10-PF12NMA080SH08-M260F98T
datasheet

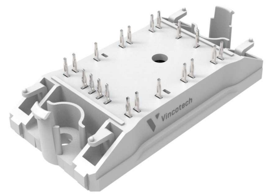
Vincotech

***flow*MNPC 0** | **1200 V / 80 A**

Features

- Three-level MNPC topology
- High reactive power capability
- Low inductive layout
- Improved LVRT capability
- Enhanced thermal performance

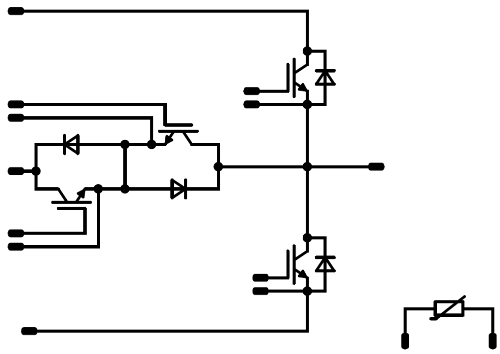
***flow* 0 12 mm housing**



Target applications

- Industrial Drives
- Solar Inverters
- UPS

Schematic



Types

- 10-PF12NMA080SH08-M260F98T

Maximum Ratings

T_j = 25 °C, unless otherwise specified

Parameter	Symbol	Condition	Value	Unit
Boost Switch				
Collector-emitter voltage	V_{CES}		650	V
Collector current	I_C	$T_j = T_{jmax}$ T_s = 80 °C	62	A
Repetitive peak collector current	I_{CRM}	t_p limited by T_{jmax}	320	A
Total power dissipation	P_{tot}	$T_j = T_{jmax}$ T_s = 80 °C	101	W
Gate-emitter voltage	V_{GES}		±30	V
Short circuit ratings	t_{SC}	V_{GE} = 15 V $V_{cc} \leq 360$ V T_j = 25 °C	2	µs
Maximum junction temperature	T_{jmax}		175	°C

Maximum Ratings

T_j = 25 °C, unless otherwise specified

Parameter	Symbol	Condition	Value	Unit
Boost Diode				
Peak repetitive reverse voltage	V_{RRM}		1200	V
Continuous (direct) forward current	I_F	$T_j = T_{jmax}$ T_s = 80 °C	49	A
Repetitive peak forward current	I_{FRM}	t_p limited by T_{jmax}	100	A
Total power dissipation	P_{tot}	$T_j = T_{jmax}$ T_s = 80 °C	87	W
Maximum junction temperature	T_{jmax}		175	°C

Parameter	Symbol	Condition	Value	Unit
Buck Switch				
Collector-emitter voltage	V_{CES}		1200	V
Collector current	I_C	$T_j = T_{jmax}$ T_s = 80 °C	77	A
Repetitive peak collector current	I_{CRM}	t_p limited by T_{jmax}	240	A
Total power dissipation	P_{tot}	$T_j = T_{jmax}$ T_s = 80 °C	192	W
Gate-emitter voltage	V_{GES}		±20	V
Short circuit ratings	t_{SC}	V_{GE} = 15 V V_{cc} = 800 V T_j = 150 °C	10	μs
Maximum junction temperature	T_{jmax}		175	°C
Buck Diode				
Peak repetitive reverse voltage	V_{RRM}		650	V
Continuous (direct) forward current	I_F	$T_j = T_{jmax}$ T_s = 80 °C	58	A
Repetitive peak forward current	I_{FRM}		320	A
Total power dissipation	P_{tot}	$T_j = T_{jmax}$ T_s = 80 °C	82	W
Maximum junction temperature	T_{jmax}		175	°C

Maximum Ratings

T_j = 25 °C, unless otherwise specified

Parameter	Symbol	Condition		Value	Unit
Module Properties					
Thermal Properties					
Storage temperature	T_{stg}			-40…+125	°C
Operation temperature under switching condition	T_{jop}			-40…(T_{jmax} - 25)	°C
Isolation Properties					
Isolation voltage	V_{isol}	DC Test Voltage*	t_p = 2 s	6000	V
		AC Voltage	t_p = 1 min	2500	V
Creepage distance				min. 12,7	mm
Clearance				8,75	mm
Comparative Tracking Index	CTI			> 200	

*100 % tested in production

Characteristic Values

Parameter	Symbol	Conditions					Value			Unit
			V_{GE} [V] V_{GS} [V]	V_{CE} [V] V_{DS} [V] V_F [V]	I_C [A] I_D [A] I_F [A]	T_j [°C]	Min	Typ	Max	
Boost Switch										
Static										
Gate-emitter threshold voltage	$V_{GE(th)}$			5	0,0571	25	5	6	7	V
Collector-emitter saturation voltage	V_{CEsat}		15		80	25 125 150		1,65 1,69 1,75	1,9	V
Collector-emitter cut-off current	I_{CES}		0	650		25			10	µA
Gate-emitter leakage current	I_{GES}		30	0		25			200	nA
Internal gate resistance	r_g							none		Ω
Input capacitance	C_{ies}	f= 1 Mhz	0	30		25		4810		pF
Output capacitance	C_{oes}							184		
Reverse transfer capacitance	C_{res}							79		
Gate charge	Q_g		15	400	80	25		171		nC
Thermal										
Thermal resistance junction to sink	$R_{th(j-s)}$	λ_{paste} = 3,4 W/mK (PSX)						0,94		K/W
Dynamic										
Turn-on delay time	$t_{d(on)}$	R_{gon} = 4 Ω R_{goff} = 4 Ω	±15	350	55	25 125 150		56 58 58		ns
Rise time	t_r					25 125 150		5 5 6		
Turn-off delay time	$t_{d(off)}$					25 125 150		76 89 92		
Fall time	t_f					25 125 150		47 44 54		
Turn-on energy (per pulse)	E_{on}	Q_{rFWD} = 5,6 µC Q_{rFWD} = 7,6 µC Q_{rFWD} = 8,4 µC				25 125 150		0,263 0,368 0,420		mWs
Turn-off energy (per pulse)	E_{off}					25 125 150		0,758 1,22 1,33		

Characteristic Values

Parameter	Symbol	Conditions	V_{GE} [V] V_{GS} [V]	V_{CE} [V] V_{DS} [V] V_F [V]	I_C [A] I_D [A] I_F [A]	T_j [°C]	Min	Typ	Max	Unit
Boost Diode										
fStatic										
Forward voltage	V_F				50	25 125 150		1,66 1,78 1,79	2,1	V
Reverse leakage current	I_R			1200		25			40	µA
Thermal										
Thermal resistance junction to sink	$R_{th(j-s)}$	λ_{paste} = 3,4 W/mK (PSX)						1,09		K/W
Dynamic										
Peak recovery current	I_{RRM}	di/dt = 15050 A/µs di/dt = 12587 A/µs di/dt = 12212 A/µs	±15	350	55	25 125 150		150 149 154		A
Reverse recovery time	t_{rr}					25 125 150		34 112 115		ns
Recovered charge	Q_r					25 125 150		5,62 7,56 8,39		µC
Reverse recovered energy	E_{rec}					25 125 150		1,51 2,08 2,31		mWs
Peak rate of fall of recovery current	$(di_{rf}/dt)_{max}$					25 125 150		10000 9986 9495		A/µs

Characteristic Values

Parameter	Symbol	Conditions	V_{GE} [V] V_{GS} [V]	V_{CE} [V] V_{DS} [V] V_F [V]	I_C [A] I_D [A] I_F [A]	T_j [°C]	Min	Typ	Max	Unit
Buck Switch										
Static										
Gate-emitter threshold voltage	$V_{GE(th)}$	$V_{GE} = V_{CE}$			0,003	25	5,2	5,8	6,4	V
Collector-emitter saturation voltage	V_{CEsat}		15		80	25 125 150	1,7	1,99 2,33 2,41	2,4	V
Collector-emitter cut-off current	I_{CES}		0	1200		25			10	µA
Gate-emitter leakage current	I_{GES}		20	0		25			240	nA
Internal gate resistance	r_g							none		Ω
Input capacitance	C_{ies}	f = 1 Mhz	0	25		25		4660		pF
Output capacitance	C_{oes}							300		
Reverse transfer capacitance	C_{res}							260		
Gate charge	Q_g		15	960	80	25		370		nC
Thermal										
Thermal resistance junction to sink	$R_{th(j-s)}$	λ_{paste} = 3,4 W/mK (PSX)						0,50		K/W
Dynamic										
Turn-on delay time	$t_{d(on)}$	R_{gon} = 4 Ω R_{goff} = 4 Ω	±15	350	55	25 125 150		78 78 78		ns
Rise time	t_r					25 125 150		12 15 15		
Turn-off delay time	$t_{d(off)}$					25 125 150		179 235 248		
Fall time	t_f					25 125 150		54 89 107		
Turn-on energy (per pulse)	E_{on}	Q_{rFWD} = 2 µC Q_{rFWD} = 3,6 µC Q_{rFWD} = 4,2 µC				25 125 150		0,806 1,35 1,38		mWs
Turn-off energy (per pulse)	E_{off}					25 125 150		1,47 2,71 2,73		

Characteristic Values

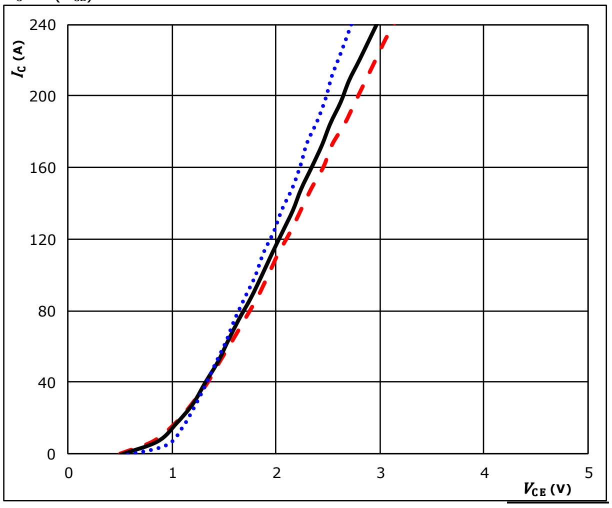
Parameter	Symbol	Conditions					Value			Unit
			V_{GE} [V] V_{GS} [V]	V_{CE} [V] V_{DS} [V] V_F [V]	I_C [A] I_D [A] I_F [A]	T_j [°C]	Min	Typ	Max	
Buck Diode										
Static										
Forward voltage	V_F				80	25 125 150		1,55 1,62 1,62	1,9	V
Reverse leakage current	I_R			650		25			10	µA
Thermal										
Thermal resistance junction to sink	$R_{th(j-s)}$	λ_{paste} = 3,4 W/mK (PSX)						1,15		K/W
Dynamic										
Peak recovery current	I_{RRM}	di/dt = 3491 A/µs di/dt = 3563 A/µs di/dt = 3610 A/µs	±15	350	55	25 125 150		82 84 86		A
Reverse recovery time	t_{rr}					25 125 150		42 109 125		ns
Recovered charge	Q_r					25 125 150		2,04 3,64 4,16		µC
Reverse recovered energy	E_{rec}					25 125 150		0,314 0,665 0,771		mWs
Peak rate of fall of recovery current	$(di_{rf}/dt)_{max}$					25 125 150		6568 4238 3040		A/µs
Thermistor										
Rated resistance	R					25		22		kΩ
Deviation of R_{100}	$\Delta_{R/R}$	R_{100} = 1484 Ω				100	-5		5	%
Power dissipation	P					25		5		mW
Power dissipation constant						25		1,5		mW/K
B-value	$B_{(25/50)}$	Tol. ±1 %				25		3962		K
B-value	$B_{(25/100)}$	Tol. ±1 %				25		4000		K
Vincotech NTC Reference									I	

Boost Switch Characteristics

figure 1. **IGBT**

Typical output characteristics

$I_C = f(V_{CE})$

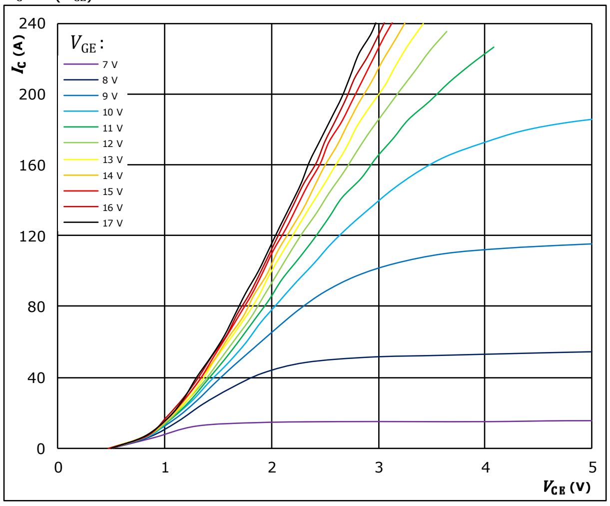


t_p =	250	µs		25 °C	···········
V_{GE} =	15	V	T_j:	125 °C	———
				150 °C	– – –

figure 2. **IGBT**

Typical output characteristics

$I_C = f(V_{CE})$

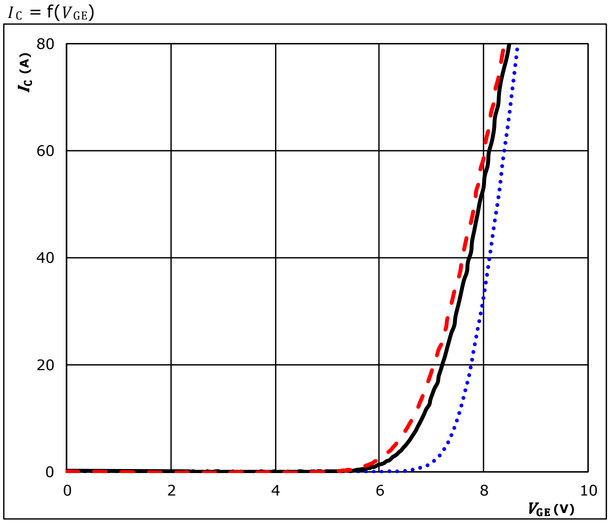


t_p =	250	µs
T_j =	150	°C
V_{GE} from	7 V to 17 V in steps of 1 V	

figure 3. **IGBT**

Typical transfer characteristics

$I_C = f(V_{GE})$

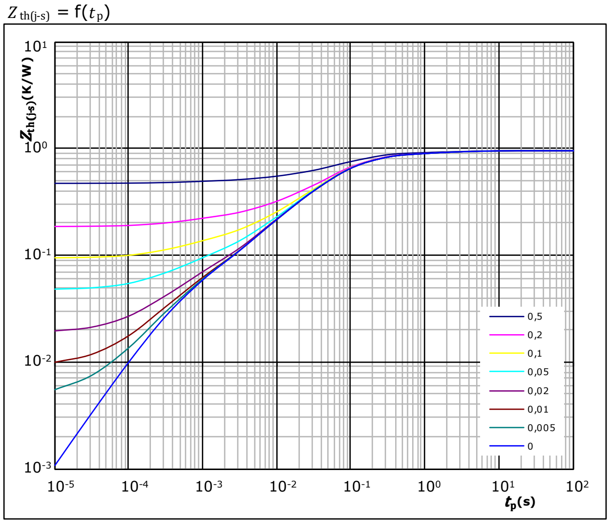


t_p =	100	µs		25 °C	···········
V_{CE} =	10	V	T_j:	125 °C	———
				150 °C	– – –

figure 4. **IGBT**

Transient thermal impedance as function of pulse duration

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



D = t_p / T

$R_{th(j\text{-}s)}$ = 0,94 K/W

IGBT thermal model values

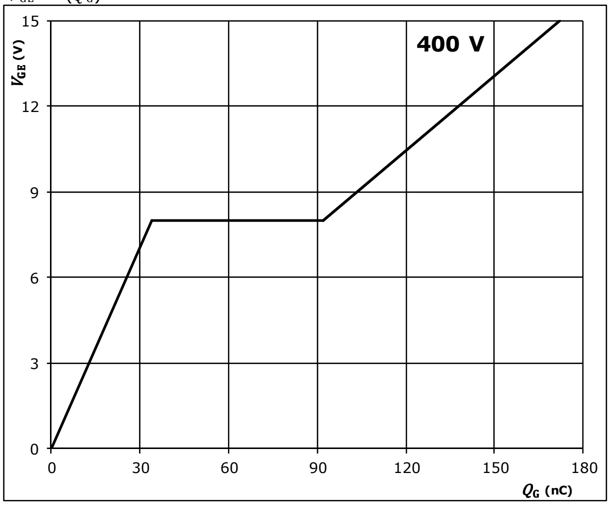
R (K/W)	τ (s)
6,31E-02	2,59E+00
1,02E-01	4,41E-01
4,73E-01	8,37E-02
1,96E-01	2,52E-02
6,91E-02	4,70E-03
3,59E-02	4,42E-04

Boost Switch Characteristics

figure 5. **IGBT**

Gate voltage vs gate charge

$V_{GE} = f(Q_G)$

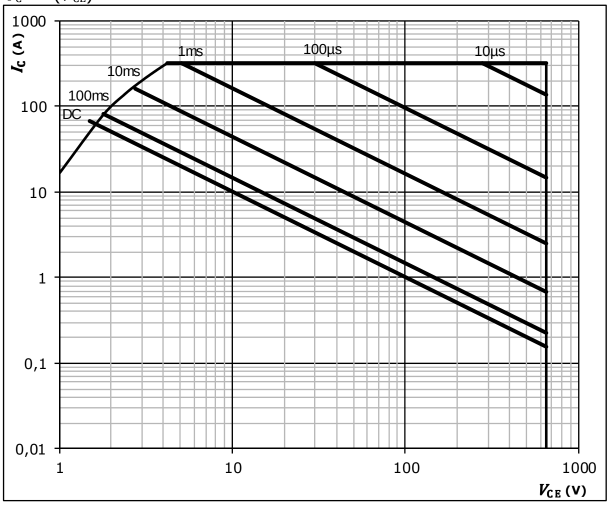


I_C =	80	A
T_j =	25	ºC

figure 6. **IGBT**

Safe operating area

$I_C = f(V_{CE})$



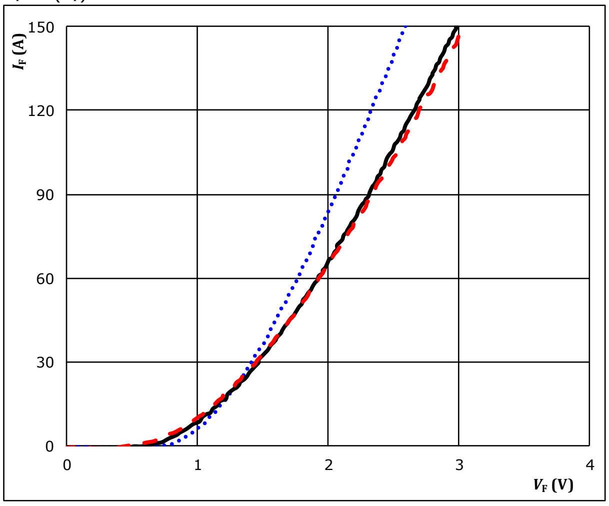
D =	single pulse	
T_s =	80	ºC
V_{GE} =	±15	V
T_j =	T_{jmax}	

Boost Diode Characteristics

figure 1. **FWD**

Typical forward characteristics

$I_F = f(V_F)$



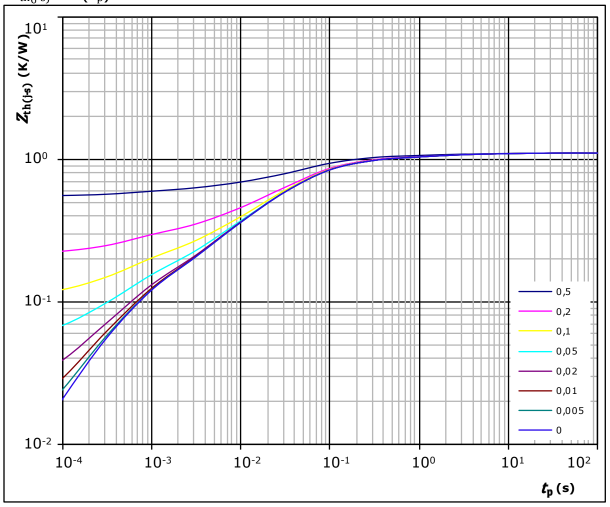
t_p = 250 µs

T_j: 25 °C, 125 °C, 150 °C

figure 2. **FWD**

Transient thermal impedance as a function of pulse width

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



$D = t_p / T$

$R_{th(j\text{-}s)}$ = 1,09 K/W

FWD thermal model values

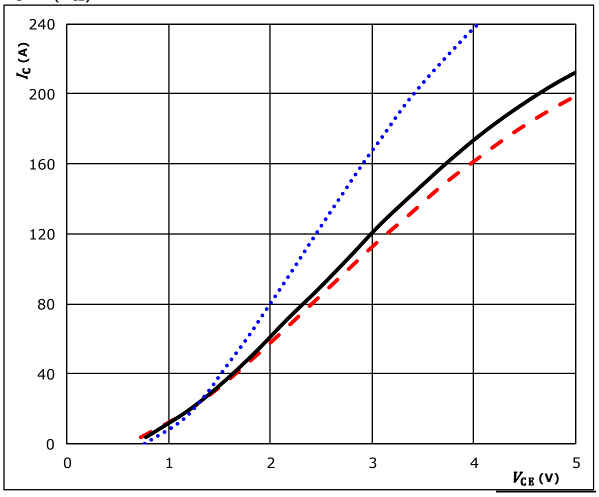
R (K/W)	τ (s)
4,05E-02	7,09E+00
8,82E-02	9,93E-01
2,80E-01	1,18E-01
4,48E-01	3,26E-02
1,45E-01	5,44E-03
9,23E-02	5,22E-04

Buck Switch Characteristics

figure 1. **IGBT**

Typical output characteristics

$I_C = f(V_{CE})$

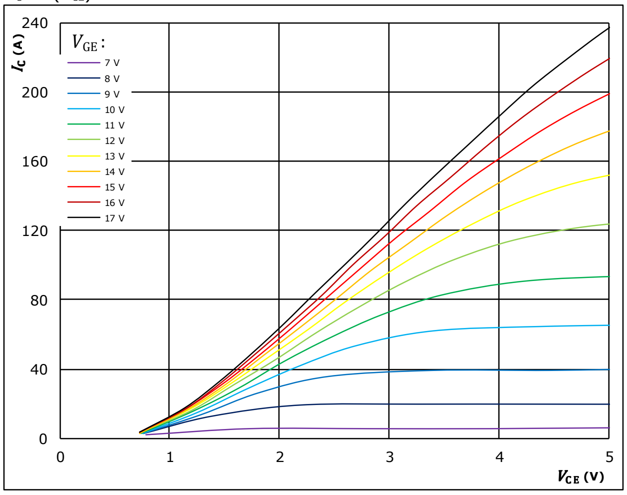


t_p =	250	µs		25 °C	(blue dotted)
V_{GE} =	15	V	T_j:	125 °C	(black solid)
				150 °C	(red dashed)

figure 2. **IGBT**

Typical output characteristics

$I_C = f(V_{CE})$



t_p = 250 µs

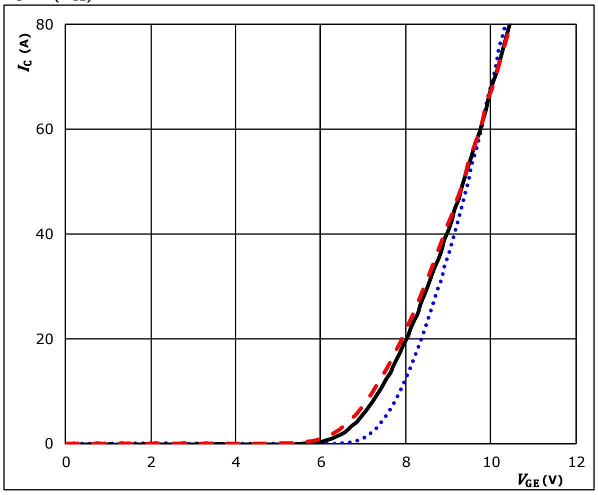
T_j = 150 °C

V_{GE} from 7 V to 17 V in steps of 1 V

figure 3. **IGBT**

Typical transfer characteristics

$I_C = f(V_{GE})$

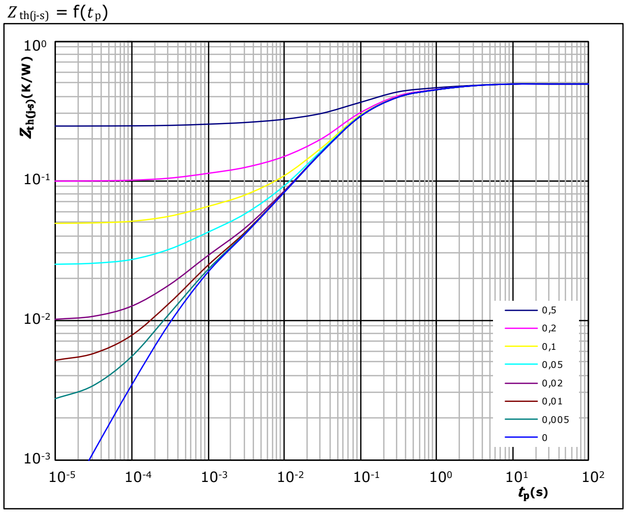


t_p =	100	µs		25 °C	(blue dotted)
V_{CE} =	10	V	T_j:	125 °C	(black solid)
				150 °C	(red dashed)

figure 4. **IGBT**

Transient thermal impedance as function of pulse duration

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



D = t_p / T

$R_{th(j-s)}$ = 0,50 K/W

IGBT thermal model values

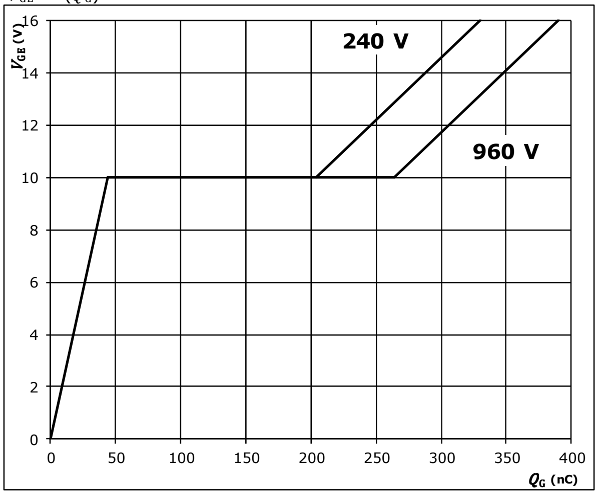
R (K/W)	τ (s)
6,04E-02	2,14E+00
7,39E-02	4,50E-01
2,54E-01	9,48E-02
6,61E-02	3,38E-02
2,51E-02	5,63E-03
1,59E-02	6,08E-04

Buck Switch Characteristics

figure 5. **IGBT**

Gate voltage vs gate charge

$V_{GE} = f(Q_G)$

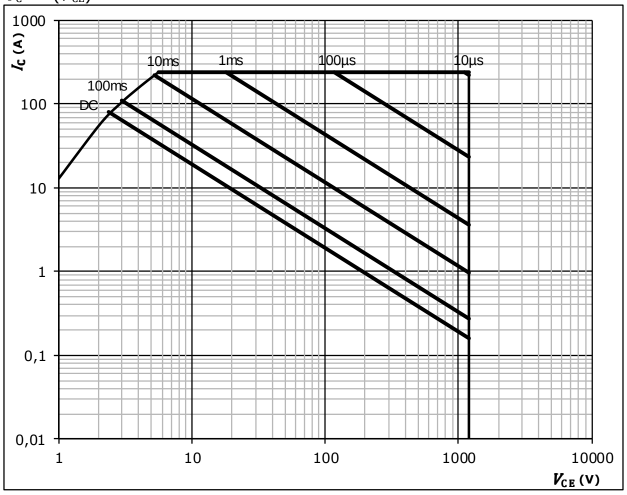


I_C = 80 A

figure 6. **IGBT**

Safe operating area

$I_C = f(V_{CE})$

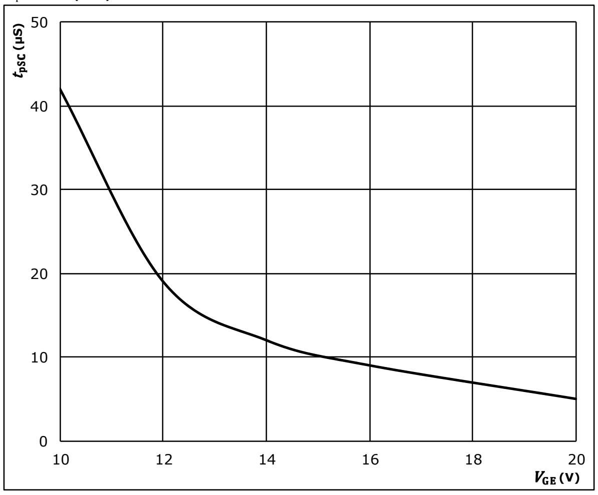


D =	single pulse	
T_s =	80	ºC
V_{GE} =	±15	V
T_j =	T_{jmax}	

figure 7. **IGBT**

Short circuit duration as a function of V_{GE}

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

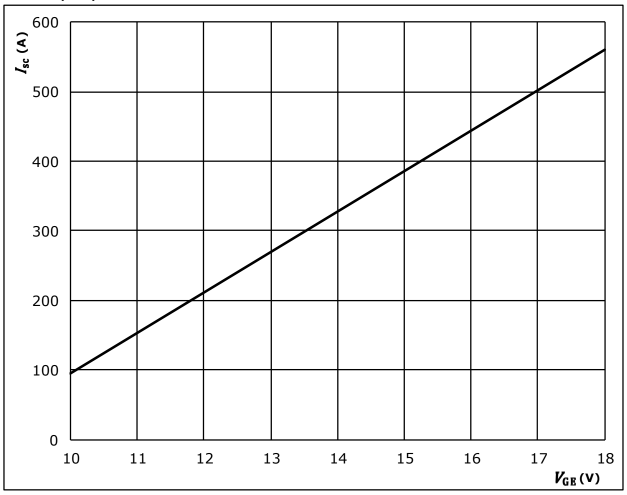


V_{CE} =	600	V
T_j ≤	150	ºC

figure 8. **IGBT**

Typical short circuit current as a function of V_{GE}

$I_{SC} = f(V_{GE})$



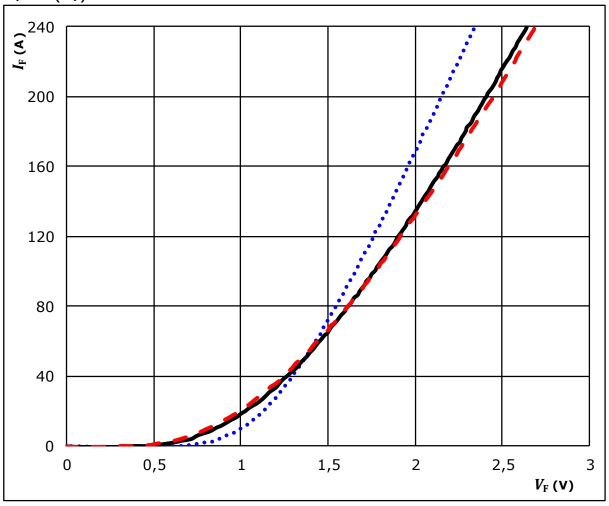
V_{CE} ≤	600	V
T_j ≤	25	ºC

Buck Diode Characteristics

figure 1. **FWD**

Typical forward characteristics

$I_F = f(V_F)$



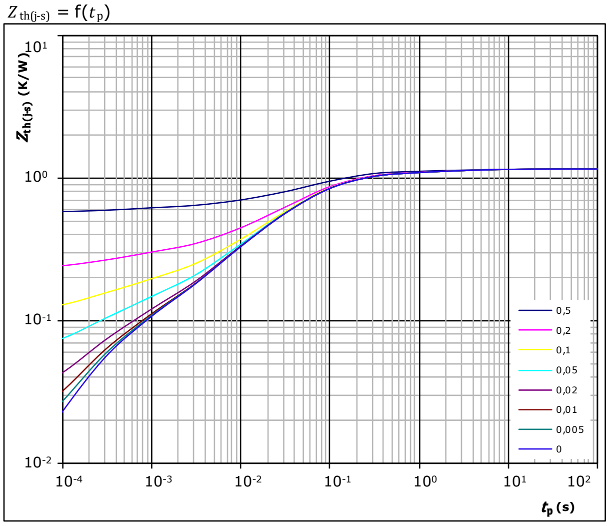
t_p = 250 μs

T_j: 25 °C / 125 °C / 150 °C

figure 2. **FWD**

Transient thermal impedance as a function of pulse width

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



$D = t_p / T$

$R_{th(j\text{-}s)}$ = 1,15 K/W

FWD thermal model values

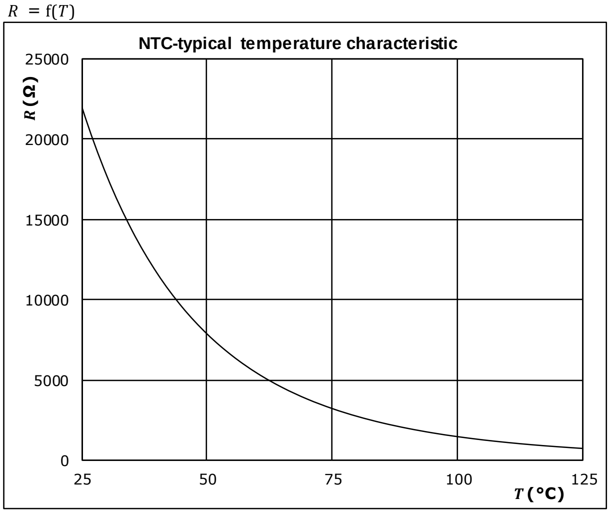
R (K/W)	τ (s)
5,84E-02	4,16E+00
1,14E-01	5,35E-01
5,44E-01	8,00E-02
2,68E-01	2,04E-02
9,87E-02	4,10E-03
6,88E-02	3,19E-04

Thermistor Characteristics

figure 1. **Thermistor**

Typical NTC characteristic as a function of temperature

$R = f(T)$

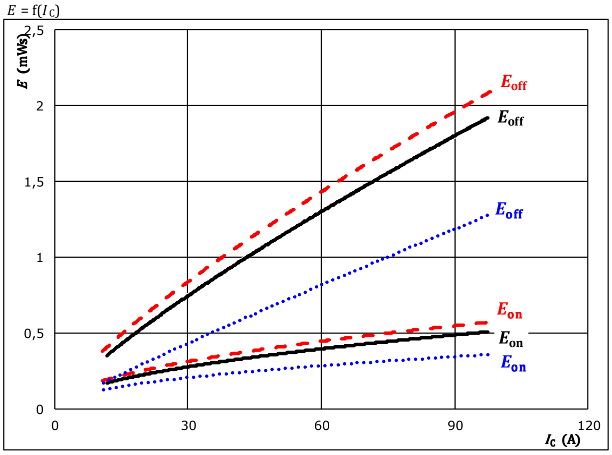


Boost Switching Characteristics

figure 1. **IGBT**

Typical switching energy losses as a function of collector current

$E = f(I_C)$



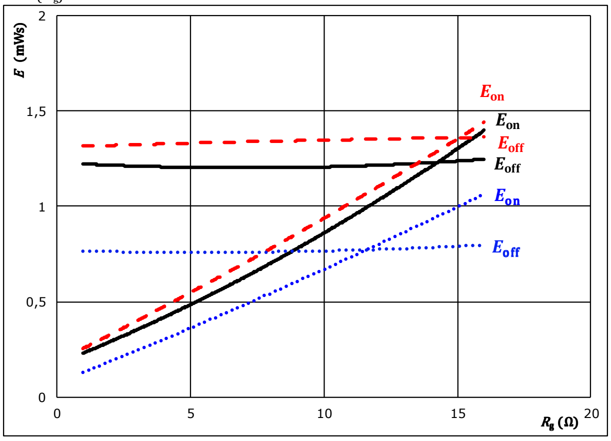
With an inductive load at

V_{CE} =	350	V	T_j:	25 °C	dotted
V_{GE} =	±15	V		125 °C	solid
R_{gon} =	4	Ω		150 °C	dashed
R_{goff} =	4	Ω			

figure 2. **IGBT**

Typical switching energy losses as a function of gate resistor

$E = f(R_g)$



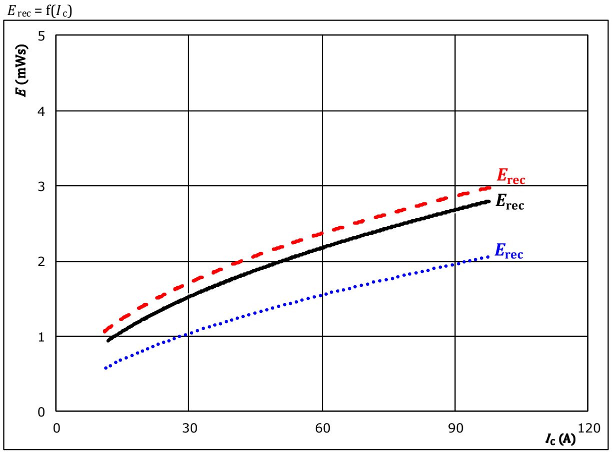
With an inductive load at

V_{CE} =	350	V	T_j:	25 °C	dotted
V_{GE} =	±15	V		125 °C	solid
I_C =	55	A		150 °C	dashed

figure 3. **FWD**

Typical reverse recovered energy loss as a function of collector current

$E_{rec} = f(I_c)$



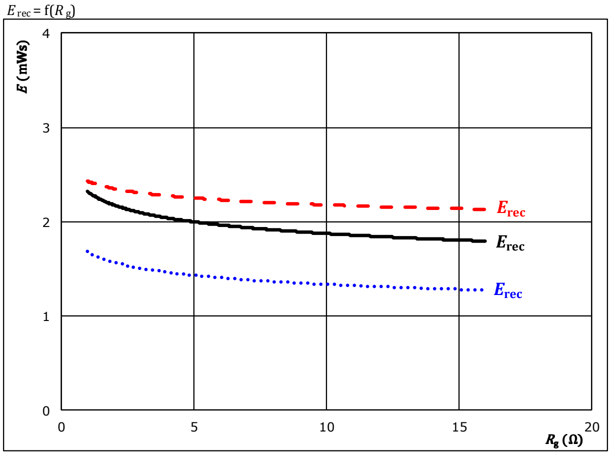
With an inductive load at

V_{CE} =	350	V	T_j:	25 °C	dotted
V_{GE} =	±15	V		125 °C	solid
R_{gon} =	4	Ω		150 °C	dashed

figure 4. **FWD**

Typical reverse recovered energy loss as a function of gate resistor

$E_{rec} = f(R_g)$



With an inductive load at

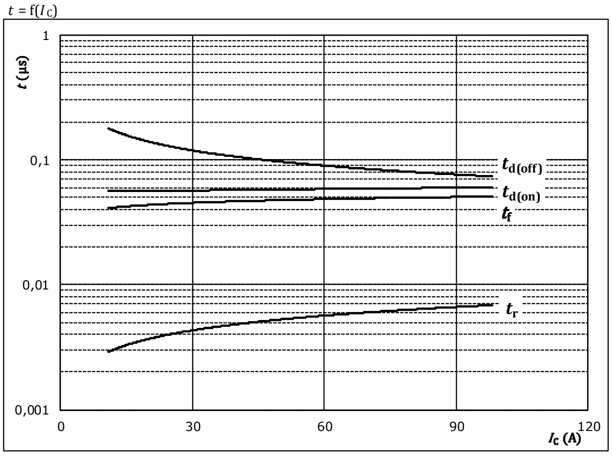
V_{CE} =	350	V	T_j:	25 °C	dotted
V_{GE} =	±15	V		125 °C	solid
I_C =	55	A		150 °C	dashed

Boost Switching Characteristics

figure 5. **IGBT**

Typical switching times as a function of collector current

$t = f(I_C)$



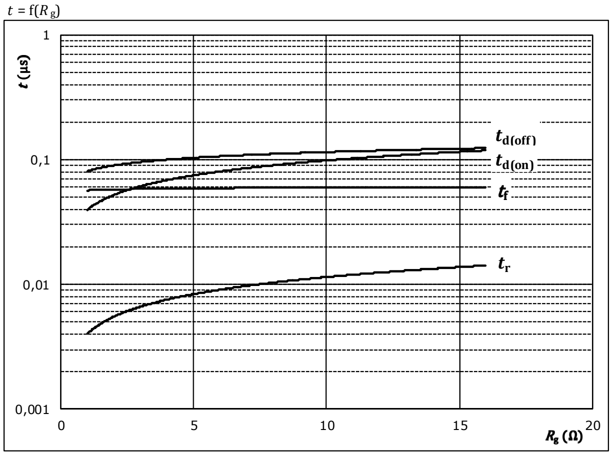
With an inductive load at

T_j =	150	°C
V_{CE} =	350	V
V_{GE} =	±15	V
R_{gon} =	4	Ω
R_{goff} =	4	Ω

figure 6. **IGBT**

Typical switching times as a function of gate resistor

$t = f(R_g)$



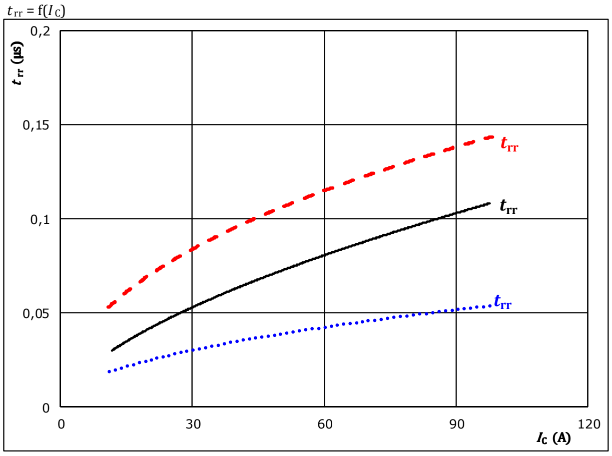
With an inductive load at

T_j =	150	°C
V_{CE} =	350	V
V_{GE} =	±15	V
I_C =	55	A

figure 7. **FWD**

Typical reverse recovery time as a function of collector current

$t_{rr} = f(I_C)$



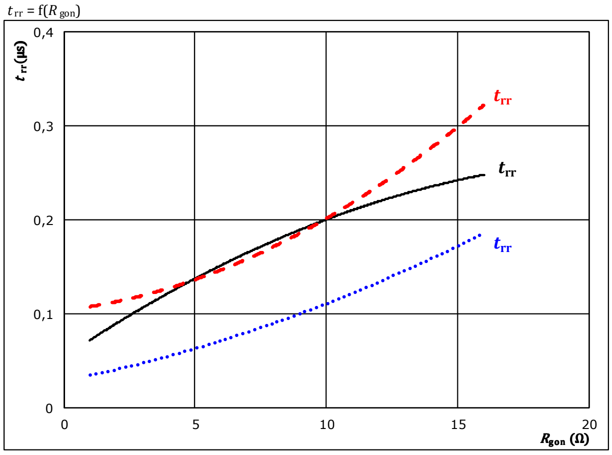
With an inductive load at

V_{CE} =	350	V	T_j:	25 °C (dotted)
V_{GE} =	±15	V		125 °C (solid)
R_{gon} =	4	Ω		150 °C (dashed)

figure 8. **FWD**

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

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



With an inductive load at

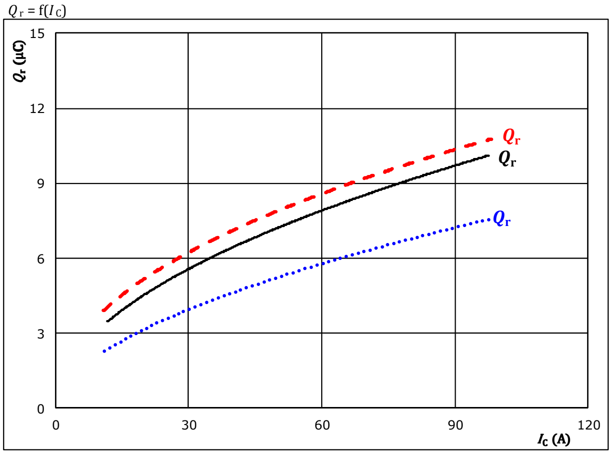
V_{CE} =	350	V	T_j:	25 °C (dotted)
V_{GE} =	±15	V		125 °C (solid)
I_C =	55	A		150 °C (dashed)

Boost Switching Characteristics

figure 9. **FWD**

Typical recovered charge as a function of collector current

$Q_r = f(I_C)$



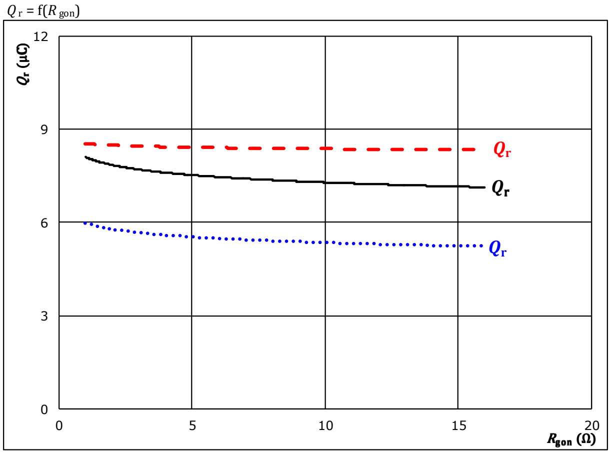
With an inductive load at

V_{CE} =	350	V	T_j:	25 °C	dotted
V_{GE} =	±15	V		125 °C	solid
R_{gon} =	4	Ω		150 °C	dashed

figure 10. **FWD**

Typical recovered charge as a function of IGBT turn on gate resistor

$Q_r = f(R_{gon})$



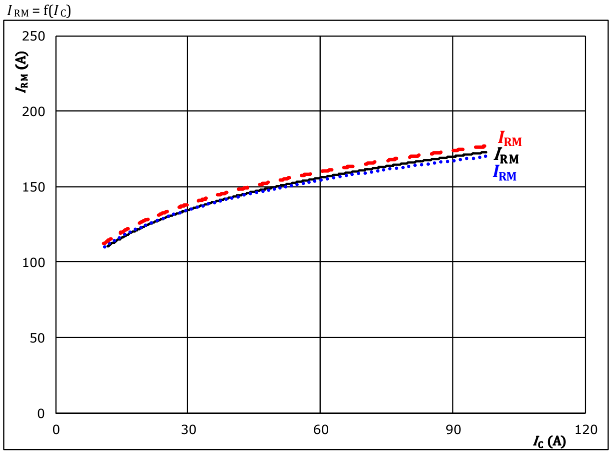
With an inductive load at

V_{CE}=	350	V	T_j:	25 °C	dotted
V_{GE} =	±15	V		125 °C	solid
I_C=	55	A		150 °C	dashed

figure 11. **FWD**

Typical peak reverse recovery current current as a function of collector current

$I_{RM} = f(I_C)$



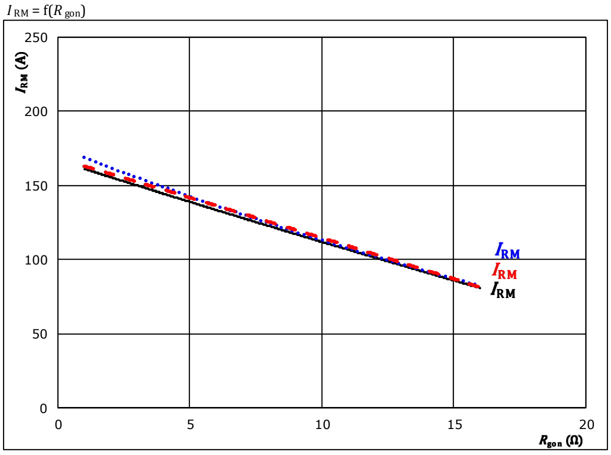
With an inductive load at

V_{CE} =	350	V	T_j:	25 °C	dotted
V_{GE} =	±15	V		125 °C	solid
R_{gon} =	4	Ω		150 °C	dashed

figure 12. **FWD**

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

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



With an inductive load at

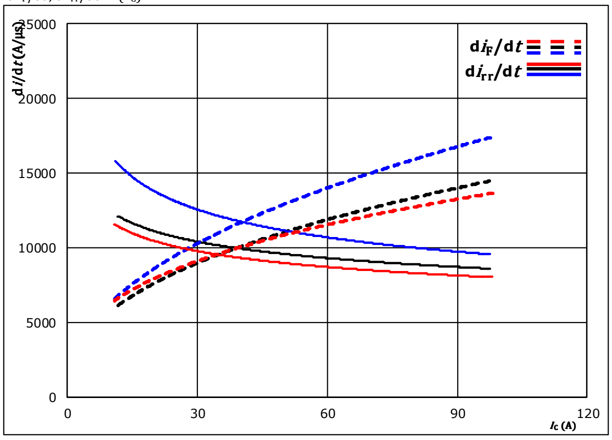
V_{CE} =	350	V	T_j:	25 °C	dotted
V_{GE} =	±15	V		125 °C	solid
I_C =	55	A		150 °C	dashed

Boost Switching Characteristics

figure 13. **FWD**

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

di_F/dt, di_{rr}/dt = f(I_C)



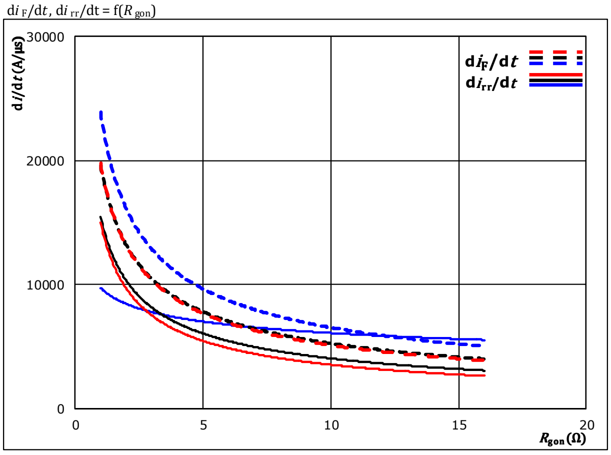
With an inductive load at

V_{CE} =	350	V	T_j:	25 °C
V_{GE} =	±15	V		125 °C
R_{gon} =	4	Ω		150 °C

figure 14. **FWD**

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

di_F/dt, di_{rr}/dt = f(R_{gon})



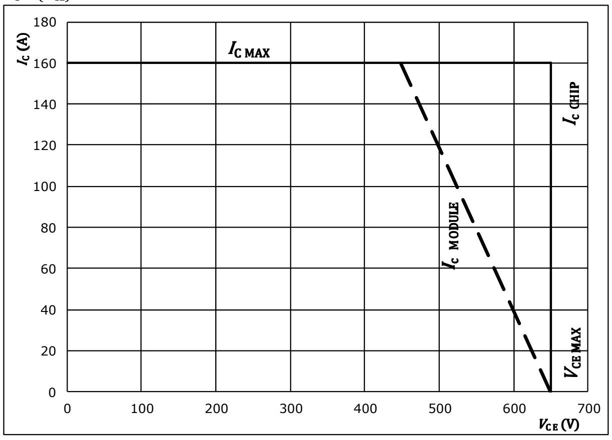
With an inductive load at

V_{CE} =	350	V	T_j:	25 °C
V_{GE} =	±15	V		125 °C
I_C=	55	A		150 °C

figure 15. **IGBT**

Reverse bias safe operating area

I_C = f(V_{CE})



At

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

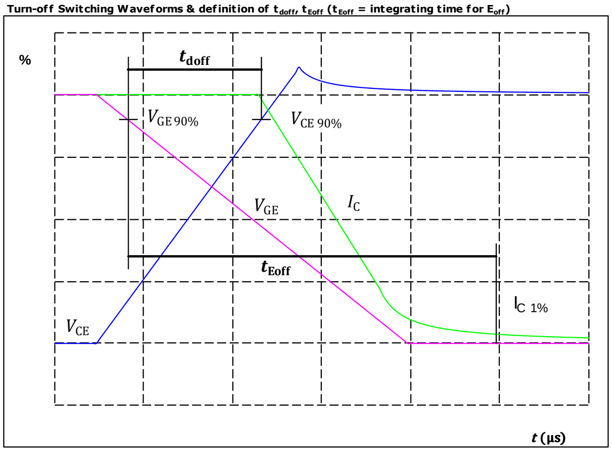
Boost Switching Definitions

General conditions

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

figure 1. IGBT

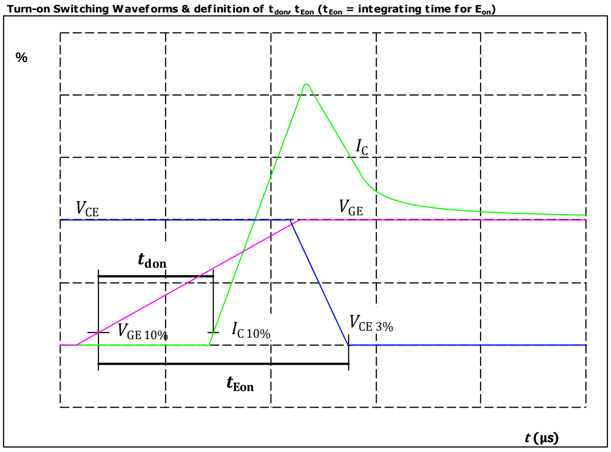
Turn-off Switching Waveforms & definition of t_{doff}, t_{Eoff} (t_{Eoff} = integrating time for E_{off})



V_{GE}(0%) =	-15	V
V_{GE}(100%) =	15	V
V_C(100%) =	350	V
I_C(100%) =	55	A
t_{doff} =	89	ns

figure 2. IGBT

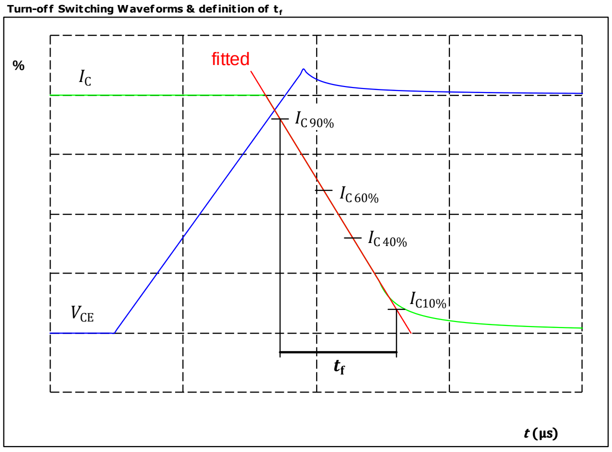
Turn-on Switching Waveforms & definition of t_{don}, t_{Eon} (t_{Eon} = integrating time for E_{on})



V_{GE}(0%) =	-15	V
V_{GE}(100%) =	15	V
V_C(100%) =	350	V
I_C(100%) =	55	A
t_{don} =	58	ns

figure 3. IGBT

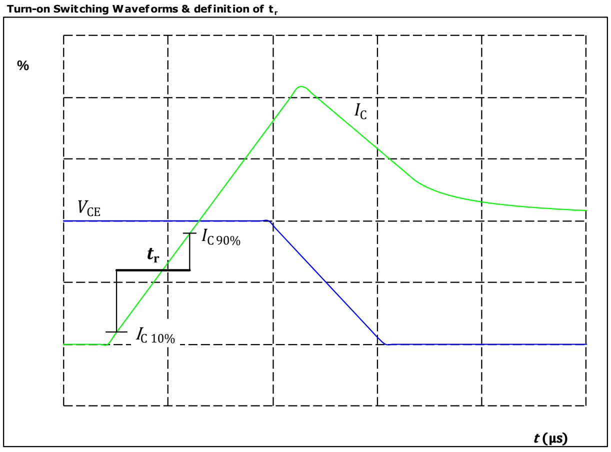
Turn-off Switching Waveforms & definition of t_f



V_C(100%) =	350	V
I_C(100%) =	55	A
t_f =	44	ns

figure 4. IGBT

Turn-on Switching Waveforms & definition of t_r



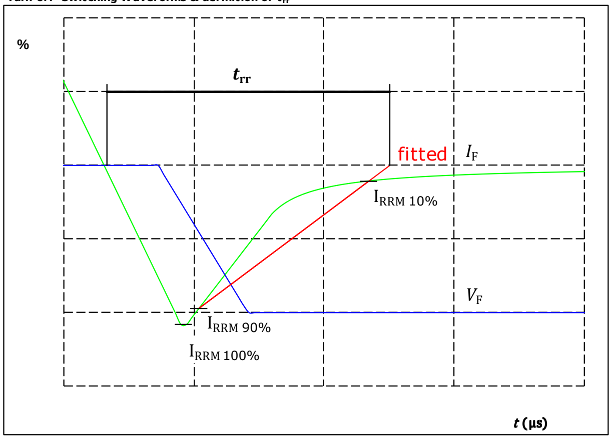
V_C(100%) =	350	V
I_C(100%) =	55	A
t_r =	5	ns

Vincotech

Boost Switching Characteristics

figure 5. **FWD**

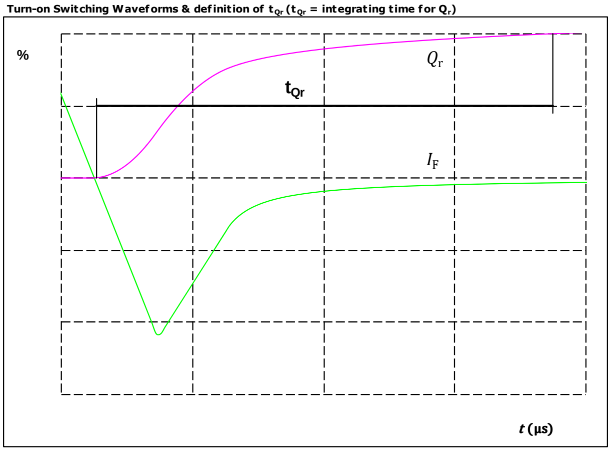
Turn-off Switching Waveforms & definition of t_{rr}



V_F (100%) =	350	V
I_F (100%) =	55	A
I_{RRM} (100%) =	149	A
t_{rr} =	112	ns

figure 6. **FWD**

Turn-on Switching Waveforms & definition of t_{Qr} (t_{Qr} = integrating time for Q_r)



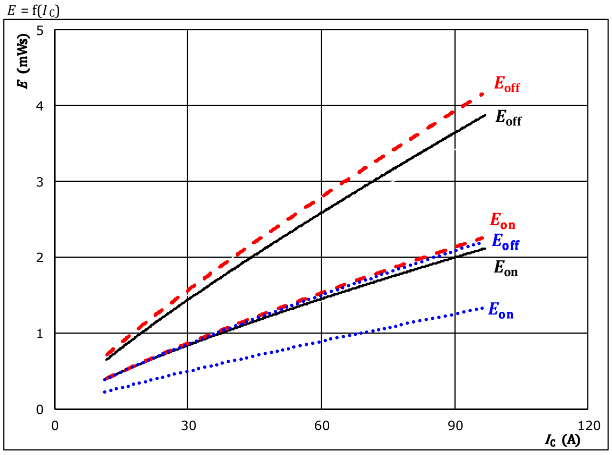
I_F (100%) =	55	A
Q_r (100%) =	0	µC

Buck Switching Characteristics

figure 1. **IGBT**

Typical switching energy losses as a function of collector current

$E = f(I_C)$



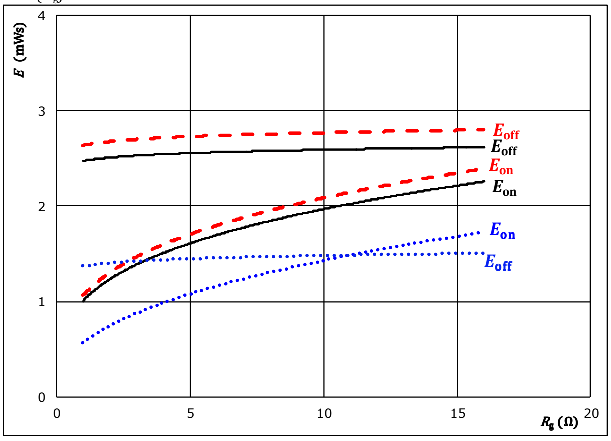
With an inductive load at

V_{CE} =	350	V	T_j:	25 °C	···········
V_{GE} =	±15	V		125 °C	———
R_{gon} =	4	Ω		150 °C	– – –
R_{goff} =	4	Ω			

figure 2. **IGBT**

Typical switching energy losses as a function of gate resistor

$E = f(R_g)$



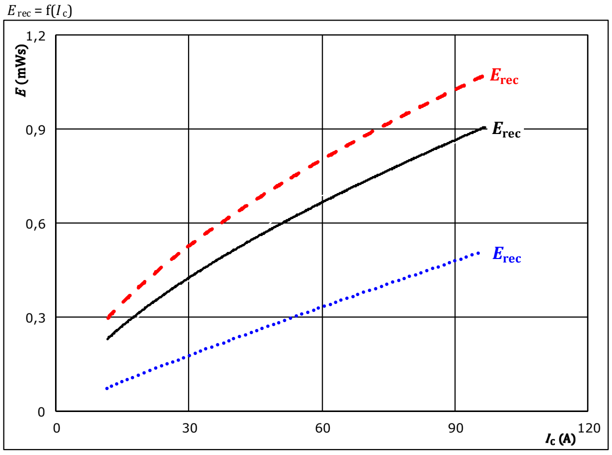
With an inductive load at

V_{CE} =	350	V	T_j:	25 °C	···········
V_{GE} =	±15	V		125 °C	———
I_C =	55	A		150 °C	– – –

figure 3. **FWD**

Typical reverse recovered energy loss as a function of collector current

$E_{rec} = f(I_C)$



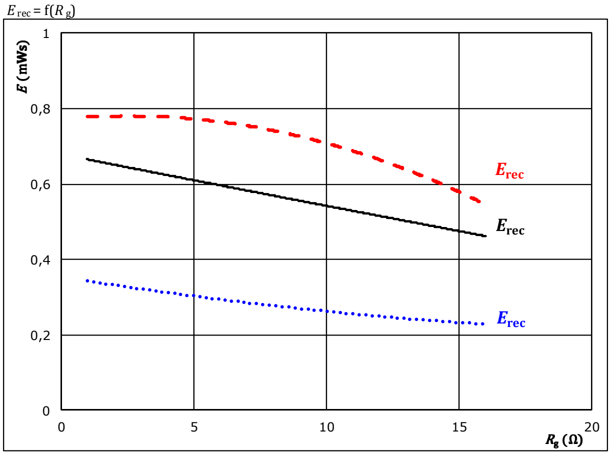
With an inductive load at

V_{CE} =	350	V	T_j:	25 °C	···········
V_{GE} =	±15	V		125 °C	———
R_{gon} =	4	Ω		150 °C	– – –

figure 4. **FWD**

Typical reverse recovered energy loss as a function of gate resistor

$E_{rec} = f(R_g)$



With an inductive load at

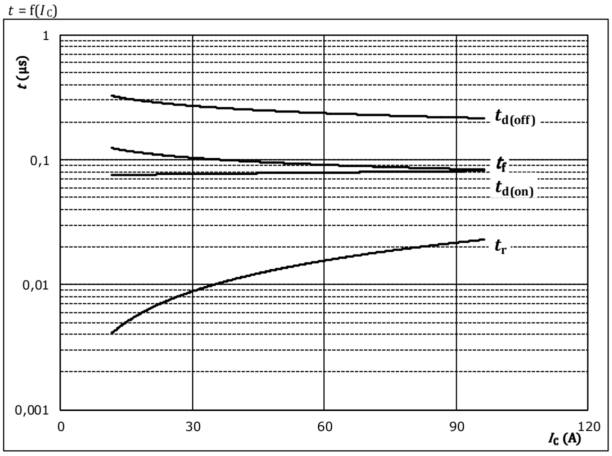
V_{CE} =	350	V	T_j:	25 °C	···········
V_{GE} =	±15	V		125 °C	———
I_C =	55	A		150 °C	– – –

Buck Switching Characteristics

figure 5. **IGBT**

Typical switching times as a function of collector current

$t = f(I_C)$



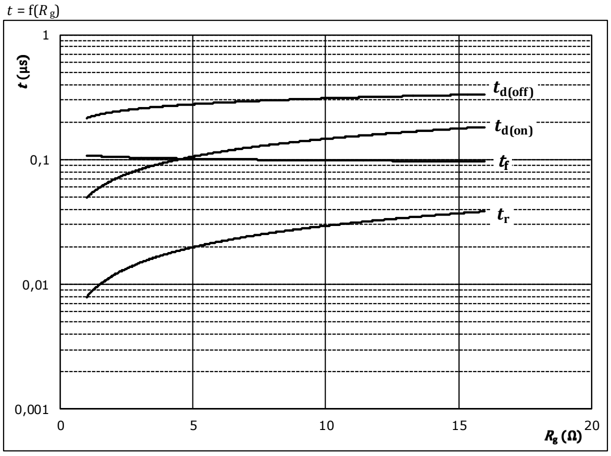
With an inductive load at

T_j =	150	°C
V_{CE} =	350	V
V_{GE} =	±15	V
R_{gon} =	4	Ω
R_{goff} =	4	Ω

figure 6. **IGBT**

Typical switching times as a function of gate resistor

$t = f(R_g)$



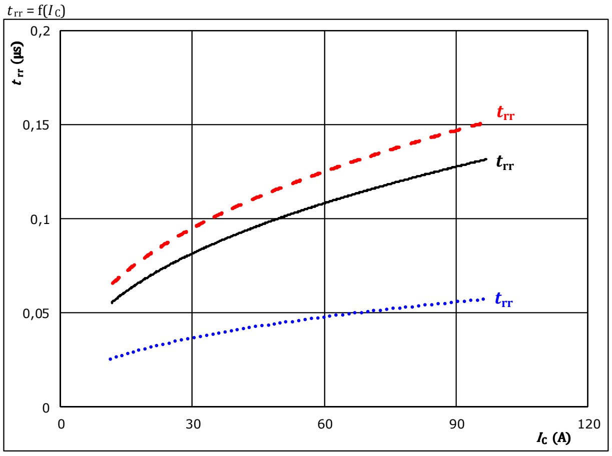
With an inductive load at

T_j =	150	°C
V_{CE} =	350	V
V_{GE} =	±15	V
I_C =	55	A

figure 7. **FWD**

Typical reverse recovery time as a function of collector current

$t_{rr} = f(I_C)$



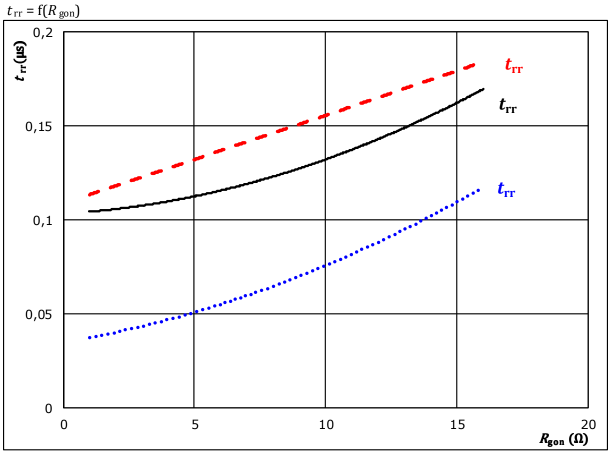
With an inductive load at

V_{CE}=	350	V	T_j:	25 °C	··········
V_{GE} =	±15	V		125 °C	———
R_{gon} =	4	Ω		150 °C	– – –

figure 8. **FWD**

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

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



With an inductive load at

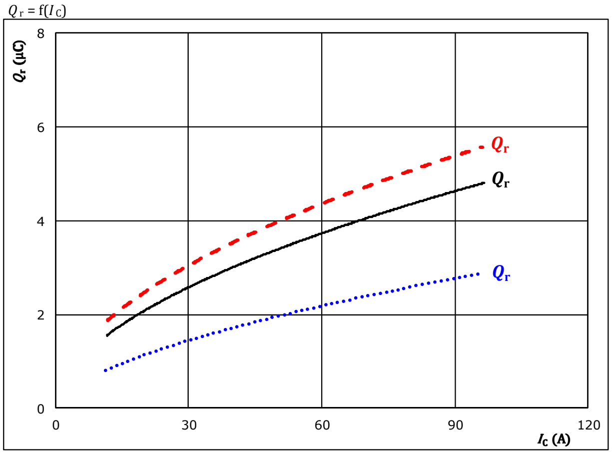
V_{CE} =	350	V	T_j:	25 °C	··········
V_{GE} =	±15	V		125 °C	———
I_C =	55	A		150 °C	– – –

Buck Switching Characteristics

figure 9. **FWD**

Typical recovered charge as a function of collector current

$Q_r = f(I_C)$



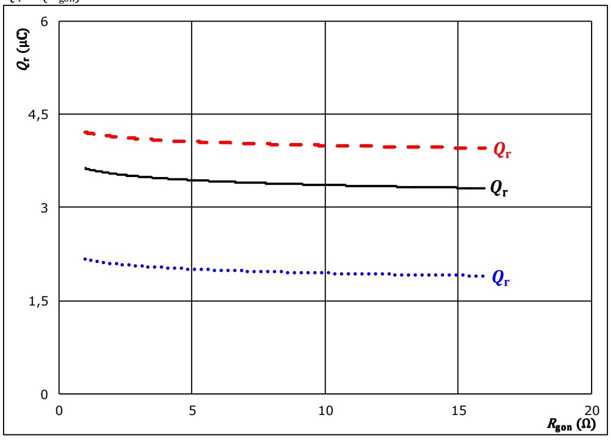
With an inductive load at

V_{CE} =	350	V	T_j:	25 °C	dotted
V_{GE} =	±15	V		125 °C	solid
R_{gon} =	4	Ω		150 °C	dashed

figure 10. **FWD**

Typical recovered charge as a function of IGBT turn on gate resistor

$Q_r = f(R_{gon})$



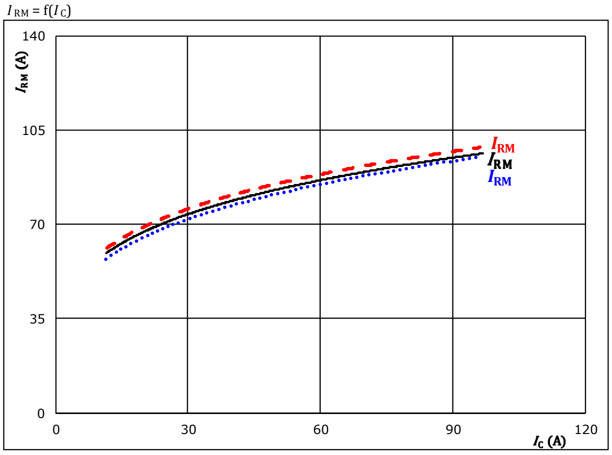
With an inductive load at

V_{CE}=	350	V	T_j:	25 °C	dotted
V_{GE} =	±15	V		125 °C	solid
I_C=	55	A		150 °C	dashed

figure 11. **FWD**

Typical peak reverse recovery current current as a function of collector current

$I_{RM} = f(I_C)$



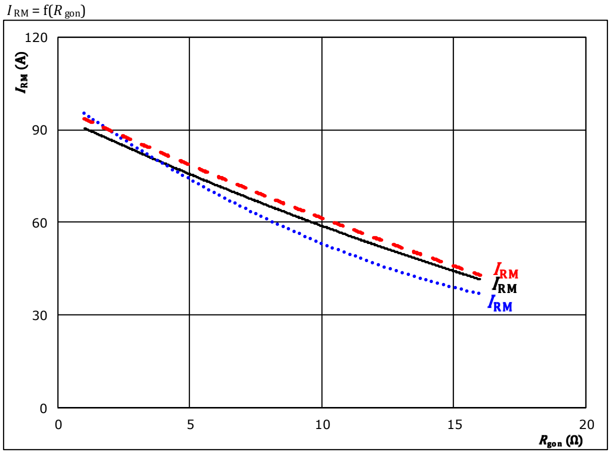
With an inductive load at

V_{CE} =	350	V	T_j:	25 °C	dotted
V_{GE} =	±15	V		125 °C	solid
R_{gon} =	4	Ω		150 °C	dashed

figure 12. **FWD**

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

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



With an inductive load at

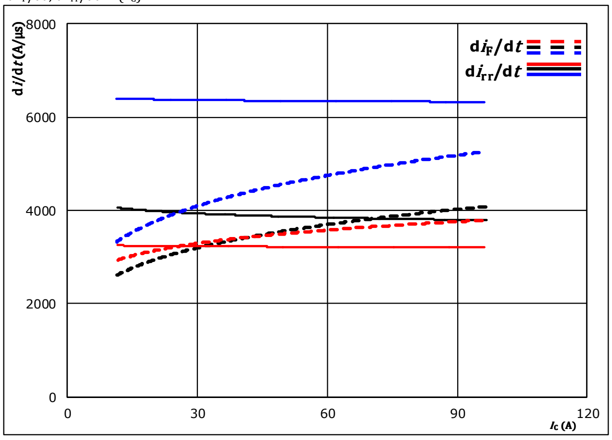
V_{CE} =	350	V	T_j:	25 °C	dotted
V_{GE} =	±15	V		125 °C	solid
I_C =	55	A		150 °C	dashed

Buck Switching Characteristics

figure 13. **FWD**

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

di_F/dt, di_{rr}/dt = f(I_C)



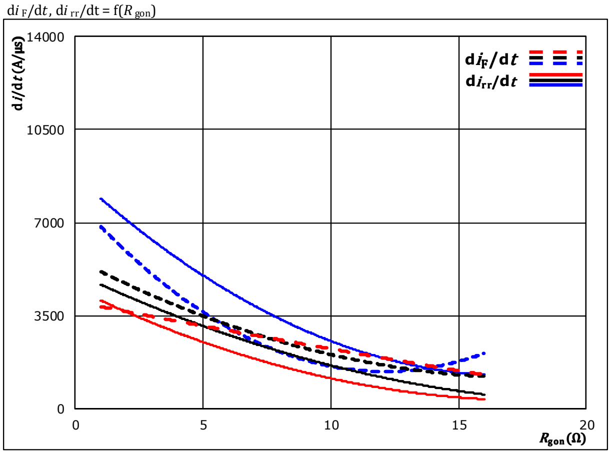
With an inductive load at

V_{CE} =	350	V	T_j:	25 °C
V_{GE} =	±15	V		125 °C
R_{gon} =	4	Ω		150 °C

figure 14. **FWD**

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

di_F/dt, di_{rr}/dt = f(R_{gon})



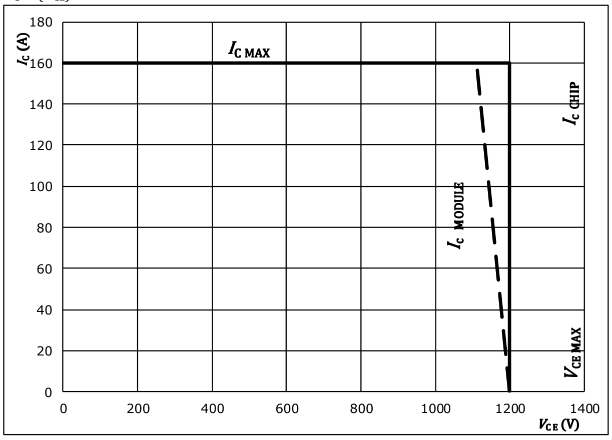
With an inductive load at

V_{CE} =	350	V	T_j:	25 °C
V_{GE} =	±15	V		125 °C
I_C=	55	A		150 °C

figure 15. **IGBT**

Reverse bias safe operating area

I_C = f(V_{CE})



At

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

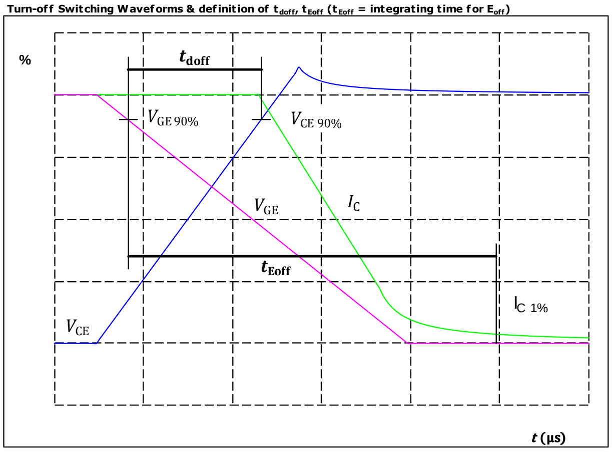
Buck Switching Definitions

General conditions

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

figure 1. **IGBT**

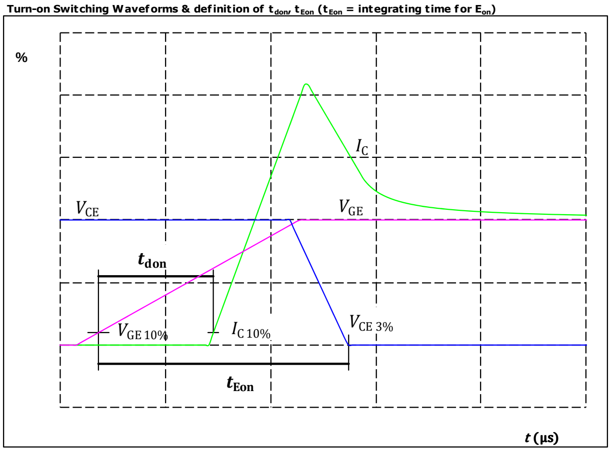
Turn-off Switching Waveforms & definition of t_{doff}, t_{Eoff} (t_{Eoff} = integrating time for E_{off})



$V_{GE}(0\%)$ =	-15	V
$V_{GE}(100\%)$ =	15	V
$V_C(100\%)$ =	350	V
$I_C(100\%)$ =	55	A
t_{doff} =	235	ns

figure 2. **IGBT**

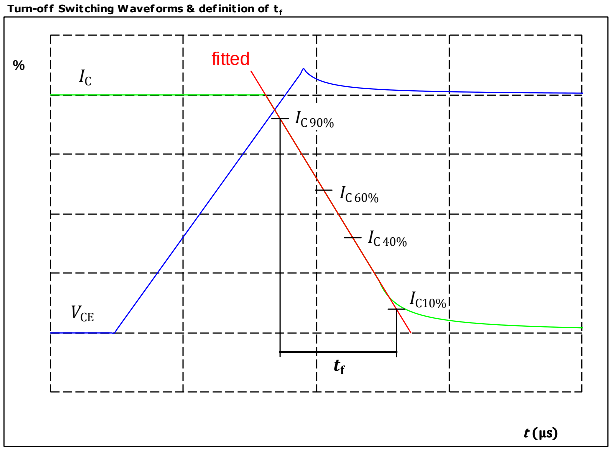
Turn-on Switching Waveforms & definition of t_{don}, t_{Eon} (t_{Eon} = integrating time for E_{on})



$V_{GE}(0\%)$ =	-15	V
$V_{GE}(100\%)$ =	15	V
$V_C(100\%)$ =	350	V
$I_C(100\%)$ =	55	A
t_{don} =	78	ns

figure 3. **IGBT**

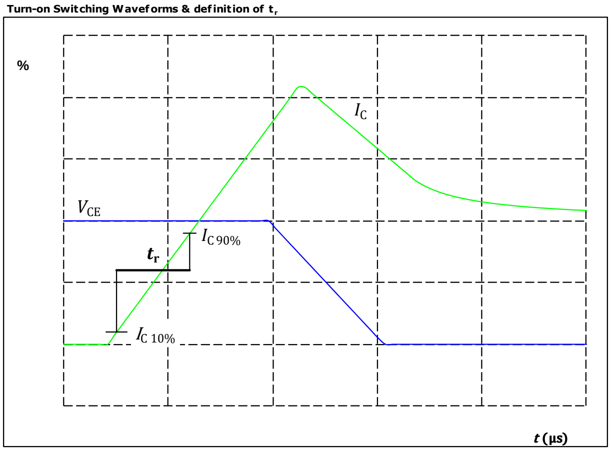
Turn-off Switching Waveforms & definition of t_f



$V_C(100\%)$ =	350	V
$I_C(100\%)$ =	55	A
t_f =	89	ns

figure 4. **IGBT**

Turn-on Switching Waveforms & definition of t_r

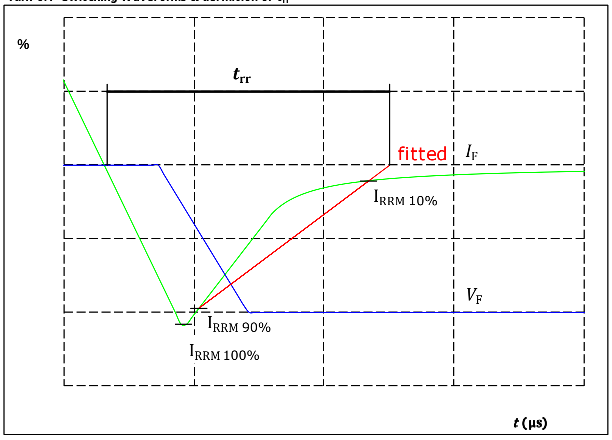


$V_C(100\%)$ =	350	V
$I_C(100\%)$ =	55	A
t_r =	15	ns

Buck Switching Characteristics

figure 5. **FWD**

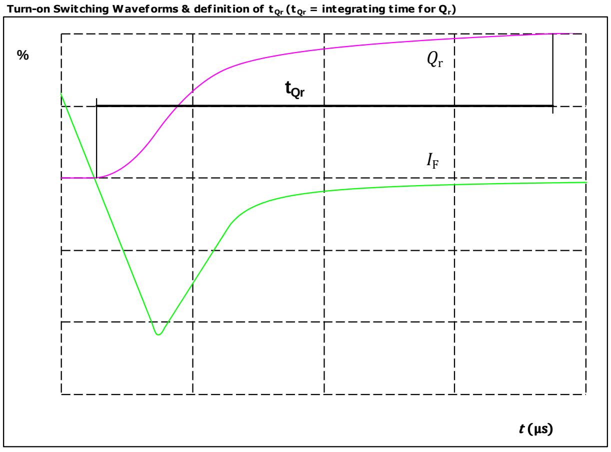
Turn-off Switching Waveforms & definition of t_{rr}



V_F (100%) =	350	V
I_F (100%) =	55	A
I_{RRM} (100%) =	84	A
t_{rr} =	109	ns

figure 6. **FWD**

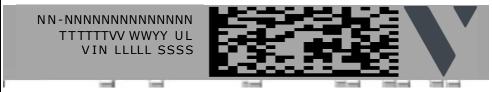
Turn-on Switching Waveforms & definition of t_{Qr} (t_{Qr} = integrating time for Q_r)



I_F (100%) =	55	A
Q_r (100%) =	0	μC

Ordering Code & Marking

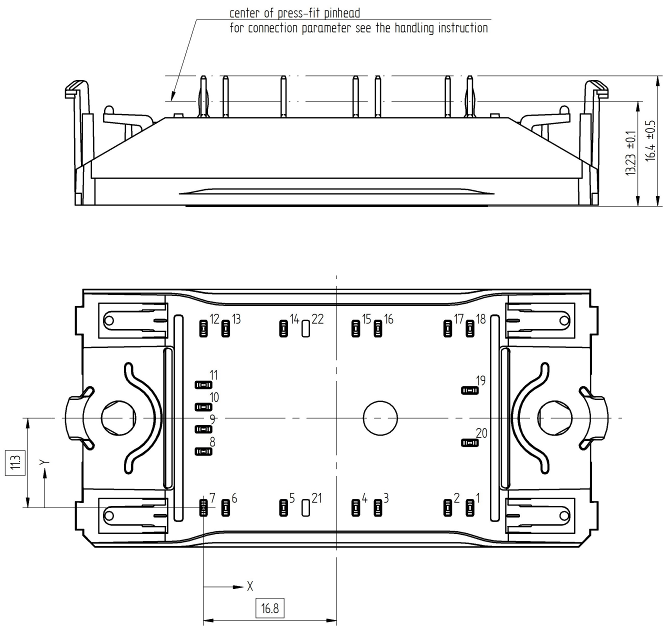
Version	Ordering Code
without thermal paste 12mm housing with press-fit pins	10-PF12NMA080SH08-M260F98T



	Name		Date code	UL & VIN	Lot	Serial
Text	NN-NNNNNNNNNNNNNN-TTTTTTVV		WWYY	UL VIN	LLLLL	SSSS
Datamatrix	Type&Ver	Lot number	Serial	Date code		
	TTTTTTTVV	LLLLL	SSSS	WWYY		

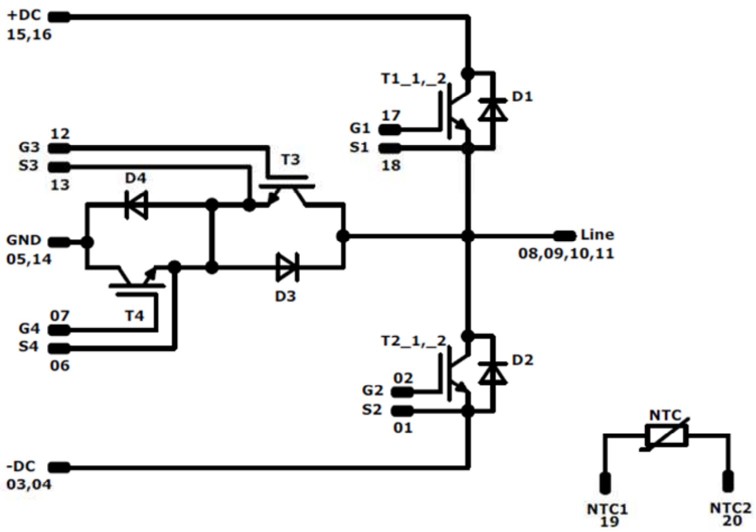
Outline

Pin table			
Pin	X	Y	Function
1	33,6	0	S2
2	30,8	0	G2
3	22	0	-DC
4	19,2	0	-DC
5	10,1	0	GND
6	2,8	0	S4
7	0	0	G4
8	0	7,1	Line
9	0	9,9	Line
10	0	12,7	Line
11	0	15,5	Line
12	0	22,6	G3
13	2,8	22,6	S3
14	10,1	22,6	GND
15	19,2	22,6	+DC
16	22	22,6	+DC
17	30,8	22,6	G1
18	33,6	22,6	S1
19	33,6	14,8	NTC1
20	33,6	8,2	NTC2
21	Not assembled		
22	Not assembled		



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

Pinout



Identification

ID	Component	Voltage	Current	Function	Comment
T3, T4	IGBT	650 V	80 A	Boost Switch	
D1, D2	FWD	1200 V	50 A	Boost Diode	
T1, T2	IGBT	1200 V	80 A	Buck Switch	
D4, D3	FWD	650 V	80 A	Buck Diode	
NTC	Thermistor			Thermistor	

Packaging instruction				
Standard packaging quantity (SPQ) 135	>SPQ	Standard	<SPQ	Sample

Handling instruction
Handling instructions for *flow* 0 packages see vincotech.com website.

Package data
Package data for *flow* 0 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**
10-PF12NMA080SH08-M260F98T-D1-14	09 Jan. 2019		

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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.