



Vincotech

## V23990-P545-A39-PM

datasheet

flowPIM 0

600 V / 20 A

### Topology features

- Open Emitter configuration
- Temperature sensor
- Converter+Brake+Inverter

### Component features

- Easy paralleling
- Low turn-off losses
- Low collector emitter saturation voltage
- Positive temperature coefficient
- Short tail current

### Housing features

- Base isolation:  $\text{Al}_2\text{O}_3$
- Clip-in, reliable mechanical connection, qualified for wave soldering
- Convex shaped substrate for superior thermal contact
- Thermo-mechanical push-and-pull force relief
- Solder pin

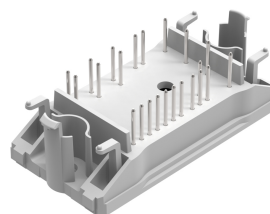
### Target applications

- Industrial drives
- Embedded drives

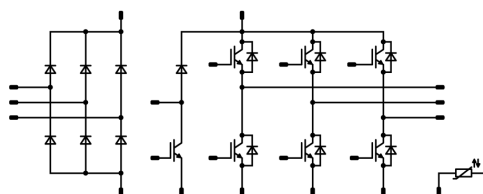
### Types

- V23990-P545-A39-PM

### flow 0 17 mm housing



### Schematic





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## Maximum Ratings

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

Parameter	Symbol	Conditions	Value	Unit
<b>Inverter Switch</b>				
Collector-emitter voltage	$V_{CES}$		600	V
Collector current (DC current)	$I_C$	$T_j = T_{jmax}$ $T_s = 80\text{ °C}$	26	A
Repetitive peak collector current	$I_{CRM}$	$t_p$ limited by $T_{jmax}$	60	A
Total power dissipation	$P_{tot}$	$T_j = T_{jmax}$ $T_s = 80\text{ °C}$	56	W
Gate-emitter voltage	$V_{GES}$		$\pm 20$	V
Short circuit ratings	$t_{SC}$	$V_{GE} = 15\text{ V}$ , $V_{CC} = 360\text{ V}$ $T_j = 150\text{ °C}$	6	$\mu\text{s}$
Maximum junction temperature	$T_{jmax}$		175	$^{\circ}\text{C}$

## Inverter Diode

Peak repetitive reverse voltage	$V_{RRM}$		600	V
Forward current (DC current)	$I_F$	$T_j = T_{jmax}$ $T_s = 80\text{ °C}$	21	A
Repetitive peak forward current	$I_{FRM}$	$t_p$ limited by $T_{jmax}$	40	A
Total power dissipation	$P_{tot}$	$T_j = T_{jmax}$ $T_s = 80\text{ °C}$	37	W
Maximum junction temperature	$T_{jmax}$		175	$^{\circ}\text{C}$

## Brake Switch

Collector-emitter voltage	$V_{CES}$		600	V
Collector current (DC current)	$I_C$	$T_j = T_{jmax}$ $T_s = 80\text{ °C}$	21	A
Repetitive peak collector current	$I_{CRM}$	$t_p$ limited by $T_{jmax}$	45	A
Total power dissipation	$P_{tot}$	$T_j = T_{jmax}$ $T_s = 80\text{ °C}$	52	W
Gate-emitter voltage	$V_{GES}$		$\pm 20$	V
Short circuit ratings	$t_{SC}$	$V_{GE} = 15\text{ V}$ , $V_{CC} = 360\text{ V}$ $T_j = 150\text{ °C}$	6	$\mu\text{s}$
Maximum junction temperature	$T_{jmax}$		175	$^{\circ}\text{C}$



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## Maximum Ratings

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

Parameter	Symbol	Conditions	Value	Unit
<b>Brake Diode</b>				
Peak repetitive reverse voltage	$V_{RRM}$		600	V
Forward current (DC current)	$I_F$	$T_j = T_{jmax}$ $T_s = 80\text{ °C}$	18	A
Repetitive peak forward current	$I_{FRM}$	$t_p$ limited by $T_{jmax}$	30	A
Total power dissipation	$P_{tot}$	$T_j = T_{jmax}$ $T_s = 80\text{ °C}$	35	W
Maximum junction temperature	$T_{jmax}$		175	°C

## Rectifier Diode

Peak repetitive reverse voltage	$V_{RRM}$		1600	V
Forward current (DC current)	$I_F$	$T_j = T_{jmax}$ $T_s = 80\text{ °C}$	44	A
Surge (non-repetitive) forward current	$I_{FSM}$	Single Half Sine Wave, $t_p = 10\text{ ms}$ $T_j = 150\text{ °C}$	270	A
Surge current capability	$I^2t$		370	A <sup>2</sup> s
Total power dissipation	$P_{tot}$	$T_j = T_{jmax}$ $T_s = 80\text{ °C}$	56	W
Maximum junction temperature	$T_{jmax}$		150	°C

## 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* $t_p = 2\text{ s}$	4000	V
Isolation voltage	$V_{isol}$	AC Voltage $t_p = 1\text{ min}$	2500	V
Creepage distance			min 12,7	mm
Clearance			min 12,7	mm
Comparative Tracking Index	CTI		≥ 200	

\*100 % tested in production



## 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	

### Inverter Switch

#### Static

Gate-emitter threshold voltage	$V_{GE(th)}$	$V_{CE} = V_{GE}$			0,00029	25	5	5,8	6,5	V
Collector-emitter saturation voltage	$V_{CEsat}$		15		20	25 125	1,1	1,55 1,75	1,9 <sup>(1)</sup>	V
Collector-emitter cut-off current	$I_{CES}$		0	600		25			1,1	µA
Gate-emitter leakage current	$I_{GES}$		20	0		25			300	nA
Internal gate resistance	$r_g$							None		Ω
Input capacitance	$C_{ies}$	$f = 1 \text{ Mhz}$	0	25	25			1100		pF
Output capacitance	$C_{oes}$							71		pF
Reverse transfer capacitance	$C_{res}$							32		pF
Gate charge	$Q_g$	$V_{CC} = 480 \text{ V}$	0/15		20	25		120		nC

#### Thermal

Thermal resistance junction to sink <sup>(2)</sup>	$R_{th(j-s)}$	$\lambda_{paste} = 3,4 \text{ W/mK}$ (PSX)						1,7		K/W
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#### Dynamic

Turn-on delay time	$t_{d(on)}$	$R_{gon} = 16 \Omega$ $R_{goff} = 8 \Omega$	0/15	300	20	25 125		15 14		ns
Rise time	$t_r$					25 125		12,2 15,5		ns
Turn-off delay time	$t_{d(off)}$					25 125		198 212		ns
Fall time	$t_f$					25 125		100 104		ns
Turn-on energy (per pulse)	$E_{on}$	$Q_{tFWD}=0,454 \mu\text{C}$ $Q_{tFWD}=1,35 \mu\text{C}$				25 125		0,314 0,427		mWs
Turn-off energy (per pulse)	$E_{off}$					25 125		0,548 0,649		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	

### Inverter Diode

#### Static

Forward voltage	$V_F$				20	25 125	1,25	1,81 1,76	1,95 <sup>(1)</sup>	V
Reverse leakage current	$I_R$	$V_r = 600$ V				25			27	μA

#### Thermal

Thermal resistance junction to sink <sup>(2)</sup>	$R_{th(j-s)}$	$\lambda_{paste} = 3,4$ W/mK (PSX)						2,6		K/W
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#### Dynamic

Peak recovery current	$I_{RM}$	$di/dt=2170$ A/μs $di/dt=1490$ A/μs	0/15	300	20	25 125		19 21,1		A
Reverse recovery time	$t_{rr}$					25 125		33 192		ns
Recovered charge	$Q_r$					25 125		0,454 1,35		μC
Reverse recovered energy	$E_{rec}$					25 125		0,06 0,271		mWs
Peak rate of fall of recovery current	$(di_{rr}/dt)_{max}$					25 125		1450 1050		A/μs



## 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	

### Brake Switch

#### Static

Gate-emitter threshold voltage	$V_{GE(th)}$	$V_{CE} = V_{GE}$			0,00021	25	5	5,8	6,5	V
Collector-emitter saturation voltage	$V_{CE(sat)}$		15		15	25 125	1,1	1,64 1,87	1,9 <sup>(1)</sup>	V
Collector-emitter cut-off current	$I_{CES}$		0	600		25			0,85	µA
Gate-emitter leakage current	$I_{GES}$		20	0		25			300	nA
Internal gate resistance	$r_g$							None		Ω
Input capacitance	$C_{ies}$	$f = 1 \text{ Mhz}$	0	25		25		800		pF
Output capacitance	$C_{oes}$							55		pF
Reverse transfer capacitance	$C_{res}$							24		pF
Gate charge	$Q_g$		0/15		0	25		87		nC

#### Thermal

Thermal resistance junction to sink <sup>(2)</sup>	$R_{th(j-s)}$	$\lambda_{paste} = 3,4 \text{ W/mK}$ (PSX)						1,83		K/W
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#### Dynamic

Turn-on delay time	$t_{d(on)}$	$R_{gon} = 16 \Omega$ $R_{goff} = 8 \Omega$	0/15	300	15	25 125		14,5 13,5		ns
Rise time	$t_r$					25 125		10,8 13,8		ns
Turn-off delay time	$t_{d(off)}$					25 125		128 145		ns
Fall time	$t_f$					25 125		91 94,4		ns
Turn-on energy (per pulse)	$E_{on}$					25 125		0,201 0,282		mWs
Turn-off energy (per pulse)	$E_{off}$					25 125		0,317 0,4		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	

### Brake Diode

#### Static

Forward voltage	$V_F$				15	25 125	1,25	1,86 1,76	1,95 <sup>(1)</sup>	V
Reverse leakage current	$I_R$	$V_r = 600$ V				25			27	μA

#### Thermal

Thermal resistance junction to sink <sup>(2)</sup>	$R_{th(j-s)}$	$\lambda_{paste} = 3,4$ W/mK (PSX)						2,75		K/W
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#### Dynamic

Peak recovery current	$I_{RM}$	$di/dt=1300$ A/μs $di/dt=1220$ A/μs	0/15	300	15	25 125		13,7 15,1		A
Reverse recovery time	$t_{rr}$					25 125		128 201		ns
Recovered charge	$Q_r$					25 125		0,518 1,02		μC
Reverse recovered energy	$E_{rec}$					25 125		0,103 0,215		mWs
Peak rate of fall of recovery current	$(di_{rr}/dt)_{max}$					25 125		1310 657		A/μs

### Rectifier Diode

#### Static

Forward voltage	$V_F$				13	25 125		0,991 0,908	1,21 <sup>(1)</sup> 1,1 <sup>(1)</sup>	V
Reverse leakage current	$I_R$	$V_r = 1600$ V				25			50	μA

#### Thermal

Thermal resistance junction to sink <sup>(2)</sup>	$R_{th(j-s)}$	$\lambda_{paste} = 3,4$ W/mK (PSX)						1,25		K/W
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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		

## Thermistor

### Static

Rated resistance	$R$					25		22		kΩ
Deviation of $R_{100}$	$\Delta_{R/R}$	$R_{100} = 1484 \Omega$				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.



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## Inverter Switch Characteristics

figure 1. IGBT

Typical output characteristics

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

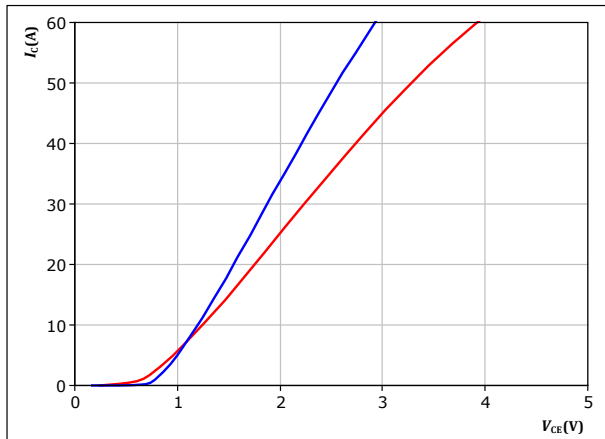


figure 2. IGBT

Typical output characteristics

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

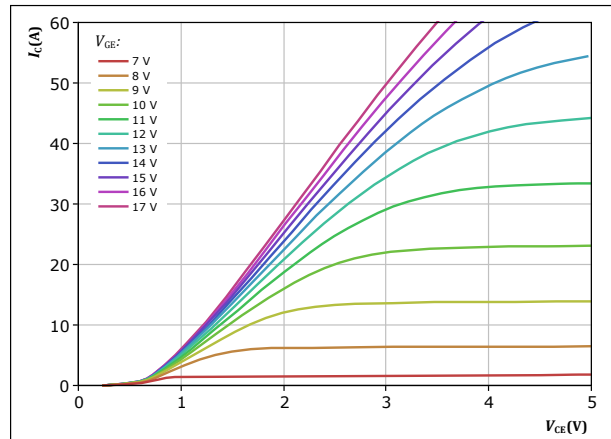


figure 3. IGBT

Typical transfer characteristics

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

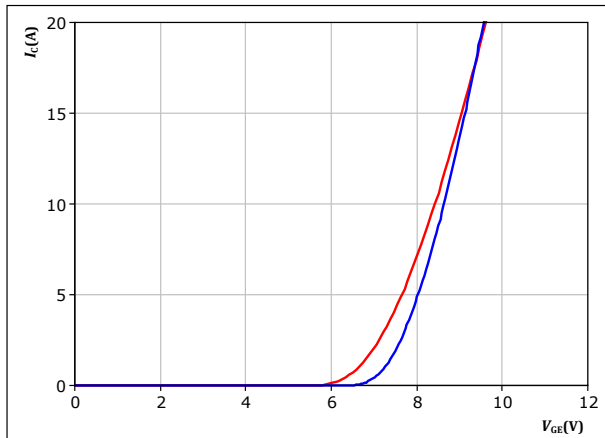


figure 4. IGBT

Short circuit withstand time as a function of  $V_{GE}$

$$t_{sc} = f(V_{GE})$$





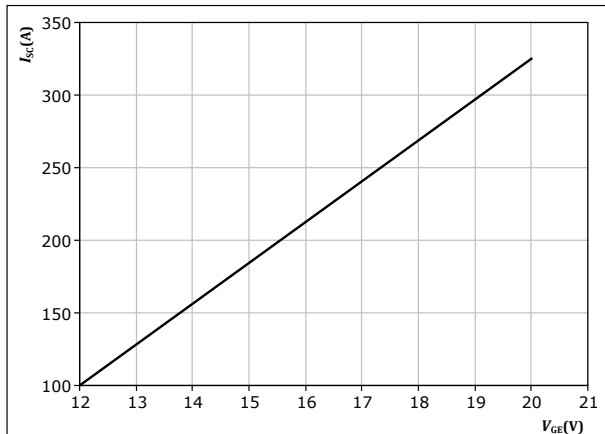
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## Inverter Switch Characteristics

figure 5. IGBT

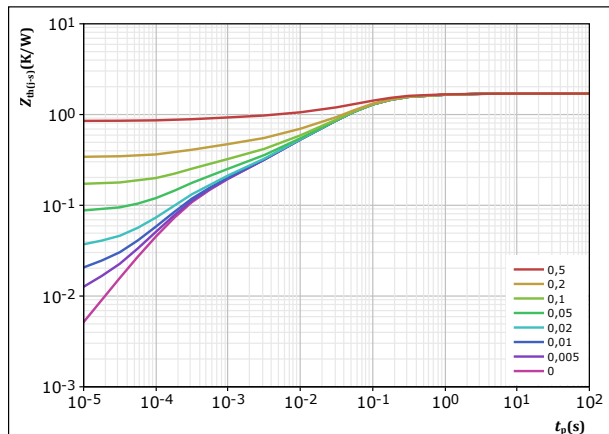
Typical short circuit current as a function of  $V_{GE}$   
 $I_{SC} = f(V_{GE})$



At  $V_{CE} = 333$  V  
 $T_j \leq 333$  °C

figure 6. IGBT

Transient thermal impedance as a function of pulse width  
 $Z_{th(j-s)} = f(t_p)$

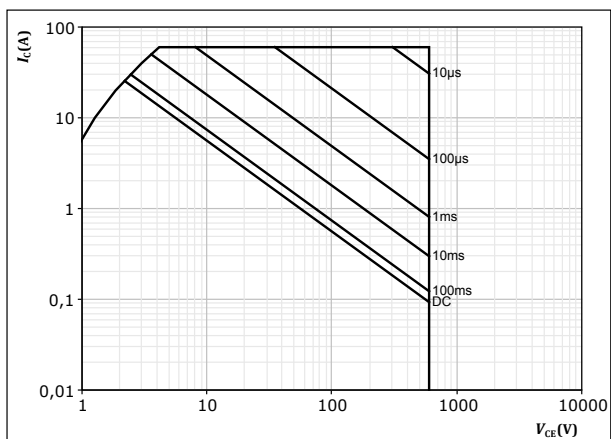


$D = t_p / T$   
 $R_{th(j-s)} = 1,701$  K/W  
IGBT thermal model values  

$R$ (K/W)	$\tau$ (s)
$9,97E-02$	$1,34E+00$
$3,46E-01$	$1,70E-01$
$8,15E-01$	$5,34E-02$
$2,54E-01$	$7,74E-03$
$7,70E-02$	$1,33E-03$
$1,09E-01$	$2,63E-04$

figure 7. IGBT

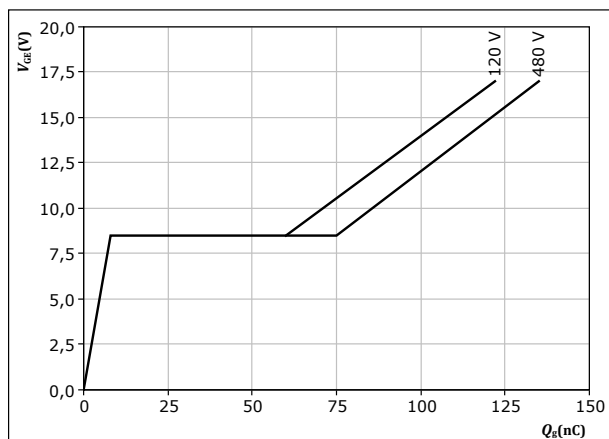
Safe operating area  
 $I_C = f(V_{CE})$



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

figure 8. IGBT

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



$I_C = 33$  A  
 $T_j = 25$  °C



## Inverter Diode Characteristics

figure 9.

FWD

Typical forward characteristics

$$I_F = f(V_F)$$

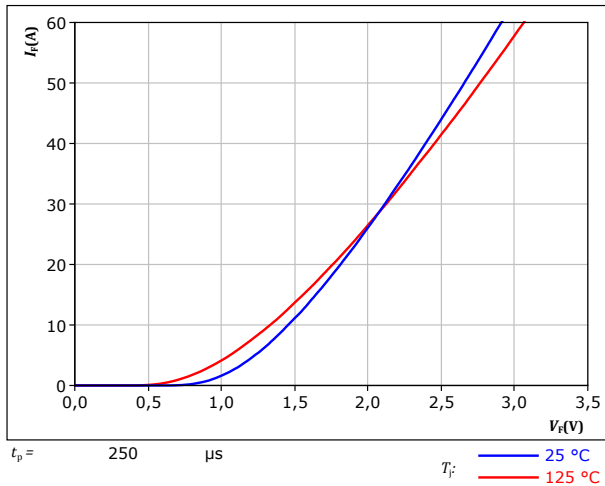
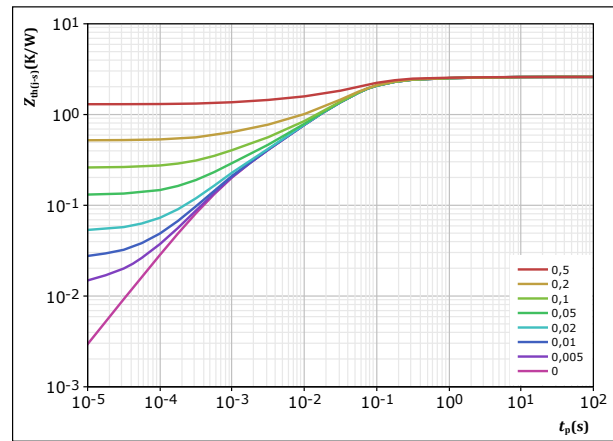


figure 10.

FWD

Transient thermal impedance as a function of pulse width

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





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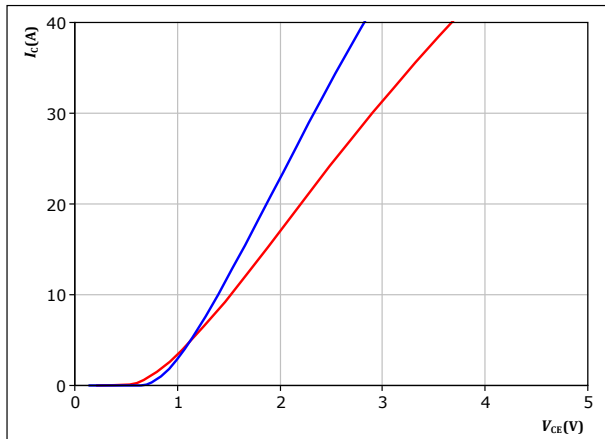
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## Brake Switch Characteristics

figure 11. IGBT

Typical output characteristics

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

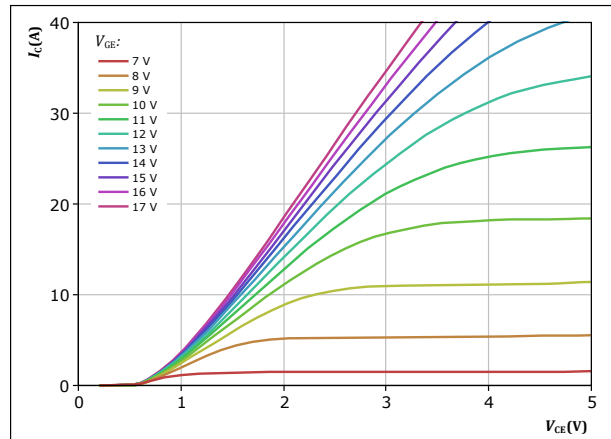


$t_p = 250 \mu s$   
 $V_{GE} = 15 V$   
 $T_J: 25 ^\circ C$  (blue line)  
 $125 ^\circ C$  (red line)

figure 12. IGBT

Typical output characteristics

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

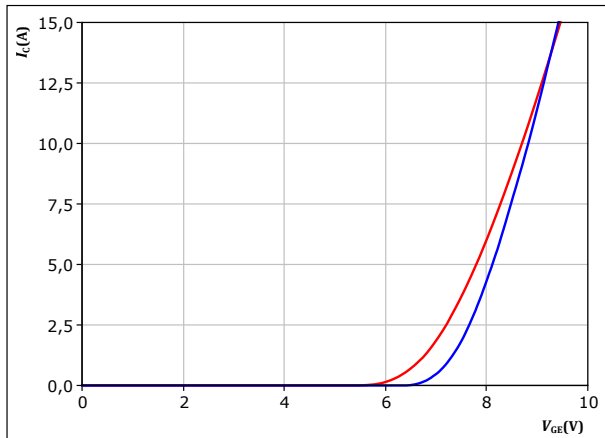


$t_p = 250 \mu s$   
 $T_J = 125 ^\circ C$   
 $V_{GE}$  from 7 V to 17 V in steps of 1 V

figure 13. IGBT

Typical transfer characteristics

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

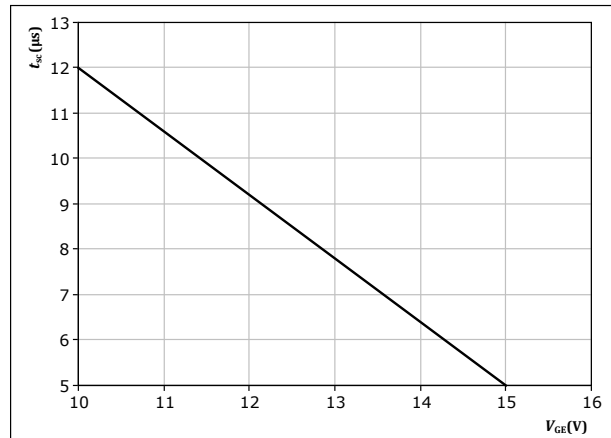


$t_p = 250 \mu s$   
 $V_{CE} = 10 V$   
 $T_J: 25 ^\circ C$  (blue line)  
 $125 ^\circ C$  (red line)

figure 14. IGBT

Short circuit withstand time as a function of  $V_{GE}$

$$t_{sc} = f(V_{GE})$$



At  $V_{CE} = 600 V$   
 $T_J \leq 25 ^\circ C$





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## Brake Switch Characteristics

figure 15.

IGBT

Typical short circuit current as a function of  $V_{GE}$   
 $I_{SC} = f(V_{GE})$

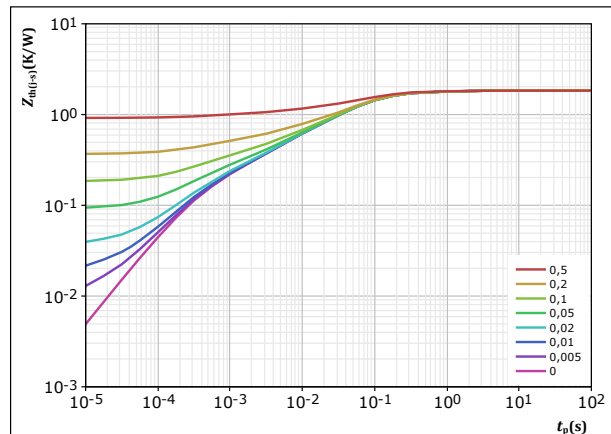


At  $V_{CE} = 400$  V  
 $T_j \leq 150$  °C

figure 16.

IGBT

Transient thermal impedance as a function of pulse width  
 $Z_{th(j-s)} = f(t_p)$



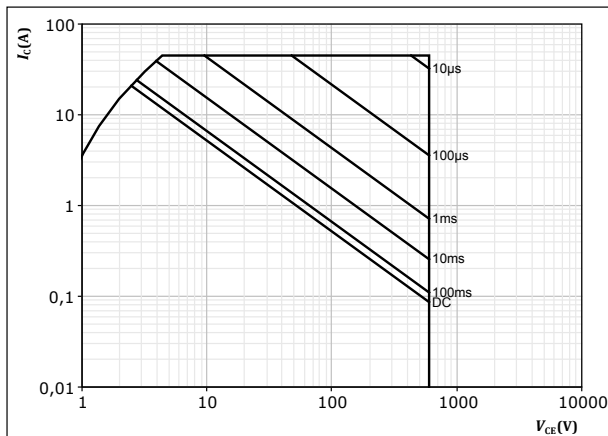
$D = t_p / T$   
 $R_{th(j-s)} = 1,834$  K/W  
IGBT thermal model values  

$R$ (K/W)	$\tau$ (s)
$8,30E-02$	$1,29E+00$
$3,76E-01$	$1,56E-01$
$8,46E-01$	$5,15E-02$
$2,81E-01$	$8,16E-03$
$1,16E-01$	$2,04E-03$
$1,32E-01$	$3,43E-04$

figure 17.

IGBT

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

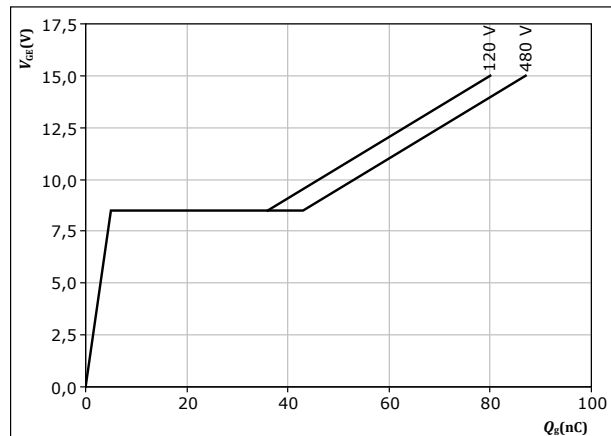


$D = \text{single pulse}$   
 $T_s = 80$  °C  
 $V_{GE} = 15$  V  
 $T_j = T_{jmax}$

figure 18.

IGBT

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



$I_C = 15$  A  
 $T_j = 25$  °C



## Brake Diode Characteristics

figure 19.

FWD

Typical forward characteristics

$$I_F = f(V_F)$$

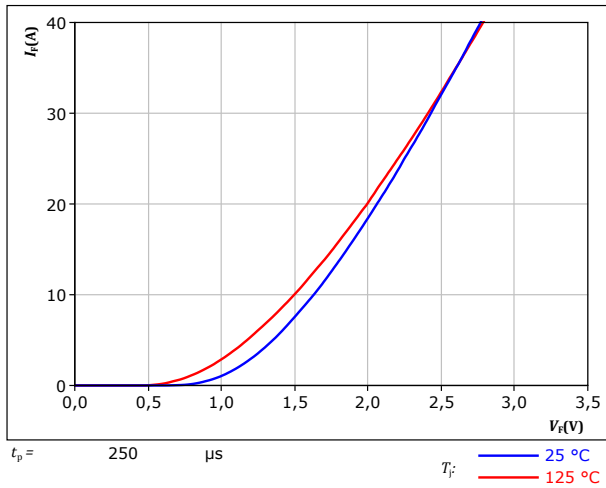
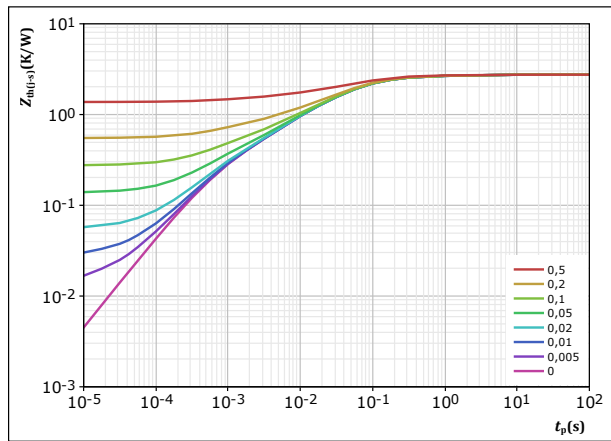


figure 20.

FWD

Transient thermal impedance as a function of pulse width

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



$D =$	$t_p / T$	
$R_{th(j-s)} =$	2,75	K/W
FWD thermal model values		
$R$ (K/W)	$\tau$ (s)	
1,03E-01	3,14E+00	
3,03E-01	2,74E-01	
1,23E+00	6,07E-02	
5,94E-01	1,63E-02	
3,18E-01	4,11E-03	
2,02E-01	6,37E-04	



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## Rectifier Diode Characteristics

figure 21.

Rectifier

Typical forward characteristics

$$I_F = f(V_F)$$

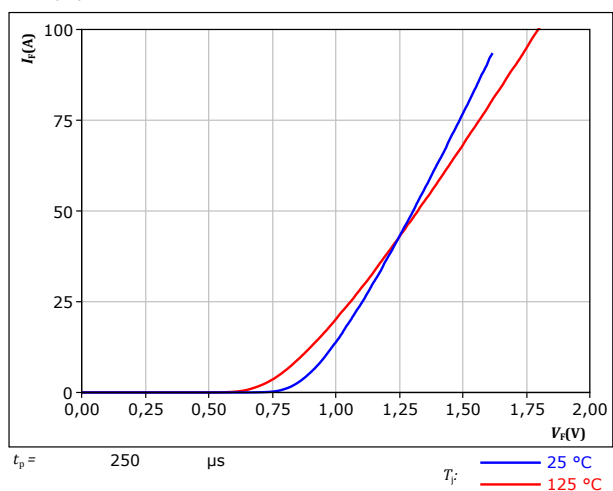
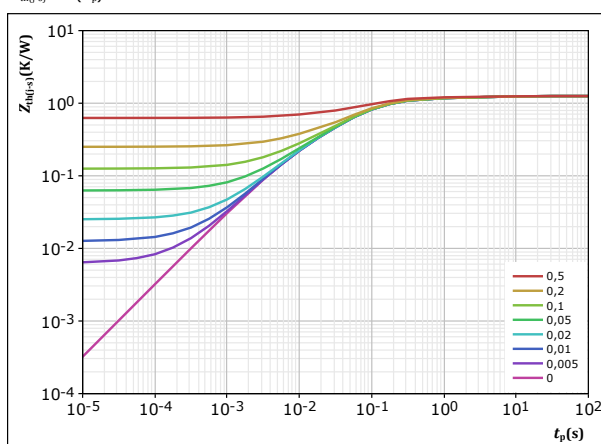


figure 22.

Rectifier

Transient thermal impedance as a function of pulse width

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



$D =$	$t_p / T$	
$R_{th(j-s)} =$	1,254	K/W
Rectifier thermal model values		
$R$ (K/W)	$\tau$ (s)	
8,00E-02	5,22E+00	
1,56E-01	4,18E-01	
6,95E-01	8,82E-02	
2,23E-01	3,07E-02	
9,97E-02	5,99E-03	



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## Thermistor Characteristics

figure 23.

Thermistor

Typical NTC characteristic as function of temperature

$$R_T = f(T)$$





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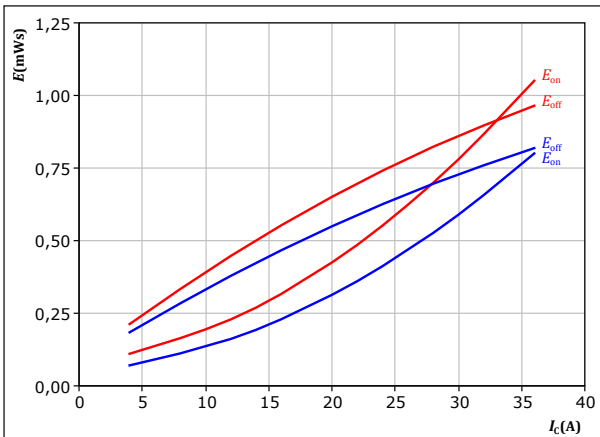
## Inverter Switching Characteristics

figure 24.

IGBT

Typical switching energy losses as a function of collector current

$$E = f(I_C)$$



With an inductive load at

$V_{CE} = 300$  V  
 $V_{GE} = 0/15$  V  
 $R_{gon} = 16$   $\Omega$   
 $R_{goff} = 8$   $\Omega$

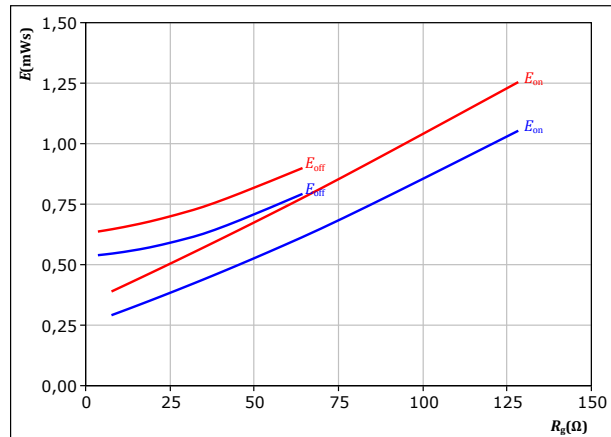
$T_j$ : — 25 °C  
— 125 °C

figure 25.

IGBT

Typical switching energy losses as a function of IGBT turn on gate resistor

$$E = f(R_g)$$



With an inductive load at

$V_{CE} = 300$  V  
 $V_{GE} = 0/15$  V  
 $I_C = 20$  A

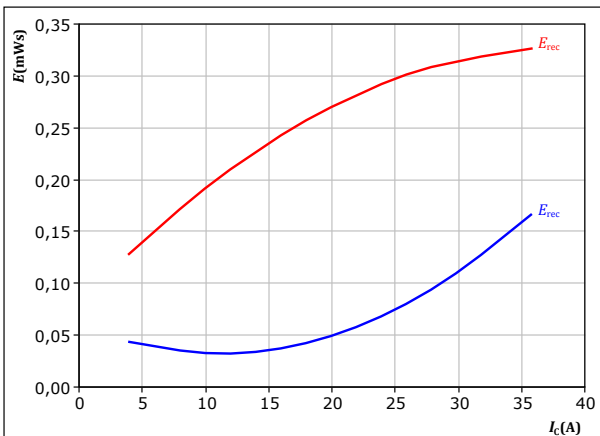
$T_j$ : — 25 °C  
— 125 °C

figure 26.

FWD

Typical reverse recovered energy loss as a function of collector current

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



With an inductive load at

$V_{CE} = 300$  V  
 $V_{GE} = 0/15$  V  
 $R_{gon} = 16$   $\Omega$

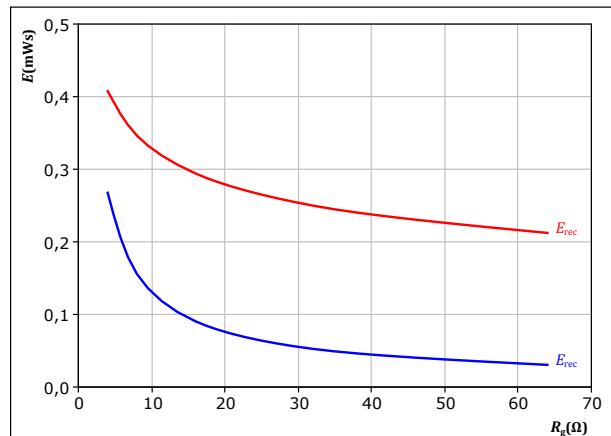
$T_j$ : — 25 °C  
— 125 °C

figure 27.

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

$V_{CE} = 300$  V  
 $V_{GE} = 0/15$  V  
 $I_C = 20$  A

$T_j$ : — 25 °C  
— 125 °C



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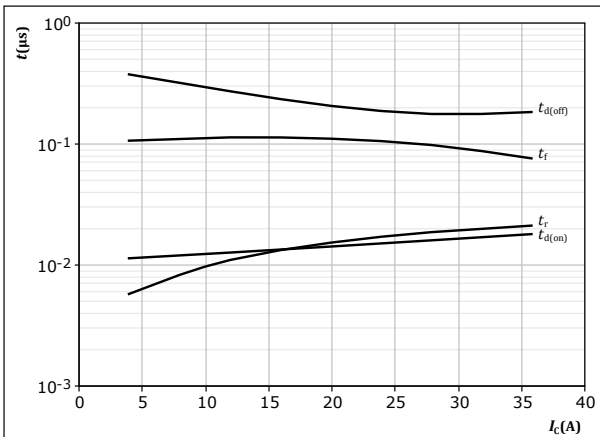
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datasheet

## Inverter Switching Characteristics

figure 28.

IGBT

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



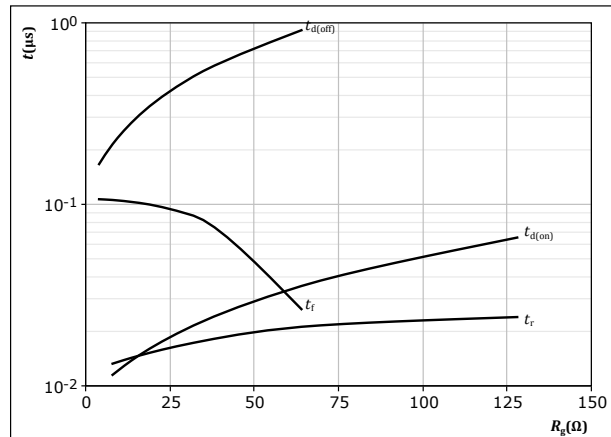
With an inductive load at

$T_j = 125$  °C  
 $V_{CE} = 300$  V  
 $V_{GE} = 0/15$  V  
 $R_{gon} = 16$  Ω  
 $R_{goff} = 8$  Ω

figure 29.

IGBT

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



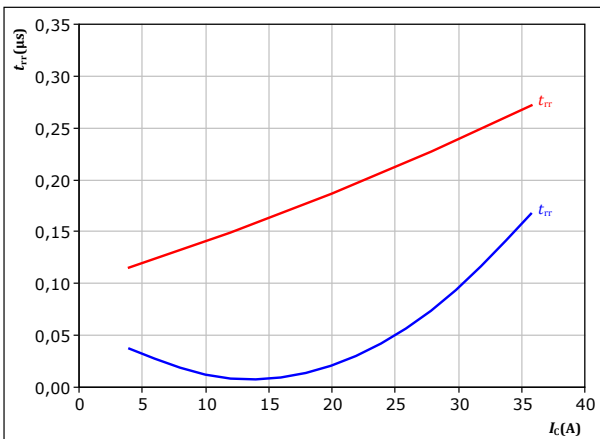
With an inductive load at

$T_j = 125$  °C  
 $V_{CE} = 300$  V  
 $V_{GE} = 0/15$  V  
 $I_C = 20$  A

figure 30.

FWD

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



With an inductive load at

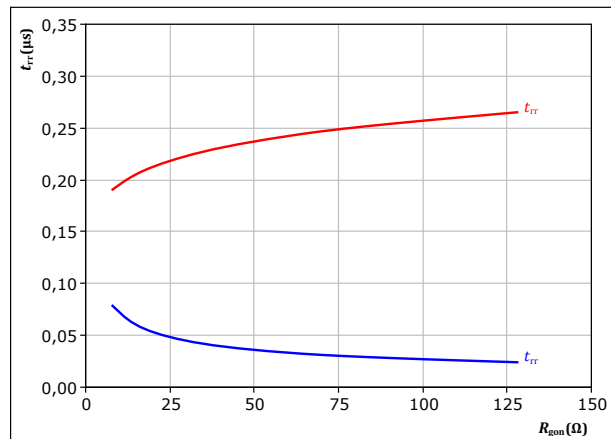
$V_{CE} = 300$  V  
 $V_{GE} = 0/15$  V  
 $R_{gon} = 16$  Ω

$T_j$ : — 25 °C  
— 125 °C

figure 31.

FWD

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



With an inductive load at

$V_{CE} = 300$  V  
 $V_{GE} = 0/15$  V  
 $I_C = 20$  A

$T_j$ : — 25 °C  
— 125 °C



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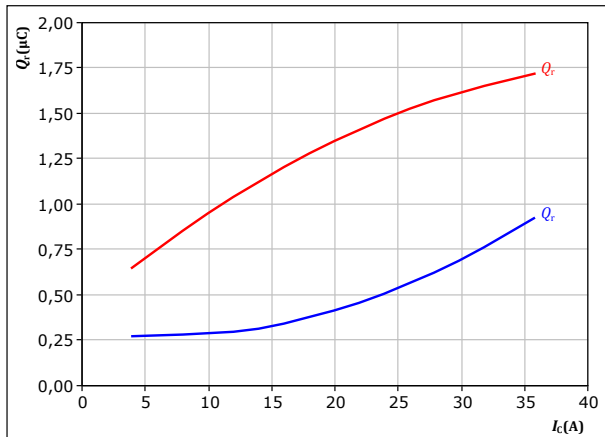
## Inverter Switching Characteristics

figure 32.

FWD

Typical recovered charge as a function of collector current

$$Q_r = f(I_c)$$



With an inductive load at

$V_{CE} = 300$  V  
 $V_{GE} = 0/15$  V  
 $R_{gon} = 16$  Ω

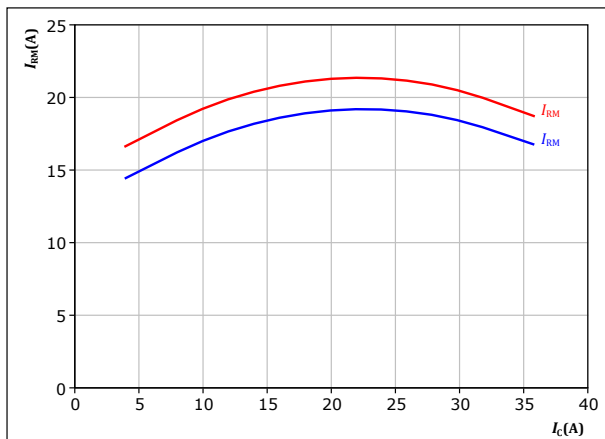
$T_j$ : — 25 °C  
— 125 °C

figure 34.

FWD

Typical peak reverse recovery current as a function of collector current

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



With an inductive load at

$V_{CE} = 300$  V  
 $V_{GE} = 0/15$  V  
 $R_{gon} = 16$  Ω

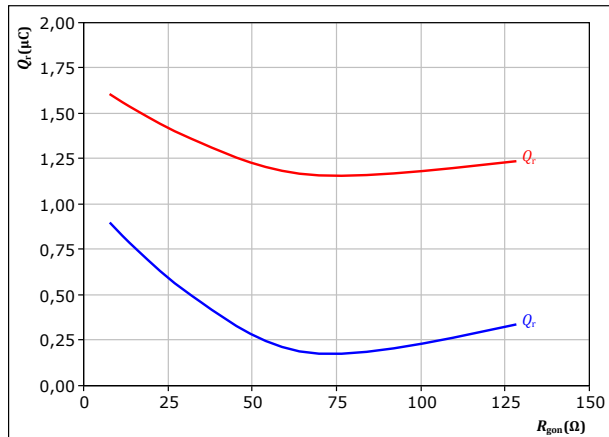
$T_j$ : — 25 °C  
— 125 °C

figure 33.

FWD

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

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



With an inductive load at

$V_{CE} = 300$  V  
 $V_{GE} = 0/15$  V  
 $I_c = 20$  A

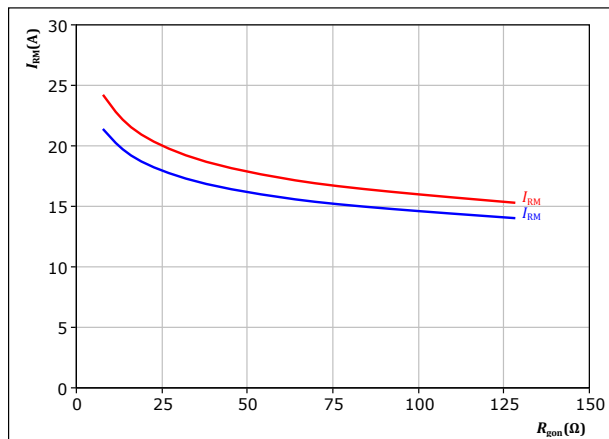
$T_j$ : — 25 °C  
— 125 °C

figure 35.

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

$V_{CE} = 300$  V  
 $V_{GE} = 0/15$  V  
 $I_c = 20$  A

$T_j$ : — 25 °C  
— 125 °C



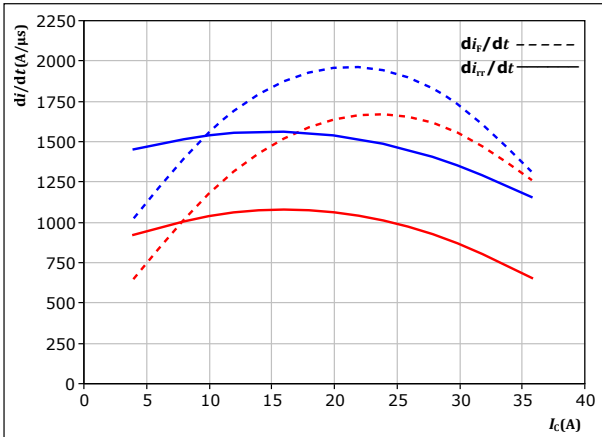
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datasheet

## Inverter Switching Characteristics

figure 36. FWD

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



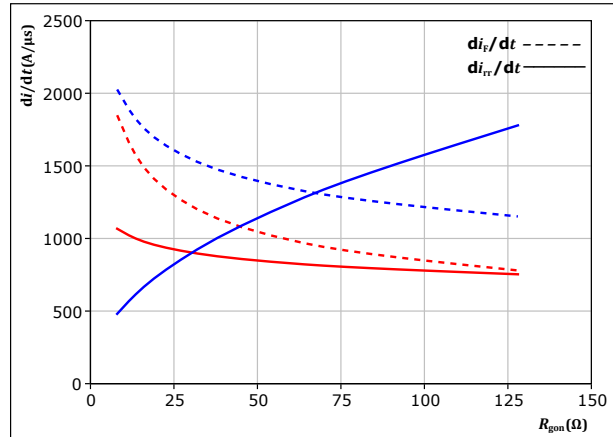
With an inductive load at

$V_{CE} = 300$  V  
 $V_{GE} = 0/15$  V  
 $R_{gon} = 16$   $\Omega$

$T_j$ : — 25 °C  
— 125 °C

figure 37. 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

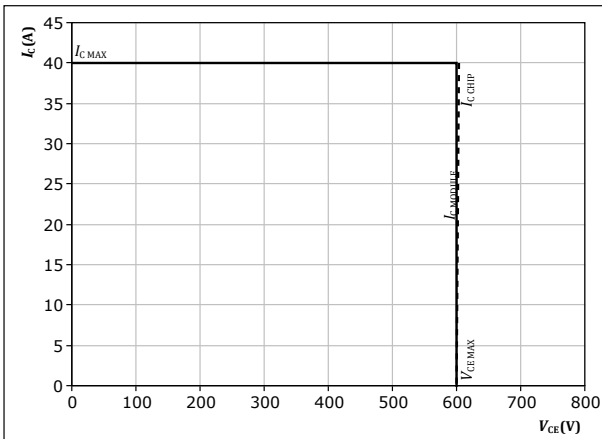
$V_{CE} = 300$  V  
 $V_{GE} = 0/15$  V  
 $I_C = 20$  A

$T_j$ : — 25 °C  
— 125 °C

figure 38. IGBT

Reverse bias safe operating area

$I_C = f(V_{CE})$



At  $T_j = 125$  °C  
 $R_{gon} = 16$   $\Omega$   
 $R_{goff} = 8$   $\Omega$





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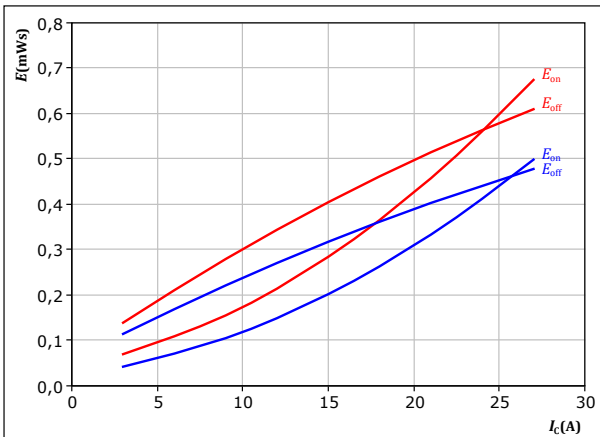
## Brake Switching Characteristics

figure 39.

IGBT

Typical switching energy losses as a function of collector current

$$E = f(I_c)$$



With an inductive load at

$V_{CE} = 300$  V  
 $V_{GE} = 0/15$  V  
 $R_{gon} = 16$   $\Omega$   
 $R_{goff} = 8$   $\Omega$

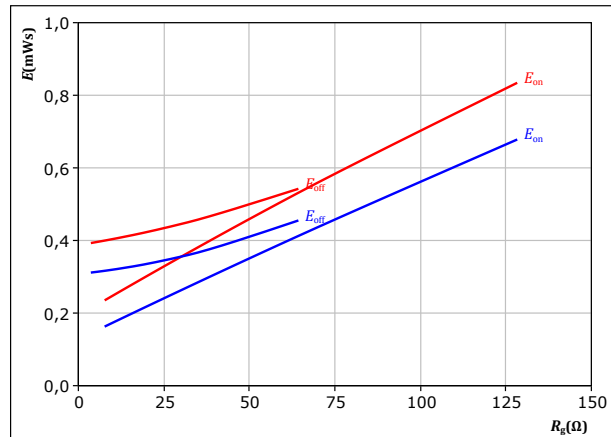
$T_j$ : — 25 °C  
— 125 °C

figure 40.

IGBT

Typical switching energy losses as a function of IGBT turn on gate resistor

$$E = f(R_g)$$



With an inductive load at

$V_{CE} = 300$  V  
 $V_{GE} = 0/15$  V  
 $I_c = 15$  A

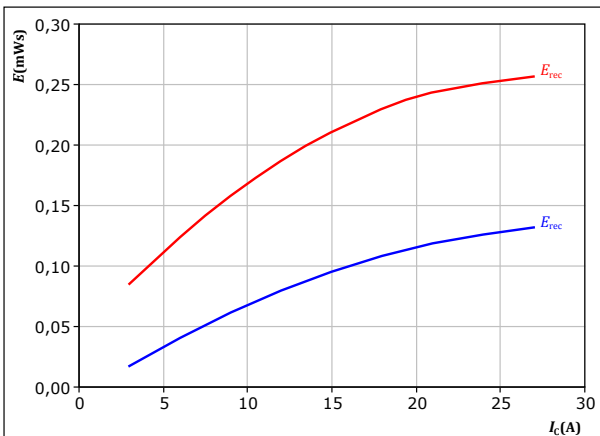
$T_j$ : — 25 °C  
— 125 °C

figure 41.

FWD

Typical reverse recovered energy loss as a function of collector current

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



With an inductive load at

$V_{CE} = 300$  V  
 $V_{GE} = 0/15$  V  
 $R_{gon} = 16$   $\Omega$

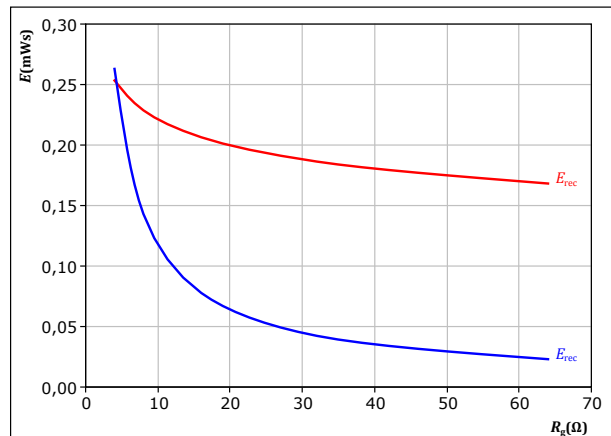
$T_j$ : — 25 °C  
— 125 °C

figure 42.

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

$V_{CE} = 300$  V  
 $V_{GE} = 0/15$  V  
 $I_c = 15$  A

$T_j$ : — 25 °C  
— 125 °C



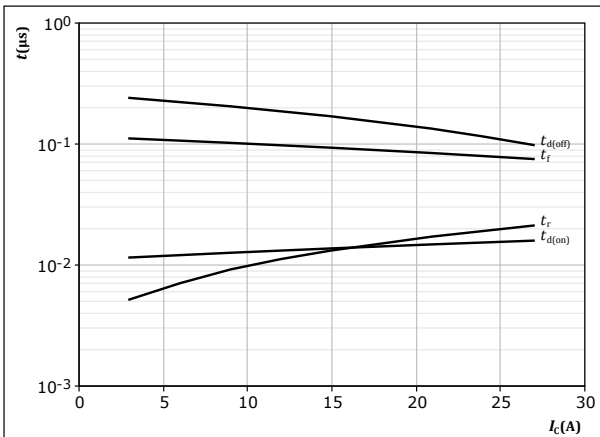
## Brake Switching Characteristics

figure 43.

IGBT

Typical switching times as a function of collector current

$$t = f(I_C)$$



With an inductive load at

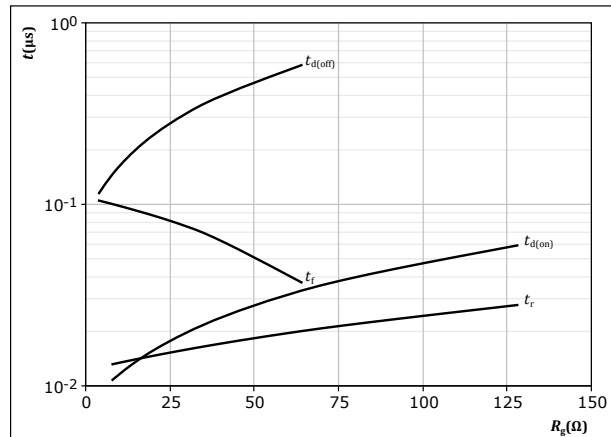
$T_j =$	125	°C
$V_{CE} =$	300	V
$V_{GE} =$	0/15	V
$R_{gon} =$	16	$\Omega$
$R_{goff} =$	8	$\Omega$

figure 44.

IGBT

Typical switching times as a function of IGBT turn on gate resistor

$$t = f(R_g)$$



With an inductive load at

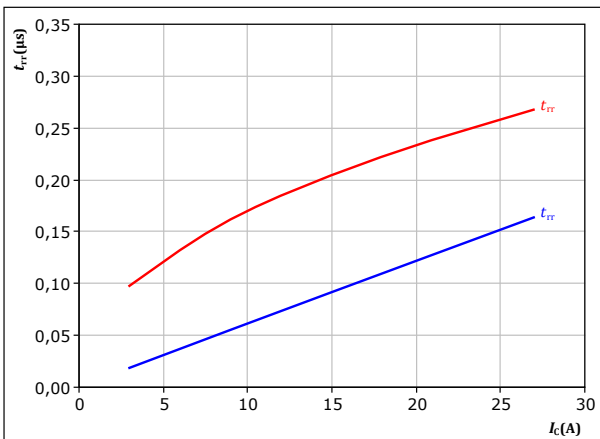
$T_j =$	125	°C
$V_{CE} =$	300	V
$V_{GE} =$	0/15	V
$I_C =$	15	A

figure 45.

FWD

Typical reverse recovery time as a function of collector current

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



With an inductive load at

$V_{CE} =$	300	V
$V_{GE} =$	0/15	V
$R_{gon} =$	16	$\Omega$

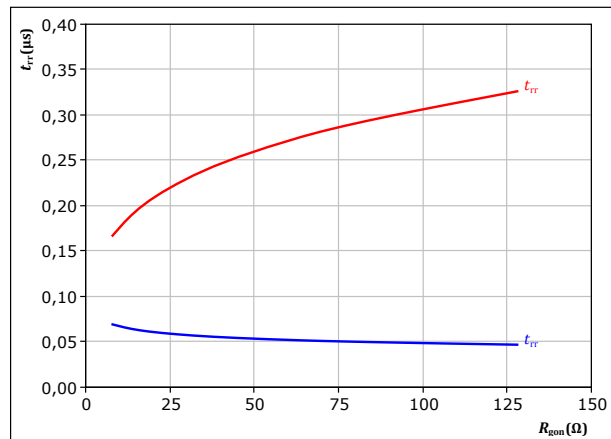
$T_j$ : — 25 °C  
— 125 °C

figure 46.

FWD

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

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



With an inductive load at

$V_{CE} =$	300	V
$V_{GE} =$	0/15	V
$I_C =$	15	A

$T_j$ : — 25 °C  
— 125 °C



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datasheet

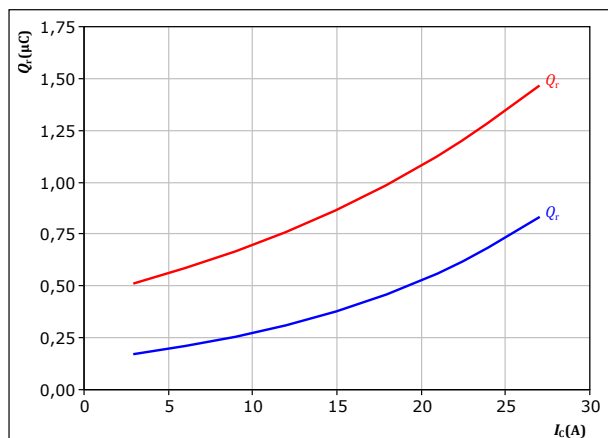
## Brake Switching Characteristics

figure 47.

FWD

Typical recovered charge as a function of collector current

$$Q_r = f(I_c)$$



With an inductive load at

$V_{CE} = 300$  V  
 $V_{GE} = 0/15$  V  
 $R_{gon} = 16$  Ω

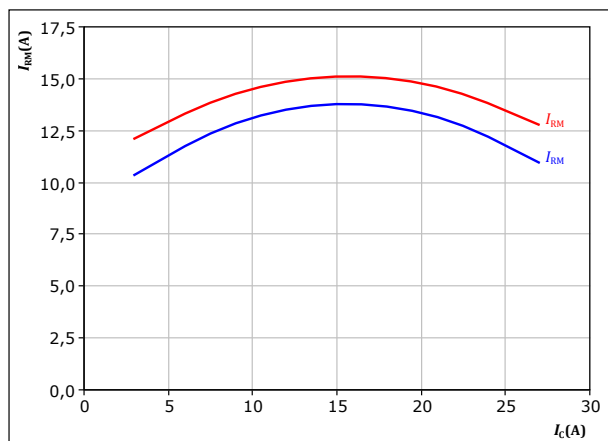
$T_j$ : — 25 °C  
— 125 °C

figure 49.

FWD

Typical peak reverse recovery current as a function of collector current

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



With an inductive load at

$V_{CE} = 300$  V  
 $V_{GE} = 0/15$  V  
 $R_{gon} = 16$  Ω

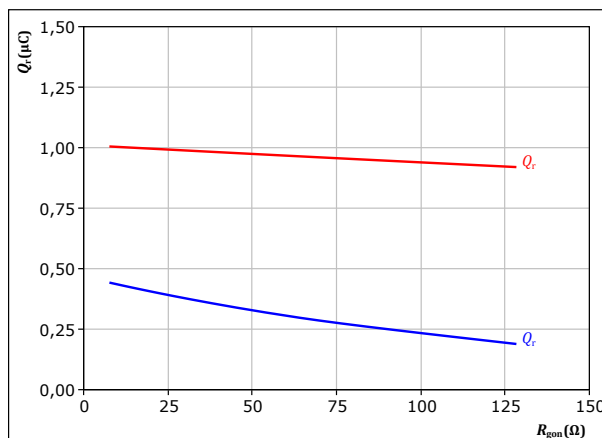
$T_j$ : — 25 °C  
— 125 °C

figure 48.

FWD

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

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



With an inductive load at

$V_{CE} = 300$  V  
 $V_{GE} = 0/15$  V  
 $I_c = 15$  A

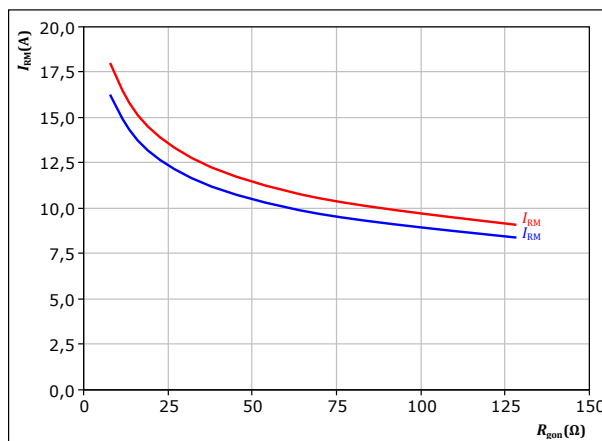
$T_j$ : — 25 °C  
— 125 °C

figure 50.

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

$V_{CE} = 300$  V  
 $V_{GE} = 0/15$  V  
 $I_c = 15$  A

$T_j$ : — 25 °C  
— 125 °C



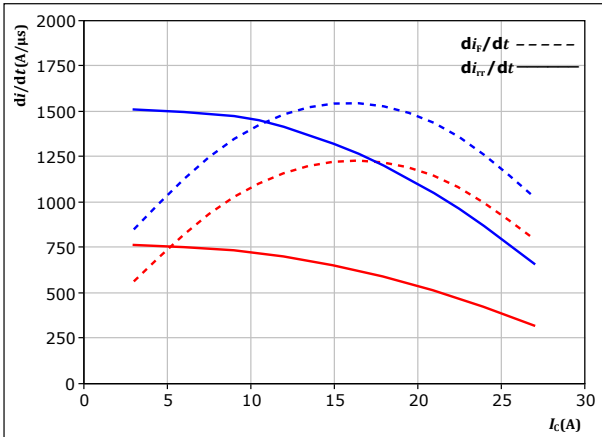
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datasheet

## Brake Switching Characteristics

figure 51. FWD

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



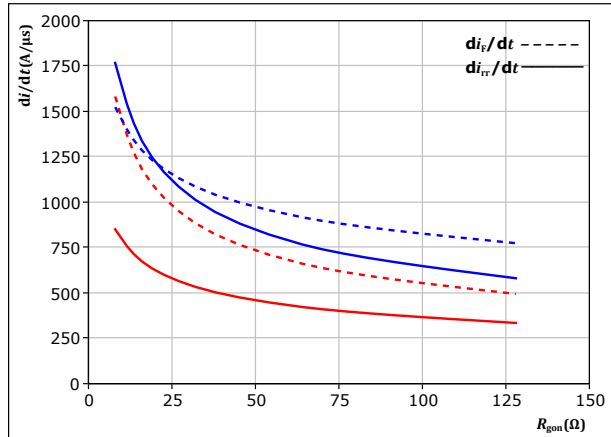
With an inductive load at

$V_{CE} = 300 \text{ V}$   
 $V_{GE} = 0/15 \text{ V}$   
 $R_{gon} = 16 \text{ } \Omega$

$T_j$ : — 25 °C  
— 125 °C

figure 52. 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

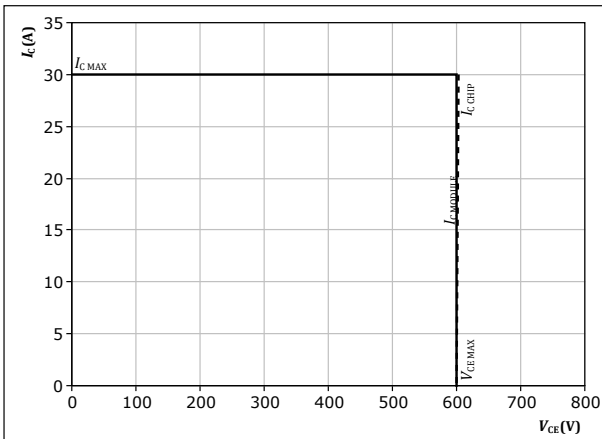
$V_{CE} = 300 \text{ V}$   
 $V_{GE} = 0/15 \text{ V}$   
 $I_C = 15 \text{ A}$

$T_j$ : — 25 °C  
— 125 °C

figure 53. IGBT

Reverse bias safe operating area

$I_C = f(V_{CE})$



At  $T_j = 125 \text{ } ^\circ\text{C}$   
 $R_{gon} = 16 \text{ } \Omega$   
 $R_{goff} = 8 \text{ } \Omega$



## Switching Definitions

figure 54. IGBT

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

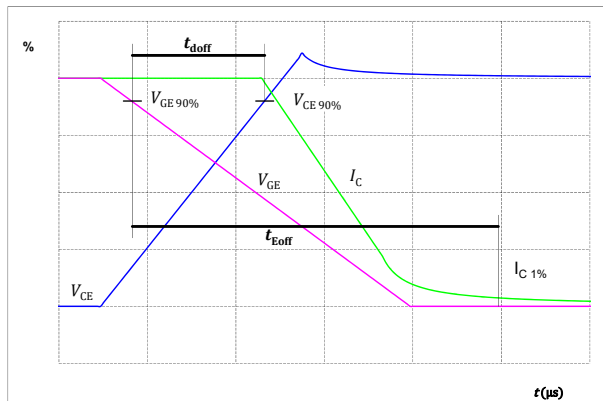


figure 55. IGBT

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

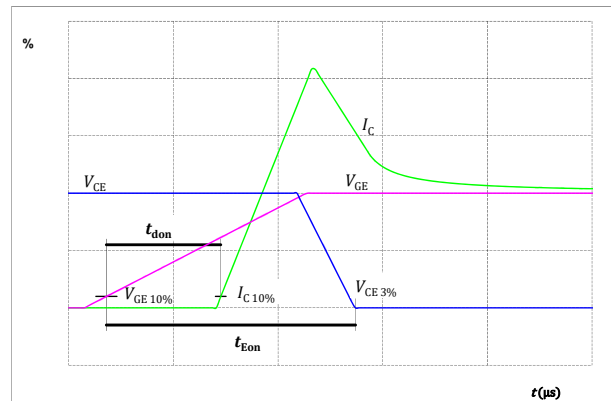


figure 56. IGBT

Turn-off Switching Waveforms & definition of  $t_f$

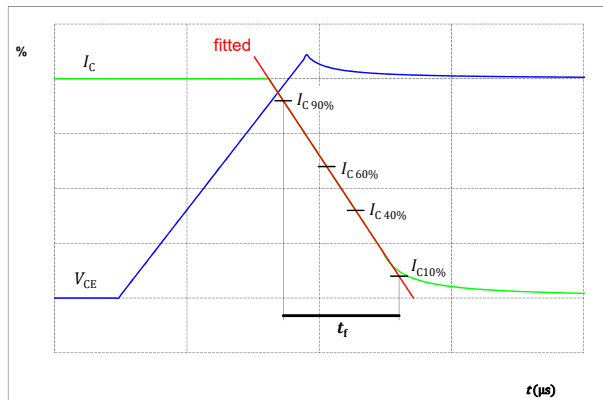
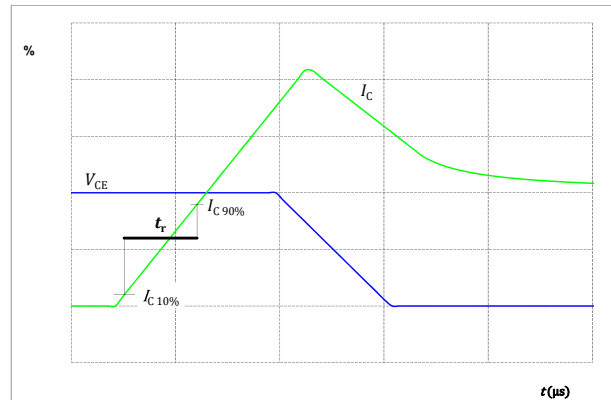


figure 57. IGBT

Turn-on Switching Waveforms & definition of  $t_r$





## Switching Definitions

figure 58.

FWD

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



figure 59.

FWD

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





Vincotech

# V23990-P545-A39-PM

datasheet

Ordering Code	
Version	Ordering Code
Without thermal paste	V23990-P545-A39-PM
With thermal paste (5,2 W/mK, PTM6000HV)	V23990-P545-A39-/7/-PM
With thermal paste (3,4 W/mK, PSX-P7)	V23990-P545-A39-/3/-PM

Marking							
	Text	VIN	Date code	Type&Ver	UL	Lot	Serial
		VIN	WWYY	TTTTTTVV	UL	LLLL	SSSS
	Datamatrix	Type&Ver	Lot number	Serial	Date code		
		TTTTTTVV	LLLL	SSSS	WWYY		

## Outline

Pin table [mm]

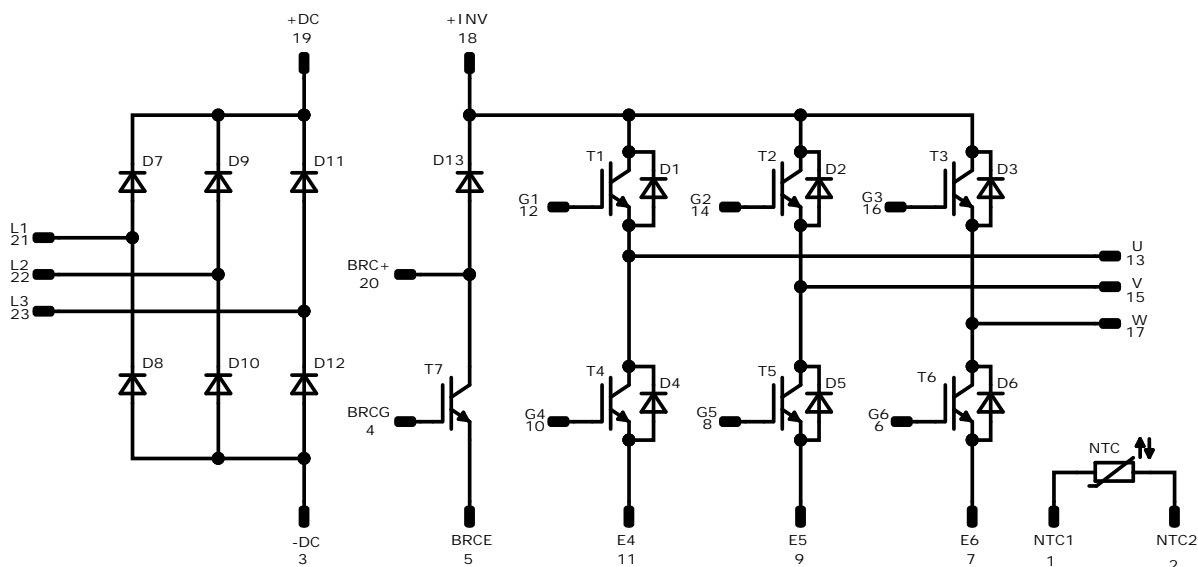
Pin	X	Y	Function
1	25,5	2,7	NTC1
2	25,5	0	NTC2
3	22,8	0	-DC
4	20,1	0	BRCG
5	16,2	0	BRCE
6	13,5	0	G6
7	10,8	0	E6
8	8,1	0	G5
9	5,4	0	E5
10	2,7	0	G4
11	0	0	E4
12	0	19,8	G1
13	0	22,5	U
14	7,5	19,8	G2
15	7,5	22,5	V
16	15	19,8	G3
17	15	22,5	W
18	22,8	22,5	+INV
19	25,5	22,5	+DC
20	33,5	22,5	BRC+
21	33,5	15	L1
22	33,5	7,5	L2
23	33,5	0	L3

The image displays two views of a rectangular electronic component. The top view shows the component's footprint with a central rectangular area and two circular mounting holes on the left and right sides. The bottom view shows the component's underside with 23 pins numbered 1 through 23. The pins are arranged in two rows: pins 1-11 on the left and pins 12-23 on the right. The component has a width of 16.75 mm and a height of 11.25 mm. A dimension of 21.3 ±0.5 mm is indicated for the distance between the mounting holes. A tolerance of 1 ±0.05 mm is shown for the pin pitch.

Tolerance of pinpositions: ±0.5mm at the end of pins  
Dimension of coordinate axis is only offset without tolerance



Pinout




Identification

ID	Component	Voltage	Current	Function	Comment
T4, T1, T5, T2, T6, T3	IGBT	600 V	20 A	Inverter Switch	
D1, D4, D2, D5, D3, D6	FWD	600 V	20 A	Inverter Diode	
T7	IGBT	600 V	15 A	Brake Switch	
D13	FWD	600 V	15 A	Brake Diode	
D8, D7, D10, D9, D12, D11	Rectifier	1600 V	35 A	Rectifier Diode	
NTC	Thermistor			Thermistor	





Packaging instruction				
Standard packaging quantity (SPQ) 135	>SPQ	Standard	<SPQ	Sample
Handling instruction				
Handling instructions for <i>flow 0</i> packages see vincotech.com website.				
Package data				
Package data for <i>flow 0</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
V23990-P545-A39-PM-D8-14	25 Sep. 2022	New Datasheet format, module is unchanged	

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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.