



<i>flow PIM 2</i>	600 V / 75 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>IGBT3/ EmCon3 technology for low saturation losses and improved EMC behavior</li> </ul>	<div style="background-color: #eee; padding: 2px; margin-bottom: 5px;"><b>flow 2 17mm housing</b></div> <div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-around; align-items: center;"> </div>
<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; margin-bottom: 5px;"><b>Schematic</b></div>
<div style="background-color: #eee; padding: 2px; margin-bottom: 5px;"><b>Types</b></div> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>V23990-P764-A-PM</li> <li>V23990-P764-AY-PM</li> </ul>	

## 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	$I_{FAV}$		75	A
Surge (non-repetitive) forward current	$I_{FSM}$	$t_p = 10\text{ ms}$	1000	A
I <sup>2</sup> t-value	$I^2t$		5000	A <sup>2</sup> s
Power dissipation	$P_{tot}$	$T_j = T_{jmax}$ $T_s = 80\text{ °C}$	123	W
Maximum Junction Temperature	$T_{jmax}$		150	°C

### Inverter Switch

Collector-emitter breakdown voltage	$V_{CE}$		600	V
DC collector current	$I_C$		75	A
Repetitive peak collector current	$I_{CRM}$	$t_p$ limited by $T_{jmax}$	225	A
Power dissipation	$P_{tot}$	$T_j = T_{jmax}$ $T_s = 80\text{ °C}$	141	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

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

Parameter	Symbol	Condition	Value	Unit
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**Inverter Diode**

Peak Repetitive Reverse Voltage	$V_{RRM}$		600	V
DC forward current	$I_F$	$T_j = T_{jmax}$ $T_s = 80\text{ °C}$	61	A
Repetitive peak forward current	$I_{FRM}$	$t_p$ limited by $T_{jmax}$	150	A
Power dissipation	$P_{tot}$	$T_j = T_{jmax}$ $T_s = 80\text{ °C}$	101	W
Maximum Junction Temperature	$T_{jmax}$		175	°C

**Brake Switch**

Collector-emitter breakdown voltage	$V_{CE}$		600	V
DC collector current	$I_C$		50	A
Repetitive peak collector current	$I_{CRM}$	$t_p$ limited by $T_{jmax}$	150	A
Power dissipation	$P_{tot}$	$T_j = T_{jmax}$ $T_s = 80\text{ °C}$	103	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	$I_F$		20	A
Repetitive peak forward current	$I_{FRM}$	$t_p$ limited by $T_{jmax}$	40	A
Brake Inverse Diode	$P_{tot}$	$T_j = T_{jmax}$ $T_s = 80\text{ °C}$	55	W
Maximum Junction Temperature	$T_{jmax}$		175	°C

**Brake Diode**

Peak Repetitive Reverse Voltage	$V_{RRM}$		600	V
DC forward current	$I_F$		20	A
Repetitive peak forward current	$I_{FRM}$	$t_p$ limited by $T_{jmax}$	40	A
Power dissipation	$P_{tot}$	$T_j = T_{jmax}$ $T_s = 80\text{ °C}$	55	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** $T_1 = 25\text{ °C}$ , unless otherwise specified

Parameter	Symbol	Condition	Value	Unit
<b>Isolation Properties</b>				
Isolation voltage	$V_{\text{isol}}$	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	11,58 / 11,82	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		1,19 1,16	1,9		V
Threshold voltage (for power loss calc. only)	$V_{th}$						25 125		0,9 0,79			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	$R_{th(j-s)}$	$\lambda_{paste} = 3,4$ W/mK (PSX)							0,45			K/W

#### Inverter Switch

Gate emitter threshold voltage	$V_{GE(th)}$	$V_{CE} = V_{GE}$				0,0012	25		5	5,8	6,5	V
Collector-emitter saturation voltage	$V_{CESat}$		15			75	25 150			1,44 1,64	2,1	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	$t_{d(on)}$	$R_{goff} = 4$ Ω $R_{gon} = 4$ Ω	±15	300	75		25			103		ns
Rise time	$t_r$						150			100		
Turn-off delay time	$t_{d(off)}$						25			12		
Fall time	$t_f$						150			15		
Turn-on energy loss	$E_{on}$						25			0,4		mWs
Turn-off energy loss	$E_{off}$						150			0,69		
Input capacitance	$C_{ies}$									4620		pF
Output capacitance	$C_{oss}$	$f = 1$ 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	$R_{th(j-s)}$	$\lambda_{paste} = 3,4$ W/mK (PSX)								0,67		K/W

#### Inverter Diode

Diode forward voltage	$V_F$					75	25 150			1,64 1,62	2,2	V
Peak reverse recovery current	$I_{RRM}$	$R_{goff} = 4$ Ω	±15	300	75		25			91		A
Reverse recovery time	$t_{rr}$						150			126		
Reverse recovered charge	$Q_{rr}$						25			107	ns	
Peak rate of fall of recovery current	$(di_{rr}/dt)_{max}$						150			134		
Reverse recovered energy	$E_{rec}$						25			3,1		μC
							150			6,53		
							25			6092		A/μs
							150			5621		
Thermal resistance junction to heatsink	$R_{th(jH)}$	$\lambda_{paste} = 3,4$ W/mK (PSX)								0,91 1,6		mWs
										0,94		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
<b>Brake Switch</b>													
Gate emitter threshold voltage	$V_{GE(th)}$	$V_{CE} = V_{CE}$				0,0008	25			5	5,8	6,5	V
Collector-emitter saturation voltage	$V_{CEsat}$		15			50	25 150				1,58 1,82	2,1	V
Collector-emitter cut-off incl diode	$I_{CES}$		0	600			25					0,5	mA
Gate-emitter leakage current	$I_{GES}$		20	0			25					700	nA
Integrated Gate resistor	$R_{gint}$										none		$\Omega$
Turn-on delay time	$t_{d(on)}$						25 150				100 102		ns
Rise time	$t_r$						25 150				14 18,6		
Turn-off delay time	$t_{d(off)}$	$R_{gonf} = 8 \Omega$ $R_{gon} = 8 \Omega$	$\pm 15$	300	50		25 150				158 185		
Fall time	$t_f$						25 150				108 125		
Turn-on energy loss	$E_{on}$						25 150				0,43 0,63		mWs
Turn-off energy loss	$E_{off}$						25 150				1,42 1,97		
Input capacitance	$C_{ies}$										3140		pF
Output capacitance	$C_{oss}$	$f = 1 \text{ MHz}$	0	25		25					200		
Reverse transfer capacitance	$C_{rss}$										90		
Gate charge	$Q_G$		$\pm 15$	480	50		25				310		nC
Thermal resistance junction to heatsink	$R_{th(j-s)}$	$\lambda_{poste} = 3,4 \text{ W/mK (PSX)}$									0,92		K/W
<b>Brake Inverse Diode</b>													
Diode forward voltage	$V_F$					10	25 150			1,2	1,78 1,77	2,1	V
Thermal resistance junction to heatsink	$R_{th(j-s)}$	$\lambda_{poste} = 3,4 \text{ W/mK (PSX)}$									1,74		K/W
<b>Brake Diode</b>													
Diode forward voltage	$V_F$					20	25 150				1,65 1,56	2,1	V
Reverse leakage current	$I_r$			300			25					140	$\mu\text{A}$
Peak reverse recovery current	$I_{RRM}$						25 150				40 47		A
Reverse recovery time	$t_{rr}$						25 150				22 141		ns
Reverse recovered charge	$Q_{rr}$	$R_{gon} = 8 \Omega$	$\pm 15$	300	50		25 150				1 2,37		$\mu\text{C}$
Peak rate of fall of recovery current	$(di_{rr}/dt)_{max}$						25 150				6000 3416		A/ $\mu\text{s}$
Reverse recovery energy	$E_{rec}$						25 150				0,35 0,58		mWs
Thermal resistance junction to heatsink	$R_{th(j-s)}$	$\lambda_{poste} = 3,4 \text{ W/mK (PSX)}$									1,74		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

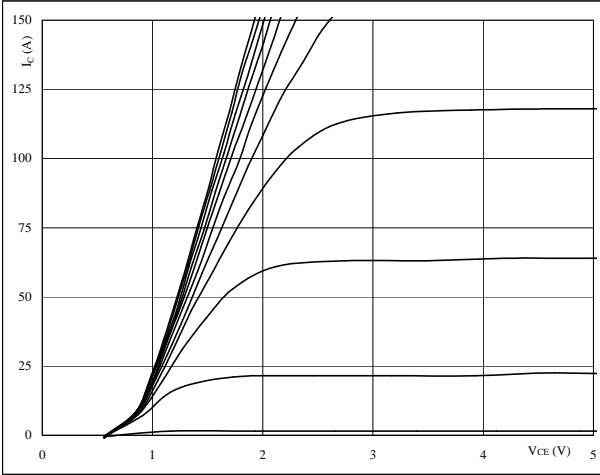


# Output Inverter

**figure 1.** IGBT

Typical output characteristics

$I_C = f(V_{CE})$

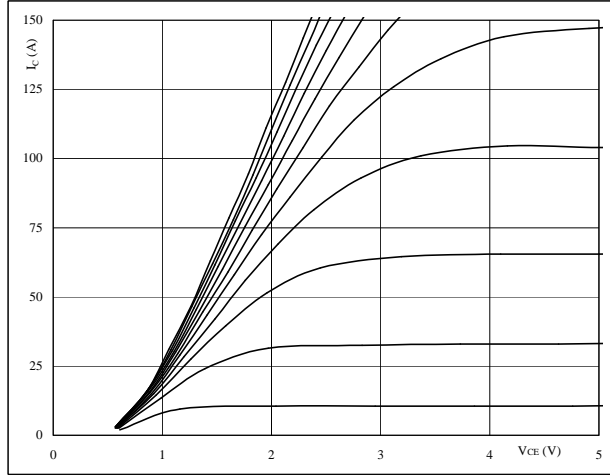


**At**  
 $t_p = 250 \mu s$   
 $T_j = 25 \text{ }^\circ C$   
VGE from 7 V to 17 V in steps of 1 V

**figure 2.** IGBT

Typical output characteristics

$I_C = f(V_{CE})$

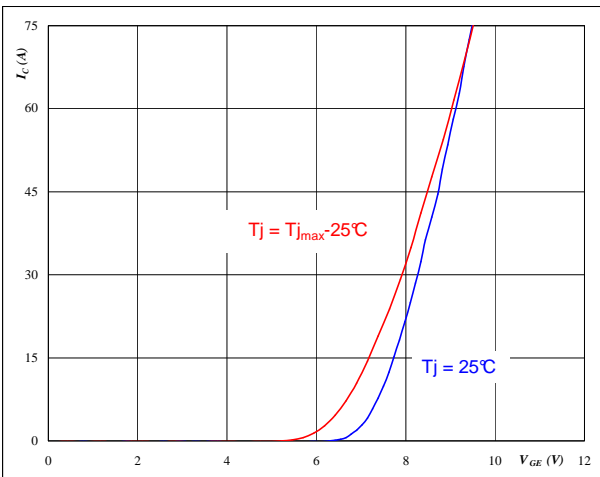


**At**  
 $t_p = 250 \mu s$   
 $T_j = 150 \text{ }^\circ C$   
VGE from 7 V to 17 V in steps of 1 V

**figure 3.** IGBT

Typical transfer characteristics

$I_C = f(V_{GE})$

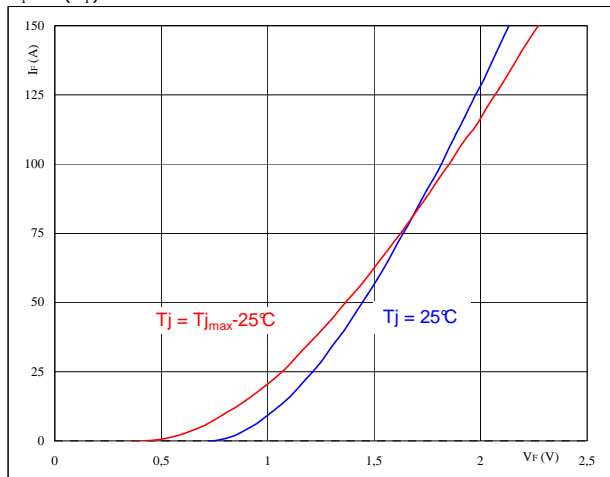


**At**  
 $t_p = 250 \mu s$   
 $V_{CE} = 10 V$

**figure 4.** FWD

Typical diode forward current as a function of forward voltage

$I_F = f(V_F)$



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

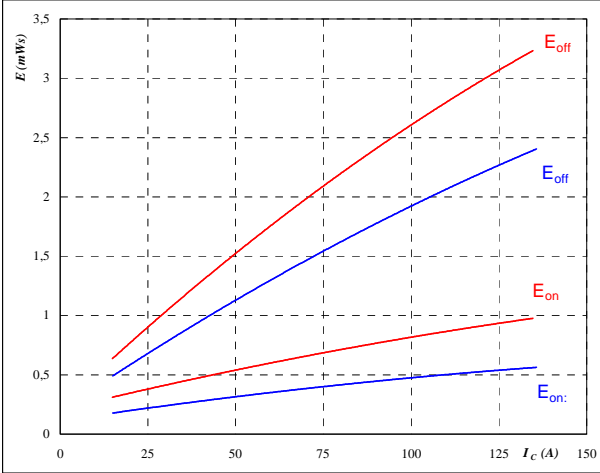


# Output Inverter

**figure 5.** IGBT

Typical switching energy losses  
as a function of collector current

$$E = f(I_c)$$



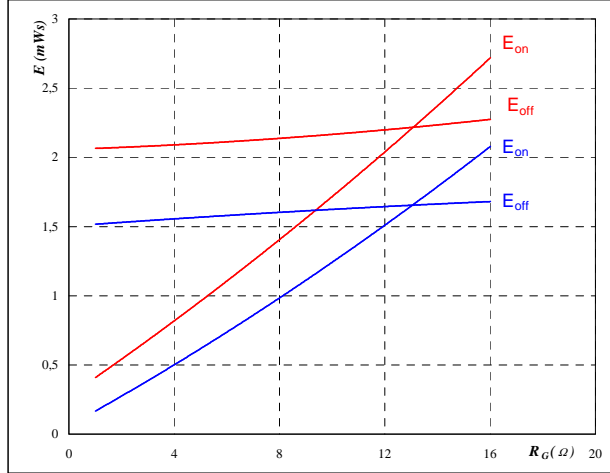
With an inductive load at

- $T_j = 25/150$  °C
- $V_{CE} = 300$  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

$$E = f(R_G)$$



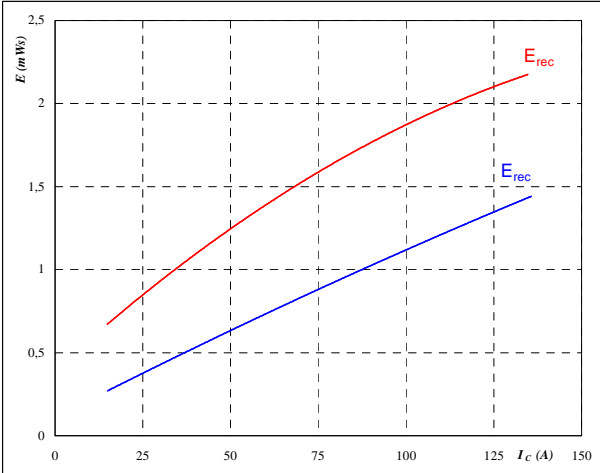
With an inductive load at

- $T_j = 25/150$  °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

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



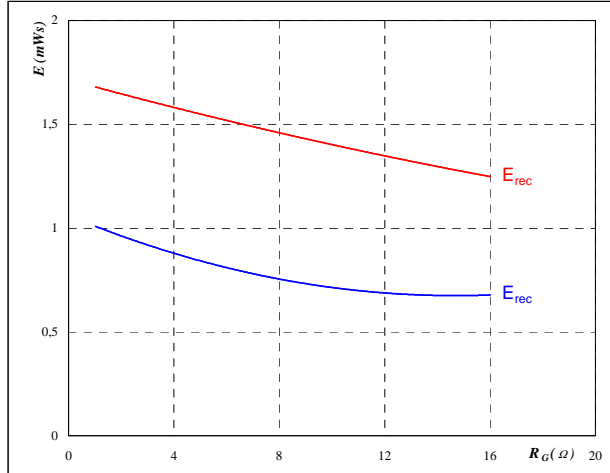
With an inductive load at

- $T_j = 25/150$  °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

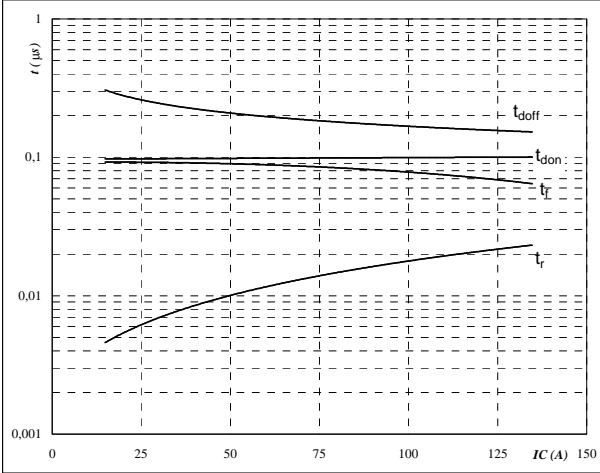


# Output Inverter

**figure 9.** IGBT

Typical switching times as a function of collector current

$$t = f(I_C)$$



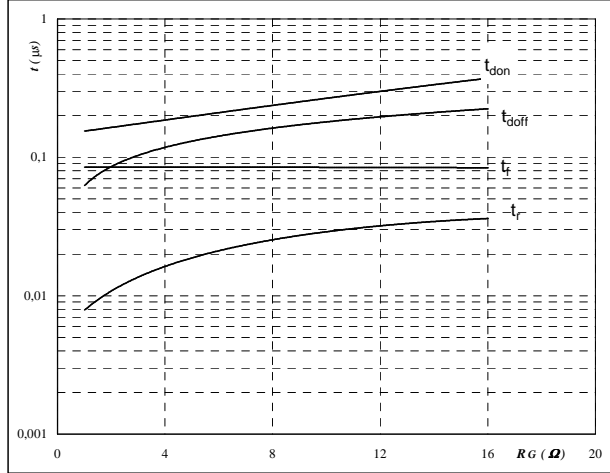
With an inductive load at

- $T_j = 150$  °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

$$t = f(R_G)$$



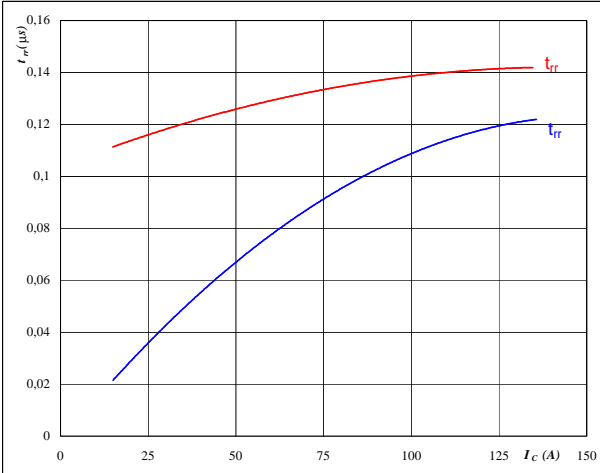
With an inductive load at

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

**figure 11.** FWD

Typical reverse recovery time as a function of collector current

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



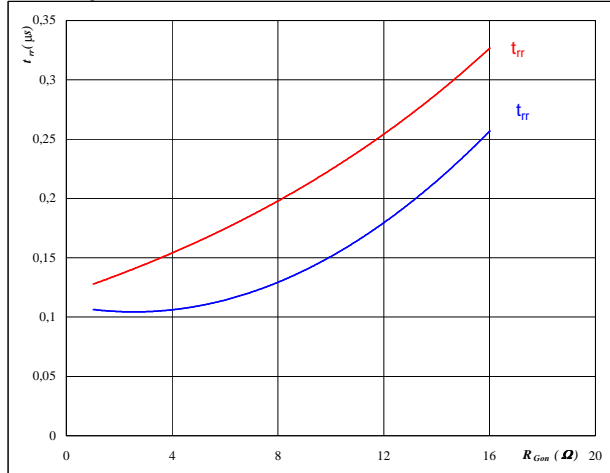
At

- $T_j = 25/150$  °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
- $I_F = 75$  A
- $V_{GE} = \pm 15$  V



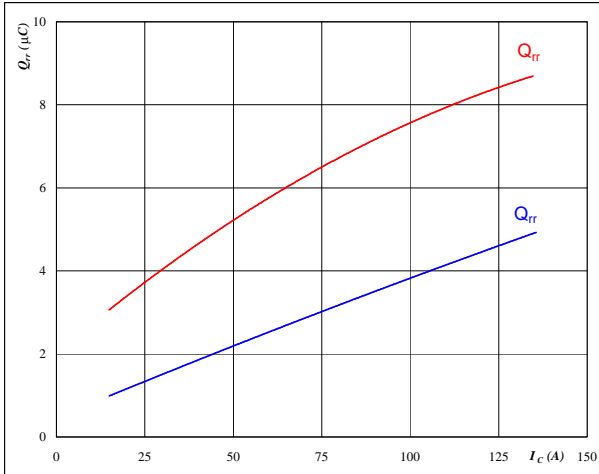


## Output Inverter

**figure 13.** FWD

Typical reverse recovery charge as a function of collector current

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



At

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

$$V_{CE} = 300 \text{ V}$$

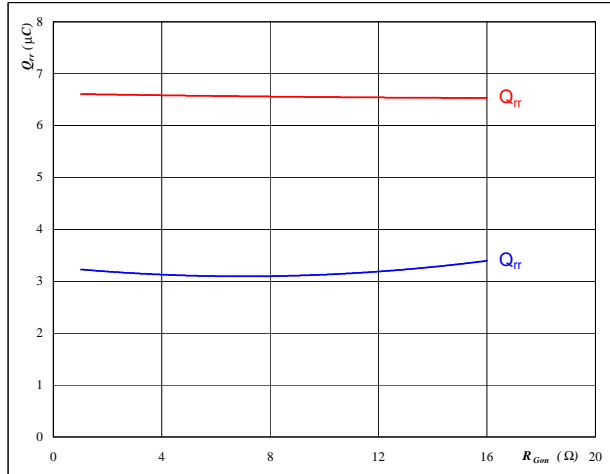
$$V_{GE} = \pm 15 \text{ V}$$

$$R_{gon} = 4 \text{ } \Omega$$

**figure 14.** FWD

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

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



At

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

$$V_R = 300 \text{ V}$$

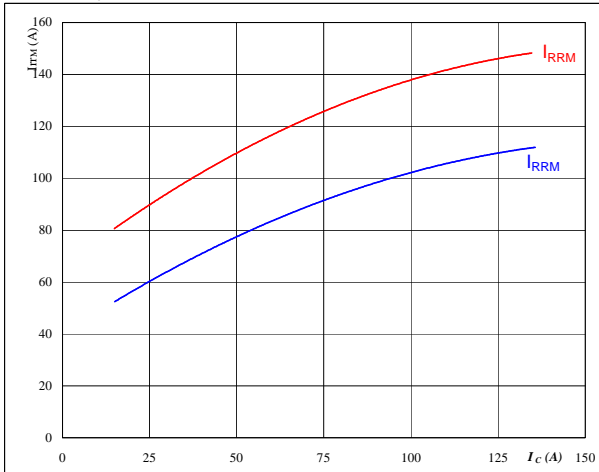
$$I_F = 75 \text{ A}$$

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

**figure 15.** FWD

Typical reverse recovery current as a function of collector current

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



At

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

$$V_{CE} = 300 \text{ V}$$

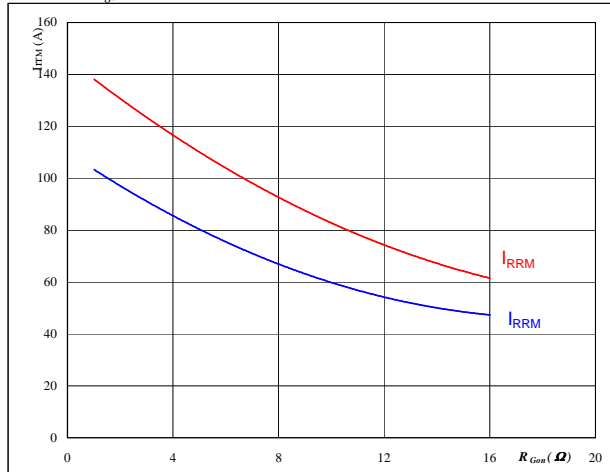
$$V_{GE} = \pm 15 \text{ V}$$

$$R_{gon} = 4 \text{ } \Omega$$

**figure 16.** FWD

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

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



At

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

$$V_R = 300 \text{ V}$$

$$I_F = 75 \text{ A}$$

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

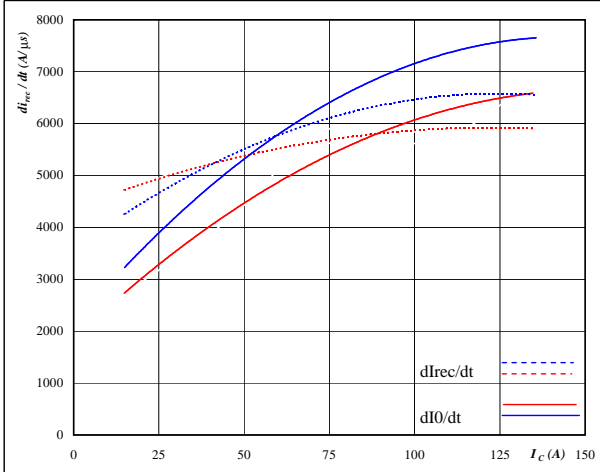


# Output Inverter

**figure 17.** FWD

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

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

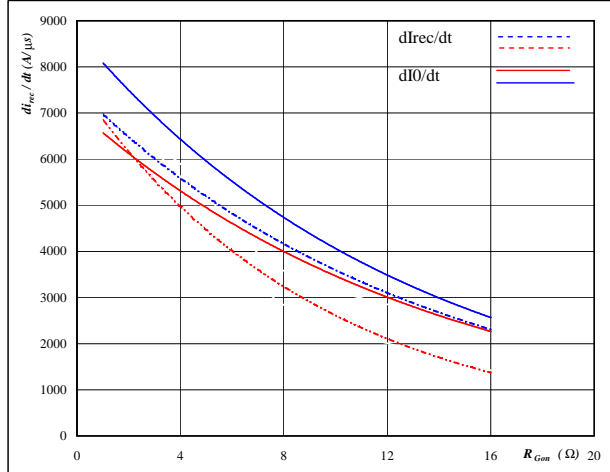


**At**  
 $T_j = 25/150$  °C  
 $V_{CE} = 300$  V  
 $V_{GE} = \pm 15$  V  
 $R_{gon} = 4$  Ω

**figure 18.** FWD

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

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

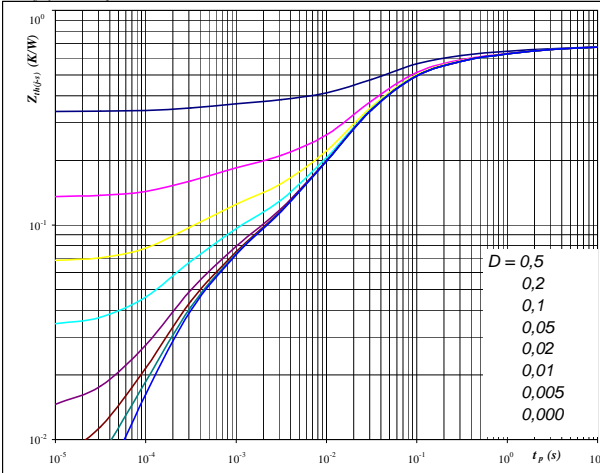


**At**  
 $T_j = 25/150$  °C  
 $V_R = 300$  V  
 $I_F = 75$  A  
 $V_{GE} = \pm 15$  V

**figure 19.** IGBT

IGBT transient thermal impedance as a function of pulse width

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



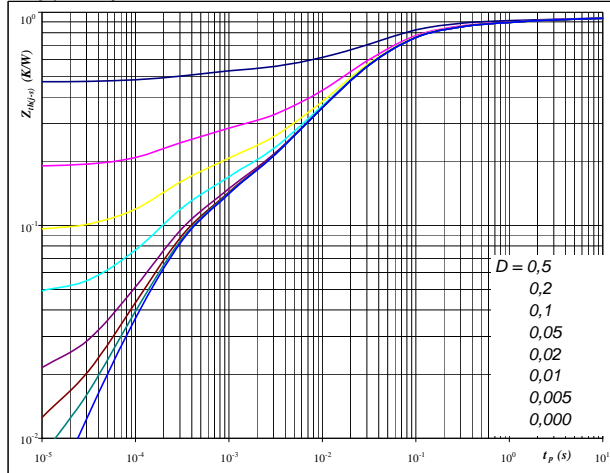
**At**  
 $D = t_p / T$   
 $R_{th(j-s)} = 0,67$  K/W  
 Single device heated  
 IGBT thermal model values

R (K/W)	Tau (s)
6,75E-02	2,23E+00
8,44E-02	3,55E-01
2,24E-01	6,67E-02
2,17E-01	2,09E-02
3,30E-02	2,25E-03
4,91E-02	3,14E-04

**figure 20.** FWD

FWD transient thermal impedance as a function of pulse width

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



**At**  
 $D = t_p / T$   
 $R_{th(j-s)} = 0,94$  K/W  
 Single device heated  
 FWD thermal model values

R (K/W)	Tau (s)
4,04E-02	4,44E+00
6,04E-02	6,95E-01
2,05E-01	1,07E-01
4,29E-01	2,58E-02
1,08E-01	3,79E-03
9,95E-02	2,58E-04

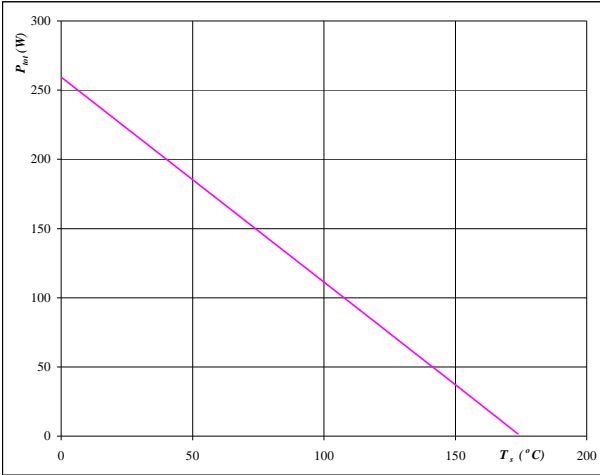


# Output Inverter

**figure 21.** IGBT

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

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

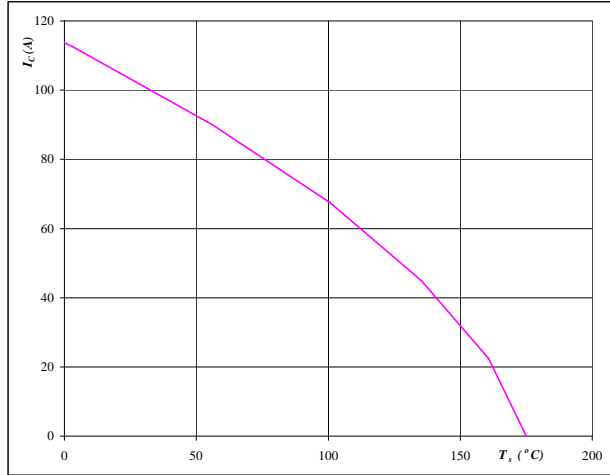


**At**  
T<sub>j</sub> = 175 °C

**figure 22.** IGBT

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

$$I_C = f(T_s)$$

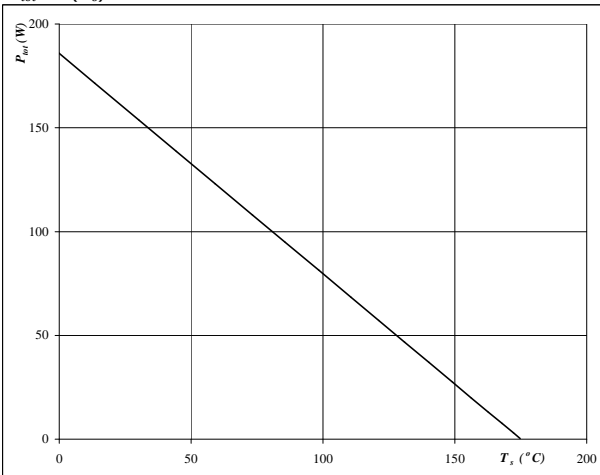


**At**  
T<sub>j</sub> = 175 °C  
V<sub>GE</sub> = 15 V

**figure 23.** FWD

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

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

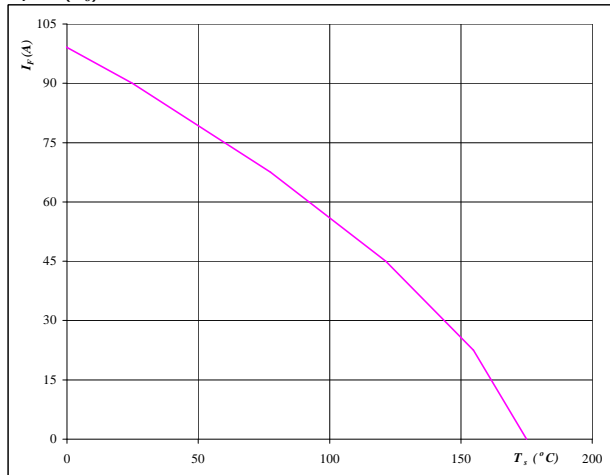


**At**  
T<sub>j</sub> = 175 °C

**figure 24.** FWD

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

$$I_F = f(T_s)$$



**At**  
T<sub>j</sub> = 175 °C

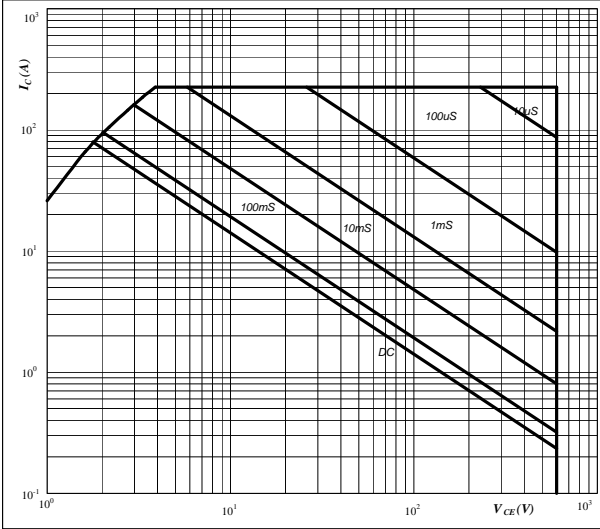


# Output Inverter

**figure 25.** IGBT

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

$I_C = f(V_{CE})$

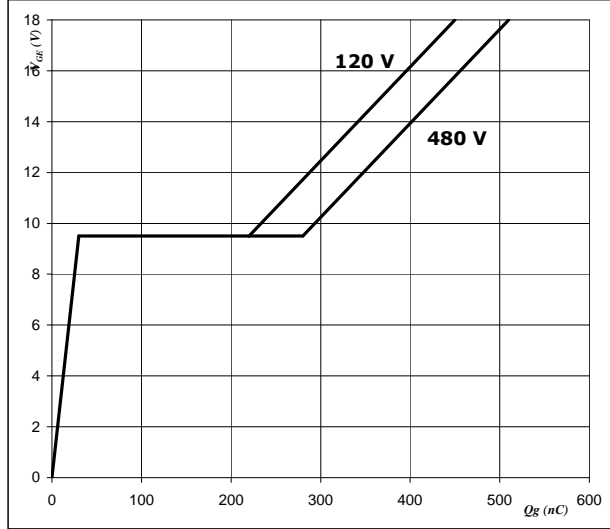


**At**  
 $D =$  single pulse  
 $T_s =$  80 °C  
 $V_{GE} =$  ±15 V  
 $T_j = T_{jmax}$

**figure 26.** IGBT

**Gate voltage vs Gate charge**

$V_{GE} = f(Q_g)$



**At**  
 $I_C =$  75 A

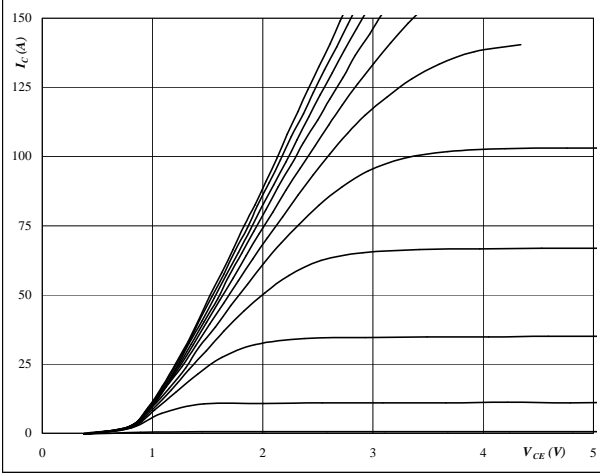


# Brake

**figure 1.** IGBT

**Typical output characteristics**

$I_C = f(V_{CE})$



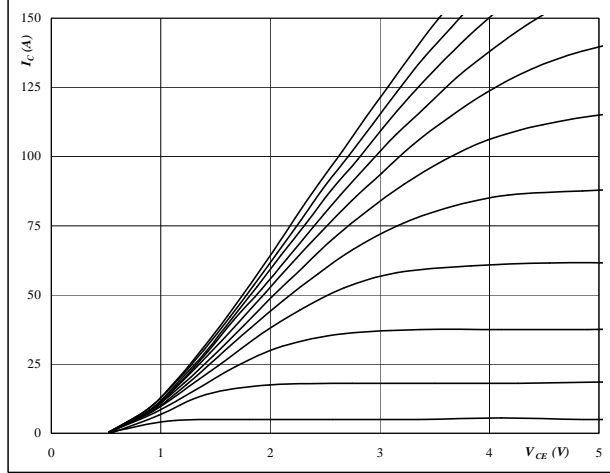
**At**

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

**figure 2.** IGBT

**Typical output characteristics**

$I_C = f(V_{CE})$



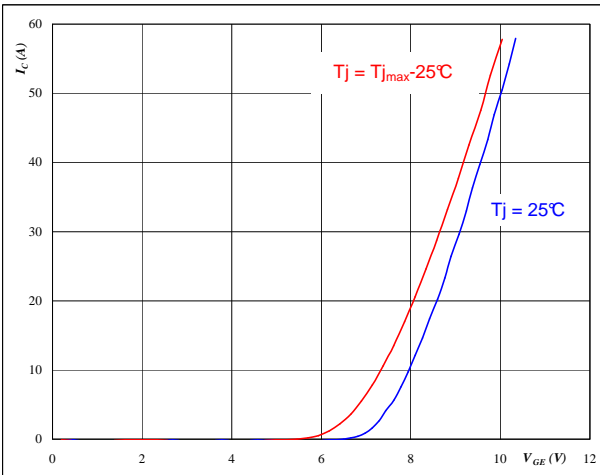
**At**

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

**figure 3.** IGBT

**Typical transfer characteristics**

$I_C = f(V_{GE})$



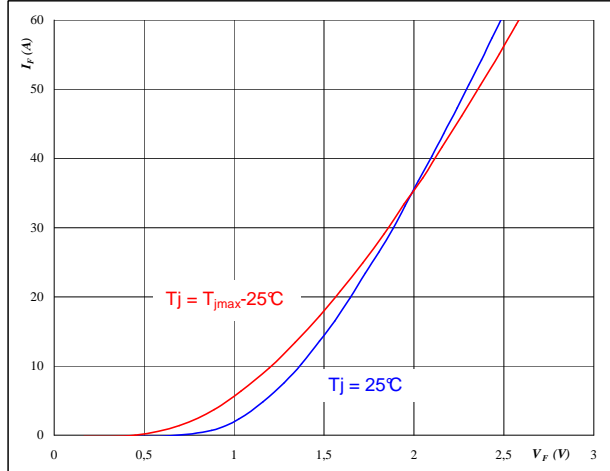
**At**

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

**figure 4.** FWD

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

$I_F = f(V_F)$



**At**

$t_p = 250 \mu s$

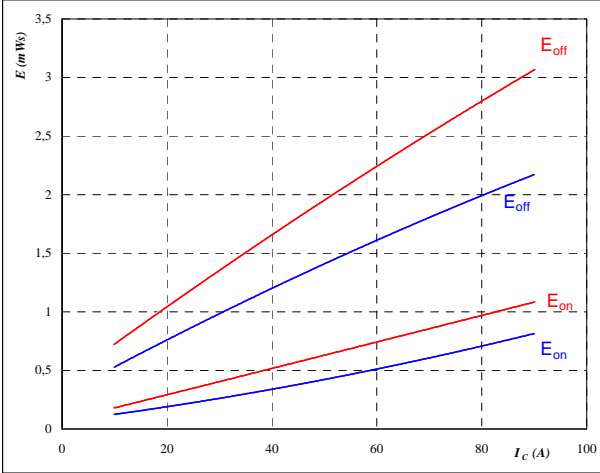


# Brake

**figure 5. IGBT**

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

$E = f(I_C)$



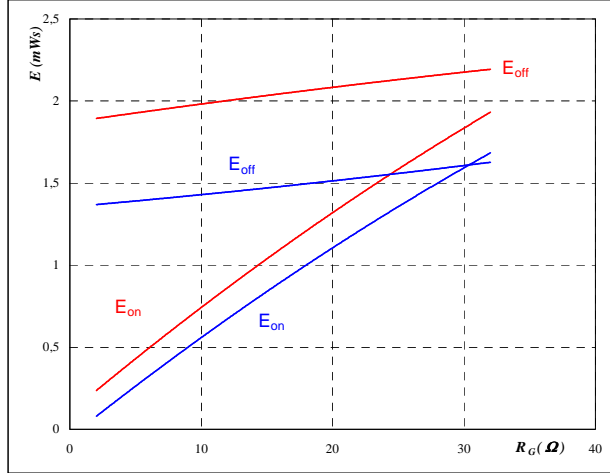
With an inductive load at

- $T_j = 25/150$  °C
- $V_{CE} = 300$  V
- $V_{GE} = \pm 15$  V
- $R_{gon} = 8$  Ω
- $R_{goff} = 8$  Ω

**figure 6. IGBT**

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

$E = f(R_G)$



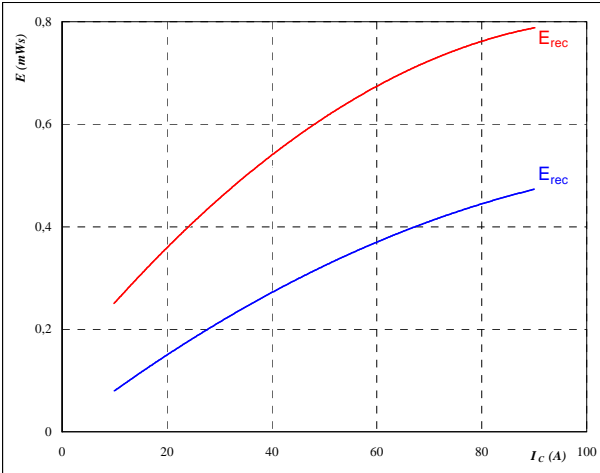
With an inductive load at

- $T_j = 25/150$  °C
- $V_{CE} = 300$  V
- $V_{GE} = \pm 15$  V
- $I_C = 50$  A

**figure 7. IGBT**

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

$E_{rec} = f(I_C)$



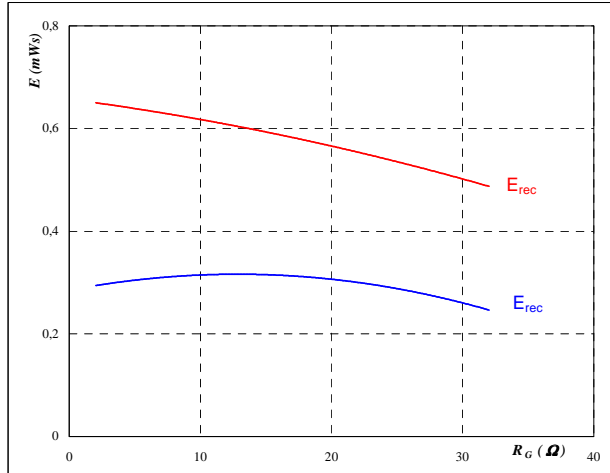
With an inductive load at

- $T_j = 25/150$  °C
- $V_{CE} = 300$  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

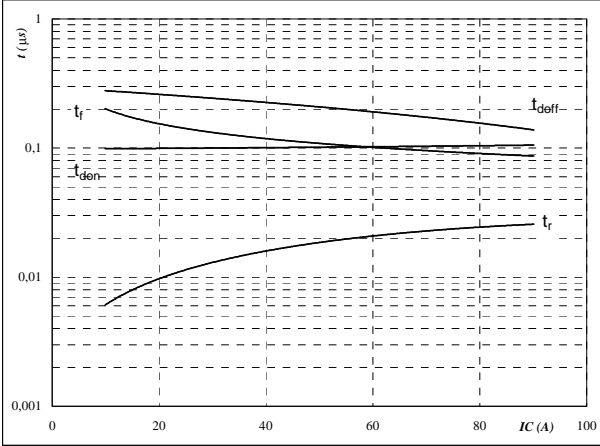
- $T_j = 25/150$  °C
- $V_{CE} = 300$  V
- $V_{GE} = \pm 15$  V
- $I_C = 50$  A

# Brake

**figure 9.** IGBT

Typical switching times as a function of collector current

$$t = f(I_C)$$



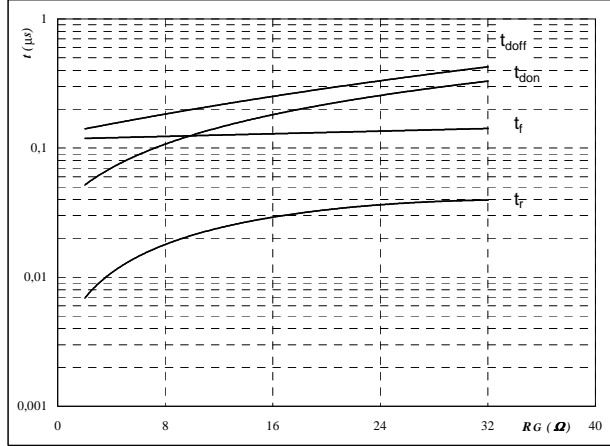
With an inductive load at

$T_j = 150 \text{ } ^\circ\text{C}$   
 $V_{CE} = 300 \text{ V}$   
 $V_{GE} = \pm 15 \text{ V}$   
 $R_{gon} = 8 \text{ } \Omega$   
 $R_{goff} = 8 \text{ } \Omega$

**figure 10.** IGBT

Typical switching times as a function of gate resistor

$$t = f(R_G)$$



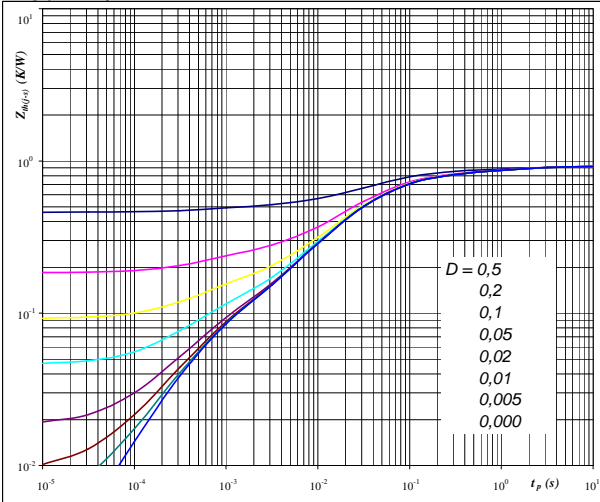
With an inductive load at

$T_j = 150 \text{ } ^\circ\text{C}$   
 $V_{CE} = 300 \text{ V}$   
 $V_{GE} = \pm 15 \text{ V}$   
 $I_C = 50 \text{ A}$

**figure 11.** IGBT

IGBT transient thermal impedance as a function of pulse width

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



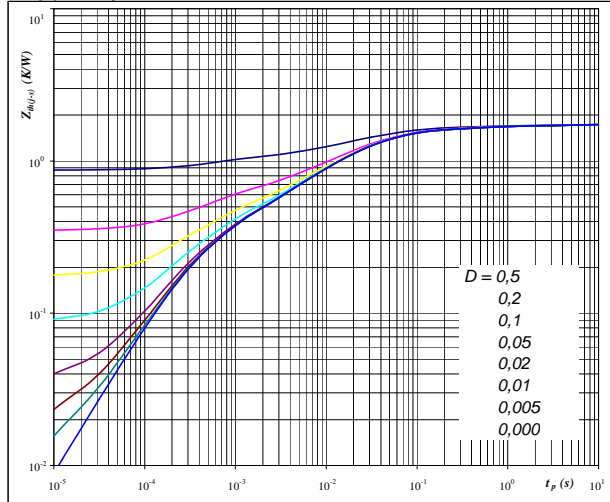
At

$D = t_p / T$   
 $R_{th(j-s)} = 0,92 \text{ K/W}$

**figure 12.** IGBT

FWD transient thermal impedance as a function of pulse width

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



At

$D = t_p / T$   
 $R_{th(j-s)} = 1,74 \text{ K/W}$

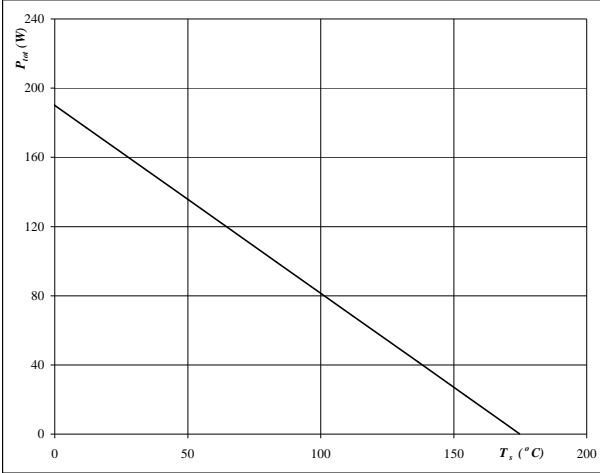


# Brake

**figure 13.** IGBT

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

$P_{tot} = f(T_s)$

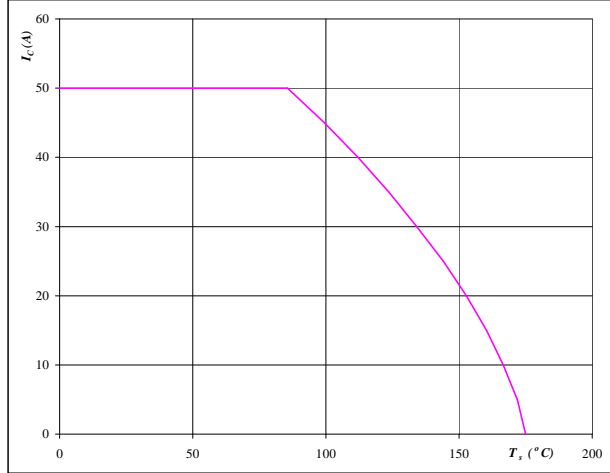


**At**  
T<sub>j</sub> = 175 °C

**figure 14.** IGBT

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

$I_C = f(T_s)$

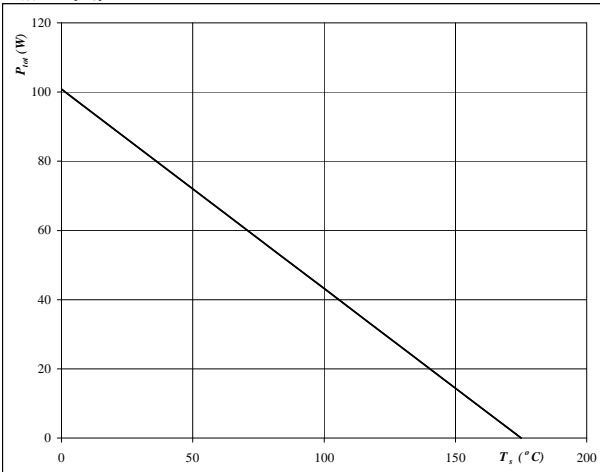


**At**  
T<sub>j</sub> = 175 °C  
V<sub>GE</sub> = 15 V

**figure 15.** FWD

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

$P_{tot} = f(T_s)$

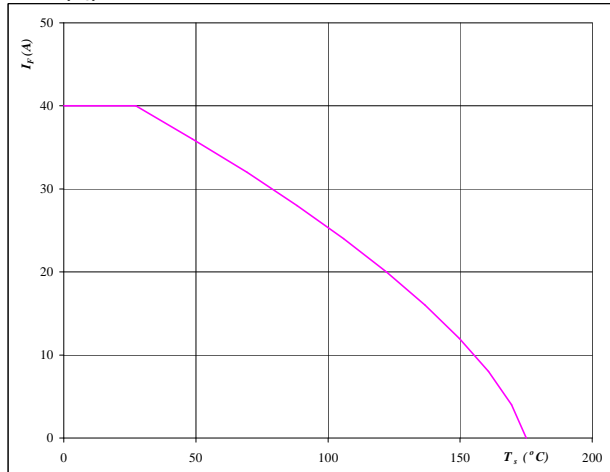


**At**  
T<sub>j</sub> = 175 °C

**figure 16.** FWD

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

$I_F = f(T_s)$



**At**  
T<sub>j</sub> = 175 °C



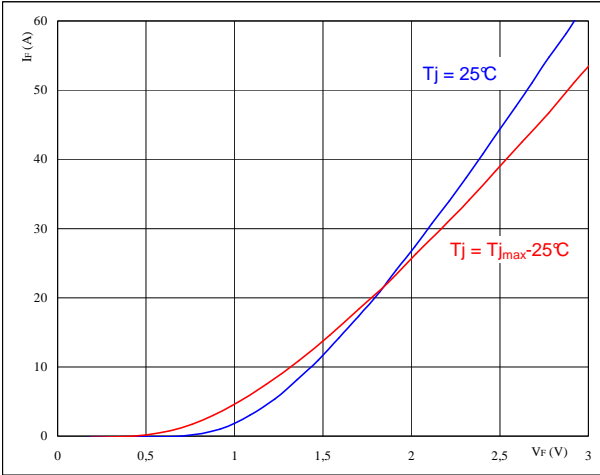


# Brake Inverse Diode

**figure 1. Brake inverse diode**

Typical diode forward current as a function of forward voltage

$$I_F = f(V_F)$$

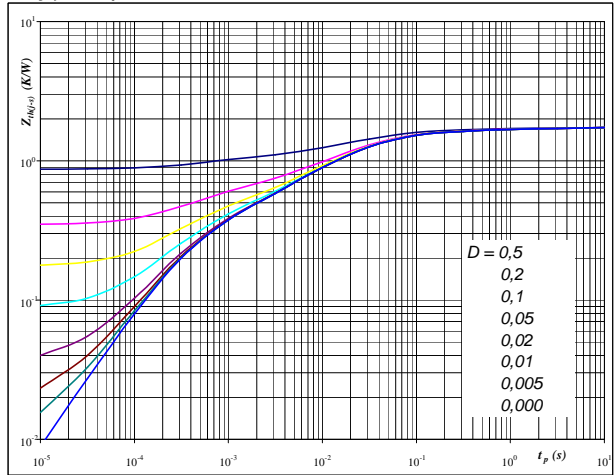


**At**  
 $t_p = 250 \mu s$

**figure 2. Brake inverse diode**

Diode transient thermal impedance as a function of pulse width

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

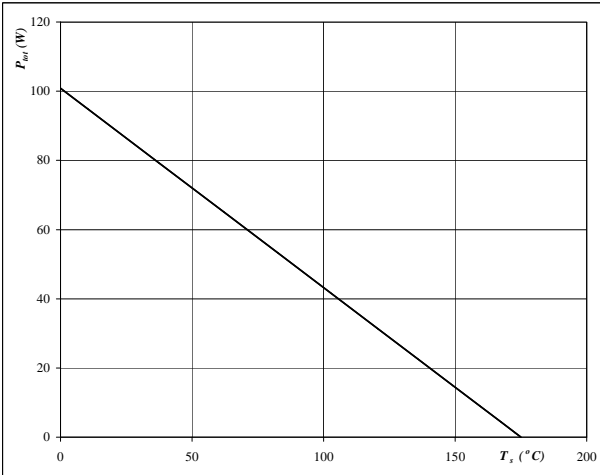


**At**  
 $D = t_p / T$   
 $R_{th(j-s)} = 1,74 K/W$

**figure 3. Brake inverse diode**

Power dissipation as a function of heatsink temperature

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

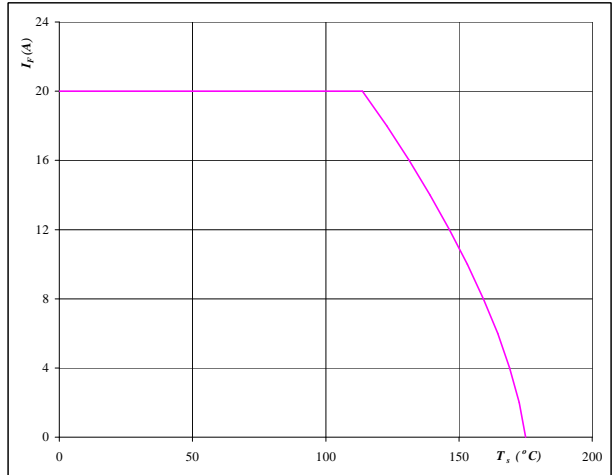


**At**  
 $T_j = 175 \text{ } ^\circ C$

**figure 4. Brake inverse diode**

Forward current as a function of heatsink temperature

$$I_F = f(T_s)$$



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

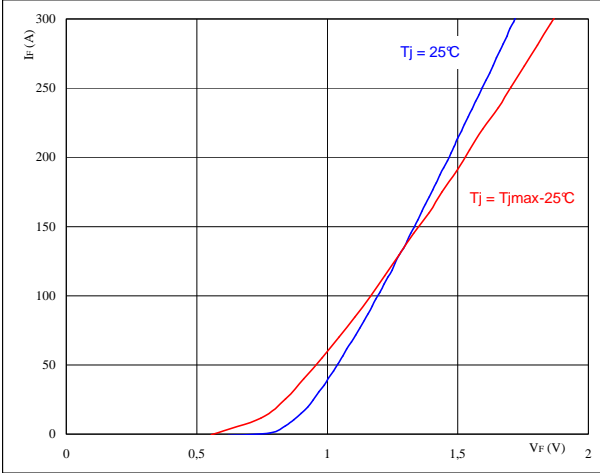


# Input Rectifier Bridge

**figure 1. Rectifier Diode**

Typical diode forward current as a function of forward voltage

$I_F = f(V_F)$

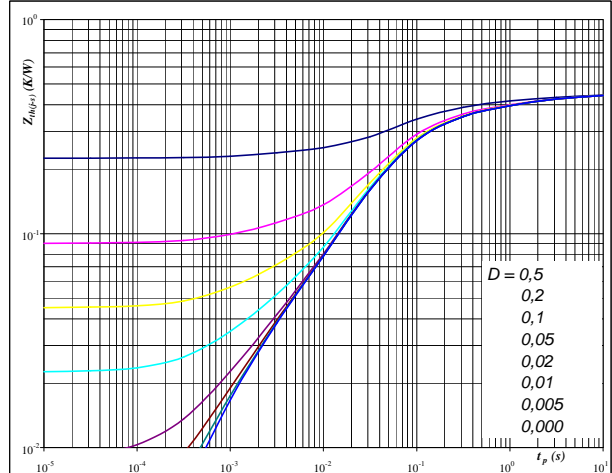


**At**  
 $t_p = 250 \mu s$

**figure 2. Rectifier Diode**

Diode transient thermal impedance as a function of pulse width

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

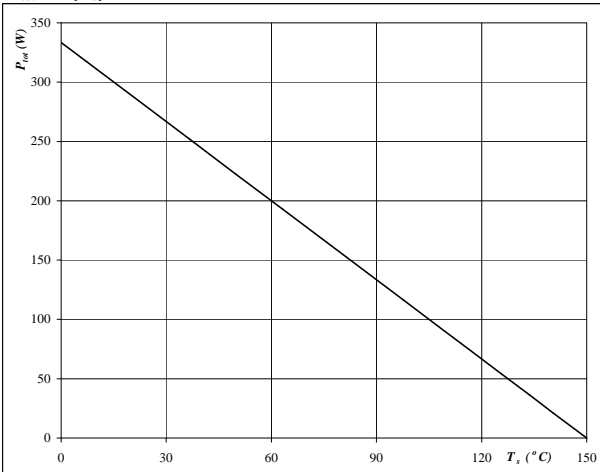


**At**  
 $D = t_p / T$   
 $R_{th(j-s)} = 0,45 \text{ K/W}$

**figure 3. Rectifier Diode**

Power dissipation as a function of heatsink temperature

$P_{tot} = f(T_s)$

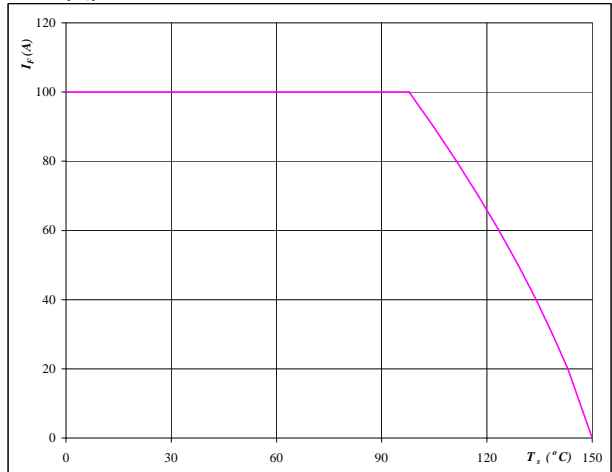


**At**  
 $T_j = 150 \text{ °C}$

**figure 4. Rectifier Diode**

Forward current as a function of heatsink temperature

$I_F = f(T_s)$



**At**  
 $T_j = 150 \text{ °C}$

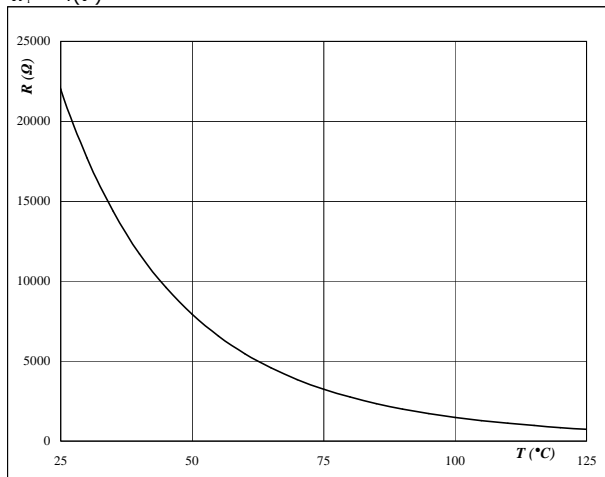


# Thermistor

**figure 1. Thermistor**

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

$$R_T = f(T)$$





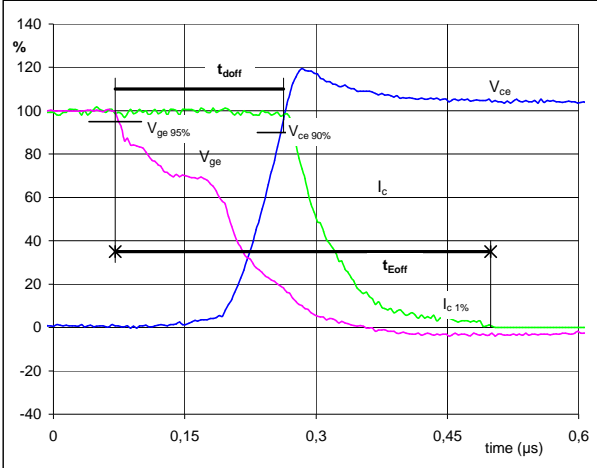
# Switching Definitions Output Inverter

**General conditions**

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

**figure 1. IGBT**

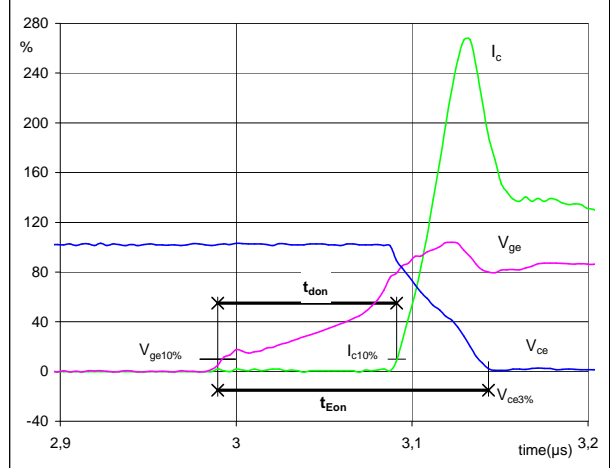
**Turn-off Switching Waveforms & definition of  $t_{doff}$ ,  $t_{Eoff}$**   
( $t_{Eoff}$  = integrating time for  $E_{off}$ )



$V_{GE}$ (0%) =	-15	V
$V_{GE}$ (100%) =	15	V
$V_C$ (100%) =	300	V
$I_C$ (100%) =	75	A
$t_{doff}$ =	0,18	μs
$t_{Eoff}$ =	0,43	μs

**figure 2. IGBT**

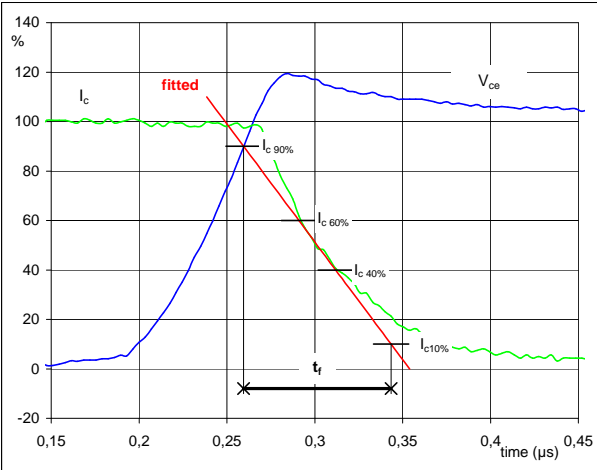
**Turn-on Switching Waveforms & definition of  $t_{donr}$ ,  $t_{Eon}$**   
( $t_{Eon}$  = integrating time for  $E_{on}$ )



$V_{GE}$ (0%) =	-15	V
$V_{GE}$ (100%) =	15	V
$V_C$ (100%) =	300	V
$I_C$ (100%) =	75	A
$t_{donr}$ =	0,10	μs
$t_{Eon}$ =	0,15	μs

**figure 3. IGBT**

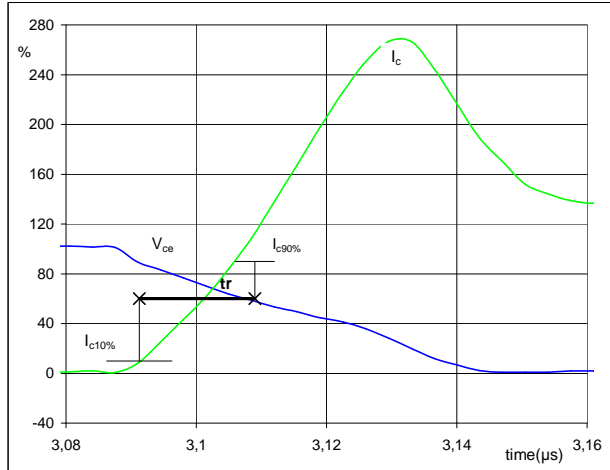
**Turn-off Switching Waveforms & definition of  $t_f$**



$V_C$ (100%) =	300	V
$I_C$ (100%) =	75	A
$t_f$ =	0,09	μs

**figure 4. IGBT**

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

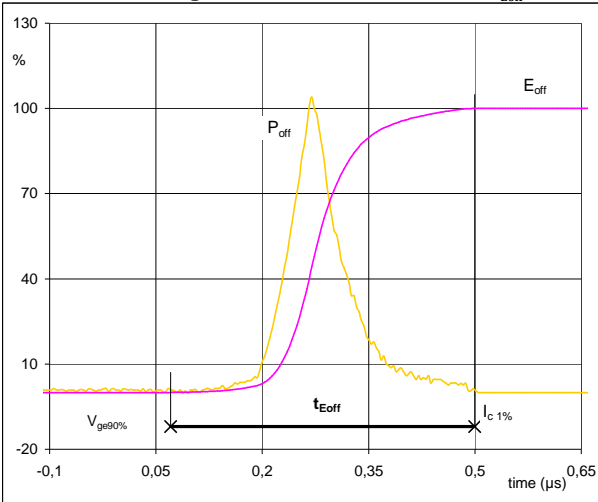


$V_C$ (100%) =	300	V
$I_C$ (100%) =	75	A
$t_r$ =	0,02	μs



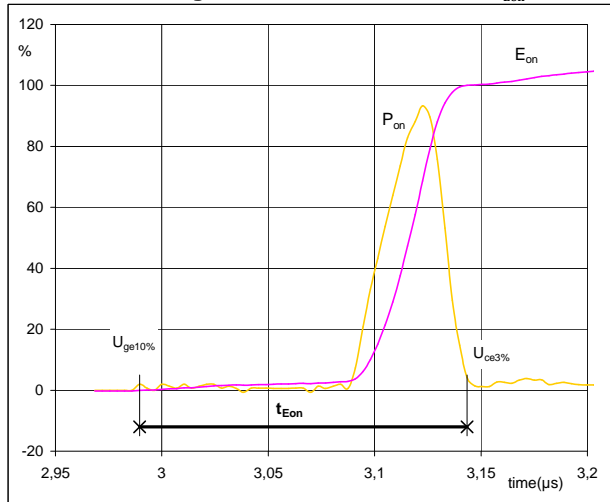
# Switching Definitions Output Inverter

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



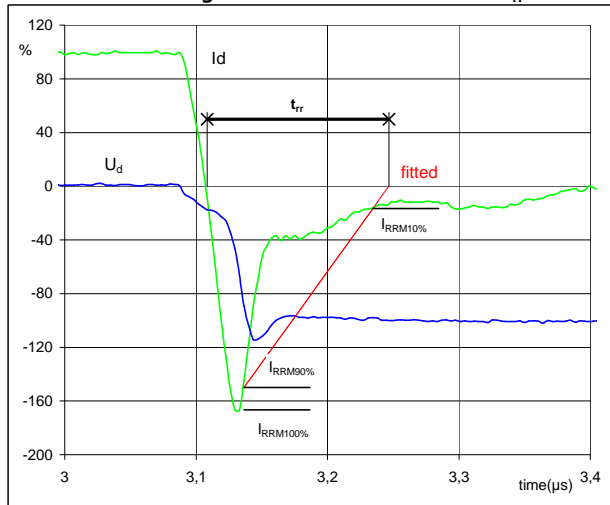
$P_{off} (100\%) =$	22,48	kW
$E_{off} (100\%) =$	2,09	mJ
$t_{Eoff} =$	0,43	µs

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



$P_{on} (100\%) =$	22,48	kW
$E_{on} (100\%) =$	0,69	mJ
$t_{Eon} =$	0,15	µs

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



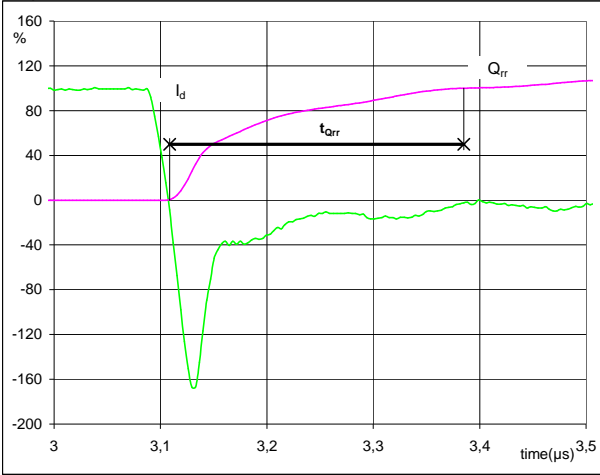
$V_d (100\%) =$	300	V
$I_d (100\%) =$	75	A
$I_{RRM} (100\%) =$	-126	A
$t_{rr} =$	0,13	µs



# Switching Definitions Output Inverter

**figure 8.** FWD

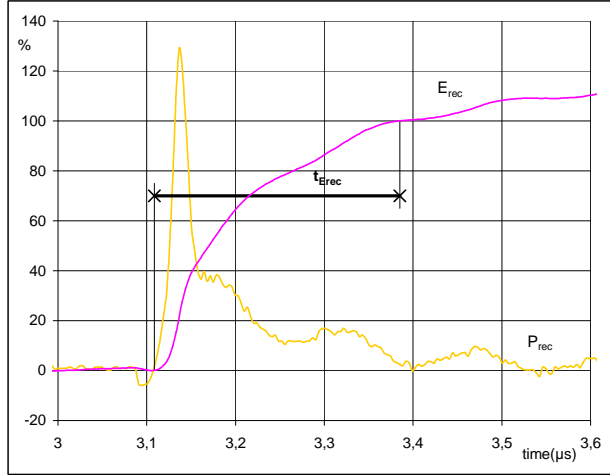
**Turn-on Switching Waveforms & definition of  $t_{Qrr}$**   
( $t_{Qrr}$  = integrating time for  $Q_{rr}$ )



$I_d$ (100%) =	75	A
$Q_{rr}$ (100%) =	6,53	$\mu\text{C}$
$t_{Qint}$ =	0,28	$\mu\text{s}$

**figure 9.** FWD

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



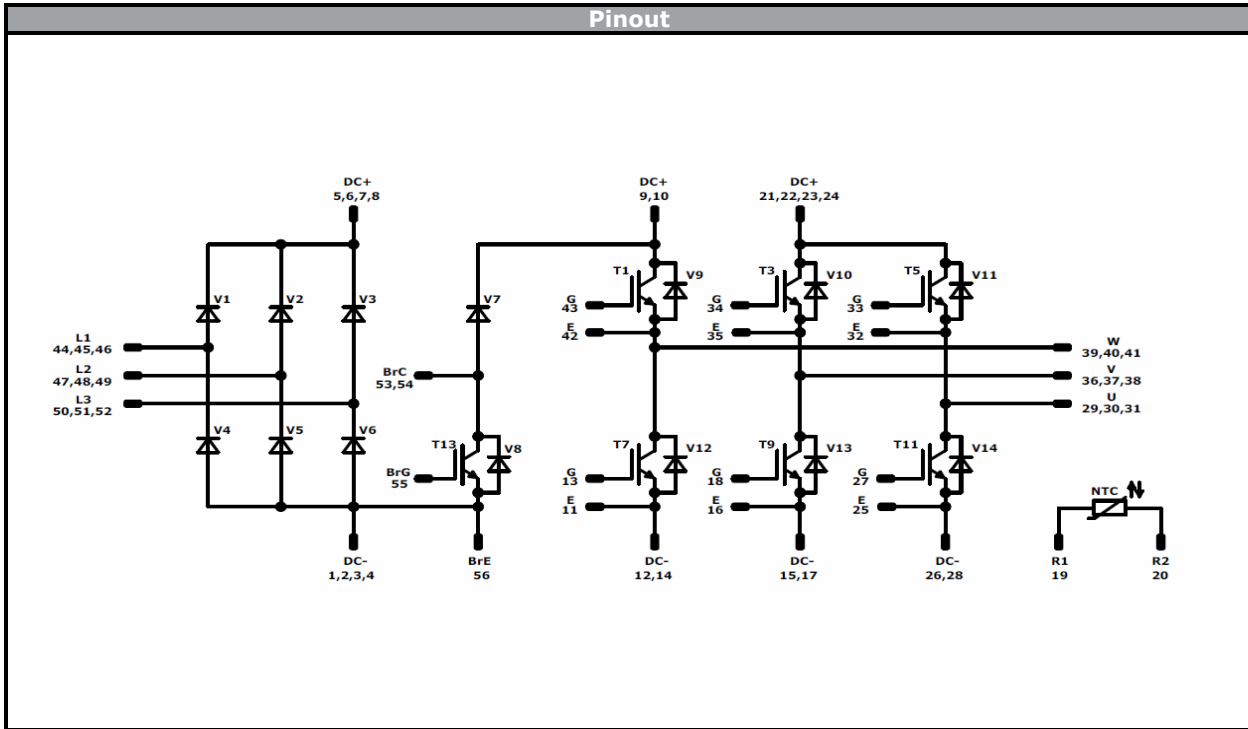
$P_{rec}$ (100%) =	22,48	kW
$E_{rec}$ (100%) =	1,60	mJ
$t_{Erec}$ =	0,28	$\mu\text{s}$



Ordering Code & Marking							
<b>Version</b>				<b>Ordering Code</b>			
without thermal paste with solder pins				V23990-P764-A-PM			
without thermal paste with Press-fit pins				V23990-P764-AY-PM			
with thermal paste with solder pins				V23990-P764-A-/3/-PM			
with thermal paste with Press-fit pins				V23990-P764-AY-/3/-PM			
	<b>Text</b>	<b>VIN</b>	<b>Date code</b>	<b>Name&amp;Ver</b>	<b>UL</b>	<b>Lot</b>	<b>Serial</b>
		VIN	WWYY	NNNNNVV	UL	LLLL	SSSS
	<b>Datamatrix</b>	<b>Type&amp;Ver</b>	<b>Lot number</b>	<b>Serial</b>	<b>Date code</b>		
		TTTTTIV	LLLL	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

Tolerance of positions:  $\pm 0,05$ mm at the end of pins  
 Direction of coordinate axis is only shown without tolerance



<b>Identification</b>					
ID	Component	Voltage	Current	Function	Comment
T1,T3,T5,T7,T9,T11	IGBT	600 V	75 A	Inverter Switch	
V9-V14	FWD	600 V	75 A	Inverter Diode	
V1-V6	Rectifier	1600 V	75 A	Rectifier Diode	
T13	IGBT	600 V	50 A	Brake Switch	
V7	FWD	600 V	20 A	Brake Diode	
V8	FWD	600 V	20 A	Brake Inverse Diode	
NTC	NTC			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-P764-Ax-D8-14	24 Jan. 2019	flow2 frame modification	1,23

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

As used herein:

- Life support devices or systems are devices or systems which, (a) are intended for surgical implant into the body, or (b) support or sustain life, or (c) whose failure to perform when properly used in accordance with instructions for use provided in labelling can be reasonably expected to result in significant injury to the user.
- 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.