



**flowNPC 2**

**650 V / 300 A**

**Topology features**

- Capacitor
- Kelvin Emitter for improved switching performance
- Neutral Point Clamped Topology (I-Type)
- Temperature sensor

**Component features**

- High speed and smooth switching
- Low gate charge
- Very low collector emitter saturation voltage

**Housing features**

- Base isolation: Al<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub>
- Convex shaped baseplate for superior thermal contact
- Cu baseplate
- Thermo-mechanical push-and-pull force relief
- Solder pin

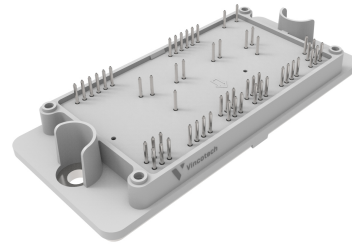
**Target applications**

- Energy Storage Systems
- Industrial Drives
- Solar Inverters
- UPS

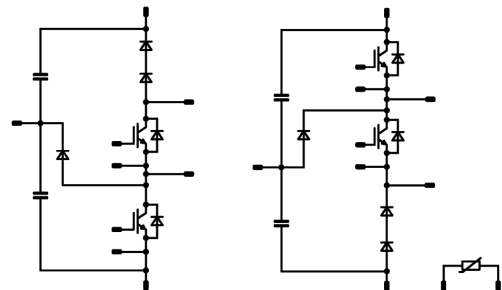
**Types**

- 30-FT07NIB300S503-LH36F58

**flow 2 13 mm housing**



**Schematic**





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## Maximum Ratings

$T_j = 25\text{ °C}$ , unless otherwise specified

Parameter	Symbol	Conditions	Value	Unit
<b>Buck Switch</b>				
Collector-emitter voltage	$V_{CES}$		650	V
Collector current (DC current)	$I_C$	$T_j = T_{jmax}$ $T_s = 80\text{ °C}$	260	A
Repetitive peak collector current	$I_{CRM}$	$t_p$ limited by $T_{jmax}$	900	A
Total power dissipation	$P_{tot}$	$T_j = T_{jmax}$ $T_s = 80\text{ °C}$	389	W
Gate-emitter voltage	$V_{GES}$		$\pm 20$	V
Maximum junction temperature	$T_{jmax}$		175	°C
<b>Buck Diode</b>				
Peak repetitive reverse voltage	$V_{RRM}$		650	V
Forward current (DC current)	$I_F$	$T_j = T_{jmax}$ $T_s = 80\text{ °C}$	208	A
Total power dissipation	$P_{tot}$	$T_j = T_{jmax}$ $T_s = 80\text{ °C}$	257	W
Maximum junction temperature	$T_{jmax}$		175	°C
<b>Buck Sw. Protection Diode</b>				
Peak repetitive reverse voltage	$V_{RRM}$		1200	V
Forward current (DC current)	$I_F$	$T_j = T_{jmax}$ $T_s = 80\text{ °C}$	13	A
Surge (non-repetitive) forward current	$I_{FSM}$	Single Half Sine Wave, $t_p = 10\text{ ms}$ $T_j = 150\text{ °C}$	36	A
Surge current capability	$I^2t$		6	A <sup>2</sup> s
Total power dissipation	$P_{tot}$	$T_j = T_{jmax}$ $T_s = 80\text{ °C}$	35	W
Maximum junction temperature	$T_{jmax}$		175	°C



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## Maximum Ratings

$T_j = 25\text{ °C}$ , unless otherwise specified

Parameter	Symbol	Conditions	Value	Unit
<b>Boost Switch</b>				
Collector-emitter voltage	$V_{CES}$		650	V
Collector current (DC current)	$I_C$	$T_j = T_{jmax}$ $T_s = 80\text{ °C}$	256	A
Repetitive peak collector current	$I_{CRM}$	$t_p$ limited by $T_{jmax}$	900	A
Total power dissipation	$P_{tot}$	$T_j = T_{jmax}$ $T_s = 80\text{ °C}$	288	W
Gate-emitter voltage	$V_{GES}$		$\pm 20$	V
Maximum junction temperature	$T_{jmax}$		175	°C
<b>Boost Diode</b>				
Peak repetitive reverse voltage	$V_{RRM}$		1300	V
Forward current (DC current)	$I_F$	$T_j = T_{jmax}$ $T_s = 80\text{ °C}$	182	A
Total power dissipation	$P_{tot}$	$T_j = T_{jmax}$ $T_s = 80\text{ °C}$	461	W
Maximum junction temperature	$T_{jmax}$		175	°C
<b>Boost Sw. Protection Diode</b>				
Peak repetitive reverse voltage	$V_{RRM}$		1200	V
Forward current (DC current)	$I_F$	$T_j = T_{jmax}$ $T_s = 80\text{ °C}$	13	A
Surge (non-repetitive) forward current	$I_{FSM}$	Single Half Sine Wave, $t_p = 10\text{ ms}$ $T_j = 150\text{ °C}$	36	A
Surge current capability	$I^2t$		6	A <sup>2</sup> s
Total power dissipation	$P_{tot}$	$T_j = T_{jmax}$ $T_s = 80\text{ °C}$	35	W
Maximum junction temperature	$T_{jmax}$		175	°C
<b>Capacitor (DC)</b>				
Maximum DC voltage	$V_{MAX}$		630	V
Operation Temperature	$T_{op}$		-55 ... 150	°C



### Maximum Ratings

$T_j = 25\text{ °C}$ , unless otherwise specified

Parameter	Symbol	Conditions	Value	Unit
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### Module Properties

#### Thermal Properties

Storage temperature	$T_{stg}$		-40...+125	°C
Operation temperature under switching condition	$T_{jop}$		-40...+( $T_{jmax} - 25$ )	°C

#### Isolation Properties

Isolation voltage	$V_{isol}$	DC Test Voltage* $t_p = 2\text{ s}$	6000	V
Isolation voltage	$V_{isol}$	AC Voltage $t_p = 1\text{ min}$	2500	V
Creepage distance			>12,7	mm
Clearance			>12,7	mm
Comparative Tracking Index	CTI		≥ 200	

\*100 % tested in production





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datasheet

### Characteristic Values

Parameter	Symbol	Conditions					Values			Unit
		$V_{GS}$ [V]	$V_{GE}$ [V]	$V_{DS}$ [V]	$I_D$ [A]	$T_j$ [°C]	Min	Typ	Max	

#### Buck Switch

##### Static

Gate-emitter threshold voltage	$V_{GE(th)}$	$V_{CE} = V_{GE}$			0,003	25	3,2	4	4,8	V
Collector-emitter saturation voltage	$V_{CE(sat)}$		15		300	25 125 150		1,43 1,52 1,55	1,75 <sup>(1)</sup>	V
Collector-emitter cut-off current	$I_{CES}$		0	650		25			200	μA
Gate-emitter leakage current	$I_{GES}$		20	0		25			400	nA
Internal gate resistance	$r_g$							None		Ω
Input capacitance	$C_{ies}$							18000		pF
Output capacitance	$C_{oes}$	$f = 1$ Mhz	0	25		25		520		pF
Reverse transfer capacitance	$C_{res}$							68		pF
Gate charge	$Q_g$	$V_{CC} = 520$ V	15		300	25		656		nC

##### Thermal

Thermal resistance junction to sink <sup>(2)</sup>	$R_{th(j-s)}$	$\lambda_{paste} = 3,4$ W/mK (PSX)						0,24		K/W
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##### Dynamic

Turn-on delay time	$t_{d(on)}$					25 125 150		40,47 41,02 40,95		ns
Rise time	$t_r$					25 125 150		17,43 18,97 19,8		ns
Turn-off delay time	$t_{d(off)}$					25 125 150		132,96 157,81 165,3		ns
Fall time	$t_f$					25 125 150		21,93 28,2 31,09		ns
Turn-on energy (per pulse)	$E_{on}$	$Q_{tFWD} = 3,1$ μC $Q_{tFWD} = 9,95$ μC $Q_{tFWD} = 12,49$ μC				25 125 150		1,21 1,83 1,94		mWs
Turn-off energy (per pulse)	$E_{off}$					25 125 150		2,22 3,52 3,88		mWs



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### Characteristic Values

Parameter	Symbol	Conditions					Values			Unit
		$V_{GE}$ [V] $V_{GS}$ [V]	$V_{CE}$ [V] $V_{DS}$ [V] $V_F$ [V]	$I_C$ [A] $I_D$ [A] $I_F$ [A]	$T_j$ [°C]	Min	Typ	Max		

#### Buck Diode

##### Static

Forward voltage	$V_F$				280	25 125 150		1,73 1,45 1,41	2,5 <sup>(1)</sup>	V
Reverse leakage current	$I_R$	$V_r = 650$ V				25			60	μA

##### Thermal

Thermal resistance junction to sink <sup>(2)</sup>	$R_{th(j-s)}$	$\lambda_{paste} = 3,4$ W/mK (PSX)						0,37		K/W
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##### Dynamic

Peak recovery current	$I_{RM}$					25 125 150		136,13 229,49 257,63		A
Reverse recovery time	$t_{rr}$					25 125 150		40,8 72,91 81,66		ns
Recovered charge	$Q_r$	$di/dt=7986$ A/μs $di/dt=7611$ A/μs $di/dt=8106$ A/μs	-5/15	350	180	25 125 150		3,1 9,95 12,49		μC
Reverse recovered energy	$E_{rec}$					25 125 150		0,612 2,11 2,68		mWs
Peak rate of fall of recovery current	$(di_r/dt)_{max}$					25 125 150		8271,93 6648,6 6899,06		A/μs



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### Characteristic Values

Parameter	Symbol	Conditions					Values			Unit
		$V_{GE}$ [V] $V_{GS}$ [V]	$V_{CE}$ [V] $V_{DS}$ [V] $V_F$ [V]	$I_C$ [A] $I_D$ [A] $I_F$ [A]	$T_j$ [°C]	Min	Typ	Max		

#### Buck Sw. Protection Diode

##### Static

Forward voltage	$V_F$				8	25 150		2,37 2,27	2,65 <sup>(1)</sup> 2,68 <sup>(1)</sup>	V
Reverse leakage current	$I_R$	$V_r = 1200$ V				25 150			0,06 0,7	mA

##### Thermal

Thermal resistance junction to sink <sup>(2)</sup>	$R_{th(j-s)}$	$\lambda_{paste} = 3,4$ W/mK (PSX)						2,68		K/W
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### Characteristic Values

Parameter	Symbol	Conditions					Values			Unit
		$V_{GS}$ [V]	$V_{GE}$ [V]	$V_{DS}$ [V]	$I_D$ [A]	$T_j$ [°C]	Min	Typ	Max	

#### Boost Switch

##### Static

Gate-emitter threshold voltage	$V_{GE(th)}$	$V_{CE} = V_{GE}$			0,003	25	4,2	5	5,8	V
Collector-emitter saturation voltage	$V_{CE(sat)}$		15		225	25 125 150		1,1 1,09 1,08	1,45 <sup>(1)</sup>	V
Collector-emitter cut-off current	$I_{CES}$		0	650		25			120	μA
Gate-emitter leakage current	$I_{GES}$		20	0		25			360	nA
Internal gate resistance	$r_g$							None		Ω
Input capacitance	$C_{ies}$							36300		pF
Output capacitance	$C_{oes}$	$f = 1$ Mhz	0	25		25		450		pF
Reverse transfer capacitance	$C_{res}$							126		pF
Gate charge	$Q_g$		15	520	225	25		1308		nC

##### Thermal

Thermal resistance junction to sink <sup>(2)</sup>	$R_{th(j-s)}$	$\lambda_{paste} = 3,4$ W/mK (PSX)						0,33		K/W
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##### Dynamic

Turn-on delay time	$t_{d(on)}$					25 125 150		145,02 146,44 147,1		ns
Rise time	$t_r$					25 125 150		16,66 17,98 18,36		ns
Turn-off delay time	$t_{d(off)}$					25 125 150		215,32 255,29 263,64		ns
Fall time	$t_f$					25 125 150		33,82 117,38 170,18		ns
Turn-on energy (per pulse)	$E_{on}$	$Q_{tFWD} = 2,58$ μC $Q_{tFWD} = 8,04$ μC $Q_{tFWD} = 10,16$ μC				25 125 150		0,733 0,921 1		mWs
Turn-off energy (per pulse)	$E_{off}$					25 125 150		8,63 12,4 13,3		mWs



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datasheet

### Characteristic Values

Parameter	Symbol	Conditions					Values			Unit
		$V_{GE}$ [V] $V_{GS}$ [V]	$V_{CE}$ [V] $V_{DS}$ [V] $V_F$ [V]	$I_C$ [A] $I_D$ [A] $I_F$ [A]	$T_j$ [°C]	Min	Typ	Max		
<b>Boost Diode</b>										
<b>Static</b>										
Forward voltage	$V_F$				280	25 125 150		4 3,33 3,17	5 <sup>(1)</sup>	V
Reverse leakage current	$I_R$	$V_r = 1300$ V				25			60	μA
<b>Thermal</b>										
Thermal resistance junction to sink <sup>(2)</sup>	$R_{th(j-s)}$	$\lambda_{paste} = 3,4$ W/mK (PSX)						0,21		K/W
<b>Dynamic</b>										
Peak recovery current	$I_{RM}$					25 125 150		139,89 221,28 246,01		A
Reverse recovery time	$t_{rr}$					25 125 150		32,28 67,84 78,27		ns
Recovered charge	$Q_r$	$di/dt=9038$ A/μs $di/dt=8691$ A/μs $di/dt=8303$ A/μs	±15	350	180	25 125 150		2,58 8,04 10,16		μC
Reverse recovered energy	$E_{rec}$					25 125 150		0,398 1,63 2,09		mWs
Peak rate of fall of recovery current	$(di_r/dt)_{max}$					25 125 150		13929,49 9977,38 9746,69		A/μs



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### Characteristic Values

Parameter	Symbol	Conditions					Values			Unit
		$V_{GE}$ [V] $V_{GS}$ [V]	$V_{CE}$ [V] $V_{DS}$ [V] $V_F$ [V]	$I_C$ [A] $I_D$ [A] $I_F$ [A]	$T_j$ [°C]	Min	Typ	Max		

#### Boost Sw. Protection Diode

##### Static

Forward voltage	$V_F$			8	25 150		2,37 2,27	2,65 <sup>(1)</sup> 2,68 <sup>(1)</sup>	V
Reverse leakage current	$I_R$	$V_i = 1200$ V			25 150		0,3	0,06 0,7	mA

##### Thermal

Thermal resistance junction to sink <sup>(2)</sup>	$R_{th(j-s)}$	$\lambda_{paste} = 3,4$ W/mK (PSX)					2,68		K/W
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#### Capacitor (DC)

##### Static

Capacitance	$C$	DC bias voltage = 0 V			25		33		nF
Tolerance						-5		5	%

#### Thermistor

##### Static

Rated resistance	$R$				25		22		kΩ
Deviation of R100	$\Delta_{R/R}$	$R_{100} = 1484$ Ω			100	-5		5	%
Power dissipation	$P$				25		130		mW
Power dissipation constant	$d$				25		1,5		mW/K
B-value	$B_{(25/50)}$	Tol. $\pm 1$ %					3962		K
B-value	$B_{(25/100)}$	Tol. $\pm 1$ %					4000		K
Vincotech Thermistor Reference								I	

<sup>(1)</sup> Value at chip level

<sup>(2)</sup> Only valid with pre-applied Vincotech thermal interface material.

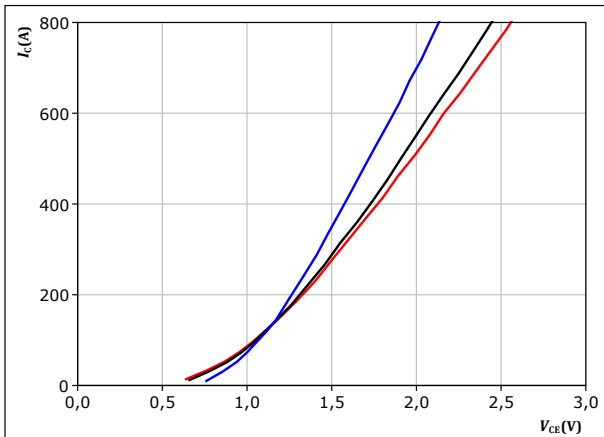


## Buck Switch Characteristics

**figure 1.** IGBT

Typical output characteristics

$$I_C = f(V_{CE})$$



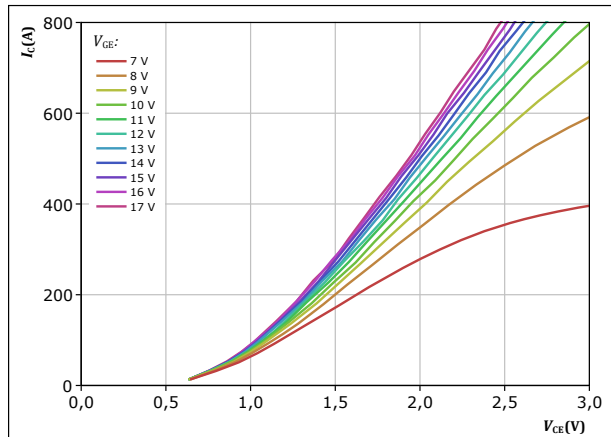
$t_p = 250 \mu s$   
 $V_{GE} = 15 V$

$T_j:$  — 25 °C  
— 125 °C  
— 150 °C

**figure 2.** IGBT

Typical output characteristics

$$I_C = f(V_{CE})$$

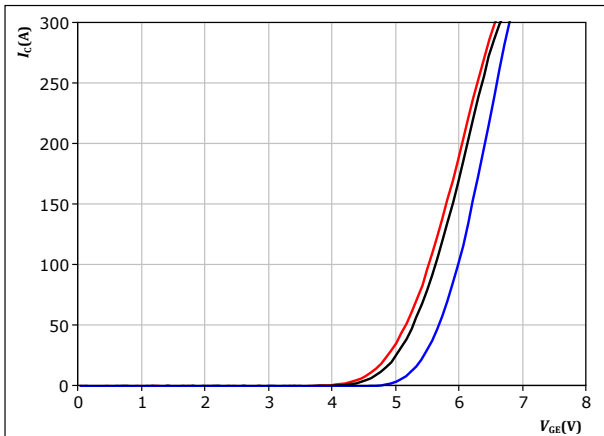


$t_p = 250 \mu s$   
 $T_j = 150 \text{ }^\circ\text{C}$   
 $V_{GE}$  from 7 V to 17 V in steps of 1 V

**figure 3.** IGBT

Typical transfer characteristics

$$I_C = f(V_{GE})$$



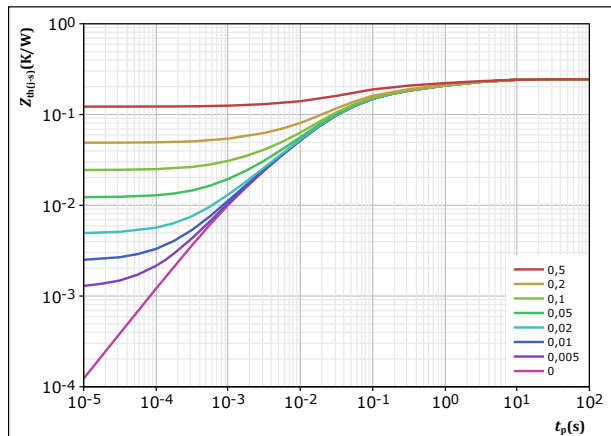
$t_p = 250 \mu s$   
 $V_{CE} = 10 V$

$T_j:$  — 25 °C  
— 125 °C  
— 150 °C

**figure 4.** IGBT

Transient thermal impedance as a function of pulse width

$$Z_{th(j-s)} = f(t_p)$$



$D = t_p / T$   
 $R_{th(j-s)} = 0,244 \text{ K/W}$

IGBT thermal model values

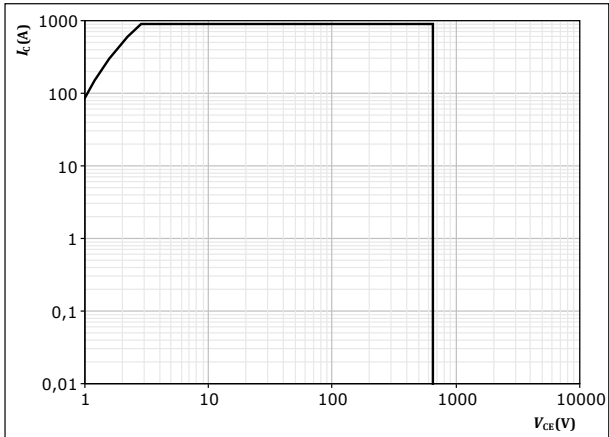
$R$ (K/W)	$\tau$ (s)
3,19E-02	4,04E+00
3,56E-02	8,39E-01
5,47E-02	1,56E-01
9,39E-02	3,22E-02
2,10E-02	7,54E-03
7,41E-03	1,20E-03



### Buck Switch Characteristics

**figure 5.** IGBT

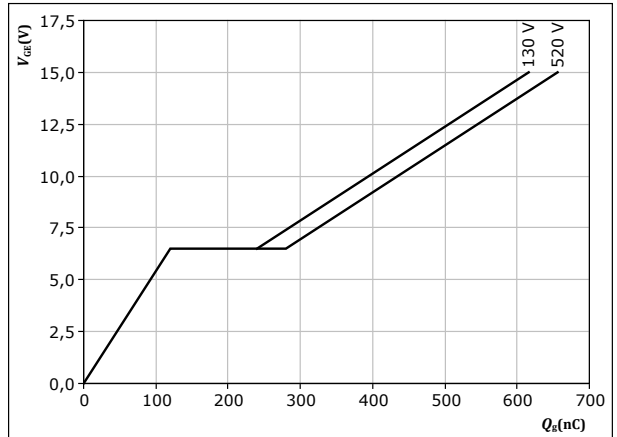
Safe operating area  
 $I_C = f(V_{CE})$



$D =$  single pulse  
 $T_s = 80$  °C  
 $V_{GE} = 15$  V  
 $T_j = T_{jmax}$

**figure 6.** IGBT

Gate voltage vs gate charge  
 $V_{GE} = f(Q_g)$



$I_C = 75$  A  
 $T_j = 25$  °C





### Buck Diode Characteristics

figure 7. FWD

Typical forward characteristics

$$I_F = f(V_F)$$

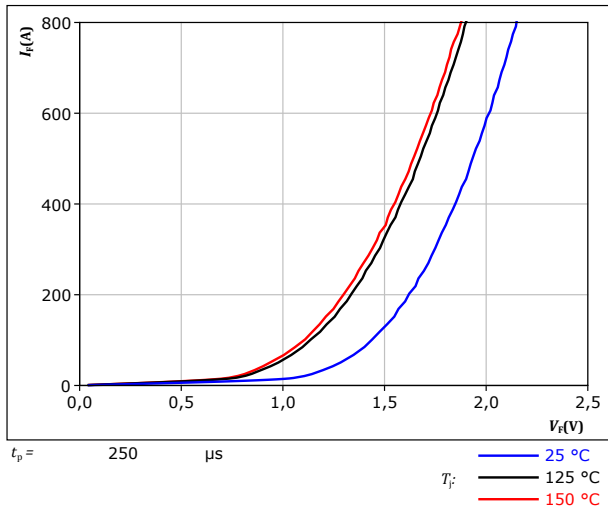
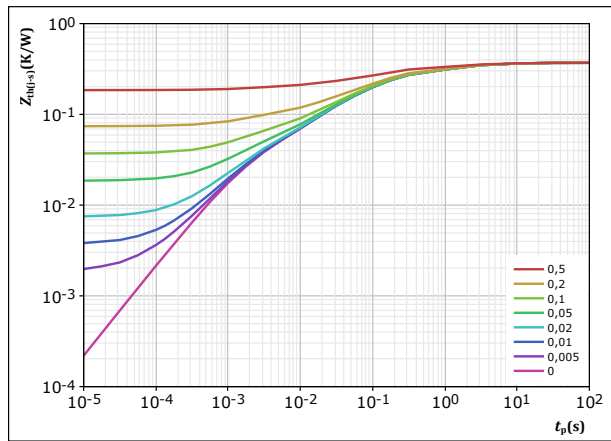


figure 8. FWD

Transient thermal impedance as a function of pulse width

$$Z_{th(j-s)} = f(t_p)$$



$D = t_p / T$   
 $R_{th(j-s)} = 0,37$  K/W  
 FWD thermal model values

$R$ (K/W)	$\tau$ (s)
1,90E-02	9,17E+00
8,58E-02	1,35E+00
1,71E-01	1,16E-01
6,65E-02	1,86E-02
2,75E-02	1,64E-03

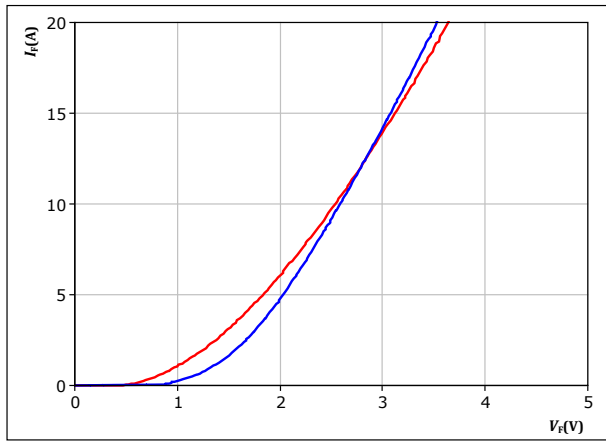


## Buck Sw. Protection Diode Characteristics

figure 9. FWD

Typical forward characteristics

$$I_F = f(V_F)$$

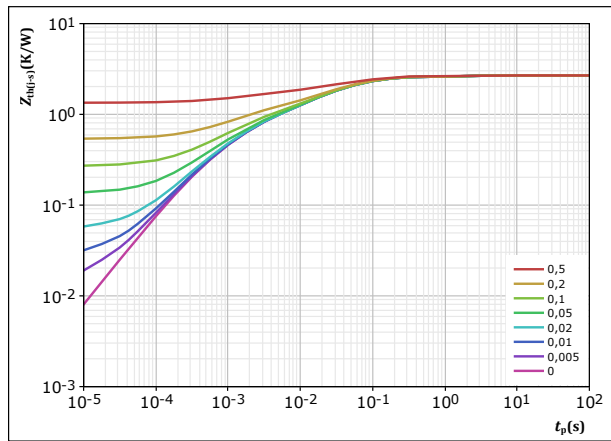


$t_p = 250 \mu s$   
 $T_j$ : — 25 °C  
 — 150 °C

figure 10. FWD

Transient thermal impedance as a function of pulse width

$$Z_{th(j-s)} = f(t_p)$$



$D = t_p / T$   
 $R_{th(j-s)} = 2,683 \text{ K/W}$   
 FWD thermal model values

R (K/W)	$\tau$ (s)
1,24E-01	1,82E+00
9,92E-01	7,02E-02
8,59E-01	1,48E-02
5,29E-01	1,78E-03
1,79E-01	4,06E-04

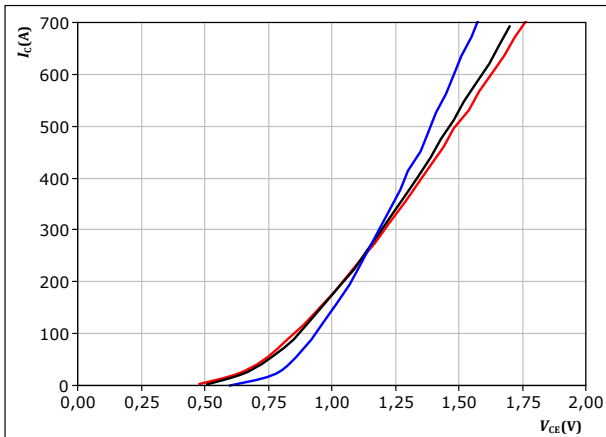


## Boost Switch Characteristics

figure 11. IGBT

Typical output characteristics

$$I_C = f(V_{CE})$$



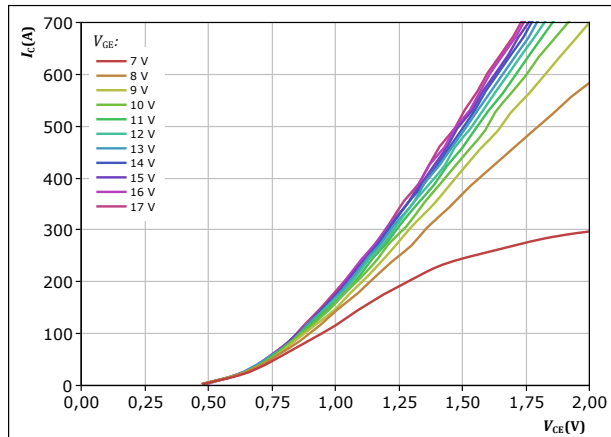
$t_p = 250\ \mu\text{s}$   
 $V_{GE} = 15\ \text{V}$

$T_j:$  — 25 °C  
— 125 °C  
— 150 °C

figure 12. IGBT

Typical output characteristics

$$I_C = f(V_{CE})$$

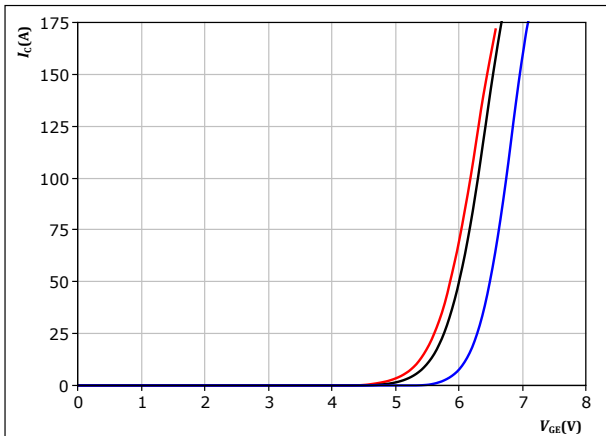


$t_p = 250\ \mu\text{s}$   
 $T_j = 150\text{ °C}$   
 $V_{GE}$  from 7 V to 17 V in steps of 1 V

figure 13. IGBT

Typical transfer characteristics

$$I_C = f(V_{GE})$$



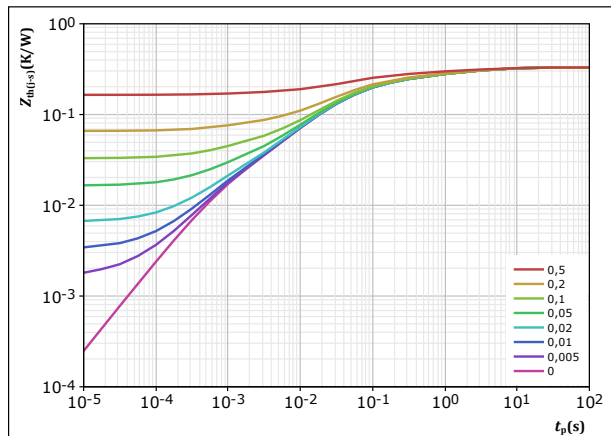
$t_p = 250\ \mu\text{s}$   
 $V_{CE} = 10\ \text{V}$

$T_j:$  — 25 °C  
— 125 °C  
— 150 °C

figure 14. IGBT

Transient thermal impedance as a function of pulse width

$$Z_{th(j-s)} = f(t_p)$$



$D = t_p / T$   
 $R_{th(j-s)} = 0,329\ \text{K/W}$

IGBT thermal model values

$R$ (K/W)	$\tau$ (s)
3,80E-02	5,19E+00
4,42E-02	1,12E+00
8,02E-02	1,82E-01
1,26E-01	3,39E-02
2,79E-02	6,91E-03
1,28E-02	7,70E-04

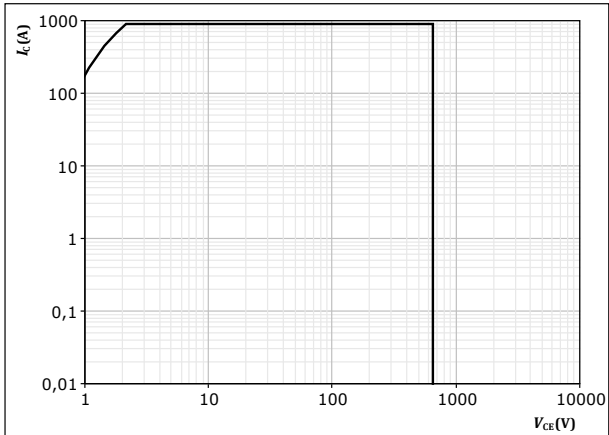


### Boost Switch Characteristics

figure 15. IGBT

Safe operating area

$I_C = f(V_{CE})$

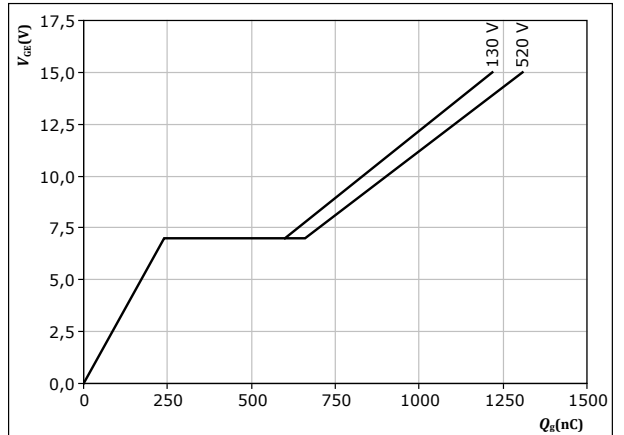


$D =$  single pulse  
 $T_s = 80$  °C  
 $V_{GE} = 15$  V  
 $T_j = T_{jmax}$

figure 16. IGBT

Gate voltage vs gate charge

$V_{GE} = f(Q_g)$



$I_C = 75$  A  
 $T_j = 25$  °C



### Boost Diode Characteristics

figure 17. FWD

Typical forward characteristics

$$I_F = f(V_F)$$

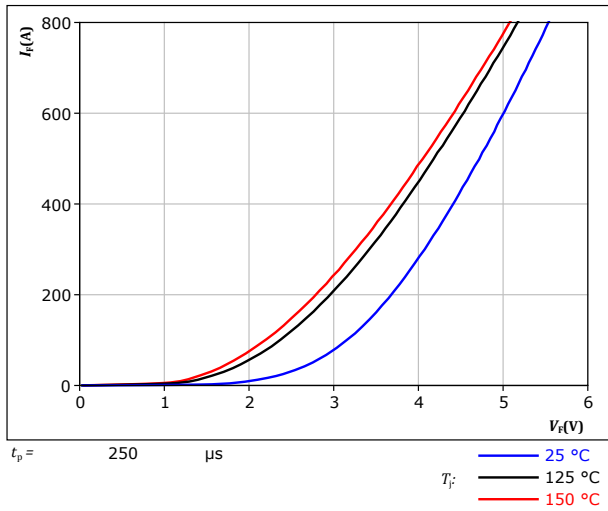
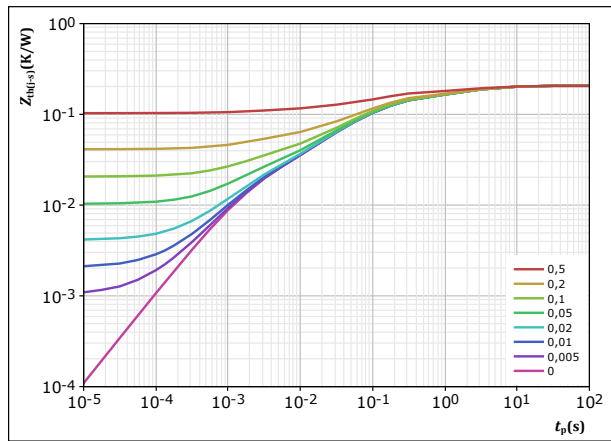


figure 18. FWD

Transient thermal impedance as a function of pulse width

$$Z_{th(j-s)} = f(t_p)$$



$D = t_p / T$   
 $R_{th(j-s)} = 0,206 \text{ K/W}$   
 FWD thermal model values

$R$ (K/W)	$\tau$ (s)
2,74E-02	5,35E+00
4,37E-02	1,14E+00
9,32E-02	1,04E-01
2,79E-02	1,70E-02
1,41E-02	1,69E-03

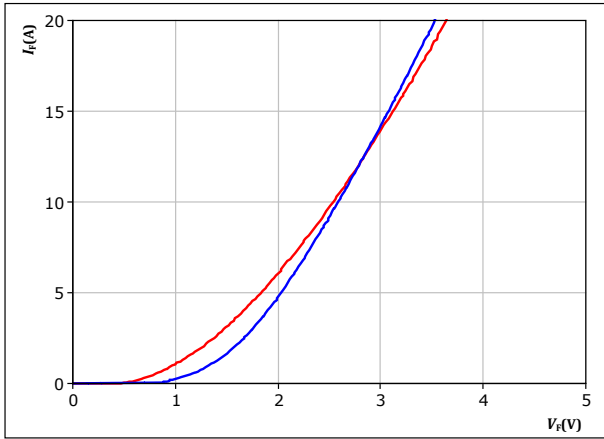


### Boost Sw. Protection Diode Characteristics

figure 19. FWD

Typical forward characteristics

$$I_F = f(V_F)$$

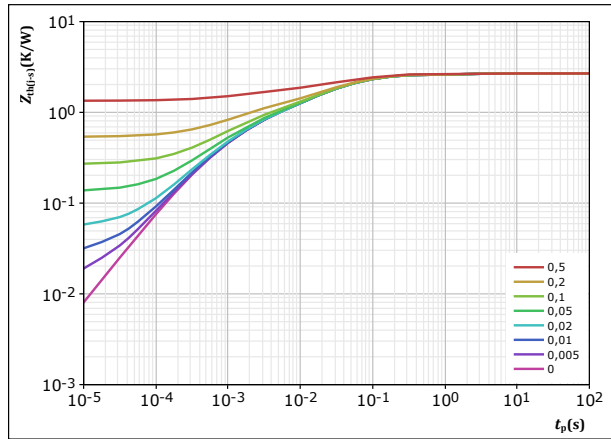


$t_p = 250 \mu s$   
 $T_j: 25 \text{ }^\circ\text{C}$  (blue line)  
 $150 \text{ }^\circ\text{C}$  (red line)

figure 20. FWD

Transient thermal impedance as a function of pulse width

$$Z_{th(j-s)} = f(t_p)$$



$D = t_p / T$   
 $R_{th(j-s)} = 2,683 \text{ K/W}$   
 FWD thermal model values

$R \text{ (K/W)}$	$\tau \text{ (s)}$
1,24E-01	1,82E+00
9,92E-01	7,02E-02
8,59E-01	1,48E-02
5,29E-01	1,78E-03
1,79E-01	4,06E-04

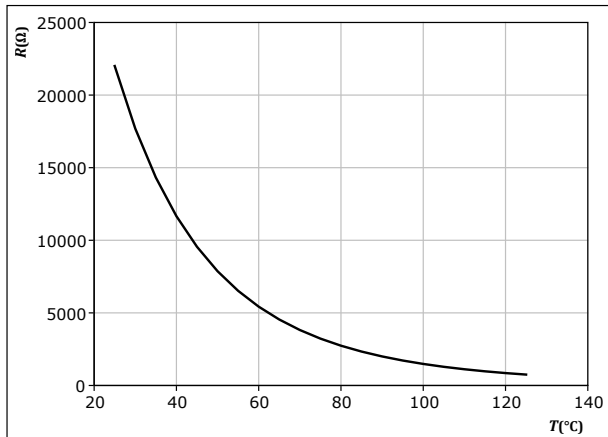


## Thermistor Characteristics

figure 21. Thermistor

Typical NTC characteristic as function of temperature

$$R_T = f(T)$$

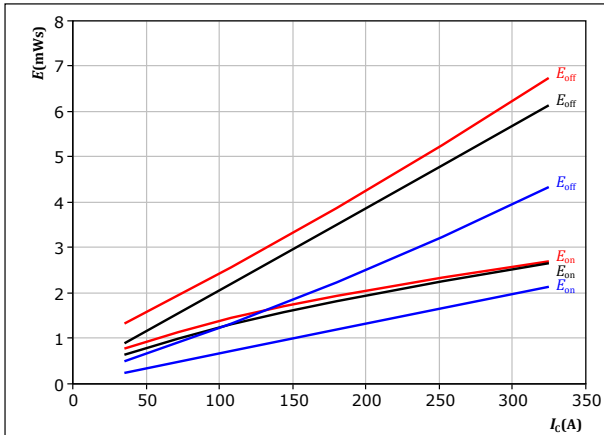




## Buck Switching Characteristics

**figure 22.** IGBT

Typical switching energy losses as a function of collector current  
 $E = f(I_c)$

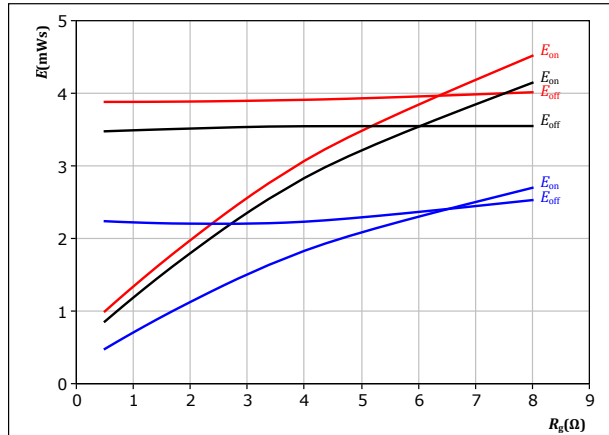


With an inductive load at  
 $V_{CE} = 350$  V  
 $V_{GE} = -5/15$  V  
 $R_{gon} = 2$   $\Omega$   
 $R_{goff} = 2$   $\Omega$

$T_j$ : 25 °C (blue), 125 °C (black), 150 °C (red)

**figure 23.** IGBT

Typical switching energy losses as a function of IGBT turn on gate resistor  
 $E = f(R_g)$

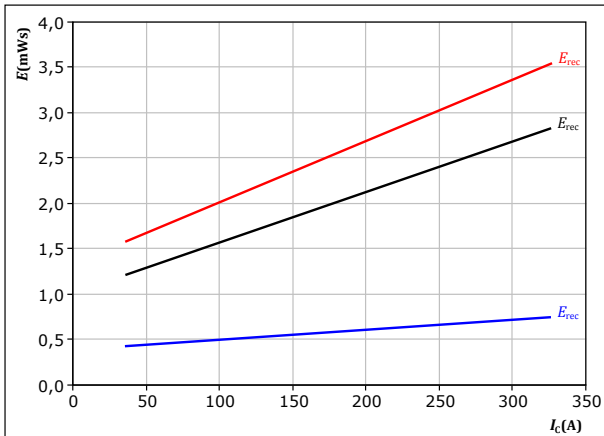


With an inductive load at  
 $V_{CE} = 350$  V  
 $V_{GE} = -5/15$  V  
 $I_c = 180$  A

$T_j$ : 25 °C (blue), 125 °C (black), 150 °C (red)

**figure 24.** FWD

Typical reverse recovered energy loss as a function of collector current  
 $E_{rec} = f(I_c)$

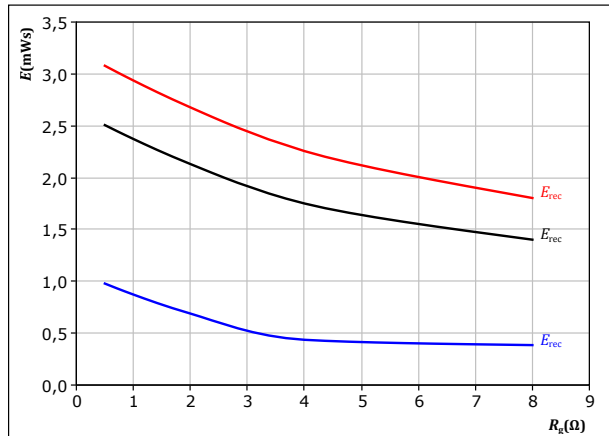


With an inductive load at  
 $V_{CE} = 350$  V  
 $V_{GE} = -5/15$  V  
 $R_{gon} = 2$   $\Omega$

$T_j$ : 25 °C (blue), 125 °C (black), 150 °C (red)

**figure 25.** FWD

Typical reverse recovered energy loss as a function of IGBT turn on gate resistor  
 $E_{rec} = f(R_g)$



With an inductive load at  
 $V_{CE} = 350$  V  
 $V_{GE} = -5/15$  V  
 $I_c = 180$  A

$T_j$ : 25 °C (blue), 125 °C (black), 150 °C (red)

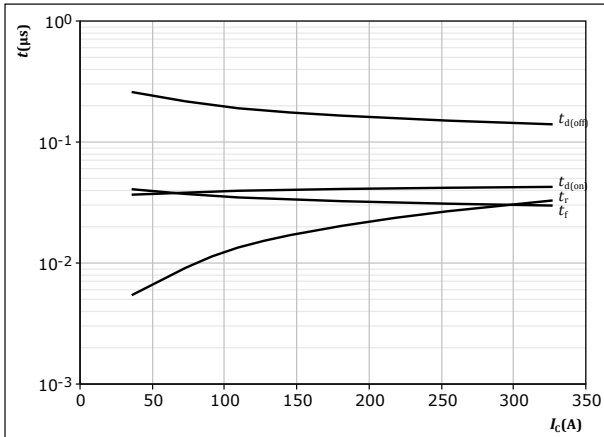




## Buck Switching Characteristics

**figure 26.** IGBT

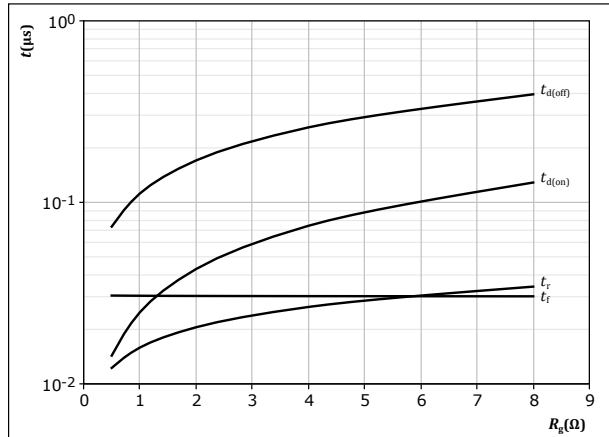
Typical switching times as a function of collector current  
 $t = f(I_c)$



With an inductive load at  
 $T_j = 150$  °C  
 $V_{CE} = 350$  V  
 $V_{GE} = -5/15$  V  
 $R_{gon} = 2$  Ω  
 $R_{goff} = 2$  Ω

**figure 27.** IGBT

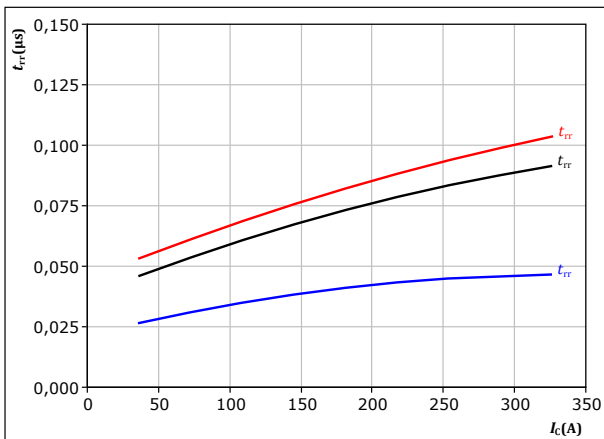
Typical switching times as a function of IGBT turn on gate resistor  
 $t = f(R_g)$



With an inductive load at  
 $T_j = 150$  °C  
 $V_{CE} = 350$  V  
 $V_{GE} = -5/15$  V  
 $I_c = 180$  A

**figure 28.** FWD

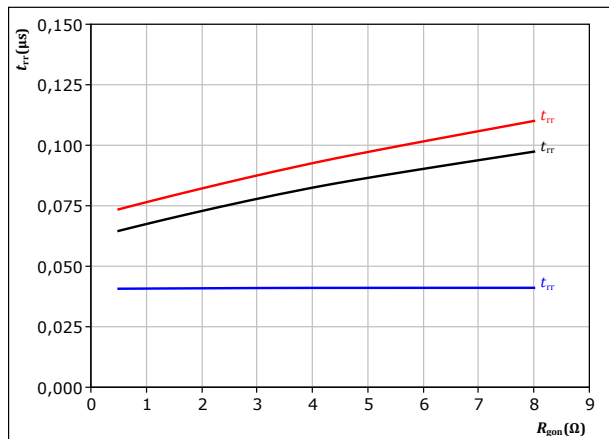
Typical reverse recovery time as a function of collector current  
 $t_{rr} = f(I_c)$



With an inductive load at  
 $V_{CE} = 350$  V  
 $V_{GE} = -5/15$  V  
 $R_{gon} = 2$  Ω  
 $T_j$ : — 25 °C  
           — 125 °C  
           — 150 °C

**figure 29.** FWD

Typical reverse recovery time as a function of IGBT turn on gate resistor  
 $t_{rr} = f(R_{gon})$



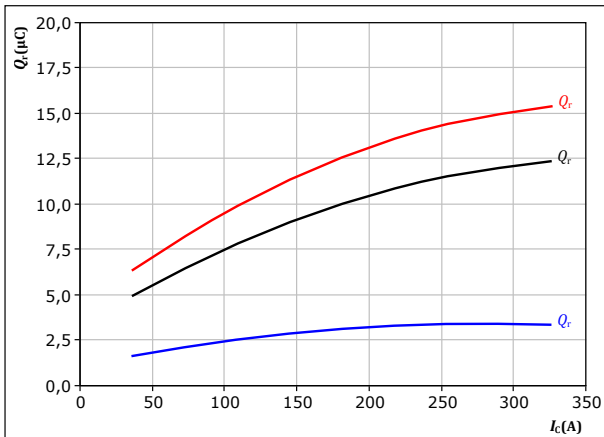
With an inductive load at  
 $V_{CE} = 350$  V  
 $V_{GE} = -5/15$  V  
 $I_c = 180$  A  
 $T_j$ : — 25 °C  
           — 125 °C  
           — 150 °C



## Buck Switching Characteristics

**figure 30.** FWD  
Typical recovered charge as a function of collector current

$Q_r = f(I_c)$

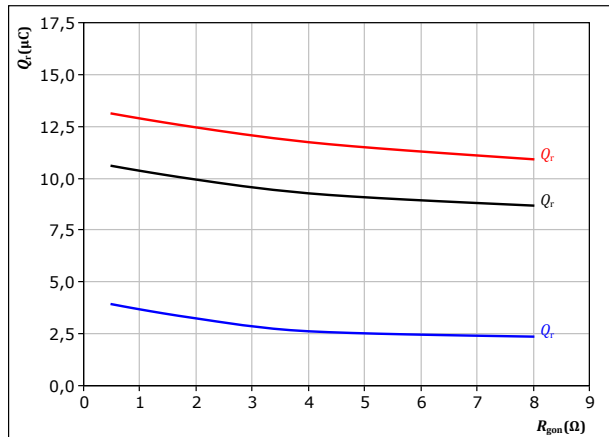


With an inductive load at

$V_{CE} = 350$  V  
 $V_{GE} = -5/15$  V  
 $R_{gon} = 2$  Ω  
 $T_j:$  — 25 °C  
— 125 °C  
— 150 °C

**figure 31.** FWD  
Typical recovered charge as a function of IGBT turn on gate resistor

$Q_r = f(R_{gon})$

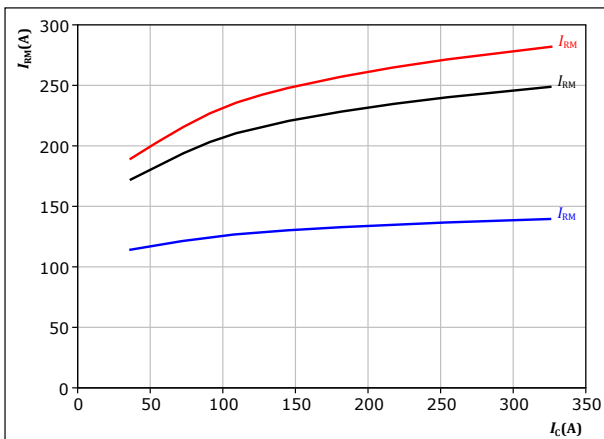


With an inductive load at

$V_{CE} = 350$  V  
 $V_{GE} = -5/15$  V  
 $I_c = 180$  A  
 $T_j:$  — 25 °C  
— 125 °C  
— 150 °C

**figure 32.** FWD  
Typical peak reverse recovery current as a function of collector current

$I_{RM} = f(I_c)$

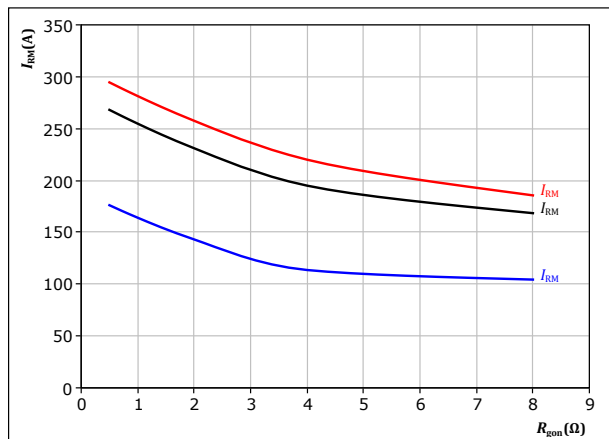


With an inductive load at

$V_{CE} = 350$  V  
 $V_{GE} = -5/15$  V  
 $R_{gon} = 2$  Ω  
 $T_j:$  — 25 °C  
— 125 °C  
— 150 °C

**figure 33.** FWD  
Typical peak reverse recovery current as a function of IGBT turn on gate resistor

$I_{RM} = f(R_{gon})$



With an inductive load at

$V_{CE} = 350$  V  
 $V_{GE} = -5/15$  V  
 $I_c = 180$  A  
 $T_j:$  — 25 °C  
— 125 °C  
— 150 °C

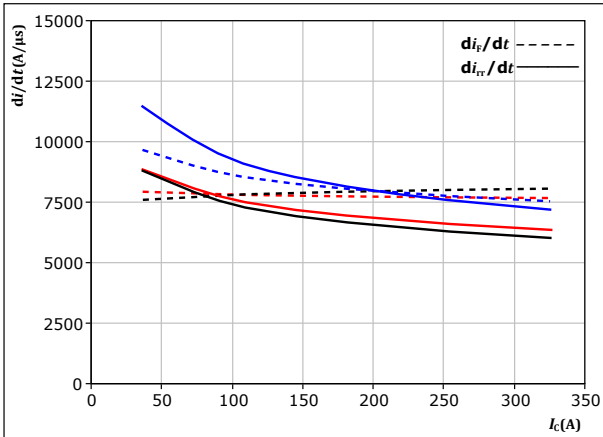


Vincotech

## Buck Switching Characteristics

**figure 34.** FWD

Typical rate of fall of forward and reverse recovery current as a function of collector current  
 $di_f/dt, di_{rr}/dt = f(I_c)$



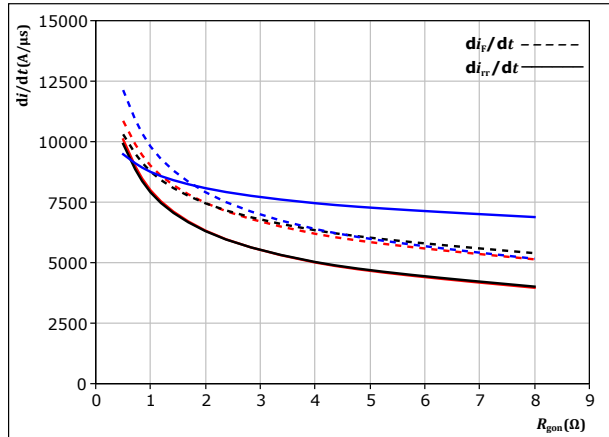
With an inductive load at

$V_{CE} = 350$  V  
 $V_{GE} = -5/15$  V  
 $R_{gon} = 2$  Ω

$T_j$ : 25 °C  
 125 °C  
 150 °C

**figure 35.** FWD

Typical rate of fall of forward and reverse recovery current as a function of turn on gate resistor  
 $di_f/dt, di_{rr}/dt = f(R_{gon})$



With an inductive load at

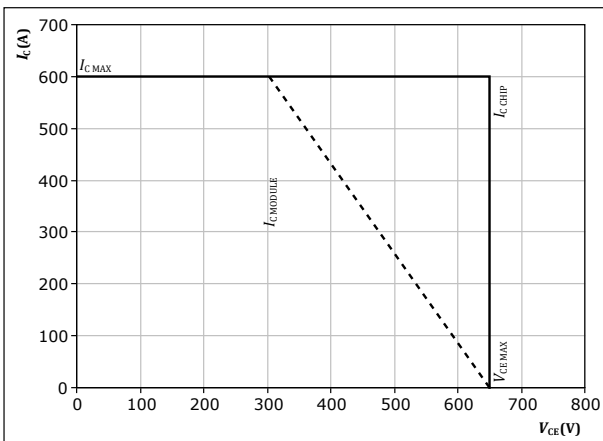
$V_{CE} = 350$  V  
 $V_{GE} = -5/15$  V  
 $I_c = 180$  A

$T_j$ : 25 °C  
 125 °C  
 150 °C

**figure 36.** IGBT

Reverse bias safe operating area

$I_c = f(V_{CE})$



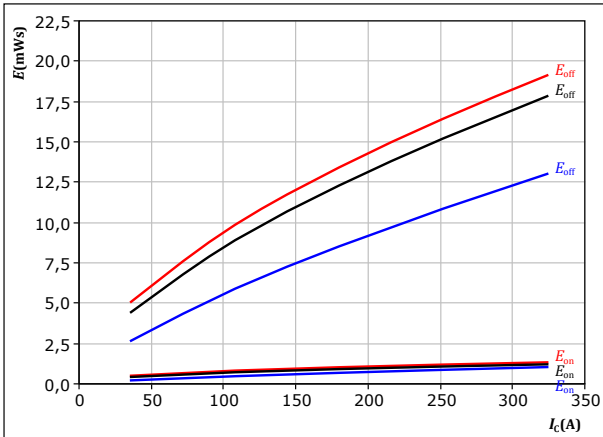
At  $T_j = 150$  °C  
 $R_{gon} = 2$  Ω  
 $R_{goff} = 2$  Ω



## Boost Switching Characteristics

**figure 37.** IGBT

Typical switching energy losses as a function of collector current  
 $E = f(I_c)$

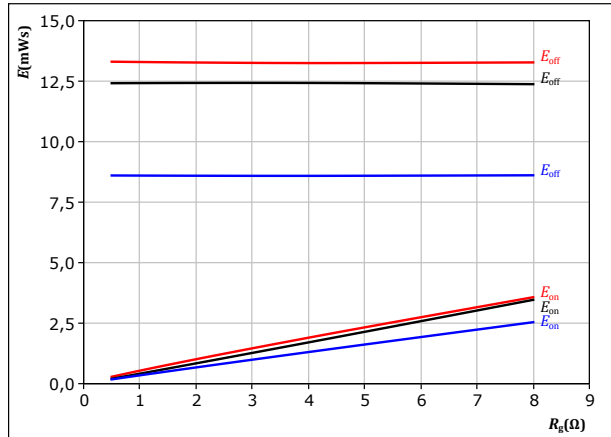


With an inductive load at  
 $V_{CE} = 350$  V  
 $V_{GE} = \pm 15$  V  
 $R_{gon} = 2$   $\Omega$   
 $R_{goff} = 2$   $\Omega$

$T_j$ : — 25 °C  
 — 125 °C  
 — 150 °C

**figure 38.** IGBT

Typical switching energy losses as a function of IGBT turn on gate resistor  
 $E = f(R_g)$

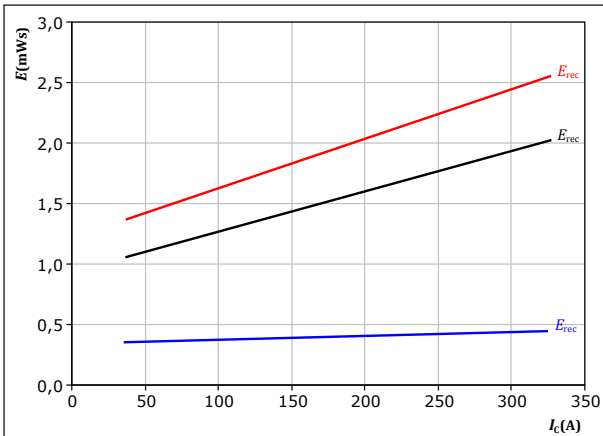


With an inductive load at  
 $V_{CE} = 350$  V  
 $V_{GE} = \pm 15$  V  
 $I_c = 180$  A

$T_j$ : — 25 °C  
 — 125 °C  
 — 150 °C

**figure 39.** FWD

Typical reverse recovered energy loss as a function of collector current  
 $E_{rec} = f(I_c)$

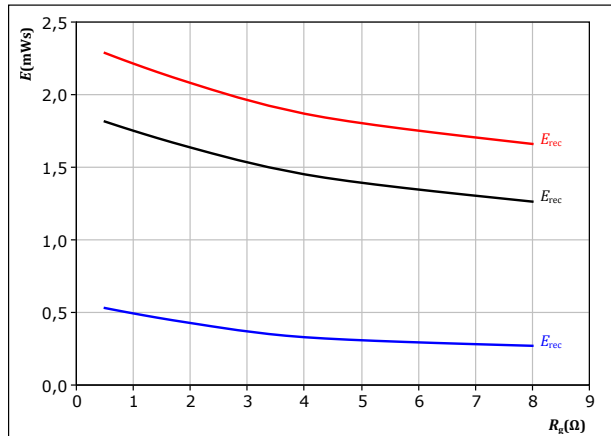


With an inductive load at  
 $V_{CE} = 350$  V  
 $V_{GE} = \pm 15$  V  
 $R_{gon} = 2$   $\Omega$

$T_j$ : — 25 °C  
 — 125 °C  
 — 150 °C

**figure 40.** FWD

Typical reverse recovered energy loss as a function of IGBT turn on gate resistor  
 $E_{rec} = f(R_g)$



With an inductive load at  
 $V_{CE} = 350$  V  
 $V_{GE} = \pm 15$  V  
 $I_c = 180$  A

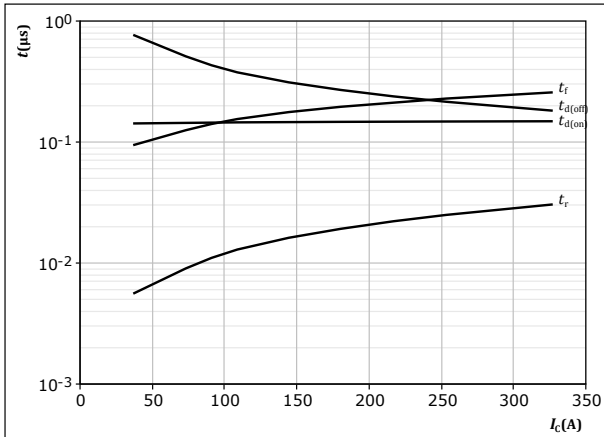
$T_j$ : — 25 °C  
 — 125 °C  
 — 150 °C



## Boost Switching Characteristics

**figure 41.** IGBT

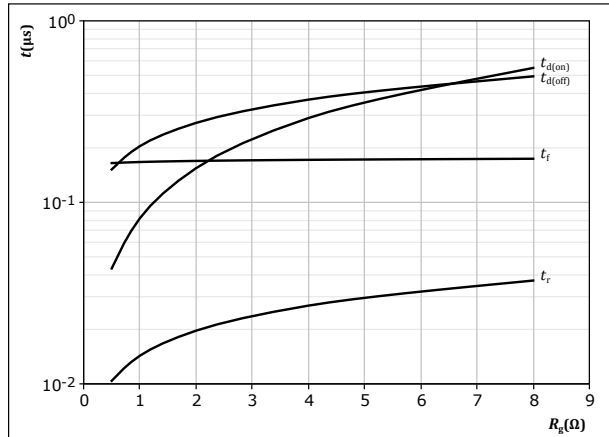
Typical switching times as a function of collector current  
 $t = f(I_c)$



With an inductive load at  
 $T_j = 150$  °C  
 $V_{CE} = 350$  V  
 $V_{GE} = \pm 15$  V  
 $R_{gon} = 2$  Ω  
 $R_{goff} = 2$  Ω

**figure 42.** IGBT

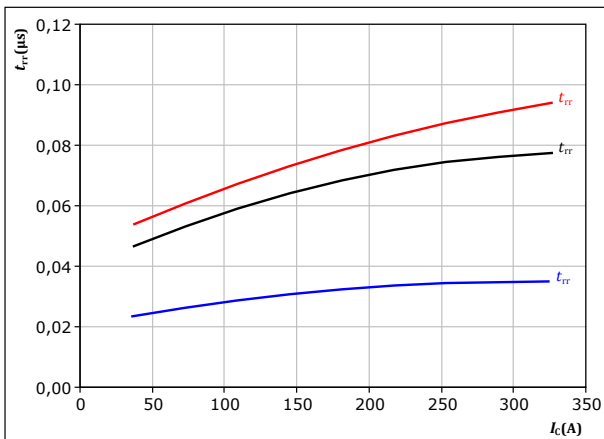
Typical switching times as a function of IGBT turn on gate resistor  
 $t = f(R_g)$



With an inductive load at  
 $T_j = 150$  °C  
 $V_{CE} = 350$  V  
 $V_{GE} = \pm 15$  V  
 $I_c = 180$  A

**figure 43.** FWD

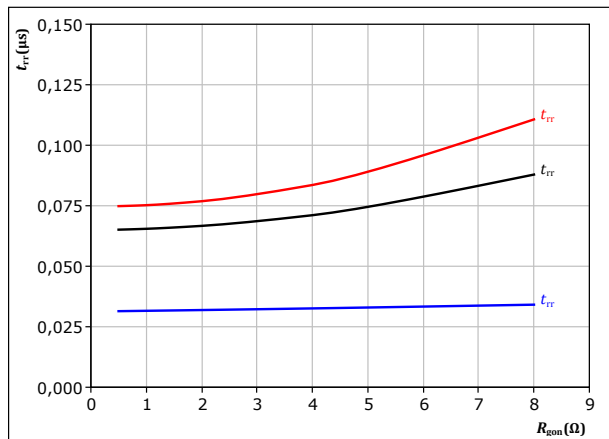
Typical reverse recovery time as a function of collector current  
 $t_{rr} = f(I_c)$



With an inductive load at  
 $V_{CE} = 350$  V  
 $V_{GE} = \pm 15$  V  
 $R_{gon} = 2$  Ω  
 $T_j:$  — 25 °C  
 — 125 °C  
 — 150 °C

**figure 44.** FWD

Typical reverse recovery time as a function of IGBT turn on gate resistor  
 $t_{rr} = f(R_{gon})$



With an inductive load at  
 $V_{CE} = 350$  V  
 $V_{GE} = \pm 15$  V  
 $I_c = 180$  A  
 $T_j:$  — 25 °C  
 — 125 °C  
 — 150 °C

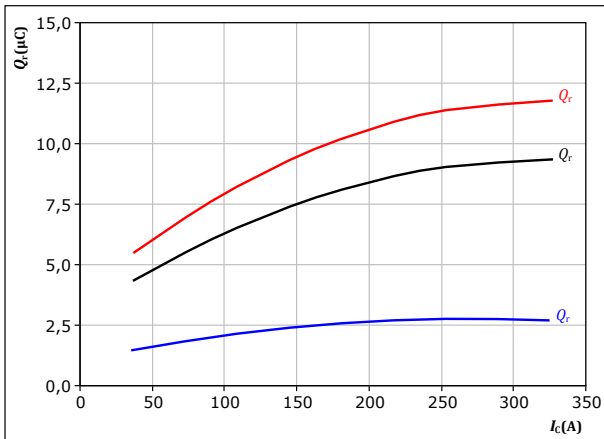


## Boost Switching Characteristics

**figure 45.** FWD

Typical recovered charge as a function of collector current

$$Q_r = f(I_c)$$



With an inductive load at

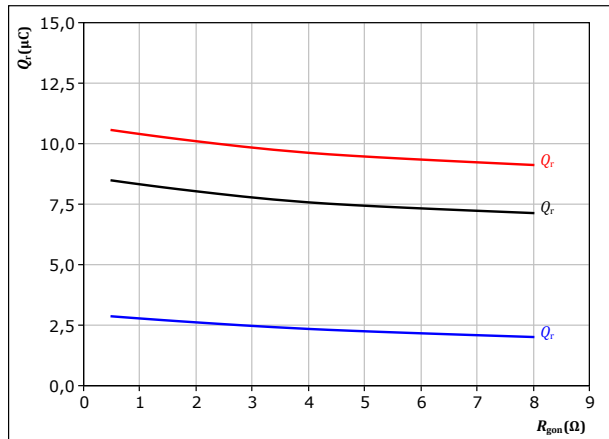
$V_{CE} = 350$  V  
 $V_{GE} = \pm 15$  V  
 $R_{gon} = 2$   $\Omega$

$T_j$ : — 25 °C  
 — 125 °C  
 — 150 °C

**figure 46.** FWD

Typical recovered charge as a function of IGBT turn on gate resistor

$$Q_r = f(R_{gon})$$



With an inductive load at

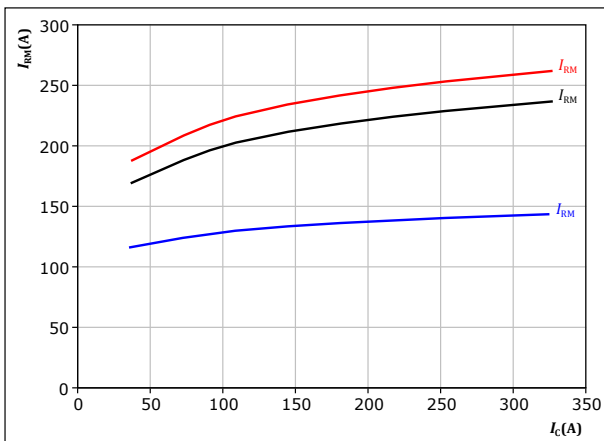
$V_{CE} = 350$  V  
 $V_{GE} = \pm 15$  V  
 $I_c = 180$  A

$T_j$ : — 25 °C  
 — 125 °C  
 — 150 °C

**figure 47.** FWD

Typical peak reverse recovery current as a function of collector current

$$I_{RM} = f(I_c)$$



With an inductive load at

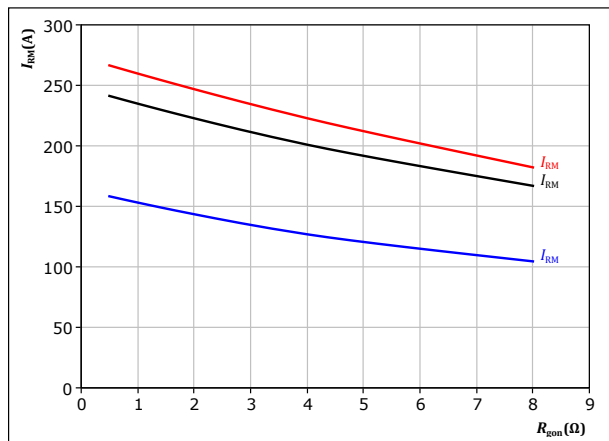
$V_{CE} = 350$  V  
 $V_{GE} = \pm 15$  V  
 $R_{gon} = 2$   $\Omega$

$T_j$ : — 25 °C  
 — 125 °C  
 — 150 °C

**figure 48.** FWD

Typical peak reverse recovery current as a function of IGBT turn on gate resistor

$$I_{RM} = f(R_{gon})$$



With an inductive load at

$V_{CE} = 350$  V  
 $V_{GE} = \pm 15$  V  
 $I_c = 180$  A

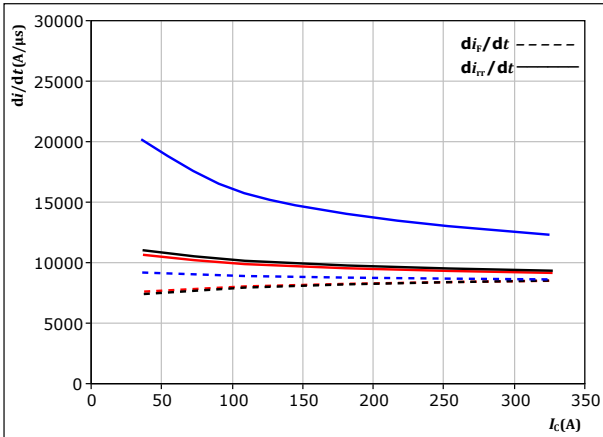
$T_j$ : — 25 °C  
 — 125 °C  
 — 150 °C



## Boost Switching Characteristics

**figure 49.** FWD

Typical rate of fall of forward and reverse recovery current as a function of collector current  
 $di_f/dt, di_r/dt = f(I_c)$



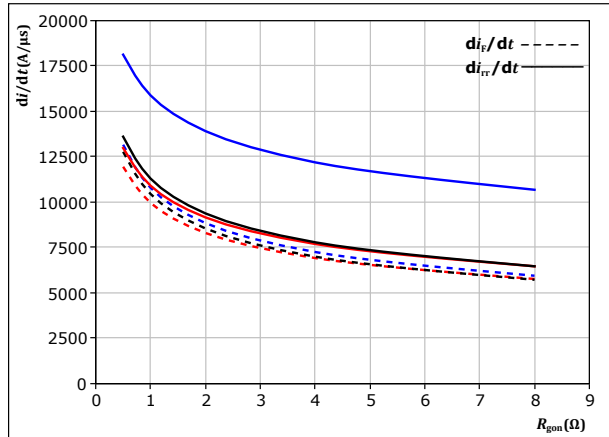
With an inductive load at

$V_{CE} = 350$  V  
 $V_{GE} = \pm 15$  V  
 $R_{gon} = 2$   $\Omega$

$T_j$ : 25 °C  
 125 °C  
 150 °C

**figure 50.** FWD

Typical rate of fall of forward and reverse recovery current as a function of turn on gate resistor  
 $di_f/dt, di_r/dt = f(R_{gon})$



With an inductive load at

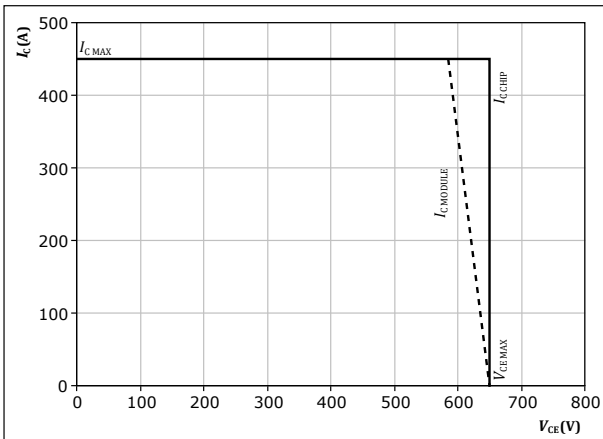
$V_{CE} = 350$  V  
 $V_{GE} = \pm 15$  V  
 $I_c = 180$  A

$T_j$ : 25 °C  
 125 °C  
 150 °C

**figure 51.** IGBT

Reverse bias safe operating area

$I_c = f(V_{CE})$



At  $T_j = 150$  °C  
 $R_{gon} = 2$   $\Omega$   
 $R_{goff} = 2$   $\Omega$



## Switching Definitions

figure 52. IGBT

Turn-off Switching Waveforms & definition of  $t_{doff}$ ,  $t_{Eoff}$  ( $t_{Eoff}$  = integrating time for  $E_{off}$ )

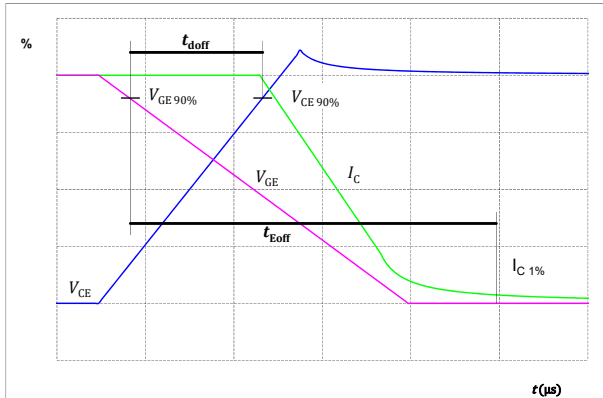


figure 53. IGBT

Turn-on Switching Waveforms & definition of  $t_{don}$ ,  $t_{Eon}$  ( $t_{Eon}$  = integrating time for  $E_{on}$ )

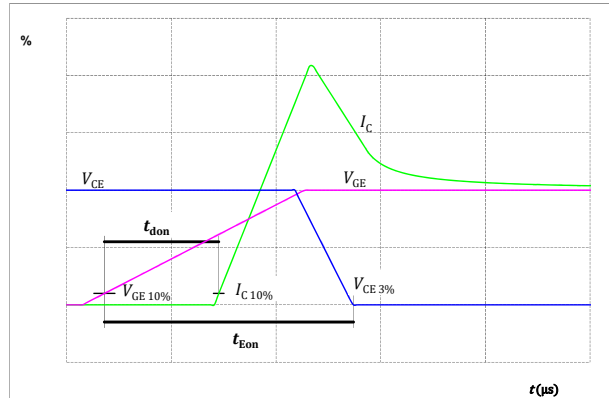


figure 54. IGBT

Turn-off Switching Waveforms & definition of  $t_f$

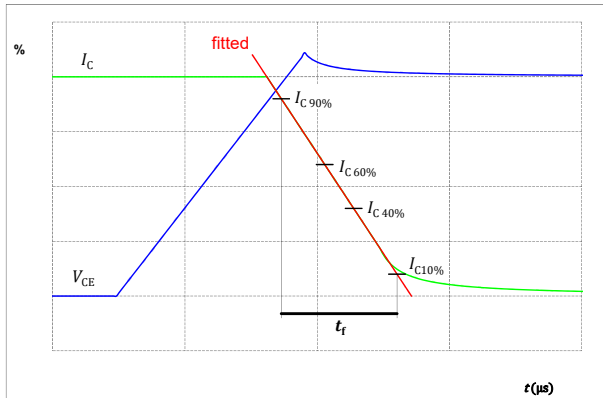
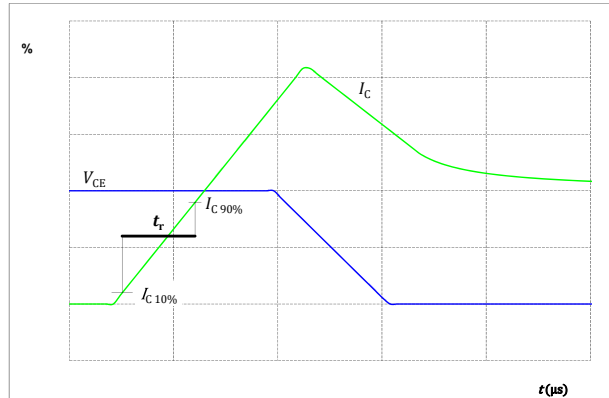


figure 55. IGBT

Turn-on Switching Waveforms & definition of  $t_r$







### Switching Definitions

figure 56. FWD

Turn-off Switching Waveforms & definition of  $t_{rr}$

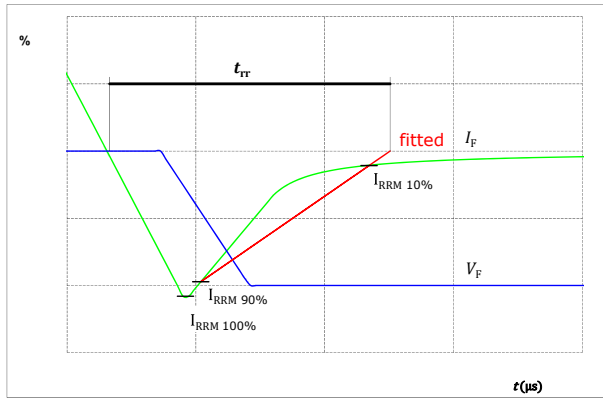
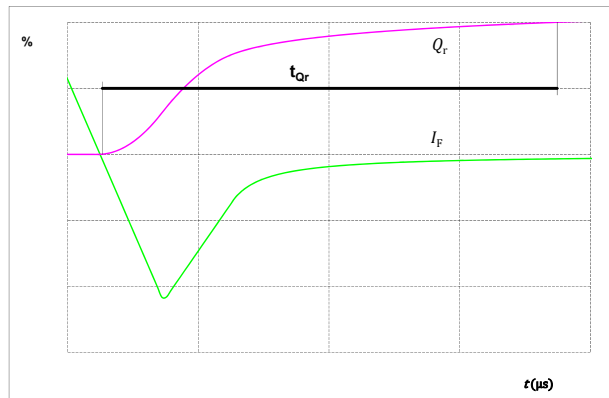


figure 57. FWD

Turn-on Switching Waveforms & definition of  $t_{Qr}$  ( $t_{Qr}$  = integrating time for  $Q_r$ )






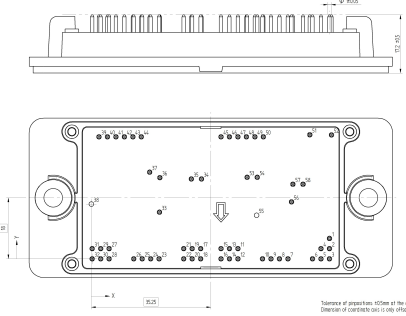
Vincotech

**30-FT07NIB300S503-LH36F58**  
datasheet

Ordering Code	
<b>Version</b>	<b>Ordering Code</b>
Without thermal paste	30-FT07NIB300S503-LH36F58
With thermal paste (3,4 W/mK, PSX-P7)	30-FT07NIB300S503-LH36F58-/3/

Marking						
	<b>Text</b>	<b>Name</b> NN-NNNNNNNNNNNNNN- TTTTTVV	<b>Date code</b> WWYY	<b>UL &amp; VIN</b> UL VIN	<b>Lot</b> LLLLL	<b>Serial</b> SSSS
	<b>Datamatrix</b>	<b>Type&amp;Ver</b> TTTTTTTVV	<b>Lot number</b> LLLLL	<b>Serial</b> SSSS	<b>Date code</b> WWYY	

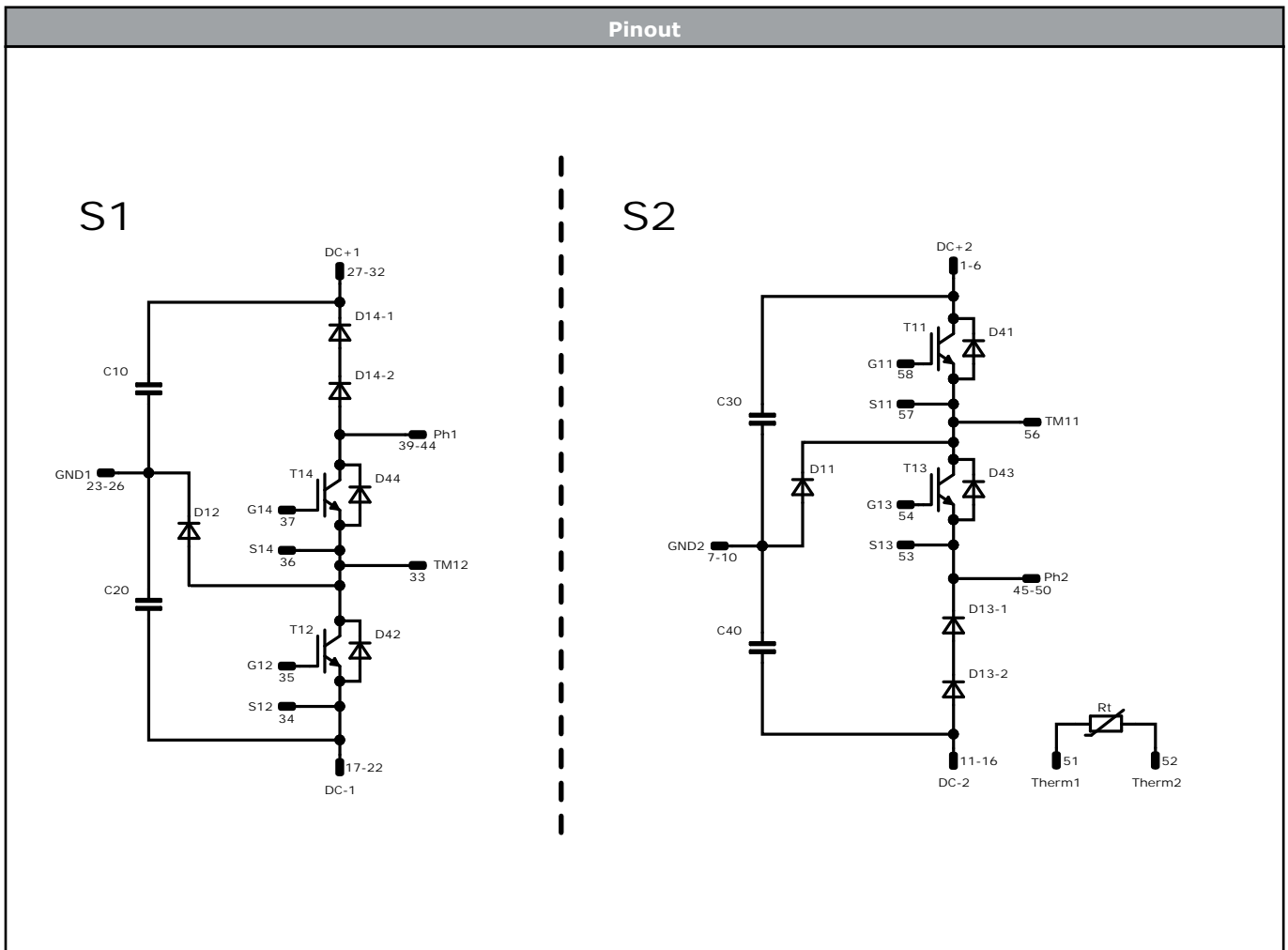
Outline							
Pin table [mm]							
Pin	X	Y	Function	30	2,75	0	DC+1
1	70,25	6	DC+2	31	0,25	3	DC+1
2	70,25	3	DC+2	32	0,25	0	DC+1
3	70,25	0	DC+2	33	20,1	13,75	TM12
4	67,75	3	DC+2	34	32,5	23,55	S12
5	67,75	0	DC+2	35	29,5	23,55	G12
6	65,25	0	DC+2	36	20,2	23,95	S14
7	58	0	GND2	37	17,2	25,55	G14
8	55,5	0	GND2	38	not assembled		
9	53	0	GND2	39	2,25	36	Ph1
10	50,5	0	GND2	40	4,75	36	Ph1
11	43,25	3	DC-2	41	7,25	36	Ph1
12	43,25	0	DC-2	42	9,75	36	Ph1
13	40,75	3	DC-2	43	12,25	36	Ph1
14	40,75	0	DC-2	44	14,75	36	Ph1
15	38,25	3	DC-2	45	38,25	36	Ph2
16	38,25	0	DC-2	46	40,75	36	Ph2
17	32,25	3	DC-1	47	43,25	36	Ph2
18	32,25	0	DC-1	48	45,75	36	Ph2
19	29,75	3	DC-1	49	48,25	36	Ph2
20	29,75	0	DC-1	50	50,75	36	Ph2
21	27,25	3	DC-1	51	64,45	36,6	Therm1
22	27,25	0	DC-1	52	70,85	36,55	Therm2
23	20	0	GND1	53	45,95	24,05	S13
24	17,5	0	GND1	54	48,95	24,05	G13
25	15	0	GND1	55	not assembled		
26	12,5	0	GND1	56	59,05	16,8	TM11
27	5,25	3	DC+1	57	59,45	22	S11
28	5,25	0	DC+1	58	62,45	22	G11
29	2,75	3	DC+1				



Number of projections: 30 per side at the end of pins.  
Dimension of contacts (see) is only virtual without tolerance.



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Identification					
ID	Component	Voltage	Current	Function	Comment
T11, T12	IGBT	650 V	300 A	Buck Switch	
D11, D12	FWD	650 V	280 A	Buck Diode	
D41, D42	FWD	1200 V	8 A	Buck Sw. Protection Diode	
T13, T14	IGBT	650 V	225 A	Boost Switch	
D13-1, D13-2, D14-1, D14-2	FWD	1300 V	280 A	Boost Diode	
D43, D44	FWD	1200 V	8 A	Boost Sw. Protection Diode	
C10, C20, C30, C40	Capacitor	630 V		Capacitor (DC)	
Rt	Thermistor			Thermistor	




Packaging instruction				
Standard packaging quantity (SPQ) 36	>SPQ	Standard	<SPQ	Sample

Handling instruction
Handling instructions for <i>flow 2</i> packages see vincotech.com website.

Package data
Package data for <i>flow 2</i> packages see vincotech.com website.

Vincotech thermistor reference
See Vincotech thermistor reference table at vincotech.com website.

UL recognition and file number
This device is certified according to UL 1557 standard, UL file number E192116. For more information see vincotech.com website. 

Document No.:	Date:	Modification:	Pages
30-FT07NIB300S503-LH36F58-D4-14	6 Mar. 2023	New Datasheet format Separate datasheet Isolation voltage update Diode change TM14, TM15 pins removal	

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1. Life support devices or systems are devices or systems which, (a) are intended for surgical implant into the body, or (b) support or sustain life, or (c) whose failure to perform when properly used in accordance with instructions for use provided in labelling can be reasonably expected to result in significant injury to the user.
2. A critical component is any component of a life support device or system whose failure to perform can be reasonably expected to cause the failure of the life support device or system, or to affect its safety or effectiveness.