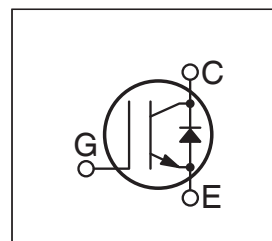
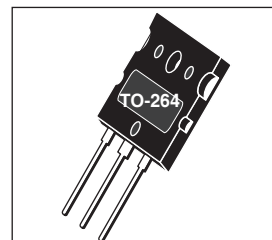


Utilizing the latest Field Stop and Trench Gate technologies, these IGBT's have ultra low  $V_{CE(ON)}$  and are ideal for low frequency applications that require absolute minimum conduction loss. Easy paralleling is a result of very tight parameter distribution and a slightly positive  $V_{CE(ON)}$  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
- 6 $\mu$ s Short Circuit Capability
- 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                                                            | APT75GN60LDQ3(G) | UNIT             |
|----------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------|------------------|
| $V_{CES}$      | Collector-Emitter Voltage                                            | 600              | Volts            |
| $V_{GE}$       | Gate-Emitter Voltage                                                 | $\pm 30$         |                  |
| $I_{C1}$       | Continuous Collector Current <sup>⑧</sup> @ $T_C = 25^\circ\text{C}$ | 155              | Amps             |
| $I_{C2}$       | Continuous Collector Current @ $T_C = 110^\circ\text{C}$             | 93               |                  |
| $I_{CM}$       | Pulsed Collector Current <sup>①</sup>                                | 225              |                  |
| SSOA           | Switching Safe Operating Area @ $T_J = 175^\circ\text{C}$            | 225A @ 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 ( $V_{CE} = V_{GE}, I_C = 1mA, T_J = 25^\circ\text{C}$ )                  | 5.0  | 5.8  | 6.5  |               |
| $V_{CE(ON)}$  | Collector-Emitter On Voltage ( $V_{GE} = 15V, I_C = 75A, T_J = 25^\circ\text{C}$ )               | 1.05 | 1.45 | 1.85 |               |
|               | Collector-Emitter On Voltage ( $V_{GE} = 15V, I_C = 75A, T_J = 125^\circ\text{C}$ )              |      | 1.87 |      |               |
| $I_{CES}$     | 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> |      |      | TBD  |               |
| $I_{GES}$     | Gate-Emitter Leakage Current ( $V_{GE} = \pm 20V$ )                                              |      |      | 600  | nA            |
| $R_{G(int)}$  | Intergrated Gate Resistor                                                                        |      | 4    |      | $\Omega$      |



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

# DYNAMIC CHARACTERISTICS

APT75GN60LDQ3(G)

| Symbol       | Characteristic                                  | Test Conditions                                                                                                                                 | MIN | TYP  | MAX | UNIT          |
|--------------|-------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----|------|-----|---------------|
| $C_{ies}$    | Input Capacitance                               | <b>Capacitance</b><br>$V_{GE} = 0V, V_{CE} = 25V$<br>$f = 1 \text{ MHz}$                                                                        |     | 4500 |     | pF            |
| $C_{oes}$    | Output Capacitance                              |                                                                                                                                                 |     | 370  |     |               |
| $C_{res}$    | Reverse Transfer Capacitance                    |                                                                                                                                                 |     | 150  |     |               |
| $V_{GEP}$    | Gate-to-Emitter Plateau Voltage                 | <b>Gate Charge</b><br>$V_{GE} = 15V$<br>$V_{CE} = 300V$<br>$I_C = 75A$                                                                          |     | 9.5  |     | V             |
| $Q_g$        | Total Gate Charge <sup>(3)</sup>                |                                                                                                                                                 |     | 485  |     | nC            |
| $Q_{ge}$     | Gate-Emitter Charge                             |                                                                                                                                                 |     | 30   |     |               |
| $Q_{gc}$     | Gate-Collector ("Miller") Charge                |                                                                                                                                                 |     | 270  |     |               |
| SSOA         | Switching Safe Operating Area                   | $T_J = 175^\circ\text{C}, R_G = 4.3\Omega^{(7)}, V_{GE} = 15V, L = 100\mu\text{H}, V_{CE} = 600V$                                               | 225 |      |     | A             |
| SCSOA        | Short Circuit Safe Operating Area               | $V_{CC} = 600V, V_{GE} = 15V, T_J = 125^\circ\text{C}, R_G = 4.3\Omega^{(7)}$                                                                   | 6   |      |     | $\mu\text{s}$ |
| $t_{d(on)}$  | Turn-on Delay Time                              | <b>Inductive Switching (25°C)</b><br>$V_{CC} = 400V$<br>$V_{GE} = 15V$<br>$I_C = 75A$<br>$R_G = 1.0\Omega^{(7)}$<br>$T_J = +25^\circ\text{C}$   |     | 47   |     | ns            |
| $t_r$        | Current Rise Time                               |                                                                                                                                                 |     | 48   |     |               |
| $t_{d(off)}$ | Turn-off Delay Time                             |                                                                                                                                                 |     | 385  |     |               |
| $t_f$        | Current Fall Time                               |                                                                                                                                                 |     | 38   |     |               |
| $E_{on1}$    | Turn-on Switching Energy <sup>(4)</sup>         |                                                                                                                                                 |     | 2500 |     | $\mu\text{J}$ |
| $E_{on2}$    | Turn-on Switching Energy (Diode) <sup>(5)</sup> |                                                                                                                                                 |     | 3725 |     |               |
| $E_{off}$    | Turn-off Switching Energy <sup>(6)</sup>        |                                                                                                                                                 |     | 2140 |     |               |
| $t_{d(on)}$  | Turn-on Delay Time                              | <b>Inductive Switching (125°C)</b><br>$V_{CC} = 400V$<br>$V_{GE} = 15V$<br>$I_C = 75A$<br>$R_G = 1.0\Omega^{(7)}$<br>$T_J = +125^\circ\text{C}$ |     | 47   |     | ns            |
| $t_r$        | Current Rise Time                               |                                                                                                                                                 |     | 48   |     |               |
| $t_{d(off)}$ | Turn-off Delay Time                             |                                                                                                                                                 |     | 430  |     |               |
| $t_f$        | Current Fall Time                               |                                                                                                                                                 |     | 55   |     |               |
| $E_{on1}$    | Turn-on Switching Energy <sup>(4)</sup>         |                                                                                                                                                 |     | 2600 |     | $\mu\text{J}$ |
| $E_{on2}$    | Turn-on Switching Energy (Diode) <sup>(5)</sup> |                                                                                                                                                 |     | 4525 |     |               |
| $E_{off}$    | Turn-off Switching Energy <sup>(6)</sup>        |                                                                                                                                                 |     | 2585 |     |               |

# THERMAL AND MECHANICAL CHARACTERISTICS

| Symbol          | Characteristic                    | MIN | TYP | MAX | UNIT               |
|-----------------|-----------------------------------|-----|-----|-----|--------------------|
| $R_{\theta JC}$ | Junction to Case ( <b>IGBT</b> )  |     |     | .28 | $^\circ\text{C/W}$ |
| $R_{\theta JC}$ | Junction to Case ( <b>DIODE</b> ) |     |     | .34 |                    |
| $W_T$           | 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.)

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

⑧ Continuous current limited by package lead temperature to 100A.

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

# TYPICAL PERFORMANCE CURVES

APT75GN60LDQ3(G)

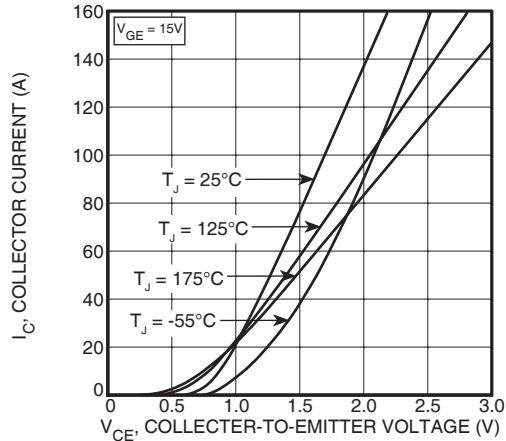


FIGURE 1, Output Characteristics( $T_J = 25^{\circ}\text{C}$ )

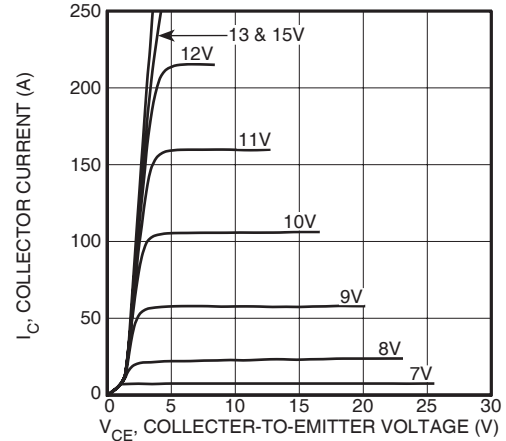


FIGURE 2, Output Characteristics ( $T_J = 125^{\circ}\text{C}$ )

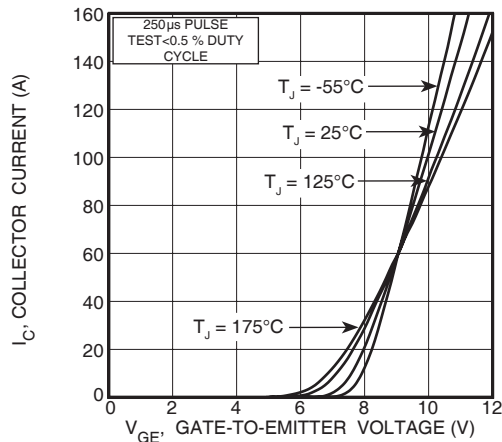


FIGURE 3, Transfer Characteristics

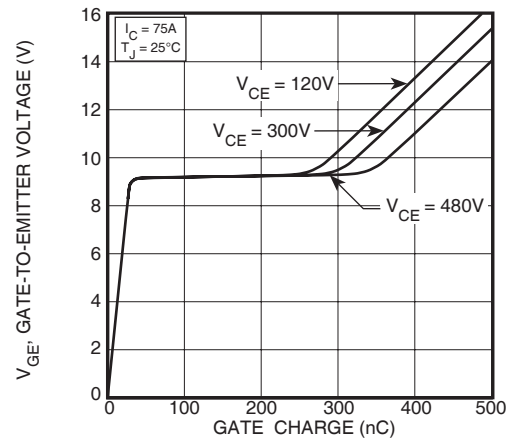


FIGURE 4, Gate Charge

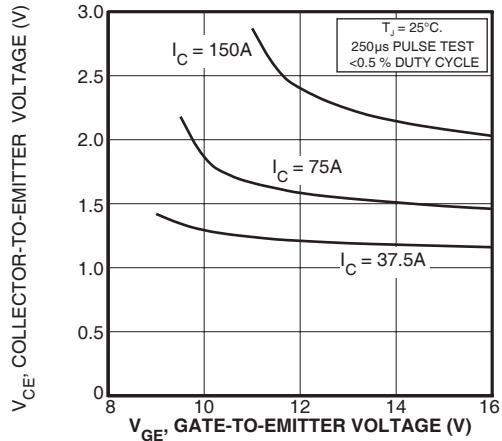


FIGURE 5, On State Voltage vs Gate-to-Emitter Voltage

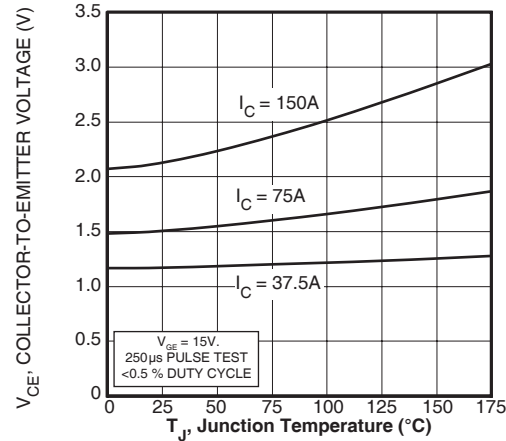


FIGURE 6, On State Voltage vs Junction Temperature

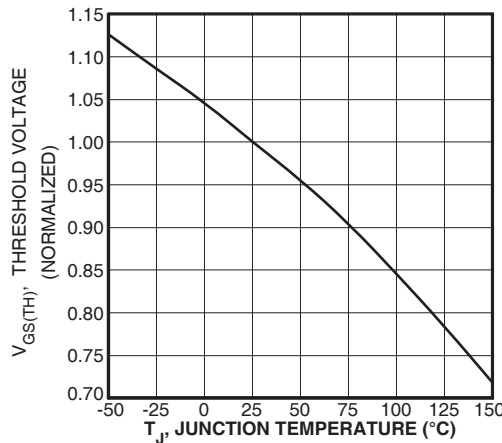


FIGURE 7, Threshold Voltage vs. Junction Temperature

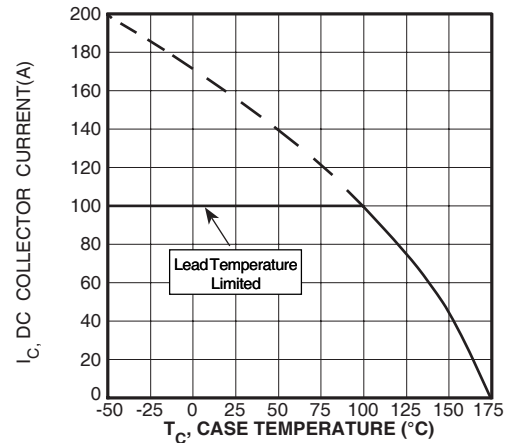


FIGURE 8, DC Collector Current vs Case Temperature

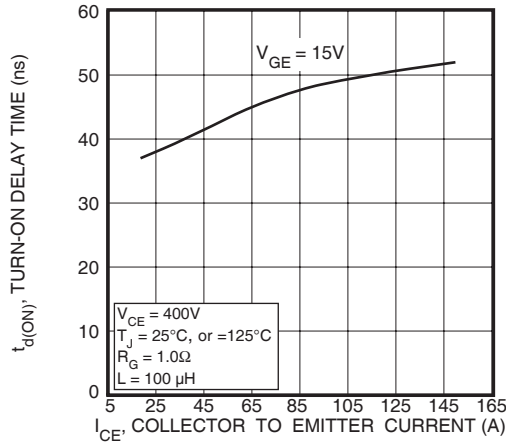


FIGURE 9, Turn-On Delay Time vs Collector Current

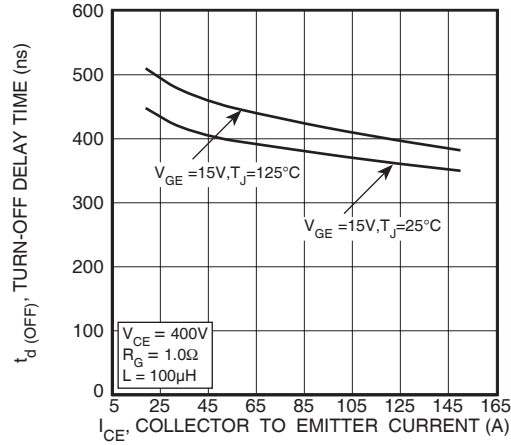


FIGURE 10, Turn-Off Delay Time vs Collector Current

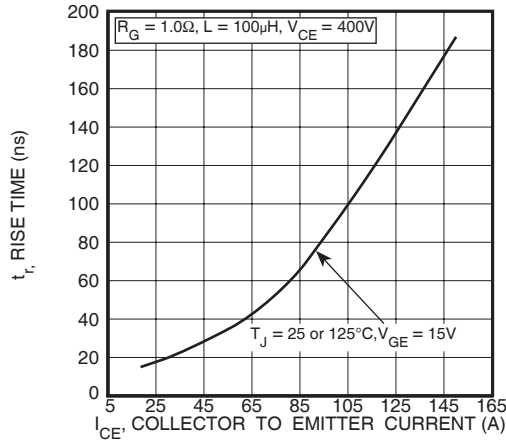


FIGURE 11, Current Rise Time vs Collector Current

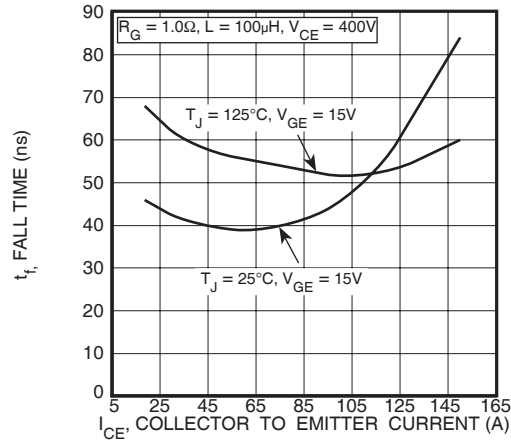


FIGURE 12, Current Fall Time vs Collector Current

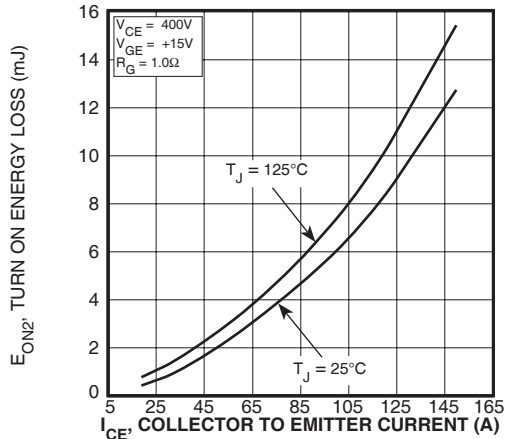


FIGURE 13, Turn-On Energy Loss vs Collector Current

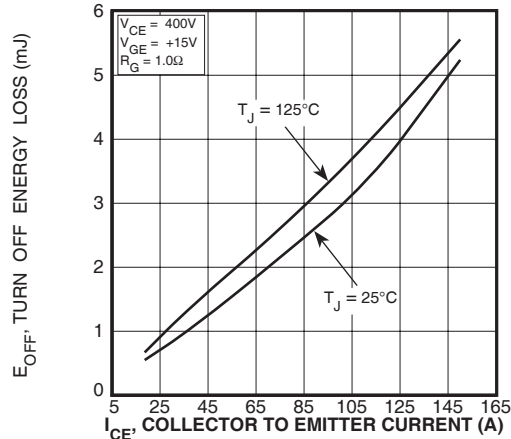


FIGURE 14, Turn Off Energy Loss vs Collector Current

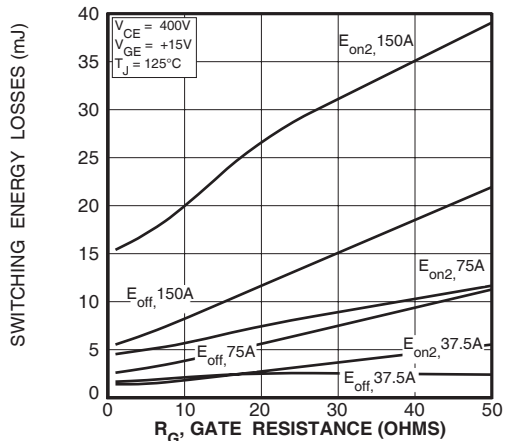


FIGURE 15, Switching Energy Losses vs. Gate Resistance

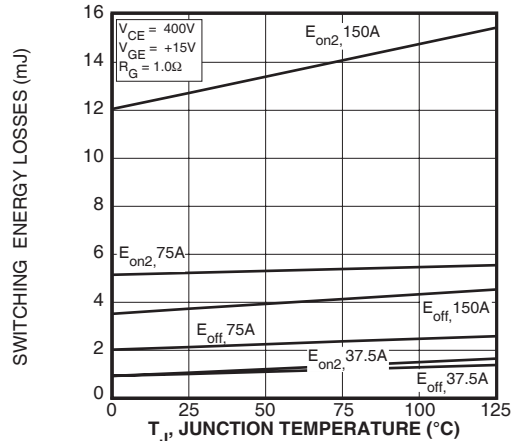


FIGURE 16, Switching Energy Losses vs Junction Temperature

## TYPICAL PERFORMANCE CURVES

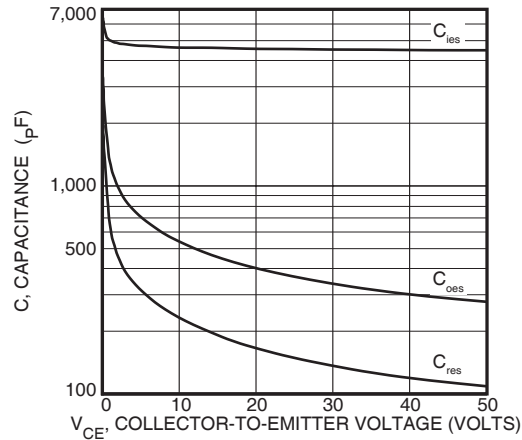


Figure 17, Capacitance vs Collector-To-Emitter Voltage

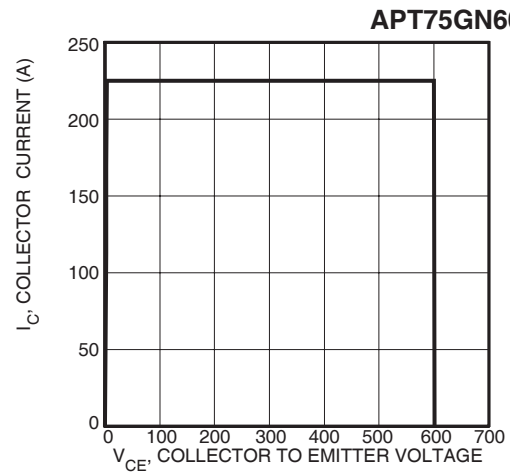


Figure 18, Minimum Switching Safe Operating Area

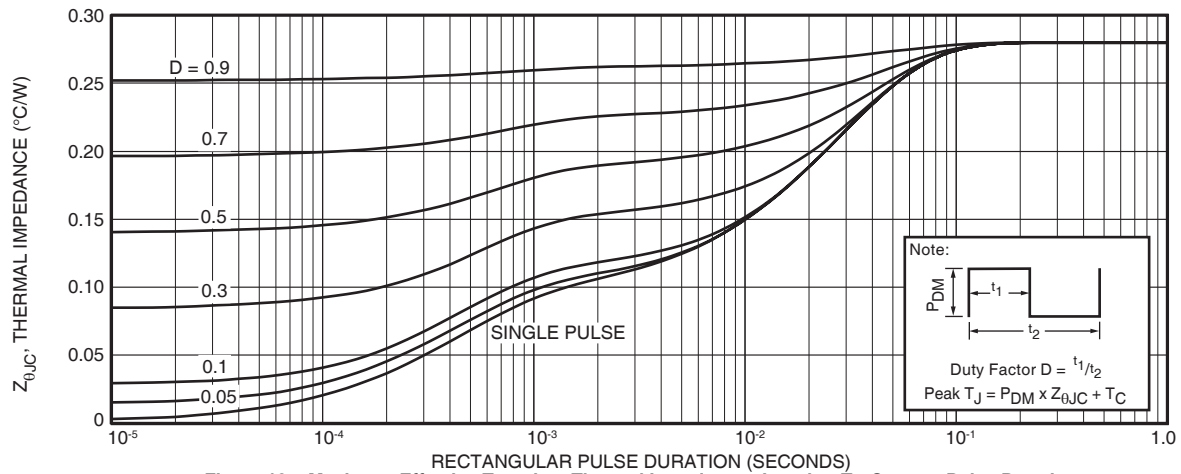


Figure 19a, Maximum Effective Transient Thermal Impedance, Junction-To-Case vs Pulse Duration

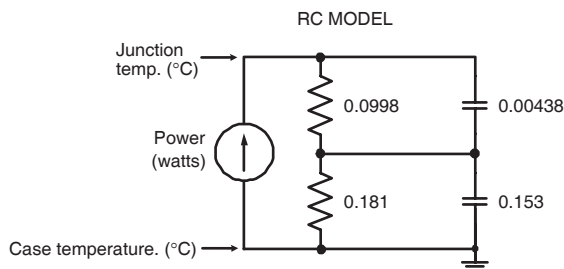


FIGURE 19b, TRANSIENT THERMAL IMPEDANCE MODEL

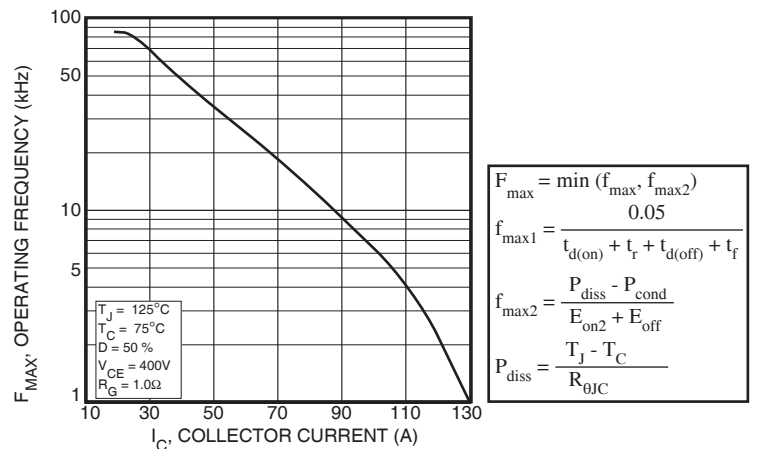


Figure 20, Operating Frequency vs Collector Current

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

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

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

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

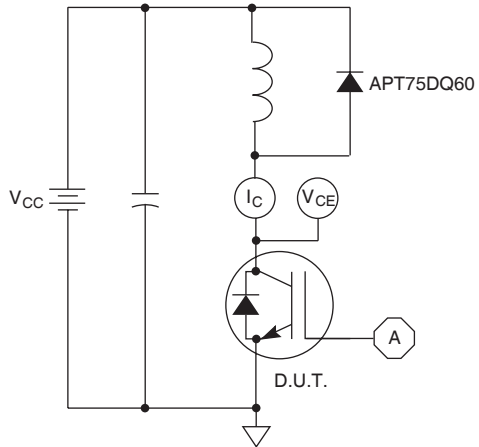


Figure 21, Inductive Switching Test Circuit

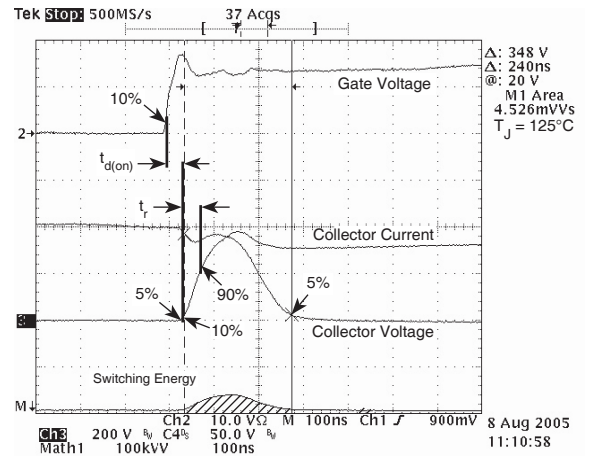


Figure 22, Turn-on Switching Waveforms and Definitions

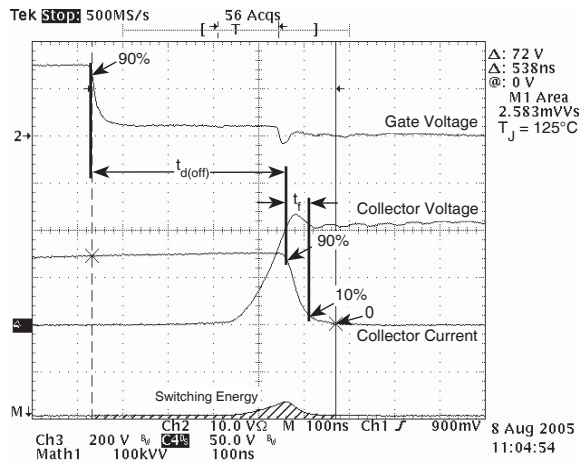


Figure 23, Turn-off Switching Waveforms and Definitions

# ULTRAFAST SOFT RECOVERY ANTI-PARALLEL DIODE

## MAXIMUM RATINGS

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

| Symbol       | Characteristic / Test Conditions                                                | APT75GN60LDQ3(G) |     |  | UNIT |
|--------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------|-----|--|------|
| $I_{F(AV)}$  | Maximum Average Forward Current ( $T_C = 108^\circ\text{C}$ , Duty Cycle = 0.5) |                  | 75  |  | Amps |
| $I_{F(RMS)}$ | RMS Forward Current (Square wave, 50% duty)                                     |                  | 117 |  |      |
| $I_{FSM}$    | Non-Repetitive Forward Surge Current ( $T_J = 45^\circ\text{C}$ , 8.3ms)        |                  | 600 |  |      |

## STATIC ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS

| Symbol | Characteristic / Test Conditions | MIN                                            | TYP | MAX | UNIT  |
|--------|----------------------------------|------------------------------------------------|-----|-----|-------|
| $V_F$  | Forward Voltage                  | $I_F = 75\text{A}$                             | 2.0 |     | Volts |
|        |                                  | $I_F = 150\text{A}$                            | 2.4 |     |       |
|        |                                  | $I_F = 75\text{A}$ , $T_J = 125^\circ\text{C}$ | 1.7 |     |       |

## DYNAMIC CHARACTERISTICS

| Symbol    | Characteristic                   | Test Conditions                                                                                               | MIN | TYP  | MAX | UNIT |
|-----------|----------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----|------|-----|------|
| $t_{rr}$  | Reverse Recovery Time            | $I_F = 1\text{A}$ , $di_F/dt = -100\text{A}/\mu\text{s}$ , $V_R = 30\text{V}$ , $T_J = 25^\circ\text{C}$      | -   | 29   |     | ns   |
| $t_{rr}$  | Reverse Recovery Time            | $I_F = 75\text{A}$ , $di_F/dt = -200\text{A}/\mu\text{s}$<br>$V_R = 400\text{V}$ , $T_C = 25^\circ\text{C}$   | -   | 31   |     |      |
| $Q_{rr}$  | Reverse Recovery Charge          |                                                                                                               | -   | 55   |     | nC   |
| $I_{RRM}$ | Maximum Reverse Recovery Current |                                                                                                               | -   | 4    | -   | Amps |
| $t_{rr}$  | Reverse Recovery Time            | $I_F = 75\text{A}$ , $di_F/dt = -200\text{A}/\mu\text{s}$<br>$V_R = 400\text{V}$ , $T_C = 125^\circ\text{C}$  | -   | 140  |     | ns   |
| $Q_{rr}$  | Reverse Recovery Charge          |                                                                                                               | -   | 650  |     | nC   |
| $I_{RRM}$ | Maximum Reverse Recovery Current |                                                                                                               | -   | 9    | -   | Amps |
| $t_{rr}$  | Reverse Recovery Time            | $I_F = 75\text{A}$ , $di_F/dt = -1000\text{A}/\mu\text{s}$<br>$V_R = 400\text{V}$ , $T_C = 125^\circ\text{C}$ | -   | 90   |     | ns   |
| $Q_{rr}$  | Reverse Recovery Charge          |                                                                                                               | -   | 1300 |     | nC   |
| $I_{RRM}$ | Maximum Reverse Recovery Current |                                                                                                               | -   | 27   |     | Amps |

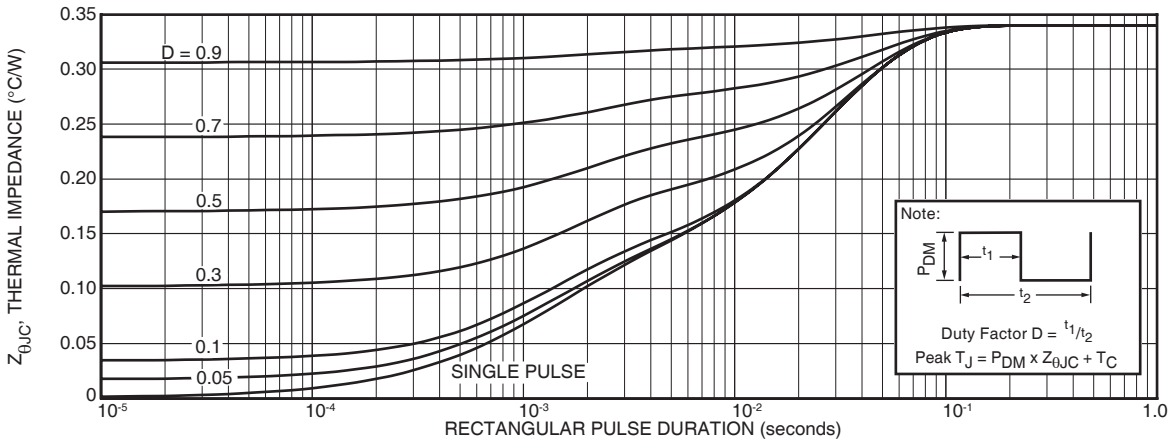


FIGURE 24a. MAXIMUM EFFECTIVE TRANSIENT THERMAL IMPEDANCE, JUNCTION-TO-CASE vs. PULSE DURATION

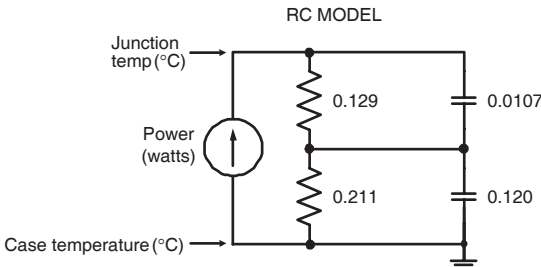


FIGURE 24b. TRANSIENT THERMAL IMPEDANCE MODEL

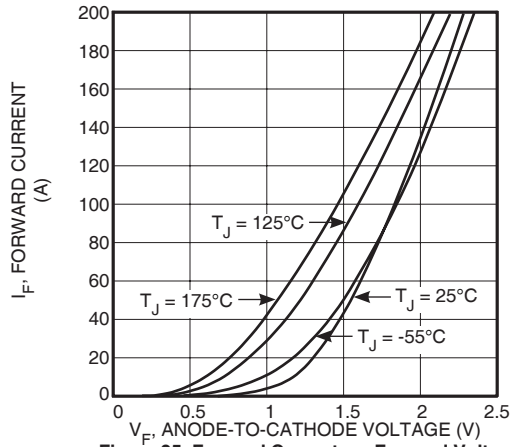


Figure 25. Forward Current vs. Forward Voltage

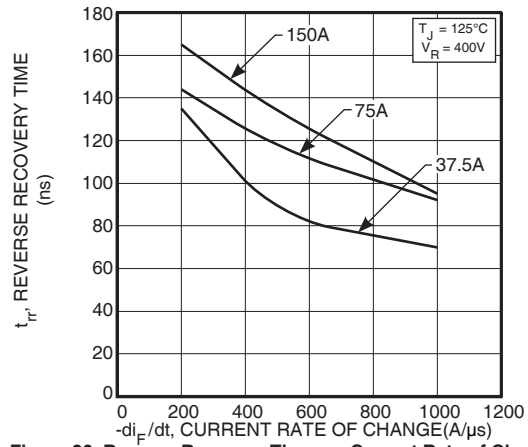


Figure 26. Reverse Recovery Time vs. Current Rate of Change

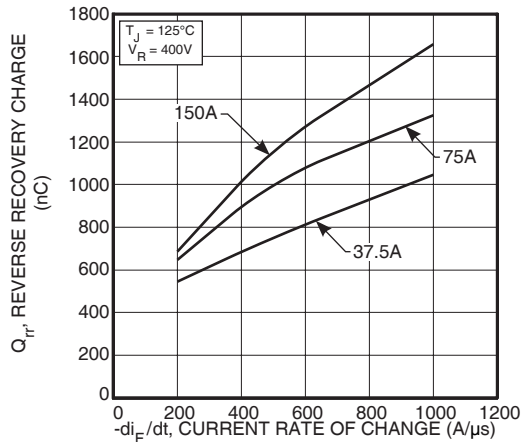


Figure 27. Reverse Recovery Charge vs. Current Rate of Change

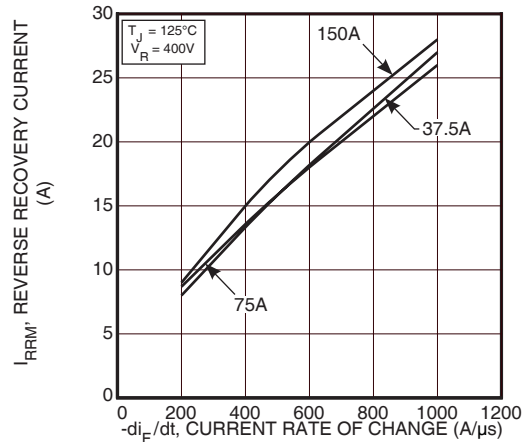


Figure 28. Reverse Recovery Current vs. Current Rate of Change

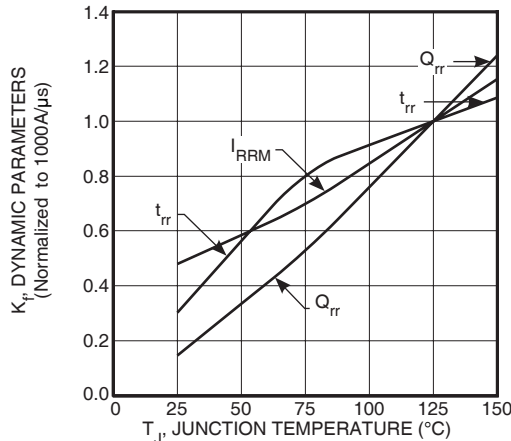


Figure 29. Dynamic Parameters vs. Junction Temperature

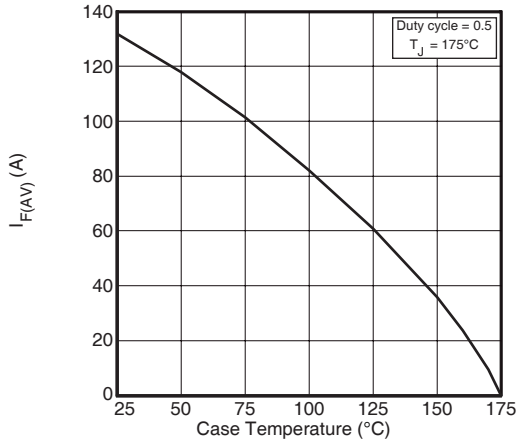


Figure 30. Maximum Average Forward Current vs. Case Temperature

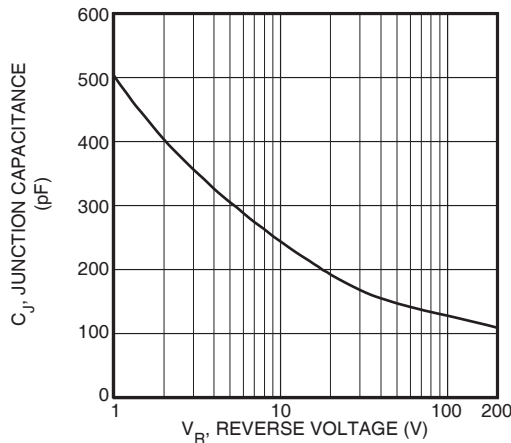


Figure 31. Junction Capacitance vs. Reverse Voltage



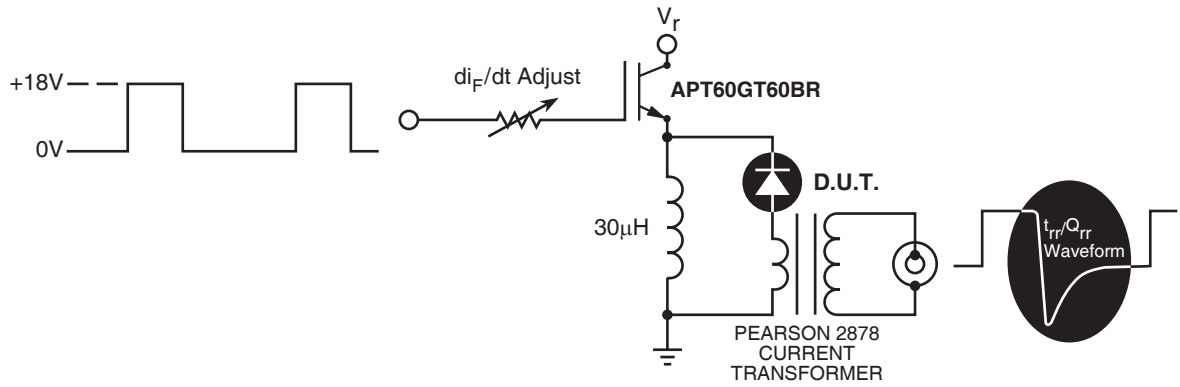


Figure 32. Diode Test Circuit

- 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  $t_{rr}$ .

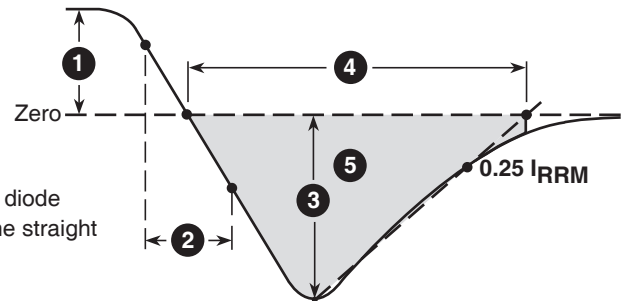
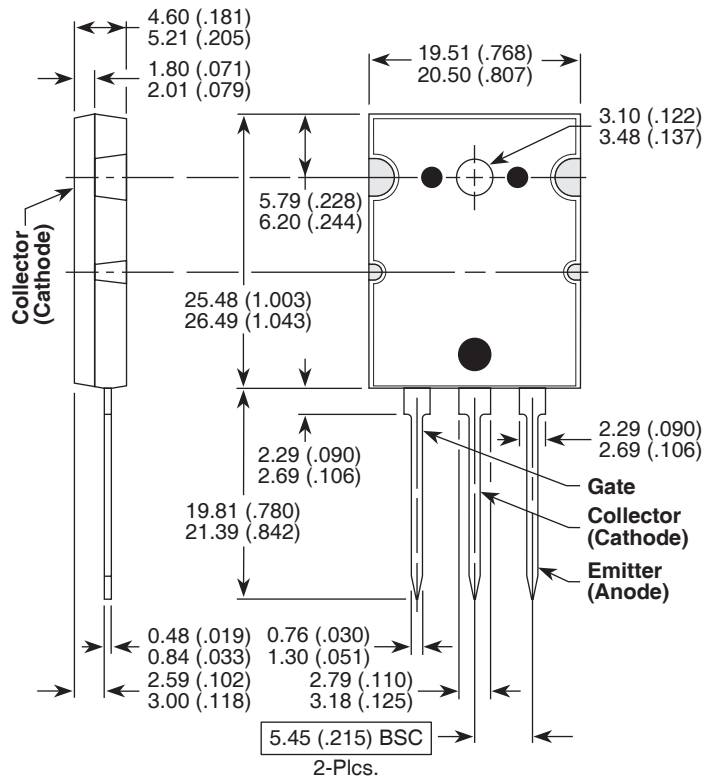


Figure 33. Diode Reverse Recovery Waveform and Definitions

## TO-264(L) Package Outline

① SAC: Tin, Silver, Copper



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.

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:

- Конкурентоспособные цены и скидки постоянным клиентам.
- 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.

В составе нашей компании организован Конструкторский отдел, призванный помогать разработчикам, и инженерам.

Конструкторский отдел помогает осуществить:

- 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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