


**Thunderbolt IGBT®**

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

**Features**

- Low Forward Voltage Drop
- Low Tail Current
- Integrated Gate Resistor
- Low EMI, High Reliability
- RoHS Compliant 
- RBSOA and SCSOA Rated
- High Frequency Switching to 50KHz
- Ultra Low Leakage Current



Unless stated otherwise, Microsemi discrete IGBTs contain a single IGBT die. This device is made with two parallel IGBT die. It is intended for switch-mode operation. It is not suitable for linear mode operation.


**Maximum Ratings**

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

| Symbol         | Parameter                                           | Ratings    | Unit       |
|----------------|-----------------------------------------------------|------------|------------|
| $V_{CES}$      | Collector-Emitter Voltage                           | 1200       | Volts      |
| $V_{GE}$       | Gate-Emitter Voltage                                | $\pm 20$   |            |
| $I_{C1}$       | Continuous Collector Current @ $T_C = 25^\circ C$   | 170        | Amps       |
| $I_{C2}$       | Continuous Collector Current @ $T_C = 100^\circ C$  | 90         |            |
| $I_{CM}$       | Pulsed Collector Current <sup>①</sup>               | 450        |            |
| SSOA           | Switching Safe Operating Area @ $T_J = 150^\circ C$ | 450        |            |
| $P_D$          | Total Power Dissipation                             | 830        | Watts      |
| $T_J, T_{STG}$ | Operating and Storage Junction Temperature Range    | -55 to 150 | $^\circ C$ |

**Static Electrical Characteristics**

| Symbol        | Characteristic / Test Conditions                                                            | Min  | Typ | Max  | Unit     |
|---------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------|-----|------|----------|
| $V_{(BR)CES}$ | Collector-Emitter Breakdown Voltage ( $V_{GE} = 0V, I_C = 4mA$ )                            | 1200 | -   | -    | Volts    |
| $V_{GE(TH)}$  | Gate Threshold Voltage ( $V_{CE} = V_{GE}, I_C = 6mA, T_J = 25^\circ C$ )                   | 4.5  | 5.5 | 6.5  |          |
| $V_{CE(ON)}$  | Collector Emitter On Voltage ( $V_{GE} = 15V, I_C = 150A, T_J = 25^\circ C$ )               | 2.7  | 3.2 | 3.7  |          |
|               | Collector Emitter On Voltage ( $V_{GE} = 15V, I_C = 150A, T_J = 125^\circ C$ )              | -    | 4.0 | -    |          |
| $I_{CES}$     | Collector Cut-off Current ( $V_{CE} = 1200V, V_{GE} = 0V, T_J = 25^\circ C$ ) <sup>②</sup>  | -    | -   | 150  | $\mu A$  |
|               | Collector Cut-off Current ( $V_{CE} = 1200V, V_{GE} = 0V, T_J = 125^\circ C$ ) <sup>②</sup> | -    | -   | TBD  |          |
| $I_{GES}$     | Gate-Emitter Leakage Current ( $V_{GE} = \pm 20V$ )                                         | -    | -   | 900  | nA       |
| $R_{G(int)}$  | Integrated Gate Resistor                                                                    | 1.75 | 2   | 3.25 | $\Omega$ |

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

## Dynamic Characteristics

APT150GT120JR

| Symbol       | Characteristic                           | Test Conditions                                                                                                              | Min  | Typ  | Max | Unit |    |
|--------------|------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------|------|-----|------|----|
| $C_{ies}$    | Input Capacitance                        | $V_{GE} = 0V, V_{CE} = 25V$<br>$f = 1MHz$                                                                                    | -    | 9300 | -   | pF   |    |
| $C_{oes}$    | Output Capacitance                       |                                                                                                                              | -    | 1400 | -   |      |    |
| $C_{res}$    | Reverse Transfer Capacitance             |                                                                                                                              | -    | 700  | -   |      |    |
| $V_{GEP}$    | Gate-to-Emitter Plateau Voltage          | Gate Charge<br>$V_{GE} = 15V$<br>$V_{CE} = 600V$<br>$I_C = 150A$                                                             | -    | 10   | -   | V    |    |
| $Q_g$        | Total Gate Charge                        |                                                                                                                              | -    | 995  | -   | nC   |    |
| $Q_{ge}$     | Gate-Emitter Charge                      |                                                                                                                              | -    | 110  | -   |      |    |
| $Q_{gc}$     | Gate-Collector Charge                    |                                                                                                                              | -    | 595  | -   |      |    |
| SSOA         | Switching Safe Operating Area            | $T_J = 150^\circ C, R_G = 1.0\Omega^{(7)}, V_{GE} = 15V,$<br>$L = 100\mu H, V_{CE} = 1200V$                                  | 450  |      |     | A    |    |
| $t_{d(on)}$  | Turn-On Delay Time                       | Inductive Switching (25°C)<br>$V_{CC} = 800V$<br>$V_{GE} = 15V$<br>$I_C = 150A$<br>$R_G = 2.2\Omega$<br>$T_J = +25^\circ C$  | -    | 80   | -   | ns   |    |
| $t_r$        | Current Rise Time                        |                                                                                                                              | -    | N/A  | -   |      |    |
| $t_{d(off)}$ | Turn-Off Delay Time                      |                                                                                                                              | -    | 570  | -   |      |    |
| $t_f$        | Current Fall Time                        |                                                                                                                              | -    | 70   | -   |      |    |
| $E_{on1}$    | Turn-On Switching Energy <sup>(4)</sup>  |                                                                                                                              | -    | TBD  | -   |      | mJ |
| $E_{on2}$    | Turn-On Switching Energy <sup>(5)</sup>  | -                                                                                                                            | 24.3 | -    |     |      |    |
| $E_{off}$    | Turn-Off Switching Energy <sup>(6)</sup> | -                                                                                                                            | 12.7 | -    |     |      |    |
| $t_{d(on)}$  | Turn-On Delay Time                       | Inductive Switching (125°C)<br>$V_{CC} = 800V$<br>$V_{GE} = 15V$<br>$I_C = 150A$<br>$R_G = 2.2\Omega$<br>$T_J = 125^\circ C$ | -    | 80   | -   | ns   |    |
| $t_r$        | Current Rise Time                        |                                                                                                                              | -    | 165  | -   |      |    |
| $t_{d(off)}$ | Turn-Off Delay Time                      |                                                                                                                              | -    | 635  | -   |      |    |
| $t_f$        | Current Fall Time                        |                                                                                                                              | -    | 75   | -   |      |    |
| $E_{on1}$    | Turn-On Switching Energy <sup>(4)</sup>  |                                                                                                                              | -    | TBD  | -   |      | mJ |
| $E_{on2}$    | Turn-On Switching Energy <sup>(5)</sup>  |                                                                                                                              | -    | 33.5 | -   |      |    |
| $E_{off}$    | Turn-Off Switching Energy <sup>(6)</sup> | -                                                                                                                            | 14.8 | -    |     |      |    |

## Thermal and Mechanical Characteristics

| Symbol          | Characteristic / Test Conditions                                                     | Min  | Typ  | Max  | Unit   |
|-----------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------|------|------|--------|
| $R_{\theta JC}$ | Junction to Case                                                                     | -    | -    | 0.15 | °C/W   |
| $W_T$           | Package Weight                                                                       | -    | 29.2 | -    | gm     |
| Torque          | Terminals and Mounting Screws.                                                       | -    | -    | 10   | in-lbf |
|                 |                                                                                      | -    | -    | 1.1  | N-m    |
| $V_{isolation}$ | RMS Voltage (50-60Hz Sinusoidal Waveform from Terminals to Mounting Base for 1 Min.) | 2500 | -    | -    | Volts  |

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 gate driver impedance.

Microsemi reserves the right to change, without notice, the specifications and information contained herein.

# Typical Performance Curves

APT150GT120JR

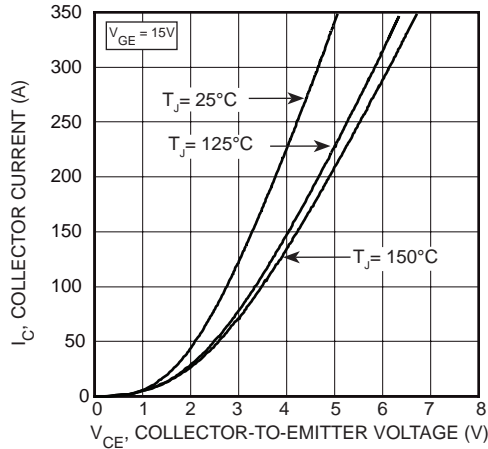


FIGURE 1, Output Characteristics ( $T_j = 25^\circ\text{C}$ )

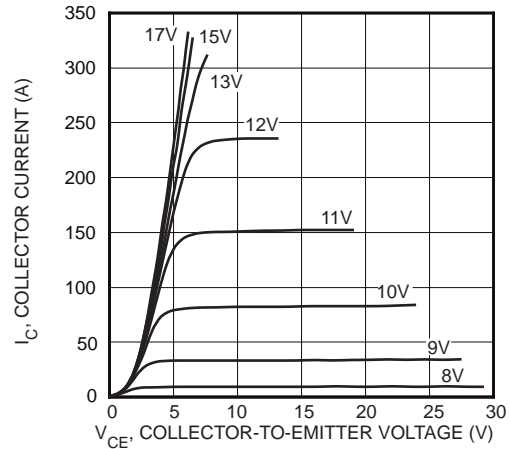


FIGURE 2, Output Characteristics ( $T_j = 25^\circ\text{C}$ )

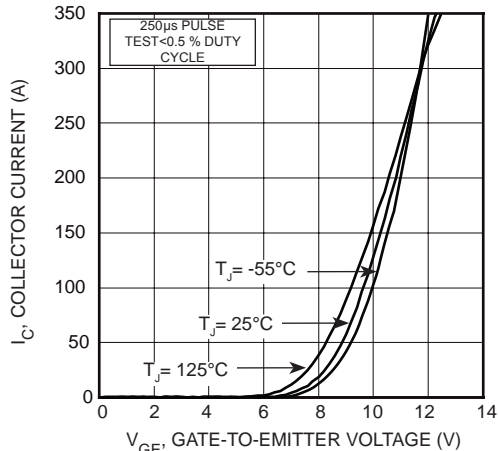


FIGURE 3, Transfer Characteristics

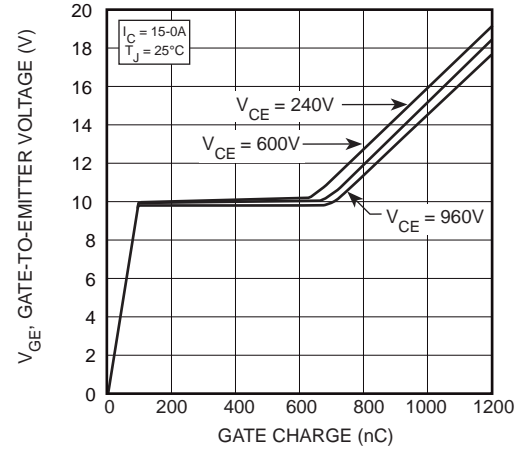


FIGURE 4, Gate charge

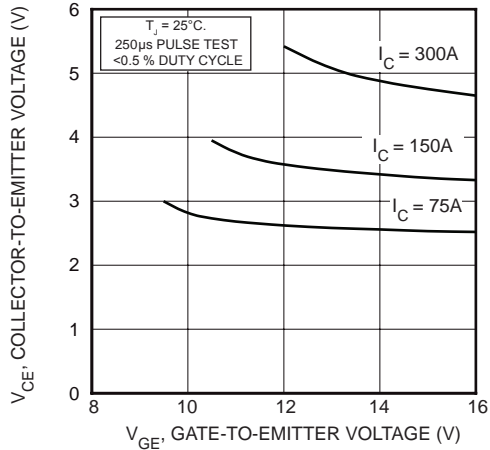


FIGURE 5, On State Voltage vs Gate-to-Emitter Voltage

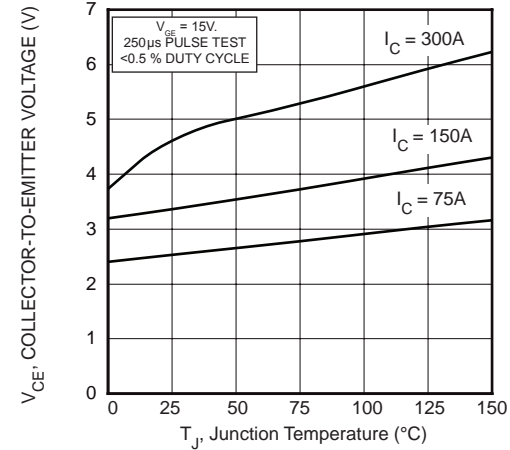


FIGURE 6, On State Voltage vs Junction Temperature

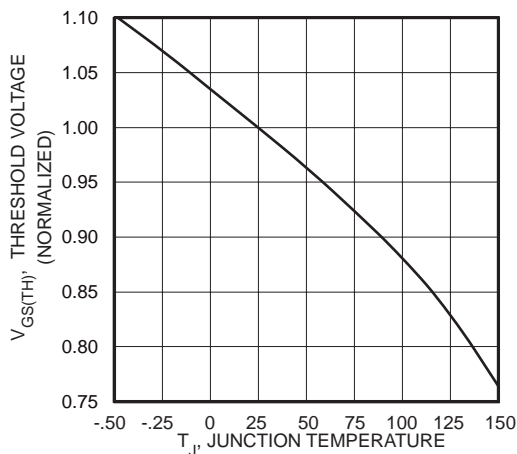


FIGURE 7, Threshold Voltage vs Junction Temperature

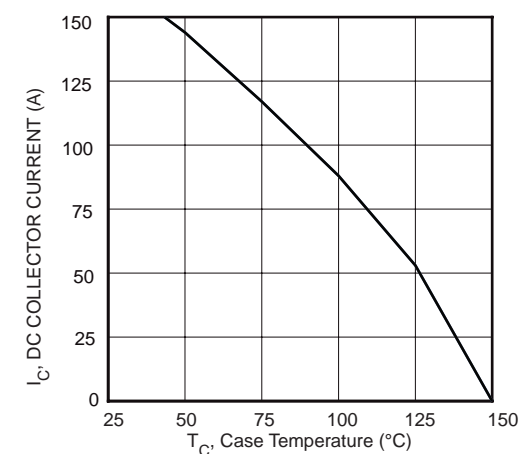


FIGURE 8, DC Collector Current vs Case Temperature

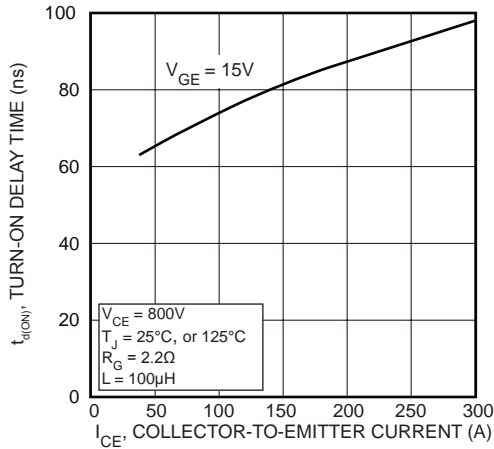


FIGURE 9, Turn-On Delay Time vs Collector Current

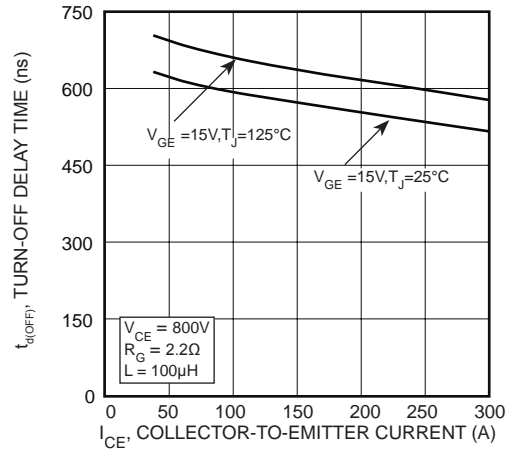


FIGURE 10, Turn-Off Delay Time vs Collector Current

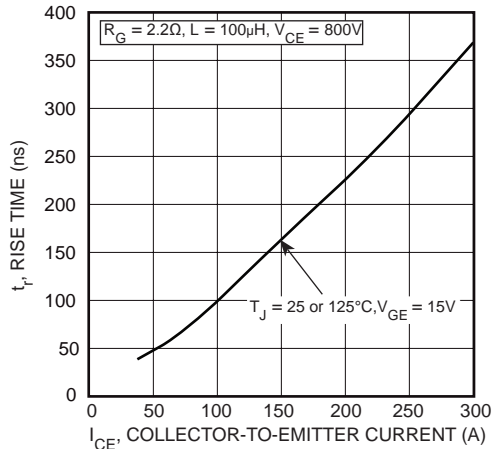


FIGURE 11, Current Rise Time vs Collector Current

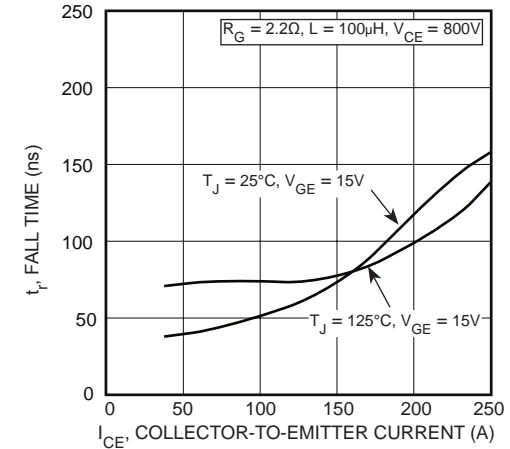


FIGURE 12, Current Fall Time vs Collector Current

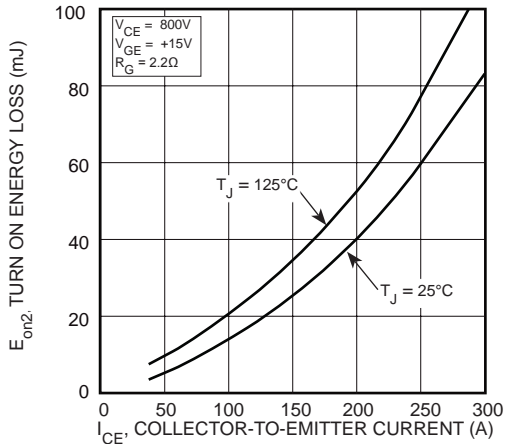


FIGURE 13, Turn-On Energy Loss vs Collector Current

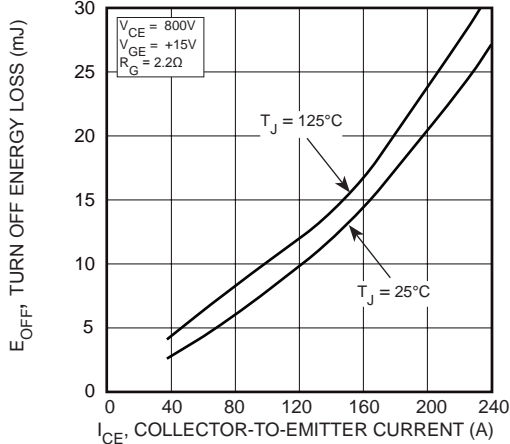


FIGURE 14, Turn-Off Energy Loss vs Collector Current

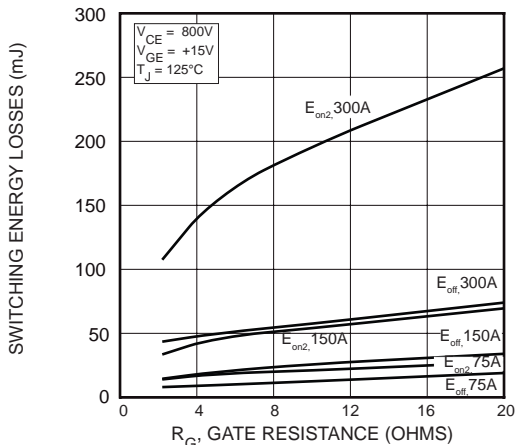


FIGURE 15, Switching Energy Losses vs Gate Resistance

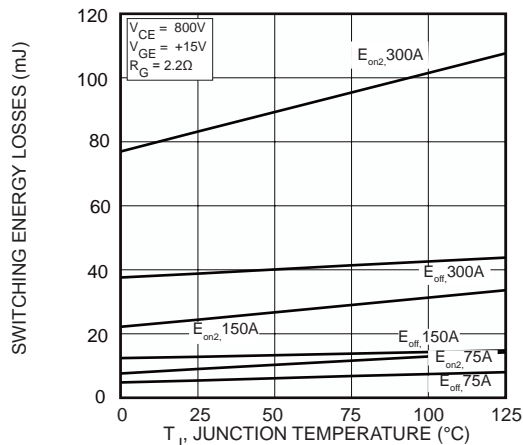


FIGURE 16, Switching Energy Losses vs Junction Temperature

Typical Performance Curves

APT150GT120JR

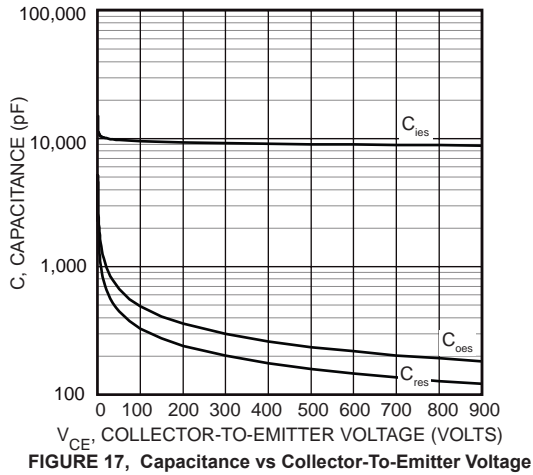


FIGURE 17, Capacitance vs Collector-To-Emitter Voltage

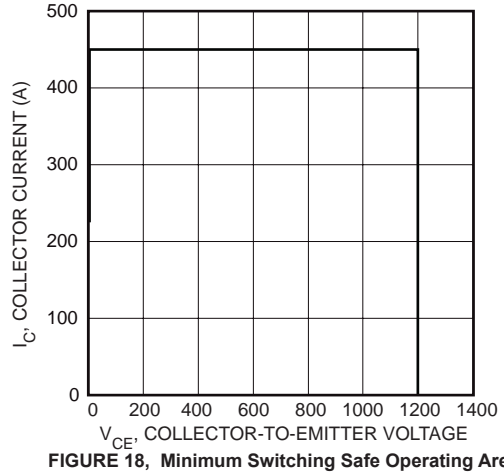


FIGURE 18, Minimum Switching Safe Operating Area

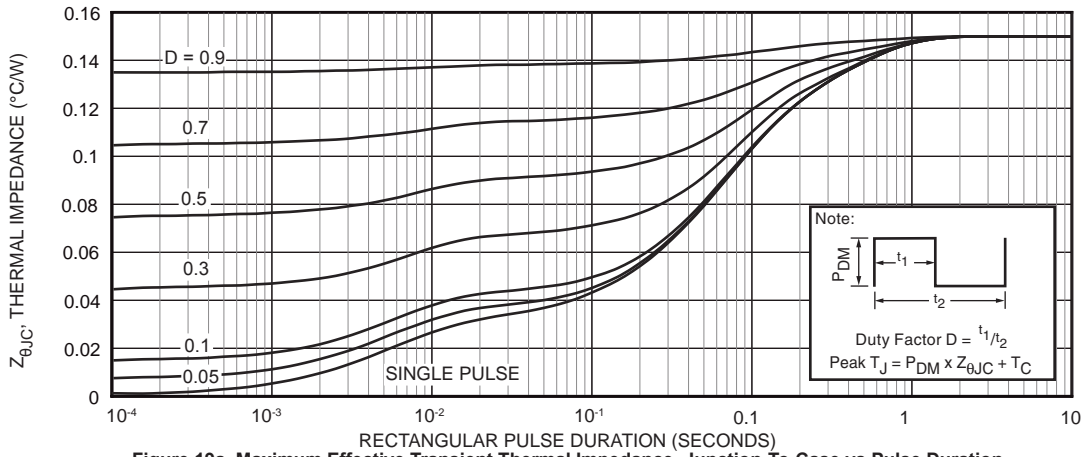


Figure 19a, Maximum Effective Transient Thermal Impedance, Junction-To-Case vs Pulse Duration

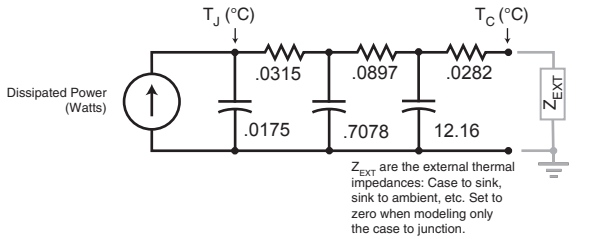


FIGURE 19b, TRANSIENT THERMAL IMPEDANCE MODEL

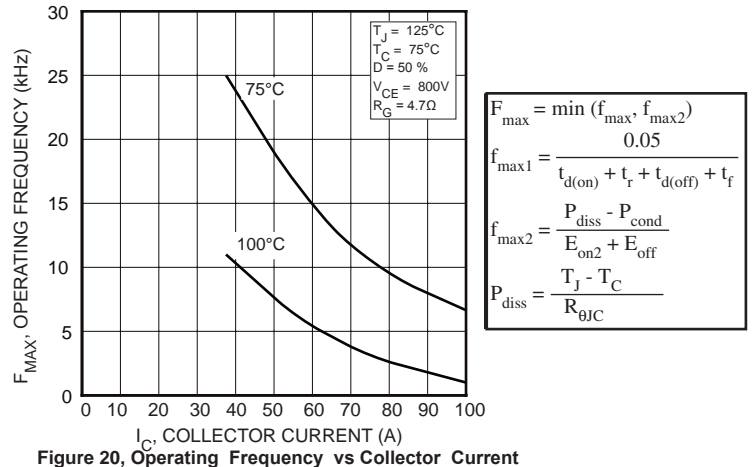


Figure 20, Operating Frequency vs Collector Current

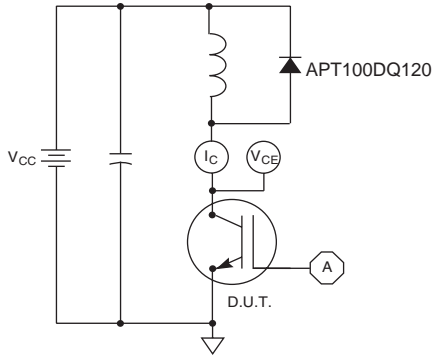


Figure 21, Inductive Switching Test Circuit

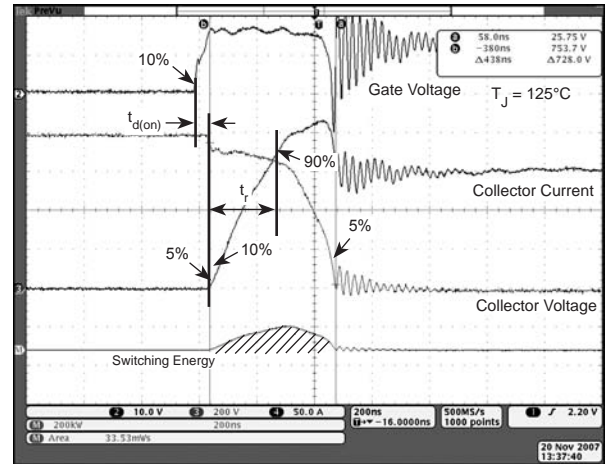


Figure 22, Turn-on Switching Waveforms and Definitions

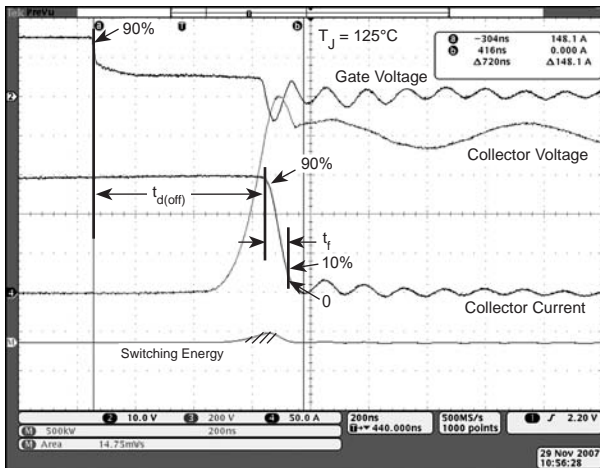
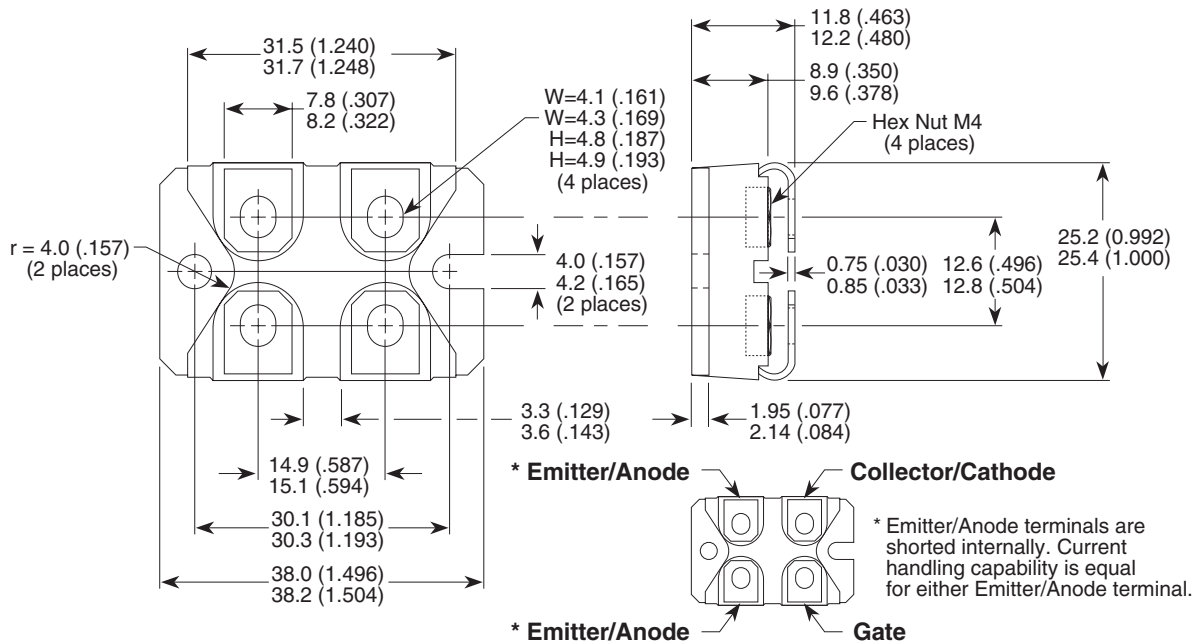


Figure 23, Turn-off Switching Waveforms and Definitions

SOT-227 (ISOTOP®) Package Outline



Dimensions in Millimeters and (Inches)

Microsemi'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 6,939,743 and foreign patents. US and Foreign patents pending. All Rights Reserved.

Компания «Life Electronics» занимается поставками электронных компонентов импортного и отечественного производства от производителей и со складов крупных дистрибьюторов Европы, Америки и Азии.

С конца 2013 года компания активно расширяет линейку поставок компонентов по направлению коаксиальный кабель, кварцевые генераторы и конденсаторы (керамические, пленочные, электролитические), за счёт заключения дистрибьюторских договоров

Мы предлагаем:

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- Специальные условия для постоянных клиентов.
- Подбор аналогов.
- Поставку компонентов в любых объемах, удовлетворяющих вашим потребностям.
- Приемлемые сроки поставки, возможна ускоренная поставка.
- Доставку товара в любую точку России и стран СНГ.
- Комплексную поставку.
- Работу по проектам и поставку образцов.
- Формирование склада под заказчика.
- Сертификаты соответствия на поставляемую продукцию (по желанию клиента).
- Тестирование поставляемой продукции.
- Поставку компонентов, требующих военную и космическую приемку.
- Входной контроль качества.
- Наличие сертификата ISO.

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- Регистрацию проекта у производителя компонентов.
- Техническую поддержку проекта.
- Защиту от снятия компонента с производства.
- Оценку стоимости проекта по компонентам.
- Изготовление тестовой платы монтаж и пусконаладочные работы.



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