



Vincotech

V23990-P767-A-PM**V23990-P767-AY-PM**

datasheet

flowPIM 2**1200 V / 35 A****Features**

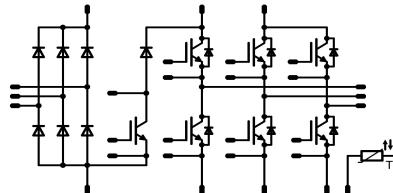
- Three-phase rectifier, BRC, Inverter, NTC
- Very Compact housing, easy to route
- IGBT4/ EmCon4 technology for low saturation losses and improved EMC behavior

flow2 17mm housing**Target Applications**

- Motor Drives
- Power Generation

Types

- V23990-P767-A-PM
- V23990-P767-AY-PM

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

Parameter	Symbol	Condition	Value	Unit
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Input Rectifier Diode

Repetitive peak reverse voltage	V_{RRM}		1600	V
Forward current	I_{FAV}	DC current $T_s = 80^\circ\text{C}$	80	A
Surge (non-repetitive) forward current	I_{FSM}	$t_p = 10 \text{ ms}$	700	A
I^2t -value	I^2t		2450	A^2s
Power dissipation	P_{tot}	$T_j = T_{jmax}$ $T_s = 80^\circ\text{C}$	100	W
Maximum Junction Temperature	T_{jmax}		150	$^\circ\text{C}$

Inverter Switch

Collector-emitter breakdown voltage	V_{CE}		1200	V
DC collector current	I_C	$T_j = T_{jmax}$ $T_s = 80^\circ\text{C}$	42	A
Repetitive peak collector current	I_{CRM}	t_p limited by T_{jmax}	105	A
Power dissipation	P_{tot}	$T_j = T_{jmax}$ $T_s = 80^\circ\text{C}$	125	W
Gate-emitter peak voltage	V_{GE}		± 20	V
Short circuit ratings	t_{SC} V_{CC}	$T_j \leq 150^\circ\text{C}$ $V_{GE} = 15 \text{ V}$	10 800	μs V
Maximum Junction Temperature	T_{jmax}		175	$^\circ\text{C}$



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Maximum Ratings

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

Parameter	Symbol	Condition	Value	Unit
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Inverter Diode

Peak Repetitive Reverse Voltage	V_{RRM}		1200	V
DC forward current	I_F	$T_j = T_{jmax}$	50	A
Repetitive peak forward current	I_{FRM}	t_p limited by T_{jmax}	75	A
Power dissipation	P_{tot}	$T_j = T_{jmax}$	100	W
Maximum Junction Temperature	T_{jmax}		175	$^\circ\text{C}$

Brake Switch

Collector-emitter breakdown voltage	V_{CE}		1200	V
DC collector current	I_C	$T_j = T_{jmax}$	35	A
Repetitive peak collector current	I_{CRM}	t_p limited by T_{jmax}	75	A
Power dissipation	P_{tot}	$T_j = T_{jmax}$	112	W
Gate-emitter peak voltage	V_{GE}		± 20	V
Short circuit ratings	t_{SC} V_{CC}	$T_j \leq 150^\circ\text{C}$ $V_{GE} = 15\text{ V}$	10 800	μs V
Maximum Junction Temperature	T_{jmax}		175	$^\circ\text{C}$

Brake Inverse Diode

Peak Repetitive Reverse Voltage	V_{RRM}		1200	V
DC forward current	I_F	$T_j = T_{jmax}$	15	A
Repetitive peak forward current	I_{FRM}	t_p limited by T_{jmax}	20	A
Brake Inverse Diode	P_{tot}	$T_j = T_{jmax}$	50	W
Maximum Junction Temperature	T_{jmax}		175	$^\circ\text{C}$

Brake Diode

Peak Repetitive Reverse Voltage	V_{RRM}		1200	V
DC forward current	I_F	$T_j = T_{jmax}$	25	A
Repetitive peak forward current	I_{FRM}	t_p limited by T_{jmax}	50	A
Power dissipation	P_{tot}	$T_j = T_{jmax}$	75	W
Maximum Junction Temperature	T_{jmax}		175	$^\circ\text{C}$



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Maximum Ratings

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

Parameter	Symbol	Condition	Value	Unit
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Thermal properties

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

Isolation Properties

Isolation voltage	V_{isol}	DC Test Voltage*	$t_p = 2 \text{ s}$	4000	V
		AC Voltage	$t_p = 1 \text{ min}$	2500	V
Creepage distance				min 12,7	mm
Clearance		with Press-fit pins / with Solder pins		11,96 / 12,03	mm
Comparative Tracking Index	CTI			>200	

* 100 % tested in production



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Characteristic Values

Parameter	Symbol	Conditions						Value			Unit
		V_{GE} [V]	V_r [V]	I_c [A]	T_j [°C]	Min	Typ	Max			
		V_{GS} [V]	V_{CE} [V]	I_F [A]	I_D [A]						

Input Rectifier Diode

Forward voltage	V_F			50	25 125		1,1 1,05	1,7	V
Threshold voltage (for power loss calc. only)	V_{to}				25 125		0,89 0,77		V
Slope resistance (for power loss calc. only)	r_t				25 125		0,004 0,006		Ω
Reverse current	I_r		1500		25 125			0,05 1,1	mA
Thermal resistance junction to heatsink	$R_{th(j-s)}$	Thermal grease thickness ≤ 50um $\lambda = 1 \text{ W/mK}$					0,70		K/W

Inverter Switch

Gate emitter threshold voltage	$V_{GE(th)}$	$V_{CE} = V_{GE}$		0,0012	25 150,00	5	5,8	6,5	V
Collector-emitter saturation voltage	V_{CESat}		15	35	25 150		1,87 2,28	2,3	V
Collector-emitter cut-off current incl. Diode	I_{CES}		0	1200	25			0,015	mA
Gate-emitter leakage current	I_{GES}		20	0	25			200	nA
Integrated Gate resistor	R_{gint}						none		Ω
Turn-on delay time	$t_{d(on)}$	$R_{goff} = 16 \Omega$ $R_{gon} = 16 \Omega$	± 15	600	35	25 150	108 109		
Rise time	t_r					25 150	18 24		ns
Turn-off delay time	$t_{d(off)}$					25 150	220 286		
Fall time	t_f					25 150	73 112		
Turn-on energy loss	E_{on}					25 150	2,07 3,22		mWs
Turn-off energy loss	E_{off}					25 150	1,78 2,93		
Input capacitance	C_{ies}						1950		pF
Output capacitance	C_{oss}					0	25	155	
Reverse transfer capacitance	C_{rss}							115	
Gate charge	Q_G		± 15	960	35	25		200	nC
Thermal resistance junction to heatsink	$R_{th(j-s)}$	Thermal grease thickness ≤ 50um $\lambda = 1 \text{ W/mK}$						0,76	K/W

Inverter Diode

Diode forward voltage	V_F			35	25 150		1,75 1,70	2,2	V
Peak reverse recovery current	I_{RRM}	$R_{gon} = 16 \Omega$	± 15	600	35	25 150	45,6 51,5		A
Reverse recovery time	t_{rr}					25 150	256 380		ns
Reverse recovered charge	Q_{rr}					25 150	3,54 7,16		μC
Peak rate of fall of recovery current	$(di_{rf}/dt)_{max}$					25 150	1714 313		A/μs
Reverse recovered energy	E_{rec}					25 150	1,36 2,93		mWs
Thermal resistance junction to heatsink	$R_{th(j-s)}$	Thermal grease thickness ≤ 50um $\lambda = 1 \text{ W/mK}$					0,95		K/W



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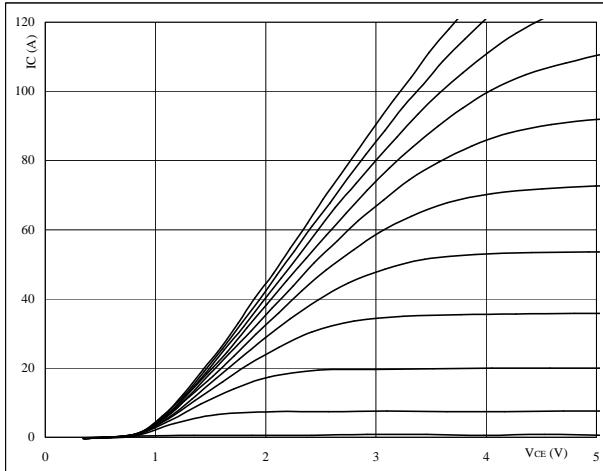
Characteristic Values

Parameter	Symbol	Conditions					Value			Unit			
		V_{GE} [V]	V_r [V]	I_c [A]	I_F [A]	T_j [$^{\circ}$ C]	Min	Typ	Max				
Brake Switch													
Gate emitter threshold voltage	$V_{GE(th)}$	$V_{CE} = V_{GE}$			0,00085	25	5	5,8	6,5	V			
Collector-emitter saturation voltage	V_{CESat}		15		25	25 150		1,87 2,32	2,2	V			
Collector-emitter cut-off incl diode	I_{CES}		0	1200		25			0,25	mA			
Gate-emitter leakage current	I_{GES}		20	0		25			200	nA			
Integrated Gate resistor	R_{gint}						none			Ω			
Turn-on delay time	$t_{d(on)}$	$R_{goff} = 32 \Omega$ $R_{gon} = 32 \Omega$	± 15	600	25	25 150		149 150		ns			
Rise time	t_r					25 150		23 28					
Turn-off delay time	$t_{d(off)}$					25 150		227 300					
Fall time	t_f					25 150		73,2 108					
Turn-on energy loss	E_{on}					25 150		1,9 2,84		mWs			
Turn-off energy loss	E_{off}					25 150		1,25 2,1					
Input capacitance	C_{ies}							1393					
Output capacitance	C_{oss}	$f = 1 \text{ MHz}$	0	25	25			110		pF			
Reverse transfer capacitance	C_{rss}							82					
Thermal resistance junction to heatsink	$R_{th(j-s)}$		Thermal grease thickness $\leq 50\mu\text{m}$ $\lambda = 1 \text{ W/mK}$					0,85		K/W			
Brake Inverse Diode													
Diode forward voltage	V_F				10	25 150	1,1	1,69 1,63	2,1	V			
Thermal resistance junction to heatsink	$R_{th(j-s)}$	Thermal grease thickness $\leq 50\mu\text{m}$ $\lambda = 1 \text{ W/mK}$						1,92		K/W			
Brake Diode													
Diode forward voltage	V_F				25	25 150		1,93 1,91	2,2	V			
Reverse leakage current	I_r	$R_{gon}=32\Omega$	± 15	600	25	25			10	μA			
Peak reverse recovery current	I_{BRM}					25 150		21,57 24,85		A			
Reverse recovery time	t_{rr}					25 150		318 510		ns			
Reverse recovered charge	Q_{rr}					25 150		2,41 4,97		μC			
Peak rate of fall of recovery current	$(di_{rf}/dt)_{max}$					25 150		382 76		$\text{A}/\mu\text{s}$			
Reverse recovery energy	E_{rec}					25 150		2,41 4,97		mWs			
Thermal resistance junction to heatsink	$R_{th(j-s)}$	Thermal grease thickness $\leq 50\mu\text{m}$ $\lambda = 1 \text{ W/mK}$						1,26		K/W			
Thermistor													
Rated resistance	R_{25}					25	20,9	22	23,1	$\text{k}\Omega$			
Deviation of R_{100}	$D_{R/R}$	$R_{100}=1486 \Omega$				100		2,9		%			
Power dissipation	P					25		210		mW			
Power dissipation constant	$B_{(25/100)}$	Tol. $\pm 3\%$				25		2		K			
B-value	$B(25/50)$	Tol. $\pm 3\%$				Tj=25°C		4000		K			
B-value	$B(25/100)$	Tol. $\pm 3\%$				Tj=25°C		4000		K			
Vincotech NTC Reference									B				

Output Inverter

figure 1.**Typical output characteristics**

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

**At**

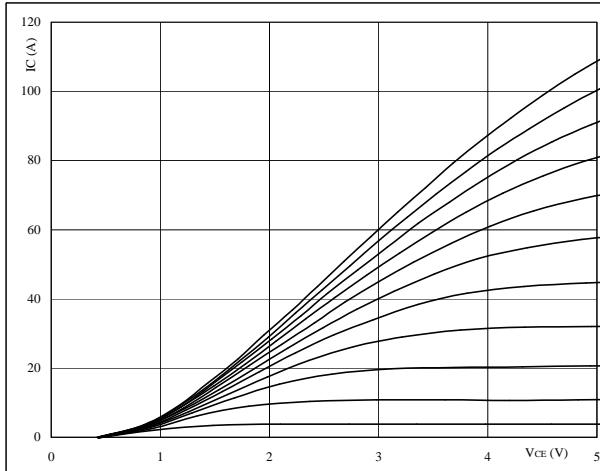
$$t_p = 250 \mu\text{s}$$

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

VGE from 7 V to 17 V in steps of 1 V

IGBT**figure 2.****Typical output characteristics**

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

**At**

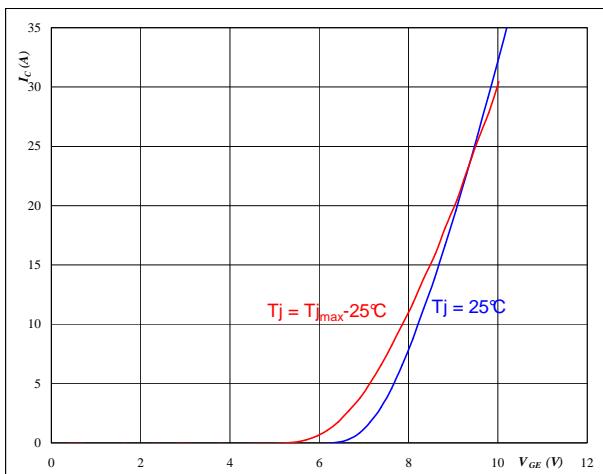
$$t_p = 250 \mu\text{s}$$

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

VGE from 7 V to 17 V in steps of 1 V

IGBT**figure 3.****Typical transfer characteristics**

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

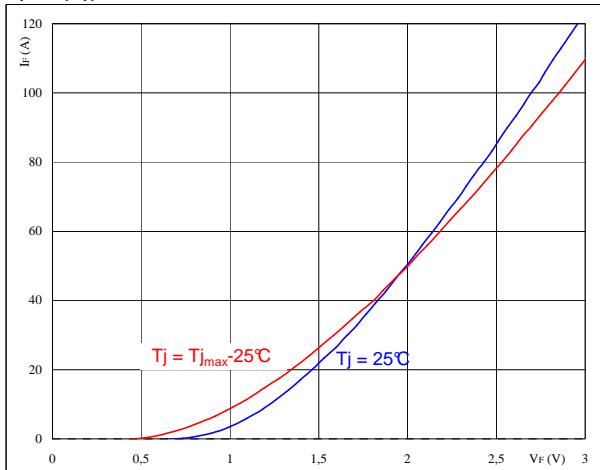
**At**

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

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

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

$$I_F = f(V_F)$$

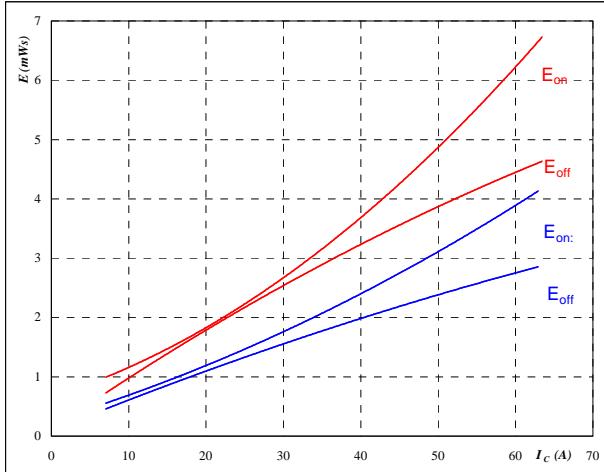
**At**

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

Output Inverter

figure 5.
IGBT
**Typical switching energy losses
as a function of collector current**

$$E = f(I_c)$$



With an inductive load at

$$T_j = \textcolor{blue}{25}/\textcolor{red}{150} \quad ^\circ\text{C}$$

$$V_{CE} = 600 \quad \text{V}$$

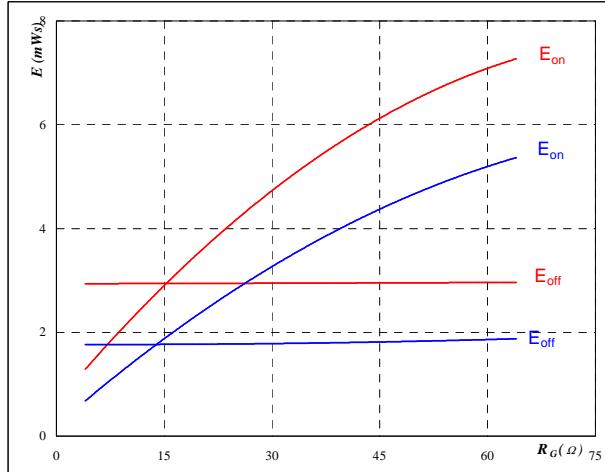
$$V_{GE} = \pm 15 \quad \text{V}$$

$$R_{gon} = 16 \quad \Omega$$

$$R_{goff} = 16 \quad \Omega$$

figure 6.
IGBT
**Typical switching energy losses
as a function of gate resistor**

$$E = f(R_G)$$



With an inductive load at

$$T_j = \textcolor{blue}{25}/\textcolor{red}{150} \quad ^\circ\text{C}$$

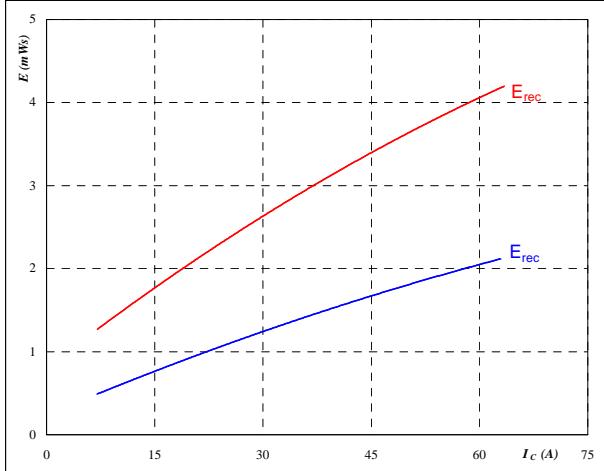
$$V_{CE} = 600 \quad \text{V}$$

$$V_{GE} = \pm 15 \quad \text{V}$$

$$I_c = 36 \quad \text{A}$$

figure 7.
IGBT
**Typical reverse recovery energy loss
as a function of collector current**

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



With an inductive load at

$$T_j = \textcolor{blue}{25}/\textcolor{red}{150} \quad ^\circ\text{C}$$

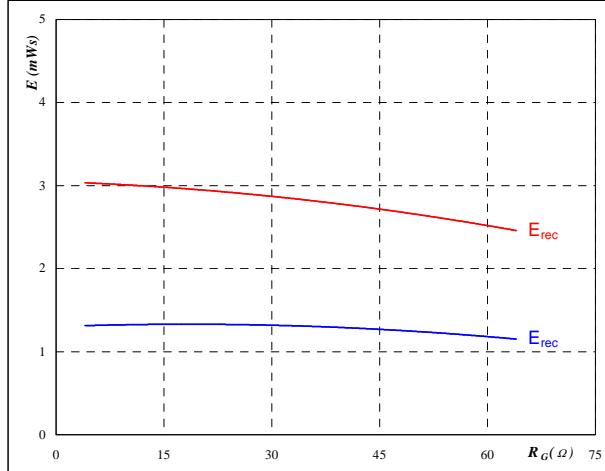
$$V_{CE} = 600 \quad \text{V}$$

$$V_{GE} = \pm 15 \quad \text{V}$$

$$R_{gon} = 16 \quad \Omega$$

figure 8.
IGBT
**Typical reverse recovery energy loss
as a function of gate resistor**

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



With an inductive load at

$$T_j = \textcolor{blue}{25}/\textcolor{red}{150} \quad ^\circ\text{C}$$

$$V_{CE} = 600 \quad \text{V}$$

$$V_{GE} = \pm 15 \quad \text{V}$$

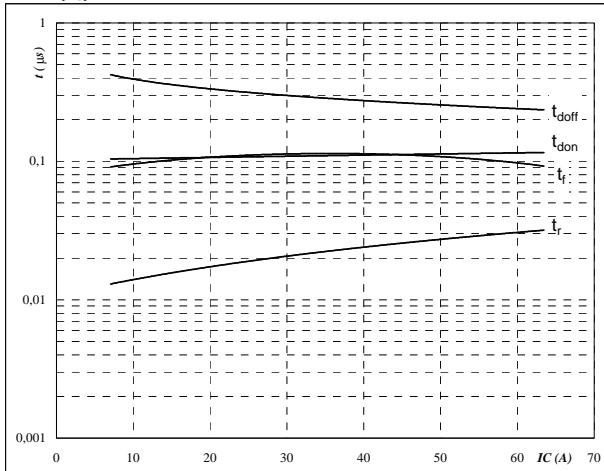
$$I_c = 36 \quad \text{A}$$

Output Inverter

figure 9.

Typical switching times as a function of collector current

$$t = f(I_C)$$



With an inductive load at

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

$$V_{CE} = 600 \text{ V}$$

$$V_{GE} = \pm 15 \text{ V}$$

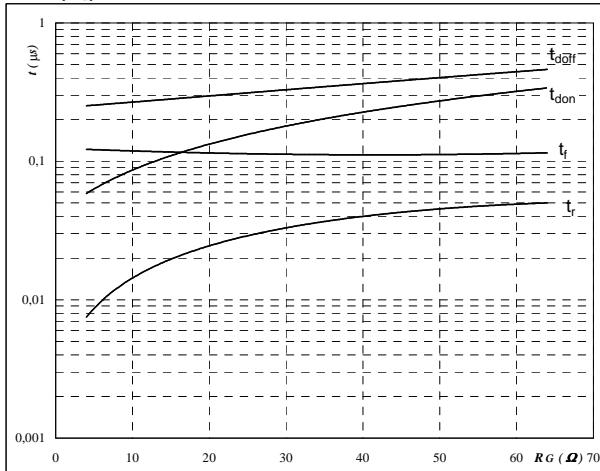
$$R_{gon} = 16 \text{ } \Omega$$

$$R_{goff} = 16 \text{ } \Omega$$

IGBT**figure 10.**

Typical switching times as a function of gate resistor

$$t = f(R_G)$$



With an inductive load at

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

$$V_{CE} = 600 \text{ V}$$

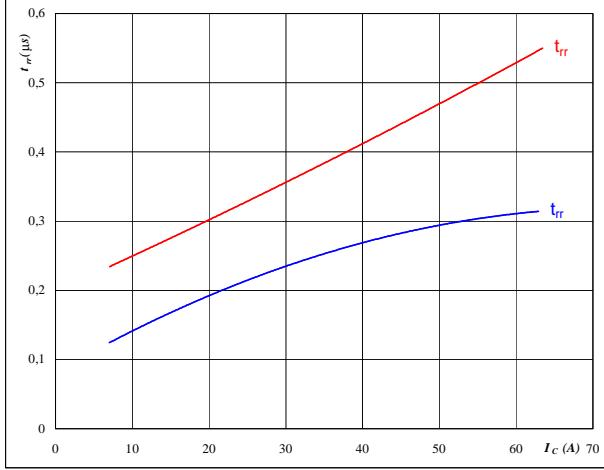
$$V_{GE} = \pm 15 \text{ V}$$

$$I_C = 36 \text{ A}$$

figure 11.**FWD**

Typical reverse recovery time as a function of collector current

$$t_{rr} = f(I_c)$$



At

$$T_j = 25/150 \text{ } ^\circ\text{C}$$

$$V_{CE} = 600 \text{ V}$$

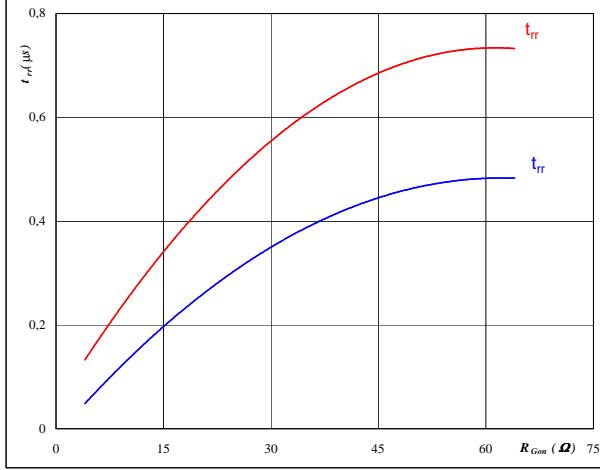
$$V_{GE} = \pm 15 \text{ V}$$

$$R_{gon} = 16 \text{ } \Omega$$

figure 12.**FWD**

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

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



At

$$T_j = 25/150 \text{ } ^\circ\text{C}$$

$$V_R = 600 \text{ V}$$

$$I_F = 36 \text{ A}$$

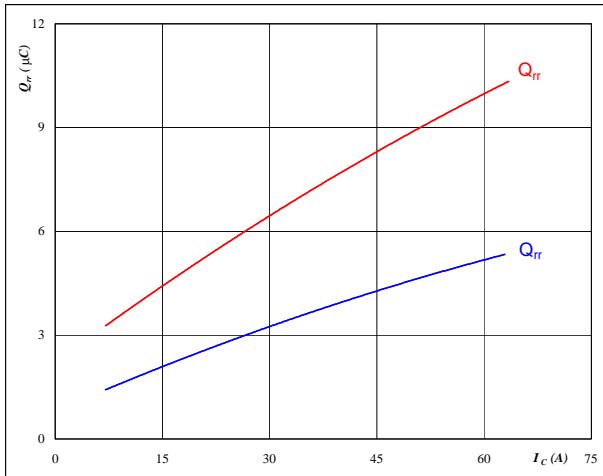
$$V_{GE} = \pm 15 \text{ V}$$

Output Inverter

figure 13.**FWD**

Typical reverse recovery charge as a function of collector current

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

**At**

$$T_j = \textcolor{blue}{25/150} \quad {}^\circ\text{C}$$

$$V_{CE} = 600 \quad \text{V}$$

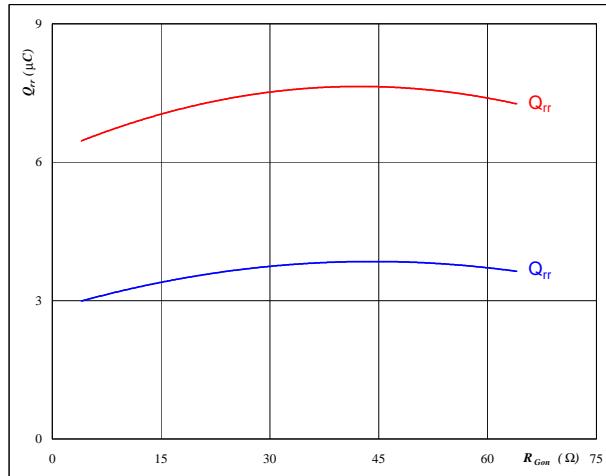
$$V_{GE} = \pm 15 \quad \text{V}$$

$$R_{gon} = 16 \quad \Omega$$

figure 14.**FWD**

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

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

**At**

$$T_j = \textcolor{blue}{25/150} \quad {}^\circ\text{C}$$

$$V_R = 600 \quad \text{V}$$

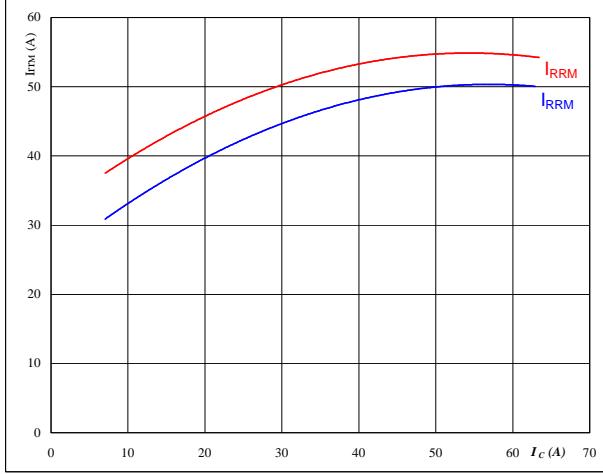
$$I_F = 36 \quad \text{A}$$

$$V_{GE} = \pm 15 \quad \text{V}$$

figure 15.**FWD**

Typical reverse recovery current as a function of collector current

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

**At**

$$T_j = \textcolor{blue}{25/150} \quad {}^\circ\text{C}$$

$$V_{CE} = 600 \quad \text{V}$$

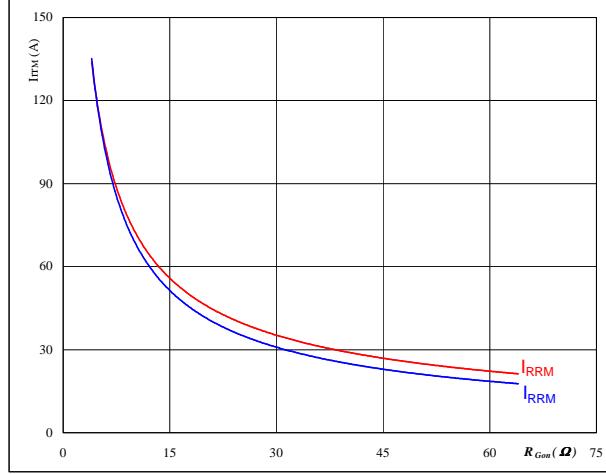
$$V_{GE} = \pm 15 \quad \text{V}$$

$$R_{gon} = 16 \quad \Omega$$

figure 16.**FWD**

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

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

**At**

$$T_j = \textcolor{blue}{25/150} \quad {}^\circ\text{C}$$

$$V_R = 600 \quad \text{V}$$

$$I_F = 36 \quad \text{A}$$

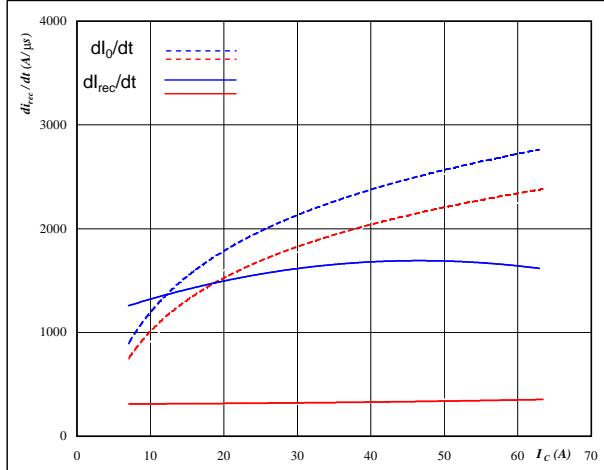
$$V_{GE} = \pm 15 \quad \text{V}$$

Output Inverter

figure 17.**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**

$$T_j = 25/150 \text{ } ^\circ\text{C}$$

$$V_{CE} = 600 \text{ V}$$

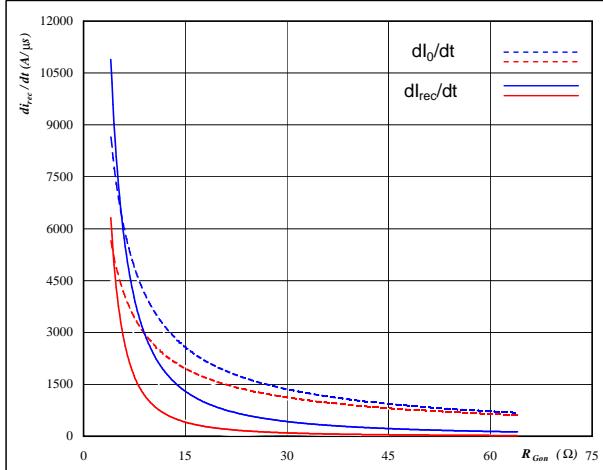
$$V_{GE} = \pm 15 \text{ V}$$

$$R_{gon} = 16 \Omega$$

figure 18.**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**

$$T_j = 25/150 \text{ } ^\circ\text{C}$$

$$V_R = 600 \text{ V}$$

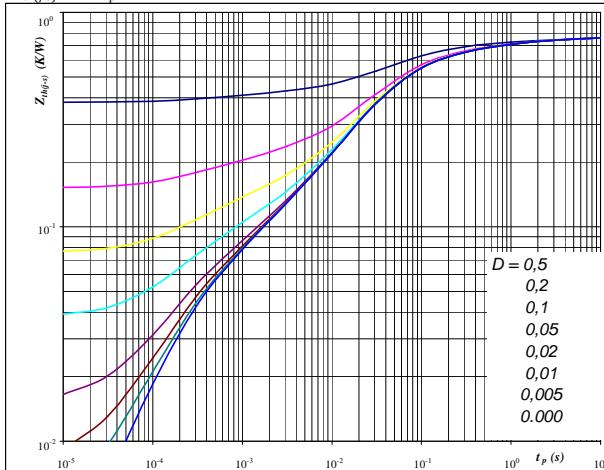
$$I_F = 36 \text{ A}$$

$$V_{GE} = \pm 15 \text{ V}$$

figure 19.**IGBT**

IGBT transient thermal impedance
as a function of pulse width

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

**At**

$$D = t_p / T$$

$$R_{th(j-s)} = 0,759 \text{ K/W}$$

Single device heated

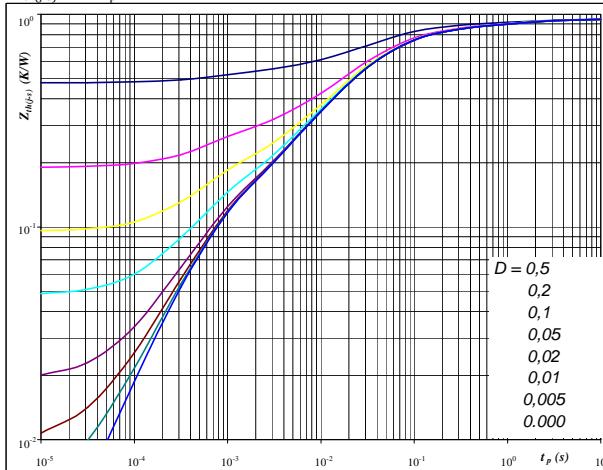
IGBT thermal model values

R (K/W)	Tau (s)
7,21E-02	2,25E+00
1,25E-01	2,93E-01
3,17E-01	5,53E-02
1,61E-01	1,48E-02
4,68E-02	1,31E-03
3,72E-02	2,25E-04

figure 20.**FWD**

FWD transient thermal impedance
as a function of pulse width

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

**At**

$$D = t_p / T$$

$$R_{th(j-s)} = 0,95 \text{ K/W}$$

Single device heated

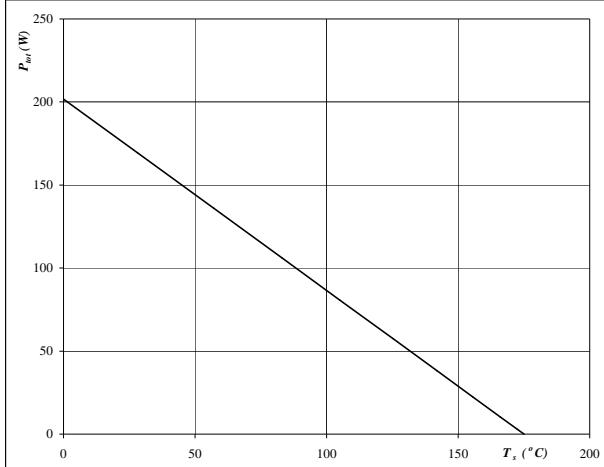
FWD thermal model values

R (K/W)	Tau (s)
1,89E-02	9,45E+00
7,61E-02	1,26E+00
1,79E-01	1,49E-01
4,17E-01	3,08E-02
1,59E-01	7,12E-03
1,01E-01	6,22E-04

Output Inverter

figure 21.
IGBT
**Power dissipation as a
function of heatsink temperature**

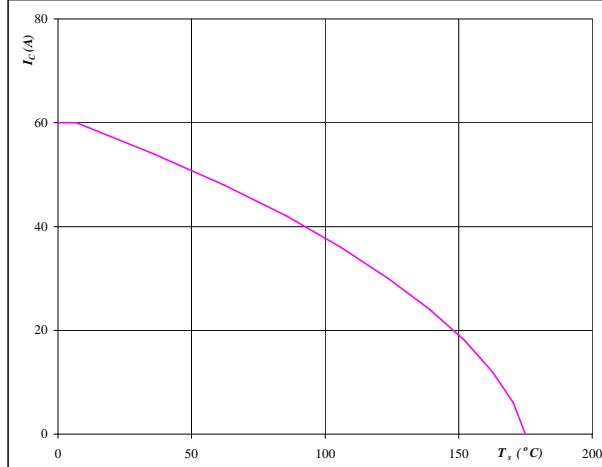
$$P_{\text{tot}} = f(T_s)$$


At

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

figure 22.
IGBT
**Collector current as a
function of heatsink temperature**

$$I_C = f(T_s)$$

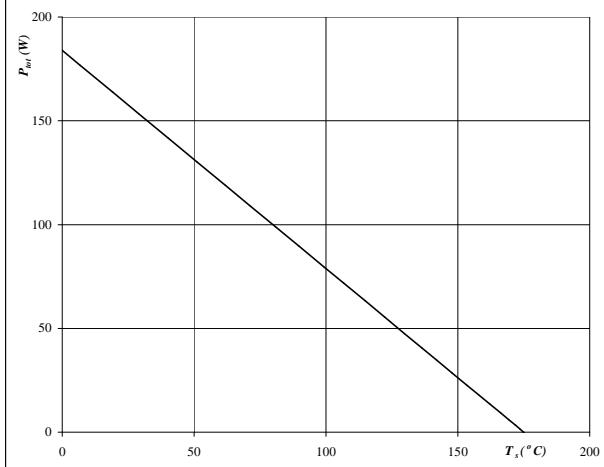

At

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

$$V_{GE} = 15 \text{ V}$$

figure 23.
FWD
**Power dissipation as a
function of heatsink temperature**

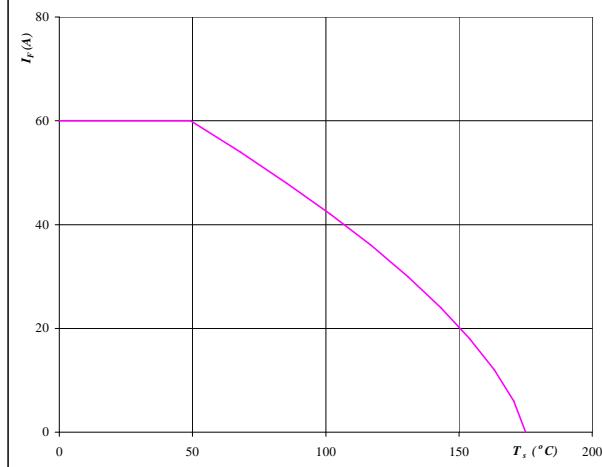
$$P_{\text{tot}} = f(T_s)$$


At

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

figure 24.
FWD
**Forward current as a
function of heatsink temperature**

$$I_F = f(T_s)$$


At

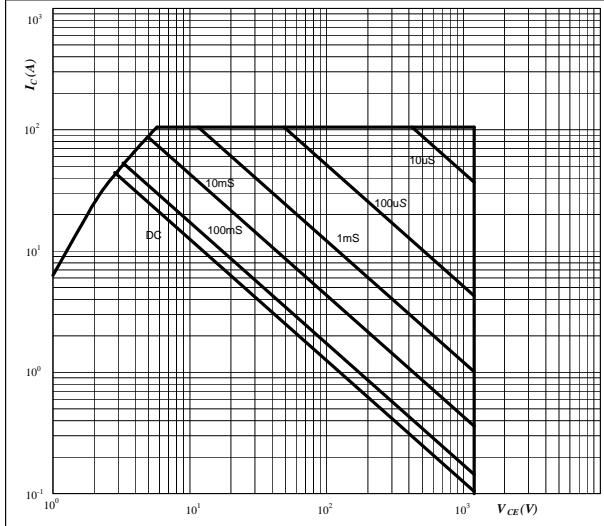
$$T_j = 175 \text{ } ^\circ\text{C}$$

Output Inverter

figure 25.**IGBT**

**Safe operating area as a function
of collector-emitter voltage**

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

**At**

$D =$ single pulse

$T_s =$ 80 $^\circ\text{C}$

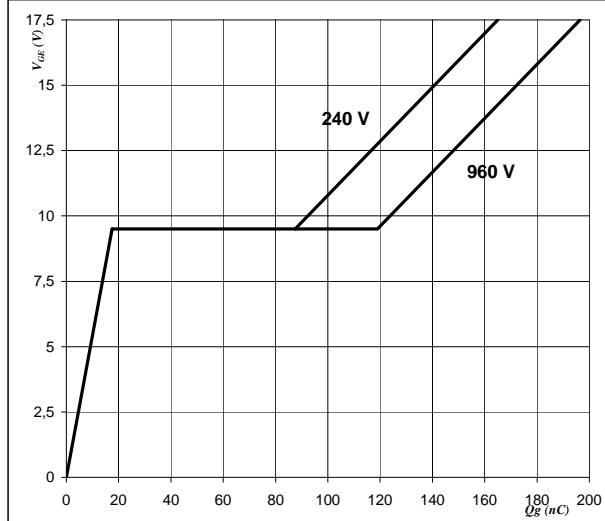
$V_{GE} = \pm 15$ V

$T_j = T_{jmax}$

figure 26.**IGBT**

Gate voltage vs Gate charge

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

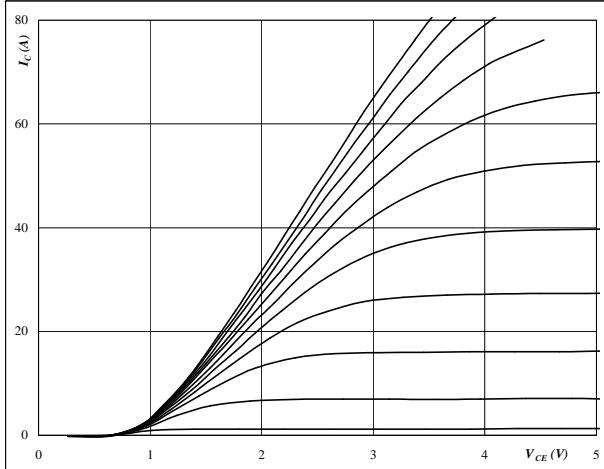
**At**

$I_C = 36$ A

Brake

figure 1.
Typical output characteristics

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


At

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

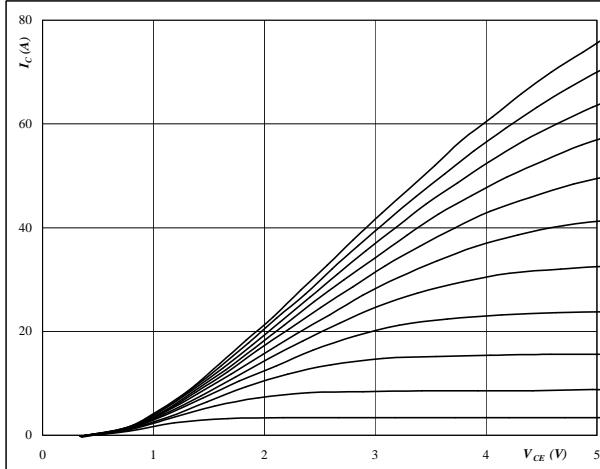
$$T_j = 25^\circ\text{C}$$

VGE from 7 V to 17 V in steps of 1 V

IGBT

figure 2.
Typical output characteristics

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


At

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

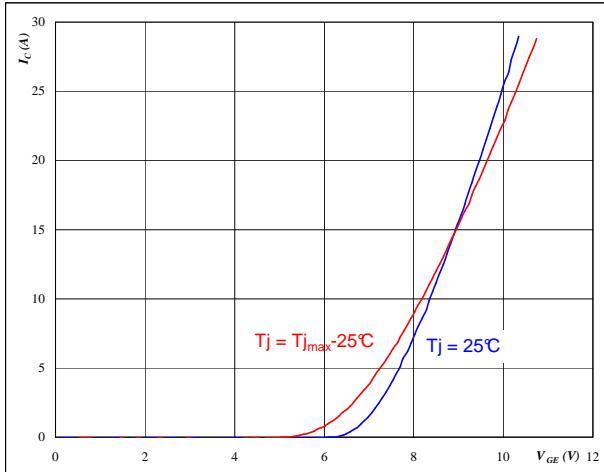
$$T_j = 151^\circ\text{C}$$

VGE from 7 V to 17 V in steps of 1 V

IGBT

figure 3.
Typical transfer characteristics

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


At

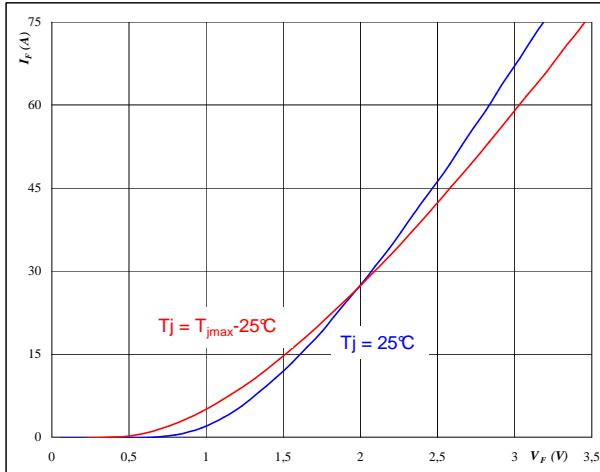
$$t_p = 250 \mu\text{s}$$

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

IGBT

figure 4.
Typical diode forward current as a function of forward voltage

$$I_F = f(V_F)$$


At

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

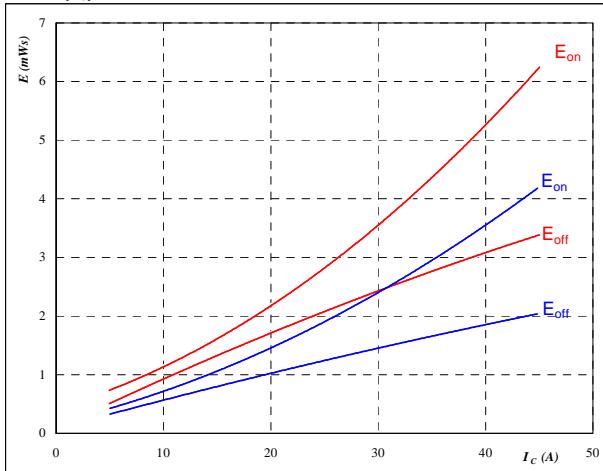
FWD

Brake

figure 5.

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

$$E = f(I_c)$$



With an inductive load at

$$T_j = 25/150 \text{ } ^\circ\text{C}$$

$$V_{CE} = 600 \text{ V}$$

$$V_{GE} = \pm 15 \text{ V}$$

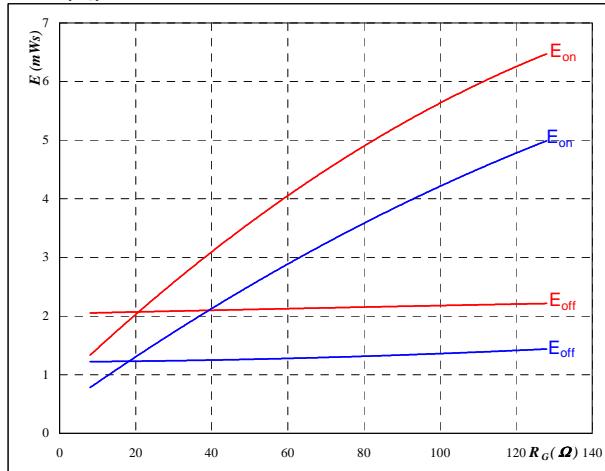
$$R_{gon} = 32 \text{ } \Omega$$

$$R_{goff} = 32 \text{ } \Omega$$

IGBT**figure 6.**

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

$$E = f(R_G)$$



With an inductive load at

$$T_j = 25/150 \text{ } ^\circ\text{C}$$

$$V_{CE} = 600 \text{ V}$$

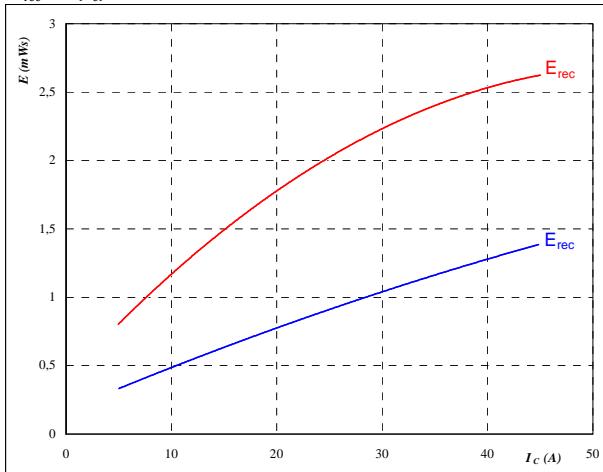
$$V_{GE} = \pm 15 \text{ V}$$

$$I_c = 25 \text{ A}$$

figure 7.**IGBT**

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

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



With an inductive load at

$$T_j = 25/150 \text{ } ^\circ\text{C}$$

$$V_{CE} = 600 \text{ V}$$

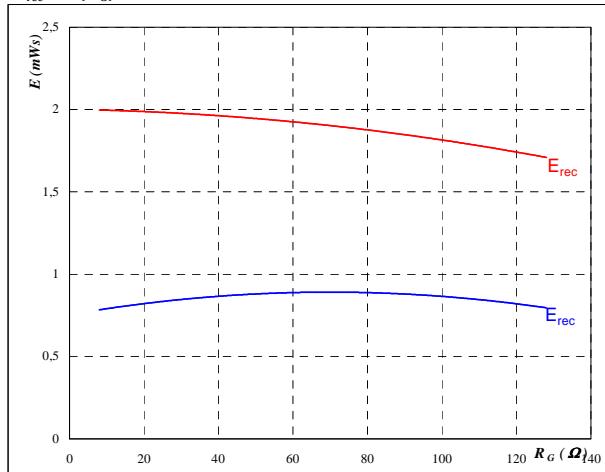
$$V_{GE} = \pm 15 \text{ V}$$

$$R_{gon} = 32 \text{ } \Omega$$

figure 8.**IGBT**

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

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



With an inductive load at

$$T_j = 25/150 \text{ } ^\circ\text{C}$$

$$V_{CE} = 600 \text{ V}$$

$$V_{GE} = \pm 15 \text{ V}$$

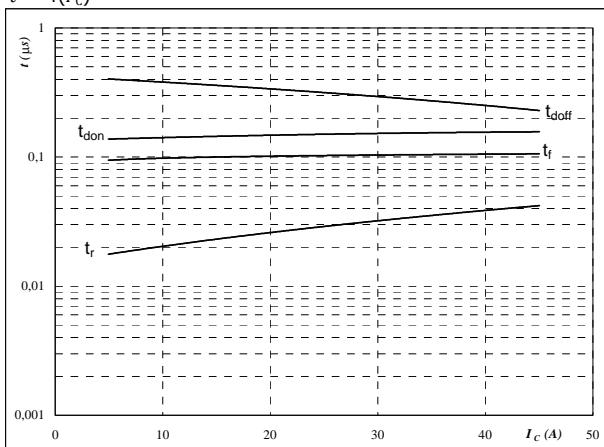
$$I_c = 25 \text{ A}$$

Brake

figure 9.**IGBT**

Typical switching times as a function of collector current

$$t = f(I_c)$$



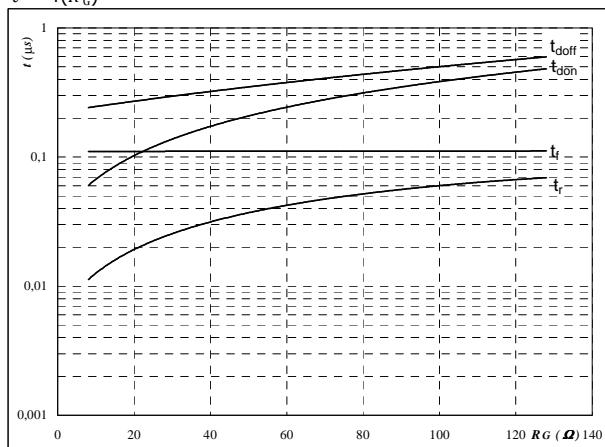
With an inductive load at

$T_j =$	150	$^{\circ}\text{C}$
$V_{\text{CE}} =$	600	V
$V_{\text{GE}} =$	± 15	V
$R_{\text{gon}} =$	32,015	Ω
$R_{\text{goff}} =$	32,015	Ω

figure 10.**IGBT**

Typical switching times as a function of gate resistor

$$t = f(R_G)$$



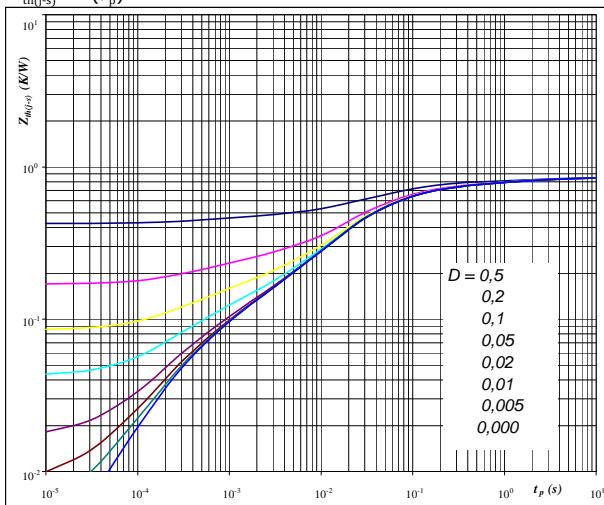
With an inductive load at

$T_j =$	150	$^{\circ}\text{C}$
$V_{\text{CE}} =$	600	V
$V_{\text{GE}} =$	± 15	V
$I_c =$	25	A

figure 11.**IGBT**

IGBT transient thermal impedance as a function of pulse width

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



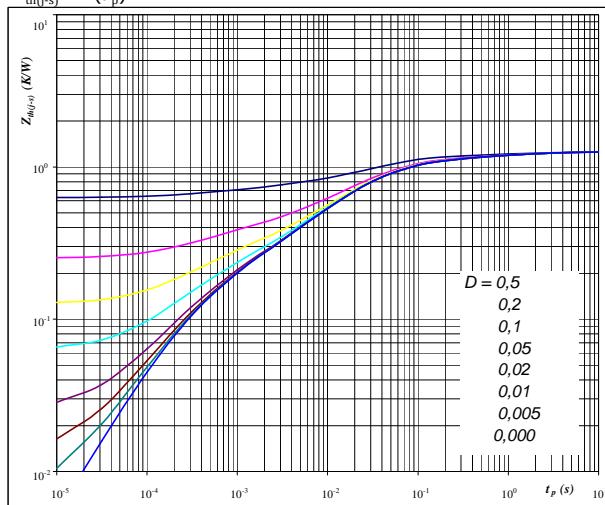
At

$D =$	t_p / T	
$R_{\text{th(j-s)}} =$	0.85	K/W

figure 12.**IGBT**

FWD transient thermal impedance as a function of pulse width

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



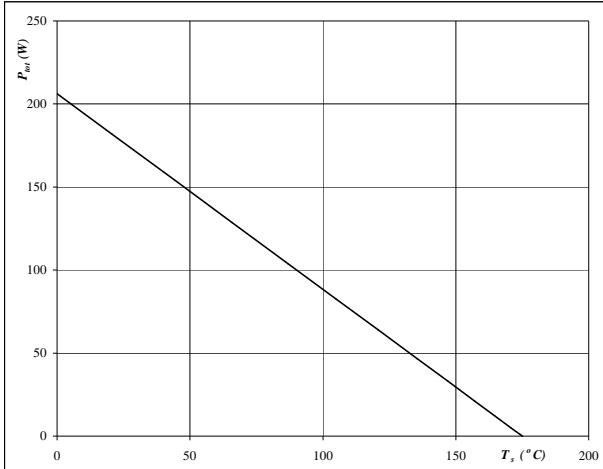
At

$D =$	t_p / T	
$R_{\text{th(j-s)}} =$	1.26	K/W

Brake

figure 13.
IGBT
**Power dissipation as a
function of heatsink temperature**

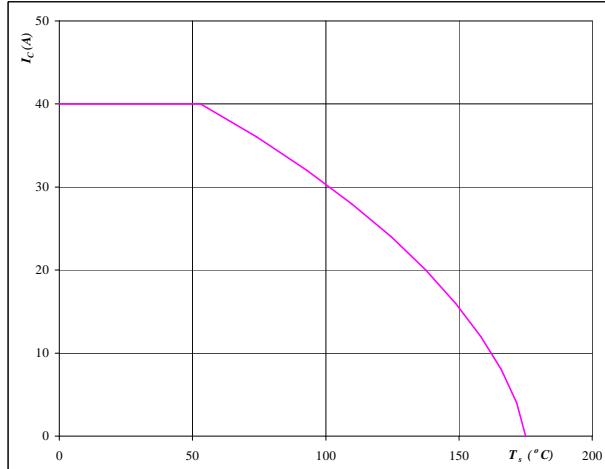
$$P_{\text{tot}} = f(T_s)$$


At

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

figure 14.
IGBT
**Collector current as a
function of heatsink temperature**

$$I_C = f(T_s)$$


At

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

$$V_{GE} = 15 \text{ V}$$

figure 15.
FWD
**Power dissipation as a
function of heatsink temperature**

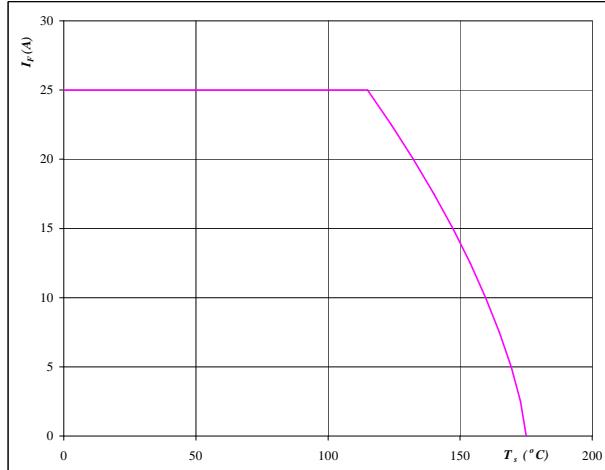
$$P_{\text{tot}} = f(T_s)$$


At

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

figure 16.
FWD
**Forward current as a
function of heatsink temperature**

$$I_F = f(T_s)$$


At

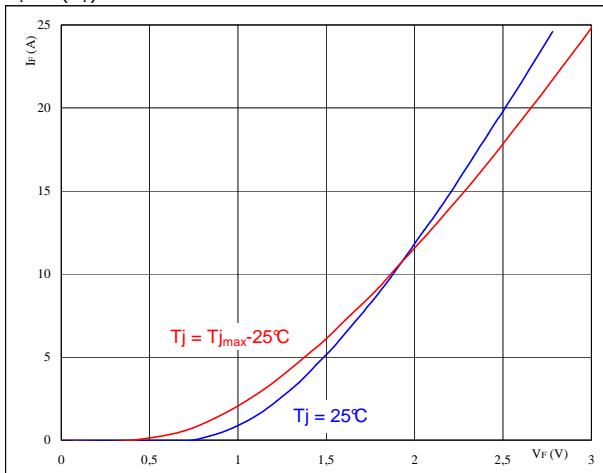
$$T_j = 175 \text{ } ^\circ\text{C}$$

Brake Inverse Diode

figure 1.**Brake inverse diode**

Typical diode forward current as a function of forward voltage

$$I_F = f(V_F)$$

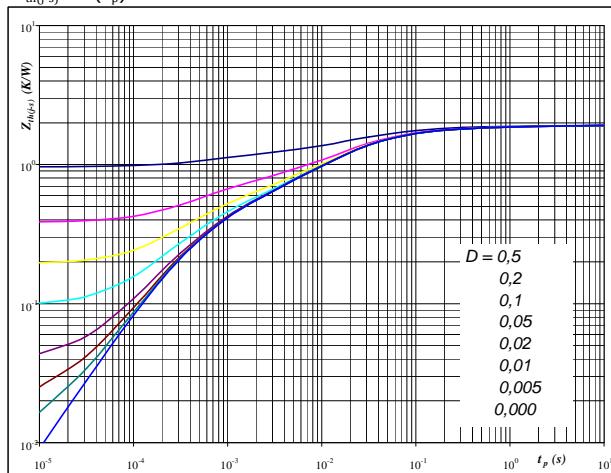
**At**

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

figure 2.**Brake inverse diode**

Diode transient thermal impedance as a function of pulse width

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

**At**

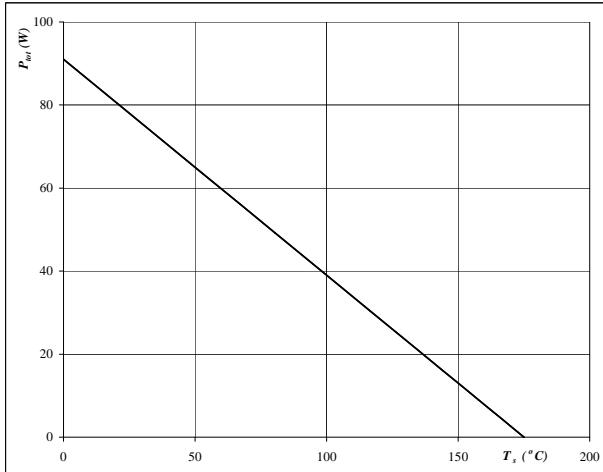
$$D = t_p / T$$

$$R_{th(j-s)} = 1,92 \text{ K/W}$$

figure 3.**Brake inverse diode**

Power dissipation as a function of heatsink temperature

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

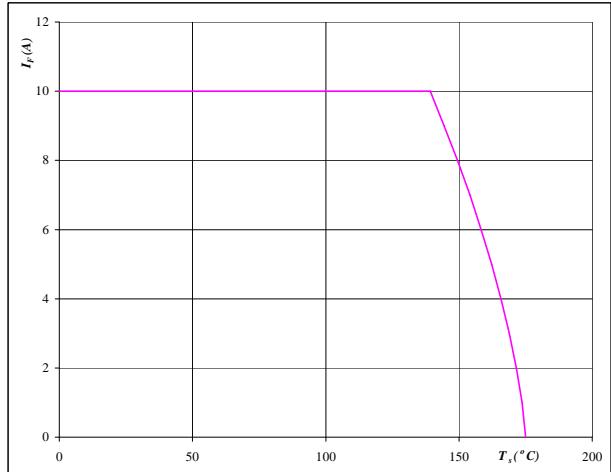
**At**

$$T_j = 175 \text{ °C}$$

figure 4.**Brake inverse diode**

Forward current as a function of heatsink temperature

$$I_F = f(T_s)$$

**At**

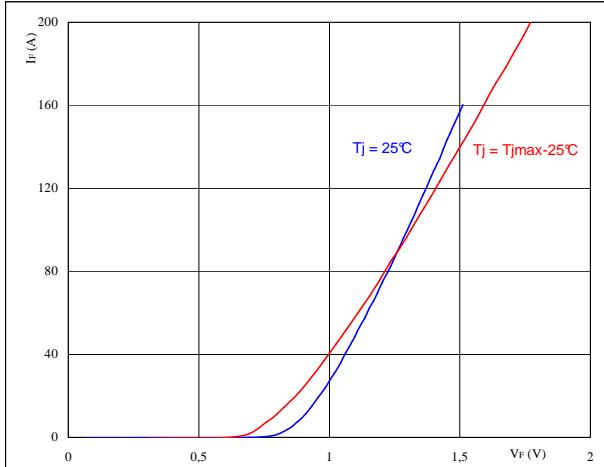
$$T_j = 175 \text{ °C}$$

Input Rectifier Bridge

figure 1.**Rectifier Diode**

Typical diode forward current as a function of forward voltage

$$I_F = f(V_F)$$

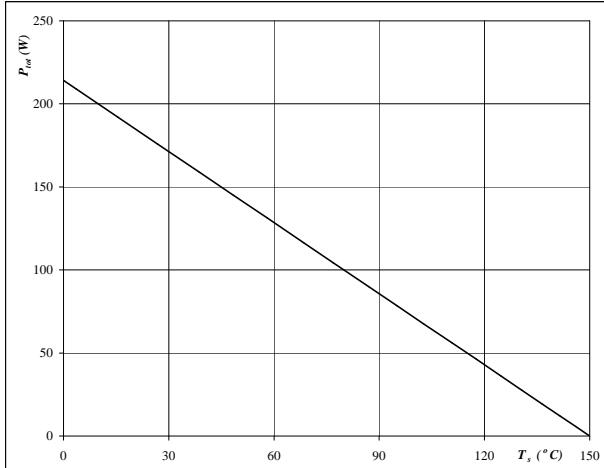
**At**

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

figure 3.**Rectifier Diode**

Power dissipation as a function of heatsink temperature

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

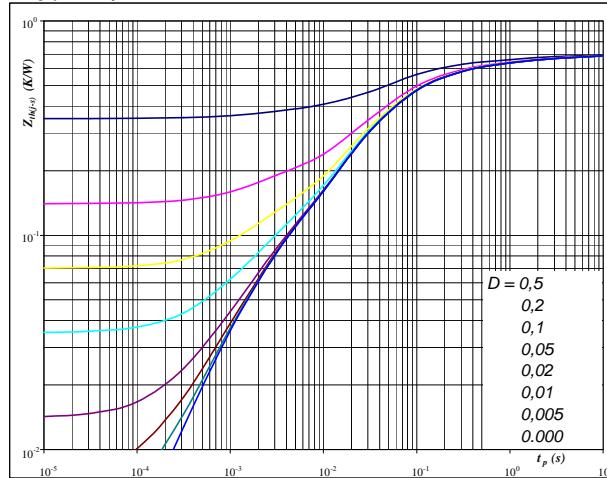
**At**

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

figure 2.**Rectifier Diode**

Diode transient thermal impedance as a function of pulse width

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

**At**

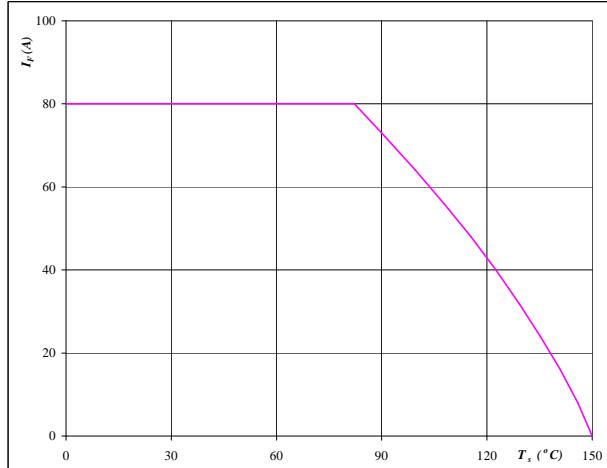
$$D = t_p / T$$

$$R_{th(j-s)} = 0,70 \text{ K/W}$$

figure 4.**Rectifier Diode**

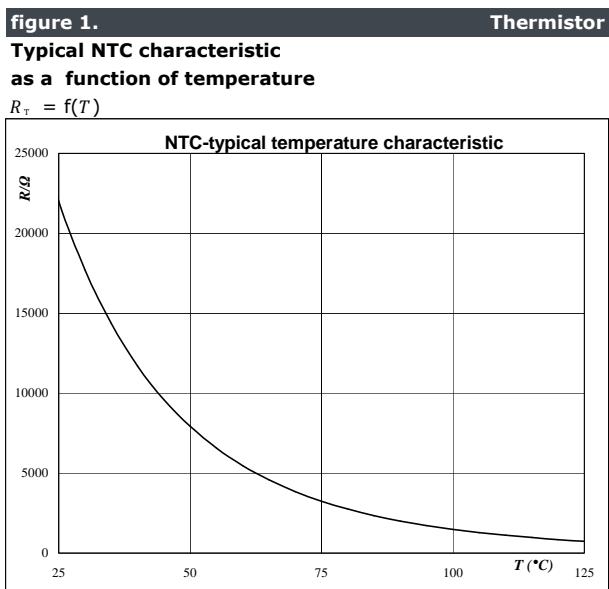
Forward current as a function of heatsink temperature

$$I_F = f(T_s)$$

**At**

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

Thermistor



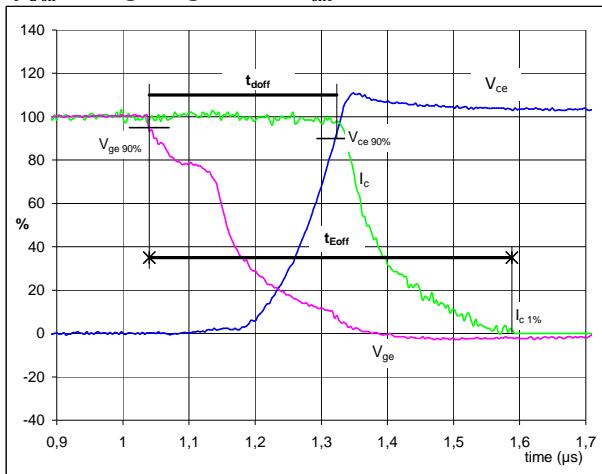
Switching Definitions Output Inverter

General conditions

T_j	= 125 °C
R_{gon}	= 16 Ω
R_{goff}	= 16 Ω

figure 1.

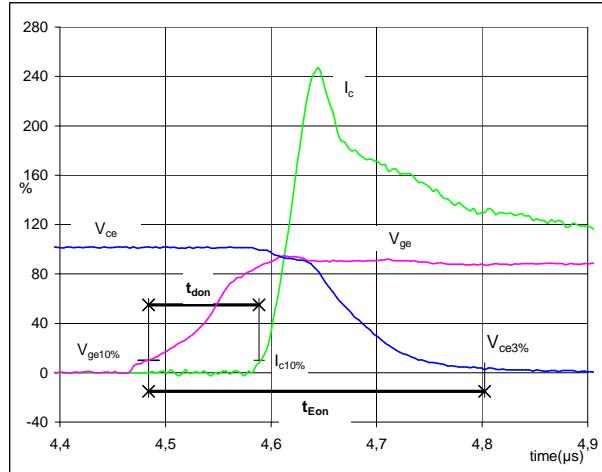
IGBT
Turn-off Switching Waveforms & definition of t_{doff} , t_{Eoff}
(t_{Eoff} = integrating time for E_{off})



$V_{GE}(0\%) = -15 \text{ V}$
 $V_{GE}(100\%) = 15 \text{ V}$
 $V_C(100\%) = 600 \text{ V}$
 $I_C(100\%) = 35 \text{ A}$
 $t_{doff} = 0,28 \mu\text{s}$
 $t_{Eoff} = 0,55 \mu\text{s}$

figure 2.

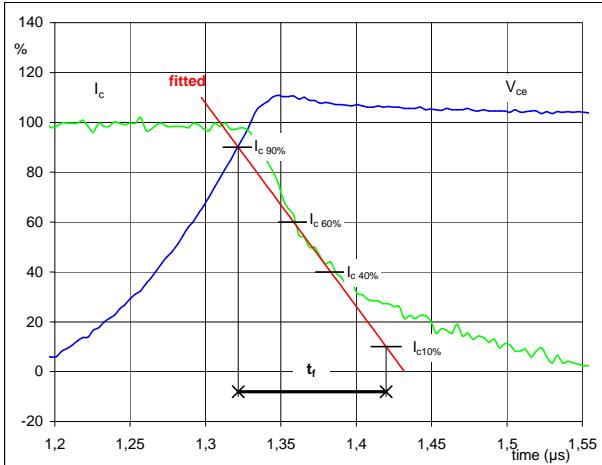
IGBT
Turn-on Switching Waveforms & definition of t_{don} , t_{Eon}
(t_{Eon} = integrating time for E_{on})



$V_{GE}(0\%) = -15 \text{ V}$
 $V_{GE}(100\%) = 15 \text{ V}$
 $V_C(100\%) = 600 \text{ V}$
 $I_C(100\%) = 35 \text{ A}$
 $t_{don} = 0,11 \mu\text{s}$
 $t_{Eon} = 0,3185 \mu\text{s}$

figure 3.

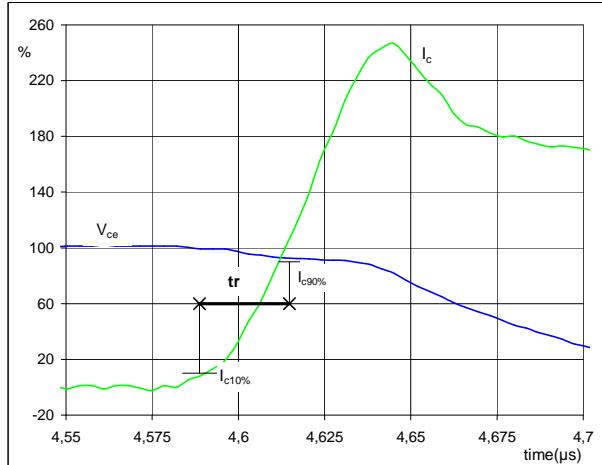
IGBT
Turn-off Switching Waveforms & definition of t_f



$V_C(100\%) = 600 \text{ V}$
 $I_C(100\%) = 35 \text{ A}$
 $t_f = 0,11 \mu\text{s}$

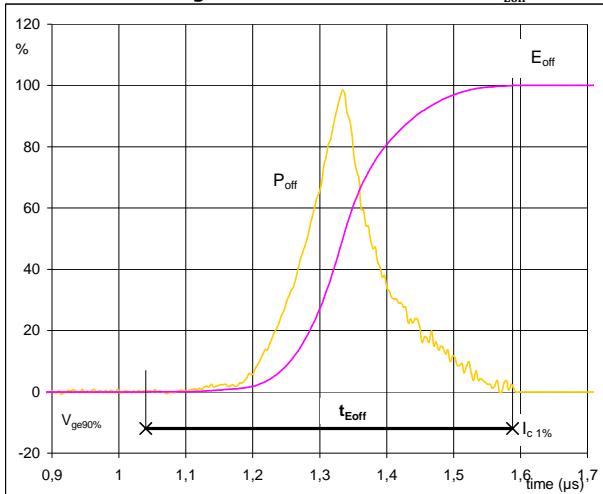
figure 4.

IGBT
Turn-on Switching Waveforms & definition of t_r

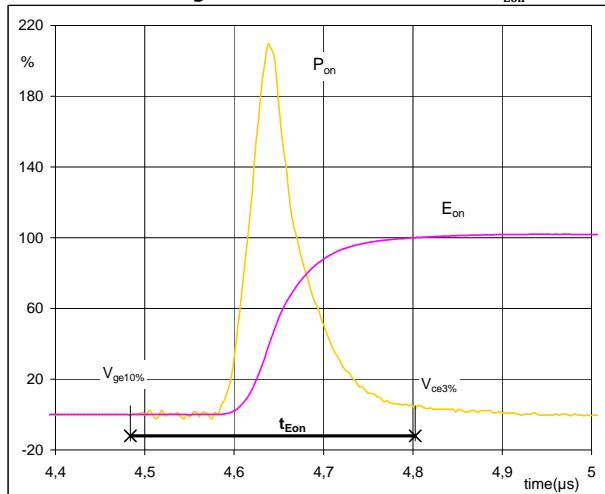


$V_C(100\%) = 600 \text{ V}$
 $I_C(100\%) = 35 \text{ A}$
 $t_r = 0,023 \mu\text{s}$

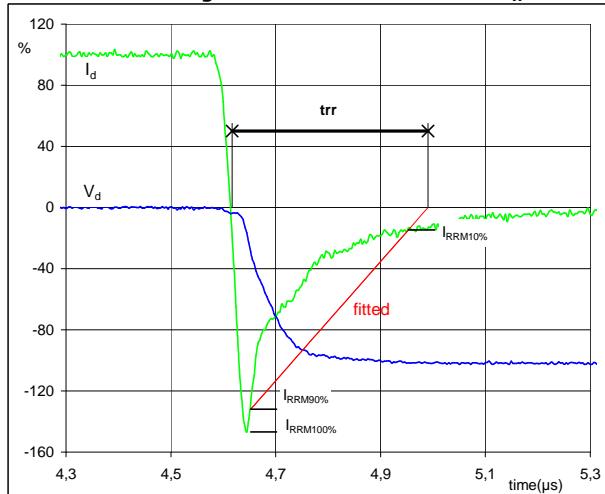
Switching Definitions Output Inverter

figure 5.**IGBT****Turn-off Switching Waveforms & definition of $t_{E\text{off}}$** 

$P_{\text{off}} (100\%) = 21,0 \text{ kW}$
 $E_{\text{off}} (100\%) = 2,70 \text{ mJ}$
 $t_{E\text{off}} = 0,55 \mu\text{s}$

figure 6.**IGBT****Turn-on Switching Waveforms & definition of $t_{E\text{on}}$** 

$P_{\text{on}} (100\%) = 21,0 \text{ kW}$
 $E_{\text{on}} (100\%) = 2,95 \text{ mJ}$
 $t_{E\text{on}} = 0,3185 \mu\text{s}$

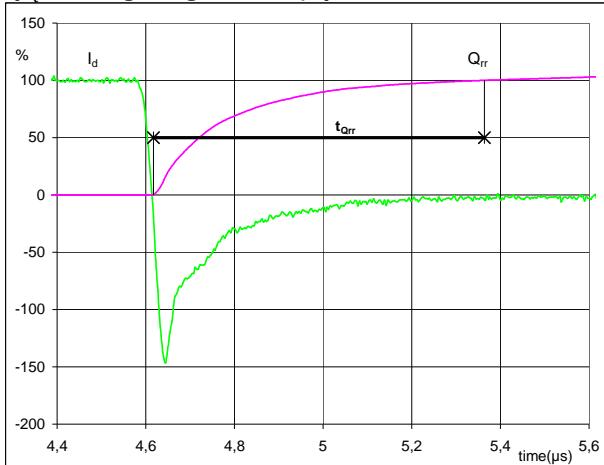
figure 7.**FWD****Turn-off Switching Waveforms & definition of t_{rr}** 

$V_d (100\%) = 600 \text{ V}$
 $I_d (100\%) = 35 \text{ A}$
 $I_{\text{RRM}} (100\%) = -51 \text{ A}$
 $t_{rr} = 0,351 \mu\text{s}$

Switching Definitions Output Inverter

figure 8.**FWD**

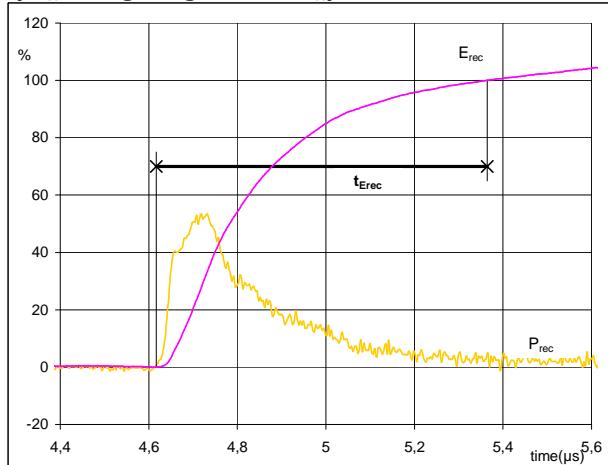
Turn-on Switching Waveforms & definition of t_{Qrr}
 $(t_{Qrr} = \text{integrating time for } Q_{rr})$



I_d (100%) = 35 A
 Q_{rr} (100%) = 6,5 μC
 t_{Qint} = 0,75 μs

figure 9.**FWD**

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

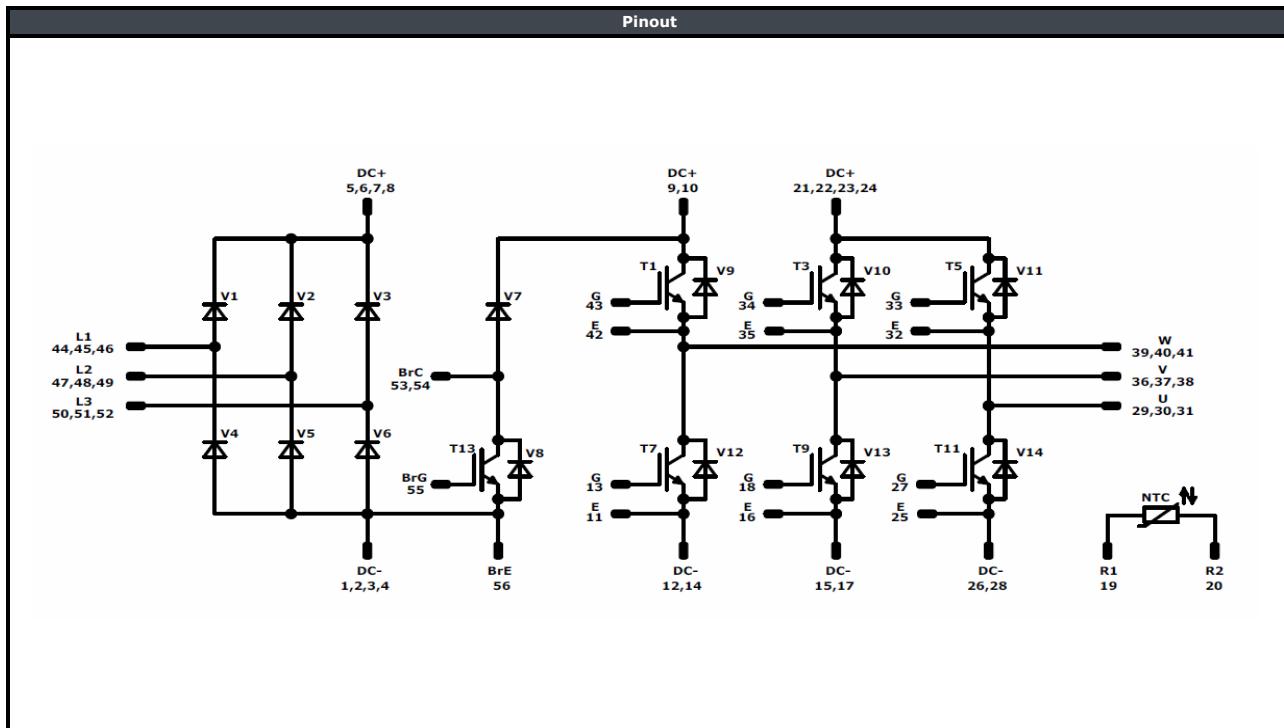


P_{rec} (100%) = 21,0 kW
 E_{rec} (100%) = 2,64 mJ
 t_{Erec} = 0,75 μs

Ordering Code and Marking - Outline - Pinout

Ordering Code & Marking							
Version		Ordering Code		in DataMatrix as		in packaging barcode as	
without thermal paste with solder pins		V23990-P767-A-PM		P767-A		P767-A	
with thermal paste with solder pins		V23990-P767-A-/3/-PM		P767-A-/3/		P767-A-/3/	
without thermal paste with Press-fit pins		V23990-P767-AY-PM		P767-AY		P767-AY	
with thermal paste with Press-fit pins		V23990-P767-AY-/3/-PM		P767-AY-/3/		P767-AY-/3/	
VIN WWWW NNNNNNNVVV UL LLLLLL SSSS				Text Name NN-NNNNNNNNNNNNN-TTTTTTVV Datamatrix Type&Ver Lot number TTTTTTTVV	Date code WWYY UL & Vinco UL Vinco Serial LLLLL SSSS	Lot LLLLL Date code WWYY	Serial SSSS

Outline							
Pin table [mm]				Pin table [mm]			
Pin	Func	X	Y	Pin	Func	X	Y
1	DC-	71,2	0	29	U	0	37,2
2	DC-	68,7	0	30	U	2,5	37,2
3	DC-	66,2	0	31	U	5	37,2
4	DC-	63,7	0	32	E	7,8	37,2
5	DC+	56	0	33	G	10,6	37,2
6	DC+	53,5	0	34	G	18,45	37,2
7	DC+	56	2,8	35	E	21,25	37,2
8	DC+	53,5	2,8	36	V	24,05	37,2
9	DC+	48,4	0	37	V	26,55	37,2
10	DC+	45,9	0	38	V	29,05	37,2
11	E	38,9	0	39	W	36,1	37,2
12	DC-	36,1	0	40	W	38,6	37,2
13	G	38,9	2,8	41	W	41,1	37,2
14	DC-	36,1	2,8	42	E	43,9	37,2
15	DC-	31,3	0	43	G	46,7	37,2
16	E	28,5	0	44	L1	53,7	37,2
17	DC-	31,3	2,8	45	L1	56,2	37,2
18	G	28,5	2,8	46	L1	58,7	37,2
19	R2	19,3	0	47	L2	71,2	37,2
20	R1	19,3	2,8	48	L2	71,2	34,7
21	DC+	12,3	0	49	L2	71,2	32,2
22	DC+	9,8	0	50	L3	71,2	25,2
23	DC+	12,3	2,8	51	L3	71,2	22,7
24	DC+	9,8	2,8	52	L3	71,2	20,2
25	E	2,8	0	53	BrC	71,2	12,8
26	DC-	0	0	54	BrC	68,7	12,8
27	G	2,8	2,8	55	BrG	71,2	5,6
28	DC-	0	2,8	56	BrE	71,2	2,8



Identification					
ID	Component	Voltage	Current	Function	Comment
T1,T3,T5,T7,T9,T11	IGBT	1200 V	35 A	Inverter Switch	
V9-V14	FWD	1200 V	35 A	Inverter Diode	
V1-V6	Rectifier	1600 V	50 A	Rectifier Diode	
T13	IGBT	1200 V	25 A	Brake Switch	
V7	FWD	1200 V	25 A	Brake Diode	
V8	FWD	1200 V	10 A	Brake Inverse Diode	
NTC	Thermistor			Thermistor	



Vincotech

V23990-P767-A-PM

V23990-P767-AY-PM

datasheet

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

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

Package data
Package data for <i>flow</i> 2 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-P767-Ax-D7-14	11 Jan. 2019	flow2 frame modification	1,23

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LIFE SUPPORT POLICY

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

As used herein:

1. Life support devices or systems are devices or systems which, (a) are intended for surgical implant into the body, or (b) support or sustain life, or (c) whose failure to perform when properly used in accordance with instructions for use provided in labelling can be reasonably expected to result in significant injury to the user.
2. A critical component is any component of a life support device or system whose failure to perform can be reasonably expected to cause the failure of the life support device or system, or to affect its safety or effectiveness.