

flow MNPC 4w
1200V/400A
Features

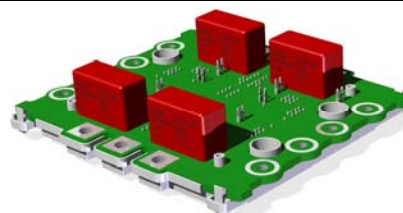
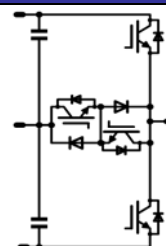
- Mixed voltage NPC
- Low inductive
- High power screw interface
- Integrated DC-snubber capacitors

Target Applications

- Solar inverter
- UPS
- High speed motor drive

Types

- 70-W212NMA400SC-M209P

flow SCREW 4w housing

Schematic


Maximum Ratings

T_j=25°C, unless otherwise specified

Parameter	Symbol	Condition	Value	Unit
half bridge IGBT (T1 , T4)				
Collector-emitter break down voltage	V _{CE}		1200	V
DC collector current	I _C	T _j =T _{jmax} T _h =80°C T _c =80°C	338 439	A
Repetitive peak collector current	I _{Cpulse}	t _p limited by T _{jmax}	1200	A
Power dissipation per IGBT	P _{tot}	T _j =T _{jmax} T _h =80°C T _c =80°C	729 1104	W
Gate-emitter peak voltage	V _{GE}		±20	V
Short circuit ratings	t _{SC} V _{CC}	T _j ≤150°C V _{GE} =15V	10 800	μs V
Turn off safe operating area (RBSOA)	I _{cmax}	V _{CE max} = 1200V T _{vj max} = 150°C	800	A
Maximum Junction Temperature	T _{jmax}		175	°C

neutral point FWD (D2 , D3)

Peak Repetitive Reverse Voltage	V _{RRM}	T _j =25°C	600	V
DC forward current	I _F	T _j =T _{jmax} T _h =80°C T _c =80°C	309 415	A
Surge forward current	I _{FSM}	t _p = 10 ms, sine halfwave T _{vj} < 150°C	890	A
I ² t-value	I ² t		3960	A ² s
Repetitive peak forward current	I _{FRM}	t _p = 1 ms T _{vj} < 150°C	800	A
Power dissipation per FWD	P _{tot}	T _j =T _{jmax} T _h =80°C T _c =80°C	421 637	W
Maximum Junction Temperature	T _{jmax}		175	°C

Maximum Ratings

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

Parameter	Symbol	Condition	Value	Unit
neutral point IGBT (T₂ , T₃)				
Collector-emitter break down voltage	V_{CE}		600	V
DC collector current	I_C	$T_j=T_{jmax}$ $T_h=80^{\circ}\text{C}$ $T_c=80^{\circ}\text{C}$	329 430	A
Repetitive peak collector current	I_{Cpuls}	t_p limited by T_{jmax}	1200	A
Power dissipation per IGBT	P_{tot}	$T_j=T_{jmax}$ $T_h=80^{\circ}\text{C}$ $T_c=80^{\circ}\text{C}$	574 870	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
Turn off safe operating area (RBSOA)	I_{cmax}	$V_{CE max} = 1200\text{V}$ $T_{vj max} = 150^{\circ}\text{C}$	800	A
Maximum Junction Temperature	T_{jmax}		175	$^{\circ}\text{C}$

half bridge FWD (D₁ , D₄)

Peak Repetitive Reverse Voltage	V_{RRM}	$T_j=25^{\circ}\text{C}$	1200	V
DC forward current	I_F	$T_j=T_{jmax}$ $T_h=80^{\circ}\text{C}$ $T_c=80^{\circ}\text{C}$	270 356	A
Surge forward current	I_{FSM}	$t_p=10\text{ms} , \sin 180^{\circ}$ $T_j=150^{\circ}\text{C}$	2200	A
I ² t-value	I^2t		6052	A ² s
Repetitive peak forward current	I_{FRM}	t_p limited by T_{jmax}	1200	A
Power dissipation per FWD	P_{tot}	$T_j=T_{jmax}$ $T_h=80^{\circ}\text{C}$ $T_c=80^{\circ}\text{C}$	540 818	W
Maximum Junction Temperature	T_{jmax}		175	$^{\circ}\text{C}$

DC link Capacitor

Max.DC voltage	V_{MAX}	$T_c=100^{\circ}\text{C}$	630	V
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General Module Properties

Material of module baseplate			Cu	
Material of internal insulation			Al ₂ O ₃	

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}	$t=2\text{s}$ 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 _i [V] or V _{CE} [V] or V _{DS} [V]	I _c [A] or I _e [A] or I _b [A]	T _j	Min	Typ	Max	
half bridge IGBT (T1 , T4)										
Gate emitter threshold voltage	V _{GE(th)}	V _{CE} =V _{GE}			0,0152	T _j =25°C T _j =150°C	5	5,8	6,5	V
Collector-emitter saturation voltage	V _{CE(sat)}		15		400	T _j =25°C T _j =150°C	1,5	1,97 2,23	2,4	V
Collector-emitter cut-off current incl. FWD	I _{CES}		0	1200		T _j =25°C T _j =150°C			0,6	mA
Gate-emitter leakage current	I _{GES}		20	0		T _j =25°C T _j =150°C			3000	nA
Integrated Gate resistor	R _{gint}							1,88		Ω
Turn-on delay time	t _{d(on)}	R _{goff} =1 Ω R _{gon} =1 Ω	±15	350	400	T _j =25°C T _j =150°C		235 247		ns
Rise time	t _r					T _j =25°C T _j =150°C		46 55		
Turn-off delay time	t _{d(off)}					T _j =25°C T _j =150°C		292 354		
Fall time	t _f					T _j =25°C T _j =150°C		55 92		
Turn-on energy loss per pulse	E _{on}					T _j =25°C T _j =150°C		7,95 12,30		
Turn-off energy loss per pulse	E _{off}	T _j =25°C T _j =150°C		13,25 22,08						
Input capacitance	C _{ies}	f=1MHz	0	25		T _j =25°C		24600		pF
Output capacitance	C _{oss}							1620		
Reverse transfer capacitance	C _{rss}							1380		
Gate charge	Q _{Gate}		±15	960	400	T _j =25°C		2030		nC
Thermal resistance chip to heatsink per chip	R _{thJH}	Thermal grease thickness≤50um λ = 1 W/mK						0,13		K/W
Thermal resistance chip to case per chip	R _{thJC}							0,09		
neutral point FWD (D2 , D3)										
FWD forward voltage	V _F	R _{gon} =1 Ω	±15	350	400	T _j =25°C T _j =150°C	1,2	1,67 1,56	2,2	V
Peak reverse recovery current	I _{RRM}					T _j =25°C T _j =150°C		204 262	A	
Reverse recovery time	t _{rr}					T _j =25°C T _j =150°C		183 295	ns	
Reverse recovered charge	Q _{rr}					T _j =25°C T _j =150°C		17 33	μC	
Peak rate of fall of recovery current	di(rec)max /dt					T _j =25°C T _j =150°C		3129 1705	A/μs	
Reverse recovered energy	E _{rec}					T _j =25°C T _j =150°C		3,78 7,44	mWs	
Thermal resistance chip to heatsink per chip	R _{thJH}					Thermal grease thickness≤50um λ = 1 W/mK				
Thermal resistance chip to case per chip	R _{thJC}							0,15		
neutral point IGBT (T2 , T3)										
Gate emitter threshold voltage	V _{GE(th)}	V _{CE} =V _{GE}			0,0064	T _j =25°C T _j =150°C	5	5,8	6,5	V
Collector-emitter saturation voltage	V _{CE(sat)}		15		400	T _j =25°C T _j =150°C	1	1,56 1,80	2,2	V
Collector-emitter cut-off incl FWD	I _{CES}		0	600		T _j =25°C T _j =150°C			0,1	mA
Gate-emitter leakage current	I _{GES}		20	0		T _j =25°C T _j =150°C			3000	nA
Integrated Gate resistor	R _{gint}							0,5		Ω
Turn-on delay time	t _{d(on)}	R _{goff} =1 Ω R _{gon} =1 Ω	±15	350	400	T _j =25°C T _j =150°C		201 204		ns
Rise time	t _r					T _j =25°C T _j =150°C		29 32		
Turn-off delay time	t _{d(off)}					T _j =25°C T _j =150°C		248 272		
Fall time	t _f					T _j =25°C T _j =150°C		71 88		
Turn-on energy loss per pulse	E _{on}					T _j =25°C T _j =150°C		3,93 5,61		
Turn-off energy loss per pulse	E _{off}	T _j =25°C T _j =150°C		10,49 14,07						
Input capacitance	C _{ies}	f=1MHz	0	25		T _j =25°C		24640		pF
Output capacitance	C _{oss}							1536		
Reverse transfer capacitance	C _{rss}							732		
Gate charge	Q _{Gate}		±15	480	400	T _j =25°C		2480		nC
Thermal resistance chip to heatsink per chip	R _{thJH}	Thermal grease thickness≤50um λ = 1 W/mK						0,17		K/W
Thermal resistance chip to case per chip	R _{thJC}							0,11		

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 _r [A] or I _b [A]	T _j	Min	Typ	Max	
half bridge FWD (D1 , D4)										
FWD forward voltage	V _F				400	T _j =25°C T _j =150°C	1	2,29 2,37	3	V
Reverse leakage current	I _r			1200		T _j =25°C T _j =150°C			480	µA
Peak reverse recovery current	I _{RRM}	Rgon=1 Ω	±15	350	400	T _j =25°C T _j =150°C		410 521		A
Reverse recovery time	t _{rr}					T _j =25°C T _j =150°C		63 149		ns
Reverse recovered charge	Q _{rr}					T _j =25°C T _j =150°C		24 49		µC
Peak rate of fall of recovery current	di(rec)max /dt					T _j =25°C T _j =150°C		18915 15110		A/µs
Reverse recovery energy	E _{rec}					T _j =25°C T _j =150°C		5,79 12,71		mWs
Thermal resistance chip to heatsink per chip	R _{thJH}	Thermal grease thickness≤50um λ = 1 W/mK						0,18		K/W
Thermal resistance chip to case per chip	R _{thJC}							0,12		
DC link Capacitor										
C value	C							2 * 0,68		µF
Stray inductance of on board capacitors	ESL							26/2		nH
Series resistance of on board capacitors	ESR							14/2		mΩ
Thermistor										
Rated resistance	R					T _j =25°C		22000		Ω
Deviation of R ₁₀₀	ΔR/R	R100=1486 Ω				T _j =100°C	-5		5	%
Power dissipation	P					T _j =25°C		200		mW
Power dissipation constant						T _j =25°C		2		mW/K
B-value	B _(25/50)	Tol. ±3%				T _j =25°C		3950		K
B-value	B _(25/100)	Tol. ±3%				T _j =25°C		3996		K
Vincotech NTC Reference						T _j =25°C			B	
Module Properties										
Module inductance (from chips to PCB)	L _{sCE}							5		nH
Module inductance (from PCB to PCB using Intercon board)	L _{sCE}							3		nH
Resistance of Intercon boards (from PCB to PCB using Intercon board)	R _{CC-1+EE'}	Tc=25°C, per switch						1,5		mΩ
Mounting torque	M	Screw M4 - mounting according to valid application note FSWB1-4TY-M-*-HI					2		2,2	Nm
Mounting torque	M	Screw M5 - mounting according to valid application note FSWB1-4TY-M-*-HI					4		6	Nm
Terminal connection torque	M	Screw M6 - mounting according to valid application note FSWB1-4TY-M-*-HI					2,5		5	Nm
Weight	G								710	g

Buck

half bridge IGBT and neutral point FWD

Figure 1

IGBT

Typical output characteristics

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

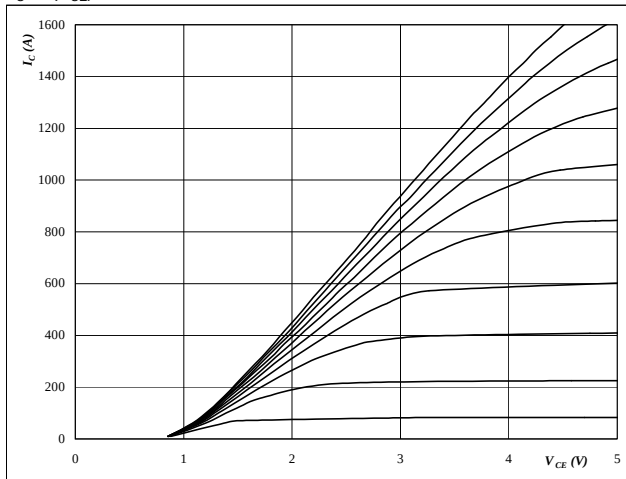

At
 $t_p = 350 \mu s$
 $T_j = 25^\circ C$
 V_{GE} from 8 V to 17 V in steps of 1 V

Figure 2

IGBT

Typical output characteristics

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

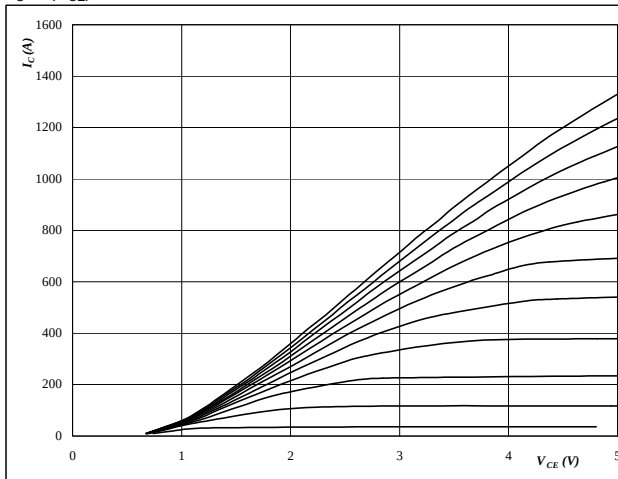
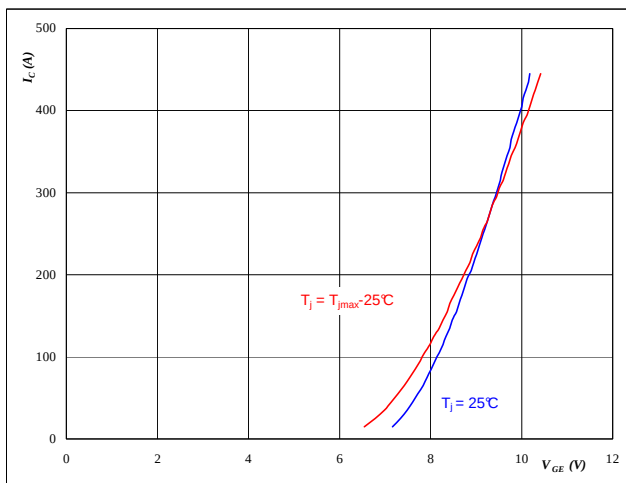

At
 $t_p = 350 \mu s$
 $T_j = 125^\circ C$
 V_{GE} from 7 V to 17 V in steps of 1 V

Figure 3

IGBT

Typical transfer characteristics

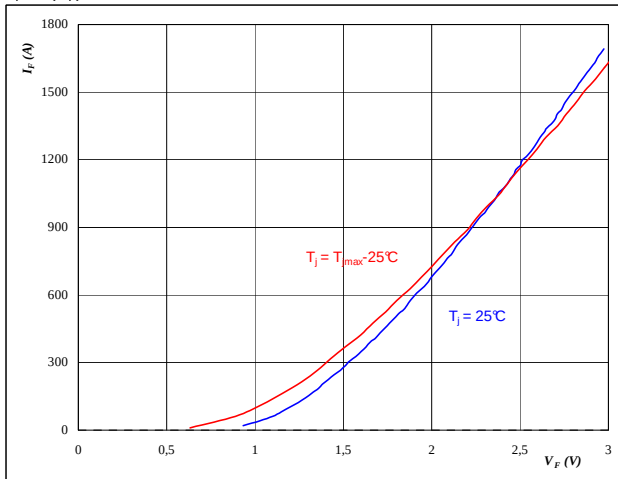
$$I_C = f(V_{GE})$$


At
 $t_p = 350 \mu s$
 $V_{CE} = 10 V$
Figure 4

FWD

Typical FWD forward current as a function of forward voltage

$$I_F = f(V_F)$$


At
 $t_p = 350 \mu s$

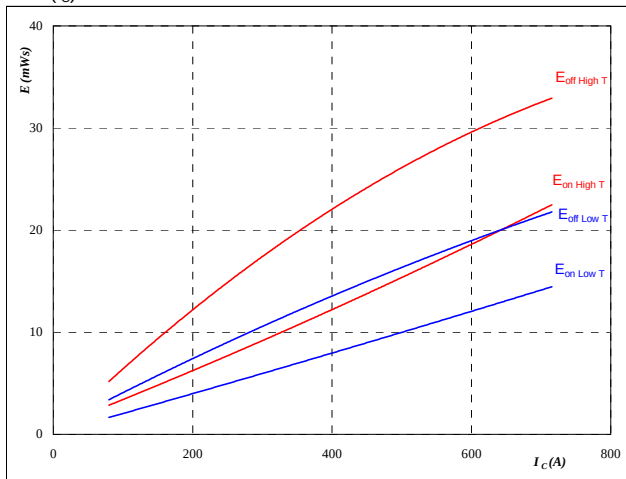
Buck

half bridge IGBT and neutral point FWD

Figure 5 IGBT

Typical switching energy losses
as a function of collector current

$$E = f(I_C)$$

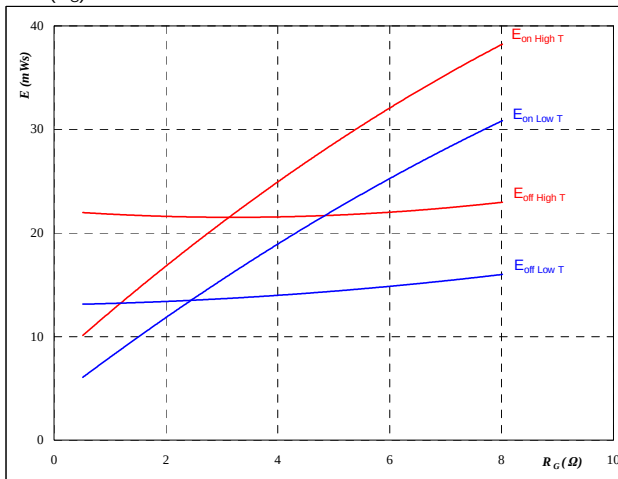


With an inductive load at

 $T_J = 25/125 \text{ } ^\circ\text{C}$
 $V_{CE} = 350 \text{ V}$
 $V_{GE} = \pm 15 \text{ V}$
 $R_{gon} = 1 \text{ } \Omega$
 $R_{goff} = 1 \text{ } \Omega$
Figure 6 IGBT

Typical switching energy losses
as a function of gate resistor

$$E = f(R_G)$$

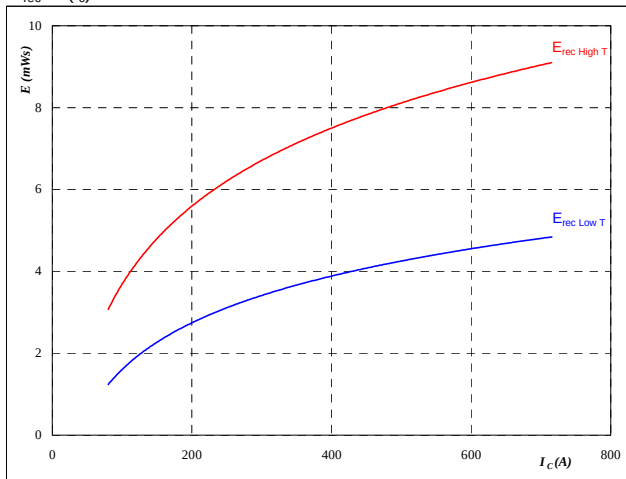


With an inductive load at

 $T_J = 25/125 \text{ } ^\circ\text{C}$
 $V_{CE} = 350 \text{ V}$
 $V_{GE} = \pm 15 \text{ V}$
 $I_C = 400 \text{ A}$
Figure 7 FWD

Typical reverse recovery energy loss
as a function of collector current

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

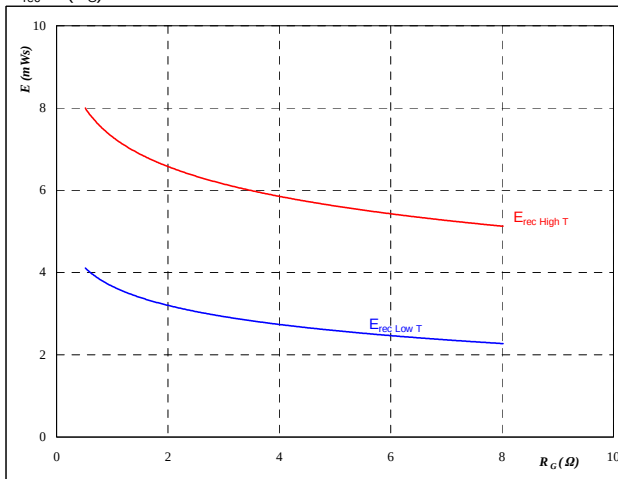


With an inductive load at

 $T_J = 25/125 \text{ } ^\circ\text{C}$
 $V_{CE} = 350 \text{ V}$
 $V_{GE} = \pm 15 \text{ V}$
 $R_{gon} = 1 \text{ } \Omega$
Figure 8 FWD

Typical reverse recovery energy loss
as a function of gate resistor

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



With an inductive load at

 $T_J = 25/125 \text{ } ^\circ\text{C}$
 $V_{CE} = 350 \text{ V}$
 $V_{GE} = \pm 15 \text{ V}$
 $I_C = 400 \text{ A}$

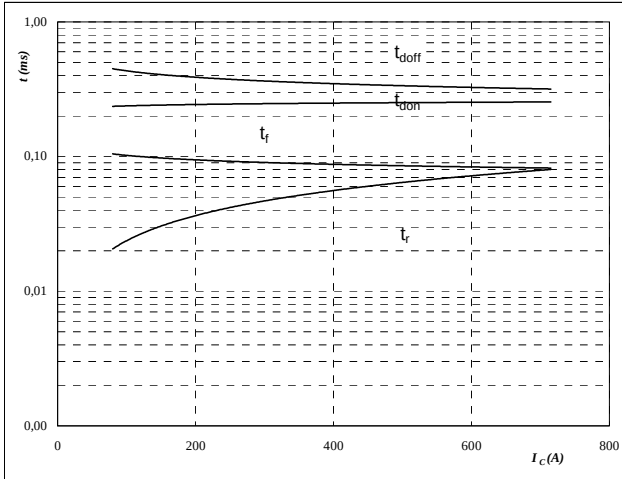
Buck

half bridge IGBT and neutral point FWD

Figure 9 IGBT

Typical switching times as a function of collector current

$t = f(I_C)$



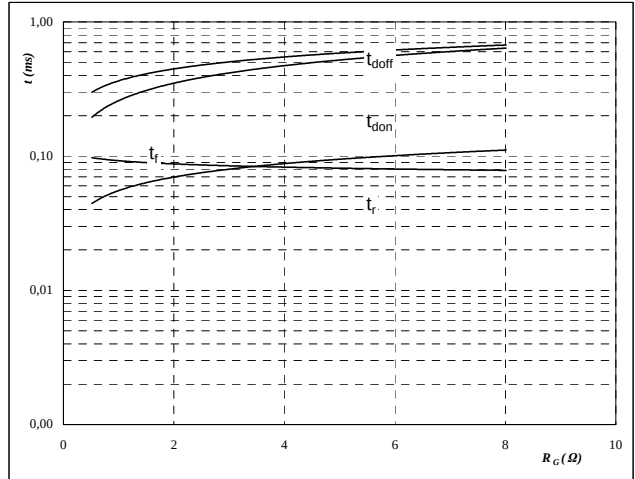
With an inductive load at

$T_J = 125 \text{ } ^\circ\text{C}$
 $V_{CE} = 350 \text{ V}$
 $V_{GE} = \pm 15 \text{ V}$
 $R_{gon} = 1,0 \text{ } \Omega$
 $R_{goff} = 1,0 \text{ } \Omega$

Figure 10 IGBT

Typical switching times as a function of gate resistor

$t = f(R_G)$



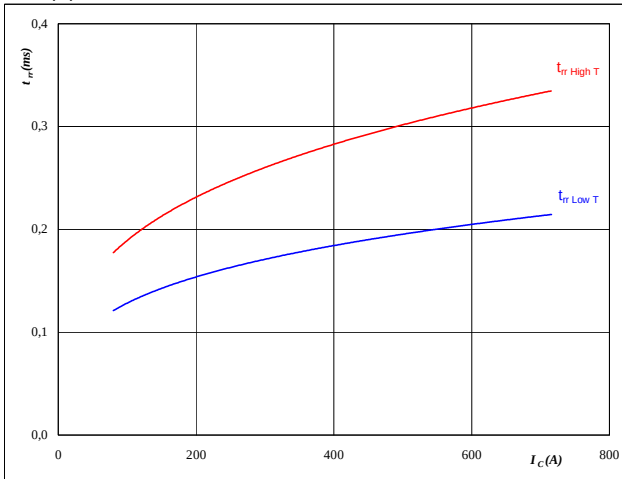
With an inductive load at

$T_J = 125 \text{ } ^\circ\text{C}$
 $V_{CE} = 350 \text{ V}$
 $V_{GE} = \pm 15 \text{ V}$
 $I_C = 400 \text{ A}$

Figure 11 FWD

Typical reverse recovery time as a function of collector current

$t_{rr} = f(I_C)$



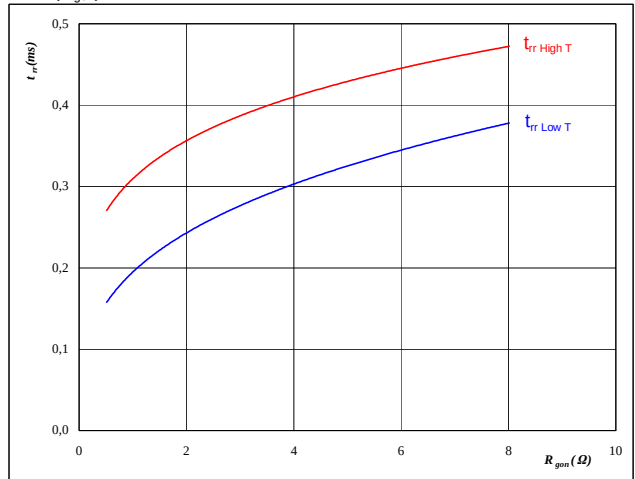
At

$T_J = 25/125 \text{ } ^\circ\text{C}$
 $V_{CE} = 350 \text{ V}$
 $V_{GE} = \pm 15 \text{ V}$
 $R_{gon} = 1 \text{ } \Omega$

Figure 12 FWD

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

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



At

$T_J = 25/125 \text{ } ^\circ\text{C}$
 $V_R = 350 \text{ V}$
 $I_F = 400 \text{ A}$
 $V_{GE} = \pm 15 \text{ V}$

Buck

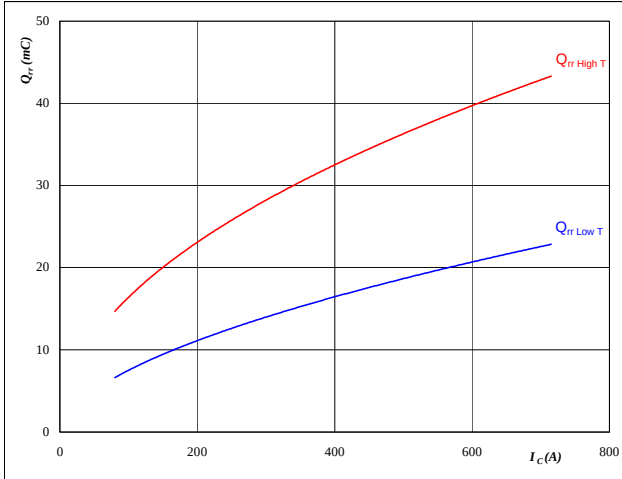
half bridge IGBT and neutral point FWD

Figure 13

FWD

Typical reverse recovery charge as a function of collector current

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



At

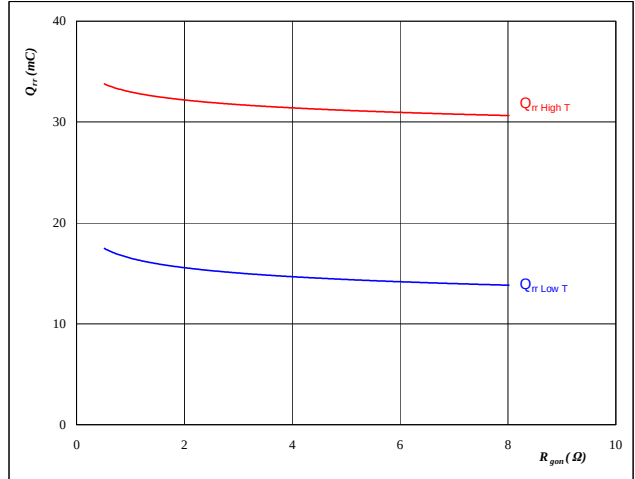
$T_J =$	25/125	°C
$V_{CE} =$	350	V
$V_{GE} =$	±15	V
$R_{gon} =$	1	Ω

Figure 14

FWD

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

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



At

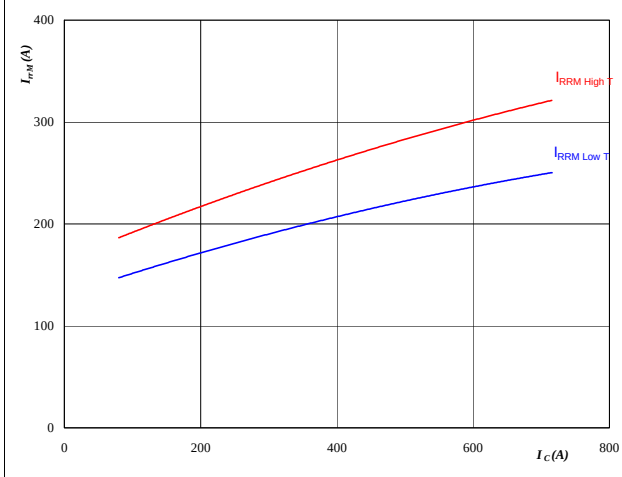
$T_J =$	25/125	°C
$V_R =$	350	V
$I_F =$	400	A
$V_{GE} =$	±15	V

Figure 15

FWD

Typical reverse recovery current as a function of collector current

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



At

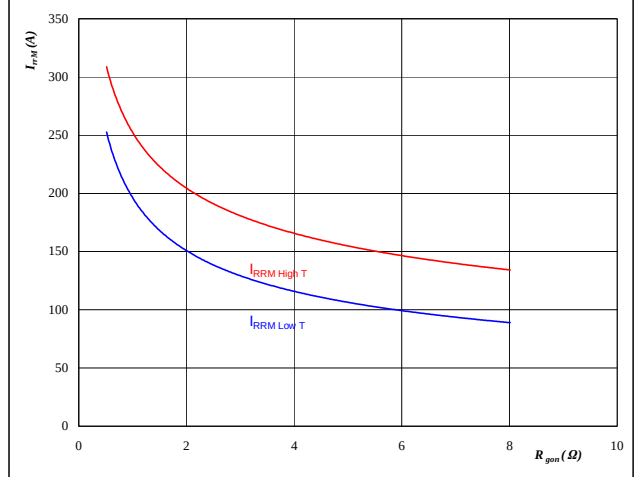
$T_J =$	25/125	°C
$V_{CE} =$	350	V
$V_{GE} =$	±15	V
$R_{gon} =$	1	Ω

Figure 16

FWD

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

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



At

$T_J =$	25/125	°C
$V_R =$	350	V
$I_F =$	400	A
$V_{GE} =$	±15	V

Buck

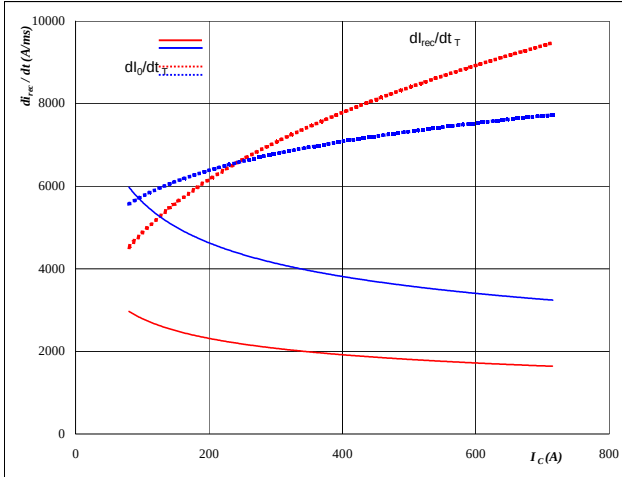
half bridge IGBT and neutral point FWD

Figure 17

FWD

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

$$di_o/dt, di_{rec}/dt = f(I_C)$$



At

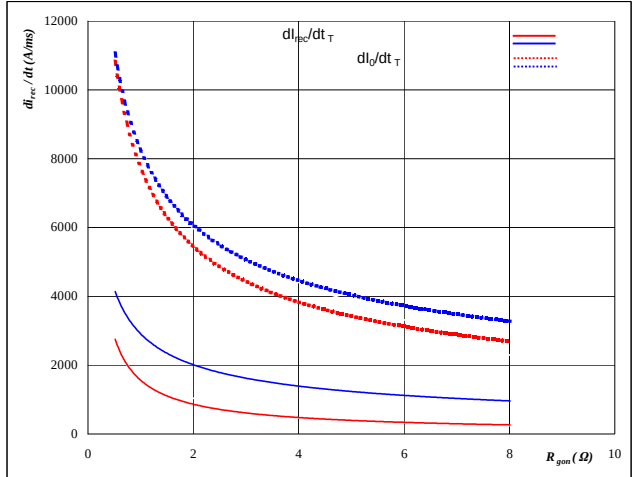
$T_J =$	25/125	°C
$V_{CE} =$	350	V
$V_{GE} =$	±15	V
$R_{gon} =$	1	Ω

Figure 18

FWD

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

$$di_o/dt, di_{rec}/dt = f(R_{gon})$$



At

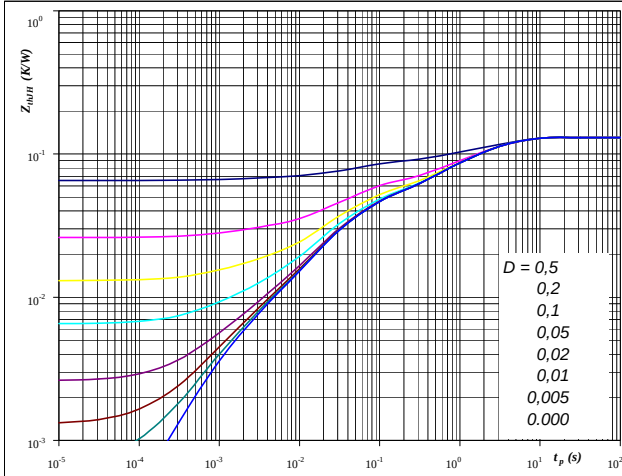
$T_J =$	25/125	°C
$V_R =$	350	V
$I_F =$	400	A
$V_{GE} =$	±15	V

Figure 19

IGBT

IGBT transient thermal impedance
as a function of pulse width

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



At

$D =$	t_p / T	
$R_{thJH} =$	0,13	K/W

IGBT thermal model values

Thermal grease

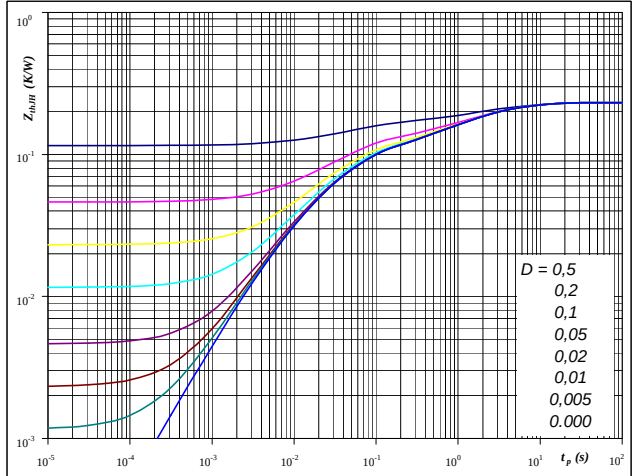
R (C/W)	Tau (s)
0,06	2,5E+00
0,03	4,7E-01
0,03	3,9E-02
0,01	1,2E-02
0,00	1,2E-03

Figure 20

FWD

FWD transient thermal impedance
as a function of pulse width

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



At

$D =$	t_p / T	
$R_{thJH} =$	0,23	K/W

FWD thermal model values

Thermal grease

R (C/W)	Tau (s)
0,05	5,2E+00
0,07	1,1E+00
0,02	2,0E-01
0,06	4,6E-02
0,02	1,7E-02

Buck

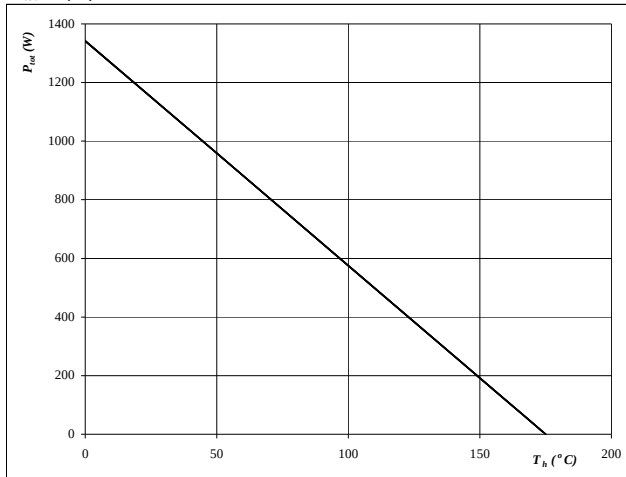
half bridge IGBT and neutral point FWD

Figure 21

IGBT

Power dissipation as a function of heatsink temperature

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



At

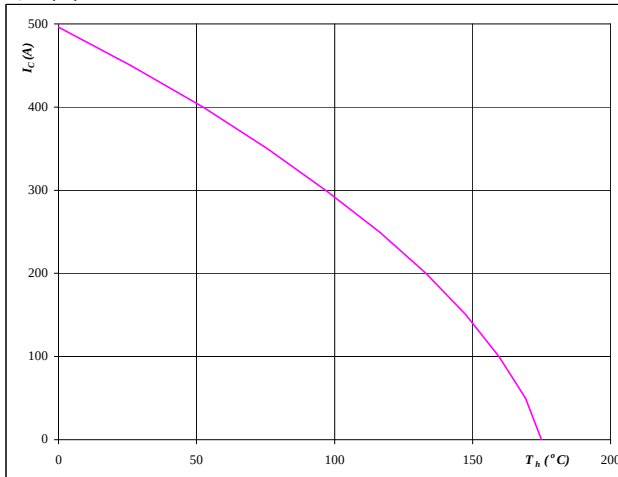
$T_j = 175$ °C

Figure 22

IGBT

Collector current as a function of heatsink temperature

$$I_C = f(T_h)$$



At

$T_j = 175$ °C

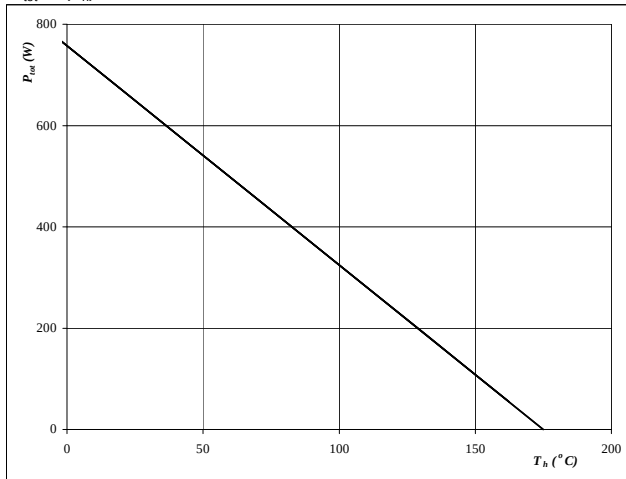
$V_{GE} = 15$ V

Figure 23

FWD

Power dissipation as a function of heatsink temperature

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



At

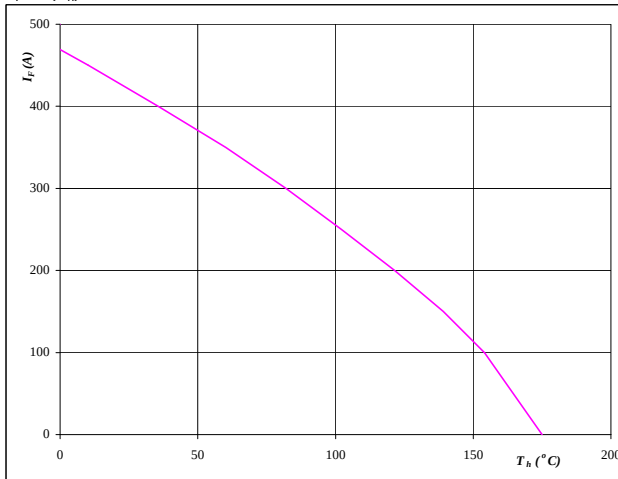
$T_j = 175$ °C

Figure 24

FWD

Forward current as a function of heatsink temperature

$$I_F = f(T_h)$$



At

$T_j = 175$ °C

Buck

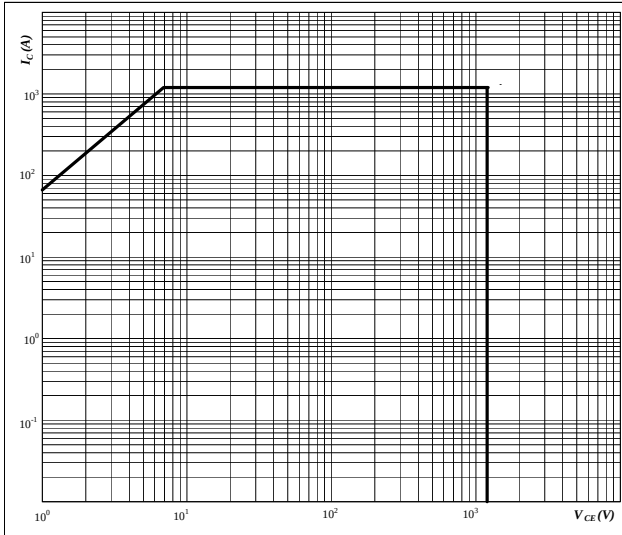
half bridge IGBT and neutral point FWD

Figure 25

IGBT

Safe operating area as a function
of collector-emitter voltage

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



At

D = single pulse

Th = 80 °C

V_{GE} = ±15 V

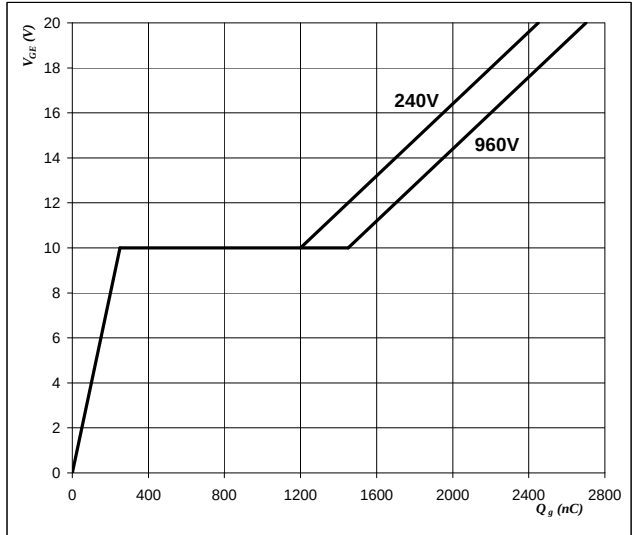
T_J = T_{Jmax} °C

Figure 26

IGBT

Gate voltage vs Gate charge

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



At

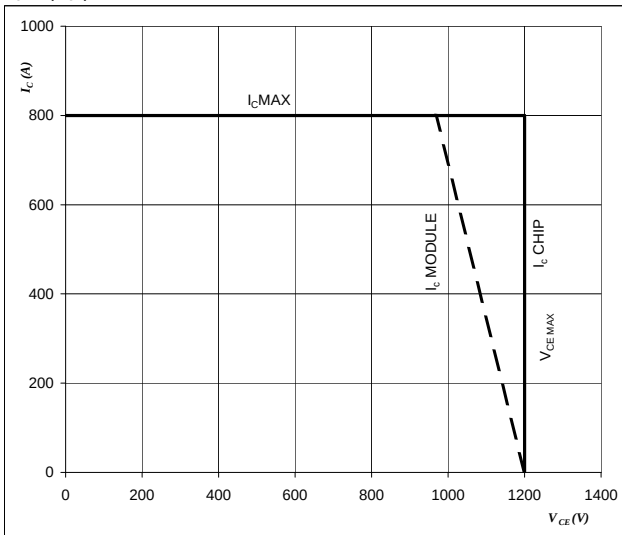
I_C = 400 A

Figure 27

IGBT

Reverse bias safe operating area

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



At

T_J = T_{Jmax}-25 °C

U_{ccminus}=U_{ccplus}

Switching mode : 3 level switching

Boost

neutral point IGBT and half bridge FWD

Figure 1 IGBT

Typical output characteristics

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

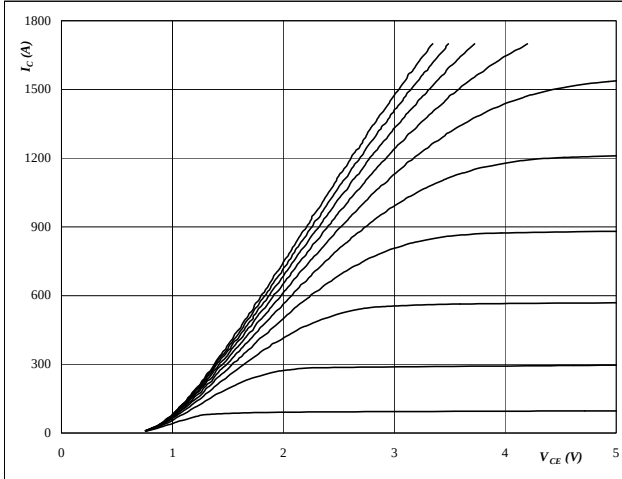

At
 $t_p = 350 \mu s$
 $T_J = 25^\circ C$
 V_{GE} from 8 V to 17 V in steps of 1 V

Figure 2 IGBT

Typical output characteristics

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

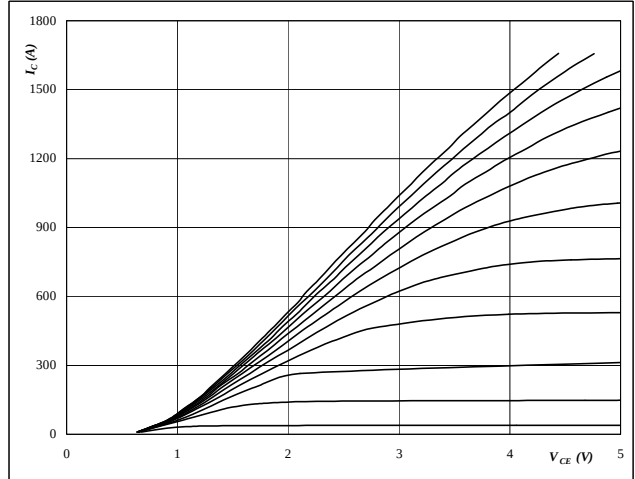
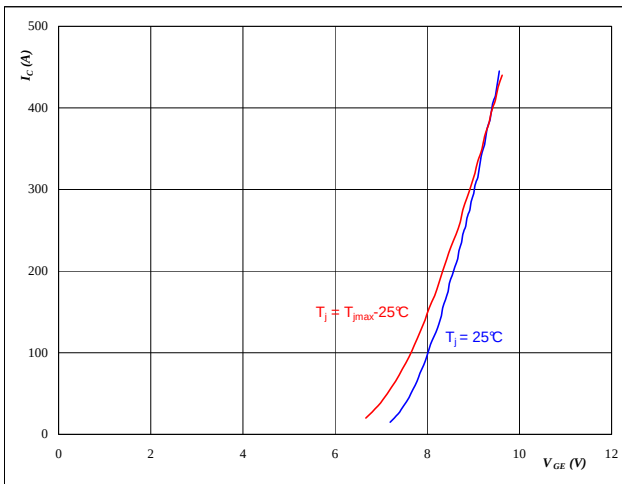

At
 $t_p = 350 \mu s$
 $T_J = 125^\circ C$
 V_{GE} from 7 V to 17 V in steps of 1 V

Figure 3 IGBT

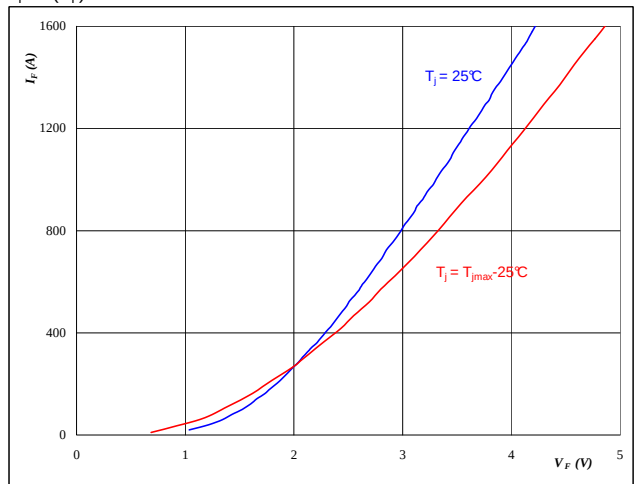
Typical transfer characteristics

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


At
 $t_p = 350 \mu s$
 $V_{CE} = 0 V$
Figure 4 FWD

Typical FWD forward current as a function of forward voltage

$$I_F = f(V_F)$$


At
 $t_p = 350 \mu s$

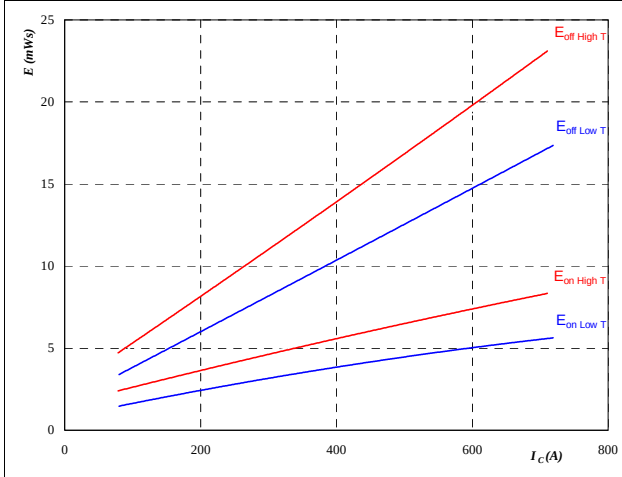
Boost

neutral point IGBT and half bridge FWD

Figure 5 IGBT

**Typical switching energy losses
as a function of collector current**

$$E = f(I_C)$$



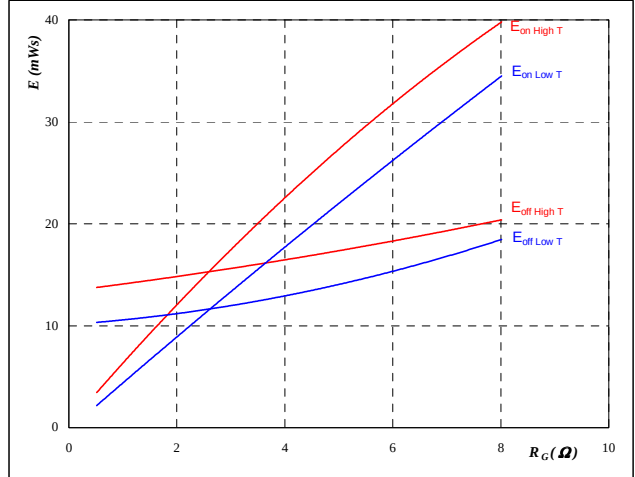
With an inductive load at

$T_J = 25/125 \text{ } ^\circ\text{C}$
 $V_{CE} = 350 \text{ V}$
 $V_{GE} = \pm 15 \text{ V}$
 $R_{gon} = 1 \text{ } \Omega$
 $R_{goff} = 1 \text{ } \Omega$

Figure 6 IGBT

**Typical switching energy losses
as a function of gate resistor**

$$E = f(R_G)$$



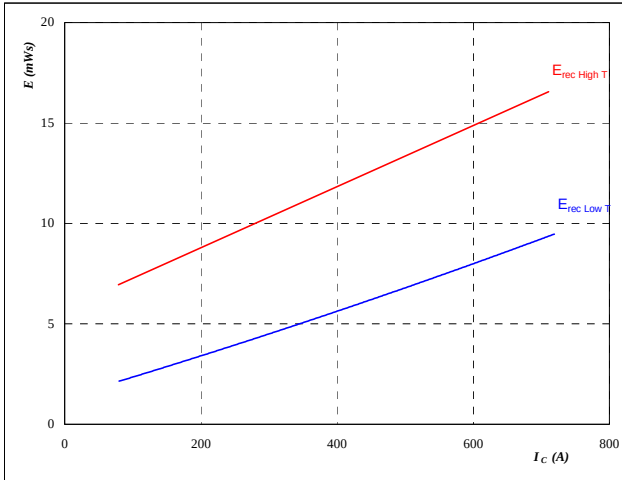
With an inductive load at

$T_J = 25/125 \text{ } ^\circ\text{C}$
 $V_{CE} = 350 \text{ V}$
 $V_{GE} = \pm 15 \text{ V}$
 $I_C = 400 \text{ A}$

Figure 7 FWD

**Typical reverse recovery energy loss
as a function of collector current**

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



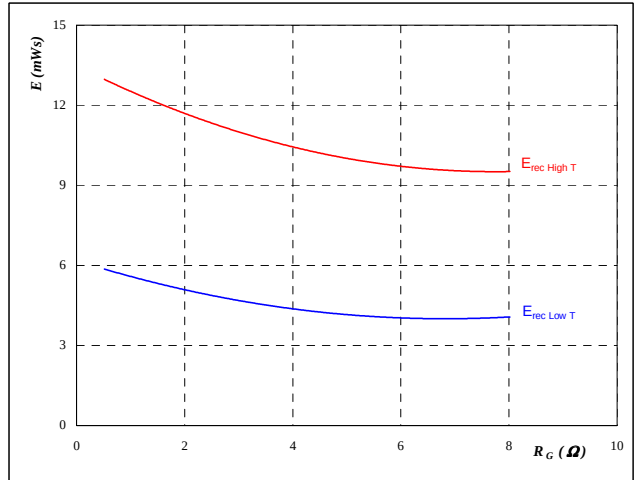
With an inductive load at

$T_J = 25/125 \text{ } ^\circ\text{C}$
 $V_{CE} = 350 \text{ V}$
 $V_{GE} = \pm 15 \text{ V}$
 $R_{gon} = 1 \text{ } \Omega$

Figure 8 FWD

**Typical reverse recovery energy loss
as a function of gate resistor**

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



With an inductive load at

$T_J = 25/125 \text{ } ^\circ\text{C}$
 $V_{CE} = 350 \text{ V}$
 $V_{GE} = \pm 15 \text{ V}$
 $I_C = 400 \text{ A}$

Boost

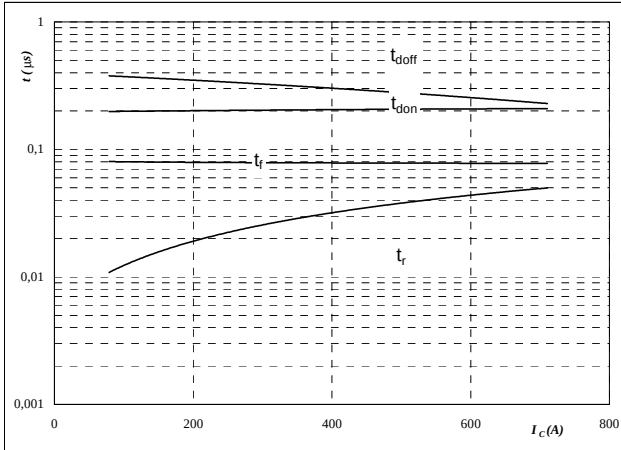
neutral point IGBT and half bridge FWD

Figure 9

IGBT

Typical switching times as a
function of collector current

$$t = f(I_C)$$



With an inductive load at

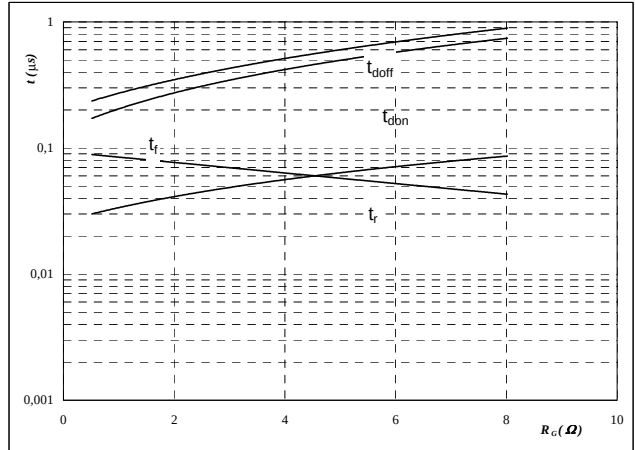
$T_J =$	125	°C
$V_{CE} =$	350	V
$V_{GE} =$	± 15	V
$R_{gon} =$	1	Ω
$R_{goff} =$	1	Ω

Figure 10

IGBT

Typical switching times as a
function of gate resistor

$$t = f(R_G)$$



With an inductive load at

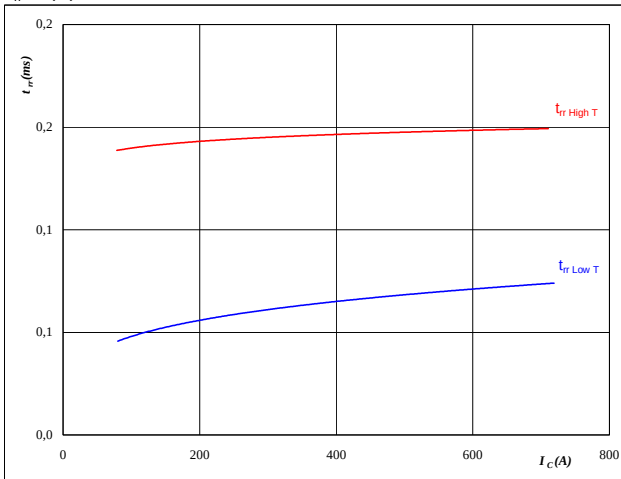
$T_J =$	125	°C
$V_{CE} =$	350	V
$V_{GE} =$	± 15	V
$I_C =$	400	A

Figure 11

FWD

Typical reverse recovery time as a
function of collector current

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



At

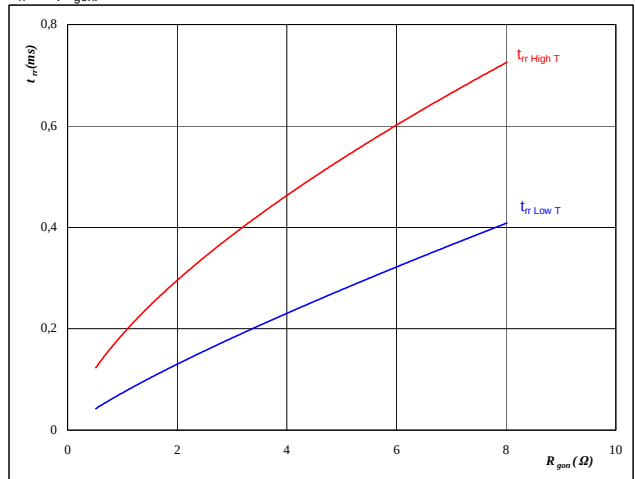
$T_J =$	25/125	°C
$V_{CE} =$	350	V
$V_{GE} =$	± 15	V
$R_{gon} =$	1	Ω

Figure 12

FWD

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

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



At

$T_J =$	25/125	°C
$V_R =$	350	V
$I_F =$	400	A
$V_{GE} =$	± 15	V

Boost

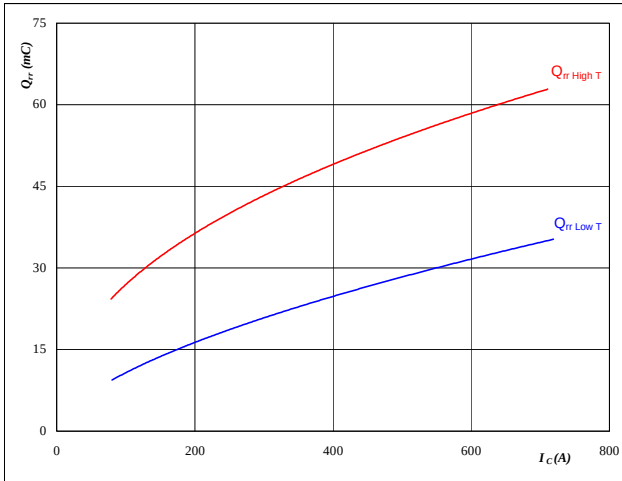
neutral point IGBT and half bridge FWD

Figure 13

FWD

Typical reverse recovery charge as a function of collector current

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



At

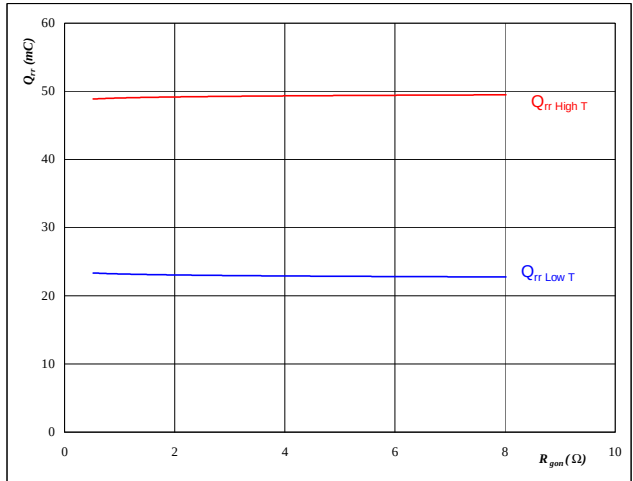
$T_J = 25/125$ °C
 $V_{CE} = 350$ V
 $V_{GE} = \pm 15$ V
 $R_{gon} = 1$ Ω

Figure 14

FWD

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

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



At

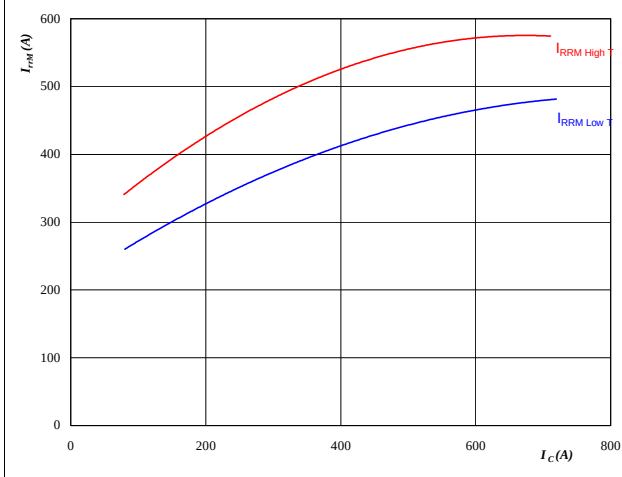
$T_J = 25/125$ °C
 $V_R = 350$ V
 $I_F = 400$ A
 $V_{GE} = \pm 15$ V

Figure 15

FWD

Typical reverse recovery current as a function of collector current

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



At

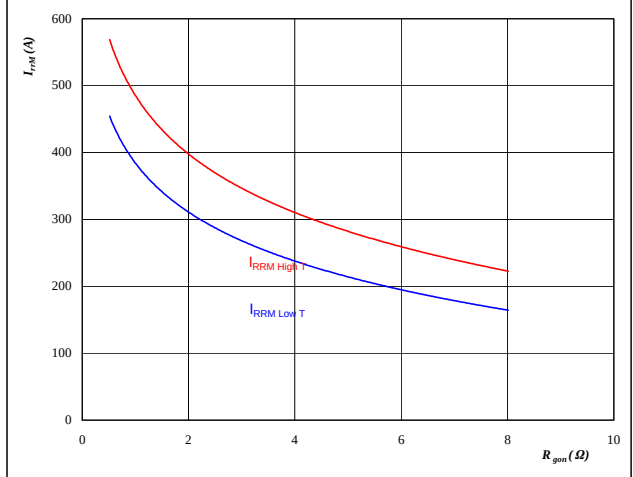
$T_J = 25/125$ °C
 $V_{CE} = 350$ V
 $V_{GE} = \pm 15$ V
 $R_{gon} = 1$ Ω

Figure 16

FWD

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

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



At

$T_J = 25/125$ °C
 $V_R = 350$ V
 $I_F = 400$ A
 $V_{GE} = \pm 15$ V

Boost

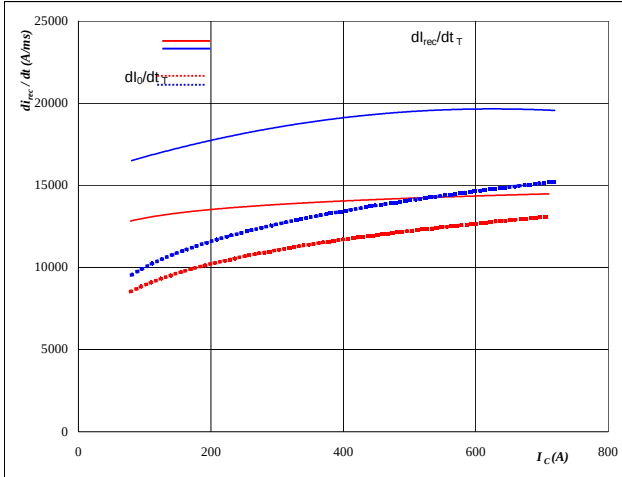
neutral point IGBT and half bridge FWD

Figure 17

FWD

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

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



At

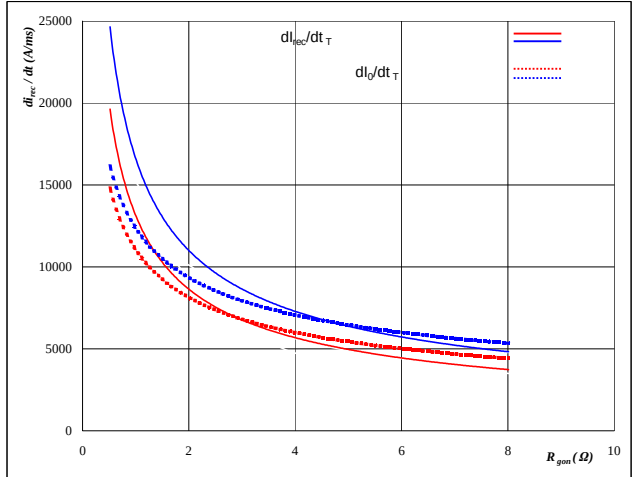
$T_j =$	25/125	°C
$V_{CE} =$	350	V
$V_{GE} =$	±15	V
$R_{gon} =$	1	Ω

Figure 18

FWD

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

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



At

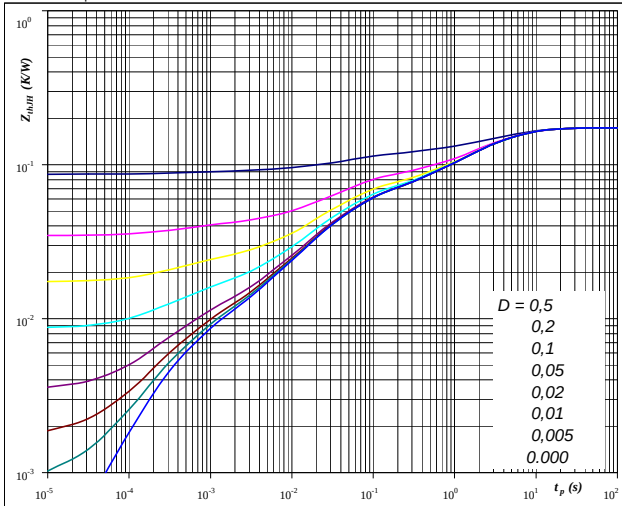
$T_j =$	25/125	°C
$V_R =$	350	V
$I_F =$	400	A
$V_{GE} =$	±15	V

Figure 19

IGBT

IGBT transient thermal impedance
as a function of pulse width

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



At

$D =$	t_p / T	
$R_{thJH} =$	0,17	K/W

IGBT thermal model values

IGBT thermal model values

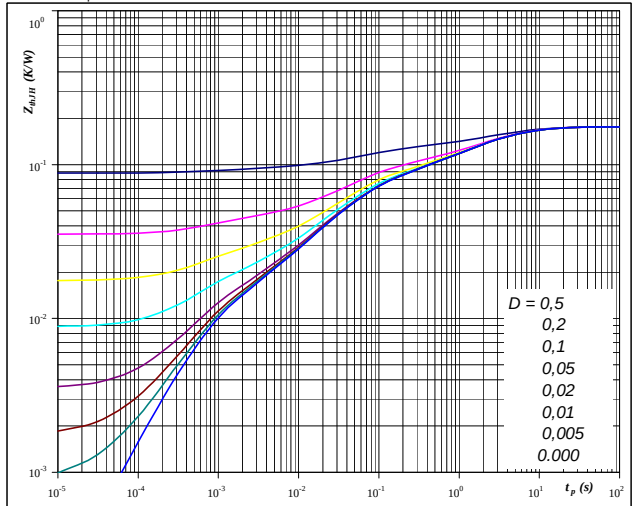
R (C/W)	Tau (s)
0,03	8,9E+00
0,07	2,2E+00
0,02	3,7E-01
0,04	4,3E-02
0,01	1,1E-02
0,00	1,9E-03

Figure 20

FWD

FWD transient thermal impedance
as a function of pulse width

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



At

$D =$	t_p / T	
$R_{thJH} =$	0,18	K/W

FWD thermal model values

FWD thermal model values

R (C/W)	Tau (s)
0,02	9,8E+00
0,05	2,5E+00
0,03	6,5E-01
0,03	8,1E-02
0,03	2,7E-02
0,01	4,1E-03

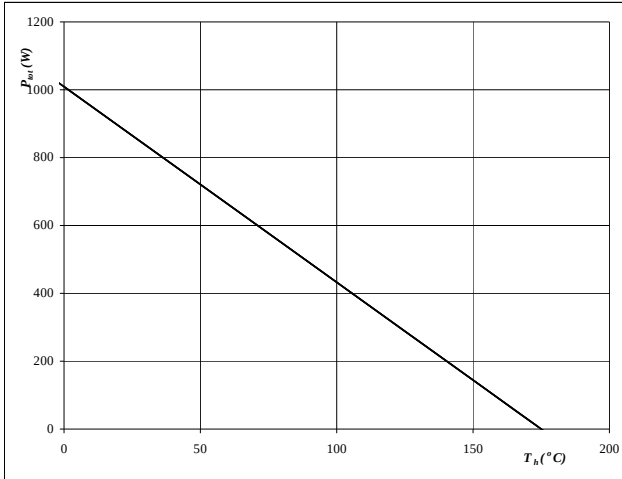
Boost

neutral point IGBT and half bridge FWD

Figure 21 IGBT

Power dissipation as a function of heatsink temperature

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

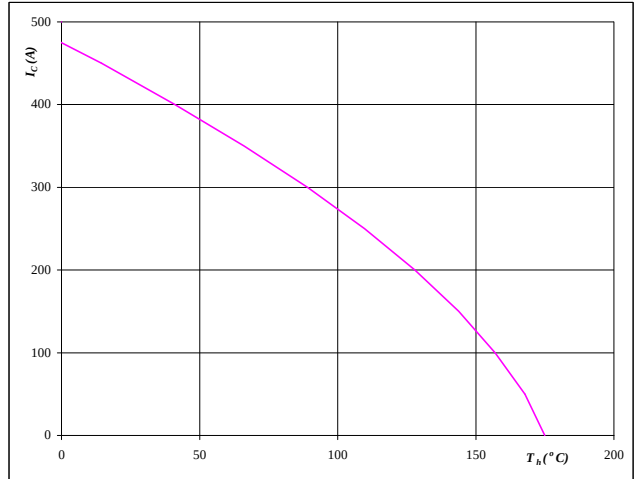


At
 $T_j = 175$ °C

Figure 22 IGBT

Collector current as a function of heatsink temperature

$$I_C = f(T_h)$$

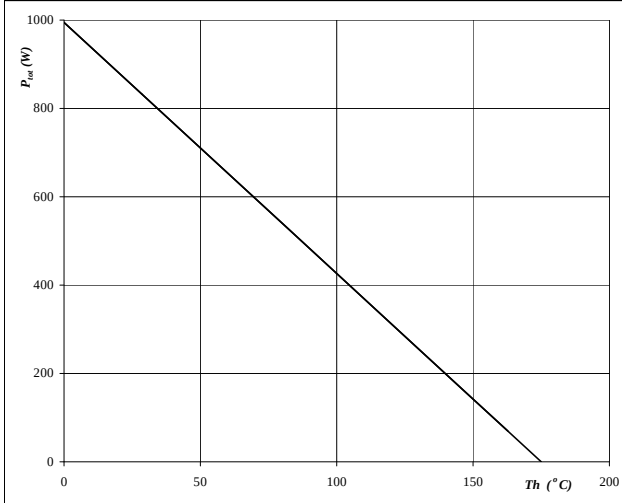


At
 $T_j = 175$ °C
 $V_{GE} = 15$ V

Figure 23 FWD

Power dissipation as a function of heatsink temperature

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

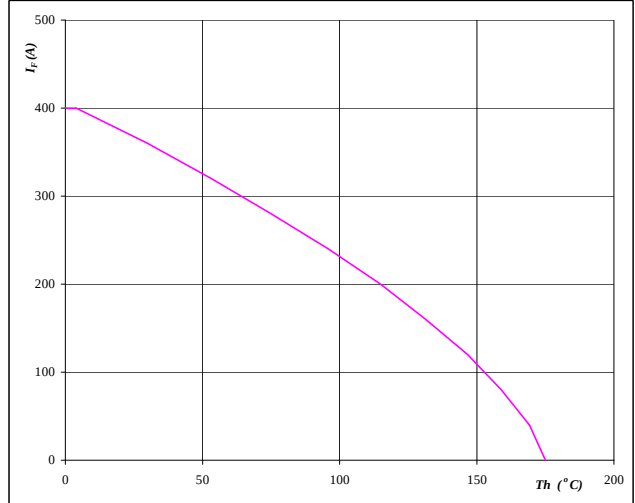


At
 $T_j = 175$ °C

Figure 24 FWD

Forward current as a function of heatsink temperature

$$I_F = f(T_h)$$



At
 $T_j = 175$ °C

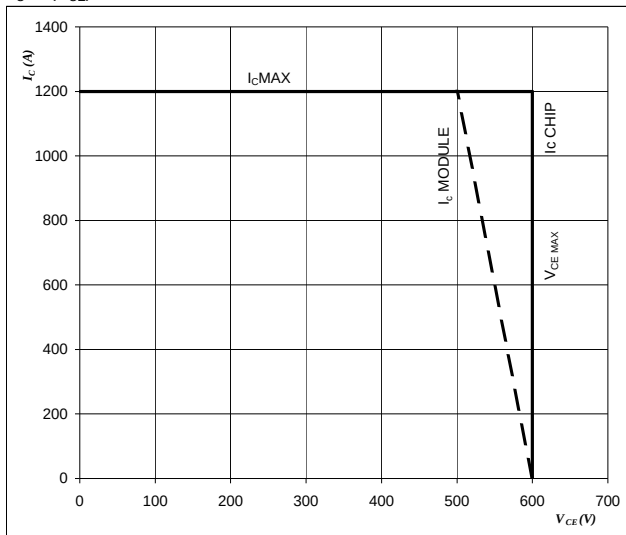
Boost

neutral point IGBT

Figure 25 IGBT

Reverse bias safe operating area

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



At

$$T_J = T_{J\text{max}} - 25 \text{ } ^\circ\text{C}$$

$$U_{cc\text{minus}} = U_{cc\text{plus}}$$

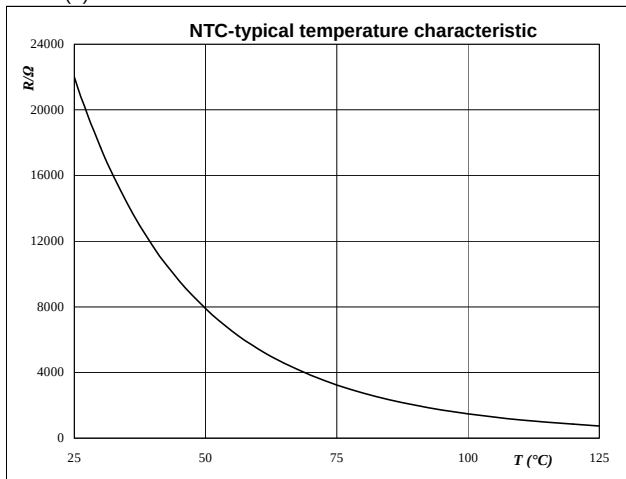
Switching mode : 3 level switching

Thermistor

Figure 1 Thermistor

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

$$R_T = f(T)$$



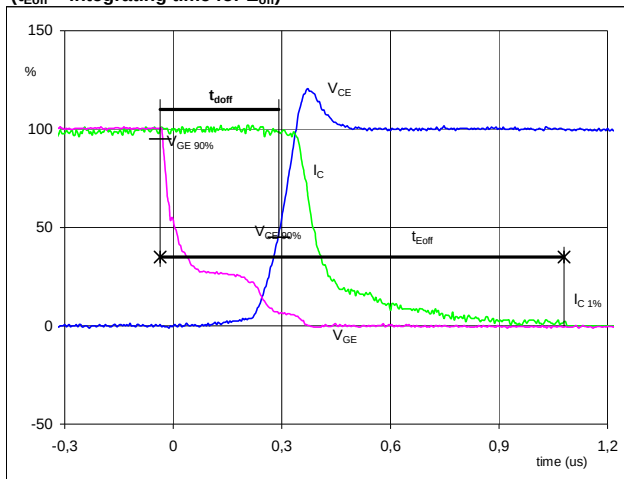
Switching Definitions half bridge IGBT

General conditions

T_j	=	125 °C
R_{gon}	=	1 Ω
R_{goff}	=	1 Ω

Figure 1 half bridge IGBT

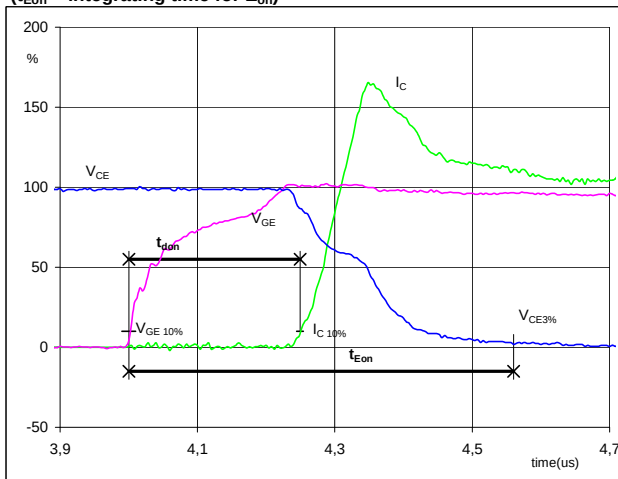
Turn-off Switching Waveforms & definition of t_{doff} , t_{Eoff}
 (t_{Eoff} = integrating time for E_{off})



$V_{GE}(0\%)$	=	-15	V
$V_{GE}(100\%)$	=	15	V
$V_C(100\%)$	=	350	V
$I_C(100\%)$	=	400	A
t_{doff}	=	0,35	μs
t_{Eoff}	=	1,12	μs

Figure 2 half bridge IGBT

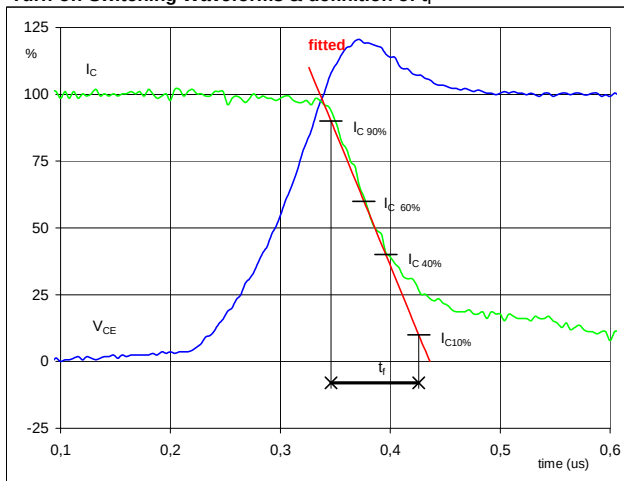
Turn-on Switching Waveforms & definition of t_{don} , t_{Eon}
 (t_{Eon} = integrating time for E_{on})



$V_{GE}(0\%)$	=	-15	V
$V_{GE}(100\%)$	=	15	V
$V_C(100\%)$	=	350	V
$I_C(100\%)$	=	400	A
t_{don}	=	0,25	μs
t_{Eon}	=	0,56	μs

Figure 3 half bridge IGBT

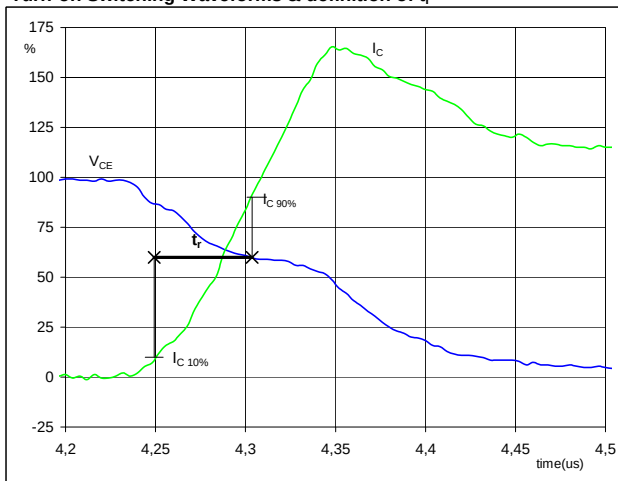
Turn-off Switching Waveforms & definition of t_f



$V_C(100\%)$	=	350	V
$I_C(100\%)$	=	400	A
t_f	=	0,09	μs

Figure 4 half bridge IGBT

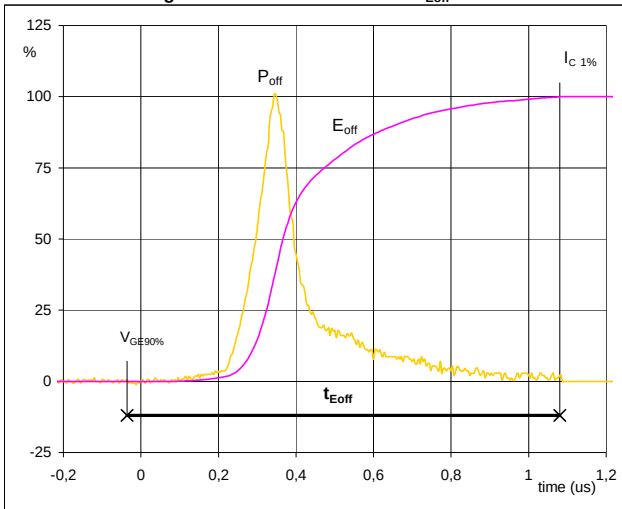
Turn-on Switching Waveforms & definition of t_r



$V_C(100\%)$	=	350	V
$I_C(100\%)$	=	400	A
t_r	=	0,06	μs

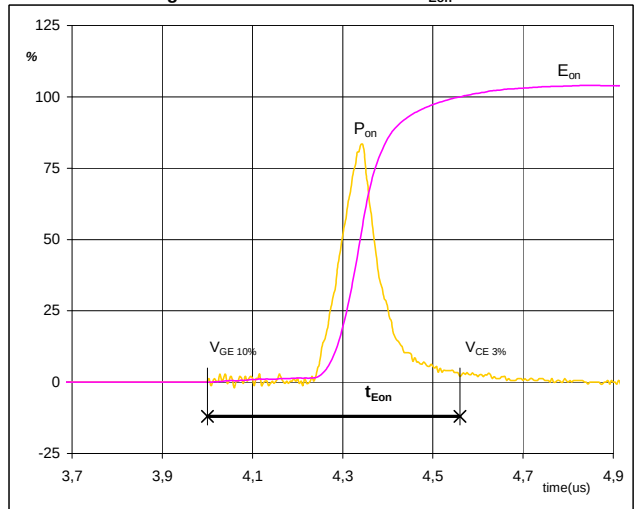
Switching Definitions half bridge IGBT

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



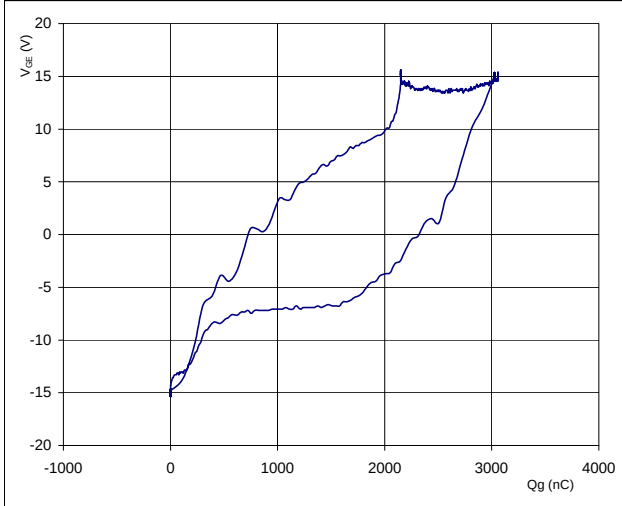
$P_{off}(100\%) = 140,00$ kW
 $E_{off}(100\%) = 22,08$ mJ
 $t_{Eoff} = 1,12$ μ s

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



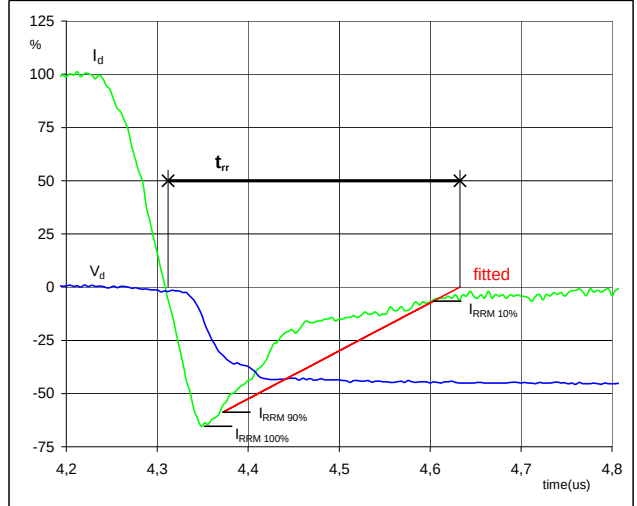
$P_{on}(100\%) = 140,00$ kW
 $E_{on}(100\%) = 12,30$ mJ
 $t_{Eon} = 0,56$ μ s

Figure 7 half bridge IGBT
Gate voltage vs Gate charge (measured)



$V_{GEoff} = -15$ V
 $V_{GEon} = 15$ V
 $V_C(100\%) = 350$ V
 $I_C(100\%) = 400$ A
 $Q_g = 3059$ nC

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

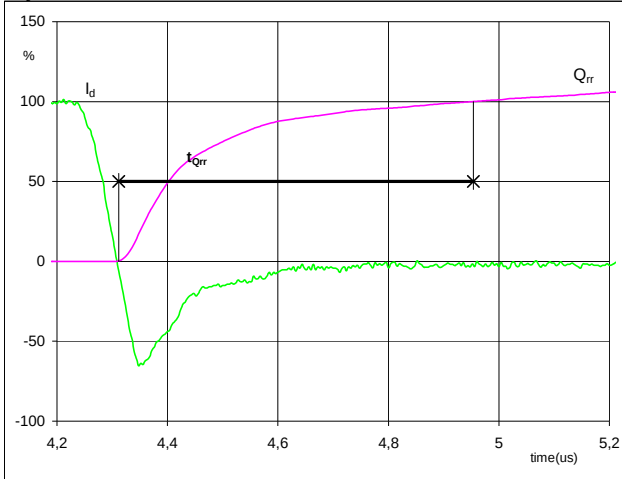


$V_d(100\%) = 350$ V
 $I_d(100\%) = 400$ A
 $I_{RRM}(100\%) = -262$ A
 $t_{rr} = 0,30$ μ s

Switching Definitions half bridge IGBT

Figure 9 neutral point FWD

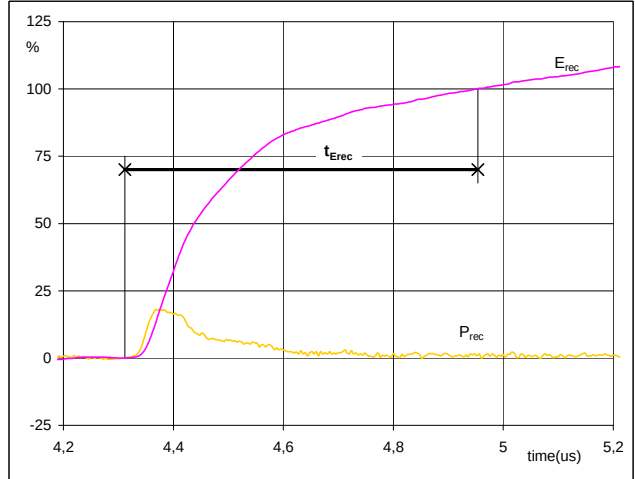
Turn-on Switching Waveforms & definition of t_{Qrr}
(t_{Qrr} = integrating time for Q_{rr})



I_d (100%) = 400 A
 Q_{rr} (100%) = 33,04 μC
 t_{Qrr} = 0,64 μs

Figure 10 neutral point FWD

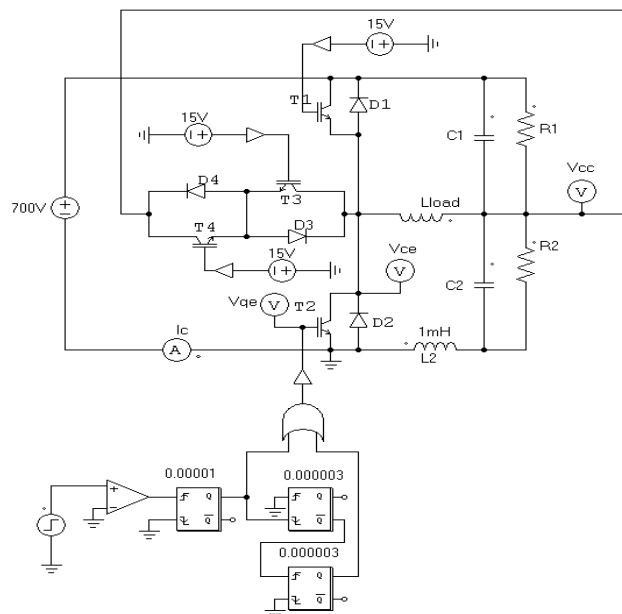
Turn-on Switching Waveforms & definition of t_{Erec}
(t_{Erec} = integrating time for E_{rec})



P_{rec} (100%) = 140,00 kW
 E_{rec} (100%) = 7,44 mJ
 t_{Erec} = 0,64 μs

half bridge IGBT switching measurement circuit

Figure 11



Switching Definitions neutral point IGBT

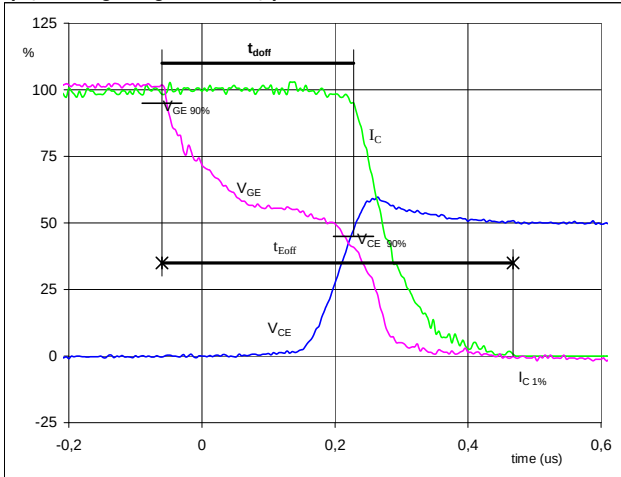
General conditions

T_j	=	125 °C
R_{gon}	=	1 Ω
R_{goff}	=	1 Ω

Figure 1 neutral point IGBT

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

(t_{Eoff} = integrating time for E_{off})

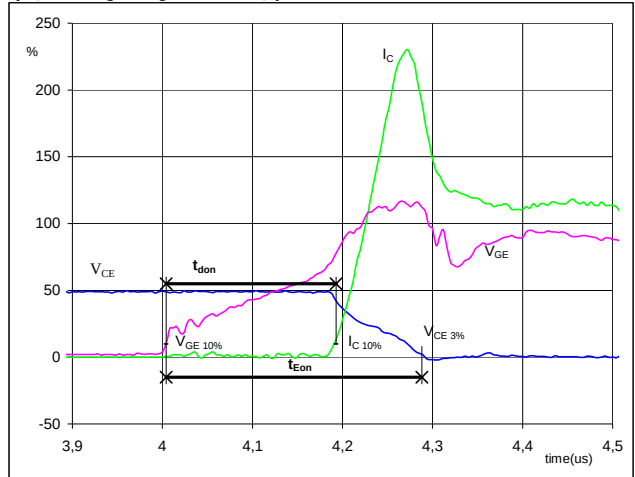


$V_{GE}(0\%) =$	-15	V
$V_{GE}(100\%) =$	15	V
$V_C(100\%) =$	700	V
$I_C(100\%) =$	400	A
$t_{doff} =$	0,23	μs
$t_{Eoff} =$	0,58	μs

Figure 2 neutral point IGBT

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

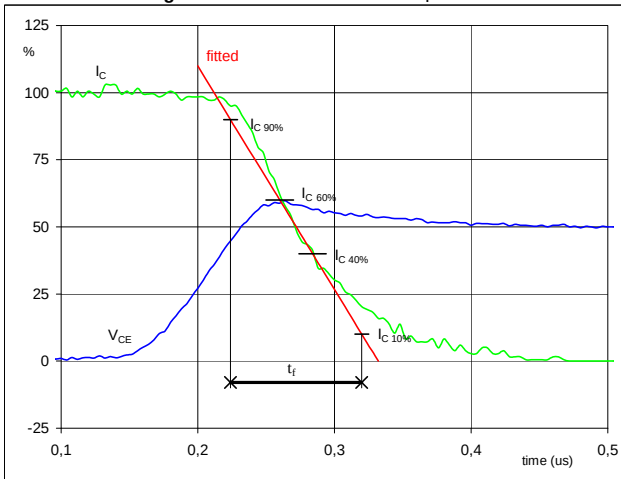
(t_{Eon} = integrating time for E_{on})



$V_{GE}(0\%) =$	-15	V
$V_{GE}(100\%) =$	15	V
$V_C(100\%) =$	700	V
$I_C(100\%) =$	400	A
$t_{don} =$	0,20	μs
$t_{Eon} =$	0,38	μs

Figure 3 neutral point IGBT

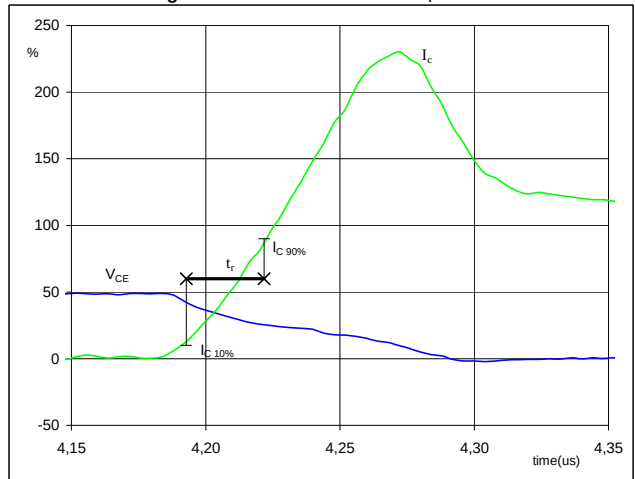
Turn-off Switching Waveforms & definition of t_f



$V_C(100\%) =$	700	V
$I_C(100\%) =$	400	A
$t_f =$	0,088	μs

Figure 4 neutral point IGBT

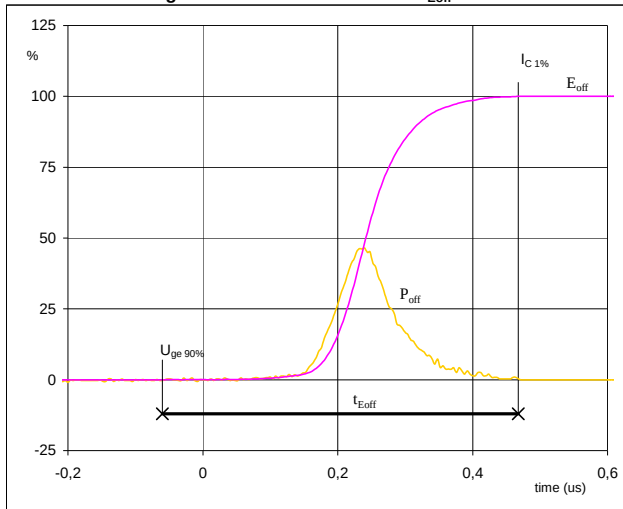
Turn-on Switching Waveforms & definition of t_r



$V_C(100\%) =$	700	V
$I_C(100\%) =$	400	A
$t_r =$	0,032	μs

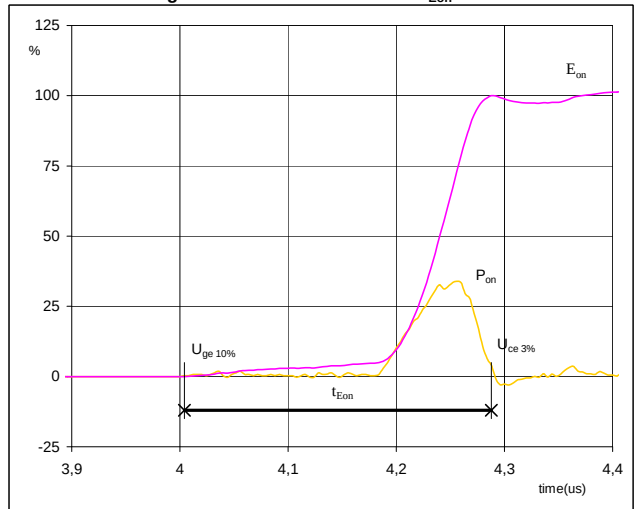
Switching Definitions neutral point IGBT

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



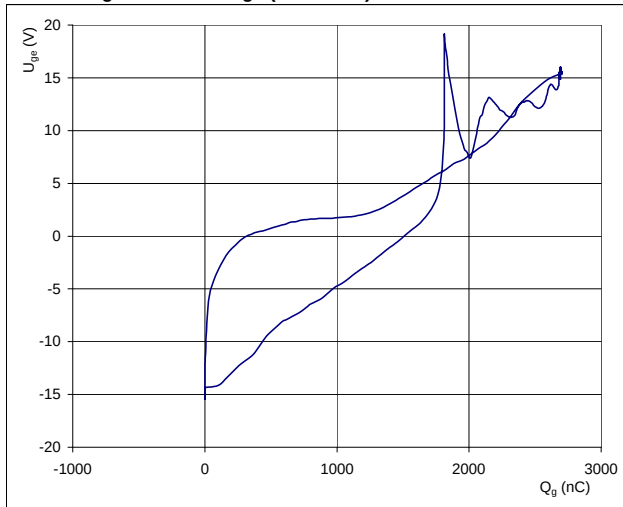
$P_{off}(100\%) = 280,22 \text{ kW}$
 $E_{off}(100\%) = 14,07 \text{ mJ}$
 $t_{Eoff} = 0,58 \text{ }\mu\text{s}$

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



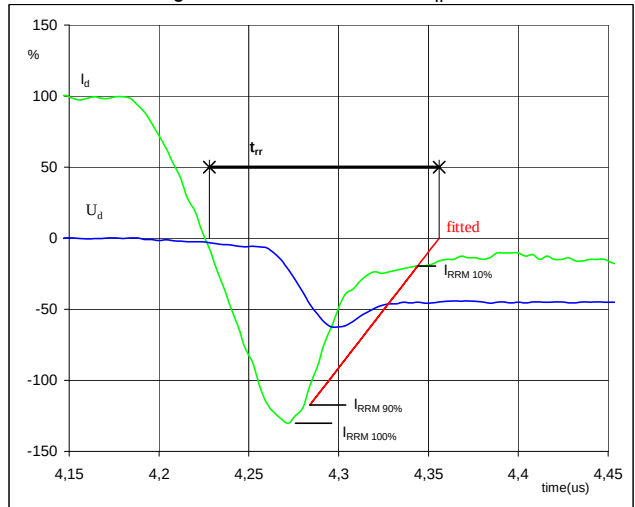
$P_{on}(100\%) = 280,2184 \text{ kW}$
 $E_{on}(100\%) = 13,39 \text{ mJ}$
 $t_{Eon} = 0,38 \text{ }\mu\text{s}$

Figure 7 neutral point IGBT
Gate voltage vs Gate charge (measured)



$V_{GEoff} = -15 \text{ V}$
 $V_{GEon} = 15 \text{ V}$
 $V_C(100\%) = 700 \text{ V}$
 $I_C(100\%) = 400 \text{ A}$
 $Q_g = 3442 \text{ nC}$

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

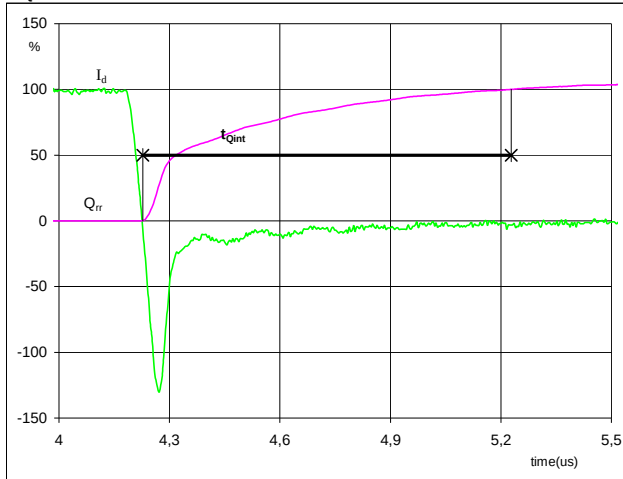


$V_d(100\%) = 700 \text{ V}$
 $I_d(100\%) = 400 \text{ A}$
 $I_{RRM}(100\%) = -521 \text{ A}$
 $t_{rr} = 0,15 \text{ }\mu\text{s}$

Switching Definitions neutral point IGBT

Figure 9 half bridge FWD

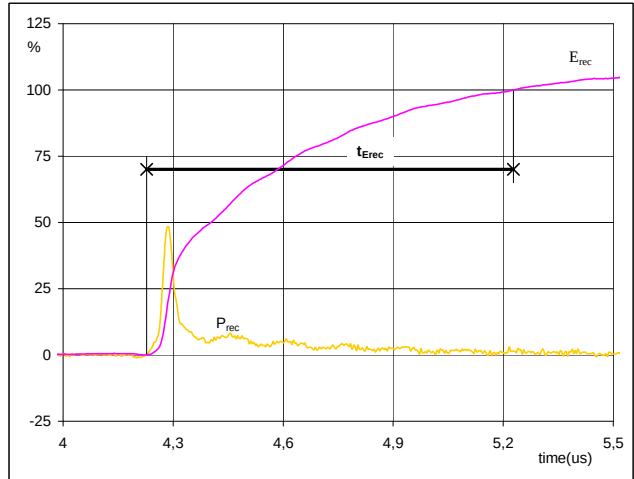
Turn-on Switching Waveforms & definition of t_{Qrr}
(t_{Qrr} = integrating time for Q_{rr})



I_d (100%) = 400 A
 Q_{rr} (100%) = 49,18 μC
 t_{Qint} = 0,33 μs

Figure 10 half bridge FWD

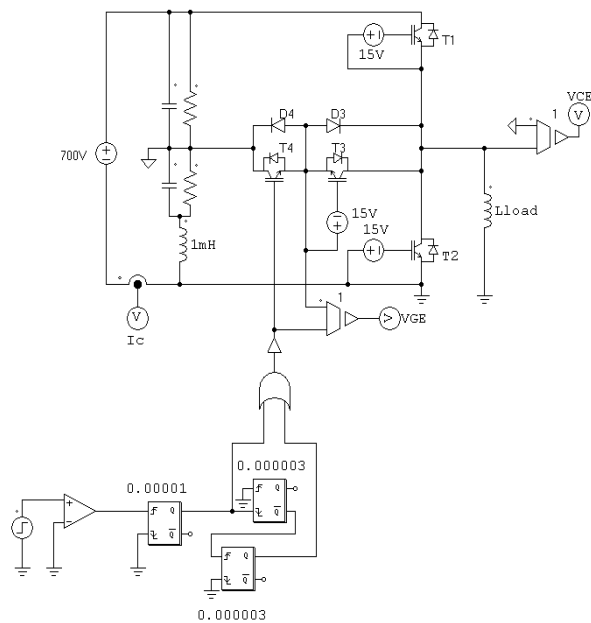
Turn-on Switching Waveforms & definition of t_{Erec}
(t_{Erec} = integrating time for E_{rec})



P_{rec} (100%) = 280,22 kW
 E_{rec} (100%) = 12,71 mJ
 t_{Erec} = 0,33 μs

neutral point IGBT switching measurement circuit

Figure 11



Ordering Code and Marking - Outline - Pinout

Ordering Code & Marking

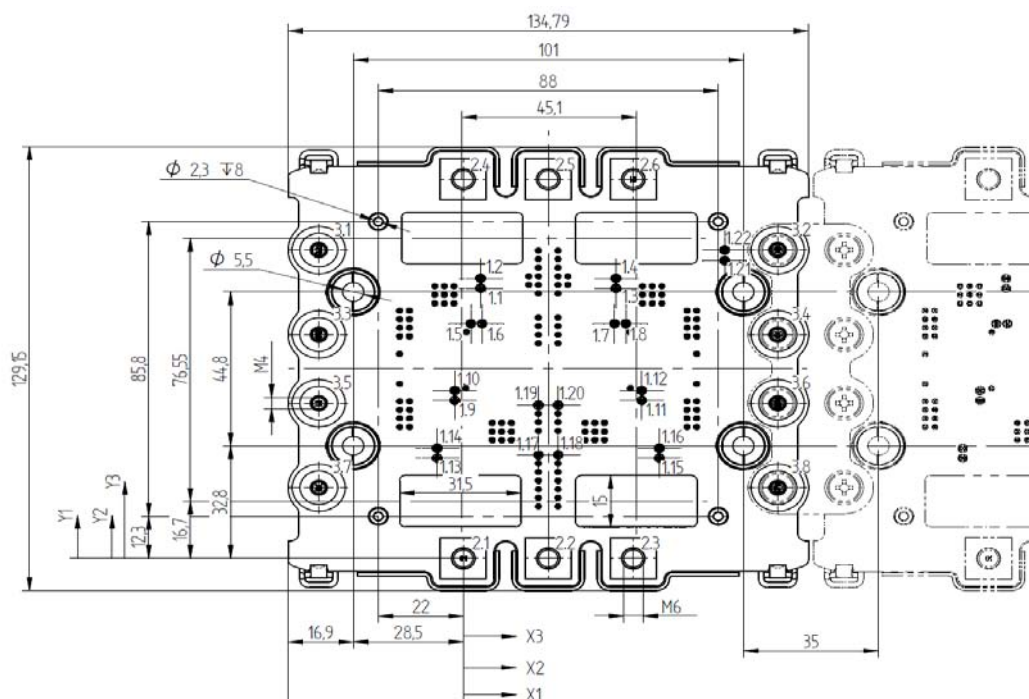
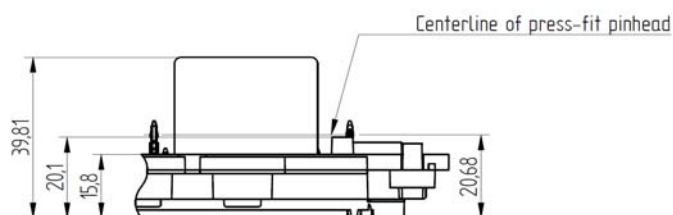
Version	Ordering Code	in DataMatrix as	in packaging barcode as
Standard	70-W212NMA400SC-M209P	M209P	M209P

Outline

Driver pins				
Pin	X1	Y1	Function	Group
1.1	4,5	78,65	G1-1	T1
1.2	4,5	81,55	E1-1	T1
1.3	39,5	78,65	G1-2	T1
1.4	39,5	81,55	E1-2	T1
1.5	1,95	68,4	E2-1	T2
1.6	4,85	68,4	G2-1	T2
1.7	39,15	68,4	G2-2	T2
1.8	42,05	68,4	E2-2	T2
1.9	-2,2	46	G3-1	T3
1.10	-2,2	48,9	E3-1	T3
1.11	46,2	46	G3-2	T3
1.12	46,2	48,9	E3-2	T3
1.13	-6,75	29,2	E4-1	T4
1.14	-6,75	32,1	G4-1	T4
1.15	50,75	29,2	E4-2	T4
1.16	50,75	32,1	G4-2	T4
1.17	19,45	30,15	Desat-DC+	
1.18	24,55	30,15	Desat-DC+	
1.19	19,45	44,65	Desat-GND	
1.20	24,55	44,65	Desat-GND	
1.21	67,65	86,7	NTC	
1.22	67,65	89,8	NTC	

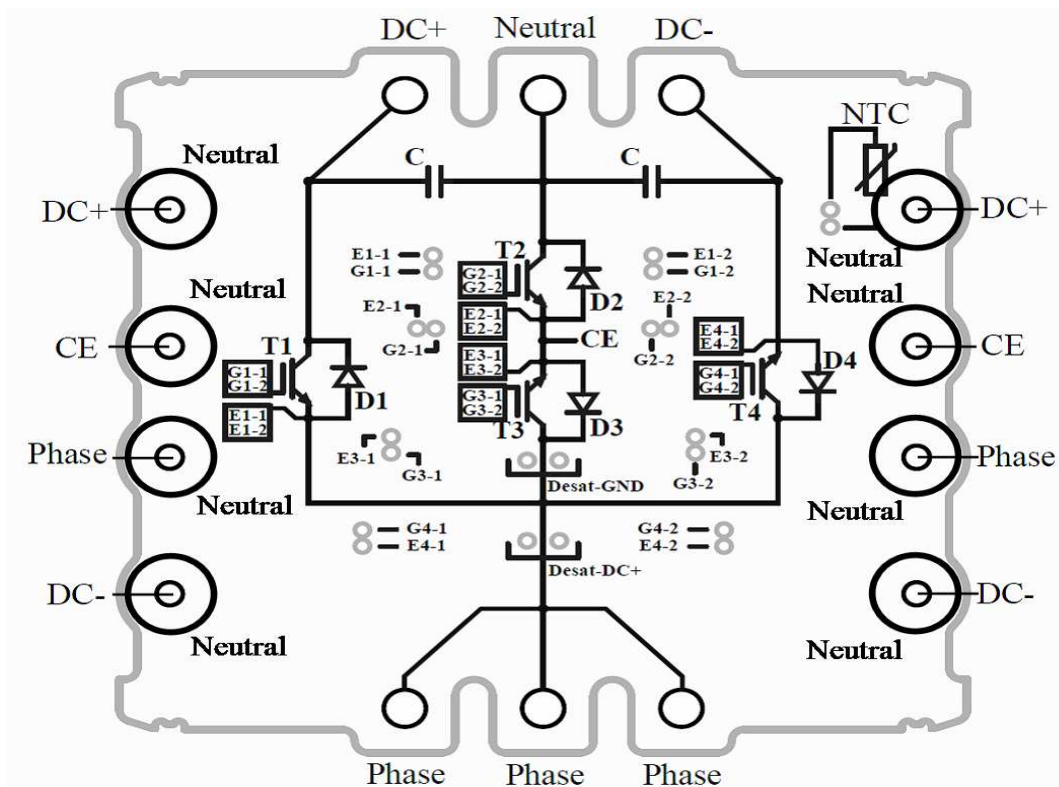
Power connections			
M6 screw	X2	Y2	Function
2.1	0	0	Phase
2.2	22	0	Phase
2.3	44	0	Phase
2.4	0	110,4	DC+
2.5	22	110,4	Neutral
2.6	44	110,4	DC-

Low current connections			
M4 screw	X3	Y3	Function
3.1	-37,4	89,8	DC+
3.2	81,4	89,8	DC+
3.3	-37,4	65,2	CE
3.4	81,4	65,2	CE
3.5	-37,4	45,2	Phase
3.6	81,4	45,2	Phase
3.7	-37,4	20,6	DC-
3.8	81,4	20,6	DC-



Ordering Code and Marking - Outline - Pinout

Pinout



NOTE: Driver pins for parallel devices are not connected inside the module!
Gx-1 to Gx-2 and Ex-1 to Ex2 shall be connected on customer PCB!
 Where x = 1 to 4

DISCLAIMER

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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.