

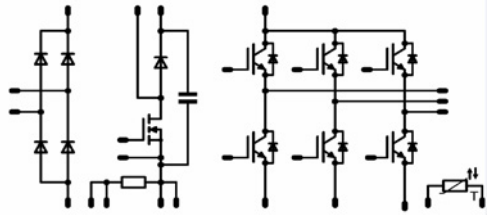




Vincotech

<i>flow</i> PIM 0 + PFC	600 V / 6 A
<div style="background-color: #eee; padding: 2px; margin-bottom: 5px;">Features</div> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Clip in PCB mounting Trench Fieldstop IGBT's for low saturation losses Latest generation superjunction MOSFET for PFC 	<div style="background-color: #eee; padding: 2px; margin-bottom: 5px;">flow0 housing</div> <div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-around;"> <div style="text-align: center;">  <p>17mm housing solder pins</p> </div> <div style="text-align: center;">  <p>12mm housing Press-fit pins</p> </div> </div>
<div style="background-color: #eee; padding: 2px; margin-bottom: 5px;">Target Applications</div> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Industrial Drives Embedded Drives 	<div style="background-color: #eee; padding: 2px; margin-bottom: 5px;">Schematic</div> 
<div style="background-color: #eee; padding: 2px; margin-bottom: 5px;">Types</div> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 10-F006PPA006SB-M682B 10-PC06PPA006SB-M682B06Y 	

Maximum Ratings

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

Parameter	Symbol	Condition	Value	Unit	
Rectifier Diode					
Repetitive peak reverse voltage	V_{RRM}		1600	V	
DC forward current	I_{FAV}	$T_j = T_{jmax}$	$T_s = 80^{\circ}\text{C}$ $T_c = 80^{\circ}\text{C}$	34 35	A
Surge forward current	I_{FSM}	$t_p = 10\text{ ms}$	$T_j = 150^{\circ}\text{C}$	200	A
I ² t-value	I^2t		$T_j = 150^{\circ}\text{C}$	200	A ² s
Power dissipation	P_{tot}	$T_j = T_{jmax}$	$T_s = 80^{\circ}\text{C}$ $T_c = 80^{\circ}\text{C}$	43 66	W
Maximum Junction Temperature	T_{jmax}		150	°C	
PFC Switch					
Drain to source breakdown voltage	V_{DS}		600	V	
DC drain current	I_D	$T_j = T_{jmax}$	$T_s = 80^{\circ}\text{C}$ $T_c = 80^{\circ}\text{C}$	10 12	A
Pulsed drain current	I_{Dpulse}	t_p limited by T_{jmax}		59	A
Avalanche energy, single pulse	E_{AS}	$I_D = 3,4\text{ A}$ $V_{DD} = 50\text{ V}$	$T_j = 25^{\circ}\text{C}$	418	mJ
Avalanche energy, repetitive	E_{AR}	$I_D = 3,4\text{ A}$ $V_{DD} = 50\text{ V}$	$T_j = 25^{\circ}\text{C}$	0,63	mJ
Avalanche current, repetitive	I_{AR}		$T_j = 25^{\circ}\text{C}$	3,4	A
MOSFET dv/dt ruggedness	dv/dt			50	V/ns
Power dissipation	P_{tot}	$T_j = T_{jmax}$	$T_s = 80^{\circ}\text{C}$ $T_c = 80^{\circ}\text{C}$	53 81	W
Gate-source peak voltage	V_{GSS}			±20	V
Reverse diode dv/dt	dv/dt			15	V/ns
Maximum Junction Temperature	T_{jmax}		150	°C	

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

Parameter	Symbol	Condition	Value	Unit
PFC Diode				
Peak Repetitive Reverse Voltage	V_{RRM}		600	V
DC forward current	I_F	$T_j = T_{jmax}$ $T_s = 80^\circ\text{C}$ $T_c = 80^\circ\text{C}$	8 8	A
Repetitive peak forward current	I_{FRM}	t_p limited by T_{jmax}	18	A
Power dissipation	P_{tot}	$T_j = T_{jmax}$ $T_s = 80^\circ\text{C}$ $T_c = 80^\circ\text{C}$	45 68	W
Maximum Junction Temperature	T_{jmax}		175	$^\circ\text{C}$

PFC Shunt

DC forward current	I_F	$T_c = 25^\circ\text{C}$	10	A
Power dissipation per Shunt	P_{tot}	$T_c = 25^\circ\text{C}$	5	W

Inverter Switch

Collector-emitter break down voltage	V_{CE}		600	V
DC collector current	I_C	$T_j = T_{jmax}$ $T_s = 80^\circ\text{C}$ $T_c = 80^\circ\text{C}$	8 8	A
Pulsed collector current	I_{CRM}	t_p limited by T_{jmax}	18	A
Turn off safe operating area		$V_{CE} \leq 400\text{ V}$, $T_j \leq T_{op\ max}$	18	A
Power dissipation	P_{tot}	$T_j = T_{jmax}$ $T_s = 80^\circ\text{C}$ $T_c = 80^\circ\text{C}$	36 54	W
Gate-emitter peak voltage	V_{GE}		20	V
Short circuit ratings	t_{SC} V_{CC}	$T_j \leq 150^\circ\text{C}$ $V_{GE} = 15\text{V}$	6 360	μs V
Maximum Junction Temperature	T_{jmax}		175	$^\circ\text{C}$

Inverter Diode

Peak Repetitive Reverse Voltage	V_{RRM}		600	V
DC forward current	I_F	$T_j = T_{jmax}$ $T_s = 80^\circ\text{C}$ $T_c = 80^\circ\text{C}$	8 8	A
Repetitive peak forward current	I_{FRM}	t_p limited by T_{jmax}	12	A
Power dissipation	P_{tot}	$T_j = T_{jmax}$ $T_s = 80^\circ\text{C}$ $T_c = 80^\circ\text{C}$	27 41	W
Maximum Junction Temperature	T_{jmax}		175	$^\circ\text{C}$

DC link Capacitor

Max.DC voltage	V_{MAX}	$T_c = 25^\circ\text{C}$	500	V
----------------	-----------	--------------------------	-----	---

Thermal Properties

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

Isolation Properties

Isolation voltage	V_{is}	$t = 2\text{ s}$ DC voltage	4000	V
Creepage distance			min 12,7	mm
Clearance		12 mm housing Press-fit pins 17 mm housing solder pins	9,16 min 12,7	mm
Comparative tracking index	CTI		>200	



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 [°C]	Min	Typ	Max		

Rectifier Diode

Forward voltage	V_F				25	25 125		1,17		V
Threshold voltage (for power loss calc. only)	V_{to}				25	25 125		0,92 0,81		V
Slope resistance (for power loss calc. only)	r_t				25	25 125		10,9 14,4		mΩ
Reverse current	I_r			1600		25			0.05	mA
Thermal resistance chip to heatsink	$R_{th(j-s)}$	phase - change material $\lambda = 3,4$ W/mK						1,61		K/W

PFC Switch

Static drain to source ON resistance	$r_{DS(on)}$		10		6	25		203 398		mΩ
Gate threshold voltage	$V_{GS(th)}$	$V_{GS} = V_{DS}$			0,00063	25	2,4	3,0	3,6	V
Gate to Source Leakage Current	I_{GSS}		20	0		25			100	nA
Zero Gate Voltage Drain Current	I_{DSS}		0	600		25			1000	nA
Turn On Delay Time	$t_{d(on)}$	$R_{goff} = 4 \Omega$ $R_{gon} = 4 \Omega$	10	400	6	25		17		ns
Rise Time	t_r					125		16		
Turn off delay time	$t_{d(off)}$					25		2		
Fall time	t_f					125		2		
Turn-on energy loss	E_{on}					25		103		
Turn-off energy loss	E_{off}					125		113		
Total gate charge	Q_{GE}					25		63		nC
Gate to source charge	Q_{GS}		0/10	480	9,5	25		7,6		
Gate to drain charge	Q_{GD}					25		32		
Input capacitance	C_{iss}	$f = 1$ MHz	0	100		25		1400		pF
Output capacitance	C_{oss}					25		85		
Gate resistance	R_G							6		Ω
Thermal resistance chip to heatsink	$R_{th(j-s)}$	phase - change material $\lambda = 3,4$ W/mK						1,32		K/W

PFC Diode

Forward voltage	V_F				6	25 125		2,83 1,66		V
Reverse leakage current	I_{rM}			600		25 125			50 500	μA
Peak recovery current	I_{RRM}	$R_{gon} = 4 \Omega$	10	400	6	25		29		A
Reverse recovery time	t_{rr}					125		31		
Reverse recovery charge	Q_{rr}					25		9		
Reverse recovered energy	E_{rec}					125		15		
Peak rate of fall of recovery current	$(di_{rr}/dt)_{max}$					25		0,12		
						125		0,29		
Thermal resistance chip to heatsink	$R_{th(j-s)}$	phase - change material $\lambda = 3,4$ W/mK						2,10		K/W

PFC Shunt

R1 value	R							50		mΩ
Temperature coefficient	t_c	20 °C to 60 °C							30	ppm/K
Internal heat resistance	R_{thi}								10	K/W
Inductance	L								3	nH



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 [°C]	Min	Typ	Max		

Inverter Switch

Gate emitter threshold voltage	$V_{GE(th)}$	$V_{CE} = V_{GE}$			0,00009	25	5	5,8	6,5	V
Collector-emitter saturation voltage	V_{CEsat}		15		6	25 125		1,52 1,71		V
Collector-emitter cut-off current incl. Diode	I_{CES}		0	600		25			0,027	mA
Gate-emitter leakage current	I_{GES}		20	0		25			300	nA
Integrated Gate resistor	R_{gint}							none		Ω
Turn-on delay time	$t_{d(on)}$	$R_{goff} = 64 \Omega$ $R_{gon} = 64 \Omega$	± 15	400	6	25		103		ns
Rise time	t_r					125		101		
Turn-off delay time	$t_{d(off)}$					25		23		
Fall time	t_f					125		26		
Turn-on energy loss	E_{on}					25		154		
Turn-off energy loss	E_{off}	125		177		0,19		0,25		mWs
Input capacitance	C_{ies}	$f = 1 \text{ MHz}$	0	25		25		368		pF
Output capacitance	C_{oss}							28		
Reverse transfer capacitance	C_{rss}							11		
Gate charge	Q_G		± 15	480	6	25		42		nC
Thermal resistance chip to heatsink	$R_{th(j-s)}$	phase - change material $\lambda = 3,4 \text{ W/mK}$						2,66		K/W

Inverter Diode

Diode forward voltage	V_F				6	25 125	1,25	1,62 1,53	1,95	V
Peak reverse recovery current	I_{RRM}	$R_{gon} = 64 \Omega$	± 15	400	6	25		3		A
Reverse recovery time	t_{rr}					125		4		
Reverse recovered charge	Q_{rr}					25		236		
Peak rate of fall of recovery current	$(di_{rr}/dt)_{max}$					125		341		
Reverse recovered energy	E_{rec}					25		0,32		
Thermal resistance chip to heatsink	$R_{th(j-s)}$	phase - change material $\lambda = 3,4 \text{ W/mK}$				25		0,09 0,17		mWs
								3,55		K/W

DC link Capacitor

C value	C							100		nF
---------	-----	--	--	--	--	--	--	-----	--	----

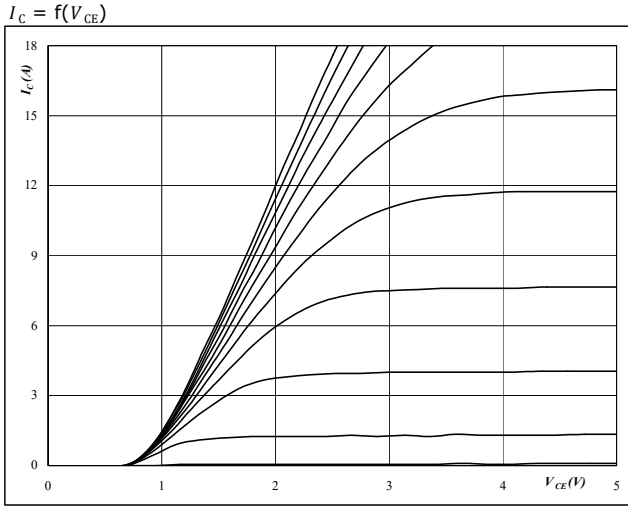
Thermistor

Rated resistance	R					25		22000		Ω
Deviation of R100	$\Delta_{R/R}$	$R_{100} = 1486 \Omega$				100	-5		5	%
Power dissipation	P					25		210		mW
Power dissipation constant						25		3,5		mW/K
B-value	$B_{(25/50)}$	Tol. $\pm 3\%$				25				K
B-value	$B_{(25/100)}$	Tol. $\pm 3\%$				25		4000		K
Vincotech NTC Reference									A	



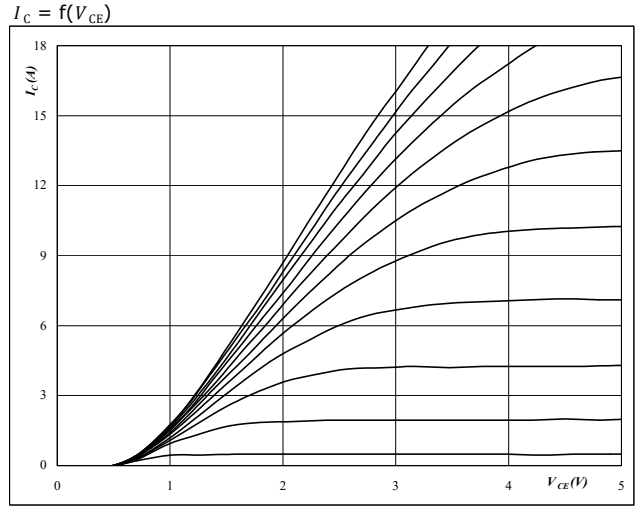
Inverter Characteristics

Figure 1 Inverter IGBT
Typical output characteristics



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

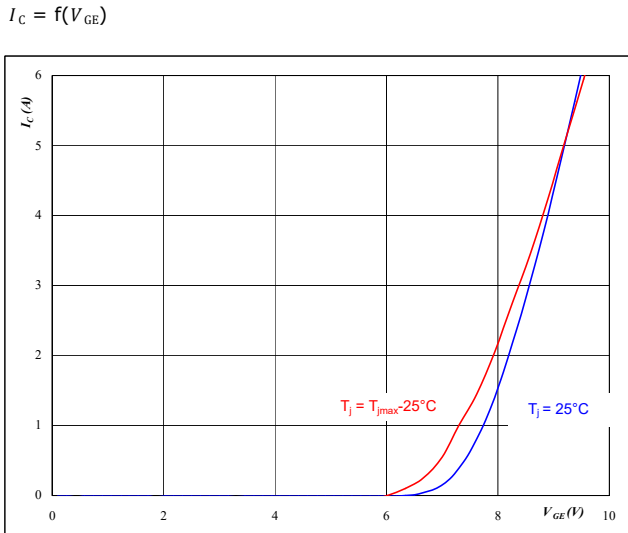
Figure 2 Inverter IGBT
Typical output characteristics



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

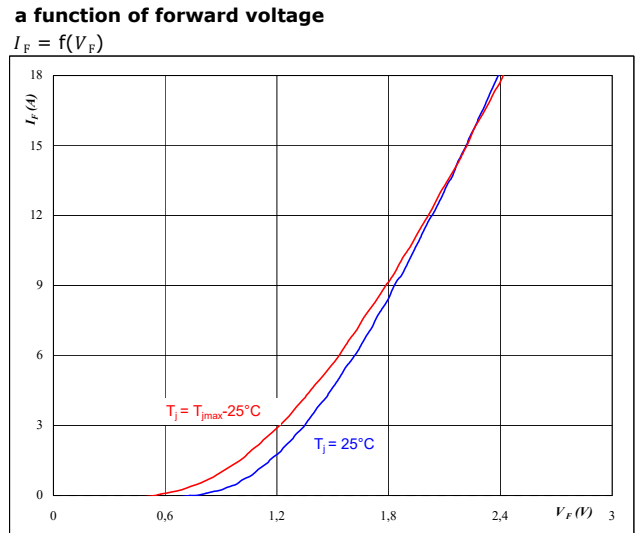
1. Life support devices or systems are devices or systems which, (a) are intended for surgical implant into the body, or (b) support or sustain life, or (c) whose

Figure 3 Inverter IGBT
Typical transfer characteristics



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

Figure 4 Inverter Diode
Typical diode forward current as a function of forward voltage



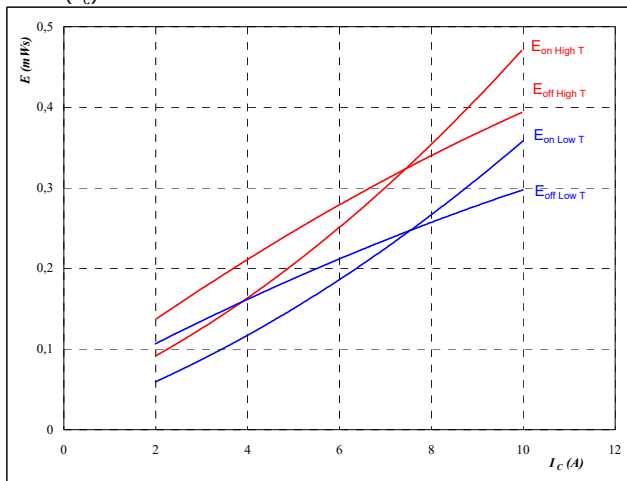
At
 $t_p = 250 \mu s$



Inverter Characteristics

Figure 5 Inverter IGBT

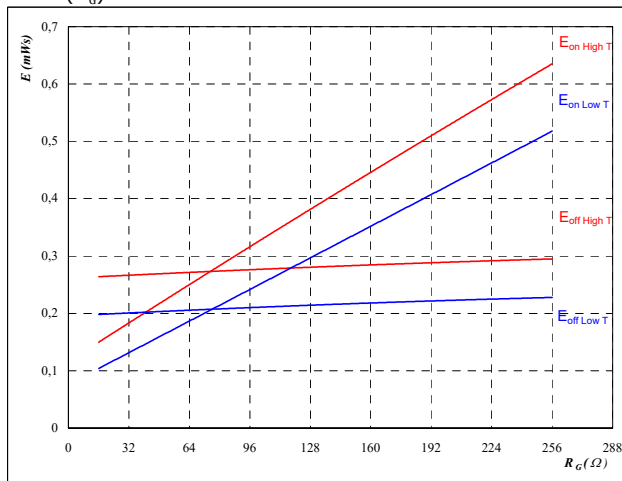
Typical switching energy losses as a function of collector current
 $E = f(I_C)$



With an inductive load at
 $T_j = 25/125 \text{ } ^\circ\text{C}$
 $V_{CE} = 400 \text{ V}$
 $V_{GE} = \pm 15 \text{ V}$
 $R_{gon} = 64 \text{ } \Omega$
 $R_{goff} = 64 \text{ } \Omega$

Figure 6 Inverter IGBT

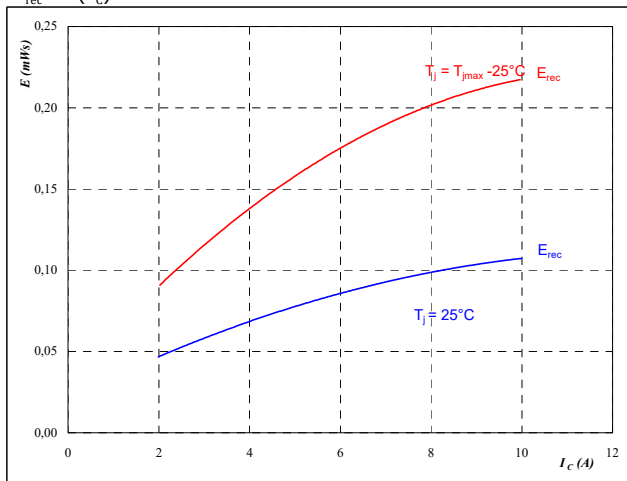
Typical switching energy losses as a function of gate resistor
 $E = f(R_G)$



With an inductive load at
 $T_j = 25/125 \text{ } ^\circ\text{C}$
 $V_{CE} = 400 \text{ V}$
 $V_{GE} = \pm 15 \text{ V}$
 $I_C = 6 \text{ A}$

Figure 7 Inverter Diode

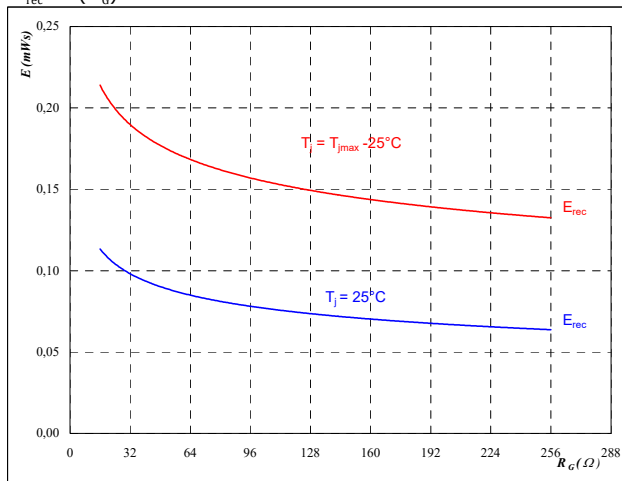
Typical reverse recovery energy loss as a function of collector current
 $E_{rec} = f(I_C)$



With an inductive load at
 $T_j = 25/125 \text{ } ^\circ\text{C}$
 $V_{CE} = 400 \text{ V}$
 $V_{GE} = \pm 15 \text{ V}$
 $R_{gon} = 64 \text{ } \Omega$

Figure 8 Inverter Diode

Typical reverse recovery energy loss as a function of gate resistor
 $E_{rec} = f(R_G)$



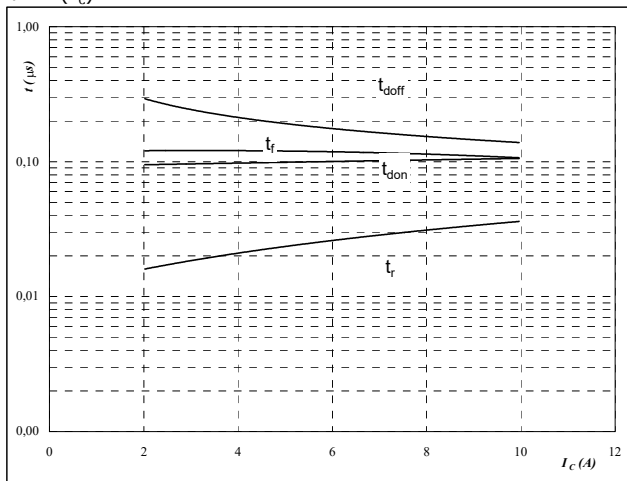
With an inductive load at
 $T_j = 25/125 \text{ } ^\circ\text{C}$
 $V_{CE} = 400 \text{ V}$
 $V_{GE} = \pm 15 \text{ V}$
 $I_C = 6 \text{ A}$



Inverter Characteristics

Figure 9 Inverter IGBT

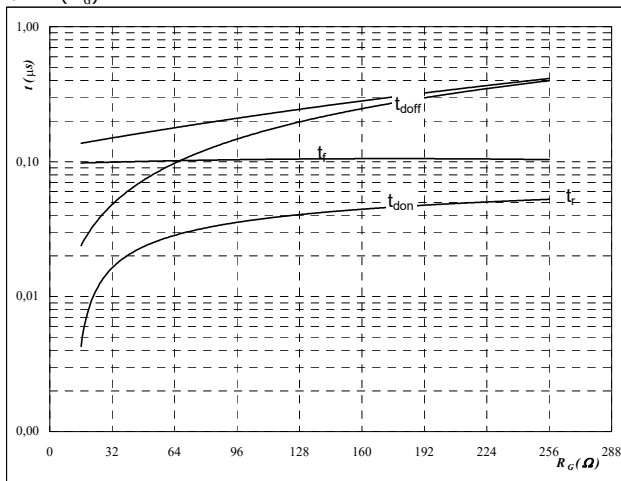
Typical switching times as a function of collector current
 $t = f(I_C)$



With an inductive load at
 $T_j = 125 \text{ } ^\circ\text{C}$
 $V_{CE} = 400 \text{ V}$
 $V_{GE} = \pm 15 \text{ V}$
 $R_{gon} = 64 \text{ } \Omega$
 $R_{goff} = 64 \text{ } \Omega$

Figure 10 Inverter IGBT

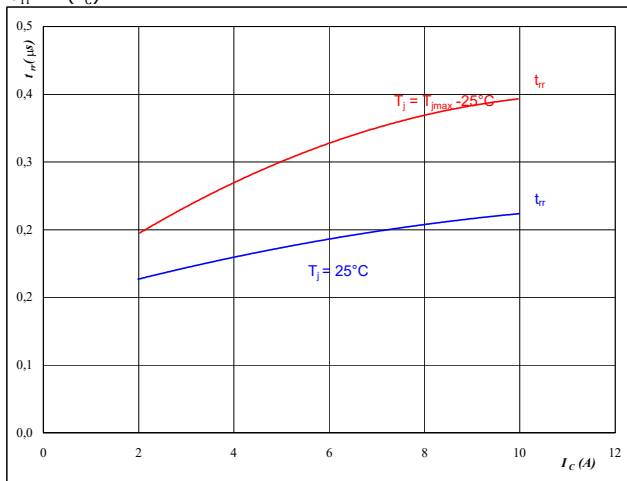
Typical switching times as a function of gate resistor
 $t = f(R_G)$



With an inductive load at
 $T_j = 125 \text{ } ^\circ\text{C}$
 $V_{CE} = 400 \text{ V}$
 $V_{GE} = \pm 15 \text{ V}$
 $I_C = 6 \text{ A}$

Figure 11 Inverter Diode

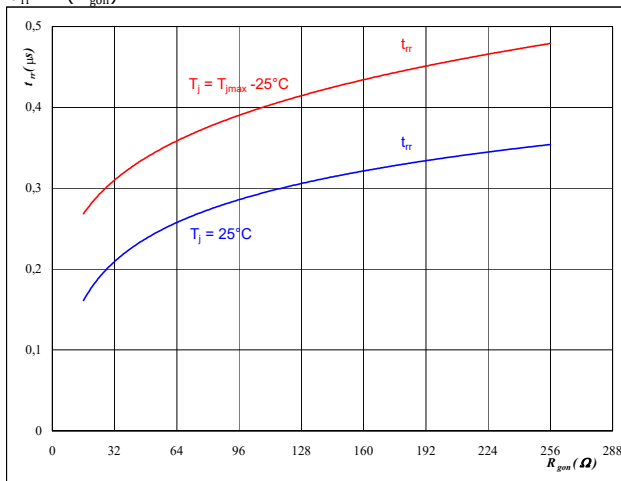
Typical reverse recovery time as a function of collector current
 $t_{rr} = f(I_C)$



At
 $T_j = 25/125 \text{ } ^\circ\text{C}$
 $V_{CE} = 400 \text{ V}$
 $V_{GE} = \pm 15 \text{ V}$
 $R_{gon} = 64 \text{ } \Omega$

Figure 12 Inverter Diode

Typical reverse recovery time as a function of IGBT turn on gate resistor
 $t_{rr} = f(R_{gon})$



At
 $T_j = 25/125 \text{ } ^\circ\text{C}$
 $V_R = 400 \text{ V}$
 $I_F = 6 \text{ A}$
 $V_{GE} = \pm 15 \text{ V}$

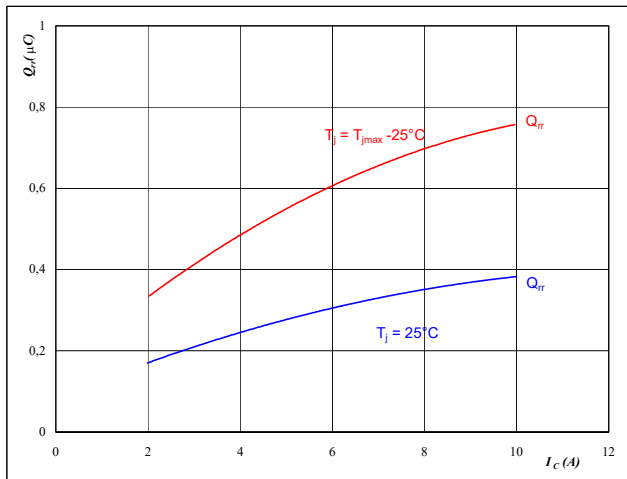


Inverter Characteristics

Figure 13 Inverter Diode

Typical reverse recovery charge as a function of collector current

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

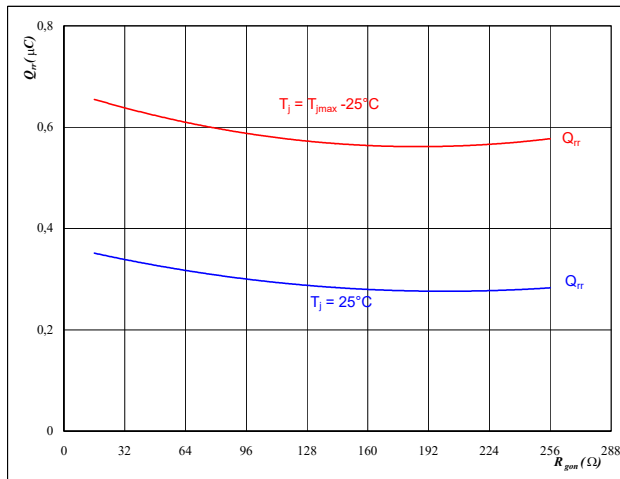


At
 $T_j = 25/125$ °C
 $V_{CE} = 400$ V
 $V_{GE} = \pm 15$ V
 $R_{gon} = 64$ Ω

Figure 14 Inverter Diode

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

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

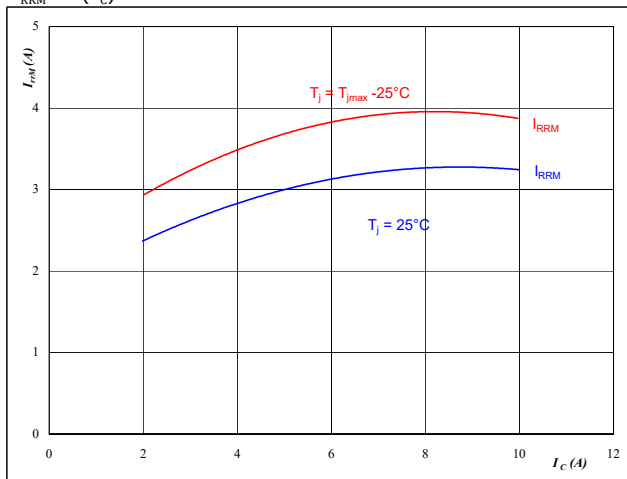


At
 $T_j = 25/125$ °C
 $V_R = 400$ V
 $I_F = 6$ A
 $V_{GE} = \pm 15$ V

Figure 15 Inverter Diode

Typical reverse recovery current as a function of collector current

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

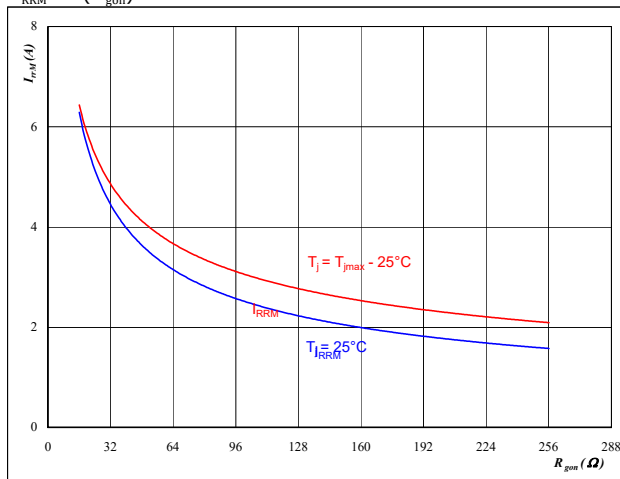


At
 $T_j = 25/125$ °C
 $V_{CE} = 400$ V
 $V_{GE} = \pm 15$ V
 $R_{gon} = 64$ Ω

Figure 16 Inverter Diode

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

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



At
 $T_j = 25/125$ °C
 $V_R = 400$ V
 $I_F = 6$ A
 $V_{GE} = \pm 15$ V

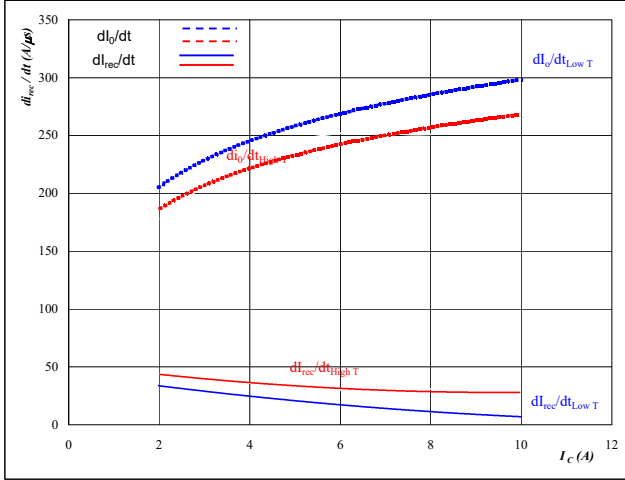


Inverter Characteristics

Figure 17 Inverter Diode

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

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

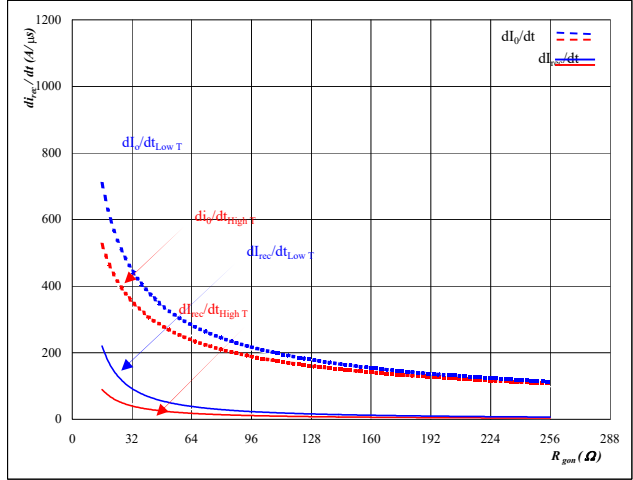


At
 $T_j = 25/125 \text{ } ^\circ\text{C}$
 $V_{CE} = 400 \text{ V}$
 $V_{GE} = \pm 15 \text{ V}$
 $R_{gon} = 64 \text{ } \Omega$

Figure 18 Inverter Diode

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

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

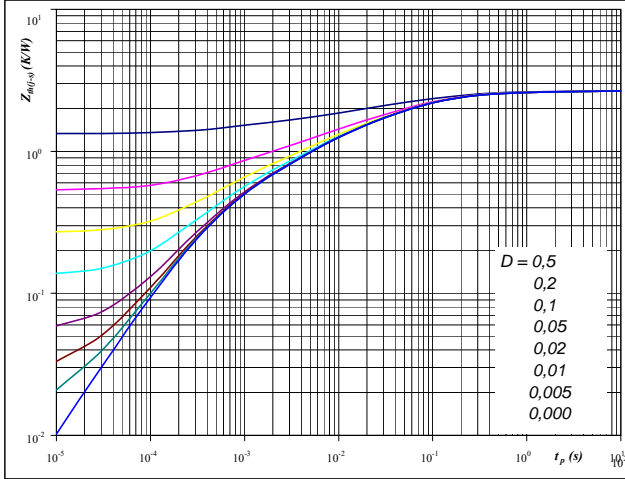


At
 $T_j = 25/125 \text{ } ^\circ\text{C}$
 $V_R = 400 \text{ V}$
 $I_F = 6 \text{ A}$
 $V_{GE} = \pm 15 \text{ V}$

Figure 19 Inverter IGBT

IGBT transient thermal impedance as a function of pulse width

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



At
 $D = t_p / T$
 $R_{th(j-s)} = 2,66 \text{ K/W}$

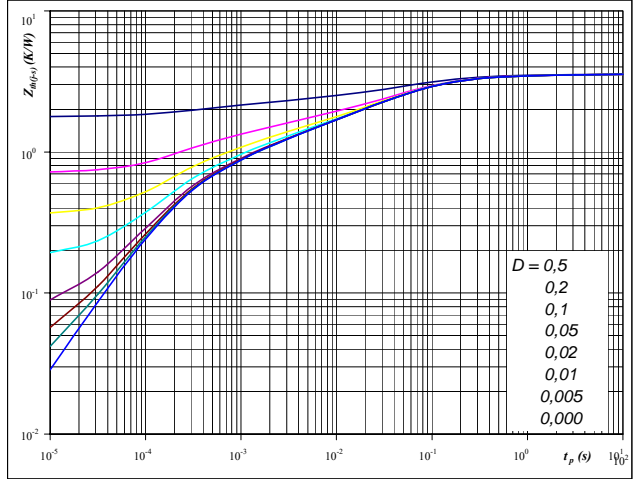
IGBT thermal model values

R (K/W)	Tau (s)
1,12E-01	1,79E+00
4,34E-01	1,79E-01
8,19E-01	4,95E-02
6,08E-01	9,45E-03
3,80E-01	2,26E-03
3,08E-01	3,96E-04

Figure 20 Inverter Diode

FWD transient thermal impedance as a function of pulse width

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



At
 $D = t_p / T$
 $R_{th(j-s)} = 3,55 \text{ K/W}$

FWD thermal model values

R (K/W)	Tau (s)
1,62E-01	1,97E+00
7,21E-01	1,62E-01
1,17E+00	3,94E-02
5,18E-01	6,69E-03
4,51E-01	1,33E-03
5,35E-01	2,17E-04

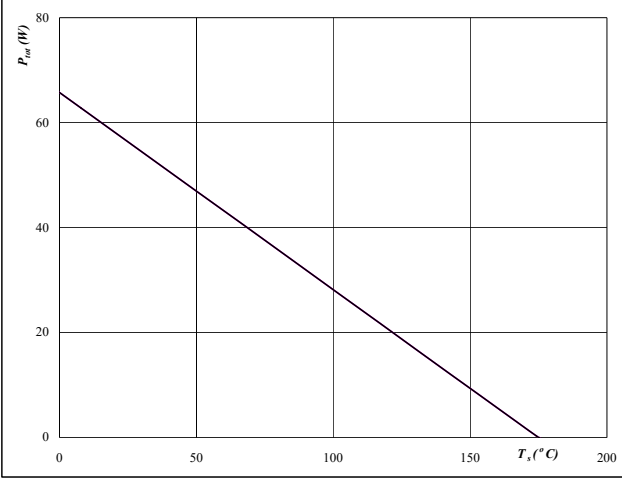


Inverter Characteristics

Figure 21 Inverter IGBT

Power dissipation as a function of heatsink temperature

$P_{tot} = f(T_s)$

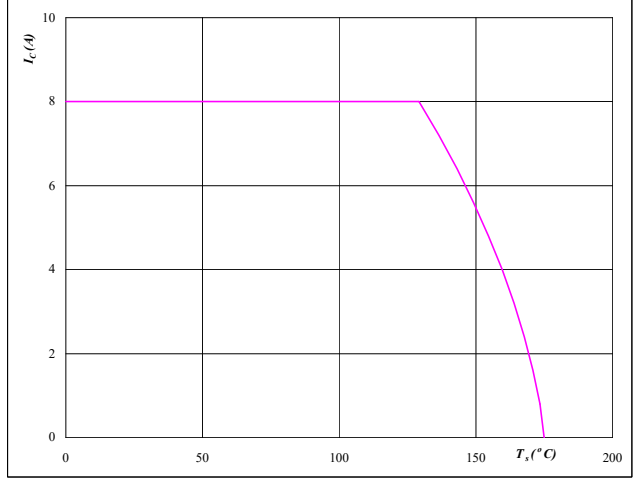


At
T_j = 175 °C

Figure 22 Inverter IGBT

Collector current as a function of heatsink temperature

$I_C = f(T_s)$

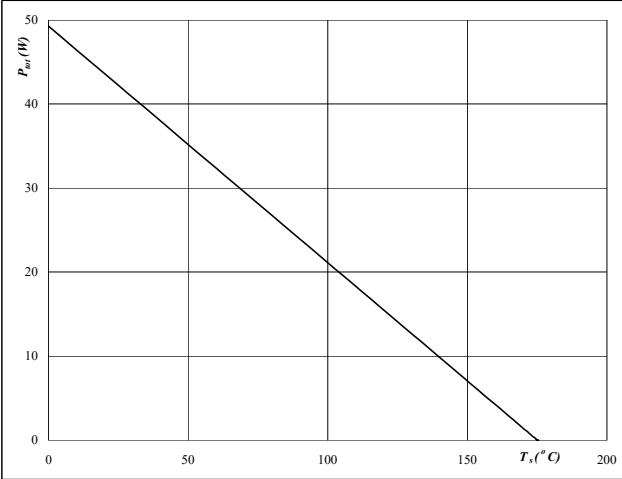


At
T_j = 175 °C
V_{GE} = 15 V

Figure 23 Inverter Diode

Power dissipation as a function of heatsink temperature

$P_{tot} = f(T_s)$

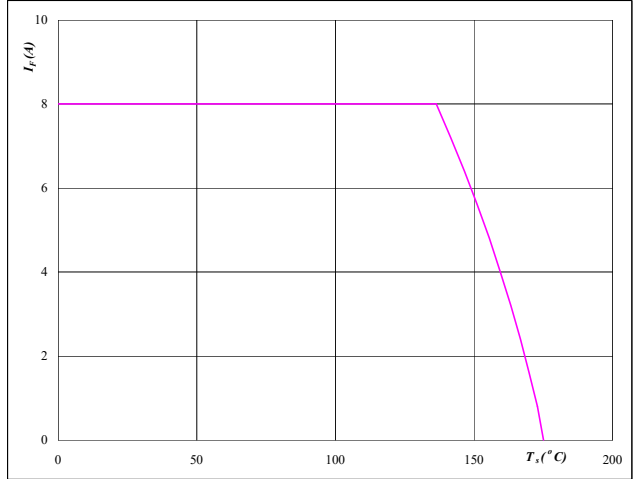


At
T_j = 175 °C

Figure 24 Inverter Diode

Forward current as a function of heatsink temperature

$I_F = f(T_s)$



At
T_j = 175 °C

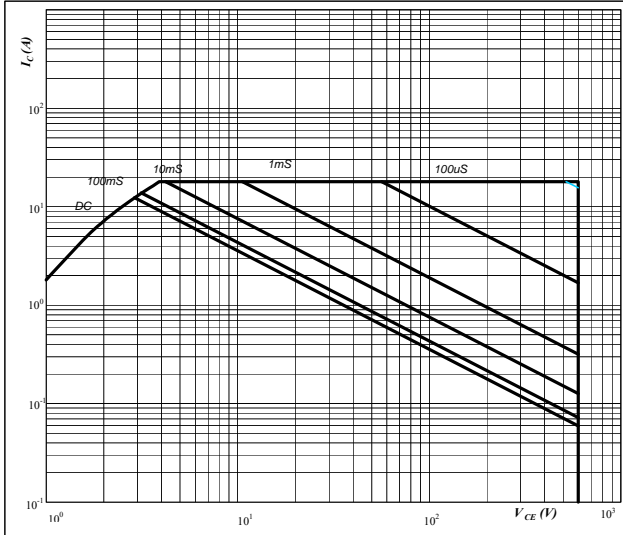


Inverter Characteristics

Figure 25 Inverter IGBT

Safe operating area as a function of collector-emitter voltage

$I_C = f(V_{CE})$

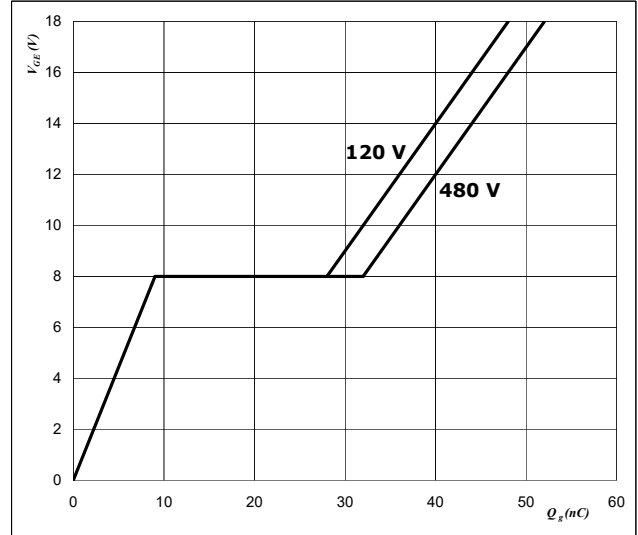


At
 $D =$ single pulse
 $T_s =$ 80 °C
 $V_{GE} =$ ±15 V
 $T_j = T_{jmax}$

Figure 26 Inverter IGBT

Gate voltage vs Gate charge

$V_{GE} = f(Q_g)$

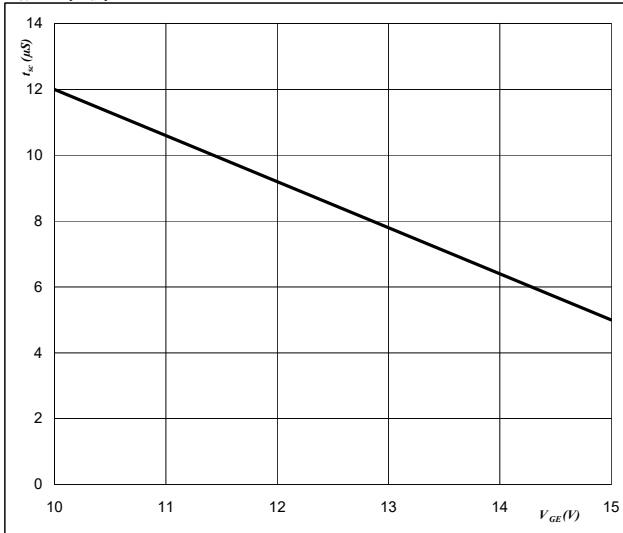


At
 $I_C =$ 6 A

Figure 27 Inverter IGBT

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

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

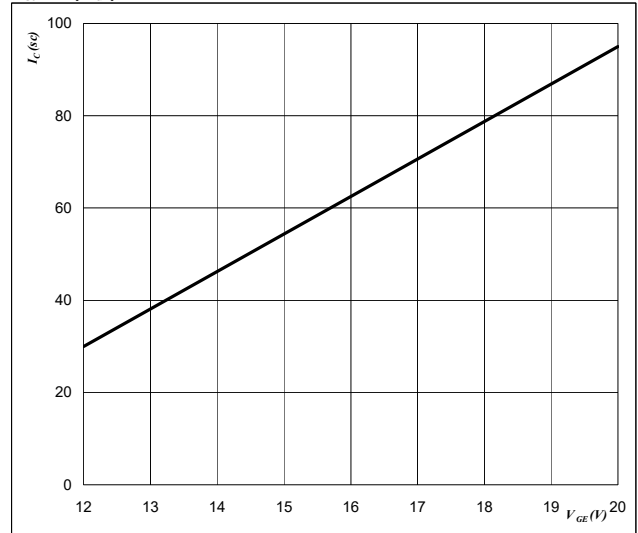


At
 $V_{CE} =$ 600 V
 $T_j \leq$ 175 °C

Figure 28 Inverter IGBT

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

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

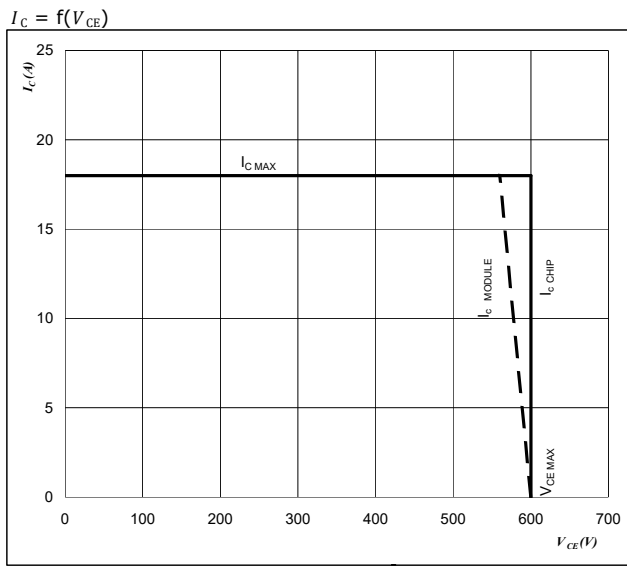


At
 $V_{CE} \leq$ 600 V
 $T_j =$ 175 °C



Inverter Characteristics

Figure 29 IGBT
Reverse bias safe operating area



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

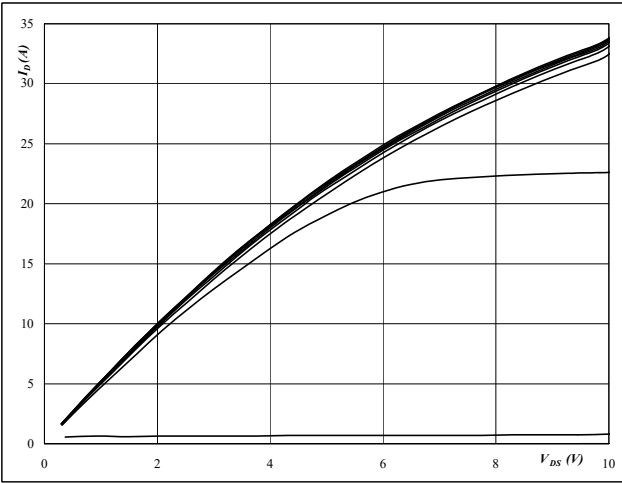


PFC Characteristics

Figure 1 PFC MOSFET

Typical output characteristics

$I_D = f(V_{DS})$

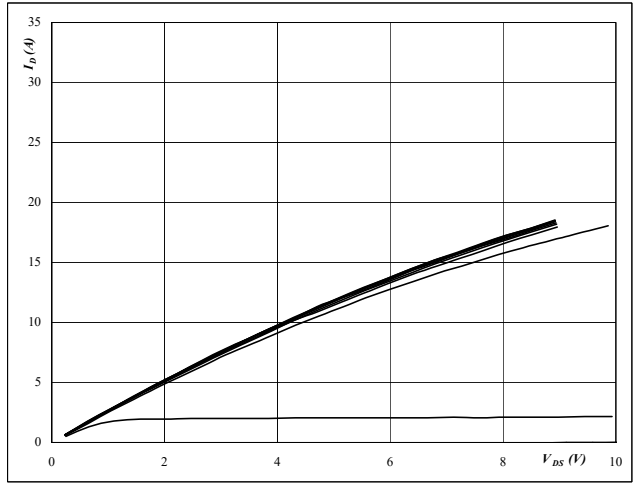


At
 $t_p = 250 \mu s$
 $T_j = 25 \text{ }^\circ C$
 V_{GS} from 0 V to 20 V in steps of 2 V

Figure 2 PFC MOSFET

Typical output characteristics

$I_D = f(V_{DS})$

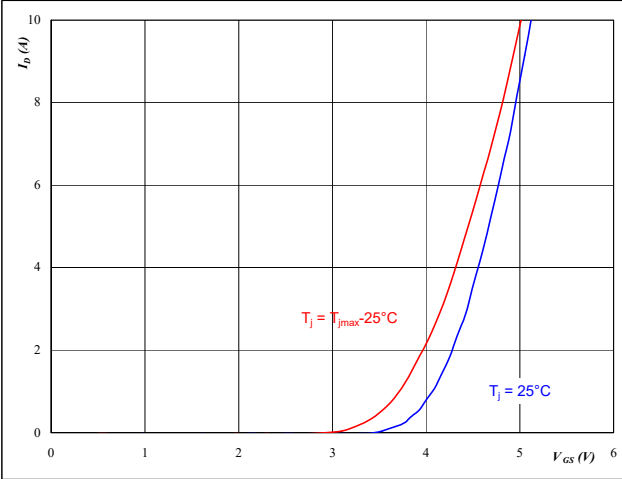


At
 $t_p = 250 \mu s$
 $T_j = 125 \text{ }^\circ C$
 V_{GS} from 0 V to 20 V in steps of 2 V

Figure 3 PFC MOSFET

Typical transfer characteristics

$I_D = f(V_{GS})$

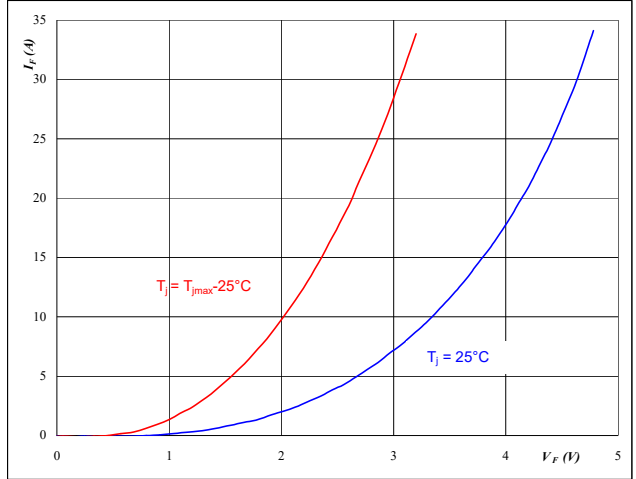


At
 $t_p = 250 \mu s$
 $V_{DS} = 10 V$

Figure 4 PFC Diode

Typical diode forward current as a function of forward voltage

$I_F = f(V_F)$



At
 $t_p = 250 \mu s$

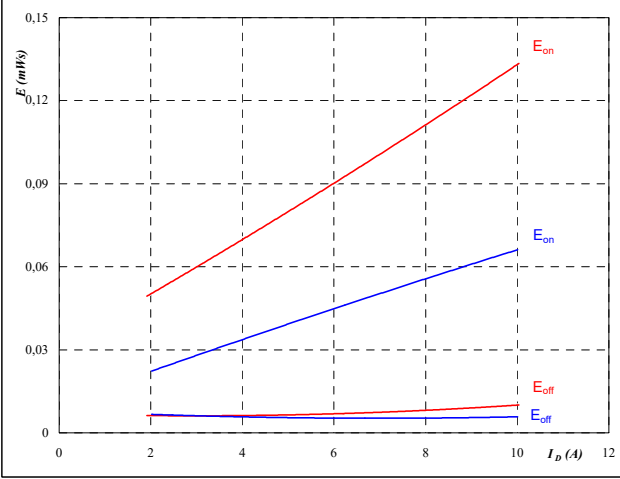


PFC Characteristics

Figure 5 PFC MOSFET

Typical switching energy losses as a function of drain current

$E = f(I_D)$

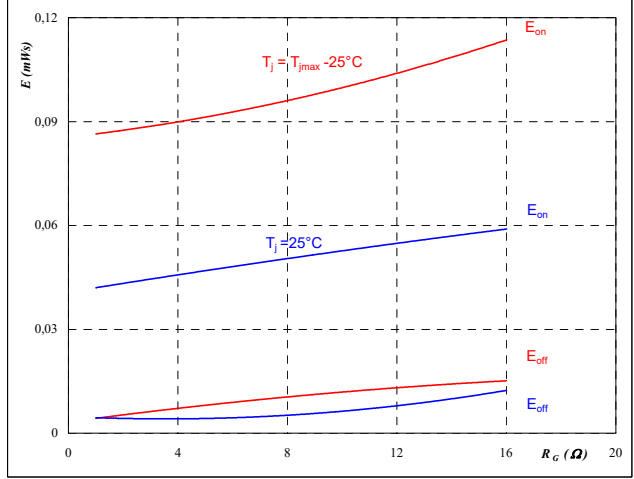


With an inductive load at
 $T_j = 25/125 \text{ } ^\circ\text{C}$
 $V_{DS} = 400 \text{ V}$
 $V_{GS} = 10 \text{ V}$
 $R_{gon} = 4 \text{ } \Omega$
 $R_{goff} = 4 \text{ } \Omega$

Figure 6 PFC MOSFET

Typical switching energy losses as a function of gate resistor

$E = f(R_G)$

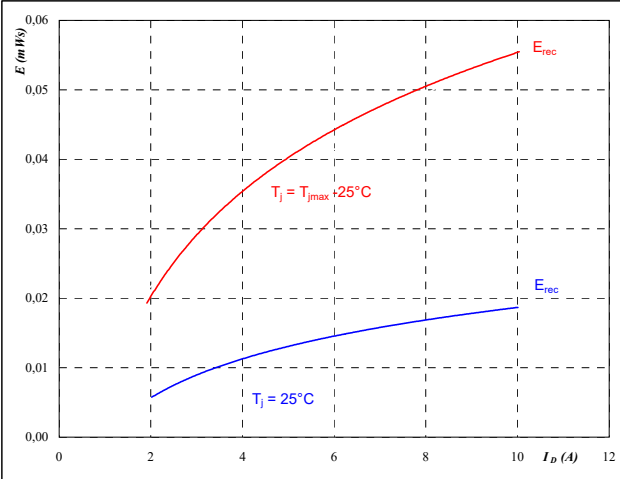


With an inductive load at
 $T_j = 25/125 \text{ } ^\circ\text{C}$
 $V_{DS} = 400 \text{ V}$
 $V_{GS} = 10 \text{ V}$
 $I_D = 6 \text{ A}$

Figure 7 PFC MOSFET

Typical reverse recovery energy loss as a function of drain current

$E_{rec} = f(I_D)$

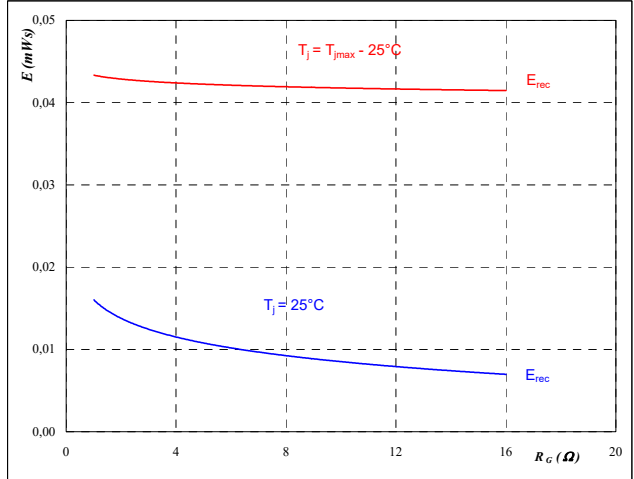


With an inductive load at
 $T_j = 25/125 \text{ } ^\circ\text{C}$
 $V_{DS} = 400 \text{ V}$
 $V_{GS} = 10 \text{ V}$
 $R_{gon} = 4 \text{ } \Omega$
 $R_{goff} = 4 \text{ } \Omega$

Figure 8 PFC MOSFET

Typical reverse recovery energy loss as a function of gate resistor

$E_{rec} = f(R_G)$



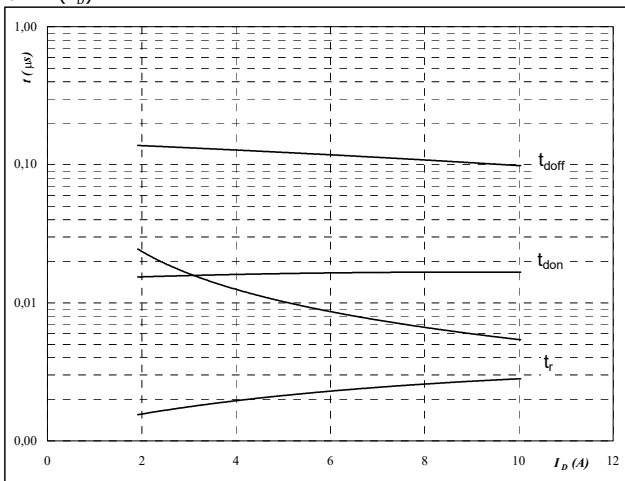
With an inductive load at
 $T_j = 25/125 \text{ } ^\circ\text{C}$
 $V_{DS} = 400 \text{ V}$
 $V_{GS} = 10 \text{ V}$
 $I_D = 6 \text{ A}$



PFC Characteristics

Figure 9 PFC MOSFET

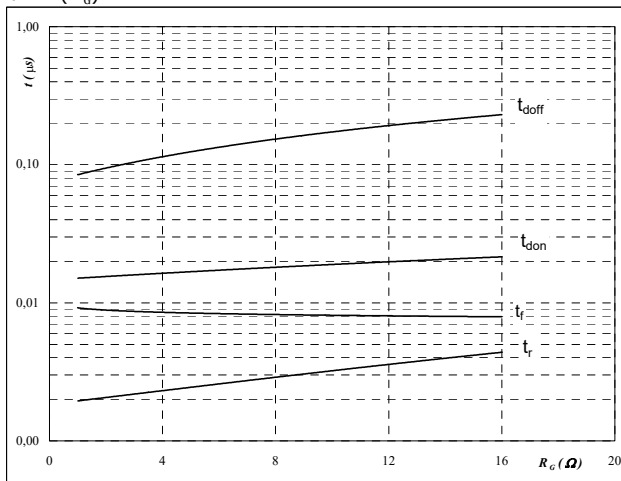
Typical switching times as a function of drain current
 $t = f(I_D)$



With an inductive load at
 $T_j = 125 \text{ } ^\circ\text{C}$
 $V_{DS} = 400 \text{ V}$
 $V_{GS} = 10 \text{ V}$
 $R_{gon} = 4 \text{ } \Omega$
 $R_{goff} = 4 \text{ } \Omega$

Figure 10 PFC MOSFET

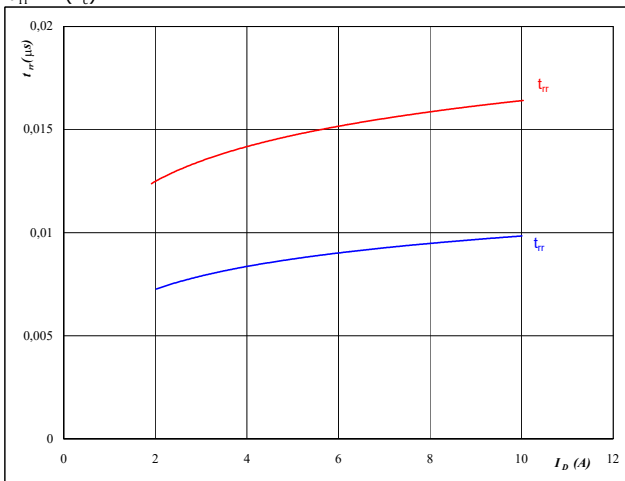
Typical switching times as a function of gate resistor
 $t = f(R_G)$



With an inductive load at
 $T_j = 125 \text{ } ^\circ\text{C}$
 $V_{DS} = 400 \text{ V}$
 $V_{GS} = 10 \text{ V}$
 $I_D = 6 \text{ A}$

Figure 11 PFC Diode

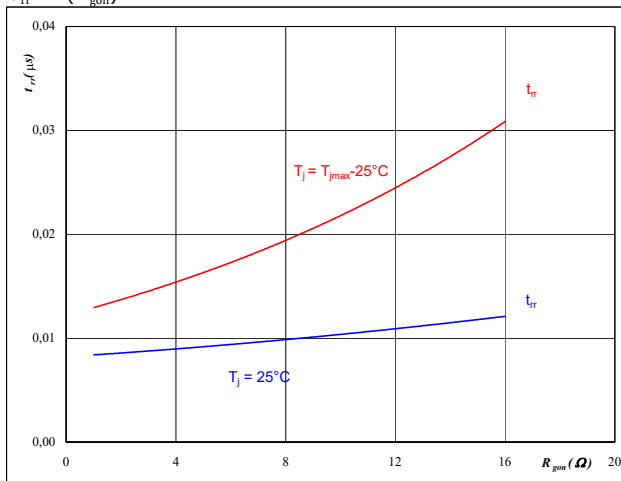
Typical reverse recovery time as a function of drain current
 $t_{rr} = f(I_C)$



At
 $T_j = 25/125 \text{ } ^\circ\text{C}$
 $V_{CE} = 400 \text{ V}$
 $V_{GE} = 10 \text{ V}$
 $R_{gon} = 4 \text{ } \Omega$

Figure 12 PFC Diode

Typical reverse recovery time as a function of MOSFET turn on gate resistor
 $t_{rr} = f(R_{gon})$



At
 $T_j = 25/125 \text{ } ^\circ\text{C}$
 $V_R = 400 \text{ V}$
 $I_F = 6 \text{ A}$
 $V_{GS} = 10 \text{ V}$

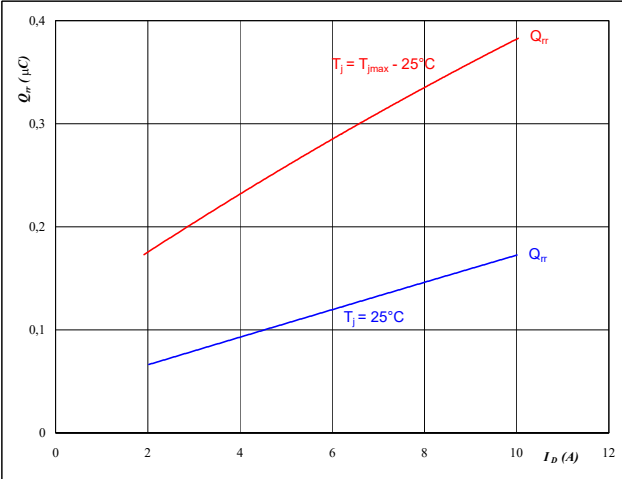


PFC Characteristics

Figure 13 PFC Diode

Typical reverse recovery charge as a function of drain current

$Q_{rr} = f(I_D)$

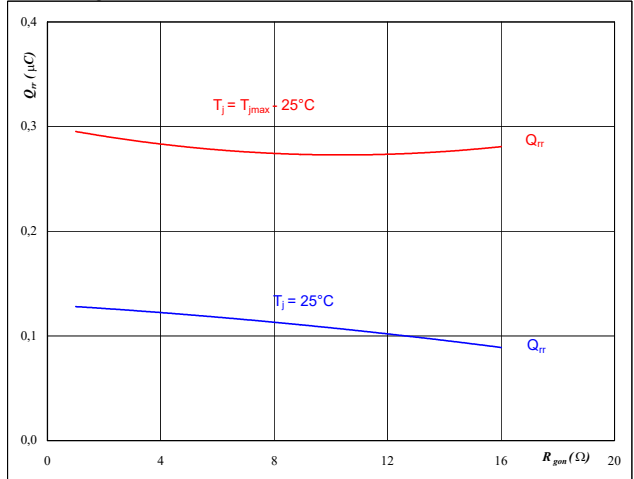


At
 $T_j = 25/125 \text{ } ^\circ\text{C}$
 $V_{DS} = 400 \text{ V}$
 $V_{GS} = 10 \text{ V}$
 $R_{gon} = 4 \text{ } \Omega$

Figure 14 PFC Diode

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

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

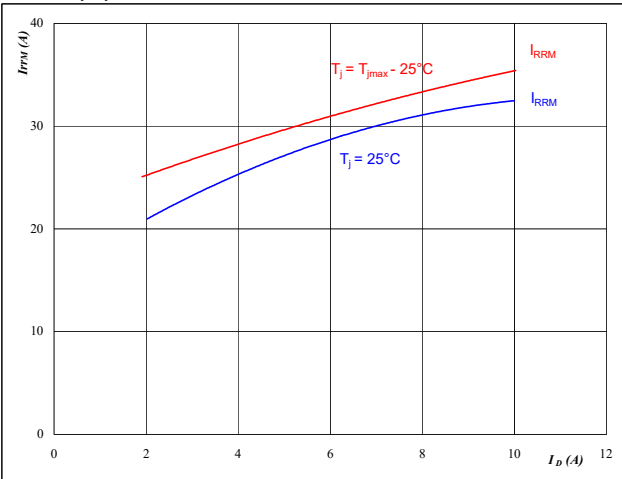


At
 $T_j = 25/125 \text{ } ^\circ\text{C}$
 $V_R = 400 \text{ V}$
 $I_F = 6 \text{ A}$
 $V_{GS} = 10 \text{ V}$

Figure 15 PFC Diode

Typical reverse recovery current as a function of drain current

$I_{RRM} = f(I_D)$

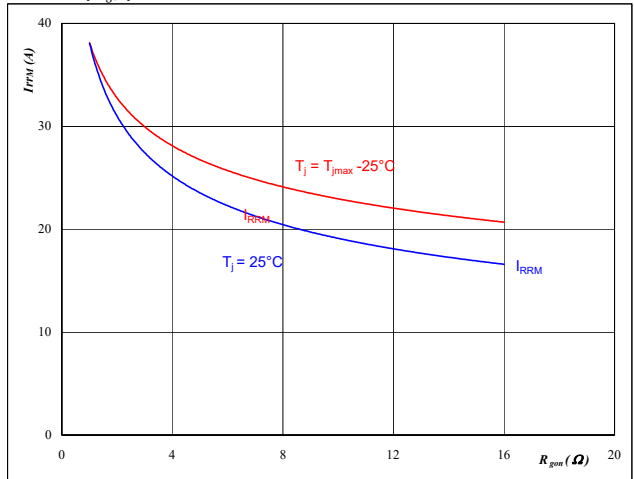


At
 $T_j = 25/125 \text{ } ^\circ\text{C}$
 $V_{DS} = 400 \text{ V}$
 $V_{GS} = 10 \text{ V}$
 $R_{gon} = 4 \text{ } \Omega$

Figure 16 PFC Diode

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

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



At
 $T_j = 25/125 \text{ } ^\circ\text{C}$
 $V_R = 400 \text{ V}$
 $I_F = 6 \text{ A}$
 $V_{GS} = 10 \text{ V}$

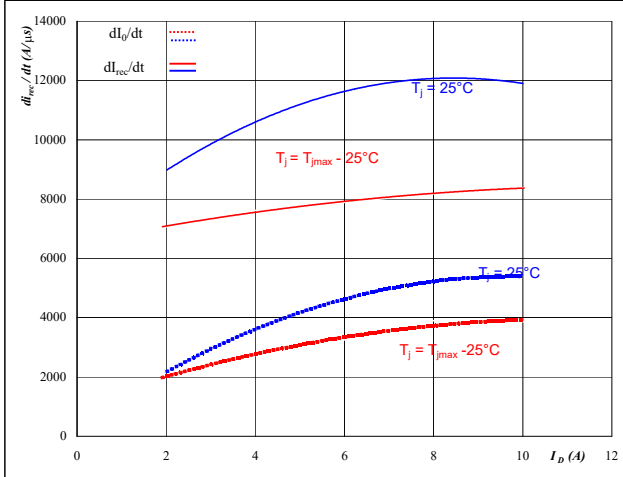


PFC Characteristics

Figure 17 PFC Diode

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

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

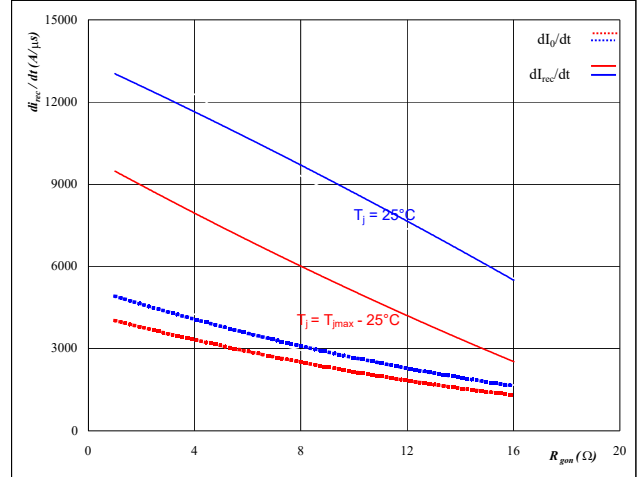


At
 $T_j = 25/125 \text{ } ^\circ\text{C}$
 $V_{DS} = 400 \text{ V}$
 $V_{GS} = 10 \text{ V}$
 $R_{gon} = 4 \text{ } \Omega$

Figure 18 PFC Diode

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

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

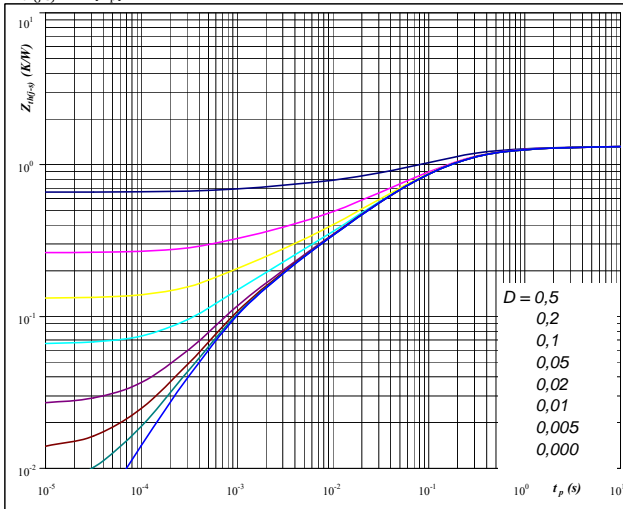


At
 $T_j = 25/125 \text{ } ^\circ\text{C}$
 $V_R = 400 \text{ V}$
 $I_F = 6 \text{ A}$
 $V_{GS} = 10 \text{ V}$

Figure 19 PFC MOSFET

MOSFET transient thermal impedance as a function of pulse width

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



At
 $D = t_p / T$
 $R_{th(j-s)} = 1,32 \text{ K/W}$

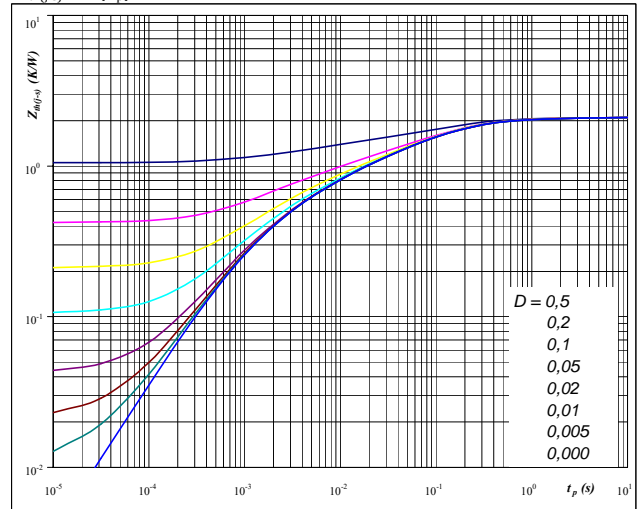
IGBT thermal model values

R (K/W)	Tau (s)
6,07E-02	2,94E+00
1,82E-01	4,56E-01
5,66E-01	1,17E-01
2,74E-01	2,61E-02
1,33E-01	6,31E-03
9,91E-02	8,98E-04

Figure 20 PFC Diode

FWD transient thermal impedance as a function of pulse width

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



At
 $D = t_p / T$
 $R_{th(j-s)} = 2,10 \text{ K/W}$

FWD thermal model values

R (K/W)	Tau (s)
7,54E-02	2,95E+00
3,60E-01	3,15E-01
7,40E-01	7,85E-02
4,10E-01	1,41E-02
3,24E-01	3,24E-03
1,92E-01	8,47E-04

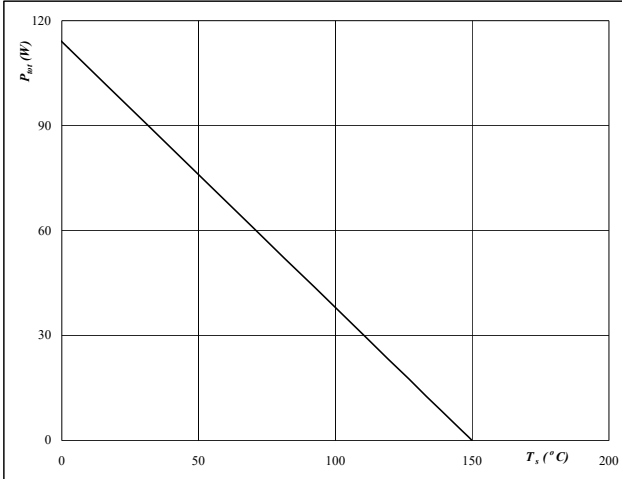


PFC Characteristics

Figure 21 PFC MOSFET

Power dissipation as a function of heatsink temperature

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

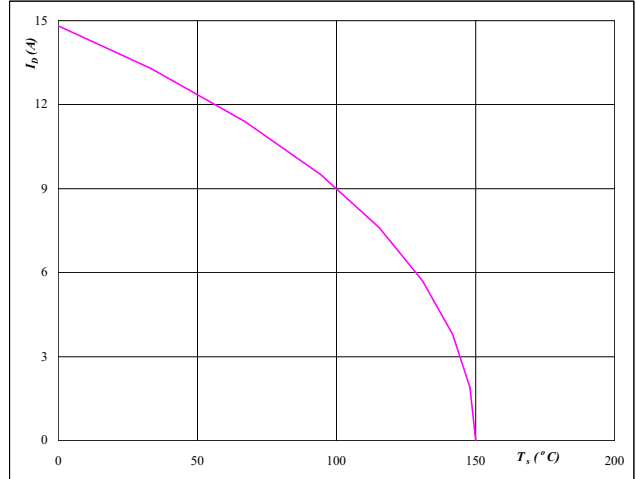


At
 $T_j = 150$ °C

Figure 22 PFC MOSFET

Drain current as a function of heatsink temperature

$$I_D = f(T_s)$$

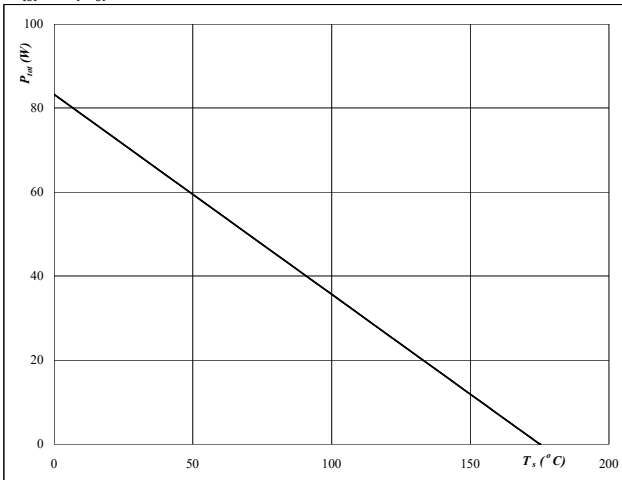


At
 $T_j = 150$ °C
 $V_{GS} = 10$ V

Figure 23 PFC Diode

Power dissipation as a function of heatsink temperature

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

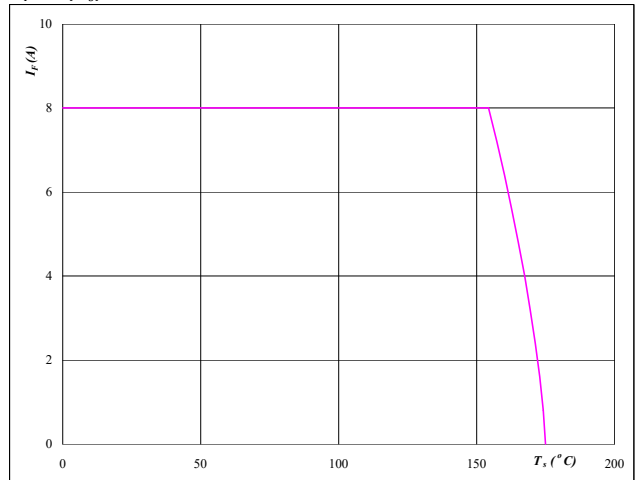


At
 $T_j = 175$ °C

Figure 24 PFC Diode

Forward current as a function of heatsink temperature

$$I_F = f(T_s)$$



At
 $T_j = 175$ °C

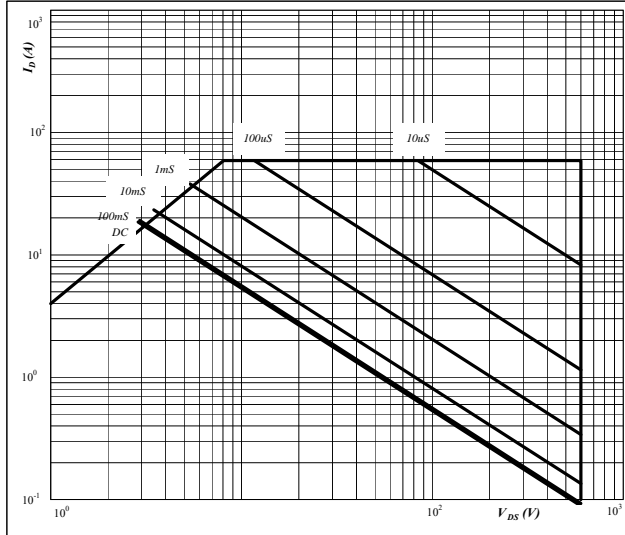


PFC Characteristics

Figure 25 PFC MOSFET

Safe operating area as a function of drain-source voltage

$$I_D = f(V_{DS})$$

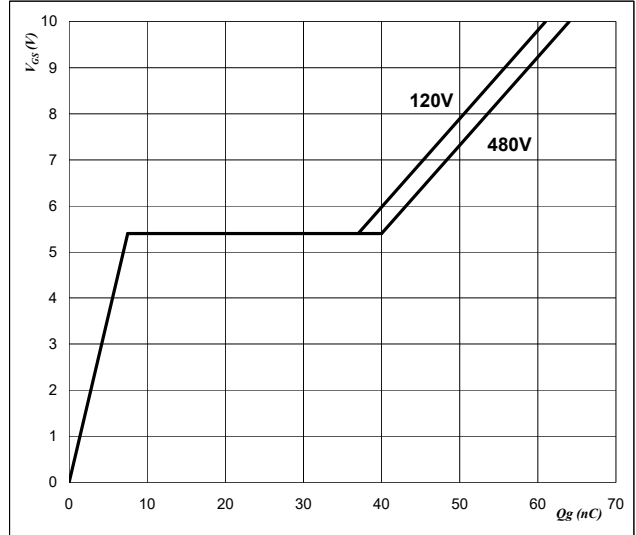


At
 $D =$ single pulse
 $T_s =$ 80 °C
 $V_{GS} =$ 10 V
 $T_j = T_{jmax}$ °C

Figure 26 PFC MOSFET

Gate voltage vs Gate charge

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

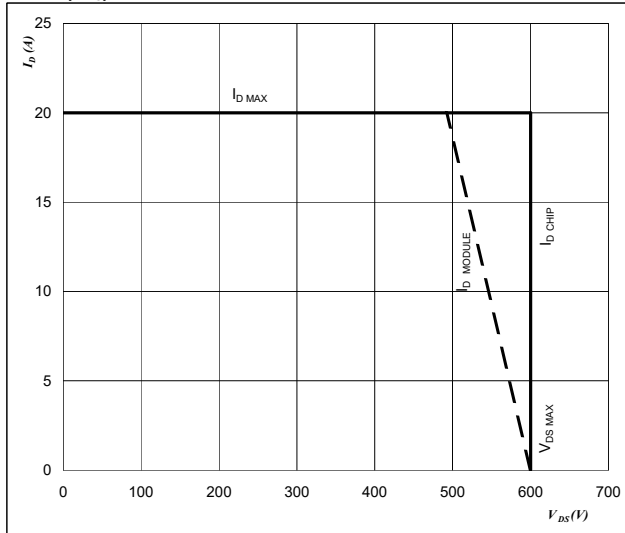


At
 $I_D =$ 6 A

Figure 29 IGBT

Reverse bias safe operating area

$$I_D = f(V_{DS})$$



At
 $T_j = T_{jmax} - 25$ °C

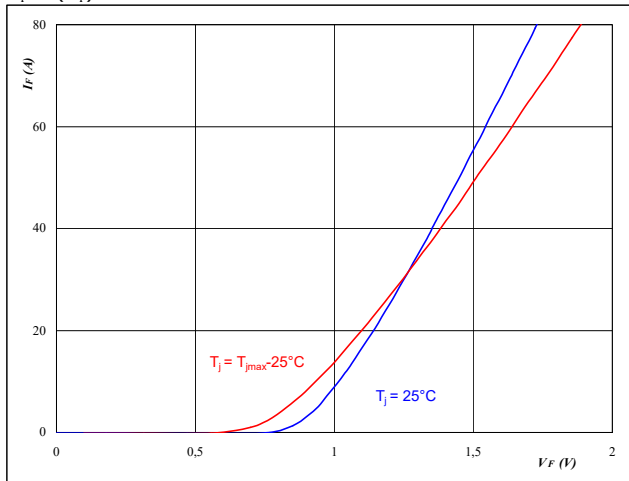


Rectifier Characteristics

Figure 1 Rectifier Diode

Typical diode forward current as a function of forward voltage

$$I_F = f(V_F)$$

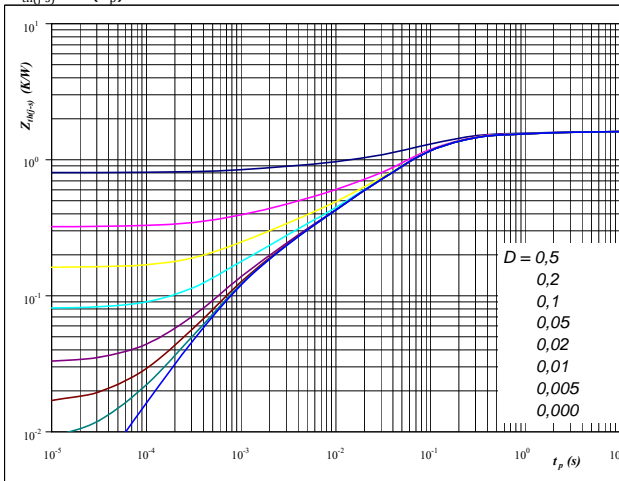


At
 $t_p = 250 \mu s$

Figure 2 Rectifier Diode

Diode transient thermal impedance as a function of pulse width

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

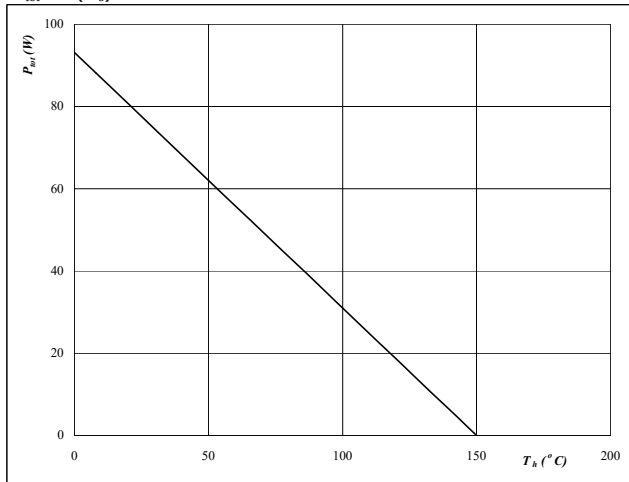


At
 $D = t_p / T$
 $R_{th(f-s)} = 1,61 \text{ K/W}$

Figure 3 Rectifier Diode

Power dissipation as a function of heatsink temperature

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

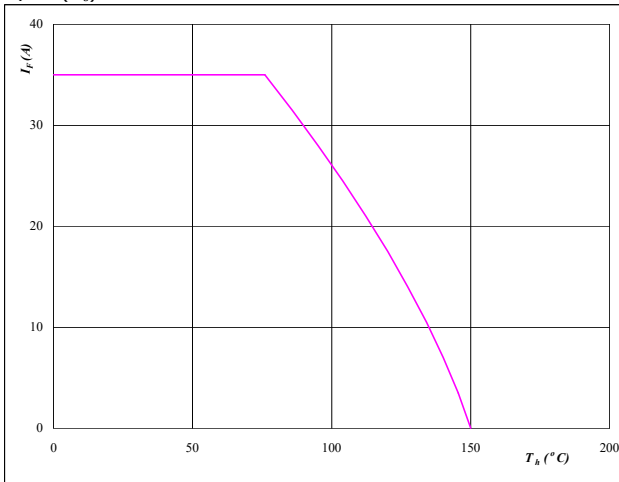


At
 $T_j = 150 \text{ °C}$

Figure 4 Rectifier Diode

Forward current as a function of heatsink temperature

$$I_F = f(T_s)$$



At
 $T_j = 150 \text{ °C}$

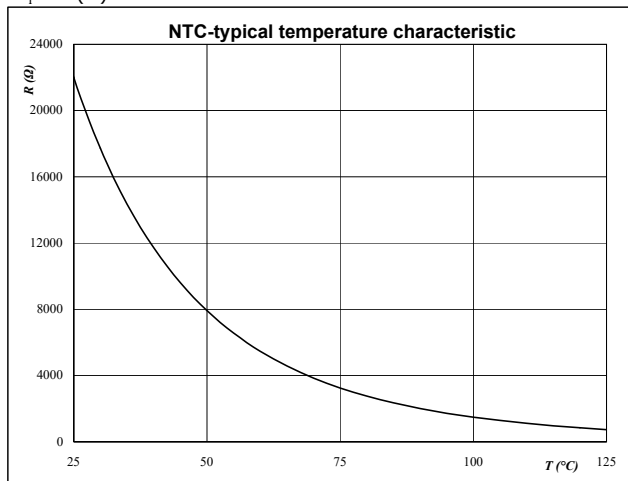


Thermistor Characteristics

Figure 1 Thermistor

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

$$R_T = f(T)$$





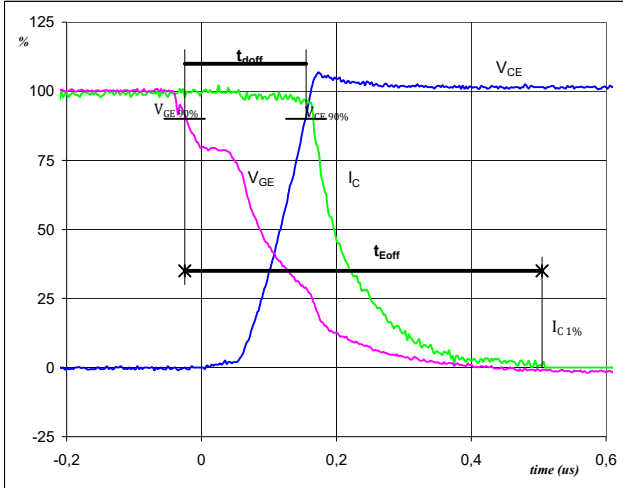
Switching Definitions Inverter

General conditions

T_j	=	125 °C
R_{gon}	=	64 Ω
R_{goff}	=	64 Ω

Figure 1 Inverter IGBT

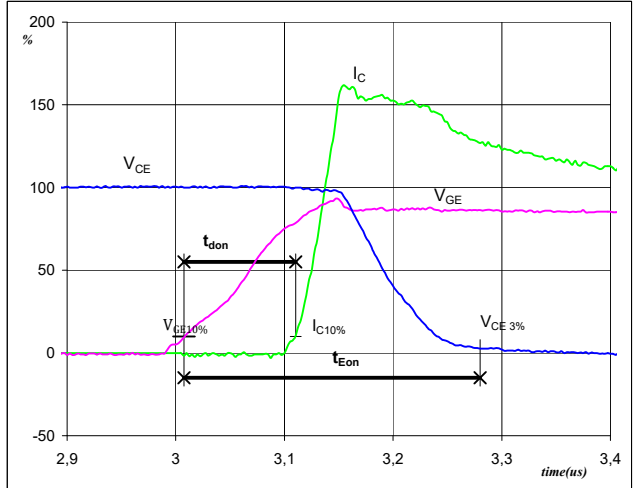
Turn-off Switching Waveforms & definition of t_{doff} t_{Eoff}
(t_{Eoff} = integrating time for E_{off})



$V_{GE} (0\%) =$	-15	V
$V_{GE} (100\%) =$	15	V
$V_C (100\%) =$	400	V
1. $I_C (100\%) =$	6	A
$t_{doff} =$	0,18	μs
$t_{Eoff} =$	0,53	μs

Figure 2 Inverter IGBT

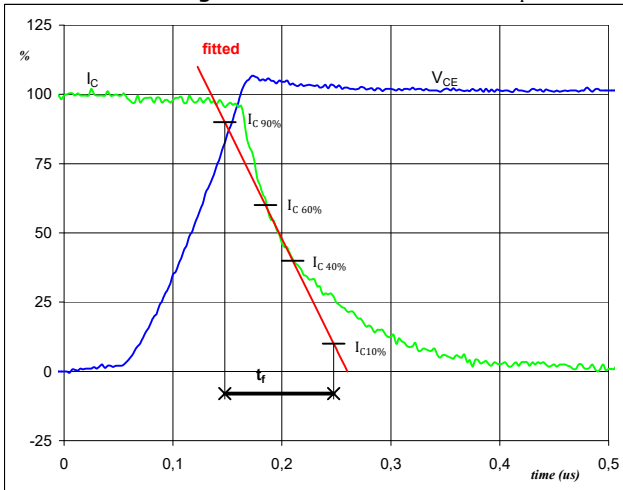
Turn-on Switching Waveforms & definition of t_{don} t_{Eon}
(t_{Eon} = integrating time for E_{on})



$V_{GE} (0\%) =$	-15	V
$V_{GE} (100\%) =$	15	V
$V_C (100\%) =$	400	V
$I_C (100\%) =$	6	A
$t_{don} =$	0,10	μs
$t_{Eon} =$	0,27	μs

Figure 3 Inverter IGBT

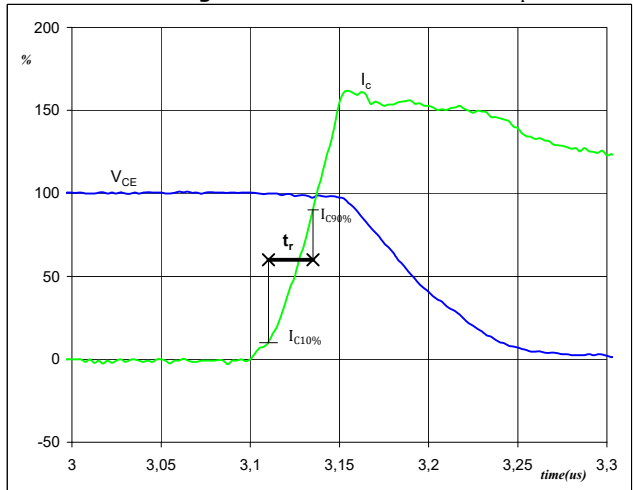
Turn-off Switching Waveforms & definition of t_f



$V_C (100\%) =$	400	V
$I_C (100\%) =$	6	A
$t_f =$	0,11	μs

Figure 4 Inverter IGBT

Turn-on Switching Waveforms & definition of t_r

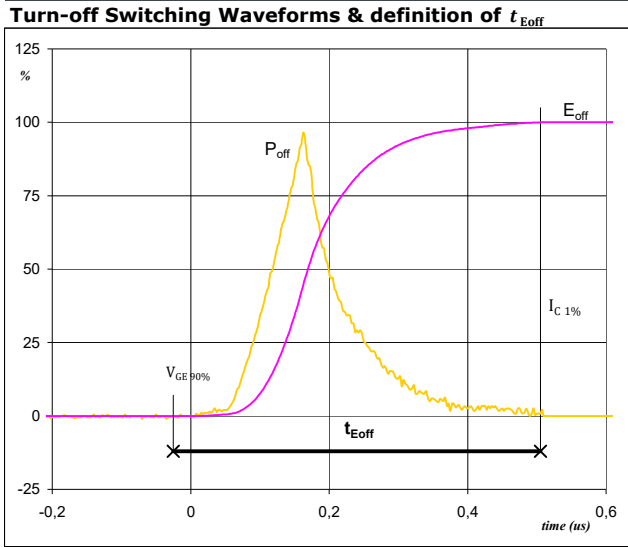


$V_C (100\%) =$	400	V
$I_C (100\%) =$	6	A
$t_r =$	0,03	μs



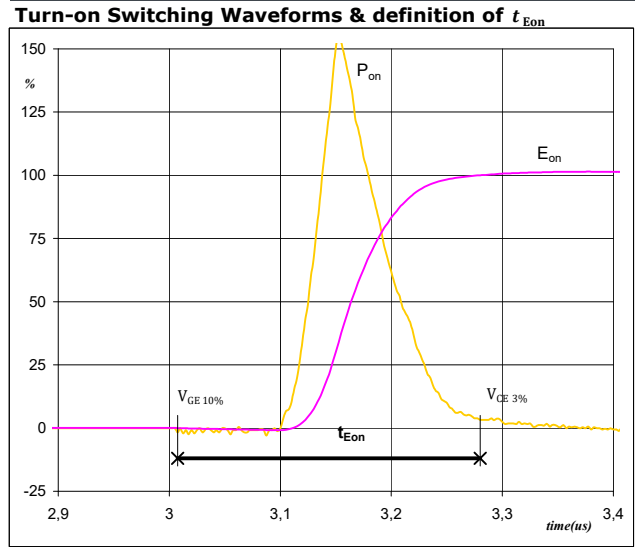
Switching Definitions Inverter

Figure 5 Inverter IGBT



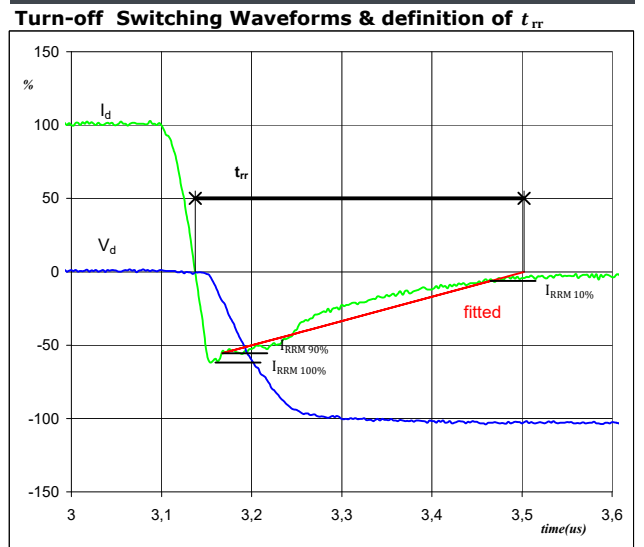
$P_{off} (100\%) =$	2,41	kW
$E_{off} (100\%) =$	0,27	mJ
$t_{Eoff} =$	0,53	μ s

Figure 6 Inverter IGBT



$P_{on} (100\%) =$	2,41	kW
$E_{on} (100\%) =$	0,25	mJ
$t_{Eon} =$	0,27	μ s

Figure 7 Inverter Diode



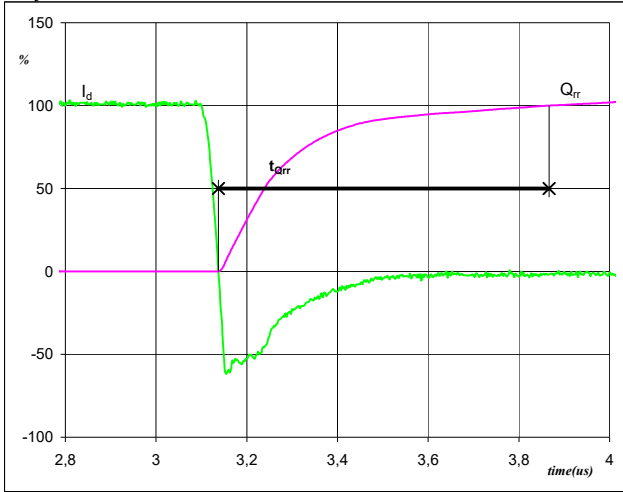
$V_d (100\%) =$	400	V
$I_d (100\%) =$	6	A
$I_{RRM} (100\%) =$	-4	A
$t_{rr} =$	0,34	μ s



Switching Definitions Inverter

Figure 8 Inverter Diode

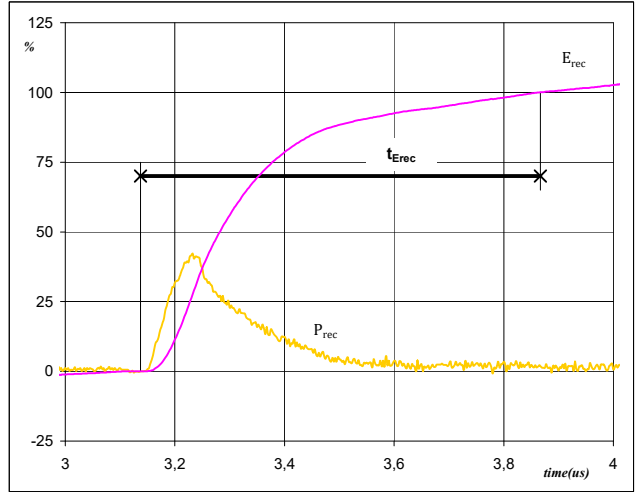
Turn-on Switching Waveforms & definition of t_{Qrr}
(t_{Qrr} = integrating time for Q_{rr})



I_d (100%) =	6	A
Q_{rr} (100%) =	0,60	μC
t_{Qrr} =	0,73	μs

Figure 9 Inverter Diode

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



P_{rec} (100%) =	2,41	kW
E_{rec} (100%) =	0,17	mJ
t_{Erec} =	0,73	μs



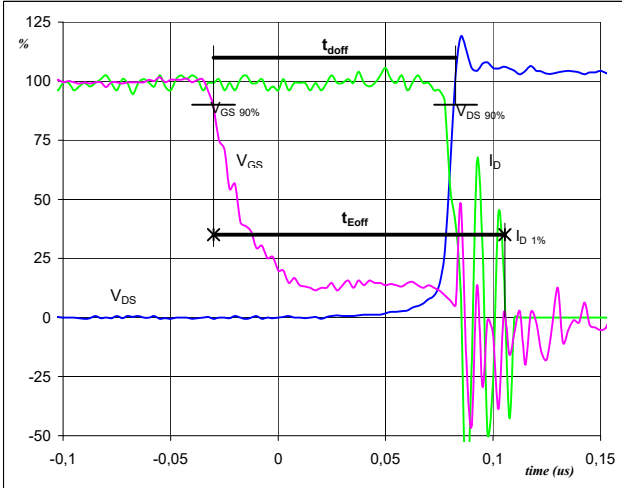
Switching Definitions PFC

General conditions

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

Figure 1 PFC MOSFET

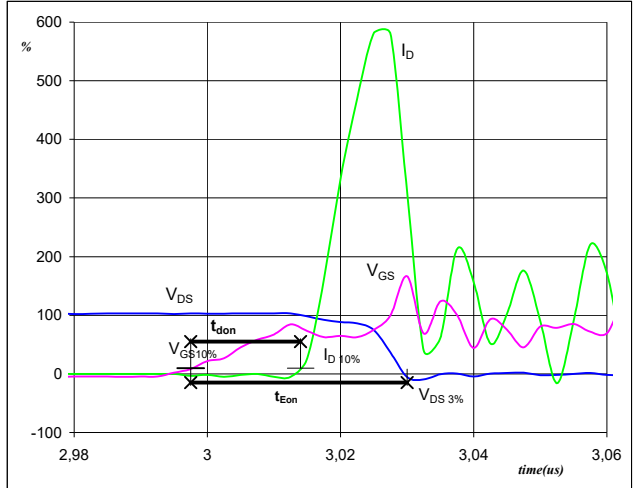
Turn-off Switching Waveforms & definition of t_{doff} t_{Eoff}
(t_{Eoff} = integrating time for E_{off})



V_{GS} (0%) =	0	V
V_{GS} (100%) =	10	V
V_D (100%) =	400	V
1. I_D (100%) =	6	A
t_{doff} =	0,11	μs
t_{Eoff} =	0,14	μs

Figure 2 PFC MOSFET

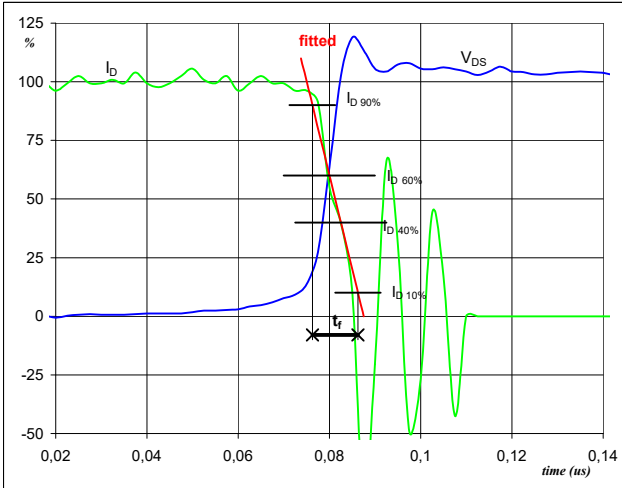
Turn-on Switching Waveforms & definition of t_{don} t_{Eon}
(t_{Eon} = integrating time for E_{on})



V_{GS} (0%) =	0	V
V_{GS} (100%) =	10	V
V_D (100%) =	400	V
I_D (100%) =	6	A
t_{don} =	0,02	μs
t_{Eon} =	0,03	μs

Figure 3 PFC MOSFET

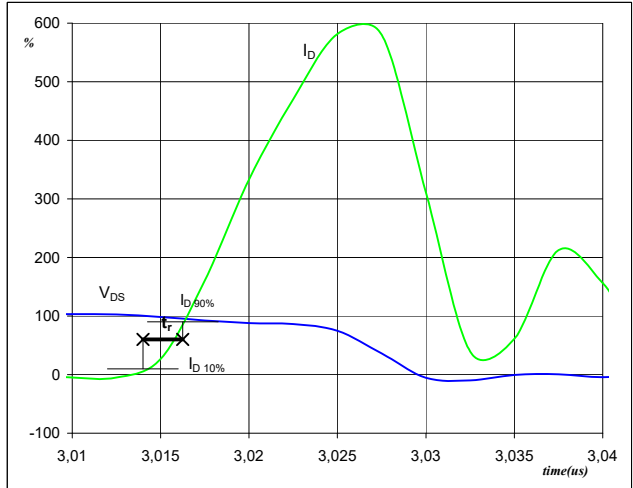
Turn-off Switching Waveforms & definition of t_f



V_D (100%) =	400	V
I_D (100%) =	6	A
t_f =	0,01	μs

Figure 4 PFC MOSFET

Turn-on Switching Waveforms & definition of t_r

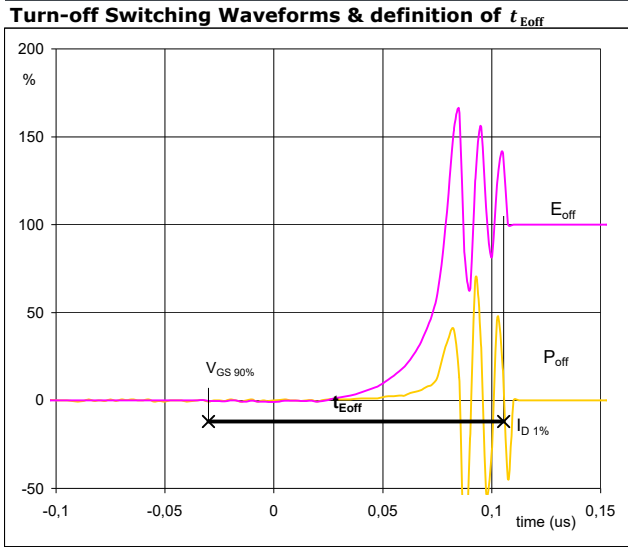


V_D (100%) =	400	V
I_C (100%) =	6	A
t_r =	0,002	μs



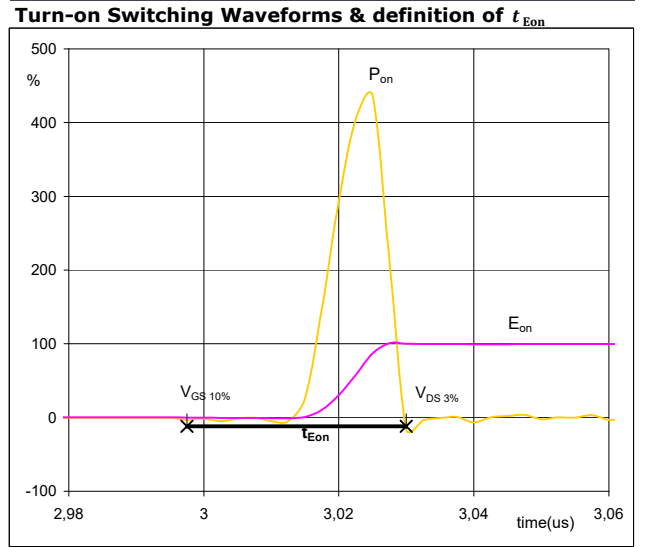
Switching Definitions PFC

Figure 5 PFC MOSFET



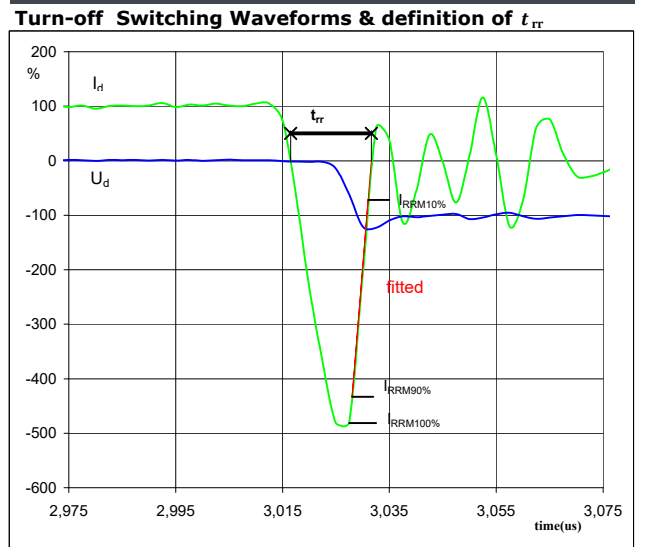
$P_{off} (100\%) = 2,45 \text{ kW}$
 $E_{off} (100\%) = 0,01 \text{ mJ}$
 $t_{Eoff} = 0,14 \text{ }\mu\text{s}$

Figure 6 PFC MOSFET



$P_{on} (100\%) = 2,45 \text{ kW}$
 $E_{on} (100\%) = 0,09 \text{ mJ}$
 $t_{Eon} = 0,0325 \text{ }\mu\text{s}$

Figure 7 PFC Diode



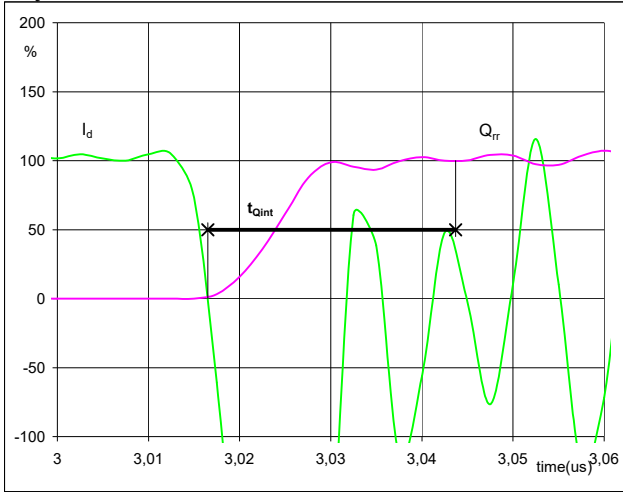
$V_d (100\%) = 400 \text{ V}$
 $I_d (100\%) = 6 \text{ A}$
 $I_{RRM} (100\%) = -31 \text{ A}$
 $t_{rr} = 0,02 \text{ }\mu\text{s}$



Switching Definitions PFC

Figure 8 PFC Diode

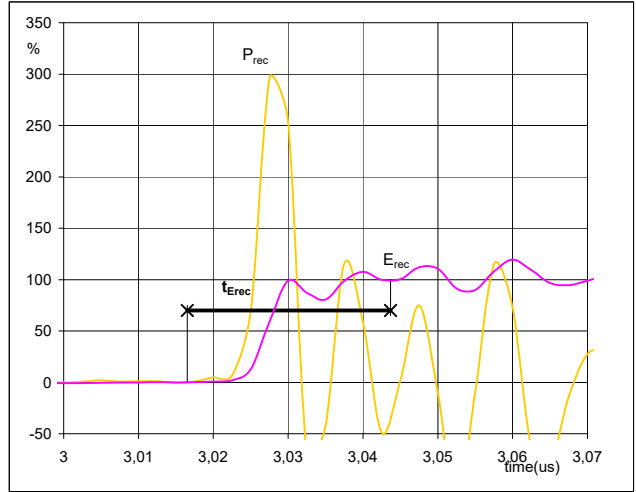
Turn-on Switching Waveforms & definition of $t_{Q_{rr}}$
($t_{Q_{rr}}$ = integrating time for Q_{rr})



I_d (100%) =	6	A
Q_{rr} (100%) =	0,29	μC
$t_{Q_{int}}$ =	0,03	μs

Figure 9 PFC Diode

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



P_{rec} (100%) =	2,45	kW
E_{rec} (100%) =	0,04	mJ
$t_{E_{rec}}$ =	0,03	μs

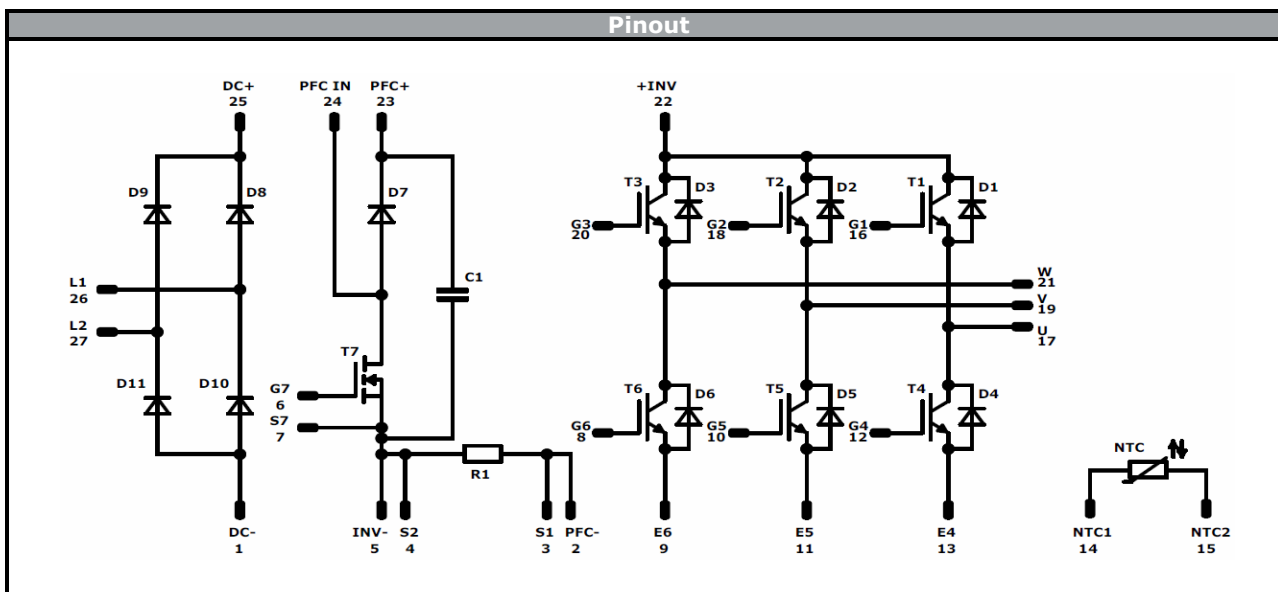


Ordering Code and Marking - Outline - Pinout

Ordering Code & Marking							
Version				Ordering Code			
without thermal paste 17mm housing with solder pins				10-F006PPA006SB-M682B			
with thermal paste 17mm housing with solder pins				10-F006PPA006SB-M682B-/3/			
without thermal paste 12mm housing with Press-fit pins				10-PC06PPA006SB-M682B06Y			
	Text	VIN	Date code	Name&Ver	UL	Lot	Serial
		VIN	WWYY	NNNNNVV	UL	LLLLL	SSSS
	Datamatrix	Type&Ver	Lot number	Serial	Date code		
		TTTTTTW	LLLLL	SSSS	WWYY		

Pin table				Outline	
Pin	X	Y	Function		
1	33,5	0	DC-	17mm housing	
2	30,7	0	PFC-		
3	28	0	S1		
4	25,3	0	S2		
5	22,6	0	INV-		
6	19,9	0	G7		
7	17,2	0	S7		
8	13,5	0	G6		
9	10,8	0	E6		
10	8,1	0	G5		
11	5,4	0	E5		
12	2,7	0	G4		
13	0	0	E4	12mm housing	
14	0	8,6	NTC1		
15	0	11,45	NTC2		
16	0	19,8	G1		
17	0	22,5	U		
18	6	19,8	G2		
19	6	22,5	V		
20	12	19,8	G3		
21	12	22,5	W		
22	17,7	22,5	INV+		
23	20,5	22,5	PFC+		
24	26,5	22,5	PFC IN		
25	33,5	22,5	DC+		
26	33,5	15	L1		
27	33,5	7,5	L2		

Tolerance of pinpositions: ±0.5mm at the end of pins
Dimension of coordinate axis is only offset without tolerance




Identification					
ID	Component	Voltage	Current	Function	Comment
T1,T2,T3,T4,T5,T6	IGBT	600 V	6 A	Inverter Switch	
D1,D2,D3,D4,D5,D6	FWD	600 V	6 A	Inverter Diode	
T7	MOSFET	600 V	190 mΩ	PFC Switch	
D7	FWD	600 V	6 A	PFC Diode	
D8,D9,D10,D11	Rectifier	1600 V	25 A	Rectifier Diode	
R1	Resistor			PFC Shunt	
C1	Capacitor	500 V		Capacitor (DC)	
NTC	Thermistor			Thermistor	



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

Handling instruction
Handling instructions for <i>flow 0</i> packages see vincotech.com website.

Package data
Package data for <i>flow 0</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
10-xx06PPA006SB-M682Bx-D3-14	03 Nov. 2017	New brand, PCM Rth values	all

DISCLAIMER
<p>The information, specifications, procedures, methods and recommendations herein (together "information") are presented by Vincotech to reader in good faith, are believed to be accurate and reliable, but may well be incomplete and/or not applicable to all conditions or situations that may exist or occur. Vincotech reserves the right to make any changes without further notice to any products to improve reliability, function or design. No representation, guarantee or warranty is made to reader as to the accuracy, reliability or completeness of said information or that the application or use of any of the same will avoid hazards, accidents, losses, damages or injury of any kind to persons or property or that the same will not infringe third parties rights or give desired results. It is reader's sole responsibility to test and determine the suitability of the information and the product for reader's intended use.</p>
LIFE SUPPORT POLICY
<p>Vincotech products are not authorised for use as critical components in life support devices or systems without the express written approval of Vincotech.</p> <p>As used herein:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 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 la 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.