



Vincotech

<i>flow</i> PACK 1 3rd gen	600 V / 75 A
<div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px; margin-bottom: 5px;"> <p style="text-align: center; background-color: #ccc; margin: 0;">Features</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Compact <i>flow</i> 1 housing Compact and Low Inductance Design Built-in NTC </div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px; margin-bottom: 5px;"> <p style="text-align: center; background-color: #ccc; margin: 0;">Target Applications</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Motor Drive Power Generation UPS </div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px;"> <p style="text-align: center; background-color: #ccc; margin: 0;">Types</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> V23990-P824-F10-PM </div>	<div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px; margin-bottom: 5px;"> <p style="text-align: center; background-color: #ccc; margin: 0;"><i>flow</i> 1 housing</p> </div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px;"> <p style="text-align: center; background-color: #ccc; margin: 0;">Schematic</p> </div>

Maximum Ratings

$T_J=25^{\circ}\text{C}$, unless otherwise specified

Parameter	Symbol	Condition	Value	Unit
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Inverter Transistor

Collector-emitter break down voltage	V_{CE}		600	V
DC collector current	I_C	$T_J=T_{Jmax}$	59	A
Repetitive peak collector current	I_{CRM}	t_p limited by T_{Jmax}	225	A
Power dissipation	P_{tot}	$T_J=T_{Jmax}$	94	W
Gate-emitter peak voltage	V_{GE}		±20	V
Short circuit ratings	t_{SC} V_{CC}	$T_J \leq 150^{\circ}\text{C}$ $V_{GE} = 15\text{V}$	6 360	µs V
Maximum Junction Temperature	T_{Jmax}		175	°C

Inverter Diode

Peak Repetitive Reverse Voltage	V_{RRM}	$T_J=25^{\circ}\text{C}$	600	V
DC forward current	I_F	$T_J=T_{Jmax}$	48	A
Repetitive peak forward current	I_{FRM}	t_p limited by T_{Jmax}	150	A
Power dissipation	P_{tot}	$T_J=T_{Jmax}$	69	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...+150	°C

Insulation Properties

Insulation voltage	V_{is}	$t=1\text{min}$	4000	V_{bc}
Creepage distance			min 12,7	mm
Clearance			min 12,7	mm



Characteristic Values

Parameter	Symbol	Conditions					Value			Unit
		V_{GE} [V] or V_{GS} [V]	V_r [V] or V_{CE} [V] or V_{DS} [V]	I_C [A] or I_F [A] or I_D [A]	T_j	Min	Typ	Max		

Inverter Transistor

Gate emitter threshold voltage	$V_{GE(th)}$	VCE=VGE			0,0012	Tj=25°C Tj=150°C	5	5,8	6,5	V	
Collector-emitter saturation voltage	V_{CESat}		15		75	Tj=25°C Tj=150°C	1,1	1,54 1,79	2,2	V	
Collector-emitter cut-off current incl. Diode	I_{CES}		0	600		Tj=25°C Tj=150°C			0,5	mA	
Gate-emitter leakage current	I_{GES}		20	0		Tj=25°C Tj=150°C			650	nA	
Integrated Gate resistor	R_{gint}							4		Ω	
Turn-on delay time	$t_{d(on)}$	Rgoff=4 Ω Rgon=4 Ω	±15	300	75	Tj=25°C Tj=150°C		160 162		ns	
Rise time	t_r					Tj=25°C Tj=150°C		21 26			
Turn-off delay time	$t_{d(off)}$					Tj=25°C Tj=150°C		208 242			
Fall time	t_f					Tj=25°C Tj=150°C		105 118			
Turn-on energy loss per pulse	E_{on}					Tj=25°C Tj=150°C		1,08 1,60			mWs
Turn-off energy loss per pulse	E_{off}					Tj=25°C Tj=150°C		1,99 2,76			
Input capacitance	C_{ies}										
Output capacitance	C_{oss}	f=1MHz	0	25		Tj=25°C		288			
Reverse transfer capacitance	C_{rss}							137			
Gate charge	Q_G	Vcc=480V	±15		75	Tj=25°C		470		nC	
Thermal resistance chip to heatsink	$R_{th(j-s)}$	Thermal grease thickness≤50um λ = 1 W/mK						1,01		K/W	

Inverter Diode

Diode forward voltage	V_F				75	Tj=25°C Tj=150°C	1,2	1,79 1,75	2,2	V	
Peak reverse recovery current	I_{RRM}	Rgon=4 Ω	±15	300	75	Tj=25°C Tj=150°C		58 88		A	
Reverse recovery time	t_{rr}					Tj=25°C Tj=150°C		133 169			
Reverse recovered charge	Q_{rr}					Tj=25°C Tj=150°C		2,23 6,83			
Peak rate of fall of recovery current	$(di_{rr}/dt)_{max}$					Tj=25°C Tj=150°C		3338 3540			A/μs
Reverse recovered energy	E_{rec}					Tj=25°C Tj=150°C		0,51 1,50			
Thermal resistance chip to heatsink	$R_{th(j-s)}$					Thermal grease thickness≤50um λ = 1 W/mK					

Thermistor

Rated resistance	R					Tj=25°C		4,7		kΩ
Deviation of R100	$\Delta_{R/R}$	R100=401 Ω				Tj=100°C	-12,4		12,4	%
Power dissipation	P					Tj=25°C		210		mW
Power dissipation constant						Tj=25°C		3,5		mW/K
B-value	$B_{(25/50)}$					Tj=25°C		3590		K
B-value	$B_{(25/100)}$					Tj=25°C		3650		K
Vincotech NTC Reference									D	

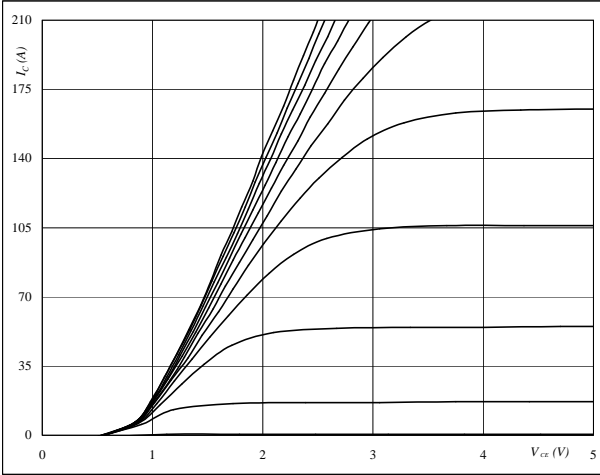


Output Inverter

Figure 1 Output inverter IGBT

Typical output characteristics

$I_C = f(V_{CE})$



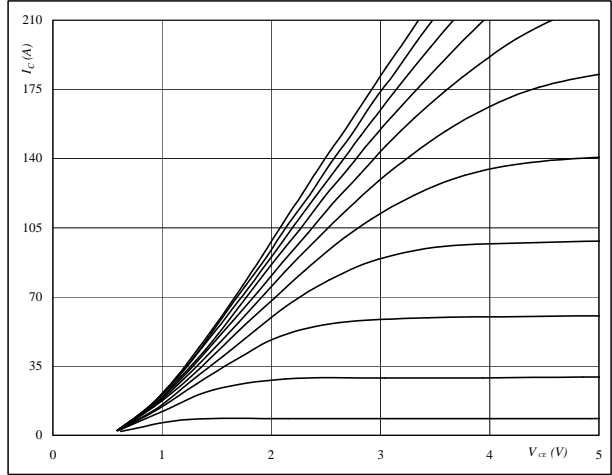
At

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

Figure 2 Output inverter IGBT

Typical output characteristics

$I_C = f(V_{CE})$



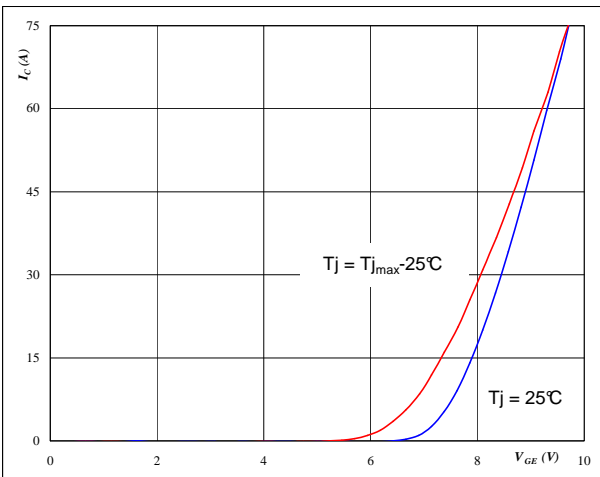
At

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

Figure 3 Output inverter IGBT

Typical transfer characteristics

$I_C = f(V_{GE})$



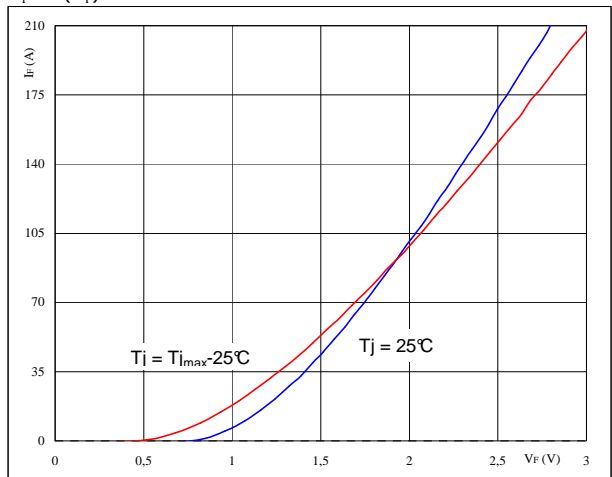
At

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

Figure 4 Output inverter FWD

Typical diode forward current as a function of forward voltage

$I_F = f(V_F)$



At

$t_p = 250 \mu s$

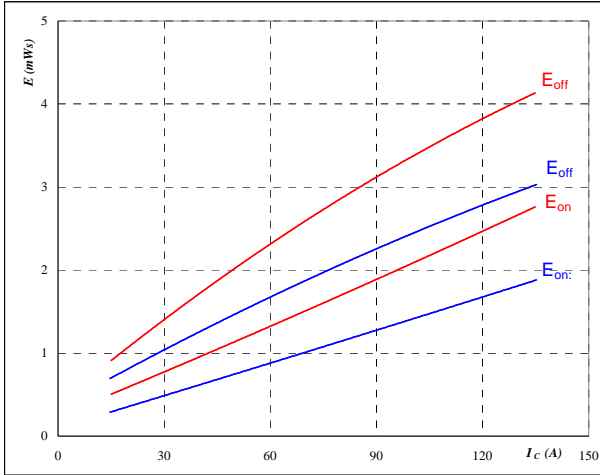


Output Inverter

Figure 5 Output inverter IGBT

Typical switching energy losses as a function of collector current

$$E = f(I_c)$$



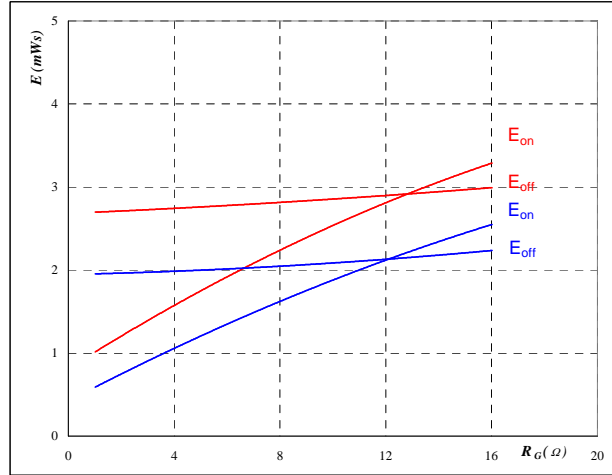
With an inductive load at

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

Figure 6 Output inverter IGBT

Typical switching energy losses as a function of gate resistor

$$E = f(R_G)$$



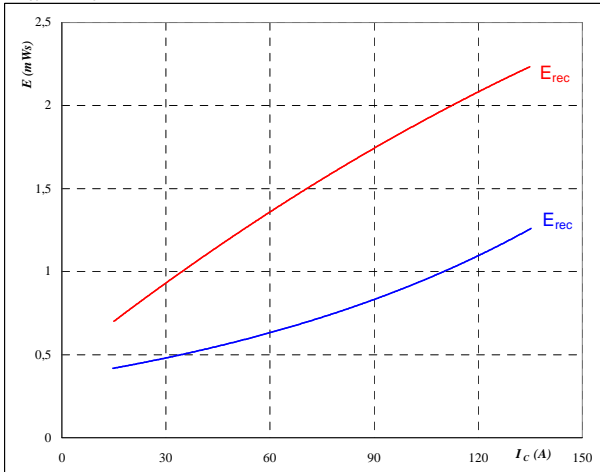
With an inductive load at

$T_j =$	25/150	°C
$V_{CE} =$	300	V
$V_{GE} =$	±15	V
$I_c =$	75	A

Figure 7 Output inverter IGBT

Typical reverse recovery energy loss as a function of collector current

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



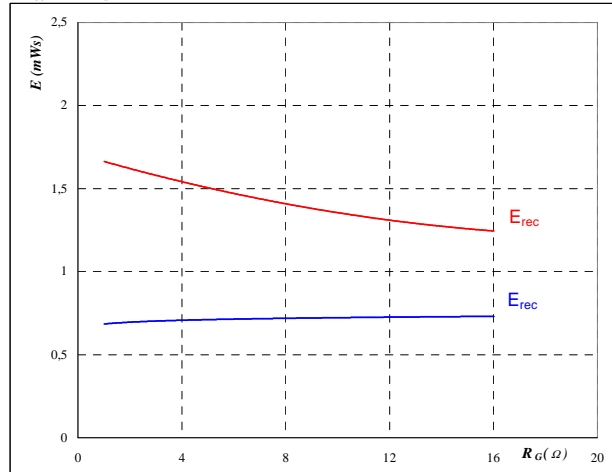
With an inductive load at

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

Figure 8 Output inverter 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
$V_{GE} =$	±15	V
$I_c =$	75	A

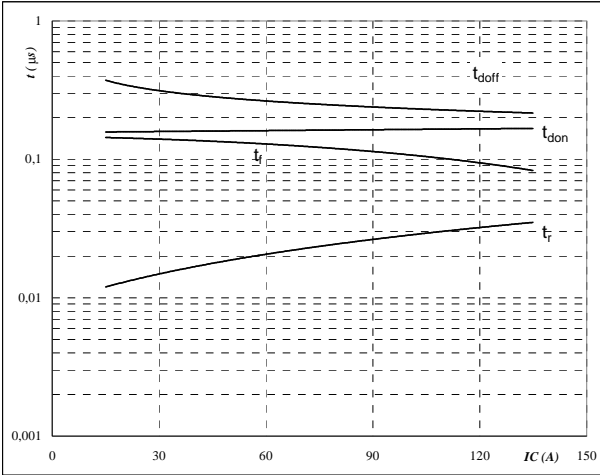


Output Inverter

Figure 9 Output inverter IGBT

Typical switching times as a function of collector current

$$t = f(I_C)$$



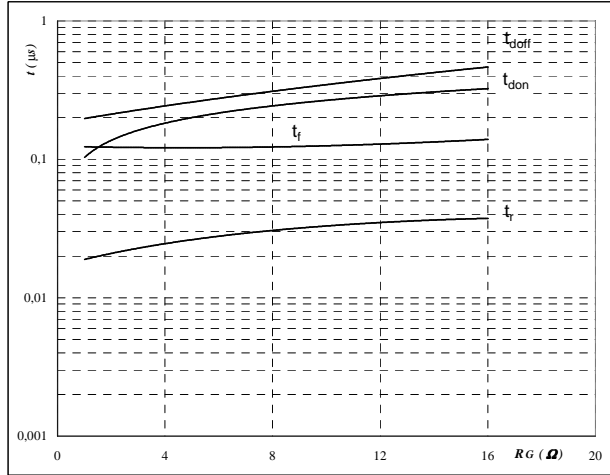
With an inductive load at

$T_j =$	150	°C
$V_{CE} =$	300	V
$V_{GE} =$	±15	V
$R_{gon} =$	4	Ω
$R_{goff} =$	4	Ω

Figure 10 Output inverter IGBT

Typical switching times as a function of gate resistor

$$t = f(R_G)$$



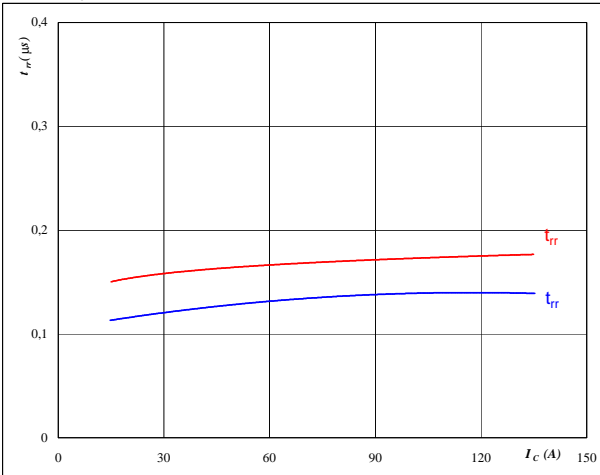
With an inductive load at

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

Figure 11 Output inverter FWD

Typical reverse recovery time as a function of collector current

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



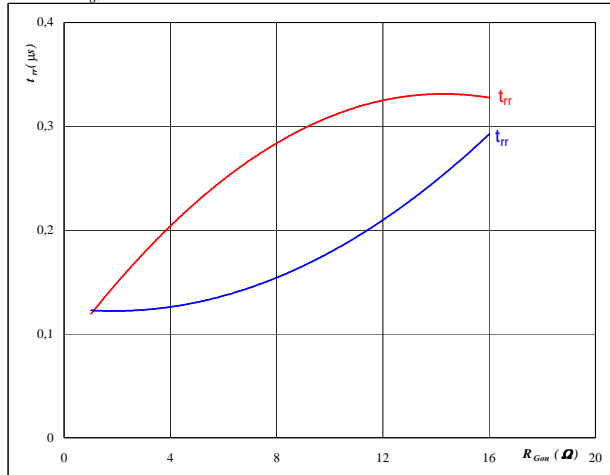
At

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

Figure 12 Output inverter 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
$V_{GE} =$	±15	V

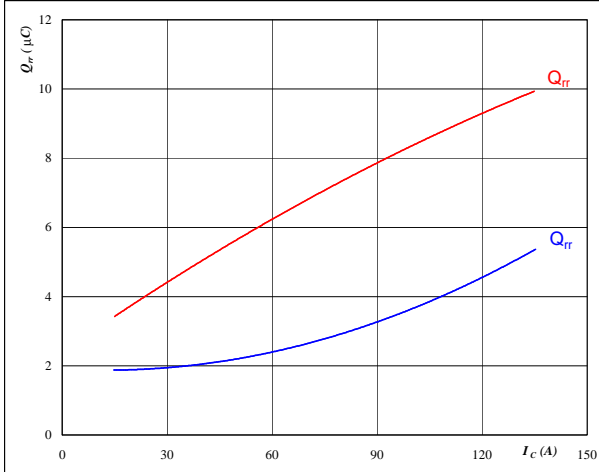


Output Inverter

Figure 13 Output inverter FWD

Typical reverse recovery charge as a function of collector current

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

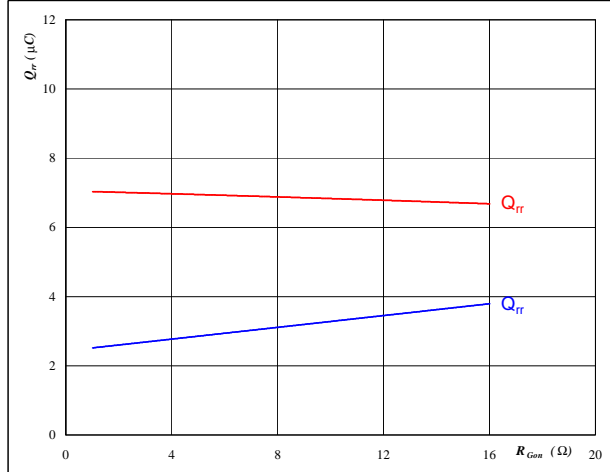
**At**

$T_j =$	25/150	$^{\circ}\text{C}$
$V_{CE} =$	300	V
$V_{GE} =$	± 15	V
$R_{gon} =$	4	Ω

Figure 14 Output inverter FWD

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

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

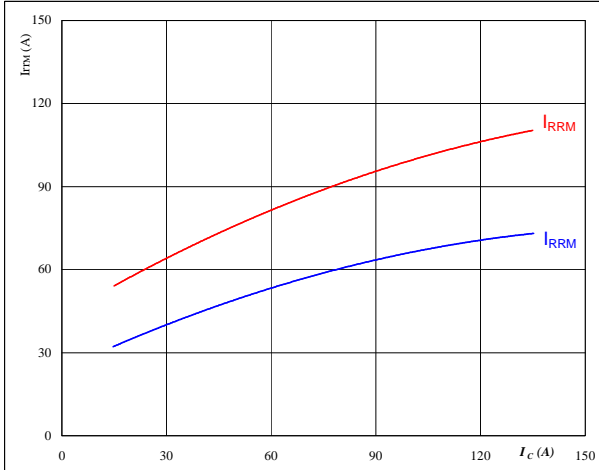
**At**

$T_j =$	25/150	$^{\circ}\text{C}$
$V_R =$	300	V
$I_F =$	75	A
$V_{GE} =$	± 15	V

Figure 15 Output inverter FWD

Typical reverse recovery current as a function of collector current

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

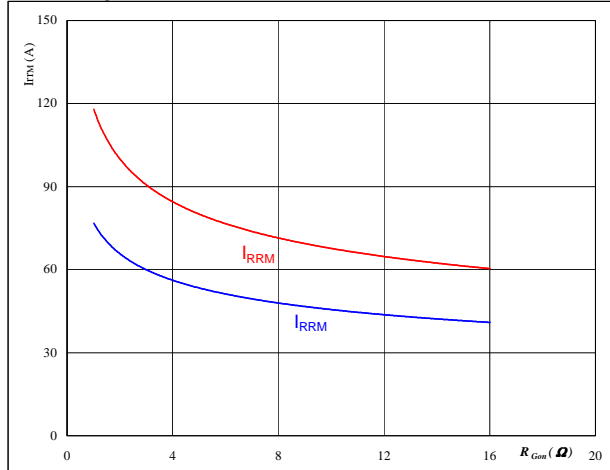
**At**

$T_j =$	25/150	$^{\circ}\text{C}$
$V_{CE} =$	300	V
$V_{GE} =$	± 15	V
$R_{gon} =$	4	Ω

Figure 16 Output inverter FWD

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

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

**At**

$T_j =$	25/150	$^{\circ}\text{C}$
$V_R =$	300	V
$I_F =$	75	A
$V_{GE} =$	± 15	V

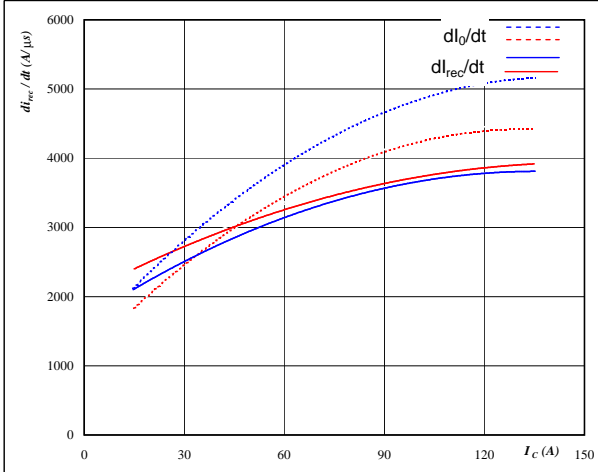


Output Inverter

Figure 17 Output inverter FWD

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

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

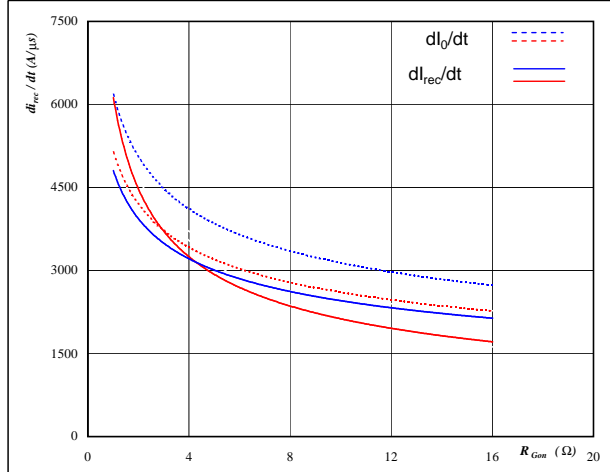


At
 $T_j = 25/150 \text{ } ^\circ\text{C}$
 $V_{CE} = 300 \text{ V}$
 $V_{GE} = \pm 15 \text{ V}$
 $R_{gon} = 4 \text{ } \Omega$

Figure 18 Output inverter FWD

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

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

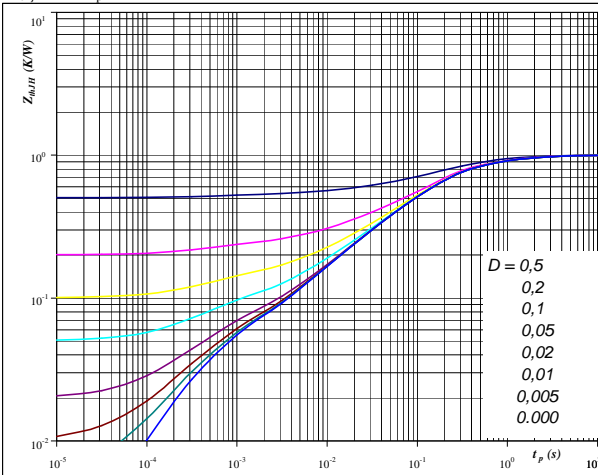


At
 $T_j = 25/150 \text{ } ^\circ\text{C}$
 $V_R = 300 \text{ V}$
 $I_F = 75 \text{ A}$
 $V_{GE} = \pm 15 \text{ V}$

Figure 19 Output inverter IGBT

IGBT transient thermal impedance as a function of pulse width

$$Z_{thjH} = f(t_p)$$



At
 $D = t_p / T$
 $R_{thjH} = 1,01 \text{ K/W}$

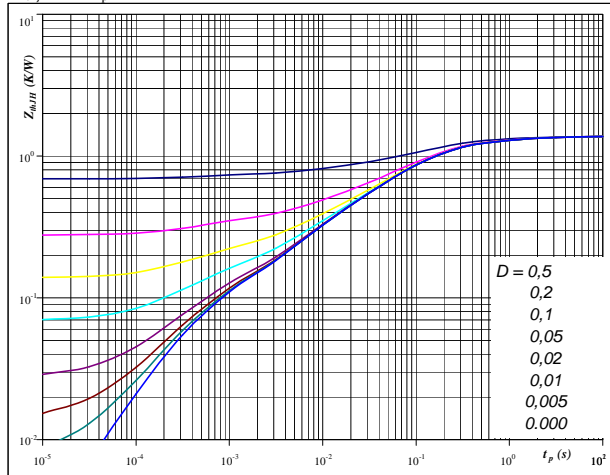
IGBT thermal model values

R (K/W)	Tau (s)	R (K/W)
0,03	9,8E+00	
0,16	1,1E+00	
0,54	1,8E-01	
0,18	3,3E-02	
0,06	5,8E-03	
0,04	4,6E-04	

Figure 20 Output inverter FWD

FWD transient thermal impedance as a function of pulse width

$$Z_{thjH} = f(t_p)$$



At
 $D = t_p / T$
 $R_{thjH} = 1,38 \text{ K/W}$

FWD thermal model values

R (K/W)	Tau (s)	R (K/W)
0,03	9,9E+00	
0,17	1,0E+00	
0,64	1,4E-01	
0,31	3,3E-02	
0,15	6,2E-03	
0,08	4,2E-04	

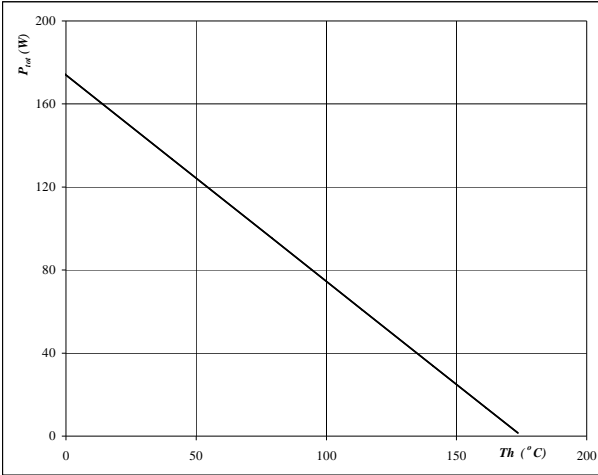


Output Inverter

Figure 21 Output inverter IGBT

Power dissipation as a function of heatsink temperature

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

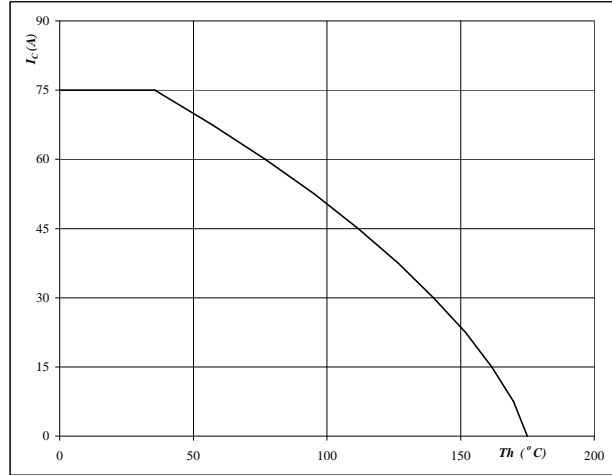


At
 $T_j = 175 \text{ } ^\circ\text{C}$

Figure 22 Output inverter IGBT

Collector current as a function of heatsink temperature

$$I_c = f(T_h)$$

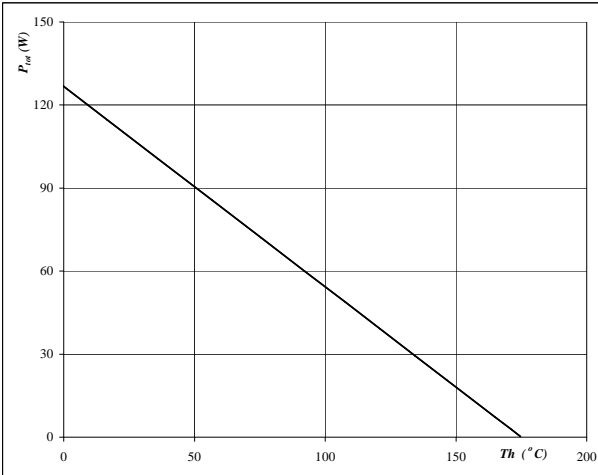


At
 $T_j = 175 \text{ } ^\circ\text{C}$
 $V_{ge} = 15 \text{ V}$

Figure 23 Output inverter FWD

Power dissipation as a function of heatsink temperature

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

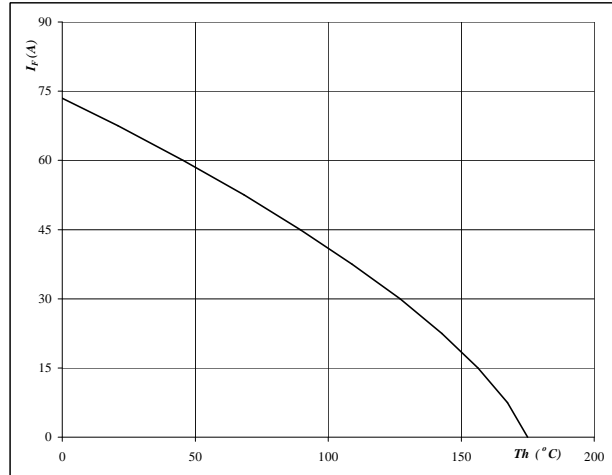


At
 $T_j = 175 \text{ } ^\circ\text{C}$

Figure 24 Output inverter FWD

Forward current as a function of heatsink temperature

$$I_F = f(T_h)$$



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

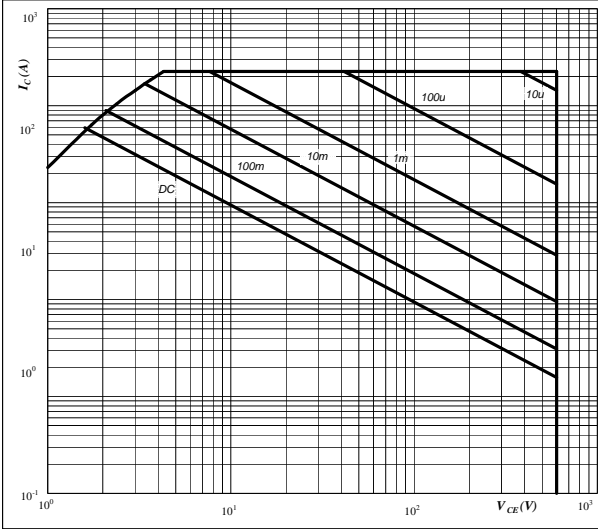


Output Inverter

Figure 25 Output inverter IGBT

Safe operating area as a function of collector-emitter voltage

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

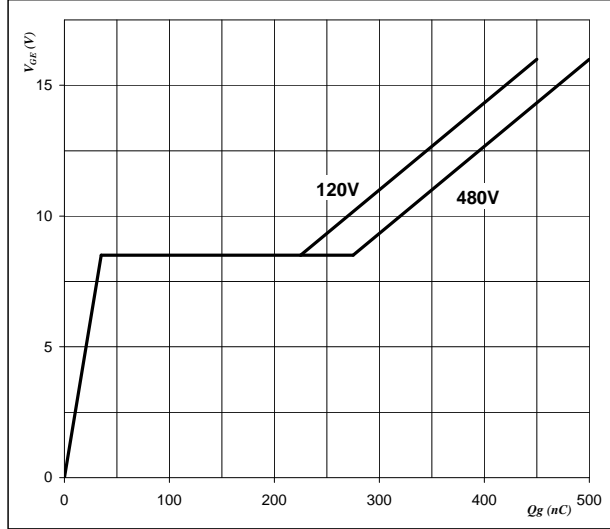


At
 $D =$ single pulse
 $T_h =$ 80 °C
 $V_{GE} =$ ±15 V
 $T_j =$ T_{jmax} °C

Figure 26 Output inverter IGBT

Gate voltage vs Gate charge

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

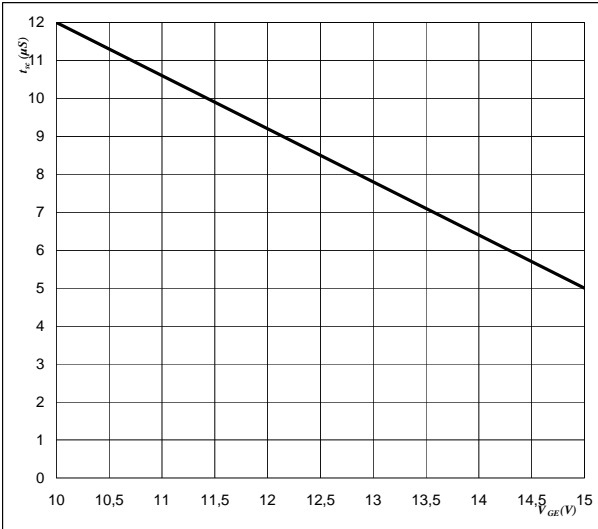


At
 $I_C =$ 75 A

Figure 27 Output inverter IGBT

Short circuit withstand time as a function of gate-emitter voltage

$$t_{sc} = f(V_{GE})$$

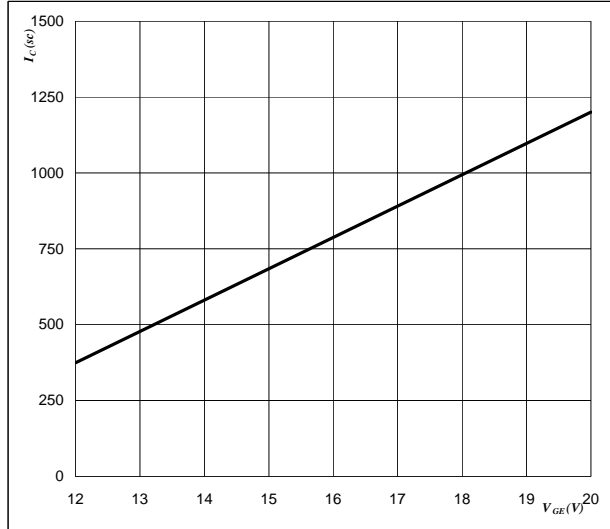


At
 $V_{CE} =$ 600 V
 $T_j \leq$ 150 °C

Figure 28 Output inverter IGBT

Typical short circuit collector current as a function of gate-emitter voltage

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



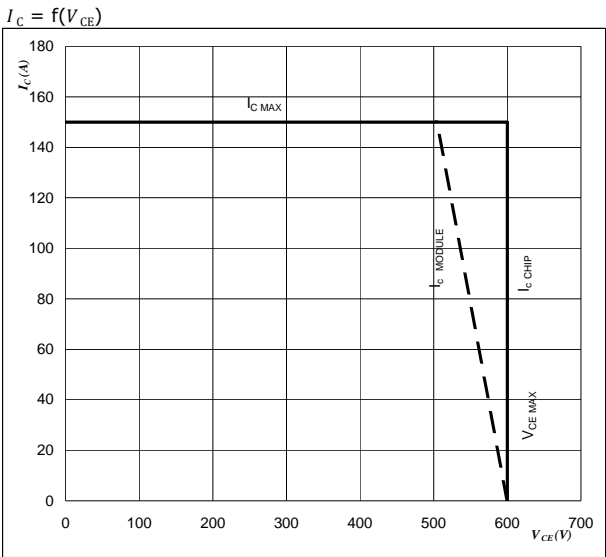
At
 $V_{CE} \leq$ 400 V
 $T_j \leq$ 150 °C



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Figure 29 IGBT

Reverse bias safe operating area



At

$T_j = T_{jmax} - 25 \text{ } ^\circ\text{C}$

Switching mode : 3phase SPWM

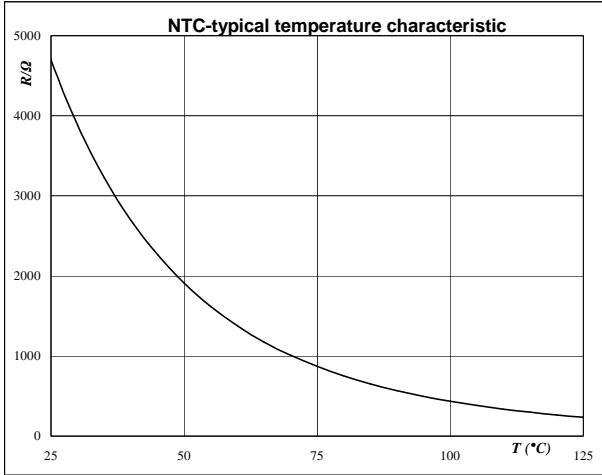


Thermistor

Figure 1 Thermistor

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

$$R_T = f(T)$$





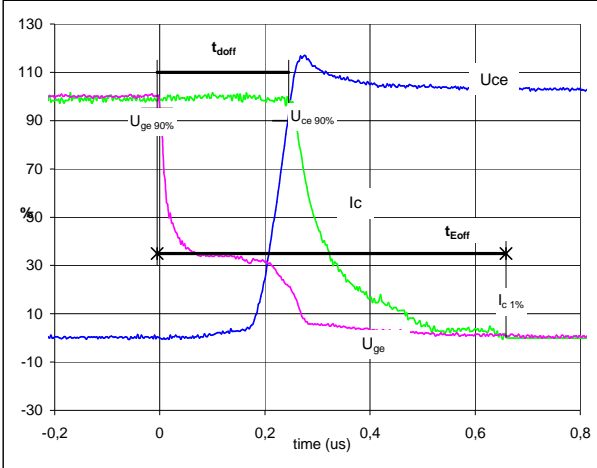
Switching Definitions Output Inverter

General conditions

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

Figure 1 Output inverter IGBT

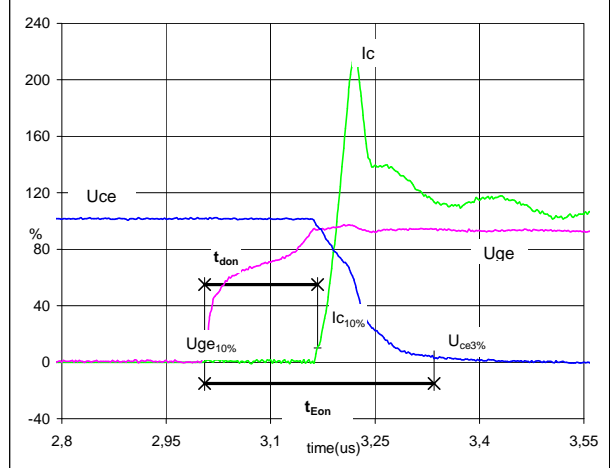
Turn-off Switching Waveforms & definition of t_{doff} t_{Eoff}
(t_{Eoff} = integrating time for E_{off})



V_{GE} (0%) =	-15	V
V_{GE} (100%) =	15	V
V_C (100%) =	300	V
I_C (100%) =	75	A
t_{doff} =	0,24	μ s
t_{Eoff} =	0,66	μ s

Figure 2 Output inverter IGBT

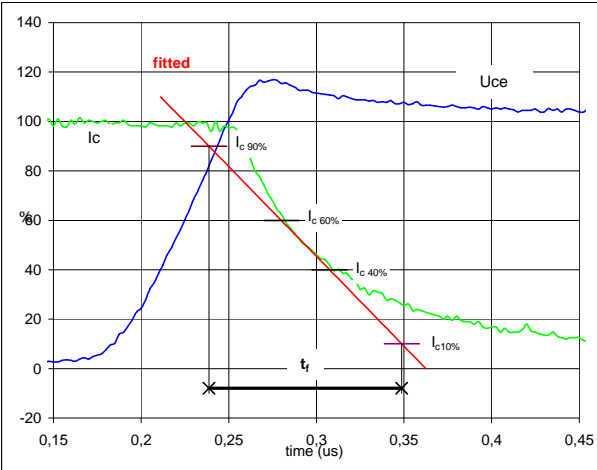
Turn-on Switching Waveforms & definition of t_{donr} t_{Eon}
(t_{Eon} = integrating time for E_{on})



V_{GE} (0%) =	-15	V
V_{GE} (100%) =	15	V
V_C (100%) =	300	V
I_C (100%) =	75	A
t_{donr} =	0,16	μ s
t_{Eon} =	0,33	μ s

Figure 3 Output inverter IGBT

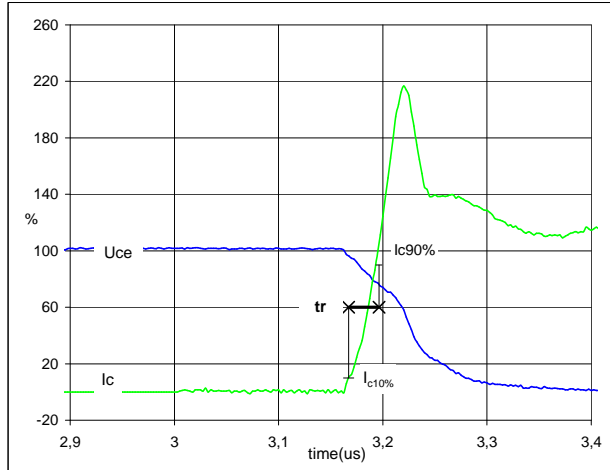
Turn-off Switching Waveforms & definition of t_f



V_C (100%) =	300	V
I_C (100%) =	75	A
t_f =	0,12	μ s

Figure 4 Output inverter IGBT

Turn-on Switching Waveforms & definition of t_r

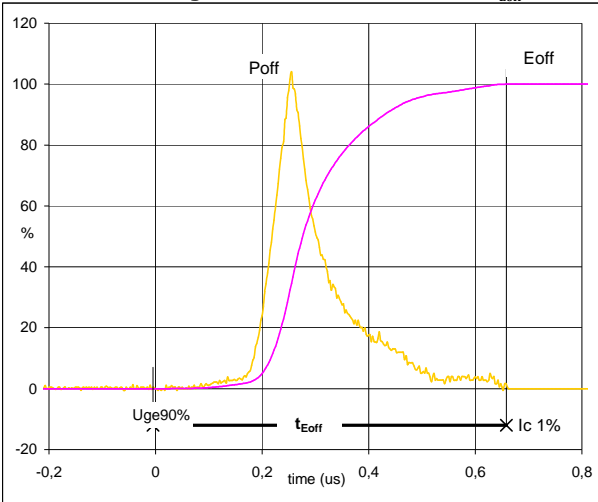


V_C (100%) =	300	V
I_C (100%) =	75	A
t_r =	0,03	μ s



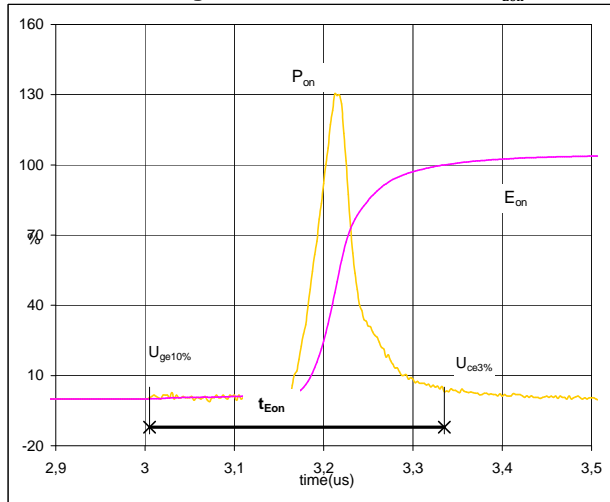
Switching Definitions Output Inverter

Figure 5 Output inverter IGBT
Turn-off Switching Waveforms & definition of t_{Eoff}



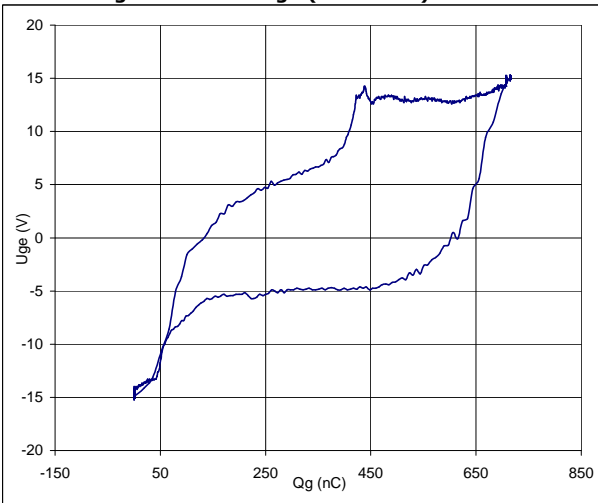
$P_{off} (100\%) = 22,54 \text{ kW}$
 $E_{off} (100\%) = 2,76 \text{ mJ}$
 $t_{Eoff} = 0,66 \text{ }\mu\text{s}$

Figure 6 Output inverter IGBT
Turn-on Switching Waveforms & definition of t_{Eon}



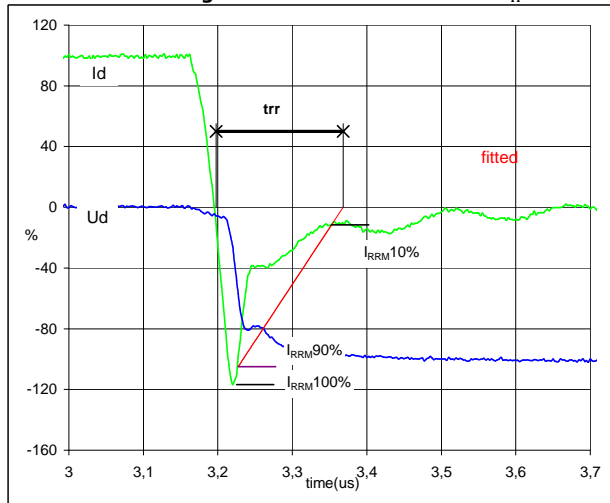
$P_{on} (100\%) = 22,54 \text{ kW}$
 $E_{on} (100\%) = 1,60 \text{ mJ}$
 $t_{Eon} = 0,33 \text{ }\mu\text{s}$

Figure 7 Output inverter FWD
Gate voltage vs Gate charge (measured)



$V_{GEoff} = -15 \text{ V}$
 $V_{GEon} = 15 \text{ V}$
 $V_C (100\%) = 300 \text{ V}$
 $I_C (100\%) = 75 \text{ A}$
 $Q_g = 715,15 \text{ nC}$

Figure 8 Output inverter IGBT
Turn-off Switching Waveforms & definition of t_{rr}

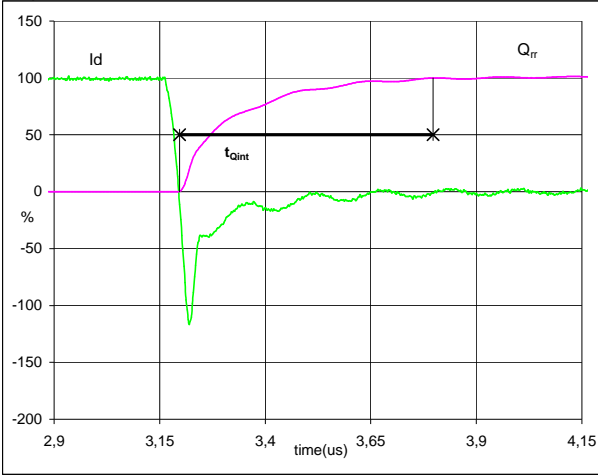


$V_d (100\%) = 300 \text{ V}$
 $I_d (100\%) = 75 \text{ A}$
 $I_{RRM} (100\%) = -88 \text{ A}$
 $t_{rr} = 0,17 \text{ }\mu\text{s}$



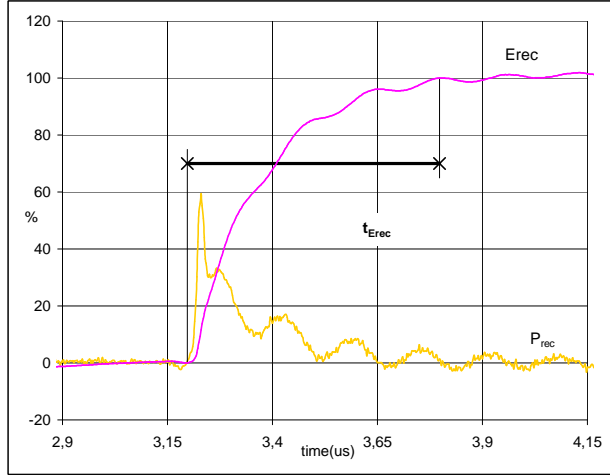
Switching Definitions Output Inverter

Figure 9 Output inverter FWD
Turn-on Switching Waveforms & definition of t_{Qrr}
(t_{Qrr} = integrating time for Q_{rr})



I_d (100%) =	75	A
Q_{rr} (100%) =	6,83	μC
t_{Qint} =	0,60	μs

Figure 10 Output inverter FWD
Turn-on Switching Waveforms & definition of t_{Erec}
(t_{Erec} = integrating time for E_{rec})



P_{rec} (100%) =	22,54	kW
E_{rec} (100%) =	1,50	mJ
t_{Erec} =	0,60	μs

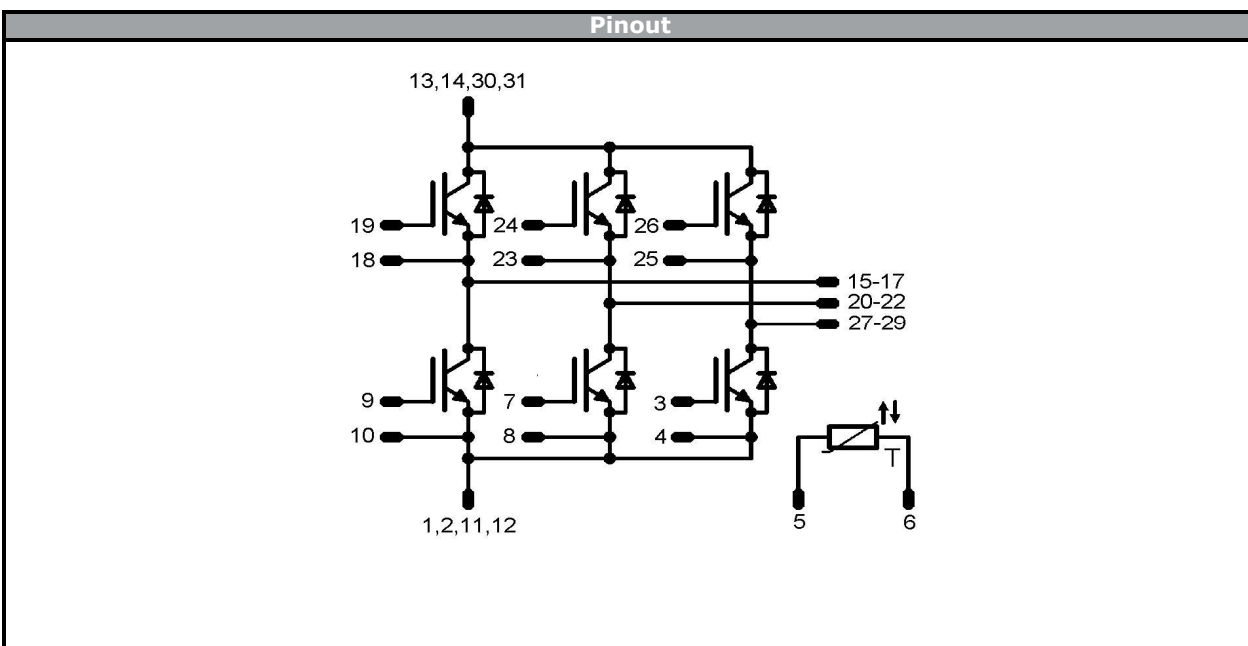


Ordering Code and Marking - Outline - Pinout

Ordering Code & Marking			
Version	Ordering Code	in DataMatrix as	in packaging barcode as
without thermal paste 17mm housing	V23990-P824-F10-PM	P824-F10	P824-F10

Outline

Pin table			
Pin	X	Y	
1	52,6	0	
2	49,9	0	
3	42,65	0	
4	39,65	0	
5	35,15	2,8	
6	28,4	0	
7	24	2,8	
8	21	0	
9	12,2	0	
10	9,2	0	
11	2,7	0	
12	0	0	
13	0	14,65	
14	2,7	14,65	
15	0	28,6	
16	2,7	28,6	
17	5,4	28,6	
18	9,6	28,6	
19	12,6	28,6	
20	19,6	28,6	
21	22,3	28,6	
22	25	28,6	
23	29,7	28,6	
24	32,7	28,6	
25	39,7	28,6	
26	42,7	28,6	
27	42,2	28,6	
28	49,9	28,6	
29	52,6	28,6	
30	52,6	14,56	
31	49,9	14,56	





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 flow 1 packages see vincotech.com website.

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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.