

**fastPHASE0**
**1200V/100A**
**Features**

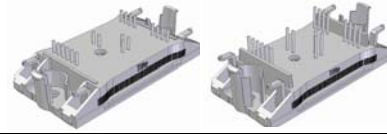
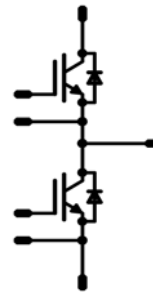
- Fast IGBT<sup>2</sup> technology
- 2-clip housing in 12mm and 17mm height
- Compact and low inductance design
- AlN substrate for improved performance

**Target Applications**

- Power Generation
- UPS
- Welding

**Types**

- 10-FZ122PA100FC01-P999F58
- 10-F0122PA100FC01-P999F59

**flow0 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	$I_C$	$T_j=T_{jmax}$ $T_h=80^{\circ}\text{C}$ $T_c=80^{\circ}\text{C}$	70 93	A
Repetitive peak collector current	$I_{Cpulse}$	$t_p$ limited by $T_{jmax}$	300	A
Power dissipation per IGBT	$P_{tot}$	$T_j=T_{jmax}$ $T_h=80^{\circ}\text{C}$ $T_c=80^{\circ}\text{C}$	267 405	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	$T_{jmax}$		150	$^{\circ}\text{C}$
<b>Inverter Diode</b>				
Peak Repetitive Reverse Voltage	$V_{RRM}$	$T_j=25^{\circ}\text{C}$	1200	V
DC forward current	$I_F$	$T_j=T_{jmax}$ $T_h=80^{\circ}\text{C}$ $T_c=80^{\circ}\text{C}$	75 101	A
Repetitive peak forward current	$I_{FRM}$	$t_p$ limited by $T_{jmax}$	200	A
Power dissipation per Diode	$P_{tot}$	$T_j=T_{jmax}$ $T_h=80^{\circ}\text{C}$ $T_c=80^{\circ}\text{C}$	119 181	W
Maximum Junction Temperature	$T_{jmax}$		150	$^{\circ}\text{C}$

## Maximum Ratings

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

Parameter	Symbol	Condition	Value	Unit
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### Thermal Properties

Storage temperature	$T_{\text{stg}}$		-40...+125	°C
Operation temperature under switching condition	$T_{\text{op}}$		-40...+( $T_{j\text{max}}$ - 25)	°C

### Insulation Properties

Insulation voltage	$V_{\text{is}}$	t=2s DC voltage	4000	V
Creepage distance			min 12,7	mm
Clearance			min 12,7	mm

**Characteristic Values**

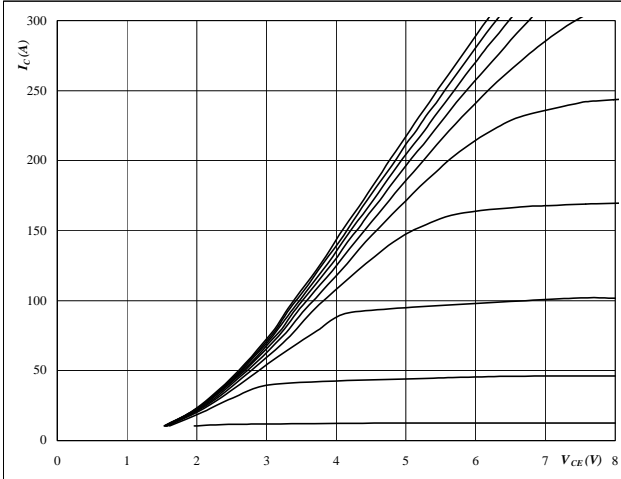
Parameter	Symbol	Conditions					Value			Unit
		$V_{GE}[V]$ or $V_{GS}[V]$	$V_r[V]$ or $V_{CE}[V]$ or $V_{DS}[V]$	$I_c[A]$ or $I_F[A]$ or $I_b[A]$	$T_j$	Min	Typ	Max		
<b>Inverter Transistor</b>										
Gate emitter threshold voltage	$V_{GE(th)}$	$V_{CE}=V_{GE}$			0.0008	$T_j=25^{\circ}C$ $T_j=125^{\circ}C$	4.5	5.5	6.5	V
Collector-emitter saturation voltage	$V_{CE(sat)}$		15		100	$T_j=25^{\circ}C$ $T_j=125^{\circ}C$	2.5	3.47 4.21	4	V
Collector-emitter cut-off current incl. Diode	$I_{CES}$		0	1200		$T_j=25^{\circ}C$ $T_j=125^{\circ}C$			0.035	mA
Gate-emitter leakage current	$I_{GES}$		20	0		$T_j=25^{\circ}C$ $T_j=125^{\circ}C$			700	nA
Integrated Gate resistor	$R_{gint}$							5		$\Omega$
Turn-on delay time	$t_{d(on)}$	Rgoff=4 $\Omega$ Rgon=4 $\Omega$	$\pm 15$	600	100	$T_j=25^{\circ}C$		202		ns
Rise time	$t_r$					$T_j=125^{\circ}C$		211		
Turn-off delay time	$t_{d(off)}$					$T_j=25^{\circ}C$		36		
Fall time	$t_f$					$T_j=125^{\circ}C$		38		
Turn-on energy loss per pulse	$E_{on}$					$T_j=25^{\circ}C$		265		
Turn-off energy loss per pulse	$E_{off}$					$T_j=125^{\circ}C$		300		
Input capacitance	$C_{ies}$					$T_j=25^{\circ}C$		6500		pF
Output capacitance	$C_{oss}$	f=1MHz	0	25		$T_j=25^{\circ}C$		1000		
Reverse transfer capacitance	$C_{rss}$					$T_j=25^{\circ}C$		500		
Gate charge	$Q_{Gate}$		$\pm 15$			$T_j=25^{\circ}C$		1100		nC
Thermal resistance chip to heatsink per chip	$R_{thJH}$	Thermal foil thickness=76um						0.26		K/W
Thermal resistance chip to case per chip	$R_{thJC}$	Kunze foil KU-ALF5						0.17		
<b>Inverter Diode</b>										
Diode forward voltage	$V_F$				100	$T_j=25^{\circ}C$ $T_j=125^{\circ}C$	1	1.8 1.78	2.3	V
Peak reverse recovery current	$I_{RRM}$					$T_j=25^{\circ}C$ $T_j=125^{\circ}C$		108.4 128.4		A
Reverse recovery time	$t_{rr}$					$T_j=25^{\circ}C$ $T_j=125^{\circ}C$		274.8 313		ns
Reverse recovered charge	$Q_{rr}$	Rgoff=4 $\Omega$	$\pm 15$	600	100	$T_j=25^{\circ}C$ $T_j=125^{\circ}C$		9.71 16.39		$\mu C$
Peak rate of fall of recovery current	$di(rec)max/dt$					$T_j=25^{\circ}C$ $T_j=125^{\circ}C$		2827 1148		A/ $\mu s$
Reverse recovered energy	$E_{rec}$					$T_j=25^{\circ}C$ $T_j=125^{\circ}C$		3.61 6.19		mWs
Thermal resistance chip to heatsink per chip	$R_{thJH}$	Thermal foil thickness=76um						0.59		K/W
Thermal resistance chip to case per chip	$R_{thJC}$	Kunze foil KU-ALF5						0.39		

## Output Inverter

**Figure 1** Output inverter IGBT

**Typical output characteristics**

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

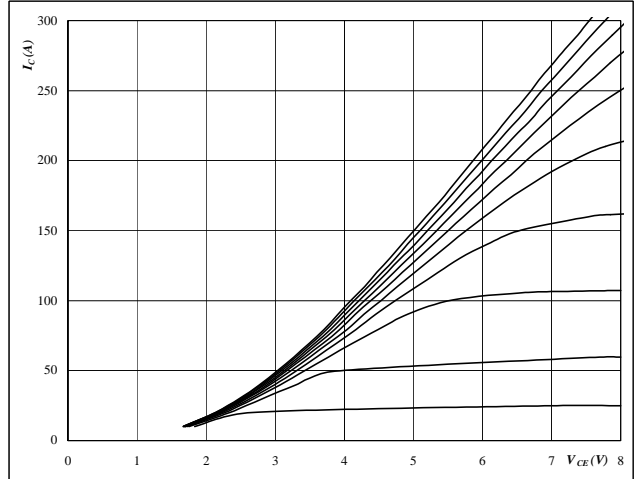


**At**  
 $t_p = 350 \mu s$   
 $T_j = 25^\circ C$   
 $V_{GE}$  from 7 V to 17 V in steps of 1 V

**Figure 2** Output inverter IGBT

**Typical output characteristics**

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

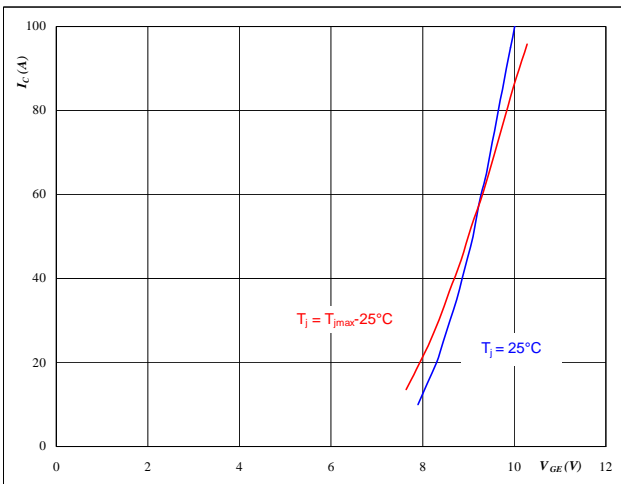


**At**  
 $t_p = 350 \mu s$   
 $T_j = 125^\circ C$   
 $V_{GE}$  from 7 V to 17 V in steps of 1 V

**Figure 3** Output inverter IGBT

**Typical transfer characteristics**

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

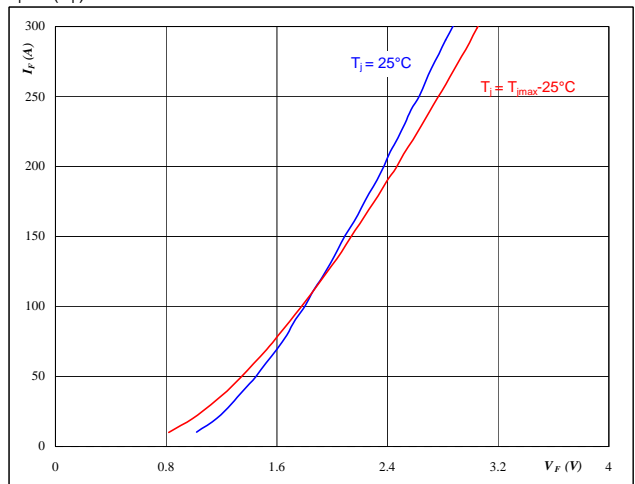


**At**  
 $t_p = 350 \mu s$   
 $V_{CE} = 10 V$

**Figure 4** Output inverter FRED

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

$$I_F = f(V_F)$$

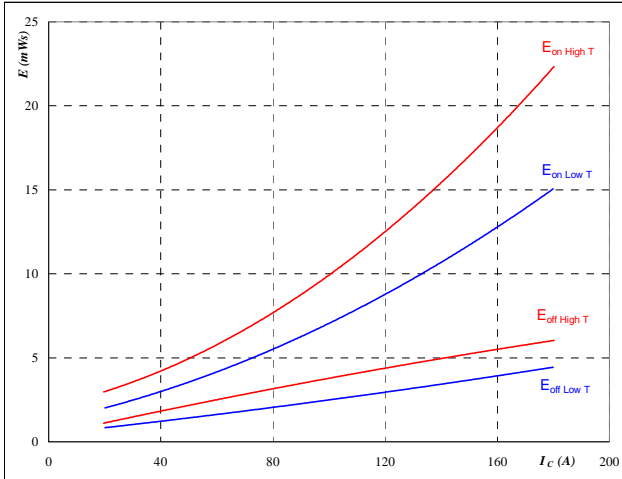


**At**  
 $t_p = 350 \mu s$

## Output Inverter

**Figure 5** Output inverter IGBT

Typical switching energy losses  
as a function of collector current  
 $E = f(I_C)$

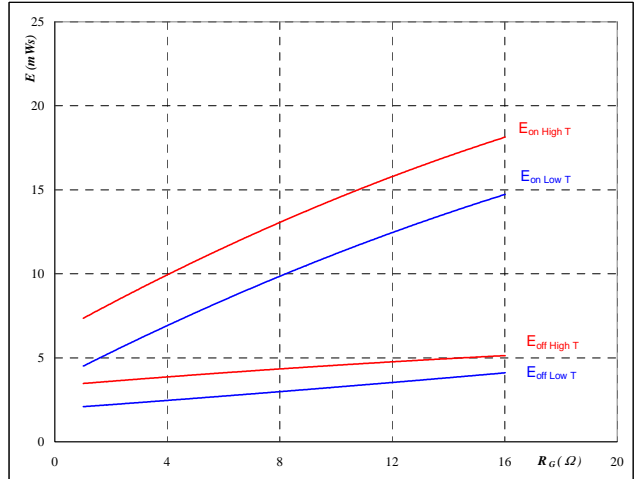


With an inductive load at

$T_j = 25/125 \text{ } ^\circ\text{C}$   
 $V_{CE} = 600 \text{ V}$   
 $V_{GE} = \pm 15 \text{ V}$   
 $R_{gon} = 4 \text{ } \Omega$   
 $R_{goff} = 4 \text{ } \Omega$

**Figure 6** Output inverter IGBT

Typical switching energy losses  
as a function of gate resistor  
 $E = f(R_G)$

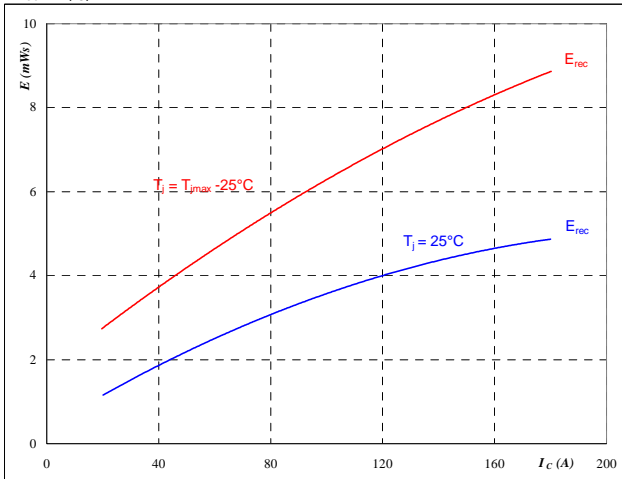


With an inductive load at

$T_j = 25/125 \text{ } ^\circ\text{C}$   
 $V_{CE} = 600 \text{ V}$   
 $V_{GE} = \pm 15 \text{ V}$   
 $I_C = 100 \text{ A}$

**Figure 7** Output inverter IGBT

Typical reverse recovery energy loss  
as a function of collector current  
 $E_{rec} = f(I_C)$

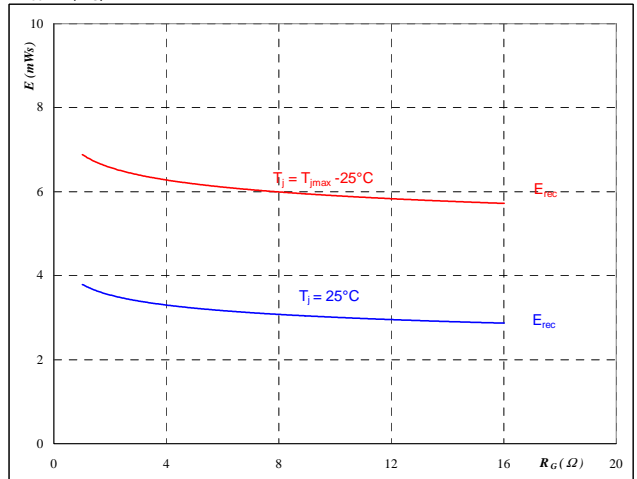


With an inductive load at

$T_j = 25/125 \text{ } ^\circ\text{C}$   
 $V_{CE} = 600 \text{ V}$   
 $V_{GE} = \pm 15 \text{ V}$   
 $R_{gon} = 4 \text{ } \Omega$

**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

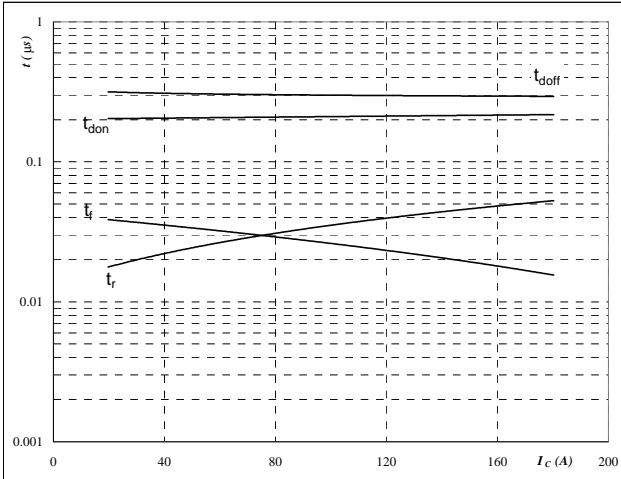
$T_j = 25/125 \text{ } ^\circ\text{C}$   
 $V_{CE} = 600 \text{ V}$   
 $V_{GE} = \pm 15 \text{ V}$   
 $I_C = 100 \text{ A}$

## Output Inverter

**Figure 9** Output inverter IGBT

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

$t = f(I_C)$



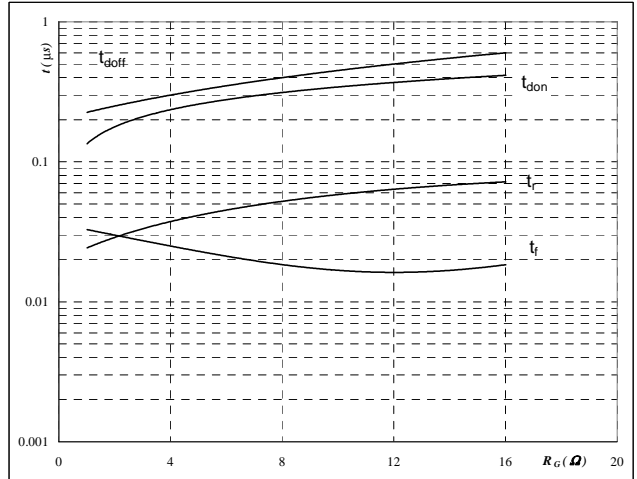
With an inductive load at

$T_j =$	125	°C
$V_{CE} =$	600	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**

$t = f(R_G)$



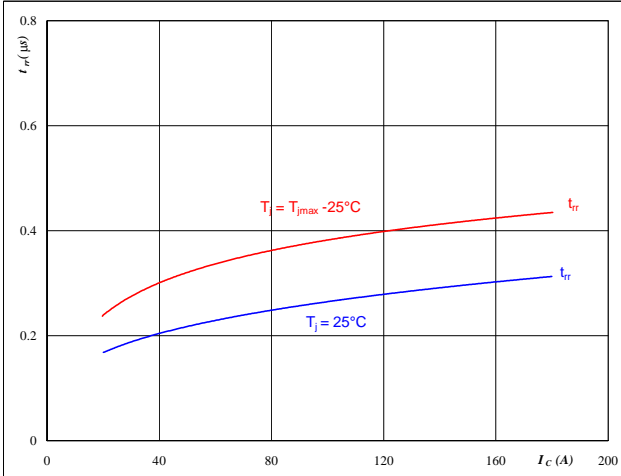
With an inductive load at

$T_j =$	125	°C
$V_{CE} =$	600	V
$V_{GE} =$	±15	V
$I_C =$	100	A

**Figure 11** Output inverter FRED

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

$t_{rr} = f(I_C)$

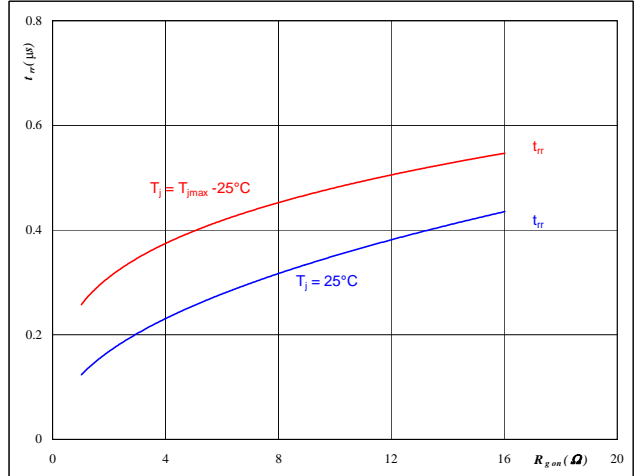

**At**

$T_j =$	25/125	°C
$V_{CE} =$	600	V
$V_{GE} =$	±15	V
$R_{gon} =$	4	Ω

**Figure 12** Output inverter FRED

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

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


**At**

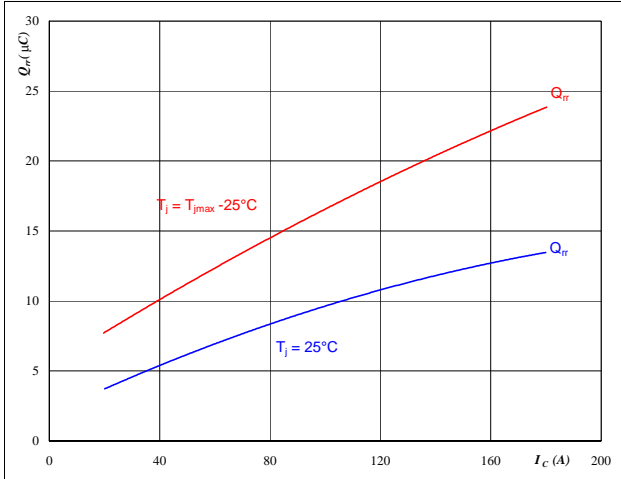
$T_j =$	25/125	°C
$V_R =$	600	V
$I_F =$	100	A
$V_{GE} =$	±15	V

## Output Inverter

**Figure 13** Output inverter FRED

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

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

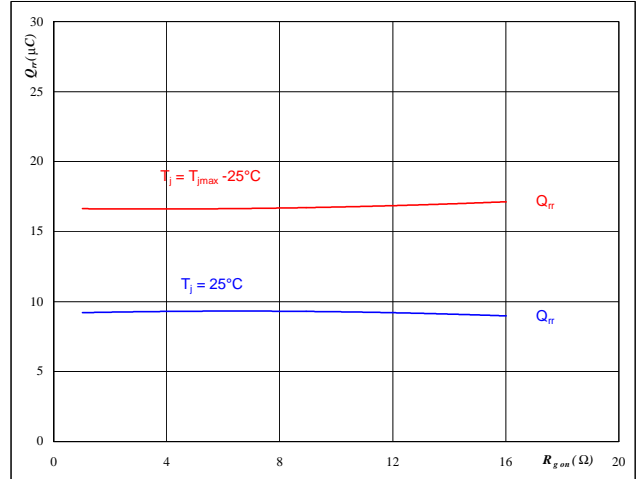

**At**

$T_j =$	25/125	°C
$V_{CE} =$	600	V
$V_{GE} =$	±15	V
$R_{gon} =$	4	Ω

**Figure 14** Output inverter FRED

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

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

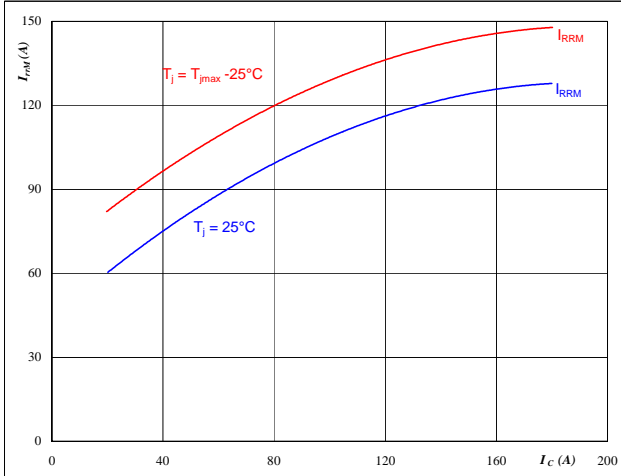

**At**

$T_j =$	25/125	°C
$V_R =$	600	V
$I_F =$	100	A
$V_{GE} =$	±15	V

**Figure 15** Output inverter FRED

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

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

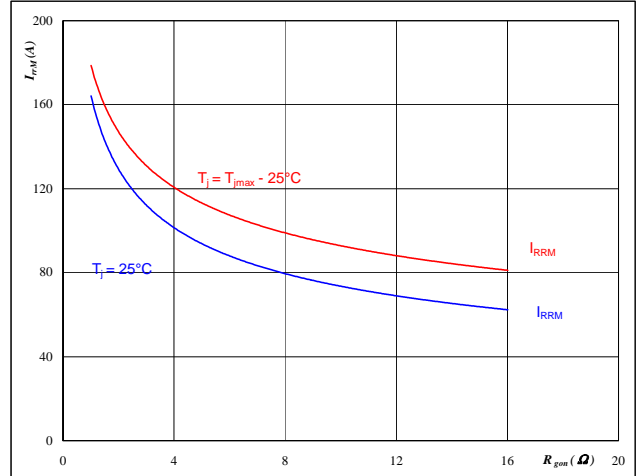

**At**

$T_j =$	25/125	°C
$V_{CE} =$	600	V
$V_{GE} =$	±15	V
$R_{gon} =$	4	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**

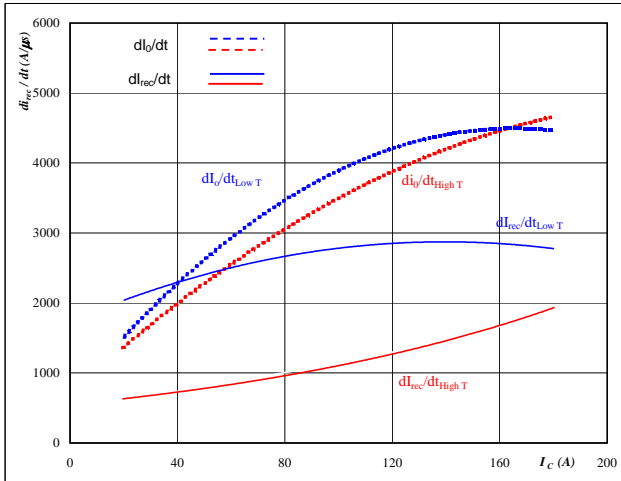
$T_j =$	25/125	°C
$V_R =$	600	V
$I_F =$	100	A
$V_{GE} =$	±15	V

## Output Inverter

Figure 17 Output inverter FRED

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

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

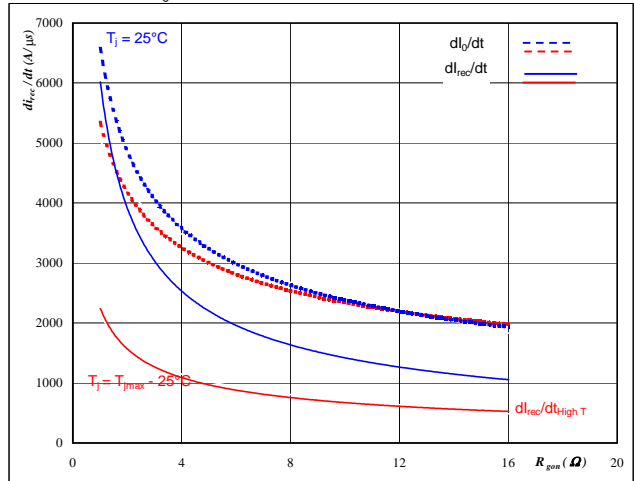


At  
 $T_j = 25/125 \text{ } ^\circ\text{C}$   
 $V_{CE} = 600 \text{ V}$   
 $V_{GE} = \pm 15 \text{ V}$   
 $R_{gon} = 4 \text{ } \Omega$

Figure 18 Output inverter FRED

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

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

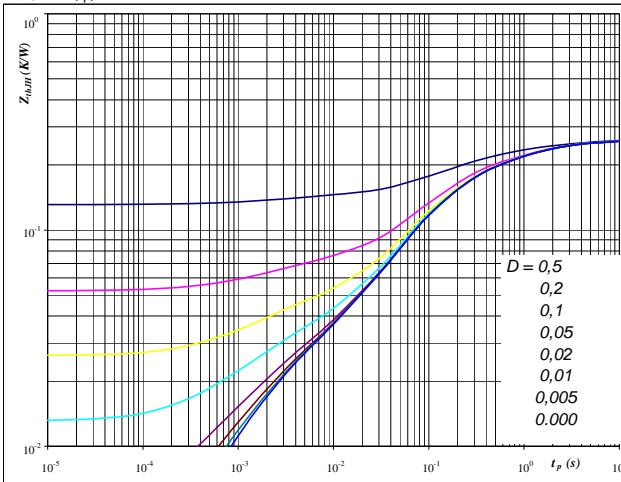


At  
 $T_j = 25/125 \text{ } ^\circ\text{C}$   
 $V_R = 600 \text{ V}$   
 $I_F = 100 \text{ A}$   
 $V_{GE} = \pm 15 \text{ V}$

Figure 19 Output inverter IGBT

IGBT transient thermal impedance as a function of pulse width

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



At  
 $D = t_p / T$   
 $R_{thJH} = 0.26 \text{ K/W}$

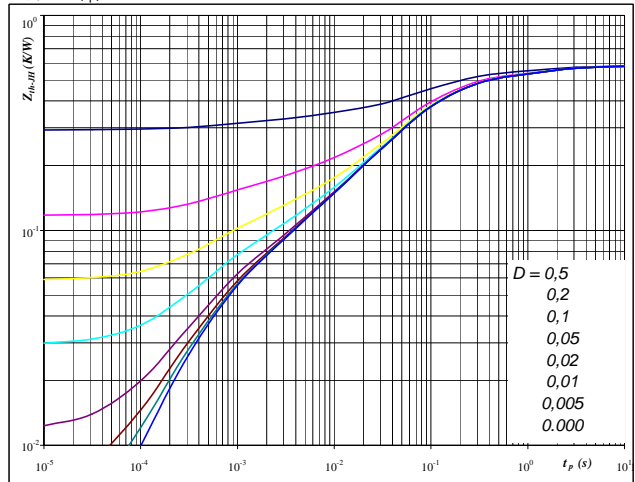
IGBT thermal model values

R (C/W)	Tau (s)
0.01	9.5E+00
0.06	1.4E+00
0.10	2.2E-01
0.07	5.9E-02
0.02	2.6E-03
0.00	4.6E-04

Figure 20 Output inverter FRED

FRED transient thermal impedance as a function of pulse width

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



At  
 $D = t_p / T$   
 $R_{thJH} = 0.59 \text{ K/W}$

FRED thermal model values

R (C/W)	Tau (s)
0.02	9.9E+00
0.08	1.2E+00
0.22	1.4E-01
0.18	3.8E-02
0.05	3.4E-03
0.04	4.7E-04

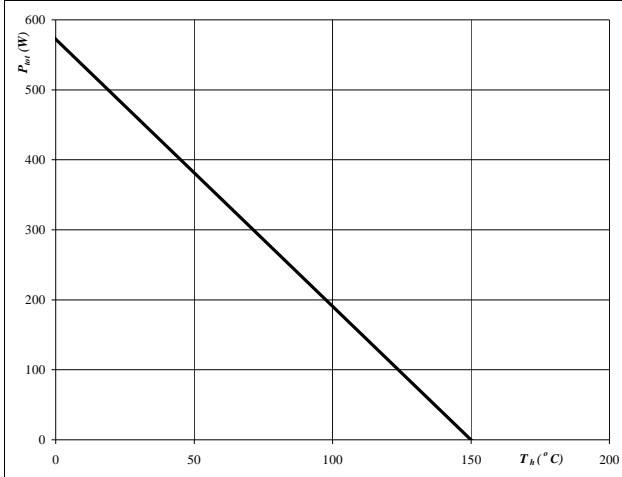


## Output Inverter

**Figure 21** Output inverter IGBT

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

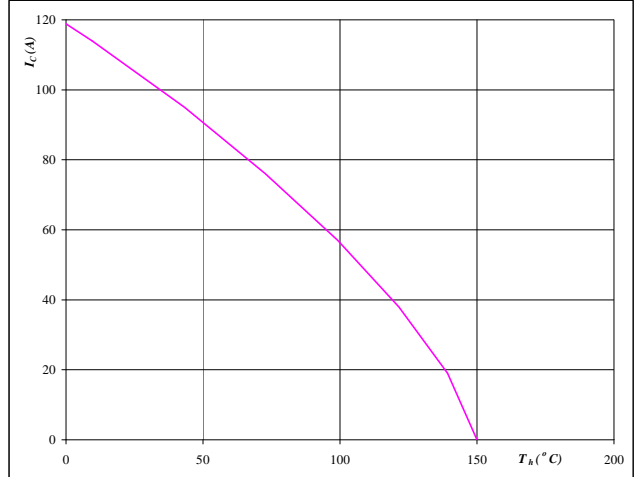
$$P_{tot} = f(T_h)$$


**At**  
 $T_j = 150$  °C  
 — single heating  
 — overall heating

**Figure 22** Output inverter IGBT

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

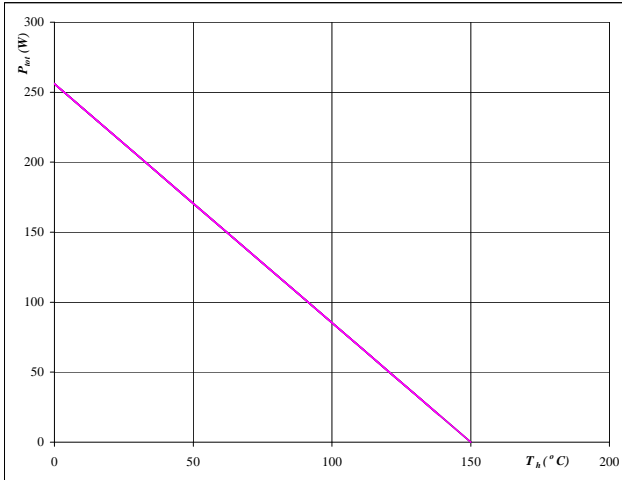
$$I_C = f(T_h)$$


**At**  
 $T_j = 150$  °C  
 $V_{GE} = 15$  V

**Figure 23** Output inverter FRED

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

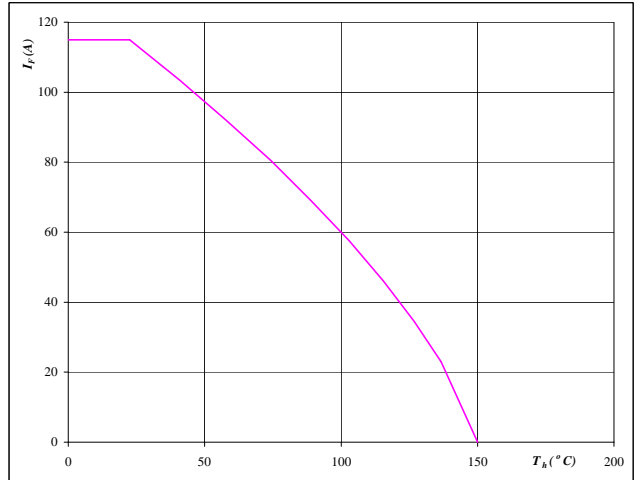
$$P_{tot} = f(T_h)$$


**At**  
 $T_j = 150$  °C  
 — single heating  
 — overall heating

**Figure 24** Output inverter FRED

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

$$I_F = f(T_h)$$

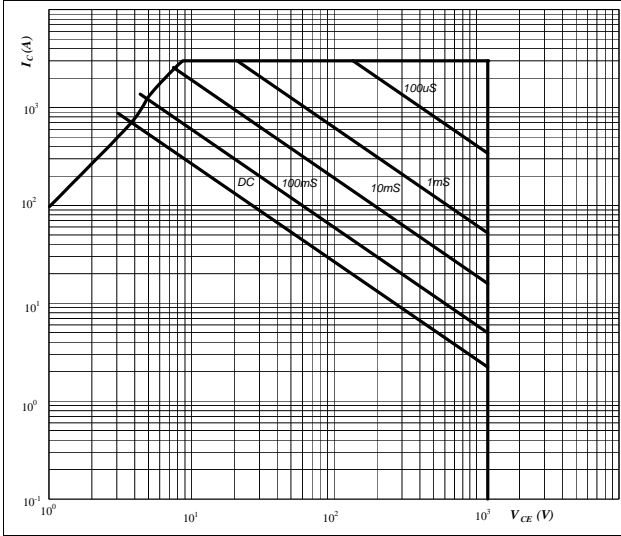

**At**  
 $T_j = 150$  °C

## Output Inverter

**Figure 25** Output inverter IGBT

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

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

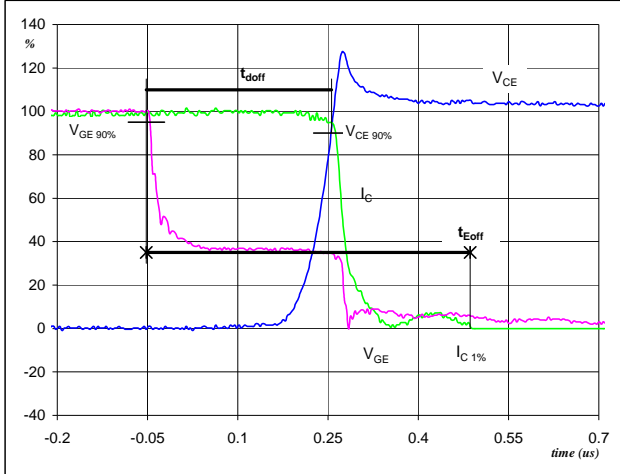

**At**

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

## Switching Definitions Output Inverter

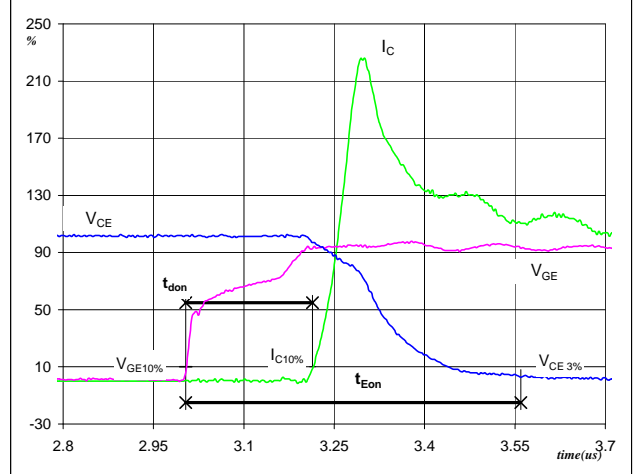
General conditions	
$T_j$	= 125 °C
$R_{gon}$	= 4 $\Omega$
$R_{goff}$	= 4 $\Omega$

**Figure 1** Output inverter IGBT

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


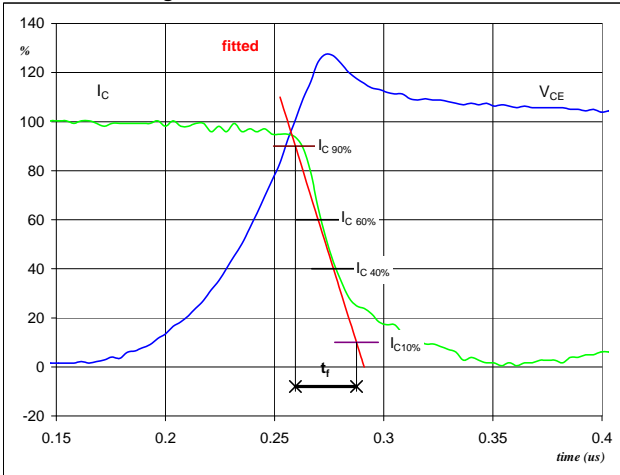
$V_{GE}(0\%) =$	-15	V
$V_{GE}(100\%) =$	15	V
$V_C(100\%) =$	600	V
$I_C(100\%) =$	101	A
$t_{doff} =$	0.30	$\mu s$
$t_{Eoff} =$	0.54	$\mu s$

**Figure 2** Output inverter IGBT

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


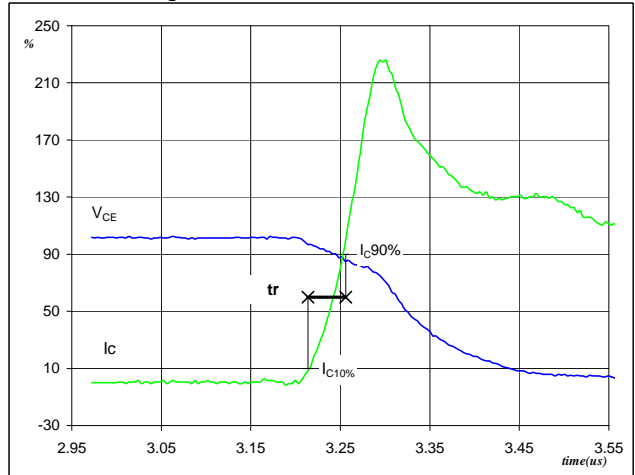
$V_{GE}(0\%) =$	-15	V
$V_{GE}(100\%) =$	15	V
$V_C(100\%) =$	600	V
$I_C(100\%) =$	101	A
$t_{don} =$	0.21	$\mu s$
$t_{Eon} =$	0.56	$\mu s$

**Figure 3** Output inverter IGBT

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


$V_C(100\%) =$	600	V
$I_C(100\%) =$	101	A
$t_f =$	0.03	$\mu s$

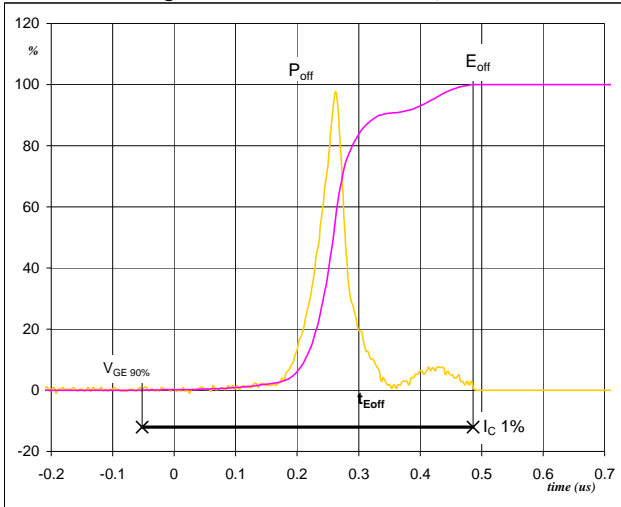
**Figure 4** Output inverter IGBT

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


$V_C(100\%) =$	600	V
$I_C(100\%) =$	101	A
$t_r =$	0.04	$\mu s$

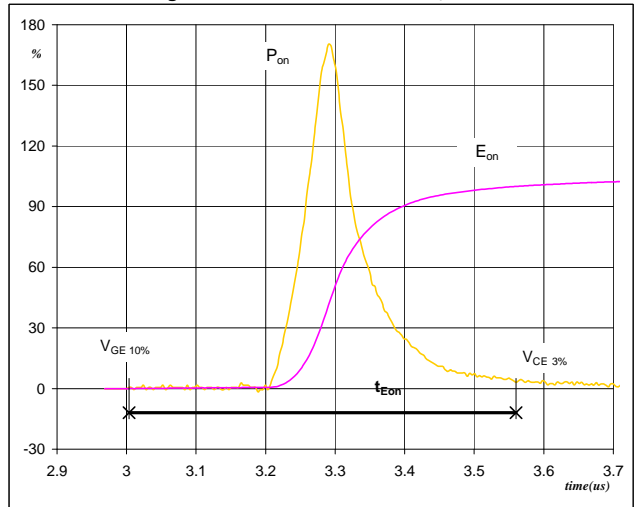
## Switching Definitions Output Inverter

**Figure 5** Output inverter IGBT

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


$P_{off} (100\%) = 60.58$  kW  
 $E_{off} (100\%) = 3.87$  mJ  
 $t_{Eoff} = 0.54$   $\mu$ s

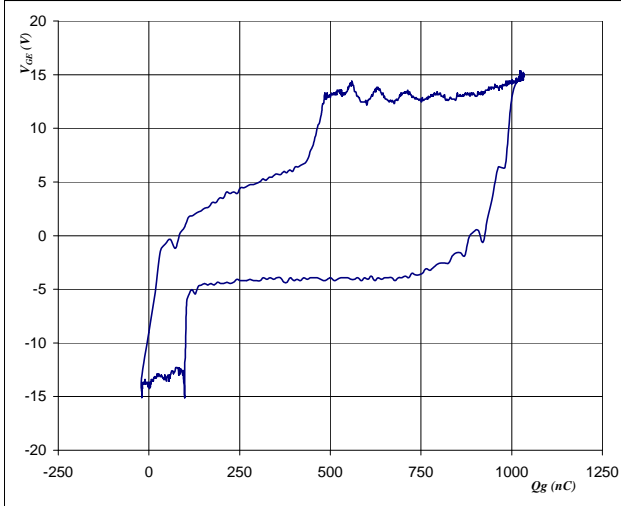
**Figure 6** Output inverter IGBT

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


$P_{on} (100\%) = 60.58$  kW  
 $E_{on} (100\%) = 10.05$  mJ  
 $t_{Eon} = 0.56$   $\mu$ s

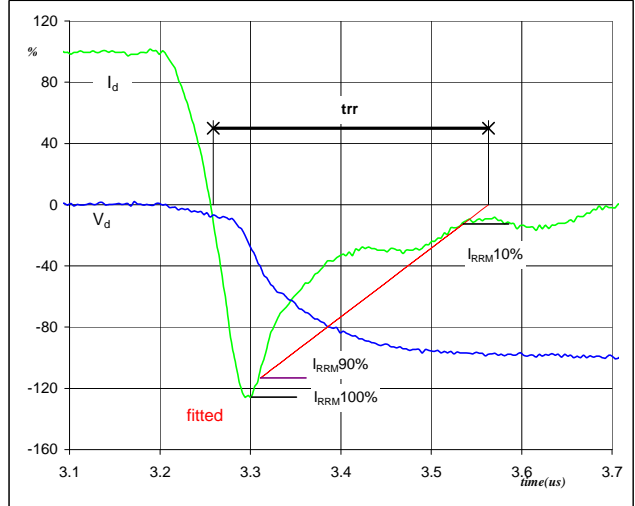
**Figure 7** Output inverter IGBT

Gate voltage vs Gate charge (measured)



$V_{GEoff} = -15$  V  
 $V_{GEon} = 15$  V  
 $V_C (100\%) = 600$  V  
 $I_C (100\%) = 101$  A  
 $Q_g = 1032.03$  nC

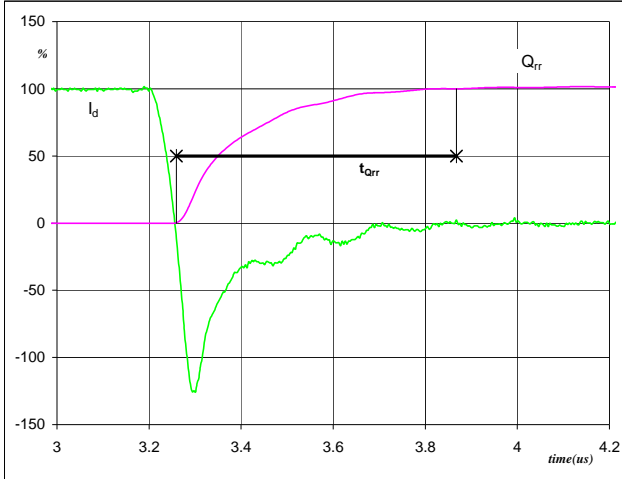
**Figure 8** Output inverter FRED

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


$V_d (100\%) = 600$  V  
 $I_d (100\%) = 101$  A  
 $I_{RRM} (100\%) = -128$  A  
 $t_{rr} = 0.31$   $\mu$ s

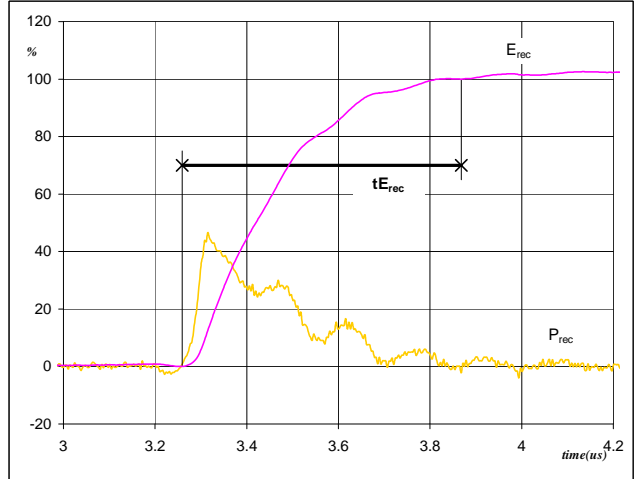
## Switching Definitions Output Inverter

**Figure 9** Output inverter FRED

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


$I_d$ (100%) =	101	A
$Q_{rr}$ (100%) =	16.09	$\mu\text{C}$
$t_{Qrr}$ =	0.61	$\mu\text{s}$

**Figure 10** Output inverter FRED

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


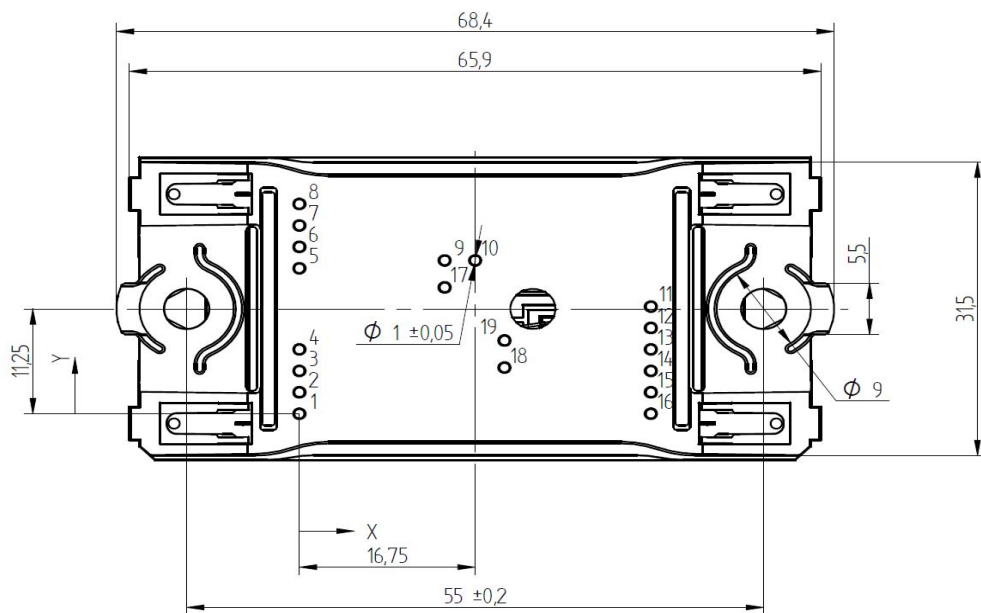
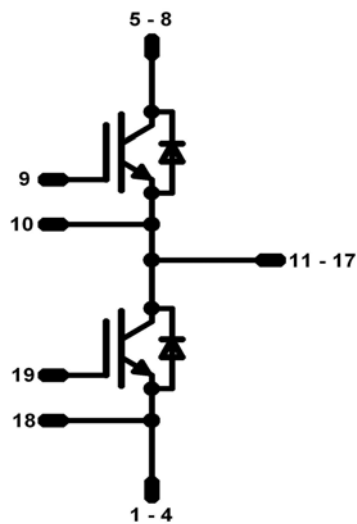
$P_{rec}$ (100%) =	60.58	kW
$E_{rec}$ (100%) =	5.99	mJ
$t_{Erec}$ =	0.61	$\mu\text{s}$

**Ordering Code and Marking - Outline - Pinout**
**Ordering Code & Marking**

Version	Ordering Code	in DataMatrix as	in packaging barcode as
without thermal paste 12mm housing	10-FZ122PA100FC01-P999F58	P999F58	P999F58
without thermal paste 17mm housing	10-F0122PA100FC01-P999F59	P999F59	P999F59

**Outline**

Pin table		
Pin	X	Y
1	0	0
2	0	2,3
3	0	4,6
4	0	6,9
5	0	15,6
6	0	17,9
7	0	20,2
8	0	22,5
9	13,85	16,45
10	16,75	16,45
11	33,5	11,5
12	33,5	9,2
13	33,5	6,9
14	33,5	4,6
15	33,5	2,3
16	33,5	0
17	13,85	13,55
18	19,55	4,95
19	19,55	7,85


**Pinout**


**PRODUCT STATUS DEFINITIONS**

<b>Datasheet Status</b>	<b>Product Status</b>	<b>Definition</b>
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.
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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.