
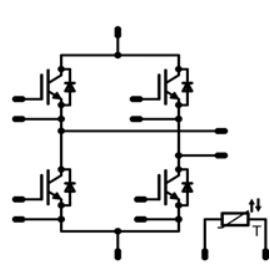


<i>fastPACK 0 H 2nd gen</i>	600V / 100A
<div style="border: 1px solid black; background-color: #ffcc00; text-align: center; padding: 2px; margin-bottom: 5px;">Features</div> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Low inductive design Clip-in PCB mounting <div style="border: 1px solid black; background-color: #ffcc00; text-align: center; padding: 2px; margin-bottom: 5px;">Target Applications</div> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Distributed Power Generation Welding <div style="border: 1px solid black; background-color: #ffcc00; text-align: center; padding: 2px; margin-bottom: 5px;">Types</div> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> V23990-P625-F24 	<div style="border: 1px solid black; background-color: #ffcc00; text-align: center; padding: 2px; margin-bottom: 5px;">flow0 housing</div> <div style="text-align: center; padding: 10px;">  </div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; background-color: #ffcc00; text-align: center; padding: 2px; margin-bottom: 5px;">Schematic</div> <div style="text-align: center; padding: 10px;">  <p>P625-F24</p> </div>

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	$T_j = T_{j,max}$ $T_n = 80^\circ C$ $T_c = 80^\circ C$	70	A
Repetitive peak collector current	I_{cpuls}	tp limited by $T_{j,max}$	300	A
Power dissipation per IGBT	P_{tot}	$T_j = T_{j,max}$ $T_n = 80^\circ C$ $T_c = 80^\circ C$	109	W
Gate-emitter peak voltage	V_{GE}		± 20	V
SC withstand time*	t_{SC}	$T_j = 125^\circ C$ $V_{GE} = 15V$ $V_{CC} = 360V$	6	μs
Maximum junction temperature	$T_{j,max}$		175	$^\circ C$

* 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

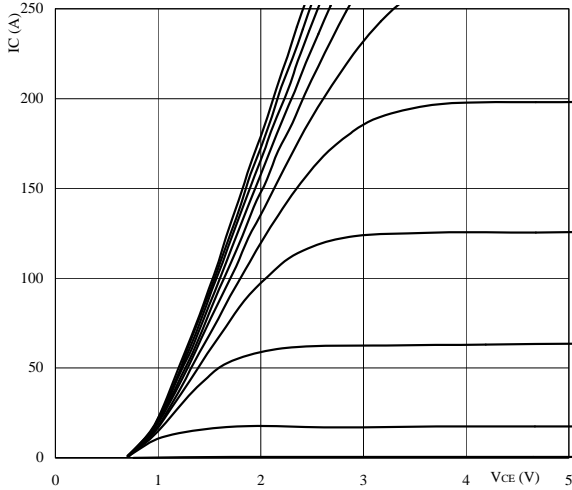
DC forward current	I_F	$T_j = T_{j,max}$ $T_n = 80^\circ C$ $T_c = 80^\circ C$	61	A
Repetitive peak forward current	I_{FRM}	tp limited by $T_{j,max}$	300	A
Power dissipation per Diode	P_{tot}	$T_j = T_{j,max}$ $T_n = 80^\circ C$ $T_c = 80^\circ C$	82	W
Maximum junction temperature	$T_{j,max}$		175	$^\circ C$

Maximum Ratings

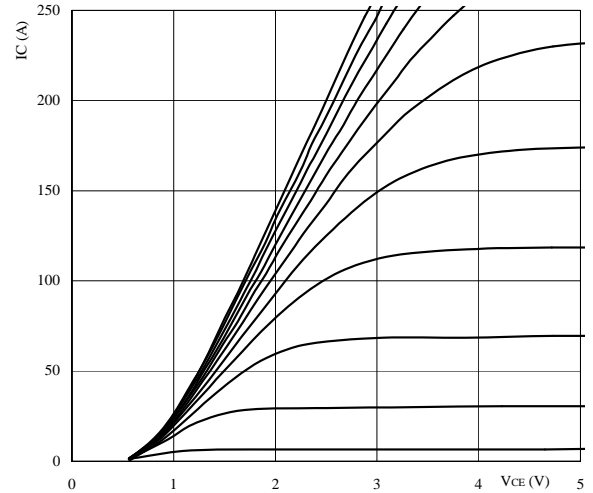
Parameter	Symbol	Condition	Value	Unit
Thermal properties				
Storage temperature	T_{stg}		-40...+125	°C
Operation temperature	T_{op}		-40...+125	°C
Insulation properties				
Insulation voltage	V_{is}	$t=1min$	4000	Vdc
Creepage distance			min 12,7	mm
Clearance			min 12,7	mm

Characteristic Values

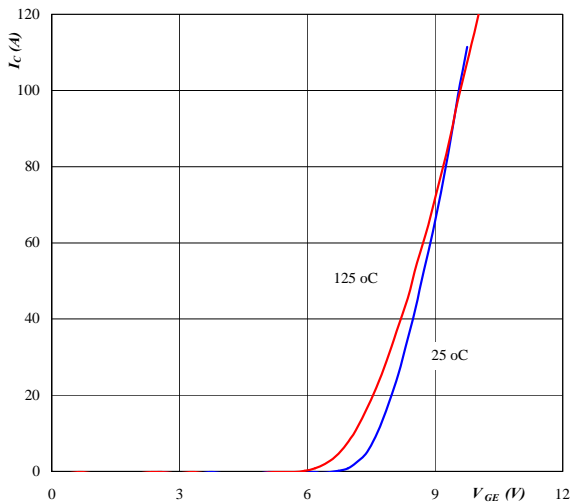
Parameter	Symbol	Conditions					Value			Unit
		$V_{GE}(V)$ or $V_{GS}(V)$	$V_r(V)$ or $V_{CE}(V)$ or $V_{DS}(V)$	$I_c(A)$ or $I_F(A)$ or $I_o(A)$	$T(C^\circ)$	Min	Typ	Max		
Transistor H-bridge (IGBT)										
Gate emitter threshold voltage	$V_{GE(th)}$	VGE=VCE			0,0016	Tj=25°C Tj=125°C	4	5,8	7	V
Collector-emitter saturation voltage	$V_{CE(sat)}$		15		100	Tj=25°C Tj=125°C	1,3	1,5	2,5	V
Collector-emitter cut-off	I_{CES}		0	600		Tj=25°C Tj=125°C			0,66	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		2		Ohm
Turn-on delay time	$t_{d(on)}$					Tj=25°C Tj=125°C		153		ns
Rise time	t_r					Tj=25°C Tj=125°C		23		ns
Turn-off delay time	$t_{d(off)}$	Rgon=4 Ω Rgoff=4 Ω	±15	300	100	Tj=25°C Tj=125°C		222		ns
Fall time	t_f					Tj=25°C Tj=125°C		81		ns
Turn-on energy loss per pulse	E_{on}					Tj=25°C Tj=125°C		1,24		mWs
Turn-off energy loss per pulse	E_{off}					Tj=25°C Tj=125°C		3,25		mWs
Input capacitance	C_{ies}					Tj=25°C Tj=125°C		6,2		nF
Output capacitance	C_{oss}	f=1MHz	0	25		Tj=25°C Tj=125°C		0,38		nF
Reverse transfer capacitance	C_{rss}					Tj=25°C Tj=125°C		0,18		nF
Gate charge	Q_{Gate}	Rgon=4 Ω Rgoff=4 Ω	±15	300	100	Tj=25°C Tj=125°C		838		nC
Thermal resistance chip to heatsink per chip	R_{thJH}	Thermal grease thickness≤50um						0,87		K/W
Thermal resistance chip to case per chip	R_{thJC}	λ = 0,61 W/mK								K/W
Diode H-bridge										
Diode forward voltage	V_F				100	Tj=25°C Tj=125°C	1	1,6	2,65	V
Peak reverse recovery current	I_{RM}					Tj=25°C Tj=125°C		133		A
Reverse recovery time	t_{rr}	Rgon=4 Ω di/dt=4894 A/us	-15	300	100	Tj=25°C Tj=125°C		144		ns
Reverse recovery charge	Q_{rr}					Tj=25°C Tj=125°C		7,14		μC
Thermal resistance chip to heatsink per chip	R_{thJH}	Thermal grease thickness≤50um						1,16		K/W
Thermal resistance chip to case per chip	R_{thJC}	λ = 0,61 W/mK								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
 $I_C = f(V_{CE})$


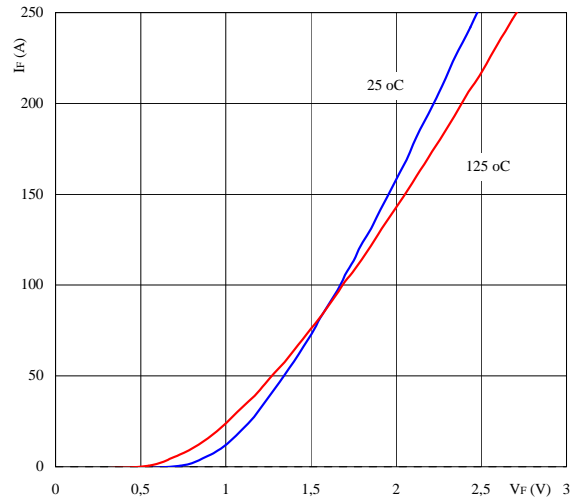
parameter: $t_p = 250 \mu s$ $T_j = 25 \text{ }^\circ\text{C}$
 V_{GE} parameter: from: 7 V to 17 V
 in 1 V steps

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


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

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


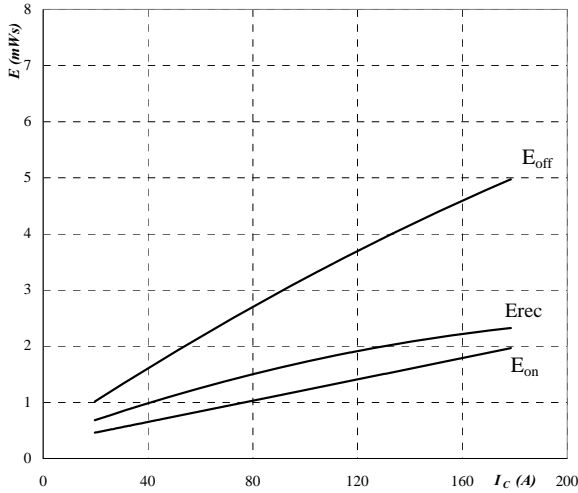
parameter: $t_p = 250 \mu s$ $V_{CE} = 10 \text{ V}$

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


parameter: $t_p = 250 \mu s$

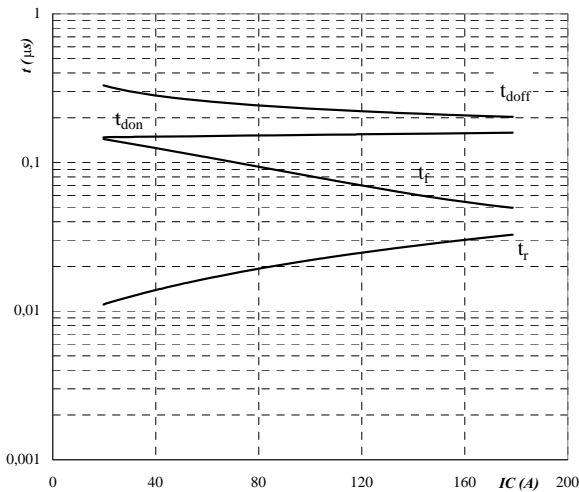
Output inverter

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



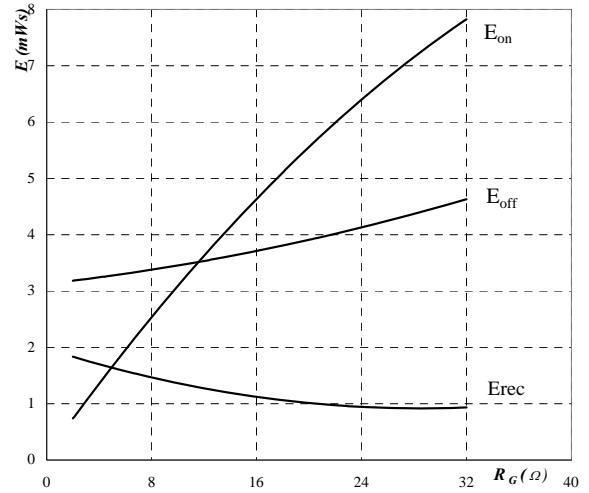
inductive load, $T_j = 125\text{ }^\circ\text{C}$
 $V_{CE} = 300\text{ V}$
 $V_{GE} = \pm 15\text{ V}$
 $R_{gon} = 4\text{ }\Omega$
 $R_{goff} = 4\text{ }\Omega$

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



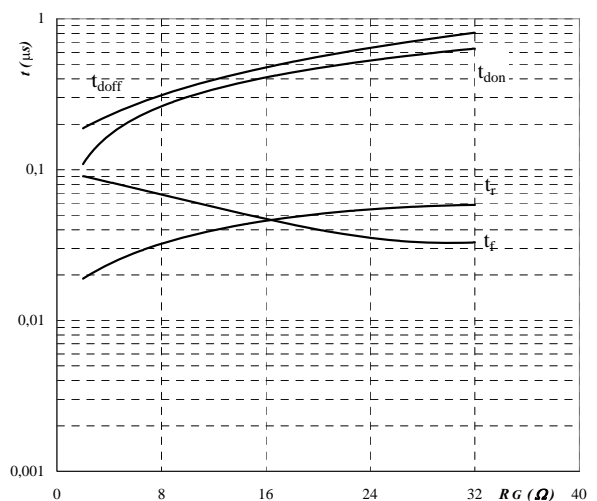
inductive load, $T_j = 125\text{ }^\circ\text{C}$
 $V_{CE} = 300\text{ V}$
 $V_{GE} = \pm 15\text{ V}$
 $R_{gon} = 4\text{ }\Omega$
 $R_{goff} = 4\text{ }\Omega$

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



inductive load, $T_j = 125\text{ }^\circ\text{C}$
 $V_{CE} = 300\text{ V}$
 $V_{GE} = \pm 15\text{ V}$
 $I_C = 100\text{ A}$

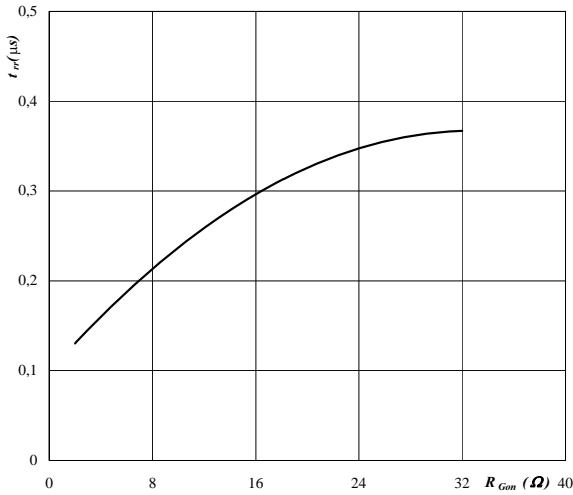
Figure 8. Typical switching times as a function of gate resistor
 Output inverter IGBT
 $t = f(R_G)$



inductive load, $T_j = 125\text{ }^\circ\text{C}$
 $V_{CE} = 300\text{ V}$
 $V_{GE} = \pm 15\text{ V}$
 $I_C = 100\text{ A}$

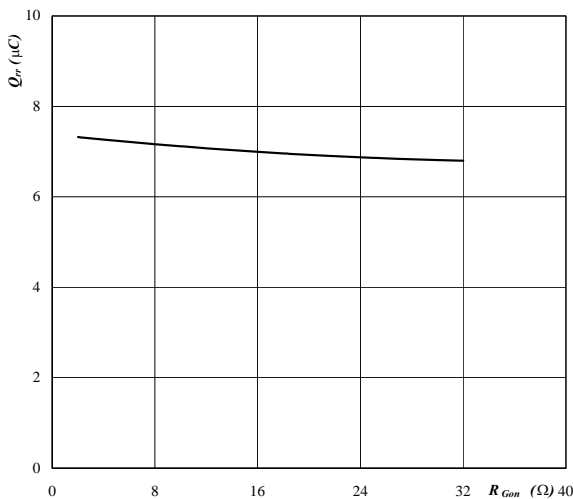
Output inverter

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



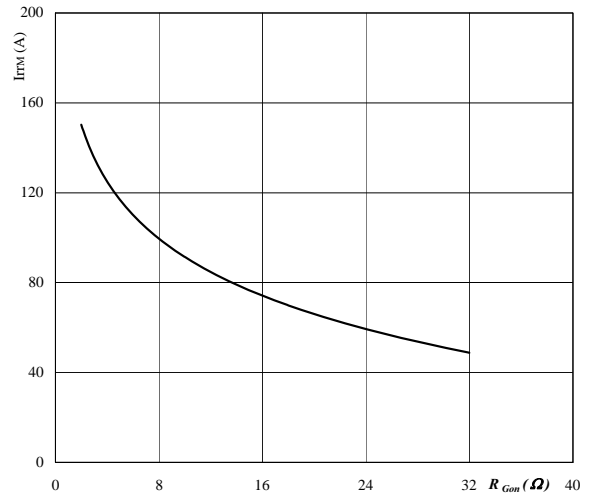
$T_j = 125\text{ °C}$
 $V_R = 300\text{ V}$
 $I_F = 100\text{ A}$
 $V_{GE} = \pm 15\text{ V}$

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



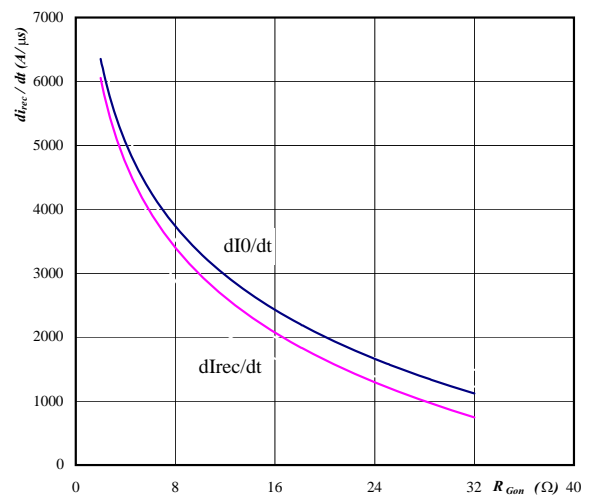
$T_j = 125\text{ °C}$
 $V_R = 300\text{ V}$
 $I_F = 100\text{ A}$
 $V_{GE} = \pm 15\text{ V}$

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

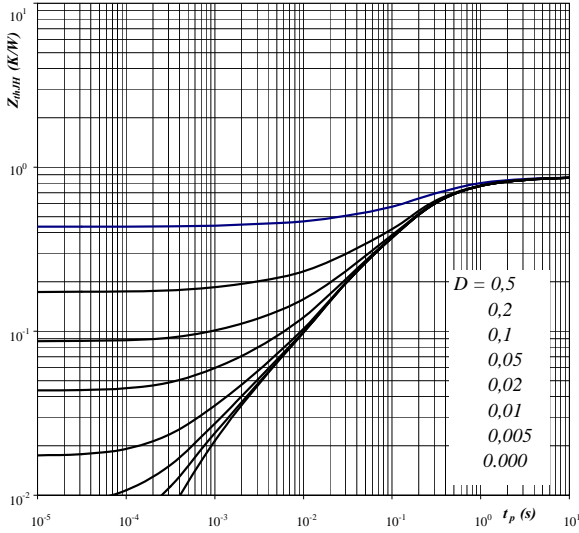


$T_j = 125\text{ °C}$
 $V_R = 300\text{ V}$
 $I_F = 100\text{ A}$
 $V_{GE} = \pm 15\text{ V}$

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

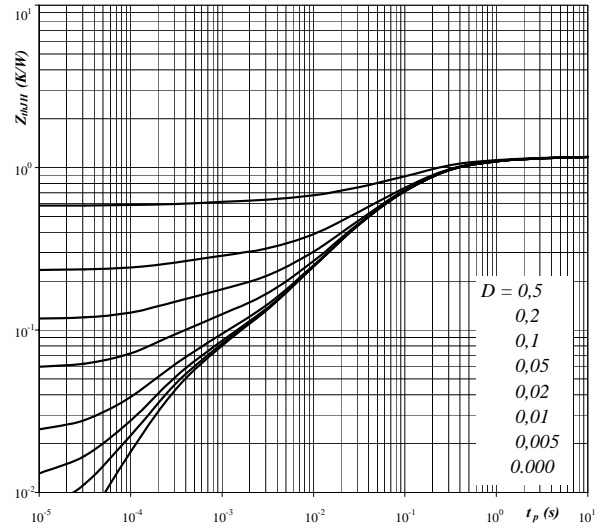


$T_j = 125\text{ °C}$
 $V_R = 300\text{ V}$
 $I_F = 100\text{ A}$
 $V_{GE} = \pm 15\text{ V}$

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

 Parameter: $D = tp / T$ $R_{thJH} = 0,86 \text{ K/W}$

IGBT thermal model values

R (C/W)	Tau (s)
0,05	4,9E+00
0,20	7,8E-01
0,49	1,7E-01
0,11	1,9E-02
0,02	1,2E-03
0,00	0,0E+00
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
 $Z_{thJH} = f(tp)$

 Parameter: $D = tp / T$ $R_{thJH} = 1,16 \text{ K/W}$

FRED thermal model values

R (C/W)	Tau (s)
0,06	3,5E+00
0,20	5,0E-01
0,55	1,1E-01
0,25	2,1E-02
0,05	3,3E-03
0,05	3,0E-04
0,00	0,0E+00
0,00	0,0E+00
0,00	0,0E+00
0,00	0,0E+00

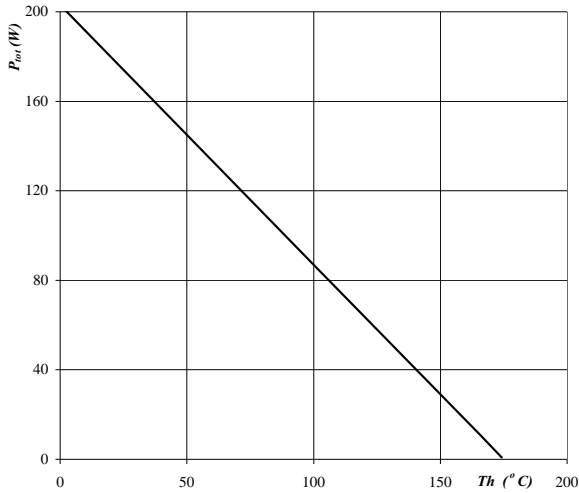
Output inverter
Figure 15. Power dissipation as a function of heatsink temperature
Output inverter IGBT
 $P_{tot} = f(T_h)$

 parameter: T_j = 175 °C

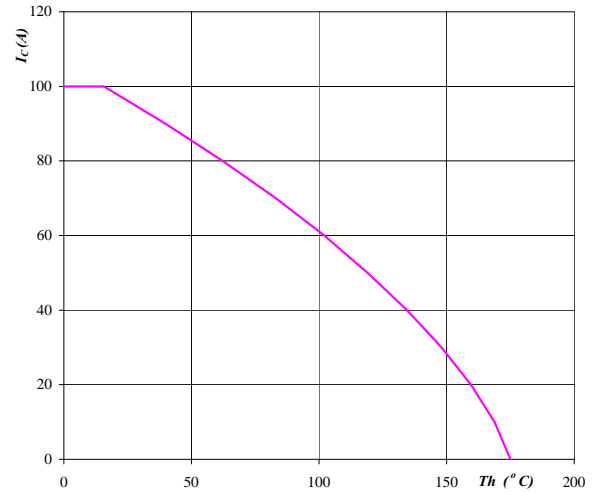
Figure 16. Collector current as a function of heatsink temperature
Output inverter IGBT
 $I_c = f(T_h)$

 parameter: T_j = 175 °C

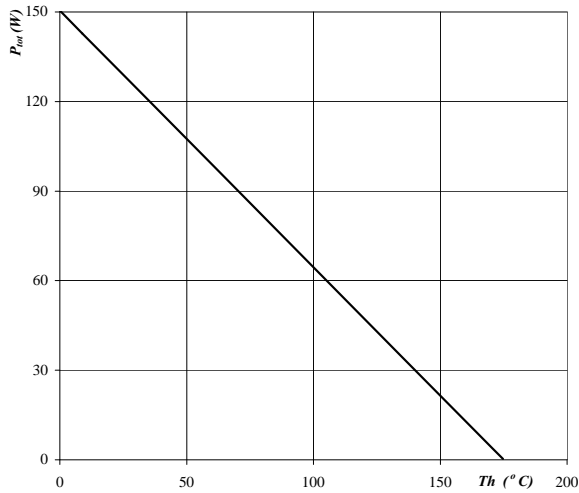
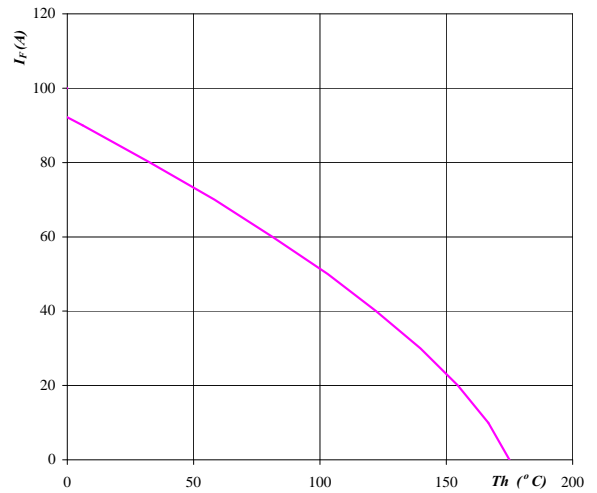
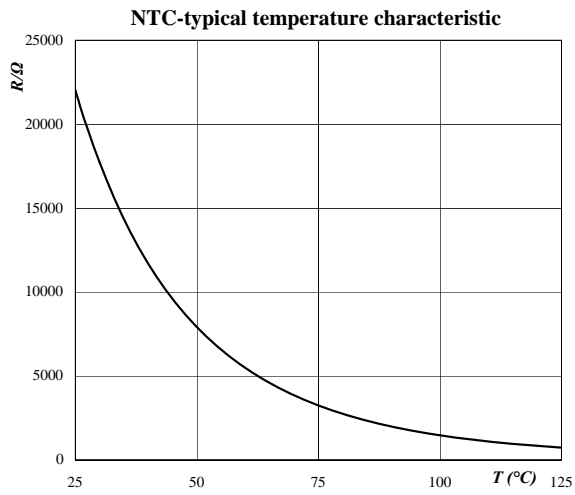
Figure 17. Power dissipation as a function of heatsink temperature
Output inverter FRED
 $P_{tot} = f(T_h)$

 parameter: T_j = 175 °C

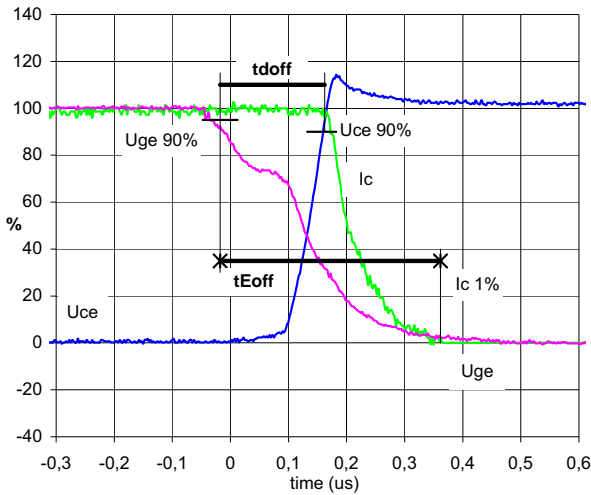
Figure 18. Forward current as a function of heatsink temperature
Output inverter FRED
 $I_F = f(T_h)$

 parameter: T_j = 175 °C

Thermistor**Figure 19. Typical NTC characteristic
as a function of temperature**

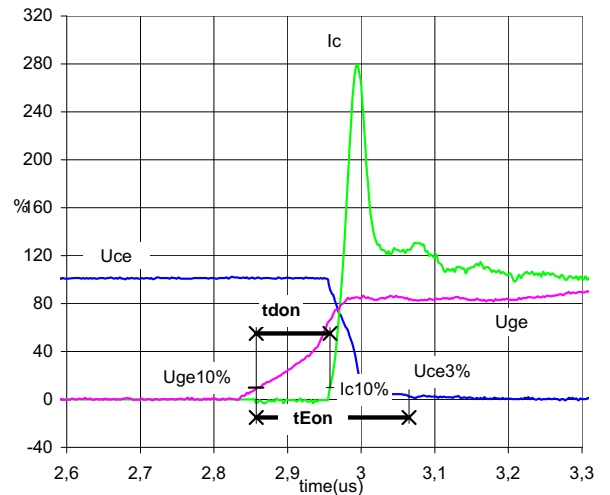
$$R_T = f(T)$$



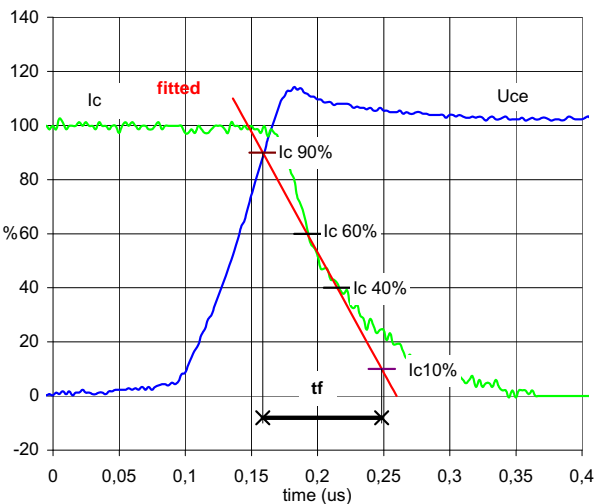
Switching definitions

 General conditions: $T_j = 125\text{ }^\circ\text{C}$
 $R_{gon} = 4\ \Omega$ $R_{goff} = 4\ \Omega$
Figure 1. Turn-off Switching Waveforms & definition of t_{doff} , t_{Eoff}
 (t_{Eoff} = integrating time for E_{off})
Output inverter IGBT


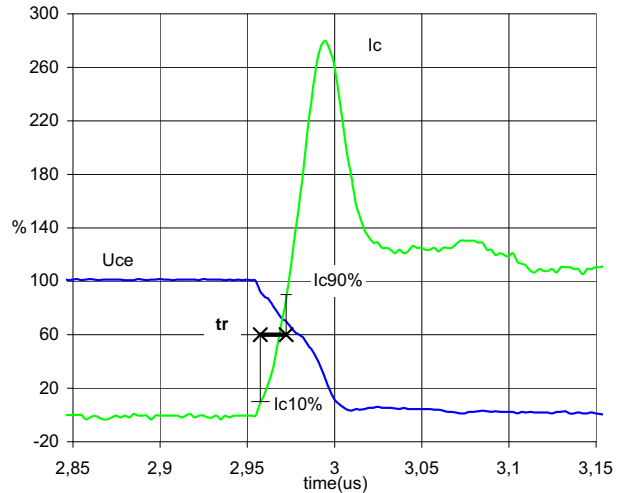
$U_{ge}(0\%) = -15\text{ V}$
 $U_{ge}(100\%) = 15\text{ V}$
 $U_c(100\%) = 300\text{ V}$
 $I_c(100\%) = 100\text{ A}$
 $t_{doff} = 0,22\ \mu\text{s}$
 $t_{Eoff} = 0,57\ \mu\text{s}$

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


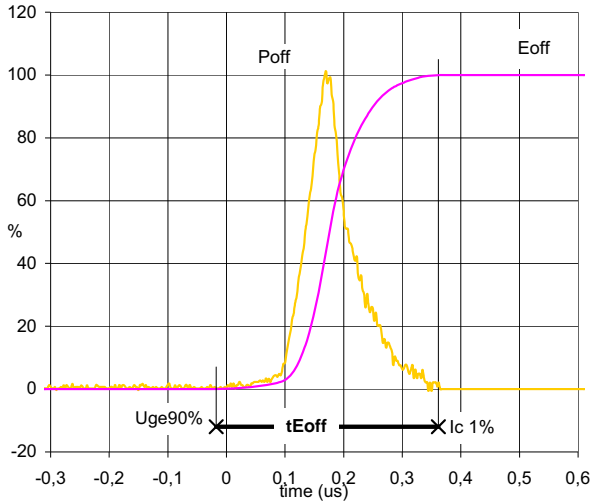
$U_{ge}(0\%) = -15\text{ V}$
 $U_{ge}(100\%) = 15\text{ V}$
 $U_c(100\%) = 300\text{ V}$
 $I_c(100\%) = 100\text{ A}$
 $t_{don} = 0,15\ \mu\text{s}$
 $t_{Eon} = 0,28\ \mu\text{s}$

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


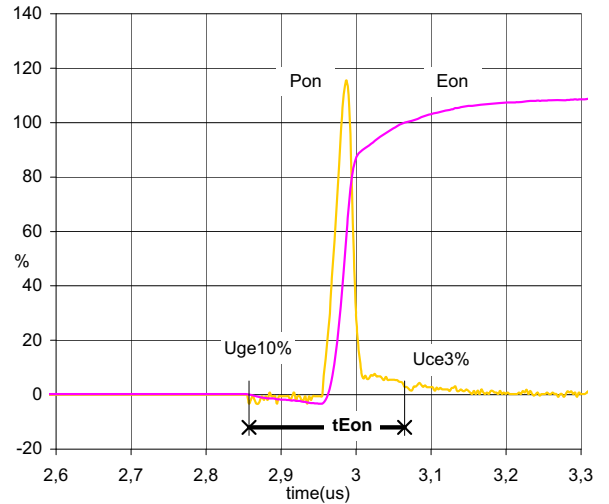
$U_c(100\%) = 300\text{ V}$
 $I_c(100\%) = 100\text{ A}$
 $t_f = 0,081\ \mu\text{s}$

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


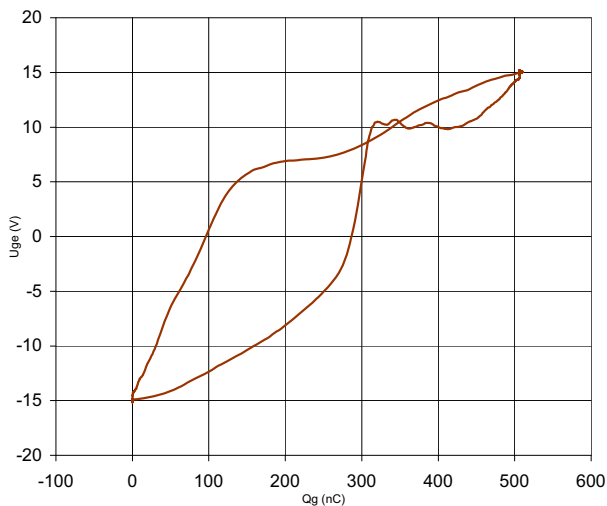
$U_c(100\%) = 300\text{ V}$
 $I_c(100\%) = 100\text{ A}$
 $t_r = 0,023\ \mu\text{s}$

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


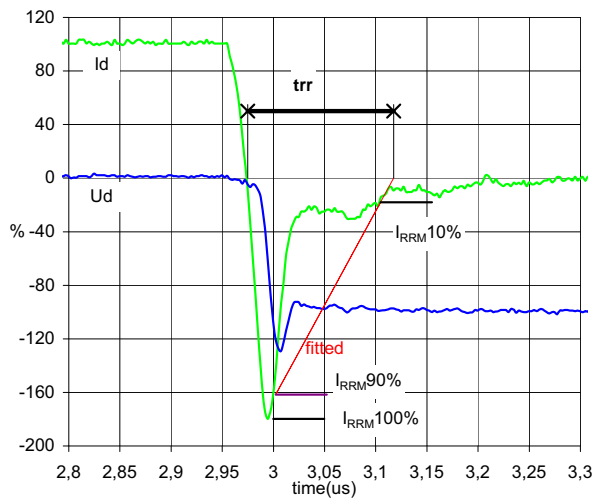
$P_{off}(100\%) = 30,06 \text{ kW}$
 $E_{off}(100\%) = 3,25 \text{ mJ}$
 $t_{Eoff} = 0,57 \text{ us}$

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


$P_{on}(100\%) = 30,1 \text{ kW}$
 $E_{on}(100\%) = 1,24 \text{ mJ}$
 $t_{Eon} = 0,28 \text{ us}$

Figure 7. Gate voltage vs Gate charge
Output inverter IGBT


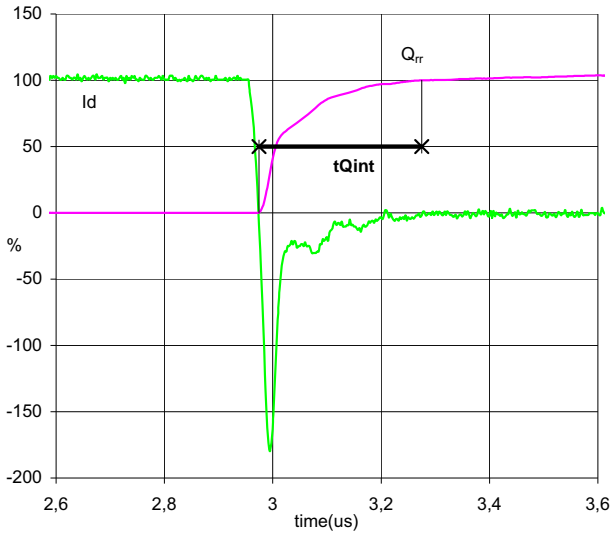
$U_{geoff} = -15 \text{ V}$
 $U_{geon} = 15 \text{ V}$
 $U_c(100\%) = 300 \text{ V}$
 $I_c(100\%) = 100 \text{ A}$
 $Q_g = 1080 \text{ nC}$

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


$U_d(100\%) = 300 \text{ V}$
 $I_d(100\%) = 100 \text{ A}$
 $I_{RRM}(100\%) = 133 \text{ A}$
 $t_{rr} = 0,14 \text{ us}$

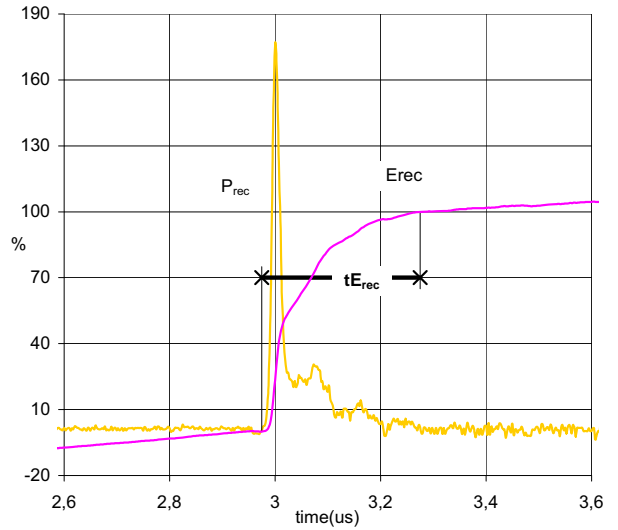
Switching definitions

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

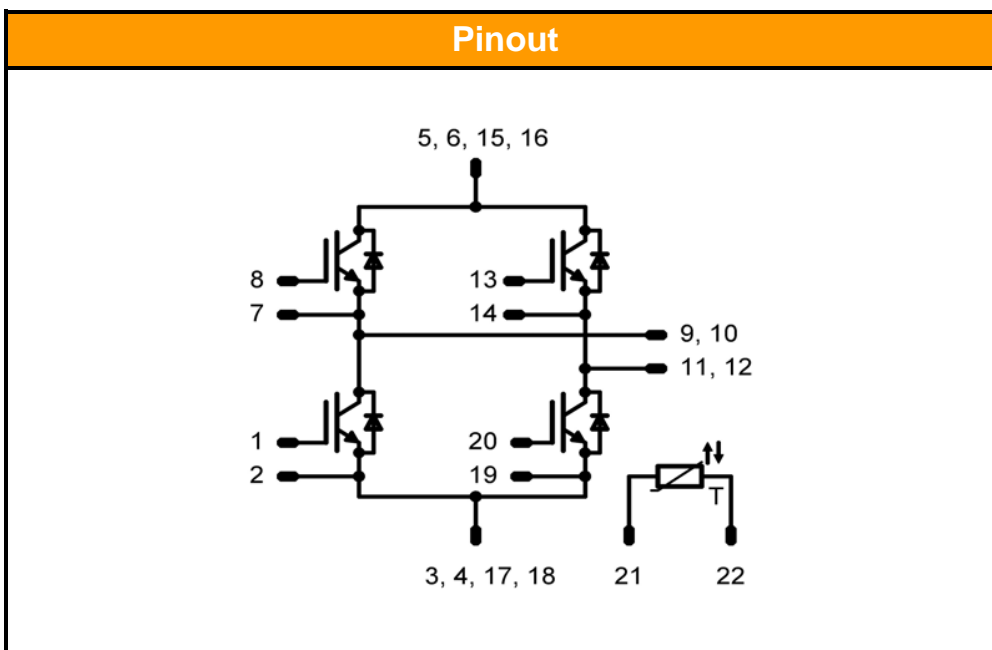
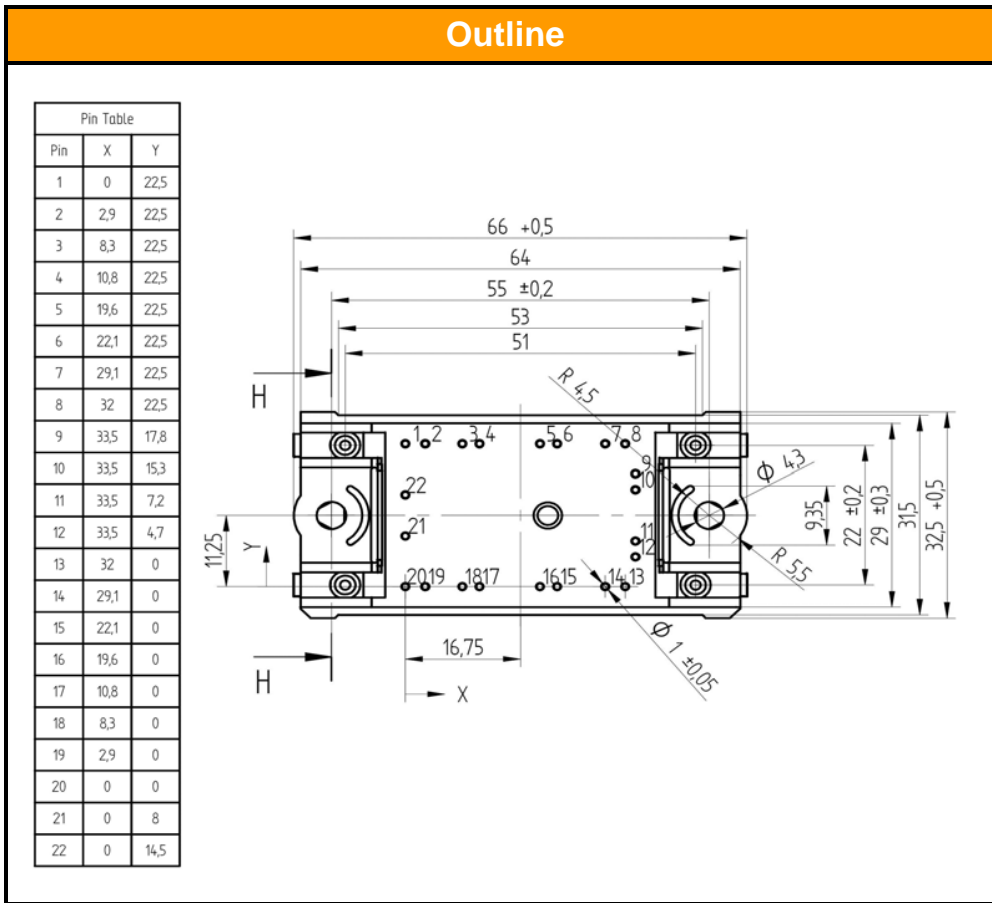


$I_d(100\%) = 100 \text{ A}$
 $Q_{rr}(100\%) = 7,136 \text{ uC}$
 $t_{Qint} = 0,29 \text{ us}$

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



$P_{rec}(100\%) = 30,1 \text{ kW}$
 $E_{rec}(100\%) = 1,69 \text{ mJ}$
 $t_{Erec} = 0,29 \text{ us}$

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.
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.

DISCLAIMER

The information given in this datasheet describes the type of component and does not represent assured characteristics.

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.