flow PACK 2 — 600V/50A

Features

- Inverter, blocking diodes
- Built-in thermistor
- IGBT4 technology for low saturation losses

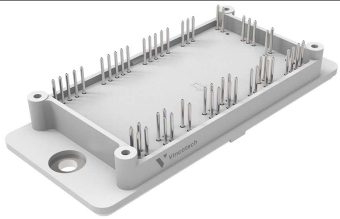
Target Applications

- Power Regeneration

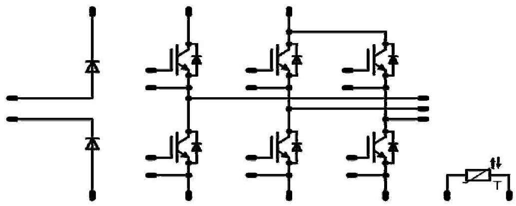
Types

- 30-F206R6A050SB-M442E
- 30-F206R6A050SB01-M442E10

flow 2 housing



Schematic



Maximum Ratings

T_j=25℃, unless otherwise specified

Parameter	Symbol	Condition		Value	Unit
DC Blocking Diode					
Repetitive peak reverse voltage	V_{RRM}			1600	V
DC forward current	I_{FAV}	$T_j=T_j$max	T_h=80℃ T_c=80℃	154 208	A
Surge forward current	I_{FSM}	t_p=10ms	T_j=25℃	1270	A
I2t-value	I^2t			2400	A^2s
Power dissipation per Diode	P_{tot}	$T_j=T_j$max	T_h=80℃ T_c=80℃	189 287	W
Maximum Junction Temperature	$T_j$max			150	℃
Inverter Switch					
Collector-emitter break down voltage	V_{CE}			600	V
DC collector current	I_C	$T_j=T_j$max	T_h=80℃ T_c=80℃	65 80	A
Pulsed collector current	I_{Cpulse}	t_p limited by $T_j$max		150	A
Turn off safe operating area		VCE ≤ 1200V, Tj ≤ Top max		150	A
Power dissipation per IGBT	P_{tot}	$T_j=T_j$max	T_h=80℃ T_c=80℃	135 204	W
Gate-emitter peak voltage	V_{GE}			±20	V
Short circuit ratings	t_{SC} V_{CC}	T_j≤150℃ V_{GE}=15V		5 400	µs V
Maximum Junction Temperature	$T_j$max			175	℃

Maximum Ratings

T_j=25℃, unless otherwise specified

Parameter	Symbol	Condition		Value	Unit
Inverter Diode					
Peak Repetitive Reverse Voltage	V_{RRM}			600	V
DC forward current	I_F	$T_j=T_j$max	T_h=80℃ T_c=80℃	44 50	A
Repetitive peak forward current	I_{FRM}	t_p limited by $T_j$max		60	A
Power dissipation per Diode	P_{tot}	$T_j=T_j$max	T_h=80℃ T_c=80℃	78 118	W
Maximum Junction Temperature	$T_j$max			175	℃
Thermal Properties					
Storage temperature	T_{stg}			-40…+125	℃
Operation temperature under switching condition	T_{op}			-40…+(Tjmax - 25)	℃
Insulation Properties					
Insulation voltage	V_{is}	t=2s	DC voltage	4000	V
Creepage distance				min 12,7	mm
Clearance				min 12,7	mm
Comparative tracking index	CTI			>200	

Characteristic Values

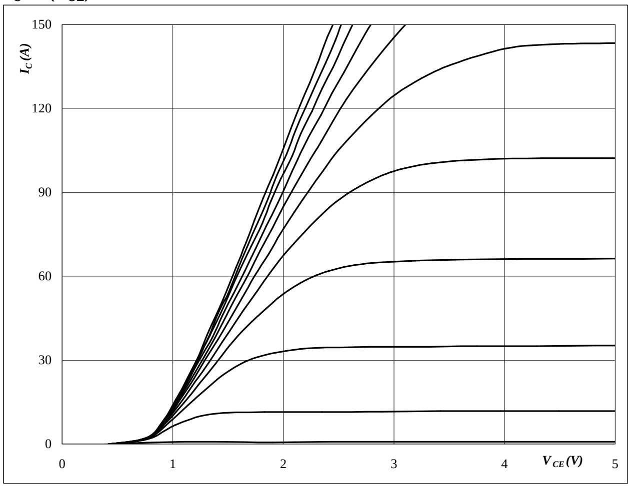
Parameter	Symbol	Conditions					Value			Unit
			V_{GE} [V] or V_{GS} [V]	V_r [V] or V_{CE} [V] or V_{DS} [V]	I_C [A] or I_F [A] or I_D [A]	T_j	Min	Typ	Max	
DC Blocking Diode										
Forward voltage	V_F				100	Tj=25℃ Tj=125℃		1,12 1,07	1,4	V
Threshold voltage (for power loss calc. only)	V_{to}				100	Tj=25℃ Tj=125℃		0,89 0,76		V
Slope resistance (for power loss calc. only)	r_t				100	Tj=25℃ Tj=125℃		2 3		mΩ
Reverse current	I_r			1500		Tj=25℃ Tj=125℃			0,1	mA
Thermal resistance chip to heatsink per chip	R_{thJH}	Phase-Change Material						0,37		K/W
Thermal resistance chip to heatsink per chip	R_{thJC}							0,24		
Inverter Switch										
Gate emitter threshold voltage	$V_{GE(th)}$	$V_{CE}=V_{GE}$			0,0008	Tj=25℃ Tj=150℃	5	5,8	6,5	V
Collector-emitter saturation voltage	$V_{CE(sat)}$		15		50	Tj=25℃ Tj=150℃	1	1,47 1,7	2,1	V
Collector-emitter cut-off current incl. Diode	I_{CES}		0	600		Tj=25℃ Tj=150℃			0,003	mA
Gate-emitter leakage current	I_{GES}		20	0		Tj=25℃ Tj=150℃			600	nA
Integrated Gate resistor	R_{gint}							none		Ω
Turn-on delay time	$t_{d(on)}$	Rgoff=8 Ω Rgon=8 Ω	±15	300	50	Tj=25℃ Tj=150℃		98 100		ns
Rise time	t_r					Tj=25℃ Tj=150℃		20 23		
Turn-off delay time	$t_{d(off)}$					Tj=25℃ Tj=150℃		152 178		
Fall time	t_f					Tj=25℃ Tj=150℃		49 89		
Turn-on energy loss per pulse	E_{on}					Tj=25℃ Tj=150℃		0,52 0,79		mWs
Turn-off energy loss per pulse	E_{off}					Tj=25℃ Tj=150℃		1,04 1,59		
Input capacitance	C_{ies}	f=1MHz	0	25		Tj=25℃		3140		pF
Output capacitance	C_{oss}							200		
Reverse transfer capacitance	C_{rss}							93		
Gate charge	Q_{Gate}		±15	480	50	Tj=25℃		310		nC
Thermal resistance chip to heatsink per chip	R_{thJH}	Phase-Change Material						0,71		K/W
Thermal resistance chip to case per chip	R_{thJC}							0,47		
Inverter Diode										
Diode forward voltage	V_F				50	Tj=25℃ Tj=150℃	1,1	2,01 1,92	2,2	V
Peak reverse recovery current	I_{RRM}	Rgon=8 Ω	±15	300	50	Tj=25℃ Tj=150℃		35,53 42,8		A
Reverse recovery time	t_{rr}					Tj=25℃ Tj=150℃		141,7 293,5		ns
Reverse recovered charge	Q_{rr}					Tj=25℃ Tj=150℃		1,86 4,46		µC
Peak rate of fall of recovery current	di(rec)max /dt					Tj=25℃ Tj=150℃		4292 1157		A/µs
Reverse recovered energy	Erec					Tj=25℃ Tj=150℃		0,45 1,11		mWs
Thermal resistance chip to heatsink per chip	R_{thJH}	Phase-Change Material						1,22		K/W
Thermal resistance chip to case per chip	R_{thJC}							0,8		
Thermistor										
Rated resistance	R					Tj=25℃		22000		Ω
Deviation of R100	ΔR/R	R100=1486 Ω				T=100℃	-12		14	%
Power dissipation	P					Tc=100℃		200		mW
Power dissipation constant						Tj=25℃		2		mW/K
B-value	$B_{(25/50)}$	Tol. ±3%				Tj=25℃		3950		K
B-value	$B_{(25/100)}$	Tol. ±3%				Tj=25℃		3998		K
Vincotech NTC Reference						Tj=25℃			B	

T1,T2,T3,T4,T5,T6/D1,D2,D3,D4,D5,D6

Figure 1 T1,T2,T3,T4,T5,T6 IGBT

Typical output characteristics

$I_C = f(V_{CE})$



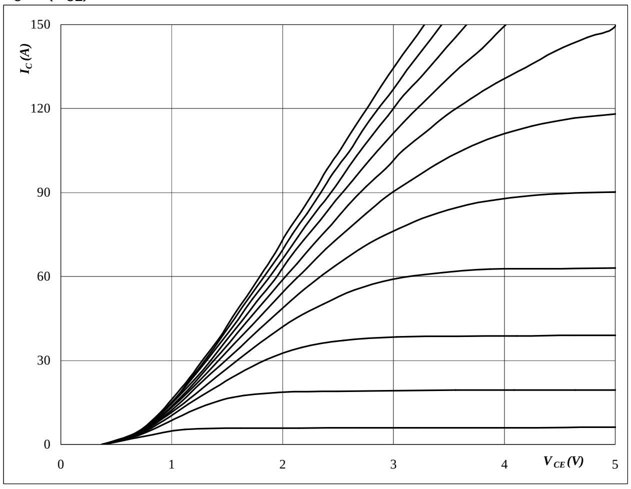
At

t_p =	250	μs
T_j =	25	℃
V_{GE} from	7 V to 17 V in steps of 1 V	

Figure 2 T1,T2,T3,T4,T5,T6 IGBT

Typical output characteristics

$I_C = f(V_{CE})$



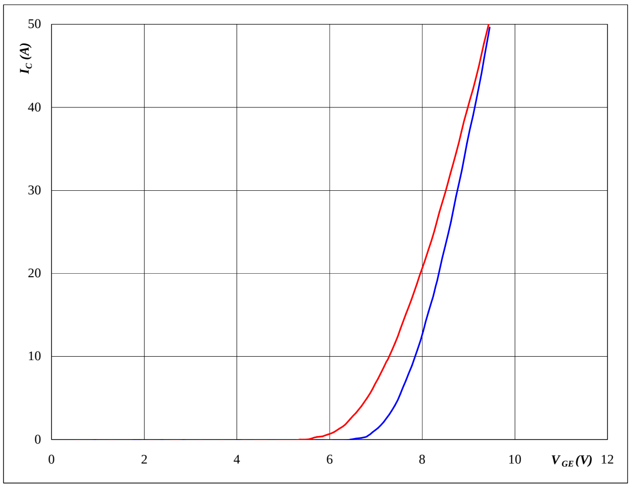
At

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

Figure 3 T1,T2,T3,T4,T5,T6 IGBT

Typical transfer characteristics

$I_C = f(V_{GE})$



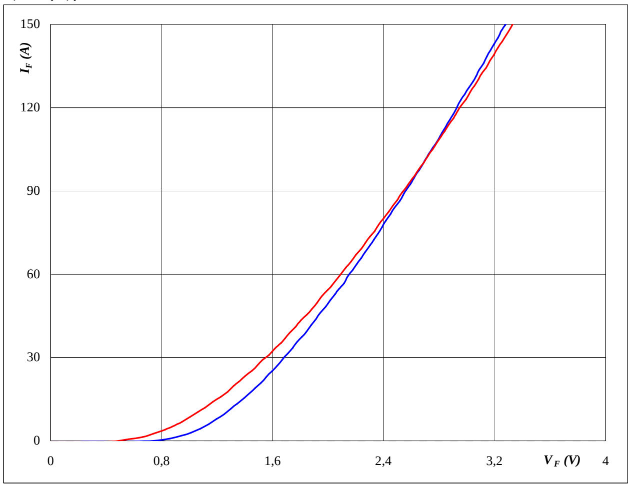
At

Tj =	25/150	℃
t_p =	250	μs
V_{CE} =	10	V

Figure 4 D1,D2,D3,D4,D5,D6 FWD

Typical diode forward current as a function of forward voltage

$I_F = f(V_F)$



At

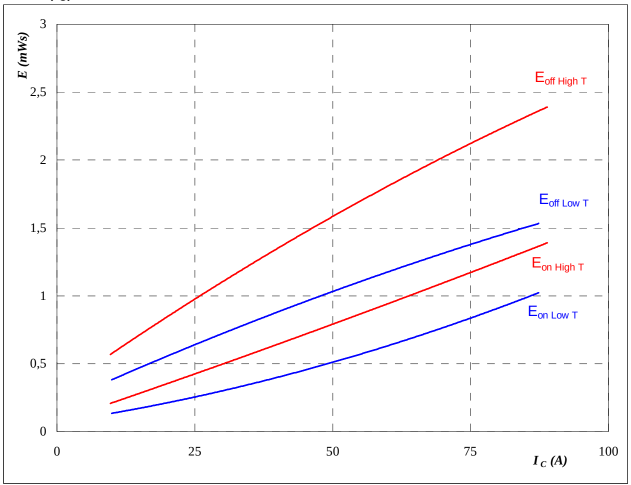
T_j =	25/150	℃
t_p =	250	μs

T1,T2,T3,T4,T5,T6/D1,D2,D3,D4,D5,D6

Figure 5 T1,T2,T3,T4,T5,T6 IGBT

Typical switching energy losses as a function of collector current

$E = f(I_C)$



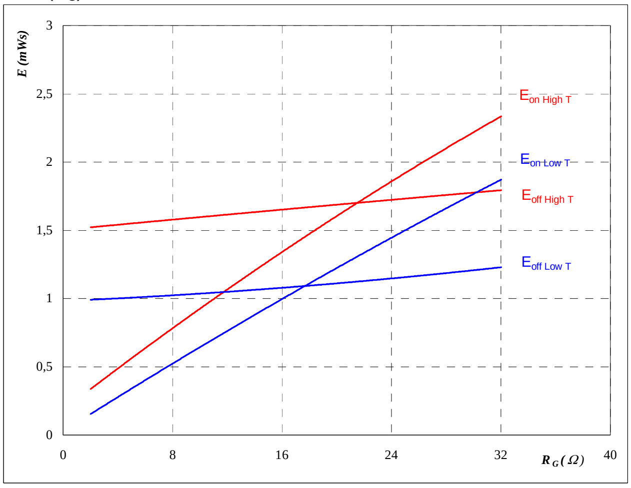
With an inductive load at

T_j =	25/150	°C
V_{CE} =	300	V
V_{GE} =	±15	V
R_{gon} =	8	Ω
R_{goff} =	8	Ω

Figure 6 T1,T2,T3,T4,T5,T6 IGBT

Typical switching energy losses as a function of gate resistor

$E = f(R_G)$



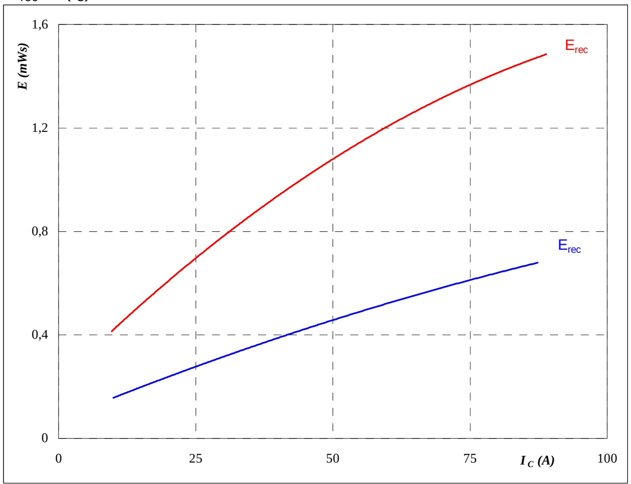
With an inductive load at

T_j =	25/150	°C
V_{CE} =	300	V
V_{GE} =	±15	V
I_C =	50	A

Figure 7 D1,D2,D3,D4,D5,D6 FWD

Typical reverse recovery energy loss as a function of collector current

$E_{rec} = f(I_C)$



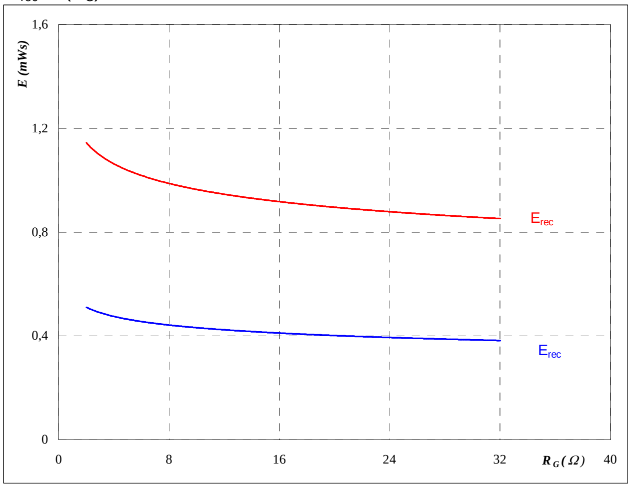
With an inductive load at

T_j =	25/150	°C
V_{CE} =	300	V
V_{GE} =	±15	V
R_{gon} =	8	Ω

Figure 8 D1,D2,D3,D4,D5,D6 FWD

Typical reverse recovery energy loss as a function of gate resistor

$E_{rec} = f(R_G)$



With an inductive load at

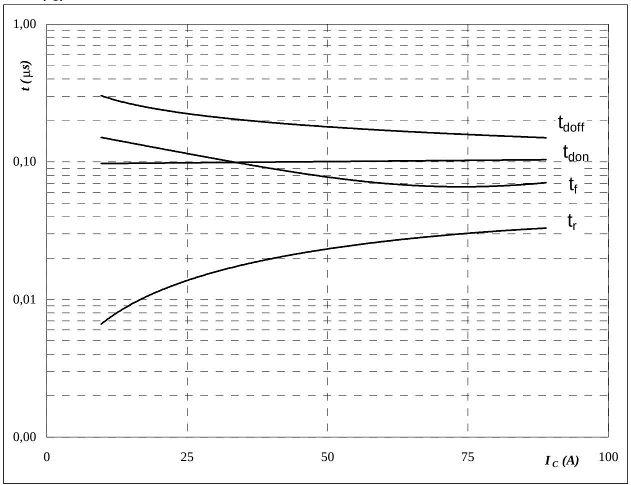
T_j =	25/150	°C
V_{CE} =	300	V
V_{GE} =	±15	V
I_C =	50	A

T1,T2,T3,T4,T5,T6/D1,D2,D3,D4,D5,D6

Figure 9 T1,T2,T3,T4,T5,T6 IGBT

Typical switching times as a function of collector current

t = f(I_C)



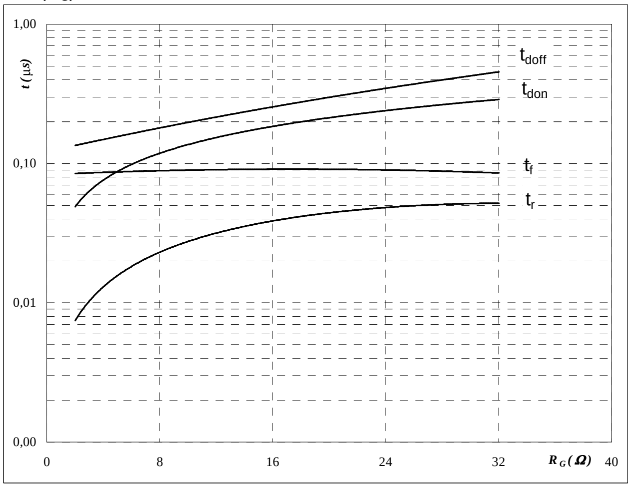
With an inductive load at

T_j =	150	°C
V_{CE} =	300	V
V_{GE} =	±15	V
R_{gon} =	8	Ω
R_{goff} =	8	Ω

Figure 10 T1,T2,T3,T4,T5,T6 IGBT

Typical switching times as a function of gate resistor

t = f(R_G)



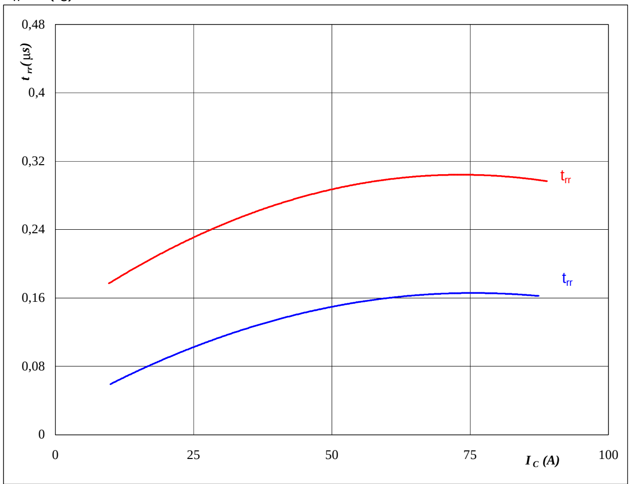
With an inductive load at

T_j =	150	°C
V_{CE} =	300	V
V_{GE} =	±15	V
I_C =	50	A

Figure 11 D1,D2,D3,D4,D5,D6 FWD

Typical reverse recovery time as a function of collector current

t_{rr} = f(I_C)



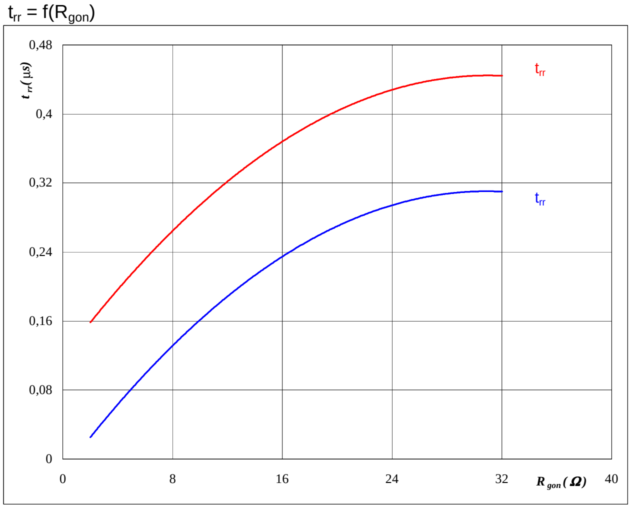
At

T_j =	25/150	°C
V_{CE} =	300	V
V_{GE} =	±15	V
R_{gon} =	8	Ω

Figure 12 D1,D2,D3,D4,D5,D6 FWD

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

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



At

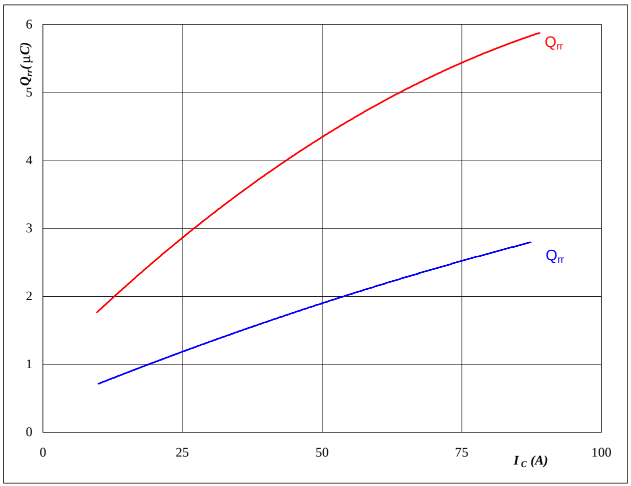
T_j =	25/150	°C
V_R =	300	V
I_F =	50	A
V_{GE} =	±15	V

T1,T2,T3,T4,T5,T6/D1,D2,D3,D4,D5,D6

Figure 13 D1,D2,D3,D4,D5,D6 FWD

Typical reverse recovery charge as a function of collector current

$Q_{rr} = f(I_C)$



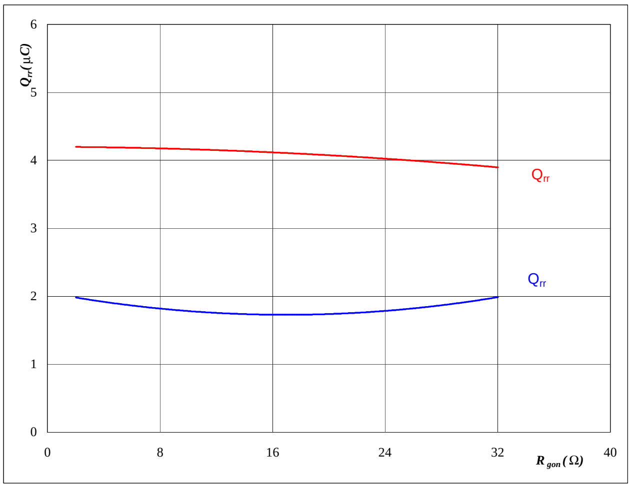
At

T_j =	25/150	℃
V_{CE} =	300	V
V_{GE} =	±15	V
R_{gon} =	8	Ω

Figure 14 D1,D2,D3,D4,D5,D6 FWD

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

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



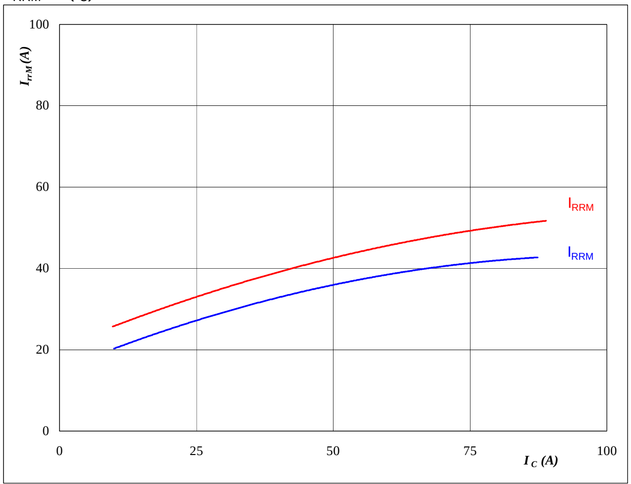
At

T_j =	25/150	℃
V_R =	300	V
I_F =	50	A
V_{GE} =	±15	V

Figure 15 D1,D2,D3,D4,D5,D6 FWD

Typical reverse recovery current as a function of collector current

$I_{RRM} = f(I_C)$



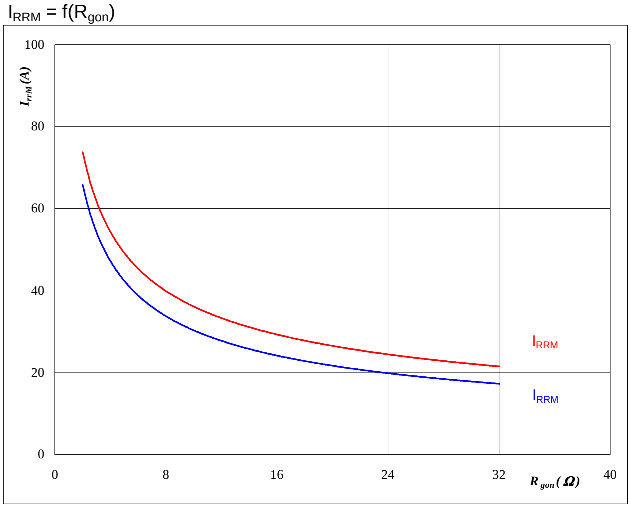
At

T_j =	25/150	℃
V_{CE} =	300	V
V_{GE} =	±15	V
R_{gon} =	8	Ω

Figure 16 D1,D2,D3,D4,D5,D6 FWD

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

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



At

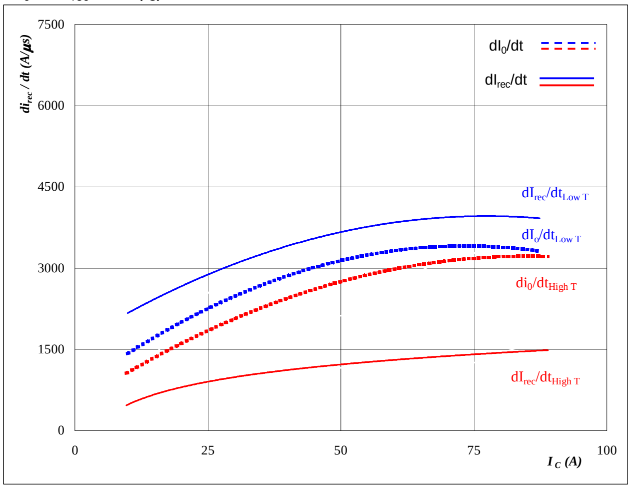
T_j =	25/150	℃
V_R =	300	V
I_F =	50	A
V_{GE} =	±15	V

T1,T2,T3,T4,T5,T6/D1,D2,D3,D4,D5,D6

Figure 17 D1,D2,D3,D4,D5,D6 FWD

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

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



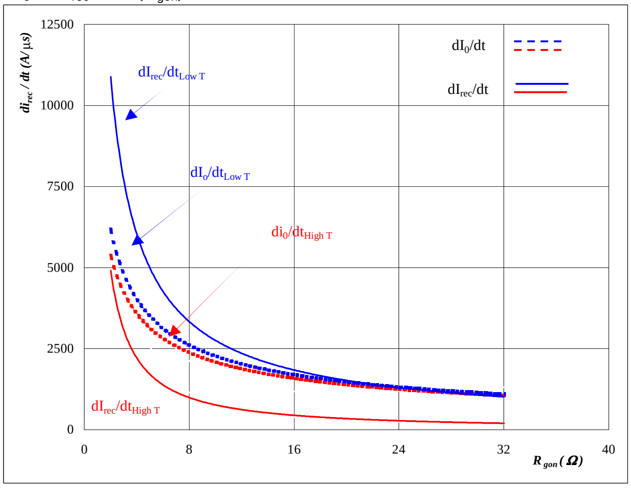
At

T_j =	25/150	℃
V_{CE} =	300	V
V_{GE} =	±15	V
R_{gon} =	8	Ω

Figure 18 D1,D2,D3,D4,D5,D6 FWD

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

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



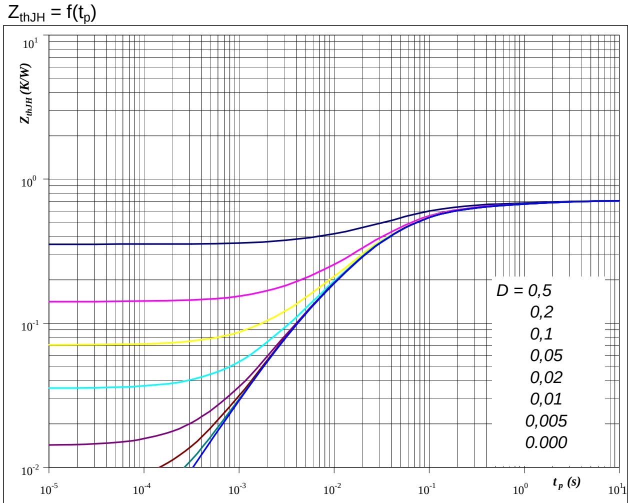
At

T_j =	25/150	℃
V_R =	300	V
I_F =	50	A
V_{GE} =	±15	V

Figure 19 T1,T2,T3,T4,T5,T6 IGBT

IGBT transient thermal impedance as a function of pulse width

$Z_{thJH} = f(t_p)$



At

D =	t_p / T				
R_{thJH} =	0,71	K/W	RthJH =	0,69	K/W

IGBT thermal model values

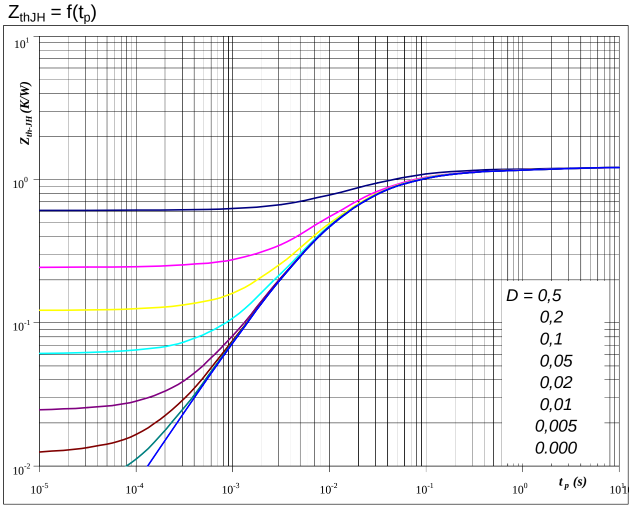
Phase-Change Material

R (C/W)	Tau (s)
0,06	1,6E+00
0,11	2,0E-01
0,31	4,9E-02
0,19	1,6E-02
0,04	3,3E-03

Figure 20 D1,D2,D3,D4,D5,D6 FWD

FWD transient thermal impedance as a function of pulse width

$Z_{thJH} = f(t_p)$



At

D =	t_p / T				
R_{thJH} =	1,22	K/W	RthJH =	1,18	K/W

FWD thermal model values

Phase-Change Material

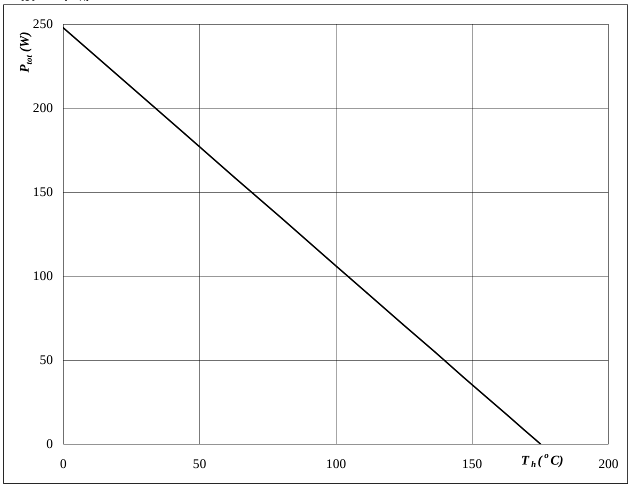
R (C/W)	Tau (s)
0,05	4,2E+00
0,08	6,0E-01
0,23	9,7E-02
0,57	2,3E-02
0,30	6,1E-03

T1,T2,T3,T4,T5,T6/D1,D2,D3,D4,D5,D6

Figure 21 T1,T2,T3,T4,T5,T6 IGBT

Power dissipation as a function of heatsink temperature

$P_{tot} = f(T_h)$



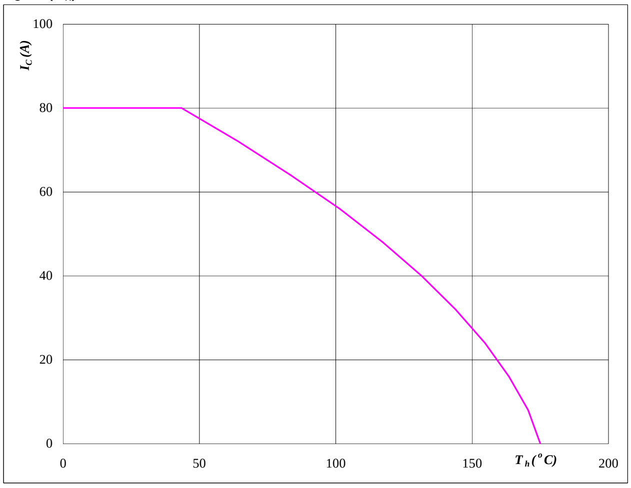
At

T_j = 175 ℃

Figure 22 T1,T2,T3,T4,T5,T6 IGBT

Collector current as a function of heatsink temperature

$I_C = f(T_h)$



At

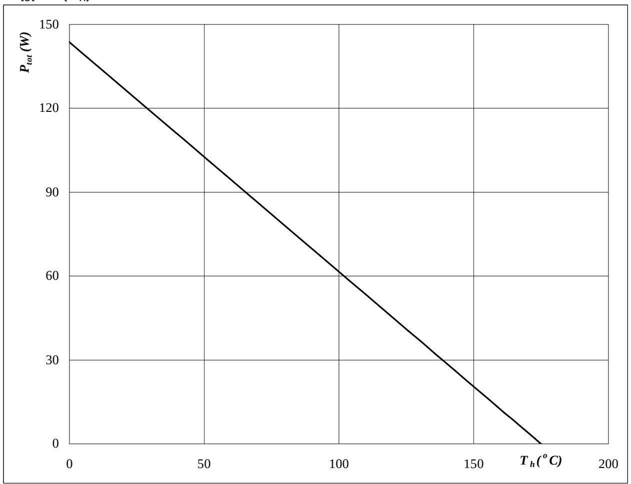
T_j = 175 ℃

V_{GE} = 15 V

Figure 23 D1,D2,D3,D4,D5,D6 FWD

Power dissipation as a function of heatsink temperature

$P_{tot} = f(T_h)$



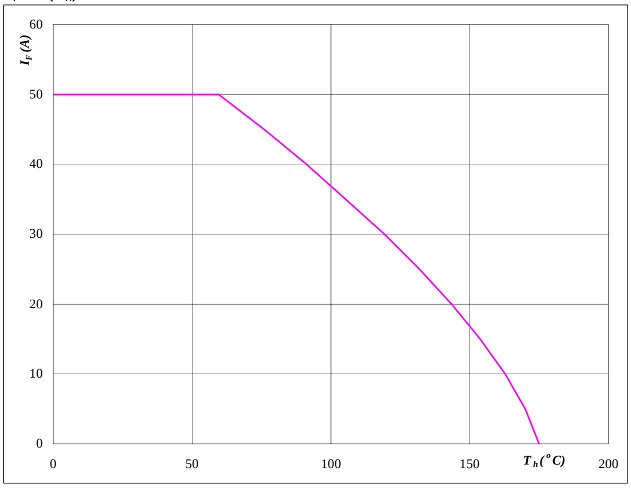
At

T_j = 175 ℃

Figure 24 D1,D2,D3,D4,D5,D6 FWD

Forward current as a function of heatsink temperature

$I_F = f(T_h)$



At

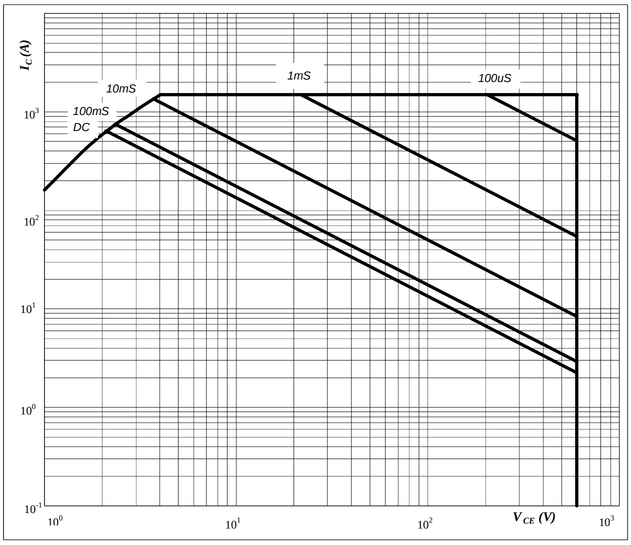
T_j = 175 ℃

T1,T2,T3,T4,T5,T6/D1,D2,D3,D4,D5,D6

Figure 25 T1,T2,T3,T4,T5,T6 IGBT

Safe operating area as a function of collector-emitter voltage

$I_C = f(V_{CE})$



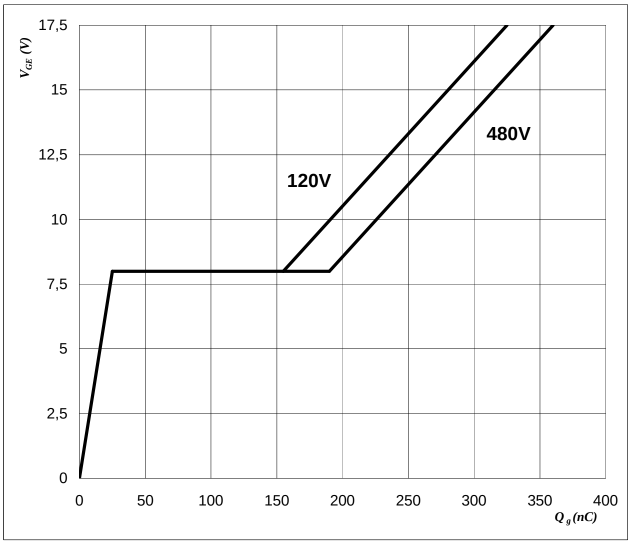
At

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

Figure 26 T1,T2,T3,T4,T5,T6 IGBT

Gate voltage vs Gate charge

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



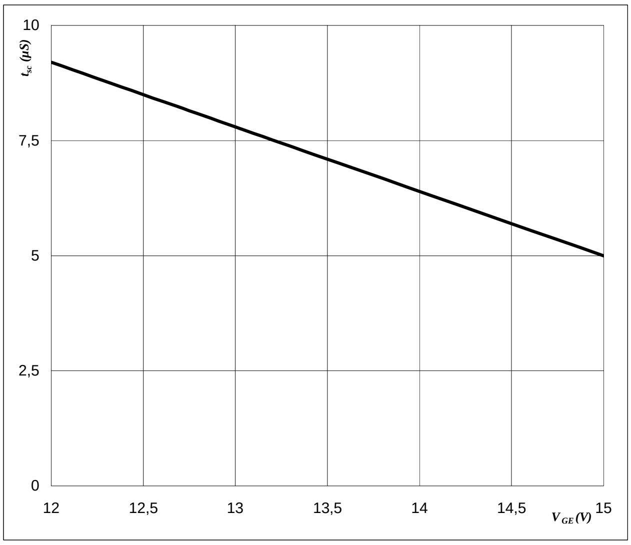
At

I_C =	50	A

Figure 27 T1,T2,T3,T4,T5,T6 IGBT

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

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



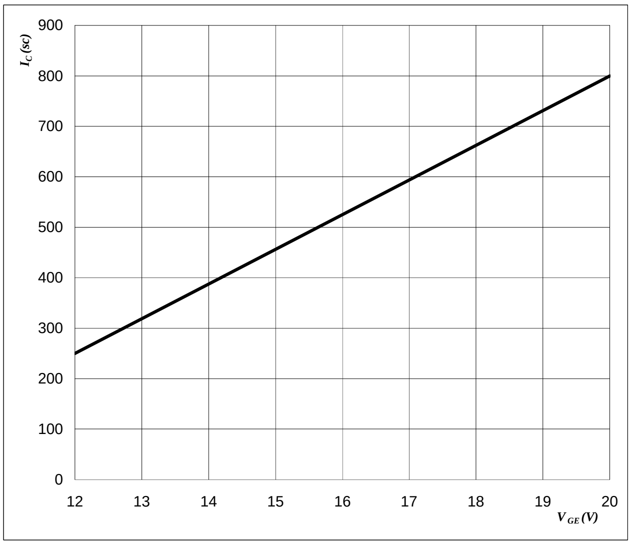
At

V_{CE} =	600	V
T_j ≤	175	ºC

Figure 28 T1,T2,T3,T4,T5,T6 IGBT

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

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



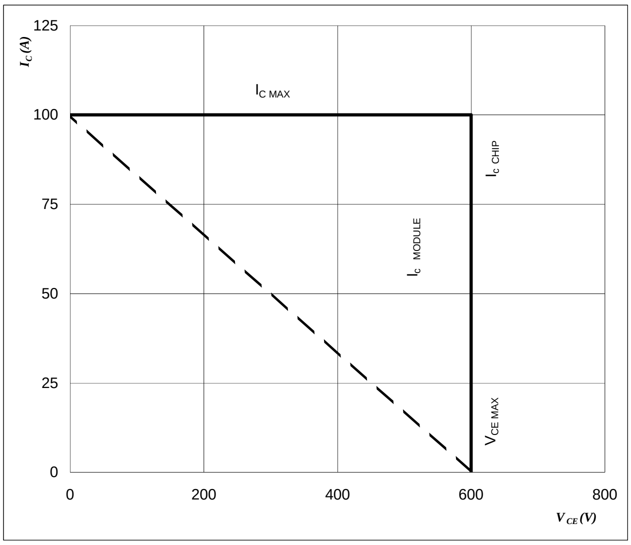
At

V_{CE} ≤	600	V
T_j =	175	ºC

Figure 29 T1,T2,T3,T4,T5,T6 IGBT

Reverse bias safe operating area

$I_C = f(V_{CE})$



At

T_j = 150 ℃

Rgon = 8 Ω

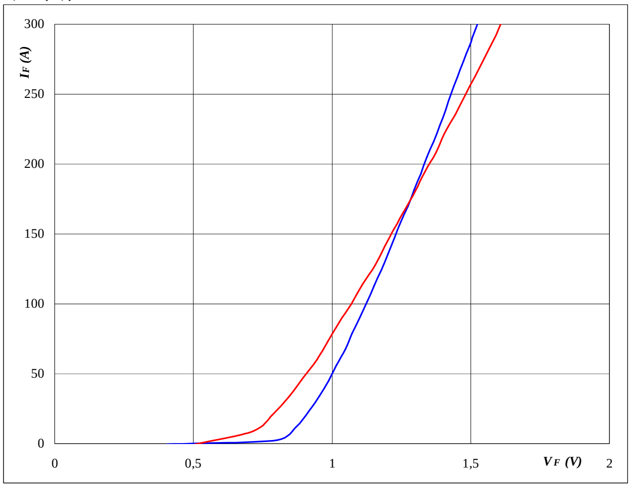
Rgoff = 8 Ω

D7a-b,D8a-b

Figure 1 D7a-b,D8a-b

Typical diode forward current as a function of forward voltage

$I_F = f(V_F)$



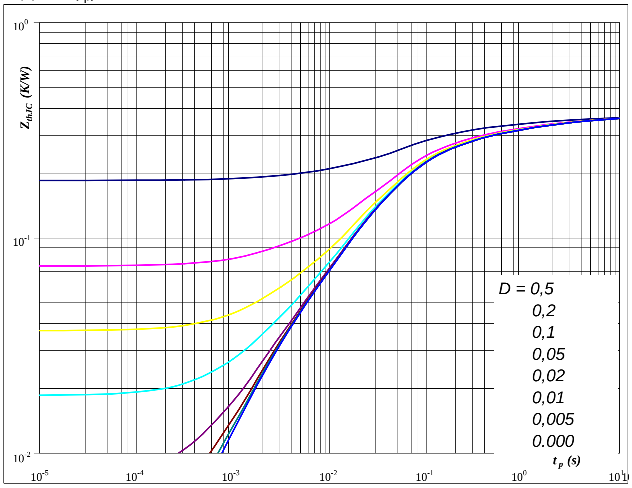
At

T_j =	25/125	℃
t_p =	250	μs

Figure 2 D7a-b,D8a-b

Diode transient thermal impedance as a function of pulse width

$Z_{thJH} = f(t_p)$



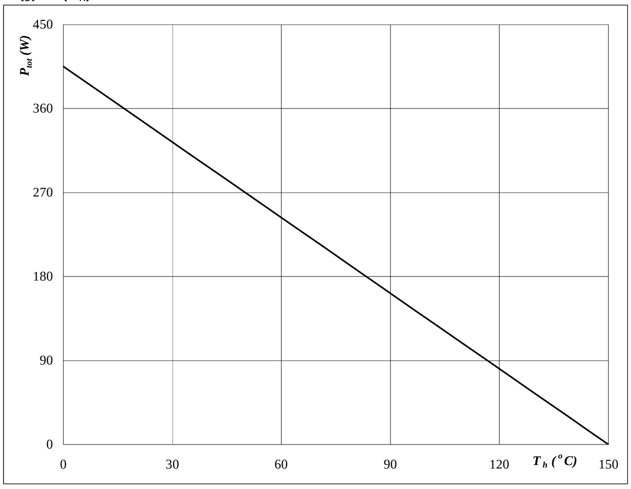
At

D =	t_p / T	
R_{thJH} =	0,37	K/W

Figure 3 D7a-b,D8a-b

Power dissipation as a function of heatsink temperature

$P_{tot} = f(T_h)$



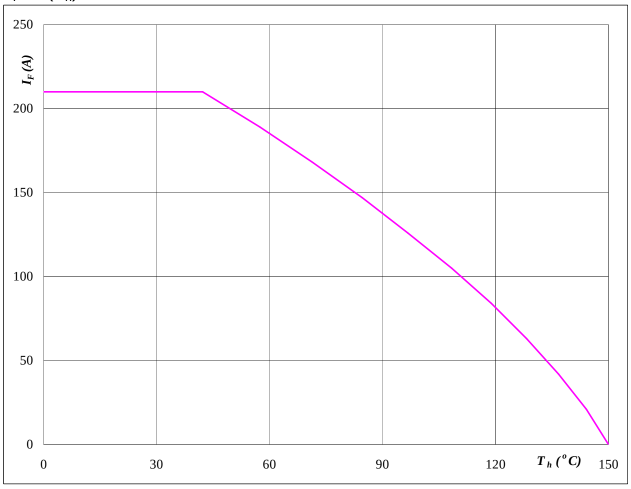
At

T_j =	150	ºC

Figure 4 D7a-b,D8a-b

Forward current as a function of heatsink temperature

$I_F = f(T_h)$



At

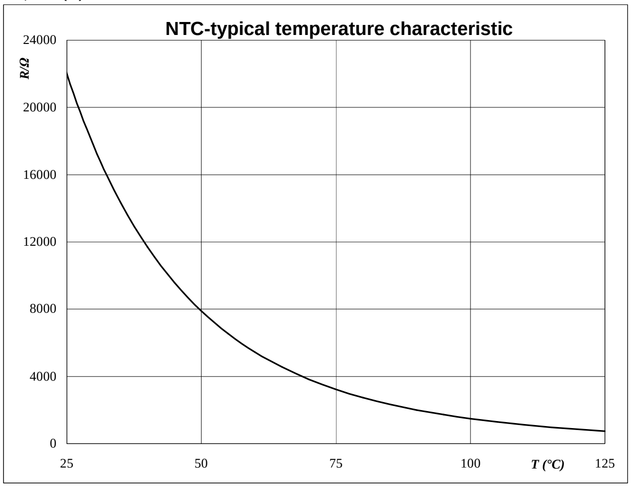
T_j =	150	ºC

Thermistor

Figure 1	Thermistor

Typical NTC characteristic
as a function of temperature

$R_T = f(T)$



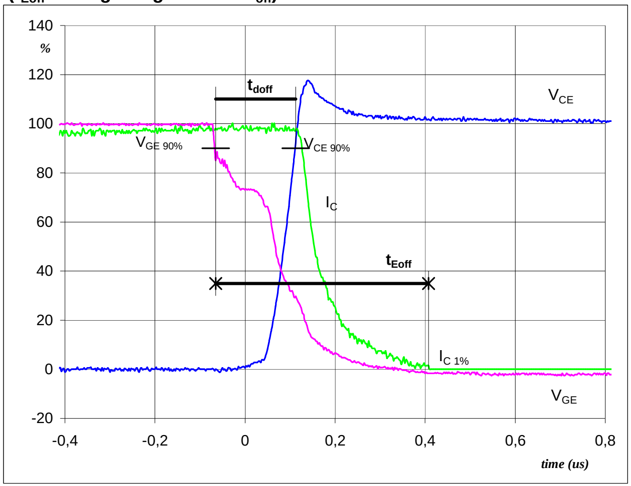
Switching Definitions Output Inverter

General conditions

T_j	=	150 °C
R_{gon}	=	8 Ω
R_{goff}	=	8 Ω

Figure 1 T1,T2,T3,T4,T5,T6 IGBT

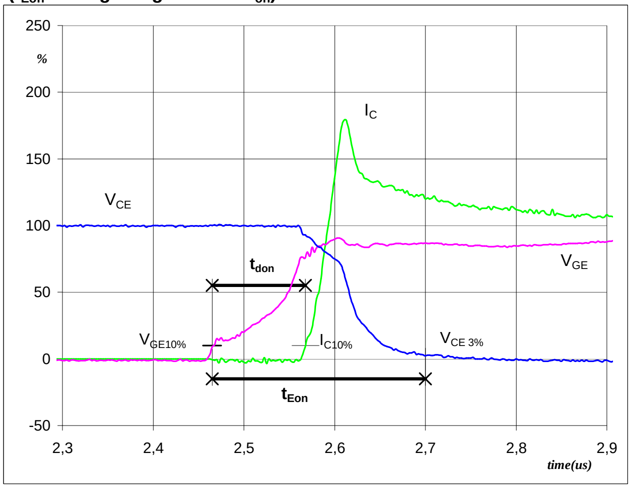
Turn-off Switching Waveforms & definition of t_{doff}, t_{Eoff}
(t_{Eoff} = integrating time for E_{off})



V_{GE} (0%) =	-15	V
V_{GE} (100%) =	15	V
V_C (100%) =	300	V
I_C (100%) =	50	A
t_{doff} =	0,18	μs
t_{Eoff} =	0,47	μs

Figure 2 T1,T2,T3,T4,T5,T6 IGBT

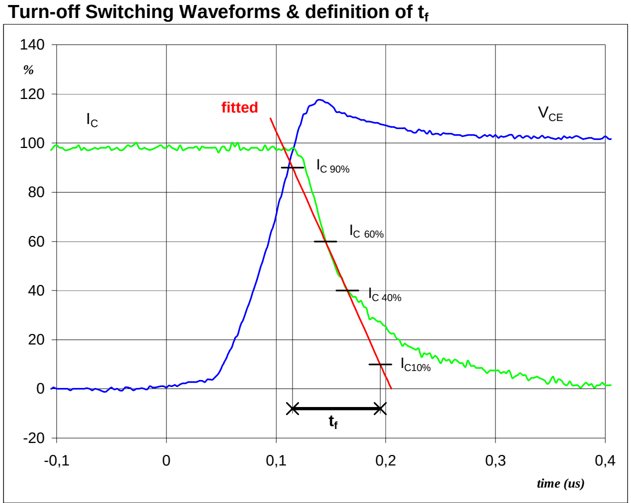
Turn-on Switching Waveforms & definition of tdon, t_{Eon}
(t_{Eon} = integrating time for E_{on})



V_{GE} (0%) =	-15	V
V_{GE} (100%) =	15	V
V_C (100%) =	300	V
I_C (100%) =	50	A
t_{don} =	0,10	μs
t_{Eon} =	0,23	μs

Figure 3 T1,T2,T3,T4,T5,T6 IGBT

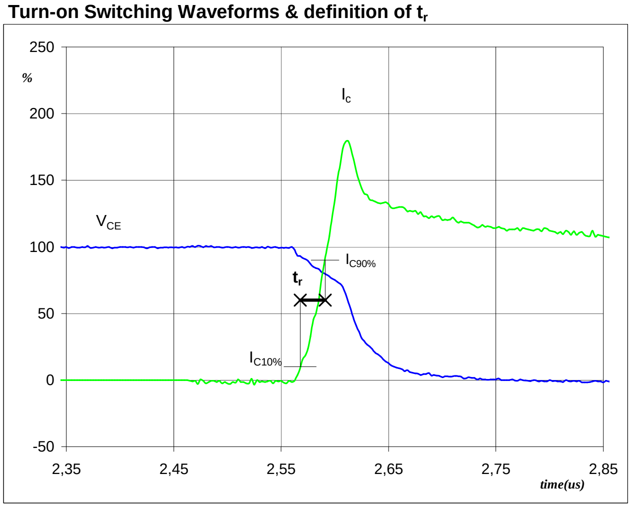
Turn-off Switching Waveforms & definition of t_f



V_C (100%) =	300	V
I_C (100%) =	50	A
t_f =	0,09	μs

Figure 4 T1,T2,T3,T4,T5,T6 IGBT

Turn-on Switching Waveforms & definition of t_r

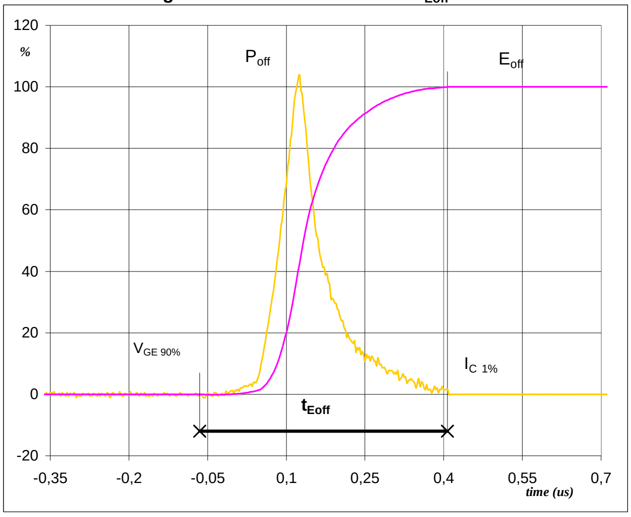


V_C (100%) =	300	V
I_C (100%) =	50	A
t_r =	0,02	μs

Switching Definitions Output Inverter

Figure 5	T1,T2,T3,T4,T5,T6 IGBT

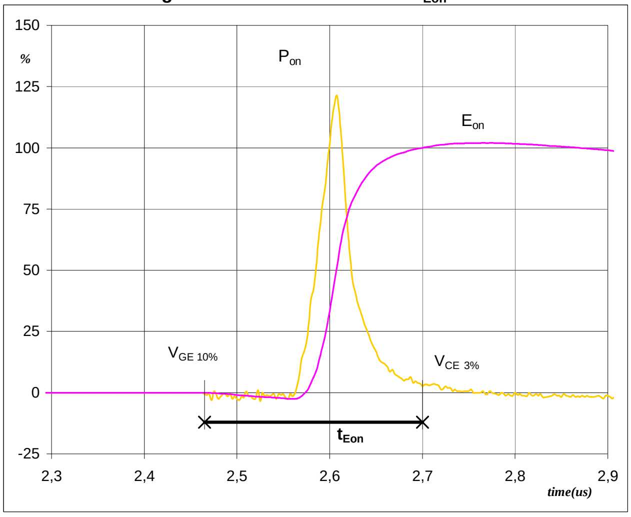
Turn-off Switching Waveforms & definition of t_{Eoff}



P_{off} (100%) =	14,90	kW
E_{off} (100%) =	1,59	mJ
t_{Eoff} =	0,47	µs

Figure 6	T1,T2,T3,T4,T5,T6 IGBT

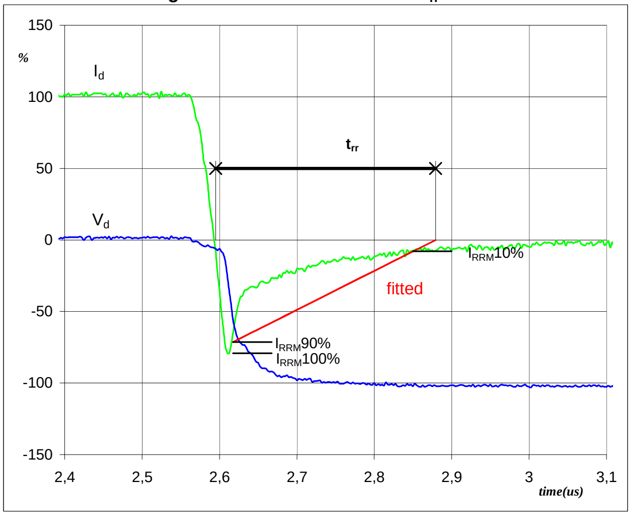
Turn-on Switching Waveforms & definition of t_{Eon}



P_{on} (100%) =	14,90	kW
E_{on} (100%) =	0,79	mJ
t_{Eon} =	0,23	µs

Figure 7	D1,D2,D3,D4,D5,D6 FWD

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

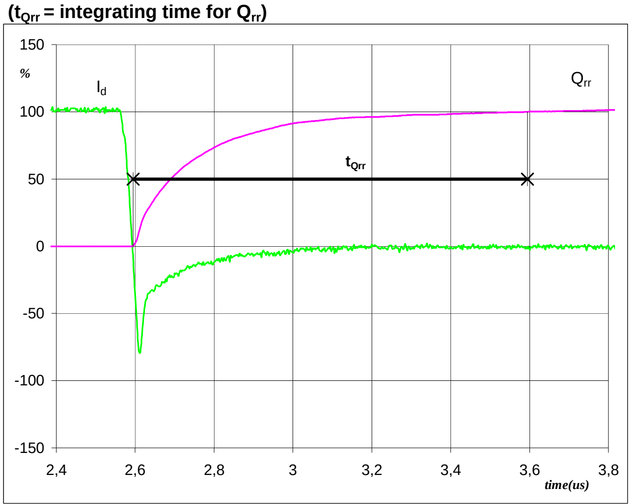


V_d (100%) =	300	V
I_d (100%) =	50	A
I_{RRM} (100%) =	-43	A
t_{rr} =	0,29	µs

Switching Definitions Output Inverter

Figure 8	D1,D2,D3,D4,D5,D6 FWD

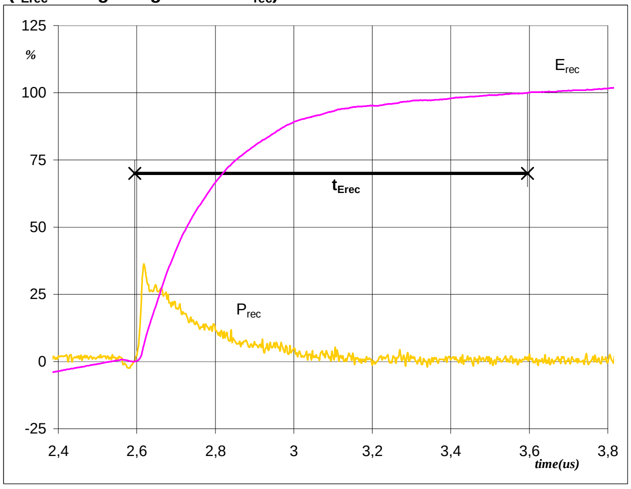
Turn-on Switching Waveforms & definition of t_{Qrr}
(t_{Qrr} = integrating time for Q_{rr})



I_d (100%) =	50	A
Q_{rr} (100%) =	4,46	μC
t_{Qrr} =	1,00	μs

Figure 9	D1,D2,D3,D4,D5,D6 FWD

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



P_{rec} (100%) =	14,90	kW
E_{rec} (100%) =	1,11	mJ
t_{Erec} =	1,00	μs

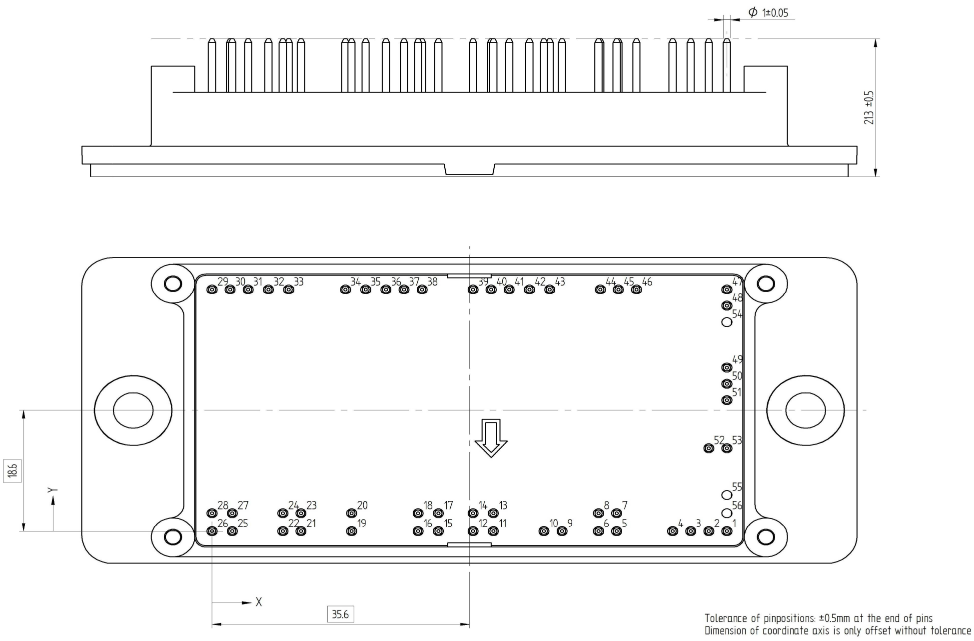
Ordering Code and Marking - Outline - Pinout

Ordering Code & Marking

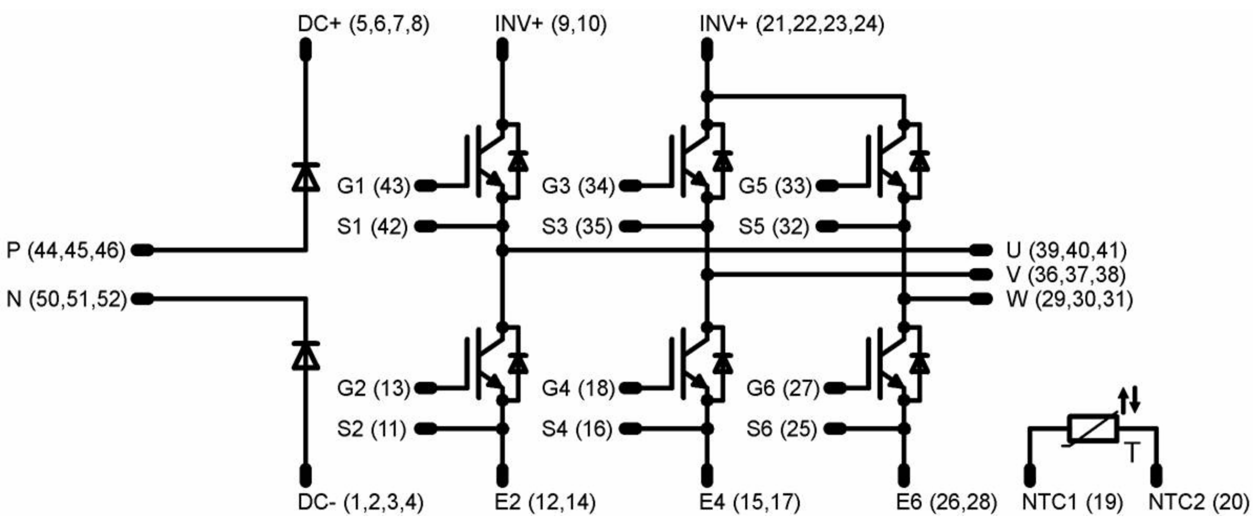
Version	Ordering Code	in DataMatrix as	in packaging barcode as
17mm housing	30-F206R6A050SB-M442E	M442-E	M442-E
17mm housing, without thermistor	30-F206R6A050SB01-M442E10	M442-E10	M442-E10

Outline

Pin table			Pin table		
Pin	X	Y	Pin	X	Y
1	71,2	0	29	0	37,2
2	68,7	0	30	2,5	37,2
3	66,2	0	31	5	37,2
4	63,7	0	32	7,8	37,2
5	55,95	0	33	10,6	37,2
6	53,45	0	34	18,45	37,2
7	55,95	2,8	35	21,25	37,2
8	53,45	2,8	36	24,05	37,2
9	48,4	0	37	26,55	37,2
10	45,9	0	38	29,05	37,2
11	38,9	0	39	36,1	37,2
12	36,1	0	40	38,6	37,2
13	38,9	2,8	41	41,1	37,2
14	36,1	2,8	42	43,9	37,2
15	31,3	0	43	46,7	37,2
16	28,5	0	44	53,7	37,2
17	31,3	2,8	45	56,2	37,2
18	28,5	2,8	46	58,7	37,2
19	19,3	0	47	71,2	37,2
20	19,3	2,8	48	71,2	34,7
21	12,3	0	49	71,2	25,2
22	9,8	0	50	71,2	22,7
23	12,3	2,8	51	71,2	20,2
24	9,8	2,8	52	71,2	12,8
25	2,8	0	53	68,7	12,8
26	0	0			
27	2,8	2,8			
28	0	2,8			



Pinout



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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.