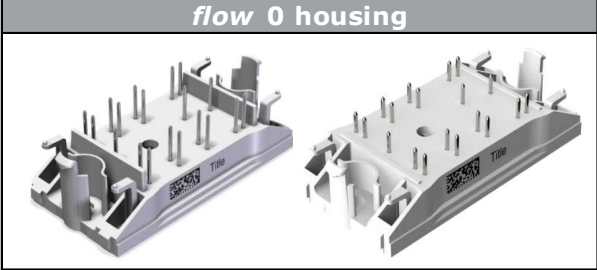
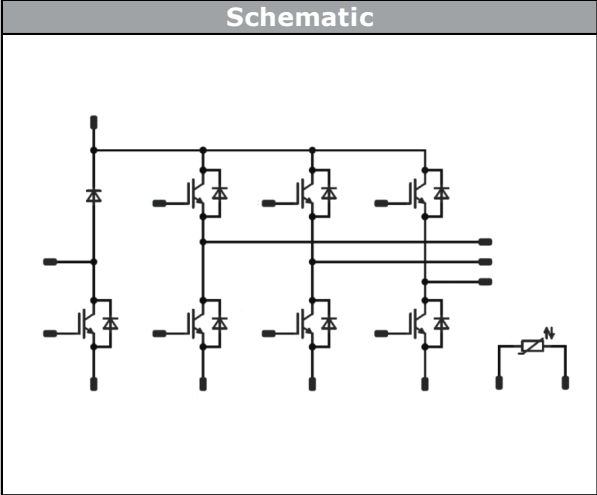




<i>flow 7PACK 0</i>	<b>1200 V / 25 A</b>
<div style="background-color: #eee; padding: 2px; margin-bottom: 5px;"><b>Features</b></div> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Compact Flow 0 housing</li> <li>Trench Fieldstop IGBT4 Technology</li> <li>Compact and Low Inductance Design</li> <li>Built-in NTC</li> </ul>	<div style="background-color: #eee; padding: 2px; margin-bottom: 5px;"><b>flow 0 housing</b></div> 
<div style="background-color: #eee; padding: 2px; margin-bottom: 5px;"><b>Target applications</b></div> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Motor Drives</li> <li>Power Generation</li> </ul>	<div style="background-color: #eee; padding: 2px; margin-bottom: 5px;"><b>Schematic</b></div> 
<div style="background-color: #eee; padding: 2px; margin-bottom: 5px;"><b>Types</b></div> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>10-F0127PA025SC-L159E09</li> <li>10-FZ127PA025SC-L159E08</li> </ul>	

## Maximum Ratings

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

Parameter	Symbol	Condition	Value	Unit
<b>Inverter Switch \ Brake Switch</b>				
Collector-emitter voltage	$V_{CES}$		1200	V
Collector current	$I_C$	$T_j = T_{jmax}$ $T_s = 80^{\circ}\text{C}$	33	A
Repetitive peak collector current	$I_{CRM}$	$t_p$ limited by $T_{jmax}$	75	A
Total power dissipation	$P_{tot}$	$T_j = T_{jmax}$ $T_s = 80^{\circ}\text{C}$	99	W
Gate-emitter voltage	$V_{GES}$		$\pm 20$	V
Short circuit ratings	$t_{SC}$	$T_j \leq 125^{\circ}\text{C}$	10	$\mu\text{s}$
	$V_{CC}$	$V_{GE} = 15\text{V}$	800	V
Maximum Junction Temperature	$T_{jmax}$		175	$^{\circ}\text{C}$



Parameter	Symbol	Conditions	Value	Unit
<b>Inverter Diode</b>				
Peak Repetitive Reverse Voltage	$V_{RRM}$		1200	V
Continuous (direct) forward current	$I_F$	$T_j=T_{jmax}$ $T_h=80^{\circ}C$	34	A
Repetitive peak forward current	$I_{FRM}$		50	A
Total power dissipation	$P_{tot}$	$T_j=T_{jmax}$ $T_h=80^{\circ}C$	74	W
Maximum Junction Temperature	$T_{jmax}$		175	$^{\circ}C$

Parameter	Symbol	Conditions	Value	Unit
<b>Brake Diode</b>				
Peak Repetitive Reverse Voltage	$V_{RRM}$		1200	V
Continuous (direct) forward current	$I_F$	$T_j=T_{jmax}$ $T_h=80^{\circ}C$	20	A
Repetitive peak forward current	$I_{FRM}$		20	A
Total power dissipation	$P_{tot}$	$T_j=T_{jmax}$ $T_h=80^{\circ}C$	46	W
Maximum Junction Temperature	$T_{jmax}$		175	$^{\circ}C$

Parameter	Symbol	Conditions	Value	Unit
<b>Brake Prot. Diode</b>				
Peak Repetitive Reverse Voltage	$V_{RRM}$		1200	V
Continuous (direct) forward current	$I_F$	$T_j=T_{jmax}$ $T_h=80^{\circ}C$	6	A
Repetitive peak forward current	$I_{FRM}$		6	A
Total power dissipation	$P_{tot}$	$T_j=T_{jmax}$ $T_h=80^{\circ}C$	25	W
Maximum Junction Temperature	$T_{jmax}$		150	$^{\circ}C$

Parameter	Symbol	Conditions	Value	Unit
<b>Module Properties</b>				
<b>Thermal Properties</b>				
Storage temperature	$T_{stg}$		-40...+125	$^{\circ}C$
Operation Junction Temperature	$T_{jop}$		-40...+( $T_{jmax} - 25$ )	$^{\circ}C$
<b>Isolation Properties</b>				
Isolation voltage	$V_{isol}$	DC voltage $t_p=2s$	4000	V
Creepage distance			min 12,7	mm
Clearance			min 12,7	mm
Comparative Tracking Index	CTI		>200	



## Characteristic Values

### Inverter Switch

Parameter	Symbol	Conditions					Value			Unit
		$V_{GE}$ [V]	$V_{CE}$ [V]	$I_C$ [A]	$T_j$ [°C]	Min	Typ	Max		

#### Static

Gate-emitter threshold voltage	$V_{GE(th)}$	$V_{CE}=V_{CE}$			0,00085	25 125	5,3	5,8	6,3	V
Collector-emitter saturation voltage	$V_{CEsat}$		15		25	25 125 150	1,58	1,96 2,22 2,28	2,07	V
Collector-emitter cut-off current	$I_{CES}$		0	1200		25 125			2,4	μA
Gate-emitter leakage current	$I_{GES}$		20	0		25 125			120	nA
Internal gate resistance	$r_g$							none		Ω
Input capacitance	$C_{ies}$	f=1 MHz	0	25	25			1450		pF
Reverse transfer capacitance	$C_{res}$							50		

#### Thermal

Thermal resistance junction to sink	$R_{th(j-s)}$	Phase-Change Material $\lambda=3,4W/mK$						0,96		K/W
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#### IGBT Switching

Turn-on delay time	$t_{d(on)}$	$R_{goff} = 16 \Omega$ $R_{gon} = 16 \Omega$	±15	600	25	25 150		66 67		ns
Rise time	$t_r$					25 150		42 43		
Turn-off delay time	$t_{d(off)}$					25 150		196 264		
Fall time	$t_f$					25 150		71 138		
Turn-on energy (per pulse)	$E_{on}$	$Q_{rFWD} = 2,2 \mu C$ $Q_{rFWD} = 4,5 \mu C$				25 150		2,131 3,149		mWs
Turn-off energy (per pulse)	$E_{off}$					25 150		1,468 2,483		



### Inverter Diode

Parameter	Symbol	Conditions					Value			Unit
				$V_r$ [V]	$I_F$ [A]	$T_j$ [°C]	Min	Typ	Max	

#### Static

Forward voltage	$V_F$				25 125 150		1,90 1,90 1,88	2,05		V
Reverse leakage current	$I_r$			1200		25 150		5,2 -		$\mu$ A

#### Thermal

Thermal resistance junction to sink	$R_{th(j-s)}$	Phase-Change Material $\lambda=3,4W/mK$						1,28		K/W
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#### FWD Switching

Peak recovery current	$I_{RRM}$	$di/dt = 565 A/\mu s$ $di/dt = 465 A/\mu s$	$\pm 15$	600	25	25 150		13 17		A
Reverse recovery time	$t_{rr}$					25 150		318 524		ns
Recovered charge	$Q_r$					25 150		2,215 4,501		$\mu$ C
Reverse recovered energy	$E_{rec}$					25 150		0,859 1,776		mWs
Peak rate of fall of recovery current	$(di_{rr}/dt)_{max}$					25 150		115 92		A/ $\mu$ s



## Brake Switch

Parameter	Symbol	Conditions					Value			Unit
		$V_{GE}$ [V]	$V_{CE}$ [V]	$I_C$ [A]	$T_j$ [°C]	Min	Typ	Max		

### Static

Gate-emitter threshold voltage	$V_{GE(th)}$	$V_{CE}=V_{CE}$			0,00085	25 125	5,3	5,8	6,3	V
Collector-emitter saturation voltage	$V_{CEsat}$		15		25	25 125 150	1,58	1,96 2,22 2,28	2,07	V
Collector-emitter cut-off current	$I_{CES}$		0	1200		25 125			2,4	µA
Gate-emitter leakage current	$I_{GES}$		20	0		25 125			120	nA
Internal gate resistance	$r_g$							none		Ω
Input capacitance	$C_{ies}$	f=1 MHz	0	25		25		1450		pF
Reverse transfer capacitance	$C_{res}$							50		

### Thermal

Thermal resistance junction to sink	$R_{th(j-s)}$	Phase-Change Material $\lambda=3,4W/mK$						0,96		K/W
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### IGBT Switching

Turn-on delay time	$t_{d(on)}$	$R_{goff} = 32 \Omega$ $R_{gon} = 32 \Omega$	$\pm 15$	600	25	25		124		ns
Rise time	$t_r$					125		123		
						150		124		
						25		44		
Turn-off delay time	$t_{d(off)}$					125		46		
		150		46						
		25		232						
Fall time	$t_f$	125		289						
		150		305						
		25		66						
Turn-on energy (per pulse)	$E_{on}$	$Q_{rFWD} = 1,4 \mu C$ $Q_{rFWD} = 2,6 \mu C$ $Q_{rFWD} = 2,9 \mu C$				25		2,000		mWs
						125		2,488		
						150		2,615		
Turn-off energy (per pulse)	$E_{off}$					25		1,522		
						125		2,373		
						150		2,663		



## Brake Diode

Parameter	Symbol	Conditions					Value			Unit
				$V_r$ [V]	$I_F$ [A]	$T_j$ [°C]	Min	Typ	Max	

### Static

Forward voltage	$V_F$				10	25 125 150		1,76 - 1,68	2,05	V
Reverse leakage current	$I_r$			1200		25 150			2,7 -	$\mu$ A

### Thermal

Thermal resistance junction to sink	$R_{th(j-s)}$	Phase-Change Material $\lambda=3,4W/mK$						2,07		K/W
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### FWD Switching

Peak recovery current	$I_{RRM}$					25 125 150		9 11 12		A
Reverse recovery time	$t_{rr}$					25 125 150		349 542 576		ns
Recovered charge	$Q_r$	$di/dt = 422 A/\mu s$ $di/dt = 355 A/\mu s$ $di/dt = 386 A/\mu s$	$\pm 15$	600	25	25 125 150		1,424 2,577 2,854		$\mu$ C
Reverse recovered energy	$E_{rec}$					25 125 150		0,554 1,069 1,189		mWs
Peak rate of fall of recovery current	$(di_{rr}/dt)_{max}$					25 125 150		26 23 23		A/ $\mu$ s



### Brake Prot. Diode

Parameter	Symbol	Conditions					Value			Unit
				$V_r$ [V]	$I_F$ [A]	$T_j$ [°C]	Min	Typ	Max	

#### Static

Forward voltage	$V_F$				3	25 125 150		1,65 - 1,51	1,6	V
Reverse leakage current	$I_r$			1200		25 150			250 -	$\mu$ A

#### Thermal

Thermal resistance junction to sink	$R_{th(j-s)}$	Phase-Change Material $\lambda=3,4$ W/mK						2,8		K/W
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### Thermistor

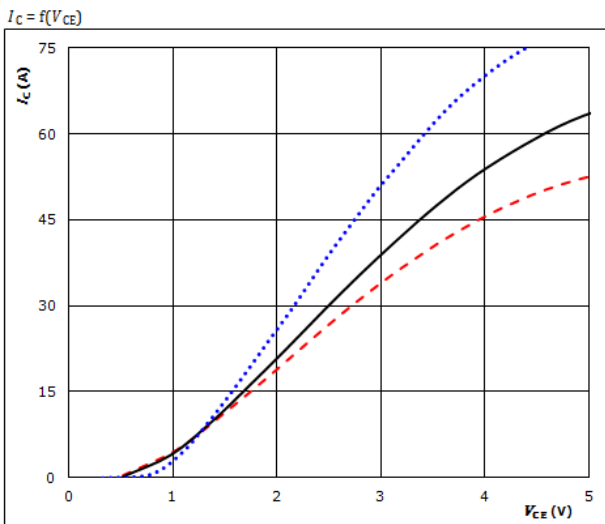
Parameter	Symbol	Conditions					Value			Unit
				$V_{GE}$ [V]	$V_{CE}$ [V]	$I_C$ [A]	$T_j$ [°C]	Min	Typ	

Rated resistance	R					25		21,5		k $\Omega$
Deviation of R100	$\Delta R/R$	R100=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	

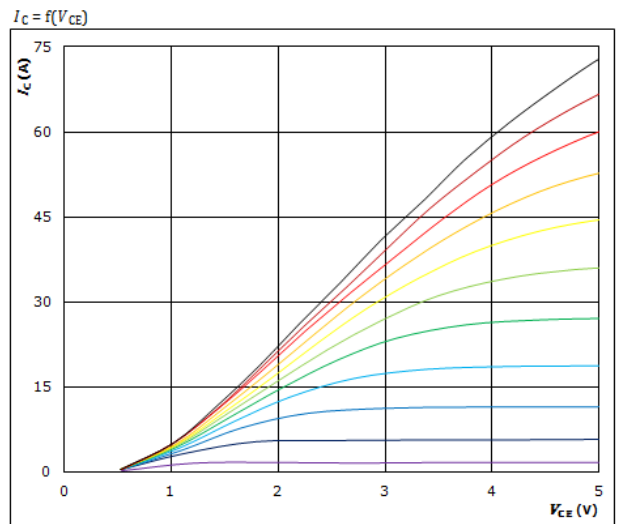


## Inverter \ Brake Switch Characteristics

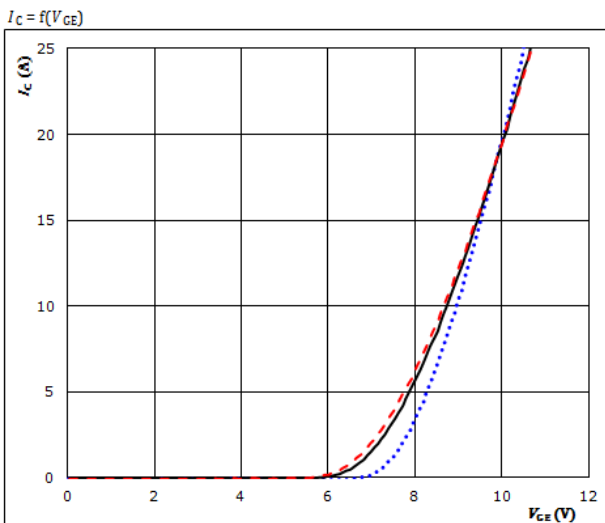
Typical output characteristics IGBT



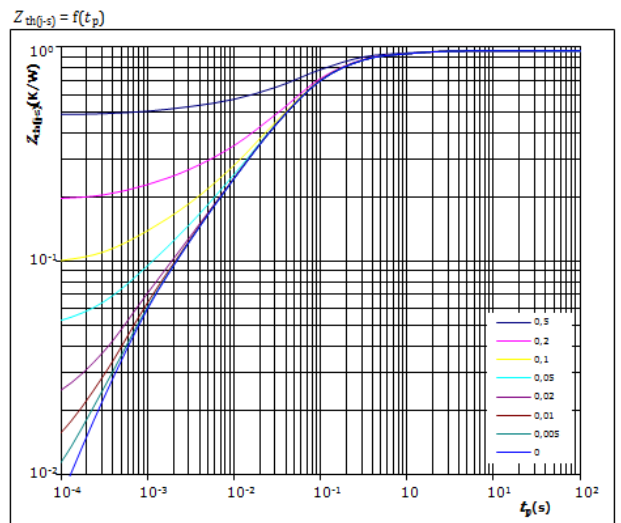
Typical output characteristics IGBT



Typical transfer characteristics IGBT



Transient Thermal Impedance as function of Pulse duration IGBT

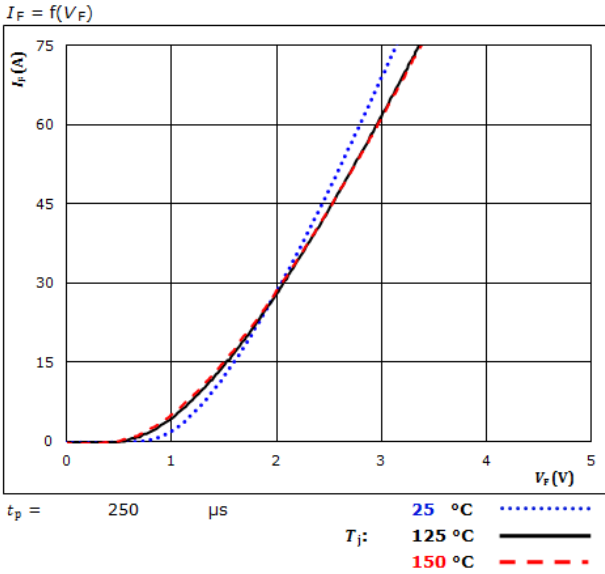




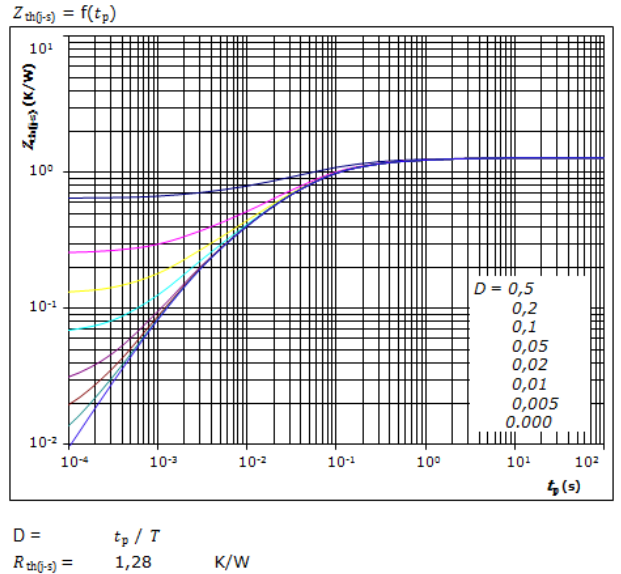


## Inverter Diode Characteristics

**Typical forward characteristics** FWD



**Transient thermal impedance as a function of pulse width** FWD



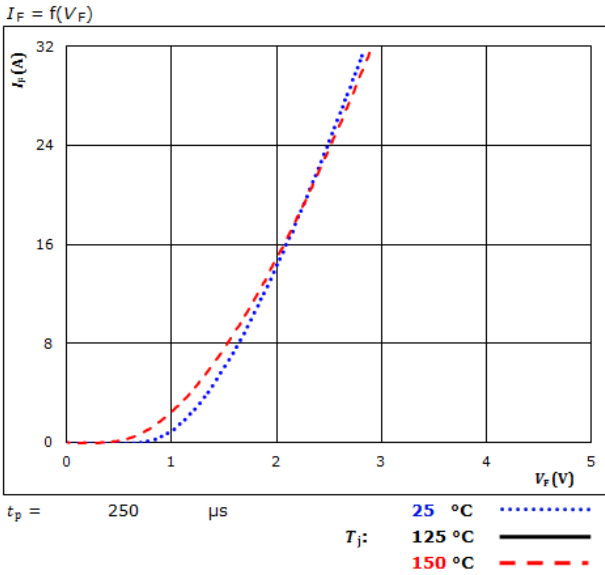
FWD thermal model values

R (K/W)	$\tau$ (s)
7,72E-02	1,92E+00
2,31E-01	2,16E-01
5,84E-01	4,89E-02
2,74E-01	1,07E-02
1,17E-01	2,07E-03

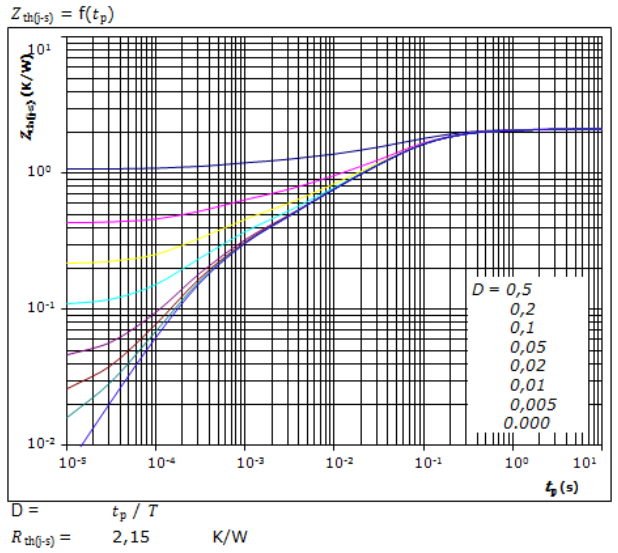


### Brake Diode Characteristics

Typical forward characteristics FWD



Transient thermal impedance as a function of pulse width FWD



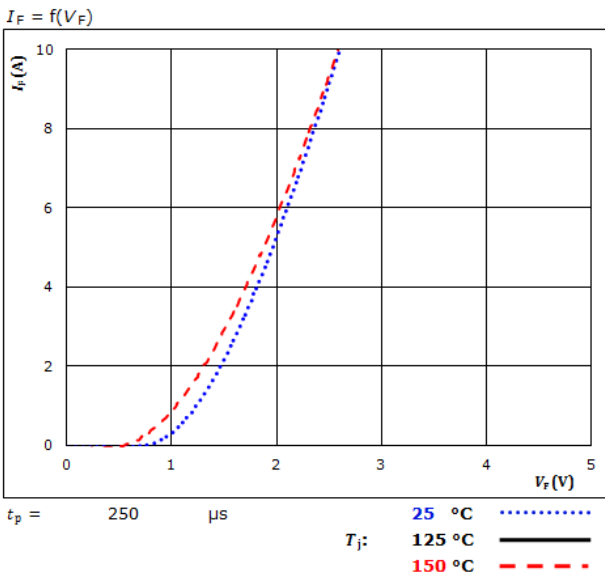
FWD thermal model values

R (K/W)	$\tau$ (s)
3,10E-02	7,71E+00
1,09E-01	1,08E+00
3,89E-01	1,75E-01
8,97E-01	5,51E-02
3,66E-01	8,94E-03
1,58E-01	1,84E-03
1,96E-01	3,48E-04

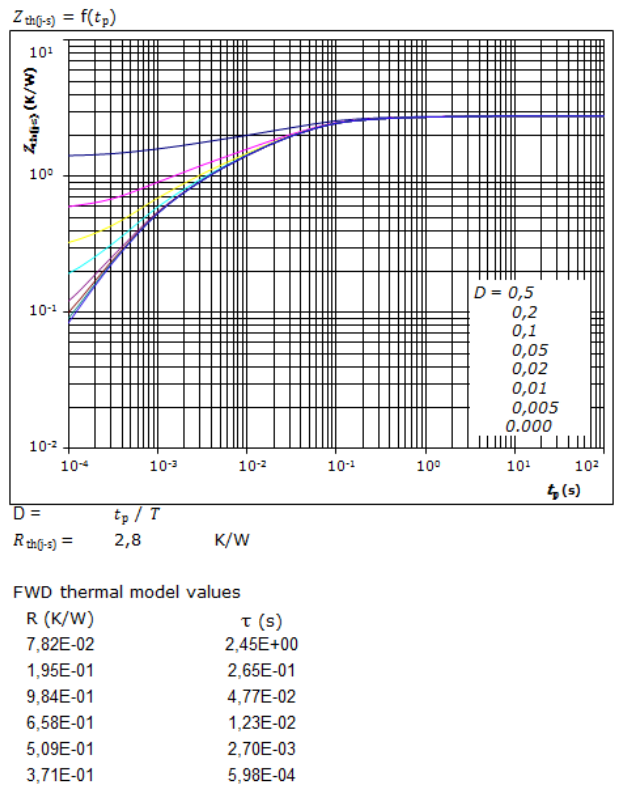


### Brake Prot. Diode Characteristics

Typical forward characteristics FWD



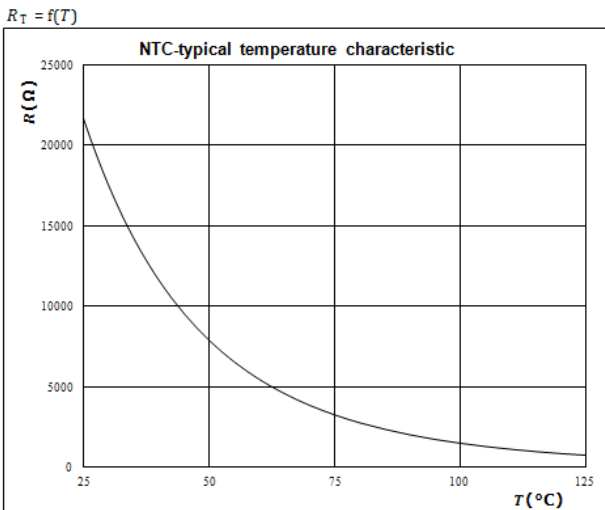
Transient thermal impedance as a function of pulse width FWD



### Thermistor Characteristics

Thermistor typical temperature characteristic

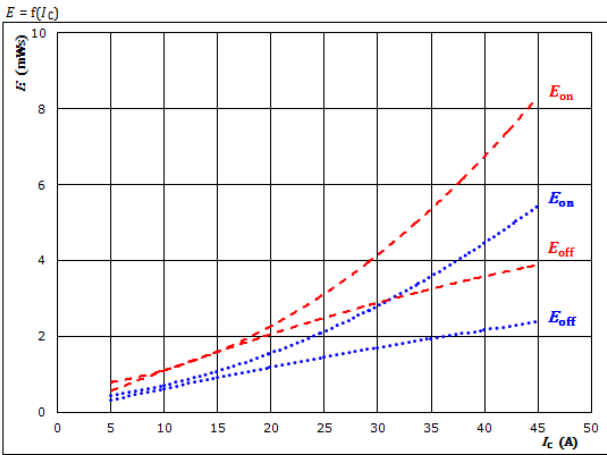
Typical NTC characteristic as a function of temperature





## Inverter Switching

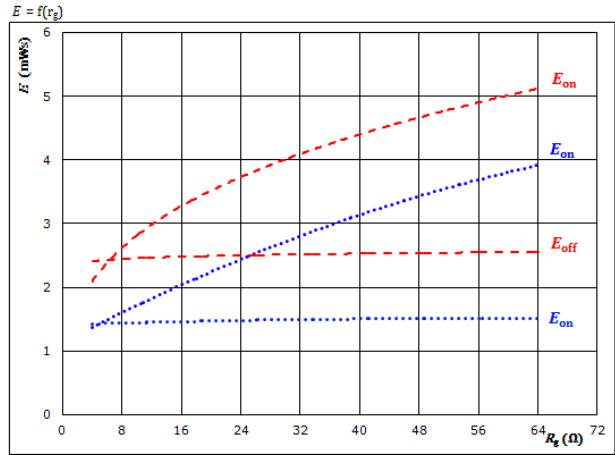
**Figure 1.** IGBT  
 Typical switching energy losses as a function of collector current



With an inductive load at  
 $V_{CE} = 600$  V  
 $V_{GE} = \pm 15$  V  
 $R_{gon} = 16$   $\Omega$   
 $R_{goff} = 16$   $\Omega$

$T_j$ : 25 °C (dotted), 125 °C (solid), 150 °C (dashed)

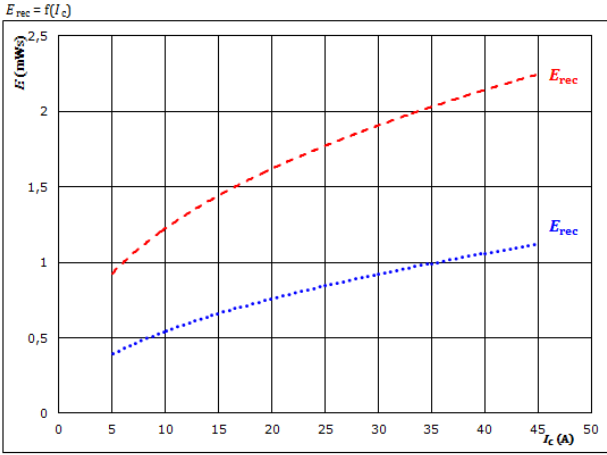
**Figure 2.** IGBT  
 Typical switching energy losses as a function of gate resistor



With an inductive load at  
 $V_{CE} = 600$  V  
 $V_{GE} = \pm 15$  V  
 $I_C = 25$  A

$T_j$ : 25 °C (dotted), 125 °C (solid), 150 °C (dashed)

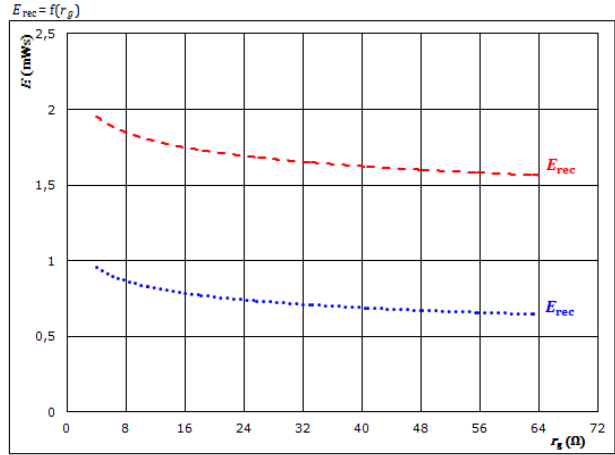
**Figure 3.** FWD  
 Typical reverse recovered energy loss as a function of collector current



With an inductive load at  
 $V_{CE} = 600$  V  
 $V_{GE} = \pm 15$  V  
 $R_{gon} = 16$   $\Omega$

$T_j$ : 25 °C (dotted), 125 °C (solid), 150 °C (dashed)

**Figure 4.** FWD  
 Typical reverse recovered energy loss as a function of gate resistor



With an inductive load at  
 $V_{CE} = 600$  V  
 $V_{GE} = \pm 15$  V  
 $I_C = 25$  A

$T_j$ : 25 °C (dotted), 125 °C (solid), 150 °C (dashed)

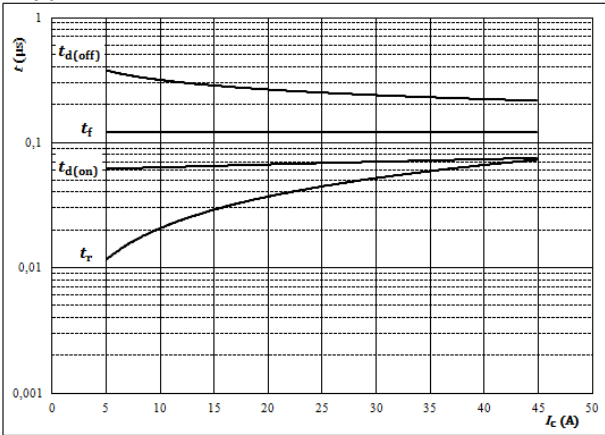


## Inverter Switching

**Figure 5.** IGBT

Typical switching times as a function of collector current

$t = f(I_C)$



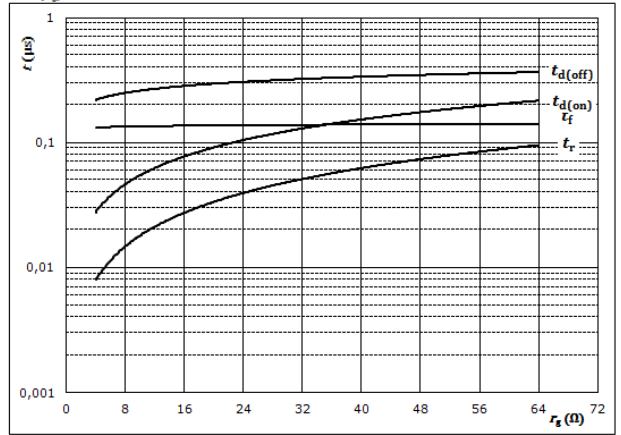
With an inductive load at

- $T_j = 150$  °C
- $V_{CE} = 600$  V
- $V_{GE} = \pm 15$  V
- $R_{gon} = 16$   $\Omega$
- $R_{goff} = 16$   $\Omega$

**Figure 6.** IGBT

Typical switching times as a function of gate resistor

$t = f(r_g)$



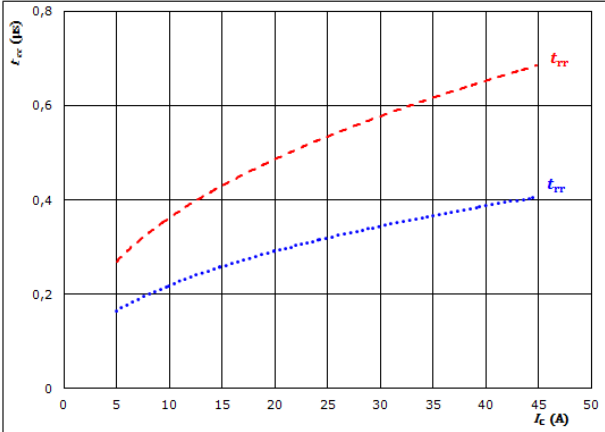
With an inductive load at

- $T_j = 150$  °C
- $V_{CE} = 600$  V
- $V_{GE} = \pm 15$  V
- $I_C = 25$  A

**Figure 7.** FWD

Typical reverse recovery time as a function of collector current

$t_{rr} = f(I_C)$



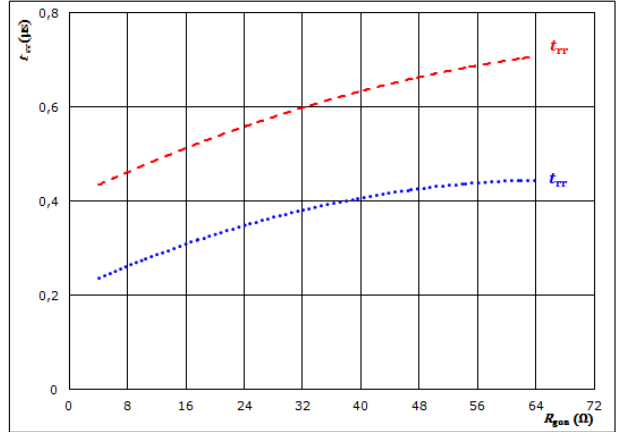
- At  $V_{CE} = 600$  V  
 $V_{GE} = \pm 15$  V  
 $R_{gon} = 16$   $\Omega$

- $T_j$ : 25 °C (dotted line)  
 125 °C (solid line)  
 150 °C (dashed line)

**Figure 8.** FWD

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

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



- At  $V_{CE} = 600$  V  
 $V_{GE} = \pm 15$  V  
 $I_C = 25$  A

- $T_j$ : 25 °C (dotted line)  
 125 °C (solid line)  
 150 °C (dashed line)

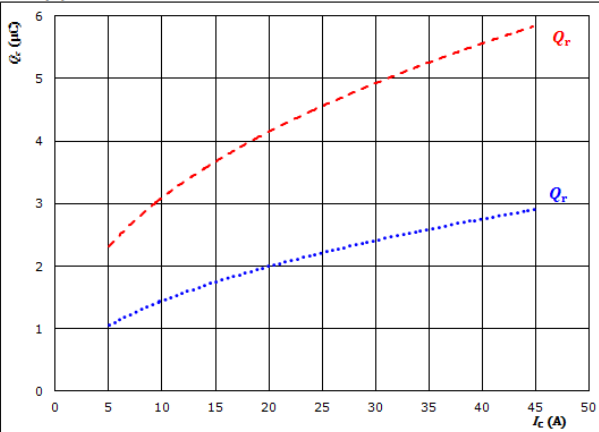


### Inverter Switching

**Figure 9.** FWD

Typical recovered charge as a function of collector current

$Q_r = f(I_c)$

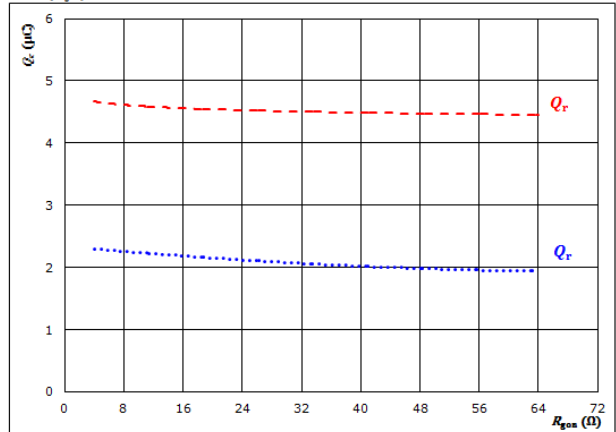


At  $V_{CE} = 600$  V  
 $V_{GE} = \pm 15$  V  
 $R_{gon} = 16$  Ω  
 $T_j$ : 25 °C (dotted), 125 °C (solid), 150 °C (dashed)

**Figure 10.** FWD

Typical recovered charge as a function of IGBT turn on gate resistor

$Q_r = f(R_{gon})$

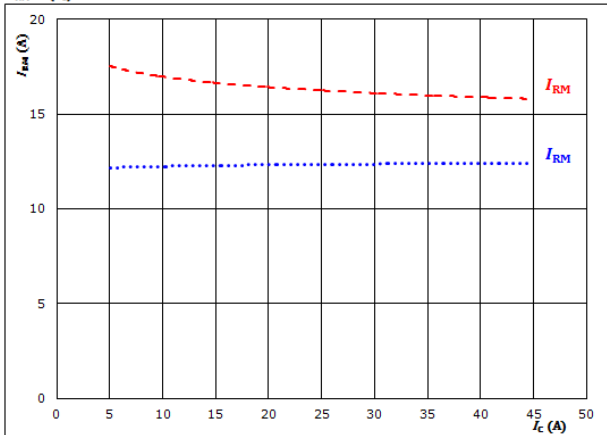


At  $V_{CE} = 600$  V  
 $V_{GE} = \pm 15$  V  
 $I_c = 25$  A  
 $T_j$ : 25 °C (dotted), 125 °C (solid), 150 °C (dashed)

**Figure 11.** FWD

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

$I_{RM} = f(I_c)$

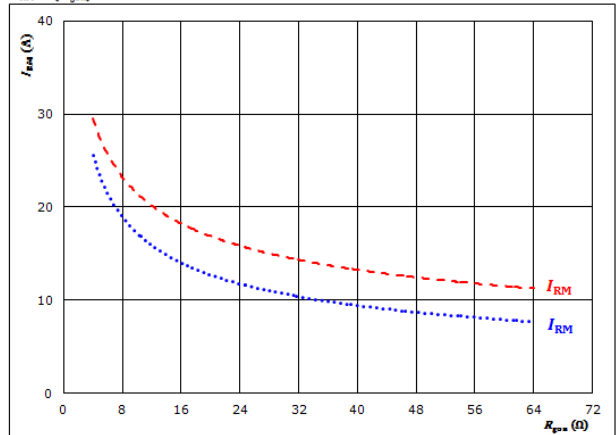


At  $V_{CE} = 600$  V  
 $V_{GE} = \pm 15$  V  
 $R_{gon} = 16$  Ω  
 $T_j$ : 25 °C (dotted), 125 °C (solid), 150 °C (dashed)

**Figure 12.** FWD

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

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



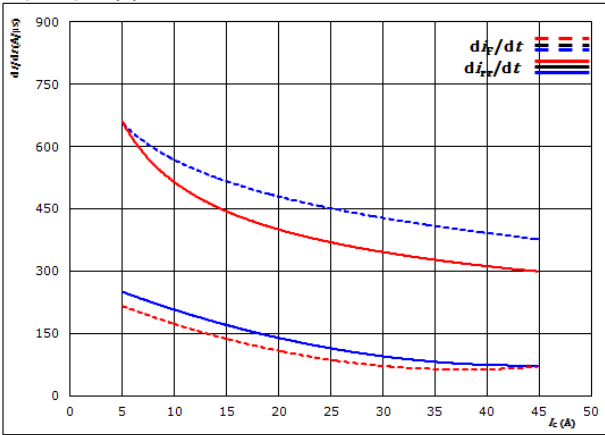
At  $V_{CE} = 600$  V  
 $V_{GE} = \pm 15$  V  
 $I_c = 25$  A  
 $T_j$ : 25 °C (dotted), 125 °C (solid), 150 °C (dashed)



### Inverter Switching

Figure 13. FWD

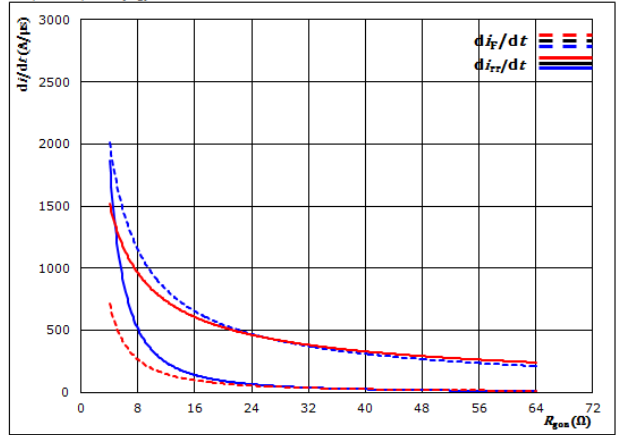
Typical rate of fall of forward and reverse recovery current as a function of collector current  
 $di_F/dt, di_{rr}/dt = f(I_C)$



At  $V_{CE} = 600$  V,  $T_j = 25$  °C (dotted blue),  $V_{GE} = \pm 15$  V,  $T_j = 125$  °C (solid black),  $R_{gon} = 16$  Ω,  $T_j = 150$  °C (dashed red)

Figure 14. FWD

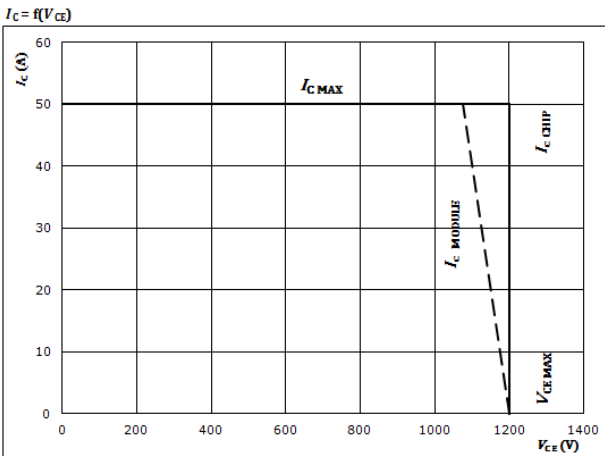
Typical rate of fall of forward and reverse recovery current as a function of IGBT turn on gate resistor  
 $di_F/dt, di_{rr}/dt = f(R_{gon})$



At  $V_{CE} = 600$  V,  $T_j = 25$  °C (dotted blue),  $V_{GE} = \pm 15$  V,  $T_j = 125$  °C (solid black),  $I_C = 25$  A,  $T_j = 150$  °C (dashed red)

Figure 15. IGBT

Reverse bias safe operating area



At  $T_j = 175$  °C,  $R_{gon} = 16$  Ω,  $R_{goff} = 16$  Ω

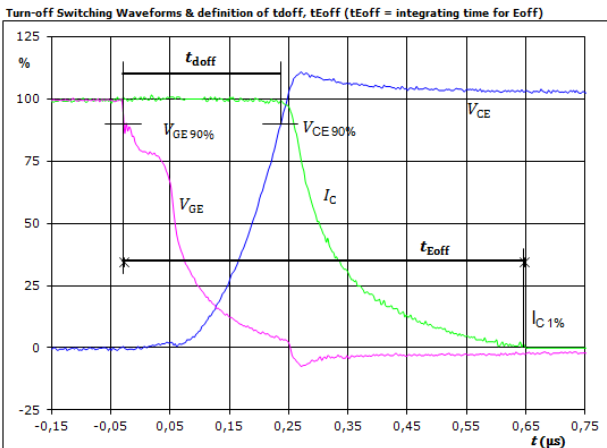


## Inverter Switching

### Switching Definitions

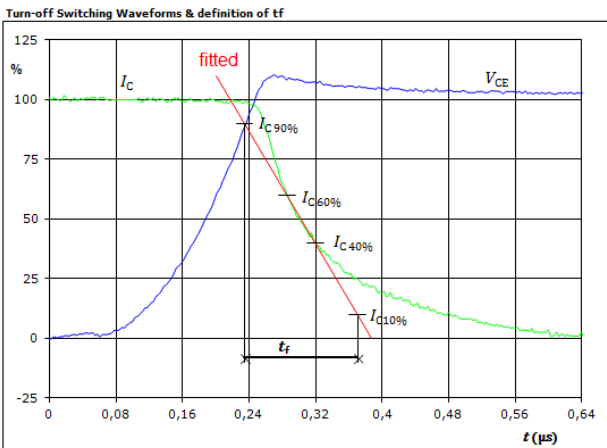
General conditions		
$T_j$	=	150 °C
$R_{gon}$	=	16 $\Omega$
$R_{goff}$	=	16 $\Omega$

**Figure 1.** IGBT



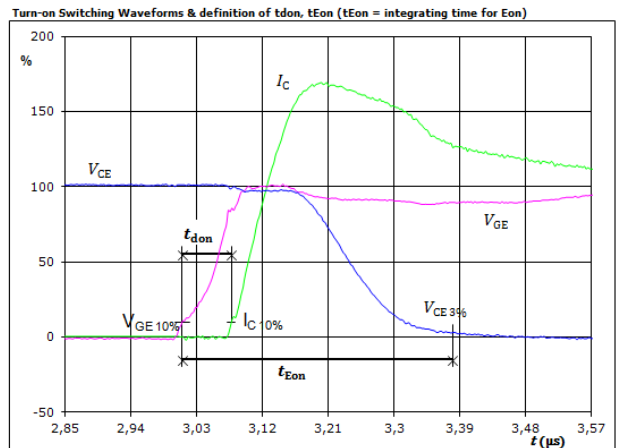
$V_{CE}(0\%) =$	-15	V
$V_{GE}(100\%) =$	15	V
$V_C(100\%) =$	600	V
$I_C(100\%) =$	25	A
$t_{doff} =$	0,264	$\mu s$
$t_{Eoff} =$	0,675	$\mu s$

**Figure 3.** IGBT



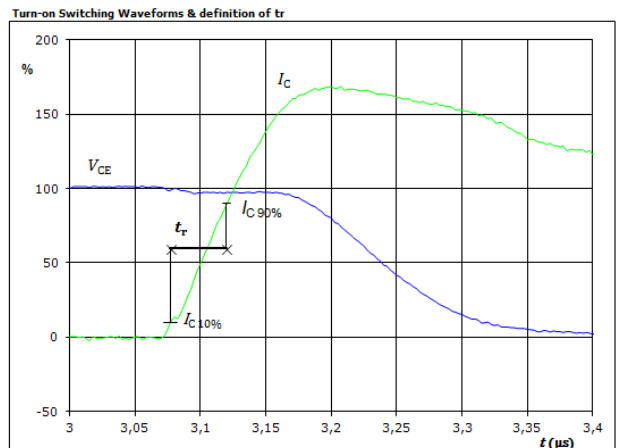
$V_C(100\%) =$	600	V
$I_C(100\%) =$	25	A
$t_f =$	0,138	$\mu s$

**Figure 2.** IGBT



$V_{CE}(0\%) =$	-15	V
$V_{GE}(100\%) =$	15	V
$V_C(100\%) =$	600	V
$I_C(100\%) =$	25	A
$t_{don} =$	0,067	$\mu s$
$t_{Eon} =$	0,370	$\mu s$

**Figure 4.** IGBT



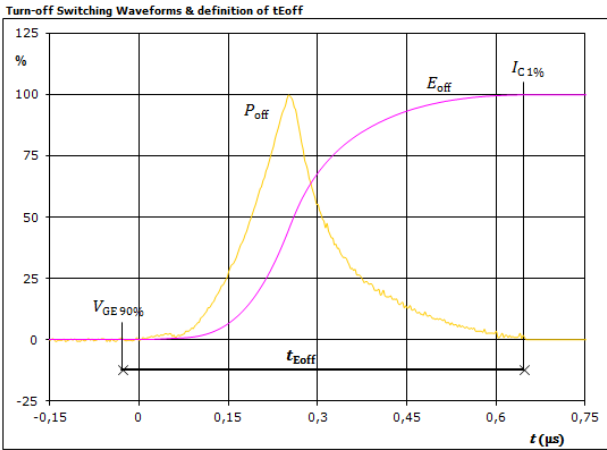
$V_C(100\%) =$	600	V
$I_C(100\%) =$	25	A
$t_r =$	0,043	$\mu s$





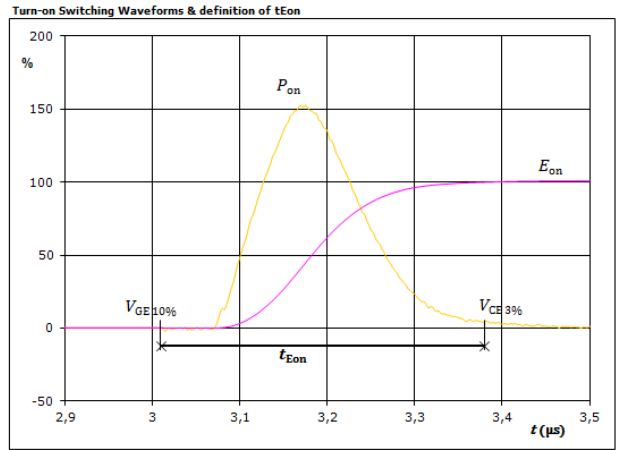
### Inverter Switching

**Figure 5.** IGBT



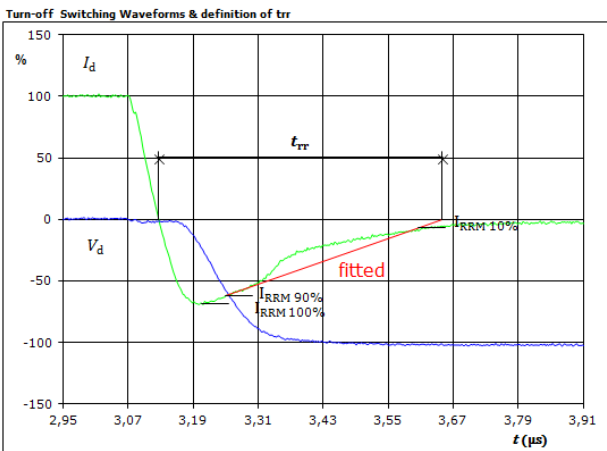
$P_{off}(100\%) =$	15,00	kW
$E_{off}(100\%) =$	2,48	mJ
$t_{Eoff} =$	0,67	$\mu s$

**Figure 6.** IGBT



$P_{on}(100\%) =$	15,00	kW
$E_{on}(100\%) =$	3,15	mJ
$t_{Eon} =$	0,37	$\mu s$

**Figure 7.** FWD



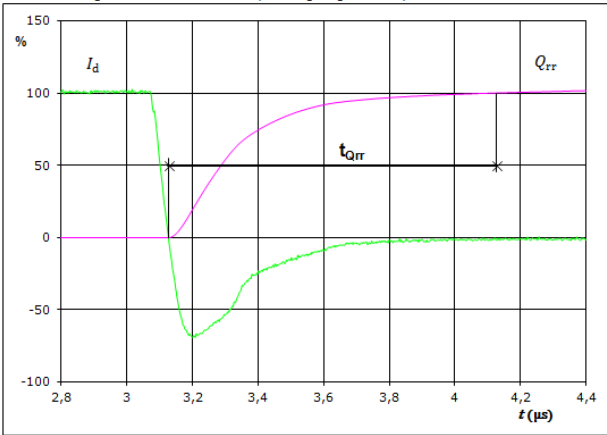
$V_d(100\%) =$	600	V
$I_d(100\%) =$	25	A
$I_{RRM}(100\%) =$	-17	A
$t_{rr} =$	0,524	$\mu s$



### Inverter Switching

**Figure 8.** FWD

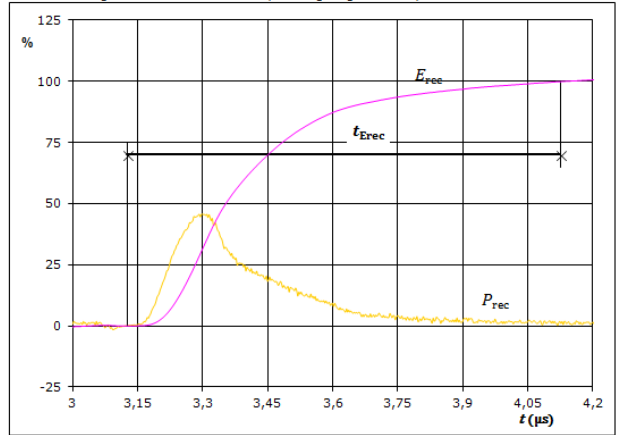
Turn-on Switching Waveforms & definition of  $t_{Qrr}$  ( $t_{Qrr}$  = integrating time for  $Q_d$ )



$I_d$ (100%) =	25	A
$Q_{rr}$ (100%) =	4,50	$\mu\text{C}$
$t_{Qrr}$ =	1,00	$\mu\text{s}$

**Figure 9.** FWD

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



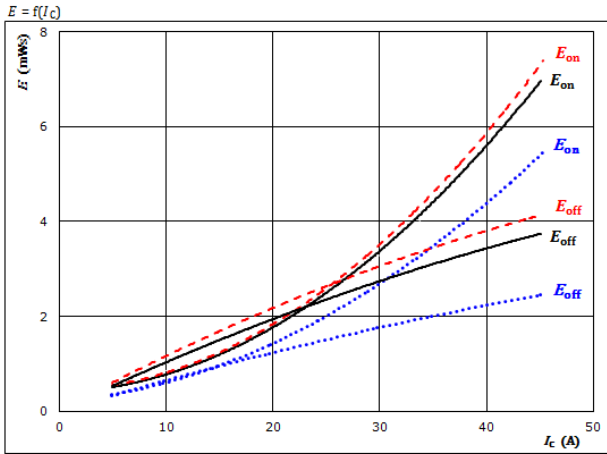
$P_{rec}$ (100%) =	15,00	kW
$E_{rec}$ (100%) =	1,78	mJ
$t_{Erec}$ =	1,00	$\mu\text{s}$



## Brake Switching

**Figure 1.** IGBT

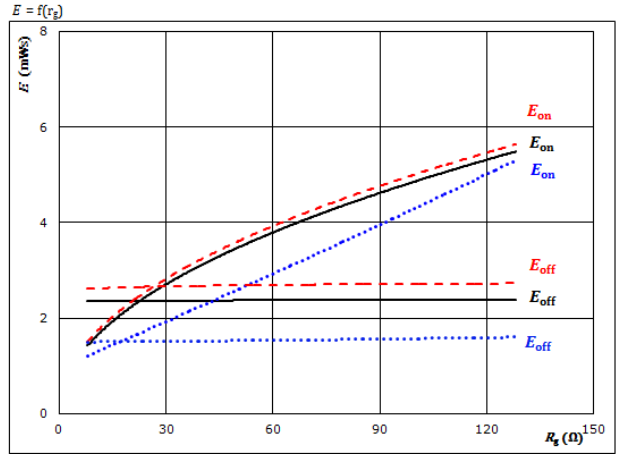
Typical switching energy losses as a function of collector current



With an inductive load at  
 $V_{CE} = 600 \text{ V}$   
 $V_{GE} = \pm 15 \text{ V}$   
 $R_{gon} = 32 \ \Omega$   
 $R_{goff} = 32 \ \Omega$   
 $T_j:$  25 °C (dotted), 125 °C (solid), 150 °C (dashed)

**Figure 2.** IGBT

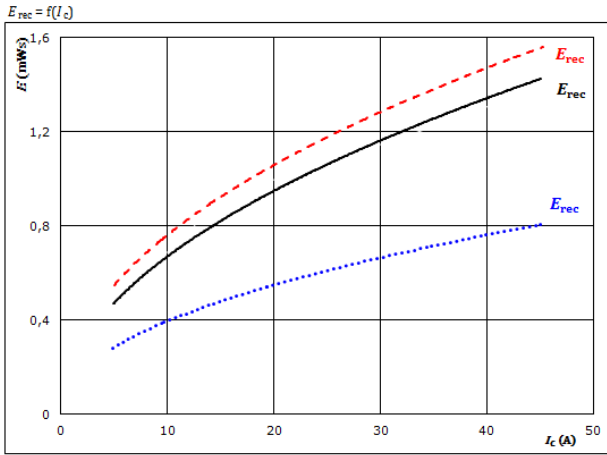
Typical switching energy losses as a function of gate resistor



With an inductive load at  
 $V_{CE} = 600 \text{ V}$   
 $V_{GE} = \pm 15 \text{ V}$   
 $I_C = 25 \text{ A}$   
 $T_j:$  25 °C (dotted), 125 °C (solid), 150 °C (dashed)

**Figure 3.** FWD

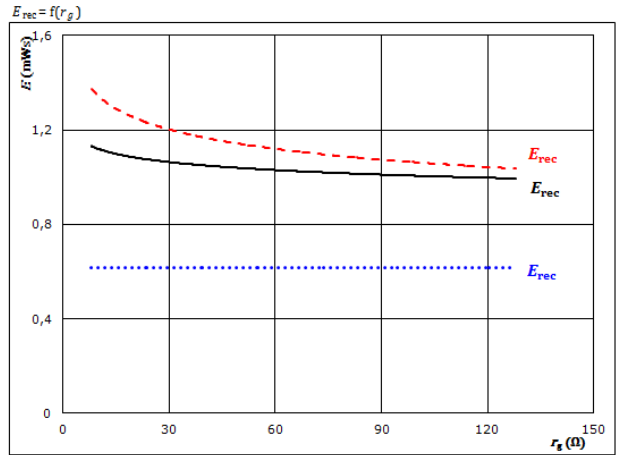
Typical reverse recovered energy loss as a function of collector current



With an inductive load at  
 $V_{CE} = 600 \text{ V}$   
 $V_{GE} = \pm 15 \text{ V}$   
 $R_{gon} = 32 \ \Omega$   
 $T_j:$  25 °C (dotted), 125 °C (solid), 150 °C (dashed)

**Figure 4.** FWD

Typical reverse recovered energy loss as a function of gate resistor



With an inductive load at  
 $V_{CE} = 600 \text{ V}$   
 $V_{GE} = \pm 15 \text{ V}$   
 $I_C = 25 \text{ A}$   
 $T_j:$  25 °C (dotted), 125 °C (solid), 150 °C (dashed)

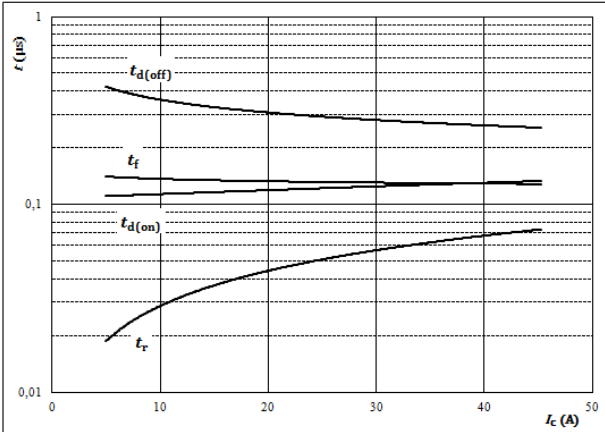


## Brake Switching

**Figure 5.** IGBT

Typical switching times as a function of collector current

$$t = f(I_C)$$



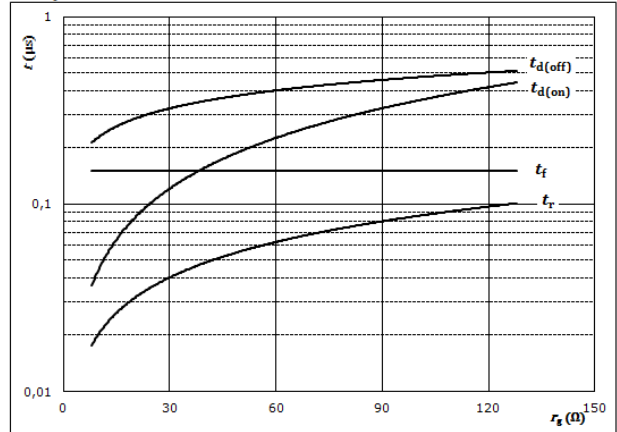
With an inductive load at

$T_j =$	150	°C
$V_{CE} =$	600	V
$V_{GE} =$	±15	V
$R_{gon} =$	32	Ω
$R_{goff} =$	32	Ω

**Figure 6.** IGBT

Typical switching times as a function of gate resistor

$$t = f(r_g)$$



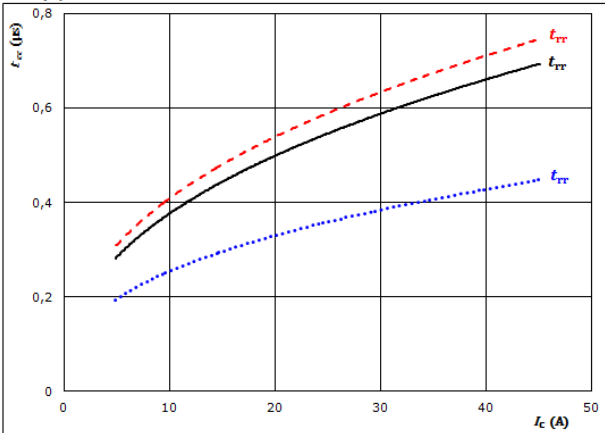
With an inductive load at

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

**Figure 7.** FWD

Typical reverse recovery time as a function of collector current

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

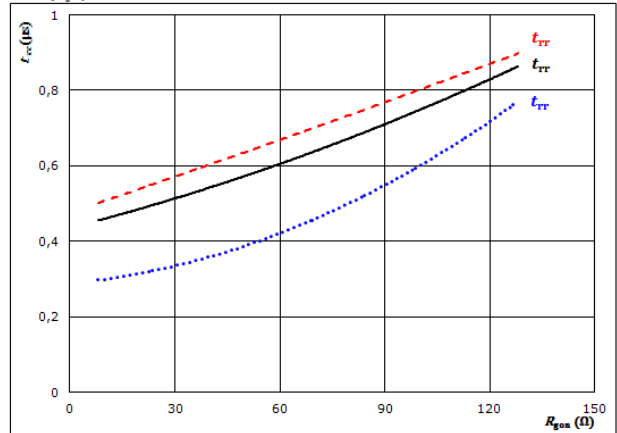


At	$V_{CE} =$	600	V	$T_j:$	25 °C	.....
	$V_{GE} =$	±15	V		125 °C	————
	$R_{gon} =$	32	Ω		150 °C	-----

**Figure 8.** FWD

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

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



At	$V_{CE} =$	600	V	$T_j:$	25 °C	.....
	$V_{GE} =$	±15	V		125 °C	————
	$I_C =$	25	A		150 °C	-----

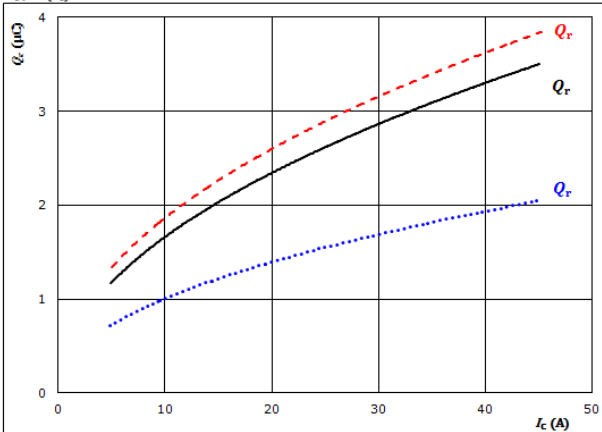


## Brake Switching

Figure 9. Typical recovered charge as a function of collector current FWD

Typical recovered charge as a function of collector current

$$Q_r = f(I_c)$$

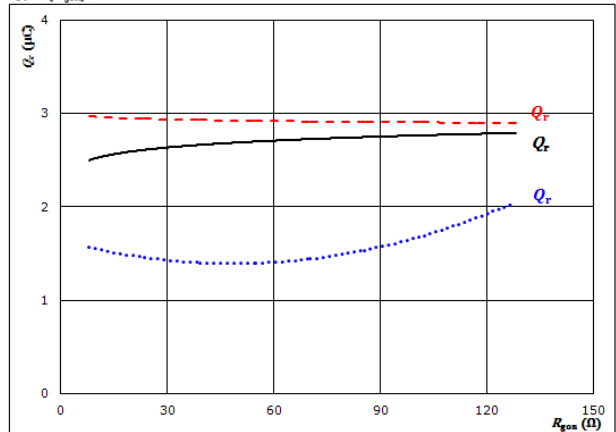


At  $V_{CE} = 600$  V  
 $V_{GE} = \pm 15$  V  
 $R_{gon} = 32$   $\Omega$   
 $T_j: 25$  °C .....  
 $125$  °C ———  
 $150$  °C - - - -

Figure 10. Typical recovered charge as a function of IGBT turn on gate resistor FWD

Typical recovered charge as a function of IGBT turn on gate resistor

$$Q_r = f(R_{gon})$$

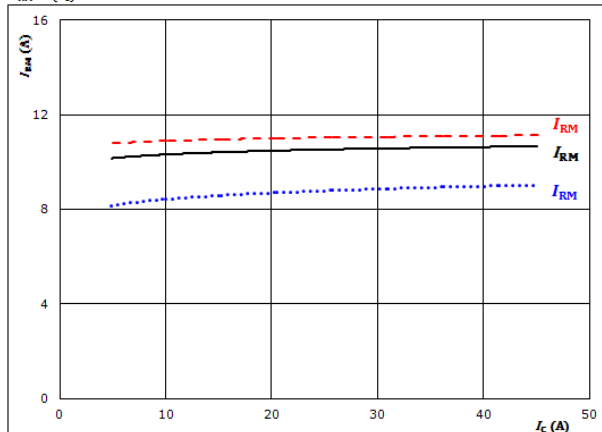


At  $V_{CE} = 600$  V  
 $V_{GE} = \pm 15$  V  
 $I_c = 25$  A  
 $T_j: 25$  °C .....  
 $125$  °C ———  
 $150$  °C - - - -

Figure 11. Typical peak reverse recovery current as a function of collector current FWD

Typical peak reverse recovery current as a function of collector current

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

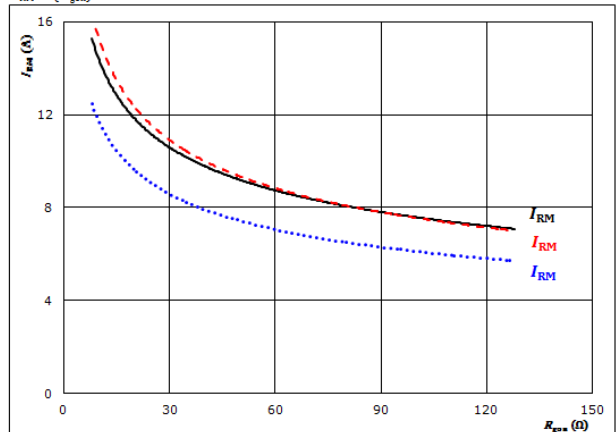


At  $V_{CE} = 600$  V  
 $V_{GE} = \pm 15$  V  
 $R_{gon} = 32$   $\Omega$   
 $T_j: 25$  °C .....  
 $125$  °C ———  
 $150$  °C - - - -

Figure 12. Typical peak reverse recovery current as a function of IGBT turn on gate resistor FWD

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

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



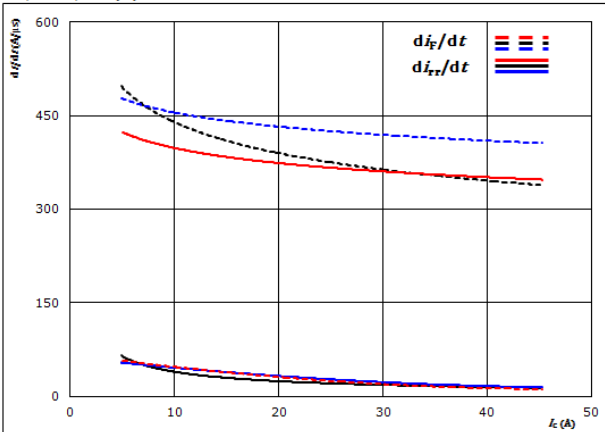
At  $V_{CE} = 600$  V  
 $V_{GE} = \pm 15$  V  
 $I_c = 25$  A  
 $T_j: 25$  °C .....  
 $125$  °C ———  
 $150$  °C - - - -



## Brake Switching

**Figure 13.** FWD

Typical rate of fall of forward and reverse recovery current as a function of collector current  
 $di_F/dt, di_{rr}/dt = f(I_C)$

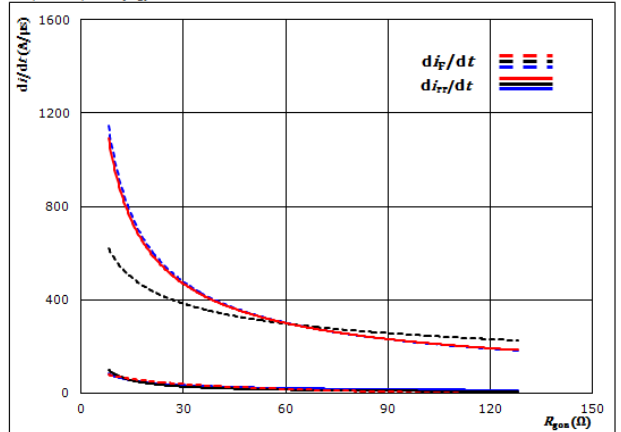


At  $V_{CE} = 600$  V  
 $V_{GE} = \pm 15$  V  
 $R_{gon} = 32$   $\Omega$

$T_j$ : 25 °C (dotted line)  
 125 °C (solid line)  
 150 °C (dashed line)

**Figure 14.** FWD

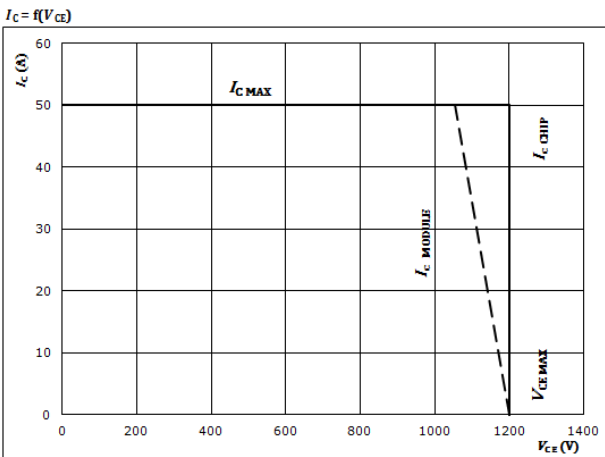
Typical rate of fall of forward and reverse recovery current as a function of IGBT turn on gate resistor  
 $di_F/dt, di_{rr}/dt = f(R_{g})$



At  $V_{CE} = 600$  V  
 $V_{GE} = \pm 15$  V  
 $I_C = 25$  A

**Figure 15.** IGBT

Reverse bias safe operating area



At  $T_j = 175$  °C  
 $R_{gon} = 32$   $\Omega$   
 $R_{goff} = 32$   $\Omega$



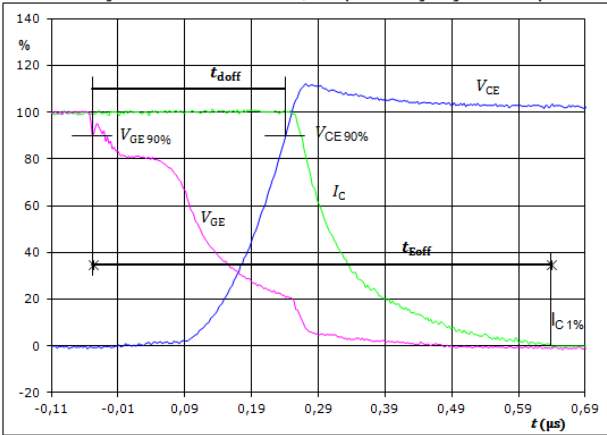
## Brake Switching

**General conditions**

$T_j$	=	125 °C
$R_{gon}$	=	32 Ω
$R_{goff}$	=	32 Ω

**Figure 1.** IGBT

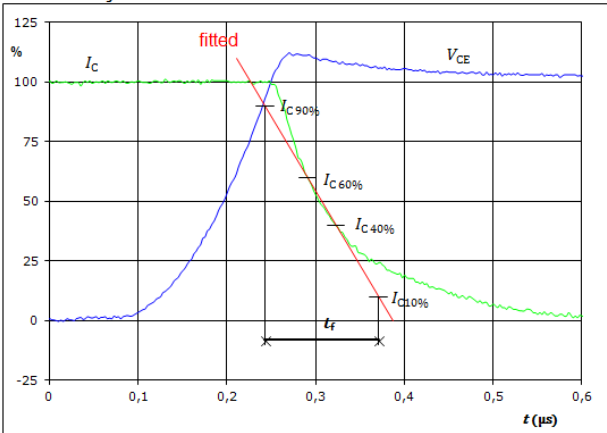
Turn-off Switching Waveforms & definition of  $t_{doff}$ ,  $t_{Eoff}$  ( $t_{Eoff}$  = integrating time for  $E_{off}$ )



$V_{CE}(0\%) =$	-15	V
$V_{GE}(100\%) =$	15	V
$V_C(100\%) =$	600	V
$I_C(100\%) =$	25	A
$t_{doff} =$	0,289	μs
$t_{Eoff} =$	0,687	μs

**Figure 3.** IGBT

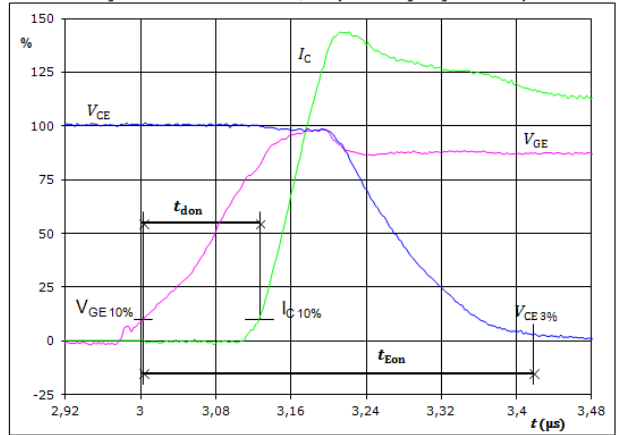
Turn-off Switching Waveforms & definition of  $t_f$



$V_C(100\%) =$	600	V
$I_C(100\%) =$	25	A
$t_f =$	0,130	μs

**Figure 2.** IGBT

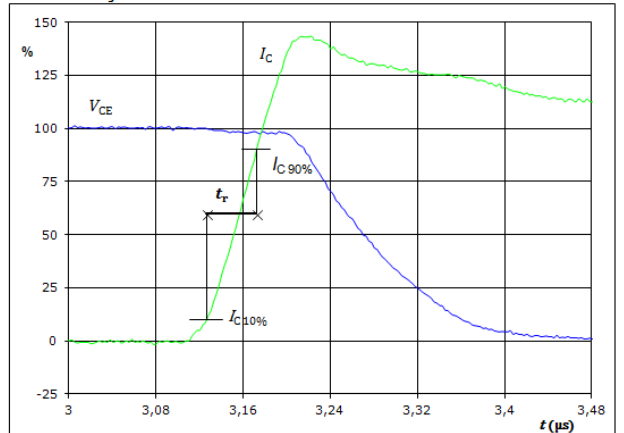
Turn-on Switching Waveforms & definition of  $t_{don}$ ,  $t_{Eon}$  ( $t_{Eon}$  = integrating time for  $E_{on}$ )



$V_{CE}(0\%) =$	-15	V
$V_{GE}(100\%) =$	15	V
$V_C(100\%) =$	600	V
$I_C(100\%) =$	25	A
$t_{don} =$	0,123	μs
$t_{Eon} =$	0,415	μs

**Figure 4.** IGBT

Turn-on Switching Waveforms & definition of  $t_r$



$V_C(100\%) =$	600	V
$I_C(100\%) =$	25	A
$t_r =$	0,046	μs



### Brake Switching

Figure 5. IGBT

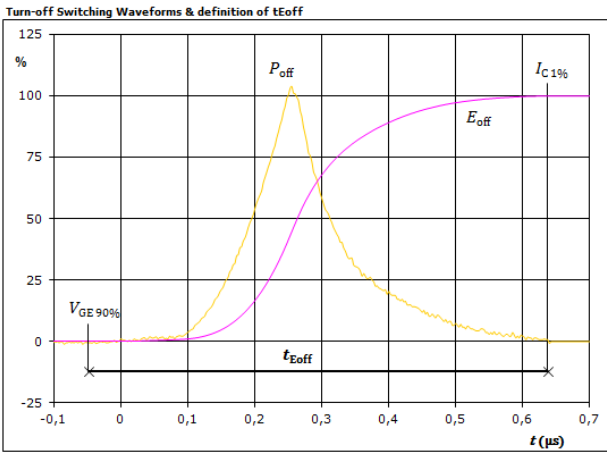


Figure 6. IGBT

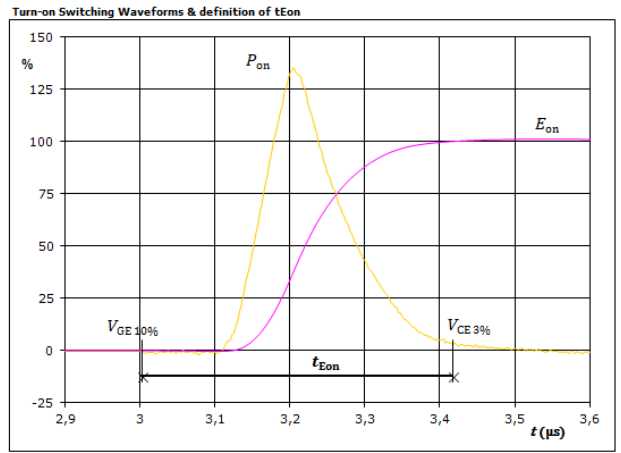
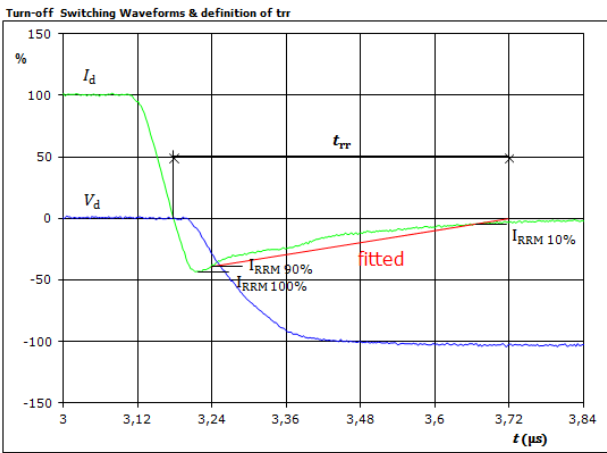


Figure 7. FWD

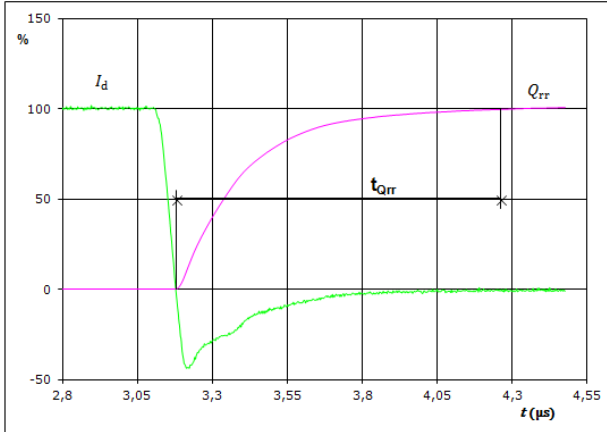






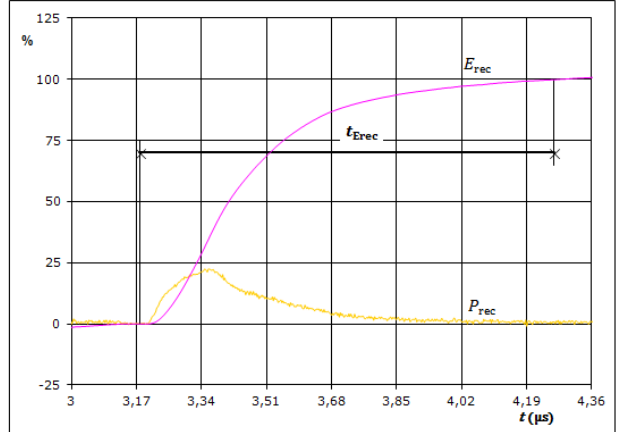
### Brake Switching

**Figure 8.** FWD  
 Turn-on Switching Waveforms & definition of  $t_{Qrr}$  ( $t_{Qrr}$  = integrating time for  $Q_d$ )



$I_d$ (100%) =	25	A
$Q_{rr}$ (100%) =	2,58	$\mu\text{C}$
$t_{Qrr}$ =	1,08	$\mu\text{s}$

**Figure 9.** FWD  
 Turn-on Switching Waveforms & definition of  $t_{Erec}$  ( $t_{Erec}$  = integrating time for  $E_{rec}$ )



$P_{rec}$ (100%) =	14,94	kW
$E_{rec}$ (100%) =	1,07	mJ
$t_{Erec}$ =	1,08	$\mu\text{s}$



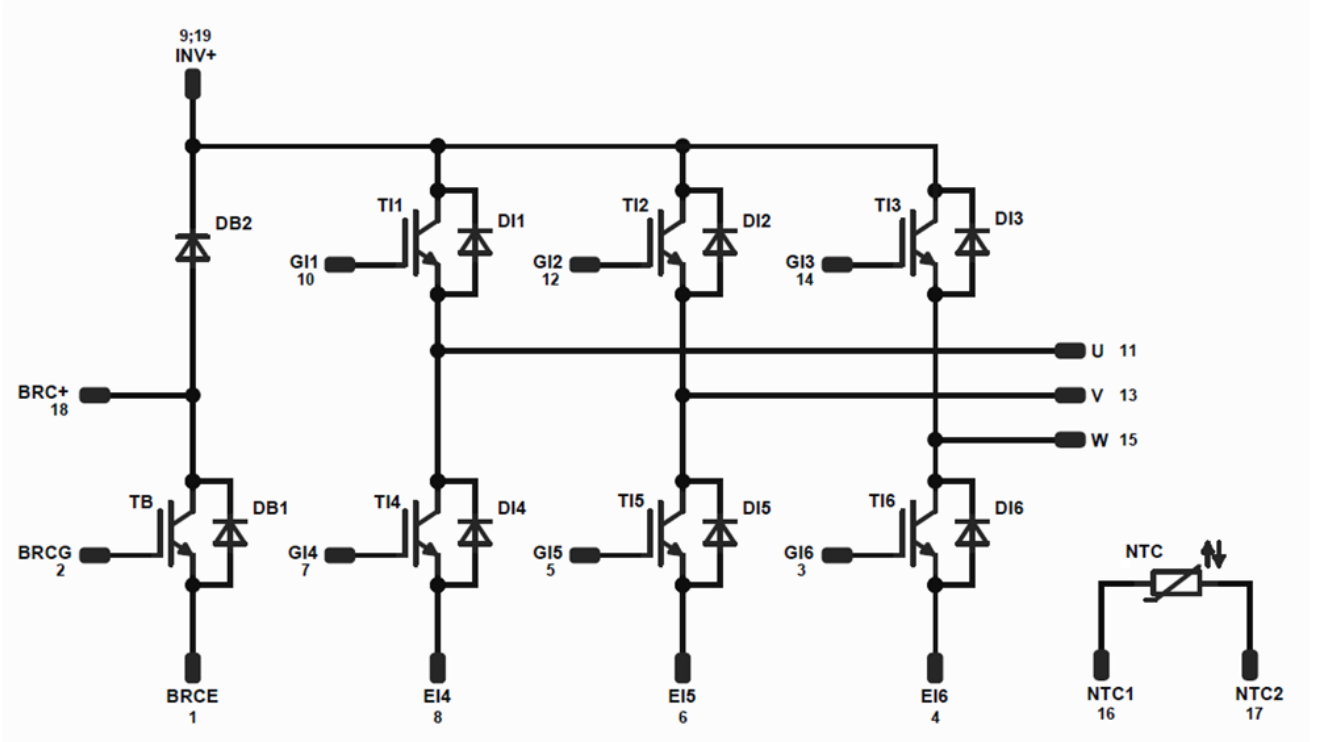
Ordering Code & Marking								
Version	Ordering Code	in DataMatrix as		in packaging barcode as				
without thermal paste 17mm housing	10-F0127PA025SC-L159E09	L159E09		L159E09				
without thermal paste 12mm housing	10-FZ127PA025SC-L159E08	L159E08		L159E08				
NN-NNNNNNNNNNNN NNNNNNNN WWYY UL Vinco LLLLL SSSS		<b>Text</b>	<b>Name</b>	<b>Date code</b>	<b>UL &amp; Vinco</b>	<b>Lot</b>	<b>Serial</b>	
		<b>Datamatrix</b>		NN-NNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNN	WWYY	UL Vinco	LLLLL	SSSS
			<b>Type</b>	<b>Lot number</b>	<b>Serial</b>	<b>Date code</b>		
		TTTT-TTT	LLLLL	SSSS	WWYY			

Pin table [mm]			
Pin	X	Y	Function
1	0	22,5	BRCE
2	3	22,5	BRCG
3	13,5	19,5	GI6
4	13,5	22,5	EI6
5	23,5	19,5	GI5
6	23,5	22,5	EI5
7	33,5	19,5	GI4
8	33,5	22,5	EI4
9	33,5	11	INV+
10	33,5	3	GI1
11	33,5	0	U
12	25	3	GI2
13	25	0	V
14	16,5	3	GI3
15	16,5	0	W
16	3	0	NTC1
17	0	0	NTC2
18	7,9	9,3	BRC+
19	0	11	INV+

**Outline**



Pinout



Identification

ID	Component	Voltage	Technology	Current	Function	Comment
T11, T12, T13, T14, T15, T16	IGBT	1200V		25A	Inverter Switch	
DI1, DI2, DI3, DI4, DI5, DI6	FWD	1200V		25A	Inverter Diode	
TB	IGBT	1200V		25A	Brake Switch	
DB2	FWD	1200V		10A	Brake Diode	
DB1	FWD	1200V		3A	Brake Prot. Diode	
Rt	NTC	-		-	Thermistor	



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

Handling instruction
Handling instructions for <i>flow</i> 0 packages see vincotech.com website.

Package data
Package data for <i>flow</i> 0 packages see vincotech.com website.

Document No.:	Date:	Modification:	Pages
10-Fx127PA025SC-L159E0x-D4-14	23 Jul. 2015	New outline drawing	26

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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.