



flowPIM 1

600 V / 15 A

Features

- Power Integrated Module
- Trench Fieldstop IGBT's for low saturation losses
- Built-in NTC
- Compact and low inductive design

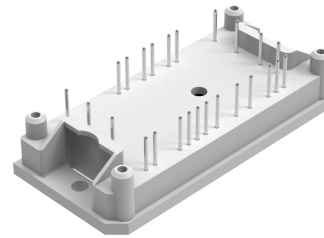
Target applications

- Embedded Drives
- Industrial Drives

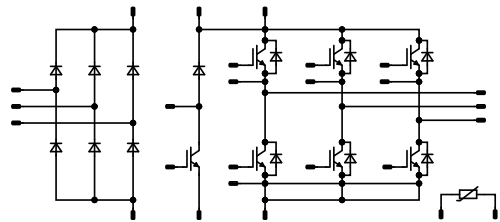
Types

- V23990-P484-A39-PM

flow 1 17 mm housing



Schematic





Vincotech

Maximum Ratings

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

Parameter	Symbol	Conditions	Value	Unit
Inverter Switch				
Collector-emitter voltage	V_{CES}		600	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}	45	A
Total power dissipation	P_{tot}	$T_j = T_{jmax}$ $T_s = 80\text{ °C}$	52	W
Gate-emitter voltage	V_{GES}		± 20	V
Short circuit ratings	t_{SC}	$V_{GE} = 15\text{ V}$, $V_{CC} = 360\text{ V}$ $T_j = 150\text{ °C}$	6	μs
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	$T_j = T_{jmax}$ $T_s = 80\text{ °C}$	23	A
Repetitive peak forward current	I_{FRM}	t_p limited by T_{jmax}	40	A
Total power dissipation	P_{tot}	$T_j = T_{jmax}$ $T_s = 80\text{ °C}$	37	W
Maximum junction temperature	T_{jmax}		175	$^{\circ}\text{C}$

Brake Switch				
Collector-emitter voltage	V_{CES}		600	V
Collector current (DC current)	I_C	$T_j = T_{jmax}$ $T_s = 80\text{ °C}$	13	A
Repetitive peak collector current	I_{CRM}	t_p limited by T_{jmax}	18	A
Total power dissipation	P_{tot}	$T_j = T_{jmax}$ $T_s = 80\text{ °C}$	39	W
Gate-emitter voltage	V_{GES}		± 20	V
Short circuit ratings	t_{SC}	$V_{GE} = 15\text{ V}$, $V_{CC} = 360\text{ V}$ $T_j = 150\text{ °C}$	6	μs
Maximum junction temperature	T_{jmax}		175	$^{\circ}\text{C}$



Vincotech

Maximum Ratings

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

Parameter	Symbol	Conditions	Value	Unit
Brake Diode				
Peak repetitive reverse voltage	V_{RRM}		600	V
Forward current (DC current)	I_F	$T_j = T_{jmax}$ $T_s = 80\text{ °C}$	21	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	$T_j = T_{jmax}$ $T_s = 80\text{ °C}$	47	A
Surge (non-repetitive) forward current	I_{FSM}	Single Half Sine Wave, $t_p = 10\text{ ms}$ $T_j = 150\text{ °C}$	280	A
Surge current capability	I^2t		390	A ² s
Total power dissipation	P_{tot}	$T_j = T_{jmax}$ $T_s = 80\text{ °C}$	59	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		≥ 200	

*100 % tested in production



Characteristic Values

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

Inverter Switch

Static

Gate-emitter threshold voltage	$V_{GE(th)}$	$V_{CE} = V_{GE}$			0,00021	25	5	5,8	6,5	V
Collector-emitter saturation voltage	$V_{CE(sat)}$		15		15	25 150	1,1	1,6 1,85	1,9 ⁽¹⁾	V
Collector-emitter cut-off current	I_{CES}		0	600		25			0,85	μA
Gate-emitter leakage current	I_{GES}		20	0		25			300	nA
Internal gate resistance	r_g							None		Ω
Input capacitance	C_{ies}							800		pF
Output capacitance	C_{oes}	$f = 1$ Mhz	0	25		25		55		pF
Reverse transfer capacitance	C_{res}							24		pF
Gate charge	Q_g		15		0	25		87		nC

Thermal

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

Turn-on delay time	$t_{d(on)}$					25 125 150		62,72 62,72 62,72		ns
Rise time	t_r	$R_{gon} = 16$ Ω $R_{goff} = 16$ Ω				25 125 150		20,48 21,76 21,76		ns
Turn-off delay time	$t_{d(off)}$		±15	350	15	25 125 150		108,48 127,36 131,52		ns
Fall time	t_f					25 125 150		57,68 103,95 109,49		ns
Turn-on energy (per pulse)	E_{on}	$Q_{tFWD} = 0,577$ μC $Q_{tFWD} = 1,24$ μC $Q_{tFWD} = 1,44$ μC				25 125 150		0,252 0,374 0,406		mWs
Turn-off energy (per pulse)	E_{off}					25 125 150		0,363 0,488 0,516		mWs



Characteristic Values

Parameter	Symbol	Conditions					Values			Unit
		V_{GE} [V] V_{GS} [V]	V_{CE} [V] V_{DS} [V] V_F [V]	I_C [A] I_D [A] I_F [A]	T_j [°C]	Min	Typ	Max		
Inverter Diode										
Static										
Forward voltage	V_F				20	25 125 150	1,25	1,7 1,58 1,58	1,95 ⁽¹⁾	V
Reverse leakage current	I_R	$V_i = 600$ V				25			27	μA
Thermal										
Thermal resistance junction to sink ⁽²⁾	$R_{th(j-s)}$	$\lambda_{paste} = 3,4$ W/mK (PSX)						2,6		K/W
Dynamic										
Peak recovery current	I_{RRM}	$di/dt=859$ A/μs $di/dt=804$ A/μs $di/dt=789$ A/μs	±15	350	15	25 125 150		10,02 13,29 14,25		A
Reverse recovery time	t_{rr}					25 125 150		164,73 234,74 258,64		ns
Recovered charge	Q_r					25 125 150		0,577 1,24 1,44		μC
Reverse recovered energy	E_{rec}					25 125 150		0,147 0,316 0,369		mWs
Peak rate of fall of recovery current	$(di_r/dt)_{max}$					25 125 150		139,01 109,26 110,92		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	$V_{GE(th)}$	$V_{CE} = V_{GE}$			9E-05	25	5	5,8	6,5	V
Collector-emitter saturation voltage	$V_{CE(sat)}$		15		6	25 125	1,1	1,55 1,72	1,9 ⁽¹⁾	V
Collector-emitter cut-off current	I_{CES}		0	600		25			0,4	µA
Gate-emitter leakage current	I_{GES}		20	0		25			300	nA
Internal gate resistance	r_g							None		Ω
Input capacitance	C_{ies}							368		pF
Output capacitance	C_{oes}	$f = 1$ Mhz	0	25		25		28		pF
Reverse transfer capacitance	C_{res}							11		pF

Thermal

Thermal resistance junction to sink ⁽²⁾	$R_{th(j-s)}$	$\lambda_{paste} = 3,4$ W/mK (PSX)						2,44		K/W
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Dynamic

Turn-on delay time	$t_{d(on)}$					25 125 150		17,92 14,4 15,04		ns
Rise time	t_r					25 125 150		11,52 14,4 14,08		ns
Turn-off delay time	$t_{d(off)}$					25 125 150		129,28 152,64 157,76		ns
Fall time	t_f					25 125 150		84,62 99,99 103,5		ns
Turn-on energy (per pulse)	E_{on}	$Q_{tFWD} = 0,268$ µC $Q_{tFWD} = 0,581$ µC $Q_{tFWD} = 0,685$ µC				25 125 150		0,096 0,167 0,187		mWs
Turn-off energy (per pulse)	E_{off}					25 125 150		0,149 0,196 0,205		mWs



Characteristic Values

Parameter	Symbol	Conditions					Values			Unit
		V_{GE} [V] V_{GS} [V]	V_{CE} [V] V_{DS} [V] V_F [V]	I_C [A] I_D [A] I_F [A]	T_j [°C]	Min	Typ	Max		
Brake Diode										
Static										
Forward voltage	V_F			15	25 125 150	1,25	1,76 1,66 1,61	1,95 ⁽¹⁾		V
Reverse leakage current	I_R	$V_T = 600$ V			25			27		μA
Thermal										
Thermal resistance junction to sink ⁽²⁾	$R_{th(j-s)}$	$\lambda_{paste} = 3,4$ W/mK (PSX)					2,51			K/W
Dynamic										
Peak recovery current	I_{RRM}				25 125 150		4,76 7,44 8,02			A
Reverse recovery time	t_{rr}				25 125 150		120,32 157,5 174,65			ns
Recovered charge	Q_r	$di/dt=438$ A/μs $di/dt=419$ A/μs $di/dt=425$ A/μs	0/15	400	5	25 125 150	0,268 0,581 0,685			μC
Reverse recovered energy	E_{rec}				25 125 150		0,076 0,159 0,187			mWs
Peak rate of fall of recovery current	$(di_r/dt)_{max}$				25 125 150		88,25 106,17 92,71			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				50	25 125		1,24 1,24	1,3 ⁽¹⁾ 1,33 ⁽¹⁾	V
Reverse leakage current	I_R	$V_i = 1600$ V				25 150			20 1500	μA

Thermal

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

Static

Rated resistance	R					25		4,7		kΩ
Deviation of R_{100}	$\Delta_{R/R}$	$R_{100} = 401$ Ω				100	-5		5	%
Power dissipation	P							5		mW
Power dissipation constant	d					25		1,3		mW/K
B-value	$B_{(25/50)}$	Tol. ±3 %						3612		K
B-value	$B_{(25/100)}$	Tol. ±3 %						3650		K

⁽¹⁾ Value at chip level

⁽²⁾ Only valid with pre-applied Vincotech thermal interface material.

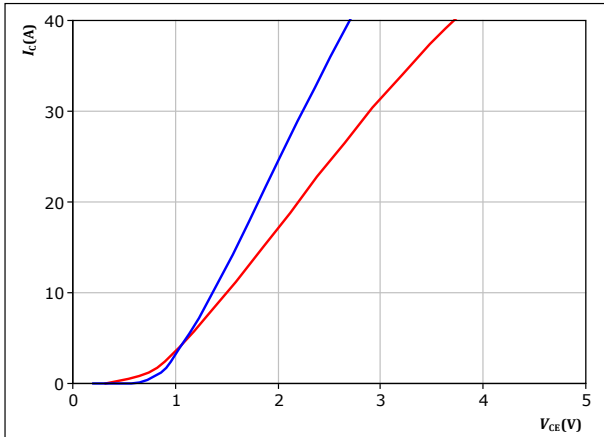


Inverter Switch Characteristics

figure 1. IGBT

Typical output characteristics

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

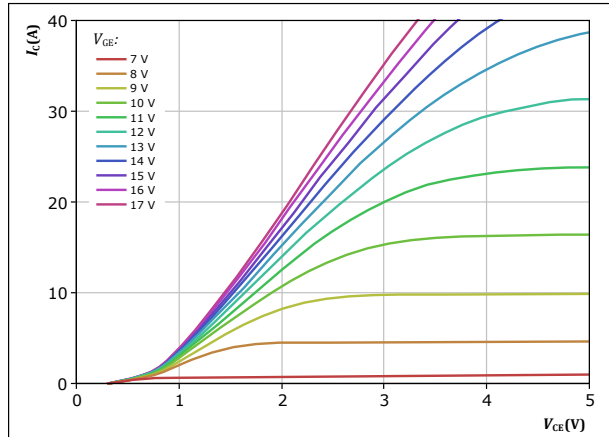


$t_p = 250 \mu\text{s}$
 $V_{GE} = 15 \text{ V}$
 $T_j: 25^\circ\text{C}$ (blue), 150°C (red)

figure 2. IGBT

Typical output characteristics

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

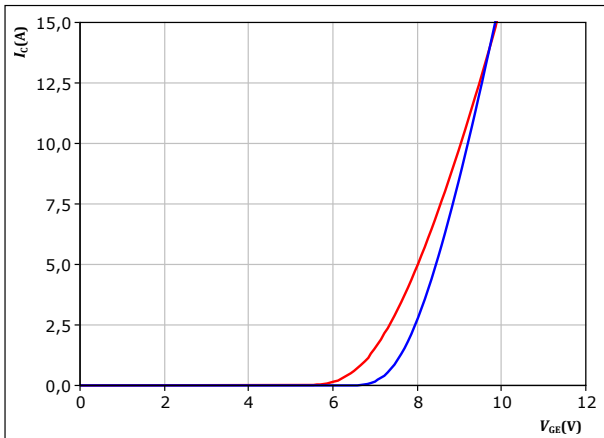


$t_p = 250 \mu\text{s}$
 $T_j = 150^\circ\text{C}$
 V_{GE} from 7 V to 17 V in steps of 1 V

figure 3. IGBT

Typical transfer characteristics

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

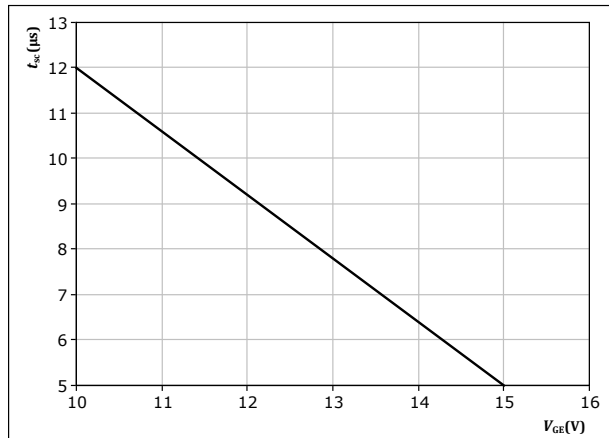


$t_p = 250 \mu\text{s}$
 $V_{CE} = 10 \text{ V}$
 $T_j: 25^\circ\text{C}$ (blue), 150°C (red)

figure 4. IGBT

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

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



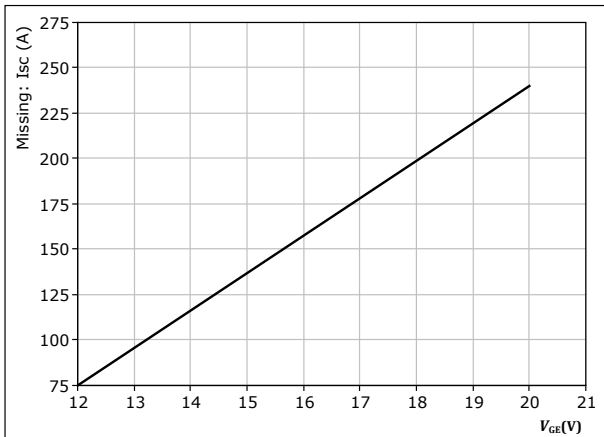
At $V_{CE} = \text{V}$
 $T_j \leq \text{°C}$



Inverter Switch Characteristics

figure 5. IGBT

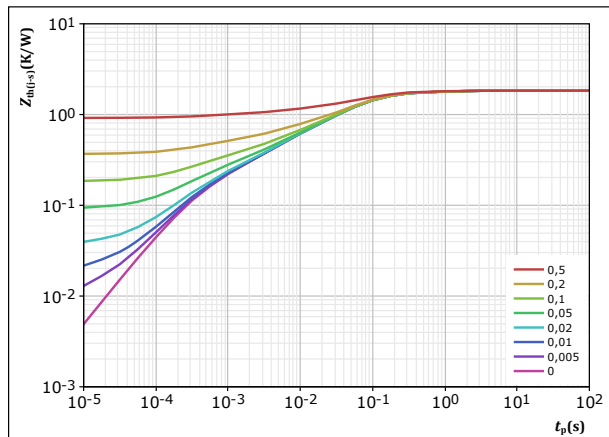
Typical short circuit current as a function of V_{GE}
Missing: $I_{SC} = f(V_{GE})$



At $T_j \leq$ °C

figure 6. IGBT

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

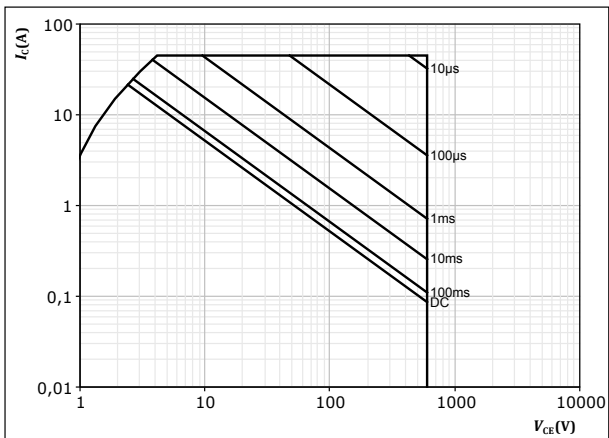


$D = t_p / T$
 $R_{th(j-s)} = 1,834$ K/W
IGBT thermal model values

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

figure 7. IGBT

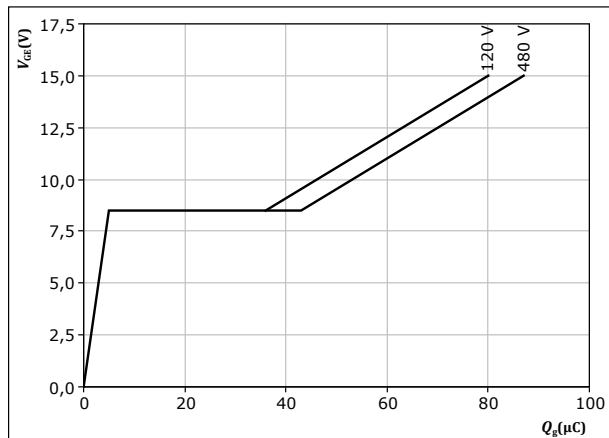
Safe operating area
 $I_C = f(V_{CE})$



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

figure 8. IGBT

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



$I_C = 15$ A
 $T_j = 25$ °C



Inverter Diode Characteristics

figure 9. FWD

Typical forward characteristics

$$I_F = f(V_F)$$

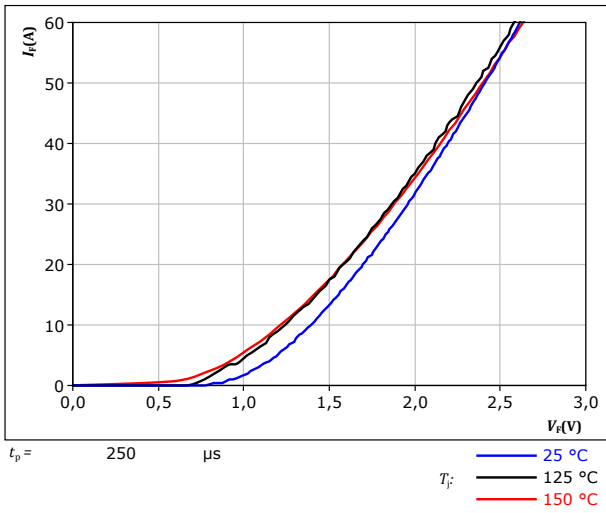
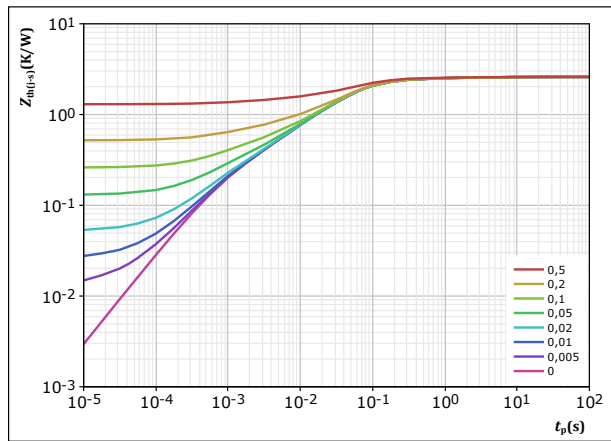


figure 10. FWD

Transient thermal impedance as a function of pulse width

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



$D = \frac{t_p}{T}$
 $R_{th(j-s)} = 2,598 \text{ K/W}$
 FWD thermal model values

R (K/W)	τ (s)
6,56E-02	4,59E+00
1,58E-01	5,68E-01
8,97E-01	8,41E-02
1,05E+00	3,28E-02
2,75E-01	4,96E-03
1,51E-01	7,65E-04

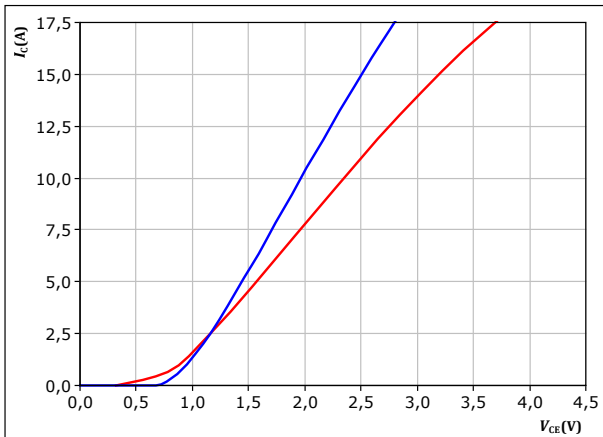


Brake Switch Characteristics

figure 11. IGBT

Typical output characteristics

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

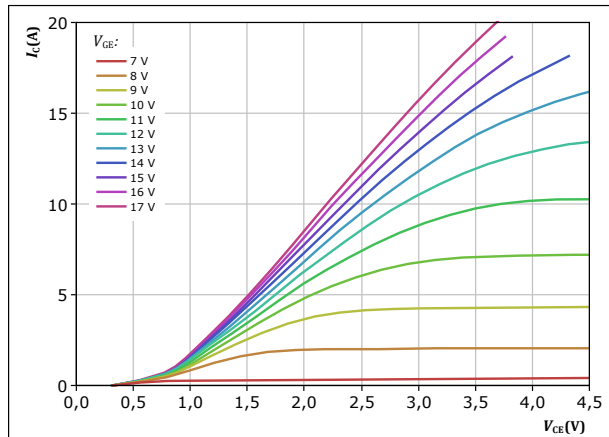


$t_p = 250 \mu s$
 $V_{GE} = 15 V$
 T_j : — 25 °C
— 125 °C

figure 12. IGBT

Typical output characteristics

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

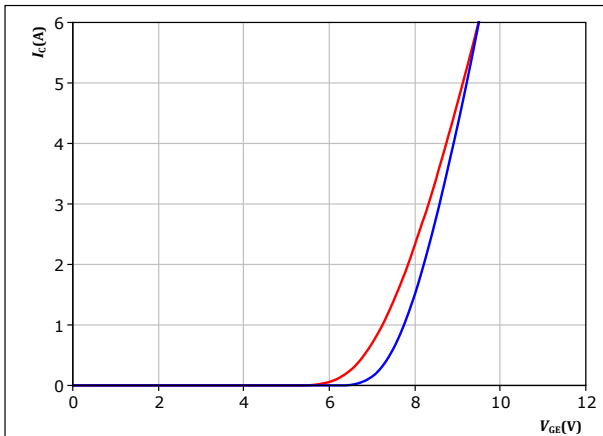


$t_p = 250 \mu s$
 $T_j = 125 \text{ °C}$
 V_{GE} from 7 V to 17 V in steps of 1 V

figure 13. IGBT

Typical transfer characteristics

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

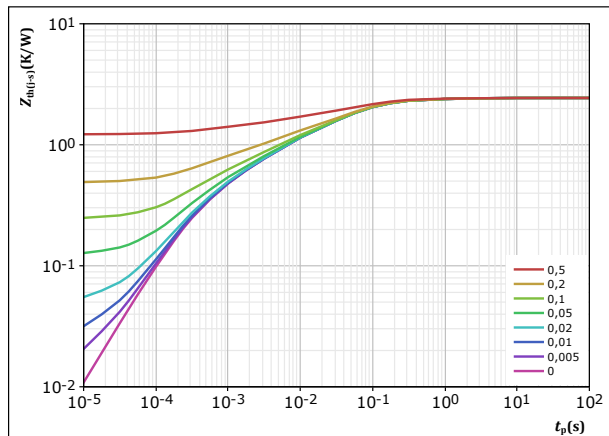


$t_p = 250 \mu s$
 $V_{CE} = 10 V$
 T_j : — 25 °C
— 125 °C

figure 14. IGBT

Transient thermal impedance as a function of pulse width

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



$D = t_p / T$
 $R_{th(j-s)} = 2,438 \text{ K/W}$
IGBT thermal model values

R (K/W)	τ (s)
7,91E-02	1,90E+00
2,81E-01	1,93E-01
9,46E-01	5,35E-02
4,95E-01	8,78E-03
3,46E-01	2,11E-03
2,91E-01	3,39E-04

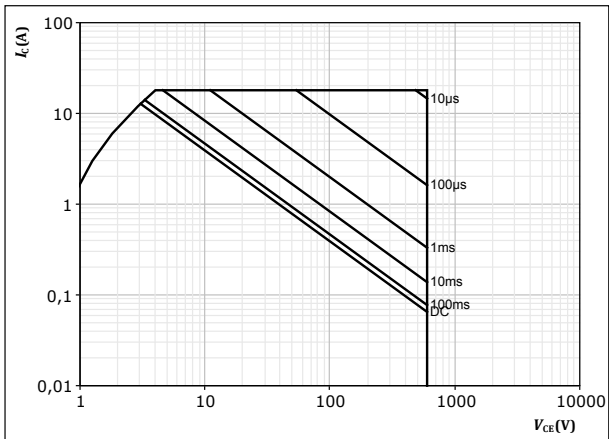


Brake Switch Characteristics

figure 15. IGBT

Safe operating area

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



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



Brake Diode Characteristics

figure 16. FWD

Typical forward characteristics

$$I_F = f(V_F)$$

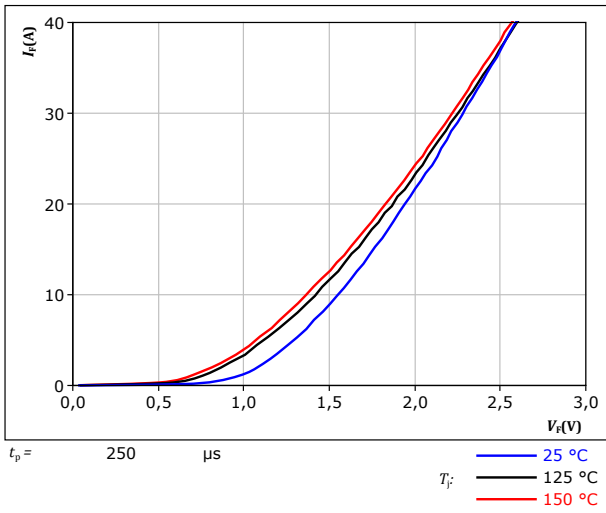
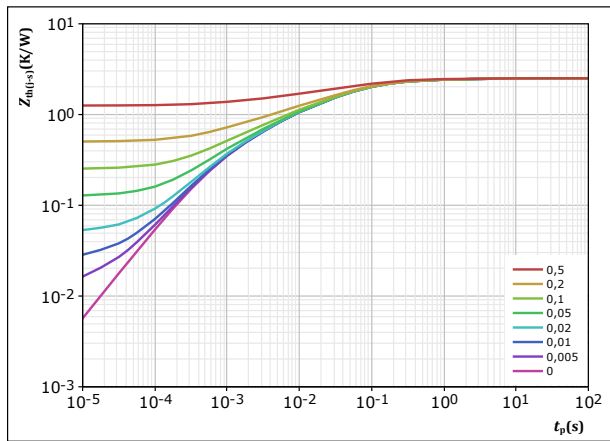


figure 17. FWD

Transient thermal impedance as a function of pulse width

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



$D = \frac{t_p}{T}$
 $R_{th(j-s)} = 2,513 \text{ K/W}$
 FWD thermal model values

R (K/W)	τ (s)
9,70E-02	3,90E+00
2,83E-01	3,08E-01
8,79E-01	6,57E-02
5,75E-01	1,54E-02
4,51E-01	3,41E-03
2,27E-01	5,87E-04



Rectifier Diode Characteristics

figure 18. Rectifier

Typical forward characteristics

$$I_F = f(V_F)$$

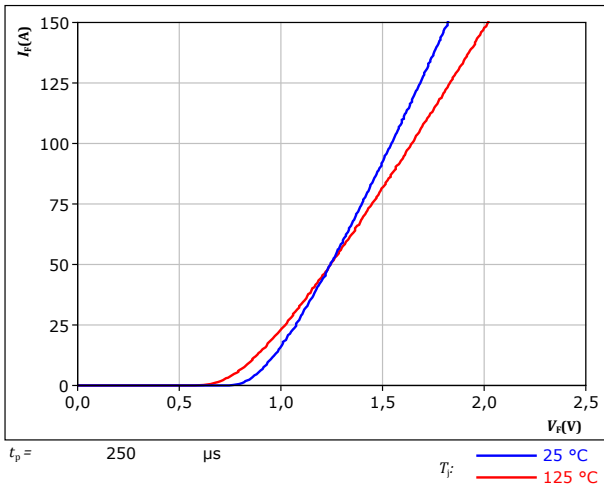
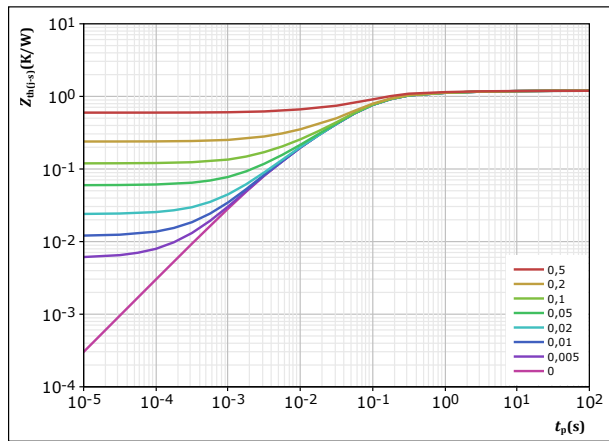


figure 19. Rectifier

Transient thermal impedance as a function of pulse width

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



$D = t_p / T$

$R_{th(j-s)} = 1,195 \text{ K/W}$

Rectifier thermal model values

$R \text{ (K/W)}$	$\tau \text{ (s)}$
4,87E-02	6,80E+00
1,57E-01	6,29E-01
7,33E-01	9,05E-02
1,69E-01	3,10E-02
7,37E-02	4,76E-03
1,39E-02	1,53E-02

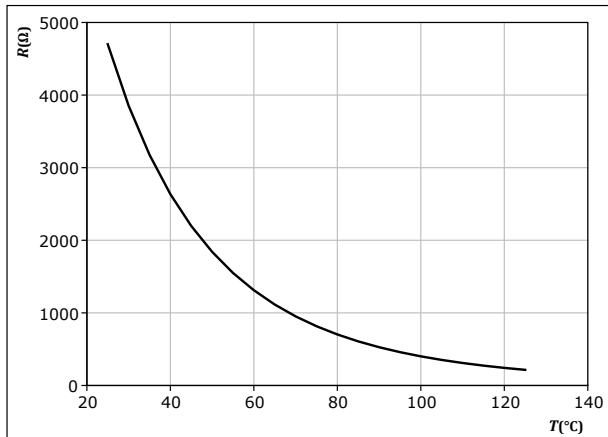


Thermistor Characteristics

figure 20. Thermistor

Typical NTC characteristic as function of temperature

$$R_T = f(T)$$

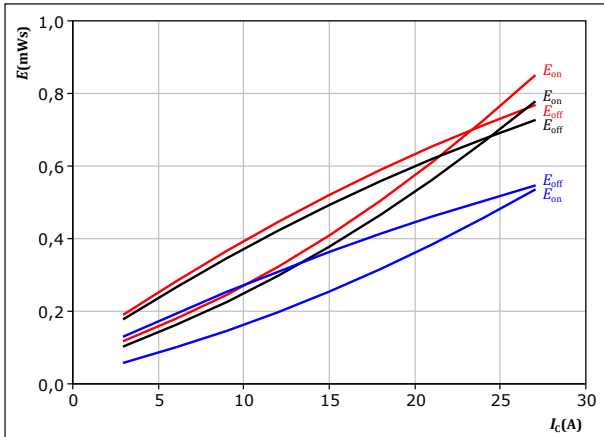




Inverter Switching Characteristics

figure 21. IGBT

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

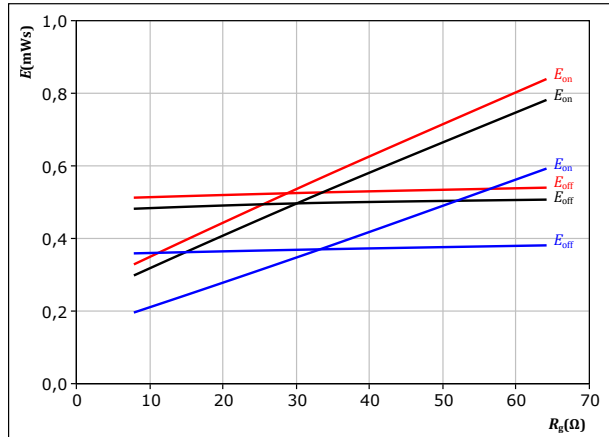


With an inductive load at
 $V_{CE} = 350 \text{ V}$
 $V_{GE} = \pm 15 \text{ V}$
 $R_{gon} = 16 \ \Omega$
 $R_{goff} = 16 \ \Omega$

T_j : — 25 °C
 — 125 °C
 — 150 °C

figure 22. IGBT

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

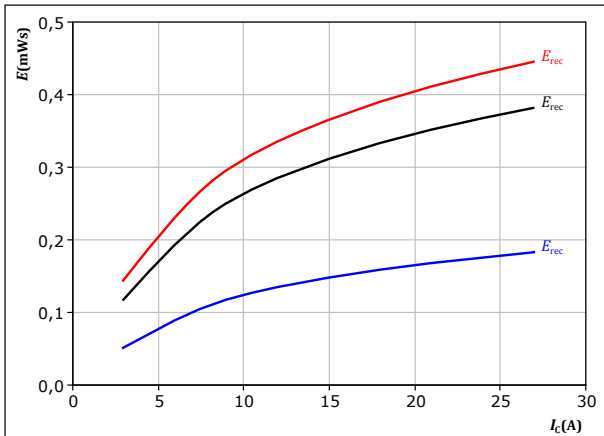


With an inductive load at
 $V_{CE} = 350 \text{ V}$
 $V_{GE} = \pm 15 \text{ V}$
 $I_c = 15 \text{ A}$

T_j : — 25 °C
 — 125 °C
 — 150 °C

figure 23. FWD

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

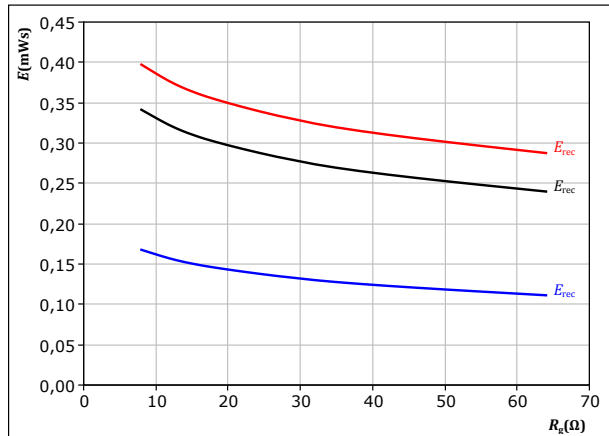


With an inductive load at
 $V_{CE} = 350 \text{ V}$
 $V_{GE} = \pm 15 \text{ V}$
 $R_{gon} = 16 \ \Omega$

T_j : — 25 °C
 — 125 °C
 — 150 °C

figure 24. FWD

Typical reverse recovered energy loss as a function of gate resistor
 $E_{rec} = f(R_g)$



With an inductive load at
 $V_{CE} = 350 \text{ V}$
 $V_{GE} = \pm 15 \text{ V}$
 $I_c = 15 \text{ A}$

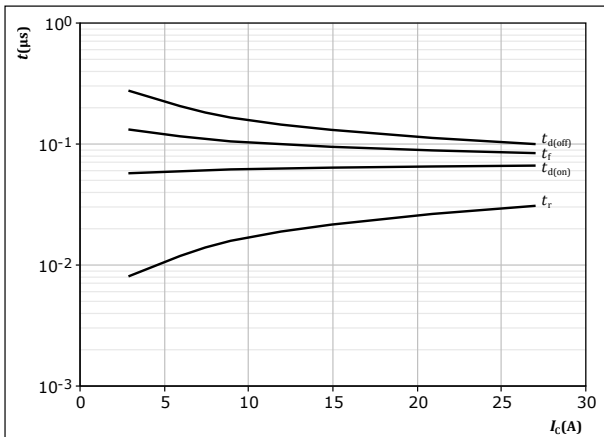
T_j : — 25 °C
 — 125 °C
 — 150 °C



Inverter Switching Characteristics

figure 25. IGBT

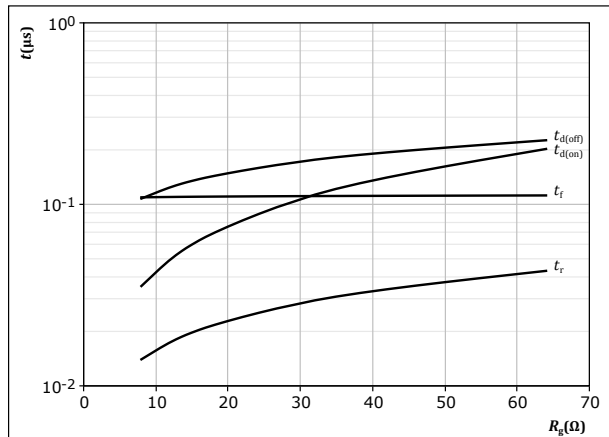
Typical switching times as a function of collector current
 $t = f(I_c)$



With an inductive load at
 $T_j = 150 \text{ } ^\circ\text{C}$
 $V_{CE} = 350 \text{ V}$
 $V_{GE} = \pm 15 \text{ V}$
 $R_{gon} = 16 \text{ } \Omega$
 $R_{goff} = 16 \text{ } \Omega$

figure 26. IGBT

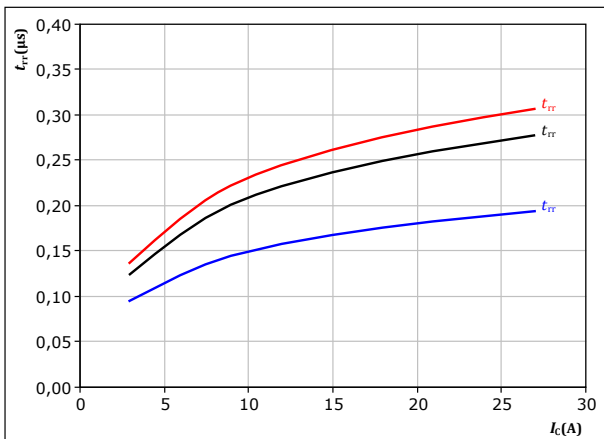
Typical switching times as a function of gate resistor
 $t = f(R_g)$



With an inductive load at
 $T_j = 150 \text{ } ^\circ\text{C}$
 $V_{CE} = 350 \text{ V}$
 $V_{GE} = \pm 15 \text{ V}$
 $I_c = 15 \text{ A}$

figure 27. FWD

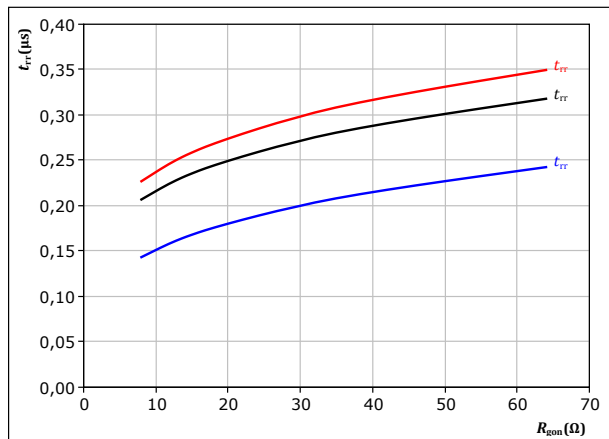
Typical reverse recovery time as a function of collector current
 $t_{rr} = f(I_c)$



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 28. FWD

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



With an inductive load at
 $V_{CE} = 350 \text{ V}$
 $V_{GE} = \pm 15 \text{ V}$
 $I_c = 15 \text{ A}$
 $T_j:$ — 25 °C
 — 125 °C
 — 150 °C

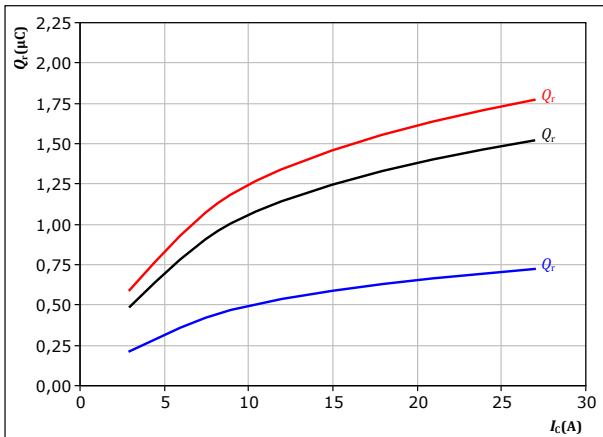


Inverter Switching Characteristics

figure 29. FWD

Typical recovered charge as a function of collector current

$$Q_r = f(I_c)$$



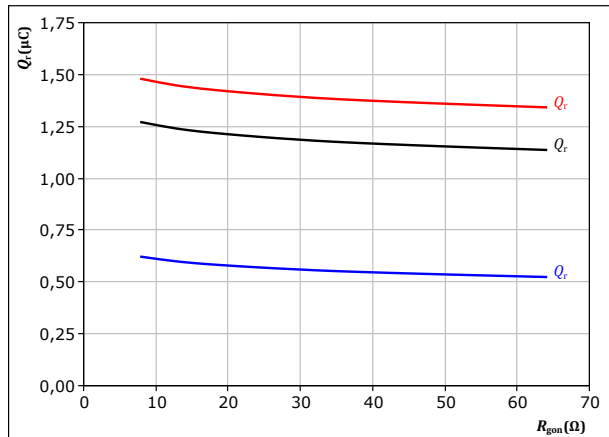
With an inductive load at

$V_{CE} = 350$ V
 $V_{GE} = \pm 15$ V
 $R_{gon} = 16$ Ω
 T_j : 25 °C (blue), 125 °C (black), 150 °C (red)

figure 30. FWD

Typical recovered charge as a function of turn on gate resistor

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



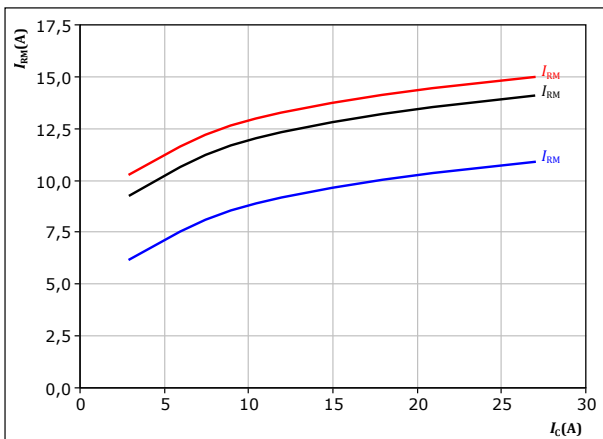
With an inductive load at

$V_{CE} = 350$ V
 $V_{GE} = \pm 15$ V
 $I_c = 15$ A
 T_j : 25 °C (blue), 125 °C (black), 150 °C (red)

figure 31. FWD

Typical peak reverse recovery current as a function of collector current

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



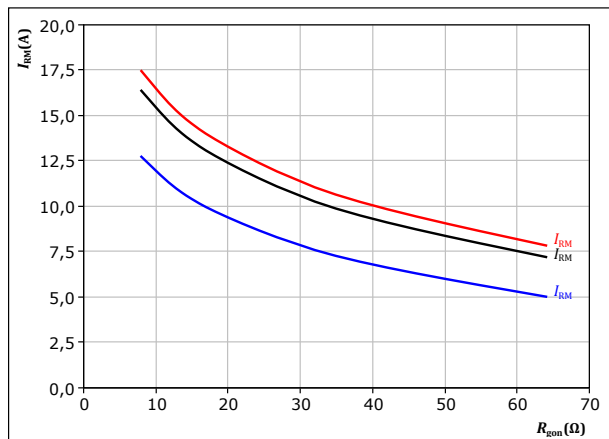
With an inductive load at

$V_{CE} = 350$ V
 $V_{GE} = \pm 15$ V
 $R_{gon} = 16$ Ω
 T_j : 25 °C (blue), 125 °C (black), 150 °C (red)

figure 32. FWD

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

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



With an inductive load at

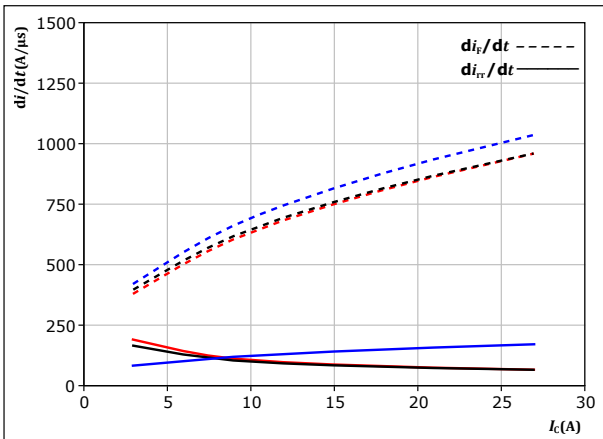
$V_{CE} = 350$ V
 $V_{GE} = \pm 15$ V
 $I_c = 15$ A
 T_j : 25 °C (blue), 125 °C (black), 150 °C (red)



Inverter Switching Characteristics

figure 33. FWD

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



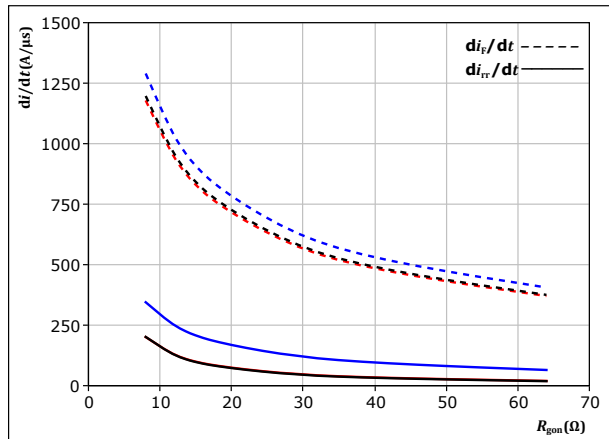
With an inductive load at

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

T_j : — 25 °C
 — 125 °C
 — 150 °C

figure 34. 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

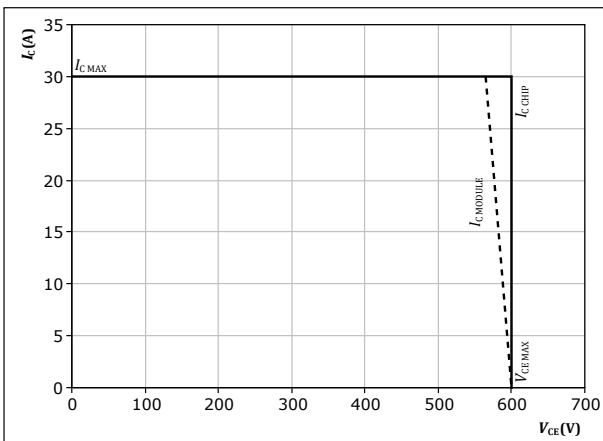
$V_{CE} = 350$ V
 $V_{GE} = \pm 15$ V
 $I_C = 15$ A

T_j : — 25 °C
 — 125 °C
 — 150 °C

figure 35. IGBT

Reverse bias safe operating area

$I_C = f(V_{CE})$



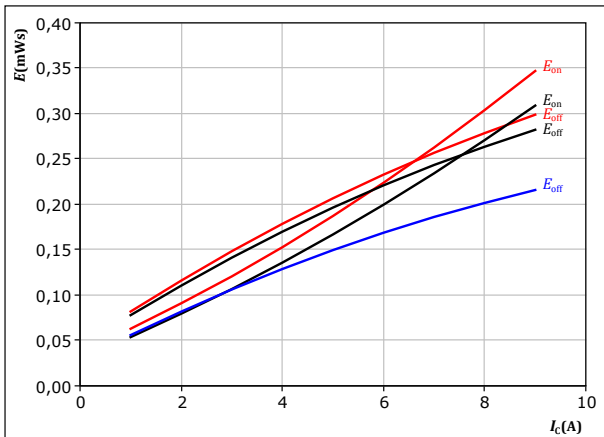
At $T_j = 150$ °C
 $R_{gon} = 16$ Ω
 $R_{goff} = 16$ Ω



Brake Switching Characteristics

figure 36. IGBT

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

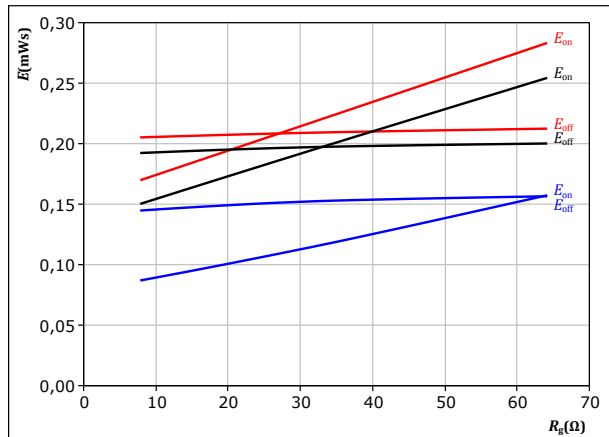


With an inductive load at

$V_{CE} = 400$ V	$T_j:$ 25 °C
$V_{GE} = 0/15$ V	125 °C
$R_{g(on)} = 16$ Ω	150 °C
$R_{g(off)} = 16$ Ω	

figure 37. IGBT

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

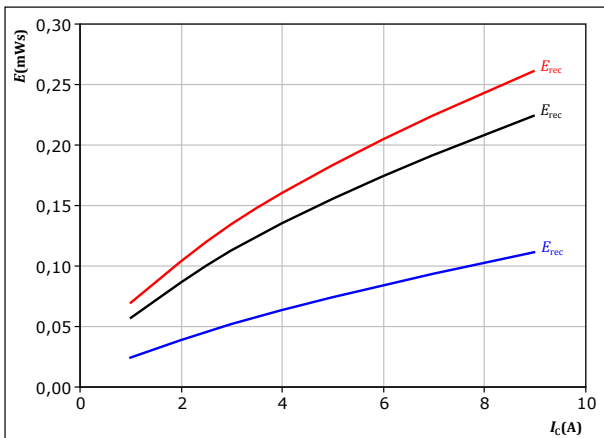


With an inductive load at

$V_{CE} = 400$ V	$T_j:$ 25 °C
$V_{GE} = 0/15$ V	125 °C
$I_c = 5$ A	150 °C

figure 38. FWD

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

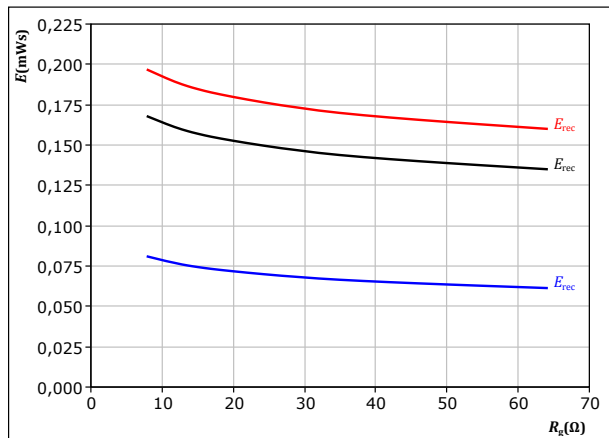


With an inductive load at

$V_{CE} = 400$ V	$T_j:$ 25 °C
$V_{GE} = 0/15$ V	125 °C
$R_{g(on)} = 16$ Ω	150 °C

figure 39. FWD

Typical reverse recovered energy loss as a function of gate resistor
 $E_{rec} = f(R_g)$



With an inductive load at

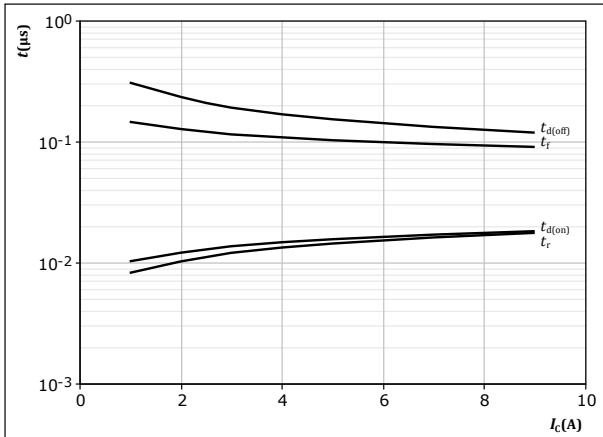
$V_{CE} = 400$ V	$T_j:$ 25 °C
$V_{GE} = 0/15$ V	125 °C
$I_c = 5$ A	150 °C



Brake Switching Characteristics

figure 40. IGBT

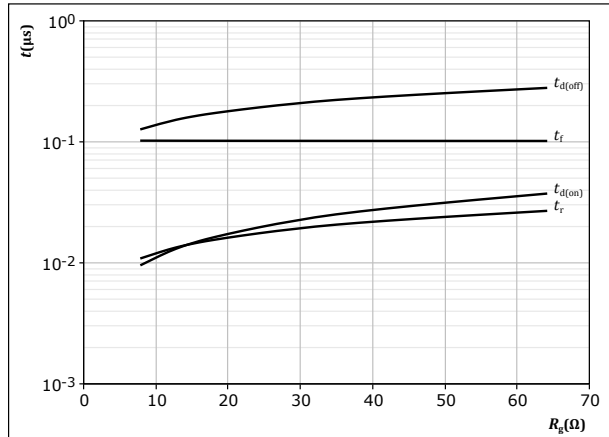
Typical switching times as a function of collector current
 $t = f(I_c)$



With an inductive load at
 $T_j = 150$ °C
 $V_{CE} = 400$ V
 $V_{GE} = 0/15$ V
 $R_{gon} = 16$ Ω
 $R_{goff} = 16$ Ω

figure 41. IGBT

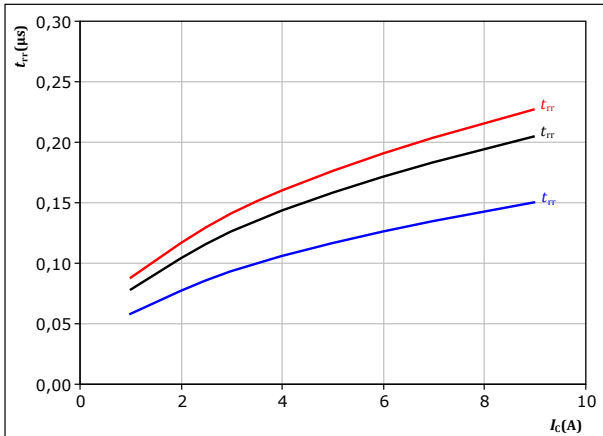
Typical switching times as a function of gate resistor
 $t = f(R_g)$



With an inductive load at
 $T_j = 150$ °C
 $V_{CE} = 400$ V
 $V_{GE} = 0/15$ V
 $I_c = 5$ A

figure 42. FWD

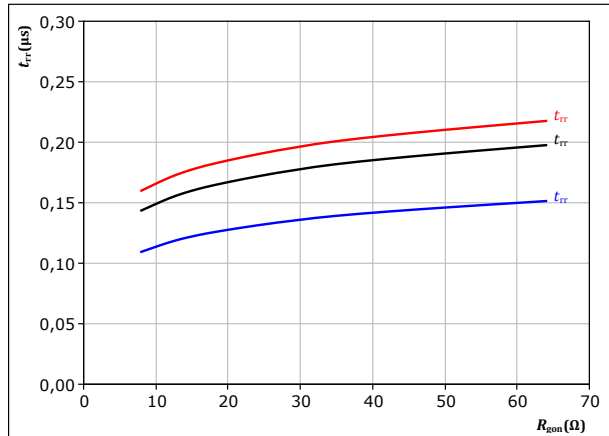
Typical reverse recovery time as a function of collector current
 $t_{rr} = f(I_c)$



With an inductive load at
 $V_{CE} = 400$ V
 $V_{GE} = 0/15$ V
 $R_{gon} = 16$ Ω
 $T_j:$ — 25 °C
— 125 °C
— 150 °C

figure 43. 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
 $I_c = 5$ A
 $T_j:$ — 25 °C
— 125 °C
— 150 °C

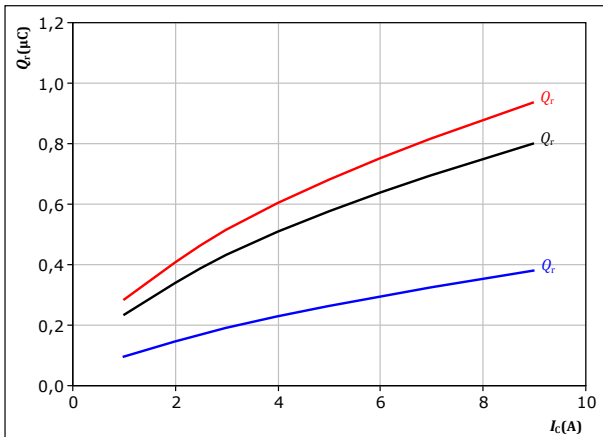


Brake Switching Characteristics

figure 44. FWD

Typical recovered charge as a function of collector current

$$Q_r = f(I_c)$$



With an inductive load at

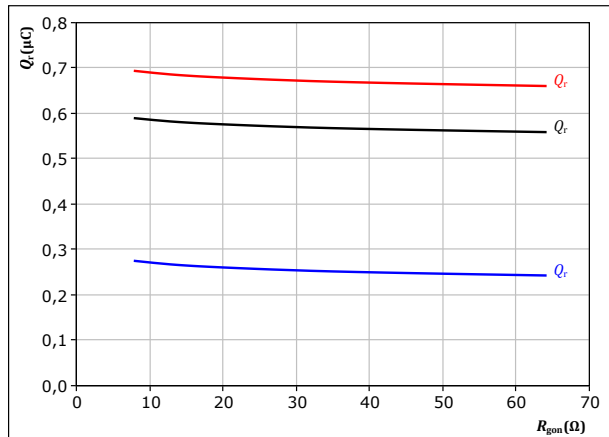
$V_{CE} = 400$ V
 $V_{GE} = 0/15$ V
 $R_{gon} = 16$ Ω

T_j : — 25 °C
— 125 °C
— 150 °C

figure 45. FWD

Typical recovered charge as a function of turn on gate resistor

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



With an inductive load at

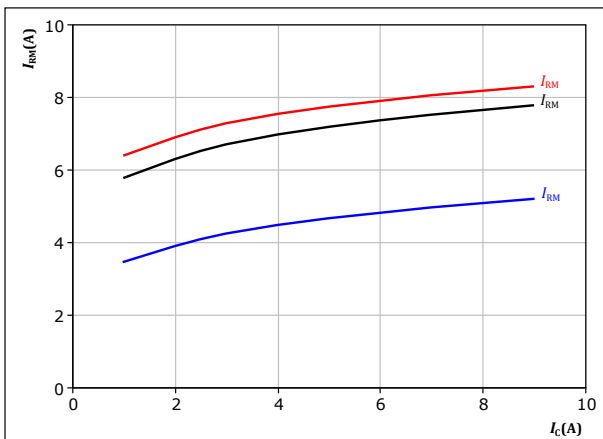
$V_{CE} = 400$ V
 $V_{GE} = 0/15$ V
 $I_c = 5$ A

T_j : — 25 °C
— 125 °C
— 150 °C

figure 46. FWD

Typical peak reverse recovery current as a function of collector current

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



With an inductive load at

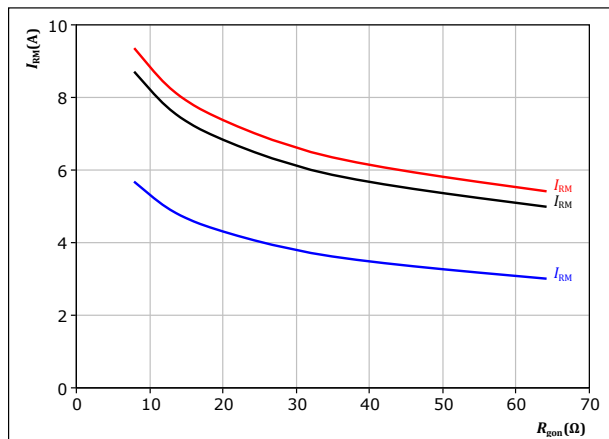
$V_{CE} = 400$ V
 $V_{GE} = 0/15$ V
 $R_{gon} = 16$ Ω

T_j : — 25 °C
— 125 °C
— 150 °C

figure 47. FWD

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

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



With an inductive load at

$V_{CE} = 400$ V
 $V_{GE} = 0/15$ V
 $I_c = 5$ A

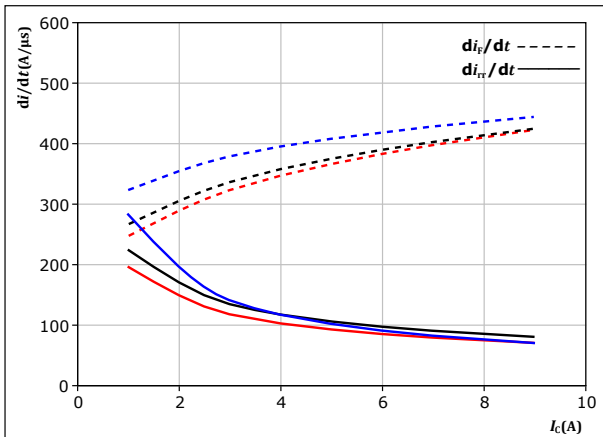
T_j : — 25 °C
— 125 °C
— 150 °C



Brake Switching Characteristics

figure 48. FWD

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

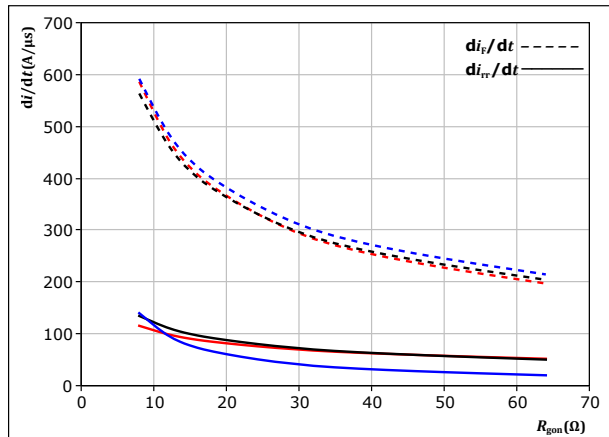


With an inductive load at

$V_{CE} =$	400	V	$T_j:$	25 °C
$V_{GE} =$	0/15	V		125 °C
$R_{gon} =$	16	Ω		150 °C

figure 49. FWD

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

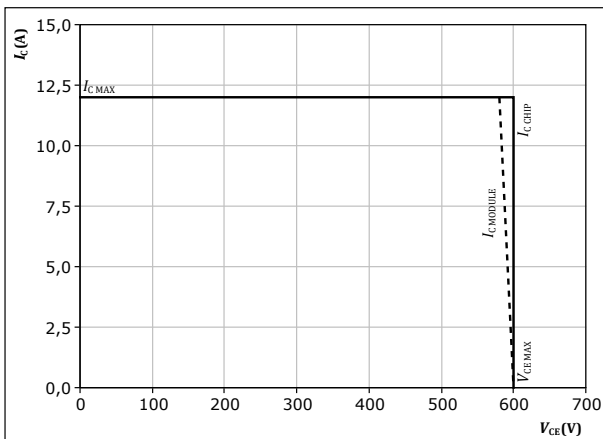


With an inductive load at

$V_{CE} =$	400	V	$T_j:$	25 °C
$V_{GE} =$	0/15	V		125 °C
$I_c =$	5	A		150 °C

figure 50. IGBT

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



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



Switching Definitions

figure 51. IGBT

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

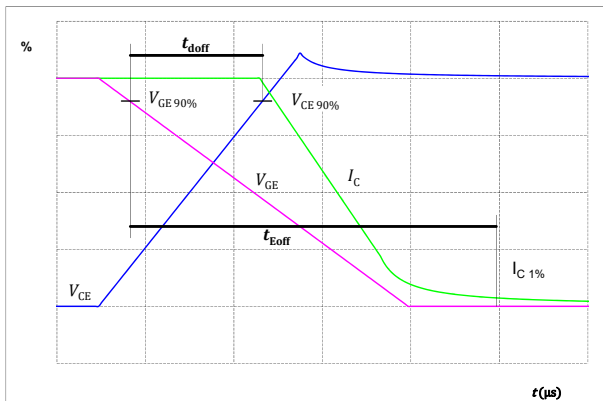


figure 52. IGBT

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

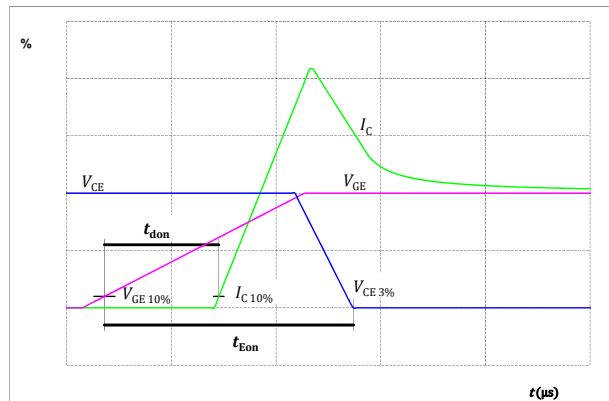


figure 53. IGBT

Turn-off Switching Waveforms & definition of t_f

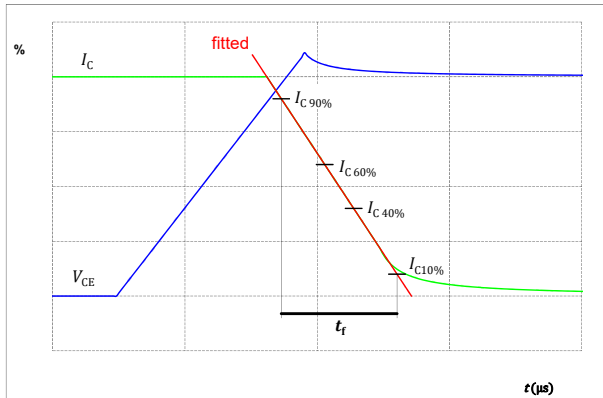
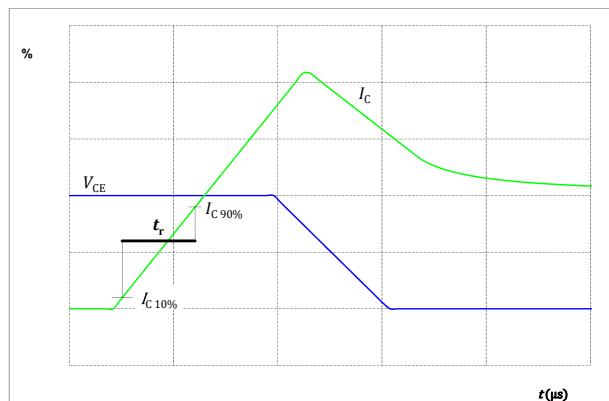


figure 54. IGBT

Turn-on Switching Waveforms & definition of t_r





Switching Definitions

figure 55. FWD

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

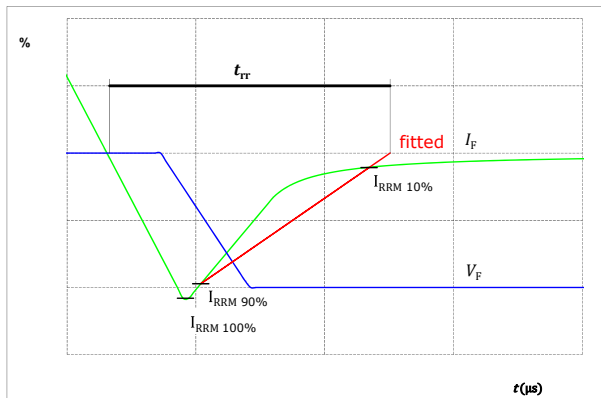
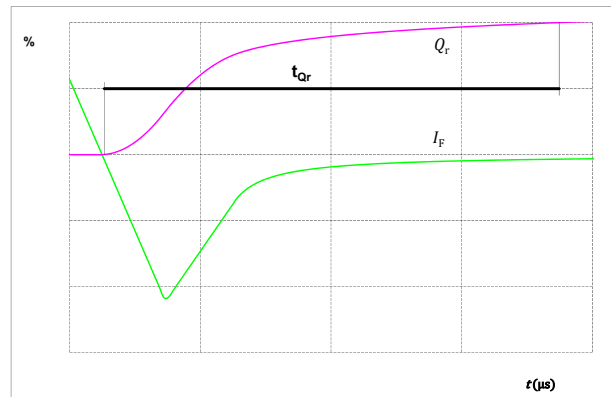


figure 56. FWD

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





Ordering Code	
Version	Ordering Code
Without thermal paste	V23990-P484-A39-PM
With thermal paste	V23990-P484-A39-/3/-PM

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

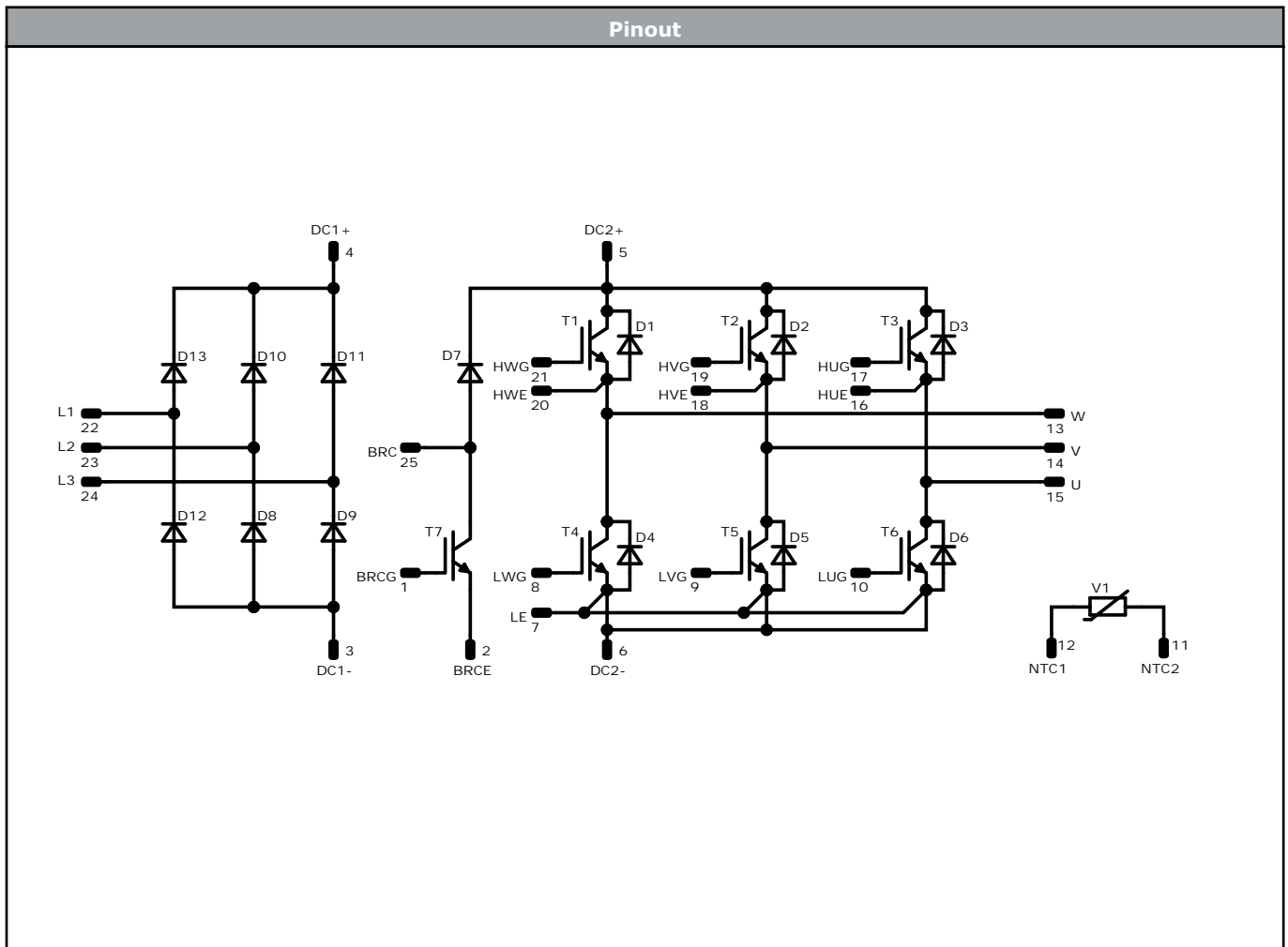
Pin table [mm]			
Pin	X	Y	Function
1	49,5	0	BRCG
2	46,5	0	BRCE
3	43,5	0	DC1-
4	36,5	0	DC1+
5	31,5	0	DC2+
6	24,5	0	DC2-
7	20,5	0	LE
8	17,5	0	LWG
9	14,5	0	LVG
10	11,5	0	LUG
11	3	0	NTC2
12	0	0	NTC1
13	0	11,5	W
14	0	20	V
15	0	28	U
16	17,5	28	HUE
17	20,5	28	HUG
18	26,5	28	HVE
19	29,5	28	HVG
20	35,5	28	HWE
21	38,5	28	HWG
22	53	28	L1
23	53	20	L2
24	53	11,5	L3
25	53	5,5	BRC

Outline

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



Vincotech



Identification					
ID	Component	Voltage	Current	Function	Comment
T4, T1, T2, T5, T6, T3	IGBT	600 V	15 A	Inverter Switch	
D1, D4, D2, D5, D3, D6	FWD	600 V	20 A	Inverter Diode	
T7	IGBT	600 V	6 A	Brake Switch	
D7	FWD	600 V	15 A	Brake Diode	
D12, D13, D8, D10, D9, D11	Rectifier	1600 V	50 A	Rectifier Diode	
V1	Thermistor			Thermistor	




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
V23990-P484-A39-PM-D1-14	11 Dec. 2020		

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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.