

*flow90PIM 1*
**1200V/15A**
**Features**

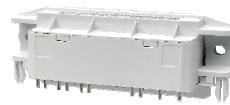
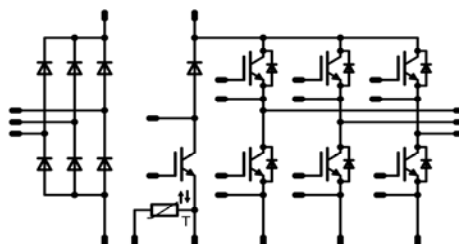
- Trench Fieldstop Technology IGBT4 for low saturation loss
- Supports design with 90° mounting angle between heatsink and PCB
- Clip-in PCB mounting
- Clip or screw on heatsink mounting

**Target Applications**

- Industrial drives

**Types**

- V23990-P630-A40-PM

**flow90PIM 1**

**Schematic**


## Maximum Ratings

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

Parameter	Symbol	Condition	Value	Unit	
<b>Input Rectifier Diode</b>					
Repetitive peak reverse voltage	$V_{RRM}$		1600	V	
DC forward current	$I_{FAV}$	$T_j=T_{j,max}$	$T_h=80^{\circ}\text{C}$	28	A
			$T_c=80^{\circ}\text{C}$	36	
Surge forward current	$I_{FSM}$	$t_p=10\text{ms}$	$T_j=25^{\circ}\text{C}$	200	A
I <sup>2</sup> t-value	$I^2t$		$T_j=150^{\circ}\text{C}$	200	A <sup>2</sup> s
Power dissipation per Diode	$P_{tot}$	$T_j=T_{j,max}$	$T_h=80^{\circ}\text{C}$	33	W
			$T_c=80^{\circ}\text{C}$	50	
Maximum Junction Temperature	$T_{j,max}$		150	°C	
<b>Inverter Transistor</b>					
Collector-emitter break down voltage	$V_{CE}$		1200	V	
DC collector current	$I_C$	$T_j=T_{j,max}$	$T_h=80^{\circ}\text{C}$	21	A
			$T_c=80^{\circ}\text{C}$	26	
Repetitive peak collector current	$I_{C,pulse}$	$t_p$ limited by $T_{j,max}$	45	A	
Turn off safe operating area		$V_{CE} \leq 1200\text{V}$ , $T_j \leq T_{op,max}$	45	A	
Power dissipation per IGBT	$P_{tot}$	$T_j=T_{j,max}$	$T_h=80^{\circ}\text{C}$	62	W
			$T_c=80^{\circ}\text{C}$	95	
Gate-emitter peak voltage	$V_{GE}$		±20	V	
Short circuit ratings	$t_{SC}$	$T_j \leq 150^{\circ}\text{C}$ $V_{GE}=15\text{V}$		10	μs
			$V_{CC}$	800	V
Maximum Junction Temperature	$T_{j,max}$		175	°C	

## Maximum Ratings

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

Parameter	Symbol	Condition	Value	Unit
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### Inverter FWD

Peak Repetitive Reverse Voltage	$V_{RRM}$		1200	V
DC forward current	$I_F$	$T_j=T_{jmax}$ $T_h=80^{\circ}\text{C}$ $T_c=80^{\circ}\text{C}$	14 17	A
Repetitive peak forward current	$I_{FRM}$	$t_p$ limited by $T_{jmax}$	30	A
Power dissipation per Diode	$P_{tot}$	$T_j=T_{jmax}$ $T_h=80^{\circ}\text{C}$ $T_c=80^{\circ}\text{C}$	44 67	W
Maximum Junction Temperature	$T_{jmax}$		175	$^{\circ}\text{C}$

### Brake Transistor

Collector-emitter break down voltage	$V_{CE}$		1200	V
DC collector current	$I_C$	$T_j=T_{jmax}$ $T_h=80^{\circ}\text{C}$ $T_c=80^{\circ}\text{C}$	13 15	A
Repetitive peak collector current	$I_{Cpuls}$	$t_p$ limited by $T_{jmax}$	24	A
Turn off safe operating area		$V_{CE} \leq 1200\text{V}$ , $T_j \leq T_{op max}$	24	A
Power dissipation per IGBT	$P_{tot}$	$T_j=T_{jmax}$ $T_h=80^{\circ}\text{C}$ $T_c=80^{\circ}\text{C}$	46 70	W
Gate-emitter peak voltage	$V_{GE}$		$\pm 20$	V
Short circuit ratings	$t_{SC}$ $V_{CC}$	$T_j \leq 150^{\circ}\text{C}$ $V_{GE} = 15\text{V}$	10 800	$\mu\text{s}$ V
Maximum Junction Temperature	$T_{jmax}$		175	$^{\circ}\text{C}$

### Brake FWD

Peak Repetitive Reverse Voltage	$V_{RRM}$		1200	V
DC forward current	$I_F$	$T_j=T_{jmax}$ $T_h=80^{\circ}\text{C}$ $T_c=80^{\circ}\text{C}$	14 19	A
Repetitive peak forward current	$I_{FRM}$	$t_p$ limited by $T_{jmax}$	15	A
Power dissipation per Diode	$P_{tot}$	$T_j=T_{jmax}$ $T_h=80^{\circ}\text{C}$ $T_c=80^{\circ}\text{C}$	31 48	W
Maximum Junction Temperature	$T_{jmax}$		150	$^{\circ}\text{C}$

### Thermal Properties

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

### Insulation Properties

Insulation voltage	$V_{is}$	$t=2\text{s}$ DC voltage	4000	V
Creepage distance			min 12,7	mm
Clearance			min 12,7	mm
Comparative tracking index	CTI		>200	

**Characteristic Values**

Parameter	Symbol	Conditions					Value			Unit	
		$V_{GE}[V]$ or $V_{GS}[V]$	$V_r[V]$ or $V_{CE}[V]$ or $V_{DS}[V]$	$I_c[A]$ or $I_F[A]$ or $I_b[A]$	$T_j$	Min	Typ	Max			
<b>Input Rectifier Diode</b>											
Forward voltage	$V_F$				30	$T_j=25^\circ C$ $T_j=125^\circ C$	1	1,26 1,24	1,8	V	
Threshold voltage (for power loss calc. only)	$V_{to}$				30	$T_j=25^\circ C$ $T_j=125^\circ C$		0,92 0,82		V	
Slope resistance (for power loss calc. only)	$r_t$				30	$T_j=25^\circ C$ $T_j=125^\circ C$		11 14		m $\Omega$	
Reverse current	$I_r$			1500		$T_j=25^\circ C$ $T_j=125^\circ C$			0,2	mA	
Thermal resistance chip to heatsink per chip	$R_{thJH}$	Thermal grease thickness $\leq$ 50um $\lambda = 1$ W/mK						2,10		K/W	
<b>Inverter Transistor</b>											
Gate emitter threshold voltage	$V_{GE(th)}$	$V_{CE}=V_{GE}$			0,0005	$T_j=25^\circ C$ $T_j=150^\circ C$	5	5,8	6,5	V	
Collector-emitter saturation voltage	$V_{CE(sat)}$		15		15	$T_j=25^\circ C$ $T_j=150^\circ C$	1,6	1,86 2,22	2,1	V	
Collector-emitter cut-off current incl. Diode	$I_{CES}$		0	1200		$T_j=25^\circ C$ $T_j=150^\circ C$			0,0055	mA	
Gate-emitter leakage current	$I_{GES}$		20	0		$T_j=25^\circ C$ $T_j=150^\circ C$			120	nA	
Integrated Gate resistor	$R_{gint}$							none		$\Omega$	
Turn-on delay time	$t_{d(on)}$	$R_{goff}=32 \Omega$ $R_{gon}=32 \Omega$	$\pm 15$	600	15	$T_j=25^\circ C$ $T_j=150^\circ C$		85 93		ns	
Rise time	$t_r$					$T_j=25^\circ C$ $T_j=150^\circ C$		30 32			
Turn-off delay time	$t_{d(off)}$					$T_j=25^\circ C$ $T_j=150^\circ C$		214 285			
Fall time	$t_f$					$T_j=25^\circ C$ $T_j=150^\circ C$		83 142			
Turn-on energy loss per pulse	$E_{on}$					$T_j=25^\circ C$ $T_j=150^\circ C$		1,17 1,78			mWs
Turn-off energy loss per pulse	$E_{off}$					$T_j=25^\circ C$ $T_j=150^\circ C$		0,89 1,53			
Input capacitance	$C_{ies}$	$f=1$ MHz	0	25		$T_j=25^\circ C$		900		pF	
Output capacitance	$C_{oss}$							80			
Reverse transfer capacitance	$C_{rss}$							55			
Gate charge	$Q_{Gate}$		$\pm 15$	960	15	$T_j=25^\circ C$		85		nC	
Thermal resistance chip to heatsink per chip	$R_{thJH}$	Thermal grease thickness $\leq$ 50um $\lambda = 1$ W/mK						1,52		K/W	
<b>Inverter FWD</b>											
Diode forward voltage	$V_F$				15	$T_j=25^\circ C$ $T_j=150^\circ C$	1,2	1,80 1,72	2,2	V	
Peak reverse recovery current	$I_{RRM}$	$R_{gon}=32 \Omega$	$\pm 15$	600	15	$T_j=25^\circ C$ $T_j=150^\circ C$		10 13		A	
Reverse recovery time	$t_{rr}$					$T_j=25^\circ C$ $T_j=150^\circ C$		297 505		ns	
Reverse recovered charge	$Q_{rr}$					$T_j=25^\circ C$ $T_j=150^\circ C$		1,51 3,04		$\mu$ C	
Peak rate of fall of recovery current	$di(rec)max/dt$					$T_j=25^\circ C$ $T_j=150^\circ C$		50 41		A/ $\mu$ s	
Reverse recovered energy	$E_{rec}$					$T_j=25^\circ C$ $T_j=150^\circ C$		0,59 1,22		mWs	
Thermal resistance chip to heatsink per chip	$R_{thJH}$					Thermal grease thickness $\leq$ 50um $\lambda = 1$ W/mK					

**Characteristic Values**

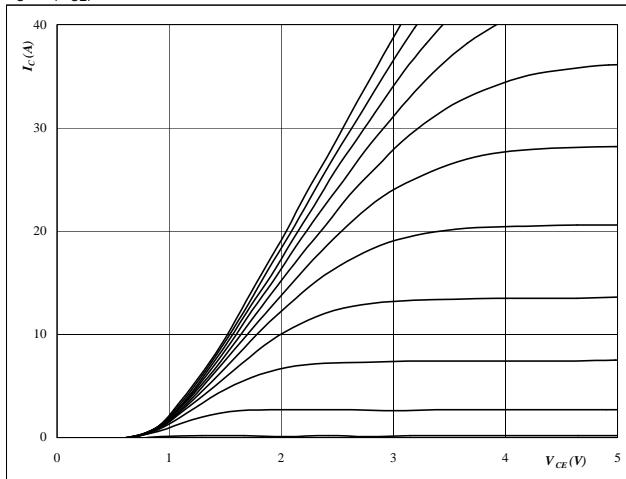
Parameter	Symbol	Conditions					Value			Unit
		$V_{GE}[V]$ or $V_{GS}[V]$	$V_r[V]$ or $V_{CE}[V]$ or $V_{DS}[V]$	$I_c[A]$ or $I_F[A]$ or $I_b[A]$	$T_j$	Min	Typ	Max		
<b>Brake Transistor</b>										
Gate emitter threshold voltage	$V_{GE(th)}$	$V_{CE}=V_{GE}$			0,0003	$T_j=25^\circ C$ $T_j=150^\circ C$	5	5,8	6,5	V
Collector-emitter saturation voltage	$V_{CE(sat)}$		15		8	$T_j=25^\circ C$ $T_j=150^\circ C$	1,6	1,86 2,15	2,1	V
Collector-emitter cut-off incl diode	$I_{CES}$		0	1200		$T_j=25^\circ C$ $T_j=150^\circ C$			0,001	mA
Gate-emitter leakage current	$I_{GES}$		20	0		$T_j=25^\circ C$ $T_j=150^\circ C$			120	nA
Integrated Gate resistor	$R_{gint}$							none		$\Omega$
Turn-on delay time	$t_{d(on)}$	$R_{goff}=32 \Omega$ $R_{gon}=32 \Omega$	$\pm 15$	600	8	$T_j=25^\circ C$		60		ns
Rise time	$t_r$					$T_j=150^\circ C$		61		
Turn-off delay time	$t_{d(off)}$					$T_j=25^\circ C$		27		
Fall time	$t_f$					$T_j=150^\circ C$		26		
Turn-on energy loss per pulse	$E_{on}$					$T_j=25^\circ C$		179		
Turn-off energy loss per pulse	$E_{off}$					$T_j=150^\circ C$		247		
Input capacitance	$C_{ies}$	f=1MHz	0	25		$T_j=25^\circ C$		490		pF
Output capacitance	$C_{oss}$							50		
Reverse transfer capacitance	$C_{rss}$							30		
Gate charge	$Q_{Gate}$		$\pm 15$	960	8	$T_j=25^\circ C$		53		nC
Thermal resistance chip to heatsink per chip	$R_{thJH}$	Thermal grease thickness $\leq 50\mu m$ $\lambda = 1 W/mK$						2,05		K/W
<b>Brake FWD</b>										
Diode forward voltage	$V_F$				8	$T_j=25^\circ C$ $T_j=125^\circ C$	1	1,76 1,69	2,3	V
Reverse leakage current	$I_r$			1200		$T_j=25^\circ C$ $T_j=125^\circ C$			250	$\mu A$
Peak reverse recovery current	$I_{RRM}$	$R_{gon}=32 \Omega$	$\pm 15$	600	8	$T_j=25^\circ C$		6		A
Reverse recovery time	$t_{rr}$					$T_j=125^\circ C$		8		
Reverse recovered charge	$Q_{rr}$					$T_j=25^\circ C$		374		
Peak rate of fall of recovery current	$di(rec)max/dt$					$T_j=125^\circ C$		637		
Reverse recovery energy	$E_{rec}$					$T_j=25^\circ C$		1,01		
						$T_j=125^\circ C$		2,09		
Thermal resistance chip to heatsink per chip	$R_{thJH}$	Thermal grease thickness $\leq 50\mu m$ $\lambda = 1 W/mK$						2,23		K/W
<b>Thermistor</b>										
Rated resistance	R					$T_j=25^\circ C$		22000		$\Omega$
Deviation of R100	$\Delta R/R$	R100=1486 $\Omega$				$T_c=100^\circ C$	-5		5	%
Power dissipation	P					$T_c=25^\circ C$		200		mW
Power dissipation constant						$T_j=25^\circ C$		2		mW/K
B-value	$B_{(25/50)}$	Tol. $\pm 3\%$				$T_j=25^\circ C$		3950		K
B-value	$B_{(25/100)}$	Tol. $\pm 3\%$				$T_j=25^\circ C$		3996		K
Vincotech NTC Reference						$T_j=25^\circ C$			B	

## Output Inverter

**Figure 1** Output inverter IGBT

**Typical output characteristics**

$I_C = f(V_{CE})$

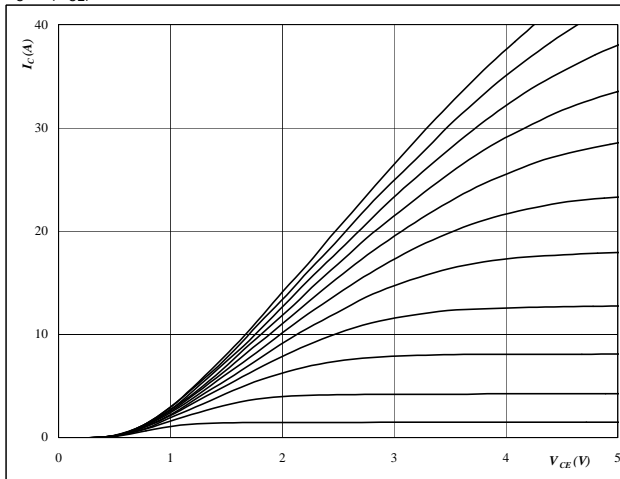


**At**  
 $t_p = 250 \mu s$   
 $T_j = 25 \text{ }^\circ C$   
 $V_{GE}$  from 7 V to 17 V in steps of 1 V

**Figure 2** Output inverter IGBT

**Typical output characteristics**

$I_C = f(V_{CE})$

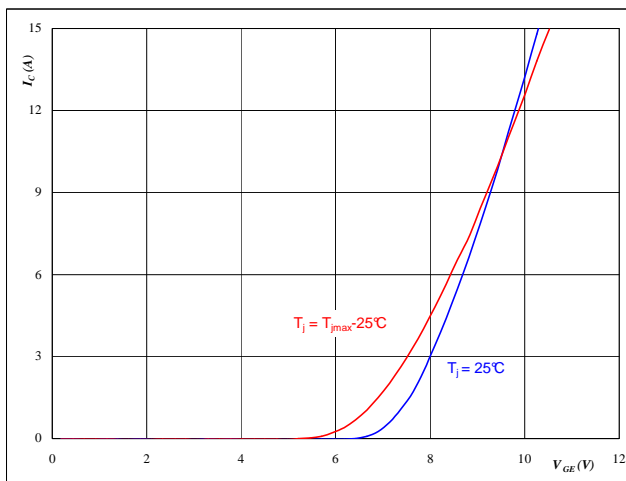


**At**  
 $t_p = 250 \mu s$   
 $T_j = 150 \text{ }^\circ C$   
 $V_{GE}$  from 7 V to 17 V in steps of 1 V

**Figure 3** Output inverter IGBT

**Typical transfer characteristics**

$I_C = f(V_{GE})$

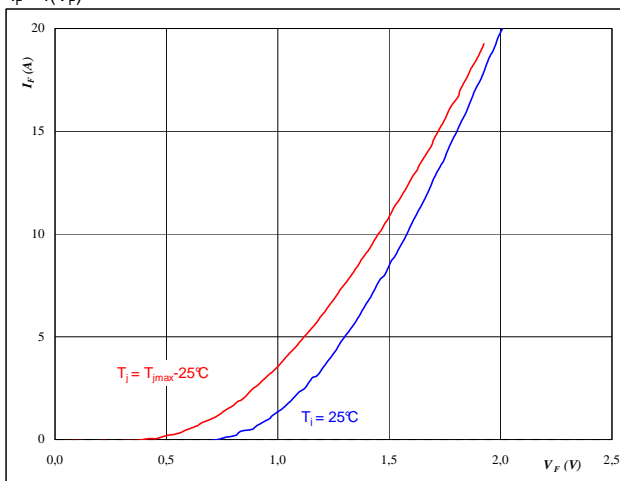


**At**  
 $t_p = 250 \mu s$   
 $V_{CE} = 10 V$

**Figure 4** Output inverter FWD

**Typical diode forward current as a function of forward voltage**

$I_F = f(V_F)$



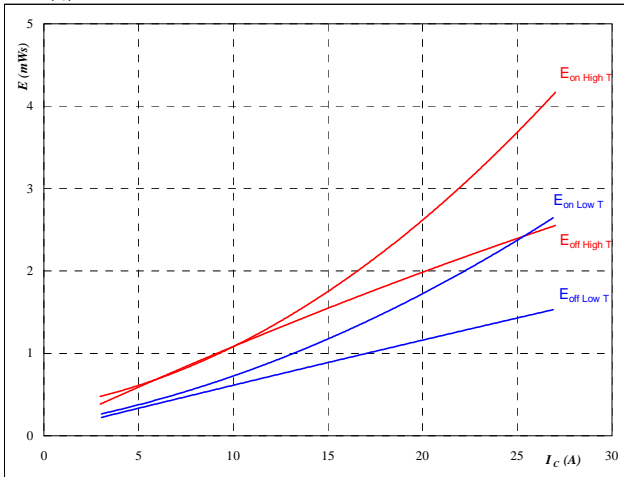
**At**  
 $t_p = 250 \mu s$

## Output Inverter

**Figure 5** Output inverter IGBT

**Typical switching energy losses as a function of collector current**

$$E = f(I_C)$$



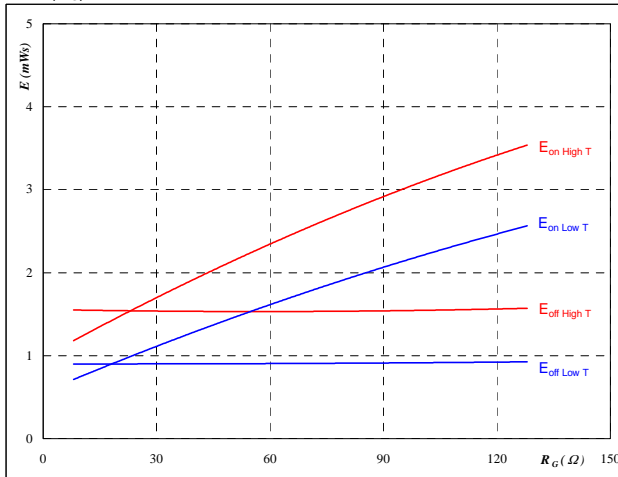
With an inductive load at

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

**Figure 6** Output inverter IGBT

**Typical switching energy losses as a function of gate resistor**

$$E = f(R_G)$$



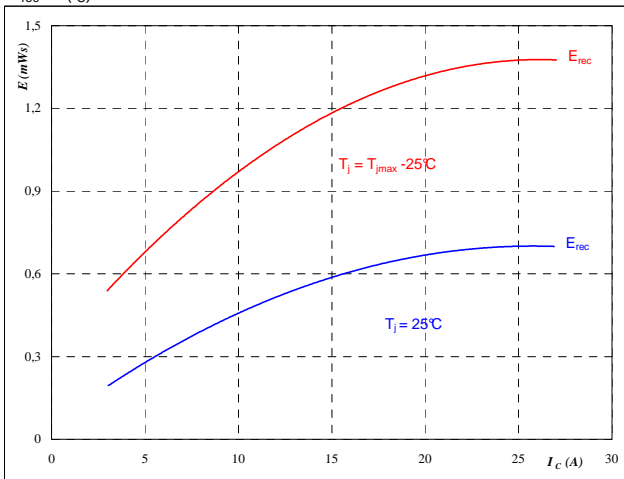
With an inductive load at

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

**Figure 7** Output inverter FWD

**Typical reverse recovery energy loss as a function of collector current**

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



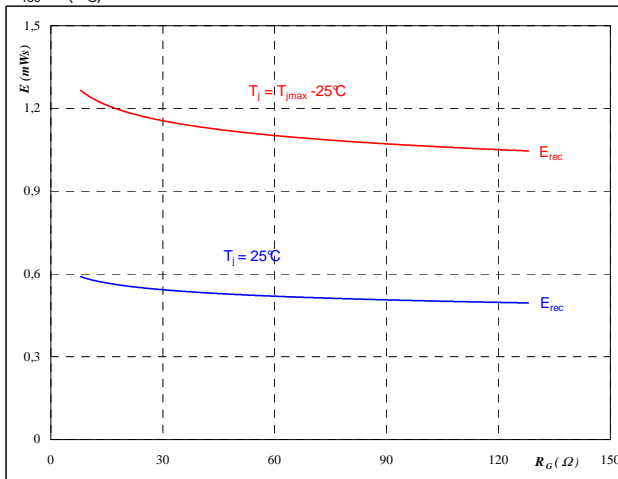
With an inductive load at

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

**Figure 8** Output inverter FWD

**Typical reverse recovery energy loss as a function of gate resistor**

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



With an inductive load at

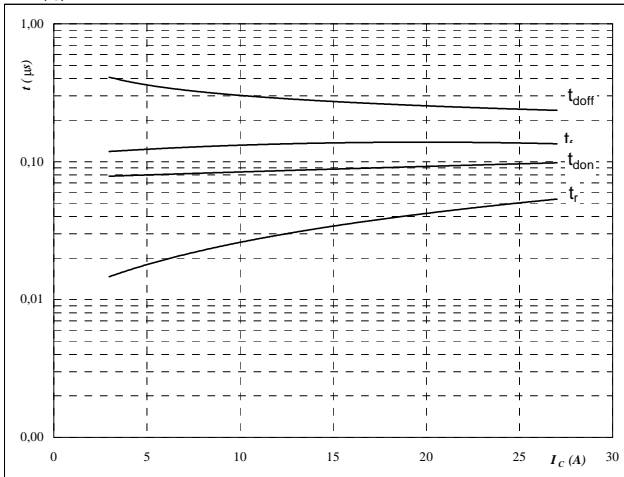
$T_J =$	25/150	°C
$V_{CE} =$	600	V
$V_{GE} =$	±15	V
$I_C =$	15	A

## Output Inverter

**Figure 9** Output inverter IGBT

Typical switching times as a function of collector current

$$t = f(I_C)$$



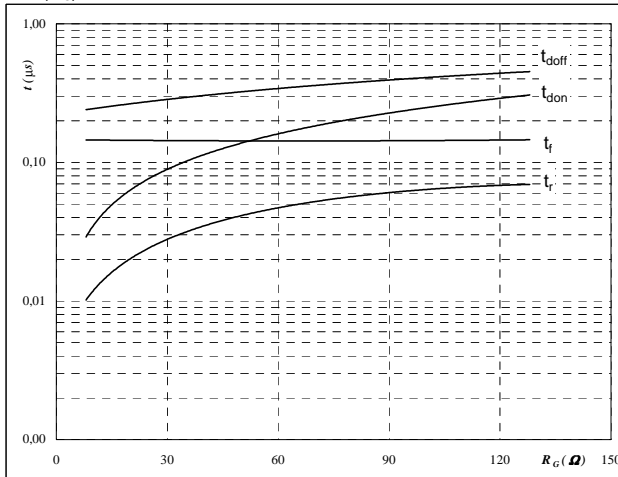
With an inductive load at

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

**Figure 10** Output inverter IGBT

Typical switching times as a function of gate resistor

$$t = f(R_G)$$



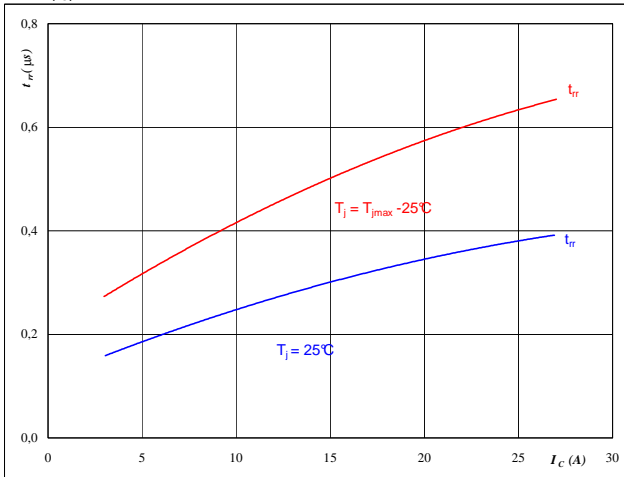
With an inductive load at

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

**Figure 11** Output inverter FWD

Typical reverse recovery time as a function of collector current

$$t_{rr} = f(I_C)$$



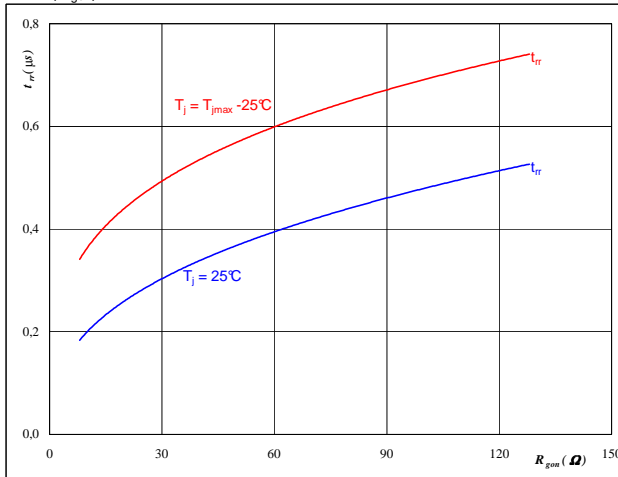
At

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

**Figure 12** Output inverter FWD

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

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



At

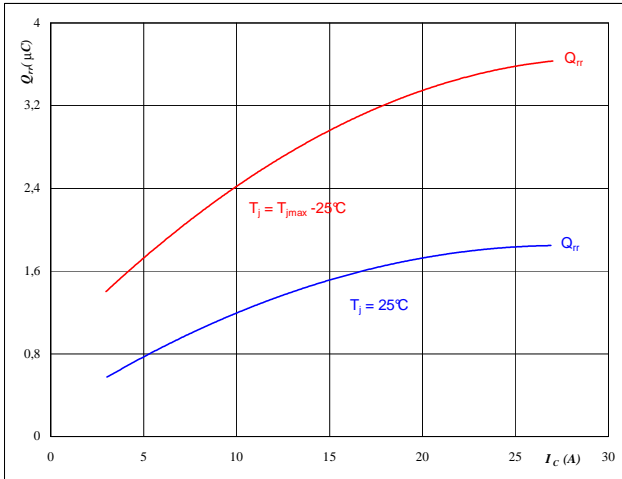
$T_j =$	25/150	°C
$V_R =$	600	V
$I_F =$	15	A
$V_{GE} =$	±15	V

## Output Inverter

**Figure 13** Output inverter FWD

Typical reverse recovery charge as a function of collector current

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



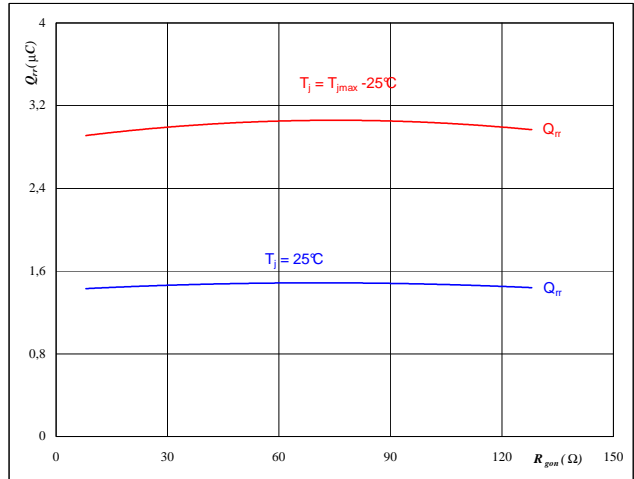
At

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

**Figure 14** Output inverter FWD

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

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



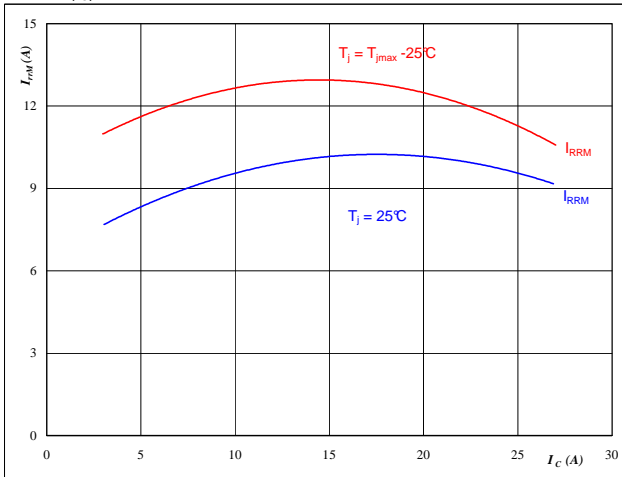
At

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

**Figure 15** Output inverter FWD

Typical reverse recovery current as a function of collector current

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



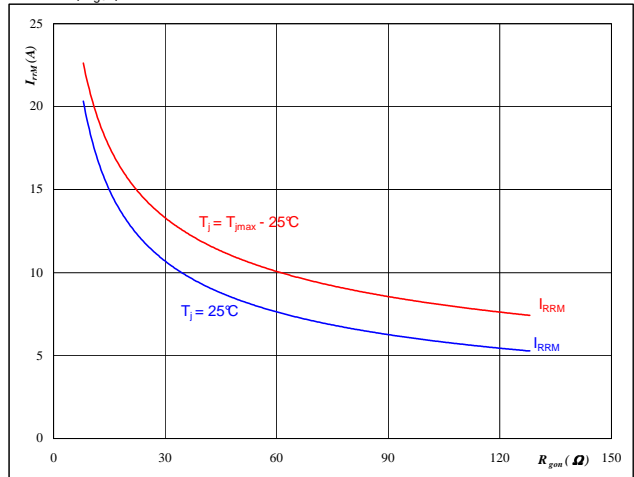
At

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

**Figure 16** Output 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
$I_F =$	15	A
$V_{GE} =$	±15	V

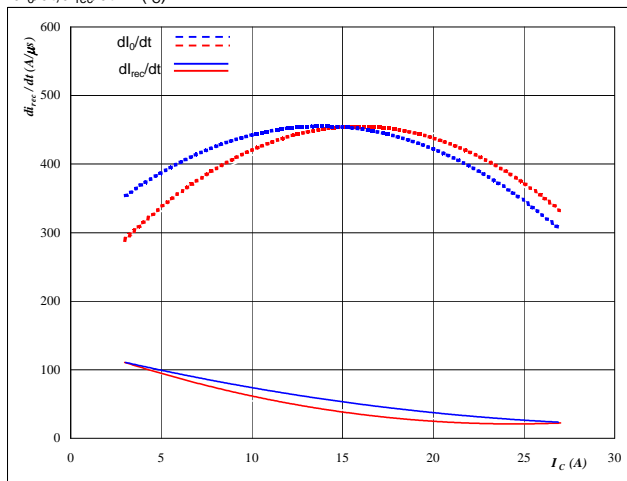


## Output Inverter

Figure 17 Output inverter FWD

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

$$di_o/dt, di_{rec}/dt = f(I_C)$$

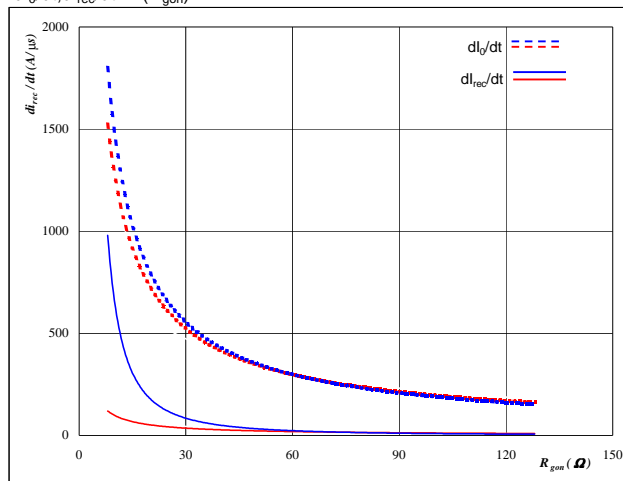


At  
 $T_j = 25/150 \text{ } ^\circ\text{C}$   
 $V_{CE} = 600 \text{ V}$   
 $V_{GE} = \pm 15 \text{ V}$   
 $R_{gon} = 32 \text{ } \Omega$

Figure 18 Output inverter FWD

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

$$di_o/dt, di_{rec}/dt = f(R_{gon})$$

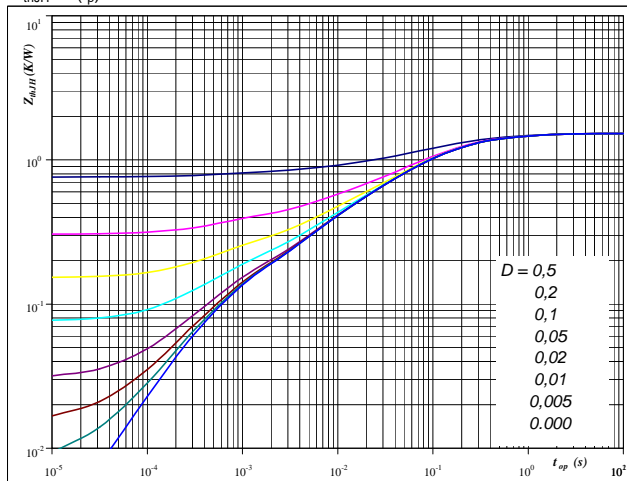


At  
 $T_j = 25/150 \text{ } ^\circ\text{C}$   
 $V_R = 600 \text{ V}$   
 $I_F = 15 \text{ A}$   
 $V_{GE} = \pm 15 \text{ V}$

Figure 19 Output inverter IGBT

IGBT transient thermal impedance as a function of pulse width

$$Z_{thJH} = f(t_p)$$



At  
 $D = t_p / T$   
 $R_{thJH} = 1,52 \text{ K/W}$       $R_{thJH} = 1,23 \text{ K/W}$

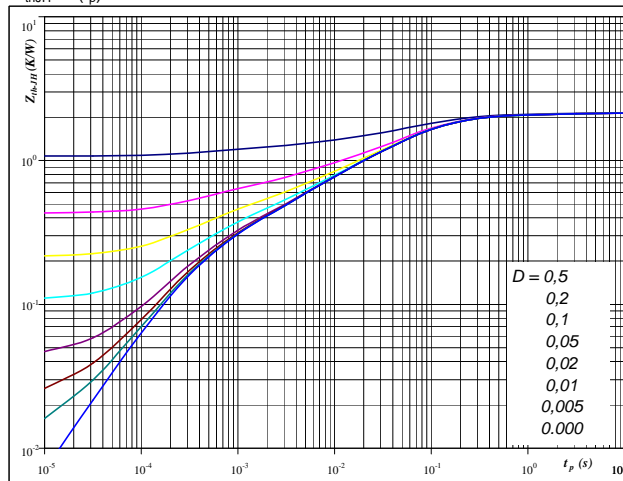
### IGBT thermal model values

Thermal grease		Phase change material	
R (C/W)	Tau (s)	R (C/W)	Tau (s)
0,15	1,0E+00	0,12	8,2E-01
0,59	1,6E-01	0,48	1,3E-01
0,44	4,3E-02	0,36	3,5E-02
0,23	7,0E-03	0,19	5,7E-03
0,11	5,4E-04	0,09	4,4E-04

Figure 20 Output inverter FWD

FWD transient thermal impedance as a function of pulse width

$$Z_{thJH} = f(t_p)$$



At  
 $D = t_p / T$   
 $R_{thJH} = 2,15 \text{ K/W}$       $R_{thJH} = 1,74 \text{ K/W}$

### FWD thermal model values

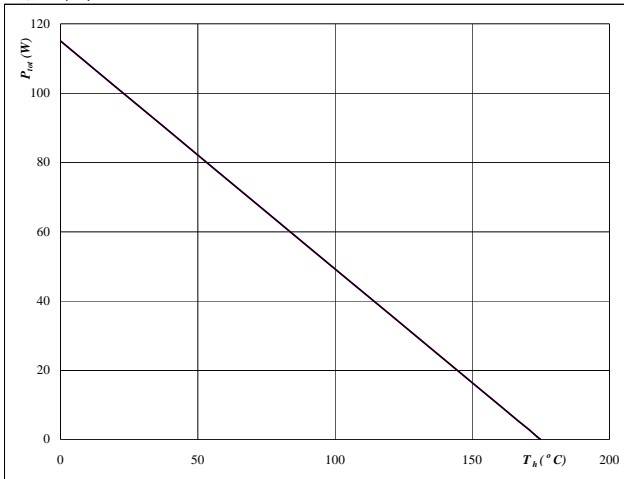
Thermal grease		Phase change material	
R (C/W)	Tau (s)	R (C/W)	Tau (s)
0,03	7,7E+00	0,03	6,3E+00
0,11	1,1E+00	0,09	8,8E-01
0,39	1,8E-01	0,32	1,4E-01
0,90	5,5E-02	0,73	4,5E-02
0,37	8,9E-03	0,30	7,2E-03
0,16	1,8E-03	0,13	1,5E-03

## Output Inverter

**Figure 21** Output inverter IGBT

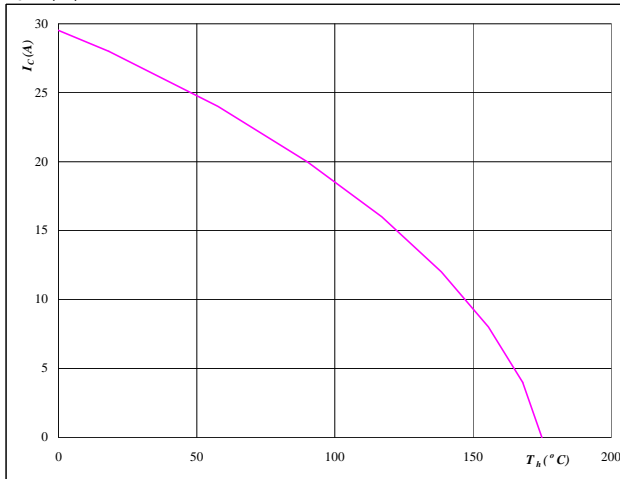
**Power dissipation as a function of heatsink temperature**

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


**At**  
 $T_j = 175 \text{ } ^\circ\text{C}$ 
**Figure 22** Output inverter IGBT

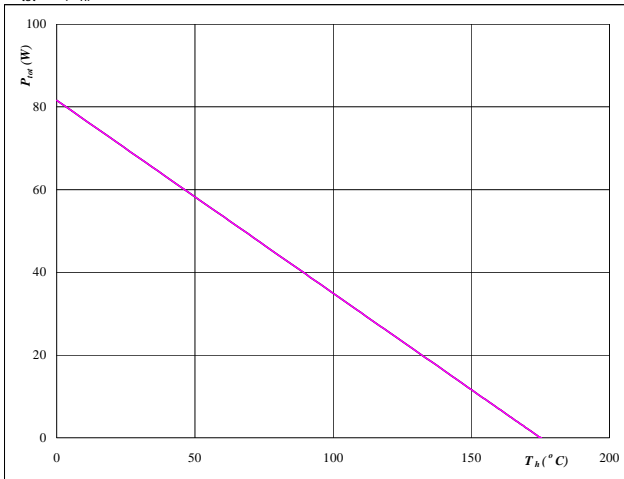
**Collector current as a function of heatsink temperature**

$$I_C = f(T_h)$$


**At**  
 $T_j = 175 \text{ } ^\circ\text{C}$   
 $V_{GE} = 15 \text{ V}$ 
**Figure 23** Output inverter FWD

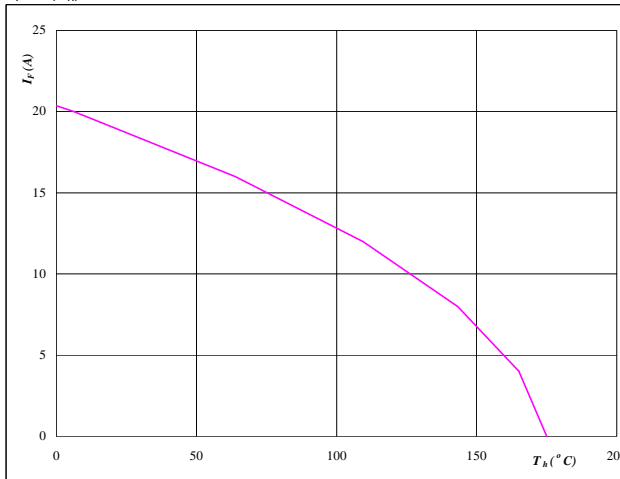
**Power dissipation as a function of heatsink temperature**

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


**At**  
 $T_j = 175 \text{ } ^\circ\text{C}$ 
**Figure 24** Output inverter FWD

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

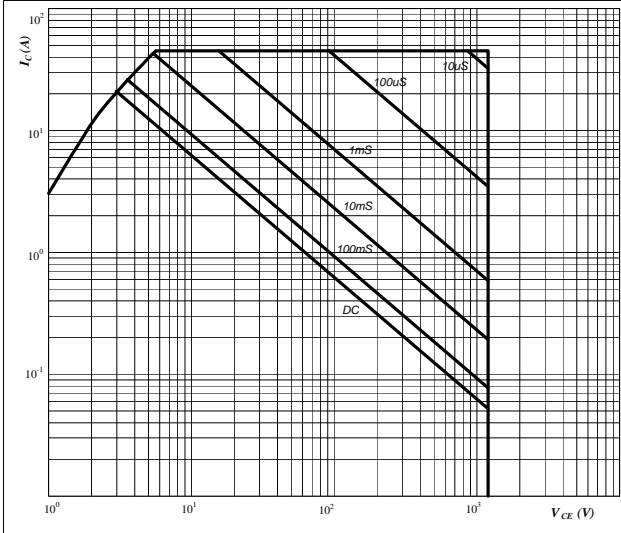
$$I_F = f(T_h)$$


**At**  
 $T_j = 175 \text{ } ^\circ\text{C}$

## Output Inverter

**Figure 25** Output inverter IGBT

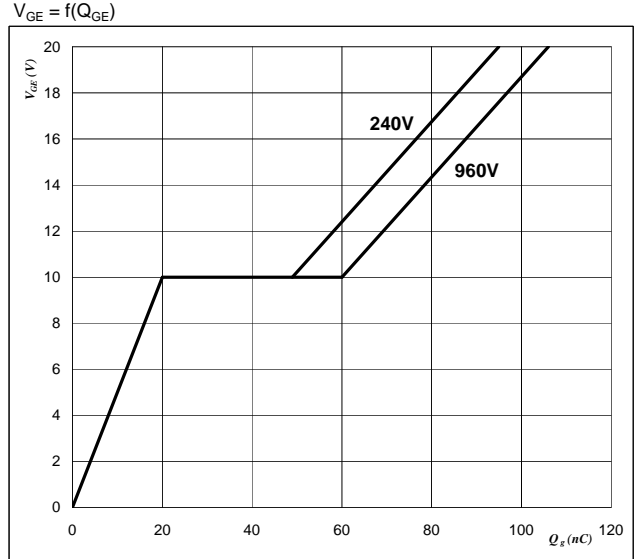
**Safe operating area as a function of collector-emitter voltage**  
 $I_C = f(V_{CE})$



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

**Figure 26** Output inverter IGBT

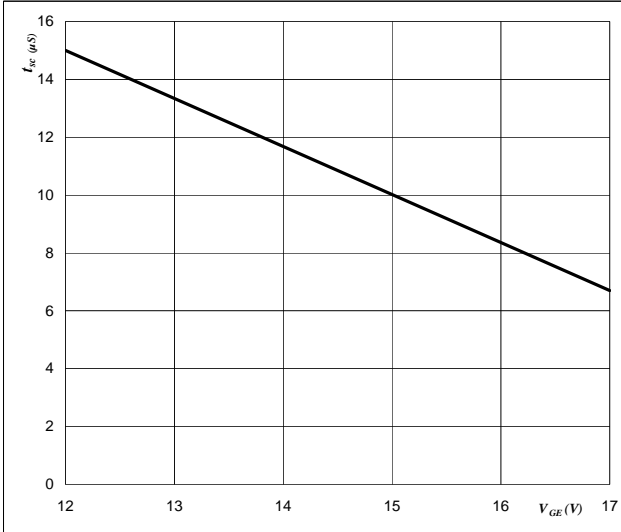
**Gate voltage vs Gate charge**  
 $V_{GE} = f(Q_{GE})$



**At**  
 $I_C = 15$  A

**Figure 27** Output inverter IGBT

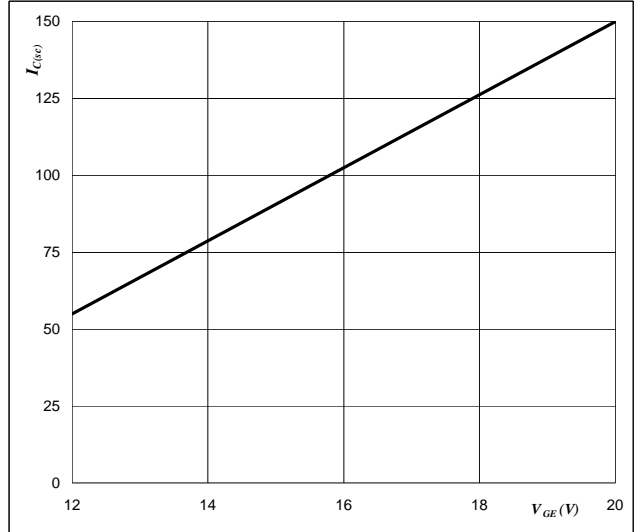
**Short circuit withstand time as a function of gate-emitter voltage**  
 $t_{sc} = f(V_{GE})$



**At**  
 $V_{CE} = 600$  V  
 $T_j \leq 25$  °C

**Figure 28** Output inverter IGBT

**Typical short circuit collector current as a function of gate-emitter voltage**  
 $V_{GE} = f(Q_{GE})$

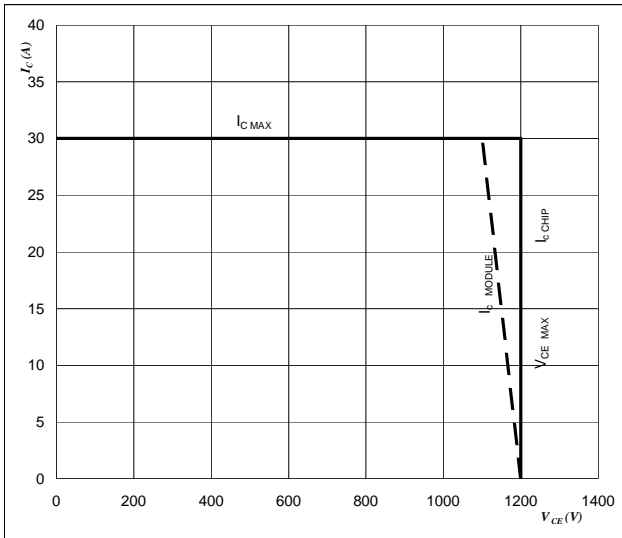


**At**  
 $V_{CE} \leq 600$  V  
 $T_j = 150$  °C

**Figure 29** IGBT

**Reverse bias safe operating area**

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


**At**
 $T_J = T_{jmax} - 25$  °C

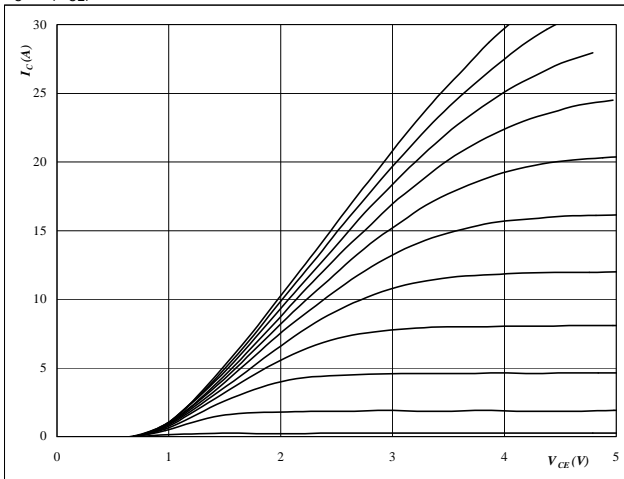
Switching mode : 3phase SPWM

## Brake

**Figure 1** Brake IGBT

**Typical output characteristics**

$I_C = f(V_{CE})$

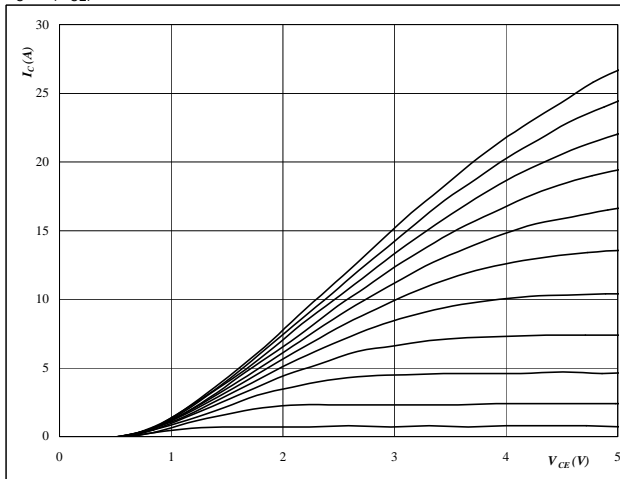


At  
 $t_p = 250 \mu s$   
 $T_J = 25 \text{ }^\circ C$   
 $V_{GE}$  from 7 V to 17 V in steps of 1 V

**Figure 2** Brake IGBT

**Typical output characteristics**

$I_C = f(V_{CE})$

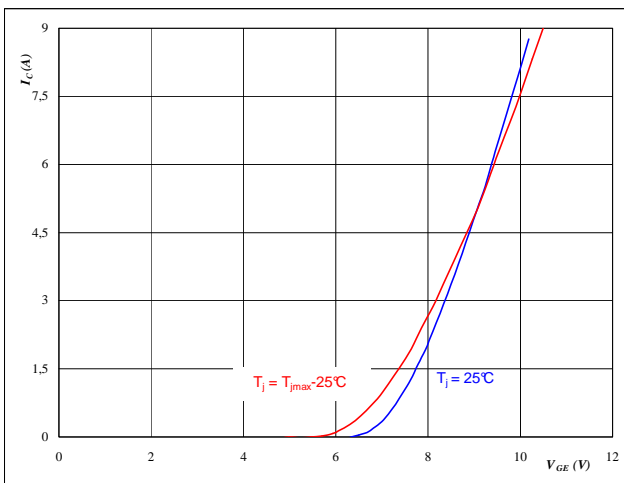


At  
 $t_p = 250 \mu s$   
 $T_J = 150 \text{ }^\circ C$   
 $V_{GE}$  from 7 V to 17 V in steps of 1 V

**Figure 3** Brake IGBT

**Typical transfer characteristics**

$I_C = f(V_{GE})$

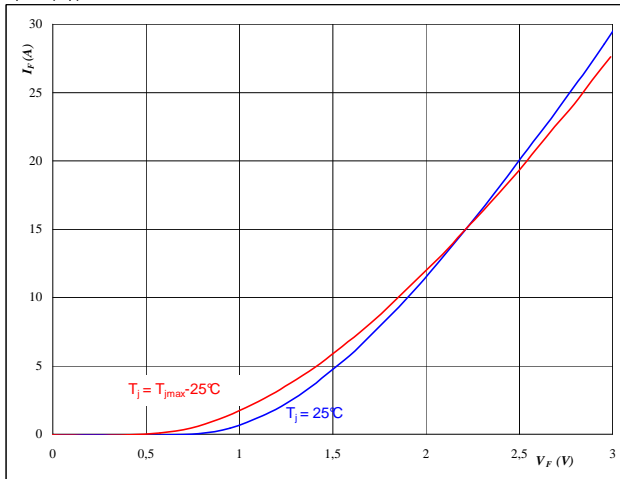


At  
 $t_p = 250 \mu s$   
 $V_{CE} = 10 V$

**Figure 4** Brake FWD

**Typical diode forward current as a function of forward voltage**

$I_F = f(V_F)$



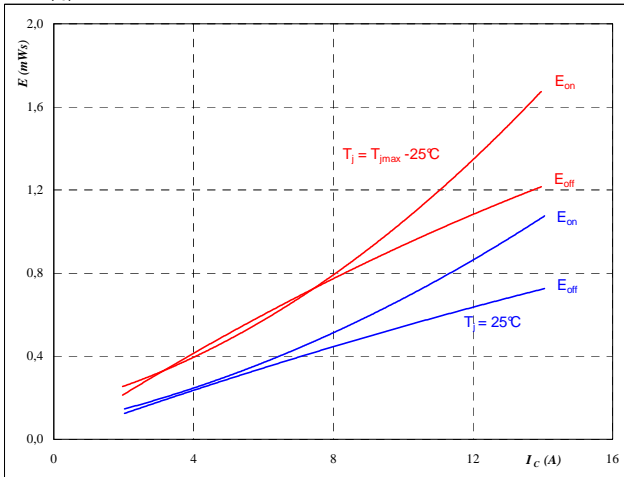
At  
 $t_p = 250 \mu s$

## Brake

**Figure 5** Brake IGBT

Typical switching energy losses  
as a function of collector current

$$E = f(I_C)$$



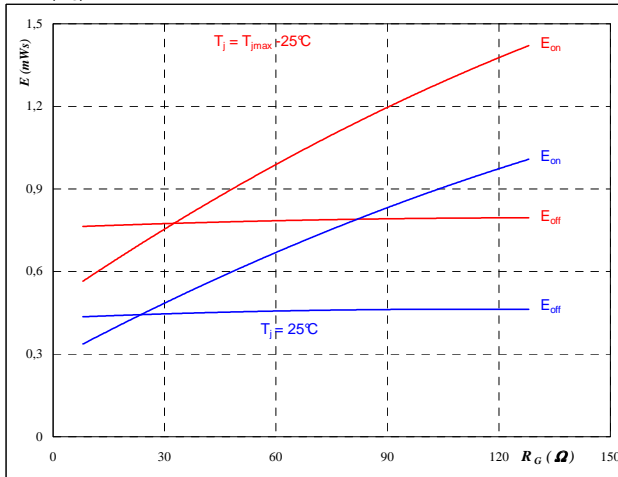
With an inductive load at

$T_j =$	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

$$E = f(R_G)$$



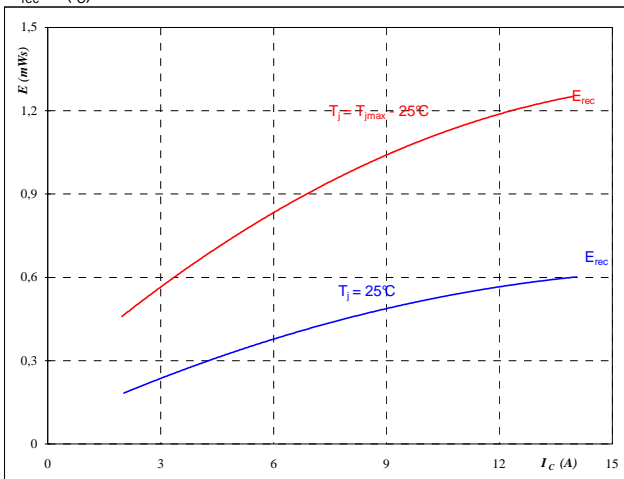
With an inductive load at

$T_j =$	25/150	°C
$V_{CE} =$	600	V
$V_{GE} =$	±15	V
$I_C =$	8	A

**Figure 7** Brake FWD

Typical reverse recovery energy loss  
as a function of collector current

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



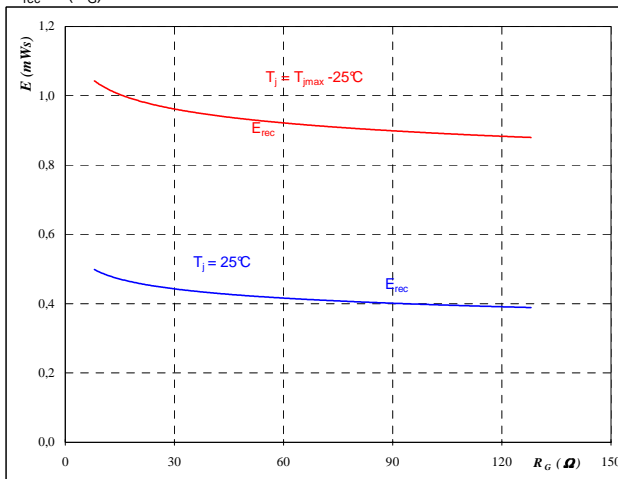
With an inductive load at

$T_j =$	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

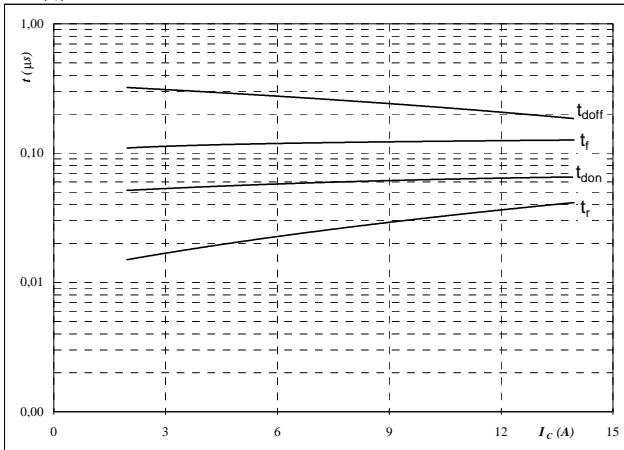
$T_j =$	25/150	°C
$V_{CE} =$	600	V
$V_{GE} =$	±15	V
$I_C =$	8	A

## Brake

**Figure 9** Brake IGBT

Typical switching times as a function of collector current

$$t = f(I_C)$$



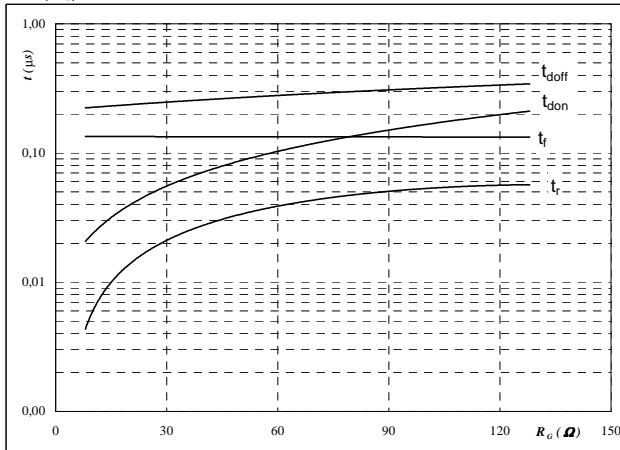
With an inductive load at

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

**Figure 10** Brake IGBT

Typical switching times as a function of gate resistor

$$t = f(R_G)$$



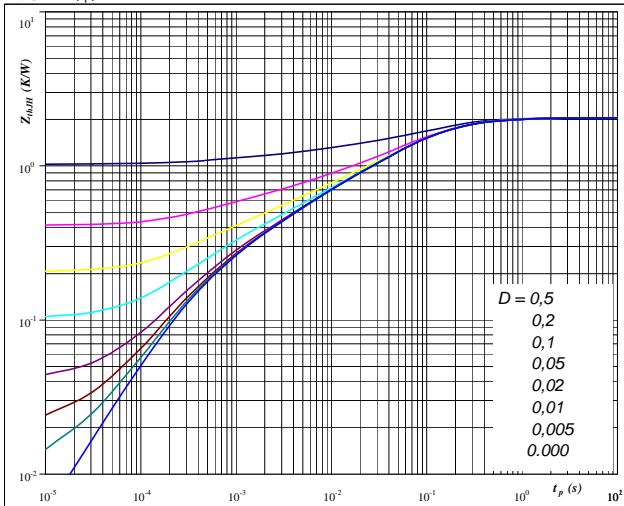
With an inductive load at

$T_j =$	150	°C
$V_{CE} =$	600	V
$V_{GE} =$	±15	V
$I_C =$	8	A

**Figure 11** Brake IGBT

IGBT transient thermal impedance as a function of pulse width

$$Z_{thJH} = f(t_p)$$

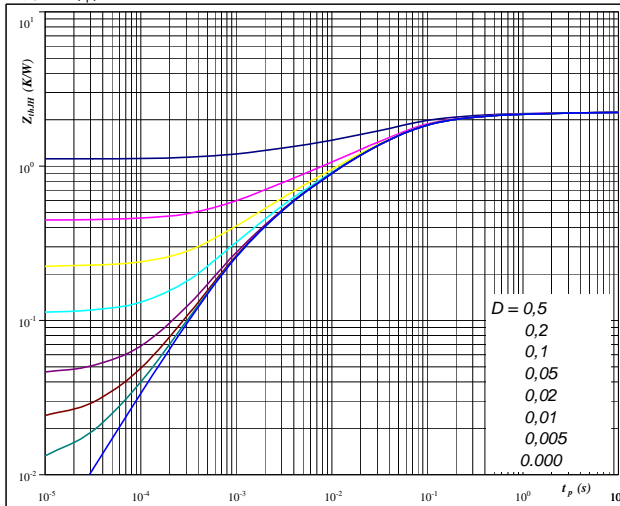


<b>At</b>	$D =$	$t_p / T$	
Thermal grease		Phase change material	
$R_{thJH} = 2,05$	K/W	$R_{thJH} = 1,66$	K/W

**Figure 12** Brake FWD

FWD transient thermal impedance as a function of pulse width

$$Z_{thJH} = f(t_p)$$



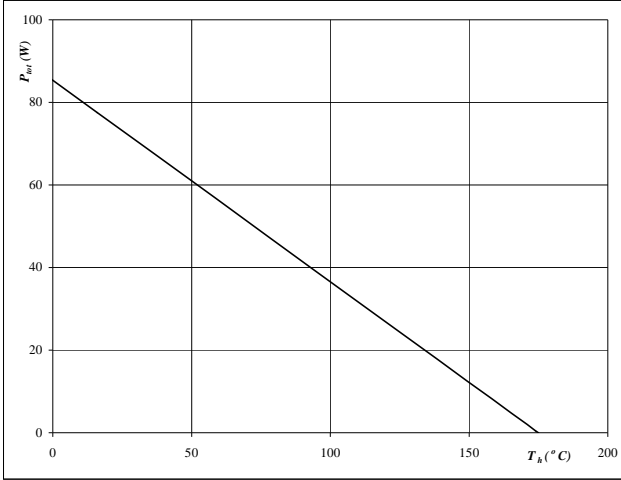
<b>At</b>	$D =$	$t_p / T$	
Thermal grease		Phase change material	
$R_{thJH} = 2,23$	K/W	$R_{thJH} = 1,81$	K/W

## Brake

**Figure 13** Brake IGBT

Power dissipation as a function of heatsink temperature

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

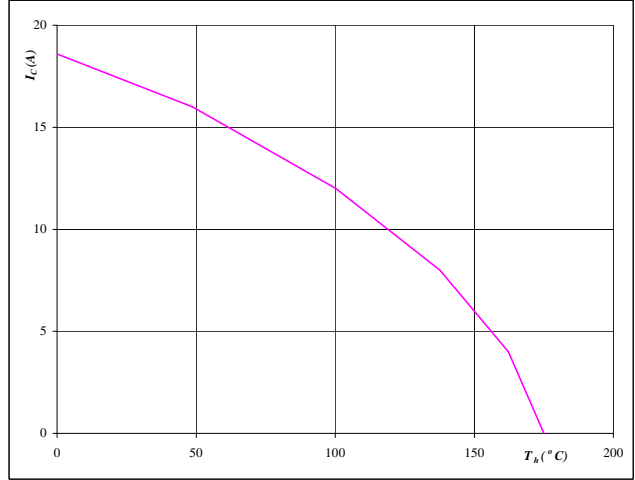


At  
 $T_j = 175$  °C

**Figure 14** Brake IGBT

Collector current as a function of heatsink temperature

$$I_C = f(T_h)$$

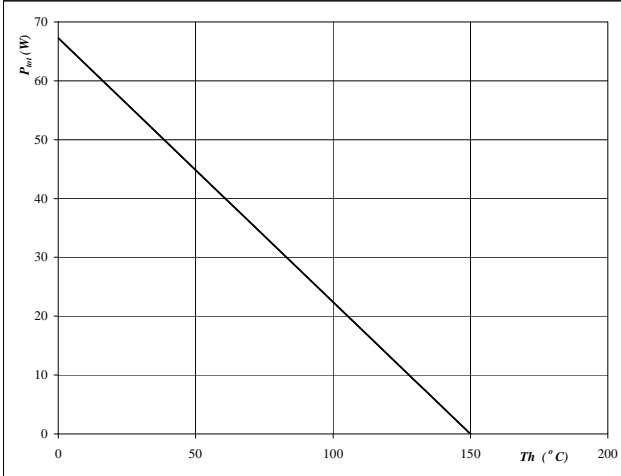


At  
 $T_j = 175$  °C  
 $V_{GE} = 15$  V

**Figure 15** Brake FWD

Power dissipation as a function of heatsink temperature

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

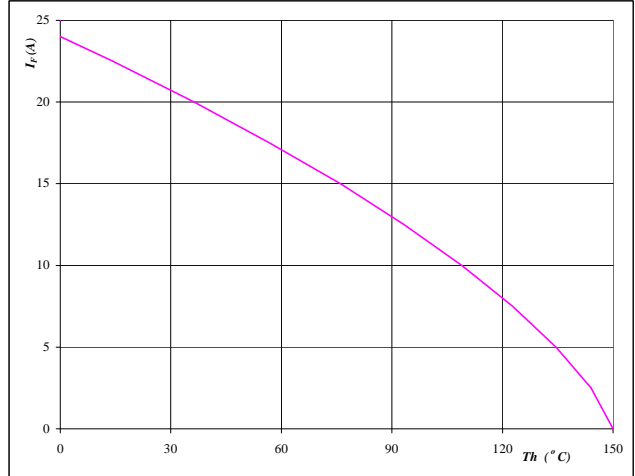


At  
 $T_j = 150$  °C

**Figure 16** Brake FWD

Forward current as a function of heatsink temperature

$$I_F = f(T_h)$$



At  
 $T_j = 150$  °C

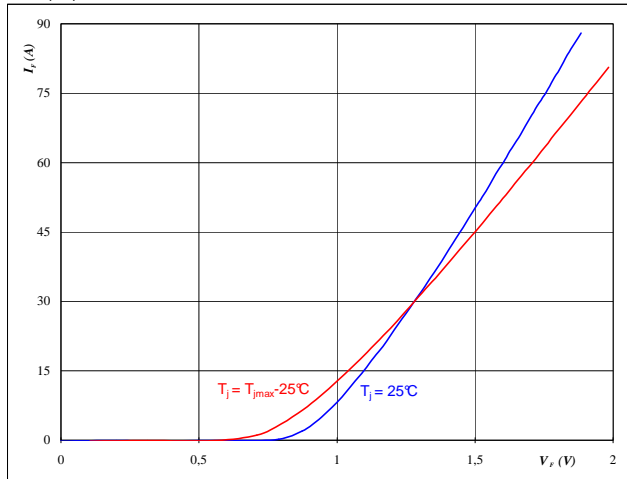


## Input Rectifier Bridge

**Figure 1** Rectifier diode

Typical diode forward current as a function of forward voltage

$$I_F = f(V_F)$$

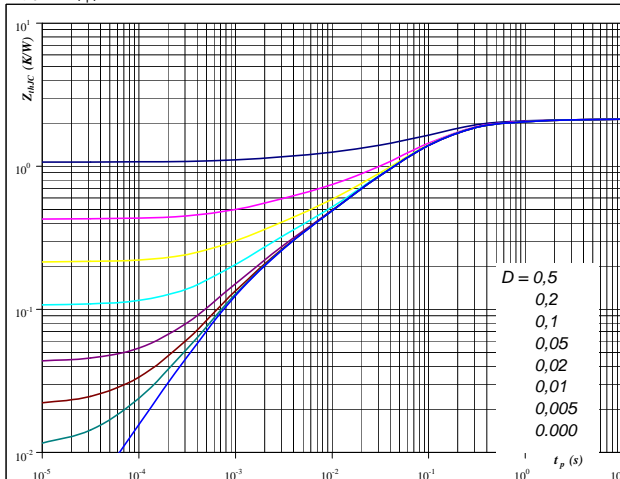


At  
 $t_p = 250 \mu s$

**Figure 2** Rectifier diode

Diode transient thermal impedance as a function of pulse width

$$Z_{thJH} = f(t_p)$$

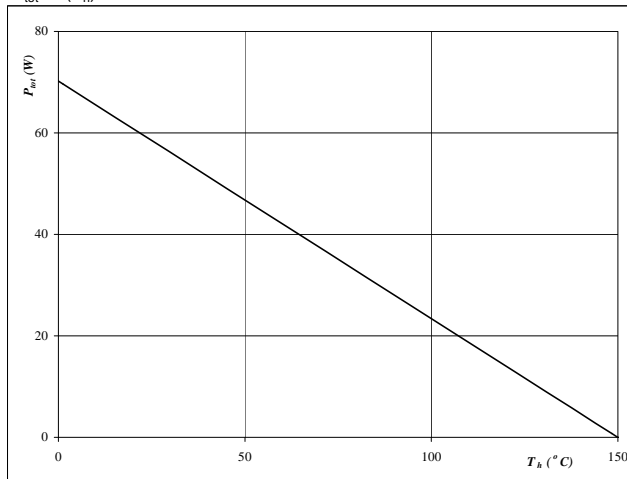


At  
 $D = t_p / T$   
 $R_{thJH} = 2,10 \text{ K/W}$

**Figure 3** Rectifier diode

Power dissipation as a function of heatsink temperature

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

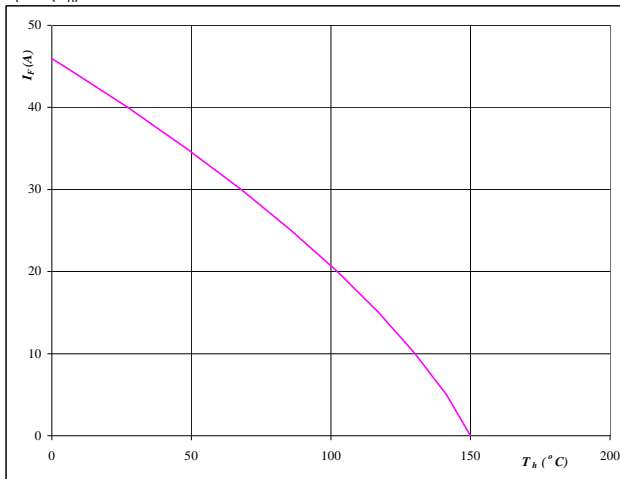


At  
 $T_j = 150 \text{ °C}$

**Figure 4** Rectifier diode

Forward current as a function of heatsink temperature

$$I_F = f(T_h)$$



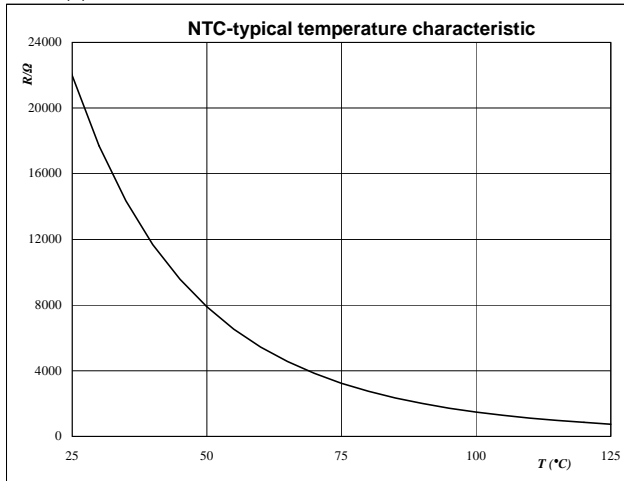
At  
 $T_j = 150 \text{ °C}$

## Thermistor

Figure 1 Thermistor

Typical NTC characteristic  
as a function of temperature

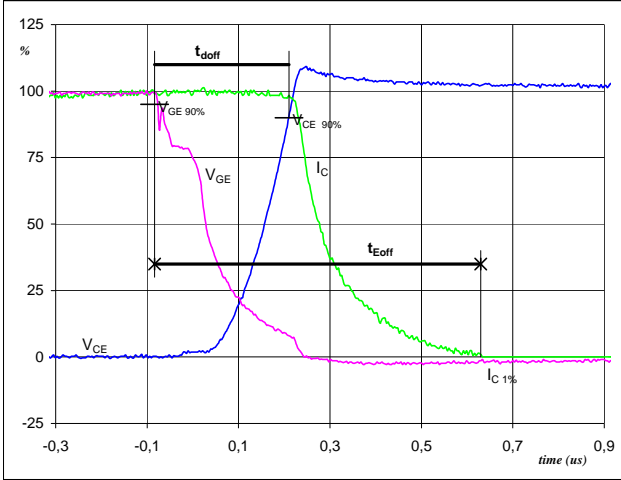
$$R_T = f(T)$$



## Switching Definitions Output Inverter

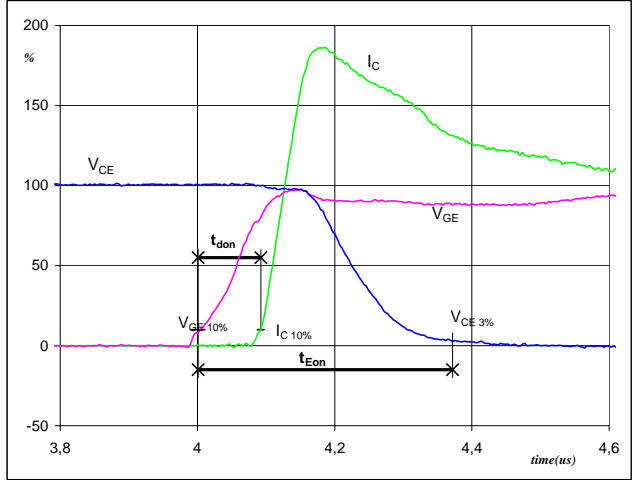
General conditions	
$T_j$	= 150 °C
$R_{gon}$	= 32 $\Omega$
$R_{goff}$	= 32 $\Omega$

**Figure 1** Output inverter IGBT

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


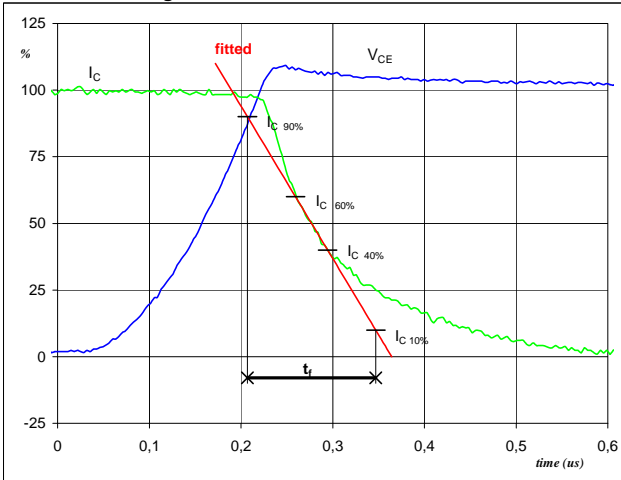
$V_{GE}(0\%) =$	-15	V
$V_{GE}(100\%) =$	15	V
$V_C(100\%) =$	600	V
$I_C(100\%) =$	15	A
$t_{doff} =$	0,29	$\mu$ s
$t_{Eoff} =$	0,71	$\mu$ s

**Figure 2** Output inverter IGBT

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


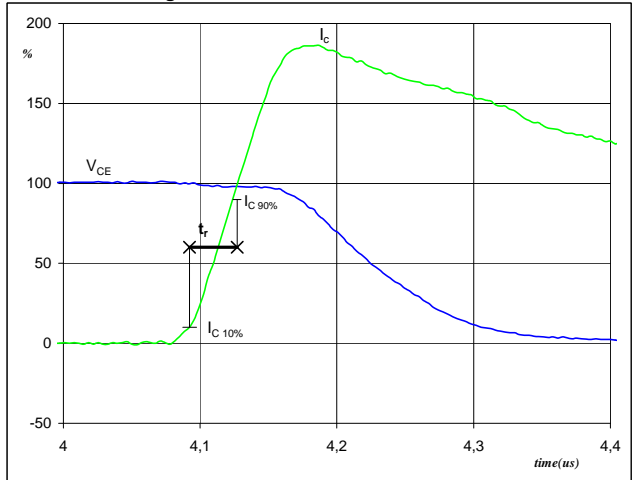
$V_{GE}(0\%) =$	-15	V
$V_{GE}(100\%) =$	15	V
$V_C(100\%) =$	600	V
$I_C(100\%) =$	15	A
$t_{don} =$	0,09	$\mu$ s
$t_{Eon} =$	0,37	$\mu$ s

**Figure 3** Output inverter IGBT

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


$V_C(100\%) =$	600	V
$I_C(100\%) =$	15	A
$t_f =$	0,14	$\mu$ s

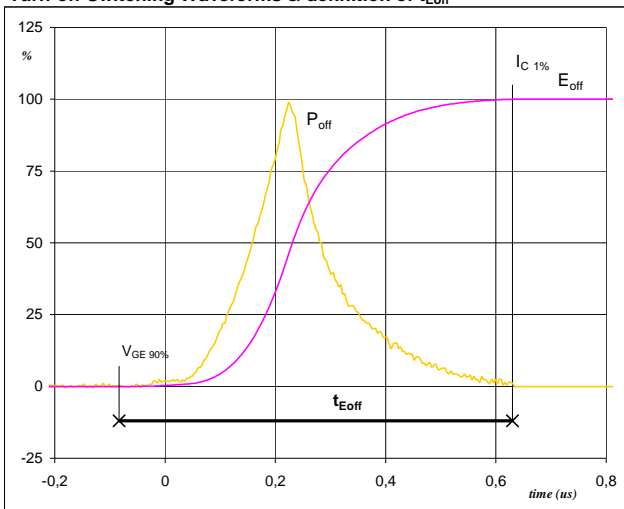
**Figure 4** Output inverter IGBT

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


$V_C(100\%) =$	600	V
$I_C(100\%) =$	15	A
$t_r =$	0,03	$\mu$ s

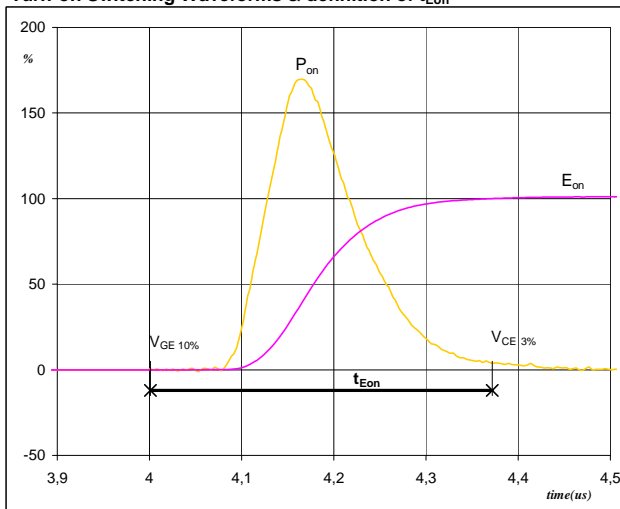
## Switching Definitions Output Inverter

**Figure 5** Output inverter IGBT

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


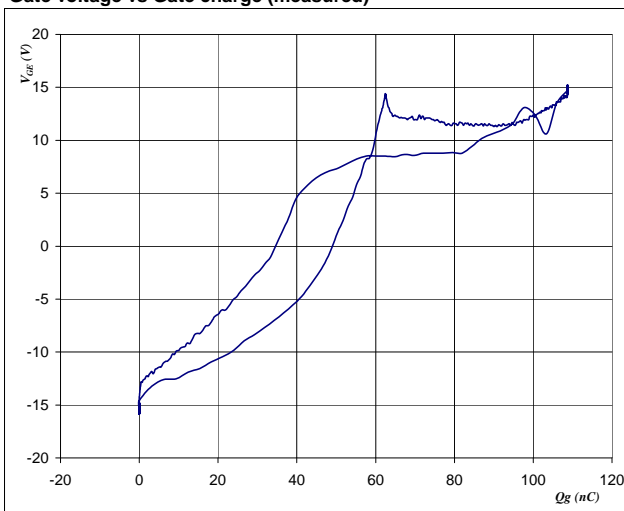
$P_{off} (100\%) = 9,02 \text{ kW}$   
 $E_{off} (100\%) = 1,53 \text{ mJ}$   
 $t_{Eoff} = 0,71 \text{ }\mu\text{s}$

**Figure 6** Output inverter IGBT

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


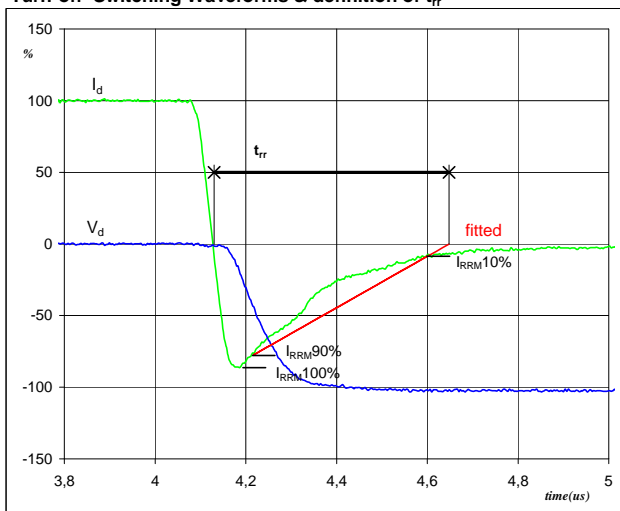
$P_{on} (100\%) = 9,02 \text{ kW}$   
 $E_{on} (100\%) = 1,78 \text{ mJ}$   
 $t_{Eon} = 0,37 \text{ }\mu\text{s}$

**Figure 7** Output inverter FWD

**Gate voltage vs Gate charge (measured)**


$V_{GEoff} = -15 \text{ V}$   
 $V_{GEon} = 15 \text{ V}$   
 $V_C (100\%) = 600 \text{ V}$   
 $I_C (100\%) = 15 \text{ A}$   
 $Q_g = 108,88 \text{ nC}$

**Figure 8** Output inverter IGBT

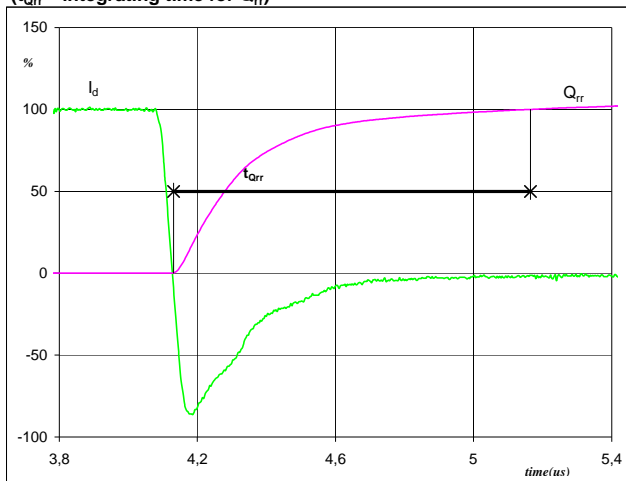
**Turn-off Switching Waveforms & definition of  $t_{rr}$** 


$V_d (100\%) = 600 \text{ V}$   
 $I_d (100\%) = 15 \text{ A}$   
 $I_{RRM} (100\%) = -13 \text{ A}$   
 $t_{rr} = 0,51 \text{ }\mu\text{s}$

## Switching Definitions Output Inverter

**Figure 9** Output inverter FWD

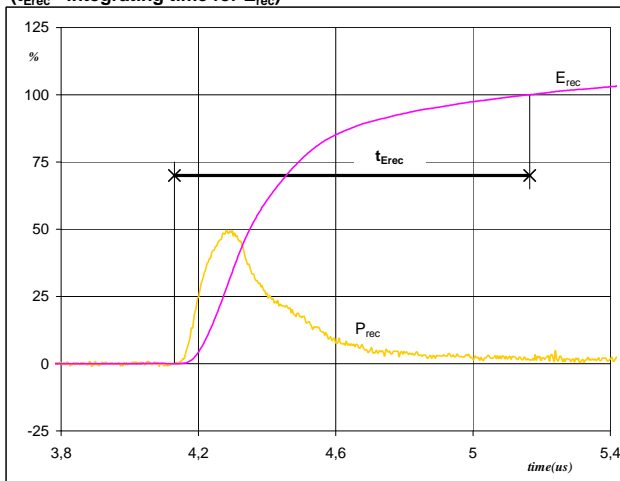
Turn-on Switching Waveforms & definition of  $t_{Qrr}$   
 ( $t_{Qrr}$  = integrating time for  $Q_{rr}$ )



$I_d$ (100%) =	15	A
$Q_{rr}$ (100%) =	3,04	$\mu\text{C}$
$t_{Qrr}$ =	1,03	$\mu\text{s}$

**Figure 10** Output inverter FWD

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



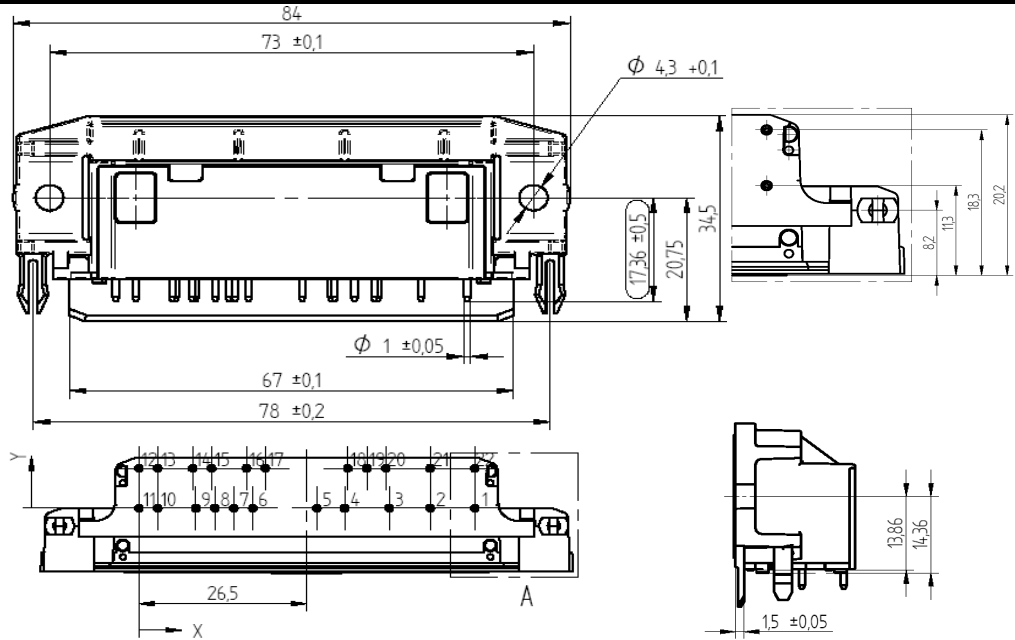
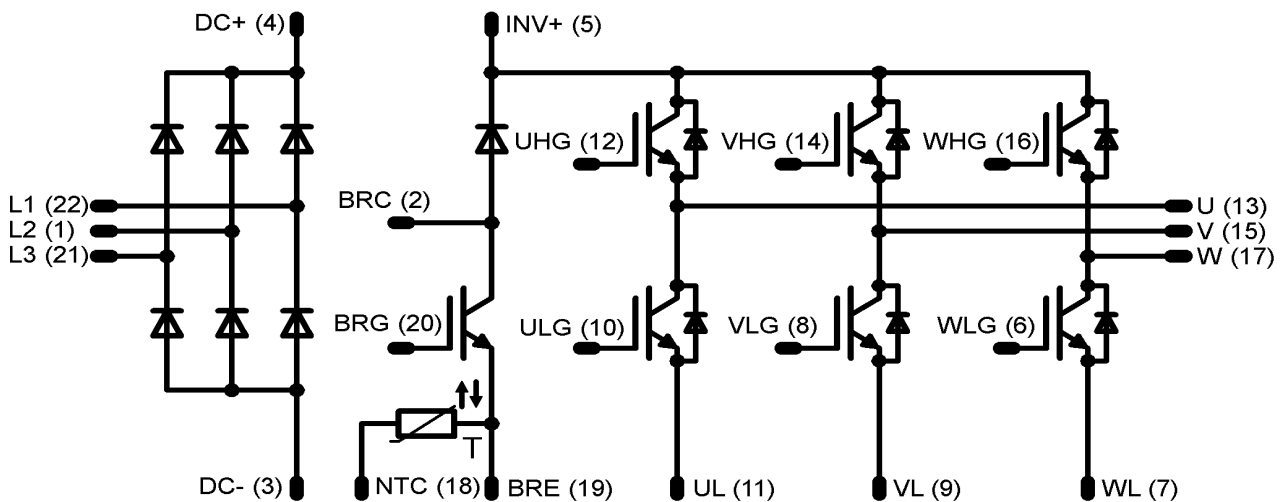
$P_{rec}$ (100%) =	9,02	kW
$E_{rec}$ (100%) =	1,22	mJ
$t_{Erec}$ =	1,03	$\mu\text{s}$

**Ordering Code and Marking - Outline - Pinout**
**Ordering Code & Marking**

Version	Ordering Code	in DataMatrix as	in packaging barcode as
without thermal paste	V23990-P630-A40-PM	P630-A40	P630-A40

**Outline**

Pin table		
Pin	X	Y
1	53	0
2	46	0
3	39,5	0
4	32,5	0
5	28,1	0
6	18	0
7	15	0
8	12	0
9	9	0
10	3	0
11	0	0
12	0	7
13	3	7
14	8,5	7
15	11,5	7
16	17	7
17	20	7
18	33	7
19	36	7
20	39	7
21	46	7
22	53	7


**Pinout**


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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.