


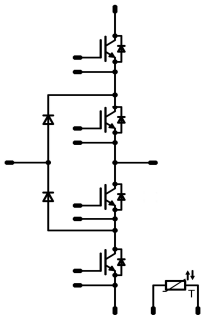
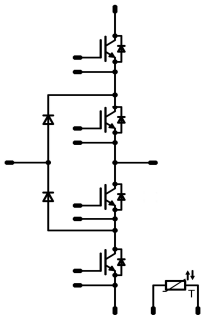
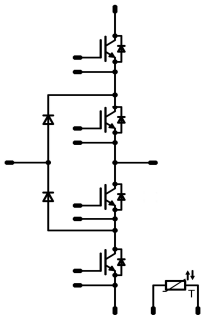




flow 1 NPC		650 V / 150 A			
<table border="1" style="width:100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr> <th style="background-color: #cccccc;">Features</th> </tr> <tr> <td> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> switching with high speed components low voltage ride through (LVRT) reactive power capable improved Rth (AlN) substrat </td> </tr> </table>	Features	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> switching with high speed components low voltage ride through (LVRT) reactive power capable improved Rth (AlN) substrat 	<table border="1" style="width:100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr> <th style="background-color: #cccccc;">flow 1 17mm housing</th> </tr> <tr> <td style="text-align: center;">  </td> </tr> </table>	flow 1 17mm housing	
Features					
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> switching with high speed components low voltage ride through (LVRT) reactive power capable improved Rth (AlN) substrat 					
flow 1 17mm housing					
					
<table border="1" style="width:100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr> <th style="background-color: #cccccc;">Target Applications</th> </tr> <tr> <td> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> UPS Motor Drive Solar inverters </td> </tr> </table>	Target Applications	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> UPS Motor Drive Solar inverters 	<table border="1" style="width:100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr> <th style="background-color: #cccccc;">Schematic</th> </tr> <tr> <td style="text-align: center;">  </td> </tr> </table>	Schematic	
Target Applications					
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> UPS Motor Drive Solar inverters 					
Schematic					
					
<table border="1" style="width:100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr> <th style="background-color: #cccccc;">Types</th> </tr> <tr> <td> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 10-F107NIB150SG06-M136F39 10-P107NIB150SG06-M136F39Y </td> </tr> </table>	Types	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 10-F107NIB150SG06-M136F39 10-P107NIB150SG06-M136F39Y 			
Types					
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 10-F107NIB150SG06-M136F39 10-P107NIB150SG06-M136F39Y 					

Maximum Ratings

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

Parameter	Symbol	Condition	Value	Unit
Buck IGBT				
Collector-emitter break down voltage	V_{CE}		650	V
DC collector current	I_C	$T_j=T_{jmax}$ $T_s=80^{\circ}\text{C}$ $T_c=80^{\circ}\text{C}$	128 168	A
Repetitive peak collector current	I_{CRM}	t_p limited by T_{jmax}	450	A
Power dissipation	P_{tot}	$T_j=T_{jmax}$ $T_s=80^{\circ}\text{C}$ $T_c=80^{\circ}\text{C}$	279 422	W
Gate-emitter peak voltage	V_{GE}		± 20	V
Short circuit ratings	t_{SC} V_{CC}	$T_j \leq 150^{\circ}\text{C}$ $V_{GE} = 15\text{V}$	5 400	μs V
Maximum Junction Temperature	T_{jmax}		175	$^{\circ}\text{C}$
Buck Diode				
Peak Repetitive Reverse Voltage	V_{RRM}		650	V
DC forward current	I_F	$T_j=T_{jmax}$ $T_s=80^{\circ}\text{C}$ $T_c=80^{\circ}\text{C}$	125 170	A
Diode surge non repetitive forward current	I_{FSM}	$t_p=10\text{ms}$, sine halfwave $T_c=100^{\circ}\text{C}$	1280	A
Power dissipation	P_{tot}	$T_j=T_{jmax}$ $T_s=80^{\circ}\text{C}$ $T_c=80^{\circ}\text{C}$	241 365	W
Maximum Junction Temperature	T_{jmax}		175	$^{\circ}\text{C}$

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

Parameter	Symbol	Condition	Value	Unit
-----------	--------	-----------	-------	------

Boost IGBT

Collector-emitter break down voltage	V_{CE}		600	V
DC collector current	I_C	$T_j=T_{jmax}$ $T_s=80^{\circ}\text{C}$ $T_c=80^{\circ}\text{C}$	173 228	A
Repetitive peak collector current	I_{CRM}	t_p limited by T_{jmax}	450	A
Power dissipation	P_{tot}	$T_j=T_{jmax}$ $T_s=80^{\circ}\text{C}$ $T_c=80^{\circ}\text{C}$	324 490	W
Gate-emitter peak voltage	V_{GE}		± 20	V
Short circuit ratings	t_{SC} V_{CE}	$T_j \leq 150^{\circ}\text{C}$ $V_{GE}=15\text{V}$	6 360	μs V
Maximum Junction Temperature	T_{jmax}		175	$^{\circ}\text{C}$

Boost Inverse Diode

Peak Repetitive Reverse Voltage	V_{RRM}		600	V
DC forward current	I_F	$T_j=T_{jmax}$ $T_s=80^{\circ}\text{C}$ $T_c=80^{\circ}\text{C}$	124 164	A
Repetitive peak forward current	I_{FRM}	t_p limited by T_{jmax}	200	A
Power dissipation	P_{tot}	$T_j=T_{jmax}$ $T_s=80^{\circ}\text{C}$ $T_c=80^{\circ}\text{C}$	204 310	W
Maximum Junction Temperature	T_{jmax}		175	$^{\circ}\text{C}$

Boost Diode

Peak Repetitive Reverse Voltage	V_{RRM}	$T_j=25^{\circ}\text{C}$	650	V
DC forward current	I_F	$T_j=T_{jmax}$ $T_s=80^{\circ}\text{C}$ $T_c=80^{\circ}\text{C}$	120 161	A
Repetitive peak forward current	I_{FRM}	t_p limited by T_{jmax}	200	A
Power dissipation	P_{tot}	$T_j=T_{jmax}$ $T_s=80^{\circ}\text{C}$ $T_c=80^{\circ}\text{C}$	203 307	W
Maximum Junction Temperature	T_{jmax}		175	$^{\circ}\text{C}$

Thermal Properties

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

Insulation Properties

Insulation voltage	V_{is}	DC voltage	$t=2\text{s}$	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 [°C]	Min	Typ	Max		

Buck IGBT

Gate emitter threshold voltage	$V_{GE(th)}$	$V_{CE}=V_{GE}$			0,0024	25 150	4,2	5,1	5,6	V
Collector-emitter saturation voltage	V_{CEsat}		15		150	25 150	1,38	1,94 2,26	2,22	V
Collector-emitter cut-off current incl. Diode	I_{CES}		0	650		25 150			0,0076	mA
Gate-emitter leakage current	I_{GES}		20	0		25 150			300	nA
Integrated Gate resistor	R_{gint}							none		Ω
Turn-on delay time	$t_{d(on)}$	$R_{goff}=4\ \Omega$ $R_{gonn}=4\ \Omega$	± 15	350	150	25		147		ns
Rise time	t_r					150		149		
Turn-off delay time	$t_{d(off)}$					25		30		
Fall time	t_f					150		34		
Turn-on energy loss per pulse	E_{on}					25		197		
Turn-off energy loss per pulse	E_{off}	150		219		25		1,53		mWs
		150		18		25		2,45		
Input capacitance	C_{ies}	f=1MHz	0	25	25			9240		pF
Output capacitance	C_{oss}							480		
Reverse transfer capacitance	C_{rss}							274		
Gate charge	Q_G		15	480	150	25		940		nC
Thermal resistance chip to heatsink	$R_{th(j-s)}$	phase-change material $\lambda=3,4W/mK$						0,34		K/W

Buck Diode

Diode forward voltage	V_F				160	25 150		1,67 2,01	1,7	V
Reverse leakage current	I_r			650		25 150			160	μA
Peak reverse recovery current	I_{RRM}	$R_{goff}=4\ \Omega$	± 15	350	150	25		104		A
Reverse recovery time	t_{rr}					150		157		
Reverse recovered charge	Q_{rr}					25		59		
Peak rate of fall of recovery current	$(di_{rr}/dt)_{max}$					150		97		
Reverse recovered energy	E_{rec}					25		5		
		150		10		25		6885		A/μs
		150		3093		25		0,92		
		150		2,07				2,07		mWs
Thermal resistance chip to heatsink	$R_{th(j-s)}$	phase-change material $\lambda=3,4W/mK$						0,39		K/W



Characteristic Values

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

Boost IGBT

Gate emitter threshold voltage	$V_{GE(th)}$	$V_{CE}=V_{GE}$			0,0024	25 150	5	5,8	6,5	V
Collector-emitter saturation voltage	V_{CESat}		15		150	25 150	1,05	1,46 1,65	1,85	V
Collector-emitter cut-off incl diode	I_{CES}		0	600		25 150			0,0076	mA
Gate-emitter leakage current	I_{GES}		20	0					1200	nA
Integrated Gate resistor	R_{gint}					25 150		none		Ω
Turn-on delay time	$t_{d(on)}$	$R_{goff}=4\ \Omega$ $R_{gon}=4\ \Omega$	±15	350	150	25		149		ns
Rise time	t_r					150		151		
Turn-off delay time	$t_{d(off)}$					25		31		
Fall time	t_f					150		36		
Turn-on energy loss per pulse	E_{on}					25		220		
Turn-off energy loss per pulse	E_{off}					150		245		
Input capacitance	C_{ies}							9240		pF
Output capacitance	C_{oss}	f=1MHz	0	25		25		576		
Reverse transfer capacitance	C_{rss}							274		
Gate charge	Q_G		15	480	150			940		nC
Thermal resistance chip to heatsink	$R_{th(j-s)}$	phase-change material $\lambda=3,4W/mK$						0,29		K/W

Boost Inverse Diode

Diode forward voltage	V_F				100	25 150	1,20	1,77 1,54	1,90	V
Thermal resistance chip to heatsink	$R_{th(j-s)}$	phase-change material $\lambda=3,4W/mK$						0,46		K/W

Boost Diode

Diode forward voltage	V_F				100	25 150	1,2	1,77 1,57	1,9	V
Reverse leakage current	I_r			650		25 150			48	μA
Peak reverse recovery current	I_{RRM}	$R_{goff}=4\ \Omega$	±15	350	150	25		82		A
Reverse recovery time	t_{rr}					150		114		
Reverse recovered charge	Q_{rr}					25		133		
Peak rate of fall of recovery current	$(di_{rr}/dt)_{max}$					150		290		
Reverse recovery energy	E_{rec}					25		6		
						150		13		
Thermal resistance chip to heatsink	$R_{th(j-s)}$	phase-change material $\lambda=3,4W/mK$						0,47		K/W

Thermistor

Rated resistance	R					25		21511		Ω
Deviation of R100	$\Delta_{R/R}$	$R_{100}=1486\ \Omega$				100	-4,5		+4,5	%
Power dissipation	P					25		210		mW
Power dissipation constant						25		3,5		mW/K
B-value	$B_{(25/50)}$					25		3884		K
B-value	$B_{(25/100)}$	Tol. ±1%				25		3964		K
Vincotech NTC Reference									F	

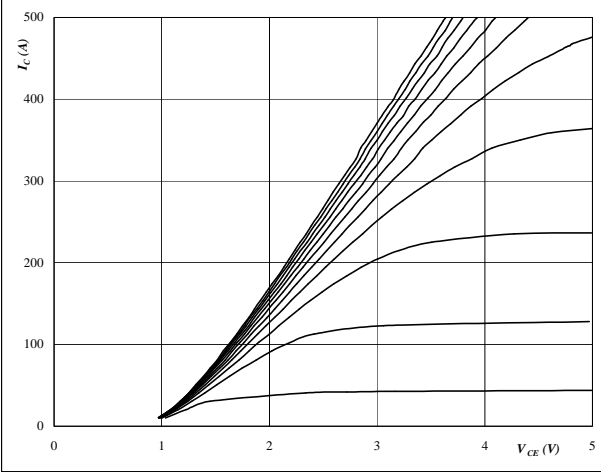


Buck

Figure 1 IGBT

Typical output characteristics

$I_C = f(V_{CE})$



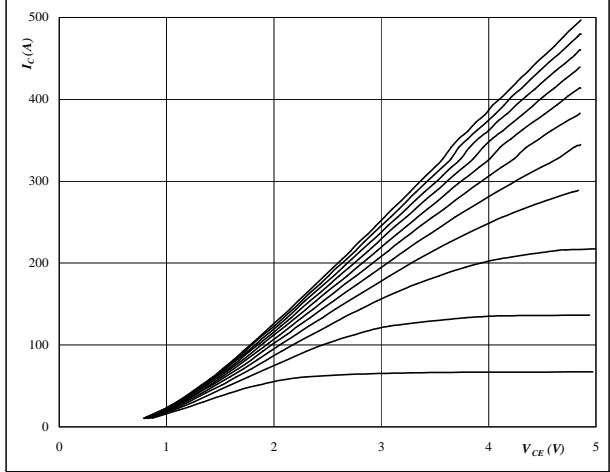
At

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

Figure 2 IGBT

Typical output characteristics

$I_C = f(V_{CE})$



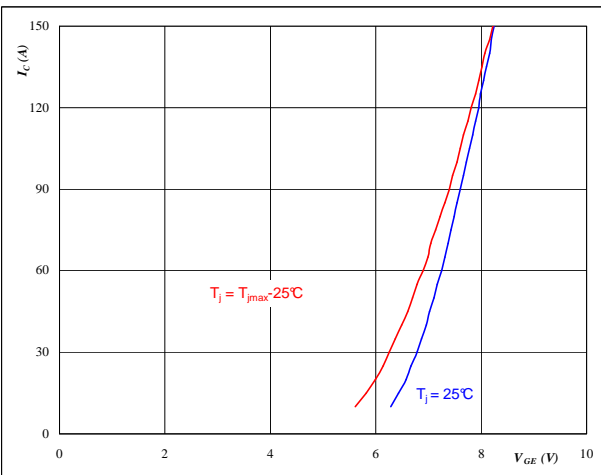
At

$t_p = 350 \mu s$
 $T_j = 150 \text{ }^\circ C$
 V_{GE} from 7 V to 17 V in steps of 1 V

Figure 3 IGBT

Typical transfer characteristics

$I_C = f(V_{GE})$



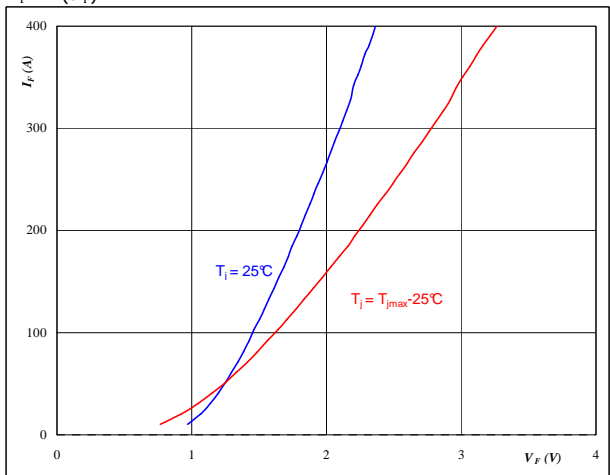
At

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

Figure 4 FWD

Typical diode forward current as a function of forward voltage

$I_F = f(V_F)$



At

$t_p = 350 \mu s$

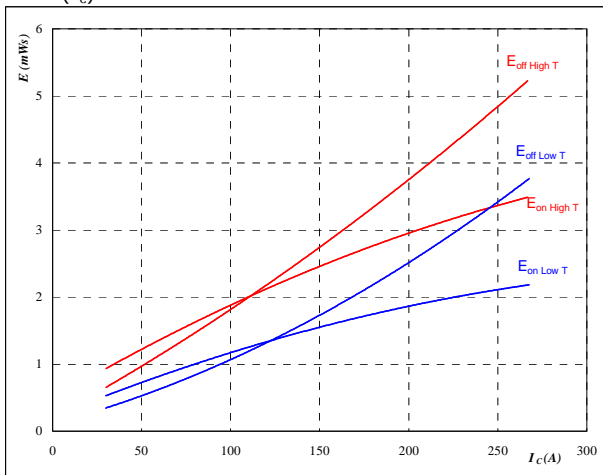


Buck

Figure 5 IGBT

Typical switching energy losses
as a function of collector current

$$E = f(I_C)$$



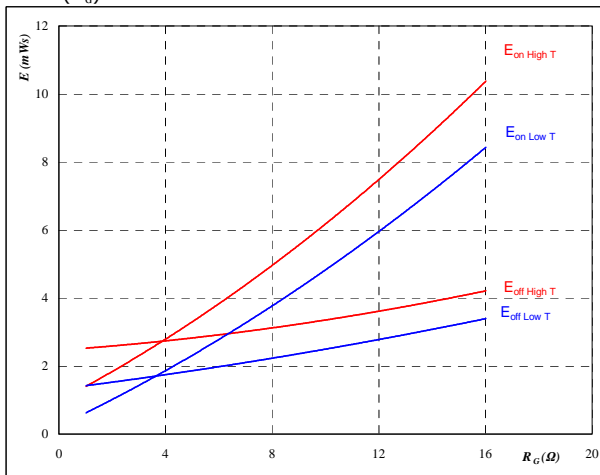
With an inductive load at

$T_j = 25/150 \text{ } ^\circ\text{C}$
 $V_{CE} = 350 \text{ V}$
 $V_{GE} = \pm 15 \text{ V}$
 $R_{gon} = 4 \text{ } \Omega$
 $R_{goff} = 4 \text{ } \Omega$

Figure 6 IGBT

Typical switching energy losses
as a function of gate resistor

$$E = f(R_G)$$



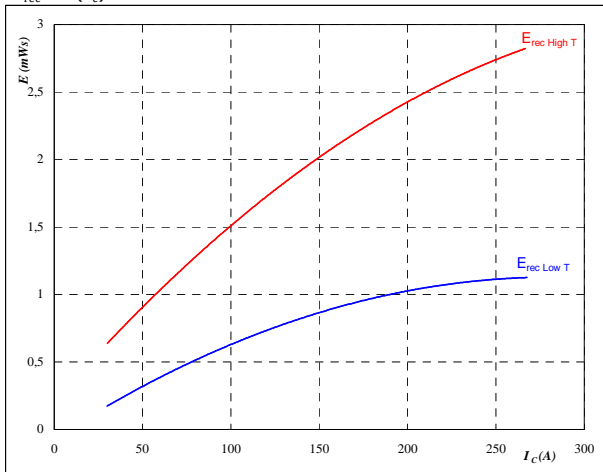
With an inductive load at

$T_j = 25/150 \text{ } ^\circ\text{C}$
 $V_{CE} = 350 \text{ V}$
 $V_{GE} = \pm 15 \text{ V}$
 $I_C = 150 \text{ A}$

Figure 7 FWD

Typical reverse recovery energy loss
as a function of collector current

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



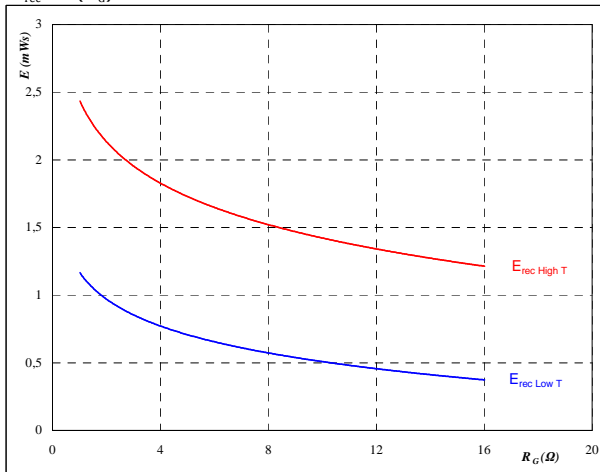
With an inductive load at

$T_j = 25/150 \text{ } ^\circ\text{C}$
 $V_{CE} = 350 \text{ V}$
 $V_{GE} = \pm 15 \text{ V}$
 $R_{gon} = 4 \text{ } \Omega$

Figure 8 FWD

Typical reverse recovery energy loss
as a function of gate resistor

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



With an inductive load at

$T_j = 25/150 \text{ } ^\circ\text{C}$
 $V_{CE} = 350 \text{ V}$
 $V_{GE} = \pm 15 \text{ V}$
 $I_C = 150 \text{ A}$

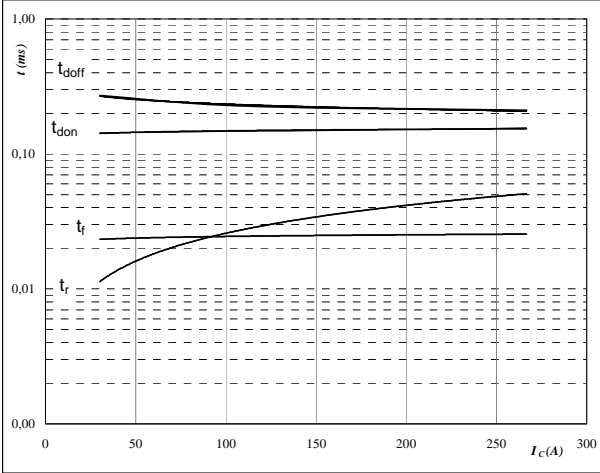


Buck

Figure 9 IGBT

Typical switching times as a function of collector current

$t = f(I_C)$



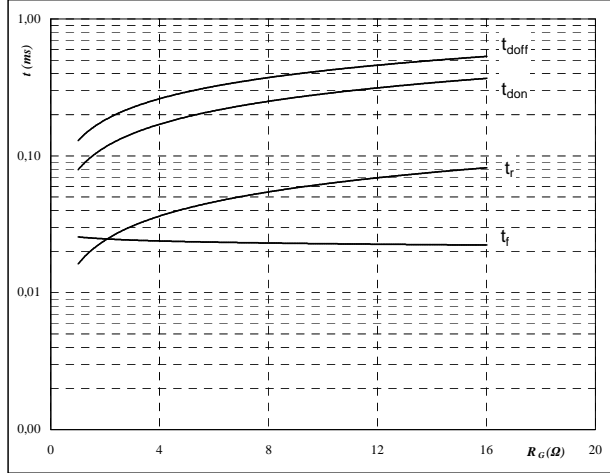
With an inductive load at

- $T_j = 150$ °C
- $V_{CE} = 350$ V
- $V_{GE} = \pm 15$ V
- $R_{gon} = 4$ Ω
- $R_{goff} = 4$ Ω

Figure 10 IGBT

Typical switching times as a function of gate resistor

$t = f(R_G)$



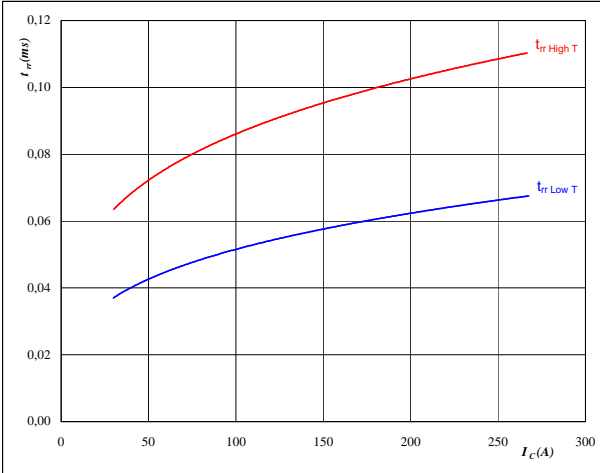
With an inductive load at

- $T_j = 150$ °C
- $V_{CE} = 350$ V
- $V_{GE} = \pm 15$ V
- $I_C = 150$ A

Figure 11 FWD

Typical reverse recovery time as a function of collector current

$t_{rr} = f(I_C)$



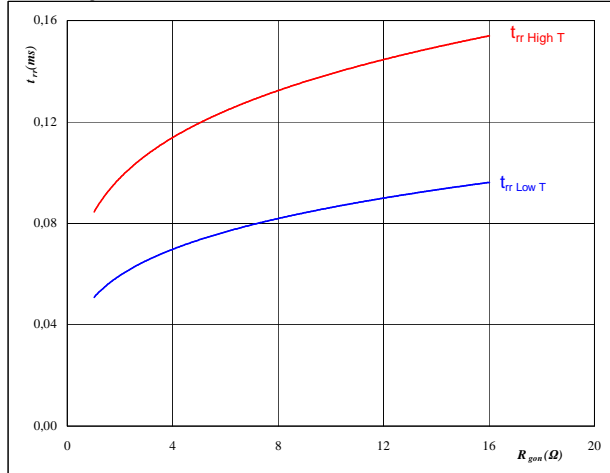
At

- $T_j = 25/150$ °C
- $V_{CE} = 350$ V
- $V_{GE} = \pm 15$ V
- $R_{gon} = 4$ Ω

Figure 12 FWD

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

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



At

- $T_j = 25/150$ °C
- $V_R = 350$ V
- $I_F = 150$ A
- $V_{GE} = \pm 15$ V

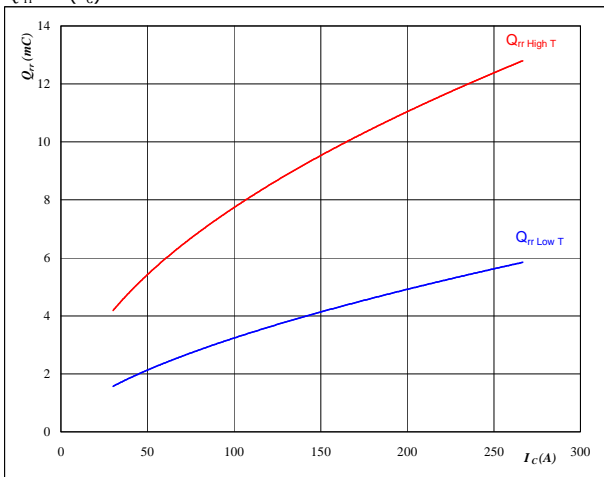


Buck

Figure 13 FWD

Typical reverse recovery charge as a function of collector current

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



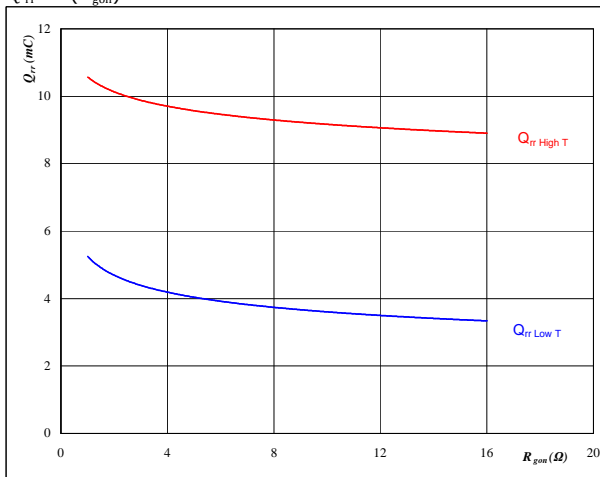
At

$T_j = 25/150$ °C
 $V_{CE} = 350$ V
 $V_{GE} = \pm 15$ V
 $R_{gon} = 4$ Ω

Figure 14 FWD

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

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



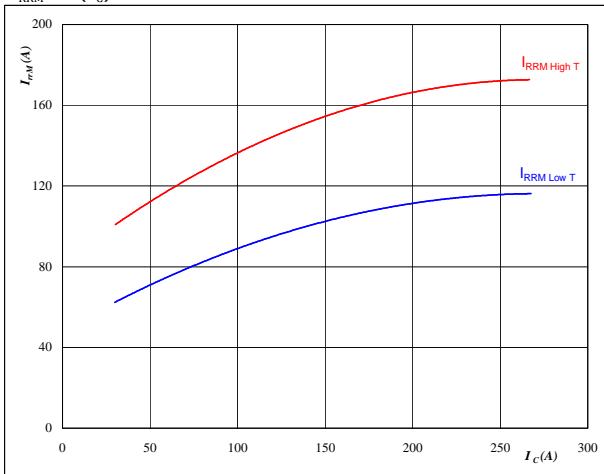
At

$T_j = 25/150$ °C
 $V_R = 350$ V
 $I_F = 150$ A
 $V_{GE} = \pm 15$ V

Figure 15 FWD

Typical reverse recovery current as a function of collector current

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



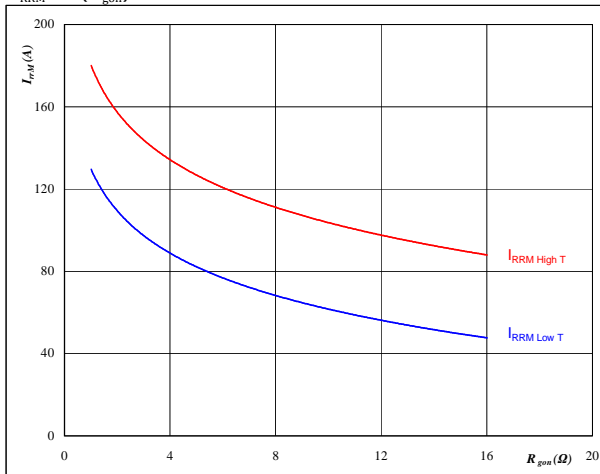
At

$T_j = 25/150$ °C
 $V_{CE} = 350$ V
 $V_{GE} = \pm 15$ V
 $R_{gon} = 4$ Ω

Figure 16 FWD

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

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



At

$T_j = 25/150$ °C
 $V_R = 350$ V
 $I_F = 150$ A
 $V_{GE} = \pm 15$ V

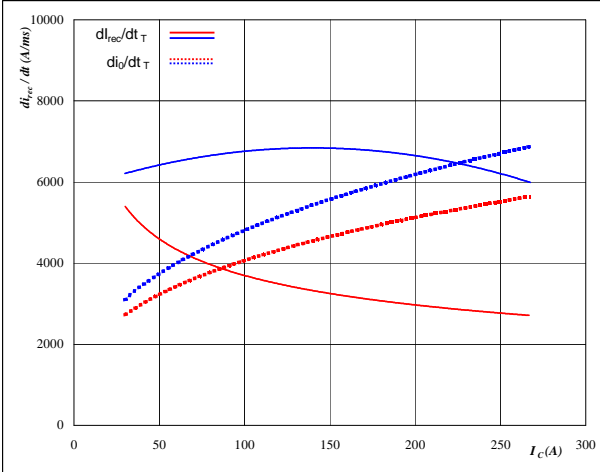


Buck

Figure 17 FWD

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

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

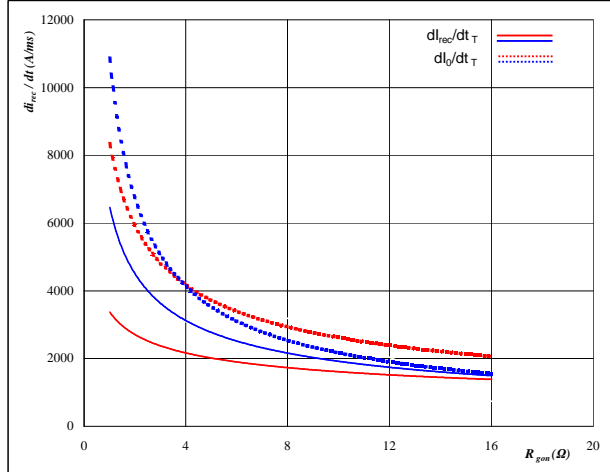


At
 $T_j = 25/150$ °C
 $V_{CE} = 350$ V
 $V_{GE} = \pm 15$ V
 $R_{gon} = 4$ Ω

Figure 18 FWD

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

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

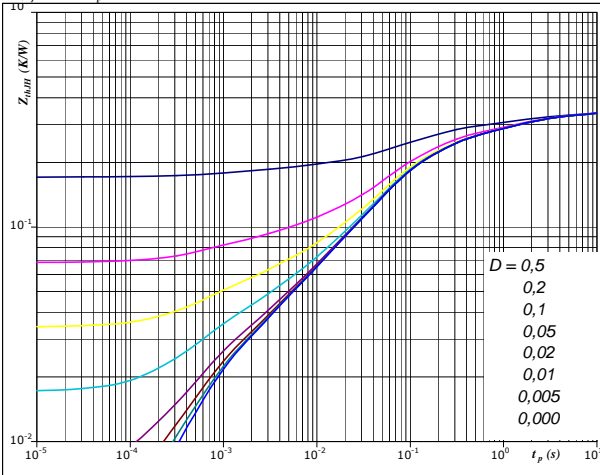


At
 $T_j = 25/150$ °C
 $V_R = 350$ V
 $I_F = 150$ A
 $V_{GE} = \pm 15$ V

Figure 19 IGBT

IGBT transient thermal impedance as a function of pulse width

$Z_{thjH} = f(t_p)$



At
 $D = t_p / T$
 $R_{thjH} = 0,34$ K/W

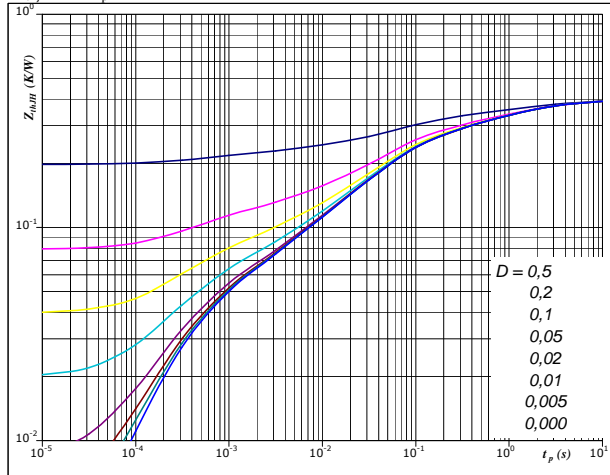
IGBT thermal model values

R (K/W)	Tau (s)
0,04	3,5E+00
0,06	8,6E-01
0,10	1,4E-01
0,09	4,3E-02
0,02	4,4E-03
0,02	6,2E-04

Figure 20 FWD

FWD transient thermal impedance as a function of pulse width

$Z_{thjH} = f(t_p)$



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

FWD thermal model values

R (K/W)	Tau (s)
0,05	3,8E+00
0,07	9,2E-01
0,05	2,2E-01
0,13	5,1E-02
0,03	1,2E-02
0,03	2,4E-03

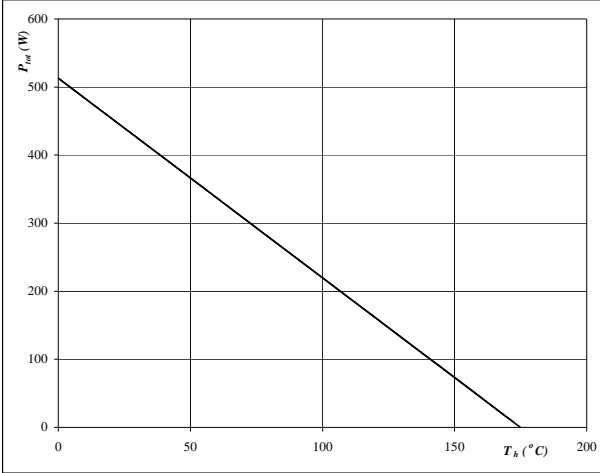


Buck

Figure 21 IGBT

Power dissipation as a function of heatsink temperature

$P_{tot} = f(T_h)$

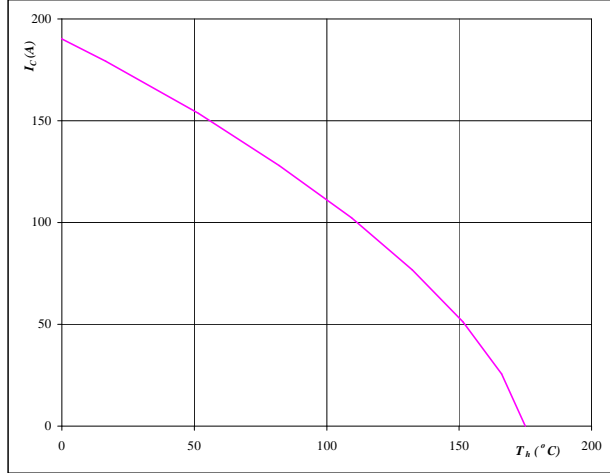


At
T_j = 175 °C

Figure 22 IGBT

Collector current as a function of heatsink temperature

$I_c = f(T_h)$

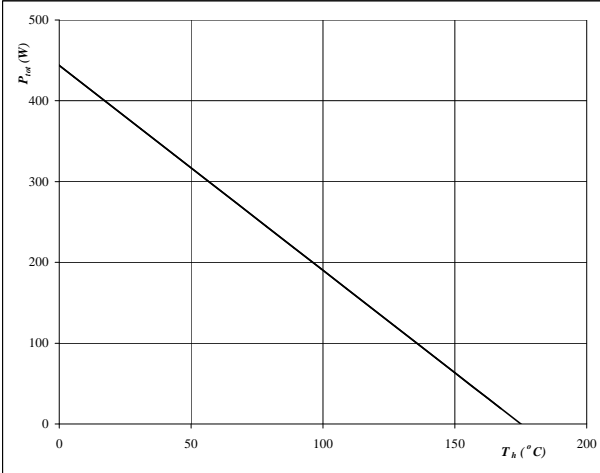


At
T_j = 175 °C
V_{GE} = 15 V

Figure 23 FWD

Power dissipation as a function of heatsink temperature

$P_{tot} = f(T_h)$

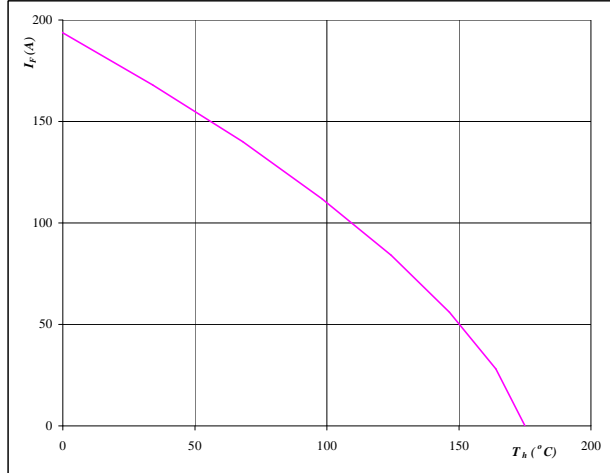


At
T_j = 175 °C

Figure 24 FWD

Forward current as a function of heatsink temperature

$I_F = f(T_h)$



At
T_j = 175 °C

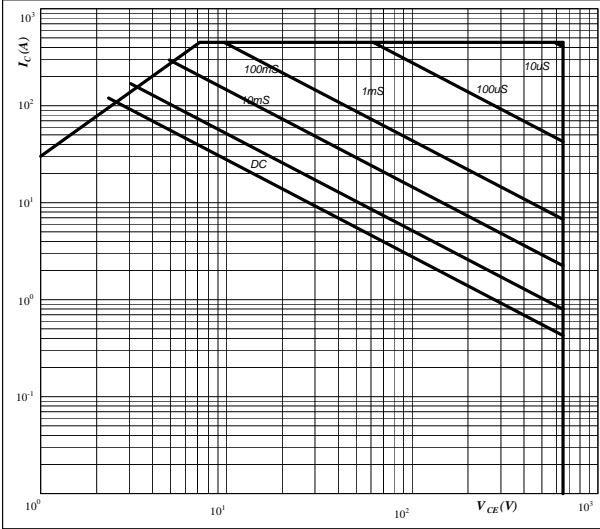


Buck

Figure 25 IGBT

Safe operating area as a function of collector-emitter voltage

$I_C = f(V_{CE})$

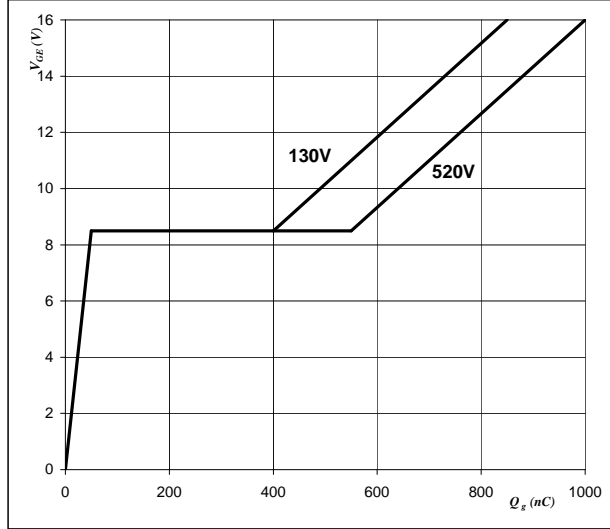


At
 $D =$ single pulse
 $T_h = 80$ °C
 $V_{GE} = \pm 15$ V
 $T_j = T_{jmax}$ °C

Figure 26 IGBT

Gate voltage vs Gate charge

$V_{GE} = f(Q_g)$



At
 $I_C = 150$ A

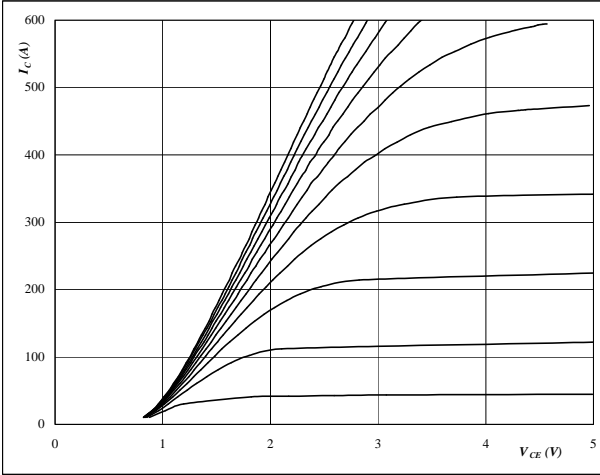


Boost

Figure 1 IGBT

Typical output characteristics

$I_C = f(V_{CE})$



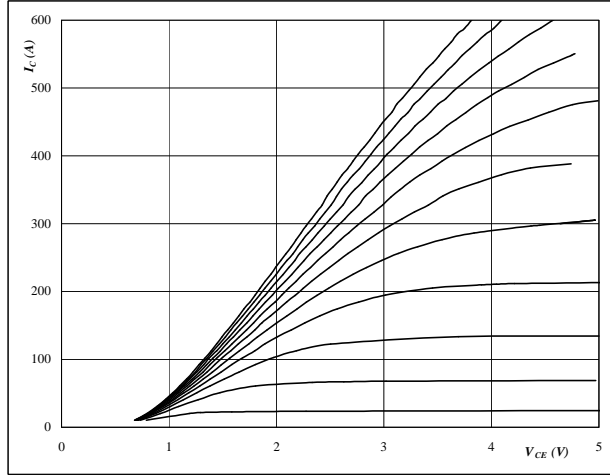
At

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

Figure 2 IGBT

Typical output characteristics

$I_C = f(V_{CE})$



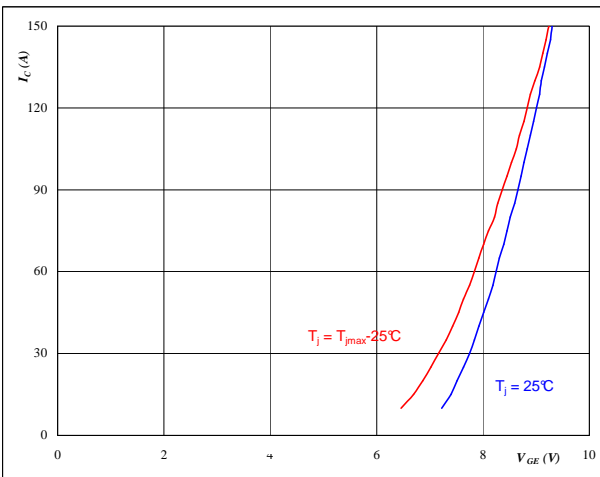
At

$t_p = 350 \mu s$
 $T_j = 150 \text{ } ^\circ C$
 V_{GE} from 7 V to 17 V in steps of 1 V

Figure 3 IGBT

Typical transfer characteristics

$I_C = f(V_{GE})$



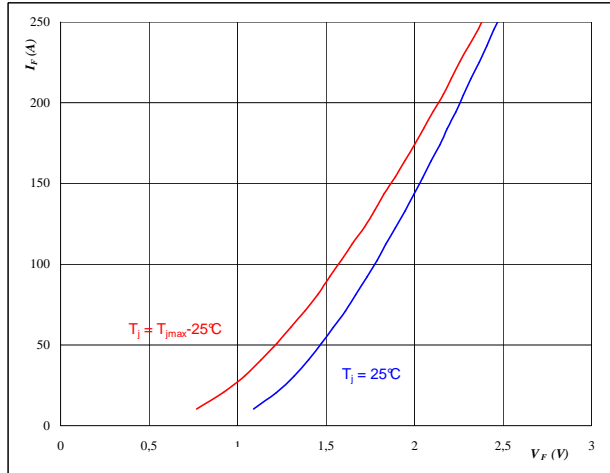
At

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

Figure 4 FWD

Typical diode forward current as a function of forward voltage

$I_F = f(V_F)$



At

$t_p = 350 \mu s$

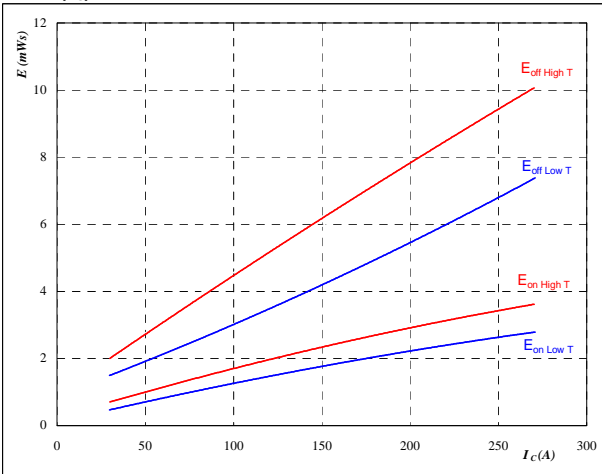


Boost

Figure 5 IGBT

Typical switching energy losses
as a function of collector current

$E = f(I_C)$



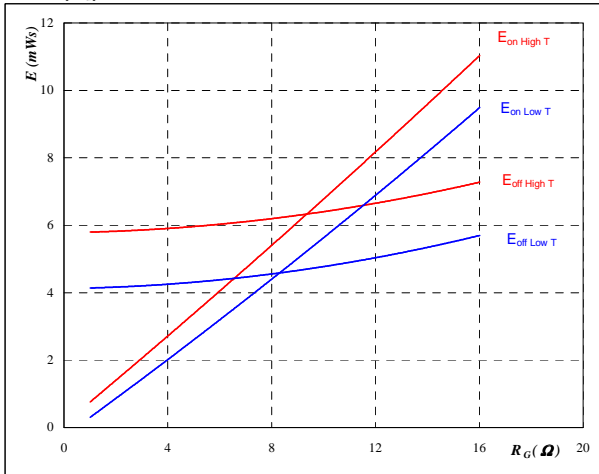
With an inductive load at

- $T_j = 25/150 \text{ } ^\circ\text{C}$
- $V_{CE} = 350 \text{ V}$
- $V_{GE} = \pm 15 \text{ V}$
- $R_{gon} = 4 \text{ } \Omega$
- $R_{goff} = 4 \text{ } \Omega$

Figure 6 IGBT

Typical switching energy losses
as a function of gate resistor

$E = f(R_G)$



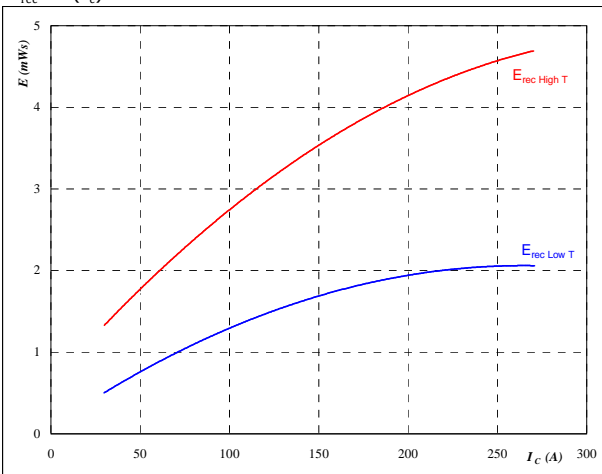
With an inductive load at

- $T_j = 25/150 \text{ } ^\circ\text{C}$
- $V_{CE} = 350 \text{ V}$
- $V_{GE} = \pm 15 \text{ V}$
- $I_C = 150 \text{ A}$

Figure 7 FWD

Typical reverse recovery energy loss
as a function of collector current

$E_{rec} = f(I_C)$



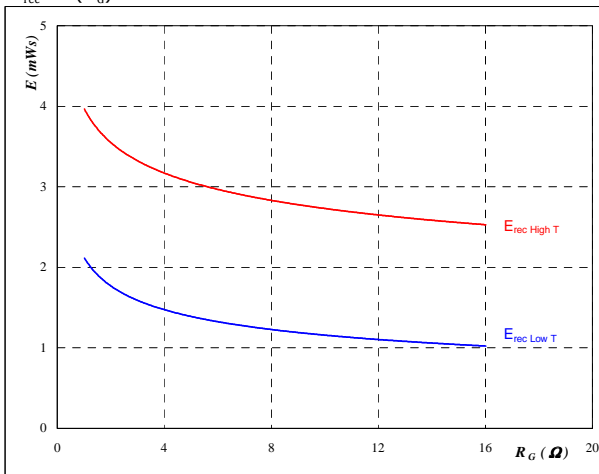
With an inductive load at

- $T_j = 25/150 \text{ } ^\circ\text{C}$
- $V_{CE} = 350 \text{ V}$
- $V_{GE} = \pm 15 \text{ V}$
- $R_{gon} = 4 \text{ } \Omega$

Figure 8 FWD

Typical reverse recovery energy loss
as a function of gate resistor

$E_{rec} = f(R_G)$



With an inductive load at

- $T_j = 25/150 \text{ } ^\circ\text{C}$
- $V_{CE} = 350 \text{ V}$
- $V_{GE} = \pm 15 \text{ V}$
- $I_C = 150 \text{ A}$

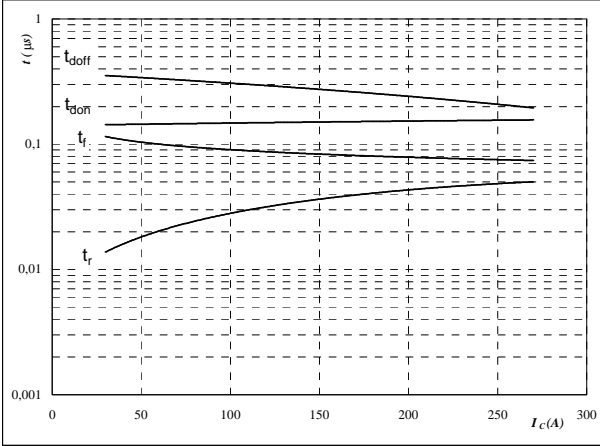


Boost

Figure 9 IGBT

Typical switching times as a function of collector current

$t = f(I_C)$



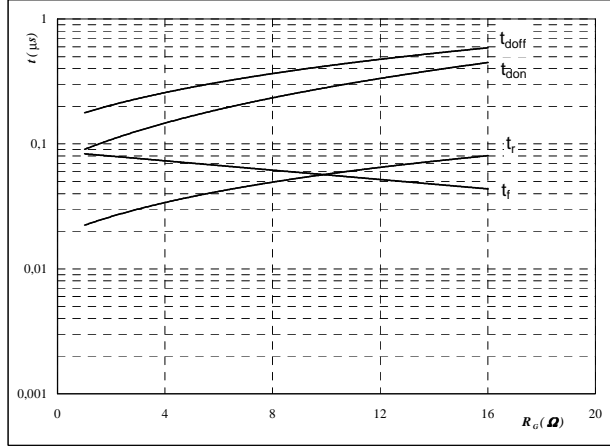
With an inductive load at

- $T_j = 150$ °C
- $V_{CE} = 350$ V
- $V_{GE} = \pm 15$ V
- $R_{gon} = 4$ Ω
- $R_{goff} = 4$ Ω

Figure 10 IGBT

Typical switching times as a function of gate resistor

$t = f(R_G)$



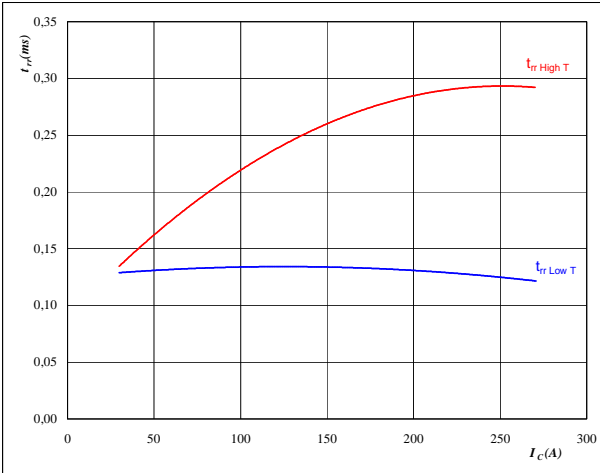
With an inductive load at

- $T_j = 150$ °C
- $V_{CE} = 350$ V
- $V_{GE} = \pm 15$ V
- $I_C = 150$ A

Figure 11 FWD

Typical reverse recovery time as a function of collector current

$t_{rr} = f(I_C)$



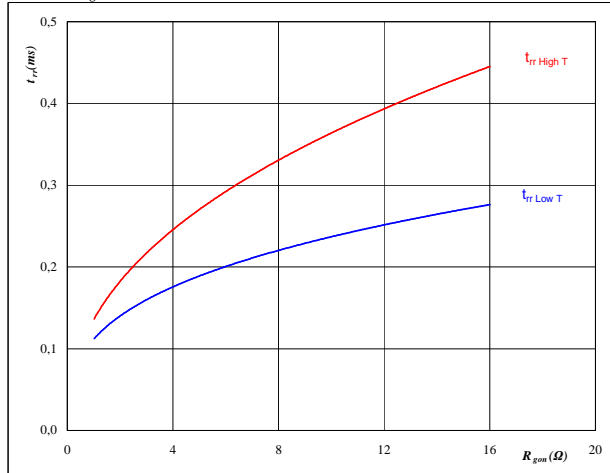
At

- $T_j = 25/150$ °C
- $V_{CE} = 350$ V
- $V_{GE} = \pm 15$ V
- $R_{gon} = 4$ Ω

Figure 12 FWD

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

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



At

- $T_j = 25/150$ °C
- $V_R = 350$ V
- $I_F = 150$ A
- $V_{GE} = \pm 15$ V

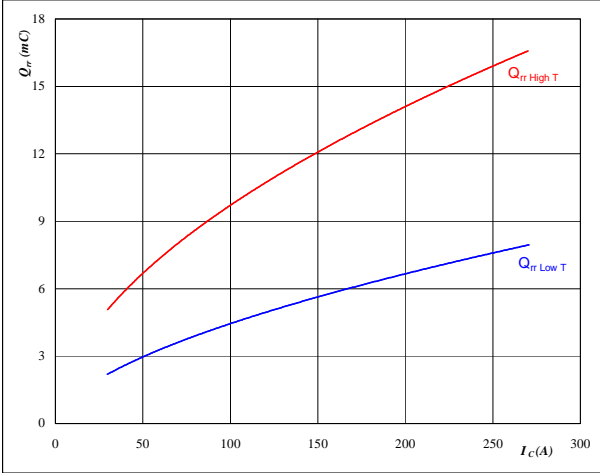


Boost

Figure 13 FWD

Typical reverse recovery charge as a function of collector current

$Q_{rr} = f(I_C)$

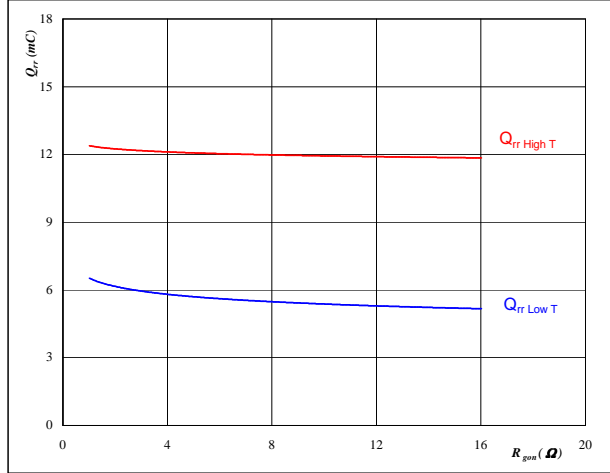


At
 $T_j = 25/150 \text{ } ^\circ\text{C}$
 $V_{CE} = 350 \text{ V}$
 $V_{GE} = \pm 15 \text{ V}$
 $R_{gon} = 4 \text{ } \Omega$

Figure 14 FWD

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

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

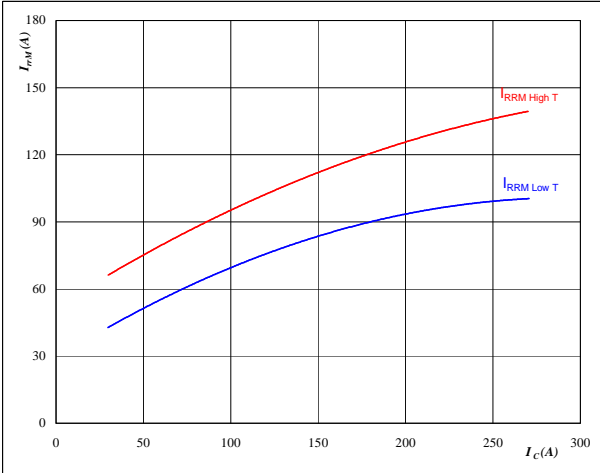


At
 $T_j = 25/150 \text{ } ^\circ\text{C}$
 $V_R = 350 \text{ V}$
 $I_F = 150 \text{ A}$
 $V_{GE} = \pm 15 \text{ V}$

Figure 15 FWD

Typical reverse recovery current as a function of collector current

$I_{RRM} = f(I_C)$

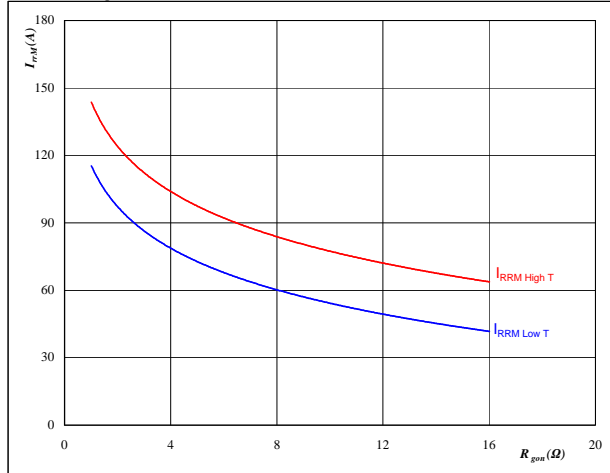


At
 $T_j = 25/150 \text{ } ^\circ\text{C}$
 $V_{CE} = 350 \text{ V}$
 $V_{GE} = \pm 15 \text{ V}$
 $R_{gon} = 4 \text{ } \Omega$

Figure 16 FWD

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

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



At
 $T_j = 25/150 \text{ } ^\circ\text{C}$
 $V_R = 350 \text{ V}$
 $I_F = 150 \text{ A}$
 $V_{GE} = \pm 15 \text{ V}$

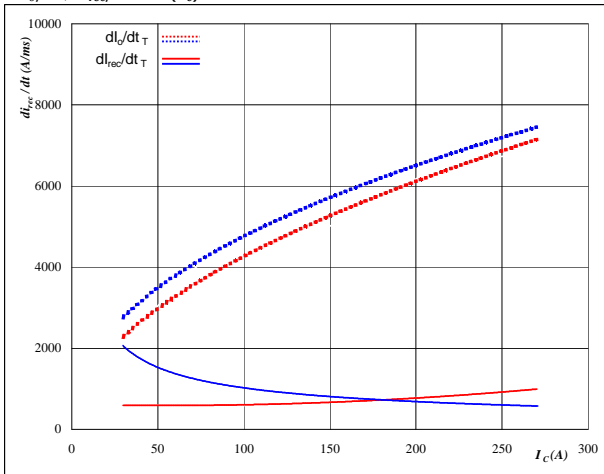


Boost

Figure 17 FWD

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

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

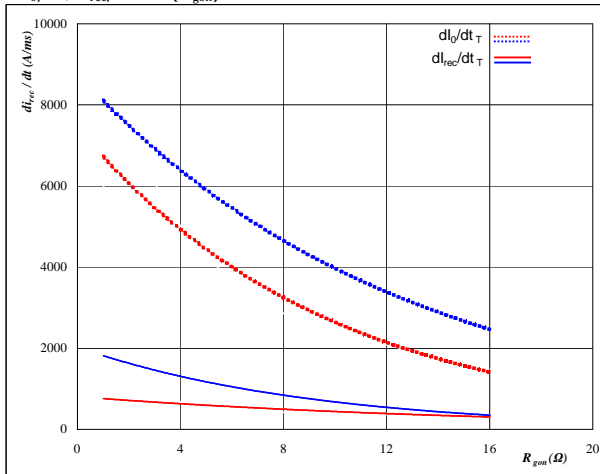


At
 $T_j = 25/150$ °C
 $V_{CE} = 350$ V
 $V_{GE} = \pm 15$ V
 $R_{gon} = 4$ Ω

Figure 18 FWD

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

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

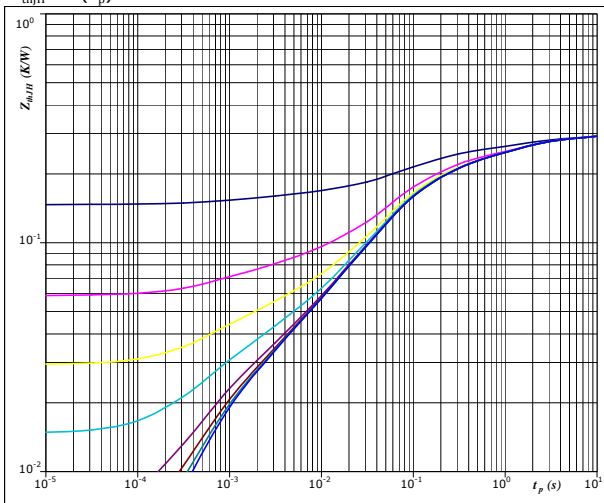


At
 $T_j = 25/150$ °C
 $V_R = 350$ V
 $I_F = 150$ A
 $V_{GE} = \pm 15$ V

Figure 19 IGBT

IGBT transient thermal impedance as a function of pulse width

$Z_{thjH} = f(t_p)$



At
 $D = t_p / T$
 $R_{thjH} = 0,29$ K/W

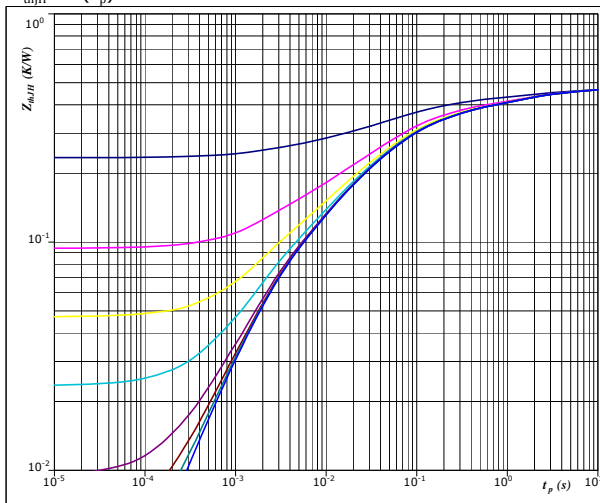
IGBT thermal model values

R (K/W)	Tau (s)
0,04	3,0E+00
0,05	7,9E-01
0,08	1,4E-01
0,09	4,3E-02
0,02	3,8E-03
0,01	6,0E-04

Figure 20 FWD

FWD transient thermal impedance as a function of pulse width

$Z_{thjH} = f(t_p)$



At
 $D = t_p / T$
 $R_{thjH} = 0,47$ K/W

FWD thermal model values

R (K/W)	Tau (s)
0,05	4,1E+00
0,07	9,2E-01
0,10	1,4E-01
0,14	3,8E-02
0,06	9,0E-03
0,05	2,0E-03

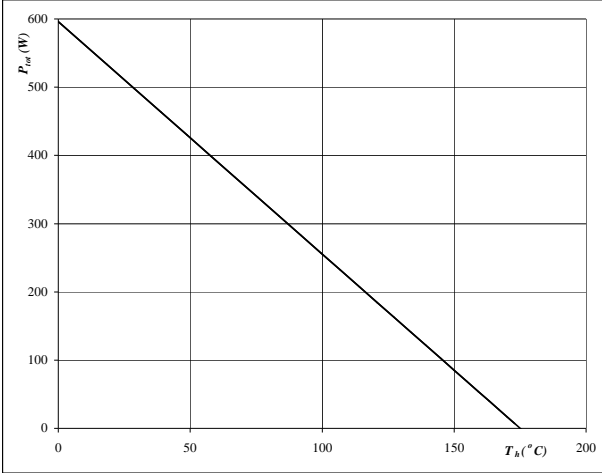


Boost

Figure 21 IGBT

Power dissipation as a function of heatsink temperature

$P_{tot} = f(T_h)$

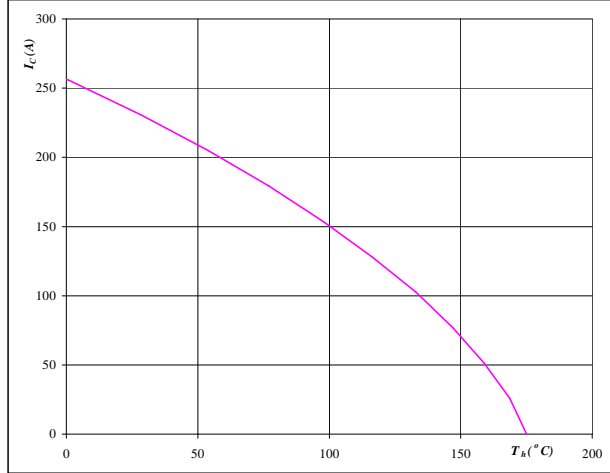


At
 $T_j = 175 \text{ } ^\circ\text{C}$

Figure 22 IGBT

Collector current as a function of heatsink temperature

$I_c = f(T_h)$

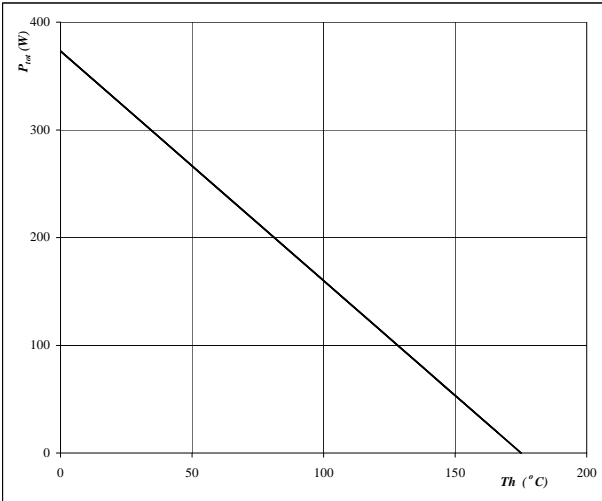


At
 $T_j = 175 \text{ } ^\circ\text{C}$
 $V_{GE} = 15 \text{ V}$

Figure 23 FWD

Power dissipation as a function of heatsink temperature

$P_{tot} = f(T_h)$

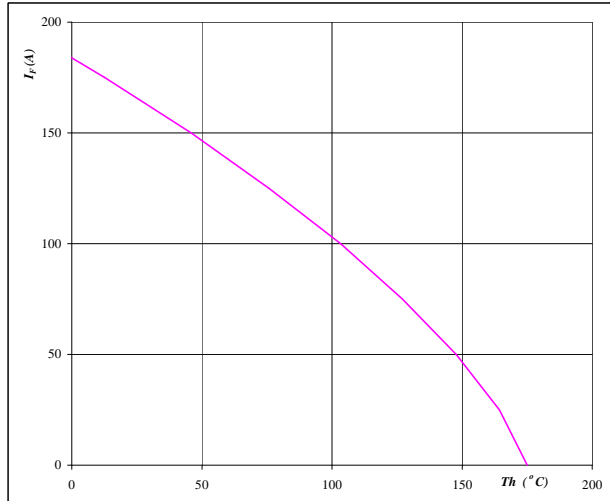


At
 $T_j = 175 \text{ } ^\circ\text{C}$

Figure 24 FWD

Forward current as a function of heatsink temperature

$I_F = f(T_h)$



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

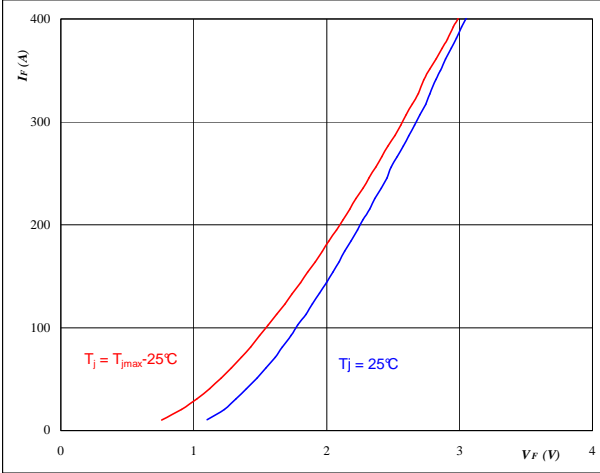


Boost inv. Diode

Figure 25 Boost Inverse Diode

Typical diode forward current as a function of forward voltage

$$I_F = f(V_F)$$



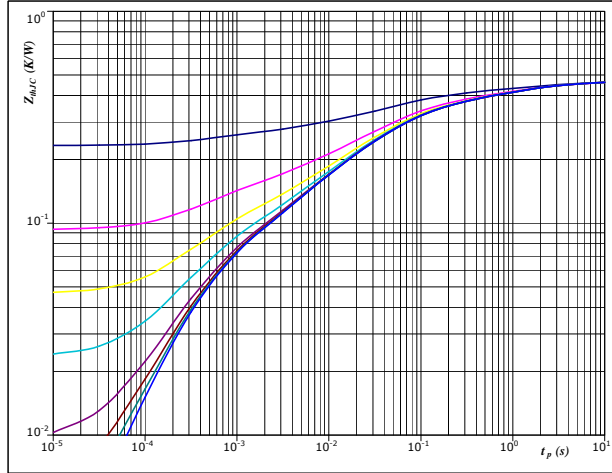
At

$$t_p = 250 \mu\text{s}$$

Figure 26 Boost Inverse Diode

Diode transient thermal impedance as a function of pulse width

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



At

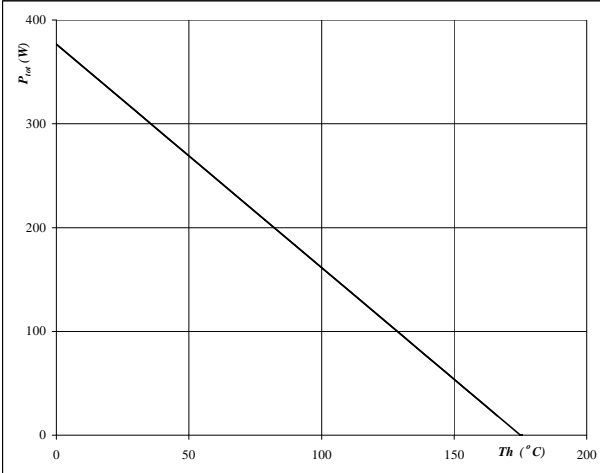
$$D = t_p / T$$

$$R_{thH} = 0,46 \text{ K/W}$$

Figure 27 Boost Inverse Diode

Power dissipation as a function of heatsink temperature

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



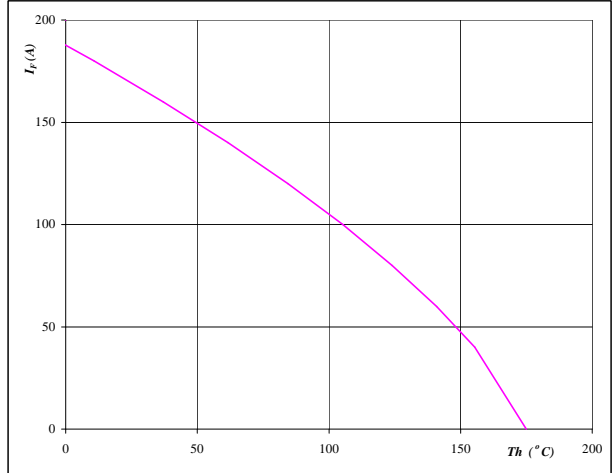
At

$$T_j = 175 \text{ °C}$$

Figure 28 Boost Inverse Diode

Forward current as a function of heatsink temperature

$$I_F = f(T_h)$$



At

$$T_j = 175 \text{ °C}$$

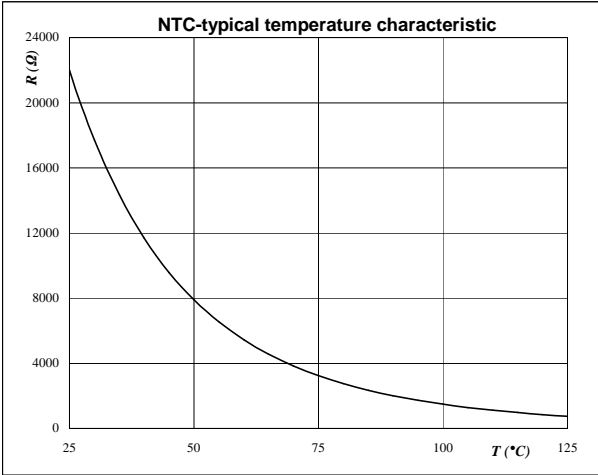


Thermistor

Figure 1 Thermistor

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

$$R_T = f(T)$$





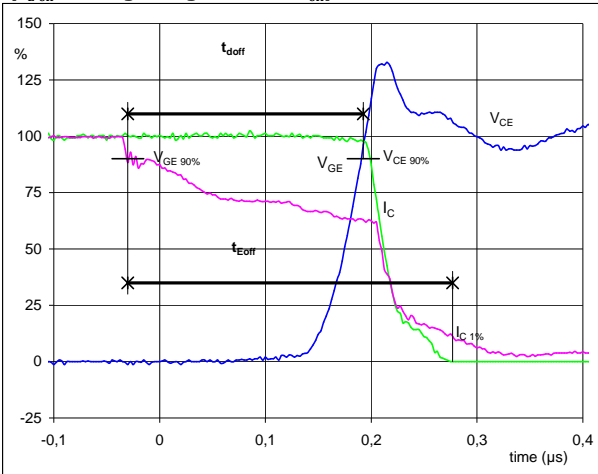
Switching Definitions BUCK

General conditions

T_j	=	150 °C
R_{gon}	=	4 Ω
R_{goff}	=	4 Ω

Figure 1 Buck IGBT

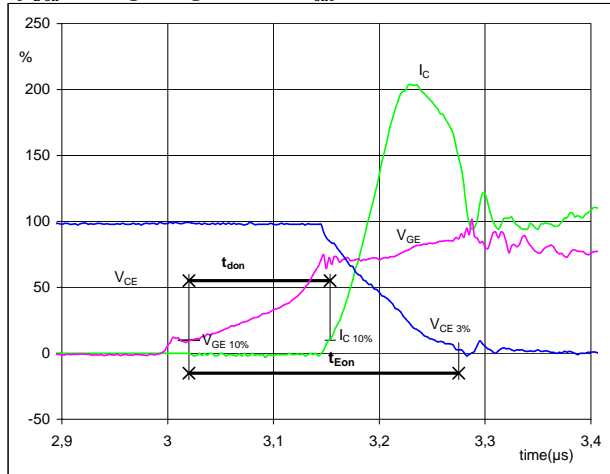
Turn-off Switching Waveforms & definition of t_{doff} t_{Eoff}
(t_{Eoff} = integrating time for E_{off})



V_{GE} (0%) =	-15	V
V_{GE} (100%) =	15	V
V_C (100%) =	350	V
I_C (100%) =	150	A
t_{doff} =	0,22	μs
t_{Eoff} =	0,31	μs

Figure 2 Buck IGBT

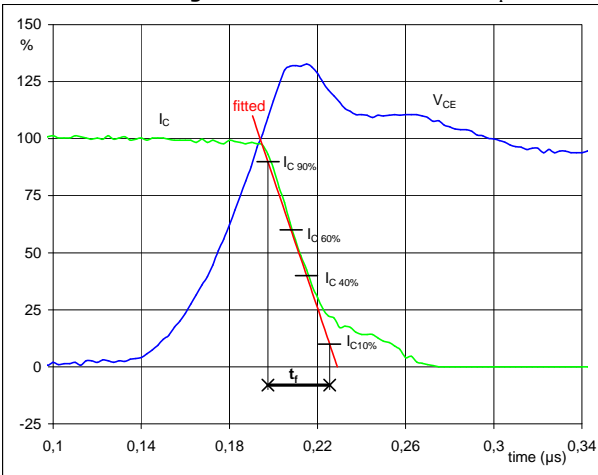
Turn-on Switching Waveforms & definition of t_{don} t_{Eon}
(t_{Eon} = integrating time for E_{on})



V_{GE} (0%) =	-15	V
V_{GE} (100%) =	15	V
V_C (100%) =	350	V
I_C (100%) =	150	A
t_{don} =	0,15	μs
t_{Eon} =	0,25	μs

Figure 3 Buck IGBT

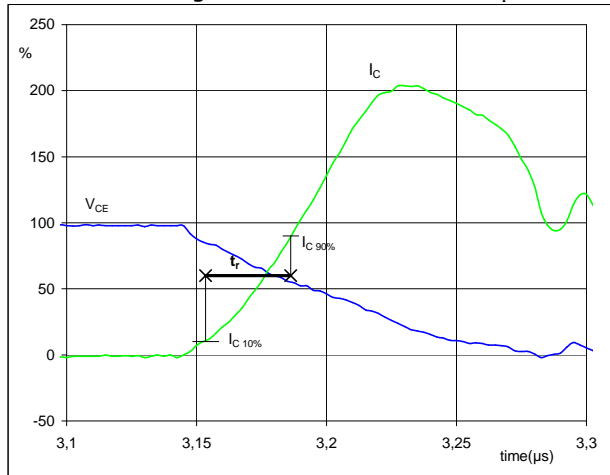
Turn-off Switching Waveforms & definition of t_f



V_C (100%) =	350	V
I_C (100%) =	150	A
t_f =	0,03	μs

Figure 4 Buck IGBT

Turn-on Switching Waveforms & definition of t_r

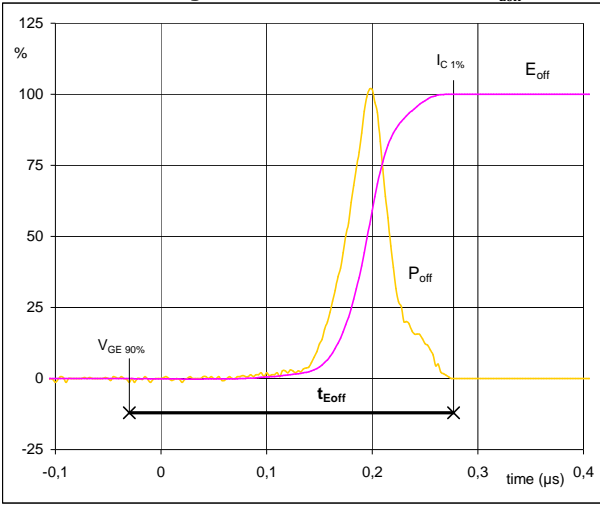


V_C (100%) =	350	V
I_C (100%) =	150	A
t_r =	0,03	μs



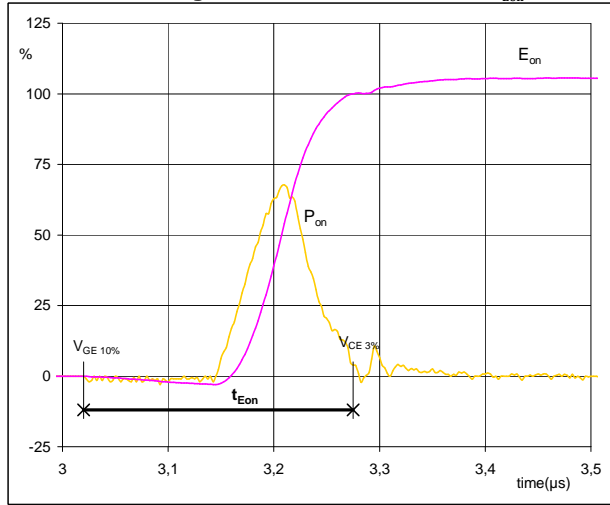
Switching Definitions BUCK

Figure 5 Buck IGBT
Turn-off Switching Waveforms & definition of t_{Eoff}



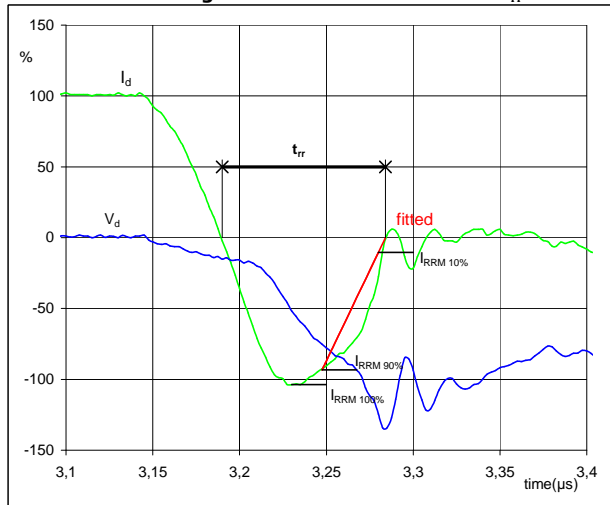
$P_{off} (100\%) = 52,50 \text{ kW}$
 $E_{off} (100\%) = 2,68 \text{ mJ}$
 $t_{Eoff} = 0,31 \text{ }\mu\text{s}$

Figure 6 Buck IGBT
Turn-on Switching Waveforms & definition of t_{Eon}



$P_{on} (100\%) = 52,50 \text{ kW}$
 $E_{on} (100\%) = 2,45 \text{ mJ}$
 $t_{Eon} = 0,25 \text{ }\mu\text{s}$

Figure 8 Buck FWD
Turn-off Switching Waveforms & definition of t_{rr}



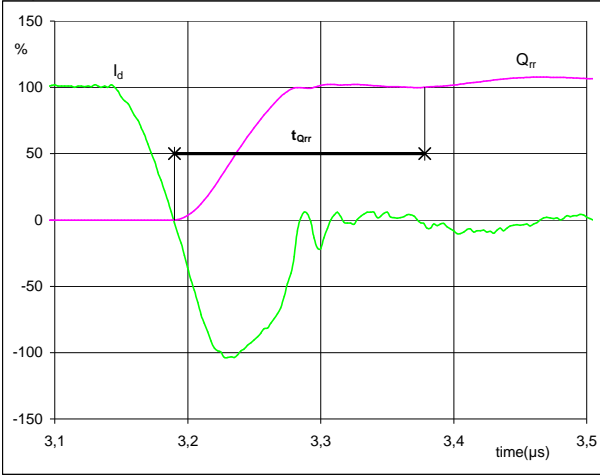
$V_d (100\%) = 350 \text{ V}$
 $I_d (100\%) = 150 \text{ A}$
 $I_{RRM} (100\%) = -157 \text{ A}$
 $t_{tr} = 0,10 \text{ }\mu\text{s}$



Switching Definitions BUCK

Figure 9 Buck FWD

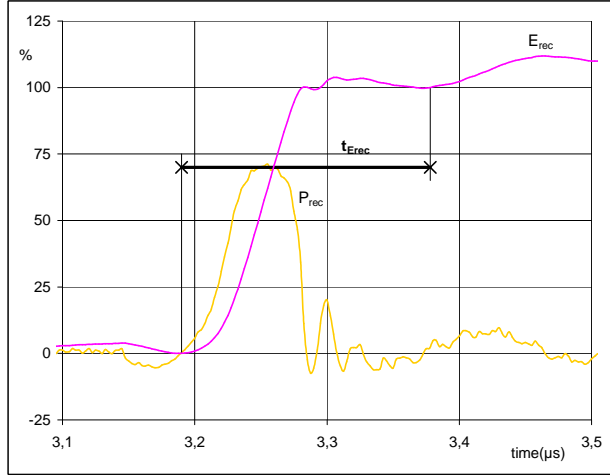
Turn-on Switching Waveforms & definition of t_{Qrr}
(t_{Qrr} = integrating time for Q_{rr})



I_d (100%) =	150	A
Q_{rr} (100%) =	9,91	μC
t_{Qrr} =	0,19	μs

Figure 10 Buck FWD

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

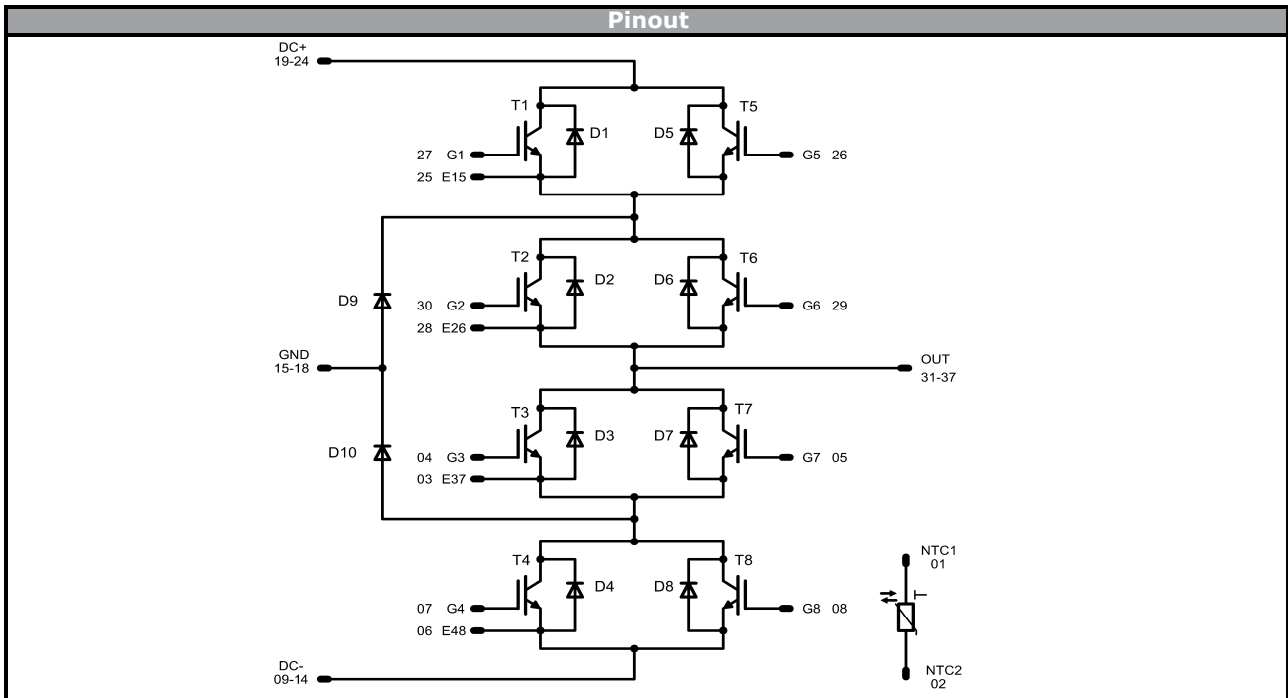
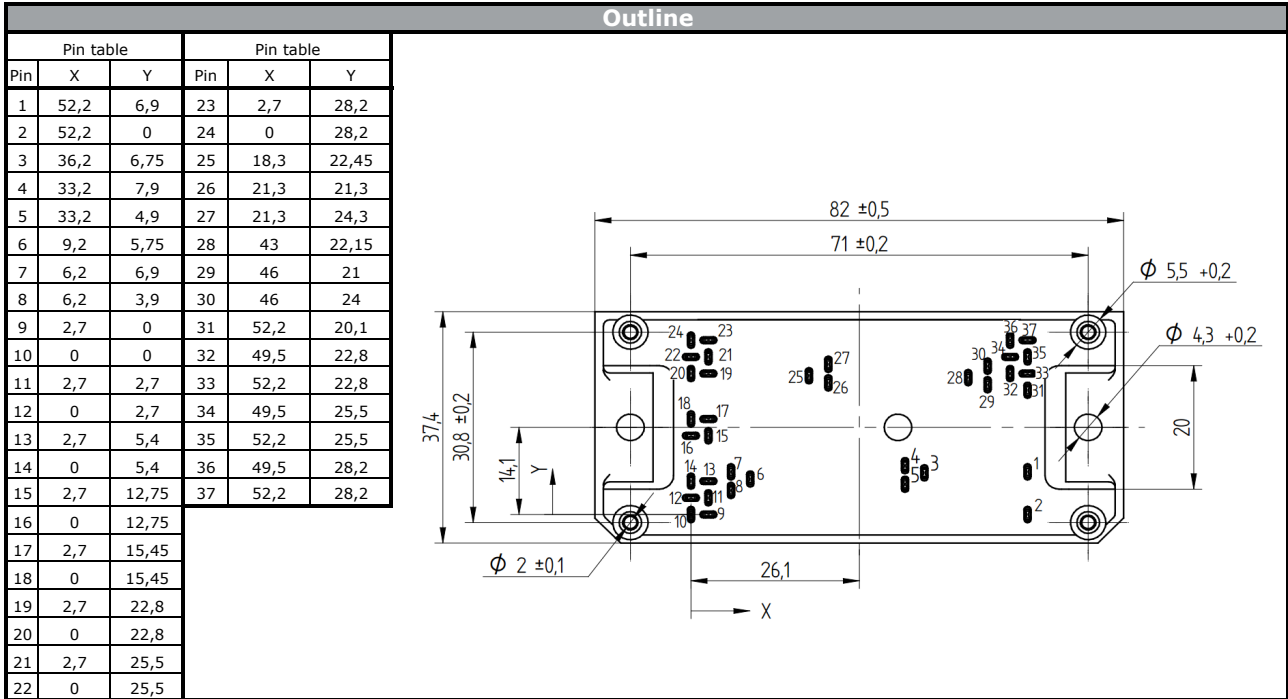


P_{rec} (100%) =	52,50	kW
E_{rec} (100%) =	2,07	mJ
t_{Erec} =	0,19	μs



Ordering Code and Marking - Outline - Pinout

Ordering Code & Marking			
Version	Ordering Code	in DataMatrix as	in packaging barcode as
without thermal paste 17mm housing	10-F107NIB150SG06-M136F39	M136F39	M136F39
with thermal paste 17mm housing	10-P107NIB150SG06-M136F39-/3/	M136F39-/3/	M136F39-/3/
without thermal paste 17mm housing with press-fit pins	10-P107NIB150SG06-M136F39Y	M136F39Y	M136F39Y



Identification					
ID	Component	Voltage	Current	Function	Comment
T1,T4,T5,T8	IGBT	650V	75A	Buck Switch	
T2,T3,T6,T7	IGBT	600V	75A	Boost Switch	
D1,D4,D5,D8	FWD	650V	50A	Boost Diode	
D2,D3,D6,D7	FWD	600V	50A	Boost Sw. Protection Diode	
D9,D10	FWD	650V	160A	Buck Diode	
T	NTC	-	-	Thermistor	

**Packaging instruction**

Standard packaging quantity (SPQ)	100	>SPQ	Standard	<SPQ	Sample
-----------------------------------	------------	------	----------	------	--------

Handling instruction

Handling instructions for *flow* 1 packages see vincotech.com website.

General datasheet

General datasheet for *flow* 1 packages see vincotech.com website.

DISCLAIMER

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.

LIFE SUPPORT POLICY

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

As used herein:

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