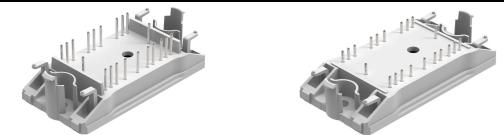


**flow PACK 0****1200 V / 10 A****Features**

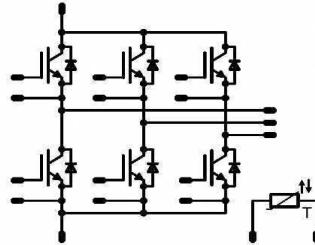
- 2 clip housing in 12 mm and 17 mm height
- Trench Fieldstop IGBT<sup>4</sup> technology
- Compact and low inductance design
- Built-in NTC

**flow 0 housing****Target Applications**

- Motor Drives
- Power Generation
- UPS

**Types**

- V23990-P867-F49-PM
- V23990-P867-F48-PM

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

Parameter	Symbol	Condition	Value	Unit
<b>Inverter Transistor</b>				
Collector-emitter voltage	$V_{CE}$		1200	V
DC collector current	$I_C$		10	A
Repetitive peak collector current	$I_{CRM}$	$t_p$ limited by $T_{jmax}$	24	A
Power dissipation	$P_{tot}$	$T_j = T_{jmax}$	47	W
Gate-emitter peak voltage	$V_{GE}$		$\pm 20$	V
Short circuit ratings*	$t_{SC}$ $V_{CC}$	$T_j \leq 150^\circ\text{C}$ $V_{GE} = 15\text{ V}$	10 800	$\mu\text{s}$ V
Maximum Junction Temperature	$T_{jmax}$		175	$^\circ\text{C}$

\* 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	$I_F$		10	A
Repetitive peak forward current	$I_{FRM}$	$t_p$ limited by $T_{jmax}$	20	A
Power dissipation	$P_{tot}$	$T_j = T_{jmax}$	39	W
Maximum Junction Temperature	$T_{jmax}$		175	$^\circ\text{C}$

**Thermal properties**

Storage temperature	$T_{stg}$		-40.....+125	$^\circ\text{C}$
Operation junction temperature	$T_{op}$		-40.....+ $T_{jmax}$ -25	$^\circ\text{C}$

## Maximum Ratings

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

Parameter	Symbol	Condition	Value	Unit
<b>Insulation properties</b>				
Insulation voltage	$V_{\text{isol}}$	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

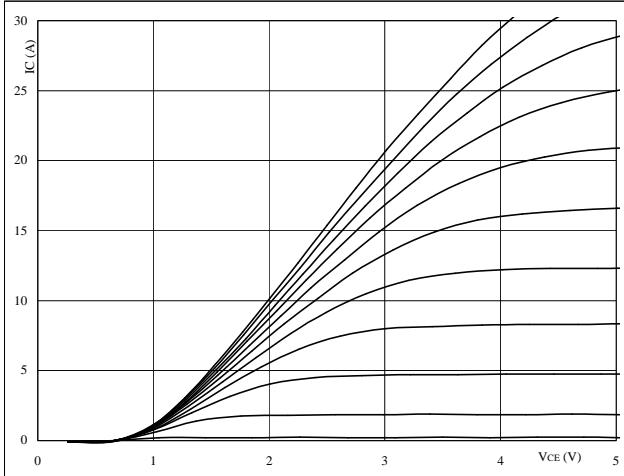
### Characteristic Values

Parameter	Symbol	Conditions					Value			Unit
		$V_{GE}$ [V] $V_{GS}$ [V]	$V_r$ [V] $V_{CE}$ [V] $V_{DS}$ [V]	$I_c$ [A] $I_t$ [A] $I_d$ [A]	$T_i$ [°C]	Min	Typ	Max		
<b>Inverter Transistor</b>										
Gate emitter threshold voltage	$V_{GE(\text{th})}$	$V_{CE} = V_{GE}$			0,0003	25	5	5,8	6,5	V
Collector-emitter saturation voltage	$V_{CE\text{sat}}$		15		10	25 150		2,09 2,64	2,5	V
Collector-emitter cut-off current incl. Diode	$I_{CES}$		0	1200		25			5	μA
Gate-emitter leakage current	$I_{GES}$		20	0		25			200	nA
Integrated Gate resistor	$R_{\text{gint}}$						none			Ω
Turn-on delay time	$t_{d(\text{on})}$	$R_{\text{gon}} = 32 \Omega$ $R_{\text{goff}} = 32 \Omega$	$\pm 15$	600	10	25 150	56 60			ns
Rise time	$t_r$					25 150	16 22			
Turn-off delay time	$t_{d(\text{off})}$					25 150	159 213			
Fall time	$t_f$					25 150	83 116			
Turn-on energy loss per pulse	$E_{\text{on}}$					25 150	0,60 0,93			mWs
Turn-off energy loss per pulse	$E_{\text{off}}$					25 150	0,55 0,83			
Input capacitance	$C_{\text{ies}}$							490		
Output capacitance	$C_{\text{oss}}$					25		50		pF
Reverse transfer capacitance	$C_{\text{rss}}$	$f = 1 \text{ MHz}$	$0$	25	25			30		
Gate charge	$Q_G$					15	960	10	25	
Thermal resistance chip to heatsink	$R_{\text{th(j-s)}}$								60	nC
									2,03	
<b>Inverter Diode</b>										
Diode forward voltage	$V_F$				10	25 150		1,84 1,79	2,3	V
Peak reverse recovery current	$I_{RRM}$	$R_{\text{gon}} = 32 \Omega$	$\pm 15$	600	10	25 150	9,7 10,8			A
Reverse recovery time	$t_{rr}$					25 150	269 446			ns
Reverse recovered charge	$Q_{rr}$					25 150	1,00 1,88			μC
Peak rate of fall of recovery current	$(di_{rf}/dt)_{\text{max}}$					25 150	60 52			A/ms
Reverse recovered energy	$E_{\text{rec}}$					150		0,80		mWs
Thermal resistance chip to heatsink	$R_{\text{th(j-s)}}$								2,43	K/W
<b>Thermistor</b>										
Rated resistance	$R$					25		21,5		kΩ
Deviation of $R_{100}$	$\Delta R/R$	$R_{100} = 1486 \Omega$				100	-4,5		4,5	%
Power dissipation	$P$					25		210		mW
Power dissipation constant						25		3,5		mW/K
B-value	$B_{(25/50)}$					25		3884		K
B-value	$B_{(25/100)}$					25		3964		K
Vincotech NTC Reference									F	

## Output Inverter

**figure 1**  
**Typical output characteristics**

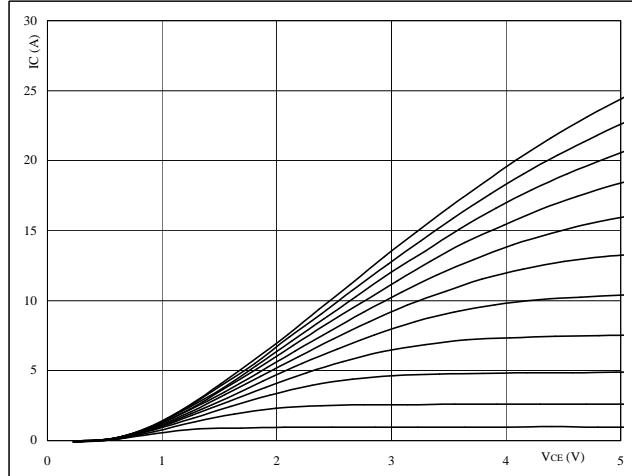
$I_C = f(V_{CE})$



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

**figure 2**  
**Typical output characteristics**

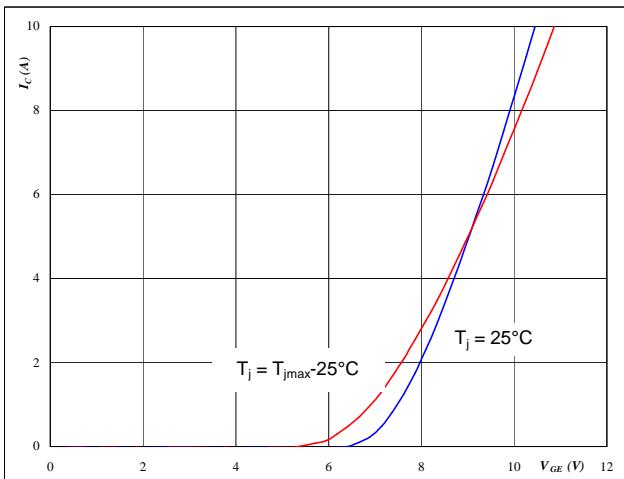
$I_C = f(V_{CE})$



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

**figure 3**  
**Typical transfer characteristics**

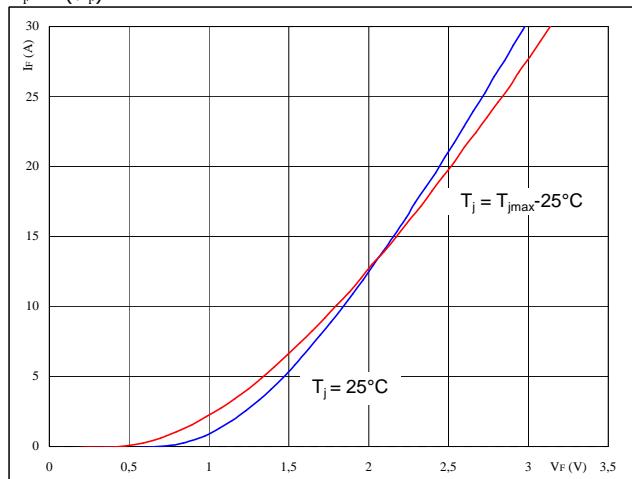
$I_C = f(V_{GE})$



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

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

$I_F = f(V_F)$



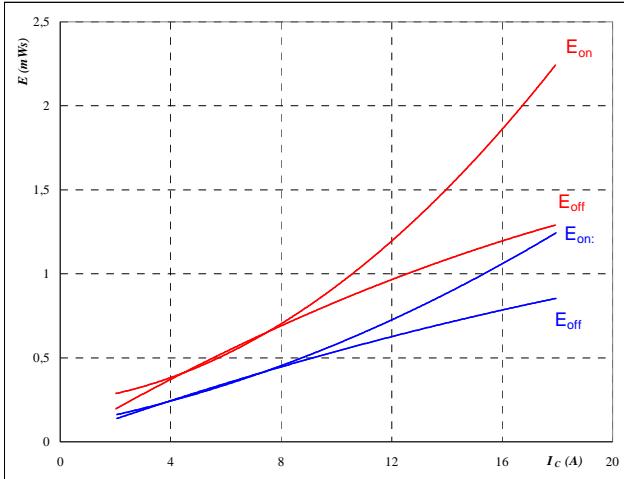
$t_p = 250 \mu s$

## Output Inverter

**figure 5**

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

$$E = f(I_C)$$



inductive load

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

$$V_{CE} = 600 \quad \text{V}$$

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

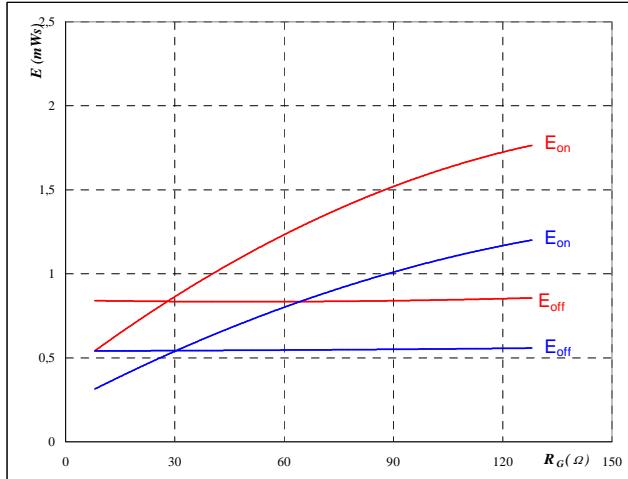
$$R_{gon} = 32 \quad \Omega$$

$$R_{goff} = 32 \quad \Omega$$

**IGBT****figure 6**

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

$$E = f(R_G)$$



inductive load

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

$$V_{CE} = 600 \quad \text{V}$$

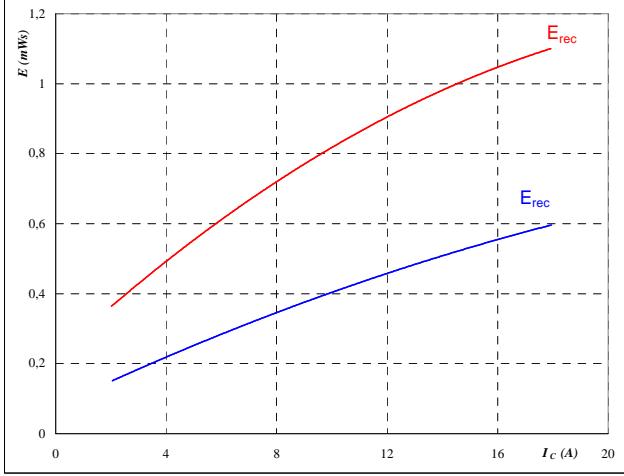
$$V_{GE} = \pm 15 \quad \text{V}$$

$$I_C = 10 \quad \text{A}$$

**figure 7**

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

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



inductive load

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

$$V_{CE} = 600 \quad \text{V}$$

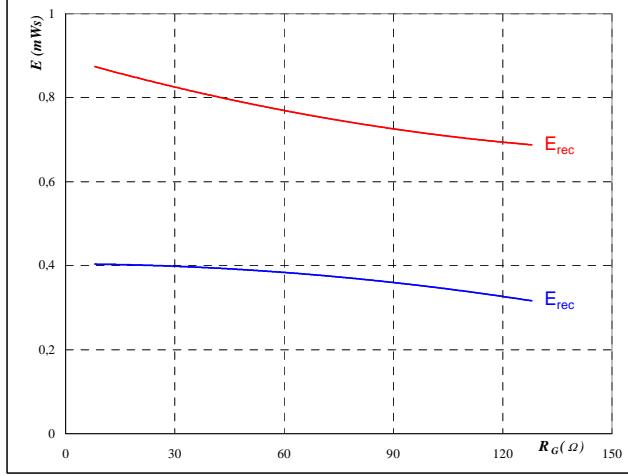
$$V_{GE} = \pm 15 \quad \text{V}$$

$$R_{gon} = 32 \quad \Omega$$

**IGBT**

**Typical reverse recovery energy loss  
as a function of gate resistor**

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



inductive load

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

$$V_{CE} = 600 \quad \text{V}$$

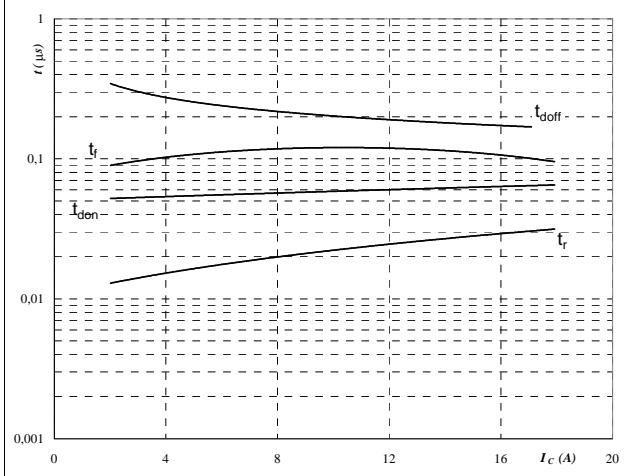
$$V_{GE} = \pm 15 \quad \text{V}$$

$$I_C = 10 \quad \text{A}$$

## Output Inverter

**figure 9**  
**Typical switching times as a function of collector current**

$$t = f(I_C)$$



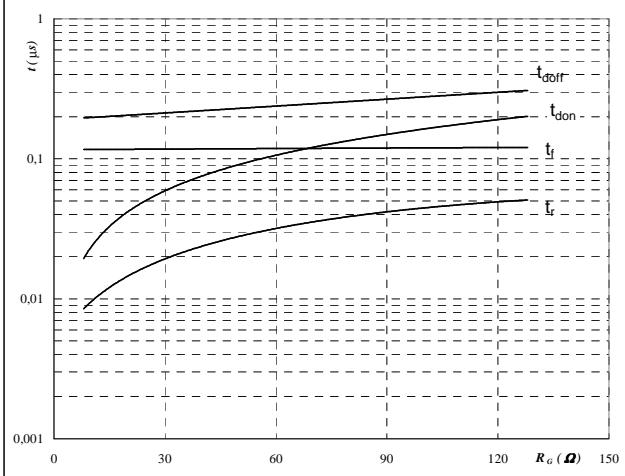
inductive load

T<sub>j</sub> = 150 °C  
V<sub>CE</sub> = 600 V  
V<sub>GE</sub> = ±15 V  
R<sub>gon</sub> = 32 Ω  
R<sub>goff</sub> = 32 Ω

**figure 10**

**Typical switching times as a function of gate resistor**

$$t = f(R_G)$$



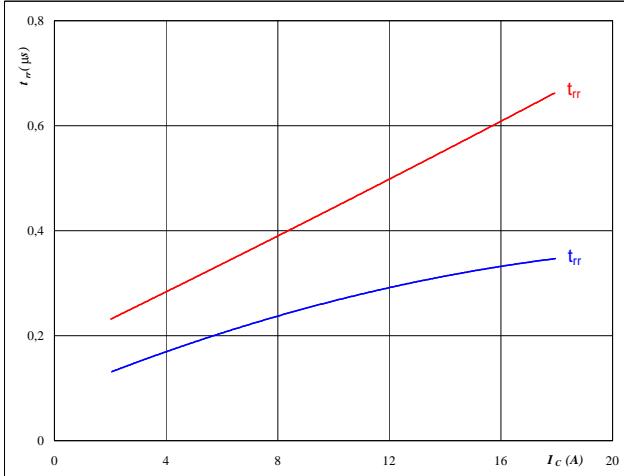
inductive load

T<sub>j</sub> = 150 °C  
V<sub>CE</sub> = 600 V  
V<sub>GE</sub> = ±15 V  
I<sub>C</sub> = 10 A

**figure 11**

**Typical reverse recovery time as a function of collector current**

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

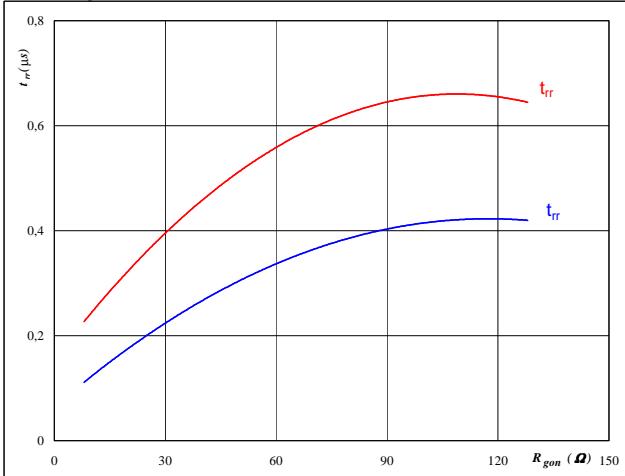


T<sub>j</sub> = 25/150 °C  
V<sub>CE</sub> = 600 V  
V<sub>GE</sub> = ±15 V  
R<sub>gon</sub> = 32 Ω

**figure 12**

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

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



T<sub>j</sub> = 25/150 °C  
V<sub>R</sub> = 600 V  
I<sub>F</sub> = 10 A  
V<sub>GE</sub> = ±15 V

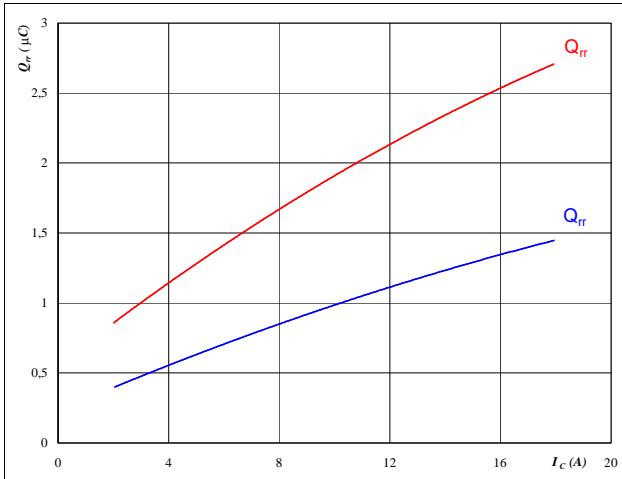
## Output Inverter

**figure 13**

FWD

Typical reverse recovery charge as a function of collector current

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



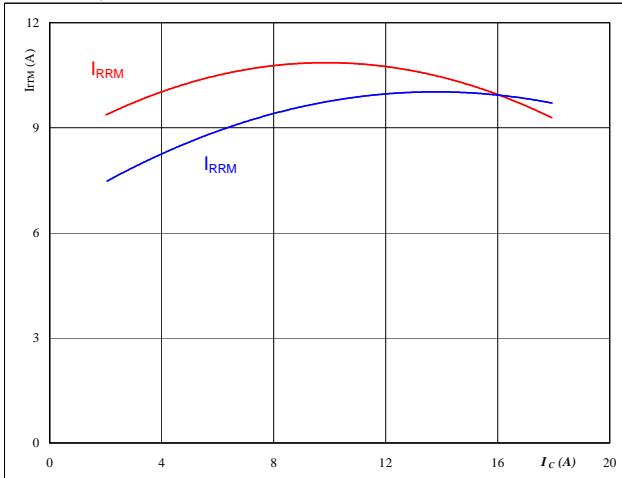
$T_j = 25/150 \text{ } ^\circ\text{C}$   
 $V_{CE} = 600 \text{ V}$   
 $V_{GE} = \pm 15 \text{ V}$   
 $R_{gon} = 32 \Omega$

**figure 15**

FWD

Typical reverse recovery current as a function of collector current

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



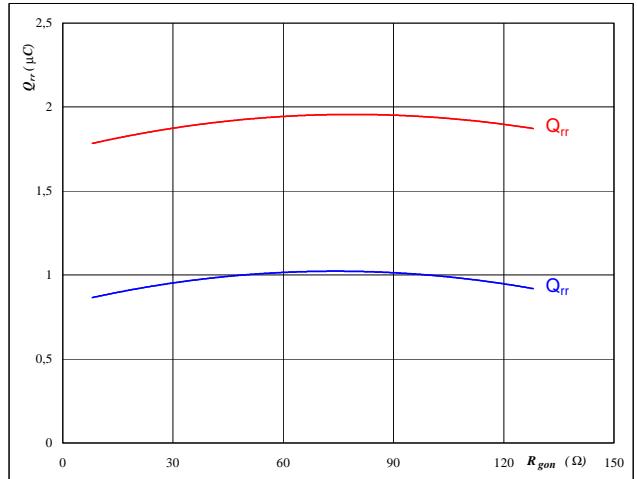
$T_j = 25/150 \text{ } ^\circ\text{C}$   
 $V_{CE} = 600 \text{ V}$   
 $V_{GE} = \pm 15 \text{ V}$   
 $R_{gon} = 32 \Omega$

**figure 14**

FWD

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

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



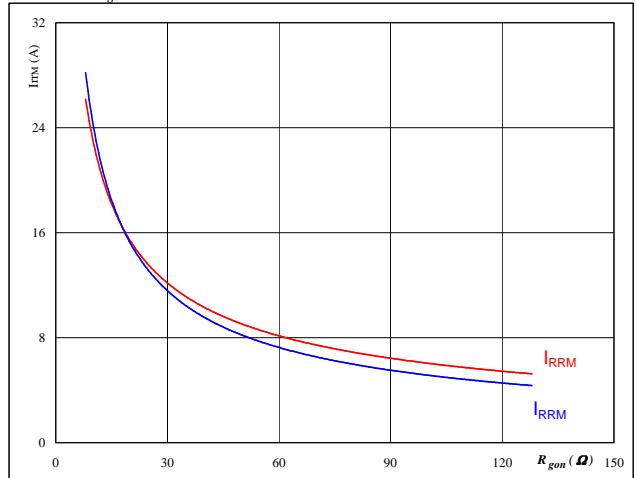
$T_j = 25/150 \text{ } ^\circ\text{C}$   
 $V_R = 600 \text{ V}$   
 $I_F = 10 \text{ A}$   
 $V_{GE} = \pm 15 \text{ V}$

**figure 16**

FWD

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

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



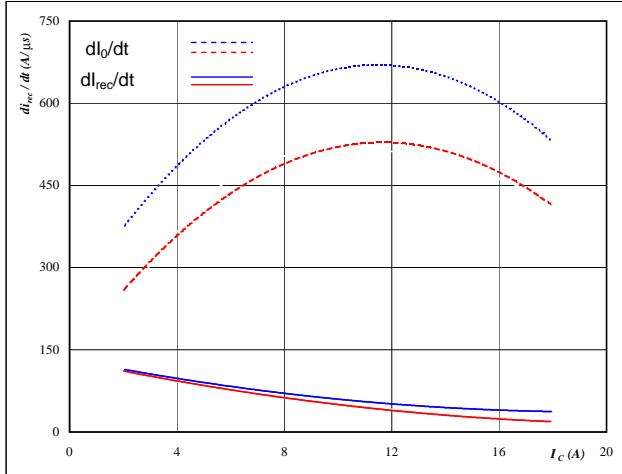
$T_j = 25/150 \text{ } ^\circ\text{C}$   
 $V_R = 600 \text{ V}$   
 $I_F = 10 \text{ A}$   
 $V_{GE} = \pm 15 \text{ V}$

## Output Inverter

**figure 17**

FWD

Typical rate of fall of forward and reverse recovery current as a function of collector current  
 $dI_0/dt, dI_{rec}/dt = f(I_c)$

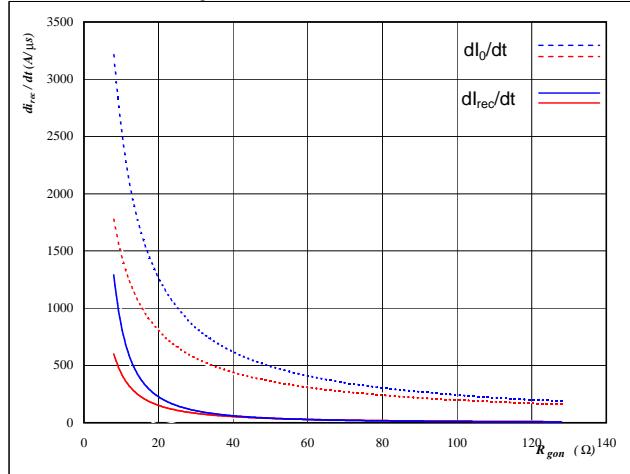


$T_j = 25/150 \text{ } ^\circ\text{C}$   
 $V_{CE} = 600 \text{ V}$   
 $V_{GE} = \pm 15 \text{ V}$   
 $R_{gon} = 32 \Omega$

**figure 18**

FWD

Typical rate of fall of forward and reverse recovery current as a function of IGBT turn on gate resistor  
 $dI_0/dt, dI_{rec}/dt = f(R_{gon})$



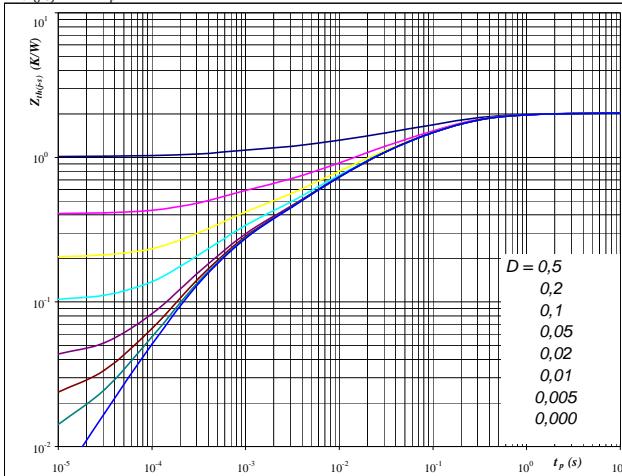
$T_j = 25/150 \text{ } ^\circ\text{C}$   
 $V_R = 600 \text{ V}$   
 $I_F = 10 \text{ A}$   
 $V_{GE} = \pm 15 \text{ V}$

**figure 19**

IGBT

IGBT transient thermal impedance as a function of pulse width

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



$D = t_p / T$   
 $R_{th(j-s)} = 2,03 \text{ K/W}$

IGBT thermal model values

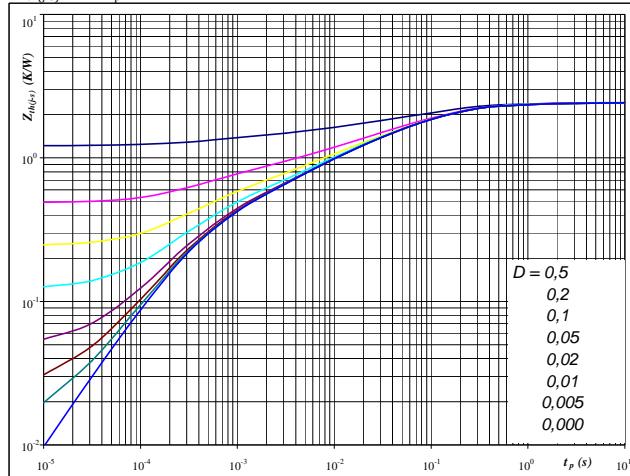
$R$ (K/W)	Tau (s)
2,96E-02	5,82E+00
2,09E-01	6,29E-01
8,03E-01	1,14E-01
5,33E-01	1,91E-02
2,62E-01	3,42E-03
1,94E-01	4,34E-04

**figure 20**

FWD

FWD transient thermal impedance as a function of pulse width

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



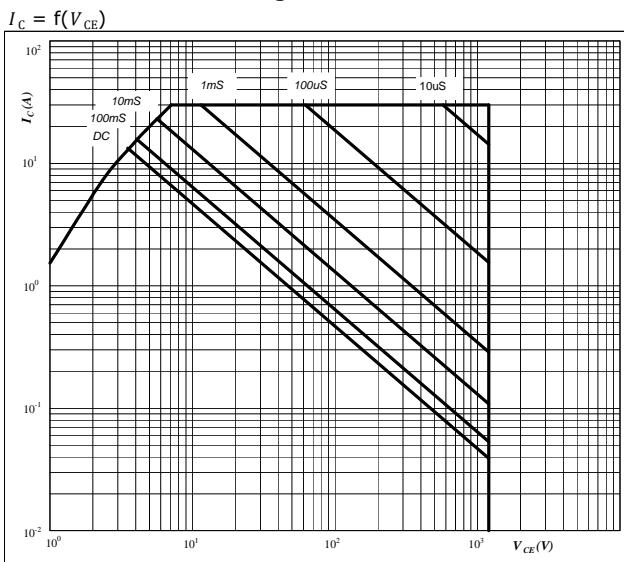
$D = t_p / T$   
 $R_{th(j-s)} = 2,43 \text{ K/W}$

FWD thermal model values

$R$ (K/W)	Tau (s)
4,11E-02	9,80E+00
2,52E-01	5,44E-01
9,43E-01	9,54E-02
5,76E-01	1,57E-02
3,38E-01	2,51E-03
2,83E-01	3,53E-04

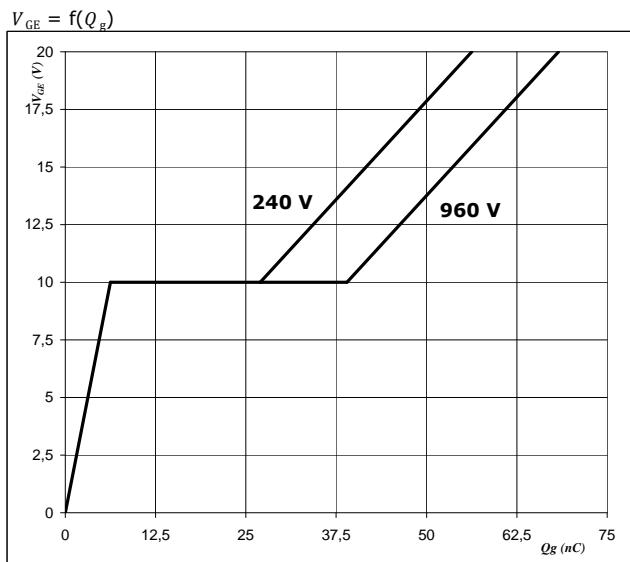
## Output Inverter

**figure 21**  
**Safe operating area as a function  
of collector-emitter voltage**



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

**figure 22**  
**Gate voltage vs Gate charge**

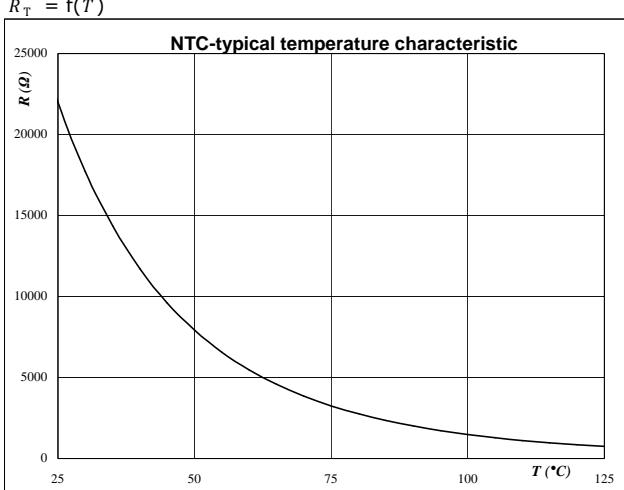


$I_C = 10$  A

## Thermistor

**figure 1**  
**Typical NTC characteristic  
as a function of temperature**

Thermistor

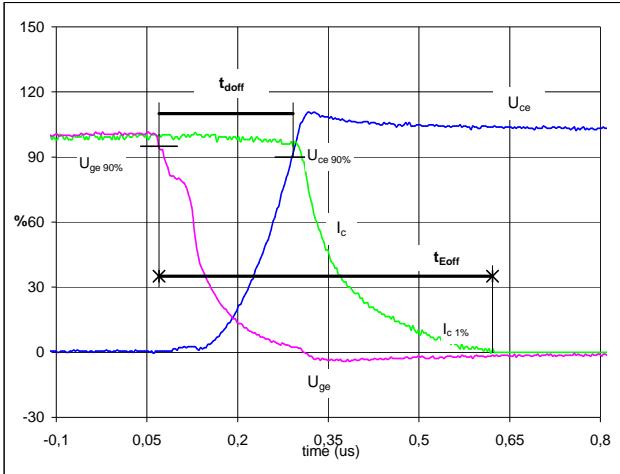


## Switching Definitions Output Inverter

**General conditions**

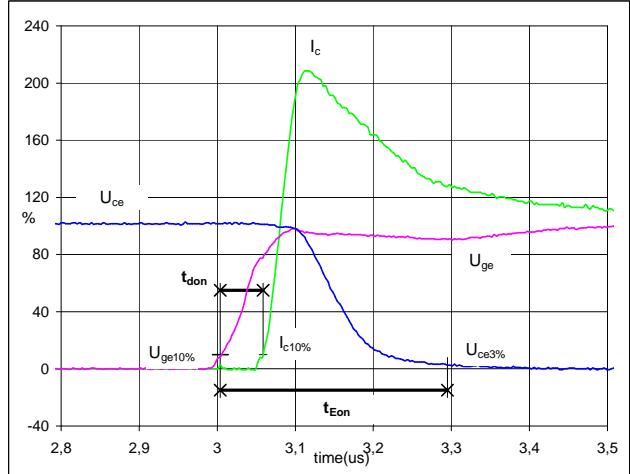
$T_j$	= 150 °C
$R_{gon}$	= 32 Ω
$R_{goff}$	= 32 Ω

**Figure 1** IGBT  
**Turn-off Switching Waveforms & definition of  $t_{doff}$ ,  $t_{Eoff}$**   
( $t_{Eoff}$  = integrating time for  $E_{off}$ )



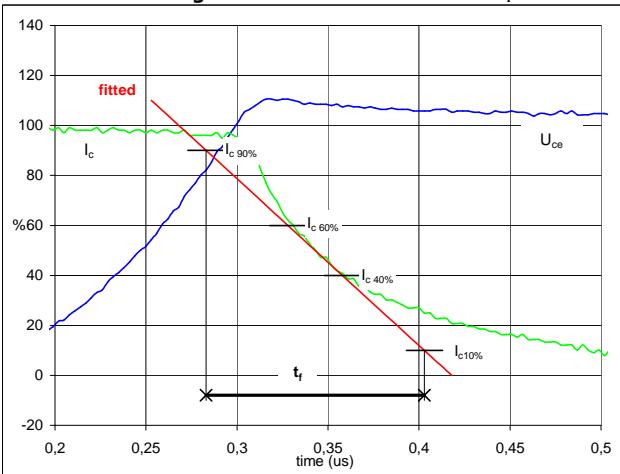
$V_{GE} (0\%) = -15$  V  
 $V_{GE} (100\%) = 15$  V  
 $V_C (100\%) = 600$  V  
 $I_C (100\%) = 10$  A  
 $t_{doff} = 0,21$  μs  
 $t_{Eoff} = 0,55$  μs

**Figure 2** IGBT  
**Turn-on Switching Waveforms & definition of  $t_{don}$ ,  $t_{Eon}$**   
( $t_{Eon}$  = integrating time for  $E_{on}$ )



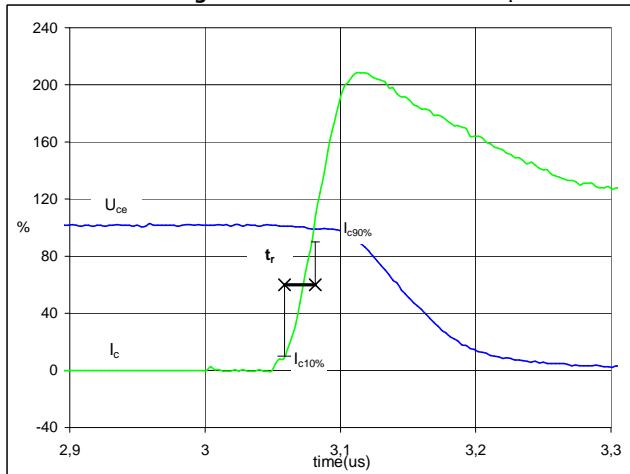
$V_{GE} (0\%) = -15$  V  
 $V_{GE} (100\%) = 15$  V  
 $V_C (100\%) = 600$  V  
 $I_C (100\%) = 10$  A  
 $t_{don} = 0,06$  μs  
 $t_{Eon} = 0,29$  μs

**Figure 3** IGBT  
**Turn-off Switching Waveforms & definition of  $t_f$**



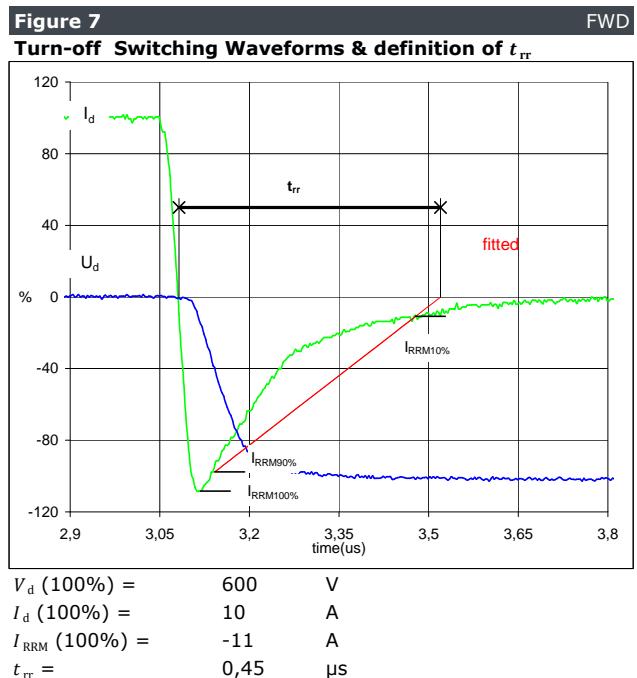
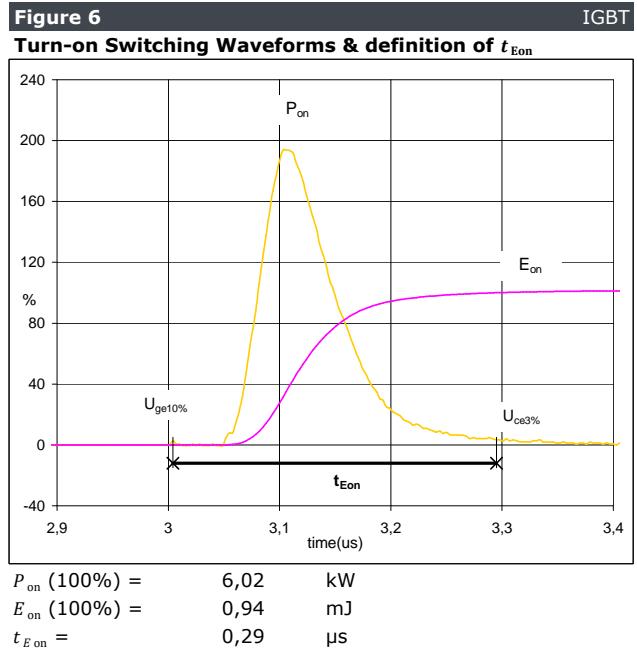
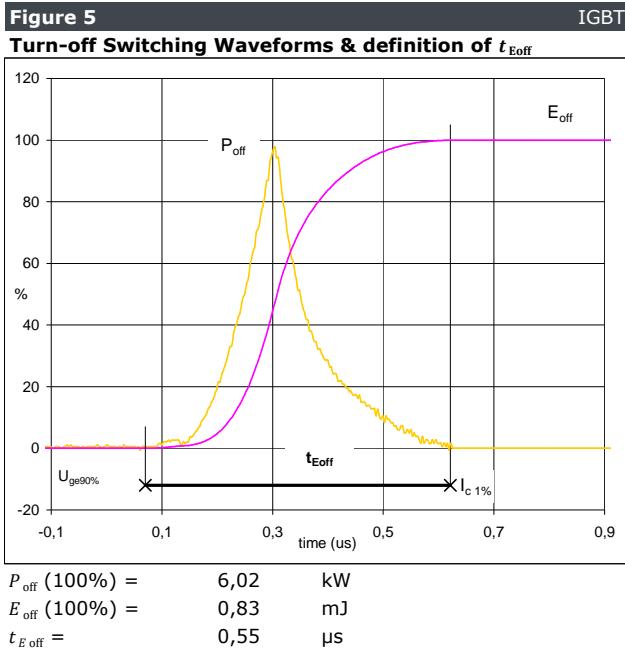
$V_C (100\%) = 600$  V  
 $I_C (100\%) = 10$  A  
 $t_f = 0,12$  μs

**Figure 4** IGBT  
**Turn-on Switching Waveforms & definition of  $t_r$**

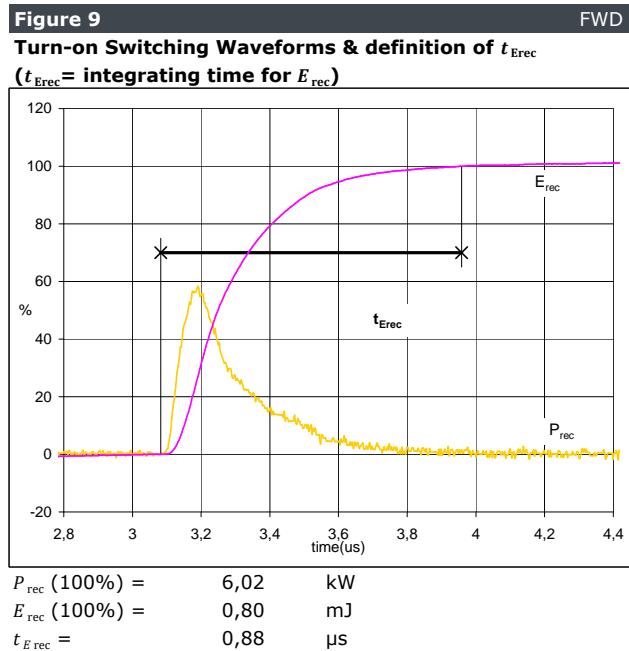
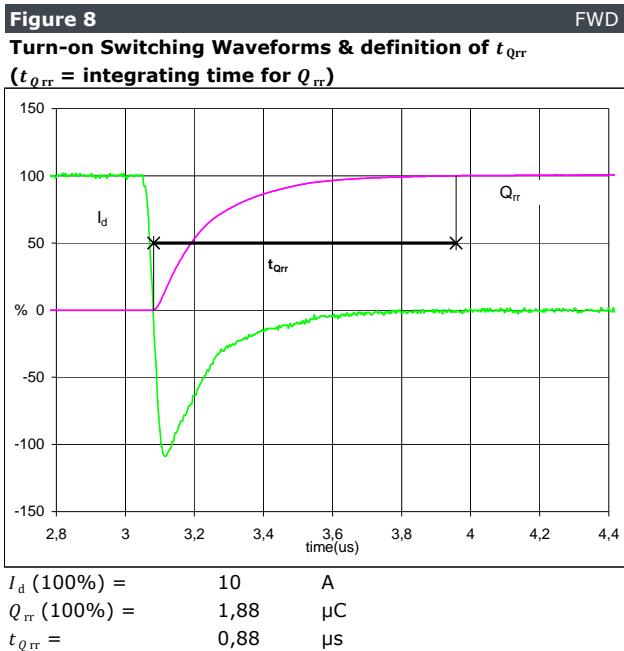


$V_C (100\%) = 600$  V  
 $I_C (100\%) = 10$  A  
 $t_r = 0,02$  μs

## Switching Definitions Output Inverter



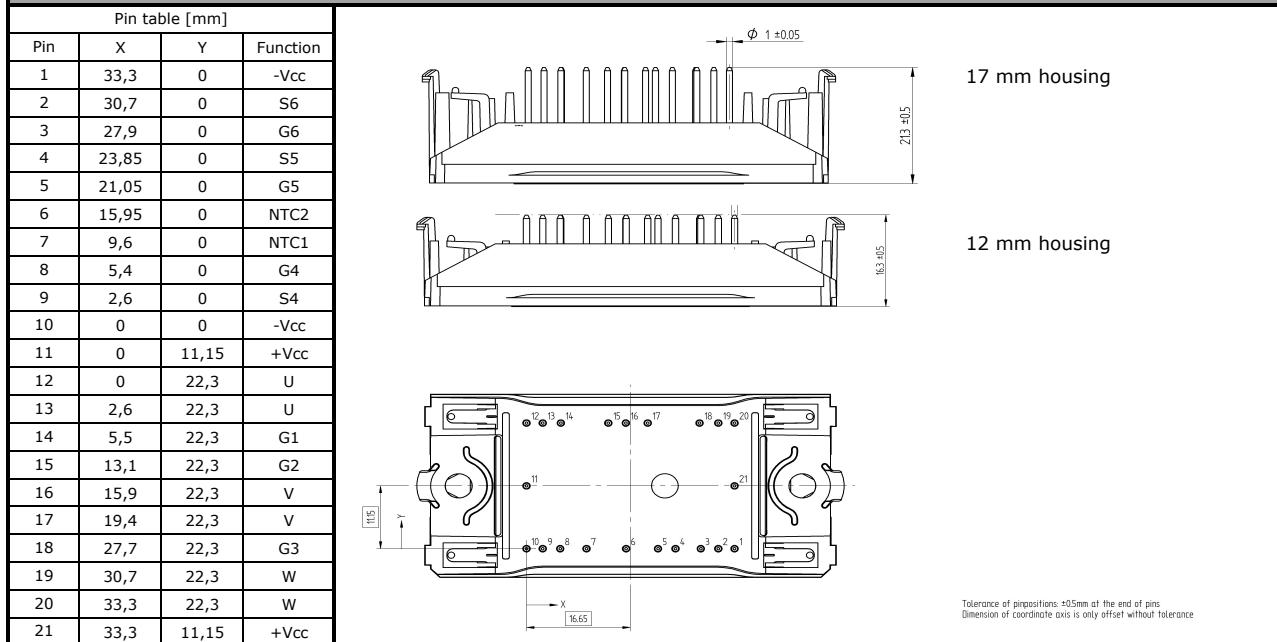
## Switching Definitions Output Inverter



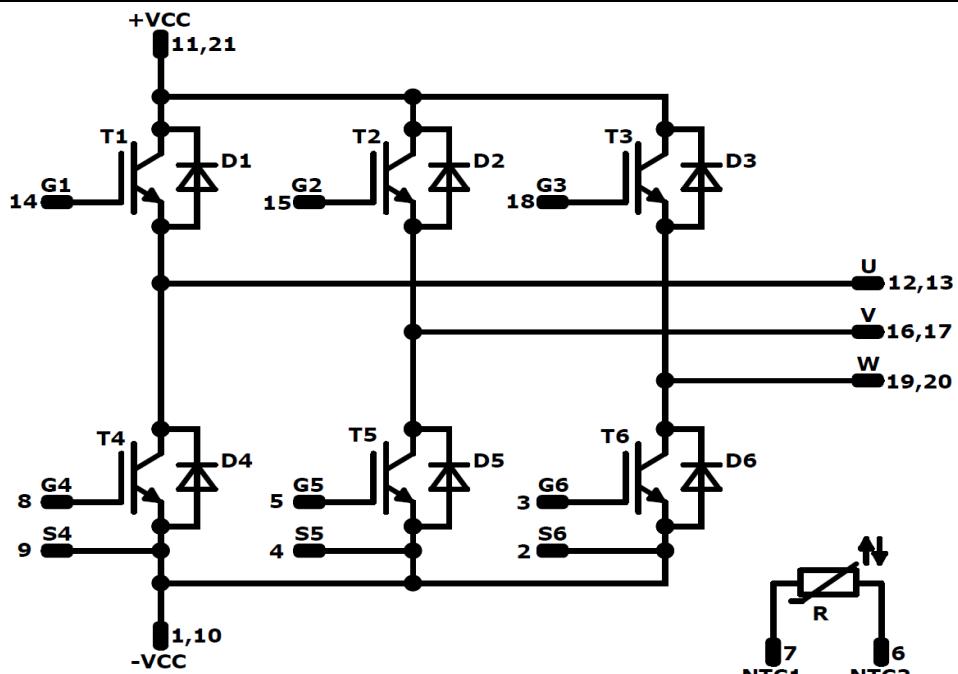
### Ordering Code & Marking

Version			Ordering Code					
without thermal paste 17 mm housing			V23990-P867-F49-PM					
without thermal paste 12 mm housing			V23990-P867-F48-PM					
VIN WWYY NNNNNNVV UL LLLL SSSS			Text	VIN	Date code	Name&Ver	UL	Lot
				VIN	WWYY	NNNNNNVV	UL	LLLL
			Datamatrix	Type&Ver	Lot number	Serial	Date code	SSSS
				TTTTTTVV	LLLLL	SSSS	WWYY	

### Outline



### Pinout



### Identification

ID	Component	Voltage	Current	Function	Comment
T1, T2, T3, T4, T5, T6	IGBT	1200 V	10 A	Inverter Transistor	
D1, D2, D3, D4, D5, D6	FWD	1200 V	10 A	Inverter Diode	
R	NTC			Thermistor	



Vincotech

V23990-P867-F49-PM

V23990-P867-F48-PM

datasheet

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

<b>Handling instruction</b>
Handling instructions for <i>flow</i> 0 packages see <a href="http://vincotech.com">vincotech.com</a> website.

<b>Package data</b>
Package data for <i>flow</i> 0 packages see <a href="http://vincotech.com">vincotech.com</a> website.

<b>UL recognition and file number</b>
This device is certified according to UL 1557 standard, UL file number E192116. For more information see <a href="http://vincotech.com">vincotech.com</a> website. 

<b>Document No.:</b>	<b>Date:</b>	<b>Modification:</b>	<b>Pages</b>
V23990-P867-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.