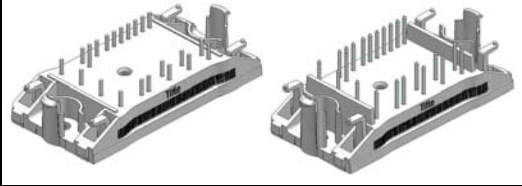
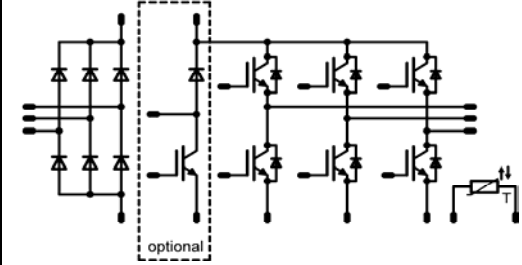


<b>flowPIM0 3rd Gen</b>	<b>1200V/8A</b>
<div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px; margin-bottom: 5px;"> <p style="text-align: center; background-color: #000080; color: white; margin: 0;"><b>Features</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>2 Clips housing in 12 and 17mm height</li> <li>Trench Fieldstop Technology IGBT4</li> <li>Optional w/o BRC</li> </ul> </div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px; margin-bottom: 5px;"> <p style="text-align: center; background-color: #000080; color: white; margin: 0;"><b>Target Applications</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Industrial Drives</li> <li>Embedded Generation</li> </ul> </div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px;"> <p style="text-align: center; background-color: #000080; color: white; margin: 0;"><b>Types</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>V23990-P849-A48-PM 12mm height</li> <li>V23990-P849-A49-PM 17mm height</li> <li>V23990-P849-C48-PM 12mm height; w/o BRC</li> <li>V23990-P849-C49-PM 17mm height; w/o BRC</li> </ul> </div>	<div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px; margin-bottom: 5px;"> <p style="text-align: center; background-color: #000080; color: white; margin: 0;"><b>flow0 Housing</b></p>  </div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px;"> <p style="text-align: center; background-color: #000080; color: white; margin: 0;"><b>Schematics</b></p>  </div>

## 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
Forward current per diode	$I_{FAV}$	DC current $T_h=80^{\circ}\text{C}$ $T_c=80^{\circ}\text{C}$	28	A
Surge forward current	$I_{FSM}$	$t_p=10\text{ms}$	220	A
I2t-value	$I^2t$		240	A2s
Power dissipation per Diode	$P_{tot}$	$T_j=T_{jmax}$ $T_h=80^{\circ}\text{C}$ $T_c=80^{\circ}\text{C}$	33	W
Maximum Junction Temperature	$T_{jmax}$		150	$^{\circ}\text{C}$
<b>Transistor Inverter</b>				
Collector-emitter 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	A
Repetitive peak collector current	$I_{Cpuls}$	$t_p$ limited by $T_{jmax}$	24	A
Power dissipation per IGBT	$P_{tot}$	$T_j=T_{jmax}$ $T_h=80^{\circ}\text{C}$ $T_c=80^{\circ}\text{C}$	44	W
Gate-emitter peak voltage	$V_{GE}$		$\pm 20$	V
Short circuit ratings	$t_{SC}$	$T_j \leq 150^{\circ}\text{C}$	10	$\mu\text{s}$
	$V_{CC}$	$V_{GE}=15\text{V}$	800	V
Maximum Junction Temperature	$T_{jmax}$		175	$^{\circ}\text{C}$

## Maximum Ratings

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

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

**Diode Inverter**

Peak Repetitive Reverse Voltage	$V_{RRM}$		1200	V
DC forward current	$I_F$	$T_j=T_{jmax}$ $T_n=80^{\circ}\text{C}$ $T_c=80^{\circ}\text{C}$	16	A
Repetitive peak forward current	$I_{FRM}$	tp limited by $T_{jmax}$	20	A
Power dissipation per Diode	$P_{tot}$	$T_j=T_{jmax}$ $T_n=80^{\circ}\text{C}$ $T_c=80^{\circ}\text{C}$	36	W
Maximum Junction Temperature	$T_{jmax}$		175	$^{\circ}\text{C}$

**Transistor BRC**

Collector-emitter voltage	$V_{CE}$		1200	V
DC collector current	$I_C$	$T_j=T_{jmax}$ $T_n=80^{\circ}\text{C}$ $T_c=80^{\circ}\text{C}$	8	A
Repetitive peak collector current	$I_{cpuls}$	tp limited by $T_{jmax}$ $T_n=80^{\circ}\text{C}$	12	A
Power dissipation per IGBT	$P_{tot}$	$T_j=T_{jmax}$ $T_n=80^{\circ}\text{C}$ $T_c=80^{\circ}\text{C}$	32	W
Gate-emitter peak voltage	$V_{GE}$		$\pm 20$	V
Short circuit ratings	$t_{SC}$	$T_j \leq 150^{\circ}\text{C}$	10	$\mu\text{s}$
	$V_{CC}$	$V_{GE}=15\text{V}$	800	V
Maximum Junction Temperature	$T_{jmax}$		175	$^{\circ}\text{C}$

**Diode BRC**

Peak Repetitive Reverse Voltage	$V_{RRM}$		1200	V
DC forward current	$I_F$	$T_j=T_{jmax}$ $T_n=80^{\circ}\text{C}$ $T_c=80^{\circ}\text{C}$	7	A
Repetitive peak forward current	$I_{FRM}$	tp limited by $T_{jmax}$ $T_n=80^{\circ}\text{C}$	6	A
Power dissipation per Diode	$P_{tot}$	$T_j=T_{jmax}$ $T_n=80^{\circ}\text{C}$ $T_c=80^{\circ}\text{C}$	18	W
Maximum Junction Temperature	$T_{jmax}$		150	$^{\circ}\text{C}$

**Thermal properties**

Storage temperature	$T_{stg}$		-40...+125	$^{\circ}\text{C}$
Operation temperature	$T_{jop}$		-40...+125	$^{\circ}\text{C}$

**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

**Characteristic Values**

Parameter	Symbol	Conditions					Value			Unit
		$V_{GE}(V)$ or $V_{GS}(V)$	$V_c(V)$ or $V_{CE}(V)$ or $V_{DS}(V)$	$I_c(A)$ or $I_e(A)$ or $I_b(A)$	$T(^{\circ}C)$	Min	Typ	Max		
<b>Input Rectifier Diode</b>										
Forward voltage	$V_F$				30	$T_J=25^{\circ}C$ $T_J=125^{\circ}C$	1	1,22 1,19	1,9	V
Threshold voltage (for power loss calc. only)	$V_{td}$				30	$T_J=25^{\circ}C$ $T_J=125^{\circ}C$		0,93 0,81		V
Slope resistance (for power loss calc. only)	$r_t$					$T_J=25^{\circ}C$ $T_J=125^{\circ}C$		0,009 0,013		$\Omega$
Reverse current	$I_r$			1600		$T_J=25^{\circ}C$ $T_J=150^{\circ}C$			0,1	mA
Thermal resistance chip to heatsink per chip	$R_{th,JH}$	Thermal grease thickness $\leq 50\mu m$ $\lambda = 1 W/mK$						2,12		K/W
<b>Transistor Inverter</b>										
Gate emitter threshold voltage	$V_{GE(th)}$	$V_{CE}=V_{GE}$			0,0003	$T_J=25^{\circ}C$ $T_J=125^{\circ}C$	5	5,8	6,5	V
Collector-emitter saturation voltage	$V_{CE(sat)}$				8	$T_J=25^{\circ}C$ $T_J=125^{\circ}C$	1,6	1,87 2,20	2,35	V
Collector-emitter cut-off current incl. Diode	$I_{CES}$		0	1200		$T_J=25^{\circ}C$ $T_J=125^{\circ}C$			0,05	mA
Gate-emitter leakage current	$I_{GES}$		20	0		$T_J=25^{\circ}C$ $T_J=125^{\circ}C$			200	nA
Integrated Gate resistor	$R_{gint}$							none		$\Omega$
Turn-on delay time	$t_{d(on)}$	$R_{gon}=32\Omega$ $R_{goff}=32\Omega$	15	600	8	$T_J=25^{\circ}C$ $T_J=125^{\circ}C$		71		ns
Rise time	$t_r$					$T_J=25^{\circ}C$ $T_J=125^{\circ}C$		23		ns
Turn-off delay time	$t_{d(off)}$					$T_J=25^{\circ}C$ $T_J=125^{\circ}C$		236		ns
Fall time	$t_f$					$T_J=25^{\circ}C$ $T_J=125^{\circ}C$		108		ns
Turn-on energy loss per pulse	$E_{on}$					$T_J=25^{\circ}C$ $T_J=125^{\circ}C$		0,75		mWs
Turn-off energy loss per pulse	$E_{off}$	$T_J=25^{\circ}C$ $T_J=125^{\circ}C$		0,62		mWs				
Input capacitance	$C_{ies}$							490		pF
Output capacitance	$C_{oss}$	$f=1MHz$	0	25		$T_J=25^{\circ}C$		50		pF
Reverse transfer capacitance	$C_{rss}$							30		pF
Gate charge	$Q_{Gate}$	$V_{CC}=960V$	$\pm 15$		8	$T_J=25^{\circ}C$		53		nC
Thermal resistance chip to heatsink per chip	$R_{th,JH}$	Thermal grease thickness $\leq 50\mu m$ $\lambda = 1 W/mK$						2,16		K/W
<b>Diode Inverter</b>										
Diode forward voltage	$V_F$				10	$T_J=25^{\circ}C$ $T_J=125^{\circ}C$	1,35	1,70 1,66	2,2	V
Reverse leakage current	$I_{rm}$			1200		$T_J=25^{\circ}C$ $T_J=125^{\circ}C$		2,7		mA
Peak reverse recovery current	$I_{RRM}$	$R_{gon}=32\Omega$	15	600	10	$T_J=25^{\circ}C$ $T_J=125^{\circ}C$		10		A
Reverse recovery time	$t_{rr}$					$T_J=25^{\circ}C$ $T_J=125^{\circ}C$		383		ns
Reverse recovered charge	$Q_{rr}$					$T_J=25^{\circ}C$ $T_J=125^{\circ}C$		1,569		$\mu C$
Peak rate of fall of recovery current	$di(rec)max/dt$					$T_J=25^{\circ}C$ $T_J=125^{\circ}C$		69		A/ms
Reverse recovered energy	$E_{rec}$					$T_J=25^{\circ}C$ $T_J=125^{\circ}C$		0,63		mWs
Thermal resistance chip to heatsink per chip	$R_{th,JH}$	Thermal grease thickness $\leq 50\mu m$ $\lambda = 1 W/mK$						2,68		K/W

**Characteristic Values**

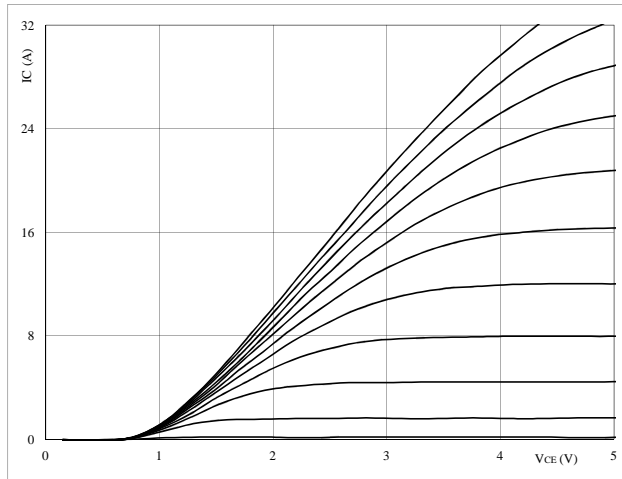
Parameter	Symbol	Conditions					Value			Unit				
		$V_{GE}(V)$ or $V_{GS}(V)$	$V_A(V)$ or $V_{CE}(V)$ or $V_{DS}(V)$	$I_C(A)$ or $I_F(A)$ or $I_B(A)$	$T(^{\circ}C)$	Min	Typ	Max						
<b>Transistor BRC</b>														
Gate emitter threshold voltage	$V_{GE(th)}$	VCE=VGE			0,00015	T <sub>J</sub> =25°C T <sub>J</sub> =125°C	5	5,8	6,5	V				
Collector-emitter saturation voltage	$V_{CE(sat)}$		15		4	T <sub>J</sub> =25°C T <sub>J</sub> =125°C	1,6	1,96 2,17	2,2	V				
Collector-emitter cut-off	$I_{CES}$		0	1200		T <sub>J</sub> =25°C T <sub>J</sub> =125°C			0,05	mA				
Gate-emitter leakage current	$I_{GES}$		20	0		T <sub>J</sub> =25°C T <sub>J</sub> =125°C			200	nA				
Integrated Gate resistor	$R_{gint}$							none		Ω				
Turn-on delay time	$t_{d(on)}$	R <sub>gon</sub> =64Ohm R <sub>goff</sub> =64Ohm	15	600	4	T <sub>J</sub> =25°C T <sub>J</sub> =125°C		90		ns				
Rise time	$t_r$					T <sub>J</sub> =25°C T <sub>J</sub> =125°C		24		ns				
Turn-off delay time	$t_{d(off)}$					T <sub>J</sub> =25°C T <sub>J</sub> =125°C		226		ns				
Fall time	$t_f$					T <sub>J</sub> =25°C T <sub>J</sub> =125°C		99		ns				
Turn-on energy loss per pulse	$E_{on}$					T <sub>J</sub> =25°C T <sub>J</sub> =125°C		0,34		mWs				
Turn-off energy loss per pulse	$E_{off}$					T <sub>J</sub> =25°C T <sub>J</sub> =125°C		0,30		mWs				
Input capacitance	$C_{iES}$											250		pF
Output capacitance	$C_{oSS}$	f=1MHz	0	25		T <sub>J</sub> =25°C		25		pF				
Reverse transfer capacitance	$C_{rSS}$							15		pF				
Gate charge	$Q_{Gate}$		15	960	4	T <sub>J</sub> =25°C		25		nC				
Thermal resistance chip to heatsink per chip	$R_{thJH}$	Thermal grease thickness≤50um λ = 1 W/mK						2,93		K/W				
<b>Diode BRC</b>														
Diode forward voltage	$V_F$				4	T <sub>J</sub> =25°C T <sub>J</sub> =125°C	1	1,91 1,84	2,35	V				
Reverse leakage current	$I_r$			1200					250	mA				
Peak reverse recovery current	$I_{RRM}$	R <sub>gon</sub> =64Ohm	15	600	4	T <sub>J</sub> =25°C T <sub>J</sub> =125°C		5		A				
Reverse recovery time	$t_{rr}$					T <sub>J</sub> =25°C T <sub>J</sub> =125°C		446		ns				
Reverse recovered charge	$Q_{rr}$					T <sub>J</sub> =25°C T <sub>J</sub> =125°C		0,76		uC				
Peak rate of fall of recovery current	$di(rec)max/dt$					T <sub>J</sub> =25°C T <sub>J</sub> =125°C		40		A/ms				
Reverse recovery energy	$E_{rec}$					T <sub>J</sub> =25°C T <sub>J</sub> =125°C		0,32		mWs				
Thermal resistance chip to heatsink per chip	$R_{thJH}$					Thermal grease thickness≤50um λ = 1 W/mK						3,98		K/W
<b>Thermistor</b>														
Rated resistance	$R_{25}$	Tol. ±13%				T <sub>J</sub> =25°C	19,1	22	24,9	kΩ				
	$R_{100}$	Tol. ±5%				T <sub>J</sub> =100°C	1411	1486	1560					
Power dissipation given Epcos-Typ	P					T <sub>J</sub> =25°C		210		mW				
B-value	$B_{(25/100)}$	Tol. ±3%				T <sub>J</sub> =25°C		4000		K				

## Output Inverter

**Figure 1** Output inverter IGBT

**Typical output characteristics**

$I_C = f(V_{CE})$

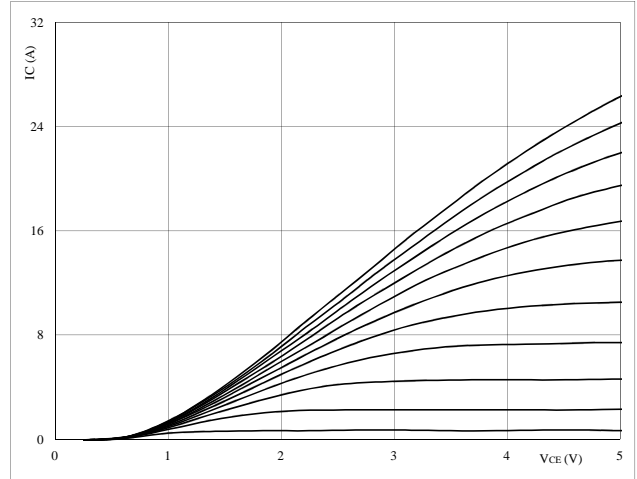


**At**  
 $t_p = 250 \mu s$   
 $T_J = 25 \text{ }^\circ C$   
 VGE from 7 V to 17 V in steps of 1 V

**Figure 2** Output inverter IGBT

**Typical output characteristics**

$I_C = f(V_{CE})$

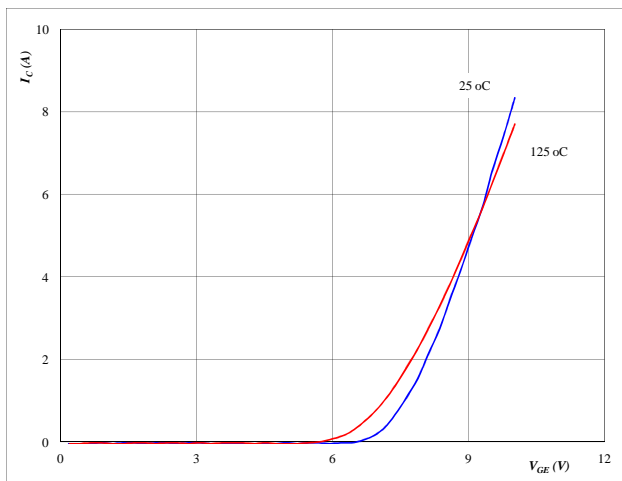


**At**  
 $t_p = 250 \mu s$   
 $T_J = 125 \text{ }^\circ C$   
 VGE from 7 V to 17 V in steps of 1 V

**Figure 3** Output inverter IGBT

**Typical transfer characteristics**

$I_C = f(V_{GE})$

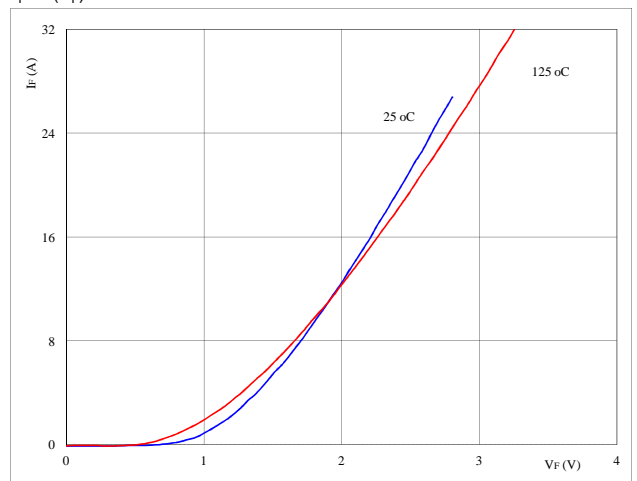


**At**  
 $t_p = 250 \mu s$   
 $V_{CE} = 10 V$

**Figure 4** Output inverter FRED

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

$I_F = f(V_F)$

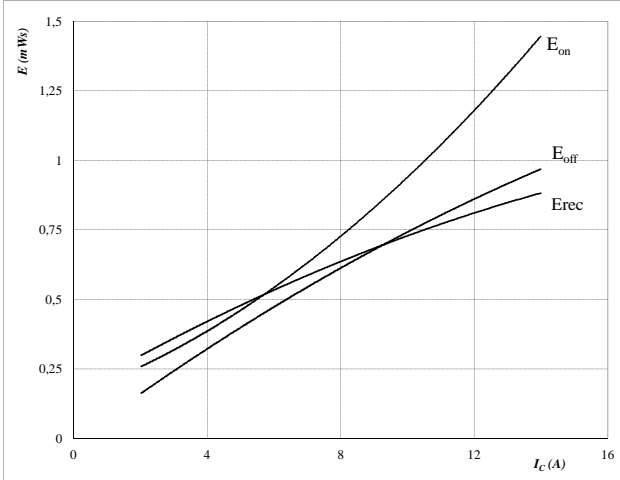


**At**  
 $t_p = 250 \mu s$

## Output Inverter

Figure 5 Output inverter IGBT

Typical switching energy losses  
as a function of collector current  
 $E = f(I_C)$

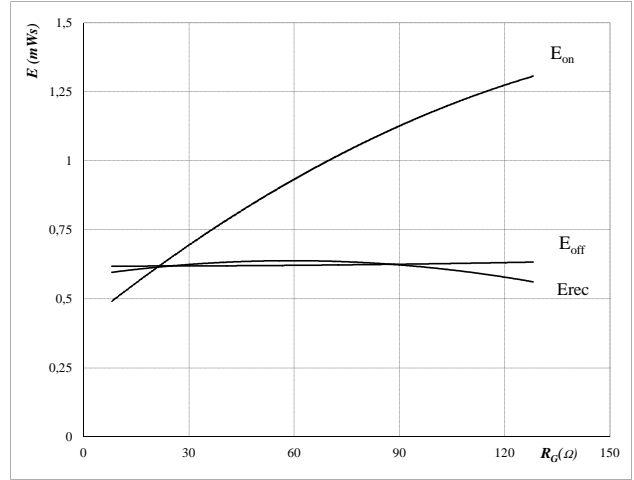


With an inductive load at

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

Figure 6 Output inverter IGBT

Typical switching energy losses  
as a function of gate resistor  
 $E = f(R_G)$

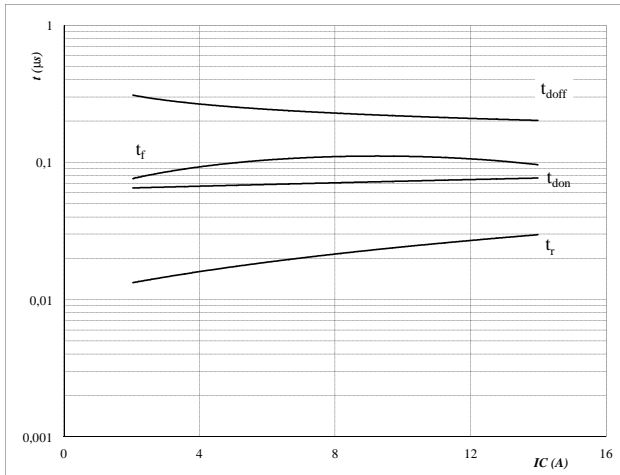


With an inductive load at

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

Figure 7 Output inverter IGBT

Typical switching times as a  
function of collector current  
 $t = f(I_C)$

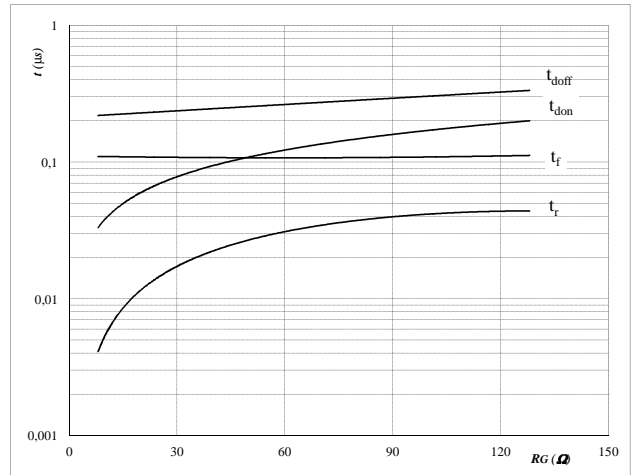


With an inductive load at

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

Figure 8 Output inverter IGBT

Typical switching times as a  
function of gate resistor  
 $t = f(R_G)$



With an inductive load at

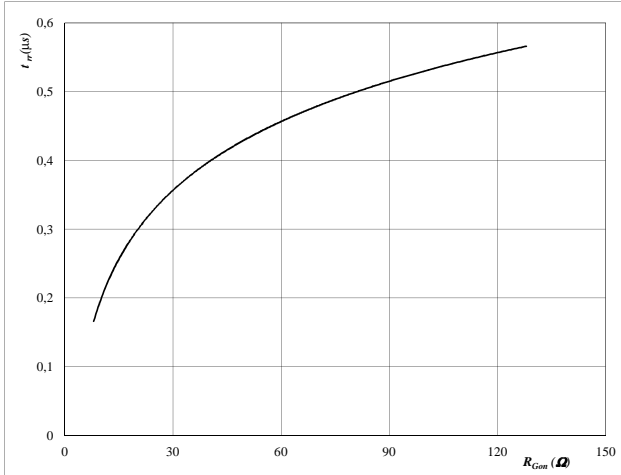
$T_J = 125 \text{ } ^\circ\text{C}$   
 $V_{CE} = 600 \text{ V}$   
 $V_{GE} = \pm 15 \text{ V}$   
 $I_C = 8 \text{ A}$

## Output Inverter

Figure 9 Output inverter FRED diode

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

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

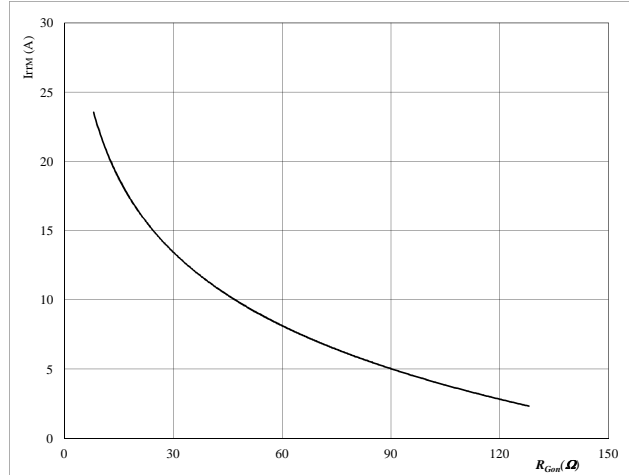


At  
 $T_j = 125 \text{ } ^\circ\text{C}$   
 $V_R = 600 \text{ V}$   
 $I_F = 8 \text{ A}$   
 $V_{GE} = \pm 15 \text{ V}$

Figure 10 Output inverter FRED diode

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

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

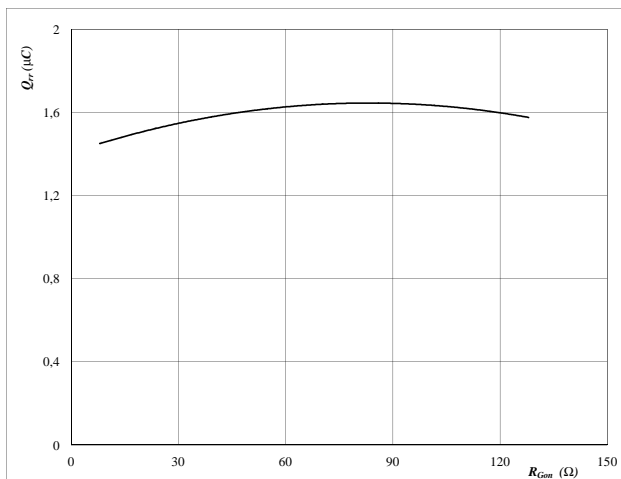


At  
 $T_j = 125 \text{ } ^\circ\text{C}$   
 $V_R = 600 \text{ V}$   
 $I_F = 8 \text{ A}$   
 $V_{GE} = \pm 15 \text{ V}$

Figure 11 Output inverter FRED diode

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

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

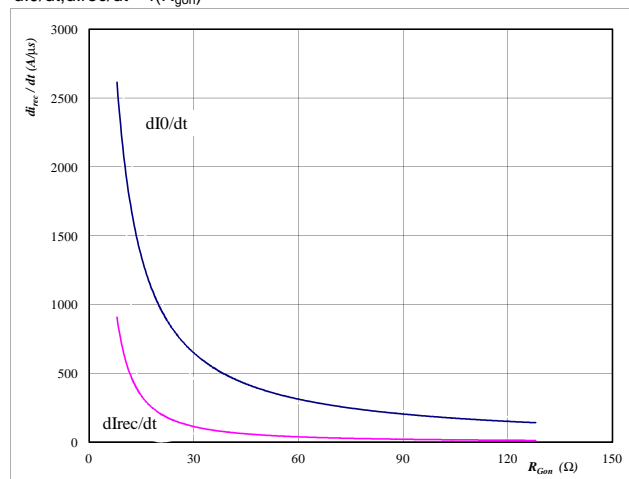


At  
 $T_j = 125 \text{ } ^\circ\text{C}$   
 $V_R = 600 \text{ V}$   
 $I_F = 8 \text{ A}$   
 $V_{GE} = \pm 15 \text{ V}$

Figure 12 Output inverter FRED diode

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

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



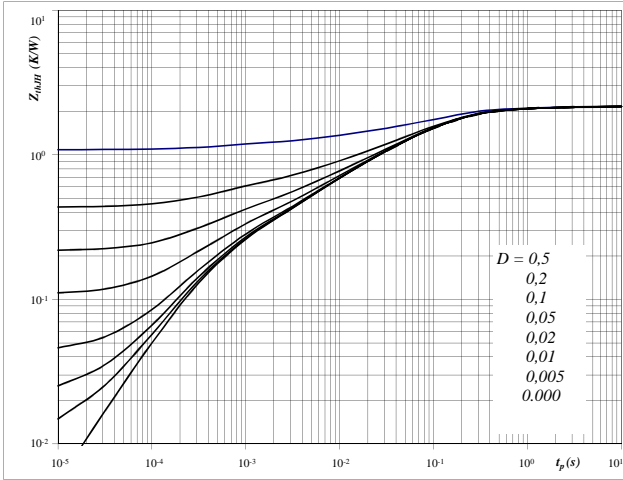
At  
 $T_j = 125 \text{ } ^\circ\text{C}$   
 $V_R = 600 \text{ V}$   
 $I_F = 8 \text{ A}$   
 $V_{GE} = \pm 15 \text{ V}$

## Output Inverter

Figure 13

IGBT transient thermal impedance  
as a function of pulse width

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



With

$$D = tp / T$$

$$R_{thJH} = 2,16 \quad \text{K/W}$$

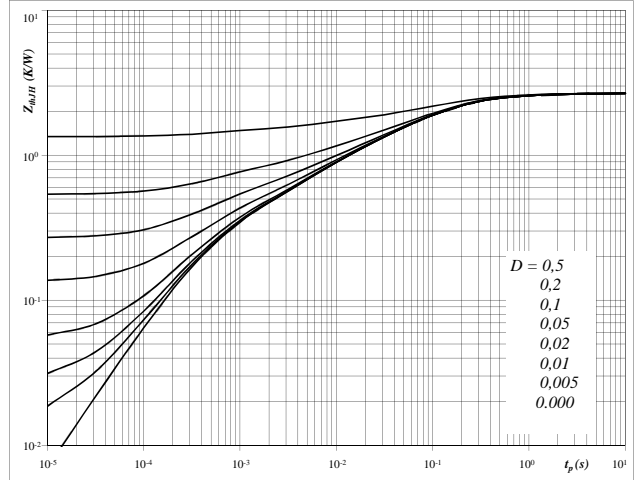
IGBT thermal model values

R (C/W)	Tau (s)
0,05	4,1E+00
0,25	5,5E-01
0,99	1,0E-01
0,45	1,9E-02
0,24	3,3E-03
0,18	4,0E-04

Figure 14

FRED transient thermal impedance  
as a function of pulse width

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



With

$$D = tp / T$$

$$R_{thJH} = 2,68 \quad \text{K/W}$$

FRED thermal model values

R (C/W)	Tau (s)
0,05	7,9E+00
0,27	7,3E-01
1,07	1,3E-01
0,69	2,5E-02
0,36	3,6E-03
0,25	4,3E-04

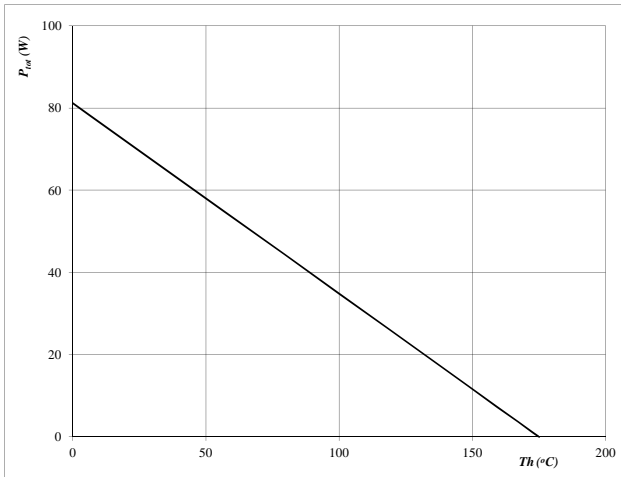


## Output Inverter

Figure 15 Output inverter IGBT

Power dissipation as a function of heatsink temperature

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

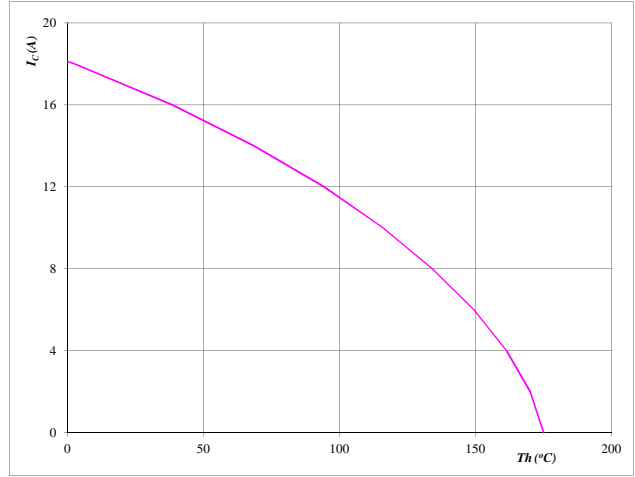


At  
 $T_j = 175$  °C

Figure 16 Output inverter IGBT

Collector current as a function of heatsink temperature

$$I_C = f(T_h)$$

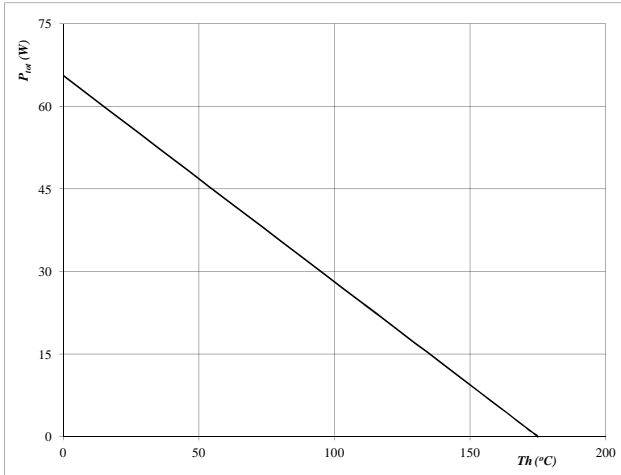


At  
 $T_j = 175$  °C  
 $V_{GE} = 15$  V

Figure 17 Output inverter FRED

Power dissipation as a function of heatsink temperature

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

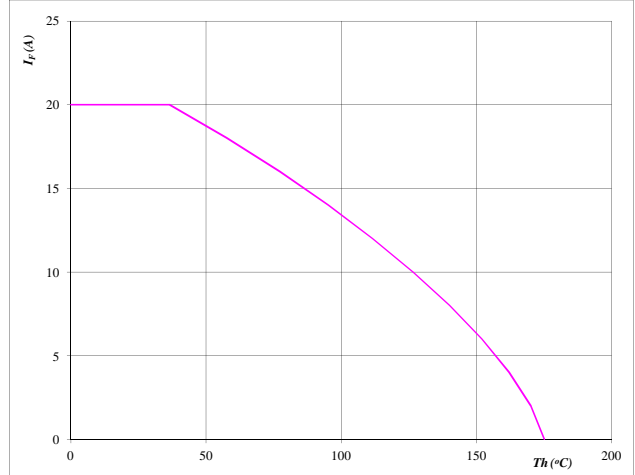


At  
 $T_j = 175$  °C

Figure 18 Output inverter FRED

Forward current as a function of heatsink temperature

$$I_F = f(T_h)$$



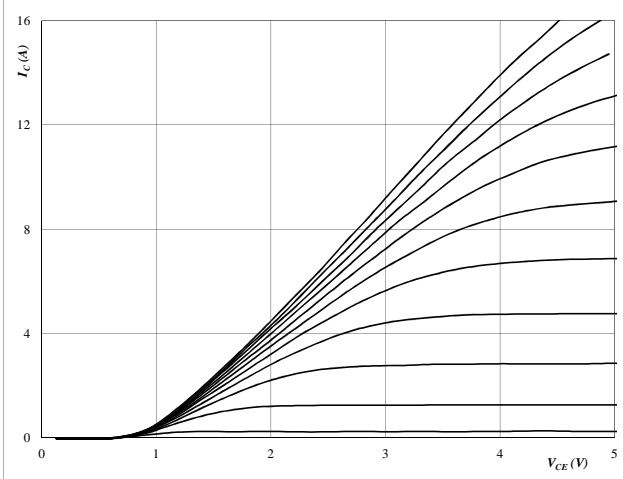
At  
 $T_j = 175$  °C

## Brake

**Figure 1** Brake IGBT

**Typical output characteristics**

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



At

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

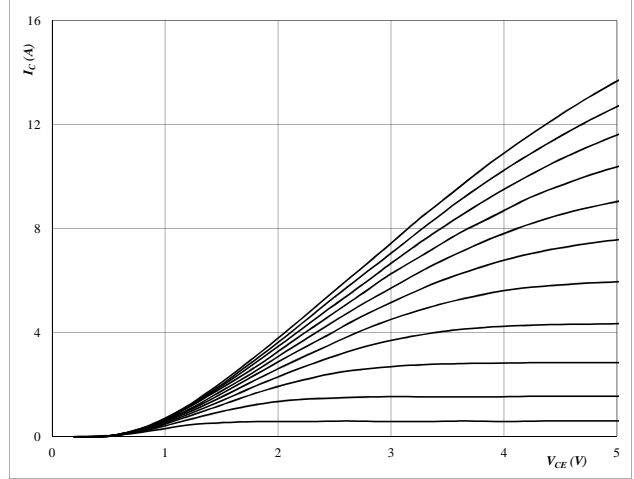
$$T_j = 25 \text{ }^\circ\text{C}$$

V<sub>GE</sub> from 7 V to 17 V in steps of 1 V

**Figure 2** Brake IGBT

**Typical output characteristics**

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



At

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

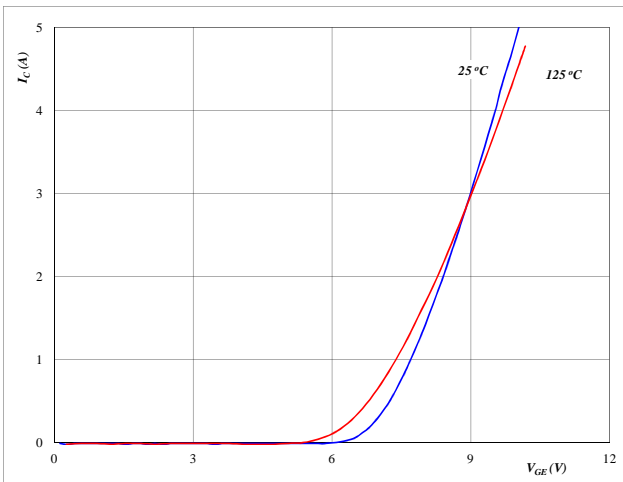
$$T_j = 125 \text{ }^\circ\text{C}$$

V<sub>GE</sub> from 7 V to 17 V in steps of 1 V

**Figure 3** Brake IGBT

**Typical transfer characteristics**

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



At

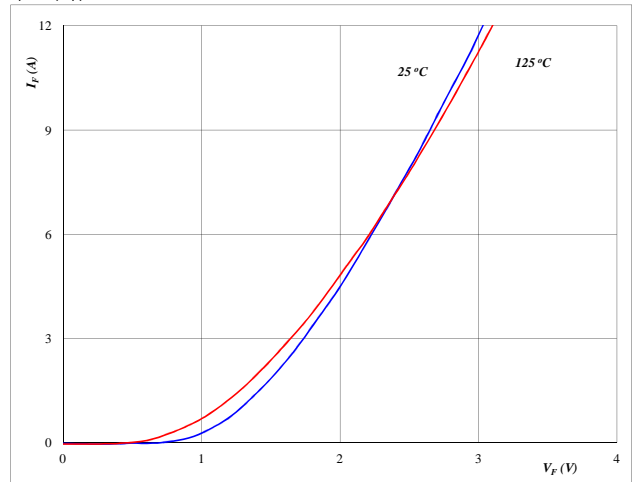
$$t_p = 250 \mu\text{s}$$

$$V_{CE} = 10 \text{ V}$$

**Figure 4** Brake FRED

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

$$I_F = f(V_F)$$



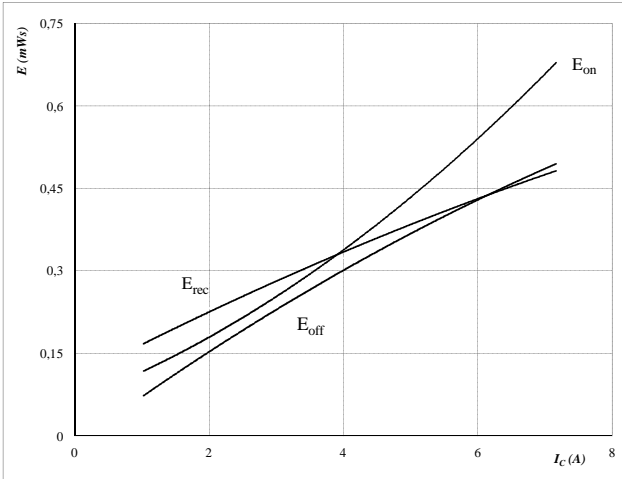
At

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

## Brake

Figure 5 Brake IGBT

Typical switching energy losses  
as a function of collector current  
 $E = f(I_C)$

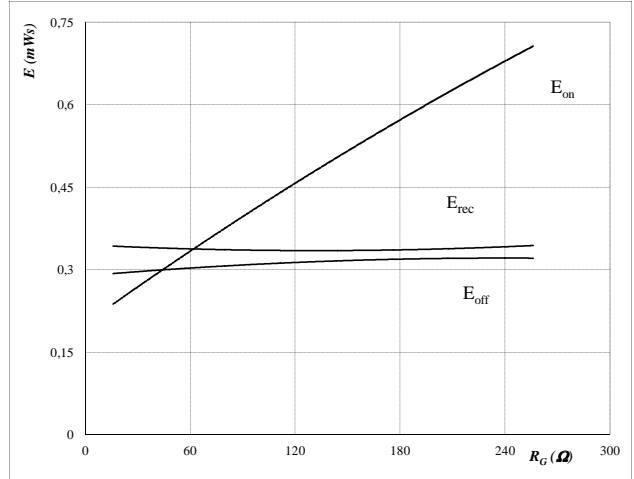


With an inductive load at

$T_j = 125 \text{ } ^\circ\text{C}$   
 $V_{CE} = 600 \text{ V}$   
 $V_{GE} = \pm 15 \text{ V}$   
 $R_{gon} = 64 \text{ } \Omega$   
 $R_{goff} = 64 \text{ } \Omega$

Figure 6 Brake IGBT

Typical switching energy losses  
as a function of gate resistor  
 $E = f(R_G)$

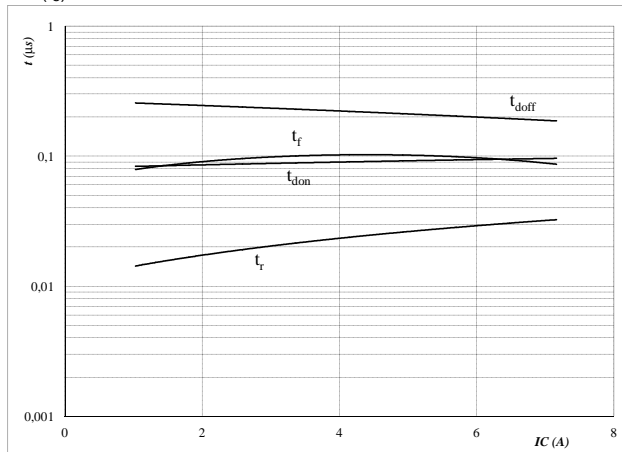


With an inductive load at

$T_j = 125 \text{ } ^\circ\text{C}$   
 $V_{CE} = 600 \text{ V}$   
 $V_{GE} = \pm 15 \text{ V}$   
 $I_C = 4 \text{ A}$

Figure 7 Brake IGBT

Typical switching times as a  
function of collector current  
 $t = f(I_C)$

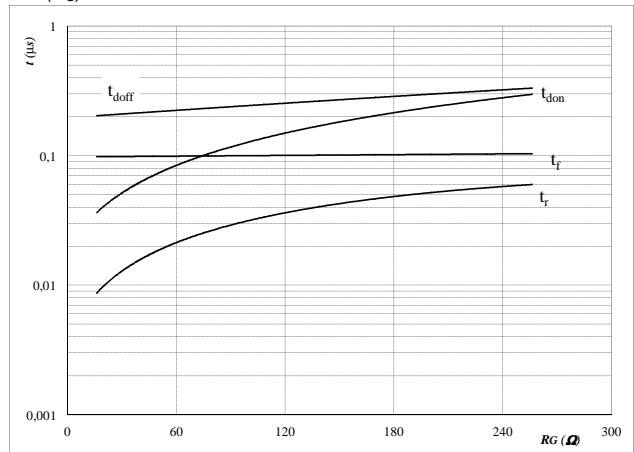


With an inductive load at

$T_j = 125 \text{ } ^\circ\text{C}$   
 $V_{CE} = 600 \text{ V}$   
 $V_{GE} = \pm 15 \text{ V}$   
 $R_{gon} = 64 \text{ } \Omega$   
 $R_{goff} = 64 \text{ } \Omega$

Figure 8 Brake IGBT

Typical switching times as a  
function of gate resistor  
 $t = f(R_G)$



With an inductive load at

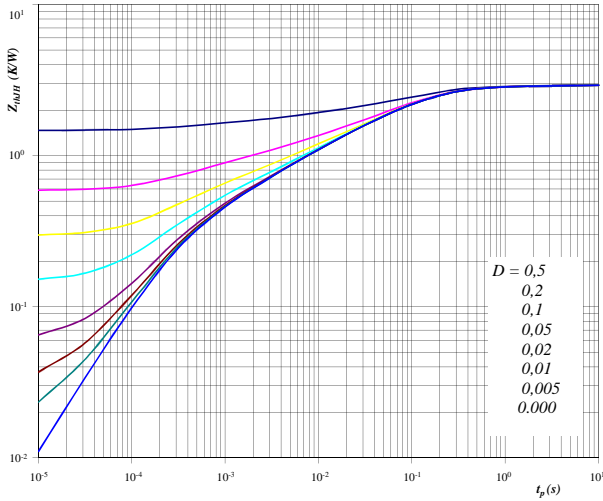
$T_j = 125 \text{ } ^\circ\text{C}$   
 $V_{CE} = 600 \text{ V}$   
 $V_{GE} = \pm 15 \text{ V}$   
 $I_C = 4 \text{ A}$

# Brake

**Figure 9**

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

$Z_{thJH} = f(t_p)$

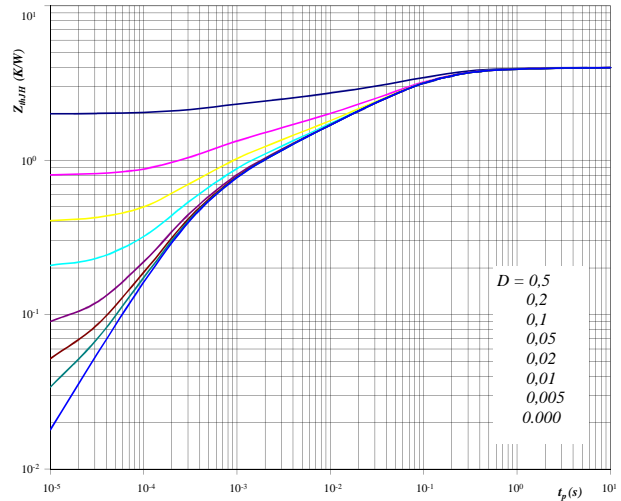


With  
 $D = \quad t_p / T$   
 $R_{thJH} = \quad 2,93 \quad K/W$

**Figure 10**

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

$Z_{thJH} = f(t_p)$



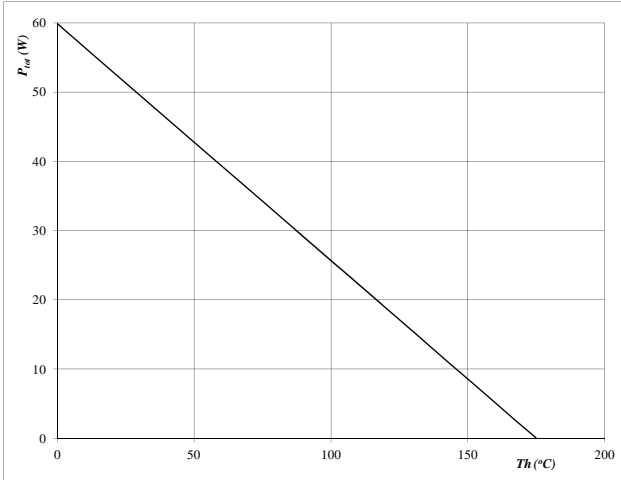
With  
 $D = \quad t_p / T$   
 $R_{thJH} = \quad 3,98 \quad K/W$

## Brake

Figure 11 Brake IGBT

Power dissipation as a function of heatsink temperature

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

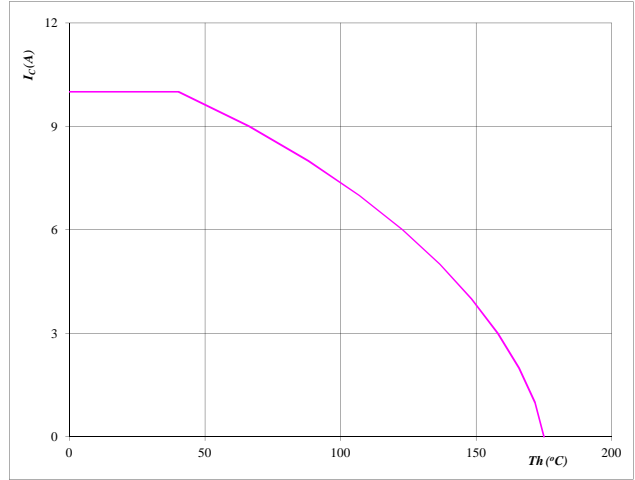


At  
 $T_j = 175 \text{ °C}$

Figure 12 Brake IGBT

Collector current as a function of heatsink temperature

$$I_C = f(T_h)$$

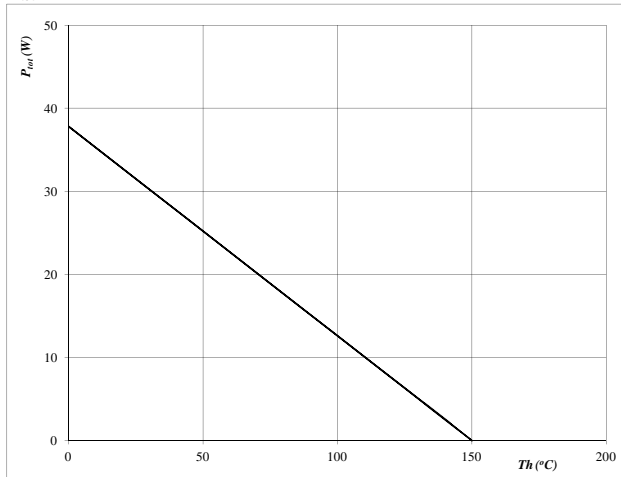


At  
 $T_j = 175 \text{ °C}$   
 $V_{GE} = 15 \text{ V}$

Figure 13 Brake FRED

Power dissipation as a function of heatsink temperature

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

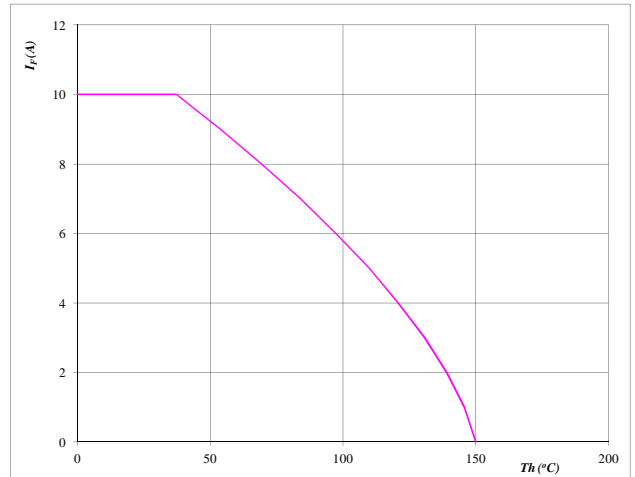


At  
 $T_j = 150 \text{ °C}$

Figure 14 Brake FRED

Forward current as a function of heatsink temperature

$$I_F = f(T_h)$$



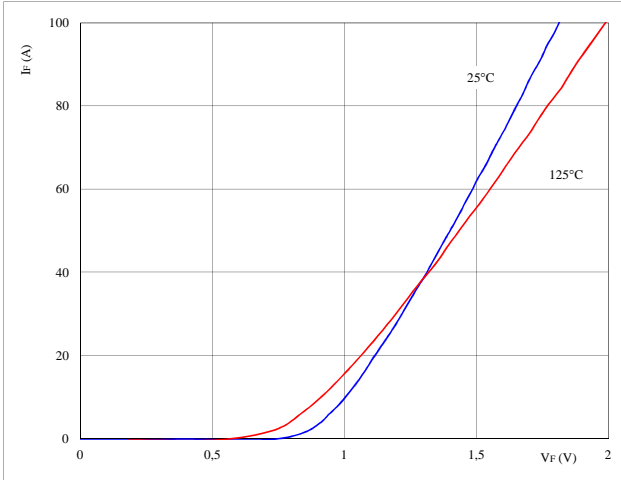
At  
 $T_j = 150 \text{ °C}$

## Input Rectifier Bridge

Figure 1 Rectifier diode

Typical diode forward current as a function of forward voltage

$$I_F = f(V_F)$$

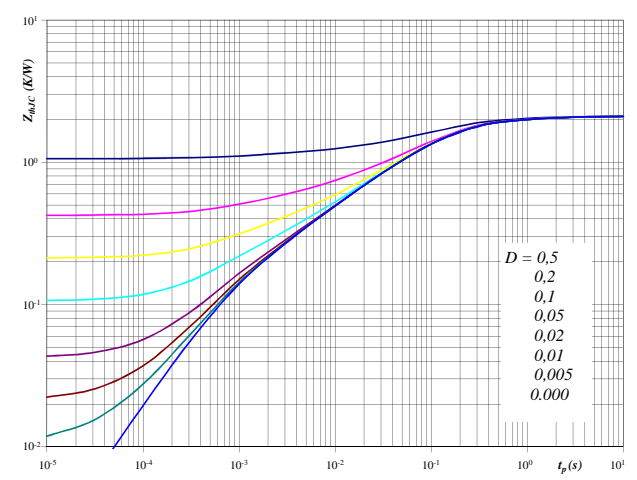


At  
 $t_p = 250 \mu s$

Figure 2 Rectifier diode

Diode transient thermal impedance as a function of pulse width

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

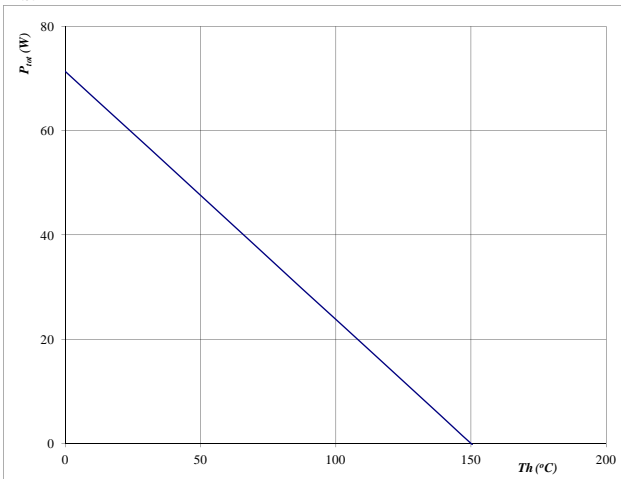


With  
 $D = t_p / T$   
 $R_{thJH} = 2,12 \text{ K/W}$

Figure 3 Rectifier diode

Power dissipation as a function of heatsink temperature

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

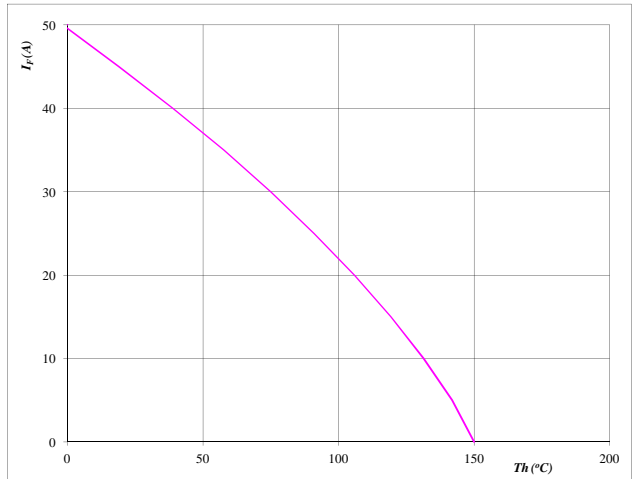


At  
 $T_j = 150 \text{ }^\circ\text{C}$

Figure 4 Rectifier diode

Forward current as a function of heatsink temperature

$$I_F = f(T_h)$$



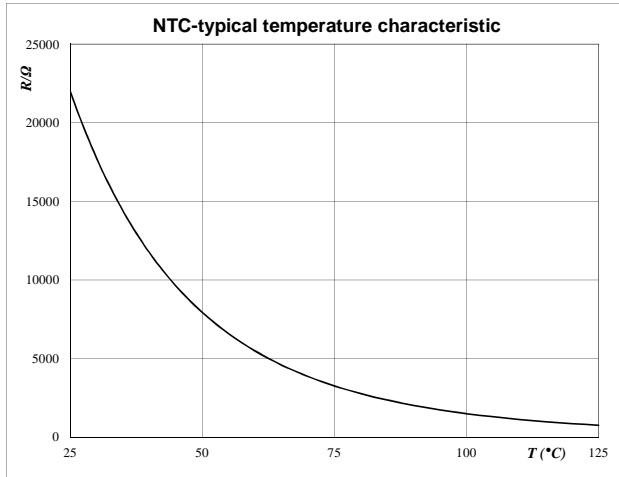
At  
 $T_j = 150 \text{ }^\circ\text{C}$

## Thermistor

Figure 1 Thermistor

Typical NTC characteristic  
 as a function of temperature

$$R_T = f(T)$$

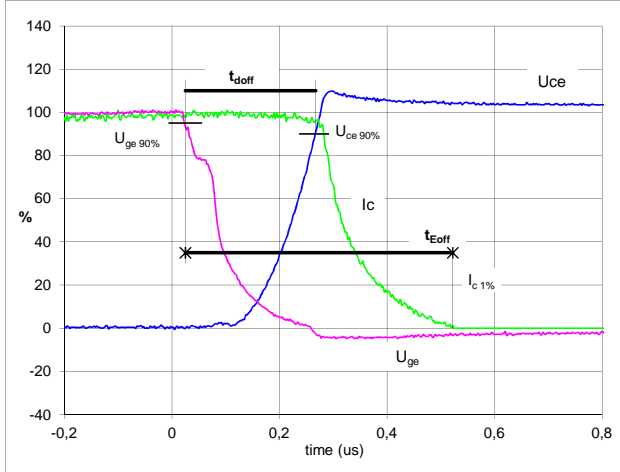


## Switching Definitions Output Inverter

General conditions	
$T_j$	= 125,3 °C
$R_{gon}$	= 32 Ω
$R_{goff}$	= 36 Ω

Figure 1 Output inverter IGBT

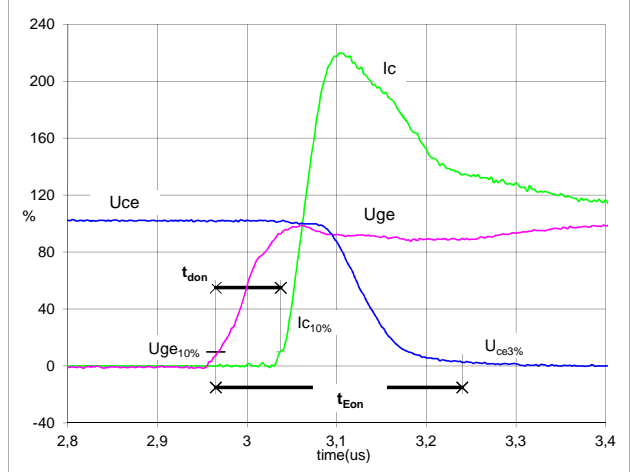
Turn-off Switching Waveforms & definition of  $t_{doff}$ ,  $t_{Eoff}$   
( $t_{Eoff}$  = integrating time for  $E_{off}$ )



$V_{GE}(0\%)$	=	-15	V
$V_{GE}(100\%)$	=	15	V
$V_C(100\%)$	=	600	V
$I_C(100\%)$	=	8	A
$t_{doff}$	=	0,24	μs
$t_{Eoff}$	=	0,50	μs

Figure 2 Output inverter IGBT

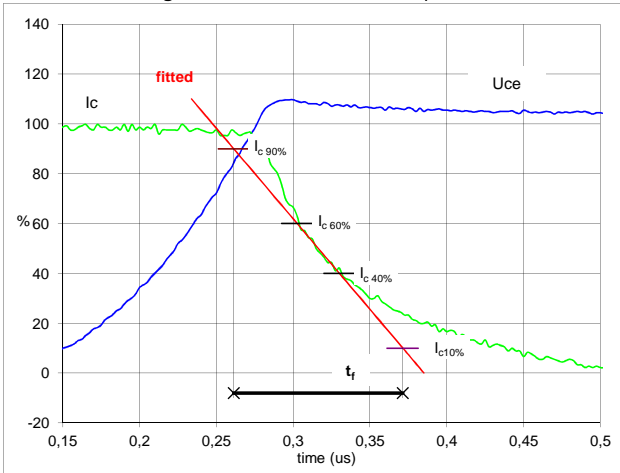
Turn-on Switching Waveforms & definition of  $t_{don}$ ,  $t_{Eon}$   
( $t_{Eon}$  = integrating time for  $E_{on}$ )



$V_{GE}(0\%)$	=	-15	V
$V_{GE}(100\%)$	=	15	V
$V_C(100\%)$	=	600	V
$I_C(100\%)$	=	8	A
$t_{don}$	=	0,07	μs
$t_{Eon}$	=	0,275	μs

Figure 3 Output inverter IGBT

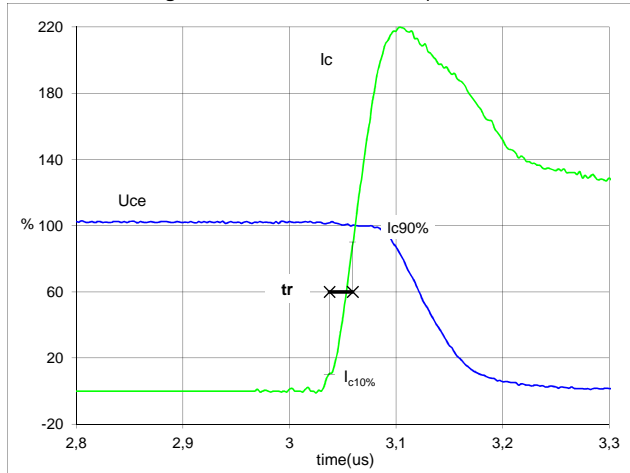
Turn-off Switching Waveforms & definition of  $t_f$



$V_C(100\%)$	=	600	V
$I_C(100\%)$	=	8	A
$t_f$	=	0,108	μs

Figure 4 Output inverter IGBT

Turn-on Switching Waveforms & definition of  $t_r$

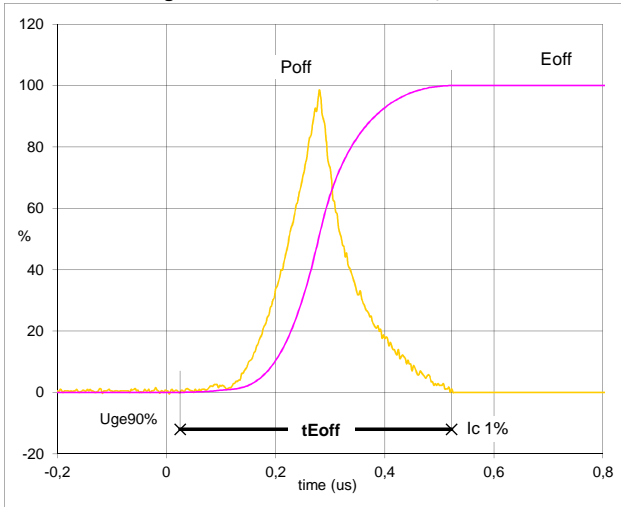


$V_C(100\%)$	=	600	V
$I_C(100\%)$	=	8	A
$t_r$	=	0,023	μs



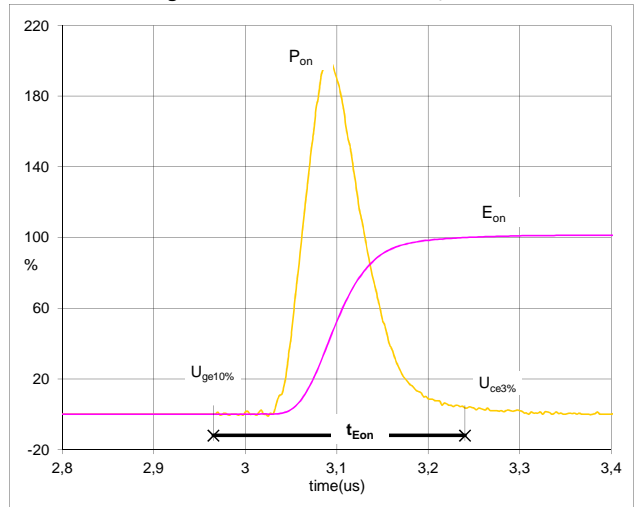
## Switching Definitions Output Inverter

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



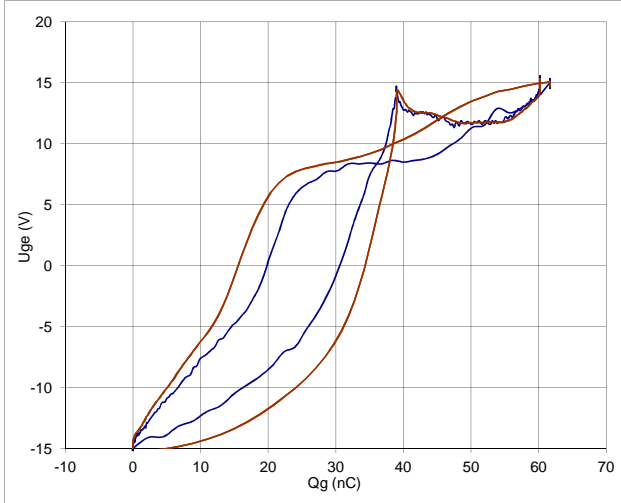
$P_{off} (100\%) = 4,93 \text{ kW}$   
 $E_{off} (100\%) = 0,62 \text{ mJ}$   
 $t_{Eoff} = 0,50 \text{ } \mu\text{s}$

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



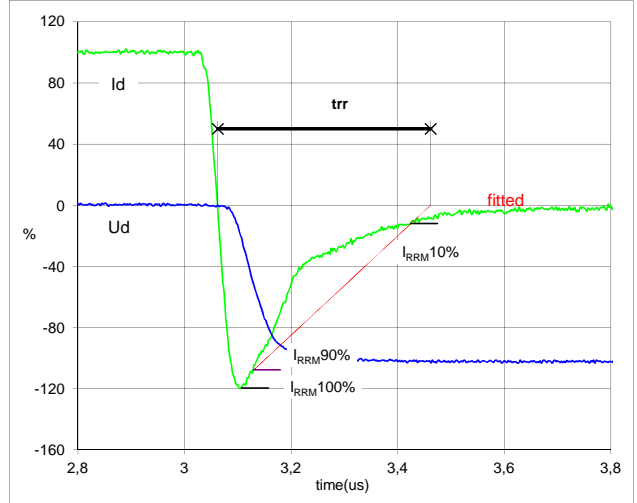
$P_{on} (100\%) = 4,932 \text{ kW}$   
 $E_{on} (100\%) = 0,75 \text{ mJ}$   
 $t_{Eon} = 0,275 \text{ } \mu\text{s}$

**Figure 7** Output inverter IGBT  
**Gate voltage vs Gate charge**



$V_{GEoff} = -15 \text{ V}$   
 $V_{GEon} = 15 \text{ V}$   
 $V_C (100\%) = 600 \text{ V}$   
 $I_C (100\%) = 8 \text{ A}$   
 $Q_g = 61,714 \text{ nC}$

**Figure 8** Output inverter FRED  
**Turn-off Switching Waveforms & definition of  $t_{rr}$**

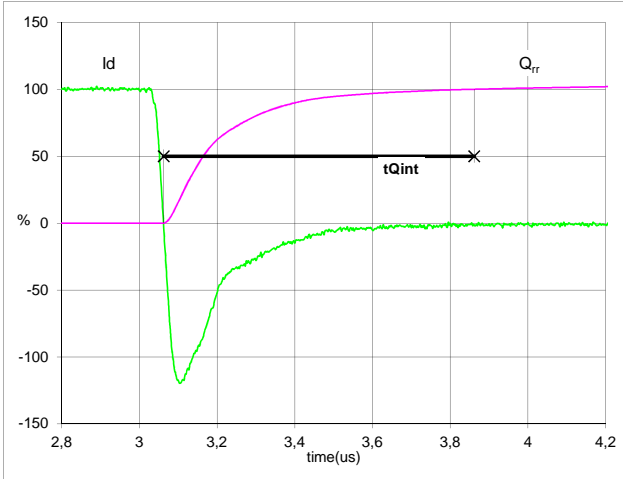


$V_d (100\%) = 600 \text{ V}$   
 $I_d (100\%) = 8 \text{ A}$   
 $I_{RRM} (100\%) = -10 \text{ A}$   
 $t_{rr} = 0,383 \text{ } \mu\text{s}$

### Switching Definitions Output Inverter

Figure 9 Output inverter FRED

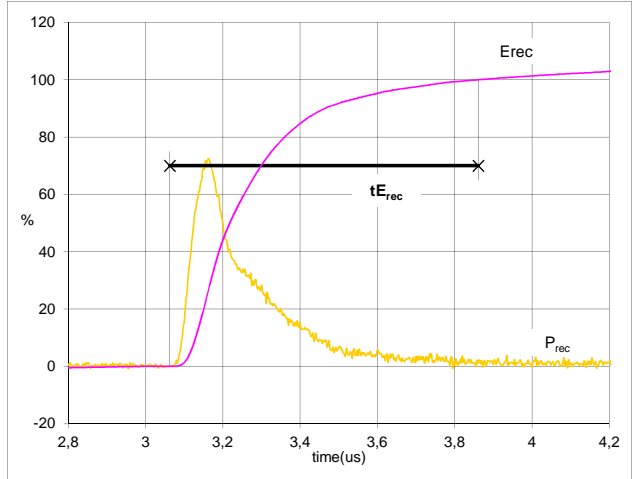
Turn-on Switching Waveforms & definition of  $t_{Qrr}$   
( $t_{Qrr}$  = integrating time for  $Q_{rr}$ )



$I_d$ (100%) =	8	A
$Q_{rr}$ (100%) =	1,569	$\mu C$
$t_{Qint}$ =	0,80	$\mu s$

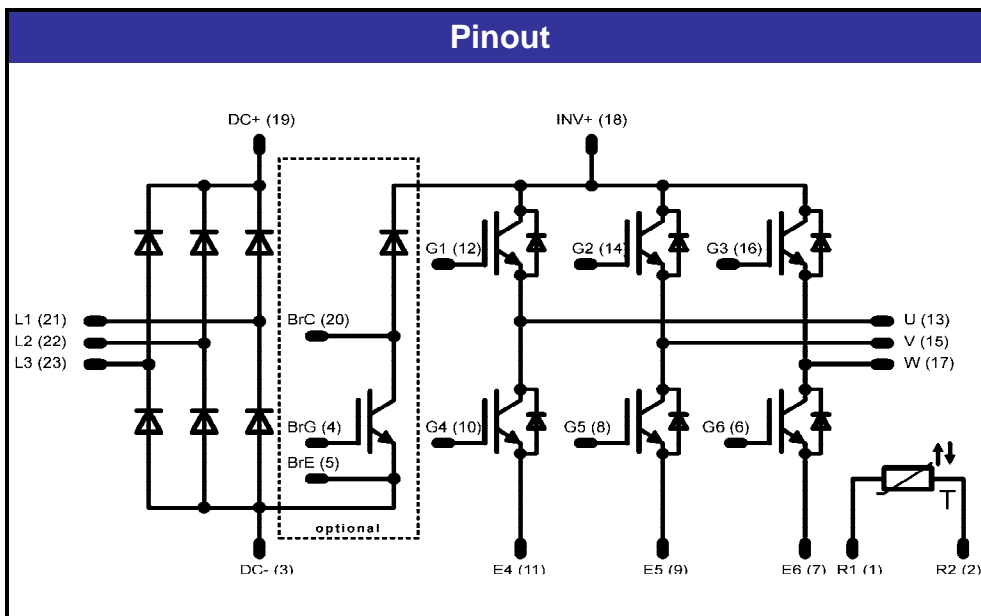
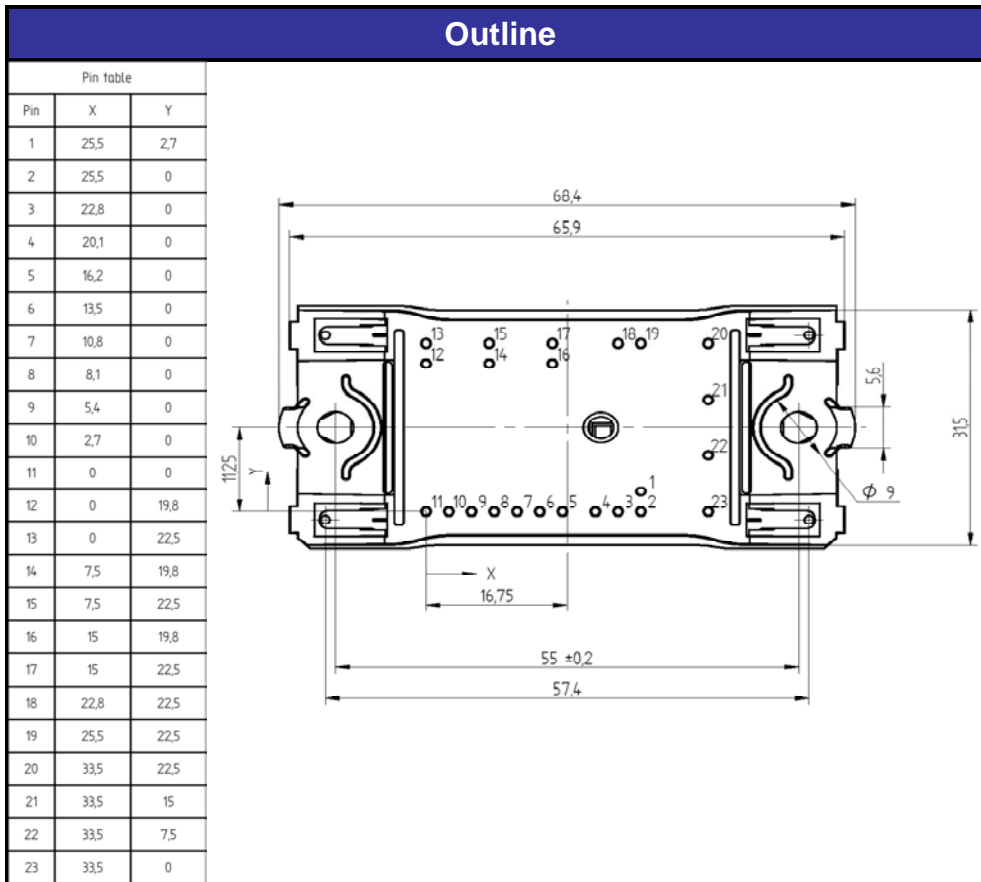
Figure 10 Output inverter FRED

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



$P_{rec}$ (100%) =	4,932	kW
$E_{rec}$ (100%) =	0,634	mJ
$t_{Erec}$ =	0,80	$\mu s$

### Package Outline and Pinout



**PRODUCT STATUS DEFINITIONS**

Datasheet Status	Product Status	Definition
Target	Formative or In Design	This datasheet contains the design specifications for product development. Specifications may change in any manner without notice. The data contained is exclusively intended for technically trained staff.
Preliminary	First Production	This datasheet contains preliminary data, and supplementary data may be published at a later date. Vincotech reserves the right to make changes at any time without notice in order to improve design. The data contained is exclusively intended for technically trained staff.
Final	Full Production	This datasheet contains final specifications. Vincotech reserves the right to make changes at any time without notice in order to improve design. The data contained is exclusively intended for technically trained staff.

**DISCLAIMER**

Vincotech reserves the right to make changes without further notice to any products herein to improve reliability, function or design. Vincotech does not assume any liability arising out of the application or use of any product or circuit described herein; neither does it convey any license under its patent rights, nor the rights of others.

**LIFE SUPPORT POLICY**

Vincotech products are not authorised for use as critical components in life support devices or systems without the express written approval of Vincotech.

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.