



**flowPIM 2**

**1200 V / 75 A**

**Features**

- IGBT Mitsubishi gen 7 technology with low VCEsat and improved EMC behavior
- Open emitter configuration
- Compact and low inductive design
- Built-in NTC

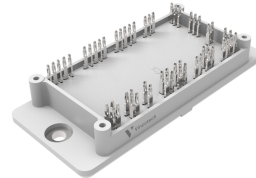
**Target applications**

- Industrial Drives

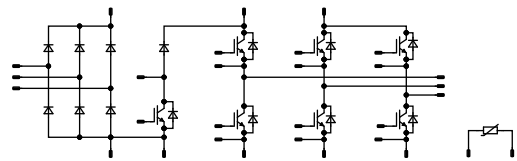
**Types**

- 30-P212PMA075M7-L889A79Y

**flow 2 17 mm housing**



**Schematic**





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## Maximum Ratings

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

Parameter	Symbol	Conditions	Value	Unit
<b>Inverter Switch</b>				
Collector-emitter voltage	$V_{CES}$		1200	V
Collector current (DC current)	$I_C$	$T_j = T_{jmax}$ $T_s = 80\text{ °C}$	94	A
Repetitive peak collector current	$I_{CRM}$	$t_p$ limited by $T_{jmax}$	150	A
Total power dissipation	$P_{tot}$	$T_j = T_{jmax}$ $T_s = 80\text{ °C}$	190	W
Gate-emitter voltage	$V_{GES}$		±20	V
Maximum junction temperature	$T_{jmax}$		175	°C
<b>Inverter Diode</b>				
Peak repetitive reverse voltage	$V_{RRM}$		1200	V
Forward current (DC current)	$I_F$	$T_j = T_{jmax}$ $T_s = 80\text{ °C}$	87	A
Repetitive peak forward current	$I_{FRM}$	$t_p$ limited by $T_{jmax}$	200	A
Total power dissipation	$P_{tot}$	$T_j = T_{jmax}$ $T_s = 80\text{ °C}$	165	W
Maximum junction temperature	$T_{jmax}$		175	°C
<b>Brake Switch</b>				
Collector-emitter voltage	$V_{CES}$		1200	V
Collector current (DC current)	$I_C$	$T_j = T_{jmax}$ $T_s = 80\text{ °C}$	71	A
Repetitive peak collector current	$I_{CRM}$	$t_p$ limited by $T_{jmax}$	100	A
Total power dissipation	$P_{tot}$	$T_j = T_{jmax}$ $T_s = 80\text{ °C}$	162	W
Gate-emitter voltage	$V_{GES}$		±20	V
Short circuit ratings	$t_{SC}$	$V_{GE} = 15\text{ V}$ , $V_{CC} = 800\text{ V}$ $T_j = 150\text{ °C}$	9,5	µs
Maximum junction temperature	$T_{jmax}$		175	°C



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## Maximum Ratings

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

Parameter	Symbol	Conditions	Value	Unit
<b>Brake Diode</b>				
Peak repetitive reverse voltage	$V_{RRM}$		1200	V
Forward current (DC current)	$I_F$	$T_j = T_{jmax}$ $T_s = 80\text{ °C}$	36	A
Repetitive peak forward current	$I_{FRM}$	$t_p$ limited by $T_{jmax}$	50	A
Total power dissipation	$P_{tot}$	$T_j = T_{jmax}$ $T_s = 80\text{ °C}$	70	W
Maximum junction temperature	$T_{jmax}$		175	°C

## Brake Sw. Protection Diode

Peak repetitive reverse voltage	$V_{RRM}$		1200	V
Forward current (DC current)	$I_F$	$T_j = T_{jmax}$ $T_s = 80\text{ °C}$	13	A
Repetitive peak forward current	$I_{FRM}$	$t_p$ limited by $T_{jmax}$	10	A
Total power dissipation	$P_{tot}$	$T_j = T_{jmax}$ $T_s = 80\text{ °C}$	34	W
Maximum junction temperature	$T_{jmax}$		175	°C

## Rectifier Diode

Peak repetitive reverse voltage	$V_{RRM}$		1600	V
Forward current (DC current)	$I_F$	$T_j = T_{jmax}$ $T_s = 80\text{ °C}$	126	A
Surge (non-repetitive) forward current	$I_{FSM}$	Single Half Sine Wave, $t_p = 10\text{ ms}$ $T_j = 150\text{ °C}$	890	A
Surge current capability	$I^2t$		3960	A <sup>2</sup> s
Total power dissipation	$P_{tot}$	$T_j = T_{jmax}$ $T_s = 80\text{ °C}$	156	W
Maximum junction temperature	$T_{jmax}$		150	°C



### Maximum Ratings

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

Parameter	Symbol	Conditions	Value	Unit
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### Module Properties

#### Thermal Properties

Storage temperature	$T_{stg}$		-40...+125	°C
Operation temperature under switching condition	$T_{jop}$		-40...+( $T_{jmax} - 25$ )	°C

#### Isolation Properties

Isolation voltage	$V_{isol}$	DC Test Voltage* $t_p = 2\text{ s}$	6000	V
Isolation voltage	$V_{isol}$	AC Voltage $t_p = 1\text{ min}$	2500	V
Creepage distance			>12,7	mm
Clearance			11,72	mm
Comparative Tracking Index	CTI		$\geq 200$	

\*100 % tested in production





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### Characteristic Values

Parameter	Symbol	Conditions					Values			Unit
		$V_{GS}$ [V]	$V_{GE}$ [V]	$V_{DS}$ [V]	$V_{CE}$ [V]	$T_j$ [°C]	Min	Typ	Max	

#### Inverter Switch

##### Static

Gate-emitter threshold voltage	$V_{GE(th)}$			10	0,0075	25	5,4	6	6,6	V
Collector-emitter saturation voltage	$V_{CE(sat)}$		15		75	25 125 150		1,55 1,7 1,75	1,9 <sup>(1)</sup>	V
Collector-emitter cut-off current	$I_{CES}$		0	1200		25			100	μA
Gate-emitter leakage current	$I_{GES}$		20	0		25			500	nA
Internal gate resistance	$r_g$							4		Ω
Input capacitance	$C_{ies}$							16000		pF
Output capacitance	$C_{oes}$		0	10		25		480		pF
Reverse transfer capacitance	$C_{res}$							190		pF
Gate charge	$Q_g$	$V_{CC} = 600$ V	15		75	25		570		nC

##### Thermal

Thermal resistance junction to sink <sup>(2)</sup>	$R_{th(j-s)}$	$\lambda_{paste} = 3,4$ W/mK (PSX)						0,5		K/W
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##### Dynamic

Turn-on delay time	$t_{d(on)}$					25 125 150		197,2 208,2 211,8		ns
Rise time	$t_r$					25 125 150		28,6 37,6 38,6		ns
Turn-off delay time	$t_{d(off)}$					25 125 150		203,4 233 241,8		ns
Fall time	$t_f$					25 125 150		86,36 112,58 111,22		ns
Turn-on energy (per pulse)	$E_{on}$	$Q_{tfwd} = 8,54$ μC $Q_{tfwd} = 13,39$ μC $Q_{tfwd} = 15,31$ μC				25 125 150		5,56 7,82 8,5		mWs
Turn-off energy (per pulse)	$E_{off}$					25 125 150		5,08 6,8 7,28		mWs



**Characteristic Values**

Parameter	Symbol	Conditions					Values			Unit
		$V_{GE}$ [V] $V_{GS}$ [V]	$V_{CE}$ [V] $V_{DS}$ [V] $V_F$ [V]	$I_C$ [A] $I_D$ [A] $I_F$ [A]	$T_j$ [°C]	Min	Typ	Max		
<b>Inverter Diode</b>										
<b>Static</b>										
Forward voltage	$V_F$			100	25 125 150		1,82 1,96 1,97	2,1 <sup>(1)</sup>		V
Reverse leakage current	$I_R$	$V_r = 1200$ V			25			40		μA
<b>Thermal</b>										
Thermal resistance junction to sink <sup>(2)</sup>	$R_{th(j-s)}$	$\lambda_{paste} = 3,4$ W/mK (PSX)					0,58			K/W
<b>Dynamic</b>										
Peak recovery current	$I_{RRM}$				25 125 150		74,72 76,64 78,09			A
Reverse recovery time	$t_{rr}$				25 125 150		277,69 432,14 458,54			ns
Recovered charge	$Q_r$	$di/dt=2268$ A/μs $di/dt=1969$ A/μs $di/dt=1970$ A/μs	±15	600	75	25 125 150	8,54 13,39 15,31			μC
Reverse recovered energy	$E_{rec}$				25 125 150		3,2 5,19 6			mWs
Peak rate of fall of recovery current	$(di_r/dt)_{max}$				25 125 150		801,95 613,64 544,2			A/μs



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### Characteristic Values

Parameter	Symbol	Conditions					Values			Unit
		$V_{GE}$ [V] $V_{GS}$ [V]	$V_{CE}$ [V] $V_{DS}$ [V] $V_F$ [V]	$I_C$ [A] $I_D$ [A] $I_F$ [A]	$T_j$ [°C]	Min	Typ	Max		

#### Brake Switch

##### Static

Gate-emitter threshold voltage	$V_{GE(th)}$			10	0,005	25	5,4	6	6,6	V
Collector-emitter saturation voltage	$V_{CE(sat)}$		15		50	25 125 150		1,55 1,77 1,83	1,9 <sup>(1)</sup>	V
Collector-emitter cut-off current	$I_{CES}$		0	1200		25			0,09	mA
Gate-emitter leakage current	$I_{GES}$		20	0		25			0,5	µA
Internal gate resistance	$r_g$							None		Ω
Input capacitance	$C_{ies}$							10000		pF
Output capacitance	$C_{oes}$		0	10		25		350		pF
Reverse transfer capacitance	$C_{res}$							130		pF
Gate charge	$Q_g$	$V_{CC} = 600$ V	15		50	25		380		nC

##### Thermal

Thermal resistance junction to sink <sup>(2)</sup>	$R_{th(j-s)}$	$\lambda_{paste} = 3,4$ W/mK (PSX)						0,59		K/W
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##### Dynamic

Turn-on delay time	$t_{d(on)}$					25 125 150		116,2 105,4 105		ns
Rise time	$t_r$					25 125 150		57,8 64,2 65,8		ns
Turn-off delay time	$t_{d(off)}$					25 125 150		329,6 368,8 373,6		ns
Fall time	$t_f$					25 125 150		84,82 116,95 123,56		ns
Turn-on energy (per pulse)	$E_{on}$	$Q_{tFWD} = 3,82$ µC $Q_{tFWD} = 5,59$ µC $Q_{tFWD} = 6,19$ µC				25 125 150		4,49 5,5 5,8		mWs
Turn-off energy (per pulse)	$E_{off}$					25 125 150		3,94 5,48 5,76		mWs



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30-P212PMA075M7-L889A79Y  
datasheet

### Characteristic Values

Parameter	Symbol	Conditions					Values			Unit
		$V_{GE}$ [V] $V_{GS}$ [V]	$V_{CE}$ [V] $V_{DS}$ [V] $V_F$ [V]	$I_C$ [A] $I_D$ [A] $I_F$ [A]	$T_j$ [°C]	Min	Typ	Max		
<b>Brake Diode</b>										
<b>Static</b>										
Forward voltage	$V_F$				25	25 125 150		1,63 1,7 1,69	2,1 <sup>(1)</sup>	V
Reverse leakage current	$I_R$	$V_r = 1200$ V				25			35	μA
<b>Thermal</b>										
Thermal resistance junction to sink <sup>(2)</sup>	$R_{th(j-s)}$	$\lambda_{paste} = 3,4$ W/mK (PSX)						1,36		K/W
<b>Dynamic</b>										
Peak recovery current	$I_{RRM}$					25 125 150		29,64 32,15 33,13		A
Reverse recovery time	$t_{rr}$					25 125 150		263,44 375,47 410,88		ns
Recovered charge	$Q_r$	$di/dt=1050$ A/μs $di/dt=710$ A/μs $di/dt=806$ A/μs	0/15	700	50	25 125 150		3,82 5,59 6,19		μC
Reverse recovered energy	$E_{rec}$					25 125 150		1,7 2,62 2,94		mWs
Peak rate of fall of recovery current	$(di_r/dt)_{max}$					25 125 150		272,45 192,34 183,05		A/μs



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### Characteristic Values

Parameter	Symbol	Conditions					Values			Unit
		$V_{GE}$ [V] $V_{GS}$ [V]	$V_{CE}$ [V] $V_{DS}$ [V] $V_F$ [V]	$I_C$ [A] $I_D$ [A] $I_F$ [A]	$T_j$ [°C]	Min	Typ	Max		

#### Brake Sw. Protection Diode

##### Static

Forward voltage	$V_F$			5	25 125 150		1,57 1,66 1,65	2,1 <sup>(1)</sup>	V
Reverse leakage current	$I_R$	$V_r = 1200$ V			25			20	μA

##### Thermal

Thermal resistance junction to sink <sup>(2)</sup>	$R_{th(j-s)}$	$\lambda_{paste} = 3,4$ W/mK (PSX)					2,76		K/W
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#### Rectifier Diode

##### Static

Forward voltage	$V_F$			45	25 125 150		1,01 0,929 0,92	1,21 <sup>(1)</sup> 1,1 <sup>(1)</sup>	V
Reverse leakage current	$I_R$	$V_r = 1600$ V			25			50	μA

##### Thermal

Thermal resistance junction to sink <sup>(2)</sup>	$R_{th(j-s)}$	$\lambda_{paste} = 3,4$ W/mK (PSX)					0,45		K/W
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### Characteristic Values

Parameter	Symbol	Conditions					Values			Unit	
		$V_{GS}$ [V]	$V_{GE}$ [V]	$V_{DS}$ [V]	$V_{CE}$ [V]	$V_F$ [V]	$I_D$ [A]	$I_C$ [A]	$I_F$ [A]		$T_j$ [°C]

### Thermistor

#### Static

Rated resistance	$R$					25		22		kΩ
Deviation of $R_{100}$	$A_{R/R}$	$R_{100} = 1484 \Omega$				100	-5		5	%
Power dissipation	$P$							5		mW
Power dissipation constant	$d$					25		1,5		mW/K
B-value	$B_{(25/50)}$	Tol. $\pm 1 \%$						3962		K
B-value	$B_{(25/100)}$	Tol. $\pm 1 \%$						4000		K
Vincotech Thermistor Reference									I	

<sup>(1)</sup> Value at chip level

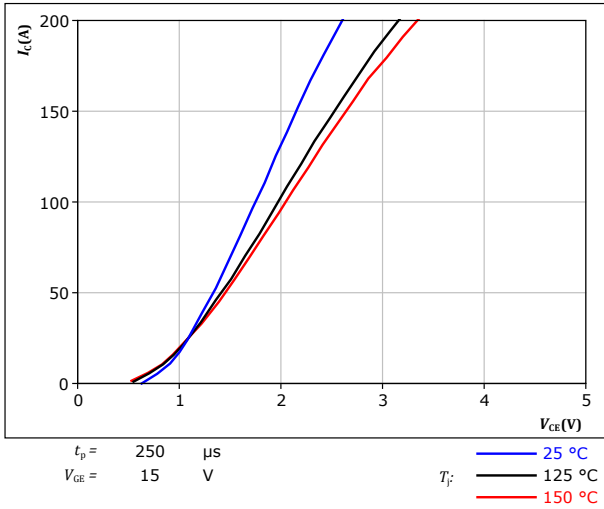
<sup>(2)</sup> Only valid with pre-applied Vincotech thermal interface material.



## Inverter Switch Characteristics

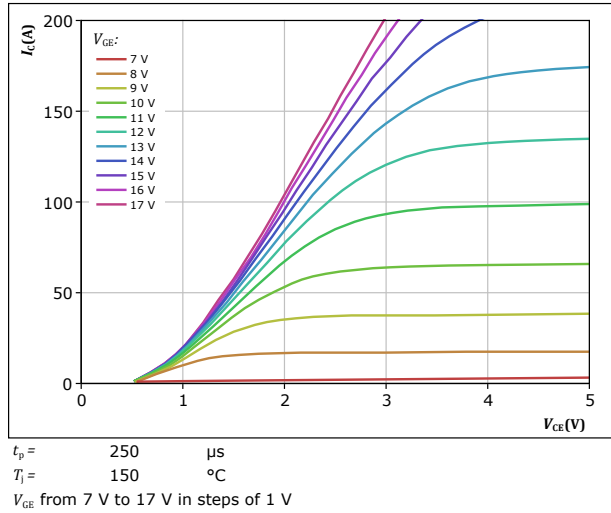
**figure 1.** IGBT

Typical output characteristics  
 $I_C = f(V_{CE})$



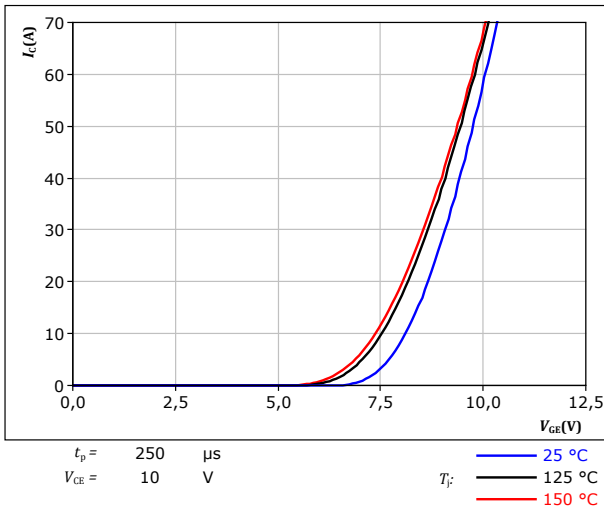
**figure 2.** IGBT

Typical output characteristics  
 $I_C = f(V_{CE})$



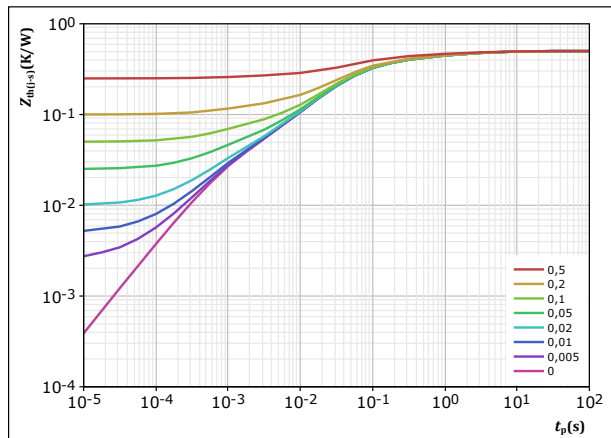
**figure 3.** IGBT

Typical transfer characteristics  
 $I_C = f(V_{GE})$



**figure 4.** IGBT

Transient thermal impedance as a function of pulse width  
 $Z_{th(j-s)} = f(t_p)$



$D = t_p / T$   
 $R_{th(j-s)} = 0,5 \text{ K/W}$

IGBT thermal model values

R (K/W)	$\tau$ (s)
3,92E-02	4,73E+00
6,01E-02	9,48E-01
1,18E-01	1,70E-01
2,25E-01	3,80E-02
3,32E-02	9,18E-03
2,48E-02	8,63E-04



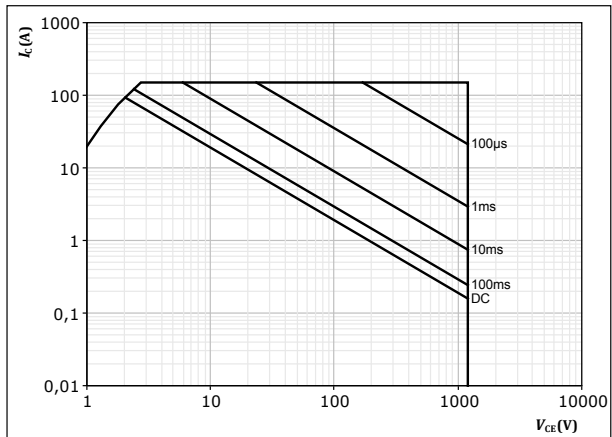
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## Inverter Switch Characteristics

figure 5. IGBT

Safe operating area

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



$D =$  single pulse

$T_s = 80$  °C

$V_{GE} = 15$  V

$T_j = T_{jmax}$





## Inverter Diode Characteristics

figure 6. FWD

Typical forward characteristics

$$I_F = f(V_F)$$

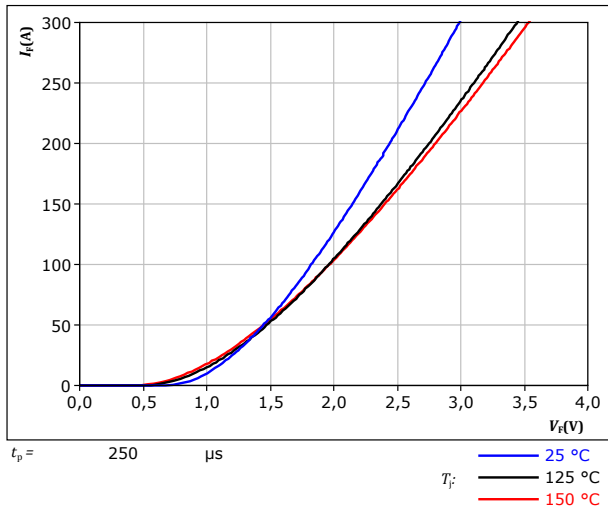
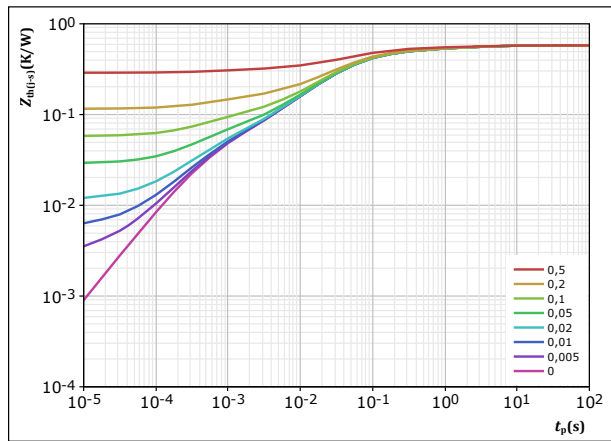


figure 7. FWD

Transient thermal impedance as a function of pulse width

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



$D = \frac{t_p}{T}$   
 $R_{th(j-s)} = 0,578 \text{ K/W}$   
 FWD thermal model values

R (K/W)	$\tau$ (s)
4,89E-02	3,41E+00
7,07E-02	4,06E-01
2,02E-01	7,46E-02
1,90E-01	2,27E-02
3,24E-02	3,47E-03
3,35E-02	4,78E-04

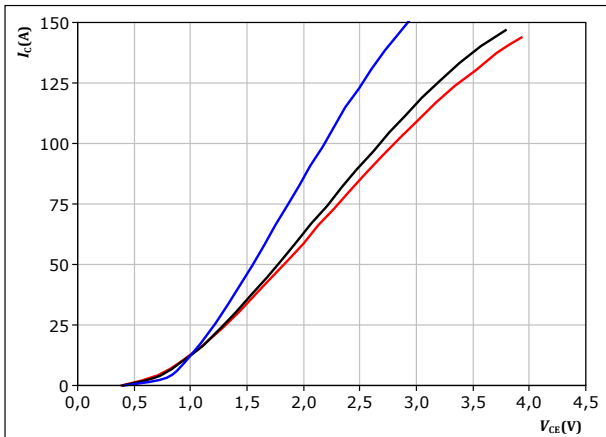


## Brake Switch Characteristics

figure 8. IGBT

Typical output characteristics

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



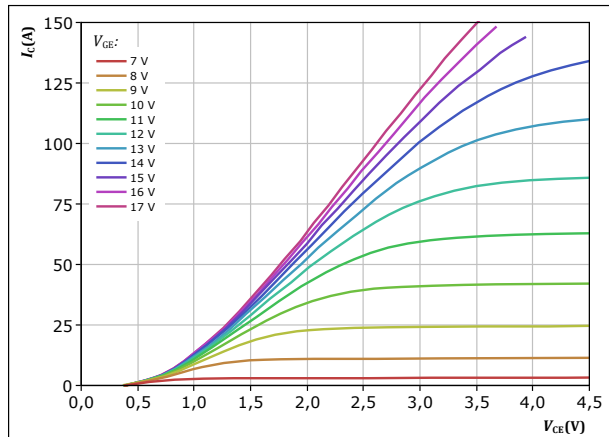
$t_p = 250 \mu\text{s}$   
 $V_{GE} = 15 \text{ V}$

$T_j$ :  $25^\circ\text{C}$   
 $125^\circ\text{C}$   
 $150^\circ\text{C}$

figure 9. IGBT

Typical output characteristics

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

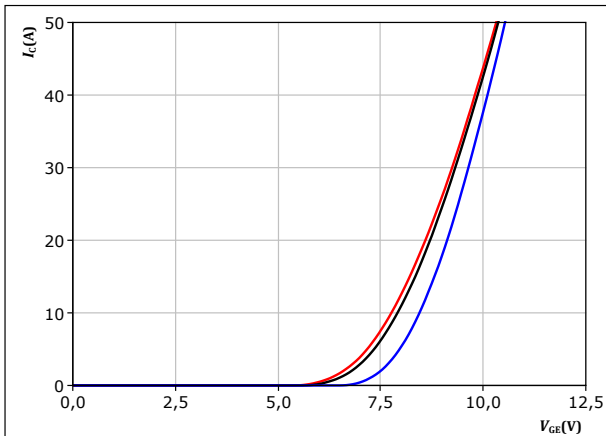


$t_p = 250 \mu\text{s}$   
 $T_j = 150^\circ\text{C}$   
 $V_{GE}$  from 7 V to 17 V in steps of 1 V

figure 10. IGBT

Typical transfer characteristics

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



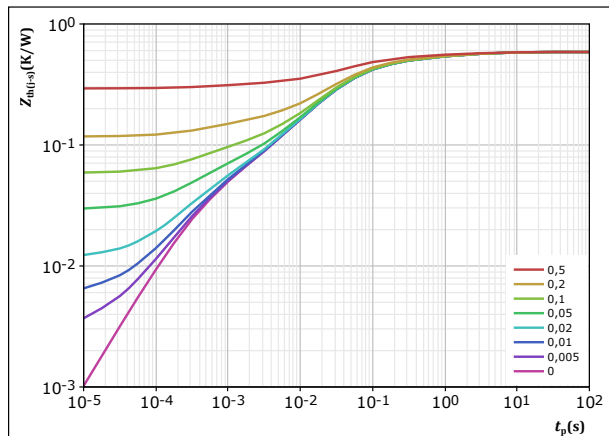
$t_p = 250 \mu\text{s}$   
 $V_{CE} = 10 \text{ V}$

$T_j$ :  $25^\circ\text{C}$   
 $125^\circ\text{C}$   
 $150^\circ\text{C}$

figure 11. IGBT

Transient thermal impedance as a function of pulse width

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



$D = t_p / T$   
 $R_{th(j-s)} = 0,586 \text{ K/W}$

IGBT thermal model values

$R$ (K/W)	$\tau$ (s)
3,16E-02	4,80E+00
5,30E-02	1,05E+00
1,21E-01	1,71E-01
2,39E-01	4,01E-02
9,09E-02	1,21E-02
2,38E-02	1,71E-03
2,73E-02	3,65E-04

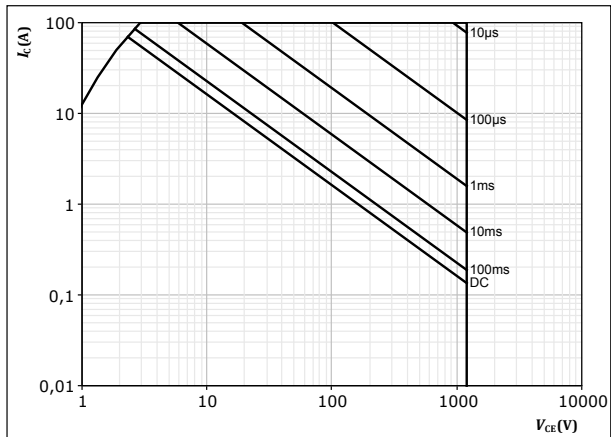


### Brake Switch Characteristics

figure 12. IGBT

Safe operating area

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



$D =$  single pulse  
 $T_s = 80 \text{ } ^\circ\text{C}$   
 $V_{GE} = 15 \text{ V}$   
 $T_j = T_{jmax}$



### Brake Diode Characteristics

figure 13. FWD

Typical forward characteristics

$$I_F = f(V_F)$$

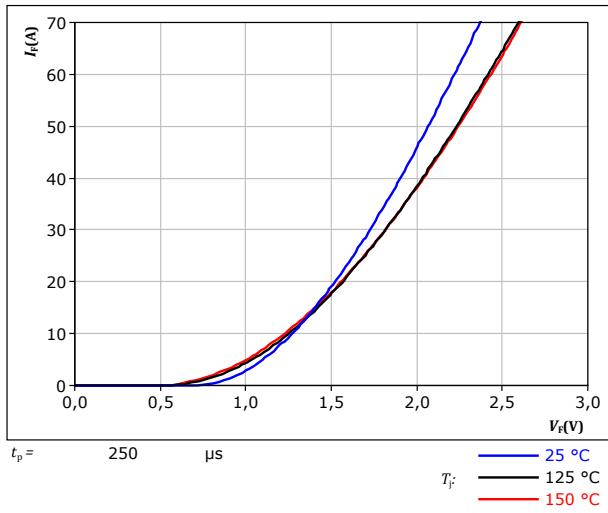
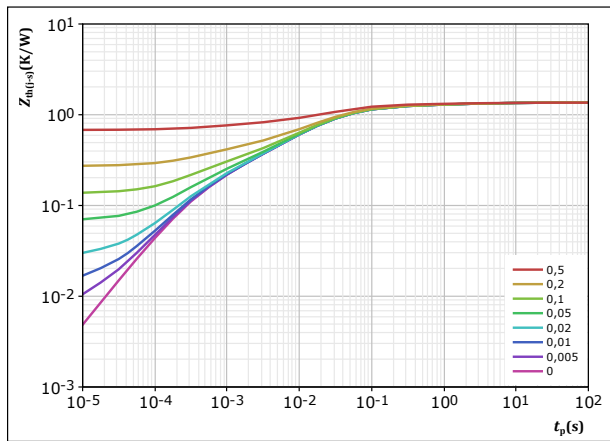


figure 14. FWD

Transient thermal impedance as a function of pulse width

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



$D = t_p / T$   
 $R_{th(j-s)} = 1,359 \text{ K/W}$

FWD thermal model values

R (K/W)	$\tau$ (s)
4,30E-02	6,93E+00
7,33E-02	1,01E+00
1,84E-01	1,33E-01
5,52E-01	2,95E-02
2,85E-01	7,43E-03
1,16E-01	1,34E-03
1,06E-01	3,07E-04



## Brake Sw. Protection Diode Characteristics

figure 15. FWD

Typical forward characteristics

$$I_F = f(V_F)$$

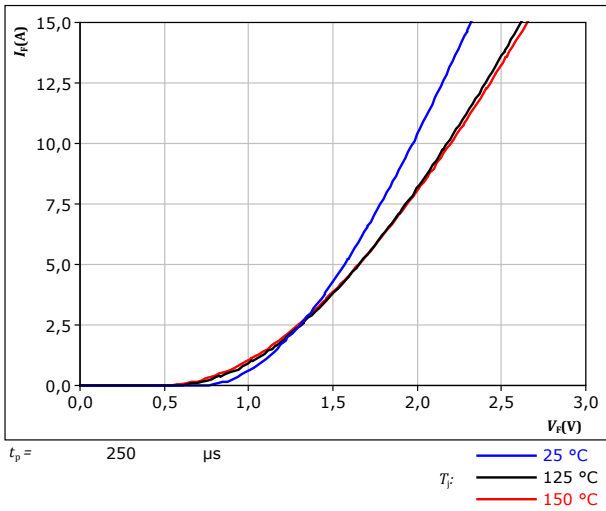
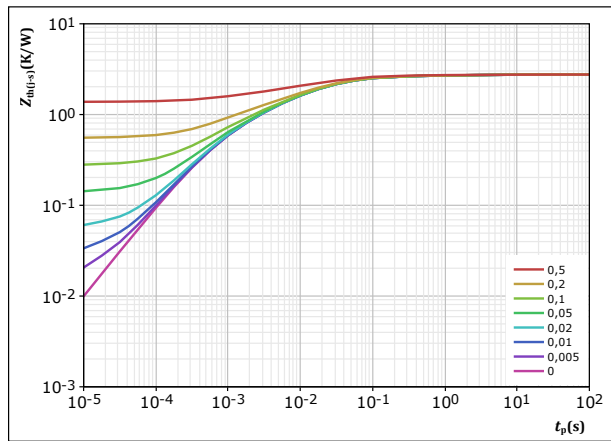


figure 16. FWD

Transient thermal impedance as a function of pulse width

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



$D = \frac{t_p}{T}$   
 $R_{th(j-s)} = 2,759 \text{ K/W}$   
 FWD thermal model values

R (K/W)	$\tau$ (s)
6,58E-02	4,81E+00
1,43E-01	3,47E-01
6,08E-01	4,61E-02
8,65E-01	1,40E-02
7,08E-01	2,91E-03
3,69E-01	5,42E-04



## Rectifier Diode Characteristics

figure 17. Rectifier

Typical forward characteristics

$$I_F = f(V_F)$$

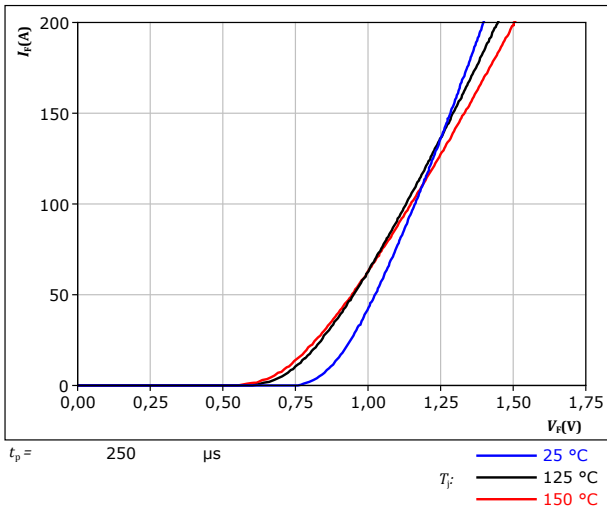
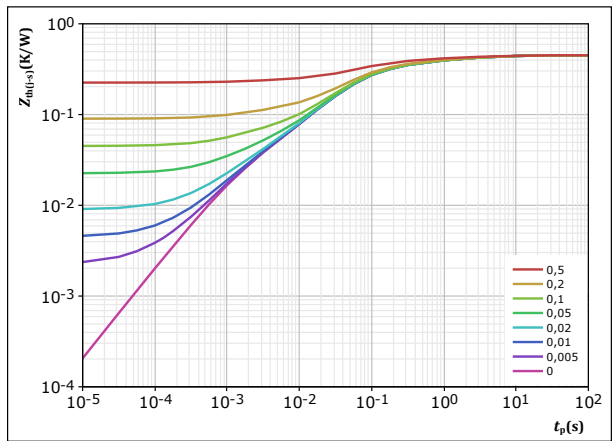


figure 18. Rectifier

Transient thermal impedance as a function of pulse width

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



$D = \frac{t_p}{T}$   
 $R_{th(j-s)} = 0,45 \text{ K/W}$   
 Rectifier thermal model values

$R$ (K/W)	$\tau$ (s)
3,06E-02	7,38E+00
5,87E-02	1,30E+00
1,21E-01	1,90E-01
2,00E-01	4,49E-02
2,12E-02	9,83E-03
1,85E-02	1,38E-03

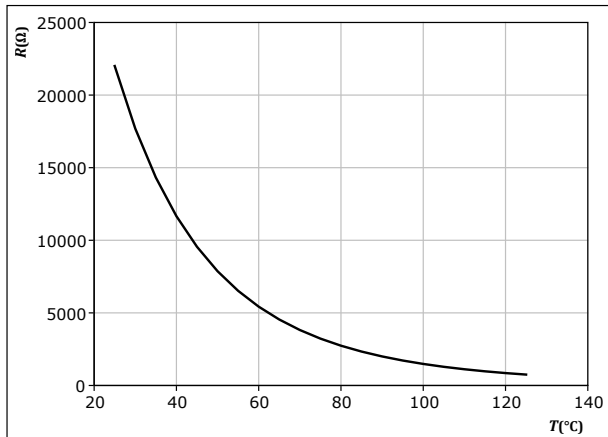


### Thermistor Characteristics

figure 19. Thermistor

Typical NTC characteristic as function of temperature

$$R_T = f(T)$$

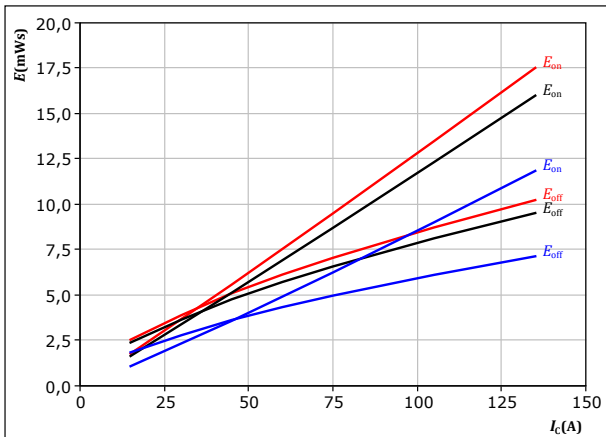




## Inverter Switching Characteristics

**figure 20.** IGBT

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

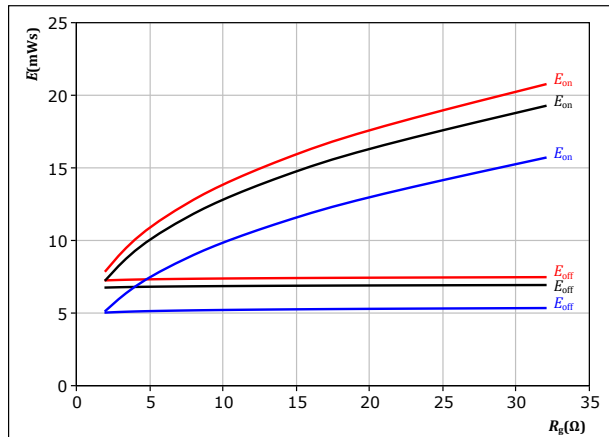


With an inductive load at  
 $V_{CE} = 600 \text{ V}$   
 $V_{GE} = \pm 15 \text{ V}$   
 $R_{gon} = 2 \text{ } \Omega$   
 $R_{goff} = 2 \text{ } \Omega$

$T_j$ : 25 °C (blue), 125 °C (black), 150 °C (red)

**figure 21.** IGBT

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

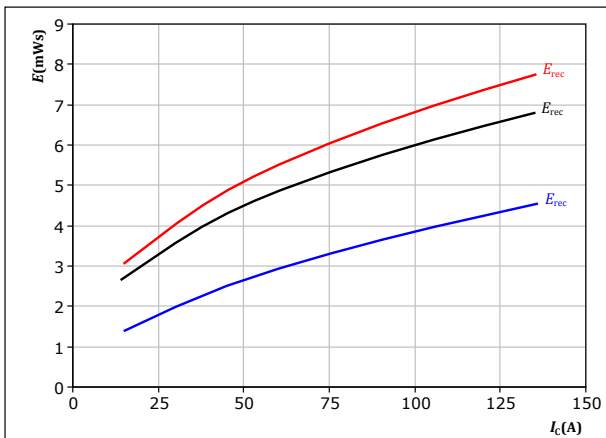


With an inductive load at  
 $V_{CE} = 600 \text{ V}$   
 $V_{GE} = \pm 15 \text{ V}$   
 $I_c = 75 \text{ A}$

$T_j$ : 25 °C (blue), 125 °C (black), 150 °C (red)

**figure 22.** FWD

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

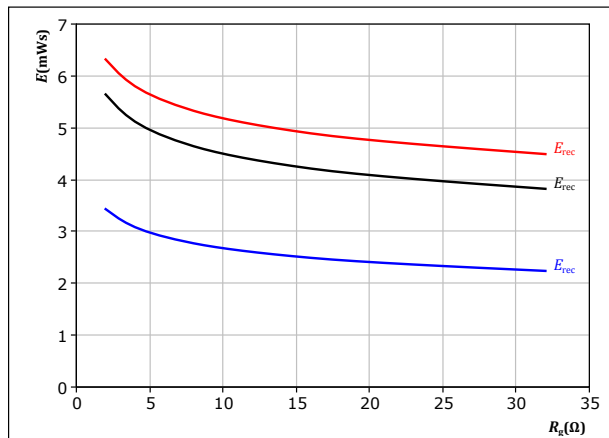


With an inductive load at  
 $V_{CE} = 600 \text{ V}$   
 $V_{GE} = \pm 15 \text{ V}$   
 $R_{gon} = 2 \text{ } \Omega$

$T_j$ : 25 °C (blue), 125 °C (black), 150 °C (red)

**figure 23.** FWD

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



With an inductive load at  
 $V_{CE} = 600 \text{ V}$   
 $V_{GE} = \pm 15 \text{ V}$   
 $I_c = 75 \text{ A}$

$T_j$ : 25 °C (blue), 125 °C (black), 150 °C (red)

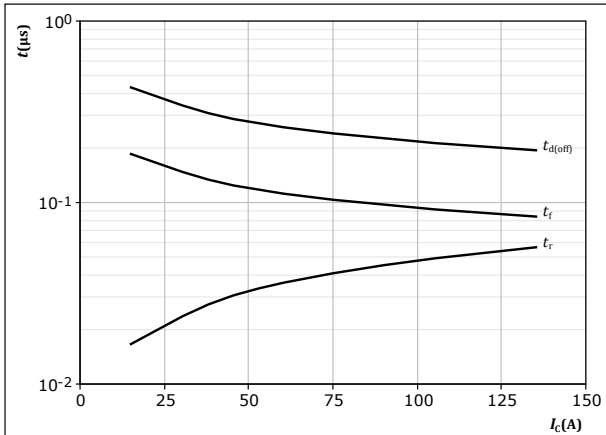




## Inverter Switching Characteristics

**figure 24.** IGBT

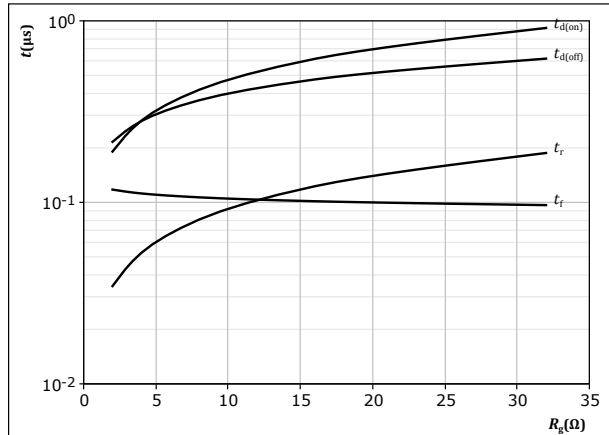
Typical switching times as a function of collector current  
 $t = f(I_c)$



With an inductive load at  
 $T_j = 150$  °C  
 $V_{CE} = 600$  V  
 $V_{GE} = \pm 15$  V  
 $R_{g(on)} = 2$   $\Omega$   
 $R_{g(off)} = 2$   $\Omega$

**figure 25.** IGBT

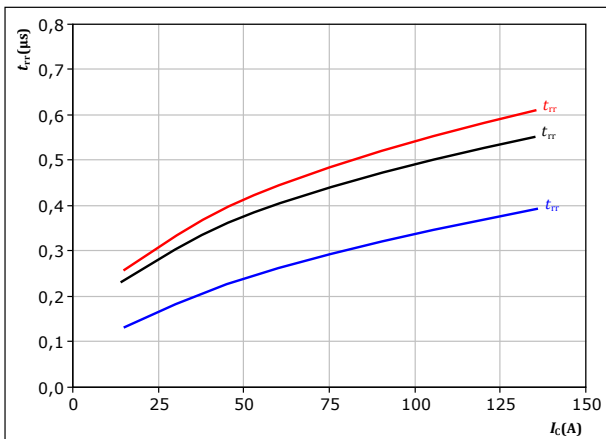
Typical switching times as a function of gate resistor  
 $t = f(R_g)$



With an inductive load at  
 $T_j = 150$  °C  
 $V_{CE} = 600$  V  
 $V_{GE} = \pm 15$  V  
 $I_c = 75$  A

**figure 26.** FWD

Typical reverse recovery time as a function of collector current  
 $t_{rr} = f(I_c)$

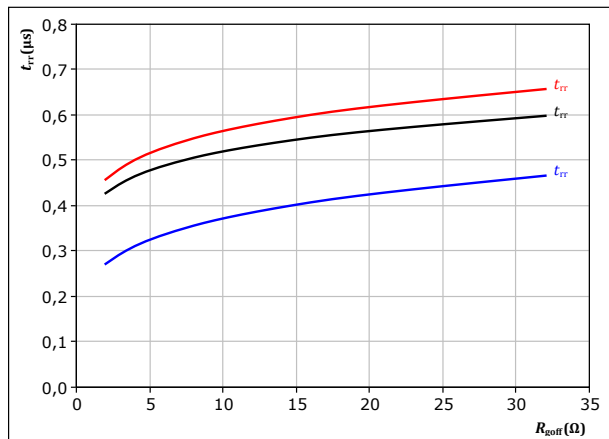


With an inductive load at  
 $V_{CE} = 600$  V  
 $V_{GE} = \pm 15$  V  
 $R_{g(on)} = 2$   $\Omega$

$T_j$ :  
— 25 °C  
— 125 °C  
— 150 °C

**figure 27.** FWD

Typical reverse recovery time as a function of IGBT turn off gate resistor  
 $t_{rr} = f(R_{g(off)})$



With an inductive load at  
 $V_{CE} = 600$  V  
 $V_{GE} = \pm 15$  V  
 $I_c = 75$  A

$T_j$ :  
— 25 °C  
— 125 °C  
— 150 °C

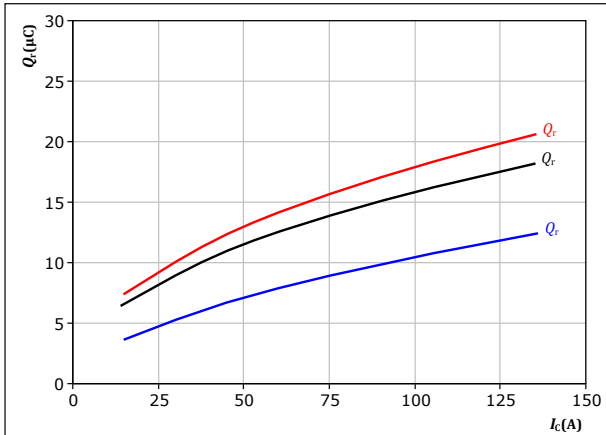


## Inverter Switching Characteristics

figure 28. FWD

Typical recovered charge as a function of collector current

$$Q_r = f(I_c)$$



With an inductive load at

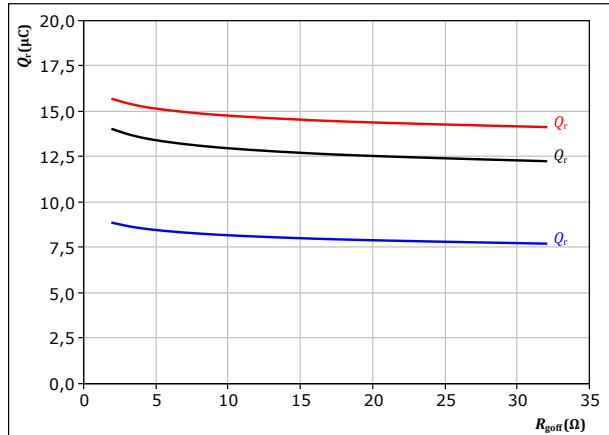
$V_{CE} = 600 \text{ V}$   
 $V_{GE} = \pm 15 \text{ V}$   
 $R_{goff} = 2 \text{ } \Omega$

$T_j$ :  $25 \text{ } ^\circ\text{C}$  (blue)  
 $125 \text{ } ^\circ\text{C}$  (black)  
 $150 \text{ } ^\circ\text{C}$  (red)

figure 29. FWD

Typical recovered charge as a function of turn off gate resistor

$$Q_r = f(R_{goff})$$



With an inductive load at

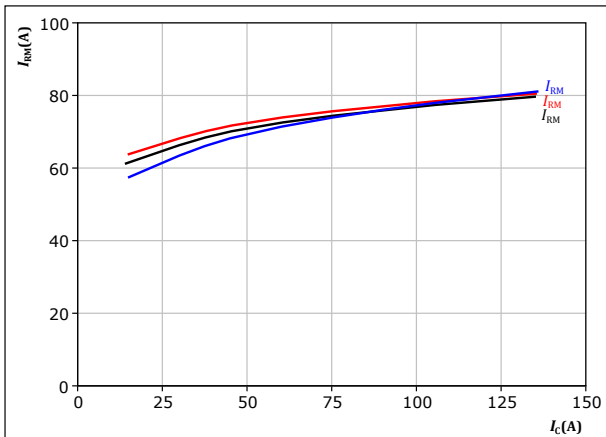
$V_{CE} = 600 \text{ V}$   
 $V_{GE} = \pm 15 \text{ V}$   
 $I_c = 75 \text{ A}$

$T_j$ :  $25 \text{ } ^\circ\text{C}$  (blue)  
 $125 \text{ } ^\circ\text{C}$  (black)  
 $150 \text{ } ^\circ\text{C}$  (red)

figure 30. FWD

Typical peak reverse recovery current as a function of collector current

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



With an inductive load at

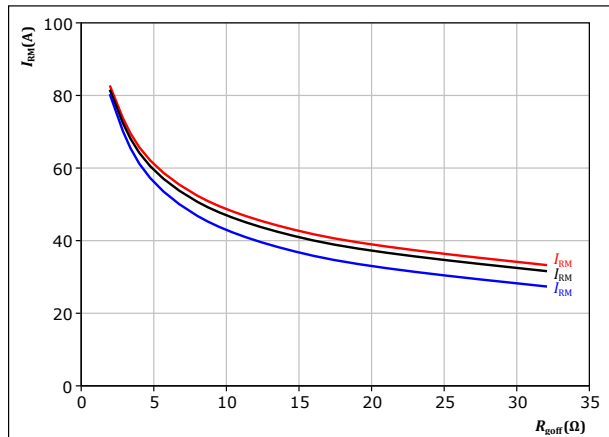
$V_{CE} = 600 \text{ V}$   
 $V_{GE} = \pm 15 \text{ V}$   
 $R_{goff} = 2 \text{ } \Omega$

$T_j$ :  $25 \text{ } ^\circ\text{C}$  (blue)  
 $125 \text{ } ^\circ\text{C}$  (black)  
 $150 \text{ } ^\circ\text{C}$  (red)

figure 31. FWD

Typical peak reverse recovery current as a function of turn off gate resistor

$$I_{RM} = f(R_{goff})$$



With an inductive load at

$V_{CE} = 600 \text{ V}$   
 $V_{GE} = \pm 15 \text{ V}$   
 $I_c = 75 \text{ A}$

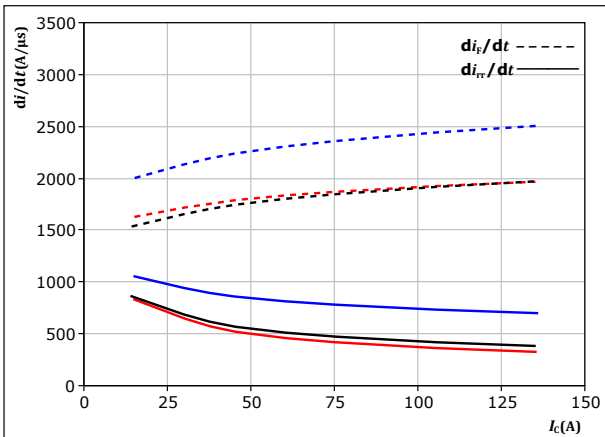
$T_j$ :  $25 \text{ } ^\circ\text{C}$  (blue)  
 $125 \text{ } ^\circ\text{C}$  (black)  
 $150 \text{ } ^\circ\text{C}$  (red)



## Inverter Switching Characteristics

**figure 32.** FWD

Typical rate of fall of forward and reverse recovery current as a function of collector current  
 $di_f/dt, di_{rr}/dt = f(I_c)$

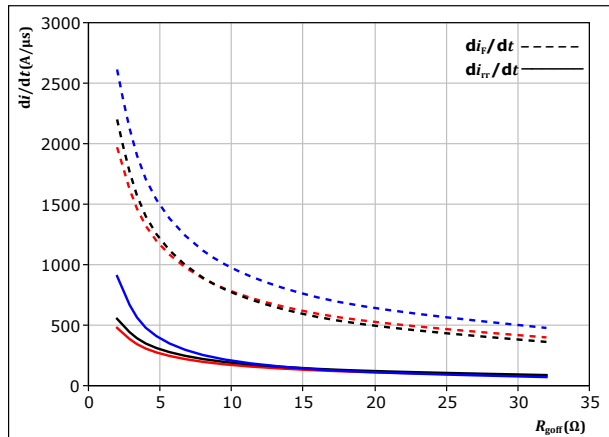


With an inductive load at  
 $V_{CE} = 600 \text{ V}$   
 $V_{GE} = \pm 15 \text{ V}$   
 $R_{goff} = 2 \text{ } \Omega$

$T_j$ :  
— 25 °C  
— 125 °C  
— 150 °C

**figure 33.** FWD

Typical rate of fall of forward and reverse recovery current as a function of turn off gate resistor  
 $di_f/dt, di_{rr}/dt = f(R_{goff})$

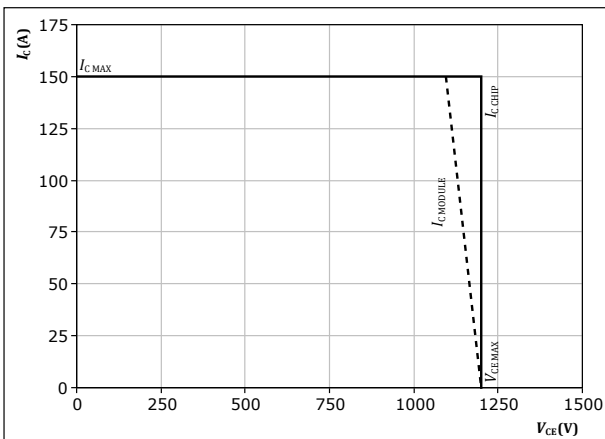


With an inductive load at  
 $V_{CE} = 600 \text{ V}$   
 $V_{GE} = \pm 15 \text{ V}$   
 $I_c = 75 \text{ A}$

$T_j$ :  
— 25 °C  
— 125 °C  
— 150 °C

**figure 34.** IGBT

Reverse bias safe operating area  
 $I_c = f(V_{CE})$



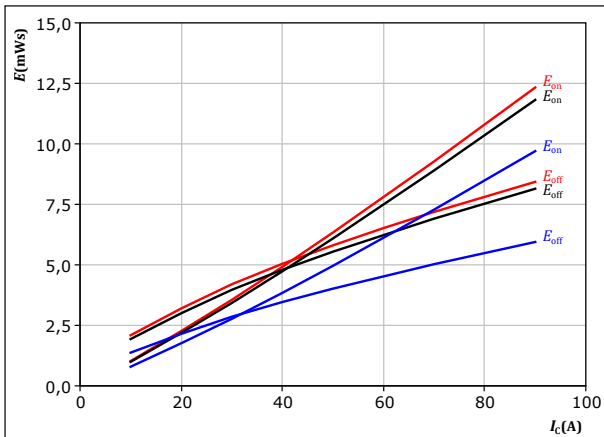
At  $T_j = 150 \text{ } ^\circ\text{C}$   
 $R_{goff} = 2 \text{ } \Omega$   
 $R_{goff} = 2 \text{ } \Omega$



## Brake Switching Characteristics

**figure 35.** IGBT

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

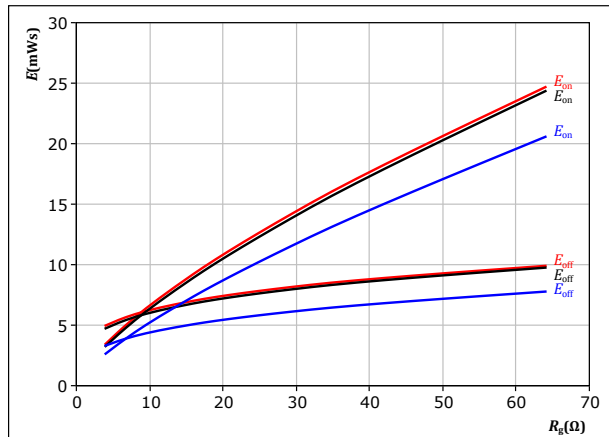


With an inductive load at  
 $V_{CE} = 700$  V  
 $V_{GE} = 0/15$  V  
 $R_{gon} = 8$   $\Omega$   
 $R_{goff} = 8$   $\Omega$

$T_j$ :  
— 25 °C  
— 125 °C  
— 150 °C

**figure 36.** IGBT

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

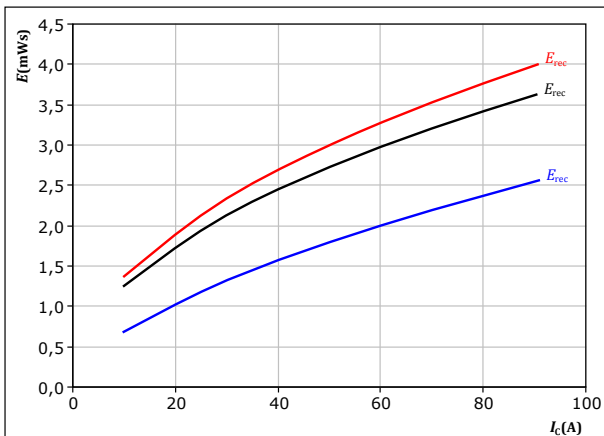


With an inductive load at  
 $V_{CE} = 700$  V  
 $V_{GE} = 0/15$  V  
 $I_c = 50$  A

$T_j$ :  
— 25 °C  
— 125 °C  
— 150 °C

**figure 37.** FWD

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

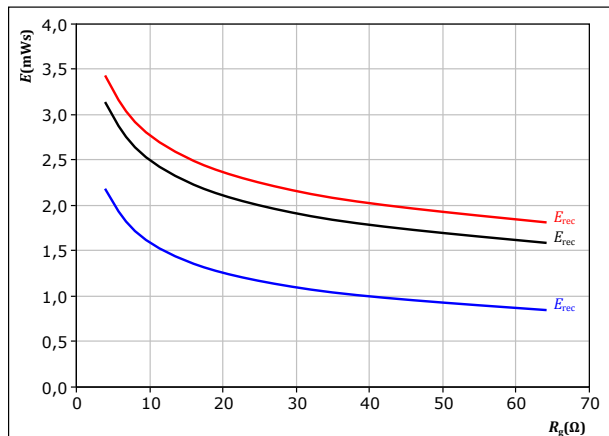


With an inductive load at  
 $V_{CE} = 700$  V  
 $V_{GE} = 0/15$  V  
 $R_{gon} = 8$   $\Omega$

$T_j$ :  
— 25 °C  
— 125 °C  
— 150 °C

**figure 38.** FWD

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



With an inductive load at  
 $V_{CE} = 700$  V  
 $V_{GE} = 0/15$  V  
 $I_c = 50$  A

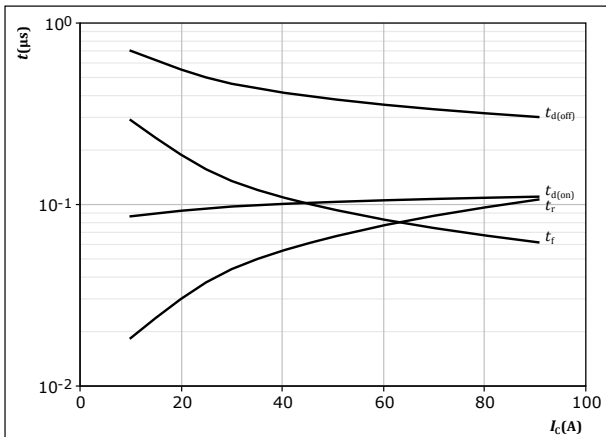
$T_j$ :  
— 25 °C  
— 125 °C  
— 150 °C



## Brake Switching Characteristics

**figure 39.** IGBT

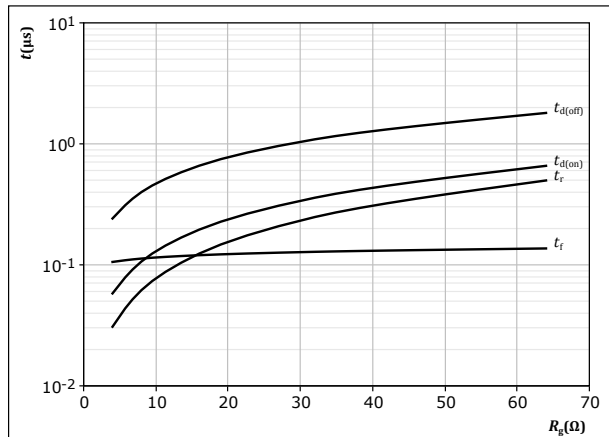
Typical switching times as a function of collector current  
 $t = f(I_c)$



With an inductive load at  
 $T_j = 150 \text{ }^\circ\text{C}$   
 $V_{CE} = 700 \text{ V}$   
 $V_{GE} = 0/15 \text{ V}$   
 $R_{g(on)} = 8 \text{ } \Omega$   
 $R_{g(off)} = 8 \text{ } \Omega$

**figure 40.** IGBT

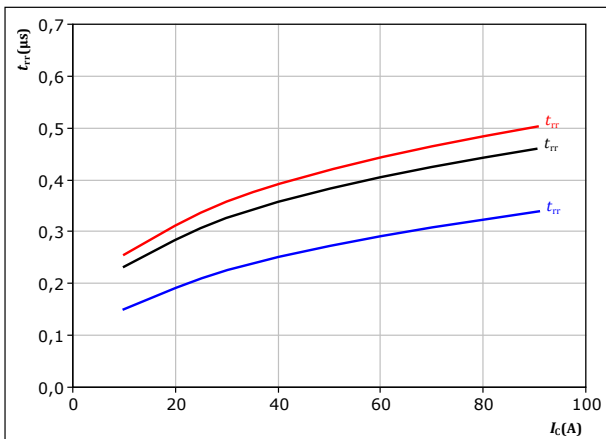
Typical switching times as a function of gate resistor  
 $t = f(R_g)$



With an inductive load at  
 $T_j = 150 \text{ }^\circ\text{C}$   
 $V_{CE} = 700 \text{ V}$   
 $V_{GE} = 0/15 \text{ V}$   
 $I_c = 50 \text{ A}$

**figure 41.** FWD

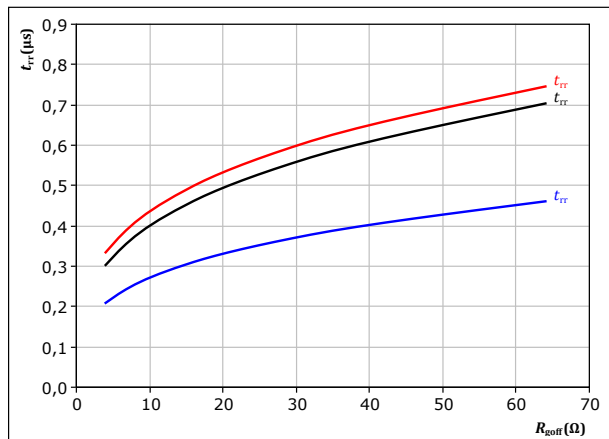
Typical reverse recovery time as a function of collector current  
 $t_{rr} = f(I_c)$



With an inductive load at  
 $V_{CE} = 700 \text{ V}$   
 $V_{GE} = 0/15 \text{ V}$   
 $R_{g(on)} = 8 \text{ } \Omega$   
 $T_j:$  — 25 °C  
— 125 °C  
— 150 °C

**figure 42.** FWD

Typical reverse recovery time as a function of IGBT turn off gate resistor  
 $t_{rr} = f(R_{g(off)})$



With an inductive load at  
 $V_{CE} = 700 \text{ V}$   
 $V_{GE} = 0/15 \text{ V}$   
 $I_c = 50 \text{ A}$   
 $T_j:$  — 25 °C  
— 125 °C  
— 150 °C

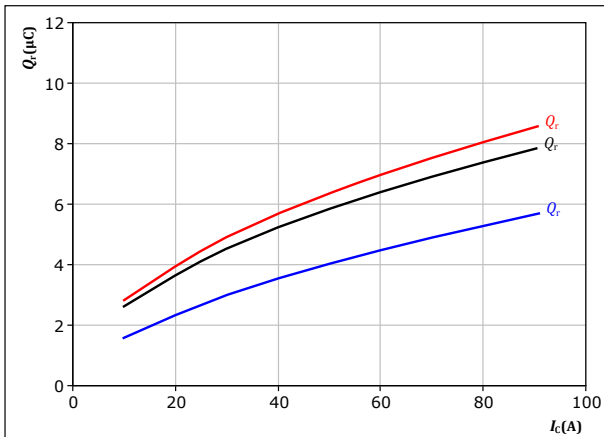


## Brake Switching Characteristics

figure 43. FWD

Typical recovered charge as a function of collector current

$$Q_r = f(I_c)$$



With an inductive load at

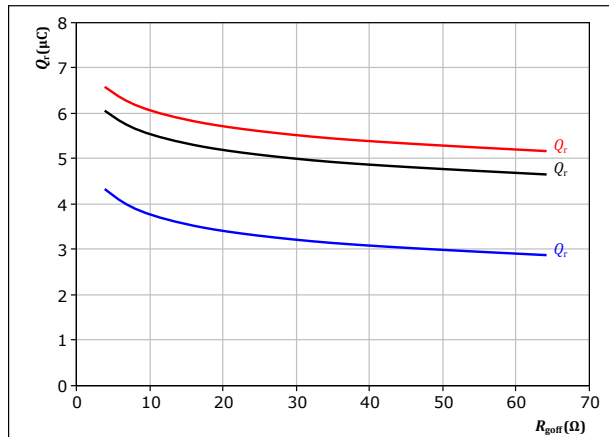
$V_{CE} = 700 \text{ V}$   
 $V_{GE} = 0/15 \text{ V}$   
 $R_{goff} = 8 \text{ } \Omega$

$T_j$ : — 25 °C  
— 125 °C  
— 150 °C

figure 44. FWD

Typical recovered charge as a function of turn off gate resistor

$$Q_r = f(R_{goff})$$



With an inductive load at

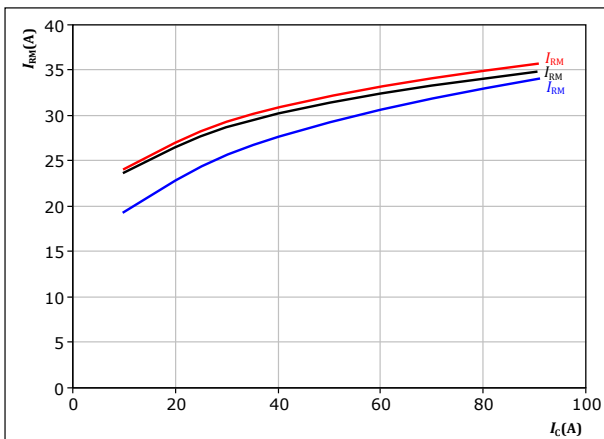
$V_{CE} = 700 \text{ V}$   
 $V_{GE} = 0/15 \text{ V}$   
 $I_c = 50 \text{ A}$

$T_j$ : — 25 °C  
— 125 °C  
— 150 °C

figure 45. FWD

Typical peak reverse recovery current as a function of collector current

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



With an inductive load at

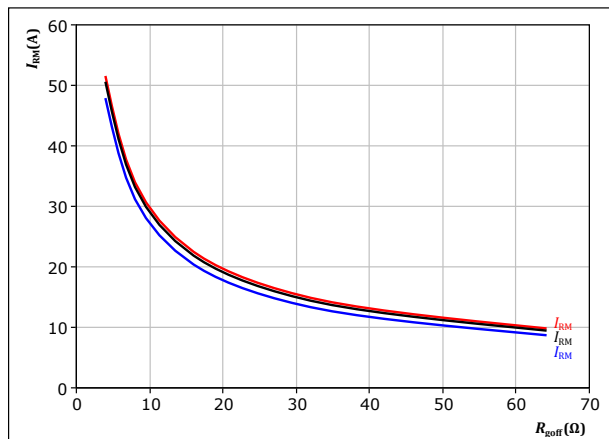
$V_{CE} = 700 \text{ V}$   
 $V_{GE} = 0/15 \text{ V}$   
 $R_{goff} = 8 \text{ } \Omega$

$T_j$ : — 25 °C  
— 125 °C  
— 150 °C

figure 46. FWD

Typical peak reverse recovery current as a function of turn off gate resistor

$$I_{RM} = f(R_{goff})$$



With an inductive load at

$V_{CE} = 700 \text{ V}$   
 $V_{GE} = 0/15 \text{ V}$   
 $I_c = 50 \text{ A}$

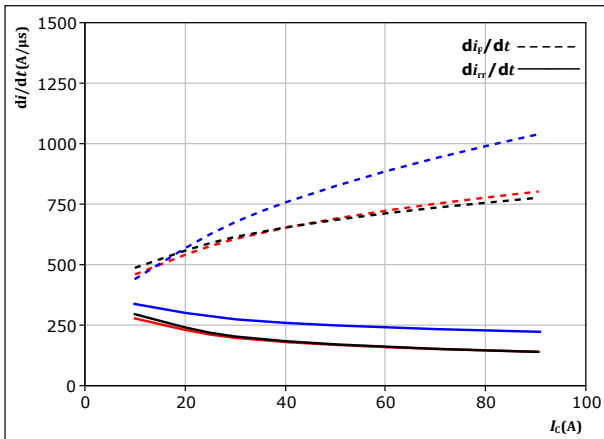
$T_j$ : — 25 °C  
— 125 °C  
— 150 °C



## Brake Switching Characteristics

**figure 47.** FWD

Typical rate of fall of forward and reverse recovery current as a function of collector current  
 $di_f/dt, di_r/dt = f(I_c)$



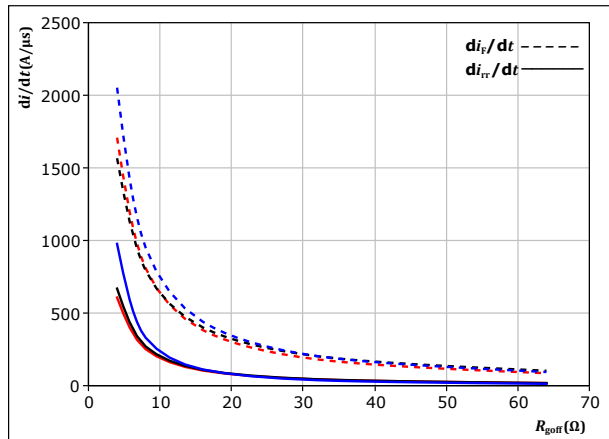
With an inductive load at

$V_{CE} = 700 \text{ V}$   
 $V_{GE} = 0/15 \text{ V}$   
 $R_{goff} = 8 \text{ } \Omega$

$T_j$ : — 25 °C  
 — 125 °C  
 — 150 °C

**figure 48.** FWD

Typical rate of fall of forward and reverse recovery current as a function of turn off gate resistor  
 $di_f/dt, di_r/dt = f(R_{goff})$



With an inductive load at

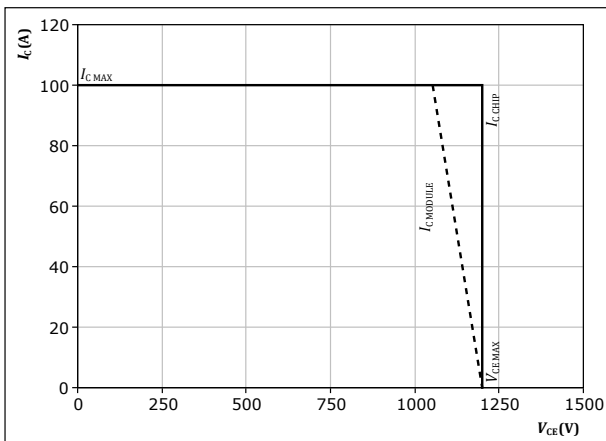
$V_{CE} = 700 \text{ V}$   
 $V_{GE} = 0/15 \text{ V}$   
 $I_c = 50 \text{ A}$

$T_j$ : — 25 °C  
 — 125 °C  
 — 150 °C

**figure 49.** IGBT

Reverse bias safe operating area

$I_c = f(V_{CE})$

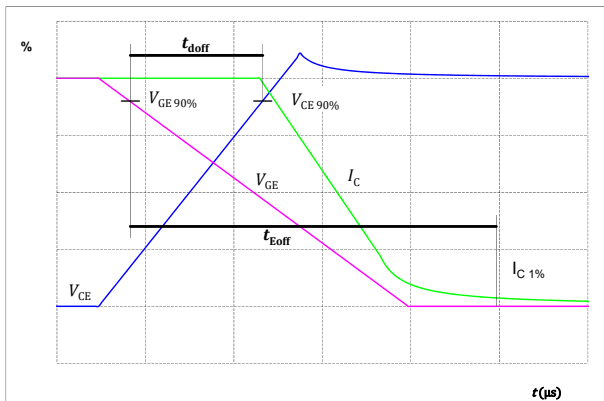


At  $T_j = 150 \text{ } ^\circ\text{C}$   
 $R_{goff} = 8 \text{ } \Omega$   
 $R_{goff} = 8 \text{ } \Omega$

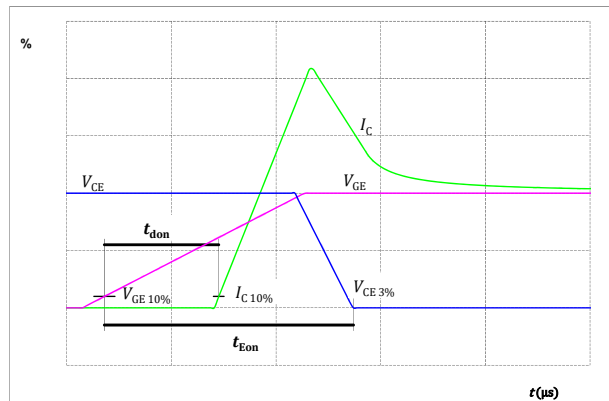


## Switching Definitions

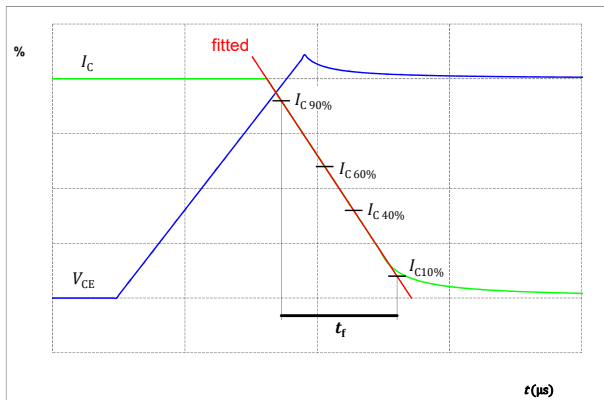
**figure 50.** IGBT  
Turn-off Switching Waveforms & definition of  $t_{doff}$ ,  $t_{Eoff}$  ( $t_{Eoff}$  = integrating time for  $E_{off}$ )



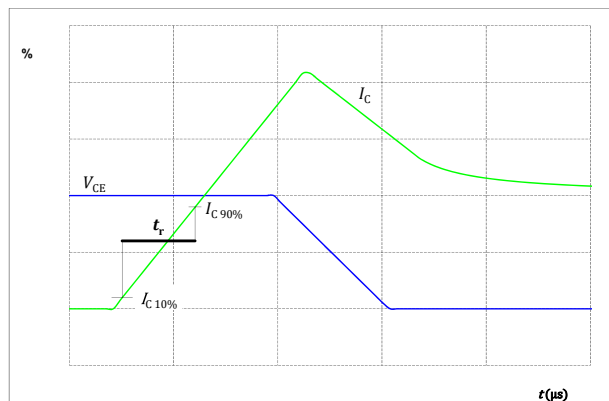
**figure 51.** IGBT  
Turn-on Switching Waveforms & definition of  $t_{don}$ ,  $t_{Eon}$  ( $t_{Eon}$  = integrating time for  $E_{on}$ )



**figure 52.** IGBT  
Turn-off Switching Waveforms & definition of  $t_f$



**figure 53.** IGBT  
Turn-on Switching Waveforms & definition of  $t_r$







### Switching Definitions

figure 54. FWD

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

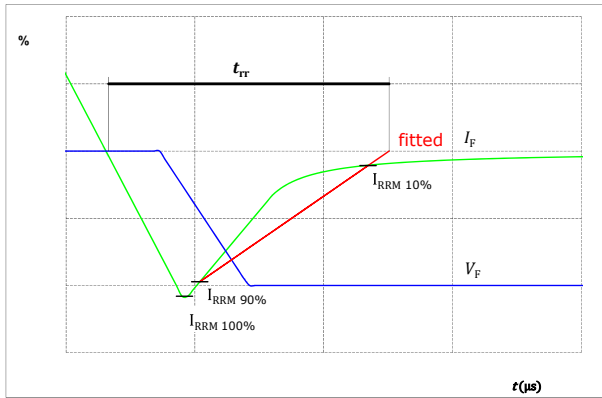
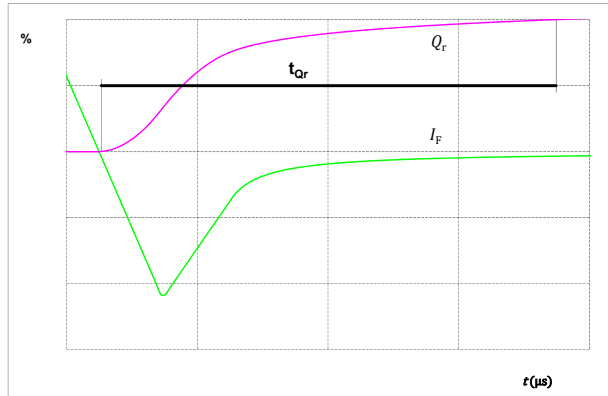


figure 55. FWD

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






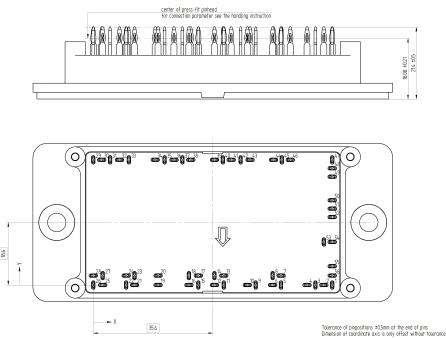
Vincotech

**30-P212PMA075M7-L889A79Y**  
datasheet

Ordering Code	
<b>Version</b>	<b>Ordering Code</b>
Without thermal paste	30-P212PMA075M7-L889A79Y
With thermal paste (3,4 W/mK, PSX-P7)	30-P212PMA075M7-L889A79Y-/3/

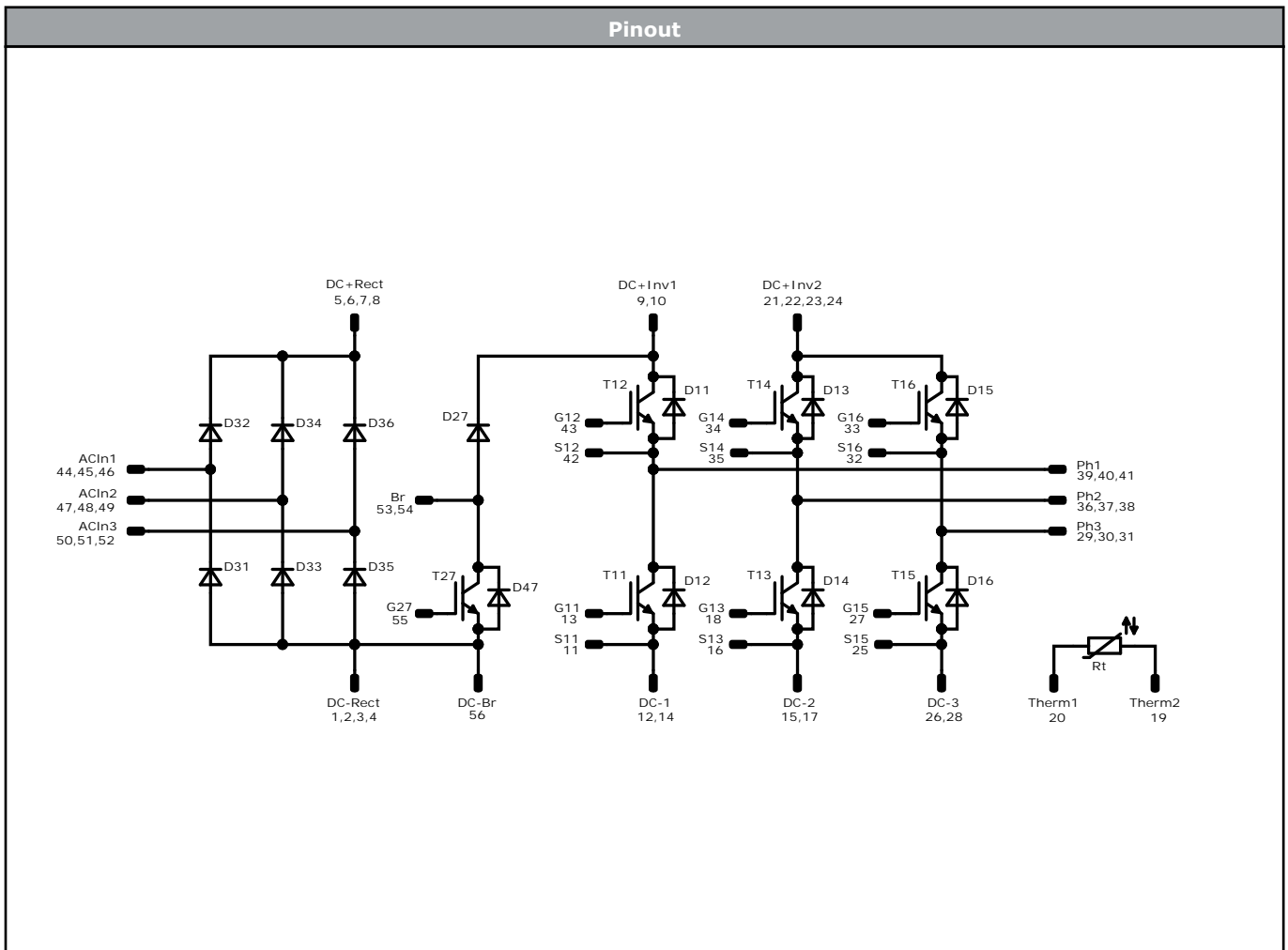
Marking						
	<b>Text</b>	<b>Name</b> NN-NNNNNNNNNNNNNN- TTTTTVV	<b>Date code</b> WWYY	<b>UL &amp; VIN</b> UL VIN	<b>Lot</b> LLLLL	<b>Serial</b> SSSS
	<b>Datamatrix</b>	<b>Type&amp;Ver</b> TTTTTVV	<b>Lot number</b> LLLLL	<b>Serial</b> SSSS	<b>Date code</b> WWYY	

Outline							
Pin table [mm]							
Pin	X	Y	Function	29	0	37,2	Ph3
1	71,2	0	DC-Rect	30	2,5	37,2	Ph3
2	68,7	0	DC-Rect	31	5	37,2	Ph3
3	66,2	0	DC-Rect	32	7,8	37,2	S16
4	63,7	0	DC-Rect	33	10,6	37,2	G16
5	55,95	0	DC+Rect	34	18,45	37,2	G14
6	53,45	0	DC+Rect	35	21,25	37,2	S14
7	55,95	2,8	DC+Rect	36	24,05	37,2	Ph2
8	53,45	2,8	DC+Rect	37	26,55	37,2	Ph2
9	48,4	0	DC+Inv1	38	29,05	37,2	Ph2
10	45,9	0	DC+Inv1	39	36,1	37,2	Ph1
11	38,9	0	S11	40	38,6	37,2	Ph1
12	36,1	0	DC-1	41	41,1	37,2	Ph1
13	38,9	2,8	G11	42	43,9	37,2	S12
14	36,1	2,8	DC-1	43	46,7	37,2	G12
15	31,3	0	DC-2	44	53,7	37,2	ACIn1
16	28,5	0	S13	45	56,2	37,2	ACIn1
17	31,3	2,8	DC-2	46	58,7	37,2	ACIn1
18	28,5	2,8	G13	47	71,2	37,2	ACIn2
19	19,3	0	Therm2	48	71,2	34,7	ACIn2
20	19,3	2,8	Therm1	49	71,2	32,2	ACIn2
21	12,3	0	DC+Inv2	50	71,2	25,2	ACIn3
22	9,8	0	DC+Inv2	51	71,2	22,7	ACIn3
23	12,3	2,8	DC+Inv2	52	71,2	20,2	ACIn3
24	9,8	2,8	DC+Inv2	53	68,7	12,8	Br
25	2,8	0	S15	54	71,2	12,8	Br
26	0	0	DC-3	55	71,2	5,6	G27
27	2,8	2,8	G15	56	71,2	2,8	DC-Br
28	0	2,8	DC-3				





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Identification					
ID	Component	Voltage	Current	Function	Comment
T11, T12, T13, T14, T15, T16	IGBT	1200 V	75 A	Inverter Switch	
D11, D12, D13, D14, D15, D16	FWD	1200 V	100 A	Inverter Diode	
T27	IGBT	1200 V	50 A	Brake Switch	
D27	FWD	1200 V	25 A	Brake Diode	
D47	FWD	1200 V	5 A	Brake Sw. Protection Diode	
D31, D32, D33, D34, D35, D36	Rectifier	1600 V	75 A	Rectifier Diode	
Rt	NTC			Thermistor	




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Packaging instruction				
Standard packaging quantity (SPQ) 36	>SPQ	Standard	<SPQ	Sample

Handling instruction
Handling instructions for <i>flow 2</i> packages see vincotech.com website.

Package data
Package data for <i>flow 2</i> packages see vincotech.com website.

Vincotech thermistor reference
See Vincotech thermistor reference table at 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
30-P212PMA075M7-L889A79Y-D5-14	25 Sep. 2021	Inverter Switch and Diode dynamic characteristics are updated Rectifier forward voltage conditions is updated Updated Brake Switch gate charge Separated datasheet for press-fit version New datasheet format, module is unchanged	

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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.