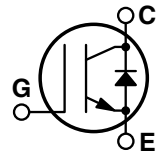
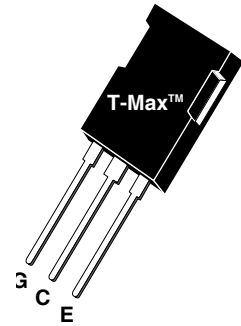


POWER MOS 7® IGBT

The POWER MOS 7® IGBT is a new generation of high voltage power IGBTs. Using Punch Through Technology this IGBT is ideal for many high frequency, high voltage switching applications and has been optimized for high frequency switchmode power supplies.

- Low Conduction Loss
- Low Gate Charge
- Ultrafast Tail Current shutoff
- 200 kHz operation @ 400V, 28A
- 100 kHz operation @ 400V, 44A
- SSOA rated




MAXIMUM RATINGS

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

Symbol	Parameter	APT50GP60B2DF2	UNIT
V_{CES}	Collector-Emitter Voltage	600	Volts
V_{GE}	Gate-Emitter Voltage	± 20	
V_{GEM}	Gate-Emitter Voltage Transient	± 30	
I_{C1}	Continuous Collector Current ^⑦ @ $T_C = 25^\circ\text{C}$	100	Amps
I_{C2}	Continuous Collector Current @ $T_C = 110^\circ\text{C}$	72	
I_{CM}	Pulsed Collector Current ^① @ $T_C = 150^\circ\text{C}$	190	
SSOA	Safe Operating Area @ $T_J = 150^\circ\text{C}$	190A@600V	
P_D	Total Power Dissipation	625	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	UNIT
BV_{CES}	Collector-Emitter Breakdown Voltage ($V_{GE} = 0V, I_C = 500\mu\text{A}$)	600			Volts
$V_{GE(TH)}$	Gate Threshold Voltage ($V_{CE} = V_{GE}, I_C = 1\text{mA}, T_J = 25^\circ\text{C}$)	3	4.5	6	
$V_{CE(ON)}$	Collector-Emitter On Voltage ($V_{GE} = 15V, I_C = 50A, T_J = 25^\circ\text{C}$)		2.2	2.7	
	Collector-Emitter On Voltage ($V_{GE} = 15V, I_C = 50A, T_J = 125^\circ\text{C}$)		2.1		
I_{CES}	Collector Cut-off Current ($V_{CE} = 600V, V_{GE} = 0V, T_J = 25^\circ\text{C}$) ^②			750	μA
	Collector Cut-off Current ($V_{CE} = 600V, V_{GE} = 0V, T_J = 125^\circ\text{C}$) ^②			3000	
I_{GES}	Gate-Emitter Leakage Current ($V_{GE} = \pm 20V$)			± 100	nA

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

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

DYNAMIC CHARACTERISTICS

APT50GP60B2DF2

Symbol	Characteristic	Test Conditions	MIN	TYP	MAX	UNIT
C_{ies}	Input Capacitance	Capacitance $V_{GE} = 0V, V_{CE} = 25V$ $f = 1 \text{ MHz}$		5700		pF
C_{oes}	Output Capacitance			465		
C_{res}	Reverse Transfer Capacitance			30		
V_{GEP}	Gate-to-Emitter Plateau Voltage	Gate Charge $V_{GE} = 15V$ $V_{CE} = 300V$ $I_C = 50A$		7.5		V
Q_g	Total Gate Charge ^③			165		nC
Q_{ge}	Gate-Emitter Charge			40		
Q_{gc}	Gate-Collector ("Miller") Charge			50		
SSOA	Safe Operating Area	$T_J = 150^\circ\text{C}, R_G = 5\Omega, V_{GE} = 15V, L = 100\mu\text{H}, V_{CE} = 600V$	190			A
$t_{d(on)}$	Turn-on Delay Time	Inductive Switching (25°C) $V_{CC} = 400V$ $V_{GE} = 15V$ $I_C = 50A$ $R_G = 5\Omega$ $T_J = +25^\circ\text{C}$		19		ns
t_r	Current Rise Time			36		
$t_{d(off)}$	Turn-off Delay Time			83		
t_f	Current Fall Time			60		
E_{on1}	Turn-on Switching Energy ^④			465		μJ
E_{on2}	Turn-on Switching Energy (Diode) ^⑤			837		
E_{off}	Turn-off Switching Energy ^⑥			637		
$t_{d(on)}$	Turn-on Delay Time	Inductive Switching (125°C) $V_{CC} = 400V$ $V_{GE} = 15V$ $I_C = 50A$ $R_G = 5\Omega$ $T_J = +125^\circ\text{C}$		19		ns
t_r	Current Rise Time			36		
$t_{d(off)}$	Turn-off Delay Time			116		
t_f	Current Fall Time			86		
E_{on1}	Turn-on Switching Energy ^④			465		μJ
E_{on2}	Turn-on Switching Energy (Diode) ^⑤			1261		
E_{off}	Turn-off Switching Energy ^⑥			1058		

THERMAL AND MECHANICAL CHARACTERISTICS

Symbol	Characteristic	MIN	TYP	MAX	UNIT
$R_{\theta JC}$	Junction to Case (IGBT)			.20	°C/W
$R_{\theta JC}$	Junction to Case (DIODE)			.67	
W_T	Package Weight			6.10	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. (See Figure 24.)

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. A Combi device is used for the clamping diode as shown in the E_{on2} test circuit. (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 Continuous current limited by package lead temperature.

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

TYPICAL PERFORMANCE CURVES

APT50GP60B2DF2

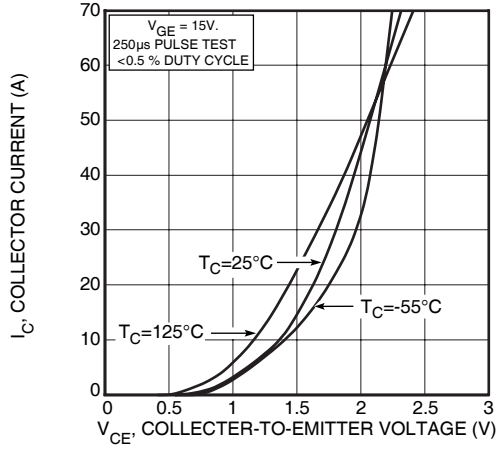


FIGURE 1, Output Characteristics ($V_{GE} = 15V$)

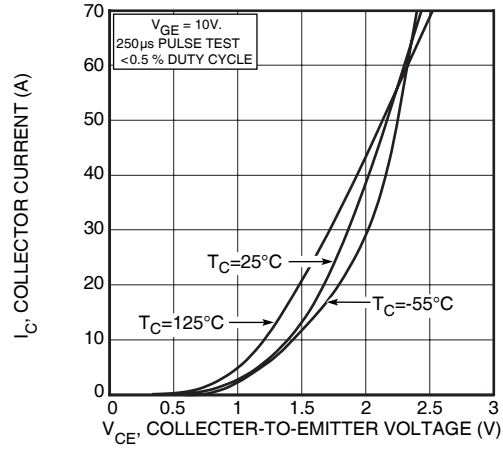


FIGURE 2, Output Characteristics ($V_{GE} = 10V$)

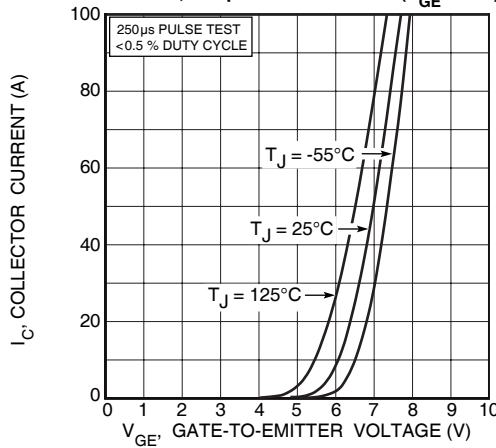


FIGURE 3, Transfer Characteristics

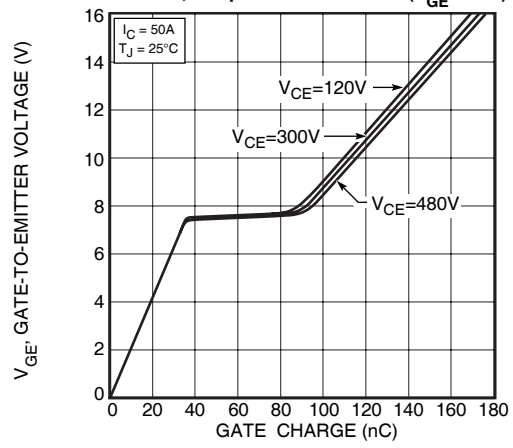


FIGURE 4, Gate Charge

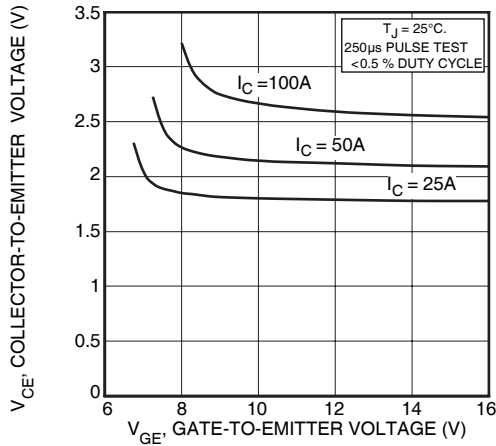


FIGURE 5, On State Voltage vs Gate-to-Emitter Voltage

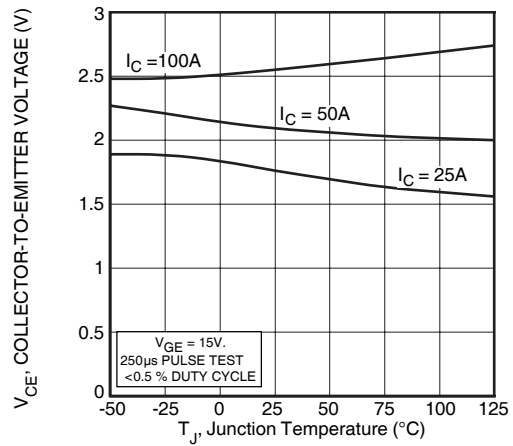


FIGURE 6, On State Voltage vs Junction Temperature

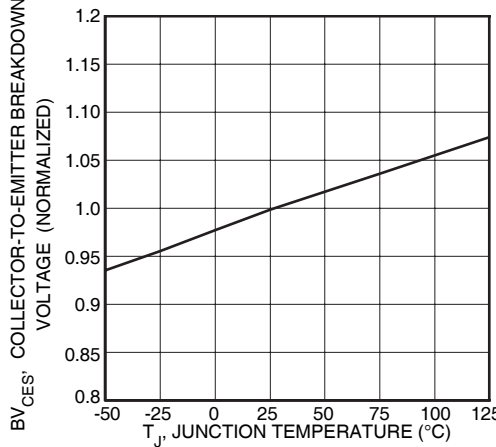


FIGURE 7, Breakdown Voltage vs. Junction Temperature

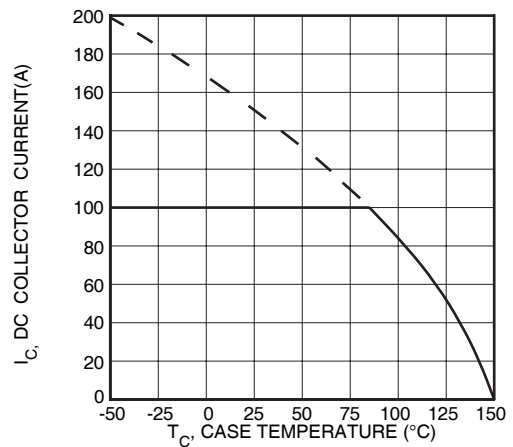


FIGURE 8, DC Collector Current vs Case Temperature

TYPICAL PERFORMANCE CURVES

APT50GP60B2DF2

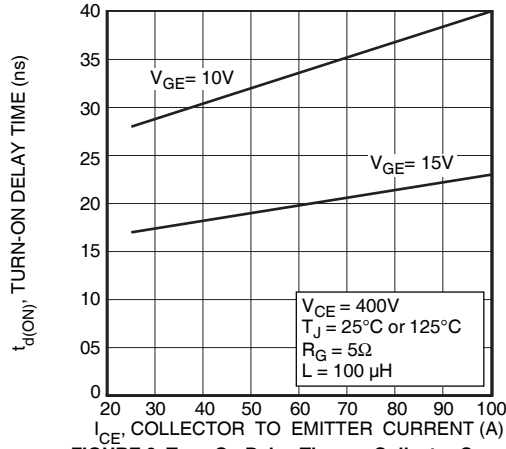


FIGURE 9, Turn-On Delay Time vs Collector Current

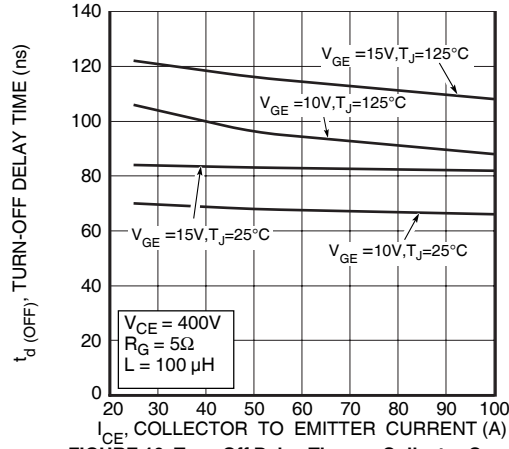


FIGURE 10, Turn-Off Delay Time vs Collector Current

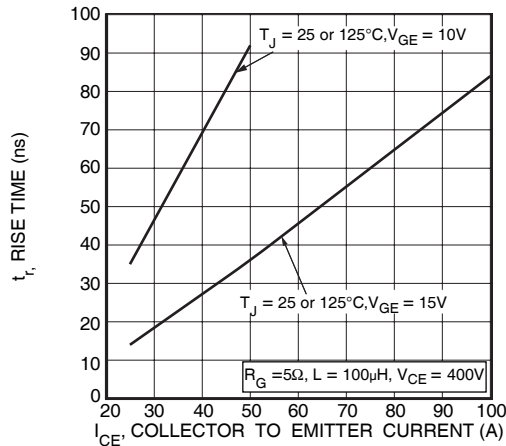


FIGURE 11, Current Rise Time vs Collector Current

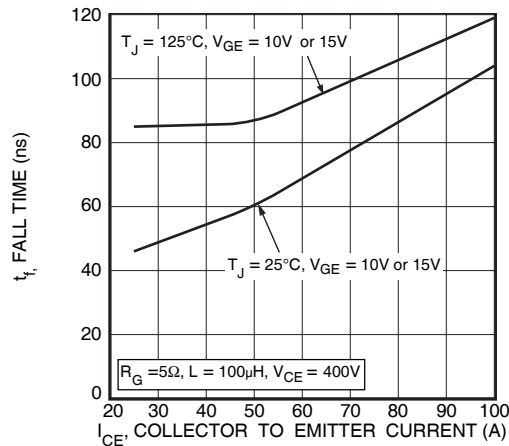


FIGURE 12, Current Fall Time vs Collector Current

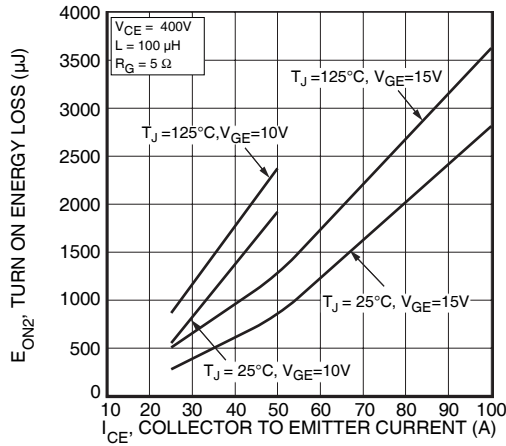


FIGURE 13, Turn-On Energy Loss vs Collector Current

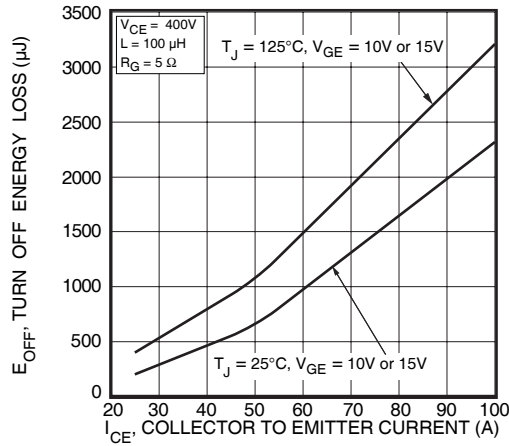


FIGURE 14, Turn Off Energy Loss vs Collector Current

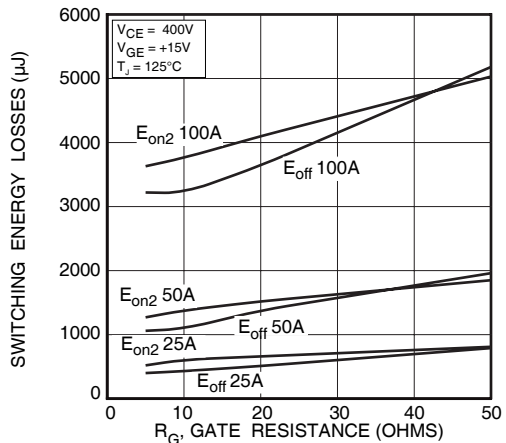


FIGURE 15, Switching Energy Losses vs. Gate Resistance

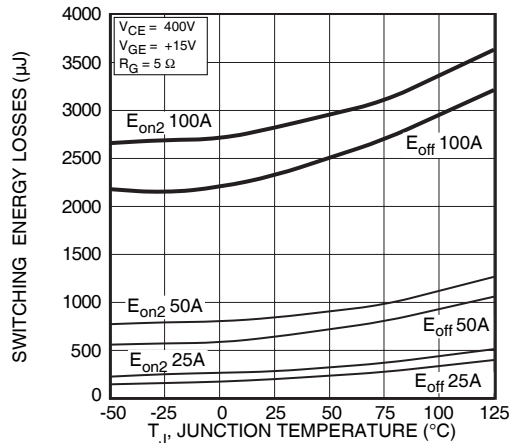


FIGURE 16, Switching Energy Losses vs Junction Temperature

TYPICAL PERFORMANCE CURVES

APT50GP60B2DF2

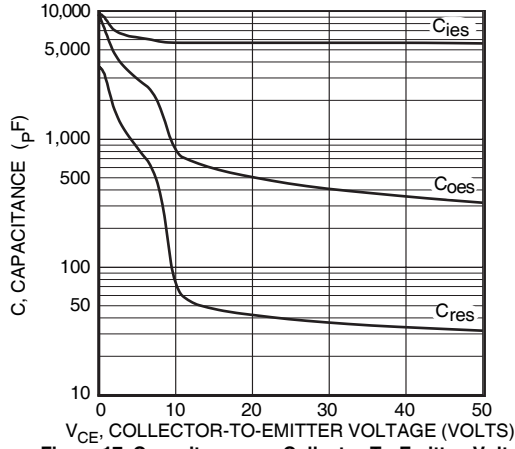


Figure 17, Capacitance vs Collector-To-Emitter Voltage

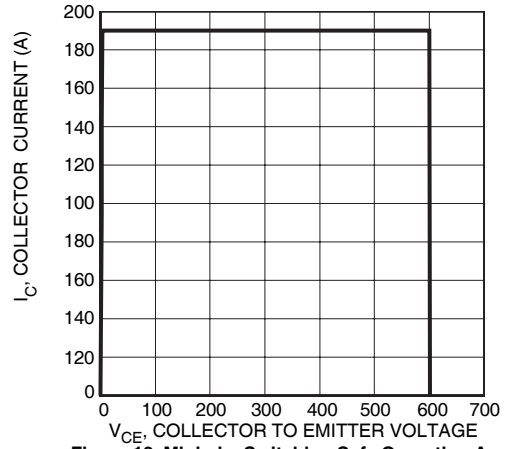


Figure 18, Minimum Switching Safe Operating Area

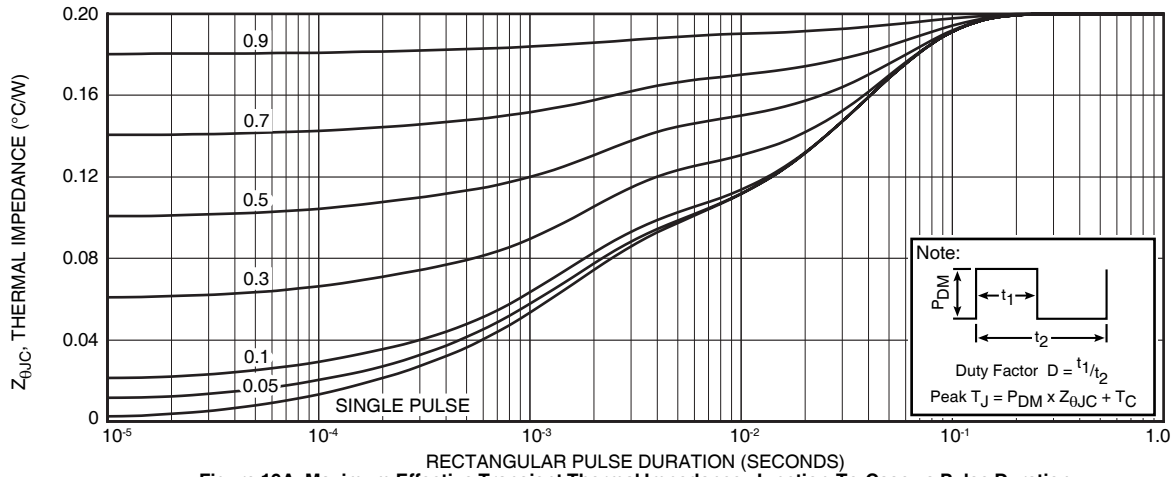


Figure 19A, Maximum Effective Transient Thermal Impedance, Junction-To-Case vs Pulse Duration

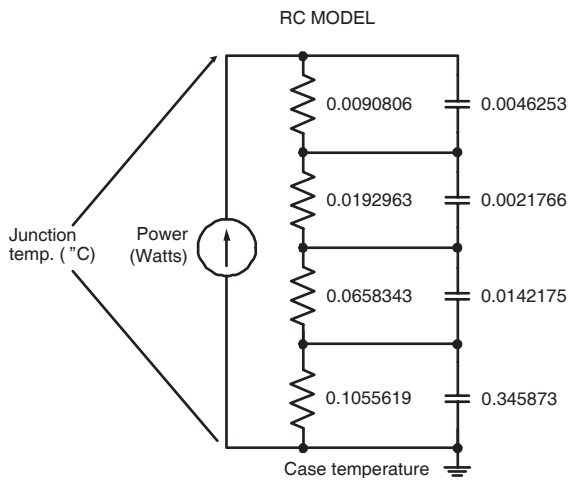


FIGURE 19B, TRANSIENT THERMAL IMPEDANCE MODEL

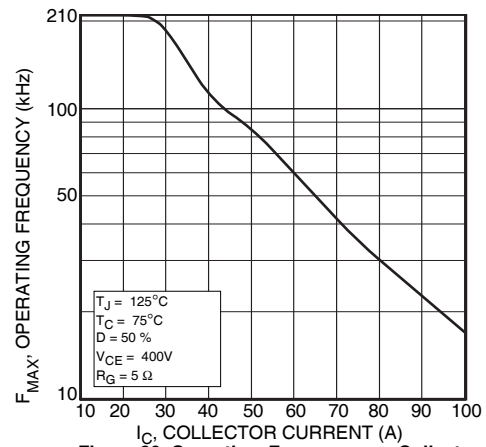


Figure 20, Operating Frequency vs Collector Current

$$F_{max} = \min(f_{max1}, f_{max2})$$

$$f_{max1} = \frac{0.05}{t_{d(on)} + t_f + t_{d(off)} + t_f}$$

$$f_{max2} = \frac{P_{diss} - P_{cond}}{E_{on2} + E_{off}}$$

$$P_{diss} = \frac{T_J - T_C}{R_{\theta JC}}$$

TYPICAL PERFORMANCE CURVES

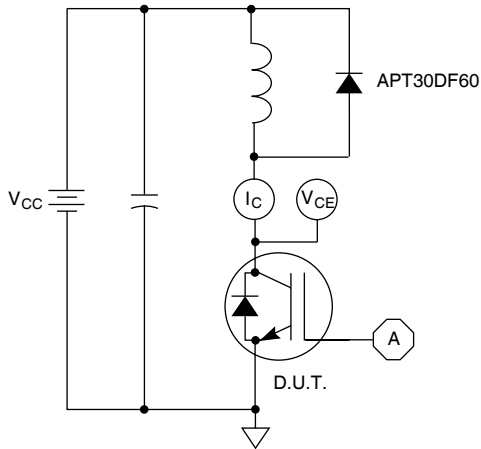


Figure 21, Inductive Switching Test Circuit

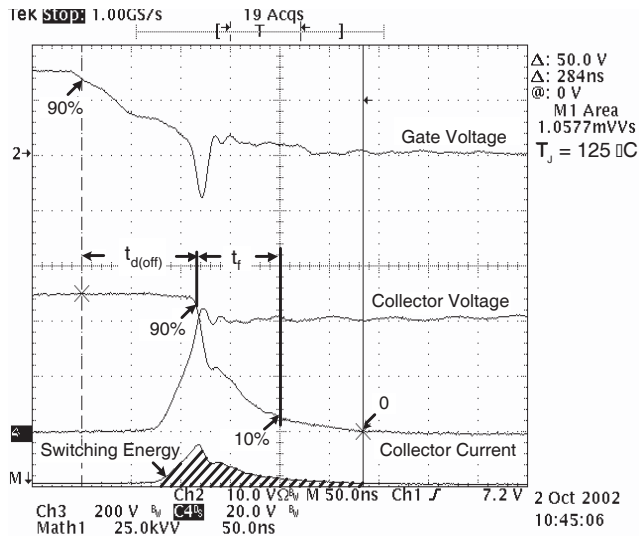


Figure 23, Turn-off Switching Waveforms and Definitions

APT50GP60B2DF2

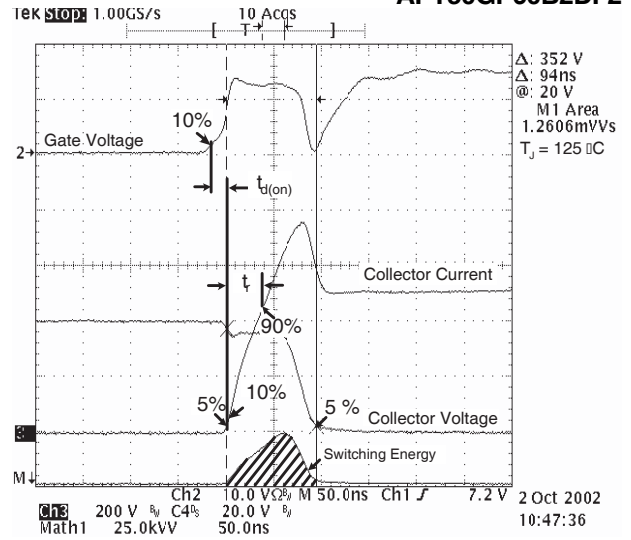


Figure 22, Turn-on Switching Waveforms and Definitions

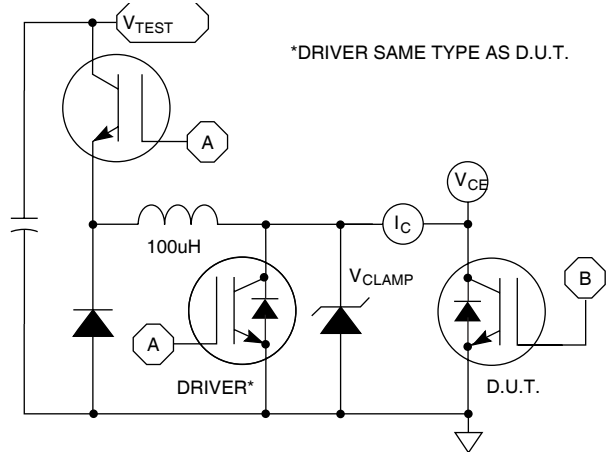


Figure 24, E_{ON1} Test Circuit

ULTRAFAST SOFT RECOVERY ANTI-PARALLEL DIODE

MAXIMUM RATINGS

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

Symbol	Characteristic / Test Conditions	APT50GP60B2DF2		UNIT
$I_F(\text{AV})$	Maximum Average Forward Current ($T_C = 99^\circ\text{C}$, Duty Cycle = 0.5)		30	Amps
$I_F(\text{RMS})$	RMS Forward Current (Square wave, 50% duty)		49	
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		$I_F = 50\text{A}$		Volts
			$I_F = 100\text{A}$		
			$I_F = 50\text{A}, T_J = 125^\circ\text{C}$		

DYNAMIC CHARACTERISTICS

Symbol	Characteristic	Test Conditions	MIN	TYP	MAX	UNIT
t_{rr}	Reverse Recovery Time	$I_F = 1\text{A}, di_F/dt = -100\text{A}/\mu\text{s}, V_R = 30\text{V}, T_J = 25^\circ\text{C}$	-	21		ns
t_{rr}	Reverse Recovery Time	$I_F = 30\text{A}, di_F/dt = -200\text{A}/\mu\text{s}, V_R = 400\text{V}, T_C = 25^\circ\text{C}$	-	62		
Q_{rr}	Reverse Recovery Charge		-	65		nC
I_{RRM}	Maximum Reverse Recovery Current		-	3	-	Amps
t_{rr}	Reverse Recovery Time	$I_F = 30\text{A}, di_F/dt = -200\text{A}/\mu\text{s}, V_R = 400\text{V}, T_C = 125^\circ\text{C}$	-	113		ns
Q_{rr}	Reverse Recovery Charge		-	411		nC
I_{RRM}	Maximum Reverse Recovery Current		-	7	-	Amps
t_{rr}	Reverse Recovery Time	$I_F = 30\text{A}, di_F/dt = -1000\text{A}/\mu\text{s}, V_R = 400\text{V}, T_C = 125^\circ\text{C}$	-	49		ns
Q_{rr}	Reverse Recovery Charge		-	704		nC
I_{RRM}	Maximum Reverse Recovery Current		-	22		Amps

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

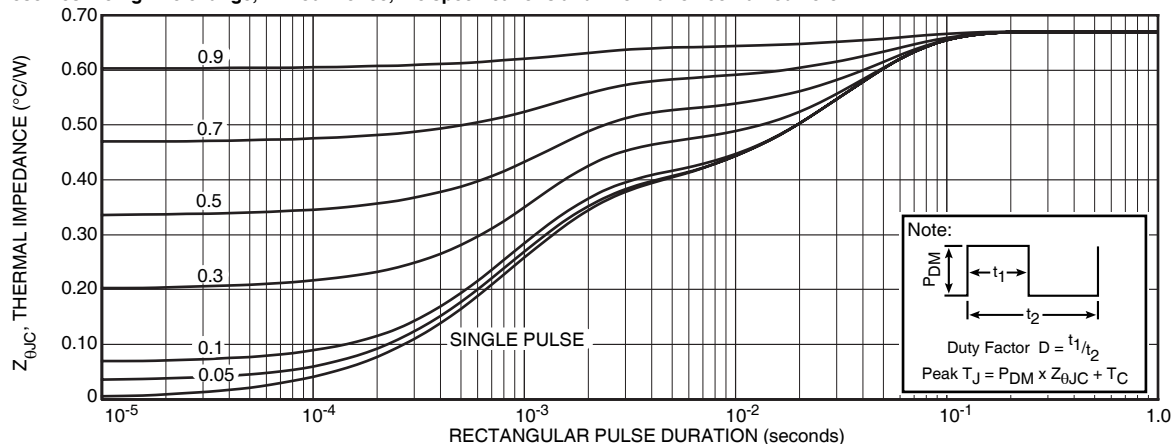


FIGURE 25a. MAXIMUM EFFECTIVE TRANSIENT THERMAL IMPEDANCE, JUNCTION-TO-CASE vs. PULSE DURATION

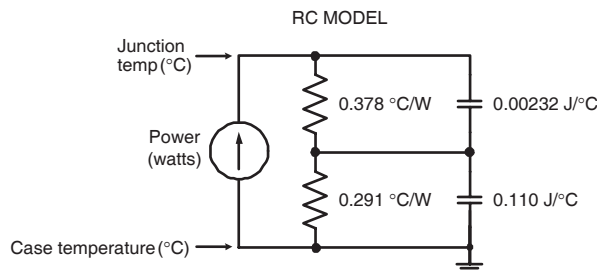


FIGURE 25b, TRANSIENT THERMAL IMPEDANCE MODEL

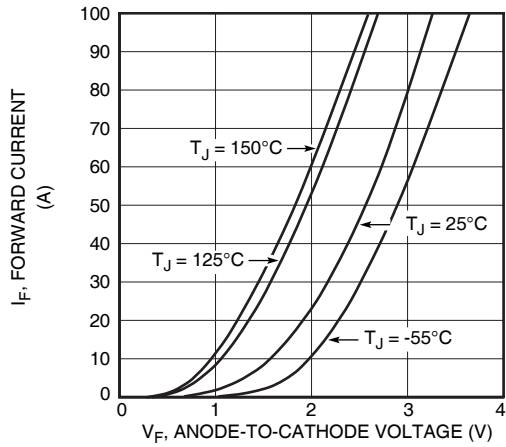


Figure 26. Forward Current vs. Forward Voltage

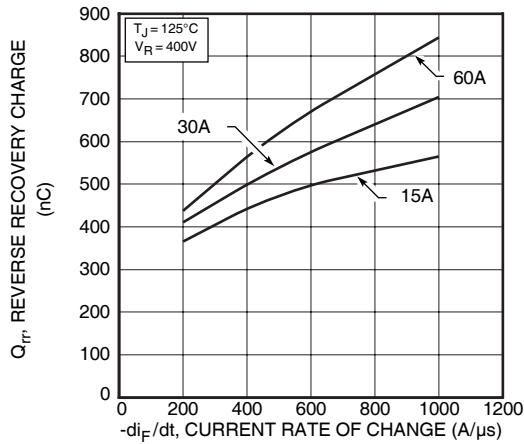


Figure 28. Reverse Recovery Charge vs. Current Rate of Change

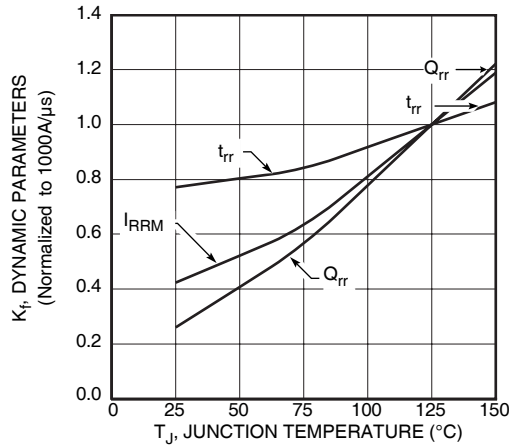


Figure 30. Dynamic Parameters vs. Junction Temperature

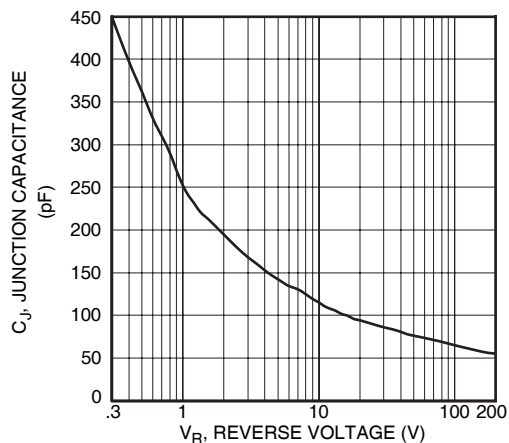


Figure 32. Junction Capacitance vs. Reverse Voltage

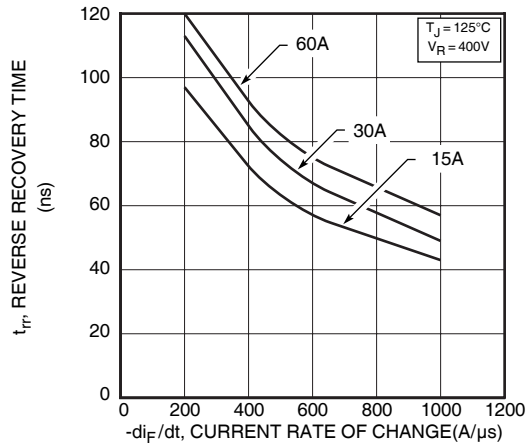


Figure 27. Reverse Recovery Time vs. Current Rate of Change

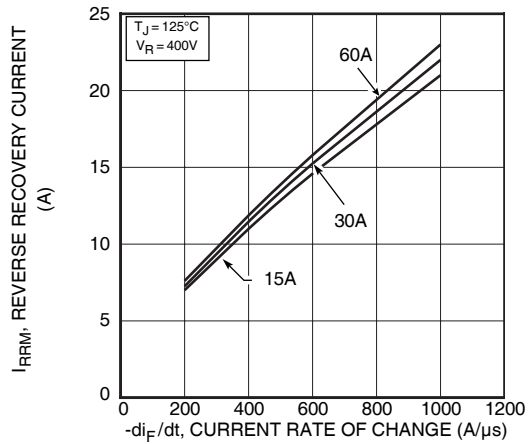


Figure 29. Reverse Recovery Current vs. Current Rate of Change

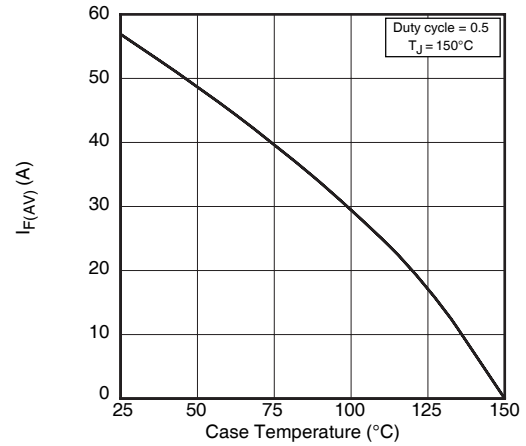


Figure 31. Maximum Average Forward Current vs. Case Temperature

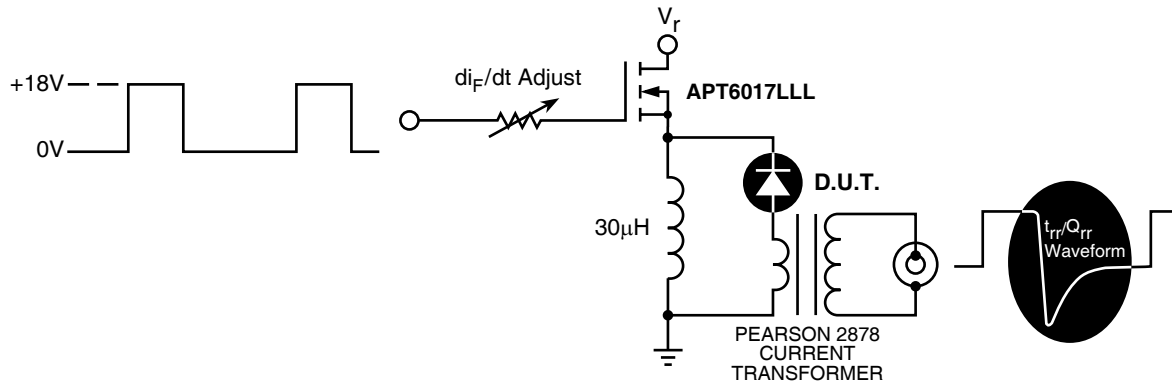


Figure 33. Diode Test Circuit

- 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} .

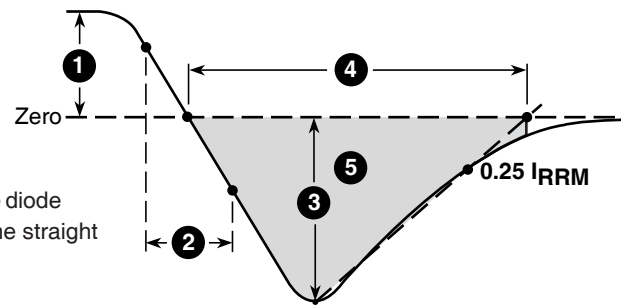
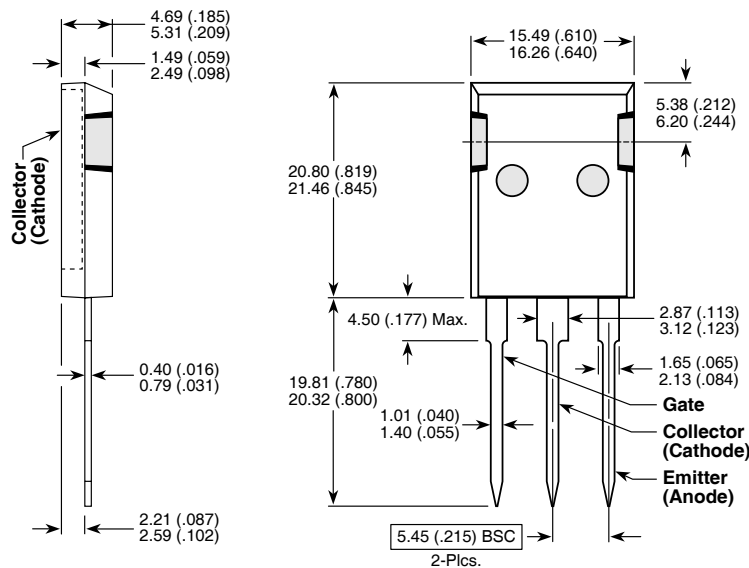


Figure 34. Diode Reverse Recovery Waveform and Definitions

T-MAX[®] (B2) Package Outline



Dimensions in Millimeters and (Inches)

APT's products are covered by one or more of U.S. patents 4,895,810 5,045,903 5,089,434 5,182,234 5,019,522 5,262,336 6,503,786 5,256,583 4,748,103 5,283,202 5,231,474 5,434,095 5,528,058 and foreign patents. US and Foreign patents pending. All Rights Reserved.



LittleDiode supplies new, hard to find or obsolete electronic components and semiconductors all over the world.

With over two million different components listed you are sure to find the part you need.

Feel free to visit us today at our online store:

LittleDiode.com

Looking forward to providing you with the best possible service.