



MiniSKiiP® PIM 3

1200 V / 75 A

Topology features

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

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>
- Easy assembly in one mounting step
- Flexible PCB design w/o pin holes
- Rugged solderless spring contacts

Extra features

- Equivalent: SKiiP 37NAB12T4V1

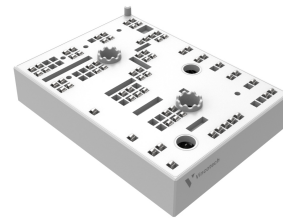
Target applications

- Industrial Drives

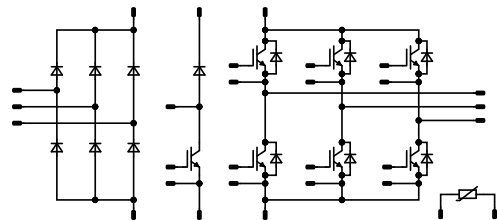
Types

- 80-M312PMA075M7-K429A70

MiniSKiiP® 3 16 mm housing



Schematic





Vincotech

**80-M312PMA075M7-K429A70**  
datasheet

## Maximum Ratings

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

Parameter	Symbol	Conditions	Value	Unit
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### Inverter Switch

Collector-emitter voltage	$V_{CES}$		1200	V
Collector current (DC current)	$I_C$	$T_j = T_{jmax}$ $T_s = 80\text{ °C}$	96	A
Repetitive peak collector current	$I_{CRM}$	$t_p$ limited by $T_{jmax}$	150	A
Total power dissipation	$P_{tot}$	$T_j = T_{jmax}$ $T_s = 80\text{ °C}$	196	W
Gate-emitter voltage	$V_{GES}$		$\pm 20$	V
Maximum junction temperature	$T_{jmax}$		175	°C

### Inverter Diode

Peak repetitive reverse voltage	$V_{RRM}$		1200	V
Forward current (DC current)	$I_F$	$T_j = T_{jmax}$ $T_s = 80\text{ °C}$	81	A
Repetitive peak forward current	$I_{FRM}$	$t_p$ limited by $T_{jmax}$	200	A
Total power dissipation	$P_{tot}$	$T_j = T_{jmax}$ $T_s = 80\text{ °C}$	149	W
Maximum junction temperature	$T_{jmax}$		175	°C

### Brake Switch

Collector-emitter voltage	$V_{CES}$		1200	V
Collector current (DC current)	$I_C$	$T_j = T_{jmax}$ $T_s = 80\text{ °C}$	96	A
Repetitive peak collector current	$I_{CRM}$	$t_p$ limited by $T_{jmax}$	150	A
Total power dissipation	$P_{tot}$	$T_j = T_{jmax}$ $T_s = 80\text{ °C}$	196	W
Gate-emitter voltage	$V_{GES}$		$\pm 20$	V
Maximum junction temperature	$T_{jmax}$		175	°C

**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)	$I_F$	$T_j = T_{jmax}$ $T_s = 80\text{ °C}$	81	A
Repetitive peak forward current	$I_{FRM}$	$t_p$ limited by $T_{jmax}$	200	A
Total power dissipation	$P_{tot}$	$T_j = T_{jmax}$ $T_s = 80\text{ °C}$	149	W
Maximum junction temperature	$T_{jmax}$		175	°C

**Rectifier Diode**

Peak repetitive reverse voltage	$V_{RRM}$		1600	V
Forward current (DC current)	$I_F$	$T_j = T_{jmax}$ $T_s = 80\text{ °C}$	75	A
Surge (non-repetitive) forward current	$I_{FSM}$	Single Half Sine Wave, $t_p = 10\text{ ms}$ $T_j = 150\text{ °C}$	490	A
Surge current capability	$I^2t$		1200	A <sup>2</sup> s
Total power dissipation	$P_{tot}$	$T_j = T_{jmax}$ $T_s = 80\text{ °C}$	91	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* $t_p = 2\text{ s}$	5500	V
Isolation voltage	$V_{isol}$	AC Voltage $t_p = 1\text{ min}$	2500	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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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		

#### Inverter Switch

##### Static

Gate-emitter threshold voltage	$V_{GE(th)}$		10	0,0075	25	5,4	6	6,6	V
Collector-emitter saturation voltage	$V_{CE(sat)}$	15		75	25 125 150		1,55 1,7 1,75	1,9 <sup>(1)</sup>	V
Collector-emitter cut-off current	$I_{CES}$	0	1200		25			100	μA
Gate-emitter leakage current	$I_{GES}$	20	0		25			500	nA
Internal gate resistance	$r_g$						4		Ω
Input capacitance	$C_{ies}$						16000		pF
Output capacitance	$C_{oes}$	0	10		25		480		pF
Reverse transfer capacitance	$C_{res}$						190		pF
Gate charge	$Q_g$	$V_{CC} = 600$ V	0/15		75	25		570	nC

##### Thermal

Thermal resistance junction to sink <sup>(2)</sup>	$R_{th(j-s)}$	$\lambda_{paste} = 2,5$ W/mK (HPTP)					0,49		K/W
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##### Dynamic

Turn-on delay time	$t_{d(on)}$	$R_{gon} = 2 \Omega$ $R_{goff} = 2 \Omega$	±15	600	75	25		197,2		ns				
						125		208,2						
						150		211,8						
Rise time	$t_r$									25		28,6		ns
										125		37,6		
										150		38,6		
Turn-off delay time	$t_{d(off)}$									25		203,4		ns
						125		233						
						150		241,8						
Fall time	$t_f$					25		86,36		ns				
						125		112,58						
						150		111,22						
Turn-on energy (per pulse)	$E_{on}$	$Q_{tfwd} = 8,54 \mu C$ $Q_{tfwd} = 13,39 \mu C$ $Q_{tfwd} = 15,31 \mu C$				25		5,56		mWs				
						125		7,82						
						150		8,5						
Turn-off energy (per pulse)	$E_{off}$					25		5,08		mWs				
						125		6,8						
						150		7,28						





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**80-M312PMA075M7-K429A70**  
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	$V_F$				100	25 125 150		1,82 1,96 1,97	2,1 <sup>(1)</sup>	V
Reverse leakage current	$I_R$	$V_r = 1200$ V				25			40	μA
<b>Thermal</b>										
Thermal resistance junction to sink <sup>(2)</sup>	$R_{th(j-s)}$	$\lambda_{paste} = 2,5$ W/mK (HPTP)						0,64		K/W
<b>Dynamic</b>										
Peak recovery current	$I_{RM}$	$di/dt=2268$ A/μs $di/dt=1969$ A/μs $di/dt=1970$ A/μs	±15	600	75	25 125 150		74,72 76,64 78,09		A
Reverse recovery time	$t_{rr}$					25 125 150		277,69 432,14 458,54		ns
Recovered charge	$Q_r$					25 125 150		8,54 13,39 15,31		μC
Reverse recovered energy	$E_{rec}$					25 125 150		3,2 5,19 6		mWs
Peak rate of fall of recovery current	$(di_r/dt)_{max}$					25 125 150		801,95 613,64 544,2		A/μs



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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		

#### Brake Switch

##### Static

Gate-emitter threshold voltage	$V_{GE(th)}$		10	0,0075	25	5,4	6	6,6	V
Collector-emitter saturation voltage	$V_{CE(sat)}$	15		75	25 125 150		1,55 1,7 1,75	1,9 <sup>(1)</sup>	V
Collector-emitter cut-off current	$I_{CES}$	0	1200		25			100	μA
Gate-emitter leakage current	$I_{GES}$	20	0		25			500	nA
Internal gate resistance	$r_g$						4		Ω
Input capacitance	$C_{ies}$						16000		pF
Output capacitance	$C_{oes}$	0	10		25		480		pF
Reverse transfer capacitance	$C_{res}$						190		pF
Gate charge	$Q_g$	$V_{CC} = 600$ V	0/15		75	25	570		nC

##### Thermal

Thermal resistance junction to sink <sup>(2)</sup>	$R_{th(j-s)}$	$\lambda_{paste} = 2,5$ W/mK (HPTP)					0,49		K/W
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##### Dynamic

Turn-on delay time	$t_{d(on)}$					25 125 150		197,2 208,2 211,8	ns
Rise time	$t_r$	$R_{gon} = 2$ Ω $R_{goff} = 2$ Ω	±15	600	75	25 125 150		28,6 37,6 38,6	ns
Turn-off delay time	$t_{d(off)}$					25 125 150		203,4 233 241,8	ns
Fall time	$t_f$					25 125 150		86,36 112,58 111,22	ns
Turn-on energy (per pulse)	$E_{on}$					$Q_{tfwd} = 8,54$ μC $Q_{tfwd} = 13,39$ μC $Q_{tfwd} = 15,31$ μC			
Turn-off energy (per pulse)	$E_{off}$					25 125 150		5,08 6,8 7,28	mWs



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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		

#### Brake Diode

##### Static

Forward voltage	$V_F$				100	25 125 150		1,82 1,96 1,97	2,1 <sup>(1)</sup>	V
Reverse leakage current	$I_R$	$V_T = 1200$ V				25			40	μA

##### Thermal

Thermal resistance junction to sink <sup>(2)</sup>	$R_{th(j-s)}$	$\lambda_{paste} = 2,5$ W/mK (HPTP)						0,64		K/W
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##### Dynamic

Peak recovery current	$I_{RM}$					25 125 150		74,72 76,64 78,09		A
Reverse recovery time	$t_{rr}$					25 125 150		277,69 432,14 458,54		ns
Recovered charge	$Q_r$	$di/dt=2268$ A/μs $di/dt=1969$ A/μs $di/dt=1970$ A/μs	±15	600	75	25 125 150		8,54 13,39 15,31		μC
Reverse recovered energy	$E_{rec}$					25 125 150		3,2 5,19 6		mWs
Peak rate of fall of recovery current	$(di_r/dt)_{max}$					25 125 150		801,95 613,64 544,2		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	$V_F$				25	25 125		1 0,915	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>	$R_{th(j-s)}$	$\lambda_{paste} = 2,5$ W/mK (HPTP)						0,77		K/W
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#### Thermistor

##### Static

Rated resistance	$R$					25		1		kΩ
Deviation of $R_{100}$	$\Delta_{R/R}$	$R_{100} = 1670$ Ω				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

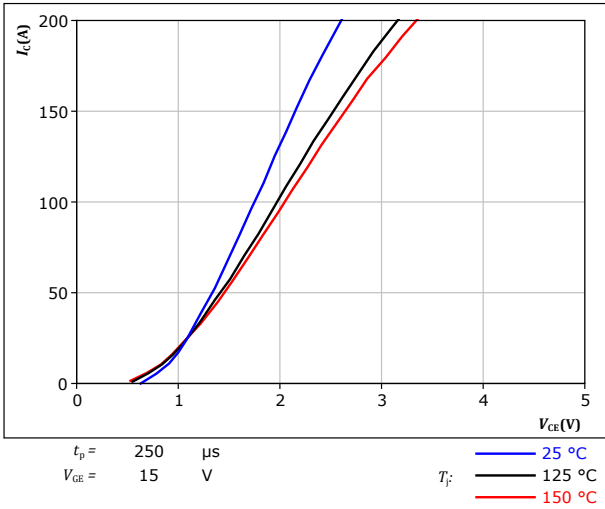
<sup>(2)</sup> Only valid with pre-applied Vincotech thermal interface material.



## Inverter Switch Characteristics

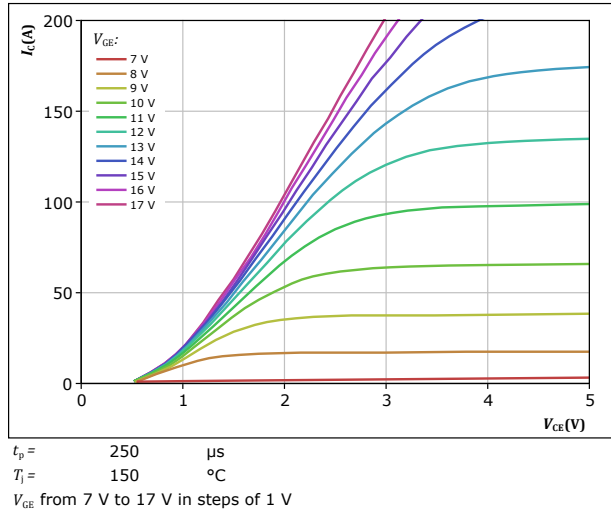
**figure 1.** IGBT

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



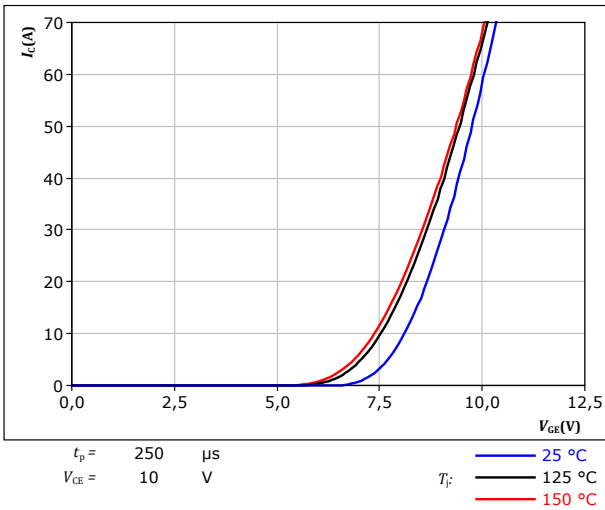
**figure 2.** IGBT

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



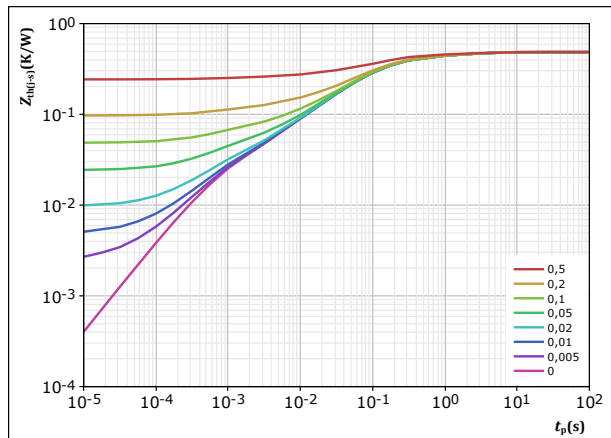
**figure 3.** IGBT

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



**figure 4.** IGBT

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



$D = t_p / T$   
 $R_{th(j-s)} = 0,485 \text{ K/W}$

IGBT thermal model values

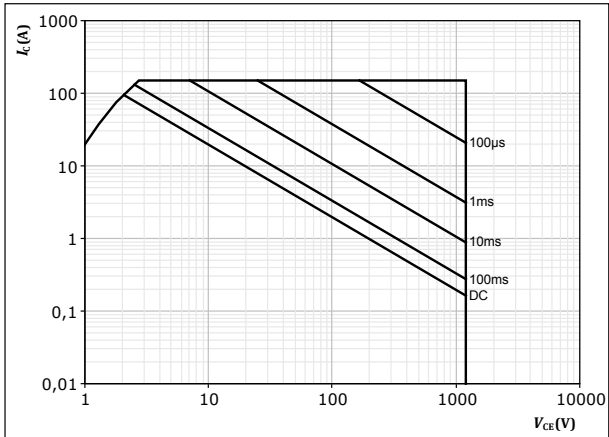
$R$ (K/W)	$\tau$ (s)
4,98E-02	2,62E+00
8,75E-02	4,29E-01
2,68E-01	8,30E-02
5,75E-02	1,07E-02
2,23E-02	7,07E-04



## Inverter Switch Characteristics

figure 5. IGBT

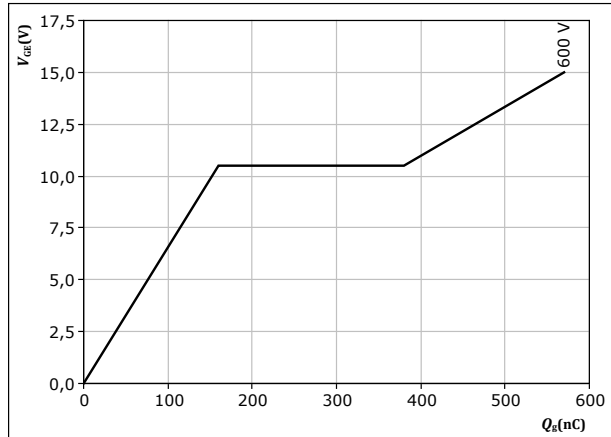
Safe operating area  
 $I_C = f(V_{CE})$



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

figure 6. IGBT

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



$I_C = 75$  A  
 $T_j = 25$  °C



## Inverter Diode Characteristics

figure 7. FWD

Typical forward characteristics

$$I_F = f(V_F)$$

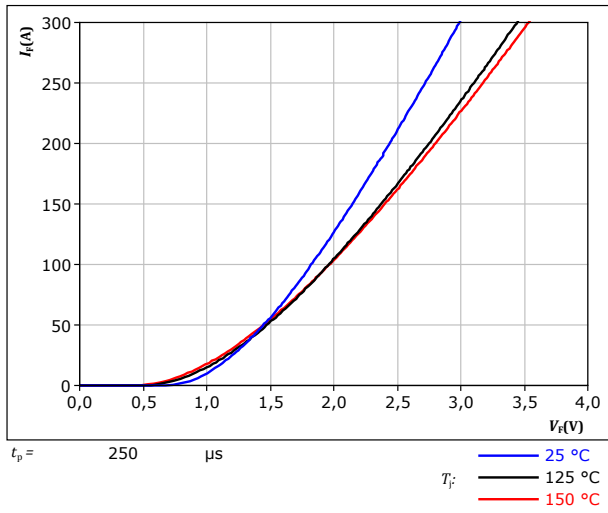
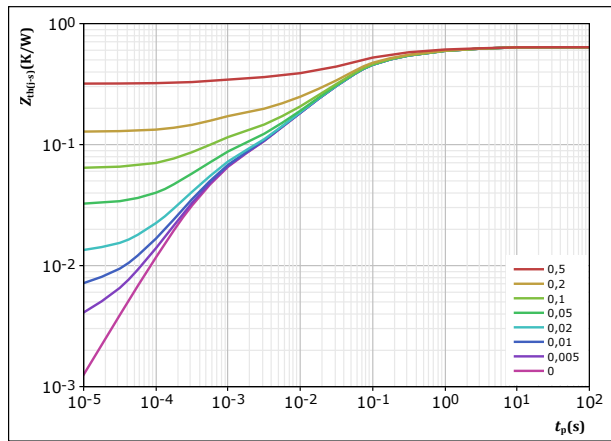


figure 8. FWD

Transient thermal impedance as a function of pulse width

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



$D = \frac{t_p}{T}$   
 $R_{th(j-s)} = 0,638 \text{ K/W}$   
 FWD thermal model values

R (K/W)	$\tau$ (s)
5,39E-02	2,66E+00
1,18E-01	3,25E-01
3,25E-01	4,92E-02
8,49E-02	7,32E-03
5,61E-02	5,21E-04

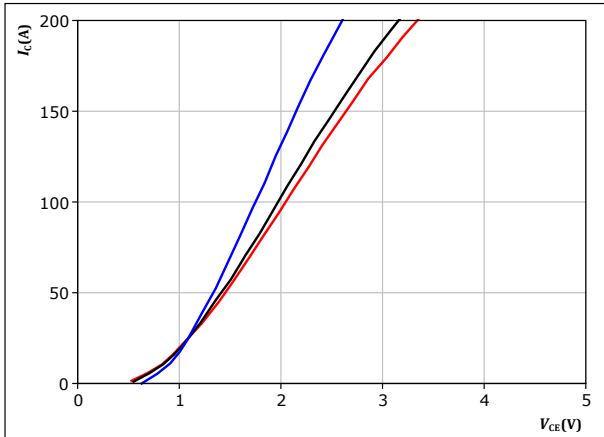


## Brake Switch Characteristics

figure 9. IGBT

Typical output characteristics

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

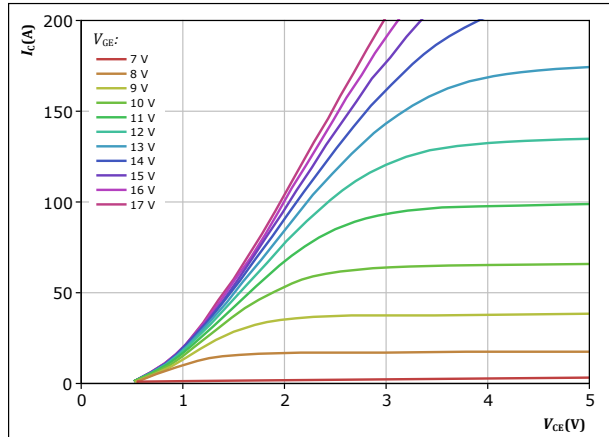


$t_p = 250 \mu s$   
 $V_{GE} = 15 V$   
 $T_j:$  25 °C, 125 °C, 150 °C

figure 10. IGBT

Typical output characteristics

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

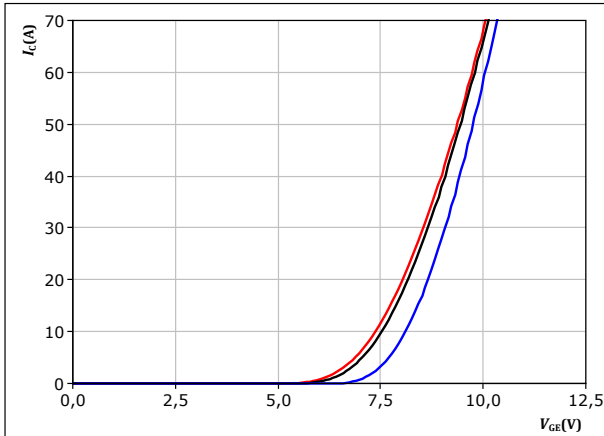


$t_p = 250 \mu s$   
 $T_j = 150 \text{ } ^\circ C$   
 $V_{GE}$  from 7 V to 17 V in steps of 1 V

figure 11. IGBT

Typical transfer characteristics

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

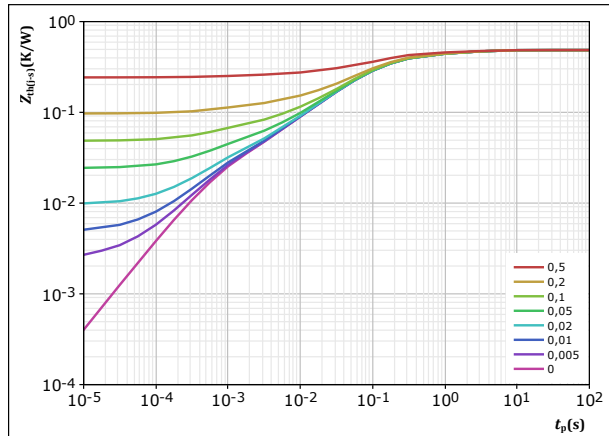


$t_p = 250 \mu s$   
 $V_{CE} = 10 V$   
 $T_j:$  25 °C, 125 °C, 150 °C

figure 12. IGBT

Transient thermal impedance as a function of pulse width

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



$D = t_p / T$   
 $R_{th(j-s)} = 0,485 \text{ K/W}$   
IGBT thermal model values  

$R$ (K/W)	$\tau$ (s)
4,98E-02	2,62E+00
8,75E-02	4,29E-01
2,68E-01	8,30E-02
5,75E-02	1,07E-02
2,23E-02	7,07E-04

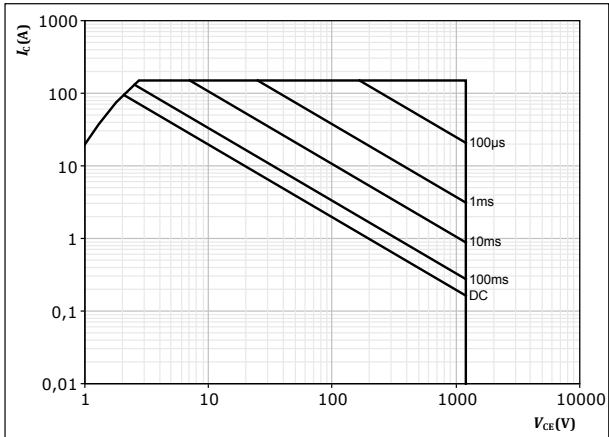




### Brake Switch Characteristics

figure 13. IGBT

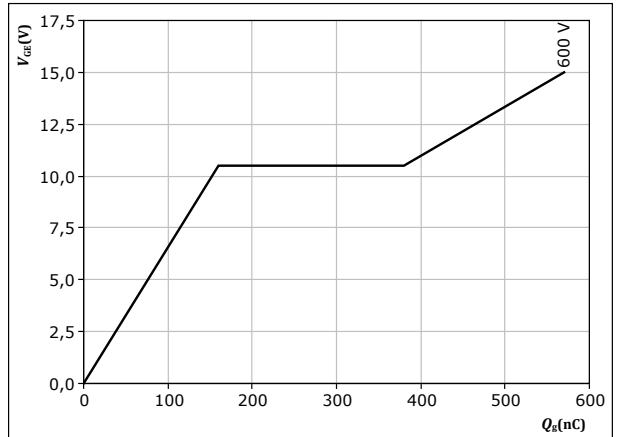
Safe operating area  
 $I_C = f(V_{CE})$



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

figure 14. IGBT

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



$I_C = 75$  A  
 $T_j = 25$  °C



## Brake Diode Characteristics

figure 15. FWD

Typical forward characteristics

$$I_F = f(V_F)$$

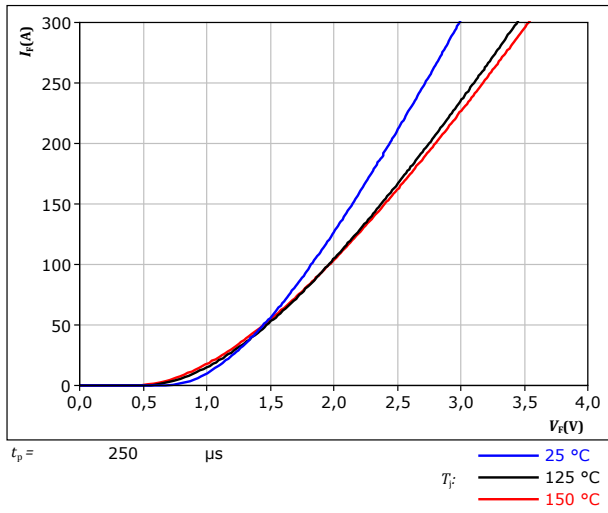
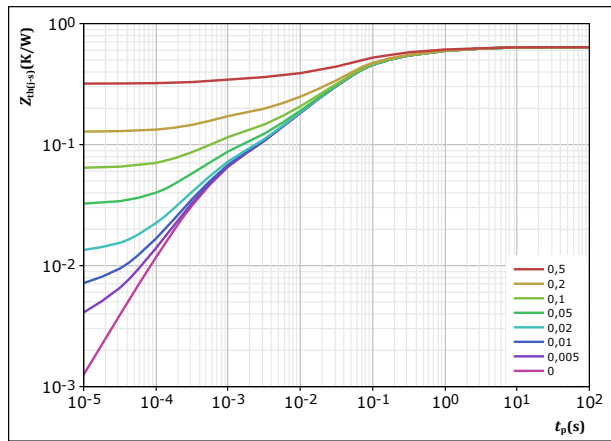


figure 16. FWD

Transient thermal impedance as a function of pulse width

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



$D = \frac{t_p}{T}$   
 $R_{th(j-s)} = 0,638 \text{ K/W}$   
 FWD thermal model values

$R$ (K/W)	$\tau$ (s)
5,39E-02	2,66E+00
1,18E-01	3,25E-01
3,25E-01	4,92E-02
8,49E-02	7,32E-03
5,61E-02	5,21E-04



## Rectifier Diode Characteristics

figure 17. Rectifier

Typical forward characteristics

$$I_F = f(V_F)$$

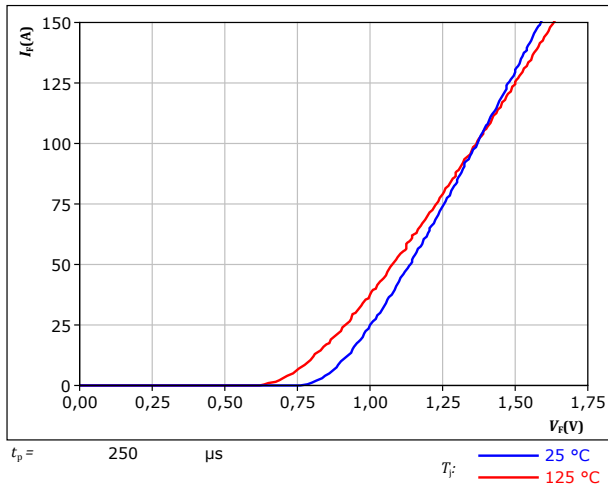
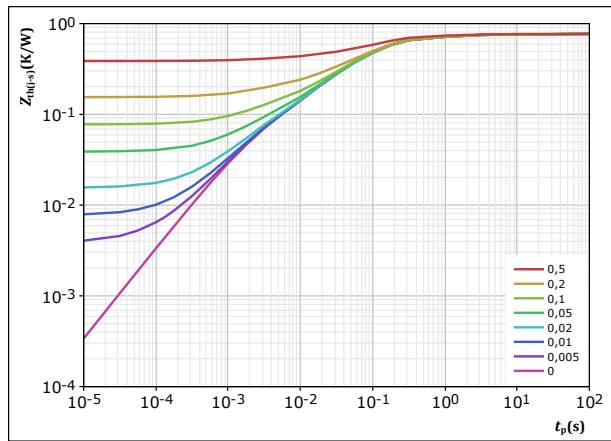


figure 18. Rectifier

Transient thermal impedance as a function of pulse width

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



$D = \frac{t_p}{T}$   
 $R_{th(j-s)} = 0,77$  K/W  
 Rectifier thermal model values

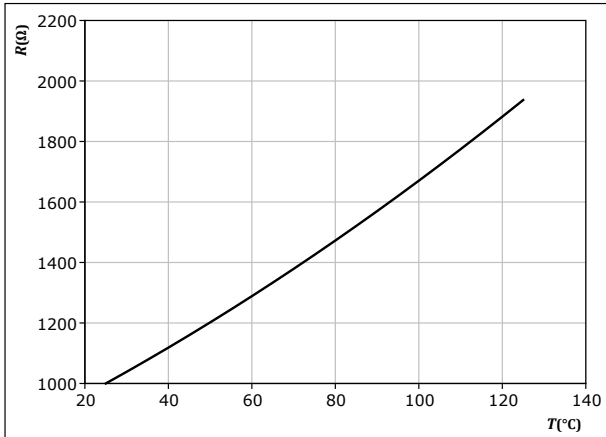
$R$ (K/W)	$\tau$ (s)
1,51E-02	7,27E+01
8,95E-02	1,42E+00
4,64E-01	1,16E-01
1,58E-01	2,28E-02
4,76E-02	2,08E-03



### Thermistor Characteristics

figure 19. Thermistor

Typical PTC characteristic as function of temperature  
 $R_T = f(T)$

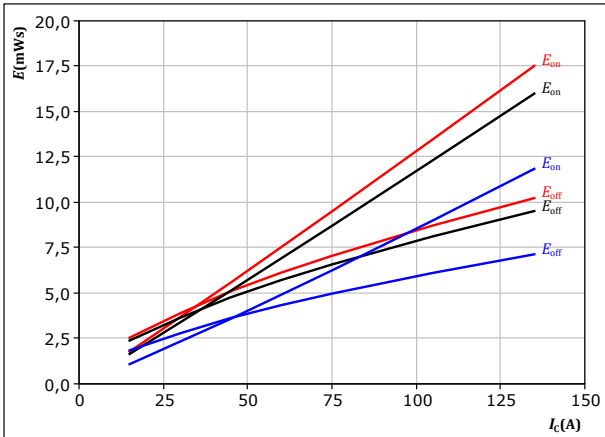




## Inverter Switching Characteristics

**figure 20.** IGBT

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

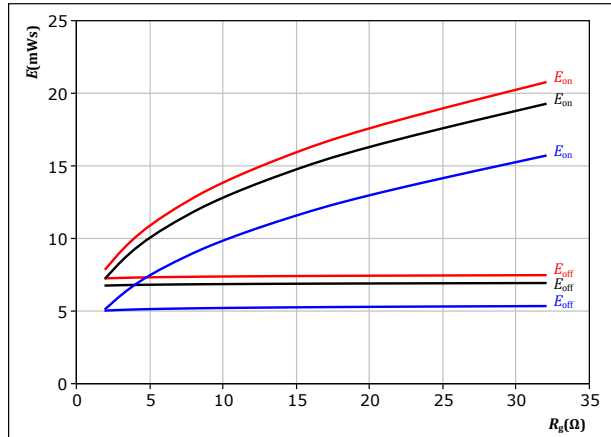


With an inductive load at  
 $V_{CE} = 600$  V  
 $V_{GE} = \pm 15$  V  
 $R_{gon} = 2$   $\Omega$   
 $R_{goff} = 2$   $\Omega$

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

**figure 21.** IGBT

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

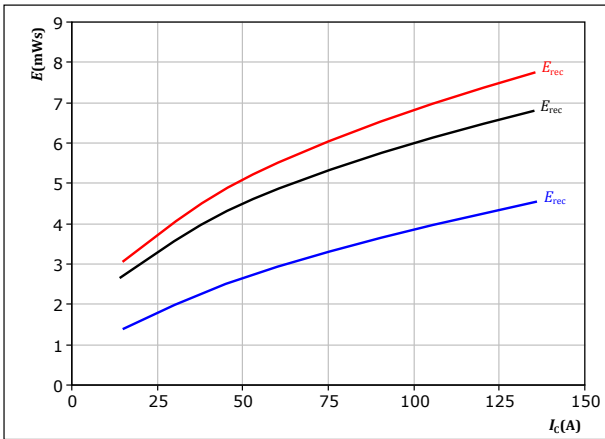


With an inductive load at  
 $V_{CE} = 600$  V  
 $V_{GE} = \pm 15$  V  
 $I_c = 75$  A

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

**figure 22.** FWD

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

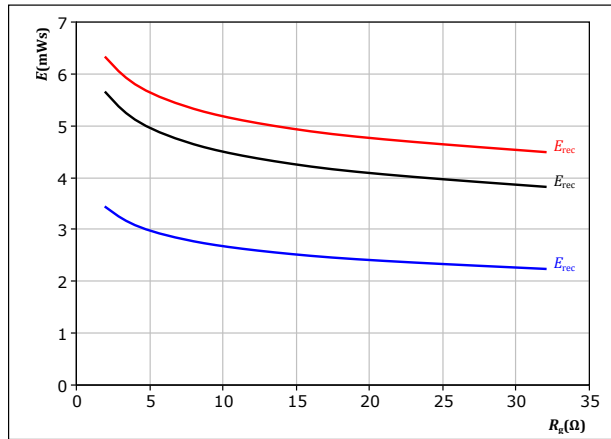


With an inductive load at  
 $V_{CE} = 600$  V  
 $V_{GE} = \pm 15$  V  
 $R_{gon} = 2$   $\Omega$

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

**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  
 $V_{CE} = 600$  V  
 $V_{GE} = \pm 15$  V  
 $I_c = 75$  A

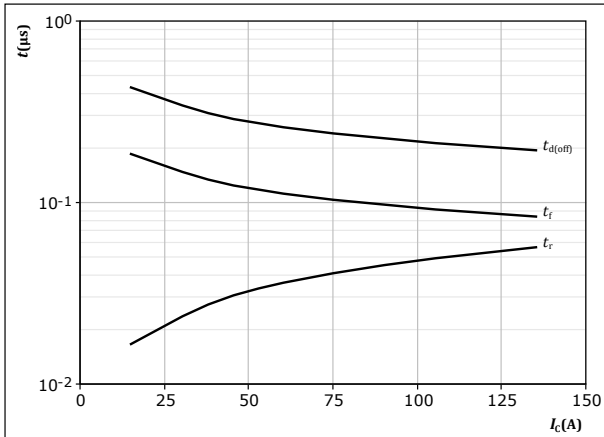
$T_j$ : — 25 °C  
 — 125 °C  
 — 150 °C



## Inverter Switching Characteristics

**figure 24.** IGBT

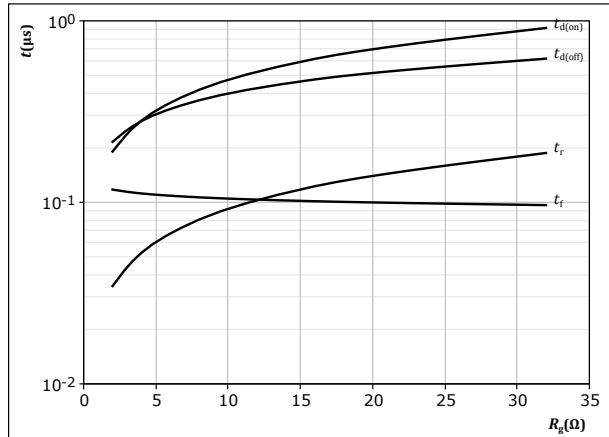
Typical switching times as a function of collector current  
 $t = f(I_c)$



With an inductive load at  
 $T_j = 150 \text{ }^\circ\text{C}$   
 $V_{CE} = 600 \text{ V}$   
 $V_{GE} = \pm 15 \text{ V}$   
 $R_{gon} = 2 \text{ } \Omega$   
 $R_{goff} = 2 \text{ } \Omega$

**figure 25.** IGBT

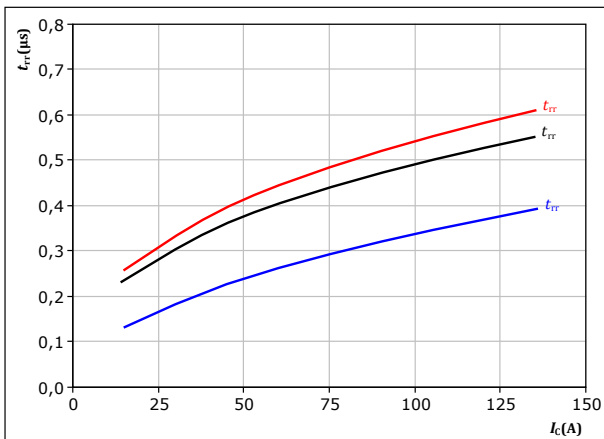
Typical switching times as a function of IGBT turn on gate resistor  
 $t = f(R_g)$



With an inductive load at  
 $T_j = 150 \text{ }^\circ\text{C}$   
 $V_{CE} = 600 \text{ V}$   
 $V_{GE} = \pm 15 \text{ V}$   
 $I_c = 75 \text{ A}$

**figure 26.** FWD

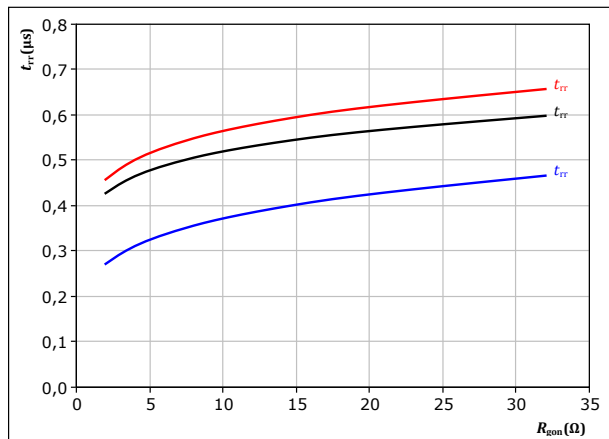
Typical reverse recovery time as a function of collector current  
 $t_{rr} = f(I_c)$



With an inductive load at  
 $V_{CE} = 600 \text{ V}$   
 $V_{GE} = \pm 15 \text{ V}$   
 $R_{gon} = 2 \text{ } \Omega$   
 $T_j:$  — 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  
 $V_{CE} = 600 \text{ V}$   
 $V_{GE} = \pm 15 \text{ V}$   
 $I_c = 75 \text{ A}$   
 $T_j:$  — 25 °C  
 — 125 °C  
 — 150 °C

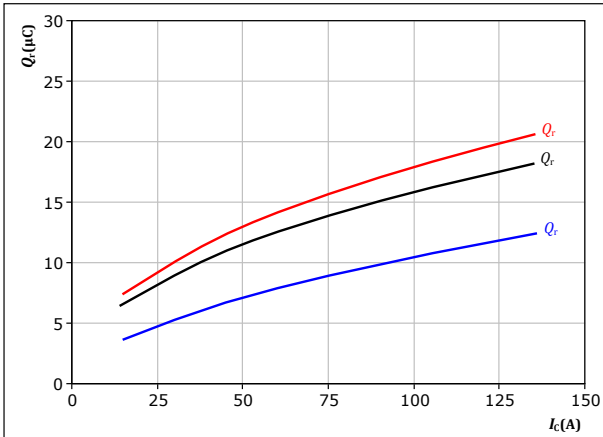


## Inverter Switching Characteristics

**figure 28.** FWD

Typical recovered charge as a function of collector current

$$Q_r = f(I_c)$$



With an inductive load at

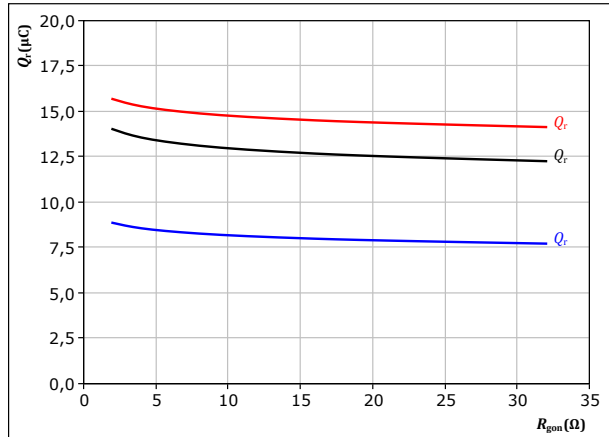
$V_{CE} = 600 \text{ V}$   
 $V_{GE} = \pm 15 \text{ V}$   
 $R_{gon} = 2 \ \Omega$

$T_j$ : — 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

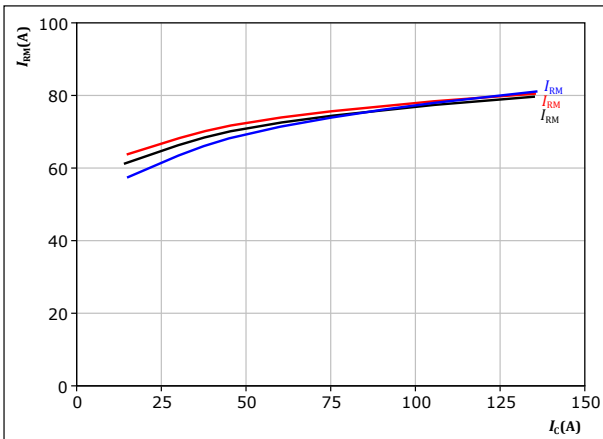
$V_{CE} = 600 \text{ V}$   
 $V_{GE} = \pm 15 \text{ V}$   
 $I_c = 75 \text{ A}$

$T_j$ : — 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

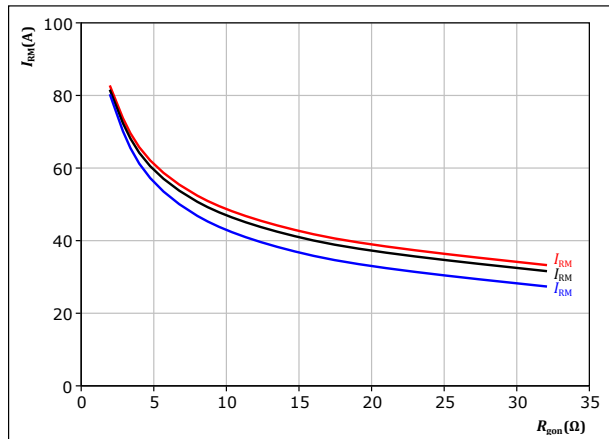
$V_{CE} = 600 \text{ V}$   
 $V_{GE} = \pm 15 \text{ V}$   
 $R_{gon} = 2 \ \Omega$

$T_j$ : — 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

$V_{CE} = 600 \text{ V}$   
 $V_{GE} = \pm 15 \text{ V}$   
 $I_c = 75 \text{ A}$

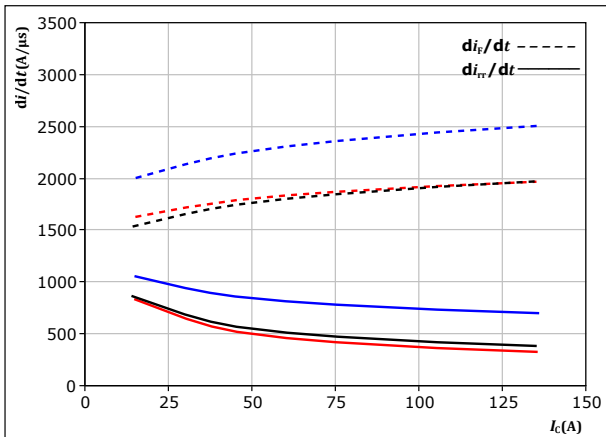
$T_j$ : — 25 °C  
— 125 °C  
— 150 °C



## Inverter Switching Characteristics

**figure 32.** FWD

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



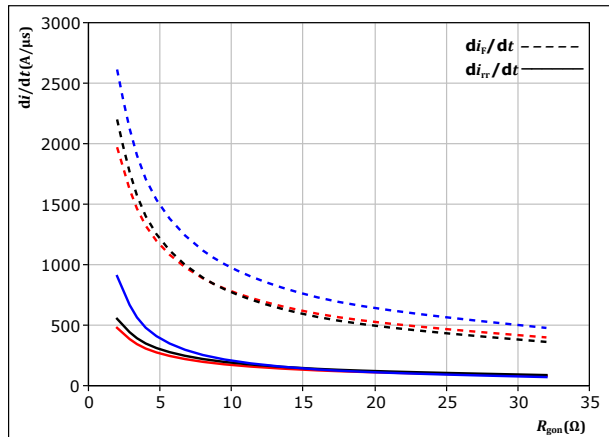
With an inductive load at

$V_{CE} = 600 \text{ V}$   
 $V_{GE} = \pm 15 \text{ V}$   
 $R_{gon} = 2 \text{ } \Omega$

$T_j = 25 \text{ } ^\circ\text{C}$   
 $125 \text{ } ^\circ\text{C}$   
 $150 \text{ } ^\circ\text{C}$

**figure 33.** FWD

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



With an inductive load at

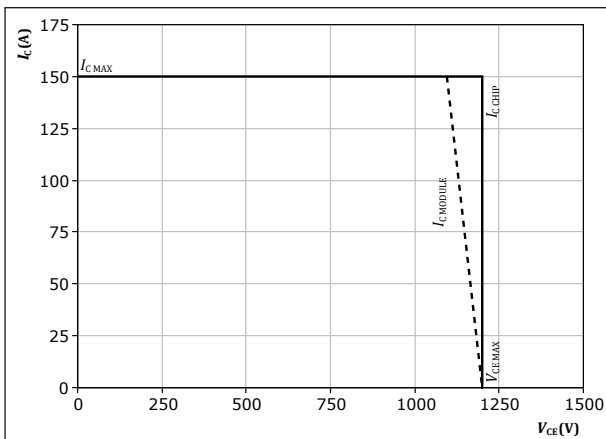
$V_{CE} = 600 \text{ V}$   
 $V_{GE} = \pm 15 \text{ V}$   
 $I_c = 75 \text{ A}$

$T_j = 25 \text{ } ^\circ\text{C}$   
 $125 \text{ } ^\circ\text{C}$   
 $150 \text{ } ^\circ\text{C}$

**figure 34.** IGBT

Reverse bias safe operating area

$I_c = f(V_{CE})$



At  $T_j = 150 \text{ } ^\circ\text{C}$   
 $R_{gon} = 2 \text{ } \Omega$   
 $R_{goff} = 2 \text{ } \Omega$

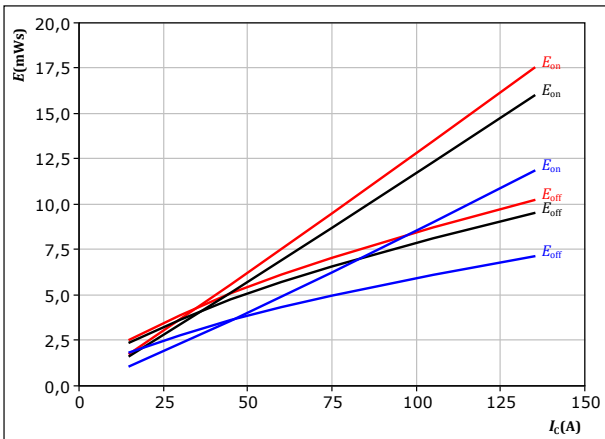




## Brake Switching Characteristics

**figure 35.** IGBT

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



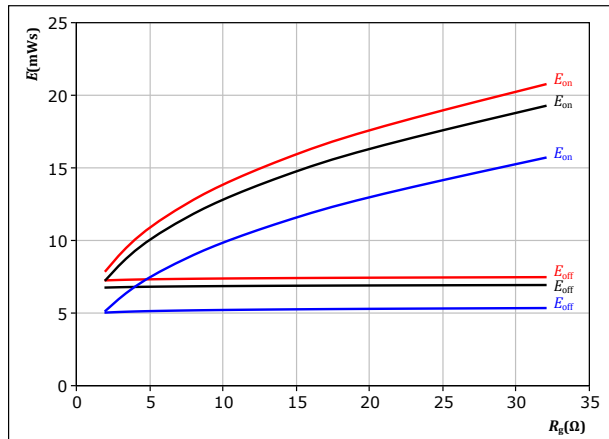
With an inductive load at

$V_{CE} = 600$  V  
 $V_{GE} = \pm 15$  V  
 $R_{gon} = 2$   $\Omega$   
 $R_{goff} = 2$   $\Omega$

$T_j$ : — 25 °C  
— 125 °C  
— 150 °C

**figure 36.** IGBT

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



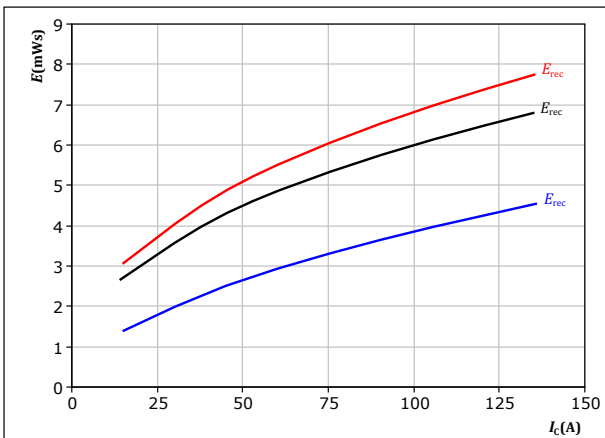
With an inductive load at

$V_{CE} = 600$  V  
 $V_{GE} = \pm 15$  V  
 $I_c = 75$  A

$T_j$ : — 25 °C  
— 125 °C  
— 150 °C

**figure 37.** FWD

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



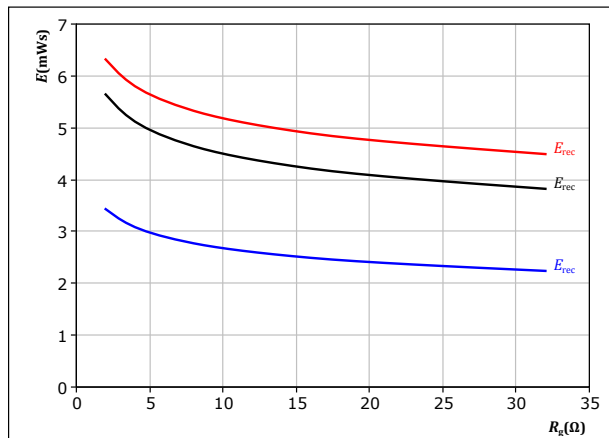
With an inductive load at

$V_{CE} = 600$  V  
 $V_{GE} = \pm 15$  V  
 $R_{gon} = 2$   $\Omega$

$T_j$ : — 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

$V_{CE} = 600$  V  
 $V_{GE} = \pm 15$  V  
 $I_c = 75$  A

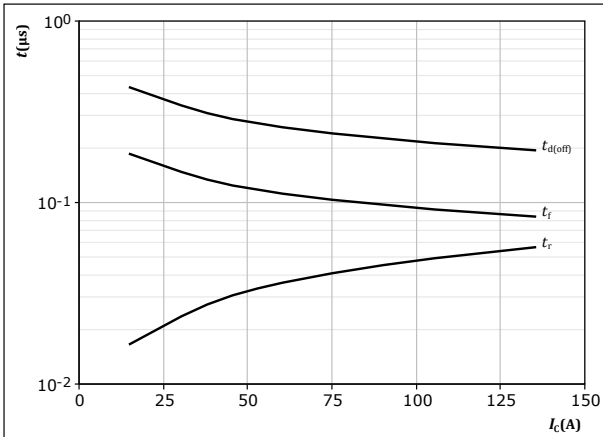
$T_j$ : — 25 °C  
— 125 °C  
— 150 °C



## Brake Switching Characteristics

**figure 39.** IGBT

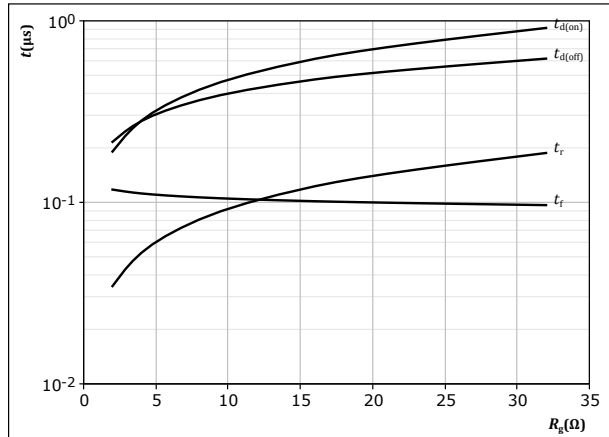
Typical switching times as a function of collector current  
 $t = f(I_c)$



With an inductive load at  
 $T_j = 150 \text{ }^\circ\text{C}$   
 $V_{CE} = 600 \text{ V}$   
 $V_{GE} = \pm 15 \text{ V}$   
 $R_{gon} = 2 \text{ } \Omega$   
 $R_{goff} = 2 \text{ } \Omega$

**figure 40.** IGBT

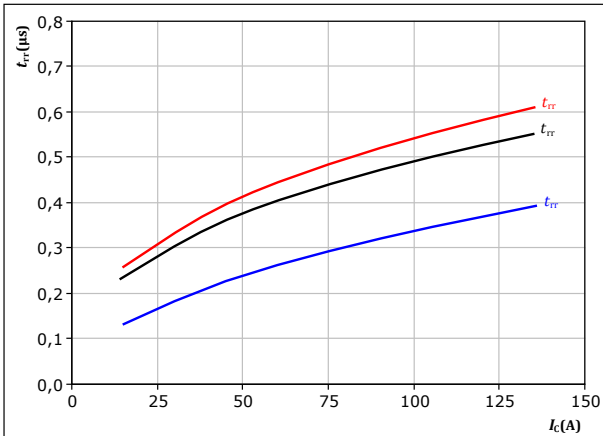
Typical switching times as a function of IGBT turn on gate resistor  
 $t = f(R_g)$



With an inductive load at  
 $T_j = 150 \text{ }^\circ\text{C}$   
 $V_{CE} = 600 \text{ V}$   
 $V_{GE} = \pm 15 \text{ V}$   
 $I_c = 75 \text{ A}$

**figure 41.** FWD

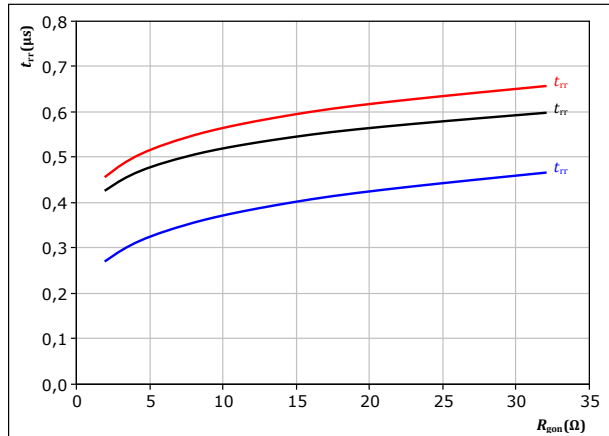
Typical reverse recovery time as a function of collector current  
 $t_{rr} = f(I_c)$



With an inductive load at  
 $V_{CE} = 600 \text{ V}$   
 $V_{GE} = \pm 15 \text{ V}$   
 $R_{gon} = 2 \text{ } \Omega$   
 $T_j:$  — 25 °C  
 — 125 °C  
 — 150 °C

**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  
 $V_{CE} = 600 \text{ V}$   
 $V_{GE} = \pm 15 \text{ V}$   
 $I_c = 75 \text{ A}$   
 $T_j:$  — 25 °C  
 — 125 °C  
 — 150 °C

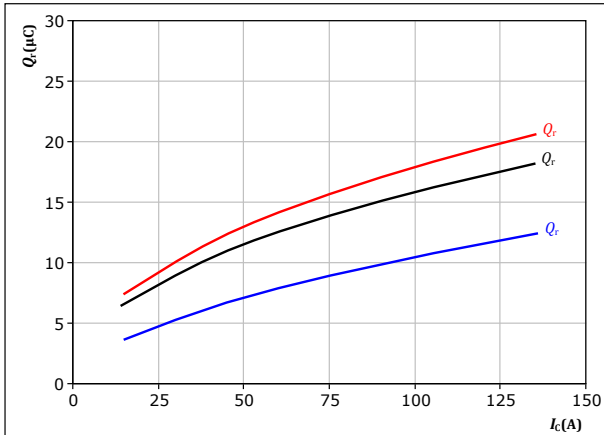


## Brake Switching Characteristics

figure 43. FWD

Typical recovered charge as a function of collector current

$$Q_r = f(I_c)$$



With an inductive load at

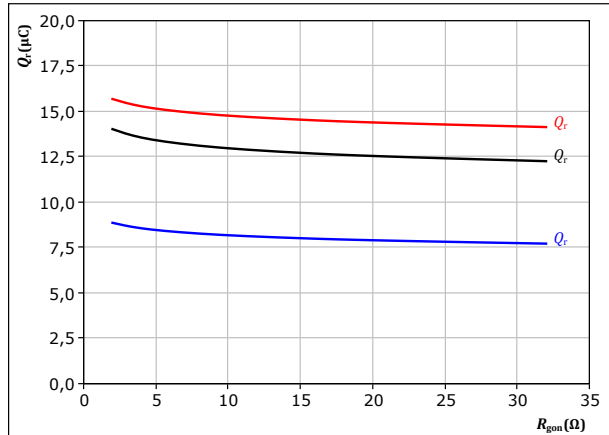
$V_{CE} = 600$  V  
 $V_{GE} = \pm 15$  V  
 $R_{gon} = 2$  Ω

$T_j$ : — 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

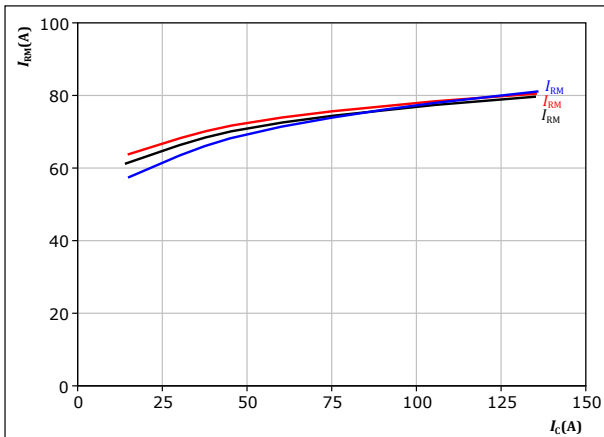
$V_{CE} = 600$  V  
 $V_{GE} = \pm 15$  V  
 $I_c = 75$  A

$T_j$ : — 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

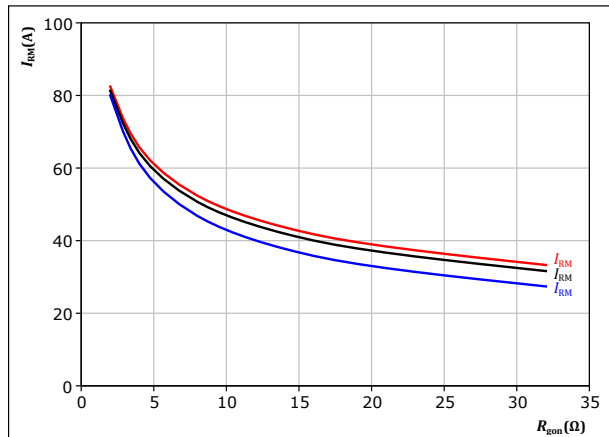
$V_{CE} = 600$  V  
 $V_{GE} = \pm 15$  V  
 $R_{gon} = 2$  Ω

$T_j$ : — 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

$V_{CE} = 600$  V  
 $V_{GE} = \pm 15$  V  
 $I_c = 75$  A

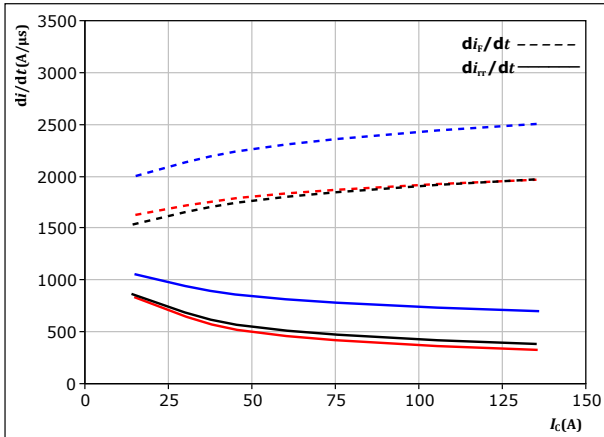
$T_j$ : — 25 °C  
— 125 °C  
— 150 °C



## Brake Switching Characteristics

**figure 47.** FWD

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



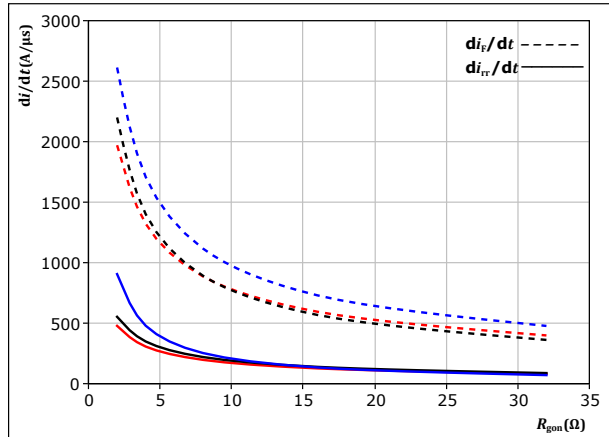
With an inductive load at

$V_{CE} = 600$  V  
 $V_{GE} = \pm 15$  V  
 $R_{gon} = 2$  Ω

$T_j =$  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

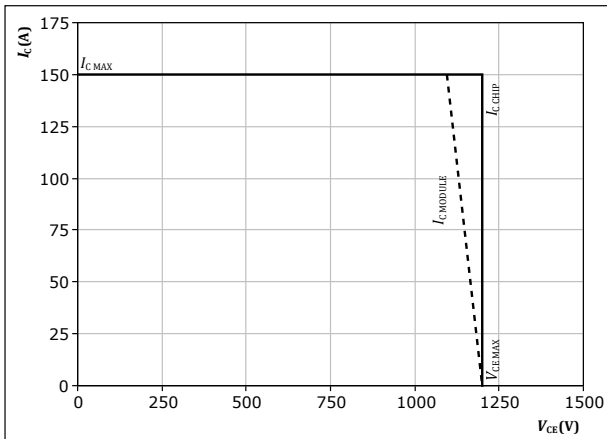
$V_{CE} = 600$  V  
 $V_{GE} = \pm 15$  V  
 $I_c = 75$  A

$T_j =$  25 °C  
 125 °C  
 150 °C

**figure 49.** IGBT

Reverse bias safe operating area

$I_c = f(V_{CE})$



At  $T_j = 150$  °C  
 $R_{gon} = 2$  Ω  
 $R_{goff} = 2$  Ω



## Switching Definitions

figure 50. IGBT

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

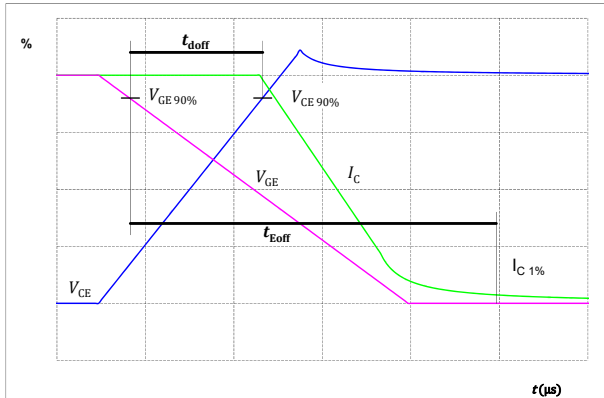


figure 51. IGBT

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

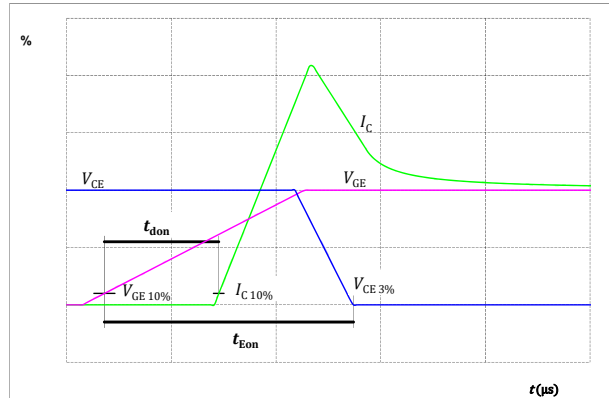


figure 52. IGBT

Turn-off Switching Waveforms & definition of  $t_f$

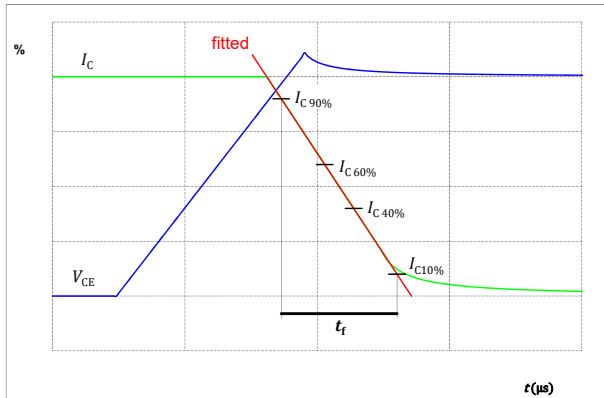
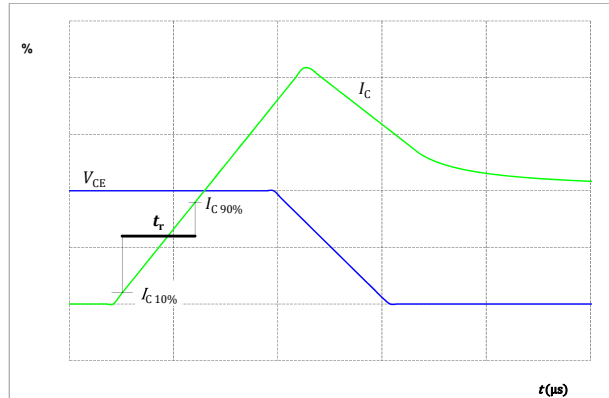


figure 53. IGBT

Turn-on Switching Waveforms & definition of  $t_r$





### Switching Definitions

figure 54. FWD

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

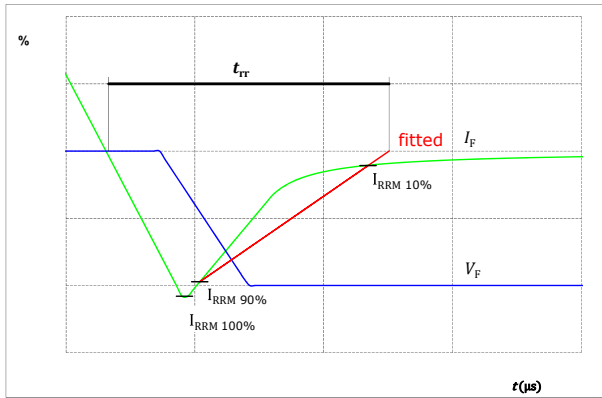
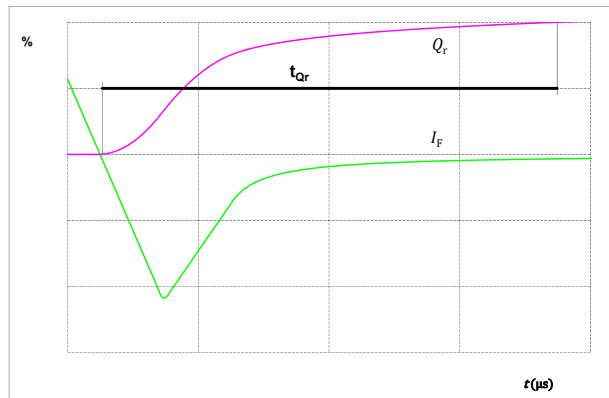


figure 55. FWD


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



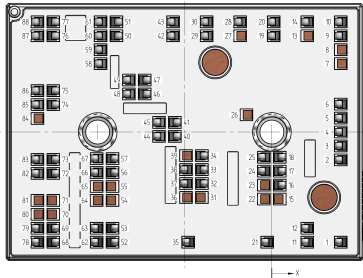


Vincotech

Ordering Code	
Version	Ordering Code
With std lid (6.5mm height) + no thermal grease	80-M312PMA075M7-K429A70-/0A/
With thin lid (2.8mm height) + no thermal grease	80-M312PMA075M7-K429A70-/0B/
With std lid (6.5mm height) + thermal grease (0,8 W/mK, P12, silicone-based)	80-M312PMA075M7-K429A70-/1A/
With thin lid (2.8mm height) + thermal grease (0,8 W/mK, P12, silicone-based)	80-M312PMA075M7-K429A70-/1B/
With std lid (6.5mm height) + thermal grease (2,5 W/mK, TG20032, silicone-free)	80-M312PMA075M7-K429A70-/4A/
With thin lid (2.8mm height) + thermal grease (2,5 W/mK, TG20032, silicone-free)	80-M312PMA075M7-K429A70-/4B/
With std lid (6.5mm height) + thermal grease (2,5 W/mK, HPTP, silicone-based)	80-M312PMA075M7-K429A70-/5A/
With thin lid (2.8mm height) + thermal grease (2,5 W/mK, HPTP, silicone-based)	80-M312PMA075M7-K429A70-/5B/

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

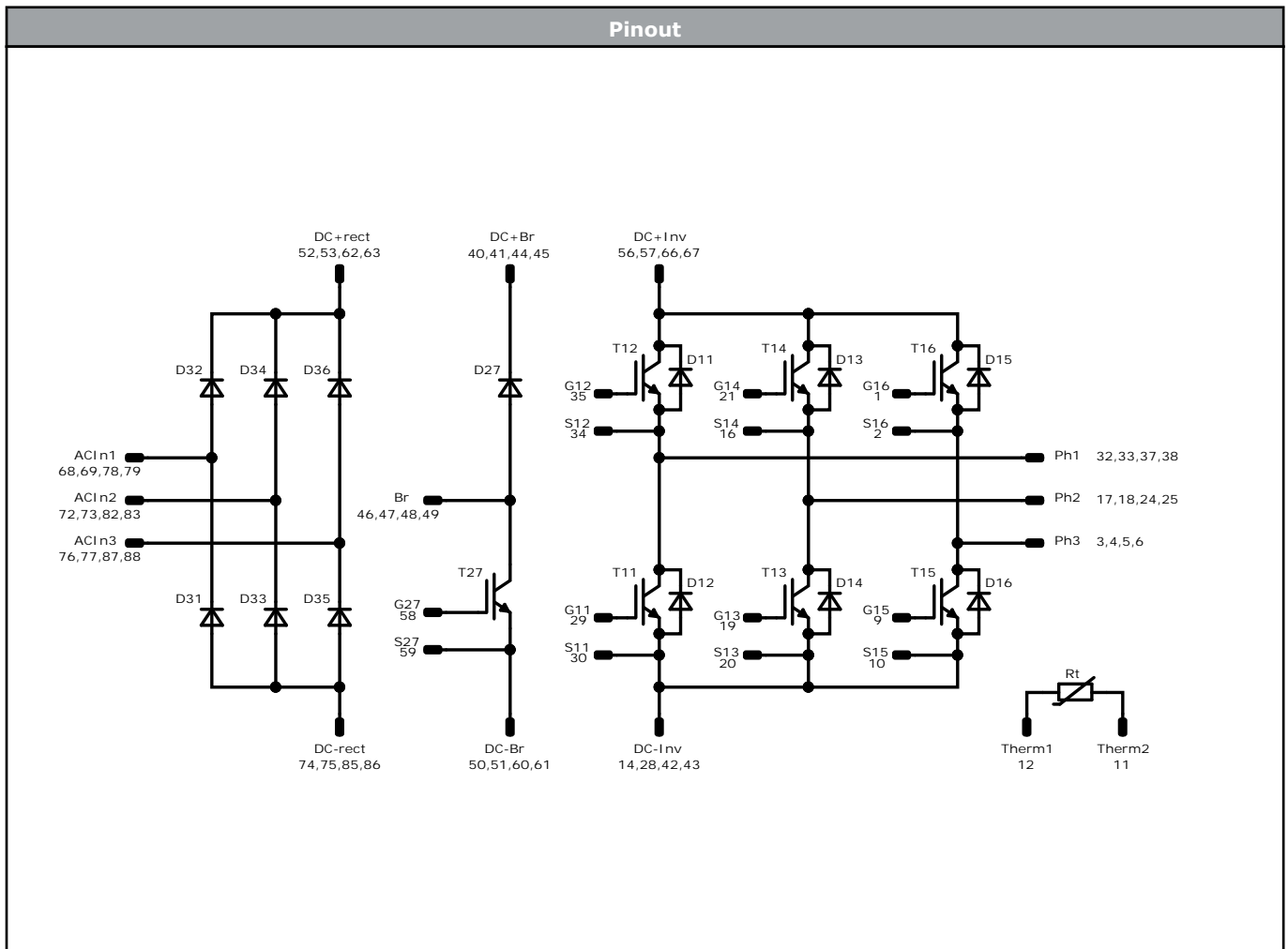
Outline							
Pin table [mm]							
Pin	X	Y	Function	45	-25,9	2,2	DC+Br
1	15,83	-25,3	G16	46	-29,18	8,74	Br
2	15,83	-6,4	S16	47	-29,18	11,94	Br
3	15,83	-3,2	Ph3	48	-32,82	8,74	Br
4	15,83	0	Ph3	49	-32,82	11,94	Br
5	15,83	3,2	Ph3	50	-35,68	22,1	DC-Br
6	15,83	6,4	Ph3	51	-35,68	25,3	DC-Br
7	not assembled			52	-36,58	-25,3	DC+rect
8	not assembled			53	-36,58	-22,1	DC+rect
9	15,83	22,1	G15	54	not assembled		
10	15,83	25,3	S15	55	not assembled		
11	8,13	-25,3	Therm2	56	-36,58	-9,3	DC+Inv
12	8,13	-22,1	Therm1	57	-36,58	-6,1	DC+Inv
13	not assembled			58	-39,32	15,7	G27
14	8,13	25,3	DC-Inv	59	-39,32	18,9	S27
15	not assembled			60	-39,32	22,1	DC-Br
16	1,82	-12,18	S14	61	-39,32	25,3	DC-Br
17	1,82	-8,98	Ph2	62	-40,22	-25,3	DC+rect
18	1,82	-5,79	Ph2	63	-40,22	-22,1	DC+rect
19	0,43	22,1	G13	64	not assembled		
20	0,43	25,3	S13	65	not assembled		
21	-1,07	-25,3	G14	66	-40,22	-9,3	DC+Inv
22	not assembled			67	-40,22	-6,09	DC+Inv
23	not assembled			68	-50,18	-25,3	ACIn1
24	-1,82	-8,98	Ph2	69	-50,18	-22,1	ACIn1
25	-1,82	-5,79	Ph2	70	not assembled		
26	not assembled			71	not assembled		
27	not assembled			72	-50,18	-9,5	ACIn2
28	-7,27	25,3	DC-Inv	73	-50,18	-6,3	ACIn2
29	-14,97	22,1	G11	74	-50,18	6,3	DC-rect
30	-14,97	25,3	S11	75	-50,18	9,5	DC-rect
31	not assembled			76	-50,18	22,1	ACIn3
32	-16,05	-11,82	Ph1	77	-50,18	25,3	ACIn3
33	-16,05	-8,63	Ph1	78	-53,82	-25,3	ACIn1
34	-16,05	-5,42	S12	79	-53,82	-22,1	ACIn1
35	-19,22	-25,3	G12	80	not assembled		
36	not assembled			81	not assembled		
37	-19,7	-11,82	Ph1	82	-53,82	-9,5	ACIn2
38	-19,7	-8,62	Ph1	83	-53,82	-6,3	ACIn2
39	not assembled			84	not assembled		
40	-22,26	-1	DC+Br	85	-53,82	6,3	DC-rect
41	-22,26	2,2	DC+Br	86	-53,82	9,5	DC-rect
42	-22,67	22,1	DC-Inv	87	-53,82	22,1	ACIn3
43	-22,67	25,3	DC-Inv	88	-53,82	25,3	ACIn3
44	-25,9	-1	DC+Br				



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



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Identification					
ID	Component	Voltage	Current	Function	Comment
T11, T12, T13, T14, T15, T16	IGBT	1200 V	75 A	Inverter Switch	
D11, D12, D13, D14, D15, D16	FWD	1200 V	100 A	Inverter Diode	
T27	IGBT	1200 V	75 A	Brake Switch	
D27	FWD	1200 V	100 A	Brake Diode	
D31, D32, D33, D34, D35, D36	Rectifier	1600 V	50 A	Rectifier Diode	
Rt	PTC			Thermistor	






Packaging instruction				
Standard packaging quantity (SPQ) 48	>SPQ	Standard	<SPQ	Sample

Handling instruction
Handling instructions for MiniSKiiP® 3 packages see vincotech.com website.

Package data
Package data for MiniSKiiP® 3 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
80-M312PMA075M7-K429A70-D5-14	05 Oct. 2022	Correction of gate charge curves from uC to nC	

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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.