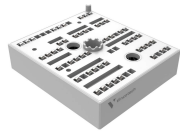
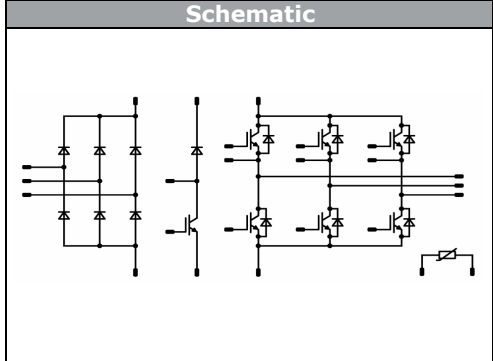




MiniSKiiP® 2 PIM		600 V / 50 A	
<b>Features</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Solderless interconnection</li> <li>Trench Fieldstop technology</li> </ul>		<b>MiniSKiiP® 2 housing</b> 	
<b>Target Applications</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Industrial Motor Drives</li> </ul>		<b>Schematic</b> 	
<b>Types</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>V23990-K223-A-PM</li> </ul>			

## Maximum Ratings

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

Parameter	Symbol	Condition	Value	Unit
<b>Rectifier Diode</b>				
Repetitive peak reverse voltage	$V_{RRM}$		1600	V
DC forward current	$I_{FAV}$		35	A
Surge (non-repetitive) forward current	$I_{FSM}$	$t_p = 10\text{ ms}$	370	A
I <sup>2</sup> t-value	$I^2t$	$T_j = 25\text{ °C}$	360	A <sup>2</sup> s
Power dissipation	$P_{tot}$	$T_j = T_{jmax}$	64	W
Maximum Junction Temperature	$T_{jmax}$	$T_s = 80\text{ °C}$	150	°C

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

Parameter	Symbol	Condition	Value	Unit
<b>Inverter Switch / Brake Switch</b>				
Collector-emitter break down voltage	$V_{CE}$		600	V
DC collector current	$I_C$		50	A
Repetitive peak collector current	$I_{CRM}$	$t_p$ limited by $T_{jmax}$	150	A
Turn off safe operating area		$V_{CE} \leq 600\text{ V}$ , $T_j \leq T_{op\ max}$	75	A
Power dissipation	$P_{tot}$	$T_j = T_{jmax}$ $T_s = 80\text{ °C}$	114	W
Gate-emitter peak voltage	$V_{GE}$		$\pm 20$	V
Short circuit ratings	$t_{SC}$	$T_j \leq 150\text{ °C}$	6	$\mu\text{s}$
	$V_{GC}$	$V_{GE} = 15\text{ V}$	360	V
Maximum Junction Temperature	$T_{jmax}$		175	$^{\circ}\text{C}$

**Inverter Diode / Brake Diode**

Peak Repetitive Reverse Voltage	$V_{RRM}$		600	V	
DC forward current	$I_F$		50	A	
Surge (non-repetitive) forward current	$I_{FSM}$	$t_p = 10\text{ ms}$	$T_j = 25\text{ °C}$	345	A
			$T_j = 150\text{ °C}$	320	
Power dissipation	$P_{tot}$	$T_j = T_{jmax}$ $T_s = 80\text{ °C}$	81	W	
Maximum Junction Temperature	$T_{jmax}$		175	$^{\circ}\text{C}$	

**Thermal Properties**

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

**Isolation Properties**

Isolation voltage	$V_{is}$	$t = 2\text{ s}$ DC voltage*	5500	V
		$t = 2\text{ s}$ Ac voltage	2500	V
Creepage distance		With std lid For more informations see handling instructions	6,3	mm
Clearance		With std lid For more informations see handling instructions	6,3	mm
Comparative Tracking Index	CTI		> 200	

\* 100 % tested in production



### Characteristic Values

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

#### Rectifier Diode

Forward voltage	$V_F$				25	25 125	0,8	1,1 1,03	1,35	V
Threshold voltage (for power loss calc. only)	$V_{th}$					25 125		0,9 0,77		V
Slope resistance (for power loss calc. only)	$r_t$					25 125		10 10		mΩ
Reverse current	$I_r$			1500		25 125			0,1	mA
Thermal resistance junction to sink	$R_{th(j-s)}$	$\lambda_{paste} = 2,5$ W/mK (HPTP)						1,08		K/W

#### Inverter Switch / Brake Switch

Gate emitter threshold voltage	$V_{GE(th)}$	$V_{CE} = V_{GE}$				0,8	25 150	5	5,8	6,5	V
Collector-emitter saturation voltage	$V_{CE(sat)}$		15			50	25 150		1,5 1,69		V
Collector-emitter cut-off current incl. Diode	$I_{CES}$		0	600			25 150			0,2	mA
Gate-emitter leakage current	$I_{GES}$		20	0			25 150			650	nA
Integrated Gate resistor	$R_{gint}$								none		Ω
Turn-on delay time	$t_{d(on)}$	$R_{goff} = 8 \Omega$ $R_{gon} = 8 \Omega$	$\pm 15$	300	50		25		96		ns
Rise time	$t_r$						150		95,7		
Turn-off delay time	$t_{d(off)}$						25		17,8		
Fall time	$t_f$						150		19,5		
Turn-on energy loss	$E_{on}$						25		146,5		
Turn-off energy loss	$E_{off}$	150	173,5								
Input capacitance	$C_{ies}$								3140		pF
Output capacitance	$C_{oss}$	$f = 1$ MHz	0	25		25			200		pF
Reverse transfer capacitance	$C_{rss}$								93		pF
Gate charge	$Q_G$		$\pm 15$				25		310		nC
Thermal resistance junction to sink	$R_{th(j-s)}$	$\lambda_{paste} = 2,5$ W/mK (HPTP)							0,83		K/W

#### Inverter Diode / Brake Diode

Diode forward voltage	$V_F$				50	25 150	1	1,48 1,54	2,7		V
Peak reverse recovery current	$I_{RRM}$					25 150		48,42 50,65			A
Reverse recovery time	$t_{rr}$					25 150		187,6 270,8			ns
Reverse recovered charge	$Q_{rr}$	$R_{goff} = 8 \Omega$	$\pm 15$	300	30	25 150		3,01 4,99			μC
Peak rate of fall of recovery current	$(di_{rr}/dt)_{max}$					25 150		2442 1889			A/μs
Reverse recovered energy	$E_{rec}$					25 150		0,56 0,97			mWs
Thermal resistance junction to sink	$R_{th(j-s)}$	$\lambda_{paste} = 2,5$ W/mK (HPTP)							1,2		K/W

#### Thermistor

Rated resistance	$R$					25		1000			Ω
Deviation of $R_{100}$	$\Delta_{R/R}$	$R_{100} = 1670 \Omega$				100	-3		3		%
$R_{100}$	$P$					25		1670,3125			Ω
Power dissipation constant						25					mW/K
A-value	$B_{(25/50)}$	Tol. %				25		$7,635 \cdot 10^{-3}$			1/K
B-value	$B_{(25/100)}$	Tol. %				25		$1,731 \cdot 10^{-5}$			1/K <sup>2</sup>
Vincotech NTC Reference										E	

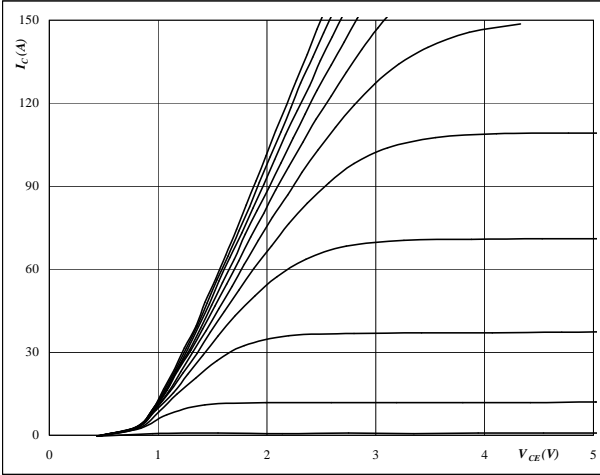


### Inverter / Brake Characteristics

**Figure 1** IGBT

Typical output characteristics

$I_C = f(V_{CE})$



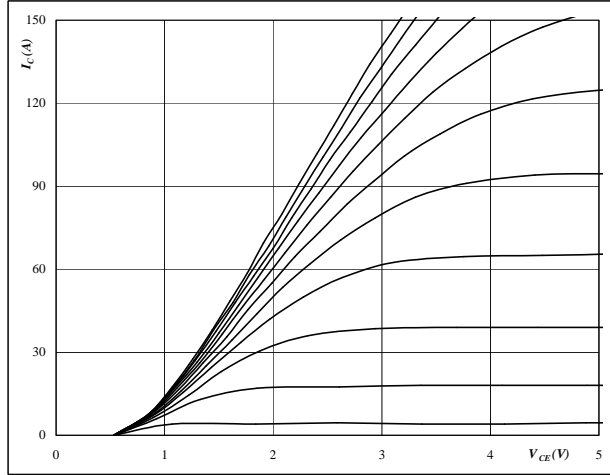
**At**

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

**Figure 2** IGBT

Typical output characteristics

$I_C = f(V_{CE})$



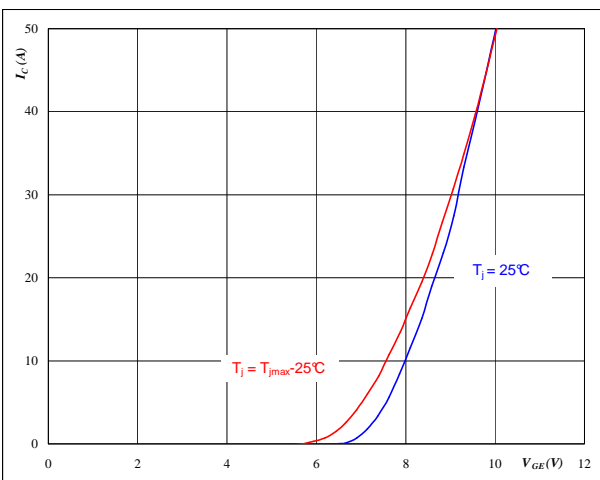
**At**

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

**Figure 3** IGBT

Typical transfer characteristics

$I_C = f(V_{GE})$



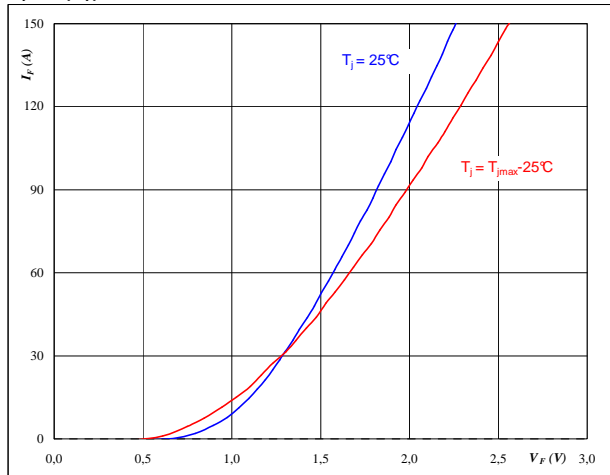
**At**

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

**Figure 4** FWD

Typical diode forward current as a function of forward voltage

$I_F = f(V_F)$



**At**

$t_p = 250 \mu s$

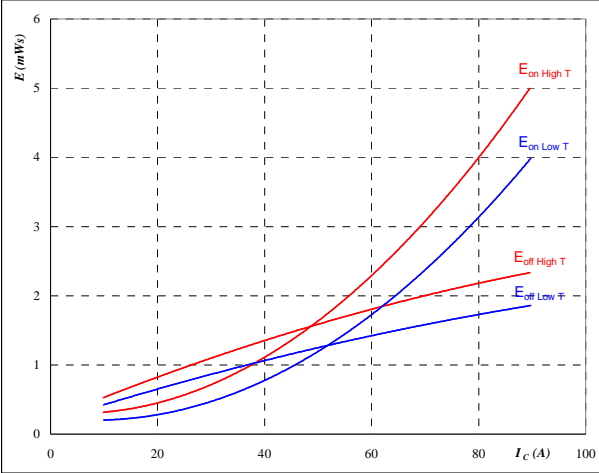


## Inverter / Brake Characteristics

**Figure 5** IGBT

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

$$E = f(I_C)$$



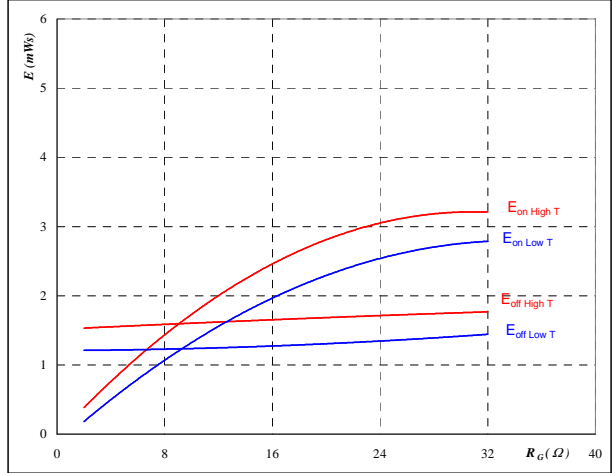
With an inductive load at

- $T_j = 25/125 \text{ } ^\circ\text{C}$
- $V_{CE} = 300 \text{ V}$
- $V_{GE} = \pm 15 \text{ V}$
- $R_{gon} = 8 \text{ } \Omega$
- $R_{goff} = 8 \text{ } \Omega$

**Figure 6** IGBT

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

$$E = f(R_G)$$



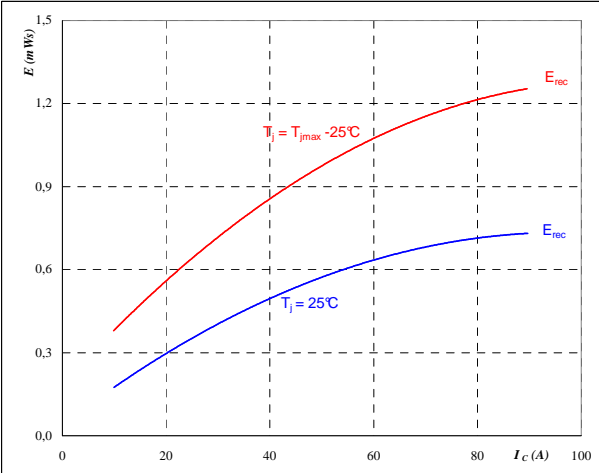
With an inductive load at

- $T_j = 25/125 \text{ } ^\circ\text{C}$
- $V_{CE} = 300 \text{ V}$
- $V_{GE} = \pm 15 \text{ V}$
- $I_C = 50 \text{ A}$

**Figure 7** FWD

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

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



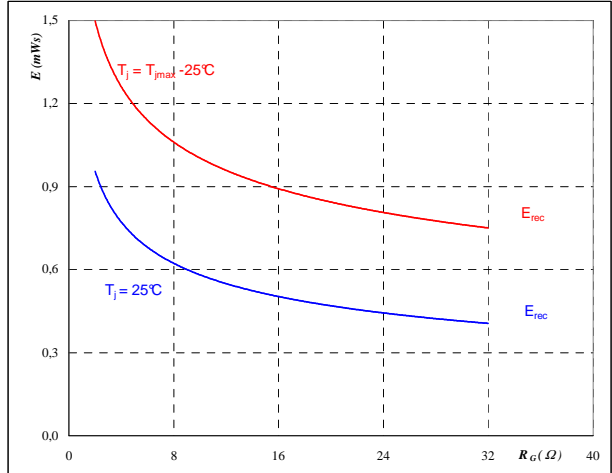
With an inductive load at

- $T_j = 25/125 \text{ } ^\circ\text{C}$
- $V_{CE} = 300 \text{ V}$
- $V_{GE} = \pm 15 \text{ V}$
- $R_{gon} = 8 \text{ } \Omega$

**Figure 8** FWD

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

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



With an inductive load at

- $T_j = 25/125 \text{ } ^\circ\text{C}$
- $V_{CE} = 300 \text{ V}$
- $V_{GE} = \pm 15 \text{ V}$
- $I_C = 50 \text{ A}$

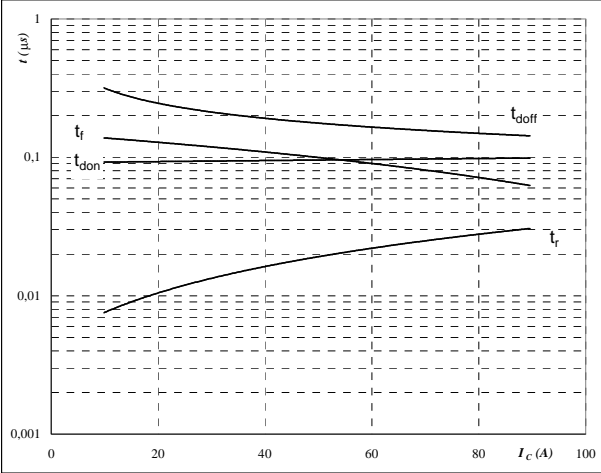


## Inverter / Brake Characteristics

**Figure 9** IGBT

Typical switching times as a function of collector current

$$t = f(I_C)$$



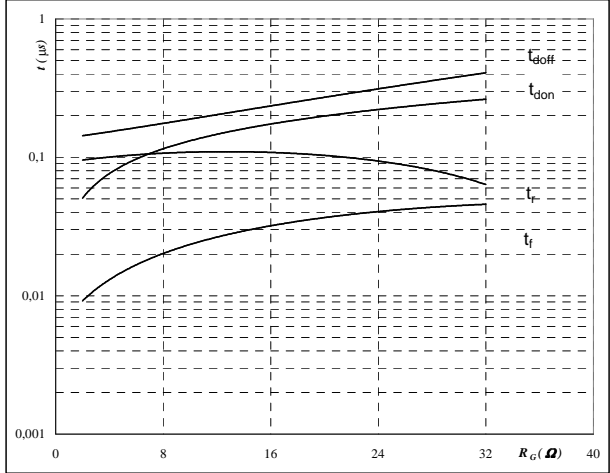
With an inductive load at

$T_j =$	125	°C
$V_{CE} =$	300	V
$V_{GE} =$	±15	V
$R_{gon} =$	8	Ω
$R_{goff} =$	8	Ω

**Figure 10** IGBT

Typical switching times as a function of gate resistor

$$t = f(R_G)$$



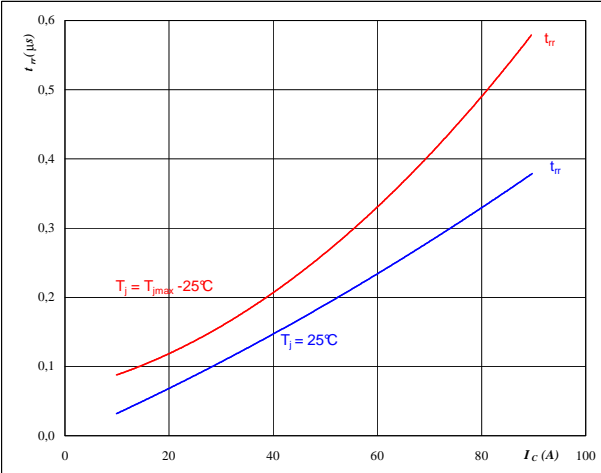
With an inductive load at

$T_j =$	125	°C
$V_{CE} =$	300	V
$V_{GE} =$	±15	V
$I_C =$	50	A

**Figure 11** FWD

Typical reverse recovery time as a function of collector current

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



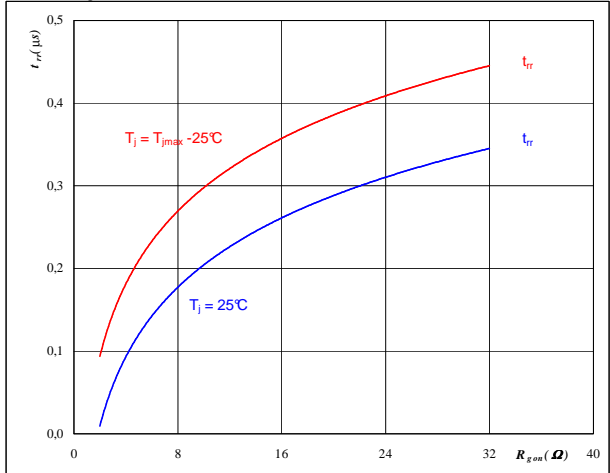
At

$T_j =$	25/125	°C
$V_{CE} =$	300	V
$V_{GE} =$	±15	V
$R_{gon} =$	8	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
$V_R =$	300	V
$I_F =$	50	A
$V_{GE} =$	±15	V

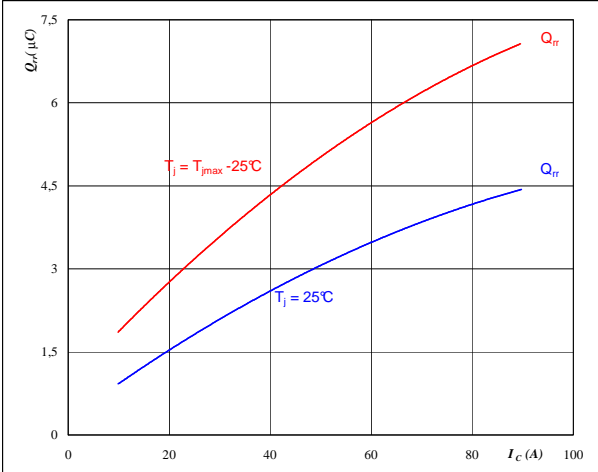


## Inverter / Brake Characteristics

**Figure 13** FWD

Typical reverse recovery charge as a function of collector current

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

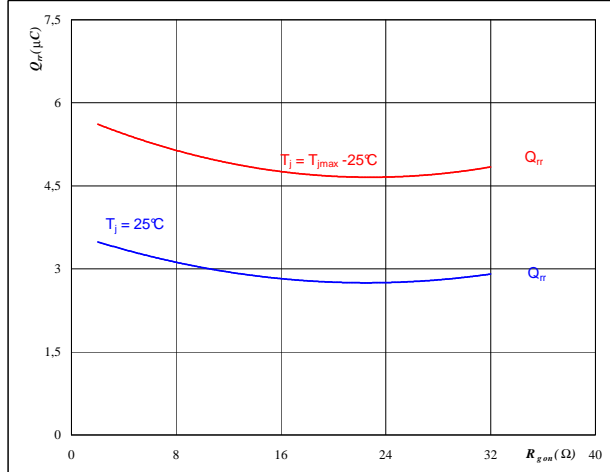


**At**  
 $T_j = 25/125 \text{ } ^\circ\text{C}$   
 $V_{CE} = 300 \text{ V}$   
 $V_{GE} = \pm 15 \text{ V}$   
 $R_{gon} = 8 \text{ } \Omega$

**Figure 14** FWD

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

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

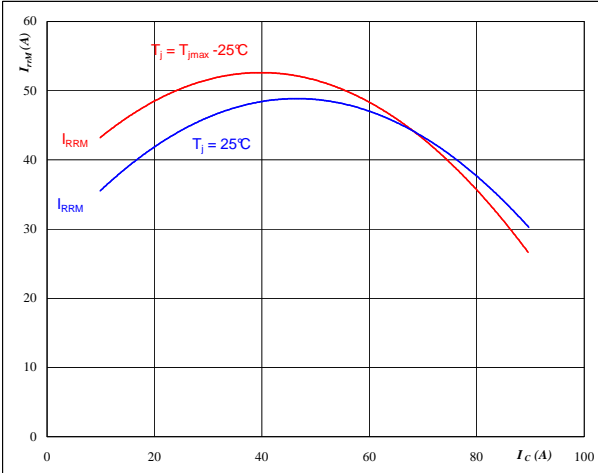


**At**  
 $T_j = 25/125 \text{ } ^\circ\text{C}$   
 $V_R = 300 \text{ V}$   
 $I_F = 50 \text{ A}$   
 $V_{GE} = \pm 15 \text{ V}$

**Figure 15** FWD

Typical reverse recovery current as a function of collector current

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

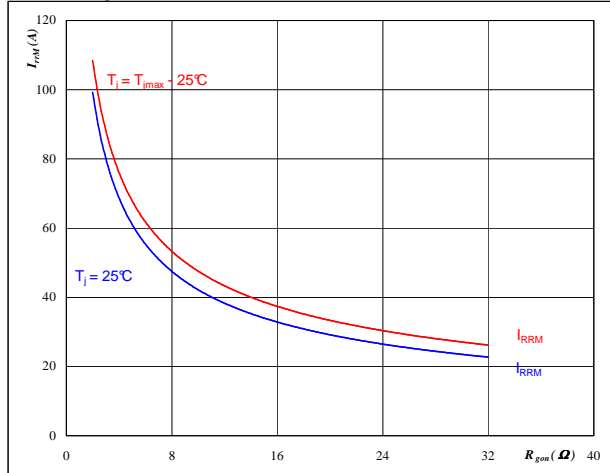


**At**  
 $T_j = 25/125 \text{ } ^\circ\text{C}$   
 $V_{CE} = 300 \text{ V}$   
 $V_{GE} = \pm 15 \text{ V}$   
 $R_{gon} = 8 \text{ } \Omega$

**Figure 16** FWD

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

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



**At**  
 $T_j = 25/125 \text{ } ^\circ\text{C}$   
 $V_R = 300 \text{ V}$   
 $I_F = 50 \text{ A}$   
 $V_{GE} = \pm 15 \text{ V}$

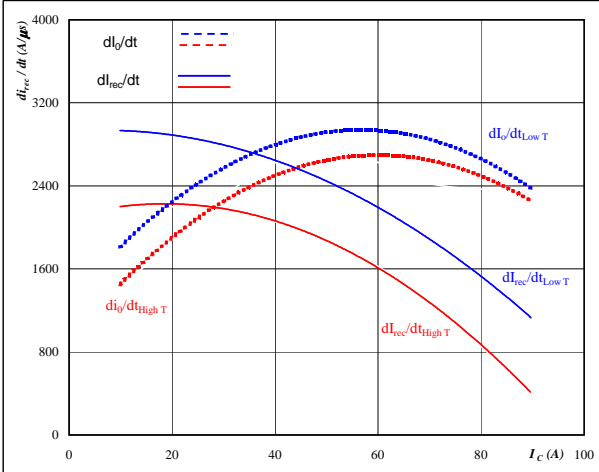


## Inverter / Brake Characteristics

**Figure 17** FWD

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

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

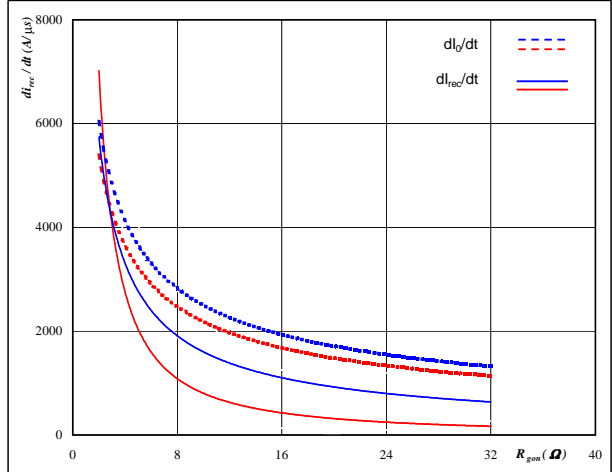


**At**  
 $T_j = 25/125 \text{ } ^\circ\text{C}$   
 $V_{CE} = 300 \text{ V}$   
 $V_{GE} = \pm 15 \text{ V}$   
 $R_{gon} = 8 \text{ } \Omega$

**Figure 18** FWD

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

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

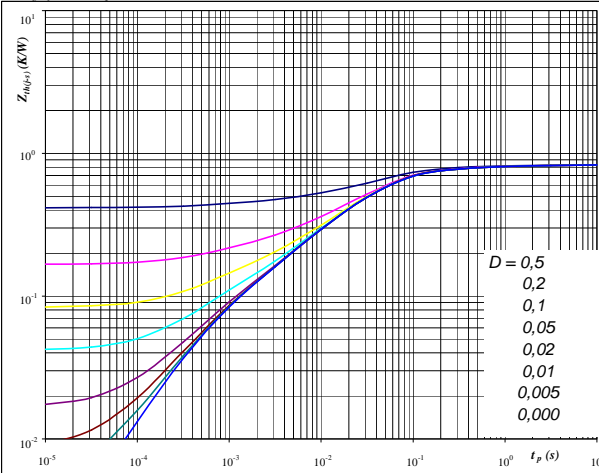


**At**  
 $T_j = 25/125 \text{ } ^\circ\text{C}$   
 $V_R = 300 \text{ V}$   
 $I_F = 50 \text{ A}$   
 $V_{GE} = \pm 15 \text{ V}$

**Figure 19** IGBT

**IGBT transient thermal impedance as a function of pulse width**

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



**At**  
 $D = t_p / T$   
 $R_{th(j-s)} = 0,83 \text{ K/W}$

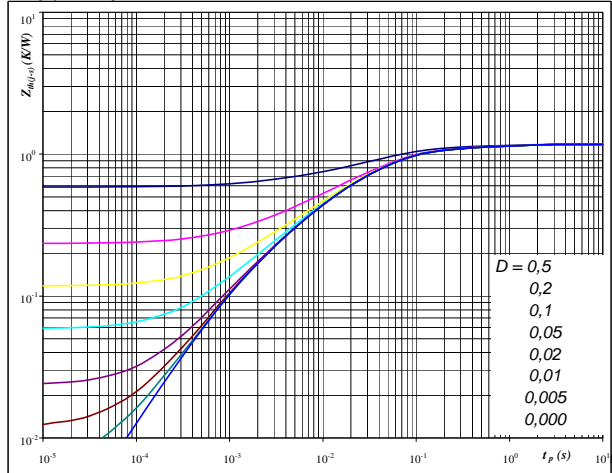
IGBT thermal model values

R (K/W)	Tau (s)
2,94E-02	1,33E+00
7,22E-02	1,75E-01
4,07E-01	2,43E-02
1,80E-01	8,30E-03
9,45E-02	1,77E-03
5,00E-02	2,53E-04

**Figure 20** FWD

**FWD transient thermal impedance as a function of pulse width**

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



**At**  
 $D = t_p / T$   
 $R_{th(j-s)} = 1,17 \text{ K/W}$

FWD thermal model values

R (K/W)	Tau (s)
7,45E-02	1,00E+00
1,79E-01	1,16E-01
5,74E-01	2,88E-02
2,59E-01	5,49E-03
7,56E-02	1,02E-03
1,08E-02	5,73E-04



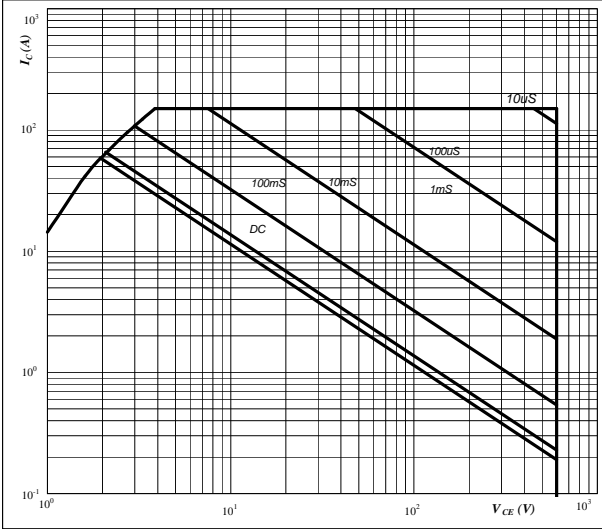


### Inverter / Brake Characteristics

**Figure 25** IGBT

Safe operating area as a function of collector-emitter voltage

$I_C = f(V_{CE})$

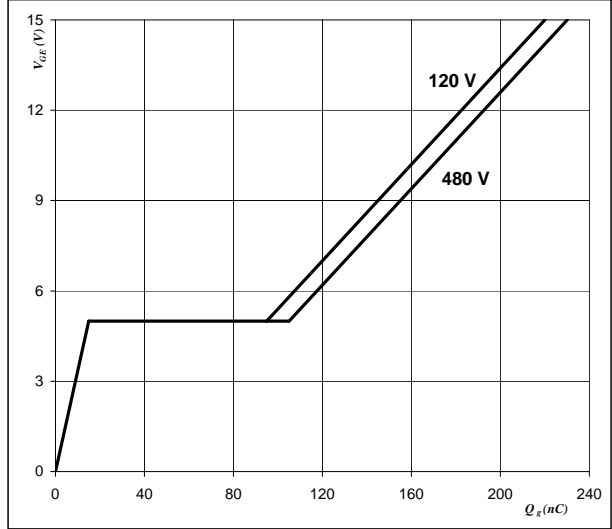


**At**  
 $D =$  single pulse  
 $T_s =$  80 °C  
 $V_{GE} =$  ±15 V  
 $T_j = T_{jmax}$

**Figure 26** IGBT

Gate voltage vs Gate charge

$V_{GE} = f(Q_G)$



**At**  
 $I_C =$  50 A

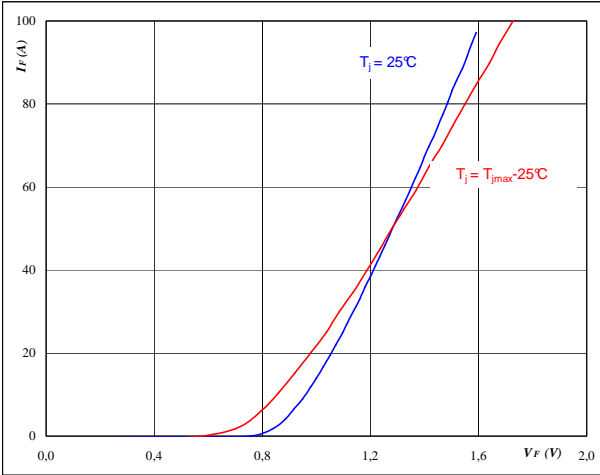


# Rectifier Diode

**Figure 1** Rectifier Diode

Typical diode forward current as a function of forward voltage

$I_F = f(V_F)$



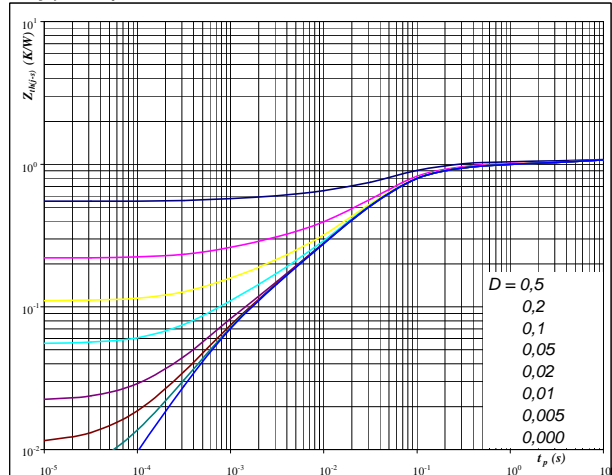
At

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

**Figure 2** Rectifier Diode

Diode transient thermal impedance as a function of pulse width

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



At

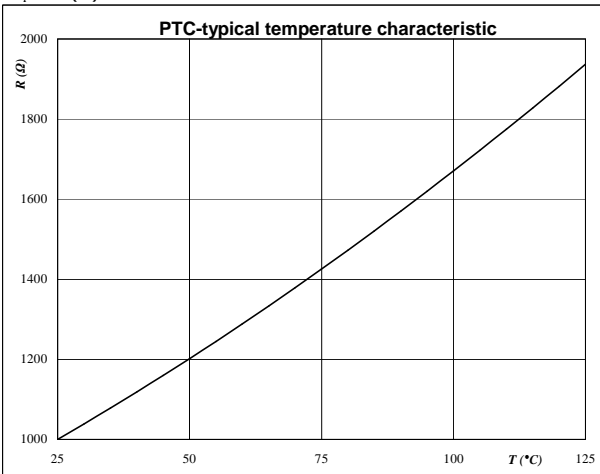
$D = t_p / T$   
 $R_{th(j-s)} = 1,08 \text{ K/W}$

# Thermistor

**Figure 1** Thermistor

Typical PTC characteristic as a function of temperature

$R_T = f(T)$





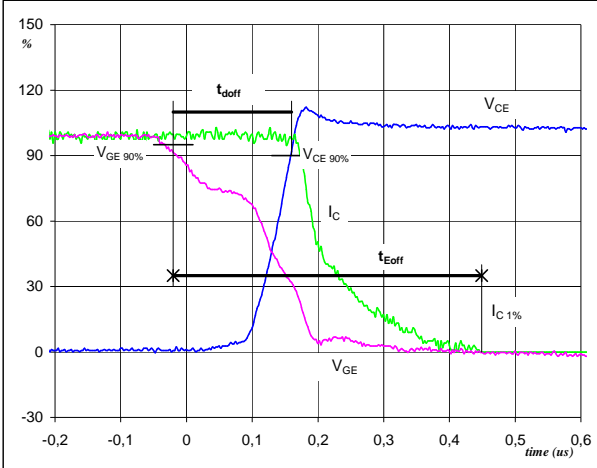
## Switching Definitions Inverter

### General conditions

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

**Figure 1** IGBT

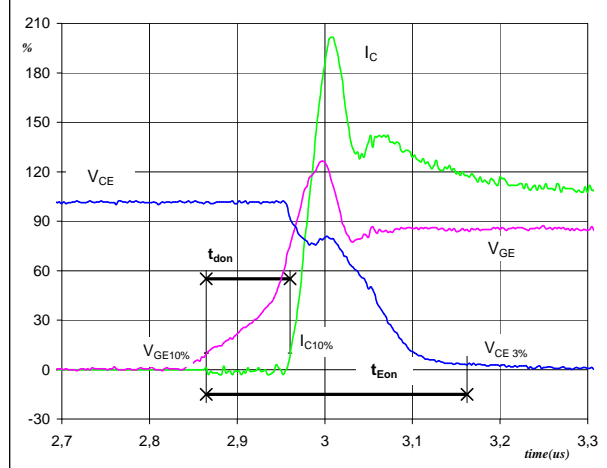
**Turn-off Switching Waveforms & definition of  $t_{doff}$   $t_{Eoff}$**   
 ( $t_{Eoff}$  = integrating time for  $E_{off}$ )



$V_{GE}$ (0%) =	-15	V
$V_{GE}$ (100%) =	15	V
$V_C$ (100%) =	300	V
$I_C$ (100%) =	50	A
$t_{doff}$ =	0,17	μs
$t_{Eoff}$ =	0,47	μs

**Figure 2** IGBT

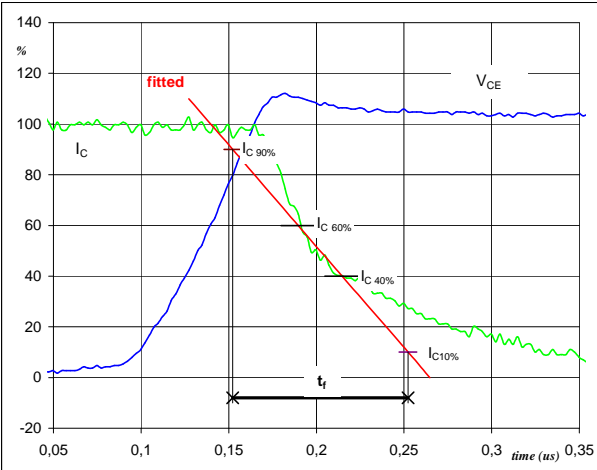
**Turn-on Switching Waveforms & definition of  $t_{don}$   $t_{Eon}$**   
 ( $t_{Eon}$  = integrating time for  $E_{on}$ )



$V_{GE}$ (0%) =	-15	V
$V_{GE}$ (100%) =	15	V
$V_C$ (100%) =	300	V
$I_C$ (100%) =	50	A
$t_{don}$ =	0,10	μs
$t_{Eon}$ =	0,30	μs

**Figure 3** IGBT

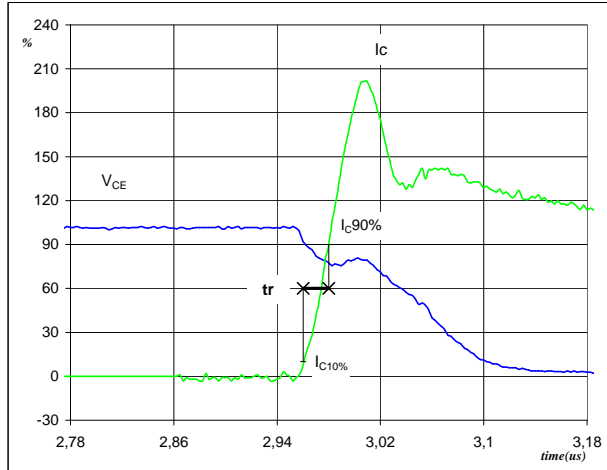
**Turn-off Switching Waveforms & definition of  $t_f$**



$V_C$ (100%) =	300	V
$I_C$ (100%) =	50	A
$t_f$ =	0,09	μs

**Figure 4** IGBT

**Turn-on Switching Waveforms & definition of  $t_r$**

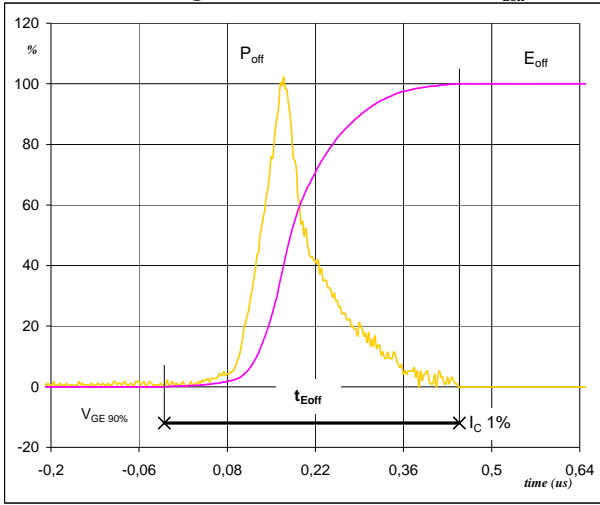


$V_C$ (100%) =	300	V
$I_C$ (100%) =	50	A
$t_r$ =	0,02	μs



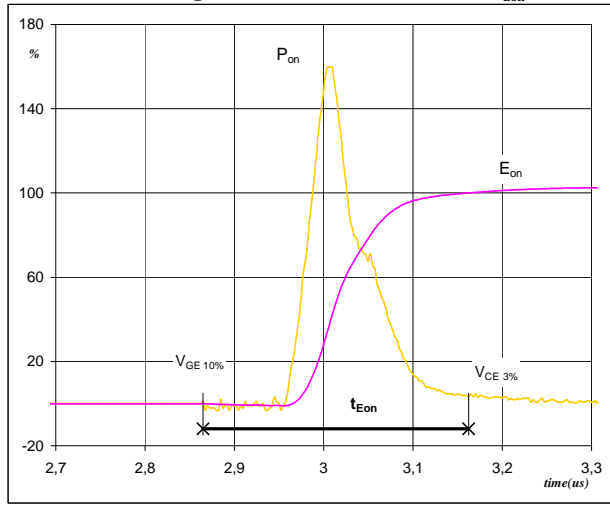
## Switching Definitions Inverter

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



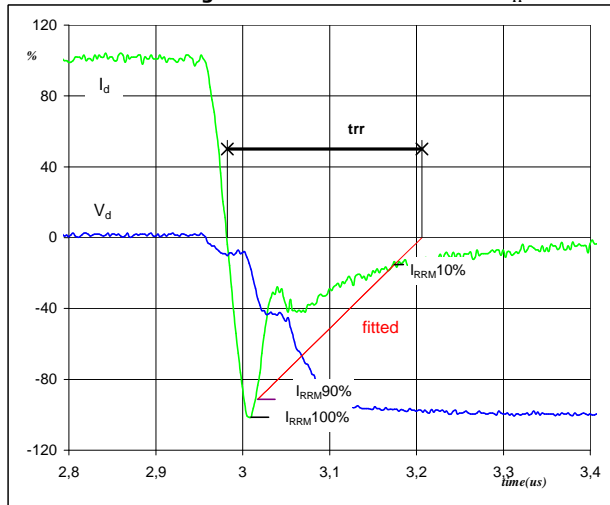
$P_{off}$ (100%) =	14,90	kW
$E_{off}$ (100%) =	1,57	mJ
$t_{Eoff}$ =	0,47	$\mu$ s

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



$P_{on}$ (100%) =	14,90	kW
$E_{on}$ (100%) =	1,62	mJ
$t_{Eon}$ =	0,30	$\mu$ s

**Figure 7** FWD  
**Turn-off Switching Waveforms & definition of  $t_{trr}$**



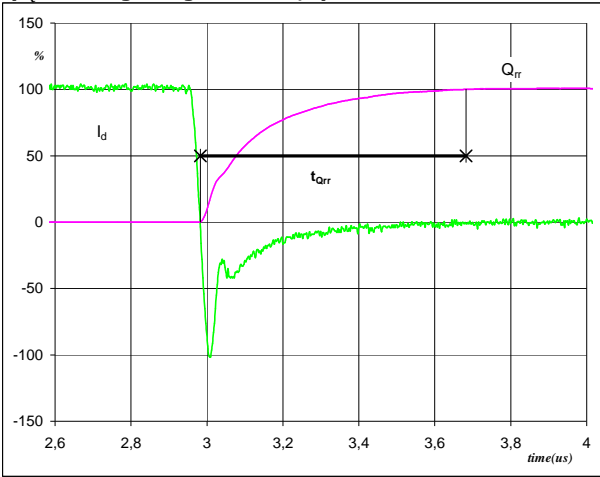
$V_d$ (100%) =	300	V
$I_d$ (100%) =	50	A
$I_{RRM}$ (100%) =	51	A
$t_{trr}$ =	0,27	$\mu$ s



### Switching Definitions Inverter

**Figure 8** FWD

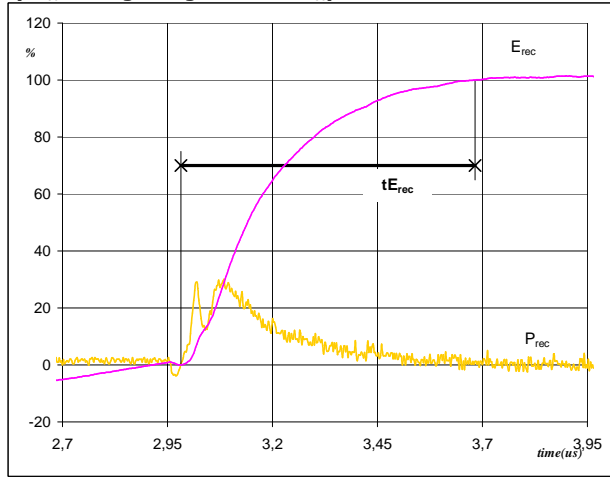
**Turn-on Switching Waveforms & definition of  $t_{Qrr}$**   
( $t_{Qrr}$  = integrating time for  $Q_{rr}$ )



$I_d$ (100%) =	50	A
$Q_{rr}$ (100%) =	4,99	$\mu\text{C}$
$t_{Qrr}$ =	0,70	$\mu\text{s}$

**Figure 9** FWD


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



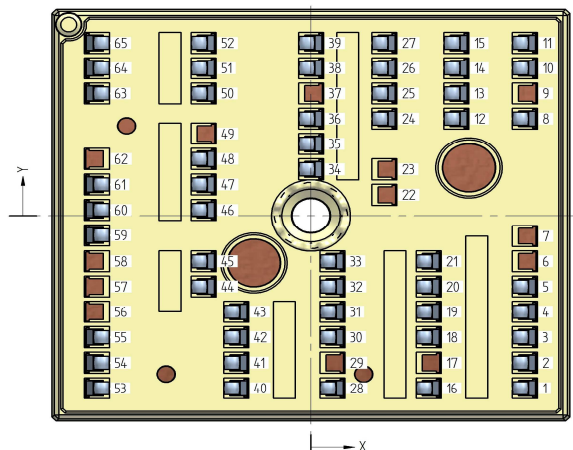
$P_{rec}$ (100%) =	14,90	kW
$E_{rec}$ (100%) =	0,97	mJ
$t_{Erec}$ =	0,70	$\mu\text{s}$



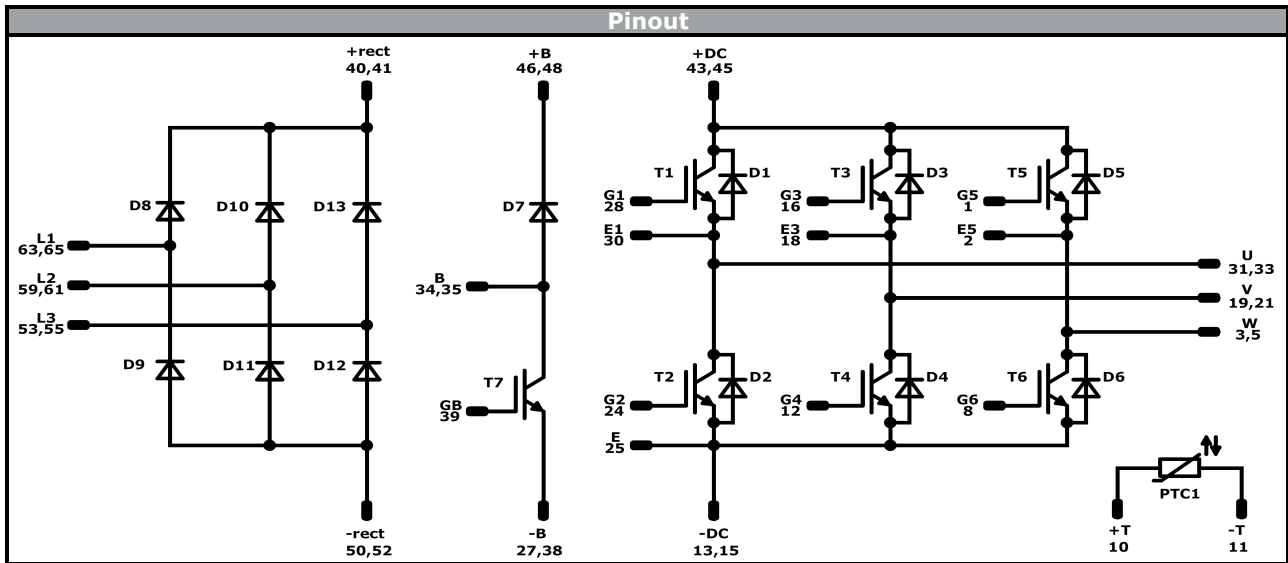
# Ordering Code and Marking - Outline - Pinout

Version		Ordering Code					
With std lid (6.5mm height) + no thermal grease		V23990-K223-A-/0A/-PM					
With thin lid (2.8mm height) + no thermal grease		V23990-K223-A-/0B/-PM					
With std lid (6.5mm height) + thermal grease (0,8 W/mK, P12, silicone-based)		V23990-K223-A-/1A/-PM					
With thin lid (2.8mm height) + thermal grease (0,8 W/mK, P12, silicone-based)		V23990-K223-A-/1B/-PM					
With std lid (6.5mm height) + thermal grease (2,5 W/mK, TG20032, silicone-free)		V23990-K223-A-/4A/-PM					
With thin lid (2.8mm height) + thermal grease (2,5 W/mK, TG20032, silicone-free)		V23990-K223-A-/4B/-PM					
With std lid (6.5mm height) + thermal grease (2,5 W/mK, HPTP, silicone-based)		V23990-K223-A-/5A/-PM					
With thin lid (2.8mm height) + thermal grease (2,5 W/mK, HPTP, silicone-based)		V23990-K223-A-/5B/-PM					
	Text	VIN	Date code	Name&Ver	UL	Lot	Serial
	Datamatrix	VIN	WWYY	NNNNNNVV	UL	LLLLL	SSSS
		Type&Ver	Lot number	Serial	Date code		
		NNNNNNVV	LLLLL	SSSS	WWYY		

PCB pad table				PCB pad table			
Pin	X	Y	Function	Pin	X	Y	Function
1	24,38	-22	G5	35	0,03	9	B
2	24,38	-19	E5	36	0,03	12,2	B
3	24,38	-15	W	37	Not assembled		
4	24,38	-12	W	38	0,03	18,6	-B
5	24,38	-9	W	39	0,03	21,8	GB
6	Not assembled			40	-8,5	-21,8	+rect
7	Not assembled			41	-8,5	-18,6	+rect
8	24,38	12,2	G6	42	-8,5	-15,4	+rect
9	Not assembled			43	-8,5	-12,2	+DC
10	24,38	18,6	+T	44	-12,2	-9	+DC
11	24,38	21,8	-T	45	-12,2	-5,8	+DC
12	16,58	12,2	G4	46	-12,2	0,7	+B
13	16,58	15,4	-DC	47	-12,2	3,9	+B
14	16,58	18,6	-DC	48	-12,2	7,1	+B
15	16,58	21,8	-DC	49	Not assembled		
16	13,42	-22	G3	50	-12,2	15,4	-rect
17	Not assembled			51	-12,2	18,6	-rect
18	13,42	-15	E3	52	-12,2	21,8	-rect
19	13,42	-12	V	53	-24,4	-21,8	L3
20	13,42	-9	V	54	-24,4	-18,6	L3
21	13,42	-5,8	V	55	-24,4	-15,4	L3
22	Not assembled			56	Not assembled		
23	Not assembled			57	Not assembled		
24	8,38	12,2	G2	58	Not assembled		
25	8,38	15,4	E	59	-24,4	-2,5	L2
26	8,38	18,6	-B	60	-24,4	0,7	L2
27	8,38	21,8	-B	61	-24,4	3,9	L2
28	2,46	-22	G1	62	Not assembled		
29	Not assembled			63	-24,4	15,4	L1
30	2,46	-15	E1	64	-24,4	18,6	L1
31	2,46	-12	U	65	-24,4	21,8	L1
32	2,46	-9	U				
33	2,46	-5,8	U				
34	0,03	5,8	B				



Pad positions refers to center point. For more informations on pad design please see package data




<b>Identification</b>					
ID	Component	Voltage	Current	Function	Comment
T1-T6	IGBT	600 V	50 A	Inverter Switch	
D1-D6	FWD	600 V	50 A	Inverter Diode	
T7	IGBT	600 V	50 A	Brake Switch	
D7	FWD	600 V	50 A	Brake Diode	
D8-D13	Diode	1600 V	35 A	Rectifier Diode	
PTC1	PTC			Thermistor	



Packaging instruction			
Standard packaging quantity (SPQ)	<b>72</b>	>SPQ Standard	<SPQ Sample

Handling instruction
Handling instructions for MiniSkiiP® 2 packages see vincotech.com website.

Package data
Package data for MiniSkiiP® 2 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
V23990-K223-A-D5-14	08 Oct. 2018	Thermal interface change to HPTP	All

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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.