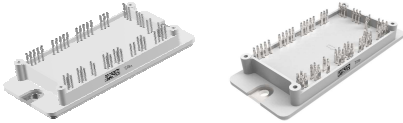
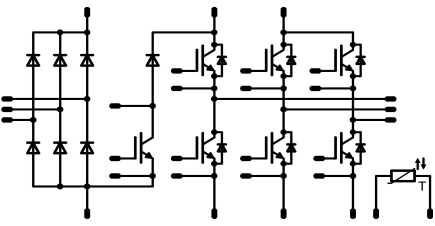




<i>flow PIM 2</i>	600 V / 100 A
<div style="background-color: #eee; padding: 2px; margin-bottom: 5px;">Features</div> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Three-phase rectifier, BRC, Inverter, NTC Very Compact housing, easy to route IGBT3/ EmCon3 technology for low saturation losses and improved EMC behavior 	<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-P765-A-PM V23990-P765-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
I2t-value	I^2t		5000	A ² s
Power dissipation	P_{tot}	$T_j = T_{jmax}$ $T_s = 80\text{ °C}$	130	W
Maximum Junction Temperature	T_{jmax}		150	°C
Inverter Switch				
Collector-emitter breakdown voltage	V_{CE}		600	V
DC collector current	I_C	$T_j = T_{jmax}$ $T_s = 80\text{ °C}$	100	A
Repetitive peak collector current	I_{CRM}	t_p limited by T_{jmax}	200	A
Power dissipation	P_{tot}	$T_j = T_{jmax}$ $T_s = 80\text{ °C}$	189	W
Gate-emitter peak voltage	V_{GE}		±20	V
Short circuit ratings	t_{SC}	$T_j \leq 150\text{ °C}$	6	µs
	V_{CC}	$V_{GE} = 15\text{ V}$	360	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}		600	V
DC forward current	I_F	$T_j = T_{jmax}$ $T_s = 80\text{ °C}$	80	A
Repetitive peak forward current	I_{FRM}	t_p limited by T_{jmax}	200	A
Power dissipation	P_{tot}	$T_j = T_{jmax}$ $T_s = 80\text{ °C}$	121	W
Maximum Junction Temperature	T_{jmax}		175	°C

Brake Switch

Collector-emitter breakdown voltage	V_{CE}		600	V
DC collector current	I_C	$T_j = T_{jmax}$ $T_s = 80\text{ °C}$	75	A
Repetitive peak collector current	I_{CRM}	t_p limited by T_{jmax}	225	A
Power dissipation	P_{tot}	$T_j = T_{jmax}$ $T_s = 80\text{ °C}$	137	W
Gate-emitter peak voltage	V_{GE}		±20	V
Short circuit ratings	t_{SC} V_{CC}	$T_j \leq 150\text{ °C}$ $V_{GE} = 15\text{ V}$	6 360	µs V
Maximum Junction Temperature	T_{jmax}		175	°C

Brake Inverse Diode

Peak Repetitive Reverse Voltage	V_{RRM}		600	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}	40	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}		600	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}	90	A
Power dissipation	P_{tot}	$T_j = T_{jmax}$ $T_s = 80\text{ °C}$	60	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...+Tjmax-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



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				1,2 1,16	1,9	V	
Threshold voltage (for power loss calc. only)	V_{to}						25 125				0,91 0,77		V	
Slope resistance (for power loss calc. only)	r_t						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 \leq 50um $\lambda = 1$ W/mK										0,54		K/W

Inverter Switch

Gate emitter threshold voltage	$V_{GE(th)}$	$V_{CE} = V_{GE}$				0,0016	25		5	5,8	6,5		V	
Collector-emitter saturation voltage	V_{CESat}		15			100	25 150			1,48 1,73	2,2		V	
Collector-emitter cut-off current incl. Diode	I_{CES}		0	600			25					0,25	mA	
Gate-emitter leakage current	I_{GES}		20	0			25					700	nA	
Integrated Gate resistor	R_{gint}									none			Ω	
Turn-on delay time	$t_{d(on)}$	$R_{goff} = 4 \Omega$ $R_{gon} = 4 \Omega$	± 15	300	100		25			137			ns	
Rise time	t_r						150			138				
Turn-off delay time	$t_{d(off)}$						25			16				
Fall time	t_f						150			19				
Turn-on energy loss	E_{on}						25			188				
Turn-off energy loss	E_{off}						150			217				
Input capacitance	C_{ies}						25			84				
Output capacitance	C_{oss}	150			104			6280				pF		
Reverse transfer capacitance	C_{rss}	25			0,54									
Gate charge	Q_G	150			0,93									
Thermal resistance junction to heatsink	$R_{th(j-s)}$	Thermal grease thickness \leq 50um $\lambda = 1$ W/mK										0,5		K/W

Inverter Diode

Diode forward voltage	V_F					100	25 150			1,62 1,63	2,3		V	
Peak reverse recovery current	I_{RRM}	$R_{gon} = 4 \Omega$	± 15	300	100		25			128			A	
Reverse recovery time	t_{rr}						150			152				
Reverse recovered charge	Q_{rr}						25			106				
Peak rate of fall of recovery current	$(di_{rr}/dt)_{max}$						150			127				
Reverse recovered energy	E_{rec}						25			4,64				
							150			9,2				
							25			9459				
		150			5303									
Thermal resistance junction to heatsink	$R_{th(j-s)}$	Thermal grease thickness \leq 50um $\lambda = 1$ W/mK										1,13 2,25		mWs
										0,78			K/W	



Characteristic Values

Parameter	Symbol	Conditions					Value			Unit		
		V_{GE} [V]	V_{GS} [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	$V_{GE(th)}$	$V_{CE} = V_{CE}$				0,0012	25		5	5,8	6,5	V
Collector-emitter saturation voltage	V_{CEsat}		15			75	25 150			1,45 1,69	2,1	V
Collector-emitter cut-off incl diode	I_{CES}		0	600			25				0,66	mA
Gate-emitter leakage current	I_{GES}		20	0			25				700	nA
Integrated Gate resistor	R_{gint}									none		Ω
Turn-on delay time	$t_{d(on)}$						25 150			111 113		ns
Rise time	t_r						25 150			12 15		
Turn-off delay time	$t_{d(off)}$	$R_{gon} = 4 \Omega$ $R_{goff} = 4 \Omega$	± 15	300	75		25 150			173 202		
Fall time	t_f						25 150			53 74		
Turn-on energy loss	E_{on}						25 150			0,3 0,46		mWs
Turn-off energy loss	E_{off}						25 150			1,52 2,14		
Input capacitance	C_{ies}									4620		pF
Output capacitance	C_{oss}	$f = 1 \text{ MHz}$	0	25		25				288		
Reverse transfer capacitance	C_{rss}									137		
Gate charge	Q_G		± 15	480	75	25				470		nC
Thermal resistance junction to heatsink	$R_{th(j-s)}$	Thermal grease thickness $\leq 50\mu\text{m}$ $\lambda = 1 \text{ W/mK}$								0,69		K/W
Brake Inverse Diode												
Diode forward voltage	V_F					10	25 150		1,2	1,78 1,76	2,1	V
Thermal resistance junction to heatsink	$R_{th(j-s)}$	Thermal grease thickness $\leq 50\mu\text{m}$ $\lambda = 1 \text{ W/mK}$								1,83		K/W
Brake Diode												
Diode forward voltage	V_F					30	25 150			1,62 1,58	2,1	V
Reverse leakage current	I_r			300			25				140	μA
Peak reverse recovery current	I_{RRM}						25 150			82 84		A
Reverse recovery time	t_{rr}						25 150			22,7 116		ns
Reverse recovered charge	Q_{rr}	$R_{gon} = 4 \Omega$	± 15	300	75		25 150			2,14 3,82		μC
Peak rate of fall of recovery current	$(di_{rt}/dt)_{max}$						25 150			10578 6820		A/ μs
Reverse recovery energy	E_{rec}						25 150			0,52 0,97		mWs
Thermal resistance junction to heatsink	$R_{th(j-s)}$	Thermal grease thickness $\leq 50\mu\text{m}$ $\lambda = 1 \text{ W/mK}$								1,59		K/W
Thermistor												
Rated resistance	R_{25}						25		20,9	22	23,1	k Ω
Deviation of R_{100}	$D_{R/R}$	$R_{100} = 1486.1\Omega$					$T_j = 100$			2,9		%
Power dissipation	P						25			210		mW
Power dissipation constant							$T_j = 25^\circ\text{C}$			2		mW/K

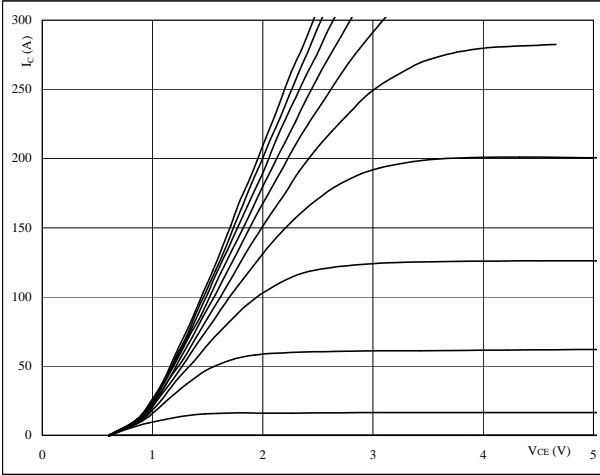


Output Inverter

figure 1. IGBT

Typical output characteristics

$I_C = f(V_{CE})$



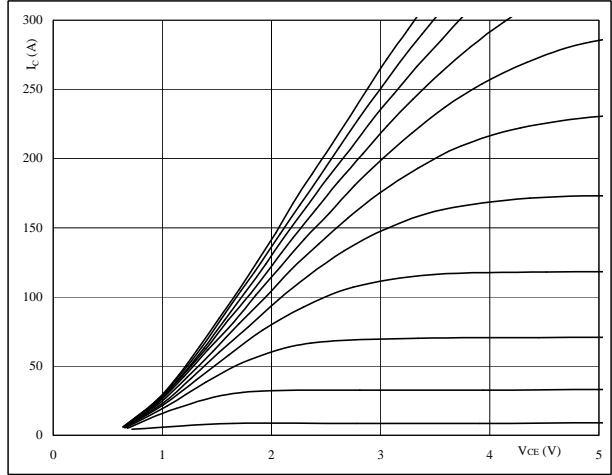
At

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

figure 2. IGBT

Typical output characteristics

$I_C = f(V_{CE})$



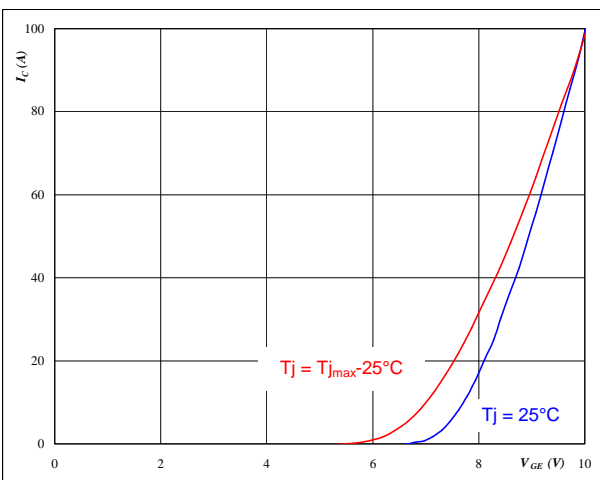
At

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

figure 3. IGBT

Typical transfer characteristics

$I_C = f(V_{GE})$



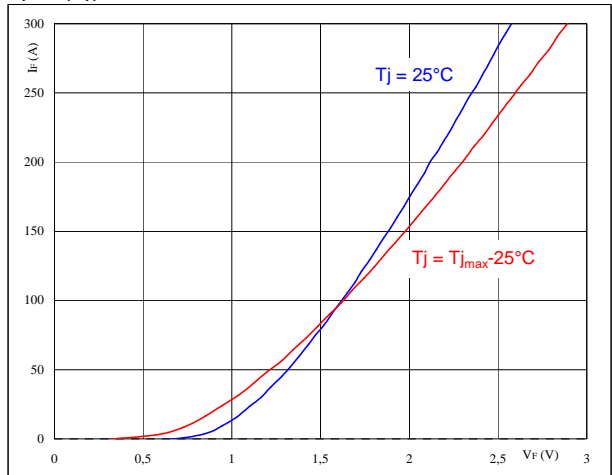
At

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

figure 4. FWD

Typical diode forward current as a function of forward voltage

$I_F = f(V_F)$



At

$t_p = 250 \mu s$

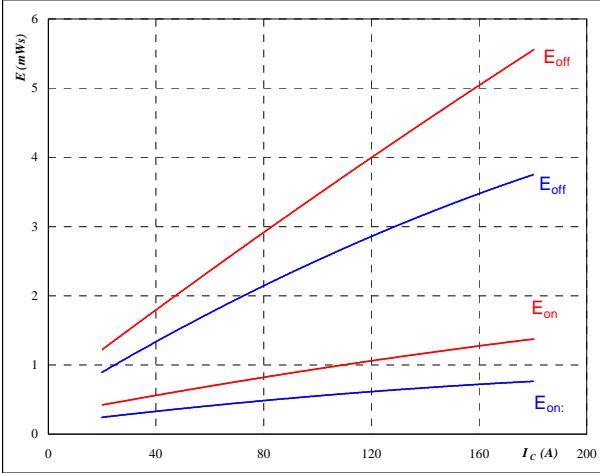


Output Inverter

figure 5. IGBT

Typical switching energy losses
as a function of collector current

$E = f(I_c)$



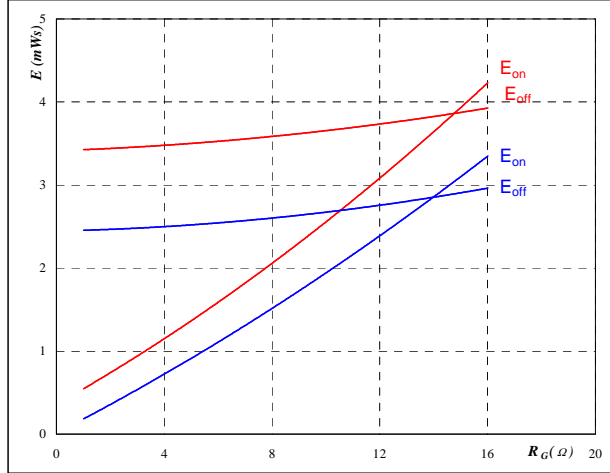
With an inductive load at

- $T_j = 25/150$ °C
- $V_{CE} = 300$ 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

$E = f(R_G)$



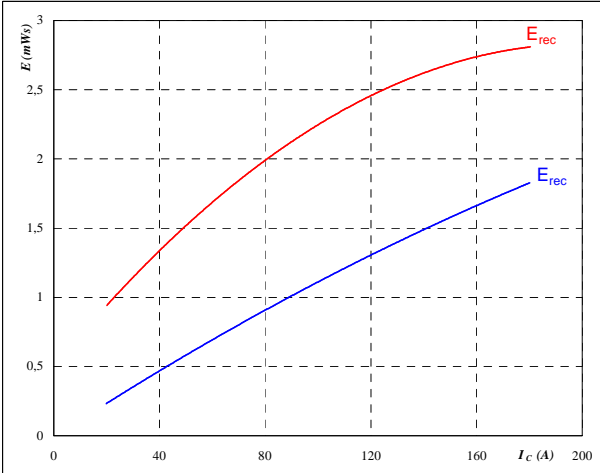
With an inductive load at

- $T_j = 25/150$ °C
- $V_{CE} = 300$ V
- $V_{GE} = \pm 15$ V
- $I_c = 100$ A

figure 7. IGBT

Typical reverse recovery energy loss
as a function of collector current

$E_{rec} = f(I_c)$



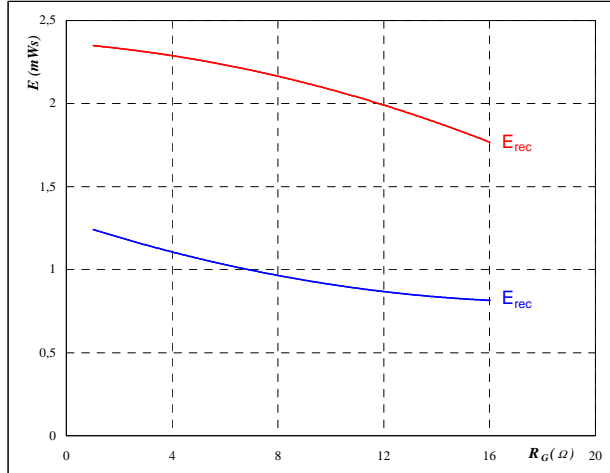
With an inductive load at

- $T_j = 25/150$ °C
- $V_{CE} = 300$ 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
- $V_{CE} = 300$ V
- $V_{GE} = \pm 15$ V
- $I_c = 100$ A

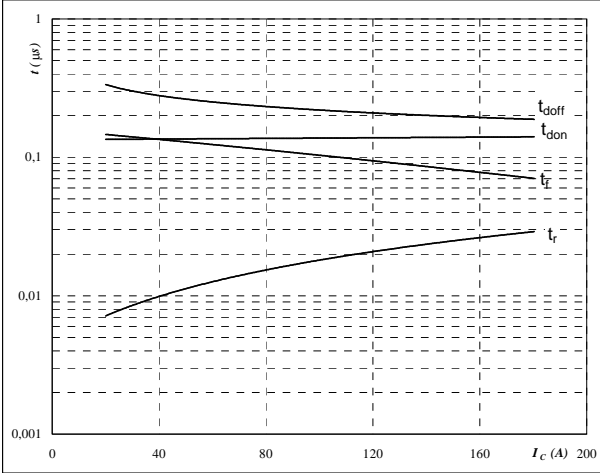


Output Inverter

figure 9. IGBT

Typical switching times as a function of collector current

$$t = f(I_C)$$



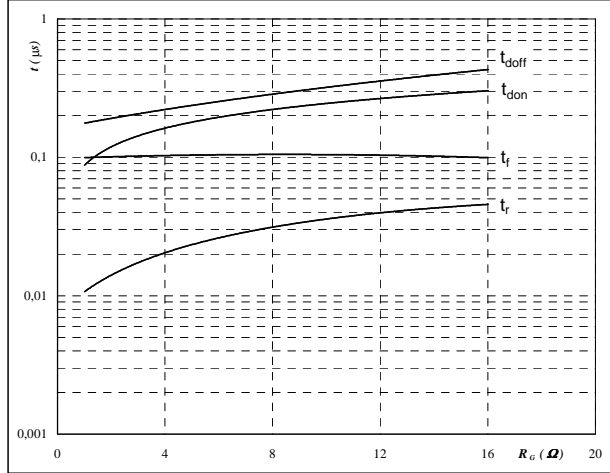
With an inductive load at

- $T_j = 150$ °C
- $V_{CE} = 300$ 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

$$t = f(R_G)$$



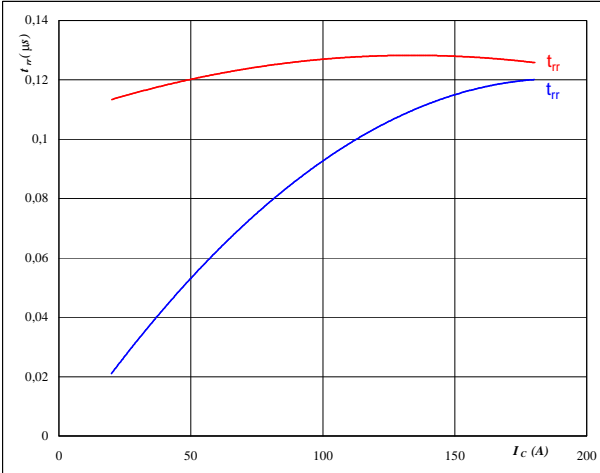
With an inductive load at

- $T_j = 150$ °C
- $V_{CE} = 300$ V
- $V_{GE} = \pm 15$ V
- $I_C = 100$ A

figure 11. FWD

Typical reverse recovery time as a function of collector current

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



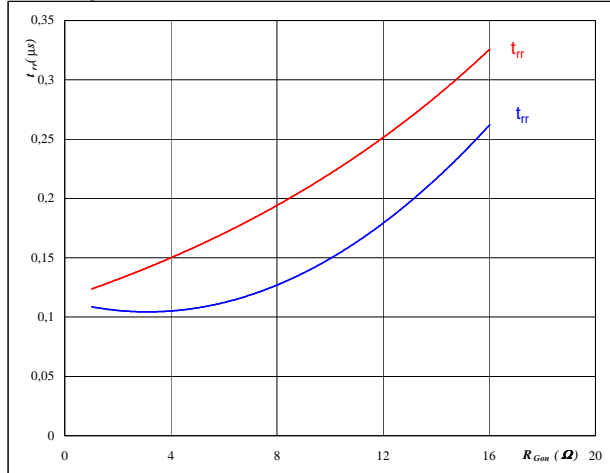
At

- $T_j = 25/150$ °C
- $V_{CE} = 300$ 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
- $V_R = 300$ V
- $I_F = 100$ A
- $V_{GE} = \pm 15$ V

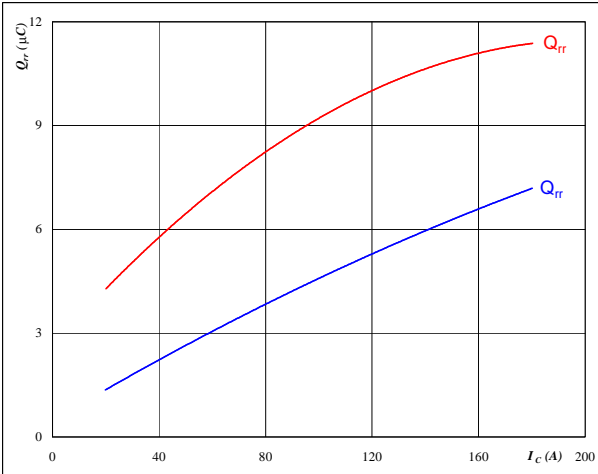


Output Inverter

figure 13. FWD

Typical reverse recovery charge as a function of collector current

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

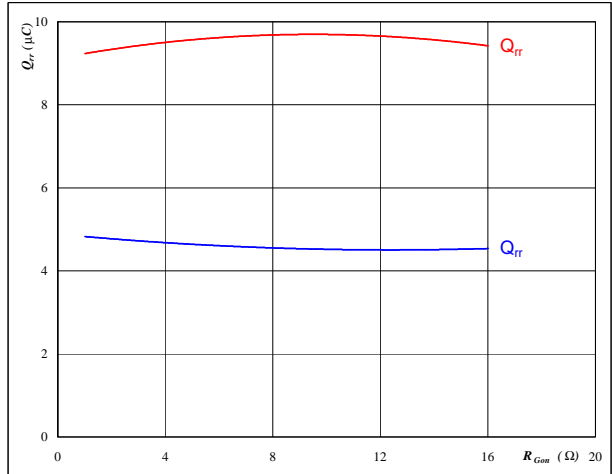


At
 $T_j = 25/150$ °C
 $V_{CE} = 300$ V
 $V_{GE} = \pm 15$ V
 $R_{gon} = 4$ Ω

figure 14. FWD

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

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

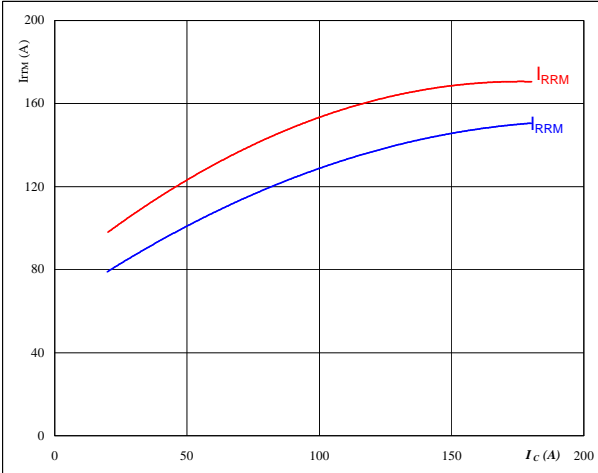


At
 $T_j = 25/150$ °C
 $V_R = 300$ V
 $I_F = 100$ A
 $V_{GE} = \pm 15$ V

figure 15. FWD

Typical reverse recovery current as a function of collector current

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

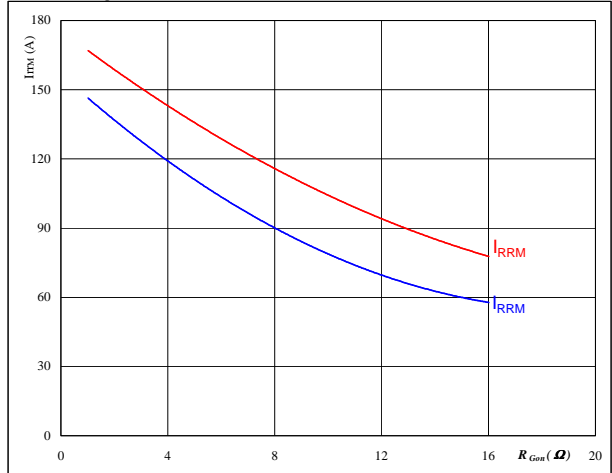


At
 $T_j = 25/150$ °C
 $V_{CE} = 300$ V
 $V_{GE} = \pm 15$ V
 $R_{gon} = 4$ Ω

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
 $V_R = 300$ V
 $I_F = 100$ A
 $V_{GE} = \pm 15$ V

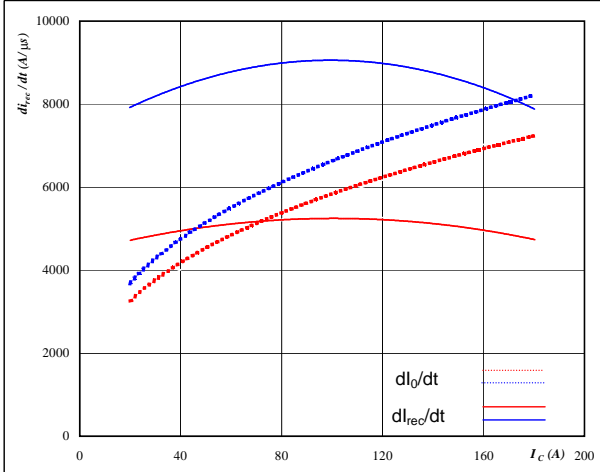


Output Inverter

figure 17. FWD

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

$$di_0/dt, di_{rec}/dt = f(I_c)$$

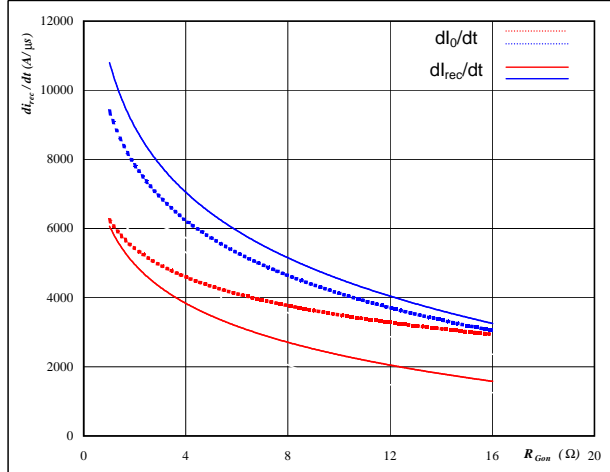


At
 $T_j = 25/150$ °C
 $V_{CE} = 300$ V
 $V_{GE} = \pm 15$ V
 $R_{gon} = 4$ Ω

figure 18. FWD

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

$$di_0/dt, di_{rec}/dt = f(R_{gon})$$

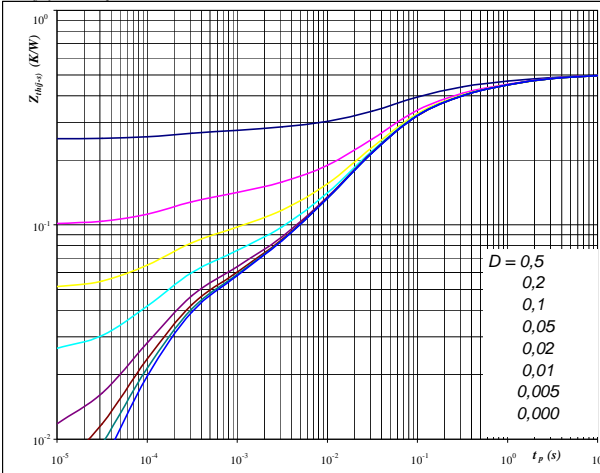


At
 $T_j = 25/150$ °C
 $V_R = 300$ V
 $I_F = 100$ A
 $V_{GE} = \pm 15$ V

figure 19. IGBT

IGBT transient thermal impedance as a function of pulse width

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



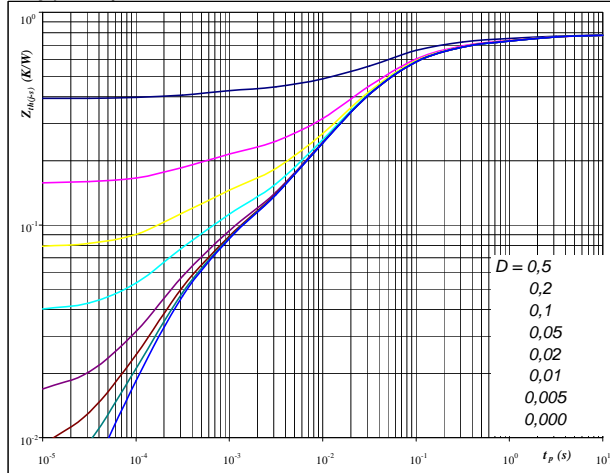
At
 $D = t_p / T$
 $R_{th(j-s)} = 0,502$ K/W
 Single device heated
 IGBT thermal model values

R (K/W)	Tau (s)
1,48E-02	9,96E+00
7,01E-02	1,66E+00
1,15E-01	2,33E-01
1,91E-01	4,86E-02
5,54E-02	9,52E-03
2,12E-02	1,03E-03
3,49E-02	1,54E-04

figure 20. FWD

FWD transient thermal impedance as a function of pulse width

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



At
 $D = t_p / T$
 $R_{th(j-s)} = 0,79$ K/W
 Single device heated
 FWD thermal model values

R (K/W)	Tau (s)
2,04E-02	7,94E+00
7,86E-02	1,22E+00
2,08E-01	1,33E-01
3,49E-01	2,81E-02
6,82E-02	4,40E-03
6,15E-02	3,43E-04

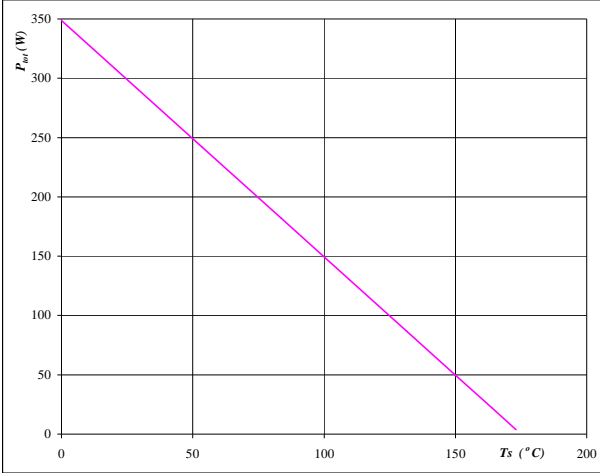


Output Inverter

figure 21. IGBT

Power dissipation as a function of heatsink temperature

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

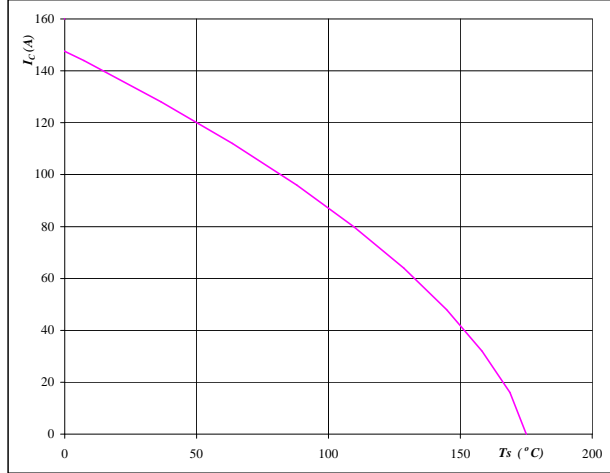


At
 $T_j = 175$ °C

figure 22. IGBT

Collector current as a function of heatsink temperature

$$I_C = f(T_s)$$

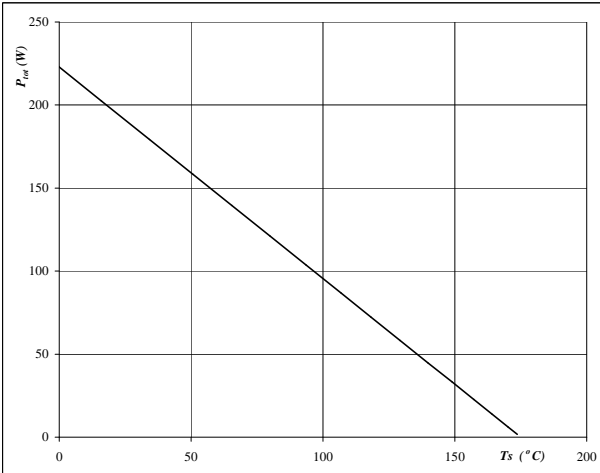


At
 $T_j = 175$ °C
 $V_{GE} = 15$ V

figure 23. FWD

Power dissipation as a function of heatsink temperature

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

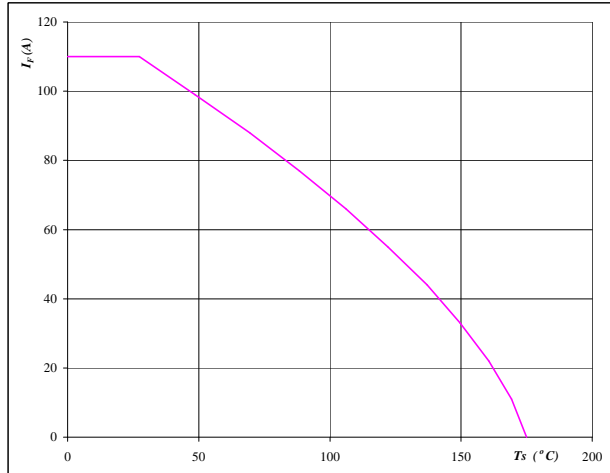


At
 $T_j = 175$ °C

figure 24. FWD

Forward current as a function of heatsink temperature

$$I_F = f(T_s)$$



At
 $T_j = 175$ °C

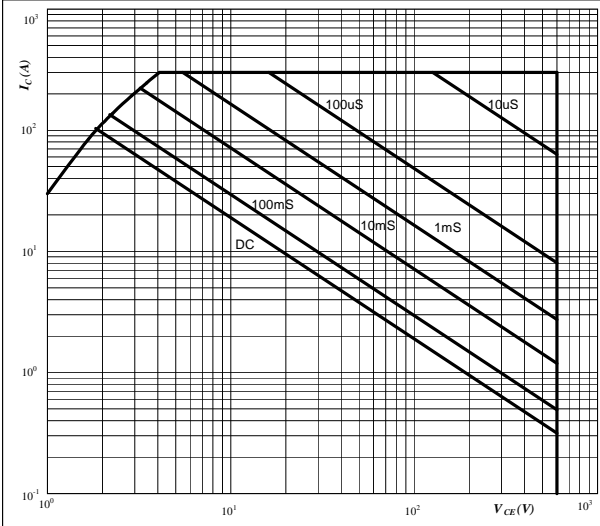


Output Inverter

figure 25. IGBT

Safe operating area as a function of collector-emitter voltage

$I_C = f(V_{CE})$

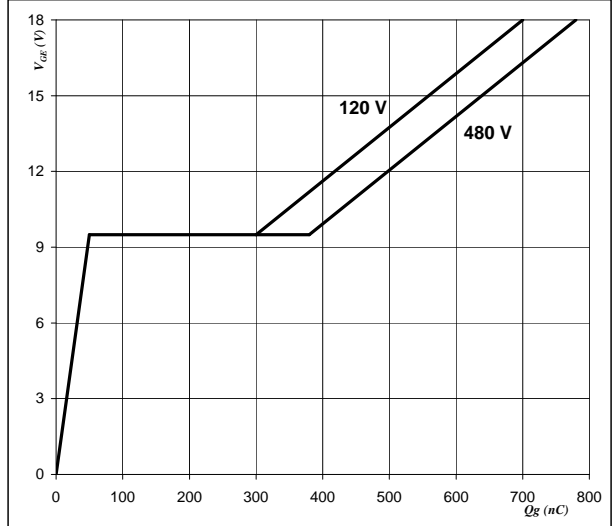


At
 $D =$ single pulse
 $T_s =$ 80 °C
 $V_{GE} =$ ±15 V
 $T_j = T_{jmax}$

figure 26. IGBT

Gate voltage vs Gate charge

$V_{GE} = f(Q_g)$



At
 $I_C =$ 100 A

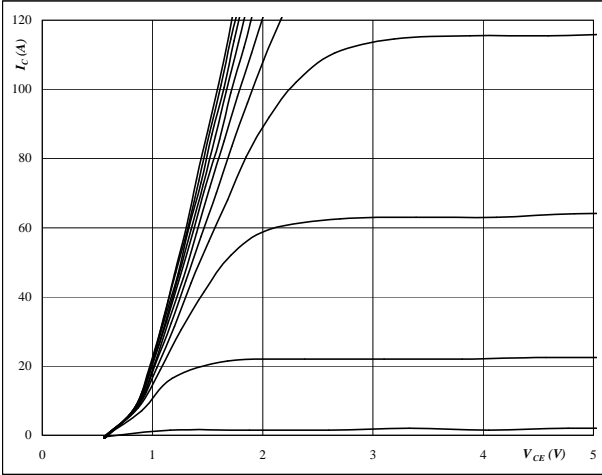


Brake

figure 1. IGBT

Typical output characteristics

$I_C = f(V_{CE})$



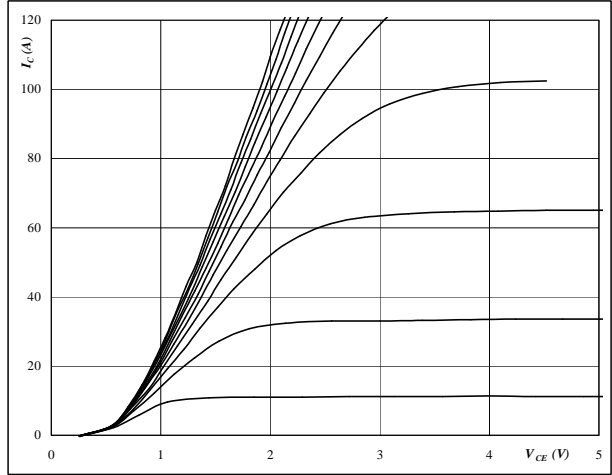
At

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

figure 2. IGBT

Typical output characteristics

$I_C = f(V_{CE})$



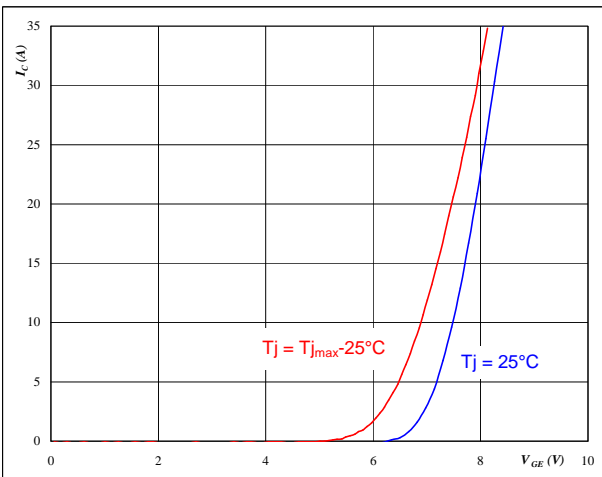
At

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

figure 3. IGBT

Typical transfer characteristics

$I_C = f(V_{GE})$



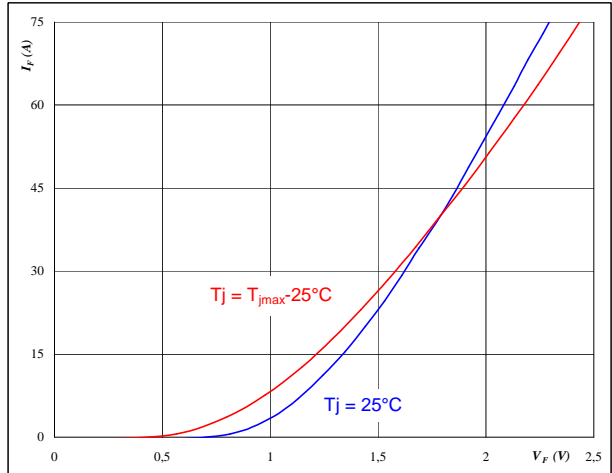
At

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

figure 4. FWD

Typical diode forward current as a function of forward voltage

$I_F = f(V_F)$



At

$t_p = 250 \mu s$

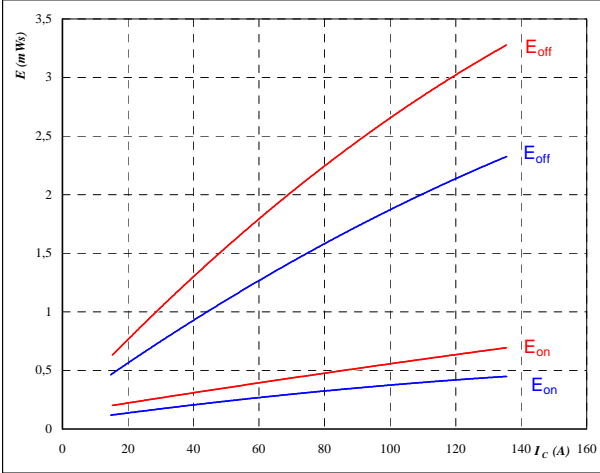


Brake

figure 5. IGBT

Typical switching energy losses
as a function of collector current

$E = f(I_C)$



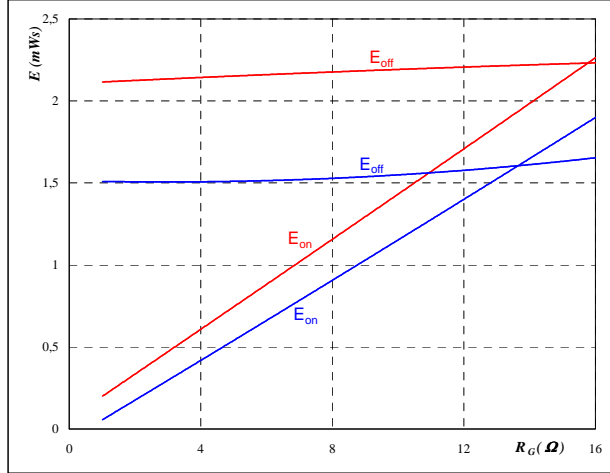
With an inductive load at

- $T_j = 25/150$ °C
- $V_{CE} = 300$ 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

$E = f(R_G)$



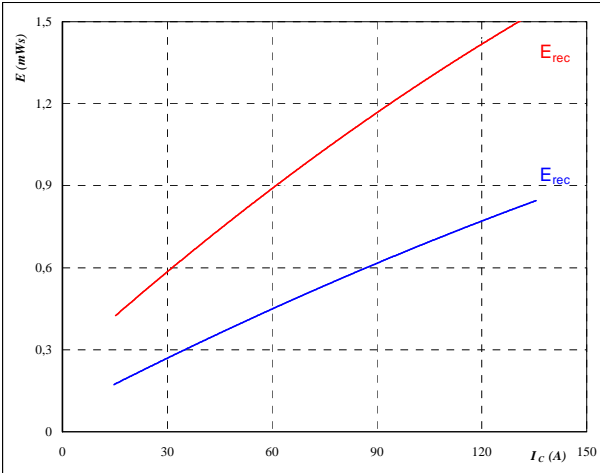
With an inductive load at

- $T_j = 25/150$ °C
- $V_{CE} = 300$ V
- $V_{GE} = \pm 15$ V
- $I_C = 75$ A

figure 7. IGBT

Typical reverse recovery energy loss
as a function of collector current

$E_{rec} = f(I_C)$



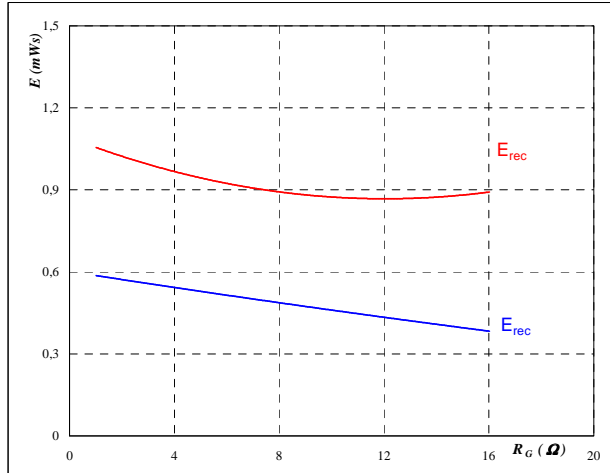
With an inductive load at

- $T_j = 25/150$ °C
- $V_{CE} = 300$ 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
- $V_{CE} = 300$ V
- $V_{GE} = \pm 15$ V
- $I_C = 75$ A

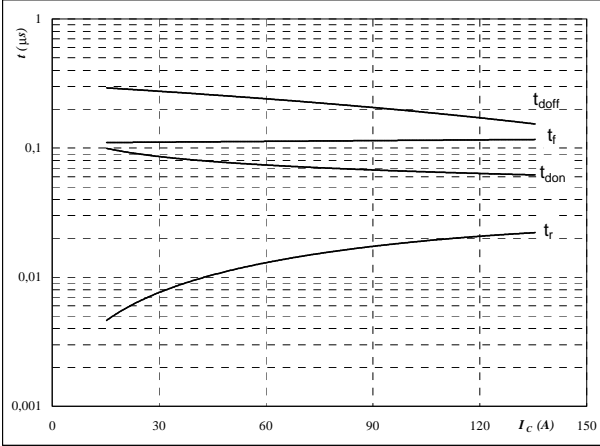


Brake

figure 9. IGBT

Typical switching times as a function of collector current

$$t = f(I_C)$$



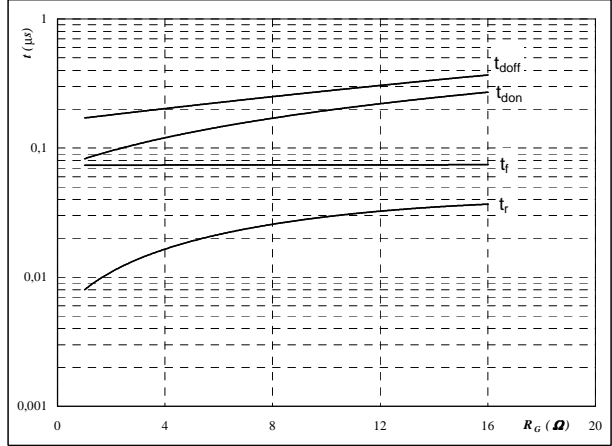
With an inductive load at

- $T_j = 150 \text{ } ^\circ\text{C}$
- $V_{CE} = 300 \text{ V}$
- $V_{GE} = \pm 15 \text{ V}$
- $R_{gon} = 4 \text{ } \Omega$
- $R_{goff} = 4 \text{ } \Omega$

figure 10. IGBT

Typical switching times as a function of gate resistor

$$t = f(R_G)$$



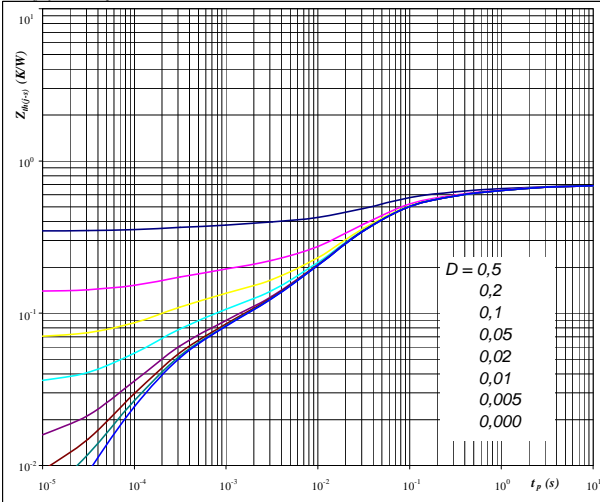
With an inductive load at

- $T_j = 150 \text{ } ^\circ\text{C}$
- $V_{CE} = 300 \text{ V}$
- $V_{GE} = \pm 15 \text{ V}$
- $I_C = 75 \text{ A}$

figure 11. IGBT

IGBT transient thermal impedance as a function of pulse width

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



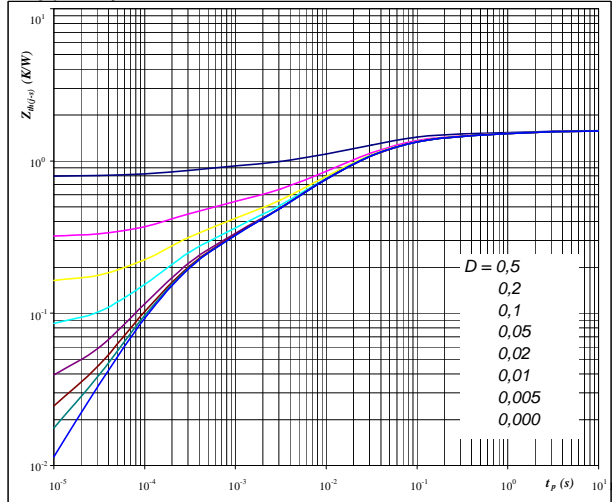
At

- $D = t_p / T$
- $R_{th(j-s)} = 0,69 \text{ K/W}$

figure 12. IGBT

FWD transient thermal impedance as a function of pulse width

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



At

- $D = t_p / T$
- $R_{th(j-s)} = 1,59 \text{ K/W}$

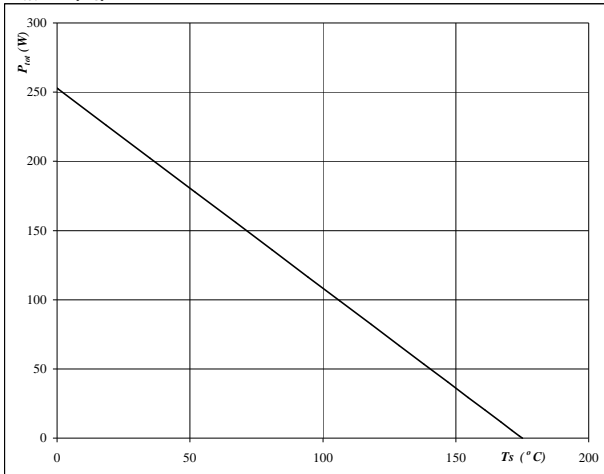


Brake

figure 13. IGBT

Power dissipation as a function of heatsink temperature

$P_{tot} = f(T_s)$

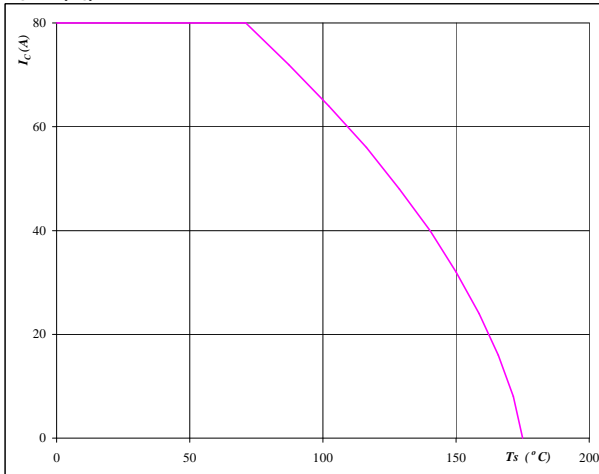


At
T_j = 175 °C

figure 14. IGBT

Collector current as a function of heatsink temperature

$I_C = f(T_s)$

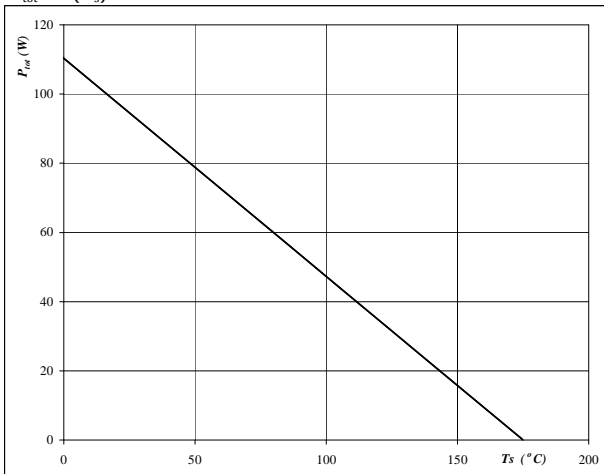


At
T_j = 175 °C
V_{GE} = 15 V

figure 15. FWD

Power dissipation as a function of heatsink temperature

$P_{tot} = f(T_s)$

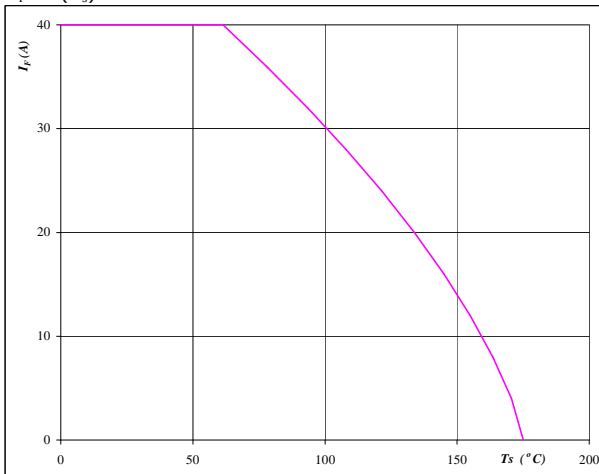


At
T_j = 175 °C

figure 16. FWD

Forward current as a function of heatsink temperature

$I_F = f(T_s)$



At
T_j = 175 °C

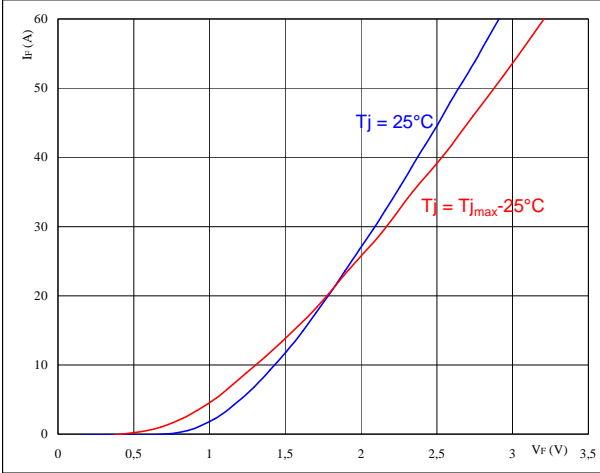


Brake Inverse Diode

figure 1. Brake inverse diode

Typical diode forward current as a function of forward voltage

$$I_F = f(V_F)$$



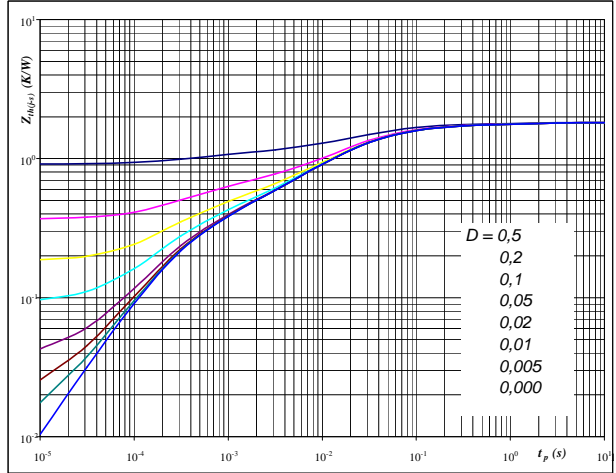
At

$$t_p = 250 \mu s$$

figure 2. Brake inverse diode

Diode transient thermal impedance as a function of pulse width

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



At

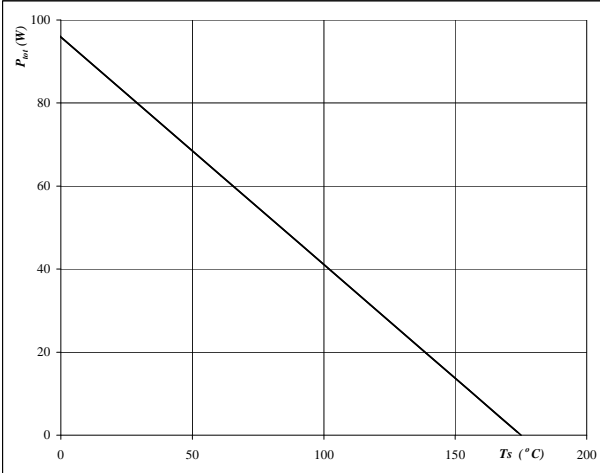
$$D = t_p / T$$

$$R_{th(j-s)} = 1,83 \text{ K/W}$$

figure 3. Brake inverse diode

Power dissipation as a function of heatsink temperature

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



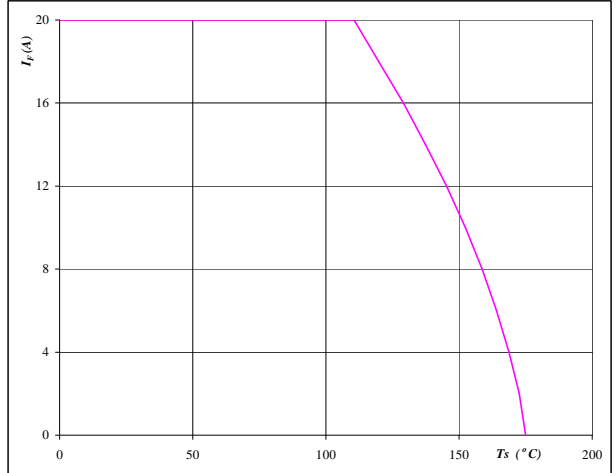
At

$$T_j = 175 \text{ °C}$$

figure 4. Brake inverse diode

Forward current as a function of heatsink temperature

$$I_F = f(T_s)$$



At

$$T_j = 175 \text{ °C}$$

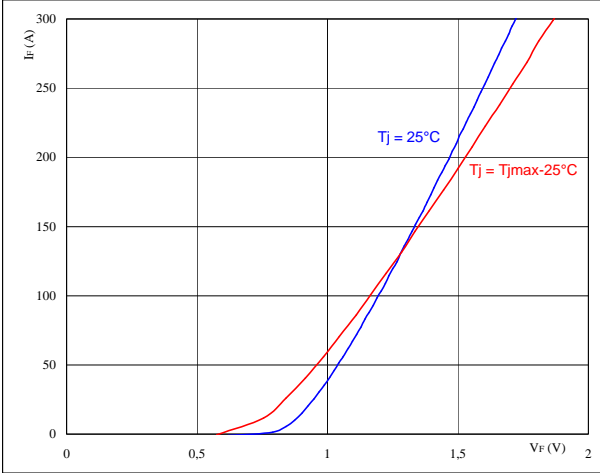


Input Rectifier Bridge

figure 1. Rectifier Diode

Typical diode forward current as a function of forward voltage

$I_F = f(V_F)$

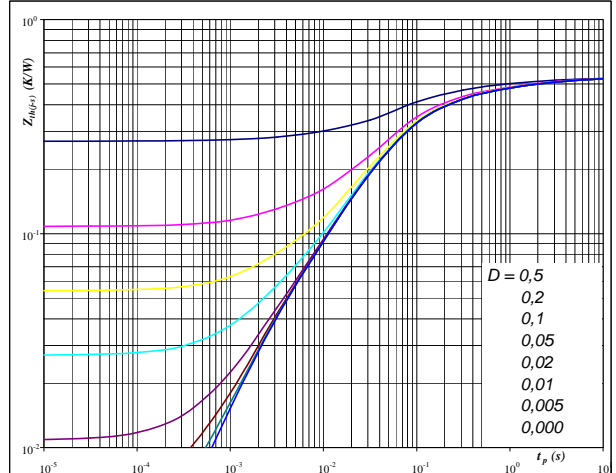


At
 $t_p = 250 \mu\text{s}$

figure 2. Rectifier Diode

Diode transient thermal impedance as a function of pulse width

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

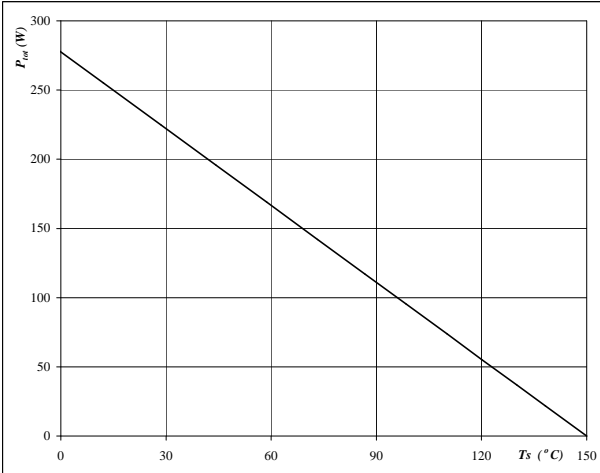


At
 $D = t_p / T$
 $R_{th(j-s)} = 0,54 \text{ K/W}$

figure 3. Rectifier Diode

Power dissipation as a function of heatsink temperature

$P_{tot} = f(T_s)$

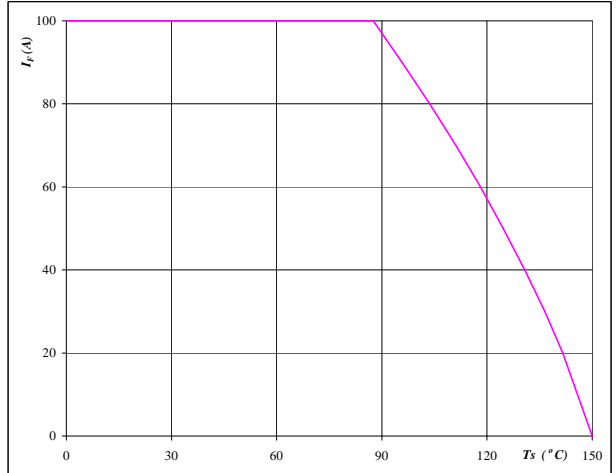


At
 $T_j = 150 \text{ }^\circ\text{C}$

figure 4. Rectifier Diode

Forward current as a function of heatsink temperature

$I_F = f(T_s)$



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

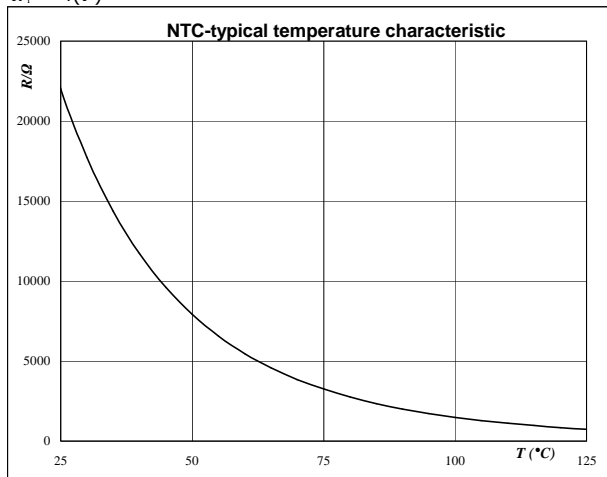


Thermistor

figure 1. Thermistor

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

$$R_T = f(T)$$





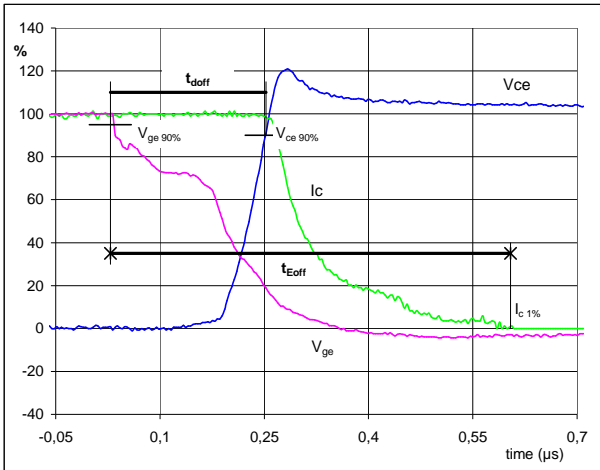
Switching Definitions Output Inverter

General conditions

T_j	=	150 °C
R_{gon}	=	4 Ω
R_{goff}	=	4 Ω

figure 1. IGBT

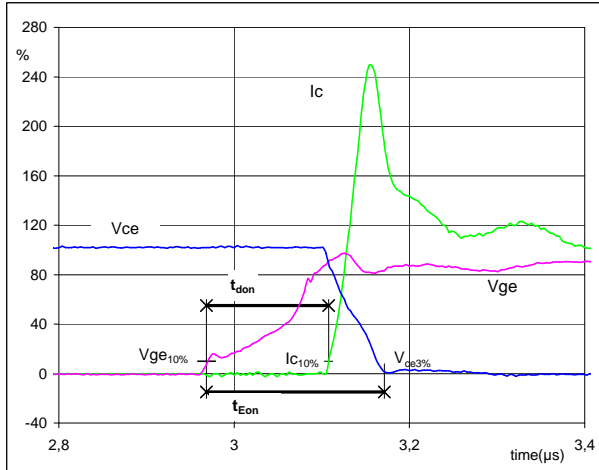
Turn-off Switching Waveforms & definition of t_{doff} t_{Eoff}
(t_{Eoff} = integrating time for E_{off})



V_{GE} (0%) =	-15	V
V_{GE} (100%) =	15	V
V_C (100%) =	300	V
I_C (100%) =	100	A
t_{doff} =	0,22	μs
t_{Eoff} =	0,58	μs

figure 2. IGBT

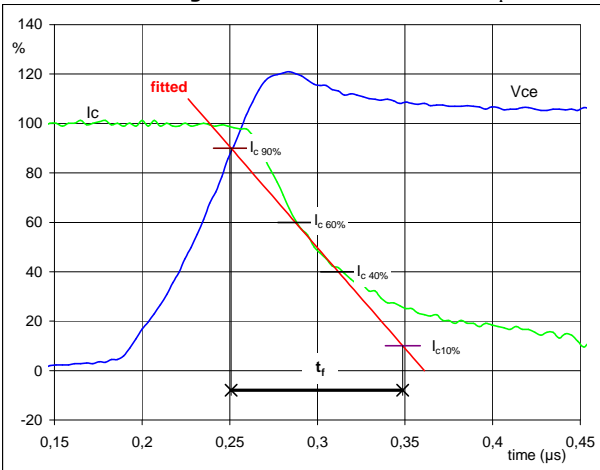
Turn-on Switching Waveforms & definition of t_{don} t_{Eon}
(t_{Eon} = integrating time for E_{on})



V_{GE} (0%) =	-15	V
V_{GE} (100%) =	15	V
V_C (100%) =	300	V
I_C (100%) =	100	A
t_{don} =	0,14	μs
t_{Eon} =	0,20	μs

figure 3. IGBT

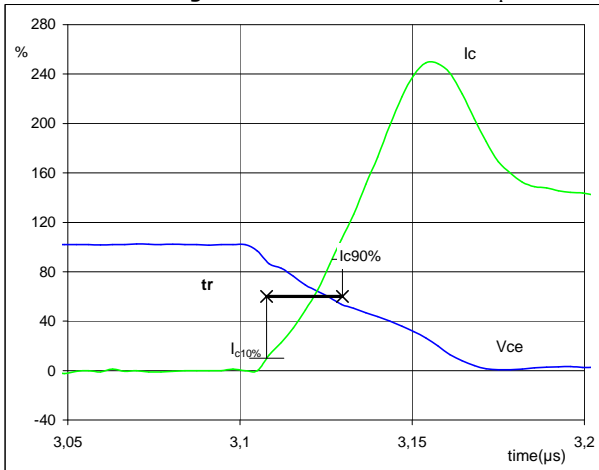
Turn-off Switching Waveforms & definition of t_f



V_C (100%) =	300	V
I_C (100%) =	100	A
t_f =	0,10	μs

figure 4. IGBT

Turn-on Switching Waveforms & definition of t_r

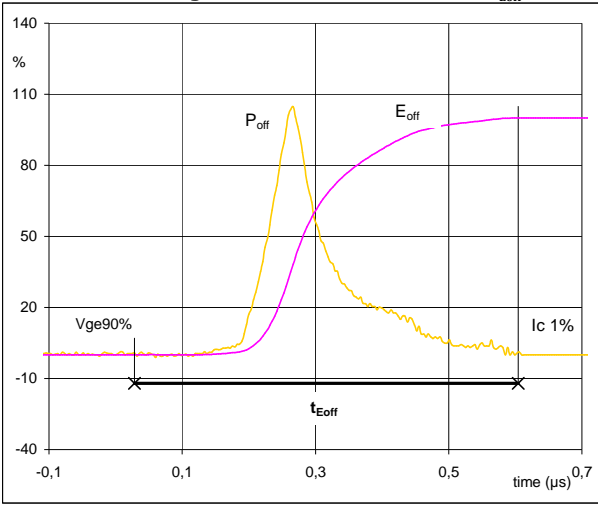


V_C (100%) =	300	V
I_C (100%) =	100	A
t_r =	0,02	μs



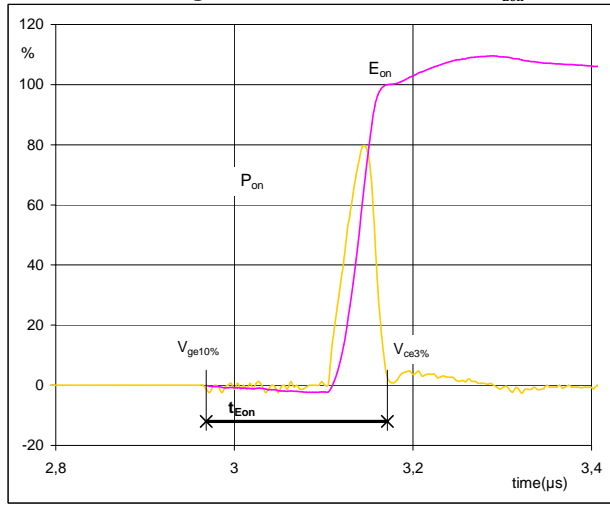
Switching Definitions Output Inverter

figure 5. IGBT
Turn-off Switching Waveforms & definition of t_{Eoff}



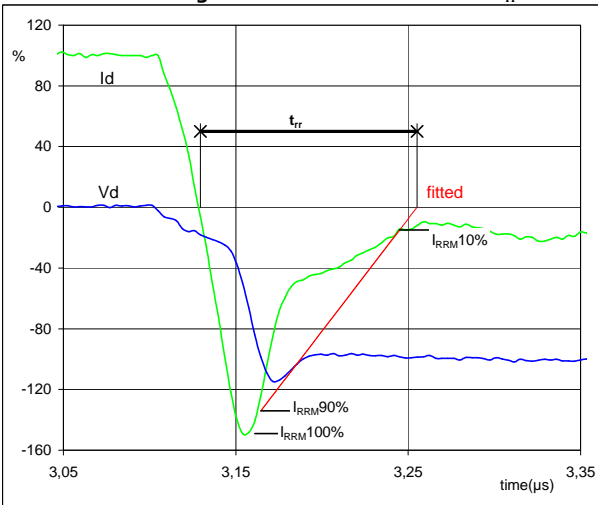
$P_{off} (100\%) = 30,01 \text{ kW}$
 $E_{off} (100\%) = 3,48 \text{ mJ}$
 $t_{Eoff} = 0,58 \text{ µs}$

figure 6. IGBT
Turn-on Switching Waveforms & definition of t_{Eon}



$P_{on} (100\%) = 30,01 \text{ kW}$
 $E_{on} (100\%) = 0,93 \text{ mJ}$
 $t_{Eon} = 0,20 \text{ µs}$

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



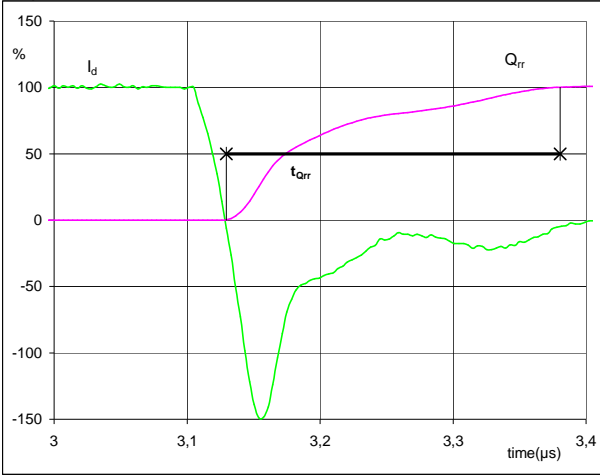
$V_d (100\%) = 300 \text{ V}$
 $I_d (100\%) = 100 \text{ A}$
 $I_{RRM} (100\%) = -152 \text{ A}$
 $t_{tr} = 0,13 \text{ µs}$



Switching Definitions Output Inverter

figure 8. FWD

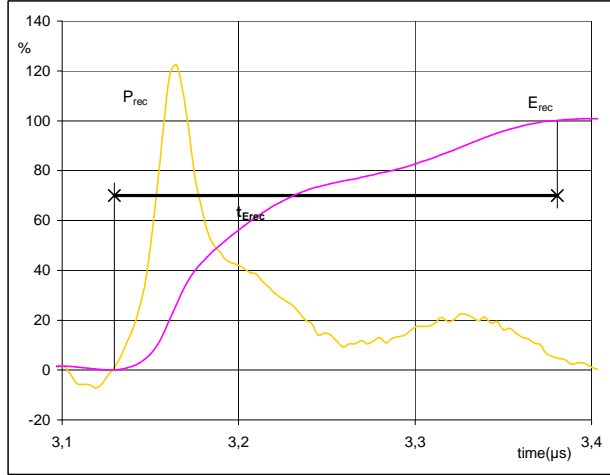
Turn-on Switching Waveforms & definition of t_{Qrr}
 (t_{Qrr} = integrating time for Q_{rr})



I_d (100%) =	100	A
Q_{rr} (100%) =	9,20	μC
t_{Qint} =	0,25	μs

figure 9. FWD

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



P_{rec} (100%) =	30,01	kW
E_{rec} (100%) =	2,25	mJ
t_{Erec} =	0,25	μs

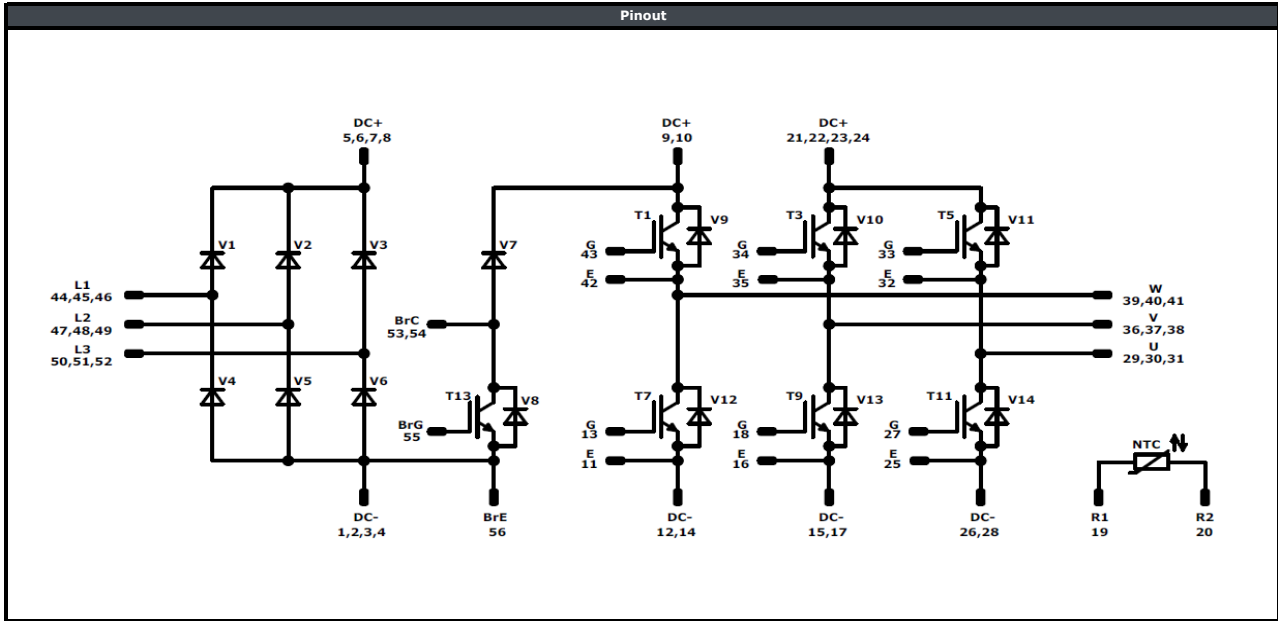


Ordering Code and Marking - Outline - Pinout

Ordering Code & Marking				
Version	Ordering Code	in DataMatrix as	in packaging barcode as	
without thermal paste with solder pins	V23990-P765-A-PM	P765-A	P765-A	
with thermal paste with solder pins	V23990-P765-A-/3/-PM	P765-A-/3/	P765-A-/3/	
without thermal paste with Press-fit pins	V23990-P765-AY-PM	P765-AY	P765-AY	
with thermal paste with Press-fit pins	V23990-P765-AY-/3/-PM	P765-AY-/3/	P765-AY-/3/	

	Text	Name		Date code	UL & Vinco	Lot	Serial
		NN-NNNNNNNNNNNN-TTTTTTVV		WWYY	UL Vinco	LLLLL	SSSS
Datamatrix	Type&Ver	Lot number	Serial	Date code			
	TTTTTTTVV	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	600 V	100 A	Inverter Switch	
V9-V14	FWD	600 V	50 A	Inverter Diode	
V1-V6	Rectifier	1600 V	75 A	Rectifier Diode	
T13	IGBT	600 V	75A	Brake Switch	
V7	FWD	600 V	30 A	Brake Diode	
V8	FWD	600 V	20 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-P765-Ax-D6-14	04 May. 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.