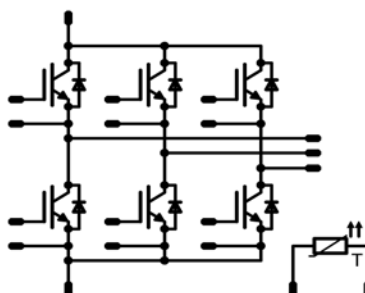


MiniSKiiP®2 PACK		1200V/35A
Features - Solderless interconnection - Trench Fieldstop IGBT⁴ technology	MiniSKiiP® 2 housing 	
Target Applications - Servo Drives - Industrial Motor Drives - UPS	Schematic 	
Types V23990-K238-F40-PM		

Maximum Ratings

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

Parameter	Symbol	Condition	Value	Unit
T1,T2,T3,T4,T5,T6				
Collector-emitter break down voltage	V_{CE}		1200	V
DC collector current	I_C	$T_j=T_{jmax}$ $T_h=80^{\circ}\text{C}$	41	A
Repetitive peak collector current	I_{Cpulse}	t_p limited by T_{jmax}	105	A
Turn off safe operating area		$V_{CE} \leq 1200\text{V}$, $T_j \leq T_{op max}$	70	A
Power dissipation per IGBT	P_{tot}	$T_j=T_{jmax}$ $T_h=80^{\circ}\text{C}$	112	W
Gate-emitter peak voltage	V_{GE}		± 20	V
Short circuit ratings	t_{SC}	$T_j \leq 150^{\circ}\text{C}$	10	μs
	V_{CC}	$V_{GE}=15\text{V}$	800	V
Maximum Junction Temperature	T_{jmax}		175	$^{\circ}\text{C}$

D1,D2,D3,D4,D5,D6

Peak Repetitive Reverse Voltage	V_{RRM}		1200	V
DC forward current	I_F	$T_j=T_{jmax}$ $T_h=80^{\circ}\text{C}$	33	A
Repetitive peak forward current	I_{FRM}	t_p limited by T_{jmax}	66	A
Power dissipation per Diode	P_{tot}	$T_j=T_{jmax}$ $T_h=80^{\circ}\text{C}$	77	W
Maximum Junction Temperature	T_{jmax}		175	$^{\circ}\text{C}$

Maximum Ratings

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

Parameter	Symbol	Condition	Value	Unit
-----------	--------	-----------	-------	------

Thermal Properties

Storage temperature	T_{stg}		-40...+125	$^{\circ}\text{C}$
Operation temperature under switching condition	T_{op}		-40...+125	$^{\circ}\text{C}$

Insulation Properties

Insulation voltage	V_{is}	t=2s DC voltage	4000	V
Creepage distance			min 12.7	mm
Clearance			min 12.7	mm

Characteristic Values

Parameter	Symbol	Conditions					Value			Unit
			V _{GE} [V] or V _{GS} [V]	V _r [V] or V _{CE} [V] or V _{DS} [V]	I _c [A] or I _F [A] or I _b [A]	T _j	Min	Typ	Max	
T1,T2,T3,T4,T5,T6										
Gate emitter threshold voltage	V _{GE(th)}	V _{CE} =V _{GE}			0,0012	T _j =25°C T _j =150°C	5	5,8	6,5	V
Collector-emitter saturation voltage	V _{CE(sat)}		15		35	T _j =25°C T _j =150°C	1,6	1,88 2,32	2,2	V
Collector-emitter cut-off current incl. Diode	I _{CES}		0	1200		T _j =25°C T _j =150°C			0,06	mA
Gate-emitter leakage current	I _{GES}		20	0		T _j =25°C T _j =150°C			120	nA
Integrated Gate resistor	R _{gint}							none		Ω
Turn-on delay time	t _{d(on)}	Rgoff=16Ω Rgon=16Ω	±15	600	35	T _j =25°C T _j =150°C		96 95		ns
Rise time	t _r					T _j =25°C T _j =150°C		22 27		
Turn-off delay time	t _{d(off)}					T _j =25°C T _j =150°C		218 291		
Fall time	t _f					T _j =25°C T _j =150°C		92 113		
Turn-on energy loss per pulse	E _{on}					T _j =25°C T _j =150°C		1,95 3,07	mWs	
Turn-off energy loss per pulse	E _{off}					T _j =25°C T _j =150°C		1,95 3,28		
Input capacitance	C _{ies}	f=1MHz	0	25		T _j =25°C		1950		pF
Output capacitance	C _{oss}							155		
Reverse transfer capacitance	C _{rss}							115		
Gate charge	Q _{Gate}		±15			T _j =25°C		270		nC
Thermal resistance chip to heatsink per chip	R _{thJH}	Thermal grease thickness≤50µm λ=1W/mK						0,85		K/W
D1,D2,D3,D4,D5,D6										
Diode forward voltage	V _F	Rgon=16Ω	±15	600	35	T _j =25°C T _j =150°C	1,3	2,34 2,32	2,7	V
Peak reverse recovery current	I _{RRM}					T _j =25°C T _j =150°C		30,3 40,2	A	
Reverse recovery time	t _{rr}					T _j =25°C T _j =150°C		126 292	ns	
Reverse recovered charge	Q _{rr}					T _j =25°C T _j =150°C		2,06 5,34	µC	
Peak rate of fall of recovery current	di(rec)max /dt					T _j =25°C T _j =150°C		1074 257	A/µs	
Reverse recovered energy	E _{rec}					T _j =25°C T _j =150°C		0,69 2,07	mWs	
Thermal resistance chip to heatsink per chip	R _{thJH}	Thermal grease thickness≤50µm λ=1W/mK						1,2		K/W
Thermistor										
Rated resistance	R					T=25°C		1000		Ω
Deviation of R100	ΔR/R	R100=1670 Ω				T=100°C	-3		3	%
R100	P					T=100°C		1670,313		Ω
A-value	B(25/50)	Tol. %				T=25°C		7,635*10-3		1/K
B-value	B(25/100)	Tol. %				T=25°C		1,731*10-5		1/K²
Vincotech NTC Reference									E	

T1,T2,T3,T4,T5,T6/D1,D2,D3,D4,D5,D6
Figure 1 T1,T2,T3,T4,T5,T6 IGBT

Typical output characteristics

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

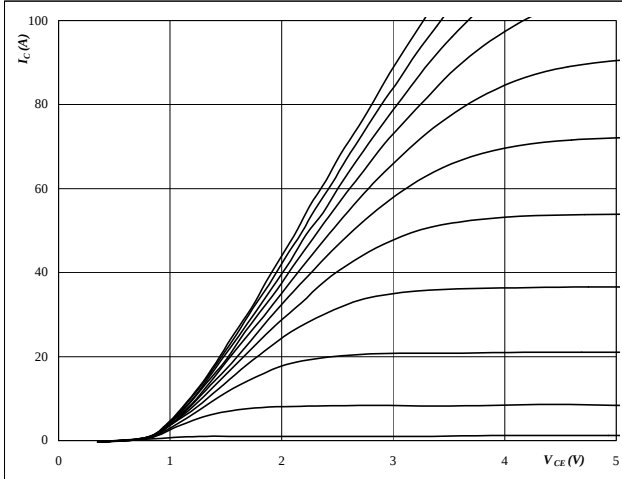

At
 $t_p = 350 \mu s$
 $T_j = 25 ^\circ C$
 V_{GE} from 7 V to 17 V in steps of 1 V

Figure 2 T1,T2,T3,T4,T5,T6 IGBT

Typical output characteristics

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

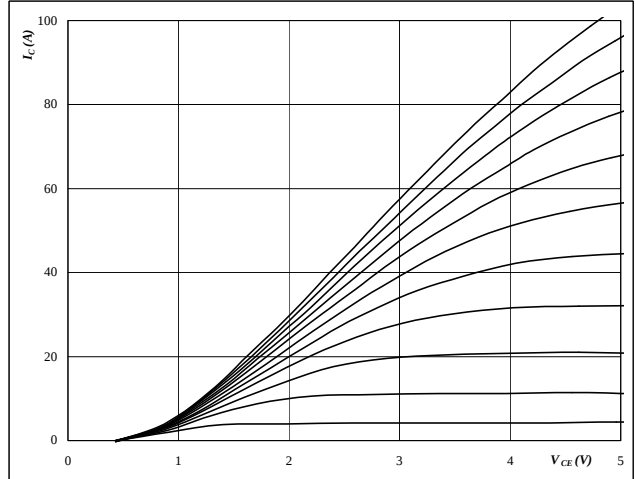
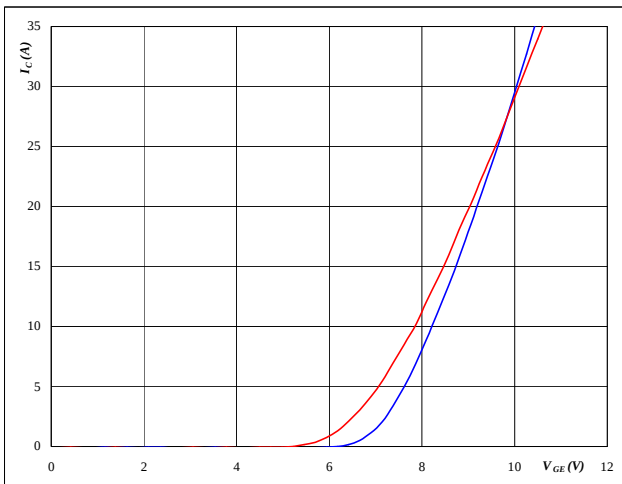

At
 $t_p = 350 \mu s$
 $T_j = 150 ^\circ C$
 V_{GE} from 7 V to 17 V in steps of 1 V

Figure 3 T1,T2,T3,T4,T5,T6 IGBT

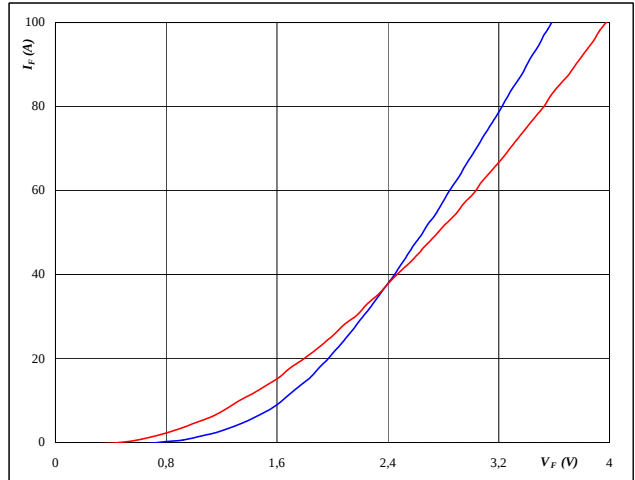
Typical transfer characteristics

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


At
 $T_j = 25/150 ^\circ C$
 $t_p = 350 \mu s$
 $V_{CE} = 10 V$
Figure 4 D1,D2,D3,D4,D5,D6 FWD

Typical diode forward current as a function of forward voltage

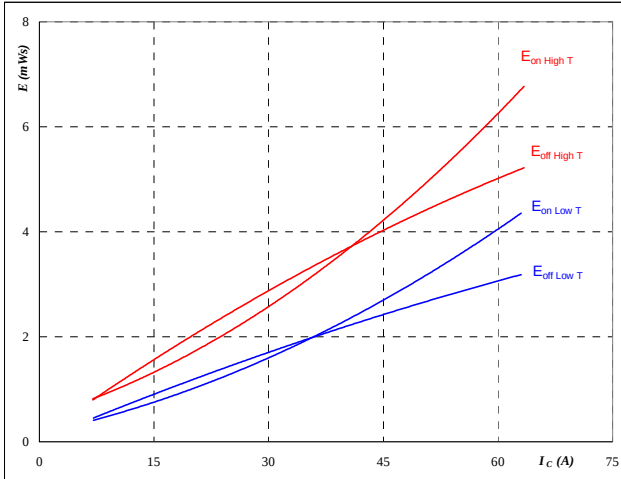
$$I_F = f(V_F)$$


At
 $t_p = 350 \mu s$

T1,T2,T3,T4,T5,T6/D1,D2,D3,D4,D5,D6
Figure 5 T1,T2,T3,T4,T5,T6 IGBT

**Typical switching energy losses
as a function of collector current**

$$E = f(I_C)$$



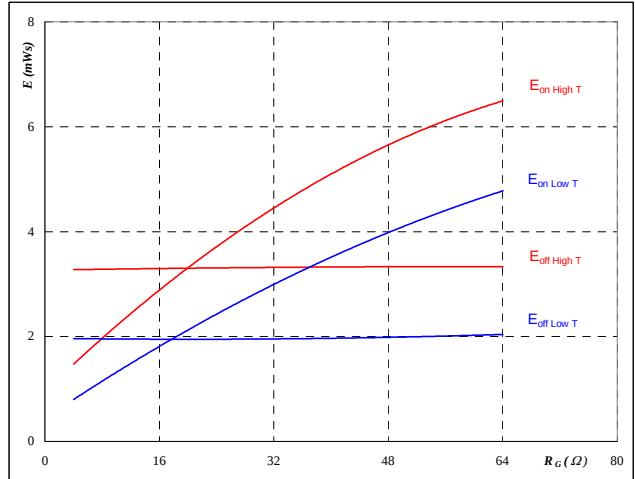
With an inductive load at

$T_J = 25/150$ °C
 $V_{CE} = 600$ V
 $V_{GE} = \pm 15$ V
 $R_{gon} = 16$ Ω
 $R_{goff} = 16$ Ω

Figure 6 T1,T2,T3,T4,T5,T6 IGBT

**Typical switching energy losses
as a function of gate resistor**

$$E = f(R_G)$$



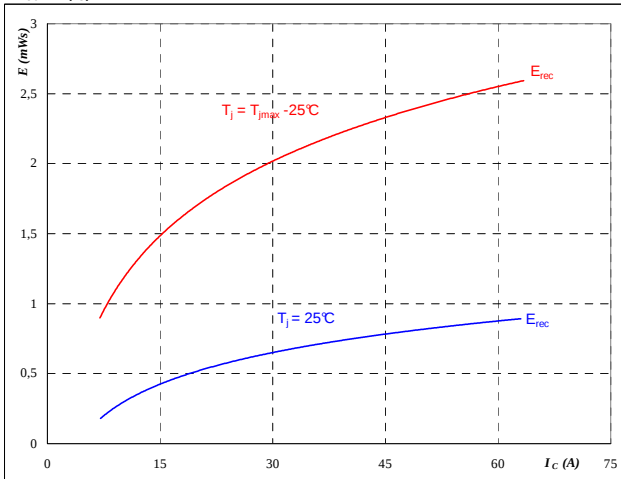
With an inductive load at

$T_J = 25/150$ °C
 $V_{CE} = 600$ V
 $V_{GE} = \pm 15$ V
 $I_C = 35$ A

Figure 7 D1,D2,D3,D4,D5,D6 FWD

**Typical reverse recovery energy loss
as a function of collector current**

$$E_{rec} = f(I_C)$$



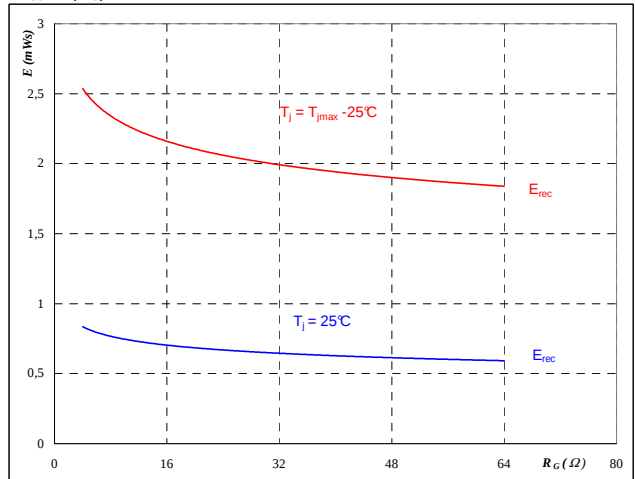
With an inductive load at

$T_J = 25/150$ °C
 $V_{CE} = 600$ V
 $V_{GE} = \pm 15$ V
 $R_{gon} = 16$ Ω

Figure 8 D1,D2,D3,D4,D5,D6 FWD

**Typical reverse recovery energy loss
as a function of gate resistor**

$$E_{rec} = f(R_G)$$



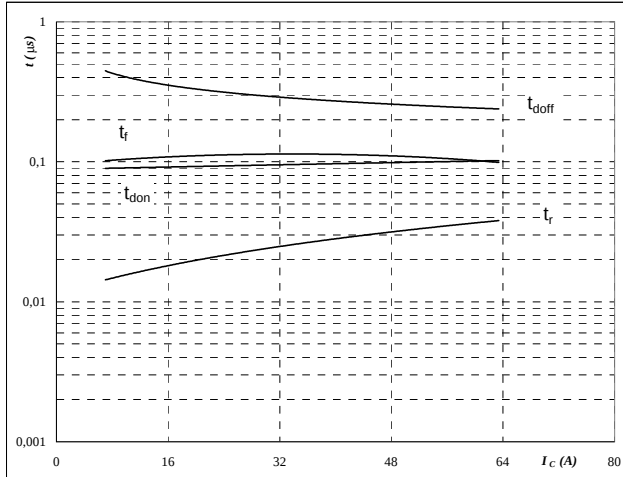
With an inductive load at

$T_J = 25/150$ °C
 $V_{CE} = 600$ V
 $V_{GE} = \pm 15$ V
 $I_C = 35$ A

T1,T2,T3,T4,T5,T6/D1,D2,D3,D4,D5,D6
Figure 9 T1,T2,T3,T4,T5,T6 IGBT

Typical switching times as a function of collector current

$$t = f(I_C)$$



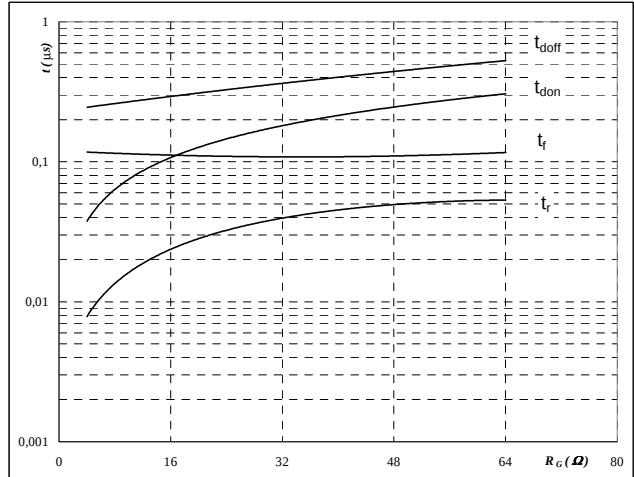
With an inductive load at

$T_J =$	150	°C
$V_{CE} =$	600	V
$V_{GE} =$	±15	V
$R_{gon} =$	16	Ω
$R_{goff} =$	16	Ω

Figure 10 T1,T2,T3,T4,T5,T6 IGBT

Typical switching times as a function of gate resistor

$$t = f(R_G)$$



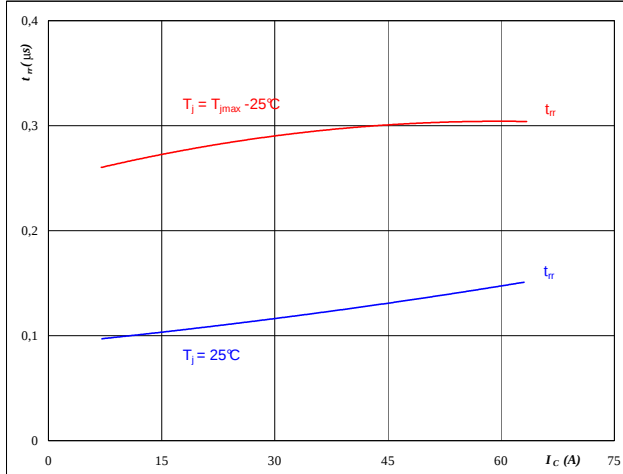
With an inductive load at

$T_J =$	150	°C
$V_{CE} =$	600	V
$V_{GE} =$	±15	V
$I_C =$	35	A

Figure 11 D1,D2,D3,D4,D5,D6 FWD

Typical reverse recovery time as a function of collector current

$$t_{rr} = f(I_C)$$



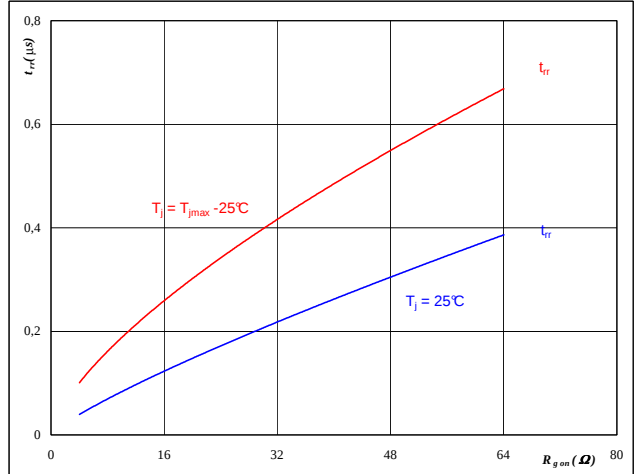
At

$T_J =$	25/150	°C
$V_{CE} =$	600	V
$V_{GE} =$	±15	V
$R_{gon} =$	16	Ω

Figure 12 D1,D2,D3,D4,D5,D6 FWD

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

$$t_{rr} = f(R_{gon})$$



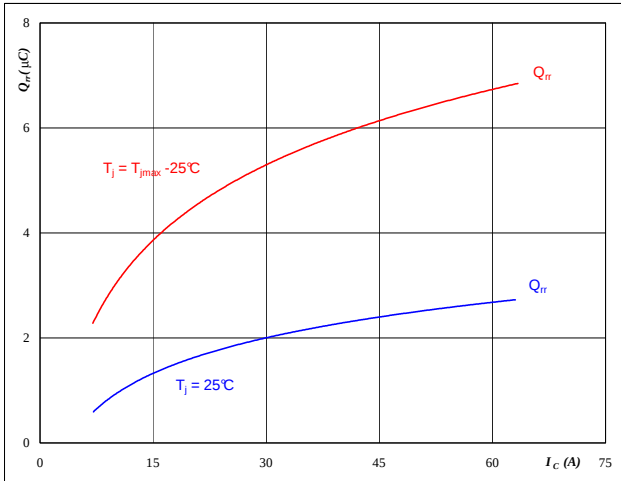
At

$T_J =$	25/150	°C
$V_R =$	600	V
$I_F =$	35	A
$V_{GE} =$	±15	V

T1,T2,T3,T4,T5,T6/D1,D2,D3,D4,D5,D6
Figure 13 D1,D2,D3,D4,D5,D6 FWD

Typical reverse recovery charge as a function of collector current

$$Q_{rr} = f(I_C)$$



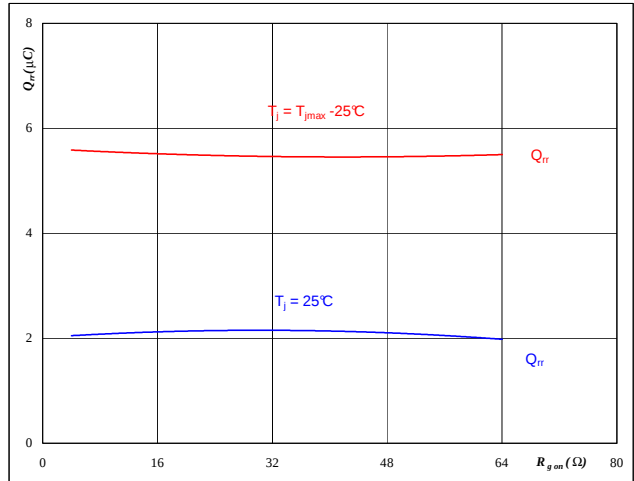
At

$T_j =$	25/150	°C
$V_{CE} =$	600	V
$V_{GE} =$	±15	V
$R_{gon} =$	16	Ω

Figure 14 D1,D2,D3,D4,D5,D6 FWD

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

$$Q_{rr} = f(R_{gon})$$



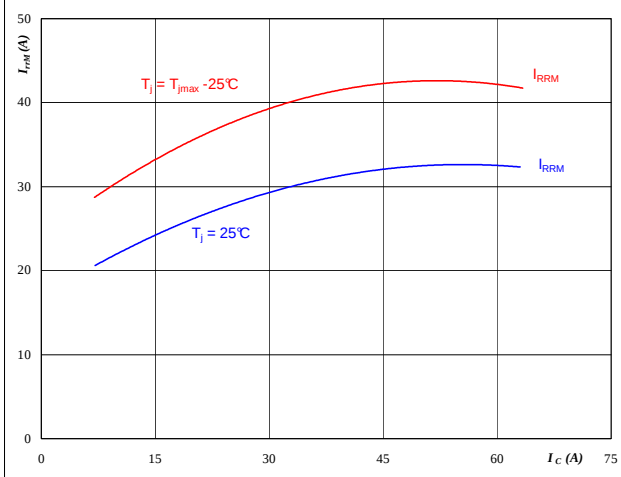
At

$T_j =$	25/150	°C
$V_R =$	600	V
$I_F =$	35	A
$V_{GE} =$	±15	V

Figure 15 D1,D2,D3,D4,D5,D6 FWD

Typical reverse recovery current as a function of collector current

$$I_{RRM} = f(I_C)$$



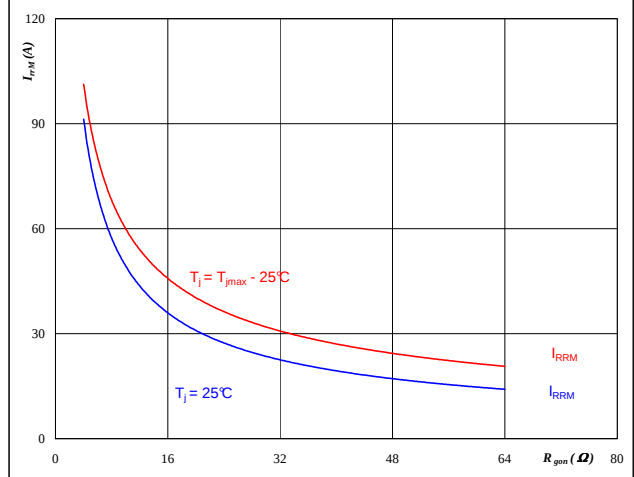
At

$T_j =$	25/150	°C
$V_{CE} =$	600	V
$V_{GE} =$	±15	V
$R_{gon} =$	16	Ω

Figure 16 D1,D2,D3,D4,D5,D6 FWD

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

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



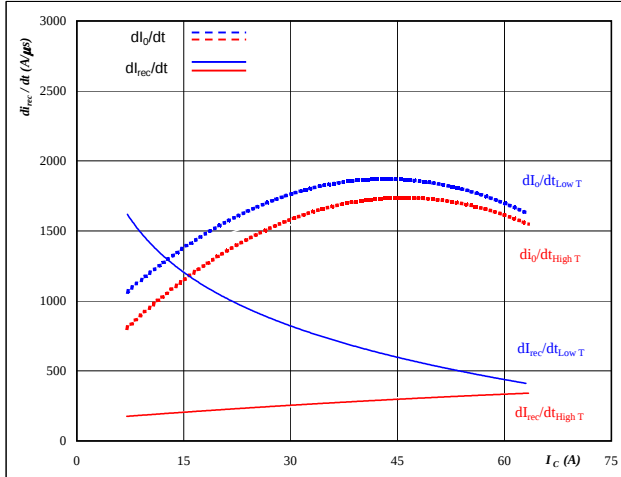
At

$T_j =$	25/150	°C
$V_R =$	600	V
$I_F =$	35	A
$V_{GE} =$	±15	V

T1,T2,T3,T4,T5,T6/D1,D2,D3,D4,D5,D6
Figure 17 D1,D2,D3,D4,D5,D6 FWD

Typical rate of fall of forward
and reverse recovery current as a
function of collector current

$$di_o/dt, di_{rec}/dt = f(I_C)$$



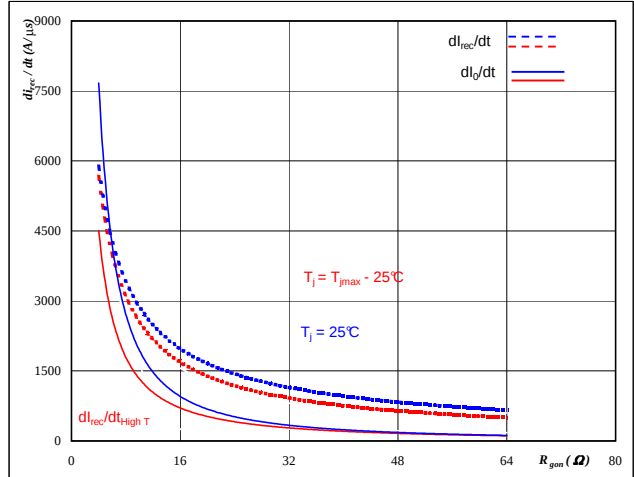
At

$T_J =$	25/150	°C
$V_{CE} =$	600	V
$V_{GE} =$	±15	V
$R_{gon} =$	16	Ω

Figure 18 D1,D2,D3,D4,D5,D6 FWD

Typical rate of fall of forward
and reverse recovery current as a
function of IGBT turn on gate resistor

$$di_o/dt, di_{rec}/dt = f(R_{gon})$$



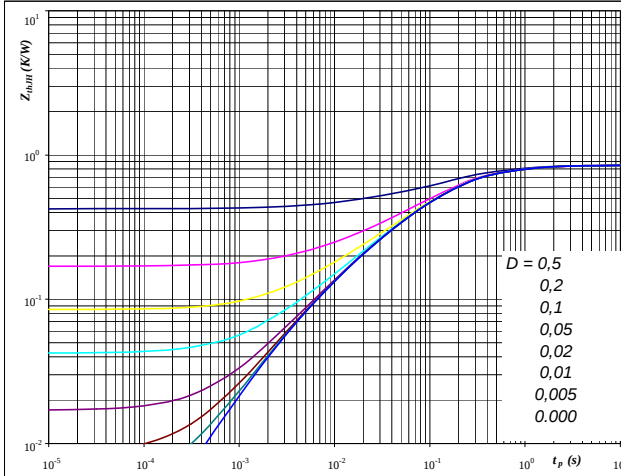
At

$T_J =$	25/150	°C
$V_R =$	600	V
$I_F =$	35	A
$V_{GE} =$	±15	V

Figure 19 T1,T2,T3,T4,T5,T6 IGBT

IGBT transient thermal impedance
as a function of pulse width

$$Z_{thJH} = f(t_p)$$



At

$D =$	t_p / T	
$R_{thJH} =$	0,85	K/W

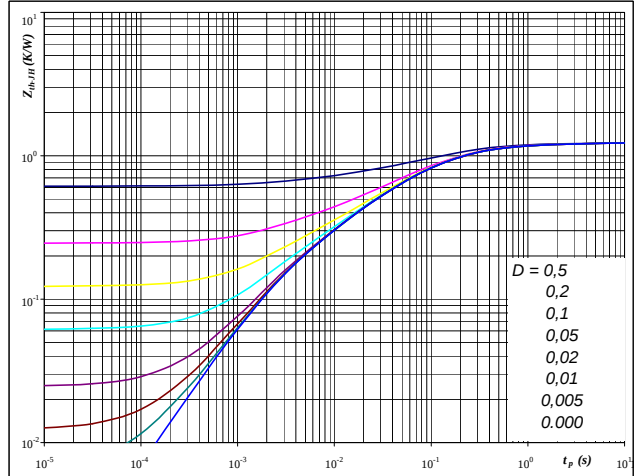
IGBT thermal model values

R (C/W)	Tau (s)
0,09	1,5E+00
0,26	2,7E-01
0,35	8,9E-02
0,11	1,4E-02
0,03	2,8E-03

Figure 20 D1,D2,D3,D4,D5,D6 FWD

FWD transient thermal impedance
as a function of pulse width

$$Z_{thJH} = f(t_p)$$



At

$D =$	t_p / T	
$R_{thJH} =$	1,2	K/W

FWD thermal model values

R (C/W)	Tau (s)
0,08	2,1E+00
0,33	2,4E-01
0,50	6,6E-02
0,22	1,3E-02
0,10	2,3E-03

T1,T2,T3,T4,T5,T6/D1,D2,D3,D4,D5,D6
Figure 21 T1,T2,T3,T4,T5,T6 IGBT

Power dissipation as a function of heatsink temperature

$$P_{tot} = f(T_h)$$

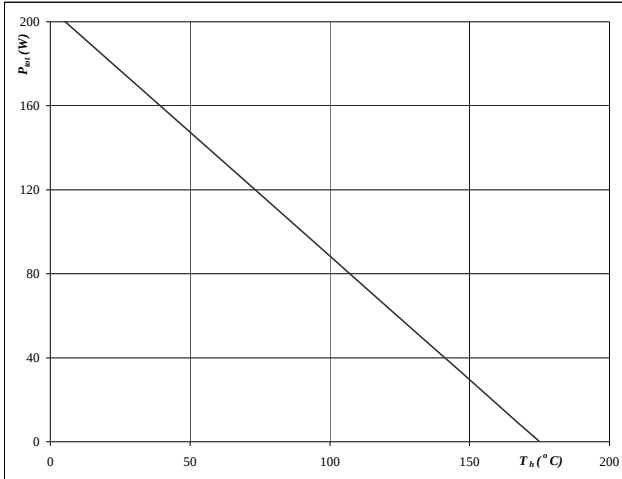

At
 $T_j = 175$ °C

Figure 22 T1,T2,T3,T4,T5,T6 IGBT

Collector current as a function of heatsink temperature

$$I_C = f(T_h)$$

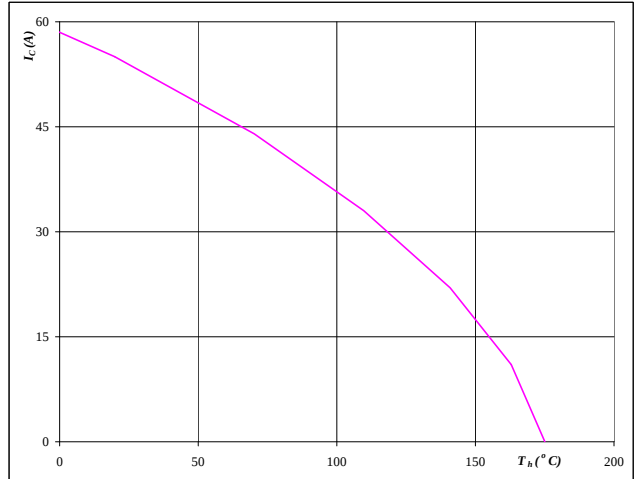

At
 $T_j = 175$ °C
 $V_{GE} = 15$ V

Figure 23 D1,D2,D3,D4,D5,D6 FWD

Power dissipation as a function of heatsink temperature

$$P_{tot} = f(T_h)$$

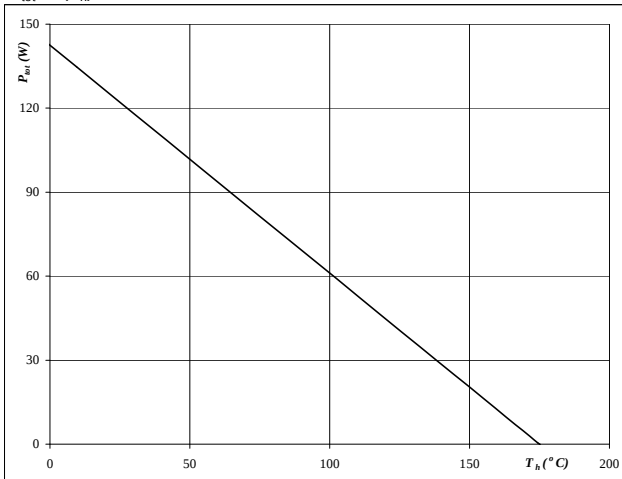
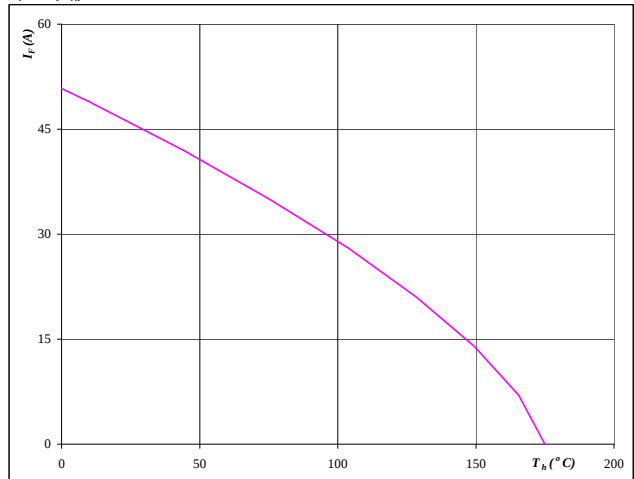

At
 $T_j = 175$ °C

Figure 24 D1,D2,D3,D4,D5,D6 FWD

Forward current as a function of heatsink temperature

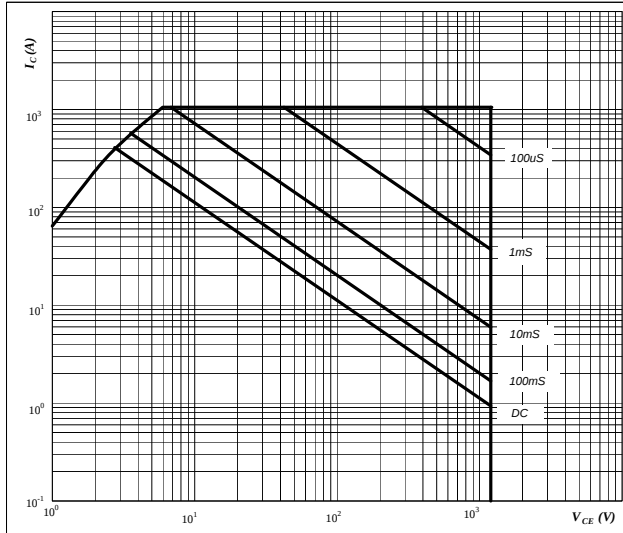
$$I_F = f(T_h)$$


At
 $T_j = 175$ °C

T1,T2,T3,T4,T5,T6/D1,D2,D3,D4,D5,D6
Figure 25 T1,T2,T3,T4,T5,T6 IGBT

**Safe operating area as a function
of collector-emitter voltage**

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



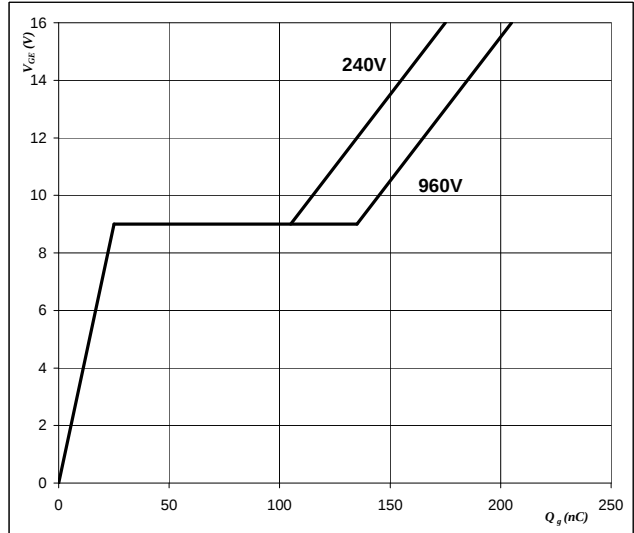
At

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

Figure 26 T1,T2,T3,T4,T5,T6 IGBT

Gate voltage vs Gate charge

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



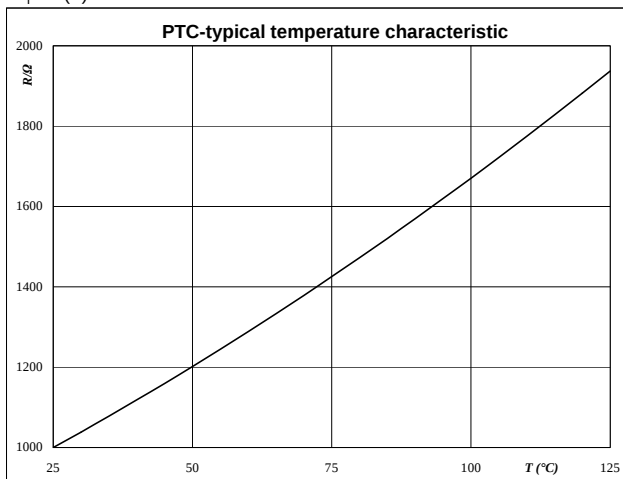
At

$I_C = 35$ A

Thermistor
Figure 1 Thermistor

**Typical PTC characteristic
as a function of temperature**

$$R_T = f(T)$$



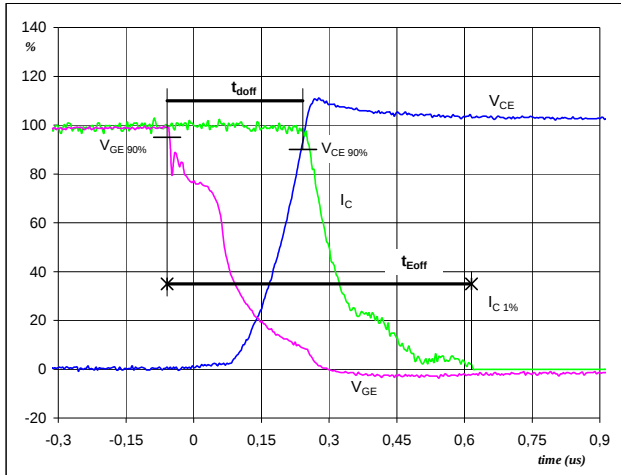
Switching Definitions Output Inverter

General conditions

T_j	=	150 °C
R_{gon}	=	16 Ω
R_{goff}	=	16 Ω

Figure 1 Output inverter IGBT

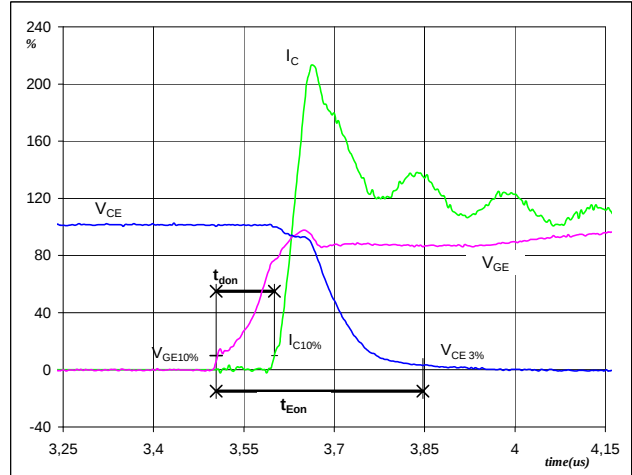
Turn-off Switching Waveforms & definition of t_{doff} , t_{Eoff}
(t_{Eoff} = integrating time for E_{off})



$V_{GE}(0\%)$	=	-15	V
$V_{GE}(100\%)$	=	15	V
$V_C(100\%)$	=	600	V
$I_C(100\%)$	=	35	A
t_{doff}	=	0,29	μs
t_{Eoff}	=	0,67	μs

Figure 2 Output inverter IGBT

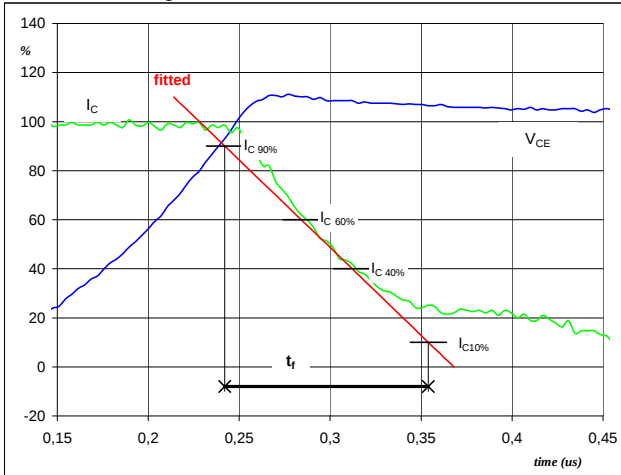
Turn-on Switching Waveforms & definition of t_{don} , t_{Eon}
(t_{Eon} = integrating time for E_{on})



$V_{GE}(0\%)$	=	-15	V
$V_{GE}(100\%)$	=	15	V
$V_C(100\%)$	=	600	V
$I_C(100\%)$	=	35	A
t_{don}	=	0,10	μs
t_{Eon}	=	0,34	μs

Figure 3 Output inverter IGBT

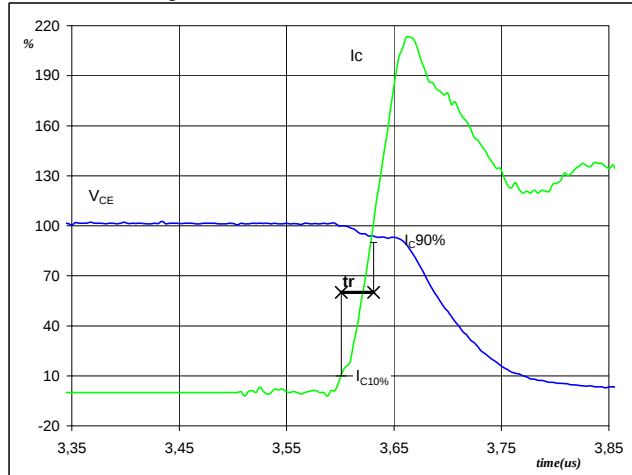
Turn-off Switching Waveforms & definition of t_f



$V_C(100\%)$	=	600	V
$I_C(100\%)$	=	35	A
t_f	=	0,11	μs

Figure 4 Output inverter IGBT

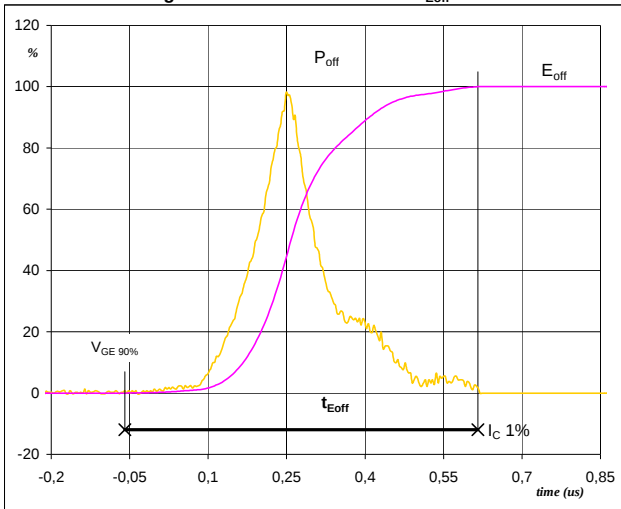
Turn-on Switching Waveforms & definition of t_r



$V_C(100\%)$	=	600	V
$I_C(100\%)$	=	35	A
t_r	=	0,03	μs

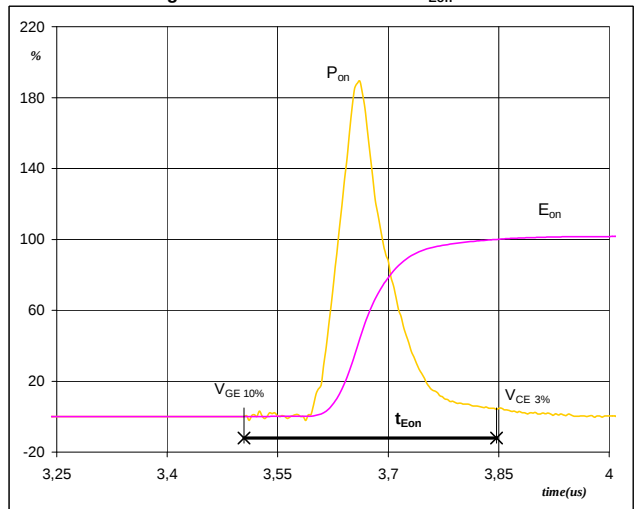
Switching Definitions Output Inverter

Figure 5 Output inverter IGBT
Turn-off Switching Waveforms & definition of t_{Eoff}



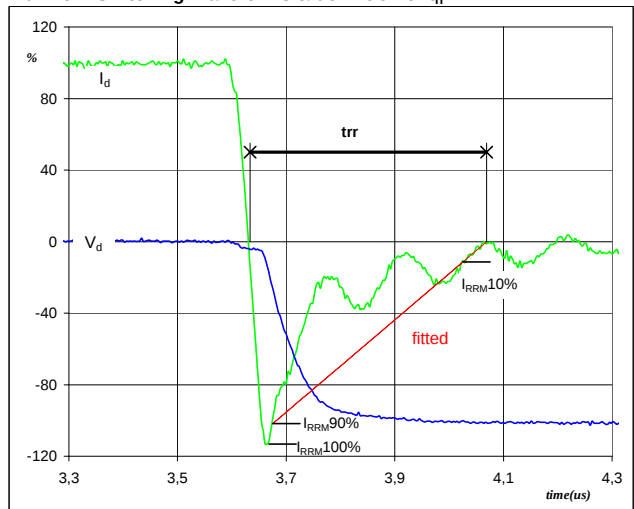
$P_{off} (100\%) = 21,03 \text{ kW}$
 $E_{off} (100\%) = 3,28 \text{ mJ}$
 $t_{Eoff} = 0,67 \text{ }\mu\text{s}$

Figure 6 Output inverter IGBT
Turn-on Switching Waveforms & definition of t_{Eon}



$P_{on} (100\%) = 21,03 \text{ kW}$
 $E_{on} (100\%) = 3,07 \text{ mJ}$
 $t_{Eon} = 0,34 \text{ }\mu\text{s}$

Figure 7 Output inverter IGBT
Turn-off Switching Waveforms & definition of t_{tr}

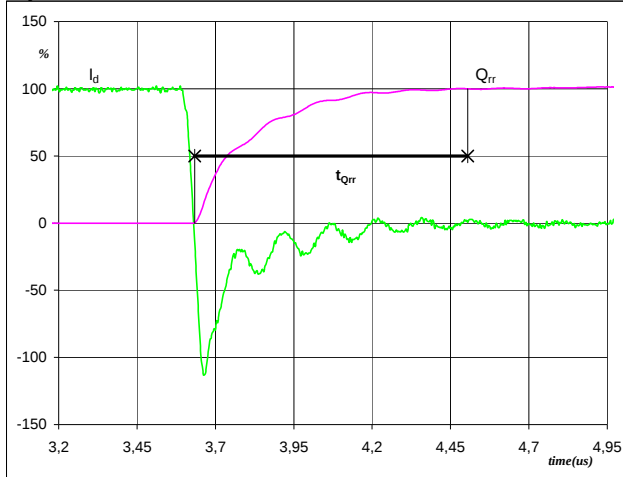


$V_d (100\%) = 600 \text{ V}$
 $I_d (100\%) = 35 \text{ A}$
 $I_{RRM} (100\%) = -40 \text{ A}$
 $t_{tr} = 0,29 \text{ }\mu\text{s}$

Switching Definitions Output Inverter

Figure 8 Output inverter FWD

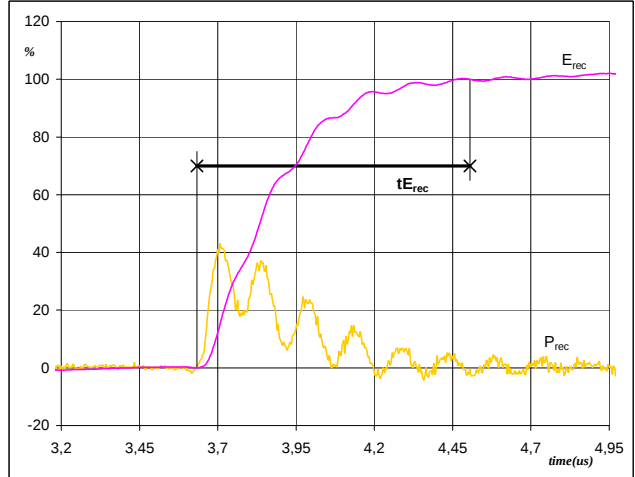
Turn-on Switching Waveforms & definition of t_{Qrr}
 (t_{Qrr} = integrating time for Q_{rr})



I_d (100%) = 35 A
 Q_{rr} (100%) = 5,34 μ C
 t_{Qrr} = 0,87 μ s

Figure 9 Output inverter FWD

Turn-on Switching Waveforms & definition of t_{Erec}
 (t_{Erec} = integrating time for E_{rec})



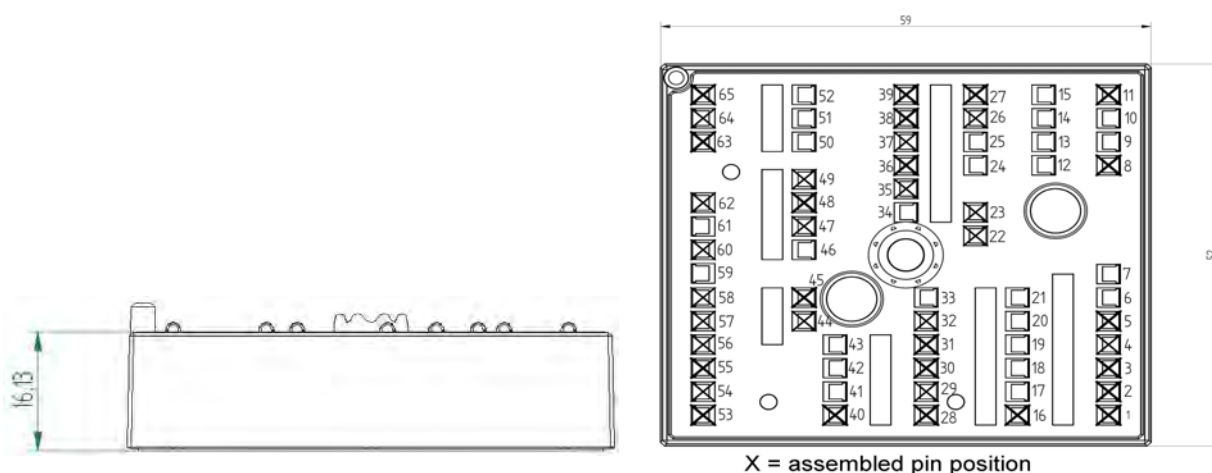
P_{rec} (100%) = 21,03 kW
 E_{rec} (100%) = 2,07 mJ
 t_{Erec} = 0,87 μ s

Ordering Code and Marking - Outline - Pinout

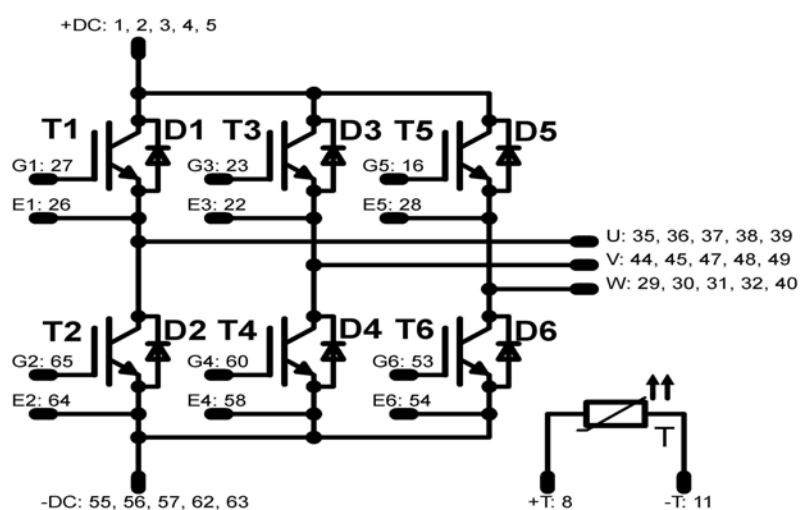
Ordering Code & Marking

Version	Ordering Code	in DataMatrix as	in packaging barcode as
with std lid (black V23990-K22-T-PM)	V23990-K238-F40-/0A/-PM	K238F40	K238F40-/0A/
with std lid (black V23990-K22-T-PM) and P12	V23990-K238-F40-/1A/-PM	K238F40	K238F40-/1A/
with thin lid (white V23990-K23-T-PM)	V23990-K238-F40-/0B/-PM	K238F40	K238F40-/0B/
with thin lid (white V23990-K23-T-PM) and P12	V23990-K238-F40-/1B/-PM	K238F40	K238F40-/1B/

Outline



Pinout



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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.