

flowPIM 0	600V/20A				
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Maximum Ratings

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

Parameter	Symbol	Condition	Value	Unit
Input Rectifier Diode				
Repetitive peak reverse voltage	V_{RRM}		1600	V
DC forward current	I_{FAV}	$T_j=T_{jmax}$ $T_h=80^{\circ}\text{C}$ $T_c=80^{\circ}\text{C}$	33 46	A
Surge forward current	I_{FSM}	$t_p=10\text{ms}$ 50Hz half sine wave $T_j=25^{\circ}\text{C}$	250	A
I2t-value	I^2t		310	A^2s
Power dissipation per Diode	P_{tot}	$T_j=T_{jmax}$ $T_h=80^{\circ}\text{C}$ $T_c=80^{\circ}\text{C}$	37 59	W
Maximum Junction Temperature	T_{jmax}		150	$^{\circ}\text{C}$
Inverter Transistor				
Collector-emitter break down voltage	V_{CE}		600	V
DC collector current	I_C	$T_j=T_{jmax}$ $T_h=80^{\circ}\text{C}$ $T_c=80^{\circ}\text{C}$	23 30	A
Repetitive peak collector current	I_{Cpulse}	t_p limited by T_{jmax}	60	A
Turn off safe operating area		$V_{CE} \leq 600\text{V}$, $T_j \leq T_{jmax}$	60	A
Power dissipation per IGBT	P_{tot}	$T_j=T_{jmax}$ $T_h=80^{\circ}\text{C}$ $T_c=80^{\circ}\text{C}$	47 72	W
Gate-emitter peak voltage	V_{GE}		± 20	V
Short circuit ratings	t_{SC} V_{CC}	$T_j \leq 150^{\circ}\text{C}$ $V_{GE} = 15\text{V}$	6 360	μs 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	
Inverter Diode					
Peak Repetitive Reverse Voltage	V_{RRM}		600	V	
DC forward current	I_F	$T_j=T_{jmax}$	$T_h=80^{\circ}\text{C}$	27	A
			$T_c=80^{\circ}\text{C}$	35	
Repetitive peak forward current	I_{FRM}	t_p limited by T_{jmax}	40	A	
Power dissipation per Diode	P_{tot}	$T_j=T_{jmax}$	$T_h=80^{\circ}\text{C}$	36	W
			$T_c=80^{\circ}\text{C}$	55	
Maximum Junction Temperature	T_{jmax}		175	$^{\circ}\text{C}$	

Brake Transistor

Collector-emitter break down voltage	V_{CE}		600	V	
DC collector current	I_C	$T_j=T_{jmax}$	$T_h=80^{\circ}\text{C}$	17	A
			$T_c=80^{\circ}\text{C}$	22	
Repetitive peak collector current	I_{Cpuls}	t_p limited by T_{jmax}	45	A	
Turn off safe operating area		$V_{CE} \leq 600\text{V}$, $T_j \leq T_{op max}$	45	A	
Power dissipation per IGBT	P_{tot}	$T_j=T_{jmax}$	$T_h=80^{\circ}\text{C}$	37	W
			$T_c=80^{\circ}\text{C}$	56	
Gate-emitter peak voltage	V_{GE}		± 20	V	
Short circuit ratings	t_{SC}	$T_j \leq 150^{\circ}\text{C}$	6	μs	
	V_{CC}	$V_{GE}=15\text{V}$	360	V	
Maximum Junction Temperature	T_{jmax}		175	$^{\circ}\text{C}$	

Brake Diode

Peak Repetitive Reverse Voltage	V_{RRM}		600	V	
DC forward current	I_F	$T_j=T_{jmax}$	$T_h=80^{\circ}\text{C}$	16	A
			$T_c=80^{\circ}\text{C}$	21	
Repetitive peak forward current	I_{FRM}	t_p limited by T_{jmax}	30	A	
Power dissipation per Diode	P_{tot}	$T_j=T_{jmax}$	$T_h=80^{\circ}\text{C}$	28	W
			$T_c=80^{\circ}\text{C}$	43	
Maximum Junction Temperature	T_{jmax}		175	$^{\circ}\text{C}$	

Thermal Properties

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

Insulation Properties

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

Characteristic Values

Parameter	Symbol	Conditions					Value			Unit
		$V_{GE}[V]$ or $V_{GS}[V]$	$V_i[V]$ or $V_{CE}[V]$ or $V_{DS}[V]$	$I_c[A]$ or $I_F[A]$ or $I_b[A]$	T_j	Min	Typ	Max		
Input Rectifier Diode										
Forward voltage	V_F			30	$T_j=25^\circ\text{C}$ $T_j=125^\circ\text{C}$	0,8	1,16 1,13	1,6		V
Threshold voltage (for power loss calc. only)	V_{to}			30	$T_j=25^\circ\text{C}$ $T_j=125^\circ\text{C}$		0,90 0,78			V
Slope resistance (for power loss calc. only)	r_t			30	$T_j=25^\circ\text{C}$ $T_j=125^\circ\text{C}$		8 11			m Ω
Reverse current	I_r		1500		$T_j=25^\circ\text{C}$ $T_j=150^\circ\text{C}$			2		mA
Thermal resistance chip to heatsink per chip	R_{thJH}	Thermal grease thickness \leq 50um $\lambda = 1$ W/mK					1,89			K/W
Inverter Transistor										
Gate emitter threshold voltage	$V_{GE(th)}$	$V_{CE}=V_{GE}$			0,00029	$T_j=25^\circ\text{C}$ $T_j=150^\circ\text{C}$	5	5,8	6,5	V
Collector-emitter saturation voltage	$V_{CE(sat)}$		15		20	$T_j=25^\circ\text{C}$ $T_j=150^\circ\text{C}$	1	1,55 1,75	2,2	V
Collector-emitter cut-off current incl. Diode	I_{CES}		0	600		$T_j=25^\circ\text{C}$ $T_j=150^\circ\text{C}$			0,0011	mA
Gate-emitter leakage current	I_{GES}		20	0		$T_j=25^\circ\text{C}$ $T_j=150^\circ\text{C}$			300	nA
Integrated Gate resistor	R_{gint}							none		Ω
Turn-on delay time	$t_{d(on)}$	Rgoff=8 Ω Rgon=16 Ω	± 15	300	20	$T_j=25^\circ\text{C}$		15		ns
Rise time	t_r					$T_i=150^\circ\text{C}$		14		
Turn-off delay time	$t_{d(off)}$					$T_j=25^\circ\text{C}$		12		
Fall time	t_f					$T_j=150^\circ\text{C}$		16		
Turn-on energy loss per pulse	E_{on}					$T_j=25^\circ\text{C}$		198		
Turn-off energy loss per pulse	E_{off}					$T_j=150^\circ\text{C}$		212		
Input capacitance	C_{ies}	f=1MHz	0	25	$T_j=25^\circ\text{C}$			1100		pF
Output capacitance	C_{oss}							71		
Reverse transfer capacitance	C_{rss}							32		
Gate charge	Q_{Gate}		± 15	480	20	$T_j=25^\circ\text{C}$		120		nC
Thermal resistance chip to heatsink per chip	R_{thJH}	Thermal grease thickness \leq 50um $\lambda = 1$ W/mK						2,01		K/W
Inverter Diode										
Diode forward voltage	V_F				20	$T_j=25^\circ\text{C}$ $T_j=150^\circ\text{C}$	1,25	1,81 1,76	1,95	V
Peak reverse recovery current	I_{RRM}	Rgon=16 Ω	± 15	300	20	$T_j=25^\circ\text{C}$		19		A
Reverse recovery time	t_{rr}					$T_j=150^\circ\text{C}$		21		
Reverse recovered charge	Q_{rr}					$T_j=25^\circ\text{C}$		33		
Peak rate of fall of recovery current	$di(rec)max/dt$					$T_j=150^\circ\text{C}$		192		
Reverse recovered energy	E_{rec}					$T_j=25^\circ\text{C}$		0,45		
						$T_j=150^\circ\text{C}$		1,35		
Thermal resistance chip to heatsink per chip	R_{thJH}	Thermal grease thickness \leq 50um $\lambda = 1$ W/mK						2,63		K/W

Characteristic Values

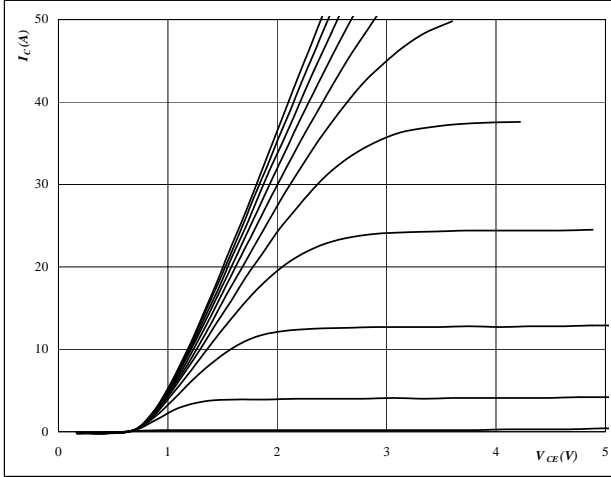
Parameter	Symbol	Conditions					Value			Unit
		V_{GE} [V] or V_{GS} [V]	V_i [V] or V_{CE} [V] or V_{DS} [V]	I_c [A] or I_F [A] or I_b [A]	T_j	Min	Typ	Max		
Brake Transistor										
Gate emitter threshold voltage	$V_{GE(th)}$	$V_{CE}=V_{GE}$			0,00021	$T_j=25^\circ\text{C}$ $T_j=150^\circ\text{C}$	5	5,8	6,5	V
Collector-emitter saturation voltage	$V_{CE(sat)}$		15		15	$T_j=25^\circ\text{C}$ $T_j=150^\circ\text{C}$	1,1	1,64 1,86	1,9	V
Collector-emitter cut-off incl diode	I_{CES}		0	600		$T_j=25^\circ\text{C}$ $T_j=150^\circ\text{C}$			0,00085	mA
Gate-emitter leakage current	I_{GES}		20	0		$T_j=25^\circ\text{C}$ $T_j=150^\circ\text{C}$			300	nA
Integrated Gate resistor	R_{gint}							none		Ω
Turn-on delay time	$t_{d(on)}$	$R_{goff}=8\ \Omega$ $R_{gon}=16\ \Omega$	± 15	300	15	$T_j=25^\circ\text{C}$		15		ns
Rise time	t_r					$T_j=150^\circ\text{C}$		14		
Turn-off delay time	$t_{d(off)}$					$T_j=25^\circ\text{C}$		11		
Fall time	t_f					$T_j=150^\circ\text{C}$		14		
Turn-on energy loss per pulse	E_{on}					$T_j=25^\circ\text{C}$		128		
Turn-off energy loss per pulse	E_{off}	$T_j=150^\circ\text{C}$		145						
Input capacitance	C_{ies}	f=1MHz	0	25		$T_j=25^\circ\text{C}$		860		pF
Output capacitance	C_{oss}							55		
Reverse transfer capacitance	C_{rss}							24		
Gate charge	Q_{Gate}		± 15	480	15	$T_j=25^\circ\text{C}$		87		nC
Thermal resistance chip to heatsink per chip	R_{thJH}	Thermal grease thickness $\leq 50\mu\text{m}$ $\lambda = 1\ \text{W/mK}$						2,55		K/W
Brake Diode										
Diode forward voltage	V_F				15	$T_j=25^\circ\text{C}$ $T_j=150^\circ\text{C}$	1,25	1,86 1,75	1,95	V
Reverse leakage current	I_r	$R_{gon}=16\ \Omega$		600		$T_j=25^\circ\text{C}$ $T_j=150^\circ\text{C}$			27	μA
Peak reverse recovery current	I_{RRM}	$R_{gon}=16\ \Omega$	± 15	300	15	$T_j=25^\circ\text{C}$		14		A
Reverse recovery time	t_{rr}					$T_j=150^\circ\text{C}$		15		
Reverse recovered charge	Q_{rr}					$T_j=25^\circ\text{C}$		128		
Peak rate of fall of recovery current	$\frac{di(rec)max}{dt}$					$T_j=150^\circ\text{C}$		201		
Reverse recovery energy	E_{rec}					$T_j=25^\circ\text{C}$		0,52		
		$T_j=150^\circ\text{C}$		0,52						
Thermal resistance chip to heatsink per chip	R_{thJH}	Thermal grease thickness $\leq 50\mu\text{m}$ $\lambda = 1\ \text{W/mK}$						3,35		K/W
Thermistor										
Rated resistance	R					$T_j=25^\circ\text{C}$		22000		Ω
Deviation of R100	$\Delta R/R$	R100=1486 Ω				$T_c=100^\circ\text{C}$	-5		5	%
Power dissipation	P					$T_c=100^\circ\text{C}$		210		mW
Power dissipation constant						$T_j=25^\circ\text{C}$		3,5		mW/K
B-value	$B_{(25/50)}$	Tol. $\pm 3\%$				$T_j=25^\circ\text{C}$				K
B-value	$B_{(25/100)}$	Tol. $\pm 3\%$				$T_j=25^\circ\text{C}$		4000		K
Vincotech NTC Reference						$T_j=25^\circ\text{C}$			A	

Output Inverter

Figure 1 Output inverter IGBT

Typical output characteristics

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



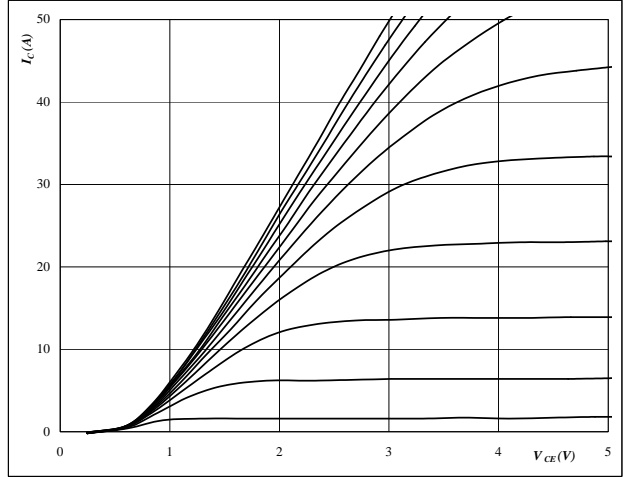
At

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

Figure 2 Output inverter IGBT

Typical output characteristics

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



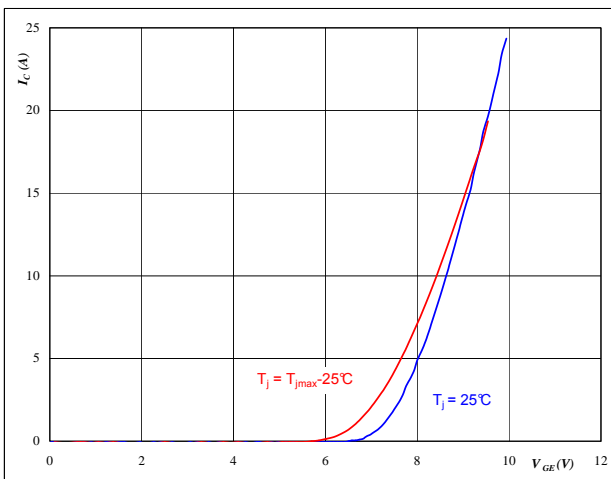
At

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

Figure 3 Output inverter IGBT

Typical transfer characteristics

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



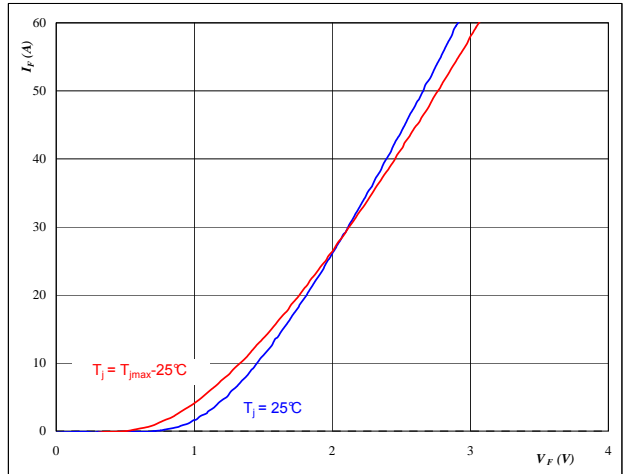
At

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

Figure 4 Output inverter FWD

Typical diode forward current as a function of forward voltage

$$I_F = f(V_F)$$



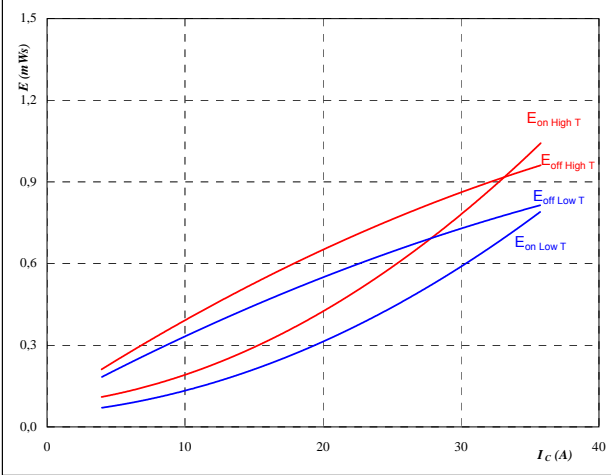
At

$t_p = 250 \mu s$

Output Inverter

Figure 5 Output inverter IGBT

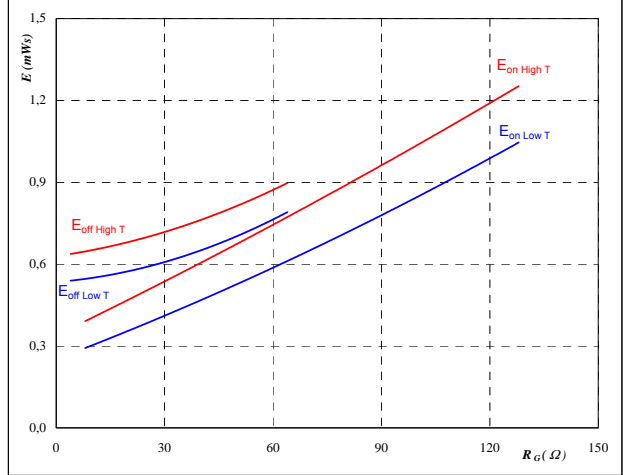
Typical switching energy losses
as a function of collector current
 $E = f(I_C)$



With an inductive load at
 $T_j = 25/125$ °C
 $V_{CE} = 300$ V
 $V_{GE} = 15$ V
 $R_{gon} = 16$ Ω
 $R_{goff} = 8$ Ω

Figure 6 Output inverter IGBT

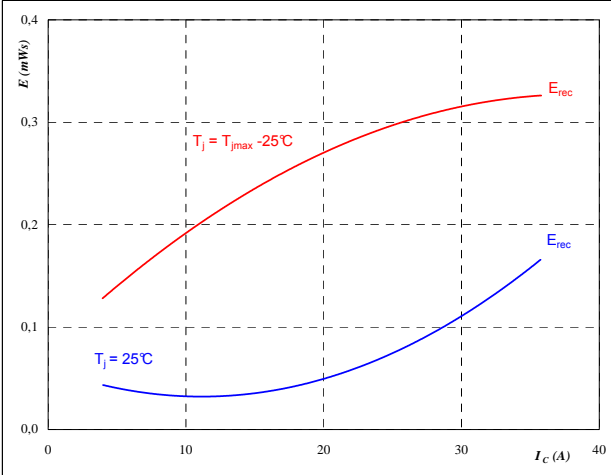
Typical switching energy losses
as a function of gate resistor
 $E = f(R_G)$



With an inductive load at
 $T_j = 25/125$ °C
 $V_{CE} = 300$ V
 $V_{GE} = 15$ V
 $I_C = 20$ A

Figure 7 Output inverter FWD

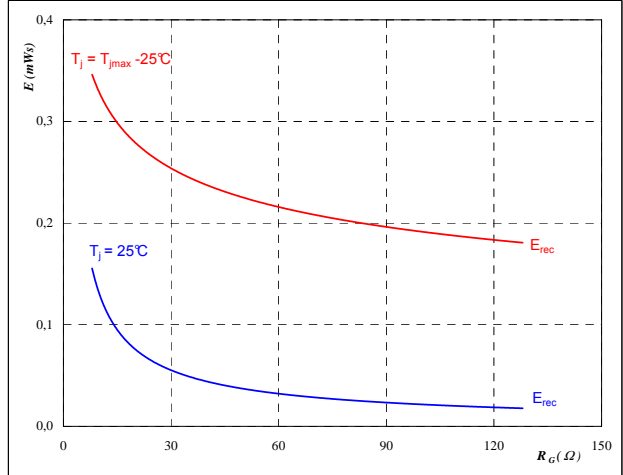
Typical reverse recovery energy loss
as a function of collector current
 $E_{rec} = f(I_C)$



With an inductive load at
 $T_j = 25/125$ °C
 $V_{CE} = 300$ V
 $V_{GE} = 15$ V
 $R_{gon} = 16$ Ω

Figure 8 Output inverter FWD

Typical reverse recovery energy loss
as a function of gate resistor
 $E_{rec} = f(R_G)$



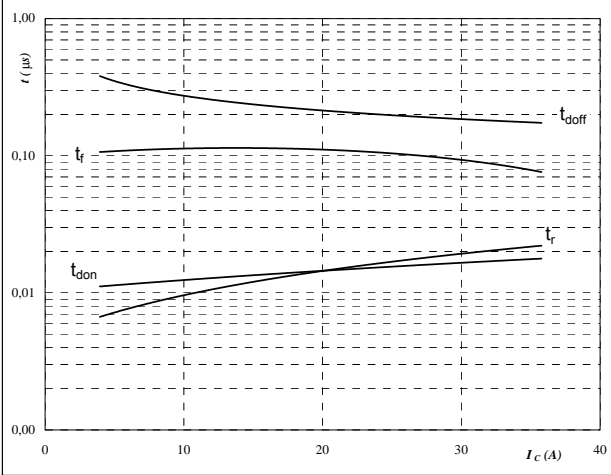
With an inductive load at
 $T_j = 25/125$ °C
 $V_{CE} = 300$ V
 $V_{GE} = 15$ V
 $I_C = 20$ A

Output Inverter

Figure 9 Output inverter IGBT

Typical switching times as a function of collector current

$t = f(I_C)$



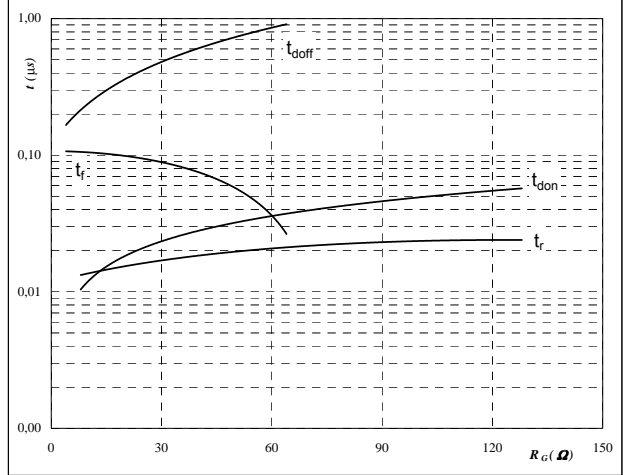
With an inductive load at

$T_j =$	125	°C
$V_{CE} =$	300	V
$V_{GE} =$	15	V
$R_{gon} =$	16	Ω
$R_{goff} =$	8	Ω

Figure 10 Output inverter IGBT

Typical switching times as a function of gate resistor

$t = f(R_G)$



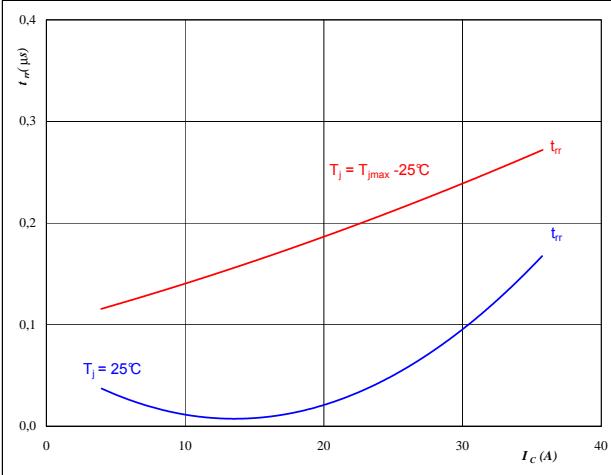
With an inductive load at

$T_j =$	125	°C
$V_{CE} =$	300	V
$V_{GE} =$	15	V
$I_C =$	20	A

Figure 11 Output inverter FWD

Typical reverse recovery time as a function of collector current

$t_{rr} = f(I_C)$



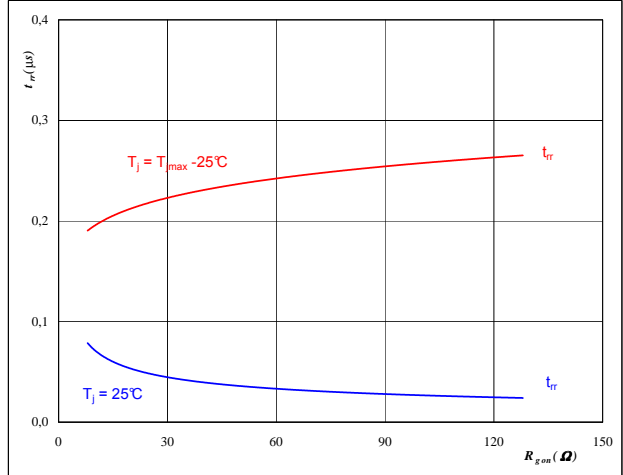
At

$T_j =$	25/125	°C
$V_{CE} =$	300	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

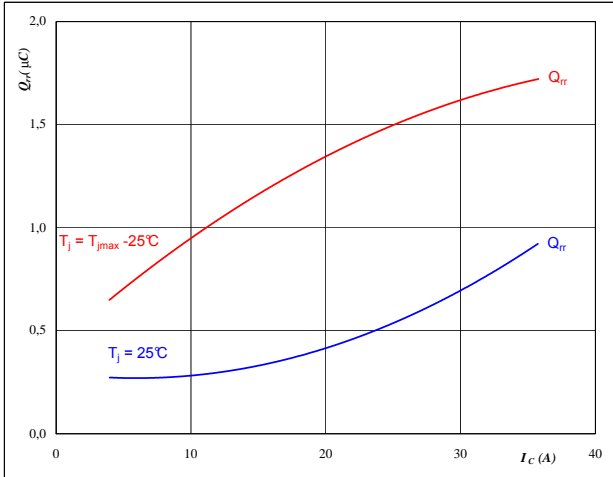
$T_j =$	25/125	°C
$V_R =$	300	V
$I_F =$	20	A
$V_{GE} =$	15	V

Output Inverter

Figure 13 Output inverter FWD

Typical reverse recovery charge as a function of collector current

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



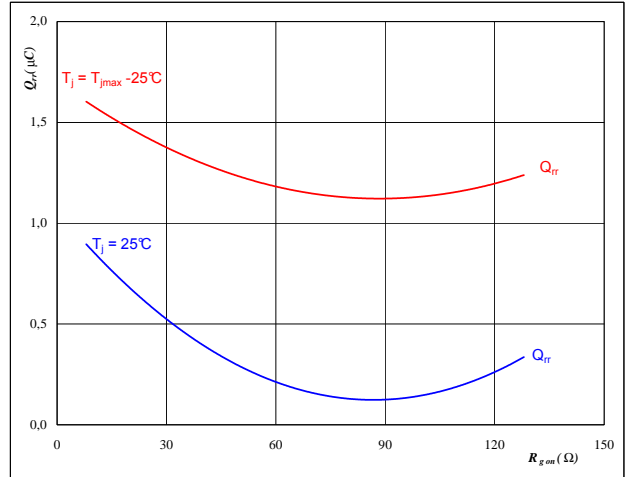
At

$T_j =$	25/125	°C
$V_{CE} =$	300	V
$V_{GE} =$	15	V
$R_{gon} =$	16	Ω

Figure 14 Output inverter FWD

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

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



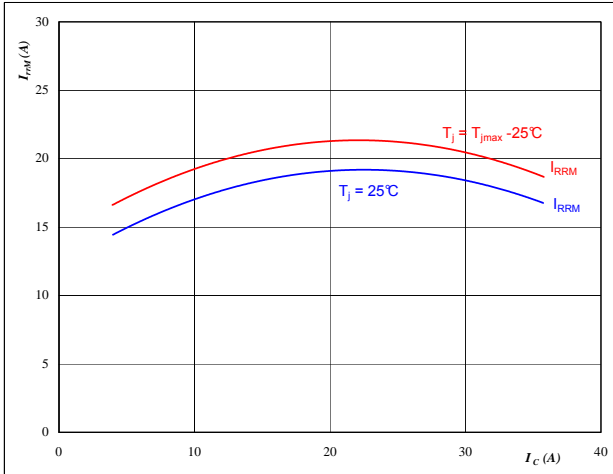
At

$T_j =$	25/125	°C
$V_R =$	300	V
$I_F =$	20	A
$V_{GE} =$	15	V

Figure 15 Output inverter FWD

Typical reverse recovery current as a function of collector current

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



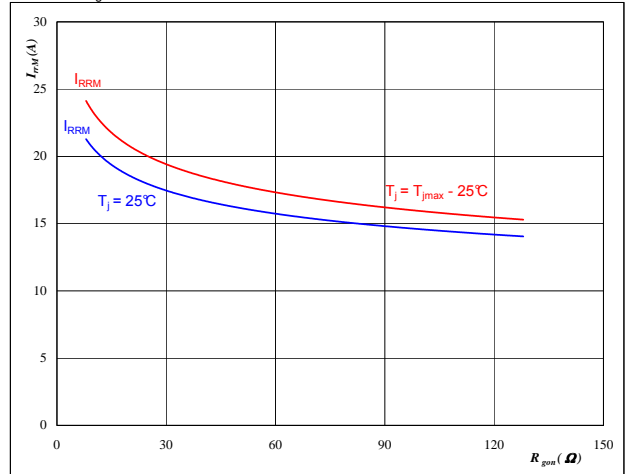
At

$T_j =$	25/125	°C
$V_{CE} =$	300	V
$V_{GE} =$	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

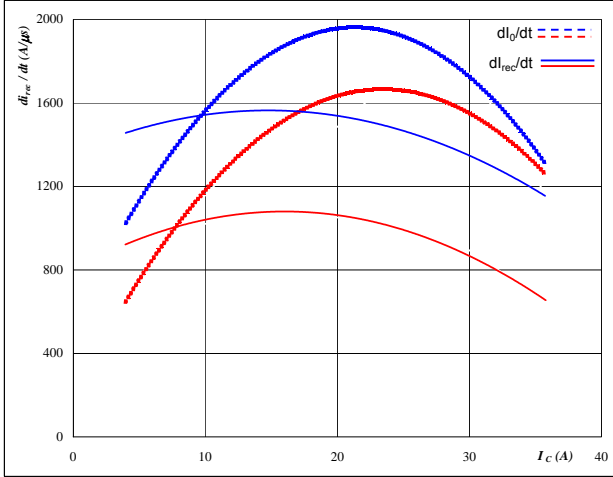
$T_j =$	25/125	°C
$V_R =$	300	V
$I_F =$	20	A
$V_{GE} =$	15	V

Output Inverter

Figure 17 Output inverter FWD

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

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

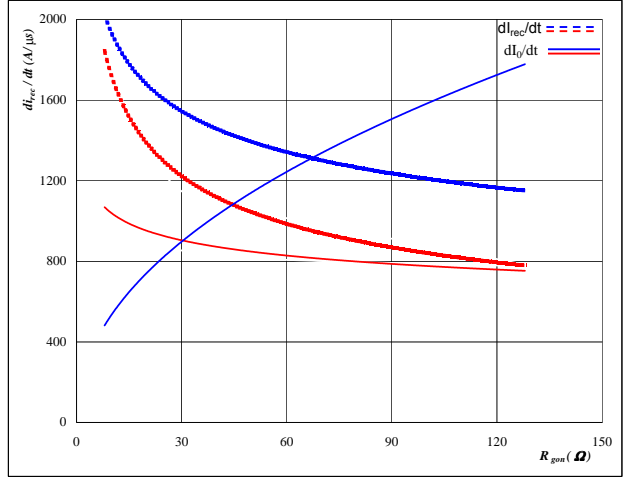


At
 $T_j = 25/125$ °C
 $V_{CE} = 300$ V
 $V_{GE} = 15$ V
 $R_{gon} = 16$ Ω

Figure 18 Output inverter FWD

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

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

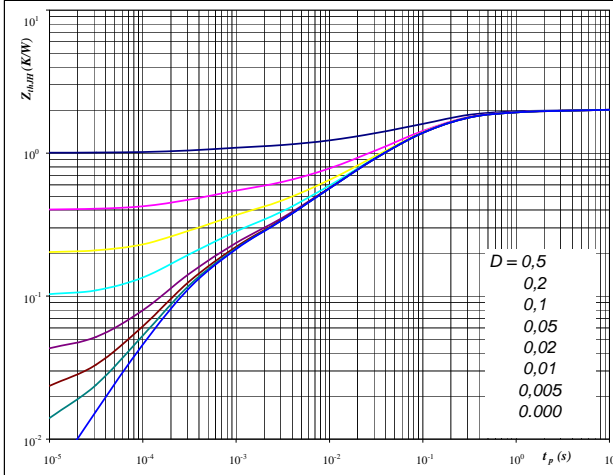


At
 $T_j = 25/125$ °C
 $V_R = 300$ V
 $I_F = 20$ A
 $V_{GE} = 15$ V

Figure 19 Output inverter IGBT

IGBT transient thermal impedance as a function of pulse width

$$Z_{th,JH} = f(t_p)$$

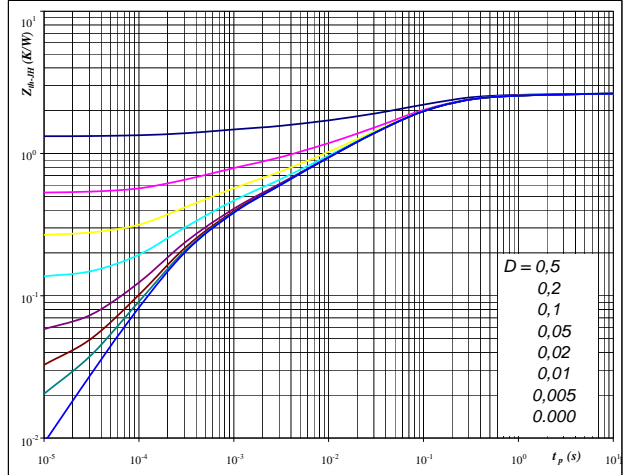


At
 $D = t_p / T$
 $R_{th,JH} = 2,01$ K/W

Figure 20 Output inverter FWD

FWD transient thermal impedance as a function of pulse width

$$Z_{th,JH} = f(t_p)$$



At
 $D = t_p / T$
 $R_{th,JH} = 2,63$ K/W

IGBT thermal model values

Thermal grease		Phase change interface	
R (C/W)	Tau (s)	R (C/W)	Tau (s)
0,09	2,9E+00	0,07	2,4E+00
0,31	3,5E-01	0,25	2,9E-01
0,94	8,8E-02	0,76	7,1E-02
0,38	1,6E-02	0,31	1,3E-02
0,14	2,9E-03	0,11	2,4E-03
0,14	3,3E-04	0,12	2,7E-04

FWD thermal model values

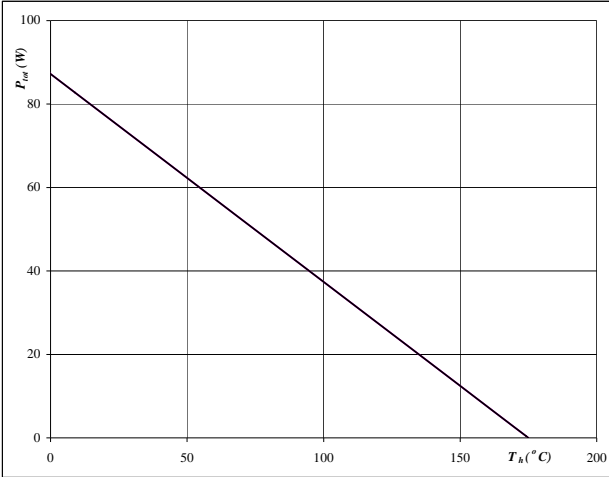
Thermal grease		Phase change interface	
R (C/W)	Tau (s)	R (C/W)	Tau (s)
0,10	3,6E+00	0,08	2,9E+00
0,31	3,6E-01	0,25	3,0E-01
1,14	8,0E-02	0,92	6,5E-02
0,52	1,7E-02	0,42	1,4E-02
0,31	2,9E-03	0,25	2,3E-03
0,26	3,3E-04	0,21	2,7E-04

Output Inverter

Figure 21 Output inverter IGBT

Power dissipation as a function of heatsink temperature

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

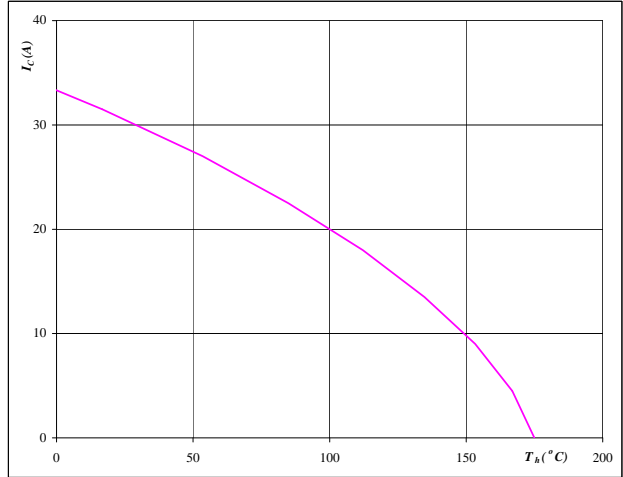


At
 $T_j = 175$ °C

Figure 22 Output inverter IGBT

Collector current as a function of heatsink temperature

$$I_C = f(T_h)$$

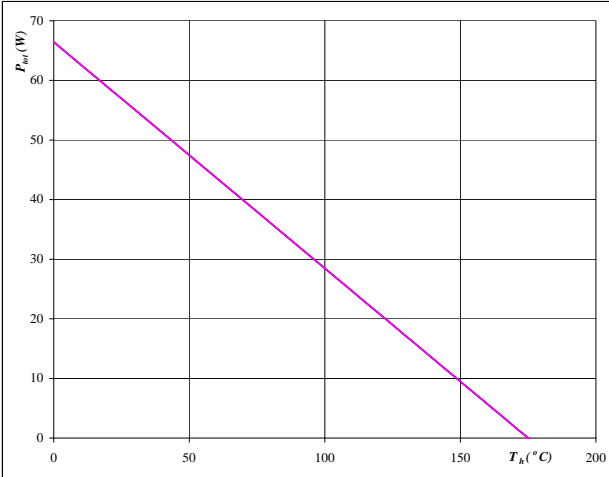


At
 $T_j = 175$ °C
 $V_{GE} = 15$ V

Figure 23 Output inverter FWD

Power dissipation as a function of heatsink temperature

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

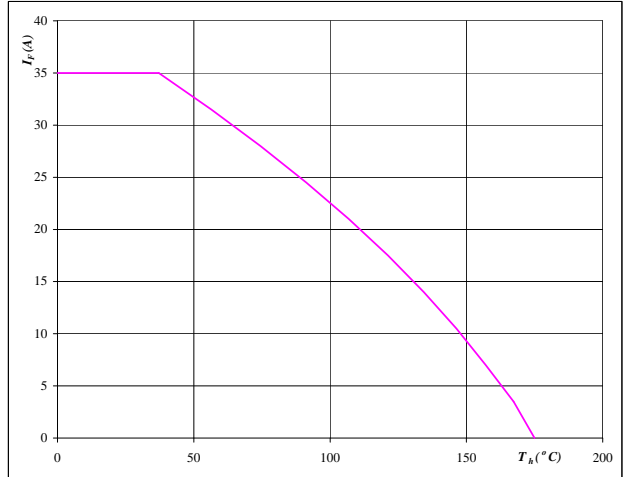


At
 $T_j = 175$ °C

Figure 24 Output inverter FWD

Forward current as a function of heatsink temperature

$$I_F = f(T_h)$$



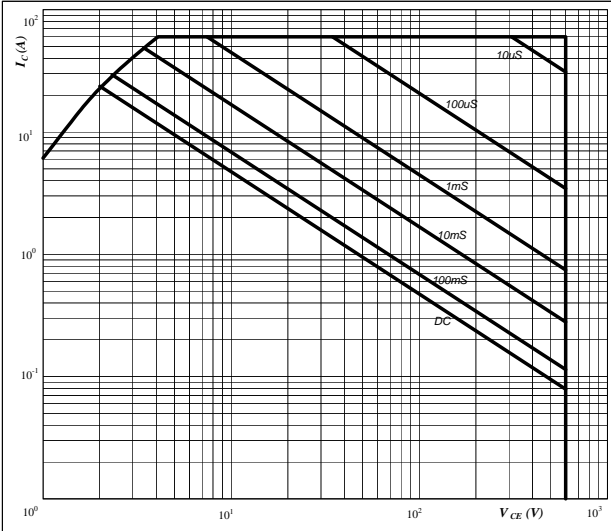
At
 $T_j = 175$ °C

Output Inverter

Figure 25 Output inverter IGBT

Safe operating area as a function of collector-emitter voltage

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

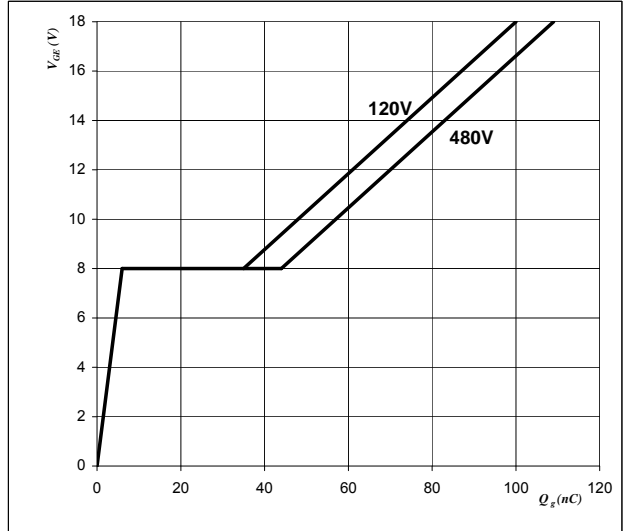


At
 D = single pulse
 $T_h = 80$ °C
 $V_{GE} = 15$ V
 $T_j = T_{jmax}$ °C

Figure 26 Output inverter IGBT

Gate voltage vs Gate charge

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

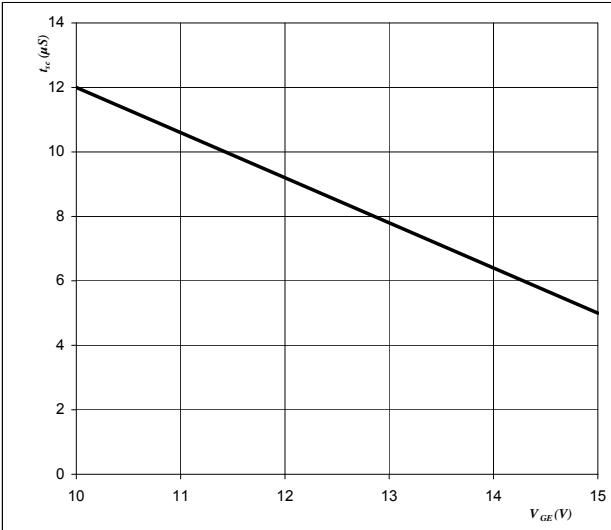


At
 $I_C = 20$ A

Figure 27 Output inverter IGBT

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

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

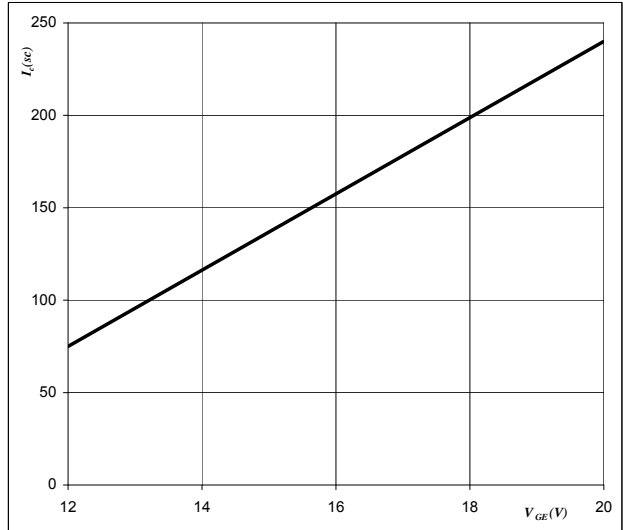


At
 $V_{CE} = 600$ V
 $T_j \leq 175$ °C

Figure 28 Output inverter IGBT

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

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

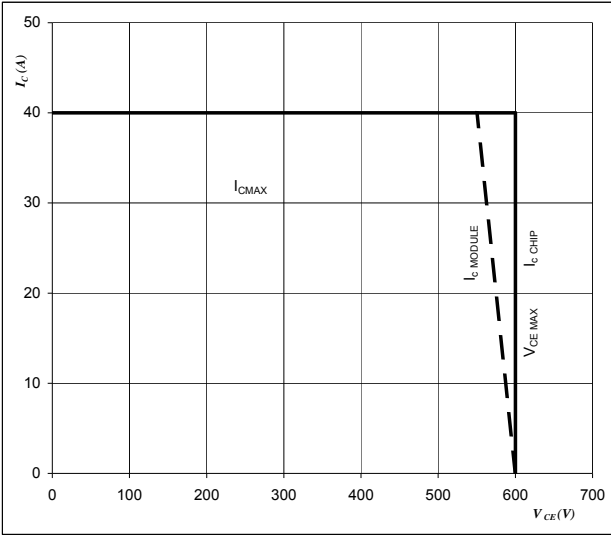


At
 $V_{CE} \leq 600$ V
 $T_j = 175$ °C

Figure 29 IGBT

Reverse bias safe operating area

$I_C = f(V_{CE})$



At

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

$U_{ccminus} = U_{ccplus}$

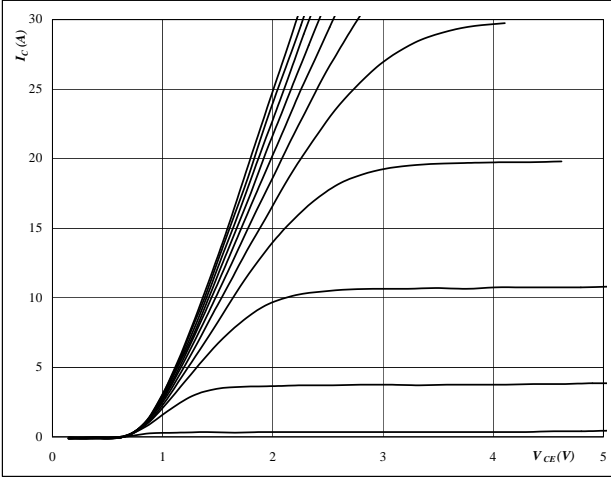
Switching mode : 3 level switching

Brake

Figure 1 Brake IGBT

Typical output characteristics

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



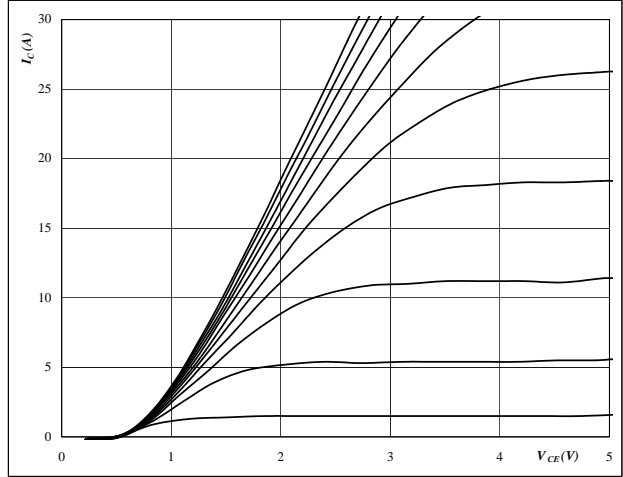
At

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

Figure 2 Brake IGBT

Typical output characteristics

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



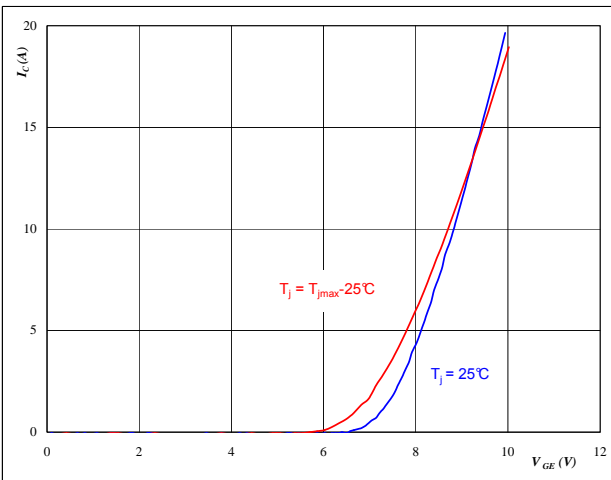
At

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

Figure 3 Brake IGBT

Typical transfer characteristics

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



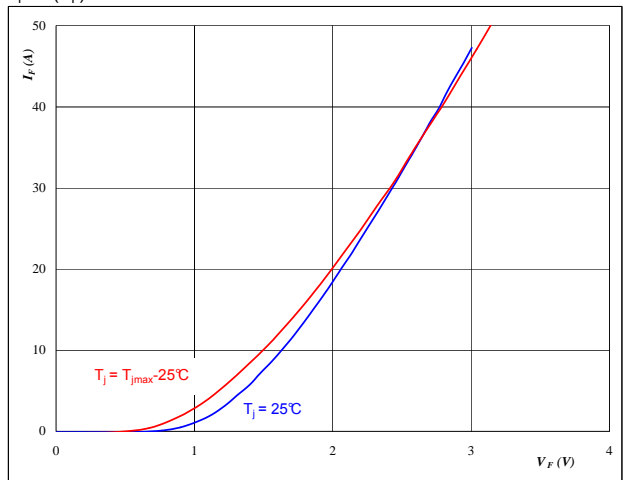
At

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

Figure 4 Brake FWD

Typical diode forward current as a function of forward voltage

$$I_F = f(V_F)$$



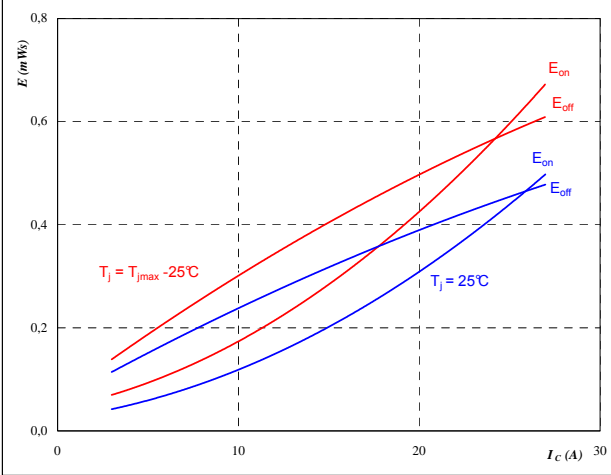
At

$t_p = 250 \mu s$

Brake

Figure 5 Brake IGBT

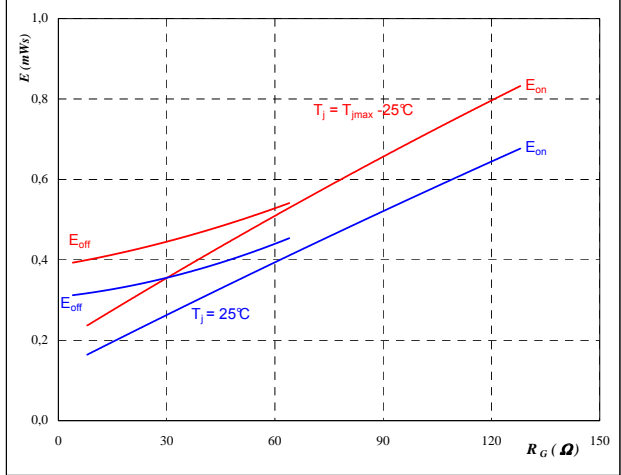
Typical switching energy losses
as a function of collector current
 $E = f(I_C)$



With an inductive load at
 $T_j = 25/125$ °C
 $V_{CE} = 300$ V
 $V_{GE} = 15$ V
 $R_{gon} = 16$ Ω
 $R_{goff} = 8$ Ω

Figure 6 Brake IGBT

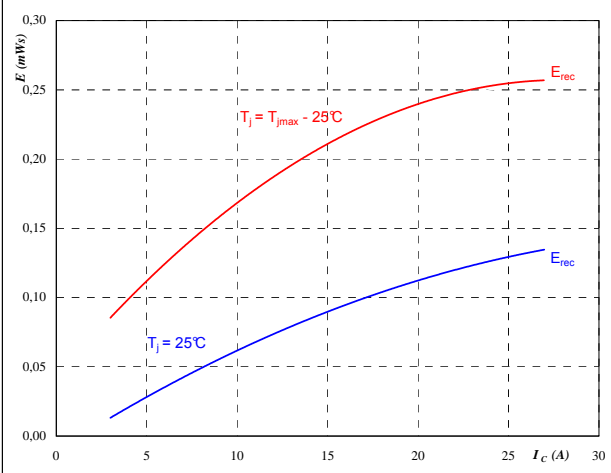
Typical switching energy losses
as a function of gate resistor
 $E = f(R_G)$



With an inductive load at
 $T_j = 25/125$ °C
 $V_{CE} = 300$ V
 $V_{GE} = 15$ V
 $I_C = 15$ A

Figure 7 Brake FWD

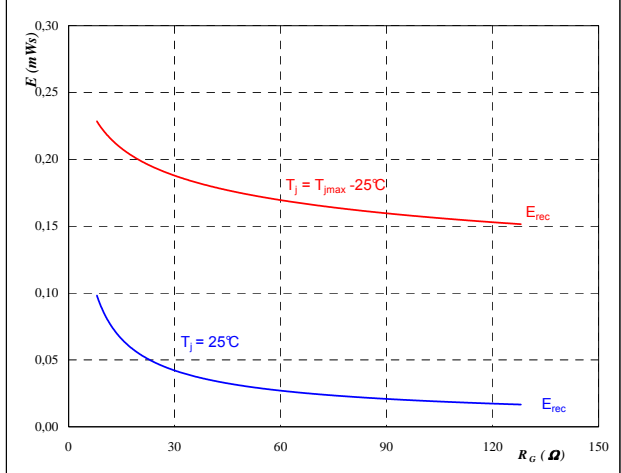
Typical reverse recovery energy loss
as a function of collector current
 $E_{rec} = f(I_C)$



With an inductive load at
 $T_j = 25/125$ °C
 $V_{CE} = 300$ V
 $V_{GE} = 15$ V
 $R_{gon} = 16$ Ω

Figure 8 Brake FWD

Typical reverse recovery energy loss
as a function of gate resistor
 $E_{rec} = f(R_G)$



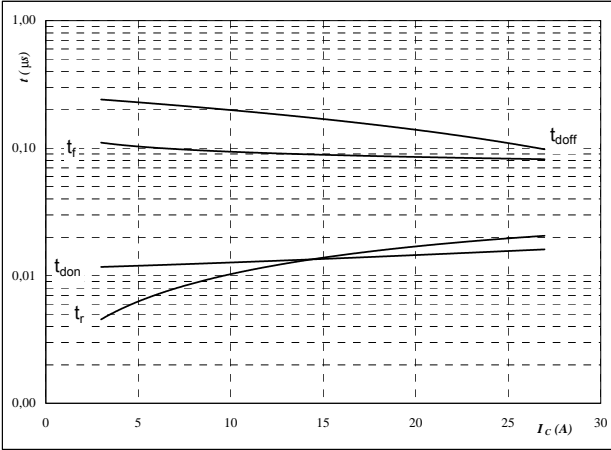
With an inductive load at
 $T_j = 25/125$ °C
 $V_{CE} = 300$ V
 $V_{GE} = 15$ V
 $I_C = 15$ A

Brake

Figure 9 Brake IGBT

Typical switching times as a function of collector current

$t = f(I_C)$

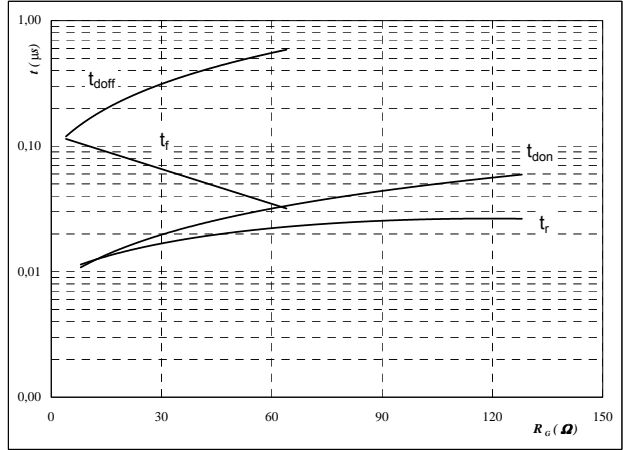


With an inductive load at
 $T_j = 25/125$ °C
 $V_{CE} = 300$ V
 $V_{GE} = 15$ V
 $R_{gon} = 16$ Ω
 $R_{goff} = 8$ Ω

Figure 10 Brake IGBT

Typical switching times as a function of gate resistor

$t = f(R_G)$

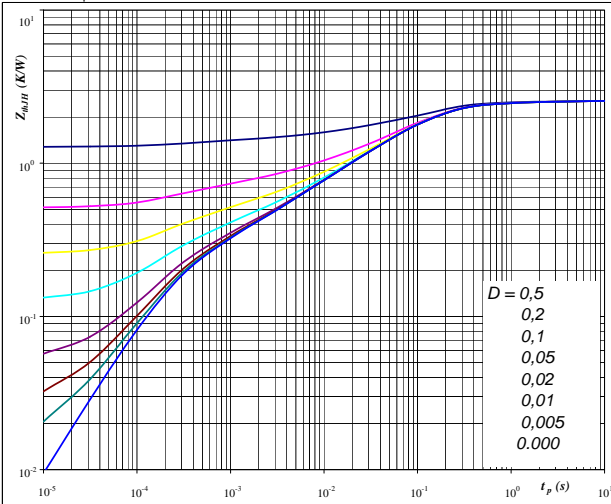


With an inductive load at
 $T_j = 25/125$ °C
 $V_{CE} = 300$ V
 $V_{GE} = 15$ V
 $I_C = 15$ A

Figure 11 Brake IGBT

IGBT transient thermal impedance as a function of pulse width

$Z_{thJH} = f(t_p)$

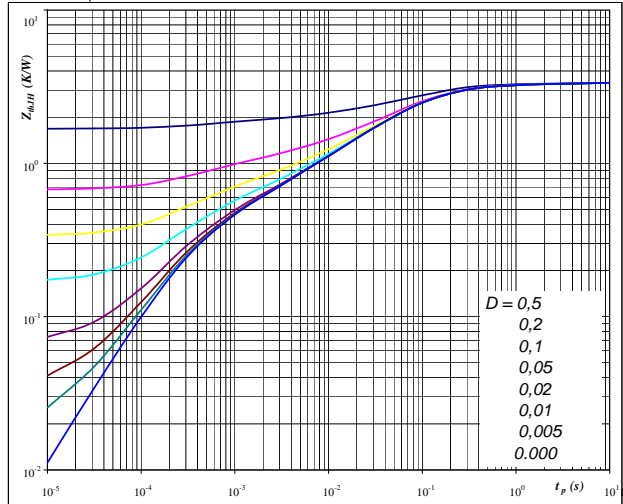


At Thermal grease $R_{thJH} = 2,553$ K/W
 D = t_p / T
 Phase change interface $R_{thJH} = 0,60$ K/W

Figure 12 Brake FWD

FWD transient thermal impedance as a function of pulse width

$Z_{thJH} = f(t_p)$



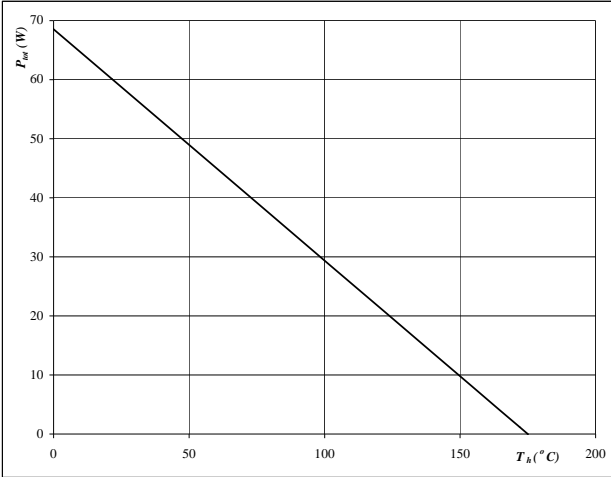
At Thermal grease $R_{thJH} = 3,35$ K/W
 D = t_p / T
 Phase change interface $R_{thJH} = 1,27$ K/W

Brake

Figure 13 Brake IGBT

Power dissipation as a function of heatsink temperature

$P_{tot} = f(T_h)$

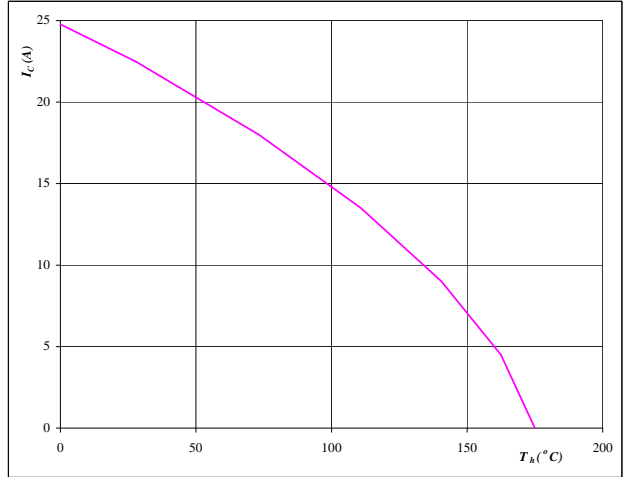


At
 $T_j = 175$ °C

Figure 14 Brake IGBT

Collector current as a function of heatsink temperature

$I_C = f(T_h)$

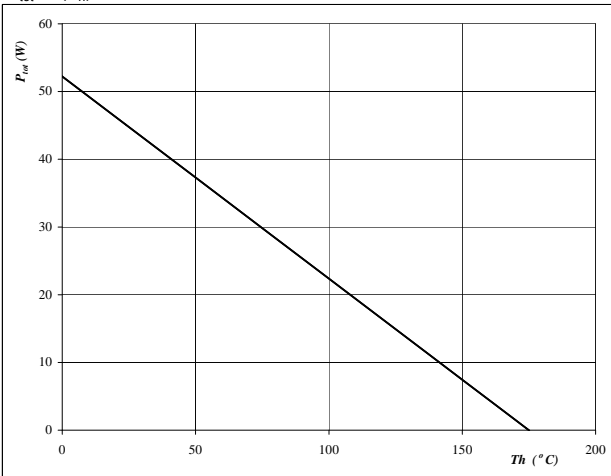


At
 $T_j = 175$ °C
 $V_{GE} = 15$ V

Figure 15 Brake FWD

Power dissipation as a function of heatsink temperature

$P_{tot} = f(T_h)$

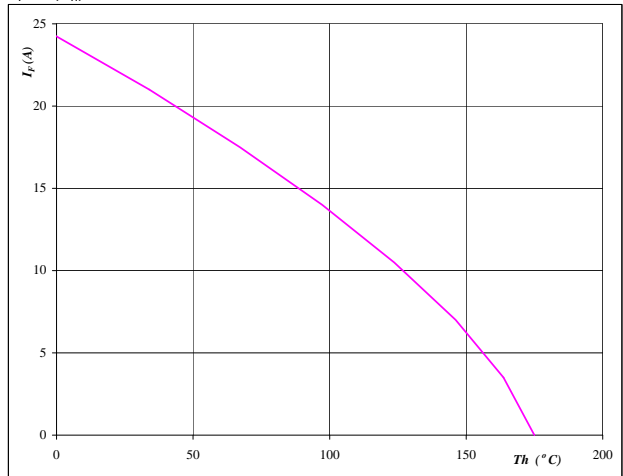


At
 $T_j = 175$ °C

Figure 16 Brake FWD

Forward current as a function of heatsink temperature

$I_F = f(T_h)$



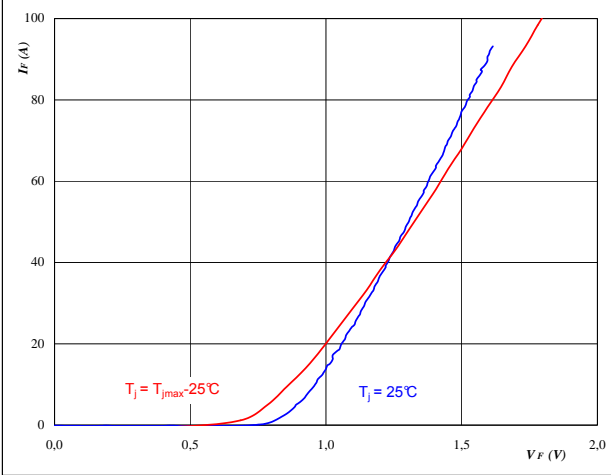
At
 $T_j = 175$ °C

Input Rectifier Bridge

Figure 1 Rectifier diode

Typical diode forward current as a function of forward voltage

$I_F = f(V_F)$

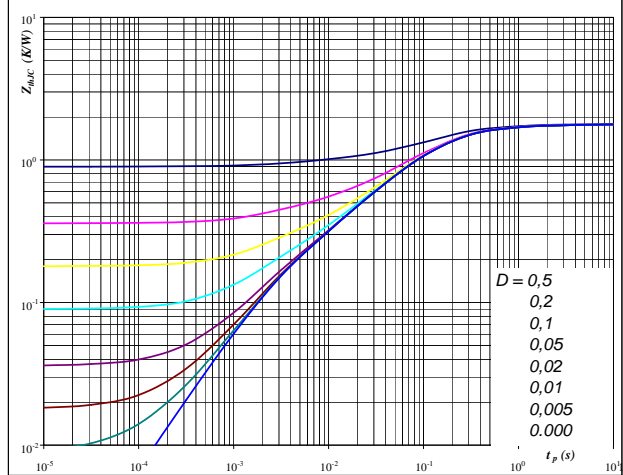


At
 $t_p = 250 \mu s$

Figure 2 Rectifier diode

Diode transient thermal impedance as a function of pulse width

$Z_{thJH} = f(t_p)$

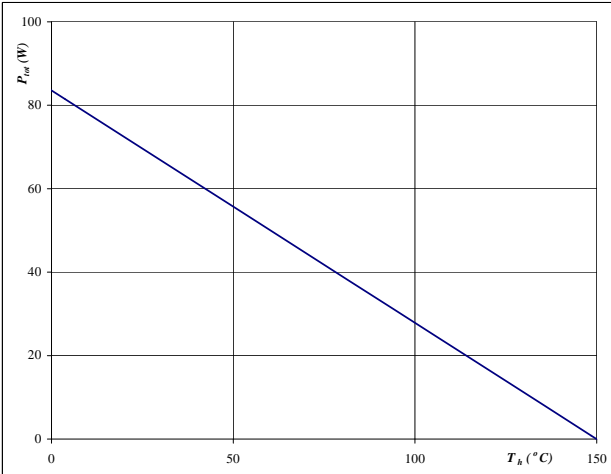


At
 $D = t_p / T$
 $R_{thJH} = 1,89 \text{ K/W}$

Figure 3 Rectifier diode

Power dissipation as a function of heatsink temperature

$P_{tot} = f(T_h)$

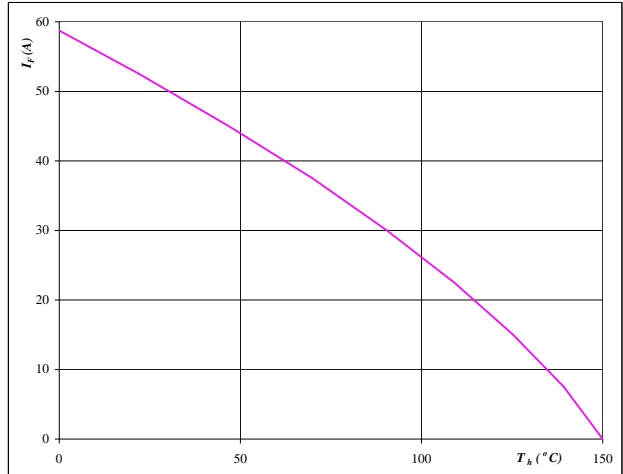


At
 $T_j = 150 \text{ }^\circ\text{C}$

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

$$R_T = f(T)$$

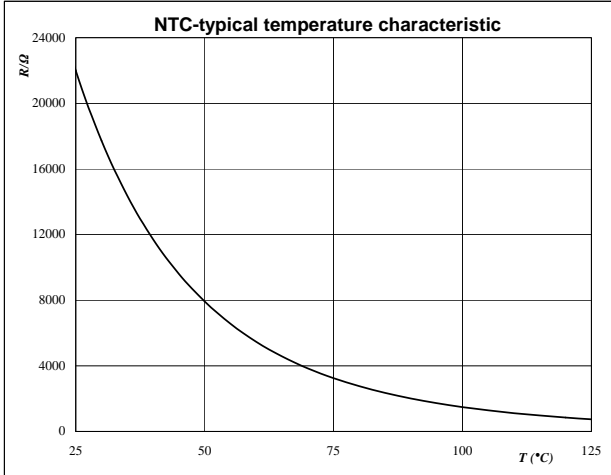


Figure 2 Thermistor

Typical NTC resistance values

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

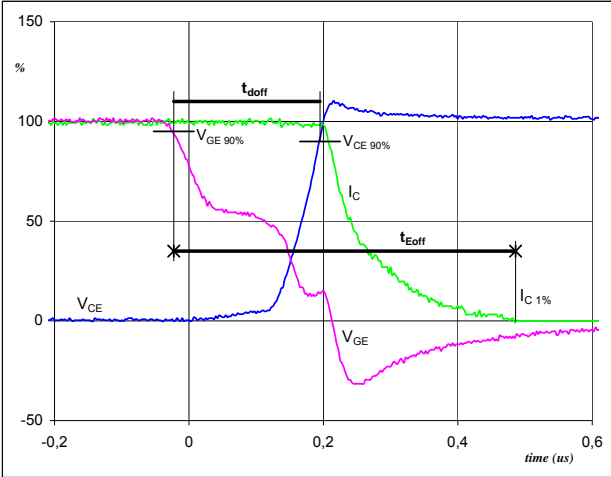
T [°C]	R _{nom} [Ω]	R _{min} [Ω]	R _{max} [Ω]	ΔR/R [%]
-55	2089434,5	1506495,4	2672373,6	27,9
0	71804,2	59724,4	83884	16,8
10	43780,4	37094,4	50466,5	15,3
20	27484,6	23684,6	31284,7	13,8
25	22000	19109,3	24890,7	13,1
30	17723,3	15512,2	19934,4	12,5
60	5467,9	4980,6	5955,1	8,9
70	3848,6	3546	4151,1	7,9
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}	= 8 Ω

Figure 1 Output inverter IGBT

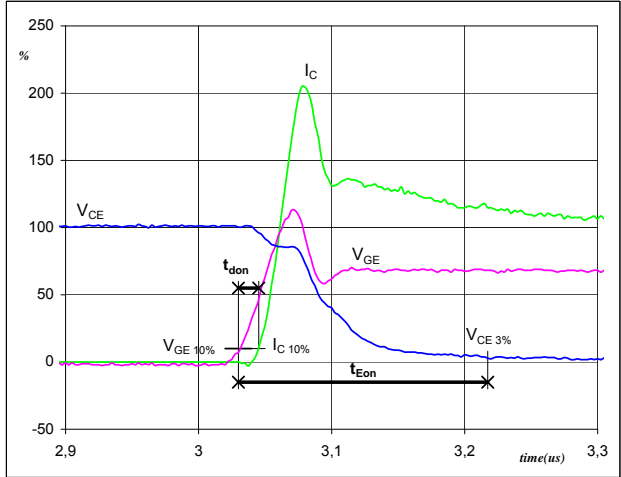
Turn-off Switching Waveforms & definition of t_{doff} , t_{Eoff}
 (t_{Eoff} = integrating time for E_{off})



$V_{GE}(0\%) =$	0	V
$V_{GE}(100\%) =$	15	V
$V_C(100\%) =$	300	V
$I_C(100\%) =$	20	A
$t_{doff} =$	0,21	μs
$t_{Eoff} =$	0,51	μs

Figure 2 Output inverter IGBT

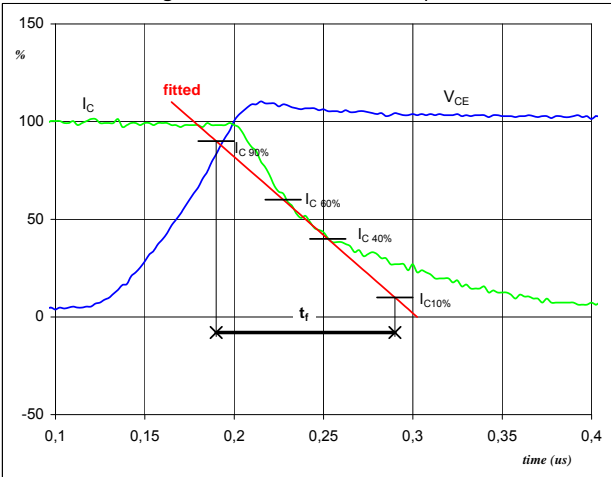
Turn-on Switching Waveforms & definition of t_{don} , t_{Eon}
 (t_{Eon} = integrating time for E_{on})



$V_{GE}(0\%) =$	0	V
$V_{GE}(100\%) =$	15	V
$V_C(100\%) =$	300	V
$I_C(100\%) =$	20	A
$t_{don} =$	0,01	μs
$t_{Eon} =$	0,19	μs

Figure 3 Output inverter IGBT

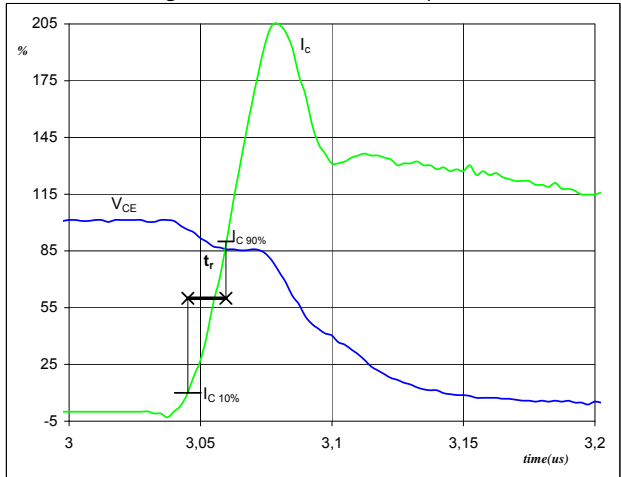
Turn-off Switching Waveforms & definition of t_f



$V_C(100\%) =$	300	V
$I_C(100\%) =$	20	A
$t_f =$	0,10	μs

Figure 4 Output inverter IGBT

Turn-on Switching Waveforms & definition of t_f

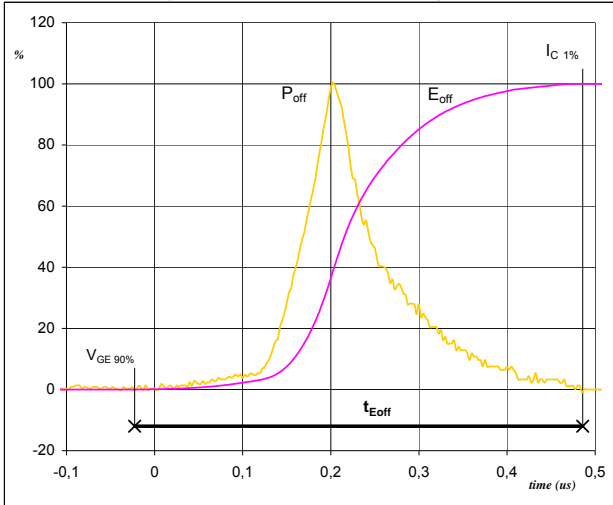


$V_C(100\%) =$	300	V
$I_C(100\%) =$	20	A
$t_f =$	0,02	μs

Switching Definitions Output Inverter

Figure 5 Output inverter IGBT

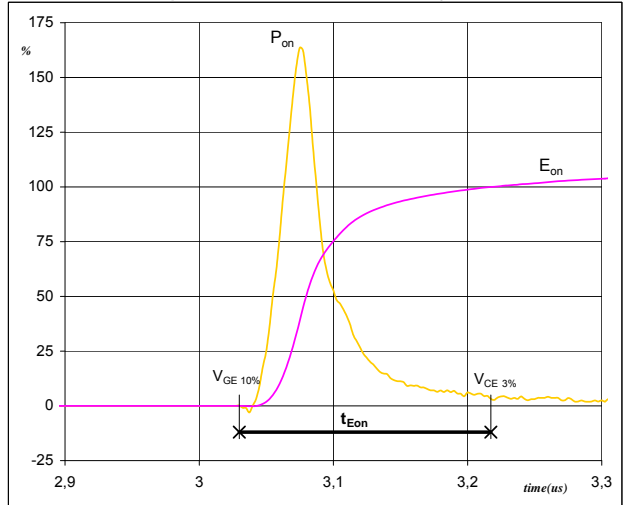
Turn-off Switching Waveforms & definition of t_{Eoff}



$P_{off}(100\%) = 5,99 \text{ kW}$
 $E_{off}(100\%) = 0,65 \text{ mJ}$
 $t_{Eoff} = 0,51 \text{ }\mu\text{s}$

Figure 6 Output inverter IGBT

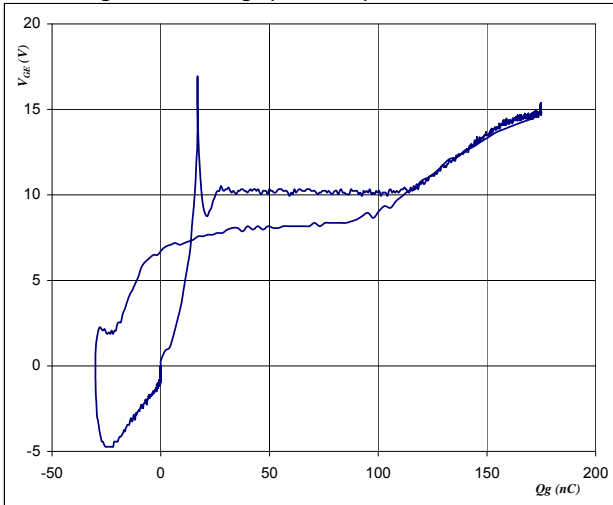
Turn-on Switching Waveforms & definition of t_{Eon}



$P_{on}(100\%) = 5,99 \text{ kW}$
 $E_{on}(100\%) = 0,43 \text{ mJ}$
 $t_{Eon} = 0,19 \text{ }\mu\text{s}$

Figure 7 Output inverter FWD

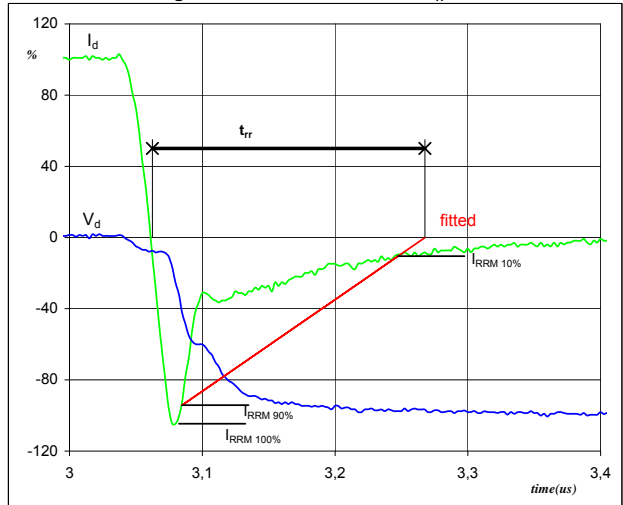
Gate voltage vs Gate charge (measured)



$V_{GEoff} = 0 \text{ V}$
 $V_{GEon} = 15 \text{ V}$
 $V_C(100\%) = 300 \text{ V}$
 $I_C(100\%) = 20 \text{ A}$
 $Q_g = 174,72 \text{ nC}$

Figure 8 Output inverter IGBT

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

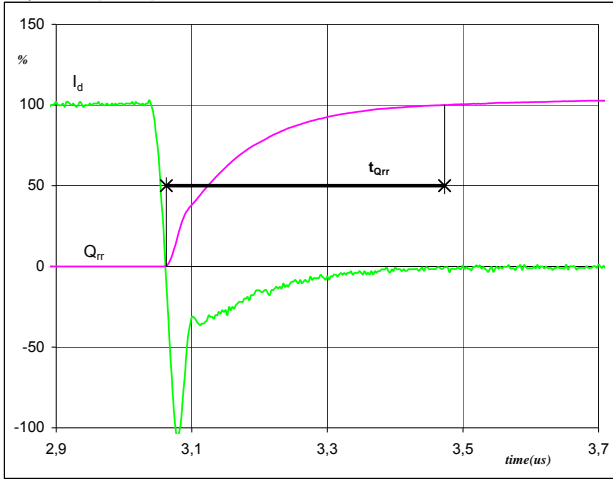


$V_d(100\%) = 300 \text{ V}$
 $I_d(100\%) = 20 \text{ A}$
 $I_{RRM}(100\%) = 21 \text{ A}$
 $t_{rr} = 0,19 \text{ }\mu\text{s}$

Switching Definitions Output Inverter

Figure 9 Output inverter FWD

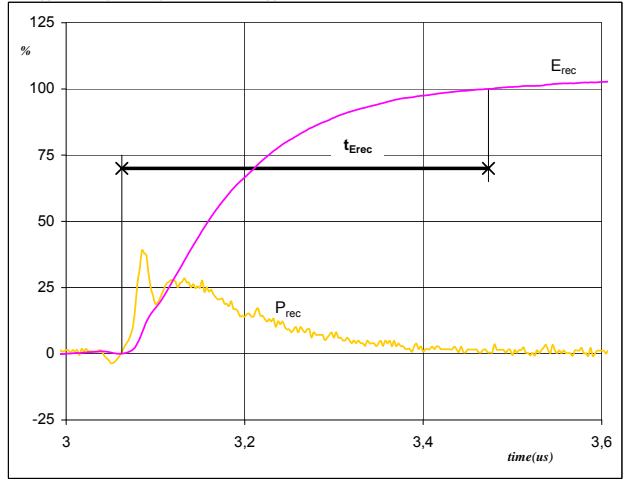
Turn-on Switching Waveforms & definition of t_{Qrr}
 (t_{Qrr} = integrating time for Q_{rr})



I_d (100%) =	20	A
Q_{rr} (100%) =	1,35	μC
t_{Qrr} =	0,41	μs

Figure 10 Output inverter FWD

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



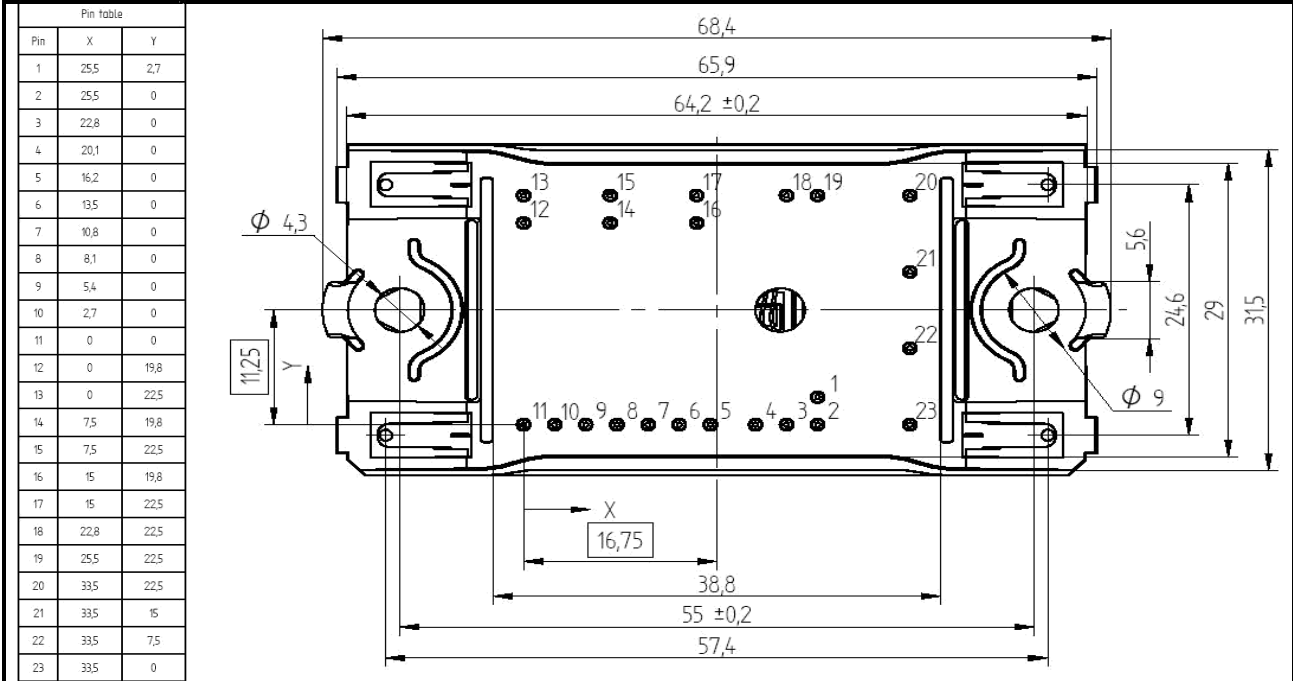
P_{rec} (100%) =	5,99	kW
E_{rec} (100%) =	0,27	mJ
t_{Erec} =	0,41	μs

Ordering Code and Marking - Features - Outline - Pinout

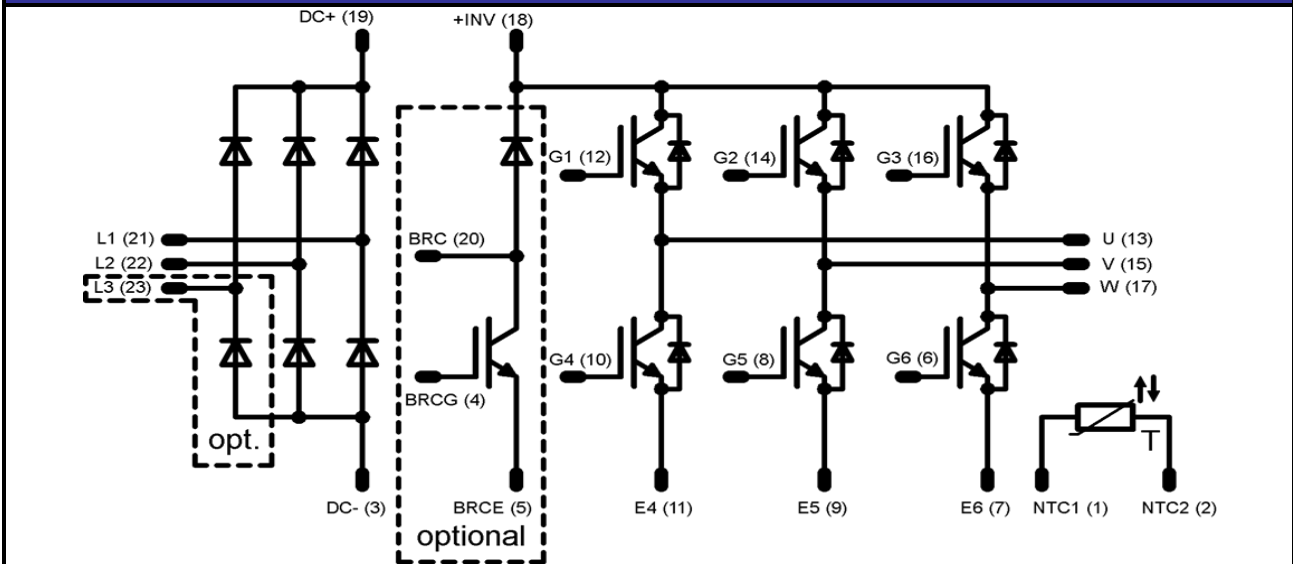
Ordering Code & Marking

Version	Ordering Code	in DataMatrix as	in packaging barcode as
without thermal paste 12mm 2 clips housing	V23990-P545-A38-PM	P545-A38	P545-A38
without thermal paste 17mm 2 clips housing	V23990-P545-A39-PM	P545-A39	P545-A39
without thermal paste 12mm 2 clips housing	V23990-P545-C38-PM	P545-C38	P545-C38
without thermal paste 17mm 2 clips housing	V23990-P545-C39-PM	P545-C39	P545-C39

Outline



Pinout



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2. A critical component is any component of a life support device or system whose failure to perform can be reasonably expected to cause the failure of the life support device or system, or to affect its safety or effectiveness.