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SPECIFICATION

Device Name	:	IGBT MODULE
Type Name	:	2MBI100U4H-170
Spec. No.	:	MS5F 6143

	DATE	NAME	APPROVED	Fuji Electric Device Technology Co.,Ltd.				
DRAWN	Jun.- 01 -'05	S.Miyashita	Y.Seki	DWG.NO.	MS5F6143	1 / 13	a b	
CHECKED	Jun.- 01 -'05	T.Miyasaka						
CHECKED	- -	K.Yamada						

Revised Records

Date	Classification	Ind.	Content	Applied date	Drawn	Checked	Checked	Approved
Jun.-01 -'05	Enactment	—	—	Issued date	—	T.Miyasaka	K.Yamada	Y.Seki
Oct.-25-'05	Revision	a	Revised characteristics VCE(sat) (P4/13)		S.Miyashita	O.Ikawa	K.Yamada	T.Miyasaka
May.-31 -'06	Revision	b	Revised Reliability test results (P8/13)		H.Kakiki	M.Watanabe	K.Yamada	T.Miyasaka

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The diagram illustrates a two-stage CMOS differential amplifier. The first stage consists of two NMOS transistors. The first NMOS has its gate connected to input C1 and its source to ground (G1). The second NMOS has its gate connected to input E1 and its source to ground (E2). The drains of these two NMOS transistors are connected to a common node, which is also connected to the gates of the second stage's NMOS transistors. The second stage consists of two PMOS transistors. The first PMOS has its gate connected to input C2 and its source to ground (G2). The second PMOS has its gate connected to input E1 and its source to ground (E2). The drains of these two PMOS transistors are connected to a common node, which is also connected to the gates of the first stage's NMOS transistors. This configuration creates a differential amplifier with two inputs (C1, C2) and two outputs (G1, G2).

3. Absolute Maximum Ratings (at Tc= 25°C unless otherwise specified)

Items		Symbols	Conditions	Maximum Ratings	Units
Collector-Emitter voltage		VCES		1700	V
Gate-Emitter voltage		VGES		±20	V
Collector current	Ic	Continuous	Tc=25°C	150	A
			Tc=80°C	100	
	Icp	1ms	Tc=25°C	300	
			Tc=80°C	200	
	-Ic			100	
		-Ic pulse	1ms	200	
Collector Power Dissipation		Pc	1 device	540	W
Junction temperature		Tj		150	°C
Storage temperature		Tstg		-40 ~ +125	
Isolation voltage	between terminal and copper base (*1)	Viso	AC : 1min.	3400	VAC
Screw Torque	Mounting (*2)	-		3.5	N m
	Terminals (*3)			4.5	

(*1) All terminals should be connected together when isolation test will be done.

(*2) Recommendable Value : Mounting 2.5~3.5 Nm (M5 or M6)

(*3) Recommendable Value : Terminals 3.5~4.5 Nm (M6)

4. Electrical characteristics (at Tj= 25°C unless otherwise specified)

Items	Symbols	Conditions		Characteristics			Units
				min.	typ.	max.	
Zero gate voltage Collector current	ICES	VGE = 0V VCE = 1700V		-	-	1.0	mA
Gate-Emitter leakage current	IGES	VCE = 0V VGE=±20V		-	-	200	nA
Gate-Emitter threshold voltage	VGE(th)	VCE = 20V Ic = 100mA		4.5	6.5	8.5	V
Collector-Emitter saturation voltage	VCE(sat) (terminal)	VGE=15V	Tj= 25°C	-	② 2.35	② 2.50	V
	Tj=125°C		-	② 2.75	-		
	VCE(sat) (chip)	Ic = 100A	Tj= 25°C	-	2.25	2.40	
			Tj=125°C	-	2.65	-	
Input capacitance	Cies	VCE=10V,VGE=0V,f=1MHz		-	9	-	nF
Turn-on time	ton	Vcc = 900V Ic = 100A VGE=±15V		-	0.62	1.20	μs
	tr			-	0.39	0.60	
	tr (i)			-	0.05	-	
Turn-off time	toff	Rg = 4.7 Ω		-	0.55	1.50	
	tf			-	0.09	0.30	
Forward on voltage	VF (terminal)	VGE=0V	Tj= 25°C	-	1.85	2.20	V
			Tj=125°C	-	2.05	-	
	VF (chip)	IF = 100A	Tj= 25°C	-	1.80	2.15	
			Tj=125°C	-	2.00	-	
Reverse recovery time	trr	IF = 100A		-	-	0.6	μs
Lead resistance, terminal-chip(*4)	R lead			-	0.53	-	mΩ

(*4) Biggest internal terminal resistance among arm.

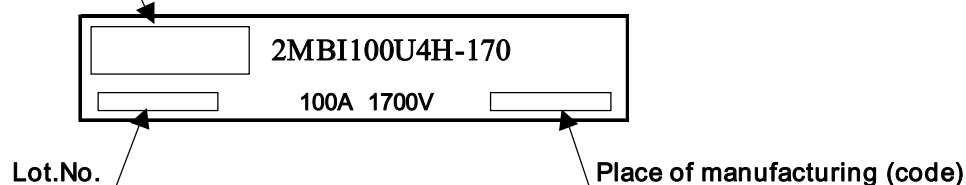
5. Thermal resistance characteristics

Items	Symbols	Conditions	Characteristics			Units
			min.	typ.	max.	
Thermal resistance(1device)	Rth(j-c)	IGBT	-	-	0.24	°C/W
		FWD	-	-	0.39	
Contact Thermal resistance (1device) (*5)	Rth(c-f)	with Thermal Compound	-	0.05	-	

(*5) This is the value which is defined mounting on the additional cooling fin with thermal compound.

6. Indication on module

Logo of production



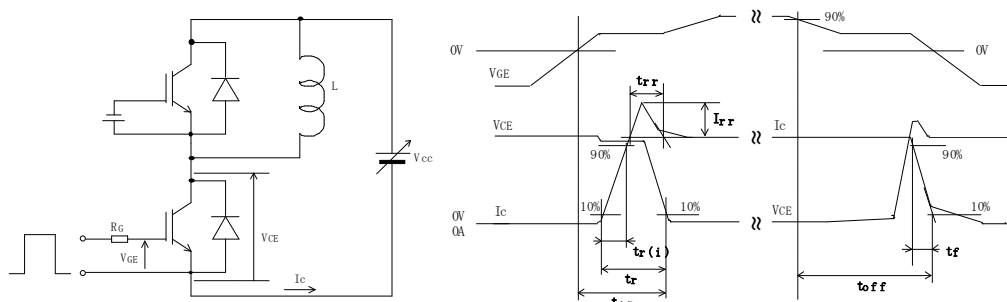
7. Applicable category

This specification is applied to IGBT Module named 2MBI100U4H-170 .

8. Storage and transportation notes

- The module should be stored at a standard temperature of 5 to 35°C and humidity of 45 to 75% .
- Store modules in a place with few temperature changes in order to avoid condensation on the module surface.
- Avoid exposure to corrosive gases and dust.
- Avoid excessive external force on the module.
- Store modules with unprocessed terminals.
- Do not drop or otherwise shock the modules when transporting.

9. Definitions of switching time



10. Packing and Labeling

Display on the packing box

- Logo of production
- Type name
- Lot No
- Products quantity in a packing box

11. Reliability test results

Reliability Test Items

Test categories	Test items	Test methods and conditions	Reference norms EIAJ ED-4701 (Aug.-2001 edition)	Number of sample	Acceptance number
Mechanical Tests	1 Terminal Strength (Pull test)	Pull force : 40N Test time : 10±1 sec.	Test Method 401 Method I	5	(0 : 1)
	2 Mounting Strength	Screw torque : 2.5 ~ 3.5 N·m (M5) 3.5 ~ 4.5 N·m (M6) Test time : 10±1 sec.	Test Method 402 method II	5	(0 : 1)
	3 Vibration	Range of frequency : 10 ~ 500Hz Sweeping time : 15 min. Acceleration : 100m/s ² Sweeping direction : Each X,Y,Z axis Test time : 6 hr. (2hr./direction)	Test Method 403 Reference 1 Condition code B	5	(0 : 1)
	4 Shock	Maximum acceleration : 5000m/s ² Pulse width : 1.0msec. Direction : Each X,Y,Z axis Test time : 3 times/direction	Test Method 404 Condition code B	5	(0 : 1)
Environment Tests	1 High Temperature Storage	Storage temp. : 125±5 °C Test duration : 1000hr.	Test Method 201	5	(0 : 1)
	2 Low Temperature Storage	Storage temp. : -40±5 °C Test duration : 1000hr.	Test Method 202	5	(0 : 1)
	3 Temperature Humidity Storage	Storage temp. : 85±2 °C Relative humidity : 85±5% Test duration : 1000hr.	Test Method 103 Test code C	5	(0 : 1)
	4 Unsaturated Pressurized Vapor	Test temp. : 120±2 °C Test humidity : 85±5% Test duration : 96hr.	Test Method 103 Test code E	5	(0 : 1)
	5 Temperature Cycle	Test temp. : — Low temp. -40±5 °C — High temp. 125 ±5 °C — RT 5 ~ 35 °C Dwell time : High ~ RT ~ Low ~ RT 1hr. 0.5hr. 1hr. 0.5hr. Number of cycles : 100 cycles	Test Method 105	5	(0 : 1)
	6 Thermal Shock	Test temp. : — High temp. 100 ⁺⁰ ₋₅ °C — Low temp. 0 ⁺⁵ ₋₀ °C Used liquid : Water with ice and boiling water Dipping time : 5 min. par each temp. Transfer time : 10 sec. Number of cycles : 10 cycles	Test Method 307 method I Condition code A	5	(0 : 1)

Reliability Test Items

Test categories	Test items	Test methods and conditions	Reference norms EIAJ ED-4701 (Aug.-2001 edition)	Number of sample	Acceptance number
Endurance Tests	1 High temperature Reverse Bias	Test temp. : $T_a = 125 \pm 5 \text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$ ($T_j \leq 150 \text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$) Bias Voltage : $V_C = 0.8 \times V_{CES}$ Bias Method : Applied DC voltage to C-E $V_{GE} = 0\text{V}$ Test duration : 1000hr.	Test Method 101	5	(0 : 1)
	2 High temperature Bias (for gate)	Test temp. : $T_a = 125 \pm 5 \text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$ ($T_j \leq 150 \text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$) Bias Voltage : $V_C = V_{GE} = +20\text{V}$ or -20V Bias Method : Applied DC voltage to G-E $V_{CE} = 0\text{V}$ Test duration : 1000hr.	Test Method 101	5	(0 : 1)
	3 Temperature Humidity Bias	Test temp. : $85 \pm 2 \text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$ Relative humidity : $85 \pm 5\%$ Bias Voltage : $V_C = 0.8 \times V_{CES}$ Bias Method : Applied DC voltage to C-E $V_{GE} = 0\text{V}$ Test duration : 1000hr.	Test Method 102 Condition code C	5	(0 : 1)
	4 Intermitted Operating Life (Power cycle) (for IGBT)	ON time : 2 sec. OFF time : 18 sec. Test temp. : $\Delta T_j = 100 \pm 5 \text{ deg}$ $T_j \leq 150 \text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$, $T_a = 25 \pm 5 \text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$ Number of cycles : 15000 cycles	Test Method 106	5	(0 : 1)

Failure Criteria

Item	Characteristic	Symbol	Failure criteria		Unit	Note
			Lower limit	Upper limit		
Electrical characteristic	Leakage current	ICES	-	USL $\times$ 2	mA	
		$\pm I_{GES}$	-	USL $\times$ 2	μA	
	Gate threshold voltage	$V_{GE(th)}$	LSL $\times$ 0.8	USL $\times$ 1.2	mA	
	Saturation voltage	$V_{CE(sat)}$	-	USL $\times$ 1.2	V	
	Forward voltage	V_F	-	USL $\times$ 1.2	V	
	Thermal resistance	IGBT ΔV_{GE} or ΔV_{CE}	-	USL $\times$ 1.2	mV	
		FWD ΔV_F	-	USL $\times$ 1.2	mV	
Visual inspection	Isolation voltage	Viso	Broken insulation		-	
	Visual inspection [Peeling Plating and the others	-	The visual sample		-	

LSL : Lower specified limit.

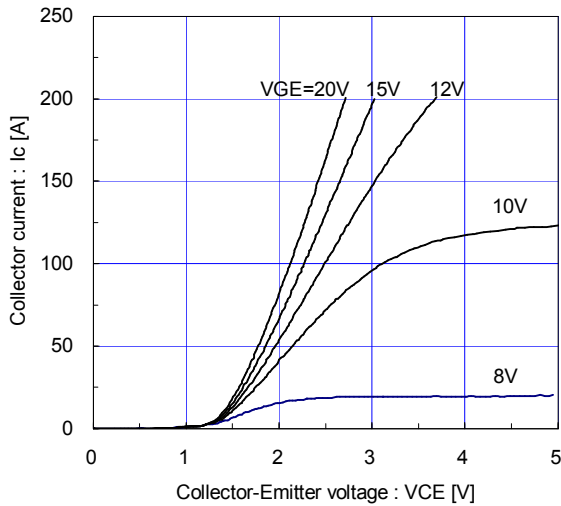
USL : Upper specified limit.

Note : Each parameter measurement read-outs shall be made after stabilizing the components at room ambient for 2 hours minimum, 24 hours maximum after removal from the tests. And in case of the wetting tests, for example, moisture resistance tests, each component shall be made wipe or dry completely before the measurement.

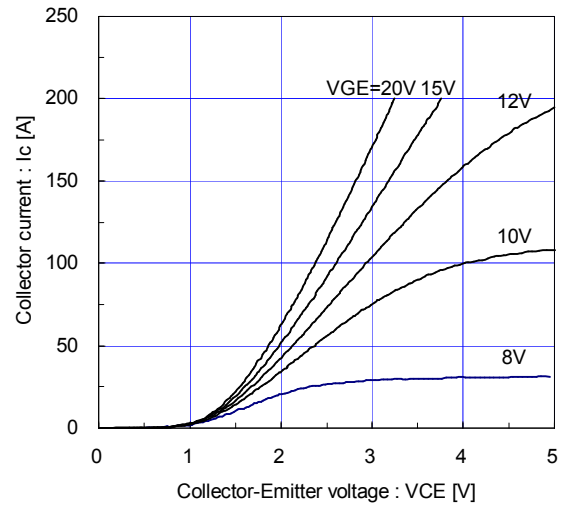
Reliability Test Results

Test categories	Test items		Reference norms EIAJ ED-4701 (Aug.-2001 edition)	Number of test sample	Number of failure sample
Mechanical Tests	1	Terminal Strength (Pull test)	Test Method 401 Method I	5	0
	2	Mounting Strength	Test Method 402 method II	5	0
	3	Vibration	Test Method 403 Condition code B	5	0
	4	Shock	Test Method 404 Condition code B	5	0
Environment Tests	1	High Temperature Storage	Test Method 201	5	0
	2	Low Temperature Storage	Test Method 202	5	0
	3	Temperature Humidity Storage	Test Method 103 Test code C	5	⑩ 0
	4	Unsaturated Pressurized Vapor	Test Method 103 Test code E	5	0
	5	Temperature Cycle	Test Method 105	5	0
	6	Thermal Shock	Test Method 307 method I Condition code A	5	0
Endurance Tests	1	High temperature Reverse Bias	Test Method 101	5	⑩ 0
	2	High temperature Bias (for gate)	Test Method 101	5	0
	3	Temperature Humidity Bias	Test Method 102 Condition code C	5	⑩ 0
	4	Intermitted Operating Life (Power cycling) (for IGBT)	Test Method 106	5	0

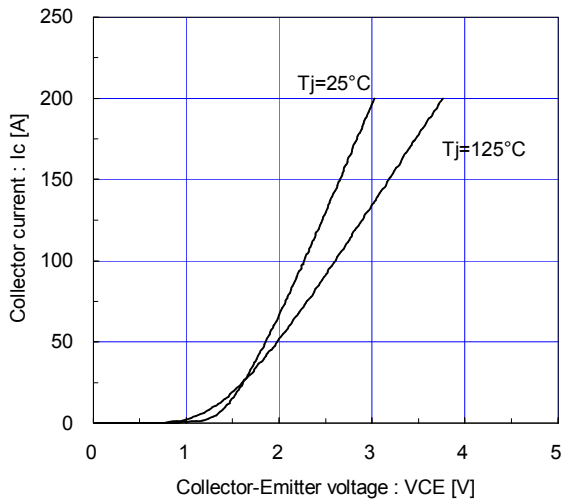
Collector current vs. Collector-Emitter voltage (typ.)
T_j = 25°C / chip



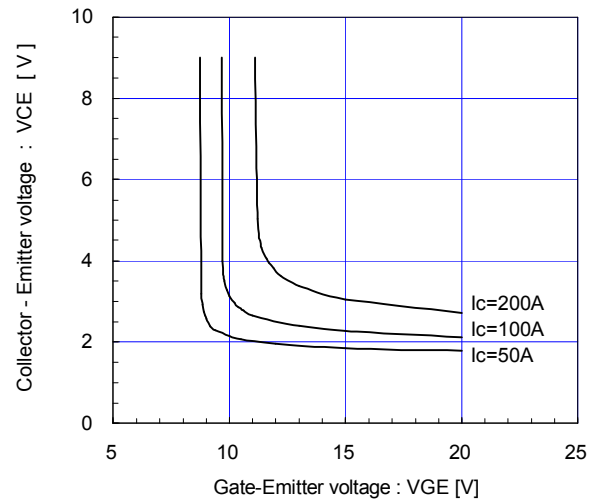
Collector current vs. Collector-Emitter voltage (typ.)
T_j = 125°C / chip



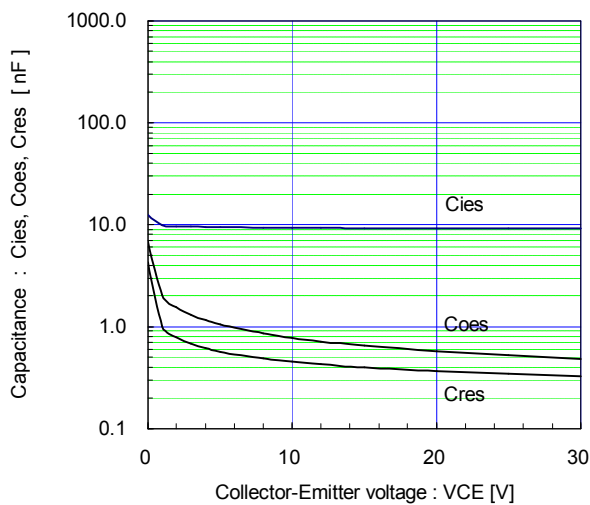
Collector current vs. Collector-Emitter voltage (typ.)
VGE = 15V / chip



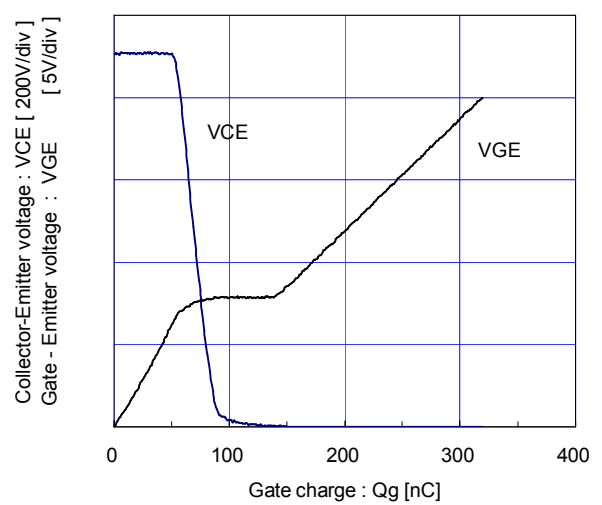
Collector-Emitter voltage vs. Gate-Emitter voltage (typ.)
T_j = 25°C / chip



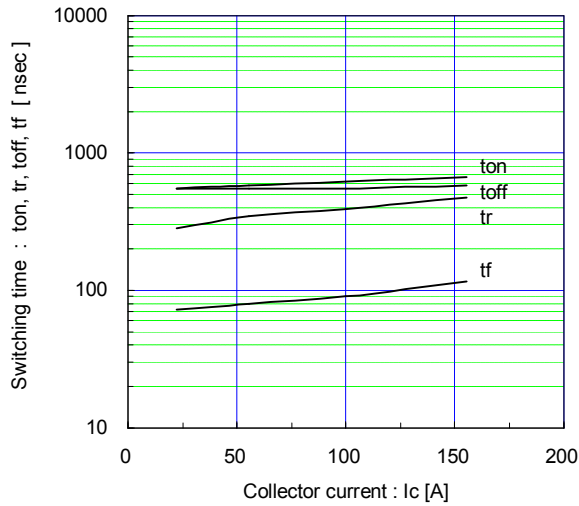
Capacitance vs. Collector-Emitter voltage (typ.)
VGE = 0V, f = 1MHz, T_j = 25°C



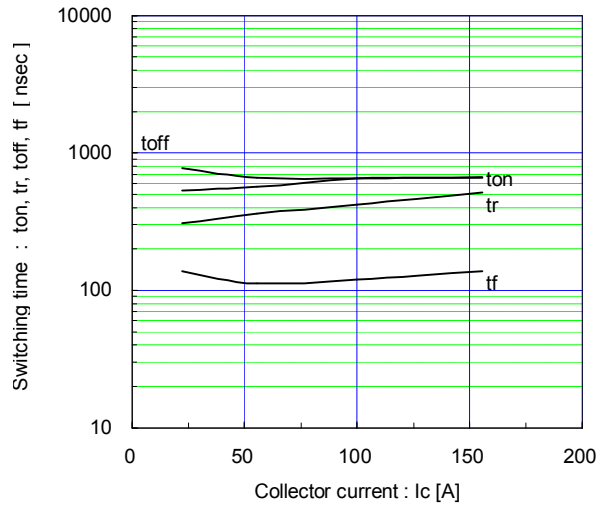
Dynamic Gate charge (typ.)
Vcc = 900V, Ic = 100A, T_j = 25°C



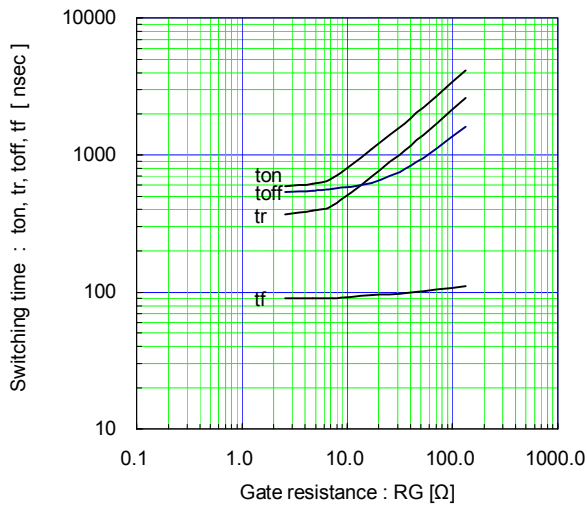
Switching time vs. Collector current (typ.)
 $V_{CC}=900V$, $V_{GE}=\pm 15V$, $R_g=4.7\Omega$, $T_j=25^\circ C$



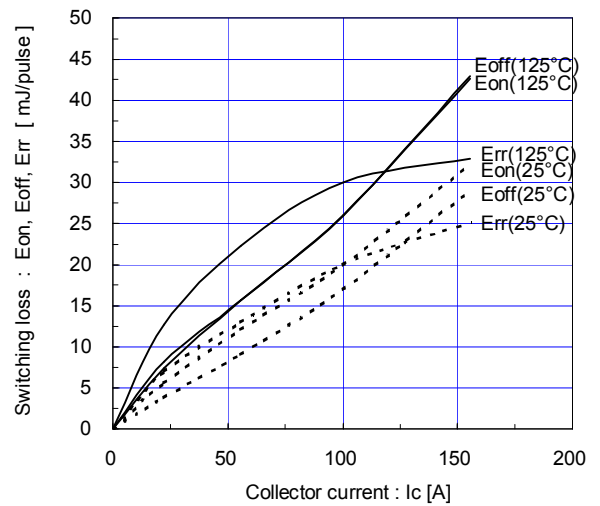
Switching time vs. Collector current (typ.)
 $V_{CC}=900V$, $V_{GE}=\pm 15V$, $R_g=4.7\Omega$, $T_j=125^\circ C$



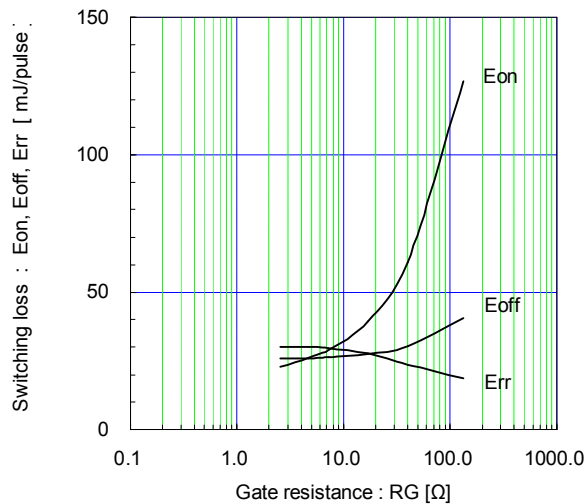
Switching time vs. Gate resistance (typ.)
 $V_{CC}=900V$, $I_c=100A$, $V_{GE}=\pm 15V$, $T_j=25^\circ C$



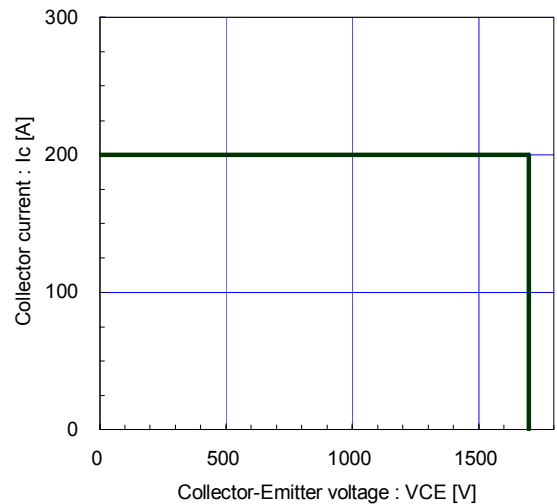
Switching loss vs. Collector current (typ.)
 $V_{CC}=900V$, $V_{GE}=\pm 15V$, $R_g=4.7\Omega$



Switching loss vs. Gate resistance (typ.)
 $V_{CC}=900V$, $I_c=100A$, $V_{GE}=\pm 15V$, $T_j=125^\circ C$

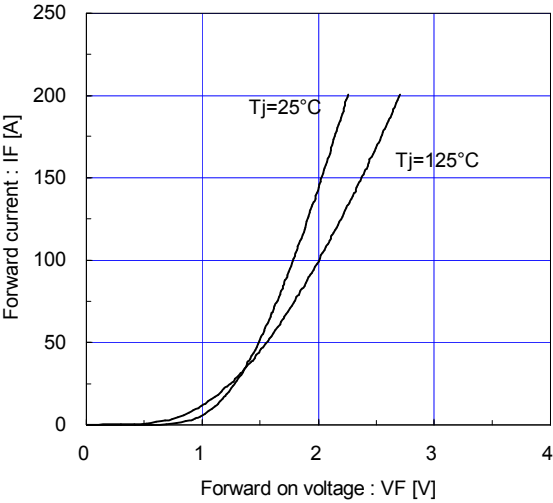


Reverse bias safe operating area (max.)
 $+V_{GE}=15V, -V_{GE} \leq 15V, R_g \geq 4.7\Omega, T_j \leq 125^\circ C$

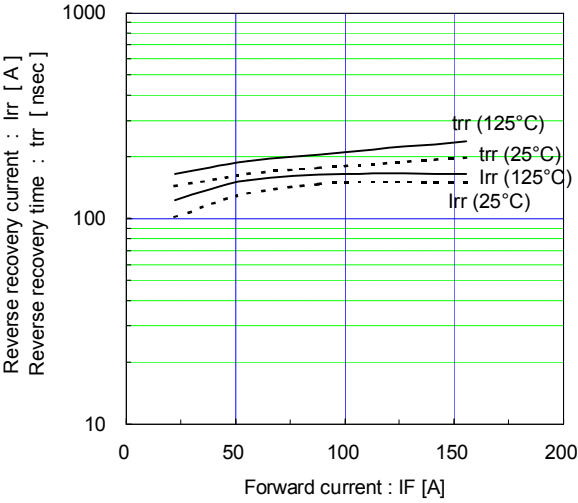


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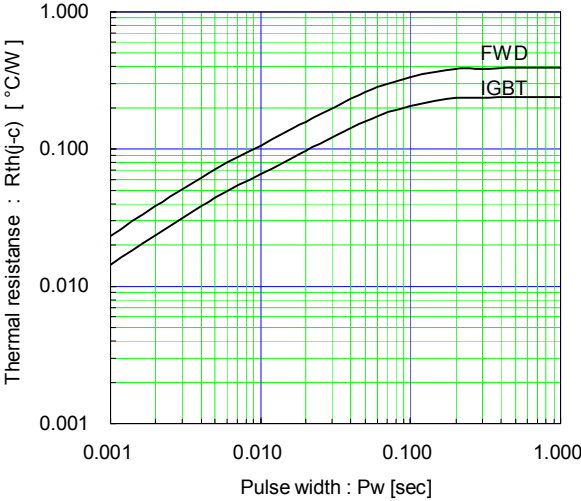
Forward current vs. Forward on voltage (typ.)
chip



Reverse recovery characteristics (typ.)
Vcc=900V, VGE=±15V, Rg=4.7Ω



Transient thermal resistance (max.)



Warnings

- This product shall be used within its absolute maximum rating (voltage, current, and temperature). This product may be broken in case of using beyond the ratings.
製品の絶対最大定格(電圧、電流、温度等)の範囲内で御使用下さい。絶対最大定格を超えて使用すると、素子が破壊する場合があります。
- Connect adequate fuse or protector of circuit between three-phase line and this product to prevent the equipment from causing secondary destruction, such as fire, its spreading, or explosion.
万一の不慮の事故で素子が破壊した場合を考慮し、商用電源と本製品の間に適切な容量のヒューズ又はブレーカーを必ず付けて火災、爆発、延焼等の2次破壊を防いでください。
- Use this product after realizing enough working on environment and considering of product's reliability life.
This product may be broken before target life of the system in case of using beyond the product's reliability life.
製品の使用環境を十分に把握し、製品の信頼性寿命が満足できるか検討の上、本製品を適用して下さい。製品の信頼性寿命を超えて使用した場合、装置の目標寿命より前に素子が破壊する場合があります。
- If the product had been used in the environment with acid, organic matter, and corrosive gas (hydrogen sulfide, sulfurous acid gas), the product's performance and appearance can not be ensured easily.
酸・有機物・腐食性ガス(硫化水素、亜硫酸ガス等)を含む環境下で使用された場合、製品機能・外観等の保証はできません。
- Use this product within the power cycle curve (Technical Rep.No. : MT5F12959). Power cycle capability is classified to delta-Tj mode which is stated as above and delta-Tc mode. Delta-Tc mode is due to rise and down of case temperature (Tc), and depends on cooling design of equipment which use this product. In application which has such frequent rise and down of Tc, well consideration of product life time is necessary.
本製品は、パワーサイクル寿命カーブ以下で使用下さい(技術資料No.: MT5F12959)。パワーサイクル耐量にはこの ΔT_j による場合の他に、 ΔT_c による場合があります。これはケース温度(T_c)の上昇下降による熱ストレスであり、本製品をご使用の際の放熱設計に依存します。ケース温度の上昇下降が頻繁に起こる場合は、製品寿命に十分留意してご使用下さい。
- Never add mechanical stress to deform the main or control terminal. The deformed terminal may cause poor contact problem.
主端子及び制御端子に応力を与えて変形させないで下さい。端子の変形により、接触不良などを引き起こす場合があります。
- Use this product with keeping the cooling fin's flatness between screw holes within 100um at 100mm and the roughness within 10um. Also keep the tightening torque within the limits of this specification. Too large convex of cooling fin may cause isolation breakdown and this may lead to a critical accident. On the other hand, too large concave of cooling fin makes gap between this product and the fin bigger, then, thermal conductivity will be worse and over heat destruction may occur.
冷却フィンにネジ取り付け位置間で平坦度を100mmで100um以下、表面の粗さは10um以下にして下さい。過大な凸反りがあつたりすると本製品が絶縁破壊を起こし、重大事故に発展する場合があります。また、過大な凹反りやゆがみ等があると、本製品と冷却フィンの間に空隙が生じて放熱が悪くなり、熱破壊に繋がる場合があります。
- In case of mounting this product on cooling fin, use thermal compound to secure thermal conductivity. If the thermal compound amount was not enough or its applying method was not suitable, its spreading will not be enough, then, thermal conductivity will be worse and thermal run away destruction may occur.
Confirm spreading state of the thermal compound when its applying to this product.
(Spreading state of the thermal compound can be confirmed by removing this product after mounting.)
素子を冷却フィンに取り付ける際には、熱伝導を確保するためのコンパウンド等をご使用ください。又、塗布量が不足したり、塗布方法が不適だつたりすると、コンパウンドが十分に素子全体に広がらず、放熱悪化による熱破壊に繋がる事があります。コンパウンドを塗布する際には、製品全面にコンパウンドが広がっている事を確認してください。
(実装した後に素子を取りはずすとコンパウンドの広がり具合を確認する事が出来ます。)
- It shall be confirmed that IGBT's operating locus of the turn-off voltage and current are within the RBSOA specification. This product may be broken if the locus is out of the RBSOA.
ターンオフ電圧・電流の動作軌跡がRBSOA仕様内にあることを確認して下さい。RBSOAの範囲を超えて使用すると素子が破壊する可能性があります。
- If excessive static electricity is applied to the control terminals, the devices may be broken. Implement some countermeasures against static electricity.
制御端子に過大な静電気が印加された場合、素子が破壊する場合があります。取り扱い時は静電気対策を実施して下さい。

Warnings

- Never add the excessive mechanical stress to the main or control terminals when the product is applied to equipments. The module structure may be broken.
素子を装置に実装する際に、主端子や制御端子に過大な応力を与えないで下さい。端子構造が破壊する可能性があります。
- In case of insufficient -VGE, erroneous turn-on of IGBT may occur. -VGE shall be set enough value to prevent this malfunction. (Recommended value : -VGE = -15V)
逆バイアスゲート電圧-VGEが不足しますと誤点弧を起こす可能性があります。誤点弧を起こさない為に-VGEは十分な値で設定して下さい。(推奨値 : -VGE = -15V)
- In case of higher turn-on dv/dt of IGBT, erroneous turn-on of opposite arm IGBT may occur. Use this product in the most suitable drive conditions, such as +VGE, -VGE, RG to prevent the malfunction.
ターンオン dv/dt が高いと対抗アームのIGBTが誤点弧を起こす可能性があります。誤点弧を起こさない為の最適なドライブ条件(+VGE, -VGE, RG等)でご使用下さい。
- This product may be broken by avalanche in case of VCE beyond maximum rating VCES is applied between C-E terminals. Use this product within its absolute maximum voltage.
VCESを超えた電圧が印加された場合、アバランシェを起こして素子破壊する場合があります。VCEは必ず絶対定格の範囲内でご使用下さい。

Cautions

- Fuji Electric Device Technology is constantly making every endeavor to improve the product quality and reliability. However, semiconductor products may rarely happen to fail or malfunction. To prevent accidents causing injury or death, damage to property like by fire, and other social damage resulted from a failure or malfunction of the Fuji Electric Device Technology semiconductor products, take some measures to keep safety such as redundant design, spread-fire-preventive design, and malfunction-protective design.
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