

preliminary

XPT IGBT Module

$$V_{CES} = 2 \times 1200 \text{ V}$$

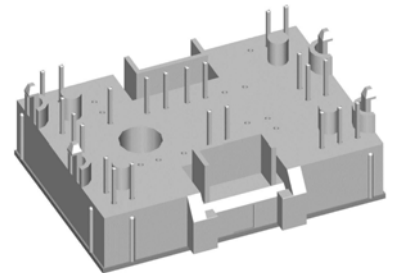
$$I_{C25} = 155 \text{ A}$$

$$V_{CE(sat)} = 1.8 \text{ V}$$

Phase leg + free wheeling Diodes + NTC

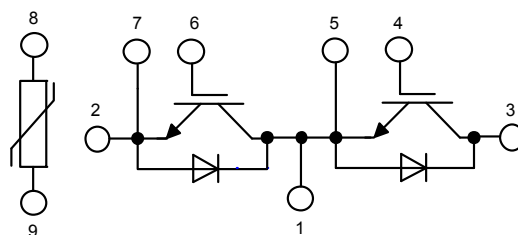
Part number

MIXA100PF1200TMH



Backside: isolated

 E72873



Features / Advantages:

- High level of integration
- Rugged XPT design (Xtreme light Punch Through) results in:
 - short circuit rated for 10 μ sec.
 - very low gate charge
 - low EMI
 - square RBSOA @ 3x I_c
- Thin wafer technology combined with the XPT design results in a competitive low $V_{CE(sat)}$
- Temperature sense included
- SONIC™ diode
 - fast and soft reverse recovery
 - low operating forward voltage

Applications:

- AC motor drives
- Pumps, Fans
- Washing machines
- Air-conditioning system
- Inverter and power supplies

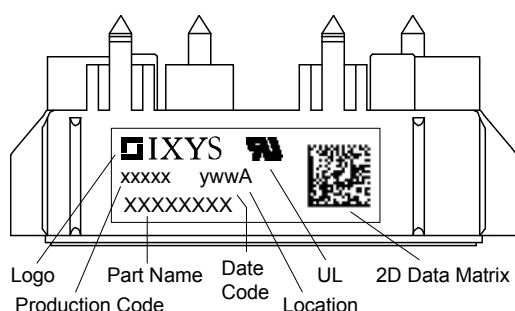
Package:

- Housing: MiniPack2
- "Mini" package
- Assembly height is 17 mm
- Insulated base plate
- Pins suitable for wave soldering and PCB mounting
- Assembly clips available
 - IXKU 5-505 screw clamp
 - IXRB 5-506 click clamp

IGBT				Ratings			
Symbol	Definition	Conditions		min.	typ.	max.	Unit
V_{CES}	collector emitter voltage	$T_{VJ} = 25^{\circ}\text{C}$				1200	V
V_{GES}	max. DC gate voltage					± 20	V
V_{GEM}	max. transient collector gate voltage					± 30	V
I_{C25}	collector current	$T_C = 25^{\circ}\text{C}$				155	A
I_{C80}		$T_C = 80^{\circ}\text{C}$				108	A
P_{tot}	total power dissipation	$T_C = 25^{\circ}\text{C}$				500	W
$V_{CE(sat)}$	collector emitter saturation voltage	$I_C = 100\text{A}; V_{GE} = 15\text{V}$	$T_{VJ} = 25^{\circ}\text{C}$		1.8	2.1	V
			$T_{VJ} = 125^{\circ}\text{C}$		2.1		V
$V_{GE(th)}$	gate emitter threshold voltage	$I_C = 4\text{ mA}; V_{GE} = V_{CE}$	$T_{VJ} = 25^{\circ}\text{C}$	5.4	5.9	6.5	V
I_{CES}	collector emitter leakage current	$V_{CE} = V_{CES}; V_{GE} = 0\text{V}$	$T_{VJ} = 25^{\circ}\text{C}$			0.3	mA
			$T_{VJ} = 125^{\circ}\text{C}$		0.6		mA
I_{GES}	gate emitter leakage current	$V_{GE} = \pm 20\text{V}$				500	nA
$Q_{G(on)}$	total gate charge	$V_{CE} = 600\text{V}; V_{GE} = 15\text{V}; I_C = 100\text{A}$			295		nC
$t_{d(on)}$	turn-on delay time	inductive load $V_{CE} = 600\text{V}; I_C = 100\text{A}$ $V_{GE} = \pm 15\text{V}; R_G = 6.8\Omega$	$T_{VJ} = 125^{\circ}\text{C}$		70		ns
t_r	current rise time				40		ns
$t_{d(off)}$	turn-off delay time				250		ns
t_f	current fall time				100		ns
E_{on}	turn-on energy per pulse				8.5		mJ
E_{off}	turn-off energy per pulse				11		mJ
RBSOA	reverse bias safe operating area	$V_{GE} = \pm 15\text{V}; R_G = 6.8\Omega$	$T_{VJ} = 125^{\circ}\text{C}$			300	A
I_{CM}		$V_{CEmax} = 1200\text{V}$					
SCSOA	short circuit safe operating area	$V_{CEmax} = 1200\text{V}$	$T_{VJ} = 125^{\circ}\text{C}$			10	μs
t_{SC}	short circuit duration	$V_{CE} = 900\text{V}; V_{GE} = \pm 15\text{V}$					
I_{SC}	short circuit current	$R_G = 6.8\Omega$; non-repetitive			400		
R_{thJC}	thermal resistance junction to case					0.25	K/W
R_{thCH}	thermal resistance case to heatsink				0.08		K/W
Diode							
V_{RRM}	max. repetitive reverse voltage		$T_{VJ} = 25^{\circ}\text{C}$			1200	V
I_{F25}	forward current		$T_C = 25^{\circ}\text{C}$			135	A
I_{F80}			$T_C = 80^{\circ}\text{C}$			90	A
V_F	forward voltage	$I_F = 100\text{A}$	$T_{VJ} = 25^{\circ}\text{C}$			2.20	V
			$T_{VJ} = 125^{\circ}\text{C}$		1.95		V
I_R	reverse current	$V_R = V_{RRM}$	$T_{VJ} = 25^{\circ}\text{C}$			*	mA
	* not applicable, see Ices value above		$T_{VJ} = 125^{\circ}\text{C}$		*		mA
Q_{rr}	reverse recovery charge	$V_R = 600\text{V}$ $-di_F/dt = 1600\text{A}/\mu\text{s}$ $I_F = 100\text{A}; V_{GE} = 0\text{V}$	$T_{VJ} = 125^{\circ}\text{C}$		12.5		μC
I_{RM}	max. reverse recovery current				100		A
t_{rr}	reverse recovery time				350		ns
E_{rec}	reverse recovery energy				4		mJ
R_{thJC}	thermal resistance junction to case					0.4	K/W
R_{thCH}	thermal resistance case to heatsink				0.13		K/W

preliminary

Package MiniPack2			Ratings			
Symbol	Definition	Conditions	min.	typ.	max.	Unit
I_{RMS}	RMS current	per terminal				A
T_{stg}	storage temperature		-40		125	°C
T_{VJ}	virtual junction temperature		-40		150	°C
Weight				37		g
F_C	mounting force with clip		40		80	N
V_{ISOL}	isolation voltage	t = 1 second	3000			V
		t = 1 minute	2500			V
$d_{Spp/App}$	creepage distance on surface striking distance through air	terminal to terminal	7.5	7.5		mm
$d_{Spb/Apb}$		terminal to backside	12.7	12.0		mm



Part number

M = Module
 I = IGBT
 X = XPT IGBT
 A = Gen 1 / std
 100 = Current Rating [A]
 PF = Phase leg + free wheeling Diodes
 1200 = Reverse Voltage [V]
 T = Thermistor \ Temperature sensor
 MH = MiniPack2

Ordering	Part Number	Marking on Product	Delivery Mode	Quantity	Code No.
Standard	MIXA100PF1200TMH	MIXA100PF1200TMH	Box	20	511931

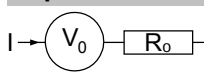
Temperature Sensor NTC

Symbol	Definition	Conditions	min.	typ.	max.	Unit
R_{25}	resistance	$T_{VJ} = 25^\circ$	4.75	5	5.25	kΩ
$B_{25/50}$	temperature coefficient			3375		K

Equivalent Circuits for Simulation

* on die level

$T_{VJ} = 150^\circ\text{C}$



$V_{0\max}$ threshold voltage

$R_{0\max}$ slope resistance *

IGBT

1.1

13.8

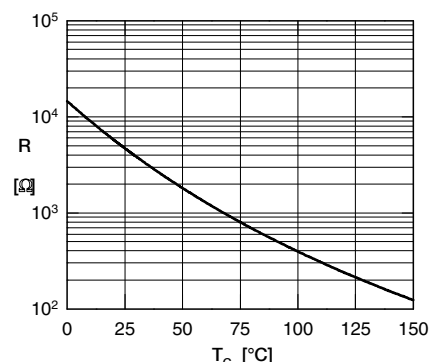
Diode

1.25

8.5

V

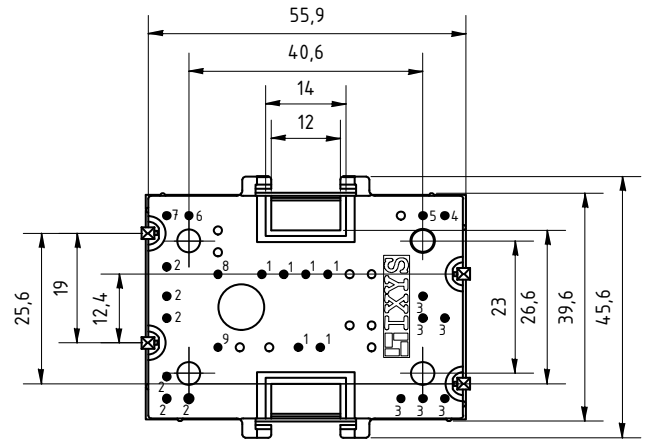
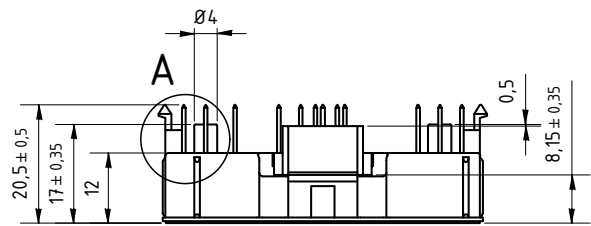
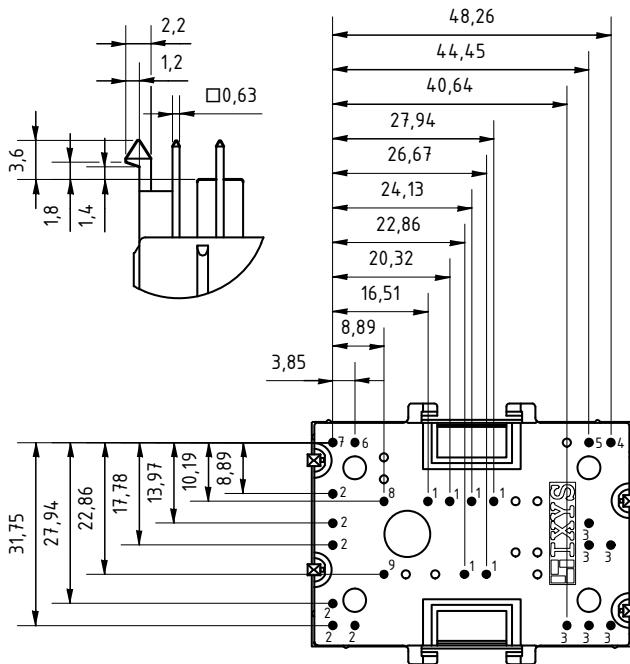
mΩ



Typ. NTC resistance vs. temperature

Outlines MiniPack2

A (2 : 1)

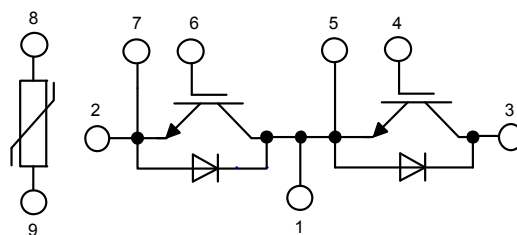


Bemerkungen:

- 1) Toleranz für Pin Positionen entsprechend $\oplus \varnothing 0,4$
- 2) Vorgesehen für die Montage auf Leiterplatten mit einer Dicke von $1,6 \pm 0,2\text{mm}$

Remarks:

- 1) Pin positions with tolerance $\oplus \varnothing 0,4$
- 2) Mounting on PCB with thickness of $1.6 \pm 0.2\text{mm}$



IGBT

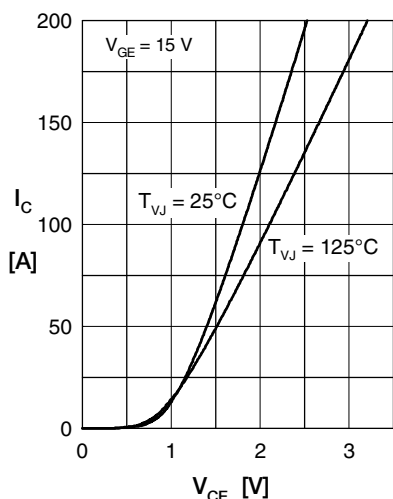


Fig. 1 Typ. output characteristics

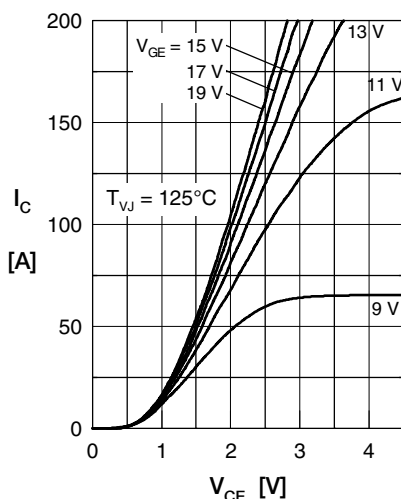


Fig. 2 Typ. output characteristics

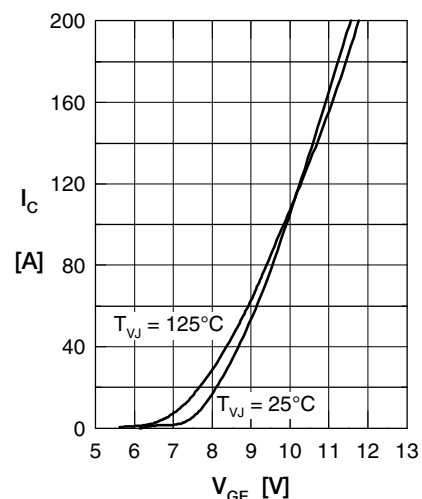


Fig. 3 Typ. transfer characteristics

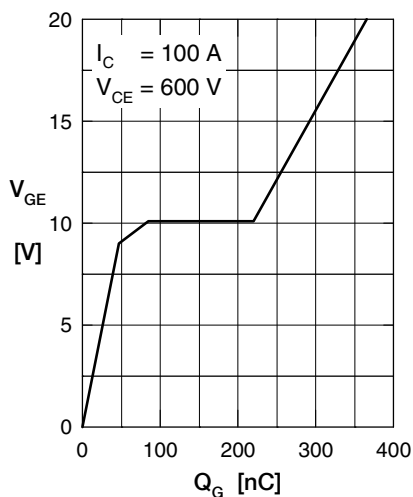


Fig. 4 Typ. turn-on gate charge

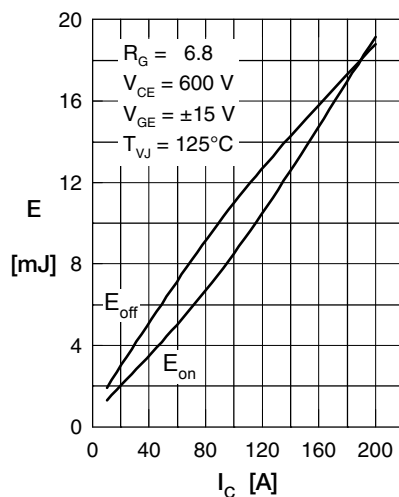


Fig. 5 Typ. switching energy vs. collector current

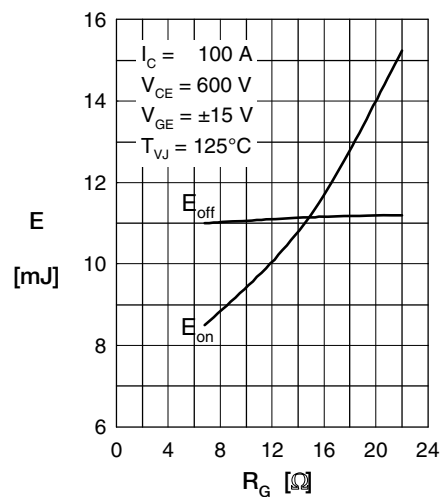


Fig. 6 Typ. switching energy vs. gate resistance

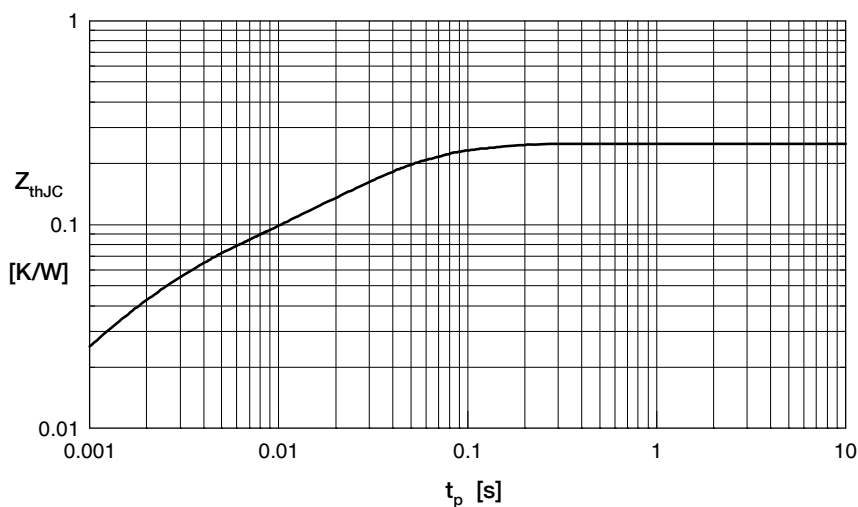


Fig. 7 Typ. transient thermal impedance junction to case

Diode

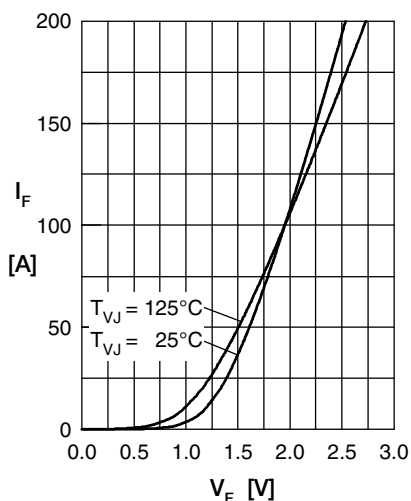


Fig. 1 Typ. Forward current versus V_F

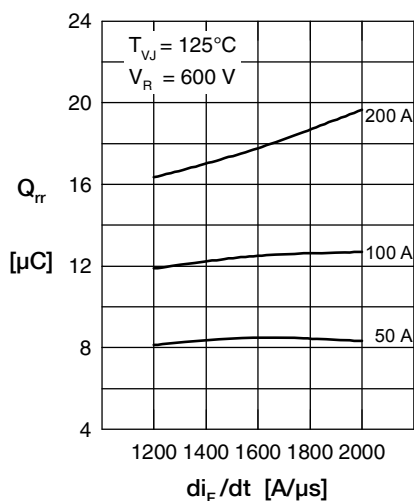


Fig. 2 Typ. reverse recov. charge Q_{rr} versus di/dt

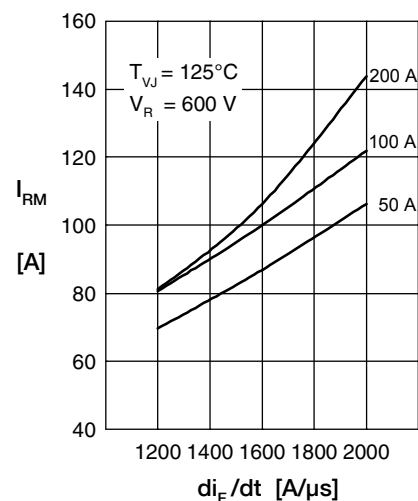


Fig. 3 Typ. peak reverse current I_{RM} versus di/dt

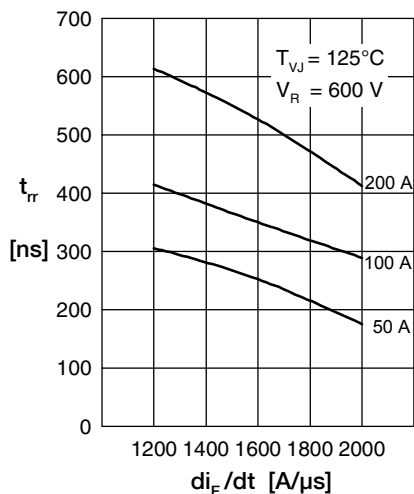


Fig. 4 Dynamic parameters Q_{rr} , I_{RM} versus T_{VJ}

Fig. 5 Typ. recovery time t_{rr} versus di/dt

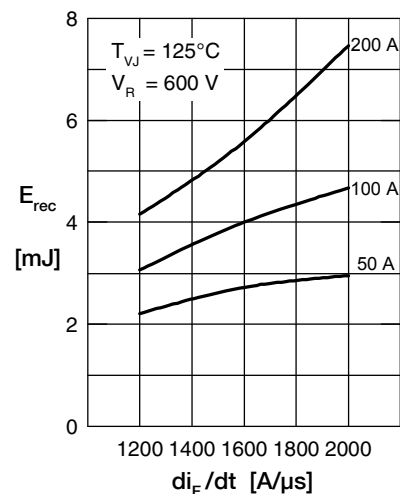


Fig. 6 Typ. recovery energy E_{rec} versus di/dt

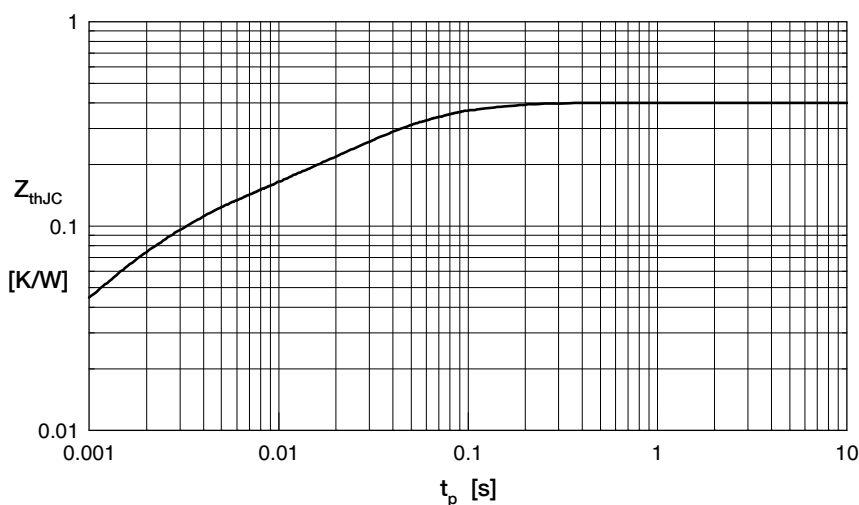


Fig. 7 Typ. transient thermal impedance junction to case