



<i>flow 2</i> MNPC	1200 V / 160 A
<div style="background-color: #eee; padding: 2px; margin-bottom: 5px;">Features</div> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Mixed voltage NPC topology Reactive power capability Low inductance layout Split output Common collector neutral connection 	<div style="background-color: #eee; padding: 2px; margin-bottom: 5px;">flow 2 13mm housing</div> <div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-around; align-items: center;"> <div style="text-align: center;"> <p>Solder Pin</p> </div> <div style="text-align: center;"> <p>Press-fit Pin</p> </div> </div>
<div style="background-color: #eee; padding: 2px; margin-bottom: 5px;">Target Applications</div> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Solar inverter UPS Active frontend 	<div style="background-color: #eee; padding: 2px; margin-bottom: 5px;">Schematic</div>
<div style="background-color: #eee; padding: 2px; margin-bottom: 5px;">Types</div> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 30-FT12NMA160SH02-M669F28 30-PT12NMA160SH02-M669F28Y 	

Maximum Ratings

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

Parameter	Symbol	Condition	Value	Unit
Buck Inverse Diode				
Repetitive peak reverse voltage	V_{RRM}		1200	V
DC forward current	I_F	$T_j = T_{jmax}$ $T_s = 80\text{ °C}$	17	A
Maximum repetitive forward current	I_{FRM}	$t_p = 10\text{ ms}$	14	A
I^2t -value	I^2t	$T_j = T_{jmax}$	40	A^2s
Power dissipation	P_{tot}	$T_s = 80\text{ °C}$	40	W
Maximum Junction Temperature	T_{jmax}		150	°C
Buck Switch				
Collector-emitter breakdown voltage	V_{CE}		1200	V
DC collector current	I_C	$T_j = T_{jmax}$ $T_s = 80\text{ °C}$	156	A
Repetitive peak collector current	I_{CRM}	t_p limited by T_{jmax}	480	A
Turn off safe operating area		$V_{CEmax} = 1200\text{ V}$, $T_{vj} \leq 150\text{ °C}$	320	A
Power dissipation	P_{tot}	$T_j = T_{jmax}$ $T_s = 80\text{ °C}$	398	W
Gate-emitter peak voltage	V_{GE}		±20	V
Short circuit ratings	t_{SC} V_{CC}	$T_j \leq 150\text{ °C}$ $V_{GE} = 15\text{ V}$	10 800	μs V
Maximum Junction Temperature	T_{jmax}		175	°C

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

Parameter	Symbol	Condition	Value	Unit
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Buck Diode

Peak Repetitive Reverse Voltage	V_{RRM}		650	V
DC forward current	I_F	$T_j = T_{jmax}$ $T_s = 80\text{ °C}$	96	A
Power dissipation	P_{tot}	$T_j = T_{jmax}$ $T_s = 80\text{ °C}$	129	W
Maximum Junction Temperature	T_{jmax}		175	°C

Boost Switch

Collector-emitter breakdown voltage	V_{CE}		650	V
DC collector current	I_C	$T_j = T_{jmax}$ $T_s = 80\text{ °C}$	94	A
Repetitive peak collector current	I_{CRM}	t_p limited by T_{jmax}	300	A
Turn off safe operating area		$V_{CE} \leq 600\text{ V}$, $T_j \leq 175\text{ °C}$	300	A
Power dissipation	P_{tot}	$T_j = T_{jmax}$ $T_s = 80\text{ °C}$	174	W
Gate-emitter peak voltage	V_{GE}		± 20	V
Short circuit ratings	t_{SC} V_{CC}	$T_j \leq 150\text{ °C}$ $V_{GE} = 15\text{ V}$	6 360	μs V
Maximum Junction Temperature	T_{jmax}		175	°C

Boost Inverse Diode

Peak Repetitive Reverse Voltage	V_{RRM}		650	V
DC forward current	I_F	$T_j = T_{jmax}$ $T_s = 80\text{ °C}$	38	A
Maximum repetitive forward current	I_{FRM}	t_p limited by T_{jmax}	60	A
Power dissipation	P_{tot}	$T_j = T_{jmax}$ $T_s = 80\text{ °C}$	65	W
Maximum Junction Temperature	T_{jmax}		175	°C

Boost Diode

Peak Repetitive Reverse Voltage	V_{RRM}		1200	V
DC forward current	I_F	$T_j = T_{jmax}$ $T_s = 80\text{ °C}$	65	A
Nonrepetitive peak surge current	I_{FSM}	$t_p = 8,3\text{ ms}$ Half sine wave 60 Hz	650	A
Power dissipation	P_{tot}	$T_j = T_{jmax}$ $T_s = 80\text{ °C}$	128	W
Maximum Junction Temperature	T_{jmax}		175	°C

Thermal Properties

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

Isolation Properties

Isolation voltage	V_{is}	DC Test Voltage* $t_p = 2\text{ s}$	4000	V
		AC Voltage $t_p = 1\text{ min}$	2500	V
Creepage distance			min 12,7	mm
Clearance			min 12,7	mm
Comparative tracking index	CTI		>200	

* 100 % Tested in production



Characteristic Values

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

Buck Inverse Diode

Forward voltage	V_F				7	25 125		1	1,97 1,65	3,4		V
Threshold voltage (for power loss calc. only)	V_{to}				7	25 125			1,33 1,01			V
Slope resistance (for power loss calc. only)	r_t				7	25 125			91 91			mΩ
Reverse current	I_r			1200		25				0,25		mA
Thermal resistance junction to sink	$R_{th(j-s)}$	phase-change material $\lambda = 3,4$ W/mK							1,57			K/W

Buck Switch

Gate emitter threshold voltage	$V_{GE(th)}$	$V_{CE} = V_{GE}$			0,006	25		5,3	5,8	6,3		V
Collector-emitter saturation voltage	$V_{CE(sat)}$		15		160	25 125		2	2,02 2,37	2,42		V
Collector-emitter cut-off current incl. Diode	I_{CES}		0	1200		25				0,02		mA
Gate-emitter leakage current	I_{GES}		20	0		25				480		nA
Integrated Gate resistor	R_{gint}								none			K
Turn-on delay time	$t_{d(on)}$	$R_{gon} = 4 \Omega$ $R_{goff} = 4 \Omega$	± 15	350	150	25			134			ns
Rise time	t_r					125			29			
Turn-off delay time	$t_{d(off)}$					25			199			
Fall time	t_f					125			247			
Turn-on energy loss	E_{on}					25			36			
Turn-off energy loss	E_{off}	125			54,8							
Input capacitance	C_{ies}					25			1,82			mWs
Output capacitance	C_{oss}	$f = 1$ MHz	0	25		25			3,36			pF
Reverse transfer capacitance	C_{rss}								520			
Gate charge	Q_G		15	960	160				740			nC
Thermal resistance junction to sink	$R_{th(j-s)}$	phase-change material $\lambda = 3,4$ W/mK							0,22			K/W

Buck Diode

Diode forward voltage	V_F				100	25 125			2,28 1,67			V
Peak reverse recovery current	I_{RRM}	$R_{gon} = 4 \Omega$	± 15	350	150	25			92			A
Reverse recovery time	t_{rr}					125			133			
Reverse recovered charge	Q_{rr}					25			30			
Peak rate of fall of recovery current	$(di_{rr}/dt)_{max}$					125			115			
Reverse recovered energy	E_{rec}					25			1,65			
Thermal resistance junction to sink	$R_{th(j-s)}$	phase-change material $\lambda = 3,4$ W/mK							0,23 1,25			mWs
									0,73			K/W



Characteristic Values

Parameter	Symbol	Conditions					Value			Unit			
		V_{GE} [V]	V_{GS} [V]	V_r [V]	V_{CE} [V]	V_{DS} [V]	I_C [A]	I_F [A]	I_D [A]		T_j [°C]	Min	Typ
Boost Switch													
Gate emitter threshold voltage	$V_{GE(th)}$	$V_{CE} = V_{GE}$				0,0016	25			5,1	5,8	6,4	V
Collector-emitter saturation voltage	V_{CESat}		15			100	25 125			0,93	1,58 1,8	1,77	V
Collector-emitter cut-off incl diode	I_{CES}		0	650			25					0,0056	mA
Gate-emitter leakage current	I_{GES}		20	0			25					300	nA
Integrated Gate resistor	R_{gint}									none			K
Turn-on delay time	$t_{d(on)}$						25 125				103 103		ns
Rise time	t_r						25 125				17 19		
Turn-off delay time	$t_{d(off)}$	$R_{goff} = 4 \Omega$ $R_{gonn} = 4 \Omega$	± 15	350	100		25 125				158 179		
Fall time	t_f						25 125				44 64		
Turn-on energy loss	E_{on}						25 125				1,06 1,52		μ Ws
Turn-off energy loss	E_{off}						25 125				2,48 3,32		
Input capacitance	C_{ies}										6280		pF
Output capacitance	C_{oss}	$f = 1 \text{ MHz}$	0	25							400		
Reverse transfer capacitance	C_{rss}						25				186		
Gate charge	Q_G		15	480	100						620		nC
Thermal resistance junction to sink	$R_{th(j-s)}$	phase-change material $\lambda = 3,4 \text{ W/mK}$									0,48		K/W
Boost Inverse Diode													
Diode forward voltage	V_F					30	25 125			1,23	1,64 1,55	1,87	V
Thermal resistance junction to sink	$R_{th(j-s)}$	phase-change material $\lambda = 3,4 \text{ W/mK}$									1,22		K/W
Boost Diode													
Diode forward voltage	V_F					60	25 150			1,50	2,47 2,11	3,30	V
Reverse leakage current	I_r			1200			25					200	μ A
Peak reverse recovery current	I_{RRM}						25 150				107 142		A
Reverse recovery time	t_{rr}						25 150				51 69		ns
Reverse recovered charge	Q_{rr}	$R_{gonn} = 4 \Omega$	± 15	350	100		25 150				6 13		μ C
Peak rate of fall of recovery current	$(di_{rr}/dt)_{max}$						25 150				5985 2890		A/ μ s
Reverse recovery energy	E_{rec}						25 150				1,71 3,61		mWs
Thermal resistance junction to sink	$R_{th(j-s)}$	phase-change material $\lambda = 3,4 \text{ W/mK}$									0,68		K/W
Thermistor													
Rated resistance	R						25				22000		K
Deviation of R_{100}	$\Delta_{R/R}$	$R_{100} = 1486 \Omega$					100			-12		+12	%
Power dissipation	P						25				200		mW
Power dissipation constant							25				2		mW/K
B-value	$B_{(25/50)}$	Tol. $\pm 3\%$					25				3950		K
B-value	$B_{(25/100)}$	Tol. $\pm 3\%$					25				3998		K
Vincotech NTC Reference												B	

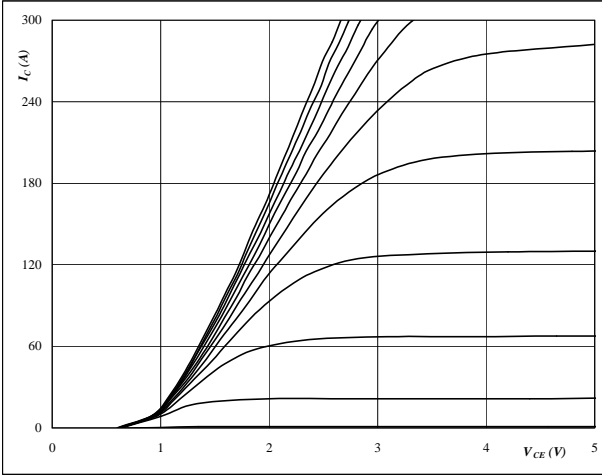


Buck Characteristics

figure 1. IGBT

Typical output characteristics

$I_C = f(V_{CE})$



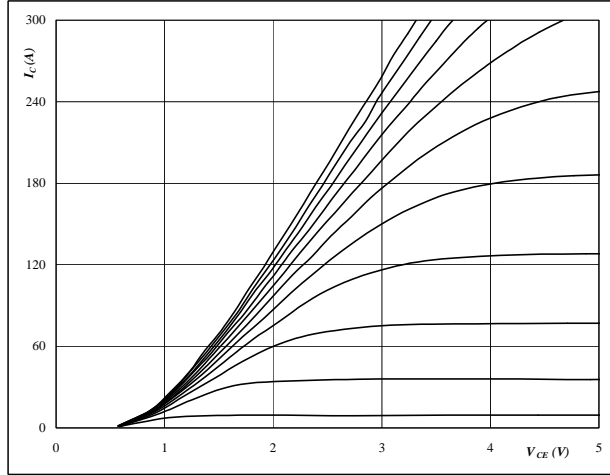
At

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

figure 2. IGBT

Typical output characteristics

$I_C = f(V_{CE})$



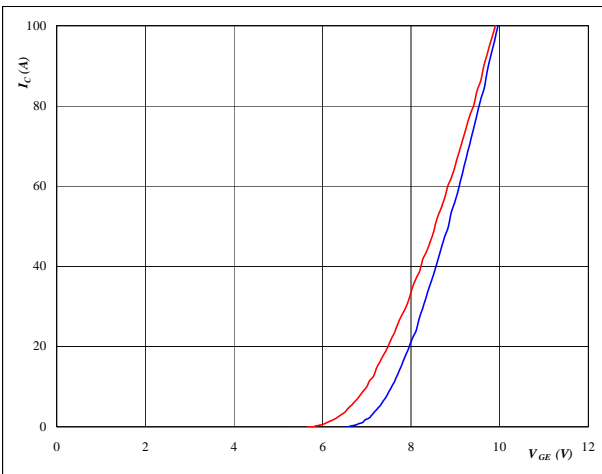
At

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

figure 3. IGBT

Typical transfer characteristics

$I_C = f(V_{GE})$



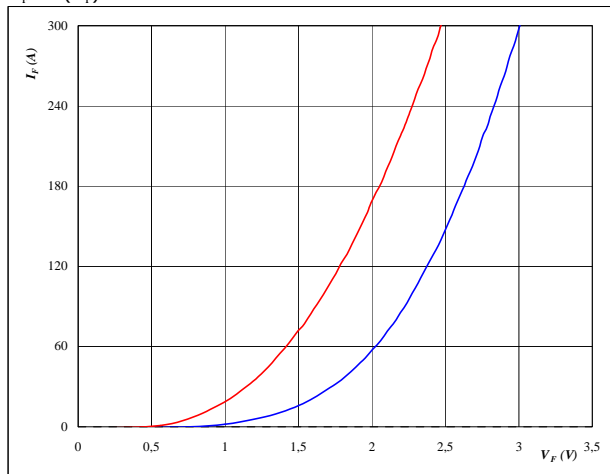
At

$T_j = 25/125 \text{ } ^\circ C$
 $t_p = 250 \mu s$
 $V_{CE} = 10 \text{ V}$
 $T_j = 25/125 \text{ } ^\circ C$

figure 4. FWD

Typical FWD forward current as a function of forward voltage

$I_F = f(V_F)$



At

$T_j = 25/125 \text{ } ^\circ C$
 $t_p = 250 \mu s$

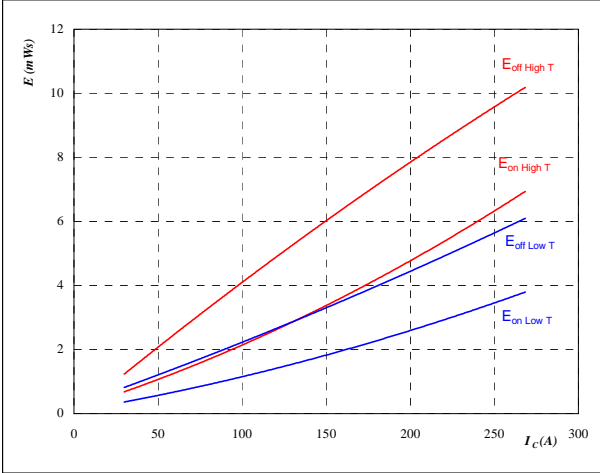


Buck Characteristics

figure 5. IGBT

Typical switching energy losses
as a function of collector current

$$E = f(I_C)$$



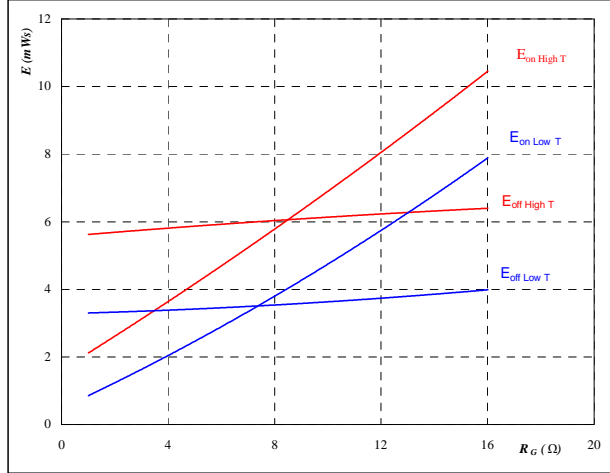
With an inductive load at

$T_j = 25/125$ °C
 $V_{CE} = 350$ V
 $V_{GE} = \pm 15$ V
 $R_{gon} = 4$ K
 $R_{goff} = 4$ K

figure 6. IGBT

Typical switching energy losses
as a function of gate resistor

$$E = f(R_G)$$



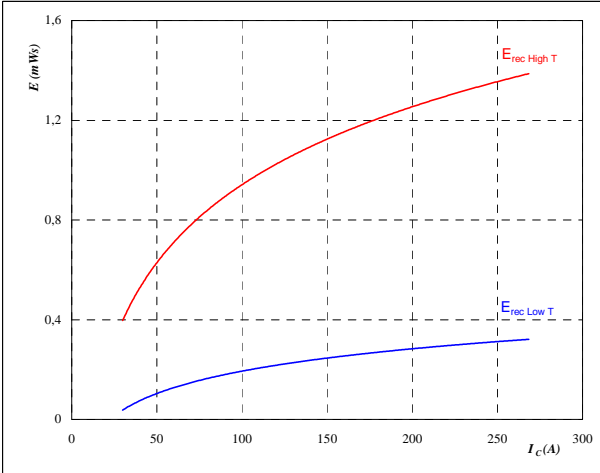
With an inductive load at

$T_j = 25/125$ °C
 $V_{CE} = 350$ V
 $V_{GE} = \pm 15$ V
 $I_C = 150$ A

figure 7. FWD

Typical reverse recovery energy loss
as a function of collector current

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



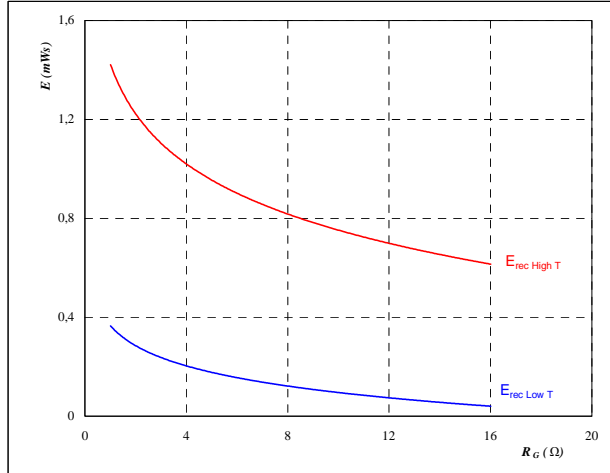
With an inductive load at

$T_j = 25/125$ °C
 $V_{CE} = 350$ V
 $V_{GE} = \pm 15$ V
 $R_{gon} = 4$ K

figure 8. FWD

Typical reverse recovery energy loss
as a function of gate resistor

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



With an inductive load at

$T_j = 25/125$ °C
 $V_{CE} = 350$ V
 $V_{GE} = \pm 15$ V
 $I_C = 150$ A

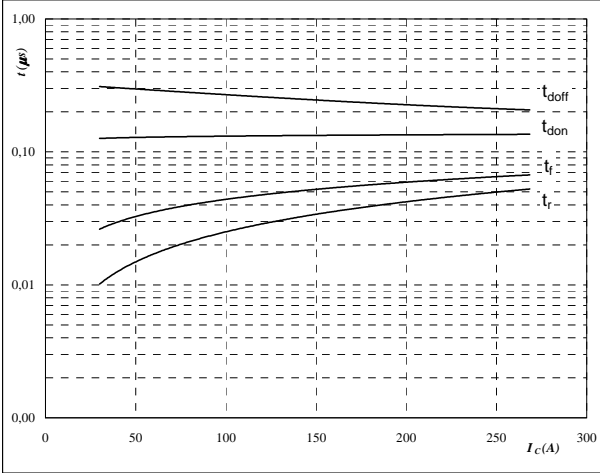


Buck Characteristics

figure 9. IGBT

Typical switching times as a function of collector current

$$t = f(I_C)$$



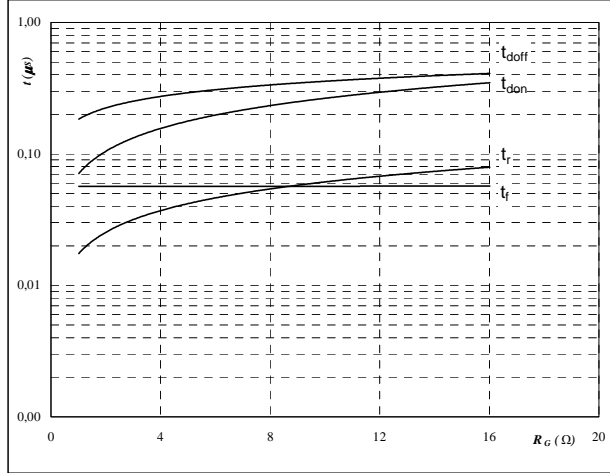
With an inductive load at

$T_j =$	125	°C
$V_{CE} =$	350	V
$V_{GE} =$	±15	V
$R_{gon} =$	4	K
$R_{goff} =$	4	K

figure 10. IGBT

Typical switching times as a function of gate resistor

$$t = f(R_G)$$



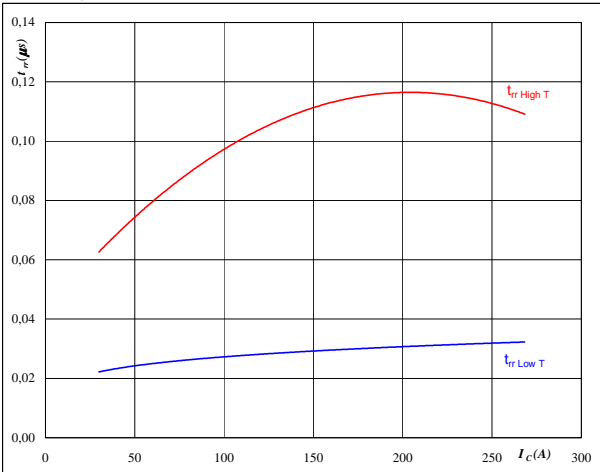
With an inductive load at

$T_j =$	125	°C
$V_{CE} =$	350	V
$V_{GE} =$	±15	V
$I_C =$	150	A

figure 11. FWD

Typical reverse recovery time as a function of collector current

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



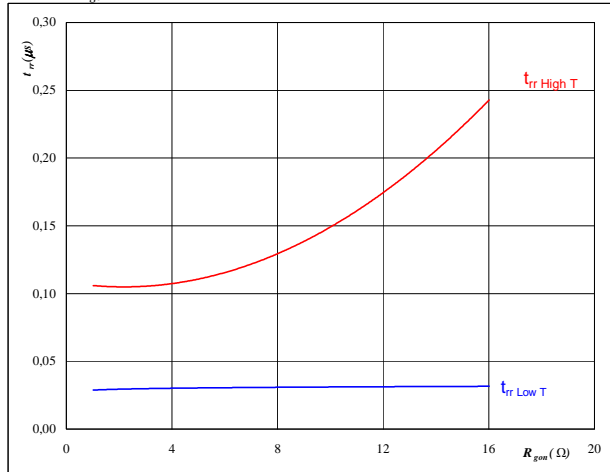
At

$T_j =$	25/125	°C
$V_{CE} =$	350	V
$V_{GE} =$	±15	V
$R_{gon} =$	4	K

figure 12. FWD

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

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

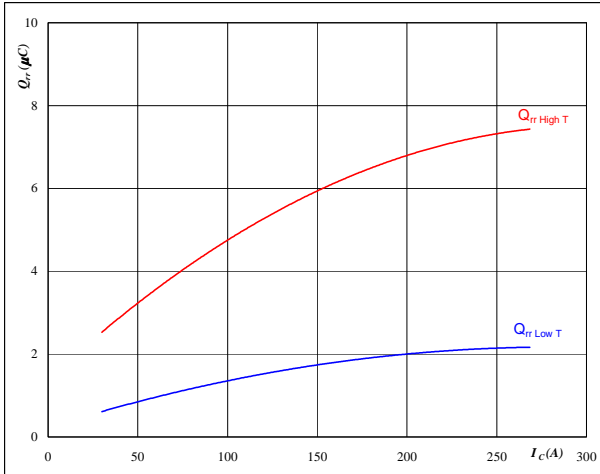


At

$T_j =$	25/125	°C
$V_R =$	350	V
$I_F =$	150	A
$V_{GE} =$	±15	V

**Buck Characteristics****figure 13.** FWD**Typical reverse recovery charge as a function of collector current**

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

**At**

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

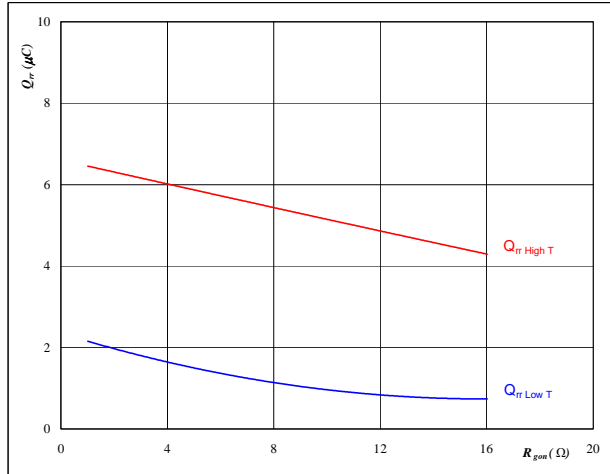
$$V_{CE} = 350 \text{ V}$$

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

$$R_{gon} = 4 \text{ K}$$

figure 14. FWD**Typical reverse recovery charge as a function of IGBT turn on gate resistor**

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

**At**

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

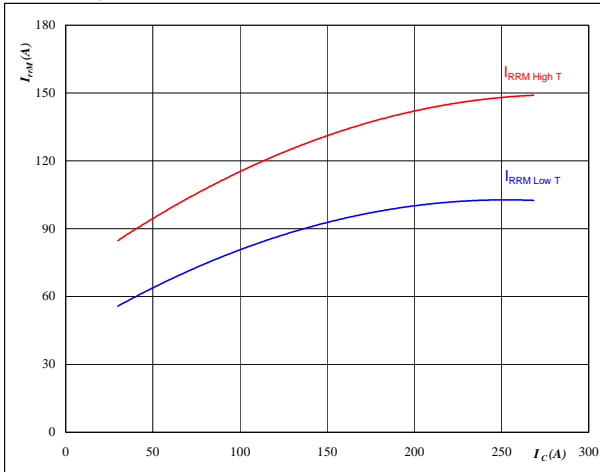
$$V_R = 350 \text{ V}$$

$$I_F = 150 \text{ A}$$

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

figure 15. FWD**Typical reverse recovery current as a function of collector current**

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

**At**

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

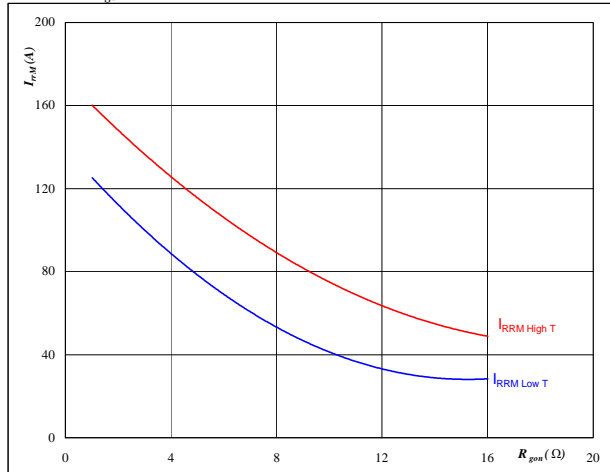
$$V_{CE} = 350 \text{ V}$$

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

$$R_{gon} = 4 \text{ K}$$

figure 16. FWD**Typical reverse recovery current as a function of IGBT turn on gate resistor**

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

**At**

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

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

$$I_F = 150 \text{ A}$$

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

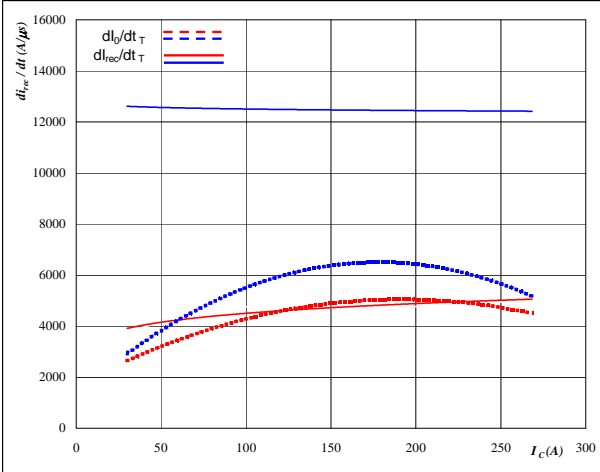


Buck Characteristics

figure 17. FWD

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

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

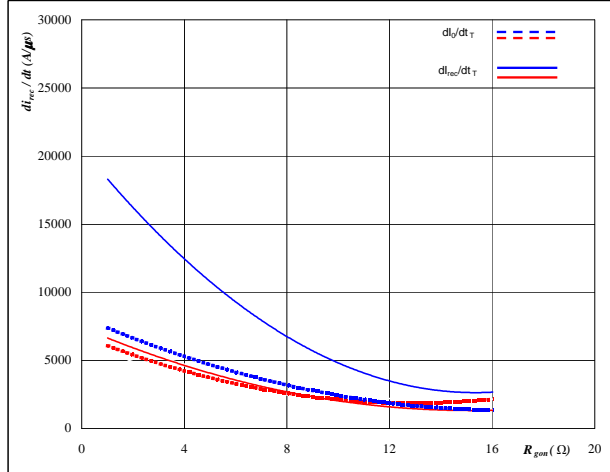


At
 $T_j = 25/125$ °C
 $V_{CE} = 350$ V
 $V_{GE} = \pm 15$ V
 $R_{gon} = 4$ K

figure 18. FWD

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

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

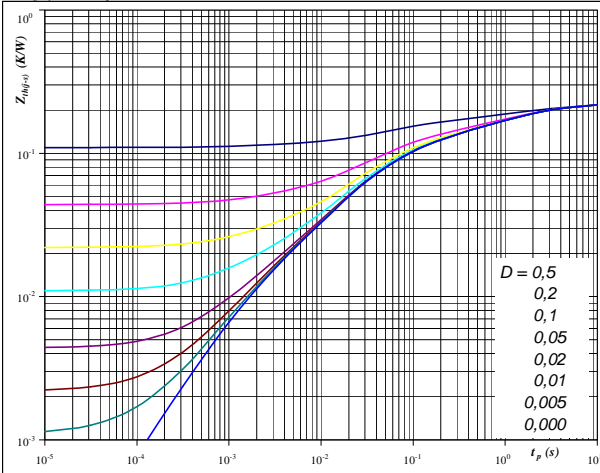


At
 $T_j = 25/125$ °C
 $V_R = 350$ V
 $I_F = 150$ A
 $V_{GE} = \pm 15$ V

figure 19. IGBT

IGBT transient thermal impedance as a function of pulse width

$$Z_{th(j-s)} = f(t_p)$$



At
 $D = t_p / T$
 $R_{th(j-s)} = 0,22$ K/W

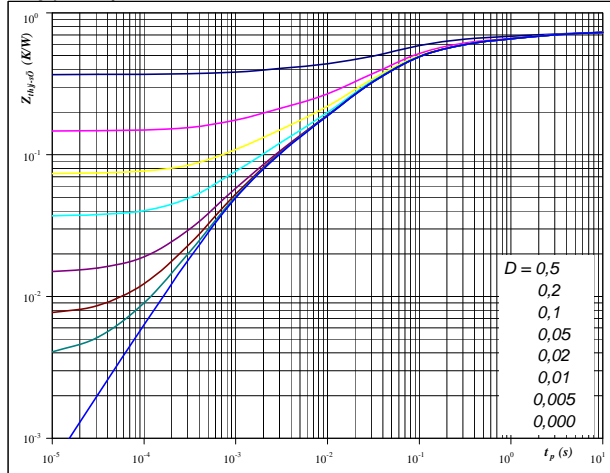
IGBT thermal model values

R (K/W)	Tau (s)
8,1E-02	2,3E+00
5,7E-02	2,9E-01
7,2E-02	4,6E-02
2,1E-02	1,3E-02
8,0E-03	1,5E-03

figure 20. FWD

FWD transient thermal impedance as a function of pulse width

$$Z_{th(j-s)} = f(t_p)$$



At
 $D = t_p / T$
 $R_{th(j-s)} = 0,73$ K/W

FWD thermal model values

R (K/W)	Tau (s)
6,7E-02	4,1E+00
7,9E-02	9,3E-01
1,9E-01	1,4E-01
2,8E-01	3,5E-02
6,1E-02	6,8E-03
5,6E-02	1,2E-03

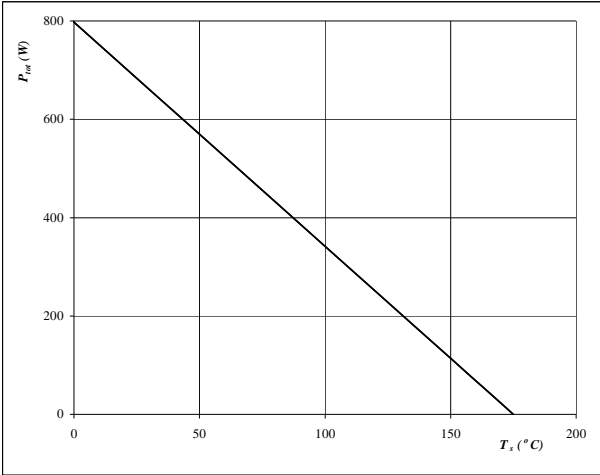


Buck Characteristics

figure 21. IGBT

Power dissipation as a function of heatsink temperature

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

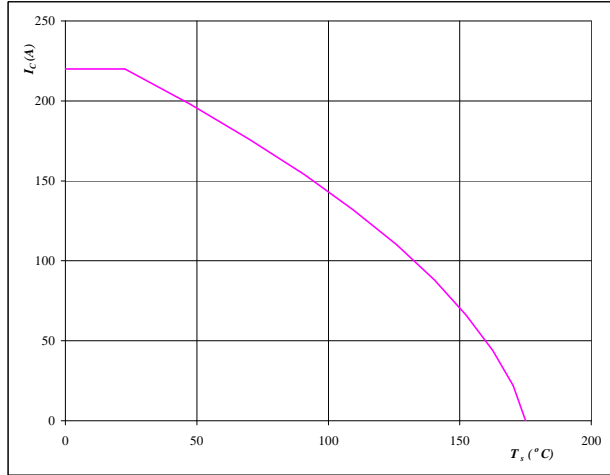


At
T_j = 175 °C

figure 22. IGBT

Collector current as a function of heatsink temperature

$$I_C = f(T_s)$$

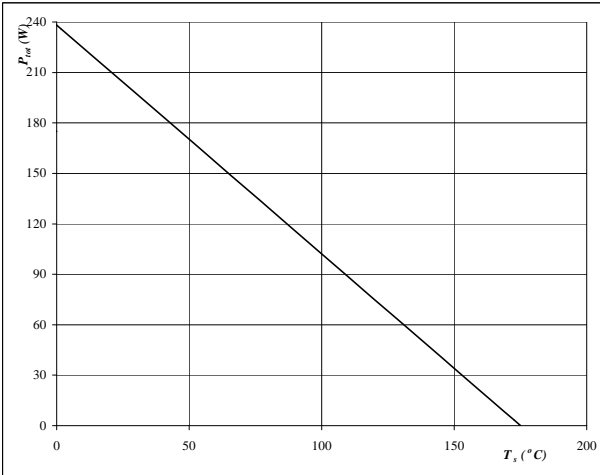


At
T_j = 175 °C
V_{GE} = 15 V

figure 23. FWD

Power dissipation as a function of heatsink temperature

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

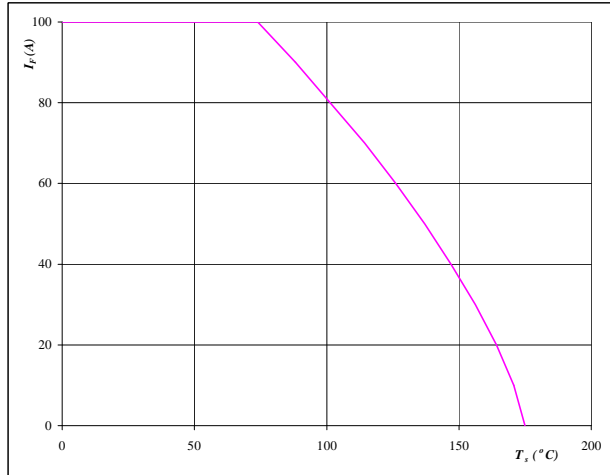


At
T_j = 175 °C

figure 24. FWD

Forward current as a function of heatsink temperature

$$I_F = f(T_s)$$



At
T_j = 175 °C

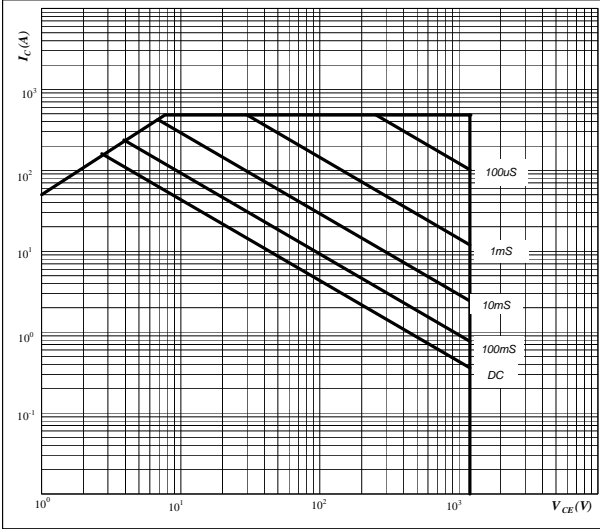


Buck Characteristics

figure 25. IGBT

Safe operating area as a function of collector-emitter voltage

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



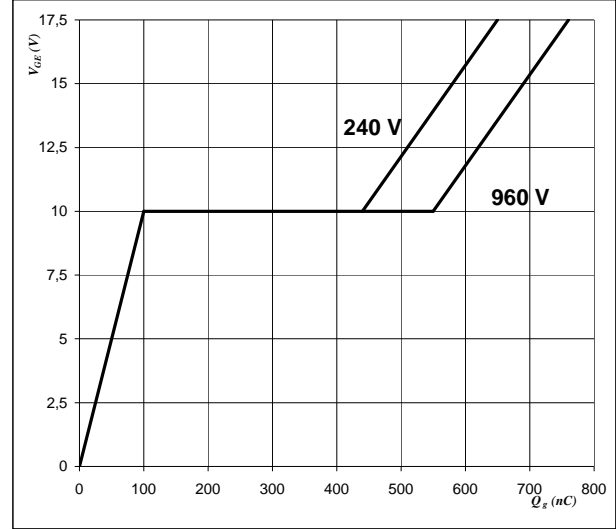
At

- $D =$ single pulse
- $T_s =$ 80 °C
- $V_{GE} =$ ±15 V
- $T_j = T_{jmax}$

figure 26. IGBT

Gate voltage vs Gate charge

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



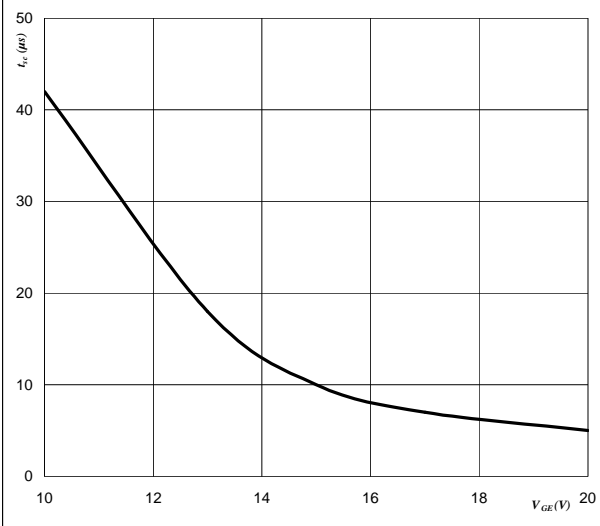
At

- $I_C =$ 160 A
- $T_j =$ 25 °C

figure 27. IGBT

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

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



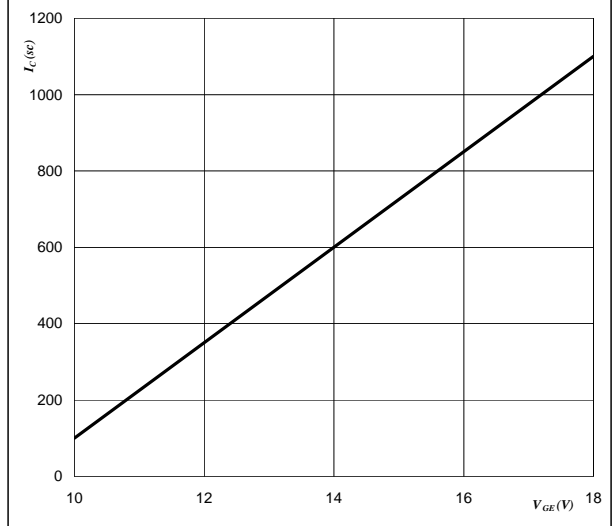
At

- $V_{CE} =$ 600 V
- $T_j \leq$ 175 °C

figure 28. IGBT

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

$$I_{C(sc)} = f(V_{GE})$$



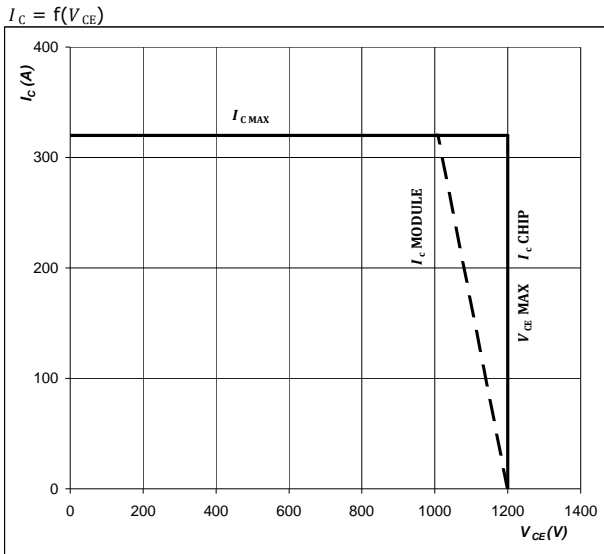
At

- $V_{CE} \leq$ 600 V
- $T_j =$ 175 °C



Buck Characteristics

figure 29. IGBT **Reverse bias safe operating area**



At

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

$V_{ceminus} = V_{ccplus}$

Switching mode : 3 level switching

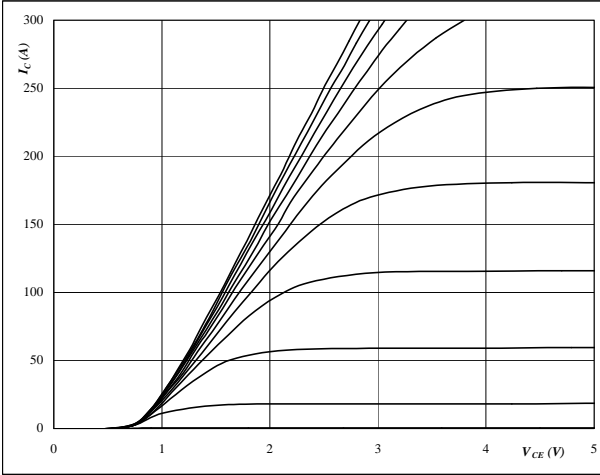


Boost Characteristics

figure 1. IGBT

Typical output characteristics

$I_C = f(V_{CE})$



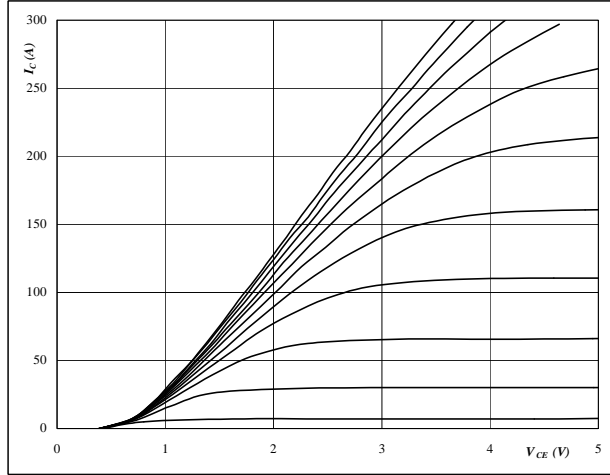
At

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

figure 2. IGBT

Typical output characteristics

$I_C = f(V_{CE})$



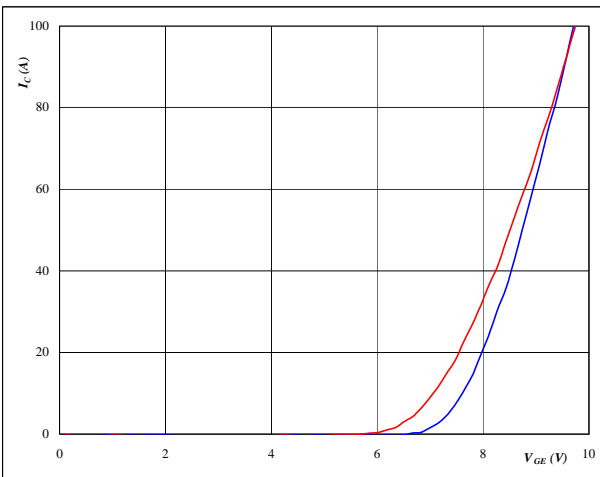
At

$t_p = 250 \mu s$
 $T_j = 150 \text{ } ^\circ C$
 V_{GE} from 7 V to 17 V in steps of 1 V

figure 3. IGBT

Typical transfer characteristics

$I_C = f(V_{GE})$



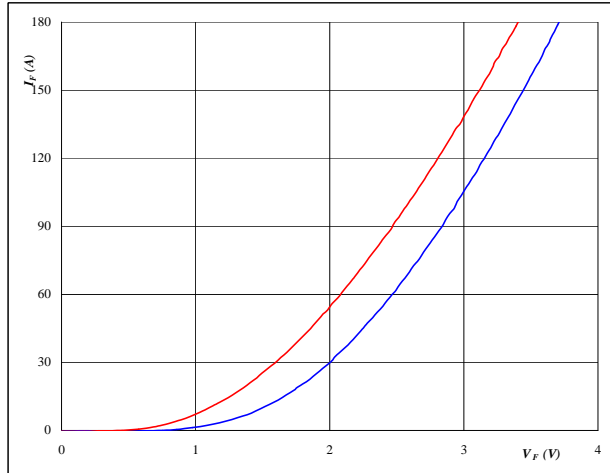
At

$T_j = 25/150 \text{ } ^\circ C$
 $t_p = 250 \mu s$
 $V_{CE} = 10 \text{ V}$

figure 4. FWD

Typical FWD forward current as a function of forward voltage

$I_F = f(V_F)$



At

$T_j = 25/150 \text{ } ^\circ C$
 $t_p = 250 \mu s$

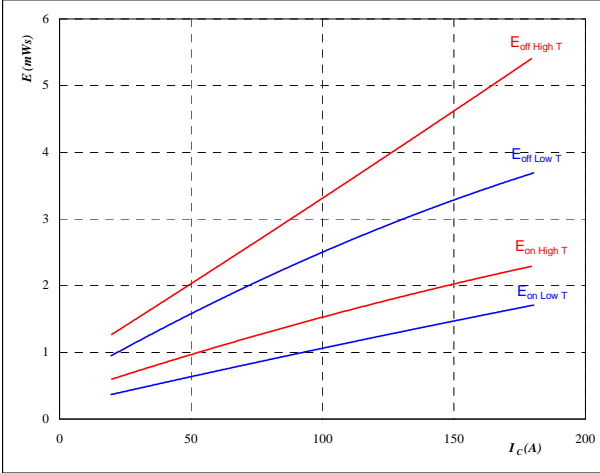


Boost Characteristics

figure 5. IGBT

Typical switching energy losses
as a function of collector current

$E = f(I_C)$



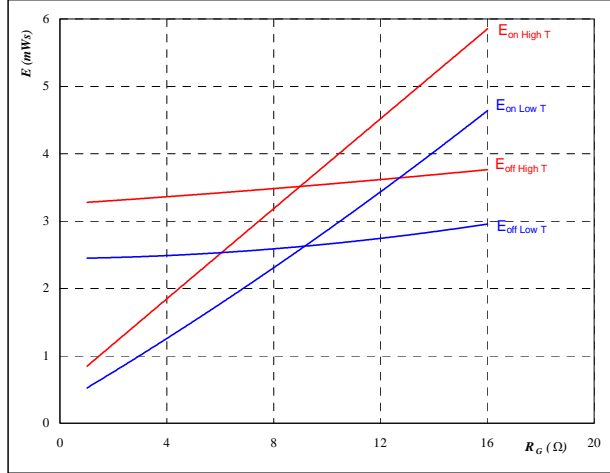
With an inductive load at

- $T_j = 25/125$ °C
- $V_{CE} = 350$ V
- $V_{GE} = \pm 15$ V
- $R_{gon} = 4$ K
- $R_{goff} = 4$ K

figure 6. IGBT

Typical switching energy losses
as a function of gate resistor

$E = f(R_G)$



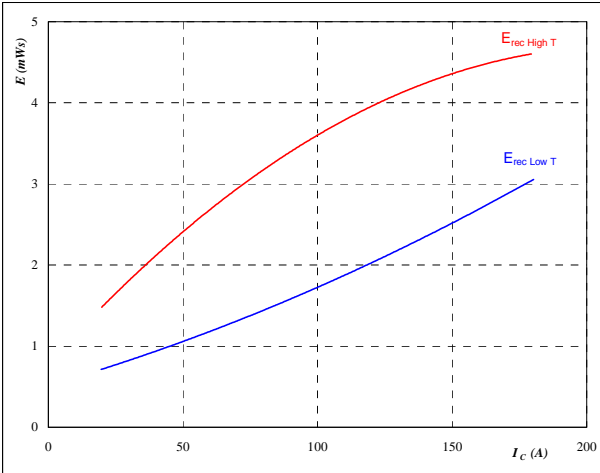
With an inductive load at

- $T_j = 25/125$ °C
- $V_{CE} = 350$ V
- $V_{GE} = \pm 15$ V
- $I_C = 100$ A

figure 7. FWD

Typical reverse recovery energy loss
as a function of collector current

$E_{rec} = f(I_C)$



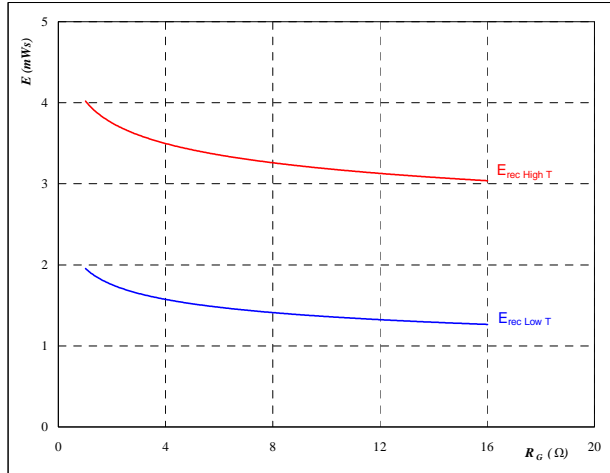
With an inductive load at

- $T_j = 25/125$ °C
- $V_{CE} = 350$ V
- $V_{GE} = \pm 15$ V
- $R_{gon} = 4$ K

figure 8. FWD

Typical reverse recovery energy loss
as a function of gate resistor

$E_{rec} = f(R_G)$



With an inductive load at

- $T_j = 25/125$ °C
- $V_{CE} = 350$ V
- $V_{GE} = \pm 15$ V
- $I_C = 100$ A

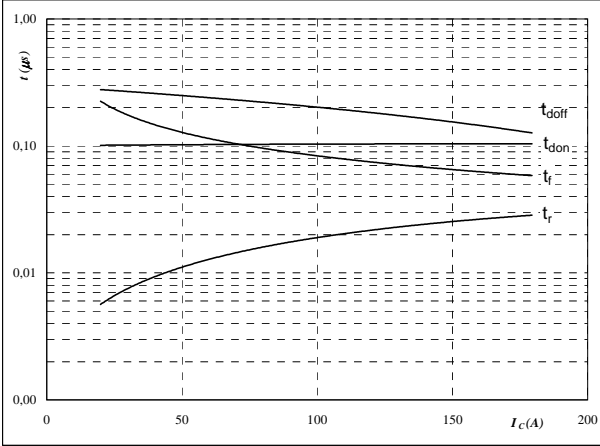


Boost Characteristics

figure 9. IGBT

Typical switching times as a function of collector current

$$t = f(I_C)$$



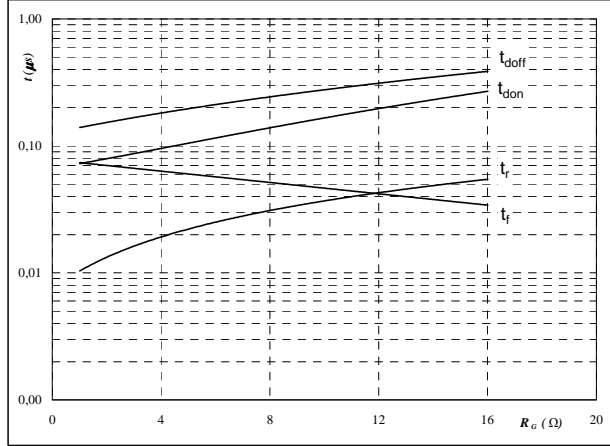
With an inductive load at

$T_j =$	125	°C
$V_{CE} =$	350	V
$V_{GE} =$	±15	V
$R_{gon} =$	4	K
$R_{goff} =$	4	K

figure 10. IGBT

Typical switching times as a function of gate resistor

$$t = f(R_G)$$



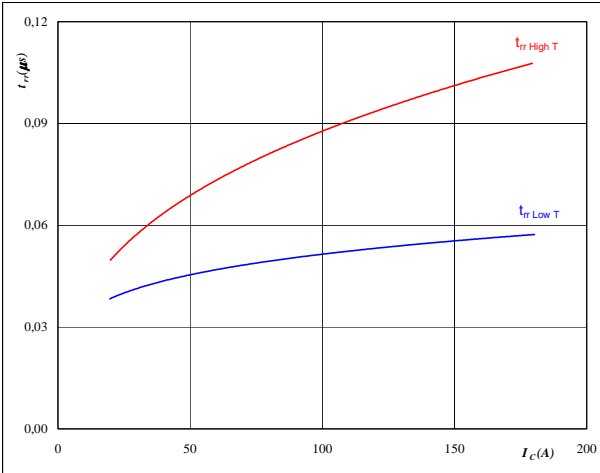
With an inductive load at

$T_j =$	125	°C
$V_{CE} =$	350	V
$V_{GE} =$	±15	V
$I_C =$	100	A

figure 11. FWD

Typical reverse recovery time as a function of collector current

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



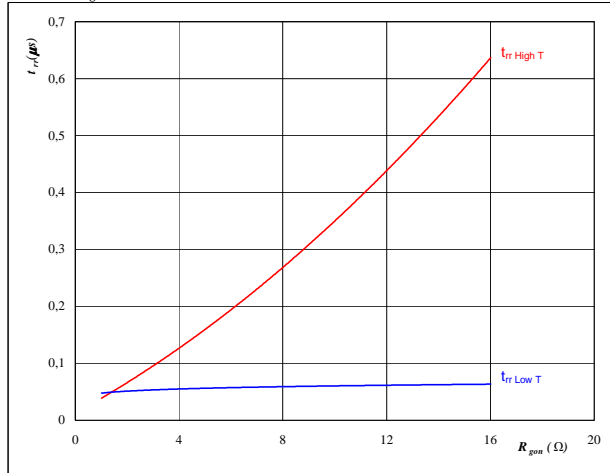
At

$T_j =$	25/125	°C
$V_{CE} =$	350	V
$V_{GE} =$	±15	V
$R_{gon} =$	4	K

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
$I_F =$	100	A
$V_{GE} =$	±15	V

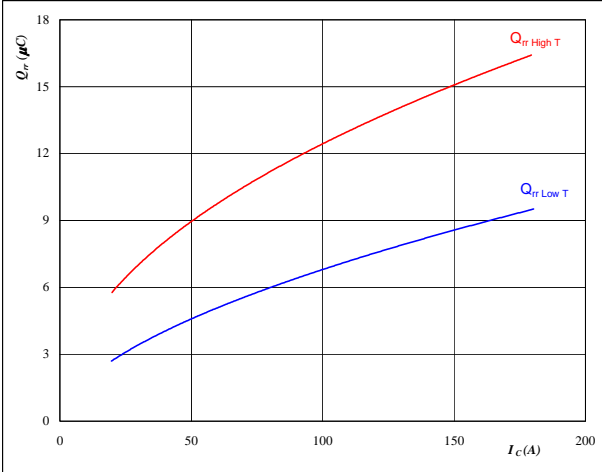


Boost Characteristics

figure 13. FWD

Typical reverse recovery charge as a function of collector current

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

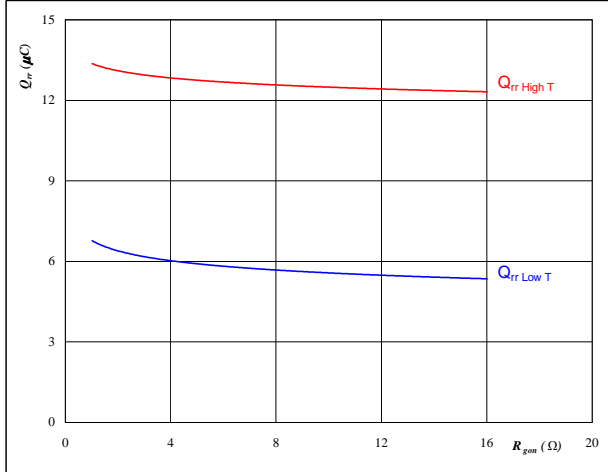


At
 $T_j = 25/125$ °C
 $V_{CE} = 350$ V
 $V_{GE} = \pm 15$ V
 $R_{gon} = 4$ K

figure 14. FWD

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

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

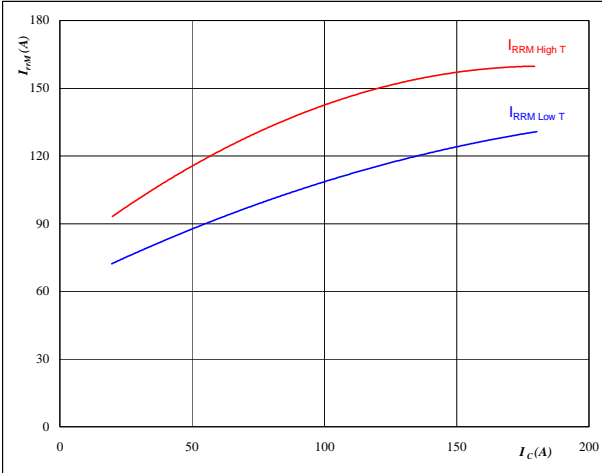


At
 $T_j = 25/125$ °C
 $V_R = 350$ V
 $I_F = 100$ A
 $V_{GE} = \pm 15$ V

figure 15. FWD

Typical reverse recovery current as a function of collector current

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

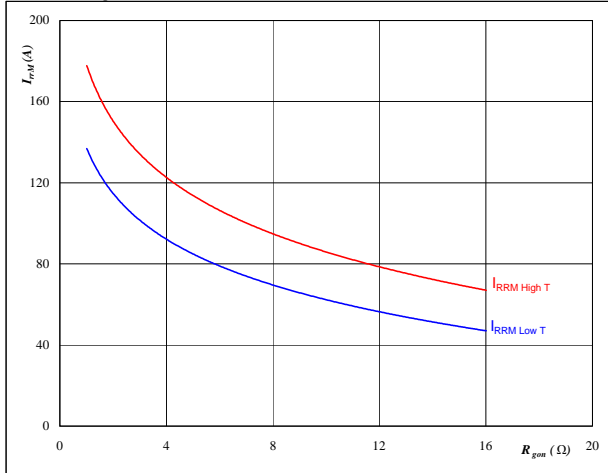


At
 $T_j = 25/125$ °C
 $V_{CE} = 350$ V
 $V_{GE} = \pm 15$ V
 $R_{gon} = 4$ K

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
 $I_F = 100$ A
 $V_{GE} = \pm 15$ V

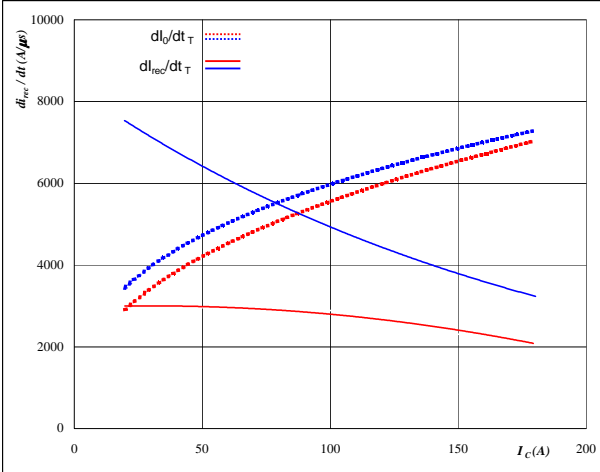


Boost Characteristics

figure 17. FWD

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

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

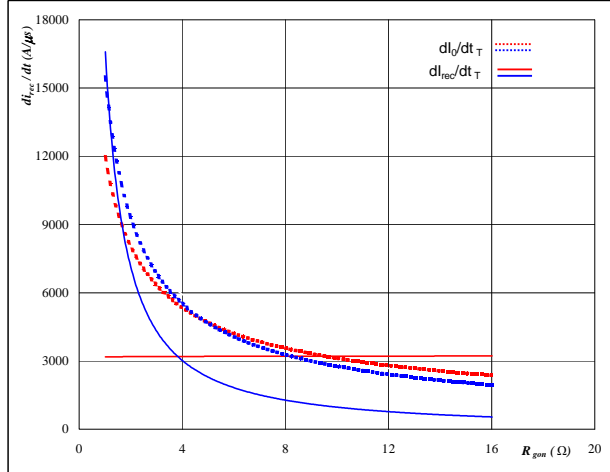


At
 $T_j = 25/125$ °C
 $V_{CE} = 350$ V
 $V_{GE} = \pm 15$ V
 $R_{gon} = 4$ K

figure 18. FWD

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

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

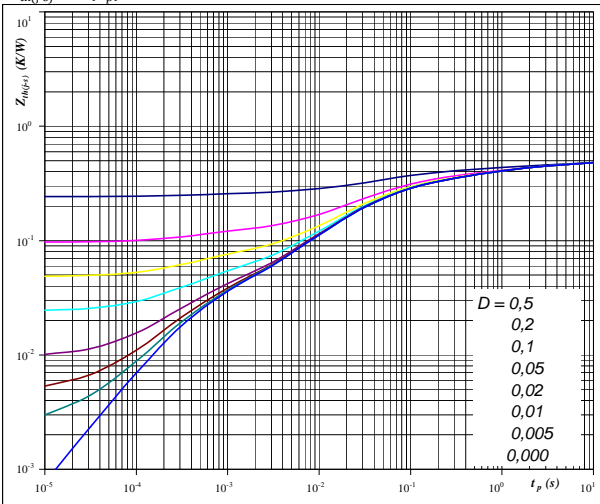


At
 $T_j = 25/125$ °C
 $V_R = 350$ V
 $I_F = 100$ A
 $V_{GE} = \pm 15$ V

figure 19. IGBT

IGBT transient thermal impedance as a function of pulse width

$$Z_{th(j-s)} = f(t_p)$$



At
 $D = t_p / T$
 $R_{th(j-s)} = 0,48$ K/W

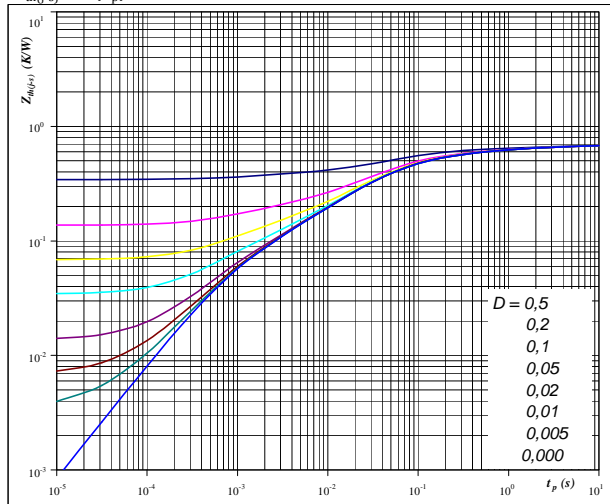
IGBT thermal model values

R (K/W)	Tau (s)
1,1E-01	2,9E+00
8,8E-02	4,6E-01
1,2E-01	9,5E-02
1,7E-01	2,5E-02
3,0E-02	4,4E-03

figure 20. FWD

FWD transient thermal impedance as a function of pulse width

$$Z_{th(j-s)} = f(t_p)$$



At
 $D = t_p / T$
 $R_{th(j-s)} = 0,68$ K/W

FWD thermal model values

R (K/W)	Tau (s)
6,8E-02	3,7E+00
1,0E-01	5,4E-01
2,0E-01	9,8E-02
2,6E-01	2,8E-02
6,8E-02	4,9E-03

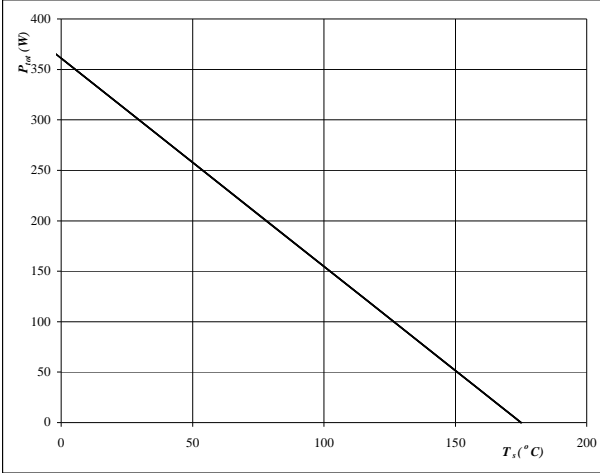


Boost Characteristics

figure 21. IGBT

Power dissipation as a function of heatsink temperature

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

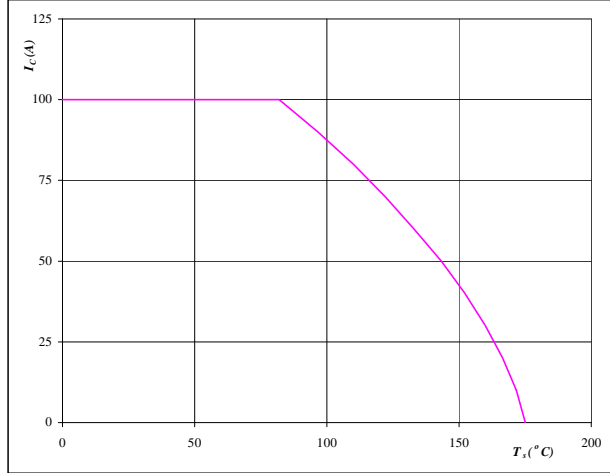


At
T_j = 175 °C

figure 22. IGBT

Collector current as a function of heatsink temperature

$$I_C = f(T_s)$$

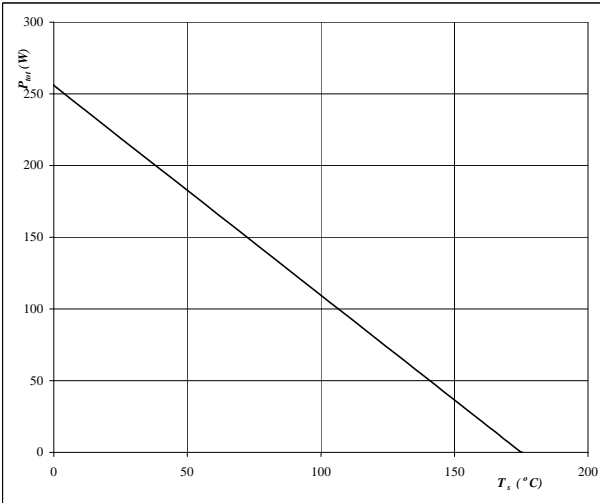


At
T_j = 175 °C
V_{GE} = 15 V

figure 23. FWD

Power dissipation as a function of heatsink temperature

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

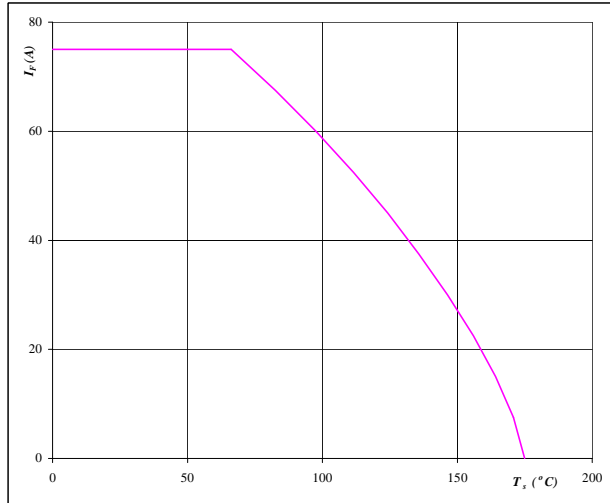


At
T_j = 175 °C

figure 24. FWD

Forward current as a function of heatsink temperature

$$I_F = f(T_s)$$



At
T_j = 175 °C

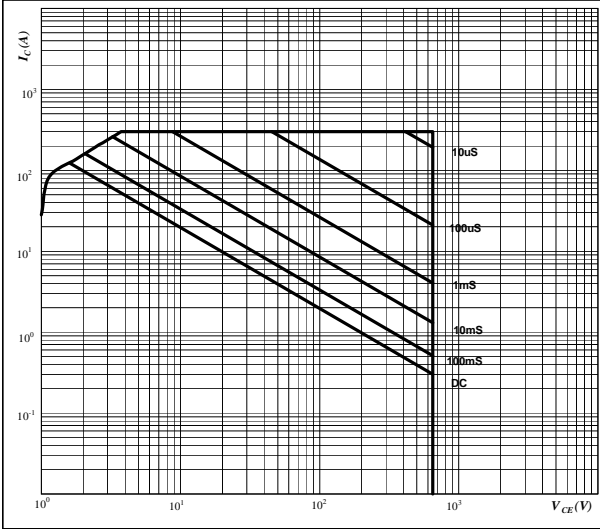


Boost Characteristics

figure 25. IGBT

Safe operating area as a function of collector-emitter voltage

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



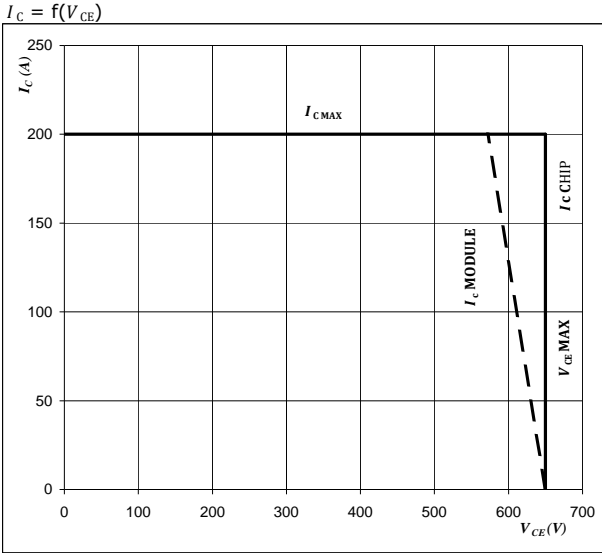
At

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



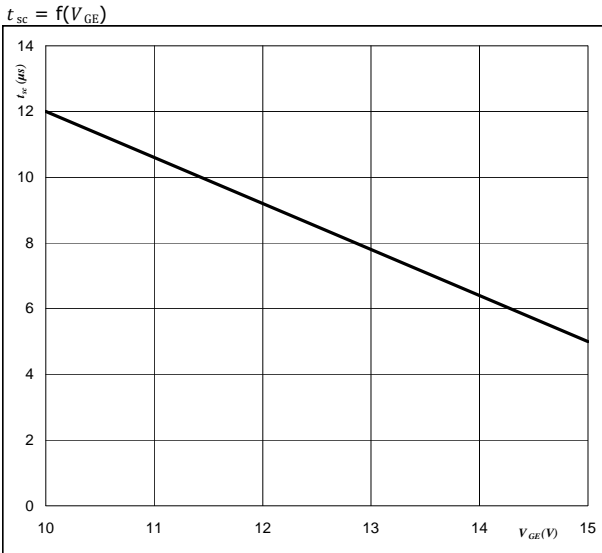
Boost Characteristics

figure 25. IGBT
Reverse bias safe operating area



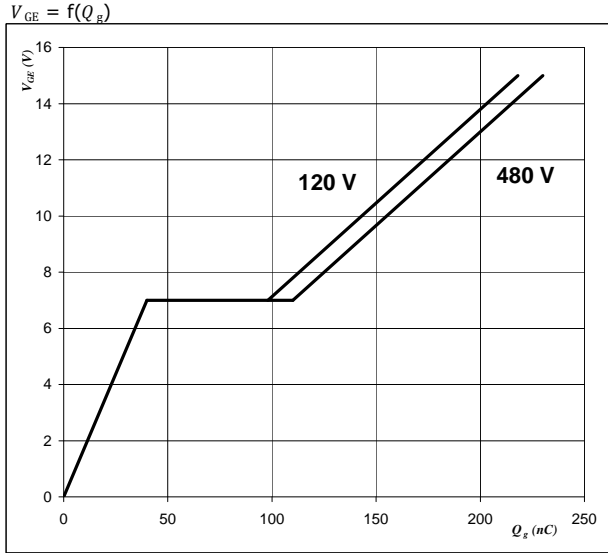
At
 $T_j = T_{jmax} - 25 \text{ } ^\circ\text{C}$
 $V_{cminus} = V_{cplus}$
 Switching mode : 3 level switching

figure 27. IGBT
Short circuit withstand time as a function of gate-emitter voltage



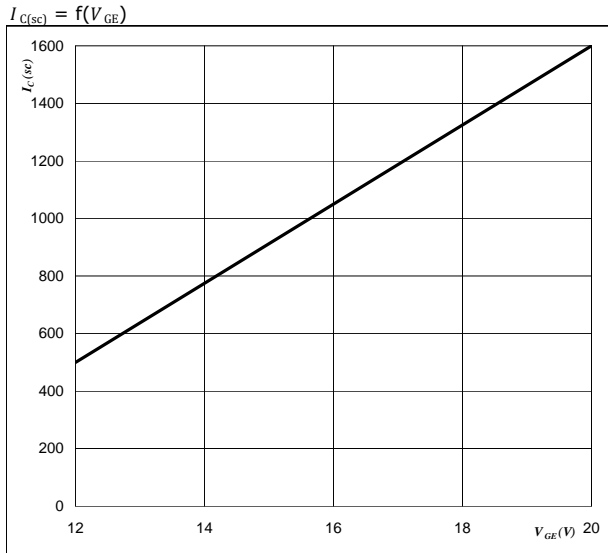
At
 $V_{CE} = 600 \text{ V}$
 $T_j \leq 150 \text{ } ^\circ\text{C}$

figure 26. IGBT
Gate voltage vs Gate charge



At
 $I_C = 100 \text{ A}$
 $T_j = 25 \text{ } ^\circ\text{C}$

figure 28. IGBT
Typical short circuit collector current as a function of gate-emitter voltage



At
 $V_{CE} \leq 400 \text{ V}$
 $T_j = 125 \text{ } ^\circ\text{C}$

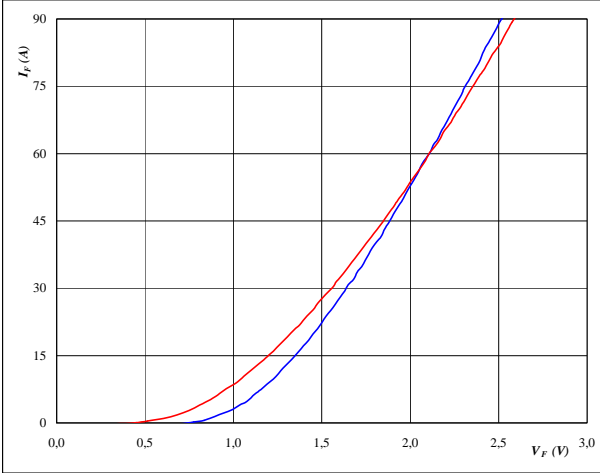


Boost Inverse Diode

figure 25. FWD

Typical FWD forward current as a function of forward voltage

$I_F = f(V_F)$

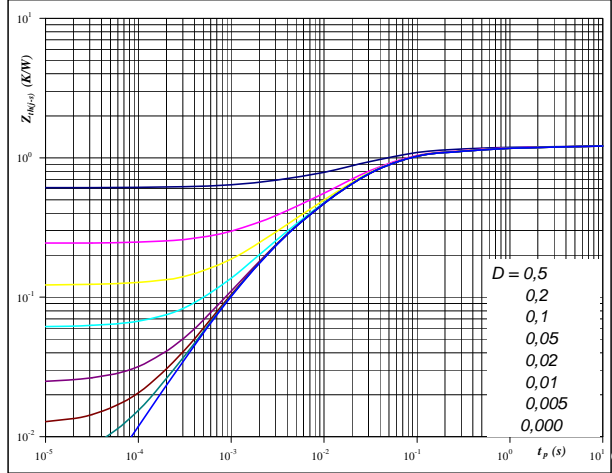


At
 $T_j = 25/150 \text{ } ^\circ\text{C}$
 $t_p = 250 \text{ } \mu\text{s}$

figure 26. FWD

FWD transient thermal impedance as a function of pulse width

$Z_{th(j-s)} = f(t_p)$

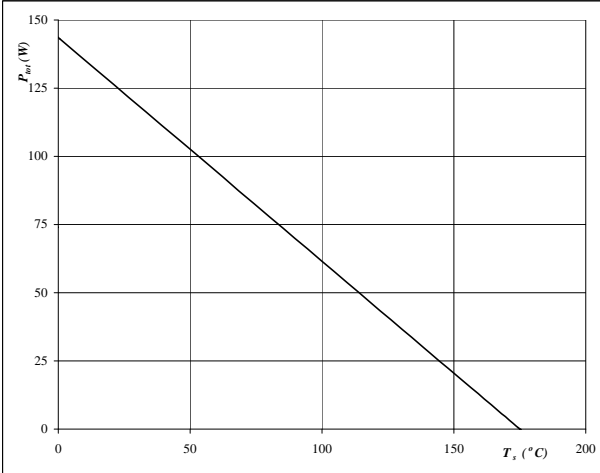


At
 $D = t_p / T$
 $R_{th(j-s)} = 1,22 \text{ K/W}$

figure 27. FWD

Power dissipation as a function of heatsink temperature

$P_{tot} = f(T_s)$

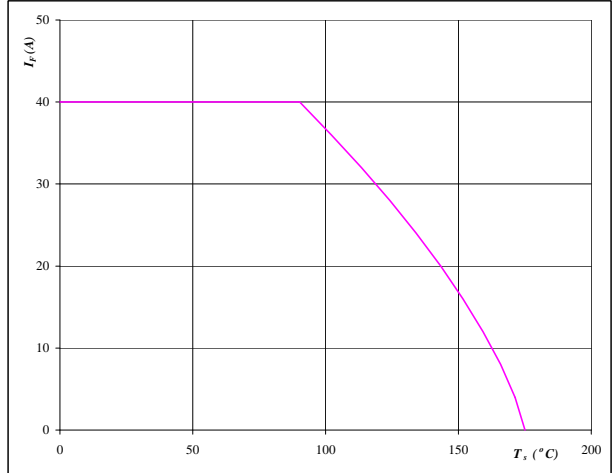


At
 $T_j = 175 \text{ } ^\circ\text{C}$

figure 28. FWD

Forward current as a function of heatsink temperature

$I_F = f(T_s)$



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

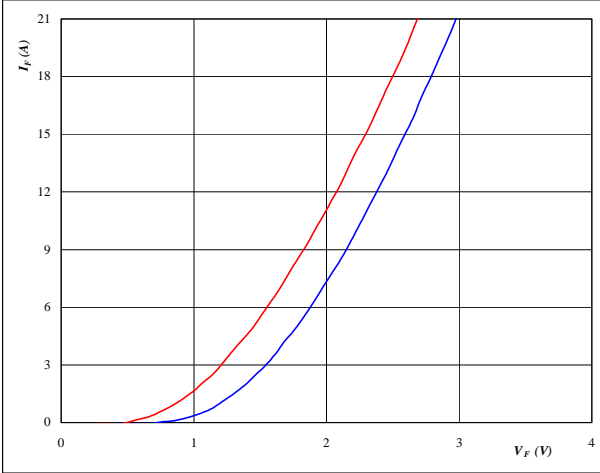


Buck Inverse Diode

figure 1. FWD

Typical FWD forward current as a function of forward voltage

$$I_F = f(V_F)$$



At

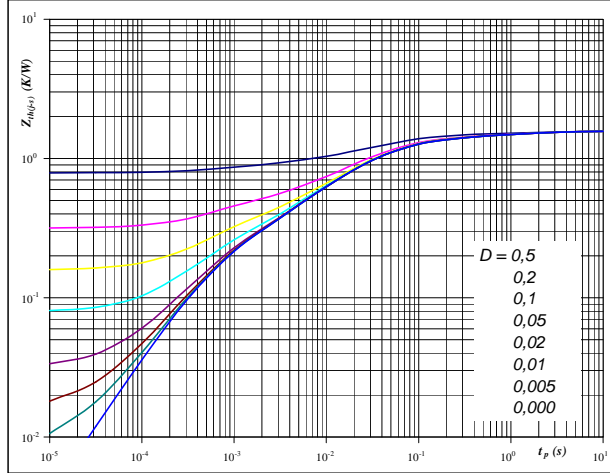
$$T_j = 25/125 \text{ } ^\circ\text{C}$$

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

figure 2. FWD

FWD transient thermal impedance as a function of pulse width

$$Z_{th(j-s)} = f(t_p)$$



At

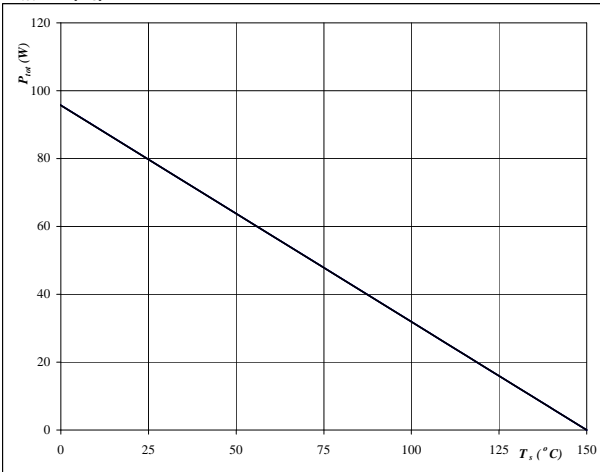
$$D = t_p / T$$

$$R_{th(j-s)} = 1,57 \text{ } \text{K/W}$$

figure 3. FWD

Power dissipation as a function of heatsink temperature

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



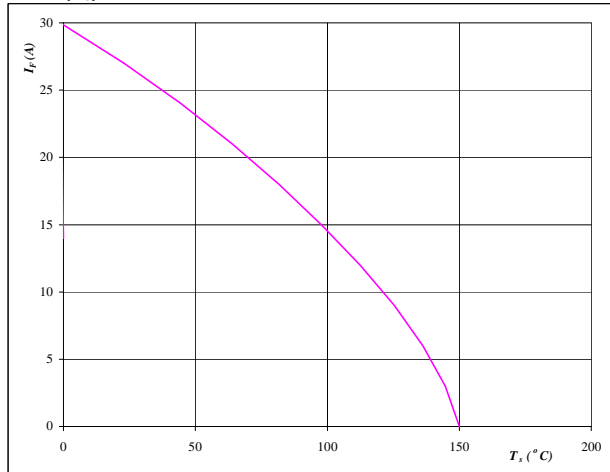
At

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

figure 4. FWD

Forward current as a function of heatsink temperature

$$I_F = f(T_s)$$



At

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

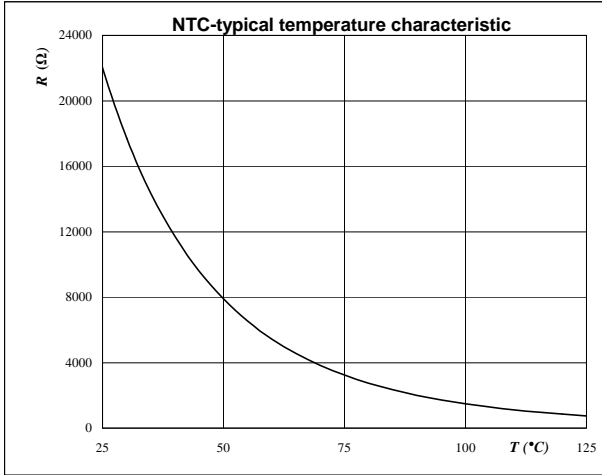


Thermistor

figure 1. Thermistor

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

$$R = f(T)$$





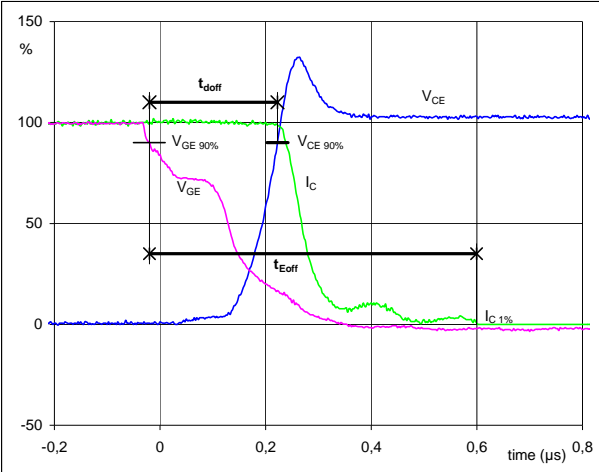
Buck Switching Characteristics

General conditions

T_j	=	125 °C
R_{gon}	=	4 Ω
R_{goff}	=	4 Ω

figure 1. IGBT

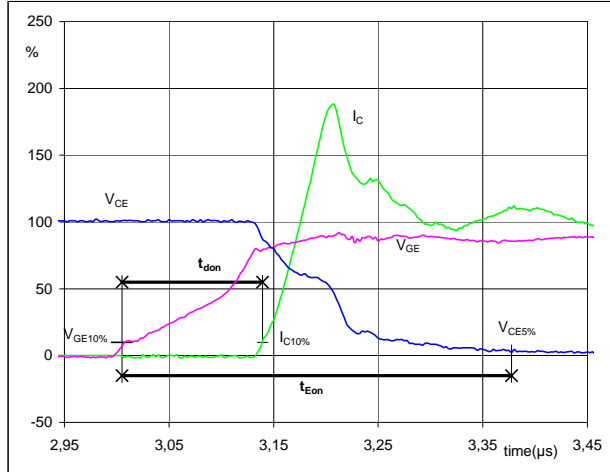
Turn-off Switching Waveforms & definition of t_{doff} t_{Eoff}
(t_{Eoff} = integrating time for E_{off})



V_{GE} (0%) =	-15	V
V_{GE} (100%) =	15	V
V_C (100%) =	350	V
I_C (100%) =	149	A
t_{doff} =	0,25	μs
t_{Eoff} =	0,62	μs

figure 2. IGBT

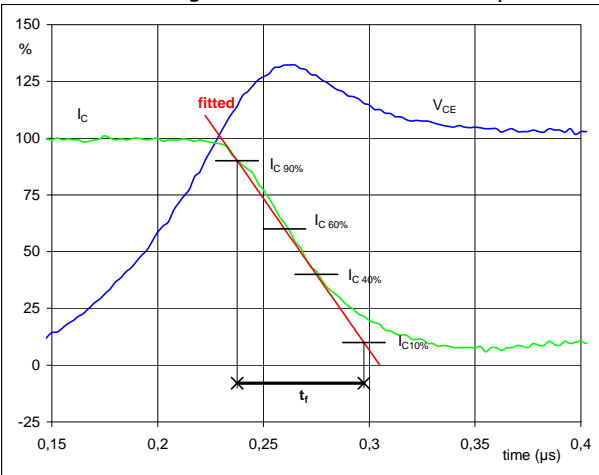
Turn-on Switching Waveforms & definition of t_{don} t_{Eon}
(t_{Eon} = integrating time for E_{on})



V_{GE} (0%) =	-15	V
V_{GE} (100%) =	15	V
V_C (100%) =	350	V
I_C (100%) =	149	A
t_{don} =	0,13	μs
t_{Eon} =	0,37	μs

figure 3. IGBT

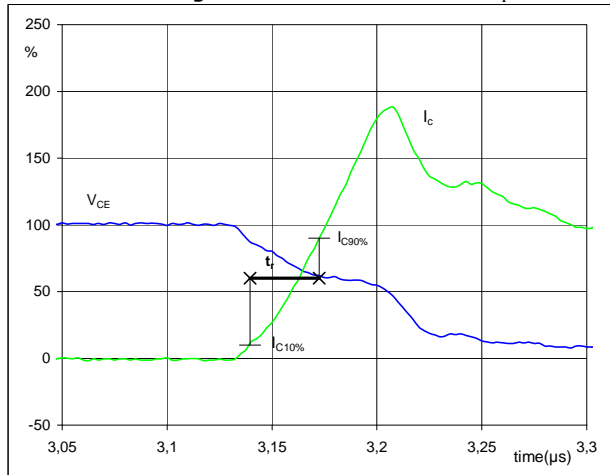
Turn-off Switching Waveforms & definition of t_f



V_C (100%) =	350	V
I_C (100%) =	149	A
t_f =	0,06	μs

figure 4. IGBT

Turn-on Switching Waveforms & definition of t_r

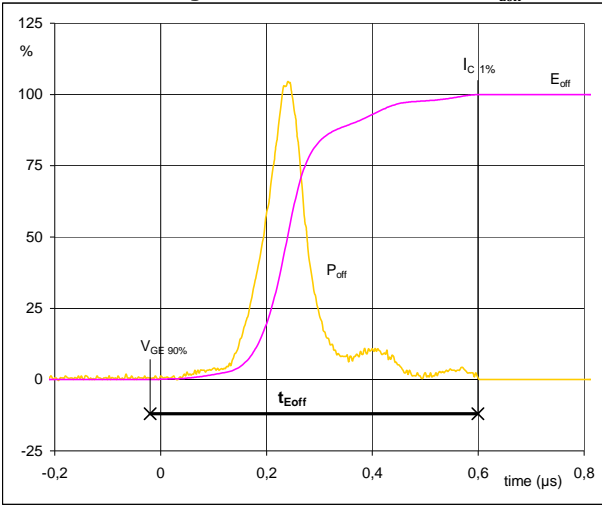


V_C (100%) =	350	V
I_C (100%) =	149	A
t_r =	0,03	μs



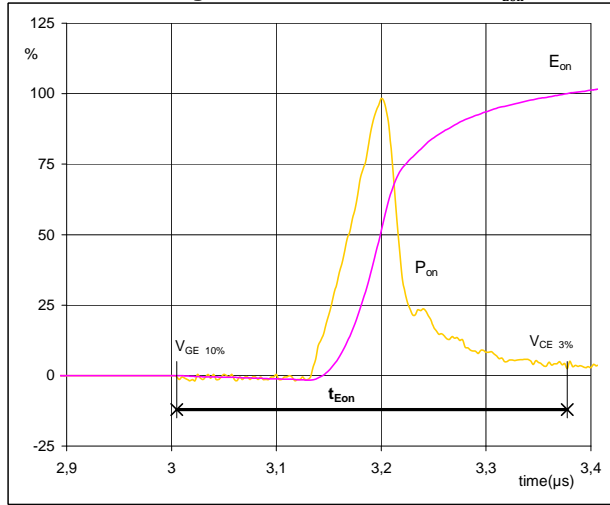
Buck Switching Characteristics

figure 5. IGBT
Turn-off Switching Waveforms & definition of t_{Eoff}



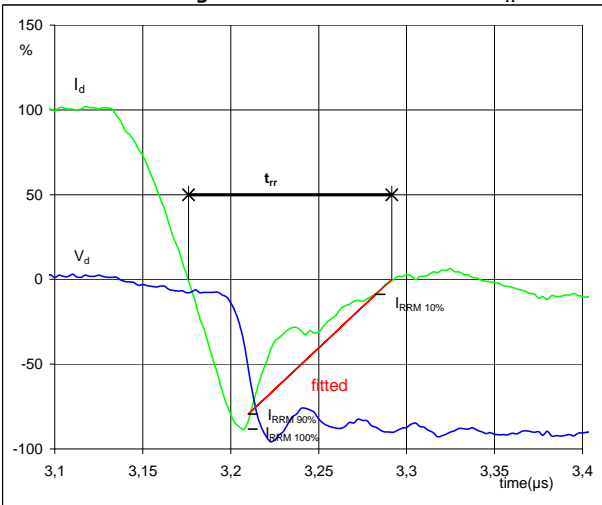
$P_{off} (100\%) = 52,08 \text{ kW}$
 $E_{off} (100\%) = 5,81 \text{ mJ}$
 $t_{Eoff} = 0,62 \text{ } \mu\text{s}$

figure 6. IGBT
Turn-on Switching Waveforms & definition of t_{Eon}



$P_{on} (100\%) = 52,08 \text{ kW}$
 $E_{on} (100\%) = 3,36 \text{ mJ}$
 $t_{Eon} = 0,37 \text{ } \mu\text{s}$

figure 7. FWD
Turn-off Switching Waveforms & definition of t_{rr}



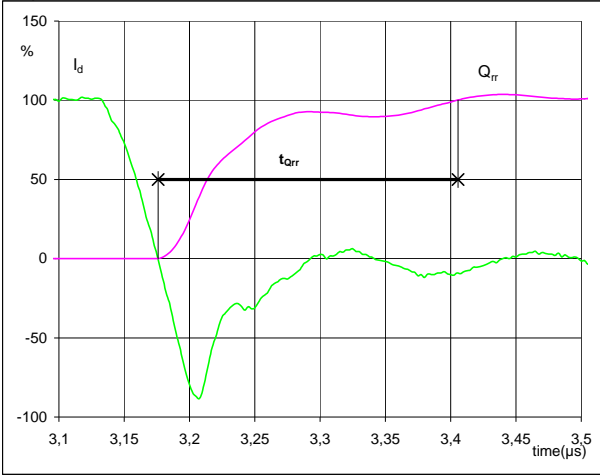
$V_d (100\%) = 350 \text{ V}$
 $I_d (100\%) = 149 \text{ A}$
 $I_{RRM} (100\%) = -133 \text{ A}$
 $t_{rr} = 0,11 \text{ } \mu\text{s}$



Buck Switching Characteristics

figure 8. FWD

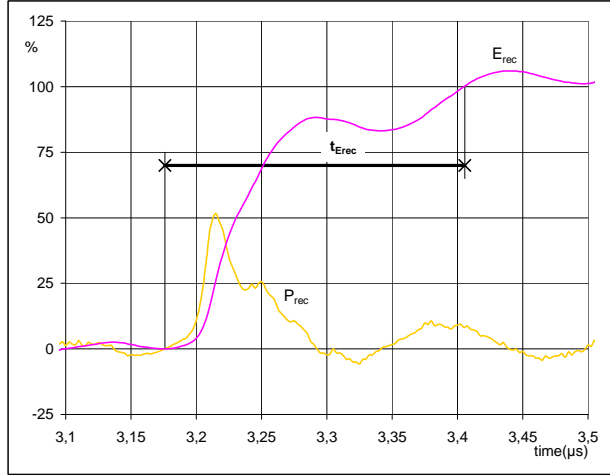
Turn-on Switching Waveforms & definition of t_{Qrr}
(t_{Qrr} = integrating time for Q_{rr})



I_d (100%) =	149	A
Q_{rr} (100%) =	6,41	μC
t_{Qrr} =	0,23	μs

figure 9. FWD

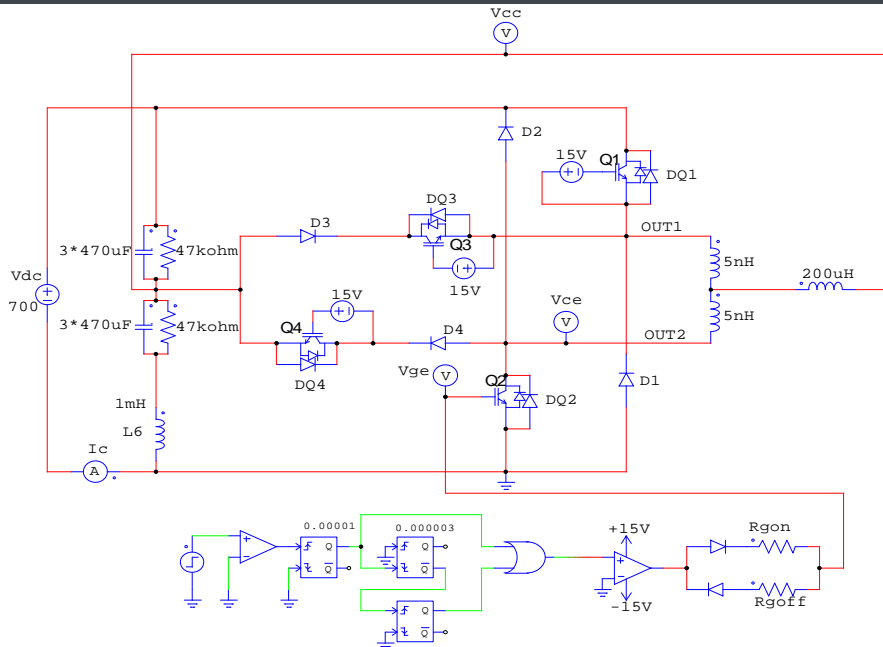
Turn-on Switching Waveforms & definition of t_{Erec}
(t_{Erec} = integrating time for E_{rec})



P_{rec} (100%) =	52,08	kW
E_{rec} (100%) =	1,25	mJ
t_{Erec} =	0,23	μs

Buck switching measurement circuit

figure 10. IGBT





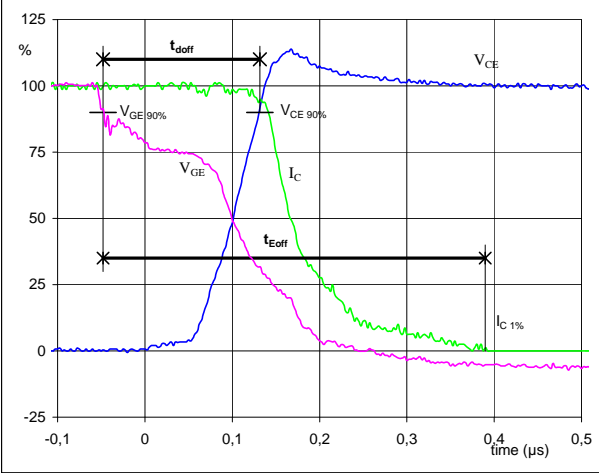
Boost Switching Characteristics

General conditions

T_j	=	125 °C
R_{gon}	=	4 Ω
R_{goff}	=	4 Ω

figure 1. IGBT

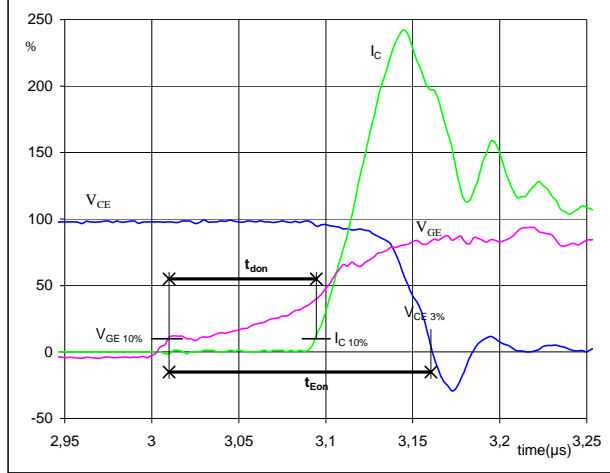
Turn-off Switching Waveforms & definition of t_{doff} , t_{Eoff}
 (t_{Eoff} = integrating time for E_{off})



V_{GE} (0%) =	-15	V
V_{GE} (100%) =	15	V
V_C (100%) =	350	V
I_C (100%) =	100	A
t_{doff} =	0,18	μs
t_{Eoff} =	0,44	μs

figure 2. IGBT

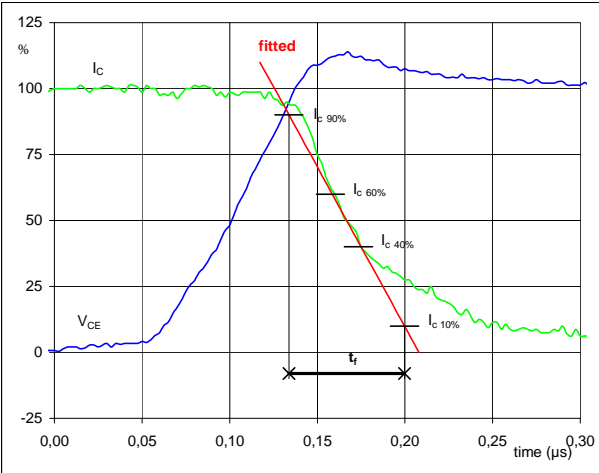
Turn-on Switching Waveforms & definition of t_{don} , t_{Eon}
 (t_{Eon} = integrating time for E_{on})



V_{GE} (0%) =	-15	V
V_{GE} (100%) =	15	V
V_C (100%) =	350	V
I_C (100%) =	100	A
t_{don} =	0,10	μs
t_{Eon} =	0,15	μs

figure 3. IGBT

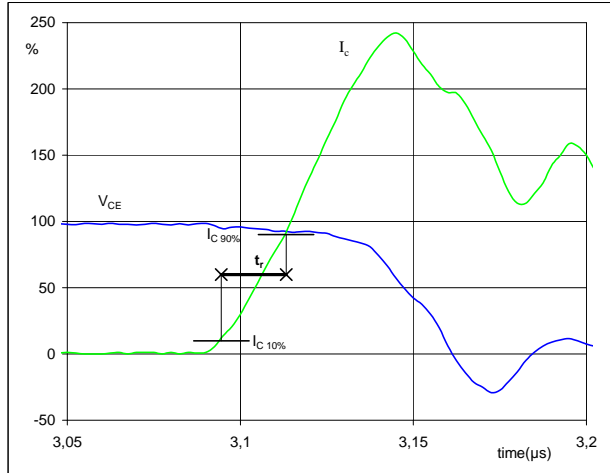
Turn-off Switching Waveforms & definition of t_f



V_C (100%) =	350	V
I_C (100%) =	100	A
t_f =	0,064	μs

figure 4. IGBT

Turn-on Switching Waveforms & definition of t_r

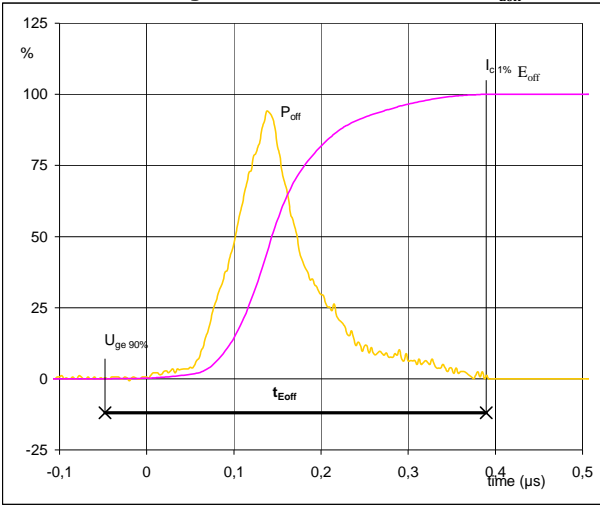


V_C (100%) =	350	V
I_C (100%) =	100	A
t_r =	0,019	μs



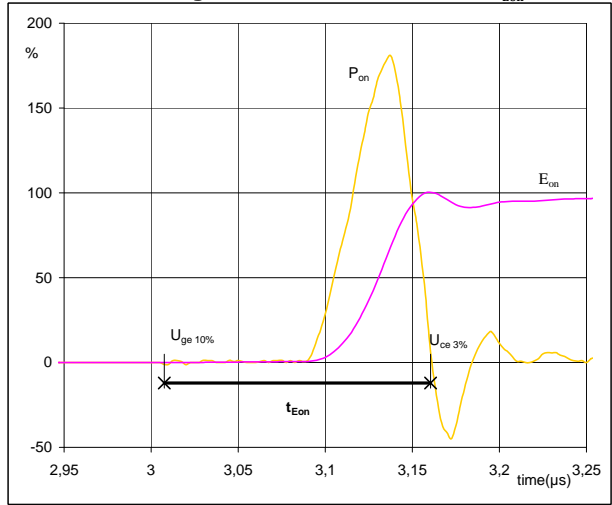
Boost Switching Characteristics

figure 5. IGBT
Turn-off Switching Waveforms & definition of t_{Eoff}



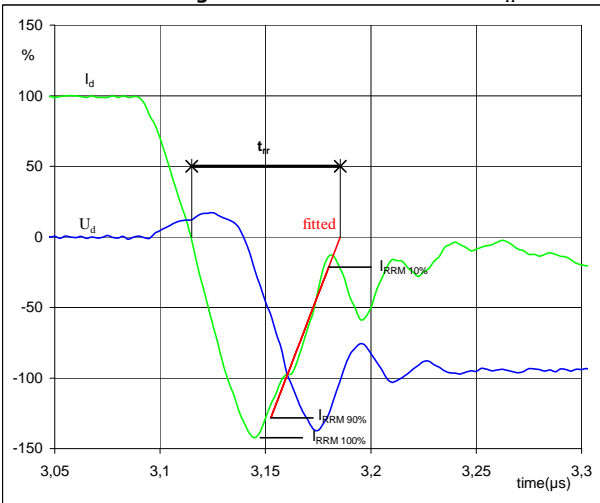
$P_{off} (100\%) = 34,96 \text{ kW}$
 $E_{off} (100\%) = 3,32 \text{ mJ}$
 $t_{Eoff} = 0,44 \text{ μs}$

figure 6. IGBT
Turn-on Switching Waveforms & definition of t_{Eon}



$P_{on} (100\%) = 34,964 \text{ kW}$
 $E_{on} (100\%) = 1,52 \text{ mJ}$
 $t_{Eon} = 0,15 \text{ μs}$

figure 7. FWD
Turn-off Switching Waveforms & definition of t_{rr}

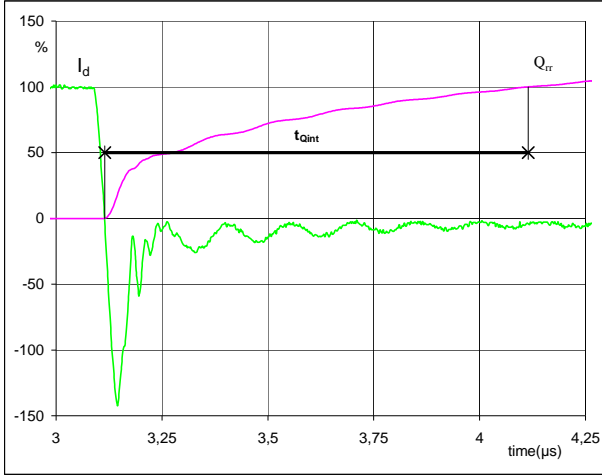


$V_d (100\%) = 350 \text{ V}$
 $I_d (100\%) = 100 \text{ A}$
 $I_{RRM} (100\%) = -142 \text{ A}$
 $t_{rr} = 0,07 \text{ μs}$



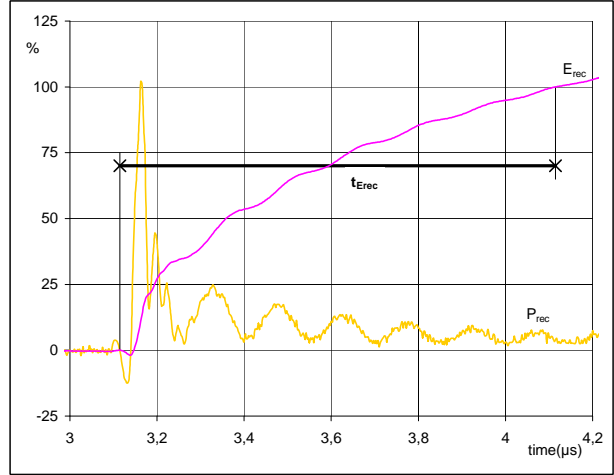
Boost Switching Characteristics

figure 8. FWD
Turn-on Switching Waveforms & definition of t_{Qrr}
(t_{Qrr} = integrating time for Q_{rr})



I_d (100%) =	100	A
Q_{rr} (100%) =	12,71	μC
t_{Qint} =	1,00	μs

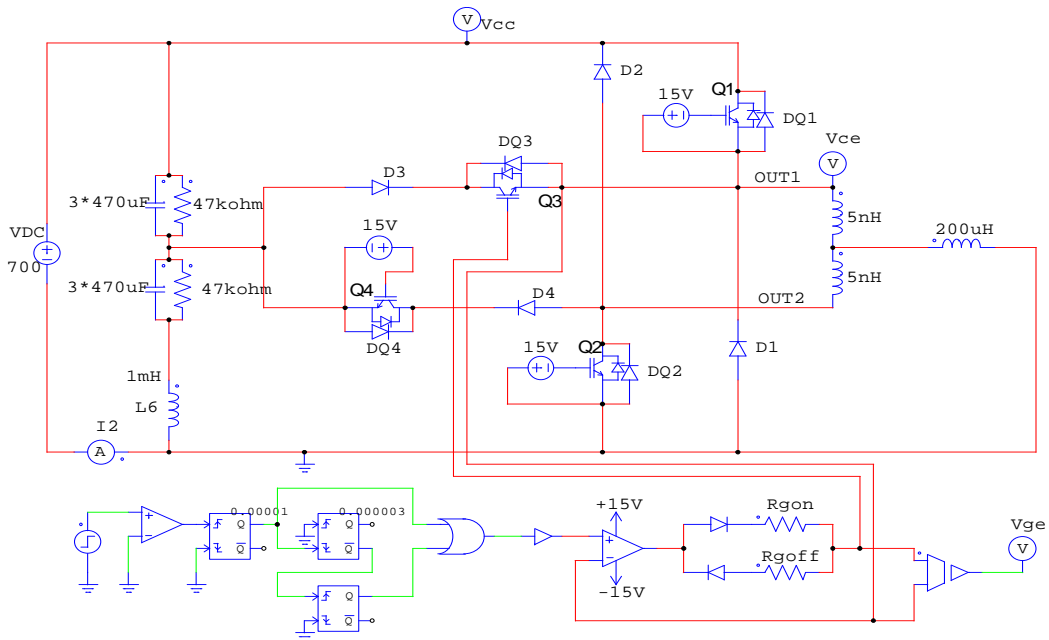
figure 9. FWD
Turn-on Switching Waveforms & definition of t_{Erec}
(t_{Erec} = integrating time for E_{rec})



P_{rec} (100%) =	34,96	kW
E_{rec} (100%) =	3,61	mJ
t_{Erec} =	1,00	μs

Boost switching measurement circuit

figure 10. IGBT

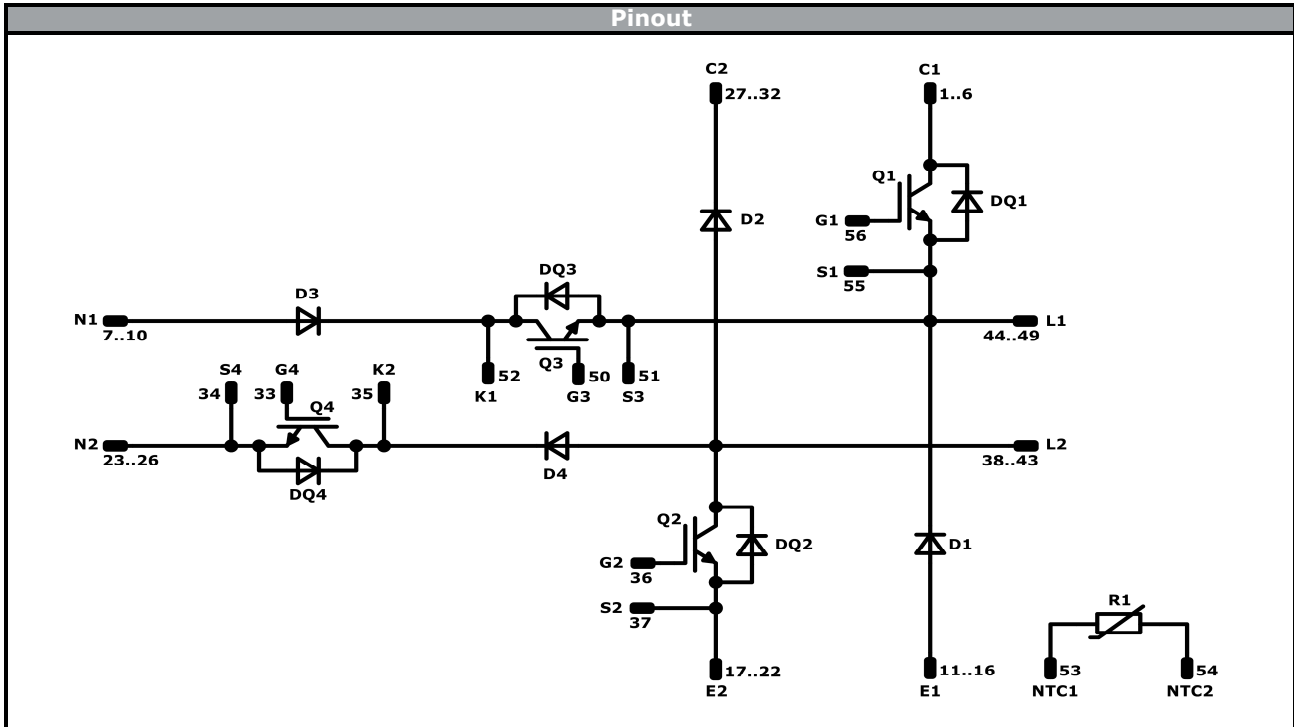




Ordering Code & Marking								
Version			Ordering Code					
without thermal paste 13 mm housing with solder pins			30-FT12NMA160SH02-M669F28					
with thermal paste 13 mm housing with solder pins			30-FT12NMA160SH02-M669F28-/3/					
without thermal paste 13 mm housing with press-fit pins			30-PT12NMA160SH02-M669F28Y					
with thermal paste 13 mm housing with press-fit pins			30-PT12NMA160SH02-M669F28Y-/3/					
NN-NNNNNNNNNNNN TTTTUV WWYY UL VIN LLLLL SSSS			Text	Name	Date code	UL & VIN	Lot	Serial
				NN-NNNNNNNNNNNN-TTTTUV	WWYY	UL VIN	LLLLL	SSSS
			Datamatrix	Type&Ver	Lot number	Serial	Date code	
			TTTTUV	LLLLL	SSSS	WWYY		

Outline									
Pin table				Pin table				Function	
Pin	X	Y	Function	Pin	X	Y	Function		
1	70	3	C1	52	52	18,1	K1		
2	70	0	C1	53	64,2	36,6	NTC1		
3	67,5	0	C1	54	70,6	36,55	NTC2		
4	65	0	C1	55	70	18,9	S1		
5	62,5	0	C1	56	68,55	15,9	G1		
6	60	0	C1						
7	52,75	3	N1						
8	52,75	0	N1						
9	50,25	3	N1						
10	50,25	0	N1						
11	43	3	E1						
12	43	0	E1						
13	40,5	3	E1						
14	40,5	0	E1						
15	38	3	E1						
16	38	0	E1						
17	32	3	E2						
18	32	0	E2						
19	29,5	3	E2						
20	29,5	0	E2						
21	27	3	E2						
22	27	0	E2						
23	19,75	0	N2						
24	17,25	0	N2						
25	14,75	0	N2						
26	12,25	0	N2						
27	5	3	C2						
28	5	0	C2						
29	2,5	3	C2						
30	2,5	0	C2						
31	0	3	C2						
32	0	0	C2						
33	5,75	19,45	G4						
34	5,75	22,45	S4						
35	12,1	22,7	K2						

Tolerance of pinpositions: ±0.5mm at the end of pins
 Dimension of coordinate axis is only offset without tolerance




Identification					
ID	Component	Voltage	Current	Function	Comment
Q1, Q2	IGBT	1200 V	160 A	Buck Switch	
DQ1, DQ2	FWD	1200 V	7 A	Buck Sw. Protection Diode	
D3, D4	FWD	650 V	100 A	Buck Diode	
Q3, Q4	IGBT	650 V	100 A	Boost Switch	
DQ3, DQ4	FWD	650 V	60 A	Boost Sw. Protection Diode	
D1, D2	FWD	1200 V	60 A	Boost Diode	
R1	NTC			Thermistor	



Packaging instruction			
Standard packaging quantity (SPQ)	36	>SPQ Standard	<SPQ Sample

Handling instruction
Handling instructions for <i>flow 2</i> packages see vincotech.com website.

Package data
Package data for <i>flow 2</i> packages see vincotech.com website.

UL recognition and file number
This device is certified according to UL 1557 standard, UL file number E192116. For more information see vincotech.com website. 

Document No.:	Date:	Modification:	Pages
30-xT12NMA160SH02-M669F28x-D6-14	04 Jun. 2021	Ordering Code and Marking corrected	30

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- 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.