



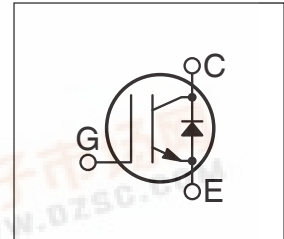
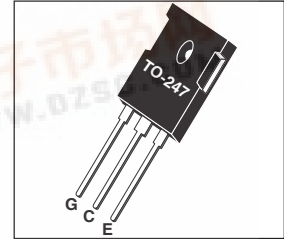
**600V**  
**APT30GT60BRDQ2**  
**APT30GT60BRDQ2G\***

\*G Denotes RoHS Compliant, Pb Free Terminal Finish.

## Thunderbolt IGBT®

The Thunderblot IGBT® is a new generation of high voltage power IGBTs. Using Non-Punch Through Technology, the Thunderblot IGBT® offers superior ruggedness and ultrafast switching speed.

- Low Forward Voltage Drop
- High Freq. Switching to 100KHz
- Low Tail Current
- Ultra Low Leakage Current
- RBSOA and SCSOA Rated



### MAXIMUM RATINGS

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

Symbol	Parameter	APT30GT60BRDQ2(G)	UNIT
$V_{CES}$	Collector-Emitter Voltage	600	Volts
$V_{GE}$	Gate-Emitter Voltage	$\pm 30$	
$I_{C1}$	Continuous Collector Current @ $T_C = 25^\circ\text{C}$	64	Amps
$I_{C2}$	Continuous Collector Current @ $T_C = 110^\circ\text{C}$	30	
$I_{CM}$	Pulsed Collector Current <sup>①</sup>	110	
SSOA	Switching Safe Operating Area @ $T_J = 150^\circ\text{C}$	110A @ 600V	
$P_D$	Total Power Dissipation	250	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 ( $V_{GE} = 0V, I_C = 250\mu\text{A}$ )	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 ( $V_{GE} = 15V, I_C = 30A, T_J = 25^\circ\text{C}$ )	1.6	2.0	2.5	
	Collector-Emitter On Voltage ( $V_{GE} = 15V, I_C = 30A, T_J = 125^\circ\text{C}$ )		2.8		
$I_{CES}$	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>			1000	
$I_{GES}$	Gate-Emitter Leakage Current ( $V_{GE} = \pm 20V$ )			$\pm 100$	nA

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

## DYNAMIC CHARACTERISTICS

## APT30GT60BRDQ2(G)

Symbol	Characteristic	Test Conditions	MIN	TYP	MAX	UNIT	
$C_{ies}$	Input Capacitance	<b>Capacitance</b> $V_{GE} = 0V, V_{CE} = 25V$ $f = 1\text{ MHz}$		1600		pF	
$C_{oes}$	Output Capacitance			155			
$C_{res}$	Reverse Transfer Capacitance			90			
$V_{GEP}$	Gate-to-Emitter Plateau Voltage	Gate Charge $V_{GE} = 15V$ $V_{CE} = 300V$ $I_C = 30A$		7.5		V	
$Q_g$	Total Gate Charge <sup>③</sup>			145		nC	
$Q_{ge}$	Gate-Emitter Charge			10			
$Q_{gc}$	Gate-Collector ("Miller") Charge			60			
SSOA	Switching Safe Operating Area	$T_J = 150^\circ\text{C}, R_G = 10\Omega, V_{GE} = 15V, L = 100\mu\text{H}, V_{CE} = 600V$	110			A	
$t_{d(on)}$	Turn-on Delay Time	<b>Inductive Switching (25°C)</b> $V_{CC} = 400V$ $V_{GE} = 15V$ $I_C = 30A$ $R_G = 10\Omega$ $T_J = +25^\circ\text{C}$		12		ns	
$t_r$	Current Rise Time			20			
$t_{d(off)}$	Turn-off Delay Time			225			
$t_f$	Current Fall Time			80			
$E_{on1}$	Turn-on Switching Energy <sup>④</sup>				525		μJ
$E_{on2}$	Turn-on Switching Energy (Diode) <sup>⑤</sup>			605			
$E_{off}$	Turn-off Switching Energy <sup>⑥</sup>			600			
$t_{d(on)}$	Turn-on Delay Time	<b>Inductive Switching (125°C)</b> $V_{CC} = 400V$ $V_{GE} = 15V$ $I_C = 30A$ $R_G = 10\Omega$ $T_J = +125^\circ\text{C}$		12		ns	
$t_r$	Current Rise Time			20			
$t_{d(off)}$	Turn-off Delay Time			245			
$t_f$	Current Fall Time			100			
$E_{on1}$	Turn-on Switching Energy <sup>④</sup>				570		μJ
$E_{on2}$	Turn-on Switching Energy (Diode) <sup>⑤</sup>				965		
$E_{off}$	Turn-off Switching Energy <sup>⑥</sup>				830		

## THERMAL AND MECHANICAL CHARACTERISTICS

Symbol	Characteristic	MIN	TYP	MAX	UNIT
$R_{\theta JC}$	Junction to Case ( <b>IGBT</b> )			.50	°C/W
$R_{\theta JC}$	Junction to Case ( <b>DIODE</b> )			.67	
$W_T$	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.

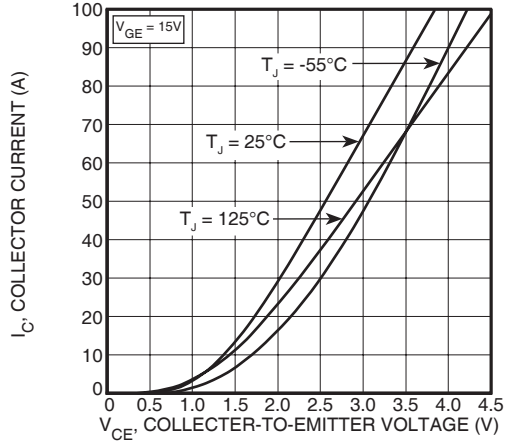
⑤  $E_{on2}$  is the clamped inductive turn-on energy that includes a commutating diode reverse recovery current in the IGBT turn-on switching loss. (See Figures 21, 22.)

⑥  $E_{off}$  is the clamped inductive turn-off energy measured in accordance with JEDEC standard JESD24-1. (See Figures 21, 23.)

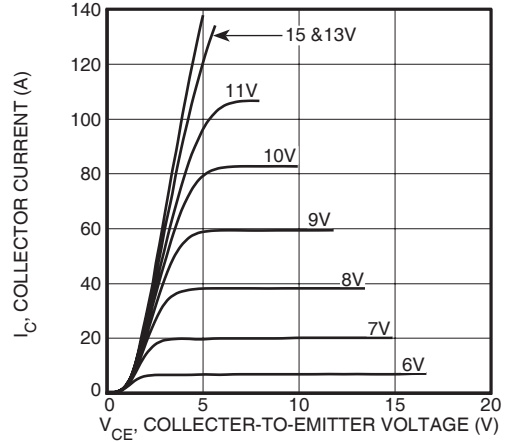
APT Reserves the right to change, without notice, the specifications and information contained herein.

**TYPICAL PERFORMANCE CURVES**

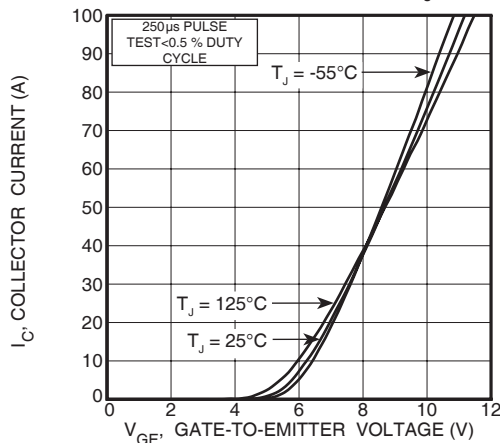
**APT30GT60BRDQ2(G)**



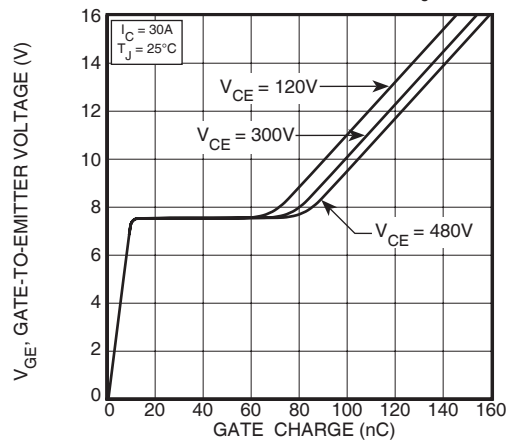
**FIGURE 1, Output Characteristics ( $T_J = 25^\circ\text{C}$ )**



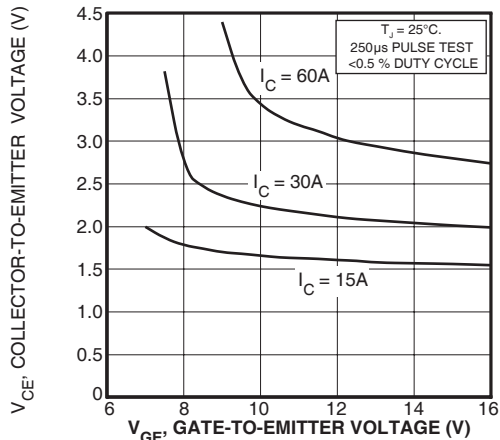
**FIGURE 2, Output Characteristics ( $T_J = 125^\circ\text{C}$ )**



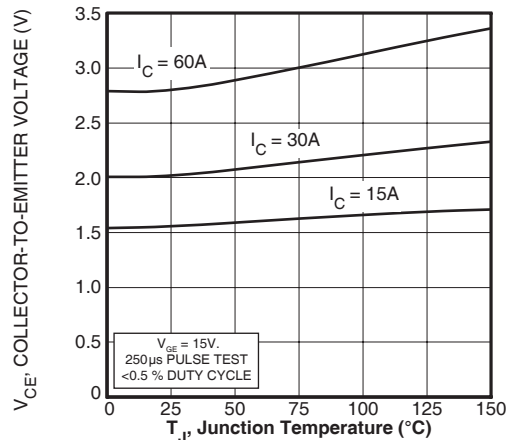
**FIGURE 3, Transfer Characteristics**



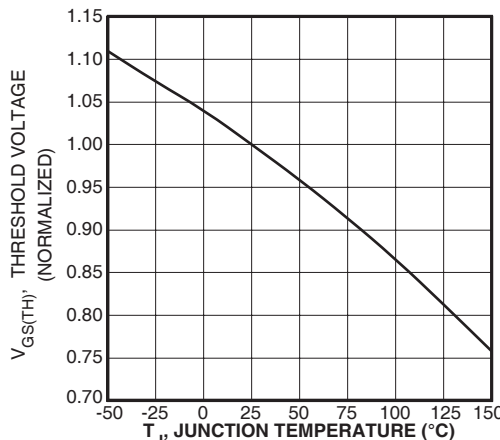
**FIGURE 4, Gate Charge**



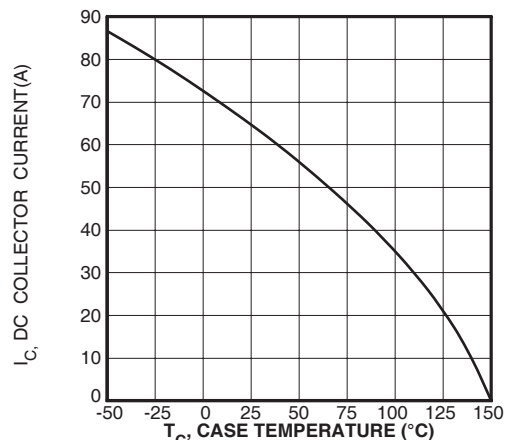
**FIGURE 5, On State Voltage vs Gate-to-Emitter Voltage**



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



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



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

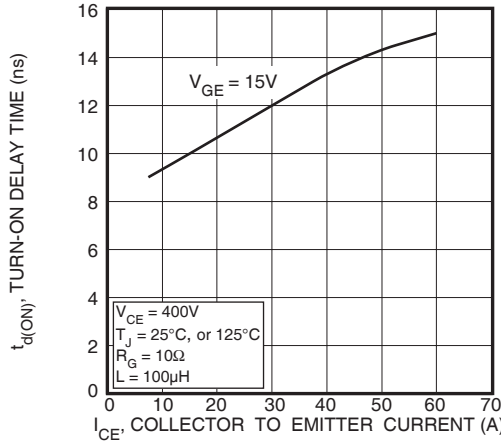


FIGURE 9, Turn-On Delay Time vs Collector Current

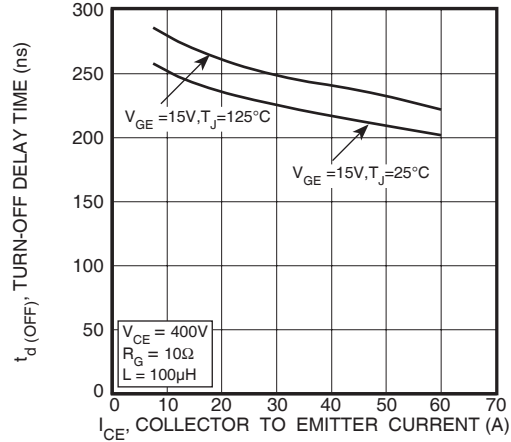


FIGURE 10, Turn-Off Delay Time vs Collector Current

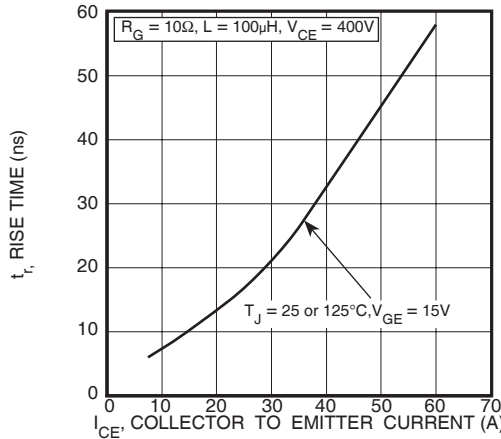


FIGURE 11, Current Rise Time vs Collector Current

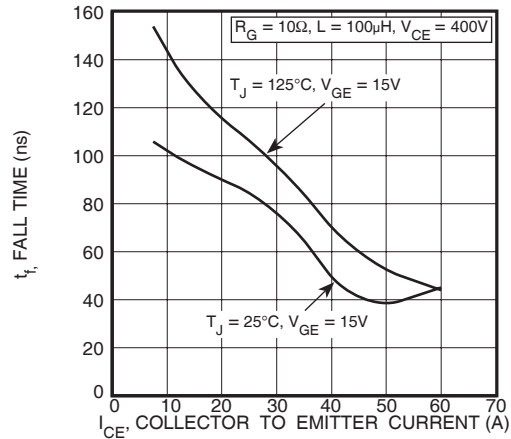


FIGURE 12, Current Fall Time vs Collector Current

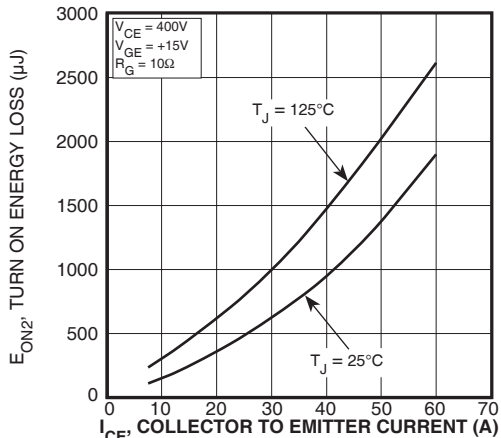


FIGURE 13, Turn-On Energy Loss vs Collector Current

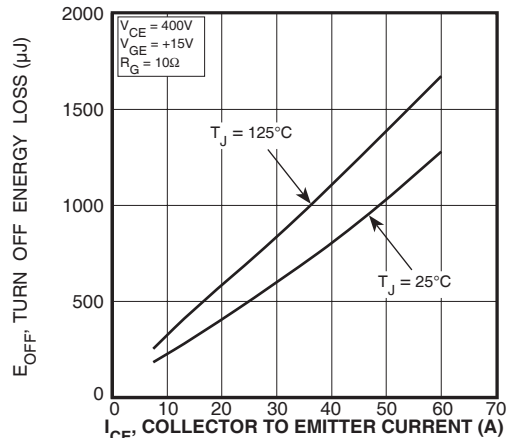


FIGURE 14, Turn Off Energy Loss vs Collector Current

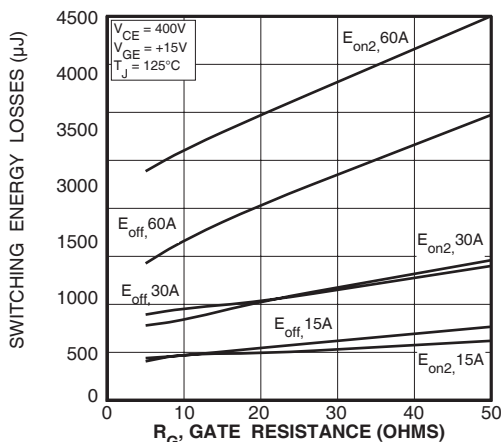


FIGURE 15, Switching Energy Losses vs. Gate Resistance

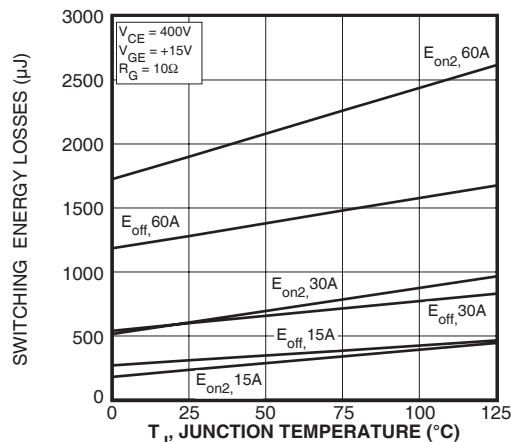


FIGURE 16, Switching Energy Losses vs Junction Temperature

**TYPICAL PERFORMANCE CURVES**

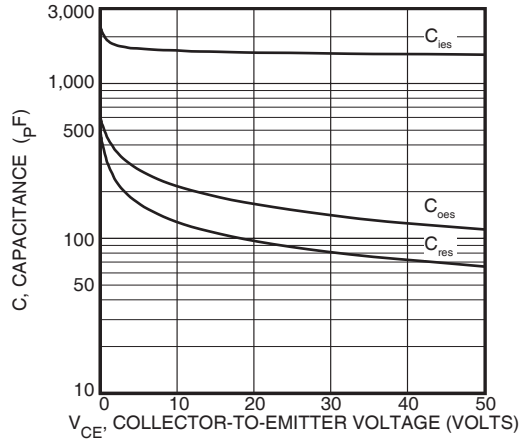


Figure 17, Capacitance vs Collector-To-Emitter Voltage

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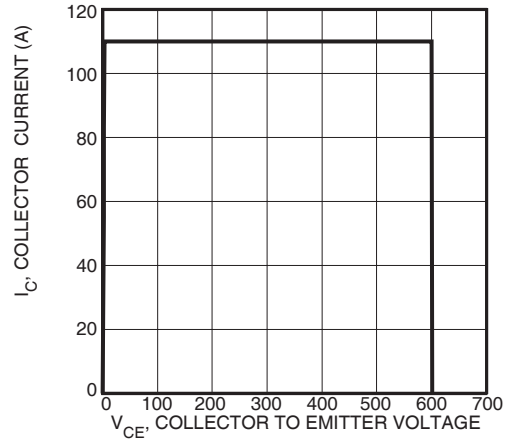


Figure 18, Minimum Switching Safe Operating Area

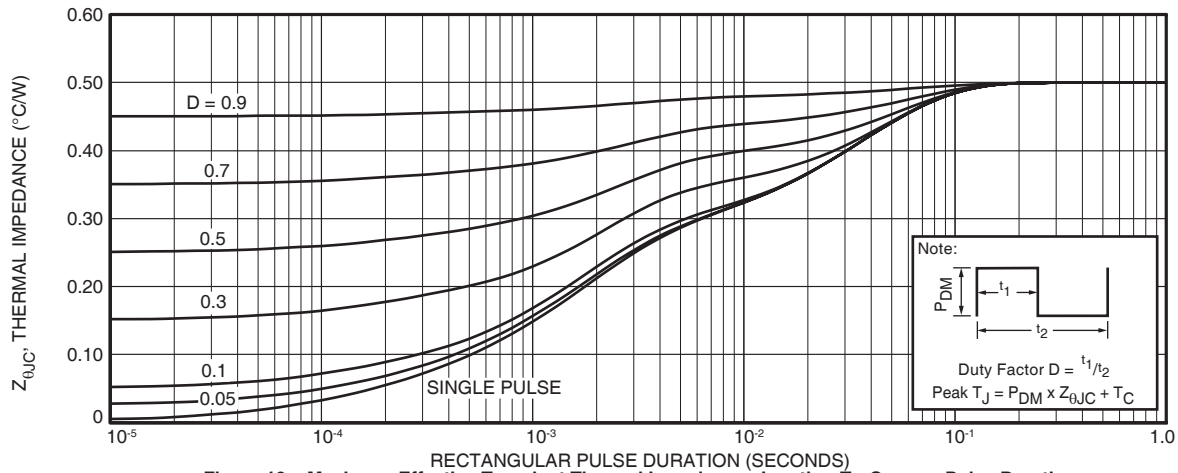


Figure 19a, Maximum Effective Transient Thermal Impedance, Junction-To-Case vs Pulse Duration

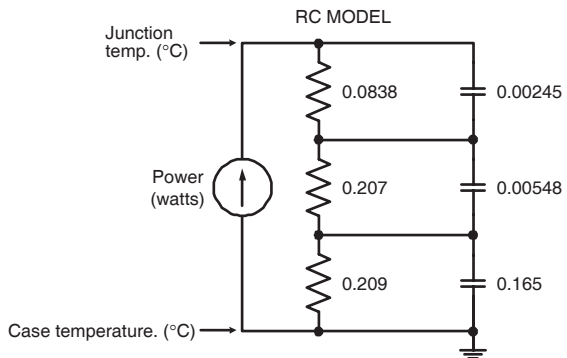


FIGURE 19b, TRANSIENT THERMAL IMPEDANCE MODEL

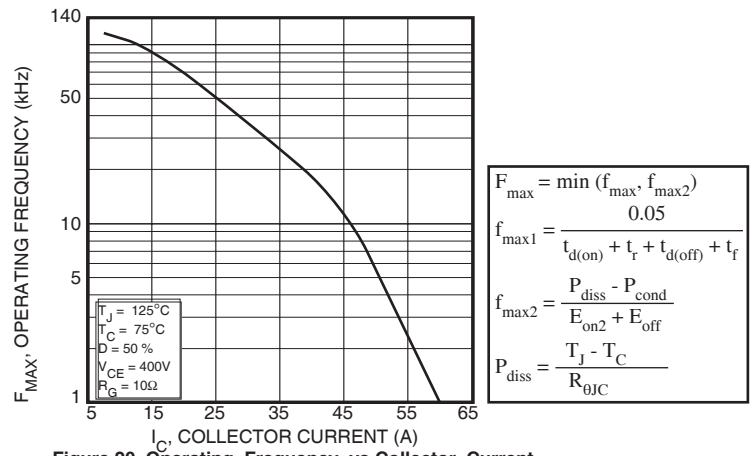


Figure 20, Operating Frequency vs Collector Current

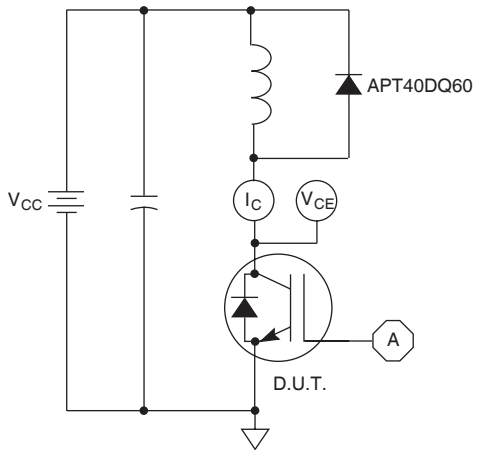


Figure 21, Inductive Switching Test Circuit

APT30GT60BRDQ2(G)

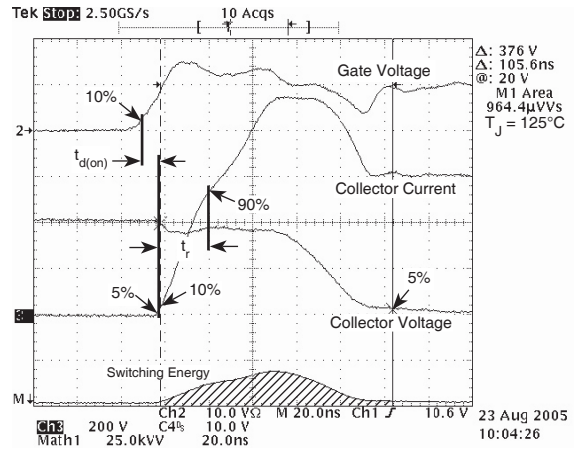


Figure 22, Turn-on Switching Waveforms and Definitions

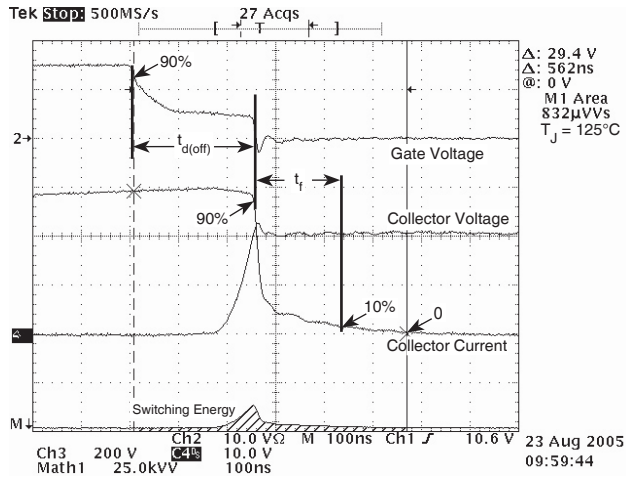


Figure 23, Turn-off Switching Waveforms and Definitions

# ULTRAFAST SOFT RECOVERY ANTI-PARALLEL DIODE

## MAXIMUM RATINGS

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

Symbol	Characteristic / Test Conditions	APT30GT60BRDQ2(G)			UNIT
$I_{F(AV)}$	Maximum Average Forward Current ( $T_C = 111^\circ\text{C}$ , Duty Cycle = 0.5)		40		Amps
$I_{F(RMS)}$	RMS Forward Current (Square wave, 50% duty)		63		
$I_{FSM}$	Non-Repetitive Forward Surge Current ( $T_J = 45^\circ\text{C}$ , 8.3ms)		320		

## STATIC ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS

Symbol	Characteristic / Test Conditions	MIN	TYP	MAX	UNIT
$V_F$	Forward Voltage	$I_F = 30\text{A}$		1.85	Volts
		$I_F = 60\text{A}$		2.24	
		$I_F = 30\text{A}, T_J = 125^\circ\text{C}$		1.48	

## DYNAMIC CHARACTERISTICS

Symbol	Characteristic	Test Conditions	MIN	TYP	MAX	UNIT
$t_{rr}$	Reverse Recovery Time	$I_F = 1\text{A}, di_F/dt = -100\text{A}/\mu\text{s}, V_R = 30\text{V}, T_J = 25^\circ\text{C}$	-	22		ns
$t_{rr}$	Reverse Recovery Time		-	25		
$Q_{rr}$	Reverse Recovery Charge	$I_F = 40\text{A}, di_F/dt = -200\text{A}/\mu\text{s}, V_R = 400\text{V}, T_C = 25^\circ\text{C}$	-	35		nC
$I_{RRM}$	Maximum Reverse Recovery Current		-	3	-	Amps
$t_{rr}$	Reverse Recovery Time	$I_F = 40\text{A}, di_F/dt = -200\text{A}/\mu\text{s}, V_R = 400\text{V}, T_C = 125^\circ\text{C}$	-	160		ns
$Q_{rr}$	Reverse Recovery Charge		-	480		nC
$I_{RRM}$	Maximum Reverse Recovery Current		-	6	-	Amps
$t_{rr}$	Reverse Recovery Time	$I_F = 40\text{A}, di_F/dt = -1000\text{A}/\mu\text{s}, V_R = 400\text{V}, T_C = 125^\circ\text{C}$	-	85		ns
$Q_{rr}$	Reverse Recovery Charge		-	920		nC
$I_{RRM}$	Maximum Reverse Recovery Current		-	20		Amps

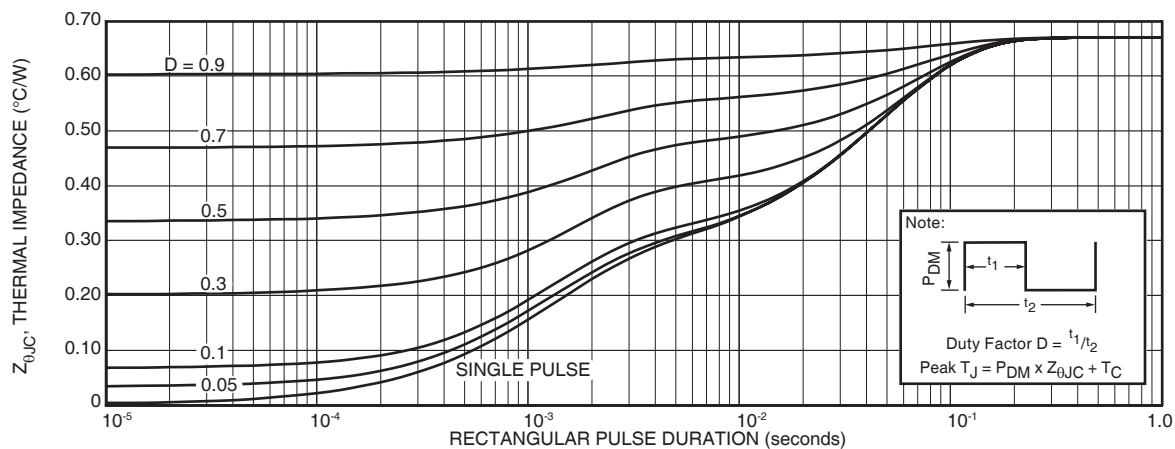
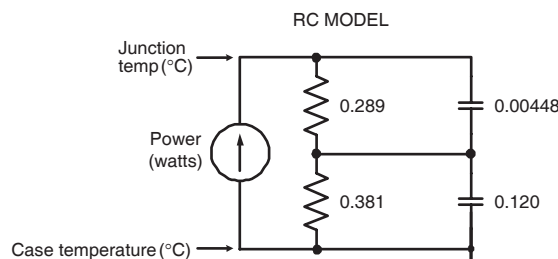
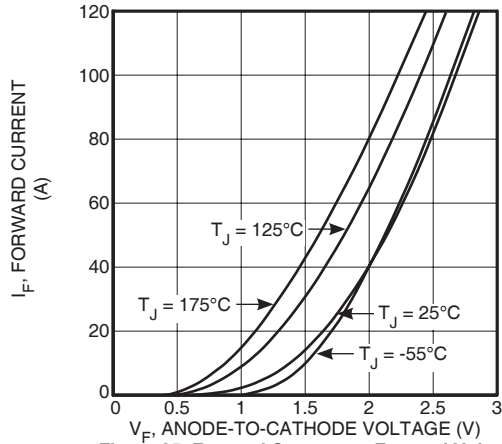


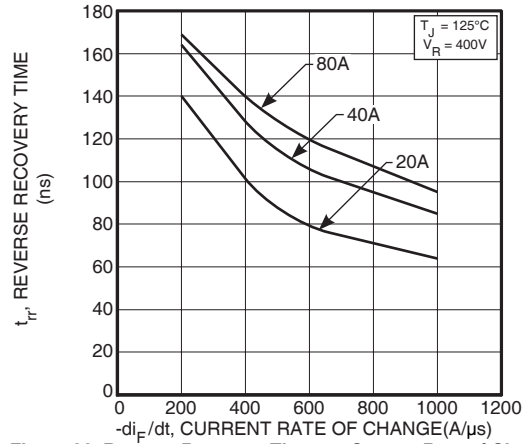
FIGURE 24a. MAXIMUM EFFECTIVE TRANSIENT THERMAL IMPEDANCE, JUNCTION-TO-CASE vs. PULSE DURATION



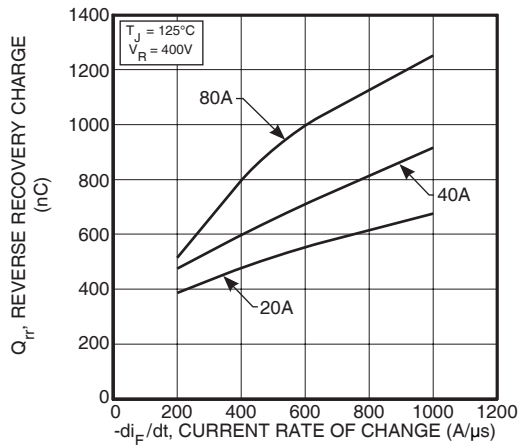
**APT30GT60BRDQ2(G)**



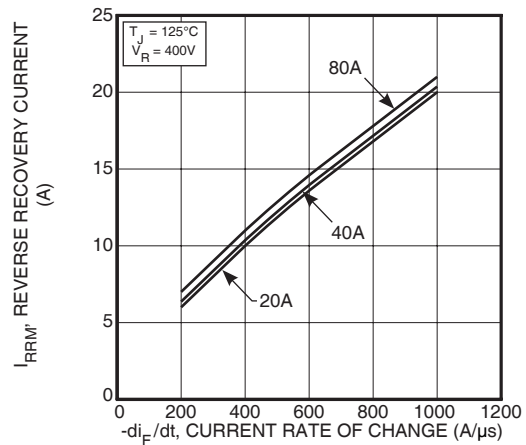
**Figure 25. Forward Current vs. Forward Voltage**



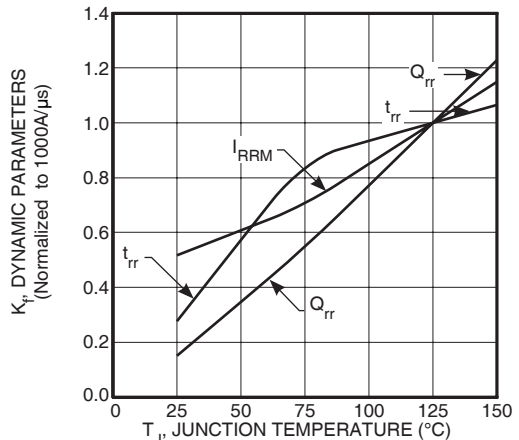
**Figure 26. Reverse Recovery Time vs. Current Rate of Change**



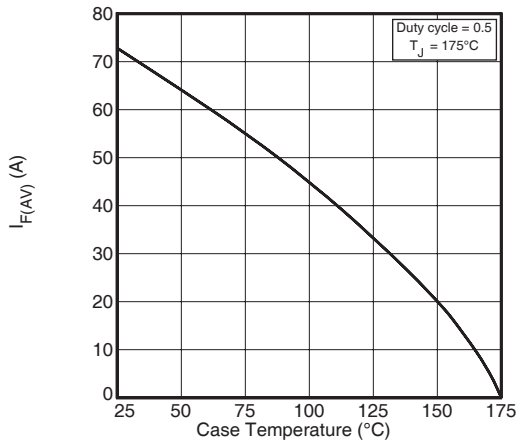
**Figure 27. Reverse Recovery Charge vs. Current Rate of Change**



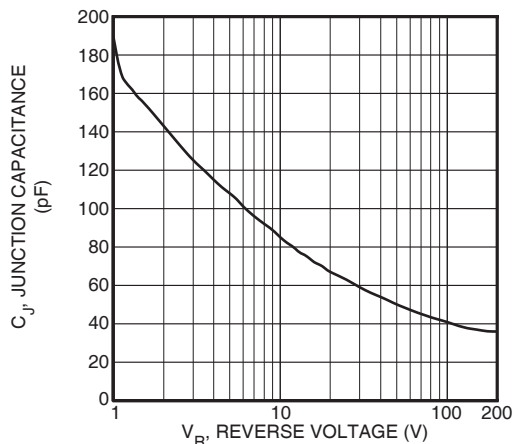
**Figure 28. Reverse Recovery Current vs. Current Rate of Change**



**Figure 29. Dynamic Parameters vs. Junction Temperature**



**Figure 30. Maximum Average Forward Current vs. Case Temperature**



**Figure 31. Junction Capacitance vs. Reverse Voltage**



# TYPICAL PERFORMANCE CURVES

APT30GT60BRDQ2(G)

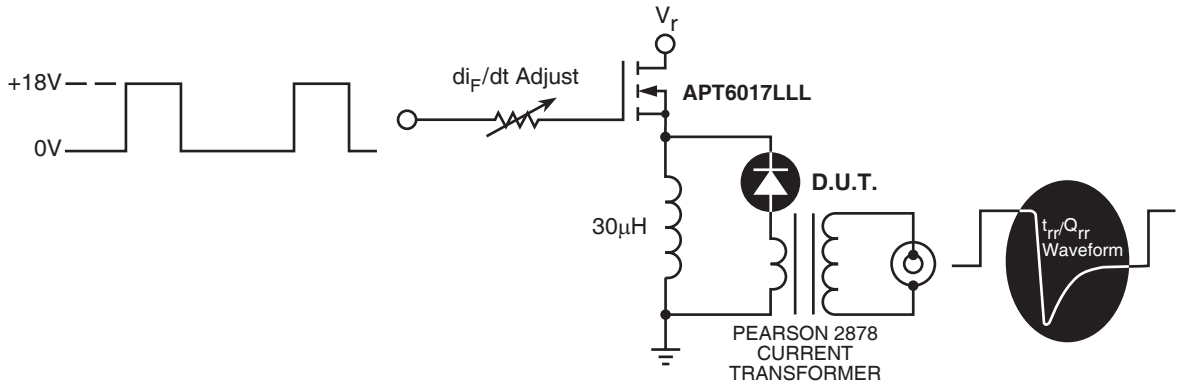


Figure 32. Diode Test Circuit

- 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  $t_{rr}$ .

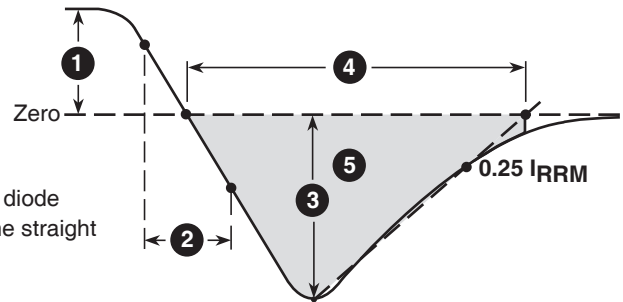
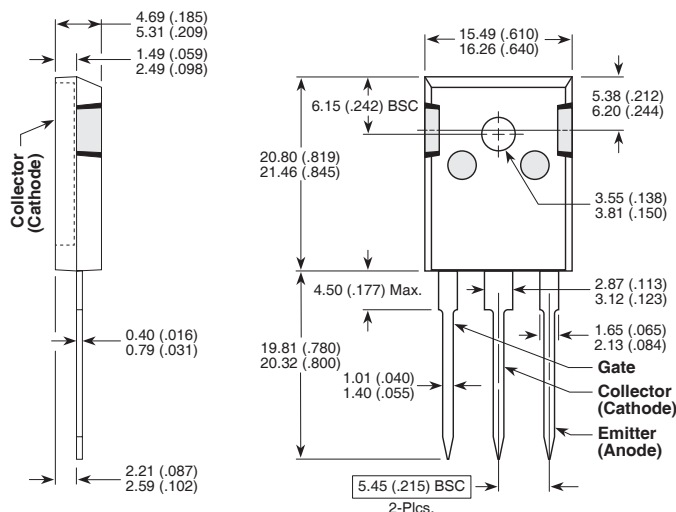


Figure 33, Diode Reverse Recovery Waveform and Definitions

## TO-247 Package Outline

(e1) SAC: Tin, Silver, Copper



Dimensions in Millimeters and (Inches)