

**flow PACK 0****1200 V / 25 A****Features**

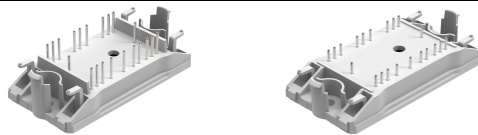
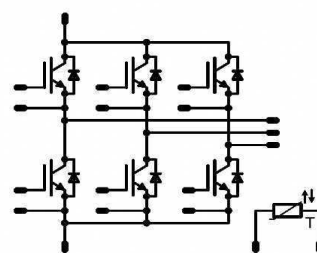
- 2 clip housing in 12 mm and 17 mm height
- Trench Fieldstop IGBT⁴ technology
- Compact and low inductance design
- Built-in NTC

Target Applications

- Motor Drives
- Power Generation
- UPS

Types

- V23990-P869-F49-PM
- V23990-P869-F48-PM

flow 0 housing**Schematic****Maximum Ratings** $T_j = 25\text{ °C}$, unless otherwise specified

Parameter	Symbol	Condition	Value	Unit
Inverter Transistor				
Collector-emitter voltage	V_{CE}		1200	V
DC collector current	I_C		25	A
Repetitive peak collector current	I_{CRM}	t_p limited by T_{jmax}	75	A
Power dissipation	P_{tot}	$T_j = T_{jmax}$ $T_s = 80\text{ °C}$	73	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

* It is recommended to not exceed 1000 short circuit situations in the lifetime of the module and to allow at least 1s between short circuits

Inverter Diode

Peak Repetitive Reverse Voltage	V_{RRM}		1200	V
DC forward current	I_F		25	A
Repetitive peak forward current	I_{FRM}	t_p limited by T_{jmax}	50	A
Power dissipation	P_{tot}	$T_j = T_{jmax}$ $T_s = 80\text{ °C}$	51	W
Maximum Junction Temperature	T_{jmax}		175	°C

Thermal properties

Storage temperature	T_{stg}		-40.....+125	°C
Operation junction temperature	T_{op}		-40.....+ T_{jmax} -25	°C



Maximum Ratings

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

Parameter	Symbol	Condition	Value	Unit
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Insulation properties

Insulation voltage	V_{isol}	DC Test Voltage* $t_p = 2\text{ s}$	6000	V
		AC Voltage $t_p = 1\text{ min}$	2500	V
Creepage distance			min.12,7	mm
Clearance		12mm height	9,22	mm
		17mm height	min.12,7	mm
Comparative Tracking Index	CTI		>200	

*100% tested in production

Characteristic Values

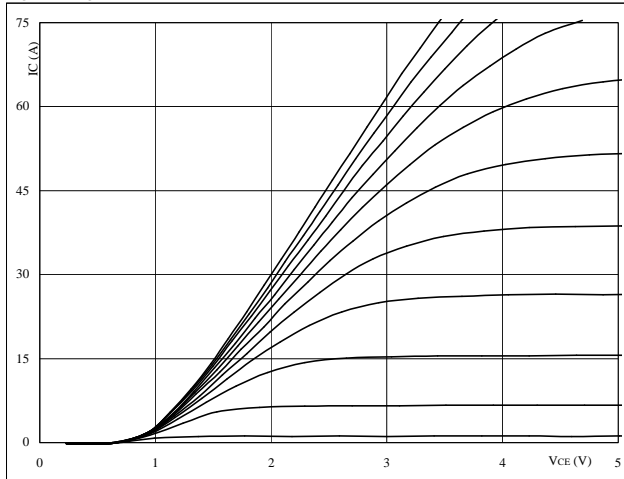
Parameter	Symbol	Conditions					Value			Unit
			V_{GE} [V] V_{GS} [V]	V_r [V] V_{CE} [V] V_{DS} [V]	I_C [A] I_F [A] I_D [A]	T_j [°C]	Min	Typ	Max	
Inverter Transistor										
Gate emitter threshold voltage	$V_{GE(th)}$	$V_{CE} = V_{GE}$			0,00085	25	5	5,8	6,5	V
Collector-emitter saturation voltage	V_{CEsat}		15		25	25 150		1,91 2,33	2,4	V
Collector-emitter cut-off current incl. Diode	I_{CES}		0	1200		25			10	µA
Gate-emitter leakage current	I_{GES}		20	0		25			200	nA
Integrated Gate resistor	R_{gint}							none		Ω
Turn-on delay time	$t_{d(on)}$	$R_{gon} = 32\ \Omega$ $R_{goff} = 32\ \Omega$	± 15	600	25	25 150		130 127		ns
Rise time	t_r					25 150		26 32		
Turn-off delay time	$t_{d(off)}$					25 150		220 286		
Fall time	t_f					25 150		77 118		
Turn-on energy loss per pulse	E_{on}					25 150		2,00 3,00		mWs
Turn-off energy loss per pulse	E_{off}					25 150		1,32 2,16		
Input capacitance	C_{ies}	$f = 1\text{ MHz}$	0	25	25	25		1430		pF
Output capacitance	C_{oss}							115		
Reverse transfer capacitance	C_{rss}							85		
Gate charge	Q_G		15	960	25	25		120		nC
Thermal resistance chip to heatsink	$R_{th(j-s)}$	$\lambda_{paste} = 0,8\text{ W/mK (P12)}$						1,31		K/W
Inverter Diode										
Diode forward voltage	V_F				25	25 150		1,87 1,80	2,35	V
Peak reverse recovery current	I_{RRM}	$R_{gon} = 32\ \Omega$	± 15	600	25	25 150		18,3 21,7		A
Reverse recovery time	t_{rr}					25 150		360 588		ns
Reverse recovered charge	Q_{rr}					25 150		2,41 4,94		µC
Peak rate of fall of recovery current	$(di_{rr}/dt)_{max}$					25 150		75 48		A/ms
Reverse recovered energy	E_{rec}					150		1,97		mWs
Thermal resistance chip to heatsink	$R_{th(j-s)}$	$\lambda_{paste} = 0,8\text{ W/mK (P12)}$						1,85		K/W
Thermistor										
Rated resistance	R					25		22		kΩ
Deviation of R_{100}	$\Delta_{R/R}$	$R_{100} = 1486\ \Omega$				100	-5		+5	%
Power dissipation	P					25		210		mW
Power dissipation constant						25		4,4		mW/K
B-value	$B_{(25/50)}$	Tol. -13,1%				25		3940		K
B-value	$B_{(25/100)}$	Tol. +11,6%				25		4000		K
Vincotech NTC Reference									A	



Output Inverter

figure 1 IGBT**Typical output characteristics**

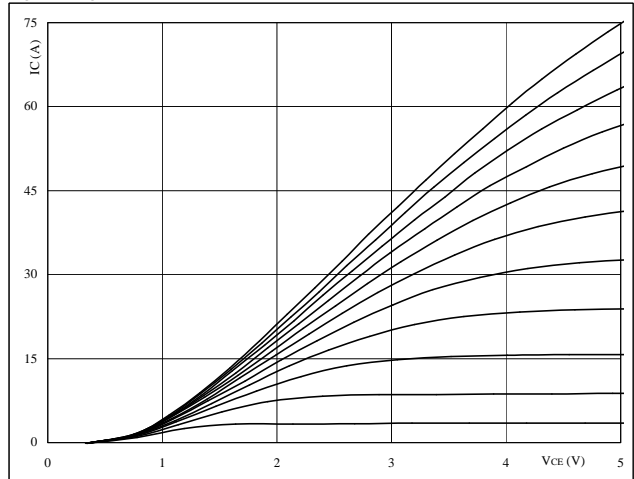
$$I_C = f(V_{CE})$$



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

figure 2 IGBT**Typical output characteristics**

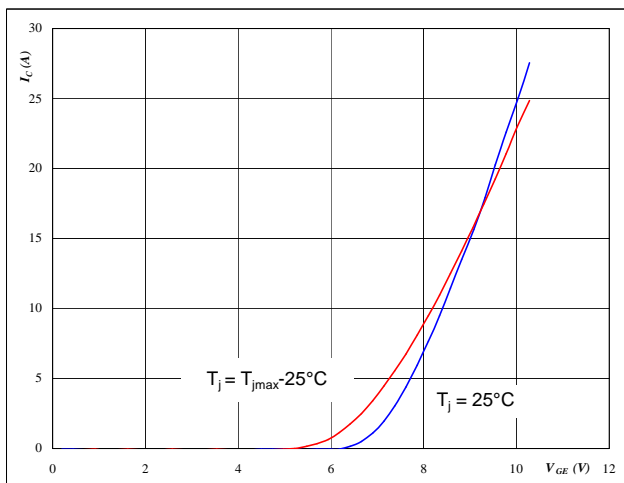
$$I_C = f(V_{CE})$$



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

figure 3 IGBT**Typical transfer characteristics**

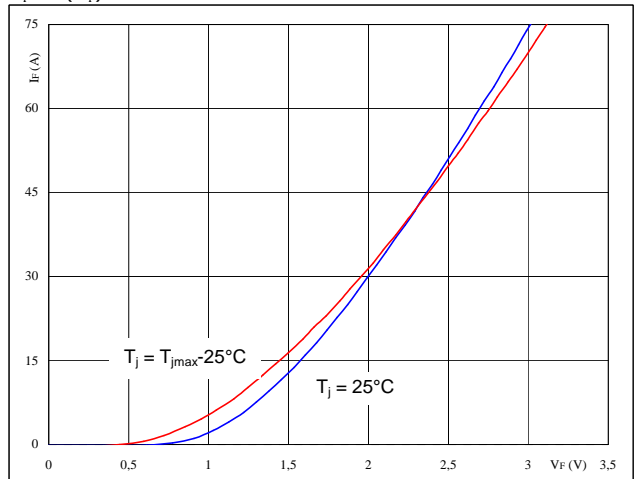
$$I_C = f(V_{GE})$$



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

figure 4 FWD**Typical diode forward current as a function of forward voltage**

$$I_F = f(V_F)$$



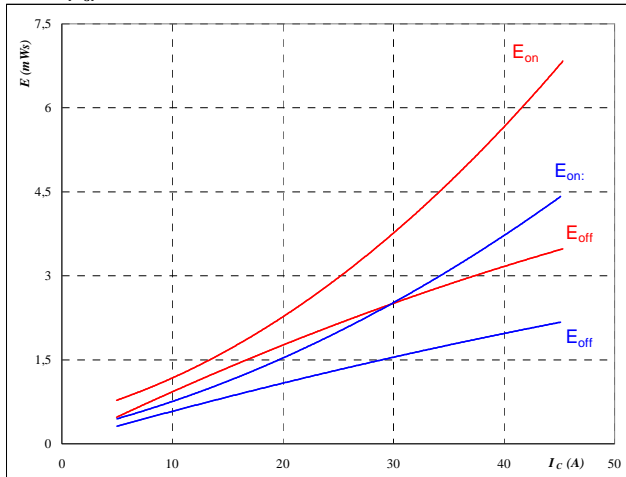
$t_p = 250 \mu s$

Output Inverter

figure 5 IGBT

Typical switching energy losses
as a function of collector current

$$E = f(I_C)$$



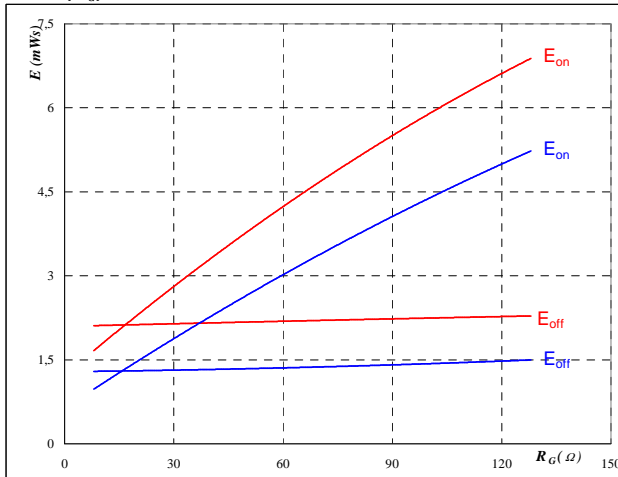
inductive load

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

figure 6 IGBT

Typical switching energy losses
as a function of gate resistor

$$E = f(R_G)$$



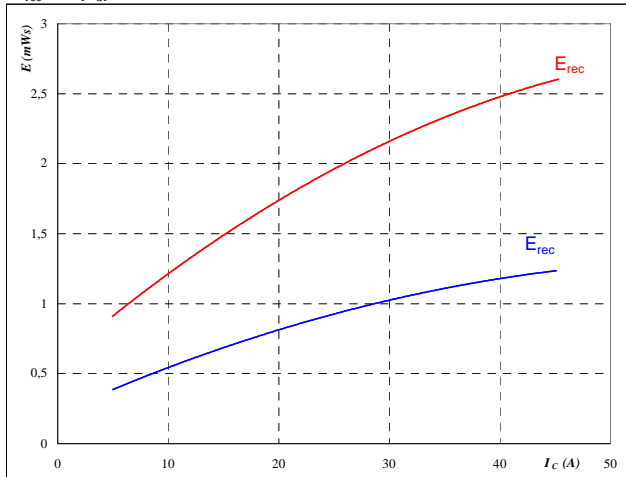
inductive load

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

figure 7 IGBT

Typical reverse recovery energy loss
as a function of collector current

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



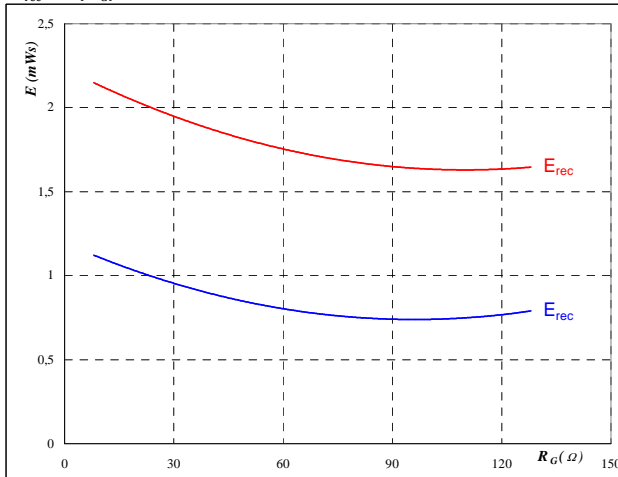
inductive load

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

figure 8 IGBT

Typical reverse recovery energy loss
as a function of gate resistor

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



inductive load

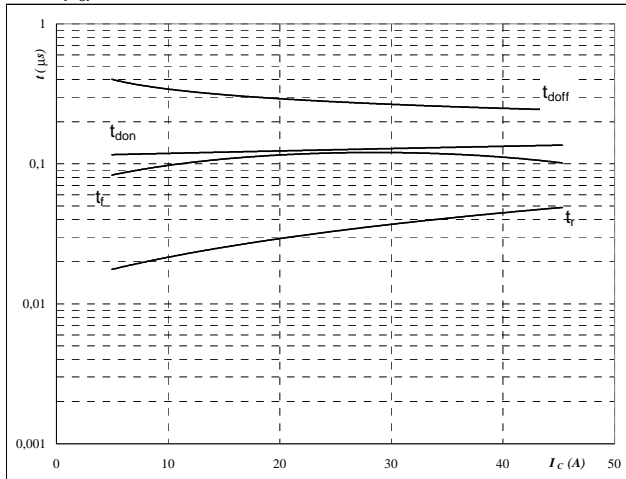
$T_j =$	25/150	°C
$V_{CE} =$	600	V
$V_{GE} =$	±15	V
$I_C =$	25	A

Output Inverter

figure 9 IGBT

Typical switching times as a function of collector current

$$t = f(I_C)$$



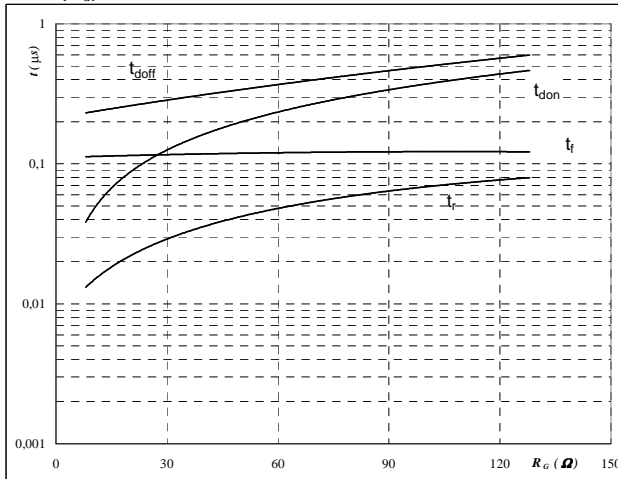
inductive load

$T_j =$	150	°C
$V_{CE} =$	600	V
$V_{GE} =$	±15	V
$R_{gon} =$	32	Ω
$R_{goff} =$	32	Ω

figure 10 IGBT

Typical switching times as a function of gate resistor

$$t = f(R_G)$$



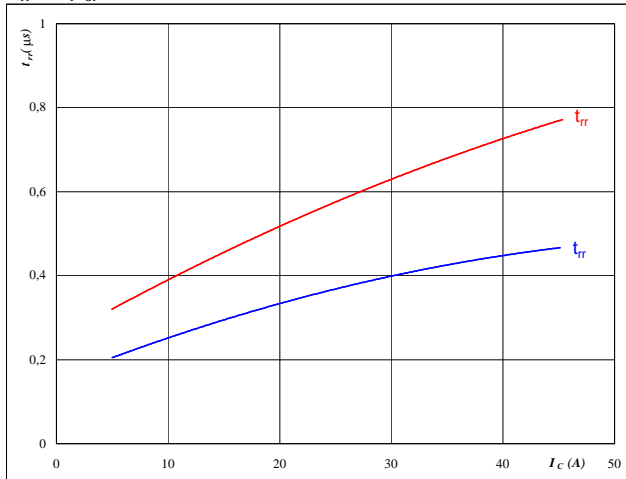
inductive load

$T_j =$	150	°C
$V_{CE} =$	600	V
$V_{GE} =$	±15	V
$I_C =$	25	A

figure 11 FWD

Typical reverse recovery time as a function of collector current

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

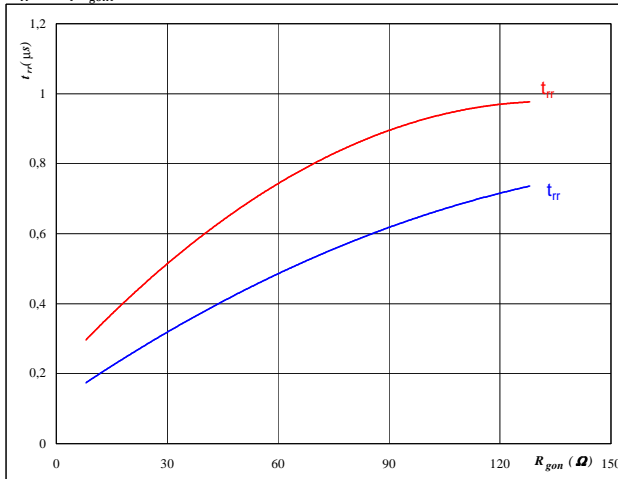


$T_j =$	25/150	°C
$V_{CE} =$	600	V
$V_{GE} =$	±15	V
$R_{gon} =$	32	Ω

figure 12 FWD

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

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



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



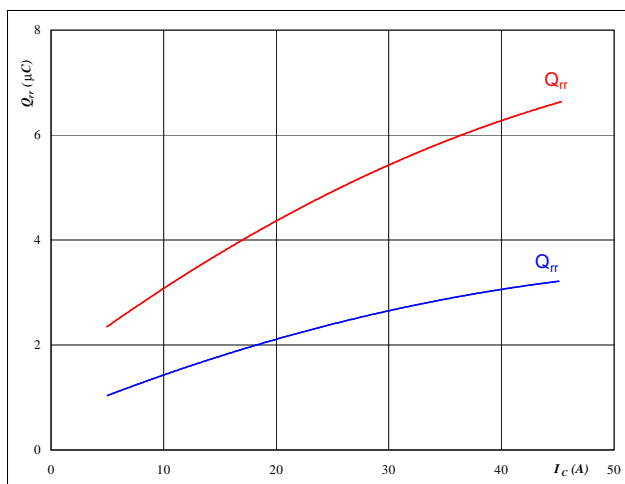
Output Inverter

figure 13

FWD

Typical reverse recovery charge as a function of collector current

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



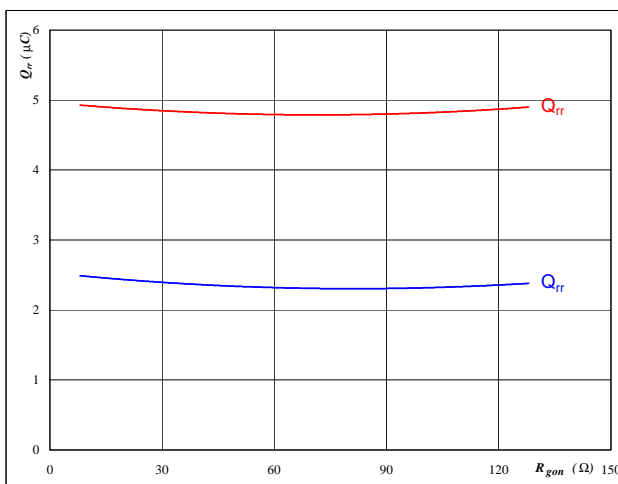
$T_j = 25/150$ °C
 $V_{CE} = 600$ V
 $V_{GE} = \pm 15$ V
 $R_{gon} = 32$ Ω

figure 14

FWD

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

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



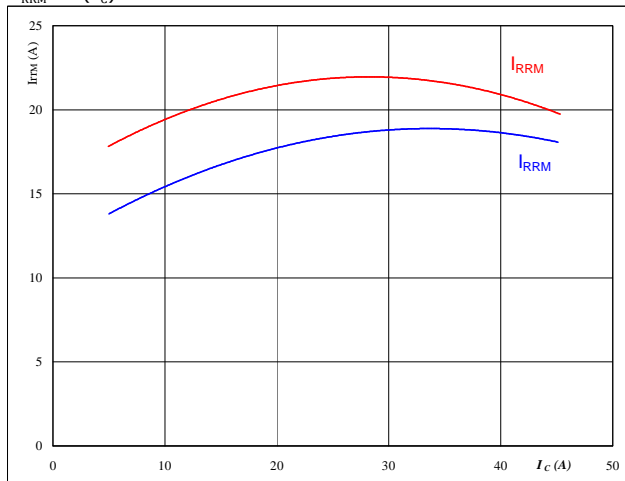
$T_j = 25/150$ °C
 $V_R = 600$ V
 $I_F = 25$ A
 $V_{GE} = \pm 15$ V

figure 15

FWD

Typical reverse recovery current as a function of collector current

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



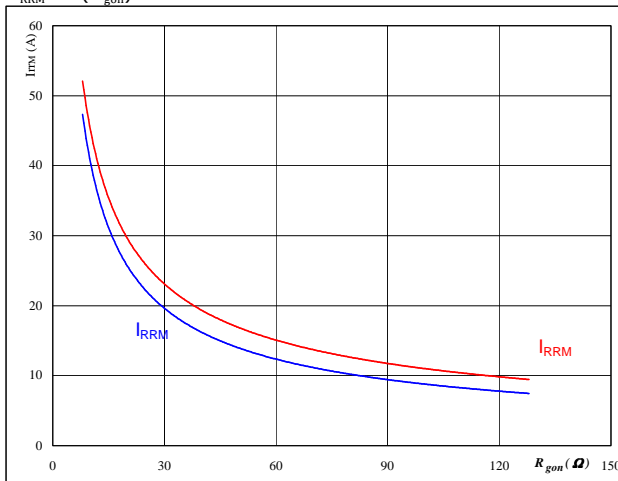
$T_j = 25/150$ °C
 $V_{CE} = 600$ V
 $V_{GE} = \pm 15$ V
 $R_{gon} = 32$ Ω

figure 16

FWD

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

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



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



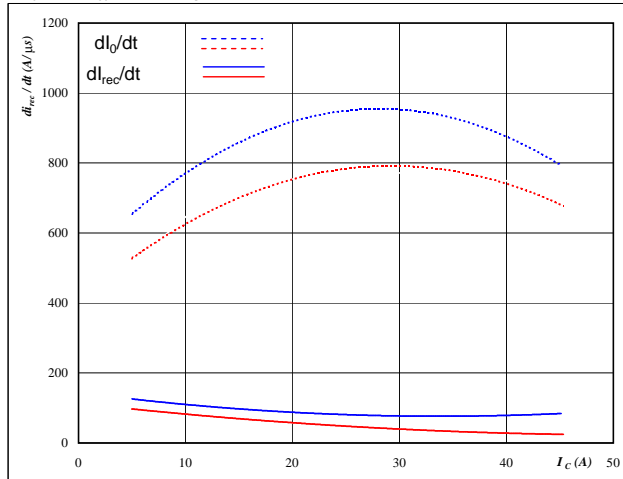
Output Inverter

figure 17

FWD

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

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



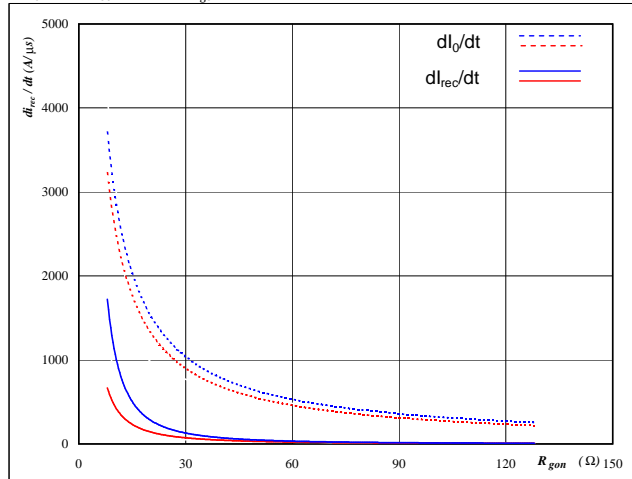
$T_j = 25/150 \text{ } ^\circ\text{C}$
 $V_{CE} = 600 \text{ V}$
 $V_{GE} = \pm 15 \text{ V}$
 $R_{gon} = 32 \text{ } \Omega$

figure 18

FWD

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

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



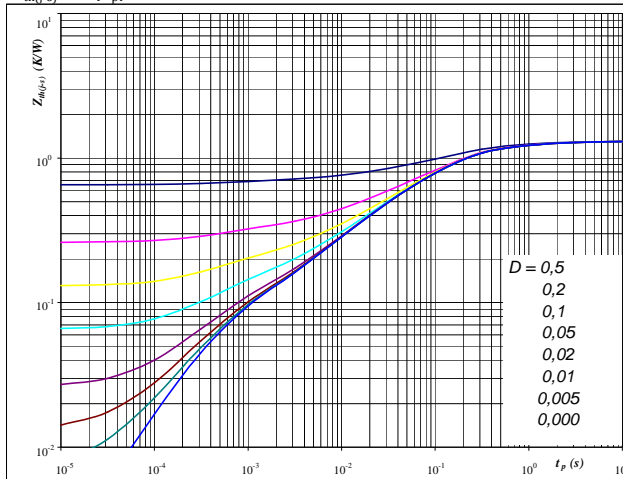
$T_j = 25/150 \text{ } ^\circ\text{C}$
 $V_R = 600 \text{ V}$
 $I_F = 25 \text{ A}$
 $V_{GE} = \pm 15 \text{ V}$

figure 19

IGBT

IGBT transient thermal impedance
as a function of pulse width

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



$D = t_p / T$
 $R_{th(j-s)} = 1,31 \text{ K/W}$

IGBT thermal model values

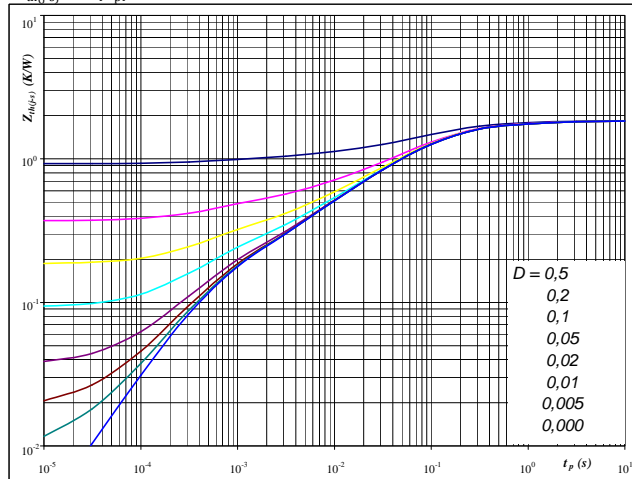
R (K/W)	Tau (s)
5,83E-02	3,51E+00
1,84E-01	6,19E-01
6,51E-01	1,32E-01
2,67E-01	2,28E-02
7,66E-02	3,93E-03
6,87E-02	4,65E-04

figure 20

FWD

FWD transient thermal impedance
as a function of pulse width

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



$D = t_p / T$
 $R_{th(j-s)} = 1,85 \text{ K/W}$

FWD thermal model values

R (K/W)	Tau (s)
4,40E-02	9,38E+00
1,89E-01	8,28E-01
7,96E-01	1,26E-01
4,99E-01	2,87E-02
1,89E-01	4,50E-03
1,34E-01	4,92E-04



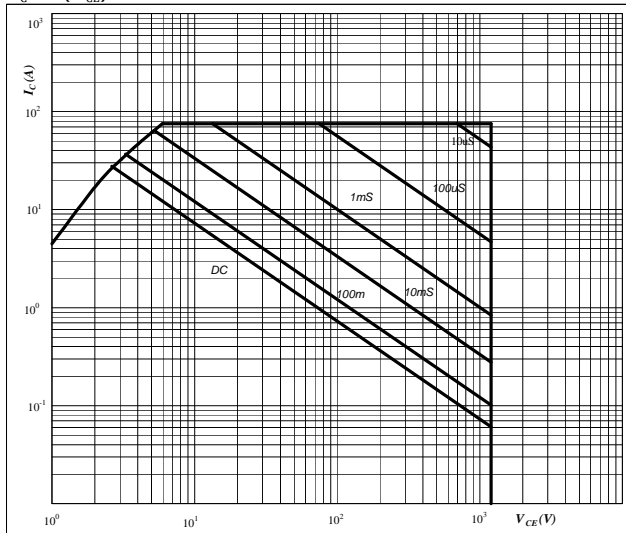
Output Inverter

figure 21

IGBT

Safe operating area as a function
of collector-emitter voltage

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



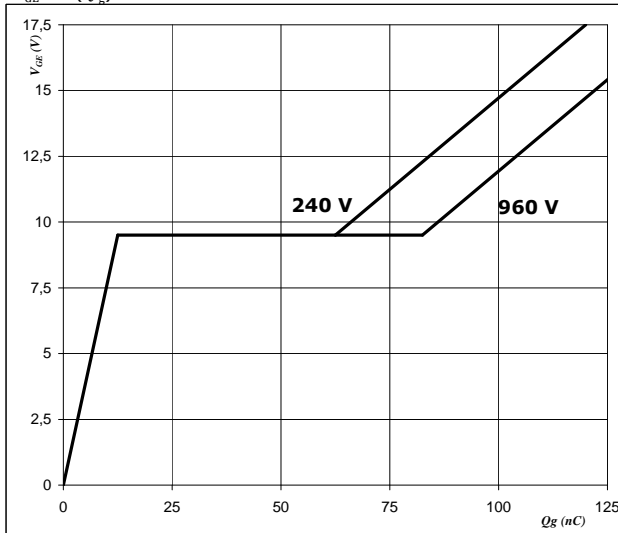
$D =$ single pulse
 $T_s =$ 80 °C
 $V_{GE} =$ ±15 V
 $T_j =$ T_{jmax}

figure 22

IGBT

Gate voltage vs Gate charge

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



$I_C =$ 25 A

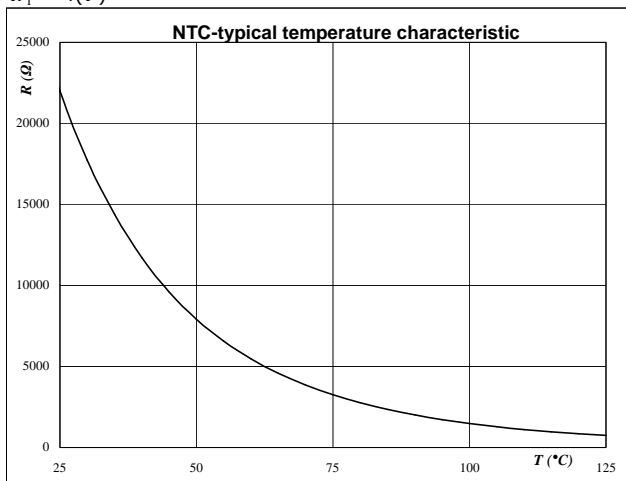
Thermistor

figure 1

Thermistor

Typical NTC characteristic
as a function of temperature

$$R_T = f(T)$$





Switching Definitions Output Inverter

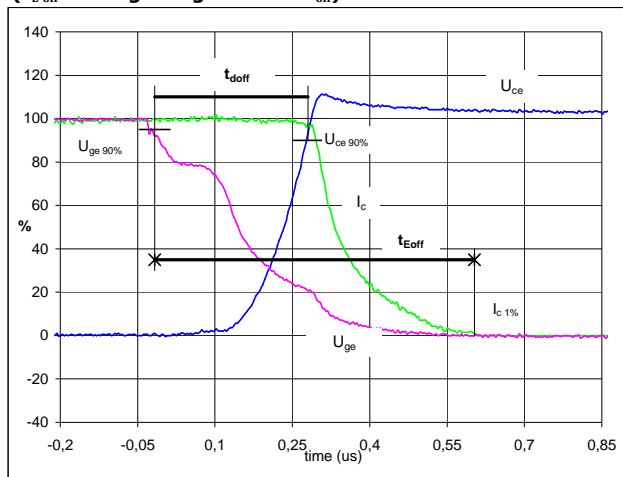
General conditions

T_j	=	150 °C
R_{gon}	=	32 Ω
R_{goff}	=	32 Ω

Figure 1

IGBT

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

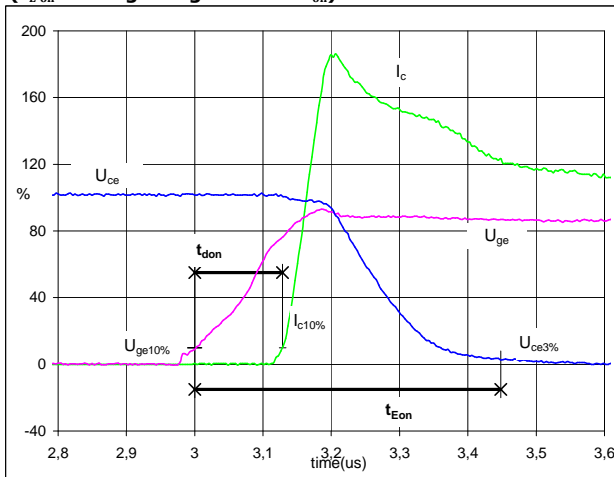


$V_{GE} (0\%) =$	-15	V
$V_{GE} (100\%) =$	15	V
$V_C (100\%) =$	600	V
$I_C (100\%) =$	25	A
$t_{doff} =$	0,29	μs
$t_{Eoff} =$	0,62	μs

Figure 2

IGBT

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

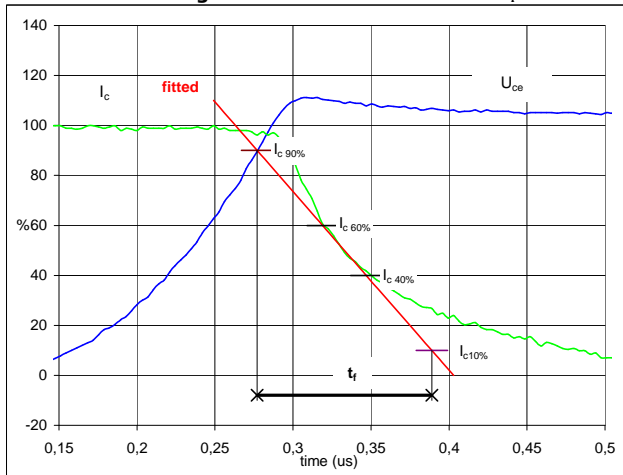


$V_{GE} (0\%) =$	-15	V
$V_{GE} (100\%) =$	15	V
$V_C (100\%) =$	600	V
$I_C (100\%) =$	25	A
$t_{don} =$	0,13	μs
$t_{Eon} =$	0,45	μs

Figure 3

IGBT

Turn-off Switching Waveforms & definition of t_f

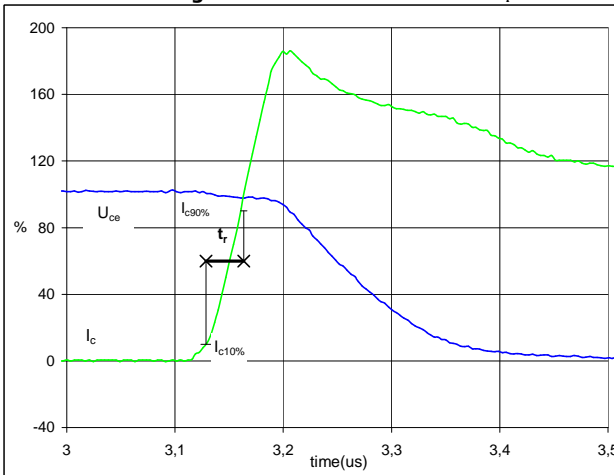


$V_C (100\%) =$	600	V
$I_C (100\%) =$	25	A
$t_f =$	0,12	μs

Figure 4

IGBT

Turn-on Switching Waveforms & definition of t_r

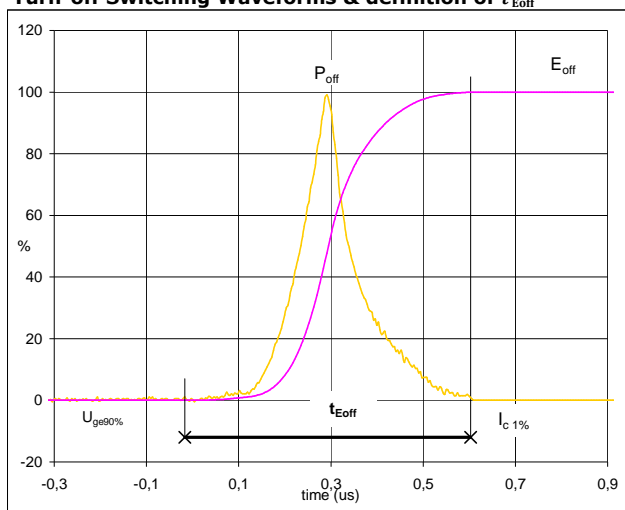


$V_C (100\%) =$	600	V
$I_C (100\%) =$	25	A
$t_r =$	0,03	μs



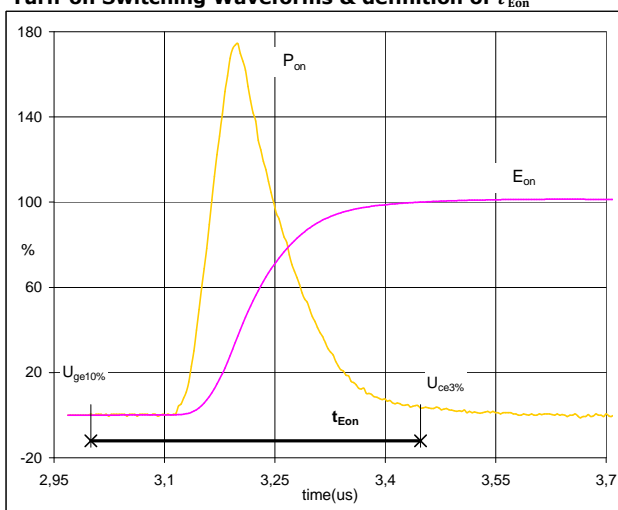
Switching Definitions Output Inverter

Figure 5 IGBT

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

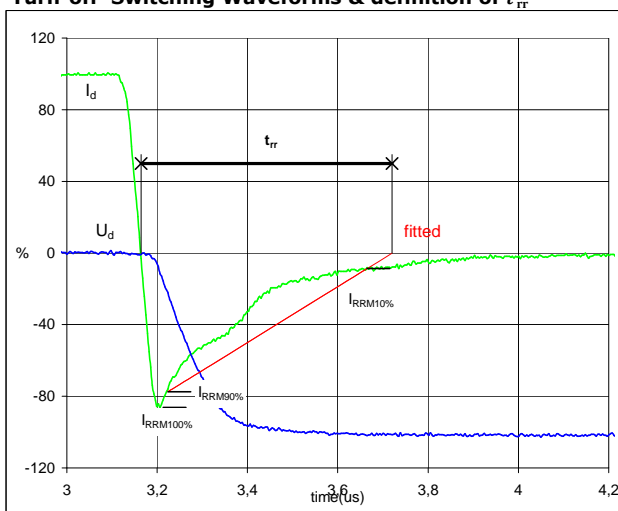
$P_{off} (100\%) =$	15,10	kW
$E_{off} (100\%) =$	2,16	mJ
$t_{Eoff} =$	0,62	μs

Figure 6 IGBT

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

$P_{on} (100\%) =$	15,10	kW
$E_{on} (100\%) =$	3,00	mJ
$t_{Eon} =$	0,45	μs

Figure 7 FWD

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

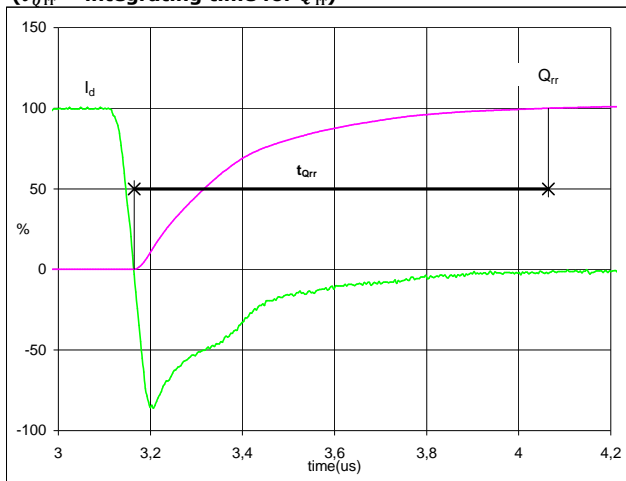
$V_d (100\%) =$	600	V
$I_d (100\%) =$	25	A
$I_{RRM} (100\%) =$	-22	A
$t_{rr} =$	0,59	μs



Switching Definitions Output Inverter

Figure 8 FWD

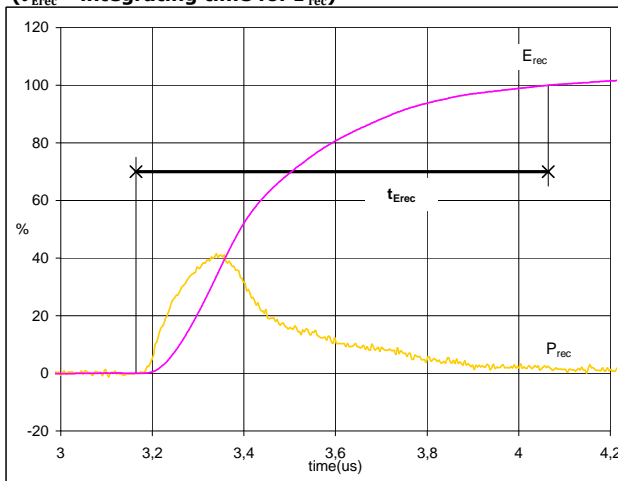
Turn-on Switching Waveforms & definition of t_{Qrr}
(t_{Qrr} = integrating time for Q_{rr})



I_d (100%) = 25 A
 Q_{rr} (100%) = 4,94 μC
 t_{Qrr} = 0,90 μs

Figure 9 FWD

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



P_{rec} (100%) = 15,10 kW
 E_{rec} (100%) = 1,97 mJ
 t_{Erec} = 0,90 μs

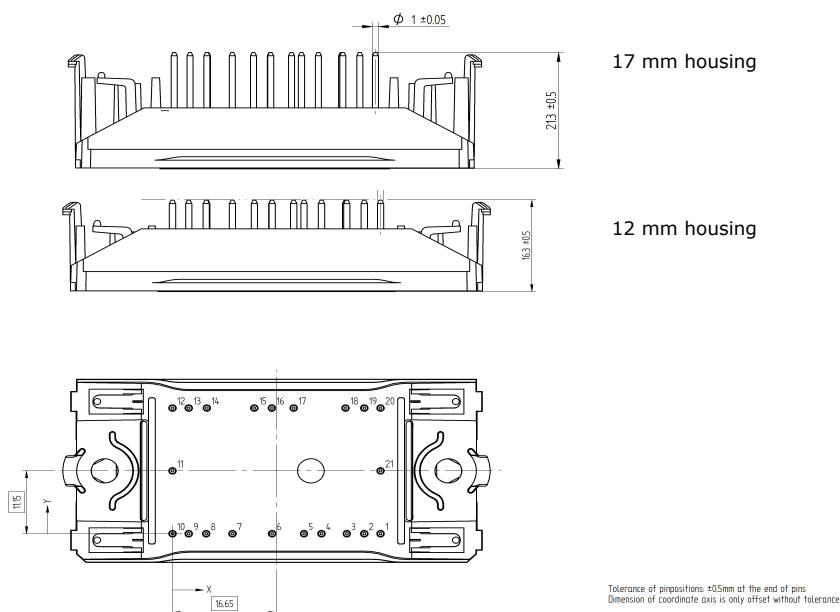


Ordering Code & Marking

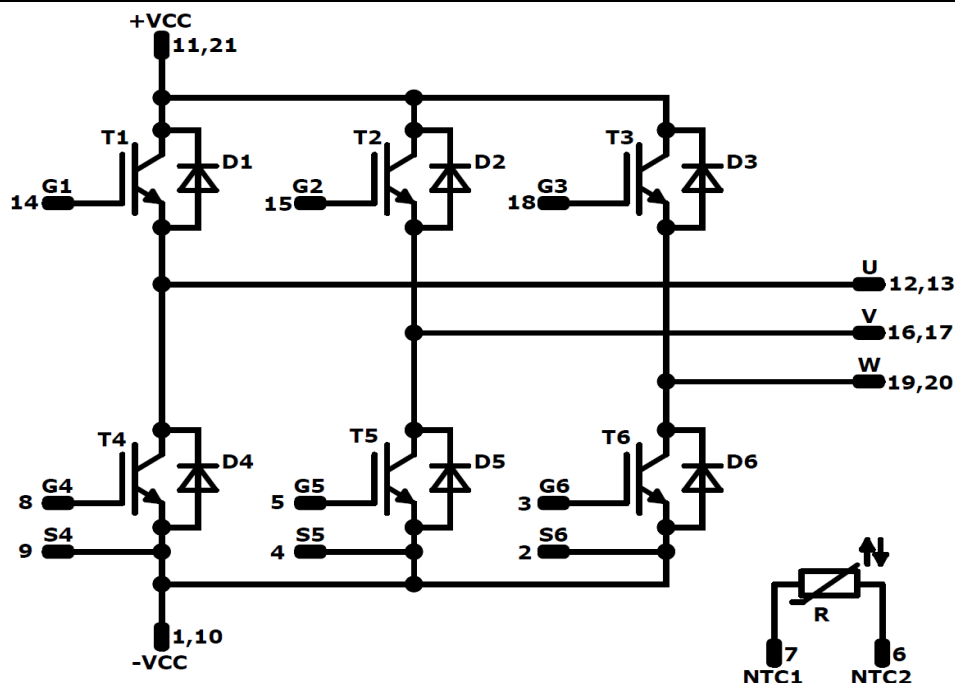
Version		Ordering Code					
without thermal paste 12 mm housing		V23990-P869F48-PM					
without thermal paste 17 mm housing		V23990-P869-F49-PM					
	Text	VIN	Date code	Name&Ver	UL	Lot	Serial
		VIN	WWYY	NNNNNNVV	UL	LLLL	SSSS
	Datamatrix	Type&Ver	Lot number	Serial	Date code		
		TTTTTTTV	LLLLL	SSSS	WWYY		

Outline

Pin table [mm]			
Pin	X	Y	Function
1	33,3	0	-Vcc
2	30,7	0	S6
3	27,9	0	G6
4	23,85	0	S5
5	21,05	0	G5
6	15,95	0	NTC2
7	9,6	0	NTC1
8	5,4	0	G4
9	2,6	0	S4
10	0	0	-Vcc
11	0	11,15	+Vcc
12	0	22,3	U
13	2,6	22,3	U
14	5,5	22,3	G1
15	13,1	22,3	G2
16	15,9	22,3	V
17	19,4	22,3	V
18	27,7	22,3	G3
19	30,7	22,3	W
20	33,3	22,3	W
21	33,3	11,15	+Vcc



Pinout



Identification


ID	Component	Voltage	Current	Function	Comment
T1, T2, T3, T4, T5, T6	IGBT	1200 V	25 A	Inverter Transistor	
D1, D2, D3, D4, D5, D6	FWD	1200 V	25 A	Inverter Diode	
R	NTC			Thermistor	



Packaging instruction			
Standard packaging quantity (SPQ)	135	>SPQ Standard	<SPQ Sample

Handling instruction
Handling instructions for <i>flow</i> 0 packages see vincotech.com website.

Package data
Package data for <i>flow</i> 0 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-P869-F4x-D3-14	28 Jan. 2018		

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As used herein:

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