

IGBT Modules

V_{CES} 1200V
 I_c 150A

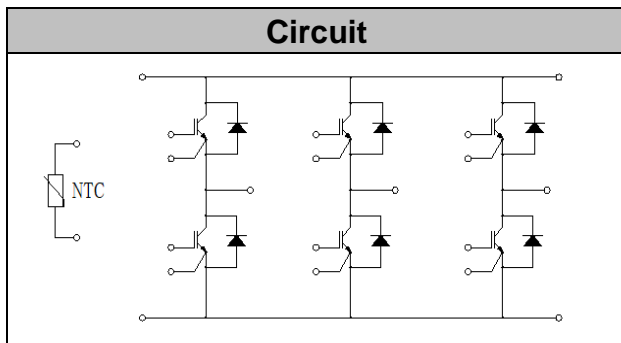


Applications

- Motor Drivers
- AC and DC servo drive amplifier
- UPS (Uninterruptible Power Supplies)

Features

- Low switching losses
- Low $V_{ce(sat)}$ with positive temperature coefficient
- Including fast & soft recovery anti-parallel FWD
- Low inductance case
- High short circuit capability(10us)
- Maximum junction temperature 175°C



● IGBT- inverter

Absolute Maximum Ratings

Parameter	Symbol	Conditions	Value	Unit
Collector-Emitter Voltage	V_{CES}	$V_{GE}=0V, I_c=1mA, T_{vj}=25^{\circ}C$	1200	V
Continuous Collector Current	I_c	$T_c=100^{\circ}C, T_{vjmax}=175^{\circ}C$	150	A
Repetitive Peak Collector Current	I_{CRM}	$t_p=1ms$	300	A
Gate-Emitter Voltage	V_{GES}	$T_{vj}=25^{\circ}C$	± 20	V
Total Power Dissipation	P_{tot}	$T_c=25^{\circ}C$ $T_{vjmax}=175^{\circ}C$	714	W



● IGBT

Characteristic values

Parameter	Symbol	Conditions	Value			Unit	
			Min.	Typ.	Max.		
Gate-emitter Threshold Voltage	$V_{GE(th)}$	$V_{GE}=V_{CE}, I_C=4mA, T_{vj}=25^{\circ}C$	5.0	5.8	6.5	V	
Collector-Emitter Cut-off Current	I_{CES}	$V_{CE}=1200V, V_{GE}=0V, T_{vj}=25^{\circ}C$			1.0	mA	
Collector-Emitter Saturation Voltage	$V_{CE(sat)}$	$I_C=150A, V_{GE}=15V, T_{vj}=25^{\circ}C$		1.90		V	
		$I_C=150A, V_{GE}=15V, T_{vj}=125^{\circ}C$		2.25			
		$I_C=150A, V_{GE}=15V, T_{vj}=150^{\circ}C$		2.45			
		$I_C=150A, V_{GE}=15V, T_{vj}=175^{\circ}C$		2.50			
Gate Charge	Q_G			1.42		uC	
Input Capacitance	C_{ies}	$V_{CE}=25V, V_{GE}=0V,$ $f=1MHz, T_{vj}=25^{\circ}C$		9.82		nF	
Reverse Transfer Capacitance	C_{res}			0.49		nF	
Internal Gate Resistance	R_{gint}			5.0		Ω	
Gate-Emitter leakage current	I_{GES}	$V_{CE}=0V, V_{GE}=20V, T_{vj}=25^{\circ}C$			400	nA	
Turn-on Delay Time	$t_{d(on)}$	$I_C=150A$ $V_{CE}=600V$ $V_{GE}=\pm 15V$ $R_G=3.3\Omega$ $T_{vj}=25^{\circ}C$		138		ns	
Rise Time	t_r			65		ns	
Turn-off Delay Time	$t_{d(off)}$			280		ns	
Fall Time	t_f			237		ns	
Energy Dissipation During Turn-on Time	E_{on}				13.3		mJ
Energy Dissipation During Turn-off Time	E_{off}				11.2		mJ
Turn-on Delay Time	$t_{d(on)}$		$I_C=150A$ $V_{CE}=600V$ $V_{GE}=\pm 15V$ $R_G=3.3\Omega$ $T_{vj}=125^{\circ}C$		174		ns
Rise Time	t_r				74		ns
Turn-off Delay Time	$t_{d(off)}$				313		ns
Fall Time	t_f				322		ns
Energy Dissipation During Turn-on Time	E_{on}				18.4		mJ
Energy Dissipation During Turn-off Time	E_{off}				14.6		mJ



Turn-on Delay Time		$I_C=150A$ $V_{CE}=600V$ $V_{GE} = \pm 15V$ $R_G = 3.3\Omega$ $T_{vj}=150^\circ C$		175		ns
Rise Time				77		ns
Turn-off Delay Time				327		ns
Fall Time				370		ns
Energy Dissipation During Turn-on Time				20.2		mJ
Energy Dissipation During Turn-off Time				15.9		mJ
Turn-on Delay Time		$I_C=150A$ $V_{CE}=600V$ $V_{GE} = \pm 15V$ $R_G = 3.3\Omega$ $T_{vj}=175^\circ C$		177		ns
Rise Time				78		ns
Turn-off Delay Time				338		ns
Fall Time				398		ns
Energy Dissipation During Turn-on Time				21.8		mJ
Energy Dissipation During Turn-off Time				17		mJ
SC Data	I_{sc}	$t_p \leq 10\mu s, V_{GE}=15V, T_{vj}=150^\circ C,$ $V_{cc}=900V, V_{CEM} \leq 1200V$		675		A



● Diode

Absolute Maximum Ratings

Parameter	Symbol	Conditions	Value	Unit
Repetitive Peak Reverse Voltage	V_{RRM}	$T_{vj}=25^{\circ}\text{C}$	1200	V
Continuous DC Forward Current	I_F		150	A
Repetitive Peak Forward Current	I_{FRM}	$t_p=1\text{ms}$	300	A
I^2t -value	I^2t	$V_R=0\text{V}, t_p=10\text{ms}, T_{vj}=125^{\circ}\text{C}$	4550	A^2s

Characteristic values

Parameter	Symbol	Conditions	Value			Unit
			Min.	Typ.	Max.	
Forward Voltage	V_F	$I_F=150\text{A}, T_{vj}=25^{\circ}\text{C}$		2.45		V
		$I_F=150\text{A}, T_{vj}=125^{\circ}\text{C}$		2.10		
		$I_F=150\text{A}, T_{vj}=150^{\circ}\text{C}$		1.90		
		$I_F=150\text{A}, T_{vj}=175^{\circ}\text{C}$		1.85		
Recovered Charge	Q_{rr}	$I_F=150\text{A}$		1.6		μC
Peak Reverse Recovery Current	I_{rr}	$V_R=600\text{V}$ $-di_F/dt=900\text{A}/\mu\text{s}$		49		A
Reverse Recovery Energy	E_{rec}	$T_{vj}=25^{\circ}\text{C}$		0.6		mJ
Recovered Charge	Q_{rr}	$I_F=150\text{A}$		8.5		μC
Peak Reverse Recovery Current	I_{rr}	$V_R=600\text{V}$ $-di_F/dt=900\text{A}/\mu\text{s}$		69		A
Reverse Recovery Energy	E_{rec}	$T_{vj}=125^{\circ}\text{C}$		2.3		mJ
Recovered Charge	Q_{rr}	$I_F=150\text{A}$		11.4		μC
Peak Reverse Recovery Current	I_{rr}	$V_R=600\text{V}$ $-di_F/dt=900\text{A}/\mu\text{s}$		77		A
Reverse Recovery Energy	E_{rec}	$T_{vj}=150^{\circ}\text{C}$		3.2		mJ
Recovered Charge	Q_{rr}	$I_F=150\text{A}$		14.3		μC
Peak Reverse Recovery Current	I_{rr}	$V_R=600\text{V}$ $-di_F/dt=900\text{A}/\mu\text{s}$		84		A
Reverse Recovery Energy	E_{rec}	$T_{vj}=175^{\circ}\text{C}$		4.2		mJ



NTC-Thermistor

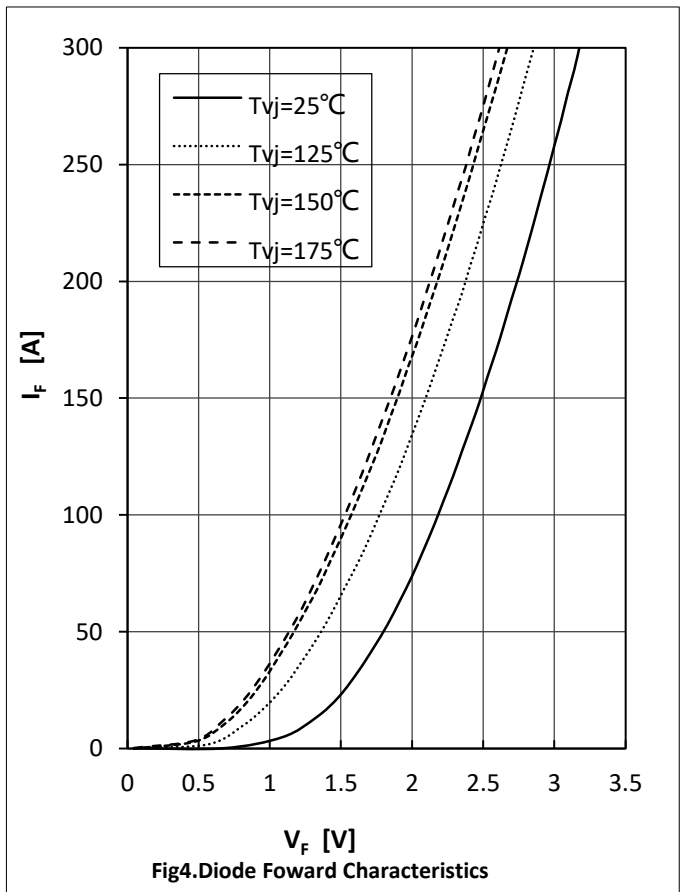
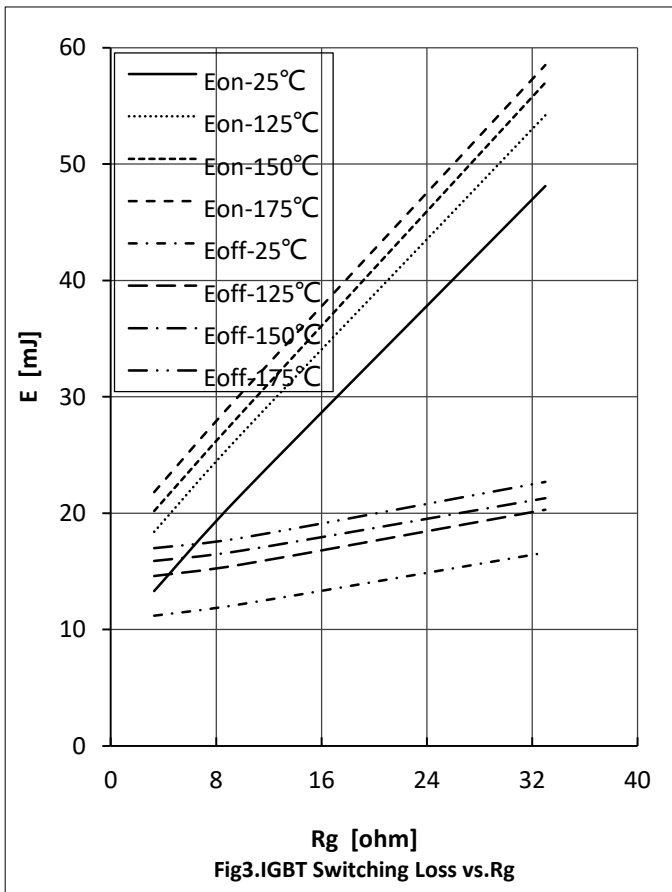
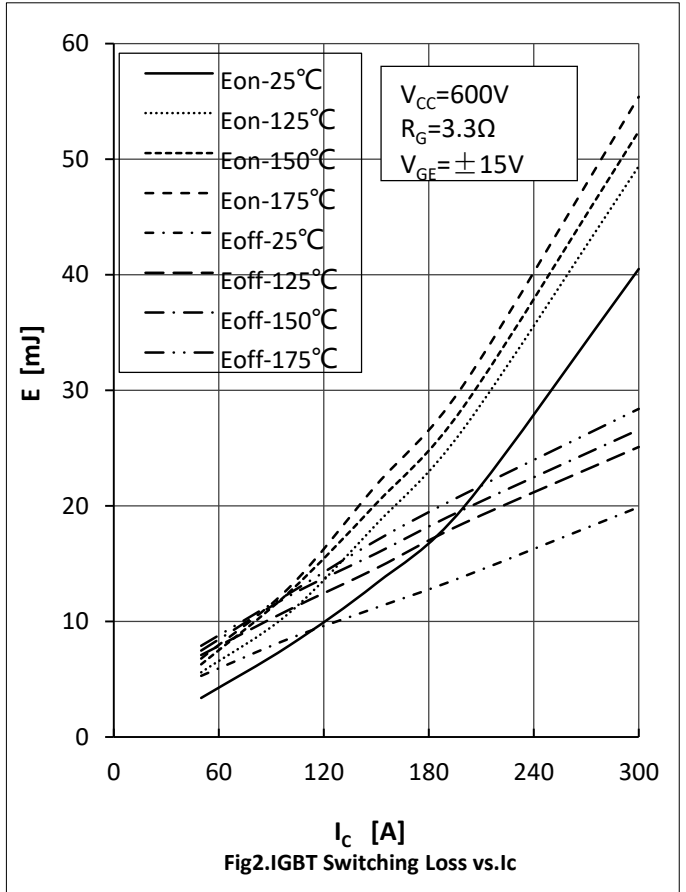
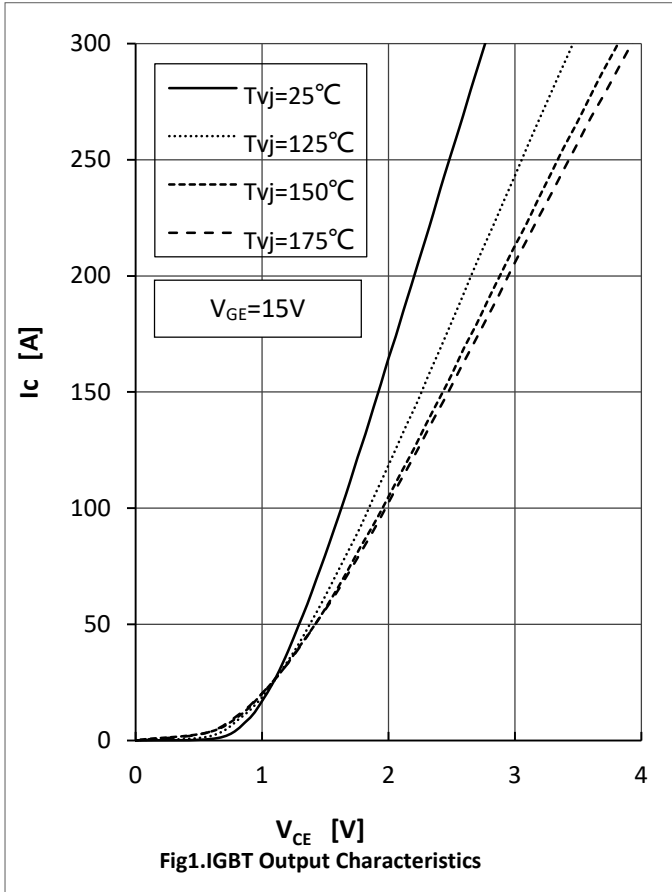
Characteristic Values

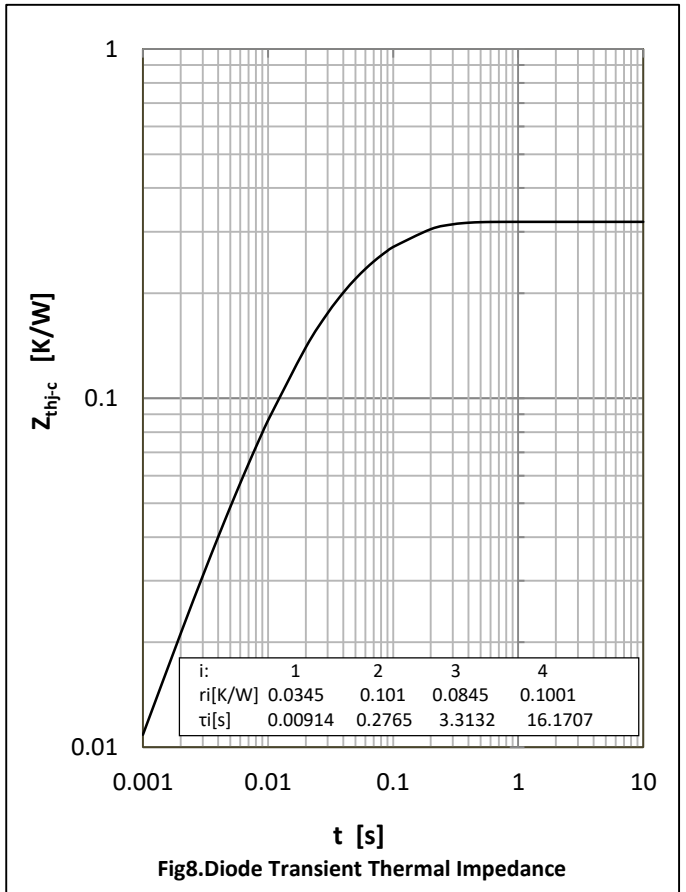
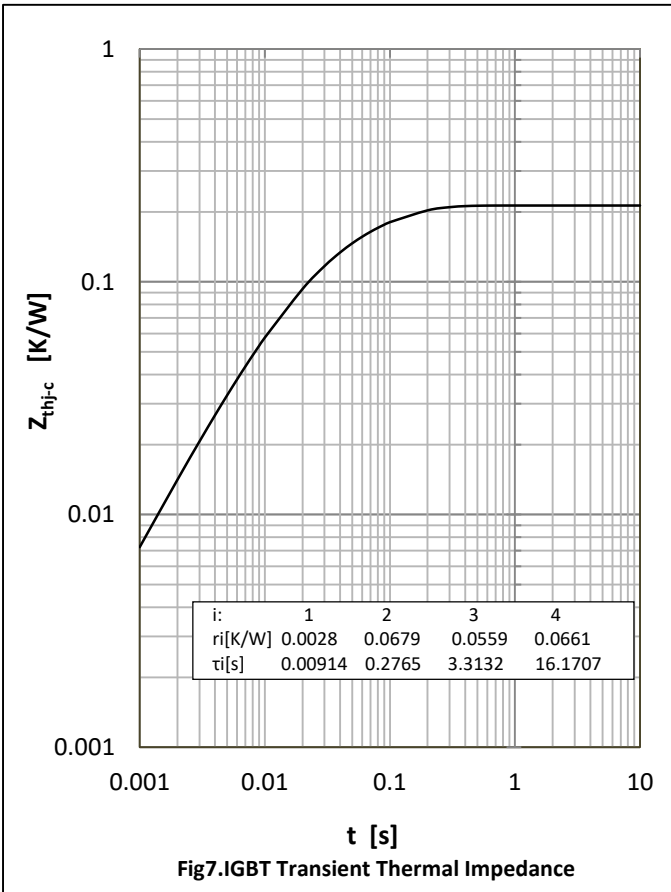
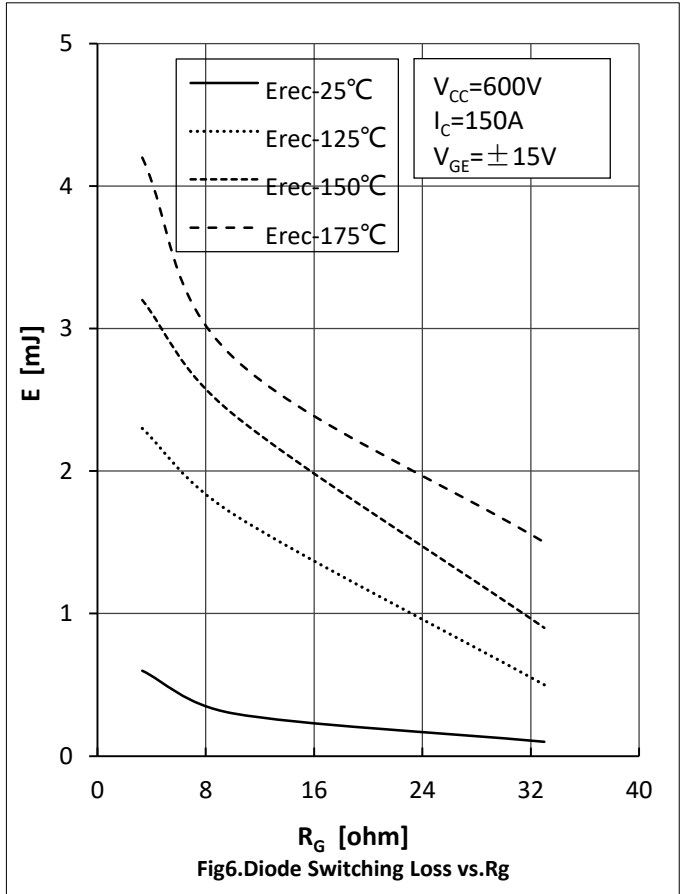
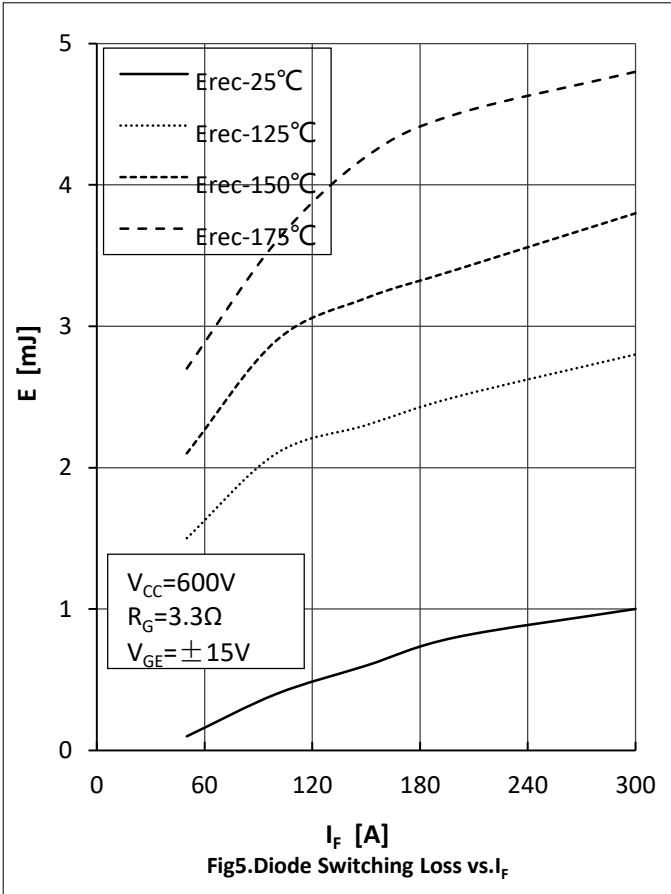
Parameter	Symbol	Conditions	Value			Unit
			Min.	Typ.	Max.	
Rated Resistance	R_{25}			5.0		k Ω
Deviation of R100	$\Delta R/R$	$T_C=100, R_{100}=493.3 \Omega$	-5		5	%
Power Dissipation	P_{25}				20.0	mW
B-value	$B_{25/50}$	$R_2=R_{25}\exp[B_{25/50}(1/T_2-1/(298.15 K))]$		3375		K

● Module Characteristics

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

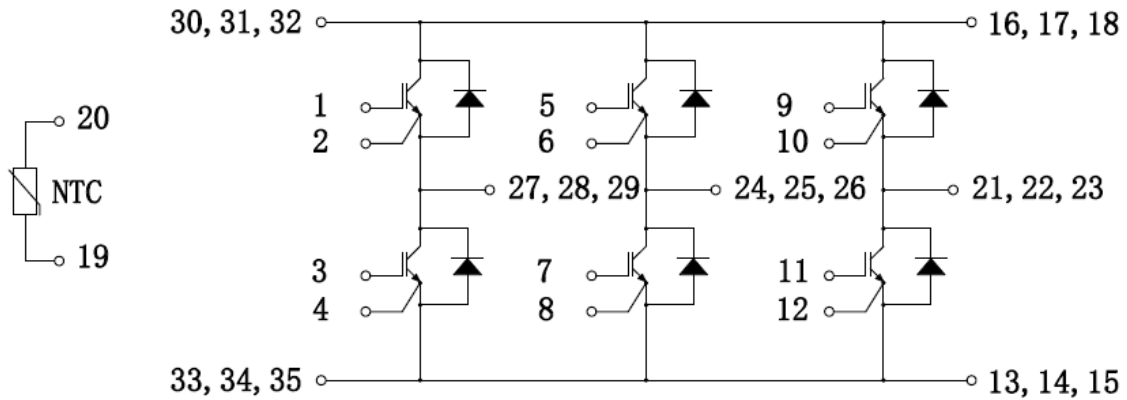
Parameter	Symbol	Conditions	Value			Unit
			Min.	Typ.	Max.	
Isolation Voltage	V_{isol}	$t=1\text{min}, f=50\text{Hz}$	2500			V
Maximum Junction Temperature	$T_{j\text{max}}$				175	$^\circ\text{C}$
Operating Junction Temperature	$T_{vj\text{op}}$		-40		150	$^\circ\text{C}$
Storage Temperature	T_{stg}		-40		125	$^\circ\text{C}$
Stray-inductance-module	L_{SCE}			21		nH
Module lead resistance, terminals-chip	$R_{\text{CC}'+\text{EE}'}$	$T_C=25^\circ\text{C}$, per switch		1.9		m Ω
	$R_{\text{AA}'+\text{CC}'}$			1.5		
Thermal Resistance Junction to Case	$R_{\theta\text{JC}}$	per IGBT-inverter			0.21	K/W
		per Diode-inverter			0.32	
Thermal Resistance Case to Sink	$R_{\theta\text{CS}}$	per IGBT-inverter		0.09		K/W
		per Diode-inverter		0.15		
Mounting Force Per Clamp	F		3.0		6.0	N
Weight of Module	G			300		g



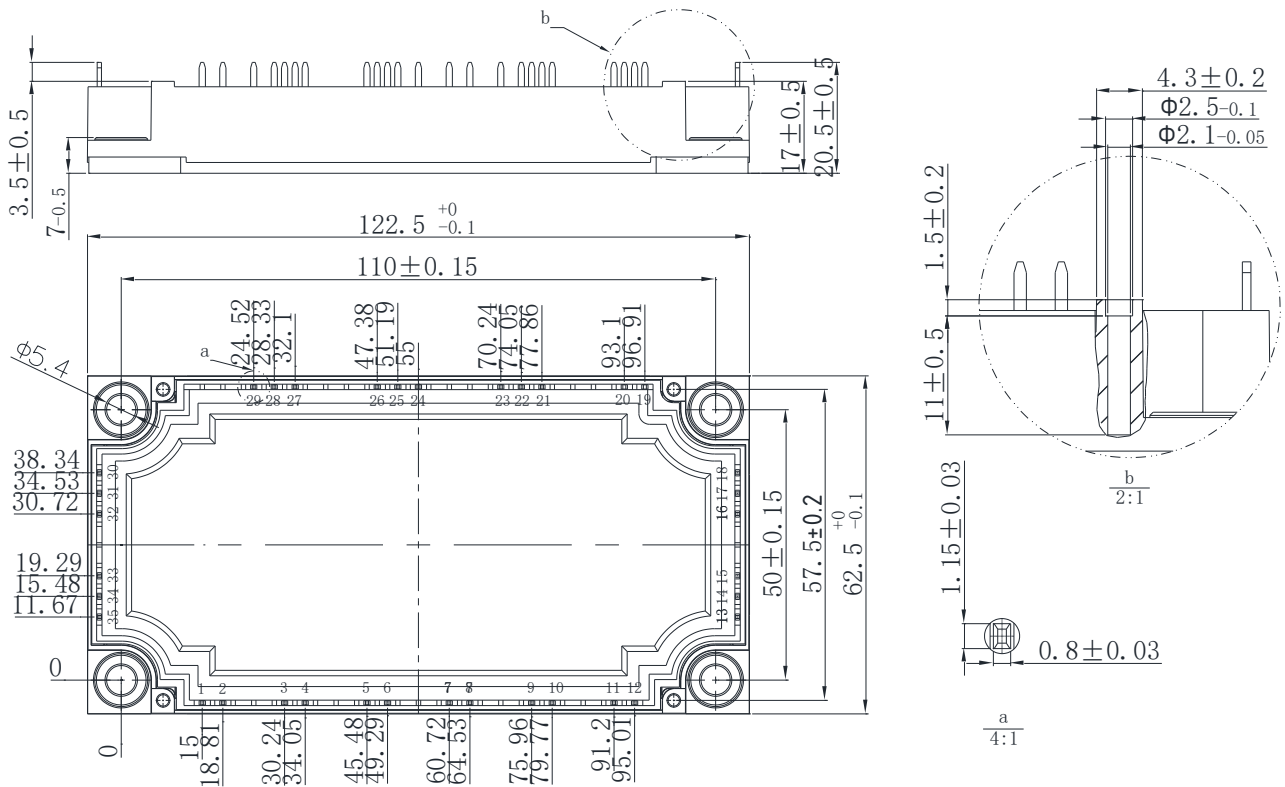




● Circuit Diagram



● Package Outline Information





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IGBTs is the device which is sensitive to the static electricity, it is necessary to protect the device from being damaged by the static electricity when using it.

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