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With the principle of “Quality Parts,Customers Priority,Honest Operation,and Considerate Service”,our business mainly focus on the distribution of electronic components. Line cards we deal with include Microchip,ALPS,ROHM,Xilinx,Pulse,ON,Everlight and Freescale. Main products comprise IC,Modules,Potentiometer,IC Socket,Relay,Connector.Our parts cover such applications as commercial,industrial, and automotives areas.

We are looking forward to setting up business relationship with you and hope to provide you with the best service and solution. Let us make a better world for our industry!



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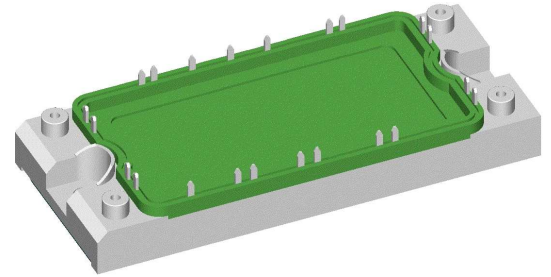
Thyristor Module

3~ Rectifier	Brake Chopper
$V_{RRM} = 1600$	$V_{CES} = 1200$
$I_{DAV} = 180$	$I_{C25} = 180$
$I_{FSM} = 1100$	$V_{CE(sat)} = 1.7$

3~ Rectifier Bridge, half-controlled (high-side) + Brake Unit + NTC

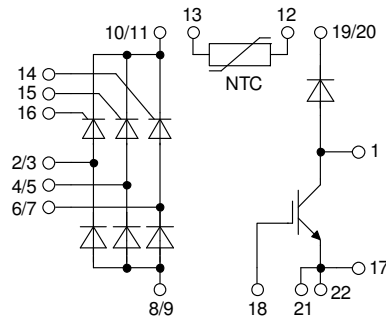
Part number

VVZB170-16ioXT



Backside: isolated

E72873



Features / Advantages:

- Package with DCB ceramic
- Improved temperature and power cycling
- Planar passivated chips
- Very low forward voltage drop
- Very low leakage current
- NTC
- X2PT - 2nd generation Xtreme light Punch Through
- Rugged X2PT design results in:
 - short circuit rated for 10 μ sec.
 - very low gate charge
 - low EMI
 - square RBSOA @ 2x I_c
- Thin wafer technology combined with X2PT design results in a competitive low $V_{CE(sat)}$ and low thermal resistance

Applications:

- 3~ Rectifier with brake unit for drive inverters

Package: E2-Pack

- Isolation Voltage: 3600 V~
- Industry standard outline
- RoHS compliant
- Soldering pins for PCB mounting
- Height: 17 mm
- Base plate: DCB ceramic
- Reduced weight
- Advanced power cycling

Terms Conditions of usage:

The data contained in this product data sheet is exclusively intended for technically trained staff. The user will have to evaluate the suitability of the product for the intended application and the completeness of the product data with respect to his application. The specifications of our components may not be considered as an assurance of component characteristics. The information in the valid application- and assembly notes must be considered. Should you require product information in excess of the data given in this product data sheet or which concerns the specific application of your product, please contact your local sales office.

Due to technical requirements our product may contain dangerous substances. For information on the types in question please contact your local sales office.

Should you intend to use the product in aviation, in health or life endangering or life support applications, please notify. For any such application we urgently recommend

- to perform joint risk and quality assessments;

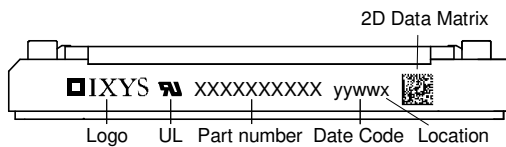
- the conclusion of quality agreements;

- to establish joint measures of an ongoing product survey, and that we may make delivery dependent on the realization of any such measures.

Rectifier				Ratings			
Symbol	Definition	Conditions	min.	typ.	max.	Unit	
$V_{RSM/DSM}$	max. non-repetitive reverse/forward blocking voltage	$T_{VJ} = 25^{\circ}C$			1700	V	
$V_{RRM/DRM}$	max. repetitive reverse/forward blocking voltage	$T_{VJ} = 25^{\circ}C$			1600	V	
I_{RD}	reverse current, drain current	$V_{R/D} = 1600\text{ V}$	$T_{VJ} = 25^{\circ}C$		50	μA	
		$V_{R/D} = 1600\text{ V}$	$T_{VJ} = 150^{\circ}C$		20	mA	
V_T	forward voltage drop	$I_T = 60\text{ A}$	$T_{VJ} = 25^{\circ}C$		1.27	V	
		$I_T = 180\text{ A}$			1.90	V	
		$I_T = 60\text{ A}$	$T_{VJ} = 125^{\circ}C$		1.25	V	
		$I_T = 180\text{ A}$			2.04	V	
I_{DAV}	bridge output current	$T_C = 85^{\circ}C$ rectangular $d = 1/3$	$T_{VJ} = 150^{\circ}C$		180	A	
V_{T0}	threshold voltage	} for power loss calculation only	$T_{VJ} = 150^{\circ}C$		0.83	V	
r_T	slope resistance				6.9	m Ω	
R_{thJC}	thermal resistance junction to case				0.5	K/W	
R_{thCH}	thermal resistance case to heatsink			0.100		K/W	
P_{tot}	total power dissipation		$T_C = 25^{\circ}C$		250	W	
I_{TSM}	max. forward surge current	$t = 10\text{ ms}; (50\text{ Hz}), \text{ sine}$	$T_{VJ} = 45^{\circ}C$		1.10	kA	
		$t = 8,3\text{ ms}; (60\text{ Hz}), \text{ sine}$	$V_R = 0\text{ V}$		1.19	kA	
		$t = 10\text{ ms}; (50\text{ Hz}), \text{ sine}$	$T_{VJ} = 150^{\circ}C$		935	A	
		$t = 8,3\text{ ms}; (60\text{ Hz}), \text{ sine}$	$V_R = 0\text{ V}$		1.01	kA	
I^2t	value for fusing	$t = 10\text{ ms}; (50\text{ Hz}), \text{ sine}$	$T_{VJ} = 45^{\circ}C$		6.05	kA ² s	
		$t = 8,3\text{ ms}; (60\text{ Hz}), \text{ sine}$	$V_R = 0\text{ V}$		5.89	kA ² s	
		$t = 10\text{ ms}; (50\text{ Hz}), \text{ sine}$	$T_{VJ} = 150^{\circ}C$		4.37	kA ² s	
		$t = 8,3\text{ ms}; (60\text{ Hz}), \text{ sine}$	$V_R = 0\text{ V}$		4.25	kA ² s	
C_J	junction capacitance	$V_R = 400\text{ V}$ $f = 1\text{ MHz}$	$T_{VJ} = 25^{\circ}C$		54	pF	
P_{GM}	max. gate power dissipation	$t_p = 30\text{ }\mu s$	$T_C = 150^{\circ}C$		10	W	
		$t_p = 300\text{ }\mu s$			5	W	
P_{GAV}	average gate power dissipation				0.5	W	
$(di/dt)_{cr}$	critical rate of rise of current	$T_{VJ} = 150^{\circ}C; f = 50\text{ Hz}$ repetitive, $I_T = 180\text{ A}$			150	A/ μs	
		$t_p = 200\text{ }\mu s; di_G/dt = 0.45\text{ A}/\mu s;$ $I_G = 0.45\text{ A}; V = 2/3 V_{DRM}$ non-repet., $I_T = 60\text{ A}$			500	A/ μs	
$(dv/dt)_{cr}$	critical rate of rise of voltage	$V = 2/3 V_{DRM}$ $R_{GK} = \infty$; method 1 (linear voltage rise)	$T_{VJ} = 150^{\circ}C$		1000	V/ μs	
V_{GT}	gate trigger voltage	$V_D = 6\text{ V}$	$T_{VJ} = 25^{\circ}C$		1.5	V	
			$T_{VJ} = -40^{\circ}C$		1.6	V	
I_{GT}	gate trigger current	$V_D = 6\text{ V}$	$T_{VJ} = 25^{\circ}C$		95	mA	
			$T_{VJ} = -40^{\circ}C$		200	mA	
V_{GD}	gate non-trigger voltage	$V_D = 2/3 V_{DRM}$	$T_{VJ} = 150^{\circ}C$		0.2	V	
I_{GD}	gate non-trigger current				10	mA	
I_L	latching current	$t_p = 10\text{ }\mu s$	$T_{VJ} = 25^{\circ}C$		450	mA	
		$I_G = 0.45\text{ A}; di_G/dt = 0.45\text{ A}/\mu s$					
I_H	holding current	$V_D = 6\text{ V}$ $R_{GK} = \infty$	$T_{VJ} = 25^{\circ}C$		200	mA	
t_{gd}	gate controlled delay time	$V_D = 1/2 V_{DRM}$	$T_{VJ} = 25^{\circ}C$		2	μs	
		$I_G = 0.45\text{ A}; di_G/dt = 0.45\text{ A}/\mu s$					
t_q	turn-off time	$V_R = 100\text{ V}; I_T = 60\text{ A}; V = 2/3 V_{DRM}$ $di/dt = 10\text{ A}/\mu s$ $dv/dt = 20\text{ V}/\mu s$ $t_p = 200\text{ }\mu s$	$T_{VJ} = 125^{\circ}C$		150	μs	

Brake IGBT				Ratings			
Symbol	Definition	Conditions	min.	typ.	max.	Unit	
V_{CES}	collector emitter voltage				1200	V	
V_{GES}	max. DC gate voltage				± 20	V	
V_{GEM}	max. transient gate emitter voltage				± 30	V	
I_{C25}	collector current				180	A	
I_{C80}					140	A	
P_{tot}	total power dissipation				500	W	
$V_{CE(sat)}$	collector emitter saturation voltage	$I_C = 100 \text{ A}; V_{GE} = 15 \text{ V}$			1.7	V	
					1.9	V	
$V_{GE(th)}$	gate emitter threshold voltage	$I_C = 4 \text{ mA}; V_{GE} = V_{CE}$	6	6.8	7.5	V	
I_{CES}	collector emitter leakage current	$V_{CE} = V_{CES}; V_{GE} = 0 \text{ V}$			0.1	mA	
					0.1	mA	
I_{GES}	gate emitter leakage current	$V_{GE} = \pm 20 \text{ V}$			500	nA	
$Q_{G(on)}$	total gate charge	$V_{CE} = 600 \text{ V}; V_{GE} = 15 \text{ V}; I_C = 100 \text{ A}$		340		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_r	current rise time						
$t_{d(off)}$	turn-off delay time						
t_f	current fall time						
E_{on}	turn-on energy per pulse						
E_{off}	turn-off energy per pulse						
R_{BSOA}	reverse bias safe operating area	$V_{GE} = \pm 15 \text{ V}; R_G = 6.8 \Omega$					
I_{CM}		$V_{CEK} = 1200 \text{ V}$			300	A	
R_{SCSOA}	short circuit safe operating area	$V_{CEK} = 1200 \text{ V}$					
t_{SC}	short circuit duration	$V_{CE} = 720 \text{ V}; V_{GE} = \pm 15 \text{ V}$			10	μs	
I_{SC}	short circuit current	$R_G = 6.8 \Omega; \text{non-repetitive}$		450		A	
R_{thJC}	thermal resistance junction to case				0.25	K/W	
R_{thCH}	thermal resistance case to heatsink			0.10		K/W	
Brake Diode							
V_{RRM}	max. repetitive reverse voltage				1200	V	
I_{F25}	forward current				48	A	
I_{F80}					32	A	
V_F	forward voltage	$I_F = 30 \text{ A}$			2.75	V	
					1.60	V	
I_R	reverse current	$V_R = V_{RRM}$			0.25	mA	
					1	mA	
Q_{rr}	reverse recovery charge	$V_R = 600 \text{ V}$ $-di_f/dt = 1000 \text{ A}/\mu\text{s}$ $I_F = 30 \text{ A}$					
I_{RM}	max. reverse recovery current						
t_{rr}	reverse recovery time						
E_{rec}	reverse recovery energy						
R_{thJC}	thermal resistance junction to case				0.9	K/W	
R_{thCH}	thermal resistance case to heatsink			0.3		K/W	

Package E2-Pack			Ratings			
Symbol	Definition	Conditions	min.	typ.	max.	Unit
I_{RMS}	RMS current	per terminal			200	A
T_{VJ}	virtual junction temperature		-40		150	°C
T_{op}	operation temperature		-40		125	°C
T_{stg}	storage temperature		-40		125	°C
Weight				176		g
M_D	mounting torque		3		6	Nm
$d_{Spp/App}$	creepage distance on surface / striking distance through air	terminal to terminal	6.0			mm
$d_{Spb/Apb}$		terminal to backside	12.0			mm
V_{ISOL}	isolation voltage	t = 1 second	3600			V
		t = 1 minute	3000			V



Ordering	Ordering Number	Marking on Product	Delivery Mode	Quantity	Code No.
Standard	VVZB170-16ioXT	VVZB170-16ioXT	Box	6	510482

Temperature Sensor NTC

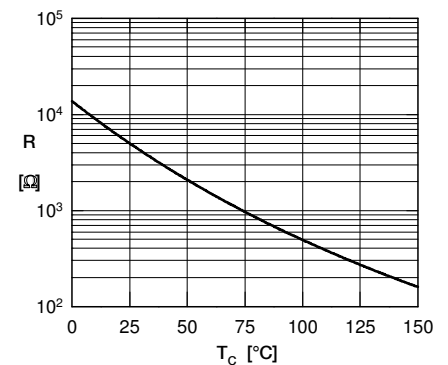
Symbol	Definition	Conditions	min.	typ.	max.	Unit
R_{25}	resistance	$T_{VJ} = 25^\circ$	4.75	5	5.25	kΩ
$B_{25/50}$	temperature coefficient			3375		K

Equivalent Circuits for Simulation

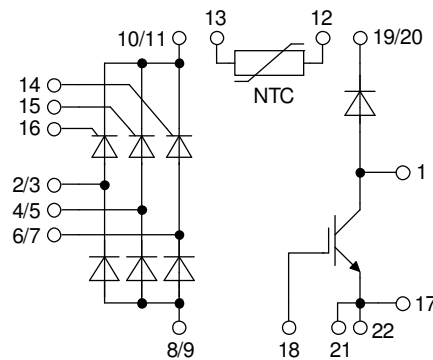
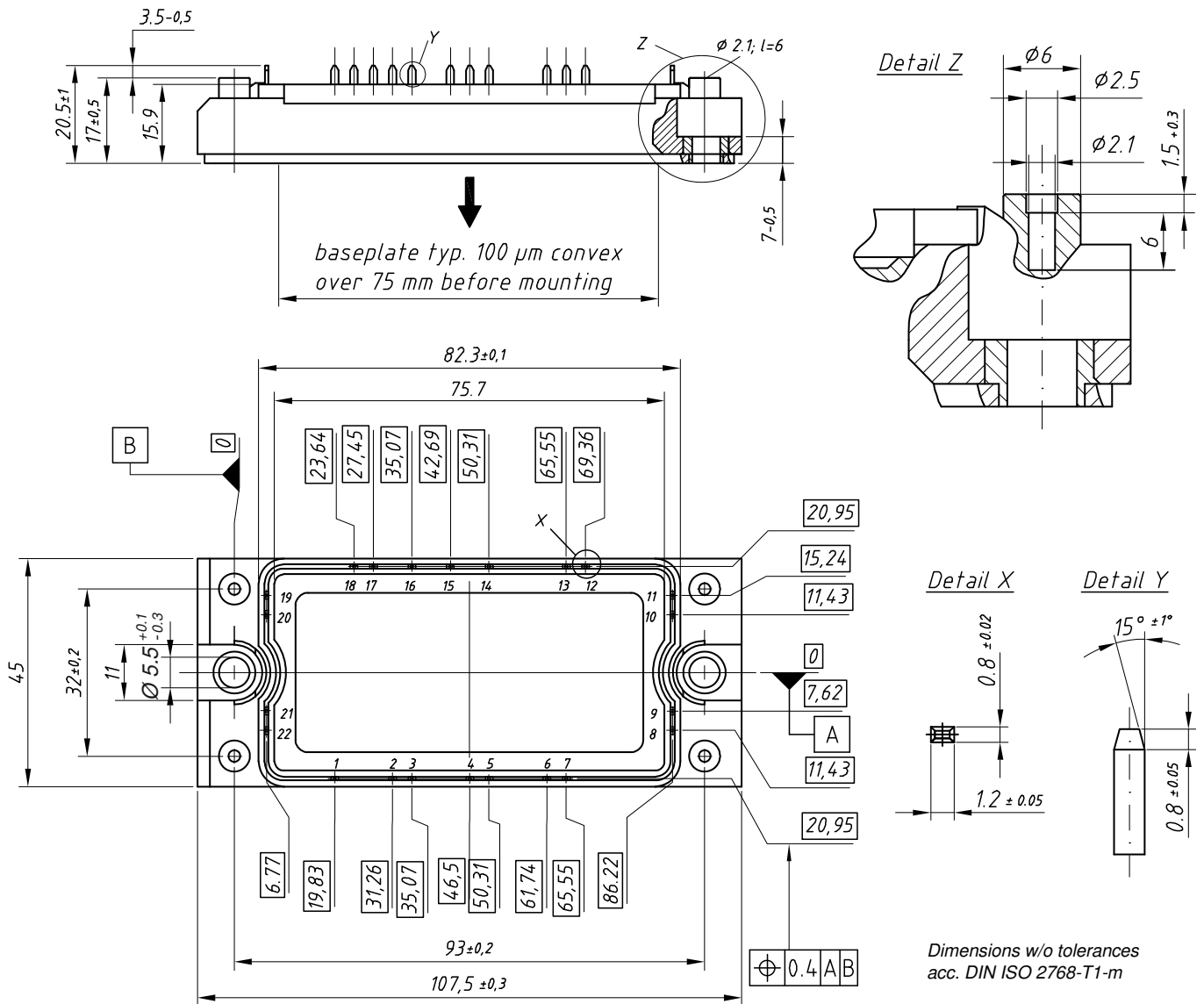
* on die level

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

Symbol	Definition	Thyristor	Brake Diode	Unit
$V_{0\max}$	threshold voltage	0.83	1.31	V
$R_{0\max}$	slope resistance *	3.7	8	mΩ



Outlines E2-Pack



Thyristor

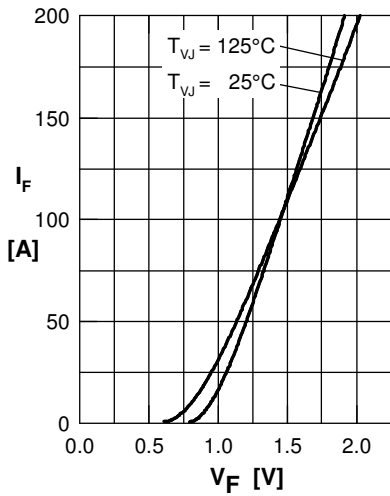


Fig. 1 Forward current vs. voltage drop per diode

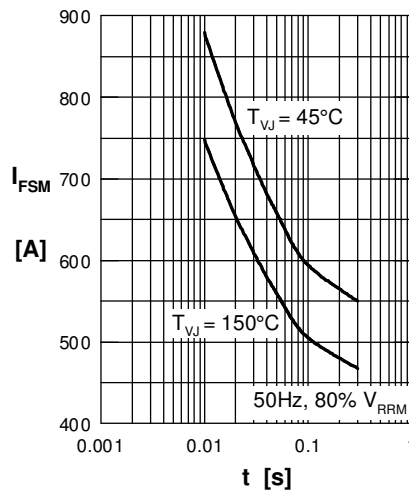


Fig. 2 Surge overload current vs. time per diode

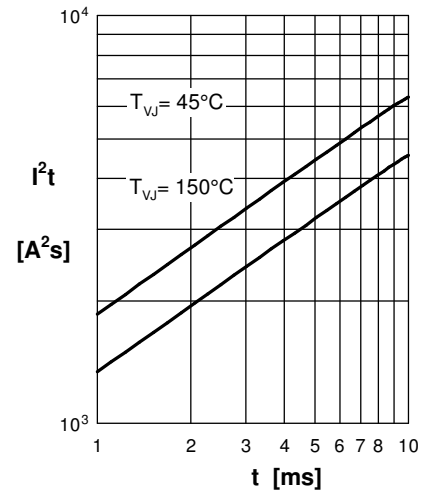


Fig. 3 I^2t vs. time per diode

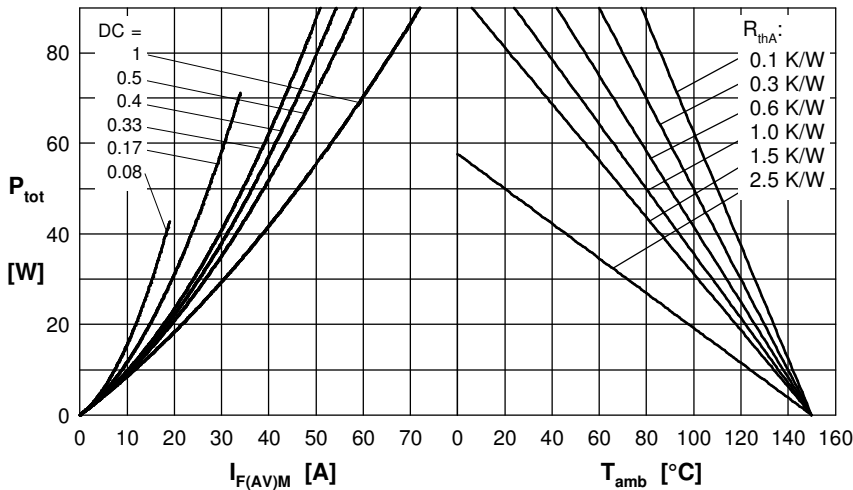


Fig. 4 Power dissipation vs. forward current and ambient temperature per diode

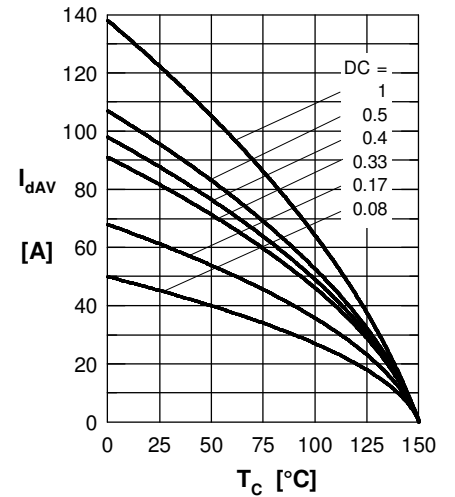


Fig. 5 Max. forward current vs. case temperature per diode

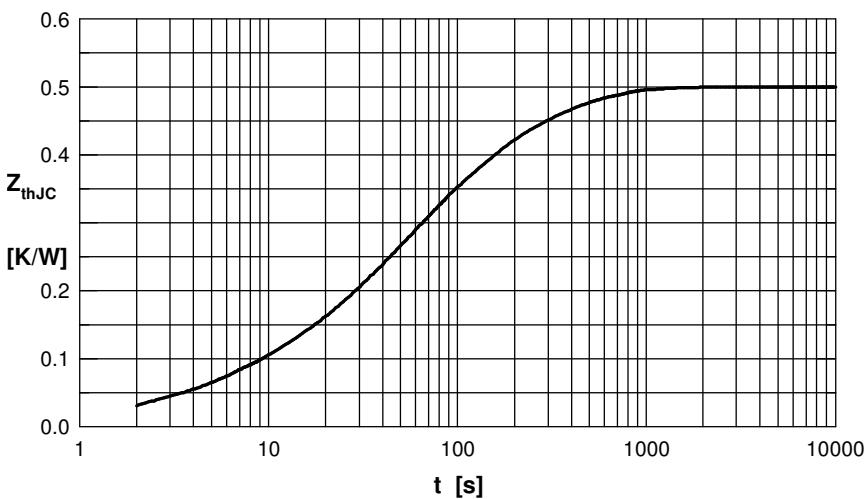


Fig. 6 Transient thermal impedance junction to case vs. time per diode

Constants for Z_{thJC} calculation:

i	R_{th} (K/W)	t_i (s)
1	0.040	0.004
2	0.003	0.010
3	0.140	0.030
4	0.120	0.300
5	0.197	0.080

Brake Diode

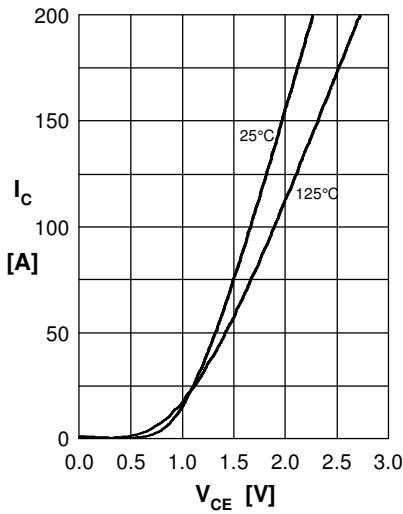


Fig.1 Output characteristics IGBT

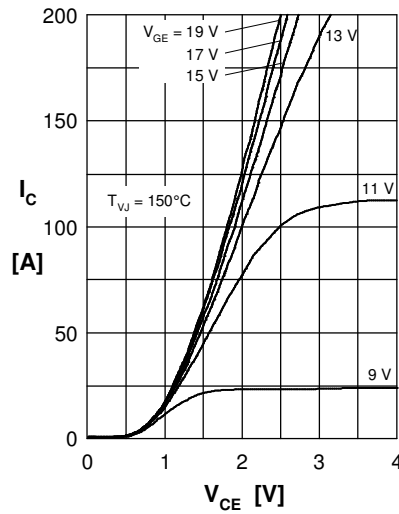


Fig.2 Typ. output characteristics IGBT

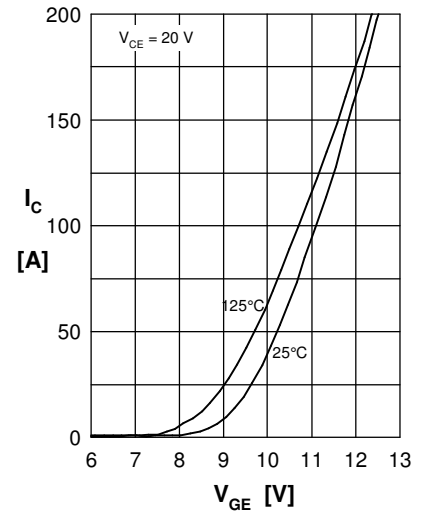


Fig.3 Typ. transfer charact. IGBT

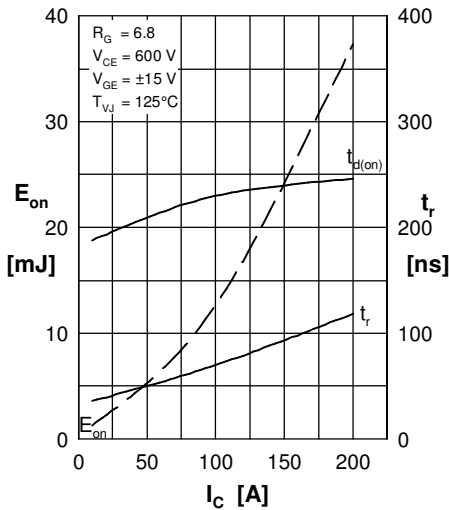


Fig.4 Typ. turn-on energy & switch. times vs. collector current

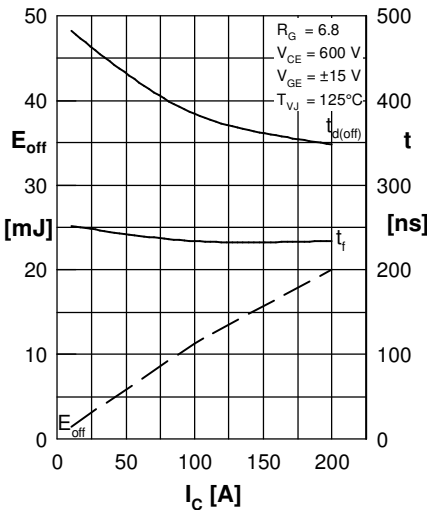


Fig.5 Typ. turn-off energy & switch. times vs. collector current

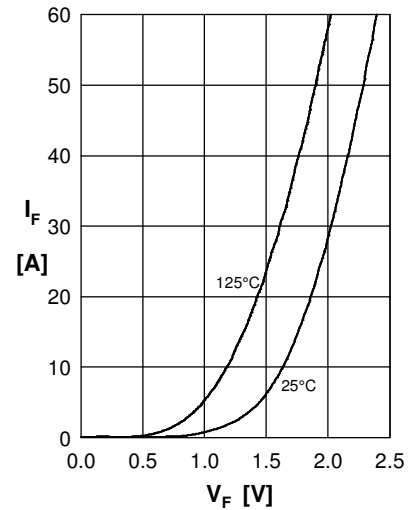


Fig.6 Typ. forward characteristics Diode

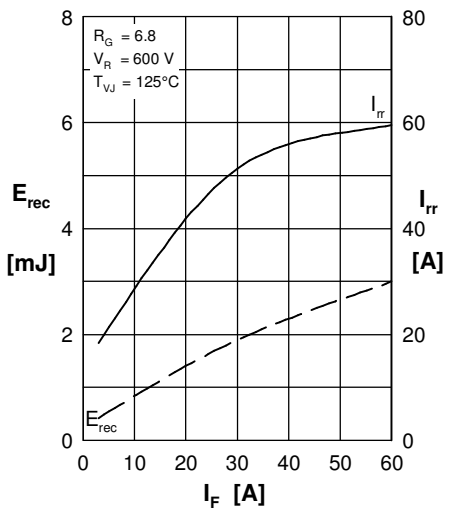


Fig.7 Typ. reverse recovery characteristics Diode

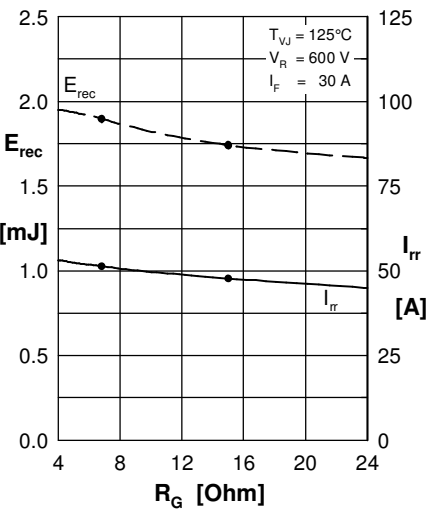


Fig.8 Typ. reverse recovery characteristics Diode

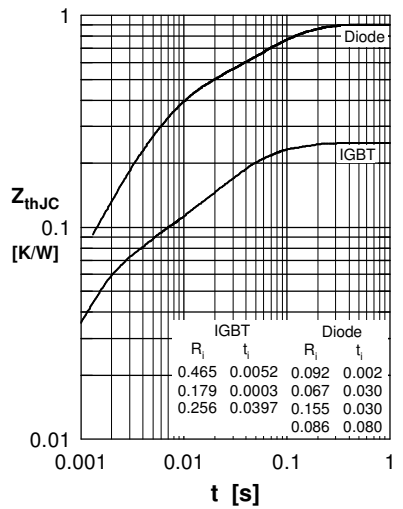


Fig.9 Transient thermal resistance junction to case