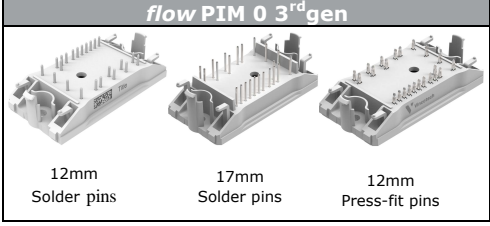
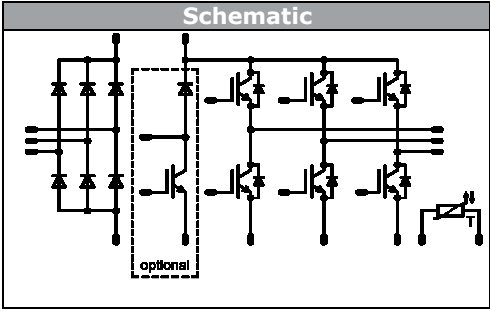




Vincotech

<i>flow</i> PIM 0 3 rd gen	1200 V / 15 A
<div style="background-color: #eee; padding: 2px; margin-bottom: 5px;">Features</div> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 2 Clips housing in 12 and 17mm height Trench Fieldstop Technology IGBT4 Enhanced Rectifier Optional w/o BRC 	<div style="background-color: #eee; padding: 2px; margin-bottom: 5px;"><i>flow</i> PIM 0 3rdgen</div>  <div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-around; font-size: small; margin-top: 5px;"> <div style="text-align: center;">12mm Solder pins</div> <div style="text-align: center;">17mm Solder pins</div> <div style="text-align: center;">12mm Press-fit pins</div> </div>
<div style="background-color: #eee; padding: 2px; margin-bottom: 5px;">Target Applications</div> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Industrial Drives Embedded Generation 	
<div style="background-color: #eee; padding: 2px; margin-bottom: 5px;">Types</div> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> V23990-P840-A58-PM V23990-P840-A59-PM V23990-P840-C58-PM V23990-P840-C59-PM V23990-P840-A58Y-PM 	
<div style="background-color: #eee; padding: 2px; margin-bottom: 5px;">Schematic</div> 	

Maximum Ratings

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

Parameter	Symbol	Condition	Value	Unit
Rectifier Diode				
Repetitive peak reverse voltage	V_{RRM}		1600	V
DC forward current	I_{FAV}	$T_j = T_{jmax}$ $T_s = 80\text{ °C}$	34	A
Surge (non-repetitive) forward current	I_{FSM}	$t_p = 10\text{ ms}$ $T_j = 150\text{ °C}$	270	A
I ² t-value	I^2t		365	A ² s
Power dissipation	P_{tot}	$T_j = T_{jmax}$ $T_s = 80\text{ °C}$	39	W
Maximum Junction Temperature	T_{jmax}		150	°C
Inverter IGBT				
Collector-emitter break down voltage	V_{CE}		1200	V
DC collector current	I_C	$T_j = T_{jmax}$ $T_s = 80\text{ °C}$	18	A
Repetitive peak collector current	I_{CRM}	t_p limited by T_{jmax}	45	A
Turn off safe operating area		$V_{CE} \leq 1200V, T_j \leq T_{op\ max}$	30	A
Power dissipation	P_{tot}	$T_j = T_{jmax}$ $T_s = 80\text{ °C}$	52	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 FWD

Peak Repetitive Reverse Voltage	V_{RRM}		1200	V
DC forward current	I_F	$T_j = T_{jmax}$ $T_s = 80\text{ °C}$	20	A
Repetitive peak forward current	I_{FRM}	t_p limited by T_{jmax}	30	A
Power dissipation	P_{tot}	$T_j = T_{jmax}$ $T_s = 80\text{ °C}$	38	W
Maximum Junction Temperature	T_{jmax}		175	°C

Brake IGBT

Collector-emitter break down voltage	V_{CE}		1200	V
DC collector current	I_C	$T_j = T_{jmax}$ $T_s = 80\text{ °C}$	12	A
Repetitive peak collector current	I_{CRM}	t_p limited by T_{jmax}	24	A
Turn off safe operating area		$V_{CE} \leq 1200V, T_j \leq T_{op, max}$	16	A
Power dissipation	P_{tot}	$T_j = T_{jmax}$ $T_s = 80\text{ °C}$	40	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

Brake FWD

Peak Repetitive Reverse Voltage	V_{RRM}		1200	V
DC forward current	I_F	$T_j = T_{jmax}$ $T_s = 80\text{ °C}$	10	A
Repetitive peak forward current	I_{FRM}	t_p limited by T_{jmax}	15	A
Power dissipation	P_{tot}	$T_j = T_{jmax}$ $T_s = 80\text{ °C}$	22	W
Maximum Junction Temperature	T_{jmax}		150	°C



Maximum Ratings

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

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

Thermal Properties

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

Insulation Properties

Insulation voltage	V_{is}	$t = 2\text{ s}$ DC Test Voltage	4000	V
Creepage distance		Solder pins	min 12,7	mm
Clearance		Solder pins	min 12,7	mm
Creepage distance		Press-fit pins	min 12,7	mm
Clearance		Press-fit pins	9,48	mm
Comparative tracking index	CTI		>200	



Characteristic Values

Parameter	Symbol						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
Rectifier Diode													
Forward voltage	V_F					30	25 125				1,19 1,17	1,8	V
Threshold voltage (for power loss calc. only)	V_{to}					30	25 125				0,91 0,79		V
Slope resistance (for power loss calc. only)	r_t					30	25 125				8 11		mΩ
Reverse current	I_r			1500			25					0,1	mA
Thermal resistance junction to sink	$R_{th(j-s)}$	Thermal grease thickness ≤ 50um $\lambda = 1$ W/mK									1,80		K/W
Thermal resistance junction to sink	$R_{th(j-s)}$	phase-change material $\lambda = 3,4$ W/mK									1,54		K/W
Inverter IGBT													
Gate emitter threshold voltage	$V_{GE(th)}$	$V_{CE} = V_{GE}$				0,0005	25			5	5,8	6,5	V
Collector-emitter saturation voltage	$V_{CE(sat)}$					15	25 125		1,6	1,94 2,26	2,15		V
Collector-emitter cut-off current incl. Diode	I_{CES}		0	1200			25					0,05	mA
Gate-emitter leakage current	I_{GES}		20	0			25					200	nA
Integrated Gate resistor	R_{gint}									none			Ω
Turn-on delay time	$t_{d(on)}$	$R_{goff} = 16$ Ω $R_{gon} = 16$ Ω	±15	600	15		25				60		ns
Rise time	t_r						125				60		
Turn-off delay time	$t_{d(off)}$						25				15		
Fall time	t_f						125				19		
Turn-on energy loss	E_{on}						25				197		
Turn-off energy loss	E_{off}						125				239		
Input capacitance	C_{ies}	$f = 1$ MHz	0	25			25				1000		pF
Output capacitance	C_{oss}										100		
Reverse transfer capacitance	C_{rss}										56		
Gate charge	Q_G		±15			15	25				93		nC
Thermal resistance junction to sink	$R_{th(j-s)}$	Thermal grease thickness ≤ 50um $\lambda = 1$ W/mK									1,83		K/W
Thermal resistance junction to sink	$R_{th(j-s)}$	phase-change material $\lambda = 3,4$ W/mK									1,56		K/W
Inverter FWD													
Diode forward voltage	V_F					10	25 125			1,35	1,90 1,91	2,1	V
Peak reverse recovery current	I_{RRM}						25 125				13,3 16,1		A
Reverse recovery time	t_{rr}	$R_{gon} = 16$ Ω	±15	600			25				282		ns
Reverse recovered charge	Q_{rr}						125				433		
Peak rate of fall of recovery current	$(di_{rt}/dt)_{max}$						25				1,59		
Reverse recovered energy	E_{rec}						125				2,75		
Thermal resistance junction to sink	$R_{th(j-s)}$	Thermal grease thickness ≤ 50um $\lambda = 1$ W/mK									2,52		K/W
Thermal resistance junction to sink	$R_{th(j-s)}$	phase-change material $\lambda = 3,4$ W/mK									2,18		K/W



Characteristic Values

Parameter	Symbol						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 IGBT

Gate emitter threshold voltage	$V_{GE(th)}$	$V_{CE} = V_{GE}$				0,0003	25		5	5,8	6,5	V
Collector-emitter saturation voltage	V_{CESat}					8	25 125		1,6	1,87 2,22	2,1	V
Collector-emitter cut-off incl diode	I_{CES}		0	1200			25				0,05	mA
Gate-emitter leakage current	I_{GES}		20	0			25				200	nA
Integrated Gate resistor	R_{gint}									none		Ω
Turn-on delay time	$t_{d(on)}$						25 125			71 72		ns
Rise time	t_r						25 125			20 24		
Turn-off delay time	$t_{d(off)}$	$R_{goff} = 32 \Omega$	± 15	600	8		25 125			181 228		
Fall time	t_f	$R_{gonn} = 32 \Omega$				25 125		78 104				
Turn-on energy loss	E_{on}					25 125		0,50 0,71		mWs		
Turn-off energy loss	E_{off}					25 125		0,43 0,62				
Input capacitance	C_{ies}									490		pF
Output capacitance	C_{oss}	$f = 1 \text{ MHz}$	0	25		25				50		
Reverse transfer capacitance	C_{rss}									30		
Gate charge	Q_G		± 15			8	25			50		nC
Thermal resistance junction to sink	$R_{th(j-s)}$	Thermal grease thickness $\leq 50\mu\text{m}$ $\lambda = 1 \text{ W/mK}$								2,36		K/W
Thermal resistance junction to sink	$R_{th(j-s)}$	phase-change material $\lambda = 3,4 \text{ W/mK}$								2,03		K/W

Brake FWD

Diode forward voltage	V_F					7,5	25 125		0,8	1,67 1,61	2,2	V
Reverse leakage current	I_r			1200			25				250	μA
Peak reverse recovery current	I_{RRM}						25 125			8,68 9,87		A
Reverse recovery time	t_{rr}	$R_{goff} = 32 \Omega$	± 15	600			25 125			258 427		ns
Reverse recovered charge	Q_{rr}	$R_{gonn} = 32 \Omega$				25 125		0,90 0,90		μC		
Peak rate of fall of recovery current	$(di_{rr}/dt)_{max}$					25 125		78 73		$\text{A}/\mu\text{s}$		
Reverse recovery energy	E_{rec}					25 125		0,35 0,69		mWs		
Thermal resistance junction to sink	$R_{th(j-s)}$	Thermal grease thickness $\leq 50\mu\text{m}$ $\lambda = 1 \text{ W/mK}$								3,15		K/W
Thermal resistance junction to sink	$R_{th(j-s)}$	phase-change material $\lambda = 3,4 \text{ W/mK}$								2,74		K/W

Thermistor

Rated resistance	R						25			22000		Ω
Deviation of R_{100}	$\Delta_{R/R}$	$R_{100} = 1486 \Omega$					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			3940		K
B-value	$B_{(25/100)}$	Tol. $\pm 3\%$					25			4000		K
Vincotech NTC Reference											A	

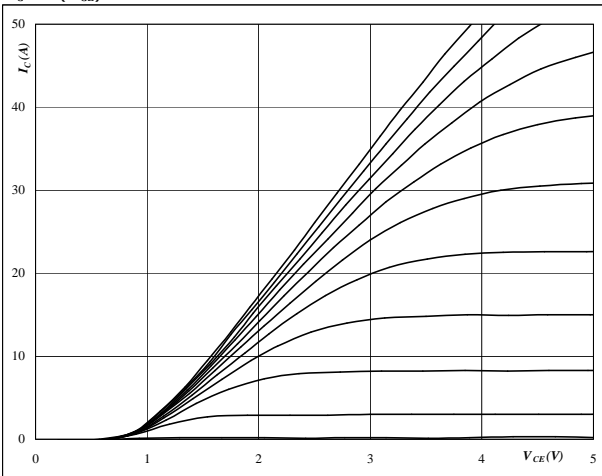


Output Inverter

Figure 1 Output inverter IGBT

Typical output characteristics

$I_C = f(V_{CE})$



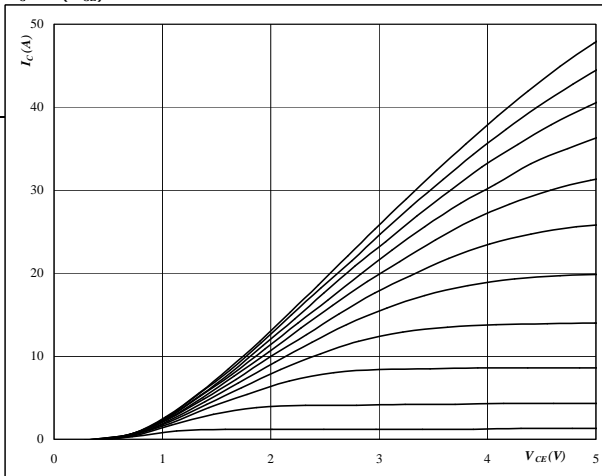
At

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

Figure 2 Output inverter IGBT

Typical output characteristics

$I_C = f(V_{CE})$



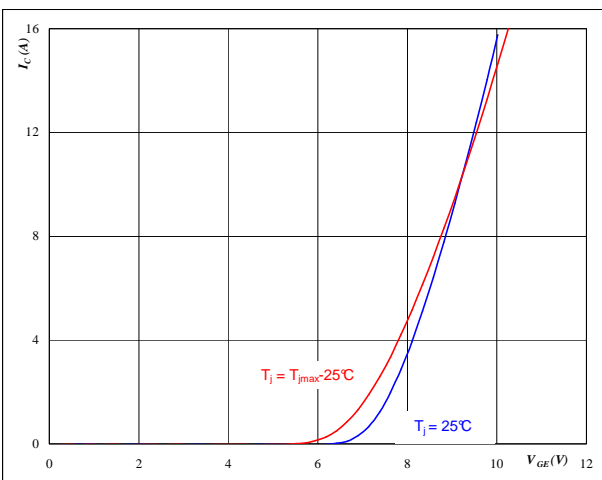
At

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

Figure 3 Output inverter IGBT

Typical transfer characteristics

$I_C = f(V_{GE})$



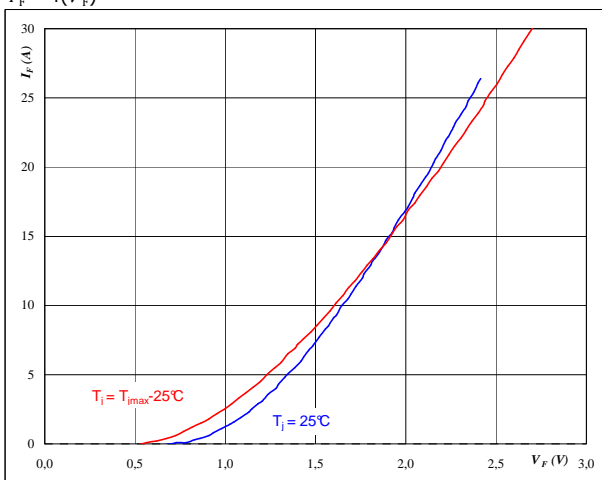
At

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

Figure 4 Output inverter FWD

Typical diode forward current as a function of forward voltage

$I_F = f(V_F)$



At

$t_p = 250 \mu s$

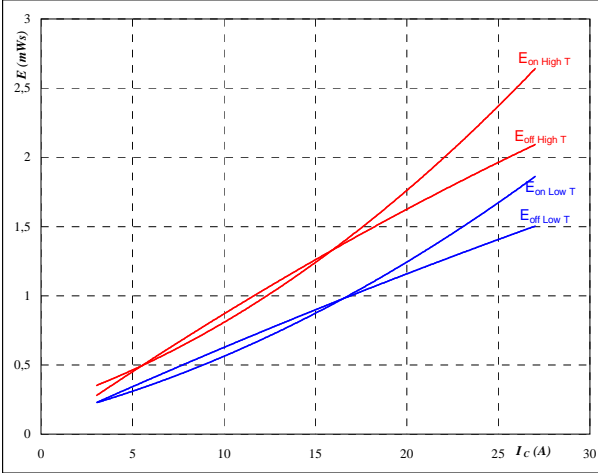


Output Inverter

Figure 5 Output inverter IGBT

Typical switching energy losses
as a function of collector current

$$E = f(I_C)$$



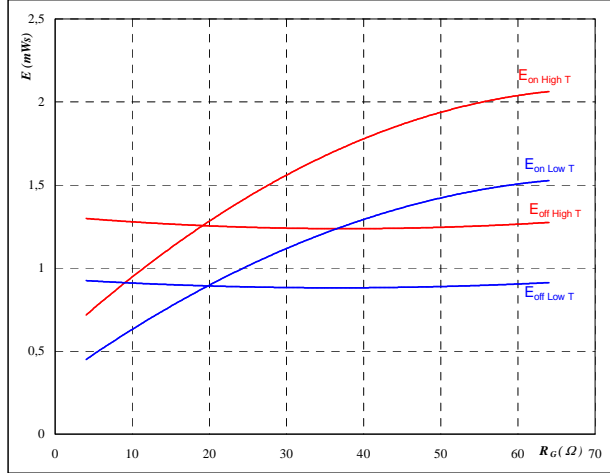
With an inductive load at

$T_j = 25/125$ °C
 $V_{CE} = 600$ V
 $V_{GE} = \pm 15$ V
 $R_{gon} = 16$ Ω
 $R_{goff} = 16$ Ω

Figure 6 Output inverter IGBT

Typical switching energy losses
as a function of gate resistor

$$E = f(R_G)$$



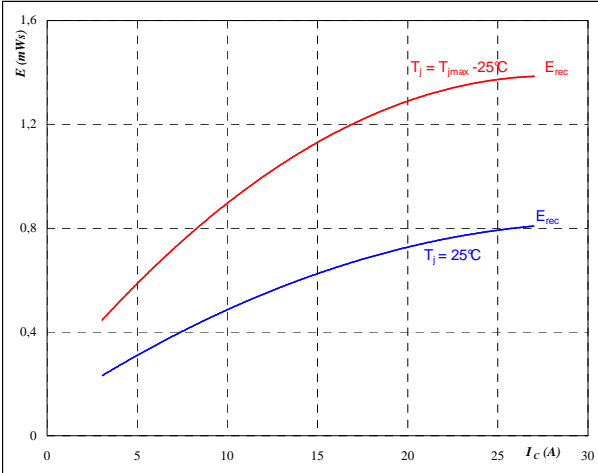
With an inductive load at

$T_j = 25/125$ °C
 $V_{CE} = 600$ V
 $V_{GE} = \pm 15$ V
 $I_C = 15$ A

Figure 7 Output inverter FWD

Typical reverse recovery energy loss
as a function of collector current

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



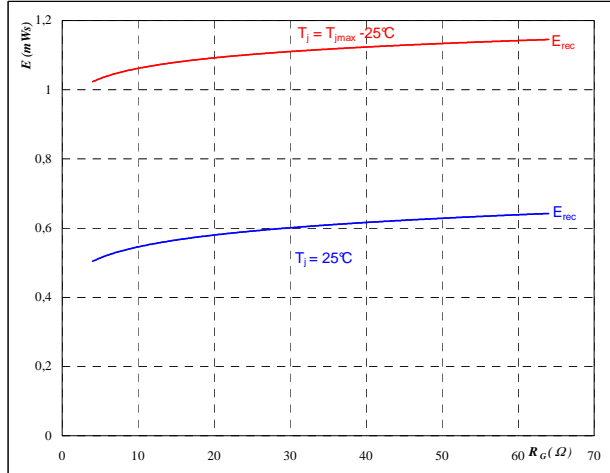
With an inductive load at

$T_j = 25/125$ °C
 $V_{CE} = 600$ V
 $V_{GE} = \pm 15$ V
 $R_{gon} = 16$ 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

$T_j = 25/125$ °C
 $V_{CE} = 600$ V
 $V_{GE} = \pm 15$ V
 $I_C = 15$ A

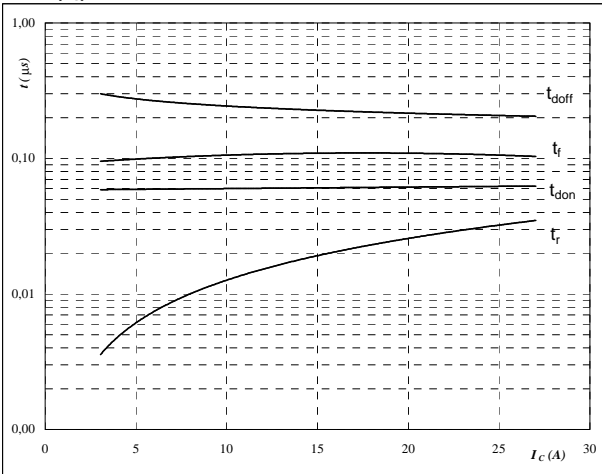


Output Inverter

Figure 9 Output inverter IGBT

Typical switching times as a function of collector current

$$t = f(I_C)$$



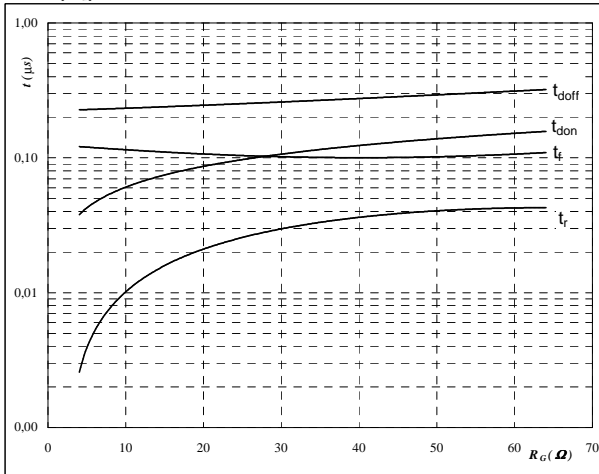
With an inductive load at

$T_j =$	125	°C
$V_{CE} =$	600	V
$V_{GE} =$	±15	V
$R_{gon} =$	16	Ω
$R_{goff} =$	16	Ω

Figure 10 Output inverter IGBT

Typical switching times as a function of gate resistor

$$t = f(R_G)$$



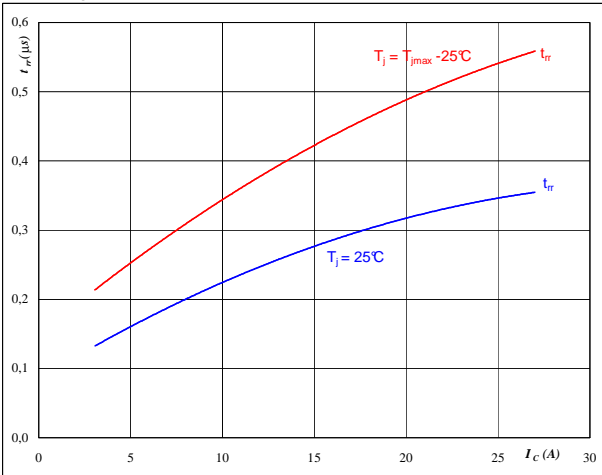
With an inductive load at

$T_j =$	125	°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

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



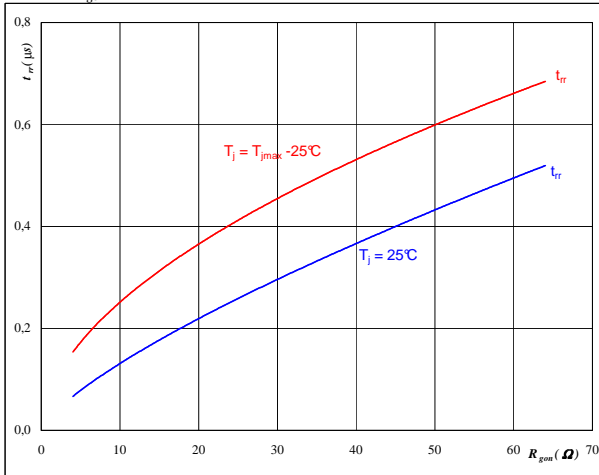
At

$T_j =$	25/125	°C
$V_{CE} =$	600	V
$V_{GE} =$	±15	V
$R_{gon} =$	16	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

$T_j =$	25/125	°C
$V_R =$	600	V
$I_F =$	15	A
$V_{GE} =$	±15	V

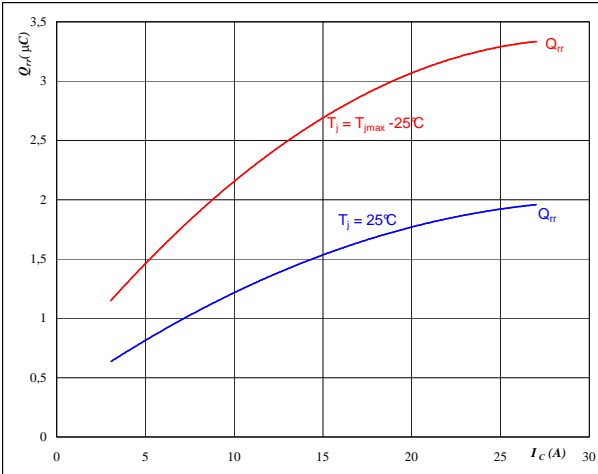


Output Inverter

Figure 13 Output inverter FWD

Typical reverse recovery charge as a function of collector current

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

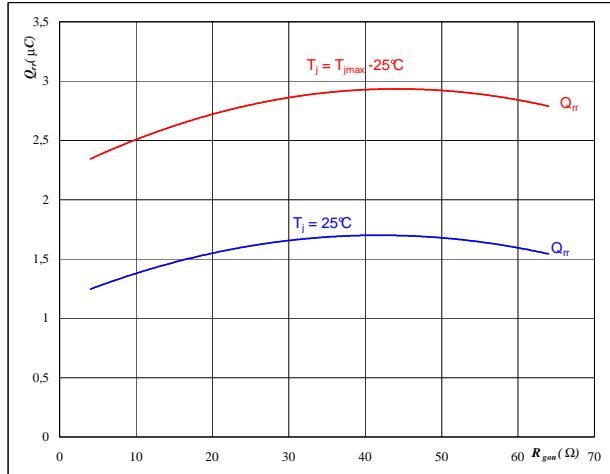


At
 $T_j = 25/125$ °C
 $V_{CE} = 600$ V
 $V_{GE} = \pm 15$ V
 $R_{gon} = 16$ Ω

Figure 14 Output inverter FWD

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

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

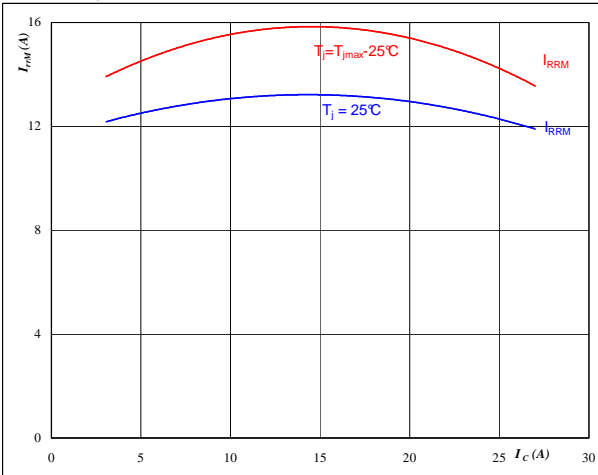


At
 $T_j = 25/125$ °C
 $V_R = 600$ V
 $I_F = 15$ A
 $V_{GE} = \pm 15$ V

Figure 15 Output inverter FWD

Typical reverse recovery current as a function of collector current

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

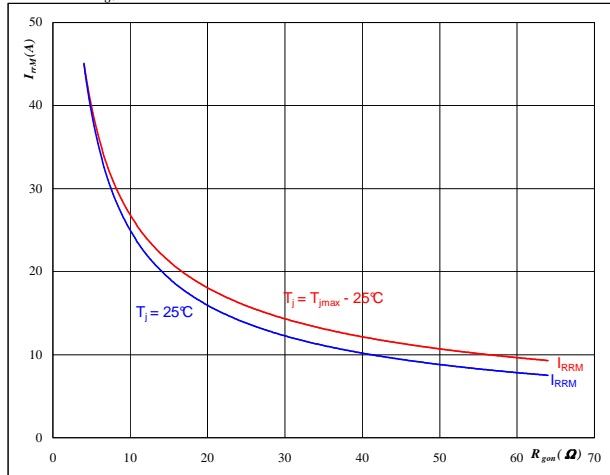


At
 $T_j = 25/125$ °C
 $V_{CE} = 600$ V
 $V_{GE} = \pm 15$ V
 $R_{gon} = 16$ Ω

Figure 16 Output inverter FWD

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

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



At
 $T_j = 25/125$ °C
 $V_R = 600$ V
 $I_F = 15$ A
 $V_{GE} = \pm 15$ V

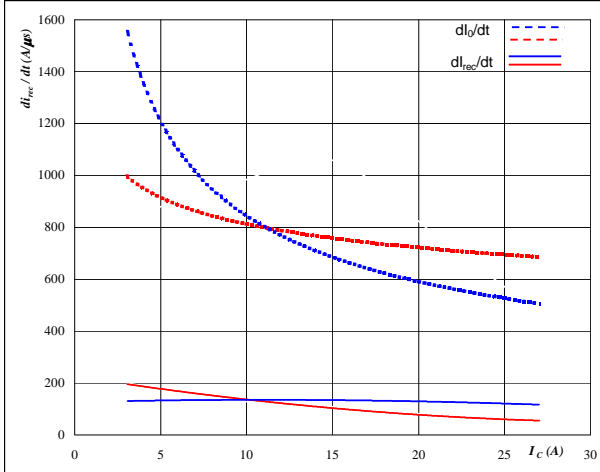


Output Inverter

Figure 17 Output inverter FWD

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

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

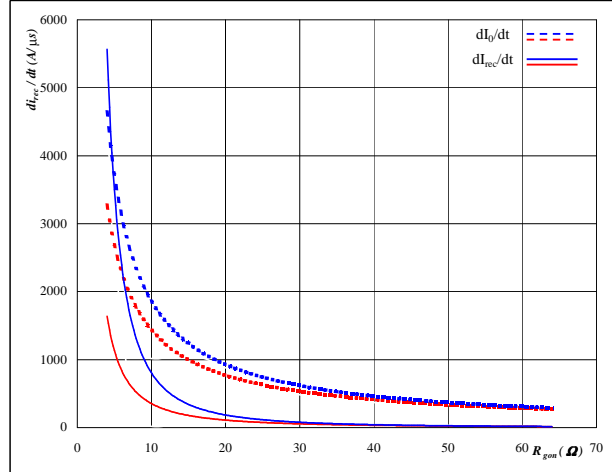


At
 $T_j = 25/125$ °C
 $V_{CE} = 600$ V
 $V_{GE} = \pm 15$ V
 $R_{gon} = 16$ Ω

Figure 18 Output inverter FWD

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

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

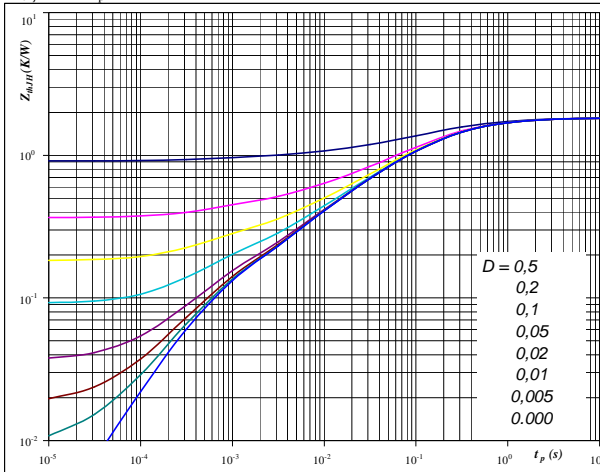


At
 $T_j = 25/125$ °C
 $V_R = 600$ V
 $I_F = 15$ A
 $V_{GE} = \pm 15$ V

Figure 19 Output inverter IGBT

IGBT transient thermal impedance as a function of pulse width

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



At
 $D = t_p / T$
 $R_{thjH} = 1,83$ K/W $R_{thjH} = 1,56$ K/W

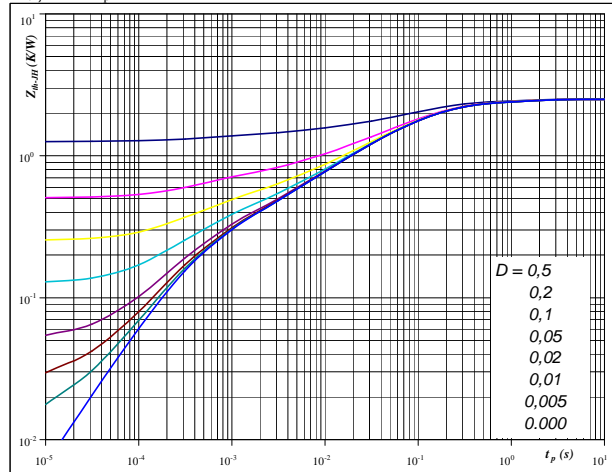
IGBT thermal model values

Thermal grease		Phase change material	
R (K/W)	Tau (s)	R (K/W)	Tau (s)
0,06	5,6E+00	0,05	5,6E+00
0,28	8,7E-01	0,24	8,7E-01
0,77	1,7E-01	0,66	1,7E-01
0,42	3,4E-02	0,36	3,4E-02
0,19	6,2E-03	0,16	6,2E-03
0,10	5,5E-04	0,09	5,5E-04

Figure 20 Output inverter FWD

FWD transient thermal impedance as a function of pulse width

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



At
 $D = t_p / T$
 $R_{thjH} = 2,52$ K/W $R_{thjH} = 2,18$ K/W

FWD thermal model values

Thermal grease		Phase change material	
R (K/W)	Tau (s)	R (K/W)	Tau (s)
0,05	9,6E+00	0,04	9,6E+00
0,26	8,2E-01	0,22	8,2E-01
1,04	1,2E-01	0,90	1,2E-01
0,69	2,6E-02	0,60	2,6E-02
0,27	3,4E-03	0,23	3,4E-03
0,21	3,8E-04	0,19	3,8E-04

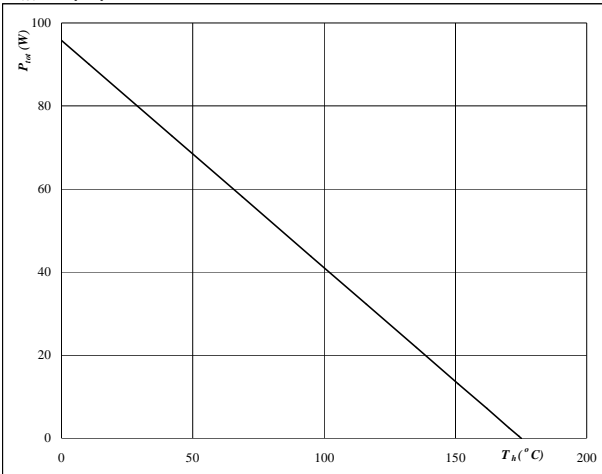


Output Inverter

Figure 21 Output inverter IGBT

Power dissipation as a function of heatsink temperature

$P_{tot} = f(T_h)$

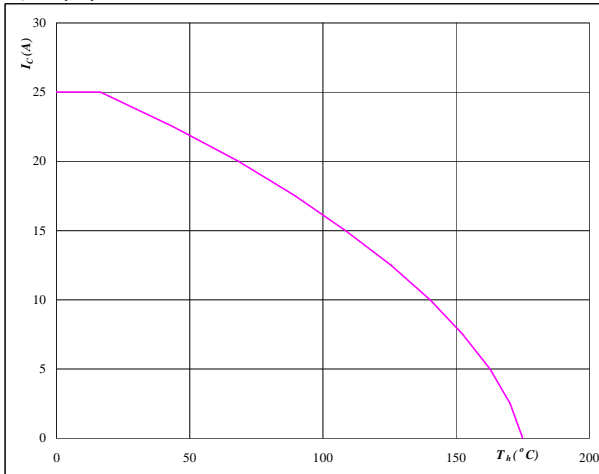


At
 $T_j = 175$ °C

Figure 22 Output inverter IGBT

Collector current as a function of heatsink temperature

$I_C = f(T_h)$

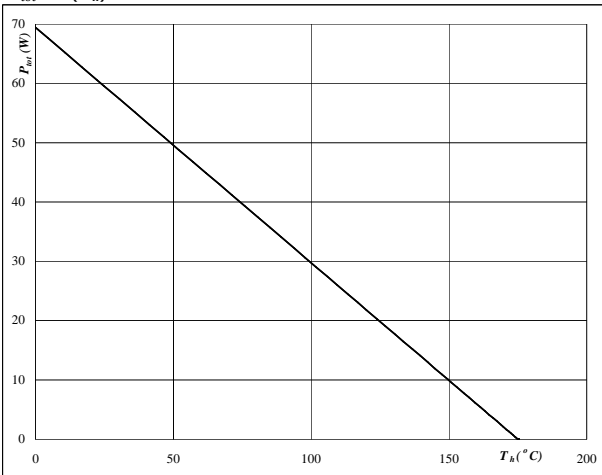


At
 $T_j = 175$ °C
 $V_{GE} = 15$ V

Figure 23 Output inverter FWD

Power dissipation as a function of heatsink temperature

$P_{tot} = f(T_h)$

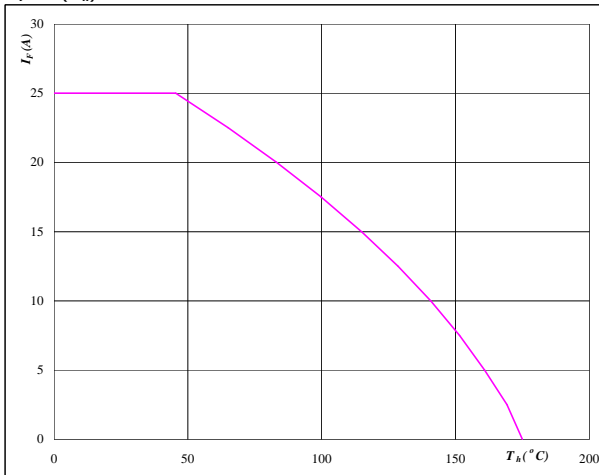


At
 $T_j = 175$ °C

Figure 24 Output inverter FWD

Forward current as a function of heatsink temperature

$I_F = f(T_h)$



At
 $T_j = 175$ °C

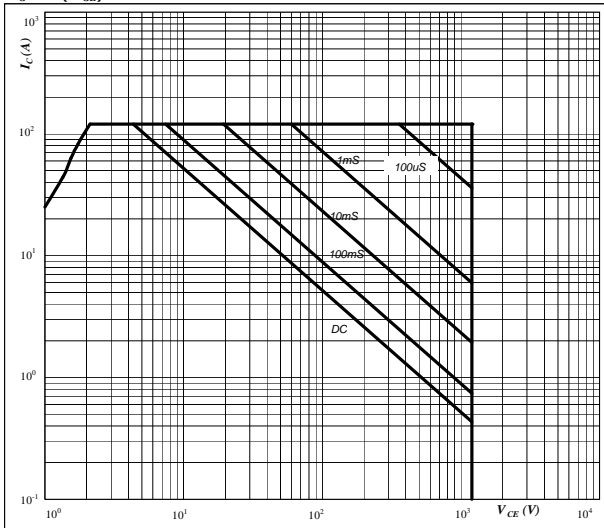


Output Inverter

Figure 25 Output inverter IGBT

Safe operating area as a function of collector-emitter voltage

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



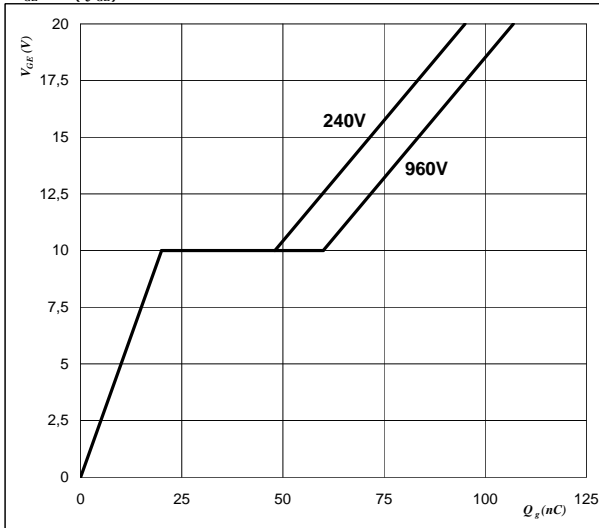
At

$D =$ 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

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



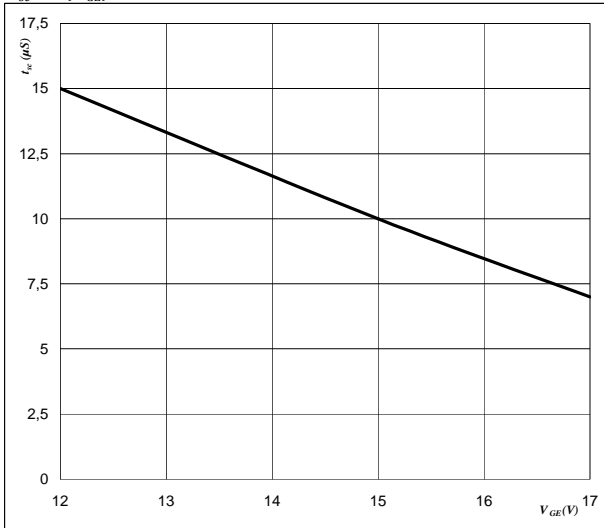
At

$I_C = 15$ A

Figure 27 Output inverter IGBT

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

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



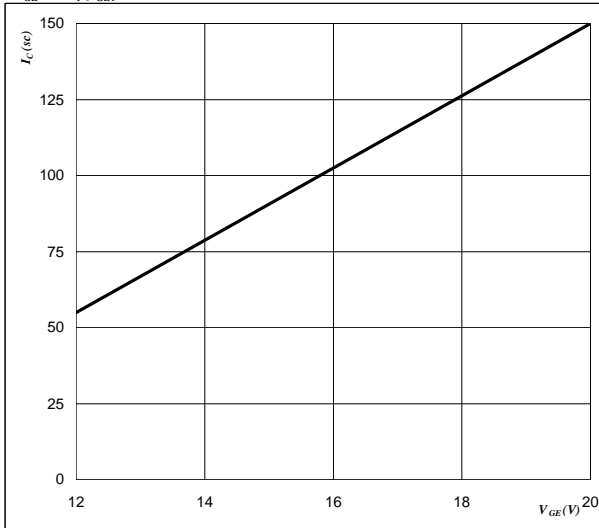
At

$V_{CE} = 1200$ V
 $T_j \leq 175$ °C

Figure 28 Output inverter IGBT

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

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



At

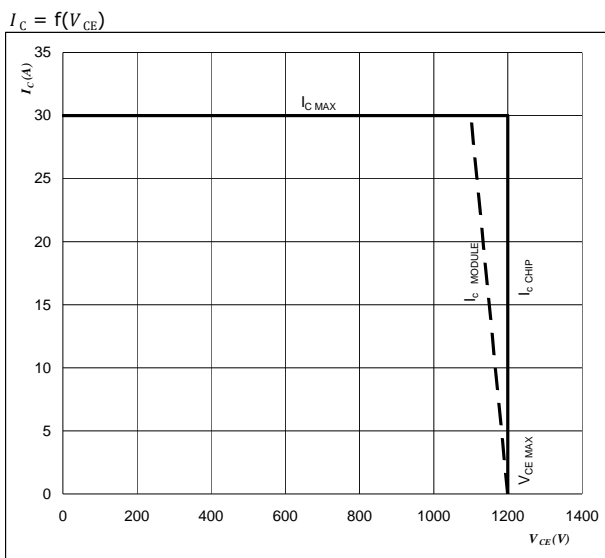
$V_{CE} \leq 1200$ V
 $T_j = 175$ °C



Vincotech

Figure 29 IGBT

Reverse bias safe operating area



At

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

Uccminus=Uccplus

Switching mode : 3 level switching

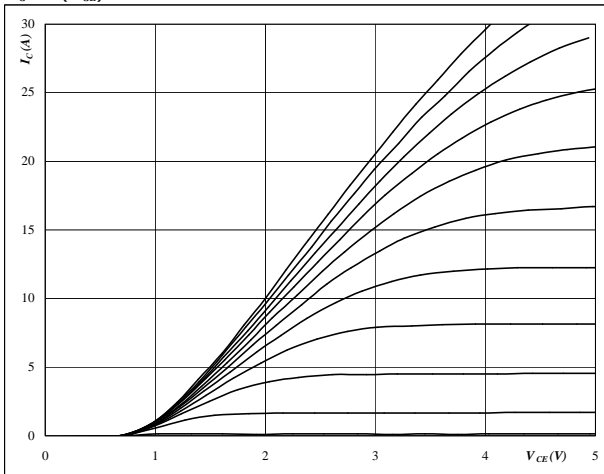


Brake

Figure 1 Brake IGBT

Typical output characteristics

$I_C = f(V_{CE})$



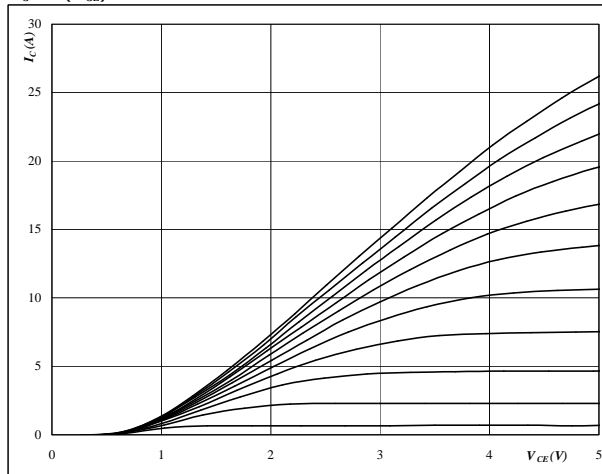
At

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

Figure 2 Brake IGBT

Typical output characteristics

$I_C = f(V_{CE})$



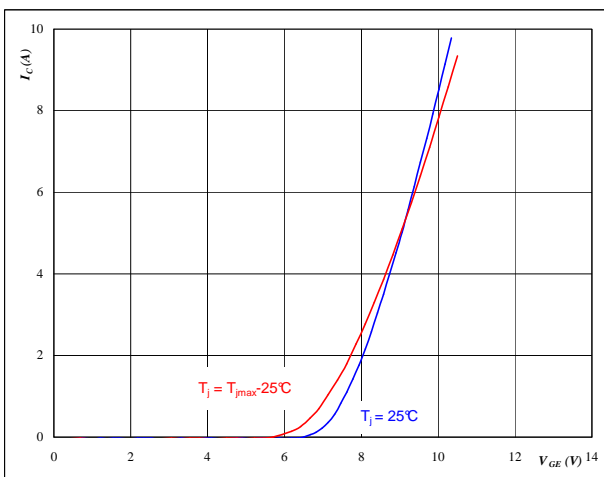
At

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

Figure 3 Brake IGBT

Typical transfer characteristics

$I_C = f(V_{GE})$



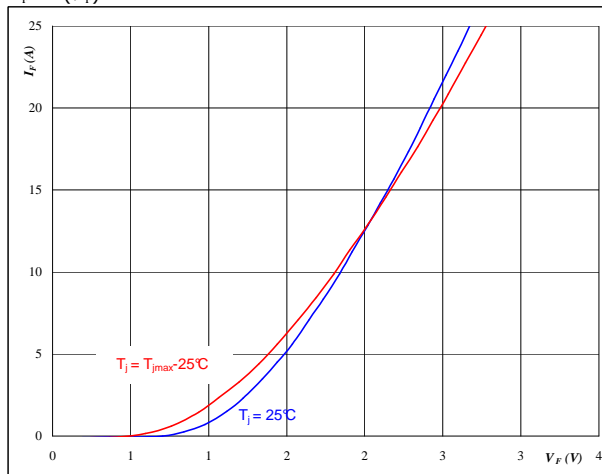
At

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

Figure 4 Brake FWD

Typical diode forward current as a function of forward voltage

$I_F = f(V_F)$



At

$t_p = 250 \mu s$

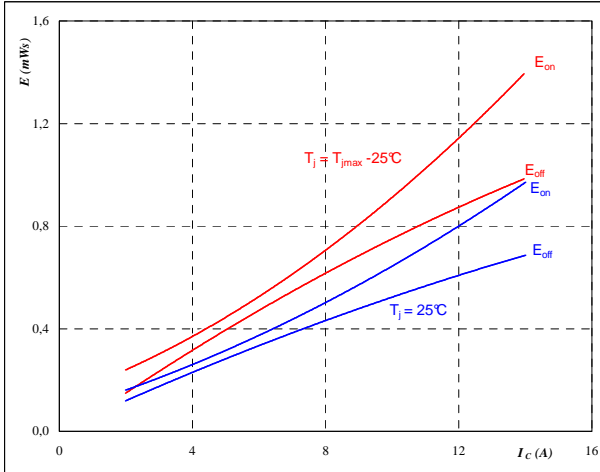


Brake

Figure 5 Brake IGBT

Typical switching energy losses
as a function of collector current

$$E = f(I_C)$$



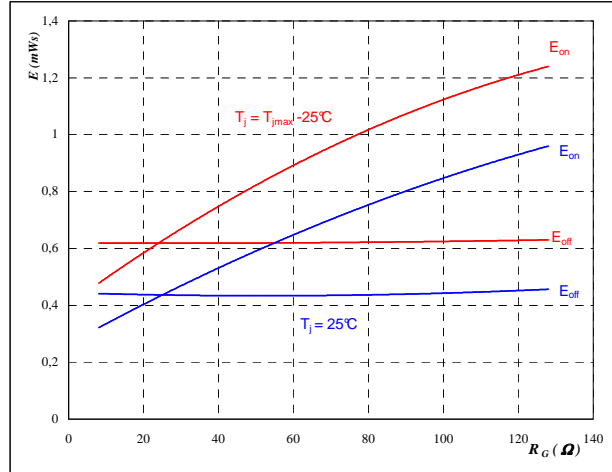
With an inductive load at

$T_j = 25/125$ °C
 $V_{CE} = 600$ V
 $V_{GE} = \pm 15$ V
 $R_{gon} = 32$ Ω
 $R_{goff} = 32$ Ω

Figure 6 Brake IGBT

Typical switching energy losses
as a function of gate resistor

$$E = f(R_G)$$



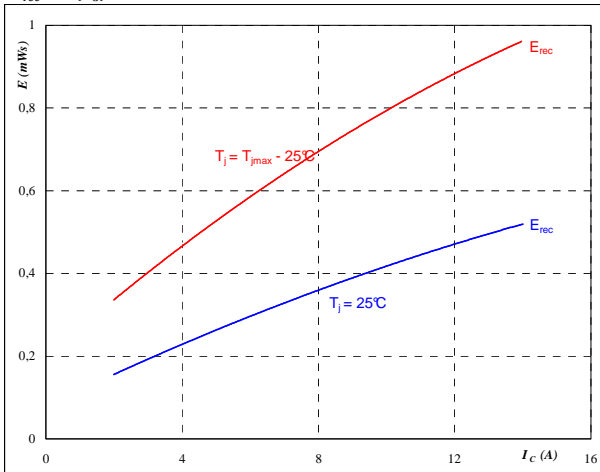
With an inductive load at

$T_j = 25/125$ °C
 $V_{CE} = 600$ V
 $V_{GE} = \pm 15$ V
 $I_C = 8$ A

Figure 7 Brake FWD

Typical reverse recovery energy loss
as a function of collector current

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



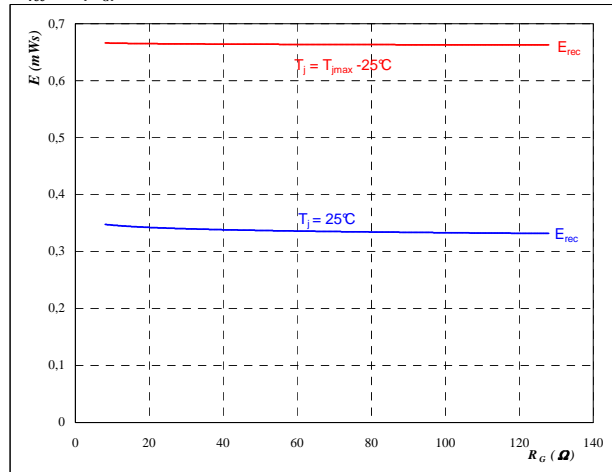
With an inductive load at

$T_j = 25/125$ °C
 $V_{CE} = 600$ V
 $V_{GE} = \pm 15$ 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

$T_j = 25/125$ °C
 $V_{CE} = 600$ V
 $V_{GE} = \pm 15$ V
 $I_C = 8$ A

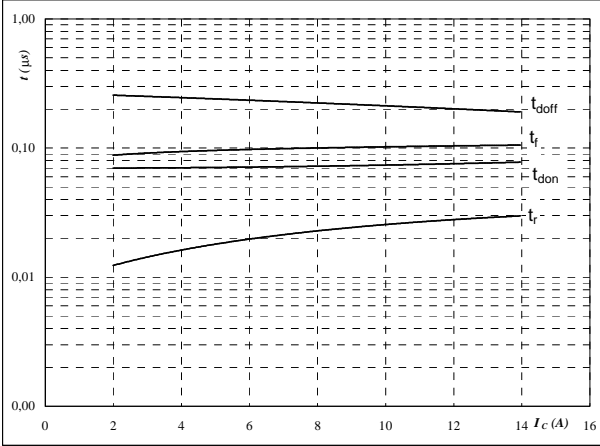


Brake

Figure 9 Brake IGBT

Typical switching times as a function of collector current

$$t = f(I_C)$$



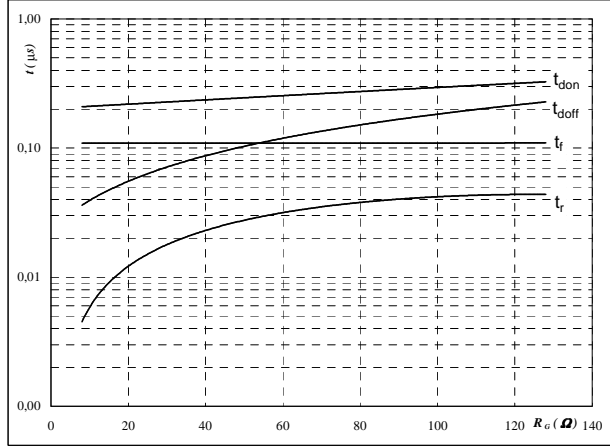
With an inductive load at

- $T_j = 125 \text{ } ^\circ\text{C}$
- $V_{CE} = 600 \text{ V}$
- $V_{GE} = \pm 15 \text{ V}$
- $R_{gon} = 32 \text{ } \Omega$
- $R_{goff} = 32 \text{ } \Omega$

Figure 10 Brake IGBT

Typical switching times as a function of gate resistor

$$t = f(R_G)$$



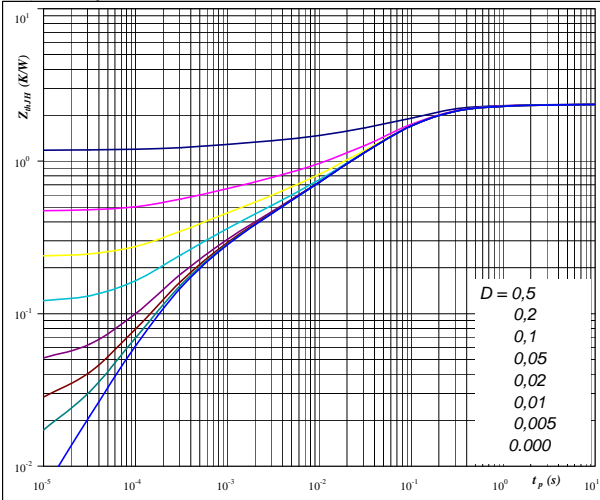
With an inductive load at

- $T_j = 125 \text{ } ^\circ\text{C}$
- $V_{CE} = 600 \text{ V}$
- $V_{GE} = \pm 15 \text{ V}$
- $I_C = 8 \text{ A}$

Figure 11 Brake IGBT

IGBT transient thermal impedance as a function of pulse width

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

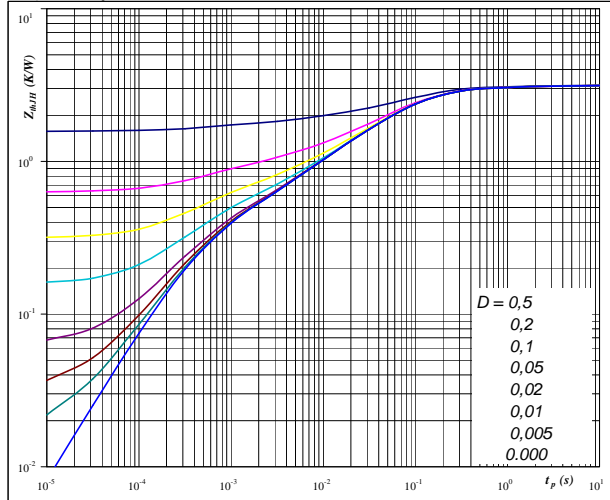


- At** $D = t_p / T$
- Thermal grease $R_{thjH} = 2,357 \text{ K/W}$
 - Phase change material $R_{thjH} = 2,03 \text{ K/W}$

Figure 12 Brake FWD

FWD transient thermal impedance as a function of pulse width

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



- At** $D = t_p / T$
- Thermal grease $R_{thjH} = 3,15 \text{ K/W}$
 - Phase change material $R_{thjH} = 2,74 \text{ K/W}$

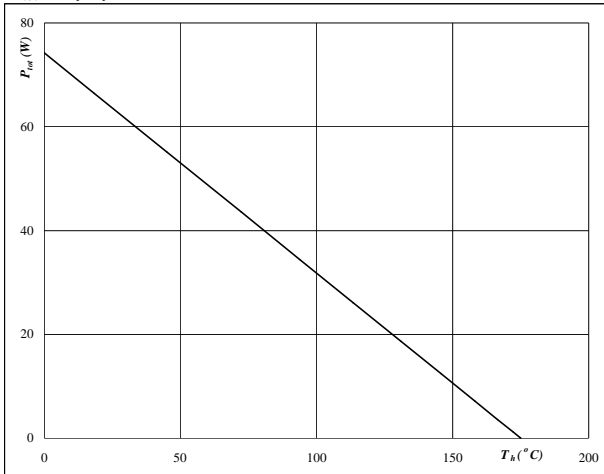


Brake

Figure 13 Brake IGBT

Power dissipation as a function of heatsink temperature

$P_{tot} = f(T_h)$

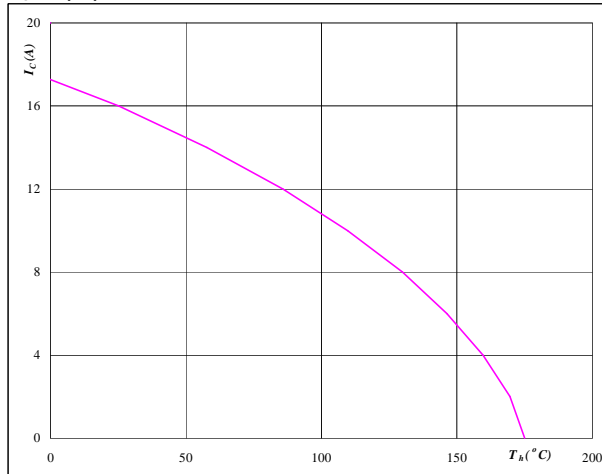


At
 $T_j = 175$ °C

Figure 14 Brake IGBT

Collector current as a function of heatsink temperature

$I_c = f(T_h)$

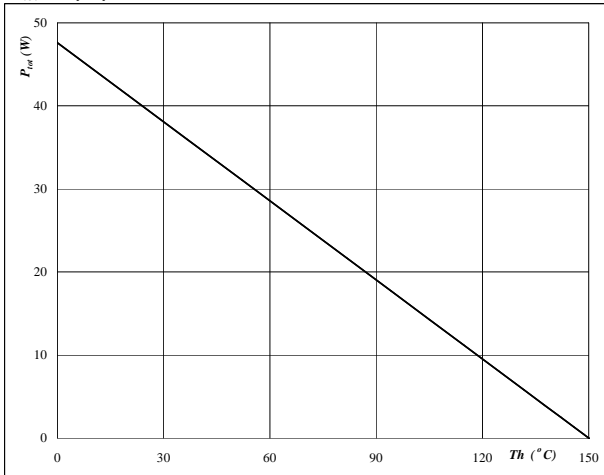


At
 $T_j = 175$ °C
 $V_{GE} = 15$ V

Figure 15 Brake FWD

Power dissipation as a function of heatsink temperature

$P_{tot} = f(T_h)$

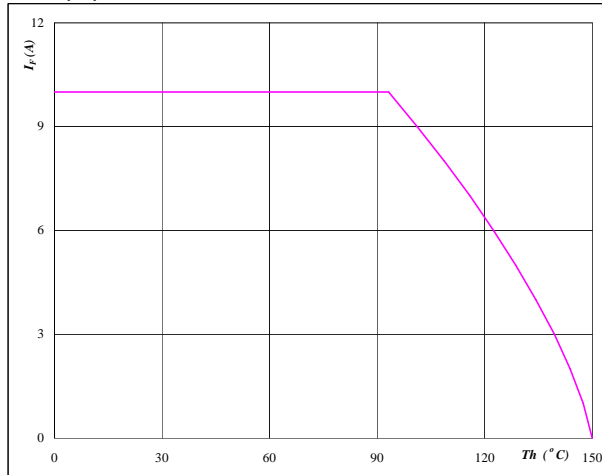


At
 $T_j = 150$ °C

Figure 16 Brake FWD

Forward current as a function of heatsink temperature

$I_F = f(T_h)$



At
 $T_j = 150$ °C

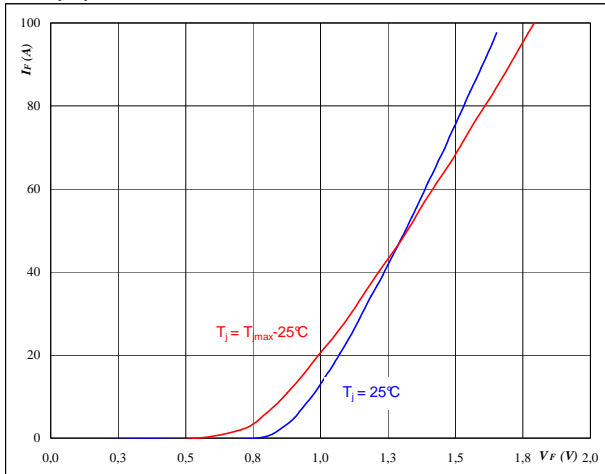


Input Rectifier Bridge

Figure 1 Rectifier diode

Typical diode forward current as a function of forward voltage

$$I_F = f(V_F)$$

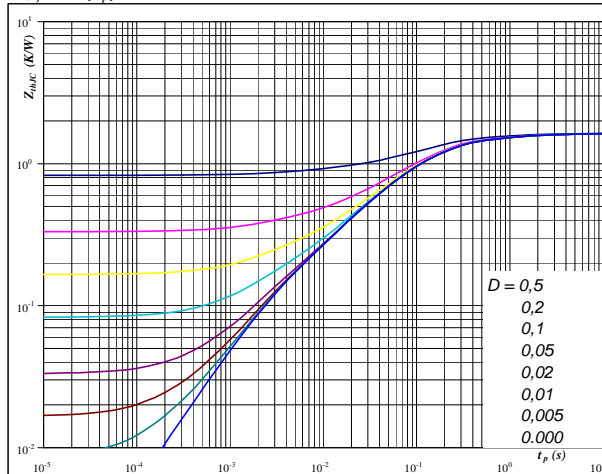


At
 $t_p = 250 \mu s$

Figure 2 Rectifier diode

Diode transient thermal impedance as a function of pulse width

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

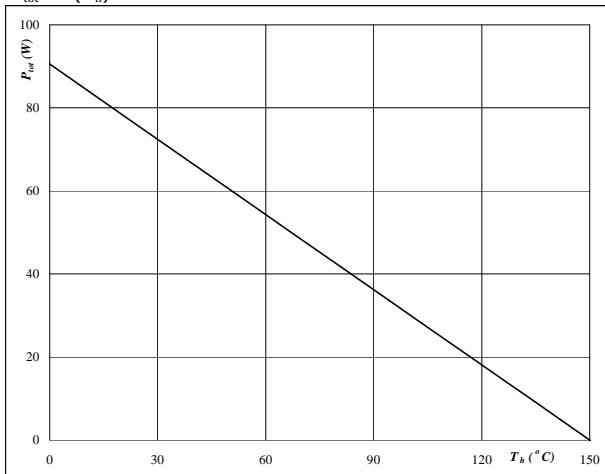


At
Thermal grease $D = t_p / T$
 $D = t_p / T$ Phase change material
 $R_{thH} = 1,80 \text{ K/W}$ $R_{thH} = 1,54 \text{ K/W}$

Figure 3 Rectifier diode

Power dissipation as a function of heatsink temperature

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

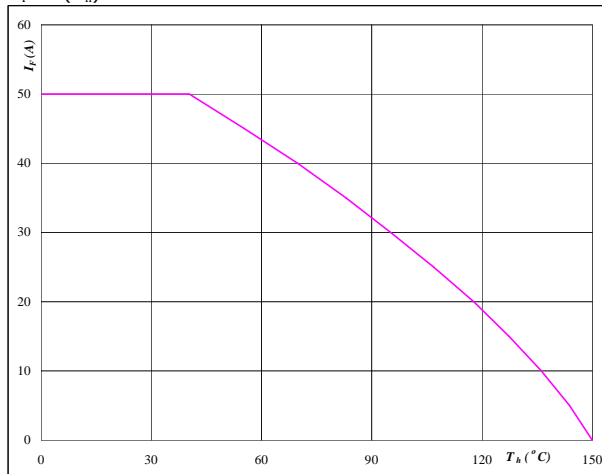


At
 $T_j = 150 \text{ °C}$

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

$$R_T = f(T)$$

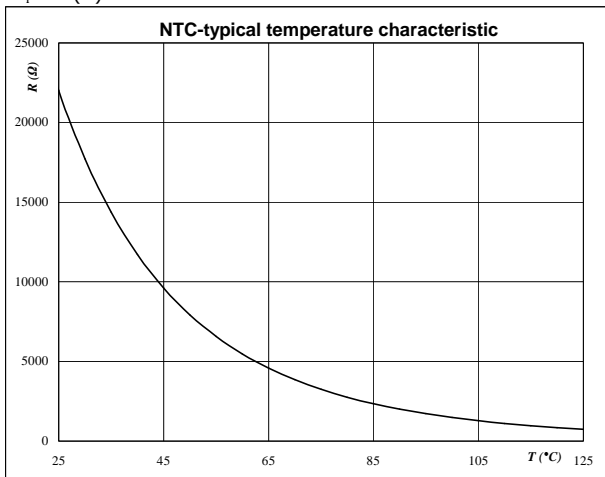


Figure 2 Thermistor

Typical NTC resistance values

$$R(T) = R_{25} \cdot e^{\left(B_{25/100} \left(\frac{1}{T} - \frac{1}{T_{25}} \right) \right)} \quad [\Omega]$$

T [°C]	R _{nom} [Ω]	R _{min} [Ω]	R _{max} [Ω]	ΔR/R [±%]
-55	2089434,5	1506495,4	2672373,6	27,9
0	71804,2	59724,4	83884	16,8
10	43780,4	37094,4	50466,5	15,3
20	27484,6	23684,6	31284,7	13,8
25	22000	19109,3	24890,7	13,1
30	17723,3	15512,2	19934,4	12,5
60	5467,9	4980,6	5955,1	8,9
70	3848,6	3546	4151,1	7,9
80	2757,7	2568,2	2947,1	6,9
90	2008,9	1889,7	2128,2	5,9
100	1486,1	1411,8	1560,4	5
150	400,2	364,8	435,7	8,8



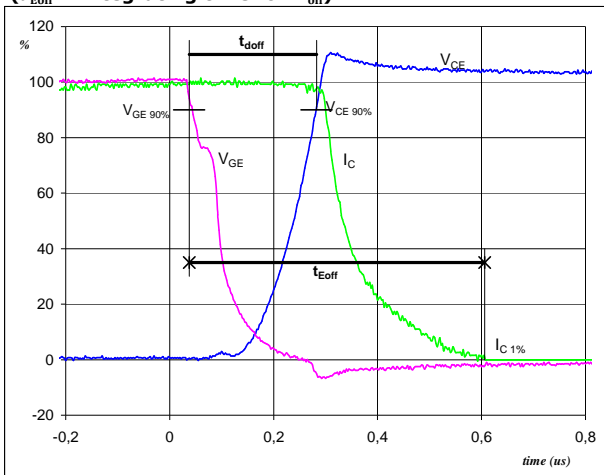
Switching Definitions Output Inverter

General conditions

T_j	=	125 °C
R_{gon}	=	16 Ω
R_{goff}	=	16 Ω

Figure 1 Output inverter IGBT

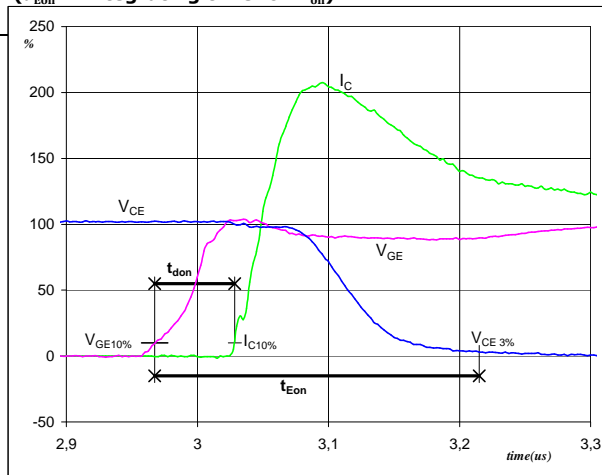
Turn-off Switching Waveforms & definition of t_{doff} , t_{Eoff}
(t_{Eoff} = integrating time for E_{off})



V_{GE} (0%) =	-15	V
V_{GE} (100%) =	15	V
V_C (100%) =	600	V
I_C (100%) =	15	A
t_{doff} =	0,24	μ S
t_{Eoff} =	0,57	μ S

Figure 2 Output inverter IGBT

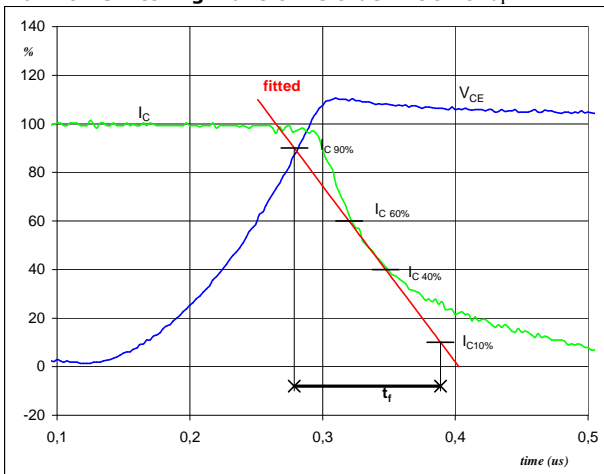
Turn-on Switching Waveforms & definition of t_{don} , t_{Eon}
(t_{Eon} = integrating time for E_{on})



V_{GE} (0%) =	-15	V
V_{GE} (100%) =	15	V
V_C (100%) =	600	V
I_C (100%) =	15	A
t_{don} =	0,06	μ S
t_{Eon} =	0,25	μ S

Figure 3 Output inverter IGBT

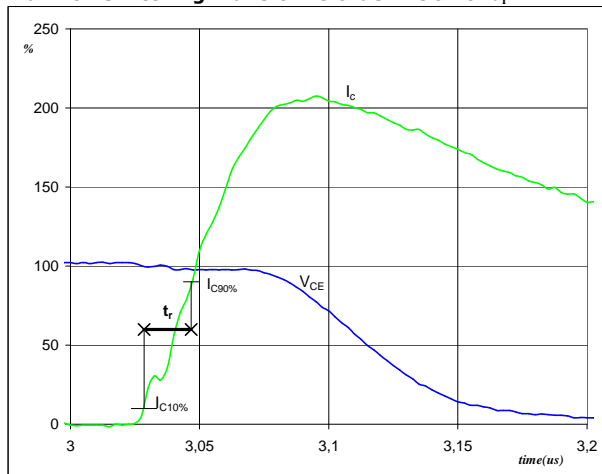
Turn-off Switching Waveforms & definition of t_f



V_C (100%) =	600	V
I_C (100%) =	15,11	A
t_f =	0,11	μ S

Figure 4 Output inverter IGBT

Turn-on Switching Waveforms & definition of t_r



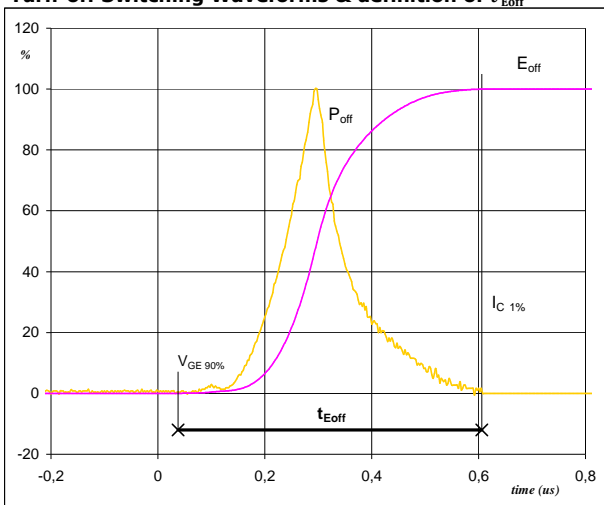
V_C (100%) =	600	V
I_C (100%) =	15	A
t_r =	0,02	μ S



Switching Definitions Output Inverter

Figure 5 Output inverter IGBT

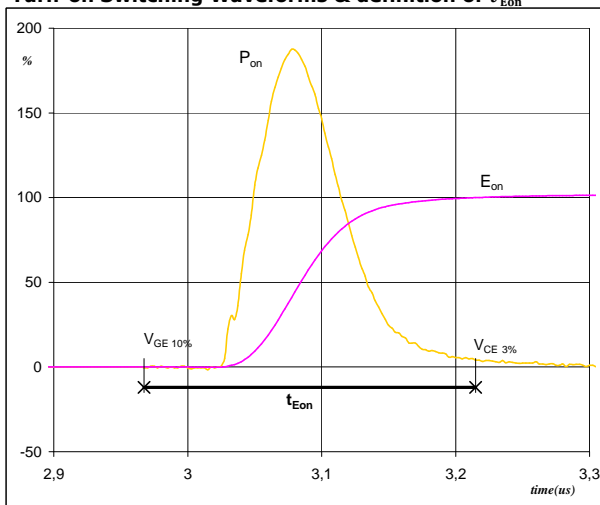
Turn-off Switching Waveforms & definition of t_{Eoff}



$P_{off} (100\%) = 9,00 \text{ kW}$
 $E_{off} (100\%) = 1,24 \text{ mJ}$
 $t_{Eoff} = 0,57 \text{ }\mu\text{s}$

Figure 6 Output inverter IGBT

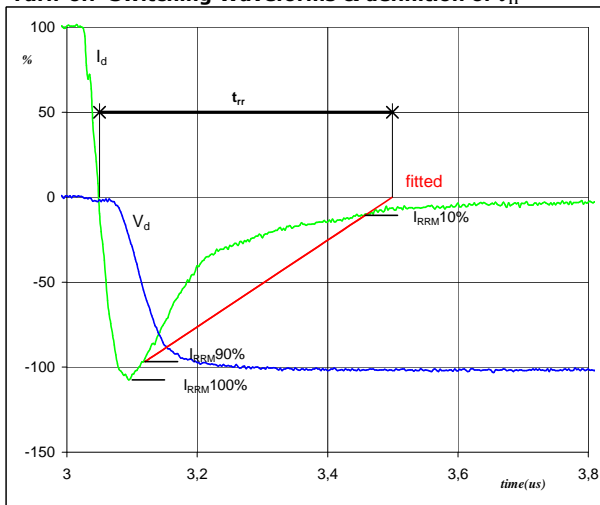
Turn-on Switching Waveforms & definition of t_{Eon}



$P_{on} (100\%) = 9,00 \text{ kW}$
 $E_{on} (100\%) = 1,25 \text{ mJ}$
 $t_{Eon} = 0,25 \text{ }\mu\text{s}$

Figure 7 Output inverter FWD

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



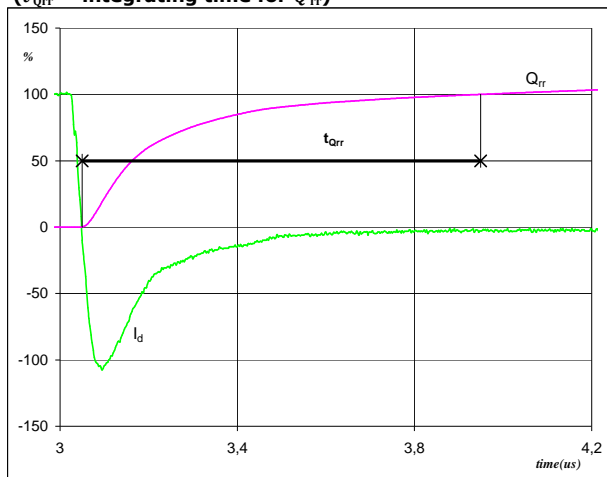
$V_d (100\%) = 600 \text{ V}$
 $I_d (100\%) = 15 \text{ A}$
 $I_{RRM} (100\%) = -16 \text{ A}$
 $t_{rr} = 0,43 \text{ }\mu\text{s}$



Switching Definitions Output Inverter

Figure 8 Output inverter FWD

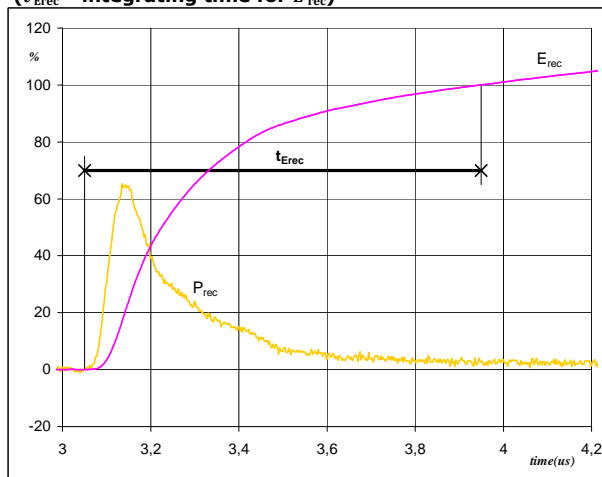
Turn-on Switching Waveforms & definition of t_{Qrr}
(t_{Qrr} = integrating time for Q_{rr})



I_d (100%) =	15	A
Q_{rr} (100%) =	2,75	μC
t_{Qrr} =	0,90	μs

Figure 9 Output inverter FWD

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



P_{rec} (100%) =	9,00	kW
E_{rec} (100%) =	1,16	mJ
t_{Erec} =	0,90	μs



Ordering Code & Marking

Version	Ordering Code
without thermal paste 12mm housing with Solder pins	V23990-P840-A58-PM
without thermal paste 17mm housing with Solder pins	V23990-P840-A59-PM
without thermal paste 12mm housing with Solder pins	V23990-P840-C58-PM
without thermal paste 17mm housing with Solder pins	V23990-P840-C59-PM
with thermal paste 12mm housing with Press-fit pins	V23990-P840-A58Y-/3/-PM

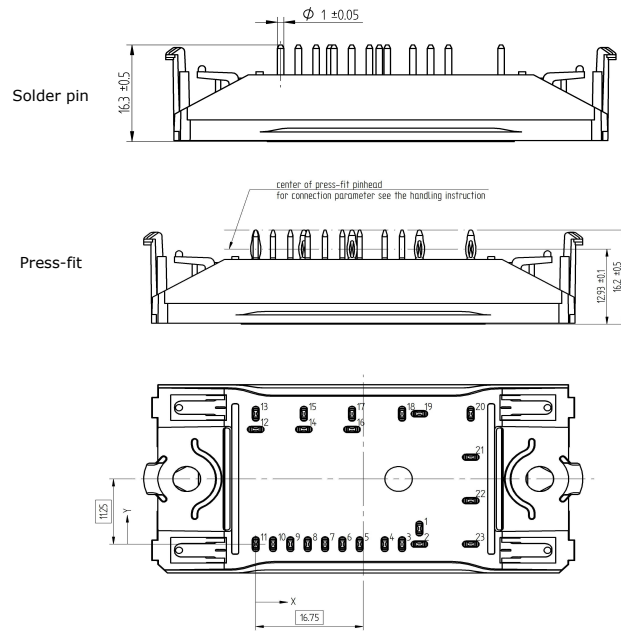
Text	VIN	Date code	Name&Ver	UL	Lot	Serial
		VIN	WWYY	NNNNVV	UL	LLLL

Datamatrix	Type&Ver	Lot number	Serial	Date code		
		TTTTTV	LLLL	SSSS	WWYY	

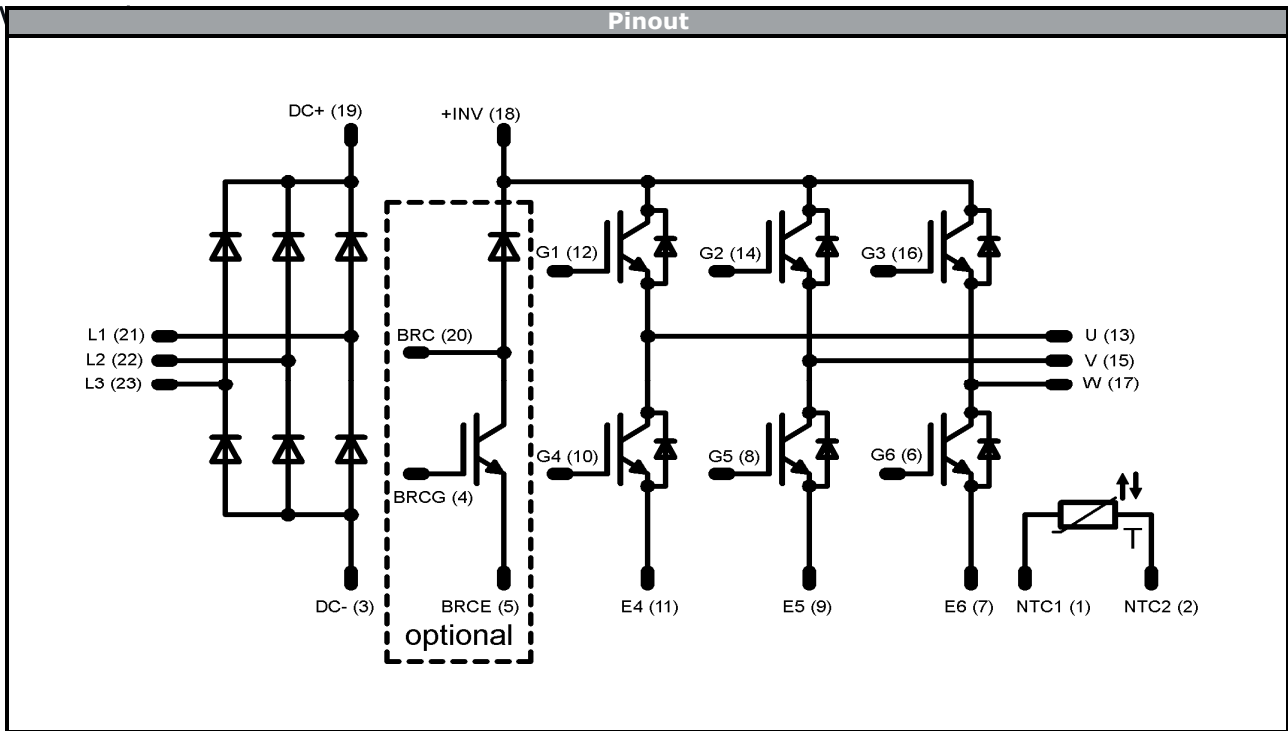


Outline

Pin table [mm]			
Pin	X	Y	Function
1	25,5	2,7	NTC1
2	25,5	0	NTC2
3	22,8	0	-DC
4	20,1	0	BRCG
5	16,2	0	BRCE
6	13,5	0	G6
7	10,8	0	E6
8	8,1	0	G5
9	5,4	0	E5
10	2,7	0	G4
11	0	0	E4
12	0	19,8	G1
13	0	22,5	U
14	7,5	19,8	G2
15	7,5	22,5	V
16	15	19,8	G3
17	15	22,5	W
18	22,8	22,5	+INV
19	25,5	22,5	+DC
20	33,5	22,5	BRC+
21	33,5	15	L1
22	33,5	7,5	L2
23	33,5	0	L3



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




Identification					
ID	Component	Voltage	Current	Function	Comment
T1,T2,T3,T4,T5,T6	IGBT	1200 V	15 A	Inverter IGBT	
D1,D2,D3,D4,D5,D6	FWD	1200 V	15 A	Inverter FWD	
T7	IGBT	1200 V	8 A	Brake IGBT	
D7	FWD	1200 V	7,5 A	Brake FWD	
D8,D9,D10,D11,D12,D13	FWD	1600 V	30 A	Rectifier	
NTC	Thermistor			Thermistor	



Packaging instruction			
Standard packaging quantity (SPQ)	135	>SPQ Standard	<SPQ Sample

Handling instruction
Handling instructions for <i>flow 0</i> packages see vincotech.com website.

Package data
Package data for <i>flow 0</i> 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-P840-x5x-PM-D7-14	15 Feb. 2017		

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As used herein:

1. Life support devices or systems are devices or systems which, (a) are intended for surgical implant into the body, or (b) support or sustain life, or (c) whose failure to perform when properly used in accordance with instructions for use provided in labelling can be reasonably expected to result in significant injury to the user.
2. A critical component is any component of a life support device or system whose failure to perform can be reasonably expected to cause the failure of the life support device or system, or to affect its safety or effectiveness.