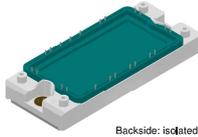


Thyristor Module

3- Rectifier		Brake Chopper	
V_{RRM}	= 1600 V	$V_{CE(sat)}$	= 1200 V
I_{DAV}	= 150 A	I_{CS}	= 120 A
I_{FSM}	= 700 A	$V_{CE(EM)}$	= 1,8 V

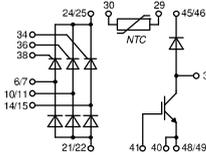
3- Rectifier Bridge, half-controlled (high-side) + Brake Unit + NTC

Part number
VVZB135-16ioXT



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

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 and 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 compliance 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 print 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.

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Rectifier			Ratings			
Symbol	Definition	Conditions	min.	typ.	max.	Unit
V_{RRM}	max. non-repetitive reverse/forward blocking voltage	$T_{vj} = 25^{\circ}C$			1700	V
$V_{RRM(RM)}$	max. repetitive reverse/forward blocking voltage	$T_{vj} = 25^{\circ}C$			1600	V
I_{RD}	reverse current, drain current	$V_{R0} = 1600 V$ $V_{R0} = 1600 V$			100	μA
V_f	forward voltage drop	$I_f = 50 A$ $I_f = 150 A$ $I_f = 50 A$ $I_f = 150 A$			1,32	V
I_{DAV}	bridge output current	$T_c = 85^{\circ}C$ rectangular $d = 1/2$			150	A
V_{T0}	threshold voltage	} for power loss calculation only			0,88	V
r_f	slope resistance				7,3	m Ω
$R_{th(jc)}$	thermal resistance junction to case				0,65	K/W
$R_{th(ch)}$	thermal resistance case to heatsink			0,10		K/W
P_{tot}	total power dissipation	$T_c = 25^{\circ}C$			190	W
I_{FSM}	max. forward surge current	$t = 10 ms; (50 Hz), sine$ $t = 8,3 ms; (60 Hz), sine$ $t = 10 ms; (50 Hz), sine$ $t = 8,3 ms; (60 Hz), sine$			700	A
		$V_{R0} = 0 V$ $T_{vj} = 150^{\circ}C$ $V_{R0} = 0 V$			755	A
		$T_{vj} = 150^{\circ}C$ $V_{R0} = 0 V$			595	A
		$T_{vj} = 150^{\circ}C$ $V_{R0} = 0 V$			645	A
P_t	value for fusing	$t = 10 ms; (50 Hz), sine$ $t = 8,3 ms; (60 Hz), sine$ $t = 10 ms; (50 Hz), sine$ $t = 8,3 ms; (60 Hz), sine$			2,45	kA 2s
		$T_{vj} = 150^{\circ}C$ $V_{R0} = 0 V$			2,37	kA 2s
		$T_{vj} = 150^{\circ}C$ $V_{R0} = 0 V$			1,77	kA 2s
		$T_{vj} = 150^{\circ}C$ $V_{R0} = 0 V$			1,73	kA 2s
C_j	junction capacitance	$V_{R0} = 400 V$ $f = 1 MHz$			32	pF
P_{GM}	max. gate power dissipation	$t_g = 30 \mu s$ $t_r = 300 \mu s$			10	W
					5	W
					0,5	W
P_{GMV}	average gate power dissipation					
$(di/dt)_c$	critical rate of rise of current	$T_{vj} = 150^{\circ}C; f = 50 Hz$ repetitive, $I_f = 150 A$ $t_r = 200 \mu s; di_c/dt = 0,45 A/\mu s$ $I_c = 0,45 A; V = 1/2 V_{DRM}$ non-repet. $I_f = 50 A$			150	A/ μs
$(dv/dt)_c$	critical rate of rise of voltage	$V = 1/2 V_{DRM}$ $T_{vj} = 150^{\circ}C$ $R_{th(jc)} = \infty$; method 1 (linear voltage rise)			1000	V/ μs
V_{GT}	gate trigger voltage	$V_G = 6 V$			1,4	V
		$T_{vj} = 25^{\circ}C$ $T_{vj} = -40^{\circ}C$			1,6	V
I_{GT}	gate trigger current	$V_G = 6 V$			80	mA
		$T_{vj} = 25^{\circ}C$ $T_{vj} = -40^{\circ}C$			200	mA
V_{GD}	gate non-trigger voltage	$V_G = 1/2 V_{DRM}$			0,2	V
I_{GD}	gate non-trigger current				5	mA
I_L	latching current	$t_p = 10 \mu s$ $I_p = 0,45 A; di_c/dt = 0,45 A/\mu s$			450	mA
I_H	holding current	$V_G = 6 V$ $R_{th(jc)} = \infty$			100	mA
t_{gp}	gate controlled delay time	$V_G = 1/2 V_{DRM}$ $T_{vj} = 25^{\circ}C$ $I_c = 0,45 A; di_c/dt = 0,45 A/\mu s$			2	μs
t_s	turn-off time	$V_R = 100 V; I_f = 50 A; V = 1/2 V_{DRM}$ $T_{vj} = 125^{\circ}C$ $di/dt = 10 A/\mu s$ $dv/dt = 20 V/\mu s$ $t_c = 200 \mu s$			150	μs

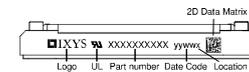
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Brake IGBT			Ratings			
Symbol	Definition	Conditions	min.	typ.	max.	Unit
$V_{CE(s)}$	collector emitter voltage	$T_{vj} = 25^{\circ}C$			1200	V
$V_{GE(s)}$	max. DC gate voltage				±20	V
V_{CEM}	max. transient gate emitter voltage				±30	V
I_{CS}	collector current	$T_c = 25^{\circ}C$			120	A
		$T_c = 80^{\circ}C$			84	A
P_{tot}	total power dissipation	$T_c = 25^{\circ}C$			390	W
$V_{CE(sat)}$	collector emitter saturation voltage	$I_c = 75 A; V_{GE} = 15 V$		1,8	2,1	V
		$T_{vj} = 25^{\circ}C$ $T_{vj} = 125^{\circ}C$		2,1		V
$V_{GE(th)}$	gate emitter threshold voltage	$I_c = 3 mA; V_{CE} = V_{CE}$		5,5	6,0	V
I_{CES}	collector emitter leakage current	$V_{CE} = V_{CES}; V_{GE} = 0 V$			0,2	mA
		$T_{vj} = 25^{\circ}C$ $T_{vj} = 125^{\circ}C$		0,6		mA
I_{GES}	gate emitter leakage current	$V_{GE} = \pm 20 V$			500	nA
$Q_{G(on)}$	total gate charge	$V_{GE} = 600 V; V_{CE} = 15 V; I_c = 75 A$			230	nC
$t_{G(on)}$	turn-on delay time	} inductive load $V_{GE} = 600 V; I_c = 75 A$ $V_{GE} = \pm 15 V; R_{th} = 10 \Omega$			70	ns
t_r	current rise time				40	ns
$t_{G(off)}$	turn-off delay time				250	ns
t_f	current fall time				100	ns
E_{on}	turn-on energy per pulse				6,8	mJ
E_{off}	turn-off energy per pulse			8,3	mJ	
R_{BSOA}	reverse bias safe operating area	$V_{GE} = \pm 15 V; R_{th} = 10 \Omega$				
I_{CM}	short circuit safe operating area	$V_{CE(s)} = 1200 V$			225	A
R_{SCSOA}	short circuit safe operating area	$V_{CE(s)} = 1200 V$				
t_{SC}	short circuit duration	$V_{CE} = 900 V; V_{GE} = \pm 15 V$			10	μs
I_{SC}	short circuit current	$R_{th} = 10 \Omega$; non-repetitive			300	A
$R_{th(jc)}$	thermal resistance junction to case				0,32	K/W
$R_{th(ch)}$	thermal resistance case to heatsink				0,15	K/W

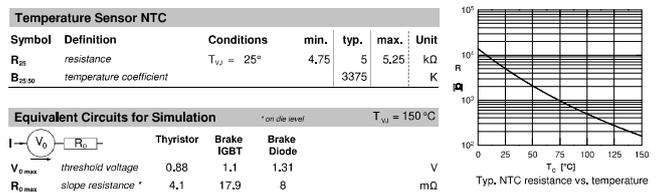
Brake Diode			Ratings			
Symbol	Definition	Conditions	min.	typ.	max.	Unit
V_{RRM}	max. repetitive reverse voltage	$T_{vj} = 25^{\circ}C$			1200	V
I_{FS}	forward current	$T_c = 25^{\circ}C$			48	A
		$T_c = 80^{\circ}C$			32	A
V_f	forward voltage	$I_f = 30 A$			2,75	V
		$T_{vj} = 125^{\circ}C$			1,99	V
I_R	reverse current	$V_R = V_{RRM}$			0,25	mA
		$T_{vj} = 125^{\circ}C$			1	mA
Q_{rr}	reverse recovery charge	$V_R = 600 V$			1,8	μC
I_{RRM}	max. reverse recovery current	$-di_c/dt = 400 A/\mu s$			23	A
t_r	reverse recovery time	$I_f = 30 A$			150	ns
$R_{th(jc)}$	thermal resistance junction to case				0,9	K/W
$R_{th(ch)}$	thermal resistance case to heatsink				0,3	K/W

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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	$^{\circ}C$
T_{op}	operation temperature		-40		125	$^{\circ}C$
T_{stg}	storage temperature		-40		125	$^{\circ}C$
Weight					176	g
M_0	mounting torque			3	6	Nm
$d_{Ssp/tp}$	creepage distance on surface / striking distance through air	terminal to terminal			6,0	mm
$d_{Ssp/bp}$	terminal to terminal	terminal to backside			12,0	mm
V_{EOL}	isolation voltage	$t = 1 second$ $t = 1 minute$ 50/60 Hz, RMS; $I_{EOL} \leq 1 mA$			3600	V
					3000	V

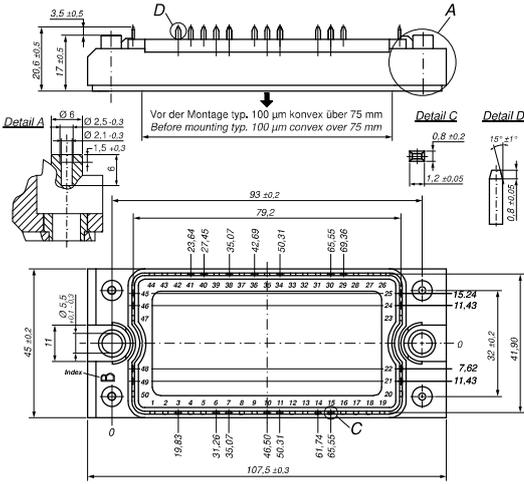


Ordering	Ordering Number	Marking on Product	Delivery Mode	Quantity	Code No.
Standard	VVZB135-16ioXT	VVZB135-16ioXT	Box	6	510134



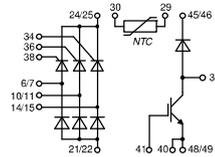
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Outlines E2-Pack



Bemerkung / Note:

- Nichttolerierte Maße nach / Measure without tolerances according DIN ISO 2768-T1-m
- PCB-Lochmuster / PCB hole pattern: see pin position
- Tablans: Pin-Position und PCB-Lochmuster / Tolerances of pin position and PCB hole pattern: [6] [0.1]
- Montageanleitung / Mounting instruction: www.ixys.com Application note IXAN0024
- Detail A:** PCB-Montage / Mounting on PCB:
 - Empfohlene, selbstschneidende Schraube / Recommended, self-tapping screw: EJO7 PT® (Größe / size: K25)¹
 - Max. Schraubtiefe / Max. screw length: PCB-Dicke / thickness + 6 mm (max. Lochtiefe / hole depth)²
 - Empfohlenes Drehmoment / Recommended mounting torque: 1.5 Nm



Thyristor

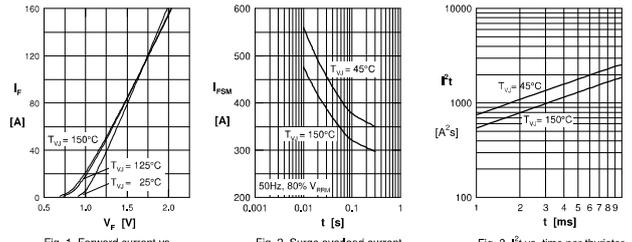


Fig. 1 Forward current vs. voltage drop per thyristor

Fig. 2 Surge overload current vs. time per thyristor

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

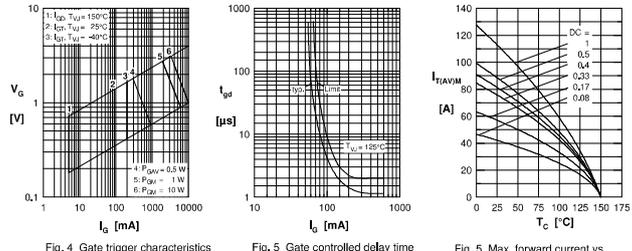


Fig. 4 Gate trigger characteristics

Fig. 5 Gate controlled delay time

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

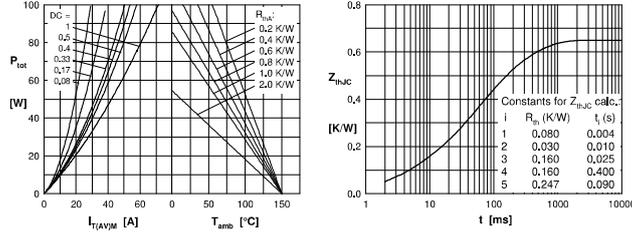


Fig. 4 Power dissipation vs. forward current and ambient temperature per thyristor

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

Brake IGBT

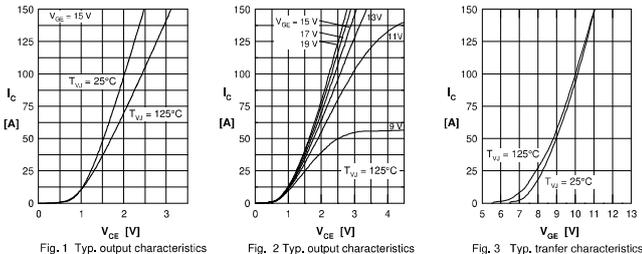


Fig. 1 Typ. output characteristics

Fig. 2 Typ. output characteristics

Fig. 3 Typ. transfer characteristics

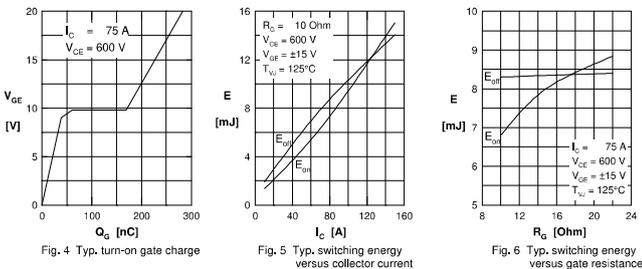


Fig. 4 Typ. turn-on gate charge

Fig. 5 Typ. switching energy versus collector current

Fig. 6 Typ. switching energy versus gate resistance

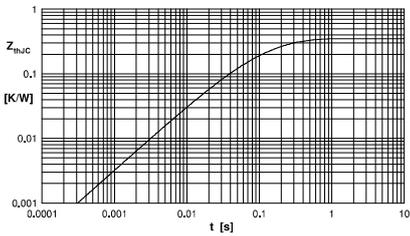


Fig. 7 Typ. transient thermal impedance junction to case

Brake Diode

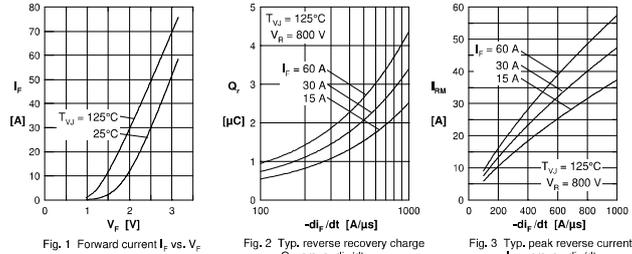


Fig. 1 Forward current I_F vs. V_F

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

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

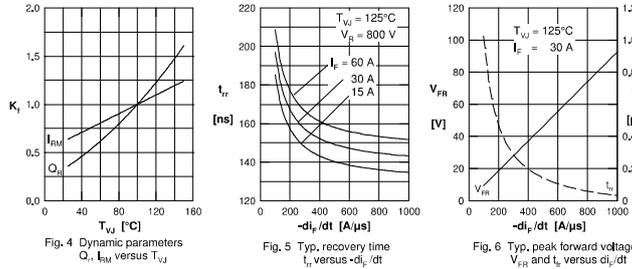


Fig. 4 Dynamic parameters Q_R , I_{RRM} versus T_{VJ}

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

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

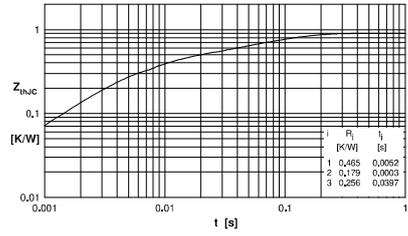


Fig. 7 Transient thermal impedance junction to case