.)	2500			Volts

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

2 Pulse test: Pulse Width <  $380\mu\text{s}$ , 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.**

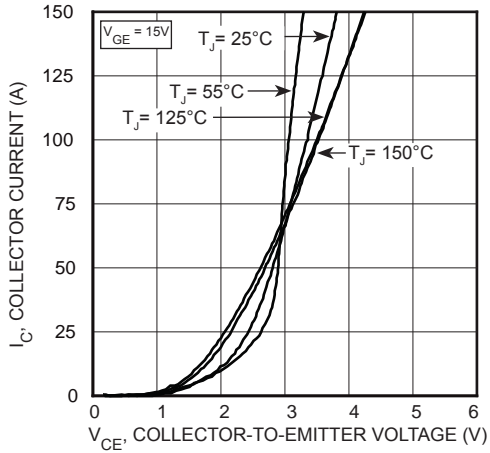


FIGURE 1, Output Characteristics ( $T_J = 25^\circ\text{C}$ )

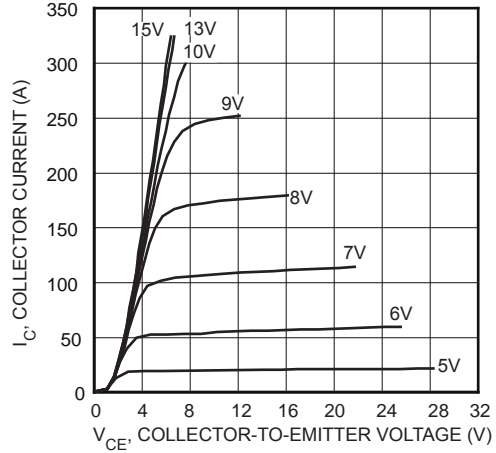


FIGURE 2, Output Characteristics ( $T_J = 25^\circ\text{C}$ )

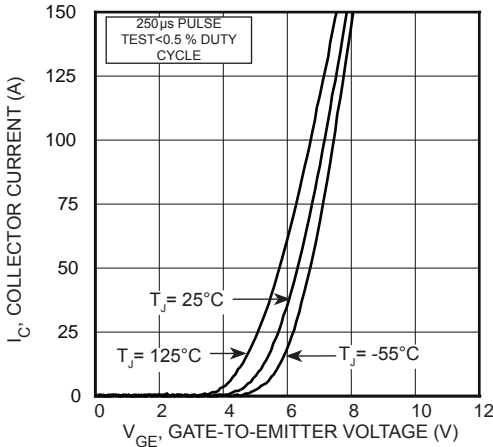


FIGURE 3, Transfer Characteristics

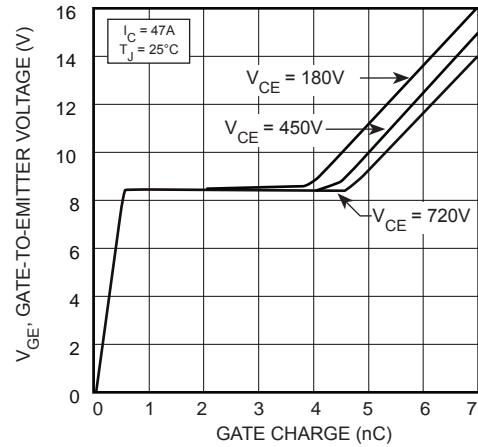


FIGURE 4, Gate charge

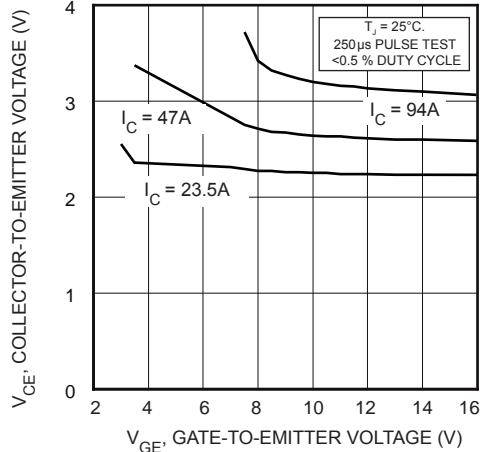


FIGURE 5, On State Voltage vs Gate-to-Emitter Voltage

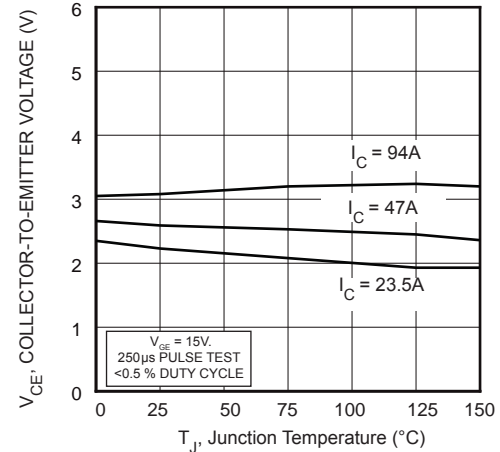


FIGURE 6, On State Voltage vs Junction Temperature

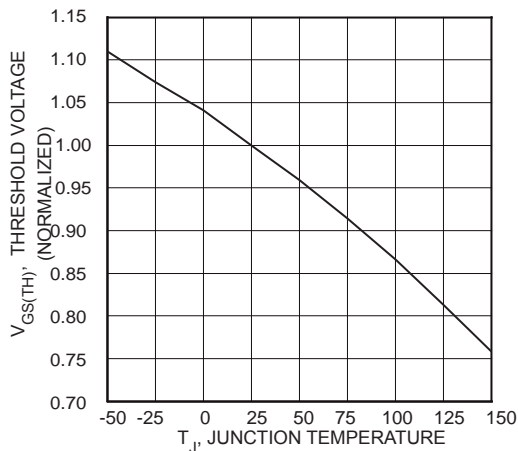


FIGURE 7, Threshold Voltage vs Junction Temperature

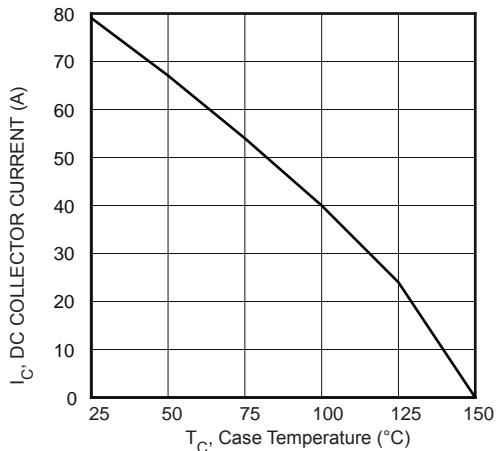


FIGURE 8, DC Collector Current vs Case Temperature

# Typical Performance Curves

APT46GA90JD40

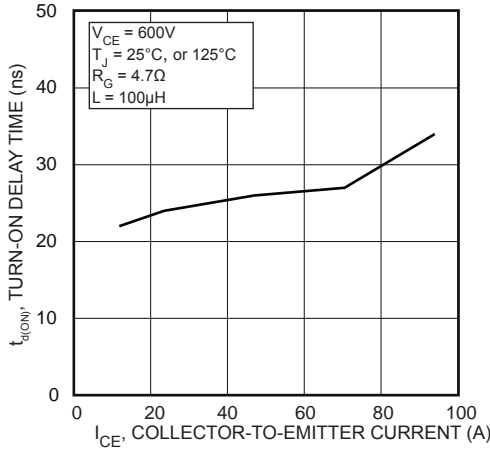


FIGURE 9, Turn-On Delay Time vs Collector Current

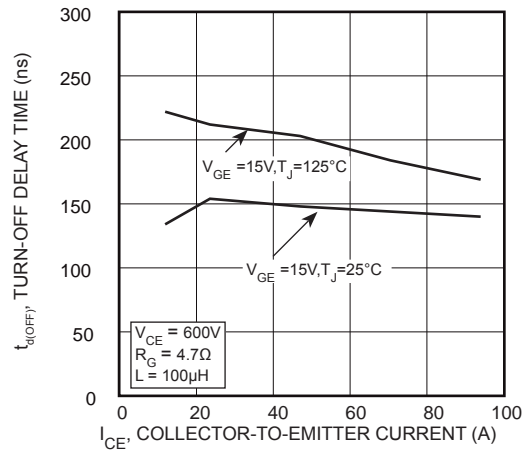


FIGURE 10, Turn-Off Delay Time vs Collector Current

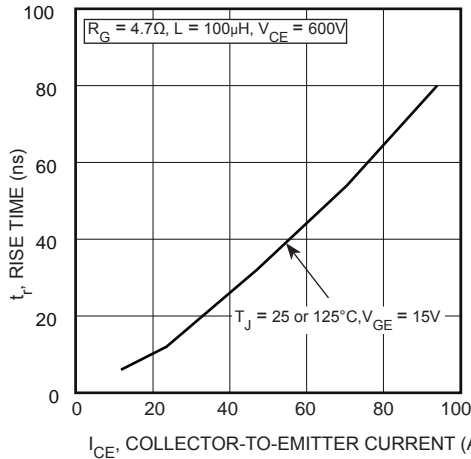


FIGURE 11, Current Rise Time vs Collector Current

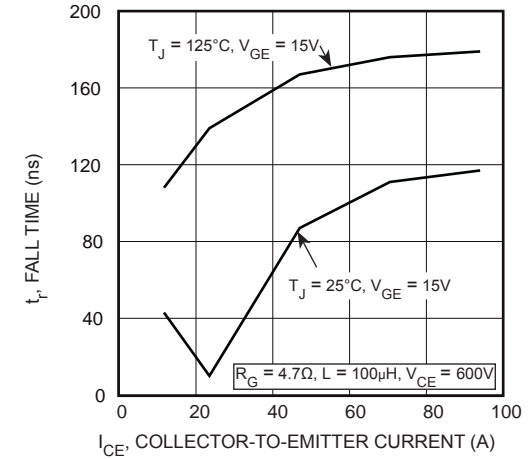


FIGURE 12, Current Fall Time vs Collector Current

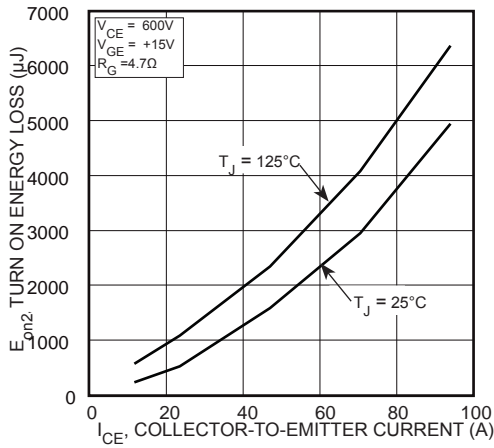


FIGURE 13, Turn-On Energy Loss vs Collector Current

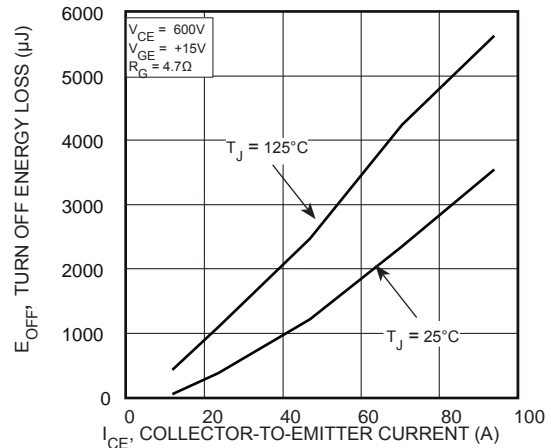


FIGURE 14, Turn-Off Energy Loss vs Collector Current

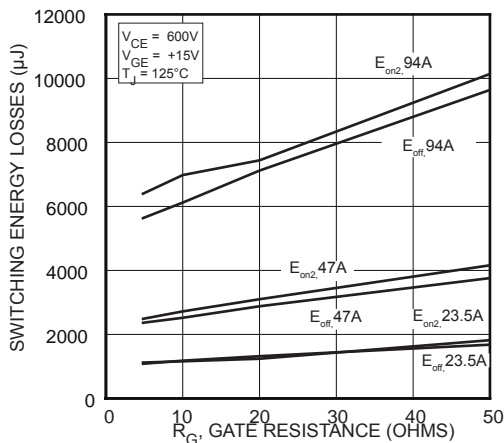


FIGURE 15, Switching Energy Losses vs Gate Resistance

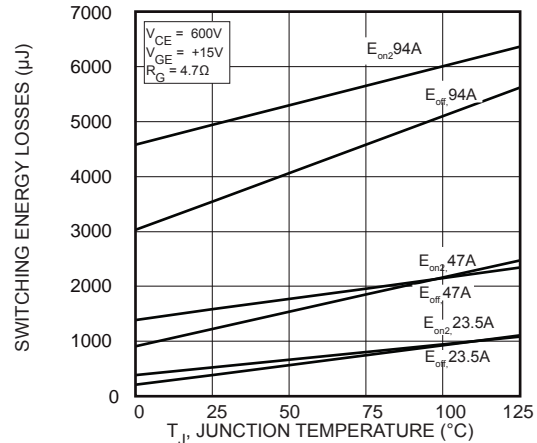


FIGURE 16, Switching Energy Losses vs Junction Temperature

Typical Performance Curves

APT46GA90JD40

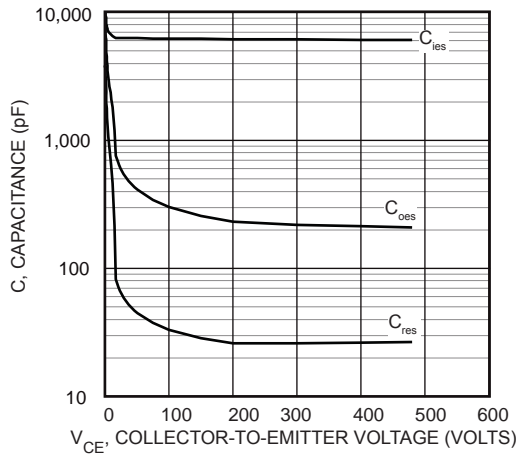


FIGURE 17, Capacitance vs Collector-To-Emitter Voltage

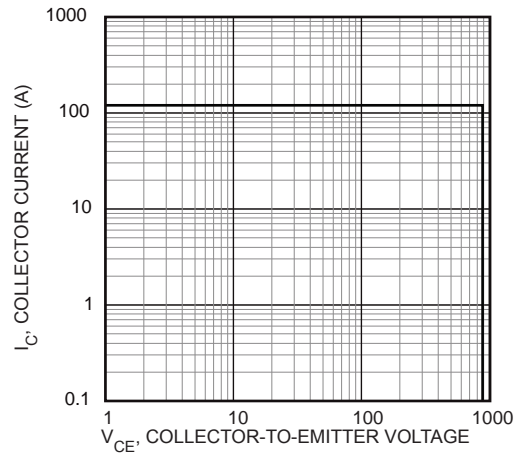


FIGURE 18, Minimum Switching Safe Operating Area

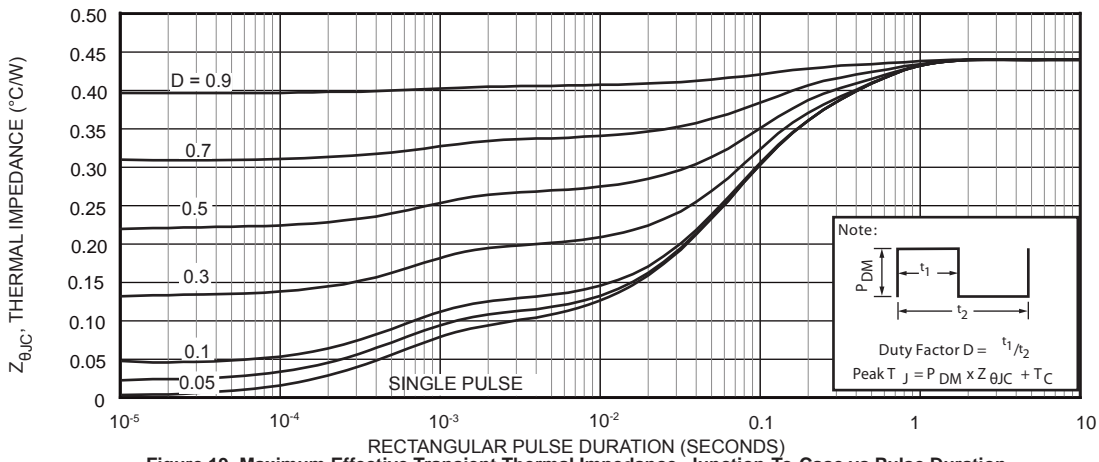


Figure 19, Maximum Effective Transient Thermal Impedance, Junction-To-Case vs Pulse Duration

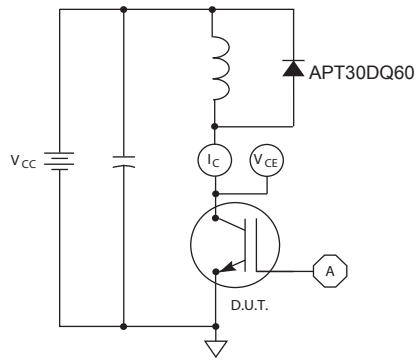


Figure 20, Inductive Switching Test Circuit

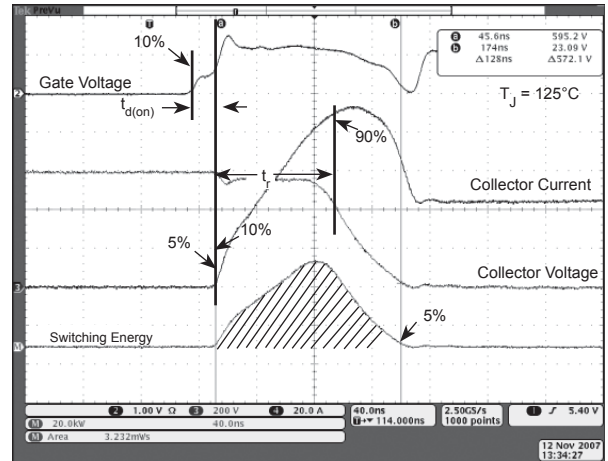


Figure 21, Turn-on Switching Waveforms and Definitions

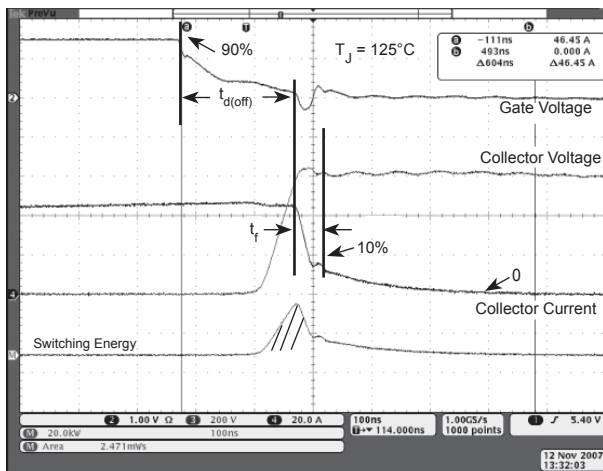


Figure 22, Turn-off Switching Waveforms and Definitions

# ULTRAFAST SOFT RECOVERY RECTIFIER DIODE

## MAXIMUM RATINGS

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

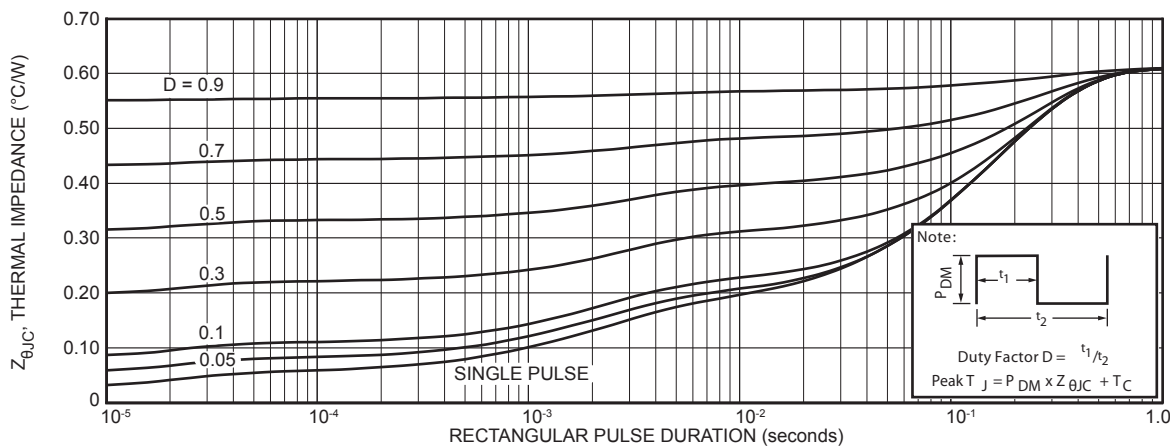
Symbol	Characteristic / Test Conditions	APT46GA90JD40	Unit
$I_{F(AV)}$	Maximum Average Forward Current ( $T_C = 106^\circ\text{C}$ , Duty Cycle = 0.5)	40	Amps
$I_{F(RMS)}$	RMS Forward Current (Square wave, 50% duty)	60	
$I_{FSM}$	Non-Repetitive Forward Surge Current ( $T_J = 45^\circ\text{C}$ , 8.3 ms)	210	

## STATIC ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS

Symbol	Characteristic / Test Conditions	Min	Type	Max	Unit
$V_F$	Forward Voltage		$I_F = 40\text{A}$	2.5	Volts
			$I_F = 80\text{A}$	3.08	
			$I_F = 40\text{A}, T_J = 125^\circ\text{C}$	1.97	

## DYNAMIC CHARACTERISTICS

Symbol	Characteristic	Test Conditions	Min	Typ	Max	Unit	
$t_{rr}$	Reverse Recovery Time	$I_F = 1\text{A}, di_F/dt = -100\text{A}/\mu\text{s}, V_R = 30\text{V}, T_J = 25^\circ\text{C}$	-	25	-	ns	
$t_{rr}$	Reverse Recovery Time	$I_F = 40\text{A}, di_F/dt = -200\text{A}/\mu\text{s}, V_R = 667\text{V}, T_C = 25^\circ\text{C}$	-	250	-	ns	
$Q_{rr}$	Reverse Recovery Charge		-	415	-		nC
$I_{RRM}$	Maximum Reverse Recovery Current		-	4	-		Amps
$t_{rr}$	Reverse Recovery Time	$I_F = 40\text{A}, di_F/dt = -200\text{A}/\mu\text{s}, V_R = 667\text{V}, T_C = 125^\circ\text{C}$	-	315	-	ns	
$Q_{rr}$	Reverse Recovery Charge		-	1650	-		nC
$I_{RRM}$	Maximum Reverse Recovery Current		-	9	-		Amps
$t_{rr}$	Reverse Recovery Time	$I_F = 40\text{A}, di_F/dt = -1000\text{A}/\mu\text{s}, V_R = 667\text{V}, T_C = 125^\circ\text{C}$	-	145	-	ns	
$Q_{rr}$	Reverse Recovery Charge		-	2660	-		nC
$I_{RRM}$	Maximum Reverse Recovery Current		-	29	-		Amps



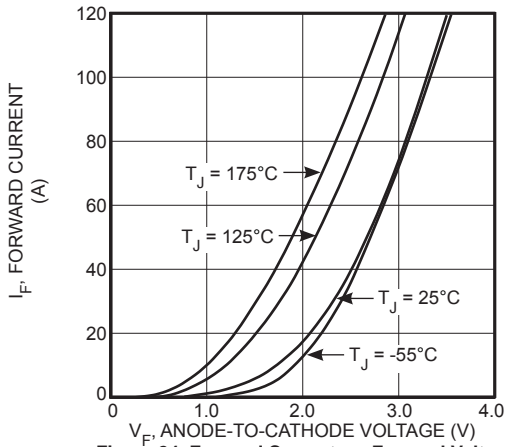


Figure 24. Forward Current vs. Forward Voltage

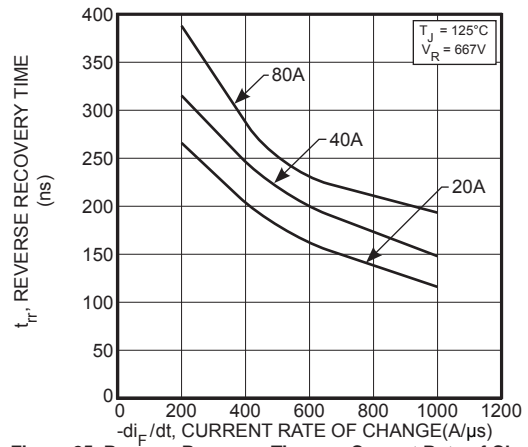


Figure 25. Reverse Recovery Time vs. Current Rate of Change

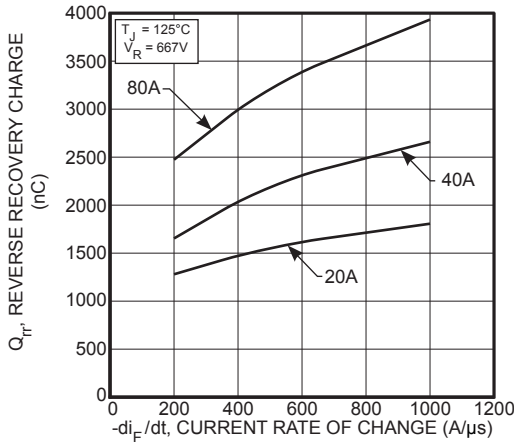


Figure 26. Reverse Recovery Charge vs. Current Rate of Change

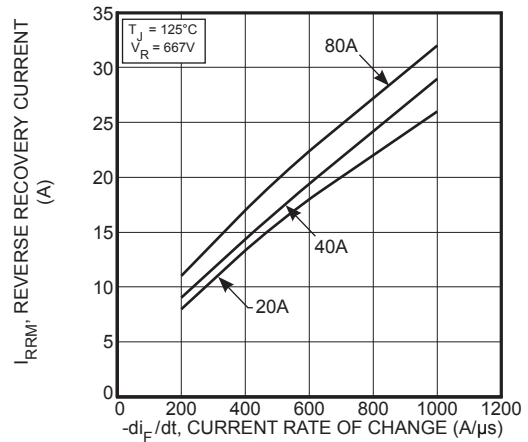


Figure 27. Reverse Recovery Current vs. Current Rate of Change

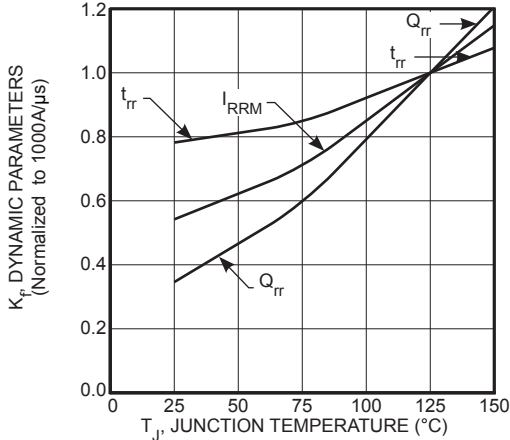


Figure 27. Dynamic Parameters vs. Junction Temperature

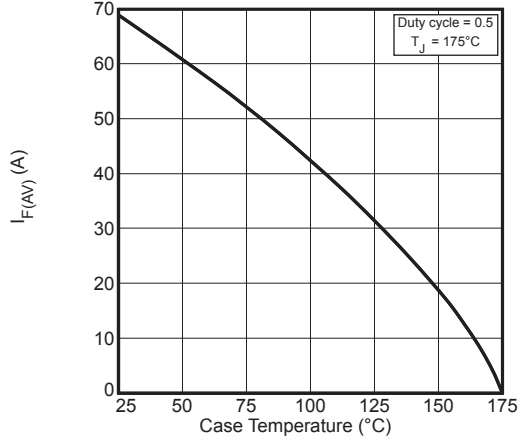


Figure 28. Maximum Average Forward Current vs. Case Temperature

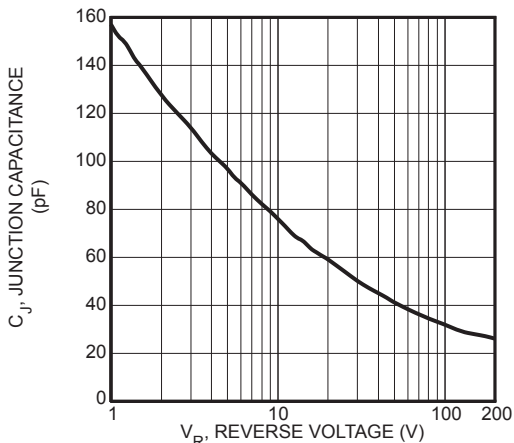


Figure 29. Junction Capacitance vs. Reverse Voltage



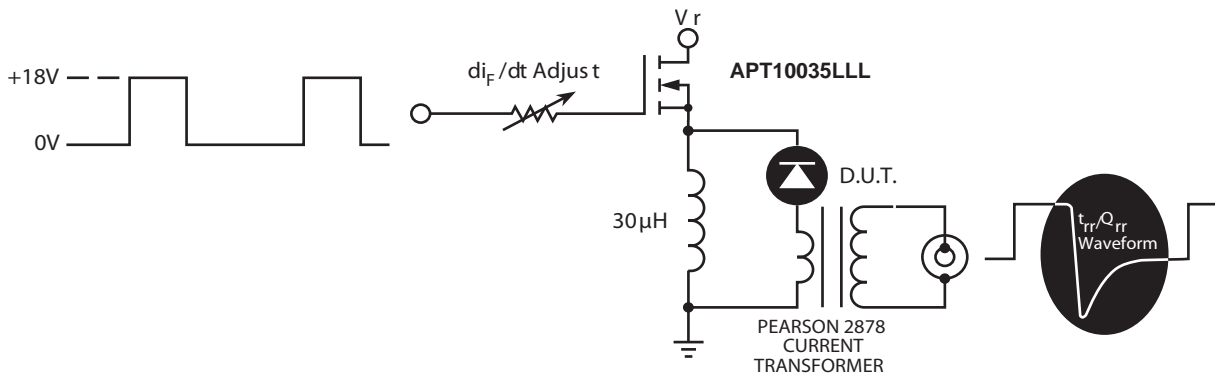


Figure 30. Diode Test Circuit

- 1 I<sub>F</sub> - Forward Conduction Current
- 2 di<sub>F</sub>/dt - Rate of Diode Current Change Through Zero Crossing.
- 3 I<sub>RRM</sub> - Maximum Reverse Recovery Current
- 4 t<sub>rr</sub> - 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<sub>RRM</sub> and 0.25 I<sub>RRM</sub> passes through zero.
- 5 Q<sub>rr</sub> - Area Under the Curve Defined by I<sub>RRM</sub> and t<sub>rr</sub>.

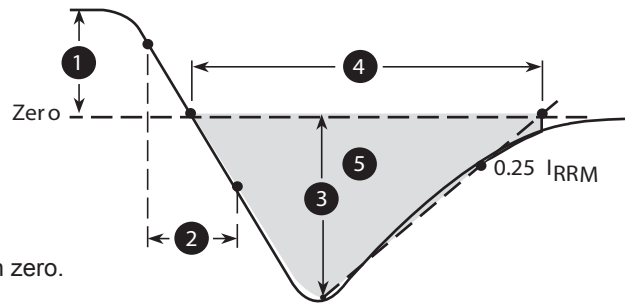
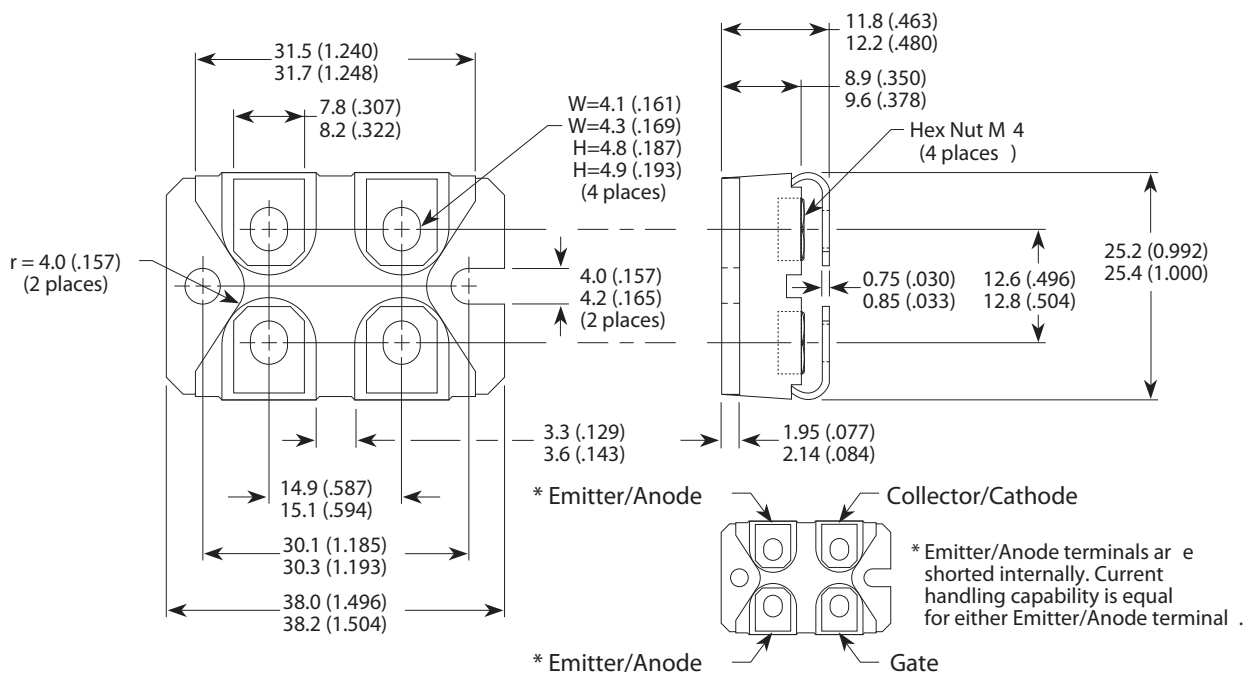


Figure 31. Diode Reverse Recovery Waveform Definition

SOT-227 (ISOTOP®) Package Outline



Dimensions in Millimeters and (Inches)