


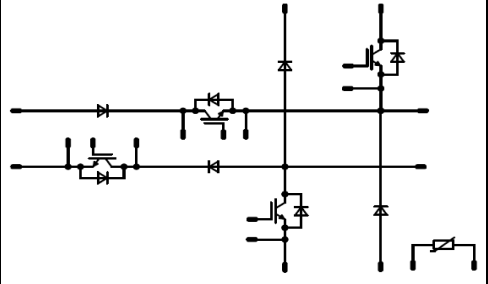
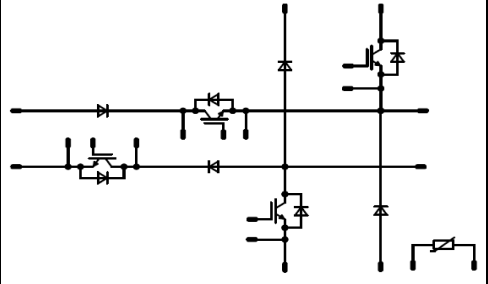
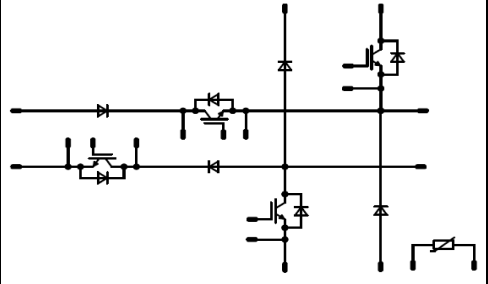




Vincotech

<i>flow 2 MNPC</i>	1200 V / 160 A				
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Maximum Ratings

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

Parameter	Symbol	Condition	Value	Unit
Buck Inverse Diode				
Repetitive peak reverse voltage	V_{RRM}		1200	V
DC forward current	I_F	$T_j = T_{jmax}$ $T_s = 80\text{ °C}$	7	A
Maximum repetitive forward current	I_{FRM}	$t_p = 10\text{ ms}$	14	A
I^2t -value	I^2t	$T_j = T_{jmax}$	40	A ² s
Power dissipation	P_{tot}	$T_s = 80\text{ °C}$	40	W
Maximum Junction Temperature	T_{jmax}		150	°C
Buck Switch				
Collector-emitter breakdown voltage	V_{CE}		1200	V
DC collector current	I_C	$T_j = T_{jmax}$ $T_s = 80\text{ °C}$	157	A
Repetitive peak collector current	I_{CRM}	t_p limited by T_{jmax}	480	A
Turn off safe operating area		$V_{CE}max = 1200V, T_{vj} \leq 150\text{ °C}$	320	A
Power dissipation	P_{tot}	$T_j = T_{jmax}$ $T_s = 80\text{ °C}$	398	W
Gate-emitter peak voltage	V_{GE}		±20	V
Short circuit ratings	t_{SC} V_{CC}	$T_j \leq 150\text{ °C}$ $V_{GE} = 15\text{ V}$	10 800	µs V
Maximum Junction Temperature	T_{jmax}		175	°C

**Maximum Ratings** $T_j = 25\text{ °C}$, unless otherwise specified

Parameter	Symbol	Condition	Value	Unit
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Buck Diode

Peak Repetitive Reverse Voltage	V_{RRM}		600	V
DC forward current	I_F	$T_j = T_{jmax}$ $T_s = 80\text{ °C}$	96	A
Non-repetitive Peak Surge Current	I_{FSM}	t_p limited by T_{jmax}	1200	A
Power dissipation	P_{tot}	$T_j = T_{jmax}$ $T_s = 80\text{ °C}$	110	W
Maximum Junction Temperature	T_{jmax}		150	°C

Boost Switch

Collector-emitter breakdown voltage	V_{CE}		600	V
DC collector current	I_C	$T_j = T_{jmax}$ $T_s = 80\text{ °C}$	91	A
Repetitive peak collector current	I_{CRM}	t_p limited by T_{jmax}	300	A
Turn off safe operating area		$V_{CE} \leq 600V$, $T_j \leq 175\text{ °C}$	300	A
Power dissipation	P_{tot}	$T_j = T_{jmax}$ $T_s = 80\text{ °C}$	174	W
Gate-emitter peak voltage	V_{GE}		± 20	V
Short circuit ratings	t_{SC} V_{CC}	$T_j \leq 150\text{ °C}$ $V_{GE} = 15\text{ V}$	6 360	μs V
Maximum Junction Temperature	T_{jmax}		175	°C

Boost Inverse Diode

Peak Repetitive Reverse Voltage	V_{RRM}		600	V
DC forward current	I_F	$T_j = T_{jmax}$ $T_s = 80\text{ °C}$	38	A
Maximum repetitive forward current	I_{FRM}	t_p limited by T_{jmax}	60	A
Power dissipation	P_{tot}	$T_j = T_{jmax}$ $T_s = 80\text{ °C}$	65	W
Maximum Junction Temperature	T_{jmax}		175	°C

Boost Diode

Peak Repetitive Reverse Voltage	V_{RRM}		1200	V
DC forward current	I_F	$T_j = T_{jmax}$ $T_s = 80\text{ °C}$	50	A
Nonrepetitive peak surge current	I_{FRM}	t_p limited by T_{jmax} (Halfwave 1 Phase 60Hz)	650	A
Power dissipation	P_{tot}	$T_j = T_{jmax}$ $T_s = 80\text{ °C}$	94	W
Maximum Junction Temperature	T_{jmax}		150	°C

Thermal Properties

Storage temperature	T_{stg}		-40...+125	°C
Operation temperature under switching condition	T_{op}		-40...+($T_{jmax} - 25$)	°C

Isolation Properties

Isolation voltage	V_{isol}	DC voltage*	$t_p = 2\text{ s}$	4000	V
		AC voltage	$t_p = 1\text{ min}$	2500	V
Creepage distance			min 12,7	mm	
Clearance			min 12,7	mm	
Comparative Tracking Index	CTI		>200		

* 100 % tested in production



Characteristic Values

Parameter	Symbol	Conditions					Value			Unit			
		V_{GE} [V]	V_{GS} [V]	V_r [V]	V_{CE} [V]	V_{DS} [V]	I_C [A]	I_F [A]	I_D [A]		T_j [°C]	Min	Typ
Buck Inverse Diode													
Forward voltage	V_F					7	25 125			1	1,97 1,65	3,4	V
Threshold voltage (for power loss calc. only)	V_{to}					7	25 125				1,33 1,01		V
Slope resistance (for power loss calc. only)	r_t					7	25 125				91 91		mΩ
Reverse current	I_r					1200						0,25	mA
Thermal resistance junction to sink	$R_{th(j-s)}$	Thermal grease thickness ≤ 50µm $\lambda = 1$ W/mK									1,77		K/W
Buck Switch													
Gate emitter threshold voltage	$V_{GE(th)}$	$V_{CE} = V_{GE}$				0,006	25			5,2	5,8	6,5	V
Collector-emitter saturation voltage	V_{CESat}		15			160	25 125			2	2,02 2,37	2,4	V
Collector-emitter cut-off current incl. Diode	I_{CES}		0	1200			25					0,02	mA
Gate-emitter leakage current	I_{GES}		20	0			25					480	nA
Integrated Gate resistor	R_{gint}										none		Ω
Turn-on delay time	$t_{d(on)}$						25 125				133 135		ns
Rise time	t_r						25 125				20 23		
Turn-off delay time	$t_{d(off)}$	$R_{goff} = 4 \Omega$	±15	350	100		25 125				225 276		
Fall time	t_f	$R_{gon} = 4 \Omega$					25 125				38 64		
Turn-on energy loss	E_{on}						25 125				1,80 3,18		mWs
Turn-off energy loss	E_{off}						25 125				2,52 4,03		
Input capacitance	C_{ies}										9200		pF
Output capacitance	C_{oss}	$f = 1$ MHz	0	25							920		
Reverse transfer capacitance	C_{rss}										540		
Gate charge	Q_G		15	960	160						740		nC
Thermal resistance junction to sink	$R_{th(j-s)}$	Thermal grease thickness ≤ 50µm $\lambda = 1$ W/mK									0,24		K/W



Characteristic Values

Parameter	Symbol	Conditions					Value			Unit	
		V_{GE} [V]	V_{GS} [V]	V_r [V]	V_{CE} [V]	V_{DS} [V]	I_C [A]	I_F [A]	I_D [A]		T_j [°C]

Buck Diode

Diode forward voltage	V_F					120	25 125		1,47 1,29	1,7		V
Peak reverse recovery current	I_{RRM}	$R_{gon} = 4 \Omega$	± 15	350	100		25		127			A
							125		151			
Reverse recovery time	t_{rr}						25		40			ns
							125		81			
Reverse recovered charge	Q_{rr}						25		3,02			μC
							125		7,13			
Peak rate of fall of recovery current	$(di_{rr}/dt)_{max}$						25	12386			A/ μs	
							125	3767				
Reverse recovered energy	E_{rec}						25	0,31			mWs	
							125	1,01				
Thermal resistance junction to sink	$R_{th(j-s)}$	Thermal grease thickness $\leq 50 \mu m$ $\lambda = 1 W/mK$							0,64			K/W

Boost Switch

Gate emitter threshold voltage	$V_{GE(th)}$	$V_{CE} = V_{GE}$				0,0016	25		5	5,8	6,5	V
Collector-emitter saturation voltage	V_{CESat}		15			100	25 125		1,05	1,58 1,8	1,85	V
Collector-emitter cut-off incl diode	I_{CES}		0	600			25				0,0052	mA
Gate-emitter leakage current	I_{GES}		20	0			25				1200	nA
Integrated Gate resistor	R_{gint}									none		Ω
Turn-on delay time	$t_{d(on)}$	$R_{goff} = 4 \Omega$ $R_{gon} = 4 \Omega$	± 15	350	100		25			103		ns
							125		103			
Rise time	t_r						25		17			
							125		19			
Turn-off delay time	$t_{d(off)}$						25		158			
							125		179			
Fall time	t_f	25		44								
		125		64								
Turn-on energy loss	E_{on}						25			1,06		μWs
							125			1,52		
Turn-off energy loss	E_{off}						25			2,48		
							125			3,32		
Input capacitance	C_{ies}									6280		pF
Output capacitance	C_{oss}	$f = 1 MHz$	0	25						400		
Reverse transfer capacitance	C_{rss}									186		
Gate charge	Q_G		15	480	100					620		nC
Thermal resistance junction to sink	$R_{th(j-s)}$	Thermal grease thickness $\leq 50 \mu m$ $\lambda = 1 W/mK$								0,54		K/W

Boost Inverse Diode

Diode forward voltage	V_F					30	25 125		1,00	1,64 1,55	1,95	V
Thermal resistance junction to sink	$R_{th(j-s)}$	Thermal grease thickness $\leq 50 \mu m$ $\lambda = 1 W/mK$								1,45		K/W



Characteristic Values

Parameter	Symbol	Conditions					Value			Unit							
		V_{GE} [V]	V_{GS} [V]	V_r [V]	V_{CE} [V]	V_{DS} [V]	I_C [A]	I_F [A]	I_D [A]		T_j [°C]	Min	Typ	Max			
Boost Diode																	
Diode forward voltage	V_F					60	25 125			1,50	2,47 2,11	3,30	V				
Reverse leakage current	I_r			1200			25					200	µA				
Peak reverse recovery current	I_{RRM}	$R_{gon} = 4 \Omega$	± 15	350	100		25				107		A				
Reverse recovery time	t_{rr}						125				51				69		ns
Reverse recovered charge	Q_{rr}						25				6				13		µC
Peak rate of fall of recovery current	$(di_{rr}/dt)_{max}$						125				5985				2890		A/µs
Reverse recovery energy	E_{rec}						25				1,71				3,61		mWs
Thermal resistance junction to sink	$R_{th(j-s)}$	Thermal grease thickness ≤ 50µm $\lambda = 1 \text{ W/mK}$									0,74		K/W				
Thermistor																	
Rated resistance	R						25			22000			Ω				
Deviation of R_{100}	$\Delta_{R/R}$	$R_{100} = 1486 \Omega$					100		-5			+5	%				
Power dissipation	P						25			200			mW				
Power dissipation constant							25			2			mW/K				
B-value	$B_{(25/50)}$	Tol. ±3%					25			3950			K				
B-value	$B_{(25/100)}$	Tol. ±3%					25			3998			K				
Vincotech NTC Reference												B					



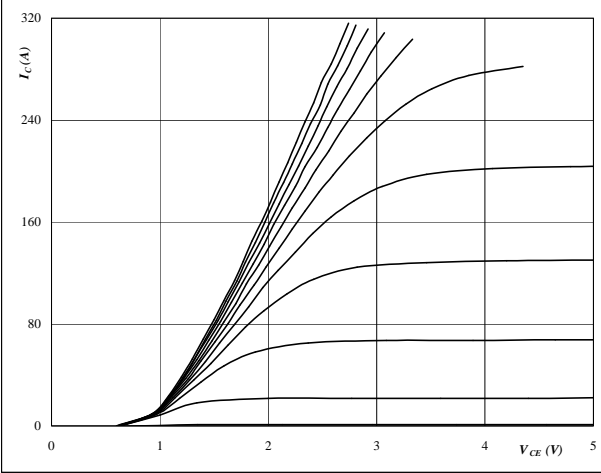
Buck Switch

Buck IGBT and Buck FWD

figure 1. IGBT

Typical output characteristics

$I_C = f(V_{CE})$



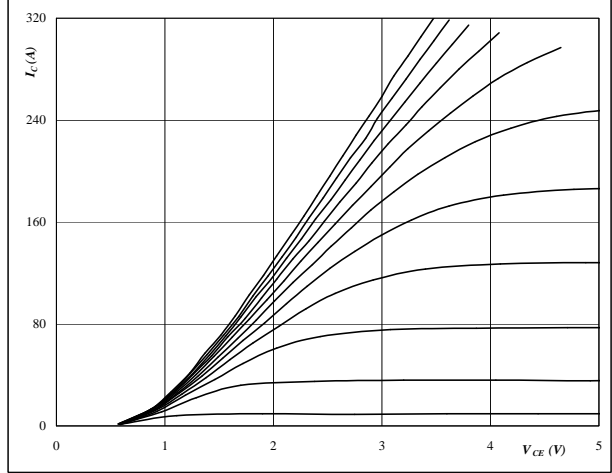
At

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

figure 2. IGBT

Typical output characteristics

$I_C = f(V_{CE})$



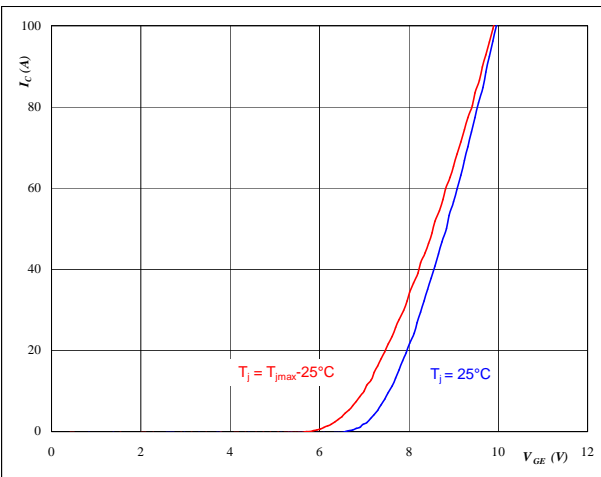
At

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

figure 3. IGBT

Typical transfer characteristics

$I_C = f(V_{GE})$



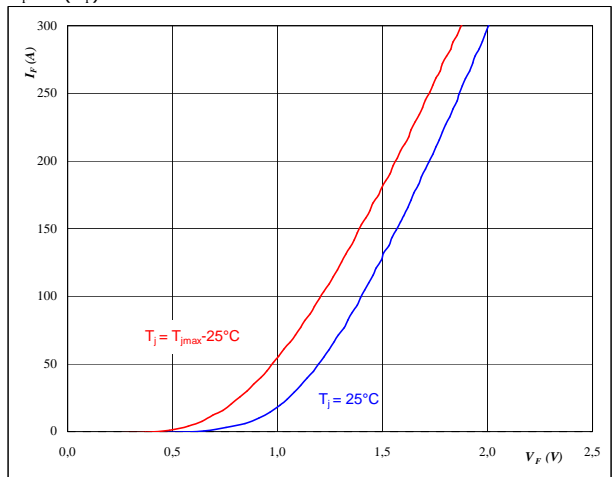
At

$t_p = 250 \mu s$
 $V_{CE} = 10 \text{ V}$
 $T_j = 25/150 \text{ } ^\circ C$

figure 4. FWD

Typical FWD forward current as a function of forward voltage

$I_F = f(V_F)$



At

$t_p = 250 \mu s$
 $T_j = 25/150 \text{ } ^\circ C$



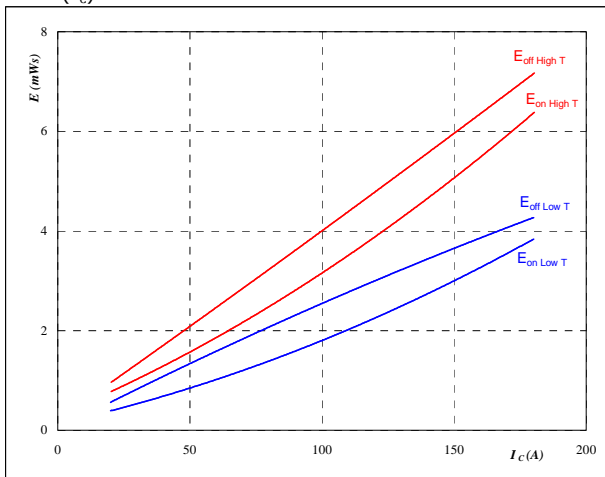
Buck Switch

Buck IGBT and Buck FWD

figure 5. IGBT

Typical switching energy losses as a function of collector current

$$E = f(I_C)$$



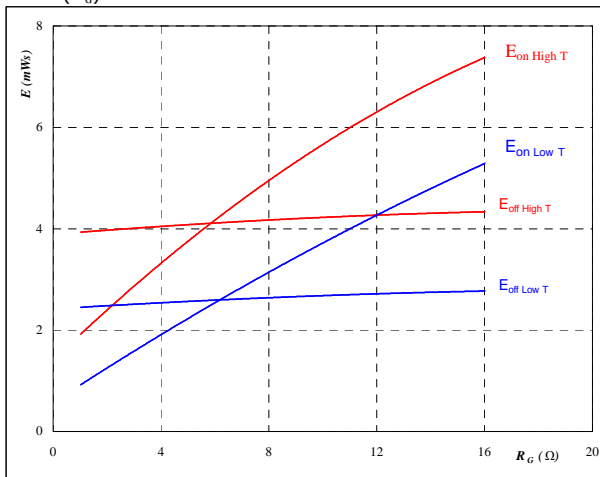
With an inductive load at

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

figure 6. IGBT

Typical switching energy losses as a function of gate resistor

$$E = f(R_G)$$



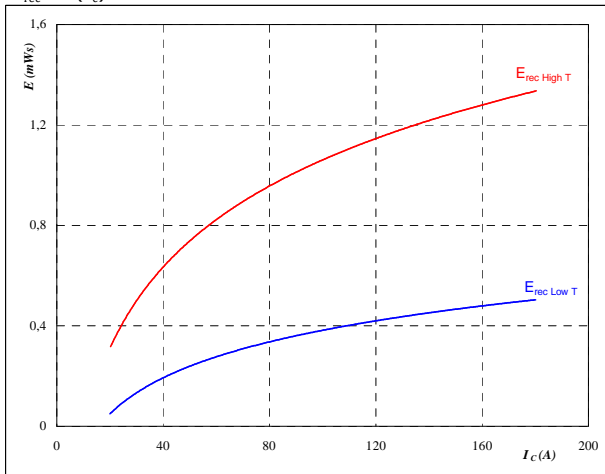
With an inductive load at

$T_j = 25/125 \text{ } ^\circ\text{C}$
 $V_{CE} = 350 \text{ V}$
 $V_{GE} = \pm 15 \text{ V}$
 $I_C = 100 \text{ A}$

figure 7. FWD

Typical reverse recovery energy loss as a function of collector current

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



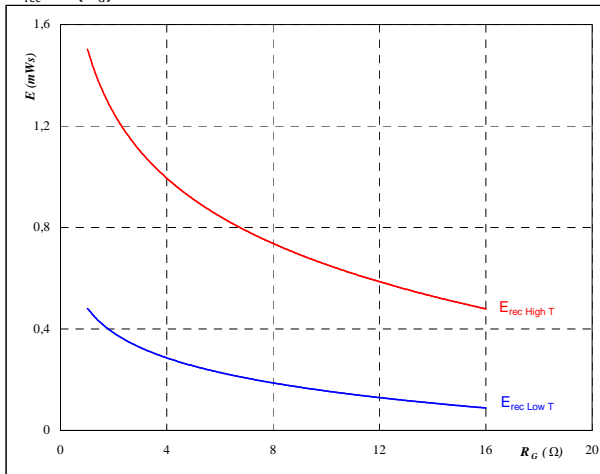
With an inductive load at

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

figure 8. FWD

Typical reverse recovery energy loss as a function of gate resistor

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



With an inductive load at

$T_j = 25/125 \text{ } ^\circ\text{C}$
 $V_{CE} = 350 \text{ V}$
 $V_{GE} = \pm 15 \text{ V}$
 $I_C = 100 \text{ A}$



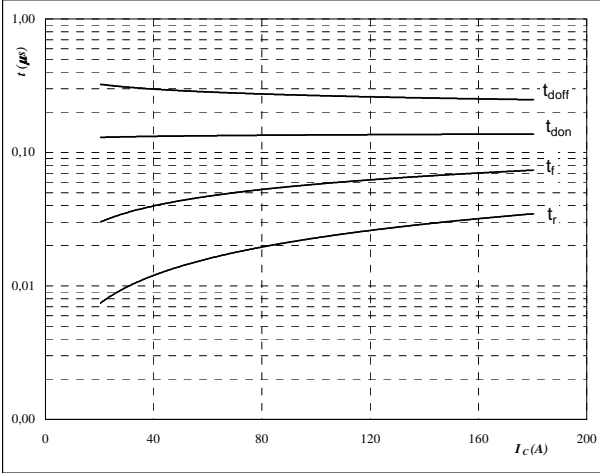
Buck Switch

Buck IGBT and Buck FWD

figure 9. IGBT

Typical switching times as a function of collector current

$t = f(I_C)$



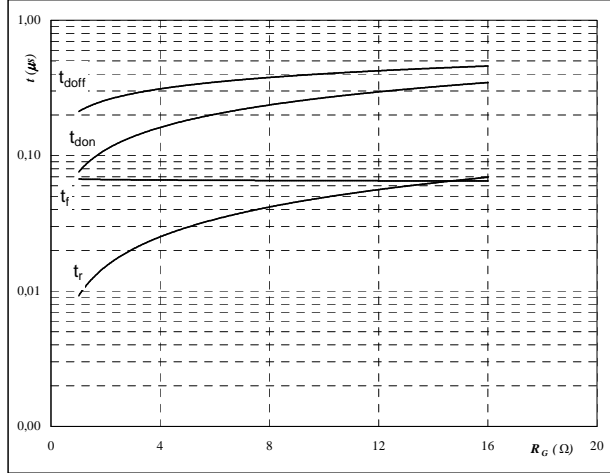
With an inductive load at

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

figure 10. IGBT

Typical switching times as a function of gate resistor

$t = f(R_G)$



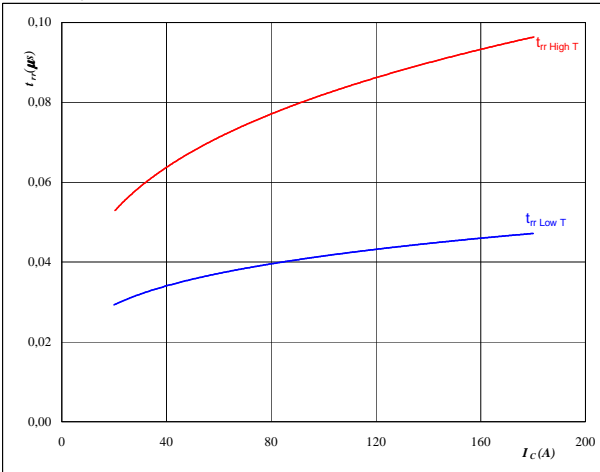
With an inductive load at

- $T_j = 125$ °C
- $V_{CE} = 350$ V
- $V_{GE} = \pm 15$ V
- $I_C = 100$ A

figure 11. FWD

Typical reverse recovery time as a function of collector current

$t_{rr} = f(I_C)$



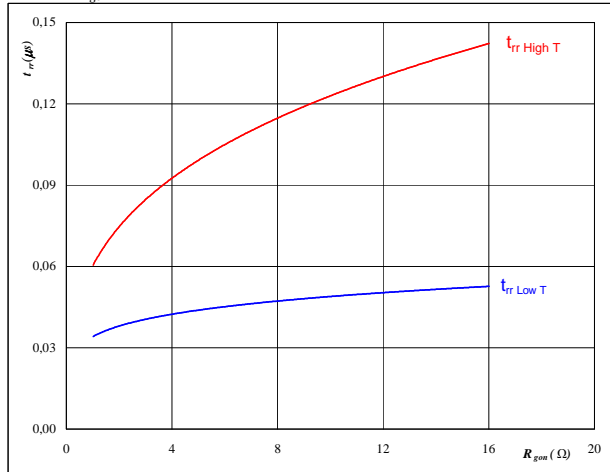
At

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

figure 12. FWD

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
- $I_F = 100$ A
- $V_{GE} = \pm 15$ V



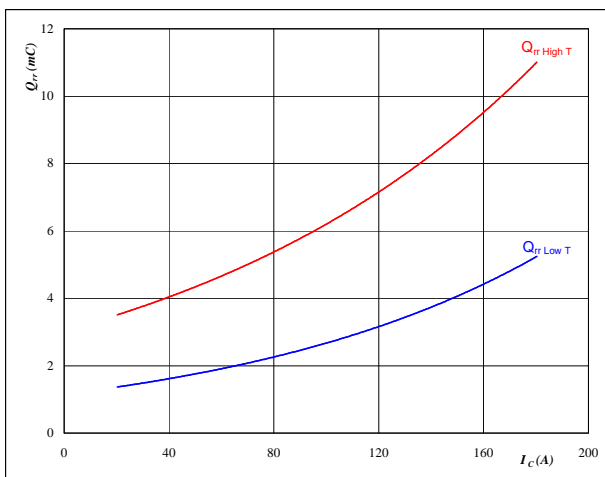
Buck Switch

Buck IGBT and Buck FWD

figure 13. FWD

Typical reverse recovery charge as a function of collector current

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



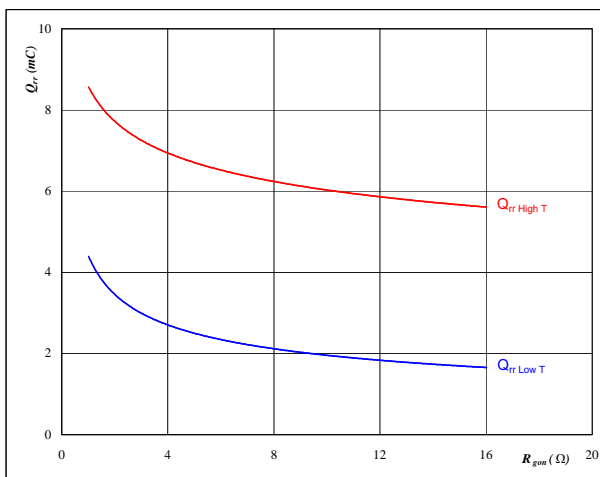
At

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

figure 14. FWD

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

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



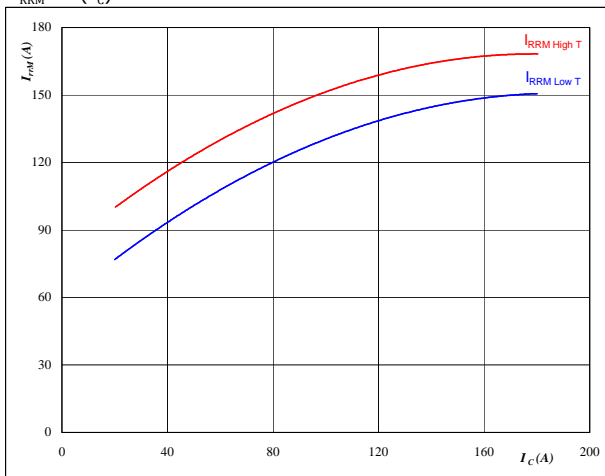
At

$T_j =$	25/125	°C
$V_R =$	350	V
$I_F =$	100	A
$V_{GE} =$	±15	V

figure 15. FWD

Typical reverse recovery current as a function of collector current

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



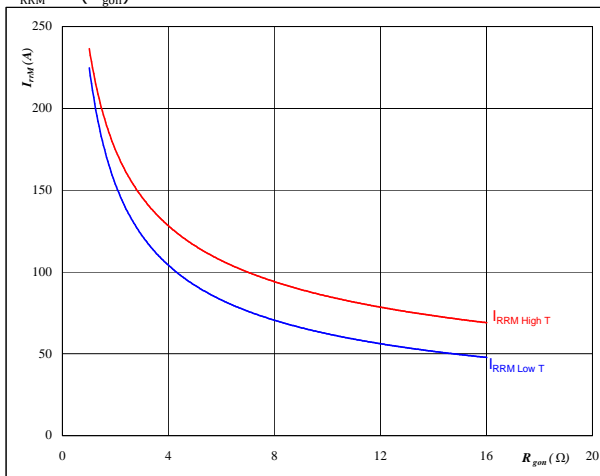
At

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

figure 16. FWD

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
$I_F =$	100	A
$V_{GE} =$	±15	V



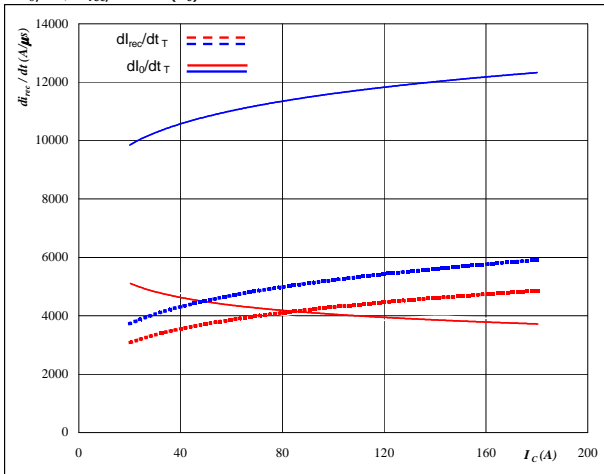
Buck Switch

Buck IGBT and Buck FWD

figure 17. FWD

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

$$dI_0/dt, dI_{rec}/dt = f(I_c)$$



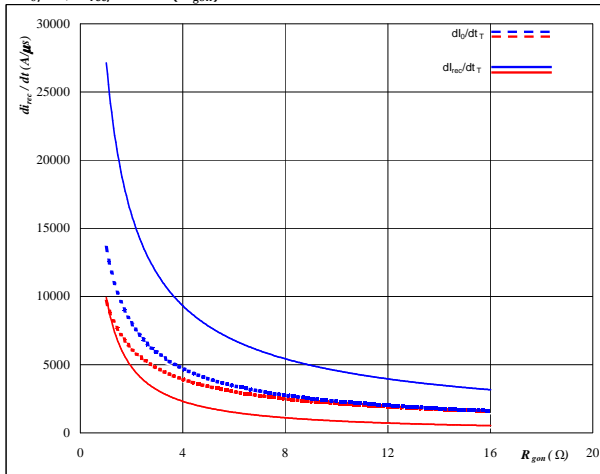
At

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

figure 18. FWD

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

$$dI_0/dt, dI_{rec}/dt = f(R_{gon})$$



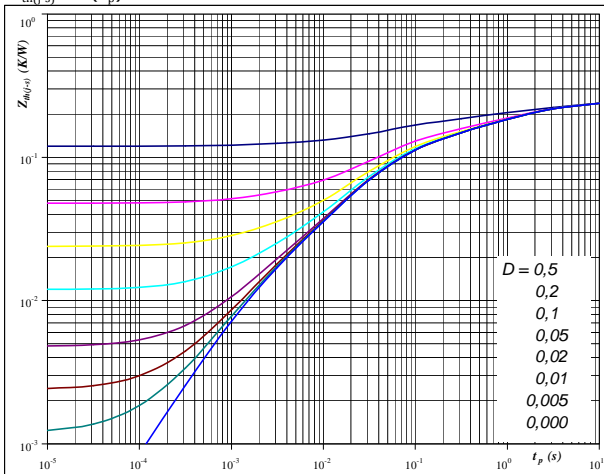
At

$T_j =$	25/125	°C
$V_R =$	350	V
$I_F =$	100	A
$V_{GE} =$	±15	V

figure 19. IGBT

IGBT transient thermal impedance as a function of pulse width

$$Z_{th(j-s)} = f(t_p)$$



At

$D =$	t_p / T	350
$R_{th(j-s)} =$	0,24	K/W

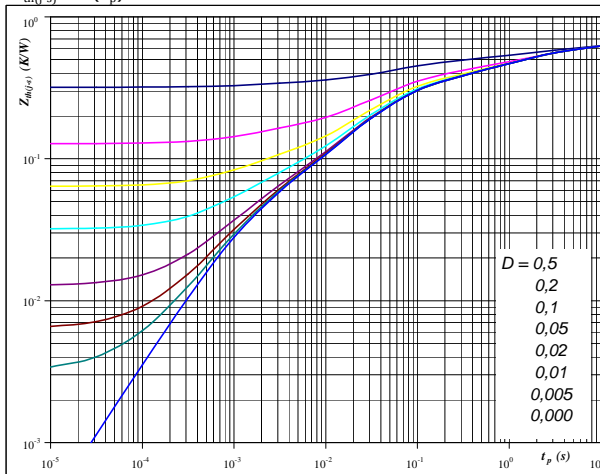
IGBT thermal model values

R (K/W)	Tau (s)
8,15E-02	2,26E+00
5,67E-02	2,93E-01
7,19E-02	4,58E-02
2,05E-02	1,26E-02
7,97E-03	1,53E-03

figure 20. FWD

FWD transient thermal impedance as a function of pulse width

$$Z_{th(j-s)} = f(t_p)$$



At

$D =$	t_p / T	
$R_{th(j-s)} =$	0,64	K/W

FWD thermal model values

R (K/W)	Tau (s)
1,73E-01	3,90E+00
1,15E-01	8,45E-01
8,15E-02	1,79E-01
1,95E-01	4,20E-02
3,86E-02	9,89E-03
3,49E-02	1,28E-03



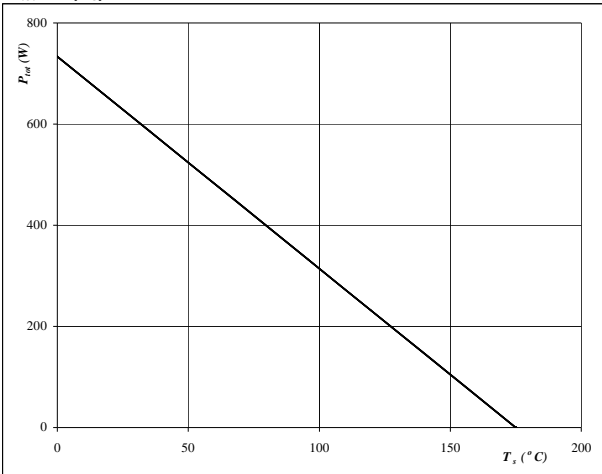
Buck Switch

Buck IGBT and Buck FWD

figure 21. IGBT

Power dissipation as a function of heatsink temperature

$P_{tot} = f(T_s)$

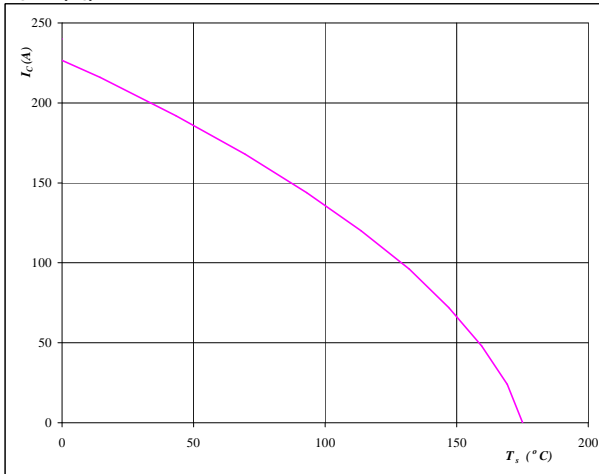


At
T_j = 175 °C

figure 22. IGBT

Collector current as a function of heatsink temperature

$I_C = f(T_s)$

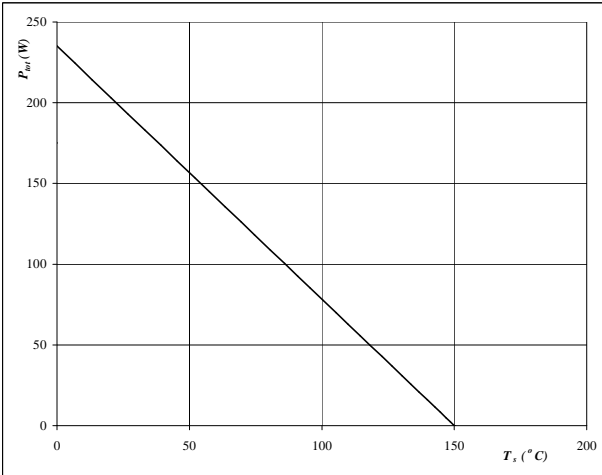


At
T_j = 175 °C
V_{GE} = 15 V

figure 23. FWD

Power dissipation as a function of heatsink temperature

$P_{tot} = f(T_s)$

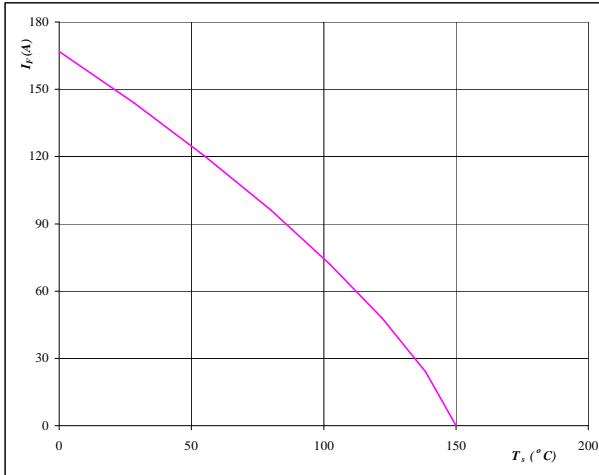


At
T_j = 150 °C

figure 24. FWD

Forward current as a function of heatsink temperature

$I_F = f(T_s)$



At
T_j = 150 °C



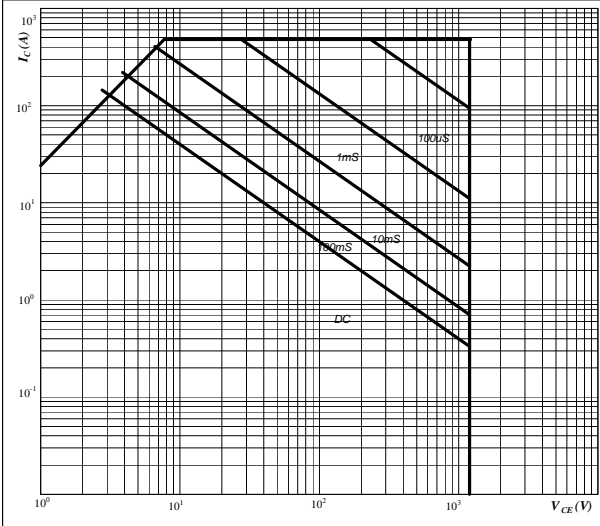
Buck Switch

Buck IGBT and Buck FWD

figure 25. IGBT

Safe operating area as a function of collector-emitter voltage

$$I_C = f(V_{CE})$$

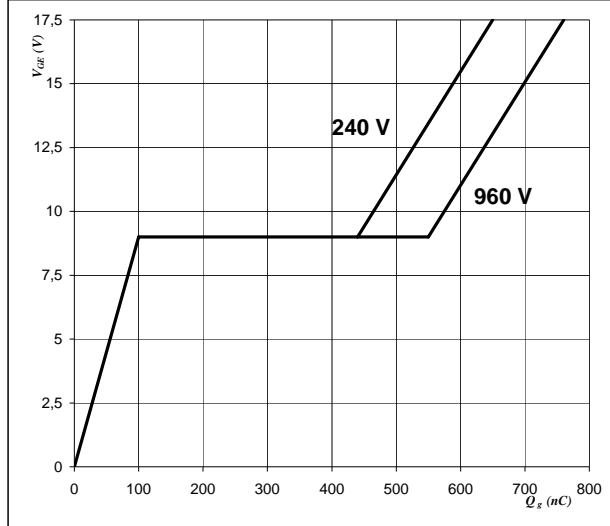


At
 $D =$ single pulse
 $T_s =$ 80 °C
 $V_{GE} =$ ±15 V
 $T_j = T_{jmax}$

figure 26. IGBT

Gate voltage vs Gate charge

$$V_{GE} = f(Q_g)$$

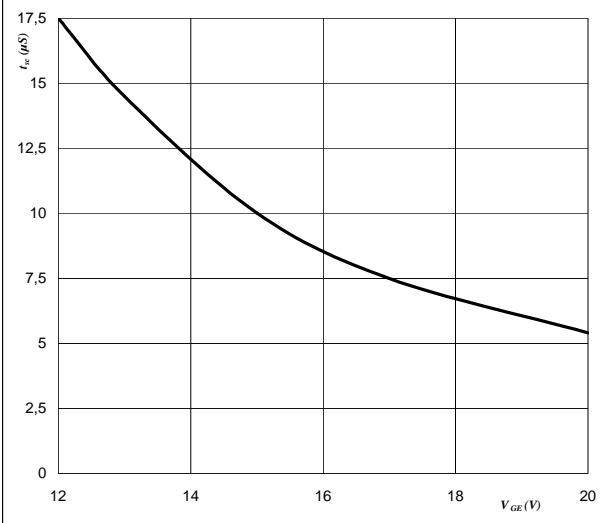


At
 $I_D =$ 160 A
 $T_j =$ 25 °C

figure 27. IGBT

Short circuit withstand time as a function of gate-emitter voltage

$$t_{sc} = f(V_{GE})$$

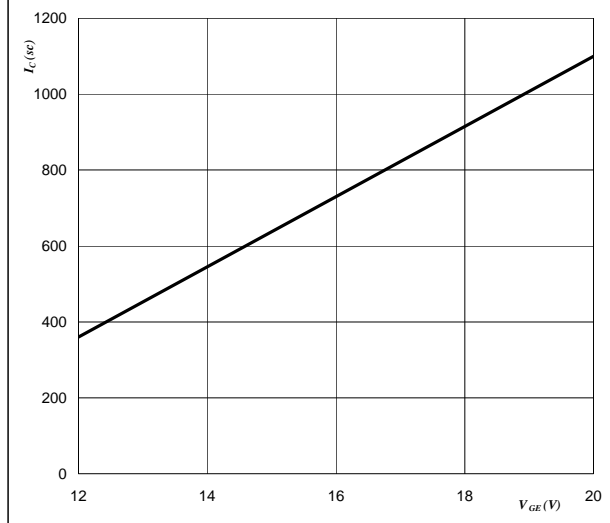


At
 $V_{CE} =$ 1200 V
 $T_j \leq$ 175 °C

figure 28. IGBT

Typical short circuit collector current as a function of gate-emitter voltage

$$I_{C(sc)} = f(V_{GE})$$



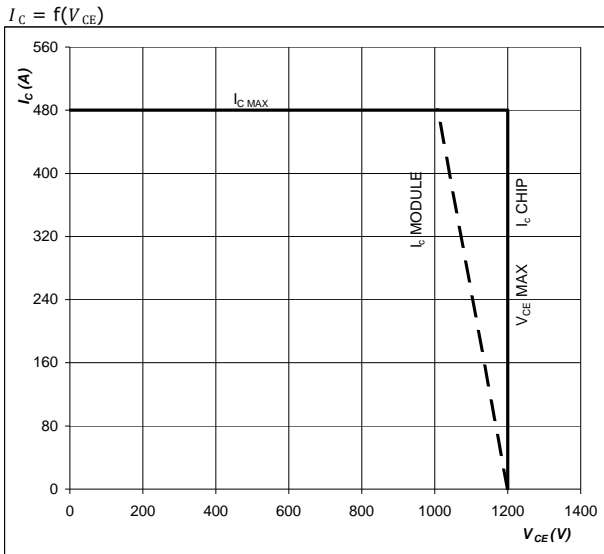
At
 $V_{CE} \leq$ 1200 V
 $T_j =$ 175 °C



Buck Switch

Buck IGBT and Buck FWD

figure 29. IGBT
Reverse bias safe operating area



At

$$T_j = T_{jmax} - 25 \text{ } ^\circ\text{C}$$

$$U_{ccminus} = U_{ccplus}$$

Switching mode : 3 level switching



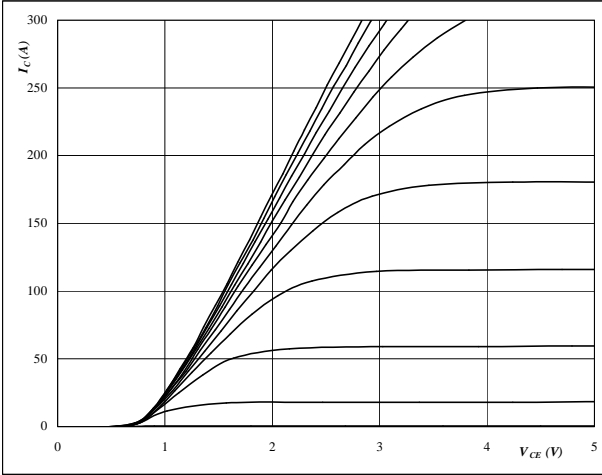
Boost Switch

Boost IGBT and Boost FWD

figure 1. IGBT

Typical output characteristics

$I_C = f(V_{CE})$



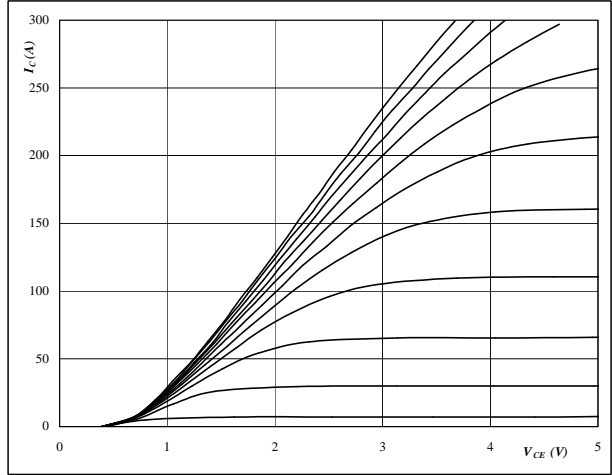
At

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

figure 2. IGBT

Typical output characteristics

$I_C = f(V_{CE})$



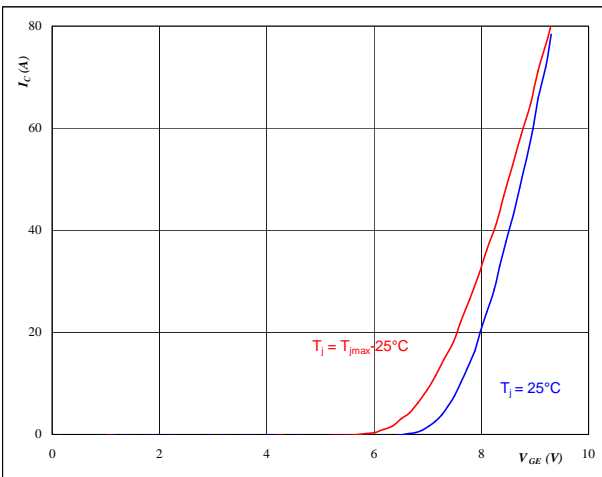
At

$t_p = 250 \mu s$
 $T_j = 150 \text{ } ^\circ C$
 V_{GE} from 7 V to 17 V in steps of 1 V

figure 3. IGBT

Typical transfer characteristics

$I_C = f(V_{GE})$



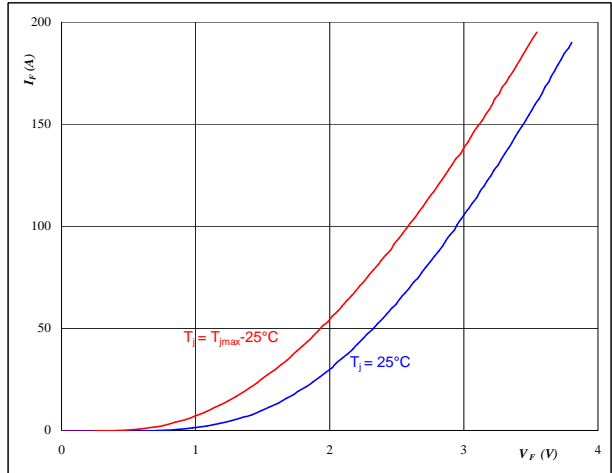
At

$t_p = 250 \mu s$
 $V_{CE} = 10 \text{ V}$
 $T_j = 25/150 \text{ } ^\circ C$

figure 4. FWD

Typical FWD forward current as a function of forward voltage

$I_F = f(V_F)$



At

$t_p = 250 \mu s$
 $T_j = 25/150 \text{ } ^\circ C$



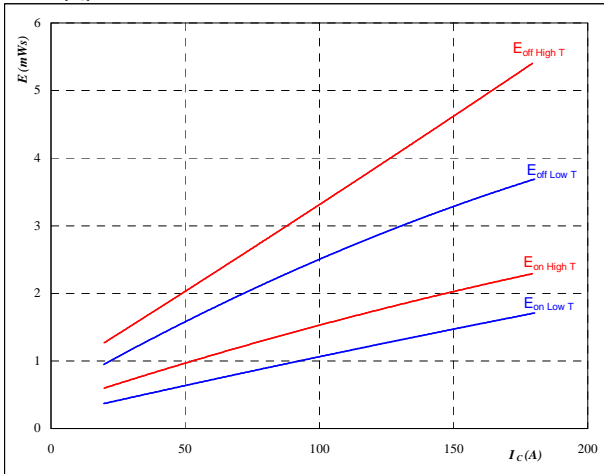
Boost Switch

Boost IGBT and Boost FWD

figure 5. IGBT

Typical switching energy losses
as a function of collector current

$$E = f(I_C)$$



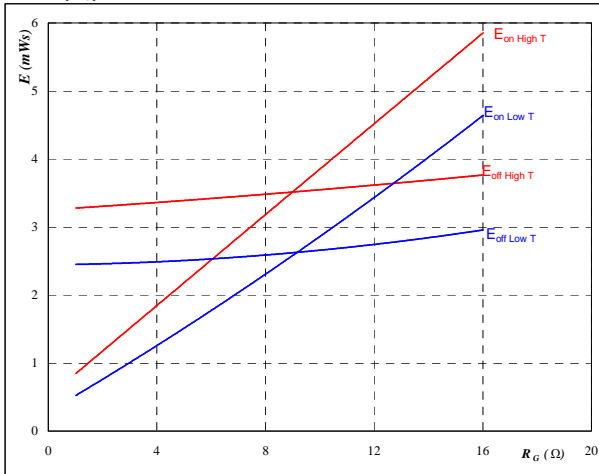
With an inductive load at

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

figure 6. IGBT

Typical switching energy losses
as a function of gate resistor

$$E = f(R_G)$$



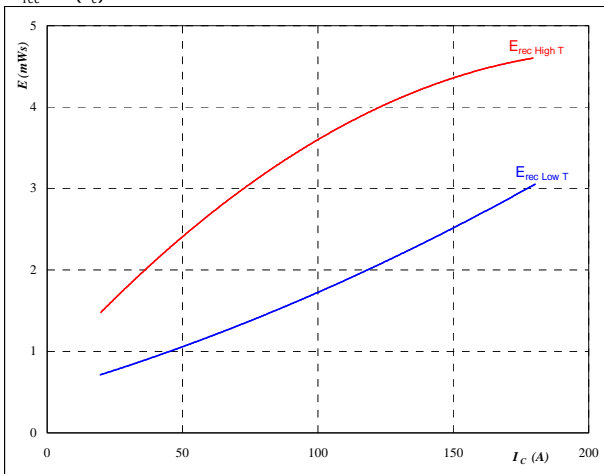
With an inductive load at

$T_j = 25/125 \text{ } ^\circ\text{C}$
 $V_{CE} = 350 \text{ V}$
 $V_{GE} = \pm 15 \text{ V}$
 $I_C = 100 \text{ A}$

figure 7. FWD

Typical reverse recovery energy loss
as a function of collector current

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



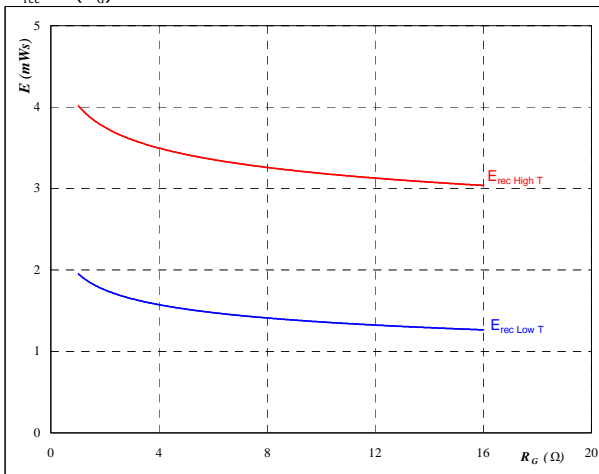
With an inductive load at

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

figure 8. FWD

Typical reverse recovery energy loss
as a function of gate resistor

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



With an inductive load at

$T_j = 25/125 \text{ } ^\circ\text{C}$
 $V_{CE} = 350 \text{ V}$
 $V_{GE} = \pm 15 \text{ V}$
 $I_C = 100 \text{ A}$

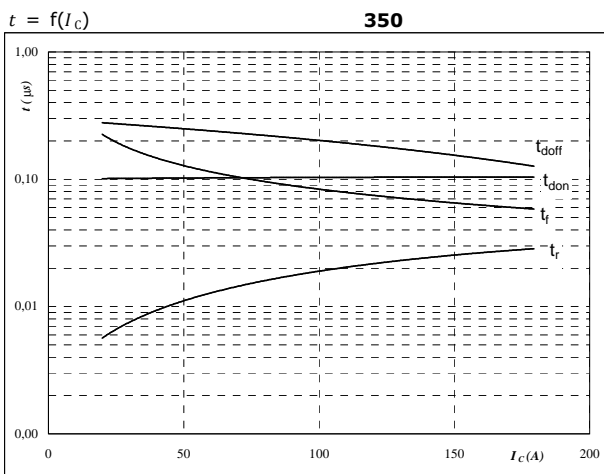


Boost Switch

Boost IGBT and Boost FWD

figure 9. IGBT

Typical switching times as a function of collector current

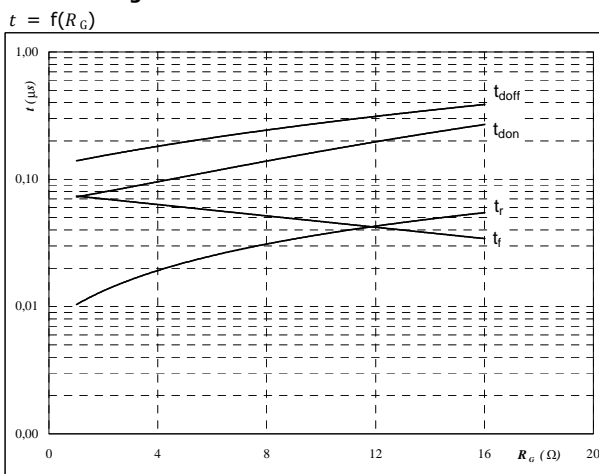


With an inductive load at

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

figure 10. IGBT

Typical switching times as a function of gate resistor

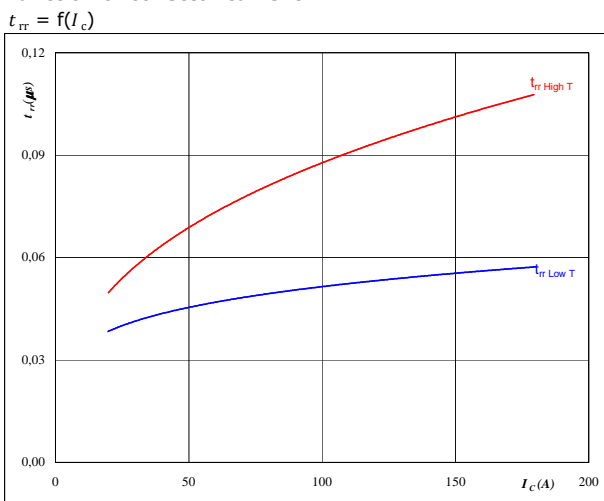


With an inductive load at

$T_j = 125$ °C
 $V_{CE} = 350$ V
 $V_{GE} = \pm 15$ V
 $I_C = 100$ A

figure 11. FWD

Typical reverse recovery time as a function of collector current

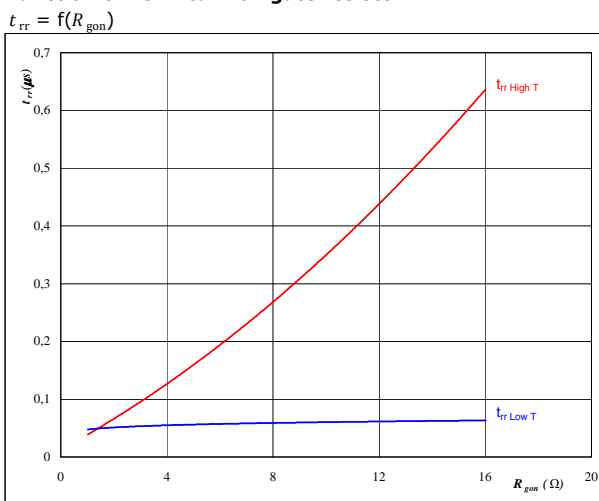


At

$T_j = 25/125$ °C
 $V_{CE} = 350$ V
 $V_{GE} = \pm 15$ V
 $R_{gon} = 4,0$ Ω

figure 12. FWD

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



At

$T_j = 25/125$ °C
 $V_R = 350$ V
 $I_F = 100$ A
 $V_{GE} = \pm 15$ V

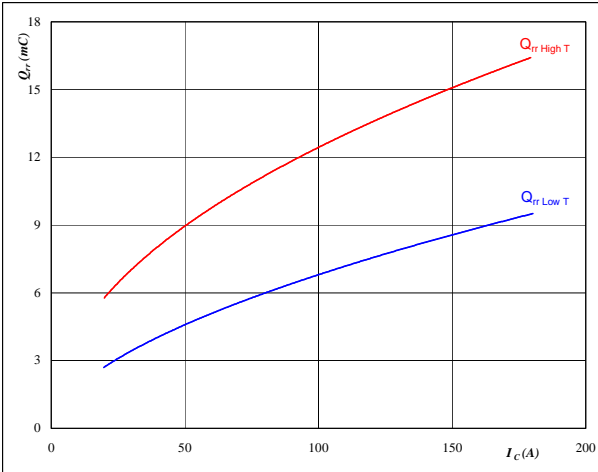


Boost Switch

Boost IGBT and Boost FWD

figure 13. FWD**Typical reverse recovery charge as a function of collector current**

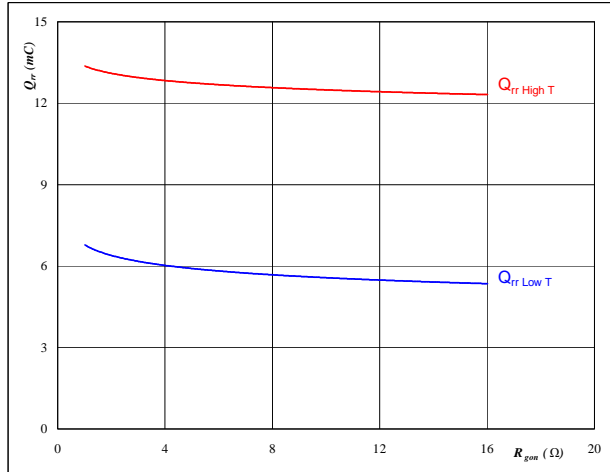
$$Q_{rr} = f(I_c)$$

**At**

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

figure 14. FWD**Typical reverse recovery charge as a function of IGBT turn on gate resistor**

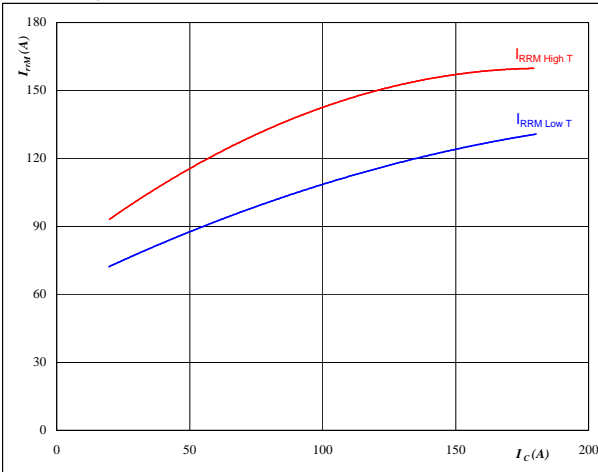
$$Q_{rr} = f(R_{gon})$$

**At**

T_j	=	25/125	°C
V_R	=	350	V
I_F	=	100	A
V_{GE}	=	±15	V

figure 15. FWD**Typical reverse recovery current as a function of collector current**

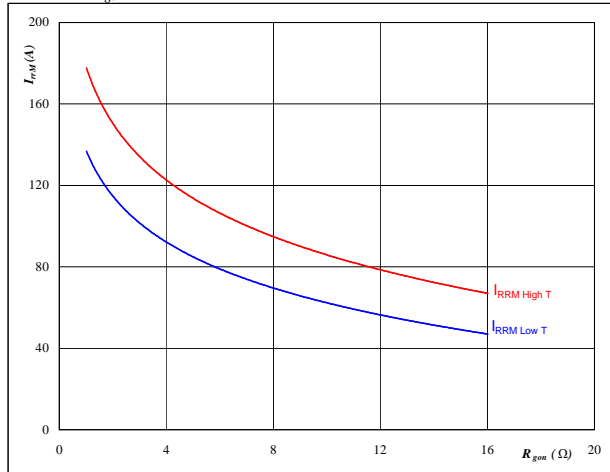
$$I_{RRM} = f(I_c)$$

**At**

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

figure 16. FWD**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	=	100	A
V_{GE}	=	±15	V



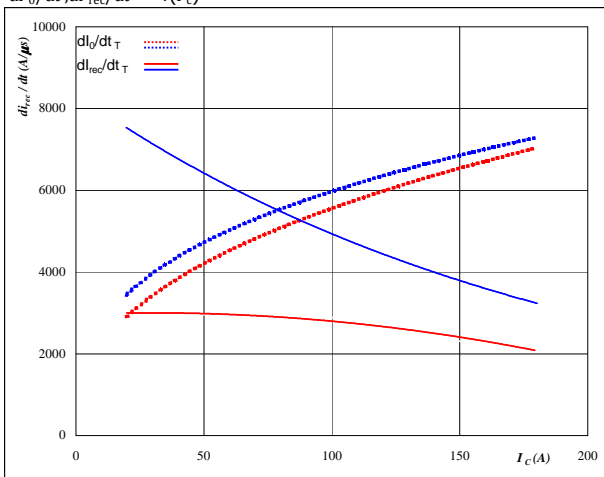
Boost Switch

Boost IGBT and Boost FWD

figure 17. FWD

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

$$dI_0/dt, dI_{rec}/dt = f(I_c)$$

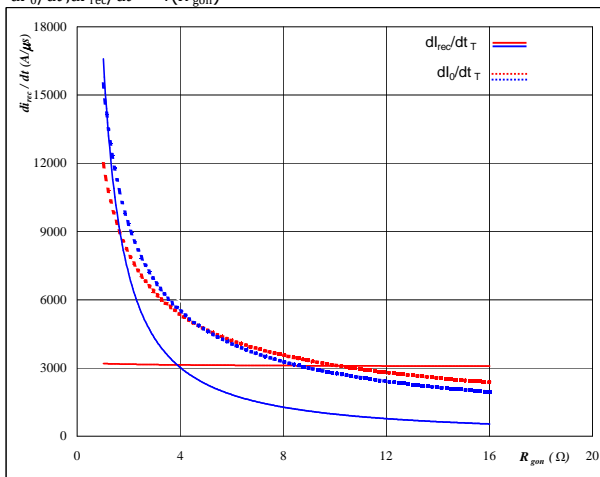


At
 $T_j = 25/125 \text{ } ^\circ\text{C}$
 $V_{CE} = 350 \text{ V}$
 $V_{GE} = \pm 15 \text{ V}$
 $R_{gon} = 4 \text{ } \Omega$

figure 18. FWD

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

$$dI_0/dt, dI_{rec}/dt = f(R_{gon})$$

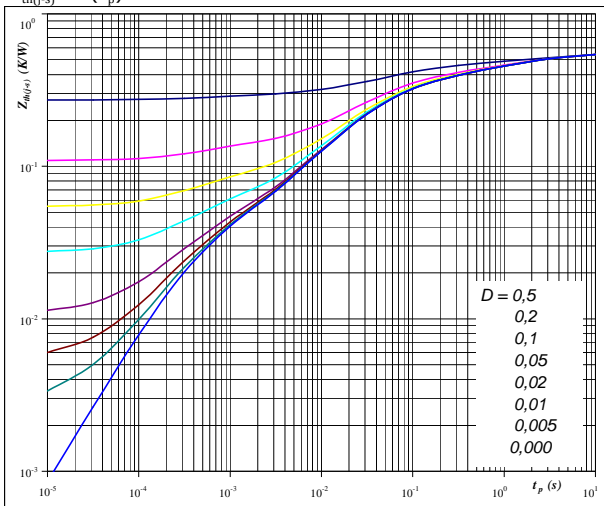


At
 $T_j = 25/125 \text{ } ^\circ\text{C}$
 $V_R = 350 \text{ V}$
 $I_F = 100 \text{ A}$
 $V_{GE} = \pm 15 \text{ V}$

figure 19. IGBT

IGBT transient thermal impedance as a function of pulse width

$$Z_{th(j-s)} = f(t_p)$$



At
 $D = t_p / T$
 $R_{th(j-s)} = 0,54 \text{ K/W}$

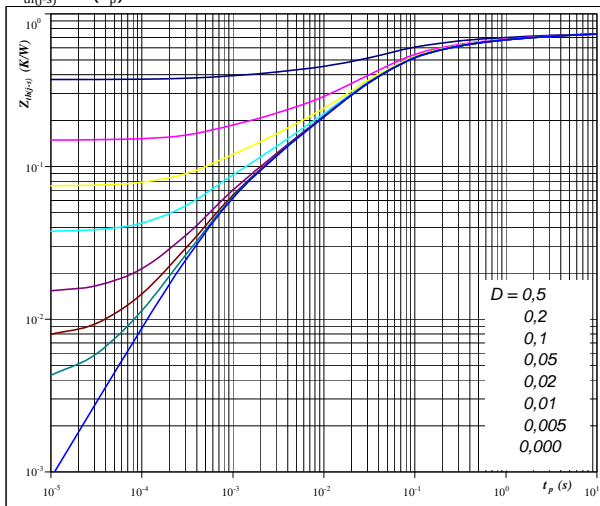
IGBT thermal model values

R (K/W)	Tau (s)
1,12E-01	2,87E+00
8,79E-02	4,59E-01
1,16E-01	9,51E-02
1,70E-01	2,49E-02
3,03E-02	4,36E-03

figure 20. FWD

FWD transient thermal impedance as a function of pulse width

$$Z_{th(j-s)} = f(t_p)$$



At
 $D = t_p / T$
 $R_{th(j-s)} = 0,74 \text{ K/W}$

FWD thermal model values

R (K/W)	Tau (s)
6,78E-02	3,67E+00
1,00E-01	5,41E-01
1,97E-01	9,81E-02
2,56E-01	2,84E-02
6,83E-02	4,90E-03



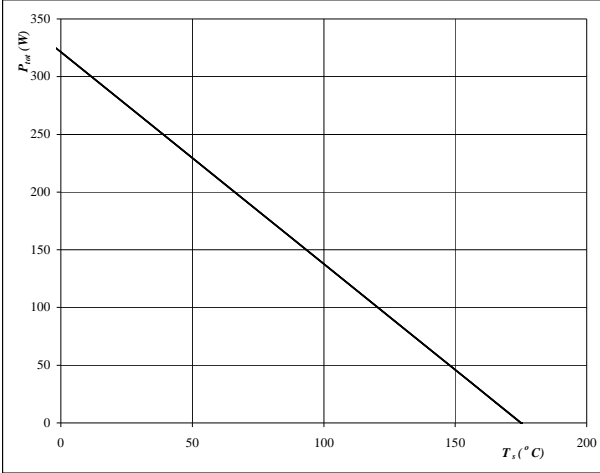
Boost Switch

Boost IGBT and Boost FWD

figure 21. IGBT

Power dissipation as a function of heatsink temperature

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

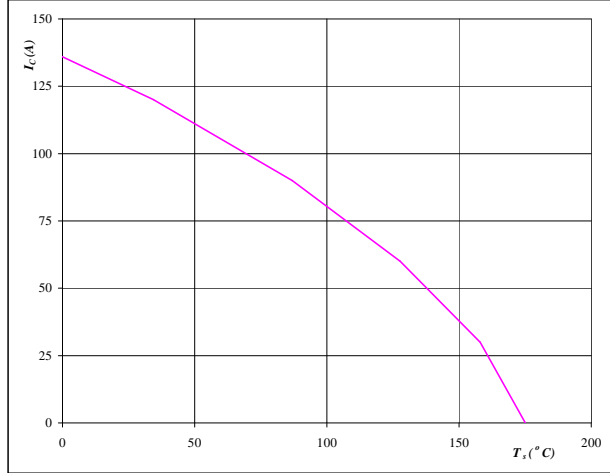


At
T_j = 175 °C

figure 22. IGBT

Collector current as a function of heatsink temperature

$$I_C = f(T_s)$$

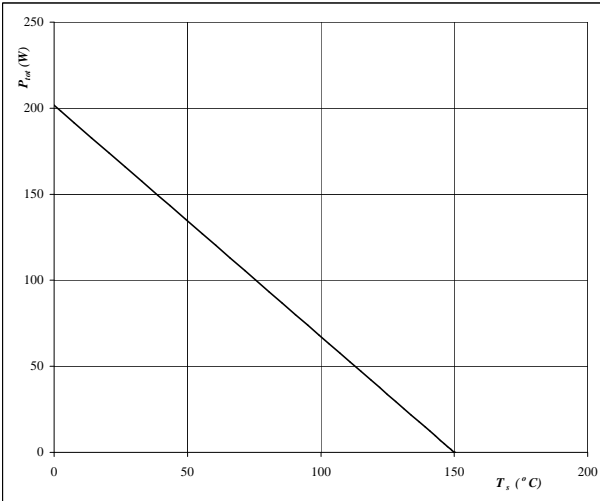


At
T_j = 175 °C
V_{GE} = 15 V

figure 23. FWD

Power dissipation as a function of heatsink temperature

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

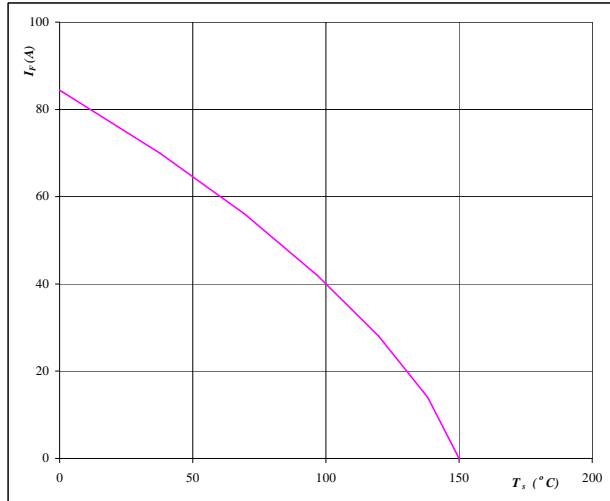


At
T_j = 150 °C

figure 24. FWD

Forward current as a function of heatsink temperature

$$I_F = f(T_s)$$



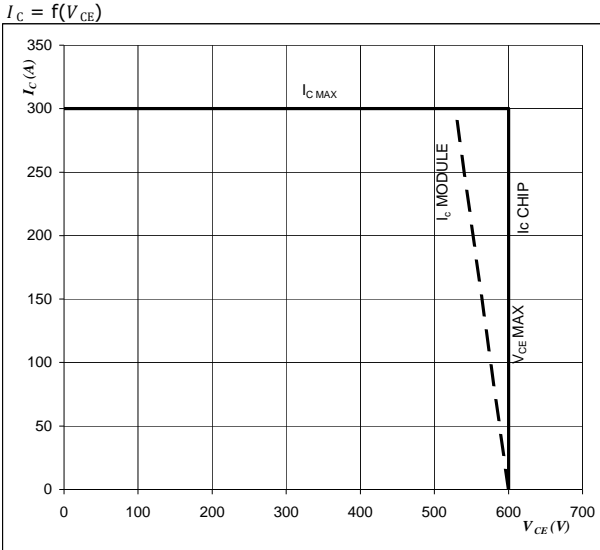
At
T_j = 150 °C



Boost Switch

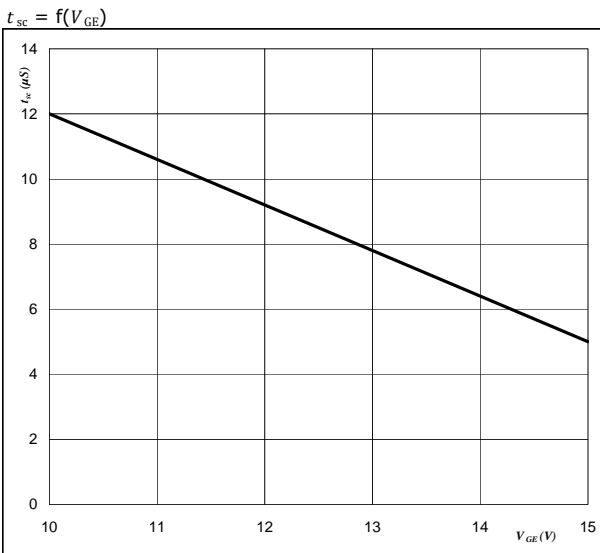
Boost IGBT

figure 25. IGBT
Reverse bias safe operating area



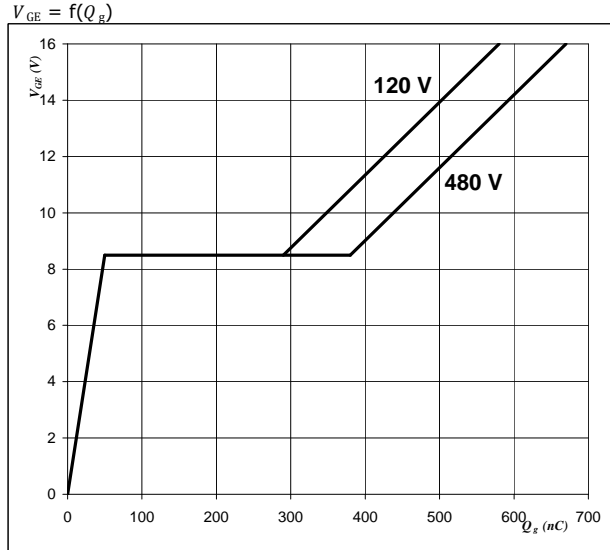
At
 $T_j = T_{j\ max} - 25 \text{ } ^\circ\text{C}$
 $U_{cc\ minus} = U_{cc\ plus}$
 Switching mode : 3 level switching

figure 27. IGBT
Short circuit withstand time as a function of gate-emitter voltage



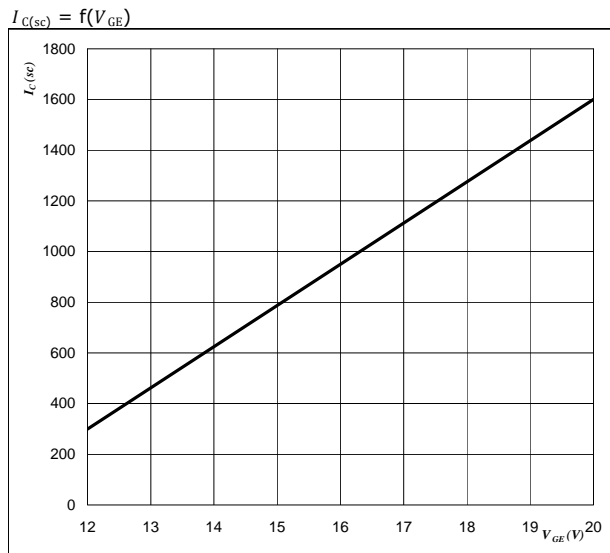
At
 $V_{CE} = 600 \text{ V}$
 $T_j \leq 150 \text{ } ^\circ\text{C}$

figure 26. IGBT
Gate voltage vs Gate charge



At
 $I_D = 100 \text{ A}$
 $T_j = 25 \text{ } ^\circ\text{C}$

figure 28. IGBT
Typical short circuit collector current as a function of gate-emitter voltage



At
 $V_{CE} \leq 400 \text{ V}$
 $T_j = 125 \text{ } ^\circ\text{C}$

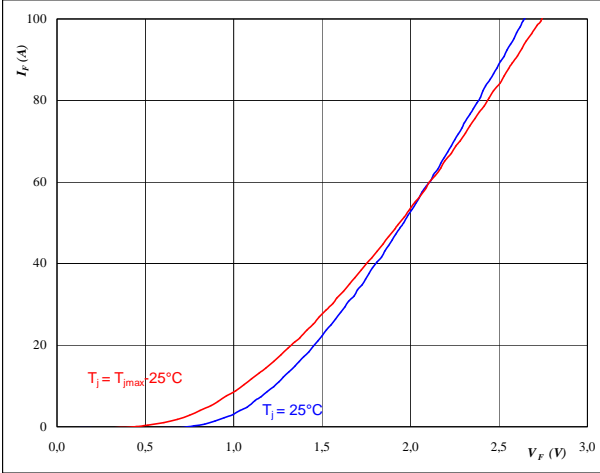


Boost Inverse Diode

figure 25. Boost Inverse Diode

Typical FWD forward current as a function of forward voltage

$I_F = f(V_F)$

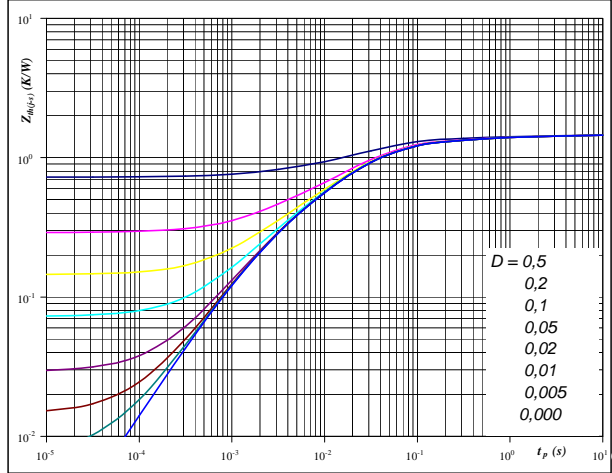


At
 $t_p = 250 \mu s$

figure 26. Boost Inverse Diode

FWD transient thermal impedance as a function of pulse width

$Z_{th(j-s)} = f(t_p)$

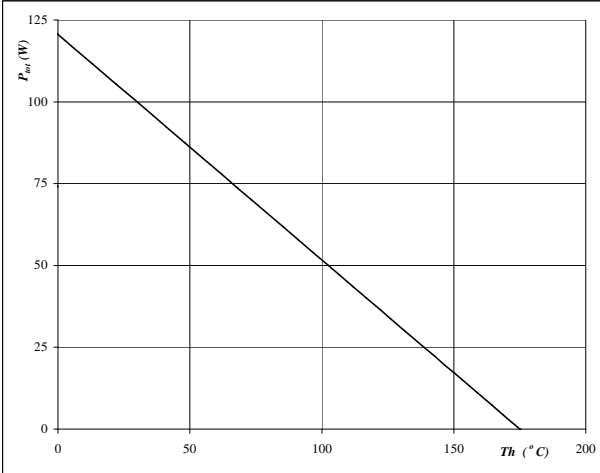


At
 $D = t_p / T$
 $R_{th(j-s)} = 1,45 K/W$

figure 27. Boost Inverse Diode

Power dissipation as a function of heatsink temperature

$P_{tot} = f(T_s)$

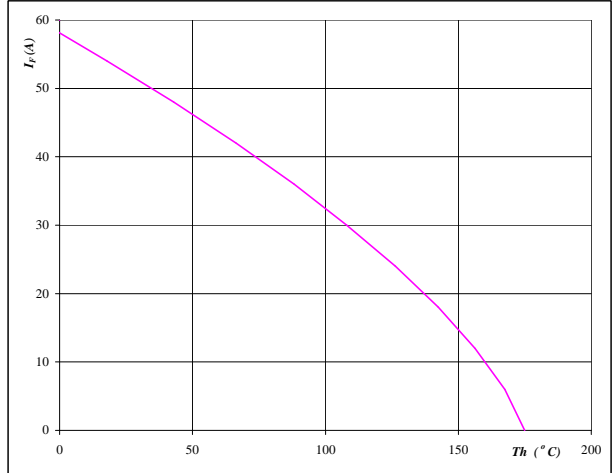


At
 $T_j = 175 °C$

figure 28. Boost Inverse Diode

Forward current as a function of heatsink temperature

$I_F = f(T_s)$



At
 $T_j = 175 °C$

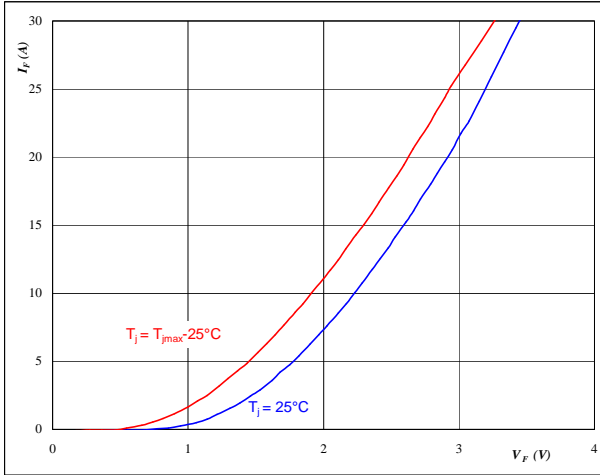


Buck Inverse Diode

figure 1. Buck Inverse Diode

Typical FWD forward current as a function of forward voltage

$I_F = f(V_F)$

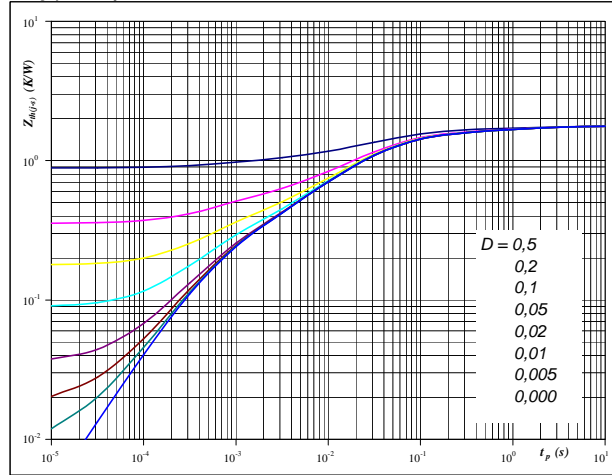


At
 $t_p = 250 \mu s$

figure 2. Buck Inverse Diode

FWD transient thermal impedance as a function of pulse width

$Z_{th(j-s)} = f(t_p)$

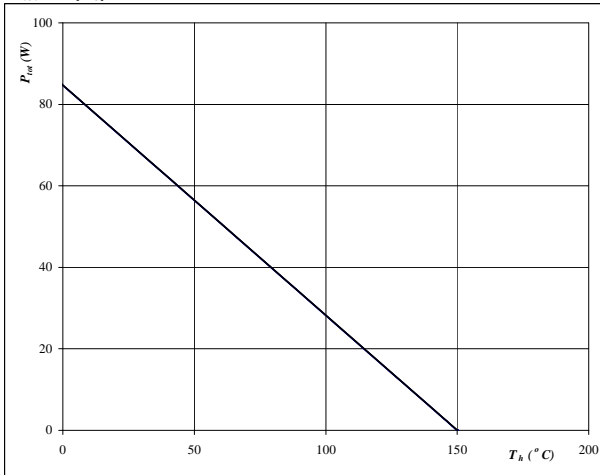


At
 $D = t_p / T$
 $R_{th(j-s)} = 1,77 K/W$

figure 3. Buck Inverse Diode

Power dissipation as a function of heatsink temperature

$P_{tot} = f(T_s)$

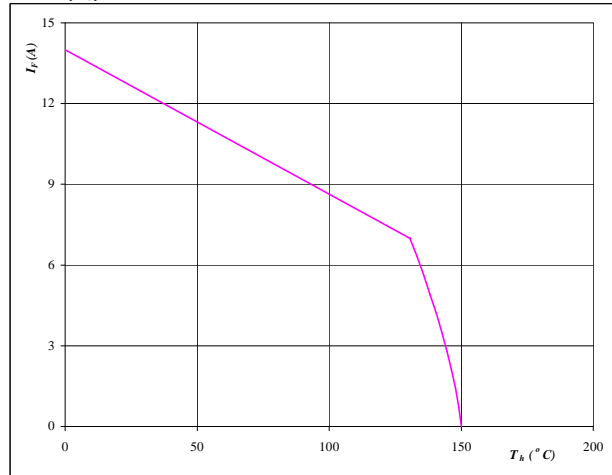


At
 $T_j = 150 \text{ } ^\circ C$

figure 4. Buck Inverse Diode

Forward current as a function of heatsink temperature

$I_F = f(T_s)$



At
 $T_j = 150 \text{ } ^\circ C$

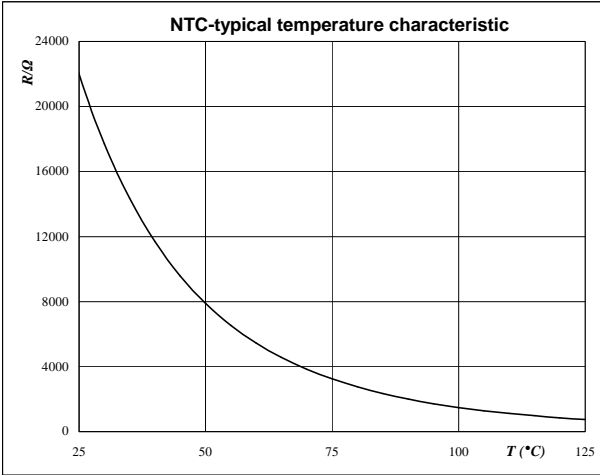


Thermistor

figure 1. Thermistor

**Typical NTC characteristic
as a function of temperature**

$$R_T = f(T)$$





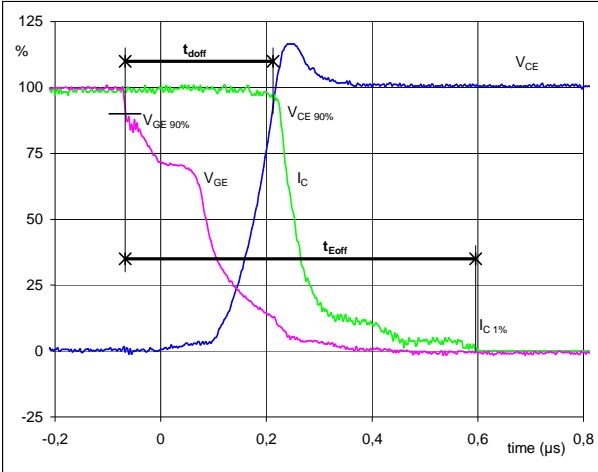
Switching Definitions Buck

General conditions

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

figure 1. Buck IGBT

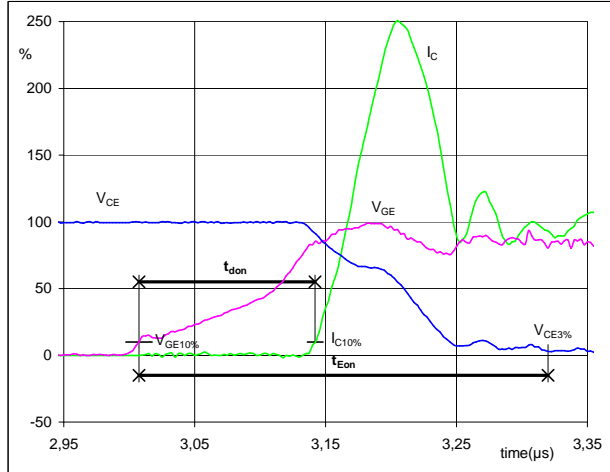
Turn-off Switching Waveforms & definition of t_{doff} t_{Eoff}
(t_{Eoff} = integrating time for E_{off})



V_{GE} (0%) =	-15	V
V_{GE} (100%) =	15	V
V_C (100%) =	350	V
I_C (100%) =	100	A
t_{doff} =	0,28	μs
t_{Eoff} =	0,66	μs

figure 2. Buck IGBT

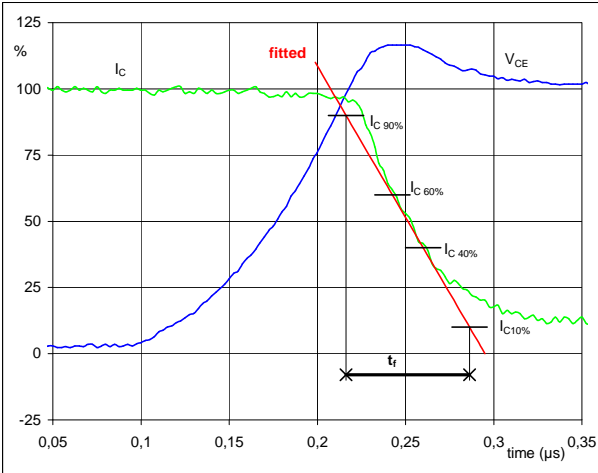
Turn-on Switching Waveforms & definition of t_{don} t_{Eon}
(t_{Eon} = integrating time for E_{on})



V_{GE} (0%) =	-15	V
V_{GE} (100%) =	15	V
V_C (100%) =	350	V
I_C (100%) =	100	A
t_{don} =	0,14	μs
t_{Eon} =	0,31	μs

figure 3. Buck IGBT

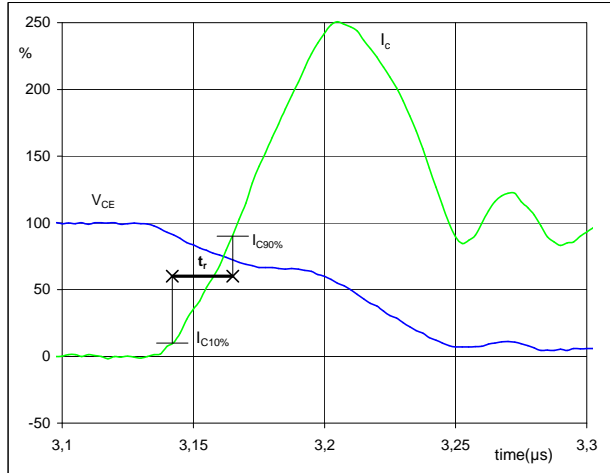
Turn-off Switching Waveforms & definition of t_f



V_C (100%) =	350	V
I_C (100%) =	100	A
t_f =	0,06	μs

figure 4. Buck IGBT

Turn-on Switching Waveforms & definition of t_r



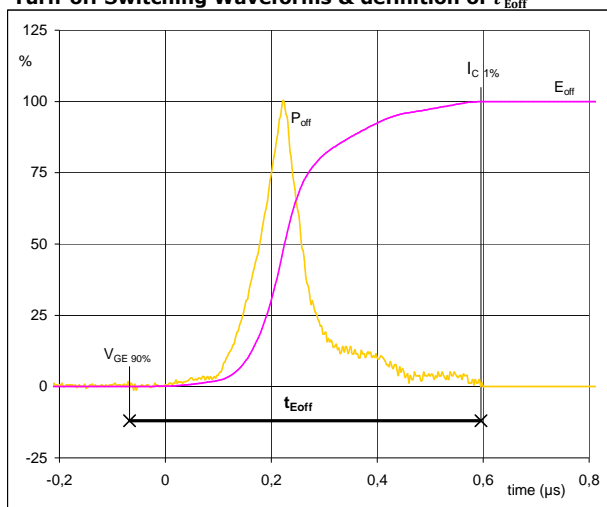
V_C (100%) =	350	V
I_C (100%) =	100	A
t_r =	0,02	μs



Switching Definitions Buck

figure 5. Buck IGBT

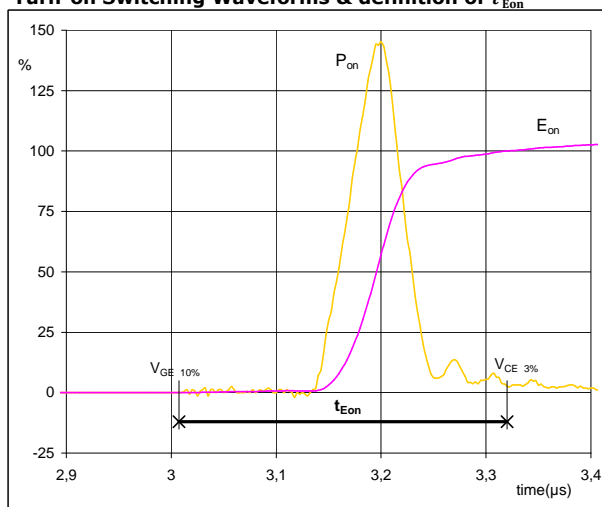
Turn-off Switching Waveforms & definition of t_{Eoff}



$P_{off} (100\%) = 35,11 \text{ kW}$
 $E_{off} (100\%) = 4,03 \text{ mJ}$
 $t_{Eoff} = 0,66 \text{ }\mu\text{s}$

figure 6. Buck IGBT

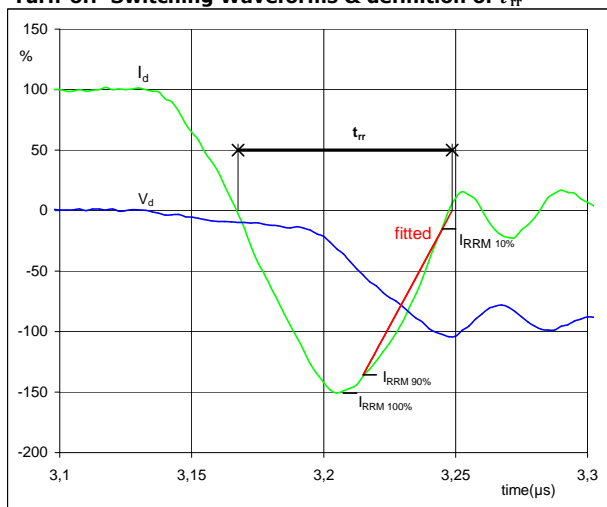
Turn-on Switching Waveforms & definition of t_{Eon}



$P_{on} (100\%) = 35,11 \text{ kW}$
 $E_{on} (100\%) = 3,18 \text{ mJ}$
 $t_{Eon} = 0,31 \text{ }\mu\text{s}$

figure 7. Boost FWD

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



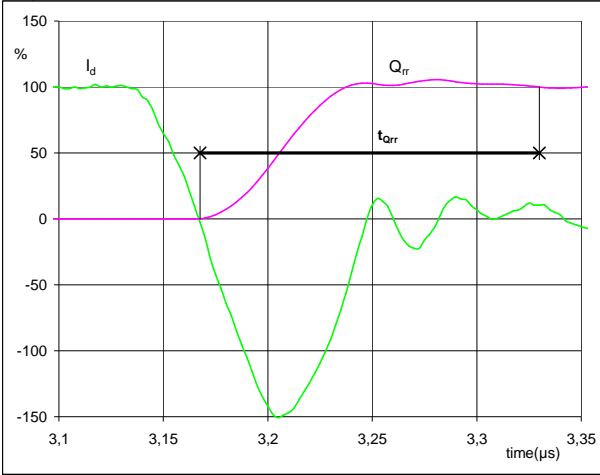
$V_d (100\%) = 350 \text{ V}$
 $I_d (100\%) = 100 \text{ A}$
 $I_{RRM} (100\%) = -151 \text{ A}$
 $t_{tr} = 0,08 \text{ }\mu\text{s}$



Switching Definitions Buck

figure 8. Boost FWD

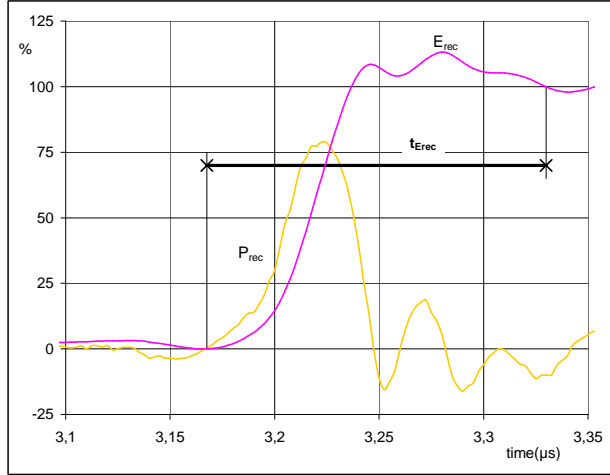
Turn-on Switching Waveforms & definition of t_{Qrr}
(t_{Qrr} = integrating time for Q_{rr})



I_d (100%) =	100	A
Q_{rr} (100%) =	7,13	μC
t_{Qrr} =	0,16	μs

figure 9. Boost FWD

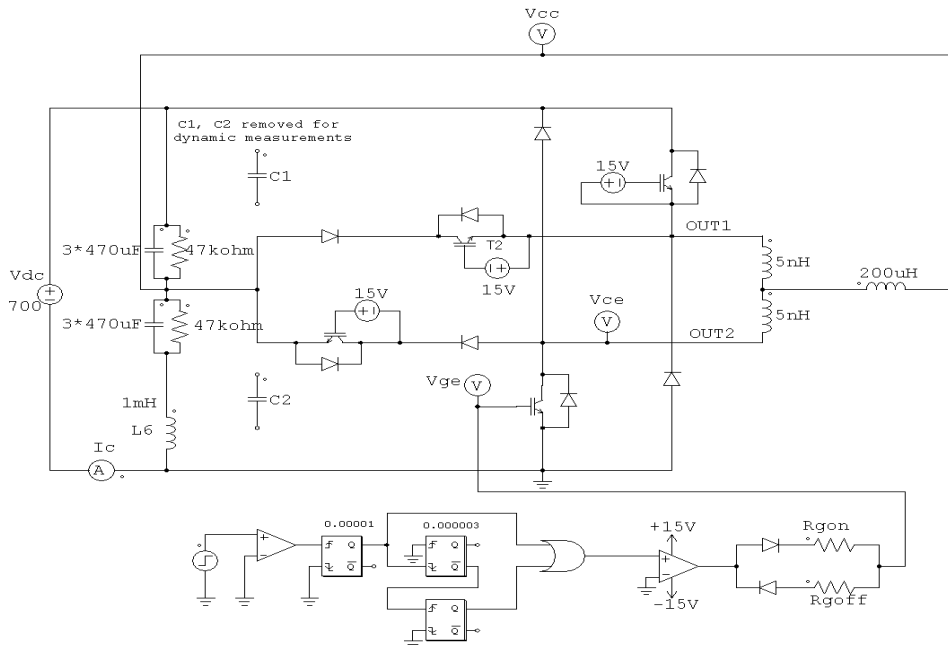
Turn-on Switching Waveforms & definition of t_{Erec}
(t_{Erec} = integrating time for E_{rec})



P_{rec} (100%) =	35,11	kW
E_{rec} (100%) =	1,01	mJ
t_{Erec} =	0,16	μs

Buck switching measurement circuit

figure 10.





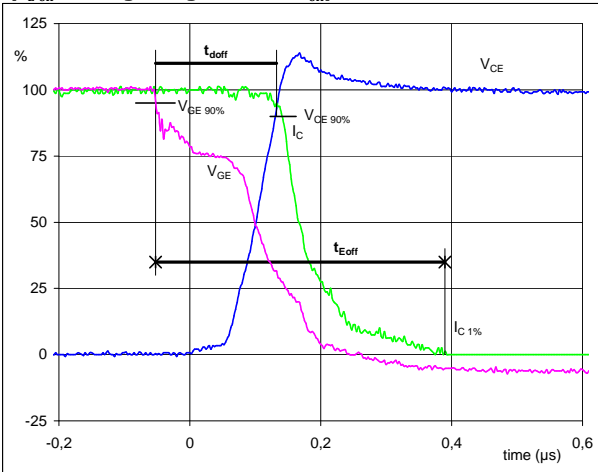
Switching Definitions Boost

General conditions

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

figure 1. Boost IGBT

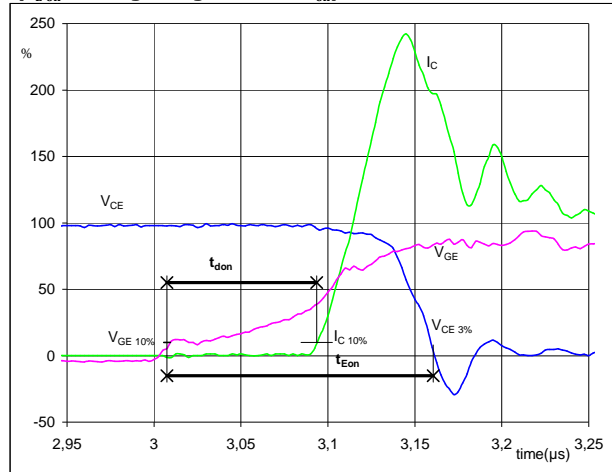
Turn-off Switching Waveforms & definition of t_{doff} t_{Eoff}
(t_{Eoff} = integrating time for E_{off})



V_{GE} (0%) =	-15	V
V_{GE} (100%) =	15	V
V_C (100%) =	350	V
I_C (100%) =	100	A
t_{doff} =	0,18	μs
t_{Eoff} =	0,44	μs

figure 2. Boost IGBT

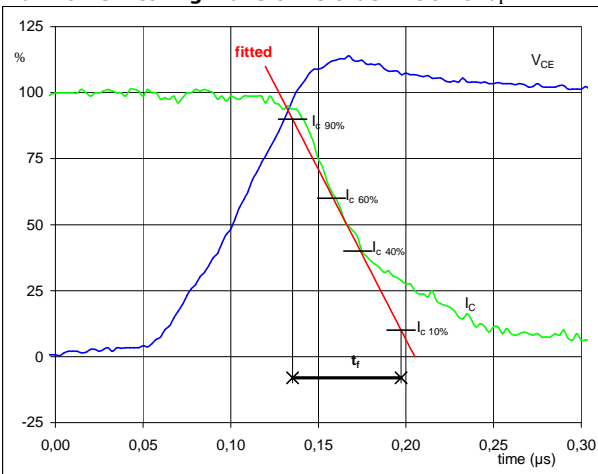
Turn-on Switching Waveforms & definition of t_{don} t_{Eon}
(t_{Eon} = integrating time for E_{on})



V_{GE} (0%) =	-15	V
V_{GE} (100%) =	15	V
V_C (100%) =	350	V
I_C (100%) =	100	A
t_{don} =	0,10	μs
t_{Eon} =	0,15	μs

figure 3. Boost IGBT

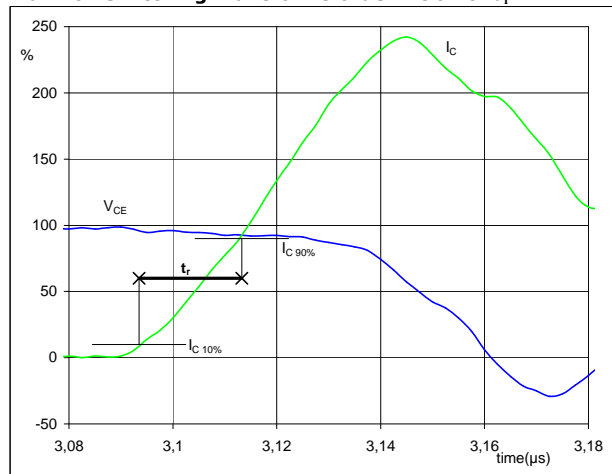
Turn-off Switching Waveforms & definition of t_f



V_C (100%) =	350	V
I_C (100%) =	100	A
t_f =	0,064	μs

figure 4. Boost IGBT

Turn-on Switching Waveforms & definition of t_r

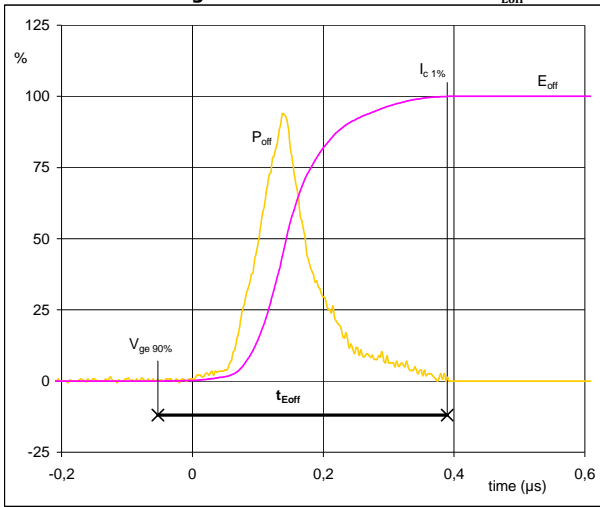


V_C (100%) =	350	V
I_C (100%) =	100	A
t_r =	0,019	μs



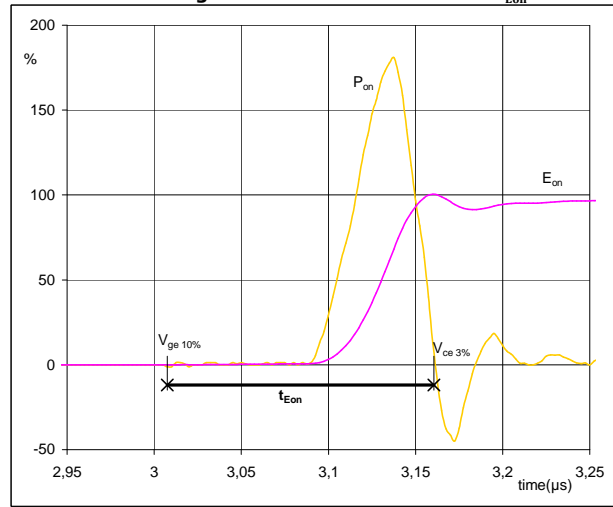
Switching Definitions Boost

figure 5. Boost IGBT
Turn-off Switching Waveforms & definition of t_{Eoff}



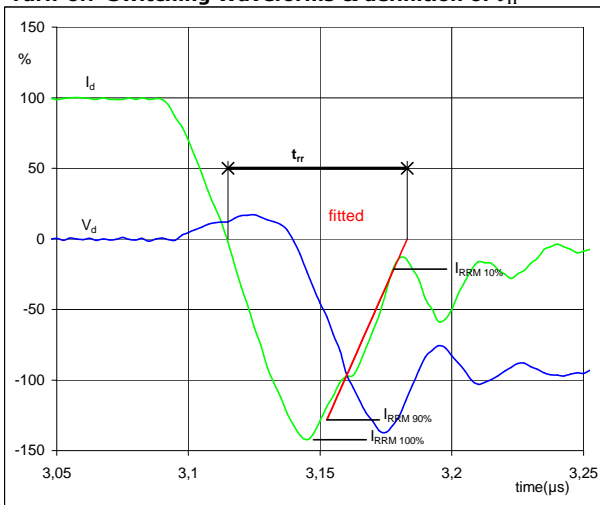
$P_{off} (100\%) = 34,96 \text{ kW}$
 $E_{off} (100\%) = 3,32 \text{ mJ}$
 $t_{Eoff} = 0,44 \text{ µs}$

figure 6. Boost IGBT
Turn-on Switching Waveforms & definition of t_{Eon}



$P_{on} (100\%) = 34,964 \text{ kW}$
 $E_{on} (100\%) = 1,52 \text{ mJ}$
 $t_{Eon} = 0,18 \text{ µs}$

figure 7. Buck FWD
Turn-off Switching Waveforms & definition of t_{tr}

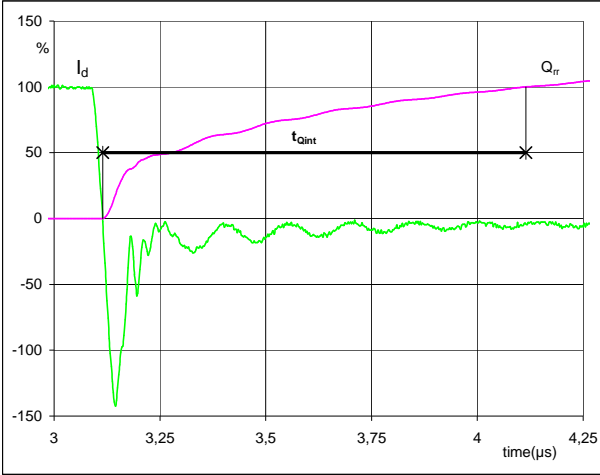


$V_d (100\%) = 350 \text{ V}$
 $I_d (100\%) = 100 \text{ A}$
 $I_{RRM} (100\%) = -142 \text{ A}$
 $t_{tr} = 0,07 \text{ µs}$



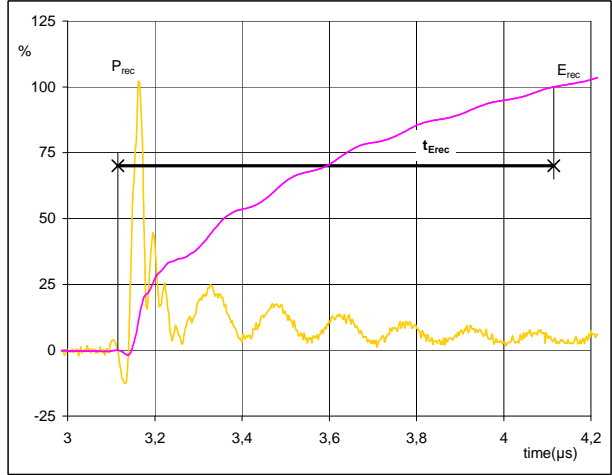
Switching Definitions Boost

figure 8. Buck FWD
Turn-on Switching Waveforms & definition of t_{Qrr}
(t_{Qrr} = integrating time for Q_{rr})



I_d (100%) =	100	A
Q_{rr} (100%) =	12,71	μC
t_{Qint} =	1,00	μs

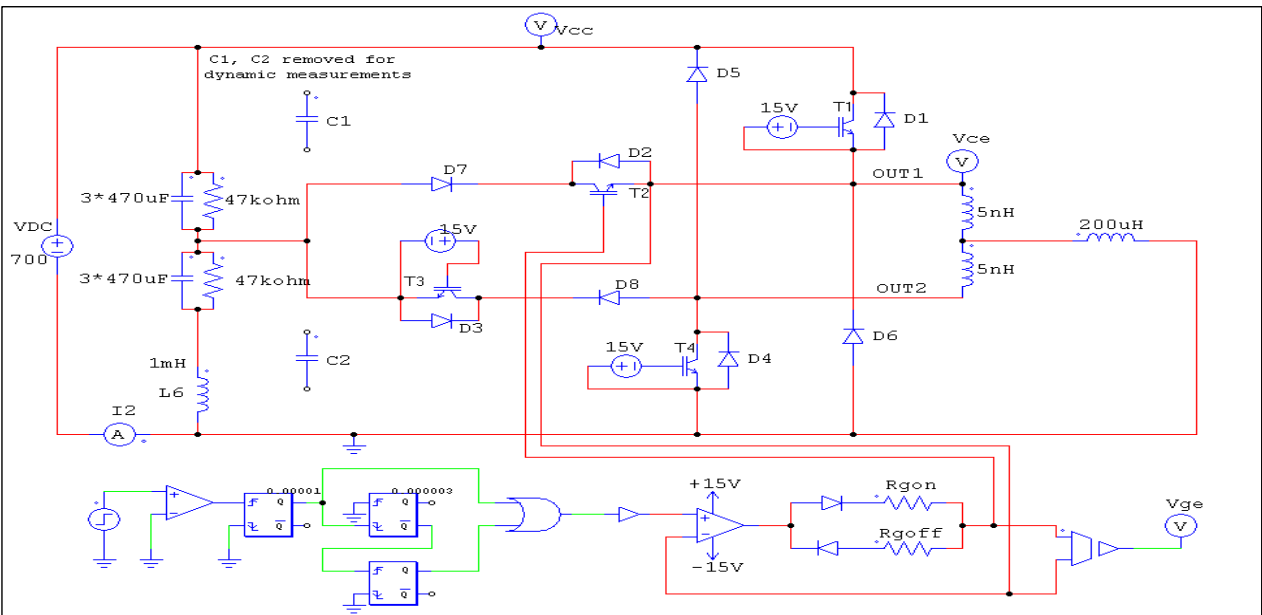
figure 9. Buck FWD
Turn-on Switching Waveforms & definition of t_{Erec}
(t_{Erec} = integrating time for E_{rec})



P_{rec} (100%) =	69,93	kW
E_{rec} (100%) =	3,61	mJ
t_{Erec} =	1,00	μs

Boost switching measurement circuit

figure 10.





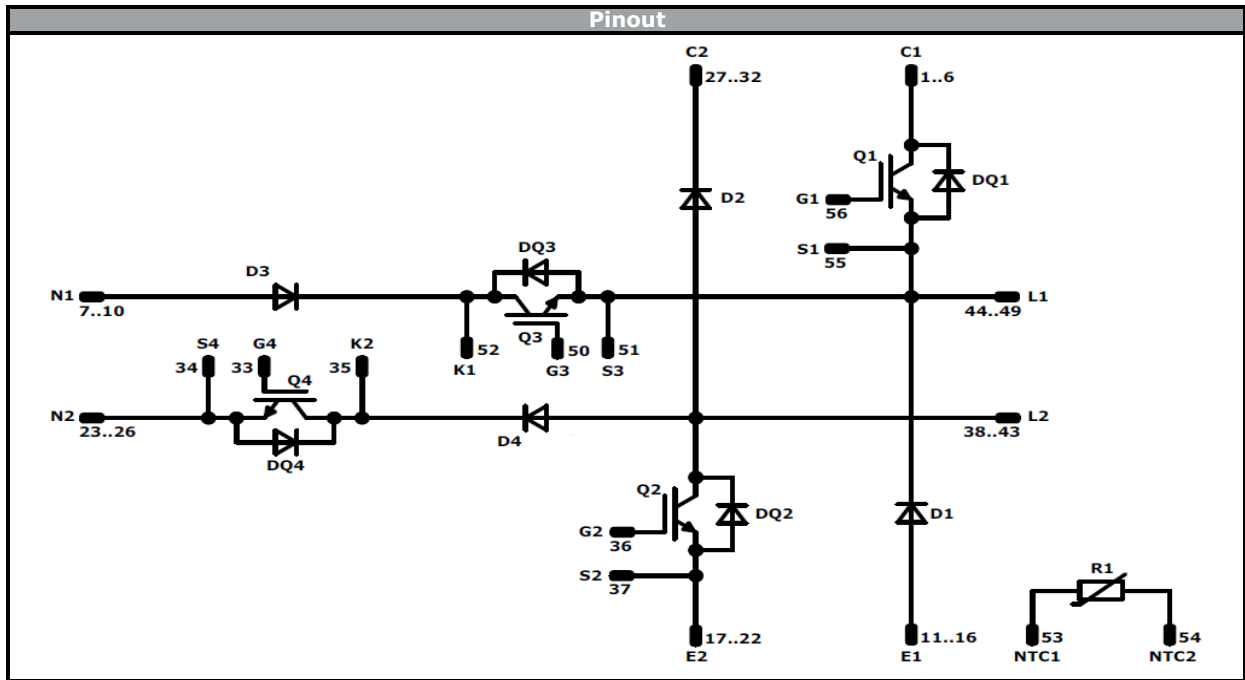
Ordering Code & Marking						
Version				Ordering Code		
without thermal paste 13mm housing				30-FT12NMA160SH-M669F08		
	Text	Name	Date code	UL & VIN	Lot	Serial
		NN-NNNNNNNNNNNNNN-TTTTTVV	WWYY	UL VIN	LLLLL	SSSS
	Datamatrix	Type&Ver	Lot number	Serial	Date code	
		TTTTTTTVV	LLLLL	SSSS	All	

Outline							
Pin table [mm]				Pin table [mm]			
Pin	X	Y	Function	Pin	X	Y	Function
1	70	3	C1	29	2,5	3	C2
2	70	0	C1	30	2,5	0	C2
3	67,5	0	C1	31	0	3	C2
4	65	0	C1	32	0	0	C2
5	62,5	0	C1	33	5,75	19,45	G4
6	60	0	C1	34	5,75	22,45	S4
7	52,75	3	N1	35	12,1	22,7	K2
8	52,75	0	N1	36	19,25	22,85	G2
9	50,25	3	N1	37	17,85	19,85	S2
10	50,25	0	N1	38	2	36	L2
11	43	3	E1	39	4,5	36	L2
12	43	0	E1	40	7	36	L2
13	40,5	3	E1	41	9,5	36	L2
14	40,5	0	E1	42	12	36	L2
15	38	3	E1	43	14,5	36	L2
16	38	0	E1	44	38	36	L1
17	32	3	E2	45	40,5	36	L1
18	32	0	E2	46	43	36	L1
19	29,5	3	E2	47	45,5	36	L1
20	29,5	0	E2	48	48	36	L1
21	27	3	E2	49	50,5	36	L1
22	27	0	E2	50	49,9	32	G3
23	19,75	0	N2	51	52,9	32	S3
24	17,25	0	N2	52	52	18,1	K1
25	14,75	0	N2	53	64,2	36,6	NTC
26	12,25	0	N2	54	70,6	36,55	NTC
27	5	3	C2	55	70	18,9	S1
28	5	0	C2	56	68,55	15,9	G1

Tolerance of pinpositions: ±0,5mm of the end of pins
Dimension of coordinate axis is only offset without tolerance



Vincotech




Identification					
ID	Component	Voltage	Current	Function	Comment
Q1,Q2	IGBT	1200 V	160 A	Buck Switch	
DQ1,DQ2	FWD	1200 V	7 A	Buck Inverse Diode	
D3,D4	FWD	600 V	120 A	Buck Diode	
Q3,Q4	IGBT	600 V	120 A	Boost Switch	
D1,D2	FWD	1200 V	60 A	Boost Diode	
DQ3,DQ4	FWD	600 V	50 A	Boost Inverse Diode	
R1	NTC			Thermistor	



Packaging instruction			
Standard packaging quantity (SPQ)	36	>SPQ Standard	<SPQ Sample

Handling instruction
Handling instructions for <i>flow 2</i> packages see vincotech.com website.

Package data
Package data for <i>flow 2</i> packages see vincotech.com website.

UL recognition and file number
This device is certified according to UL 1557 standard, UL file number E192116. For more information see vincotech.com website. 

Document No.:	Date:	Modification:	Pages
30-FT12NMA160SH-M669F08-D5-14	27 Jun. 2017	Corrected Isolation Properties	All

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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.