

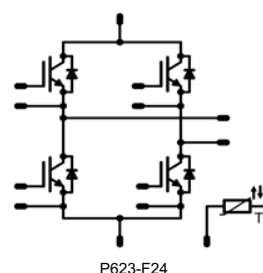
fast PACK 0 H 2nd gen
600V / 50A
Features

- Low inductive design
- Clip-in PCB mounting

flow 0 housing

Target Applications

- Distributed Power Generation
- Welding

Schematic

Types

- V23990-P623-F24

Maximum Ratings

Parameter	Symbol	Condition	Value	Unit
Transistor H-bridge (IGBT)				
Collector-emitter break down voltage	V _{CE}		600	V
DC collector current	I _C	T _J =T _J max T _h =80°C T _c =80°C	43	A
			50	
Repetitive peak collector current	I _{cpuls}	tp limited by T _J max	150	A
Power dissipation per IGBT	P _{tot}	T _J =T _J max T _h =80°C T _c =80°C	79	W
			120	
Gate-emitter peak voltage	V _{GE}		±20	V
SC withstand time*	t _{SC}	Tj=125°C V _{GE} =15V V _{CC} =360V	6	μs
Maximum junction temperature	T _J max		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

Diode H-bridge

DC forward current	I _F	T _j =T _j max	T _h =80°C	41	A
			T _c =80°C	50	
Repetitive peak forward current	I _{FRM}	tp limited by T _j max		150	A
Power dissipation per Diode	P _{tot}	T _j =T _j max	T _h =80°C	64	W
			T _c =80°C	97	
Maximum junction temperature	T _j max			175	°C

Maximum Ratings

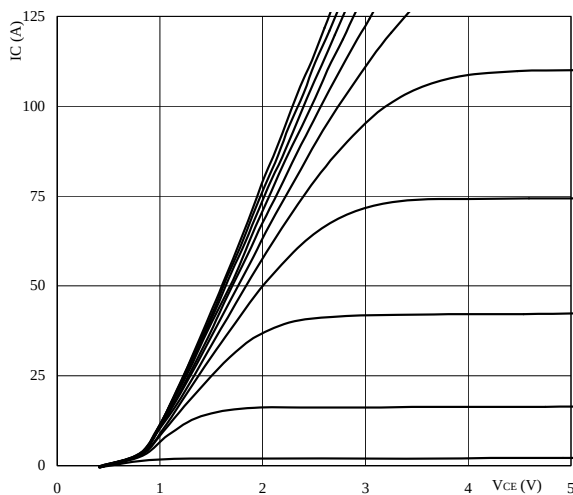
Parameter	Symbol	Condition	Value	Unit
Thermal properties				
Storage temperature	T_{stg}		-40...+125	°C
Operation temperature	T_{op}		-40...+125	°C
Insulation properties				
Insulation voltage	V_{is}	$t=1\text{min}$	4000	Vdc
Creepage distance			min 12,7	mm
Clearance			min 12,7	mm

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 _o (A)	T(C°)	Min	Typ	Max	
Transistor H-bridge (IGBT)										
Gate emitter threshold voltage	V _{GE(th)}	VGE=VCE			0,0008	Tj=25°C Tj=125°C	4	5,8	7	V
Collector-emitter saturation voltage	V _{CE(sat)}		15		50	Tj=25°C Tj=125°C		1,64 1,9	2,35	V
Collector-emitter cut-off	I _{CES}		0	600		Tj=25°C Tj=125°C			0,35	mA
Gate-emitter leakage current	I _{GES}		20	0		Tj=25°C Tj=125°C			650	nA
Integrated Gate resistor	R _{gint}					Tj=25°C Tj=125°C		-		Ohm
Turn-on delay time	t _{d(on)}	Rgoff=8 Ω Rgon=8 Ω	±15	300	50	Tj=25°C Tj=125°C				ns
Rise time	t _r					Tj=25°C Tj=125°C		100		ns
Turn-off delay time	t _{d(off)}					Tj=25°C Tj=125°C		15		ns
Fall time	t _f					Tj=25°C Tj=125°C		174		ns
Turn-on energy loss per pulse	E _{on}					Tj=25°C Tj=125°C		96		mWs
Turn-off energy loss per pulse	E _{off}					Tj=25°C Tj=125°C		0,5 1,37		mWs
Input capacitance	C _{ies}	f=1MHz	0	25		Tj=25°C Tj=125°C		3,14		nF
Output capacitance	C _{oss}					Tj=25°C Tj=125°C		0,2		nF
Reverse transfer capacitance	C _{rss}					Tj=25°C Tj=125°C		0,09		nF
Gate charge	Q _{Gate}	Rgon=8 Ω Rgoff=8 Ω	±15	300	50	Tj=25°C Tj=125°C		518		nC
Thermal resistance chip to heatsink per chip	R _{thJH}	Thermal grease thickness≤50um λ = 0,61 W/mK						1,2		K/W
Thermal resistance chip to case per chip	R _{thJC}									K/W
Diode H-bridge										
Diode forward voltage	V _F				50	Tj=25°C Tj=125°C		1,68 1,7	2,3	V
Peak reverse recovery current	I _{RM}	Rgon=8 Ω dI0/dt=4429 A/us	-15	300	50	Tj=25°C Tj=125°C				A
Reverse recovery time	t _{rr}					Tj=25°C Tj=125°C		89		ns
Reverse recovery charge	Q _{rr}					Tj=25°C Tj=125°C		133		μC
Thermal resistance chip to heatsink per chip	R _{thJH}							3,85		K/W
Thermal resistance chip to case per chip	R _{thJC}							1,48		K/W
NTC Thermistor										
Rated resistance	R ₂₅					Tj=25°C	20,9	22	23,1	kOhm
Deviation of R100	D _{R/R}	R100=1503Ω				Tc=100°C		2,9		%/K
Power dissipation given Epcos-Type	P					Tj=25°C		210		mW
B-value	B _(25/100)	Tol. ±3%				Tj=25°C		3980		K

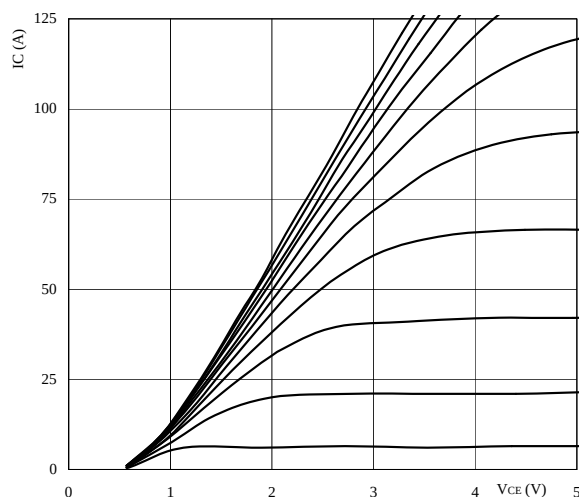
Output inverter

Figure 1. Typical output characteristics
Output inverter IGBT
 $I_C = f(V_{CE})$



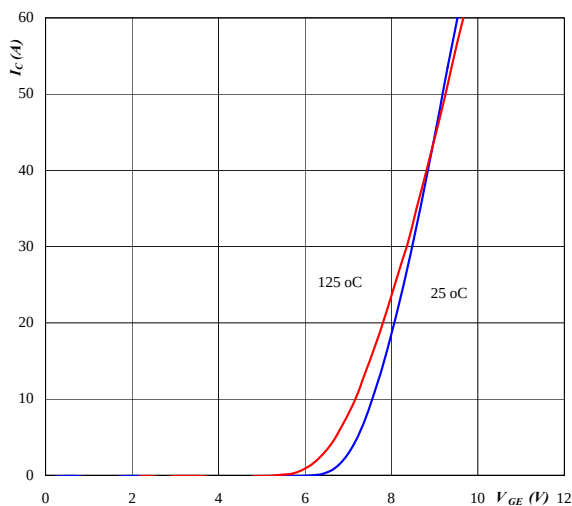
parameter: $t_p = 250 \text{ us}$ $T_j = 25 \text{ }^\circ\text{C}$
 V_{GE} parameter: from: 7 V to 17 V
 in 1 V steps

Figure 2. Typical output characteristics
Output inverter IGBT
 $I_C = f(V_{CE})$



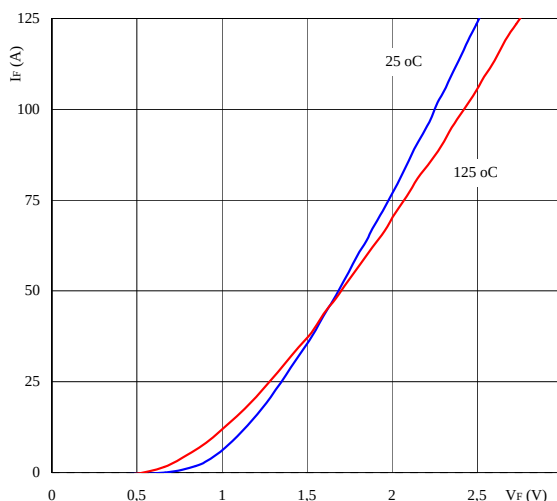
parameter: $t_p = 250 \text{ us}$ $T_j = 125 \text{ }^\circ\text{C}$
 V_{GE} parameter: from: 7 V to 17 V
 in 1 V steps

Figure 3. Typical transfer characteristics
Output inverter IGBT
 $I_C = f(V_{GE})$



parameter: $t_p = 250 \text{ us}$ $V_{CE} = 10 \text{ V}$

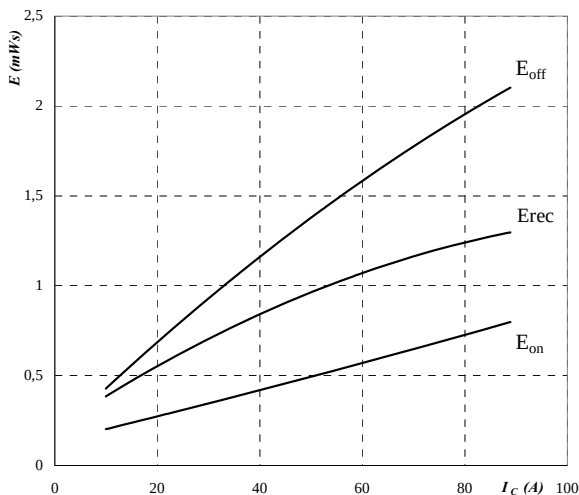
Figure 4. Typical diode forward current as a function of forward voltage
Output inverter FRED $I_F = f(V_F)$



parameter: $t_p = 250 \text{ us}$

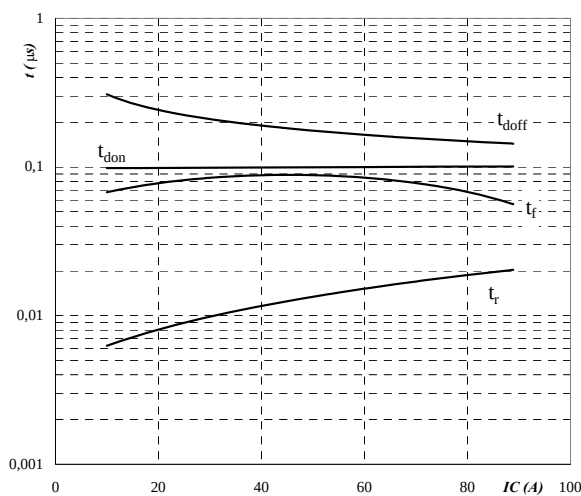
Output inverter

Figure 5. Typical switching energy losses as a function of collector current
 Output inverter IGBT
 $E = f(I_C)$



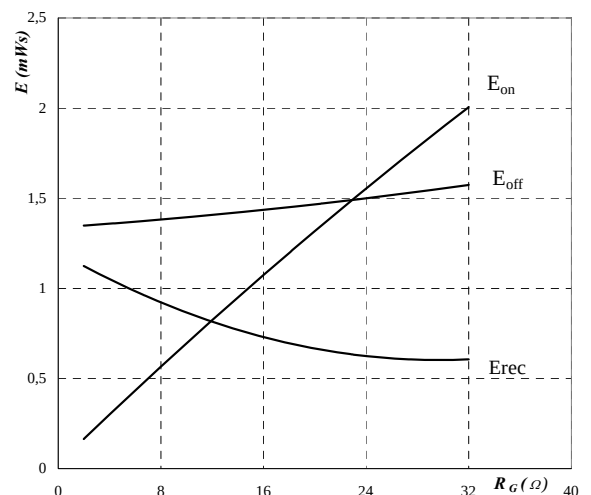
inductive load, $T_j = 125^\circ\text{C}$
 $V_{CE} = 300\text{ V}$
 $V_{GE} = \pm 15\text{ V}$
 $R_{gon} = 8\ \Omega$
 $R_{goff} = 8\ \Omega$

Figure 7. Typical switching times as a function of collector current
 Output inverter IGBT
 $t = f(I_C)$



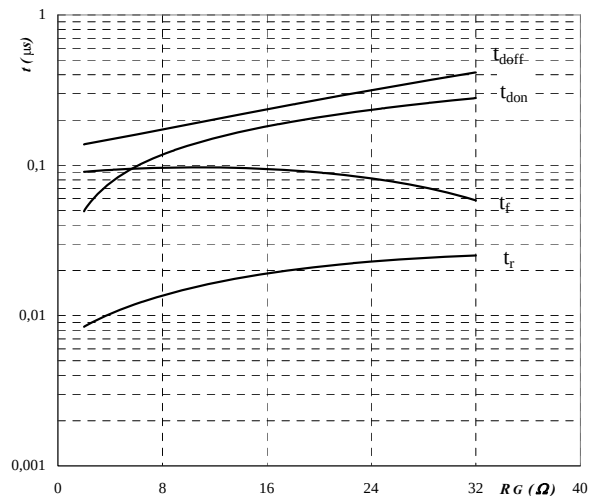
inductive load, $T_j = 125^\circ\text{C}$
 $V_{CE} = 300\text{ V}$
 $V_{GE} = \pm 15\text{ V}$
 $R_{gon} = 8\ \Omega$
 $R_{goff} = 8\ \Omega$

Figure 6. Typical switching energy losses as a function of gate resistor
 Output inverter IGBT
 $E = f(R_G)$



inductive load, $T_j = 125^\circ\text{C}$
 $V_{CE} = 300\text{ V}$
 $V_{GE} = \pm 15\text{ V}$
 $I_C = 50\text{ A}$

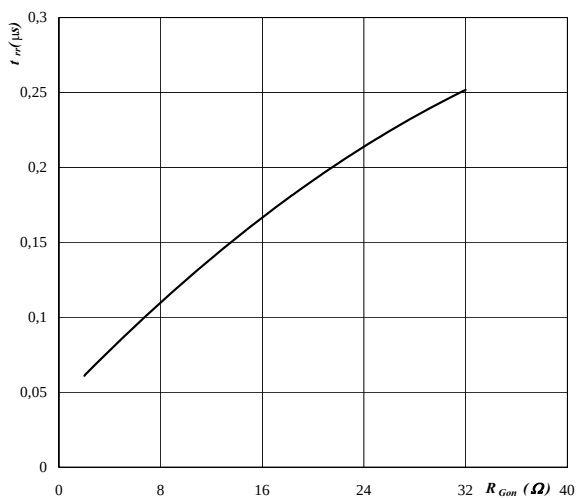
Figure 8. Typical switching times as a function of gate resistor
 Output inverter IGBT
 $t = f(R_G)$



inductive load, $T_j = 125^\circ\text{C}$
 $V_{CE} = 300\text{ V}$
 $V_{GE} = \pm 15\text{ V}$
 $I_C = 50\text{ A}$

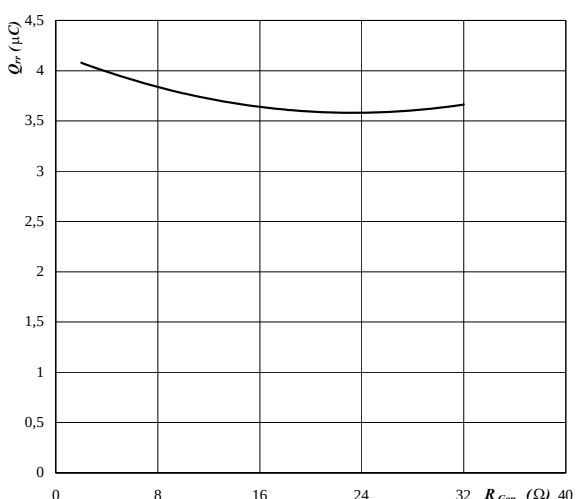
Output inverter

Figure 9. Typical reverse recovery time as a function of IGBT turn on gate resistor
 Output inverter FRED diode
 $t_{rr} = f(R_{gon})$



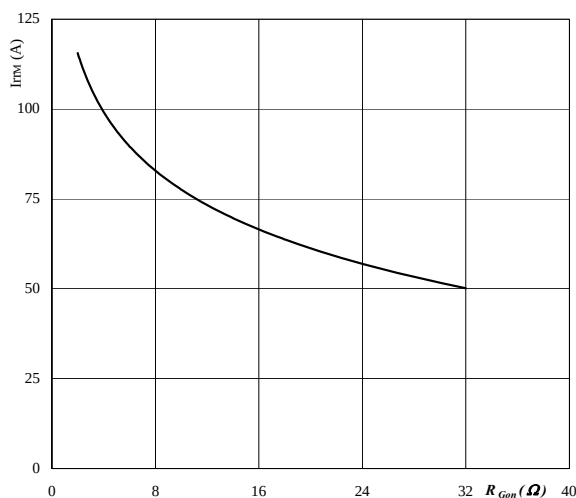
$T_j = 125\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$
 $V_R = 300\text{ V}$
 $I_F = 50\text{ A}$
 $V_{GE} = \pm 15\text{ V}$

Figure 11. Typical reverse recovery charge as a function of IGBT turn on gate resistor
 Output inverter FRED diode
 $Q_{rr} = f(R_{gon})$



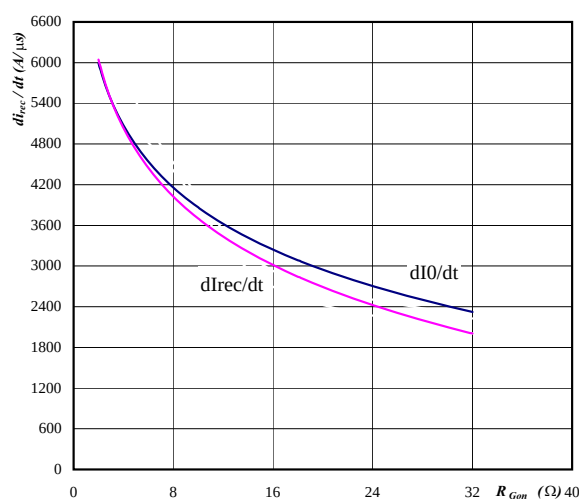
$T_j = 125\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$
 $V_R = 300\text{ V}$
 $I_F = 50\text{ A}$
 $V_{GE} = \pm 15\text{ V}$

Figure 10. Typical reverse recovery current as a function of IGBT turn on gate resistor
 Output inverter FRED diode
 $I_{RRM} = f(R_{gon})$



$T_j = 125\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$
 $V_R = 300\text{ V}$
 $I_F = 50\text{ A}$
 $V_{GE} = \pm 15\text{ V}$

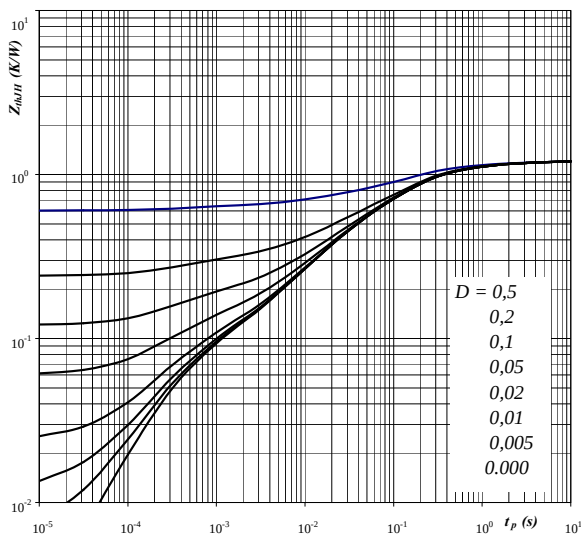
Figure 12. Typical rate of fall of forward and reverse recovery current as a function of IGBT turn on gate resistor
 Output inverter FRED diode
 $dI_0/dt, dI_{rec}/dt = f(R_{gon})$



$T_j = 125\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$
 $V_R = 300\text{ V}$
 $I_F = 50\text{ A}$
 $V_{GE} = \pm 15\text{ V}$

Output inverter

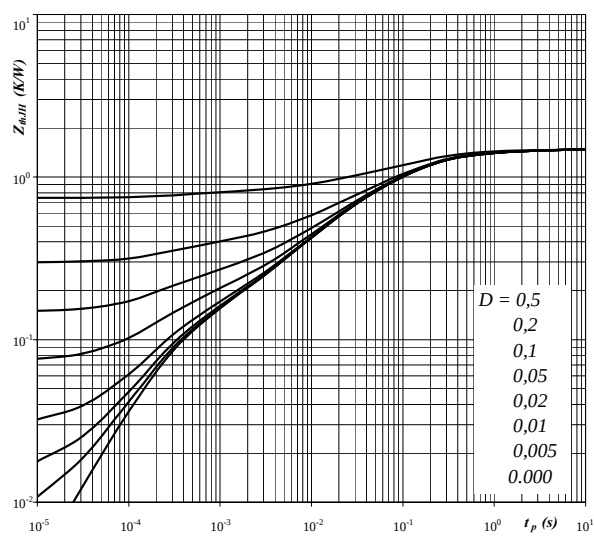
Figure 13. IGBT transient thermal impedance as a function of pulse width
 $Z_{thJH} = f(t_p)$


 Parameter: $D = t_p / T$
 $R_{thJH} = 1,20 \text{ K/W}$

IGBT thermal model values

R (C/W)	Tau (s)
0,07	3,9E+00
0,21	5,8E-01
0,54	1,3E-01
0,25	2,1E-02
0,07	3,5E-03
0,06	3,5E-04
0,00	0,0E+00
0,00	0,0E+00
0,00	0,0E+00
0,00	0,0E+00

Figure 14. FRED transient thermal impedance as a function of pulse width
 $Z_{thJH} = f(t_p)$


 Parameter: $D = t_p / T$
 $R_{thJH} = 1,48 \text{ K/W}$

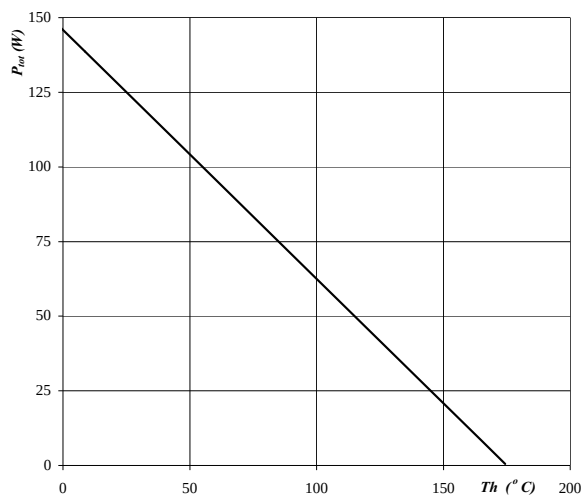
FRED thermal model values

R (C/W)	Tau (s)
0,08	2,9E+00
0,26	3,7E-01
0,62	8,7E-02
0,33	1,5E-02
0,09	2,5E-03
0,10	2,8E-04
0,00	0,0E+00
0,00	0,0E+00
0,00	0,0E+00
0,00	0,0E+00

Output inverter

Figure 15. Power dissipation as a function of heatsink temperature

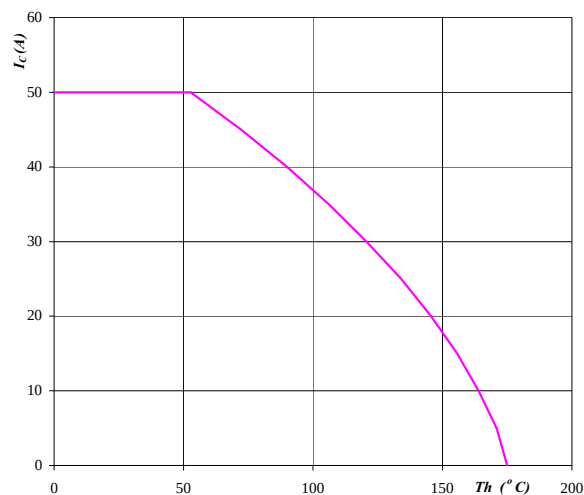
Output inverter IGBT
 $P_{tot} = f(T_h)$



parameter: $T_j = 175$ °C

Figure 16. Collector current as a function of heatsink temperature

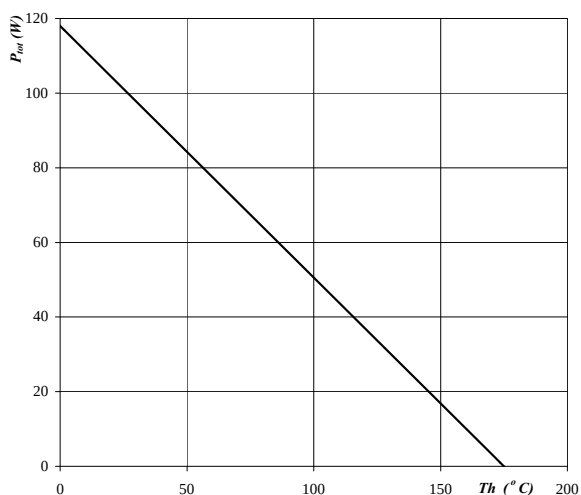
Output inverter IGBT
 $I_c = f(T_h)$



parameter: $T_j = 175$ °C
 $V_{GE} = 15$ V

Figure 17. Power dissipation as a function of heatsink temperature

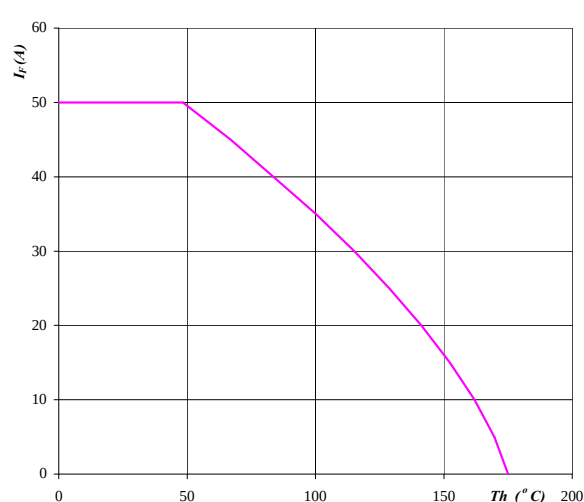
Output inverter FRED
 $P_{tot} = f(T_h)$



parameter: $T_j = 175$ °C

Figure 18. Forward current as a function of heatsink temperature

Output inverter FRED
 $I_F = f(T_h)$

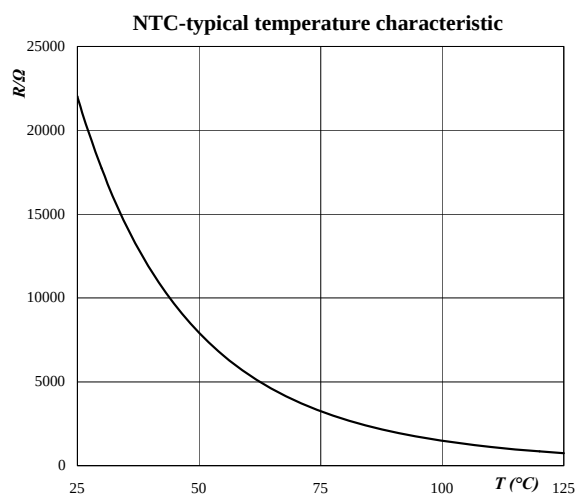


parameter: $T_j = 175$ °C

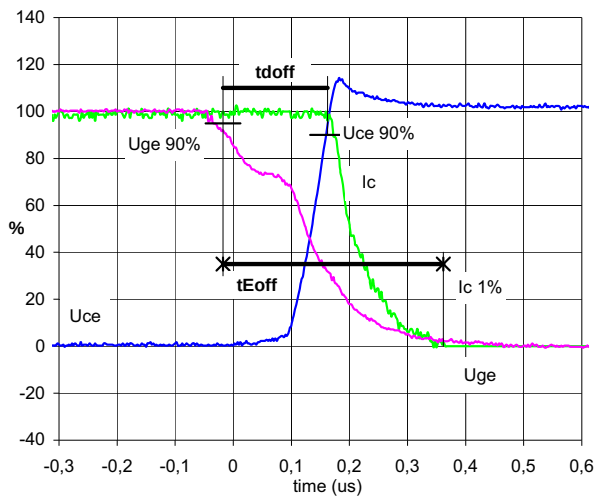
Thermistor

Figure 1. Typical NTC characteristic as a function of temperature

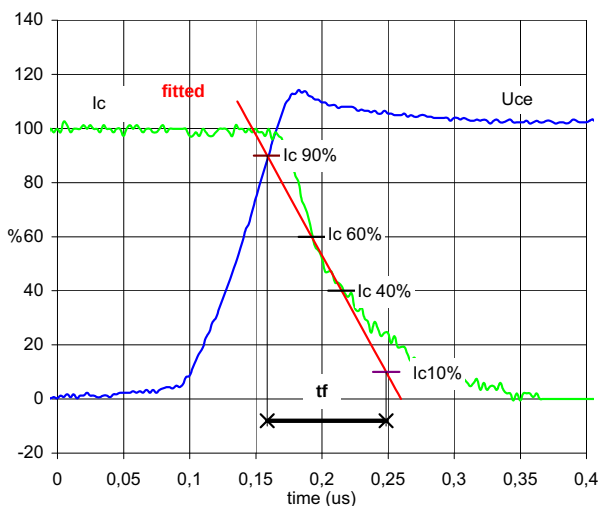
$$R_T = f(T)$$



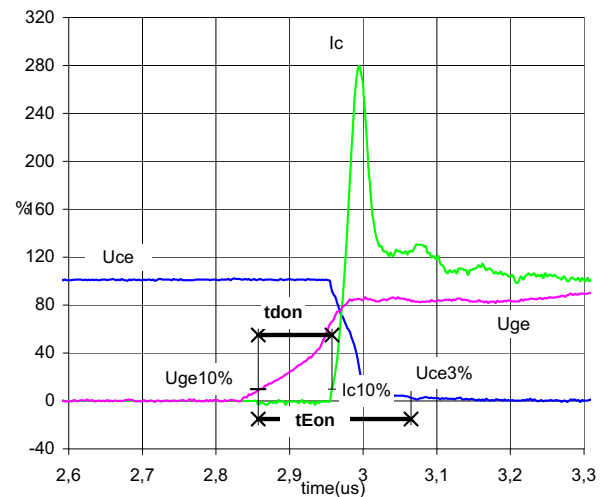
Switching definitions

 General conditions: $T_j = 125\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$
Figure 1. Turn-off Switching Waveforms & definition of t_{doff} , t_{Eoff}
 (t_{Eoff} = integrating time for E_{off})
 Output inverter IGBT


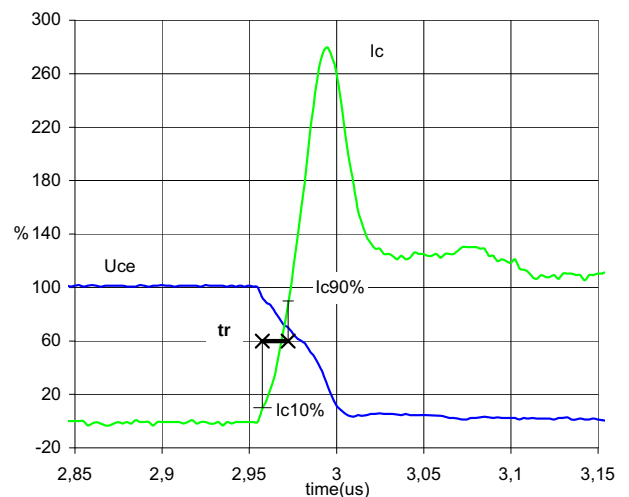
$U_{ge}(0\%) = -15\text{ V}$
 $U_{ge}(100\%) = 15\text{ V}$
 $U_c(100\%) = 300\text{ V}$
 $I_c(100\%) = 50\text{ A}$
 $t_{doff} = 0,17\text{ }\mu\text{s}$
 $t_{Eoff} = 0,38\text{ }\mu\text{s}$

Figure 3. Turn-off Switching Waveforms & definition of t_f
 Output inverter IGBT


$U_c(100\%) = 300\text{ V}$
 $I_c(100\%) = 50\text{ A}$
 $t_f = 0,096\text{ }\mu\text{s}$

 $R_{gon} = 8\text{ }\Omega$ $R_{goff} = 8\text{ }\Omega$
Figure 2. Turn-on Switching Waveforms & definition of t_{don} , t_{Eon}
 (t_{Eon} = integrating time for E_{on})
 Output inverter IGBT


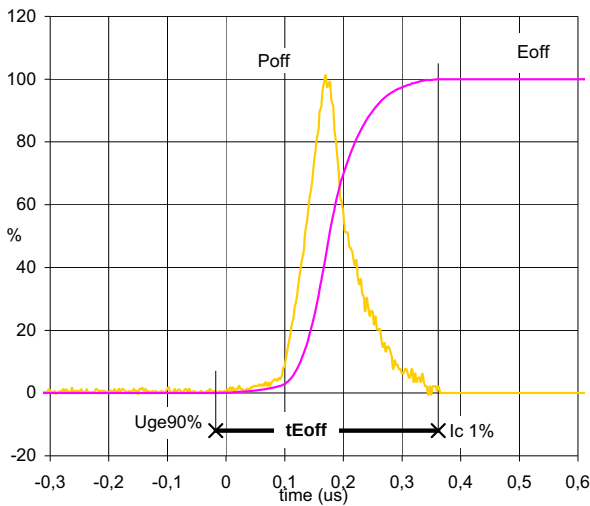
$U_{ge}(0\%) = -15\text{ V}$
 $U_{ge}(100\%) = 15\text{ V}$
 $U_c(100\%) = 300\text{ V}$
 $I_c(100\%) = 50\text{ A}$
 $t_{don} = 0,10\text{ }\mu\text{s}$
 $t_{Eon} = 0,21\text{ }\mu\text{s}$

Figure 4. Turn-on Switching Waveforms & definition of t_r
 Output inverter IGBT


$U_c(100\%) = 300\text{ V}$
 $I_c(100\%) = 50\text{ A}$
 $t_r = 0,015\text{ }\mu\text{s}$

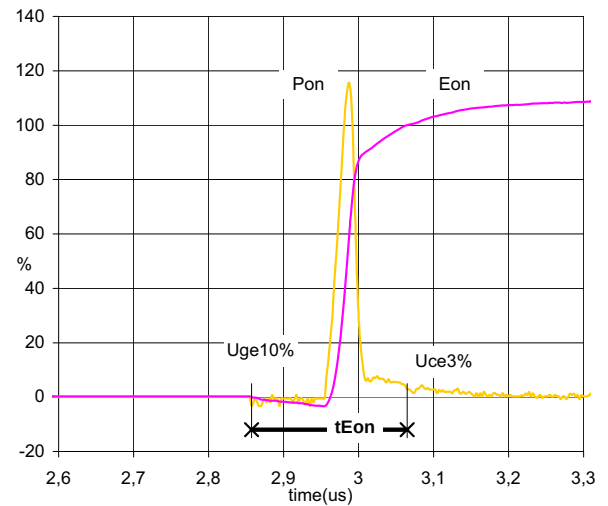
Switching definitions

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



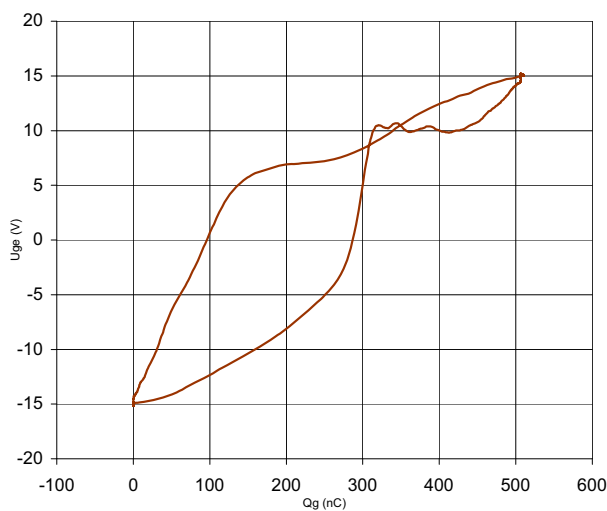
$P_{off}(100\%) = 14,89 \text{ kW}$
 $E_{off}(100\%) = 1,38 \text{ mJ}$
 $t_{Eoff} = 0,38 \text{ us}$

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



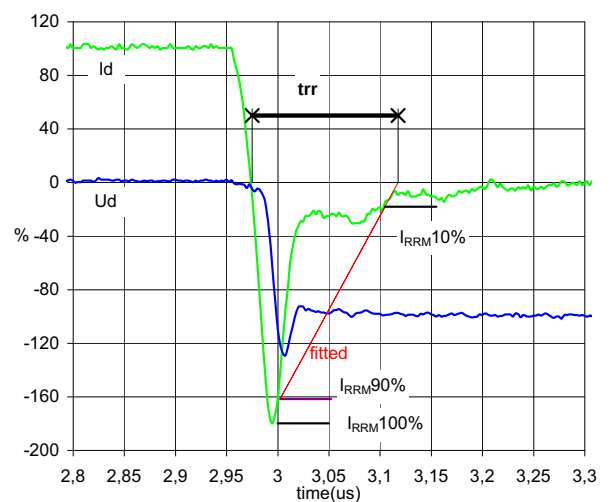
$P_{on}(100\%) = 14,9 \text{ kW}$
 $E_{on}(100\%) = 0,50 \text{ mJ}$
 $t_{Eon} = 0,21 \text{ us}$

Figure 7. Gate voltage vs Gate charge
Output inverter IGBT



$U_{geoff} = -15 \text{ V}$
 $U_{geon} = 15 \text{ V}$
 $U_{c}(100\%) = 300 \text{ V}$
 $I_{c}(100\%) = 50 \text{ A}$
 $Q_g = 509,8 \text{ nC}$

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



$U_d(100\%) = 300 \text{ V}$
 $I_d(100\%) = 50 \text{ A}$
 $I_{RRM}(100\%) = 89 \text{ A}$
 $t_{rr} = 0,13 \text{ us}$

Switching definitions

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

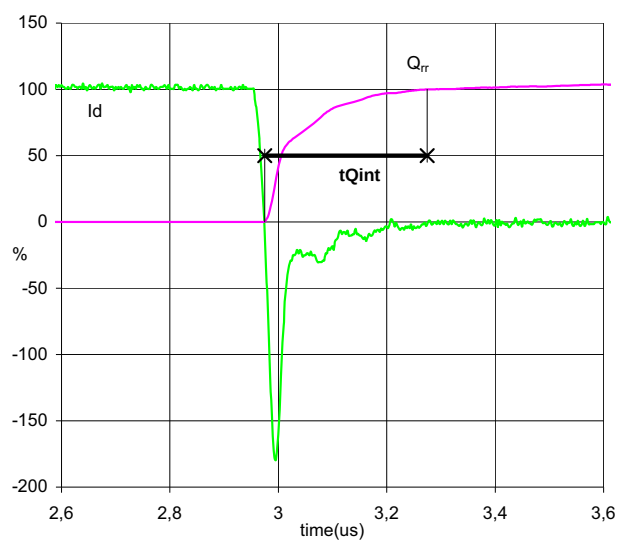
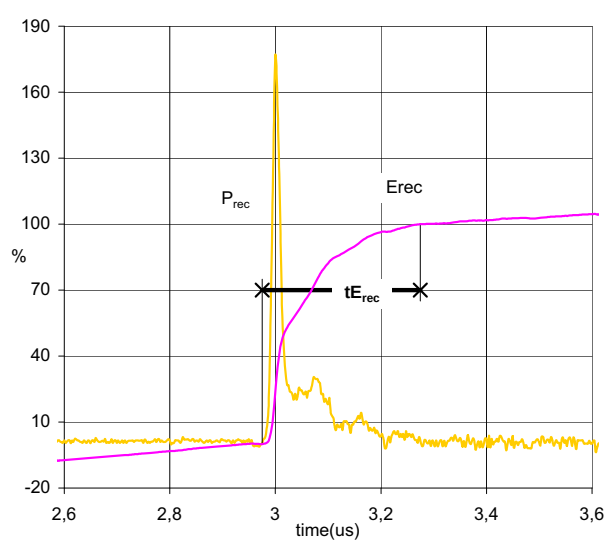


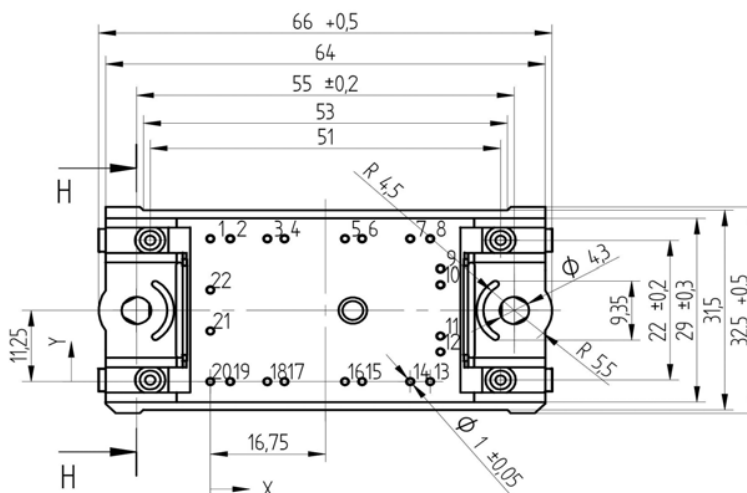
Figure 10. Turn-on Switching Waveforms & definition of t_{Erec}
 (t_{Erec} = integrating time for E_{rec})
 Output inverter FRED



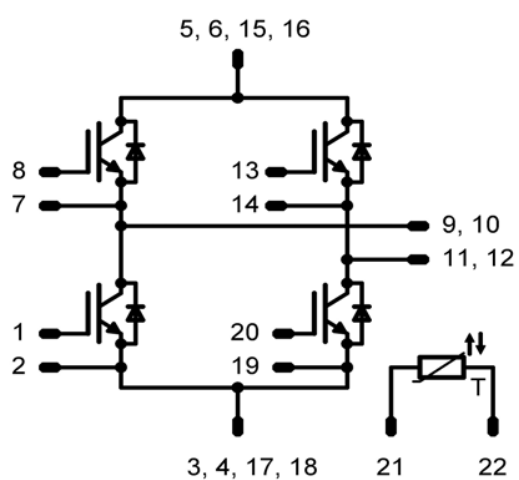
Package Outline and Pinout

Outline

Pin Table		
Pin	X	Y
1	0	22,5
2	2,9	22,5
3	8,3	22,5
4	10,8	22,5
5	19,6	22,5
6	22,1	22,5
7	29,1	22,5
8	32	22,5
9	33,5	17,8
10	33,5	15,3
11	33,5	7,2
12	33,5	4,7
13	32	0
14	29,1	0
15	22,1	0
16	19,6	0
17	10,8	0
18	8,3	0
19	2,9	0
20	0	0
21	0	8
22	0	14,5



Pinout



PRODUCT STATUS DEFINITIONS

Datasheet Status	Product Status	Definition
Target	Formative or In Design	This datasheet contains the design specifications for product development. Specifications may change in any manner without notice. The data contained is exclusively intended for technically trained staff.
Preliminary	First Production	This datasheet contains preliminary data, and supplementary data may be published at a later date. Vincotech reserves the right to make changes at any time without notice in order to improve design. The data contained is exclusively intended for technically trained staff.
Final	Full Production	This datasheet contains final specifications. Vincotech reserves the right to make changes at any time without notice in order to improve design. The data contained is exclusively intended for technically trained staff.

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For tested values please contact Vincotech.

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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.