



flowPACK 1

600 V / 100 A

Topology features

- Inverter
- Kelvin Emitter for improved switching performance
- Temperature sensor

Component features

- Easy paralleling
- Low turn-off losses
- Low collector emitter saturation voltage
- Positive temperature coefficient
- Short tail current

Housing features

- Base isolation: AlN
- Convex shaped substrate for superior thermal contact
- Thermo-mechanical push-and-pull force relief
- Solder pin

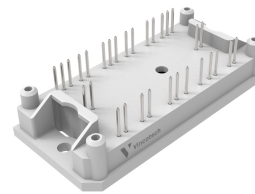
Target applications

- Motor Drive
- Power Generation
- UPS

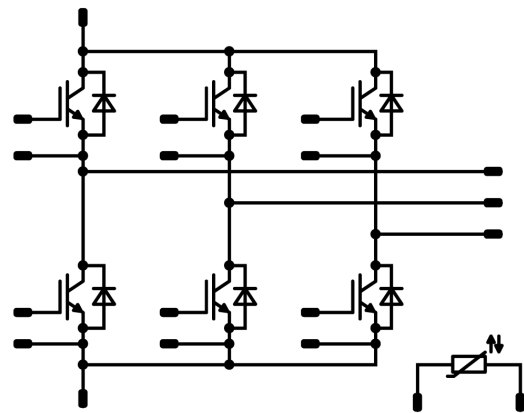
Types

- V23990-P825-F-PM

flow 1 17 mm housing



Schematic





Vincotech

**V23990-P825-F-PM**  
datasheet

## Maximum Ratings

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

Parameter	Symbol	Conditions	Value	Unit
<b>Inverter Switch</b>				
Collector-emitter voltage	$V_{CES}$		600	V
Collector current (DC current)	$I_C$	$T_j = T_{jmax}$ $T_s = 80\text{ °C}$	103	A
Repetitive peak collector current	$I_{CRM}$	$t_p$ limited by $T_{jmax}$	300	A
Total power dissipation	$P_{tot}$	$T_j = T_{jmax}$ $T_s = 80\text{ °C}$	190	W
Gate-emitter voltage	$V_{GES}$		$\pm 20$	V
Short circuit ratings	$t_{SC}$	$V_{GE} = 15\text{ V}$ , $V_{CC} = 360\text{ V}$ $T_j = 150\text{ °C}$	6	$\mu\text{s}$
Maximum junction temperature	$T_{jmax}$		175	$^{\circ}\text{C}$

## Inverter Diode

Peak repetitive reverse voltage	$V_{RRM}$		600	V
Forward current (DC current)	$I_F$	$T_j = T_{jmax}$ $T_s = 80\text{ °C}$	93	A
Repetitive peak forward current	$I_{FRM}$	$t_p$ limited by $T_{jmax}$	300	A
Total power dissipation	$P_{tot}$	$T_j = T_{jmax}$ $T_s = 80\text{ °C}$	139	W
Maximum junction temperature	$T_{jmax}$		175	$^{\circ}\text{C}$

## Module Properties

### Thermal Properties

Storage temperature	$T_{stg}$		-40...+125	$^{\circ}\text{C}$
Operation temperature under switching condition	$T_{jop}$		-40...+( $T_{jmax} - 25$ )	$^{\circ}\text{C}$

### Isolation Properties

Isolation voltage	$V_{isol}$	DC Test Voltage* $t_p = 2\text{ s}$	6000	V
Isolation voltage	$V_{isol}$	AC Voltage $t_p = 1\text{ min}$	2500	V
Creepage distance			min 12,7	mm
Clearance			min 12,7	mm
Comparative Tracking Index	CTI		$\geq 600$	

\*100 % tested in production



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V23990-P825-F-PM  
datasheet

## Characteristic Values

Parameter	Symbol	Conditions					Values			Unit
		$V_{GE}$ [V] $V_{GS}$ [V]	$V_{CE}$ [V] $V_{DS}$ [V] $V_F$ [V]	$I_C$ [A] $I_D$ [A] $I_F$ [A]	$T_j$ [°C]	Min	Typ	Max		

### Inverter Switch

#### Static

Gate-emitter threshold voltage	$V_{GE(th)}$	$V_{CE} = V_{GE}$			0,0016	25	5	5,8	6,5	V
Collector-emitter saturation voltage	$V_{CE(sat)}$		15		100	25 150	1,05	1,54 1,77	1,85 <sup>(1)</sup>	V
Collector-emitter cut-off current	$I_{CES}$		0	600		25			5,1	μA
Gate-emitter leakage current	$I_{GES}$		0	0		25			600	nA
Internal gate resistance	$r_g$							2		Ω
Input capacitance	$C_{ies}$							6160		pF
Output capacitance	$C_{oes}$	$f = 1$ Mhz	0	25		25		384		pF
Reverse transfer capacitance	$C_{res}$							183		pF

#### Thermal

Thermal resistance junction to sink <sup>(2)</sup>	$R_{th(j-s)}$	$\lambda_{foil}=220$ W/mK (KU-ALF5)						0,5		K/W
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#### Dynamic

Turn-on delay time	$t_{d(on)}$	$R_{g(on)} = 4 \Omega$ $R_{g(off)} = 4 \Omega$	$\pm 15$	300	100	25		151		ns
Rise time	$t_r$					150		156,6		ns
Turn-off delay time	$t_{d(off)}$					25		205,4		ns
Fall time	$t_f$					150		232,4		ns
Turn-on energy (per pulse)	$E_{on}$					25		89,37		ns
						150		101,2		ns
						25		1,34		mWs
Turn-off energy (per pulse)	$E_{off}$	150		2		mWs				
		25		2,35		mWs				
		150		3,11		mWs				



### Characteristic Values

Parameter	Symbol	Conditions					Values			Unit
		$V_{GE}$ [V] $V_{GS}$ [V]	$V_{CE}$ [V] $V_{DS}$ [V] $V_F$ [V]	$I_C$ [A] $I_D$ [A] $I_F$ [A]	$T_j$ [°C]	Min	Typ	Max		

#### Inverter Diode

##### Static

Forward voltage	$V_F$				100	25 150	1,2	1,65 1,54	1,9 <sup>(1)</sup>	V
Reverse leakage current	$I_R$	$V_i = 600$ V				25			660	μA

##### Thermal

Thermal resistance junction to sink <sup>(2)</sup>	$R_{th(j-s)}$	$\lambda_{foil}=220$ W/mK (KU-ALF5)						0,68		K/W
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##### Dynamic

Peak recovery current	$I_{RM}$	$di/dt=4880$ A/μs $di/dt=4877$ A/μs	±15	300	100	25		97,82		A
						150		116,58		
Reverse recovery time	$t_{rr}$					25		140,65		ns
						150		292,22		
Recovered charge	$Q_r$					25		4,87		μC
						150		10,01		
Reverse recovered energy	$E_{rec}$					mWs				
		25		1,03						
		150		2,25						
Peak rate of fall of recovery current	$(di_{rr}/dt)_{max}$					A/μs				
		25		6149						
		150		3433						



## Characteristic Values

Parameter	Symbol	Conditions					Values			Unit
		$V_{GS}$ [V]	$V_{GE}$ [V]	$V_{DS}$ [V]	$V_{CE}$ [V]	$V_F$ [V]	$I_D$ [A]	$I_C$ [A]	$T_j$ [°C]	

## Thermistor

## Static

Rated resistance	$R$					25		4,7		k $\Omega$
Deviation of $R_{100}$	$A_{R/R}$	$R_{100} = 401 \Omega$				100	-12,4		12,4	%
Power dissipation	$P$							210		mW
Power dissipation constant	$d$					25		3,5		mW/K
B-value	$B_{(25/50)}$							3590		K
B-value	$B_{(25/100)}$	Tol. $\pm 3$ %						3650		K

<sup>(1)</sup> Value at chip level<sup>(2)</sup> Only valid with pre-applied Vincotech thermal interface material.

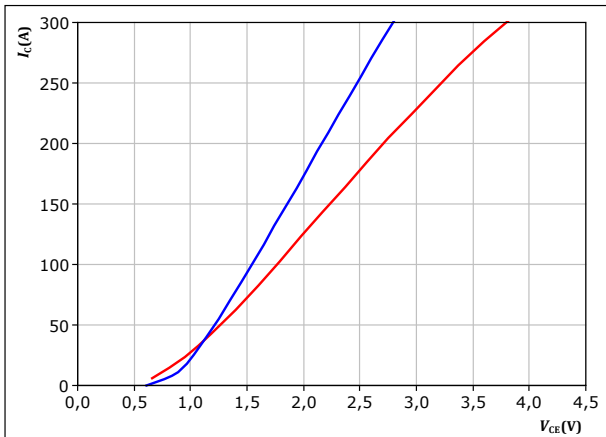


## Inverter Switch Characteristics

**figure 1.** IGBT

Typical output characteristics

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

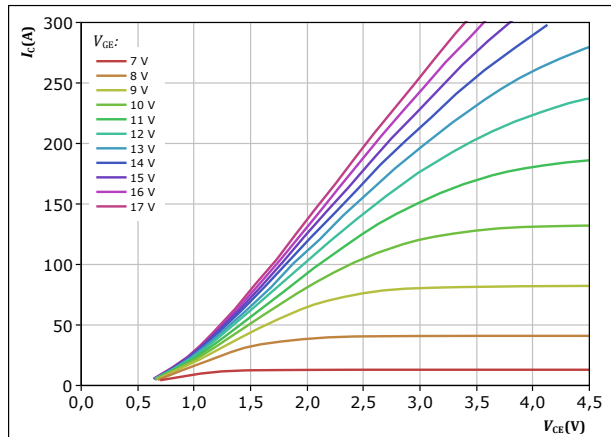


$t_p = 250\ \mu\text{s}$   
 $V_{GE} = 15\ \text{V}$   
 $T_j:$  — 25 °C  
— 150 °C

**figure 2.** IGBT

Typical output characteristics

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

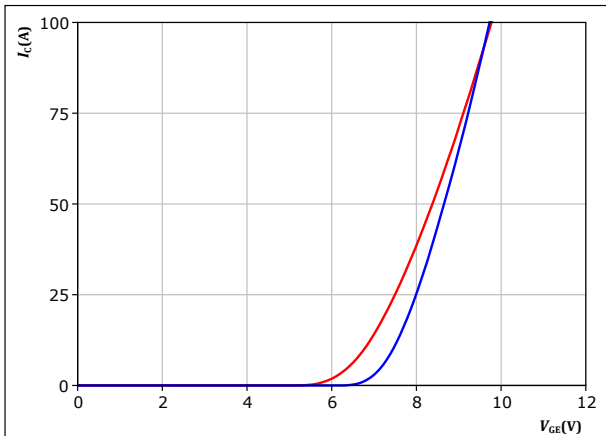


$t_p = 250\ \mu\text{s}$   
 $T_j = 150\text{ }^\circ\text{C}$   
 $V_{GE}$  from 7 V to 17 V in steps of 1 V

**figure 3.** IGBT

Typical transfer characteristics

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

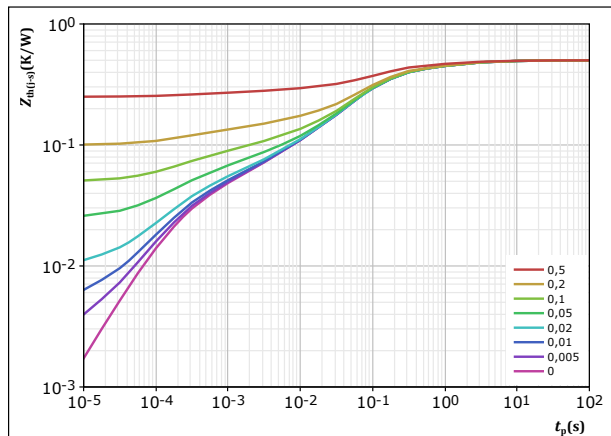


$t_p = 250\ \mu\text{s}$   
 $V_{CE} = 10\ \text{V}$   
 $T_j:$  — 25 °C  
— 150 °C

**figure 4.** IGBT

Transient thermal impedance as a function of pulse width

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



$D = t_p / T$   
 $R_{th(j-s)} = 0,5\ \text{K/W}$   
IGBT thermal model values  

$R$ (K/W)	$\tau$ (s)
1,53E-02	9,96E+00
7,74E-02	1,33E+00
1,70E-01	1,63E-01
1,59E-01	5,71E-02
3,26E-02	5,30E-03
2,42E-02	7,62E-04
2,14E-02	1,59E-04

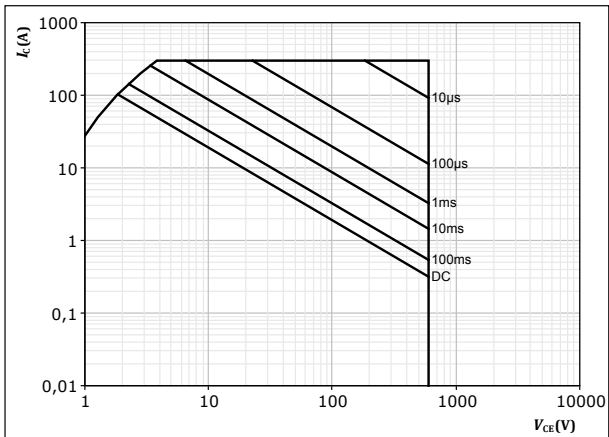


### Inverter Switch Characteristics

figure 5. IGBT

Safe operating area

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



$D =$  single pulse  
 $T_s = 80 \text{ } ^\circ\text{C}$   
 $V_{CE} = 15 \text{ V}$   
 $T_j = T_{jmax}$



## Inverter Diode Characteristics

figure 6. FWD

Typical forward characteristics

$$I_F = f(V_F)$$

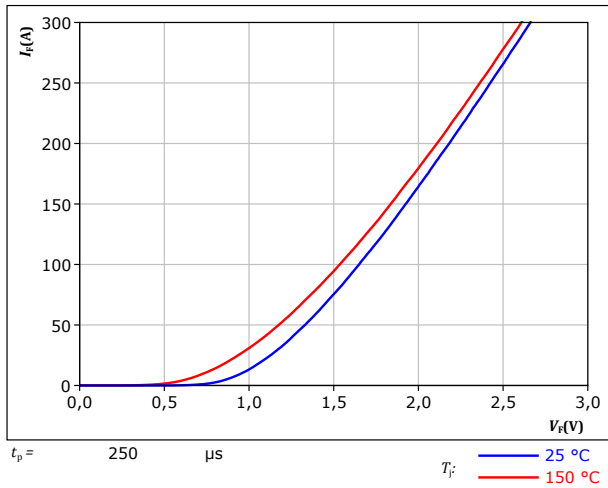
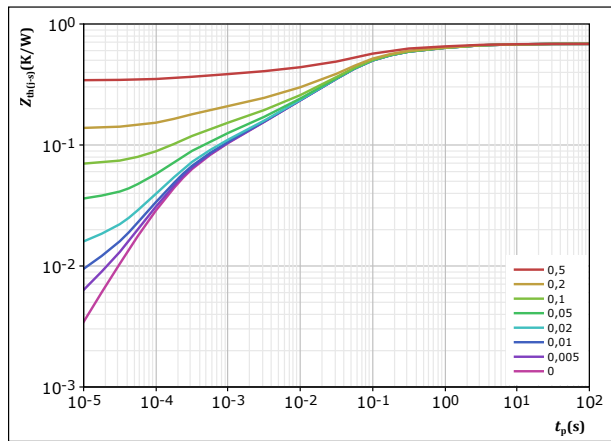


figure 7. FWD

Transient thermal impedance as a function of pulse width

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



$$D = \frac{t_p}{T}$$

$$R_{th(j-s)} = 0,685 \text{ K/W}$$

FWD thermal model values

$R$ (K/W)	$\tau$ (s)
1,62E-02	9,96E+00
7,65E-02	1,26E+00
1,34E-01	1,60E-01
2,73E-01	4,32E-02
8,47E-02	6,04E-03
4,72E-02	9,46E-04
5,32E-02	1,89E-04



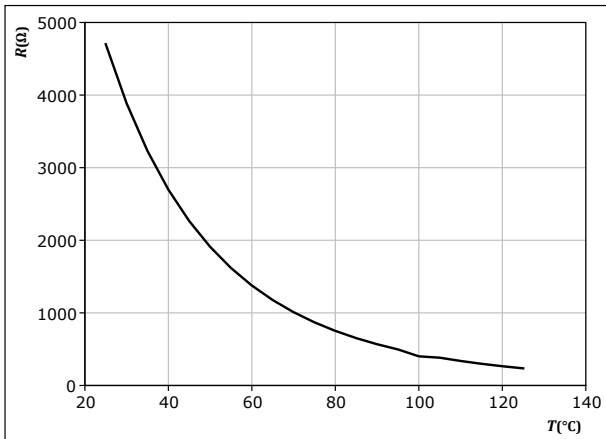


## Thermistor Characteristics

figure 8. Thermistor

Typical NTC characteristic as function of temperature

$$R_T = f(T)$$

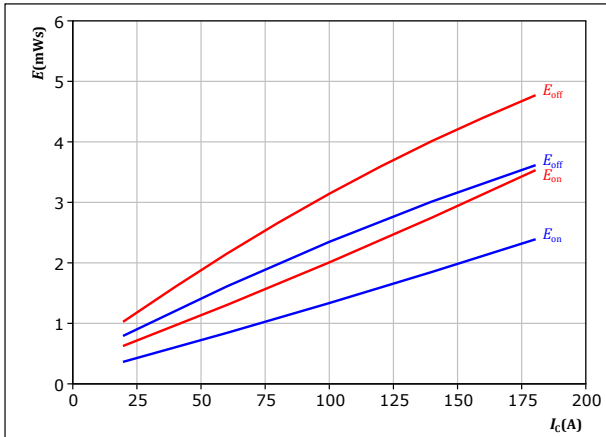




## Inverter Switching Characteristics

**figure 9.** IGBT

Typical switching energy losses as a function of collector current  
 $E = f(I_c)$



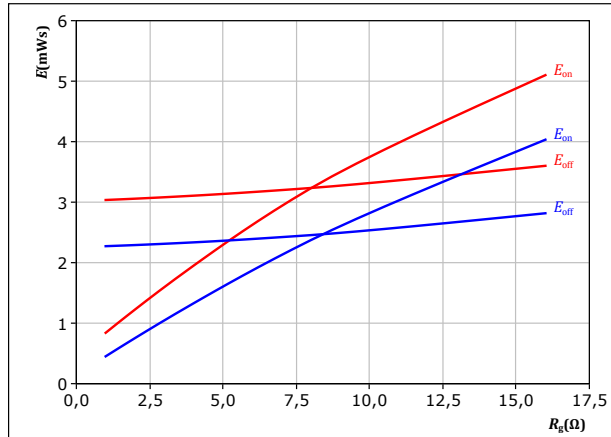
With an inductive load at

$V_{CE} = 300 \text{ V}$   
 $V_{GE} = \pm 15 \text{ V}$   
 $R_{g\text{on}} = 4 \ \Omega$   
 $R_{g\text{off}} = 4 \ \Omega$

$T_j$ : — 25 °C  
 — 150 °C

**figure 10.** IGBT

Typical switching energy losses as a function of IGBT turn on gate resistor  
 $E = f(R_g)$



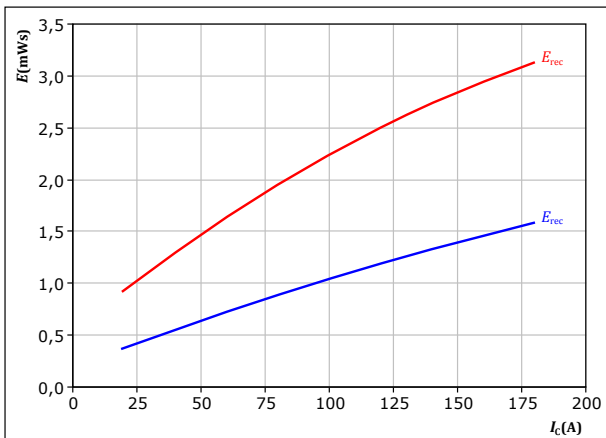
With an inductive load at

$V_{CE} = 300 \text{ V}$   
 $V_{GE} = \pm 15 \text{ V}$   
 $I_c = 100 \text{ A}$

$T_j$ : — 25 °C  
 — 150 °C

**figure 11.** FWD

Typical reverse recovered energy loss as a function of collector current  
 $E_{rec} = f(I_c)$



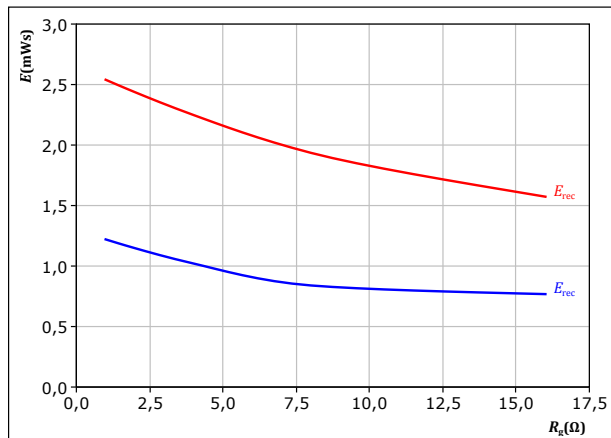
With an inductive load at

$V_{CE} = 300 \text{ V}$   
 $V_{GE} = \pm 15 \text{ V}$   
 $R_{g\text{on}} = 4 \ \Omega$

$T_j$ : — 25 °C  
 — 150 °C

**figure 12.** FWD

Typical reverse recovered energy loss as a function of IGBT turn on gate resistor  
 $E_{rec} = f(R_g)$



With an inductive load at

$V_{CE} = 300 \text{ V}$   
 $V_{GE} = \pm 15 \text{ V}$   
 $I_c = 100 \text{ A}$

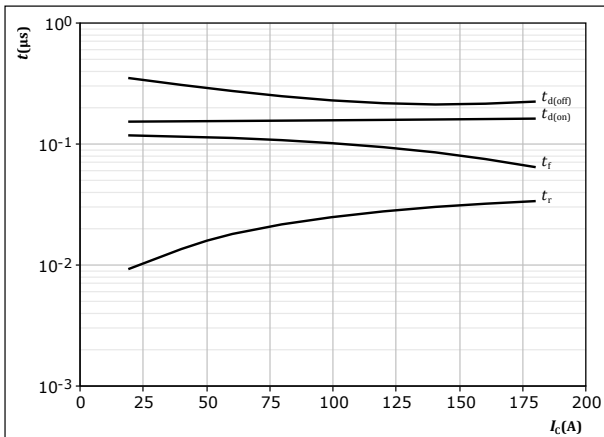
$T_j$ : — 25 °C  
 — 150 °C



## Inverter Switching Characteristics

**figure 13.** IGBT

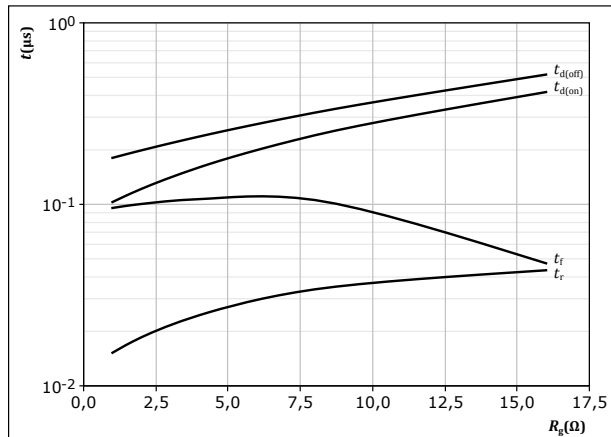
Typical switching times as a function of collector current  
 $t = f(I_c)$



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 14.** IGBT

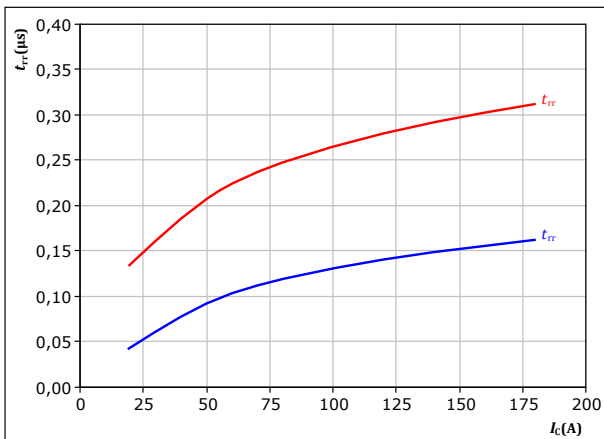
Typical switching times as a function of IGBT turn on gate resistor  
 $t = f(R_g)$



With an inductive load at  
 $T_j = 150$  °C  
 $V_{CE} = 300$  V  
 $V_{GE} = \pm 15$  V  
 $I_c = 100$  A

**figure 15.** FWD

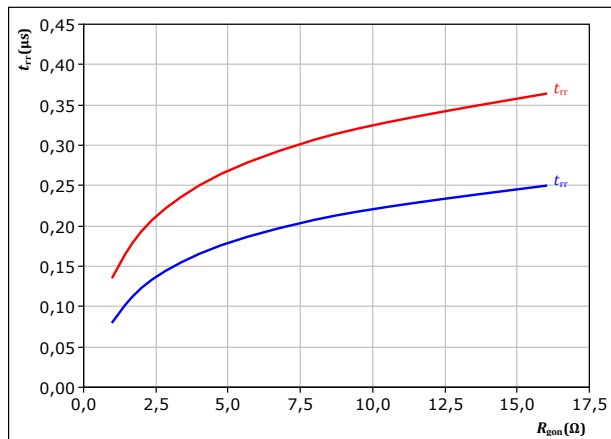
Typical reverse recovery time as a function of collector current  
 $t_{rr} = f(I_c)$



With an inductive load at  
 $V_{CE} = 300$  V  
 $V_{GE} = \pm 15$  V  
 $R_{gon} = 4$  Ω  
 $T_j$ : — 25 °C  
— 150 °C

**figure 16.** FWD

Typical reverse recovery time as a function of IGBT turn on gate resistor  
 $t_{rr} = f(R_{gon})$



With an inductive load at  
 $V_{CE} = 300$  V  
 $V_{GE} = \pm 15$  V  
 $I_c = 100$  A  
 $T_j$ : — 25 °C  
— 150 °C

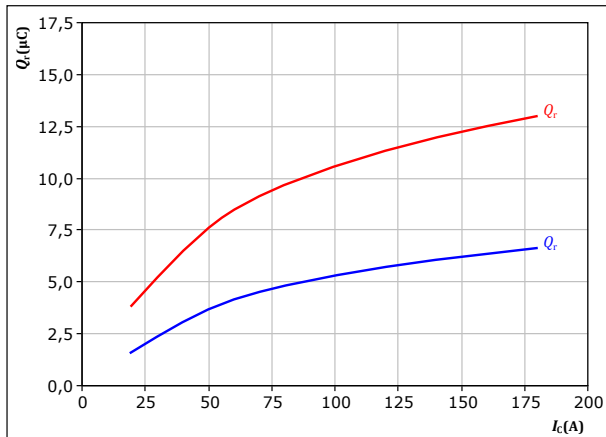


## Inverter Switching Characteristics

**figure 17.** FWD

Typical recovered charge as a function of collector current

$$Q_r = f(I_c)$$



With an inductive load at

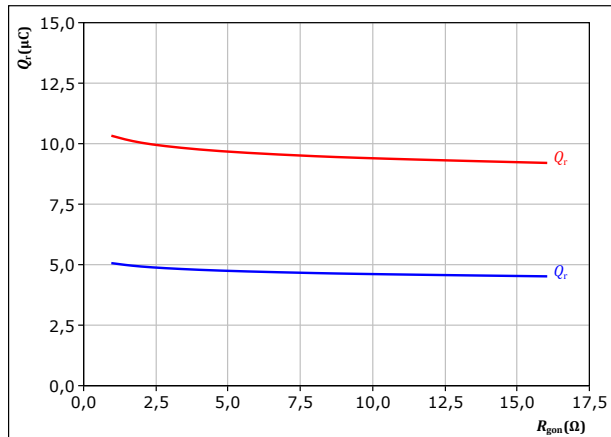
$V_{CE} = 300 \text{ V}$   
 $V_{GE} = \pm 15 \text{ V}$   
 $R_{gon} = 4 \ \Omega$

$T_j$ : — 25 °C  
 — 150 °C

**figure 18.** FWD

Typical recovered charge as a function of IGBT turn on gate resistor

$$Q_r = f(R_{gon})$$



With an inductive load at

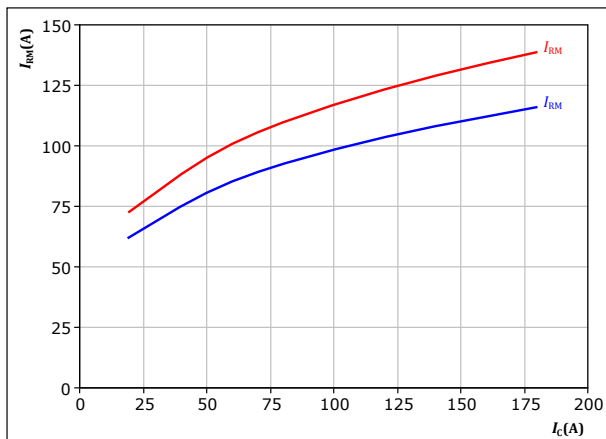
$V_{CE} = 300 \text{ V}$   
 $V_{GE} = \pm 15 \text{ V}$   
 $I_c = 100 \text{ A}$

$T_j$ : — 25 °C  
 — 150 °C

**figure 19.** FWD

Typical peak reverse recovery current as a function of collector current

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



With an inductive load at

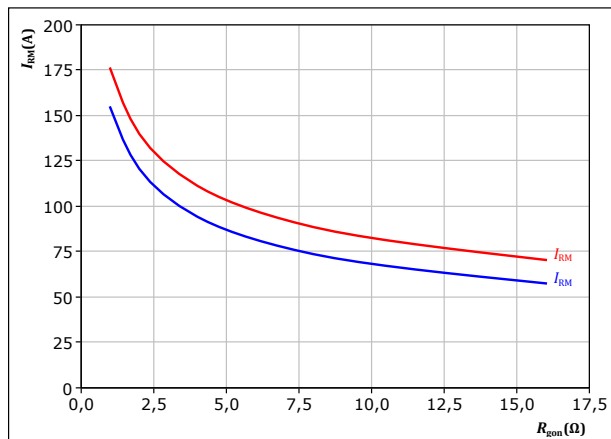
$V_{CE} = 300 \text{ V}$   
 $V_{GE} = \pm 15 \text{ V}$   
 $R_{gon} = 4 \ \Omega$

$T_j$ : — 25 °C  
 — 150 °C

**figure 20.** FWD

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

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



With an inductive load at

$V_{CE} = 300 \text{ V}$   
 $V_{GE} = \pm 15 \text{ V}$   
 $I_c = 100 \text{ A}$

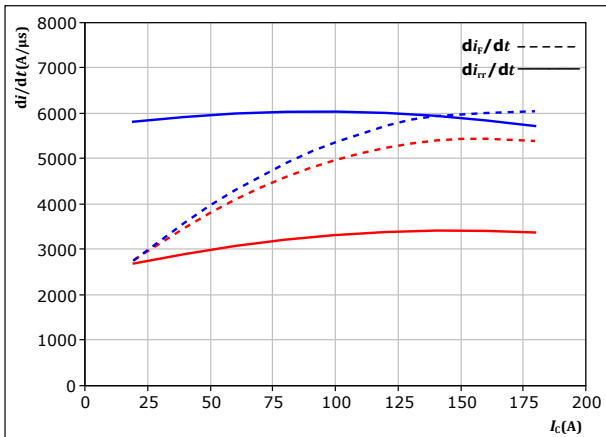
$T_j$ : — 25 °C  
 — 150 °C



## Inverter Switching Characteristics

**figure 21.** FWD

Typical rate of fall of forward and reverse recovery current as a function of collector current  
 $di_f/dt, di_r/dt = f(I_c)$

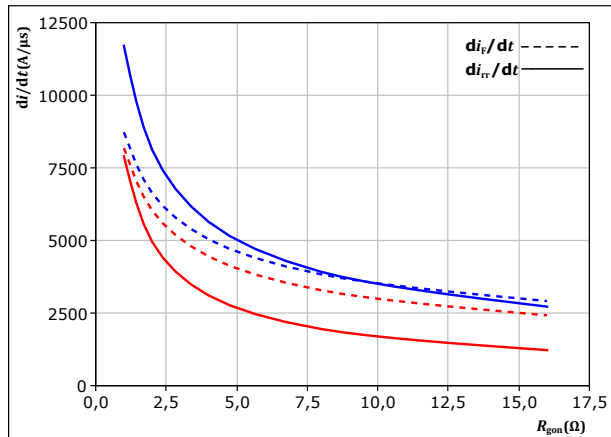


With an inductive load at  
 $V_{CE} = 300 \text{ V}$   
 $V_{GE} = \pm 15 \text{ V}$   
 $R_{gon} = 4 \text{ } \Omega$

$T_j$ : — 25 °C  
 — 150 °C

**figure 22.** FWD

Typical rate of fall of forward and reverse recovery current as a function of turn on gate resistor  
 $di_f/dt, di_r/dt = f(R_{gon})$

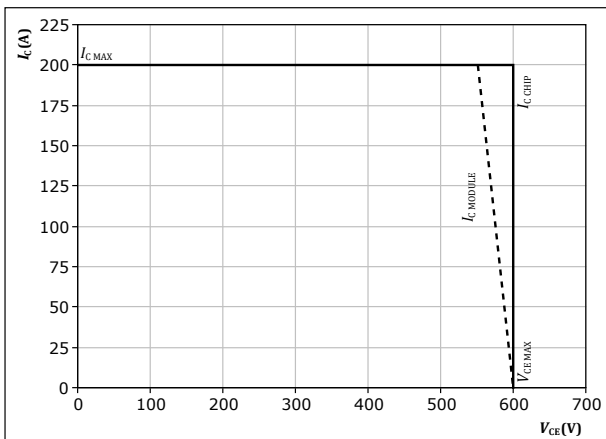


With an inductive load at  
 $V_{CE} = 300 \text{ V}$   
 $V_{GE} = \pm 15 \text{ V}$   
 $I_c = 100 \text{ A}$

$T_j$ : — 25 °C  
 — 150 °C

**figure 23.** IGBT

Reverse bias safe operating area  
 $I_c = f(V_{CE})$



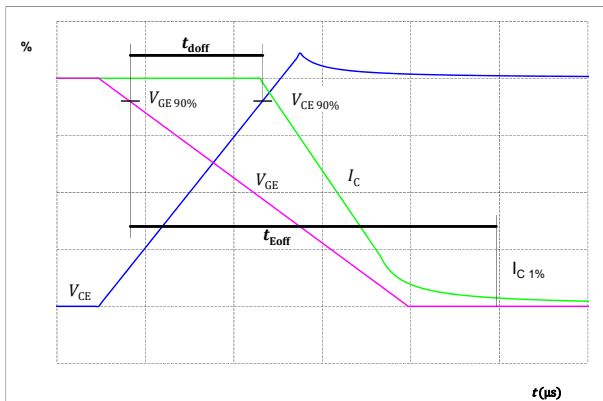
At  $T_j = 150 \text{ } ^\circ\text{C}$   
 $R_{gon} = 4 \text{ } \Omega$   
 $R_{goff} = 4 \text{ } \Omega$



## Inverter Switching Definitions

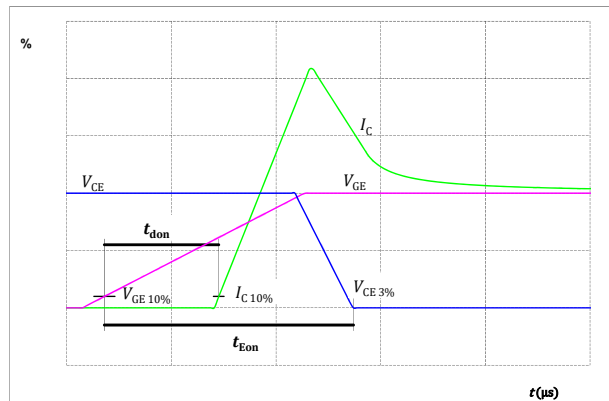
**figure 24.** IGBT

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



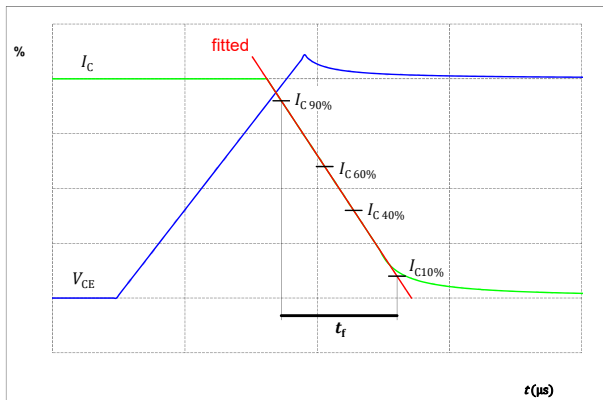
**figure 25.** IGBT

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



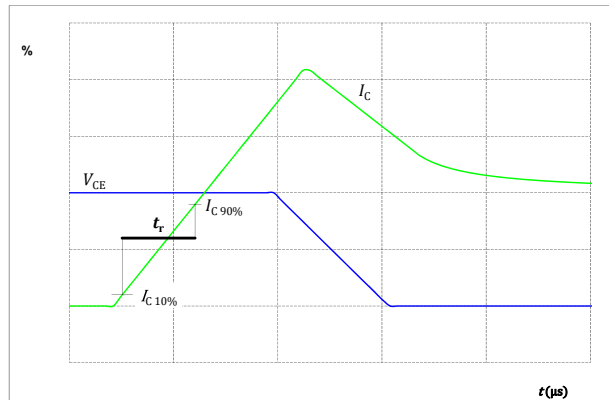
**figure 26.** IGBT

Turn-off Switching Waveforms & definition of  $t_f$



**figure 27.** IGBT

Turn-on Switching Waveforms & definition of  $t_r$





## Inverter Switching Definitions

figure 28. FWD

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

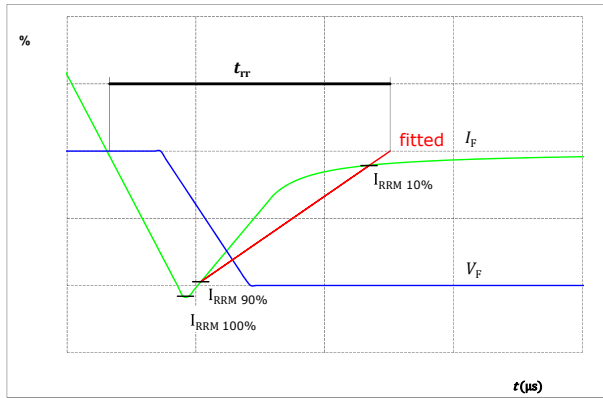
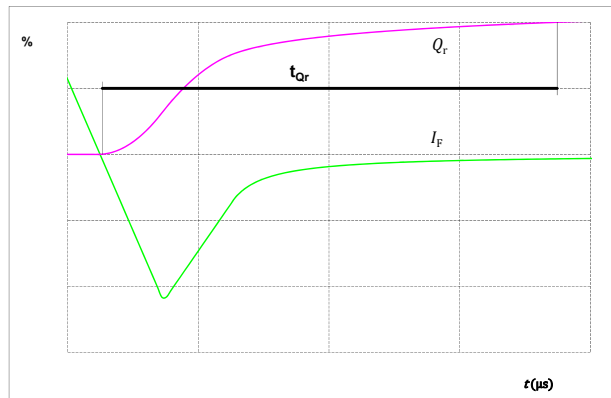


figure 29. FWD

Turn-on Switching Waveforms & definition of  $t_{Qr}$  ( $t_{Qr}$  = integrating time for  $Q_r$ )




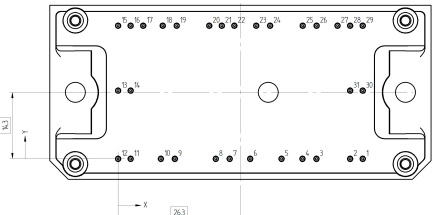


Vincotech

Ordering Code	
<b>Version</b>	<b>Ordering Code</b>
Without thermal paste	V23990-P825-F-PM

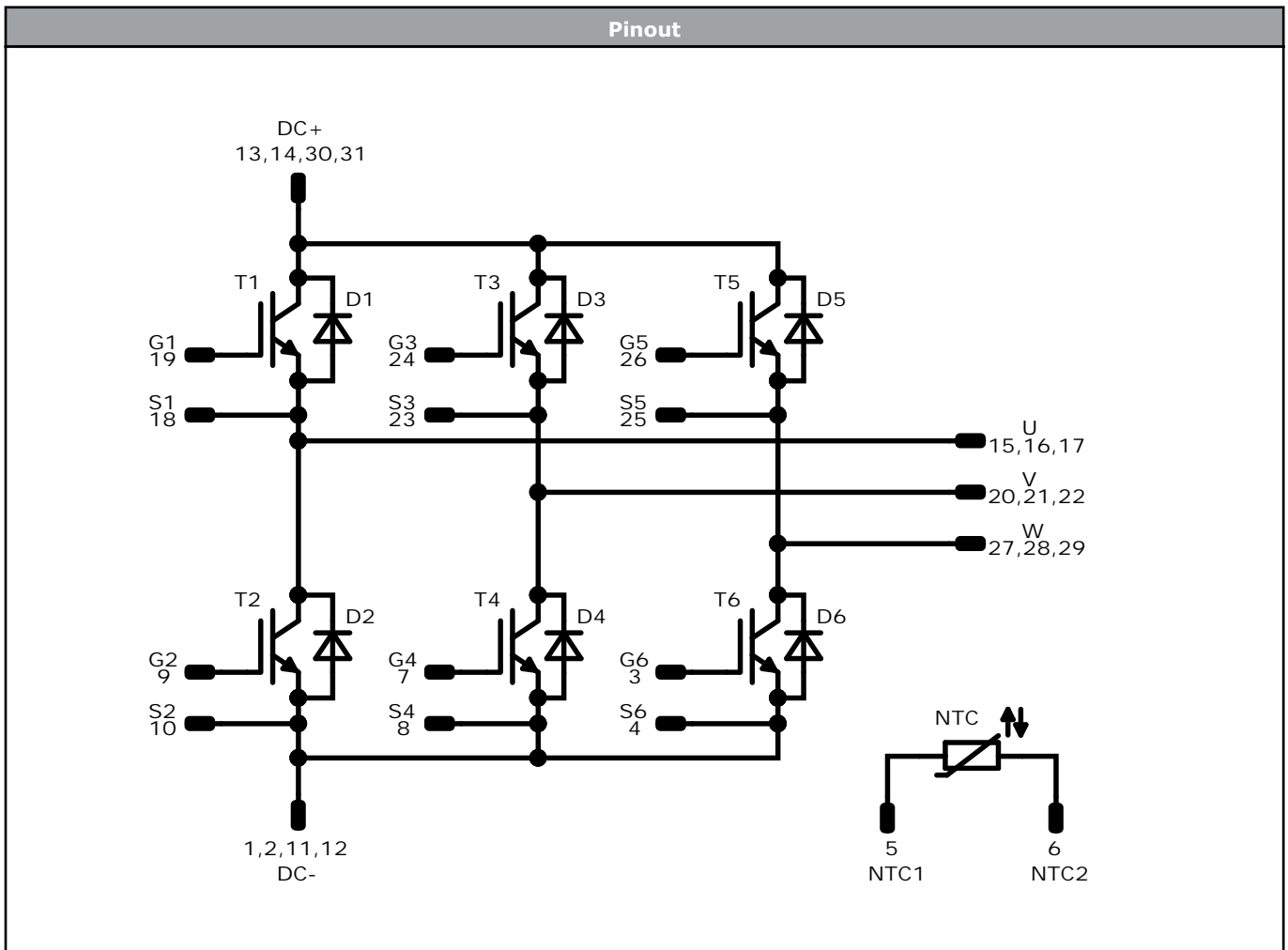
Marking							
	<b>Text</b>	<b>VIN</b>	<b>Date code</b>	<b>Type&amp;Ver</b>	<b>UL</b>	<b>Lot</b>	<b>Serial</b>
		VIN	WWYY	TTTTTTTV	UL	LLLLL	SSSS
	<b>Datamatrix</b>	<b>Type&amp;Ver</b>	<b>Lot number</b>	<b>Serial</b>	<b>Date code</b>		
		TTTTTTTV	LLLLL	SSSS	WWYY		

Outline			
Pin table [mm]			
Pin	X	Y	Function
1	52,6	0	DC-
2	49,9	0	DC-
3	42,65	0	G6
4	39,65	0	S6
5	35,15	0	NTC1
6	28,4	0	NTC2
7	24	0	G4
8	21	0	S4
9	12,2	0	G2
10	9,2	0	S2
11	2,7	0	DC-
12	0	0	DC-
13	0	14,65	DC+
14	2,7	14,65	DC+
15	0	28,6	U
16	2,7	28,6	U
17	5,4	28,6	U
18	9,6	28,6	S1
19	12,6	28,6	G1
20	19,6	28,6	V
21	22,3	28,6	V
22	25	28,6	V
23	29,7	28,6	S3
24	32,7	28,6	G3
25	39,7	28,6	S5
26	42,7	28,6	G5
27	47,2	28,6	W
28	49,9	28,6	W
29	52,6	28,6	W
30	52,6	14,65	DC+
31	49,9	14,65	DC+

Tolerance of disposition: ±0.05mm at the end of pin  
Dimension of constructive size is only effect without tolerance





Identification					
ID	Component	Voltage	Current	Function	Comment
T2, T1, T4, T3, T6, T5	IGBT	600 V	100 A	Inverter Switch	
D1, D2, D3, D4, D5, D6	FWD	600 V	100 A	Inverter Diode	
NTC	Thermistor			Thermistor	




Packaging instruction				
Standard packaging quantity (SPQ) 100	>SPQ	Standard	<SPQ	Sample

Handling instruction
Handling instructions for <i>flow 1</i> packages see vincotech.com website.

Package data
Package data for <i>flow 1</i> packages see vincotech.com website.

Vincotech thermistor reference
See Vincotech thermistor reference table at 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-P825-F-PM-D3-14	7 Oct. 2022	New datasheet format	

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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.