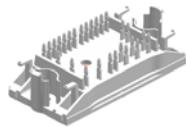
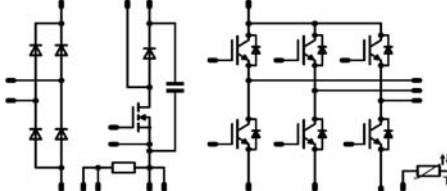


flowPIM0+PFC 2nd		600V/20A
Features	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Clip in PCB mounting Trench Fieldstop IGBT's for low saturation losses Latest generation superjunction MOSFET for PFC 	flowPIM0+PFC 2nd 
Target Applications	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Industrial Drives Embedded Drives 	Schematic 
Types	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 10-F006PPA020SB-M685B 	

Maximum Ratings

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

Parameter	Symbol	Condition	Value	Unit
Input Rectifier Diode				
Repetitive peak reverse voltage	V_{RRM}		1600	V
DC forward current	I_{FAV}	$T_j=T_{j\max}$ $T_h=80^\circ\text{C}$ $T_c=80^\circ\text{C}$	26 36	A
Surge forward current	I_{FSM}	$t_p=10\text{ms}$	200	A
I^2t -value	I^2t	$T_j=150^\circ\text{C}$	200	A^2s
Power dissipation per Diode	P_{tot}	$T_j=T_{j\max}$ $T_h=80^\circ\text{C}$ $T_c=80^\circ\text{C}$	32 48	W
Maximum Junction Temperature	$T_{j\max}$		150	$^\circ\text{C}$

Maximum Ratings

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

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

PFC MOSFET

Drain to source breakdown voltage	V_{DS}		600	V
DC drain current	I_D	$T_j=T_j\text{max}$ $T_h=80^\circ\text{C}$ $T_c=80^\circ\text{C}$	20 24	A
Pulsed drain current	$I_{D\text{pulse}}$	t_p limited by $T_j\text{max}$	159	A
Avalanche energy, single pulse	E_{AS}	$I_D=9,3\text{A}$ $V_{DD}=50\text{V}$	$T_j=25^\circ\text{C}$	1135 mJ
Avalanche energy, repetitive	E_{AR}	$I_D=9,3\text{A}$ $V_{DD}=50\text{V}$	$T_j=25^\circ\text{C}$	1,72 mJ
Avalanche current, repetitive	I_{AR}		9,3	A
MOSFET dv/dt ruggedness	dv/dt		50	V/ns
Power dissipation	P_{tot}	$T_j=T_j\text{max}$ $T_h=80^\circ\text{C}$ $T_c=80^\circ\text{C}$	64 97	W
Gate-source peak voltage	V_{GS}		± 20	V
Reverse diode dv/dt	dv/dt	$V_{DS}=0\dots 400\text{V}$, $I_{SD} \leq I_D$	$T_j=25^\circ\text{C}$	V/ns
Maximum Junction Temperature	$T_j\text{max}$		150	°C

PFC Diode

Peak Repetitive Reverse Voltage	V_{RRM}	$T_j=25^\circ\text{C}$	600	V
DC forward current	I_F	$T_j=T_j\text{max}$ $T_h=80^\circ\text{C}$ $T_c=80^\circ\text{C}$	22 28	A
Repetitive peak forward current	I_{FRM}	60Hz Single Half-Sine Wave	300	A
Power dissipation	P_{tot}	$T_j=T_j\text{max}$ $T_h=80^\circ\text{C}$ $T_c=80^\circ\text{C}$	35 53	W
Maximum Junction Temperature	$T_j\text{max}$		150	°C

PFC Shunt

DC forward current	I_F	$T_c=25^\circ\text{C}$	55	A
Power dissipation per Shunt	P_{tot}	$T_c=25^\circ\text{C}$	3	W

Maximum Ratings

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

Parameter	Symbol	Condition	Value	Unit	
Inverter Transistor					
Collector-emitter break down voltage	V_{CE}		600	V	
DC collector current	I_C	$T_h=T_j\max$ $T_c=80^\circ\text{C}$	20 27	A	
Pulsed collector current	I_{Cpulse}	t_p limited by $T_j\max$	60	A	
Turn off safe operating area		$V_{CE} \leq 600\text{V}$, $T_j \leq T_{op\ max}$	60	A	
Power dissipation per IGBT	P_{tot}	$T_h=T_j\max$ $T_c=80^\circ\text{C}$	41 62	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	$T_j\max$		175	°C	
Inverter Diode					
Peak Repetitive Reverse Voltage	V_{RRM}	$T_j=25^\circ\text{C}$	600	V	
DC forward current	I_F	$T_h=T_j\max$ $T_c=80^\circ\text{C}$	26 34	A	
Repetitive peak forward current	I_{FRM}	t_p limited by $T_j\max$	60	A	
Power dissipation per Diode	P_{tot}	$T_h=T_j\max$ $T_c=80^\circ\text{C}$	40 60	W	
Maximum Junction Temperature	$T_j\max$		175	°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	°C	
Operation temperature under switching condition	T_{op}		-40...+($T_j\max - 25$)	°C	
Insulation Properties					
Insulation voltage	V_{is}	$t=2\text{s}$	DC voltage	4000	V
Creepage distance				min 12,7	mm
Clearance				min 12,7	mm
Comparative tracking index	CTI			>200	

Characteristic Values

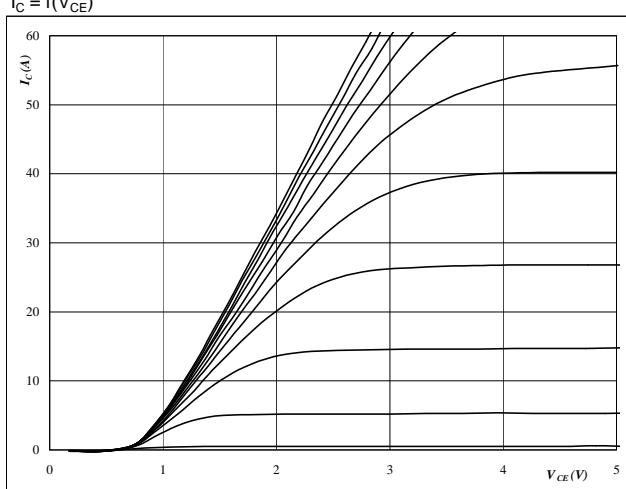
Parameter	Symbol	Conditions					Value			Unit
			V_{GE} [V] or V_{GS} [V]	V_T [V] or V_{CE} [V] or V_{DS} [V]	I_C [A] or I_F [A] or I_D [A]	T_J	Min	Typ	Max	
Input Rectifier Diode										
Forward voltage	V_F				25	$T_J=25^\circ C$ $T_J=125^\circ C$		1,20 1,17		V
Threshold voltage (for power loss calc. only)	V_{to}				25	$T_J=25^\circ C$ $T_J=125^\circ C$		0,92 0,81		V
Slope resistance (for power loss calc. only)	r_t				25	$T_J=25^\circ C$ $T_J=125^\circ C$		11 14		mΩ
Reverse current	I_r			1600		$T_J=25^\circ C$ $T_J=125^\circ C$			0,05	mA
Thermal resistance chip to heatsink per chip	R_{thJH}	Thermal grease thickness≤50um $\lambda = 1 \text{ W/mK}$						2,20		K/W
PFC MOSFET										
Static drain to source ON resistance	$R_{DS(on)}$		10		15	$T_J=25^\circ C$ $T_J=125^\circ C$		70 140		mΩ
Gate threshold voltage	$V_{(GS)th}$				0,00172	$T_J=25^\circ C$ $T_J=125^\circ C$	2,4	3	3,6	V
Gate to Source Leakage Current	I_{GSS}		20	0		$T_J=25^\circ C$ $T_J=125^\circ C$			100	nA
Zero Gate Voltage Drain Current	I_{DSS}		0	600		$T_J=25^\circ C$ $T_J=125^\circ C$			5	nA
Turn On Delay Time	$t_{d(ON)}$	$R_{goff}=8 \Omega$ $R_{gon}=8 \Omega$	± 15	400	21	$T_J=25^\circ C$ $T_J=125^\circ C$		27 25		
Rise Time	t_r					$T_J=25^\circ C$ $T_J=125^\circ C$		16 16		ns
Turn off delay time	$t_{d(OFF)}$					$T_J=25^\circ C$ $T_J=125^\circ C$		148 155		
Fall time	t_f					$T_J=25^\circ C$ $T_J=125^\circ C$		5 4		
Turn-on energy loss per pulse	E_{on}					$T_J=25^\circ C$ $T_J=125^\circ C$		0,30 0,53		mWs
Turn-off energy loss per pulse	E_{off}					$T_J=25^\circ C$ $T_J=125^\circ C$		0,10 0,11		
Total gate charge	Q_{GE}							170		
Gate to source charge	Q_{GS}	$f=1\text{MHz}$	10	480	25,8	$T_J=25^\circ C$		21		nC
Gate to drain charge	Q_{GD}							87		
Input capacitance	C_{iss}							3800		pF
Output capacitance	C_{oss}							215		
Gate resistance	r_G							0,85		Ω
Thermal resistance chip to heatsink per chip	R_{thJH}	Thermal grease thickness≤50um $\lambda = 1 \text{ W/mK}$						1,09		K/W
PFC Diode										
Forward voltage	V_F				30	$T_J=25^\circ C$ $T_J=125^\circ C$		2,42 1,79	2,6	V
Reverse leakage current	I_{rm}			600		$T_J=25^\circ C$ $T_J=125^\circ C$			100	μA
Peak recovery current	I_{RRM}	$R_{gon}=8 \Omega$	± 15	400	21	$T_J=25^\circ C$ $T_J=125^\circ C$		9 18		A
Reverse recovery time	t_{rr}					$T_J=25^\circ C$ $T_J=125^\circ C$		29 46		ns
Reverse recovery charge	Q_{rr}					$T_J=25^\circ C$ $T_J=125^\circ C$		0,14 0,57		μC
Reverse recovered energy	E_{rec}					$T_J=25^\circ C$ $T_J=125^\circ C$		0,02 0,08		mWs
Peak rate of fall of recovery current	$dI(rec)/dt$					$T_J=25^\circ C$ $T_J=125^\circ C$		1554 1125		A/μs
Thermal resistance chip to heatsink per chip	R_{thJH}	Thermal grease thickness≤50um $\lambda = 1 \text{ W/mK}$						2,02		K/W
PFC Shunt										
R1 value	R							10		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	Min	Typ	Max		
Inverter Transistor										
Gate emitter threshold voltage	$V_{GE(th)}$	$V_{CE}=V_{GE}$			0,00029	$T_j=25^\circ\text{C}$ $T_j=125^\circ\text{C}$	5	5,6	6,5	V
Collector-emitter saturation voltage	$V_{CE(sat)}$		15		20	$T_j=25^\circ\text{C}$ $T_j=125^\circ\text{C}$	1,1	1,58 1,76	1,9	V
Collector-emitter cut-off current incl. Diode	I_{CES}		0	600		$T_j=25^\circ\text{C}$ $T_j=125^\circ\text{C}$			1,1	μA
Gate-emitter leakage current	I_{GES}		20	0		$T_j=25^\circ\text{C}$ $T_j=125^\circ\text{C}$			300	nA
Integrated Gate resistor	R_{gint}							none		Ω
Turn-on delay time	$t_{d(on)}$	$R_{goff}=16\ \Omega$ $R_{gon}=16\ \Omega$	± 15	400	20	$T_j=25^\circ\text{C}$ $T_j=125^\circ\text{C}$		67 67		ns
Rise time	t_r					$T_j=25^\circ\text{C}$ $T_j=125^\circ\text{C}$		27 29		
Turn-off delay time	$t_{d(off)}$					$T_j=25^\circ\text{C}$ $T_j=125^\circ\text{C}$		126 145		
Fall time	t_f					$T_j=25^\circ\text{C}$ $T_j=125^\circ\text{C}$		54 75		
Turn-on energy loss per pulse	E_{on}					$T_j=25^\circ\text{C}$ $T_j=125^\circ\text{C}$		0,68 0,96		mWs
Turn-off energy loss per pulse	E_{off}					$T_j=25^\circ\text{C}$ $T_j=125^\circ\text{C}$		0,48 0,71		
Input capacitance	C_{ies}	$f=1\text{MHz}$	0	25		$T_j=25^\circ\text{C}$		1100		pF
Output capacitance	C_{oss}							71		
Reverse transfer capacitance	C_{rss}							32		
Gate charge	Q_{Gate}		± 15	480	20	$T_j=25^\circ\text{C}$		120		nC
Thermal resistance chip to heatsink per chip	R_{thJH}	Thermal grease thickness $\leq 50\text{um}$ $\lambda = 1\ \text{W/mK}$						2,32		K/W
Inverter Diode										
Diode forward voltage	V_F	$R_{gon}=16\ \Omega$	± 15	400	20	$T_j=25^\circ\text{C}$ $T_j=125^\circ\text{C}$	1,25	1,64 1,66	1,95	V
Peak reverse recovery current	I_{RRM}					$T_j=25^\circ\text{C}$ $T_j=125^\circ\text{C}$		10 13		A
Reverse recovery time	t_{rr}					$T_j=25^\circ\text{C}$ $T_j=125^\circ\text{C}$		204 257		ns
Reverse recovered charge	Q_{rr}					$T_j=25^\circ\text{C}$ $T_j=125^\circ\text{C}$		1,13 2,01		μC
Peak rate of fall of recovery current	$di(rec)max/dt$					$T_j=25^\circ\text{C}$ $T_j=125^\circ\text{C}$		31 71		$\text{A}/\mu\text{s}$
Reverse recovered energy	E_{rec}					$T_j=25^\circ\text{C}$ $T_j=125^\circ\text{C}$		0,31 0,54		mWs
Thermal resistance chip to heatsink per chip	R_{thJH}	Thermal grease thickness $\leq 50\text{um}$ $\lambda = 1\ \text{W/mK}$						2,40		K/W
DC link Capacitor										
C value	C							100		nF
Thermistor										
Rated resistance	R					$T_j=25^\circ\text{C}$		22000		Ω
Deviation of R100	$\Delta R/R$	$R_{100}=1486\ \Omega$				$T_c=100^\circ\text{C}$	-5		5	%
Power dissipation	P					$T_c=100^\circ\text{C}$		210		mW
Power dissipation constant						$T_j=25^\circ\text{C}$		3,5		mW/K
B-value	$B_{(25/50)}$	Tol. $\pm 3\%$				$T_j=25^\circ\text{C}$				K
B-value	$B_{(25/100)}$	Tol. $\pm 3\%$				$T_j=25^\circ\text{C}$		4000		K
Vincotech NTC Reference						$T_j=25^\circ\text{C}$			A	

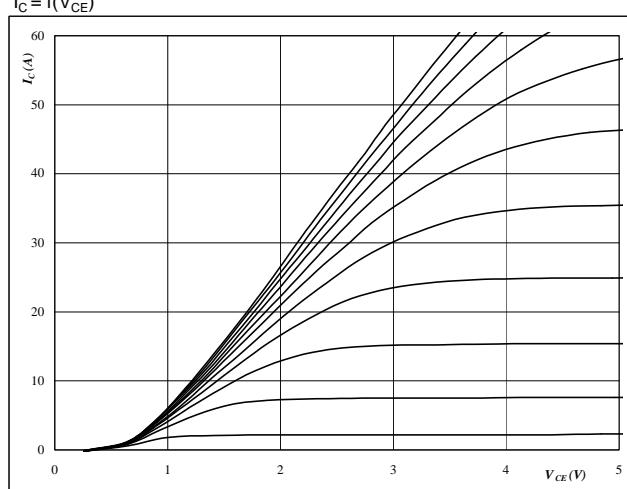
Output Inverter

Figure 1
Typical output characteristics
 $I_C = f(V_{CE})$



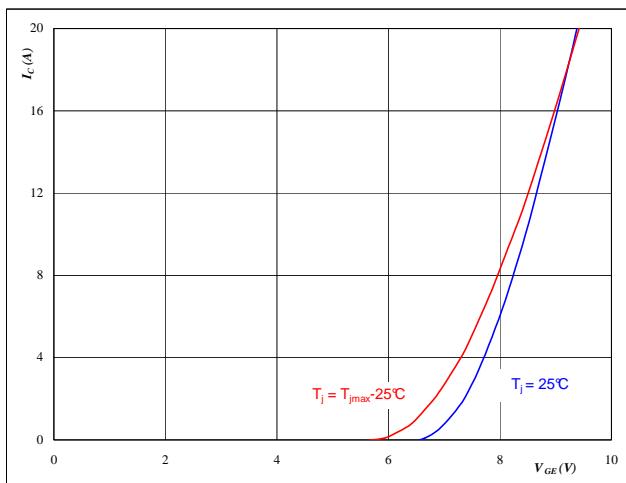
At
 $t_p = 250 \mu s$
 $T_j = 25^\circ C$
 V_{GE} from 7 V to 17 V in steps of 1 V

Figure 2
Typical output characteristics
 $I_C = f(V_{CE})$



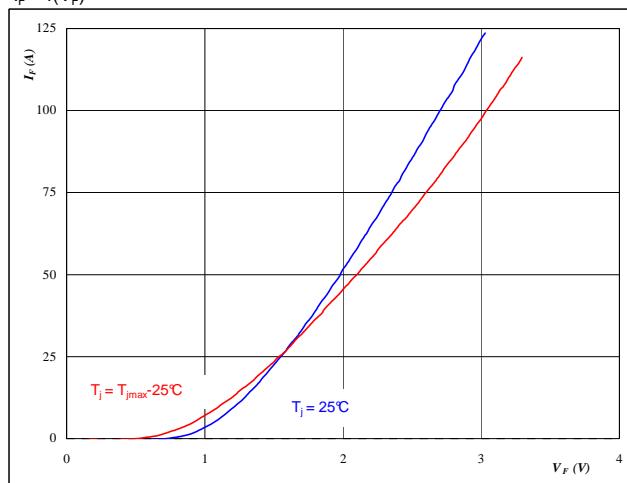
At
 $t_p = 250 \mu s$
 $T_j = 125^\circ C$
 V_{GE} from 7 V to 17 V in steps of 1 V

Figure 3
Typical transfer characteristics
 $I_C = f(V_{GE})$



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

Figure 4
Typical diode forward current as a function of forward voltage
 $I_F = f(V_F)$



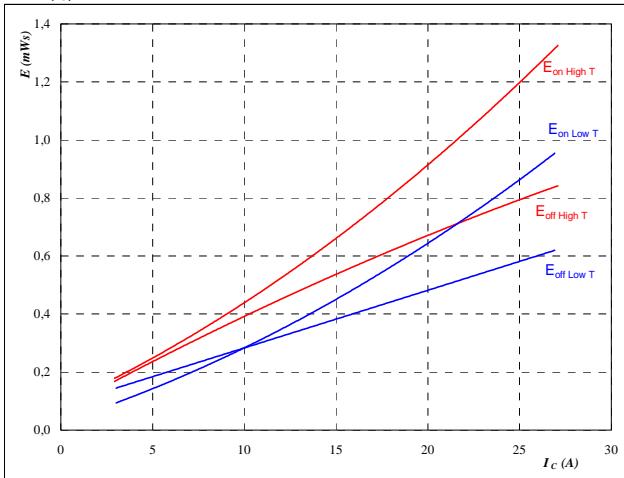
At
 $t_p = 250 \mu s$

Output Inverter

Figure 5

Typical switching energy losses
as a function of collector current

$$E = f(I_C)$$



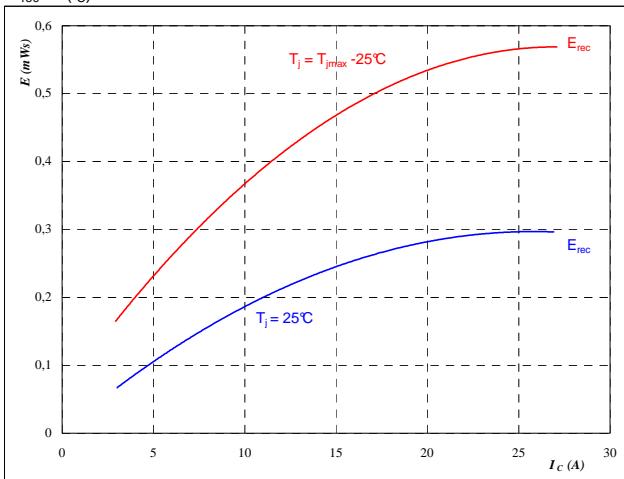
With an inductive load at

$$\begin{aligned} T_j &= 25/125 \quad ^\circ\text{C} \\ V_{CE} &= 400 \quad \text{V} \\ V_{GE} &= \pm 15 \quad \text{V} \\ R_{gon} &= 16 \quad \Omega \\ R_{goff} &= 16 \quad \Omega \end{aligned}$$

Figure 7

Typical reverse recovery energy loss
as a function of collector current

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



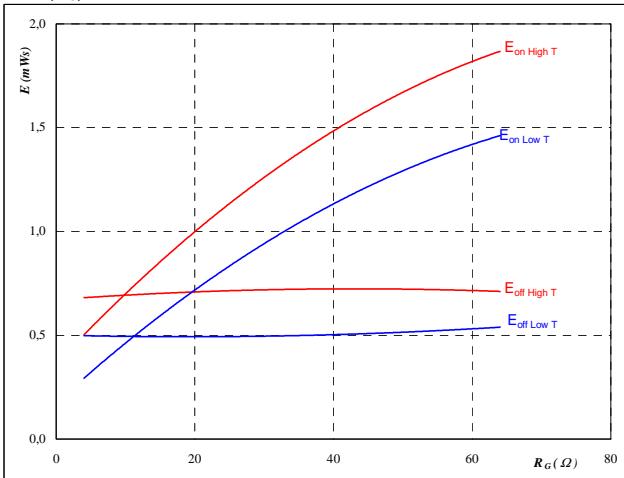
With an inductive load at

$$\begin{aligned} T_j &= 25/125 \quad ^\circ\text{C} \\ V_{CE} &= 400 \quad \text{V} \\ V_{GE} &= \pm 15 \quad \text{V} \\ R_{gon} &= 16 \quad \Omega \end{aligned}$$

Figure 6

Typical switching energy losses
as a function of gate resistor

$$E = f(R_G)$$



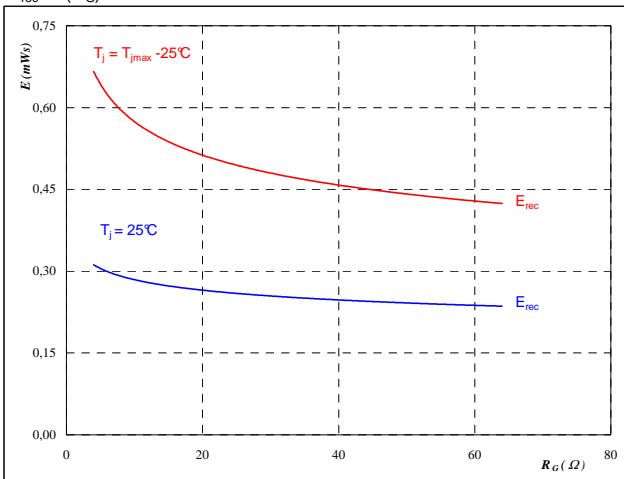
With an inductive load at

$$\begin{aligned} T_j &= 25/125 \quad ^\circ\text{C} \\ V_{CE} &= 400 \quad \text{V} \\ V_{GE} &= \pm 15 \quad \text{V} \\ I_C &= 20 \quad \text{A} \end{aligned}$$

Figure 8

Typical reverse recovery energy loss
as a function of gate resistor

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



With an inductive load at

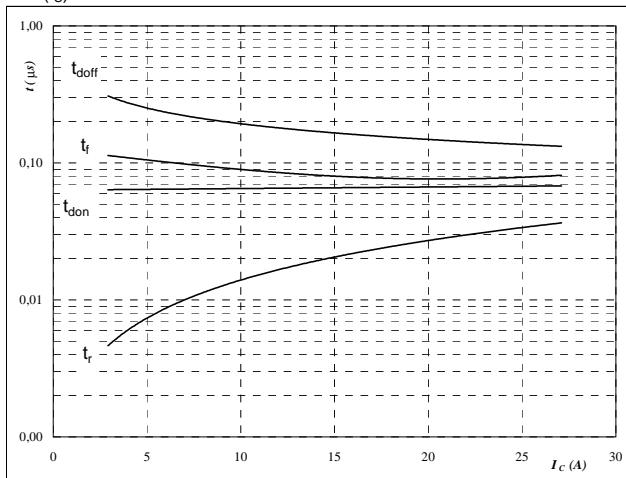
$$\begin{aligned} T_j &= 25/125 \quad ^\circ\text{C} \\ V_{CE} &= 400 \quad \text{V} \\ V_{GE} &= \pm 15 \quad \text{V} \\ I_C &= 20 \quad \text{A} \end{aligned}$$

Output Inverter

Figure 9

Typical switching times as a function of collector current

$$t = f(I_C)$$



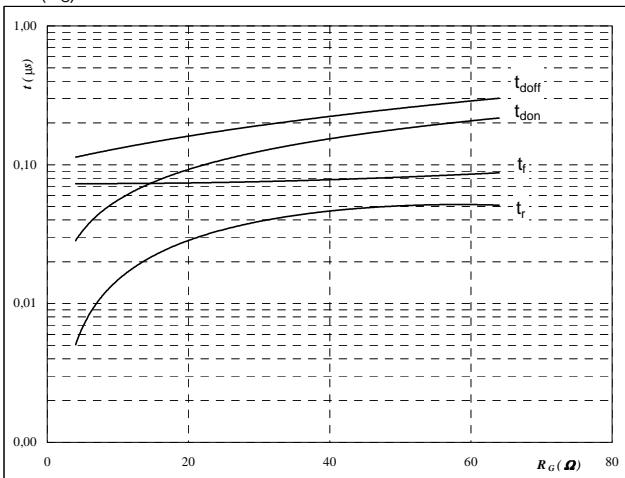
With an inductive load at

T _j =	125	°C
V _{CE} =	400	V
V _{GE} =	±15	V
R _{gon} =	16	Ω
R _{goff} =	16	Ω

Figure 10

Typical switching times as a function of gate resistor

$$t = f(R_G)$$



With an inductive load at

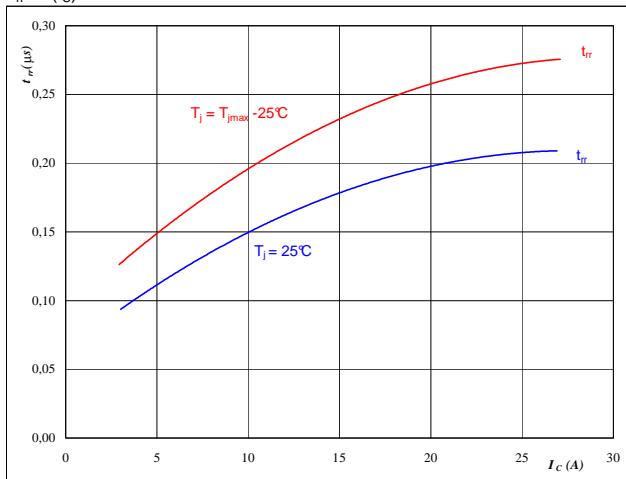
T _j =	125	°C
V _{CE} =	400	V
V _{GE} =	±15	V
I _C =	20	A

Figure 11

Output inverter FWD

Typical reverse recovery time as a function of collector current

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



At

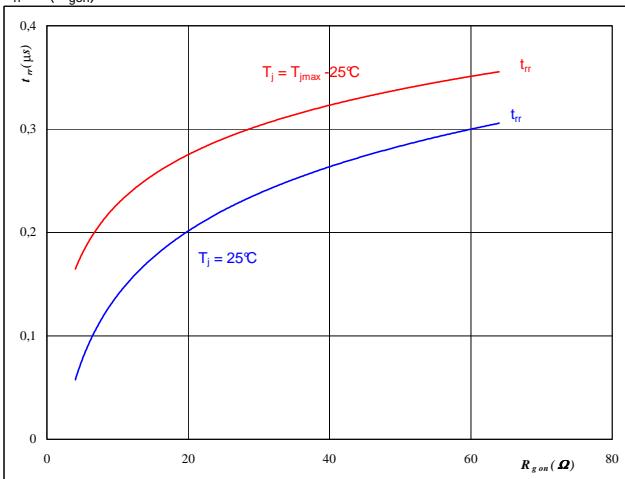
T _j =	25/125	°C
V _{CE} =	400	V
V _{GE} =	±15	V
R _{gon} =	16	Ω

Figure 12

Output inverter FWD

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

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



At

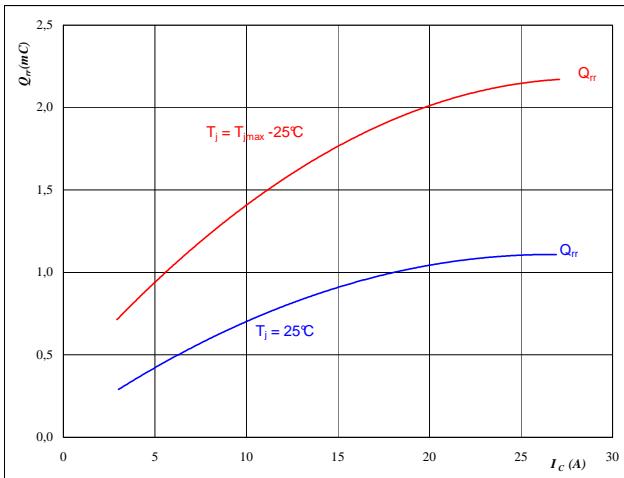
T _j =	25/125	°C
V _R =	400	V
I _F =	20	A
V _{GE} =	±15	V

Output Inverter

Figure 13

Typical reverse recovery charge as a function of collector current

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

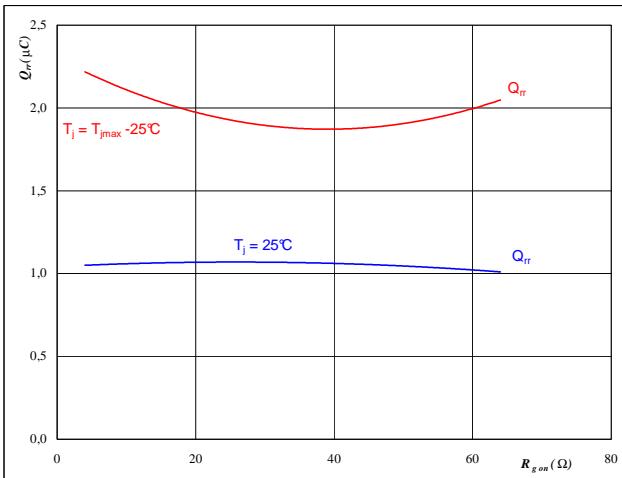

At

$$\begin{aligned} T_j &= 25/125 \quad {}^\circ\text{C} \\ V_{CE} &= 400 \quad \text{V} \\ V_{GE} &= \pm 15 \quad \text{V} \\ R_{gon} &= 16 \quad \Omega \end{aligned}$$

Output inverter FWD
Figure 14

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

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

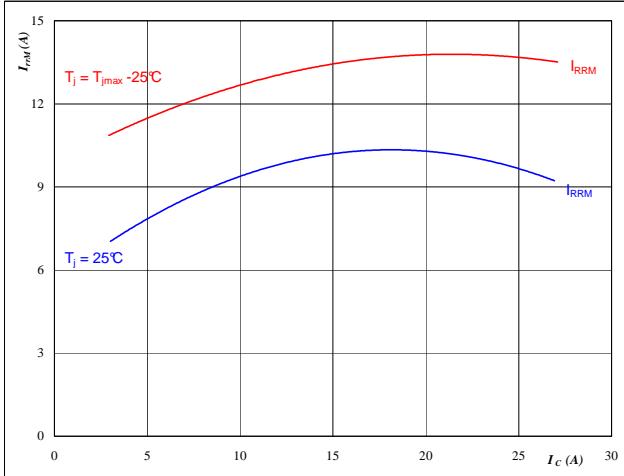

At

$$\begin{aligned} T_j &= 25/125 \quad {}^\circ\text{C} \\ V_R &= 400 \quad \text{V} \\ I_F &= 20 \quad \text{A} \\ V_{GE} &= \pm 15 \quad \text{V} \end{aligned}$$

Figure 15
Output inverter FWD

Typical reverse recovery current as a function of collector current

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

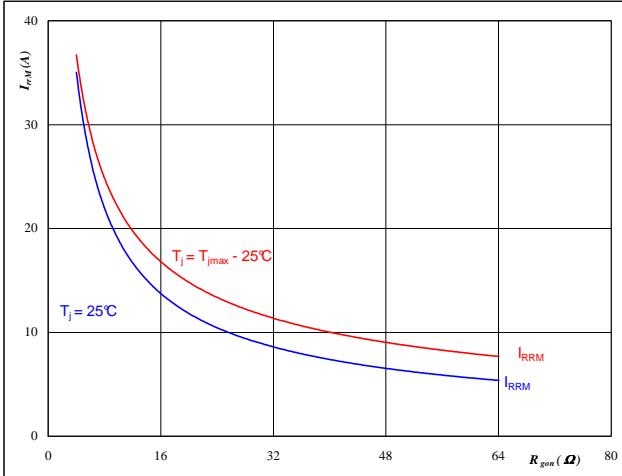

At

$$\begin{aligned} T_j &= 25/125 \quad {}^\circ\text{C} \\ V_{CE} &= 400 \quad \text{V} \\ V_{GE} &= \pm 15 \quad \text{V} \\ R_{gon} &= 16 \quad \Omega \end{aligned}$$

Figure 16
Output inverter FWD

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

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

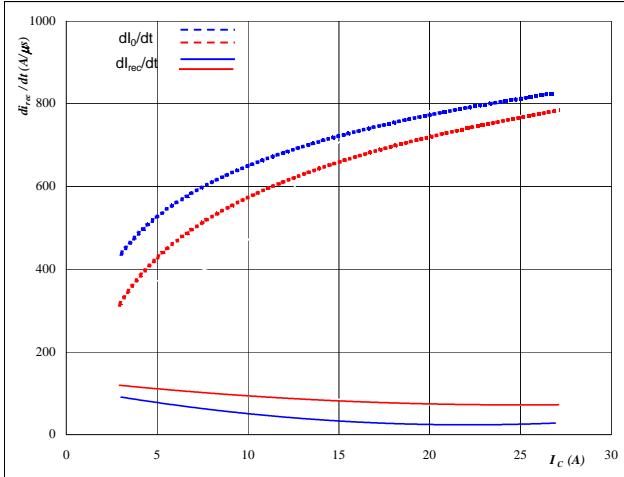

At

$$\begin{aligned} T_j &= 25/125 \quad {}^\circ\text{C} \\ V_R &= 400 \quad \text{V} \\ I_F &= 20 \quad \text{A} \\ V_{GE} &= \pm 15 \quad \text{V} \end{aligned}$$

Output Inverter

Figure 17

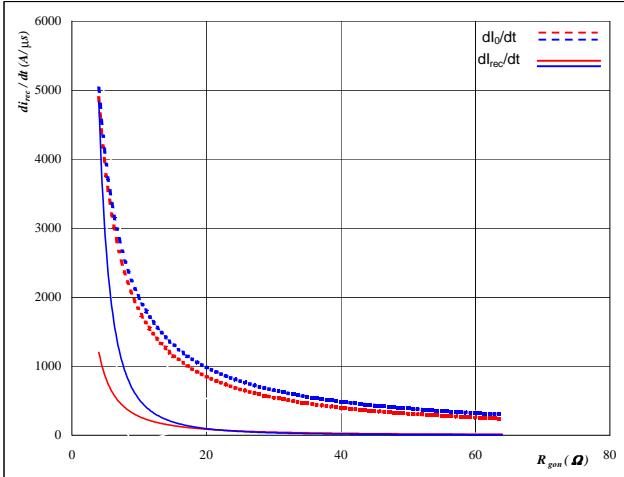
Typical rate of fall of forward
and reverse recovery current as a
function of collector current
 $di_0/dt, di_{rec}/dt = f(I_C)$


At

$T_j = 25/125 \text{ } ^\circ\text{C}$
 $V_{CE} = 400 \text{ V}$
 $V_{GE} = \pm 15 \text{ V}$
 $R_{gon} = 16 \Omega$

Output inverter FWD
Figure 18

Typical rate of fall of forward
and reverse recovery current as a
function of IGBT turn on gate resistor
 $di_0/dt, di_{rec}/dt = f(R_{gon})$

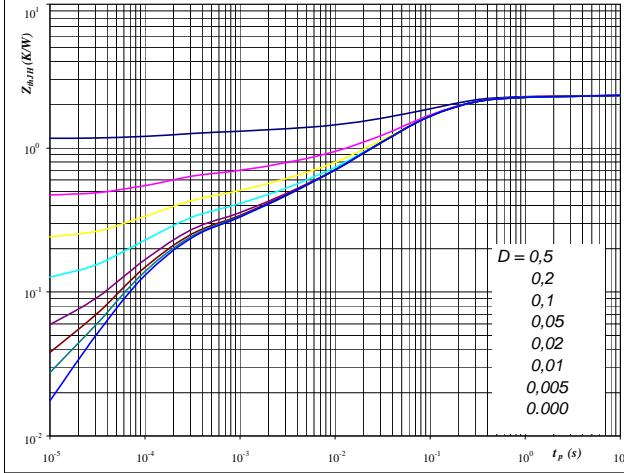

At

$T_j = 25/125 \text{ } ^\circ\text{C}$
 $V_R = 400 \text{ V}$
 $I_F = 20 \text{ A}$
 $V_{GE} = \pm 15 \text{ V}$

Figure 19

IGBT transient thermal impedance
as a function of pulse width

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

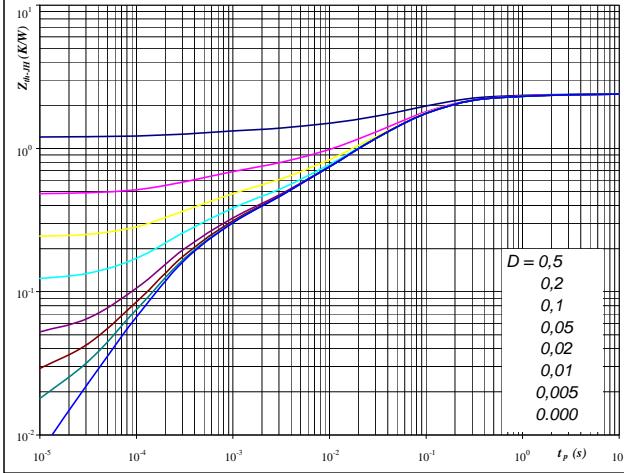

At

$D = t_p / T$
 $R_{thJH} = 2,32 \text{ K/W}$ $R_{thJH} = 1,88 \text{ K/W}$

Output inverter IGBT
Figure 20

FWD transient thermal impedance
as a function of pulse width

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


At

$D = t_p / T$
 $R_{thJH} = 2,40 \text{ K/W}$ $R_{thJH} = 1,94 \text{ K/W}$

IGBT thermal model values

Thermal grease

R (C/W)	Tau (s)	R (C/W)	Tau (s)
0,07	4,4E+00	0,06	3,6E+00
0,30	3,8E-01	0,24	3,1E-01
1,26	8,1E-02	1,02	6,6E-02
0,34	1,2E-02	0,27	9,6E-03
0,14	1,4E-03	0,12	1,1E-03
0,21	1,3E-04	0,17	1,0E-04

FWD thermal model values

Thermal grease

R (C/W)	Tau (s)
0,07	4,6E+00
0,27	4,8E-01
1,13	8,5E-02
0,52	2,0E-02
0,20	2,8E-03
0,21	3,3E-04

Phase change interface

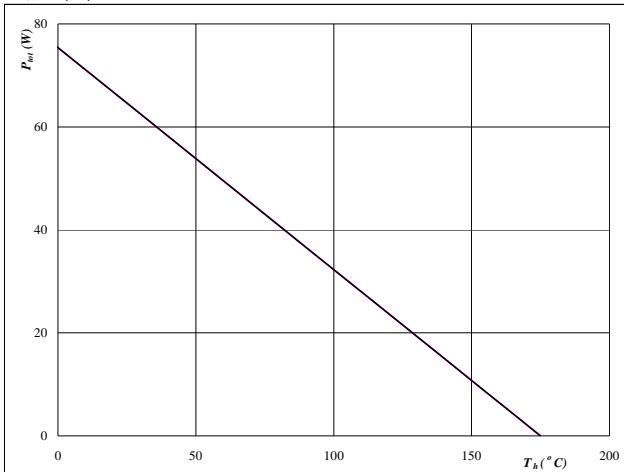
R (C/W)	Tau (s)
0,06	3,7E+00
0,22	3,9E-01
0,92	6,9E-02
0,42	1,6E-02
0,16	2,3E-03
0,17	2,7E-04

Output Inverter

Figure 21

Power dissipation as a function of heatsink temperature

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

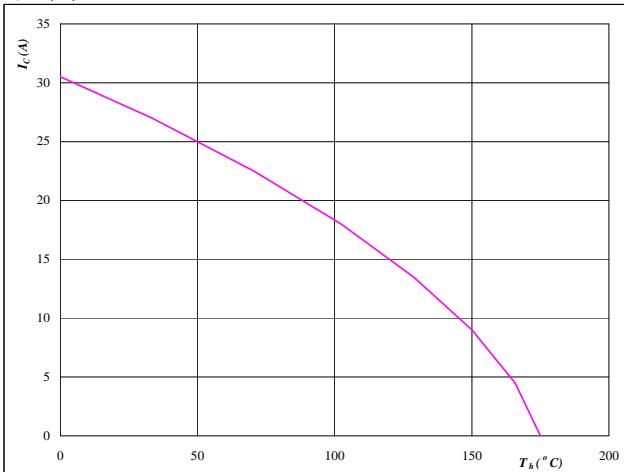

At

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

Output inverter IGBT
Figure 22

Collector current as a function of heatsink temperature

$$I_C = f(T_h)$$

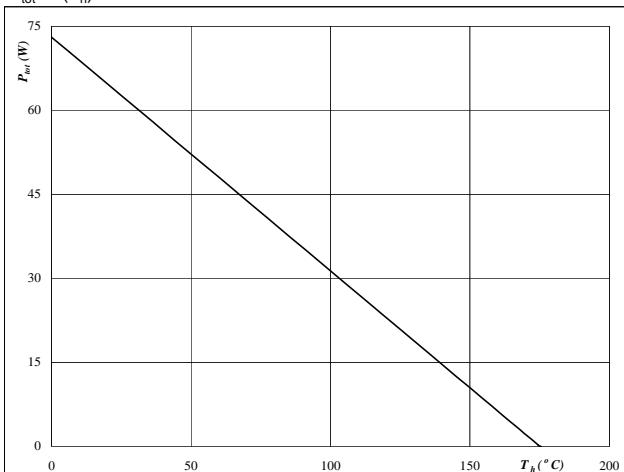

At

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

Output inverter IGBT
Figure 23
Output inverter FWD

Power dissipation as a function of heatsink temperature

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

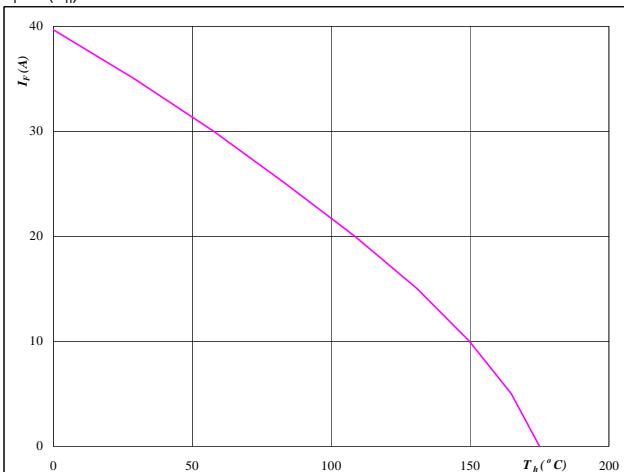

At

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

Figure 24
Output inverter FWD

Forward current as a function of heatsink temperature

$$I_F = f(T_h)$$


At

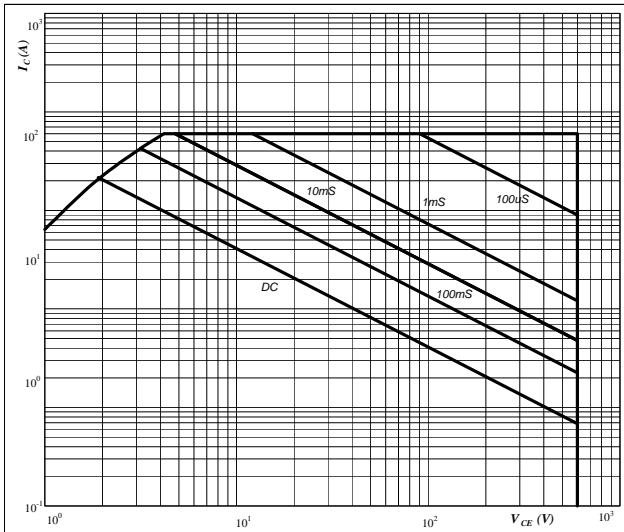
$$T_j = 175 \quad ^\circ\text{C}$$

Output Inverter

Figure 25

Safe operating area as a function of collector-emitter voltage

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


At

D = single pulse

T_h = 80 °C

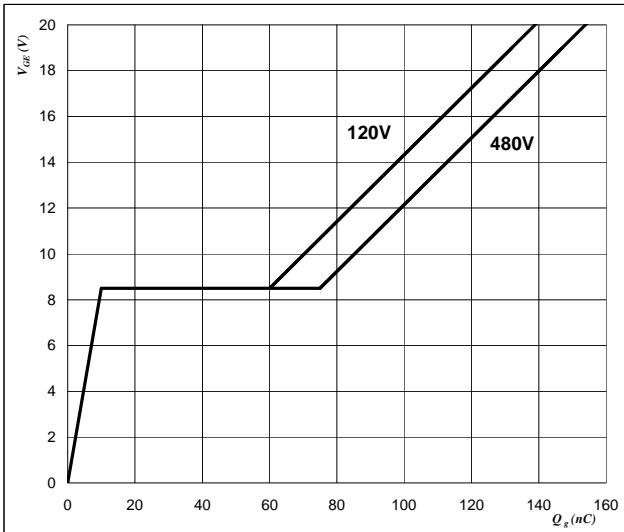
V_{GE} = ±15 V

T_j = T_{jmax} °C

Output inverter IGBT
Figure 26

Gate voltage vs Gate charge

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

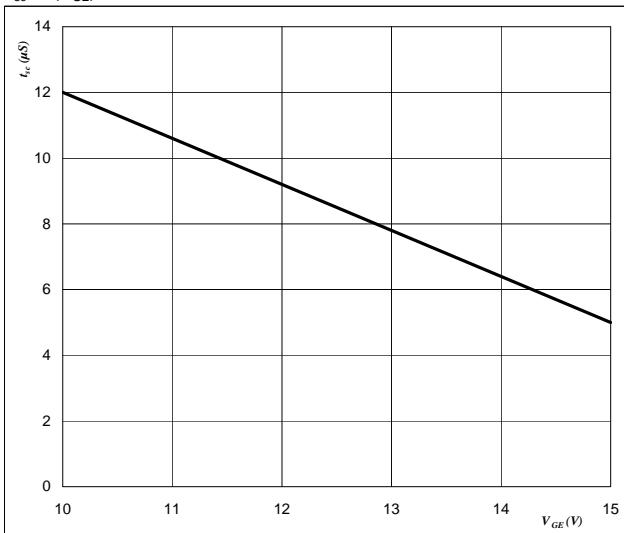

At

I_C = 20 A

Figure 27
Output inverter IGBT

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

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


At

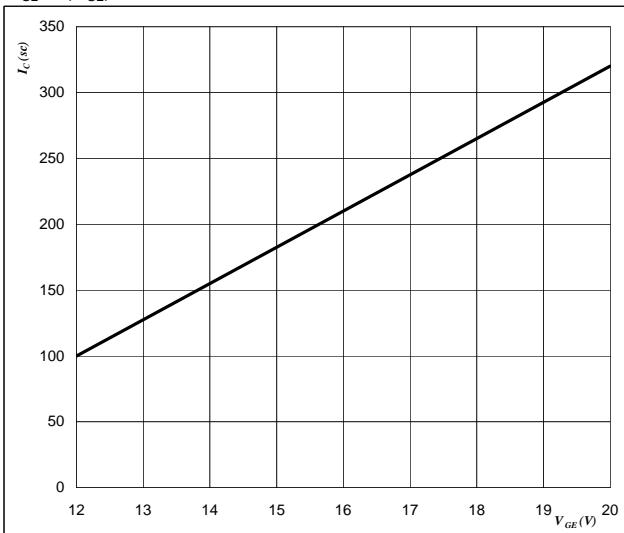
V_{CE} = 600 V

T_j ≤ 175 °C

Figure 28
Output inverter IGBT

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

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


At

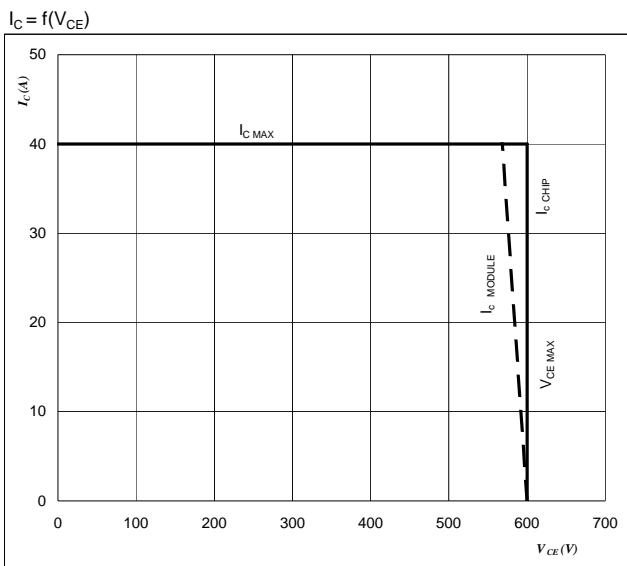
V_{CE} ≤ 600 V

T_j = 175 °C

Output Inverter

Figure 29
Reverse bias safe operating area

IGBT



At

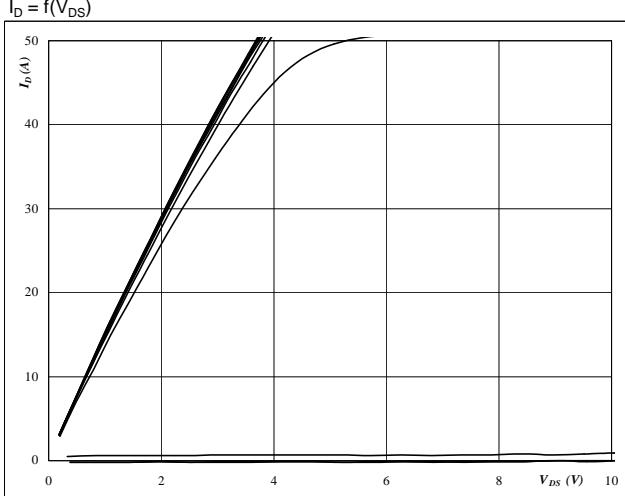
$$T_j = T_{j\max} - 25 \quad ^\circ\text{C}$$

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

Switching mode : 3 level switching

PFC

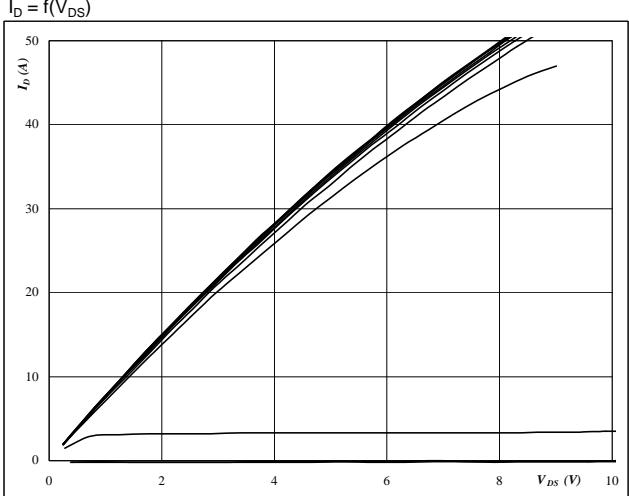
Figure 1
Typical output characteristics
 $I_D = f(V_{DS})$



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

PFC MOSFET

Figure 2
Typical output characteristics
 $I_D = f(V_{DS})$

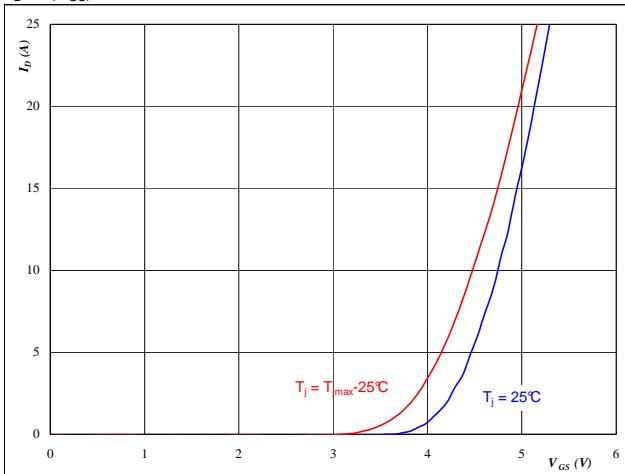


At
 $t_p = 250 \mu s$
 $T_j = 125^\circ C$
 V_{GS} from 0 V to 20 V in steps of 2 V

Figure 3
Typical transfer characteristics

PFC MOSFET

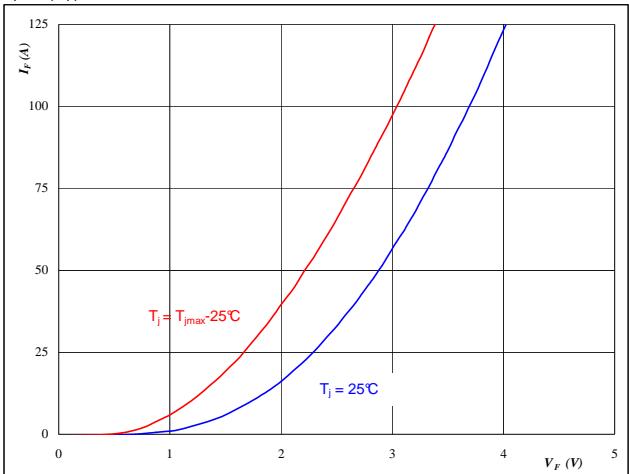
$I_D = f(V_{GS})$



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

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

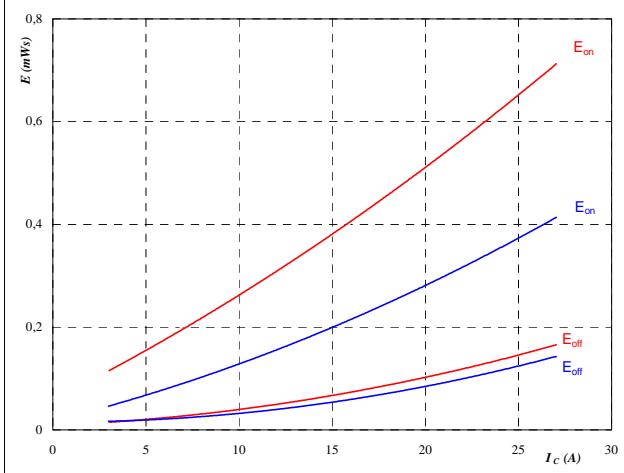
$I_F = f(V_F)$



At
 $t_p = 250 \mu s$

PFC

Figure 5
Typical switching energy losses
as a function of collector current
 $E = f(I_D)$

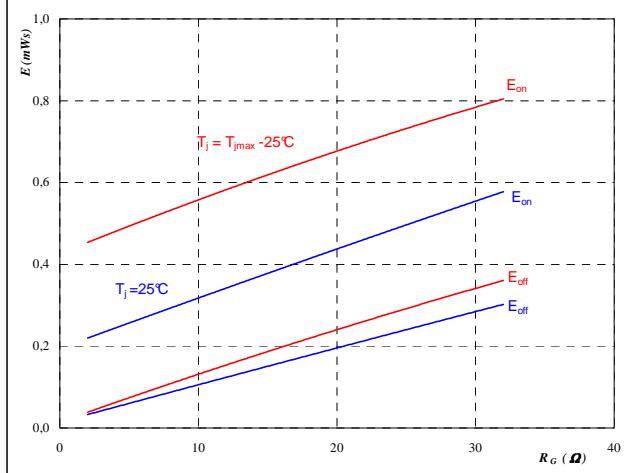


With an inductive load at

$$\begin{aligned} T_j &= 25/125 \quad ^\circ\text{C} \\ V_{DS} &= 400 \quad \text{V} \\ V_{GS} &= 10 \quad \text{V} \\ R_{gon} &= 8 \quad \Omega \\ R_{goff} &= 8 \quad \Omega \end{aligned}$$

PFC MOSFET

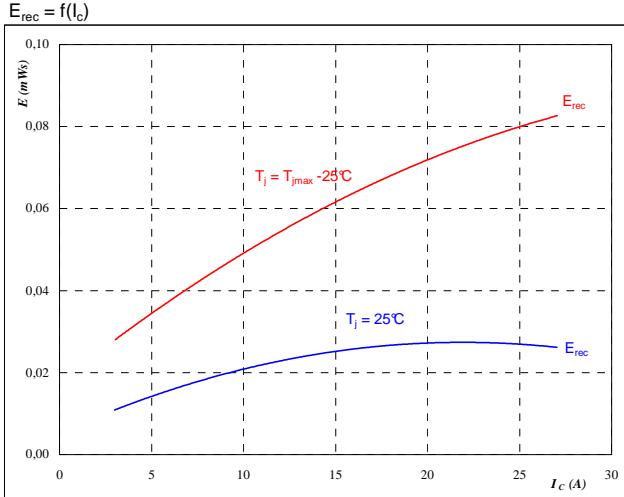
Figure 6
Typical switching energy losses
as a function of gate resistor
 $E = f(R_G)$



With an inductive load at

$$\begin{aligned} T_j &= 25/125 \quad ^\circ\text{C} \\ V_{DS} &= 400 \quad \text{V} \\ V_{GS} &= 10 \quad \text{V} \\ I_D &= 21 \quad \text{A} \end{aligned}$$

Figure 7
Typical reverse recovery energy loss
as a function of collector (drain) current
 $E_{rec} = f(I_c)$

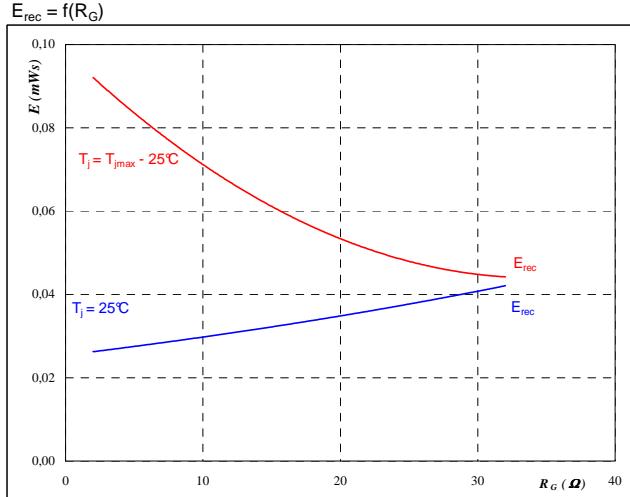


With an inductive load at

$$\begin{aligned} T_j &= 25/125 \quad ^\circ\text{C} \\ V_{DS} &= 400 \quad \text{V} \\ V_{GS} &= 10 \quad \text{V} \\ R_{gon} &= 8 \quad \Omega \\ R_{goff} &= 8 \quad \Omega \end{aligned}$$

PFC MOSFET

Figure 8
Typical reverse recovery energy loss
as a function of gate resistor
 $E_{rec} = f(R_G)$



With an inductive load at

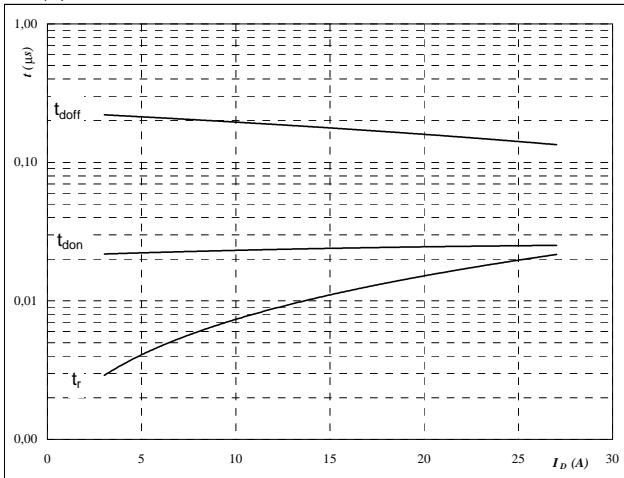
$$\begin{aligned} T_j &= 25/125 \quad ^\circ\text{C} \\ V_{DS} &= 400 \quad \text{V} \\ V_{GS} &= 10 \quad \text{V} \\ I_D &= 21 \quad \text{A} \end{aligned}$$

PFC

Figure 9

Typical switching times as a function of collector current

$$t = f(I_D)$$



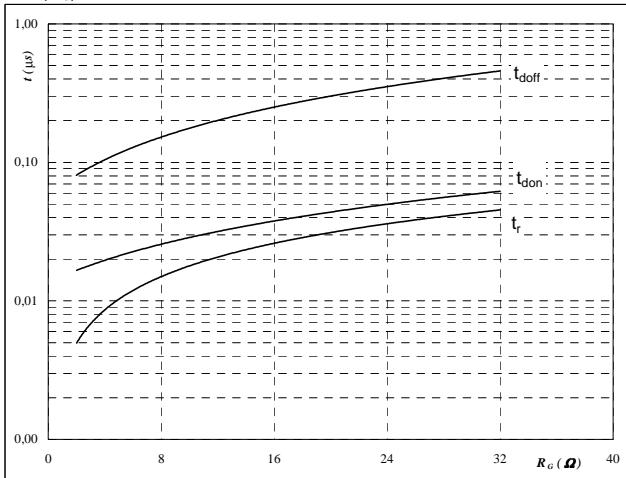
With an inductive load at

T _j =	125	°C
V _{DS} =	400	V
V _{GS} =	10	V
R _{gon} =	8	Ω
R _{goff} =	8	Ω

PFC MOSFET
Figure 10

Typical switching times as a function of gate resistor

$$t = f(R_G)$$



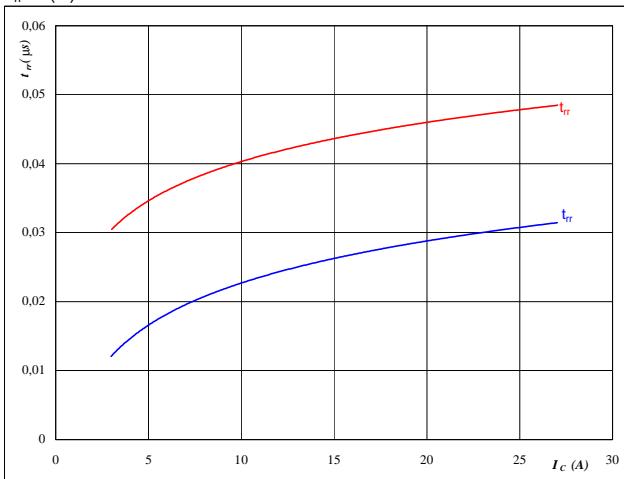
With an inductive load at

T _j =	125	°C
V _{DS} =	400	V
V _{GS} =	10	V
I _C =	21	A

Figure 11
PFC FWD

Typical reverse recovery time as a function of collector current

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



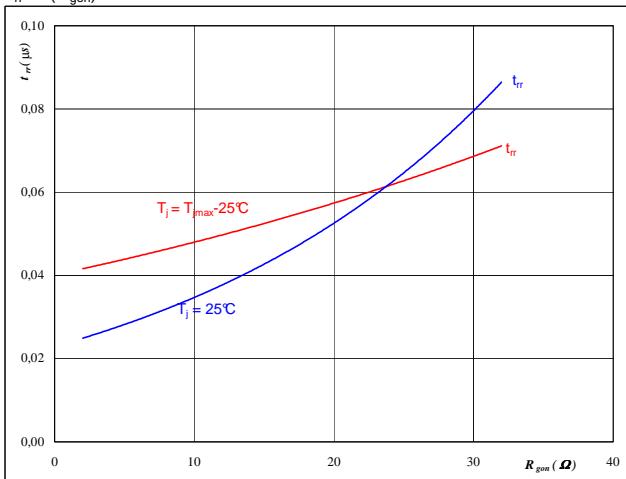
At

T _j =	25/125	°C
V _{CE} =	400	V
V _{GE} =	10	V
R _{gon} =	8	Ω

Figure 12
PFC FWD

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

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



At

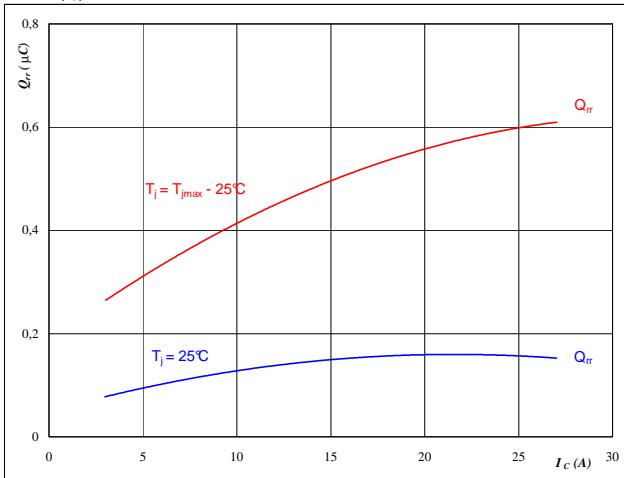
T _j =	25/125	°C
V _R =	400	V
I _F =	21	A
V _{GS} =	10	V

PFC

Figure 13

Typical reverse recovery charge as a function of collector current

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

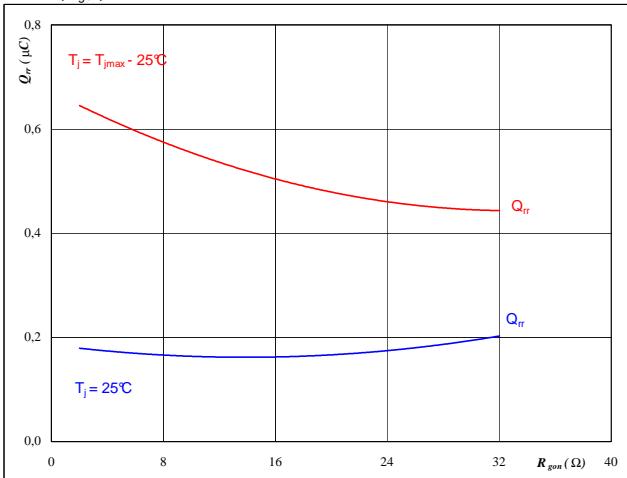

At

$T_j = 25/125 \quad ^\circ\text{C}$
 $V_{CE} = 400 \quad \text{V}$
 $V_{GE} = 10 \quad \text{V}$
 $R_{gon} = 8 \quad \Omega$

PFC FWD
Figure 14

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

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

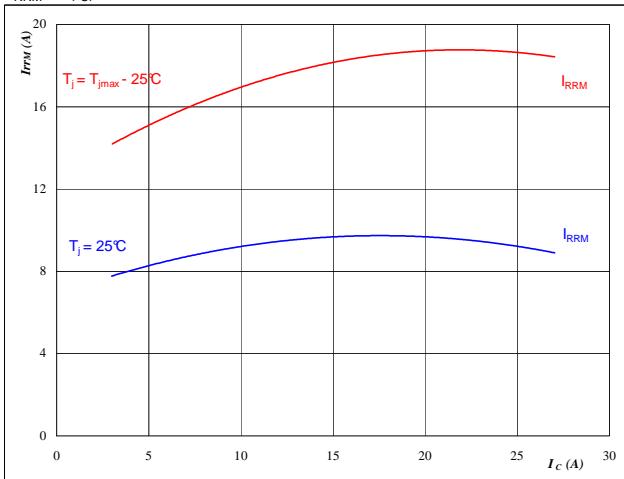

At

$T_j = 25/125 \quad ^\circ\text{C}$
 $V_R = 400 \quad \text{V}$
 $I_F = 21 \quad \text{A}$
 $V_{GS} = 10 \quad \text{V}$

Figure 15

Typical reverse recovery current as a function of collector current

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

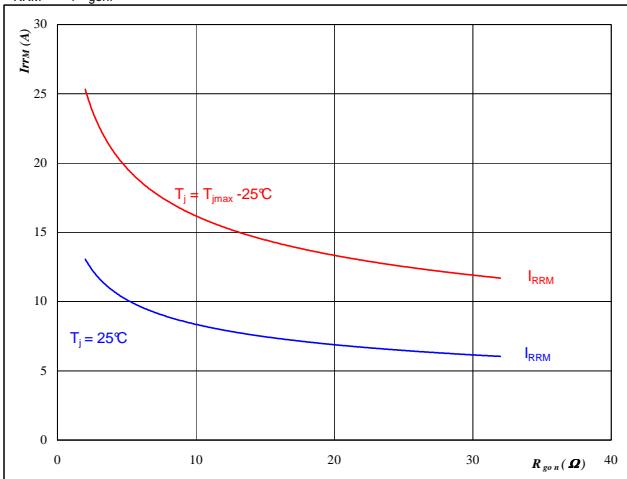

At

$T_j = 25/125 \quad ^\circ\text{C}$
 $V_{CE} = 400 \quad \text{V}$
 $V_{GE} = 10 \quad \text{V}$
 $R_{gon} = 8 \quad \Omega$

PFC FWD
Figure 16

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

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

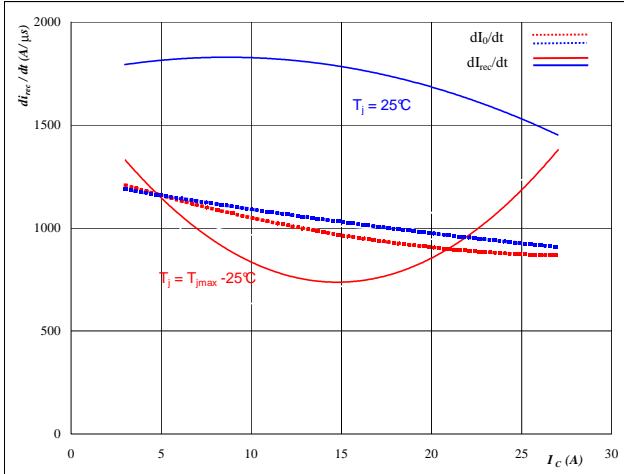

At

$T_j = 25/125 \quad ^\circ\text{C}$
 $V_R = 400 \quad \text{V}$
 $I_F = 21 \quad \text{A}$
 $V_{GS} = 10 \quad \text{V}$

PFC

Figure 17

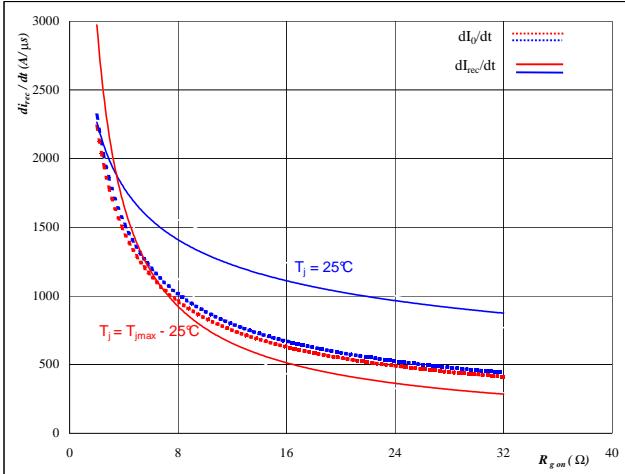
Typical rate of fall of forward
and reverse recovery current as a
function of collector current
 $dI_0/dt, dI_{rec}/dt = f(I_C)$


At

T _j =	25/125	°C
V _{CE} =	400	V
V _{GE} =	10	V
R _{gon} =	8,01	Ω

PFC FWD
Figure 18

Typical rate of fall of forward
and reverse recovery current as a
function of IGBT turn on gate resistor
 $dI_0/dt, dI_{rec}/dt = f(R_{gon})$

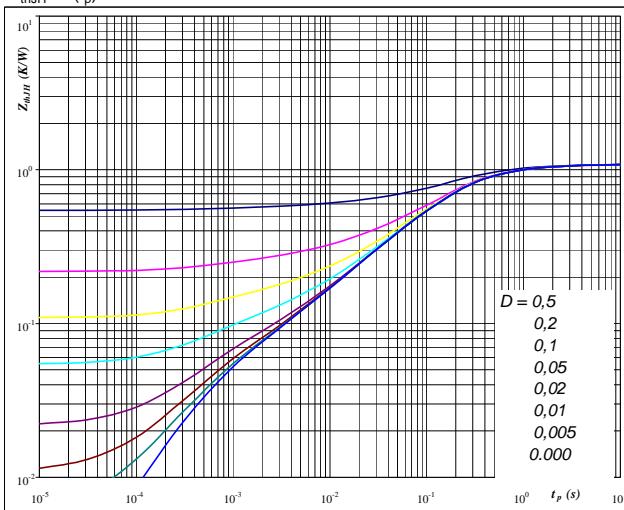

At

T _j =	25/125	°C
V _R =	400	V
I _F =	21	A
V _{GS} =	10	V

Figure 19

IGBT/MOSFET transient thermal impedance
as a function of pulse width

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


At

D =	t _p / T
R _{thJH} =	1,09 K/W

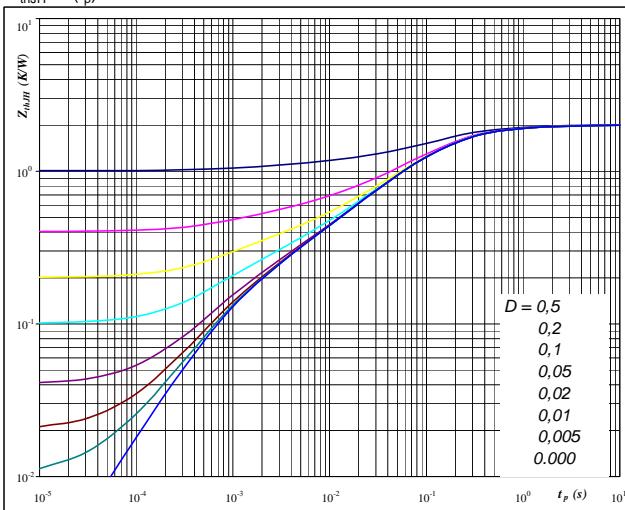
IGBT thermal model values

Thermal grease		Phase change interface	
R (C/W)	Tau (s)	R (C/W)	Tau (s)
0,06	3,95E+00	0,05	3,20E+00
0,28	4,91E-01	0,23	3,98E-01
0,53	1,37E-01	0,43	1,11E-01
0,13	2,28E-02	0,11	1,85E-02
0,05	3,27E-03	0,04	2,66E-03
0,03	5,12E-04	0,03	4,15E-04

Figure 20

FWD transient thermal impedance
as a function of pulse width

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


At

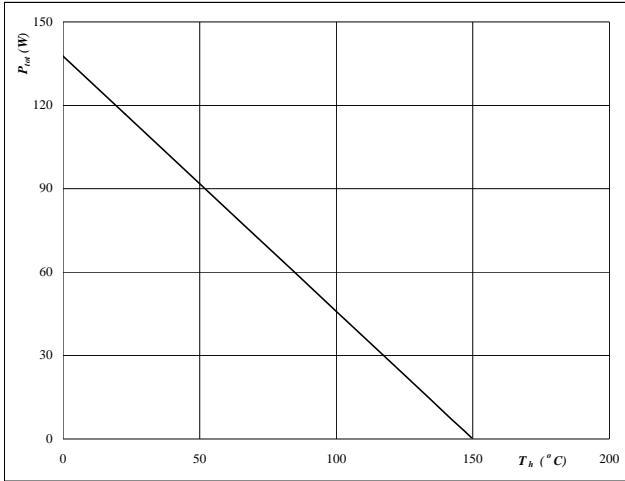
D =	t _p / T
R _{thJH} =	2,02 K/W

FWD thermal model values

Thermal grease		Phase change interface	
R (C/W)	Tau (s)	R (C/W)	Tau (s)
0,06	6,73E+00	0,05	5,46E+00
0,32	5,93E-01	0,26	4,80E-01
1,04	1,16E-01	0,85	9,40E-02
0,33	2,53E-02	0,26	2,05E-02
0,14	5,39E-03	0,12	4,37E-03
0,12	8,83E-04	0,10	7,16E-04

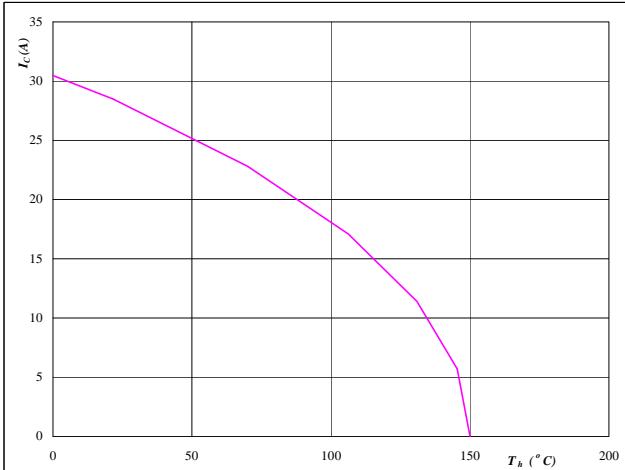
PFC

Figure 21
Power dissipation as a function of heatsink temperature
 $P_{\text{tot}} = f(T_h)$



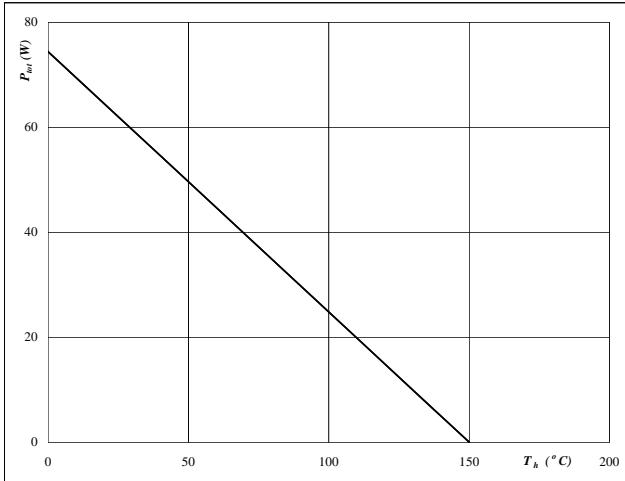
At
 $T_j = 150$ °C

Figure 22
Collector/Drain current as a function of heatsink temperature
 $I_C = f(T_h)$



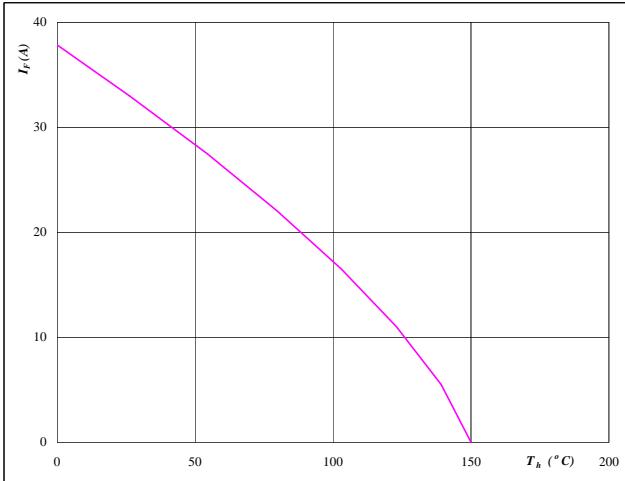
At
 $T_j = 150$ °C
 $V_{GS} = 10$ V

Figure 23
Power dissipation as a function of heatsink temperature
 $P_{\text{tot}} = f(T_h)$



At
 $T_j = 150$ °C

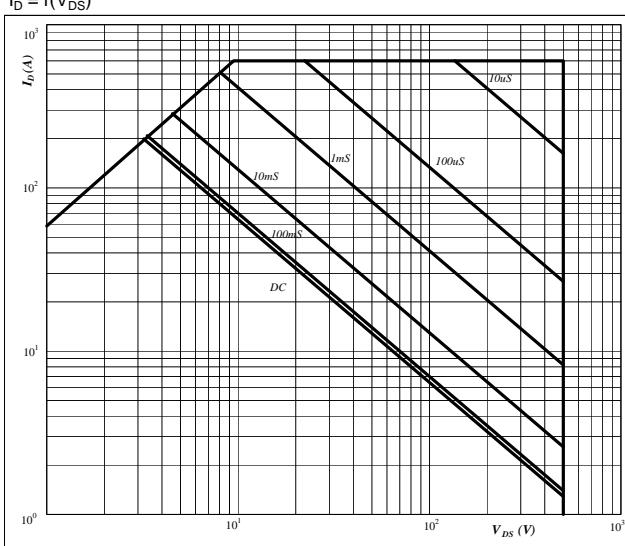
Figure 24
Forward current as a function of heatsink temperature
 $I_F = f(T_h)$



At
 $T_j = 150$ °C

PFC

Figure 25
Safe operating area as a function
of drain-source voltage
 $I_D = f(V_{DS})$

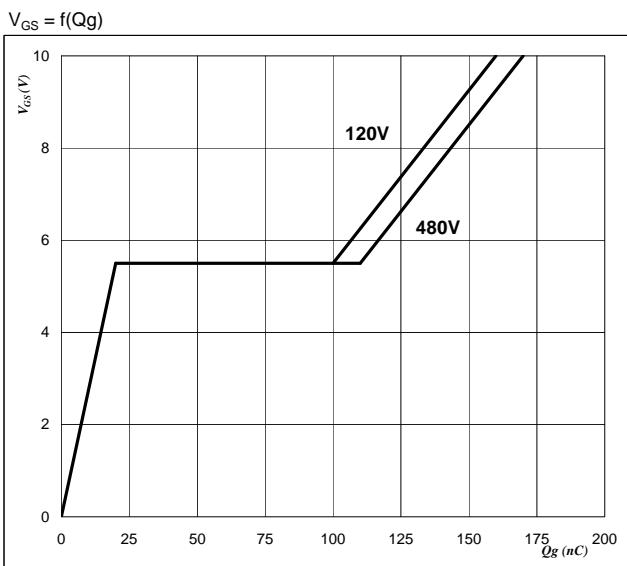


At

D = single pulse
 $T_h = 80^\circ\text{C}$
 $V_{GS} = 10\text{ V}$
 $T_j = T_{jmax}$ $^\circ\text{C}$

PFC MOSFET

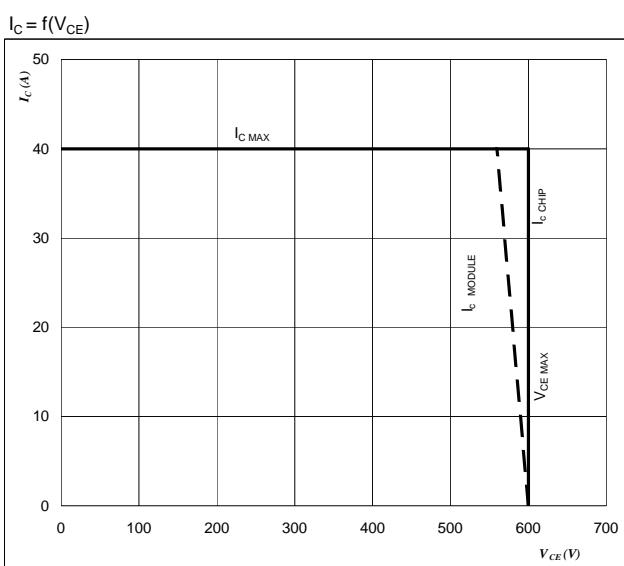
Figure 26
Gate voltage vs Gate charge



At

$I_D = 21\text{ A}$

Figure 29
Reverse bias safe operating area



At

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

$U_{ccminus}=U_{ccplus}$

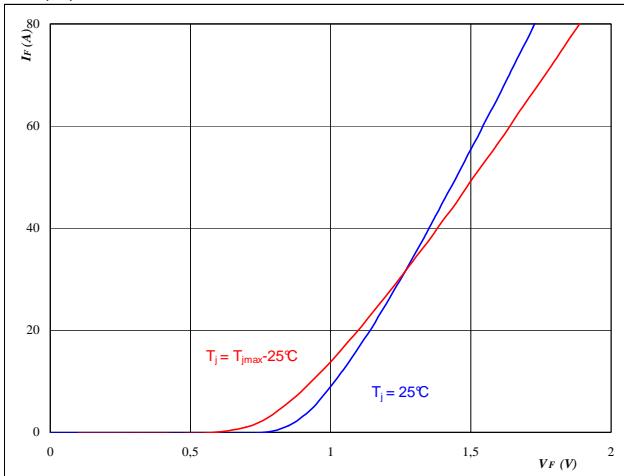
Switching mode : 3phase SPWM

Input Rectifier Bridge

Figure 1

Typical diode forward current as a function of forward voltage

$$I_F = f(V_F)$$

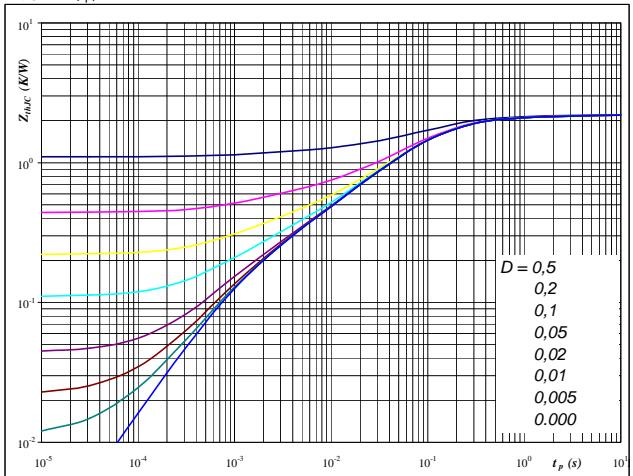

At

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

Rectifier diode
Figure 2

Diode transient thermal impedance as a function of pulse width

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


At

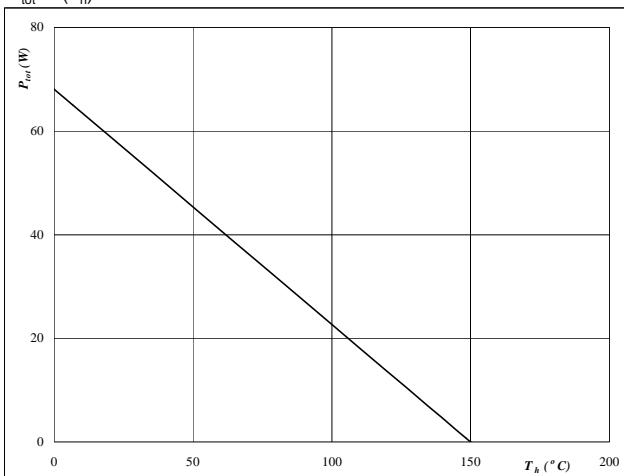
$$D = t_p / T$$

$$R_{thJH} = 2.20 \text{ K/W}$$

Figure 3

Power dissipation as a function of heatsink temperature

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

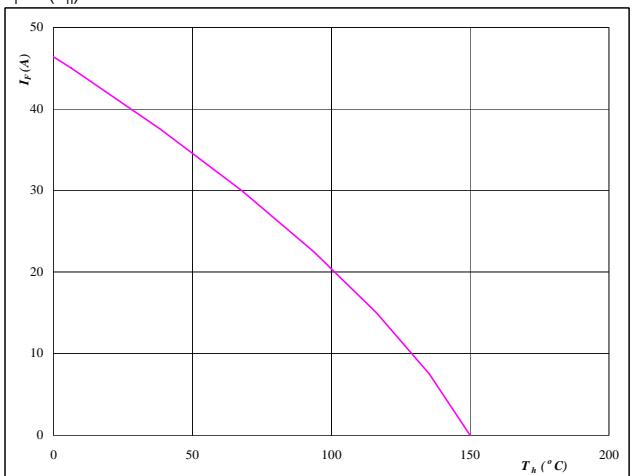

At

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

Rectifier diode
Figure 4

Forward current as a function of heatsink temperature

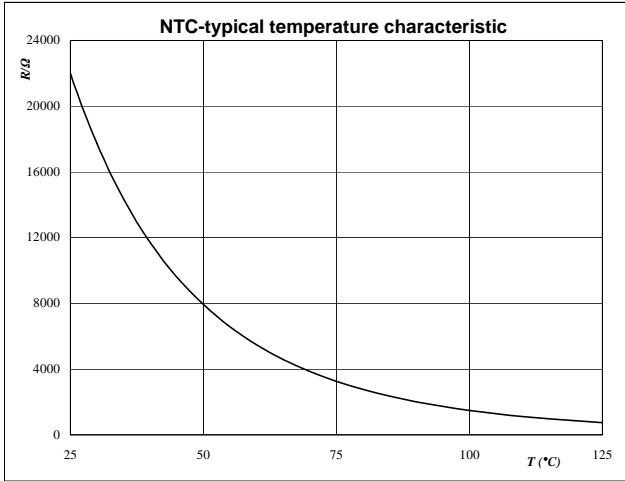
$$I_F = f(T_h)$$


At

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

Thermistor

Figure 1
Typical NTC characteristic
as a function of temperature
 $R_T = f(T)$



Thermistor

Figure 2
Typical NTC resistance values

$$R(T) = R_{25} \cdot e^{\left(B_{25/100} \left(\frac{1}{T} - \frac{1}{T_{25}} \right) \right)} \quad [\Omega]$$

T [°C]	R _{nom} [Ω]	R _{min} [Ω]	R _{max} [Ω]	△R/R [%]
-55	2089434,5	1506495,4	2672373,6	27,9
0	71804,2	59724,4	83884	16,8
10	43780,4	37094,4	50466,5	15,3
20	27484,6	23684,6	31284,7	13,8
25	22000	19109,3	24890,7	13,1
30	17723,3	15512,2	19934,4	12,5
60	5467,9	4980,6	5955,1	8,9
70	3848,6	3546	4151,1	7,9
80	2757,7	2568,2	2947,1	6,9
90	2008,9	1889,7	2128,2	5,9
100	1486,1	1411,8	1560,4	5
150	400,2	364,8	435,7	8,8

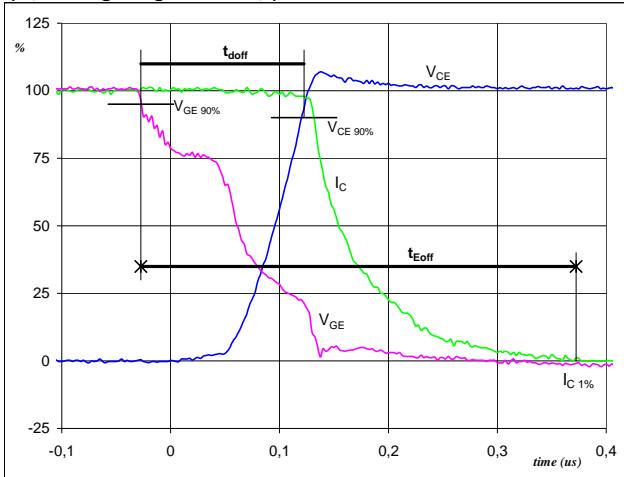
Switching Definitions Output Inverter

General conditions

T_j	=	125 °C
R_{gon}	=	16 Ω
R_{goff}	=	16 Ω

Figure 1

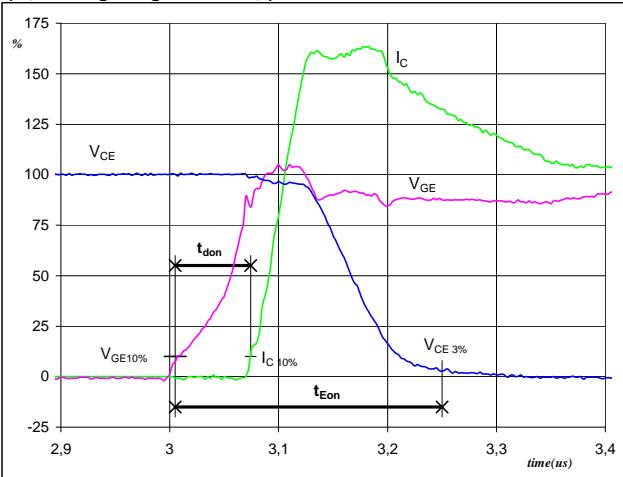
Output inverter IGBT
Turn-off Switching Waveforms & definition of t_{doff} , t_{Eoff}
(t_{Eoff} = integrating time for E_{off})



$V_{GE}(0\%) = -15$ V
 $V_{GE}(100\%) = 15$ V
 $V_C(100\%) = 400$ V
 $I_C(100\%) = 21$ A
 $t_{doff} = 0,15$ μs
 $t_{Eoff} = 0,40$ μs

Figure 2

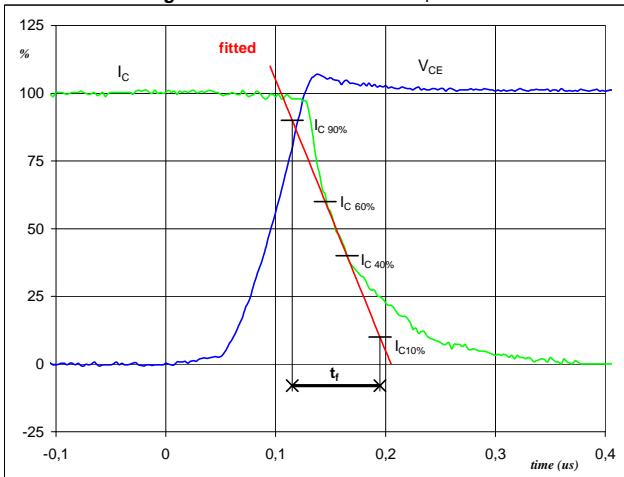
Output inverter IGBT
Turn-on Switching Waveforms & definition of t_{don} , t_{Eon}
(t_{Eon} = integrating time for E_{on})



$V_{GE}(0\%) = -15$ V
 $V_{GE}(100\%) = 15$ V
 $V_C(100\%) = 400$ V
 $I_C(100\%) = 21$ A
 $t_{don} = 0,07$ μs
 $t_{Eon} = 0,24$ μs

Figure 3

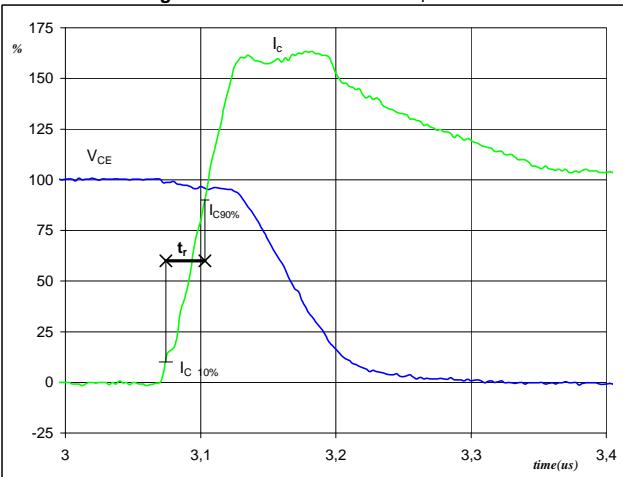
Output inverter IGBT
Turn-off Switching Waveforms & definition of t_f



$V_C(100\%) = 400$ V
 $I_C(100\%) = 21$ A
 $t_f = 0,08$ μs

Figure 4

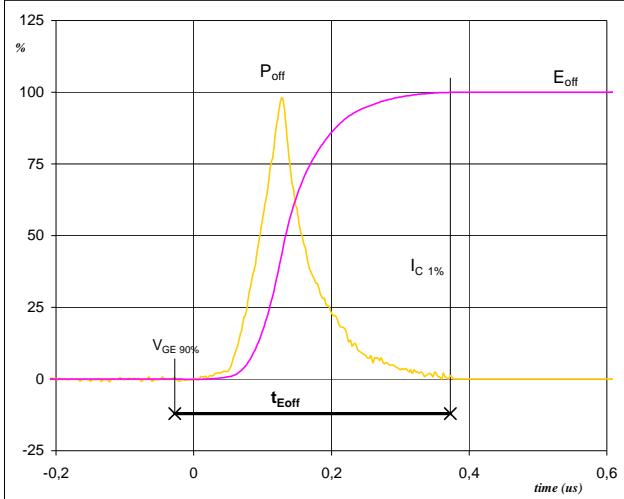
Output inverter IGBT
Turn-on Switching Waveforms & definition of t_r



$V_C(100\%) = 400$ V
 $I_C(100\%) = 21$ A
 $t_r = 0,03$ μs

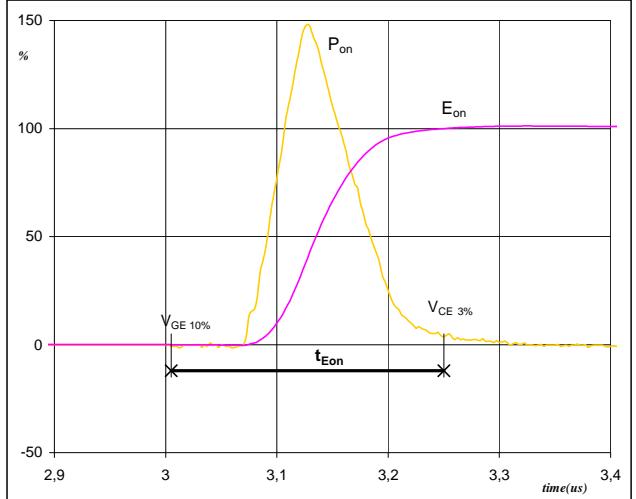
Switching Definitions Output Inverter

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



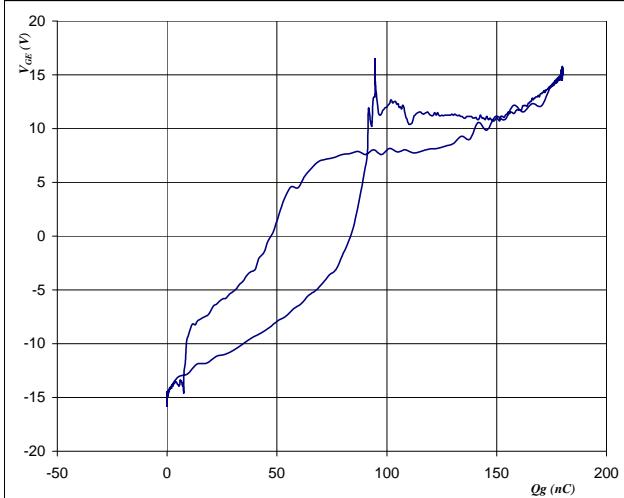
$P_{off} (100\%) = 8,37 \text{ kW}$
 $E_{off} (100\%) = 0,71 \text{ mJ}$
 $t_{Eoff} = 0,40 \mu\text{s}$

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



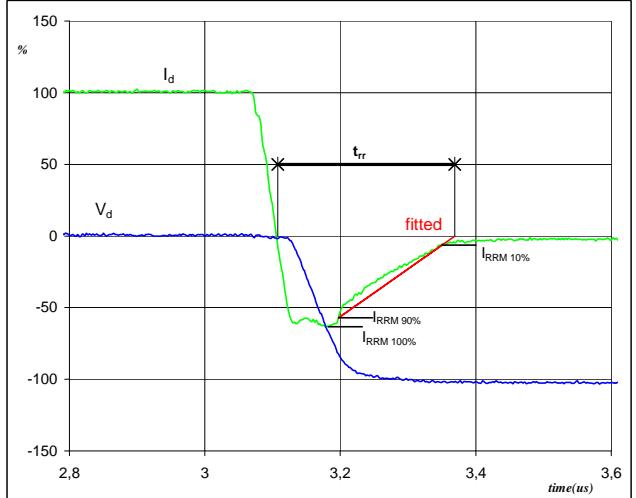
$P_{on} (100\%) = 8,37 \text{ kW}$
 $E_{on} (100\%) = 0,96 \text{ mJ}$
 $t_{Eon} = 0,24 \mu\text{s}$

Figure 7 Output inverter FWD
Gate voltage vs Gate charge (measured)



$V_{GEoff} = -15 \text{ V}$
 $V_{GEon} = 15 \text{ V}$
 $V_C (100\%) = 400 \text{ V}$
 $I_C (100\%) = 21 \text{ A}$
 $Q_g = 179,93 \text{ nC}$

Figure 8 Output inverter IGBT
Turn-off Switching Waveforms & definition of t_{rr}



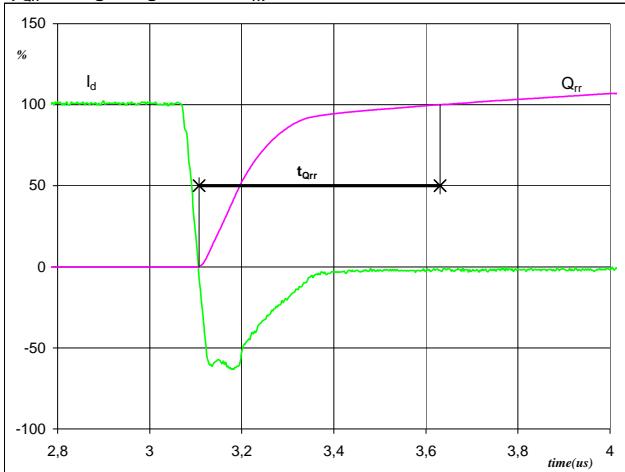
$V_d (100\%) = 400 \text{ V}$
 $I_d (100\%) = 21 \text{ A}$
 $I_{RRM} (100\%) = -13 \text{ A}$
 $t_{rr} = 0,26 \mu\text{s}$

Switching Definitions Output Inverter

Figure 9

Output inverter FWD

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

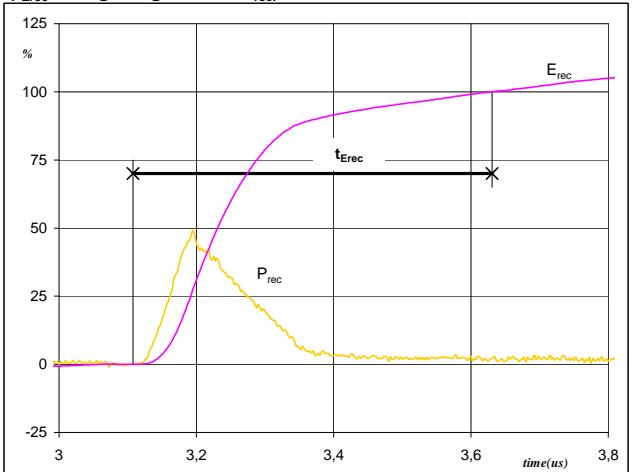


$I_d(100\%) =$ 21 A
 $Q_{rr}(100\%) =$ 2,01 μ C
 $t_{Qrr} =$ 0,52 μ s

Figure 10

Output inverter FWD

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



$P_{rec}(100\%) =$ 8,37 kW
 $E_{rec}(100\%) =$ 0,54 mJ
 $t_{Erec} =$ 0,52 μ s

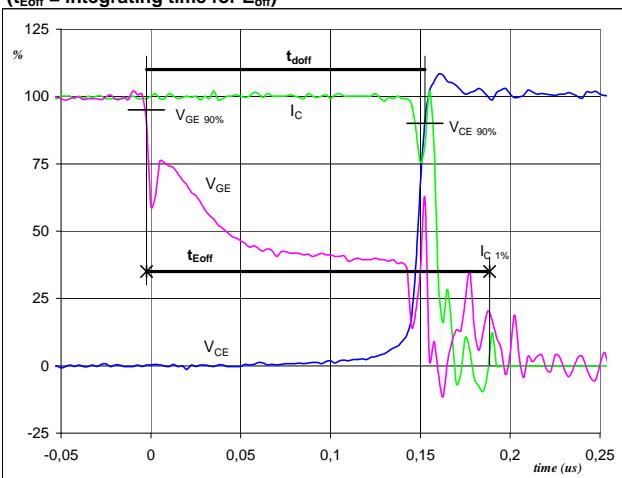
Switching Definitions PFC

General conditions

T_j	= 125 °C
R_{gon}	= 8 Ω
R_{goff}	= 8 Ω

Figure 1

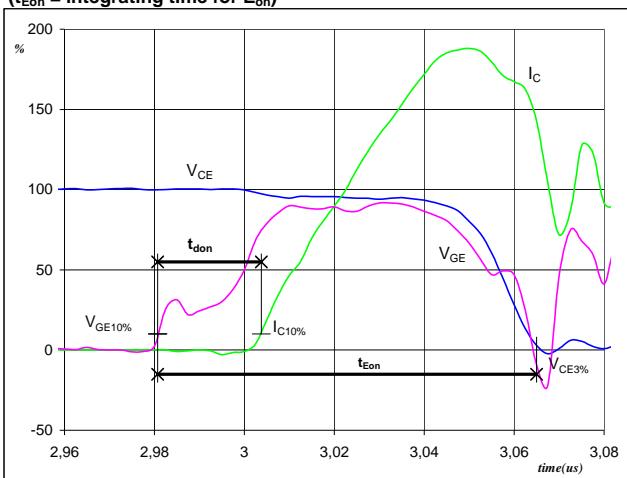
PFC MOSFET
Turn-off Switching Waveforms & definition of t_{doff} , t_{Eoff}
(t_{Eoff} = integrating time for E_{off})



$V_{GE}(0\%) = 0 \text{ V}$
 $V_{GE}(100\%) = 10 \text{ V}$
 $V_C(100\%) = 400 \text{ V}$
 $I_C(100\%) = 21 \text{ A}$
 $t_{doff} = 0,16 \mu\text{s}$
 $t_{Eoff} = 0,19 \mu\text{s}$

Figure 2

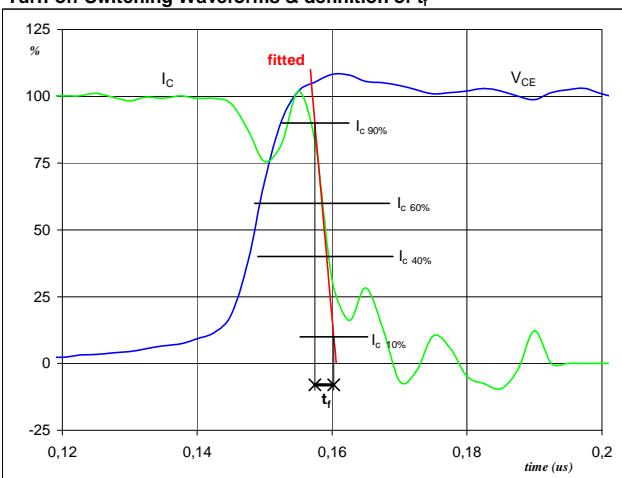
PFC MOSFET
Turn-on Switching Waveforms & definition of t_{don} , t_{Eon}
(t_{Eon} = integrating time for E_{on})



$V_{GE}(0\%) = 0 \text{ V}$
 $V_{GE}(100\%) = 10 \text{ V}$
 $V_C(100\%) = 400 \text{ V}$
 $I_C(100\%) = 21 \text{ A}$
 $t_{don} = 0,03 \mu\text{s}$
 $t_{Eon} = 0,08 \mu\text{s}$

Figure 3

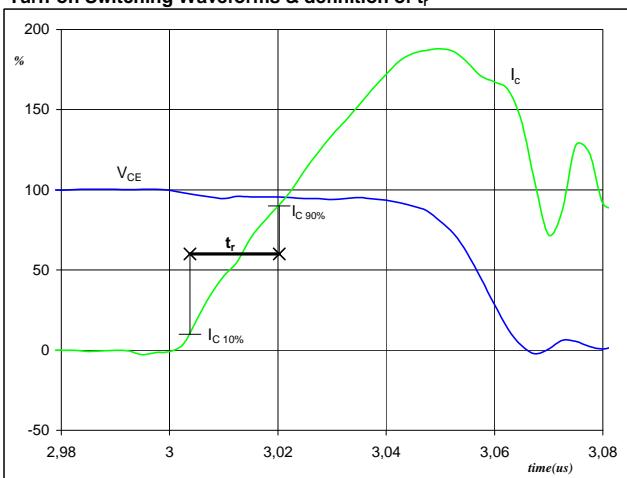
PFC MOSFET
Turn-off Switching Waveforms & definition of t_f



$V_C(100\%) = 400 \text{ V}$
 $I_C(100\%) = 21 \text{ A}$
 $t_f = 0,0040 \mu\text{s}$

Figure 4

PFC MOSFET
Turn-on Switching Waveforms & definition of t_r

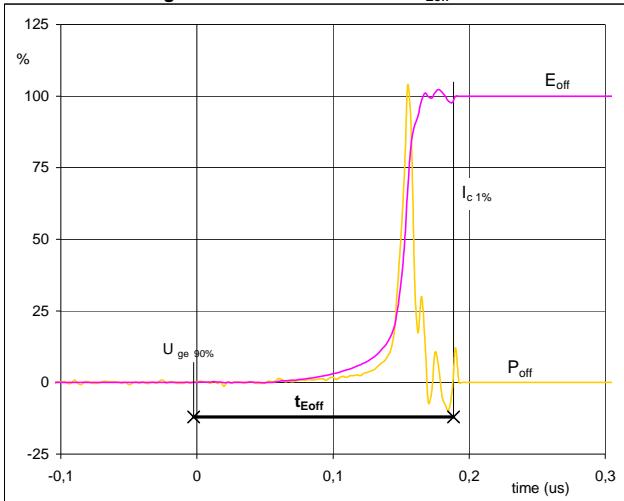


$V_C(100\%) = 400 \text{ V}$
 $I_C(100\%) = 21 \text{ A}$
 $t_r = 0,0160 \mu\text{s}$

Switching Definitions PFC

Figure 5

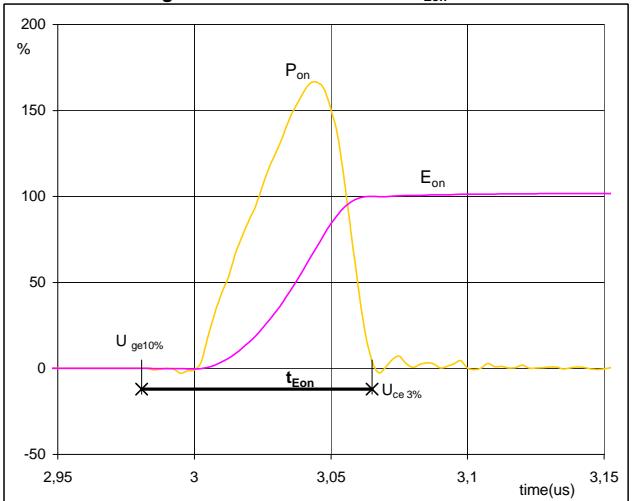
PFC MOSFET

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


P_{off} (100%) = 8,37 kW
 E_{off} (100%) = 0,11 mJ
 t_{Eoff} = 0,19 μ s

Figure 6

PFC MOSFET

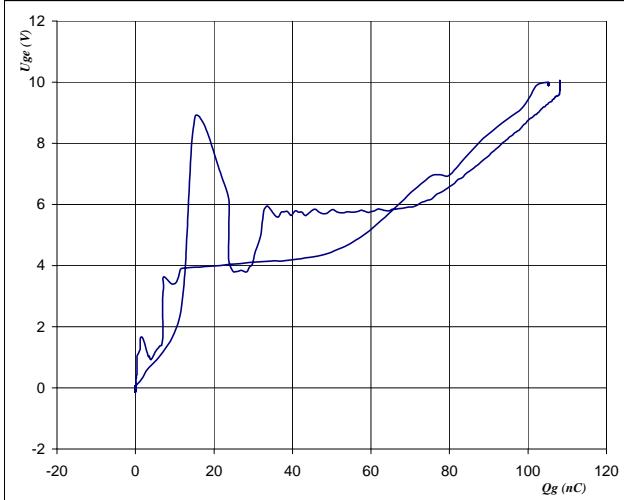
Turn-on Switching Waveforms & definition of t_{Eon}


P_{on} (100%) = 8,3652 kW
 E_{on} (100%) = 0,53 mJ
 t_{Eon} = 0,0843 μ s

Figure 7

PFC MOSFET

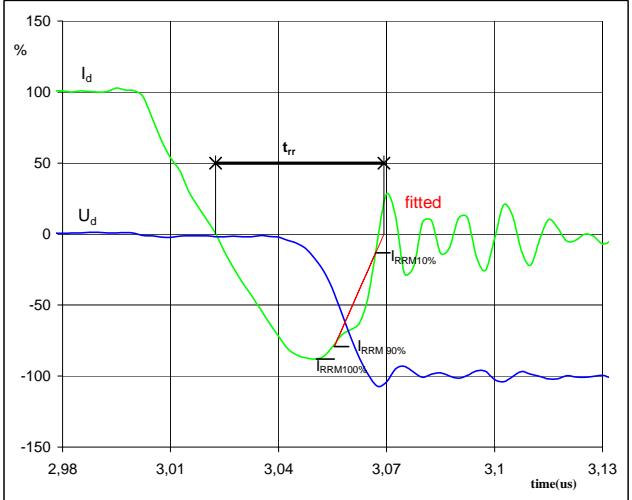
Gate voltage vs Gate charge (measured)



V_{GEoff} = 0 V
 V_{GEon} = 10 V
 V_C (100%) = 400 V
 I_C (100%) = 21 A
 Q_g = 108,06 nC

Figure 8

PFC FWD

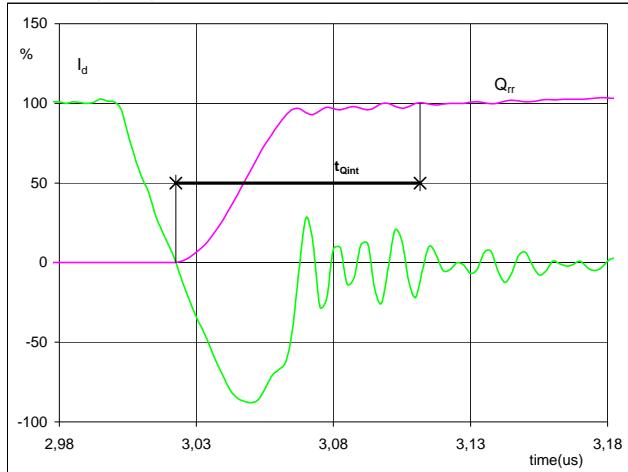
Turn-off Switching Waveforms & definition of t_{rr}


V_d (100%) = 400 V
 I_d (100%) = 21 A
 I_{RRM} (100%) = -18 A
 t_{rr} = 0,05 μ s

Switching Definitions PFC

Figure 9

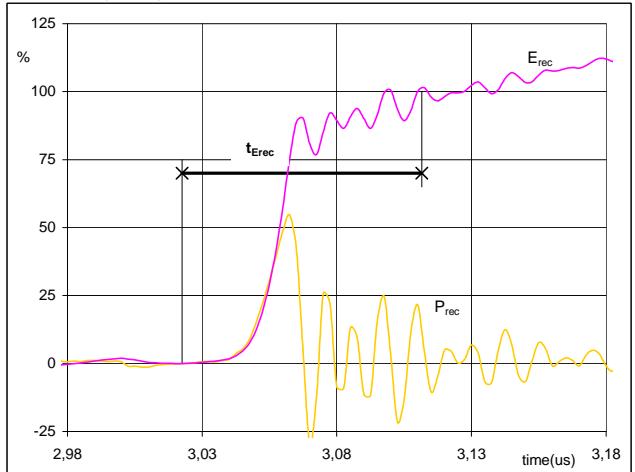
Turn-on Switching Waveforms & definition of t_{Qrr}
(t_{Qrr} = integrating time for Q_{rr})



$I_d(100\%) = 21 \text{ A}$
 $Q_{rr}(100\%) = 0,57 \mu\text{C}$
 $t_{Qint} = 0,09 \mu\text{s}$

Figure 10

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



$E_{rec}(100\%) = 8,37 \text{ kW}$
 $P_{rec}(100\%) = 0,08 \text{ mJ}$
 $t_{Erec} = 0,09 \mu\text{s}$

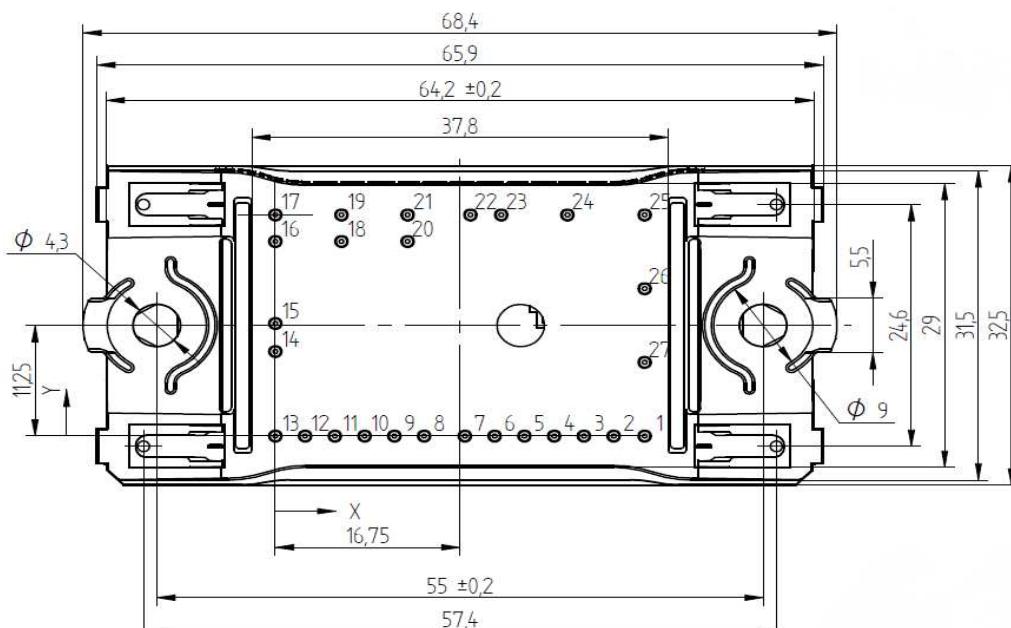
Ordering Code and Marking - Outline - Pinout

Ordering Code & Marking

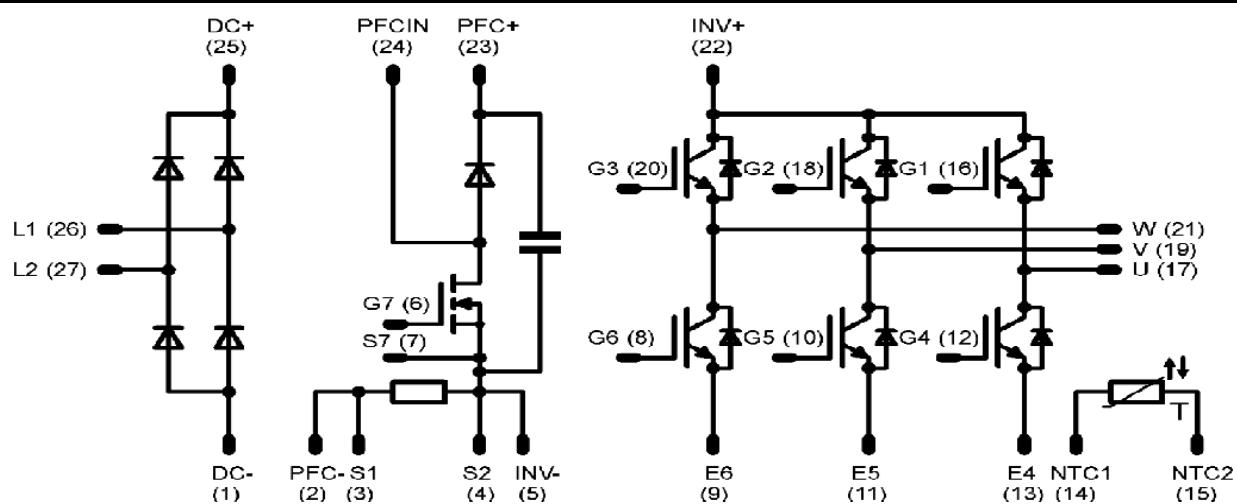
Version	Ordering Code	in DataMatrix as	in packaging barcode as
without thermal paste 17mm housing	10-F006PPA020SB-M685B	M685B	M685B

Outline

Pin table		
Pin	X	Y
1	335	0
2	367	0
3	28	0
4	253	0
5	226	0
6	19.9	0
7	17.2	0
8	13.5	0
9	10.8	0
10	8.1	0
11	5.4	0
12	2.7	0
13	0	0
14	0	8.6
15	0	11.45
16	0	19.8
17	0	22.5
18	6	19.8
19	6	22.5
20	12	19.8
21	12	22.5
22	17.7	22.5
23	20.5	22.5
24	26.5	22.5
25	33.5	22.5
26	33.5	15
27	33.5	7.5



Pinout



PRODUCT STATUS DEFINITIONS

Datasheet Status	Product Status	Definition
Target	Formative or In Design	This datasheet contains the design specifications for product development. Specifications may change in any manner without notice. The data contained is exclusively intended for technically trained staff.
Preliminary	First Production	This datasheet contains preliminary data, and supplementary data may be published at a later date. Vincotech reserves the right to make changes at any time without notice in order to improve design. The data contained is exclusively intended for technically trained staff.
Final	Full Production	This datasheet contains final specifications. Vincotech reserves the right to make changes at any time without notice in order to improve design. The data contained is exclusively intended for technically trained staff.

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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.