

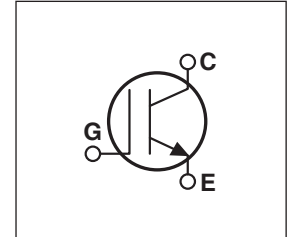


**THE DATASHEET OF  
APT150GN60J**



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**
- **Intergrated Gate Resistor: Low EMI, High Reliability**



**Applications: Welding, Inductive Heating, Solar Inverters, SMPS, Motor drives, UPS**

### MAXIMUM RATINGS

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

Symbol	Parameter	APT150GN60J	UNIT
$V_{CES}$	Collector-Emitter Voltage	600	Volts
$V_{GE}$	Gate-Emitter Voltage	$\pm 30$	
$I_{C1}$	Continuous Collector Current @ $T_C = 25^\circ\text{C}$	220	Amps
$I_{C2}$	Continuous Collector Current @ $T_C = 110^\circ\text{C}$	123	
$I_{CM}$	Pulsed Collector Current <sup>①</sup>	450	
SSOA	Switching Safe Operating Area @ $T_J = 175^\circ\text{C}$	450A @ 600V	
$P_D$	Total Power Dissipation	536	Watts
$T_J, T_{STG}$	Operating and Storage Junction Temperature Range	-55 to 175	$^\circ\text{C}$
$T_L$	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 ( $V_{GE} = 0V, I_C = 4mA$ )	600			Volts
$V_{GE(TH)}$	Gate Threshold Voltage ( $V_{CE} = V_{GE}, I_C = 2400\mu A, T_J = 25^\circ\text{C}$ )	5.0	5.8	6.5	
$V_{CE(ON)}$	Collector-Emitter On Voltage ( $V_{GE} = 15V, I_C = 150A, T_J = 25^\circ\text{C}$ )	1.05	1.45	1.85	
	Collector-Emitter On Voltage ( $V_{GE} = 15V, I_C = 150A, T_J = 125^\circ\text{C}$ )		1.65		
$I_{CES}$	Collector Cut-off Current ( $V_{CE} = 600V, V_{GE} = 0V, T_J = 25^\circ\text{C}$ ) <sup>②</sup>			25	$\mu A$
	Collector Cut-off Current ( $V_{CE} = 600V, V_{GE} = 0V, T_J = 125^\circ\text{C}$ ) <sup>②</sup>			TBD	
$I_{GES}$	Gate-Emitter Leakage Current ( $V_{GE} = \pm 20V$ )			600	nA
$R_{G(int)}$	Intergrated Gate Resistor		2		$\Omega$



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

## DYNAMIC CHARACTERISTICS

APT150GN60J

Symbol	Characteristic	Test Conditions	MIN	TYP	MAX	UNIT	
$C_{ies}$	Input Capacitance	<b>Capacitance</b> $V_{GE} = 0V, V_{CE} = 25V$ $f = 1 \text{ MHz}$		9200		pF	
$C_{oes}$	Output Capacitance			350			
$C_{res}$	Reverse Transfer Capacitance			300			
$V_{GEP}$	Gate-to-Emitter Plateau Voltage	Gate Charge $V_{GE} = 15V$ $V_{CE} = 300V$ $I_C = 150A$		9.5		V	
$Q_g$	Total Gate Charge <sup>③</sup>			970		nC	
$Q_{ge}$	Gate-Emitter Charge			65			
$Q_{gc}$	Gate-Collector ("Miller") Charge			510			
SSOA	Switching Safe Operating Area	$T_J = 175^\circ\text{C}, R_G = 4.3\Omega^{\text{⑦}}, V_{GE} = 15V, L = 100\mu\text{H}, V_{CE} = 600V$	450			A	
$t_{d(on)}$	Turn-on Delay Time	<b>Inductive Switching (25°C)</b> $V_{CC} = 400V$ $V_{GE} = 15V$ $I_C = 150A$ $R_G = 1.0\Omega^{\text{⑦}}$ $T_J = +25^\circ\text{C}$		44		ns	
$t_r$	Current Rise Time			110			
$t_{d(off)}$	Turn-off Delay Time			430			
$t_f$	Current Fall Time			60			
$E_{on1}$	Turn-on Switching Energy <sup>④</sup>				8810		μJ
$E_{on2}$	Turn-on Switching Energy (Diode) <sup>⑤</sup>				8615		
$E_{off}$	Turn-off Switching Energy <sup>⑥</sup>				4295		
$t_{d(on)}$	Turn-on Delay Time		<b>Inductive Switching (125°C)</b> $V_{CC} = 400V$ $V_{GE} = 15V$ $I_C = 150A$ $R_G = 1.0\Omega^{\text{⑦}}$ $T_J = +125^\circ\text{C}$		44		ns
$t_r$	Current Rise Time			110			
$t_{d(off)}$	Turn-off Delay Time			480			
$t_f$	Current Fall Time			95			
$E_{on1}$	Turn-on Switching Energy <sup>④</sup>				8880		μJ
$E_{on2}$	Turn-on Switching Energy (Diode) <sup>⑤</sup>				9735		
$E_{off}$	Turn-off Switching Energy <sup>⑥</sup>				5460		

## THERMAL AND MECHANICAL CHARACTERISTICS

Symbol	Characteristic	MIN	TYP	MAX	UNIT
$R_{\theta JC}$	Junction to Case (IGBT)			0.28	°C/W
$R_{\theta JC}$	Junction to Case (DIODE)			N/A	
$V_{Isolation}$	RMS Voltage (50-60Hz Sinusoidal Waveform from Terminals to Mounting Base for 1 Min.)	2500			Volts
$W_T$	Package Weight		1.03		oz
			29.2		gm
Torque	Maximum Terminal & Mounting Torque			10	lb•in
				1.1	N•m

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.)

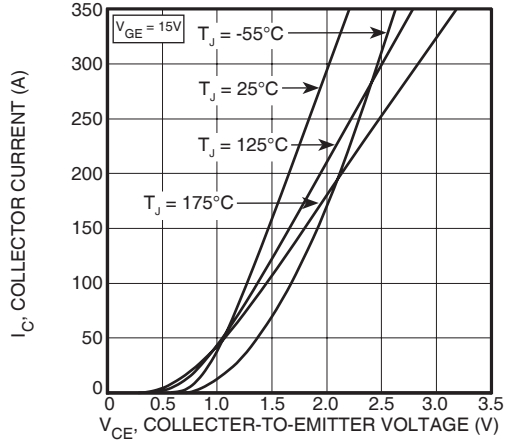
⑥  $E_{off}$  is the clamped inductive turn-off energy measured in accordance with JEDEC standard JESD24-1. (See Figures 21, 23.)

⑦  $R_G$  is external gate resistance, not including  $R_{G(int)}$  nor gate driver impedance. (MIC4452)

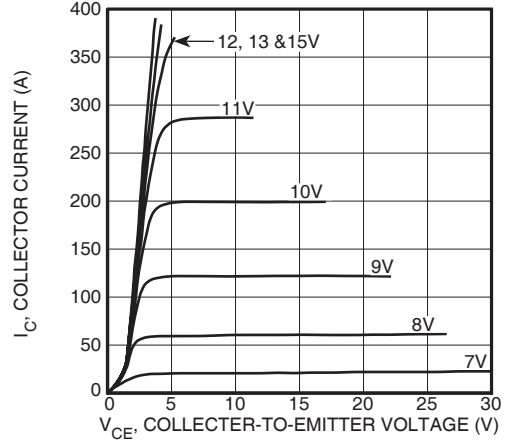
APT Reserves the right to change, without notice, the specifications and information contained herein.

**TYPICAL PERFORMANCE CURVES**

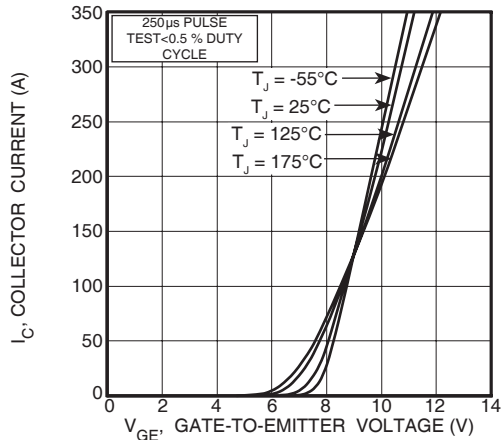
**APT150GN60J**



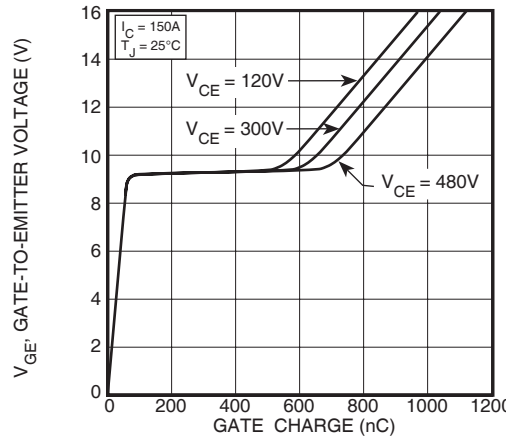
**FIGURE 1, Output Characteristics (T<sub>J</sub> = 25°C)**



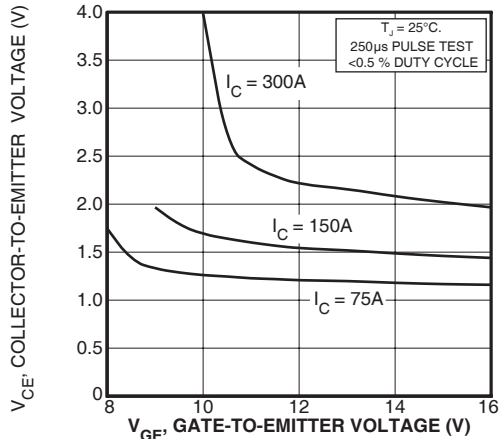
**FIGURE 2, Output Characteristics (T<sub>J</sub> = 125°C)**



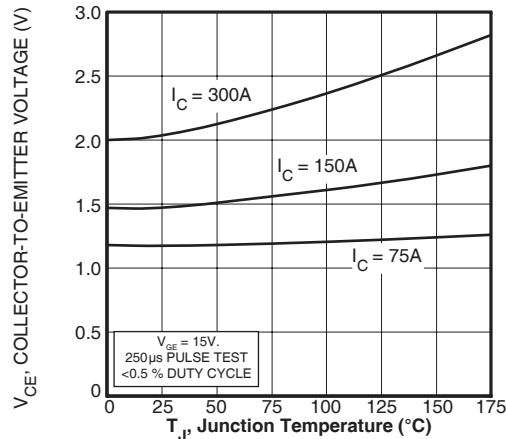
**FIGURE 3, Transfer Characteristics**



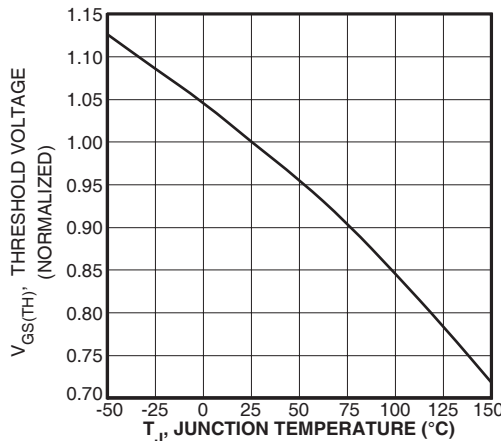
**FIGURE 4, Gate Charge**



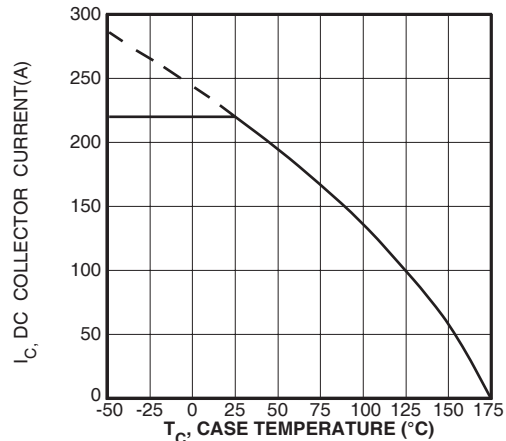
**FIGURE 5, On State Voltage vs Gate-to-Emitter Voltage**



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



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



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

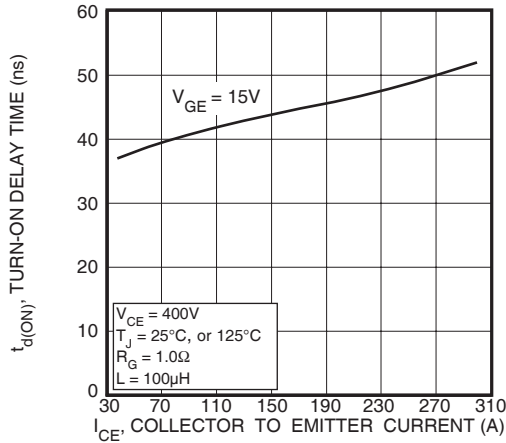


FIGURE 9, Turn-On Delay Time vs Collector Current

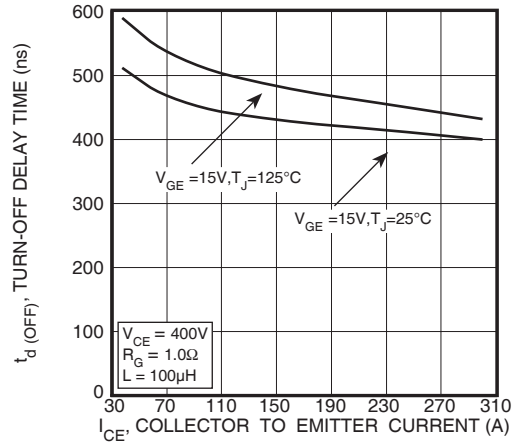


FIGURE 10, Turn-Off Delay Time vs Collector Current

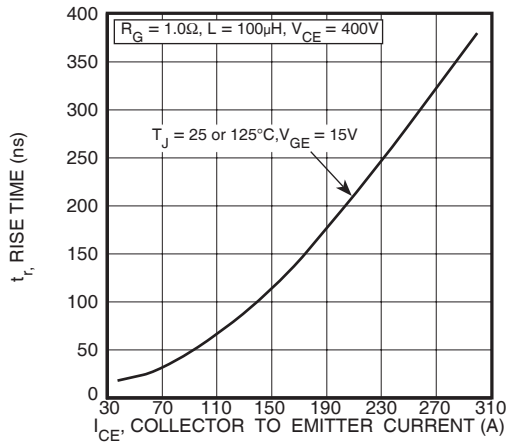


FIGURE 11, Current Rise Time vs Collector Current

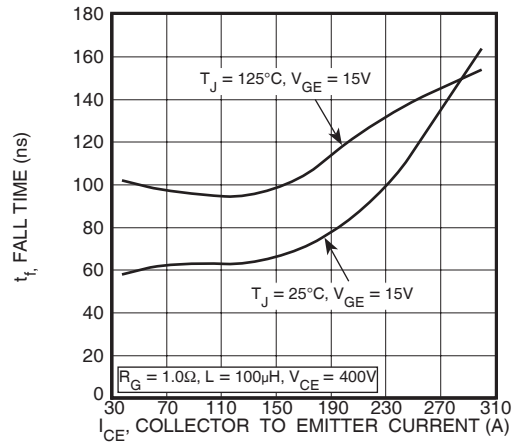


FIGURE 12, Current Fall Time vs Collector Current

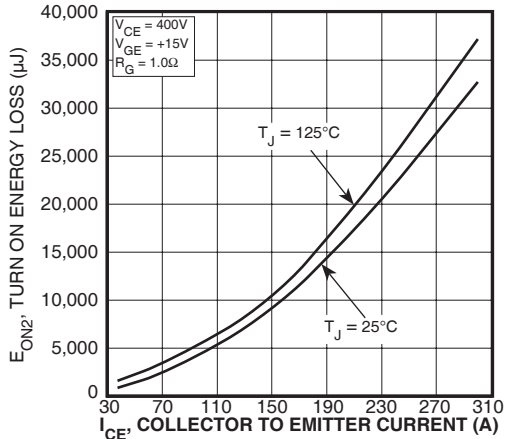


FIGURE 13, Turn-On Energy Loss vs Collector Current

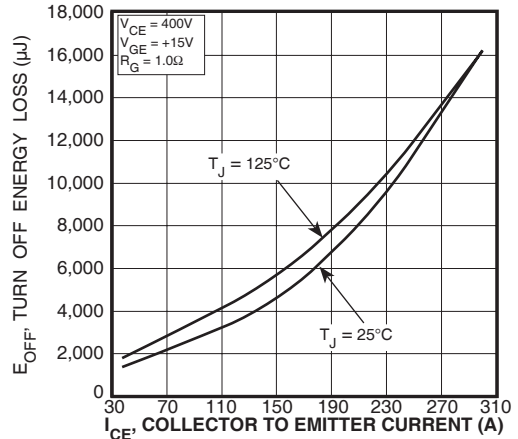


FIGURE 14, Turn Off Energy Loss vs Collector Current

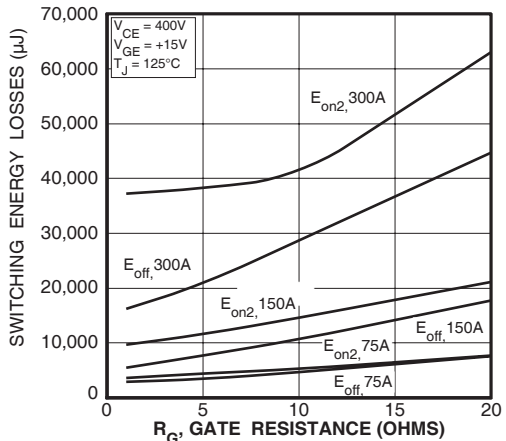


FIGURE 15, Switching Energy Losses vs. Gate Resistance

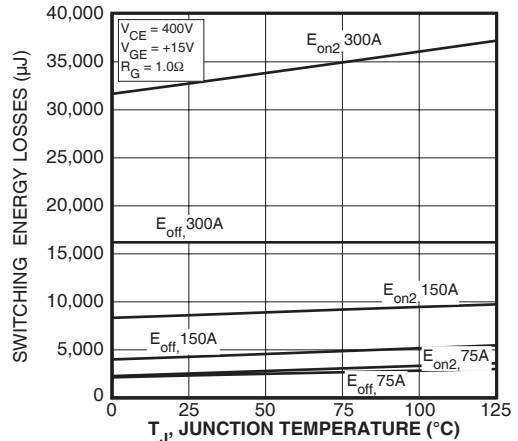


FIGURE 16, Switching Energy Losses vs Junction Temperature

# TYPICAL PERFORMANCE CURVES

APT150GN60J

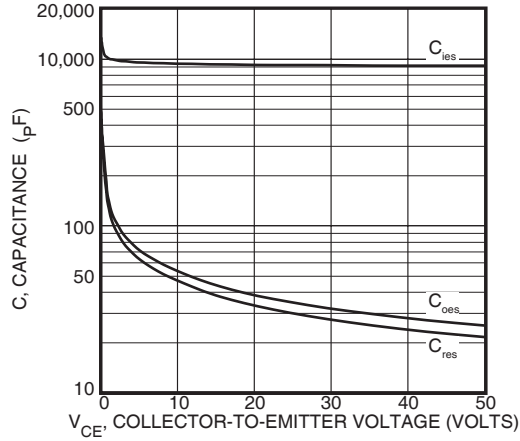


Figure 17, Capacitance vs Collector-To-Emitter Voltage

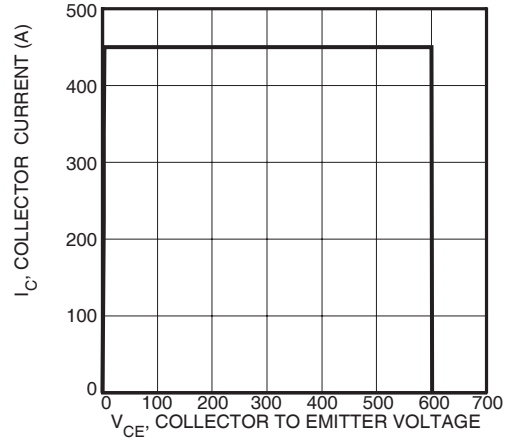


Figure 18, Minimum Switching Safe Operating Area

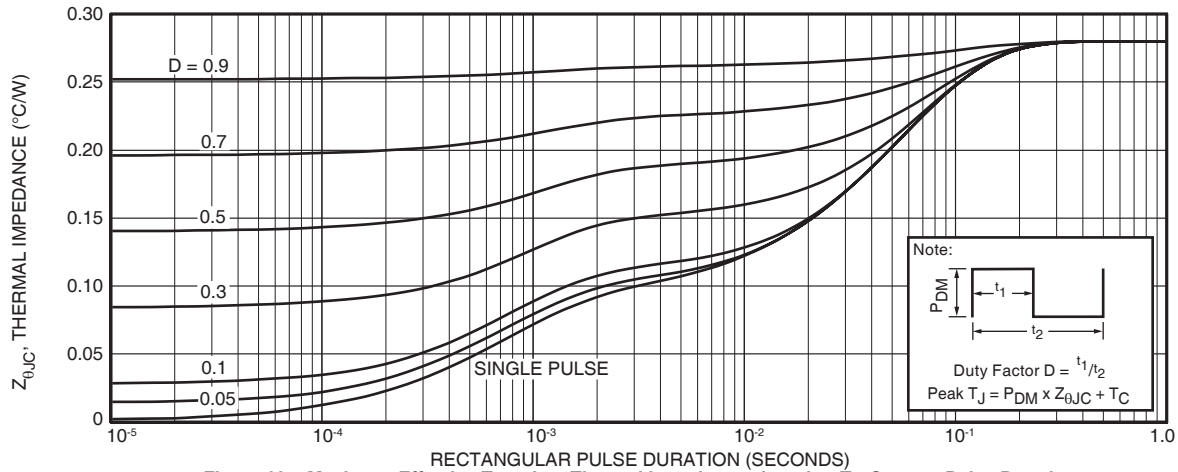


Figure 19a, Maximum Effective Transient Thermal Impedance, Junction-To-Case vs Pulse Duration

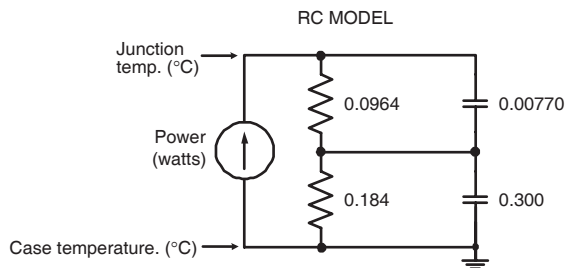


FIGURE 19b, TRANSIENT THERMAL IMPEDANCE MODEL

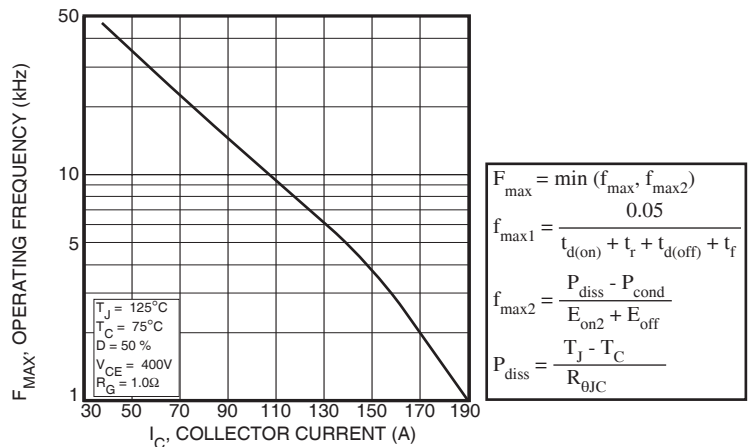


Figure 20, Operating Frequency vs Collector Current

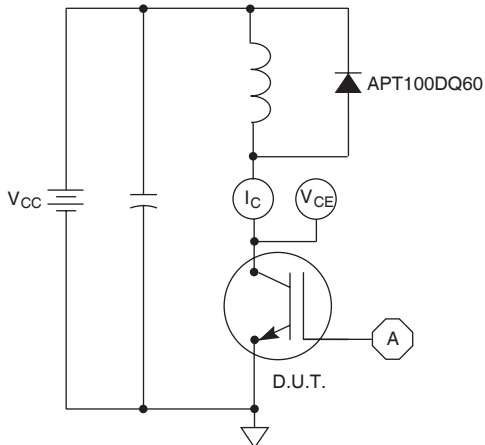


Figure 21, Inductive Switching Test Circuit

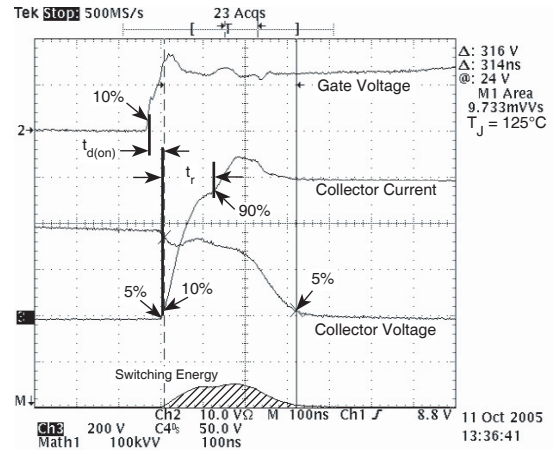


Figure 22, Turn-on Switching Waveforms and Definitions

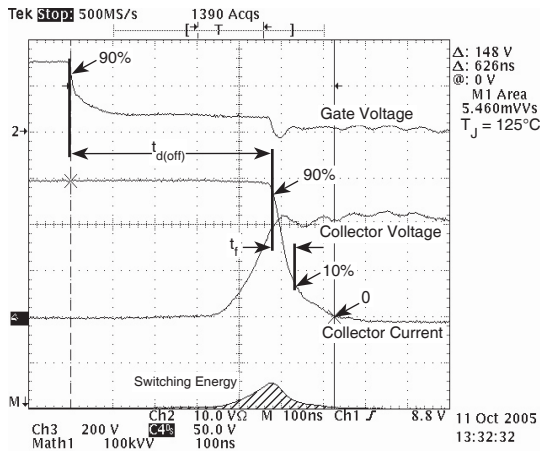
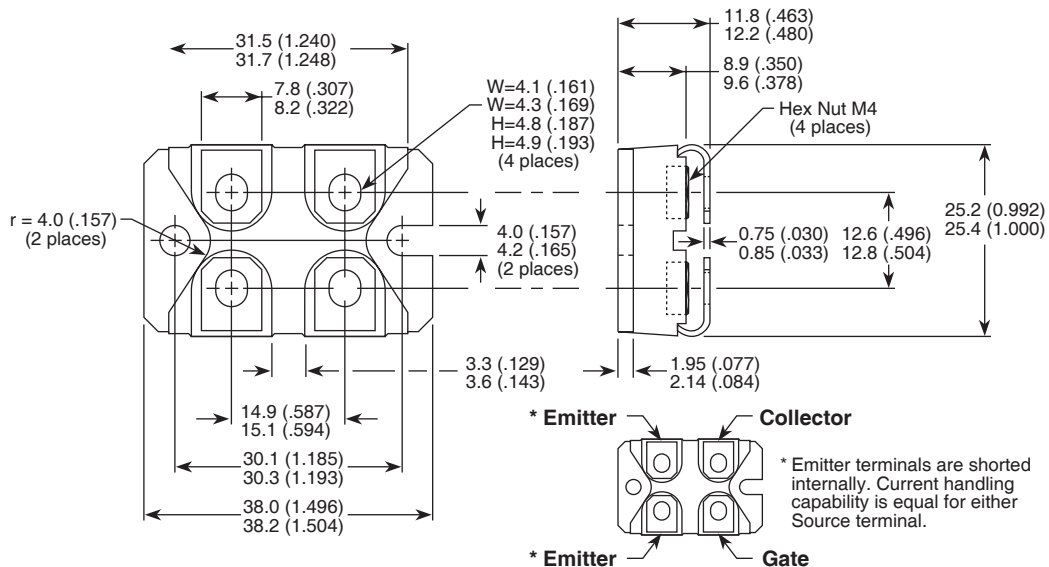


Figure 23, Turn-off Switching Waveforms and Definitions

SOT-227 (ISOTOP®) Package Outline



\* Emitter terminals are shorted internally. Current handling capability is equal for either Source terminal.

Dimensions in Millimeters and (Inches)

ISOTOP® is a Registered Trademark of SGS Thomson.

## Looking for pricing, stock, or lifecycle information?

Click below to explore more details on WIN SOURCE:

- ⊖ [View APT150GN60J on WIN SOURCE](#)
- ⊖ [Microchip Technology](#) Information

## Optimize Your Supply Chain with WIN SOURCE Solutions

- ✓ Global Sourcing Solution
- ✓ Obsolete Management
- ✓ Cost Control Management
- ✓ Shortage Management
- ✓ Alternative Solution
- ✓ Excess Inventory Management