

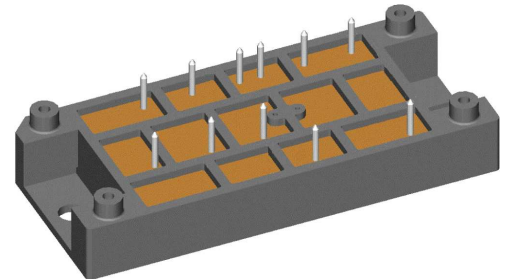
# Thyristor Module

3~ Rectifier	Brake Chopper
$V_{RRM} = 1600 \text{ V}$	$V_{CES} = 1200 \text{ V}$
$I_{DAV} = 180 \text{ A}$	$I_{C25} = 180 \text{ A}$
$I_{FSM} = 700 \text{ A}$	$V_{CE(sat)} = 1.7 \text{ V}$

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

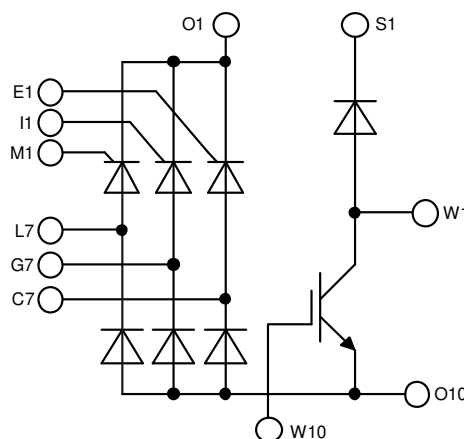
Part number

**VVZB120-16ioX**



Backside: isolated

 E72873



## Features / Advantages:

- Package with DCB ceramic base plate
- Improved temperature and power cycling
- Planar passivated chips
- Very low forward voltage drop
- Very low leakage current
- X2PT - 2nd generation Xtreme light Punch Through
- Rugged X2PT design results in:
  - short circuit rated for 10  $\mu\text{sec}$ .
  - 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: V2-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

## Disclaimer Notice

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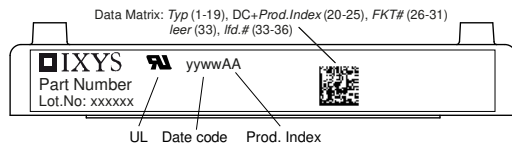
Rectifier				Ratings			
Symbol	Definition	Conditions	min.	typ.	max.	Unit	
$V_{RSM/DSM}$	max. non-repetitive reverse/forward blocking voltage	$T_{VJ} = 25^{\circ}C$			1700	V	
$V_{RRM/DRM}$	max. repetitive reverse/forward blocking voltage	$T_{VJ} = 25^{\circ}C$			1600	V	
$I_{RD}$	reverse current, drain current	$V_{R/D} = 1600 V$	$T_{VJ} = 25^{\circ}C$		50	$\mu A$	
		$V_{R/D} = 1600 V$	$T_{VJ} = 150^{\circ}C$		20	mA	
$V_T$	forward voltage drop	$I_T = 60 A$	$T_{VJ} = 25^{\circ}C$		1.27	V	
		$I_T = 180 A$			1.90	V	
		$I_T = 60 A$	$T_{VJ} = 125^{\circ}C$		1.25	V	
		$I_T = 180 A$			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 $\Omega$	
$R_{thJC}$	thermal resistance junction to case				0.5	K/W	
$R_{thCH}$	thermal resistance case to heatsink			0.1		K/W	
$P_{tot}$	total power dissipation		$T_C = 25^{\circ}C$		250	W	
$I_{TSM}$	max. forward surge current	$t = 10 ms$ ; (50 Hz), sine	$T_{VJ} = 45^{\circ}C$		700	A	
		$t = 8,3 ms$ ; (60 Hz), sine	$V_R = 0 V$		755	A	
		$t = 10 ms$ ; (50 Hz), sine	$T_{VJ} = 150^{\circ}C$		595	A	
		$t = 8,3 ms$ ; (60 Hz), sine	$V_R = 0 V$		645	A	
$I^2t$	value for fusing	$t = 10 ms$ ; (50 Hz), sine	$T_{VJ} = 45^{\circ}C$		2.45	kA <sup>2</sup> s	
		$t = 8,3 ms$ ; (60 Hz), sine	$V_R = 0 V$		2.37	kA <sup>2</sup> s	
		$t = 10 ms$ ; (50 Hz), sine	$T_{VJ} = 150^{\circ}C$		1.77	kA <sup>2</sup> s	
		$t = 8,3 ms$ ; (60 Hz), sine	$V_R = 0 V$		1.73	kA <sup>2</sup> s	
$C_J$	junction capacitance	$V_R = 400 V$ $f = 1 MHz$	$T_{VJ} = 25^{\circ}C$		54	pF	
$P_{GM}$	max. gate power dissipation	$t_p = 30 \mu s$	$T_C = 150^{\circ}C$		10	W	
		$t_p = 300 \mu s$			5	W	
$P_{GAV}$	average gate power dissipation				0.5	W	
$(di/dt)_{cr}$	critical rate of rise of current	$T_{VJ} = 150^{\circ}C$ ; $f = 50 Hz$ repetitive, $I_T = 180 A$			150	A/ $\mu s$	
		$t_p = 200 \mu s$ ; $di_G/dt = 0.45 A/\mu s$ ; $I_G = 0.45 A$ ; $V = 2/3 V_{DRM}$ non-repet., $I_T = 60 A$			500	A/ $\mu s$	
$(dv/dt)_{cr}$	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/ $\mu s$	
$V_{GT}$	gate trigger voltage	$V_D = 6 V$	$T_{VJ} = 25^{\circ}C$		1.5	V	
			$T_{VJ} = -40^{\circ}C$		1.6	V	
$I_{GT}$	gate trigger current	$V_D = 6 V$	$T_{VJ} = 25^{\circ}C$		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	$t_p = 10 \mu s$	$T_{VJ} = 25^{\circ}C$		450	mA	
		$I_G = 0.45 A$ ; $di_G/dt = 0.45 A/\mu s$					
$I_H$	holding current	$V_D = 6 V$ $R_{GK} = \infty$	$T_{VJ} = 25^{\circ}C$		200	mA	
$t_{gd}$	gate controlled delay time	$V_D = 1/2 V_{DRM}$ $I_G = 0.45 A$ ; $di_G/dt = 0.45 A/\mu s$	$T_{VJ} = 25^{\circ}C$		2	$\mu s$	
$t_q$	turn-off time	$V_R = 100 V$ ; $I_T = 60 A$ ; $V = 2/3 V_{DRM}$ $di/dt = 10 A/\mu s$ $dv/dt = 20 V/\mu s$ $t_p = 200 \mu s$	$T_{VJ} = 125^{\circ}C$	150		$\mu s$	



Brake IGBT + Diode				Ratings					
Symbol	Definition	Conditions	min.	typ.	max.	Unit			
$V_{CES}$	collector emitter voltage	$T_{VJ} = 25^{\circ}C$			1200	V			
$V_{GES}$	max. DC gate voltage				$\pm 20$	V			
$V_{GEM}$	max. transient gate emitter voltage				$\pm 30$	V			
$I_{C25}$	collector current	$T_C = 25^{\circ}C$			180	A			
$I_{C80}$		$T_C = 80^{\circ}C$			140	A			
$P_{tot}$	total power dissipation	$T_C = 25^{\circ}C$			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						$T_{VJ} = 125^{\circ}C$	230	ns
$t_{d(off)}$	turn-off delay time						70	ns	
$t_f$	current fall time						380	ns	
$E_{on}$	turn-on energy per pulse						230	ns	
$E_{off}$	turn-off energy per pulse						12.5	mJ	
		11.5	mJ						
<b>RBSOA</b>	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			
<b>SCSOA</b>	short circuit safe operating area	$V_{CEK} = 1200\text{ V}$							
$t_{SC}$	short circuit duration	$V_{CE} = 720\text{ V}; V_{GE} = \pm 15$			10	$\mu s$			
$I_{SC}$	short circuit current	$R_G = 6.8\ \Omega$ ; 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	$T_{VJ} = 25^{\circ}C$			1200	V			
$I_{F25}$	forward current	$T_C = 25^{\circ}C$			48	A			
$I_{F80}$		$T_C = 80^{\circ}C$			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	$V_R = 600\text{ V}$ $-di_f/dt = 1000\text{ A}/\mu s$ $I_F = 30\text{ A}; V_{GE} = 0\text{ V}$							
$I_{RM}$	max. reverse recovery current						$T_{VJ} = 125^{\circ}C$	5.2	$\mu C$
$t_{rr}$	reverse recovery time						50	A	
$E_{rec}$	reverse recovery energy						300	ns	
					1.9	mJ			
$R_{thJC}$	thermal resistance junction to case				0.9	K/W			
$R_{thCH}$	thermal resistance case to heatsink				0.3	K/W			



Package V2-Pack		Ratings				
Symbol	Definition	Conditions	min.	typ.	max.	Unit
$I_{RMS}$	RMS current	per terminal			100	A
$T_{VJ}$	virtual junction temperature		-40		150	°C
$T_{op}$	operation temperature		-40		125	°C
$T_{stg}$	storage temperature		-40		125	°C
<b>Weight</b>				76		g
$M_D$	mounting torque		2		2.5	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	VVZB120-16ioX	VVZB120-16ioX	Box	6	511152

Equivalent Circuits for Simulation		* on die level		$T_{VJ} = 150^{\circ}C$
		<b>Thyristor</b>	<b>Brake Diode</b>	
$V_{0\ max}$	threshold voltage	0.83	1.31	V
$R_{0\ max}$	slope resistance *	3.7	8	mΩ

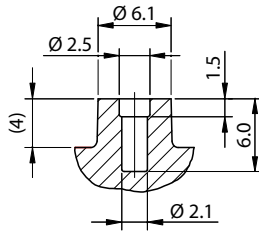


**Outlines V2-Pack**

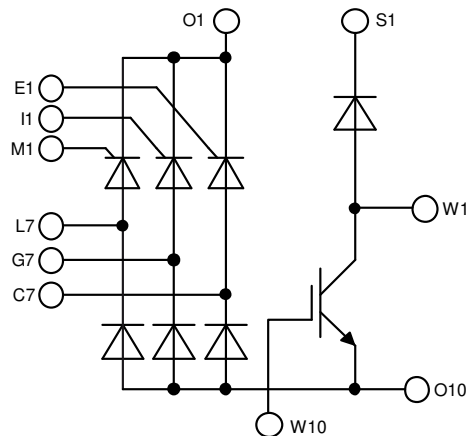
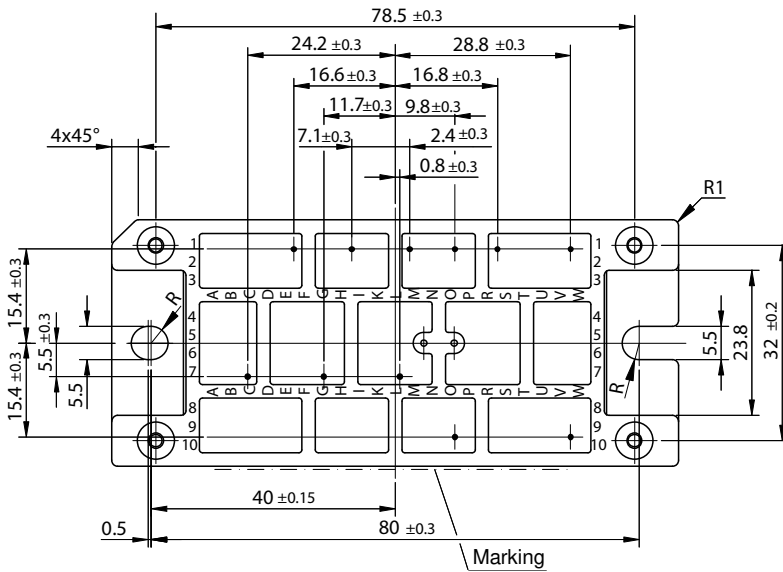
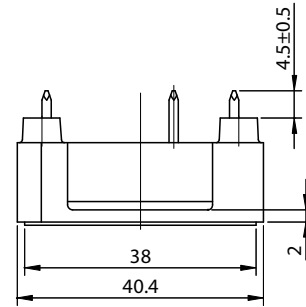
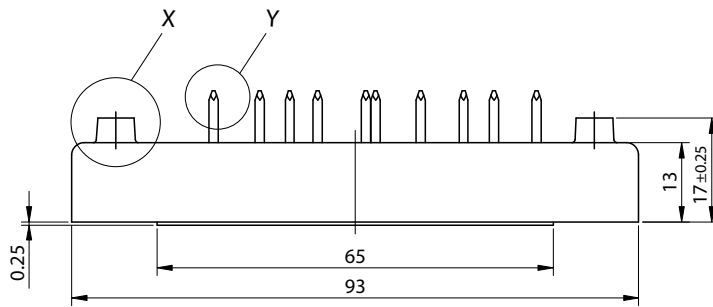
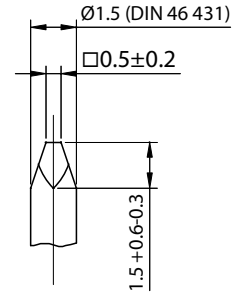
**Remarks:**

EJOT PT® self-tapping screws of the dimension K25 are recommended for the mechanical connection between module and PCB. Choose the right length according to your board thickness at a maximum depth of 6 mm of the module holes.<sup>1</sup> The recommended mounting torque is 1.5 Nm.

Detail X M 2:1



Detail Y M 5:1



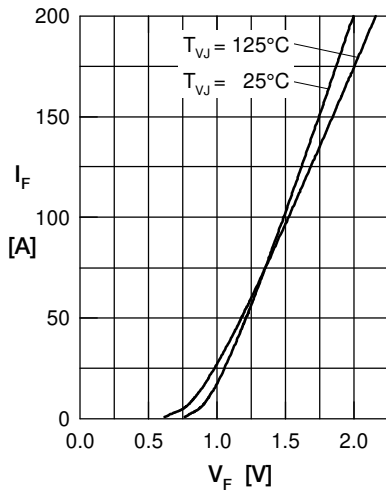
**Thyristor**


Fig. 1 Forward current vs. voltage drop per thyristor

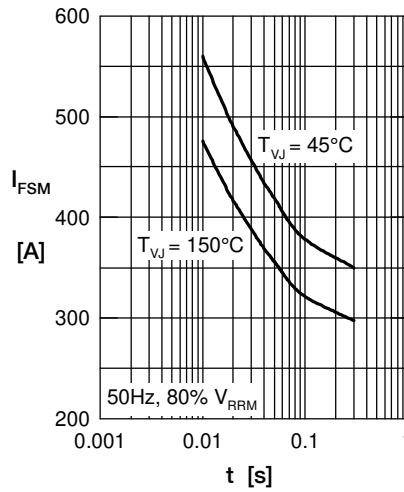


Fig. 2 Surge overload current vs. time per thyristor

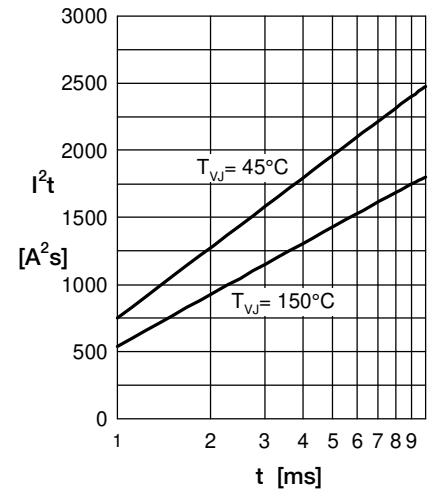
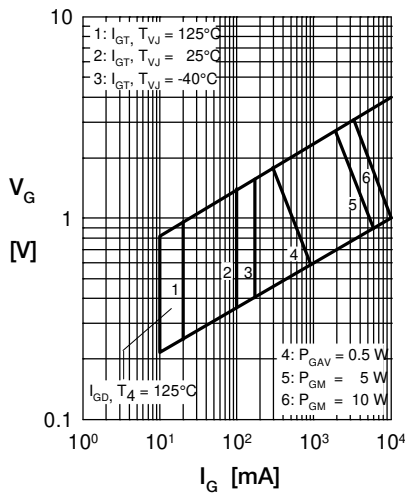

 Fig. 3  $I^2t$  vs. time per thyristor


Fig. 4 Gate trigger characteristics

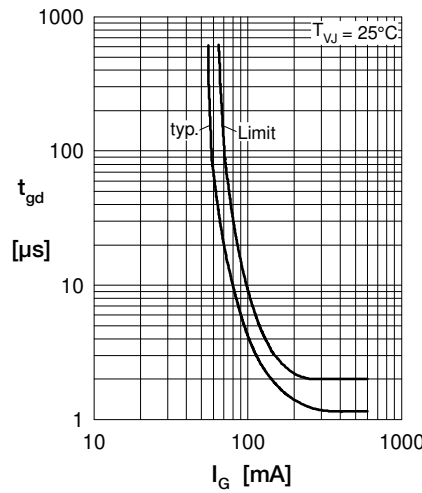


Fig. 5 Gate trigger delay time

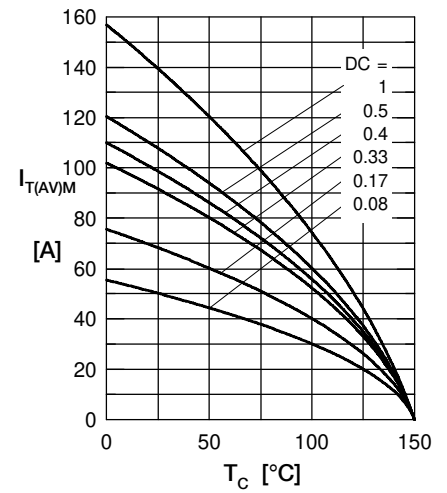


Fig. 5 Max. forward current vs. case temperature per thyristor

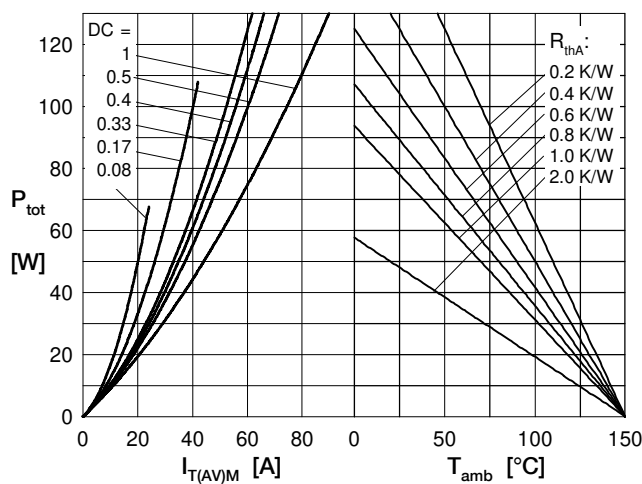


Fig. 4 Power dissipation vs. forward current and ambient temperature per thyristor

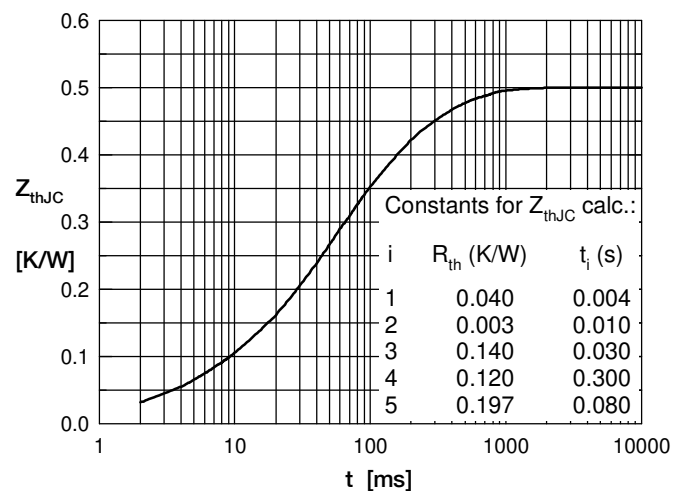


Fig. 6 Transient thermal impedance junction to case vs. time per thyristor

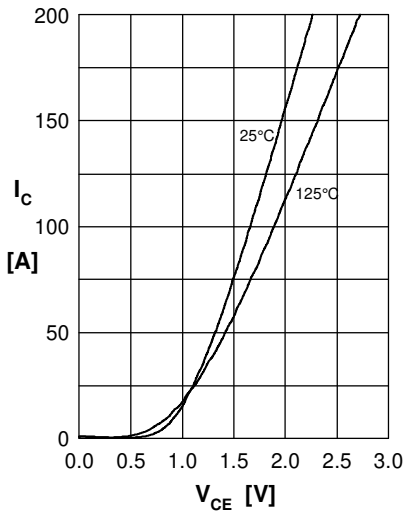
**Brake IGBT + Diode**


Fig.1 Output characteristics IGBT

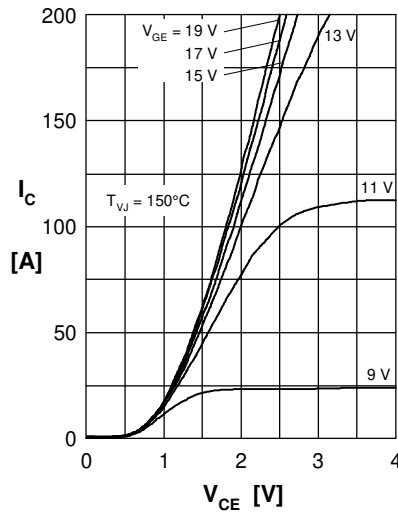


Fig.2 Typ. output characteristics IGBT

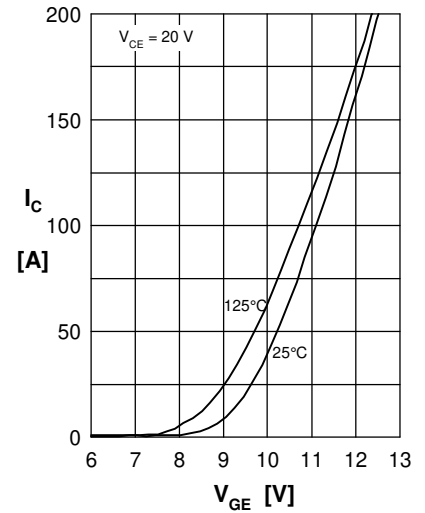


Fig.3 Typ. transfer charact. IGBT

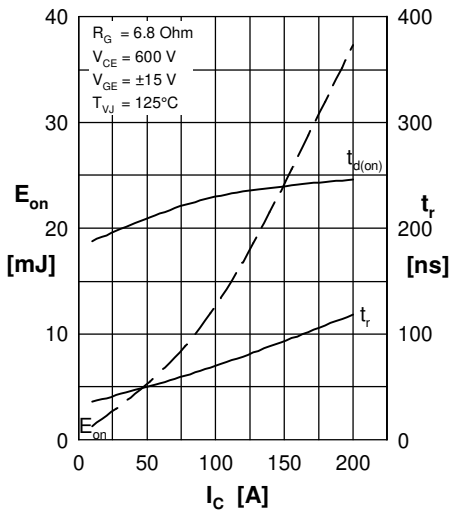


Fig.4 Typ. turn-on energy &amp; switch. times vs. collector current

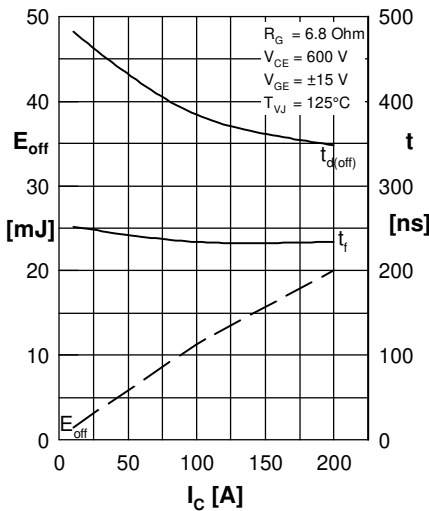


Fig.5 Typ. turn-off energy &amp; switch. times vs. collector current

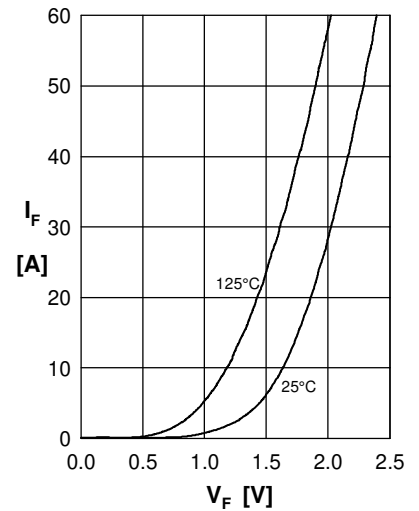


Fig.6 Typ. forward characteristics Diode

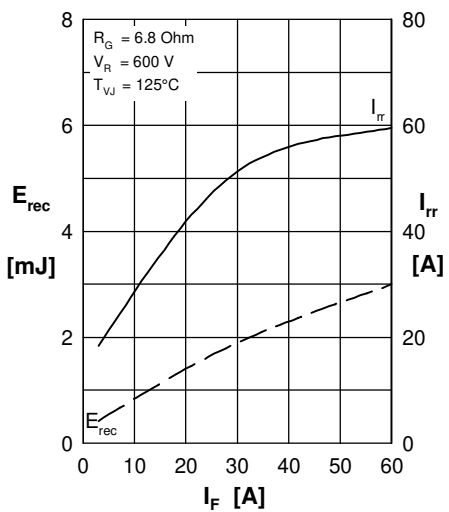


Fig.7 Typ. reverse recovery characteristics Diode

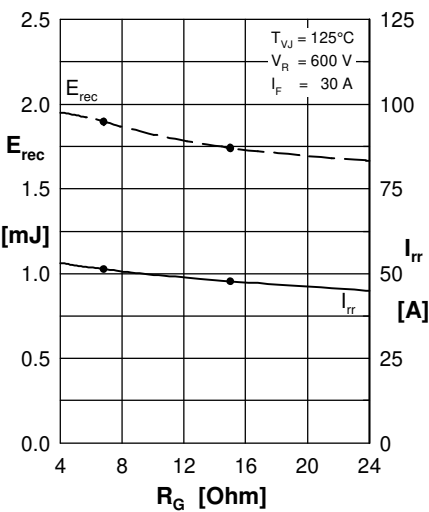


Fig.8 Typ. reverse recovery characteristics Diode

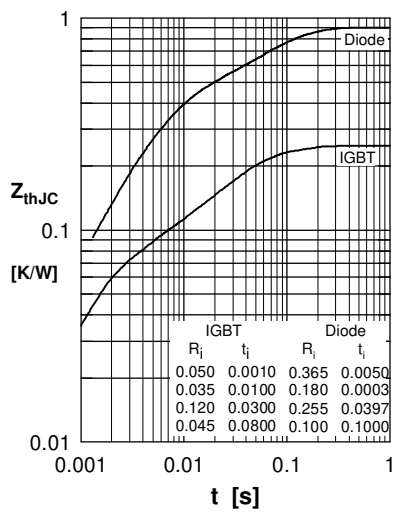


Fig.9 Transient thermal resistance junction to case