

flowPACK 1 3rd gen

1200V/35A

**Features**

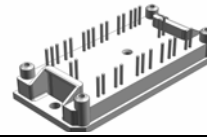
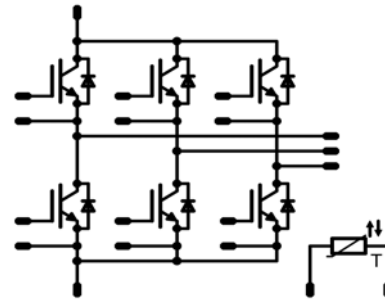
- Compact flow1 housing
- Trench Fieldstop IGBT4 Technology
- Compact and Low Inductance Design
- Built-in NTC

**Target Applications**

- Motor Drive
- Power Generation
- UPS

**Types**

- V23990-P828-F10

**flow1 housing**

**Schematic**


## Maximum Ratings

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

Parameter	Symbol	Condition	Value	Unit
<b>Inverter Transistor</b>				
Collector-emitter break down voltage	$V_{CE}$		1200	V
DC collector current	$I_C$	$T_j=T_{jmax}$ $T_h=80^\circ\text{C}$ $T_c=80^\circ\text{C}$	33	A
Repetitive peak collector current	$I_{Cpulse}$	$t_p$ limited by $T_{jmax}$ $T_h=80^\circ\text{C}$ $T_c=80^\circ\text{C}$	105	A
Power dissipation per IGBT	$P_{tot}$	$T_j=T_{jmax}$ $T_h=80^\circ\text{C}$ $T_c=80^\circ\text{C}$	81	W
Gate-emitter peak voltage	$V_{GE}$		$\pm 20$	V
Short circuit ratings	$t_{SC}$	$T_j \leq 150^\circ\text{C}$	10	$\mu\text{s}$
	$V_{CC}$	$V_{GE}=15\text{V}$	800	V
Maximum Junction Temperature	$T_{jmax}$		175	$^\circ\text{C}$
<b>Inverter Diode</b>				
Peak Repetitive Reverse Voltage	$V_{RRM}$	$T_j=25^\circ\text{C}$	1200	V
DC forward current	$I_F$	$T_j=T_{jmax}$ $T_h=80^\circ\text{C}$ $T_c=80^\circ\text{C}$	35	A
Repetitive peak forward current	$I_{FRM}$	$t_p$ limited by $T_{jmax}$ $T_h=80^\circ\text{C}$ $T_c=80^\circ\text{C}$	70	A
Power dissipation per Diode	$P_{tot}$	$T_j=T_{jmax}$ $T_h=80^\circ\text{C}$ $T_c=80^\circ\text{C}$	63	W
Maximum Junction Temperature	$T_{jmax}$		175	$^\circ\text{C}$
<b>Thermal Properties</b>				
Storage temperature	$T_{stg}$		-40...+125	$^\circ\text{C}$
Operation temperature under switching condition	$T_{op}$		-40...+150	$^\circ\text{C}$

### Maximum Ratings

T<sub>j</sub>=25°C, unless otherwise specified

Parameter	Symbol	Condition	Value	Unit
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#### Insulation Properties

Insulation voltage	V <sub>is</sub>	t=1min	4000	V <sub>DC</sub>
Creepage distance			min 12,7	mm
Clearance			min 12,7	mm

**Characteristic Values**

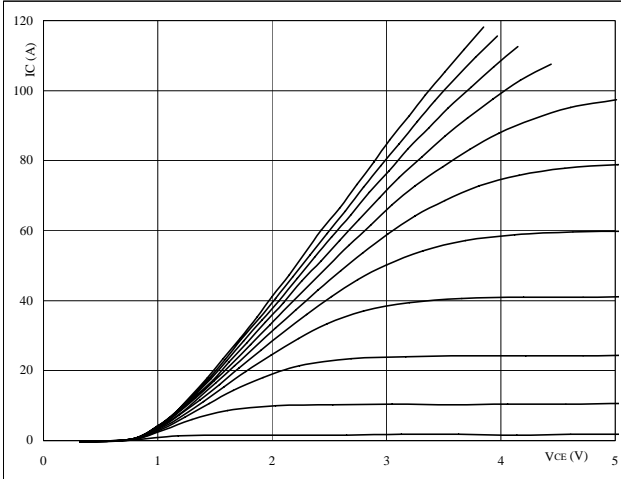
Parameter	Symbol	Conditions					Value			Unit
		$V_{GE}[V]$ or $V_{GS}[V]$	$V_r[V]$ or $V_{CE}[V]$ or $V_{DS}[V]$	$I_c[A]$ or $I_F[A]$ or $I_D[A]$	$T_j$	Min	Typ	Max		
<b>Inverter Transistor</b>										
Gate emitter threshold voltage	$V_{GE(th)}$	VCE=VGE			0,0012	T <sub>J</sub> =25°C T <sub>J</sub> =150°C	5	5,8	6,5	V
Collector-emitter saturation voltage	$V_{CE(sat)}$		15		35	T <sub>J</sub> =25°C T <sub>J</sub> =150°C	1,3	1,92 2,39	2,3	V
Collector-emitter cut-off current incl. Diode	$I_{CES}$		0	1200		T <sub>J</sub> =25°C T <sub>J</sub> =150°C			0,015	mA
Gate-emitter leakage current	$I_{GES}$		20	0		T <sub>J</sub> =25°C T <sub>J</sub> =150°C			200	nA
Integrated Gate resistor	$R_{gnt}$							none		Ω
Turn-on delay time	$t_{d(on)}$	R <sub>goff</sub> =16 Ω R <sub>gon</sub> =16 Ω	±15	600	35	T <sub>J</sub> =25°C		91		ns
Rise time	$t_r$					T <sub>J</sub> =150°C		94		
Turn-off delay time	$t_{d(off)}$					T <sub>J</sub> =25°C		19		
Fall time	$t_f$					T <sub>J</sub> =150°C		23		
Turn-on energy loss per pulse	$E_{on}$					T <sub>J</sub> =25°C		204		
Turn-off energy loss per pulse	$E_{off}$					T <sub>J</sub> =150°C		264		
Input capacitance	$C_{iES}$							1950		pF
Output capacitance	$C_{oSS}$	f=1MHz	0	25		T <sub>J</sub> =25°C		155		
Reverse transfer capacitance	$C_{rSS}$							115		
Gate charge	$Q_{Gate}$	V <sub>CC</sub> =960V	±15		35	T <sub>J</sub> =25°C		180		nC
Thermal resistance chip to heatsink per chip	$R_{thJH}$	Thermal grease thickness≤50um λ = 1 W/mK						1,18		K/W
<b>Inverter Diode</b>										
Diode forward voltage	$V_F$				35	T <sub>J</sub> =25°C T <sub>J</sub> =150°C	1,35	1,80 1,77	2,35	V
Peak reverse recovery current	$I_{RRM}$	R <sub>goff</sub> =16 Ω	±15	600	35	T <sub>J</sub> =25°C		48		A
Reverse recovery time	$t_{rr}$					T <sub>J</sub> =150°C		53		
Reverse recovered charge	$Q_{rr}$					T <sub>J</sub> =25°C		251		
Peak rate of fall of recovery current	$di(rec)max/dt$					T <sub>J</sub> =150°C		353		
Reverse recovered energy	$E_{rec}$					T <sub>J</sub> =25°C		3,56		
						T <sub>J</sub> =150°C		6,93		
Thermal resistance chip to heatsink per chip	$R_{thJH}$	Thermal grease thickness≤50um λ = 1 W/mK						1,38 2,83		K/W
<b>Thermistor</b>										
Rated resistance	$R_{25}$	Tol. ±5%				T <sub>J</sub> =25°C	4,2	4,7	5,8	kΩ
Deviation of R100	$D_{R/R}$	R100=435Ω				T <sub>C</sub> =100°C		2,6		%/K
Power dissipation given Epcos-Typ	P					T <sub>J</sub> =25°C		210		mW
B-value	$B_{(25/100)}$	Tol. ±3%				T <sub>J</sub> =25°C		3530		K

## Output Inverter

**Figure 1** Output inverter IGBT

**Typical output characteristics**

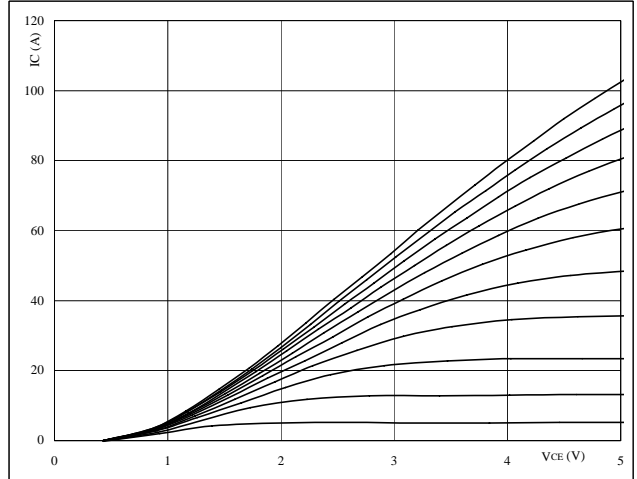
$$I_C = f(V_{CE})$$


**At**
 $t_p = 250 \mu s$   
 $T_J = 25 \text{ } ^\circ C$   
 V<sub>GE</sub> from 7 V to 17 V in steps of 1 V

**Figure 2** Output inverter IGBT

**Typical output characteristics**

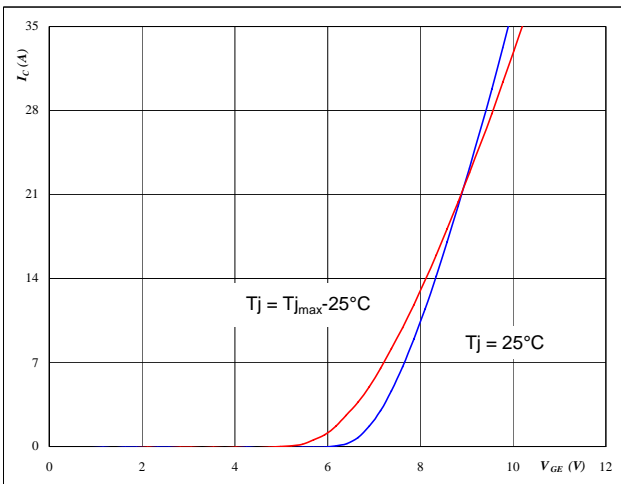
$$I_C = f(V_{CE})$$


**At**
 $t_p = 250 \mu s$   
 $T_J = 150 \text{ } ^\circ C$   
 V<sub>GE</sub> from 7 V to 17 V in steps of 1 V

**Figure 3** Output inverter IGBT

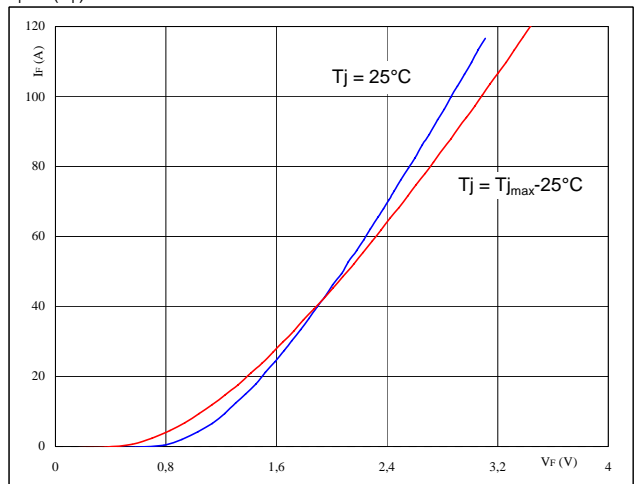
**Typical transfer characteristics**

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


**At**
 $t_p = 250 \mu s$   
 $V_{CE} = 10 \text{ V}$ 
**Figure 4** Output inverter FRED

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

$$I_F = f(V_F)$$

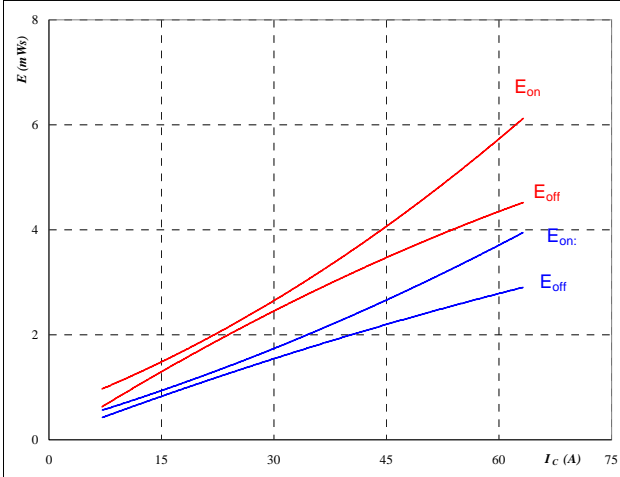

**At**
 $t_p = 250 \mu s$

## Output Inverter

**Figure 5** Output inverter IGBT

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

$$E = f(I_c)$$



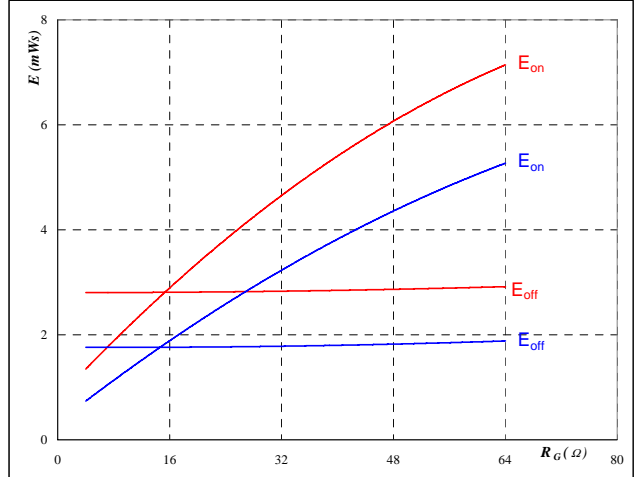
With an inductive load at

$T_j =$	25/150	°C
$V_{CE} =$	600	V
$V_{GE} =$	±15	V
$R_{gon} =$	16	Ω
$R_{goff} =$	16	Ω

**Figure 6** Output inverter IGBT

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

$$E = f(R_G)$$



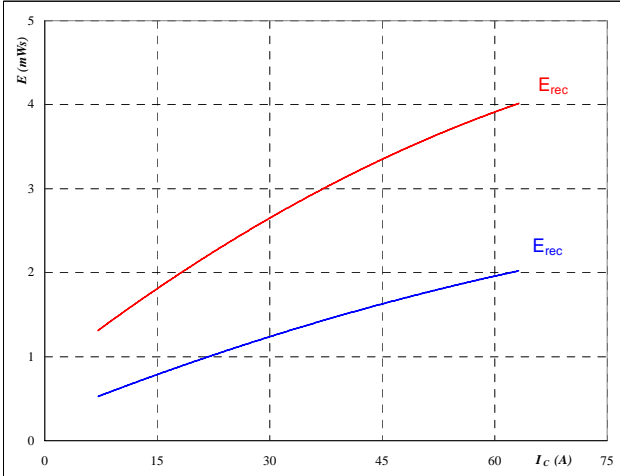
With an inductive load at

$T_j =$	25/150	°C
$V_{CE} =$	600	V
$V_{GE} =$	±15	V
$I_c =$	35	A

**Figure 7** Output inverter IGBT

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

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



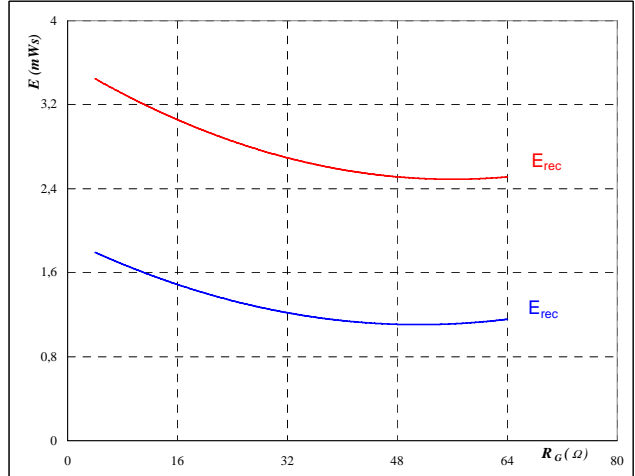
With an inductive load at

$T_j =$	25/150	°C
$V_{CE} =$	600	V
$V_{GE} =$	±15	V
$R_{gon} =$	16	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

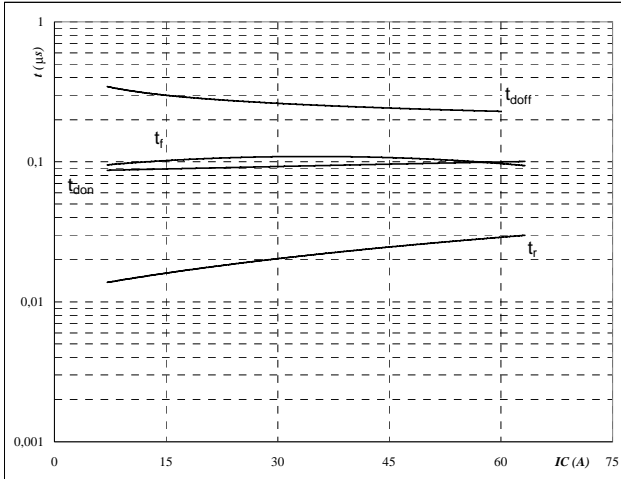
$T_j =$	25/150	°C
$V_{CE} =$	600	V
$V_{GE} =$	±15	V
$I_c =$	35	A

## Output Inverter

**Figure 9** Output inverter IGBT

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

$$t = f(I_C)$$



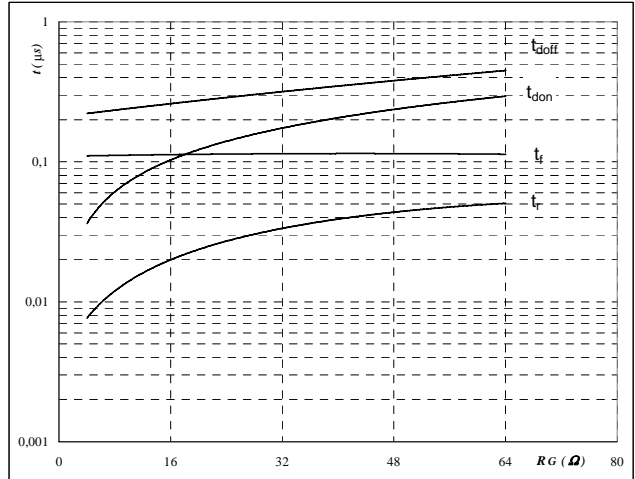
With an inductive load at

$T_J =$	150	$^{\circ}C$
$V_{CE} =$	600	V
$V_{GE} =$	$\pm 15$	V
$R_{gon} =$	16	$\Omega$
$R_{goff} =$	16	$\Omega$

**Figure 10** Output inverter IGBT

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

$$t = f(R_G)$$



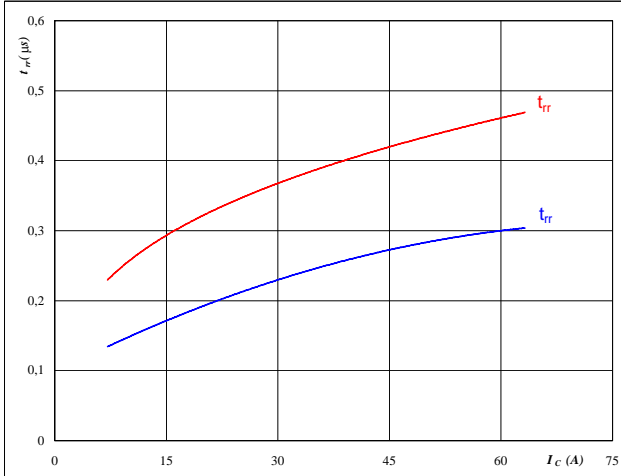
With an inductive load at

$T_J =$	150	$^{\circ}C$
$V_{CE} =$	600	V
$V_{GE} =$	$\pm 15$	V
$I_C =$	35	A

**Figure 11** Output inverter FRED

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

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



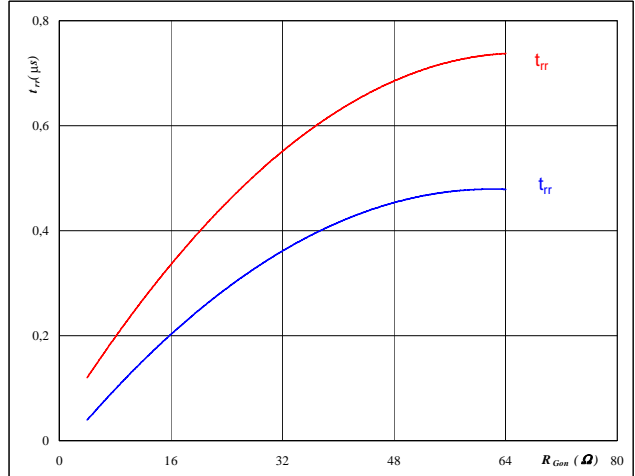
At

$T_J =$	25/150	$^{\circ}C$
$V_{CE} =$	600	V
$V_{GE} =$	$\pm 15$	V
$R_{gon} =$	16	$\Omega$

**Figure 12** Output inverter FRED

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

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



At

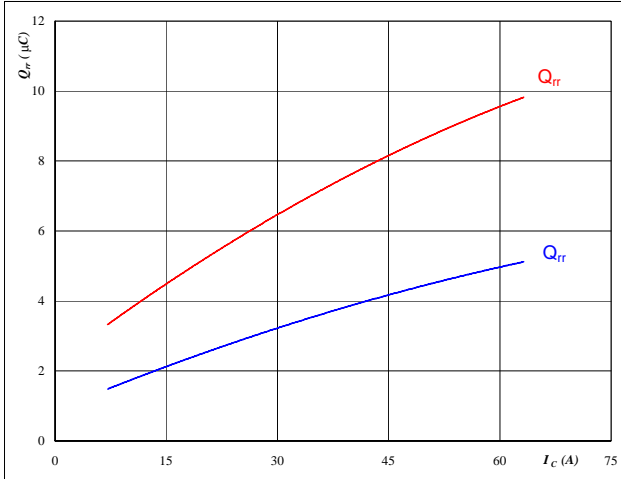
$T_J =$	25/150	$^{\circ}C$
$V_R =$	600	V
$I_F =$	35	A
$V_{GE} =$	$\pm 15$	V

## Output Inverter

**Figure 13** Output inverter FRED

Typical reverse recovery charge as a function of collector current

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

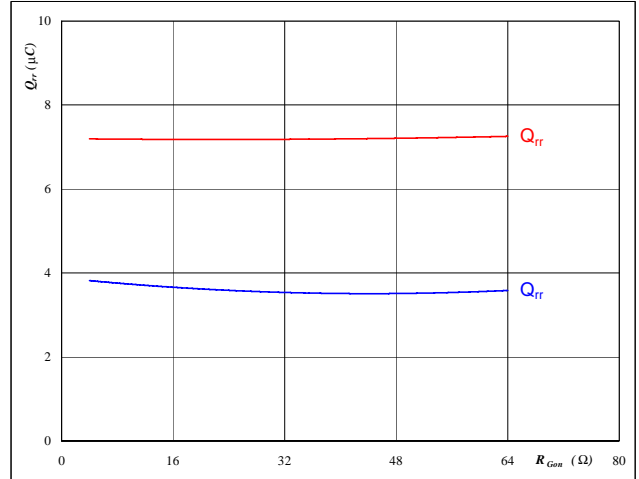


**At**  
 $T_j = 25/150$  °C  
 $V_{CE} = 600$  V  
 $V_{GE} = \pm 15$  V  
 $R_{gon} = 16$  Ω

**Figure 14** Output inverter FRED

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

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

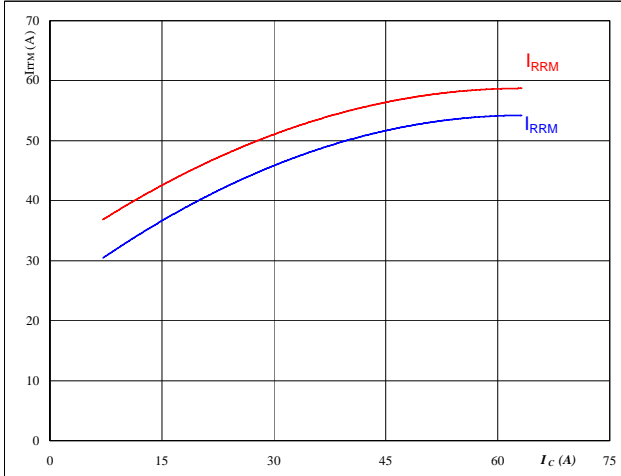


**At**  
 $T_j = 25/150$  °C  
 $V_R = 600$  V  
 $I_F = 35$  A  
 $V_{GE} = \pm 15$  V

**Figure 15** Output inverter FRED

Typical reverse recovery current as a function of collector current

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

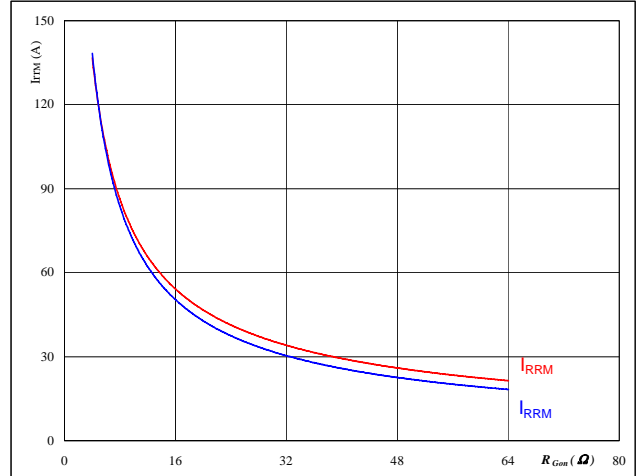


**At**  
 $T_j = 25/150$  °C  
 $V_{CE} = 600$  V  
 $V_{GE} = \pm 15$  V  
 $R_{gon} = 16$  Ω

**Figure 16** Output inverter FRED

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

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



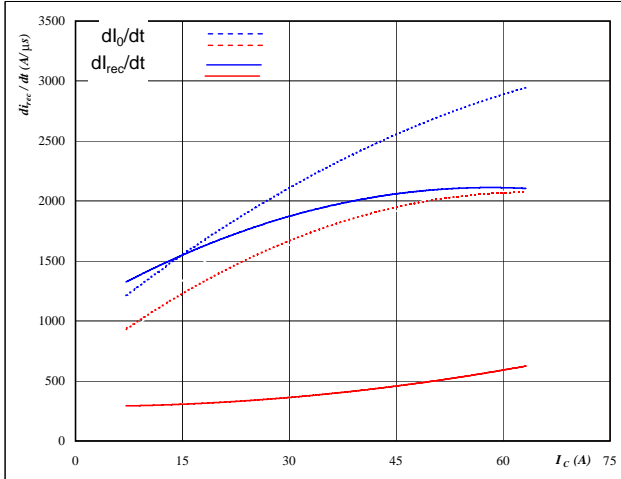
**At**  
 $T_j = 25/150$  °C  
 $V_R = 600$  V  
 $I_F = 35$  A  
 $V_{GE} = \pm 15$  V

## Output Inverter

Figure 17 Output inverter FRED

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

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

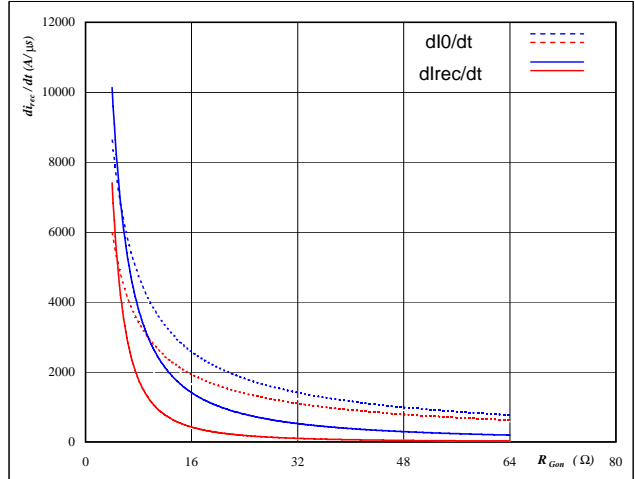


At  
 $T_j = 25/150$  °C  
 $V_{CE} = 600$  V  
 $V_{GE} = \pm 15$  V  
 $R_{gon} = 16$  Ω

Figure 18 Output inverter FRED

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

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

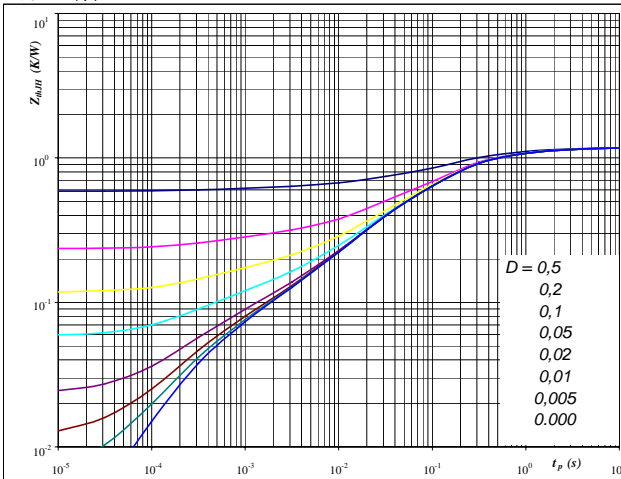


At  
 $T_j = 25/150$  °C  
 $V_R = 600$  V  
 $I_F = 35$  A  
 $V_{GE} = \pm 15$  V

Figure 19 Output inverter IGBT

IGBT transient thermal impedance as a function of pulse width

$$Z_{thJH} = f(tp)$$



At  
 $D = tp / T$   
 $R_{thJH} = 1,18$  K/W

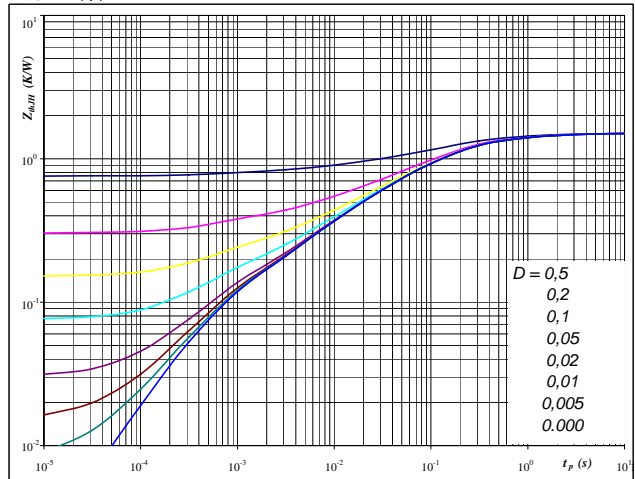
IGBT thermal model values

R (C/W)	Tau (s)
0,07	3,9E+00
0,25	5,9E-01
0,56	1,3E-01
0,21	1,8E-02
0,05	2,0E-03
0,04	3,1E-04

Figure 20 Output inverter FRED

FRED transient thermal impedance as a function of pulse width

$$Z_{thJH} = f(tp)$$



At  
 $D = tp / T$   
 $R_{thJH} = 1,52$  K/W

FRED thermal model values

R (C/W)	Tau (s)
0,05	9,6E+00
0,19	1,0E+00
0,67	1,6E-01
0,34	3,4E-02
0,18	6,6E-03
0,10	6,1E-04



## Output Inverter

**Figure 21** Output inverter IGBT

**Power dissipation as a function of heatsink temperature**

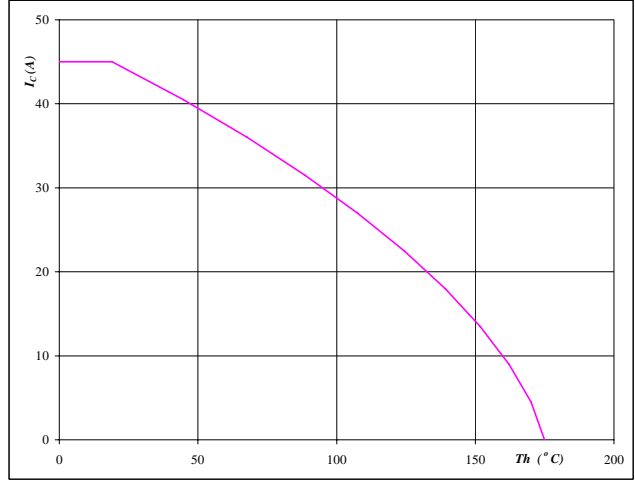
$$P_{tot} = f(T_h)$$


**At**  
 $T_j = 175 \text{ } ^\circ\text{C}$   
 — single heating  
 — overall heating

**Figure 22** Output inverter IGBT

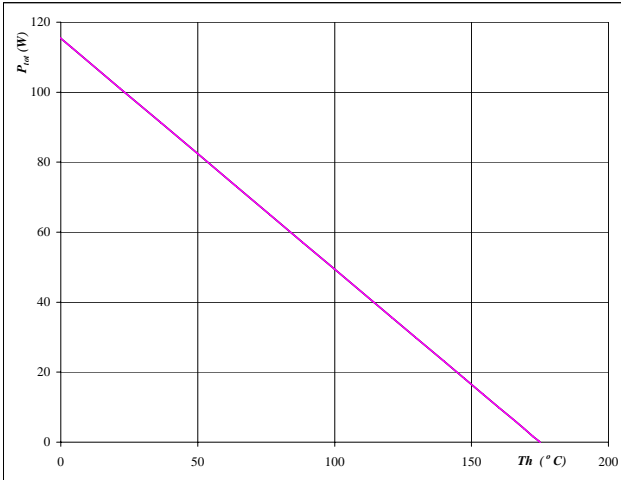
**Collector current as a function of heatsink temperature**

$$I_C = f(T_h)$$


**At**  
 $T_j = 175 \text{ } ^\circ\text{C}$   
 $V_{GE} = 15 \text{ V}$ 
**Figure 23** Output inverter FRED

**Power dissipation as a function of heatsink temperature**

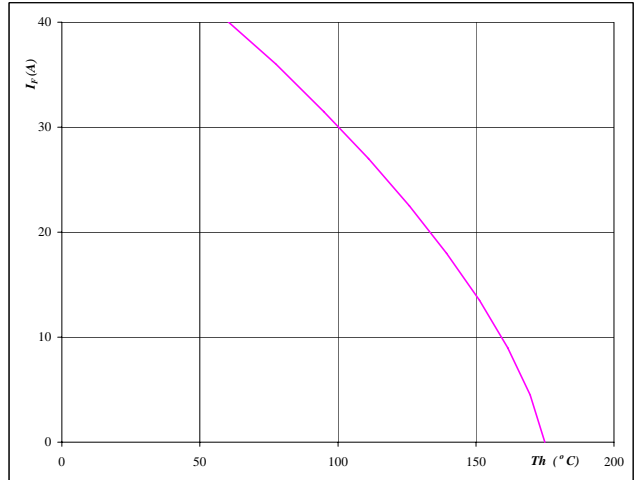
$$P_{tot} = f(T_h)$$


**At**  
 $T_j = 175 \text{ } ^\circ\text{C}$   
 — single heating  
 — overall heating

**Figure 24** Output inverter FRED

**Forward current as a function of heatsink temperature**

$$I_F = f(T_h)$$

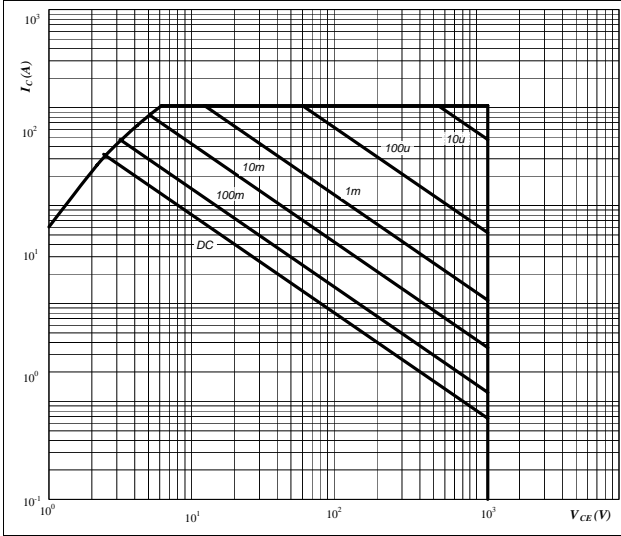

**At**  
 $T_j = 175 \text{ } ^\circ\text{C}$

## Output Inverter

**Figure 25** Output inverter IGBT

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

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

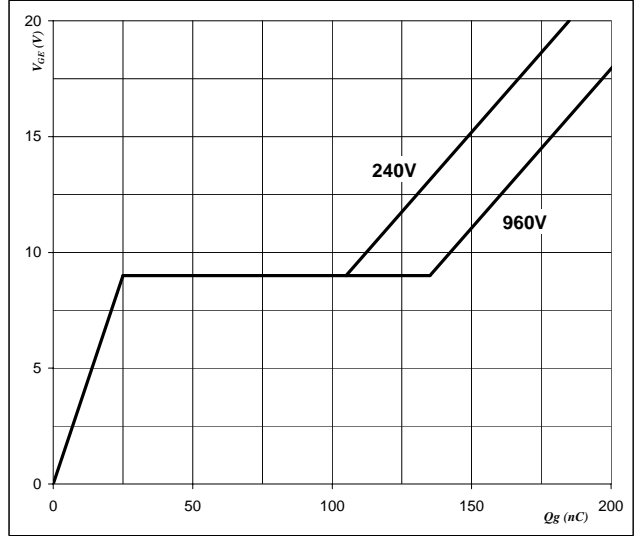


**At**  
 D = single pulse  
 Th = 80 °C  
 V<sub>GE</sub> = ±15 V  
 T<sub>j</sub> = T<sub>jmax</sub> °C

**Figure 26** Output inverter IGBT

**Gate voltage vs Gate charge**

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



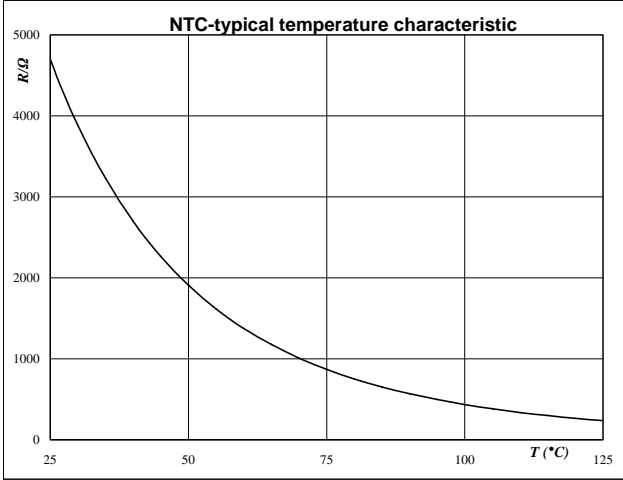
**At**  
 I<sub>C</sub> = 35 A

### Thermistor

Figure 1 Thermistor

Typical NTC characteristic  
as a function of temperature

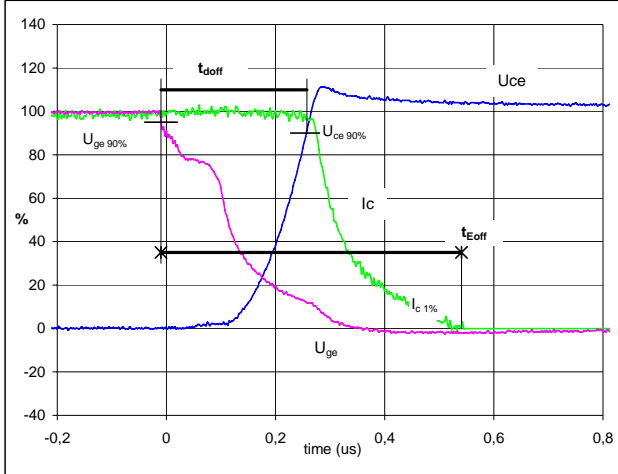
$$R_T = f(T)$$



## Switching Definitions Output Inverter

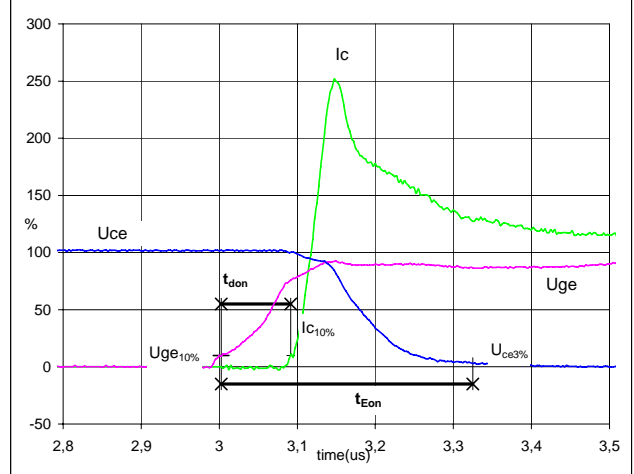
General conditions	
$T_j$	= 150 °C
$R_{gon}$	= 16 $\Omega$
$R_{goff}$	= 16 $\Omega$

**Figure 1** Output inverter IGBT

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


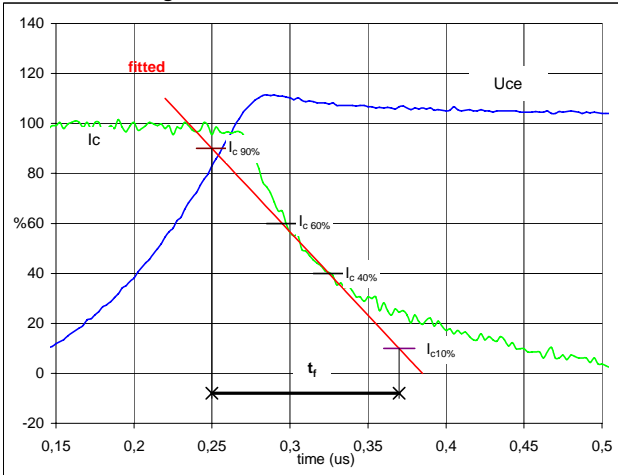
$V_{GE}$ (0%) =	-15	V
$V_{GE}$ (100%) =	15	V
$V_C$ (100%) =	600	V
$I_C$ (100%) =	35	A
$t_{doff}$ =	0,26	$\mu$ s
$t_{Eoff}$ =	0,55	$\mu$ s

**Figure 2** Output inverter IGBT

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


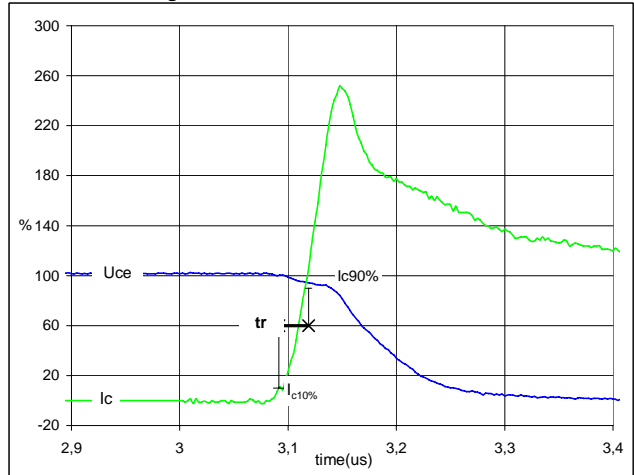
$V_{GE}$ (0%) =	-15	V
$V_{GE}$ (100%) =	15	V
$V_C$ (100%) =	600	V
$I_C$ (100%) =	35	A
$t_{don}$ =	0,09	$\mu$ s
$t_{Eon}$ =	0,32	$\mu$ s

**Figure 3** Output inverter IGBT

**Turn-off Switching Waveforms & definition of  $t_f$** 


$V_C$ (100%) =	600	V
$I_C$ (100%) =	35	A
$t_f$ =	0,11	$\mu$ s

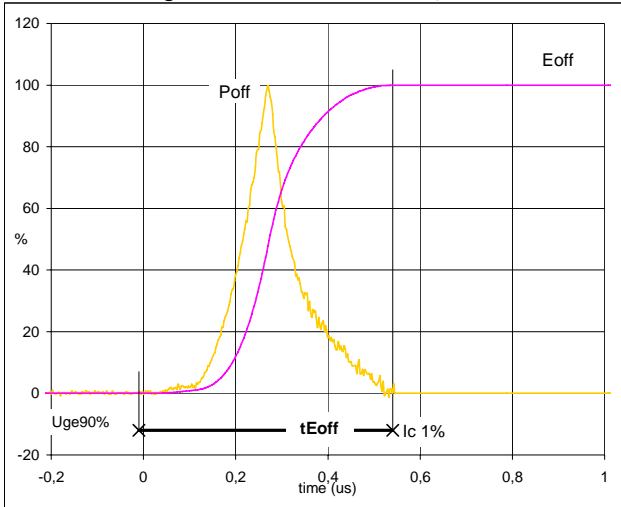
**Figure 4** Output inverter IGBT

**Turn-on Switching Waveforms & definition of  $t_r$** 


$V_C$ (100%) =	600	V
$I_C$ (100%) =	35	A
$t_r$ =	0,02	$\mu$ s

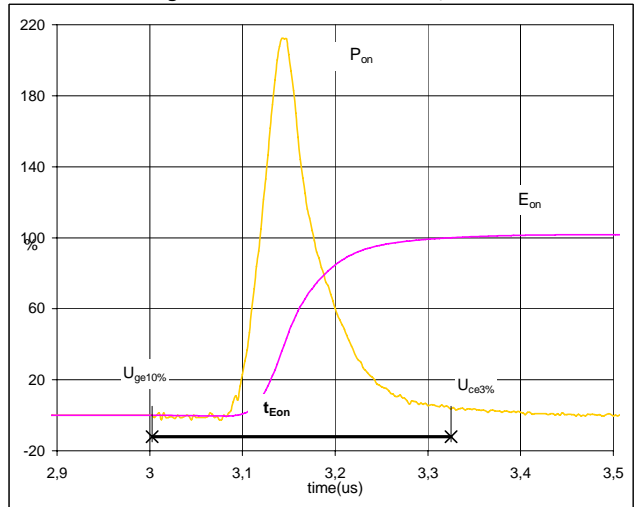
## Switching Definitions Output Inverter

**Figure 5** Output inverter IGBT

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


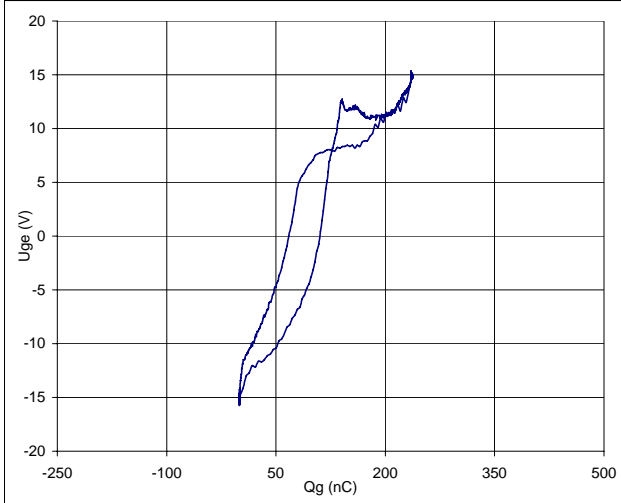
$P_{off}(100\%) = 20,98$  kW  
 $E_{off}(100\%) = 2,81$  mJ  
 $t_{Eoff} = 0,55$  μs

**Figure 6** Output inverter IGBT

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


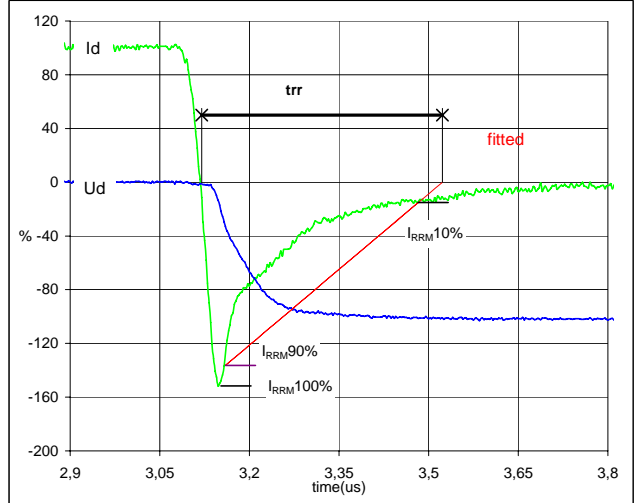
$P_{on}(100\%) = 20,98$  kW  
 $E_{on}(100\%) = 3,09$  mJ  
 $t_{Eon} = 0,32$  μs

**Figure 7** Output inverter FRED

**Gate voltage vs Gate charge (measured)**


$V_{GEoff} = -15$  V  
 $V_{GEon} = 15$  V  
 $V_C(100\%) = 600$  V  
 $I_C(100\%) = 35$  A  
 $Q_g = 236,86$  nC

**Figure 8** Output inverter IGBT

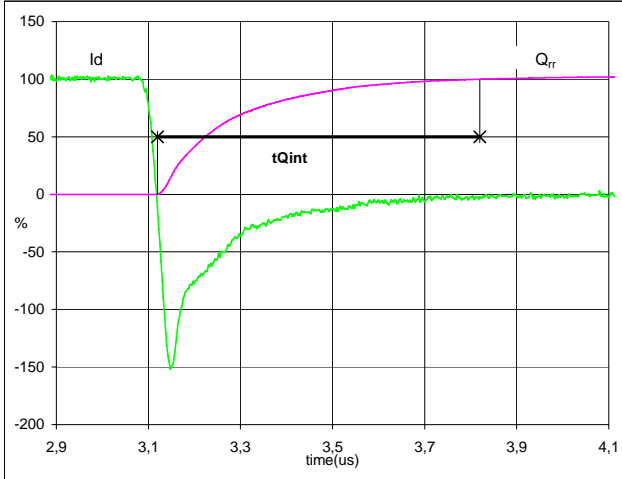
**Turn-off Switching Waveforms & definition of  $t_{rr}$** 


$V_d(100\%) = 600$  V  
 $I_d(100\%) = 35$  A  
 $I_{RRM}(100\%) = -53$  A  
 $t_{rr} = 0,35$  μs

## Switching Definitions Output Inverter

**Figure 9** Output inverter FRED

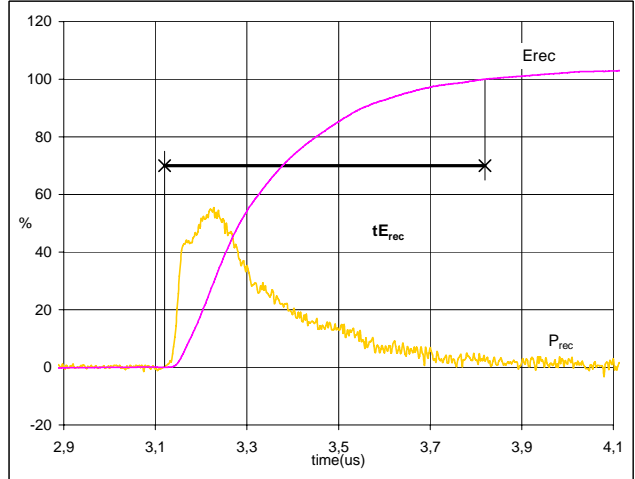
Turn-on Switching Waveforms & definition of  $t_{Qrr}$   
 ( $t_{Qrr}$  = integrating time for  $Q_{rr}$ )



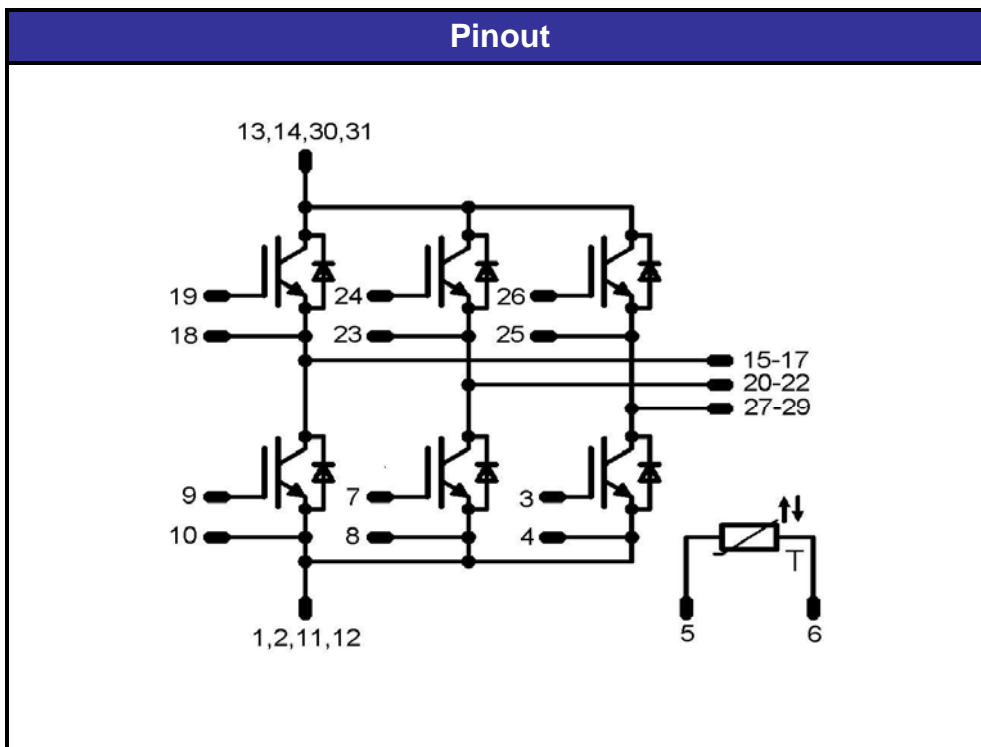
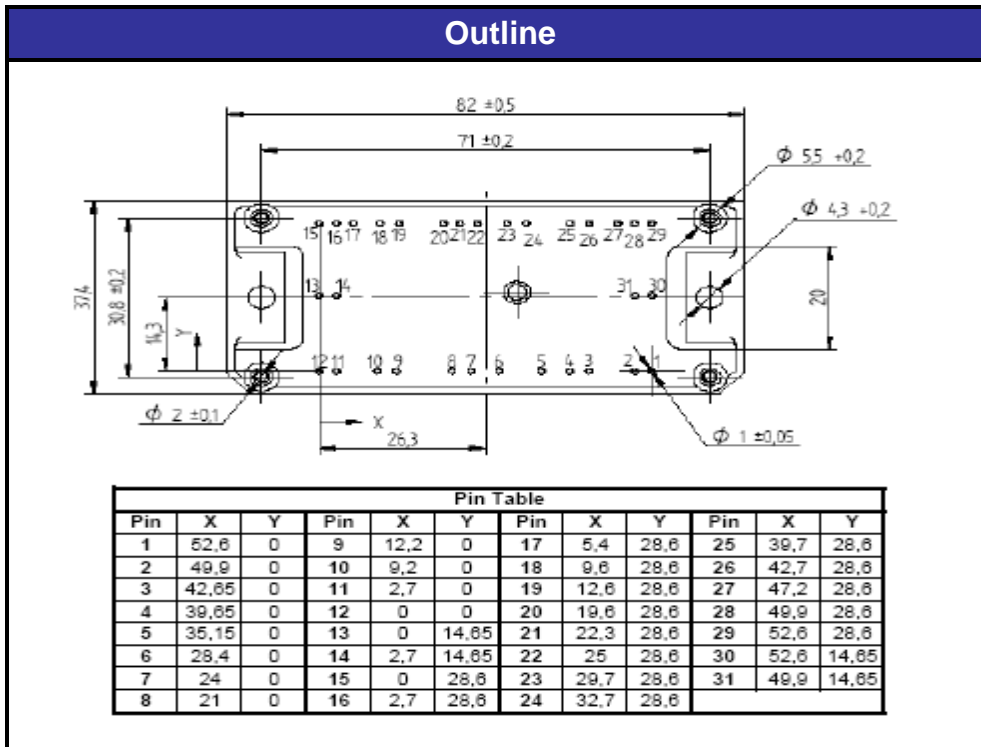
$I_d$ (100%) =	35	A
$Q_{rr}$ (100%) =	6,93	$\mu\text{C}$
$t_{Qint}$ =	0,70	$\mu\text{s}$

**Figure 10** Output inverter FRED

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



$P_{rec}$ (100%) =	20,98	kW
$E_{rec}$ (100%) =	2,83	mJ
$t_{Erec}$ =	0,70	$\mu\text{s}$

**Package Outline and 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.
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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.