



<i>flow</i> PIM 0	600 V / 15 A
<div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px; margin-bottom: 10px;"> <p style="text-align: center; background-color: #ccc; margin: 0;"><b>Features</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Vincotech clip-in housing</li> <li>Trench Fieldstop IGBT's for low saturation losses</li> <li>Optional w/o BRC</li> </ul> </div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px; margin-bottom: 10px;"> <p style="text-align: center; background-color: #ccc; margin: 0;"><b>Target Applications</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Industrial drives</li> <li>Embedded drives</li> </ul> </div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px;"> <p style="text-align: center; background-color: #ccc; margin: 0;"><b>Types</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>V23990-P544-A28-PM</li> <li>V23990-P544-A29-PM</li> <li>V23990-P544-B28-PM</li> <li>V23990-P544-B128-PM</li> <li>V23990-P544-B129-PM</li> <li>V23990-P544-C29-PM</li> <li>V23990-P544-C28-PM</li> </ul> </div>	<div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px; margin-bottom: 10px;"> <p style="text-align: center; background-color: #ccc; margin: 0;"><i>flow</i>0 housing</p> <div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-around; align-items: center;"> </div> <div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-around; margin-top: 5px;"> <span>12 mm housing</span> <span>17 mm housing</span> </div> </div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px;"> <p style="text-align: center; background-color: #ccc; margin: 0;"><b>Schematic</b></p> </div>

## Maximum Ratings

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

Parameter	Symbol	Condition	Value	Unit
<b>Rectifier Diode</b>				
Repetitive peak reverse voltage	$V_{RRM}$		1600	V
DC forward current	$I_{FAV}$	$T_j = T_{jmax}$ $T_s = 80\text{ °C}$	35	A
Surge (non-repetitive) forward current	$I_{FSM}$	$t_p = 10\text{ ms}$ $T_j = 150\text{ °C}$	200	A
$I^2t$ -value	$I^2t$	50 Hz half sine wave	200	$A^2s$
Power dissipation	$P_{tot}$	$T_j = T_{jmax}$ $T_s = 80\text{ °C}$	46	W
Maximum Junction Temperature	$T_{jmax}$		150	°C
<b>Inverter Switch</b>				
Collector-emitter break down voltage	$V_{CE}$		600	V
DC collector current	$I_C$	$T_j = T_{jmax}$ $T_s = 80\text{ °C}$	21	A
Repetitive peak collector current	$I_{CRM}$	$t_p$ limited by $T_{jmax}$	45	A
Turn off safe operating area		$V_{CE} \leq 1200V, T_j \leq T_{op\ max}$	45	A
Power dissipation	$P_{tot}$	$T_j = T_{jmax}$ $T_s = 80\text{ °C}$	51	W
Gate-emitter peak voltage	$V_{GE}$		±20	V
Short circuit ratings	$t_{SC}$ $V_{CC}$	$T_j \leq 150\text{ °C}$ $V_{dE} = 15\text{ V}$	6 360	$\mu s$ V
Maximum Junction Temperature	$T_{jmax}$		175	°C



## Maximum Ratings

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

Parameter	Symbol	Condition	Value	Unit
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### Inverter Diode

Peak Repetitive Reverse Voltage	$V_{RRM}$		600	V
DC forward 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
Power dissipation	$P_{tot}$	$T_j = T_{jmax}$ $T_s = 80\text{ °C}$	44	W
Maximum Junction Temperature	$T_{jmax}$		175	°C

### Brake Switch

Collector-emitter break down voltage	$V_{CE}$		600	V
DC collector current	$I_C$	$T_j = T_{jmax}$ $T_s = 80\text{ °C}$	14	A
Repetitive peak collector current	$I_{CRM}$	$t_p$ limited by $T_{jmax}$	30	A
Turn off safe operating area		$V_{CE} \leq 1200V$ , $T_j \leq T_{op\ max}$	30	A
Power dissipation	$P_{tot}$	$T_j = T_{jmax}$ $T_s = 80\text{ °C}$	44	W
Gate-emitter peak voltage	$V_{GE}$		$\pm 20$	V
Short circuit ratings	$t_{SC}$ $V_{CC}$	$T_j \leq 150\text{ °C}$ $V_{GE} = 15\text{ V}$	6 360	$\mu\text{s}$ V
Maximum Junction Temperature	$T_{jmax}$		175	°C

### Brake Diode

Peak Repetitive Reverse Voltage	$V_{RRM}$		600	V
DC forward current	$I_F$	$T_j = T_{jmax}$ $T_s = 80\text{ °C}$	14	A
Repetitive peak forward current	$I_{FRM}$	$t_p$ limited by $T_{jmax}$	20	A
Power dissipation	$P_{tot}$	$T_j = T_{jmax}$ $T_s = 80\text{ °C}$	32	W
Maximum Junction Temperature	$T_{jmax}$		175	°C

### Thermal Properties

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

### Isolation Properties

Isolation voltage	$V_{isol}$	$t = 2\text{ s}$ DC voltage	4000	V
Creepage distance			min 12,7	mm
Clearance		12 mm / 17 mm housing	9,7 / min 12,7	mm
Comparative tracking index	CTI		>200	



### Characteristic Values

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

#### Rectifier Diode

Forward voltage	$V_F$				25	25 125	0,8	1,26 1,24	1,45	V
Threshold voltage (for power loss calc. only)	$V_{to}$				25	25 125		0,92 0,82		V
Slope resistance (for power loss calc. only)	$r_t$				25	25 125		11 14		mΩ
Reverse current	$I_r$			1600		25 145			0,05 1,1	mA
Thermal resistance junction to sink	$R_{th(j-s)}$	phase-change material $\lambda = 3,4$ W/mK						1,61		K/W

#### Inverter Switch

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	1,61 1,81	1,9	V	
Collector-emitter cut-off current incl. Diode	$I_{CES}$		0	600		25			0,00085	mA	
Gate-emitter leakage current	$I_{GES}$		20	0		25			300	nA	
Integrated Gate resistor	$R_{gint}$							none		Ω	
Turn-on delay time	$t_{d(on)}$	$R_{gon} = 8 \Omega$ $R_{goff} = 16 \Omega$	+15/0	300	15	25			14	ns	
Rise time	$t_r$					150			13		
Turn-off delay time	$t_{d(off)}$					25			11		
Fall time	$t_f$					150			13		
Turn-on energy loss	$E_{on}$					25			127		
Turn-off energy loss	$E_{off}$	150			146						
Input capacitance	$C_{ies}$	$f = 1$ MHz	0	25	25	25			0,19	mWs	
Output capacitance	$C_{oss}$					150			0,26		
Reverse transfer capacitance	$C_{rss}$					25			0,31		
Gate charge	$Q_G$		15	480	15	25			87	nC	
Thermal resistance junction to sink	$R_{th(j-s)}$	phase-change material $\lambda = 3,4$ W/mK						1,88		K/W	

#### Inverter Diode

Diode forward voltage	$V_F$				15	25 150	1,25	1,79 1,67	1,95	V
Peak reverse recovery current	$I_{RRM}$	$R_{gon} = 16 \Omega$	+15/0	300	15	25			15	A
Reverse recovery time	$t_{rr}$					150			17	
Reverse recovered charge	$Q_{rr}$					25			100	
Peak rate of fall of recovery current	$(di_{rr}/dt)_{max}$					150			184	
Reverse recovered energy	$E_{rec}$					25			0,52	
Thermal resistance junction to sink	$R_{th(j-s)}$	phase-change material $\lambda = 3,4$ W/mK						2,67		K/W



### Characteristic Values

Parameter	Symbol	Conditions					Value			Unit	
		$V_{GE}$ [V]	$V_{GS}$ [V]	$V_r$ [V]	$V_{CE}$ [V]	$V_{DS}$ [V]	$I_C$ [A]	$I_F$ [A]	$I_D$ [A]		$T_j$ [°C]

#### Brake Switch

Gate emitter threshold voltage	$V_{GE(th)}$	$V_{CE} = V_{GE}$				0,00015	25	5	5,8	6,5	V
Collector-emitter saturation voltage	$V_{CE(sat)}$		15			10	25 150	1,1	1,66 1,87	1,9	V
Collector-emitter cut-off incl diode	$I_{CES}$		0	600			25			0,0006	mA
Gate-emitter leakage current	$I_{GES}$		20	0			25			300	nA
Integrated Gate resistor	$R_{gint}$								none		$\Omega$
Turn-on delay time	$t_{d(on)}$	$R_{goff} = 16 \Omega$ $R_{gon} = 32 \Omega$	+15/0	300	10		25		15		ns
Rise time	$t_r$						150		15		
Turn-off delay time	$t_{d(off)}$						25		11		
Fall time	$t_f$						150		14		
Turn-on energy loss	$E_{on}$						25		147		
Turn-off energy loss	$E_{off}$						150		163		
Input capacitance	$C_{ies}$	$f = 1 \text{ MHz}$	0	25		25			551		pF
Output capacitance	$C_{oss}$								40		
Reverse transfer capacitance	$C_{rss}$								17		
Gate charge	$Q_G$		15	480	10	25			62		nC
Thermal resistance junction to sink	$R_{th(j-s)}$	phase-change material $\lambda = 3,4 \text{ W/mK}$							2,18		K/W

#### Brake Diode

Diode forward voltage	$V_F$					10	25 150	1,25	1,67 1,61	1,95	V
Reverse leakage current	$I_r$			600			25			27	$\mu\text{A}$
Peak reverse recovery current	$I_{RRM}$	$R_{goff} = 32 \Omega$	+15/0	300	10		25		10		A
Reverse recovery time	$t_{rr}$						150		10		
Reverse recovered charge	$Q_{rr}$						25		149		
Peak rate of fall of recovery current	$(di_{rr}/dt)_{max}$						150		208		
Reverse recovery energy	$E_{rec}$						25		0,46		
							150		0,46		
Thermal resistance junction to sink	$R_{th(j-s)}$	phase-change material $\lambda = 3,4 \text{ W/mK}$							2,95		K/W

#### Thermistor

Rated resistance	$R$						25		22000		$\Omega$
Deviation of R100	$\Delta_{R/R}$	$R_{100} = 1484 \Omega$					100	-5		5	%
Power dissipation	$P$						25		210		mW
Power dissipation constant							25		3,5		mW/K
B-value	$B_{(25/50)}$	Tol. $\pm 3\%$					25				K
B-value	$B_{(25/100)}$	Tol. $\pm 3\%$					25		4000		K
Vincotech NTC Reference							25			A	

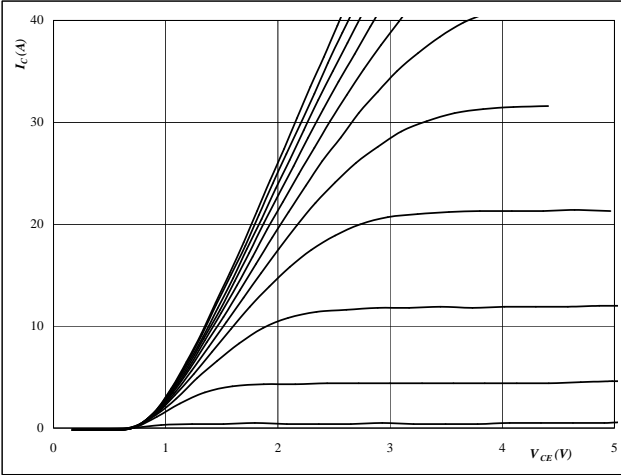


### Inverter Characteristics

**Figure 1** IGBT

Typical output characteristics

$I_C = f(V_{CE})$

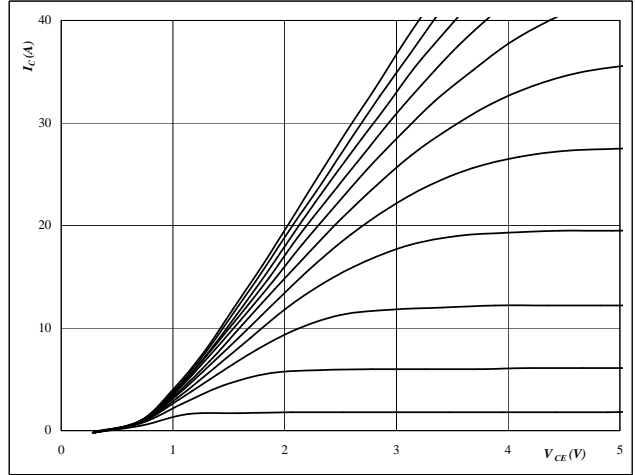


**At**  
 $t_p = 250 \mu s$   
 $T_j = 25 \text{ } ^\circ C$   
 $V_{GE}$  from 7 V to 17 V in steps of 1 V

**Figure 2** IGBT

Typical output characteristics

$I_C = f(V_{CE})$

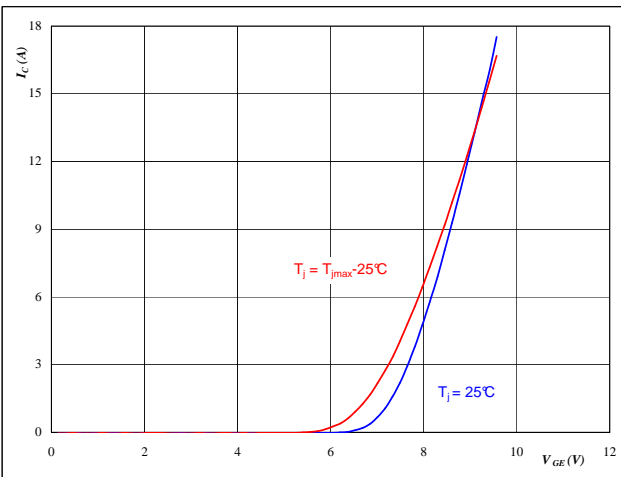


**At**  
 $t_p = 250 \mu s$   
 $T_j = 125 \text{ } ^\circ C$   
 $V_{GE}$  from 7 V to 17 V in steps of 1 V

**Figure 3** IGBT

Typical transfer characteristics

$I_C = f(V_{GE})$

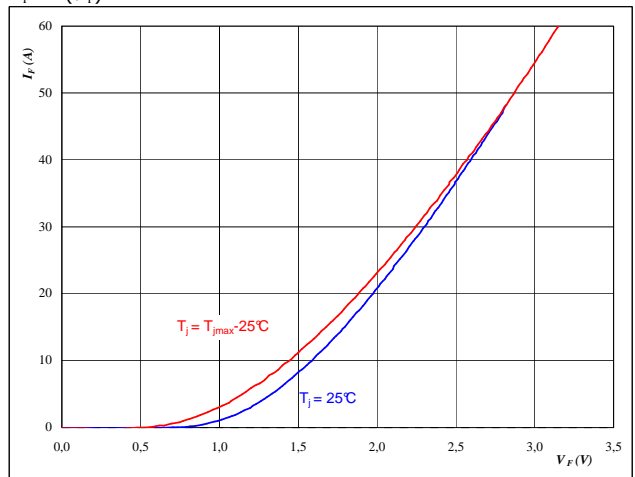


**At**  
 $t_p = 250 \mu s$   
 $V_{CE} = 10 V$

**Figure 4** FWD

Typical diode forward current as a function of forward voltage

$I_F = f(V_F)$



**At**  
 $t_p = 250 \mu s$

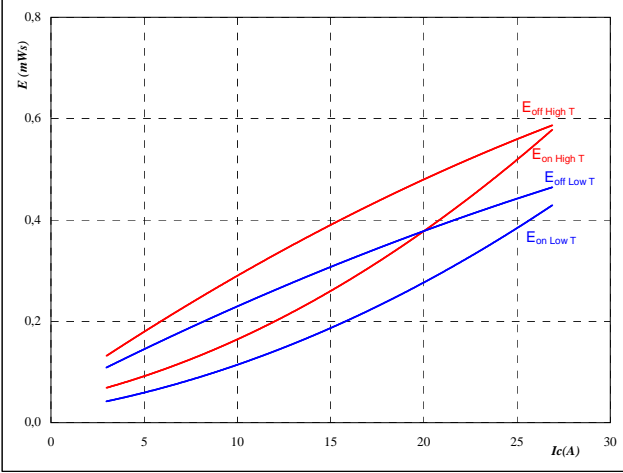


### Inverter Characteristics

**Figure 5** IGBT

Typical switching energy losses  
as a function of collector current

$E = f(I_C)$

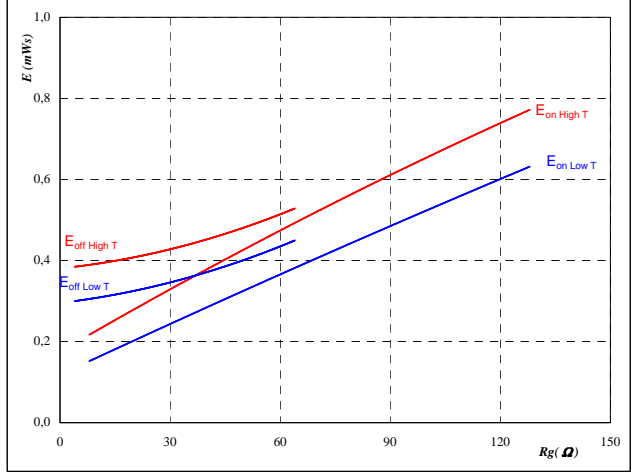


With an inductive load at  
 $T_j = 25/125$  °C  
 $V_{CE} = 300$  V  
 $V_{GE} = 15$  V  
 $R_{gon} = 16$  Ω  
 $R_{goff} = 8$  Ω

**Figure 6** IGBT

Typical switching energy losses  
as a function of gate resistor

$E = f(R_G)$

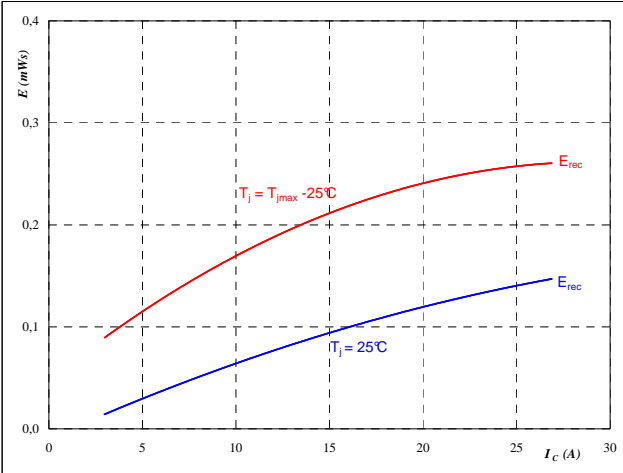


With an inductive load at  
 $T_j = 25/125$  °C  
 $V_{CE} = 300$  V  
 $V_{GE} = 15$  V  
 $I_C = 15$  A

**Figure 7** FWD

Typical reverse recovery energy loss  
as a function of collector current

$E_{rec} = f(I_C)$

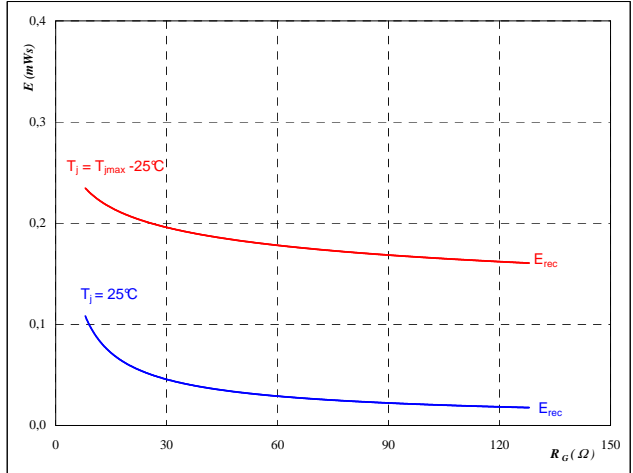


With an inductive load at  
 $T_j = 25/125$  °C  
 $V_{CE} = 300$  V  
 $V_{GE} = 15$  V  
 $R_{gon} = 16$  Ω

**Figure 8** FWD

Typical reverse recovery energy loss  
as a function of gate resistor

$E_{rec} = f(R_G)$



With an inductive load at  
 $T_j = 25/125$  °C  
 $V_{CE} = 300$  V  
 $V_{GE} = 15$  V  
 $I_C = 15$  A

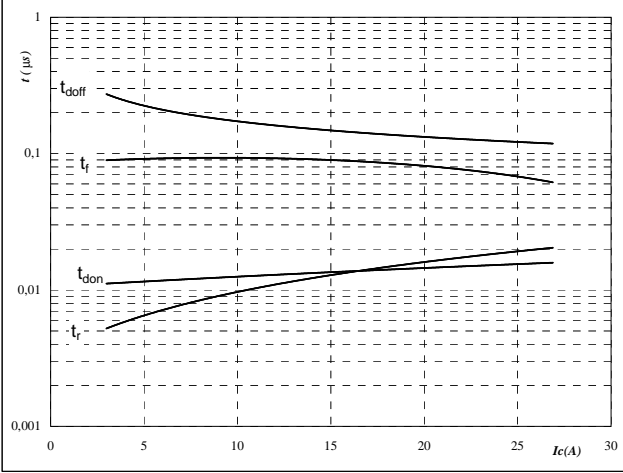


### Inverter Characteristics

**Figure 9** IGBT

Typical switching times as a function of collector current

$t = f(I_C)$

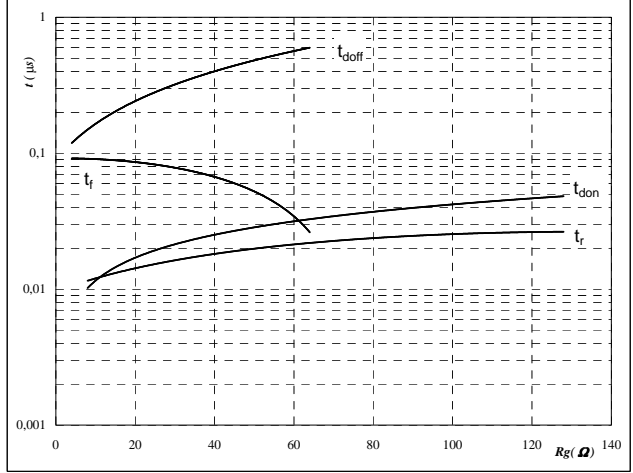


With an inductive load at  
 $T_j = 125$  °C  
 $V_{CE} = 300$  V  
 $V_{GE} = 15$  V  
 $R_{gon} = 16$  Ω  
 $R_{goff} = 8$  Ω

**Figure 10** IGBT

Typical switching times as a function of gate resistor

$t = f(R_G)$

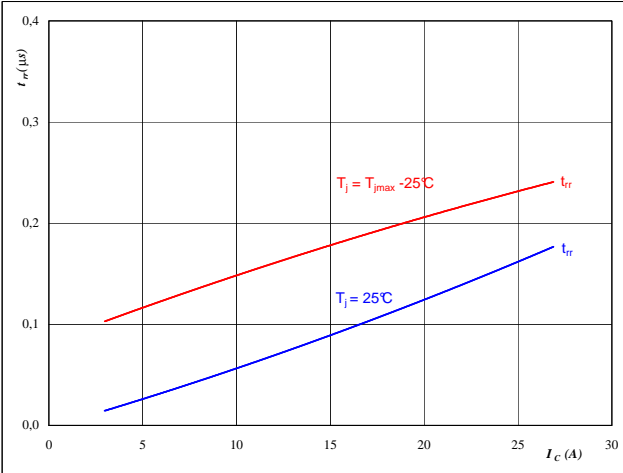


With an inductive load at  
 $T_j = 125$  °C  
 $V_{CE} = 300$  V  
 $V_{GE} = 15$  V  
 $I_C = 15$  A

**Figure 11** FWD

Typical reverse recovery time as a function of collector current

$t_{rr} = f(I_C)$

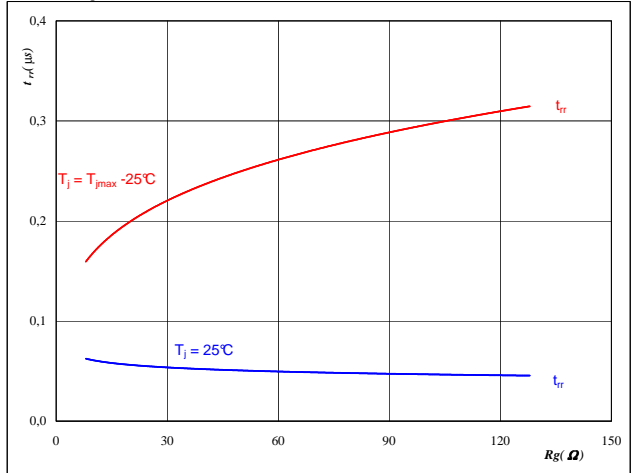


At  
 $T_j = 25/125$  °C  
 $V_{CE} = 300$  V  
 $V_{GE} = 15$  V  
 $R_{gon} = 16$  Ω

**Figure 12** FWD

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

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



At  
 $T_j = 25/125$  °C  
 $V_R = 300$  V  
 $I_F = 15$  A  
 $V_{GE} = 15$  V

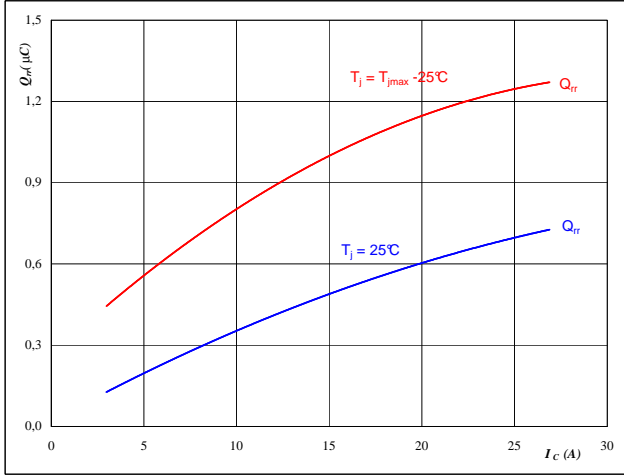


### Inverter Characteristics

**Figure 13** FWD

Typical reverse recovery charge as a function of collector current

$$Q_{rr} = f(I_c)$$

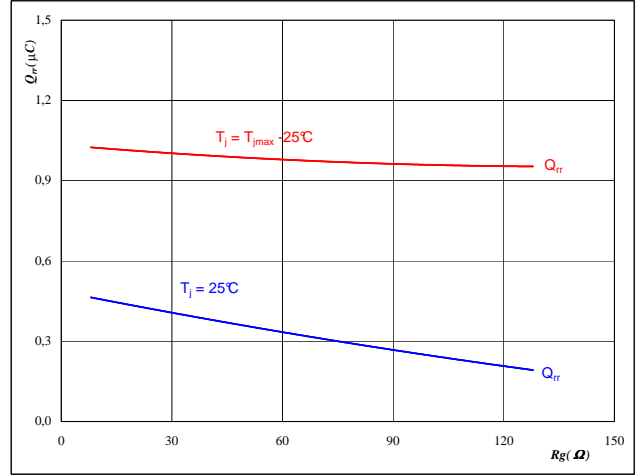


**At**  
 $T_j = 25/125$  °C  
 $V_{CE} = 300$  V  
 $V_{GE} = 15$  V  
 $R_{gon} = 16$  Ω

**Figure 14** FWD

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

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

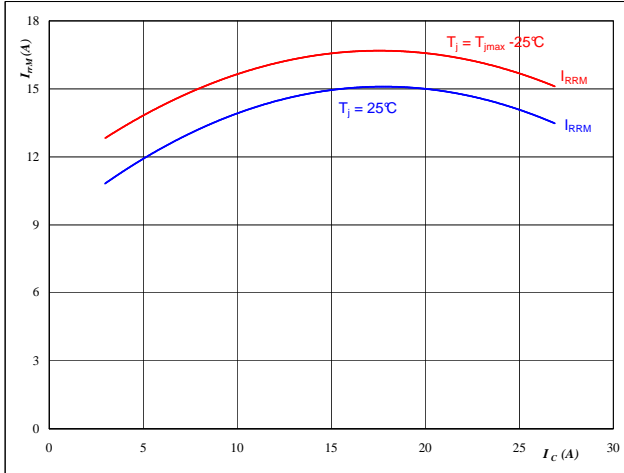


**At**  
 $T_j = 25/125$  °C  
 $V_R = 300$  V  
 $I_F = 15$  A  
 $V_{GE} = 15$  V

**Figure 15** FWD

Typical reverse recovery current as a function of collector current

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

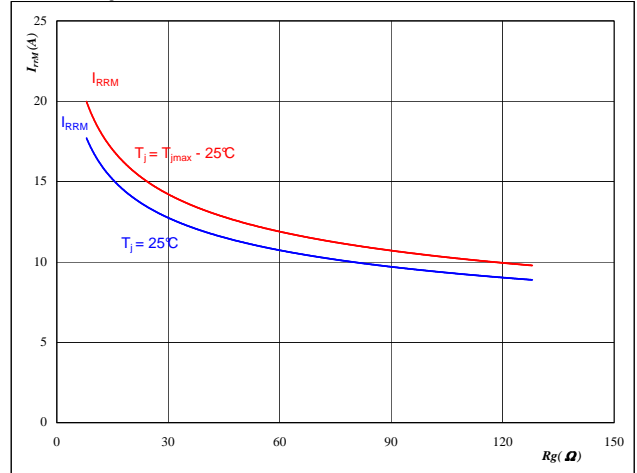


**At**  
 $T_j = 25/125$  °C  
 $V_{CE} = 300$  V  
 $V_{GE} = 15$  V  
 $R_{gon} = 16$  Ω

**Figure 16** FWD

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

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



**At**  
 $T_j = 25/125$  °C  
 $V_R = 300$  V  
 $I_F = 15$  A  
 $V_{GE} = 15$  V



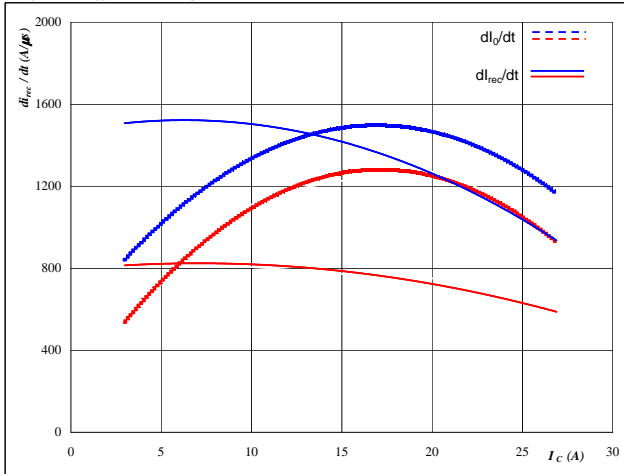


## Inverter Characteristics

**Figure 17** FWD

Typical rate of fall of forward and reverse recovery current as a function of collector current

$$dI_0/dt, dI_{rec}/dt = f(I_C)$$

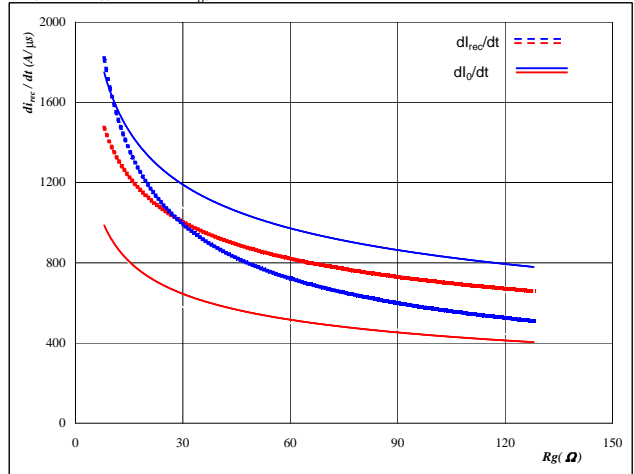


**At**  
 $T_j = 25/125$  °C  
 $V_{CE} = 300$  V  
 $V_{GE} = 15$  V  
 $R_{gon} = 16$  Ω

**Figure 18** FWD

Typical rate of fall of forward and reverse recovery current as a function of IGBT turn on gate resistor

$$dI_0/dt, dI_{rec}/dt = f(R_{gon})$$

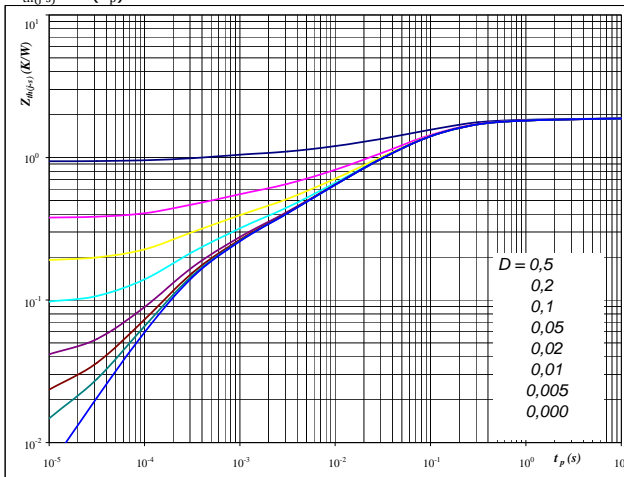


**At**  
 $T_j = 25/125$  °C  
 $V_R = 300$  V  
 $I_F = 15$  A  
 $V_{GE} = 15$  V

**Figure 19** IGBT

IGBT transient thermal impedance as a function of pulse width

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



**At**  
 $D = t_p / T$   
 $R_{th(j-s)} = 1,88$  K/W

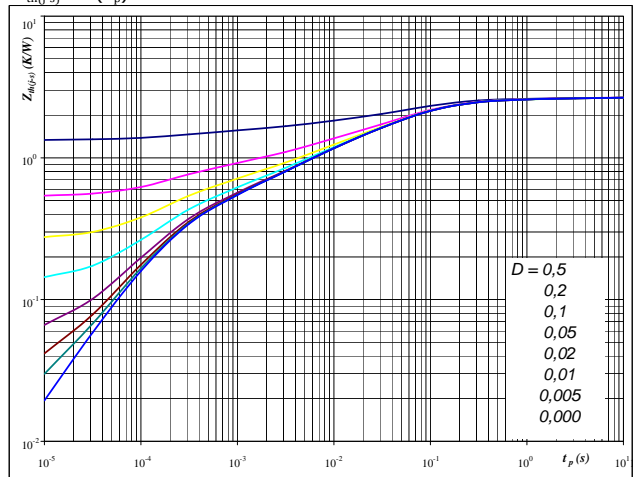
IGBT thermal model values

R (K/W)	Tau (s)
6,56E-02	3,42E+00
2,26E-01	3,66E-01
8,74E-01	7,63E-02
3,72E-01	1,39E-02
1,73E-01	2,53E-03
1,70E-01	2,96E-04

**Figure 20** FWD

FWD transient thermal impedance as a function of pulse width

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



**At**  
 $D = t_p / T$   
 $R_{th(j-s)} = 2,67$  K/W

FWD thermal model values

R (K/W)	Tau (s)
5,08E-02	8,17E+00
1,65E-01	7,39E-01
7,58E-01	1,07E-01
7,19E-01	3,13E-02
4,65E-01	5,42E-03
2,28E-01	8,46E-04
2,82E-01	1,76E-04

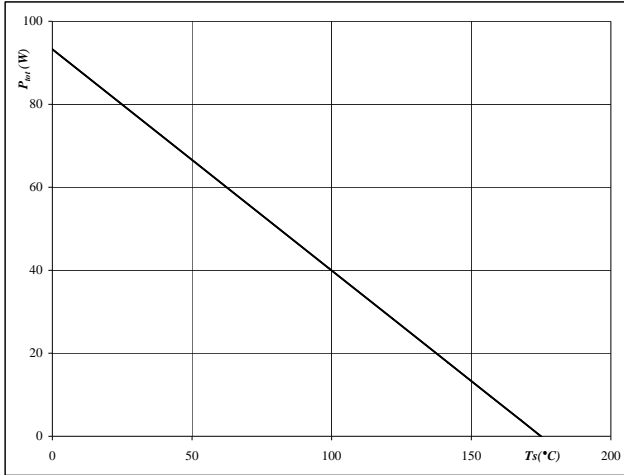


### Inverter Characteristics

**Figure 21** IGBT

Power dissipation as a function of heatsink temperature

$$P_{tot} = f(T_s)$$

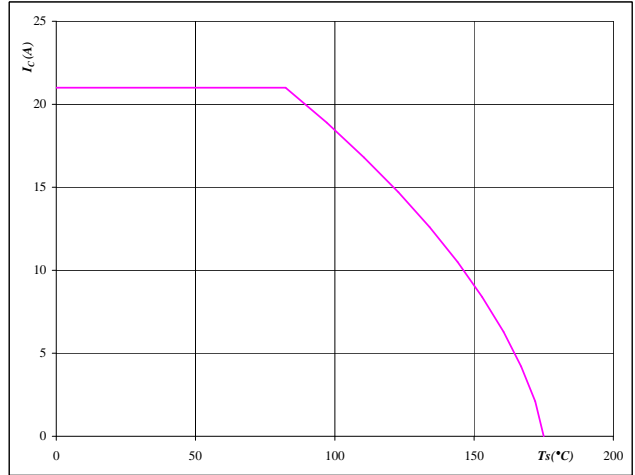


At  
T<sub>j</sub> = 175 °C

**Figure 22** IGBT

Collector current as a function of heatsink temperature

$$I_C = f(T_s)$$

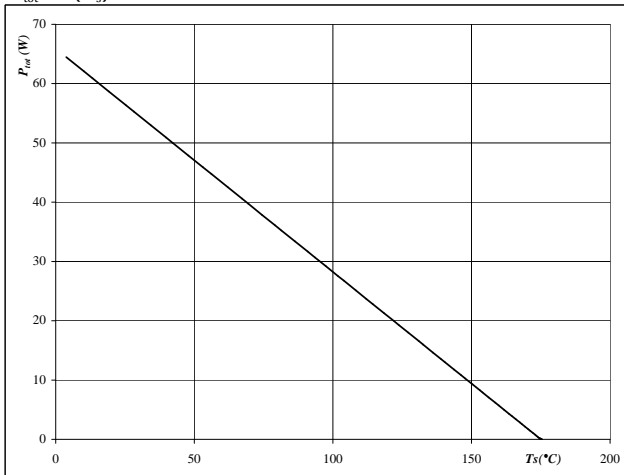


At  
T<sub>j</sub> = 175 °C  
V<sub>GE</sub> = 15 V

**Figure 23** FWD

Power dissipation as a function of heatsink temperature

$$P_{tot} = f(T_s)$$

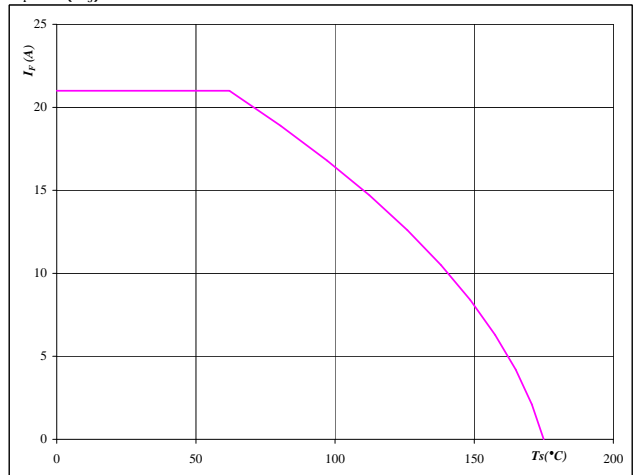


At  
T<sub>j</sub> = 175 °C

**Figure 24** FWD

Forward current as a function of heatsink temperature

$$I_F = f(T_s)$$



At  
T<sub>j</sub> = 175 °C

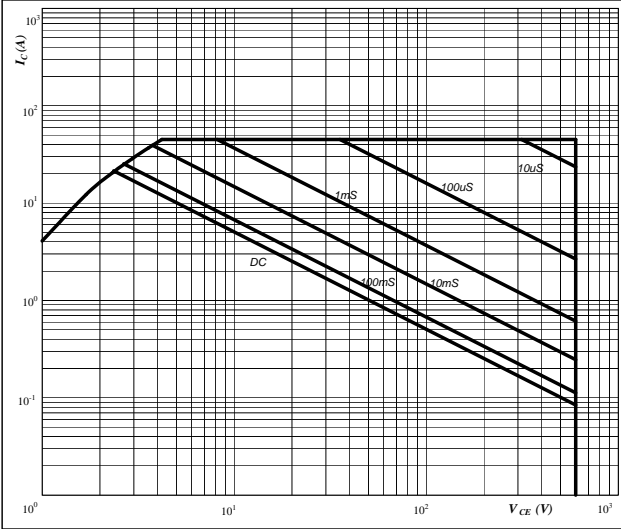


## Inverter Characteristics

**Figure 25** IGBT

Safe operating area as a function of collector-emitter voltage

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

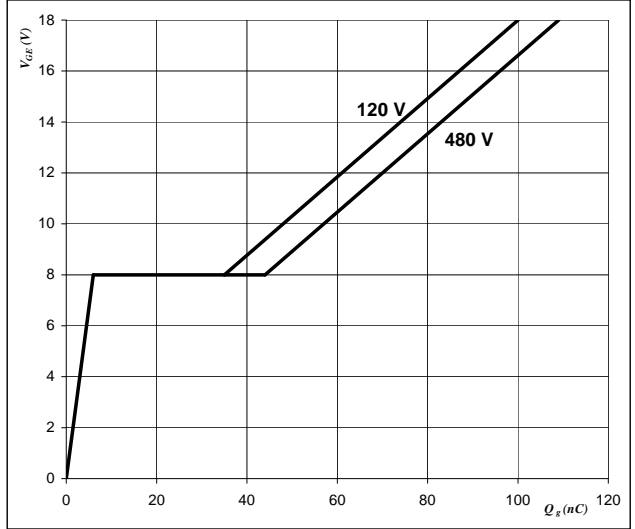


**At**  
 $D =$  single pulse  
 $T_s = 80$  °C  
 $V_{GE} = 15$  V  
 $T_j = T_{jmax}$  °C

**Figure 26** IGBT

Gate voltage vs Gate charge

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

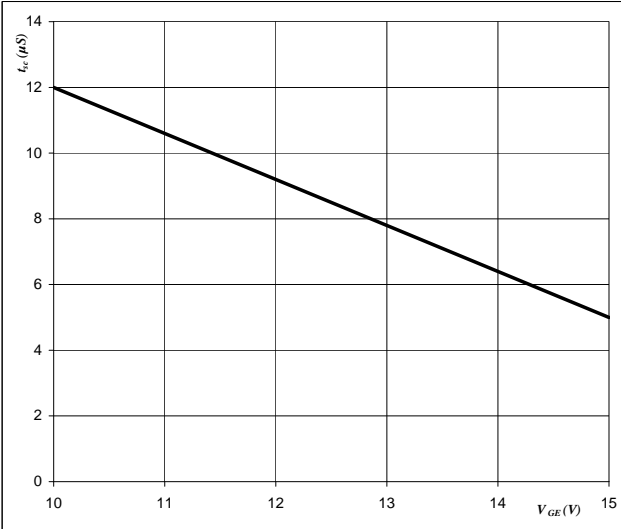


**At**  
 $I_C = 15$  A

**Figure 27** IGBT

Short circuit withstand time as a function of gate-emitter voltage

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

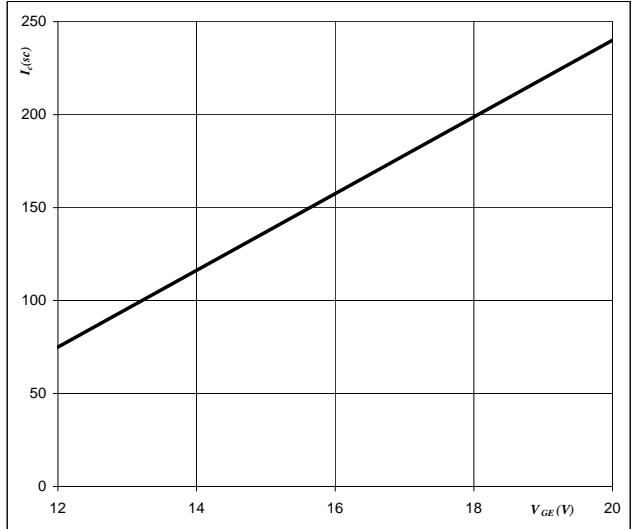


**At**  
 $V_{CE} = 600$  V  
 $T_j \leq 175$  °C

**Figure 28** IGBT

Typical short circuit collector current as a function of gate-emitter voltage

$$I_{SC} = f(V_{GE})$$

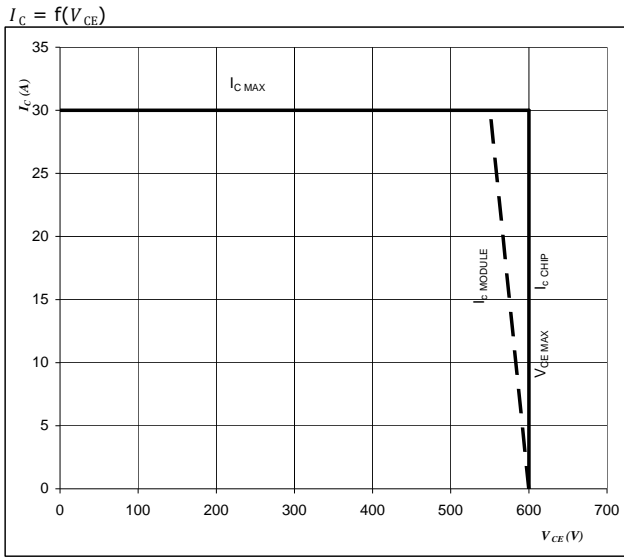


**At**  
 $V_{CE} \leq 600$  V  
 $T_j = 175$  °C



## Inverter Characteristics

**Figure 29** IGBT  
**Reverse bias safe operating area**



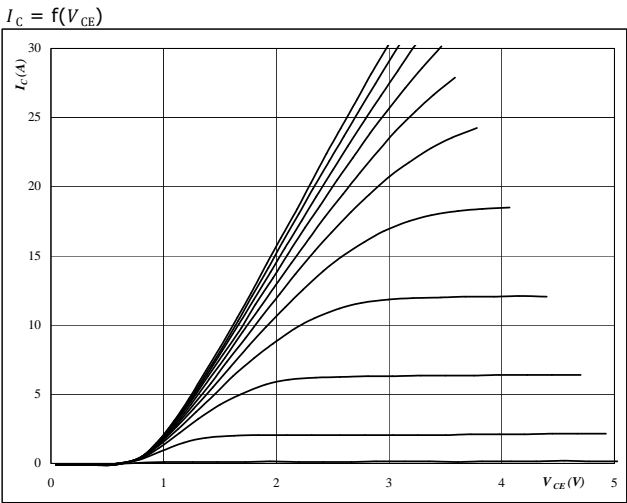
**At**

$$T_j = T_{j\text{ max}} - 25 \text{ } ^\circ\text{C}$$



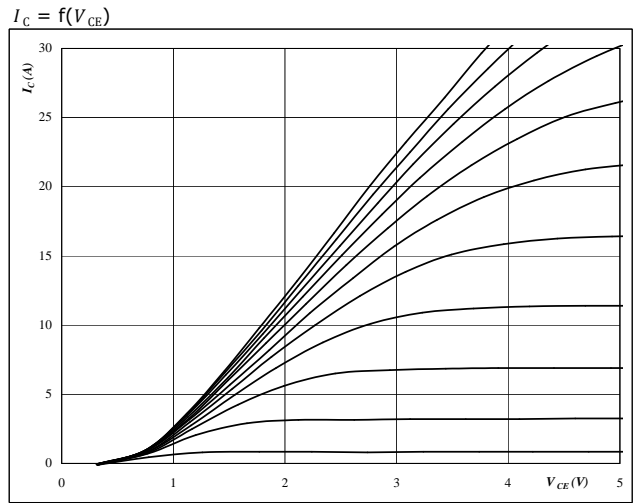
### Brake Characteristics

**Figure 1** IGBT  
**Typical output characteristics**



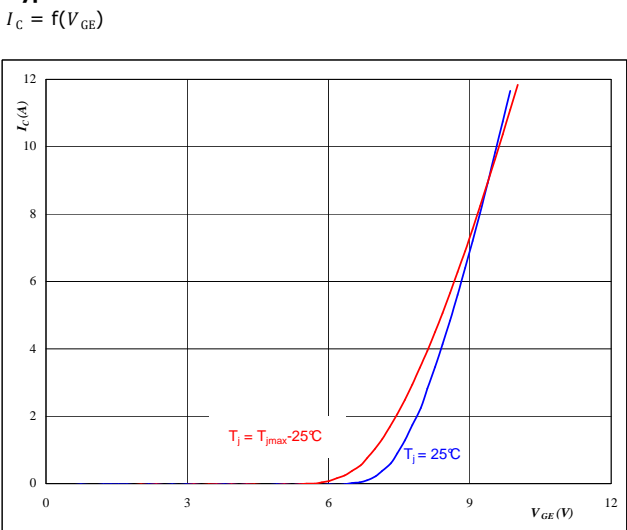
**At**  
 $t_p = 250 \mu s$   
 $T_j = 25 \text{ } ^\circ C$   
 $V_{GE}$  from 7 V to 17 V in steps of 1 V

**Figure 2** IGBT  
**Typical output characteristics**



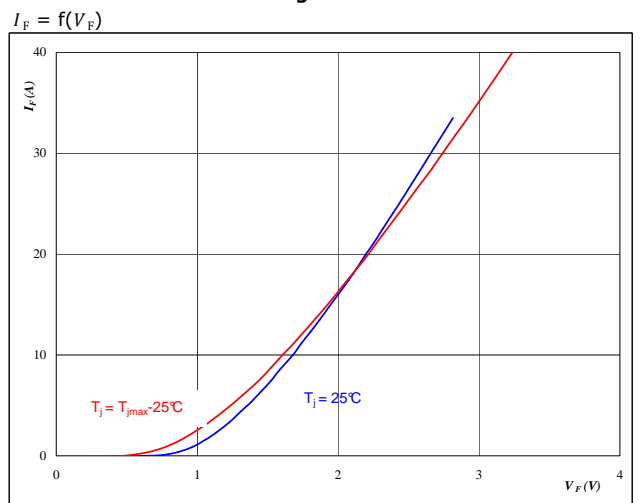
**At**  
 $t_p = 250 \mu s$   
 $T_j = 125 \text{ } ^\circ C$   
 $V_{GE}$  from 7 V to 17 V in steps of 1 V

**Figure 3** IGBT  
**Typical transfer characteristics**



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

**Figure 4** FWD  
**Typical diode forward current as a function of forward voltage**



**At**  
 $t_p = 250 \mu s$

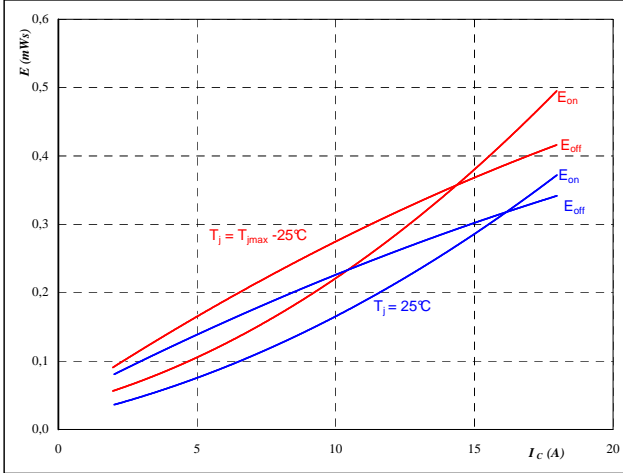


## Brake Characteristics

**Figure 5** IGBT

Typical switching energy losses  
as a function of collector current

$$E = f(I_C)$$



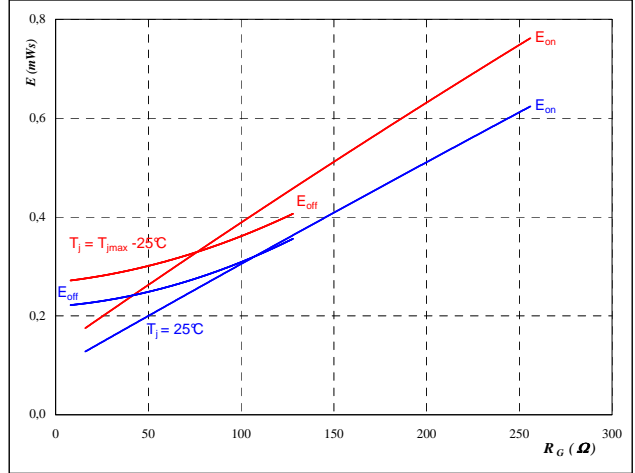
With an inductive load at

$T_j =$	25/125	°C
$V_{CE} =$	300	V
$V_{GE} =$	15	V
$R_{gon} =$	32	Ω
$R_{goff} =$	16	Ω

**Figure 6** IGBT

Typical switching energy losses  
as a function of gate resistor

$$E = f(R_G)$$



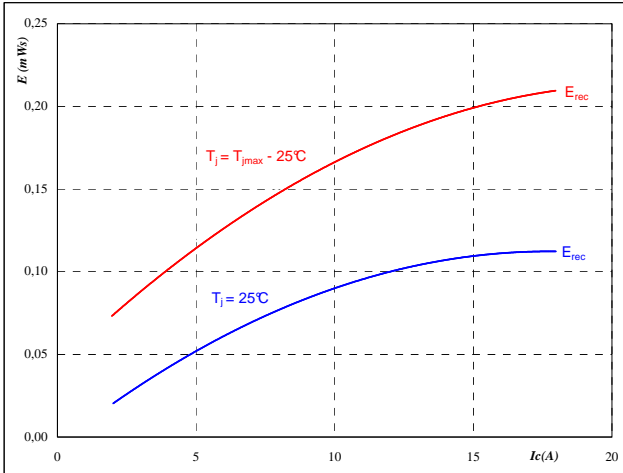
With an inductive load at

$T_j =$	25/125	°C
$V_{CE} =$	300	V
$V_{GE} =$	15	V
$I_C =$	10	A

**Figure 7** FWD

Typical reverse recovery energy loss  
as a function of collector current

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



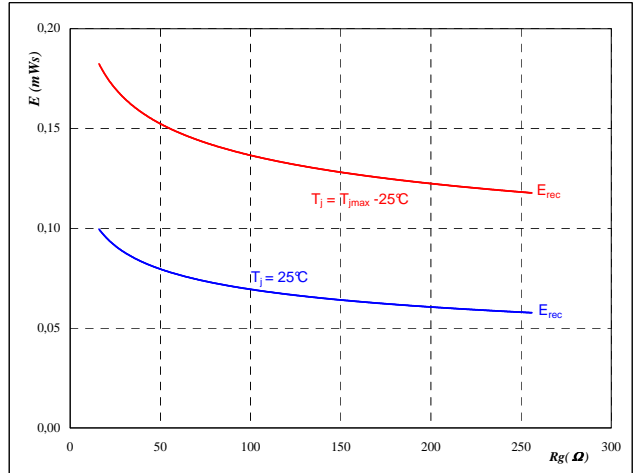
With an inductive load at

$T_j =$	25/125	°C
$V_{CE} =$	300	V
$V_{GE} =$	15	V
$R_{gon} =$	32	Ω

**Figure 8** FWD

Typical reverse recovery energy loss  
as a function of gate resistor

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



With an inductive load at

$T_j =$	25/125	°C
$V_{CE} =$	300	V
$V_{GE} =$	15	V
$I_C =$	10	A

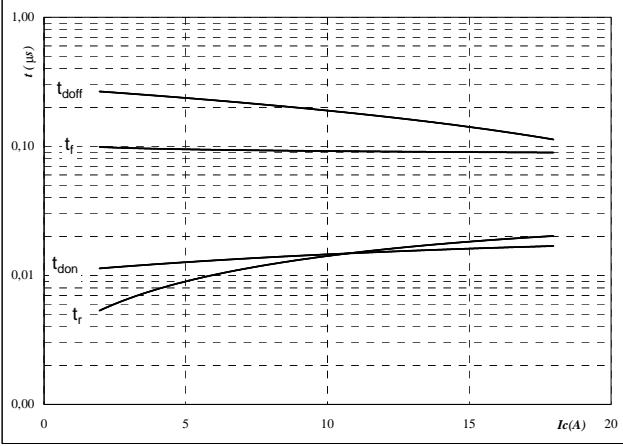


### Brake Characteristics

**Figure 9** IGBT

Typical switching times as a function of collector current

$t = f(I_C)$

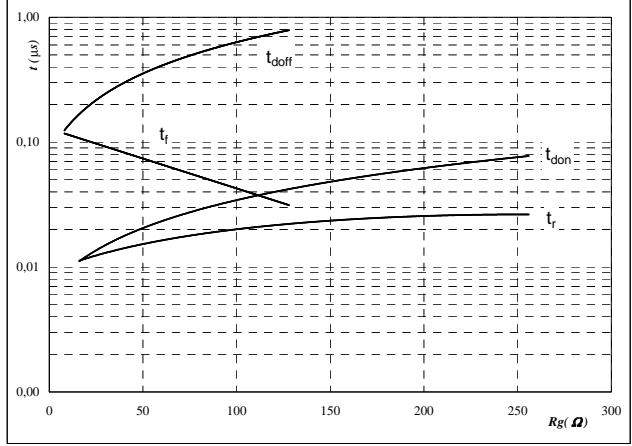


With an inductive load at  
 $T_j = 25/125 \text{ } ^\circ\text{C}$   
 $V_{CE} = 300 \text{ V}$   
 $V_{GE} = 15 \text{ V}$   
 $R_{gon} = 32 \text{ } \Omega$   
 $R_{goff} = 16 \text{ } \Omega$

**Figure 10** IGBT

Typical switching times as a function of gate resistor

$t = f(R_G)$

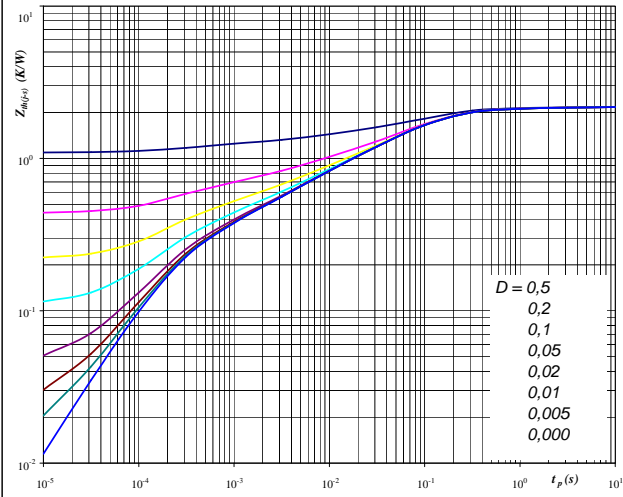


With an inductive load at  
 $T_j = 25/125 \text{ } ^\circ\text{C}$   
 $V_{CE} = 300 \text{ V}$   
 $V_{GE} = 15 \text{ V}$   
 $I_C = 10 \text{ A}$

**Figure 11** IGBT

IGBT transient thermal impedance as a function of pulse width

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



At  $D = t_p / T$

$R_{th(j-s)} = 2,18 \text{ K/W}$

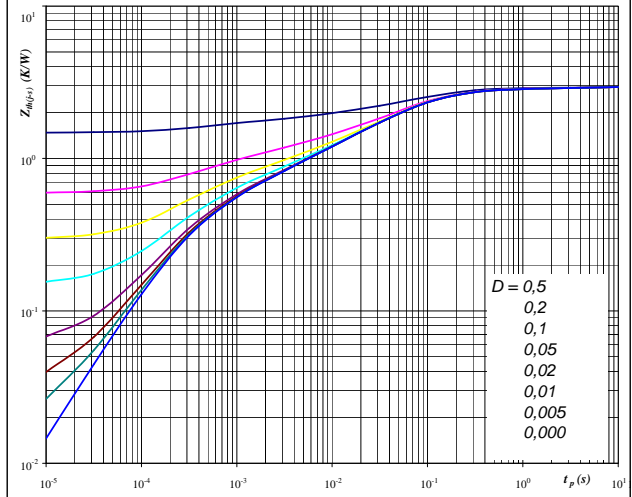
IGBT thermal model values

R (K/W)	Tau (s)
6,23E-02	3,85E+00
2,40E-01	3,55E-01
1,02E+00	7,88E-02
3,88E-01	1,12E-02
2,21E-01	2,12E-03
2,50E-01	2,46E-04

**Figure 12** FWD

FWD transient thermal impedance as a function of pulse width

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



At  $D = t_p / T$

$R_{th(j-s)} = 2,94 \text{ K/W}$

FWD thermal model values

R (K/W)	Tau (s)
1,11E-01	4,12E+00
3,47E-01	2,83E-01
1,28E+00	6,32E-02
4,92E-01	1,17E-02
3,46E-01	1,99E-03
3,70E-01	2,99E-04

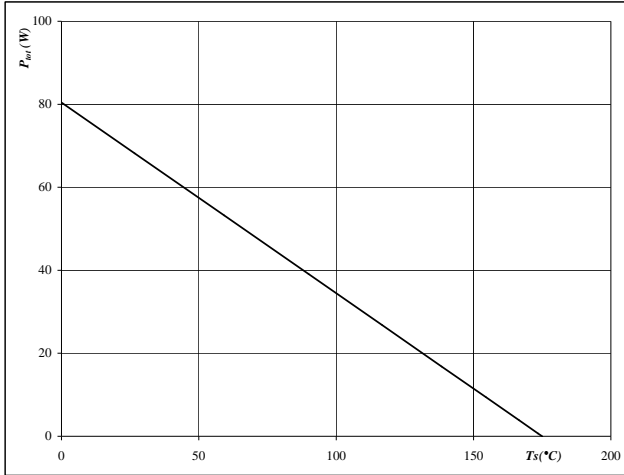


### Brake Characteristics

**Figure 13** IGBT

**Power dissipation as a function of heatsink temperature**

$$P_{tot} = f(T_s)$$

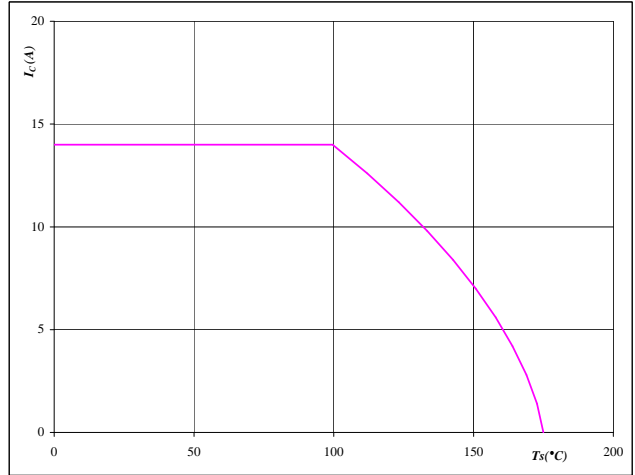


**At**  
T<sub>j</sub> = 175 °C

**Figure 14** IGBT

**Collector current as a function of heatsink temperature**

$$I_C = f(T_s)$$

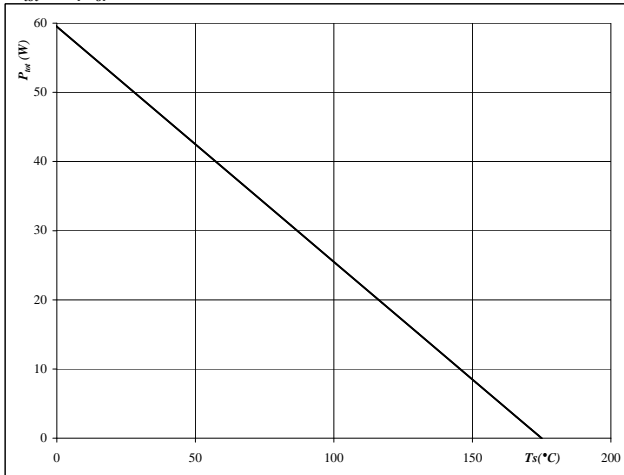


**At**  
T<sub>j</sub> = 175 °C  
V<sub>GE</sub> = 15 V

**Figure 15** FWD

**Power dissipation as a function of heatsink temperature**

$$P_{tot} = f(T_s)$$

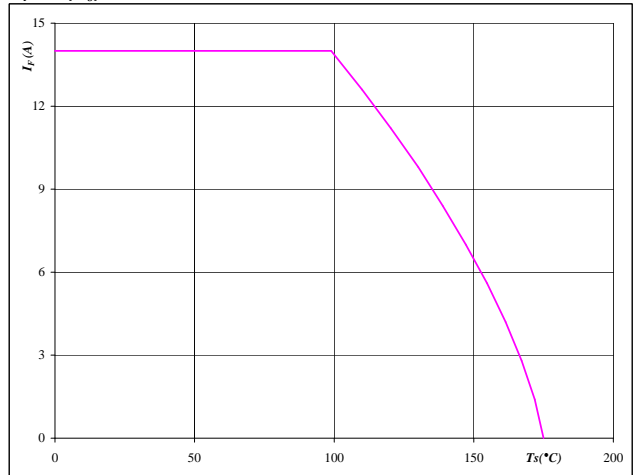


**At**  
T<sub>j</sub> = 175 °C

**Figure 16** FWD

**Forward current as a function of heatsink temperature**

$$I_F = f(T_s)$$



**At**  
T<sub>j</sub> = 175 °C



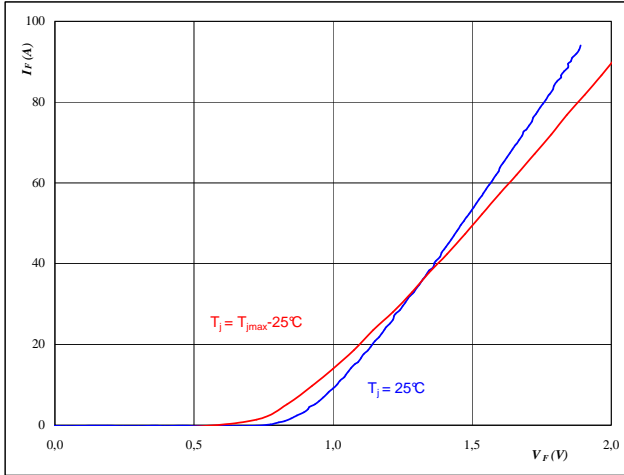


## Rectifier Characteristics

**Figure 1** Diode

Typical diode forward current as a function of forward voltage

$$I_F = f(V_F)$$

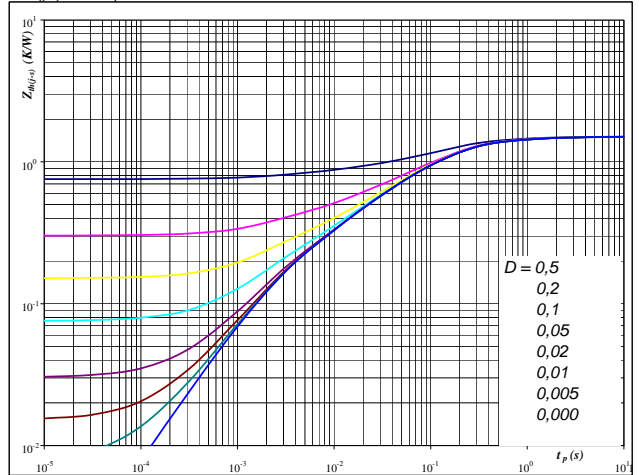


At  
 $t_p = 250 \mu\text{s}$

**Figure 2** Diode

Diode transient thermal impedance as a function of pulse width

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



At  
 $D = t_p / T$   
 $R_{th(j-s)} = 1,51 \text{ K/W}$

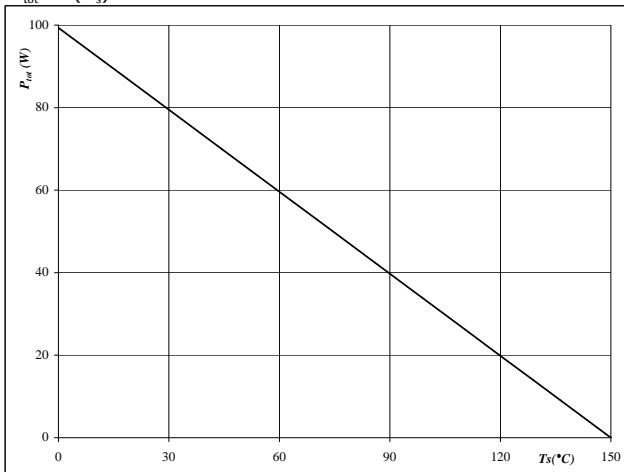
Diode thermal model values

R (K/W)	Tau (s)
3,85E-02	6,40E+00
2,39E-01	5,50E-01
7,82E-01	1,14E-01
3,05E-01	2,08E-02
1,45E-01	2,53E-03

**Figure 3** Diode

Power dissipation as a function of heatsink temperature

$$P_{tot} = f(T_s)$$

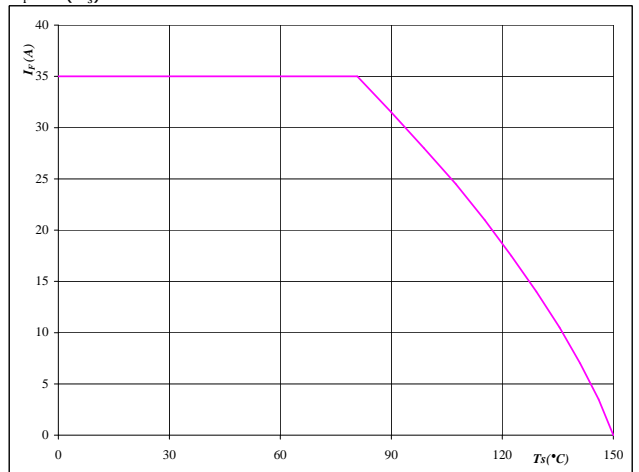


At  
 $T_j = 150 \text{ °C}$

**Figure 4** Diode

Forward current as a function of heatsink temperature

$$I_F = f(T_s)$$



At  
 $T_j = 150 \text{ °C}$

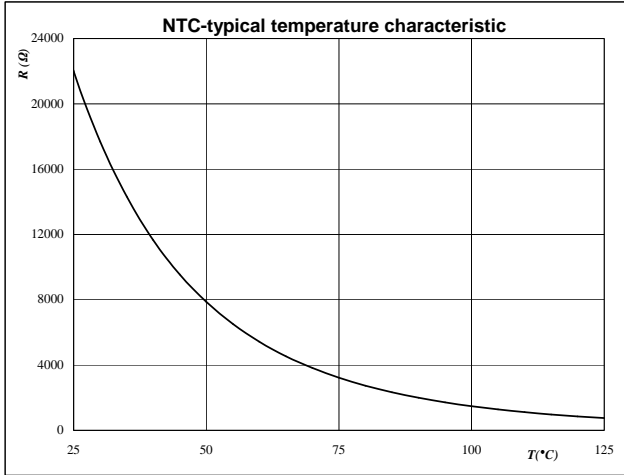


# Thermistor

**Figure 1** Thermistor

**Typical NTC characteristic  
as a function of temperature**

$$R_T = f(T)$$





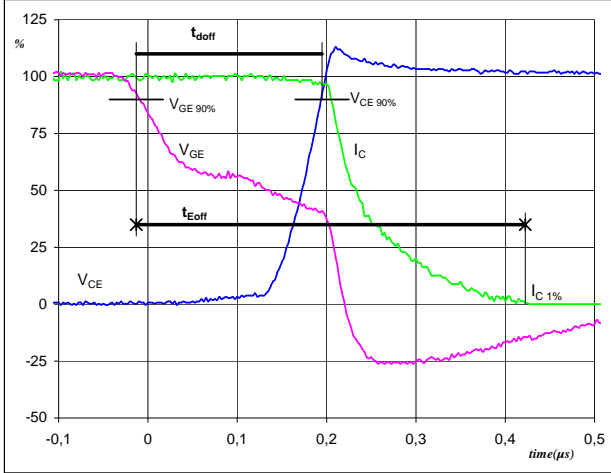
## Switching Definitions Inverter

### General conditions

$T_j$	=	125 °C
$R_{gon}$	=	32 $\Omega$
$R_{goff}$	=	16 $\Omega$

**Figure 1** IGBT

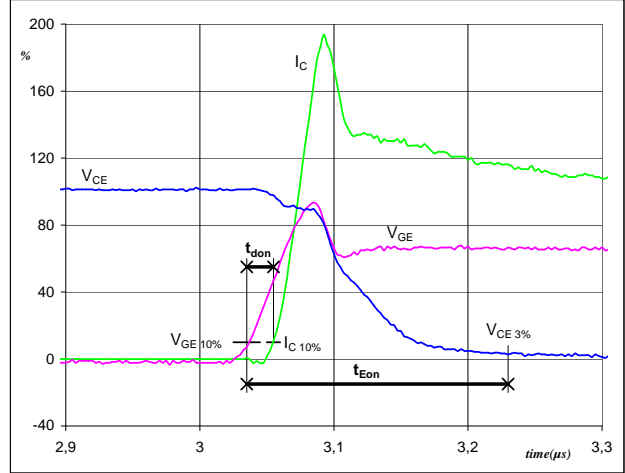
**Turn-off Switching Waveforms & definition of  $t_{doff}$   $t_{Eoff}$**   
( $t_{Eoff}$  = integrating time for  $E_{off}$ )



$V_{GE}$ (0%) =	0	V
$V_{GE}$ (100%) =	15	V
$V_C$ (100%) =	300	V
$I_C$ (100%) =	15	A
$t_{doff}$ =	0,21	$\mu$ s
$t_{Eoff}$ =	0,44	$\mu$ s

**Figure 2** IGBT

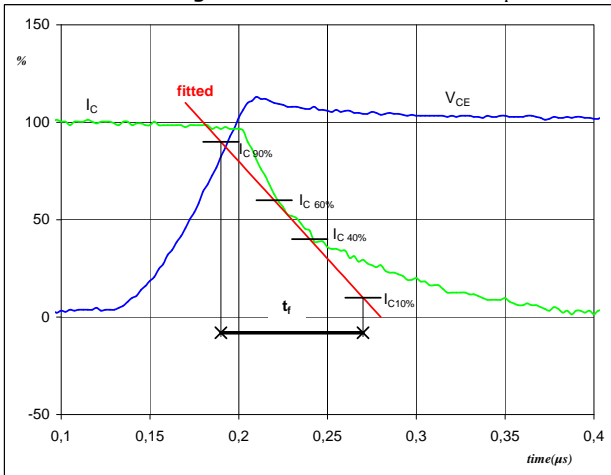
**Turn-on Switching Waveforms & definition of  $t_{don}$   $t_{Eon}$**   
( $t_{Eon}$  = integrating time for  $E_{on}$ )



$V_{GE}$ (0%) =	0	V
$V_{GE}$ (100%) =	15	V
$V_C$ (100%) =	300	V
$I_C$ (100%) =	15	A
$t_{don}$ =	0,02	$\mu$ s
$t_{Eon}$ =	0,20	$\mu$ s

**Figure 3** IGBT

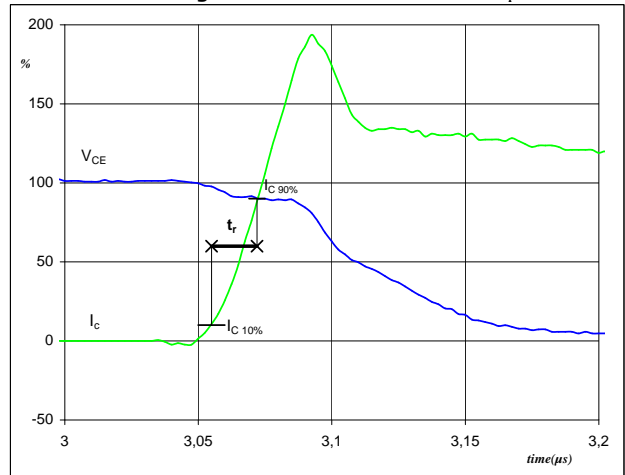
**Turn-off Switching Waveforms & definition of  $t_f$**



$V_C$ (100%) =	300	V
$I_C$ (100%) =	15	A
$t_f$ =	0,09	$\mu$ s

**Figure 4** IGBT

**Turn-on Switching Waveforms & definition of  $t_r$**

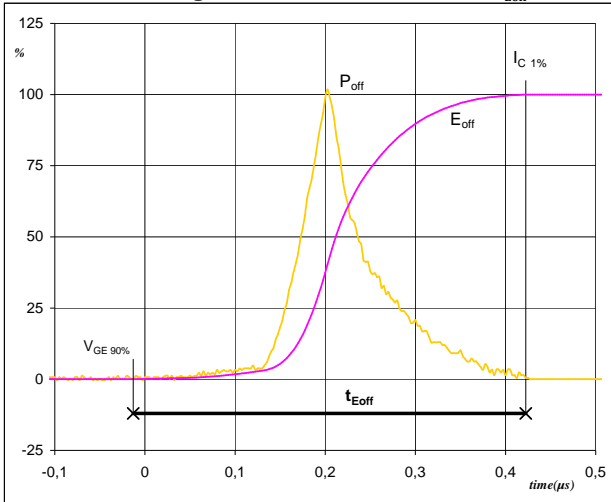


$V_C$ (100%) =	300	V
$I_C$ (100%) =	15	A
$t_r$ =	0,02	$\mu$ s



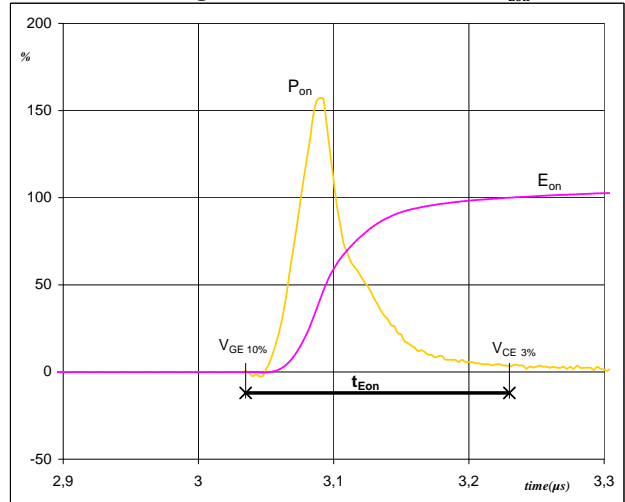
## Switching Definitions Inverter

**Figure 5** IGBT  
Turn-off Switching Waveforms & definition of  $t_{Eoff}$



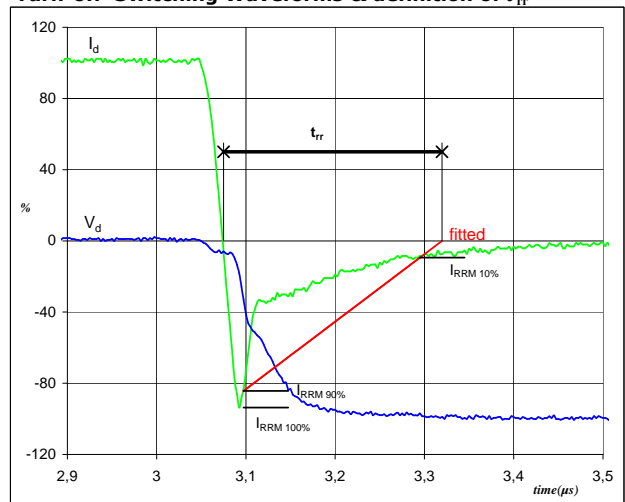
$P_{off} (100\%) = 4,47 \text{ kW}$   
 $E_{off} (100\%) = 0,40 \text{ mJ}$   
 $t_{Eoff} = 0,44 \text{ μs}$

**Figure 6** IGBT  
Turn-on Switching Waveforms & definition of  $t_{Eon}$



$P_{on} (100\%) = 4,47 \text{ kW}$   
 $E_{on} (100\%) = 0,34 \text{ mJ}$   
 $t_{Eon} = 0,20 \text{ μs}$

**Figure 7** FWD  
Turn-off Switching Waveforms & definition of  $t_{rr}$

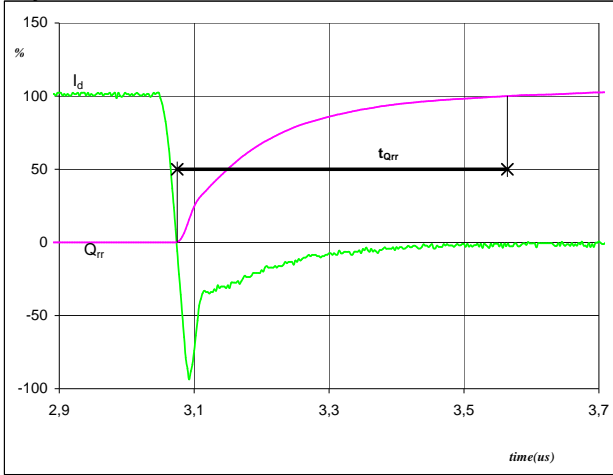


$V_d (100\%) = 300 \text{ V}$   
 $I_d (100\%) = 15 \text{ A}$   
 $I_{RRM} (100\%) = 14 \text{ A}$   
 $t_{rr} = 0,21 \text{ μs}$



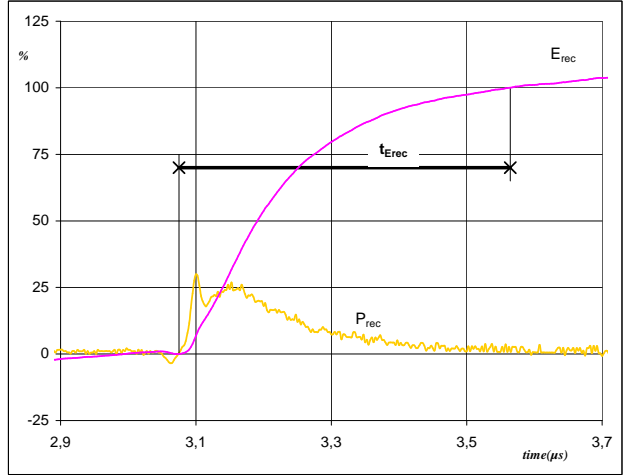
### Switching Definitions Inverter

**Figure 8** FWD  
Turn-on Switching Waveforms & definition of  $t_{Q_{rr}}$   
( $t_{Q_{rr}}$  = integrating time for  $Q_{rr}$ )



$I_d$  (100%) = 15 A  
 $Q_{rr}$  (100%) = 1,01 μC  
 $t_{Q_{rr}}$  = 0,49 μs

**Figure 9** FWD  
Turn-on Switching Waveforms & definition of  $t_{E_{rec}}$   
( $t_{E_{rec}}$  = integrating time for  $E_{rec}$ )

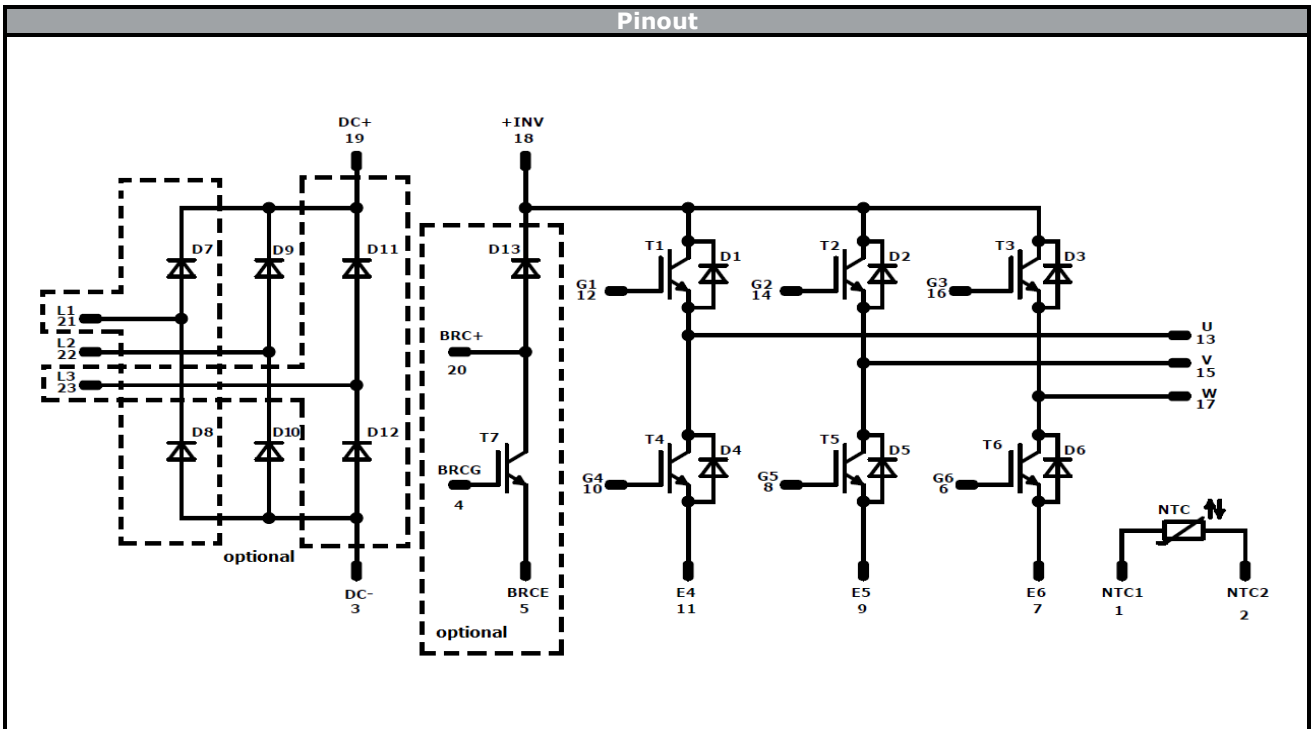


$P_{rec}$  (100%) = 4,47 kW  
 $E_{rec}$  (100%) = 0,20 mJ  
 $t_{E_{rec}}$  = 0,49 μs





## Ordering Code and Marking - Outline - Pinout



### Identification

ID	Component	Voltage	Current	Function	Comment
D7,D8,D9,D10,D11,D12	Diode	1600 V	25 A	Rectifier Diode	
T1,T2,T3,T4,T5,T6	IGBT	600 V	15 A	Inverter Switch	
D1,D2,D3,D4,D5,D6	FWD	600 V	15 A	Inverter Diode	
T7	IGBT	600 V	10 A	Brake Switch	
D13	FWD	600 V	10 A	Brake Diode	
NTC	NTC			Thermistor	

**Packaging instruction**

Standard packaging quantity (SPQ)	<b>135</b>	>SPQ	Standard	<SPQ	Sample
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**Handling instruction**

Handling instructions for *flow* 0 packages see vincotech.com website.

**Package data**

Package data for *flow* 0 packages see 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-P544-x2x-D7-14	12 Oct. 2016	Thermal model values	15, 17

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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.