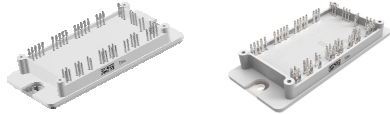
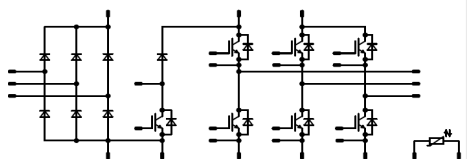




<i>flow PIM 2</i>	1200 V / 100 A
<div style="background-color: #eee; padding: 2px; margin-bottom: 5px;">Features</div> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Three-phase rectifier, BRC, Inverter, NTC Very Compact housing, easy to route IGBT4 / EmCon4 technology for low saturation losses and improved EMC behavior 	<div style="background-color: #eee; padding: 2px; margin-bottom: 5px;">flow 2 17mm housing</div> 
<div style="background-color: #eee; padding: 2px; margin-bottom: 5px;">Target Applications</div> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Motor Drives Power Generation 	<div style="background-color: #eee; padding: 2px; margin-bottom: 5px;">Schematic</div> 
<div style="background-color: #eee; padding: 2px; margin-bottom: 5px;">Types</div> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> V23990-P760-A-PM V23990-P760-AY-PM 	

Maximum Ratings

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

Parameter	Symbol	Condition	Value	Unit
Input Rectifier Diode				
Repetitive peak reverse voltage	V_{RRM}		1600	V
Forward current	I_{FAV}	DC current $T_s = 80\text{ °C}$	100	A
Surge (non-repetitive) forward current	I_{FSM}	$t_p = 10\text{ ms}$	1000	A
I^2t -value	I^2t		5000	A ² s
Power dissipation	P_{tot}	$T_j = T_{jmax}$ $T_s = 80\text{ °C}$	114	W
Maximum Junction Temperature	T_{jmax}		150	°C
Inverter Switch				
Collector-emitter breakdown voltage	V_{CE}		1200	V
DC collector current	I_C	$T_j = T_{jmax}$ $T_s = 80\text{ °C}$	105	A
Repetitive peak collector current	I_{CRM}	t_p limited by T_{jmax}	300	A
Power dissipation	P_{tot}	$T_j = T_{jmax}$ $T_s = 80\text{ °C}$	263	W
Gate-emitter peak voltage	V_{GE}		±20	V
Short circuit ratings	t_{SC}	$T_j \leq 150\text{ °C}$	10	µs
	V_{CC}	$V_{GE} = 15\text{ V}$	800	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	$T_j = T_{jmax}$ $T_s = 80\text{ °C}$	86	A
Repetitive peak forward current	I_{FRM}	t_p limited by T_{jmax}	200	A
Power dissipation	P_{tot}	$T_j = T_{jmax}$ $T_s = 80\text{ °C}$	150	W
Maximum Junction Temperature	T_{jmax}		175	°C

Brake Switch

Collector-emitter breakdown voltage	V_{CE}		1200	V
DC collector current	I_C	$T_j = T_{jmax}$ $T_s = 80\text{ °C}$	59	A
Repetitive peak collector current	I_{CRM}	t_p limited by T_{jmax}	150	A
Power dissipation	P_{tot}	$T_j = T_{jmax}$ $T_s = 80\text{ °C}$	159	W
Gate-emitter peak voltage	V_{GE}		±20	V
Short circuit ratings	t_{SC} V_{CC}	$T_j \leq 150\text{ °C}$ $V_{GE} = 15\text{ V}$	10 800	µs V
Maximum Junction Temperature	T_{jmax}		175	°C

Brake Inverse Diode

Peak Repetitive Reverse Voltage	V_{RRM}		1200	V
DC forward current	I_F	$T_j = T_{jmax}$ $T_s = 80\text{ °C}$	20	A
Repetitive peak forward current	I_{FRM}	t_p limited by T_{jmax}	20	A
Brake Inverse Diode	P_{tot}	$T_j = T_{jmax}$ $T_s = 80\text{ °C}$	52	W
Maximum Junction Temperature	T_{jmax}		175	°C

Brake Diode

Peak Repetitive Reverse Voltage	V_{RRM}		1200	V
DC forward current	I_F	$T_j = T_{jmax}$ $T_s = 80\text{ °C}$	35	A
Repetitive peak forward current	I_{FRM}	t_p limited by T_{jmax}	50	A
Power dissipation	P_{tot}	$T_j = T_{jmax}$ $T_s = 80\text{ °C}$	75	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

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

Parameter	Symbol	Condition	Value	Unit
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



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]

Input Rectifier Diode

Forward voltage	V_F					100	25 125			1,18 1,16	1,9	V	
Threshold voltage (for power loss calc. only)	V_{to}					100	25 125			0,88 0,75		V	
Slope resistance (for power loss calc. only)	r_t					100	25 125			0,003 0,004		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 λ = 1 W/mK									0,62		K/W

Inverter Switch

Gate emitter threshold voltage	$V_{GE(th)}$	$V_{CE} = V_{GE}$				0,0034	25		5	5,8	6,5	V	
Collector-emitter saturation voltage	V_{CESat}		15			100	25 150			1,9 2,34	2,5	V	
Collector-emitter cut-off current incl. Diode	I_{CES}		0	1200			25				0,03	mA	
Gate-emitter leakage current	I_{GES}		20	0			25				700	nA	
Integrated Gate resistor	R_{gint}									2		Ω	
Turn-on delay time	$t_{d(on)}$	$R_{gon} = 4 \Omega$ $R_{goff} = 4 \Omega$	±15	600	100		25			126		ns	
Rise time	t_r						150			130			
Turn-off delay time	$t_{d(off)}$						25			242			
Fall time	t_f						150			316			
Turn-on energy loss	E_{on}						25			63			
Turn-off energy loss	E_{off}						150			115			
Input capacitance	C_{ies}	$f = 1 \text{ MHz}$	0	25		25				5540		pF	
Output capacitance	C_{oss}								410				
Reverse transfer capacitance	C_{ress}								320				
Gate charge	Q_G		±15				25			580		nC	
Thermal resistance junction to heatsink	$R_{th(j-s)}$	Thermal grease thickness ≤ 50um λ = 1 W/mK									0,36		K/W

Inverter Diode

Diode forward voltage	V_F					100	25 150			1,83 1,86	2,4	V	
Peak reverse recovery current	I_{RRM}	$R_{gon} = 4 \Omega$	±15	600	100		25			167		A	
Reverse recovery time	t_{rr}						150			191			
Reverse recovered charge	Q_{rr}						25			134			
Peak rate of fall of recovery current	$(di_{rr}/dt)_{max}$						150			293			
Reverse recovered energy	E_{rec}						25			9,39			
							150			19,67			
Thermal resistance junction to heatsink	$R_{th(j-s)}$	Thermal grease thickness ≤ 50um λ = 1 W/mK									0,63		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]	Min	Typ
Brake Switch													
Gate emitter threshold voltage	$V_{GE(th)}$	$V_{CE} = V_{CE}$				0,0017	25			5	5,8	6,5	V
Collector-emitter saturation voltage	V_{CEsat}		15			50	25 150				1,84 2,27	2,3	V
Collector-emitter cut-off incl diode	I_{CES}		0	1200			25					0,25	mA
Gate-emitter leakage current	I_{GES}		20	0			25					700	nA
Integrated Gate resistor	R_{gint}										4		Ω
Turn-on delay time	$t_{d(on)}$						25 150				117 121		ns
Rise time	t_r						25 150				18 24		
Turn-off delay time	$t_{d(off)}$	$R_{gon} = 8 \Omega$ $R_{goff} = 8 \Omega$	± 15	600	50		25 150				249 316		
Fall time	t_f						25 150				88 125		
Turn-on energy loss	E_{on}						25 150				2,39 3,43		mWs
Turn-off energy loss	E_{off}						25 150				2,96 4,8		
Input capacitance	C_{ies}										2770		pF
Output capacitance	C_{oss}	$f = 1 \text{ MHz}$	0	25		25					205		
Reverse transfer capacitance	C_{rss}										160		
Gate charge	Q_G		± 15	960			25				290		nC
Thermal resistance junction to heatsink	$R_{th(j-s)}$	Thermal grease thickness $\leq 50\mu\text{m}$ $\lambda = 1 \text{ W/mK}$									0,6		K/W
Brake Inverse Diode													
Diode forward voltage	V_F					10	25 150			1,1	1,84 1,8	2,1	V
Thermal resistance junction to heatsink	$R_{th(j-s)}$	Thermal grease thickness $\leq 50\mu\text{m}$ $\lambda = 1 \text{ W/mK}$									1,81		K/W
Brake Diode													
Diode forward voltage	V_F					25	25 150				1,87 1,83	2,2	V
Reverse leakage current	I_r			600			25					10	μA
Peak reverse recovery current	I_{RRM}						25 150				54,29 78,18		A
Reverse recovery time	t_{rr}						25 150				158,7 295,4		ns
Reverse recovered charge	Q_{rr}	$R_{gon} = 8 \Omega$	± 15	600	50		25 150				3,21 6,6		μC
Peak rate of fall of recovery current	$(di_{rr}/dt)_{max}$						25 150				4114 3412		A/ μs
Reverse recovery energy	E_{rec}						25 150				3,21 6,6		mWs
Thermal resistance junction to heatsink	$R_{th(j-s)}$	Thermal grease thickness $\leq 50\mu\text{m}$ $\lambda = 1 \text{ W/mK}$									1,27		K/W
Thermistor													
Rated resistance	R_{25}						25			20,9	22	23,1	k Ω
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

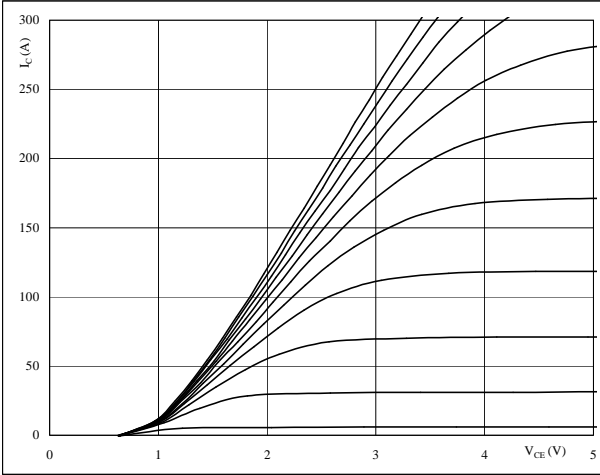


Output Inverter

figure 1. IGBT

Typical output characteristics

$I_C = f(V_{CE})$



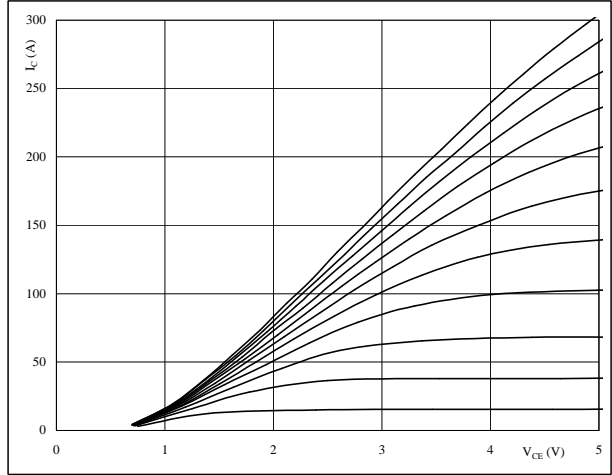
At

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

figure 2. IGBT

Typical output characteristics

$I_C = f(V_{CE})$



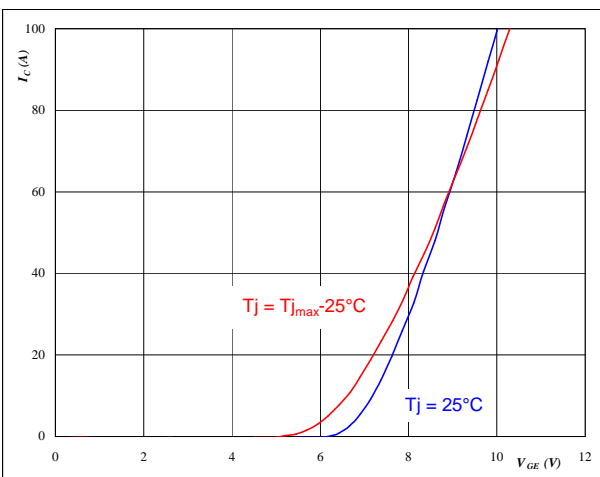
At

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

figure 3. IGBT

Typical transfer characteristics

$I_C = f(V_{GE})$



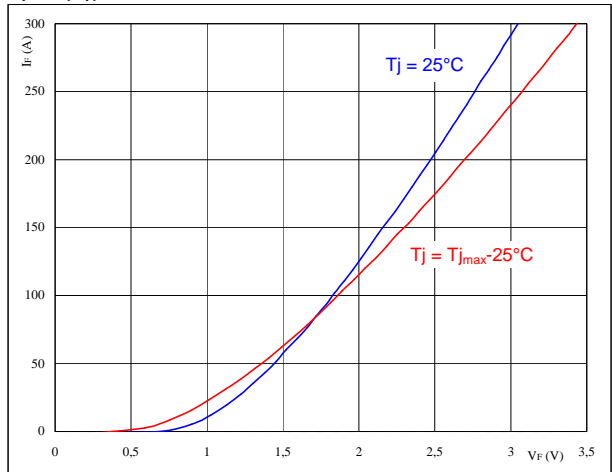
At

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

figure 4. FWD

Typical diode forward current as a function of forward voltage

$I_F = f(V_F)$



At

$t_p = 250 \mu s$

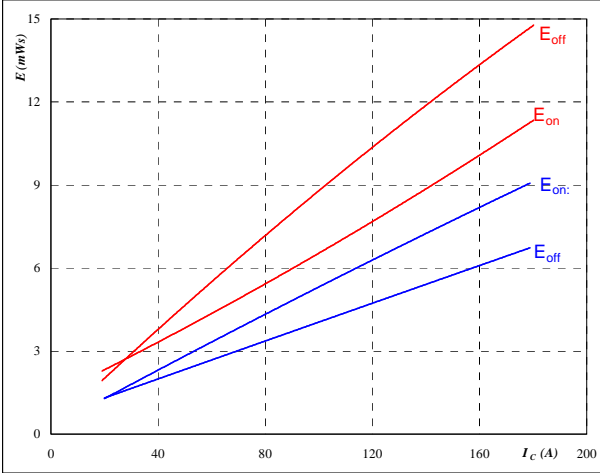


Output Inverter

figure 5. IGBT

Typical switching energy losses
as a function of collector current

$E = f(I_c)$



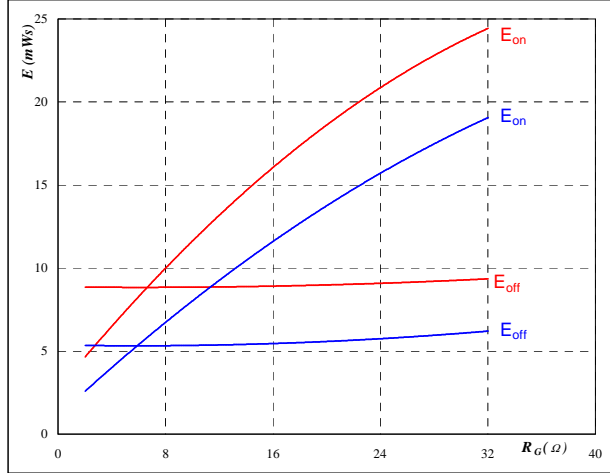
With an inductive load at

- $T_j = 25/150$ °C
- $V_{CE} = 600$ V
- $V_{GE} = \pm 15$ V
- $R_{gon} = 4$ Ω
- $R_{goff} = 4$ Ω

figure 6. IGBT

Typical switching energy losses
as a function of gate resistor

$E = f(R_g)$



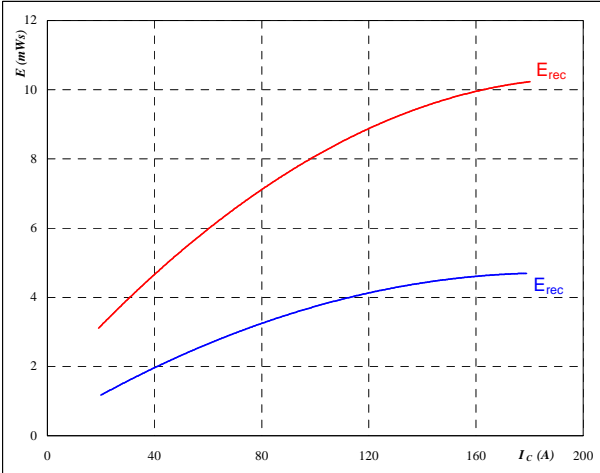
With an inductive load at

- $T_j = 25/150$ °C
- $V_{CE} = 600$ V
- $V_{GE} = \pm 15$ V
- $I_c = 100$ A

figure 7. IGBT

Typical reverse recovery energy loss
as a function of collector current

$E_{rec} = f(I_c)$



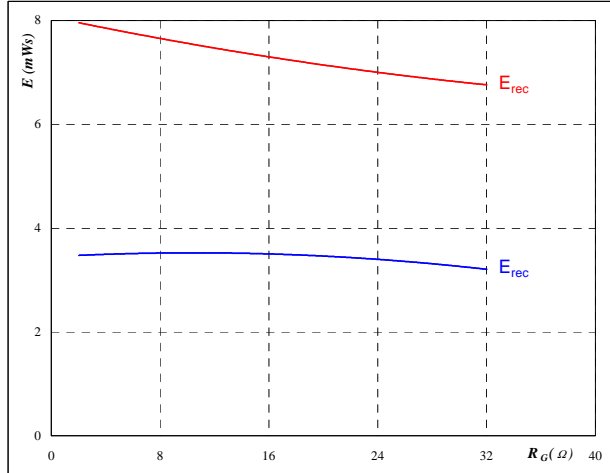
With an inductive load at

- $T_j = 25/150$ °C
- $V_{CE} = 600$ V
- $V_{GE} = \pm 15$ V
- $R_{gon} = 4$ Ω

figure 8. IGBT

Typical reverse recovery energy loss
as a function of gate resistor

$E_{rec} = f(R_g)$



With an inductive load at

- $T_j = 25/150$ °C
- $V_{CE} = 600$ V
- $V_{GE} = \pm 15$ V
- $I_c = 100$ A

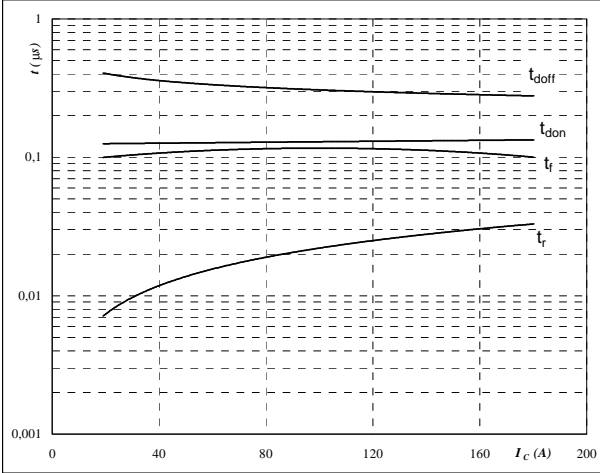


Output Inverter

figure 9. IGBT

Typical switching times as a function of collector current

$t = f(I_C)$



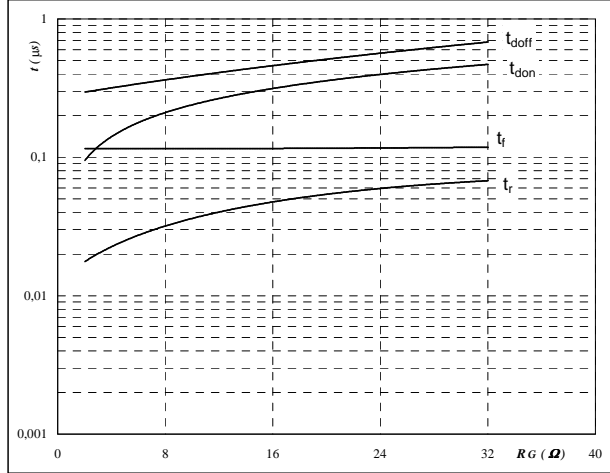
With an inductive load at

- $T_j = 150$ °C
- $V_{CE} = 600$ V
- $V_{GE} = \pm 15$ V
- $R_{gon} = 4$ Ω
- $R_{goff} = 4$ Ω

figure 10. IGBT

Typical switching times as a function of gate resistor

$t = f(R_G)$



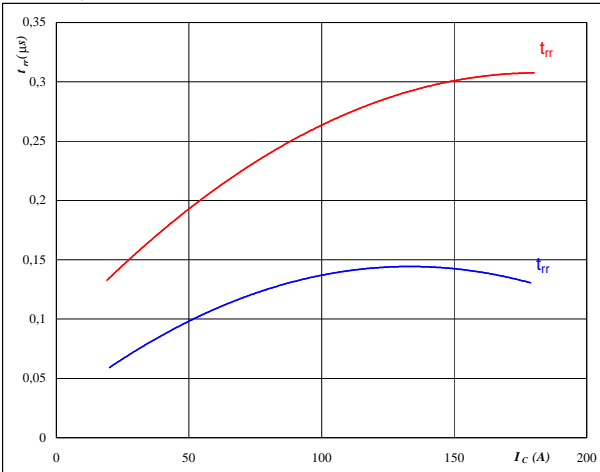
With an inductive load at

- $T_j = 150$ °C
- $V_{CE} = 600$ V
- $V_{GE} = \pm 15$ V
- $I_C = 100$ A

figure 11. FWD

Typical reverse recovery time as a function of collector current

$t_{rr} = f(I_C)$



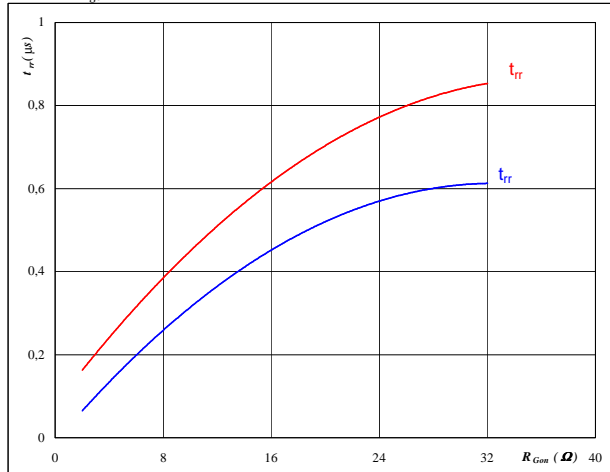
At

- $T_j = 25/150$ °C
- $V_{CE} = 600$ V
- $V_{GE} = \pm 15$ V
- $R_{gon} = 4$ Ω

figure 12. FWD

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

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



At

- $T_j = 25/150$ °C
- $V_R = 600$ V
- $I_F = 100$ A
- $V_{GE} = \pm 15$ V

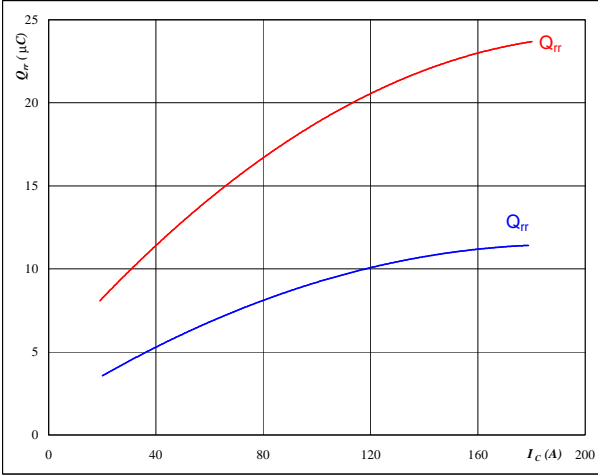


Output Inverter

figure 13. FWD

Typical reverse recovery charge as a function of collector current

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

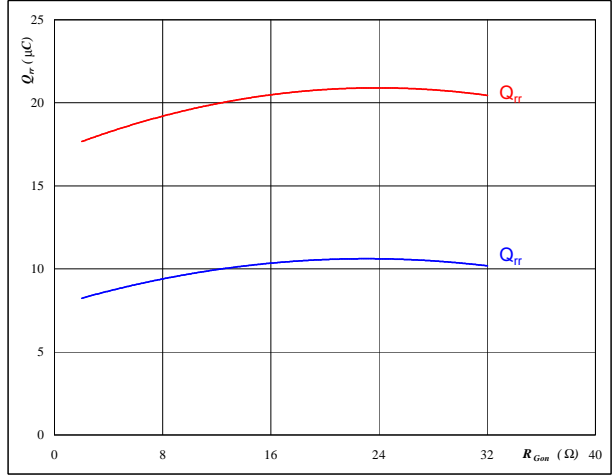


At
 $T_j = 25/150$ °C
 $V_{CE} = 600$ V
 $V_{GE} = \pm 15$ V
 $R_{gon} = 4$ Ω

figure 14. FWD

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

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

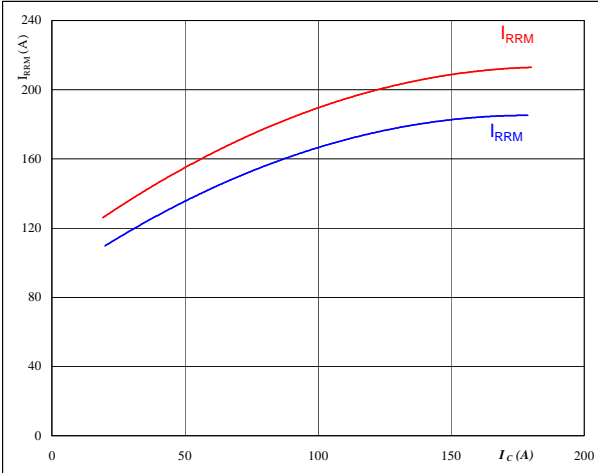


At
 $T_j = 25/150$ °C
 $V_R = 600$ V
 $I_F = 100$ A
 $V_{GE} = \pm 15$ V

figure 15. FWD

Typical reverse recovery current as a function of collector current

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

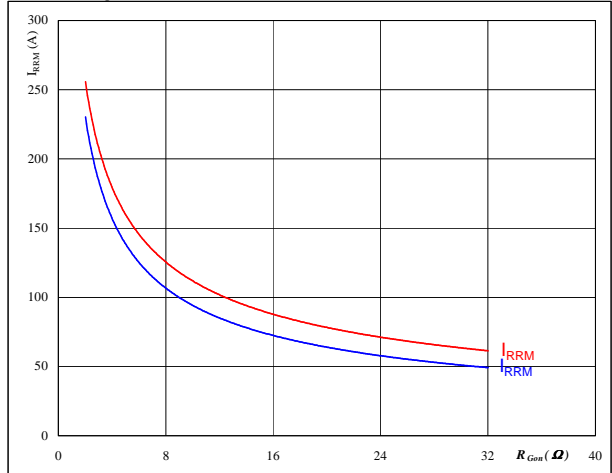


At
 $T_j = 25/150$ °C
 $V_{CE} = 600$ V
 $V_{GE} = \pm 15$ V
 $R_{gon} = 4$ Ω

figure 16. 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
 $I_F = 100$ A
 $V_{GE} = \pm 15$ V

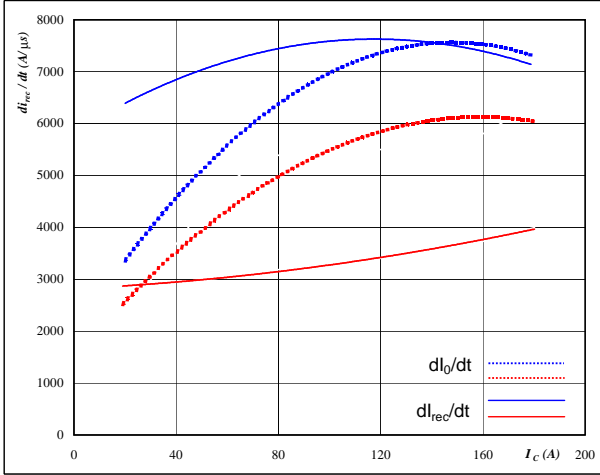


Output Inverter

figure 17. FWD

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

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

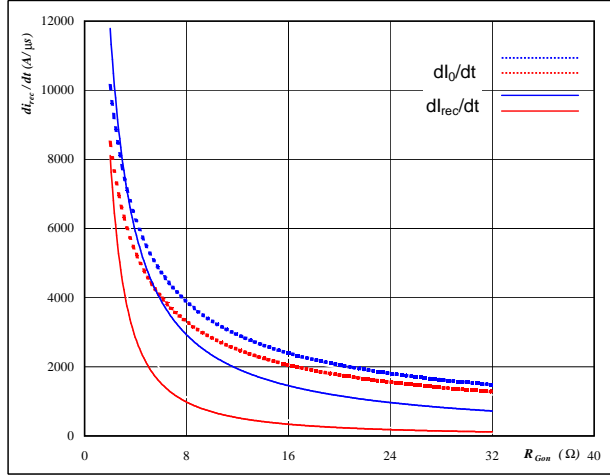


At
 $T_j = 25/150$ °C
 $V_{CE} = 600$ V
 $V_{GE} = \pm 15$ V
 $R_{gon} = 4$ Ω

figure 18. FWD

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

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

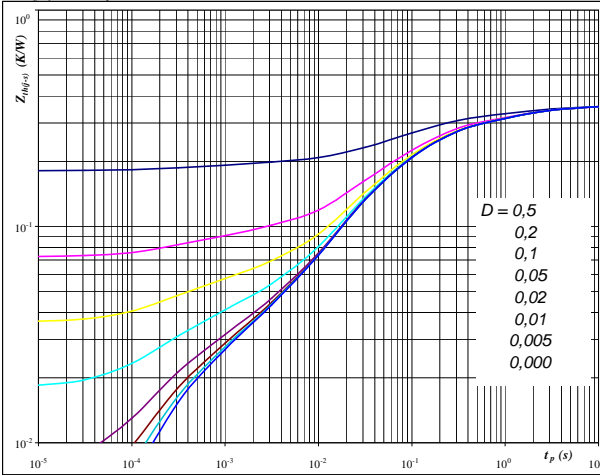


At
 $T_j = 25/150$ °C
 $V_R = 600$ V
 $I_F = 100$ A
 $V_{GE} = \pm 15$ V

figure 19.

IGBT transient thermal impedance as a function of pulse width

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



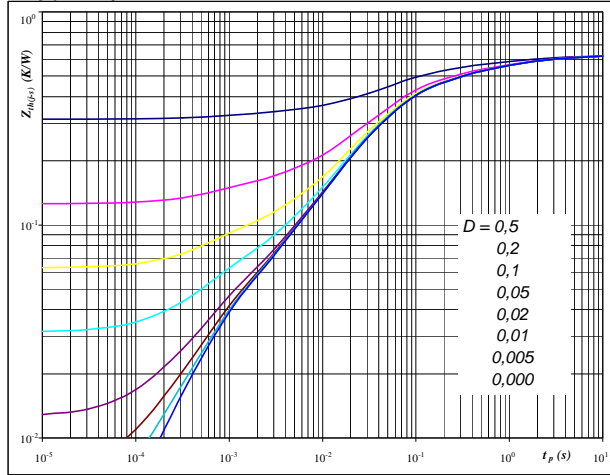
At
 $D = t_p / T$
 $R_{th(j-s)} = 0,36$ K/W
 Single device heated
 IGBT thermal model values

R (K/W)	Tau (s)
2,58E-02	5,36E+00
6,29E-02	1,05E+00
1,38E-01	1,42E-01
1,04E-01	2,63E-02
1,56E-02	1,66E-03
1,52E-02	2,40E-04

figure 20.

FWD transient thermal impedance as a function of pulse width

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



At
 $D = t_p / T$
 $R_{th(j-s)} = 0,63$ K/W
 Single device heated
 FWD thermal model values

R (K/W)	Tau (s)
2,21E-02	9,88E+00
9,30E-02	1,39E+00
1,32E-01	2,27E-01
2,73E-01	4,47E-02
7,21E-02	1,05E-02
3,51E-02	7,59E-04

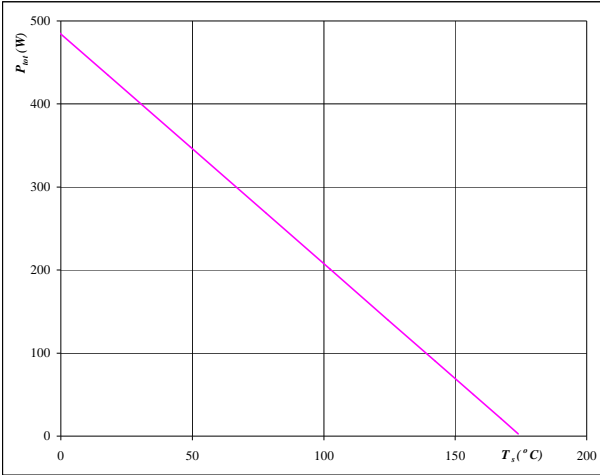


Output Inverter

figure 21. IGBT

Power dissipation as a function of heatsink temperature

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

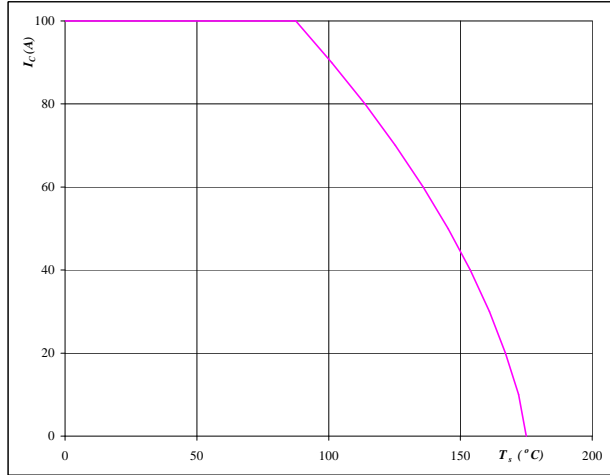


At
T_j = 175 °C

figure 22. IGBT

Collector current as a function of heatsink temperature

$$I_C = f(T_s)$$

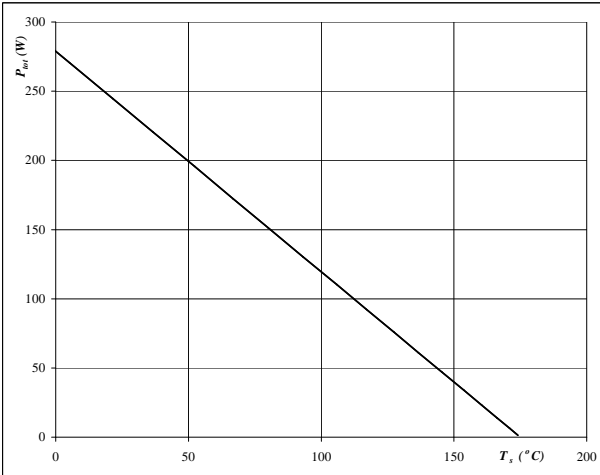


At
T_j = 175 °C
V_{GE} = 15 V

figure 23. FWD

Power dissipation as a function of heatsink temperature

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

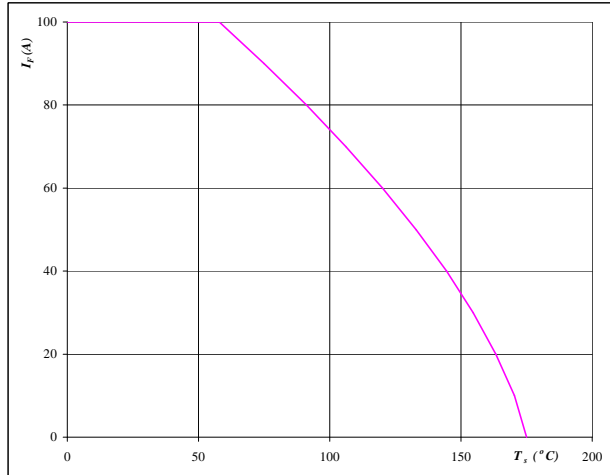


At
T_j = 175 °C

figure 24. FWD

Forward current as a function of heatsink temperature

$$I_F = f(T_s)$$



At
T_j = 175 °C

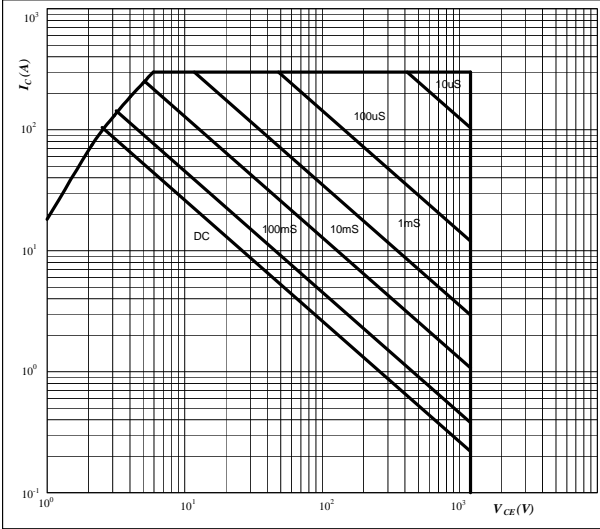


Output Inverter

figure 25. IGBT

Safe operating area as a function of collector-emitter voltage

$I_C = f(V_{CE})$

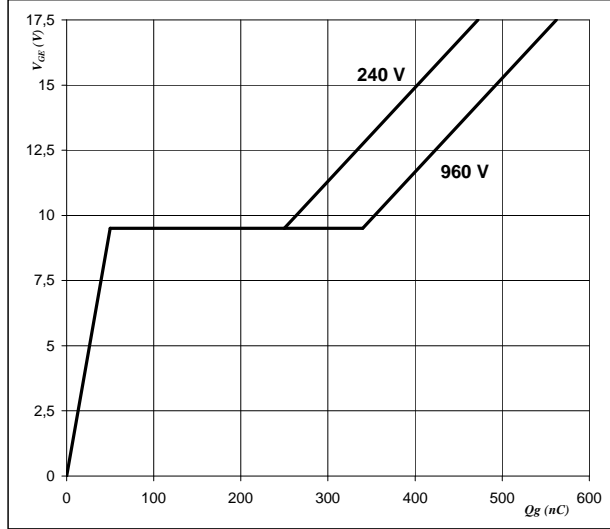


At
 $D =$ single pulse
 $T_s =$ 80 °C
 $V_{GE} =$ ±15 V
 $T_j = T_{jmax}$

figure 26. IGBT

Gate voltage vs Gate charge

$V_{GE} = f(Q_g)$



At
 $I_C =$ 100 A

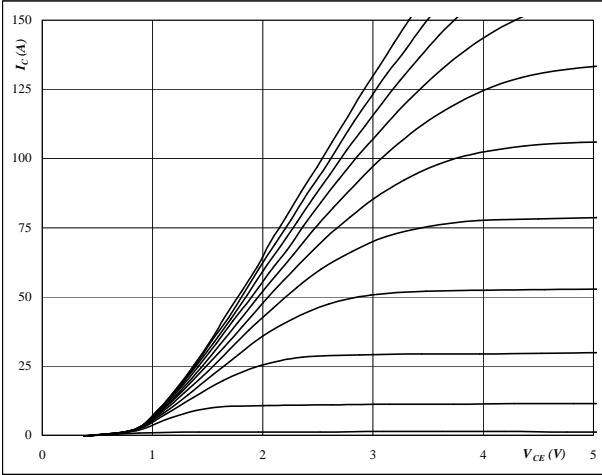


Brake

figure 1. IGBT

Typical output characteristics

$I_C = f(V_{CE})$



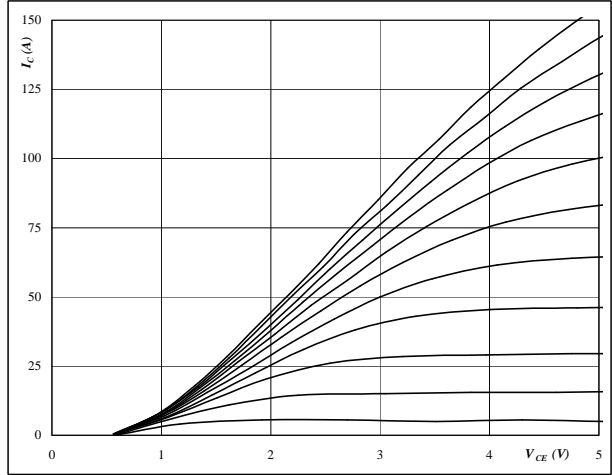
At

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

figure 2. IGBT

Typical output characteristics

$I_C = f(V_{CE})$



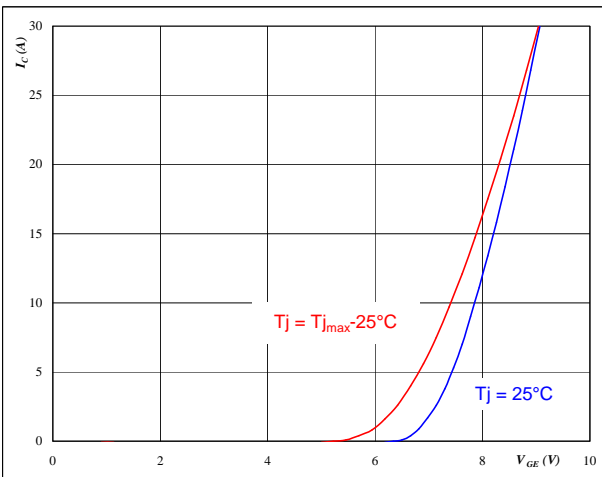
At

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

figure 3. IGBT

Typical transfer characteristics

$I_C = f(V_{GE})$



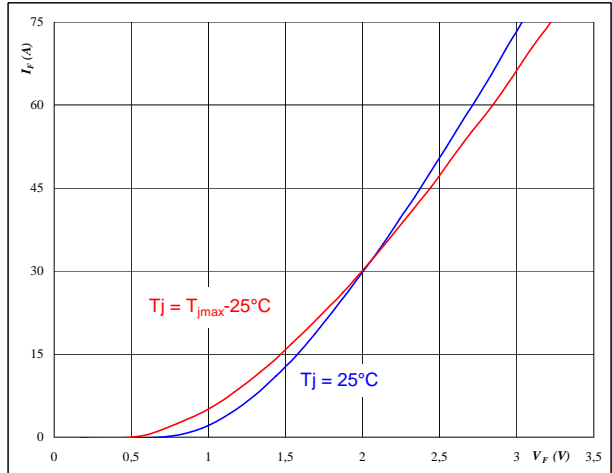
At

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

figure 4. FWD

Typical diode forward current as a function of forward voltage

$I_F = f(V_F)$



At

$t_p = 250 \mu s$

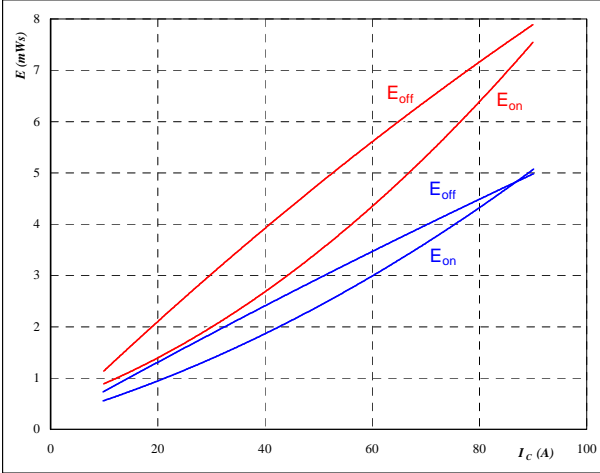


Brake

figure 5. IGBT

Typical switching energy losses as a function of collector current

$E = f(I_C)$



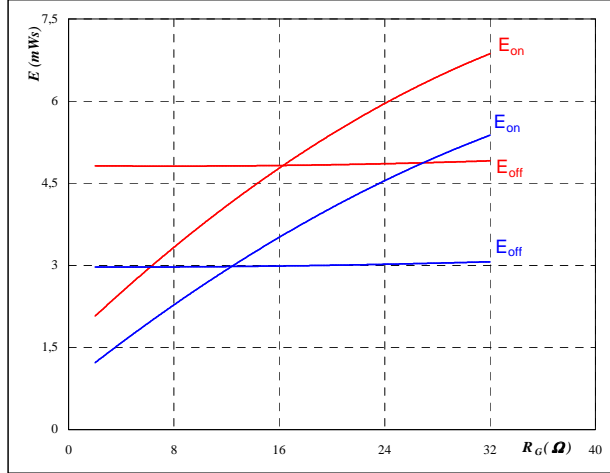
With an inductive load at

- $T_j = 25/150$ °C
- $V_{CE} = 600$ V
- $V_{GE} = \pm 15$ V
- $R_{gon} = 8$ Ω
- $R_{goff} = 8$ Ω

figure 6. IGBT

Typical switching energy losses as a function of gate resistor

$E = f(R_G)$



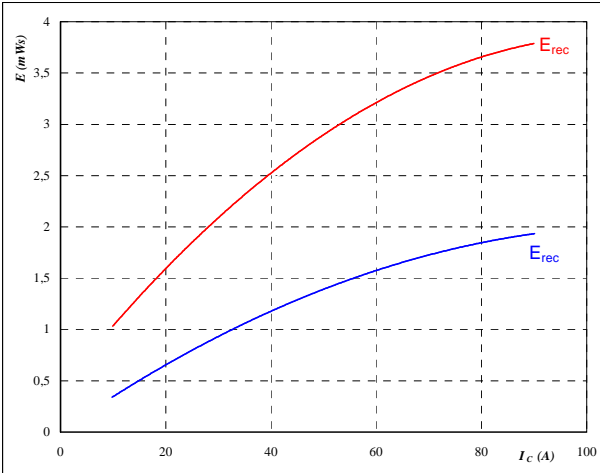
With an inductive load at

- $T_j = 25/150$ °C
- $V_{CE} = 600$ V
- $V_{GE} = \pm 15$ V
- $I_C = 50$ A

figure 7. IGBT

Typical reverse recovery energy loss as a function of collector current

$E_{rec} = f(I_C)$



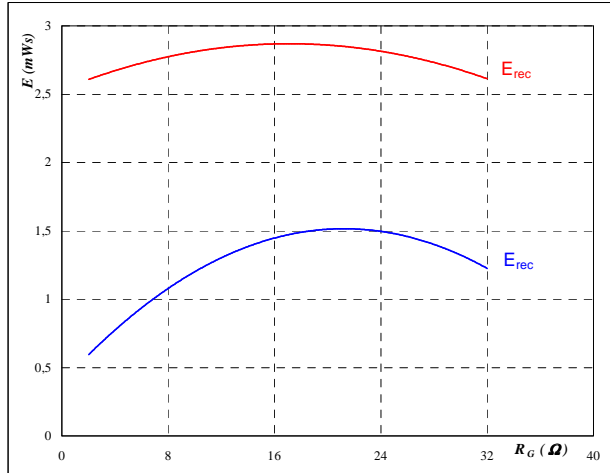
With an inductive load at

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

figure 8. IGBT

Typical reverse recovery energy loss as a function of gate resistor

$E_{rec} = f(R_G)$



With an inductive load at

- $T_j = 25/150$ °C
- $V_{CE} = 600$ V
- $V_{GE} = \pm 15$ V
- $I_C = 50$ A

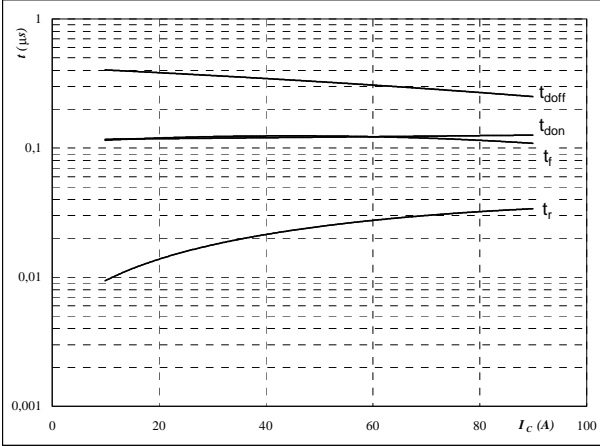


Brake

figure 9. IGBT

Typical switching times as a function of collector current

$$t = f(I_C)$$

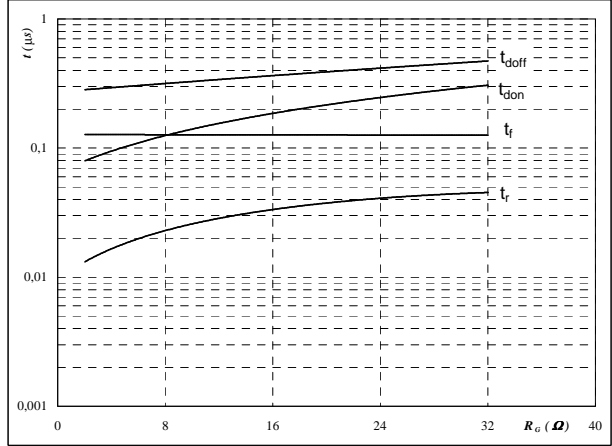


With an inductive load at
 $T_j = 150 \text{ } ^\circ\text{C}$
 $V_{CE} = 600 \text{ V}$
 $V_{GE} = \pm 15 \text{ V}$
 $R_{gon} = 8 \text{ } \Omega$
 $R_{goff} = 8 \text{ } \Omega$

figure 10. IGBT

Typical switching times as a function of gate resistor

$$t = f(R_G)$$

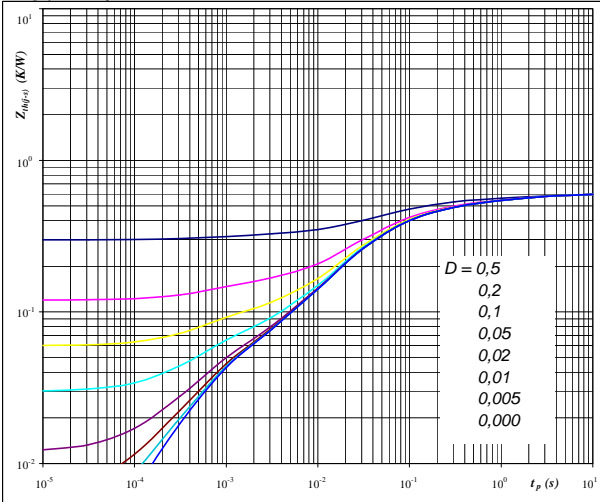


With an inductive load at
 $T_j = 150 \text{ } ^\circ\text{C}$
 $V_{CE} = 600 \text{ V}$
 $V_{GE} = \pm 15 \text{ V}$
 $I_C = 50 \text{ A}$

figure 11. IGBT

IGBT transient thermal impedance as a function of pulse width

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

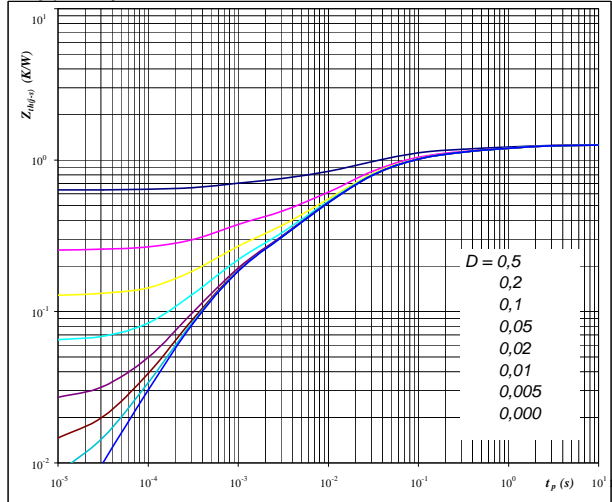


At
 $D = t_p / T$
 $R_{th(j-s)} = 0,60 \text{ K/W}$

figure 12. FWD

FWD transient thermal impedance as a function of pulse width

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



At
 $D = t_p / T$
 $R_{th(j-s)} = 1,27 \text{ K/W}$



Brake

figure 13. IGBT

Power dissipation as a function of heatsink temperature

$P_{tot} = f(T_s)$

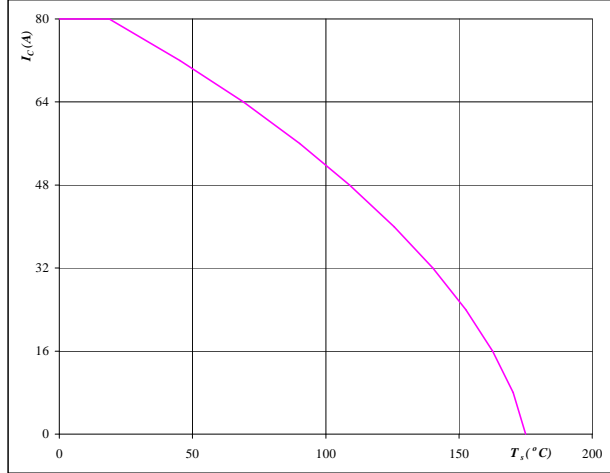


At
 $T_j = 175$ °C

figure 14. IGBT

Collector current as a function of heatsink temperature

$I_C = f(T_s)$

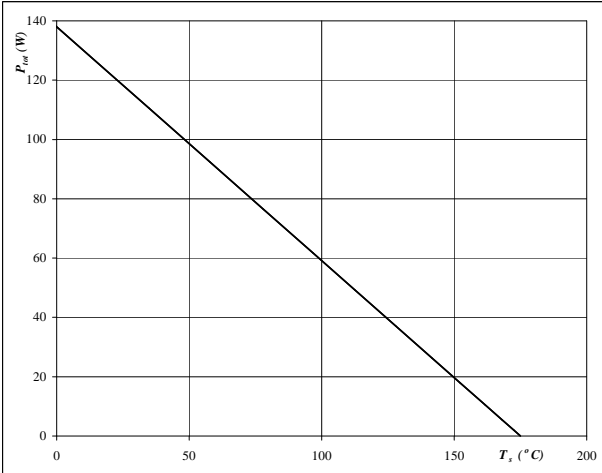


At
 $T_j = 175$ °C
 $V_{GE} = 15$ V

figure 15. FWD

Power dissipation as a function of heatsink temperature

$P_{tot} = f(T_s)$

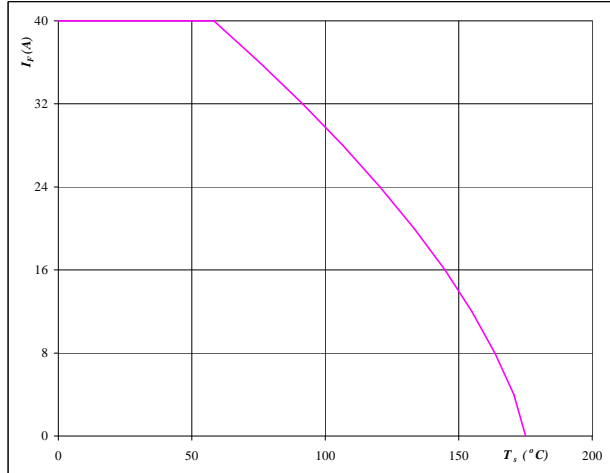


At
 $T_j = 175$ °C

figure 16. FWD

Forward current as a function of heatsink temperature

$I_F = f(T_s)$



At
 $T_j = 175$ °C

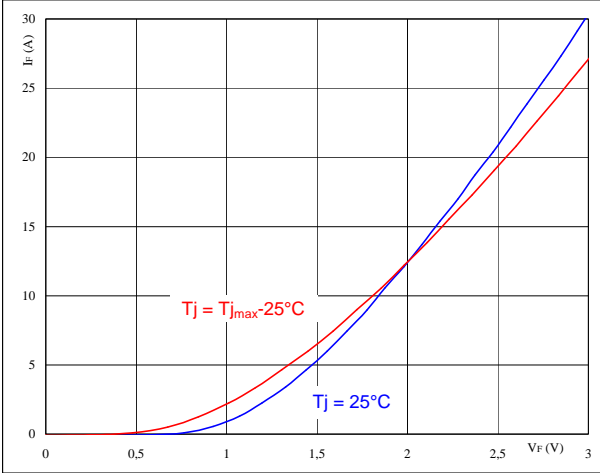


Brake Inverse Diode

figure 1. Brake Inverse Diode

Typical diode forward current as a function of forward voltage

$$I_F = f(V_F)$$



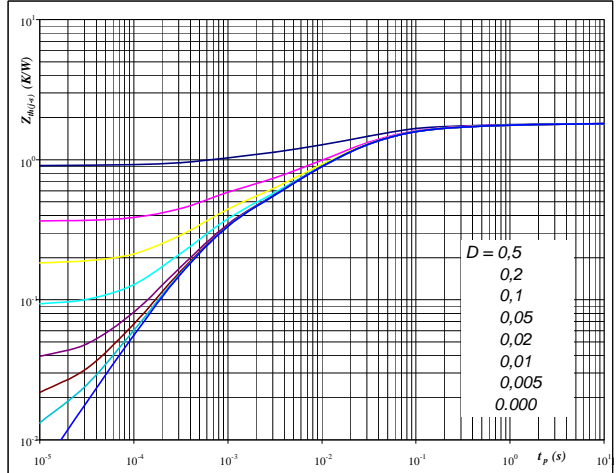
At

$$t_p = 250 \mu s$$

figure 2. Brake Inverse Diode

Diode transient thermal impedance as a function of pulse width

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



At

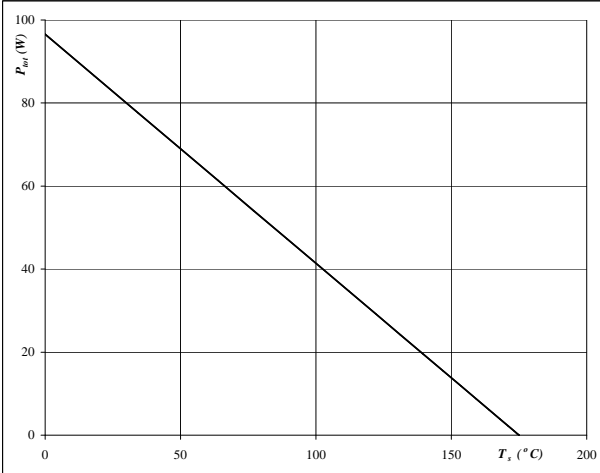
$$D = t_p / T$$

$$R_{th(j-s)} = 1,81 \text{ K/W}$$

figure 3. Brake Inverse Diode

Power dissipation as a function of heatsink temperature

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



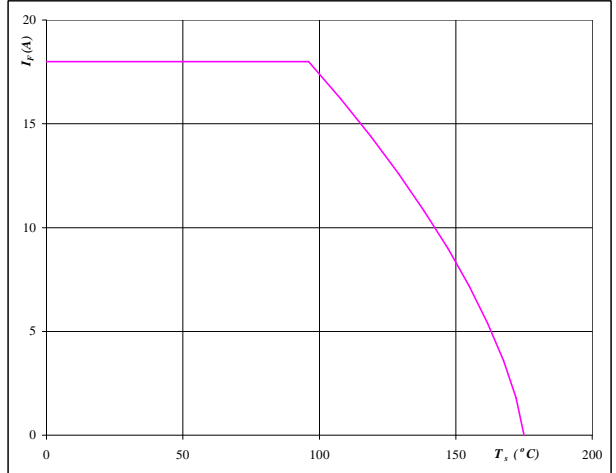
At

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

figure 4. Brake Inverse Diode

Forward current as a function of heatsink temperature

$$I_F = f(T_s)$$



At

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

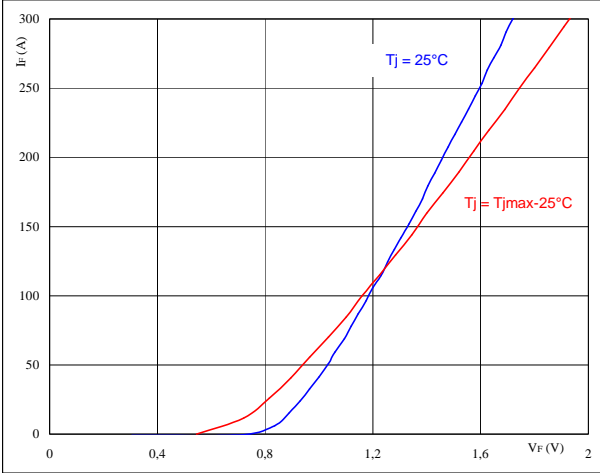


Input Rectifier Diode

figure 1. Rectifier Diode

Typical diode forward current as a function of forward voltage

$I_F = f(V_F)$

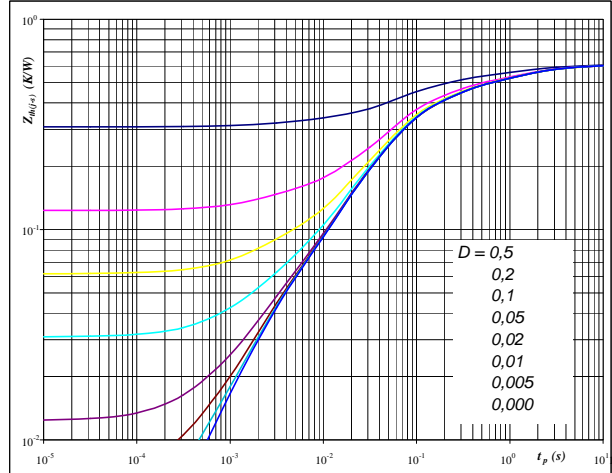


At
 $t_p = 250 \mu s$

figure 2. Rectifier Diode

Diode transient thermal impedance as a function of pulse width

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

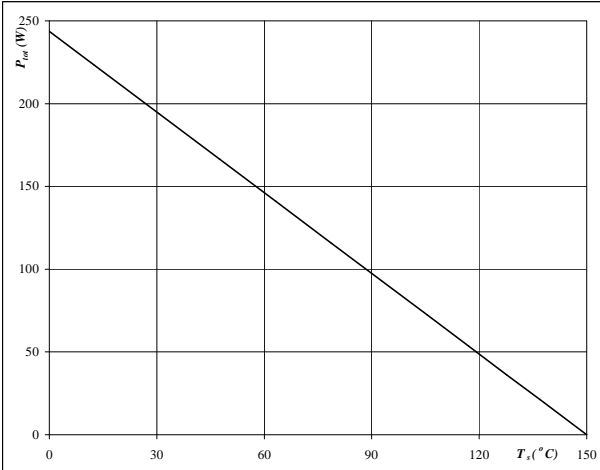


At
 $D = t_p / T$
 $R_{th(j-s)} = 0,62 \text{ K/W}$

figure 3. Rectifier Diode

Power dissipation as a function of heatsink temperature

$P_{tot} = f(T_s)$

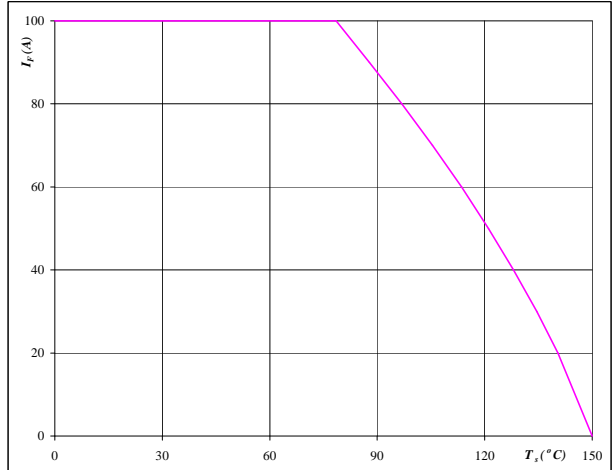


At
 $T_j = 150 \text{ °C}$

figure 4. Rectifier Diode

Forward current as a function of heatsink temperature

$I_F = f(T_s)$



At
 $T_j = 150 \text{ °C}$

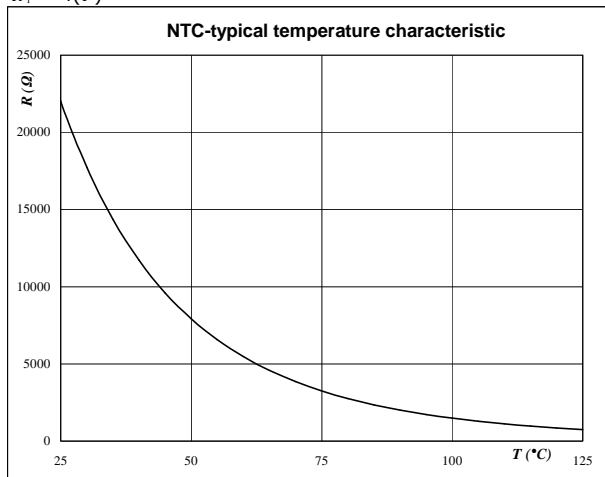


Thermistor

figure 1. Thermistor

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

$$R_T = f(T)$$





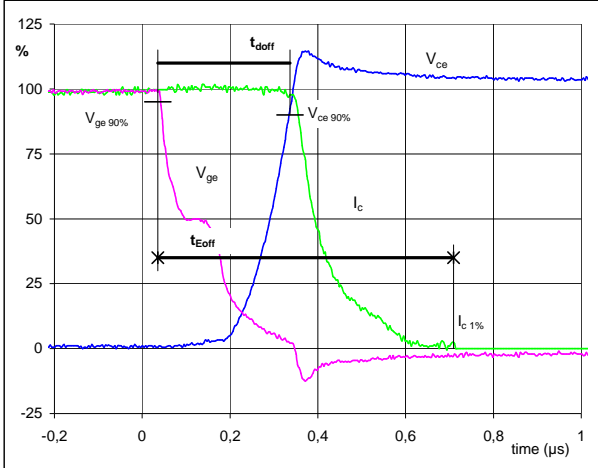
Switching Definitions Output Inverter

General conditions

T_j	=	125 °C
R_{gon}	=	4 Ω
R_{goff}	=	4 Ω

figure 1. IGBT

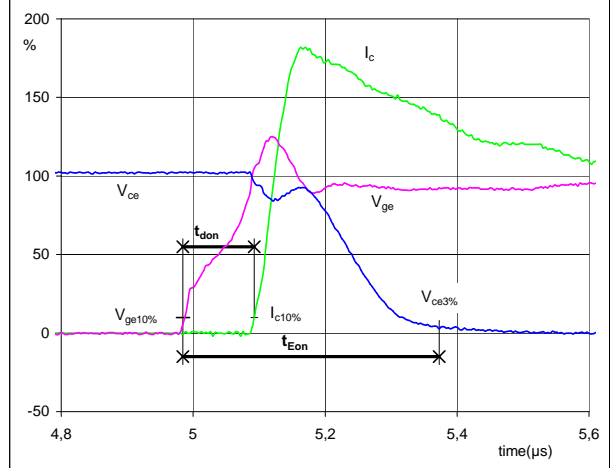
Turn-off Switching Waveforms & definition of t_{doff} t_{Eoff}
(t_{Eoff} = integrating time for E_{off})



V_{GE} (0%) =	-15	V
V_{GE} (100%) =	15	V
V_C (100%) =	600	V
I_C (100%) =	100	A
t_{doff} =	0,29	μs
t_{Eoff} =	0,67	μs

figure 2. IGBT

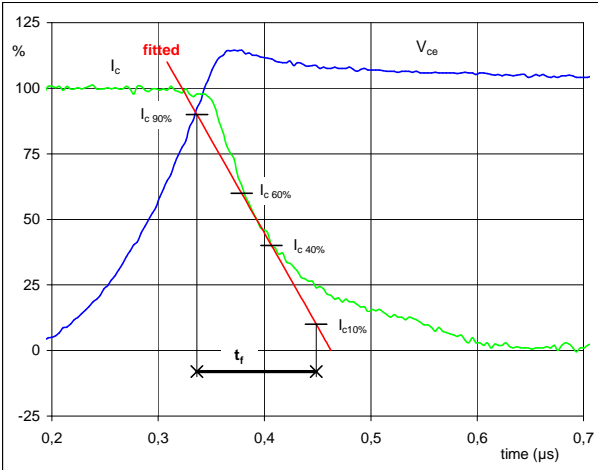
Turn-on Switching Waveforms & definition of t_{donr} t_{Eon}
(t_{Eon} = integrating time for E_{on})



V_{GE} (0%) =	-15	V
V_{GE} (100%) =	15	V
V_C (100%) =	600	V
I_C (100%) =	100	A
t_{donr} =	0,11	μs
t_{Eon} =	0,39	μs

figure 3. IGBT

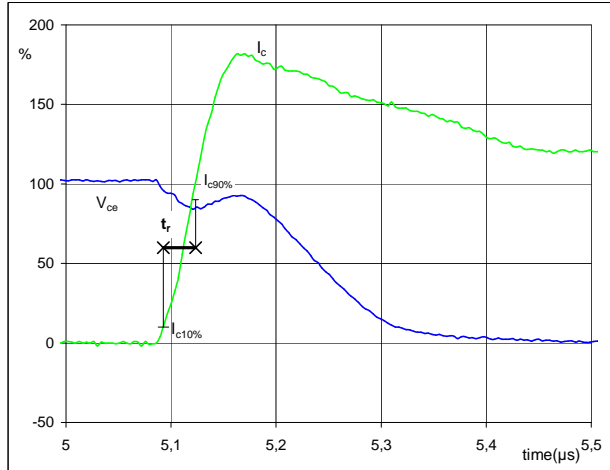
Turn-off Switching Waveforms & definition of t_f



V_C (100%) =	600	V
I_C (100%) =	100	A
t_f =	0,11	μs

figure 4. IGBT

Turn-on Switching Waveforms & definition of t_r



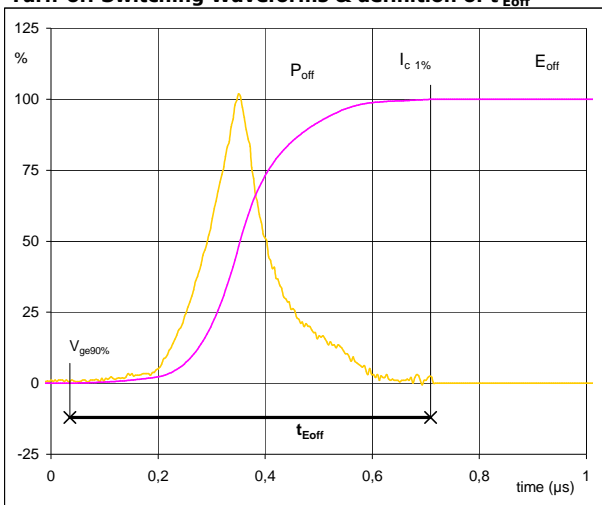
V_C (100%) =	600	V
I_C (100%) =	100	A
t_r =	0,03	μs



Switching Definitions Output Inverter

figure 5. IGBT

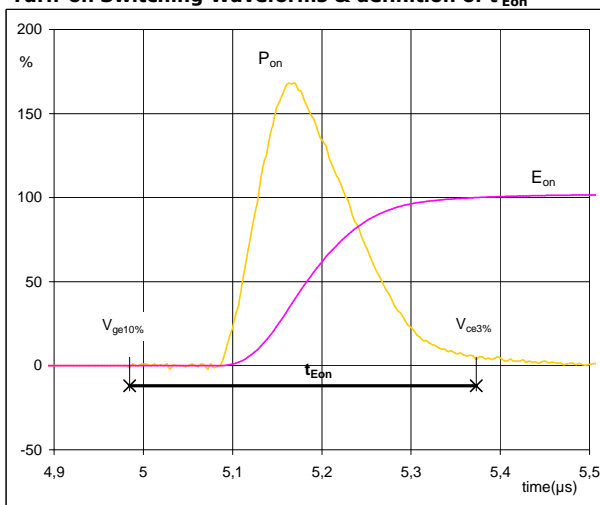
Turn-off Switching Waveforms & definition of t_{Eoff}



$P_{off} (100\%) =$	59,91	kW
$E_{off} (100\%) =$	8,87	mJ
$t_{Eoff} =$	0,67	μs

figure 6. IGBT

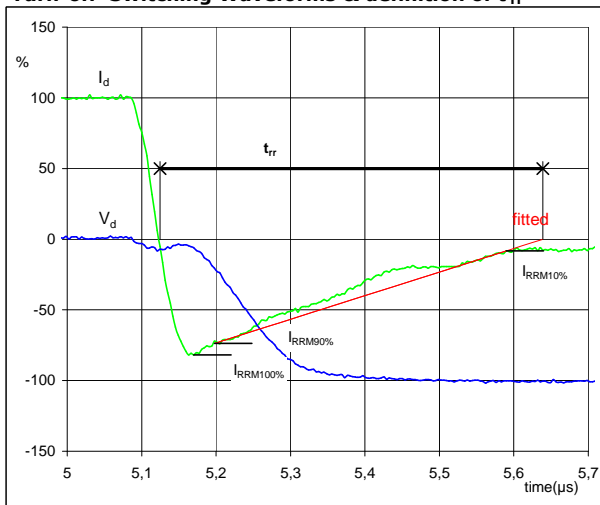
Turn-on Switching Waveforms & definition of t_{Eon}



$P_{on} (100\%) =$	59,91	kW
$E_{on} (100\%) =$	12,48	mJ
$t_{Eon} =$	0,39	μs

figure 7. FWD

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



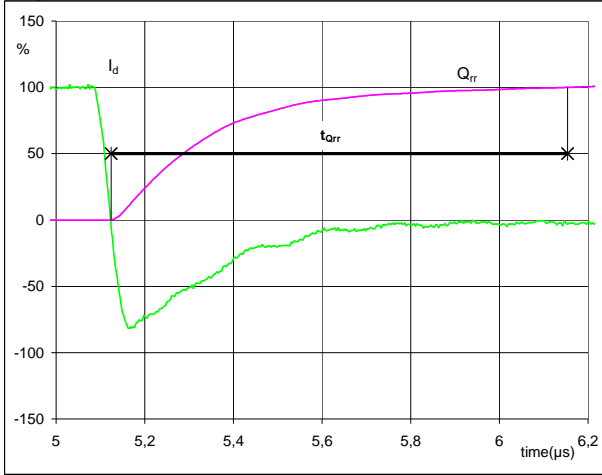
$V_d (100\%) =$	600	V
$I_d (100\%) =$	100	A
$I_{RRM} (100\%) =$	-83	A
$t_{rr} =$	0,51	μs



Switching Definitions Output Inverter

figure 8. FWD

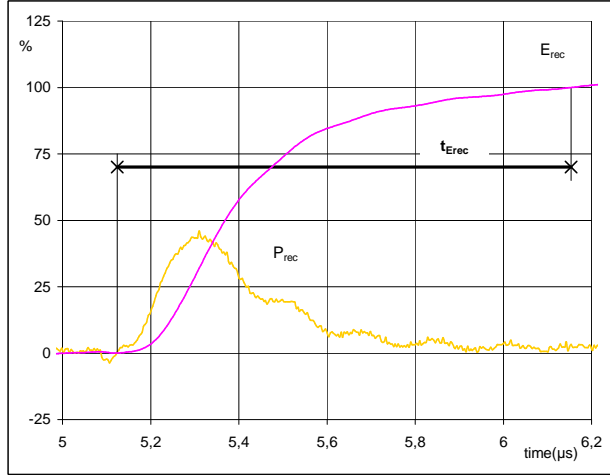
Turn-on Switching Waveforms & definition of t_{Qrr}
(t_{Qrr} = integrating time for Q_{rr})



I_d (100%) =	100	A
Q_{rr} (100%) =	20,73	μC
t_{Qint} =	1,03	μs

figure 9. FWD

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

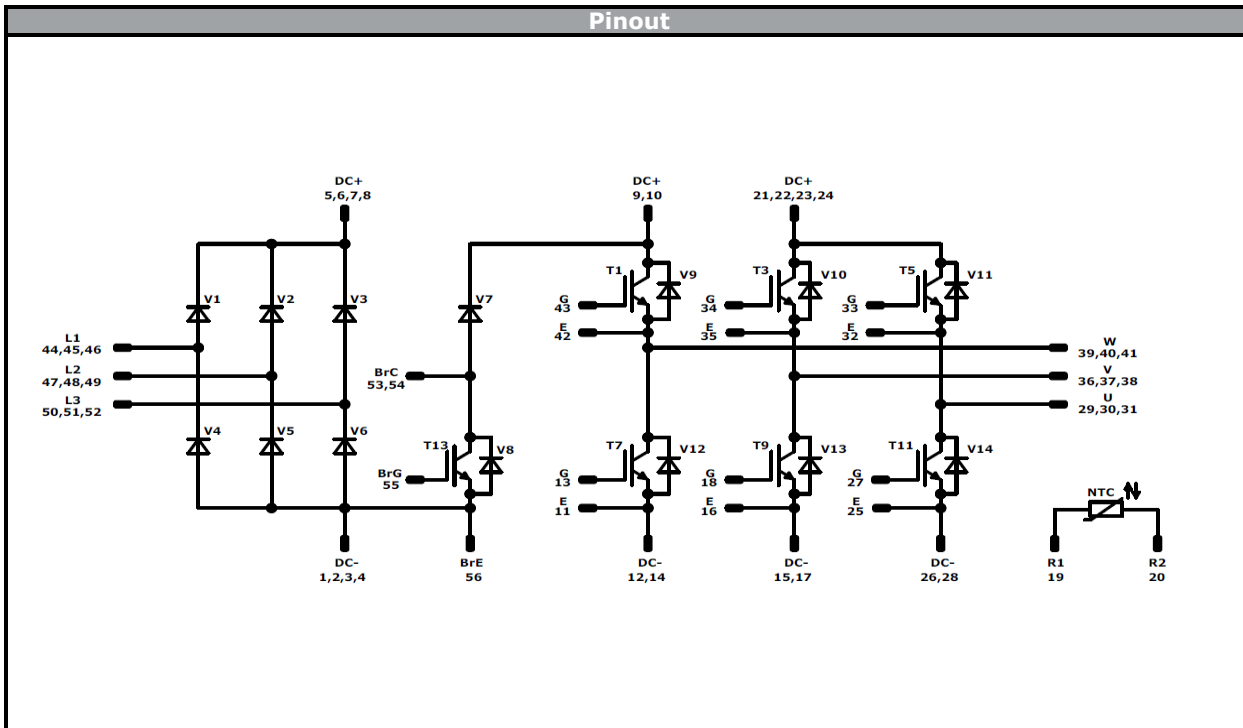


P_{rec} (100%) =	59,91	kW
E_{rec} (100%) =	7,85	mJ
t_{Erec} =	1,03	μs



Ordering Code & Marking							
Version				Ordering Code			
without thermal paste with solder pins				V23990-P760-A-PM			
without thermal paste with Press-fit pins				V23990-P760-AY-PM			
with thermal paste with solder pins				V23990-P760-A-/3/-PM			
with thermal paste with Press-fit pins				V23990-P760-AY-/3/-PM			
	Text	VIN	Date code	Name&Ver	UL	Lot	Serial
		VIN	WWYY	NNNNNVV	UL	LLLLL	SSSS
	Datamatrix	Type&Ver	Lot number	Serial	Date code		
		TTTTTTV	LLLLL	SSSS	WWYY		

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+	55,95	0	33	G	10,6	37,2	
6	DC+	53,45	0	34	G	18,45	37,2	
7	DC+	55,95	2,8	35	E	21,25	37,2	
8	DC+	53,45	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	100 A	Inverter Switch	
V9-V14	FWD	1200 V	100 A	Inverter Diode	
V1-V6	Rectifier	1600 V	75 A	Input Rectifier Diode	
T13	IGBT	1200 V	50 A	Brake Switch	
V7	FWD	1200 V	25 A	Brake Diode	
V8	FWD	1200 V	10 A	Brake Inverse Diode	
NTC	Thermistor			Thermistor	

**Packaging instruction**

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

Handling instructions for *flow 2* packages see vincotech.com website.

Package data

Package data for *flow 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-P760-Ax -D7-14	26 Apr. 2017	New design, packing unit number	All

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