
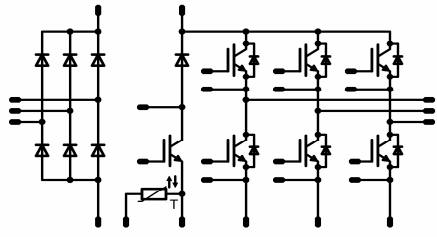




<i>flow 90PIM 1</i>	1200 V / 15 A
<div style="background-color: #eee; padding: 2px; margin-bottom: 5px;">Features</div> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Trench Fieldstop Technology IGBT4 for low saturation loss Supports design with 90° mounting angle between heatsink and PCB Clip-in PCB mounting Clip or screw on heatsink mounting 	<div style="background-color: #eee; padding: 2px; margin-bottom: 5px;">flow 90PIM 1</div> 
<div style="background-color: #eee; padding: 2px; margin-bottom: 5px;">Target Applications</div> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Industrial drives 	<div style="background-color: #eee; padding: 2px; margin-bottom: 5px;">Schematic</div> 
<div style="background-color: #eee; padding: 2px; margin-bottom: 5px;">Types</div> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> V23990-P630-A40-PM 	

Maximum Ratings

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

Parameter	Symbol	Condition	Value	Unit
Input Rectifier Diode				
Repetitive peak reverse voltage	V_{RRM}		1600	V
DC forward current	I_{FAV}	$T_j = T_{jmax}$	$T_s = 80\text{ °C}$ 28 $T_c = 80\text{ °C}$ 36	A
Surge (non-repetitive) forward current	I_{FSM}	$t_p = 10\text{ ms}$	$T_j = 25\text{ °C}$ 200	A
I ² t-value	I^2t		$T_j = 150\text{ °C}$ 200	A ² s
Power dissipation	P_{tot}	$T_j = T_{jmax}$	$T_s = 80\text{ °C}$ 33 $T_c = 80\text{ °C}$ 50	W
Maximum Junction Temperature	T_{jmax}		150	°C
Inverter Transistor				
Collector-emitter breakdown voltage	V_{CE}		1200	V
DC collector current	I_C	$T_j = T_{jmax}$	$T_s = 80\text{ °C}$ 21 $T_c = 80\text{ °C}$ 26	A
Repetitive peak collector current	I_{CRM}	t_p limited by T_{jmax}	45	A
Turn off safe operating area		$V_{CE} \leq 1200V, T_j \leq T_{op, max}$	45	A
Power dissipation	P_{tot}	$T_j = T_{jmax}$	$T_s = 80\text{ °C}$ 62 $T_c = 80\text{ °C}$ 95	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
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Inverter FWD

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

Brake Transistor

Collector-emitter breakdown voltage	V_{CE}		1200	V
DC collector current	I_C	$T_j = T_{jmax}$ $T_s = 80\text{ °C}$ $T_c = 80\text{ °C}$	13 15	A
Repetitive peak collector current	I_{CRM}	t_p limited by T_{jmax}	24	A
Turn off safe operating area		$V_{CE} \leq 1200V, T_j \leq T_{op\ max}$	24	A
Power dissipation	P_{tot}	$T_j = T_{jmax}$ $T_s = 80\text{ °C}$ $T_c = 80\text{ °C}$	46 70	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	$T_j = T_{jmax}$ $T_s = 80\text{ °C}$ $T_c = 80\text{ °C}$	14 19	A
Repetitive peak forward current	I_{FRM}	t_p limited by T_{jmax}	15	A
Power dissipation	P_{tot}	$T_j = T_{jmax}$ $T_s = 80\text{ °C}$ $T_c = 80\text{ °C}$	31 48	W
Maximum Junction Temperature	T_{jmax}		150	°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			11,84	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]

Input Rectifier Diode

Forward voltage	V_F					30	25 125	1	1,26 1,24	1,8		V
Threshold voltage (for power loss calc. only)	V_{to}					30	25 125		0,92 0,82			V
Slope resistance (for power loss calc. only)	r_t					30	25 125		11 14			mΩ
Reverse current	I_r			1500			25				0,2	mA
Thermal resistance junction to sink	$R_{th(j-s)}$	$\lambda_{paste} = 0,8$ W/mK (P12)									2,10	K/W
Thermal resistance junction to sink	$R_{th(j-s)}$	$\lambda_{paste} = 3,4$ W/mK (PSX)									1,70	K/W

Inverter Transistor

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			15	25 150	1,6	1,86 2,22	2,1		V
Collector-emitter cut-off current incl. Diode	I_{CES}		0	1200			25				0,0055	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	15		25			85		ns
Rise time	t_r						150			93		
Turn-off delay time	$t_{d(off)}$						25			30		
Fall time	t_f						150			32		
Turn-on energy loss	E_{on}						25			214		
Turn-off energy loss	E_{off}						150			285		
Input capacitance	C_{ies}	$f = 1$ MHz	0	25			25		900		pF	
Output capacitance	C_{oss}								80			
Reverse transfer capacitance	C_{rss}								55			
Gate charge	Q_G		±15	960	15		25		85		nC	
Thermal resistance junction to sink	$R_{th(j-s)}$	$\lambda_{paste} = 0,8$ W/mK (P12)									1,52	K/W
Thermal resistance junction to sink	$R_{th(j-s)}$	$\lambda_{paste} = 3,4$ W/mK (PSX)									1,23	K/W

Inverter FWD

Diode forward voltage	V_F					15	25 150	1,2	1,80 1,72	2,2		V
Peak reverse recovery current	I_{RRM}	$R_{gon} = 32$ Ω	±15	600	15		25			10		A
Reverse recovery time	t_{rr}						150			13		
Reverse recovered charge	Q_{rr}						25			297		
Peak rate of fall of recovery current	$(di_{rr}/dt)_{max}$						150			505		
Reverse recovered energy	E_{rec}						25			1,51		
							150			3,04		
Thermal resistance junction to sink	$R_{th(j-s)}$	$\lambda_{paste} = 0,8$ W/mK (P12)									2,15	K/W
Thermal resistance junction to sink	$R_{th(j-s)}$	$\lambda_{paste} = 3,4$ W/mK (PSX)									1,74	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]	Min	Typ
Brake Transistor													
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}		15			8	25 150			1,6	1,86 2,15	2,1	V
Collector-emitter cut-off incl diode	I_{CES}		0	1200			25					0,001	mA
Gate-emitter leakage current	I_{GES}		20	0			25					120	nA
Integrated Gate resistor	R_{gint}										none		Ω
Turn-on delay time	$t_{d(on)}$						25 150				60 61		ns
Rise time	t_r						25 150				27 26		
Turn-off delay time	$t_{d(off)}$	$R_{goff} = 32 \Omega$	±15	600	8		25 150				179 247		
Fall time	t_f	$R_{gonn} = 32 \Omega$				25 150			68 137				
Turn-on energy loss	E_{on}					25 150			0,51 0,79		mWs		
Turn-off energy loss	E_{off}					25 150			0,45 0,78				
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	960	8	25					53		nC
Thermal resistance junction to sink	$R_{th(j-s)}$	$\lambda_{paste} = 0,8 \text{ W/mK (P12)}$									2,05		K/W
Thermal resistance junction to sink	$R_{th(j-s)}$	$\lambda_{paste} = 3,4 \text{ W/mK (PSX)}$									1,66		K/W
Brake FWD													
Diode forward voltage	V_F					8	25 125			1	1,76 1,69	2,3	V
Reverse leakage current	I_r			1200			25					250	μA
Peak reverse recovery current	I_{RRM}						25 125				6 8		A
Reverse recovery time	t_{rr}						25 125				374 637		ns
Reverse recovered charge	Q_{rr}	$R_{gonn} = 32 \Omega$	±15	600	8		25 125				1,01 2,09		μC
Peak rate of fall of recovery current	$(di_{rr}/dt)_{max}$					25 125			39 34		mWs		
Reverse recovery energy	E_{rec}					25 125			0,46 0,96				
Thermal resistance junction to sink	$R_{th(j-s)}$	$\lambda_{paste} = 0,8 \text{ W/mK (P12)}$									2,23		K/W
Thermal resistance junction to sink	$R_{th(j-s)}$	$\lambda_{paste} = 3,4 \text{ W/mK (PSX)}$									1,81		K/W
Thermistor													
Rated resistance	R						25				22000		Ω
Deviation of R_{100}	$\Delta_{R/R}$	$R_{100} = 1486 \Omega$					$T_j = 100$			-5		5	%
Power dissipation	P						$T_c = 25$				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							25					B	

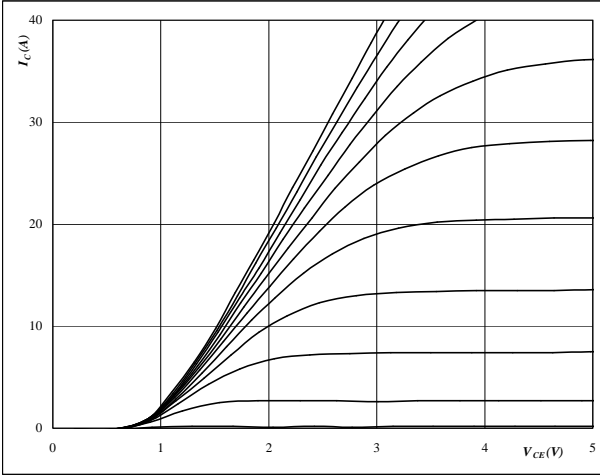


Output Inverter

figure 1. IGBT

Typical output characteristics

$I_C = f(V_{CE})$



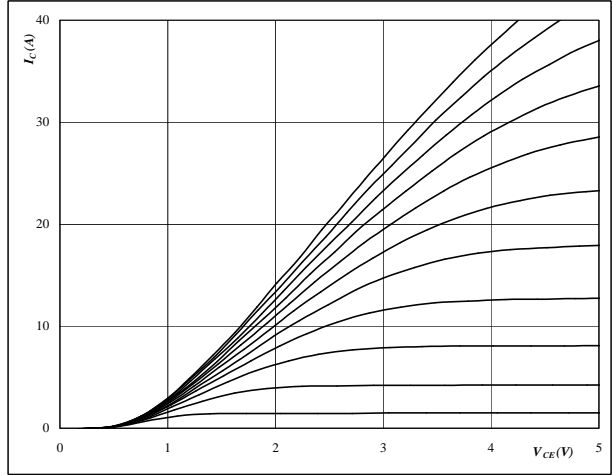
At

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

figure 2. IGBT

Typical output characteristics

$I_C = f(V_{CE})$



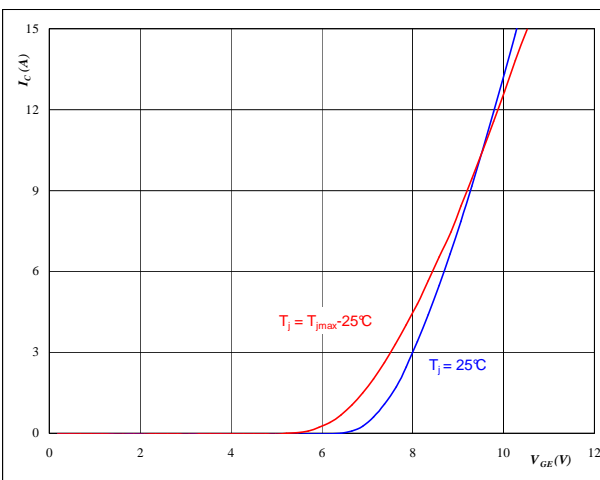
At

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

figure 3. IGBT

Typical transfer characteristics

$I_C = f(V_{GE})$



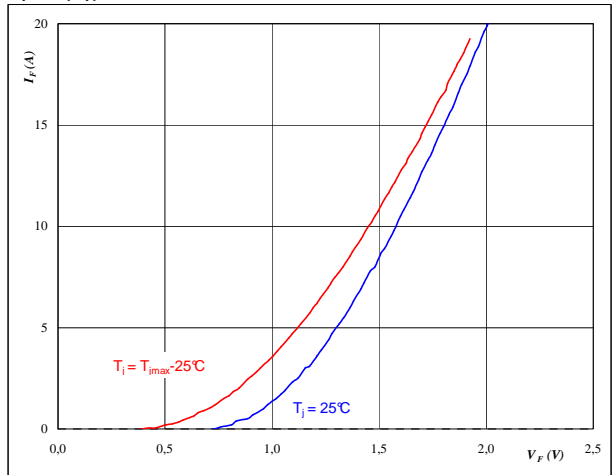
At

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

figure 4. FWD

Typical diode forward current as a function of forward voltage

$I_F = f(V_F)$



At

$t_p = 250 \mu s$

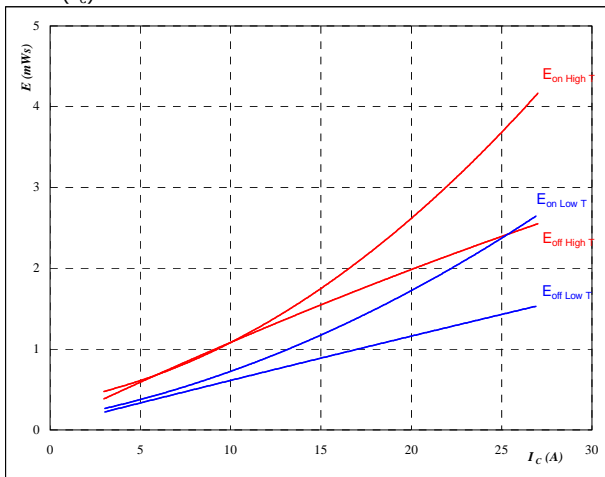


Output Inverter

figure 5. IGBT

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

$$E = f(I_C)$$



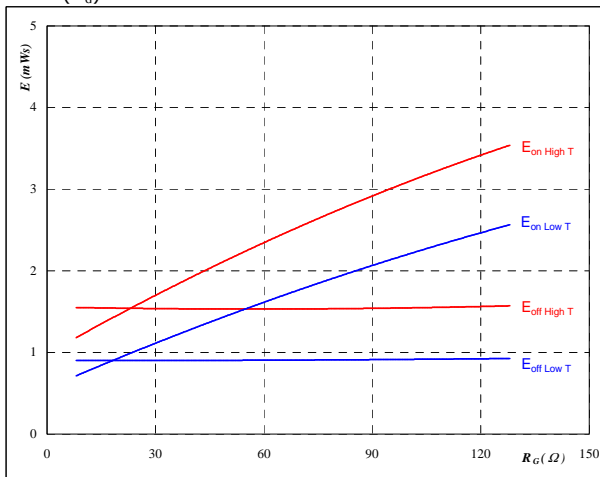
With an inductive load at

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

figure 6. IGBT

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

$$E = f(R_G)$$



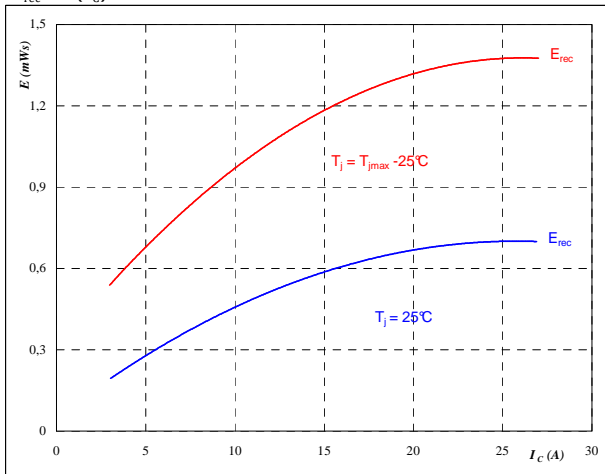
With an inductive load at

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

figure 7. FWD

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

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



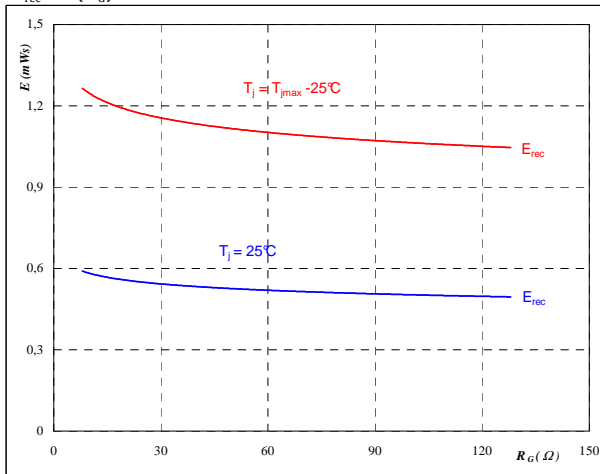
With an inductive load at

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

figure 8. FWD

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

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



With an inductive load at

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

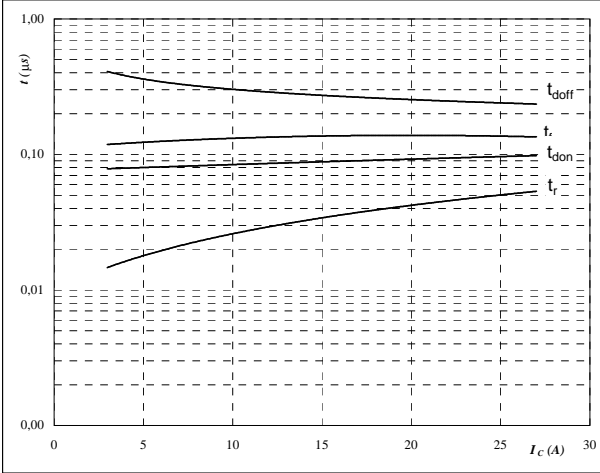


Output Inverter

figure 9. IGBT

Typical switching times as a function of collector current

$$t = f(I_C)$$



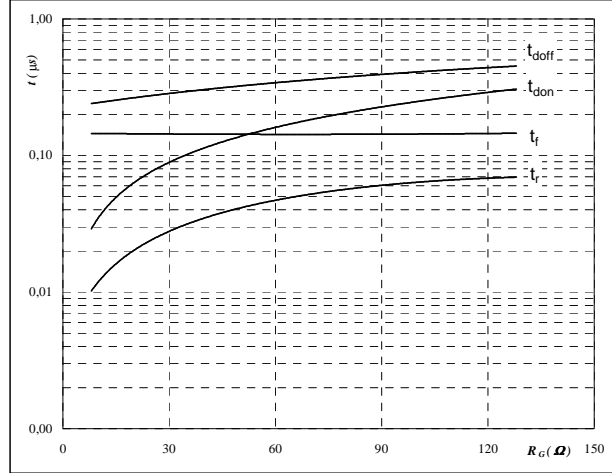
With an inductive load at

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

figure 10. IGBT

Typical switching times as a function of gate resistor

$$t = f(R_G)$$



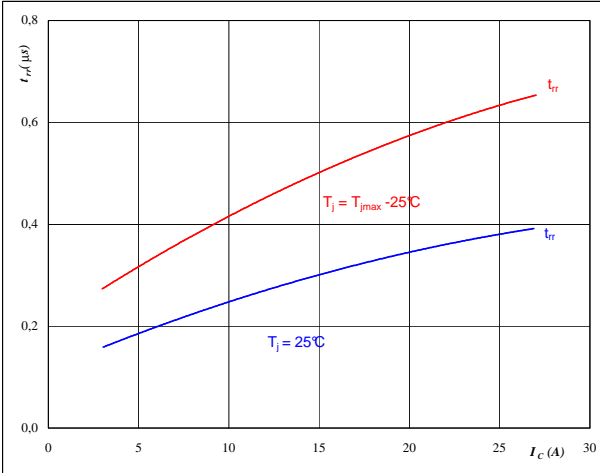
With an inductive load at

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

figure 11. FWD

Typical reverse recovery time as a function of collector current

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



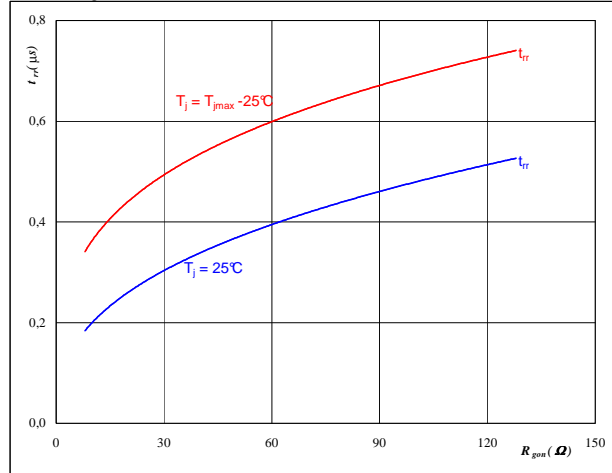
At

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

figure 12. FWD

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

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



At

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

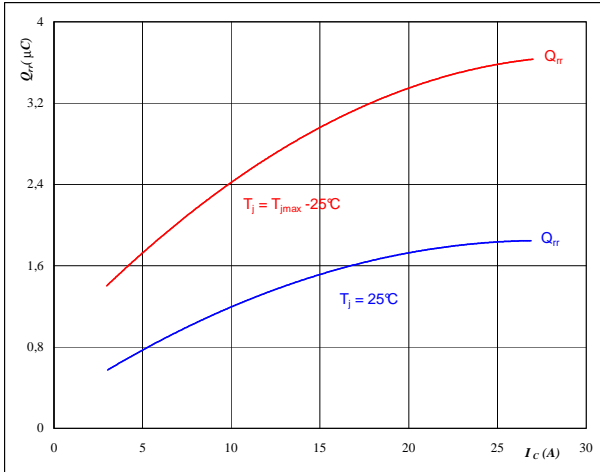


Output Inverter

figure 13. FWD

Typical reverse recovery charge as a function of collector current

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



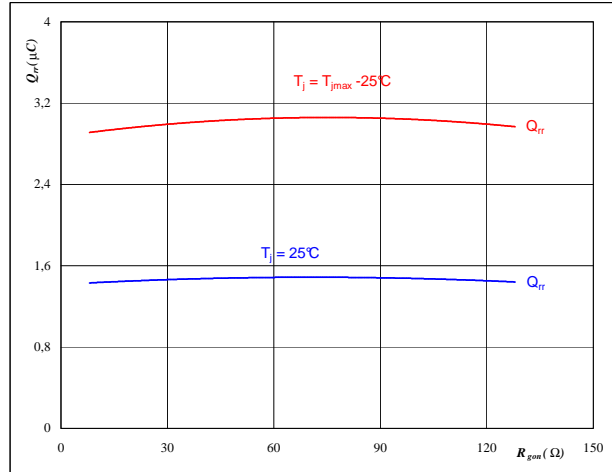
At

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

figure 14. FWD

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

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



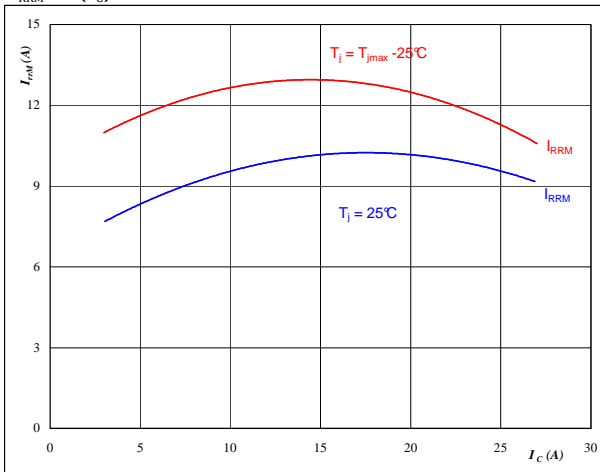
At

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

figure 15. FWD

Typical reverse recovery current as a function of collector current

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



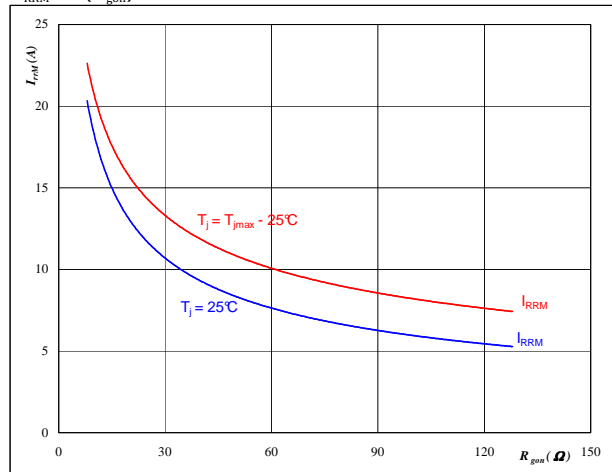
At

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

figure 16. 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

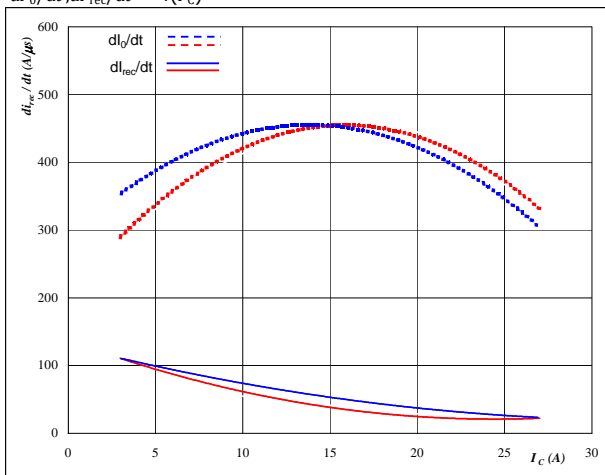


Output Inverter

figure 17. FWD

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

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



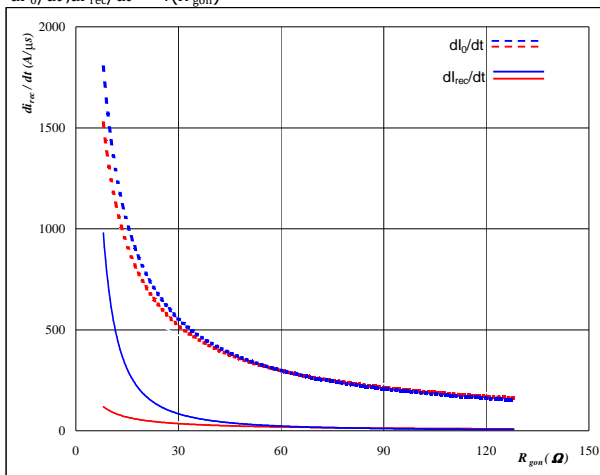
At

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

figure 18. FWD

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

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



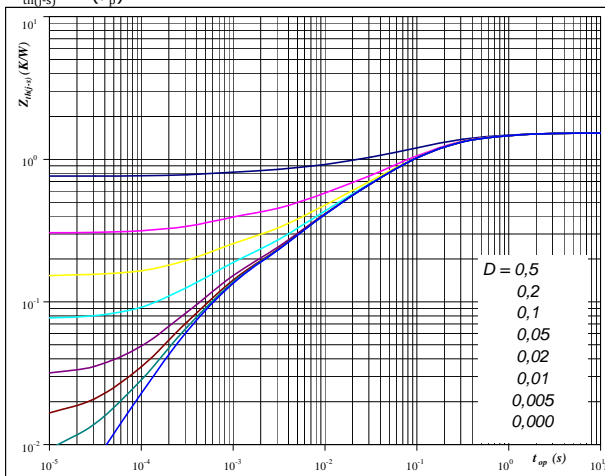
At

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

figure 19. IGBT

IGBT transient thermal impedance as a function of pulse width

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



At

$D = t_p / T$
 $R_{th(j-s)} = 1,52$ K/W $R_{th(j-s)} = 1,23$ K/W

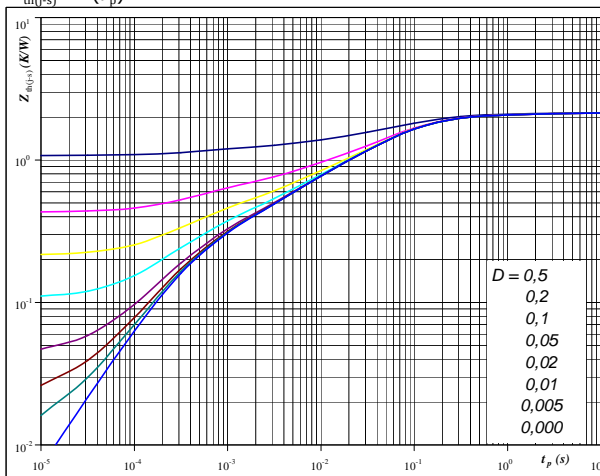
IGBT thermal model values

R (K/W)	Tau (s)	R (K/W)	Tau (s)
1,48E-01	1,01E+00	1,20E-01	8,22E-01
5,93E-01	1,63E-01	4,80E-01	1,32E-01
4,44E-01	4,34E-02	3,60E-01	3,52E-02
2,31E-01	6,97E-03	1,87E-01	5,65E-03
1,08E-01	5,38E-04	8,72E-02	4,37E-04

figure 20. FWD

FWD transient thermal impedance as a function of pulse width

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



At

$D = t_p / T$
 $R_{th(j-s)} = 2,15$ K/W $R_{th(j-s)} = 1,74$ K/W

FWD thermal model values

R (K/W)	Tau (s)	R (K/W)	Tau (s)
3,10E-02	7,71E+00	2,51E-02	6,25E+00
1,09E-01	1,08E+00	8,81E-02	8,77E-01
3,89E-01	1,75E-01	3,15E-01	1,42E-01
8,97E-01	5,51E-02	7,27E-01	4,47E-02
3,66E-01	8,94E-03	2,97E-01	7,25E-03
1,58E-01	1,84E-03	1,28E-01	1,49E-03
1,96E-01	3,48E-04	1,59E-01	2,82E-04

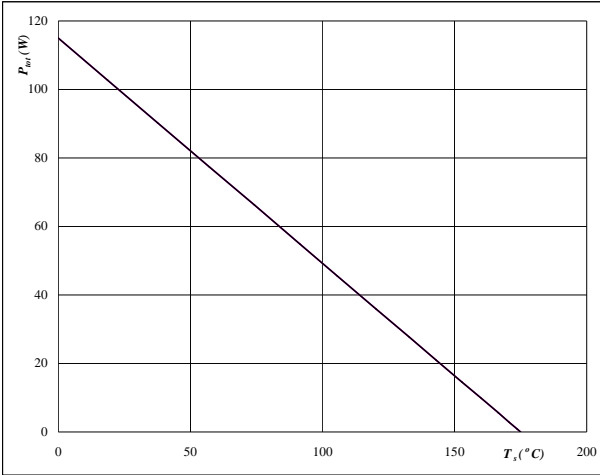


Output Inverter

figure 21. IGBT

Power dissipation as a function of heatsink temperature

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

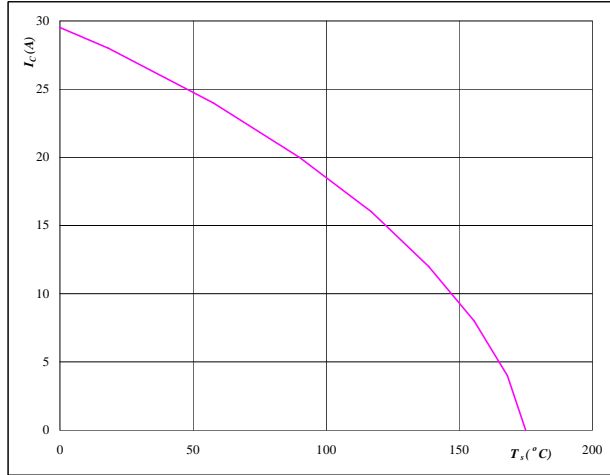


At
 $T_j = 175 \text{ } ^{\circ}C$

figure 22. IGBT

Collector current as a function of heatsink temperature

$$I_C = f(T_s)$$

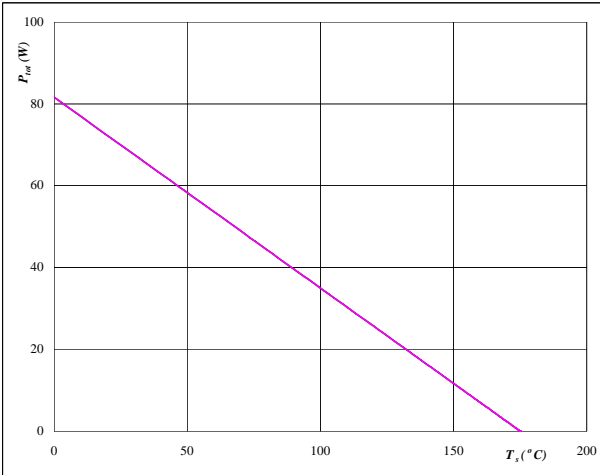


At
 $T_j = 175 \text{ } ^{\circ}C$
 $V_{GE} = 15 \text{ } V$

figure 23. FWD

Power dissipation as a function of heatsink temperature

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

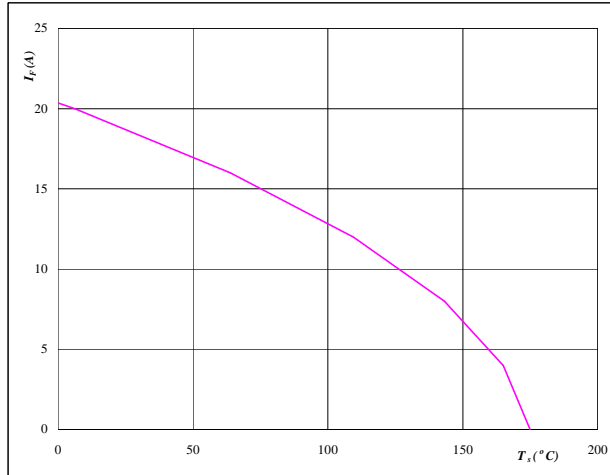


At
 $T_j = 175 \text{ } ^{\circ}C$

figure 24. FWD

Forward current as a function of heatsink temperature

$$I_F = f(T_s)$$



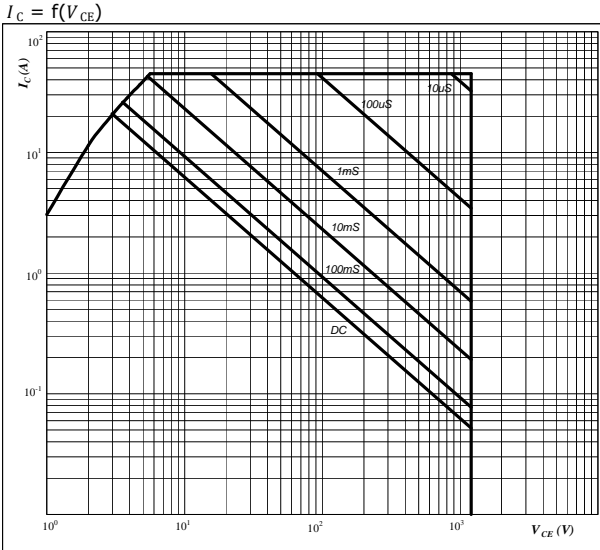
At
 $T_j = 175 \text{ } ^{\circ}C$



Output Inverter

figure 25. IGBT

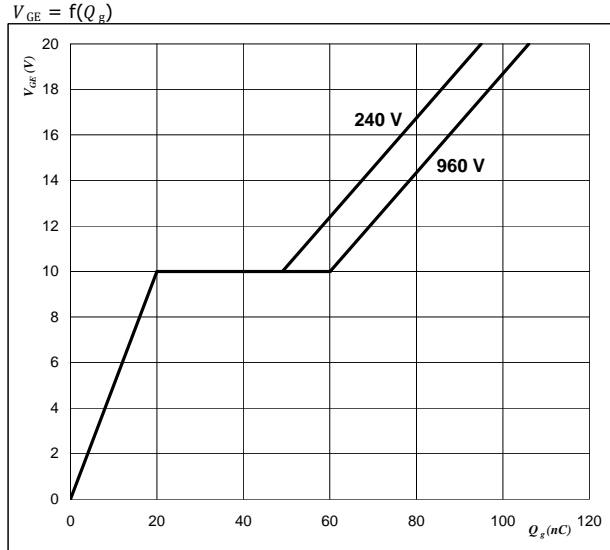
Safe operating area as a function of collector-emitter voltage



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

figure 26. IGBT

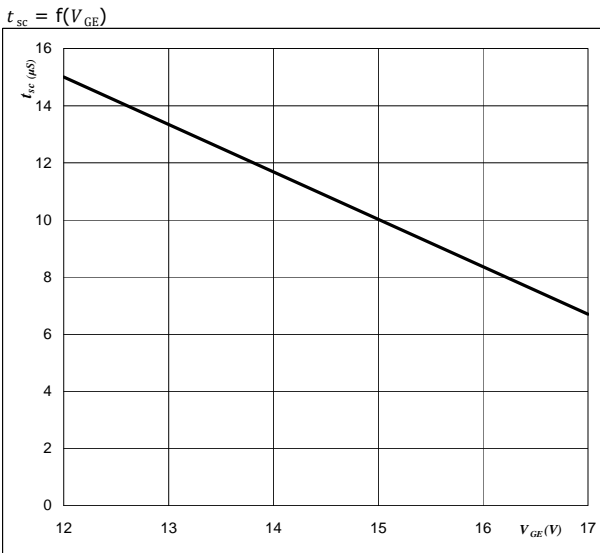
Gate voltage vs Gate charge



At
 $I_C =$ 15 A

figure 27. IGBT

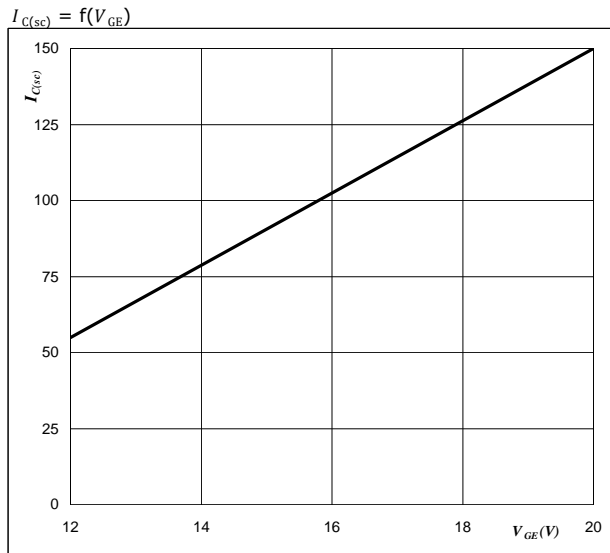
Short circuit withstand time as a function of gate-emitter voltage



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

figure 28. IGBT

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



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

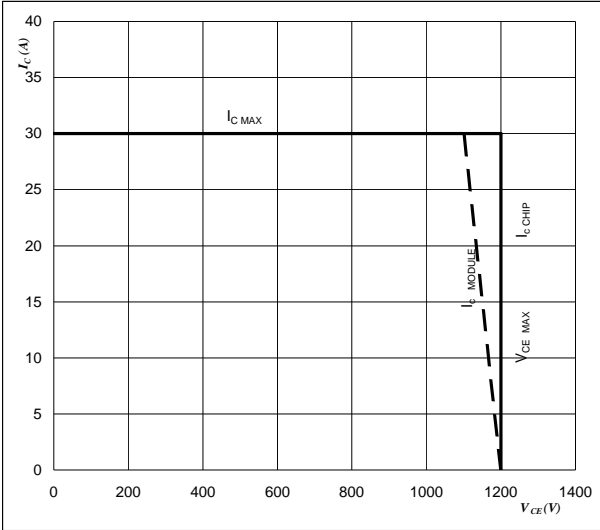


Vincotech

figure 29. IGBT

Reverse bias safe operating area

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



At

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

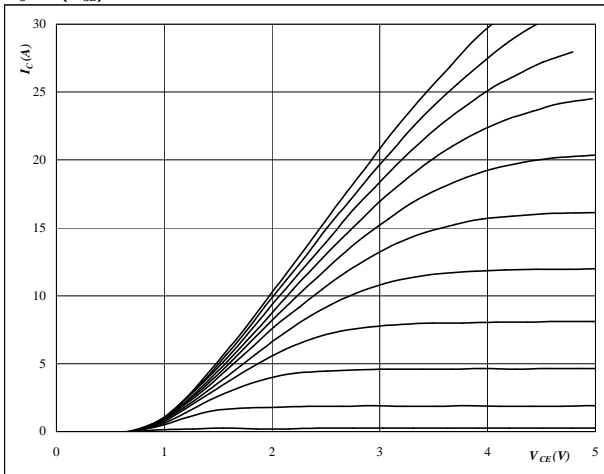


Brake

figure 1. IGBT

Typical output characteristics

$I_C = f(V_{CE})$



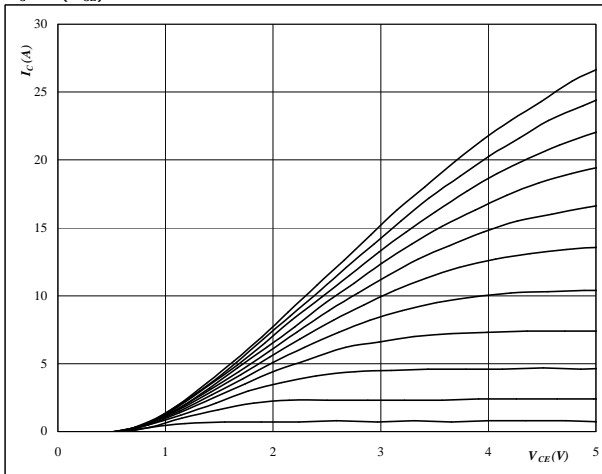
At

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

figure 2. IGBT

Typical output characteristics

$I_C = f(V_{CE})$



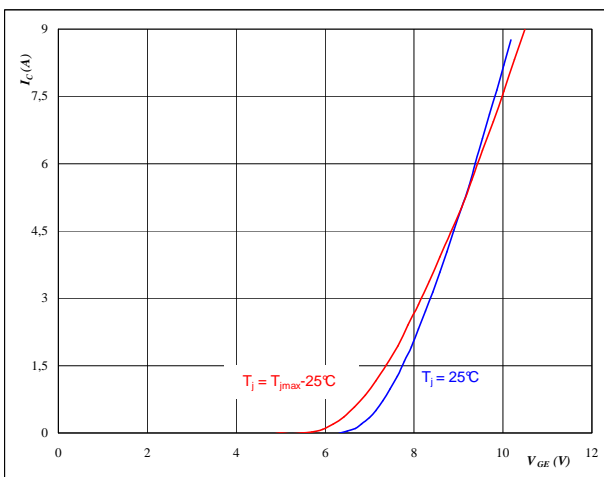
At

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

figure 3. IGBT

Typical transfer characteristics

$I_C = f(V_{GE})$



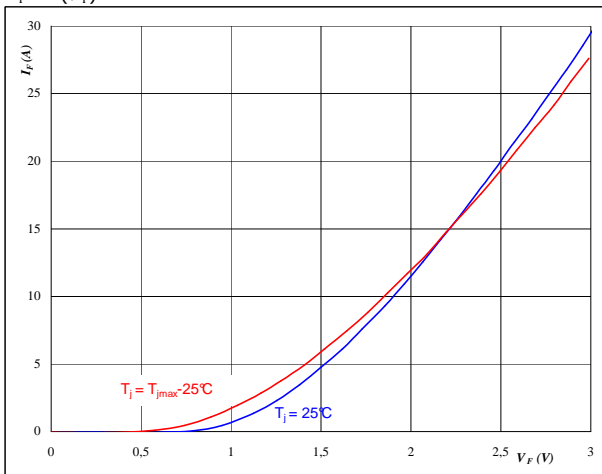
At

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

figure 4. FWD

Typical diode forward current as a function of forward voltage

$I_F = f(V_F)$



At

$t_p = 250 \mu s$

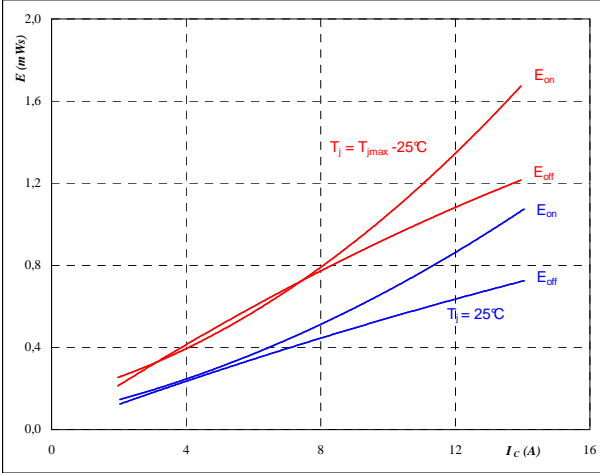


Brake

figure 5. IGBT

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

$$E = f(I_C)$$



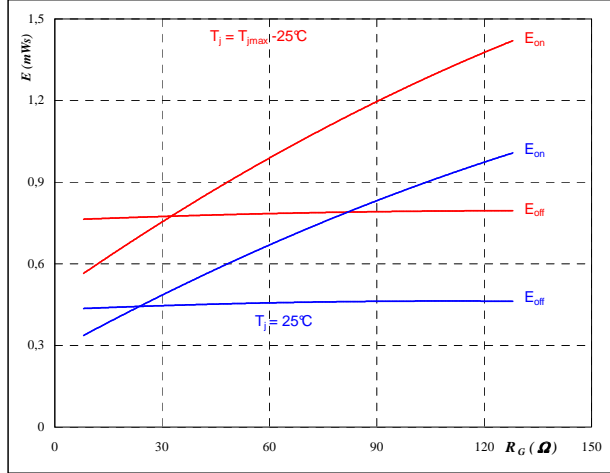
With an inductive load at

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

figure 6. IGBT

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

$$E = f(R_G)$$



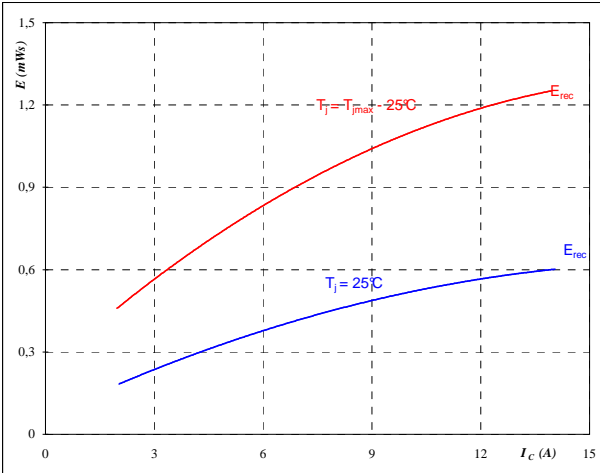
With an inductive load at

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

figure 7. FWD

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

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



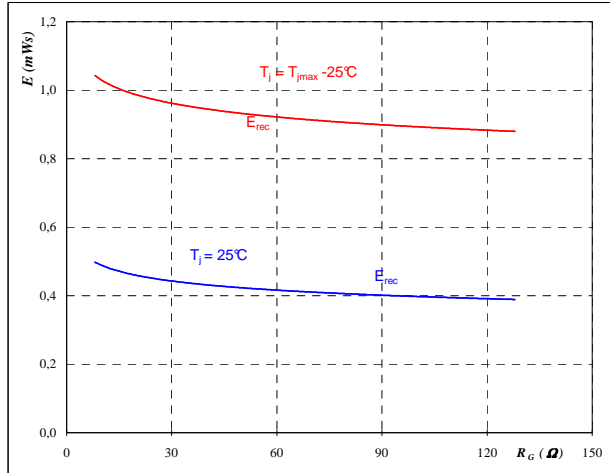
With an inductive load at

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

figure 8. FWD

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

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



With an inductive load at

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

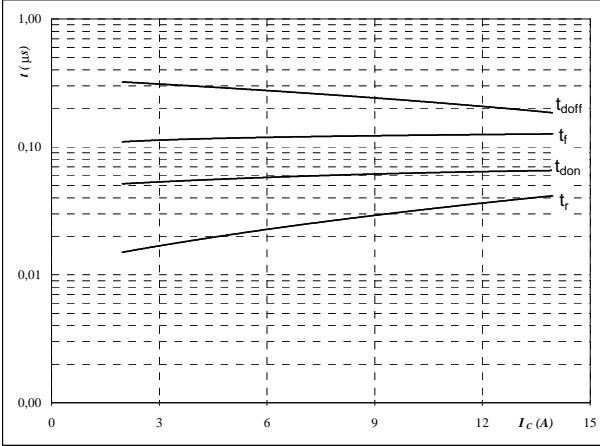


Brake

figure 9. IGBT

Typical switching times as a function of collector current

$$t = f(I_C)$$



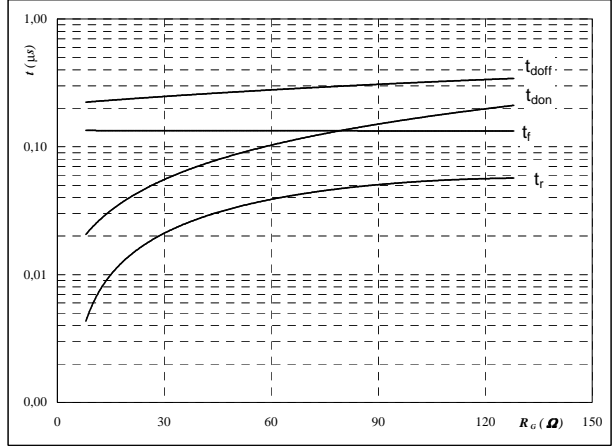
With an inductive load at

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

figure 10. IGBT

Typical switching times as a function of gate resistor

$$t = f(R_G)$$



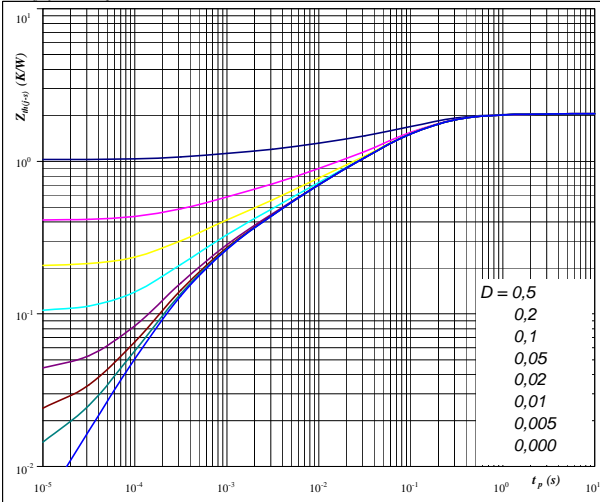
With an inductive load at

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

figure 11. IGBT

IGBT transient thermal impedance as a function of pulse width

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

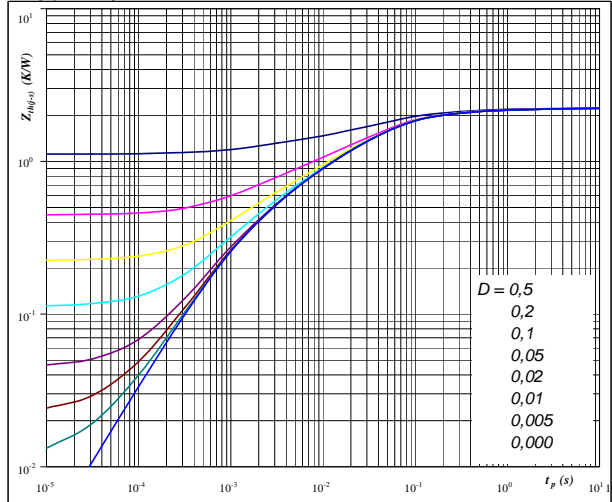


At $D = t_p / T$ phase-change material
 $R_{th(j-s)} = 2,05$ K/W $R_{th(j-s)} = 1,66$ K/W

figure 12. FWD

FWD transient thermal impedance as a function of pulse width

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



At $D = t_p / T$ phase-change material
 $R_{th(j-s)} = 2,23$ K/W $R_{th(j-s)} = 1,81$ K/W

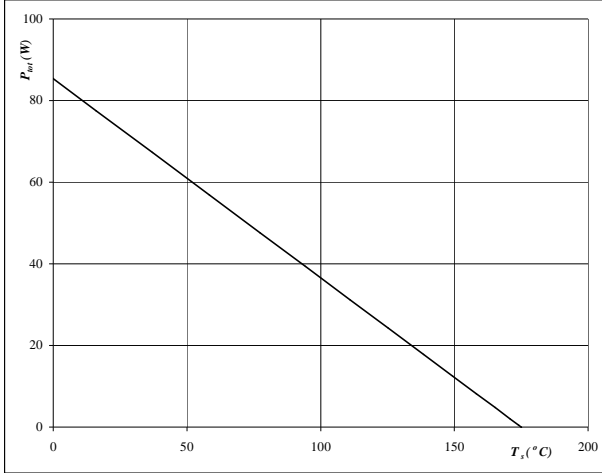


Brake

figure 13. IGBT

Power dissipation as a function of heatsink temperature

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

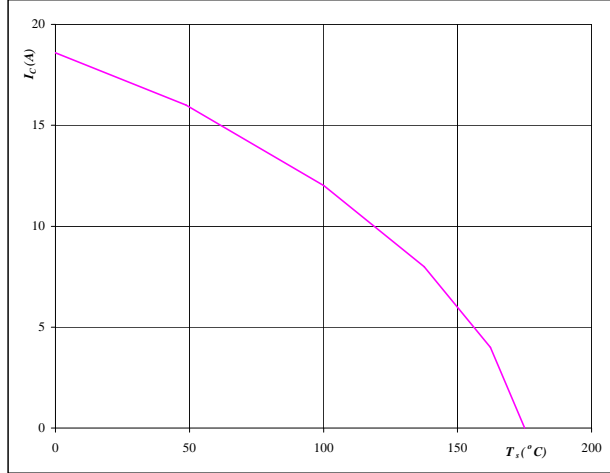


At
T_j = 175 °C

figure 14. IGBT

Collector current as a function of heatsink temperature

$$I_C = f(T_s)$$

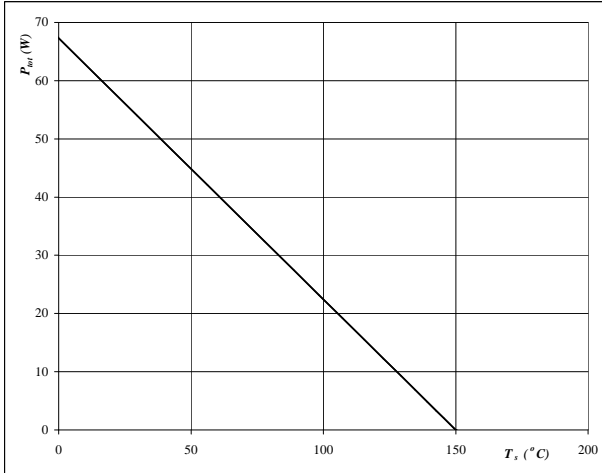


At
T_j = 175 °C
V_{GE} = 15 V

figure 15. FWD

Power dissipation as a function of heatsink temperature

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

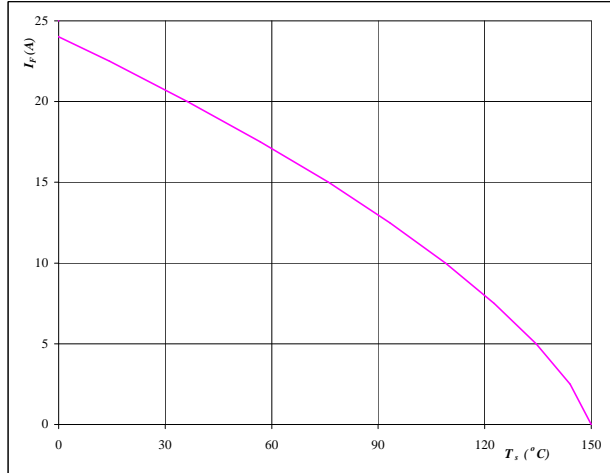


At
T_j = 150 °C

figure 16. FWD

Forward current as a function of heatsink temperature

$$I_F = f(T_s)$$



At
T_j = 150 °C

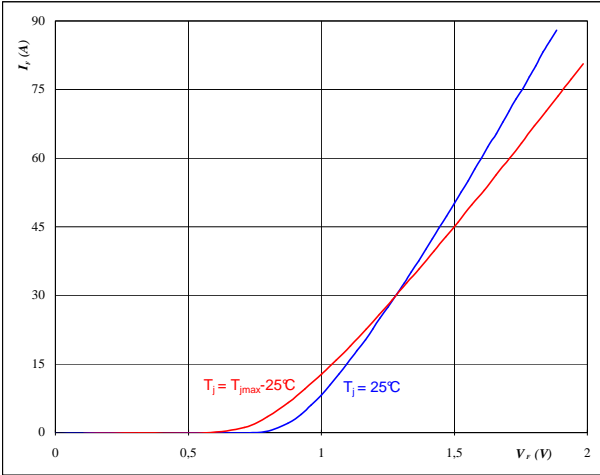


Input Rectifier Bridge

figure 1. Rectifier Diode

Typical diode forward current as a function of forward voltage

$I_F = f(V_F)$

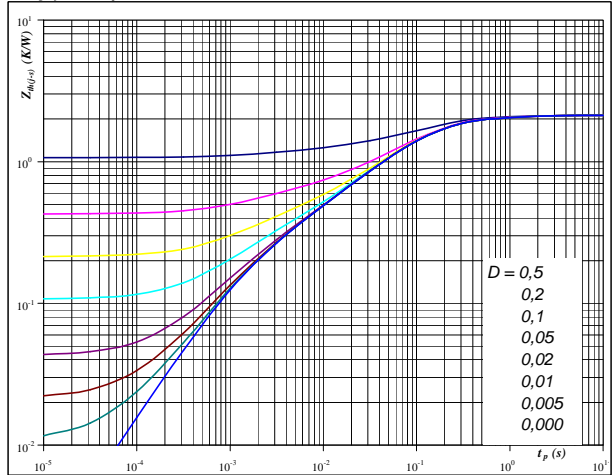


At
 $t_p = 250 \mu s$

figure 2. Rectifier Diode

Diode transient thermal impedance as a function of pulse width

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

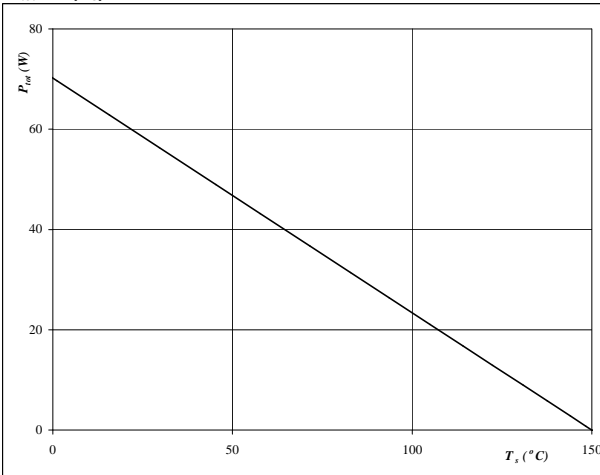


At
 $D = t_p / T$
 $R_{th(j-s)} = 2,10 \text{ K/W}$ $R_{th(j-s)} = 1,70 \text{ K/W}$

figure 3. Rectifier Diode

Power dissipation as a function of heatsink temperature

$P_{tot} = f(T_s)$

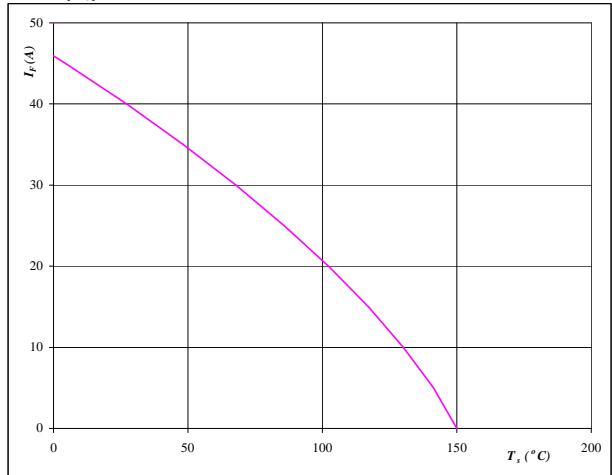


At
 $T_j = 150 \text{ °C}$

figure 4. Rectifier Diode

Forward current as a function of heatsink temperature

$I_F = f(T_s)$



At
 $T_j = 150 \text{ °C}$

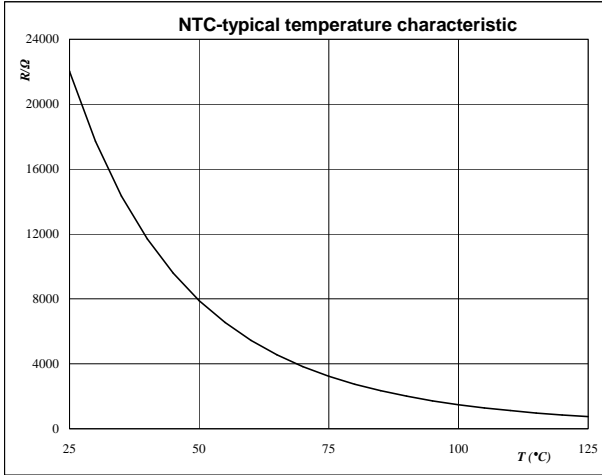


Thermistor

figure 1. Thermistor

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

$$R_T = f(T)$$





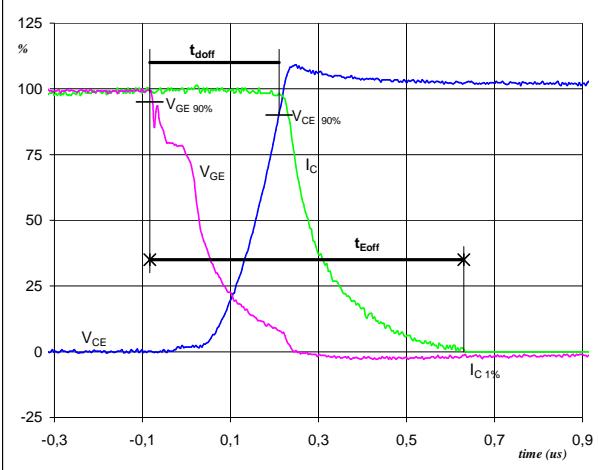
Switching Definitions Output Inverter

General conditions

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

figure 1. IGBT

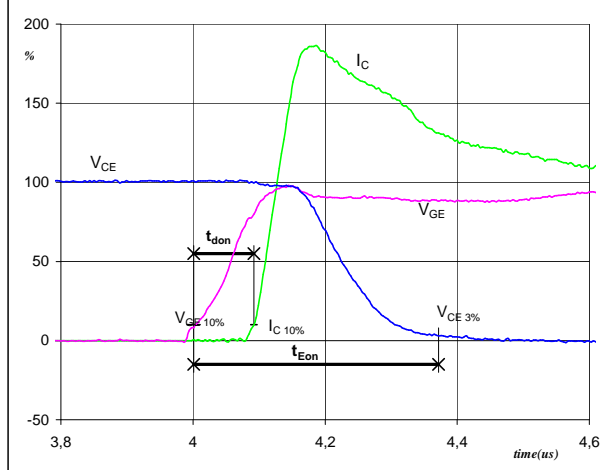
Turn-off Switching Waveforms & definition of t_{doff} t_{Eoff}
(t_{Eoff} = integrating time for E_{off})



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

figure 2. IGBT

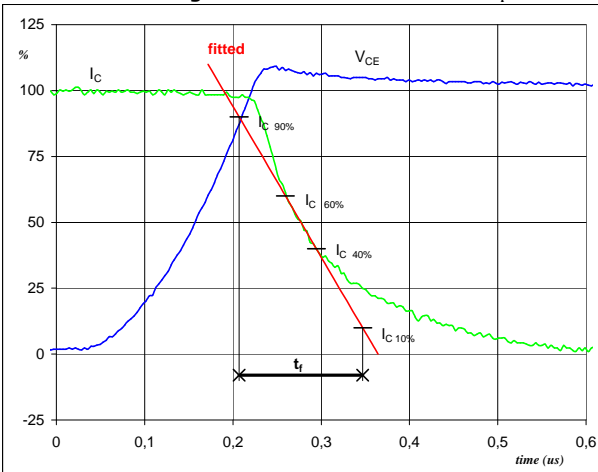
Turn-on Switching Waveforms & definition of t_{donr} t_{Eon}
(t_{Eon} = integrating time for E_{on})



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

figure 3. IGBT

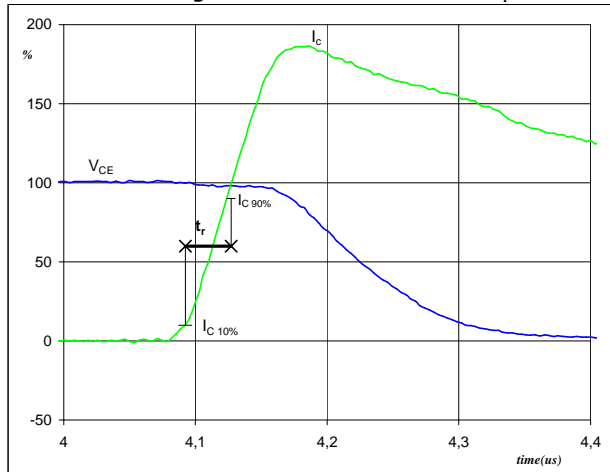
Turn-off Switching Waveforms & definition of t_f



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

figure 4. IGBT

Turn-on Switching Waveforms & definition of t_r

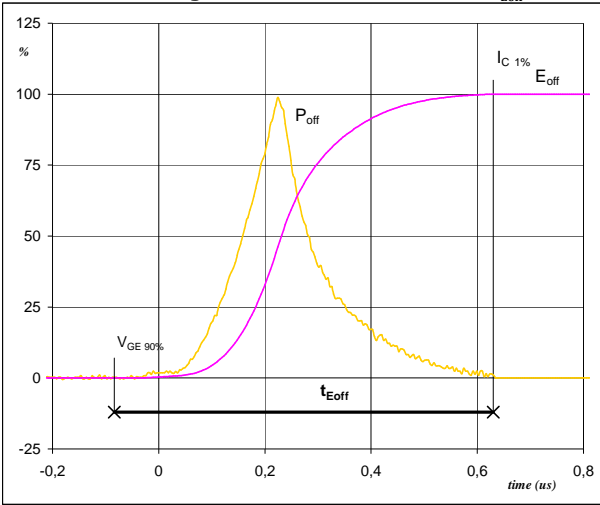


V_C (100%) =	600	V
I_C (100%) =	15	A
t_r =	0,03	μ s



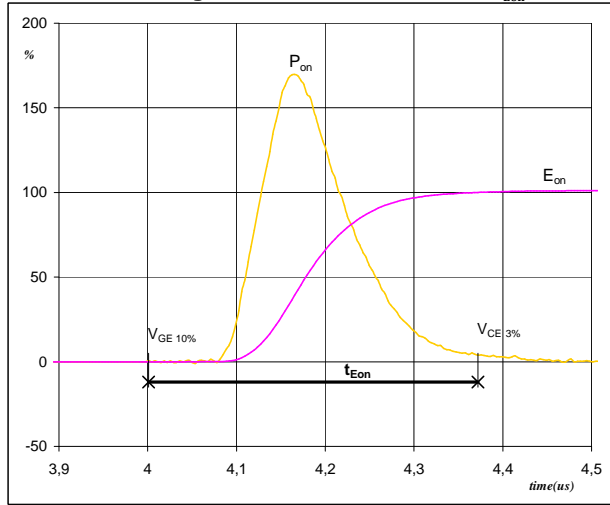
Switching Definitions Output Inverter

figure 5. IGBT
Turn-off Switching Waveforms & definition of t_{Eoff}



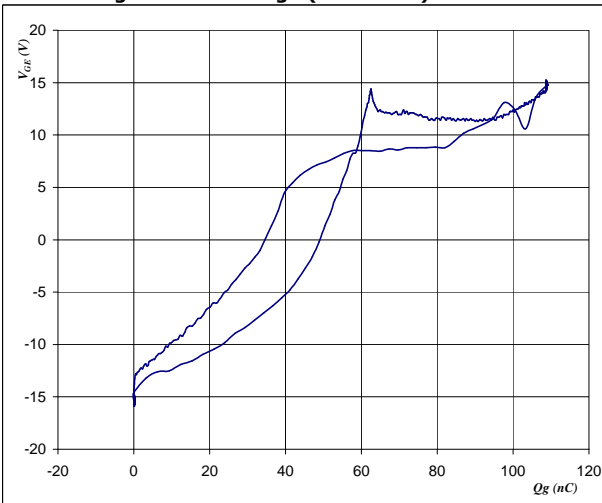
$P_{off} (100\%) = 9,02 \text{ kW}$
 $E_{off} (100\%) = 1,53 \text{ mJ}$
 $t_{Eoff} = 0,71 \text{ } \mu\text{s}$

figure 6. IGBT
Turn-on Switching Waveforms & definition of t_{Eon}



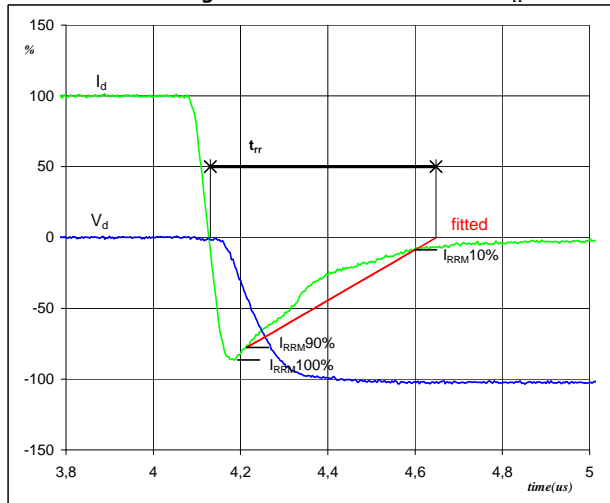
$P_{on} (100\%) = 9,02 \text{ kW}$
 $E_{on} (100\%) = 1,78 \text{ mJ}$
 $t_{Eon} = 0,37 \text{ } \mu\text{s}$

figure 7. 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. IGBT
Turn-off Switching Waveforms & definition of t_{rr}



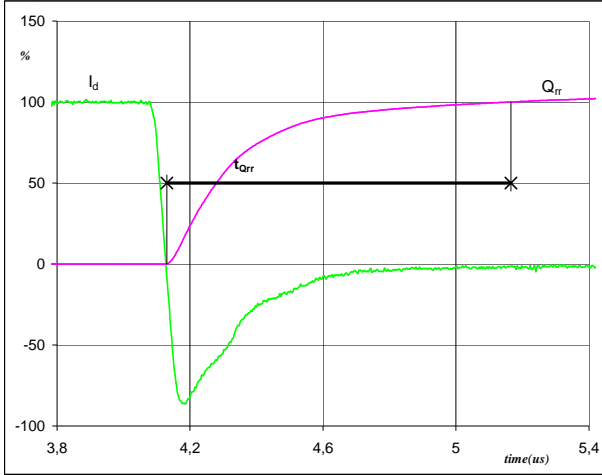
$V_d (100\%) = 600 \text{ V}$
 $I_d (100\%) = 15 \text{ A}$
 $I_{RRM} (100\%) = -13 \text{ A}$
 $t_{rr} = 0,51 \text{ } \mu\text{s}$



Switching Definitions Output Inverter

figure 9. FWD

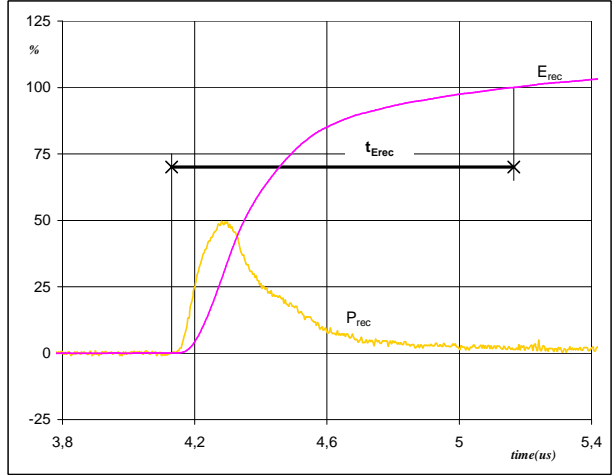
Turn-on Switching Waveforms & definition of t_{Qrr}
(t_{Qrr} = integrating time for Q_{rr})



I_d (100%) =	15	A
Q_{rr} (100%) =	3,04	μC
t_{Qrr} =	1,03	μs

figure 10. FWD


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

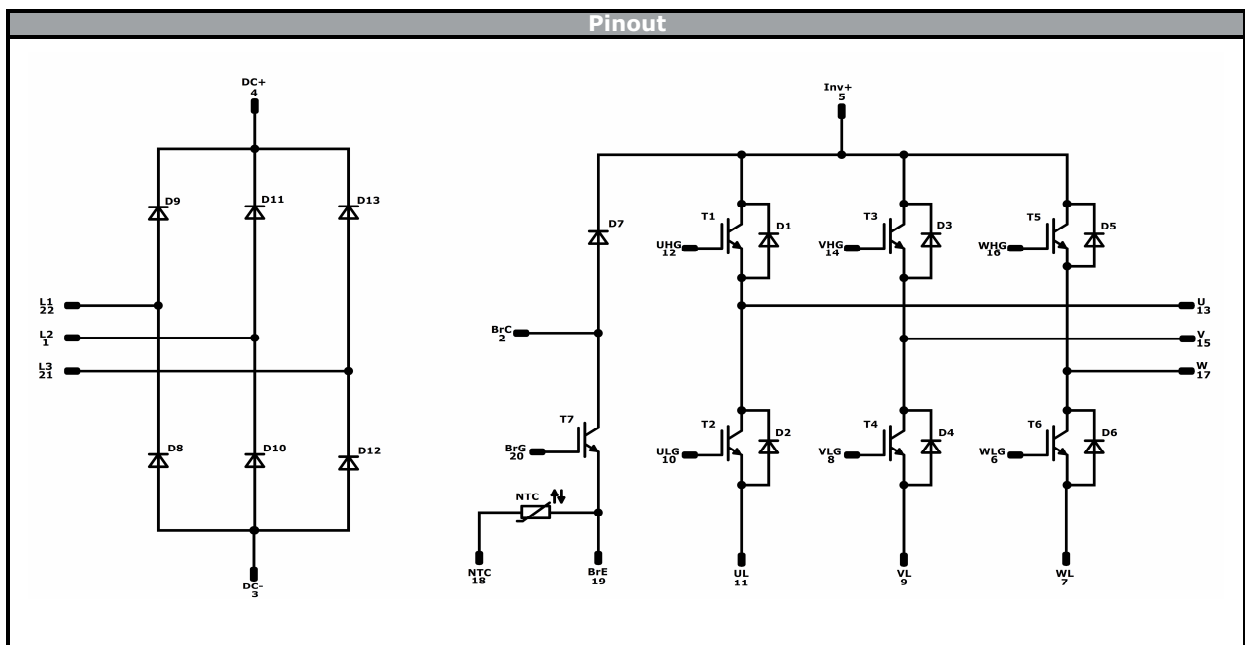
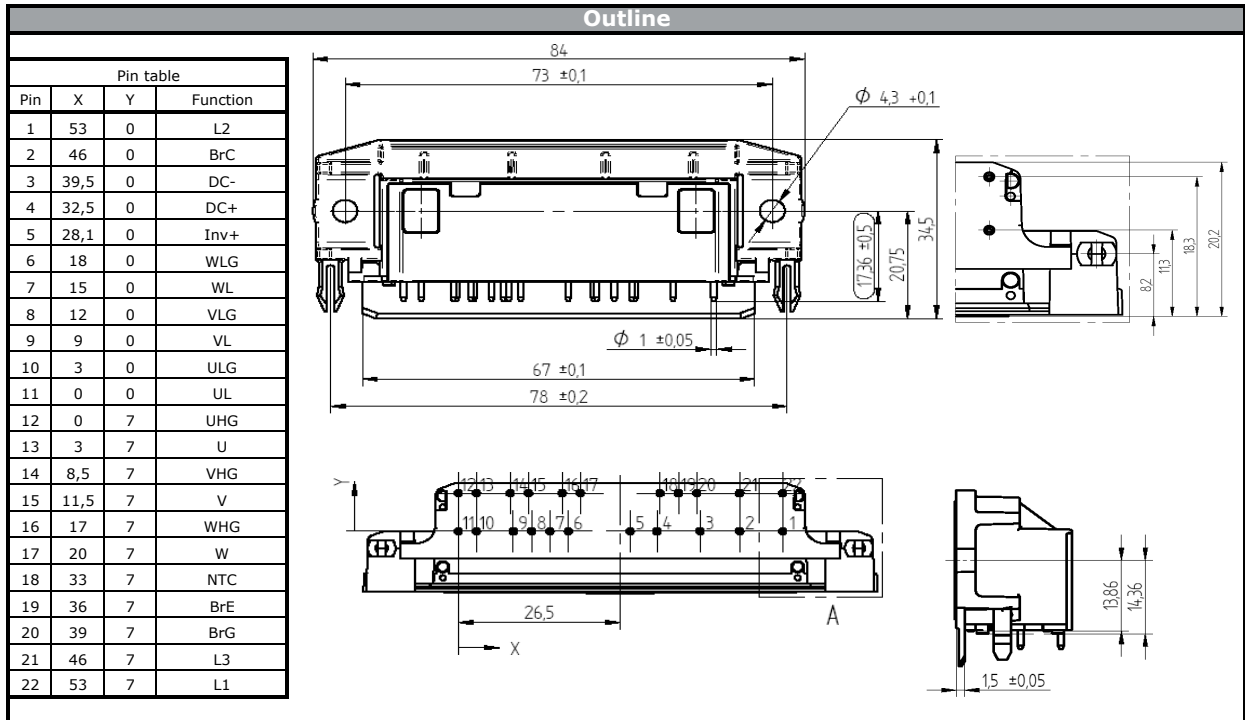


P_{rec} (100%) =	9,02	kW
E_{rec} (100%) =	1,22	mJ
t_{Erec} =	1,03	μs



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		
 VIN WWYY TTTTTTTTUL LLLL SSSS	Text	Vinco	Date code	Type	UL	Lot number	Serial
		VIN	WWYY	TTTTTTTT	UL	LLLL	SSSS
Datamatrix	Type	Lot number	Serial	Date code			
	TTTTTTTT	LLLL	SSSS	WWYY			




Identification					
ID	Component	Voltage	Current	Function	Comment
T1 - T6	IGBT	1200 V	15 A	Inverter Switch	
D1 - D6	FWD	1200 V	15 A	Inverter Diode	
T7	IGBT	1200 V	8 A	Brake Switch	
D7	FWD	1200 V	7,5 A	Brake Diode	
D8 - D13	Rectifier	1600 V	25 A	Rectifier Diode	
NTC	NTC			Thermistor	



Packaging instruction			
Standard packaging quantity (SPQ)	80	>SPQ Standard	<SPQ Sample

Handling instruction
Handling instructions for <i>flow</i> 90 0 packages see vincotech.com website.

Package data
Package data for <i>flow</i> 90 0 packages see vincotech.com website.

UL recognition and file number
This device is certified according to UL 1557 standard, UL file number E192116. For more information see vincotech.com website. 

Document No.:	Date:	Modification:	Pages
V23990-P630-A40-D3-14	23 Nov. 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.