



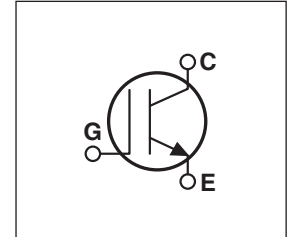
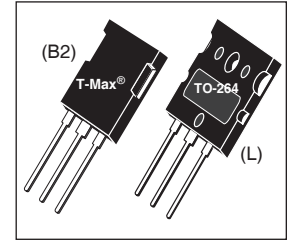
**THE DATASHEET OF  
APT50GF120LRG**



## FAST IGBT

The Fast IGBT is a new generation of high voltage power IGBTs. Using Non-Punch through technology, the Fast IGBT offers superior ruggedness, fast switching speed and low Collector-Emitter On voltage.

- Low Forward Voltage Drop
- High Freq. Switching to 20KHz
- RBSOA and SCSOA Rated
- Ultra Low Leakage Current
- Intergrated Gate Resistor: Low EMI, High Reliability



### MAXIMUM RATINGS

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

Symbol	Parameter	APT50GF120B2_LR(G)	UNIT
$V_{CES}$	Collector-Emitter Voltage	1200	Volts
$V_{GE}$	Gate-Emitter Voltage	$\pm 30$	
$I_{C1}$	Continuous Collector Current <sup>⑦</sup> @ $T_C = 25^\circ\text{C}$	135	Amps
$I_{C2}$	Continuous Collector Current @ $T_C = 100^\circ\text{C}$	75	
$I_{CM}$	Pulsed Collector Current <sup>①</sup>	150	
SSOA	Switching Safe Operating Area @ $T_J = 150^\circ\text{C}$	150A @ 1200V	
$P_D$	Total Power Dissipation	781	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 ( $V_{GE} = 0V, I_C = 500\mu\text{A}$ )	1200			Volts
$V_{GE(TH)}$	Gate Threshold Voltage ( $V_{CE} = V_{GE}, I_C = 700\mu\text{A}, T_J = 25^\circ\text{C}$ )	4.5	5.5	6.5	
$V_{CE(ON)}$	Collector-Emitter On Voltage ( $V_{GE} = 15V, I_C = 50A, T_J = 25^\circ\text{C}$ )		2.5	3.0	
	Collector-Emitter On Voltage ( $V_{GE} = 15V, I_C = 50A, T_J = 125^\circ\text{C}$ )		3.1		
$I_{CES}$	Collector Cut-off Current ( $V_{CE} = 1200V, V_{GE} = 0V, T_J = 25^\circ\text{C}$ ) <sup>②</sup>			100	$\mu\text{A}$
	Collector Cut-off Current ( $V_{CE} = 1200V, V_{GE} = 0V, T_J = 125^\circ\text{C}$ ) <sup>②</sup>			1000	
$I_{GES}$	Gate-Emitter Leakage Current ( $V_{GE} = \pm 20V$ )			$\pm 100$	nA
$R_{G(int)}$	Intergrated Gate Resistor		5		$\Omega$

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

## DYNAMIC CHARACTERISTICS

APT50GF120B2\_LR(G)

Symbol	Characteristic	Test Conditions	MIN	TYP	MAX	UNIT
$C_{ies}$	Input Capacitance	<b>Capacitance</b> $V_{GE} = 0V, V_{CE} = 25V$ $f = 1 \text{ MHz}$		3460		pF
$C_{oes}$	Output Capacitance			385		
$C_{res}$	Reverse Transfer Capacitance			225		
$V_{GEP}$	Gate-to-Emitter Plateau Voltage	Gate Charge		9.5		V
$Q_g$	Total Gate Charge <sup>③</sup>	$V_{GE} = 15V$		340		nC
$Q_{ge}$	Gate-Emitter Charge	$V_{CE} = 600V$		30		
$Q_{gc}$	Gate-Collector ("Miller") Charge	$I_C = 50A$		205		
SSOA	Switching Safe Operating Area	$T_J = 150^\circ\text{C}, R_G = 1.0\Omega, \textcircled{7}V_{GE} = 15V, L = 100\mu\text{H}, V_{CE} = 1200V$	150			A
$t_{d(on)}$	Turn-on Delay Time	<b>Inductive Switching (25°C)</b> $V_{CC} = 800V$ $V_{GE} = 15V$ $I_C = 50A$ $R_G = 1.0\Omega \textcircled{7}$ $T_J = +25^\circ\text{C}$		25		ns
$t_r$	Current Rise Time			43		
$t_{d(off)}$	Turn-off Delay Time			260		
$t_f$	Current Fall Time			70		μJ
$E_{on1}$	Turn-on Switching Energy <sup>④</sup>			3600		
$E_{on2}$	Turn-on Switching Energy (With Diode) <sup>⑤</sup>			4675		
$E_{off}$	Turn-off Switching Energy <sup>⑥</sup>		2640			
$t_{d(on)}$	Turn-on Delay Time	<b>Inductive Switching (125°C)</b> $V_{CC} = 800V$ $V_{GE} = 15V$ $I_C = 50A$ $R_G = 1.0\Omega \textcircled{7}$ $T_J = +125^\circ\text{C}$		25		ns
$t_r$	Current Rise Time			43		
$t_{d(off)}$	Turn-off Delay Time			300		
$t_f$	Current Fall Time			95		μJ
$E_{on1}$	Turn-on Switching Energy <sup>④</sup>			3750		
$E_{on2}$	Turn-on Switching Energy (With Diode) <sup>⑤</sup>			6400		
$E_{off}$	Turn-off Switching Energy <sup>⑥</sup>		3400			

## THERMAL AND MECHANICAL CHARACTERISTICS

Symbol	Characteristic	MIN	TYP	MAX	UNIT
$R_{\theta JC}$	Junction to Case (IGBT)			.16	°C/W
$R_{\theta JC}$	Junction to Case (DIODE)			N/A	
$W_T$	Package Weight		6.1		gm

① Repetitive Rating: Pulse width limited by maximum junction temperature.

② For Combi devices,  $I_{ces}$  includes both IGBT and diode 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)

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

# TYPICAL PERFORMANCE CURVES

APT50GF120B2\_LR(G)

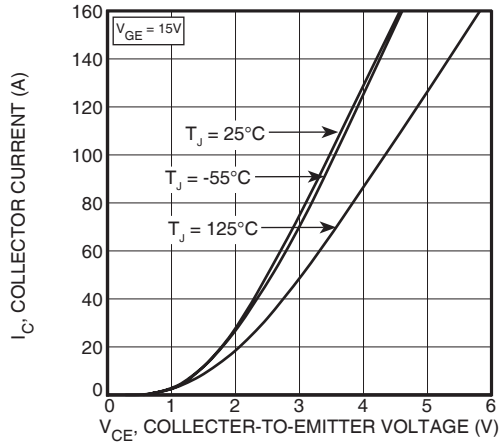


FIGURE 1, Output Characteristics( $T_J = 25^\circ\text{C}$ )

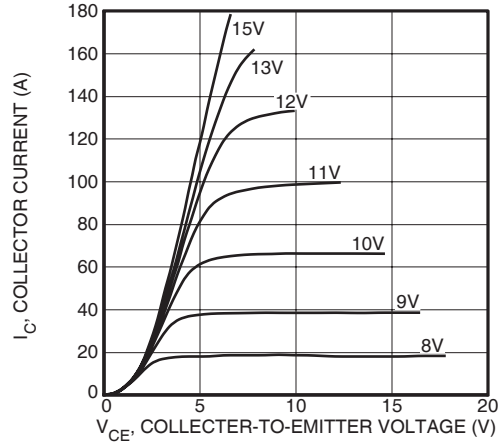


FIGURE 2, Output Characteristics ( $T_J = 125^\circ\text{C}$ )

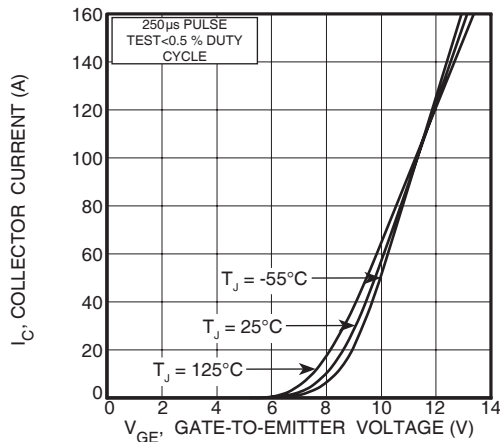


FIGURE 3, Transfer Characteristics

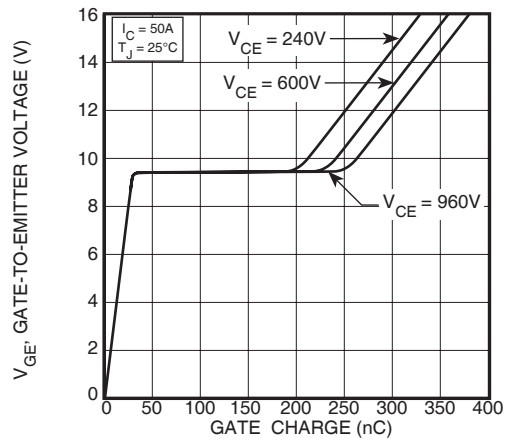


FIGURE 4, Gate Charge

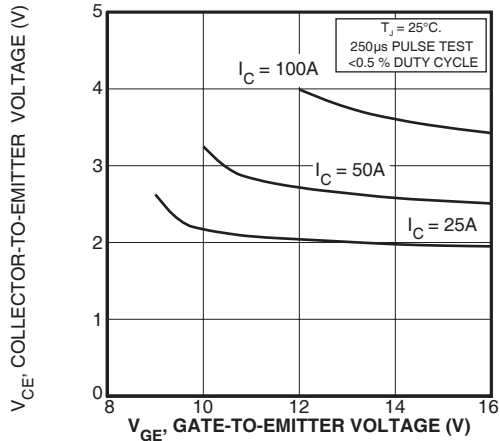


FIGURE 5, On State Voltage vs Gate-to-Emitter Voltage

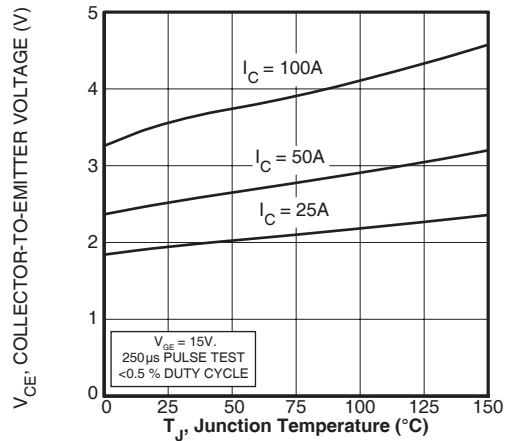


FIGURE 6, On State Voltage vs Junction Temperature

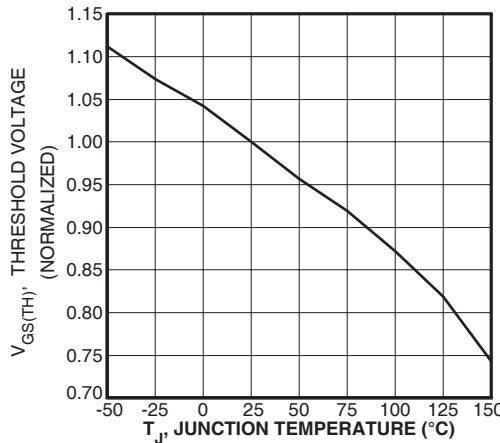


FIGURE 7, Threshold Voltage vs. Junction Temperature

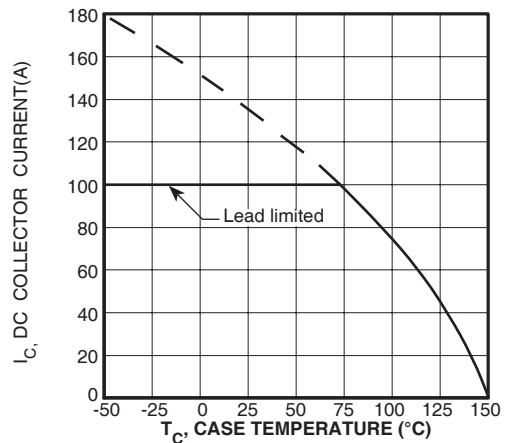


FIGURE 8, DC Collector Current vs Case Temperature

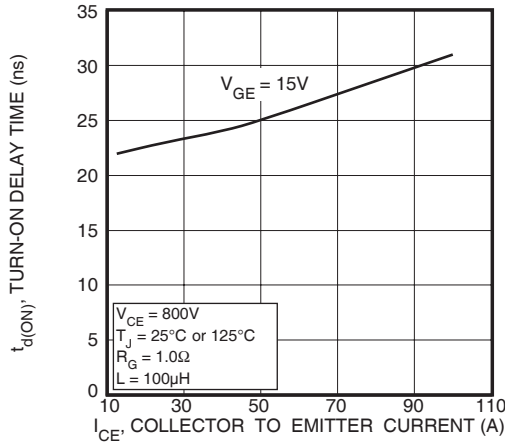


FIGURE 9, Turn-On Delay Time vs Collector Current

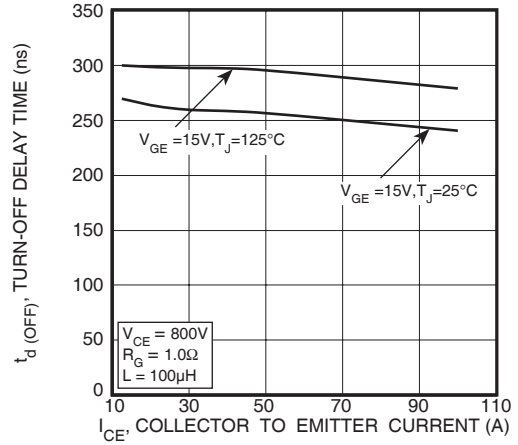


FIGURE 10, Turn-Off Delay Time vs Collector Current

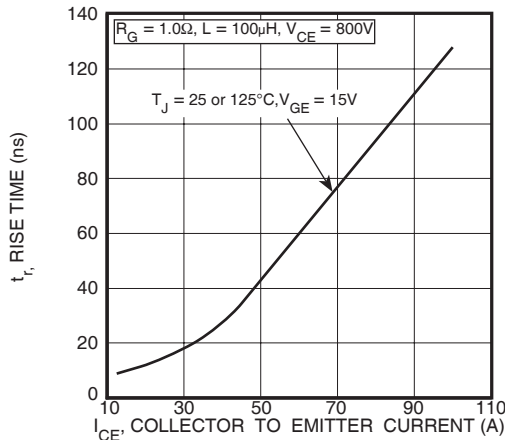


FIGURE 11, Current Rise Time vs Collector Current

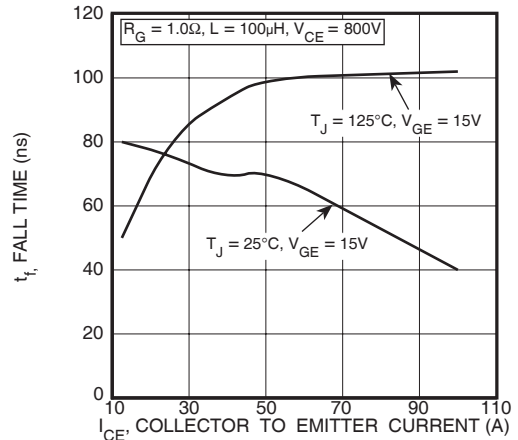


FIGURE 12, Current Fall Time vs Collector Current

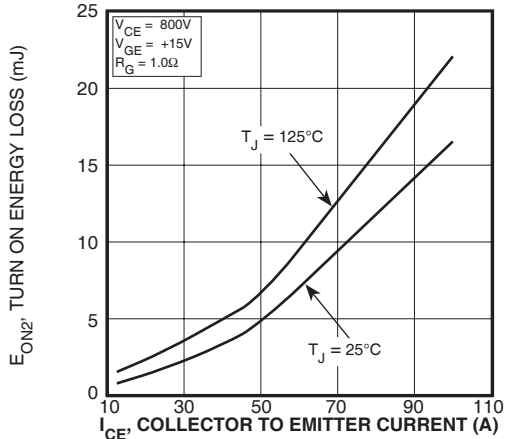


FIGURE 13, Turn-On Energy Loss vs Collector Current

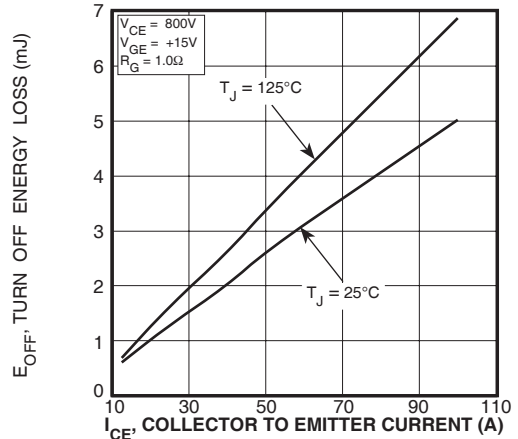


FIGURE 14, Turn Off Energy Loss vs Collector Current

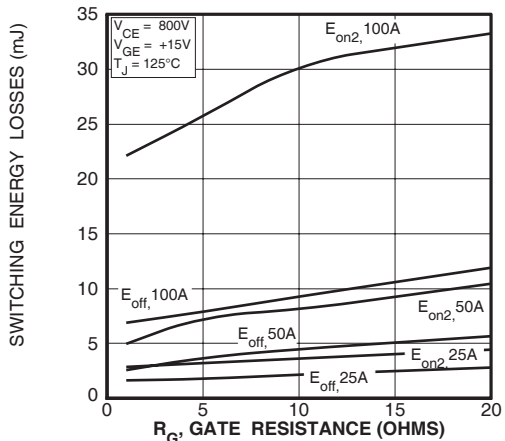


FIGURE 15, Switching Energy Losses vs. Gate Resistance

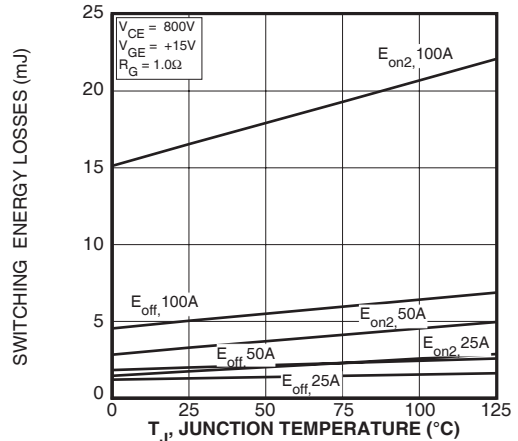


FIGURE 16, Switching Energy Losses vs Junction Temperature

# TYPICAL PERFORMANCE CURVES

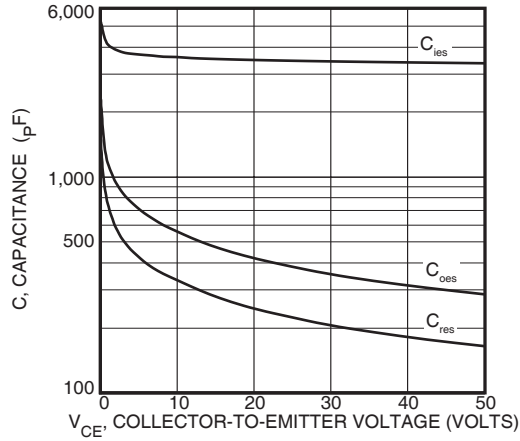


Figure 17, Capacitance vs Collector-To-Emitter Voltage

# APT50GF120B2\_LR(G)

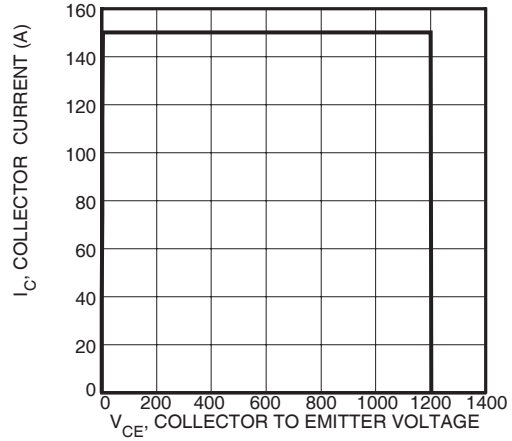


Figure 18, Minimum Switching Safe Operating Area

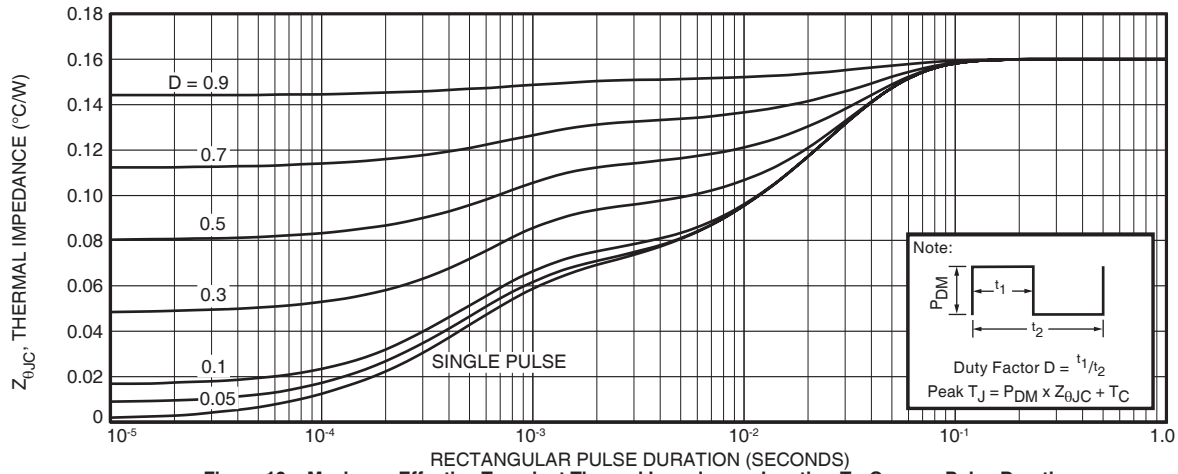


Figure 19a, Maximum Effective Transient Thermal Impedance, Junction-To-Case vs Pulse Duration

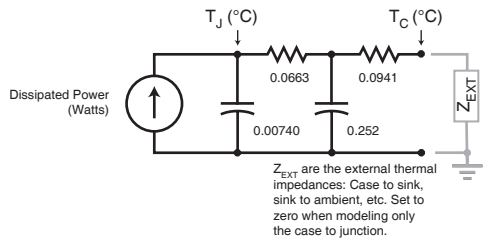


FIGURE 19b, TRANSIENT THERMAL IMPEDANCE MODEL

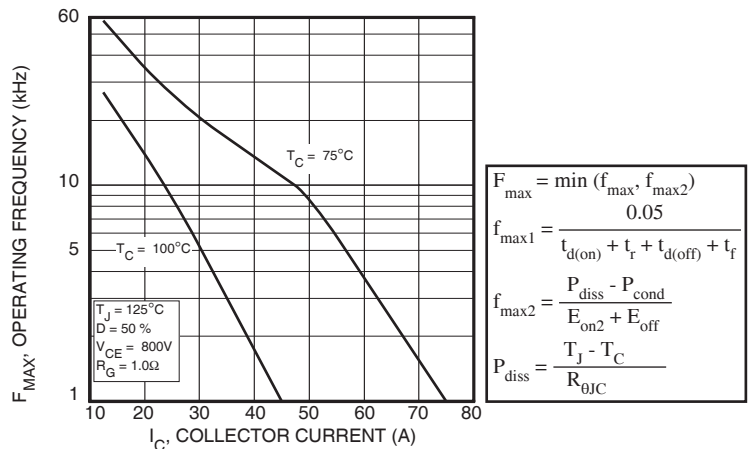


Figure 20, Operating Frequency vs Collector Current

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

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

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

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

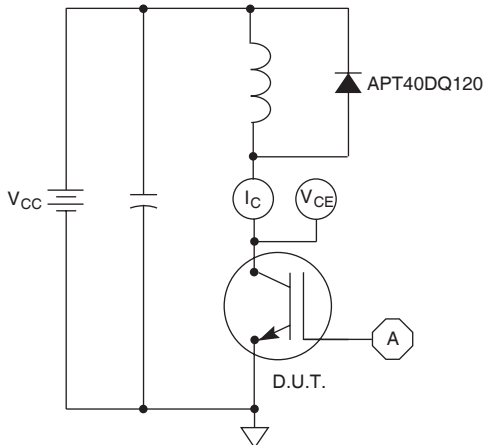


Figure 21, Inductive Switching Test Circuit

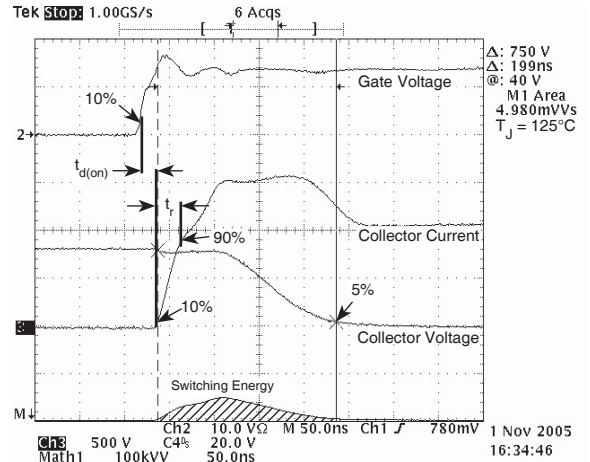


Figure 22, Turn-on Switching Waveforms and Definitions

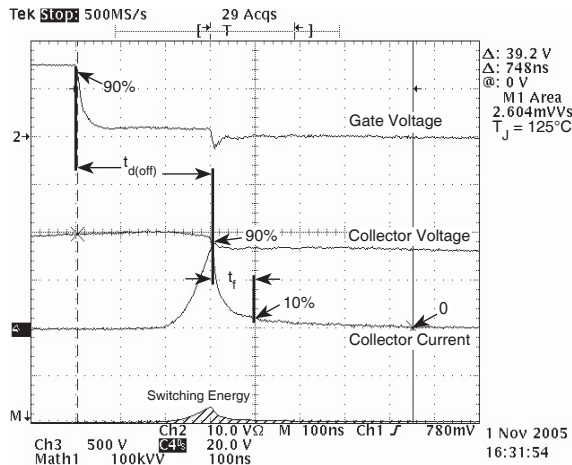
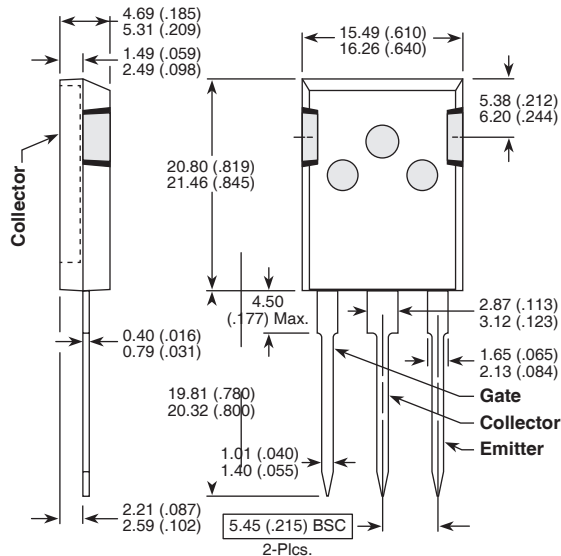


Figure 23, Turn-off Switching Waveforms and Definitions

T-MAX® (B2) Package Outline

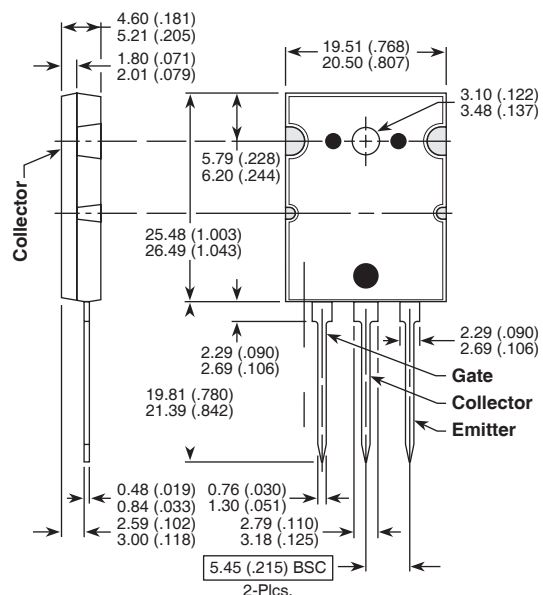
① SAC: Tin, Silver, Copper



Dimensions in Millimeters and (Inches)

TO-264(L) Package Outline

① SAC: Tin, Silver, Copper



Dimensions in Millimeters and (Inches)

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

Click below to explore more details on WIN SOURCE:

- ⊖ [View APT50GF120LRG on WIN SOURCE](#)
- ⊖ [Microsemi Corporation](#) Information

## Optimize Your Supply Chain with WIN SOURCE Solutions

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