



### MiniSKiiP PIM 2

600 V / 30 A

#### Topology features

- Kelvin Emitter for improved switching performance
- Single-phase Converter+Brake+Inverter
- Temperature sensor

#### Component features

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

#### Housing features

- Base isolation:  $\text{Al}_2\text{O}_3$
- Easy assembly in one mounting step
- Flexible PCB design w/o pin holes
- Rugged solderless spring contacts

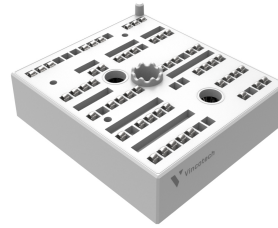
#### Target applications

- Industrial Drives

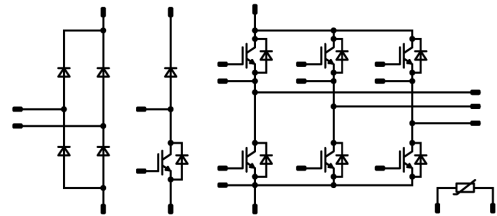
#### Types

- V23990-K222-B10

#### MiniSKiiP® 2 16 mm housing



#### Schematic





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## Maximum Ratings

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

Parameter	Symbol	Conditions	Value	Unit
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### Inverter Switch

Collector-emitter voltage	$V_{CES}$		600	V
Collector current (DC current)	$I_C$	$T_j = T_{jmax}$ $T_s = 80\text{ °C}$	36	A
Repetitive peak collector current	$I_{CRM}$	$t_p$ limited by $T_{jmax}$	90	A
Total power dissipation	$P_{tot}$	$T_j = T_{jmax}$ $T_s = 80\text{ °C}$	79	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	$\mu s$
Maximum junction temperature	$T_{jmax}$		175	$^{\circ}\text{C}$

### Inverter Diode

Peak repetitive reverse voltage	$V_{RRM}$		600	V
Forward current (DC current)	$I_F$	$T_j = T_{jmax}$ $T_s = 80\text{ °C}$	29	A
Repetitive peak forward current	$I_{FRM}$	$t_p$ limited by $T_{jmax}$	60	A
Total power dissipation	$P_{tot}$	$T_j = T_{jmax}$ $T_s = 80\text{ °C}$	53	W
Maximum junction temperature	$T_{jmax}$		175	$^{\circ}\text{C}$

### Brake Switch

Collector-emitter voltage	$V_{CES}$		650	V
Collector current (DC current)	$I_C$	$T_j = T_{jmax}$ $T_s = 80\text{ °C}$	50	A
Repetitive peak collector current	$I_{CRM}$	$t_p$ limited by $T_{jmax}$	150	A
Total power dissipation	$P_{tot}$	$T_j = T_{jmax}$ $T_s = 80\text{ °C}$	114	W
Gate-emitter voltage	$V_{GES}$		$\pm 20$	V
Short circuit ratings	$t_{SC}$	$V_{GE} = 15\text{ V}$ , $V_{CC} = 400\text{ V}$ $T_j = 150\text{ °C}$	5	$\mu s$
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
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### Brake Diode

Peak repetitive reverse voltage	$V_{RRM}$		600	V
Forward current (DC current)	$I_F$	$T_j = T_{jmax}$ $T_s = 80\text{ °C}$	67	A
Surge (non-repetitive) forward current	$I_{FSM}$	Single Half Sine Wave, $t_p = 10\text{ ms}$ $T_j = 25\text{ °C}$	480	A
Total power dissipation	$P_{tot}$	$T_j = T_{jmax}$ $T_s = 80\text{ °C}$	99	W
Maximum junction temperature	$T_{jmax}$		175	°C

### Brake Sw. Protection Diode

Peak repetitive reverse voltage	$V_{RRM}$		650	V
Forward current (DC current)	$I_F$	$T_j = T_{jmax}$ $T_s = 80\text{ °C}$	20	A
Repetitive peak forward current	$I_{FRM}$	$t_p$ limited by $T_{jmax}$	30	A
Total power dissipation	$P_{tot}$	$T_j = T_{jmax}$ $T_s = 80\text{ °C}$	38	W
Maximum junction temperature	$T_{jmax}$		175	°C

### Rectifier Diode

Peak repetitive reverse voltage	$V_{RRM}$		1600	V
Forward current (DC current)	$I_F$	$T_j = T_{jmax}$ $T_s = 80\text{ °C}$	81	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	$I^2t$		365	A <sup>2</sup> s
Total power dissipation	$P_{tot}$	$T_j = T_{jmax}$ $T_s = 80\text{ °C}$	89	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
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## Module Properties

### Thermal Properties

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

### Isolation Properties

Isolation voltage	$V_{\text{isol}}$	DC Test Voltage* $t_p = 2\text{ s}$	5500	V
Creepage distance		With std lid For more informations see handling instructions	6,3	mm
Clearance		With std lid For more informations see handling instructions	6,3	mm
Comparative Tracking Index	CTI		≥ 600	

\*100 % tested in production





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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 Switch

#### Static

Gate-emitter threshold voltage	$V_{GE(th)}$	$V_{CE} = V_{GE}$			0,00043	25	5	5,8	6,5	V
Collector-emitter saturation voltage	$V_{CEsat}$		15		30	25 125 150	1,1	1,76 1,88 1,95	1,9 <sup>(1)</sup>	V
Collector-emitter cut-off current	$I_{CES}$		0	600		25			1,6	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		1630		pF
Output capacitance	$C_{oes}$							108		pF
Reverse transfer capacitance	$C_{res}$							50		pF

#### Thermal

Thermal resistance junction to sink <sup>(2)</sup>	$R_{th(j-s)}$	$\lambda_{paste} = 2,5 \text{ W/mK}$ (HPTP)						1,2		K/W
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#### Dynamic

Turn-on delay time	$t_{d(on)}$	$R_{gon} = 16 \text{ } \Omega$ $R_{goff} = 16 \text{ } \Omega$	$\pm 15$	350	30	25 125 150		110,32 109,92 109,75		ns
Rise time	$t_r$					25 125 150		26,72 28,85 29,75		ns
Turn-off delay time	$t_{d(off)}$					25 125 150		147,75 168,27 172,74		ns
Fall time	$t_f$					25 125 150		63,53 88,5 97,95		ns
Turn-on energy (per pulse)	$E_{on}$					25 125 150		0,669 0,933 1,02		mWs
Turn-off energy (per pulse)	$E_{off}$					25 125 150		0,794 1,08 1,14		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	
<b>Inverter Diode</b>										
<b>Static</b>										
Forward voltage	$V_F$				30	25 125 150	1,25	1,95 1,89 1,89	1,95 <sup>(1)</sup>	V
Reverse leakage current	$I_R$	$V_i = 600$ V				25			27	µA
<b>Thermal</b>										
Thermal resistance junction to sink <sup>(2)</sup>	$R_{th(j-s)}$	$\lambda_{paste} = 2,5$ W/mK (HPTP)						1,78		K/W
<b>Dynamic</b>										
Peak recovery current	$I_{RM}$	$di/dt=1250$ A/µs $di/dt=1330$ A/µs $di/dt=1209$ A/µs	$\pm 15$	350	30	25 125 150		17,56 22,38 23,79		A
Reverse recovery time	$t_{rr}$					25 125 150		145,16 228,36 249,11		ns
Recovered charge	$Q_r$					25 125 150		0,725 1,74 2,03		µC
Reverse recovered energy	$E_{rec}$					25 125 150		0,15 0,38 0,45		mWs
Peak rate of fall of recovery current	$(di_{rr}/dt)_{max}$					25 125 150		1131,35 437,42 411,36		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	$V_{GE(th)}$	$V_{CE} = V_{GE}$			0,0008	25	4,2	5,1	5,6	V
Collector-emitter saturation voltage	$V_{CEsat}$		15		50	25 125	1,38	1,89 2,17	2,22 <sup>(1)</sup>	V
Collector-emitter cut-off current	$I_{CES}$		0	650		25			2,8	µA
Gate-emitter leakage current	$I_{GES}$		20	0		25			150	nA
Internal gate resistance	$r_g$							None		Ω
Input capacitance	$C_{ies}$	$f = 1 \text{ Mhz}$	0	20		25		3100		pF
Reverse transfer capacitance	$C_{res}$							90		pF

#### Thermal

Thermal resistance junction to sink <sup>(2)</sup>	$R_{th(j-s)}$	$\lambda_{paste} = 2,5 \text{ W/mK}$ (HPTP)						0,83		K/W
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#### Dynamic

Turn-on delay time	$t_{d(on)}$	$R_{gon} = 4 \Omega$ $R_{goff} = 4 \Omega$	0/15	400	50	25 125 150		21,76 20,73 20,98		ns
Rise time	$t_r$					25 125 150		33,57 33,12 33,27		ns
Turn-off delay time	$t_{d(off)}$					25 125 150		167,49 190,1 196,1		ns
Fall time	$t_f$					25 125 150		7,88 12,58 13,57		ns
Turn-on energy (per pulse)	$E_{on}$					25 125 150		1,33 2,08 2,32		mWs
Turn-off energy (per pulse)	$E_{off}$					25 125 150		0,581 0,839 0,918		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	$V_F$				60	25 125 150		1,89 1,57 1,5	2,5 <sup>(1)</sup>	V
Reverse leakage current	$I_R$	$V_r = 600$ V				25			25	µA

#### Thermal

Thermal resistance junction to sink <sup>(2)</sup>	$R_{th(j-s)}$	$\lambda_{paste} = 2,5$ W/mK (HPTP)						0,96		K/W
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#### Dynamic

Peak recovery current	$I_{RM}$	$di/dt=1007$ A/µs $di/dt=1049$ A/µs $di/dt=961$ A/µs	0/15	400	50	25 125 150		15,52 29,16 33,42		A
Reverse recovery time	$t_{rr}$					25 125 150		52,42 74,66 83,45		ns
Recovered charge	$Q_r$					25 125 150		0,34 1,38 1,81		µC
Reverse recovered energy	$E_{rec}$					25 125 150		0,031 0,125 0,167		mWs
Peak rate of fall of recovery current	$(di_{rr}/dt)_{max}$					25 125 150		1387,51 1119,05 1324,09		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	

### Brake Sw. Protection Diode

#### Static

Forward voltage	$V_F$				15	25 125	1,23	1,79 1,67	1,87 <sup>(1)</sup>	V
Reverse leakage current	$I_R$	$V_r = 650$ V				25			0,18	μA

#### Thermal

Thermal resistance junction to sink <sup>(2)</sup>	$R_{th(j-s)}$	$\lambda_{paste} = 2,5$ W/mK (HPTP)						2,53		K/W
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### Rectifier Diode

#### Static

Forward voltage	$V_F$				28	25 125 150		0,191 0,307 0,354	1,5 <sup>(1)</sup>	V
Reverse leakage current	$I_R$	$V_r = 1600$ V				25 150			50 1000	μA

#### Thermal

Thermal resistance junction to sink <sup>(2)</sup>	$R_{th(j-s)}$	$\lambda_{paste} = 2,5$ W/mK (HPTP)						1,06		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		1		kΩ
Deviation of R100	$\Delta_{R/R}$	$R_{100} = 1670 \Omega$				100	-2		2	%
Maximum Current	$I_{max}$							3		mA
Power dissipation constant	$d$					25		0,76		mW/K
A-value	$A$							$7,635 \times 10^{-3}$		1/K
B-value	$B$							$1,73 \times 10^{-5}$		1/K <sup>2</sup>
Vincotech Thermistor Reference									E	

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

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



## Inverter Switch Characteristics

figure 1. IGBT

Typical output characteristics

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

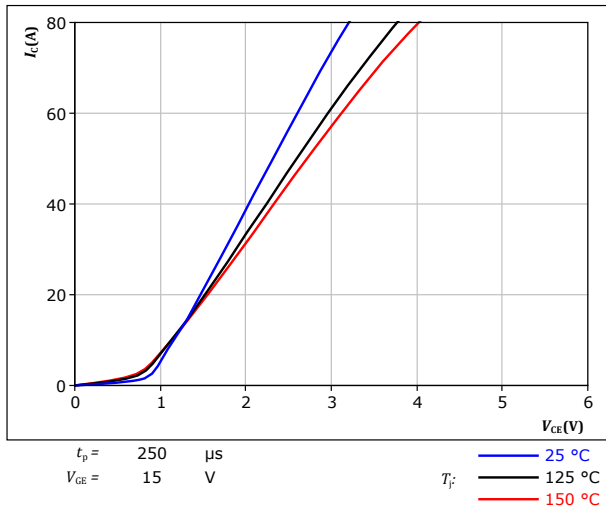


figure 2. IGBT

Typical output characteristics

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

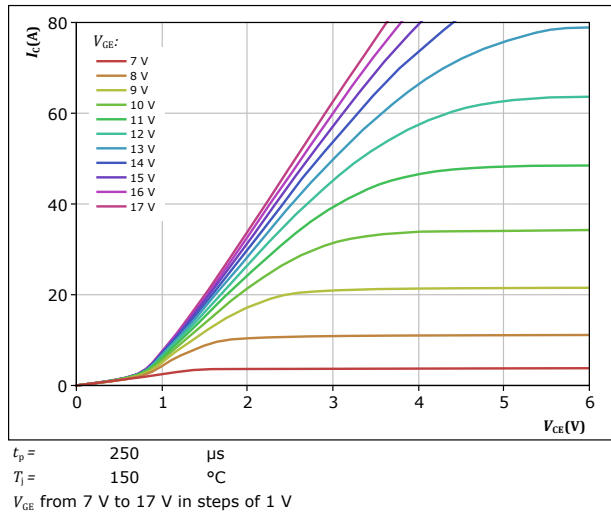


figure 3. IGBT

Typical transfer characteristics

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

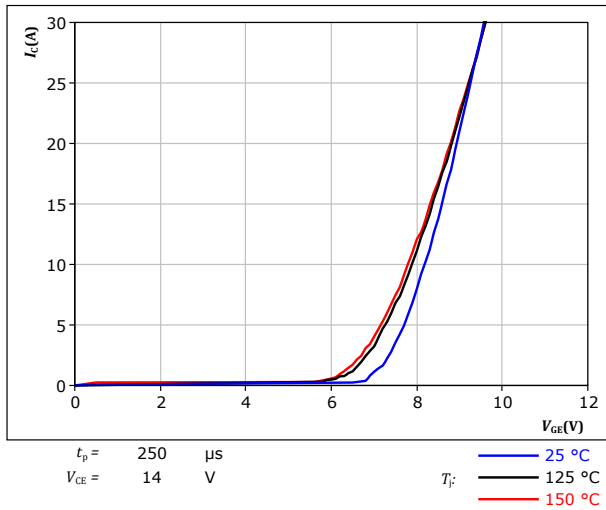
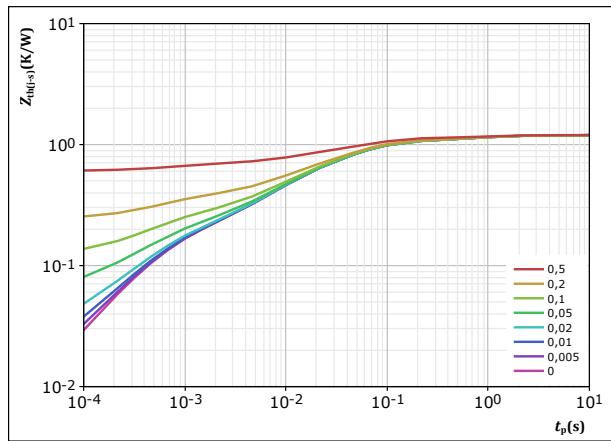


figure 4. IGBT

Transient thermal impedance as a function of pulse width

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



IGBT thermal model values	
$R$ (K/W)	$\tau$ (s)
2,10E-02	1,09E+01
1,46E-01	6,95E-01
5,84E-01	4,74E-02
3,09E-01	9,24E-03
1,45E-01	5,37E-04



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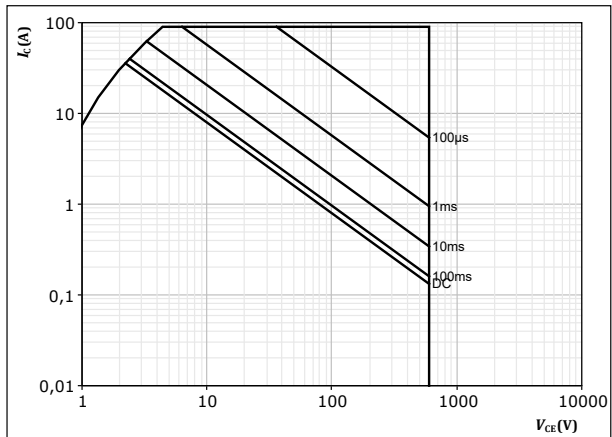
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## Inverter Switch Characteristics

**figure 5.** IGBT

Safe operating area

$I_C = f(V_{CE})$



$D = \text{single pulse}$

$T_s = 80 \text{ } ^\circ\text{C}$

$V_{GE} = 15 \text{ V}$

$T_j = T_{jmax}$





## Inverter Diode Characteristics

figure 6.

FWD

Typical forward characteristics

$$I_F = f(V_F)$$

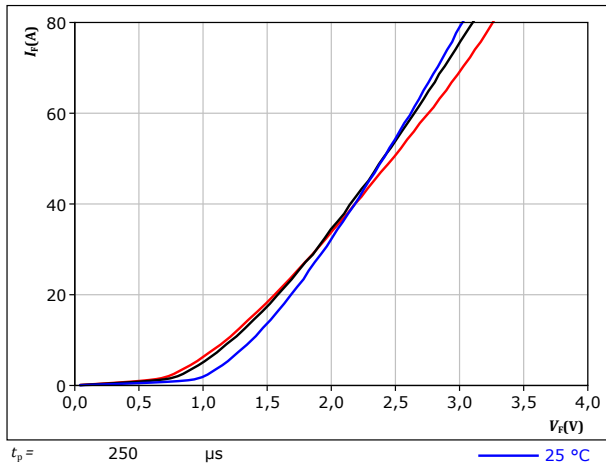
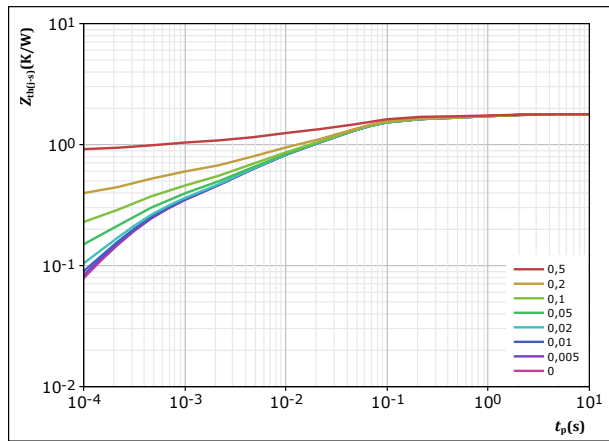


figure 7.

FWD

Transient thermal impedance as a function of pulse width

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



$D =$	$t_p / T$
$R_{th(j-s)} =$	1,783 K/W
FWD thermal model values	
$R$ (K/W)	$\tau$ (s)
1,57E-02	6,87E+01
1,88E-01	8,17E-01
9,27E-01	4,08E-02
4,07E-01	4,21E-03
2,51E-01	3,23E-04



## Brake Switch Characteristics

figure 8. IGBT

Typical output characteristics

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

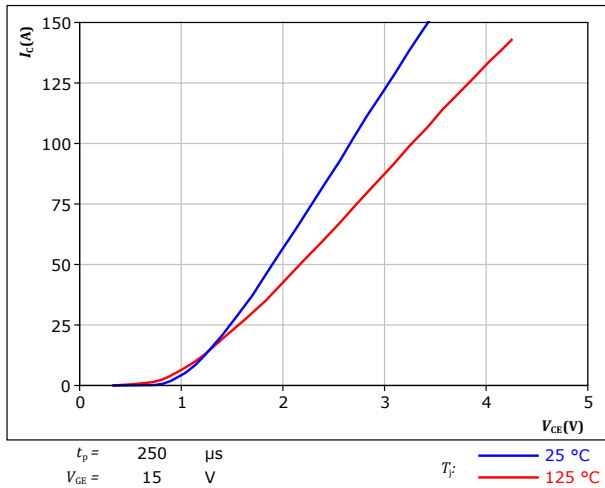


figure 9. IGBT

Typical output characteristics

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

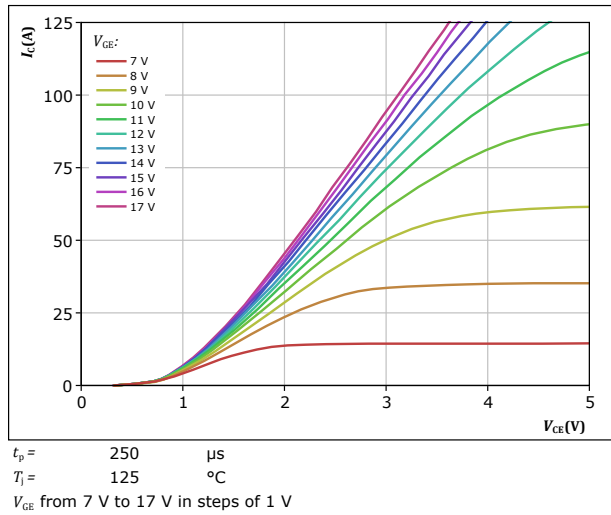


figure 10. IGBT

Typical transfer characteristics

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

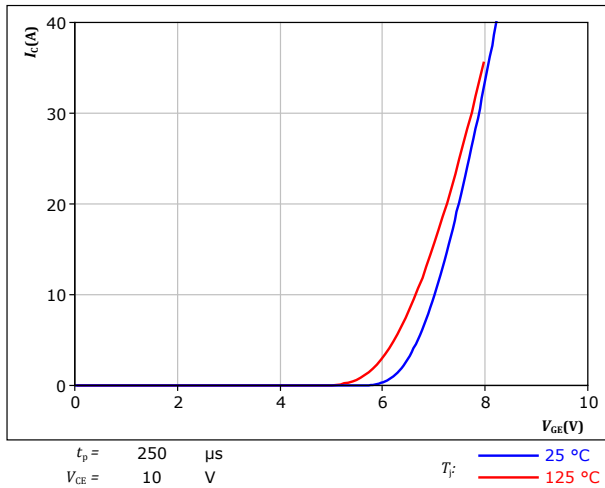
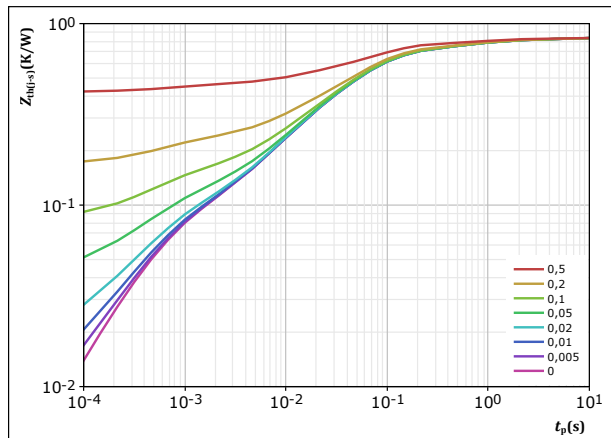


figure 11. IGBT

Transient thermal impedance as a function of pulse width

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



IGBT thermal model values	
$R$ (K/W)	$\tau$ (s)
3,60E-02	5,39E+00
1,23E-01	5,70E-01
4,68E-01	5,74E-02
1,41E-01	1,02E-02
6,93E-02	5,40E-04



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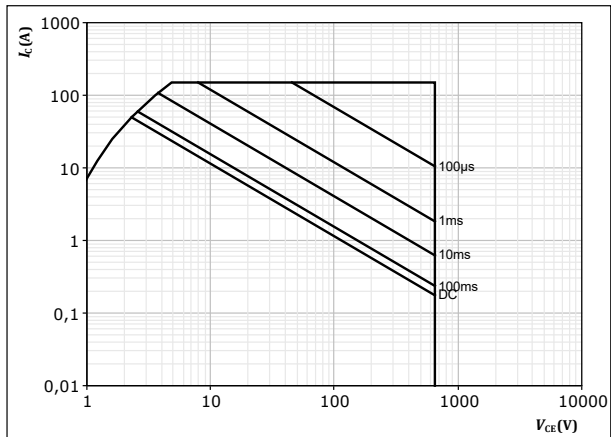
## Brake Switch Characteristics

figure 12.

IGBT

Safe operating area

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



$D =$  single pulse

$T_s = 80$  °C

$V_{GE} = 15$  V

$T_j = T_{jmax}$



## Brake Diode Characteristics

figure 13.

FWD

Typical forward characteristics

$$I_F = f(V_F)$$

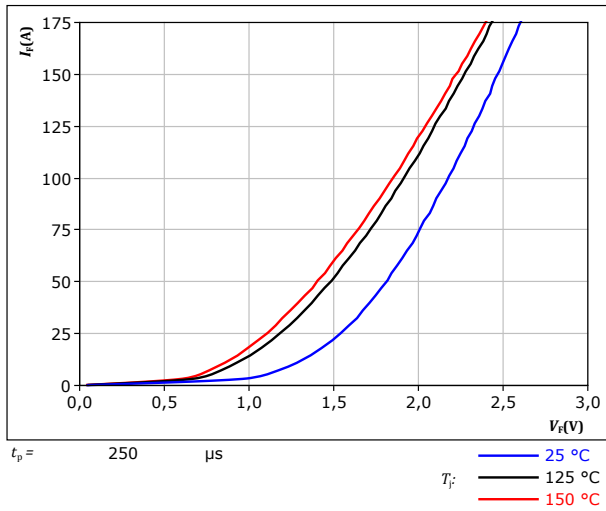
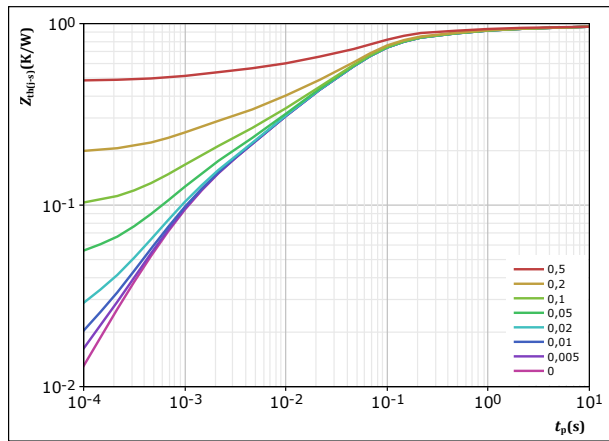


figure 14.

FWD

Transient thermal impedance as a function of pulse width

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



$D =$	$t_p / T$
$R_{th(j-s)} =$	0,962 K/W
FWD thermal model values	
$R$ (K/W)	$\tau$ (s)
4,74E-02	4,48E+00
1,20E-01	4,39E-01
5,41E-01	5,45E-02
1,59E-01	7,47E-03
9,87E-02	9,49E-04



## Brake Sw. Protection Diode Characteristics

figure 15.

FWD

Typical forward characteristics

$$I_F = f(V_F)$$

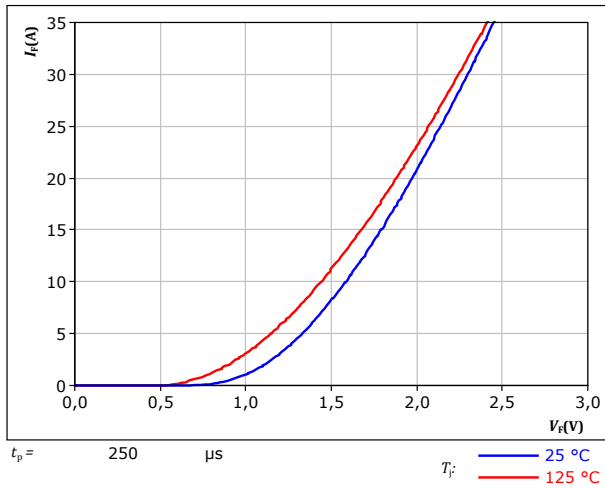
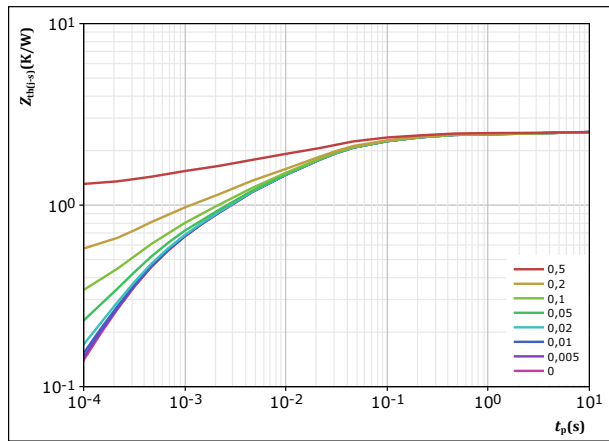


figure 16.

FWD

Transient thermal impedance as a function of pulse width

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





## Rectifier Diode Characteristics

figure 17.

Rectifier

Typical forward characteristics

$$I_F = f(V_F)$$

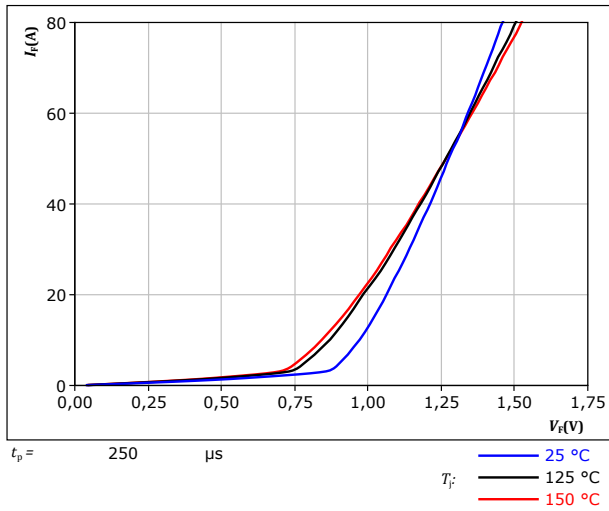
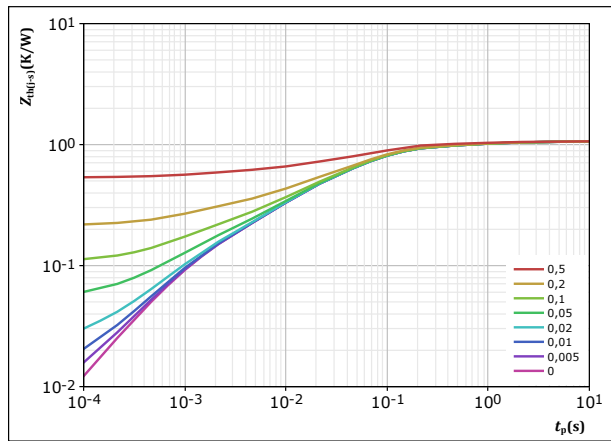


figure 18.

Rectifier

Transient thermal impedance as a function of pulse width

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



$D =$	$t_p / T$
$R_{th(j-s)} =$	1,064 K/W
Rectifier thermal model values	
$R$ (K/W)	$\tau$ (s)
3,59E-02	4,94E+00
1,20E-01	5,58E-01
5,78E-01	6,45E-02
2,37E-01	1,02E-02
9,84E-02	1,05E-03



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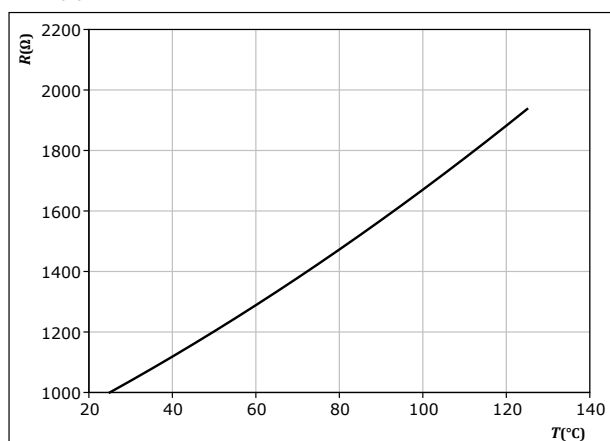
## Thermistor Characteristics

figure 19.

Thermistor

Typical PTC characteristic as function of temperature

$$R_T = f(T)$$





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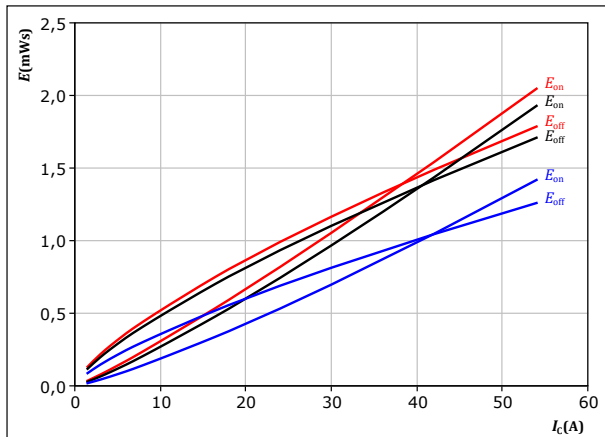
V23990-K222-B10  
datasheet

## Inverter Switching Characteristics

figure 20. IGBT

Typical switching energy losses as a function of collector current

$$E = f(I_c)$$



With an inductive load at

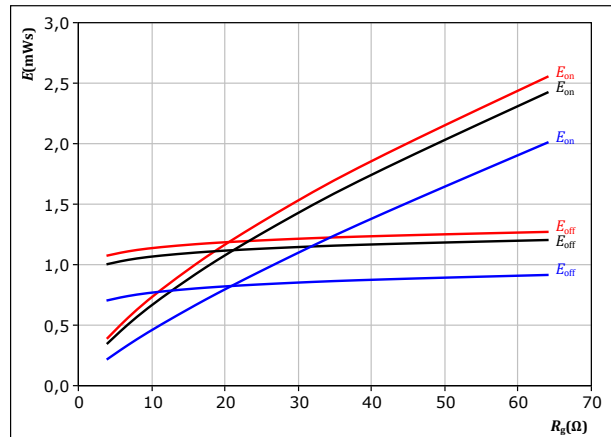
$V_{CE} = 350 \text{ V}$   
 $V_{GE} = \pm 15 \text{ V}$   
 $R_{gon} = 16 \text{ } \Omega$   
 $R_{goff} = 16 \text{ } \Omega$

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

figure 21. IGBT

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

$$E = f(R_g)$$



With an inductive load at

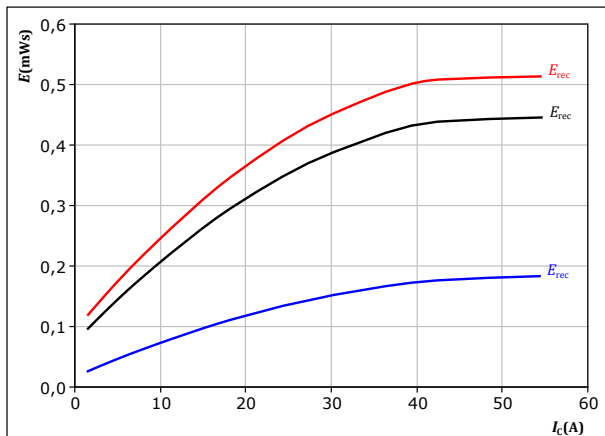
$V_{CE} = 350 \text{ V}$   
 $V_{GE} = \pm 15 \text{ V}$   
 $I_c = 30 \text{ A}$

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

figure 22. FWD

Typical reverse recovered energy loss as a function of collector current

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



With an inductive load at

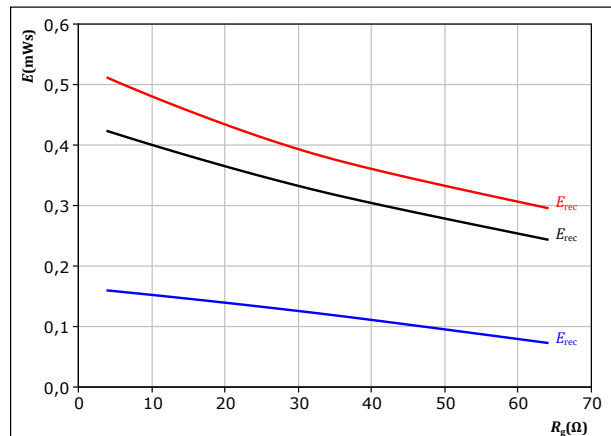
$V_{CE} = 350 \text{ V}$   
 $V_{GE} = \pm 15 \text{ V}$   
 $R_{gon} = 16 \text{ } \Omega$

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

figure 23. 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

$V_{CE} = 350 \text{ V}$   
 $V_{GE} = \pm 15 \text{ V}$   
 $I_c = 30 \text{ A}$

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





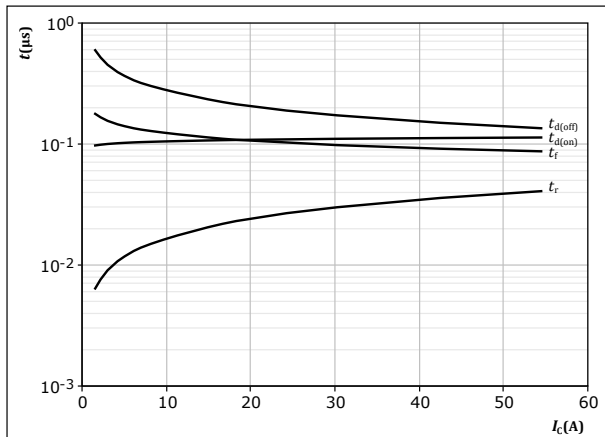
Vincotech

V23990-K222-B10  
datasheet

## Inverter Switching Characteristics

figure 24. IGBT

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

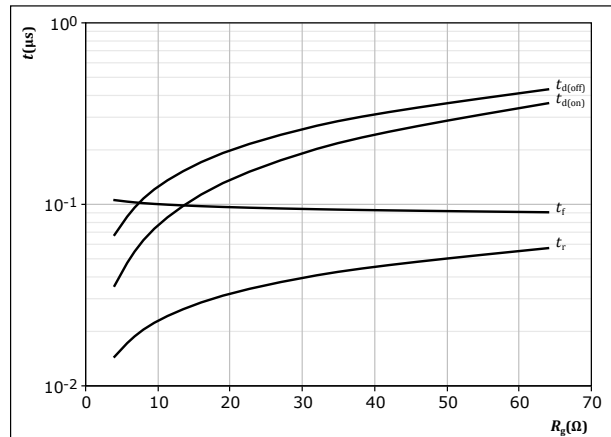


With an inductive load at

$T_j = 150$  °C  
 $V_{CE} = 350$  V  
 $V_{GE} = \pm 15$  V  
 $R_{gon} = 16$   $\Omega$   
 $R_{goff} = 16$   $\Omega$

figure 25. IGBT

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

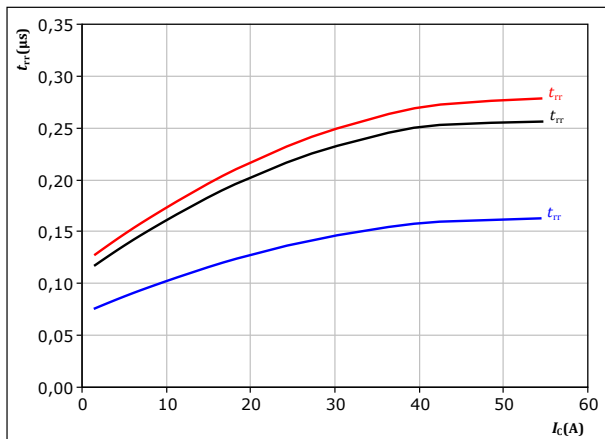


With an inductive load at

$T_j = 150$  °C  
 $V_{CE} = 350$  V  
 $V_{GE} = \pm 15$  V  
 $I_c = 30$  A

figure 26. FWD

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



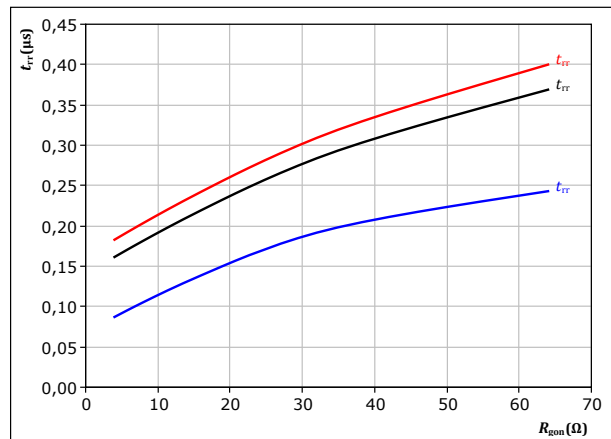
With an inductive load at

$V_{CE} = 350$  V  
 $V_{GE} = \pm 15$  V  
 $R_{gon} = 16$   $\Omega$

$T_j$ : 25 °C  
125 °C  
150 °C

figure 27. 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  
 $I_c = 30$  A

$T_j$ : 25 °C  
125 °C  
150 °C



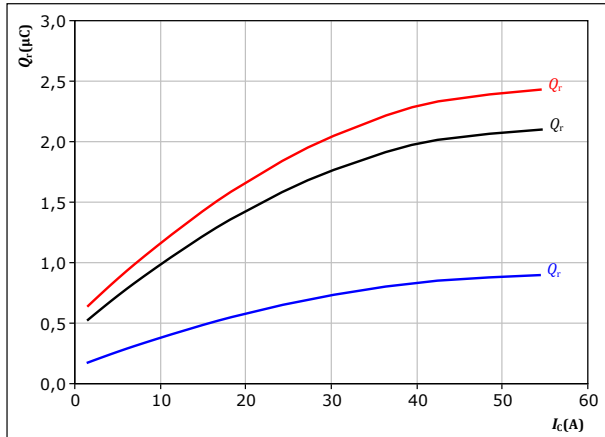
## Inverter Switching Characteristics

figure 28.

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  
 $R_{gon} = 16$  Ω

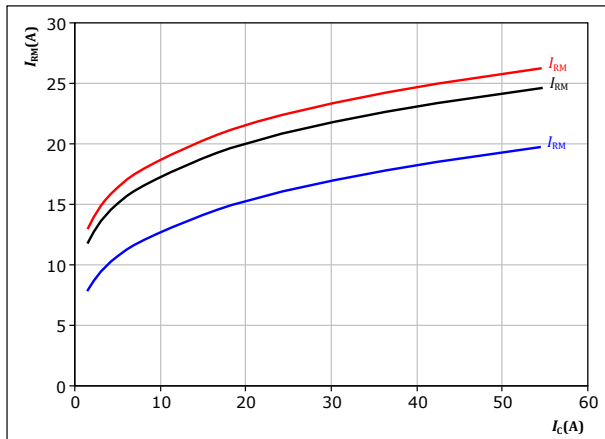
$T_j$ : 25 °C  
125 °C  
150 °C

figure 30.

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  
 $R_{gon} = 16$  Ω

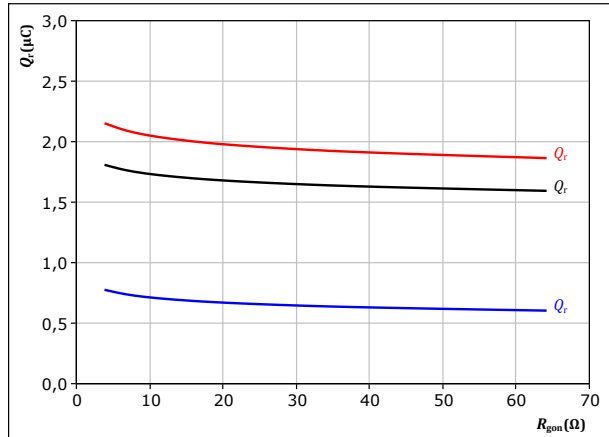
$T_j$ : 25 °C  
125 °C  
150 °C

figure 29.

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  
 $I_c = 30$  A

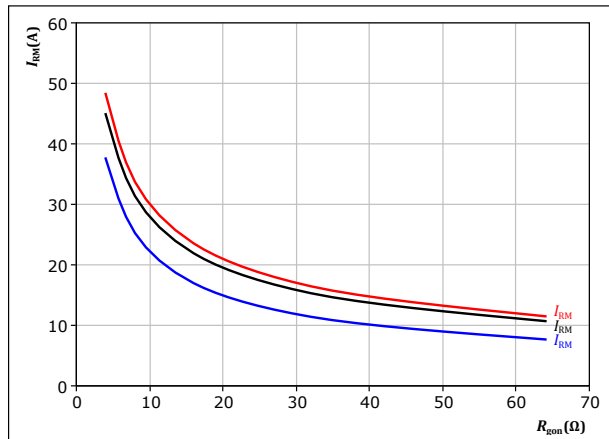
$T_j$ : 25 °C  
125 °C  
150 °C

figure 31.

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  
 $I_c = 30$  A

$T_j$ : 25 °C  
125 °C  
150 °C



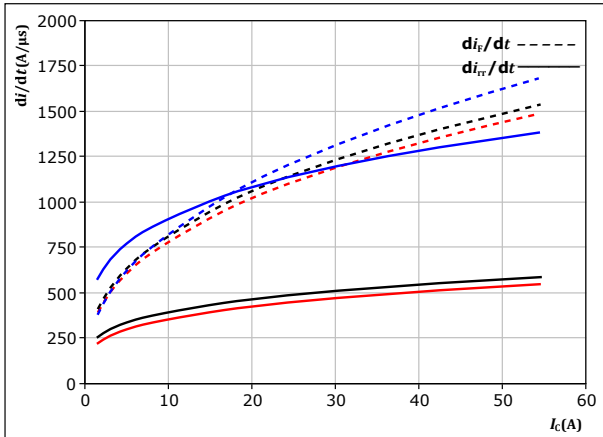
Vincotech

V23990-K222-B10  
datasheet

## Inverter Switching Characteristics

figure 32. FWD

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



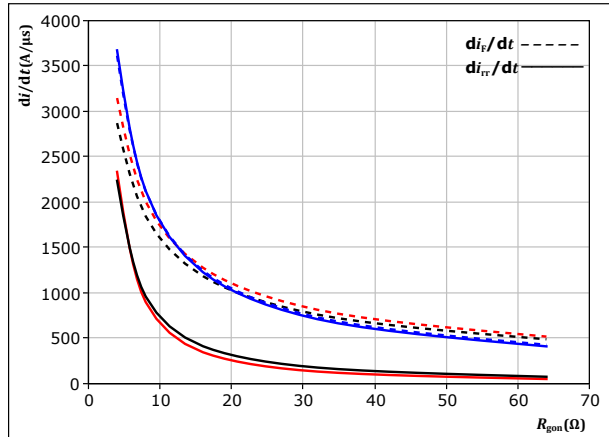
With an inductive load at

$V_{CE} = 350 \text{ V}$   
 $V_{GE} = \pm 15 \text{ V}$   
 $R_{gon} = 16 \text{ } \Omega$

$T_j$ : 25 °C  
125 °C  
150 °C

figure 33. 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

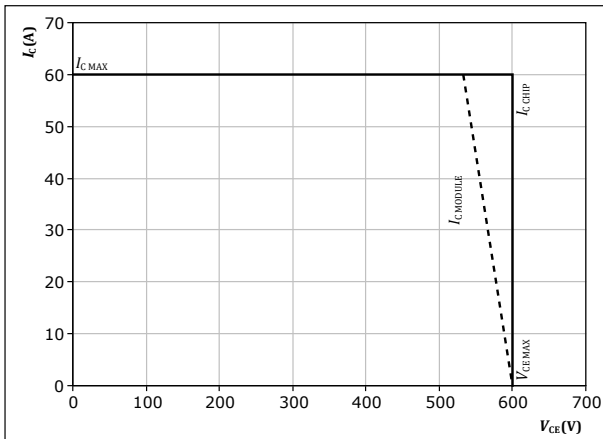
$V_{CE} = 350 \text{ V}$   
 $V_{GE} = \pm 15 \text{ V}$   
 $I_C = 30 \text{ A}$

$T_j$ : 25 °C  
125 °C  
150 °C

figure 34. IGBT

Reverse bias safe operating area

$I_C = f(V_{CE})$



At  $T_j = 150 \text{ } ^\circ\text{C}$   
 $R_{gon} = 16 \text{ } \Omega$   
 $R_{goff} = 16 \text{ } \Omega$



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V23990-K222-B10  
datasheet

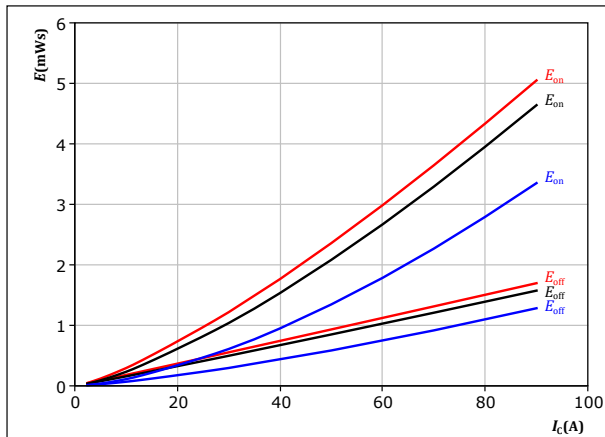
## Brake Switching Characteristics

figure 35.

IGBT

Typical switching energy losses as a function of collector current

$$E = f(I_C)$$



With an inductive load at

$V_{CE} = 400$  V  
 $V_{GE} = 0/15$  V  
 $R_{gon} = 4$   $\Omega$   
 $R_{goff} = 4$   $\Omega$

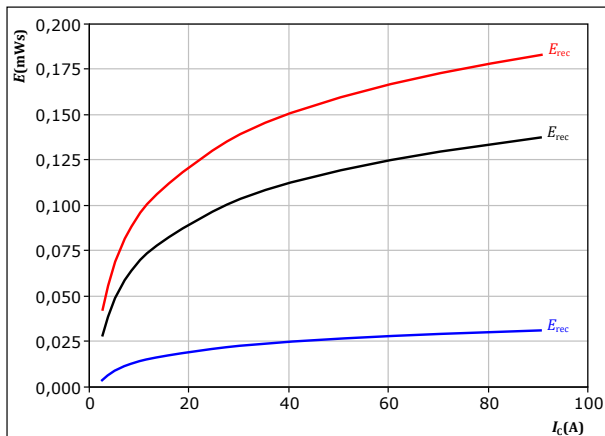
$T_j$ : 25 °C  
125 °C  
150 °C

figure 37.

FWD

Typical reverse recovered energy loss as a function of collector current

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



With an inductive load at

$V_{CE} = 400$  V  
 $V_{GE} = 0/15$  V  
 $R_{gon} = 4$   $\Omega$

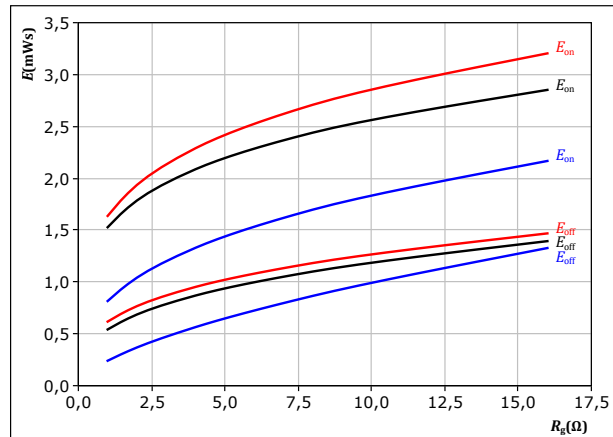
$T_j$ : 25 °C  
125 °C  
150 °C

figure 36.

IGBT

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

$$E = f(R_g)$$



With an inductive load at

$V_{CE} = 400$  V  
 $V_{GE} = 0/15$  V  
 $I_C = 50$  A

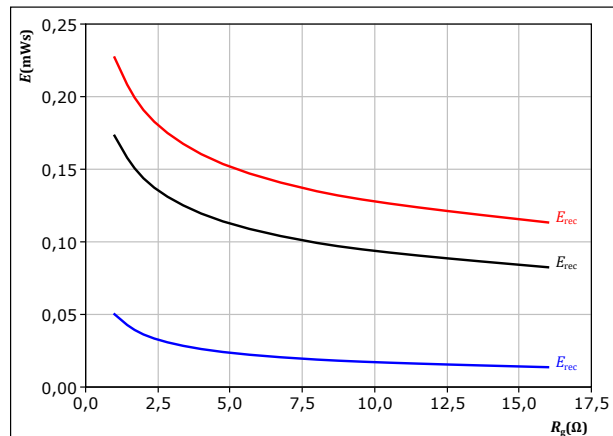
$T_j$ : 25 °C  
125 °C  
150 °C

figure 38.

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

$V_{CE} = 400$  V  
 $V_{GE} = 0/15$  V  
 $I_C = 50$  A

$T_j$ : 25 °C  
125 °C  
150 °C



Vincotech

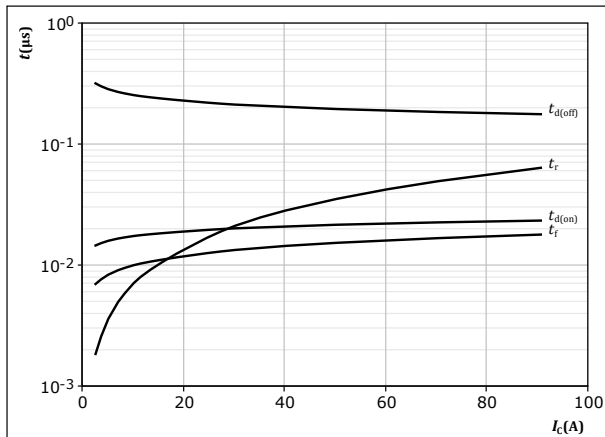
V23990-K222-B10  
datasheet

## Brake Switching Characteristics

figure 39.

IGBT

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



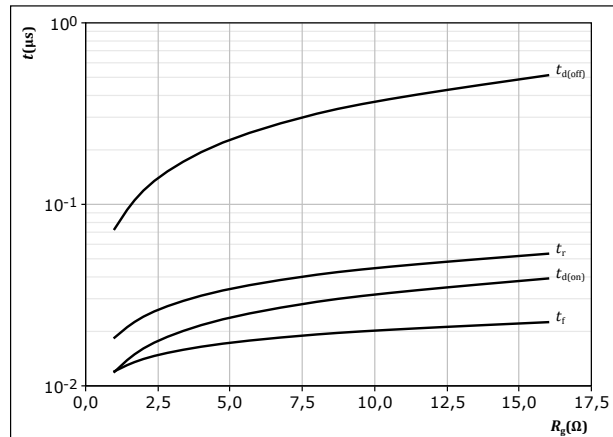
With an inductive load at

$T_j = 150$  °C  
 $V_{CE} = 400$  V  
 $V_{GE} = 0/15$  V  
 $R_{gon} = 4$  Ω  
 $R_{goff} = 4$  Ω

figure 40.

IGBT

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



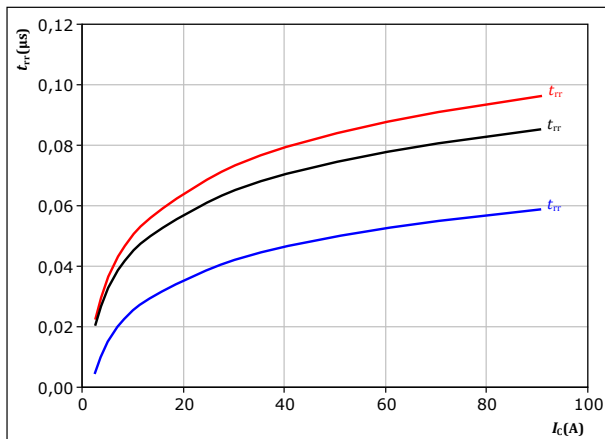
With an inductive load at

$T_j = 150$  °C  
 $V_{CE} = 400$  V  
 $V_{GE} = 0/15$  V  
 $I_C = 50$  A

figure 41.

FWD

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



With an inductive load at

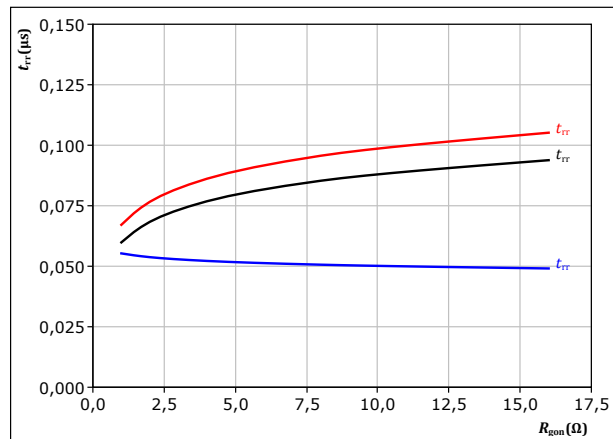
$V_{CE} = 400$  V  
 $V_{GE} = 0/15$  V  
 $R_{gon} = 4$  Ω

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

figure 42.

FWD

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



With an inductive load at

$V_{CE} = 400$  V  
 $V_{GE} = 0/15$  V  
 $I_C = 50$  A

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



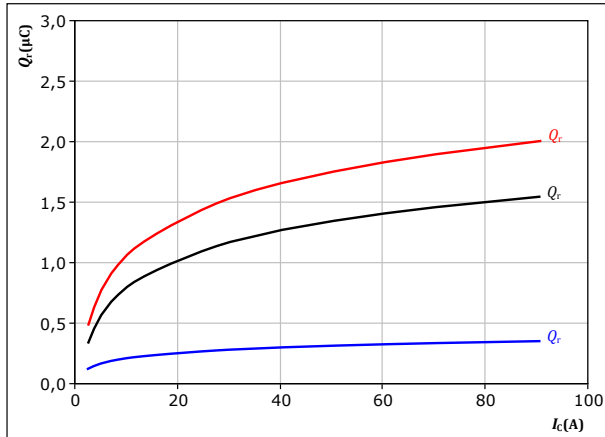
## Brake Switching Characteristics

figure 43.

FWD

Typical recovered charge as a function of collector current

$$Q_r = f(I_c)$$



With an inductive load at

$V_{CE} = 400$  V  
 $V_{GE} = 0/15$  V  
 $R_{gon} = 4$  Ω

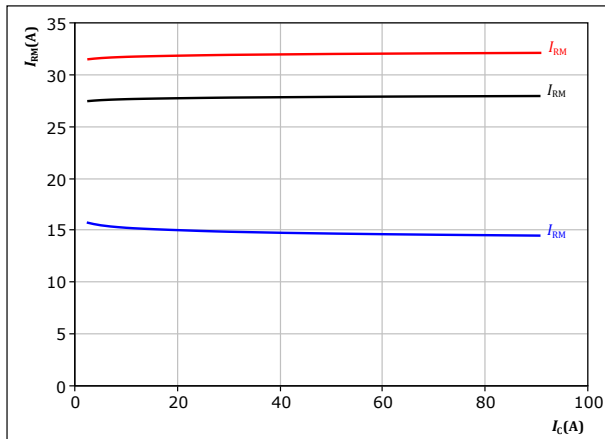
$T_j$ :  
— 25 °C  
— 125 °C  
— 150 °C

figure 45.

FWD

Typical peak reverse recovery current as a function of collector current

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



With an inductive load at

$V_{CE} = 400$  V  
 $V_{GE} = 0/15$  V  
 $R_{gon} = 4$  Ω

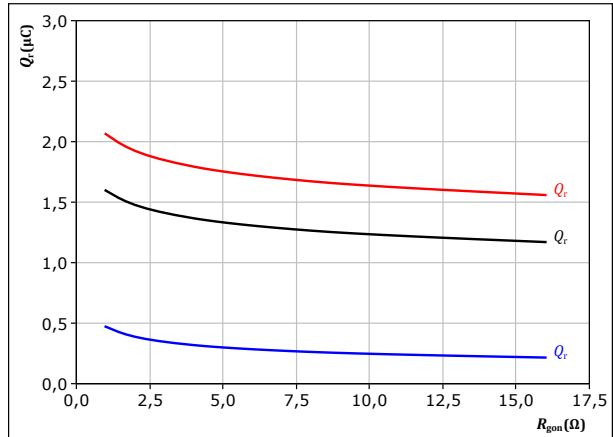
$T_j$ :  
— 25 °C  
— 125 °C  
— 150 °C

figure 44.

FWD

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

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



With an inductive load at

$V_{CE} = 400$  V  
 $V_{GE} = 0/15$  V  
 $I_c = 50$  A

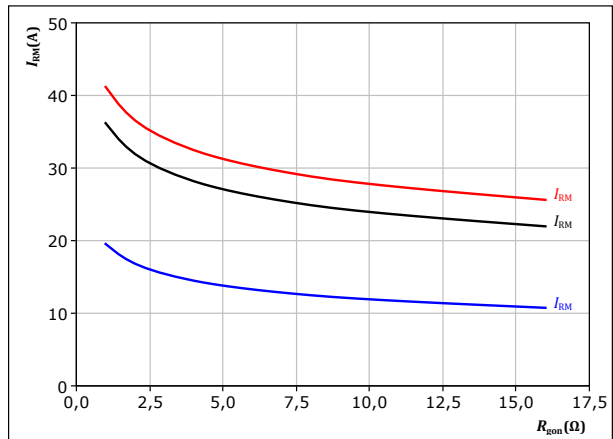
$T_j$ :  
— 25 °C  
— 125 °C  
— 150 °C

figure 46.

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

$V_{CE} = 400$  V  
 $V_{GE} = 0/15$  V  
 $I_c = 50$  A

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



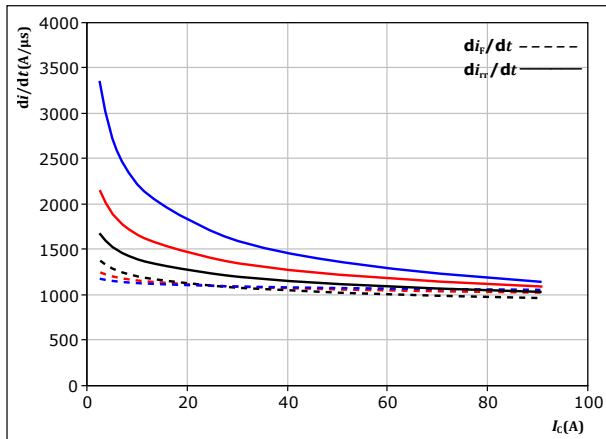
Vincotech

V23990-K222-B10  
datasheet

## Brake Switching Characteristics

figure 47. FWD

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

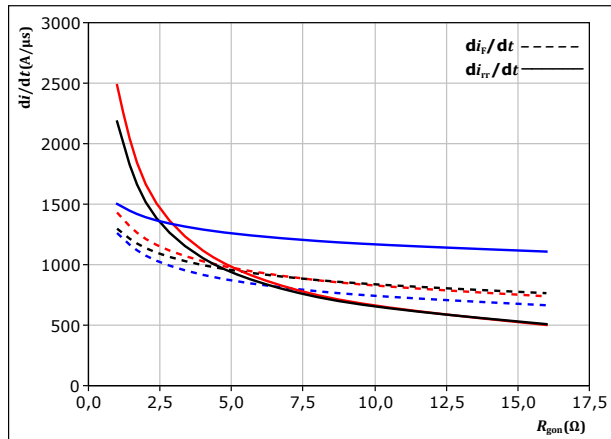


With an inductive load at

$V_{CE} = 400$  V  
 $V_{GE} = 0/15$  V  
 $R_{gon} = 4$   $\Omega$   
 $T_j: 25$  °C  
 $125$  °C  
 $150$  °C

figure 48. FWD

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



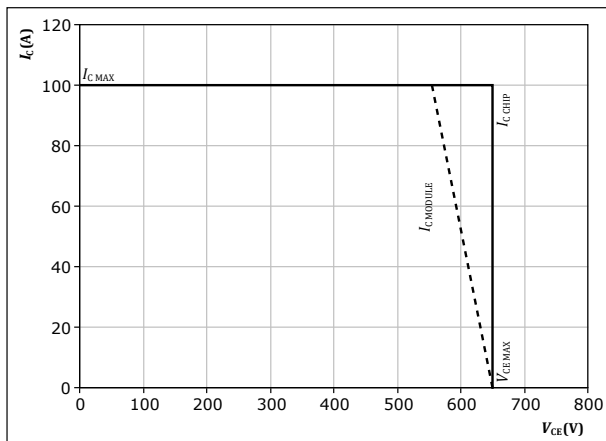
With an inductive load at

$V_{CE} = 400$  V  
 $V_{GE} = 0/15$  V  
 $I_C = 50$  A  
 $T_j: 25$  °C  
 $125$  °C  
 $150$  °C

figure 49. IGBT

Reverse bias safe operating area

$I_C = f(V_{CE})$



At  $T_j = 150$  °C  
 $R_{gon} = 4$   $\Omega$   
 $R_{goff} = 4$   $\Omega$



## Switching Definitions

figure 50. IGBT

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

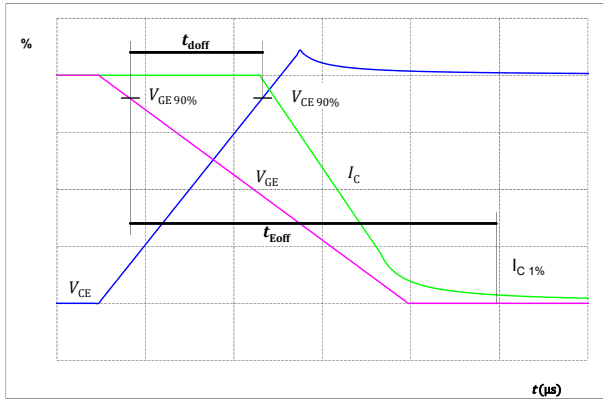


figure 51. IGBT

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

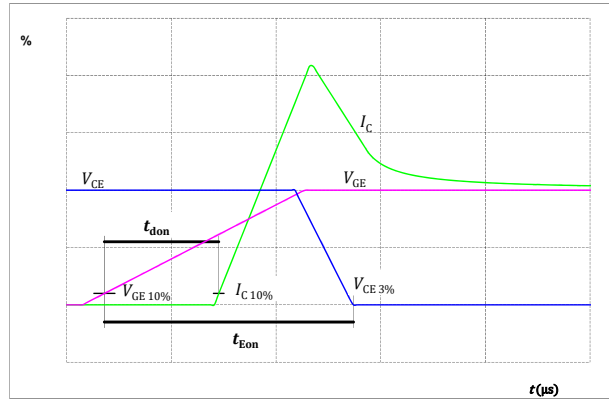


figure 52. IGBT

Turn-off Switching Waveforms & definition of  $t_f$

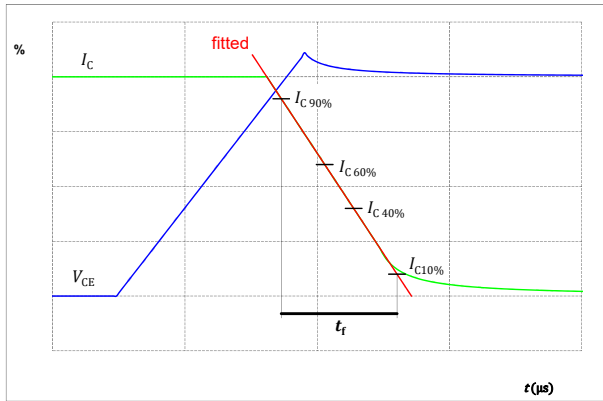
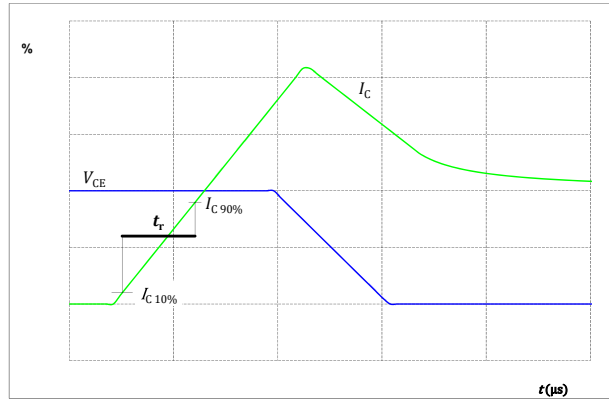


figure 53. IGBT

Turn-on Switching Waveforms & definition of  $t_r$







## Switching Definitions

figure 54.

FWD

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

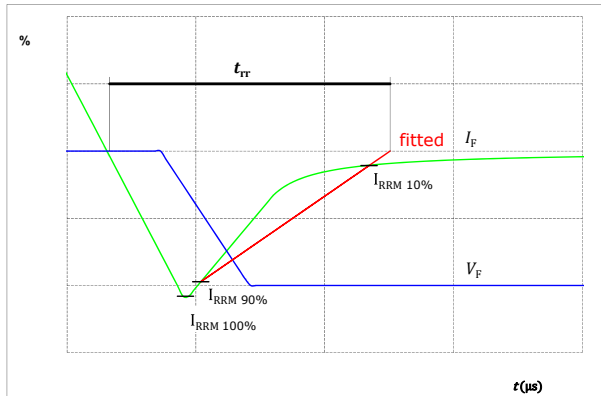
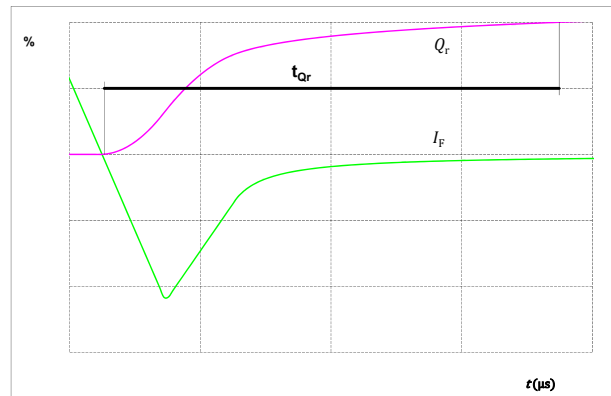


figure 55.

FWD

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






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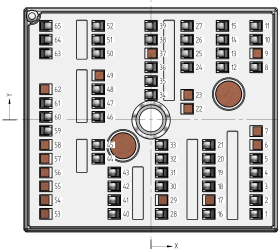
# V23990-K222-B10

datasheet

Ordering Code	
Version	Ordering Code
With std lid (6.5mm height) + no thermal grease	V23990-K222-B10-/0A/
With thin lid (2.8mm height) + no thermal grease	V23990-K222-B10-/0B/
With std lid (6.5mm height) + thermal grease (0,8 W/mK, P12, silicone-based)	V23990-K222-B10-/1A/
With thin lid (2.8mm height) + thermal grease (0,8 W/mK, P12, silicone-based)	V23990-K222-B10-/1B/
With std lid (6.5mm height) + thermal grease (2,5 W/mK, TG20032, silicone-free)	V23990-K222-B10-/4A/
With thin lid (2.8mm height) + thermal grease (2,5 W/mK, TG20032, silicone-free)	V23990-K222-B10-/4B/
With std lid (6.5mm height) + thermal grease (2,5 W/mK, HPTP, silicone-based)	V23990-K222-B10-/5A/
With thin lid (2.8mm height) + thermal grease (2,5 W/mK, HPTP, silicone-based)	V23990-K222-B10-/5B/

Marking							
	Text	VIN	Date code	Type&Ver	UL	Lot	Serial
		VIN	WWYY	TTTTTTTV	UL	LLLLL	SSSS
	Datamatrix	Type&Ver	Lot number	Serial	Date code		
		TTTTTTTV	LLLLL	SSSS	WWYY		

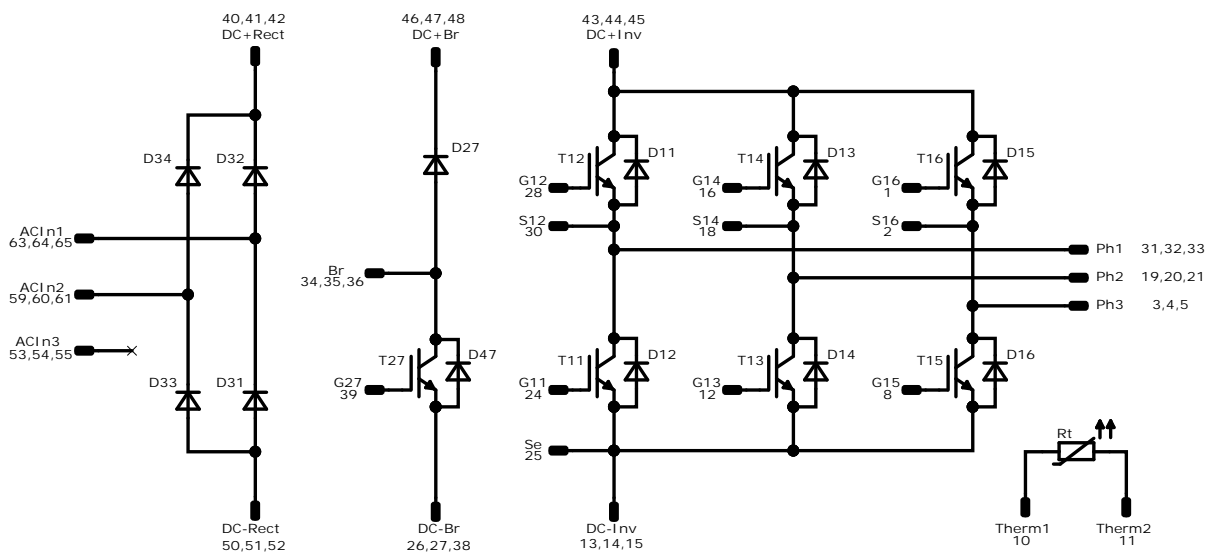
Outline							
Pin table [mm]							
Pin	X	Y	Function	34	0,03	5,8	Br
1	24,38	-21,8	G16	35	0,03	9	Br
2	24,38	-18,6	S16	36	0,03	12,2	Br
3	24,38	-15,4	Ph3	37	not assembled		
4	24,38	-12,2	Ph3	38	0,03	18,6	DC-Br
5	24,38	-9	Ph3	39	0,03	21,8	G27
6	not assembled			40	-8,5	-21,8	DC+Rect
7	not assembled			41	-8,5	-18,6	DC+Rect
8	24,38	12,2	G15	42	-8,5	-15,4	DC+Rect
9	not assembled			43	-8,5	-12,2	DC+Inv
10	24,38	18,6	Therm1	44	-12,22	-9	DC+Inv
11	24,38	21,8	Therm2	45	-12,22	-5,8	DC+Inv
12	16,58	12,2	G13	46	-12,22	0,7	DC+Br
13	16,58	15,4	DC-Inv	47	-12,22	3,9	DC+Br
14	16,58	18,6	DC-Inv	48	-12,22	7,1	DC+Br
15	16,58	21,8	DC-Inv	49	not assembled		
16	13,42	-21,8	G14	50	-12,22	15,4	DC-Rect
17	not assembled			51	-12,22	18,6	DC-Rect
18	13,42	-15,4	S14	52	-12,22	21,8	DC-Rect
19	13,42	-12,2	Ph2	53	-24,38	-21,8	ACIn3
20	13,42	-9	Ph2	54	-24,38	-18,6	ACIn3
21	13,42	-5,8	Ph2	55	-24,38	-15,4	ACIn3
22	not assembled			56	not assembled		
23	not assembled			57	not assembled		
24	8,38	12,2	G11	58	not assembled		
25	8,38	15,4	Se	59	-24,38	-2,5	ACIn2
26	8,38	18,6	DC-Br	60	-24,38	0,7	ACIn2
27	8,38	21,8	DC-Br	61	-24,38	3,9	ACIn2
28	2,46	-21,8	G12	62	not assembled		
29	not assembled			63	-24,38	15,4	ACIn2
30	2,46	-15,4	S12	64	-24,38	18,6	ACIn2
31	2,46	-12,2	Ph1	65	-24,38	21,8	ACIn2
32	2,46	-9	Ph1				
33	2,46	-5,8	Ph1				



Pad positions refers to center point. For more informations on pad design please see package data




Pinout



Identification

ID	Component	Voltage	Current	Function	Comment
T11, T12, T13, T14, T15, T16	IGBT	600 V	30 A	Inverter Switch	
D11, D12, D13, D14, D15, D16	FWD	600 V	30 A	Inverter Diode	
T27	IGBT	650 V	50 A	Brake Switch	
D27	FWD	600 V	60 A	Brake Diode	
D47	FWD	650 V	15 A	Brake Sw. Protection Diode	
D31, D32, D33, D34	Rectifier	1600 V	28 A	Rectifier Diode	
Rt	Thermistor			Thermistor	



Packaging instruction				
Standard packaging quantity (SPQ) 72	>SPQ	Standard	<SPQ	Sample
Handling instruction				
Handling instructions for MiniSKiiP® 2 packages see vincotech.com website.				
Package data				
Package data for MiniSKiiP® 2 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 UL 1557 recognized under E192116 up to a junction temperature under switching condition $T_{j,op}=150^{\circ}\text{C}$ and up to 2500VAC/1min isolation voltage. For more information see vincotech.com website.				

Document No.:	Date:	Modification:	Pages
V23990-K222-B10-D5-14	4 Mar. 2026	Change Diodes according to PCN-2025-032	

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As used herein:

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.