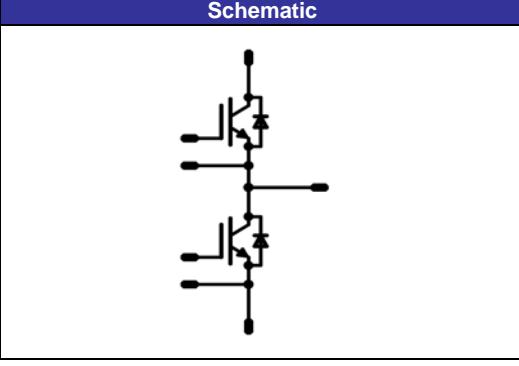


flowPHASE0		600V/150A
<p>Features</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Trench Fieldstop IGBT³ technology • 2-clip housing in 12mm and 17mm height • Compact and low inductance design • AlN substrate for improved performance 		<p>flow0 housing</p> 
<p>Target Applications</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Motor Drive • UPS 		<p>Schematic</p> 
<p>Types</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • FZ062PA150SA01 • F0062PA150SA01 		

Maximum Ratings

T_j=25°C, unless otherwise specified

Parameter	Symbol	Condition	Value	Unit
Inverter Transistor				
Collector-emitter break down voltage	V _{CE}		600	V
DC collector current	I _C	T _j =T _j max T _h =80°C T _c =80°C	142 183	A
Repetitive peak collector current	I _{Cpulse}	t _p limited by T _j max	450	A
Power dissipation per IGBT	P _{tot}	T _j =T _j max T _h =80°C T _c =80°C	264 400	W
Gate-emitter peak voltage	V _{GE}		±20	V
Short circuit ratings	t _{SC} V _{CC}	T _j ≤150°C V _{GE} =15V	6 360	μs V
Maximum Junction Temperature	T _j max		175	°C

Inverter Diode

Peak Repetitive Reverse Voltage	V _{RRM}	T _j =25°C	600	V
DC forward current	I _F	T _j =T _j max T _h =80°C T _c =80°C	120 150	A
Repetitive peak forward current	I _{FRM}	t _p limited by T _j max	450	A
Power dissipation per Diode	P _{tot}	T _j =T _j max T _h =80°C T _c =80°C	174 264	W
Maximum Junction Temperature	T _j max		175	°C

Maximum Ratings

T_j=25°C, unless otherwise specified

Parameter	Symbol	Condition	Value	Unit
-----------	--------	-----------	-------	------

Thermal Properties

Storage temperature	T _{stg}		-40...+125	°C
Operation temperature under switching condition	T _{op}		-40...+(T _{jmax} - 25)	°C

Insulation Properties

Insulation voltage	V _{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_D [A]	T_J	Min	Typ	Max

Inverter Transistor

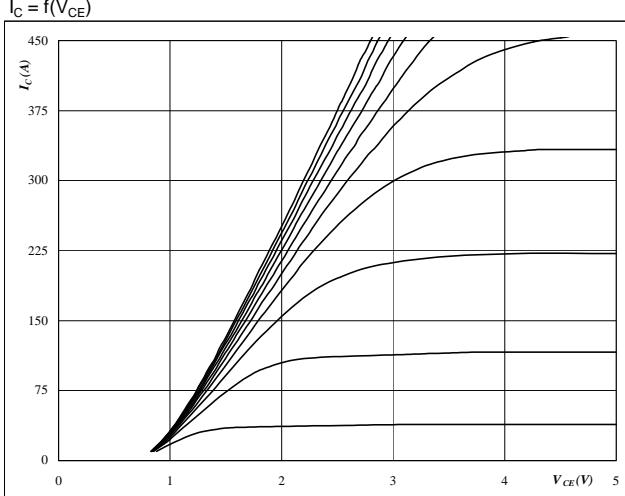
Gate emitter threshold voltage	$V_{GE(th)}$	$V_{CE}=V_{GE}$			0,0024	$T_J=25^\circ C$ $T_J=150^\circ C$	5	5,8	6,5	V
Collector-emitter saturation voltage	$V_{CE(sat)}$		15		150	$T_J=25^\circ C$ $T_J=150^\circ C$	1	1,61 1,87	2,2	V
Collector-emitter cut-off current incl. Diode	I_{CES}		0	600		$T_J=25^\circ C$ $T_J=150^\circ C$			0,96	mA
Gate-emitter leakage current	I_{GES}		20	0		$T_J=25^\circ C$ $T_J=150^\circ C$			700	nA
Integrated Gate resistor	R_{gint}							2		Ω
Turn-on delay time	$t_{d(on)}$	$R_{goff}=4 \Omega$ $R_{gon}=4 \Omega$	± 15	300	150	$T_J=25^\circ C$ $T_J=150^\circ C$		231 241		ns
Rise time	t_r					$T_J=25^\circ C$ $T_J=150^\circ C$		32 37		
Turn-off delay time	$t_{d(off)}$					$T_J=25^\circ C$ $T_J=150^\circ C$		296 329		
Fall time	t_f					$T_J=25^\circ C$ $T_J=150^\circ C$		81 95		
Turn-on energy loss per pulse	E_{on}					$T_J=25^\circ C$ $T_J=150^\circ C$		2,03 3		mWs
Turn-off energy loss per pulse	E_{off}					$T_J=25^\circ C$ $T_J=150^\circ C$		3,88 5,21		
Input capacitance	C_{ies}	$f=1MHz$	± 15	25		$T_J=25^\circ C$		9240		pF
Output capacitance	C_{oss}							576		
Reverse transfer capacitance	C_{rss}							274		
Gate charge	Q_{Gate}					$T_J=25^\circ C$		930		nC
Thermal resistance chip to heatsink per chip	R_{thJH}	Thermal foil thickness=76um Kunze foil KU-ALF5						0,36		K/W
Thermal resistance chip to case per chip	R_{thJC}									

Inverter Diode

Diode forward voltage	V_F				50	$T_J=25^\circ C$ $T_J=150^\circ C$	1	1,71 1,6	2,2	V
Peak reverse recovery current	I_{RRM}	$R_{gon}=4 \Omega$	± 15	300	150	$T_J=25^\circ C$ $T_J=150^\circ C$		123,92 161,1		A
Reverse recovery time	t_{rr}					$T_J=25^\circ C$ $T_J=150^\circ C$		108,8 273,1		ns
Reverse recovered charge	Q_{rr}					$T_J=25^\circ C$ $T_J=150^\circ C$		7,37 15,35		μC
Peak rate of fall of recovery current	$di(rec)max/dt$					$T_J=25^\circ C$ $T_J=150^\circ C$		2262 2417		$A/\mu s$
Reverse recovered energy	E_{rec}					$T_J=25^\circ C$ $T_J=150^\circ C$		1,62 3,48		mWs
Thermal resistance chip to heatsink per chip	R_{thJH}							0,55		K/W
Thermal resistance chip to case per chip	R_{thJC}									

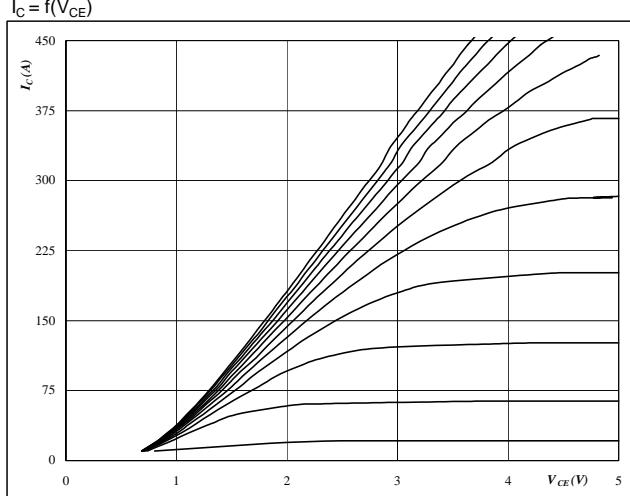
Output Inverter

Figure 1
Typical output characteristics
 $I_C = f(V_{CE})$



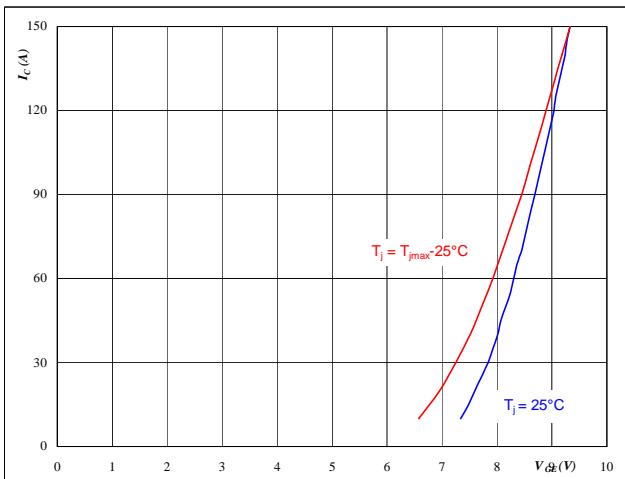
At
 $t_p = 350 \mu\text{s}$
 $T_j = 25^\circ\text{C}$
 V_{GE} from 7 V to 17 V in steps of 1 V

Figure 2
Typical output characteristics
 $I_C = f(V_{CE})$



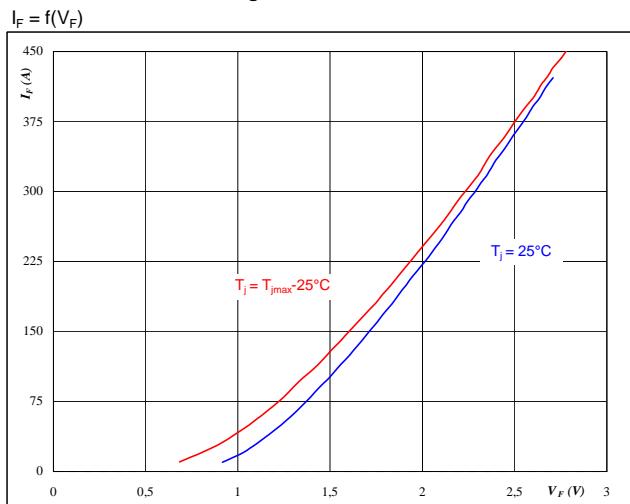
At
 $t_p = 350 \mu\text{s}$
 $T_j = 150^\circ\text{C}$
 V_{GE} from 7 V to 17 V in steps of 1 V

Figure 3
Typical transfer characteristics
 $I_C = f(V_{GE})$



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

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



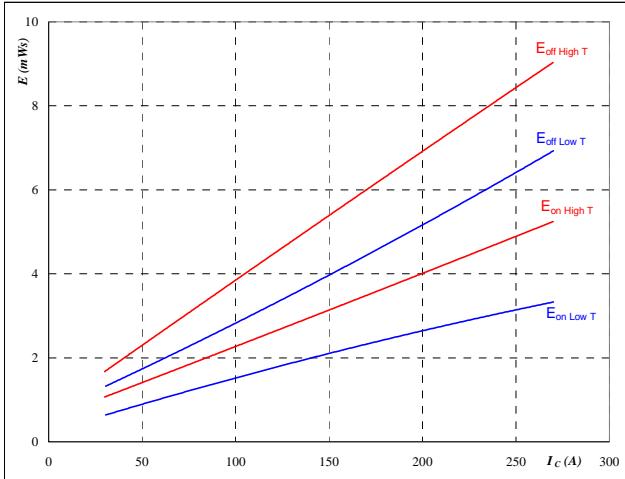
At
 $t_p = 350 \mu\text{s}$

Output Inverter

Figure 5

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

$$E = f(I_C)$$



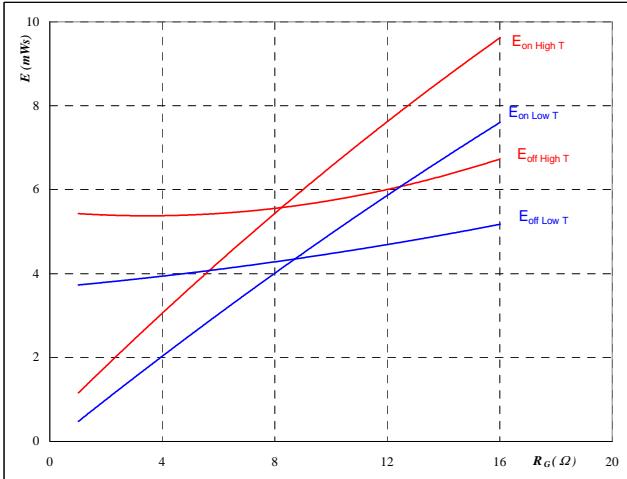
With an inductive load at

$$\begin{aligned} T_j &= 25/150 \quad ^\circ\text{C} \\ V_{CE} &= 300 \quad \text{V} \\ V_{GE} &= \pm 15 \quad \text{V} \\ R_{gon} &= 4 \quad \Omega \\ R_{goff} &= 4 \quad \Omega \end{aligned}$$

Output inverter IGBT
Figure 6

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

$$E = f(R_G)$$



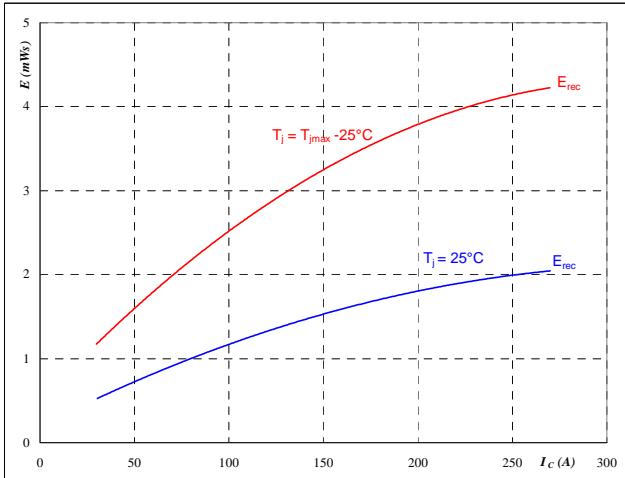
With an inductive load at

$$\begin{aligned} T_j &= 25/150 \quad ^\circ\text{C} \\ V_{CE} &= 300 \quad \text{V} \\ V_{GE} &= \pm 15 \quad \text{V} \\ I_C &= 150 \quad \text{A} \end{aligned}$$

Figure 7
Output inverter IGBT

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

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



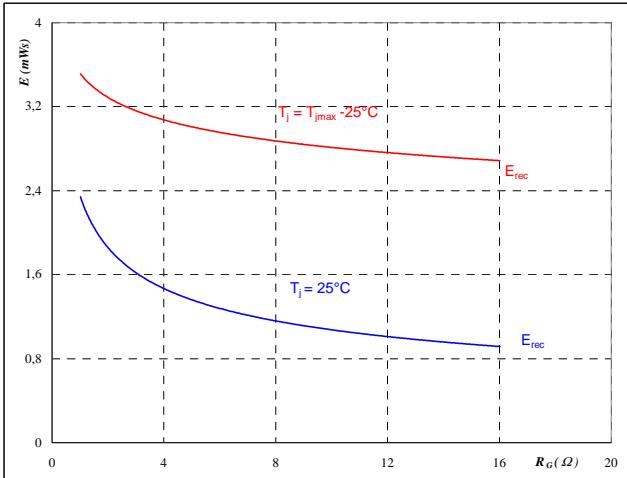
With an inductive load at

$$\begin{aligned} T_j &= 25/150 \quad ^\circ\text{C} \\ V_{CE} &= 300 \quad \text{V} \\ V_{GE} &= \pm 15 \quad \text{V} \\ R_{gon} &= 4 \quad \Omega \end{aligned}$$

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

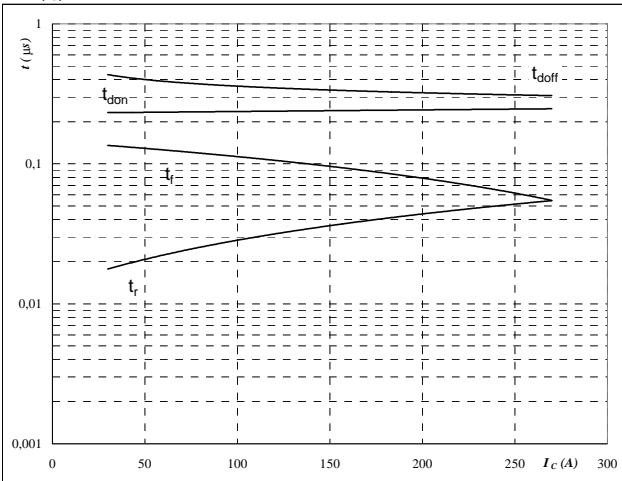
$$\begin{aligned} T_j &= 25/150 \quad ^\circ\text{C} \\ V_{CE} &= 300 \quad \text{V} \\ V_{GE} &= \pm 15 \quad \text{V} \\ I_C &= 150 \quad \text{A} \end{aligned}$$

Output Inverter

Figure 9

Typical switching times as a function of collector current

$$t = f(I_C)$$



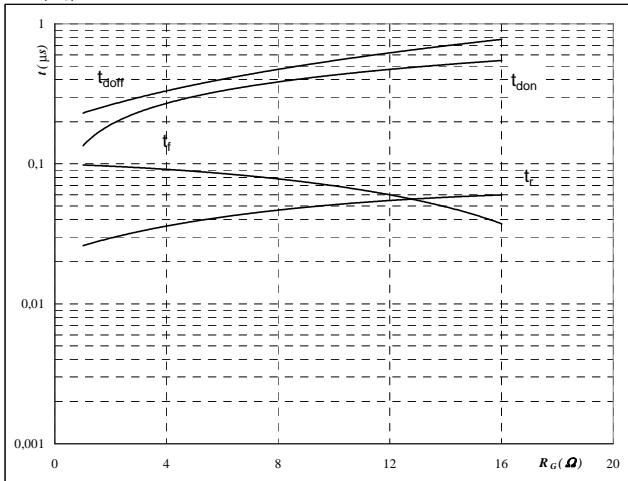
With an inductive load at

$$\begin{aligned} T_j &= 150 \quad ^\circ\text{C} \\ V_{CE} &= 300 \quad \text{V} \\ V_{GE} &= \pm 15 \quad \text{V} \\ R_{gon} &= 4 \quad \Omega \\ R_{goff} &= 4 \quad \Omega \end{aligned}$$

Output inverter IGBT
Figure 10

Typical switching times as a function of gate resistor

$$t = f(R_G)$$



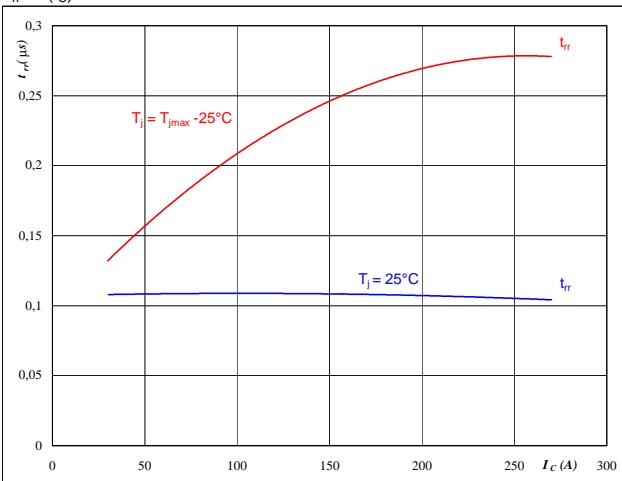
With an inductive load at

$$\begin{aligned} T_j &= 150 \quad ^\circ\text{C} \\ V_{CE} &= 300 \quad \text{V} \\ V_{GE} &= \pm 15 \quad \text{V} \\ I_C &= 150 \quad \text{A} \end{aligned}$$

Figure 11
Output inverter FRED

Typical reverse recovery time as a function of collector current

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



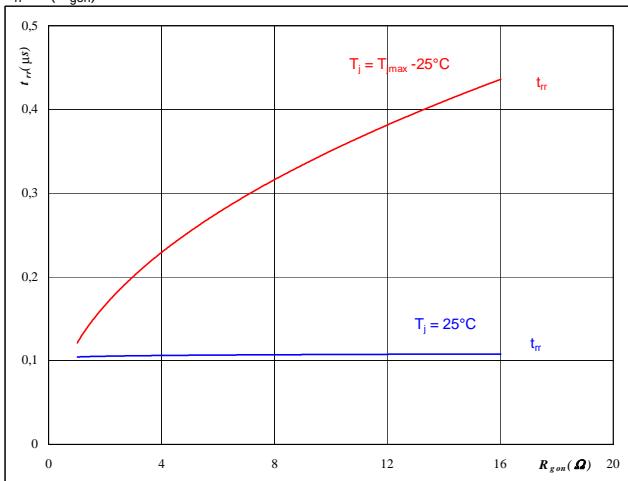
At

$$\begin{aligned} T_j &= 25/150 \quad ^\circ\text{C} \\ V_{CE} &= 300 \quad \text{V} \\ V_{GE} &= \pm 15 \quad \text{V} \\ R_{gon} &= 4 \quad \Omega \end{aligned}$$

Figure 12
Output inverter FRED

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

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



At

$$\begin{aligned} T_j &= 25/150 \quad ^\circ\text{C} \\ V_R &= 300 \quad \text{V} \\ I_F &= 150 \quad \text{A} \\ V_{GE} &= \pm 15 \quad \text{V} \end{aligned}$$

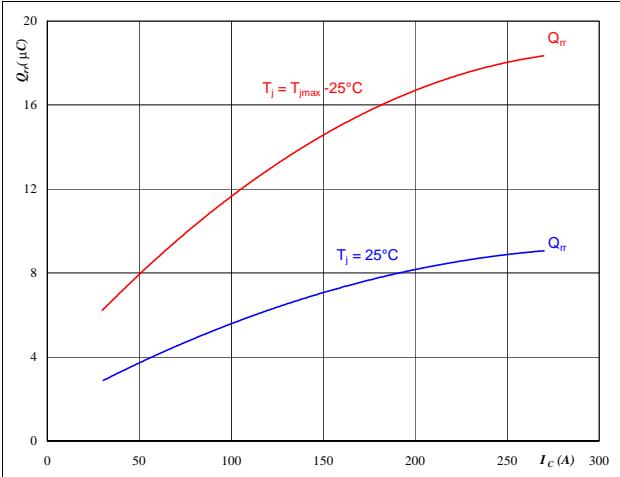
Output Inverter

Figure 13

Output inverter FRED

Typical reverse recovery charge as a function of collector current

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


At

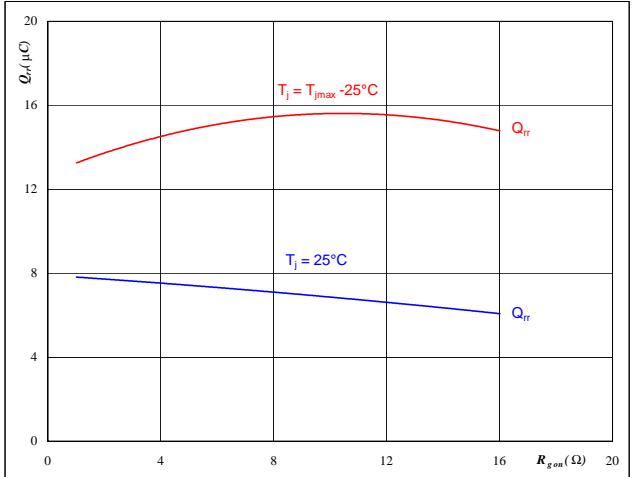
$$\begin{aligned} T_j &= 25/150 \quad ^\circ\text{C} \\ V_{CE} &= 300 \quad \text{V} \\ V_{GE} &= \pm 15 \quad \text{V} \\ R_{gon} &= 4 \quad \Omega \end{aligned}$$

Figure 14

Output inverter FRED

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

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


At

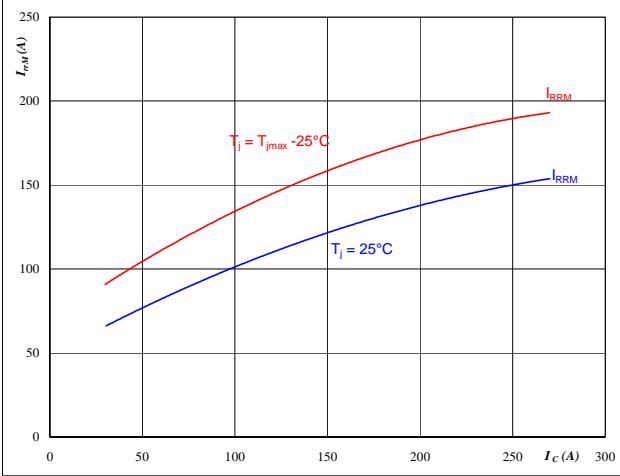
$$\begin{aligned} T_j &= 25/150 \quad ^\circ\text{C} \\ V_R &= 300 \quad \text{V} \\ I_F &= 150 \quad \text{A} \\ V_{GE} &= \pm 15 \quad \text{V} \end{aligned}$$

Figure 15

Output inverter FRED

Typical reverse recovery current as a function of collector current

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


At

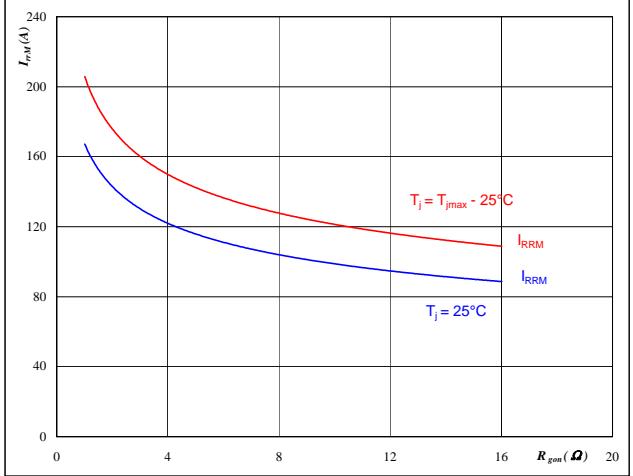
$$\begin{aligned} T_j &= 25/150 \quad ^\circ\text{C} \\ V_{CE} &= 300 \quad \text{V} \\ V_{GE} &= \pm 15 \quad \text{V} \\ R_{gon} &= 4 \quad \Omega \end{aligned}$$

Figure 16

Output inverter FRED

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

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

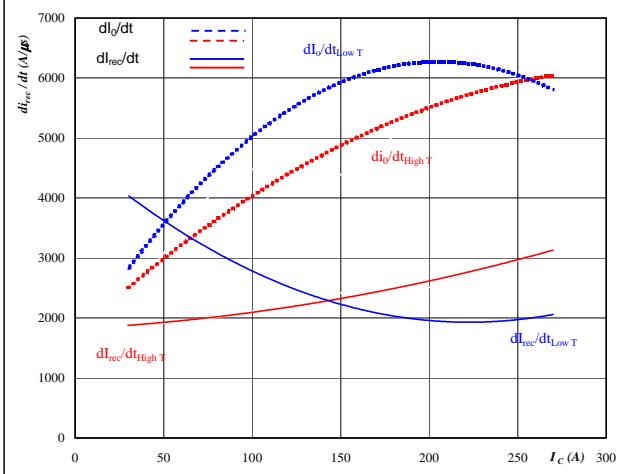

At

$$\begin{aligned} T_j &= 25/150 \quad ^\circ\text{C} \\ V_R &= 300 \quad \text{V} \\ I_F &= 150 \quad \text{A} \\ V_{GE} &= \pm 15 \quad \text{V} \end{aligned}$$

Output Inverter

Figure 17

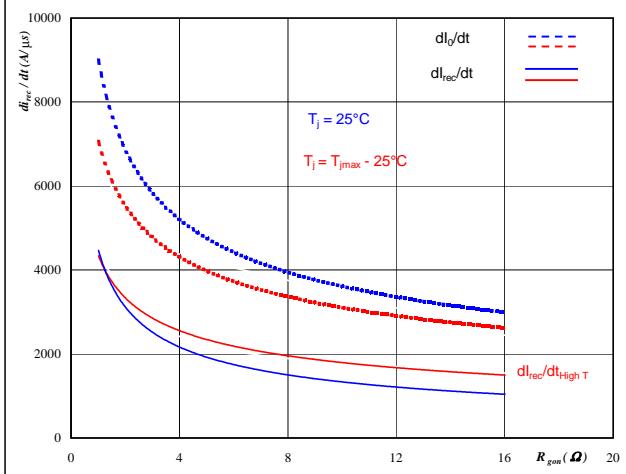
Typical rate of fall of forward
and reverse recovery current as a
function of collector current
 $dI_0/dt, dI_{rec}/dt = f(I_C)$


At

T_j = 25/150 °C
V_{CE} = 300 V
V_{GE} = ±15 V
R_{gon} = 4 Ω

Output inverter FRED
Figure 18

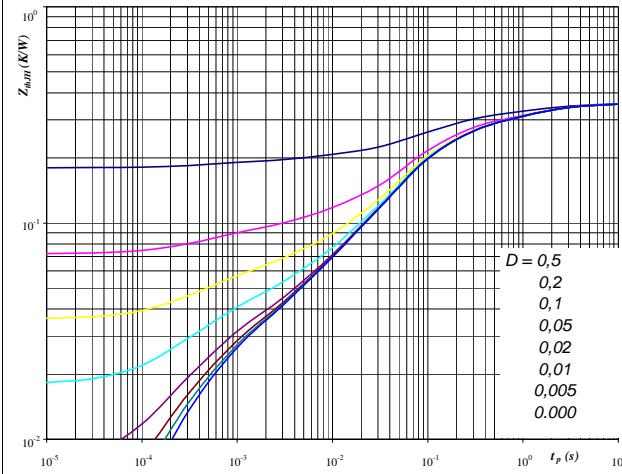
Typical rate of fall of forward
and reverse recovery current as a
function of IGBT turn on gate resistor
 $dI_0/dt, dI_{rec}/dt = f(R_{gon})$


At

T_j = 25/150 °C
V_R = 300 V
I_F = 150 A
V_{GE} = ±15 V

Figure 19

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


At

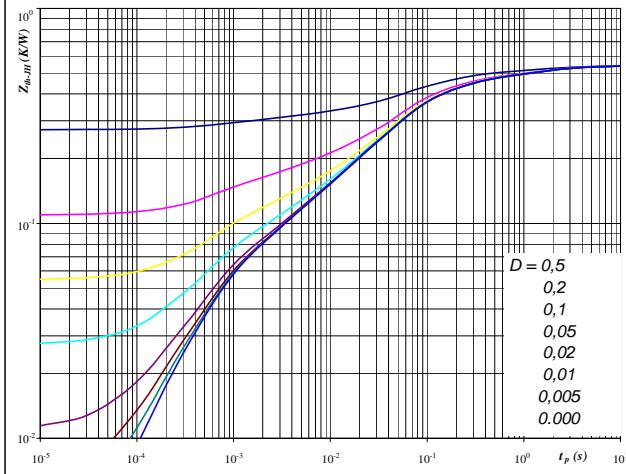
D = t_p / T
R_{thJH} = 0,36 K/W

IGBT thermal model values

R (C/W)	Tau (s)
0,01	9,7E+00
0,08	1,3E+00
0,11	1,7E-01
0,12	4,9E-02
0,02	3,6E-03
0,02	3,8E-04

Figure 20

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


At

D = t_p / T
R_{thJH} = 0,55 K/W

FRED thermal model values

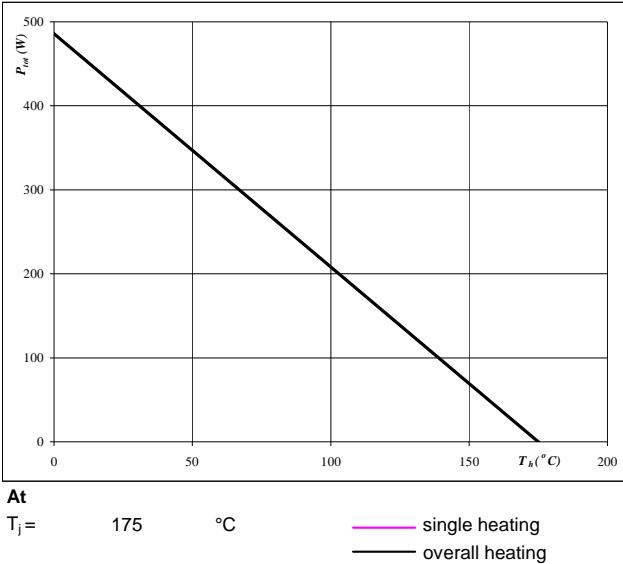
R (C/W)	Tau (s)
0,02	9,9E+00
0,07	1,3E+00
0,11	1,9E-01
0,23	5,0E-02
0,06	5,8E-03
0,06	6,7E-04

Output Inverter

Figure 21

Power dissipation as a function of heatsink temperature

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

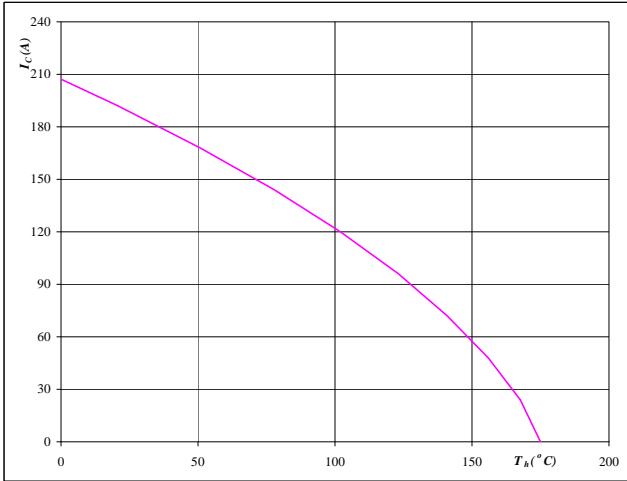

At

$$T_j = 175 \quad ^\circ\text{C}$$

Output inverter IGBT
Figure 22

Collector current as a function of heatsink temperature

$$I_C = f(T_h)$$

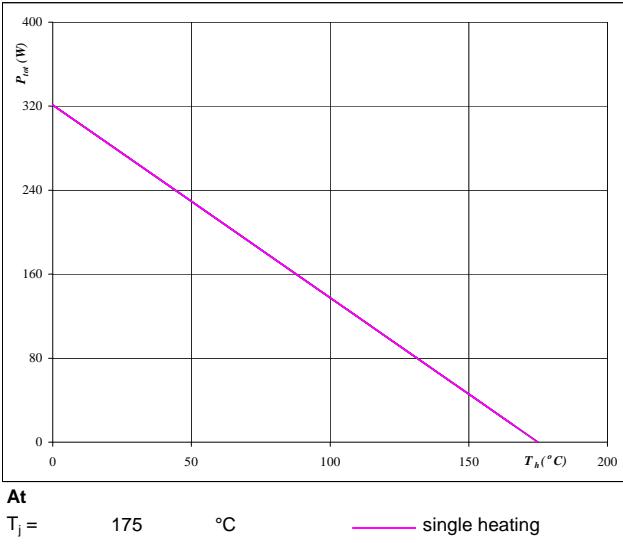

At

$$T_j = 175 \quad ^\circ\text{C}$$

Output inverter IGBT
Figure 23

Power dissipation as a function of heatsink temperature

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

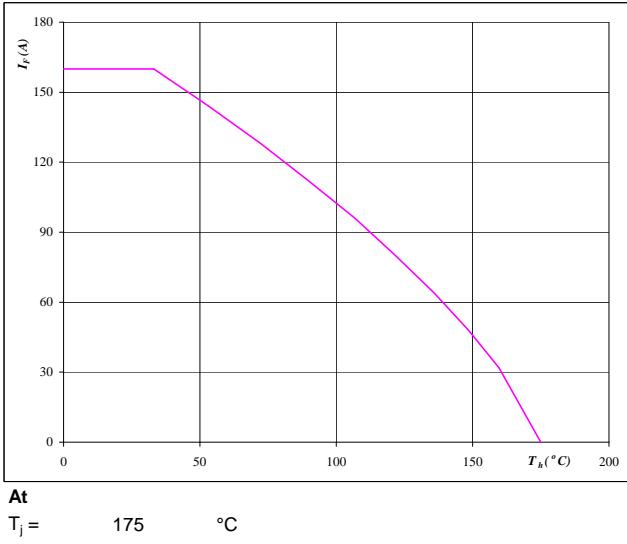

At

$$T_j = 175 \quad ^\circ\text{C}$$

Output inverter FRED
Figure 24

Forward current as a function of heatsink temperature

$$I_F = f(T_h)$$


At

$$T_j = 175 \quad ^\circ\text{C}$$

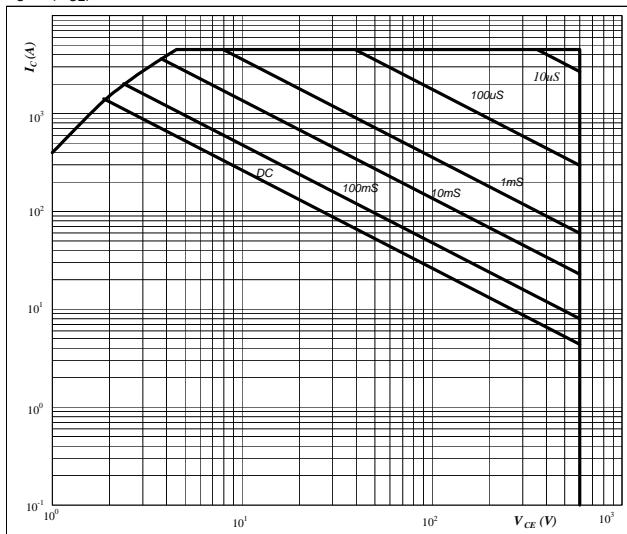
Output inverter FRED

Output Inverter

Figure 25

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

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


At

D = single pulse

T_h = 80 °C

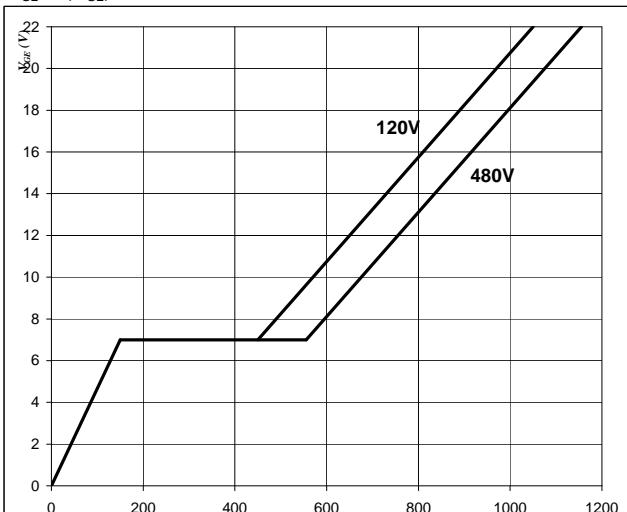
V_{GE} = ±15 V

T_j = T_{jmax} °C

Figure 26

Gate voltage vs Gate charge

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


At

I_C = 150 A

Switching Definitions Output Inverter

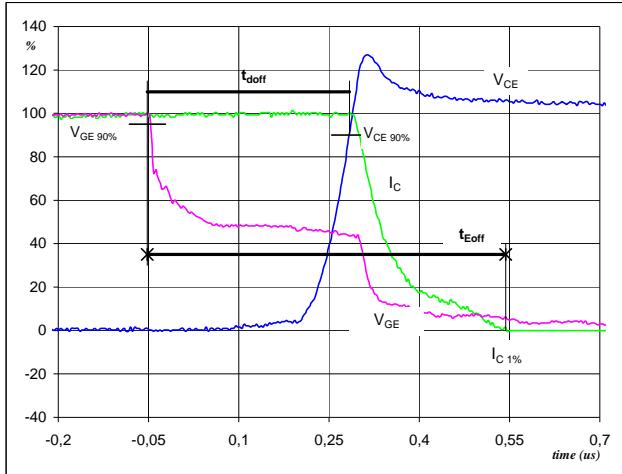
General conditions

T_j	=	150 °C
R_{gon}	=	4 Ω
R_{goff}	=	4 Ω

Figure 1

Output inverter IGBT

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

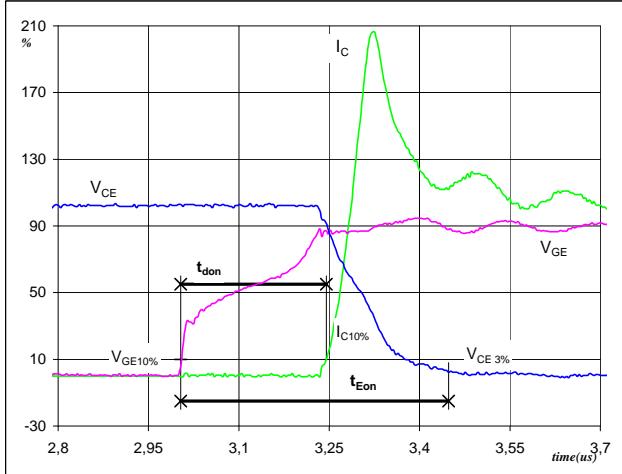


$V_{GE}(0\%) = -15$ V
 $V_{GE}(100\%) = 15$ V
 $V_C(100\%) = 300$ V
 $I_C(100\%) = 150$ A
 $t_{doff} = 0,33$ μs
 $t_{Eoff} = 0,60$ μs

Figure 2

Output inverter IGBT

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

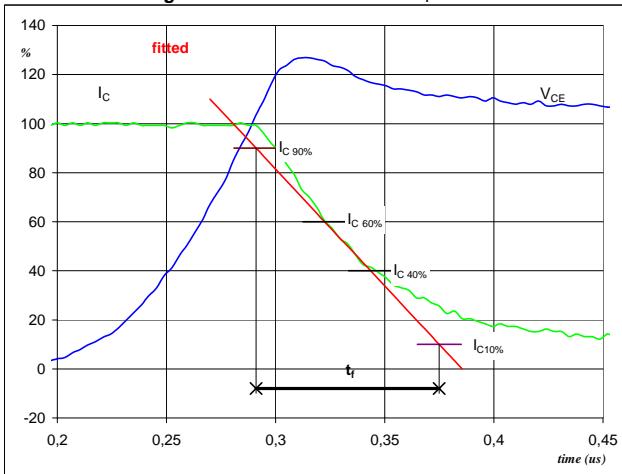


$V_{GE}(0\%) = -15$ V
 $V_{GE}(100\%) = 15$ V
 $V_C(100\%) = 300$ V
 $I_C(100\%) = 150$ A
 $t_{don} = 0,24$ μs
 $t_{Eon} = 0,44$ μs

Figure 3

Output inverter IGBT

Turn-off Switching Waveforms & definition of t_f

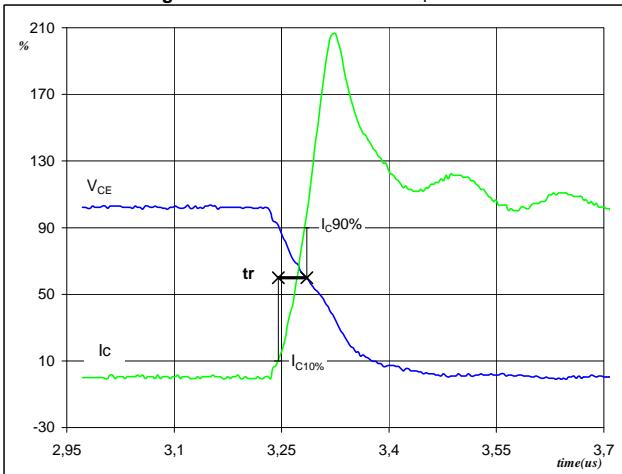


$V_C(100\%) = 300$ V
 $I_C(100\%) = 150$ A
 $t_f = 0,09$ μs

Figure 4

Output inverter IGBT

Turn-on Switching Waveforms & definition of t_r

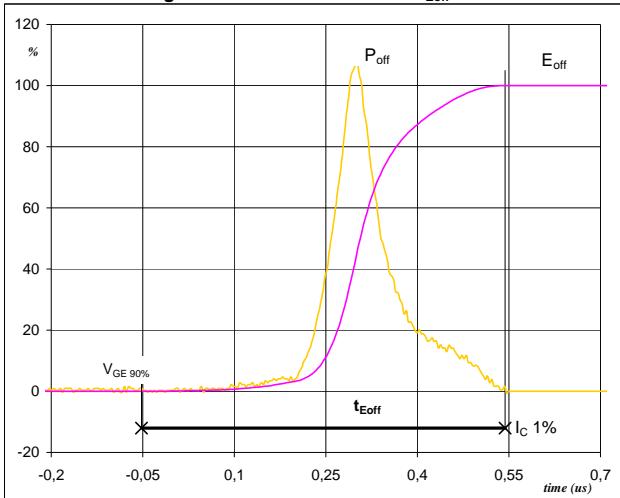


$V_C(100\%) = 300$ V
 $I_C(100\%) = 150$ A
 $t_r = 0,04$ μs

Switching Definitions Output Inverter

Figure 5

Output inverter IGBT

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

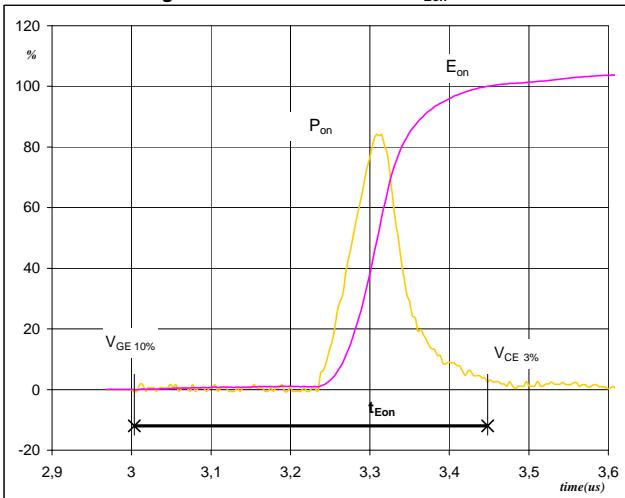
$$P_{off} (100\%) = 45,00 \text{ kW}$$

$$E_{off} (100\%) = 5,23 \text{ mJ}$$

$$t_{Eoff} = 0,60 \mu\text{s}$$

Figure 6

Output inverter IGBT

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

$$P_{on} (100\%) = 45,00 \text{ kW}$$

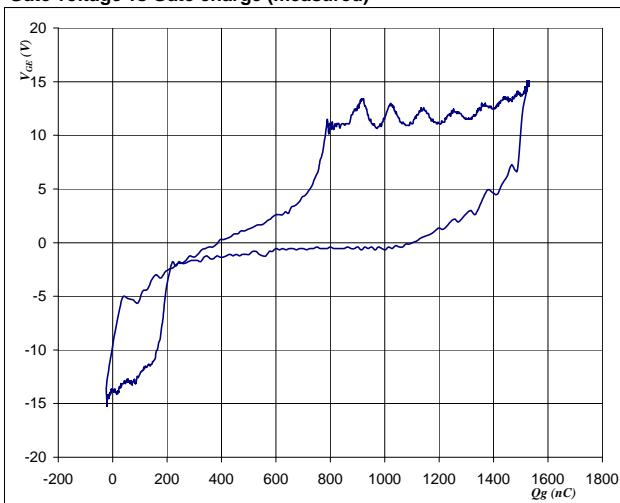
$$E_{on} (100\%) = 3,02 \text{ mJ}$$

$$t_{Eon} = 0,44 \mu\text{s}$$

Figure 7

Output inverter FRED

Gate voltage vs Gate charge (measured)



$$V_{GEoff} = -15 \text{ V}$$

$$V_{GEon} = 15 \text{ V}$$

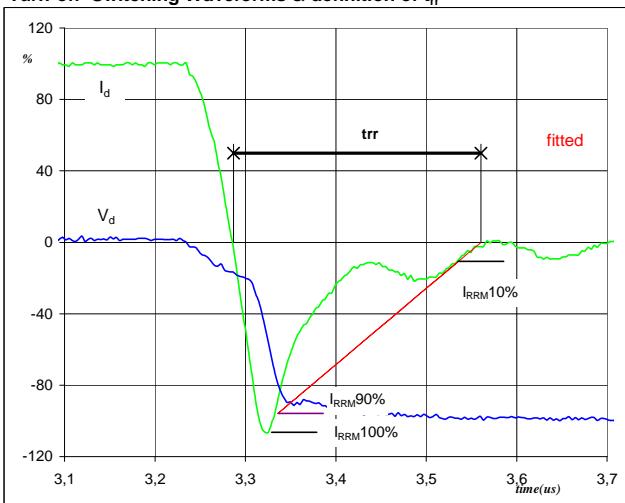
$$V_C (100\%) = 300 \text{ V}$$

$$I_C (100\%) = 150 \text{ A}$$

$$Q_g = 5363,18 \text{ nC}$$

Figure 8

Output inverter IGBT

Turn-off Switching Waveforms & definition of t_{trr} 

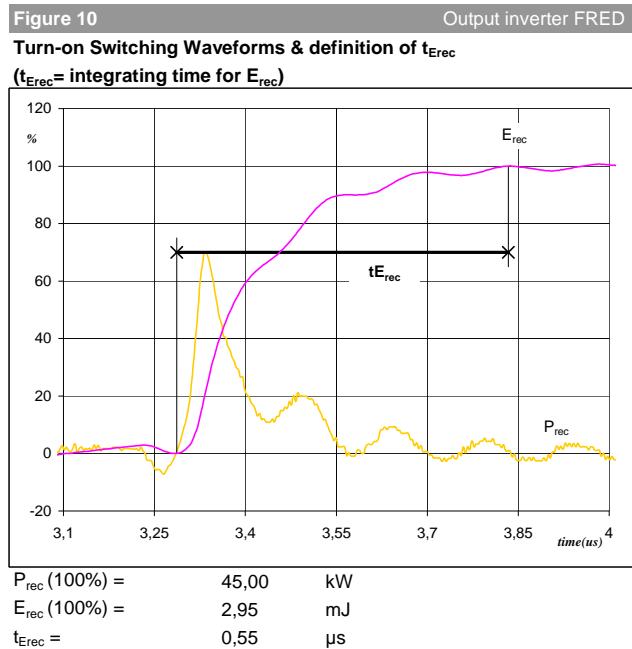
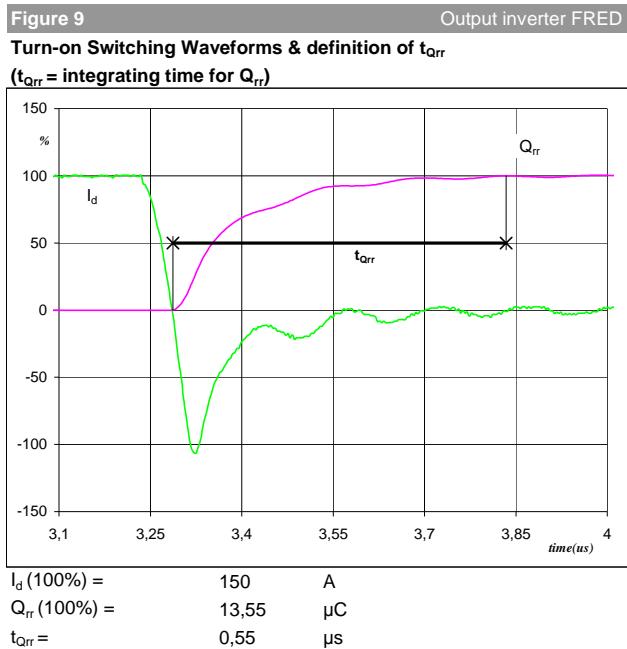
$$V_d (100\%) = 300 \text{ V}$$

$$I_d (100\%) = 150 \text{ A}$$

$$I_{RRM} (100\%) = -161 \text{ A}$$

$$t_{trr} = 0,16 \mu\text{s}$$

Switching Definitions Output Inverter



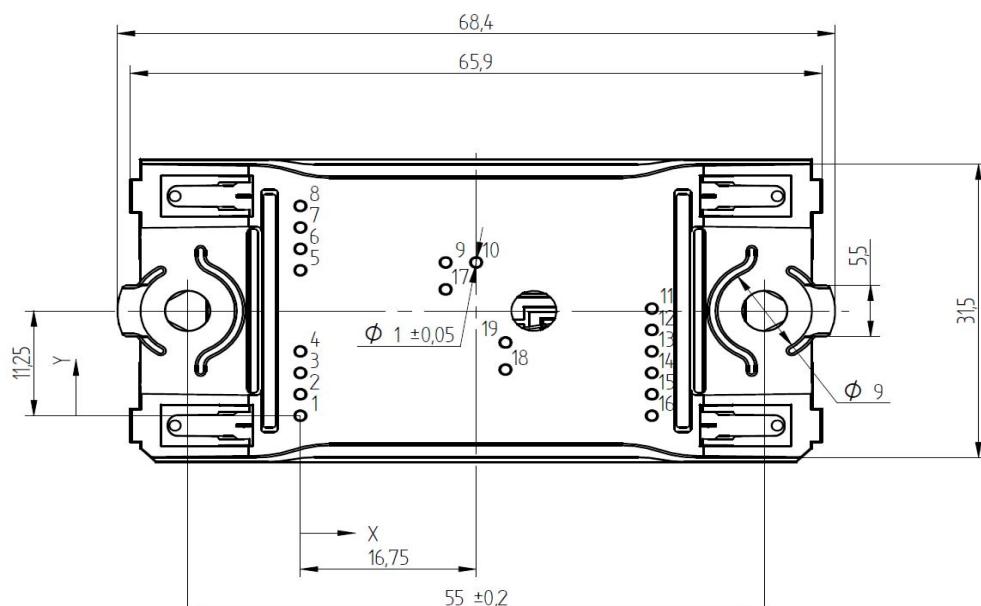
Ordering Code and Marking - Outline - Pinout

Ordering Code & Marking

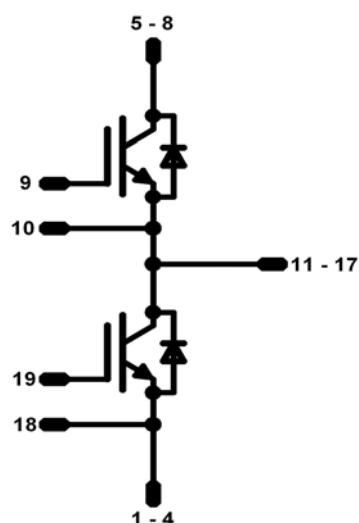
Version	Ordering Code	in DataMatrix as	in packaging barcode as
without thermal paste 12mm housing	10-FZ062PA150SA01-P995F18	P995F18	P995F18
without thermal paste 17mm housing	10-F0062PA150SA01-P995F19	P995F19	P995F19

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

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

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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.