

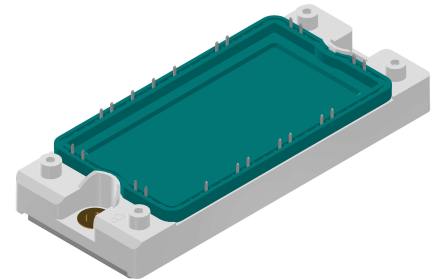
# Thyristor Module

3~ Rectifier	Brake Chopper
$V_{RRM} = 1600 \text{ V}$	$V_{CES} = 1200 \text{ V}$
$I_{DAV} = 150 \text{ A}$	$I_{C25} = 120 \text{ A}$
$I_{FSM} = 700 \text{ A}$	$V_{CE(sat)} = 1.8 \text{ V}$

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

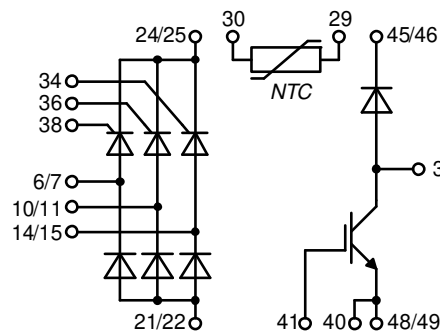
Part number

**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

## Disclaimer Notice

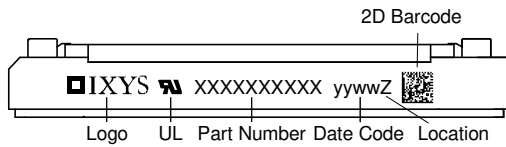
Information furnished is believed to be accurate and reliable. However, users should independently evaluate the suitability of and test each product selected for their own applications. Littelfuse products are not designed for, and may not be used in, all applications. Read complete Disclaimer Notice at [www.littelfuse.com/disclaimer-electronics](http://www.littelfuse.com/disclaimer-electronics).

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	$V_{R/D} = 1600\text{ V}$	$T_{VJ} = 25^{\circ}C$		100	$\mu A$
		$V_{R/D} = 1600\text{ V}$	$T_{VJ} = 150^{\circ}C$		20	mA
$V_T$	forward voltage drop	$I_T = 50\text{ A}$	$T_{VJ} = 25^{\circ}C$		1.32	V
		$I_T = 150\text{ A}$			1.92	V
		$I_T = 50\text{ A}$	$T_{VJ} = 125^{\circ}C$		1.26	V
		$I_T = 150\text{ A}$			1.96	V
$I_{DAV}$	bridge output current	$T_C = 85^{\circ}C$ rectangular $d = 1/3$	$T_{VJ} = 150^{\circ}C$		150	A
$V_{T0}$	threshold voltage	} for power loss calculation only	$T_{VJ} = 150^{\circ}C$		0.88	V
$r_T$	slope resistance				7.3	m $\Omega$
$R_{thJC}$	thermal resistance junction to case				0.65	K/W
$R_{thCH}$	thermal resistance case to heatsink			0.1		K/W
$P_{tot}$	total power dissipation		$T_C = 25^{\circ}C$		190	W
$I_{TSM}$	max. forward surge current	$t = 10\text{ ms}; (50\text{ Hz}), \text{ sine}$	$T_{VJ} = 45^{\circ}C$		700	A
		$t = 8,3\text{ ms}; (60\text{ Hz}), \text{ sine}$	$V_R = 0\text{ V}$		755	A
		$t = 10\text{ ms}; (50\text{ Hz}), \text{ sine}$	$T_{VJ} = 150^{\circ}C$		595	A
		$t = 8,3\text{ ms}; (60\text{ Hz}), \text{ sine}$	$V_R = 0\text{ V}$		645	A
$I^2t$	value for fusing	$t = 10\text{ ms}; (50\text{ Hz}), \text{ sine}$	$T_{VJ} = 45^{\circ}C$		2.45	kA <sup>2</sup> s
		$t = 8,3\text{ ms}; (60\text{ Hz}), \text{ sine}$	$V_R = 0\text{ V}$		2.37	kA <sup>2</sup> s
		$t = 10\text{ ms}; (50\text{ Hz}), \text{ sine}$	$T_{VJ} = 150^{\circ}C$		1.77	kA <sup>2</sup> s
		$t = 8,3\text{ ms}; (60\text{ Hz}), \text{ sine}$	$V_R = 0\text{ V}$		1.73	kA <sup>2</sup> s
$C_J$	junction capacitance	$V_R = 400\text{ V}$ $f = 1\text{ MHz}$	$T_{VJ} = 25^{\circ}C$		32	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, $I_T = 150\text{ A}$			150	A/ $\mu s$
		$t_p = 200\text{ }\mu s; di_G/dt = 0.45\text{ A}/\mu s;$ $I_G = 0.45\text{ A}; V = 2/3 V_{DRM}$ non-repet., $I_T = 50\text{ A}$			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	$V_D = 6\text{ V}$	$T_{VJ} = 25^{\circ}C$		1.4	V
			$T_{VJ} = -40^{\circ}C$		1.6	V
$I_{GT}$	gate trigger current	$V_D = 6\text{ V}$	$T_{VJ} = 25^{\circ}C$		80	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				5	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	$V_D = 6\text{ V}$ $R_{GK} = \infty$	$T_{VJ} = 25^{\circ}C$		100	mA
$t_{gd}$	gate controlled delay time	$V_D = 1/2 V_{DRM}$	$T_{VJ} = 25^{\circ}C$		2	$\mu s$
		$I_G = 0.45\text{ A}; di_G/dt = 0.45\text{ A}/\mu s$				
$t_q$	turn-off time	$V_R = 100\text{ V}; I_T = 50\text{ A}; V = 2/3 V_{DRM}$ $di/dt = 10\text{ A}/\mu s$ $dv/dt = 20\text{ V}/\mu s$ $t_p = 200\text{ }\mu s$	$T_{VJ} = 125^{\circ}C$		150	$\mu s$

Brake 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				$\pm 20$	V			
$V_{GEM}$	max. transient gate emitter voltage				$\pm 30$	V			
$I_{C25}$	collector current	$T_C = 25^{\circ}\text{C}$			120	A			
$I_{C80}$		$T_C = 80^{\circ}\text{C}$			84	A			
$P_{tot}$	total power dissipation	$T_C = 25^{\circ}\text{C}$			390	W			
$V_{CE(sat)}$	collector emitter saturation voltage	$I_C = 75\text{ A}; V_{GE} = 15\text{ V}$			1.8	V			
					2.1	V			
$V_{GE(th)}$	gate emitter threshold voltage	$I_C = 3\text{ mA}; V_{GE} = V_{CE}$	5.5	6.0	6.5	V			
$I_{CES}$	collector emitter leakage current	$V_{CE} = V_{CES}; V_{GE} = 0\text{ V}$			0.2	mA			
					0.6	mA			
$I_{GES}$	gate emitter leakage current	$V_{GE} = \pm 20\text{ V}$			500	nA			
$Q_{G(on)}$	total gate charge	$V_{CE} = 600\text{ V}; V_{GE} = 15\text{ V}; I_C = 75\text{ A}$		230		nC			
$t_{d(on)}$	turn-on delay time	inductive load $V_{CE} = 600\text{ V}; I_C = 75\text{ A}$ $V_{GE} = \pm 15\text{ V}; R_G = 10\ \Omega$							
$t_r$	current rise time						$T_{VJ} = 125^{\circ}\text{C}$	70	ns
$t_{d(off)}$	turn-off delay time						40	ns	
$t_f$	current fall time						250	ns	
$E_{on}$	turn-on energy per pulse						100	ns	
$E_{off}$	turn-off energy per pulse						6.8	mJ	
$E_{off}$		8.3	mJ						
<b>RBSOA</b>	reverse bias safe operating area	$V_{GE} = \pm 15\text{ V}; R_G = 10\ \Omega$							
$I_{CM}$		$V_{CEK} = 1200\text{ V}$			225	A			
<b>SCSOA</b>	short circuit safe operating area	$V_{CEK} = 1200\text{ V}$							
$t_{SC}$	short circuit duration	$V_{CE} = 900\text{ V}; V_{GE} = \pm 15$			10	$\mu\text{s}$			
$I_{SC}$	short circuit current	$R_G = 10\ \Omega$ ; non-repetitive		300		A			
$R_{thJC}$	thermal resistance junction to case				0.32	K/W			
$R_{thCH}$	thermal resistance case to heatsink				0.15	K/W			
Brake Diode									
$V_{RRM}$	max. repetitive reverse voltage	$T_{VJ} = 25^{\circ}\text{C}$			1200	V			
$I_{F25}$	forward current	$T_C = 25^{\circ}\text{C}$			48	A			
$I_{F80}$		$T_C = 80^{\circ}\text{C}$			32	A			
$V_F$	forward voltage	$I_F = 30\text{ A}$			2.75	V			
					1.99	V			
$I_R$	reverse current	$V_R = V_{RRM}$			0.25	mA			
					1	mA			
$Q_{rr}$	reverse recovery charge	$V_R = 600\text{ V}$ $-di_f/dt = 400\text{ A}/\mu\text{s}$ $I_F = 30\text{ A}; V_{GE} = 0\text{ V}$							
$I_{RM}$	max. reverse recovery current						$T_{VJ} = 125^{\circ}\text{C}$	1.8	$\mu\text{C}$
$t_{rr}$	reverse recovery time						23	A	
$R_{thJC}$	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			50	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>				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 50/60 Hz, RMS; $I_{ISOL} \leq 1$ mA	3600			V
		t = 1 minute	3000			V



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

**Temperature Sensor NTC**

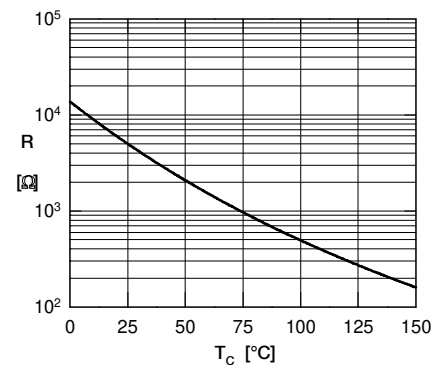
Symbol	Definition	Conditions	min.	typ.	max.	Unit
$R_{25}$	resistance	$T_{VJ} = 25^\circ$	4.75	5	5.25	k $\Omega$
$B_{25/50}$	temperature coefficient			3375		K

**Equivalent Circuits for Simulation**

\* on die level

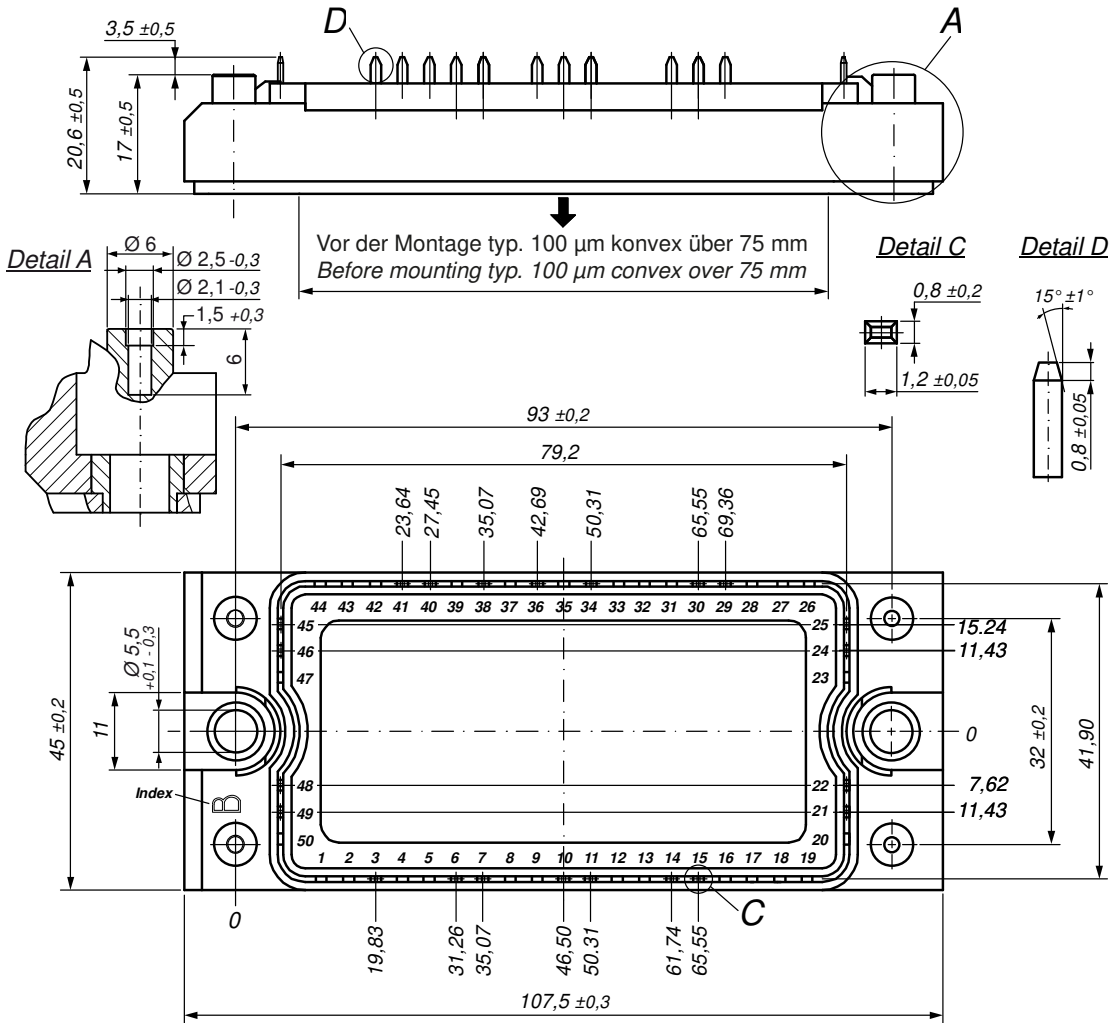
$T_{VJ} = 150^\circ\text{C}$

	Thyristor	Brake IGBT	Brake Diode	
$V_0$	0.88	1.1	1.31	V
$R_0$	4.1	17.9	8	m $\Omega$





**Outlines E2-Pack**

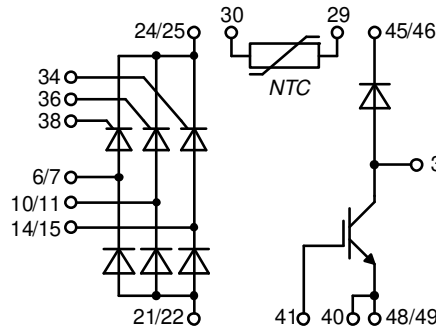


**Bemerkung / Note:**

- Nichttolerierete Maße nach / Measure without tolerances according DIN ISO 2768-T1-m
- PCB-Lochmuster / PCB hole pattern: **see pin position**
- Toleranz Pin-Position und PCB-Lochmuster / Tolerance of pin position and PCB hole pattern:  $\oplus 0.1$
- Montageanleitung / Mounting instruction: [www.ixys.com](http://www.ixys.com) **Application note IXAN0024**

**Detail A:** PCB-Montage / Mounting on PCB <sup>L</sup>

- Empfohlene, selbstschneidende Schraube / Recommended, self-tapping screw: **EJOT PT®** (Größe / size: **K25**) <sup>L</sup>
- Max. Schraubenlänge / Max. screw length: **PCB-Dicke / thickness + 6 mm** (max. Lochtiefe / hole depth) <sup>L</sup>
- Empfohlenes Drehmoment / Recommended mounting torque: **1.5 Nm**



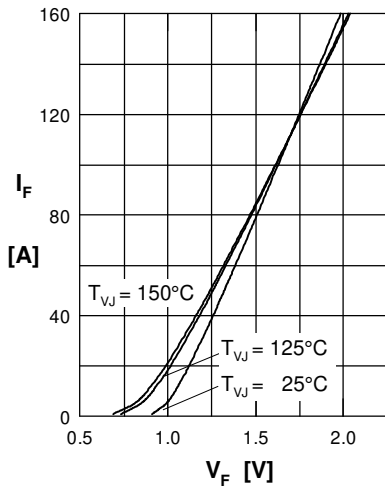
**Thyristor**


Fig. 1 Forward current vs. voltage drop per thyristor

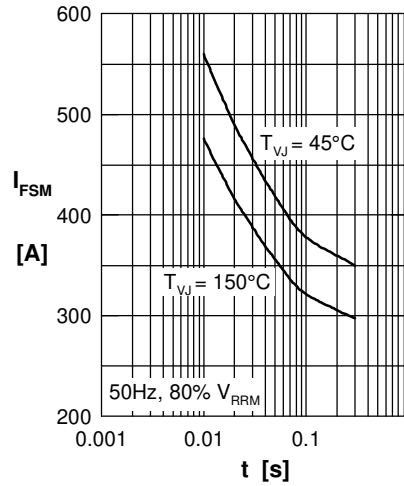


Fig. 2 Surge overload current vs. time per thyristor

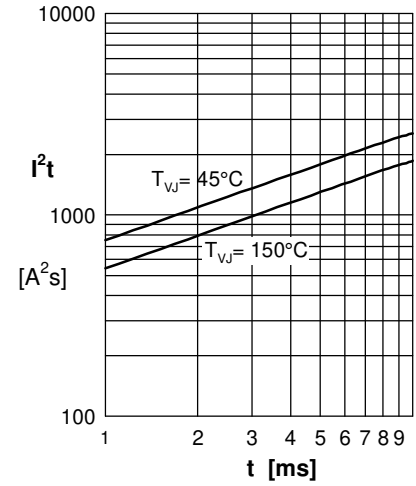
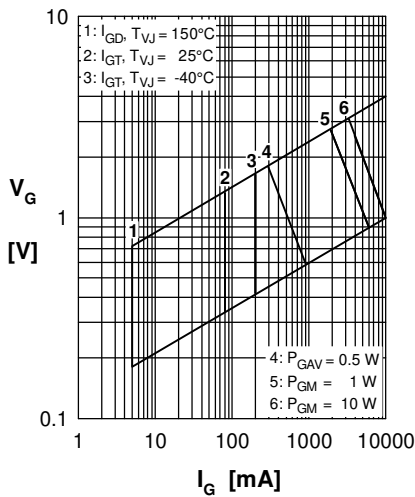

 Fig. 3  $I^2t$  vs. time per thyristor


Fig. 4 Gate trigger characteristics

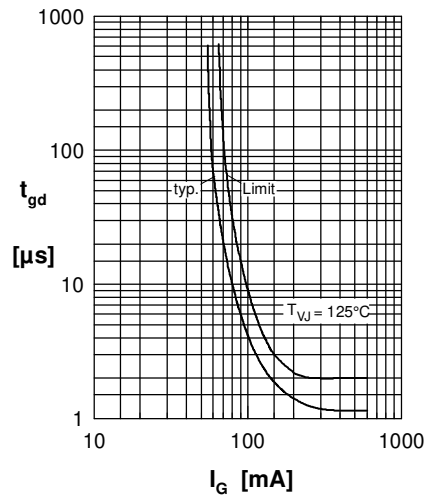


Fig. 5 Gate controlled delay time

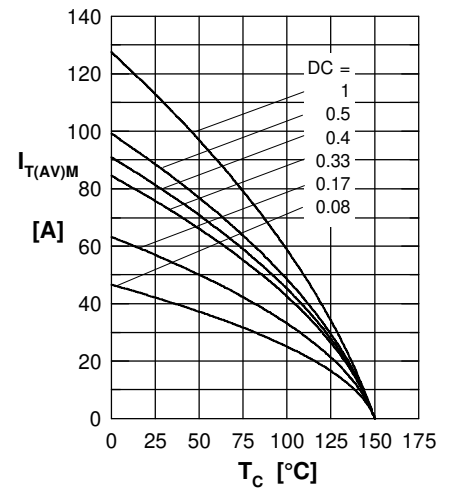


Fig. 5 Max. forward current vs. case temperature per thyristor

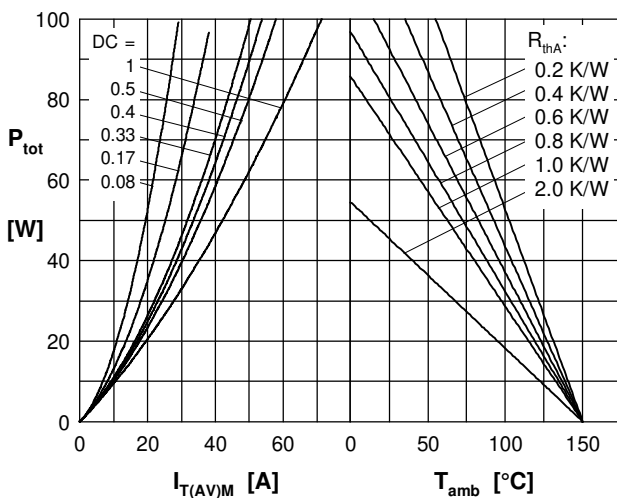


Fig. 4 Power dissipation vs. forward current and ambient temperature per thyristor

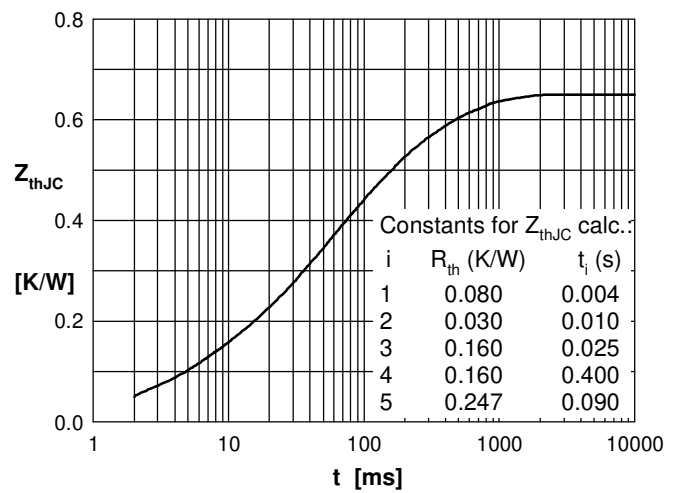


Fig. 6 Transient thermal impedance junction to case vs. time per thyristor

**Brake IGBT**

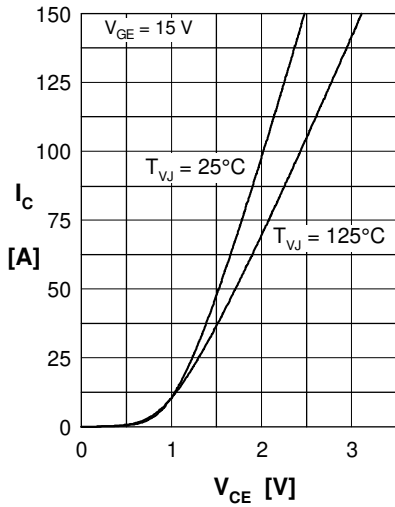


Fig. 1 Typ. output characteristics

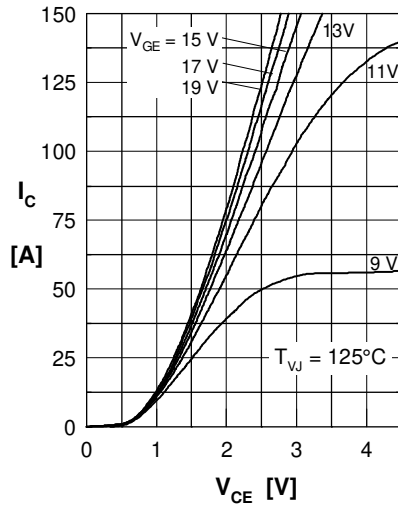


Fig. 2 Typ. output characteristics

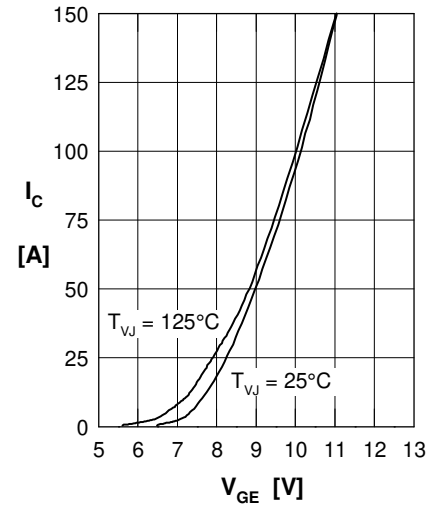


Fig. 3 Typ. transfer characteristics

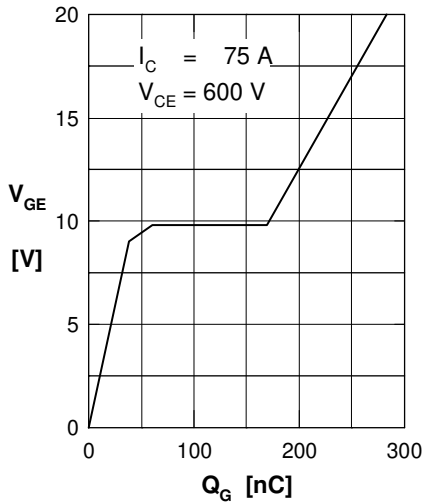


Fig. 4 Typ. turn-on gate charge

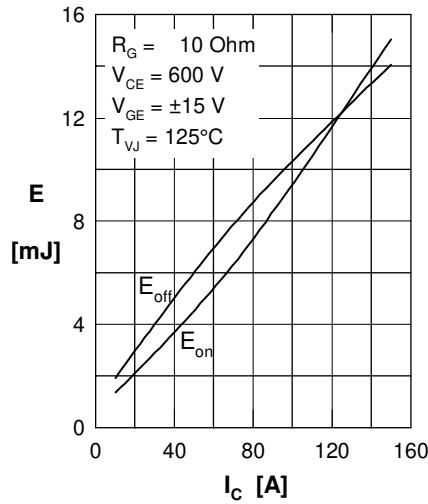


Fig. 5 Typ. switching energy versus collector current

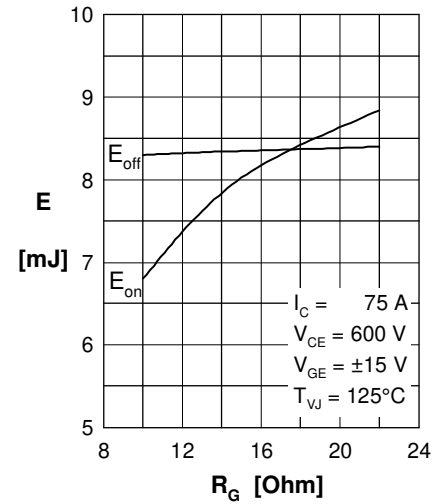


Fig. 6 Typ. switching energy versus gate resistance

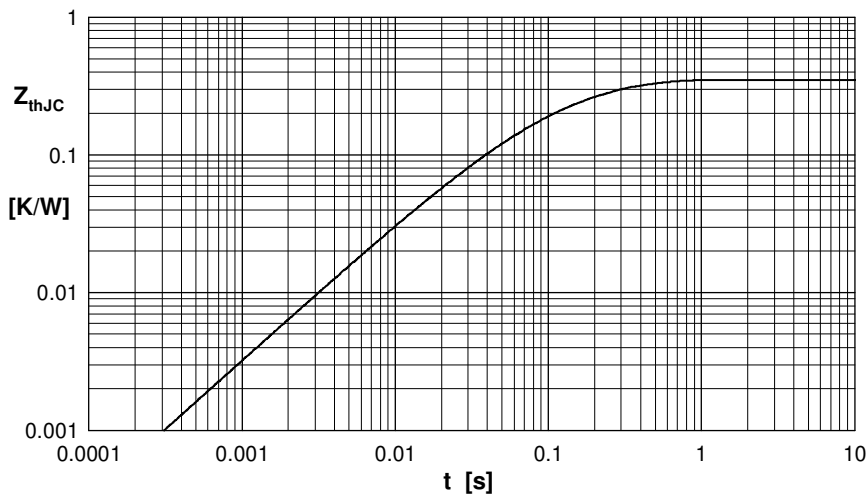


Fig. 7 Typ. transient thermal impedance junction to case

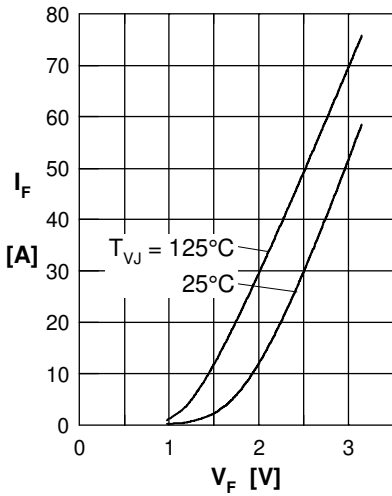
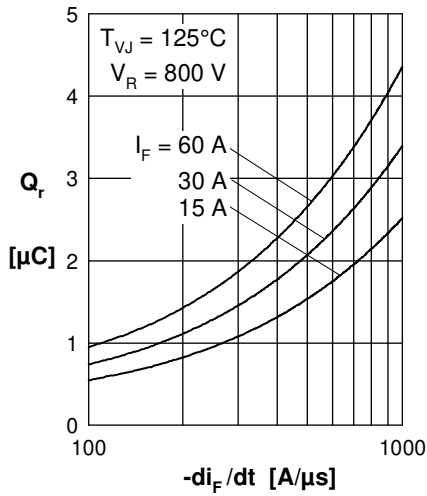
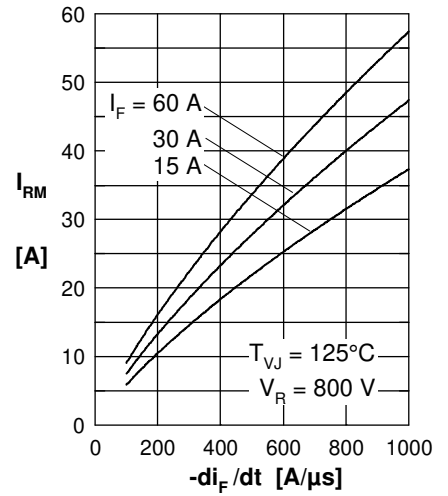
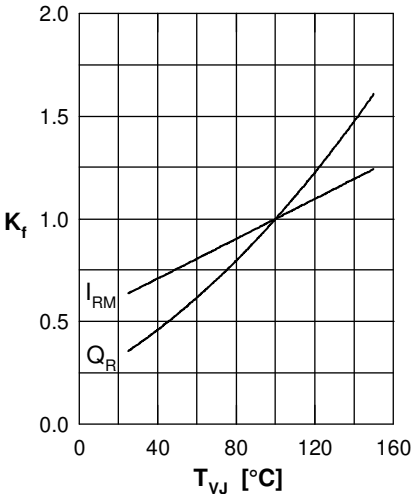
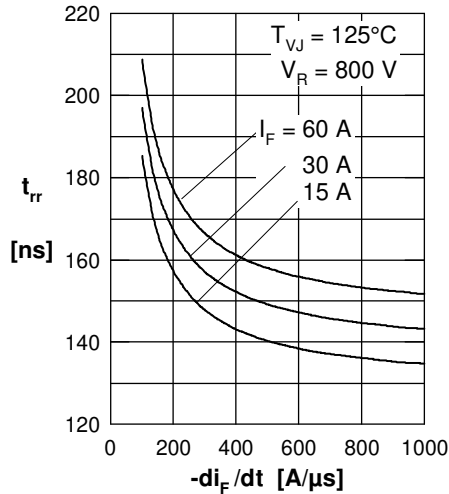
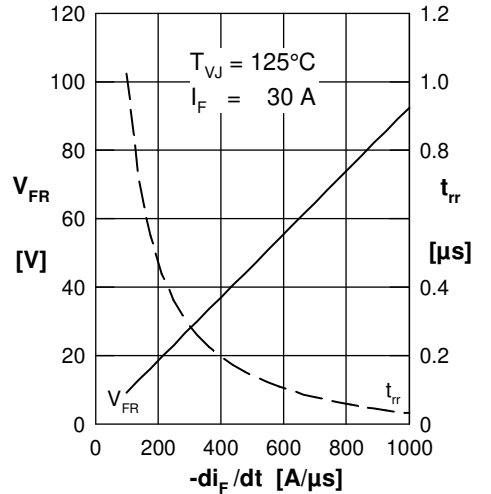
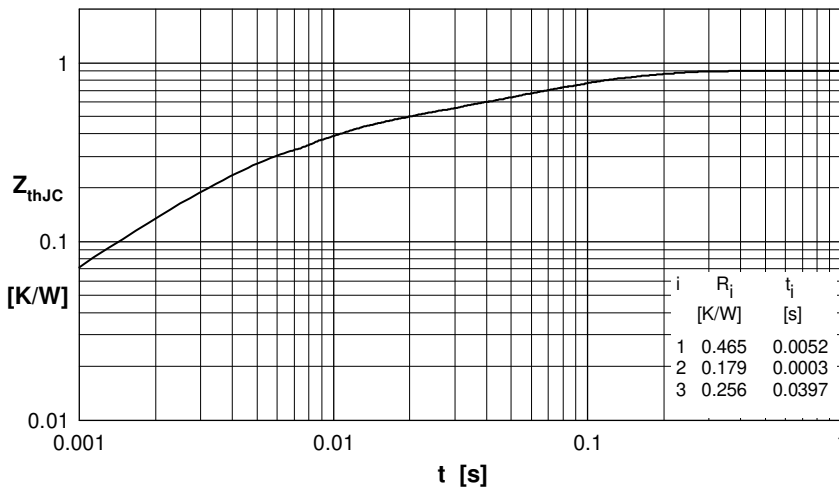
**Brake Diode**

 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  $I_{RM}$  versus  $-di_F/dt$ 

 Fig. 4 Dynamic parameters  $Q_r$ ,  $I_{RM}$  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