

MiniSKiiP® 3 PIM
600V/100A
Features

- IGBT3 technology for low saturation losses
- Solderless spring contact mounting system

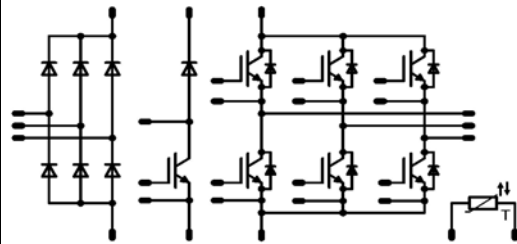
Target Applications

- Industrial motor drives

Types

- V23990-K243-A-PM

MiniSkip® 3 housing

Schematic


Maximum Ratings

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

Parameter	Symbol	Condition	Value	Unit
D8,D9,D10,D11,D12,D13				
Repetitive peak reverse voltage	V_{RRM}		1600	V
DC forward current	I_{FAV}	$T_j=T_{j,max}$ $T_h=80^\circ\text{C}$ $T_c=80^\circ\text{C}$	69 93	A
Surge forward current	I_{FSM}	$t_p=10\text{ms}$ $T_j=25^\circ\text{C}$	700	A
I ² t-value	I^2t		2450	A ² s
Power dissipation per Diode	P_{tot}	$T_j=T_{j,max}$ $T_h=80^\circ\text{C}$ $T_c=80^\circ\text{C}$	77 117	W
Maximum Junction Temperature	$T_{j,max}$		150	°C

T1,T2,T3,T4,T5,T6,T7

Collector-emitter break down voltage	V_{CE}		600	V
DC collector current	I_C	$T_j=T_{j,max}$ $T_h=80^\circ\text{C}$ $T_c=80^\circ\text{C}$	85 85	A
Repetitive peak collector current	$I_{C,pulse}$	t_p limited by $T_{j,max}$	300	A
Turn off safe operating area		$V_{CE} \leq 1200\text{V}$, $T_j \leq T_{op,max}$	300	A
Power dissipation per IGBT	P_{tot}	$T_j=T_{j,max}$ $T_h=80^\circ\text{C}$ $T_c=80^\circ\text{C}$	154 224	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	$T_{j,max}$		175	°C

Maximum Ratings

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

Parameter	Symbol	Condition	Value	Unit
D1,D2,D3,D4,D5,D6,D7				
Peak Repetitive Reverse Voltage	V_{RRM}		600	V
DC forward current	I_F	$T_j=T_{jmax}$ $T_h=80^{\circ}\text{C}$ $T_c=80^{\circ}\text{C}$	75 75	A
Repetitive peak forward current	I_{FRM}	t_p limited by T_{jmax}	985	A
Power dissipation per Diode	P_{tot}	$T_j=T_{jmax}$ $T_h=80^{\circ}\text{C}$ $T_c=80^{\circ}\text{C}$	119 181	W
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...+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 $V_{GS}[V]$	$V_f[V]$ or $V_{CE}[V]$ or $V_{DS}[V]$	$I_c[A]$ or $I_f[A]$ or $I_b[A]$	T_j	Min	Typ	Max		
D8,D9,D10,D11,D12,D13										
Forward voltage	V_F			35	$T_j=25^\circ C$ $T_j=125^\circ C$	0,8	1,02 0,94	1,35		V
Threshold voltage (for power loss calc. only)	V_{to}			35	$T_j=25^\circ C$ $T_j=125^\circ C$		0,88 0,75			V
Slope resistance (for power loss calc. only)	r_t			35	$T_j=25^\circ C$ $T_j=125^\circ C$		4 6			m Ω
Reverse current	I_r		1500		$T_j=25^\circ C$ $T_j=125^\circ C$			0,1 2		mA
Thermal resistance chip to heatsink per chip	R_{thJH}	Thermal grease thickness \leq 50um $\lambda = 1$ W/mK					0,90			K/W

T1,T2,T3,T4,T5,T6,T7

Gate emitter threshold voltage	$V_{GE(th)}$	$V_{CE}=V_{GE}$			0,008	$T_j=25^\circ C$ $T_j=150^\circ C$	5	5,8	6,5	V
Collector-emitter saturation voltage	$V_{CE(sat)}$		15		100	$T_j=25^\circ C$ $T_j=150^\circ C$	1,05	1,58 1,78	1,85	V
Collector-emitter cut-off current incl. Diode	I_{CES}		0	600		$T_j=25^\circ C$ $T_j=150^\circ C$			0,0052	mA
Gate-emitter leakage current	I_{GES}		± 25	0		$T_j=25^\circ C$ $T_j=150^\circ C$			1200	nA
Integrated Gate resistor	R_{gint}							none		Ω
Turn-on delay time	$t_{d(on)}$	$R_{goff}=8 \Omega$ $R_{gon}=8 \Omega$	± 15	300	100	$T_j=25^\circ C$		187,2		ns
Rise time	t_r					$T_j=150^\circ C$		187,2		
Turn-off delay time	$t_{d(off)}$					$T_j=25^\circ C$		31,5		
Fall time	t_f					$T_j=150^\circ C$		32,8		
Turn-on energy loss per pulse	E_{on}					$T_j=25^\circ C$		222,5		
Turn-off energy loss per pulse	E_{off}					$T_j=150^\circ C$		241,8		
Input capacitance	C_{ies}	f=1MHz	0	25		$T_j=25^\circ C$		6280		pF
Output capacitance	C_{oss}							400		
Reverse transfer capacitance	C_{rss}							186		
Gate charge	Q_{Gate}		± 15	480	100	$T_j=25^\circ C$		620		nC
Thermal resistance chip to heatsink per chip	R_{thJH}	Thermal grease thickness \leq 50um $\lambda = 1$ W/mK						0,6		K/W

D1,D2,D3,D4,D5,D6,D7

Diode forward voltage	V_F				100	$T_j=25^\circ C$ $T_j=150^\circ C$	1	1,38 1,4	1,9	V
Peak reverse recovery current	I_{RRM}	$R_{goff}=8 \Omega$		300	100	$T_j=25^\circ C$		92,8		A
Reverse recovery time	t_{rr}					$T_j=150^\circ C$		112,9		
Reverse recovered charge	Q_{rr}					$T_j=25^\circ C$		167,5		
Peak rate of fall of recovery current	$di(rec)_{max}/dt$					$T_j=150^\circ C$		247,7		
Reverse recovered energy	E_{rec}					$T_j=25^\circ C$		5,85		
						$T_j=150^\circ C$		10,5		
Thermal resistance chip to heatsink per chip	R_{thJH}	Thermal grease thickness \leq 50um $\lambda = 1$ W/mK						0,8		K/W

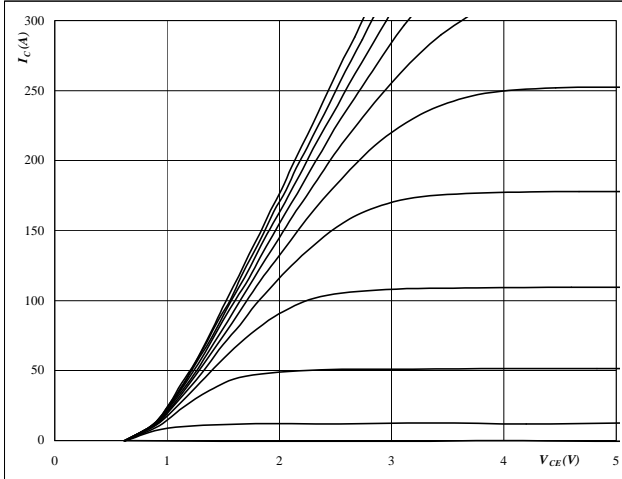
Thermistor

Rated resistance	R					T=25 $^\circ C$		1000		Ω
Deviation of R100	$\Delta R/R$	R100=1670 Ω				T=100 $^\circ C$	-3		3	%
R100	P					T=100 $^\circ C$		1670,313		Ω
Power dissipation constant						T=25 $^\circ C$				mW/K
A-value	B(25/50)	Tol. %				T=25 $^\circ C$		7,635*10 ⁻³		1/K
B-value	B(25/100)	Tol. %				T=25 $^\circ C$		1,731*10 ⁻⁵		1/K ²
Vincotech NTC Reference									E	

T1,T2,T3,T4,T5,T6,T7 / D1,D2,D3,D4,D5,D6,D7
Figure 1 T1,T2,T3,T4,T5,T6,T7 IGBT

Typical output characteristics

$I_C = f(V_{CE})$

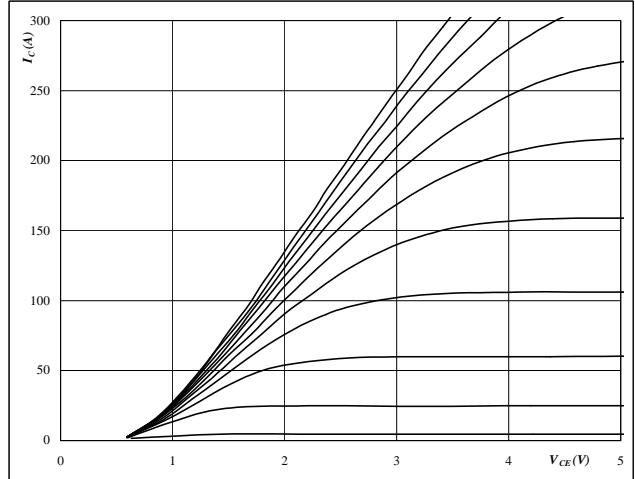


At
 $t_p = 250 \mu s$
 $T_j = 25 \text{ }^\circ C$
 V_{GE} from 7 V to 17 V in steps of 1 V

Figure 2 T1,T2,T3,T4,T5,T6,T7 IGBT

Typical output characteristics

$I_C = f(V_{CE})$

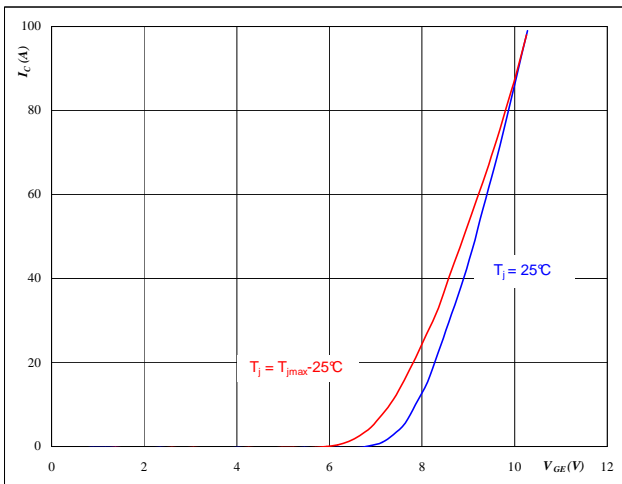


At
 $t_p = 250 \mu s$
 $T_j = 125 \text{ }^\circ C$
 V_{GE} from 7 V to 17 V in steps of 1 V

Figure 3 T1,T2,T3,T4,T5,T6,T7 IGBT

Typical transfer characteristics

$I_C = f(V_{GE})$

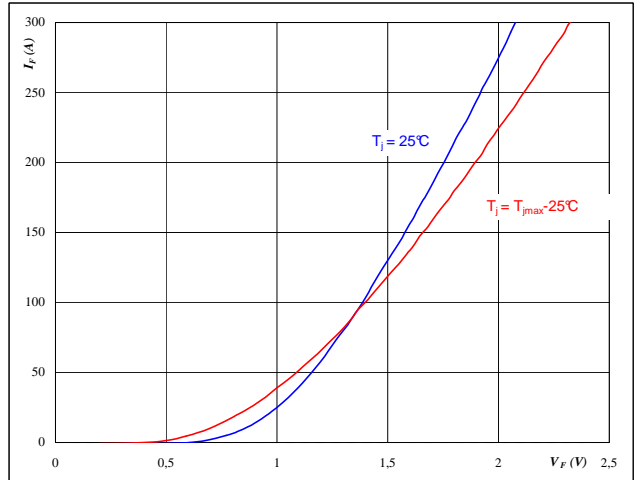


At
 $t_p = 250 \mu s$
 $V_{CE} = 10 V$

Figure 4 D1,D2,D3,D4,D5,D6,D7 FWD

Typical diode forward current as a function of forward voltage

$I_F = f(V_F)$

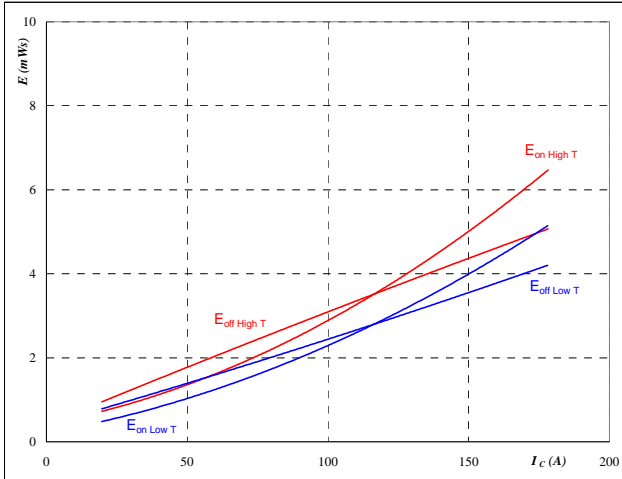


At
 $t_p = 250 \mu s$

T1,T2,T3,T4,T5,T6,T7 / D1,D2,D3,D4,D5,D6,D7
Figure 5 T1,T2,T3,T4,T5,T6,T7 IGBT

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

$E = f(I_C)$



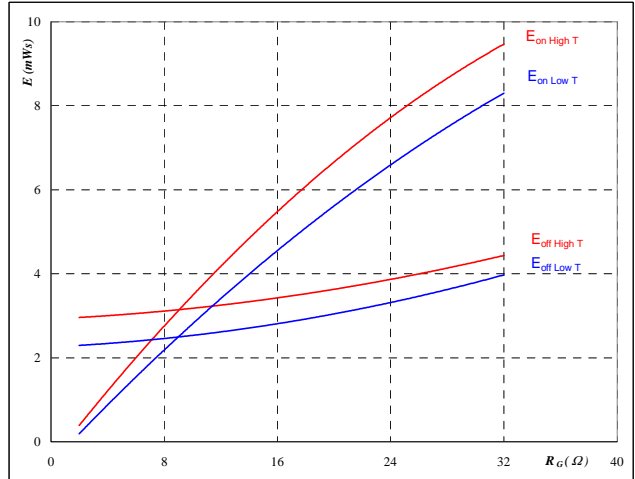
With an inductive load at

$T_J =$	25/125	°C
$V_{CE} =$	300	V
$V_{GE} =$	±15	V
$R_{gon} =$	8	Ω
$R_{goff} =$	8	Ω

Figure 6 T1,T2,T3,T4,T5,T6,T7 IGBT

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

$E = f(R_G)$



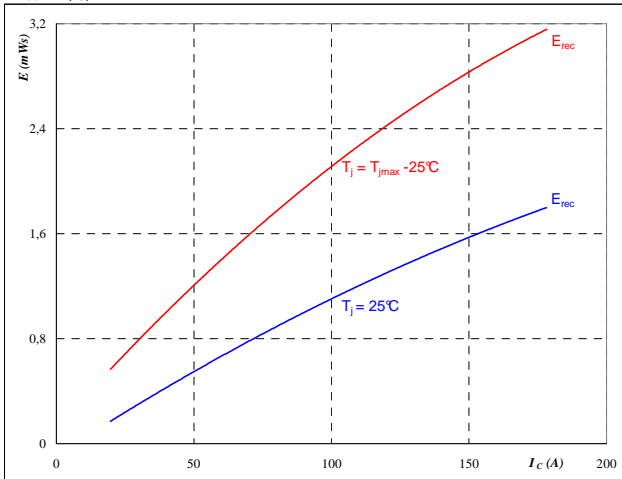
With an inductive load at

$T_J =$	25/125	°C
$V_{CE} =$	300	V
$V_{GE} =$	±15	V
$I_C =$	100	A

Figure 7 T1,T2,T3,T4,T5,T6,T7 IGBT

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

$E_{rec} = f(I_C)$



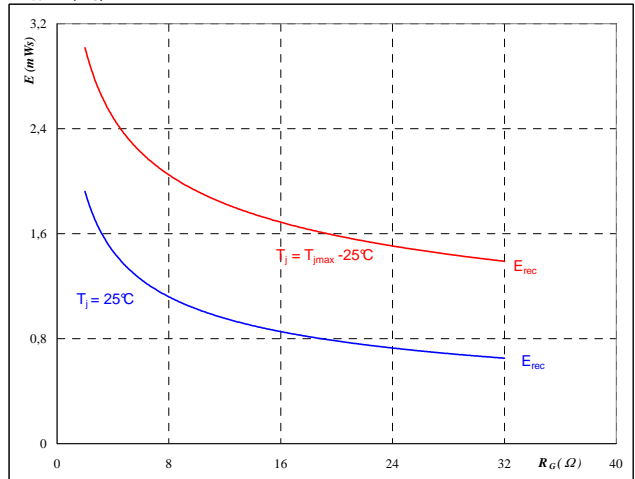
With an inductive load at

$T_J =$	25/125	°C
$V_{CE} =$	300	V
$V_{GE} =$	±15	V
$R_{gon} =$	8	Ω

Figure 8 T1,T2,T3,T4,T5,T6,T7 IGBT

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

$E_{rec} = f(R_G)$



With an inductive load at

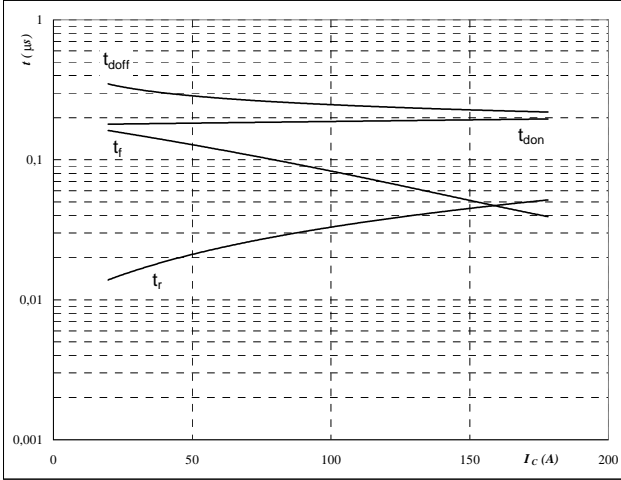
$T_J =$	25/125	°C
$V_{CE} =$	300	V
$V_{GE} =$	±15	V
$I_C =$	100	A

T1,T2,T3,T4,T5,T6,T7 / D1,D2,D3,D4,D5,D6,D7

Figure 9 T1,T2,T3,T4,T5,T6,T7 IGBT

Typical switching times as a function of collector current

$t = f(I_C)$



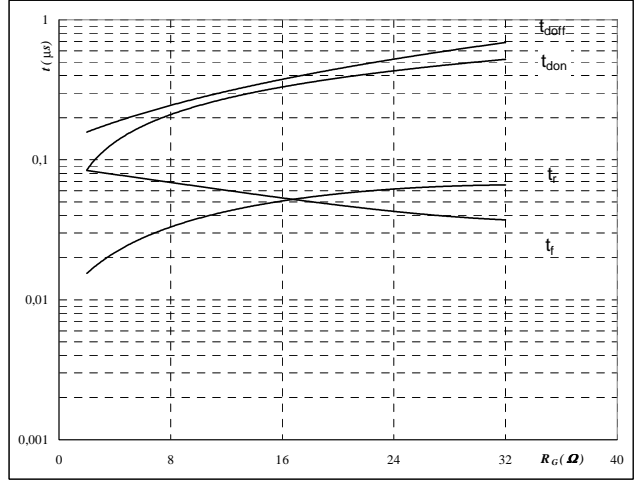
With an inductive load at

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

Figure 10 T1,T2,T3,T4,T5,T6,T7 IGBT

Typical switching times as a function of gate resistor

$t = f(R_G)$



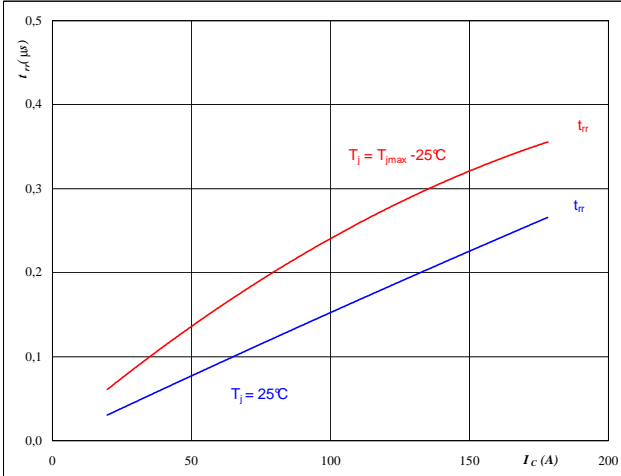
With an inductive load at

$T_j =$	125	°C
$V_{CE} =$	300	V
$V_{GE} =$	±15	V
$I_C =$	100	A

Figure 11 D1,D2,D3,D4,D5,D6,D7 FWD

Typical reverse recovery time as a function of collector current

$t_{rr} = f(I_C)$



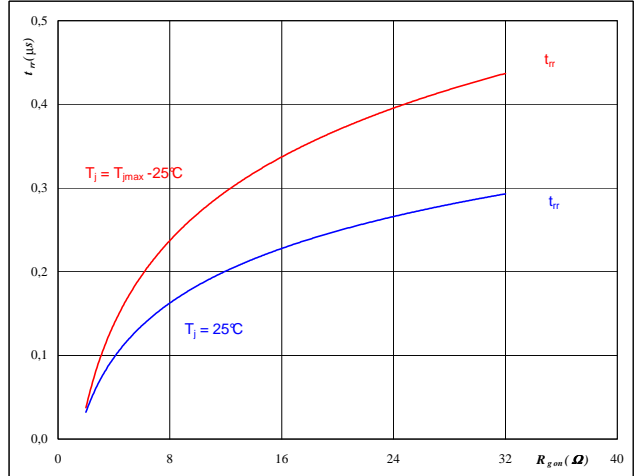
At

$T_j =$	25/125	°C
$V_{CE} =$	300	V
$V_{GE} =$	±15	V
$R_{gon} =$	8	Ω

Figure 12 D1,D2,D3,D4,D5,D6,D7 FWD

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

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



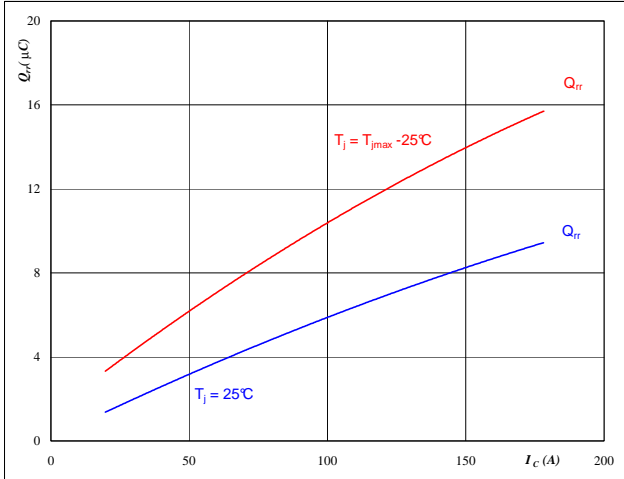
At

$T_j =$	25/125	°C
$V_R =$	300	V
$I_F =$	100	A
$V_{GE} =$	±15	V

T1,T2,T3,T4,T5,T6,T7 / D1,D2,D3,D4,D5,D6,D7
Figure 13 D1,D2,D3,D4,D5,D6,D7 FWD

Typical reverse recovery charge as a function of collector current

$Q_{rr} = f(I_c)$

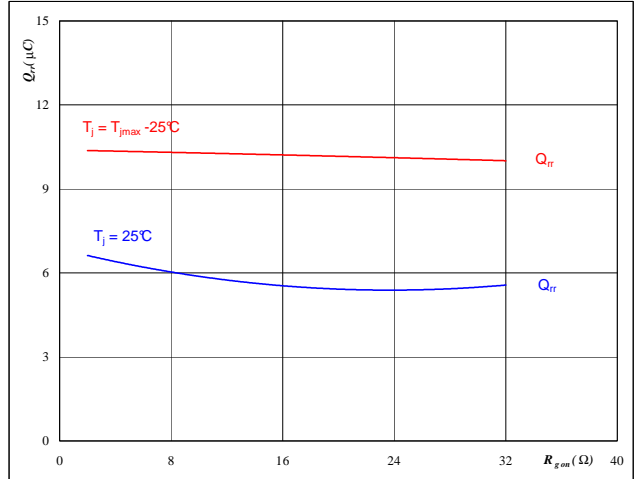

At

$T_j =$	25/125	°C
$V_{CE} =$	300	V
$V_{GE} =$	±15	V
$R_{gon} =$	8	Ω

Figure 14 D1,D2,D3,D4,D5,D6,D7 FWD

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

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

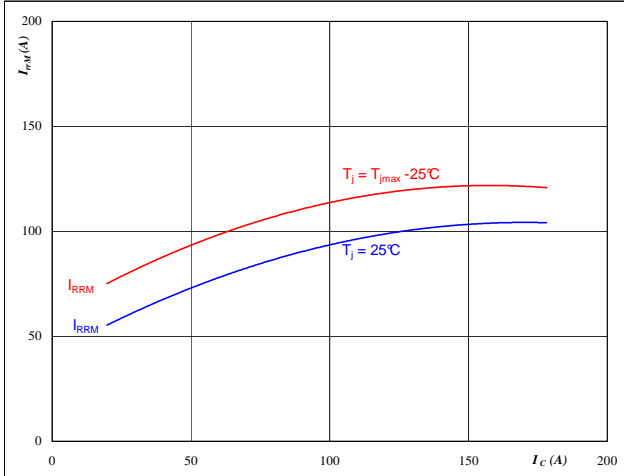

At

$T_j =$	25/125	°C
$V_R =$	300	V
$I_F =$	100	A
$V_{GE} =$	±15	V

Figure 15 D1,D2,D3,D4,D5,D6,D7 FWD

Typical reverse recovery current as a function of collector current

$I_{RRM} = f(I_c)$

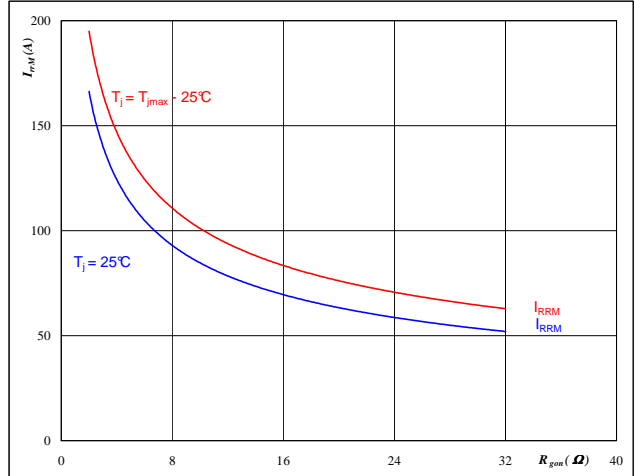

At

$T_j =$	25/125	°C
$V_{CE} =$	300	V
$V_{GE} =$	±15	V
$R_{gon} =$	8	Ω

Figure 16 D1,D2,D3,D4,D5,D6,D7 FWD

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

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


At

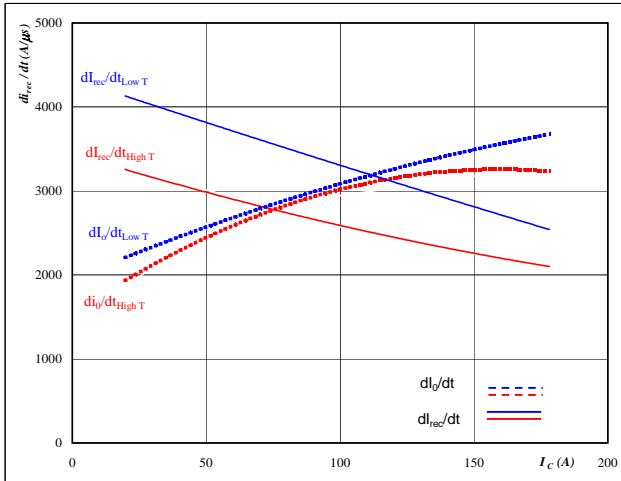
$T_j =$	25/125	°C
$V_R =$	300	V
$I_F =$	100	A
$V_{GE} =$	±15	V

T1,T2,T3,T4,T5,T6,T7 / D1,D2,D3,D4,D5,D6,D7

Figure 17 D1,D2,D3,D4,D5,D6,D7 FWD

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

$di_f/dt, di_{rec}/dt = f(I_c)$

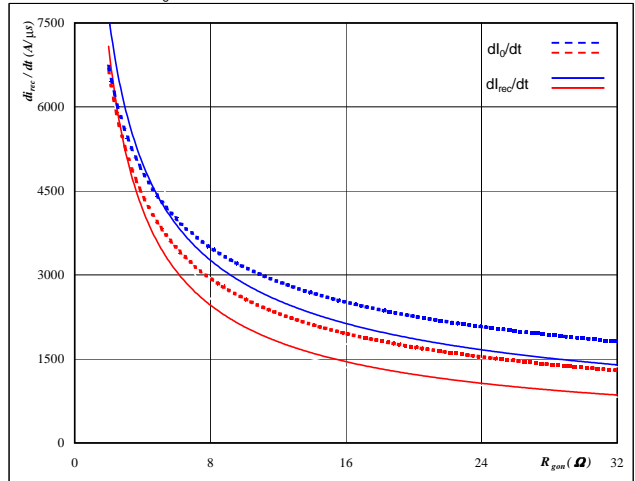


At
 $T_j = 25/125$ °C
 $V_{CE} = 300$ V
 $V_{GE} = \pm 15$ V
 $R_{gon} = 8$ Ω

Figure 18 D1,D2,D3,D4,D5,D6,D7 FWD

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

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

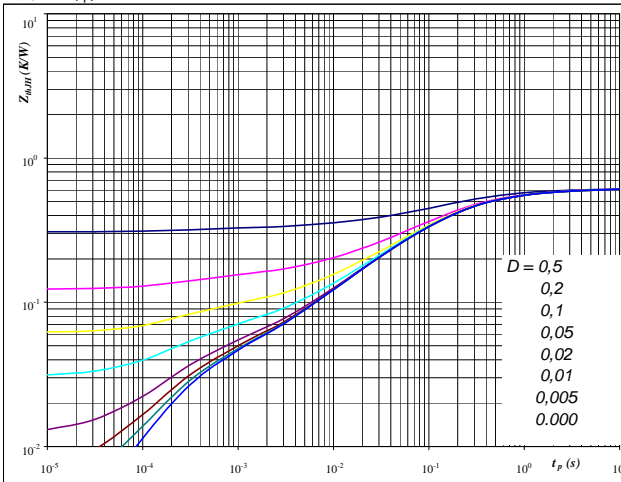


At
 $T_j = 25/125$ °C
 $V_R = 300$ V
 $I_F = 100$ A
 $V_{GE} = \pm 15$ V

Figure 19 T1,T2,T3,T4,T5,T6,T7 IGBT

IGBT transient thermal impedance as a function of pulse width

$Z_{thJH} = f(t_p)$



At
 $D = t_p / T$
 $R_{thJH} = 0,62$ K/W

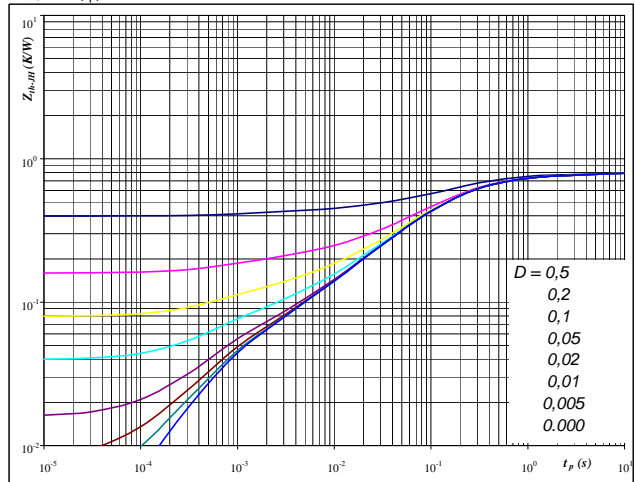
IGBT thermal model values

Thermal grease	R (C/W)	Tau (s)
	0,04	6,5E+00
	0,09	1,0E+00
	0,23	2,0E-01
	0,15	5,9E-02
	0,07	1,2E-02
	0,02	2,2E-03

Figure 20 D1,D2,D3,D4,D5,D6,D7 FWD

FWD transient thermal impedance as a function of pulse width

$Z_{thJH} = f(t_p)$



At
 $D = t_p / T$
 $R_{thJH} = 0,80$ K/W

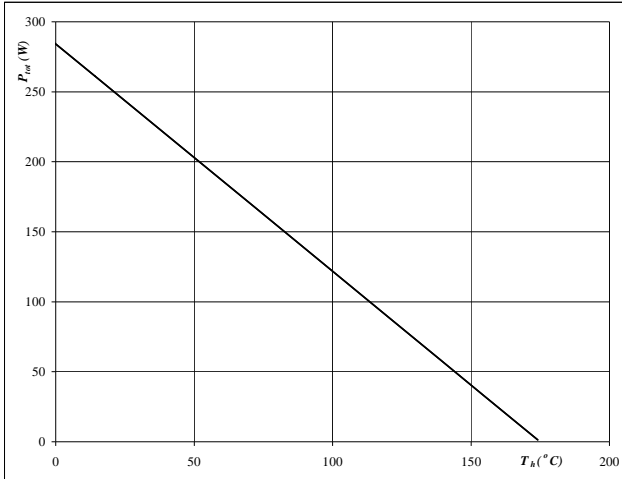
FWD thermal model values

Thermal grease	R (C/W)	Tau (s)
	0,08	2,9E+00
	0,26	3,2E-01
	0,33	8,4E-02
	0,08	1,1E-02
	0,05	7,9E-04

T1,T2,T3,T4,T5,T6,T7 / D1,D2,D3,D4,D5,D6,D7
Figure 21 T1,T2,T3,T4,T5,T6,T7 IGBT

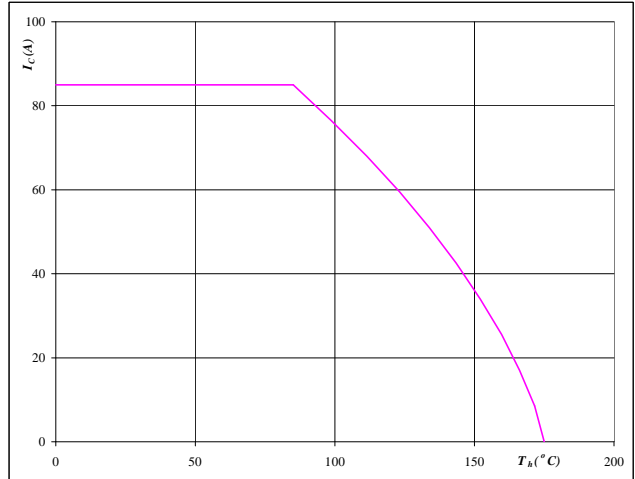
Power dissipation as a function of heatsink temperature

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


At
 $T_j = 175 \text{ } ^\circ\text{C}$
Figure 22 T1,T2,T3,T4,T5,T6,T7 IGBT

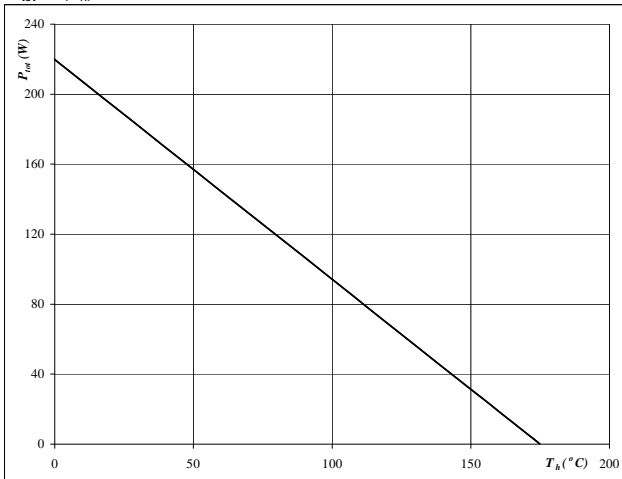
Collector current as a function of heatsink temperature

$$I_C = f(T_h)$$


At
 $T_j = 175 \text{ } ^\circ\text{C}$
 $V_{GE} = 15 \text{ V}$
Figure 23 D1,D2,D3,D4,D5,D6,D7 FWD

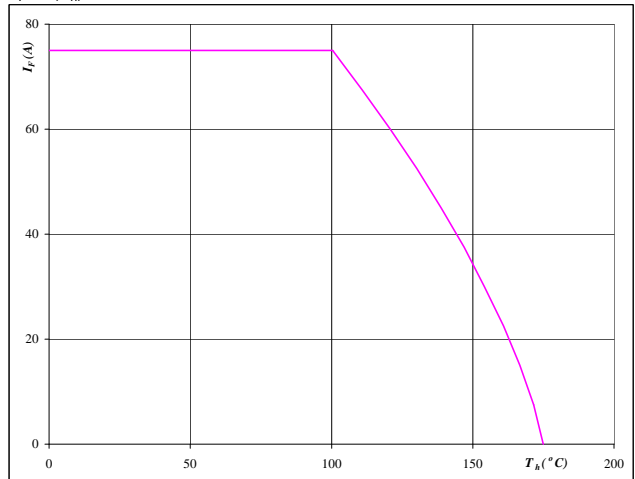
Power dissipation as a function of heatsink temperature

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


At
 $T_j = 175 \text{ } ^\circ\text{C}$
Figure 24 D1,D2,D3,D4,D5,D6,D7 FWD

Forward current as a function of heatsink temperature

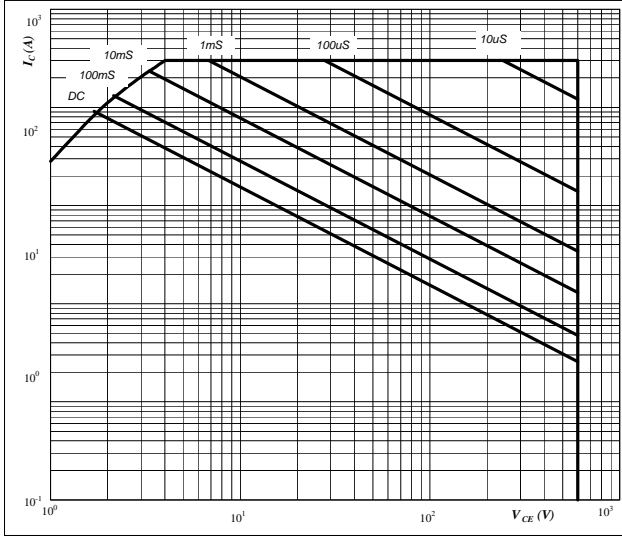
$$I_F = f(T_h)$$


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

T1,T2,T3,T4,T5,T6,T7 / D1,D2,D3,D4,D5,D6,D7
Figure 25 T1,T2,T3,T4,T5,T6,T7 IGBT

Safe operating area as a function of collector-emitter voltage

$I_C = f(V_{CE})$

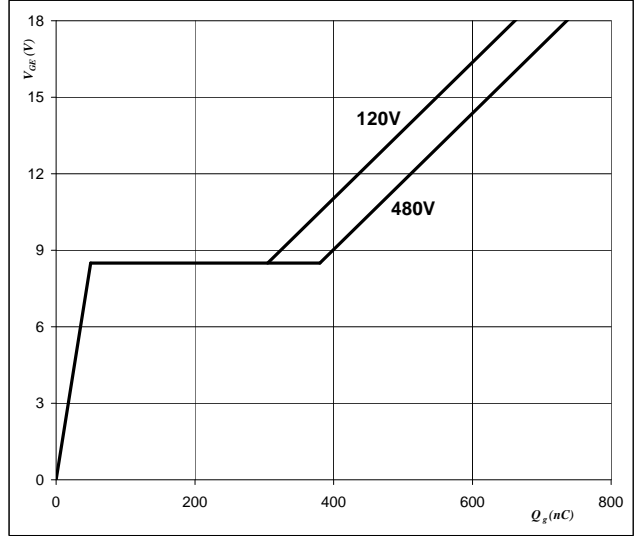


At
 D = single pulse
 $T_h = 80$ °C
 $V_{GE} = \pm 15$ V
 $T_j = T_{jmax}$ °C

Figure 26 T1,T2,T3,T4,T5,T6,T7 IGBT

Gate voltage vs Gate charge

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



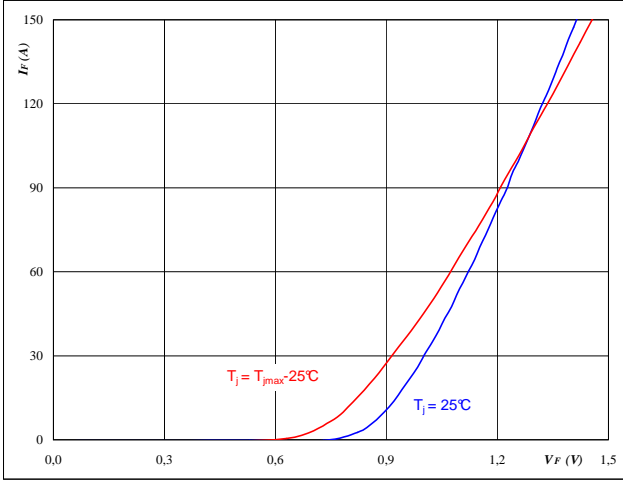
At
 $I_C = 100$ A

D8,D9,D10,D11,D12,D13

Figure 1 D8,D9,D10,D11,D12,D13 diode

Typical diode forward current as a function of forward voltage

$I_F = f(V_F)$

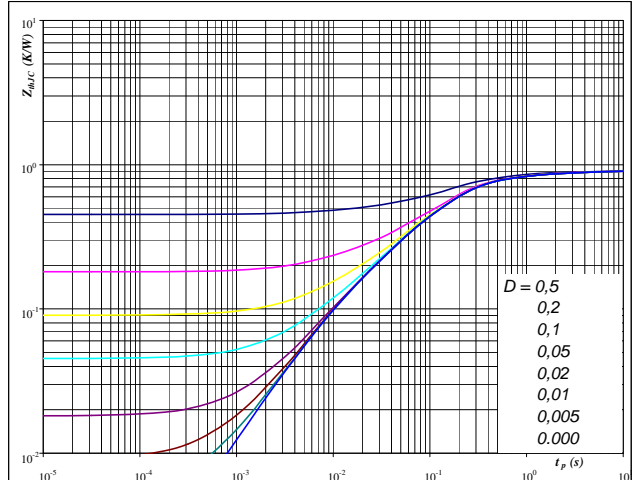


At
 $t_p = 250 \mu s$

Figure 2 D8,D9,D10,D11,D12,D13 diode

Diode transient thermal impedance as a function of pulse width

$Z_{thJH} = f(t_p)$

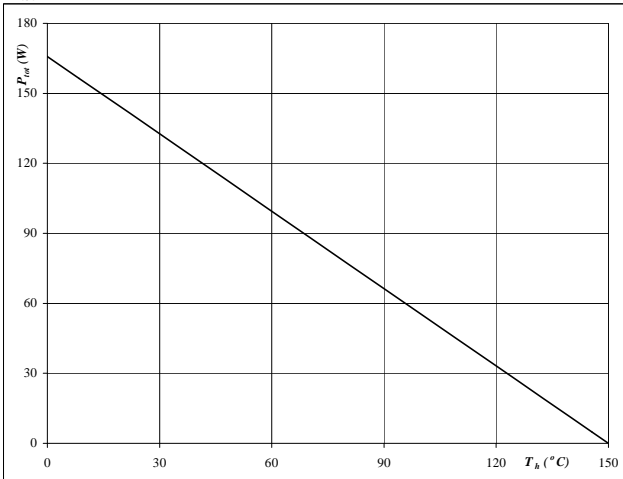


At
 $D = t_p / T$
 $R_{thJH} = 0,90 \text{ K/W}$

Figure 3 D8,D9,D10,D11,D12,D13 diode

Power dissipation as a function of heatsink temperature

$P_{tot} = f(T_h)$

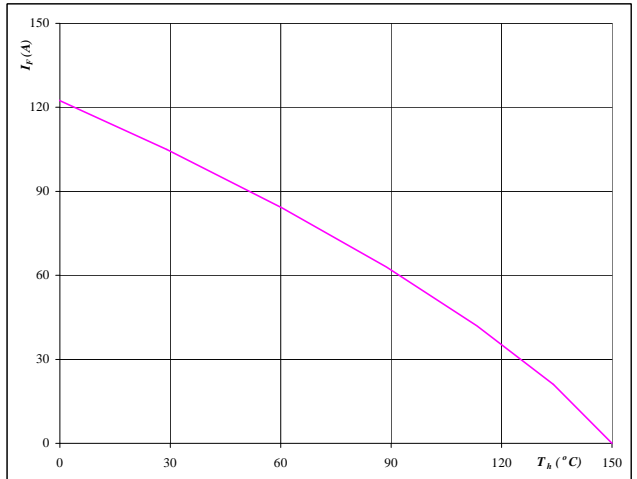


At
 $T_j = 150 \text{ °C}$

Figure 4 D8,D9,D10,D11,D12,D13 diode

Forward current as a function of heatsink temperature

$I_F = f(T_h)$



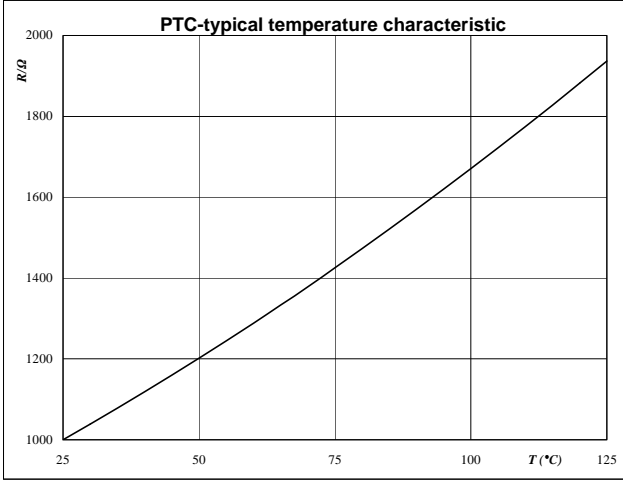
At
 $T_j = 150 \text{ °C}$

Thermistor

Figure 1 Thermistor

Typical PTC characteristic
as a function of temperature

$$R_T = f(T)$$

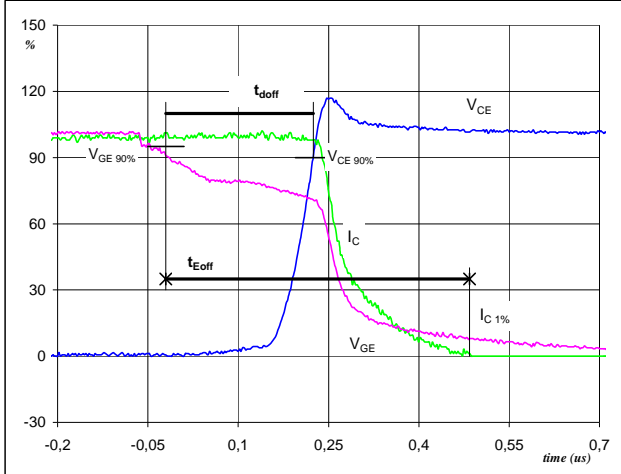


Switching Definitions Output Inverter

General conditions	
T_j	= 125 °C
R_{gon}	= 8 Ω
R_{goff}	= 8 Ω

Figure 1 Output inverter IGBT

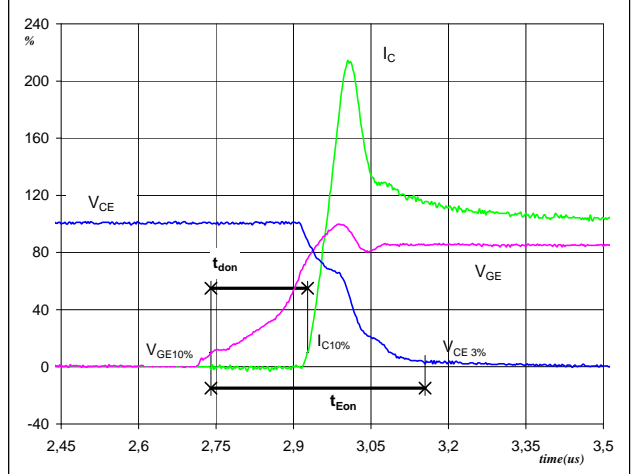
Turn-off Switching Waveforms & definition of t_{doff} , t_{Eoff}
 (t_{Eoff} = integrating time for E_{off})



$V_{GE}(0\%) =$	-15	V
$V_{GE}(100\%) =$	15	V
$V_C(100\%) =$	300	V
$I_C(100\%) =$	99	A
$t_{doff} =$	0,24	μs
$t_{Eoff} =$	0,50	μs

Figure 2 Output inverter IGBT

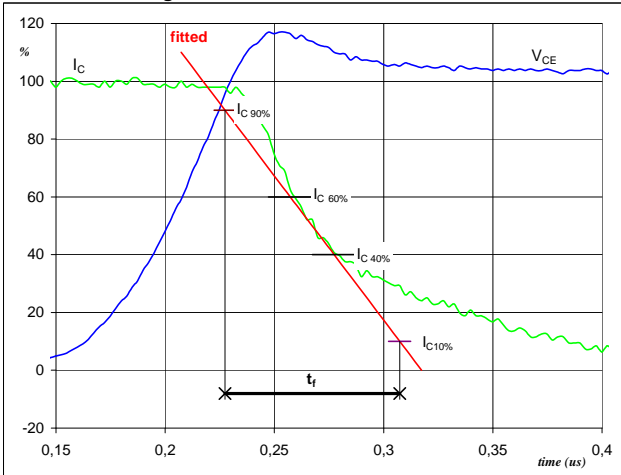
Turn-on Switching Waveforms & definition of t_{don} , t_{Eon}
 (t_{Eon} = integrating time for E_{on})



$V_{GE}(0\%) =$	-15	V
$V_{GE}(100\%) =$	15	V
$V_C(100\%) =$	300	V
$I_C(100\%) =$	99	A
$t_{don} =$	0,19	μs
$t_{Eon} =$	0,41	μs

Figure 3 Output inverter IGBT

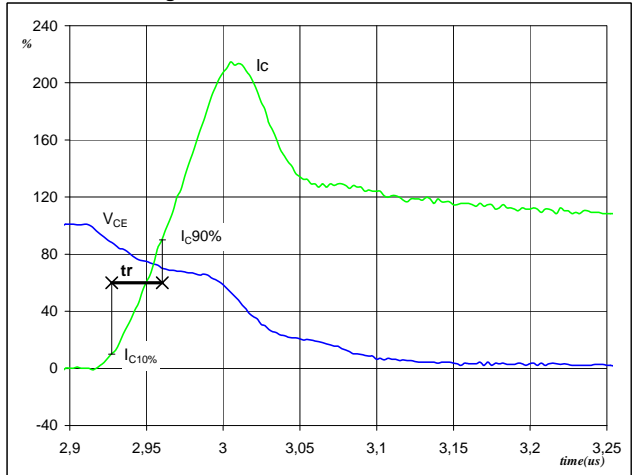
Turn-off Switching Waveforms & definition of t_f



$V_C(100\%) =$	300	V
$I_C(100\%) =$	99	A
$t_f =$	0,09	μs

Figure 4 Output inverter IGBT

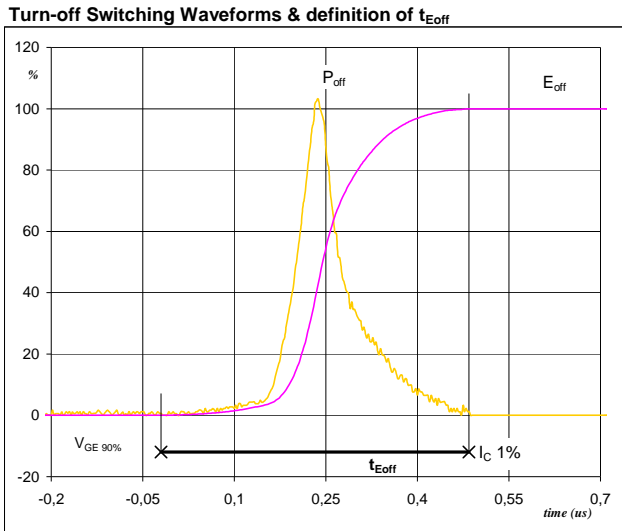
Turn-on Switching Waveforms & definition of t_r



$V_C(100\%) =$	300	V
$I_C(100\%) =$	99	A
$t_r =$	0,03	μs

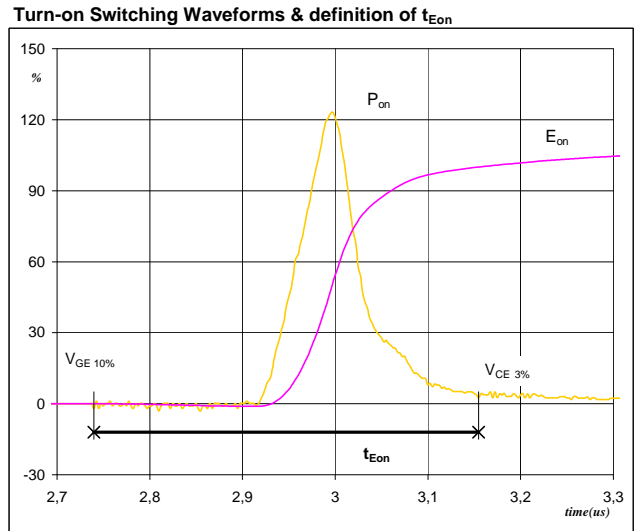
Switching Definitions Output Inverter

Figure 5 Output inverter IGBT



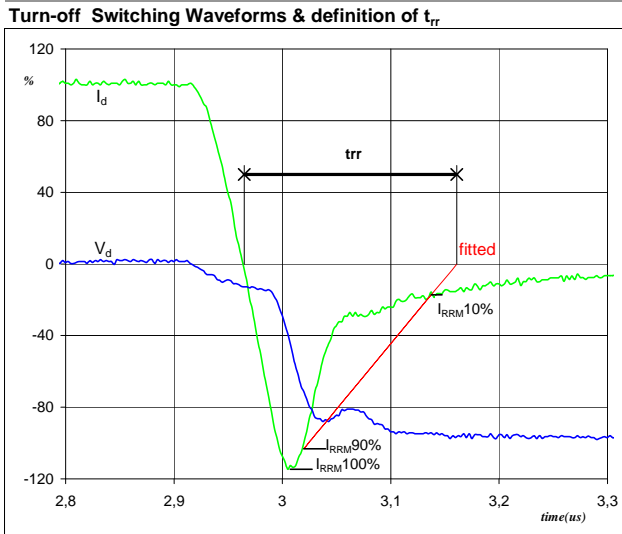
$P_{off} (100\%) = 29,72 \text{ kW}$
 $E_{off} (100\%) = 3,08 \text{ mJ}$
 $t_{Eoff} = 0,50 \text{ } \mu\text{s}$

Figure 6 Output inverter IGBT



$P_{on} (100\%) = 29,72 \text{ kW}$
 $E_{on} (100\%) = 2,92 \text{ mJ}$
 $t_{Eon} = 0,41 \text{ } \mu\text{s}$

Figure 7 Output inverter FWD

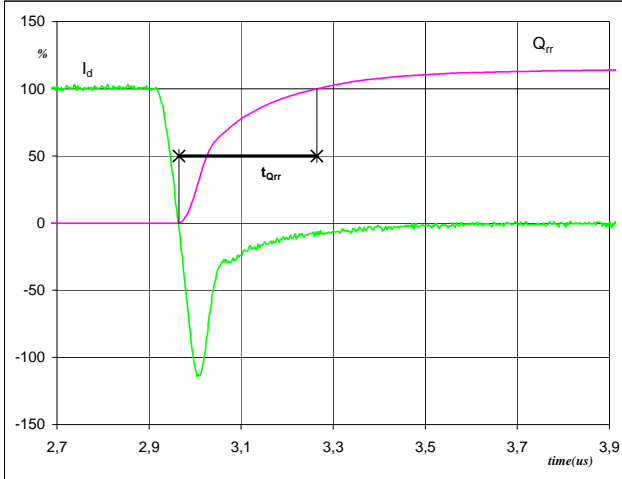


$V_d (100\%) = 300 \text{ V}$
 $I_d (100\%) = 99 \text{ A}$
 $I_{RRM} (100\%) = 113 \text{ A}$
 $t_{rr} = 0,25 \text{ } \mu\text{s}$

Switching Definitions Output Inverter

Figure 8 Output inverter FWD

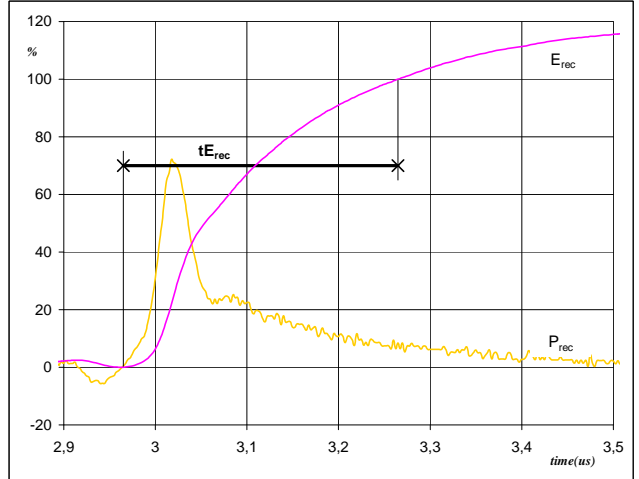
Turn-on Switching Waveforms & definition of t_{Qrr}
 (t_{Qrr} = integrating time for Q_{rr})



I_d (100%) =	99	A
Q_{rr} (100%) =	10,50	μC
t_{Qrr} =	0,30	μs

Figure 9 Output inverter FWD

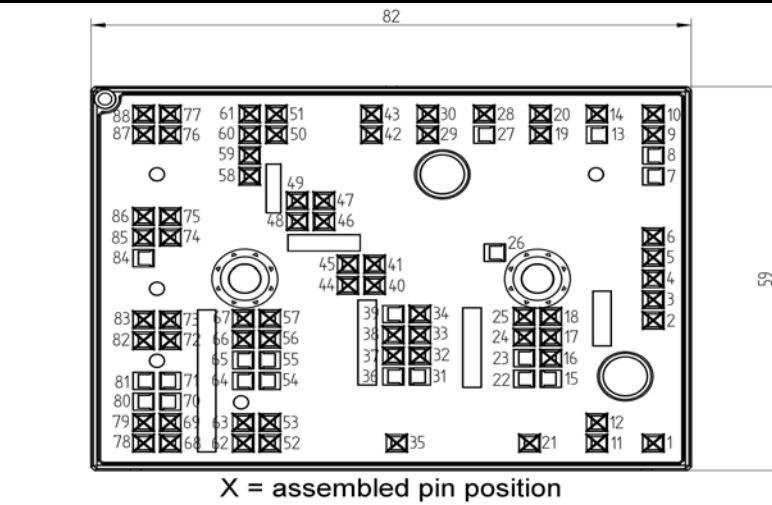
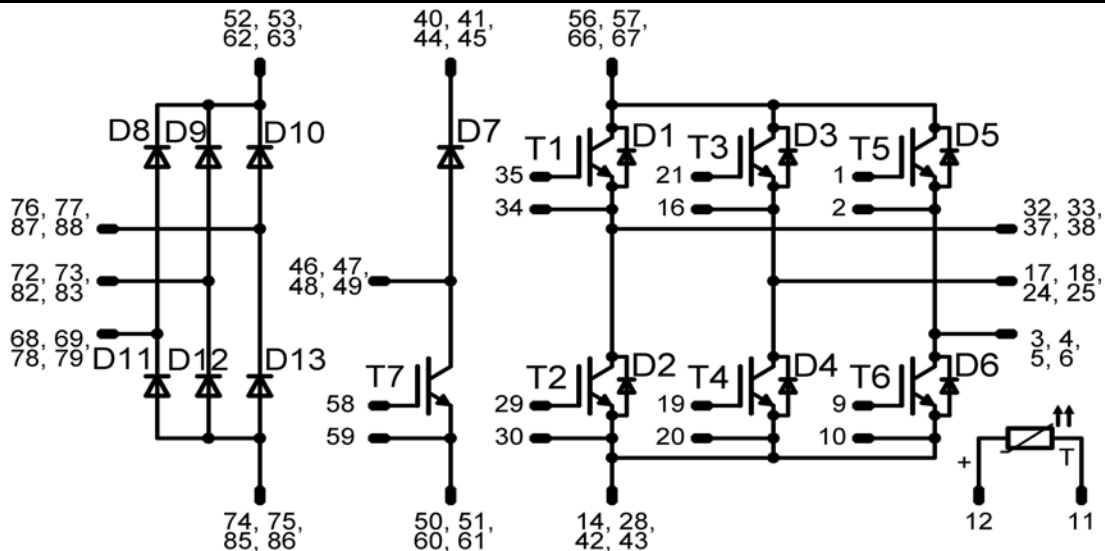
Turn-on Switching Waveforms & definition of $t_{E_{rec}}$
 ($t_{E_{rec}}$ = integrating time for E_{rec})



P_{rec} (100%) =	29,72	kW
E_{rec} (100%) =	2,15	mJ
$t_{E_{rec}}$ =	0,30	μs

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

Version	Ordering Code	in DataMatrix as	in packaging barcode as
with std lid (black V23990-K32-T-PM)	V23990-K243-A-/0A/-PM	K243A	K243A-/0A/
with std lid (black V23990-K32-T-PM) and P12	V23990-K243-A-/1A/-PM	K243A	K243A-/1A/
with thin lid (white V23990-K33-T-PM)	V23990-K243-A-/0B/-PM	K243A	K243A-/0B/
with thin lid (white V23990-K33-T-PM) and P12	V23990-K243-A-/1B/-PM	K243A	K243A-/1B/

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.