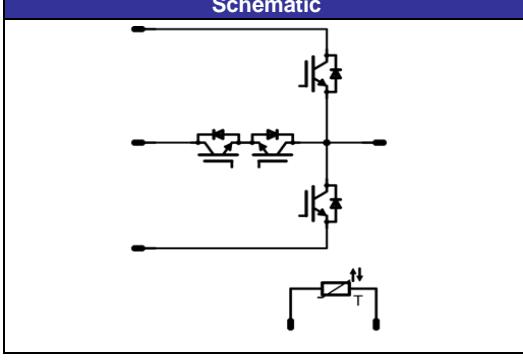


flowMNPC 0	1200V/40A
<p>Features</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • neutral point clamped inverter • reactive power capability • clip-in pcb mounting • low inductance layout 	
<p>Target Applications</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • solar inverter • UPS 	
<p>Types</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 10-FZ12NMA040SH-M267F • 10-PZ12NMA040SH-M267FY 	<p>Schematic</p> 

Maximum Ratings

T_j=25°C, unless otherwise specified

Parameter	Symbol	Condition	Value	Unit
Half Bridge IGBT				
Collector-emitter break down voltage	V _{CE}		1200	V
DC collector current	I _C	T _j =T _j max T _h =80°C T _c =80°C	39 51	A
Repetitive peak collector current	I _{Cpulse}	t _p limited by T _j max	120	A
Power dissipation per IGBT	P _{tot}	T _j =T _j max T _h =80°C T _c =80°C	107 162	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	80	A
Maximum Junction Temperature	T _j max		175	°C

Neutral Point FWD

Peak Repetitive Reverse Voltage	V _{RRM}	T _j =25°C	600	V
DC forward current	I _F	T _j =T _j max T _h =80°C T _c =80°C	21 31	A
Surge forward current	I _{FSM}	t _p =8,3ms , sin 180° T _c =25°C	300	A
I ² t-value	I ² t		370	A ² s
Repetitive peak forward current	I _{FRM}	t _p limited by T _j max	60	A
Power dissipation per Diode	P _{tot}	T _j =T _j max T _h =80°C T _c =80°C	35 54	W
Maximum Junction Temperature	T _j max		175	°C

Maximum Ratings

T_j=25°C, unless otherwise specified

Parameter	Symbol	Condition	Value	Unit
Neutral Point IGBT				
Collector-emitter break down voltage	V _{CE}		600	V
DC collector current	I _C	T _j =T _j max T _h =80°C T _c =80°C	31 38	A
Repetitive peak collector current	I _{Cpuls}	t _p limited by T _j max	90	A
Power dissipation per IGBT	P _{tot}	T _j =T _j max T _h =80°C T _c =80°C	57 86	W
Gate-emitter peak voltage	V _{GE}		±20	V
Short circuit ratings	t _{SC} V _{CC}	T _j ≤150°C V _{GE} =15V	6 360	μs V
Turn off safe operating area (RBSOA)	I _{omax}	V _{CE} max = 600V T _{vj} max= 150°C	60	A
Maximum Junction Temperature	T _j max		175	°C

Half Bridge FWD

Peak Repetitive Reverse Voltage	V _{RRM}	T _j =25°C	1200	V
DC forward current	I _F	T _j =T _j max T _h =80°C T _c =80°C	13 18	A
Surge forward current	I _{FSM}		65	A
I ² t-value	I ² t	t _p =10ms , sin 180° T _j =150°C	21	A ² s
Repetitive peak forward current	I _{FRM}	t _p limited by T _j max	45	A
Power dissipation per Diode	P _{tot}	T _j =T _j max T _h =80°C T _c =80°C	42 64	W
Maximum Junction Temperature	T _j max		175	°C

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=2s	DC voltage	4000	V
Creepage distance				min 12,7	mm
Clearance				min 12,7	mm

Characteristic Values

Parameter	Symbol	Conditions				Value			Unit
		V_{GE} [V] or V_{GS} [V]	V_c [V] or V_{CE} [V] or V_{DS} [V]	I_c [A] or I_f [A] or I_b [A]	T_j	Min	Typ	Max	

Half Bridge IGBT

Gate emitter threshold voltage	$V_{GE(th)}$	$V_{CE}=V_{GE}$		0,0015	$T_j=25^\circ\text{C}$ $T_j=150^\circ\text{C}$	5,2	5,6	6,4	V
Collector-emitter saturation voltage	$V_{CE(sat)}$		15	40	$T_j=25^\circ\text{C}$ $T_j=150^\circ\text{C}$	1,7	1,96 2,29	2,4	V
Collector-emitter cut-off current incl. Diode	I_{CES}		0	1200	$T_j=25^\circ\text{C}$ $T_j=150^\circ\text{C}$			0,005	mA
Gate-emitter leakage current	I_{GES}		20	0	$T_j=25^\circ\text{C}$ $T_j=150^\circ\text{C}$			120	nA
Integrated Gate resistor	R_{gint}						none		Ω
Turn-on delay time	$t_{d(on)}$	$R_{goff}=8 \Omega$ $R_{gon}=8 \Omega$	± 15	350	28	$T_j=25^\circ\text{C}$ $T_j=150^\circ\text{C}$	70 72		ns
Rise time	t_r					$T_j=25^\circ\text{C}$ $T_j=150^\circ\text{C}$	13 15		
Turn-off delay time	$t_{d(off)}$					$T_j=25^\circ\text{C}$ $T_j=150^\circ\text{C}$	166 217		
Fall time	t_f					$T_j=25^\circ\text{C}$ $T_j=150^\circ\text{C}$	45 79		
Turn-on energy loss per pulse	E_{on}					$T_j=25^\circ\text{C}$ $T_j=150^\circ\text{C}$	0,31 0,52		mWs
Turn-off energy loss per pulse	E_{off}					$T_j=25^\circ\text{C}$ $T_j=150^\circ\text{C}$	0,67 1,16		
Input capacitance	C_{ies}	$f=1\text{MHz}$	± 15	25	T _j =25°C		2300		pF
Output capacitance	C_{oss}						160		
Reverse transfer capacitance	C_{rss}						135		
Gate charge	Q_{Gate}		± 15	960	40	T _j =25°C	203		nC
Thermal resistance chip to heatsink per chip	R_{thJH}	Thermal grease thickness≤50um $\lambda = 1 \text{ W/mK}$					0,89		K/W

Neutral Point FWD

Diode forward voltage	V_F			30	$T_j=25^\circ\text{C}$ $T_j=150^\circ\text{C}$		2,28 1,74	2,71	V
Reverse leakage current	I_r			600	$T_j=25^\circ\text{C}$ $T_j=150^\circ\text{C}$			100	μA
Peak reverse recovery current	I_{RRM}	$R_{gon}=8 \Omega$	± 15	350	28	$T_j=25^\circ\text{C}$ $T_j=150^\circ\text{C}$	32 41		A
Reverse recovery time	t_{rr}					$T_j=25^\circ\text{C}$ $T_j=150^\circ\text{C}$	18 40		ns
Reverse recovered charge	Q_{rr}					$T_j=25^\circ\text{C}$ $T_j=150^\circ\text{C}$	0,32 0,92		μC
Peak rate of fall of recovery current	$dI(rec)max/dt$					$T_j=25^\circ\text{C}$ $T_j=150^\circ\text{C}$	8818 3866		$\text{A}/\mu\text{s}$
Reverse recovered energy	E_{rec}					$T_j=25^\circ\text{C}$ $T_j=150^\circ\text{C}$	0,03 0,12		mWs
Thermal resistance chip to heatsink per chip	R_{thJH}	Thermal grease thickness≤50um $\lambda = 1 \text{ W/mK}$					1,98		K/W

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	
Neutral Point IGBT										
Gate-emitter threshold voltage	$V_{GE(th)}$	$V_{CE}=V_{GE}$			0,002	$T_J=25^\circ\text{C}$ $T_J=150^\circ\text{C}$	5,0	5,8	6,5	V
Collector-emitter saturation voltage	$V_{CE(sat)}$		15		30	$T_J=25^\circ\text{C}$ $T_J=150^\circ\text{C}$	1,1	1,52 1,70	1,9	V
Collector-emitter cut-off incl diode	I_{CES}		0	600		$T_J=25^\circ\text{C}$ $T_J=150^\circ\text{C}$			0,0016	mA
Gate-emitter leakage current	I_{GES}		20	0		$T_J=25^\circ\text{C}$ $T_J=150^\circ\text{C}$			300	nA
Integrated Gate resistor	R_{gint}							none		Ω
Turn-on delay time	$t_{d(on)}$	$R_{goff}=8 \Omega$ $R_{gon}=8 \Omega$	± 15	350	28	$T_J=25^\circ\text{C}$ $T_J=150^\circ\text{C}$		105 105		ns
Rise time	t_r					$T_J=25^\circ\text{C}$ $T_J=150^\circ\text{C}$		11 16		
Turn-off delay time	$t_{d(off)}$					$T_J=25^\circ\text{C}$ $T_J=150^\circ\text{C}$		164 187		
Fall time	t_f					$T_J=25^\circ\text{C}$ $T_J=150^\circ\text{C}$		74 91		
Turn-on energy loss per pulse	E_{on}					$T_J=25^\circ\text{C}$ $T_J=150^\circ\text{C}$		0,49 0,66		mWs
Turn-off energy loss per pulse	E_{off}					$T_J=25^\circ\text{C}$ $T_J=150^\circ\text{C}$		0,76 0,98		
Input capacitance	C_{ies}	$f=1\text{MHz}$	0	25		$T_J=25^\circ\text{C}$		1630		pF
Output capacitance	C_{oss}							108		
Reverse transfer capacitance	C_{rss}							50		
Gate charge	Q_{Gate}		± 15	480	30	$T_J=25^\circ\text{C}$		165		nC
Thermal resistance chip to heatsink per chip	R_{thJH}	Thermal grease thickness≤50um $\lambda = 1 \text{ W/mK}$						1,68		K/W
Half Bridge FWD										
Diode forward voltage	V_F				15	$T_J=25^\circ\text{C}$ $T_J=150^\circ\text{C}$		2,28 2,39	2,71	V
Reverse leakage current	I_r			1200		$T_J=25^\circ\text{C}$ $T_J=150^\circ\text{C}$			60	μA
Peak reverse recovery current	I_{RRM}	$R_{gon}=8 \Omega$	± 15	350	28	$T_J=25^\circ\text{C}$ $T_J=150^\circ\text{C}$		41 44		A
Reverse recovery time	t_{rr}					$T_J=25^\circ\text{C}$ $T_J=150^\circ\text{C}$		44 110		ns
Reverse recovered charge	Q_{rr}					$T_J=25^\circ\text{C}$ $T_J=150^\circ\text{C}$		1,47 2,73		μC
Peak rate of fall of recovery current	$d(i_{rec})_{max}/dt$					$T_J=25^\circ\text{C}$ $T_J=150^\circ\text{C}$		5094 3534		$\text{A}/\mu\text{s}$
Reverse recovery energy	E_{rec}					$T_J=25^\circ\text{C}$ $T_J=150^\circ\text{C}$		0,35 0,71		mWs
Thermal resistance chip to heatsink per chip	R_{thJH}	Thermal grease thickness≤50um $\lambda = 1 \text{ W/mK}$						2,27		K/W
Thermistor										
Rated resistance	R					$T_J=25^\circ\text{C}$		22000		Ω
Deviation of R100	$\Delta R/R$	$R100=1486\Omega$				$T_J=100^\circ\text{C}$	-5		5	%
Power dissipation	P					$T_J=25^\circ\text{C}$		200		mW
Power dissipation constant						$T_J=25^\circ\text{C}$		2		mW/K
B-value	$B_{(25/50)}$	Tol. ±3%				$T_J=25^\circ\text{C}$		3950		K
B-value	$B_{(25/100)}$	Tol. ±3%				$T_J=25^\circ\text{C}$		3996		K
Vincotech NTC Reference									B	

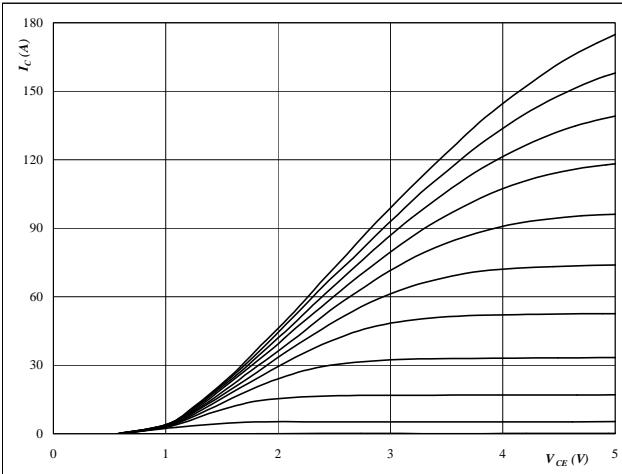
Half Bridge

Half Bridge IGBT and Neutral Point FWD

Figure 1

Typical output characteristics

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



At

$$t_p = 250 \mu s$$

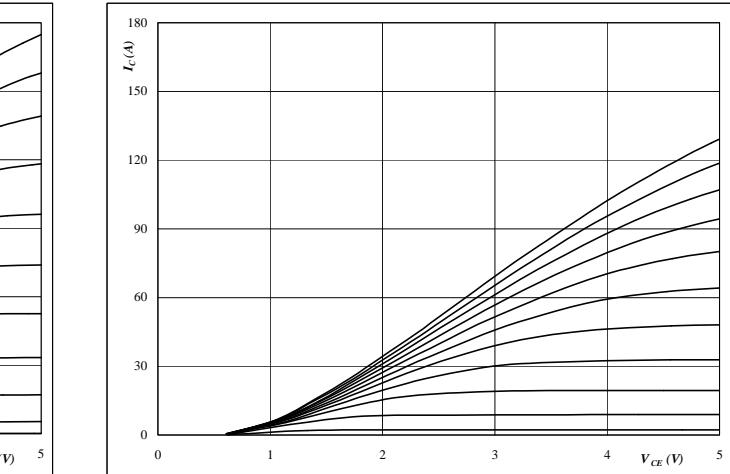
$$T_j = 25^\circ C$$

V_{GE} from 7 V to 17 V in steps of 1 V

Figure 1

Typical output characteristics

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



At

$$t_p = 250 \mu s$$

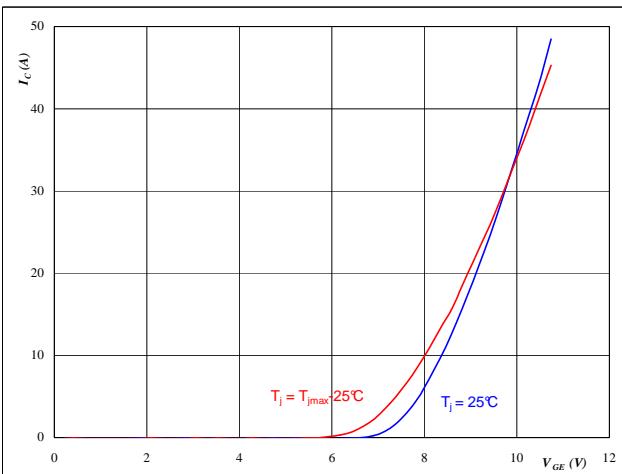
$$T_j = 125^\circ C$$

V_{GE} from 7 V to 17 V in steps of 1 V

Figure 3

Typical transfer characteristics

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



At

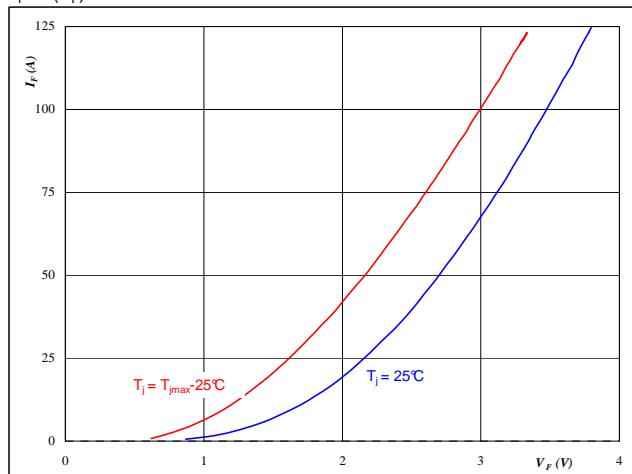
$$t_p = 250 \mu s$$

$$V_{CE} = 10 V$$

Figure 4

Typical diode forward current as a function of forward voltage

$$I_F = f(V_F)$$



At

$$t_p = 250 \mu s$$

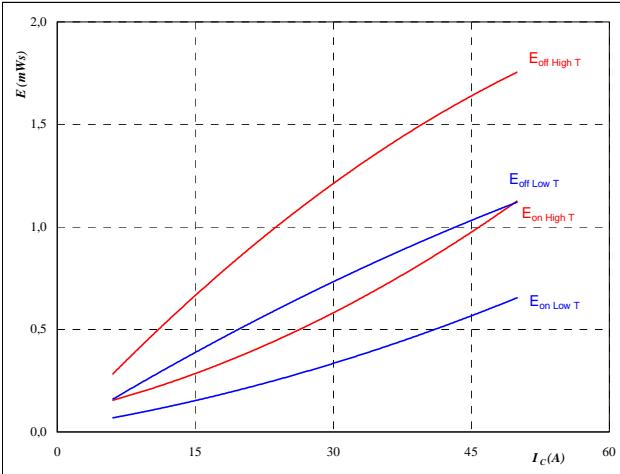
Half Bridge

Half Bridge IGBT and Neutral Point FWD

Figure 5

 Typical switching energy losses
 as a function of collector current

$$E = f(I_C)$$



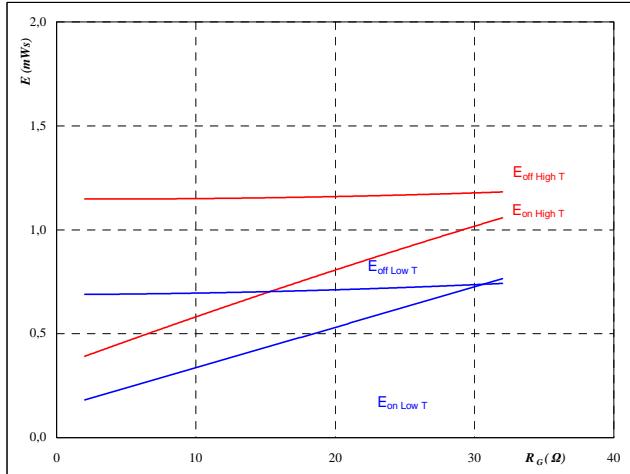
With an inductive load at

$$\begin{aligned} T_j &= 25/125 \quad ^\circ\text{C} \\ V_{CE} &= 350 \quad \text{V} \\ V_{GE} &= \pm 15 \quad \text{V} \\ R_{gon} &= 8 \quad \Omega \\ R_{goff} &= 8 \quad \Omega \end{aligned}$$

IGBT
Figure 6

 Typical switching energy losses
 as a function of gate resistor

$$E = f(R_G)$$



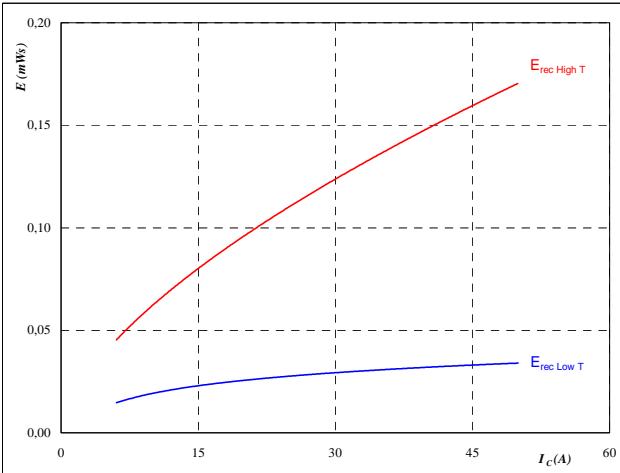
With an inductive load at

$$\begin{aligned} T_j &= 25/125 \quad ^\circ\text{C} \\ V_{CE} &= 350 \quad \text{V} \\ V_{GE} &= \pm 15 \quad \text{V} \\ I_C &= 28 \quad \text{A} \end{aligned}$$

Figure 7

 Typical reverse recovery energy loss
 as a function of collector current

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



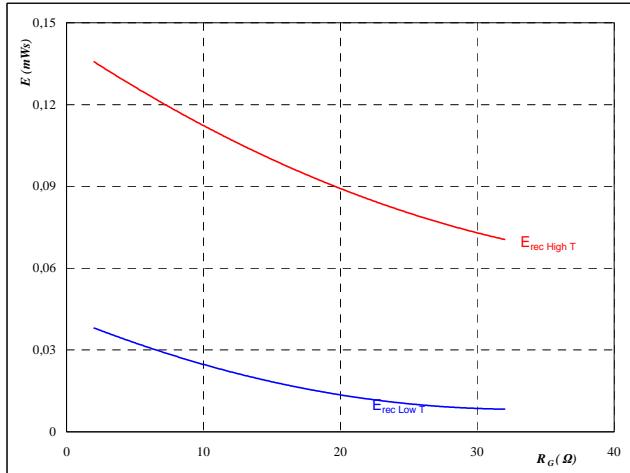
With an inductive load at

$$\begin{aligned} T_j &= 25/125 \quad ^\circ\text{C} \\ V_{CE} &= 350 \quad \text{V} \\ V_{GE} &= \pm 15 \quad \text{V} \\ R_{gon} &= 8 \quad \Omega \end{aligned}$$

FWD
Figure 8

 Typical reverse recovery energy loss
 as a function of gate resistor

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



With an inductive load at

$$\begin{aligned} T_j &= 25/125 \quad ^\circ\text{C} \\ V_{CE} &= 350 \quad \text{V} \\ V_{GE} &= \pm 15 \quad \text{V} \\ I_C &= 28 \quad \text{A} \end{aligned}$$

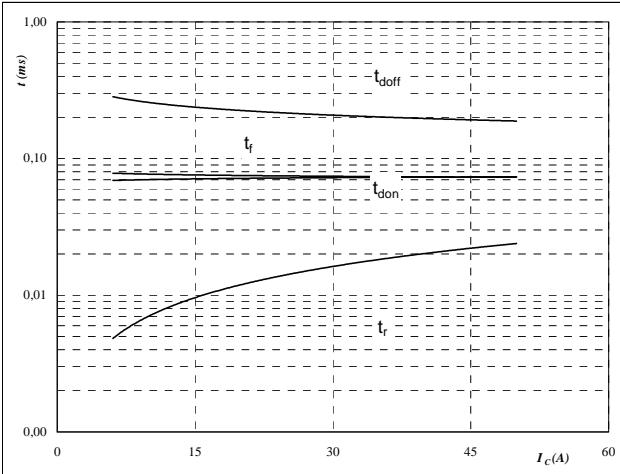
Half Bridge

Half Bridge IGBT and Neutral Point FWD

Figure 9

Typical switching times as a function of collector current

$$t = f(I_C)$$



With an inductive load at

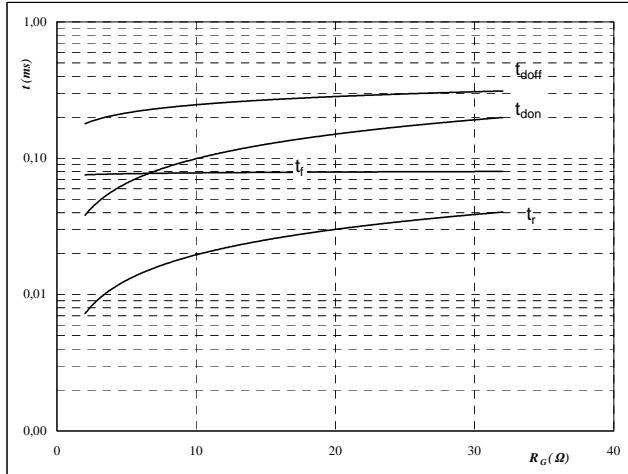
$$\begin{aligned} T_j &= 125 \quad ^\circ\text{C} \\ V_{CE} &= 350 \quad \text{V} \\ V_{GE} &= \pm 15 \quad \text{V} \\ R_{gon} &= 8 \quad \Omega \\ R_{goff} &= 8 \quad \Omega \end{aligned}$$

IGBT

Figure 10

Typical switching times as a function of gate resistor

$$t = f(R_G)$$



With an inductive load at

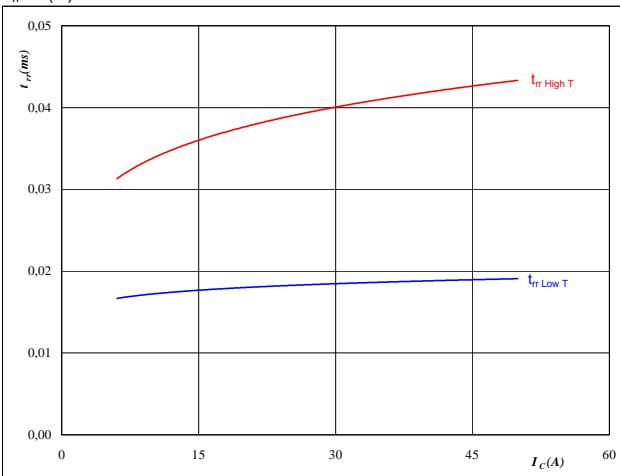
$$\begin{aligned} T_j &= 125 \quad ^\circ\text{C} \\ V_{CE} &= 350 \quad \text{V} \\ V_{GE} &= \pm 15 \quad \text{V} \\ I_C &= 28 \quad \text{A} \end{aligned}$$

Figure 11

FWD

Typical reverse recovery time as a function of collector current

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



At

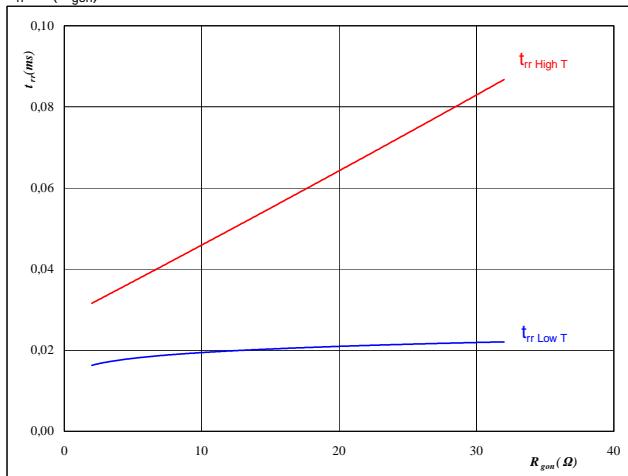
$$\begin{aligned} T_j &= 25/125 \quad ^\circ\text{C} \\ V_{CE} &= 350 \quad \text{V} \\ V_{GE} &= \pm 15 \quad \text{V} \\ R_{gon} &= 8 \quad \Omega \end{aligned}$$

Figure 12

FWD

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

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



At

$$\begin{aligned} T_j &= 25/125 \quad ^\circ\text{C} \\ V_R &= 350 \quad \text{V} \\ I_F &= 28 \quad \text{A} \\ V_{GE} &= \pm 15 \quad \text{V} \end{aligned}$$

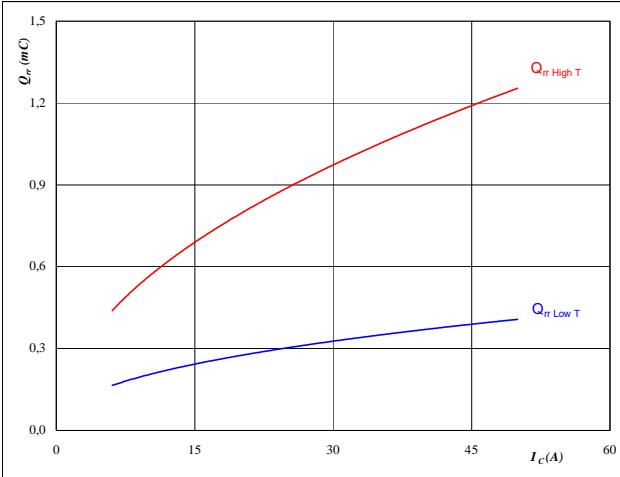
Half Bridge

Half Bridge IGBT and Neutral Point FWD

Figure 13

Typical reverse recovery charge as a function of collector current

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

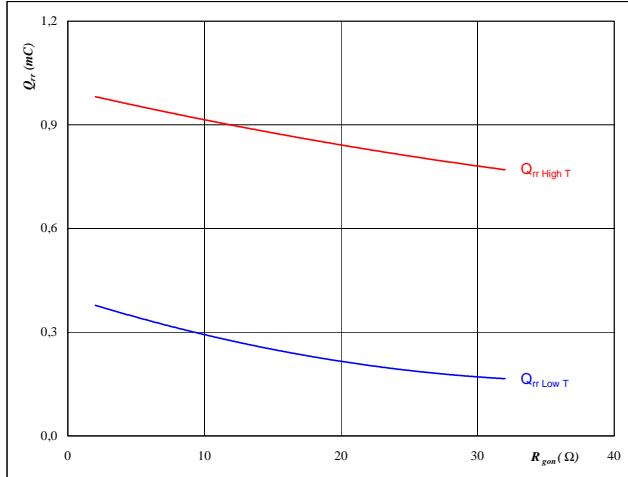
FWD

At

$$\begin{aligned} T_j &= 25/125 \quad ^\circ C \\ V_{CE} &= 350 \quad V \\ V_{GE} &= \pm 15 \quad V \\ R_{gon} &= 8 \quad \Omega \end{aligned}$$

Figure 14

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

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

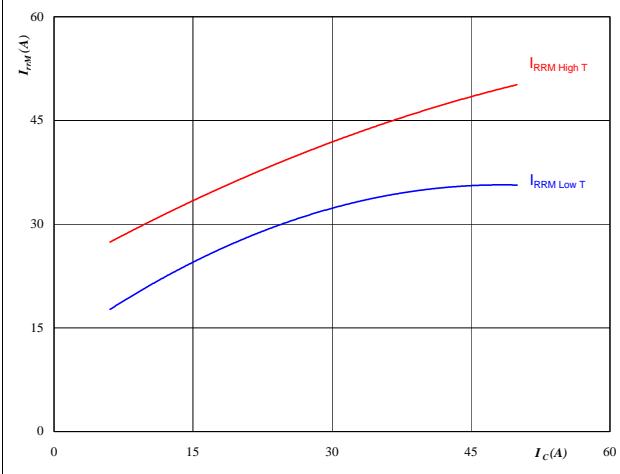
FWD

At

$$\begin{aligned} T_j &= 25/125 \quad ^\circ C \\ V_R &= 350 \quad V \\ I_F &= 28 \quad A \\ V_{GE} &= \pm 15 \quad V \end{aligned}$$

Figure 15

Typical reverse recovery current as a function of collector current

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

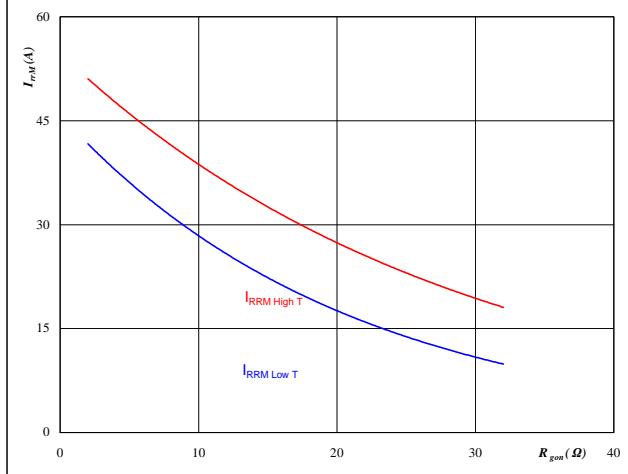
FWD

At

$$\begin{aligned} T_j &= 25/125 \quad ^\circ C \\ V_{CE} &= 350 \quad V \\ V_{GE} &= \pm 15 \quad V \\ R_{gon} &= 8 \quad \Omega \end{aligned}$$

Figure 16

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

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

FWD

At

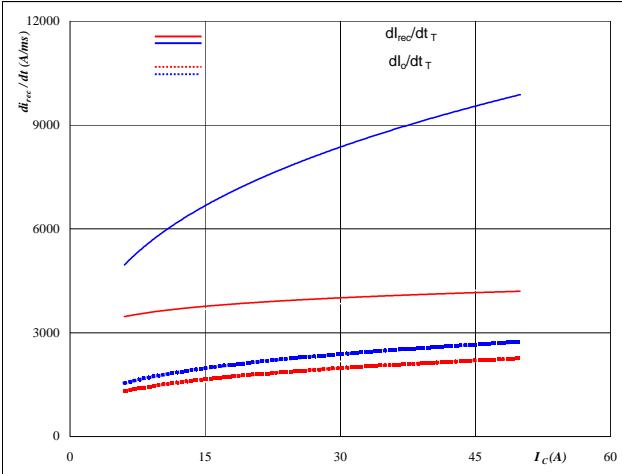
$$\begin{aligned} T_j &= 25/125 \quad ^\circ C \\ V_R &= 350 \quad V \\ I_F &= 28 \quad A \\ V_{GE} &= \pm 15 \quad V \end{aligned}$$

Half Bridge

Half Bridge IGBT and Neutral Point FWD

Figure 17

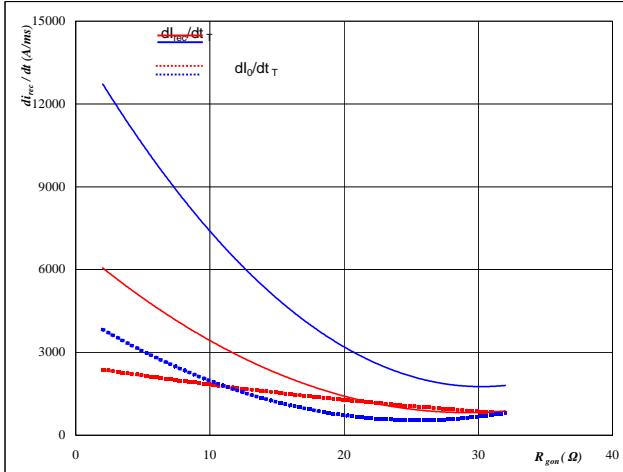
Typical rate of fall of forward
and reverse recovery current as a
function of collector current
 $dI_0/dt, dI_{rec}/dt = f(I_c)$



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

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

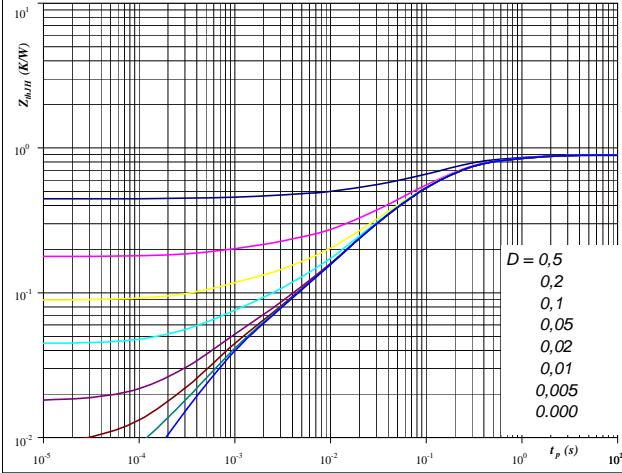
At

$T_j = 25/125 \text{ } ^\circ\text{C}$
 $V_R = 350 \text{ V}$
 $I_F = 28 \text{ A}$
 $V_{GE} = \pm 15 \text{ V}$

Figure 19

IGBT transient thermal impedance
as a function of pulse width

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

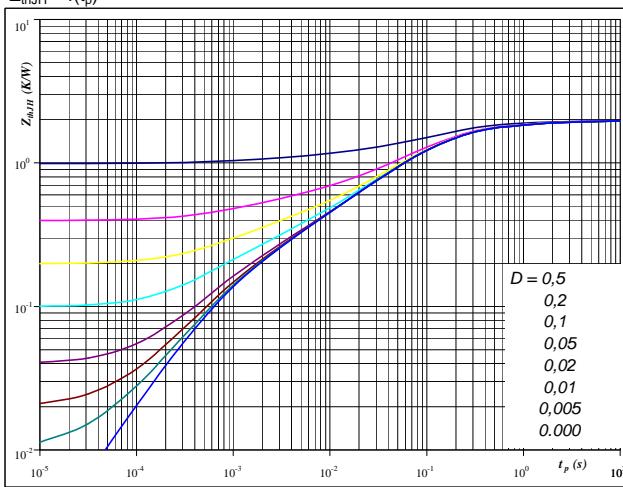


IGBT

Figure 20

FWD transient thermal impedance
as a function of pulse width

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



At

$D = t_p / T$
 $R_{thJH} = 0,89 \text{ K/W}$

At

$D = t_p / T$
 $R_{thJH} = 1,98 \text{ K/W}$

IGBT thermal model values

R (C/W)	Tau (s)
0,09	1,1E+00
0,17	2,9E-01
0,47	9,1E-02
0,12	1,4E-02
0,04	9,2E-04

FWD thermal model values

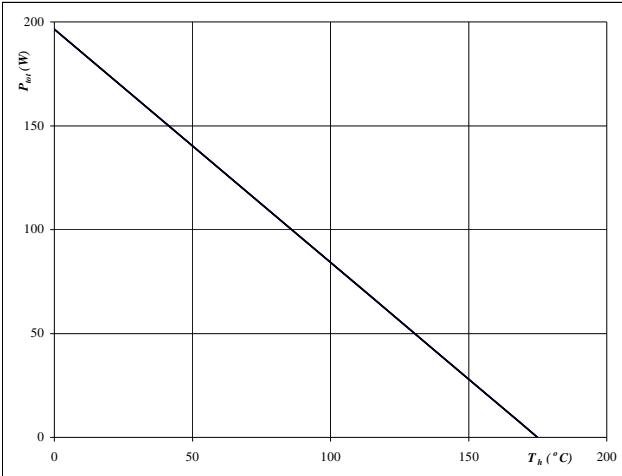
R (C/W)	Tau (s)
0,07	5,6E+00
0,17	1,2E+00
0,52	2,2E-01
0,75	7,6E-02
0,25	1,5E-02
0,13	2,8E-03

Half Bridge

Half Bridge IGBT and Neutral Point FWD

Figure 21
Power dissipation as a function of heatsink temperature

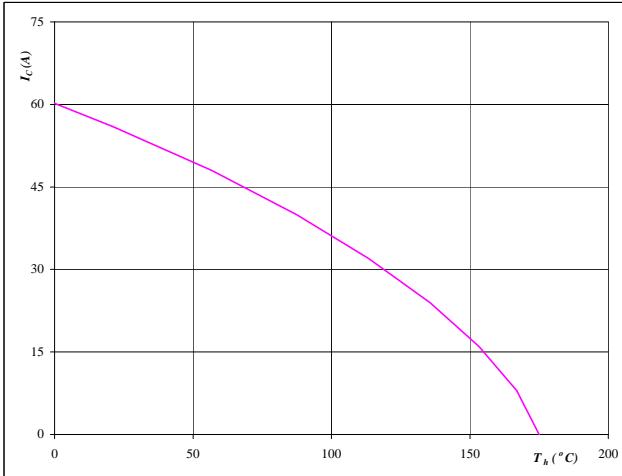
$$P_{\text{tot}} = f(T_h)$$


At

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

IGBT
Figure 22
Collector current as a function of heatsink temperature

$$I_C = f(T_h)$$

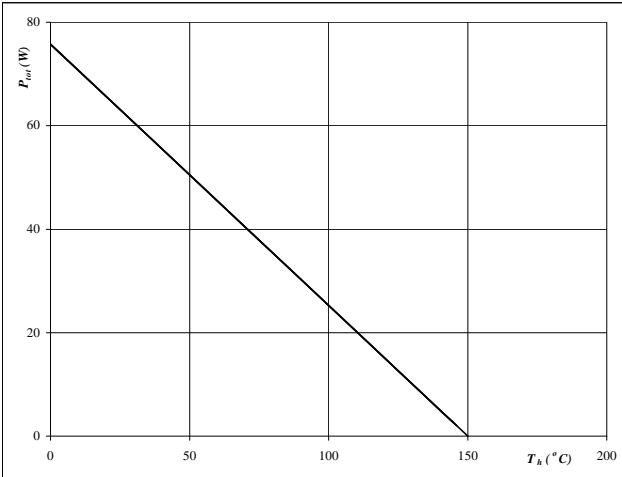

At

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

$$V_{GE} = 15 \text{ V}$$

Figure 23
Power dissipation as a function of heatsink temperature

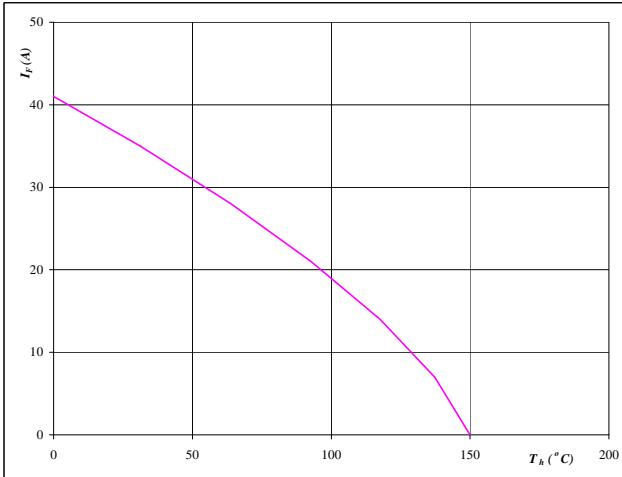
$$P_{\text{tot}} = f(T_h)$$


At

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

FWD
Figure 24
Forward current as a function of heatsink temperature

$$I_F = f(T_h)$$


At

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

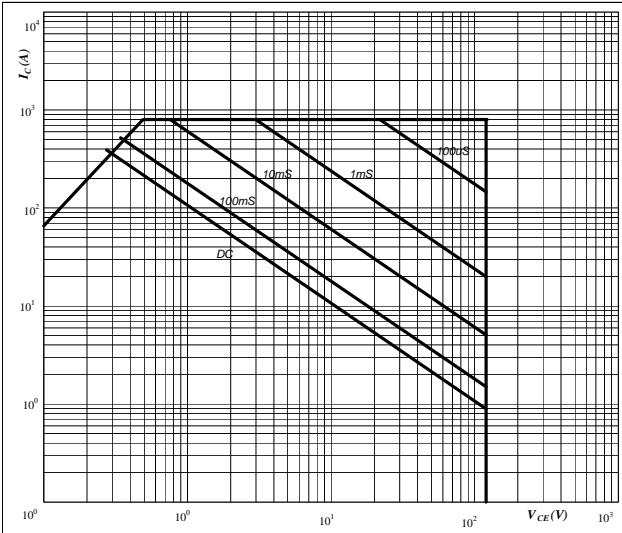
Half Bridge

Half Bridge IGBT and Neutral Point FWD

Figure 25

Safe operating area as a function
of collector-emitter voltage

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

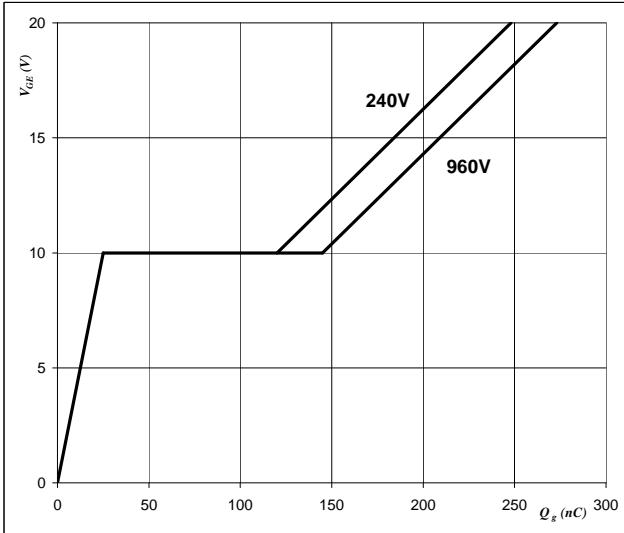


IGBT

Figure 26

Gate voltage vs Gate charge

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



At

D = single pulse

Th = 80 °C

V_{GE} = ±15 V

T_j = T_{jmax} °C

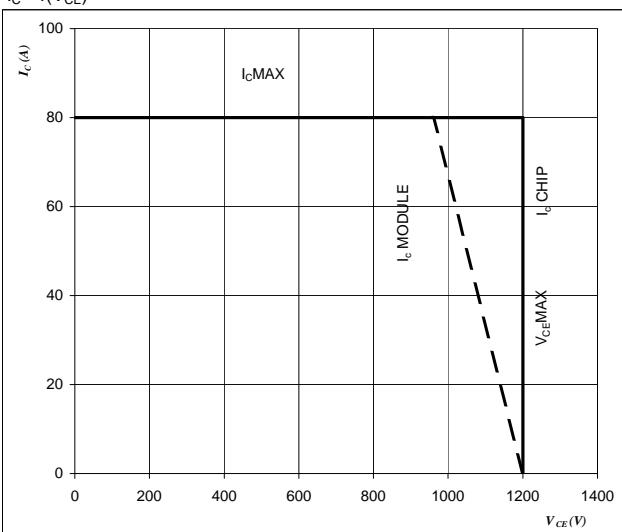
At

I_C = 40 A

Figure 27

Reverse bias safe operating area

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



IGBT

At

T_j = T_{jmax}-25 °C

DC link minus=DC link plus

Switching mode : 3 level switching

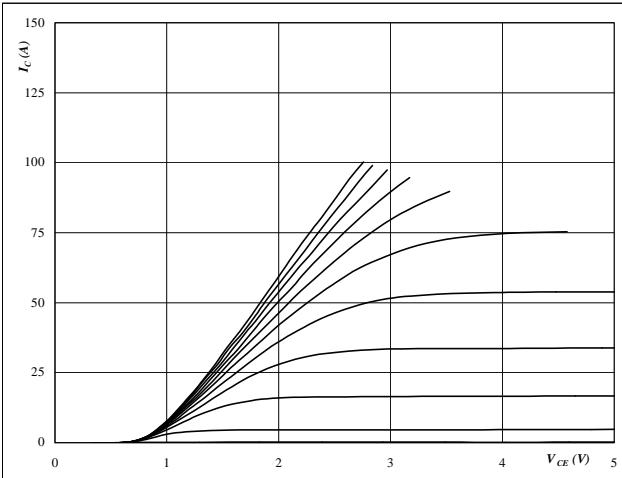
Neutral point

Neutral Point IGBT and Half Bridge FWD

Figure 1

Typical output characteristics

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



At

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

$$T_j = 25^\circ\text{C}$$

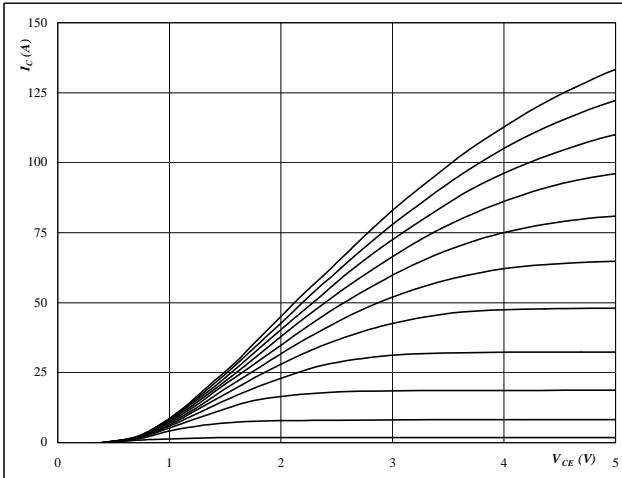
V_{GE} from 7 V to 17 V in steps of 1 V

IGBT

Figure 2

Typical output characteristics

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



At

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

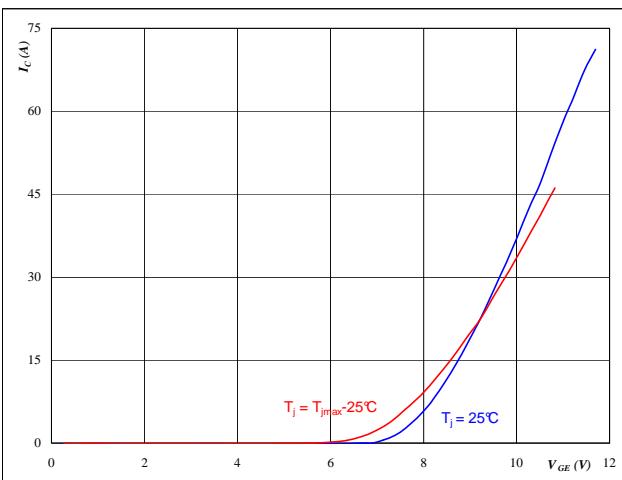
$$T_j = 125^\circ\text{C}$$

V_{GE} from 7 V to 17 V in steps of 1 V

Figure 3

Typical transfer characteristics

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



At

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

$$V_{CE} = 10 \text{ V}$$

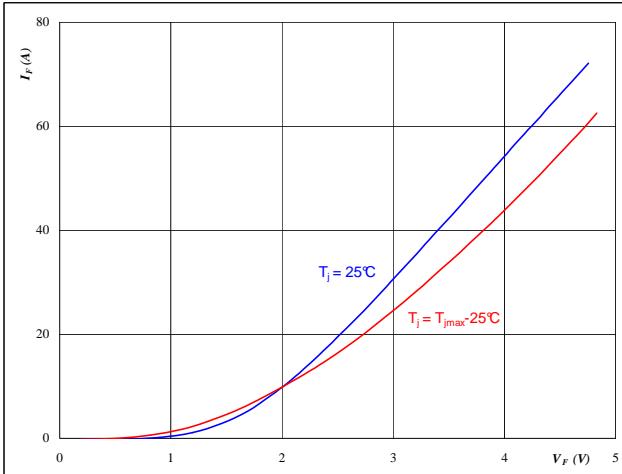
IGBT

Figure 4

Typical diode forward current as

a function of forward voltage

$$I_F = f(V_F)$$



At

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

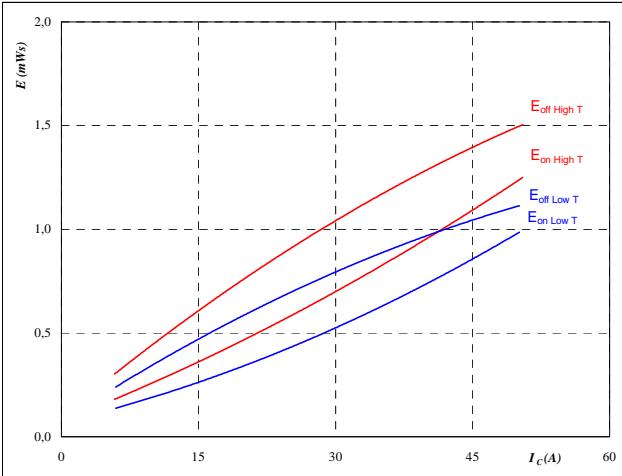
Neutral point

Neutral Point IGBT and Half Bridge FWD

Figure 5

Typical switching energy losses
as a function of collector current

$$E = f(I_C)$$



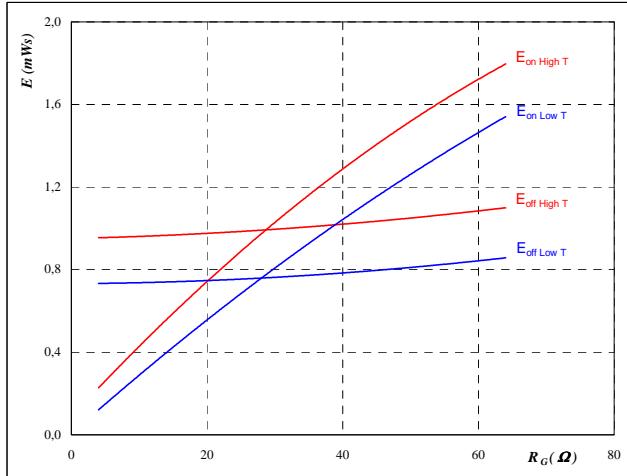
With an inductive load at

$$\begin{aligned} T_j &= 25/125 \quad ^\circ C \\ V_{CE} &= 350 \quad V \\ V_{GE} &= \pm 15 \quad V \\ R_{gon} &= 16 \quad \Omega \\ R_{goff} &= 16 \quad \Omega \end{aligned}$$

Figure 6

Typical switching energy losses
as a function of gate resistor

$$E = f(R_G)$$



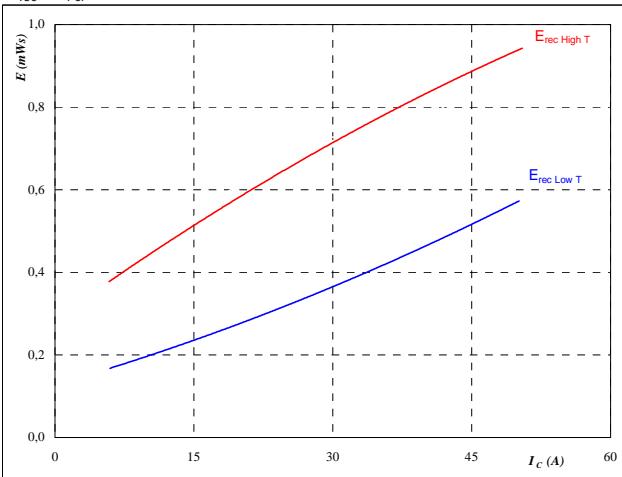
With an inductive load at

$$\begin{aligned} T_j &= 25/125 \quad ^\circ C \\ V_{CE} &= 350 \quad V \\ V_{GE} &= \pm 15 \quad V \\ I_C &= 28 \quad A \end{aligned}$$

Figure 7

Typical reverse recovery energy loss
as a function of collector current

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



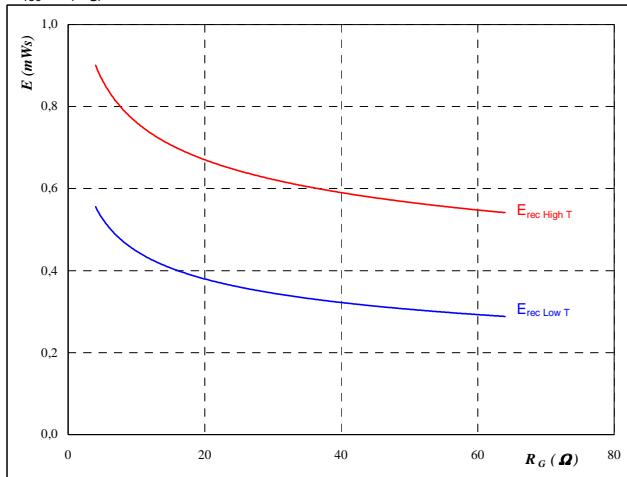
With an inductive load at

$$\begin{aligned} T_j &= 25/125 \quad ^\circ C \\ V_{CE} &= 350 \quad V \\ V_{GE} &= \pm 15 \quad V \\ R_{gon} &= 16 \quad \Omega \end{aligned}$$

Figure 8

Typical reverse recovery energy loss
as a function of gate resistor

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



With an inductive load at

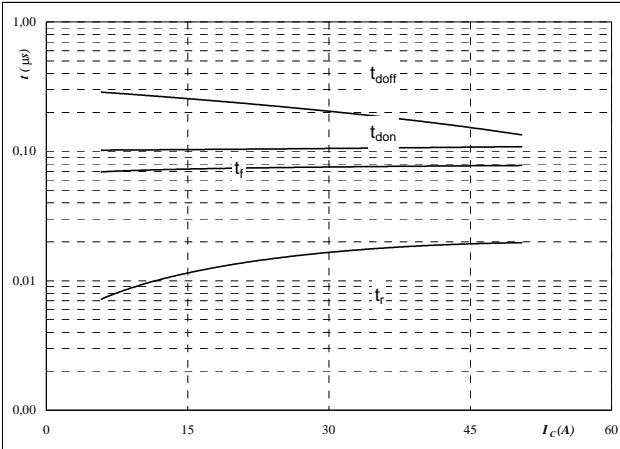
$$\begin{aligned} T_j &= 25/125 \quad ^\circ C \\ V_{CE} &= 350 \quad V \\ V_{GE} &= \pm 15 \quad V \\ I_C &= 28 \quad A \end{aligned}$$

Neutral point

Neutral Point IGBT and Half Bridge FWD

Figure 9

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

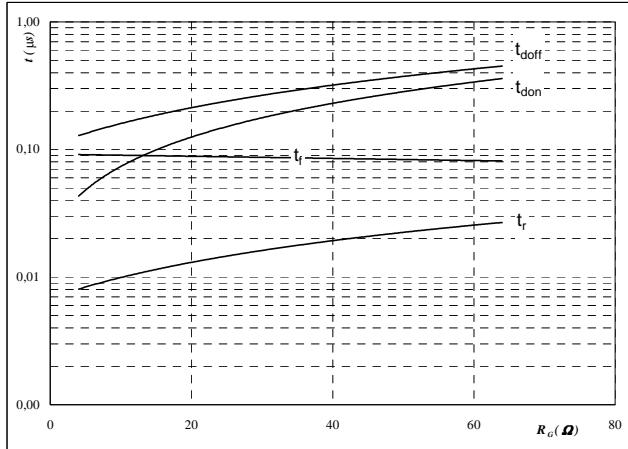


With an inductive load at

T_j = 125 °C
V_{CE} = 350 V
V_{GE} = ±15 V
R_{gon} = 16 Ω
R_{goff} = 16 Ω

Figure 10

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

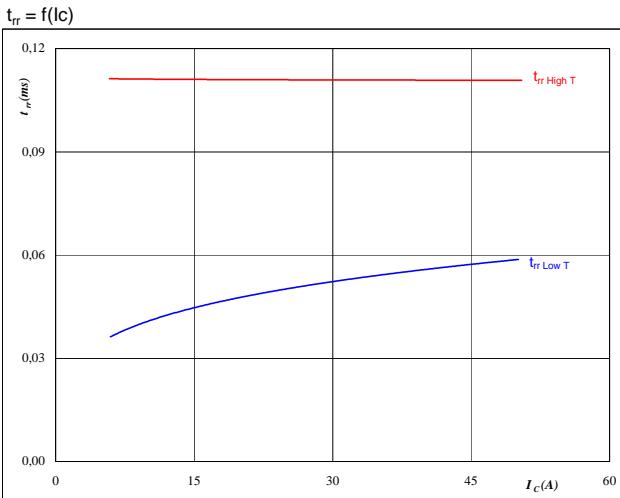


With an inductive load at

T_j = 125 °C
V_{CE} = 350 V
V_{GE} = ±15 V
I_C = 28 A

Figure 11

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

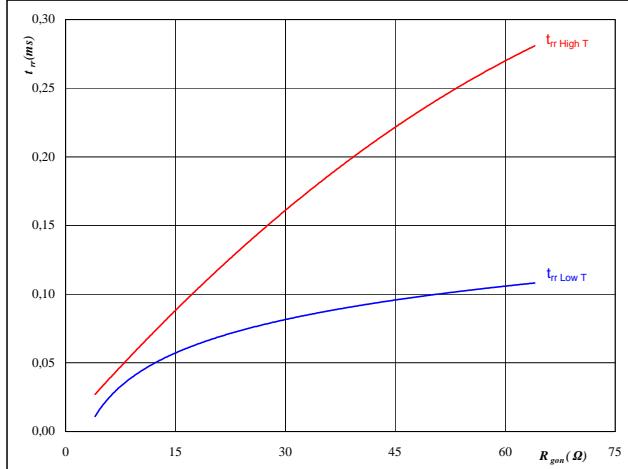


At

T_j = 25/125 °C
V_{CE} = 350 V
V_{GE} = ±15 V
R_{gon} = 16 Ω

Figure 12

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 = 28 A
V_{GE} = ±15 V

Neutral point

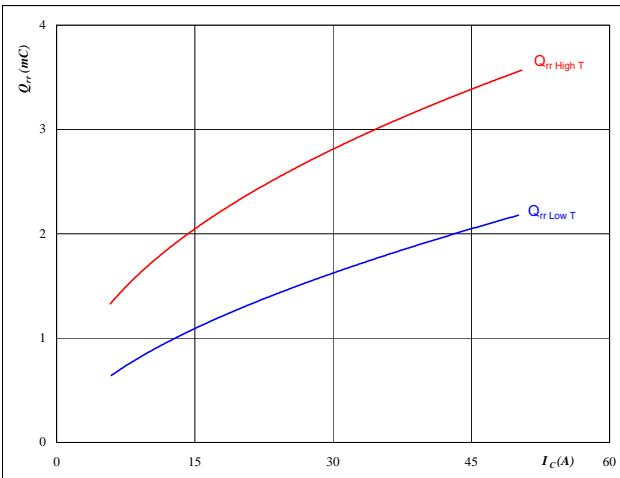
Neutral Point IGBT and Half Bridge FWD

Figure 13

Typical reverse recovery charge as a function of collector current

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

FWD



At

$$T_j = 25/125 \quad ^\circ\text{C}$$

$$V_{CE} = 350 \quad \text{V}$$

$$V_{GE} = \pm 15 \quad \text{V}$$

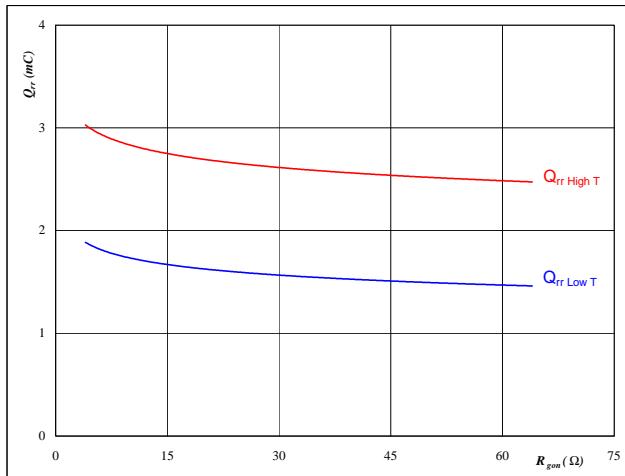
$$R_{gon} = 16 \quad \Omega$$

Figure 14

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

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

FWD



At

$$T_j = 25/125 \quad ^\circ\text{C}$$

$$V_R = 350 \quad \text{V}$$

$$I_F = 28 \quad \text{A}$$

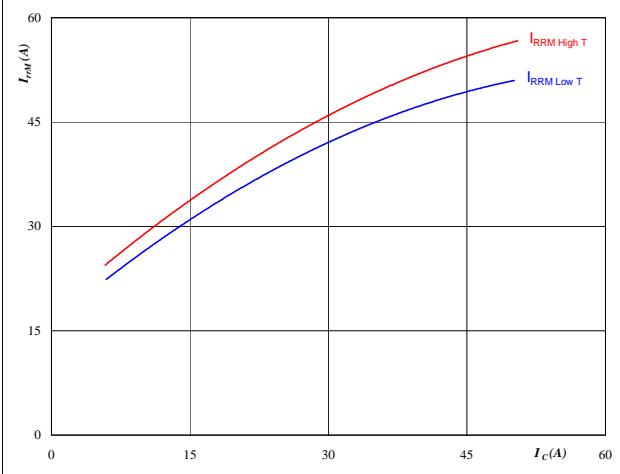
$$V_{GE} = \pm 15 \quad \text{V}$$

Figure 15

Typical reverse recovery current as a function of collector current

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

FWD



At

$$T_j = 25/125 \quad ^\circ\text{C}$$

$$V_{CE} = 350 \quad \text{V}$$

$$V_{GE} = \pm 15 \quad \text{V}$$

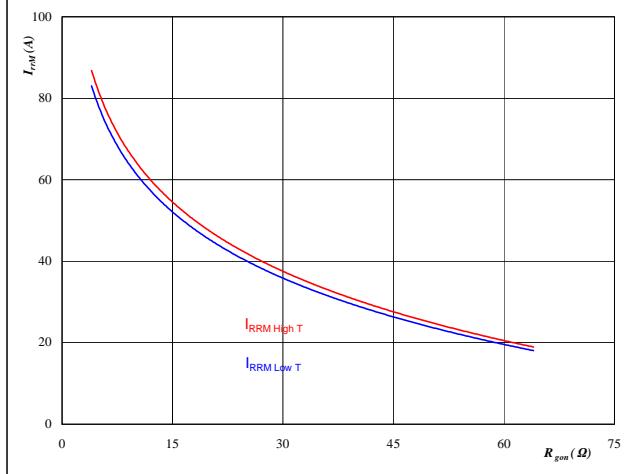
$$R_{gon} = 16 \quad \Omega$$

Figure 16

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

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

FWD



At

$$T_j = 25/125 \quad ^\circ\text{C}$$

$$V_R = 350 \quad \text{V}$$

$$I_F = 28 \quad \text{A}$$

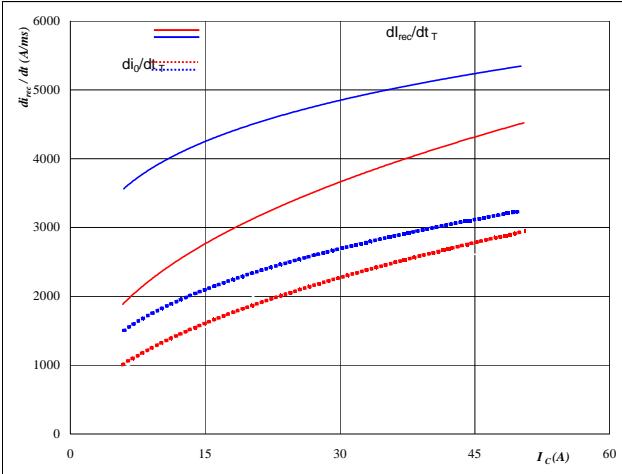
$$V_{GE} = \pm 15 \quad \text{V}$$

Neutral point

Neutral Point IGBT and Half Bridge FWD

Figure 17

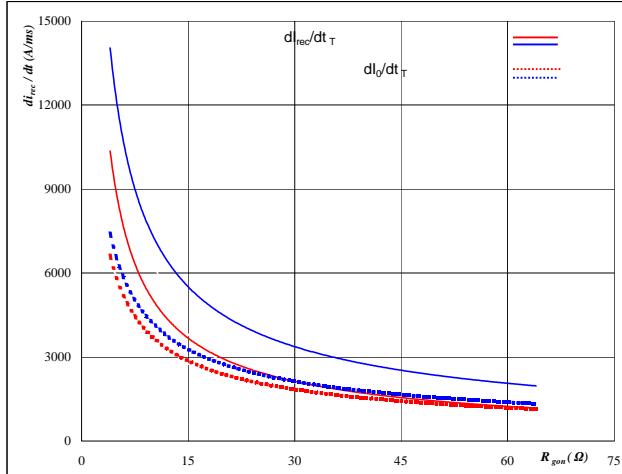
Typical rate of fall of forward
and reverse recovery current as a
function of collector current
 $dI_0/dt, dI_{rec}/dt = f(I_c)$



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

$T_j = 25/125 \text{ } ^\circ\text{C}$
 $V_{CE} = 350 \text{ V}$
 $V_{GE} = \pm 15 \text{ V}$
 $R_{gon} = 16 \Omega$

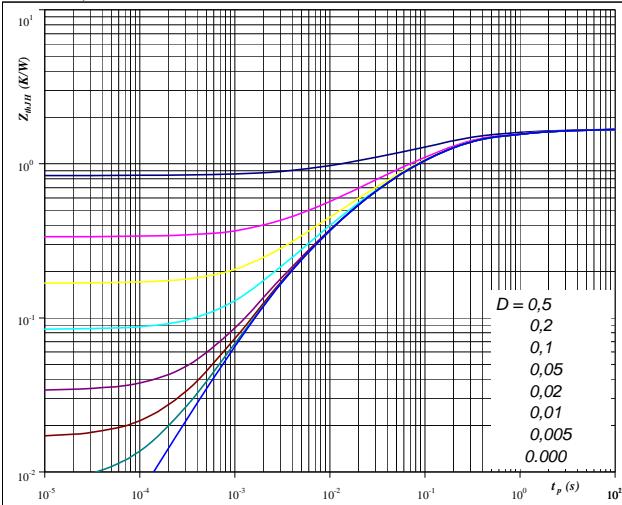
At

$T_j = 25/125 \text{ } ^\circ\text{C}$
 $V_R = 350 \text{ V}$
 $I_F = 28 \text{ A}$
 $V_{GE} = \pm 15 \text{ V}$

Figure 19

IGBT transient thermal impedance
as a function of pulse width

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

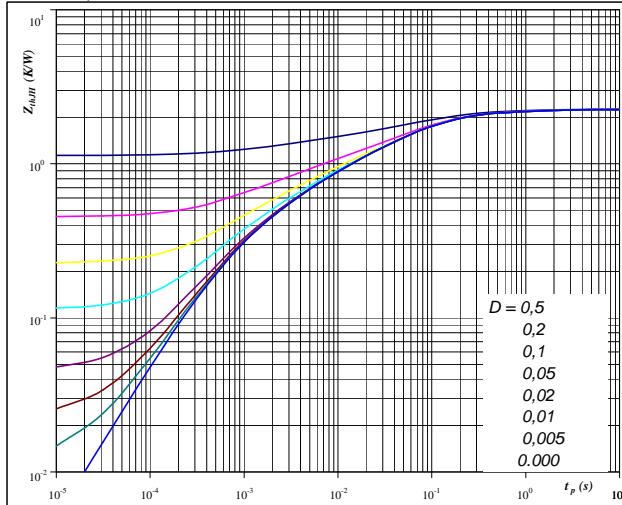


IGBT

Figure 20

FWD transient thermal impedance
as a function of pulse width

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



At

$D = t_p / T$
 $R_{thJH} = 1,68 \text{ K/W}$

At

$D = t_p / T$
 $R_{thJH} = 2,27 \text{ K/W}$

IGBT thermal model values

R (C/W)	Tau (s)
0,07	4,8E+00
0,17	1,0E+00
0,47	1,9E-01
0,56	6,8E-02
0,32	1,2E-02
0,09	2,5E-03

FWD thermal model values

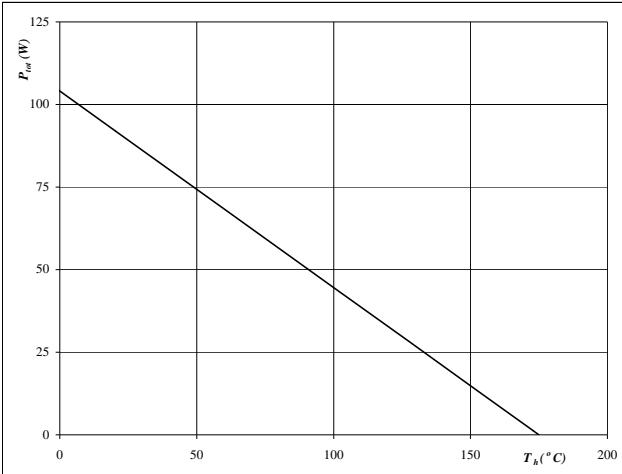
R (C/W)	Tau (s)
0,04	9,1E-00
0,13	9,0E-01
0,53	1,5E-01
0,66	5,1E-02
0,42	1,1E-02
0,29	2,5E-03
0,19	5,8E-04

Neutral point

Neutral Point IGBT and Half Bridge FWD

Figure 21
Power dissipation as a function of heatsink temperature

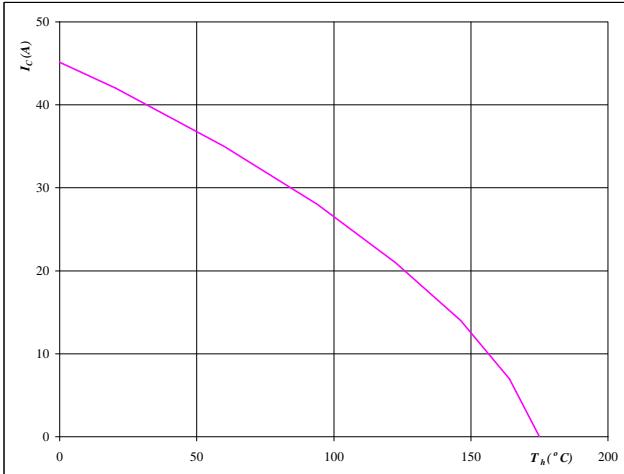
$$P_{\text{tot}} = f(T_h)$$


At

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

IGBT
Figure 22
Collector current as a function of heatsink temperature

$$I_C = f(T_h)$$

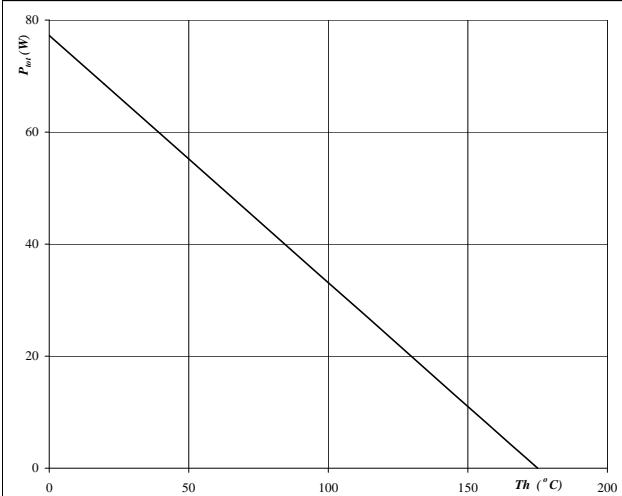

At

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

$$V_{GE} = 15 \text{ V}$$

Figure 23
Power dissipation as a function of heatsink temperature

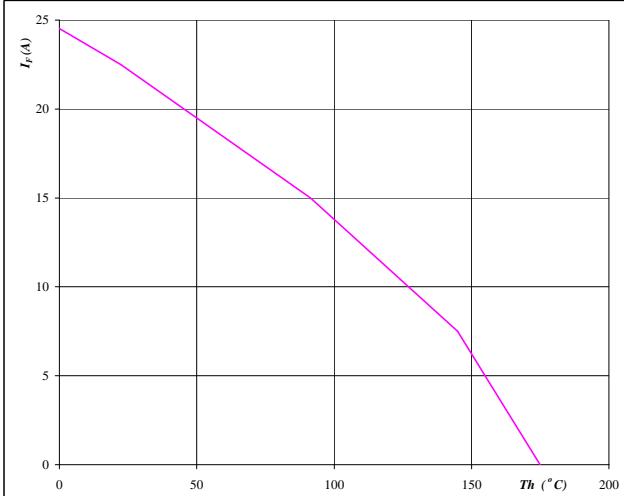
$$P_{\text{tot}} = f(T_h)$$


At

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

FWD
Figure 24
Forward current as a function of heatsink temperature

$$I_F = f(T_h)$$

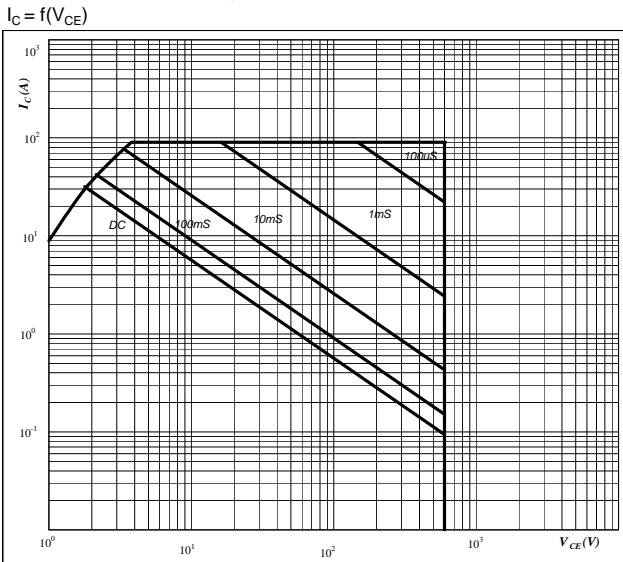

At

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

Neutral point

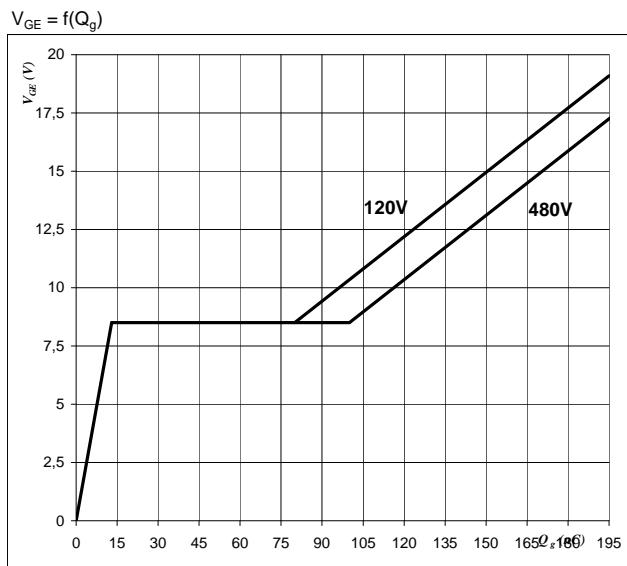
Neutral Point IGBT and Half Bridge FWD

Figure 25
**Safe operating area as a function
of collector-emitter voltage**



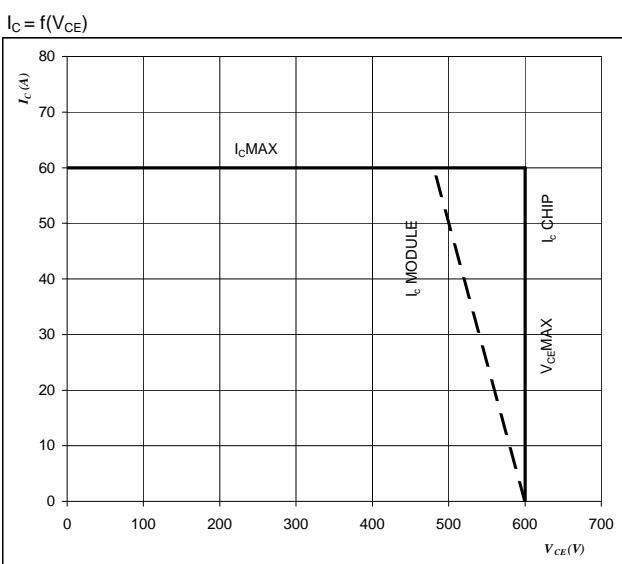
At
D = single pulse
Th = 80 °C
V_{GE} = 15 V
T_j = T_{jmax} °C

Figure 26
Gate voltage vs Gate charge



At
I_C = 30 A

Figure 27
Reverse bias safe operating area



At
T_j = T_{jmax}-25 °C
DC link minus=DC link plus
Switching mode : 3 level switching

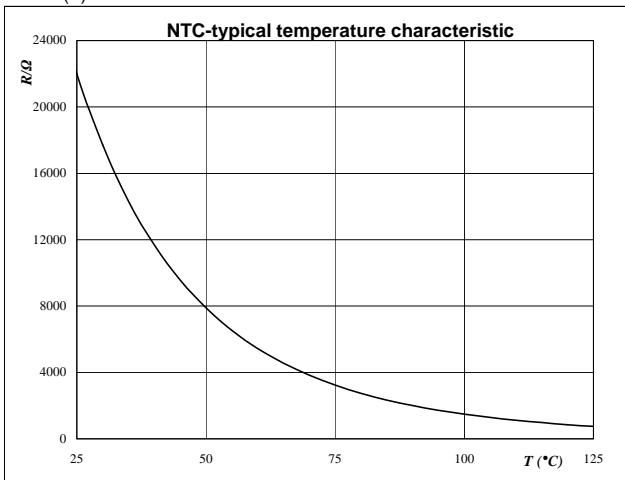
Thermistor

Figure 1

Thermistor

Typical NTC characteristic
as a function of temperature

$$R_T = f(T)$$



Switching Definitions Neutral point IGBT

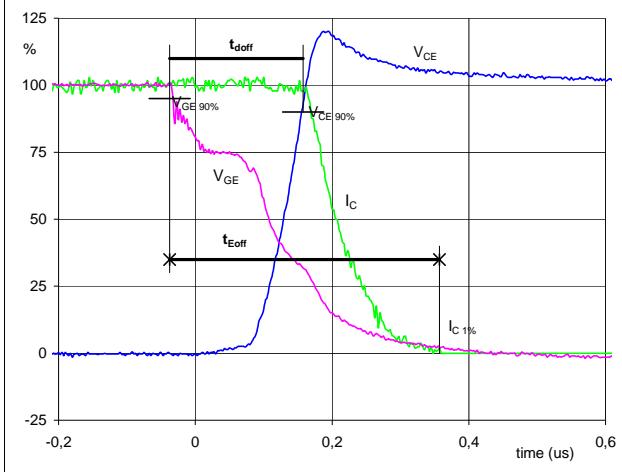
General conditions

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

Figure 1

Neutral point IGBT

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

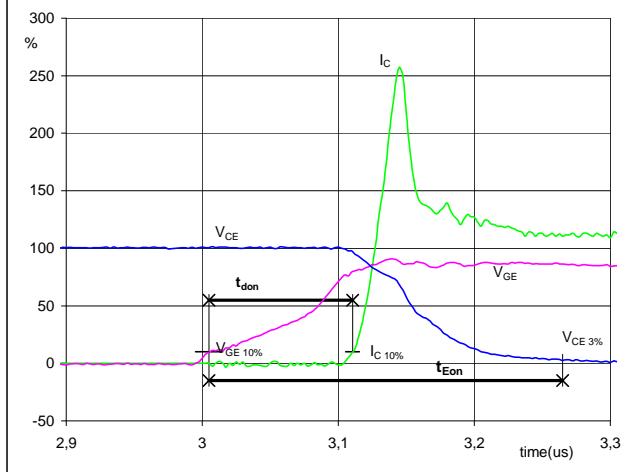


$V_{GE}(0\%) = -15$ V
 $V_{GE}(100\%) = 15$ V
 $V_C(100\%) = 350$ V
 $I_C(100\%) = 28$ A
 $t_{doff} = 0,19$ μs
 $t_{Eoff} = 0,39$ μs

Figure 2

Neutral point IGBT

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

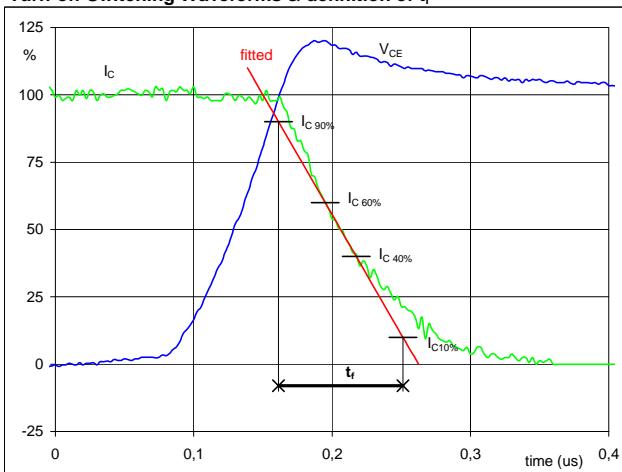


$V_{GE}(0\%) = -15$ V
 $V_{GE}(100\%) = 15$ V
 $V_C(100\%) = 350$ V
 $I_C(100\%) = 28$ A
 $t_{don} = 0,11$ μs
 $t_{Eon} = 0,26$ μs

Figure 3

Neutral point IGBT

Turn-off Switching Waveforms & definition of t_f

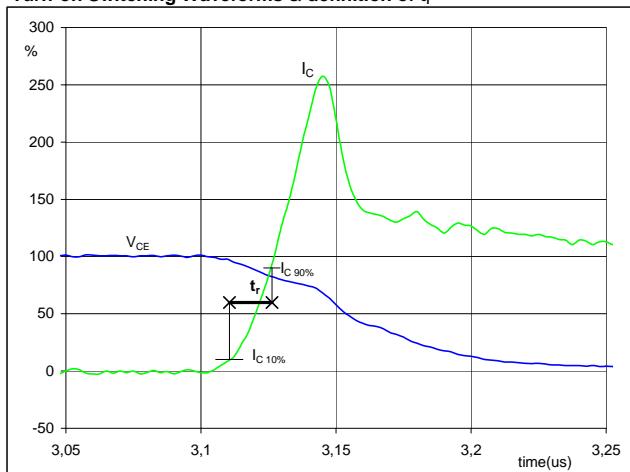


$V_C(100\%) = 350$ V
 $I_C(100\%) = 28$ A
 $t_f = 0,09$ μs

Figure 4

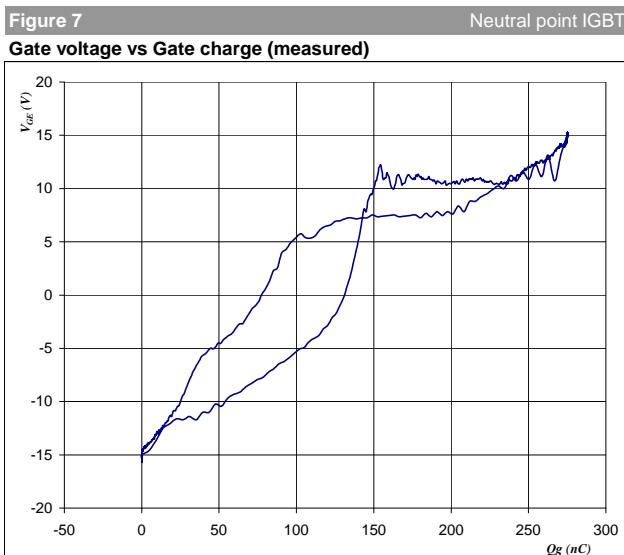
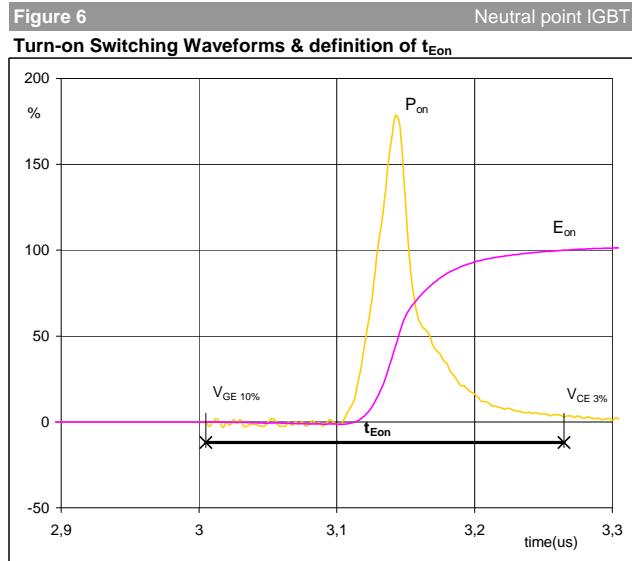
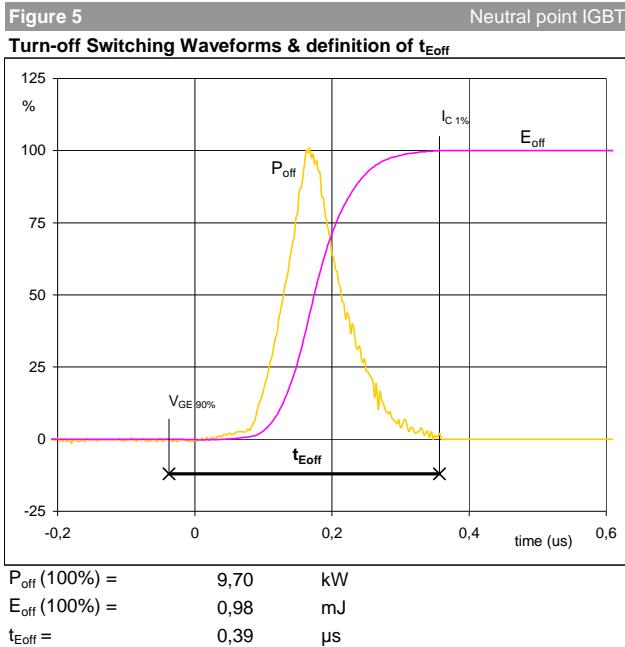
Neutral point IGBT

Turn-on Switching Waveforms & definition of t_r

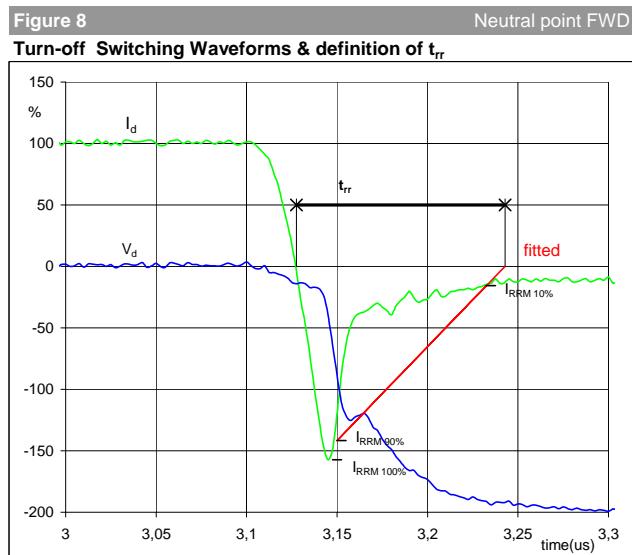


$V_C(100\%) = 350$ V
 $I_C(100\%) = 28$ A
 $t_r = 0,02$ μs

Switching Definitions Neutral point IGBT



$V_{GEoff} = -15 \text{ V}$
 $V_{GEon} = 15 \text{ V}$
 $V_C (100\%) = 350 \text{ V}$
 $I_C (100\%) = 28 \text{ A}$
 $Q_g = 277,42 \text{ nC}$

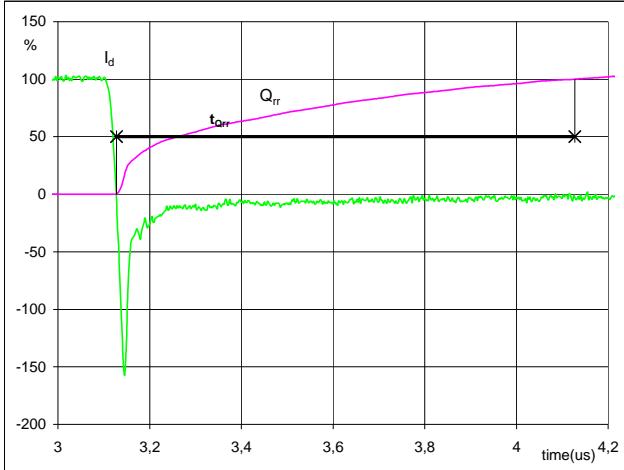


Switching Definitions Neutral point IGBT

Figure 9

Neutral point IGBT

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

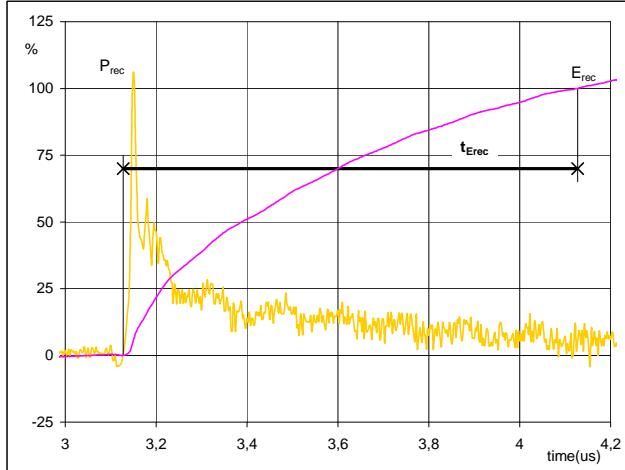


$I_d(100\%) =$ 28 A
 $Q_{rr}(100\%) =$ 2,73 μC
 $t_{Qrr} =$ 1,00 μs

Figure 10

Neutral point FWD

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

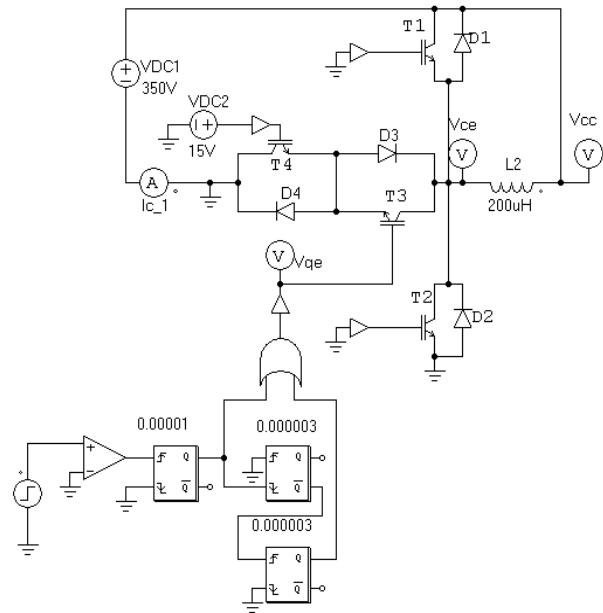


$P_{rec}(100\%) =$ 9,70 kW
 $E_{rec}(100\%) =$ 0,71 mJ
 $t_{Erec} =$ 1,00 μs

Measurement circuits

Figure 11

BOOST stage switching measurement circuit



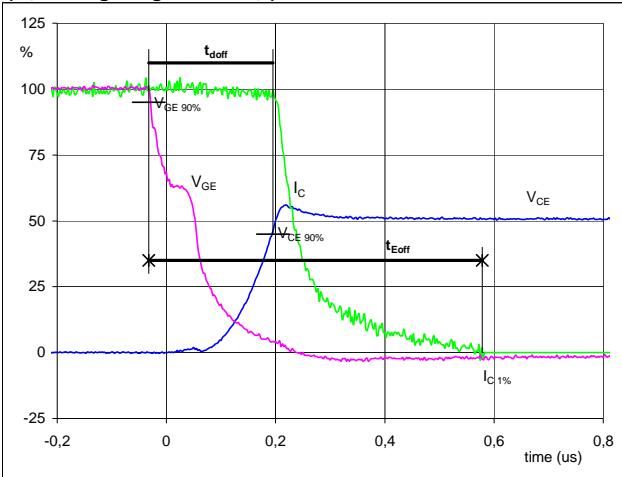
Switching Definitions Half Bridge IGBT

General conditions

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

Figure 1
Half Bridge IGBT

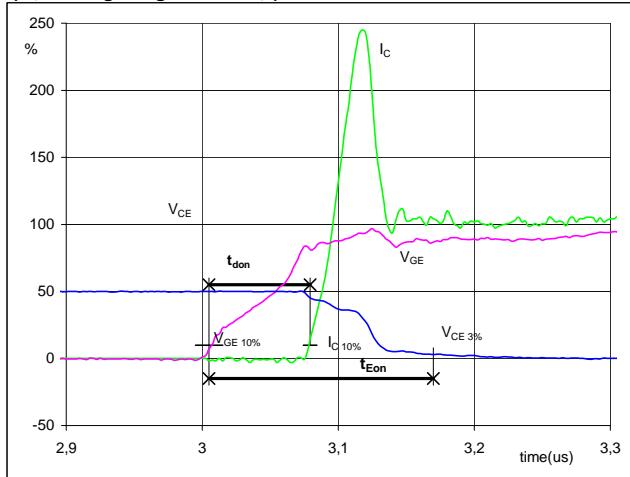
Turn-off Switching Waveforms & definition of t_{doff} , t_{Eoff}
(t_{Eoff} = integrating time for E_{off})



$V_{GE}(0\%) = -15 \text{ V}$
 $V_{GE}(100\%) = 15 \text{ V}$
 $V_C(100\%) = 700 \text{ V}$
 $I_C(100\%) = 28 \text{ A}$
 $t_{doff} = 0,22 \mu\text{s}$
 $t_{Eoff} = 0,61 \mu\text{s}$

Figure 2
Half Bridge IGBT

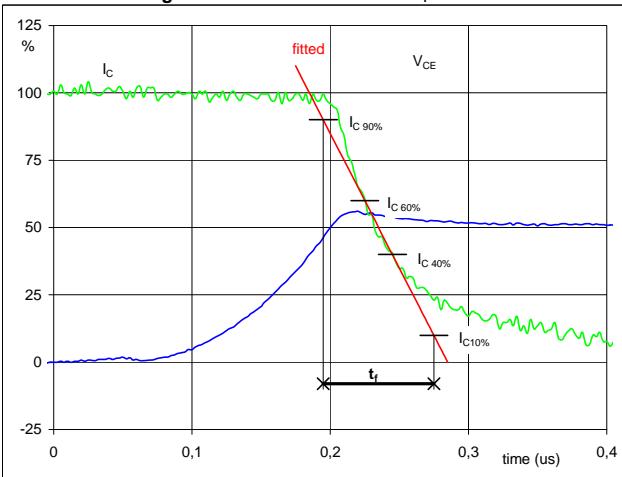
Turn-on Switching Waveforms & definition of t_{don} , t_{Eon}
(t_{Eon} = integrating time for E_{on})



$V_{GE}(0\%) = -15 \text{ V}$
 $V_{GE}(100\%) = 15 \text{ V}$
 $V_C(100\%) = 700 \text{ V}$
 $I_C(100\%) = 28 \text{ A}$
 $t_{don} = 0,07 \mu\text{s}$
 $t_{Eon} = 0,16 \mu\text{s}$

Figure 3
Half Bridge IGBT

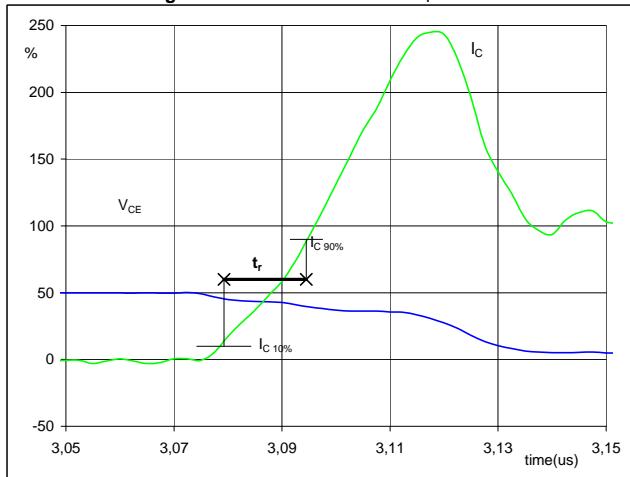
Turn-off Switching Waveforms & definition of t_f



$V_C(100\%) = 700 \text{ V}$
 $I_C(100\%) = 28 \text{ A}$
 $t_f = 0,08 \mu\text{s}$

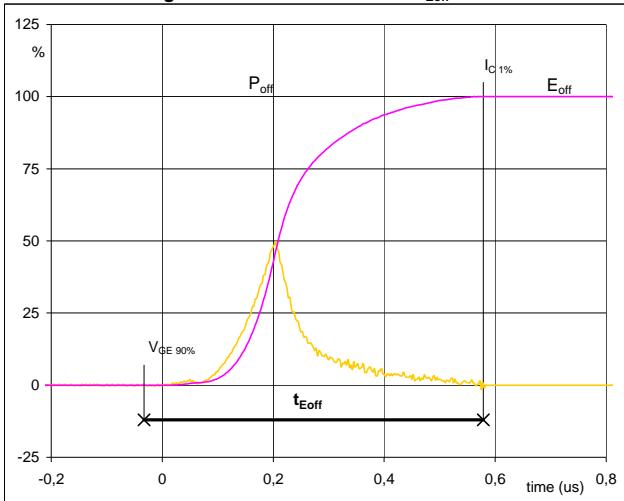
Figure 4
Half Bridge IGBT

Turn-on Switching Waveforms & definition of t_r

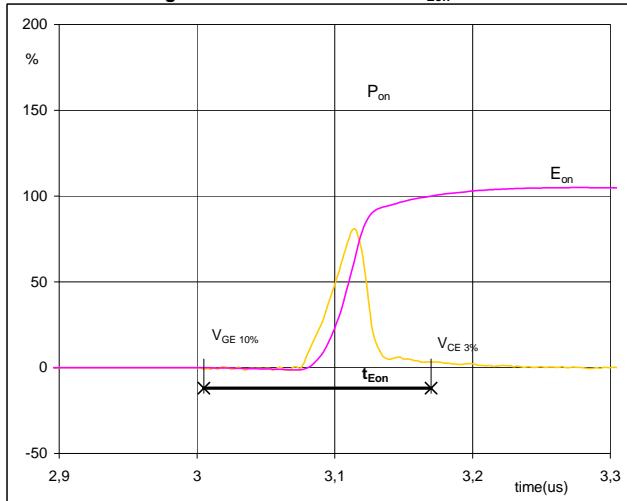


$V_C(100\%) = 700 \text{ V}$
 $I_C(100\%) = 28 \text{ A}$
 $t_r = 0,02 \mu\text{s}$

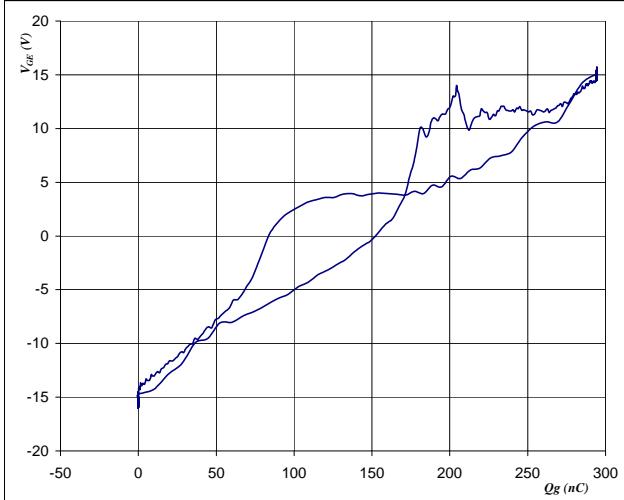
Switching Definitions Half Bridge IGBT

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


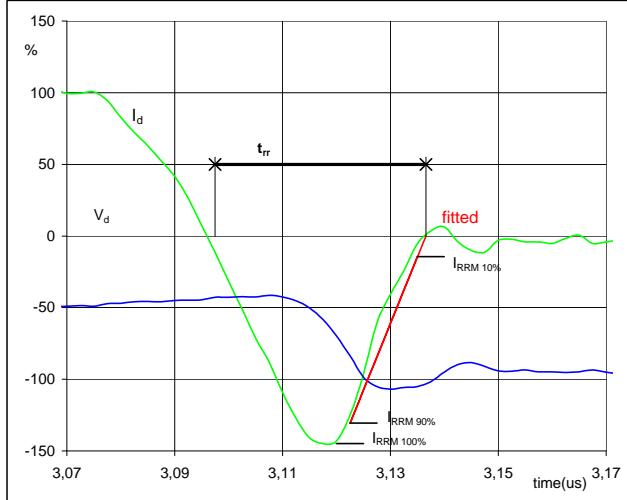
P_{off} (100%) = 19,50 kW
 E_{off} (100%) = 1,16 mJ
 t_{Eoff} = 0,61 μ s

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


P_{on} (100%) = 19,50 kW
 E_{on} (100%) = 0,52 mJ
 t_{Eon} = 0,16 μ s

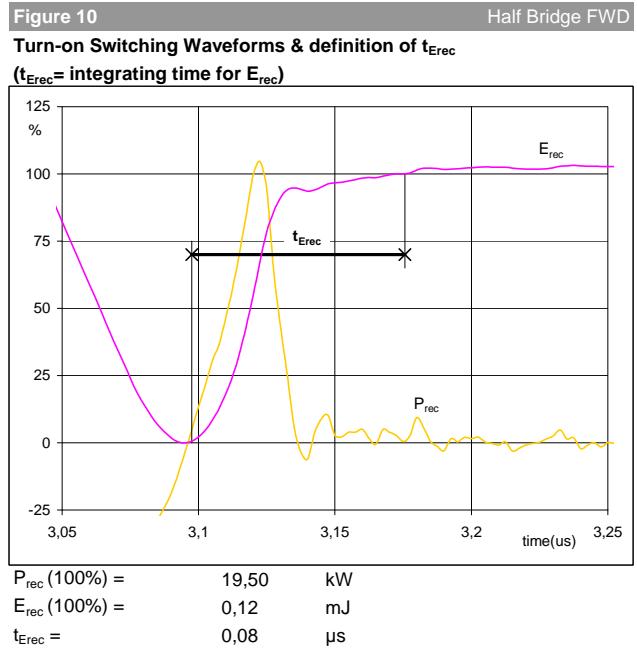
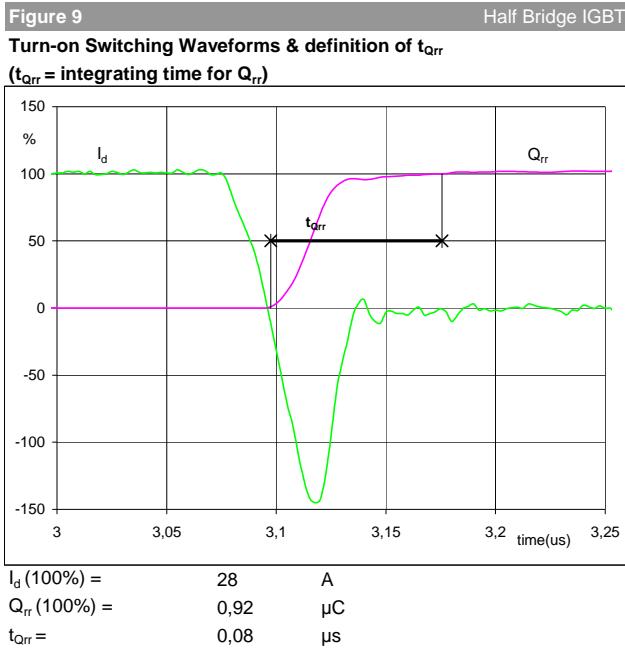
Figure 7
Gate voltage vs Gate charge (measured)


V_{GEoff} = -15 V
 V_{GEon} = 15 V
 V_C (100%) = 700 V
 I_C (100%) = 28 A
 Q_g = 299,41 nC

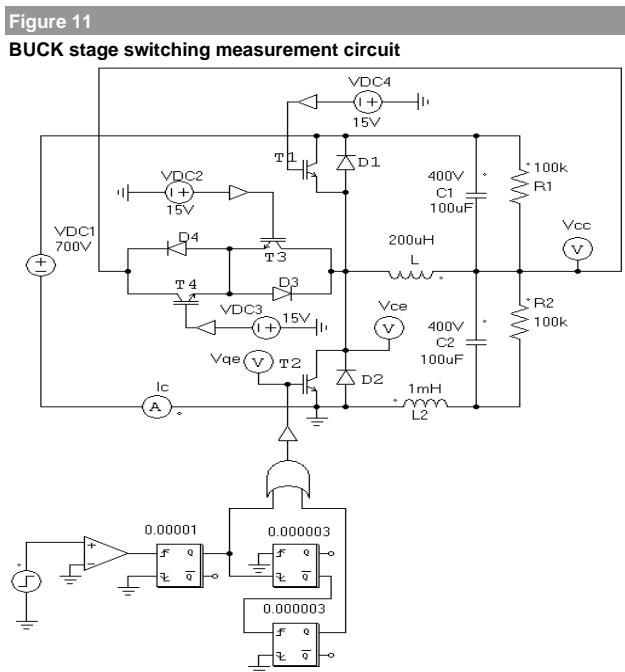
Figure 8
Turn-off Switching Waveforms & definition of t_{rr}


V_d (100%) = 700 V
 I_d (100%) = 28 A
 I_{RRM} (100%) = -41 A
 t_{rr} = 0,04 μ s

Switching Definitions Half Bridge IGBT



Measurement circuits



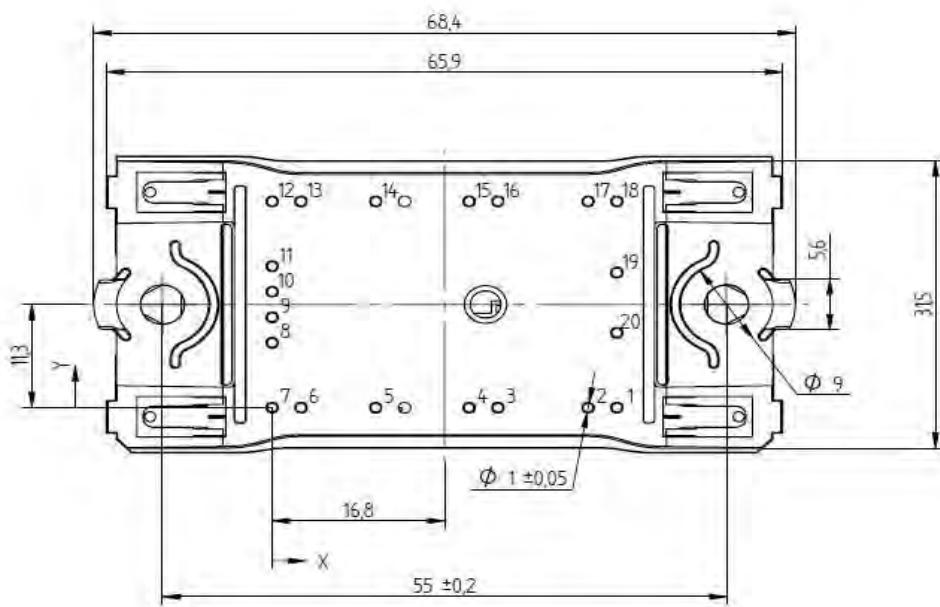
Ordering Code and Marking - Outline - Pinout

Ordering Code & Marking

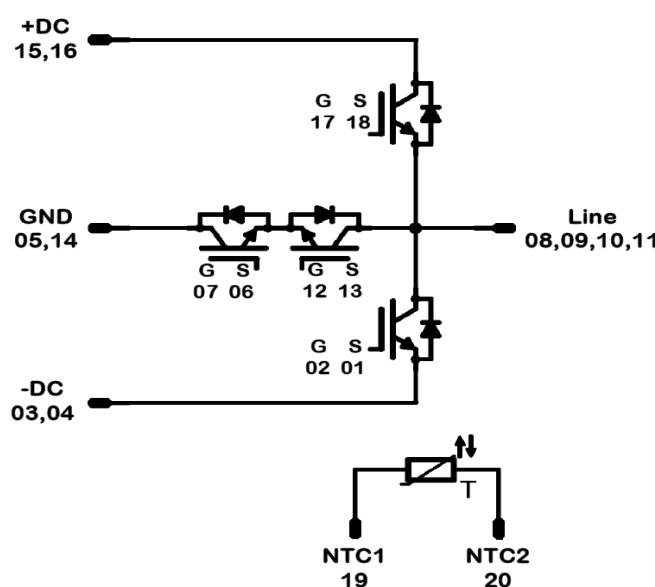
Version	Ordering Code	in DataMatrix as	in packaging barcode as
w/o thermal paste 12mm housing solder pin	10-FZ12NMA040SH-M267F	M267F	M267F
w/o thermal paste 12mm housing Press-fit pin	10-PZ12NMA040SH-M267FY	M267FY	M267FY

Outline

Pin table		
Pin	X	Y
1	33,6	0
2	30,8	0
3	22	0
4	19,2	0
5	10,1	0
6	2,8	0
7	0	0
8	0	7,1
9	0	9,9
10	0	12,7
11	0	15,5
12	0	22,6
13	2,8	22,6
14	10,1	22,6
15	19,2	22,6
16	22	22,6
17	30,8	22,6
18	33,6	22,6
19	33,6	14,8
20	33,6	8,2



Pinout



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