
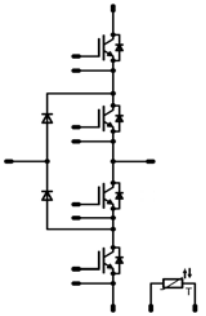


flowNPC 2	600V/200A
<div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px; margin-bottom: 5px;"> <p style="text-align: center; background-color: #000080; color: white; margin: 0;">Features</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Neutral-point-Clamped inverter High power flow2 housing Low Inductance Layout </div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px; margin-bottom: 5px;"> <p style="text-align: center; background-color: #000080; color: white; margin: 0;">Target Applications</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> UPS Solar inverters </div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px;"> <p style="text-align: center; background-color: #000080; color: white; margin: 0;">Types</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> F206NIA200SA </div>	<div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px; margin-bottom: 5px;"> <p style="text-align: center; background-color: #000080; color: white; margin: 0;">flow2 housing</p>  </div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px;"> <p style="text-align: center; background-color: #000080; color: white; margin: 0;">Schematic</p>  </div>

Maximum Ratings

T_j=25°C, unless otherwise specified

Parameter	Symbol	Condition	Value	Unit
Buck IGBT				
Collector-emitter break down voltage	V _{CE}		600	V
DC collector current	I _C	T _j =T _{jmax} T _h =80°C T _c =80°C	155 200	A
Repetitive peak collector current	I _{Cpulse}	t _p limited by T _{jmax}	600	A
Power dissipation per IGBT	P _{tot}	T _j =T _{jmax} T _h =80°C T _c =80°C	245 372	W
Gate-emitter peak voltage	V _{GE}		±20	V
Short circuit ratings	t _{SC} V _{CC}	T _j ≤150°C V _{GE} =15V	6 360	μs V
Maximum Junction Temperature	T _{jmax}		175	°C
Buck Diode				
Peak Repetitive Reverse Voltage	V _{RRM}	T _j =25°C	600	V
DC forward current	I _F	T _j =T _{jmax} T _h =80°C T _c =80°C	109 144	A
Repetitive peak forward current	I _{FRM}	t _p limited by T _{jmax} T _c =100°C	600	A
Power dissipation per Diode	P _{tot}	T _j =T _{jmax} T _h =80°C T _c =80°C	158 239	W
Maximum Junction Temperature	T _{jmax}		175	°C

Maximum Ratings

 $T_j=25^{\circ}\text{C}$, unless otherwise specified

Parameter	Symbol	Condition	Value	Unit
Boost IGBT				
Collector-emitter break down voltage	V_{CE}		600	V
DC collector current	I_C	$T_j=T_{j,max}$ $T_h=80^{\circ}\text{C}$ $T_c=80^{\circ}\text{C}$	154 200	A
Repetitive peak collector current	$I_{C,puls}$	t_p limited by $T_{j,max}$	600	A
Power dissipation per IGBT	P_{tot}	$T_j=T_{j,max}$ $T_h=80^{\circ}\text{C}$ $T_c=80^{\circ}\text{C}$	245 372	W
Gate-emitter peak voltage	V_{GE}		± 20	V
Short circuit ratings	t_{SC}	$T_j \leq 150^{\circ}\text{C}$	6	μs
	V_{CC}	$V_{GE}=15\text{V}$	360	V
Maximum Junction Temperature	$T_{j,max}$		175	$^{\circ}\text{C}$

Boost Inverse Diode

Peak Repetitive Reverse Voltage	V_{RRM}	$T_c=25^{\circ}\text{C}$	600	V
DC forward current	I_F	$T_j=T_{j,max}$ $T_h=80^{\circ}\text{C}$ $T_c=80^{\circ}\text{C}$	136 145	A
Repetitive peak forward current	I_{FRM}	t_p limited by $T_{j,max}$	600	A
Power dissipation per Diode	P_{tot}	$T_j=T_{j,max}$ $T_h=80^{\circ}\text{C}$ $T_c=80^{\circ}\text{C}$	190 190	W
Maximum Junction Temperature	$T_{j,max}$		175	$^{\circ}\text{C}$

Boost Diode

Peak Repetitive Reverse Voltage	V_{RRM}	$T_j=25^{\circ}\text{C}$	600	V
DC forward current	I_F	$T_j=T_{j,max}$ $T_h=80^{\circ}\text{C}$ $T_c=80^{\circ}\text{C}$	138 183	A
Repetitive peak forward current	I_{FRM}	t_p limited by $T_{j,max}$	600	A
Power dissipation per Diode	P_{tot}	$T_j=T_{j,max}$ $T_h=80^{\circ}\text{C}$ $T_c=80^{\circ}\text{C}$	190 287	W
Maximum Junction Temperature	$T_{j,max}$		175	$^{\circ}\text{C}$

Thermal Properties

Storage temperature	T_{stg}		-40...+125	$^{\circ}\text{C}$
Operation temperature under switching condition	T_{op}		-40...+($T_{j,max} - 25$)	$^{\circ}\text{C}$

Insulation Properties

Insulation voltage	V_{is}	$t=2\text{s}$ DC voltage	4000	V
Creepage distance			min 12,7	mm
Clearance			min 12,7	mm

Characteristic Values

Parameter	Symbol	Conditions					Value			Unit					
		$V_{GE}[V]$ or $V_{GS}[V]$	$V_r[V]$ or $V_{CE}[V]$ or $V_{DS}[V]$	$I_c[A]$ or $I_F[A]$ or $I_b[A]$	T_j	Min	Typ	Max							
Buck IGBT															
Gate emitter threshold voltage	$V_{GE(th)}$	VCE=VGE			0,0032	$T_j=25^{\circ}C$ $T_j=150^{\circ}C$	5	5,8	6,5	V					
Collector-emitter saturation voltage	$V_{CE(sat)}$		15		200	$T_j=25^{\circ}C$ $T_j=150^{\circ}C$	1,05	1,51 1,75	1,85	V					
Collector-emitter cut-off current incl. Diode	I_{CES}		0	600		$T_j=25^{\circ}C$ $T_j=150^{\circ}C$			0,66	mA					
Gate-emitter leakage current	I_{GES}		20	0		$T_j=25^{\circ}C$ $T_j=150^{\circ}C$			700	nA					
Integrated Gate resistor	R_{gint}							1		Ω					
Turn-on delay time	$t_{d(on)}$	Rgoff=4 Ω Rgon=4 Ω	± 15	350	200	$T_j=25^{\circ}C$		240		ns					
Rise time	t_r					$T_j=150^{\circ}C$		245							
Turn-off delay time	$t_{d(off)}$					$T_j=25^{\circ}C$		42							
Fall time	t_f					$T_j=150^{\circ}C$		42							
Turn-on energy loss per pulse	E_{on}					$T_j=25^{\circ}C$		310							
Turn-off energy loss per pulse	E_{off}					$T_j=150^{\circ}C$		341							
Input capacitance	C_{ies}										$T_j=25^{\circ}C$		71		mWs
Output capacitance	C_{oss}	f=1MHz	0	25		$T_j=25^{\circ}C$		104							
Reverse transfer capacitance	C_{riss}							3,14		pF					
Gate charge	Q_{Gate}		15	700	200	$T_j=25^{\circ}C$		4,22							
Thermal resistance chip to heatsink per chip	R_{thJH}	Thermal grease thickness $\leq 50\mu m$						6,14		K/W					
Thermal resistance chip to case per chip	R_{thJC}	$\lambda = 1 W/mK$						7,89							
Buck Diode															
Diode forward voltage	V_F				200	$T_j=25^{\circ}C$ $T_j=125^{\circ}C$	1,5	1,77 1,89	3,3	V					
Peak reverse recovery current	I_{RRM}	Rgoff=4 Ω	± 15	350	200	$T_j=25^{\circ}C$		136		A					
Reverse recovery time	t_{rr}					$T_j=125^{\circ}C$		172							
Reverse recovered charge	Q_{rr}					$T_j=25^{\circ}C$		137							
Peak rate of fall of recovery current	$di(rec)max/dt$					$T_j=125^{\circ}C$		269							
Reverse recovered energy	E_{rec}					$T_j=25^{\circ}C$		8,5							
Thermal resistance chip to heatsink per chip	R_{thJH}					Thermal grease thickness $\leq 50\mu m$							16,2		μC
Thermal resistance chip to case per chip	R_{thJC}					$\lambda = 1 W/mK$							3158		
								2901		A/ μs					
								2,02							
								3,66		mWs					
								0,60							
								0,40		K/W					

Characteristic Values

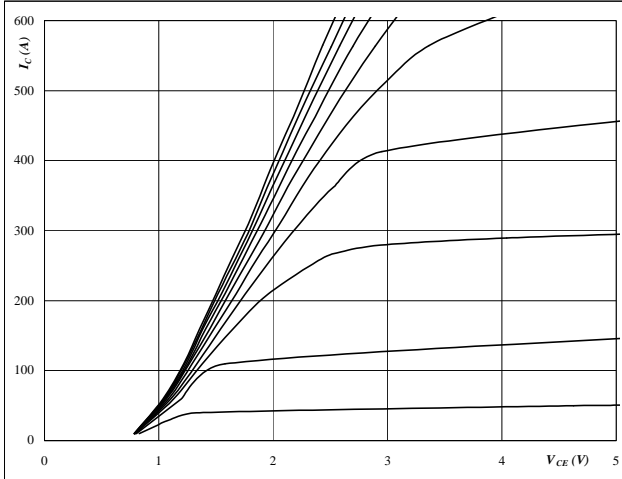
Parameter	Symbol	Conditions					Value			Unit
		$V_{GE}[V]$ or $V_{GS}[V]$	$V_r[V]$ or $V_{CE}[V]$ or $V_{DS}[V]$	$I_c[A]$ or $I_F[A]$ or $I_D[A]$	T_j	Min	Typ	Max		
Boost IGBT										
Gate emitter threshold voltage	$V_{GE(th)}$	$V_{CE}=V_{GE}$			0,0032	$T_j=25^{\circ}C$ $T_j=125^{\circ}C$	5	5,8	6,5	V
Collector-emitter saturation voltage	$V_{CE(sat)}$		15		200	$T_j=25^{\circ}C$ $T_j=125^{\circ}C$	1,05	1,51 1,75	1,85	V
Collector-emitter cut-off incl diode	I_{CES}		0	600		$T_j=25^{\circ}C$ $T_j=125^{\circ}C$			0,66	mA
Gate-emitter leakage current	I_{GES}		20	0		$T_j=25^{\circ}C$ $T_j=125^{\circ}C$			700	nA
Integrated Gate resistor	R_{gint}							1		Ω
Turn-on delay time	$t_{d(on)}$	Rgoff=4 Ω Rgon=4 Ω	± 15	350	200	$T_j=25^{\circ}C$		233		ns
Rise time	t_r					$T_j=125^{\circ}C$		239		
Turn-off delay time	$t_{d(off)}$					$T_j=25^{\circ}C$		43		
Fall time	t_f					$T_j=125^{\circ}C$		45		
Turn-on energy loss per pulse	E_{on}					$T_j=25^{\circ}C$		309		
Turn-off energy loss per pulse	E_{off}				$T_j=125^{\circ}C$			335		mWs
Input capacitance	C_{ies}				$T_j=25^{\circ}C$			65		
Output capacitance	C_{oss}	f=1MHz	0	25		$T_j=25^{\circ}C$		88		pF
Reverse transfer capacitance	C_{rss}							3,95		
Gate charge	Q_{Gate}		15	700	200	$T_j=25^{\circ}C$		4,87		nC
Thermal resistance chip to heatsink per chip	R_{thJH}	Thermal grease thickness $\leq 50\mu m$						5,88		
Thermal resistance chip to case per chip	R_{thJC}	$\lambda = 1 W/mK$						7,64		K/W
Boost Inverse Diode										
Diode forward voltage	V_F				200	$T_j=25^{\circ}C$ $T_j=125^{\circ}C$	1,5	1,60 1,64	3,3	V
Thermal resistance chip to heatsink per chip	R_{thJH}	Thermal grease thickness $\leq 50\mu m$						0,50		K/W
Thermal resistance chip to case per chip	R_{thJC}	$\lambda = 1 W/mK$						0,33		
Boost Diode										
Diode forward voltage	V_F				200	$T_j=25^{\circ}C$ $T_j=150^{\circ}C$	1,5	1,60 1,65	3,3	V
Reverse leakage current	I_r			600		$T_j=25^{\circ}C$ $T_j=150^{\circ}C$			600	μA
Peak reverse recovery current	I_{RRM}	Rgoff=4 Ω	± 15	350	200	$T_j=25^{\circ}C$		132		A
Reverse recovery time	t_{rr}					$T_j=150^{\circ}C$		163		
Reverse recovered charge	Q_{rr}					$T_j=25^{\circ}C$		138		
Peak rate of fall of recovery current	$di(rec)max/dt$					$T_j=150^{\circ}C$		211		
Reverse recovery energy	E_{rec}					$T_j=25^{\circ}C$		9,1		
Thermal resistance chip to heatsink per chip	R_{thJH}	Thermal grease thickness $\leq 50\mu m$				$T_j=150^{\circ}C$		16,5		μC
Thermal resistance chip to case per chip	R_{thJC}	$\lambda = 1 W/mK$				$T_j=25^{\circ}C$		2672		
						$T_j=150^{\circ}C$		1616		A/ μs
						$T_j=25^{\circ}C$		2,17		mWs
						$T_j=150^{\circ}C$		4,15		
Thermal resistance chip to heatsink per chip	R_{thJH}	Thermal grease thickness $\leq 50\mu m$						0,50		K/W
Thermal resistance chip to case per chip	R_{thJC}	$\lambda = 1 W/mK$						0,33		
Thermistor										
Rated resistance	R					T=25 $^{\circ}C$		22000		Ω
Deviation of R100	$\Delta R/R$	R100=1486 Ω				T=100 $^{\circ}C$	-5		5	%
Power dissipation	P					T=25 $^{\circ}C$		200		mW
Power dissipation constant						T=25 $^{\circ}C$		2		mW/K
B-value	B(25/50)	Tol. $\pm 3\%$				T=25 $^{\circ}C$		3950		K
B-value	B(25/100)	Tol. $\pm 3\%$				T=25 $^{\circ}C$		3996		K
Vincotech NTC Reference									B	

Buck

Figure 1 IGBT

Typical output characteristics

$I_C = f(V_{CE})$

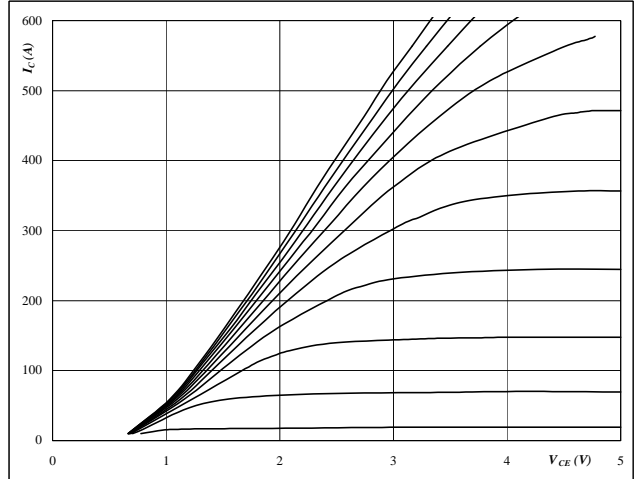


At
 $t_p = 350 \mu s$
 $T_j = 25^\circ C$
 V_{GE} from 7 V to 17 V in steps of 1 V

Figure 2 IGBT

Typical output characteristics

$I_C = f(V_{CE})$

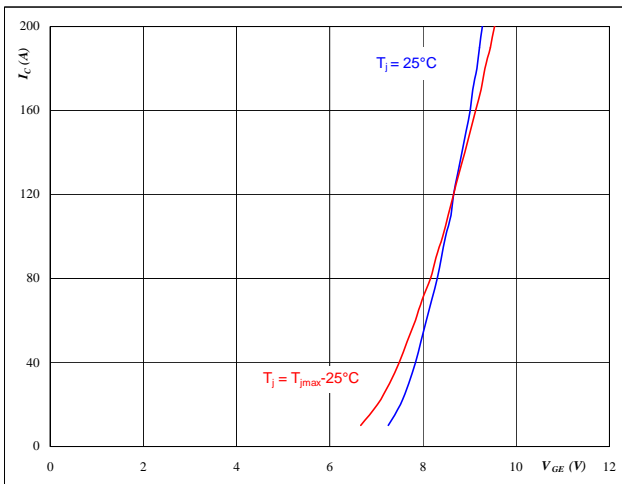


At
 $t_p = 350 \mu s$
 $T_j = 25^\circ C$
 V_{GE} from 7 V to 17 V in steps of 1 V

Figure 3 IGBT

Typical transfer characteristics

$I_C = f(V_{GE})$

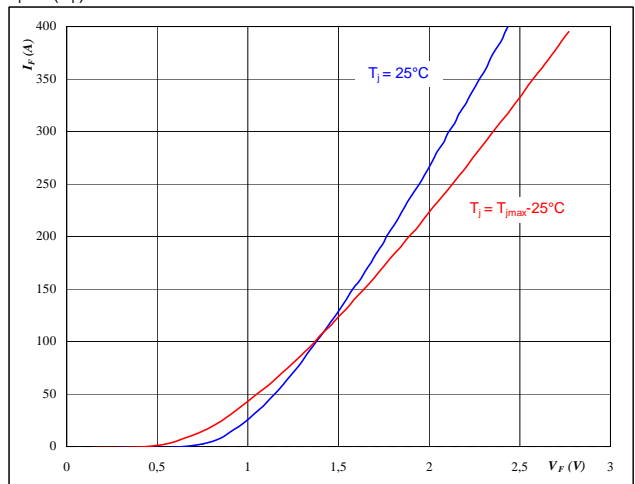


At
 $t_p = 350 \mu s$
 $V_{CE} = 10 V$

Figure 4 FRED

Typical diode forward current as a function of forward voltage

$I_F = f(V_F)$



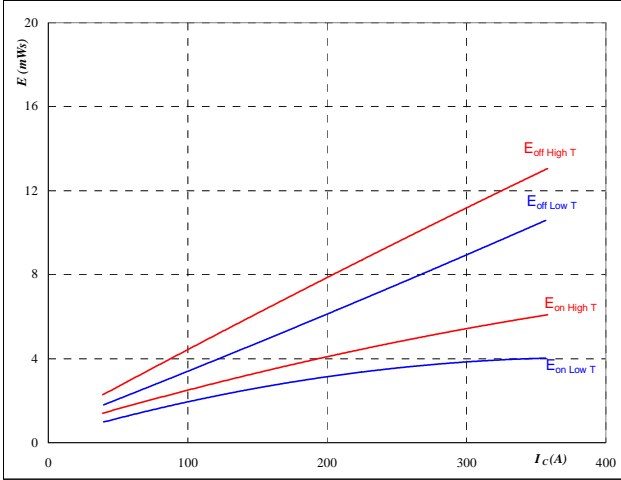
At
 $t_p = 350 \mu s$

Buck

Figure 5 IGBT

Typical switching energy losses as a function of collector current

$$E = f(I_C)$$



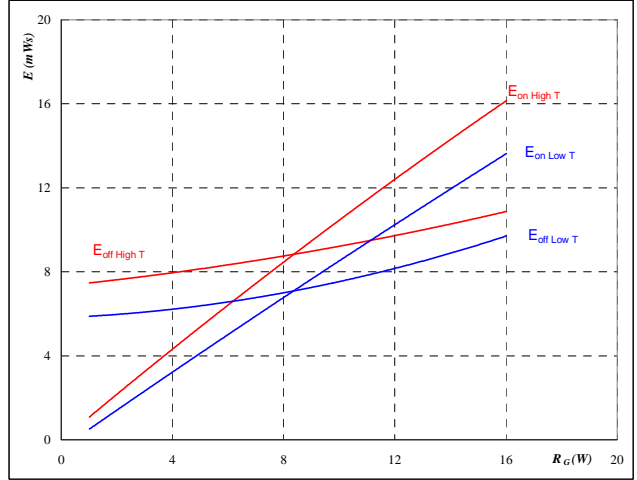
With an inductive load at

$T_J =$	25/125	°C
$V_{CE} =$	350	V
$V_{GE} =$	±15	V
$R_{gon} =$	4	Ω
$R_{goff} =$	4	Ω

Figure 6 IGBT

Typical switching energy losses as a function of gate resistor

$$E = f(R_G)$$



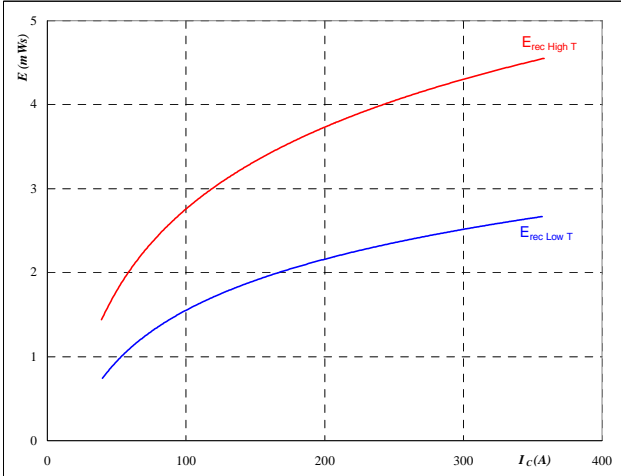
With an inductive load at

$T_J =$	25/125	°C
$V_{CE} =$	350	V
$V_{GE} =$	±15	V
$I_C =$	200	A

Figure 7 FRED

Typical reverse recovery energy loss as a function of collector current

$$E_{rec} = f(I_C)$$



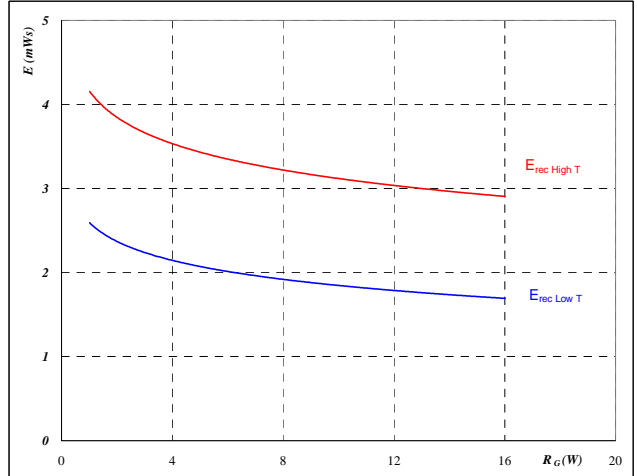
With an inductive load at

$T_J =$	25/125	°C
$V_{CE} =$	350	V
$V_{GE} =$	±15	V
$R_{gon} =$	4	Ω

Figure 8 FRED

Typical reverse recovery energy loss as a function of gate resistor

$$E_{rec} = f(R_G)$$



With an inductive load at

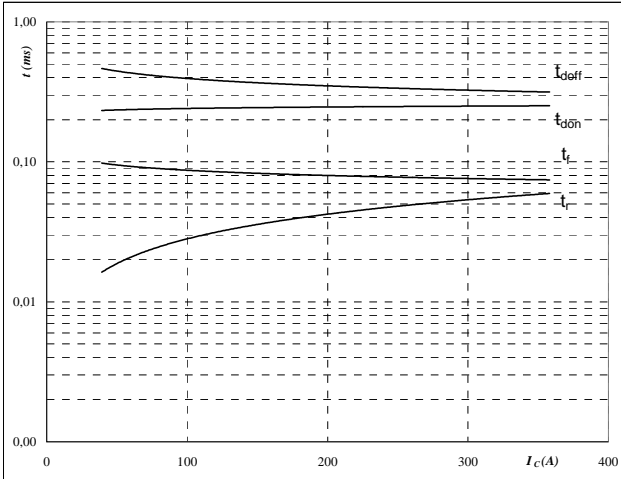
$T_J =$	25/125	°C
$V_{CE} =$	350	V
$V_{GE} =$	±15	V
$I_C =$	200	A

Buck

Figure 9 IGBT

Typical switching times as a function of collector current

$$t = f(I_C)$$



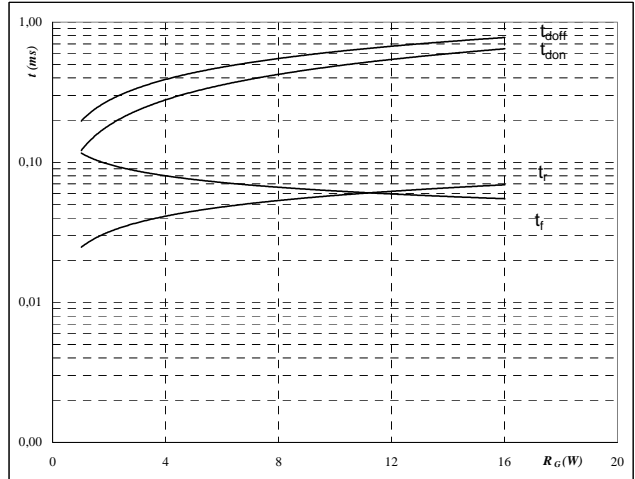
With an inductive load at

$T_j =$	125	°C
$V_{CE} =$	350	V
$V_{GE} =$	±15	V
$R_{gon} =$	4	Ω
$R_{goff} =$	4	Ω

Figure 10 IGBT

Typical switching times as a function of gate resistor

$$t = f(R_G)$$



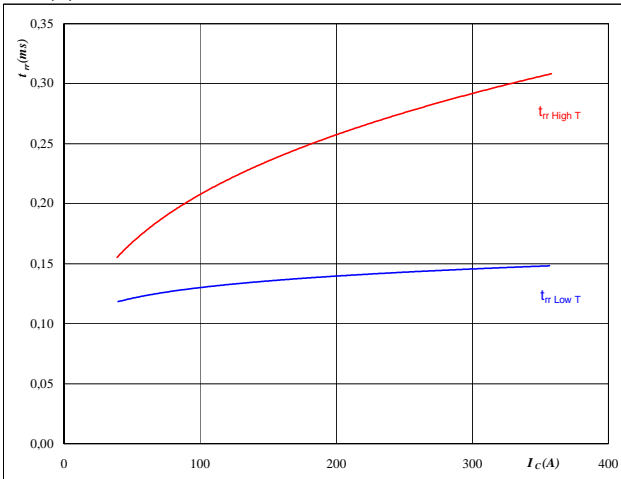
With an inductive load at

$T_j =$	125	°C
$V_{CE} =$	350	V
$V_{GE} =$	±15	V
$I_C =$	200	A

Figure 11 FRED

Typical reverse recovery time as a function of collector current

$$t_{rr} = f(I_C)$$



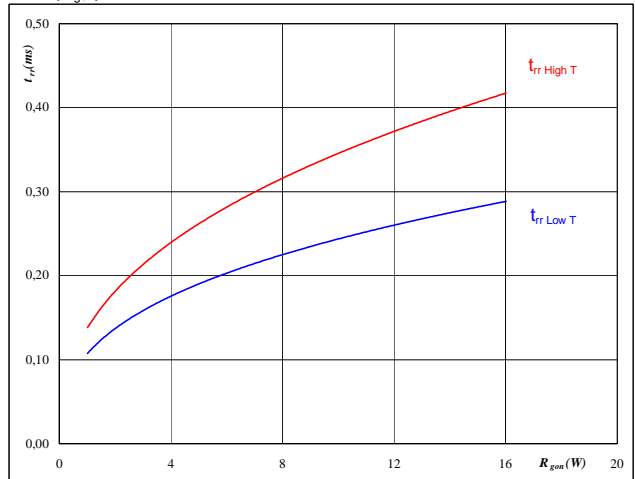
At

$T_j =$	25/125	°C
$V_{CE} =$	350	V
$V_{GE} =$	±15	V
$R_{gon} =$	4	Ω

Figure 12 FRED

Typical reverse recovery time as a function of IGBT turn on gate resistor

$$t_{rr} = f(R_{gon})$$



At

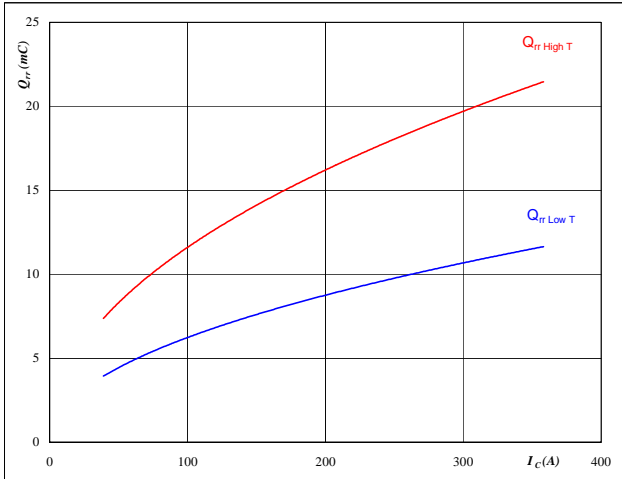
$T_j =$	25/125	°C
$V_R =$	350	V
$I_F =$	200	A
$V_{GE} =$	±15	V

Buck

Figure 13 FRED

Typical reverse recovery charge as a function of collector current

$$Q_{rr} = f(I_c)$$



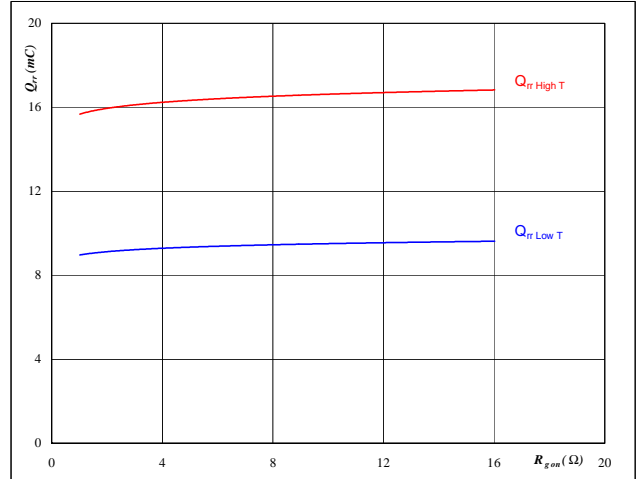
At

$T_j =$	25/125	°C
$V_{CE} =$	350	V
$V_{GE} =$	±15	V
$R_{gon} =$	4	Ω

Figure 14 FRED

Typical reverse recovery charge as a function of IGBT turn on gate resistor

$$Q_{rr} = f(R_{gon})$$



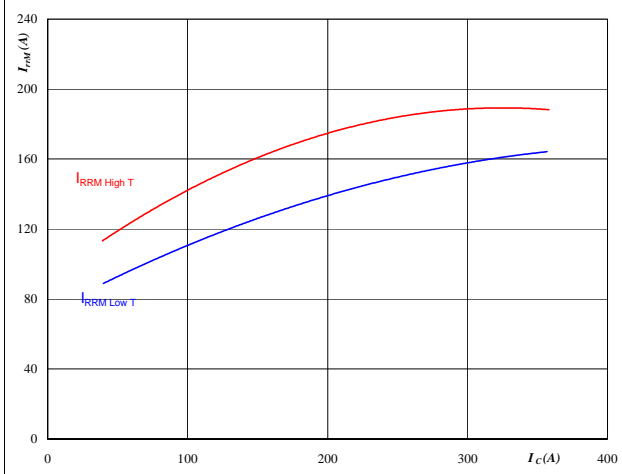
At

$T_j =$	25/125	°C
$V_R =$	350	V
$I_F =$	200	A
$V_{GE} =$	±15	V

Figure 15 FRED

Typical reverse recovery current as a function of collector current

$$I_{RRM} = f(I_c)$$



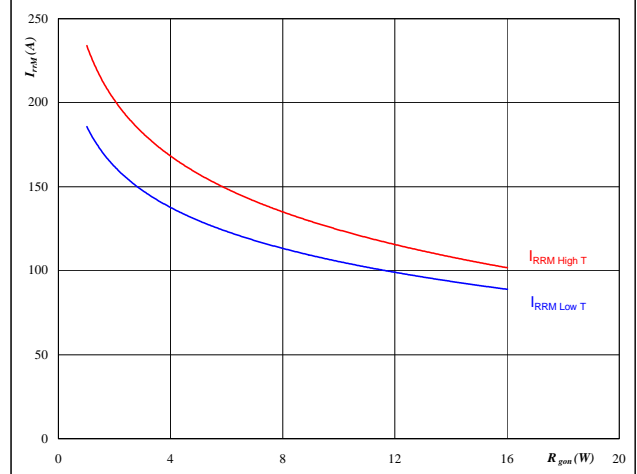
At

$T_j =$	25/125	°C
$V_{CE} =$	350	V
$V_{GE} =$	±15	V
$R_{gon} =$	4	Ω

Figure 16 FRED

Typical reverse recovery current as a function of IGBT turn on gate resistor

$$I_{RRM} = f(R_{gon})$$



At

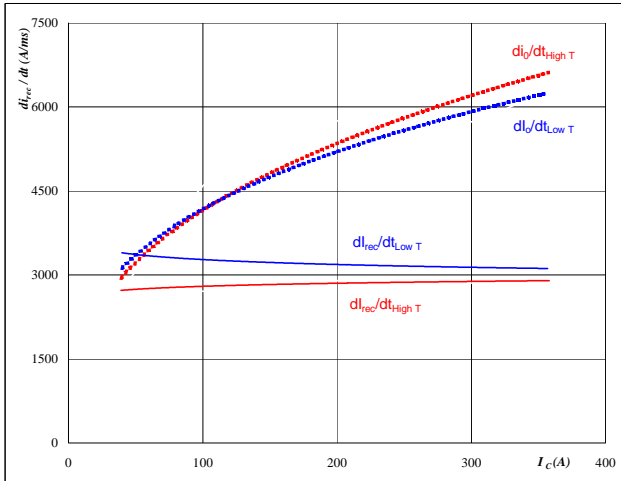
$T_j =$	25/125	°C
$V_R =$	350	V
$I_F =$	200	A
$V_{GE} =$	±15	V

Buck

Figure 17 FRED

Typical rate of fall of forward and reverse recovery current as a function of collector current

$$dI_f/dt, dI_{rec}/dt = f(I_c)$$

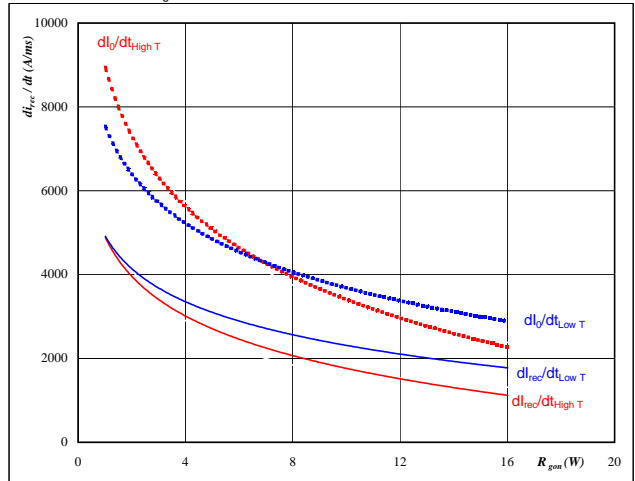


At
 $T_j = 25/125$ °C
 $V_{CE} = 350$ V
 $V_{GE} = \pm 15$ V
 $R_{gon} = 4$ Ω

Figure 18 FRED

Typical rate of fall of forward and reverse recovery current as a function of IGBT turn on gate resistor

$$dI_f/dt, dI_{rec}/dt = f(R_{gon})$$

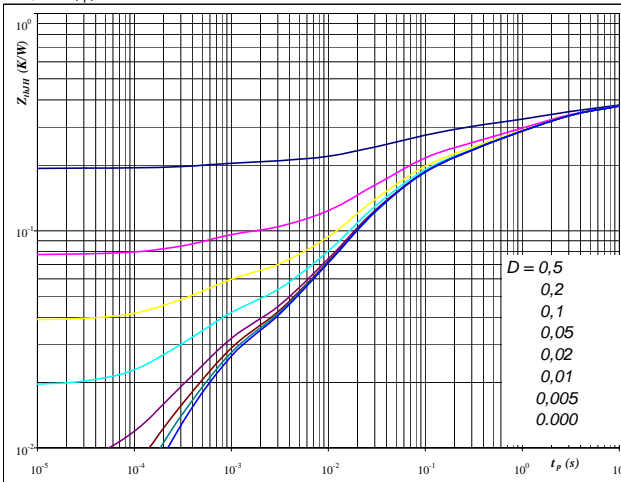


At
 $T_j = 25/125$ °C
 $V_R = 350$ V
 $I_F = 200$ A
 $V_{GE} = \pm 15$ V

Figure 19 IGBT

IGBT transient thermal impedance as a function of pulse width

$$Z_{thJH} = f(t_p)$$



At
 $D = t_p / T$
 $R_{thJH} = 0,39$ K/W

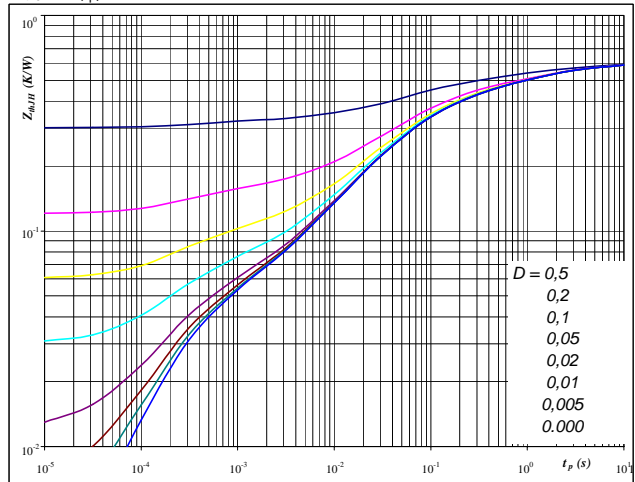
IGBT thermal model values

R (C/W)	Tau (s)
0,02	1,2E+01
0,10	2,6E+00
0,07	4,8E-01
0,11	5,9E-02
0,05	1,3E-02
0,02	4,9E-04

Figure 20 FRED

FRED transient thermal impedance as a function of pulse width

$$Z_{thJH} = f(t_p)$$



At
 $D = t_p / T$
 $R_{thJH} = 0,60$ K/W

FRED thermal model values

R (C/W)	Tau (s)
0,04	9,1E+00
0,12	1,6E+00
0,18	1,9E-01
0,19	3,1E-02
0,04	3,5E-03
0,04	2,8E-04

Buck

Figure 21 IGBT

Power dissipation as a function of heatsink temperature

$$P_{tot} = f(T_h)$$

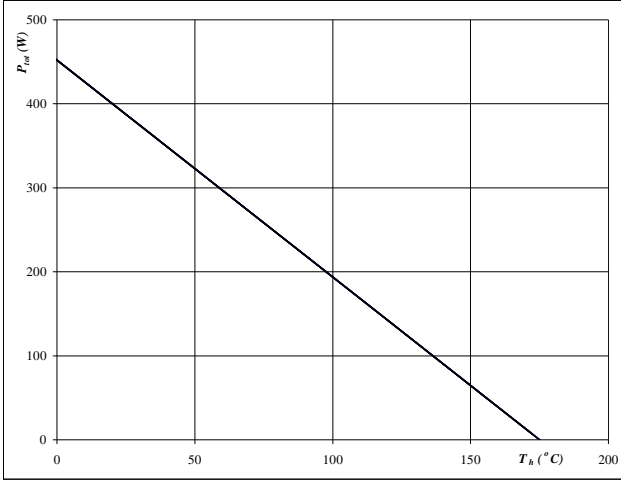

At
 $T_j = 175$ °C

Figure 22 IGBT

Collector current as a function of heatsink temperature

$$I_C = f(T_h)$$

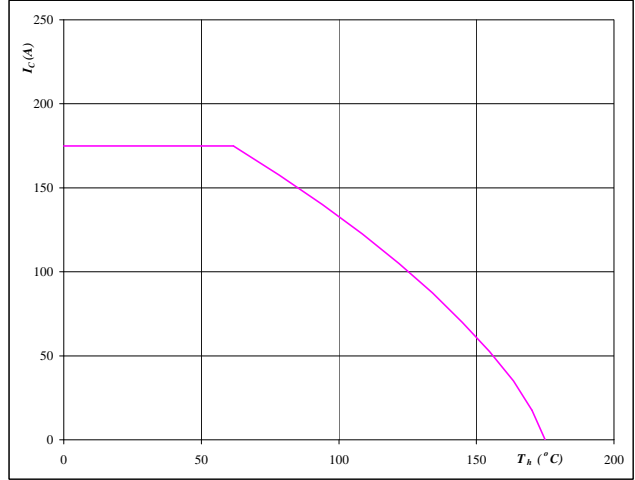

At
 $T_j = 175$ °C
 $V_{GE} = 15$ V

Figure 23 FRED

Power dissipation as a function of heatsink temperature

$$P_{tot} = f(T_h)$$

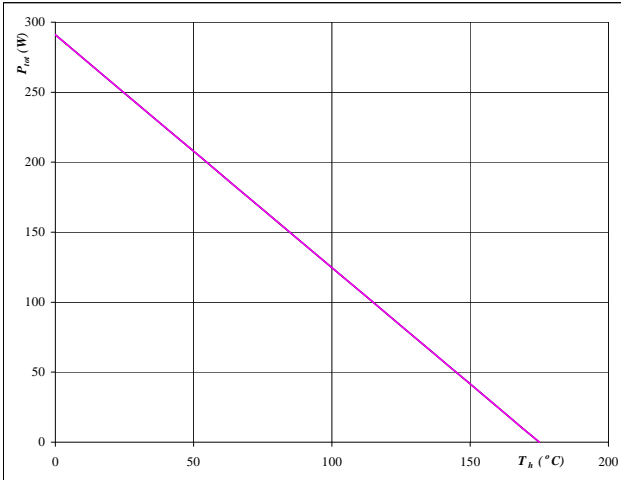
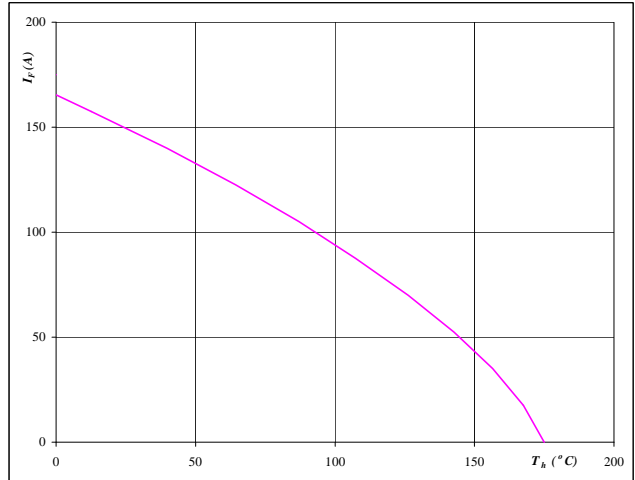

At
 $T_j = 175$ °C

Figure 24 FRED

Forward current as a function of heatsink temperature

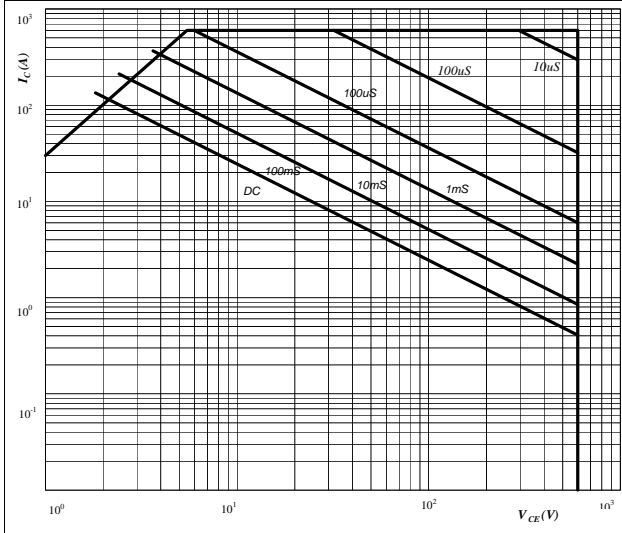
$$I_F = f(T_h)$$


At
 $T_j = 175$ °C

Buck

Figure 25 IGBT

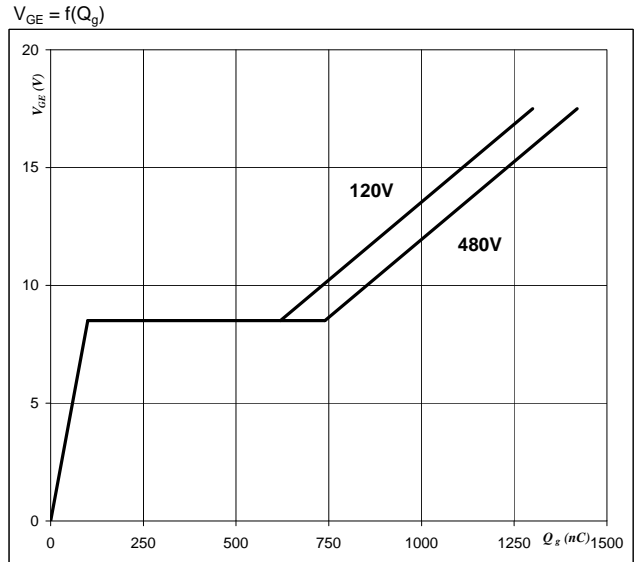
Safe operating area as a function
 of collector-emitter voltage
 $I_C = f(V_{CE})$



At
 D = single pulse
 Th = 80 °C
 V_{GE} = ±15 V
 T_j = T_{jmax} °C

Figure 26 IGBT

Gate voltage vs Gate charge



At
 I_C = 200 A

Boost

Figure 1 IGBT

Typical output characteristics

$I_C = f(V_{CE})$

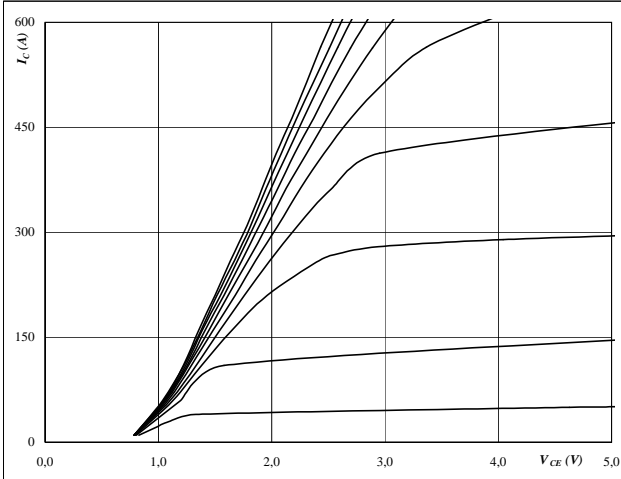

At
 $t_p = 250 \mu s$
 $T_j = 25 \text{ } ^\circ C$
 V_{GE} from 7 V to 17 V in steps of 1 V

Figure 2 IGBT

Typical output characteristics

$I_C = f(V_{CE})$

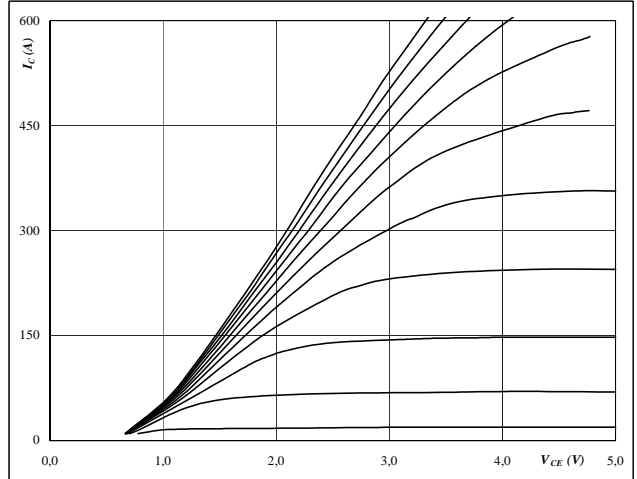
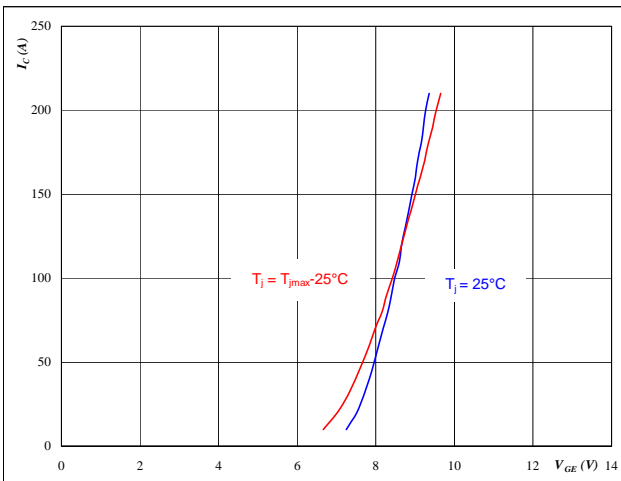

At
 $t_p = 250 \mu s$
 $T_j = 125 \text{ } ^\circ C$
 V_{GE} from 7 V to 17 V in steps of 1 V

Figure 3 IGBT

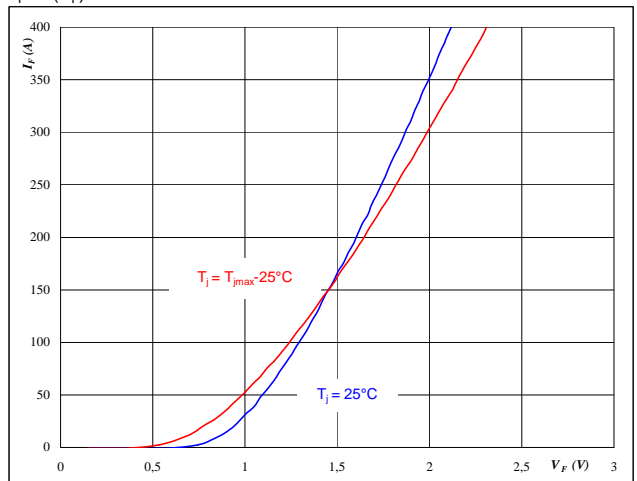
Typical transfer characteristics

$I_C = f(V_{GE})$


At
 $t_p = 250 \mu s$
 $V_{CE} = 10 \text{ V}$
Figure 4 FRED

Typical diode forward current as a function of forward voltage

$I_F = f(V_F)$

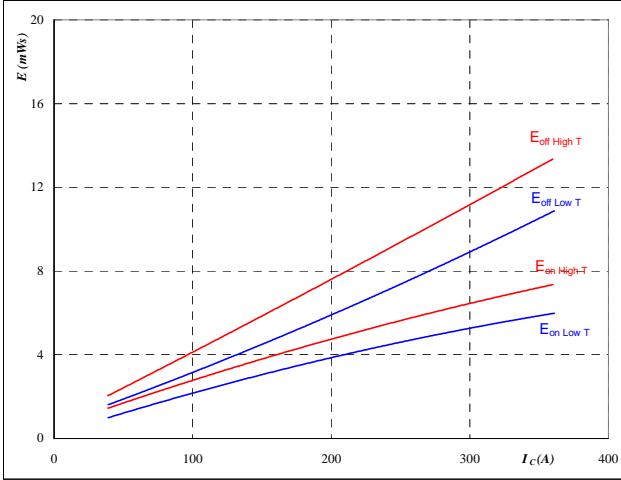

At
 $t_p = 250 \mu s$

Boost

Figure 5 IGBT

Typical switching energy losses
as a function of collector current

$$E = f(I_C)$$



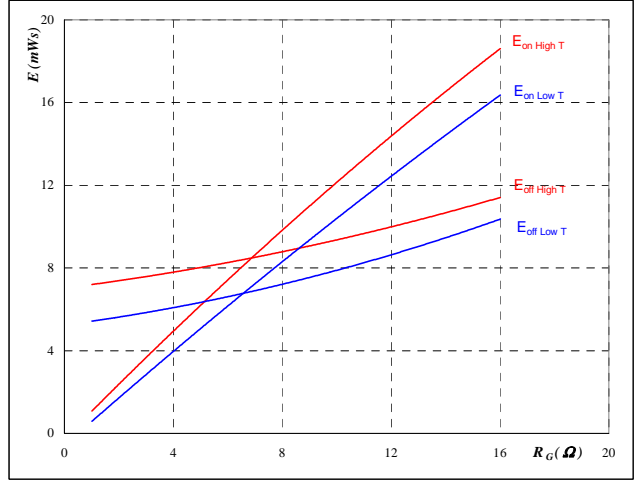
With an inductive load at

$T_J =$	25/125	°C
$V_{CE} =$	350	V
$V_{GE} =$	±15	V
$R_{gon} =$	4	Ω
$R_{goff} =$	4	Ω

Figure 6 IGBT

Typical switching energy losses
as a function of gate resistor

$$E = f(R_G)$$



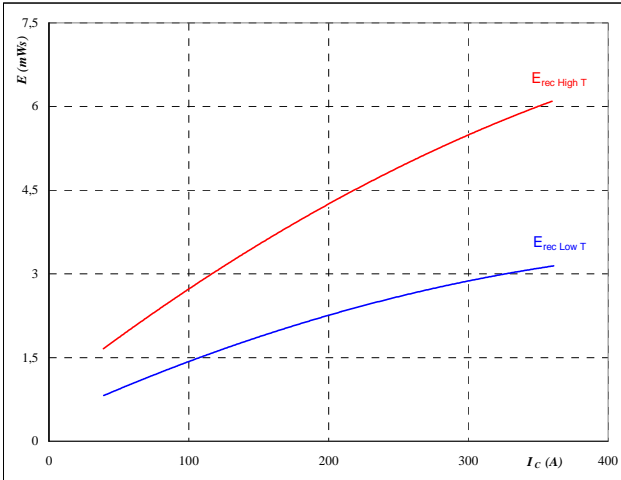
With an inductive load at

$T_J =$	25/125	°C
$V_{CE} =$	350	V
$V_{GE} =$	±15	V
$I_C =$	201	A

Figure 7 IGBT

Typical reverse recovery energy loss
as a function of collector current

$$E_{rec} = f(I_C)$$



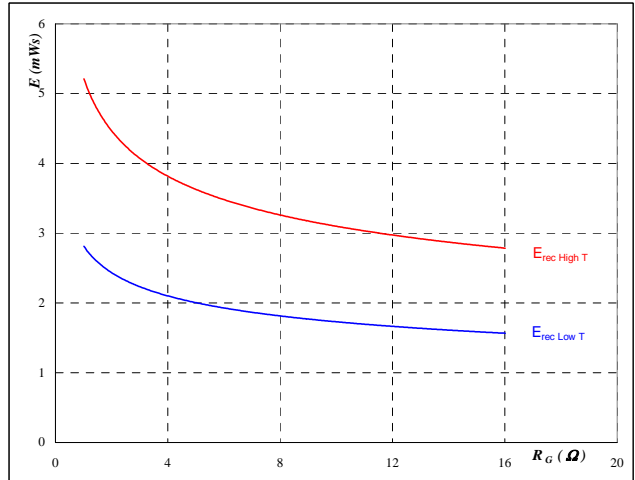
With an inductive load at

$T_J =$	25/125	°C
$V_{CE} =$	350	V
$V_{GE} =$	±15	V
$R_{gon} =$	4	Ω

Figure 8 IGBT

Typical reverse recovery energy loss
as a function of gate resistor

$$E_{rec} = f(R_G)$$



With an inductive load at

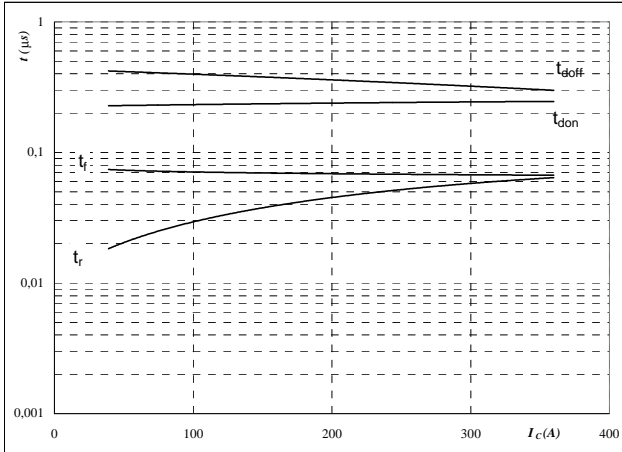
$T_J =$	25/125	°C
$V_{CE} =$	350	V
$V_{GE} =$	±15	V
$I_C =$	201	A

Boost

Figure 9 IGBT

Typical switching times as a function of collector current

$$t = f(I_C)$$



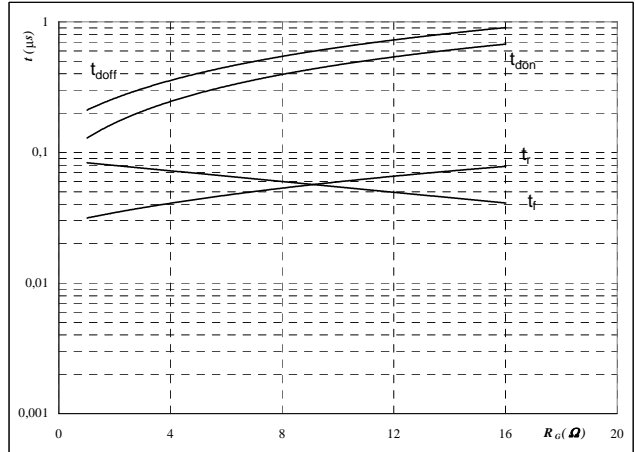
With an inductive load at

$T_j =$	125	°C
$V_{CE} =$	350	V
$V_{GE} =$	±15	V
$R_{gon} =$	4	Ω
$R_{goff} =$	4	Ω

Figure 10 IGBT

Typical switching times as a function of gate resistor

$$t = f(R_G)$$



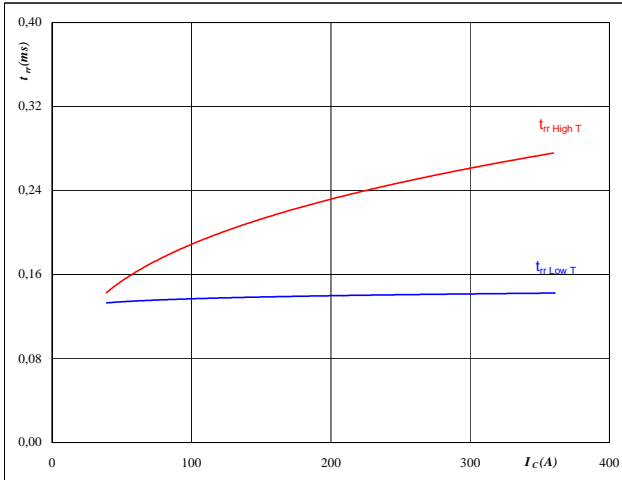
With an inductive load at

$T_j =$	125	°C
$V_{CE} =$	350	V
$V_{GE} =$	±15	V
$I_C =$	201	A

Figure 11 FRED

Typical reverse recovery time as a function of collector current

$$t_{rr} = f(I_C)$$

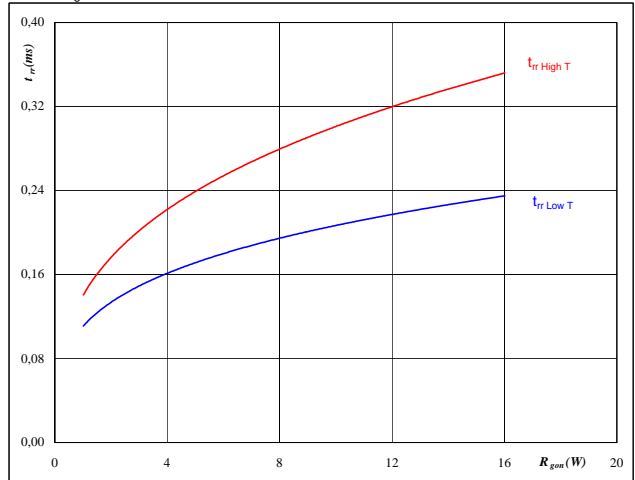

At

$T_j =$	25/125	°C
$V_{CE} =$	350	V
$V_{GE} =$	±15	V
$R_{gon} =$	4	Ω

Figure 12 FRED

Typical reverse recovery time as a function of IGBT turn on gate resistor

$$t_{rr} = f(R_{gon})$$


At

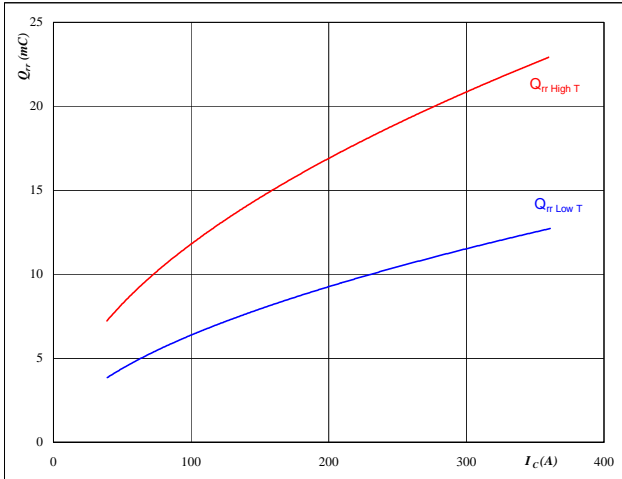
$T_j =$	25/125	°C
$V_R =$	350	V
$I_F =$	201	A
$V_{GE} =$	±15	V

Boost

Figure 13 FRED

Typical reverse recovery charge as a function of collector current

$$Q_{rr} = f(I_c)$$

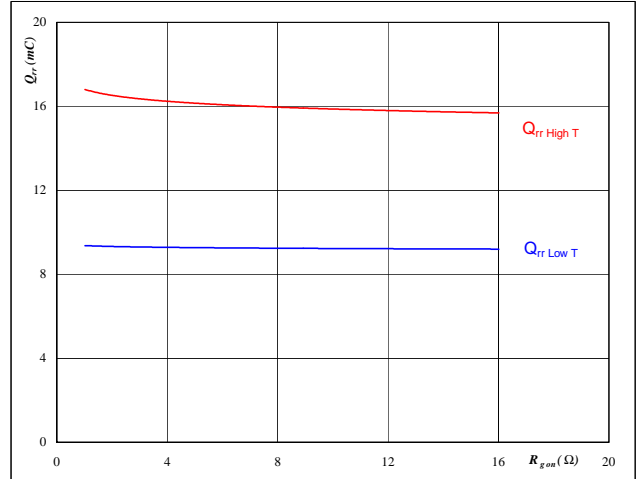


At
 $T_j = 25/125$ °C
 $V_{CE} = 350$ V
 $V_{GE} = \pm 15$ V
 $R_{gon} = 4$ Ω

Figure 14 FRED

Typical reverse recovery charge as a function of IGBT turn on gate resistor

$$Q_{rr} = f(R_{gon})$$

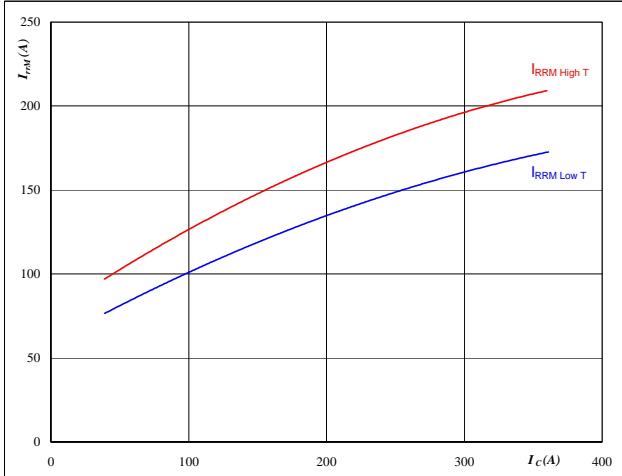


At
 $T_j = 25/125$ °C
 $V_R = 350$ V
 $I_F = 201$ A
 $V_{GE} = \pm 15$ V

Figure 15 FRED

Typical reverse recovery current as a function of collector current

$$I_{RRM} = f(I_c)$$

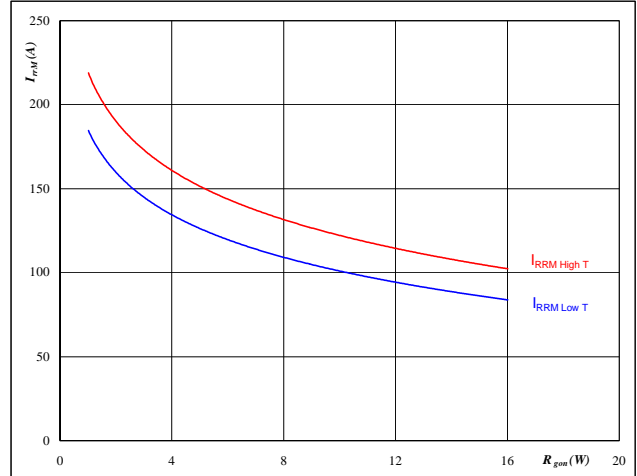


At
 $T_j = 25/125$ °C
 $V_{CE} = 350$ V
 $V_{GE} = \pm 15$ V
 $R_{gon} = 4$ Ω

Figure 16 FRED

Typical reverse recovery current as a function of IGBT turn on gate resistor

$$I_{RRM} = f(R_{gon})$$



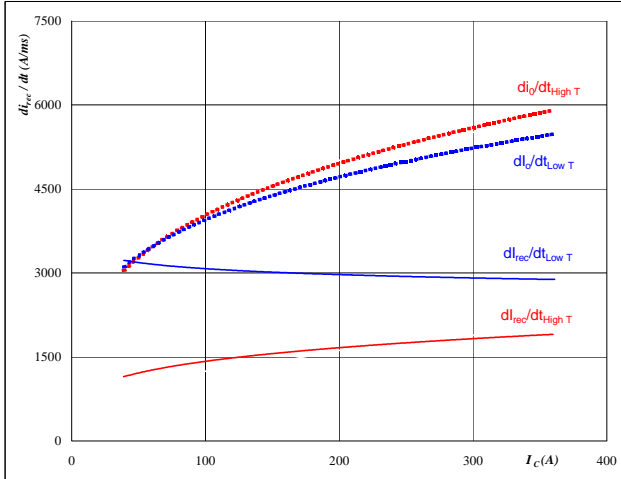
At
 $T_j = 25/125$ °C
 $V_R = 350$ V
 $I_F = 201$ A
 $V_{GE} = \pm 15$ V

Boost

Figure 17 FRED

Typical rate of fall of forward and reverse recovery current as a function of collector current

$$dI_f/dt, dI_{rec}/dt = f(I_c)$$

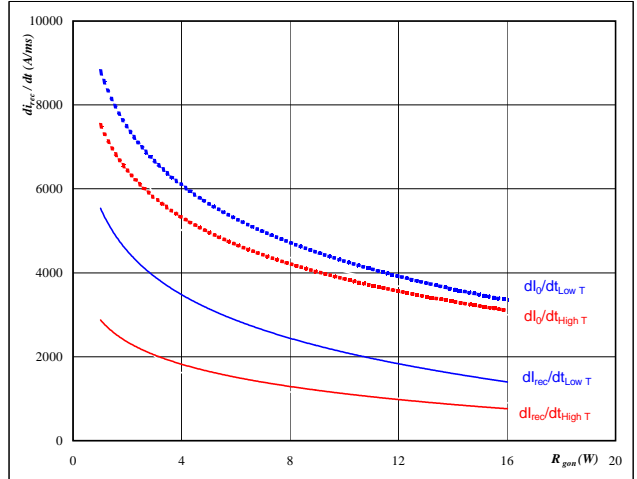


At
 $T_j = 25/125 \text{ } ^\circ\text{C}$
 $V_{CE} = 350 \text{ V}$
 $V_{GE} = \pm 15 \text{ V}$
 $R_{gon} = 4 \text{ } \Omega$

Figure 18 FRED

Typical rate of fall of forward and reverse recovery current as a function of IGBT turn on gate resistor

$$dI_f/dt, dI_{rec}/dt = f(R_{gon})$$

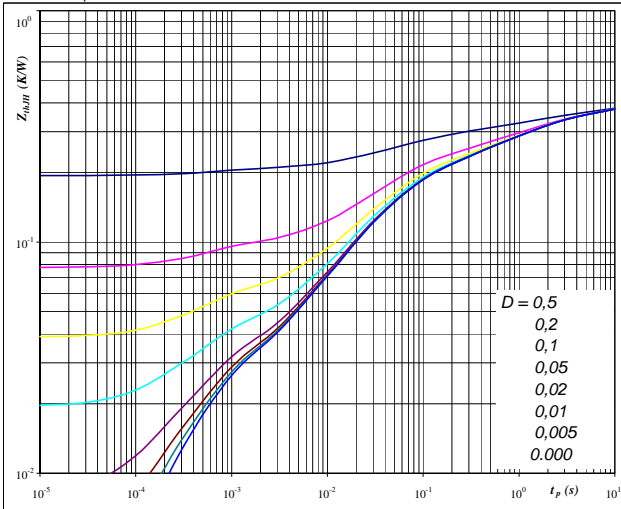


At
 $T_j = 25/125 \text{ } ^\circ\text{C}$
 $V_R = 350 \text{ V}$
 $I_F = 201 \text{ A}$
 $V_{GE} = \pm 15 \text{ V}$

Figure 19 IGBT

IGBT transient thermal impedance as a function of pulse width

$$Z_{thJH} = f(t_p)$$



At
 $D = t_p / T$
 $R_{thJH} = 0,39 \text{ K/W}$

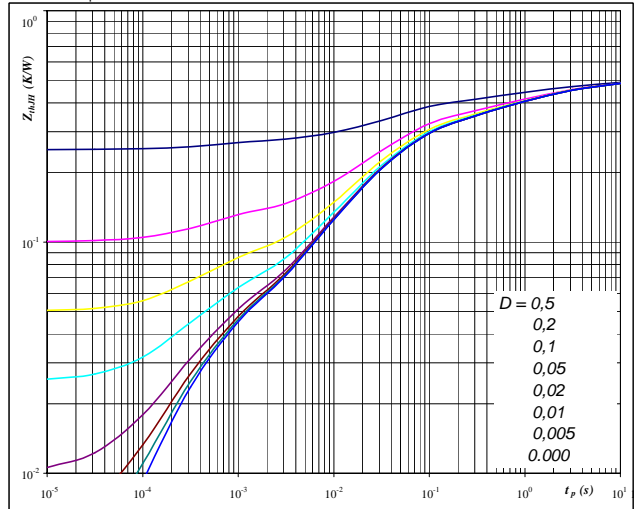
IGBT thermal model values

R (C/W)	Tau (s)
0,02	1,2E+01
0,10	2,6E+00
0,07	4,8E-01
0,11	5,9E-02
0,05	1,3E-02
0,02	4,9E-04

Figure 20 FRED

FRED transient thermal impedance as a function of pulse width

$$Z_{thJH} = f(t_p)$$



At
 $D = t_p / T$
 $R_{thJH} = 0,50 \text{ K/W}$

FRED thermal model values

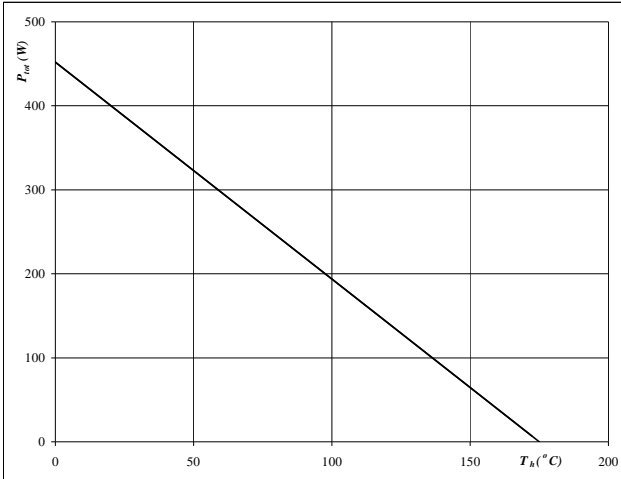
R (C/W)	Tau (s)
0,04	9,6E+00
0,10	1,7E+00
0,09	2,6E-01
0,18	3,6E-02
0,05	7,1E-03
0,04	4,0E-04

Boost

Figure 21 IGBT

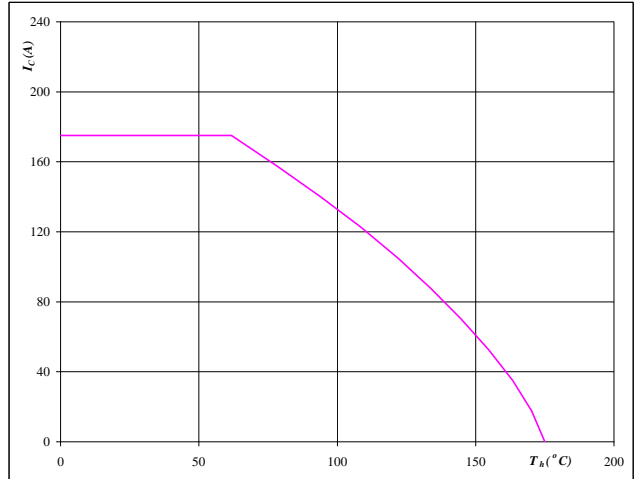
Power dissipation as a function of heatsink temperature

$$P_{tot} = f(T_h)$$


At
 $T_j = 175 \text{ °C}$
Figure 22 IGBT

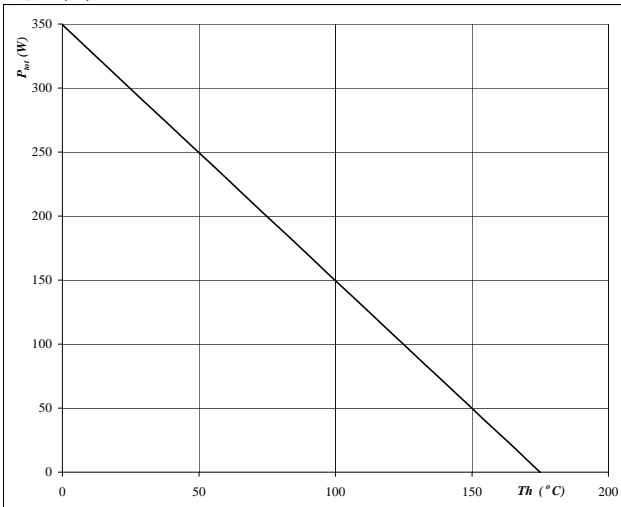
Collector current as a function of heatsink temperature

$$I_C = f(T_h)$$


At
 $T_j = 175 \text{ °C}$
 $V_{GE} = 15 \text{ V}$
Figure 23 FRED

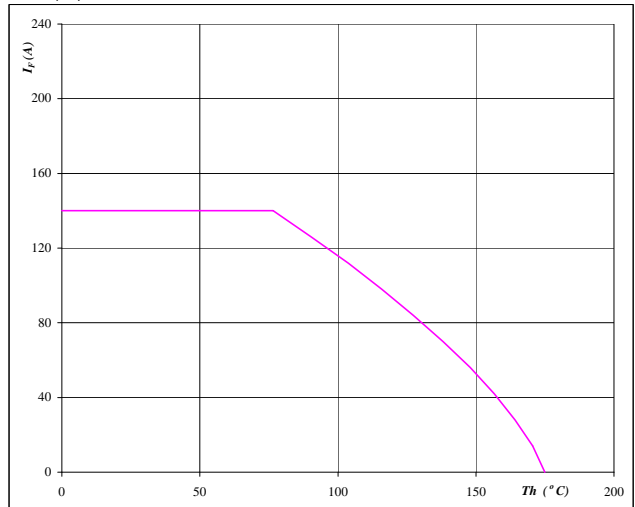
Power dissipation as a function of heatsink temperature

$$P_{tot} = f(T_h)$$


At
 $T_j = 175 \text{ °C}$
Figure 24 FRED

Forward current as a function of heatsink temperature

$$I_F = f(T_h)$$

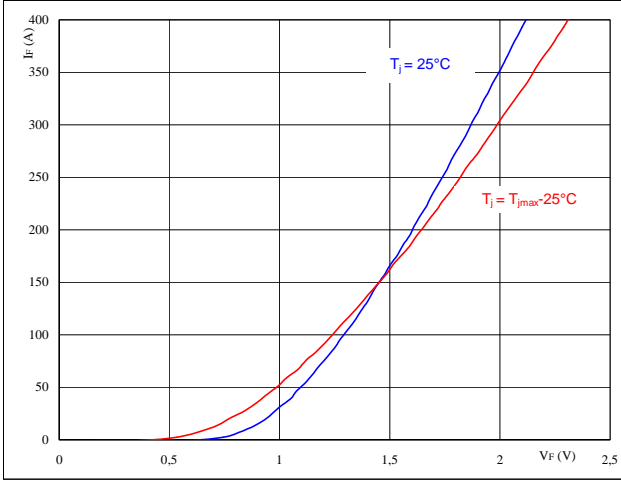

At
 $T_j = 175 \text{ °C}$

Boost

Figure 25 Boost Inverse Diode

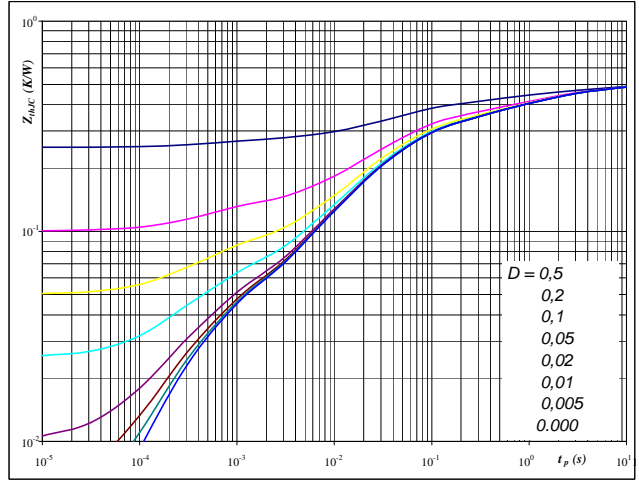
Typical diode forward current as a function of forward voltage

$$I_F = f(V_F)$$


At
 $t_p = 250 \mu s$
Figure 26 Boost Inverse Diode

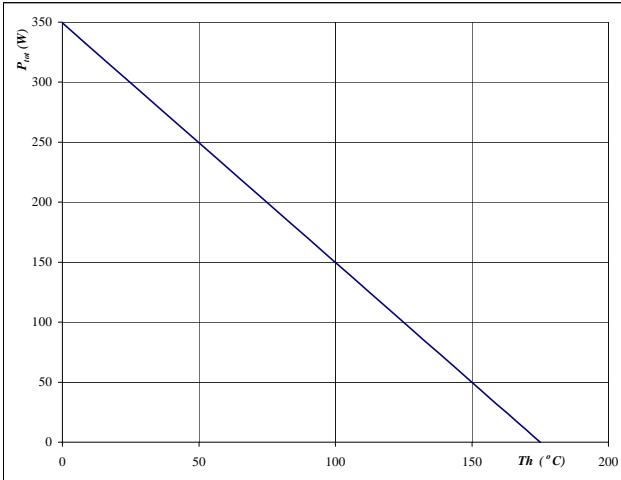
Diode transient thermal impedance as a function of pulse width

$$Z_{thJH} = f(t_p)$$


At
 $D = t_p / T$
 $R_{thJH} = 0,50 \text{ K/W}$
Figure 27 Boost Inverse Diode

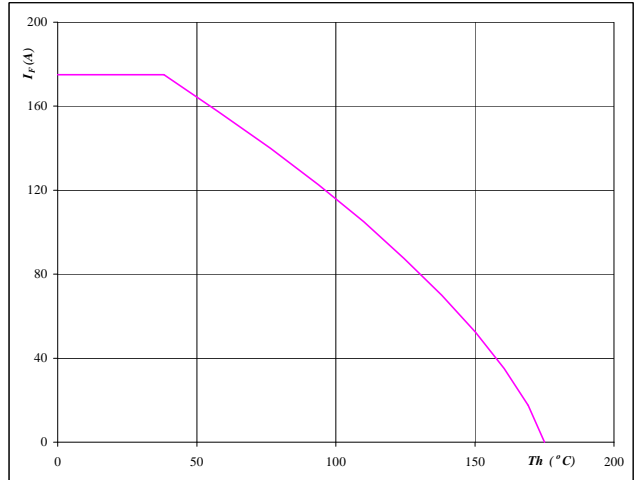
Power dissipation as a function of heatsink temperature

$$P_{tot} = f(T_h)$$


At
 $T_j = 175 \text{ } ^\circ\text{C}$
Figure 28 Boost Inverse Diode

Forward current as a function of heatsink temperature

$$I_F = f(T_h)$$

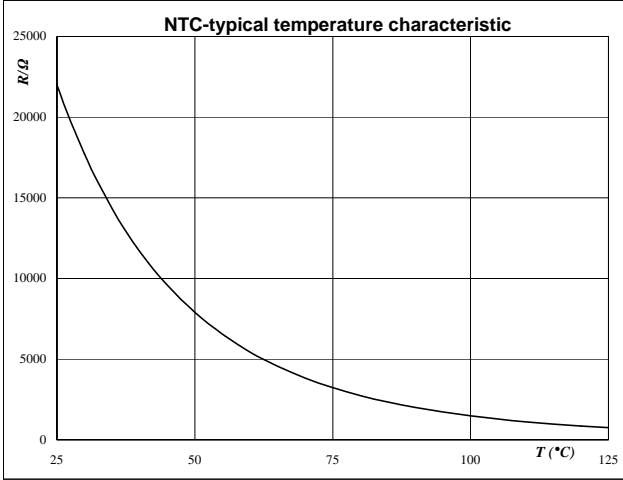

At
 $T_j = 175 \text{ } ^\circ\text{C}$

Thermistor

Figure 1 Thermistor

Typical NTC characteristic
as a function of temperature

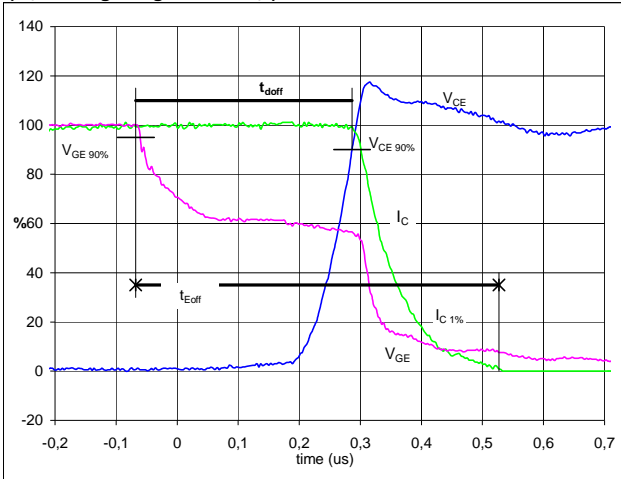
$$R_T = f(T)$$



Switching Definitions BUCK IGBT

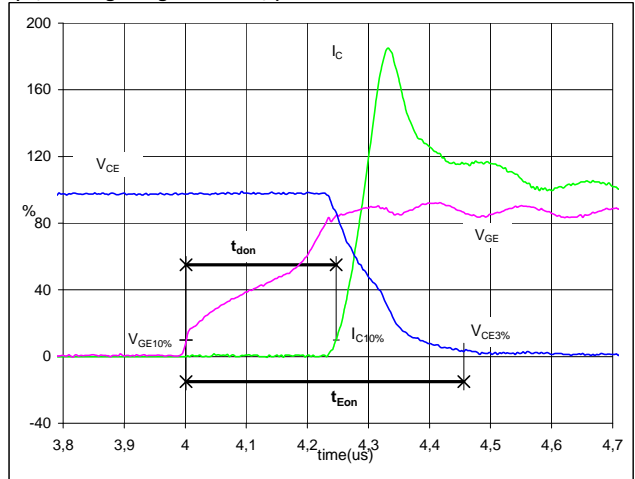
General conditions	
T_j	= 125 °C
R_{gon}	= 4 Ω
R_{goff}	= 4 Ω

Figure 1 Output inverter IGBT

Turn-off Switching Waveforms & definition of t_{doff} , t_{Eoff}
 (t_{Eoff} = integrating time for E_{off})


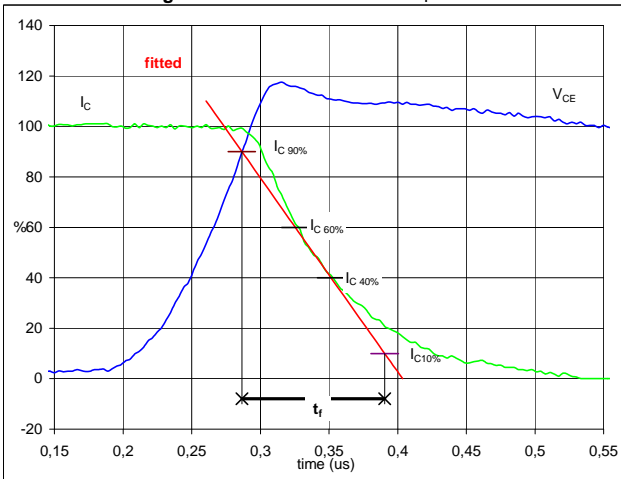
$V_{GE}(0\%) =$	-15	V
$V_{GE}(100\%) =$	15	V
$V_C(100\%) =$	700	V
$I_C(100\%) =$	201	A
$t_{doff} =$	0,34	μs
$t_{Eoff} =$	0,59	μs

Figure 2 Output inverter IGBT

Turn-on Switching Waveforms & definition of t_{don} , t_{Eon}
 (t_{Eon} = integrating time for E_{on})


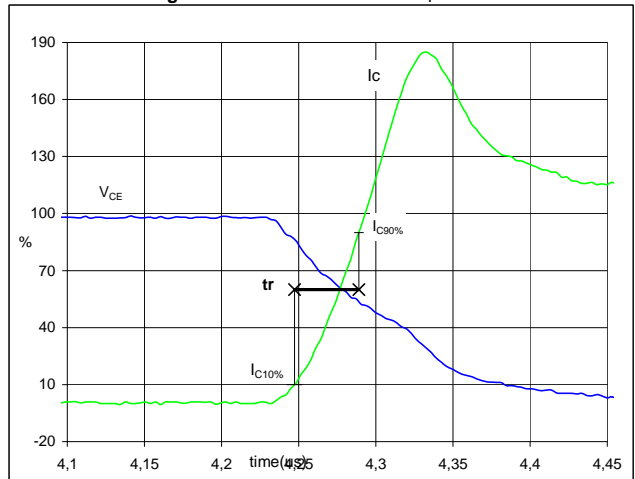
$V_{GE}(0\%) =$	-15	V
$V_{GE}(100\%) =$	15	V
$V_C(100\%) =$	700	V
$I_C(100\%) =$	201	A
$t_{don} =$	0,25	μs
$t_{Eon} =$	0,45	μs

Figure 3 Output inverter IGBT

Turn-off Switching Waveforms & definition of t_f


$V_C(100\%) =$	700	V
$I_C(100\%) =$	201	A
$t_f =$	0,10	μs

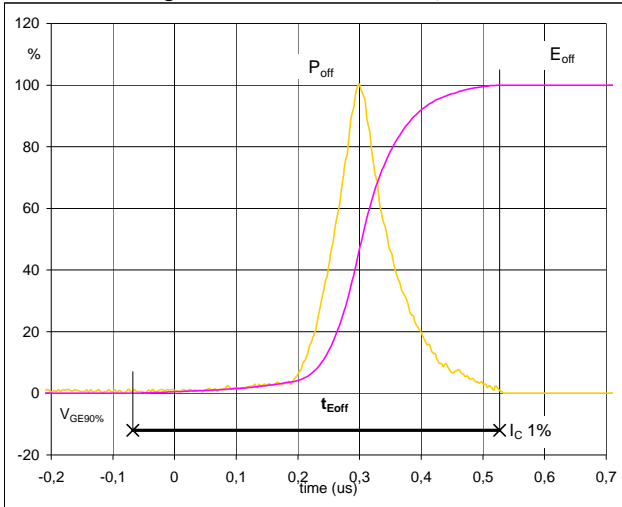
Figure 4 Output inverter IGBT

Turn-on Switching Waveforms & definition of t_r


$V_C(100\%) =$	700	V
$I_C(100\%) =$	201	A
$t_r =$	0,04	μs

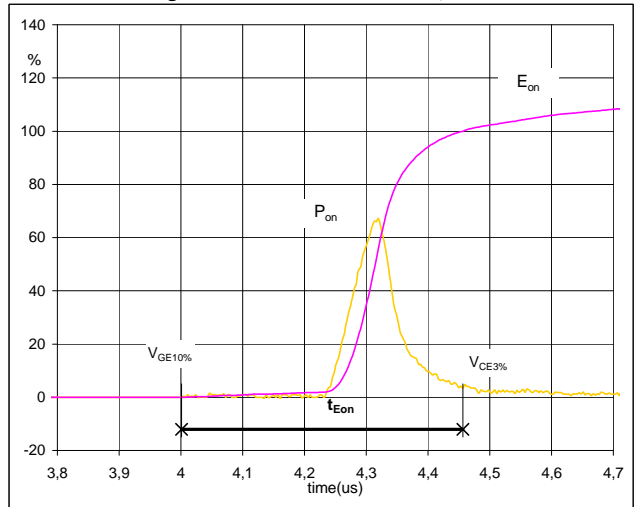
Switching Definitions BUCK MOSFET

Figure 5 Output inverter IGBT

Turn-off Switching Waveforms & definition of t_{Eoff}


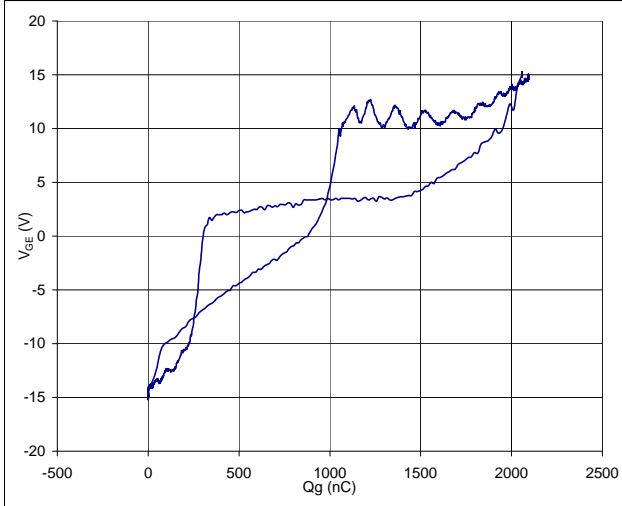
$P_{off} (100\%) = 140,86 \text{ kW}$
 $E_{off} (100\%) = 7,89 \text{ mJ}$
 $t_{Eoff} = 0,59 \text{ }\mu\text{s}$

Figure 6 Output inverter IGBT

Turn-on Switching Waveforms & definition of t_{Eon}


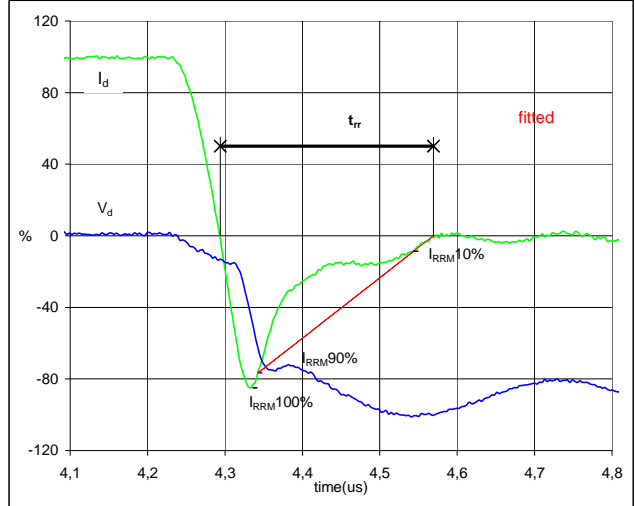
$P_{on} (100\%) = 140,86 \text{ kW}$
 $E_{on} (100\%) = 4,22 \text{ mJ}$
 $t_{Eon} = 0,45 \text{ }\mu\text{s}$

Figure 7 Output inverter FRED

Gate voltage vs Gate charge (measured)


$V_{GEoff} = -15 \text{ V}$
 $V_{GEon} = 15 \text{ V}$
 $V_C (100\%) = 700 \text{ V}$
 $I_C (100\%) = 201 \text{ A}$
 $Q_g = 2106,06 \text{ nC}$

Figure 8 Output inverter IGBT

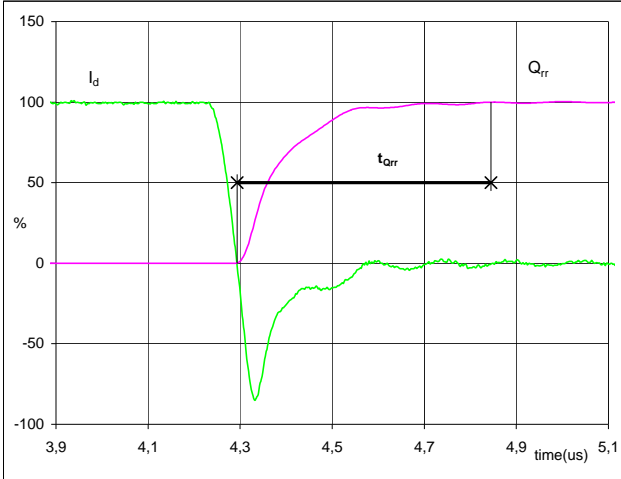
Turn-off Switching Waveforms & definition of t_{rr}


$V_d (100\%) = 700 \text{ V}$
 $I_d (100\%) = 201 \text{ A}$
 $I_{RRM} (100\%) = -172 \text{ A}$
 $t_{rr} = 0,27 \text{ }\mu\text{s}$

Switching Definitions BUCK MOSFET

Figure 9 Output inverter FRED

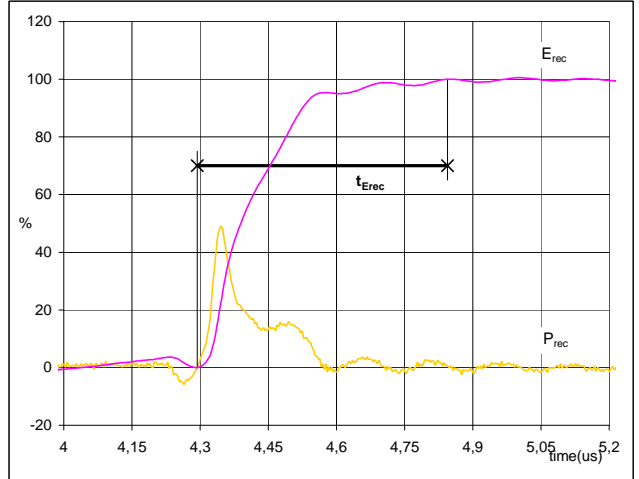
Turn-on Switching Waveforms & definition of t_{Qrr}
(t_{Qrr} = integrating time for Q_{rr})



I_d (100%) = 201 A
 Q_{rr} (100%) = 16,20 μ C
 t_{Qrr} = 0,55 μ s

Figure 10 Output inverter FRED

Turn-on Switching Waveforms & definition of t_{Erec}
(t_{Erec} = integrating time for E_{rec})



P_{rec} (100%) = 140,86 kW
 E_{rec} (100%) = 3,66 mJ
 t_{Erec} = 0,55 μ s

Measurement circuits

Figure 11

BUCK stage switching measurement circuit

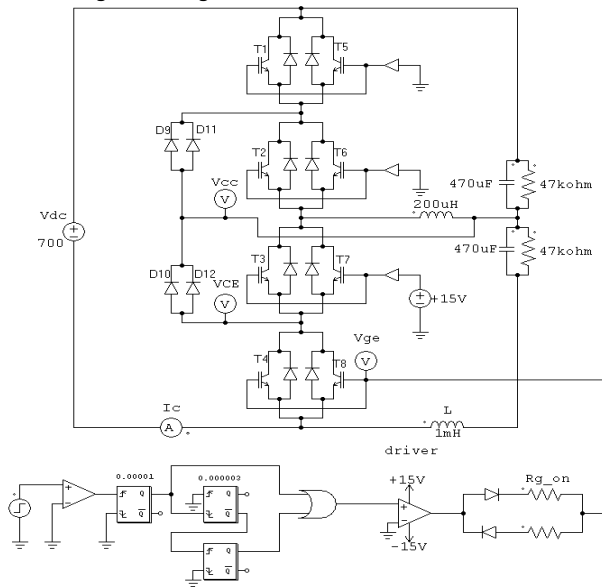
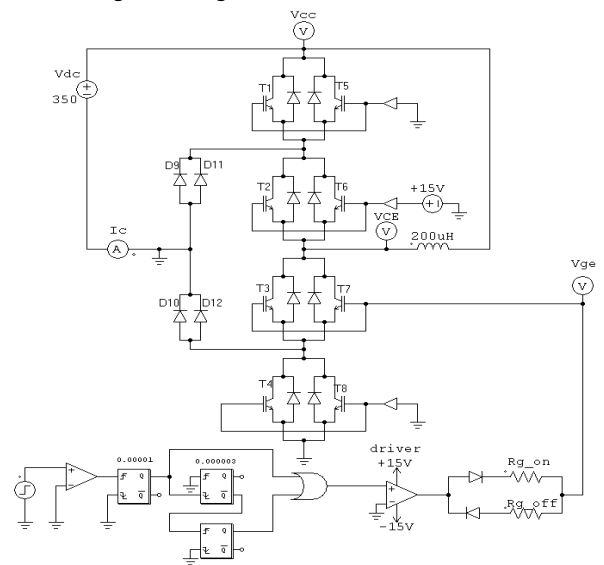


Figure 12

BOOST stage switching measurement circuit

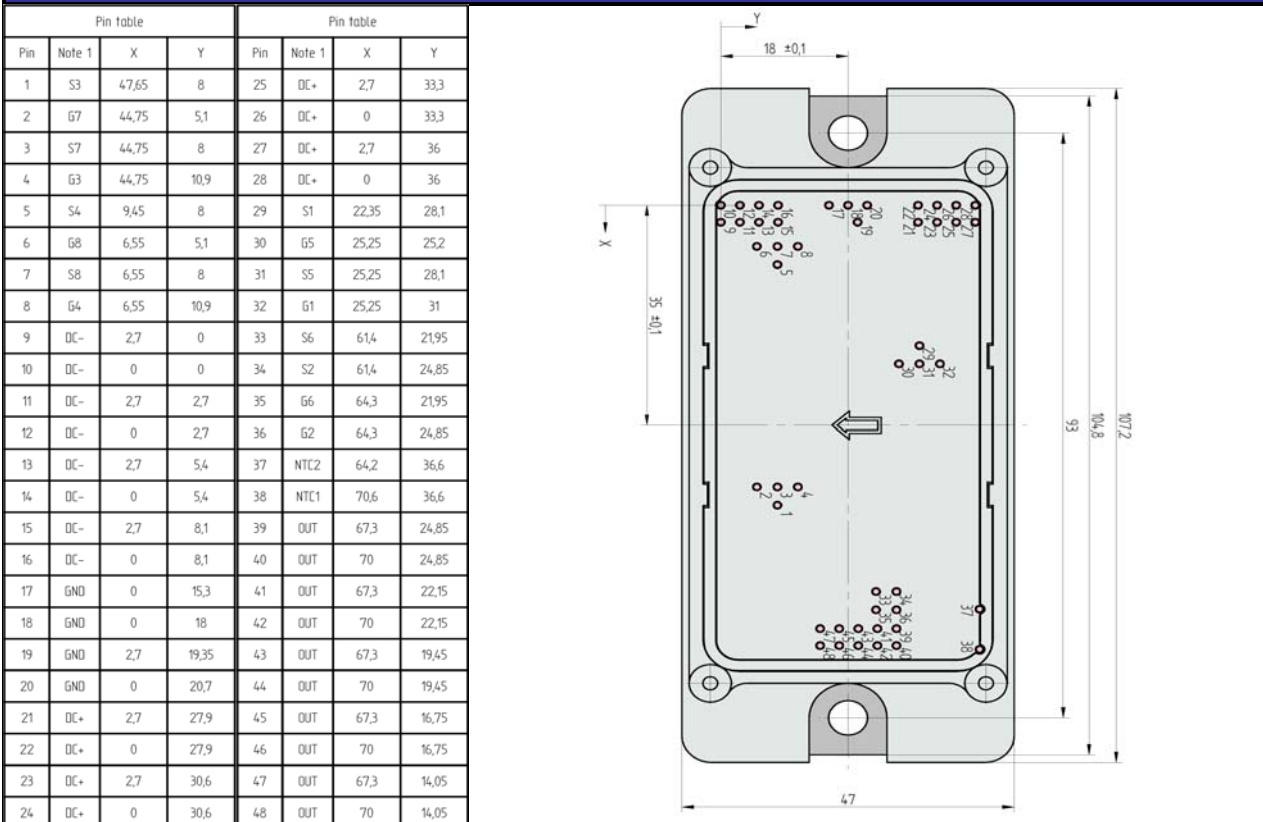


Ordering Code and Marking - Outline - Pinout

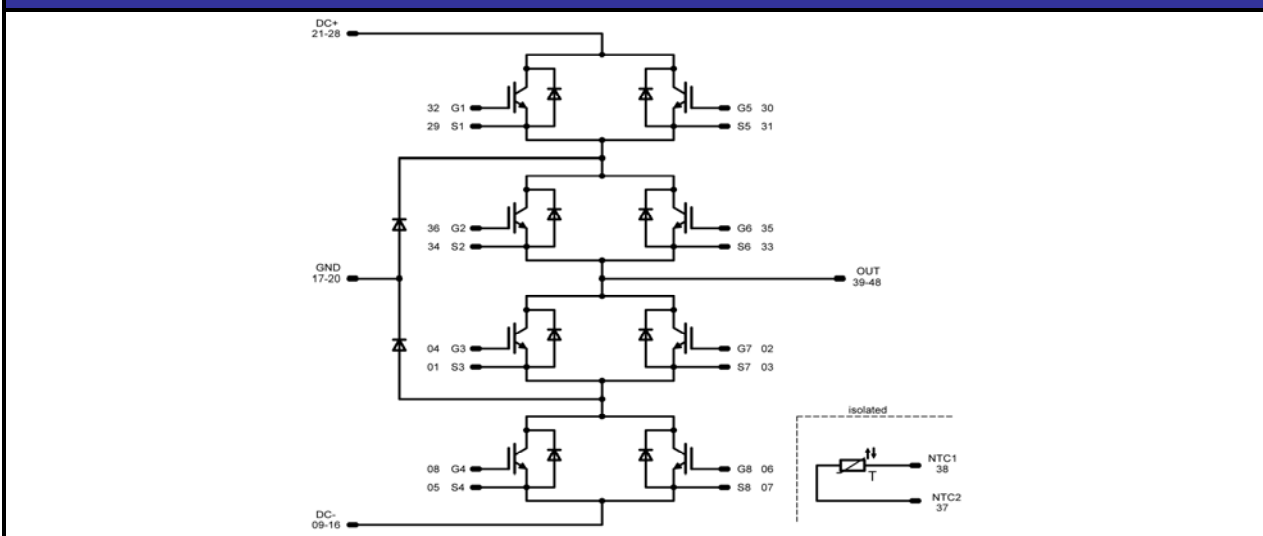
Ordering Code & Marking

Version	Ordering Code	in DataMatrix as	in packaging barcode as
Standard in flow2 housing	30-F206NIA200SA-M105F	M105F	M105F

Outline



Pinout



PRODUCT STATUS DEFINITIONS

Datasheet Status	Product Status	Definition
Target	Formative or In Design	This datasheet contains the design specifications for product development. Specifications may change in any manner without notice. The data contained is exclusively intended for technically trained staff.
Preliminary	First Production	This datasheet contains preliminary data, and supplementary data may be published at a later date. Vincotech reserves the right to make changes at any time without notice in order to improve design. The data contained is exclusively intended for technically trained staff.
Final	Full Production	This datasheet contains final specifications. Vincotech reserves the right to make changes at any time without notice in order to improve design. The data contained is exclusively intended for technically trained staff.

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Vincotech products are not authorised for use as critical components in life support devices or systems without the express written approval of Vincotech.

As used herein:

1. Life support devices or systems are devices or systems which, (a) are intended for surgical implant into the body, or (b) support or sustain life, or (c) whose failure to perform when properly used in accordance with instructions for use provided in labelling can be reasonably expected to result in significant injury to the user.
2. A critical component is any component of a life support device or system whose failure to perform can be reasonably expected to cause the failure of the life support device or system, or to affect its safety or effectiveness.