

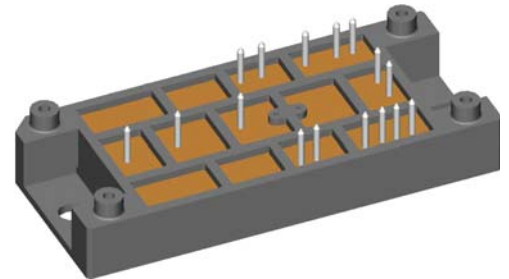
# Standard Rectifier Module

3~ Rectifier	Brake Chopper
$V_{RRM} = 1600\text{ V}$	$V_{CES} = 1200\text{ V}$
$I_{DAV} = 180\text{ A}$	$I_{C25} = 155\text{ A}$
$I_{FSM} = 1100\text{ A}$	$V_{CE(sat)} = 2.05\text{ V}$

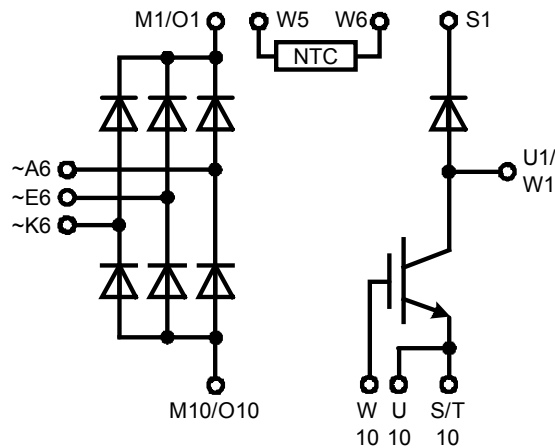
## 3~ Rectifier Bridge + Brake Unit + NTC

Part number

**VUB120-16NOXT**



Backside: isolated



### 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
- NTC

### Applications:

- 3~ Rectifier with brake unit for drive inverters

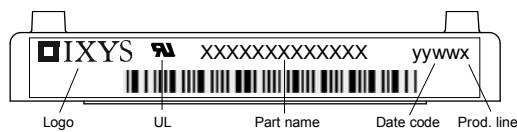
### Package: V2-Pack

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

Rectifier				Ratings			
Symbol	Definition	Conditions	min.	typ.	max.	Unit	
$V_{RSM}$	max. non-repetitive reverse blocking voltage	$T_{VJ} = 25^{\circ}C$			1700	V	
$V_{RRM}$	max. repetitive reverse blocking voltage	$T_{VJ} = 25^{\circ}C$			1600	V	
$I_R$	reverse current	$V_R = 1600 V$	$T_{VJ} = 25^{\circ}C$		100	$\mu A$	
		$V_R = 1600 V$	$T_{VJ} = 125^{\circ}C$		2	mA	
$V_F$	forward voltage drop	$I_F = 60 A$	$T_{VJ} = 25^{\circ}C$		1.16	V	
		$I_F = 180 A$			1.55	V	
		$I_F = 60 A$	$T_{VJ} = 125^{\circ}C$		1.09	V	
		$I_F = 180 A$			1.59	V	
$I_{DAV}$	bridge output current	$T_C = 90^{\circ}C$ rectangular $d = \frac{1}{3}$	$T_{VJ} = 150^{\circ}C$		180	A	
$V_{FO}$	threshold voltage	} for power loss calculation only	$T_{VJ} = 150^{\circ}C$		0.81	V	
$r_F$	slope resistance				4.4	m $\Omega$	
$R_{thJC}$	thermal resistance junction to case				0.6	K/W	
$R_{thCH}$	thermal resistance case to heatsink			0.2		K/W	
$P_{tot}$	total power dissipation		$T_C = 25^{\circ}C$		205	W	
$I_{FSM}$	max. forward surge current	$t = 10 \text{ ms}; (50 \text{ Hz}), \text{ sine}$	$T_{VJ} = 45^{\circ}C$		1.10	kA	
		$t = 8,3 \text{ ms}; (60 \text{ Hz}), \text{ sine}$	$V_R = 0 V$		1.19	kA	
		$t = 10 \text{ ms}; (50 \text{ Hz}), \text{ sine}$	$T_{VJ} = 150^{\circ}C$		935	A	
		$t = 8,3 \text{ ms}; (60 \text{ Hz}), \text{ sine}$	$V_R = 0 V$		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 <sup>2</sup> s	
		$t = 8,3 \text{ ms}; (60 \text{ Hz}), \text{ sine}$	$V_R = 0 V$		5.89	kA <sup>2</sup> s	
		$t = 10 \text{ ms}; (50 \text{ Hz}), \text{ sine}$	$T_{VJ} = 150^{\circ}C$		4.37	kA <sup>2</sup> s	
		$t = 8,3 \text{ ms}; (60 \text{ Hz}), \text{ sine}$	$V_R = 0 V$		4.25	kA <sup>2</sup> s	
$C_J$	junction capacitance	$V_R = 400 V; f = 1 \text{ MHz}$	$T_{VJ} = 25^{\circ}C$		37	pF	

Brake IGBT				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	$T_C = 25^{\circ}C$			155	A	
$I_{C80}$		$T_C = 80^{\circ}C$			108	A	
$P_{tot}$	total power dissipation	$T_C = 25^{\circ}C$			500	W	
$V_{CE(sat)}$	collector emitter saturation voltage	$I_C = 100\text{ A}; V_{GE} = 15\text{ V}$			2.05 2.45	V V	
$V_{GE(th)}$	gate emitter threshold voltage	$I_C = 4\text{ mA}; V_{GE} = V_{CE}$	5.4	5.9	6.5	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	$V_{CE} = 600\text{ V}; V_{GE} = 15\text{ V}; I_C = 100\text{ A}$		295		nC	
$t_{d(on)}$	turn-on delay time	inductive load $V_{CE} = 600\text{ V}; I_C = 100\text{ A}$ $V_{GE} = \pm 15\text{ V}; R_G = 6.8\ \Omega$		70		ns	
$t_r$	current rise time		$T_{VJ} = 125^{\circ}C$	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		11.5		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						
$t_{sc}$	short circuit duration	$V_{CE} = 720\text{ V}; V_{GE} = \pm 15\text{ V}$			10	$\mu s$	
$I_{sc}$	short circuit current	$R_G = 6.8\ \Omega$ ; non-repetitive		400		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	
				1.80		V	
$I_R$	reverse current	$V_R = V_{RRM}$			0.25	mA	
					1	mA	
$Q_{rr}$	reverse recovery charge	$V_R = 600\text{ V}$ $-di_F/dt = 400\text{ A}/\mu s$ $I_F = 30\text{ A}$		1.8		$\mu C$	
$I_{RM}$	max. reverse recovery current		$T_{VJ} = 125^{\circ}C$	23		A	
$t_{rr}$	reverse recovery time		150		ns		
$R_{thJC}$	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
$T_{stg}$	storage temperature		-40		125	°C
$T_{VJ}$	virtual junction temperature		-40		150	°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	Part Number	Marking on Product	Delivery Mode	Quantity	Code No.
Standard	VUB120-16NOXT	VUB120-16NOXT	Box	6	510461

Similar Part	Package	Voltage class
VUB120-16NOX	V2-Pack	1600

### Temperature Sensor NTC

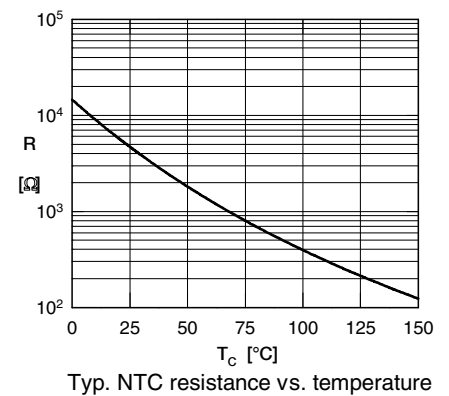
Symbol	Definition	Conditions	min.	typ.	max.	Unit
$R_{25}$	resistance	$T_{VJ} = 25^\circ$	4.75	5	5.25	k $\Omega$
$B_{25/50}$	temperature coefficient			3375		K

### Equivalent Circuits for Simulation

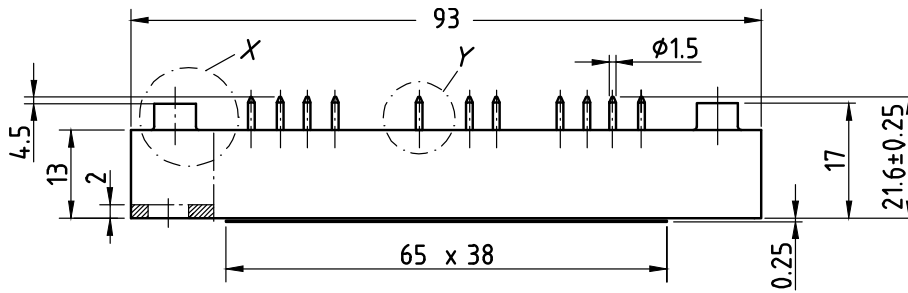
\* on die level

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

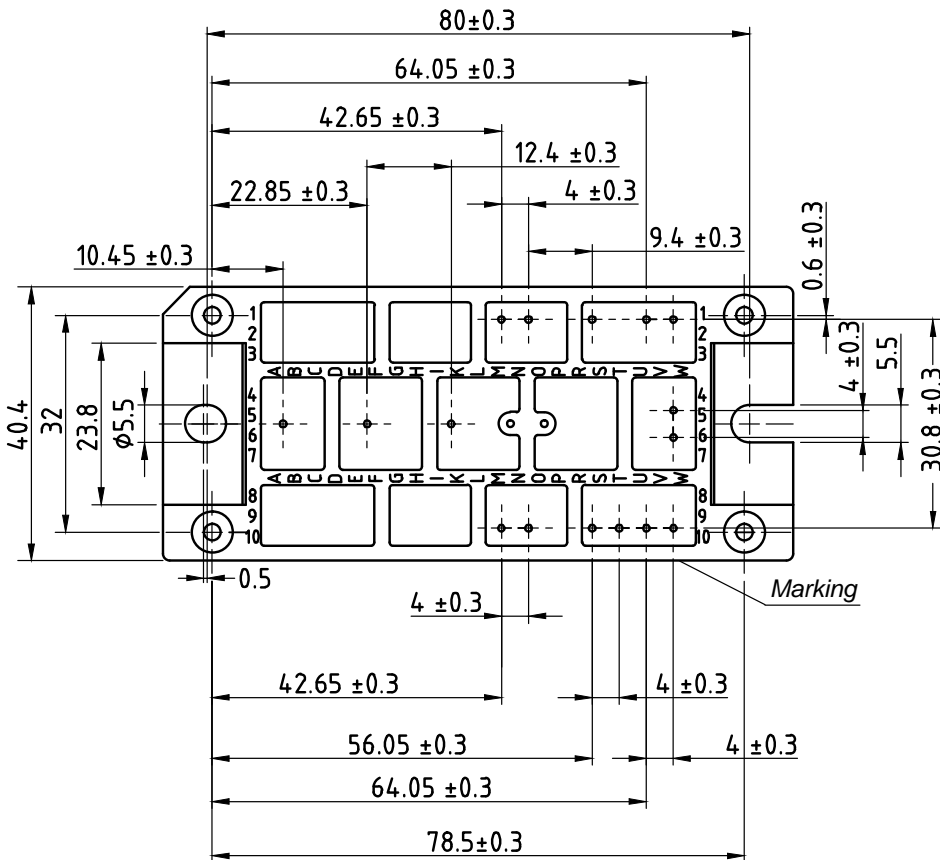
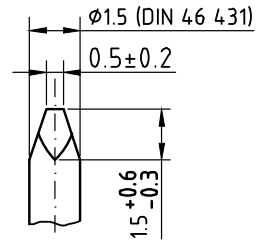
		Rectifier	Brake IGBT	Brake Diode	
$V_0$	threshold voltage	0.81	1.1	1.31	V
$R_0$	slope resistance *	3.2	13.8	8	m $\Omega$



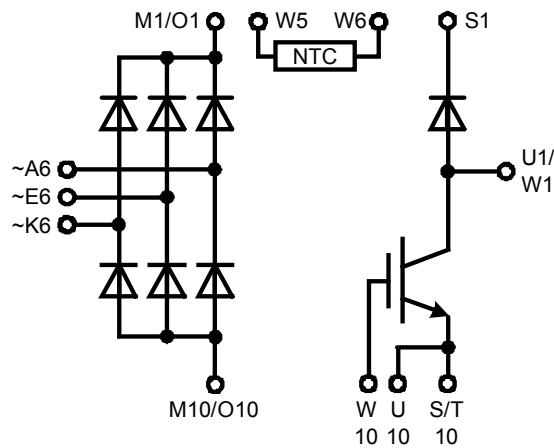
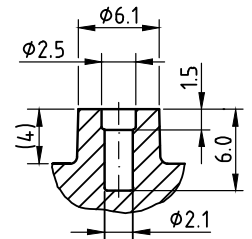
## Outlines V2-Pack



**Detail Y** M 5:1



**Detail X** M 2:1



Rectifier

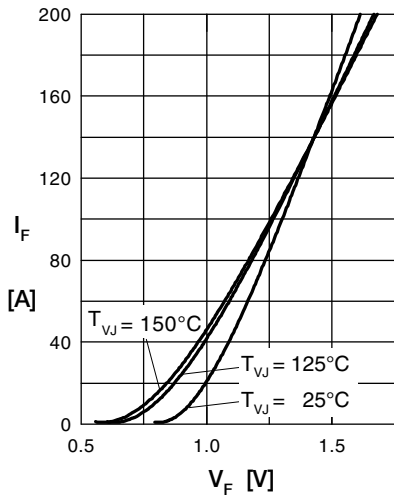


Fig. 1 Forward current vs. voltage drop per diode

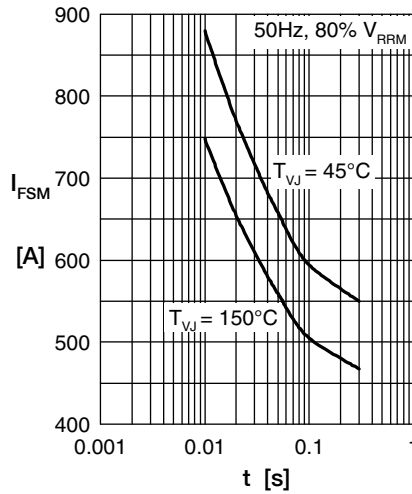


Fig. 2 Surge overload current vs. time per diode

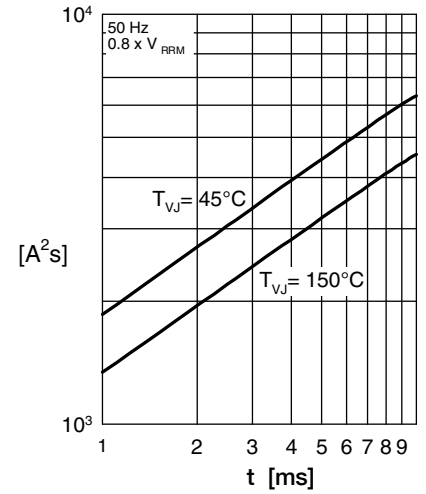


Fig. 3  $I^2t$  vs. time per diode

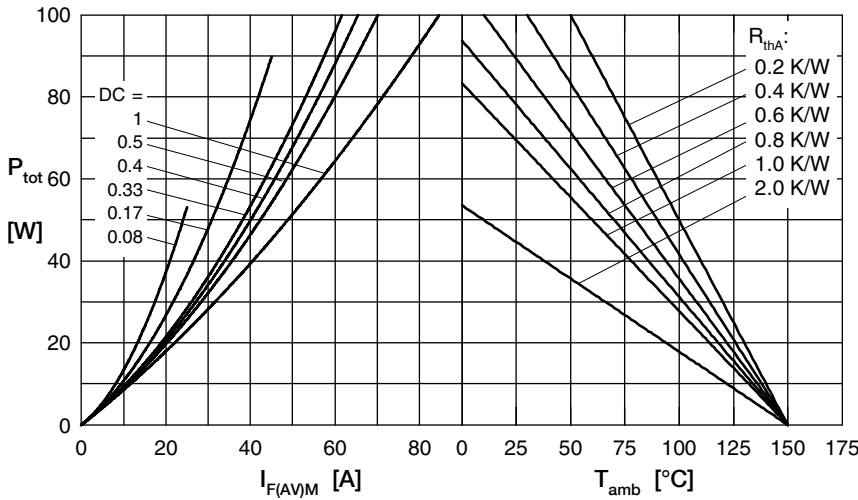


Fig. 4 Power dissipation vs. forward current and ambient temperature per diode

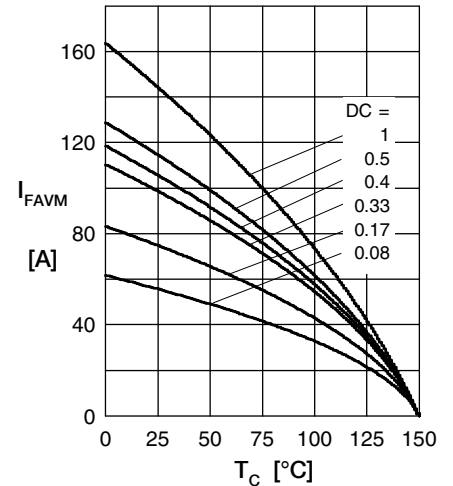


Fig. 5 Max. forward current vs. case temperature per diode

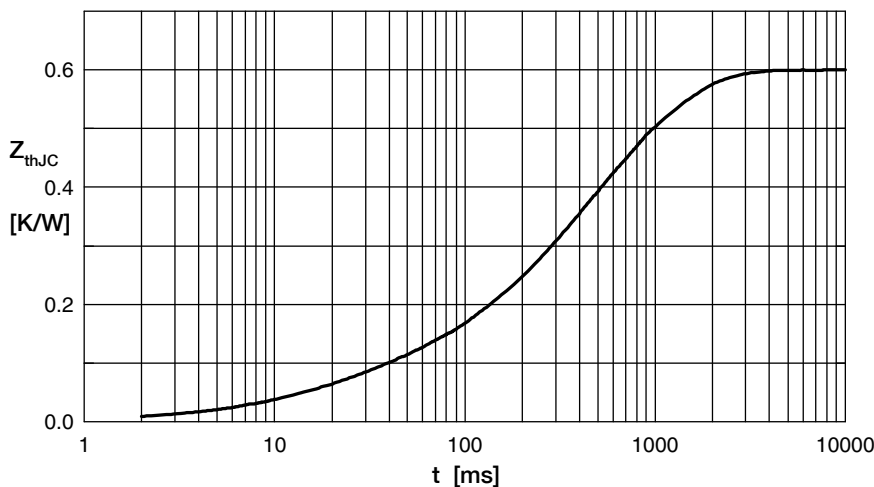


Fig. 6 Transient thermal impedance junction to case vs. time per diode

$R_i$	$t_i$
0.060	0.020
0.003	0.010
0.150	0.225
0.243	0.800
0.144	0.580

## Brake IGBT

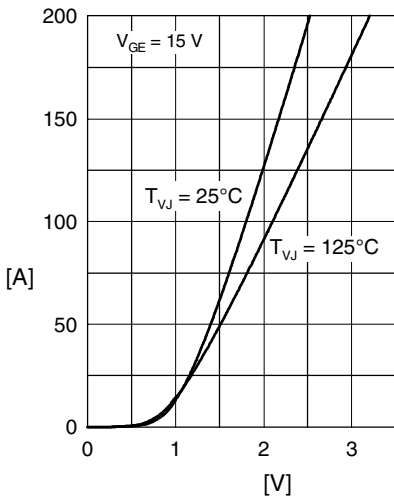


Fig. 1 Typ. output characteristics

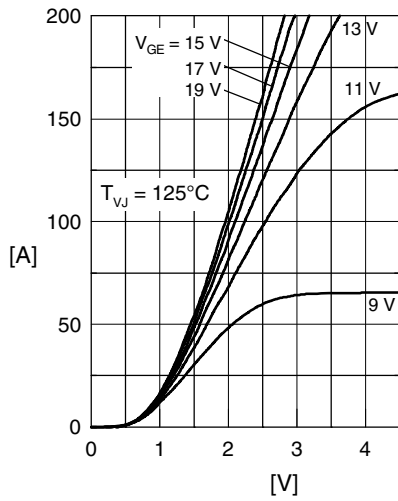


Fig. 2 Typ. output characteristics

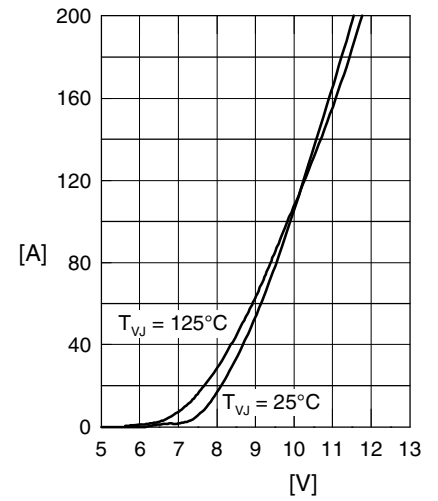


Fig. 3 Typ. transfer characteristics

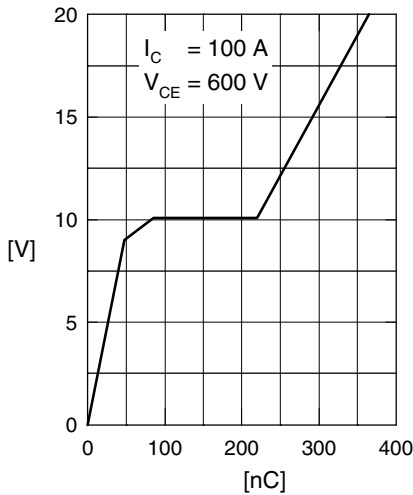


Fig. 4 Typ. turn-on gate charge

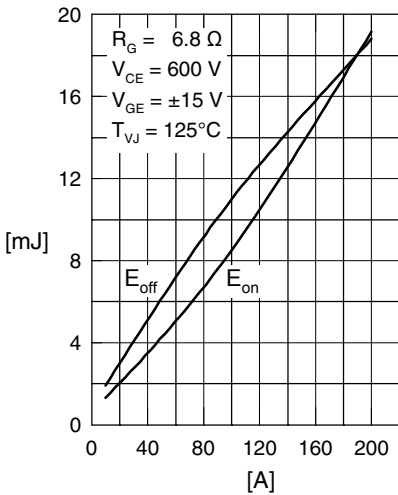


Fig. 5 Typ. switching energy versus collector current

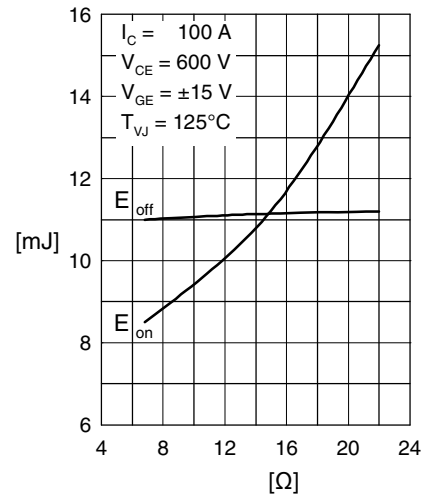


Fig. 6 Typ. switching energy versus gate resistance

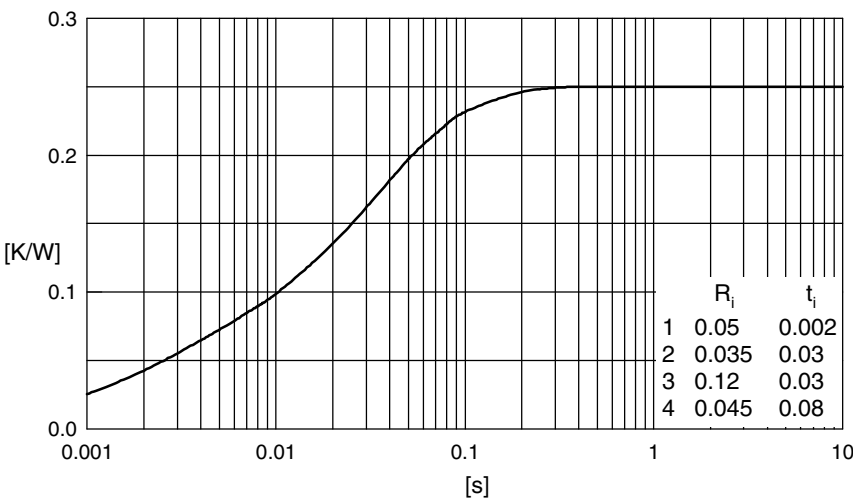


Fig. 7 Transient thermal impedance junction to case

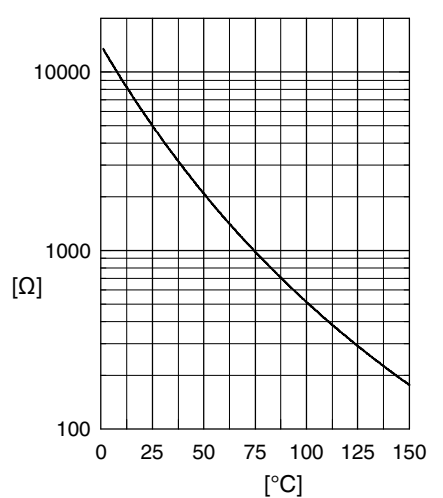


Fig. 8 Typ. thermistor resistance versus temperature

**Brake Diode**

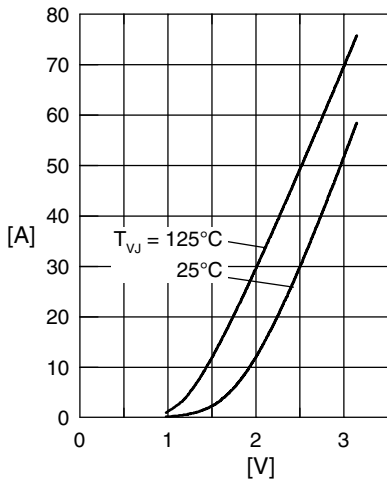


Fig. 1 Typ. forward current  $I_F$  vs.  $V_F$

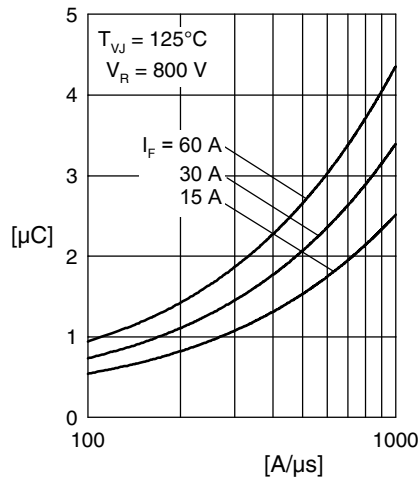


Fig. 2 Typ. reverse recovery charge  $Q_r$  versus  $-di_F/dt$

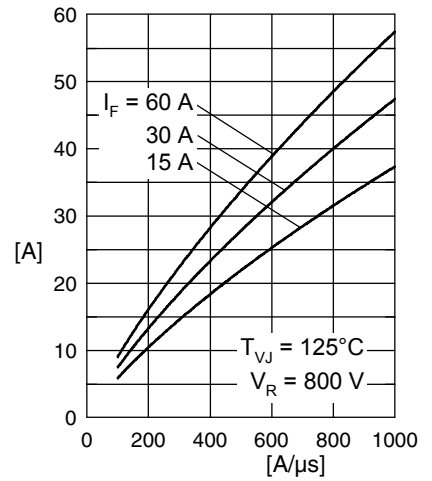


Fig. 3 Typ. peak reverse current  $I_{RM}$  versus  $-di_F/dt$

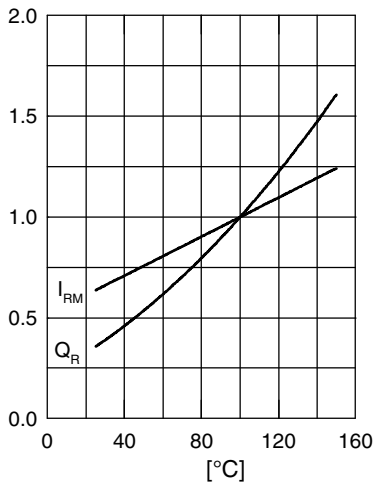


Fig. 4 Typ. dynamic parameters  $Q_r$ ,  $I_{RM}$ , versus  $T_{VJ}$

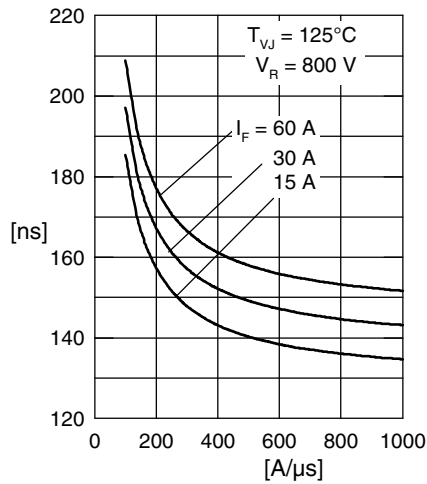


Fig. 5 Typ. recovery time  $t_{rr}$  vs.  $-di_F/dt$

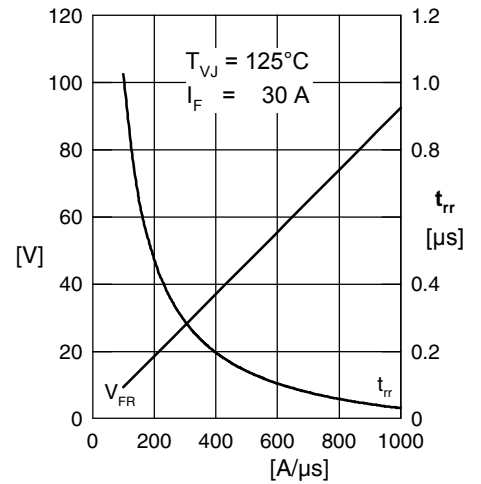


Fig. 6 Typ. peak forward voltage  $V_{FR}$  and  $t_{rr}$  versus  $di_F/dt$

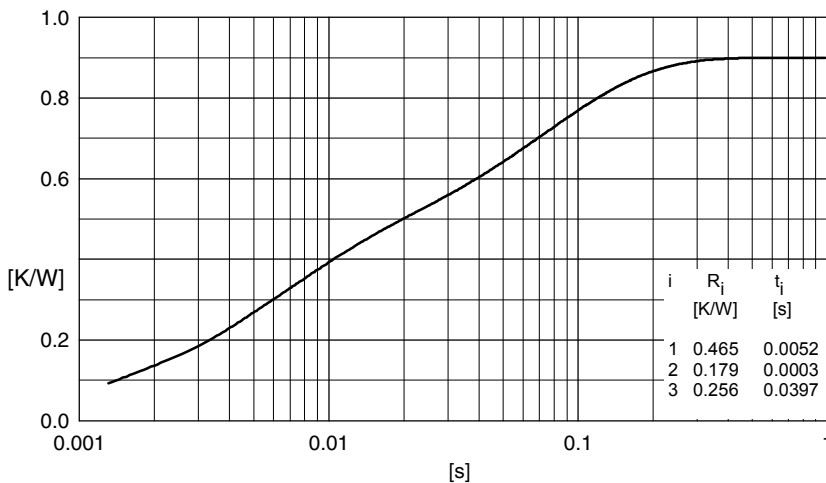


Fig. 7 Typ. transient thermal impedance junction to case



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