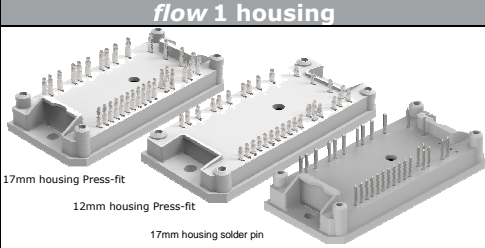
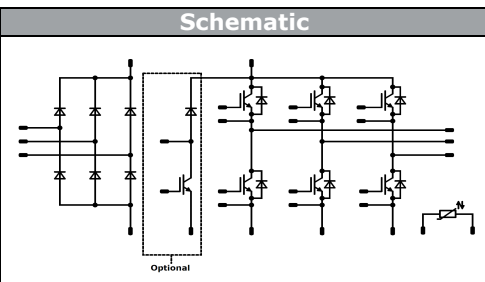




<i>flow PIM 1</i>	1200 V / 15 A
<div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px; margin-bottom: 5px;"> <p style="text-align: center; margin: 0;"><b>Features</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Three-phase rectifier, optional BRC, Inverter, NTC</li> <li>Very compact housing, easy to route</li> <li>IGBT4 / EmCon4 technology for low saturation losses and improved EMC behaviour</li> </ul> </div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px; margin-bottom: 5px;"> <p style="text-align: center; margin: 0;"><b>Target Applications</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Industrial drives</li> <li>Embedded drives</li> </ul> </div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px;"> <p style="text-align: center; margin: 0;"><b>Types</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>V23990-P588-A41-PM</li> <li>V23990-P588-A418-PM</li> <li>V23990-P588-A418Y-PM</li> <li>V23990-P588-C41-PM</li> <li>V23990-P588-C418-PM</li> </ul> </div>	<div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px; margin-bottom: 5px;"> <p style="text-align: center; margin: 0;"><b>flow 1 housing</b></p>  <p style="font-size: small; margin: 0;">17mm housing Press-fit 12mm housing Press-fit 17mm housing solder pin</p> </div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px;"> <p style="text-align: center; margin: 0;"><b>Schematic</b></p>  <p style="font-size: small; margin: 0; text-align: center;">Optional</p> </div>

## Maximum Ratings

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

Parameter	Symbol	Condition	Value	Unit
<b>Rectifier Diode</b>				
Repetitive peak reverse voltage	$V_{RRM}$		1600	V
DC forward current	$I_{FAV}$		35	A
Surge (non-repetitive) forward current	$I_{FSM}$	$t_p = 10\text{ ms}$	280	A
I2t-value	$I^2t$	50Hz half sine wave	380	A <sup>2</sup> s
Power dissipation	$P_{tot}$	$T_j = T_{jmax}$ $T_s = 80\text{ }^\circ\text{C}$	68	W
Maximum Junction Temperature	$T_{jmax}$		150	°C
<b>Inverter Switch</b>				
Collector-emitter breakdown voltage	$V_{CE}$		1200	V
DC collector current	$I_C$		15	A
Repetitive peak collector current	$I_{CRM}$	$t_p$ limited by $T_{jmax}$	45	A
Turn off safe operating area		$V_{CE} \leq 1200\text{V}$ , $T_j \leq T_{op\text{ max}}$ ,	30	A
Power dissipation	$P_{tot}$	$T_j = T_{jmax}$ $T_s = 80\text{ }^\circ\text{C}$	71	W
Gate-emitter peak voltage	$V_{GE}$		±20	V
Short circuit ratings	$t_{SC}$ $V_{CC}$	$T_j \leq 150\text{ }^\circ\text{C}$ $V_{GE} = 15\text{ V}$	10 800	µs V
Maximum Junction Temperature	$T_{jmax}$		175	°C

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

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

**Inverter Diode**

Peak Repetitive Reverse Voltage	$V_{RRM}$		1200	V
DC forward current	$I_F$	$T_j = T_{jmax}$ $T_s = 80\text{ °C}$	14	A
Repetitive peak forward current	$I_{FRM}$	$t_p$ limited by $T_{jmax}$	30	A
Power dissipation	$P_{tot}$	$T_j = T_{jmax}$ $T_s = 80\text{ °C}$	52	W
Maximum Junction Temperature	$T_{jmax}$		175	°C

**Brake Switch**

Collector-emitter breakdown voltage	$V_{CE}$		1200	V
DC collector current	$I_C$		8	A
Repetitive peak collector current	$I_{CRM}$	$t_p$ limited by $T_{jmax}$	24	A
Turn off safe operating area		$V_{CE} \leq 1200V, T_j \leq T_{op\ max}$	16	A
Power dissipation	$P_{tot}$	$T_j = T_{jmax}$ $T_s = 80\text{ °C}$	61	W
Gate-emitter peak voltage	$V_{GE}$		$\pm 20$	V
Short circuit ratings	$t_{SC}$ $V_{CC}$	$T_j \leq 150\text{ °C}$ $V_{GE} = 15\text{ V}$	10 800	$\mu s$ V
Maximum Junction Temperature	$T_{jmax}$		175	°C

**Brake Diode**

Peak Repetitive Reverse Voltage	$V_{RRM}$		1200	V
DC forward current	$I_F$		10	A
Repetitive peak forward current	$I_{FRM}$	$t_p$ limited by $T_{jmax}$	20	A
Power dissipation	$P_{tot}$	$T_j = T_{jmax}$ $T_s = 80\text{ °C}$	46	W
Maximum Junction Temperature	$T_{jmax}$		175	°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		12mm housing solder pins / press-fit pins	7,91 / 7,96	mm
		17mm housing	min 12,7	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]

#### Rectifier Diode

Forward voltage	$V_F$					30	25 125		0,8	1,16 1,13	1,6	V	
Threshold voltage (for power loss calc. only)	$V_{to}$					30	25 125			0,90 0,78		V	
Slope resistance (for power loss calc. only)	$r_t$					30	25 125			8,00 11,00	20	mΩ	
Reverse current	$I_r$				1600		25 150				2	mA	
Thermal resistance junction to sink	$R_{th(j-s)}$	$\lambda_{paste} = 3,4$ W/mK (PSX)									1,03		K/W

#### Inverter Switch

Gate emitter threshold voltage	$V_{GE(th)}$	$V_{CE} = V_{GE}$				0,0005	25		5	5,8	6,5	V	
Collector-emitter saturation voltage	$V_{CEsat}$		15			15	25 125		0,8	1,84 2,25	2,25	V	
Collector-emitter cut-off current incl. Diode	$I_{CES}$		0	1200			25				0,005	mA	
Gate-emitter leakage current	$I_{GES}$		20	0			25				200	nA	
Integrated Gate resistor	$R_{gint}$									none		Ω	
Turn-on delay time	$t_{d(on)}$	$R_{gon} = 32$ Ω $R_{goff} = 32$ Ω	±15	600	15		25			85		ns	
Rise time	$t_r$						125			85			
Turn-off delay time	$t_{d(off)}$						25			17			
Fall time	$t_f$						125			22			
Turn-on energy loss	$E_{on}$						25			201			
Turn-off energy loss	$E_{off}$	125			264				0,817 1,255		0,878 1,358	mWs	
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			25				120		nC	
Thermal resistance junction to sink	$R_{th(j-s)}$	$\lambda_{paste} = 3,4$ W/mK (PSX)									1,35		K/W

#### Inverter Diode

Diode forward voltage	$V_F$					15	25 125		1,35	1,61 1,50	2,05	V	
Peak reverse recovery current	$I_{RRM}$	$R_{gon} = 32$ Ω	0	600	15		25			25		A	
Reverse recovery time	$t_{rr}$						125			26			
Reverse recovered charge	$Q_{rr}$						25			153			
Peak rate of fall of recovery current	$(di_{rr}/dt)_{max}$						125			313			
Reverse recovered energy	$E_{rec}$						25			1,35 2,98			1700 776
Thermal resistance junction to sink	$R_{th(j-s)}$	$\lambda_{paste} = 3,4$ W/mK (PSX)									0,518 1,259		mWs
										1,83		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]

#### Brake Switch

Gate emitter threshold voltage	$V_{GE(th)}$	$V_{CE} = V_{GE}$				0,0005	25		5	5,8	6,5	V
Collector-emitter saturation voltage	$V_{CESat}$		15			15	25 125		1,3	1,82 2,23	2,15	V
Collector-emitter cut-off incl diode	$I_{CES}$		0				25				0,005	mA
Gate-emitter leakage current	$I_{GES}$		20	0			25				200	nA
Integrated Gate resistor	$R_{gint}$									none		Ω
Turn-on delay time	$t_{d(on)}$						25 125			53 55		ns
Rise time	$t_r$						25 125			18 23		
Turn-off delay time	$t_{d(off)}$	$R_{goff} = 32 \Omega$ $R_{gonn} = 32 \Omega$	±15	600	15		25 125			169 231		
Fall time	$t_f$						25 125			82 119		
Turn-on energy loss	$E_{on}$						25 125			0,47 0,75		mWs
Turn-off energy loss	$E_{off}$						25 125			0,44 0,68		
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				25			50		nC
Thermal resistance junction to sink	$R_{th(j-s)}$	$\lambda_{paste} = 3,4 \text{ W/mK (PSX)}$								1,57		K/W

#### Brake Diode

Diode forward voltage	$V_F$					10	25 125		1,3	2,31 1,89	2,2	V
Reverse leakage current	$I_r$					1200	25				5	μA
Peak reverse recovery current	$I_{RRM}$						25 125			8 10		A
Reverse recovery time	$t_{rr}$	$R_{goff} = 32 \Omega$ $R_{gonn} = 32 \Omega$	15	600	15		25 125			273 415		ns
Reverse recovered charge	$Q_{rr}$						25 125			0,92 0,92		μC
Peak rate of fall of recovery current	$(di_{rr}/dt)_{max}$						25 125			68 65		A/μs
Reverse recovery energy	$E_{rec}$						25 125			0,38 0,70		mWs
Thermal resistance junction to sink	$R_{th(j-s)}$	$\lambda_{paste} = 3,4 \text{ W/mK (PSX)}$								2,07		K/W

#### Thermistor

Rated resistance	$R$						25			22000		Ω
Deviation of $R_{100}$	$\Delta_{R/R}$						25		-5		5	%
Power dissipation	$P$						25			200		mW
Power dissipation constant							25			2		mW/K
B-value	$B_{(25/50)}$	Tol. ±3%					25			3950		K
B-value	$B_{(25/100)}$						25			3996		K
Vincotech NTC Reference											B	

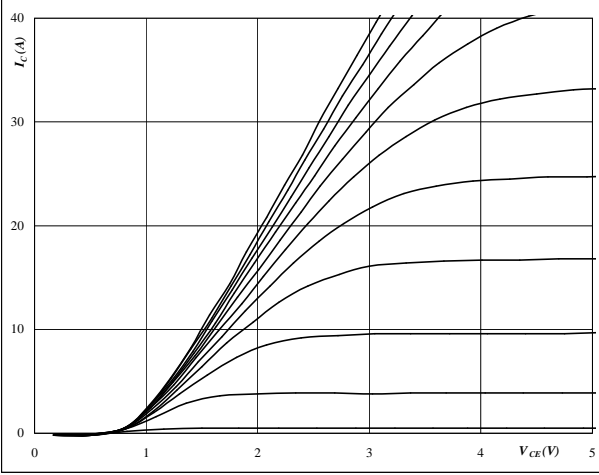


### Inverter Characteristics

**Figure 1** Inverter IGBT

Typical output characteristics

$I_C = f(V_{CE})$



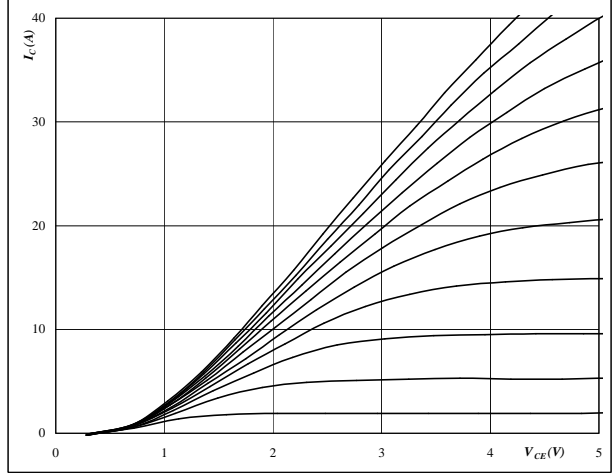
**At**

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

**Figure 2** Inverter IGBT

Typical output characteristics

$I_C = f(V_{CE})$



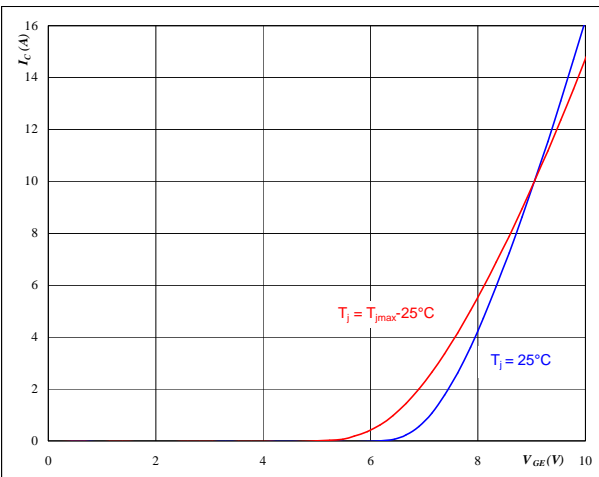
**At**

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

**Figure 3** Inverter IGBT

Typical transfer characteristics

$I_C = f(V_{GE})$



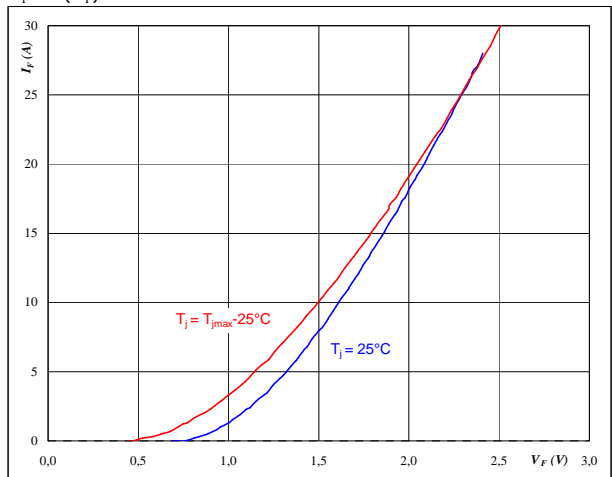
**At**

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

**Figure 4** Inverter FWD

Typical diode forward current as a function of forward voltage

$I_F = f(V_F)$



**At**

$t_p = 250 \mu s$

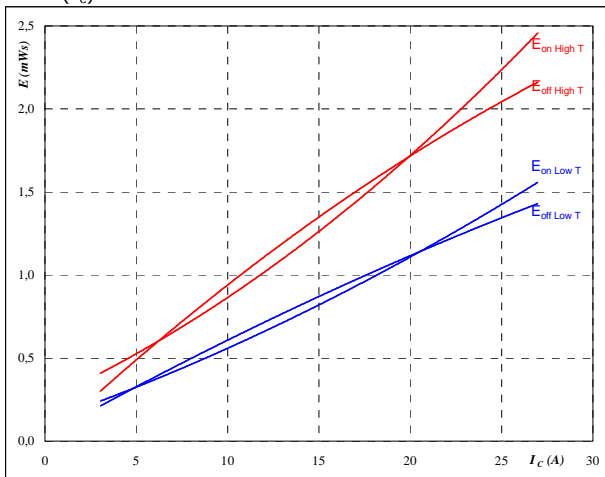


## Inverter Characteristics

**Figure 5** Inverter IGBT

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

$E = f(I_C)$



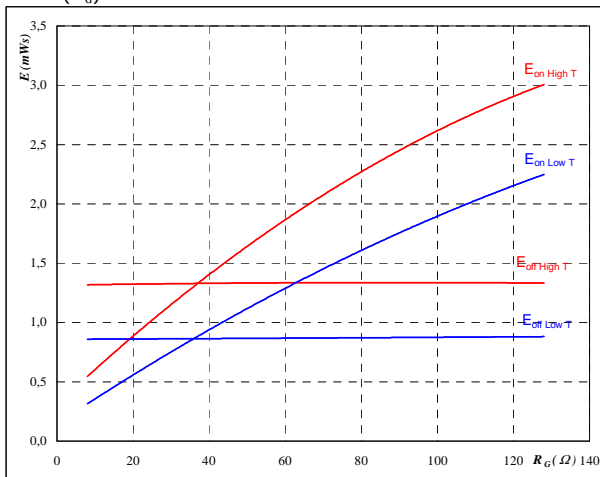
With an inductive load at

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

**Figure 6** Inverter IGBT

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

$E = f(R_G)$



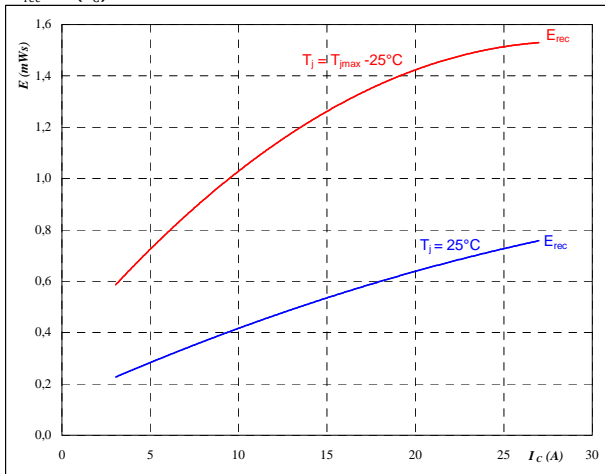
With an inductive load at

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

**Figure 7** Inverter FWD

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

$E_{rec} = f(I_C)$



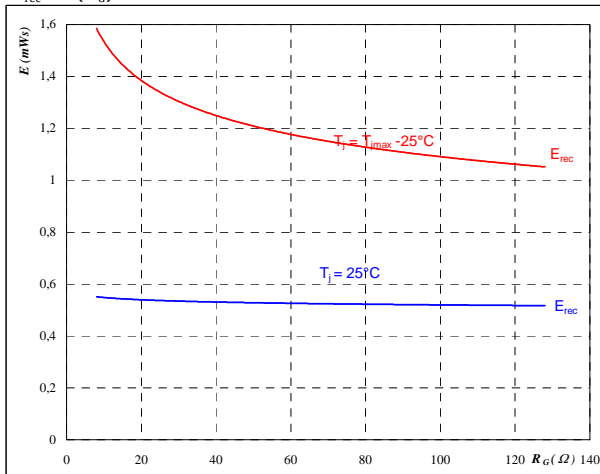
With an inductive load at

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

**Figure 8** Inverter FWD

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

$E_{rec} = f(R_G)$



With an inductive load at

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

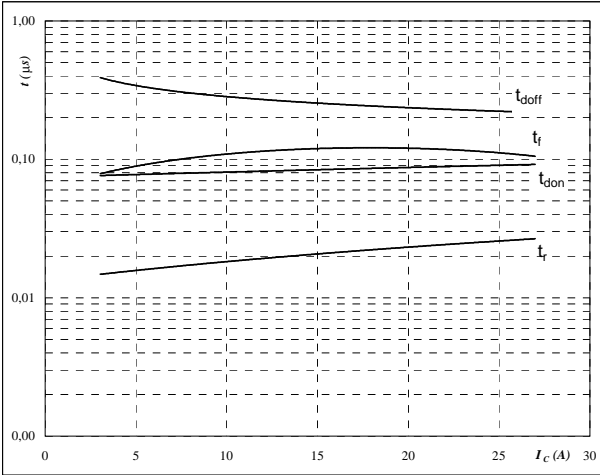


## Inverter Characteristics

**Figure 9** Inverter IGBT

**Typical switching times as a function of collector current**

$t = f(I_C)$



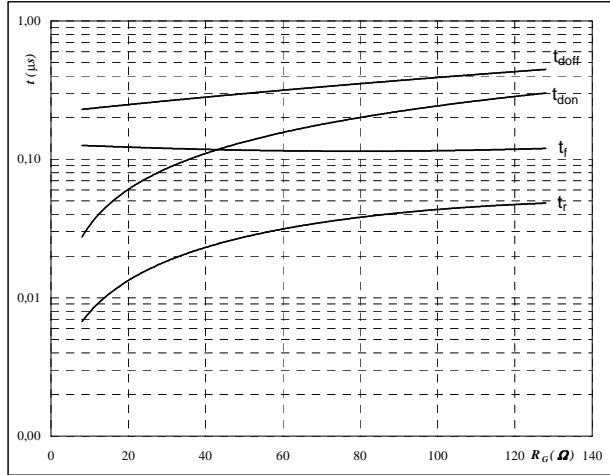
With an inductive load at

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

**Figure 10** Inverter IGBT

**Typical switching times as a function of gate resistor**

$t = f(R_G)$



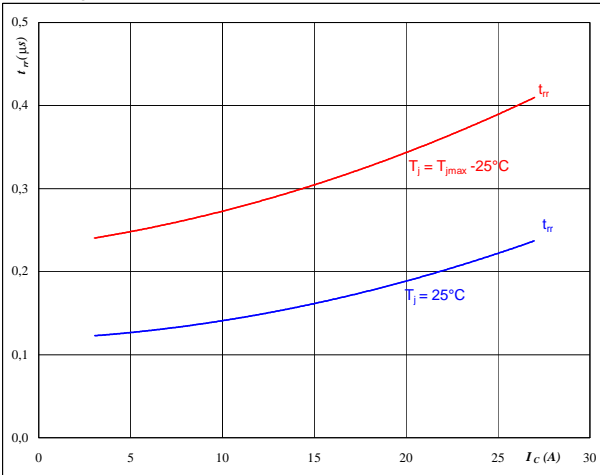
With an inductive load at

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

**Figure 11** Inverter FWD

**Typical reverse recovery time as a function of collector current**

$t_{rr} = f(I_C)$



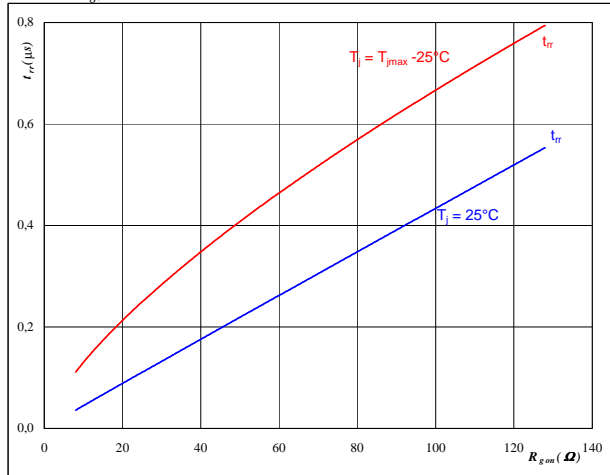
**At**

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

**Figure 12** Inverter FWD

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

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



**At**

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

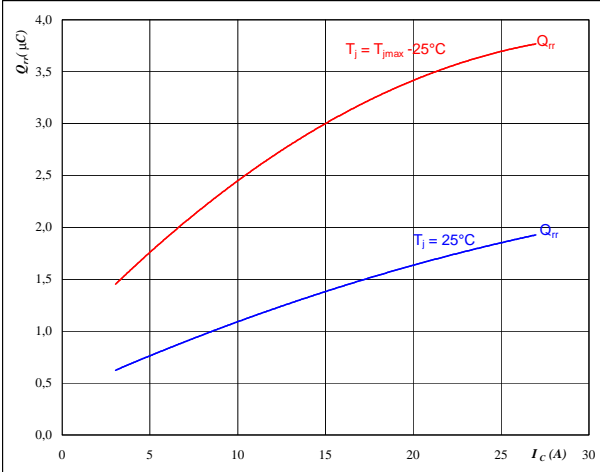


## Inverter Characteristics

**Figure 13** Inverter FWD

**Typical reverse recovery charge as a function of collector current**

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

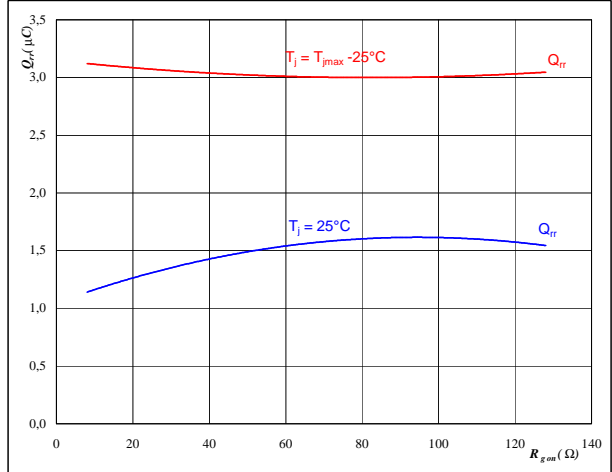


**At**  
 $T_j = 25/150$  °C  
 $V_{CE} = 600$  V  
 $V_{GE} = \pm 15$  V  
 $R_{gon} = 32$  Ω

**Figure 14** Inverter FWD

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

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

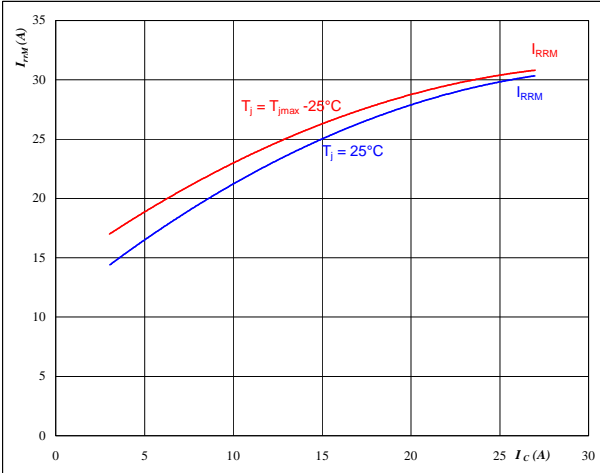


**At**  
 $T_j = 25/150$  °C  
 $V_R = 600$  V  
 $I_F = 15$  A  
 $V_{GE} = \pm 15$  V

**Figure 15** Inverter FWD

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

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

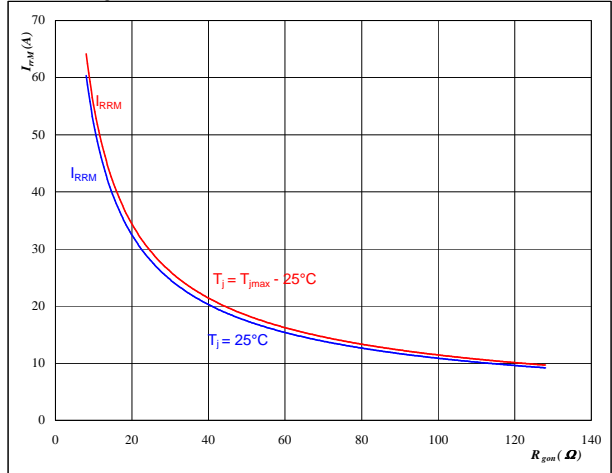


**At**  
 $T_j = 25/150$  °C  
 $V_{CE} = 600$  V  
 $V_{GE} = \pm 15$  V  
 $R_{gon} = 32$  Ω

**Figure 16** Inverter 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  
 $V_{GE} = \pm 15$  V



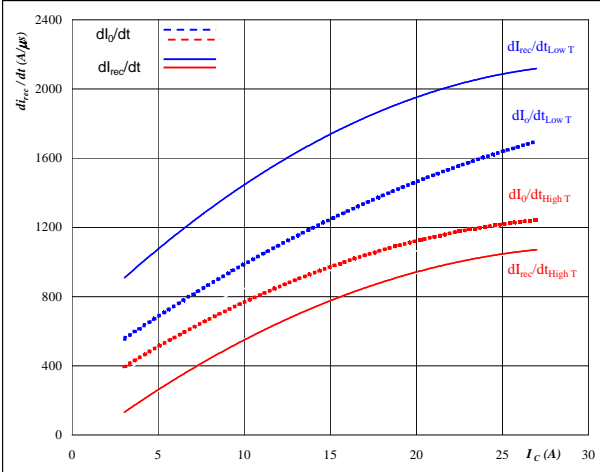


## Inverter Characteristics

**Figure 17** Inverter FWD

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

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

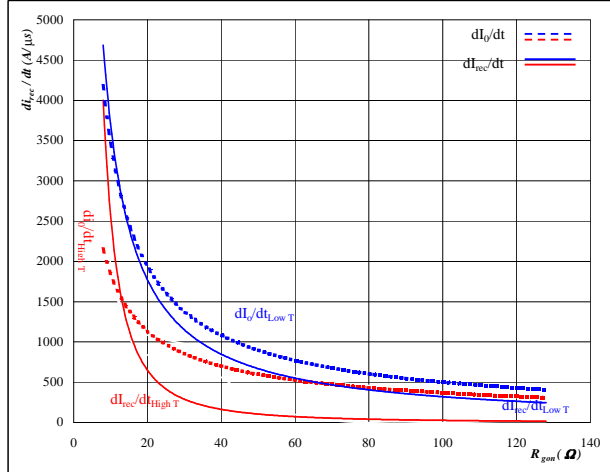


**At**  
 $T_j = 25/150 \text{ } ^\circ\text{C}$   
 $V_{CE} = 600 \text{ V}$   
 $V_{GE} = \pm 15 \text{ V}$   
 $R_{gon} = 32 \text{ } \Omega$

**Figure 18** Inverter FWD

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

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

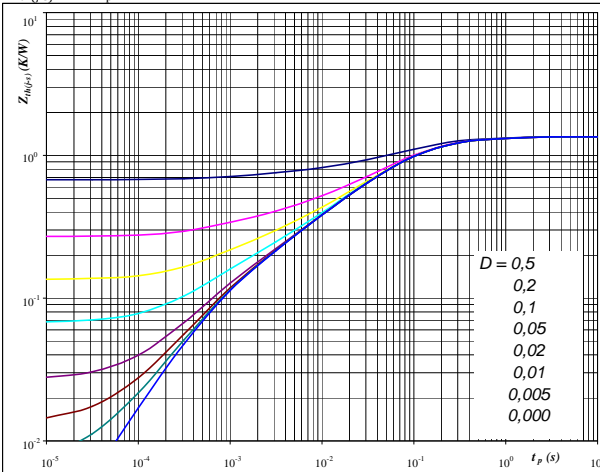


**At**  
 $T_j = 25/150 \text{ } ^\circ\text{C}$   
 $V_R = 600 \text{ V}$   
 $I_F = 15 \text{ A}$   
 $V_{GE} = \pm 15 \text{ V}$

**Figure 19** Inverter IGBT

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

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



**At**  
 $D = t_p / T$   
 $R_{th(j-s)} = 1,35 \text{ K/W}$

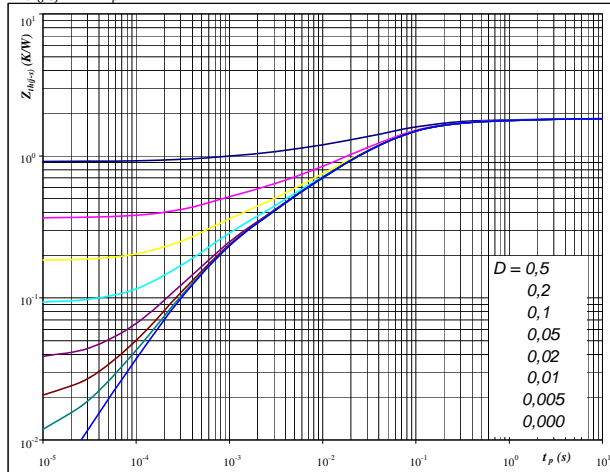
IGBT thermal model values

R (K/W)	Tau (s)
0,16	5,9E-01
0,63	9,4E-02
0,28	2,9E-02
0,16	6,7E-03
0,09	9,4E-04
0,02	3,8E-04

**Figure 20** Inverter FWD

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

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



**At**  
 $D = t_p / T$   
 $R_{th(j-s)} = 1,83 \text{ K/W}$

FWD thermal model values

R (K/W)	Tau (s)
0,06	2,8E+00
0,14	3,9E-01
0,71	6,8E-02
0,50	2,0E-02
0,25	4,0E-03
0,18	5,9E-04

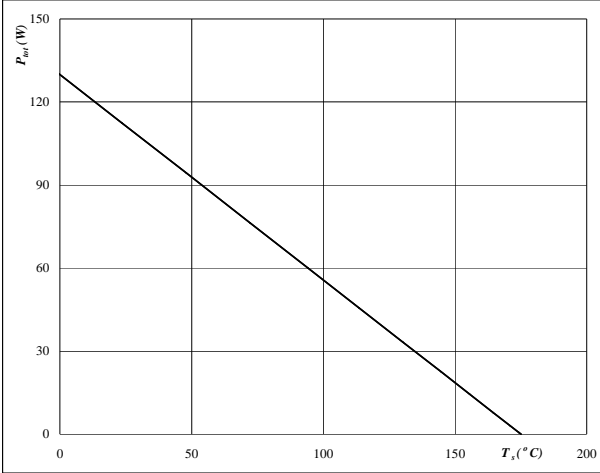


# Inverter Characteristics

**Figure 21** Inverter IGBT

**Power dissipation as a function of heatsink temperature**

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

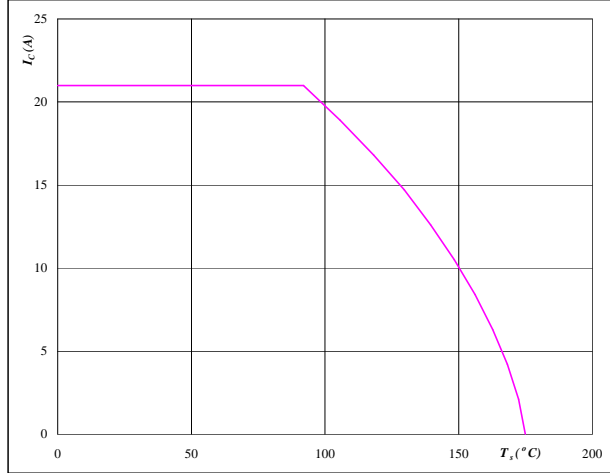


**At**  
T<sub>j</sub> = 175 °C

**Figure 22** Inverter IGBT

**Collector current as a function of heatsink temperature**

$$I_C = f(T_s)$$

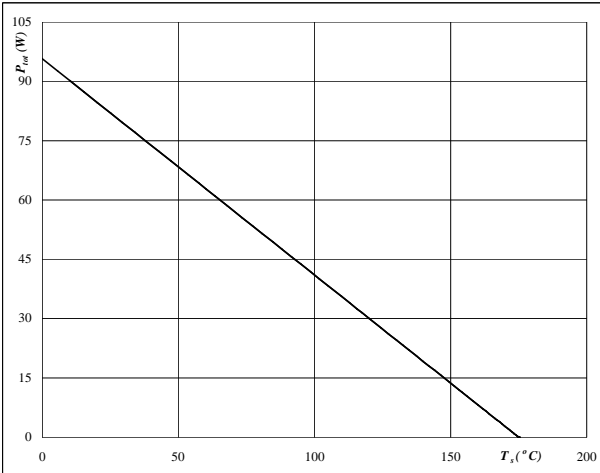


**At**  
T<sub>j</sub> = 175 °C  
V<sub>GE</sub> = 15 V

**Figure 23** Inverter FWD

**Power dissipation as a function of heatsink temperature**

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

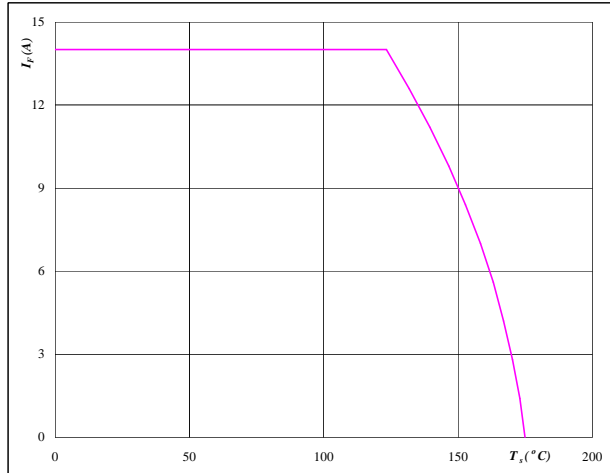


**At**  
T<sub>j</sub> = 175 °C

**Figure 24** Inverter FWD

**Forward current as a function of heatsink temperature**

$$I_F = f(T_s)$$



**At**  
T<sub>j</sub> = 175 °C

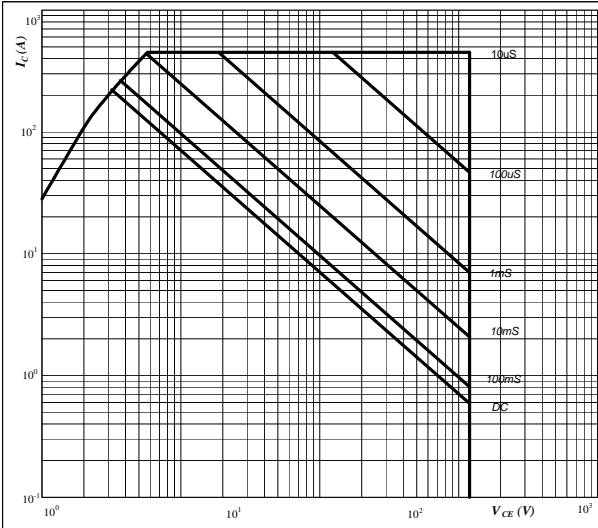


## Inverter Characteristics

**Figure 25** Inverter IGBT

Safe operating area as a function of collector-emitter voltage

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

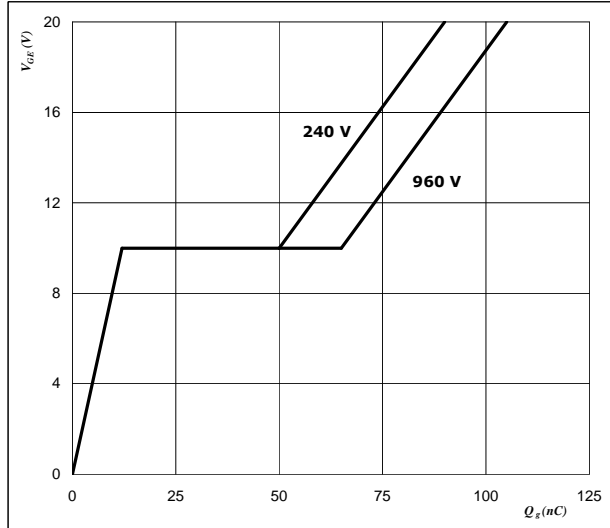


**At**  
 $D =$  single pulse  
 $T_s =$  80 °C  
 $V_{GE} =$  ±15 V  
 $T_j = T_{jmax}$

**Figure 26** Inverter IGBT

Gate voltage vs Gate charge

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

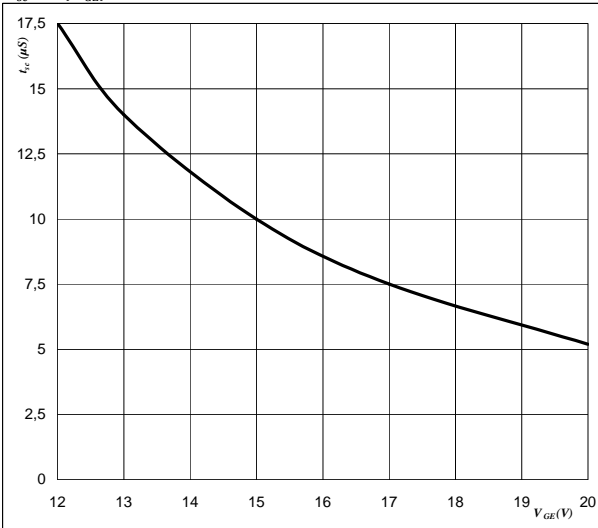


**At**  
 $I_C =$  15 A

**Figure 27** Inverter IGBT

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

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

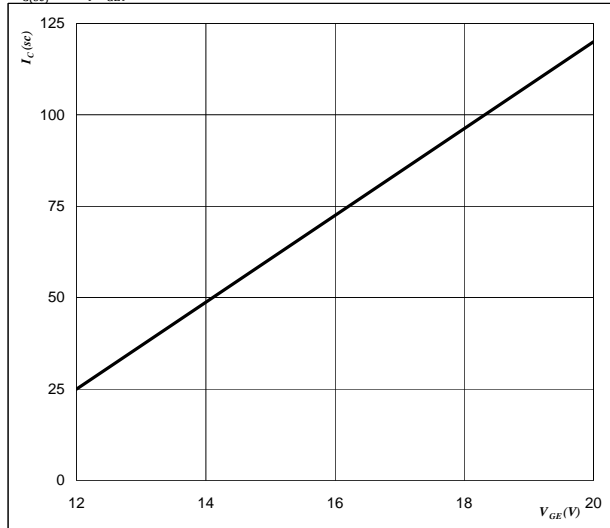


**At**  
 $V_{CE} =$  1200 V  
 $T_j \leq$  175 °C

**Figure 28** Inverter IGBT

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

$$I_{C(sc)} = f(V_{GE})$$



**At**  
 $V_{CE} \leq$  1200 V  
 $T_j =$  175 °C

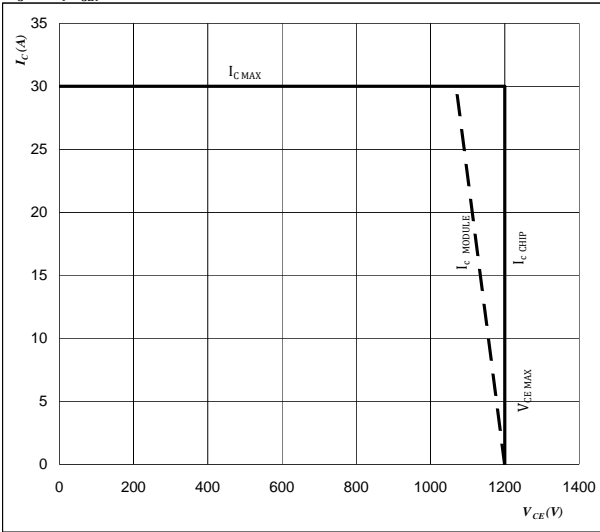


## Inverter Characteristics

**Figure 29** Inverter IGBT

Reverse bias safe operating area

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



At

$$T_j = T_{j,max} - 25 \text{ } ^\circ\text{C}$$

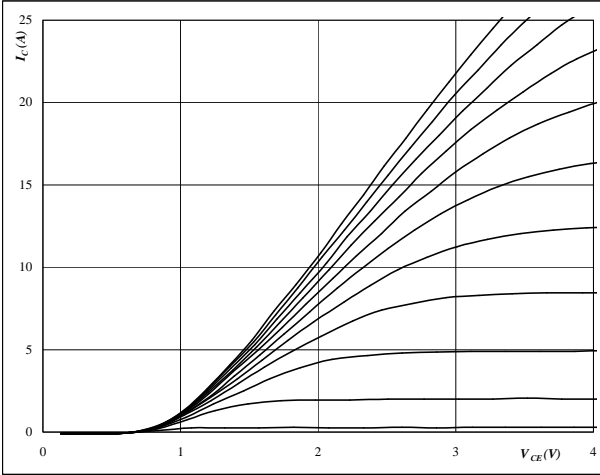


## Brake Characteristics

**Figure 1** Brake IGBT

Typical output characteristics

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



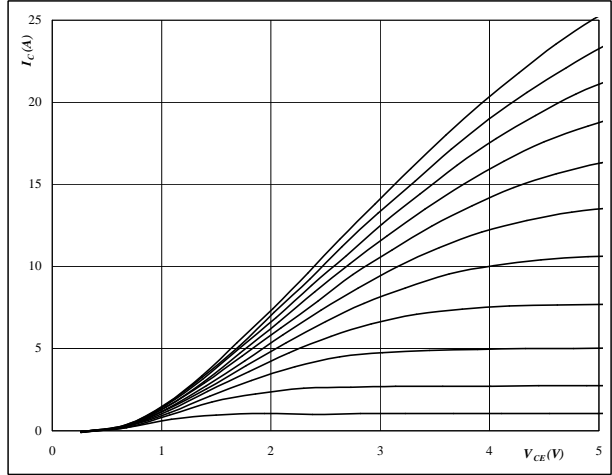
**At**

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

**Figure 2** Brake IGBT

Typical output characteristics

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



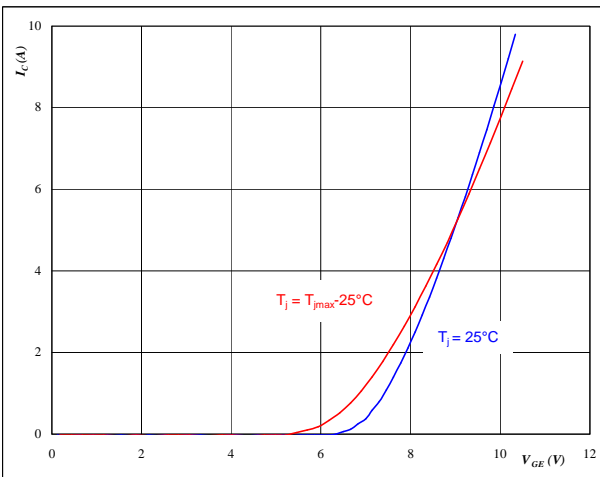
**At**

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

**Figure 3** Brake IGBT

Typical transfer characteristics

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



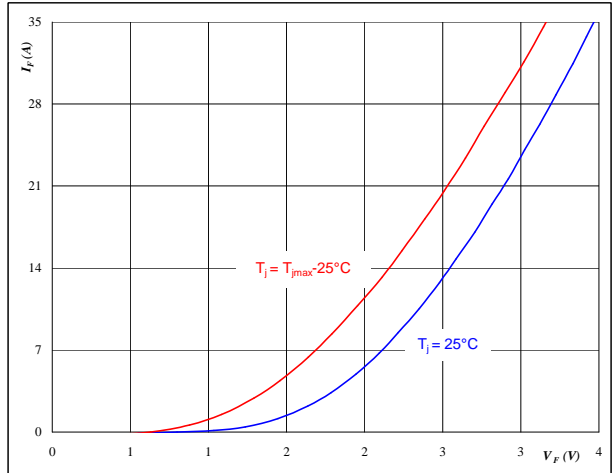
**At**

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

**Figure 4** Brake FWD

Typical diode forward current as a function of forward voltage

$$I_F = f(V_F)$$



**At**

$t_p = 250 \mu s$

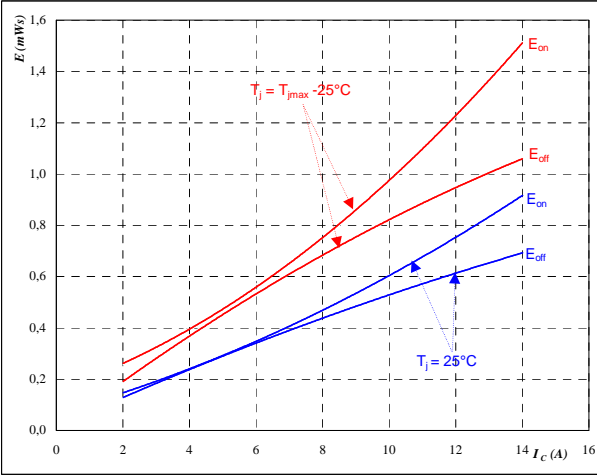


## Brake Characteristics

**Figure 5** Brake IGBT

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

$$E = f(I_C)$$



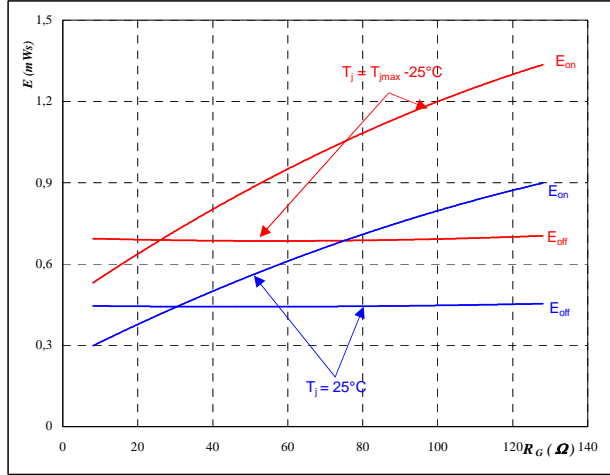
With an inductive load at

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

**Figure 6** Brake IGBT

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

$$E = f(R_G)$$



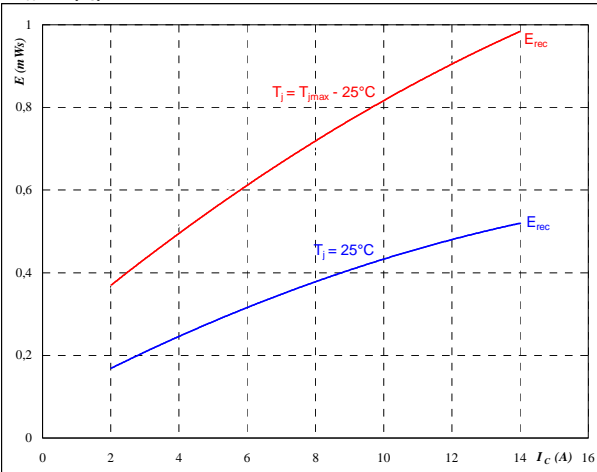
With an inductive load at

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

**Figure 7** Brake FWD

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

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



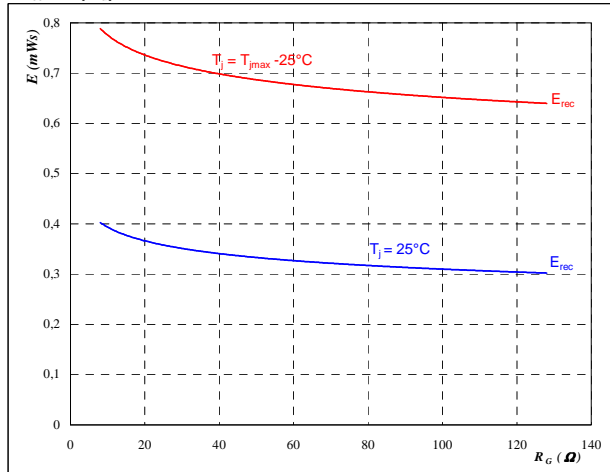
With an inductive load at

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

**Figure 8** Brake FWD

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

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



With an inductive load at

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

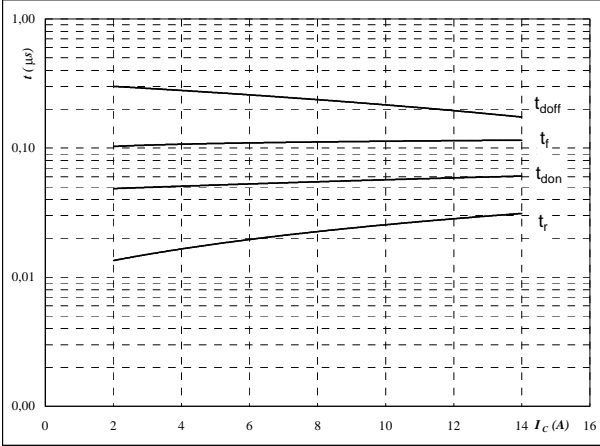


## Brake Characteristics

**Figure 9** Brake IGBT

Typical switching times as a function of collector current

$$t = f(I_C)$$



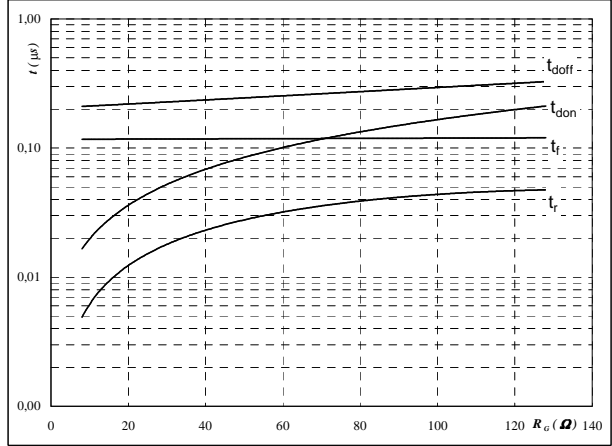
With an inductive load at

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

**Figure 10** Brake IGBT

Typical switching times as a function of gate resistor

$$t = f(R_G)$$



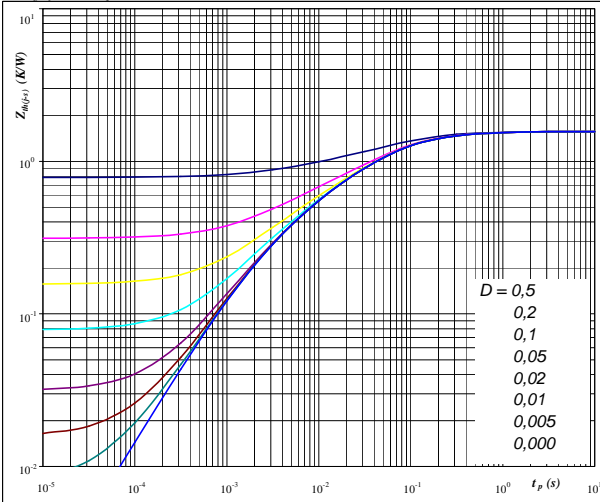
With an inductive load at

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

**Figure 11** Brake IGBT

IGBT transient thermal impedance as a function of pulse width

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



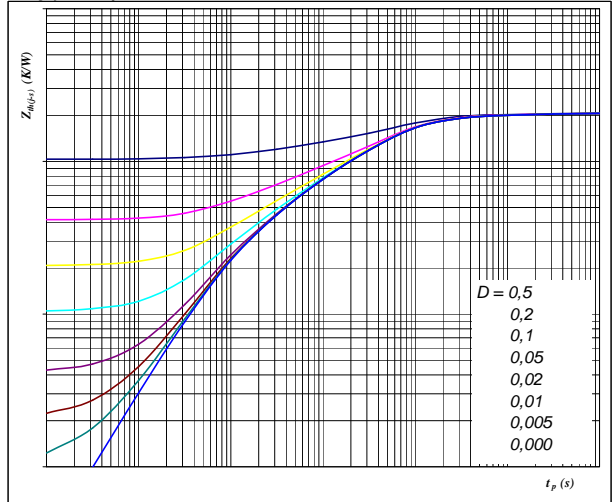
At  $D = t_p / T$

$$R_{th(j-s)} = 1,57 \text{ K/W}$$

**Figure 12** Brake FWD

FWD transient thermal impedance as a function of pulse width

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



At  $D = t_p / T$

$$R_{th(j-s)} = 2,07 \text{ K/W}$$

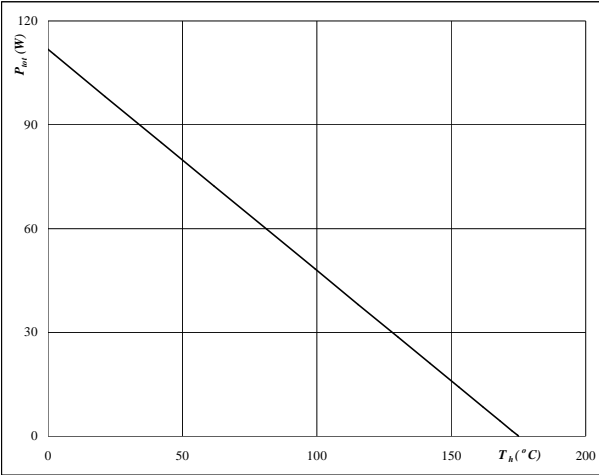


### Brake Characteristics

**Figure 13** Brake IGBT

**Power dissipation as a function of heatsink temperature**

$P_{tot} = f(T_s)$

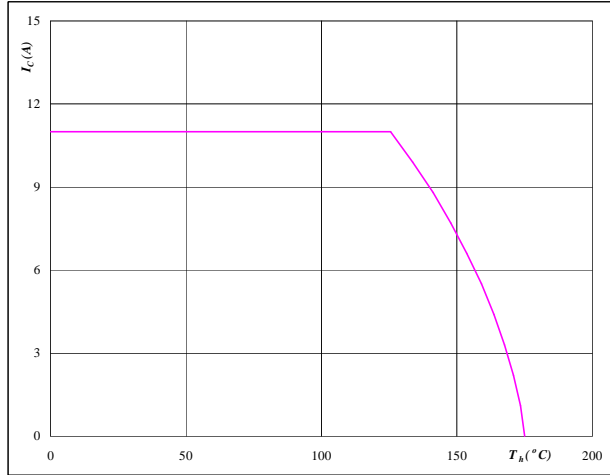


**At**  
 $T_j = 175$  °C

**Figure 14** Brake IGBT

**Collector current as a function of heatsink temperature**

$I_C = f(T_s)$

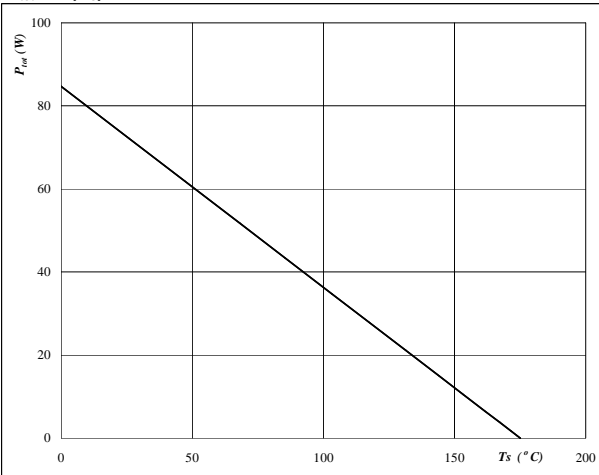


**At**  
 $T_j = 175$  °C  
 $V_{GE} = 15$  V

**Figure 15** Brake FWD

**Power dissipation as a function of heatsink temperature**

$P_{tot} = f(T_s)$

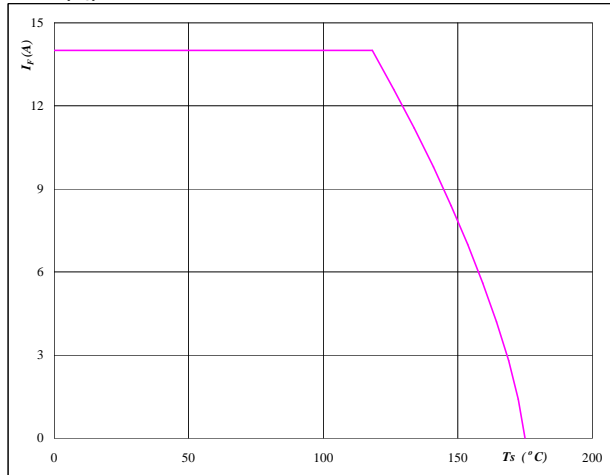


**At**  
 $T_j = 175$  °C

**Figure 16** Brake FWD

**Forward current as a function of heatsink temperature**

$I_F = f(T_s)$



**At**  
 $T_j = 175$  °C



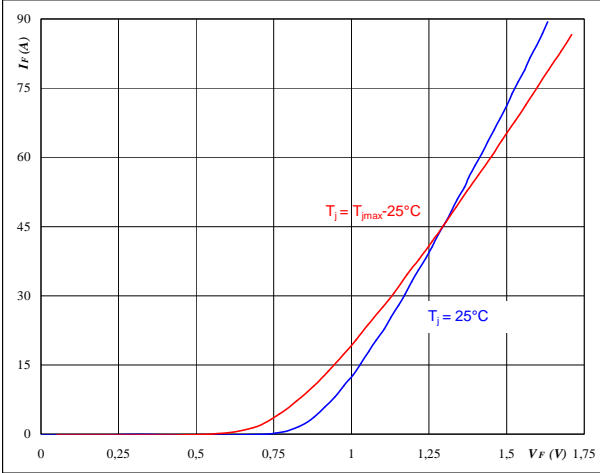


# Rectifier Diode

**Figure 1** Rectifier Diode

Typical diode forward current as a function of forward voltage

$I_F = f(V_F)$

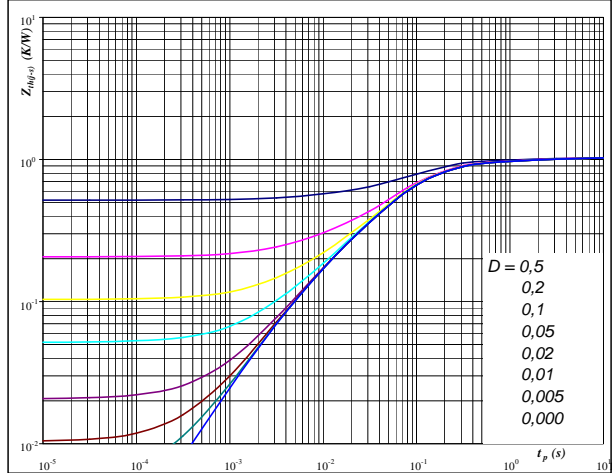


**At**  
 $t_p = 250 \mu s$

**Figure 2** Rectifier Diode

Diode transient thermal impedance as a function of pulse width

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

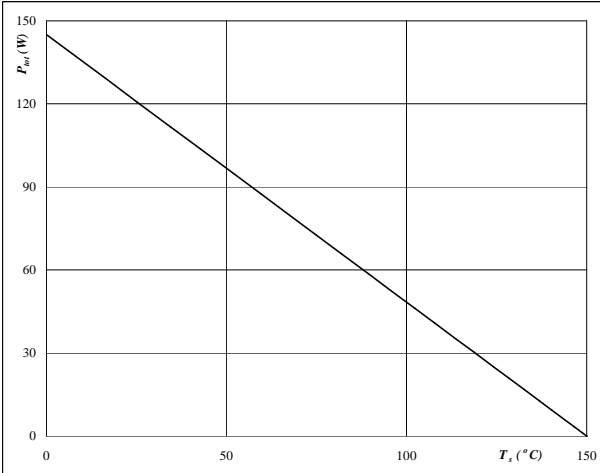


**At**  
 $D = t_p / T$   
 $R_{th(j-s)} = 1,03 \text{ K/W}$

**Figure 3** Rectifier Diode

Power dissipation as a function of heatsink temperature

$P_{tot} = f(T_s)$

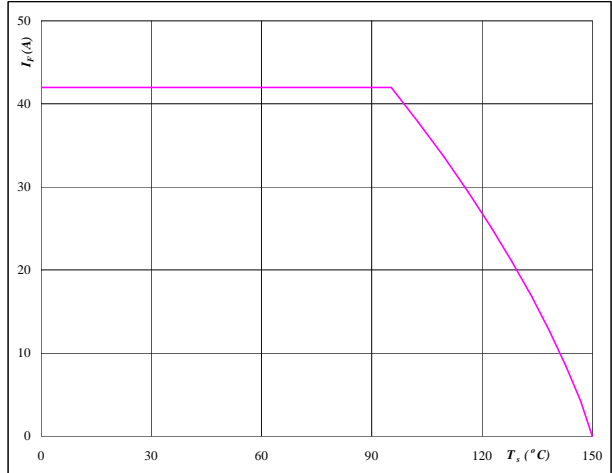


**At**  
 $T_j = 150 \text{ °C}$

**Figure 4** Rectifier Diode

Forward current as a function of heatsink temperature

$I_F = f(T_s)$



**At**  
 $T_j = 150 \text{ °C}$

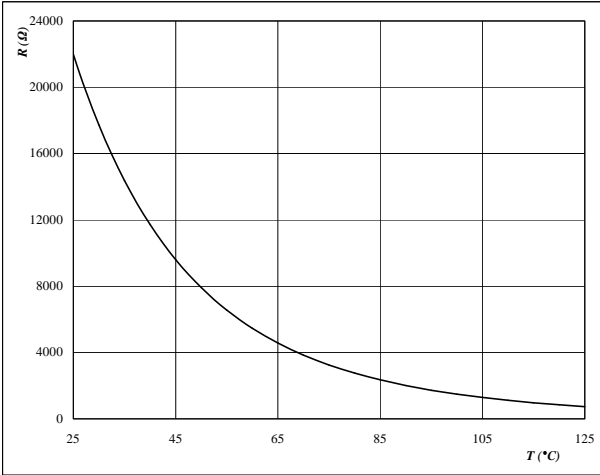


# Thermistor

**Figure 1** Thermistor

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

$$R_T = f(T)$$





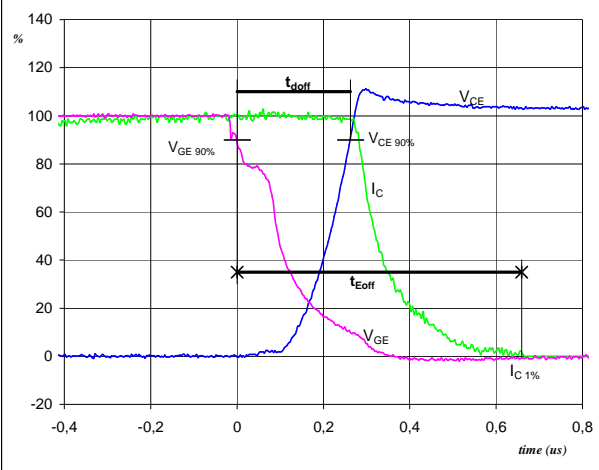
## Switching Definitions Inverter

### General conditions

$T_j$	=	150 °C
$R_{gon}$	=	32 $\Omega$
$R_{goff}$	=	32 $\Omega$

**Figure 1** Inverter IGBT

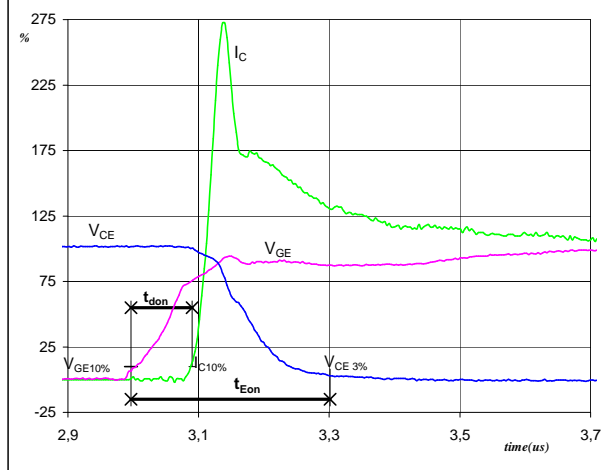
**Turn-off Switching Waveforms & definition of  $t_{doff}$ ,  $t_{Eoff}$**   
 ( $t_{Eoff}$  = integrating time for  $E_{off}$ )



$V_{GE}$ (0%) =	-15	V
$V_{GE}$ (100%) =	15	V
$V_C$ (100%) =	600	V
$I_C$ (100%) =	15	A
$t_{doff}$ =	0,26	$\mu$ s
$t_{Eoff}$ =	0,66	$\mu$ s

**Figure 2** Inverter IGBT

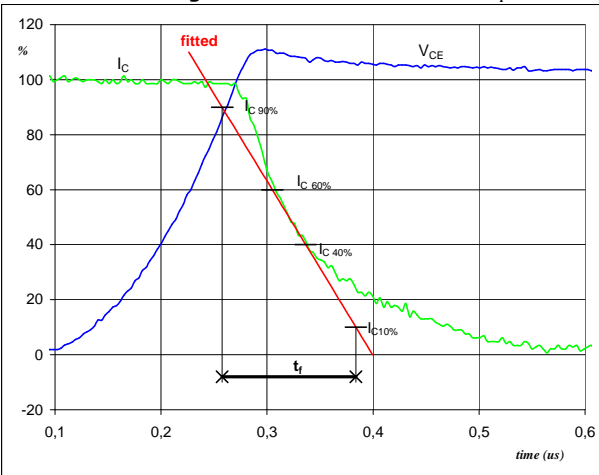
**Turn-on Switching Waveforms & definition of  $t_{don}$ ,  $t_{Eon}$**   
 ( $t_{Eon}$  = integrating time for  $E_{on}$ )



$V_{GE}$ (0%) =	-15	V
$V_{GE}$ (100%) =	15	V
$V_C$ (100%) =	600	V
$I_C$ (100%) =	15	A
$t_{don}$ =	0,09	$\mu$ s
$t_{Eon}$ =	0,30	$\mu$ s

**Figure 3** Inverter IGBT

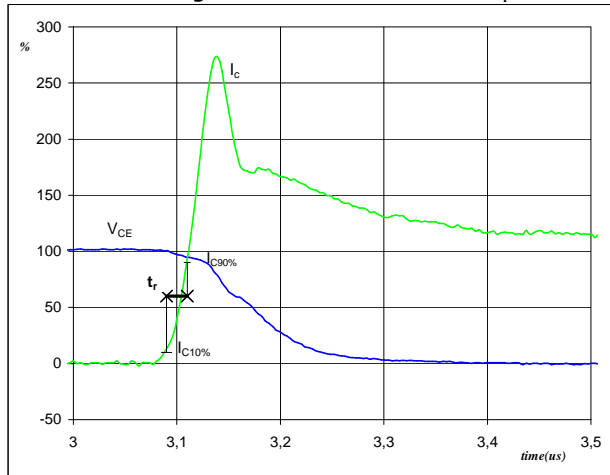
**Turn-off Switching Waveforms & definition of  $t_f$**



$V_C$ (100%) =	600	V
$I_C$ (100%) =	15	A
$t_f$ =	0,12	$\mu$ s

**Figure 4** Inverter IGBT

**Turn-on Switching Waveforms & definition of  $t_r$**

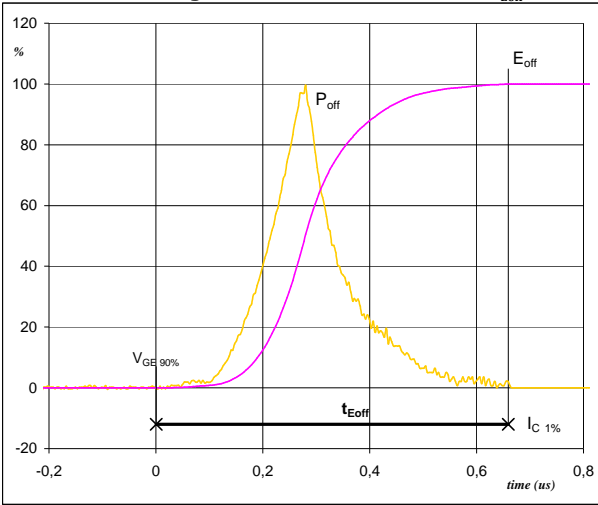


$V_C$ (100%) =	600	V
$I_C$ (100%) =	15	A
$t_r$ =	0,02	$\mu$ s



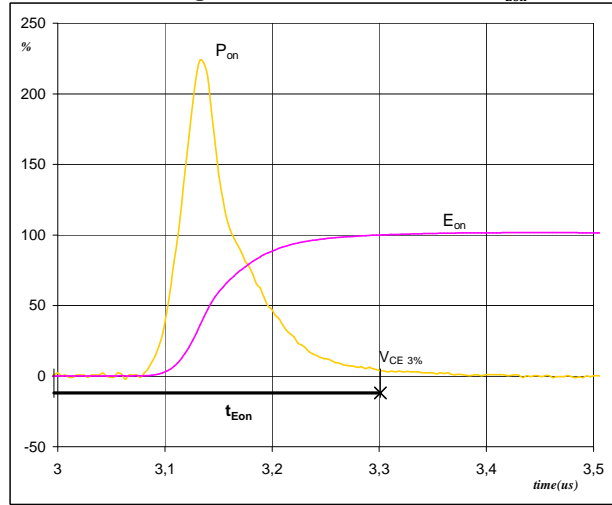
## Switching Definitions Inverter

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



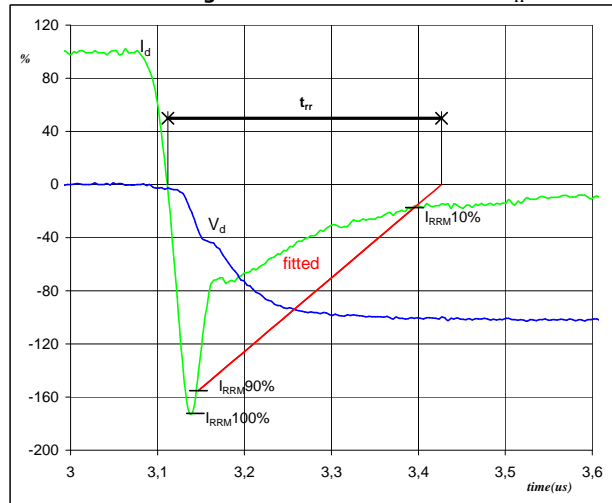
$P_{off} (100\%) = 8,96 \text{ kW}$   
 $E_{off} (100\%) = 1,36 \text{ mJ}$   
 $t_{Eoff} = 0,66 \text{ μs}$

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



$P_{on} (100\%) = 8,96 \text{ kW}$   
 $E_{on} (100\%) = 1,26 \text{ mJ}$   
 $t_{Eon} = 0,30 \text{ μs}$

**Figure 7** Inverter FWD  
Turn-off Switching Waveforms & definition of  $t_{rr}$

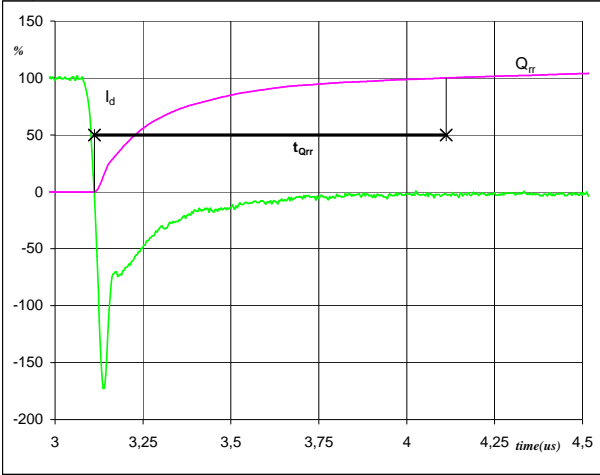


$V_d (100\%) = 600 \text{ V}$   
 $I_d (100\%) = 15 \text{ A}$   
 $I_{RRM} (100\%) = -26 \text{ A}$   
 $t_{rr} = 0,31 \text{ μs}$



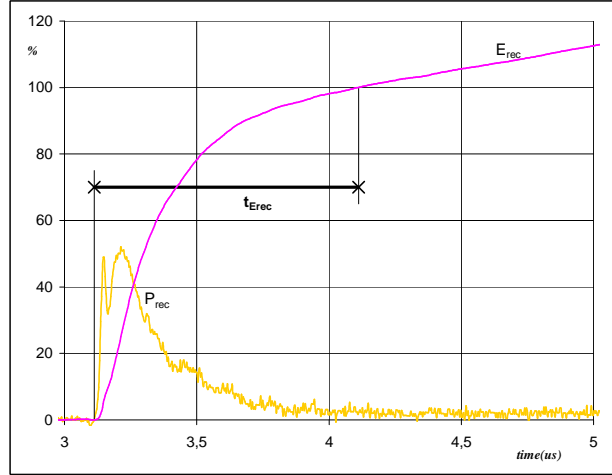
### Switching Definitions Inverter

**Figure 8** Inverter FWD  
**Turn-on Switching Waveforms & definition of  $t_{Qrr}$**   
 ( $t_{Qrr}$  = integrating time for  $Q_{rr}$ )



$I_d$ (100%) =	15	A
$Q_{rr}$ (100%) =	2,98	$\mu\text{C}$
$t_{Qrr}$ =	1,00	$\mu\text{s}$

**Figure 9** Inverter FWD  
**Turn-on Switching Waveforms & definition of  $t_{Erec}$**   
 ( $t_{Erec}$  = integrating time for  $E_{rec}$ )



$P_{rec}$ (100%) =	8,96	kW
$E_{rec}$ (100%) =	1,26	mJ
$t_{Erec}$ =	1,00	$\mu\text{s}$



## Ordering Code and Marking - Outline - Pinout

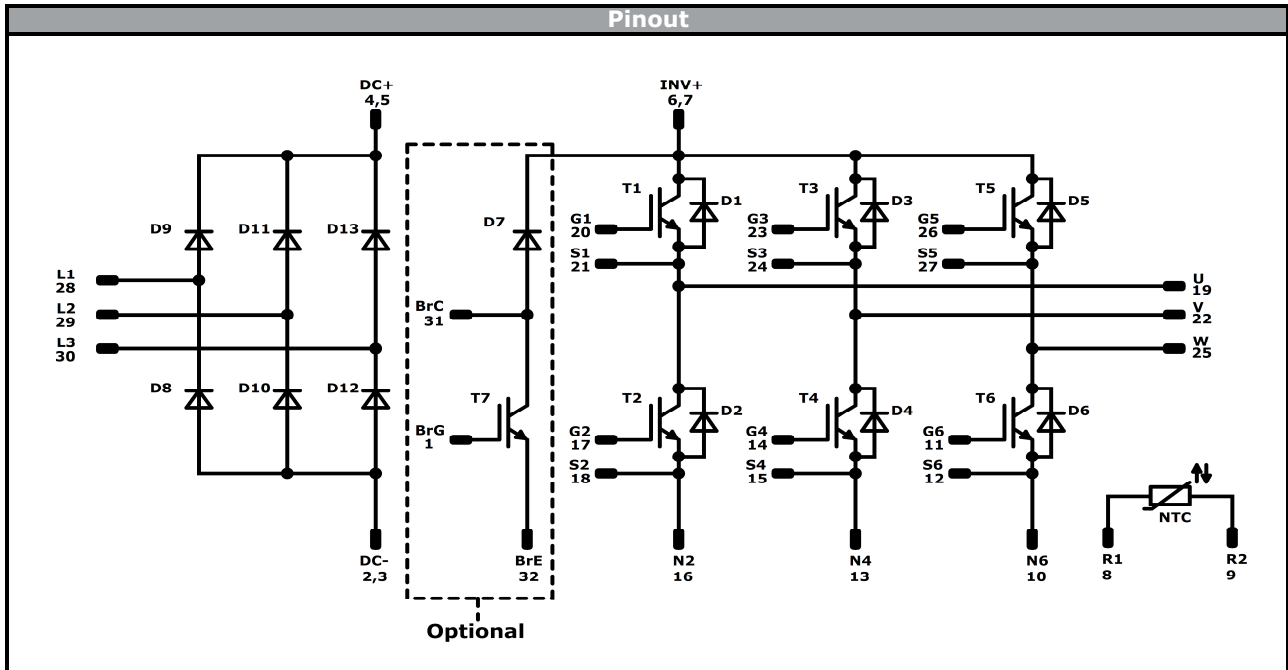
Ordering Code & Marking							
Version				Ordering Code			
Without thermal paste 17mm housing				V23990-P588-A41-PM			
With thermal paste 17mm housing				V23990-P588-A41-/3/-PM			
Without thermal paste 12mm housing				V23990-P588-A418-PM			
With thermal paste 12mm housing with pressfit pins				V23990-P588-A418Y-PM			
Without thermal paste 12mm housing with pressfit pins				V23990-P588-A418Y-/3/-PM			
With thermal paste 12mm housing				V23990-P588-A418-/3/-PM			
Without thermal paste 17mm housing without brake				V23990-P588-C41-PM			
Without thermal paste 12mm housing without brake				V23990-P588-C418-PM			
With thermal paste 12mm housing without brake				V23990-P588-C418-/3/-PM			
	Text	VIN	Date code	Name&Ver	UL	Lot	Serial
		VIN	WWYY	NNNNNVV	UL	LLLLL	SSSS
	Datamatrix	Name&Ver	Lot number	Serial	Date code		
		NNNNNVV	LLLLL	SSSS	WWYY		

Outline						
Pin table				module	whitout pins	
Pin	X	Y	Function	P589-C41	1, 31, 32	
1	52,55	0	BrG	P589-C418	1, 31, 32	
2	47,7	0	DC-	12mm housing, Press-fit		
3	44,8	0	DC-			
4	37,8	0	DC+			
5	37,8	2,8	DC+			
6	35	0	Inv+			
7	35	2,8	Inv+			
8	28	0	R1			
9	25,2	0	R2		17mm housing, solder pin	
10	22,4	0	N6			
11	19,6	0	G6			
12	16,8	0	S6			
13	14	0	N4			
14	11,2	0	G4			
15	8,4	0	S4			
16	5,6	0	N2	17mm housing, Press-fit		
17	2,8	0	G2			
18	0	0	S2			
19	0	28,5	U			
20	2,8	28,5	G1			
21	7,5	28,5	S1			
22	14,5	28,5	V			
23	17,3	28,5	G3			
24	22	28,5	S3			
25	29	28,5	W			
26	31,8	28,5	G5			
27	36,5	28,5	S5			
28	43,5	28,5	L1			
29	52,55	25	L2			
30	52,55	16,9	L3			
31	52,55	8,6	BrC			
32	52,55	2,8	BrE			

Tolerance of pinpositions ±0,5mm at the end of pins  
Dimension of coordinate axis is only offset without tolerance



## Ordering Code and Marking - Outline - Pinout




<b>Identification</b>					
ID	Component	Voltage	Current	Function	Comment
T1,T2,T3,T4,T5,T6	IGBT	1200 V	15 A	Inverter Switch	
D1,D2,D3,D4,D5,D6	FWD	1200 V	15 A	Inverter Diode	
T7	IGBT	1200 V	8 A	Brake Switch	
D7	FWD	1200 V	10 A	Brake Diode	
D8,D9,D10,D11,D12,D13	Rectifier	1600 V	35 A	Rectifier Diode	
NTC	NTC			Thermistor	



Packaging instruction			
Standard packaging quantity (SPQ)	<b>100</b>	>SPQ Standard	<SPQ Sample

Handling instruction
Package data for <i>flow</i> 1 packages see vincotech.com website.

Package data
Package data for <i>flow</i> 1 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-P588-x4x-D5-14	30 Nov. 2017	12 mm press-fit variants added	1, 22

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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.