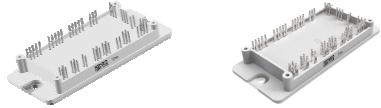
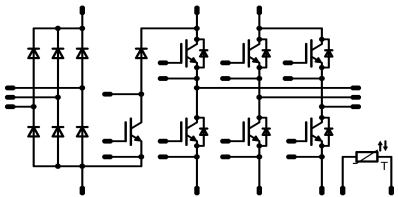




flowPIM 2	1200 V / 35 A
<div style="background-color: #eee; padding: 2px; margin-bottom: 5px;"><b>Features</b></div> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Three-phase rectifier, BRC, Inverter, NTC</li> <li>Very Compact housing, easy to route</li> <li>IGBT4/ EmCon4 technology for low saturation losses and improved EMC behavior</li> </ul> <div style="background-color: #eee; padding: 2px; margin-bottom: 5px;"><b>Target Applications</b></div> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Motor Drives</li> <li>Power Generation</li> </ul> <div style="background-color: #eee; padding: 2px;"><b>Types</b></div> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>V23990-P767-A-PM</li> <li>V23990-P767-AY-PM</li> </ul>	<div style="background-color: #eee; padding: 2px; margin-bottom: 5px;"><b>flow2 17mm housing</b></div>  <div style="background-color: #eee; padding: 2px; margin-top: 10px;"><b>Schematic</b></div> 

## Maximum Ratings

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

Parameter	Symbol	Condition	Value	Unit
<b>Input Rectifier Diode</b>				
Repetitive peak reverse voltage	$V_{RRM}$		1600	V
Forward current	$I_{FAV}$	DC current $T_s = 80\text{ °C}$	80	A
Surge (non-repetitive) forward current	$I_{FSM}$	$t_p = 10\text{ ms}$	700	A
$I^2t$ -value	$I^2t$		2450	A <sup>2</sup> s
Power dissipation	$P_{tot}$	$T_j = T_{jmax}$ $T_s = 80\text{ °C}$	100	W
Maximum Junction Temperature	$T_{jmax}$		150	°C
<b>Inverter Switch</b>				
Collector-emitter breakdown voltage	$V_{CE}$		1200	V
DC collector current	$I_C$	$T_j = T_{jmax}$ $T_s = 80\text{ °C}$	42	A
Repetitive peak collector current	$I_{CRM}$	$t_p$ limited by $T_{jmax}$	105	A
Power dissipation	$P_{tot}$	$T_j = T_{jmax}$ $T_s = 80\text{ °C}$	125	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	$I_F$	$T_j = T_{jmax}$ $T_s = 80\text{ °C}$	50	A
Repetitive peak forward current	$I_{FRM}$	$t_p$ limited by $T_{jmax}$	75	A
Power dissipation	$P_{tot}$	$T_j = T_{jmax}$ $T_s = 80\text{ °C}$	100	W
Maximum Junction Temperature	$T_{jmax}$		175	°C

### Brake Switch

Collector-emitter breakdown voltage	$V_{CE}$		1200	V
DC collector current	$I_C$	$T_j = T_{jmax}$ $T_s = 80\text{ °C}$	35	A
Repetitive peak collector current	$I_{CRM}$	$t_p$ limited by $T_{jmax}$	75	A
Power dissipation	$P_{tot}$	$T_j = T_{jmax}$ $T_s = 80\text{ °C}$	112	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	$I_F$	$T_j = T_{jmax}$ $T_s = 80\text{ °C}$	15	A
Repetitive peak forward current	$I_{FRM}$	$t_p$ limited by $T_{jmax}$	20	A
Brake Inverse Diode	$P_{tot}$	$T_j = T_{jmax}$ $T_s = 80\text{ °C}$	50	W
Maximum Junction Temperature	$T_{jmax}$		175	°C

### Brake Diode

Peak Repetitive Reverse Voltage	$V_{RRM}$		1200	V
DC forward current	$I_F$	$T_j = T_{jmax}$ $T_s = 80\text{ °C}$	25	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



## Maximum Ratings

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

Parameter	Symbol	Condition	Value	Unit
<b>Thermal properties</b>				
Storage temperature	$T_{stg}$		-40...+125	°C
Operation temperature under switching condition	$T_{op}$		-40...+ $T_{jmax}$ -25	°C
<b>Isolation Properties</b>				
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	$V_F$					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 λ = 1 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	$V_{CE(sat)}$		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		108		ns			
Rise time	$t_r$									150		109					
Turn-off delay time	$t_{d(off)}$									25		24					
Fall time	$t_f$									150		220					
Turn-on energy loss	$E_{on}$									150		286					
Turn-off energy loss	$E_{off}$	25		73		150		112		25		2,07		mWs			
Input capacitance	$C_{ies}$	$f = 1 \text{ MHz}$	0	25	25							1950			pF		
Output capacitance	$C_{oss}$													150			155
Reverse transfer capacitance	$C_{ress}$													150			115
Gate charge	$Q_G$		±15	960	35	25						200		nC			
Thermal resistance junction to heatsink	$R_{th(j-s)}$	Thermal grease thickness ≤ 50um λ = 1 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		45,6		A
Reverse recovery time	$t_{rr}$									150		51,5		
Reverse recovered charge	$Q_{rr}$									25		256		
Peak rate of fall of recovery current	$(di_{rr}/dt)_{max}$									150		380		
Reverse recovered energy	$E_{rec}$									25		3,54		
Thermal resistance junction to heatsink	$R_{th(j-s)}$	Thermal grease thickness ≤ 50um λ = 1 W/mK								25		1,36		mWs
										150		2,93		



### 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	Max				
<b>Brake Switch</b>												
Gate emitter threshold voltage	$V_{GE(th)}$	$V_{CE} = V_{CE}$			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		$\Omega$		
Turn-on delay time	$t_{d(on)}$	$R_{gon} = 32 \Omega$ $R_{goff} = 32 \Omega$	$\pm 15$	600	25	25		149		ns		
Rise time	$t_r$					150		150			23	
Turn-off delay time	$t_{d(off)}$					25		227			28	
Fall time	$t_f$					150		300			73,2	
Turn-on energy loss	$E_{on}$					25		108			1,9	
Turn-off energy loss	$E_{off}$					150		2,84			2,84	
						25		1,25			2,1	
Input capacitance	$C_{ies}$							1393		pF		
Output capacitance	$C_{oss}$	$f = 1 \text{ MHz}$	0	25	25			110				
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		
<b>Brake Inverse Diode</b>												
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		
<b>Brake Diode</b>												
Diode forward voltage	$V_F$				25	25 150		1,93 1,91	2,2	V		
Reverse leakage current	$I_r$			600		25			10	$\mu\text{A}$		
Peak reverse recovery current	$I_{RRM}$	$R_{gon} = 32\Omega$	$\pm 15$	600	25	25		21,57		A		
Reverse recovery time	$t_{rr}$					150		24,85				
Reverse recovered charge	$Q_{rr}$					25		318				
Peak rate of fall of recovery current	$(di_{rr}/dt)_{max}$					150		510				
Reverse recovery energy	$E_{rec}$					25		2,41				
		150		4,97								
		25		382								
		150		76								
		25		2,41								
		150		4,97								
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		
<b>Thermistor</b>												
Rated resistance	$R_{25}$					25	20,9	22	23,1	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. $\pm 3\%$				$T_j = 25^\circ\text{C}$		4000		K		
B-value	B(25/100)	Tol. $\pm 3\%$				$T_j = 25^\circ\text{C}$		4000		K		
Vincotech NTC Reference									B			

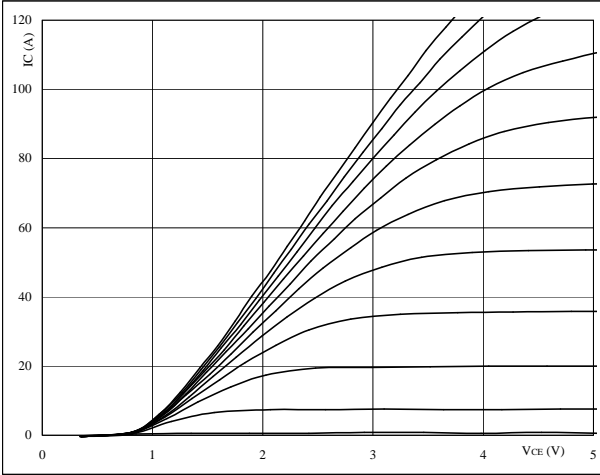


# Output Inverter

**figure 1.** IGBT

**Typical output characteristics**

$I_C = f(V_{CE})$



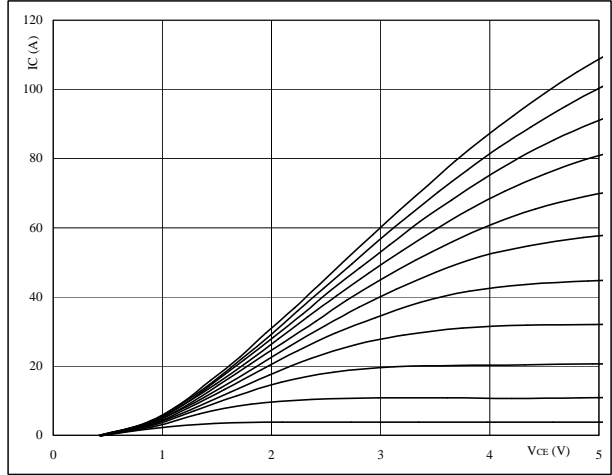
**At**

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

**figure 2.** IGBT

**Typical output characteristics**

$I_C = f(V_{CE})$



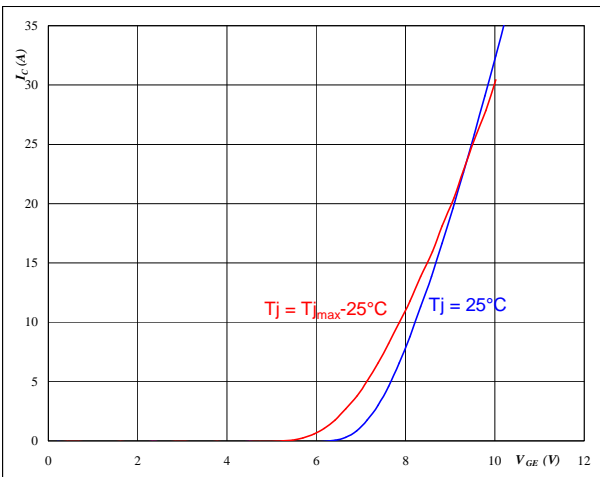
**At**

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

**figure 3.** IGBT

**Typical transfer characteristics**

$I_C = f(V_{GE})$



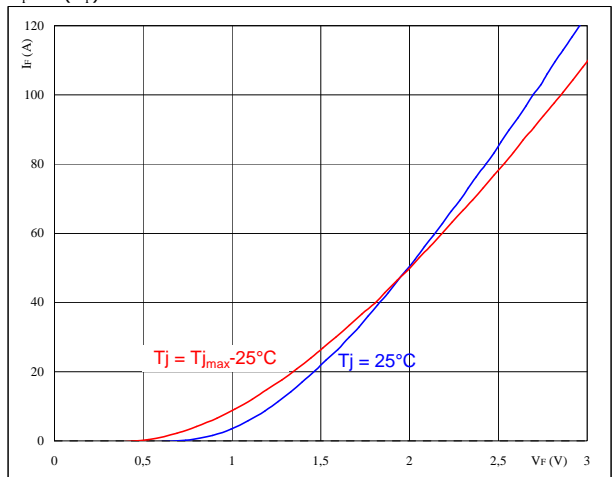
**At**

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

**figure 4.** FWD

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

$I_F = f(V_F)$



**At**

$t_p = 250 \mu s$

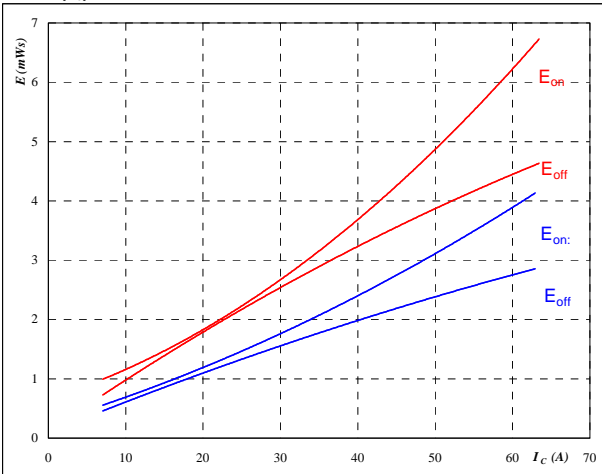


# Output Inverter

**figure 5.** IGBT

Typical switching energy losses  
as a function of collector current

$E = f(I_c)$



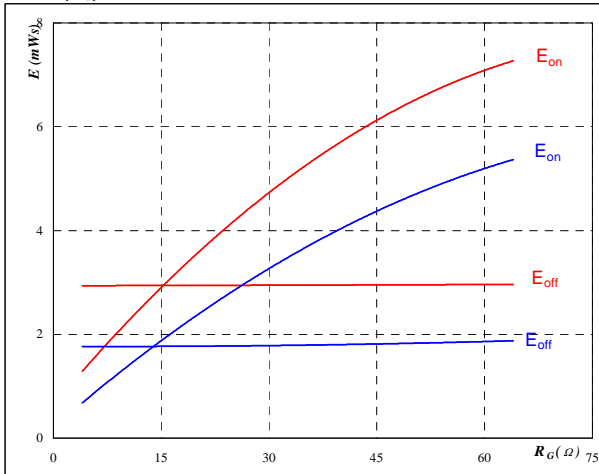
With an inductive load at

- $T_j = 25/150$  °C
- $V_{CE} = 600$  V
- $V_{GE} = \pm 15$  V
- $R_{gon} = 16$  Ω
- $R_{goff} = 16$  Ω

**figure 6.** IGBT

Typical switching energy losses  
as a function of gate resistor

$E = f(R_G)$



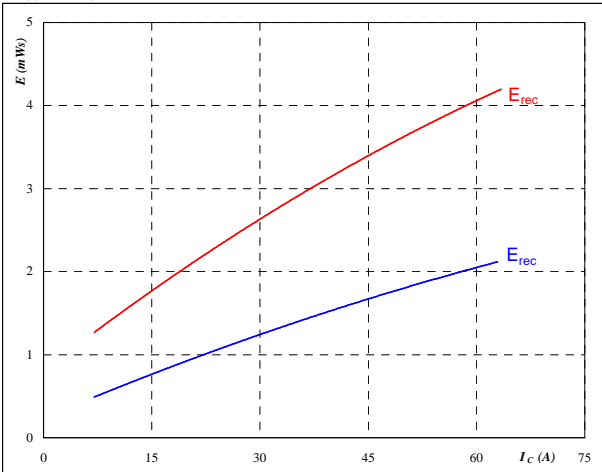
With an inductive load at

- $T_j = 25/150$  °C
- $V_{CE} = 600$  V
- $V_{GE} = \pm 15$  V
- $I_c = 36$  A

**figure 7.** IGBT

Typical reverse recovery energy loss  
as a function of collector current

$E_{rec} = f(I_c)$



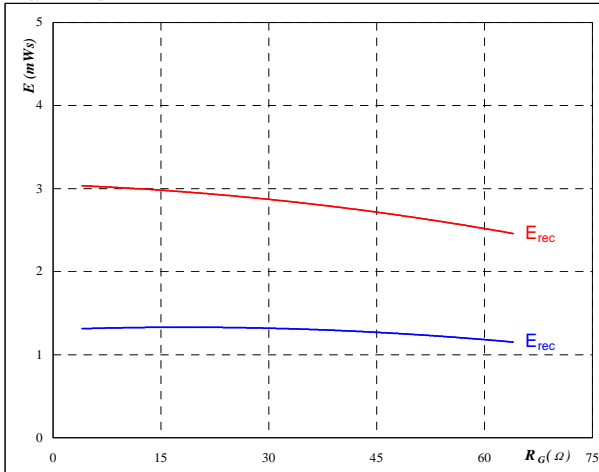
With an inductive load at

- $T_j = 25/150$  °C
- $V_{CE} = 600$  V
- $V_{GE} = \pm 15$  V
- $R_{gon} = 16$  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
- $I_c = 36$  A

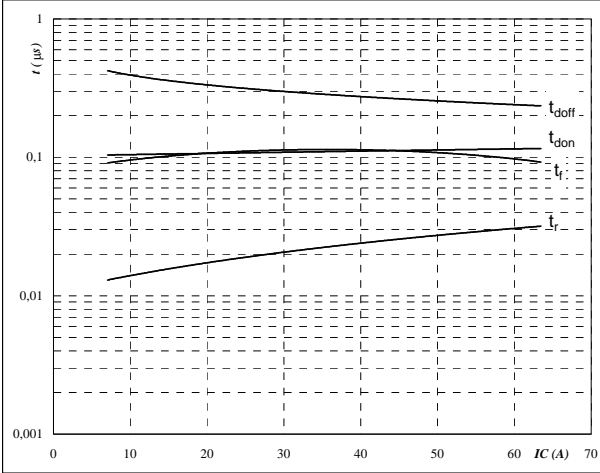


# Output Inverter

**figure 9. IGBT**

Typical switching times as a function of collector current

$t = f(I_C)$



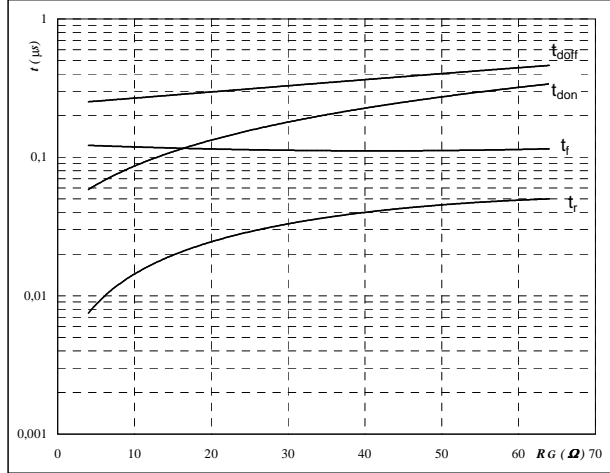
With an inductive load at

- $T_j = 150$  °C
- $V_{CE} = 600$  V
- $V_{GE} = \pm 15$  V
- $R_{gon} = 16$  Ω
- $R_{goff} = 16$  Ω

**figure 10. IGBT**

Typical switching times as a function of gate resistor

$t = f(R_G)$



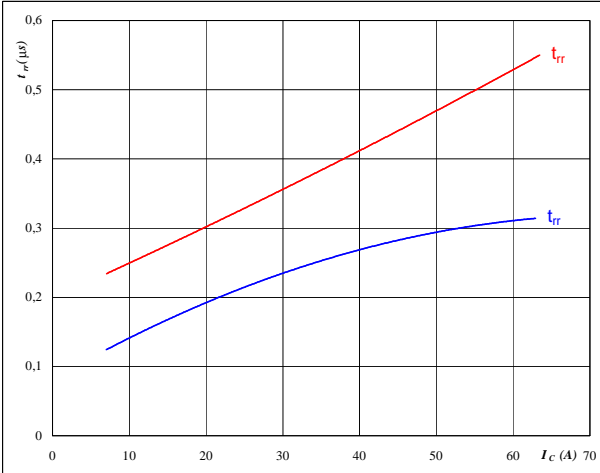
With an inductive load at

- $T_j = 150$  °C
- $V_{CE} = 600$  V
- $V_{GE} = \pm 15$  V
- $I_C = 36$  A

**figure 11. FWD**

Typical reverse recovery time as a function of collector current

$t_{rr} = f(I_C)$



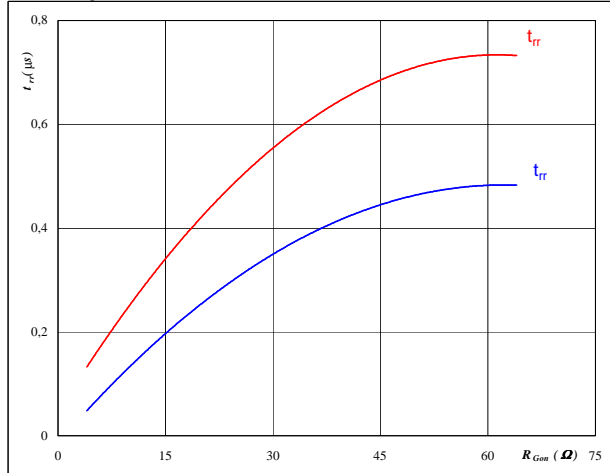
At

- $T_j = 25/150$  °C
- $V_{CE} = 600$  V
- $V_{GE} = \pm 15$  V
- $R_{gon} = 16$  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
- $I_F = 36$  A
- $V_{GE} = \pm 15$  V



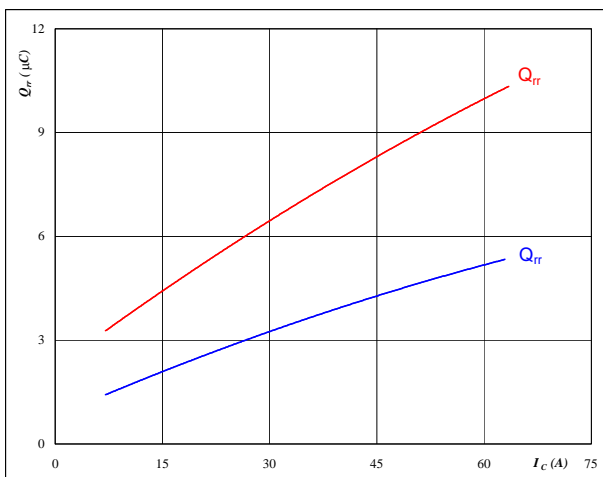


# Output Inverter

**figure 13.** FWD

Typical reverse recovery charge as a function of collector current

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



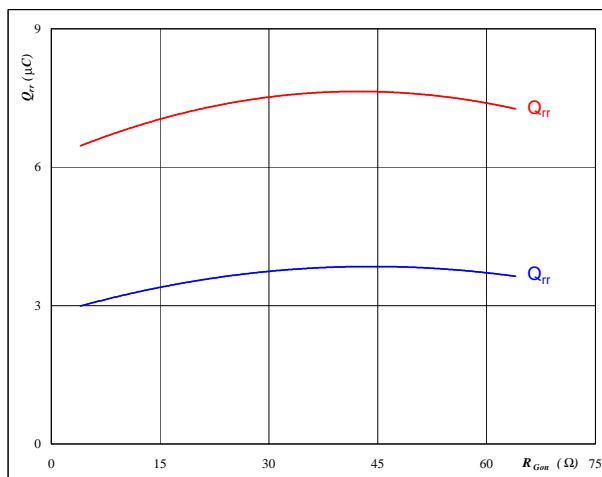
At

$T_j = 25/150$  °C  
 $V_{CE} = 600$  V  
 $V_{GE} = \pm 15$  V  
 $R_{gon} = 16$   $\Omega$

**figure 14.** FWD

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

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



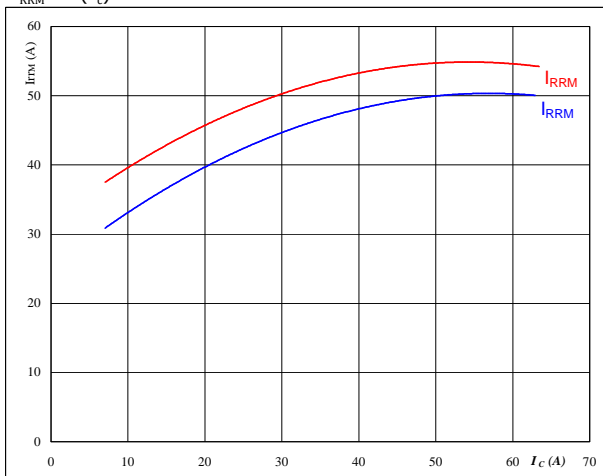
At

$T_j = 25/150$  °C  
 $V_R = 600$  V  
 $I_F = 36$  A  
 $V_{GE} = \pm 15$  V

**figure 15.** FWD

Typical reverse recovery current as a function of collector current

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



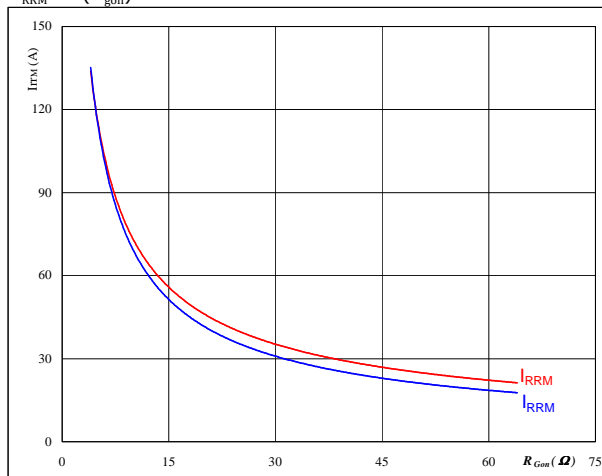
At

$T_j = 25/150$  °C  
 $V_{CE} = 600$  V  
 $V_{GE} = \pm 15$  V  
 $R_{gon} = 16$   $\Omega$

**figure 16.** FWD

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

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



At

$T_j = 25/150$  °C  
 $V_R = 600$  V  
 $I_F = 36$  A  
 $V_{GE} = \pm 15$  V

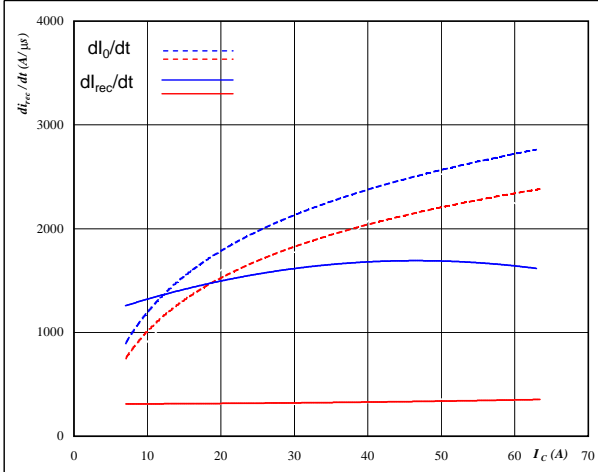


# Output Inverter

**figure 17.** FWD

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

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

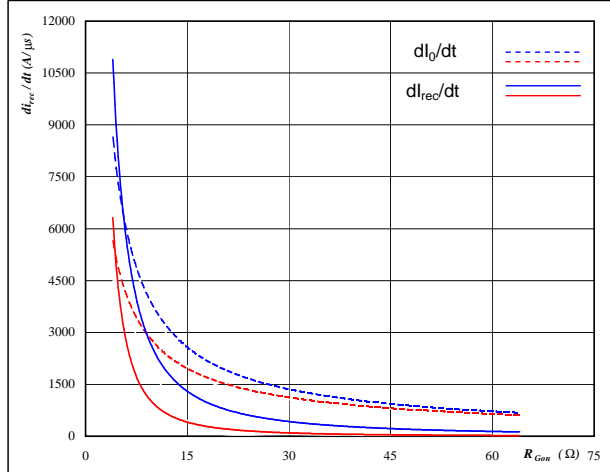


**At**  
 $T_j = 25/150$  °C  
 $V_{CE} = 600$  V  
 $V_{GE} = \pm 15$  V  
 $R_{gon} = 16$  Ω

**figure 18.** FWD

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

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

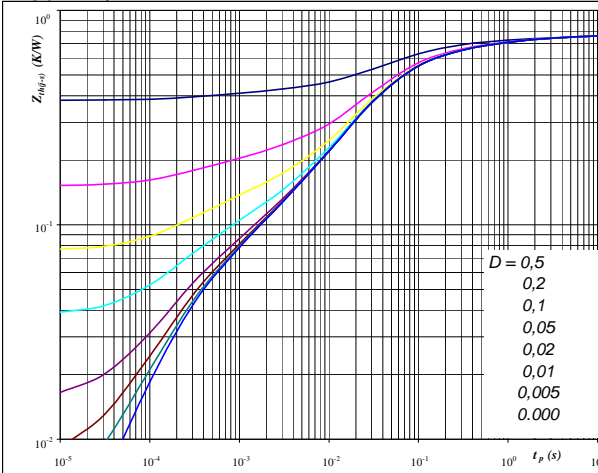


**At**  
 $T_j = 25/150$  °C  
 $V_R = 600$  V  
 $I_F = 36$  A  
 $V_{GE} = \pm 15$  V

**figure 19.** IGBT

IGBT transient thermal impedance as a function of pulse width

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



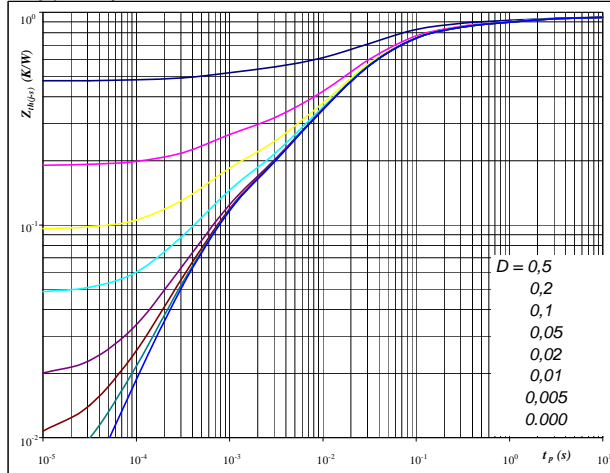
**At**  
 $D = t_p / T$   
 $R_{th(j-s)} = 0,759$  K/W  
 Single device heated  
 IGBT thermal model values

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**  
 $D = t_p / T$   
 $R_{th(j-s)} = 0,95$  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

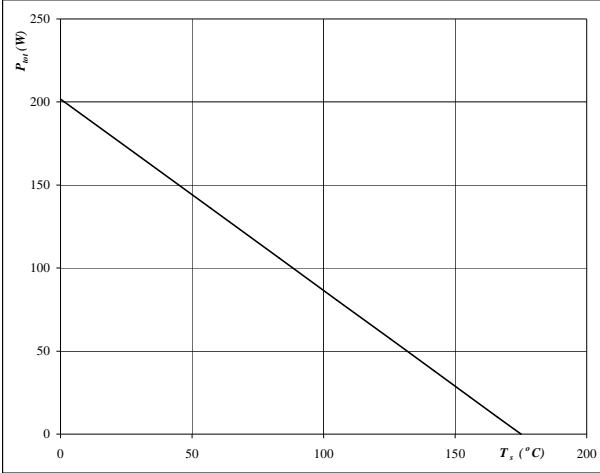


# Output Inverter

**figure 21.** IGBT

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

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

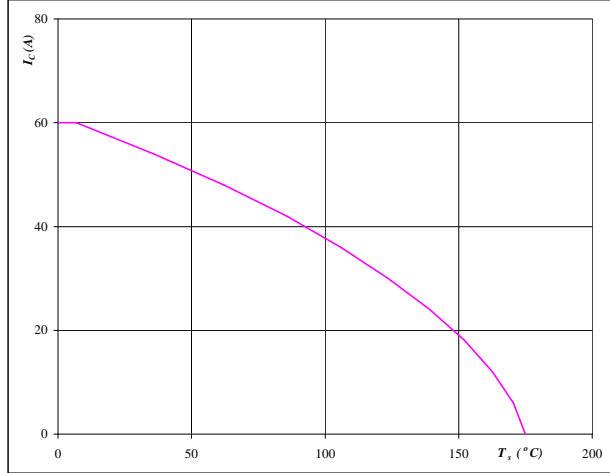


**At**  
T<sub>j</sub> = 175 °C

**figure 22.** IGBT

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

$$I_C = f(T_s)$$

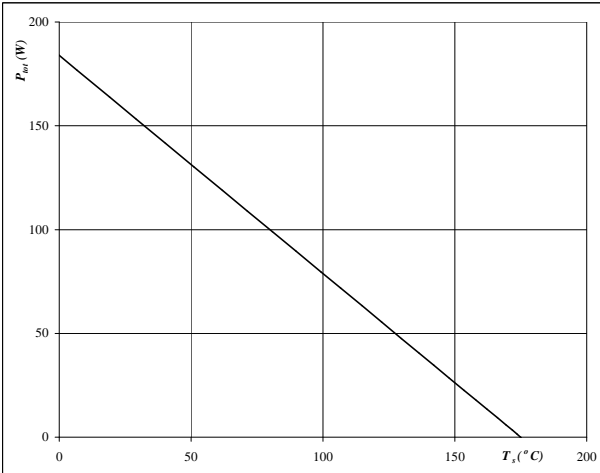


**At**  
T<sub>j</sub> = 175 °C  
V<sub>GE</sub> = 15 V

**figure 23.** FWD

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

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

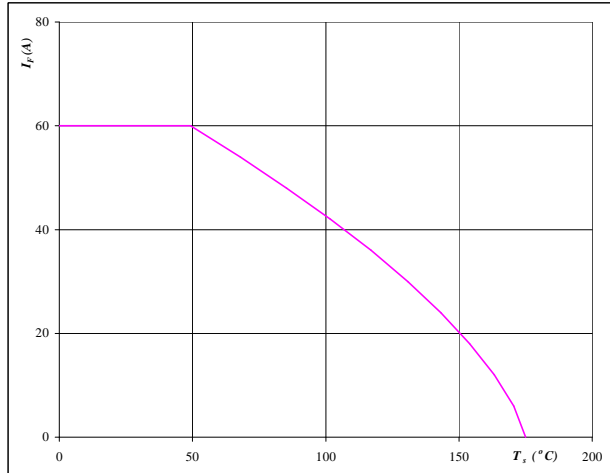


**At**  
T<sub>j</sub> = 175 °C

**figure 24.** FWD

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

$$I_F = f(T_s)$$



**At**  
T<sub>j</sub> = 175 °C

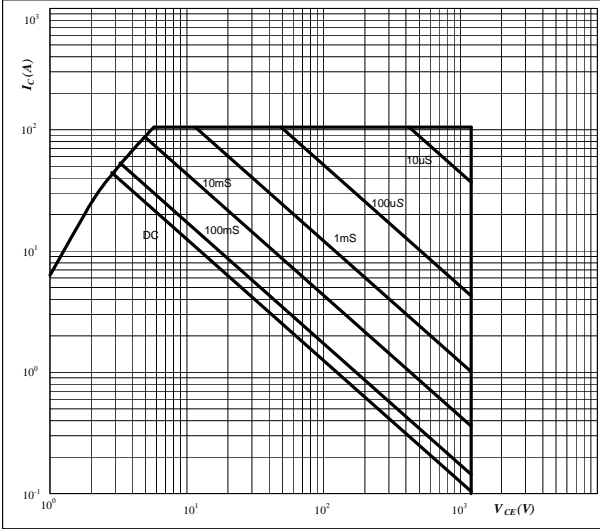


# Output Inverter

**figure 25.** IGBT

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

$I_C = f(V_{CE})$

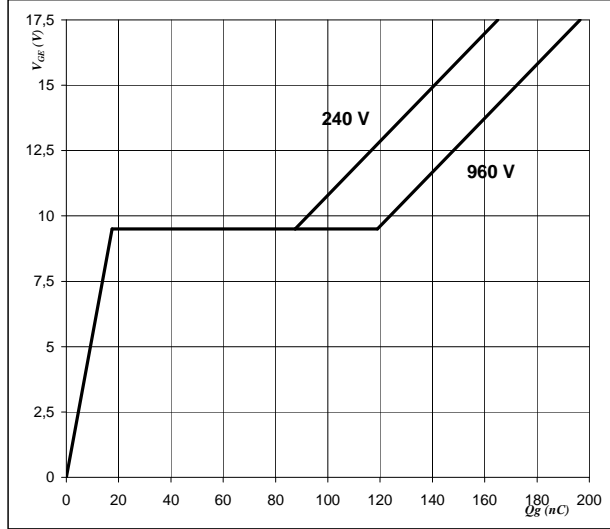


**At**  
 $D =$  single pulse  
 $T_s =$  80 °C  
 $V_{GE} =$  ±15 V  
 $T_j = T_{jmax}$

**figure 26.** IGBT

**Gate voltage vs Gate charge**

$V_{GE} = f(Q_g)$



**At**  
 $I_C =$  36 A

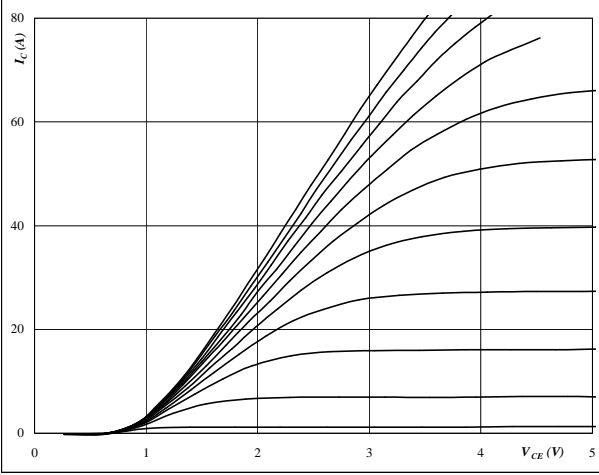


# Brake

**figure 1. IGBT**

**Typical output characteristics**

$I_C = f(V_{CE})$



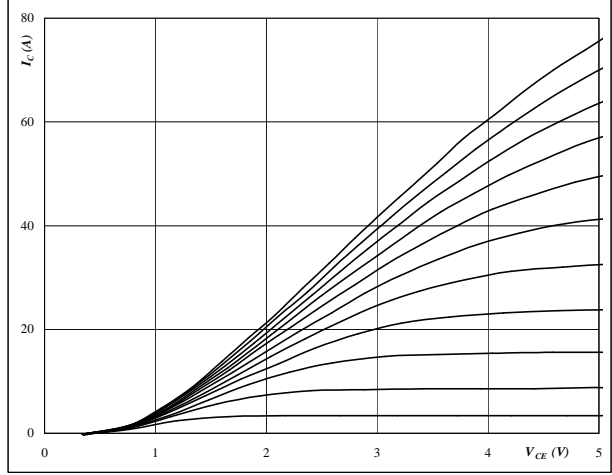
**At**

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

**figure 2. IGBT**

**Typical output characteristics**

$I_C = f(V_{CE})$



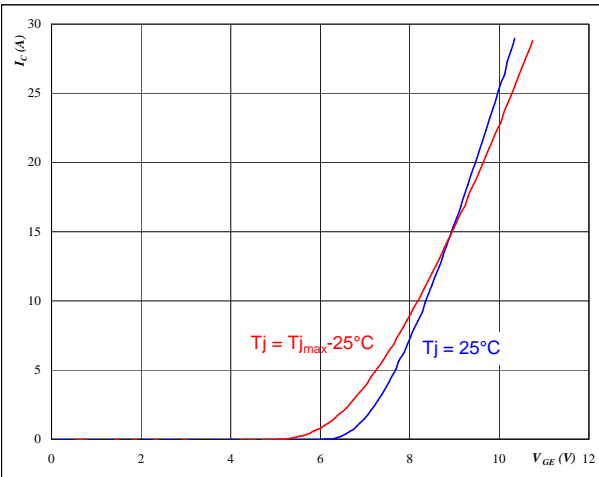
**At**

$t_p = 250 \mu s$   
 $T_j = 151 \text{ } ^\circ C$   
VGE from 7 V to 17 V in steps of 1 V

**figure 3. IGBT**

**Typical transfer characteristics**

$I_C = f(V_{GE})$



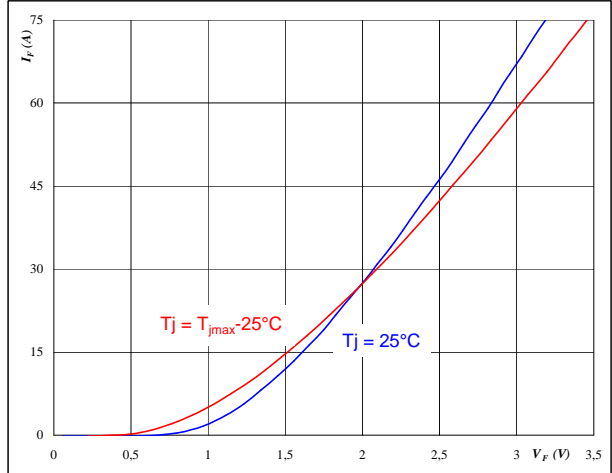
**At**

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

**figure 4. FWD**

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

$I_F = f(V_F)$



**At**

$t_p = 250 \mu s$

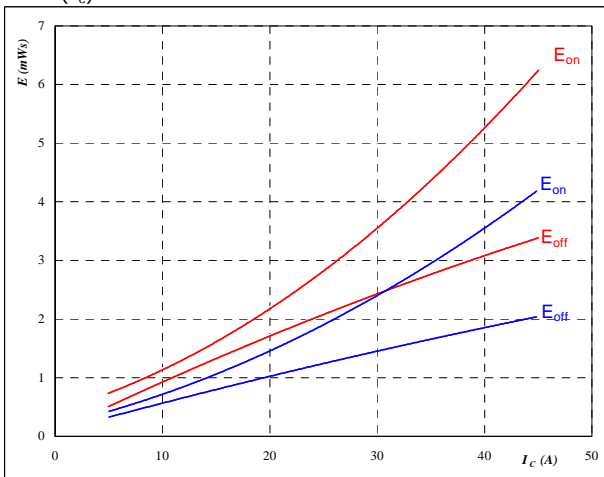


# Brake

**figure 5.** IGBT

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

$E = f(I_C)$



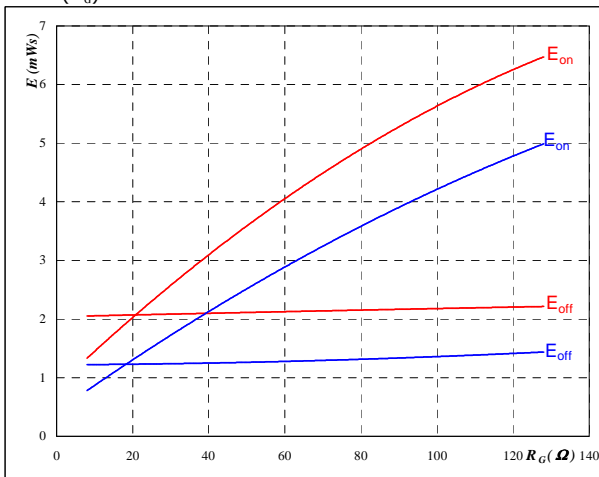
With an inductive load at

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

**figure 6.** IGBT

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

$E = f(R_G)$



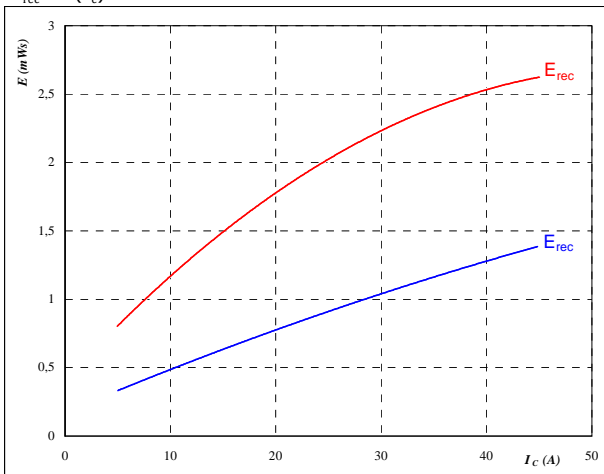
With an inductive load at

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

**figure 7.** IGBT

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

$E_{rec} = f(I_C)$



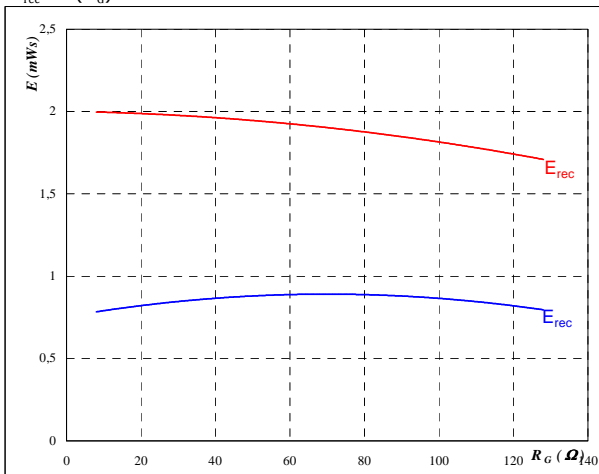
With an inductive load at

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

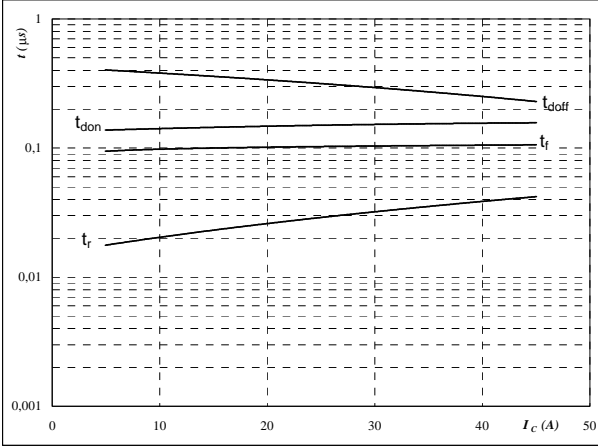
- $T_j = 25/150$  °C
- $V_{CE} = 600$  V
- $V_{GE} = \pm 15$  V
- $I_C = 25$  A

# Brake

**figure 9.** IGBT

Typical switching times as a function of collector current

$$t = f(I_C)$$



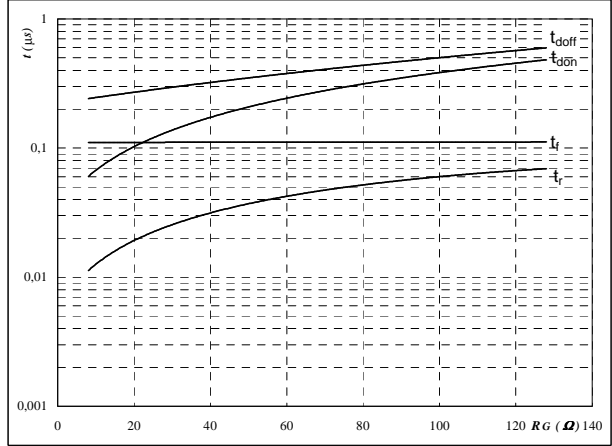
With an inductive load at

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

**figure 10.** IGBT

Typical switching times as a function of gate resistor

$$t = f(R_G)$$



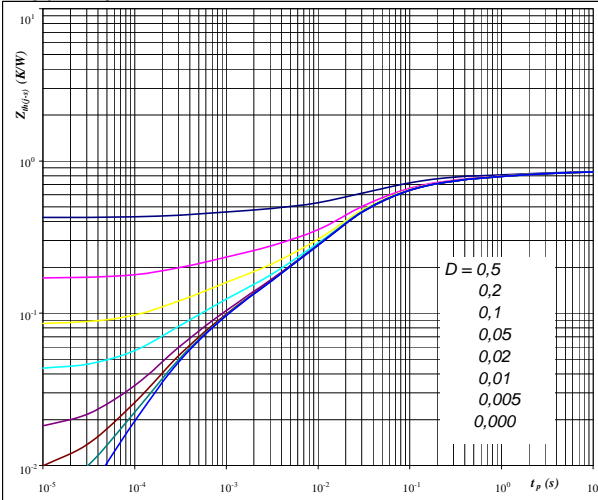
With an inductive load at

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

**figure 11.** IGBT

IGBT transient thermal impedance as a function of pulse width

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



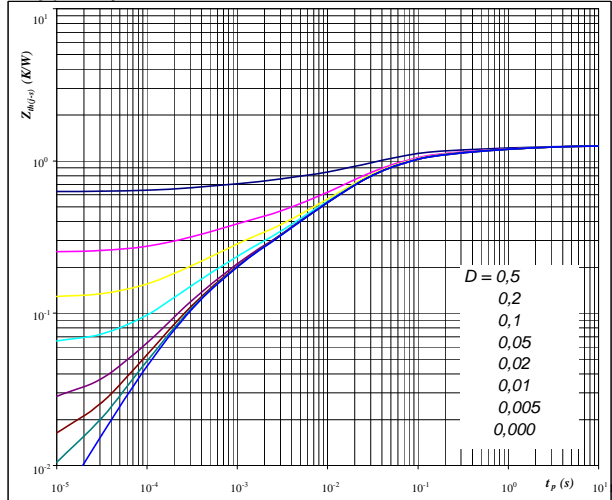
At

$D = t_p / T$   
 $R_{th(j-s)} = 0,85 \text{ K/W}$

**figure 12.** IGBT

FWD transient thermal impedance as a function of pulse width

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



At

$D = t_p / T$   
 $R_{th(j-s)} = 1,26 \text{ K/W}$

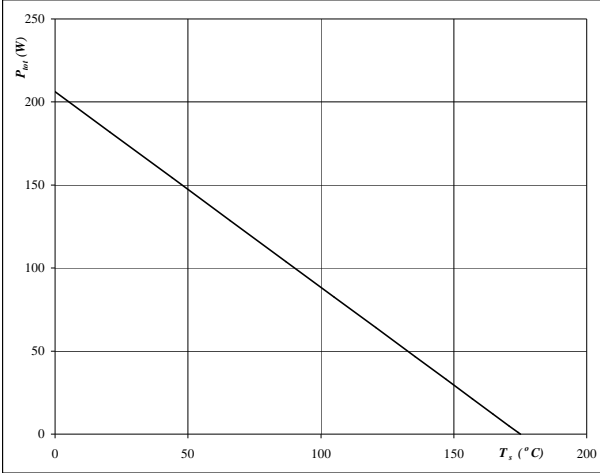


# Brake

**figure 13.** IGBT

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

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

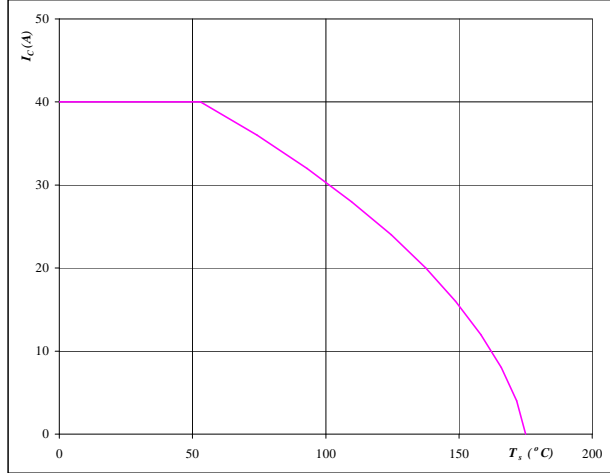


**At**  
T<sub>j</sub> = 175 °C

**figure 14.** IGBT

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

$$I_C = f(T_s)$$

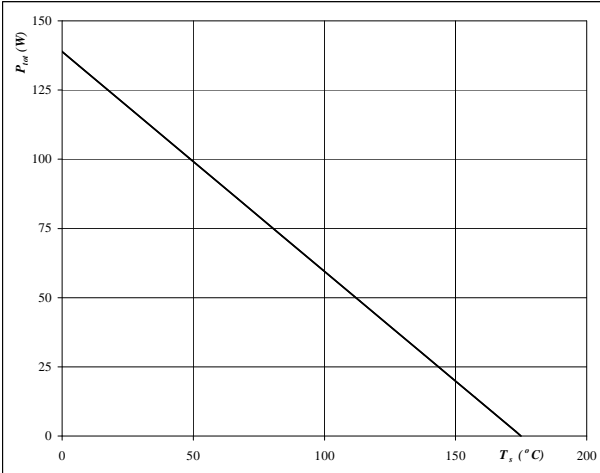


**At**  
T<sub>j</sub> = 175 °C  
V<sub>GE</sub> = 15 V

**figure 15.** FWD

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

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

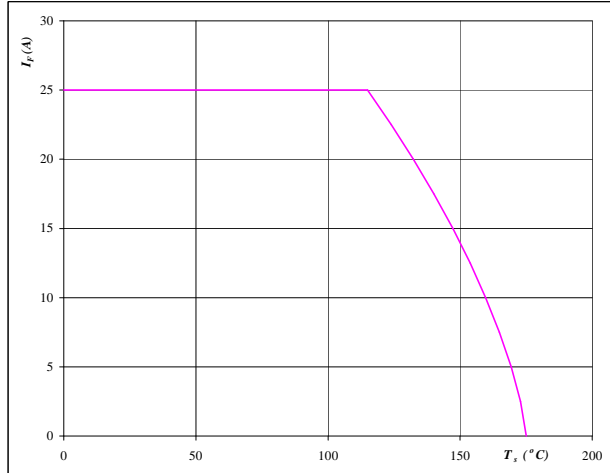


**At**  
T<sub>j</sub> = 175 °C

**figure 16.** FWD

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

$$I_F = f(T_s)$$



**At**  
T<sub>j</sub> = 175 °C



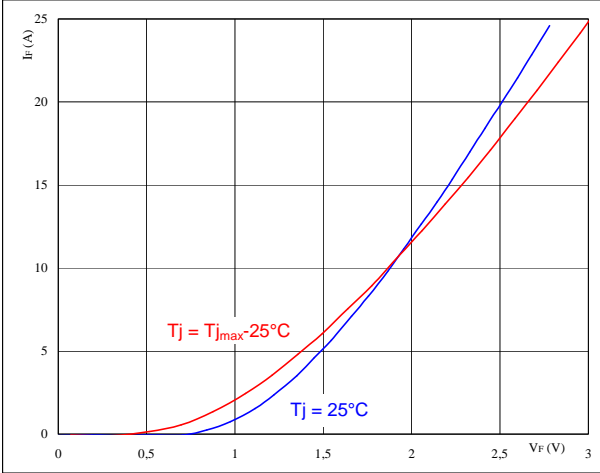


# Brake Inverse Diode

**figure 1. Brake inverse diode**

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

$$I_F = f(V_F)$$



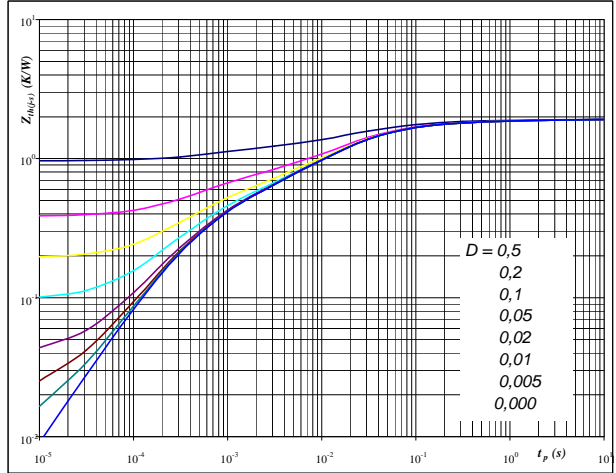
**At**

$$t_p = 250 \mu s$$

**figure 2. Brake inverse diode**

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

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



**At**

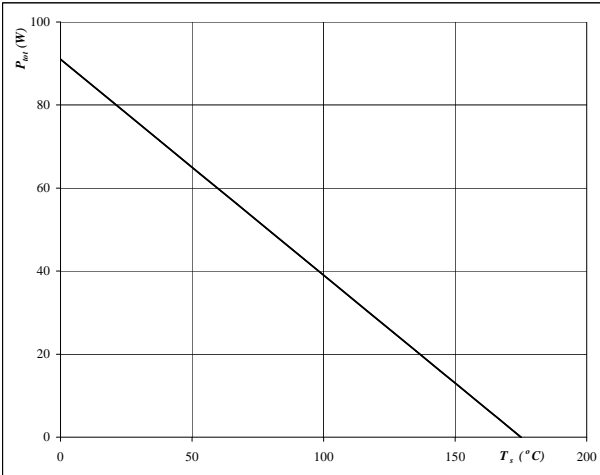
$$D = t_p / T$$

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

**figure 3. Brake inverse diode**

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

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



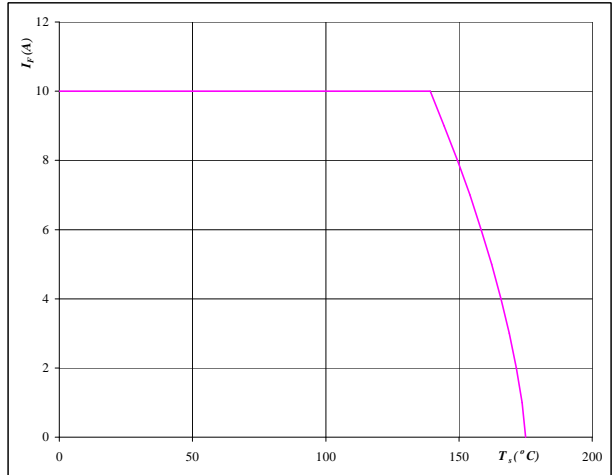
**At**

$$T_j = 175 \text{ °C}$$

**figure 4. Brake inverse diode**

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

$$I_F = f(T_s)$$



**At**

$$T_j = 175 \text{ °C}$$

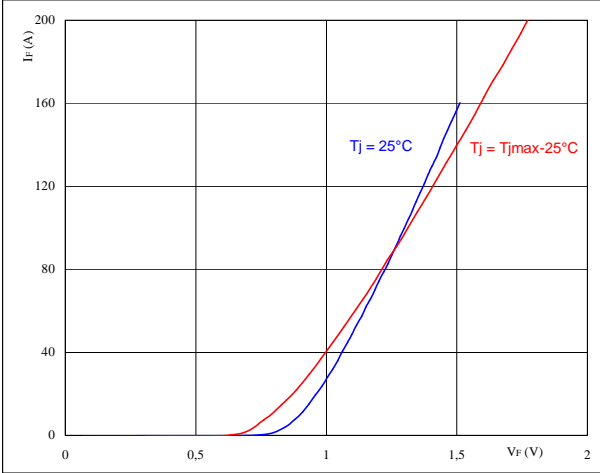


# Input Rectifier Bridge

**figure 1. Rectifier Diode**

Typical diode forward current as a function of forward voltage

$$I_F = f(V_F)$$

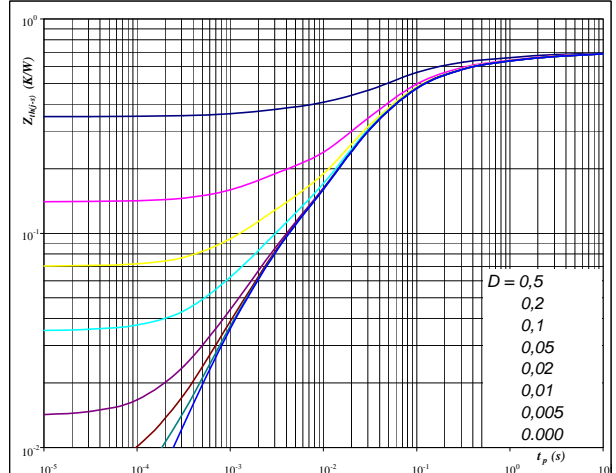


**At**  
 $t_p = 250 \mu s$

**figure 2. Rectifier Diode**

Diode transient thermal impedance as a function of pulse width

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

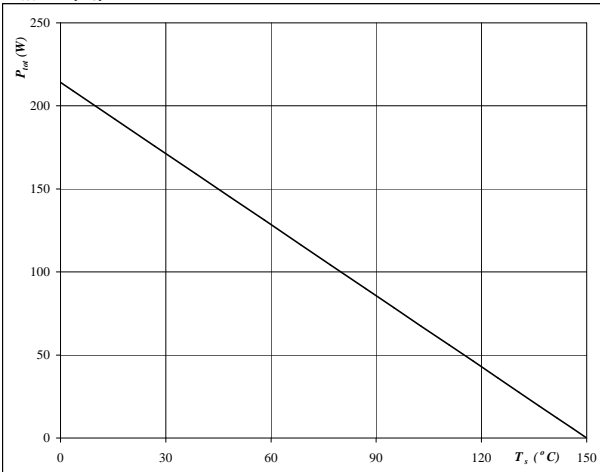


**At**  
 $D = t_p / T$   
 $R_{th(j-s)} = 0,70 \text{ K/W}$

**figure 3. Rectifier Diode**

Power dissipation as a function of heatsink temperature

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

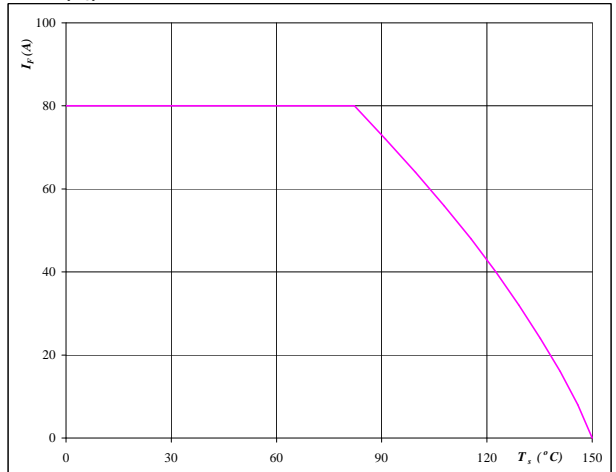


**At**  
 $T_j = 150 \text{ °C}$

**figure 4. Rectifier Diode**

Forward current as a function of heatsink temperature

$$I_F = f(T_s)$$



**At**  
 $T_j = 150 \text{ °C}$

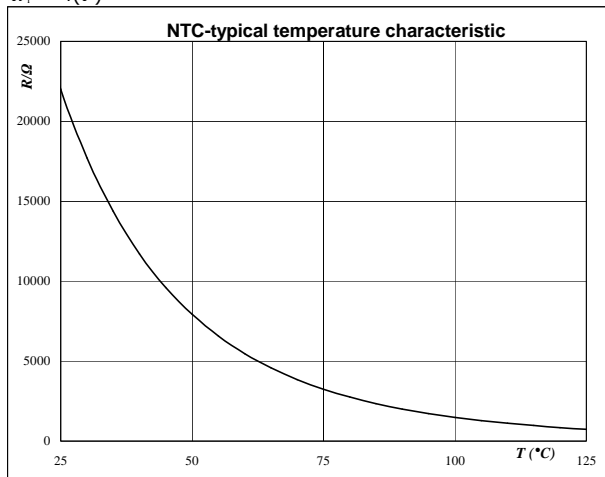


# Thermistor

**figure 1. Thermistor**

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

$$R_T = f(T)$$





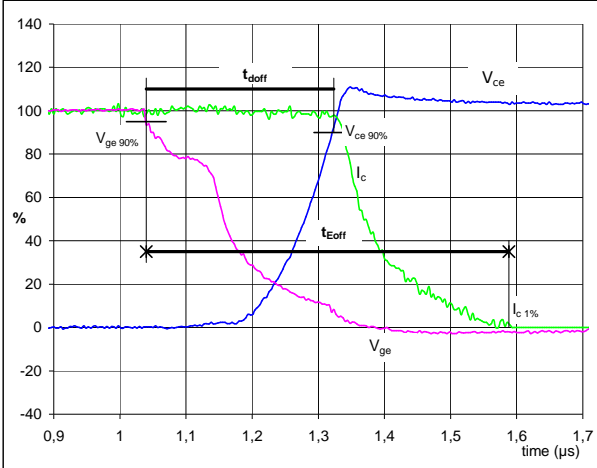
# Switching Definitions Output Inverter

**General conditions**

$T_j$	=	125 °C
$R_{gon}$	=	16 $\Omega$
$R_{goff}$	=	16 $\Omega$

**figure 1. IGBT**

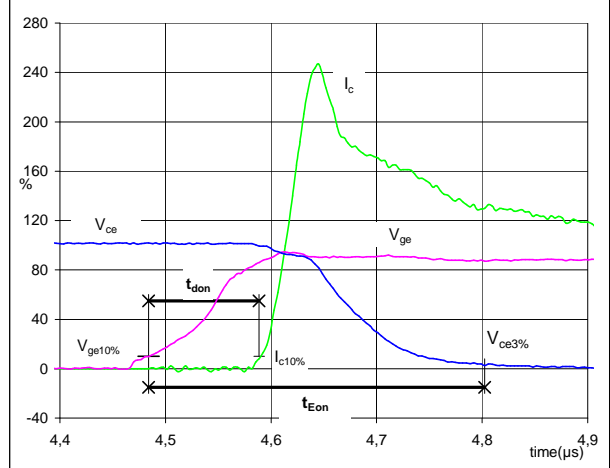
**Turn-off Switching Waveforms & definition of  $t_{doff}$   $t_{Eoff}$**   
( $t_{Eoff}$  = integrating time for  $E_{off}$ )



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

**figure 2. IGBT**

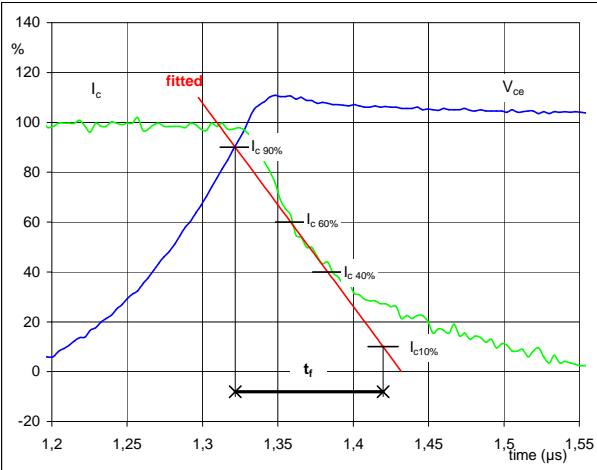
**Turn-on Switching Waveforms & definition of  $t_{don}$   $t_{Eon}$**   
( $t_{Eon}$  = integrating time for  $E_{on}$ )



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

**figure 3. IGBT**

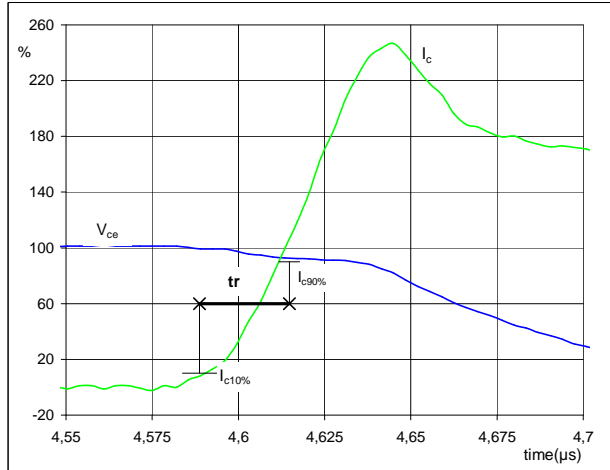
**Turn-off Switching Waveforms & definition of  $t_f$**



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

**figure 4. IGBT**

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

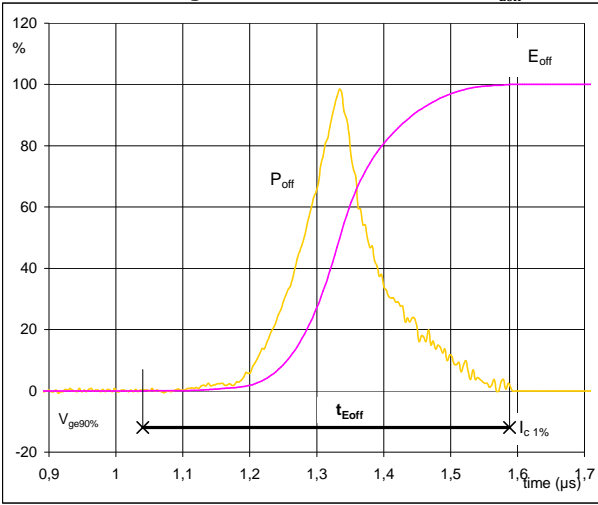


$V_C$ (100%) =	600	V
$I_C$ (100%) =	35	A
$t_r$ =	0,023	$\mu$ s



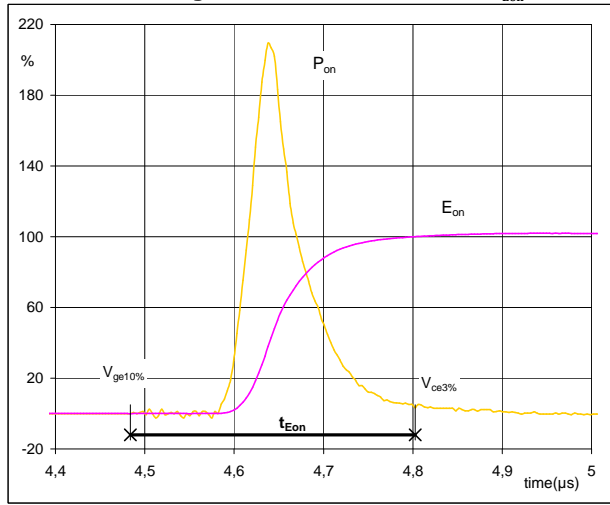
# Switching Definitions Output Inverter

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



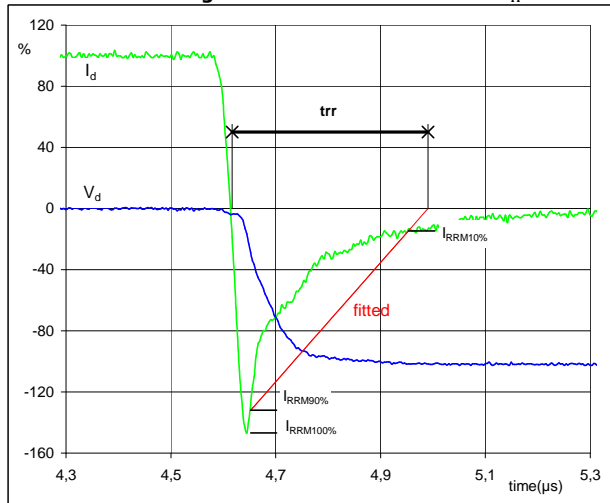
$P_{off} (100\%) =$	21,0	kW
$E_{off} (100\%) =$	2,70	mJ
$t_{Eoff} =$	0,55	$\mu$ s

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



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

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



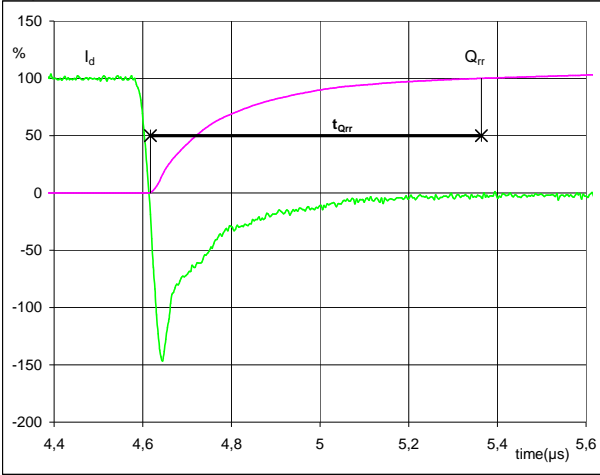
$V_d (100\%) =$	600	V
$I_d (100\%) =$	35	A
$I_{RRM} (100\%) =$	-51	A
$t_{rr} =$	0,351	$\mu$ s



# Switching Definitions Output Inverter

**figure 8.** FWD

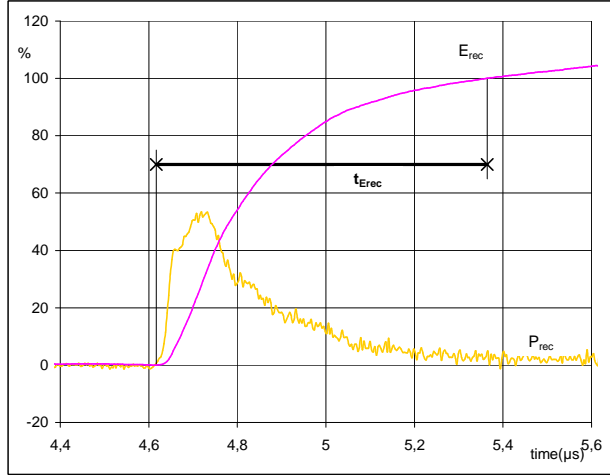
**Turn-on Switching Waveforms & definition of  $t_{Qrr}$**   
( $t_{Qrr}$  = integrating time for  $Q_{rr}$ )



$I_d$ (100%) =	35	A
$Q_{rr}$ (100%) =	6,5	$\mu\text{C}$
$t_{Qint}$ =	0,75	$\mu\text{s}$

**figure 9.** FWD


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



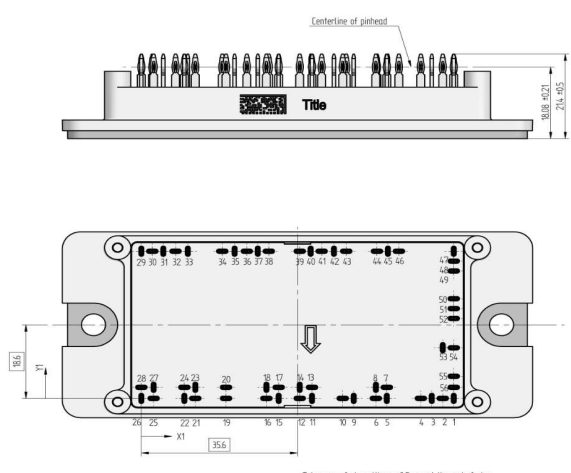
$P_{rec}$ (100%) =	21,0	kW
$E_{rec}$ (100%) =	2,64	mJ
$t_{Erec}$ =	0,75	$\mu\text{s}$



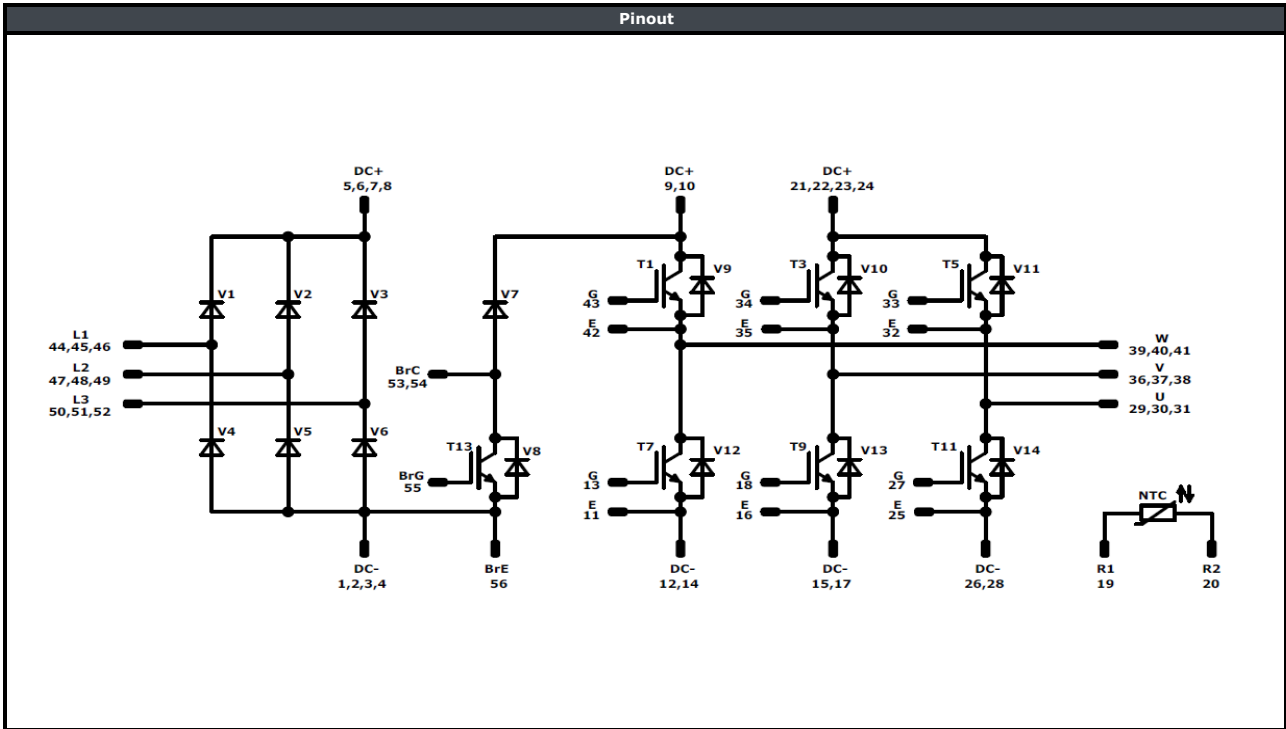
## Ordering Code and Marking - Outline - Pinout

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/			
	Text	Name NN-NNNNNNNNNNNNNN-TTTTTTWW	Date code WWYY	UL & Vinco UL Vinco	Lot LLLLL	Serial SSSS
	Datamatrix	Type&Ver TTTTTTTW	Lot number LLLLL	Serial SSSS	Date code 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+	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

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



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	






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

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

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

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-D6-14	27 Apr. 2017	New design, packing unit number	All

**DISCLAIMER**

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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.