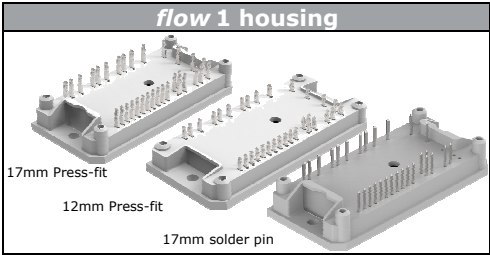
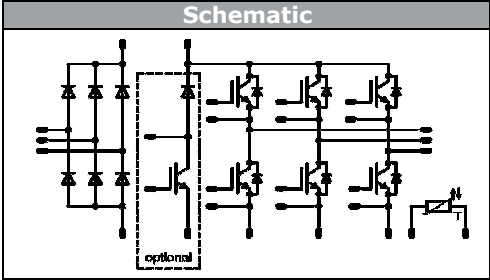




<i>flow</i> PIM 1	1200 V / 25 A
<div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px; margin-bottom: 5px;"> <p style="text-align: center; margin: 0;"><b>Features</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Three-phase rectifier, optional BRC, Inverter, NTC</li> <li>Very compact housing, easy to route</li> <li>IGBT4 / EmCon4 technology for low saturation losses and improved EMC behaviour</li> </ul> </div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px; margin-bottom: 5px;"> <p style="text-align: center; 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; margin: 0;"><b>Types</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>V23990-P589-A41-PM</li> <li>V23990-P589-A41Y-PM</li> <li>V23990-P589-A418-PM</li> <li>V23990-P589-A418Y-PM</li> <li>V23990-P589-C41-PM</li> <li>V23990-P589-C418-PM</li> </ul> </div>	<div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px; margin-bottom: 5px;"> <p style="text-align: center; margin: 0;"><b>flow 1 housing</b></p>  </div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px;"> <p style="text-align: center; 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	$I_{FAV}$	$T_j = T_{jmax}$ $T_s = 80\text{ °C}$	42	A
Surge (non-repetitive) forward current	$I_{FSM}$	$t_p = 10\text{ ms}$ half sine wave $T_j = 150\text{ °C}$	280	A
I <sup>2</sup> t-value	$I^2t$		390	A <sup>2</sup> s
Power dissipation	$P_{tot}$	$T_j = T_{jmax}$ $T_s = 80\text{ °C}$	68	W
Maximum Junction Temperature	$T_{jmax}$		150	°C
<b>Inverter Switch</b>				
Collector-emitter breakdown voltage	$V_{CE}$		1200	V
DC collector current	$I_C$	$T_j = T_{jmax}$ $T_s = 80\text{ °C}$	32	A
Repetitive peak collector current	$I_{CRM}$	$t_p$ limited by $T_{jmax}$	75	A
Turn off safe operating area		$V_{CE} \leq 1200V, T_j \leq T_{op\ max}$	50	A
Power dissipation	$P_{tot}$	$T_j = T_{jmax}$ $T_s = 80\text{ °C}$	94	W
Gate-emitter peak voltage	$V_{GE}$		±20	V
Short circuit ratings	$t_{SC}$ $V_{CC}$	$T_j \leq 150\text{ °C}$ $V_{GE} = 15\text{ V}$	10 800	µs V
Maximum Junction Temperature	$T_{jmax}$		175	°C

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

Parameter	Symbol	Condition	Value	Unit
-----------	--------	-----------	-------	------

**Inverter Diode**

Peak Repetitive Reverse Voltage	$V_{RRM}$		1200	V
DC forward current	$I_F$	$T_j = T_{jmax}$ $T_s = 80\text{ °C}$	29	A
Repetitive peak forward current	$I_{FRM}$	$t_p$ limited by $T_{jmax}$	50	A
Power dissipation	$P_{tot}$	$T_j = T_{jmax}$ $T_s = 80\text{ °C}$	60	W
Maximum Junction Temperature	$T_{jmax}$		175	°C

**Brake Switch**

Collector-emitter breakdown voltage	$V_{CE}$		1200	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		$V_{CE} \leq 1200V, T_j \leq T_{op\ max}$	50	A
Power dissipation	$P_{tot}$	$T_j = T_{jmax}$ $T_s = 80\text{ °C}$	71	W
Gate-emitter peak voltage	$V_{GE}$		$\pm 20$	V
Short circuit ratings	$t_{SC}$ $V_{CC}$	$T_j \leq 150\text{ °C}$ $V_{GE} = 15\text{ V}$	10 800	$\mu\text{s}$ V
Maximum Junction Temperature	$T_{jmax}$		175	°C

**Brake Diode**

Peak Repetitive Reverse Voltage	$V_{RRM}$		1200	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	$P_{tot}$	$T_j = T_{jmax}$ $T_s = 80\text{ °C}$	46	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	$V_{is}$	$t = 2\text{ s}$ DC Test Voltage	4000	V
Creepage distance			min 12,7	mm
Clearance		12mm housing	8,06	mm
		17mm housing	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]

#### Rectifier Diode

Forward voltage	$V_F$					30	25 125		0,8	1,16 1,13	1,6	V
Threshold voltage (for power loss calc. only)	$V_{th}$					30	25 125			0,90 0,78		V
Slope resistance (for power loss calc. only)	$r_t$					30	25 125			8 11		mΩ
Reverse current	$I_r$				1600		25 150				0,002 2,0	mA
Thermal resistance junction to sink	$R_{th(j-s)}$	phase-change material $\lambda = 3,4$ W/mK								1,03		K/W

#### Inverter Switch

Gate emitter threshold voltage	$V_{GE(th)}$	$V_{CE} = V_{GE}$				0,00085	25		5,3	5,8	6,3	V
Collector-emitter saturation voltage	$V_{CEsat}$		15			25	25 125		1,58	1,94 2,40	2,07	V
Collector-emitter cut-off current incl. Diode	$I_{CES}$		0	1200			25				0,0024	mA
Gate-emitter leakage current	$I_{GES}$		20	0			25				120	nA
Integrated Gate resistor	$R_{gint}$									none		Ω
Turn-on delay time	$t_{d(on)}$	$R_{goff} = 32$ Ω $R_{gon} = 32$ Ω	±15	600	25	25	25			126		ns
Rise time	$t_r$						125			21		
Turn-off delay time	$t_{d(off)}$						25			28		
Fall time	$t_f$						125			220		
Turn-on energy loss	$E_{on}$						125			284		
Turn-off energy loss	$E_{off}$				25		74		1,64			mWs
Input capacitance	$C_{ies}$				125		100		2,53			
Output capacitance	$C_{oss}$	$f = 1$ MHz	0	25		25			115			pF
Reverse transfer capacitance	$C_{rss}$								85			
Thermal resistance junction to sink	$R_{th(j-s)}$	phase-change material $\lambda = 3,4$ W/mK								1,01		K/W

#### Inverter Diode

Diode forward voltage	$V_F$					25	25 125		1,35	1,97 1,94	2,05	V
Peak reverse recovery current	$I_{RRM}$	$R_{goff} = 32$ Ω $R_{gon} = 32$ Ω	±15	600	25	25	25			32		A
Reverse recovery time	$t_{rr}$						125			34		
Reverse recovered charge	$Q_{rr}$						25			265		
Peak rate of fall of recovery current	$(di_{rr}/dt)_{max}$						125			436		
Reverse recovered energy	$E_{rec}$						25			2,50		
					125		1722		4,81			μC
					25		125		580			A/μs
					25		125		0,98			mWs
					125		125		1,94			
Thermal resistance junction to sink	$R_{th(j-s)}$	phase-change material $\lambda = 3,4$ W/mK								1,59		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	$V_{GE(th)}$	$V_{CE} = V_{GE}$				0,00085	25		5,3	5,8	6,3	V
Collector-emitter saturation voltage	$V_{CE(sat)}$		15			15	25 125		1,58	1,88 2,30	2,07	V
Collector-emitter cut-off incl diode	$I_{CES}$		0	1200			25				0,002	mA
Gate-emitter leakage current	$I_{GES}$		20	0			25				120	nA
Integrated Gate resistor	$R_{gint}$									none		Ω
Turn-on delay time	$t_{d(on)}$						25 125			87 88		ns
Rise time	$t_r$						25 125			24 29		
Turn-off delay time	$t_{d(off)}$	$R_{goff} = 32 \Omega$	±15	600	15		25 125			194 258		
Fall time	$t_f$	$R_{gonn} = 32 \Omega$				25 125		77 111				
Turn-on energy loss	$E_{on}$					25 125		0,950 1,381		mWs		
Turn-off energy loss	$E_{off}$					25 125		0,824 1,273				
Input capacitance	$C_{ies}$									890		pF
Output capacitance	$C_{oss}$	$f = 1 \text{ MHz}$	0	25		25				80		
Reverse transfer capacitance	$C_{rss}$									30		
Gate charge	$Q_G$		15				25			120		nC
Thermal resistance junction to sink	$R_{th(j-s)}$	phase-change material $\lambda = 3,4 \text{ W/mK}$								1,35		K/W

#### Brake Diode

Diode forward voltage	$V_F$					10	25 125		1,35	1,85 1,76	2,05	V
Reverse leakage current	$I_r$			1200			25				2,7	μA
Peak reverse recovery current	$I_{RRM}$						25 125			10 12		A
Reverse recovery time	$t_{rr}$						25 125			324 538		ns
Reverse recovered charge	$Q_{rr}$	$R_{gonn} = 32 \Omega$	±15	600	15		25 125			1,38 1,38		μC
Peak rate of fall of recovery current	$(di_{rr}/dt)_{max}$					25 125		46 44		A/μs		
Reverse recovery energy	$E_{rec}$					25 125		0,581 1,081		mWs		
Thermal resistance junction to sink	$R_{th(j-s)}$	phase-change material $\lambda = 3,4 \text{ W/mK}$								2,07		K/W

#### Thermistor

Rated resistance	$R$						25			22000		Ω
Deviation of $R_{100}$	$\Delta_{R/R}$						100		-5		5	%
Power dissipation	$P$						25			200		mW
Power dissipation constant							25			2		mW/K
B-value	$B_{(25/50)}$	Tol. ±3%					25			3950		K
B-value	$B_{(25/100)}$	Tol. ±3%					25			3996		K
Vincotech NTC Reference											B	

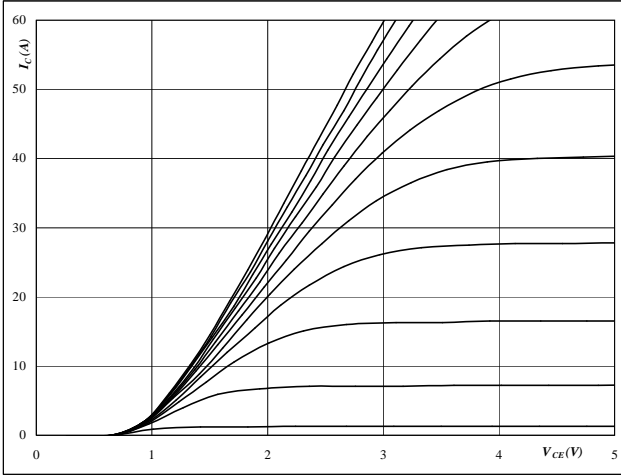


### Inverter Charateristics

**Figure 1** Inverter IGBT

Typical output characteristics

$I_C = f(V_{CE})$

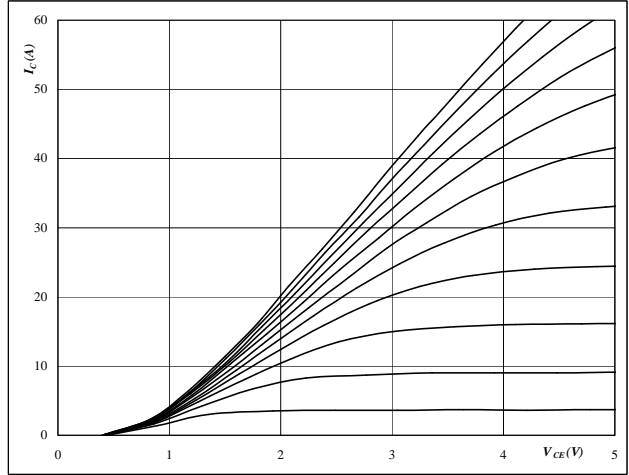


**At**  
 $t_p = 250 \mu s$   
 $T_j = 25 \text{ } ^\circ C$   
 $V_{GE}$  from 7 V to 17 V in steps of 1 V

**Figure 2** Inverter IGBT

Typical output characteristics

$I_C = f(V_{CE})$

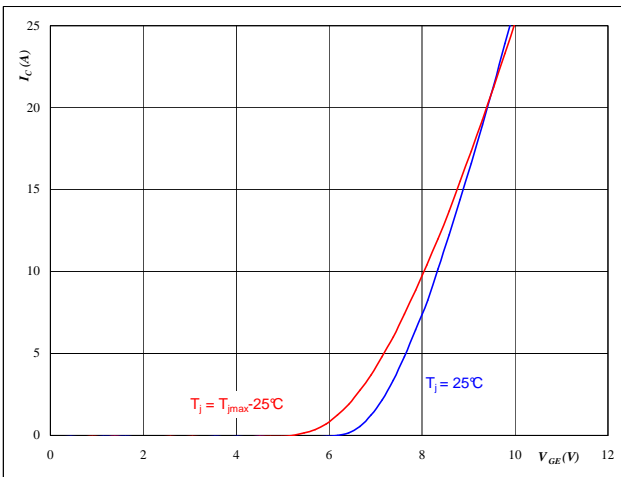


**At**  
 $t_p = 250 \mu s$   
 $T_j = 150 \text{ } ^\circ C$   
 $V_{GE}$  from 7 V to 17 V in steps of 1 V

**Figure 3** Inverter IGBT

Typical transfer characteristics

$I_C = f(V_{GE})$

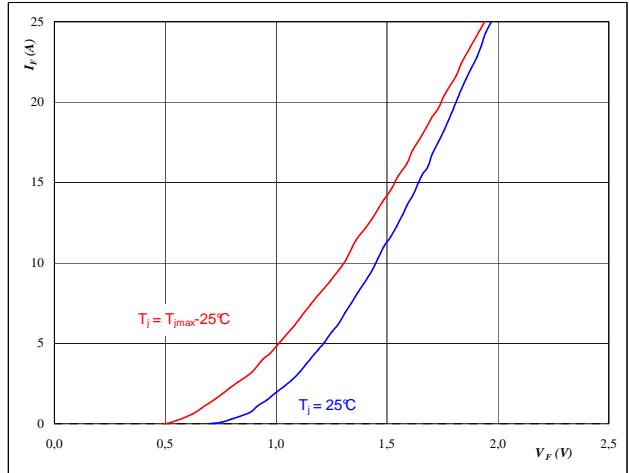


**At**  
 $t_p = 250 \mu s$   
 $V_{CE} = 10 V$

**Figure 4** Inverter FWD

Typical diode forward current as a function of forward voltage

$I_F = f(V_F)$



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

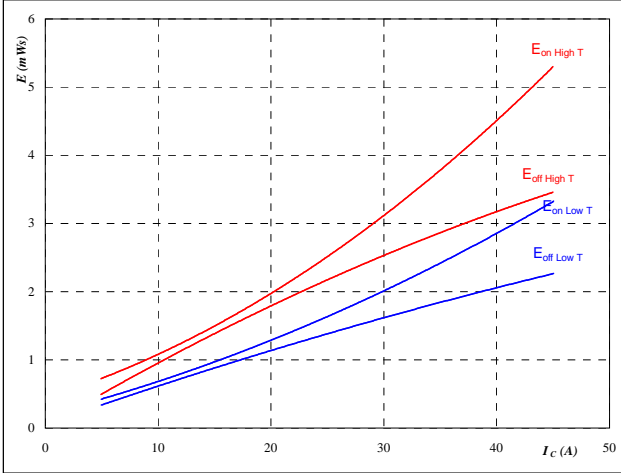


## Inverter Characteristics

**Figure 5** Inverter IGBT

Typical switching energy losses  
as a function of collector current

$$E = f(I_C)$$



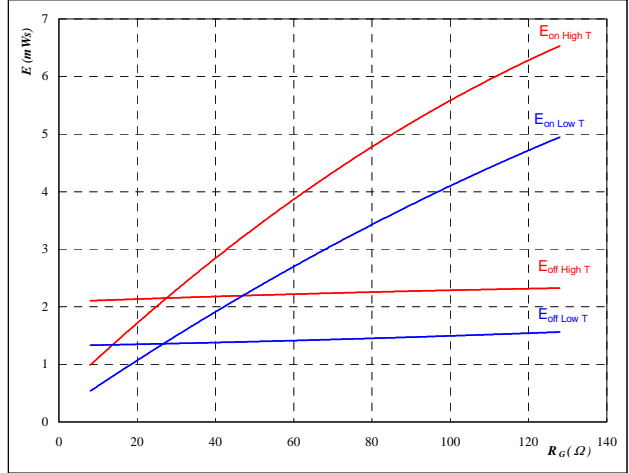
With an inductive load at

$T_j =$	25/150	°C
$V_{CE} =$	600	V
$V_{GE} =$	±15	V
$R_{gon} =$	32	Ω
$R_{goff} =$	32	Ω

**Figure 6** Inverter IGBT

Typical switching energy losses  
as a function of gate resistor

$$E = f(R_G)$$



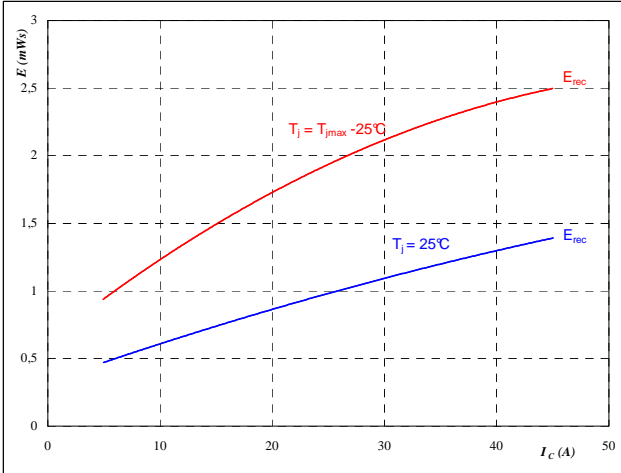
With an inductive load at

$T_j =$	25/150	°C
$V_{CE} =$	600	V
$V_{GE} =$	±15	V
$I_C =$	25	A

**Figure 7** Inverter FWD

Typical reverse recovery energy loss  
as a function of collector current

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



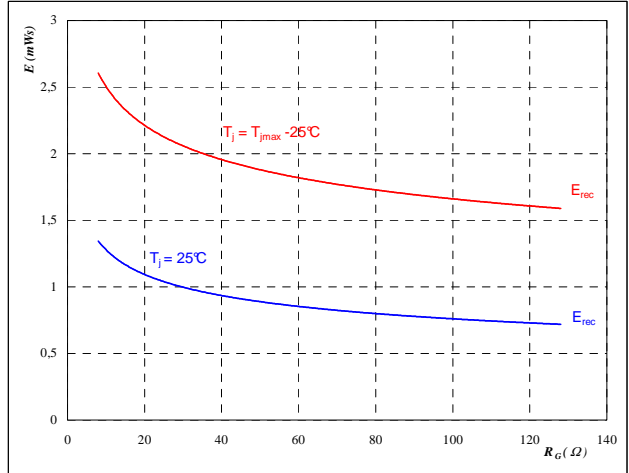
With an inductive load at

$T_j =$	25/150	°C
$V_{CE} =$	600	V
$V_{GE} =$	±15	V
$R_{gon} =$	32	Ω

**Figure 8** Inverter FWD

Typical reverse recovery energy loss  
as a function of gate resistor

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



With an inductive load at

$T_j =$	25/150	°C
$V_{CE} =$	600	V
$V_{GE} =$	±15	V
$I_C =$	25	A

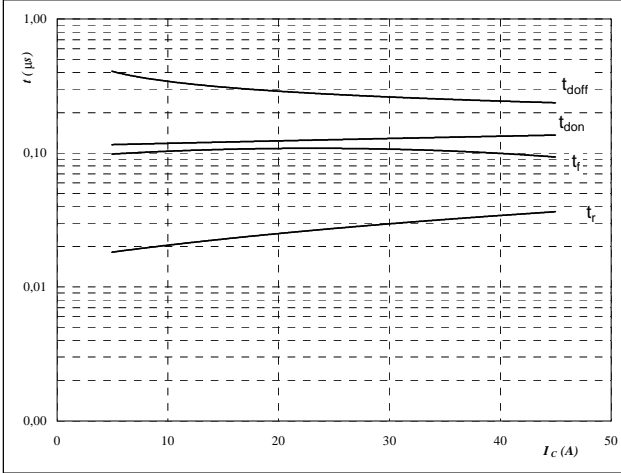


## Inverter Characteristics

**Figure 9** Inverter IGBT

**Typical switching times as a function of collector current**

$t = f(I_C)$



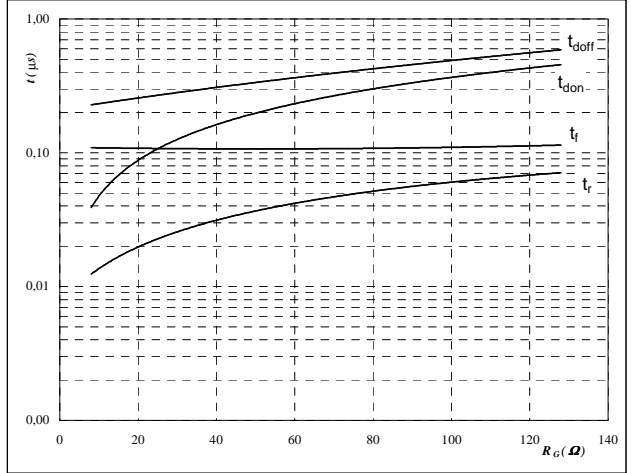
With an inductive load at

$T_j =$	150	°C
$V_{CE} =$	600	V
$V_{GE} =$	±15	V
$R_{gon} =$	32	Ω
$R_{goff} =$	32	Ω

**Figure 10** Inverter IGBT

**Typical switching times as a function of gate resistor**

$t = f(R_G)$



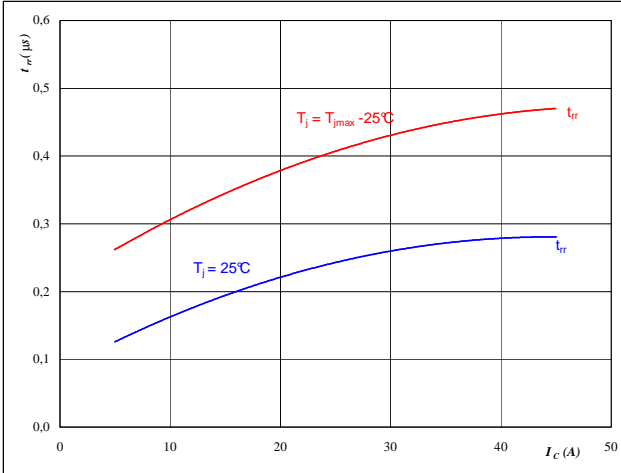
With an inductive load at

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

**Figure 11** Inverter FWD

**Typical reverse recovery time as a function of collector current**

$t_{rr} = f(I_C)$



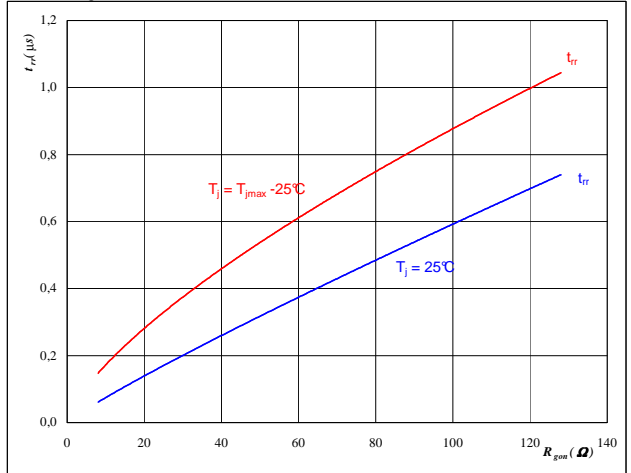
**At**

$T_j =$	25/150	°C
$V_{CE} =$	600	V
$V_{GE} =$	±15	V
$R_{gon} =$	32	Ω

**Figure 12** Inverter FWD

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

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



**At**

$T_j =$	25/150	°C
$V_R =$	600	V
$I_F =$	25	A
$V_{GE} =$	±15	V

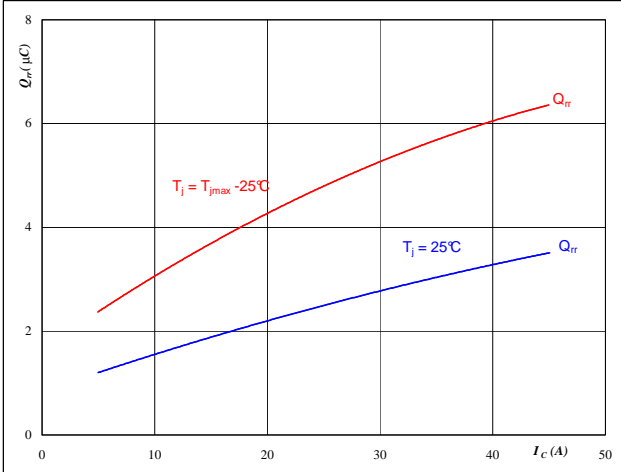


### Inverter Charateristics

**Figure 13** Inverter FWD

Typical reverse recovery charge as a function of collector current

$Q_{rr} = f(I_C)$

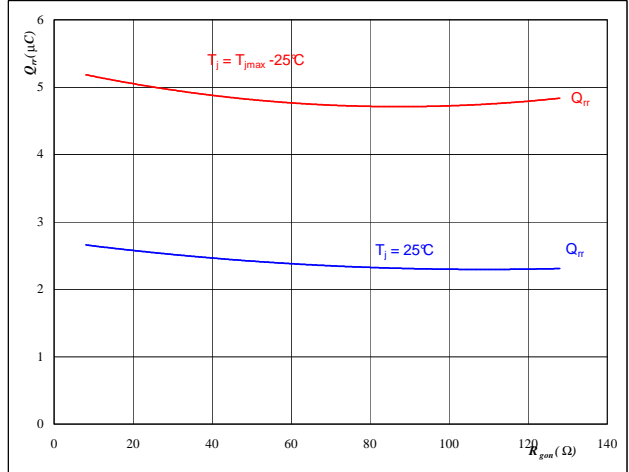


**At**  
 $T_j = 25/150$  °C  
 $V_{CE} = 600$  V  
 $V_{GE} = \pm 15$  V  
 $R_{gon} = 32$   $\Omega$

**Figure 14** Inverter FWD

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

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

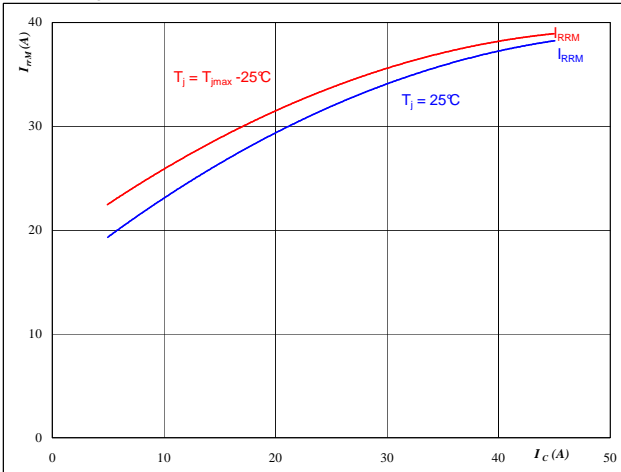


**At**  
 $T_j = 25/150$  °C  
 $V_R = 600$  V  
 $I_F = 25$  A  
 $V_{GE} = \pm 15$  V

**Figure 15** Inverter FWD

Typical reverse recovery current as a function of collector current

$I_{RRM} = f(I_C)$

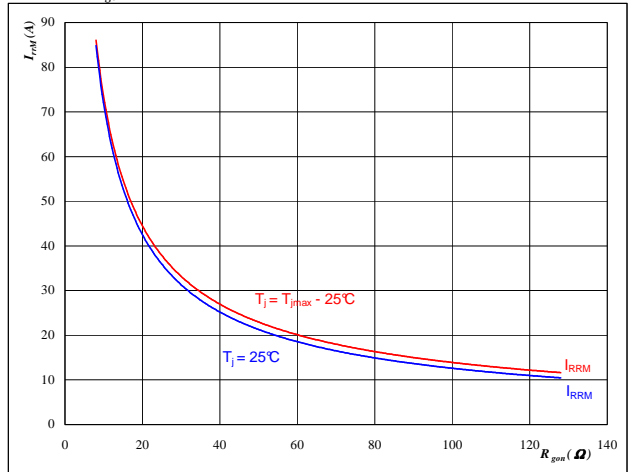


**At**  
 $T_j = 25/150$  °C  
 $V_{CE} = 600$  V  
 $V_{GE} = \pm 15$  V  
 $R_{gon} = 32$   $\Omega$

**Figure 16** Inverter FWD

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

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



**At**  
 $T_j = 25/150$  °C  
 $V_R = 600$  V  
 $I_F = 25$  A  
 $V_{GE} = \pm 15$  V



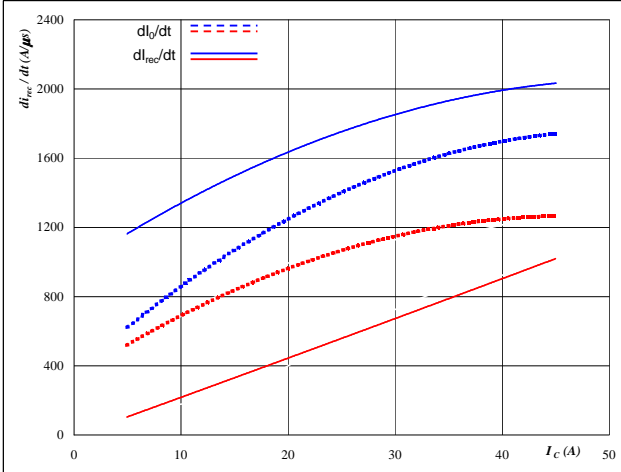


## Inverter Characteristics

**Figure 17** Inverter FWD

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

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

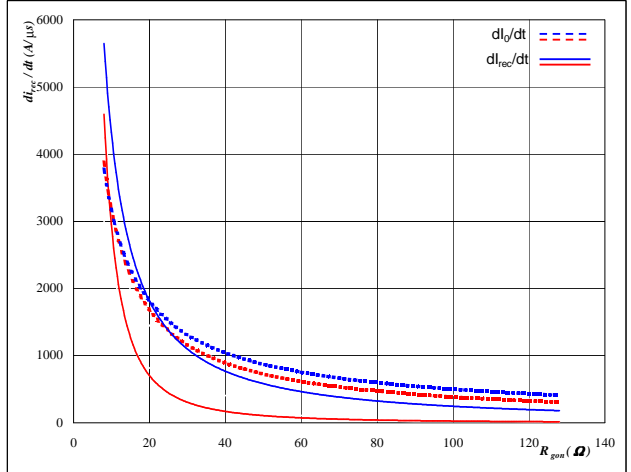


**At**  
 $T_j = 25/150$  °C  
 $V_{CE} = 600$  V  
 $V_{GE} = \pm 15$  V  
 $R_{gon} = 32$  Ω

**Figure 18** Inverter FWD

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

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

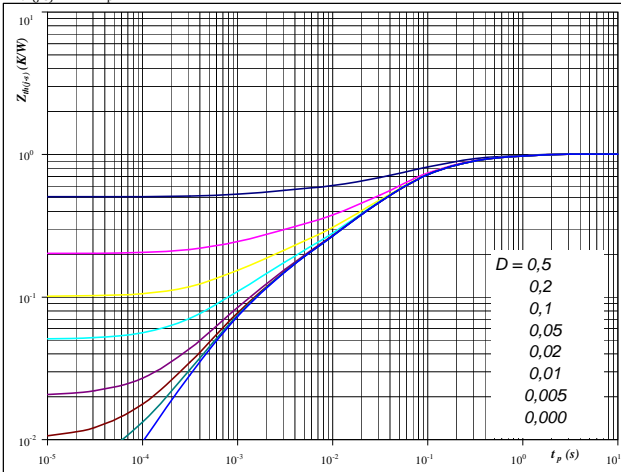


**At**  
 $T_j = 25/150$  °C  
 $V_R = 600$  V  
 $I_F = 25$  A  
 $V_{GE} = \pm 15$  V

**Figure 19** Inverter IGBT

**IGBT transient thermal impedance as a function of pulse width**

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



**At**  
 $D = t_p / T$   
 $R_{th(j-s)} = 1,01$  K/W

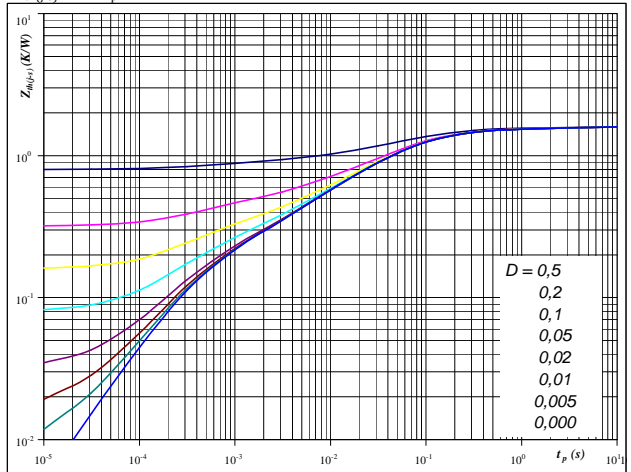
IGBT thermal model values

R (K/W)	Tau (s)
8,44E-02	1,03E+00
2,46E-01	1,79E-01
4,48E-01	5,38E-02
1,38E-01	1,04E-02
5,48E-02	1,66E-03
3,85E-02	8,73E-04

**Figure 20** Inverter FWD

**FWD transient thermal impedance as a function of pulse width**

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



**At**  
 $D = t_p / T$   
 $R_{th(j-s)} = 1,59$  K/W

FWD thermal model values

R (C/W)	Tau (s)
7,80E-02	2,61E+00
3,11E-01	2,04E-01
6,92E-01	4,64E-02
2,79E-01	8,74E-03
9,99E-02	1,79E-03
1,35E-01	3,39E-04

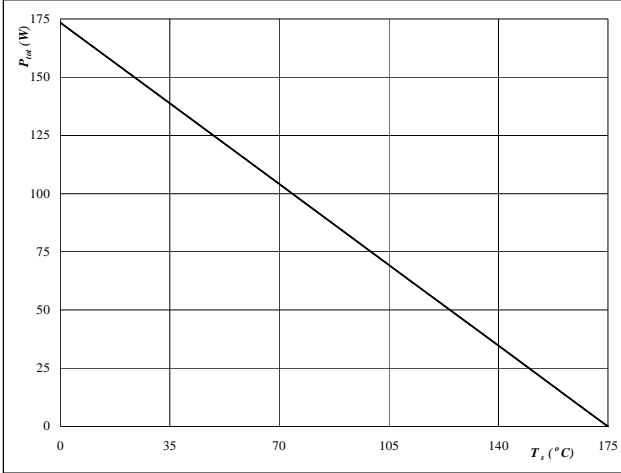


### Inverter Charateristics

**Figure 21** Inverter IGBT

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

$P_{tot} = f(T_s)$

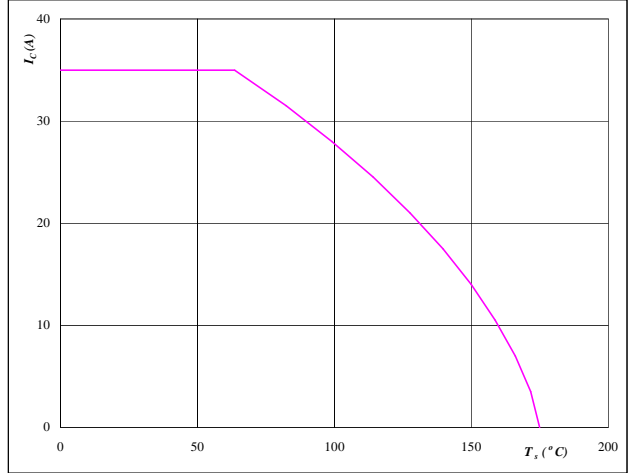


**At**  
 $T_j = 175$  °C

**Figure 22** Inverter IGBT

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

$I_C = f(T_s)$

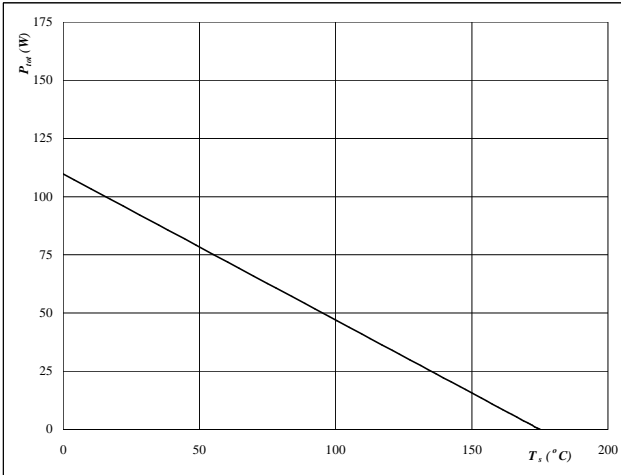


**At**  
 $T_j = 175$  °C  
 $V_{GE} = 15$  V

**Figure 23** Inverter FWD

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

$P_{tot} = f(T_s)$

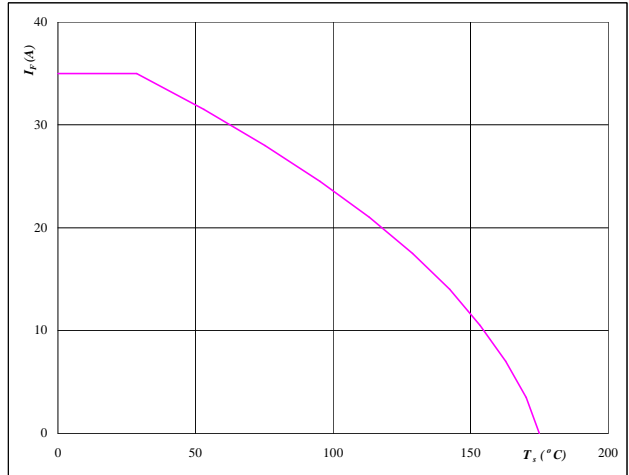


**At**  
 $T_j = 175$  °C

**Figure 24** Inverter FWD

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

$I_F = f(T_s)$



**At**  
 $T_j = 175$  °C

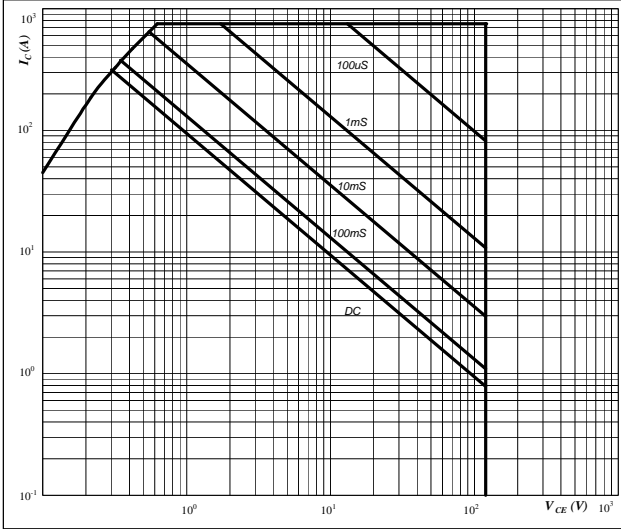


## Inverter Characteristics

**Figure 25** Inverter IGBT

**Safe operating area as a function of collector-emitter voltage**

$I_C = f(V_{CE})$

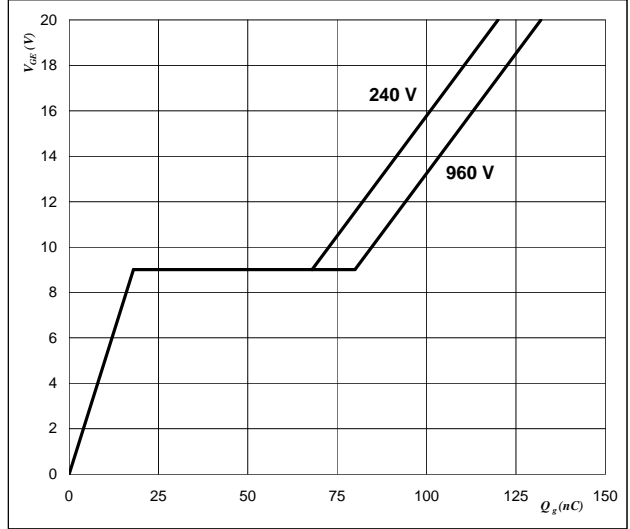


**At**  
 $D =$  single pulse  
 $T_h = 80$  °C  
 $V_{GE} = \pm 15$  V  
 $T_j = T_{jmax}$

**Figure 26** Inverter IGBT

**Gate voltage vs Gate charge**

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

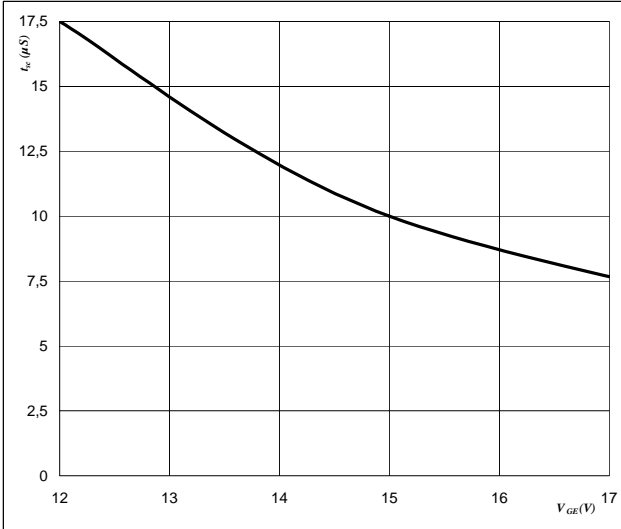


**At**  
 $I_C = 25$  A

**Figure 27** Inverter IGBT

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

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

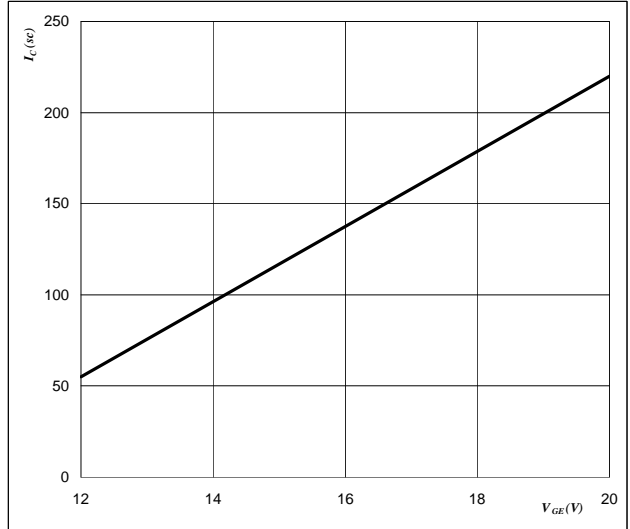


**At**  
 $V_{CE} = 1200$  V  
 $T_j \leq 175$  °C

**Figure 28** Inverter IGBT

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

$I_C = f(V_{GE})$

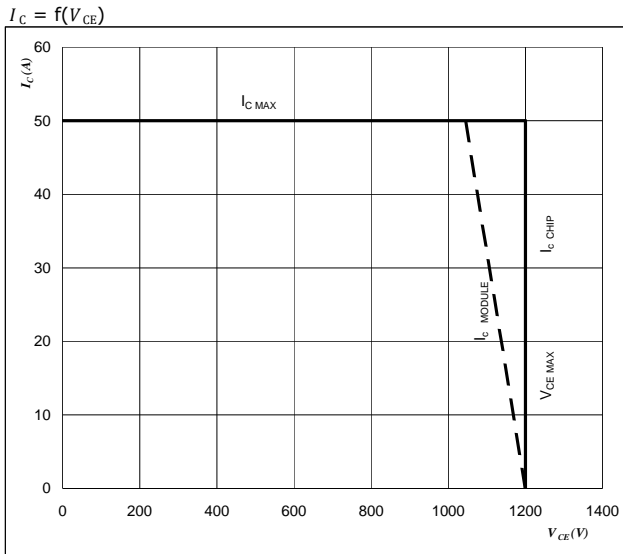


**At**  
 $V_{CE} \leq 1200$  V  
 $T_j = 175$  °C



## Inverter Characteristics

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



**At**  
 $T_j = T_{jmax} - 25 \text{ } ^\circ\text{C}$

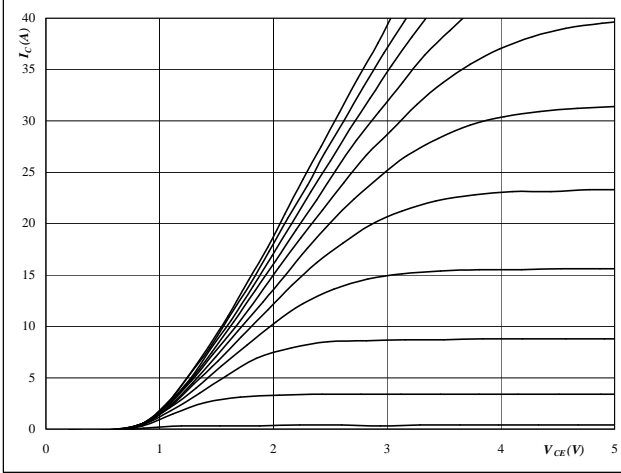


## Brake Characteristics

**Figure 1** Brake IGBT

Typical output characteristics

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



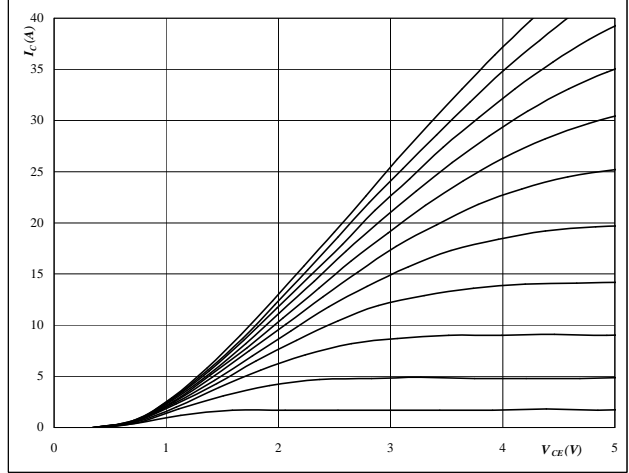
At

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

**Figure 2** Brake IGBT

Typical output characteristics

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



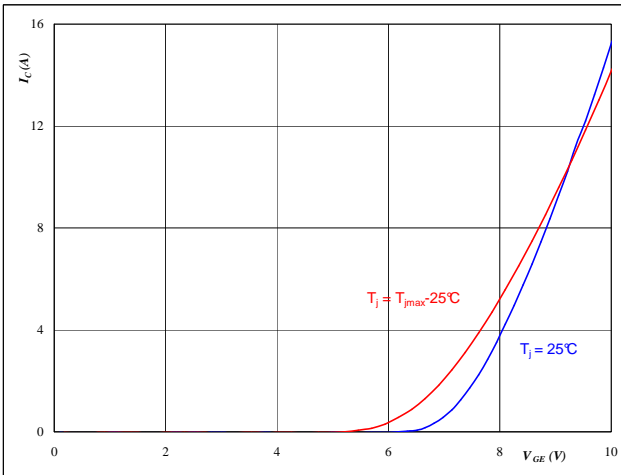
At

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

**Figure 3** Brake IGBT

Typical transfer characteristics

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



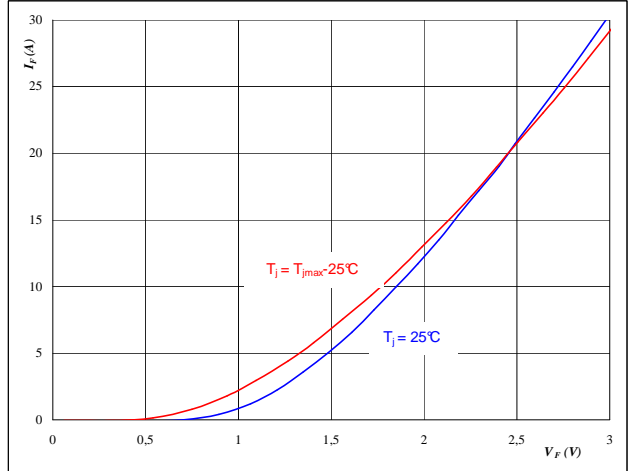
At

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

**Figure 4** Brake FWD

Typical diode forward current as a function of forward voltage

$$I_F = f(V_F)$$



At

$t_p = 250 \mu s$

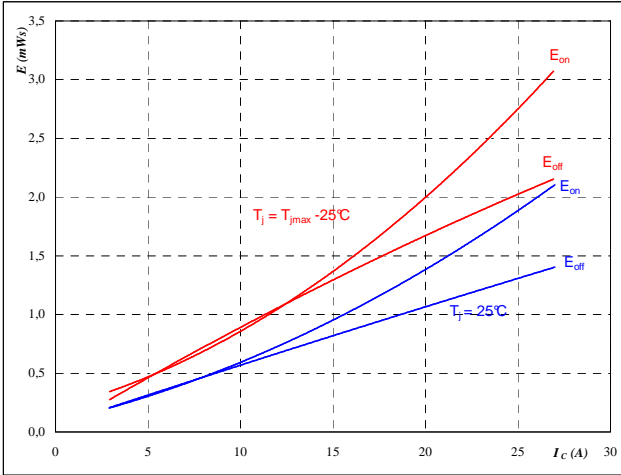


## Brake Characteristics

**Figure 5** Brake IGBT

Typical switching energy losses  
as a function of collector current

$$E = f(I_C)$$



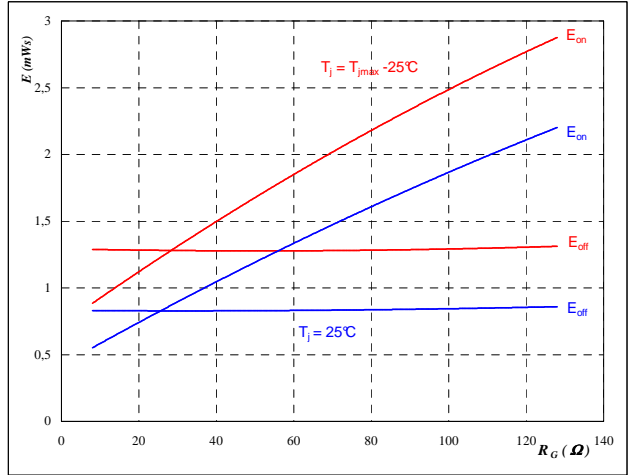
With an inductive load at

$T_j =$	25/150	°C
$V_{CE} =$	600	V
$V_{GE} =$	±15	V
$R_{gon} =$	32	Ω
$R_{goff} =$	32	Ω

**Figure 6** Brake IGBT

Typical switching energy losses  
as a function of gate resistor

$$E = f(R_G)$$



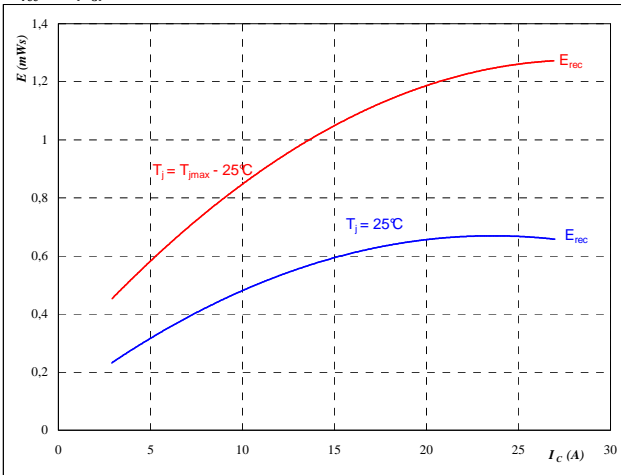
With an inductive load at

$T_j =$	25/150	°C
$V_{CE} =$	600	V
$V_{GE} =$	±15	V
$I_C =$	15	A

**Figure 7** Brake FWD

Typical reverse recovery energy loss  
as a function of collector current

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



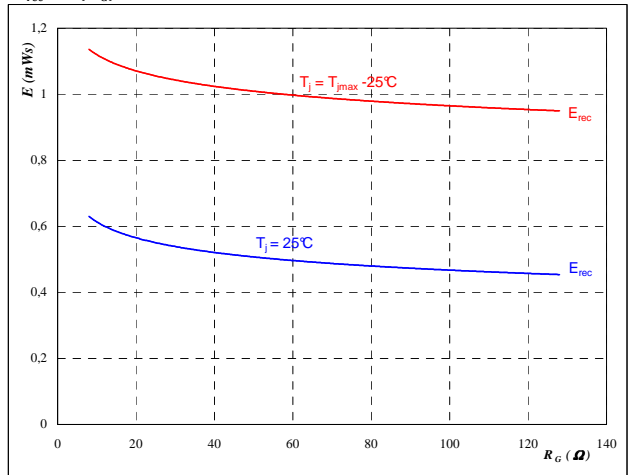
With an inductive load at

$T_j =$	25/150	°C
$V_{CE} =$	600	V
$V_{GE} =$	±15	V
$R_{gon} =$	32	Ω

**Figure 8** Brake FWD

Typical reverse recovery energy loss  
as a function of gate resistor

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



With an inductive load at

$T_j =$	25/150	°C
$V_{CE} =$	600	V
$V_{GE} =$	±15	V
$I_C =$	15	A

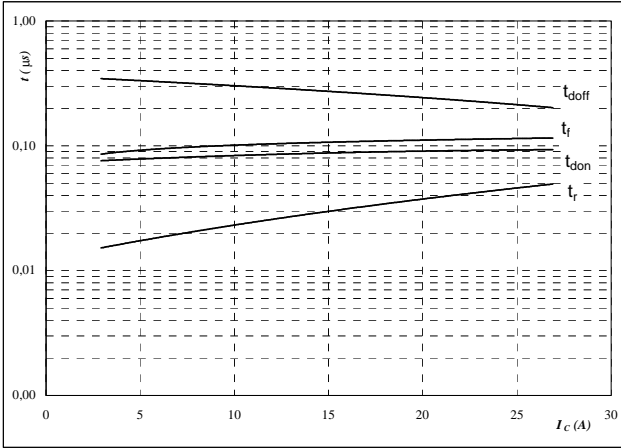


## Brake Characteristics

**Figure 9** Brake IGBT

Typical switching times as a function of collector current

$$t = f(I_C)$$

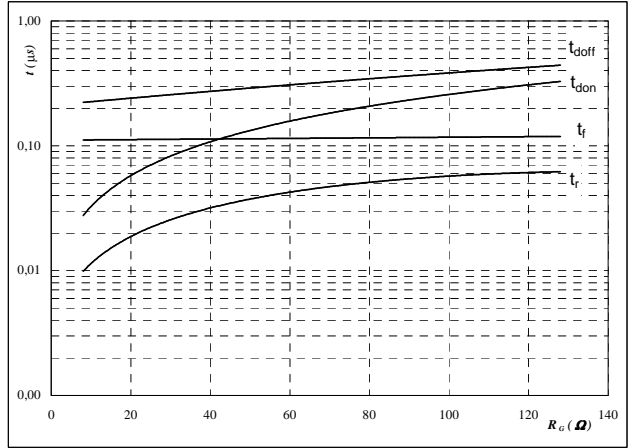


With an inductive load at  
 $T_j = 25/150$  °C  
 $V_{CE} = 600$  V  
 $V_{GE} = \pm 15$  V  
 $R_{gon} = 32$  Ω  
 $R_{goff} = 32$  Ω

**Figure 10** Brake IGBT

Typical switching times as a function of gate resistor

$$t = f(R_G)$$

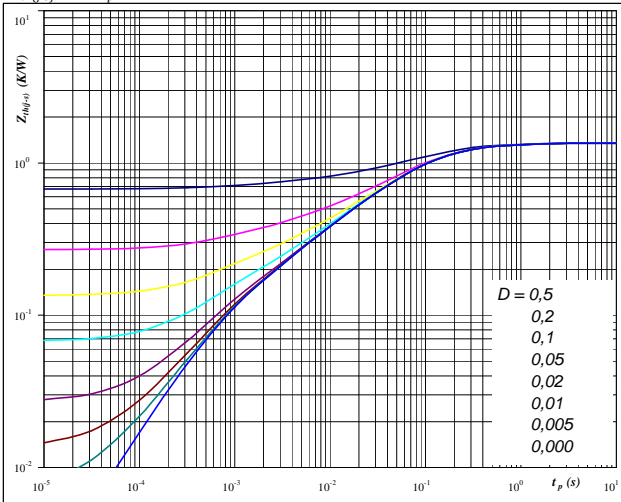


With an inductive load at  
 $T_j = 25/150$  °C  
 $V_{CE} = 600$  V  
 $V_{GE} = \pm 15$  V  
 $I_C = 15$  A

**Figure 11** Brake IGBT

IGBT transient thermal impedance as a function of pulse width

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



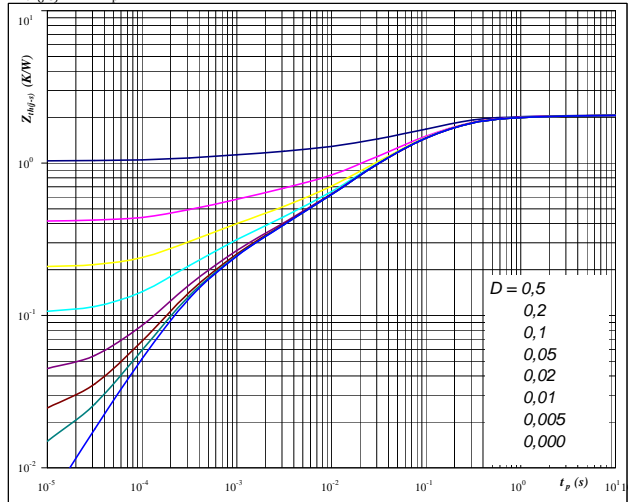
At  $D = t_p / T$

$R_{th(j-s)} = 1,35$  K/W

**Figure 12** Brake FWD

FWD transient thermal impedance as a function of pulse width

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



At  $D = t_p / T$

$R_{th(j-s)} = 2,07$  K/W

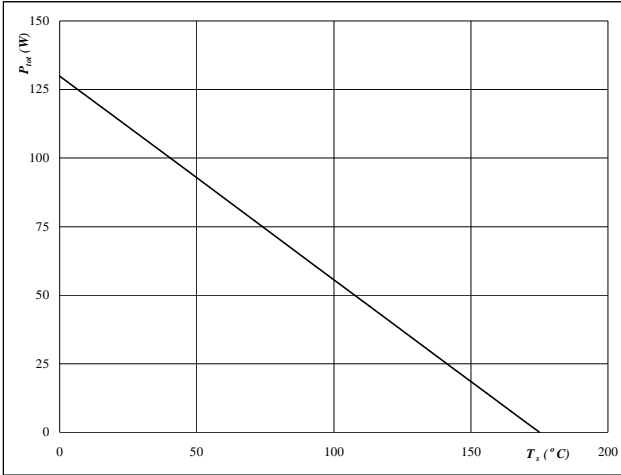


### Brake Characteristics

**Figure 13** Brake IGBT

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

$P_{tot} = f(T_s)$

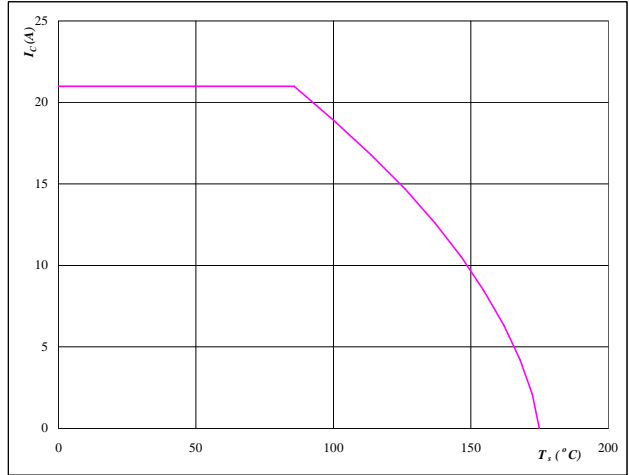


**At**  
 $T_j = 175$  °C

**Figure 14** Brake IGBT

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

$I_C = f(T_s)$

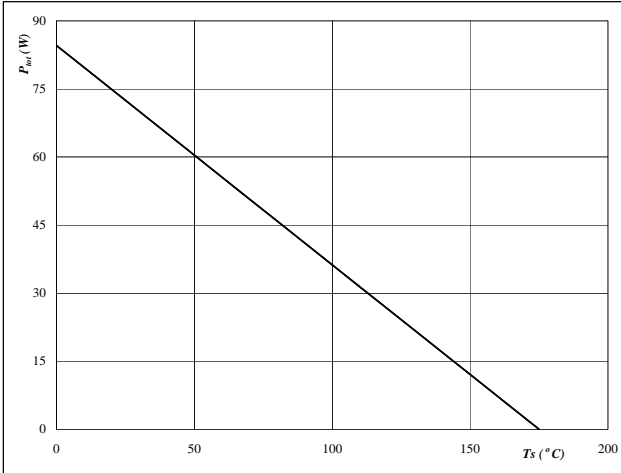


**At**  
 $T_j = 175$  °C  
 $V_{GE} = 15$  V

**Figure 15** Brake FWD

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

$P_{tot} = f(T_s)$

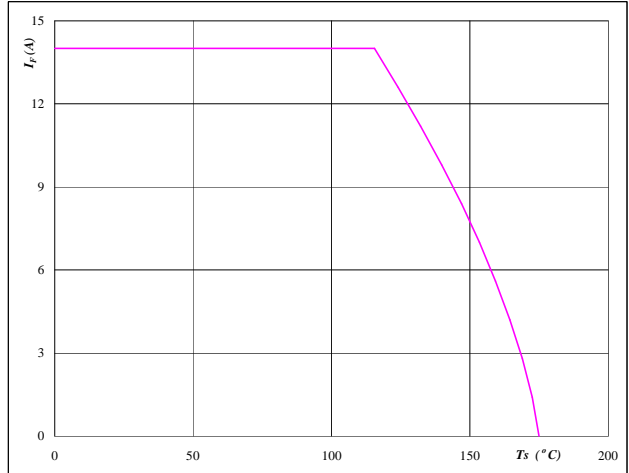


**At**  
 $T_j = 175$  °C

**Figure 16** Brake FWD

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

$I_F = f(T_s)$



**At**  
 $T_j = 175$  °C



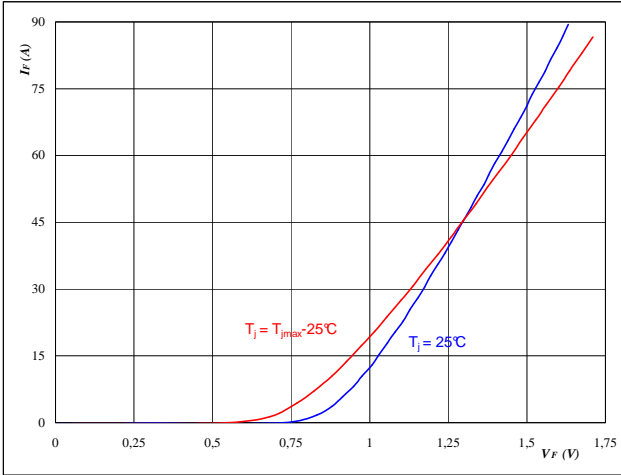


### Rectifier Diode Charaterisitcs

**Figure 1** Rectifier Diode

Typical diode forward current as a function of forward voltage

$I_F = f(V_F)$

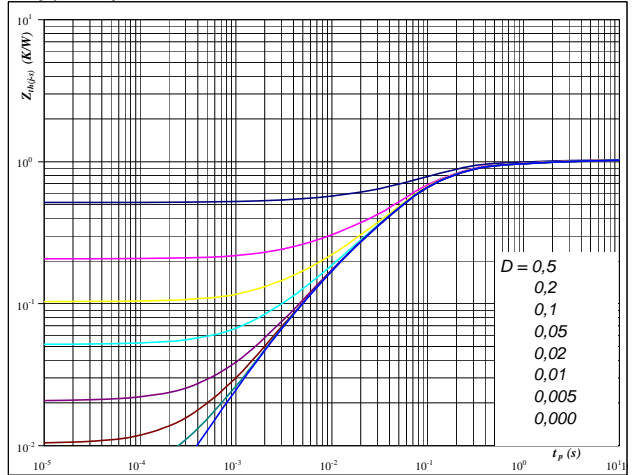


At  
 $t_p = 250 \mu s$

**Figure 2** Rectifier Diode

Diode transient thermal impedance as a function of pulse width

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

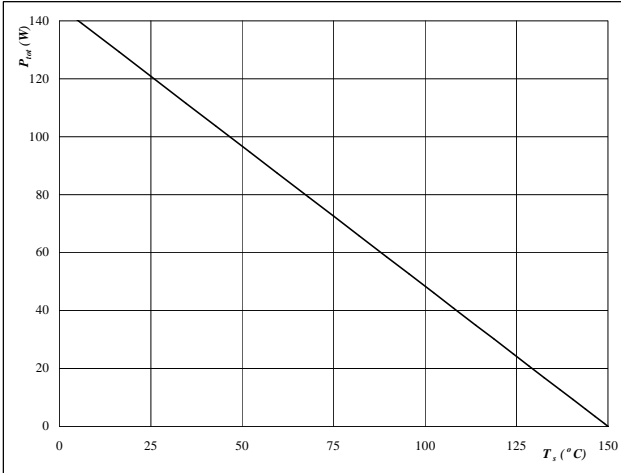


At  
 $D = t_p / T$   
 $R_{th(j-s)} = 1,03 \text{ K/W}$

**Figure 3** Rectifier Diode

Power dissipation as a function of heatsink temperature

$P_{tot} = f(T_s)$

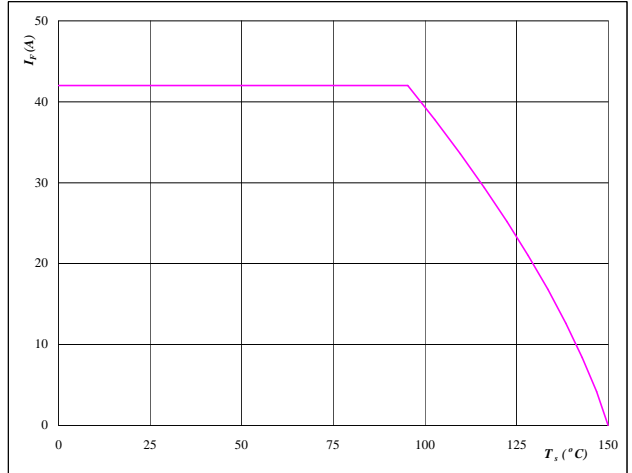


At  
 $T_j = 150 \text{ °C}$

**Figure 4** Rectifier Diode

Forward current as a function of heatsink temperature

$I_F = f(T_s)$



At  
 $T_j = 150 \text{ °C}$

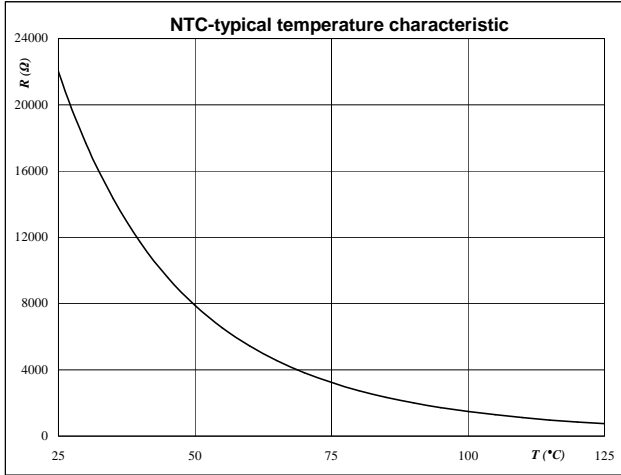


## Thermistor Charateristics

**Figure 1** Thermistor

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

$$R_T = f(T)$$





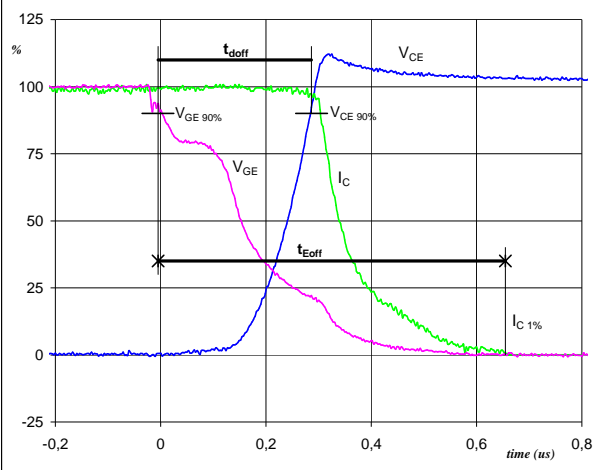
## Switching Definitions Inverter

### General conditions

$T_j$	=	150 °C
$R_{gon}$	=	32 Ω
$R_{goff}$	=	32 Ω

**Figure 1** Inverter Switch

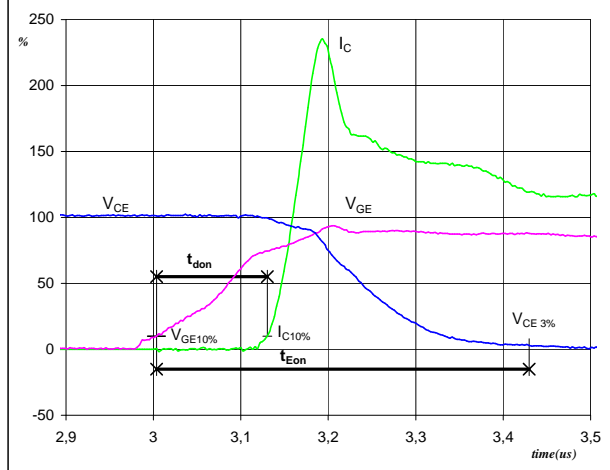
**Turn-off Switching Waveforms & definition of  $t_{doff}$ ,  $t_{Eoff}$**   
( $t_{Eoff}$  = integrating time for  $E_{off}$ )



$V_{GE}$ (0%) =	-15	V
$V_{GE}$ (100%) =	15	V
$V_C$ (100%) =	600	V
$I_C$ (100%) =	25	A
$t_{doff}$ =	0,28	μs
$t_{Eoff}$ =	0,66	μs

**Figure 2** Inverter Switch

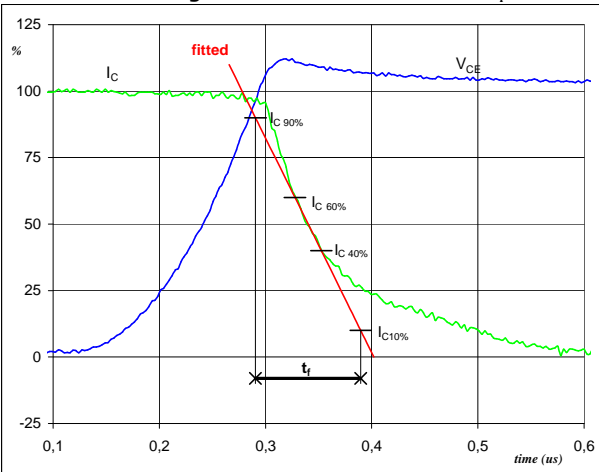
**Turn-on Switching Waveforms & definition of  $t_{donr}$ ,  $t_{Eon}$**   
( $t_{Eon}$  = integrating time for  $E_{on}$ )



$V_{GE}$ (0%) =	-15	V
$V_{GE}$ (100%) =	15	V
$V_C$ (100%) =	600	V
$I_C$ (100%) =	25	A
$t_{don}$ =	0,13	μs
$t_{Eon}$ =	0,43	μs

**Figure 3** Inverter Switch

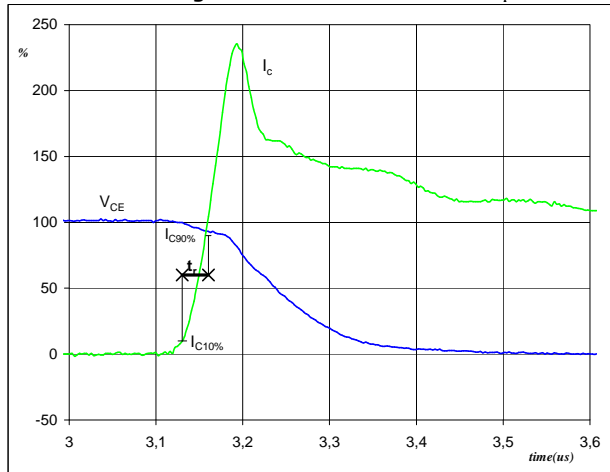
**Turn-off Switching Waveforms & definition of  $t_f$**



$V_C$ (100%) =	600	V
$I_C$ (100%) =	25	A
$t_f$ =	0,10	μs

**Figure 4** Inverter Switch

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

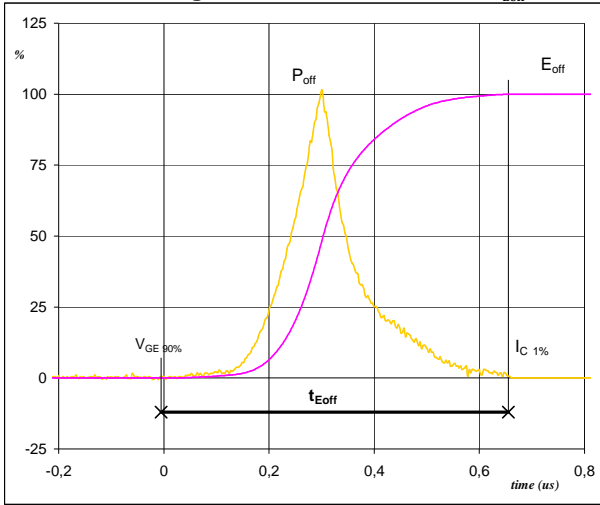


$V_C$ (100%) =	600	V
$I_C$ (100%) =	25	A
$t_r$ =	0,03	μs



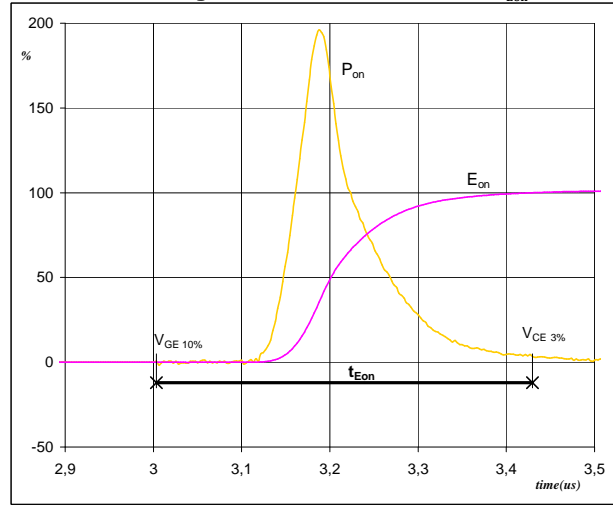
## Switching Definitions Inverter

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



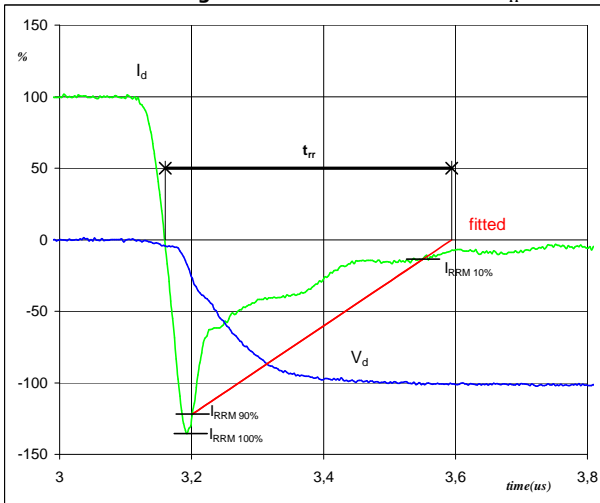
$P_{off} (100\%) = 15,01 \text{ kW}$   
 $E_{off} (100\%) = 2,17 \text{ mJ}$   
 $t_{Eoff} = 0,66 \text{ } \mu\text{s}$

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



$P_{on} (100\%) = 15,01 \text{ kW}$   
 $E_{on} (100\%) = 2,53 \text{ mJ}$   
 $t_{Eon} = 0,43 \text{ } \mu\text{s}$

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

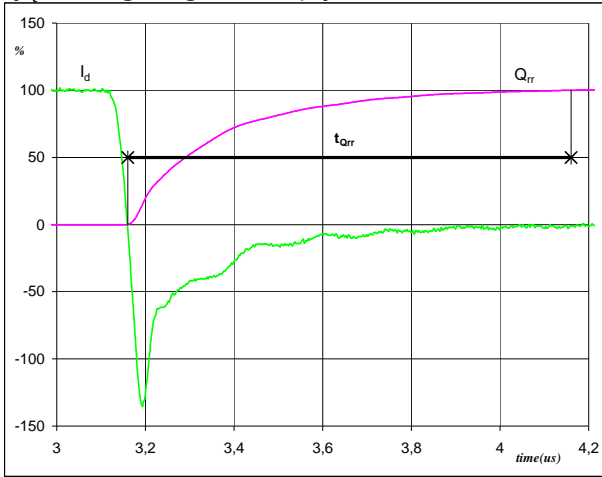


$V_d (100\%) = 600 \text{ V}$   
 $I_d (100\%) = 25 \text{ A}$   
 $I_{RRM} (100\%) = 10 \text{ A}$   
 $t_{rr} = 0,10 \text{ } \mu\text{s}$



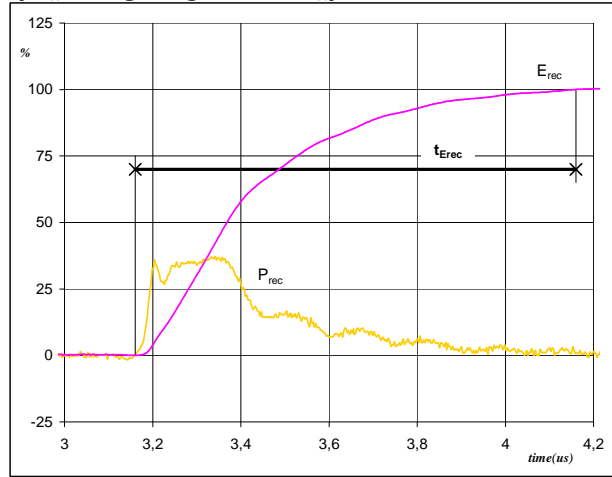
## Switching Definitions Inverter

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



$I_d$ (100%) =	25	A
$Q_{rr}$ (100%) =	4,81	$\mu\text{C}$
$t_{Qrr}$ =	1,00	$\mu\text{s}$

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



$P_{rec}$ (100%) =	15,01	kW
$E_{rec}$ (100%) =	1,94	mJ
$t_{Erec}$ =	1,00	$\mu\text{s}$



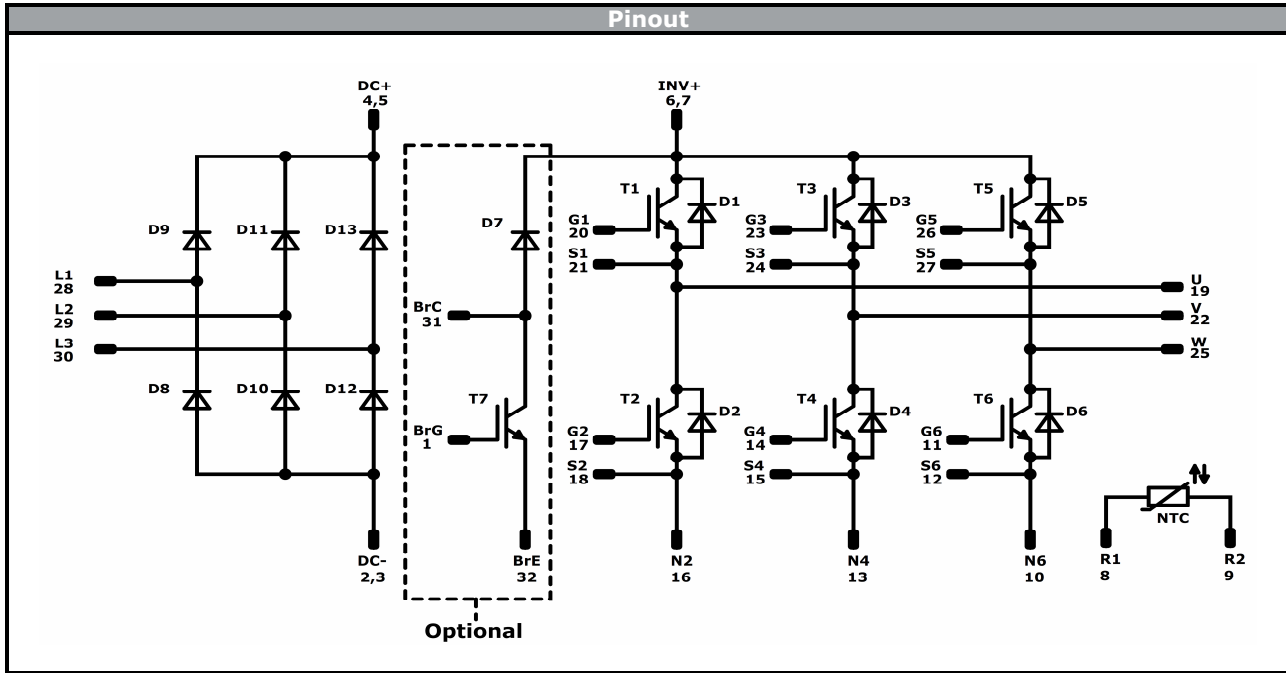
## Ordering Code and Marking - Outline - Pinout

Ordering Code & Marking						
Version			Ordering Code			
without thermal paste 17mm housing solder pins			V23990-P589-A41-PM			
with thermal paste 17mm housing solder pins			V23990-P589-A41-/3/-PM			
with thermal paste 17mm housing Press-fit pins			V23990-P589-A41Y-/3/-PM			
without thermal paste 12mm housing solder pins			V23990-P589-A418-PM			
without thermal paste 12mm housing Press-fit			V23990-P589-A418Y-PM			
without thermal paste 17mm housing solder pins without brake			V23990-P589-C41-PM			
with thermal paste 12mm housing solder pins without brake			V23990-P589-C418-/3/-PM			
	Text	VIN	Date code	Name&Ver	UL	Serial
		VIN	WWYY	NNNNNVV	UL	LLLLL
	Datamatrix	Name&Ver	Lot number	Serial	Date code	
		NNNNNVV	LLLLL	SSSS	WWYY	

Outline					
Pin table				module	whitout pins
Pin	X	Y	Function	P589-C41	1, 31, 32
1	52,55	0	BrG	P589-C418	1, 31, 32
2	47,7	0	DC-	12mm housing, Press-fit pins	
3	44,8	0	DC-		
4	37,8	0	DC+		
5	37,8	2,8	DC+		
6	35	0	Inv+		
7	35	2,8	Inv+		
8	28	0	R1	17mm housing, solder pins	
9	25,2	0	R2		
10	22,4	0	N6		
11	19,6	0	G6		
12	16,8	0	S6		
13	14	0	N4		
14	11,2	0	G4	17mm housing, Press-fit pins	
15	8,4	0	S4		
16	5,6	0	N2		
17	2,8	0	G2		
18	0	0	S2		
19	0	28,5	U		
20	2,8	28,5	G1		
21	7,5	28,5	S1		
22	14,5	28,5	V		
23	17,3	28,5	G3		
24	22	28,5	S3		
25	29	28,5	W		
26	31,8	28,5	G5		
27	36,5	28,5	S5		
28	43,5	28,5	L1		
29	52,55	25	L2		
30	52,55	16,9	L3		
31	52,55	8,6	BrC		
32	52,55	2,8	BrE		



## Ordering Code and Marking - Outline - Pinout




Identification					
ID	Component	Voltage	Current	Function	Comment
D8, D9, D10 D11, D12, D13	Diode	1600 V	30 A	Rectifier Diode	
T1, T2, T3, T4, T5, T6	IGBT	1200 V	25 A	Inverter Switch	
D1, D2, D3, D4, D5, D6	FWD	1200 V	25 A	Inverter Diode	
T7	IGBT	1200 V	15 A	Brake Switch	
D7	FWD	1200 V	10 A	Brake Diode	
NTC	Thermistor			Thermistor	



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

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

Package data
Package data for <i>flow</i> 1 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-P589-x4x-D4-14	04 Jan. 2018	Inverter diode Rth corrected to PSX-P7	3 , 9

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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.