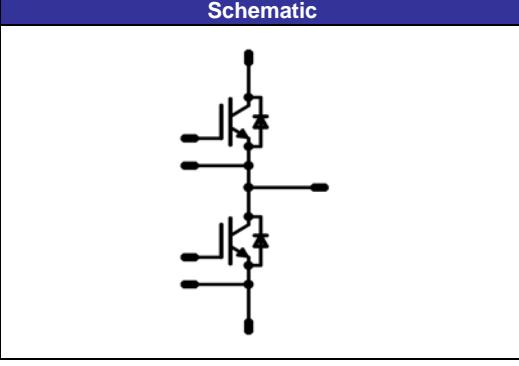


flowPHASE0		600V/150A
<p><b>Features</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Trench Fieldstop IGBT<sup>3</sup> technology</li> <li>• 2-clip housing in 12mm and 17mm height</li> <li>• Compact and low inductance design</li> <li>• AlN substrate for improved performance</li> </ul>		<p><b>flow0 housing</b></p> 
<p><b>Target Applications</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Motor Drive</li> <li>• UPS</li> </ul>		<p><b>Schematic</b></p> 
<p><b>Types</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• FZ062PA150SA01</li> <li>• F0062PA150SA01</li> </ul>		

## Maximum Ratings

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

Parameter	Symbol	Condition	Value	Unit
<b>Inverter Transistor</b>				
Collector-emitter break down voltage	V <sub>CE</sub>		600	V
DC collector current	I <sub>C</sub>	T <sub>j</sub> =T <sub>j</sub> max T <sub>h</sub> =80°C T <sub>c</sub> =80°C	142 183	A
Repetitive peak collector current	I <sub>Cpulse</sub>	t <sub>p</sub> limited by T <sub>j</sub> max	450	A
Power dissipation per IGBT	P <sub>tot</sub>	T <sub>j</sub> =T <sub>j</sub> max T <sub>h</sub> =80°C T <sub>c</sub> =80°C	264 400	W
Gate-emitter peak voltage	V <sub>GE</sub>		±20	V
Short circuit ratings	t <sub>SC</sub> V <sub>CC</sub>	T <sub>j</sub> ≤150°C V <sub>GE</sub> =15V	6 360	μs V
Maximum Junction Temperature	T <sub>j</sub> max		175	°C

## Inverter Diode

Peak Repetitive Reverse Voltage	V <sub>RRM</sub>	T <sub>j</sub> =25°C	600	V
DC forward current	I <sub>F</sub>	T <sub>j</sub> =T <sub>j</sub> max T <sub>h</sub> =80°C T <sub>c</sub> =80°C	120 150	A
Repetitive peak forward current	I <sub>FRM</sub>	t <sub>p</sub> limited by T <sub>j</sub> max	450	A
Power dissipation per Diode	P <sub>tot</sub>	T <sub>j</sub> =T <sub>j</sub> max T <sub>h</sub> =80°C T <sub>c</sub> =80°C	174 264	W
Maximum Junction Temperature	T <sub>j</sub> max		175	°C

## Maximum Ratings

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

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

### Thermal Properties

Storage temperature	T <sub>stg</sub>		-40...+125	°C
Operation temperature under switching condition	T <sub>op</sub>		-40...+(T <sub>jmax</sub> - 25)	°C

### Insulation Properties

Insulation voltage	V <sub>is</sub>	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**

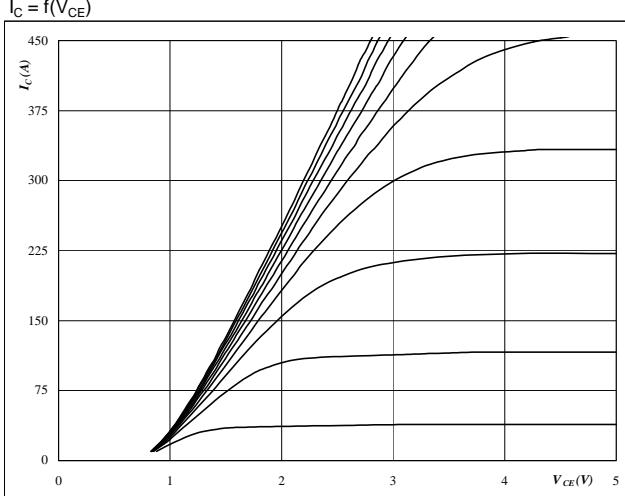
Gate emitter threshold voltage	$V_{GE(th)}$	$V_{CE}=V_{GE}$			0,0024	$T_j=25^\circ C$ $T_j=150^\circ C$	5	5,8	6,5	V
Collector-emitter saturation voltage	$V_{CE(sat)}$		15		150	$T_j=25^\circ C$ $T_j=150^\circ C$	1	1,61 1,87	2,2	V
Collector-emitter cut-off current incl. Diode	$I_{CES}$		0	600		$T_j=25^\circ C$ $T_j=150^\circ C$			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		$\Omega$
Turn-on delay time	$t_{d(on)}$	$R_{goff}=4 \Omega$ $R_{gon}=4 \Omega$	$\pm 15$	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	$C_{ies}$	$f=1MHz$	$\pm 15$	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	$I_{RRM}$	$R_{gon}=4 \Omega$	$\pm 15$	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		$\mu C$
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	$R_{thJC}$									

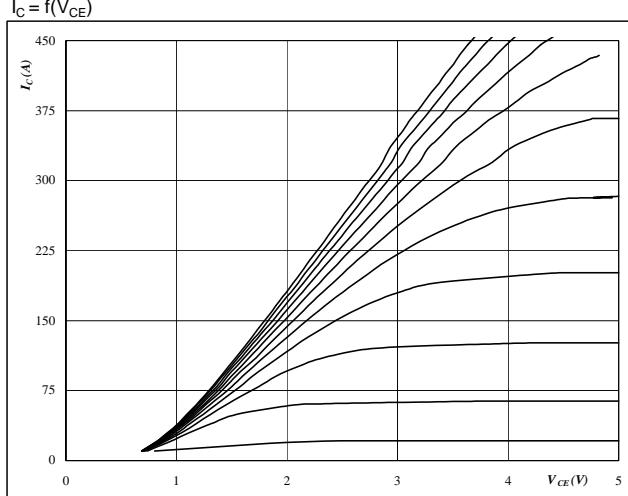
## Output Inverter

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



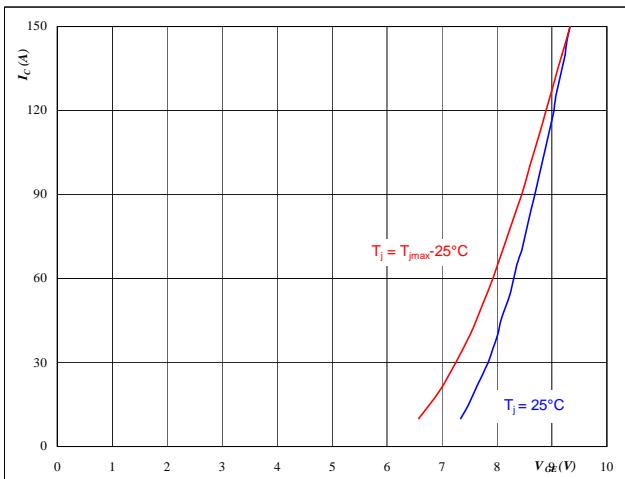
**At**  
 $t_p = 350 \mu s$   
 $T_j = 25^\circ C$   
 $V_{GE}$  from 7 V to 17 V in steps of 1 V

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



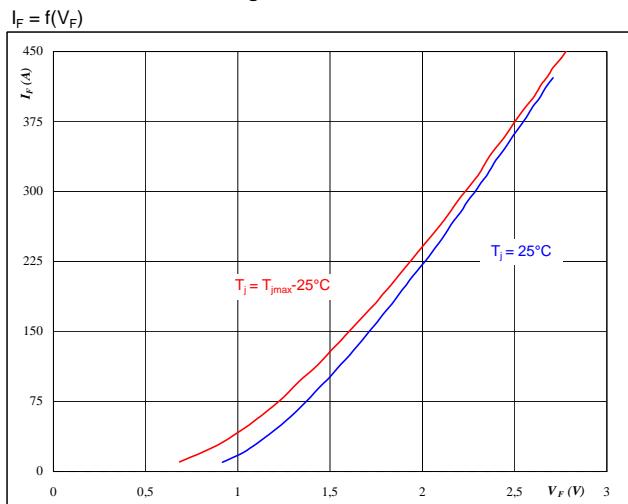
**At**  
 $t_p = 350 \mu s$   
 $T_j = 150^\circ C$   
 $V_{GE}$  from 7 V to 17 V in steps of 1 V

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



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

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



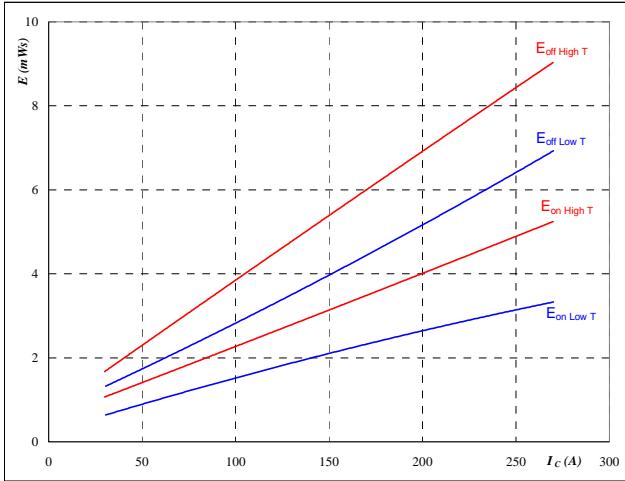
**At**  
 $t_p = 350 \mu s$

## Output Inverter

**Figure 5**

Typical switching energy losses  
as a function of collector current

$$E = f(I_C)$$



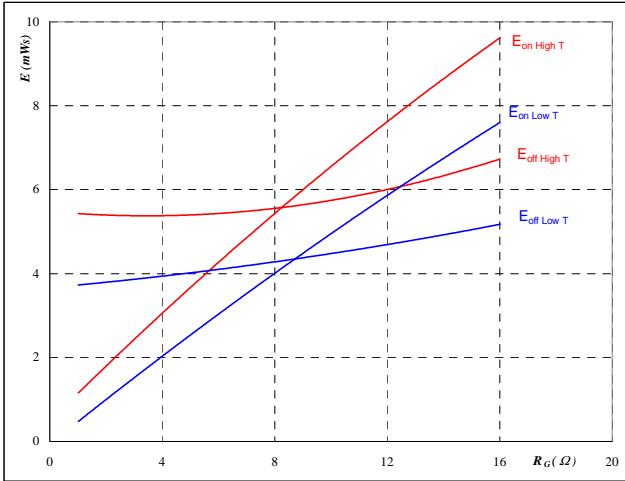
With an inductive load at

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

**Output inverter IGBT**
**Figure 6**

Typical switching energy losses  
as a function of gate resistor

$$E = f(R_G)$$



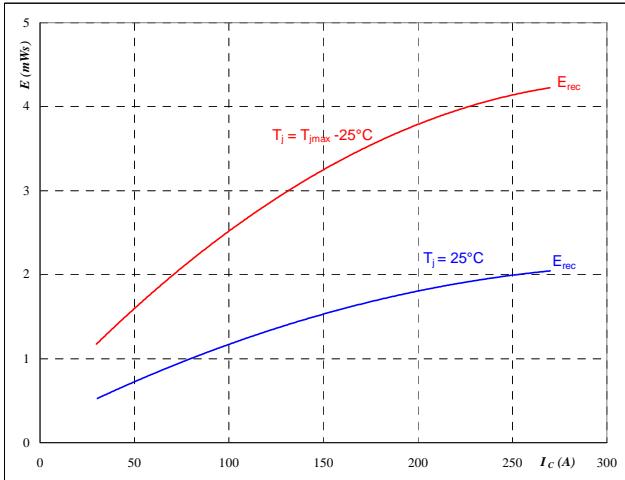
With an inductive load at

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

**Figure 7**
**Output inverter IGBT**

Typical reverse recovery energy loss  
as a function of collector current

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



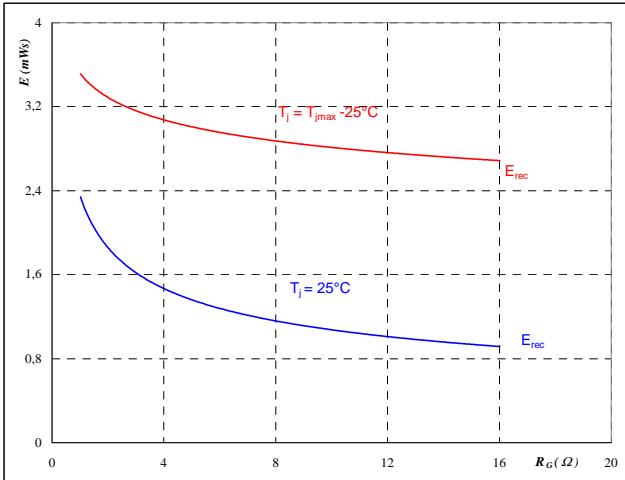
With an inductive load at

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

**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

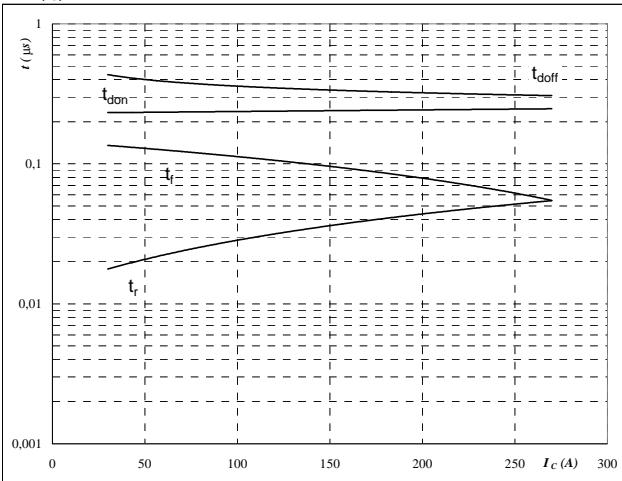
$$\begin{aligned} T_j &= 25/150 \quad ^\circ\text{C} \\ V_{CE} &= 300 \quad \text{V} \\ V_{GE} &= \pm 15 \quad \text{V} \\ I_C &= 150 \quad \text{A} \end{aligned}$$

## Output Inverter

**Figure 9**

Typical switching times as a function of collector current

$$t = f(I_C)$$



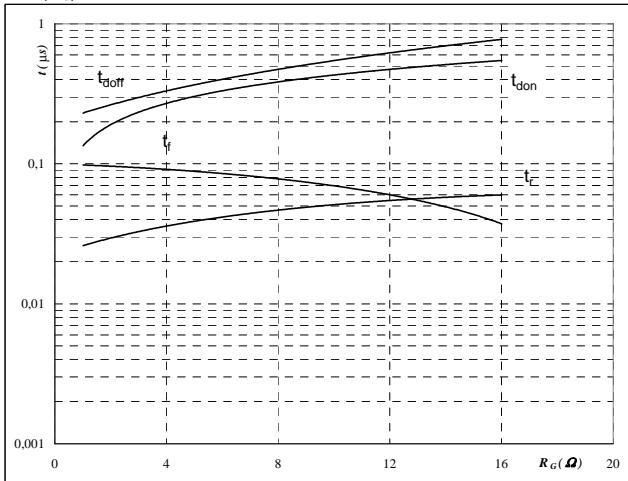
With an inductive load at

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

**Output inverter IGBT**
**Figure 10**

Typical switching times as a function of gate resistor

$$t = f(R_G)$$



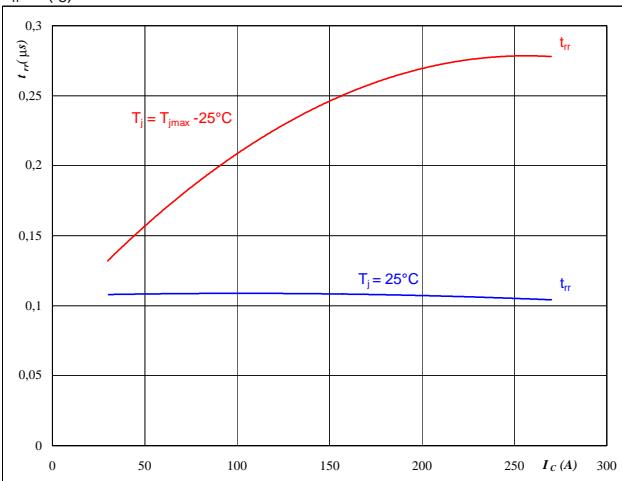
With an inductive load at

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

**Figure 11**
**Output inverter FRED**

Typical reverse recovery time as a function of collector current

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



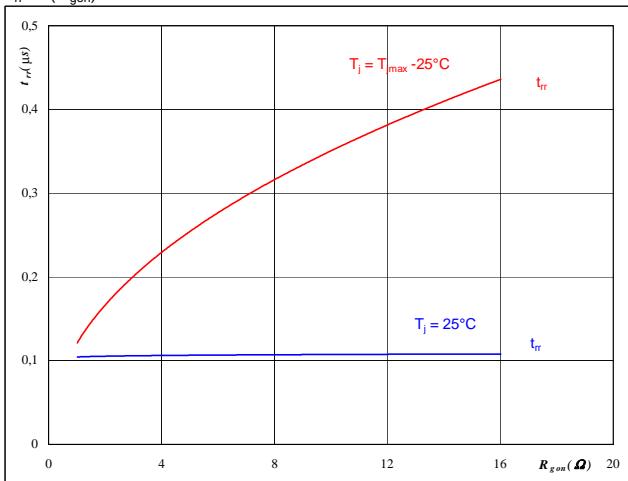
At

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

**Figure 12**
**Output inverter FRED**

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

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



At

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

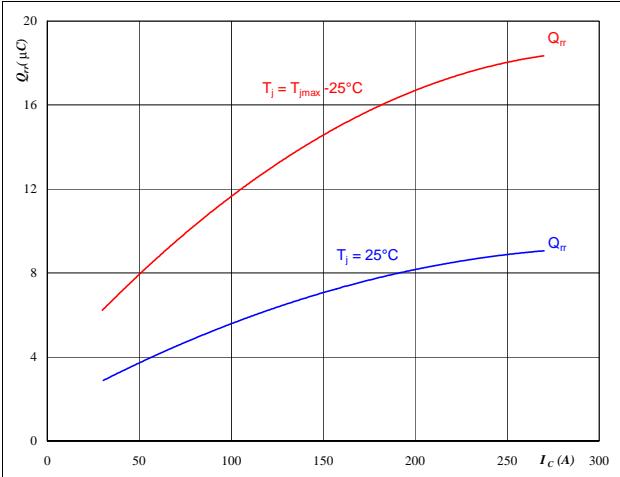
## Output Inverter

**Figure 13**

Output inverter FRED

Typical reverse recovery charge as a function of collector current

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


**At**

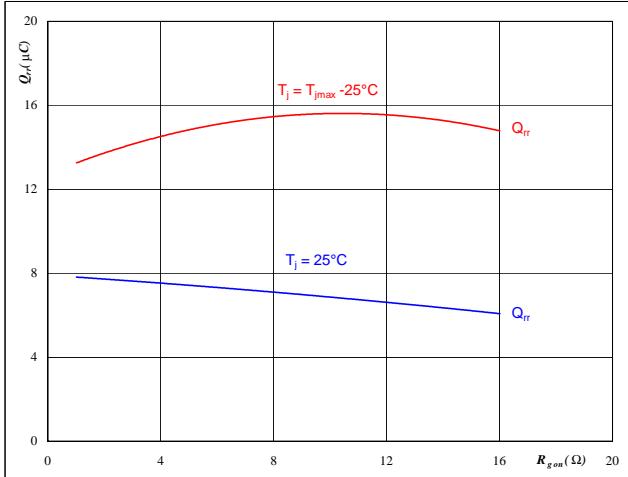
$$\begin{aligned} T_j &= 25/150 \quad ^\circ\text{C} \\ V_{CE} &= 300 \quad \text{V} \\ V_{GE} &= \pm 15 \quad \text{V} \\ R_{gon} &= 4 \quad \Omega \end{aligned}$$

**Figure 14**

Output inverter FRED

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

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


**At**

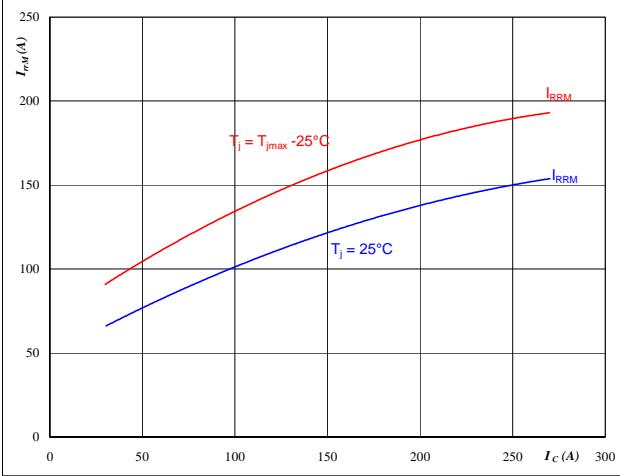
$$\begin{aligned} T_j &= 25/150 \quad ^\circ\text{C} \\ V_R &= 300 \quad \text{V} \\ I_F &= 150 \quad \text{A} \\ V_{GE} &= \pm 15 \quad \text{V} \end{aligned}$$

**Figure 15**

Output inverter FRED

Typical reverse recovery current as a function of collector current

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


**At**

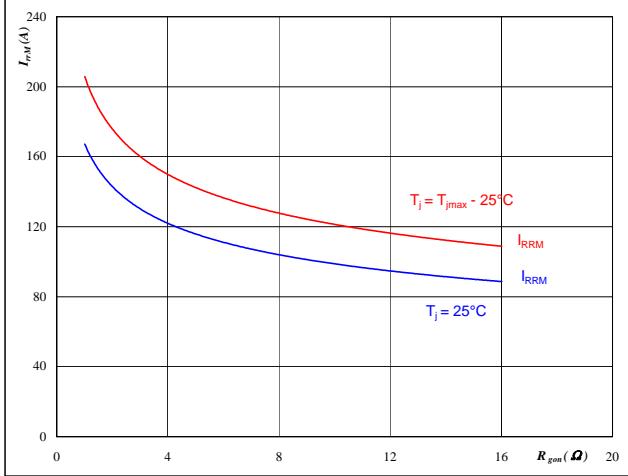
$$\begin{aligned} T_j &= 25/150 \quad ^\circ\text{C} \\ V_{CE} &= 300 \quad \text{V} \\ V_{GE} &= \pm 15 \quad \text{V} \\ R_{gon} &= 4 \quad \Omega \end{aligned}$$

**Figure 16**

Output inverter FRED

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

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

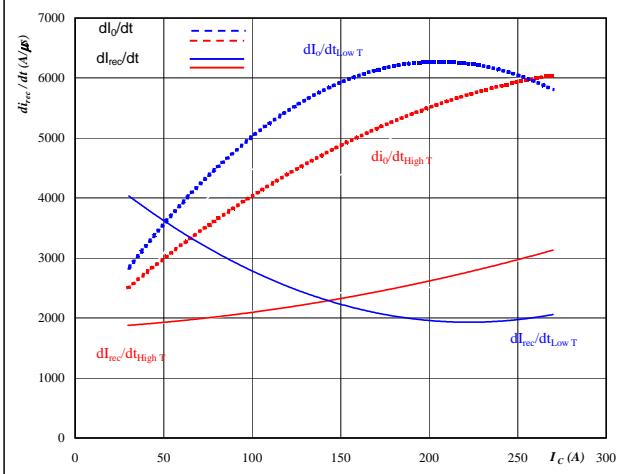

**At**

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

## Output Inverter

**Figure 17**

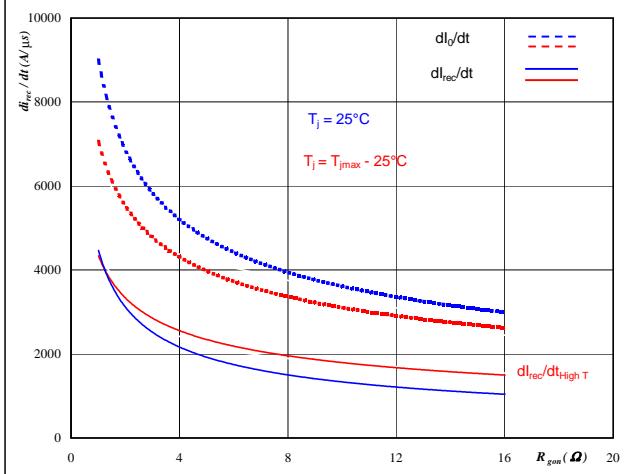
Typical rate of fall of forward  
and reverse recovery current as a  
function of collector current  
 $dI_0/dt, dI_{rec}/dt = f(I_C)$


**At**

T<sub>j</sub> = 25/150 °C  
V<sub>CE</sub> = 300 V  
V<sub>GE</sub> = ±15 V  
R<sub>gon</sub> = 4 Ω

**Output inverter FRED**
**Figure 18**

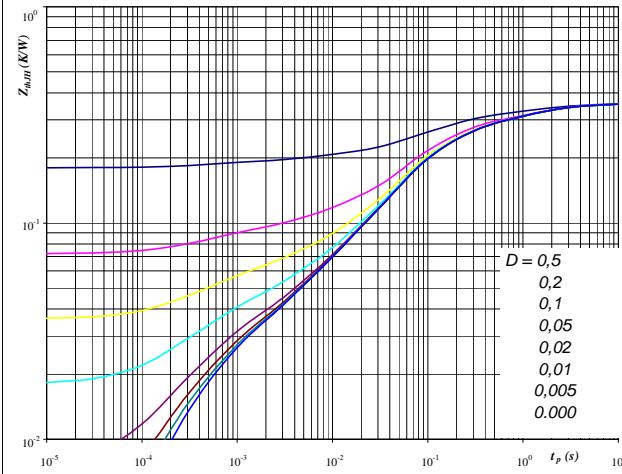
Typical rate of fall of forward  
and reverse recovery current as a  
function of IGBT turn on gate resistor  
 $dI_0/dt, dI_{rec}/dt = f(R_{gon})$


**At**

T<sub>j</sub> = 25/150 °C  
V<sub>R</sub> = 300 V  
I<sub>F</sub> = 150 A  
V<sub>GE</sub> = ±15 V

**Figure 19**

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


**At**

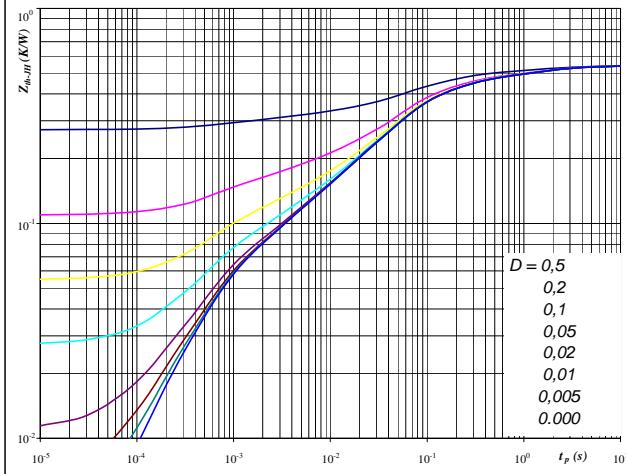
D = t<sub>p</sub> / T  
R<sub>thJH</sub> = 0,36 K/W

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<sub>p</sub> / T  
R<sub>thJH</sub> = 0,55 K/W

FRED thermal model values

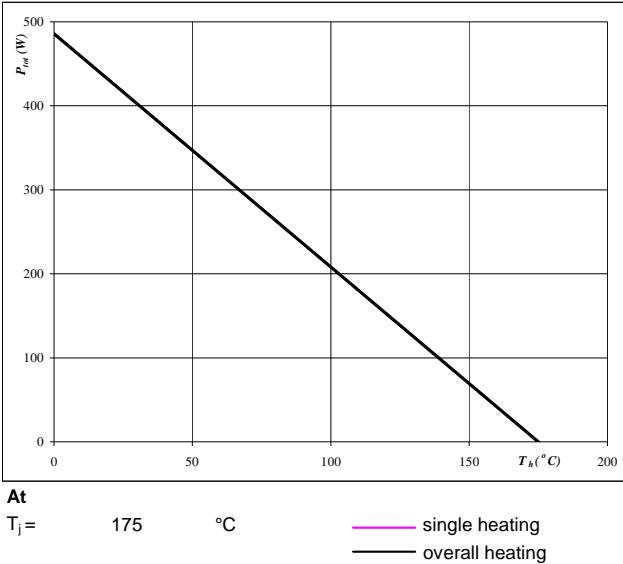
R (C/W)	Tau (s)
0,02	9,9E+00
0,07	1,3E+00
0,11	1,9E-01
0,23	5,0E-02
0,06	5,8E-03
0,06	6,7E-04

## Output Inverter

**Figure 21**

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

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

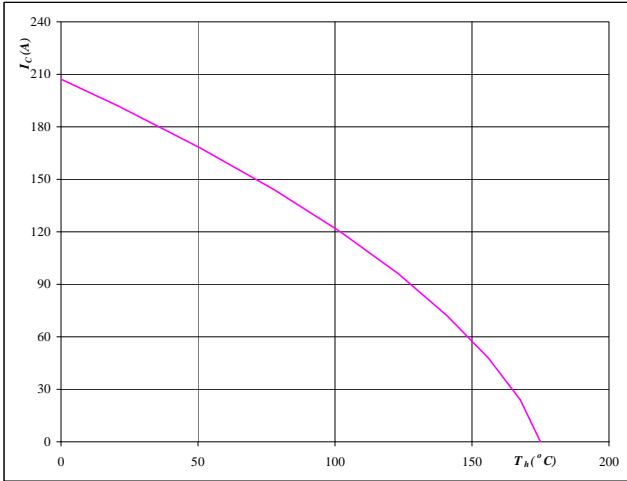

**At**

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

**Output inverter IGBT**
**Figure 22**

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

$$I_C = f(T_h)$$

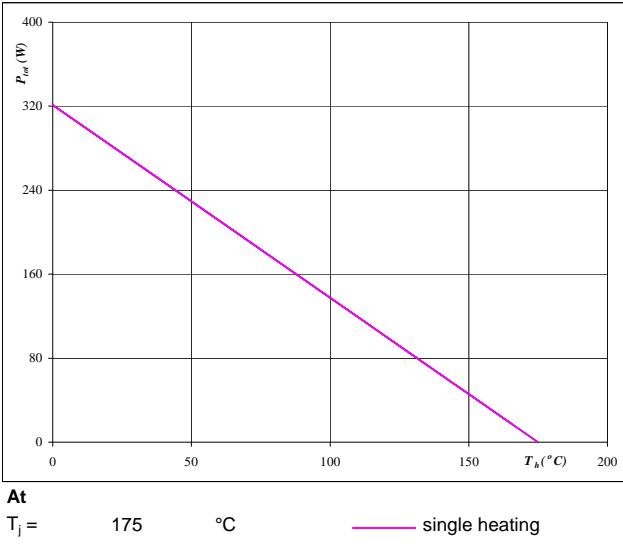

**At**

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

**Output inverter IGBT**
**Figure 23**

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

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

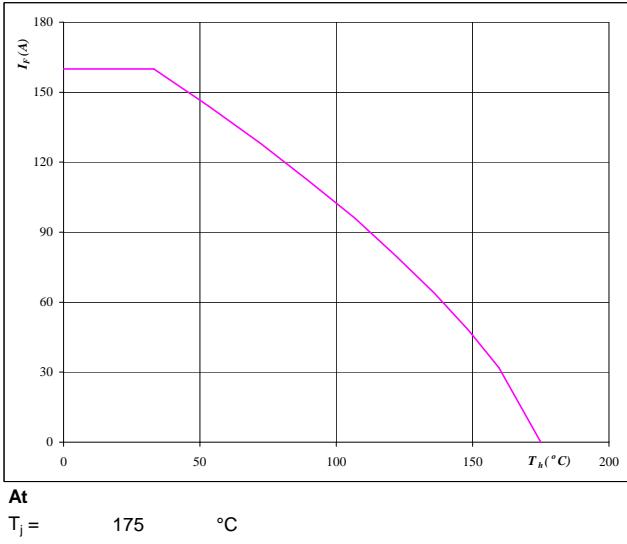

**At**

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

**Output inverter FRED**
**Figure 24**

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

$$I_F = f(T_h)$$


**At**

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

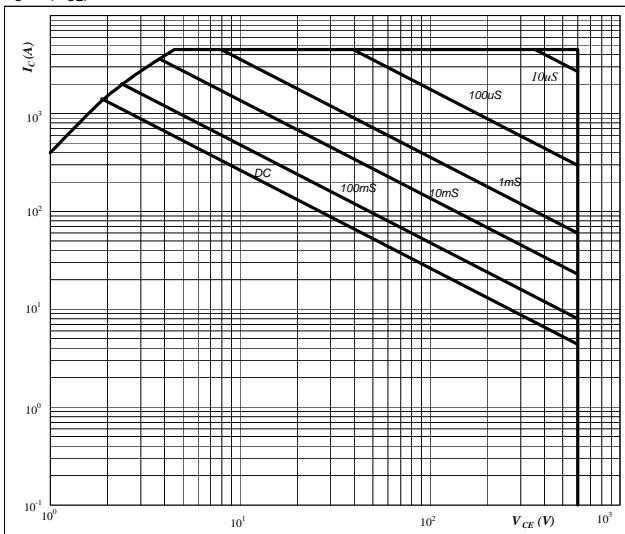
**Output inverter FRED**

## Output Inverter

**Figure 25**

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

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


**At**

D = single pulse

T<sub>h</sub> = 80 °C

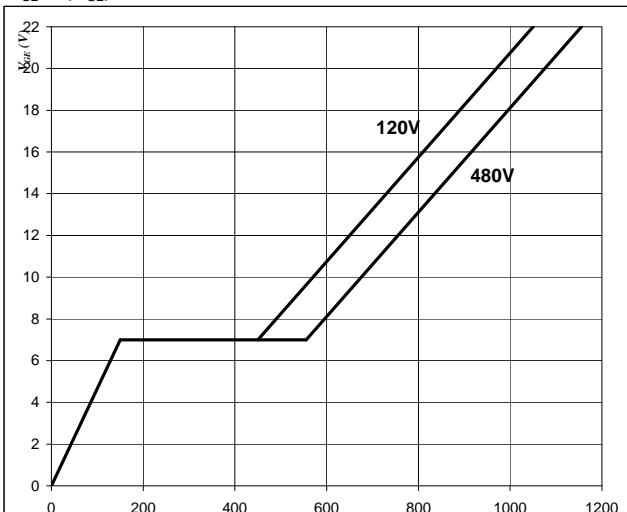
V<sub>GE</sub> = ±15 V

T<sub>j</sub> = T<sub>jmax</sub> °C

**Figure 26**

**Gate voltage vs Gate charge**

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


**At**

I<sub>C</sub> = 150 A

## Switching Definitions Output Inverter

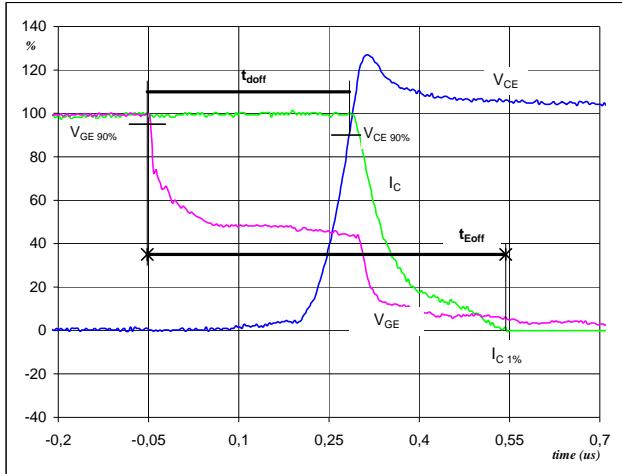
**General conditions**

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

**Figure 1**

Output inverter IGBT

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

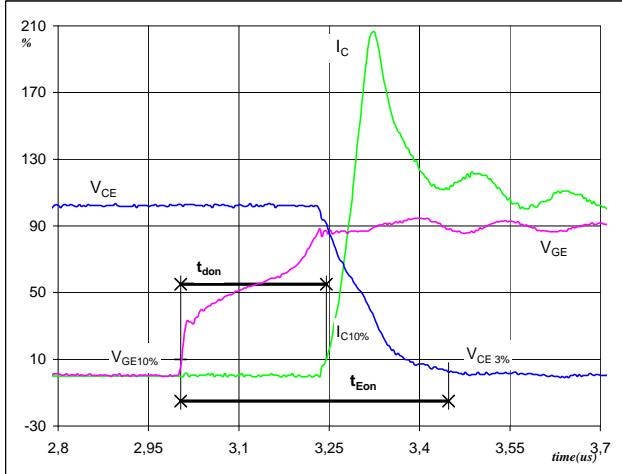


$V_{GE}(0\%) = -15$  V  
 $V_{GE}(100\%) = 15$  V  
 $V_C(100\%) = 300$  V  
 $I_C(100\%) = 150$  A  
 $t_{doff} = 0,33$  μs  
 $t_{Eoff} = 0,60$  μs

**Figure 2**

Output inverter IGBT

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

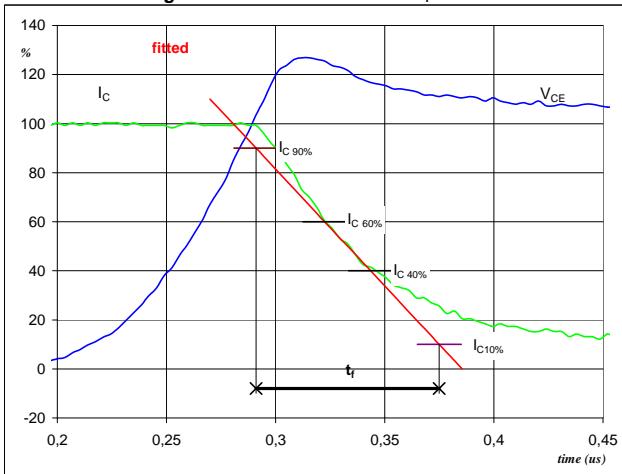


$V_{GE}(0\%) = -15$  V  
 $V_{GE}(100\%) = 15$  V  
 $V_C(100\%) = 300$  V  
 $I_C(100\%) = 150$  A  
 $t_{don} = 0,24$  μs  
 $t_{Eon} = 0,44$  μs

**Figure 3**

Output inverter IGBT

Turn-off Switching Waveforms & definition of  $t_f$

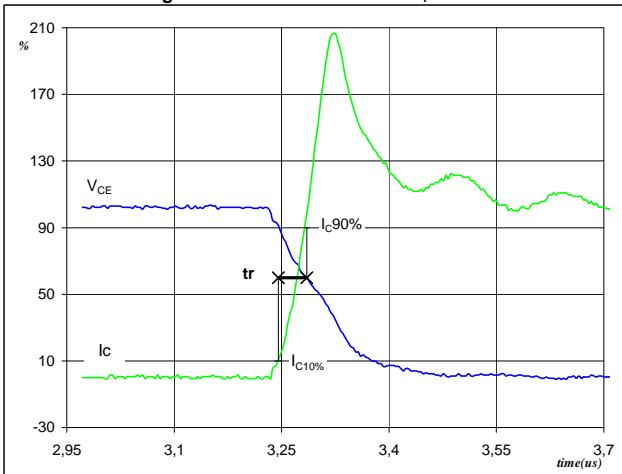


$V_C(100\%) = 300$  V  
 $I_C(100\%) = 150$  A  
 $t_f = 0,09$  μs

**Figure 4**

Output inverter IGBT

Turn-on Switching Waveforms & definition of  $t_r$

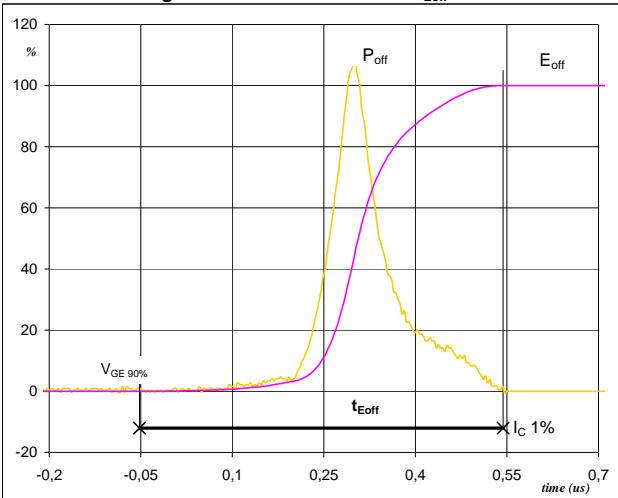


$V_C(100\%) = 300$  V  
 $I_C(100\%) = 150$  A  
 $t_r = 0,04$  μs

## Switching Definitions Output Inverter

**Figure 5**

Output inverter IGBT

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

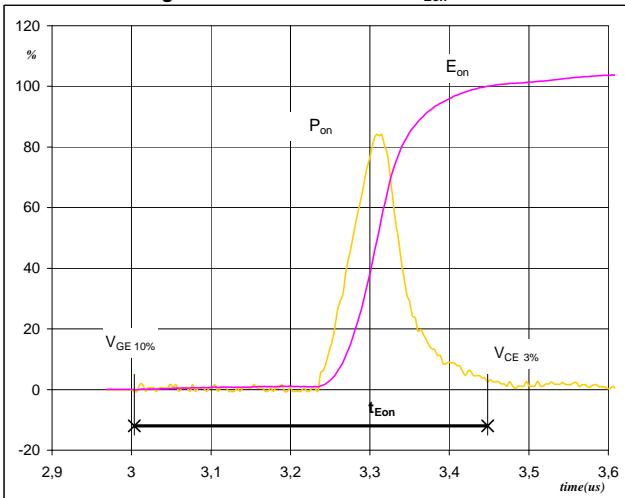
$$P_{off} (100\%) = 45,00 \text{ kW}$$

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

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

**Figure 6**

Output inverter IGBT

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

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

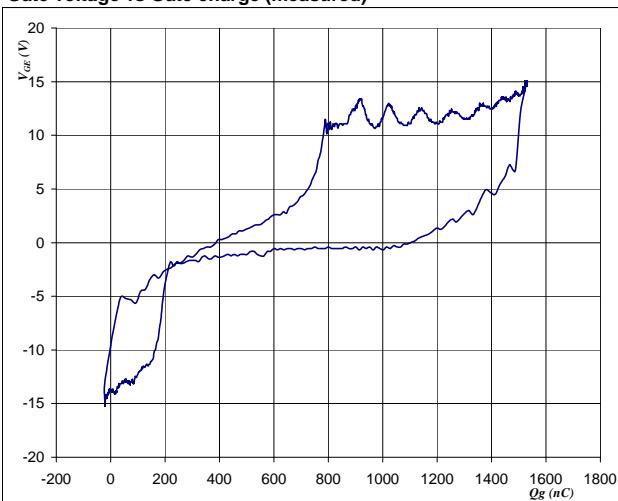
$$E_{on} (100\%) = 3,02 \text{ mJ}$$

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

**Figure 7**

Output inverter FRED

Gate voltage vs Gate charge (measured)



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

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

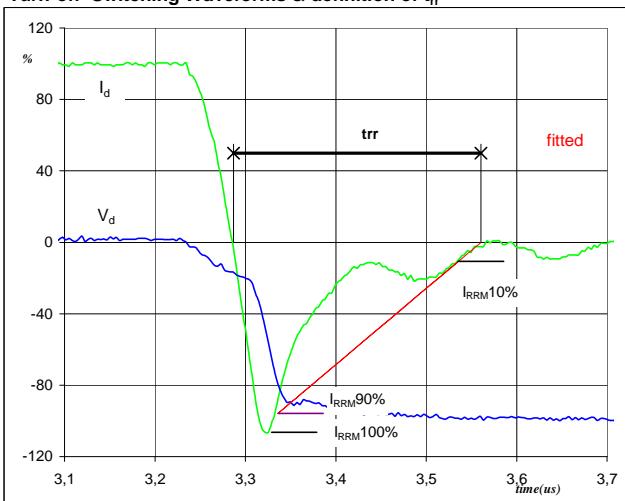
$$V_C (100\%) = 300 \text{ V}$$

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

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

**Figure 8**

Output inverter IGBT

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

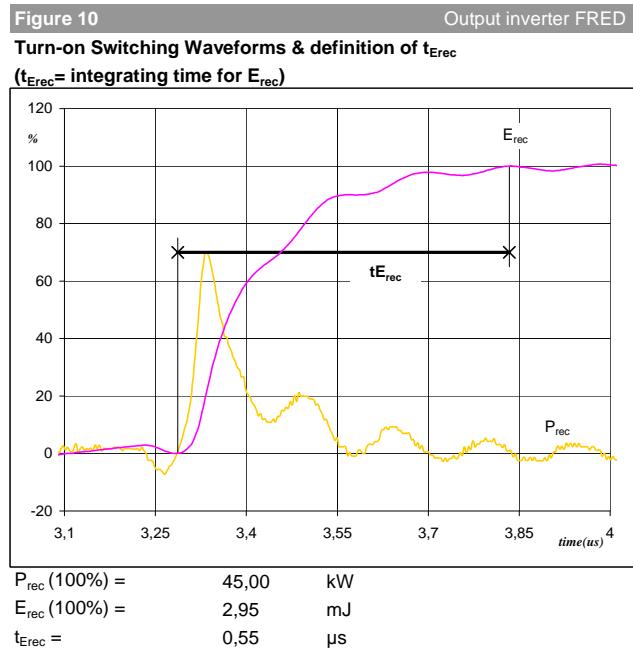
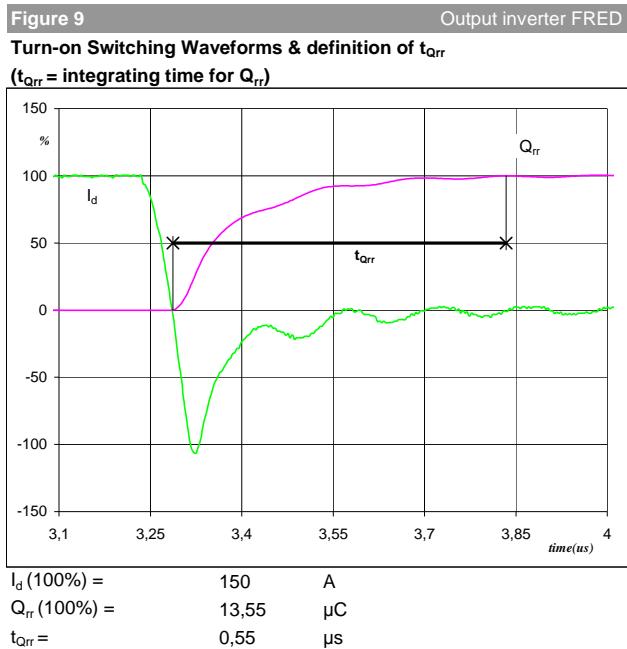
$$V_d (100\%) = 300 \text{ V}$$

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

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

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

## Switching Definitions Output Inverter



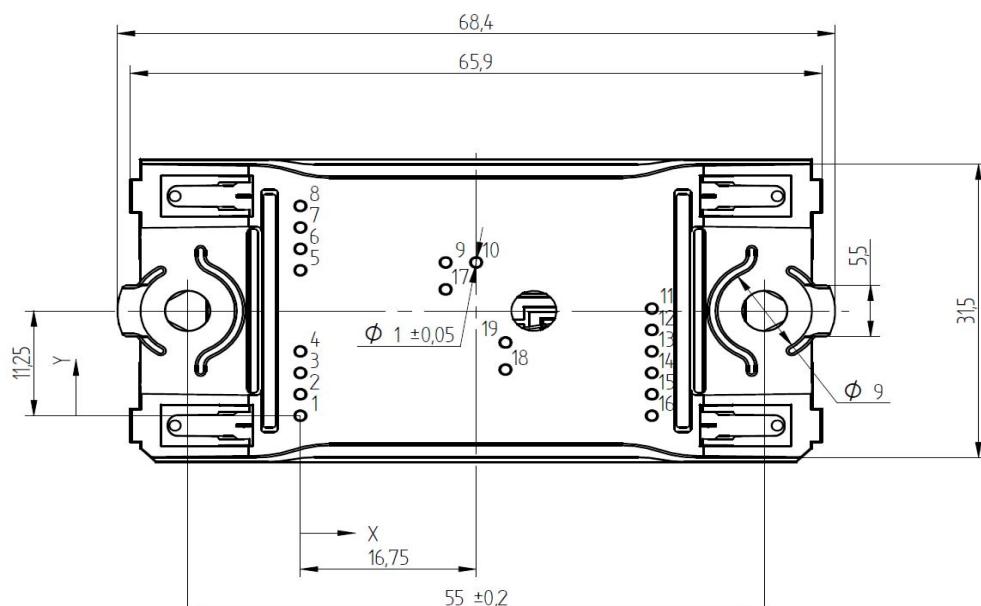
## Ordering Code and Marking - Outline - Pinout

### Ordering Code & Marking

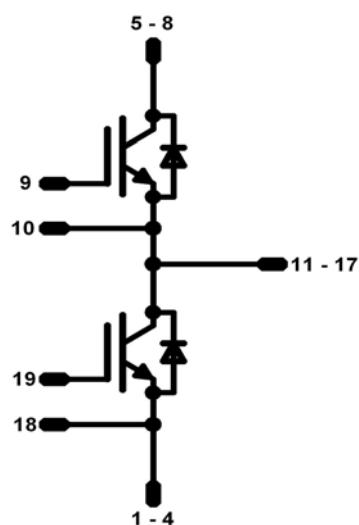
Version	Ordering Code	in DataMatrix as	in packaging barcode as
without thermal paste 12mm housing	10-FZ062PA150SA01-P995F18	P995F18	P995F18
without thermal paste 17mm housing	10-F0062PA150SA01-P995F19	P995F19	P995F19

### 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.
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