



flowPIM 1

1200 V / 25 A

### Topology features

- Kelvin Emitter for improved switching performance
- 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
- Switching optimized for EMC

### Housing features

- Base isolation: Al<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub>
- Convex shaped substrate for superior thermal contact
- Thermo-mechanical push-and-pull force relief
- Press-fit pin
- Reliable cold welding connection

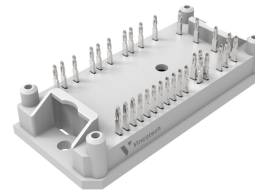
### Target applications

- Industrial Drives

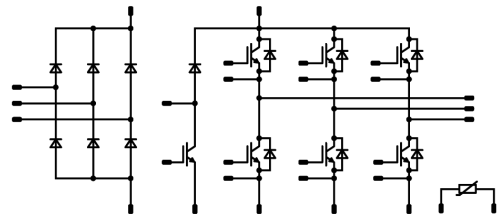
### Types

- 10-P112PMA025M7-P588A79Y

### flow 1 17 mm housing



### Schematic





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10-P112PMA025M7-P588A79Y  
datasheet

## Maximum Ratings

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

Parameter	Symbol	Conditions	Value	Unit
<b>Inverter Switch</b>				
Collector-emitter voltage	$V_{CES}$		1200	V
Collector current (DC current)	$I_C$	$T_j = T_{jmax}$ $T_s = 80\text{ °C}$	34	A
Repetitive peak collector current	$I_{CRM}$	$t_p$ limited by $T_{jmax}$	50	A
Total power dissipation	$P_{tot}$	$T_j = T_{jmax}$ $T_s = 80\text{ °C}$	82	W
Gate-emitter voltage	$V_{GES}$		$\pm 20$	V
Short circuit ratings	$t_{SC}$	$V_{GE} = 15\text{ V}$ , $V_{CC} = 800\text{ V}$ $T_j = 150\text{ °C}$	9,5	$\mu\text{s}$
Maximum junction temperature	$T_{jmax}$		175	$^{\circ}\text{C}$

## Inverter Diode

Peak repetitive reverse voltage	$V_{RRM}$		1200	V
Forward current (DC current)	$I_F$	$T_j = T_{jmax}$ $T_s = 80\text{ °C}$	33	A
Repetitive peak forward current	$I_{FRM}$	$t_p$ limited by $T_{jmax}$	50	A
Total power dissipation	$P_{tot}$	$T_j = T_{jmax}$ $T_s = 80\text{ °C}$	62	W
Maximum junction temperature	$T_{jmax}$		175	$^{\circ}\text{C}$

## Brake Switch

Collector-emitter voltage	$V_{CES}$		1200	V
Collector current (DC current)	$I_C$	$T_j = T_{jmax}$ $T_s = 80\text{ °C}$	22	A
Repetitive peak collector current	$I_{CRM}$	$t_p$ limited by $T_{jmax}$	30	A
Total power dissipation	$P_{tot}$	$T_j = T_{jmax}$ $T_s = 80\text{ °C}$	60	W
Gate-emitter voltage	$V_{GES}$		$\pm 20$	V
Short circuit ratings	$t_{SC}$	$V_{GE} = 15\text{ V}$ , $V_{CC} = 800\text{ V}$ $T_j = 150\text{ °C}$	9,5	$\mu\text{s}$
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	$V_{RRM}$		1200	V
Forward current (DC current)	$I_F$	$T_j = T_{jmax}$ $T_s = 80\text{ °C}$	19	A
Repetitive peak forward current	$I_{FRM}$	$t_p$ limited by $T_{jmax}$	20	A
Total power dissipation	$P_{tot}$	$T_j = T_{jmax}$ $T_s = 80\text{ °C}$	44	W
Maximum junction temperature	$T_{jmax}$		175	°C

## Rectifier Diode

Peak repetitive reverse voltage	$V_{RRM}$		1600	V
Forward current (DC current)	$I_F$	$T_j = T_{jmax}$ $T_s = 80\text{ °C}$	46	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* $t_p = 2\text{ s}$	6000	V
Isolation voltage	$V_{isol}$	AC Voltage $t_p = 1\text{ min}$	2500	V
Creepage distance			>12,7	mm
Clearance			>12,7	mm
Comparative Tracking Index	CTI		≥ 600	

\*100 % tested in production



### Characteristic Values

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

#### Inverter Switch

##### Static

Gate-emitter threshold voltage	$V_{GE(th)}$			10	0,0025	25	5,4	6	6,6	V
Collector-emitter saturation voltage	$V_{CE(sat)}$		15		25	25 125 150		1,64 1,89 1,95	2,1 <sup>(1)</sup>	V
Collector-emitter cut-off current	$I_{CES}$		0	1200		25			70	μA
Gate-emitter leakage current	$I_{GES}$		0	0		25			200	nA
Internal gate resistance	$r_g$							None		Ω
Input capacitance	$C_{ies}$							4800		pF
Output capacitance	$C_{oes}$		0	10		25		170		pF
Reverse transfer capacitance	$C_{res}$							57		pF
Gate charge	$Q_g$	$V_{CC} = 600$ V	15		25	25		180		nC

##### Thermal

Thermal resistance junction to sink <sup>(2)</sup>	$R_{th(j-s)}$	$\lambda_{paste} = 3,4$ W/mK (PSX)						1,16		K/W
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##### Dynamic

Turn-on delay time	$t_{d(on)}$	$R_{gon} = 16$ Ω $R_{goff} = 16$ Ω	±15	600	25	25		147,2		ns				
						125		149,2						
						150		145,2						
Rise time	$t_r$									25		28,6		ns
										125		33,4		
										150		34		
Turn-off delay time	$t_{d(off)}$									25		170,6		ns
						125		191,4						
						150		195,6						
Fall time	$t_f$					25		95,03		ns				
						125		109,96						
						150		114,76						
Turn-on energy (per pulse)	$E_{on}$	$Q_{tfwd} = 2,54$ μC $Q_{tfwd} = 3,88$ μC $Q_{tfwd} = 4,28$ μC				25		2,06		mWs				
						125		2,66						
						150		2,82						
Turn-off energy (per pulse)	$E_{off}$					25		1,67		mWs				
						125		2,18						
						150		2,29						



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datasheet

### Characteristic Values

Parameter	Symbol	Conditions					Values			Unit
		$V_{GE}$ [V] $V_{GS}$ [V]	$V_{CE}$ [V] $V_{DS}$ [V] $V_F$ [V]	$I_C$ [A] $I_D$ [A] $I_F$ [A]	$T_j$ [°C]	Min	Typ	Max		
<b>Inverter Diode</b>										
<b>Static</b>										
Forward voltage	$V_F$			25	25 125 150		1,63 1,7 1,69	2,1 <sup>(1)</sup>		V
Reverse leakage current	$I_R$	$V_r = 1200$ V			25			35		μA
<b>Thermal</b>										
Thermal resistance junction to sink <sup>(2)</sup>	$R_{th(j-s)}$	$\lambda_{paste} = 3,4$ W/mK (PSX)					1,54			K/W
<b>Dynamic</b>										
Peak recovery current	$I_{RRM}$				25 125 150		20,99 22,6 23,21			A
Reverse recovery time	$t_{rr}$				25 125 150		254,14 367,32 404,24			ns
Recovered charge	$Q_r$	$di/dt=645$ A/μs $di/dt=673$ A/μs $di/dt=633$ A/μs	±15	600	25		2,54 3,88 4,28			μC
Reverse recovered energy	$E_{rec}$				25 125 150		0,884 1,45 1,61			mWs
Peak rate of fall of recovery current	$(di_r/dt)_{max}$				25 125 150		217,37 134,32 132,01			A/μs



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datasheet

### Characteristic Values

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

#### Brake Switch

##### Static

Gate-emitter threshold voltage	$V_{GE(th)}$			10	0,0015	25	5,4	6	6,6	V
Collector-emitter saturation voltage	$V_{CE(sat)}$		15		15	25 125 150		1,7 1,95 2,01	2,1 <sup>(1)</sup>	V
Collector-emitter cut-off current	$I_{CES}$		0	1200		25			60	μA
Gate-emitter leakage current	$I_{GES}$		0	0		25			200	nA
Internal gate resistance	$r_g$							None		Ω
Input capacitance	$C_{ies}$							2900		pF
Output capacitance	$C_{oes}$		0	10		25		120		pF
Reverse transfer capacitance	$C_{res}$							34		pF
Gate charge	$Q_g$	$V_{CC} = 600$ V	15		15	25		110		nC

##### Thermal

Thermal resistance junction to sink <sup>(2)</sup>	$R_{th(j-s)}$	$\lambda_{paste} = 3,4$ W/mK (PSX)						1,6		K/W
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##### Dynamic

Turn-on delay time	$t_{d(on)}$					25 125 150		293,4 257,4 246,4		ns
Rise time	$t_r$					25 125 150		184,8 200 203,2		ns
Turn-off delay time	$t_{d(off)}$					25 125 150		398,4 442,4 450,2		ns
Fall time	$t_f$					25 125 150		66,43 88,04 92,27		ns
Turn-on energy (per pulse)	$E_{on}$	$Q_{tFWD} = 1,06$ μC $Q_{tFWD} = 1,72$ μC $Q_{tFWD} = 1,93$ μC				25 125 150		2,95 3,57 3,74		mWs
Turn-off energy (per pulse)	$E_{off}$					25 125 150		1,33 1,71 1,81		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>Brake Diode</b>										
<b>Static</b>										
Forward voltage	$V_F$				10	25 125 150		1,61 1,69 1,7	1,9 <sup>(1)</sup>	V
Reverse leakage current	$I_R$	$V_r = 1200$ V				25			25	μA
<b>Thermal</b>										
Thermal resistance junction to sink <sup>(2)</sup>	$R_{th(j-s)}$	$\lambda_{paste} = 3,4$ W/mK (PSX)						2,16		K/W
<b>Dynamic</b>										
Peak recovery current	$I_{RRM}$					25 125 150		5,96 6,77 7,07		A
Reverse recovery time	$t_{rr}$					25 125 150		292,53 437,95 483,88		ns
Recovered charge	$Q_r$	$di/dt=69$ A/μs $di/dt=67$ A/μs	0/15	700	15	25 125 150		1,06 1,72 1,93		μC
Reverse recovered energy	$E_{rec}$					25 125 150		0,367 0,666 0,764		mWs
Peak rate of fall of recovery current	$(di_r/dt)_{max}$					25 125 150		43,6 29,32 25,47		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		

#### Rectifier Diode

##### Static

Forward voltage	$V_F$				13	25 125		0,988 0,899	1,21 <sup>(1)</sup> 1,1 <sup>(1)</sup>	V
Reverse leakage current	$I_R$	$V_i = 1600$ 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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#### Thermistor

##### Static

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



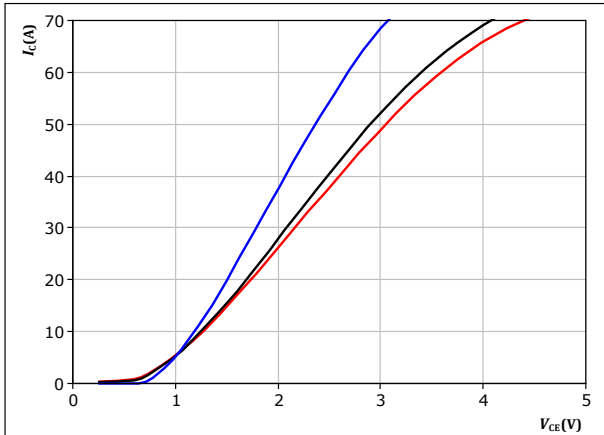


## Inverter Switch Characteristics

figure 1. IGBT

Typical output characteristics

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



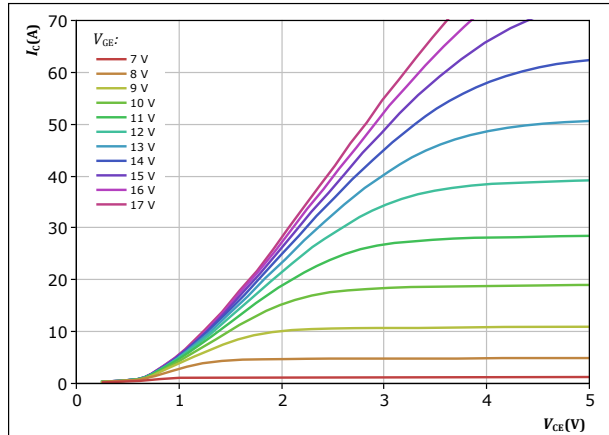
$t_p = 250 \mu s$   
 $V_{GE} = 15 V$

$T_j$ : — 25 °C  
— 125 °C  
— 150 °C

figure 2. IGBT

Typical output characteristics

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

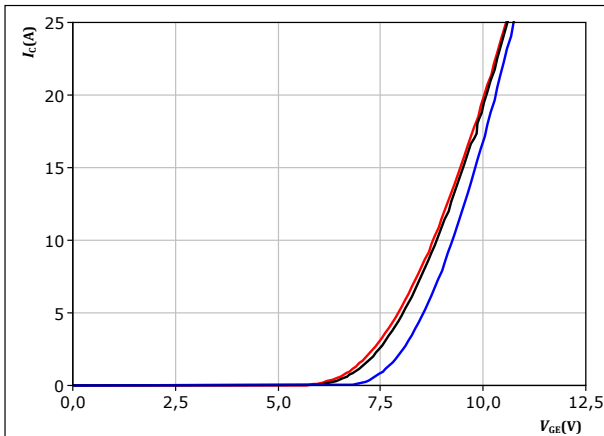


$t_p = 250 \mu s$   
 $T_j = 150 \text{ °C}$   
 $V_{GE}$  from 7 V to 17 V in steps of 1 V

figure 3. IGBT

Typical transfer characteristics

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



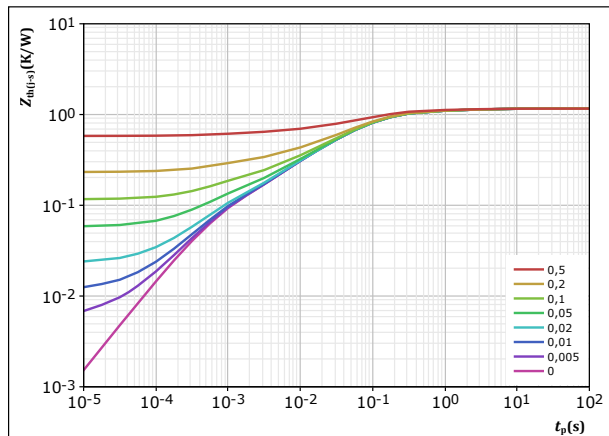
$t_p = 250 \mu s$   
 $V_{CE} = 10 V$

$T_j$ : — 25 °C  
— 125 °C  
— 150 °C

figure 4. IGBT

Transient thermal impedance as a function of pulse width

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



$D = t_p / T$   
 $R_{th(j-s)} = 1,162 \text{ K/W}$

IGBT thermal model values

R (K/W)	$\tau$ (s)
5,33E-02	3,54E+00
1,07E-01	5,75E-01
5,05E-01	1,04E-01
2,68E-01	3,30E-02
1,51E-01	7,35E-03
7,80E-02	6,52E-04



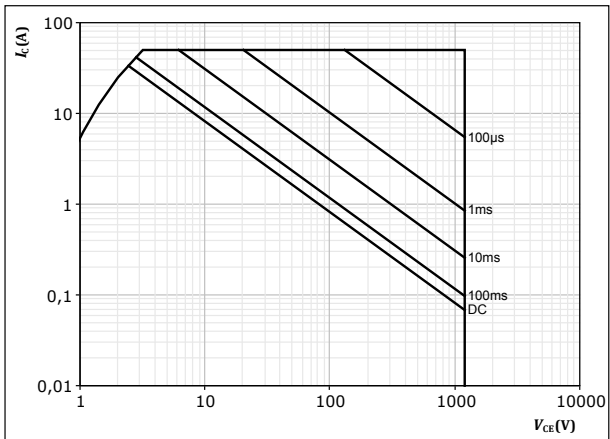
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## Inverter Switch Characteristics

figure 5. IGBT

Safe operating area

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



$D =$  single pulse

$T_s = 80$  °C

$V_{GE} = 15$  V

$T_j = T_{jmax}$



## Inverter Diode Characteristics

figure 6. FWD

Typical forward characteristics

$$I_F = f(V_F)$$

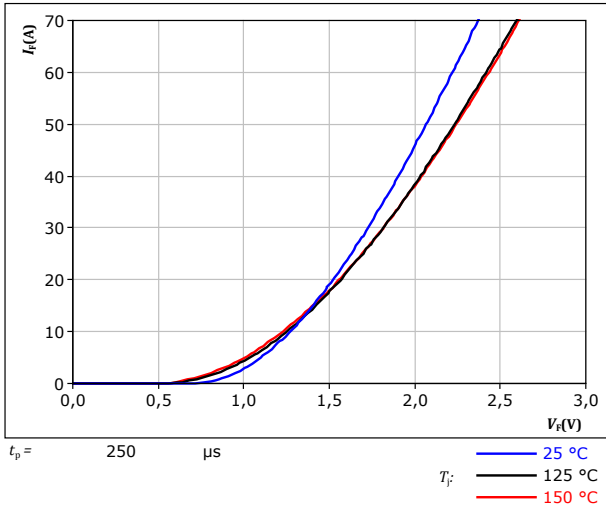
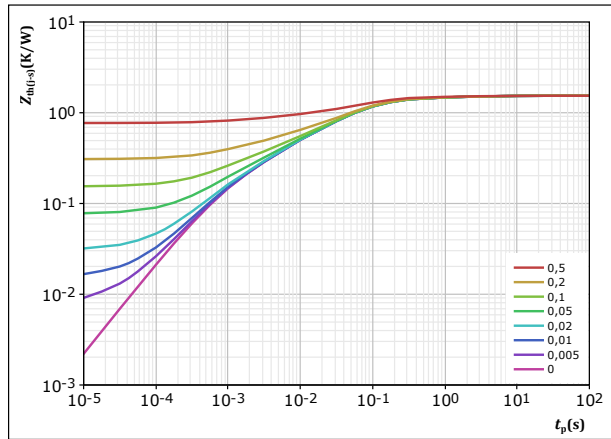


figure 7. FWD

Transient thermal impedance as a function of pulse width

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



$D = \frac{t_p}{T}$   
 $R_{th(j-s)} = 1,539 \text{ K/W}$   
 FWD thermal model values

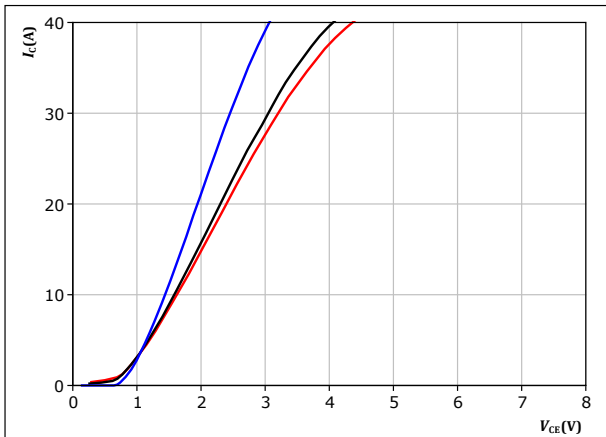
$R$ (K/W)	$\tau$ (s)
4,69E-02	5,05E+00
1,06E-01	7,09E-01
5,57E-01	1,01E-01
4,68E-01	3,22E-02
2,35E-01	5,52E-03
8,77E-02	1,01E-03
4,01E-02	5,52E-04



### Brake Switch Characteristics

figure 8. IGBT

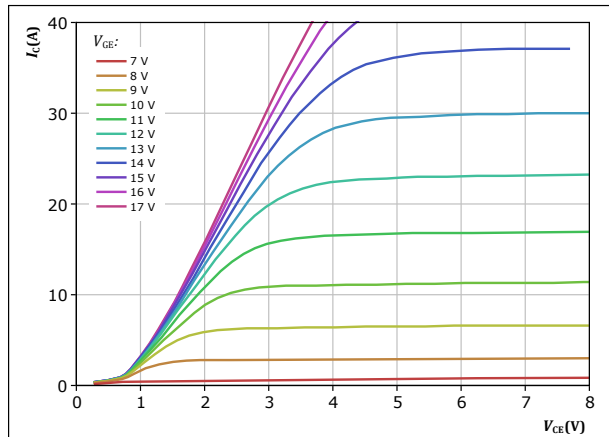
Typical output characteristics  
 $I_C = f(V_{CE})$



$t_p = 250\ \mu\text{s}$   
 $V_{GE} = 15\ \text{V}$   
 $T_j:$  25 °C, 125 °C, 150 °C

figure 9. IGBT

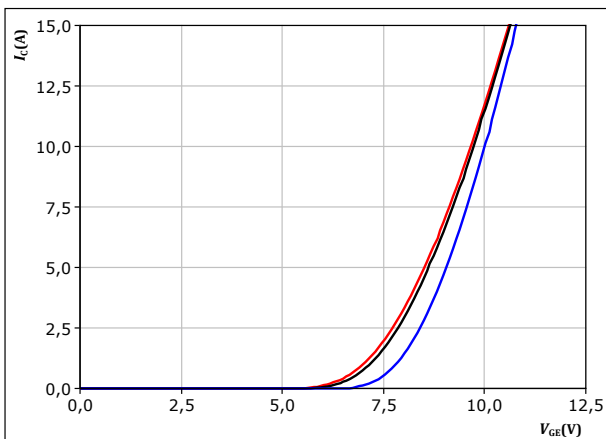
Typical output characteristics  
 $I_C = f(V_{CE})$



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

figure 10. IGBT

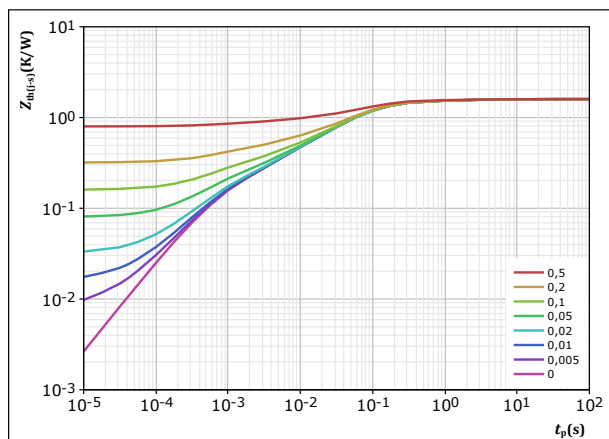
Typical transfer characteristics  
 $I_C = f(V_{GE})$



$t_p = 250\ \mu\text{s}$   
 $V_{CE} = 10\ \text{V}$   
 $T_j:$  25 °C, 125 °C, 150 °C

figure 11. IGBT

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



$D = t_p / T$   
 $R_{th(j-s)} = 1,595\ \text{K/W}$   
IGBT thermal model values  

$R$ (K/W)	$\tau$ (s)
4,90E-02	4,40E+00
1,40E-01	5,34E-01
8,04E-01	8,02E-02
2,98E-01	2,57E-02
1,69E-01	5,09E-03
1,35E-01	6,41E-04

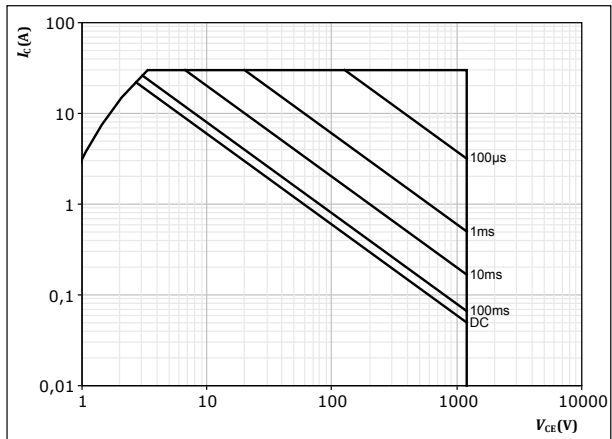


### Brake Switch Characteristics

figure 12. IGBT

Safe operating area

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



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



### Brake Diode Characteristics

figure 13. FWD

Typical forward characteristics

$$I_F = f(V_F)$$

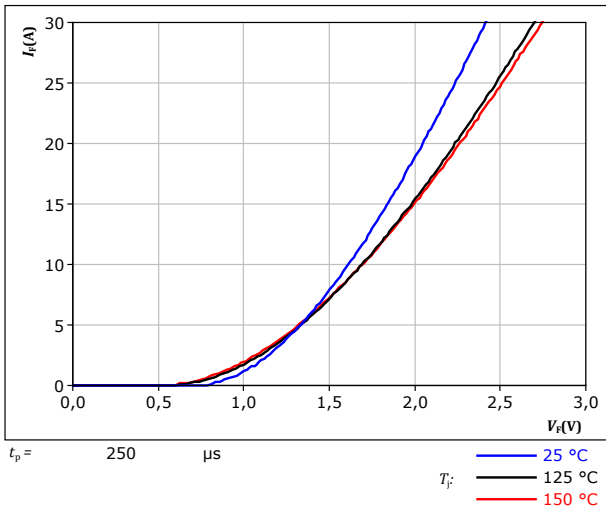
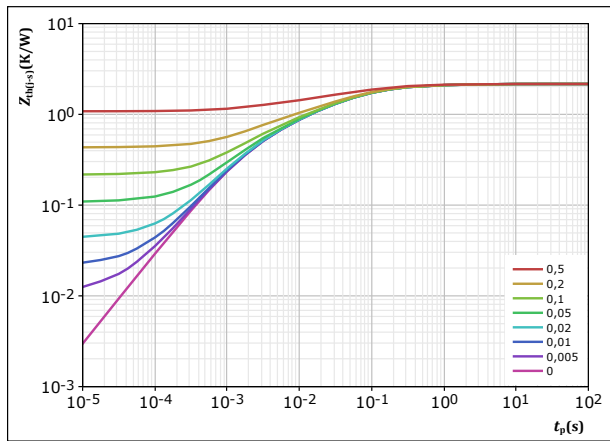


figure 14. FWD

Transient thermal impedance as a function of pulse width

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



$D =$	$t_p / T$	
$R_{th(j-s)} =$	2,162	K/W
FWD thermal model values		
$R$ (K/W)	$\tau$ (s)	
9,29E-02	2,25E+00	
3,88E-01	2,05E-01	
7,75E-01	5,06E-02	
5,89E-01	8,88E-03	
3,17E-01	1,48E-03	



## Rectifier Diode Characteristics

figure 15. Rectifier

Typical forward characteristics

$$I_F = f(V_F)$$

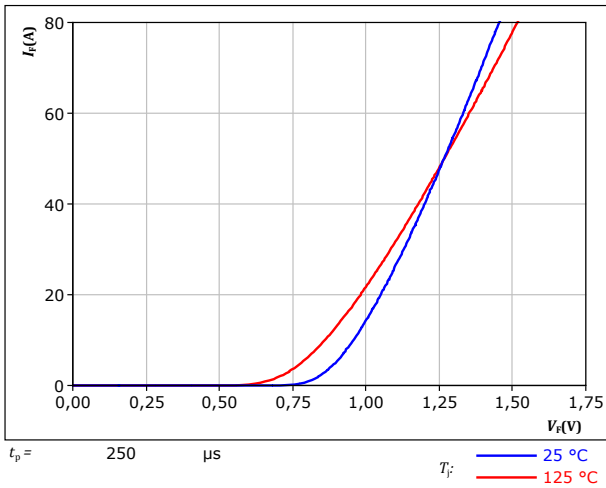
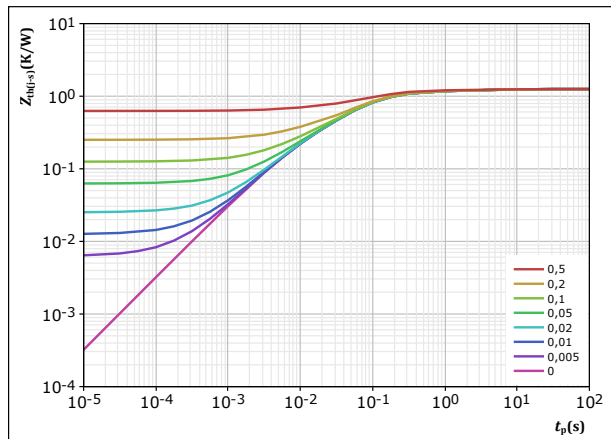


figure 16. Rectifier

Transient thermal impedance as a function of pulse width

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



$D = \frac{t_p}{T}$   
 $R_{th(j-s)} = 1,254 \text{ K/W}$

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

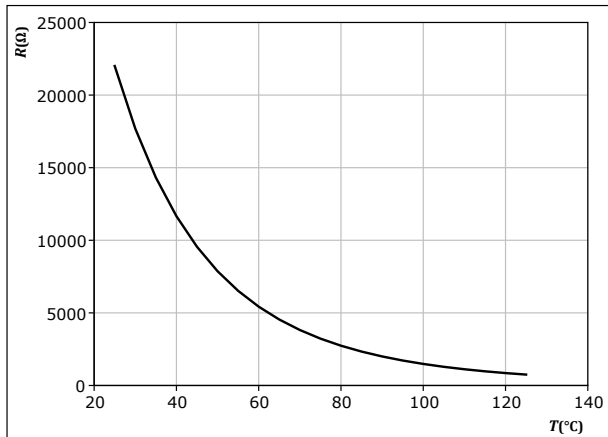


## Thermistor Characteristics

figure 17. Thermistor

Typical NTC characteristic as function of temperature

$$R_T = f(T)$$



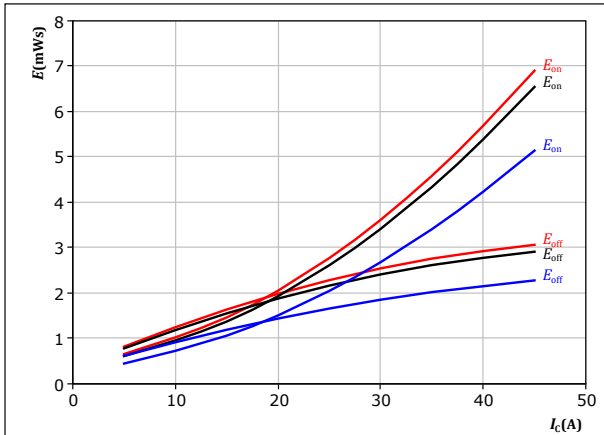




## Inverter Switching Characteristics

**figure 18.** IGBT

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

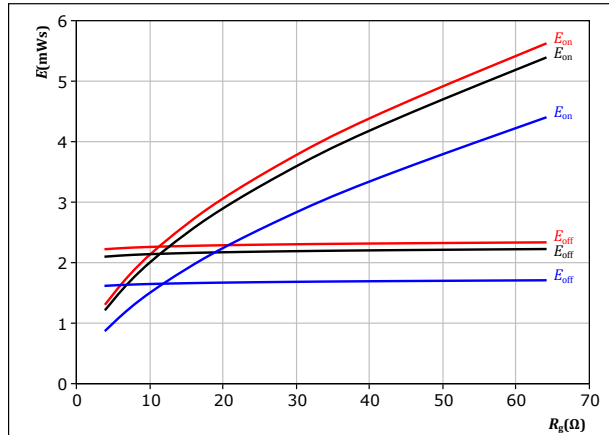


With an inductive load at

$V_{CE} =$	600	V	$T_j:$	25 °C
$V_{GE} =$	±15	V		125 °C
$R_{gon} =$	16	Ω		150 °C
$R_{goff} =$	16	Ω		

**figure 19.** IGBT

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

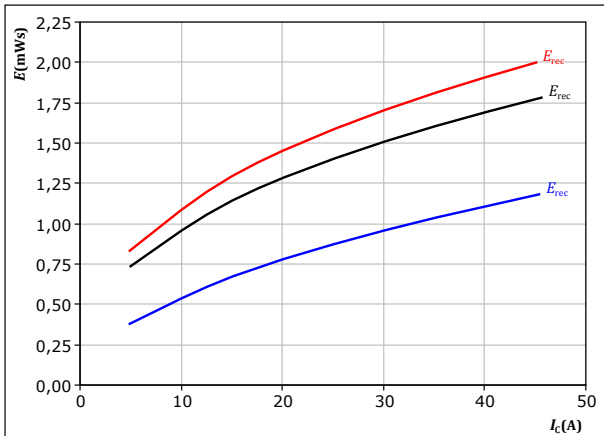


With an inductive load at

$V_{CE} =$	600	V	$T_j:$	25 °C
$V_{GE} =$	±15	V		125 °C
$I_c =$	25	A		150 °C

**figure 20.** FWD

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

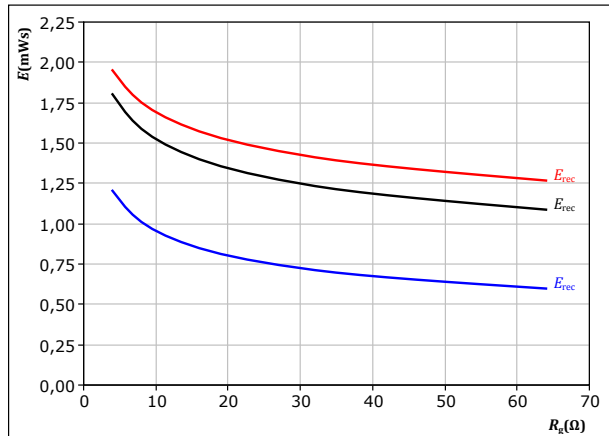


With an inductive load at

$V_{CE} =$	600	V	$T_j:$	25 °C
$V_{GE} =$	±15	V		125 °C
$R_{gon} =$	16	Ω		150 °C

**figure 21.** 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

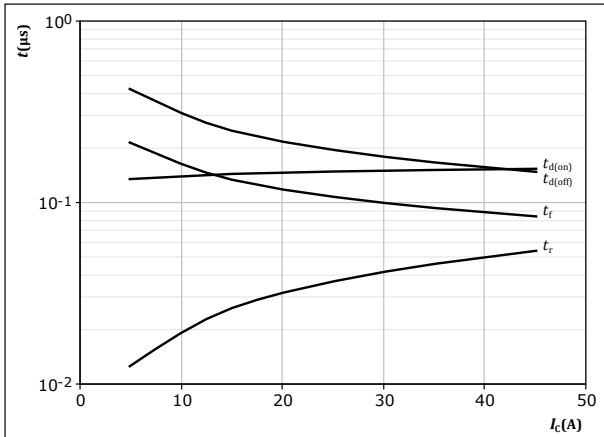
$V_{CE} =$	600	V	$T_j:$	25 °C
$V_{GE} =$	±15	V		125 °C
$I_c =$	25	A		150 °C



## Inverter Switching Characteristics

**figure 22.** IGBT

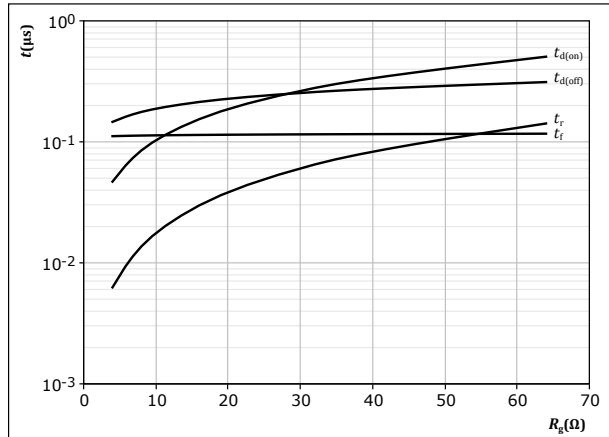
Typical switching times as a function of collector current  
 $t = f(I_c)$



With an inductive load at  
 $T_j = 150 \text{ }^\circ\text{C}$   
 $V_{CE} = 600 \text{ V}$   
 $V_{GE} = \pm 15 \text{ V}$   
 $R_{gon} = 16 \text{ } \Omega$   
 $R_{goff} = 16 \text{ } \Omega$

**figure 23.** IGBT

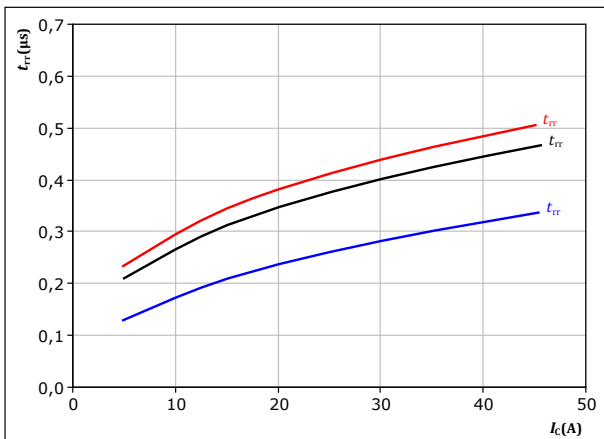
Typical switching times as a function of IGBT turn on gate resistor  
 $t = f(R_g)$



With an inductive load at  
 $T_j = 150 \text{ }^\circ\text{C}$   
 $V_{CE} = 600 \text{ V}$   
 $V_{GE} = \pm 15 \text{ V}$   
 $I_c = 25 \text{ A}$

**figure 24.** FWD

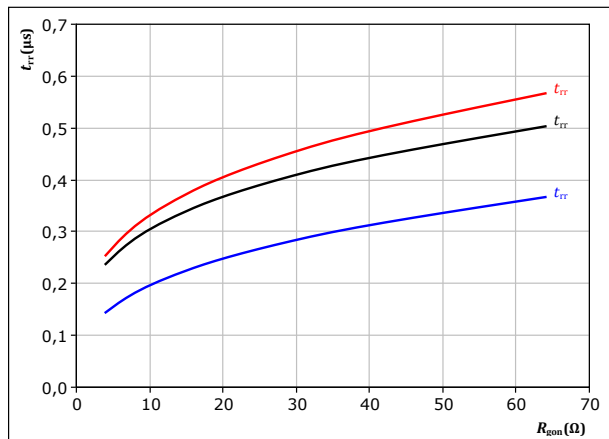
Typical reverse recovery time as a function of collector current  
 $t_{rr} = f(I_c)$



With an inductive load at  
 $V_{CE} = 600 \text{ V}$   
 $V_{GE} = \pm 15 \text{ V}$   
 $R_{gon} = 16 \text{ } \Omega$   
 $T_j:$  — 25 °C  
— 125 °C  
— 150 °C

**figure 25.** FWD

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



With an inductive load at  
 $V_{CE} = 600 \text{ V}$   
 $V_{GE} = \pm 15 \text{ V}$   
 $I_c = 25 \text{ A}$   
 $T_j:$  — 25 °C  
— 125 °C  
— 150 °C

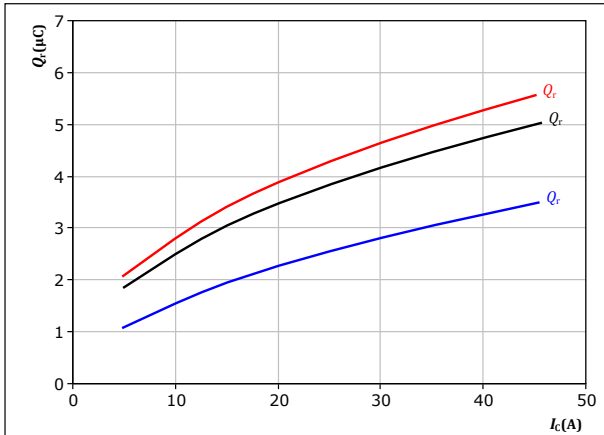


## Inverter Switching Characteristics

figure 26. FWD

Typical recovered charge as a function of collector current

$$Q_r = f(I_c)$$



With an inductive load at

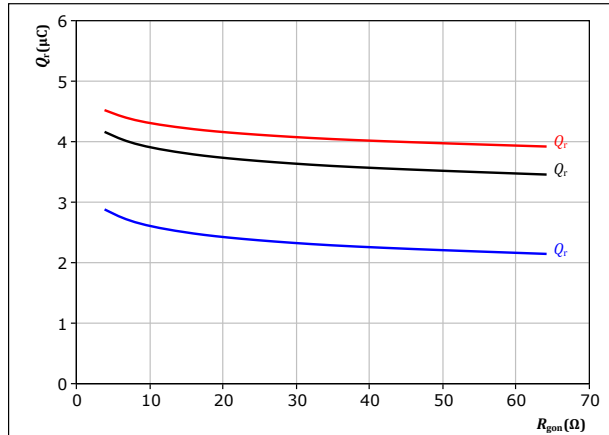
$V_{CE} = 600 \text{ V}$   
 $V_{GE} = \pm 15 \text{ V}$   
 $R_{gon} = 16 \ \Omega$

$T_j$ : — 25 °C  
— 125 °C  
— 150 °C

figure 27. FWD

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

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



With an inductive load at

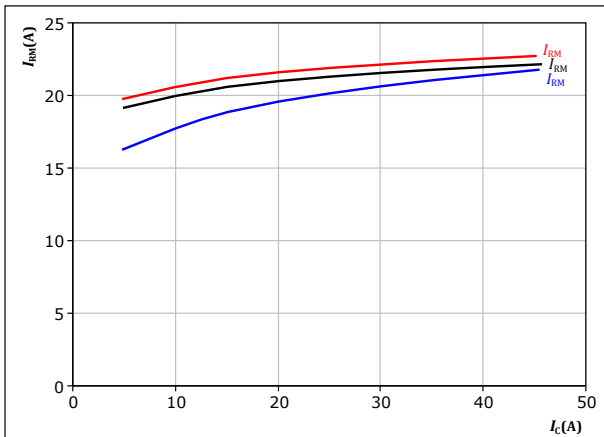
$V_{CE} = 600 \text{ V}$   
 $V_{GE} = \pm 15 \text{ V}$   
 $I_c = 25 \text{ A}$

$T_j$ : — 25 °C  
— 125 °C  
— 150 °C

figure 28. FWD

Typical peak reverse recovery current as a function of collector current

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



With an inductive load at

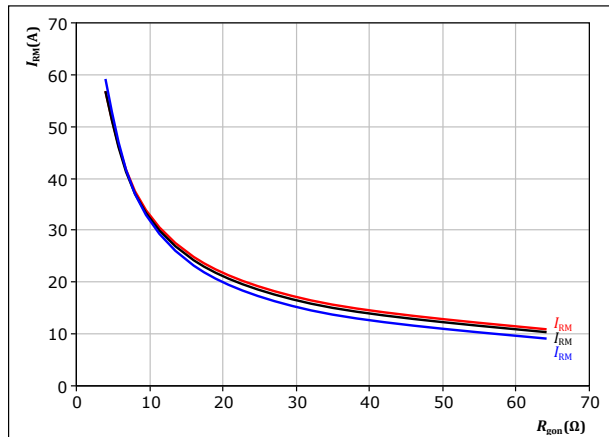
$V_{CE} = 600 \text{ V}$   
 $V_{GE} = \pm 15 \text{ V}$   
 $R_{gon} = 16 \ \Omega$

$T_j$ : — 25 °C  
— 125 °C  
— 150 °C

figure 29. 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

$V_{CE} = 600 \text{ V}$   
 $V_{GE} = \pm 15 \text{ V}$   
 $I_c = 25 \text{ A}$

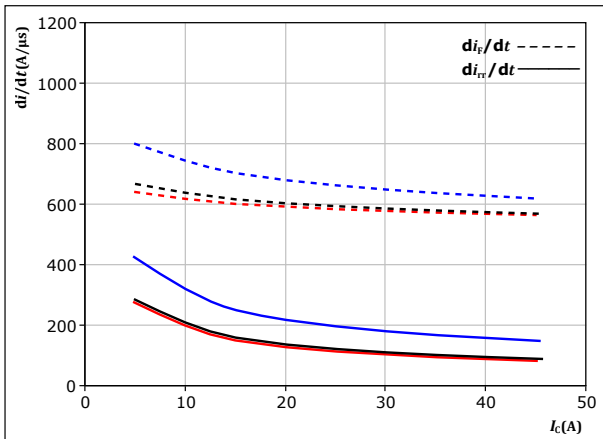
$T_j$ : — 25 °C  
— 125 °C  
— 150 °C



## Inverter Switching Characteristics

**figure 30.** FWD

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



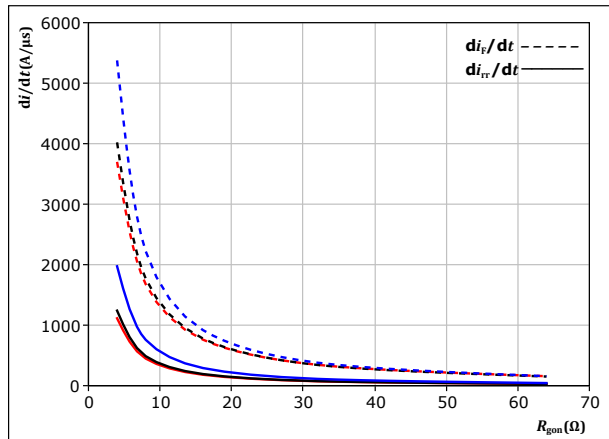
With an inductive load at

$V_{CE} = 600$  V  
 $V_{GE} = \pm 15$  V  
 $R_{gon} = 16$   $\Omega$

$T_j =$  25 °C  
 125 °C  
 150 °C

**figure 31.** FWD

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



With an inductive load at

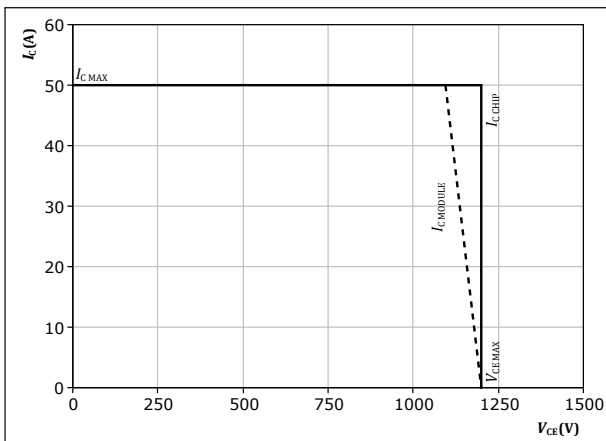
$V_{CE} = 600$  V  
 $V_{GE} = \pm 15$  V  
 $I_C = 25$  A

$T_j =$  25 °C  
 125 °C  
 150 °C

**figure 32.** IGBT

Reverse bias safe operating area

$I_C = f(V_{CE})$



At  $T_j = 150$  °C  
 $R_{gon} = 16$   $\Omega$   
 $R_{goff} = 16$   $\Omega$

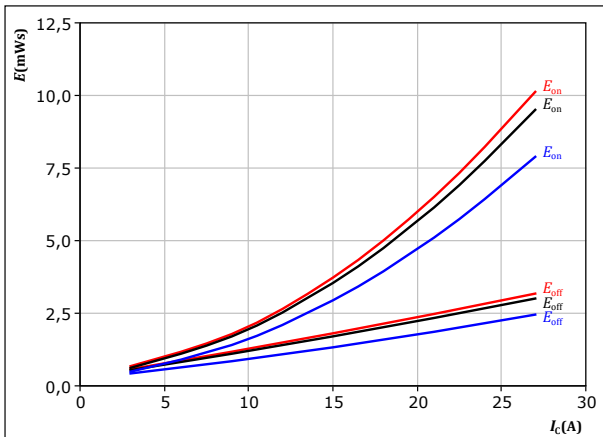


## Brake Switching Characteristics

**figure 33.** IGBT

Typical switching energy losses as a function of collector current

$$E = f(I_c)$$



With an inductive load at

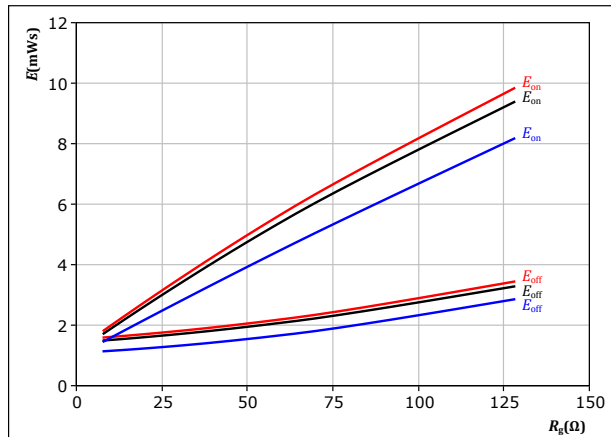
$V_{CE} = 700 \text{ V}$   
 $V_{GE} = 0/15 \text{ V}$   
 $R_{g\text{on}} = 32 \text{ } \Omega$   
 $R_{g\text{off}} = 32 \text{ } \Omega$

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

**figure 34.** IGBT

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

$$E = f(R_g)$$



With an inductive load at

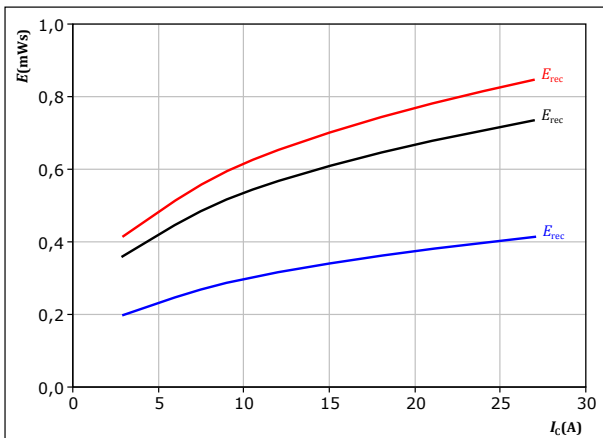
$V_{CE} = 700 \text{ V}$   
 $V_{GE} = 0/15 \text{ V}$   
 $I_c = 15 \text{ A}$

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

**figure 35.** FWD

Typical reverse recovered energy loss as a function of collector current

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



With an inductive load at

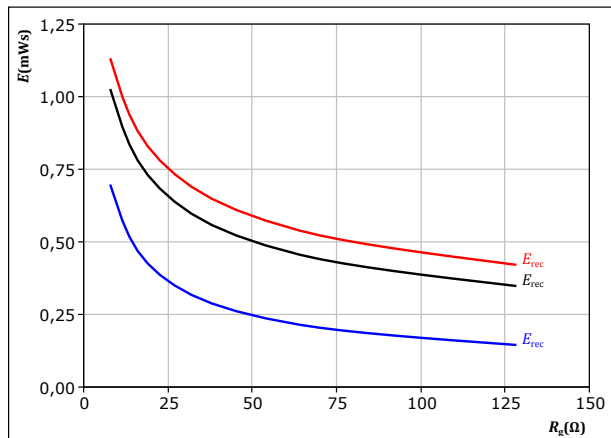
$V_{CE} = 700 \text{ V}$   
 $V_{GE} = 0/15 \text{ V}$   
 $R_{g\text{on}} = 32 \text{ } \Omega$

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

**figure 36.** 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

$V_{CE} = 700 \text{ V}$   
 $V_{GE} = 0/15 \text{ V}$   
 $I_c = 15 \text{ A}$

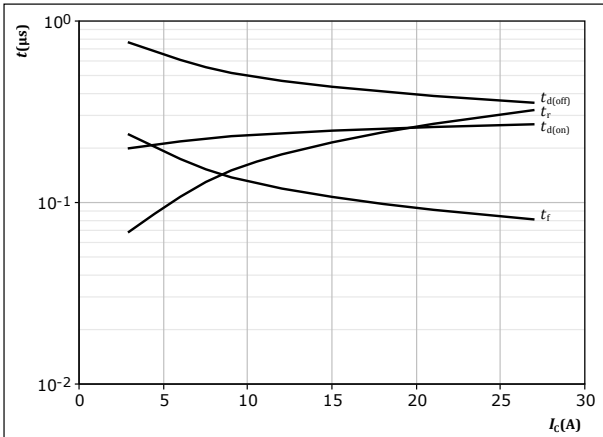
$T_j$ : — 25 °C  
 — 125 °C  
 — 150 °C



## Brake Switching Characteristics

**figure 37.** IGBT

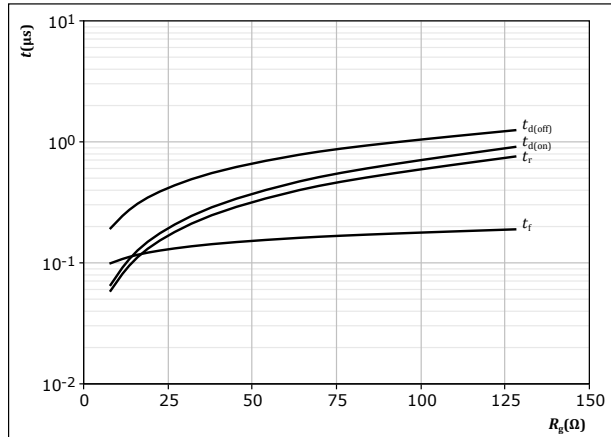
Typical switching times as a function of collector current  
 $t = f(I_c)$



With an inductive load at  
 $T_j = 150 \text{ }^\circ\text{C}$   
 $V_{CE} = 700 \text{ V}$   
 $V_{GE} = 0/15 \text{ V}$   
 $R_{gon} = 32 \text{ } \Omega$   
 $R_{goff} = 32 \text{ } \Omega$

**figure 38.** IGBT

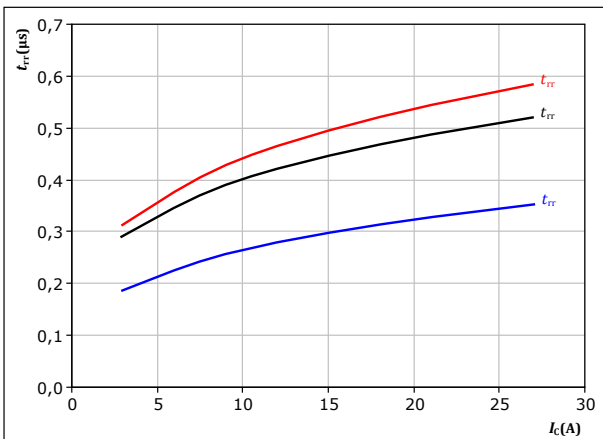
Typical switching times as a function of IGBT turn on gate resistor  
 $t = f(R_g)$



With an inductive load at  
 $T_j = 150 \text{ }^\circ\text{C}$   
 $V_{CE} = 700 \text{ V}$   
 $V_{GE} = 0/15 \text{ V}$   
 $I_c = 15 \text{ A}$

**figure 39.** FWD

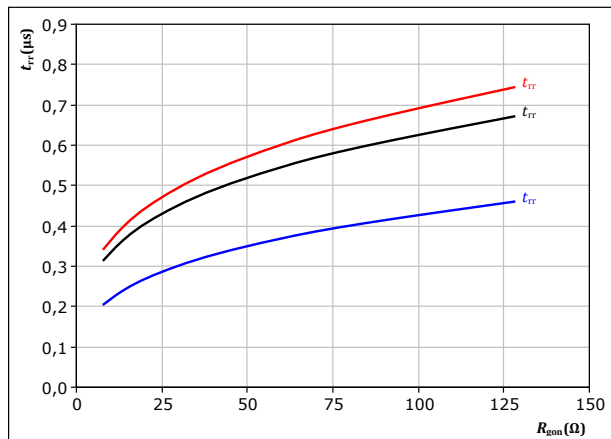
Typical reverse recovery time as a function of collector current  
 $t_{rr} = f(I_c)$



With an inductive load at  
 $V_{CE} = 700 \text{ V}$   
 $V_{GE} = 0/15 \text{ V}$   
 $R_{gon} = 32 \text{ } \Omega$   
 $T_j:$  — 25 °C  
 — 125 °C  
 — 150 °C

**figure 40.** FWD

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



With an inductive load at  
 $V_{CE} = 700 \text{ V}$   
 $V_{GE} = 0/15 \text{ V}$   
 $I_c = 15 \text{ A}$   
 $T_j:$  — 25 °C  
 — 125 °C  
 — 150 °C

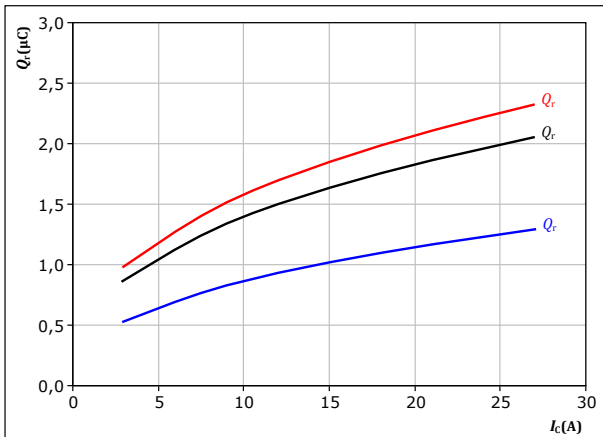


## Brake Switching Characteristics

**figure 41.** FWD

Typical recovered charge as a function of collector current

$$Q_r = f(I_c)$$



With an inductive load at

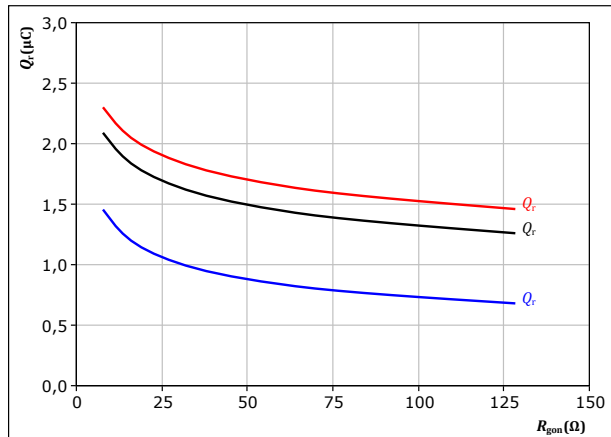
$V_{CE} = 700$  V  
 $V_{GE} = 0/15$  V  
 $R_{gon} = 32$  Ω

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

**figure 42.** FWD

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

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



With an inductive load at

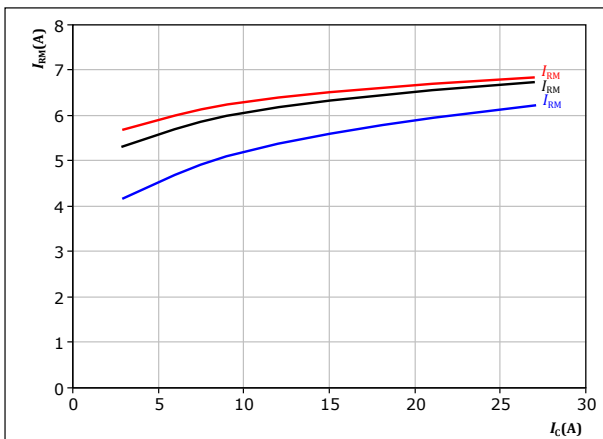
$V_{CE} = 700$  V  
 $V_{GE} = 0/15$  V  
 $I_c = 15$  A

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

**figure 43.** FWD

Typical peak reverse recovery current as a function of collector current

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



With an inductive load at

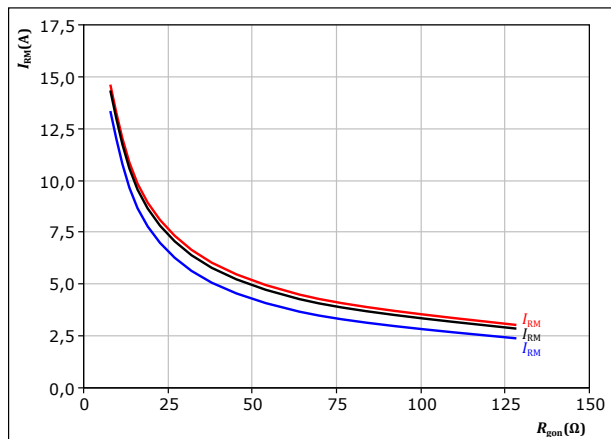
$V_{CE} = 700$  V  
 $V_{GE} = 0/15$  V  
 $R_{gon} = 32$  Ω

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

**figure 44.** 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

$V_{CE} = 700$  V  
 $V_{GE} = 0/15$  V  
 $I_c = 15$  A

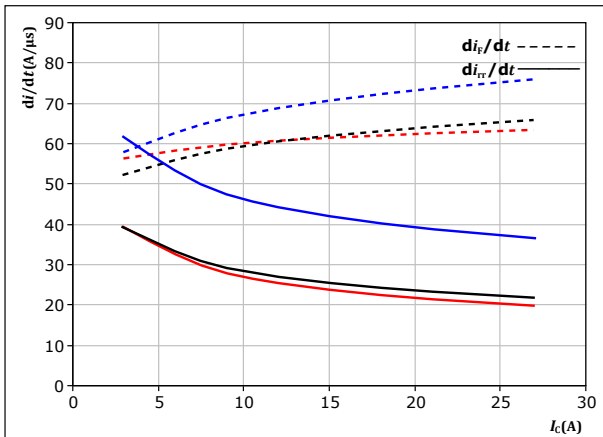
$T_j$ :  
— 25 °C  
— 125 °C  
— 150 °C



## Brake Switching Characteristics

**figure 45.** FWD

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

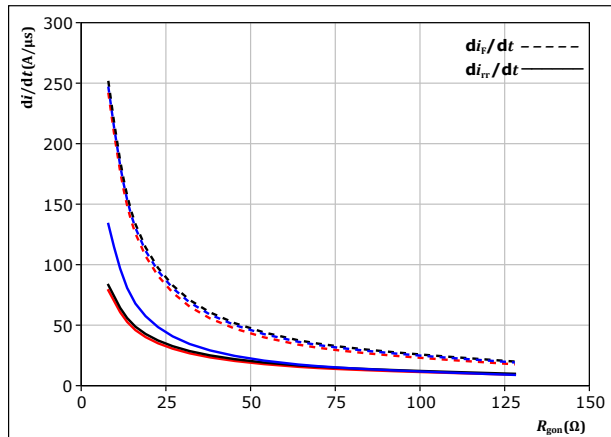


With an inductive load at  
 $V_{CE} = 700 \text{ V}$   
 $V_{GE} = 0/15 \text{ V}$   
 $R_{gon} = 32 \text{ } \Omega$

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

**figure 46.** FWD

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

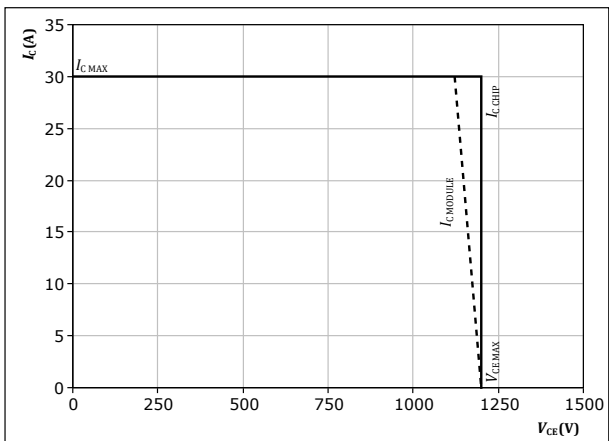


With an inductive load at  
 $V_{CE} = 700 \text{ V}$   
 $V_{GE} = 0/15 \text{ V}$   
 $I_c = 15 \text{ A}$

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

**figure 47.** IGBT

Reverse bias safe operating area  
 $I_c = f(V_{CE})$



At  $T_j = 150 \text{ } ^\circ\text{C}$   
 $R_{gon} = 32 \text{ } \Omega$   
 $R_{goff} = 32 \text{ } \Omega$





## Switching Definitions

figure 48. IGBT

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

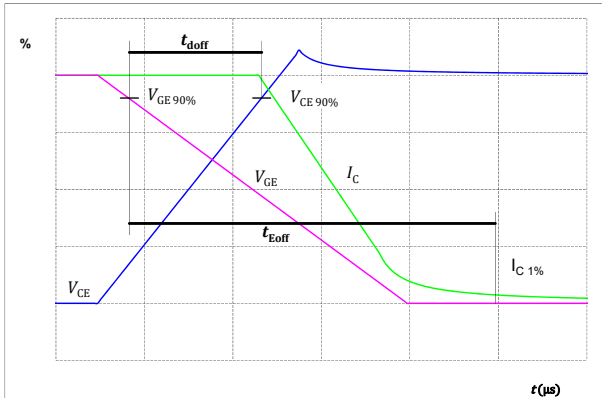


figure 49. IGBT

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



figure 50. IGBT

Turn-off Switching Waveforms & definition of  $t_f$

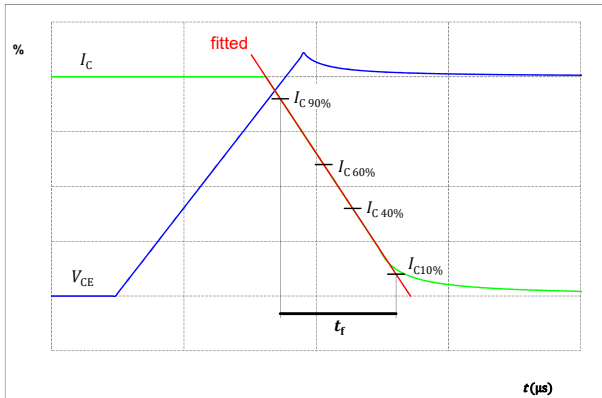
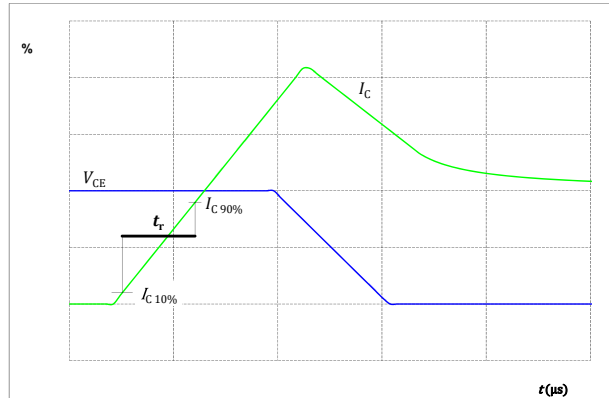


figure 51. IGBT

Turn-on Switching Waveforms & definition of  $t_r$





### Switching Definitions

figure 52. FWD

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

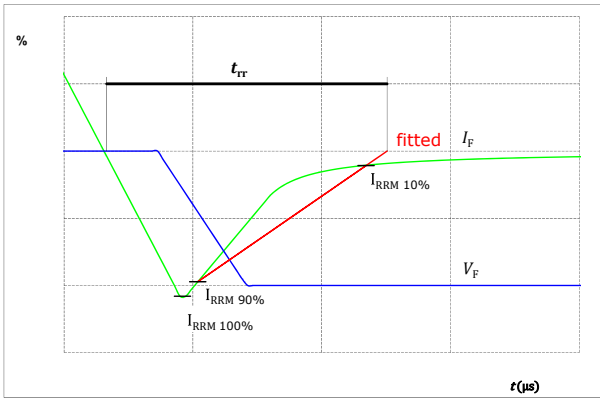
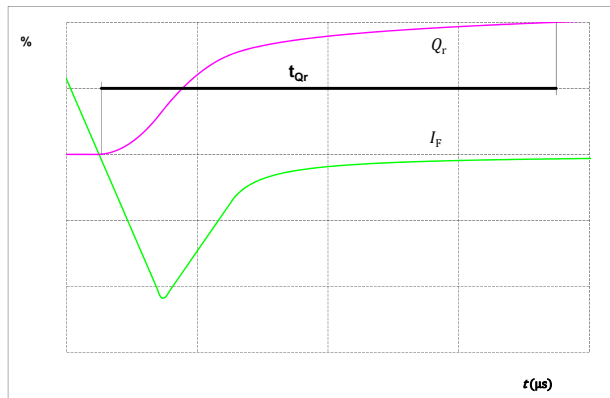


figure 53. FWD

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

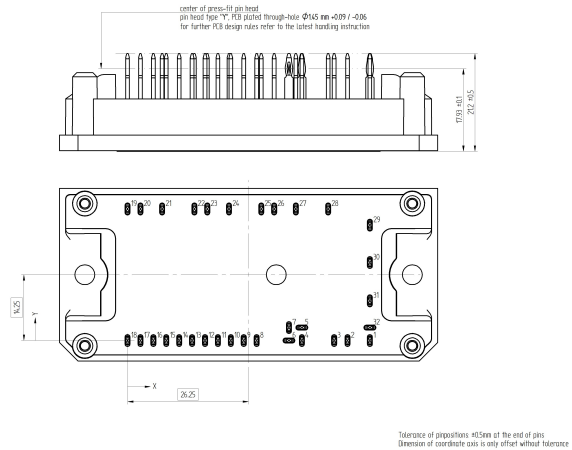




Ordering Code	
Version	Ordering Code
Without thermal paste	10-P112PMA025M7-P588A79Y
With thermal paste (5,2 W/mK, PTM6000HV)	10-P112PMA025M7-P588A79Y-/7/
With thermal paste (3,4 W/mK, PSX-P7)	10-P112PMA025M7-P588A79Y-/3/

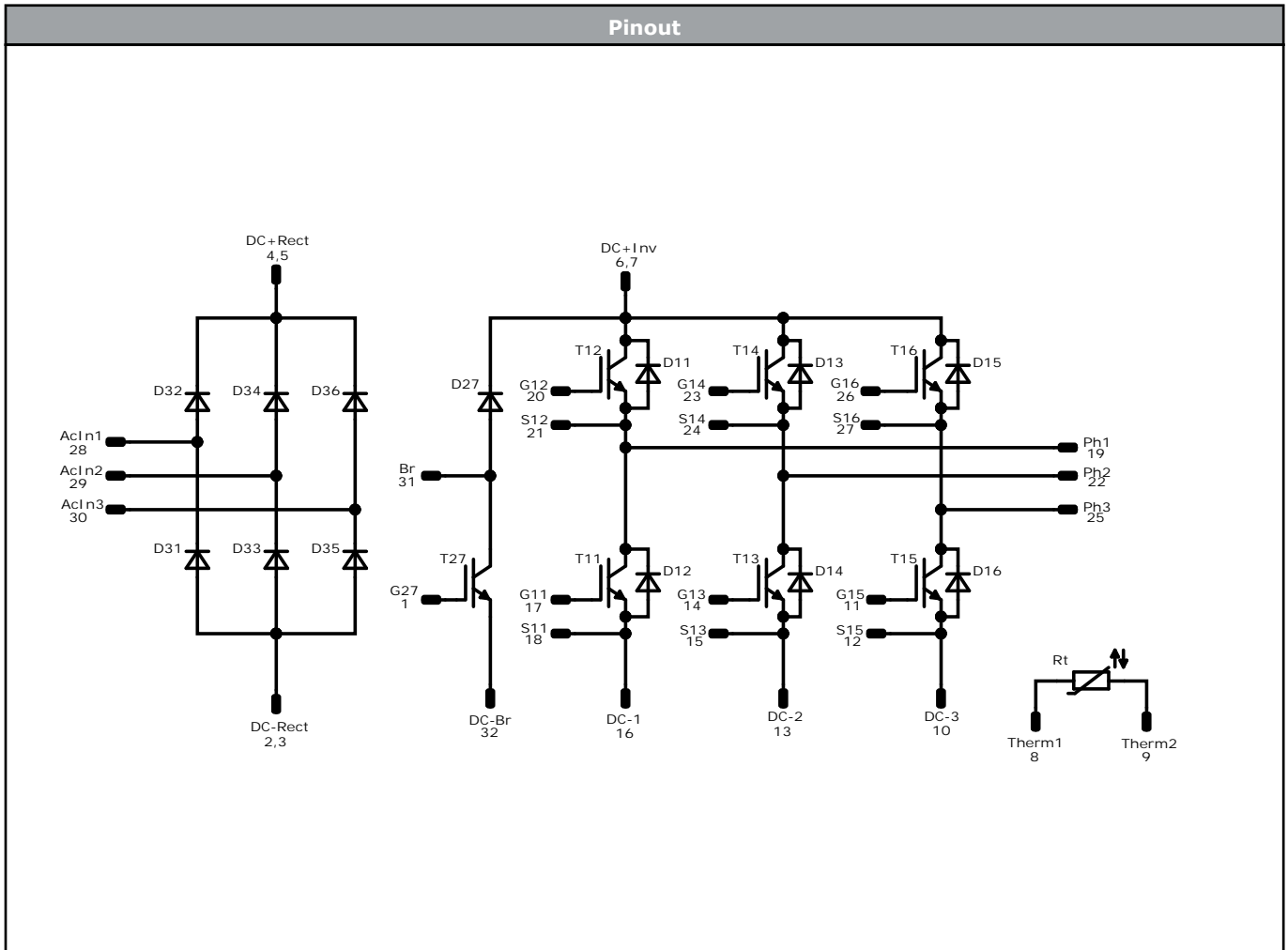
Marking						
	Text	Name	Date code	UL & VIN	Lot	Serial
		NN-NNNNNNNNNNNNNN- TTTTTIVV	WWYY	UL VIN	LLLLL	SSSS
<b>Datamatrix</b>	Type&Ver	Lot number	Serial	Date code		
	TTTTTIVV	LLLLL	SSSS	WWYY		

Pin table [mm]				Outline
Pin	X	Y	Function	
1	52,55	0	G27	
2	47,7	0	DC-Rect	
3	44,8	0	DC-Rect	
4	37,8	0	DC+Rect	
5	37,8	2,8	DC+Rect	
6	35	0	DC+Inv	
7	35	2,8	DC+Inv	
8	28	0	Therm1	
9	25,2	0	Therm2	
10	22,4	0	DC-3	
11	19,6	0	G15	
12	16,8	0	S15	
13	14	0	DC-2	
14	11,2	0	G13	
15	8,4	0	S13	
16	5,6	0	DC-1	
17	2,8	0	G11	
18	0	0	S11	
19	0	28,5	Ph1	
20	2,8	28,5	G12	
21	7,5	28,5	S12	
22	14,5	28,5	Ph2	
23	17,3	28,5	G14	
24	22	28,5	S14	
25	29	28,5	Ph3	
26	31,8	28,5	G16	
27	36,5	28,5	S16	
28	43,5	28,5	ACIn1	
29	52,55	25	ACIn2	
30	52,55	16,9	ACIn3	
31	52,55	8,6	Br	
32	52,55	2,8	DC-Br	





Vincotech



Identification					
ID	Component	Voltage	Current	Function	Comment
T11, T12, T13, T14, T15, T16	IGBT	1200 V	25 A	Inverter Switch	
D11, D12, D13, D14, D15, D16	FWD	1200 V	25 A	Inverter Diode	
T27	IGBT	1200 V	15 A	Brake Switch	
D27	FWD	1200 V	10 A	Brake Diode	
D31, D32, D33, D34, D35, D36	Rectifier	1600 V	35 A	Rectifier Diode	
Rt	NTC			Thermistor	




Vincotech

Packaging instruction				
Standard packaging quantity (SPQ) 100	>SPQ	Standard	<SPQ	Sample

Handling instruction
Handling instructions for <i>flow 1</i> packages see vincotech.com website.

Package data
Package data for <i>flow 1</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
10-P112PMA025M7-P588A79Y-D6-14	1 Apr. 2022	Correct Erec of Brake Diode	

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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.