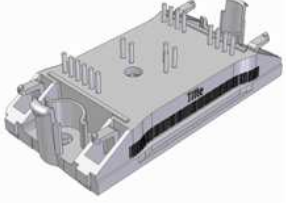
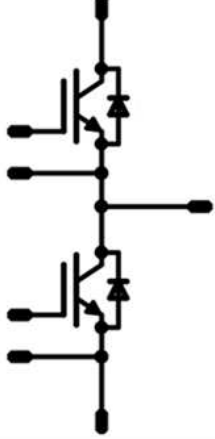




# Vincotech

<i>flow</i> PHASE 0	1200 V / 100 A
<div style="background-color: #eee; padding: 2px; margin-bottom: 5px;"><b>Features</b></div> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Trench Fieldstop IGBT4 HS3 technology</li> <li>SiC Schottky diode</li> <li>Compact and low inductance design</li> </ul>	<div style="background-color: #eee; padding: 2px; margin-bottom: 5px;"><i>flow</i> 0 12mm housing</div> 
<div style="background-color: #eee; padding: 2px; margin-bottom: 5px;"><b>Target applications</b></div> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Industrial Drive</li> <li>Solar Inverter</li> <li>UPS</li> <li>Welding</li> <li>Power Supply</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-FZ122PA100SC02-P999F78</li> </ul>	

## Maximum Ratings

Parameter	Symbol	Condition	Value	Unit
<b>Buck Switch</b>				
Collector-emitter voltage	$V_{CES}$		1200	V
Collector current	$I_C$	$T_J = T_{Jmax}$ $T_S = 80\text{ °C}$	113	A
Repetitive peak collector current	$I_{CRM}$	$t_p$ limited by $T_{Jmax}$	300	A
Total power dissipation	$P_{tot}$	$T_J = T_{Jmax}$ $T_S = 80\text{ °C}$	307	W
Gate-emitter voltage	$V_{GES}$		±20	V
Maximum Junction Temperature	$T_{Jmax}$		175	°C



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Parameter	Symbol	Conditions	Value	Unit
<b>Buck Diode</b>				
Peak Repetitive Reverse Voltage	$V_{RRM}$		1200	V
Continuous (direct) forward current	$I_F$	$T_j=T_{jmax}$ $T_h=80^{\circ}C$	52	A
Repetitive peak forward current	$I_{FRM}$		154	A
Surge (non-repetitive) forward current	$I_{FSM}$	50Hz Single Half Sine Wave	256	A
Total power dissipation	$P_{tot}$	$T_j=T_{jmax}$ $T_h=80^{\circ}C$	160	W
Maximum Junction Temperature	$T_{jmax}$		175	$^{\circ}C$

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	



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## Characteristic Values

### Buck 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	$V_{GE(th)}$	$V_{CE}=V_{CE}$			0,0015	25 125	5	5,8	6,5	V
Collector-emitter saturation voltage	$V_{CEsat}$		15		35	25 125 150	1,35	1,75 1,95	2,05	V
Collector-emitter cut-off current	$I_{CES}$		0	1200		25 125			250	μA
Gate-emitter leakage current	$I_{GES}$		20	0		25 125			600	nA
Internal gate resistance	$r_g$							6		Ω
Input capacitance	$C_{ies}$							2500		pF
Output capacitance	$C_{oes}$	f=1 MHz	0	25		25		130		
Reverse transfer capacitance	$C_{res}$							110		
Gate charge	$Q_g$		15	600	35	25		203		nC

#### Thermal

Thermal resistance junction to sink	$R_{th(j-s)}$	Thermal foil thickness=76um Kunze foil KU-ALF5						1,10		K/W
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#### IGBT Switching

Turn-on delay time	$t_{d(on)}$					25 125 150		203 218 221		ns
Rise time	$t_r$	$R_{goff} = 4 \Omega$ $R_{gon} = 4 \Omega$				25 125 150		38 41 44		
Turn-off delay time	$t_{d(off)}$		±15	600	100	25 125 150		295 358 372		
Fall time	$t_f$					25 125 150		37 73 87		
Turn-on energy (per pulse)	$E_{on}$	$Q_{FFWD} = 0,5 \mu C$ $Q_{FFWD} = 0,8 \mu C$ $Q_{FFWD} = 0,6 \mu C$				25 125 150		5,967 6,790 7,094		mWs
Turn-off energy (per pulse)	$E_{off}$					25 125 150		3,827 5,751 6,447		



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## Buck Diode

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

### Static

Forward voltage	$V_F$				30	25 125 150		1,48 1,83 1,96	1,8	V
Reverse leakage current	$I_r$			1200		25 150			250 350	$\mu$ A

### Thermal

Thermal resistance junction to sink	$R_{th(j-s)}$	Thermal foil thickness=76um Kunze foil KU-ALF5						0,59		K/W
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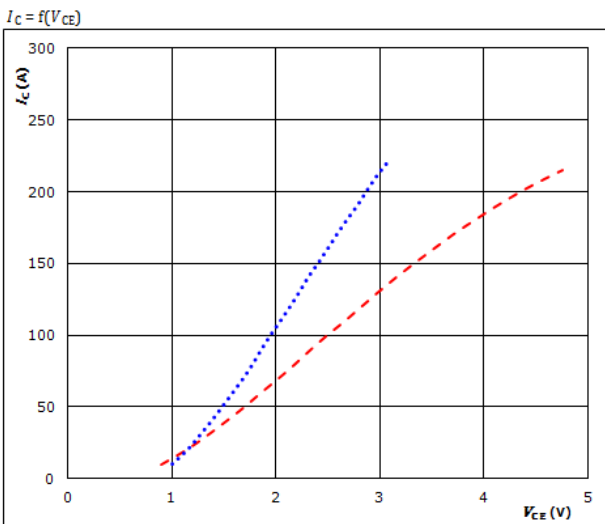
### FWD Switching

Peak recovery current	$I_{RRM}$					25 125 150		17 18 15		A
Reverse recovery time	$t_{rr}$					25 125 150		16 17 16		ns
Recovered charge	$Q_r$	$di/dt = 1950$ A/ $\mu$ s $di/dt = 4681$ A/ $\mu$ s $di/dt = 3200$ A/ $\mu$ s	$\pm 15$	600	100	25 125 150		0,549 0,849 0,554		$\mu$ C
Reverse recovered energy	$E_{rec}$					25 125 150		0,118 0,246 0,146		mWs
Peak rate of fall of recovery current	$(di_{rr}/dt)_{max}$					25 125 150		3566 3120 1280		A/ $\mu$ s



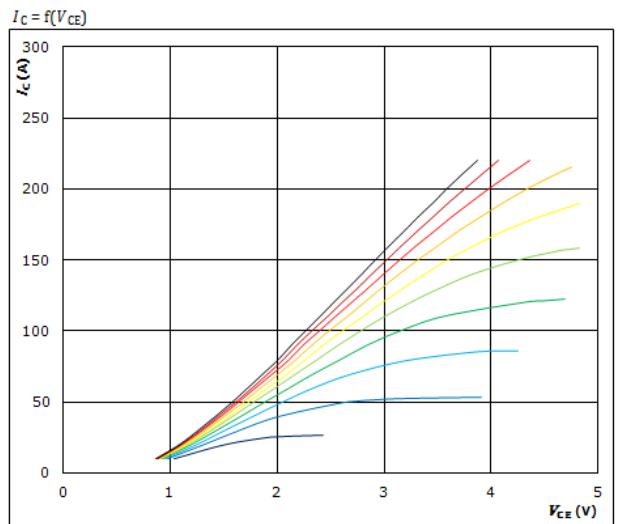
### Buck Switch Characteristics

Typical output characteristics IGBT



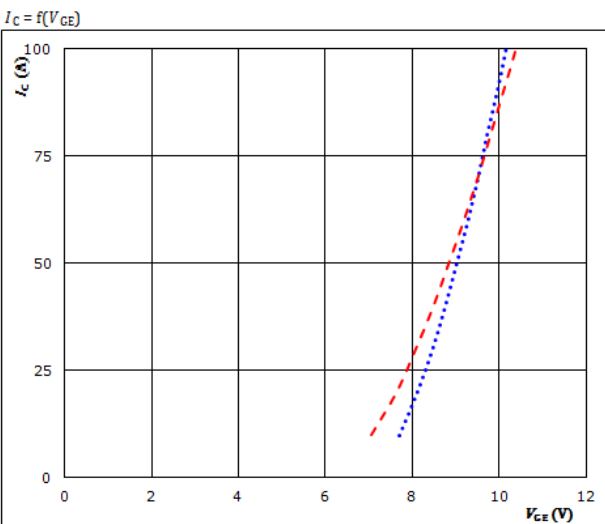
$t_p = 250 \mu s$   
 $V_{GE} = 15 V$   
 25 °C (dotted blue)  
 125 °C (solid black)  
 150 °C (dashed red)

Typical output characteristics IGBT



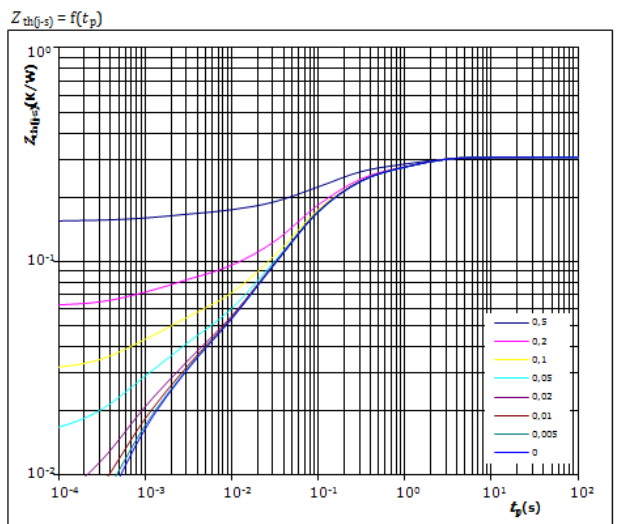
$t_p = 250 \mu s$   
 $T_j = 150 \text{ }^\circ C$   
 $V_{GE}$  from 8 V to 17 V in steps of 1 V

Typical transfer characteristics IGBT



$t_p = 100 \mu s$   
 $V_{CE} = 20 V$   
 25 °C (dotted blue)  
 125 °C (solid black)  
 150 °C (dashed red)

Transient Thermal Impedance as function of Pulse duration IGBT



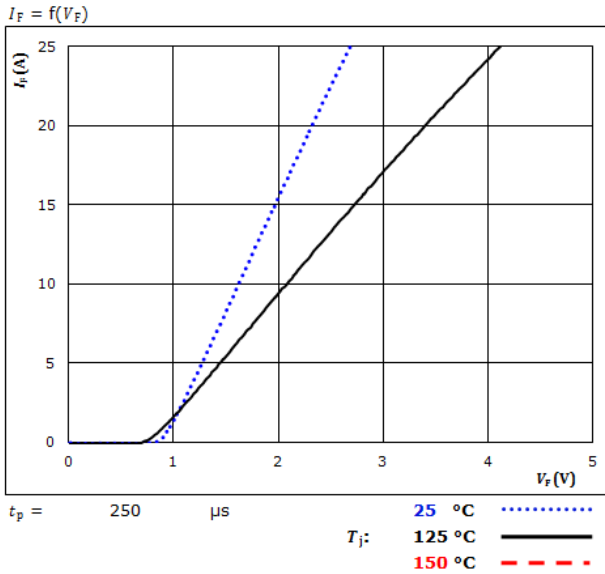
$D = t_p / T$   
 $R_{th(j-s)} = 0,31 K/W$   
 IGBT thermal model values

$R_{th} (K/W)$	$\tau (s)$
6,86E-02	1,22E+00
9,04E-02	1,80E-01
1,14E-01	6,14E-02
1,66E-02	8,17E-03
2,00E-02	1,06E-03

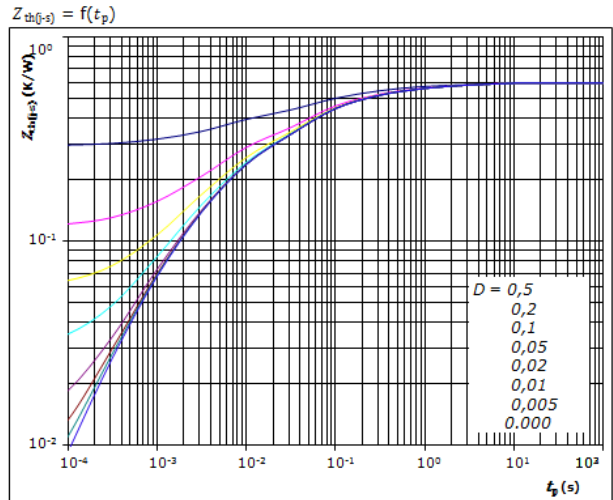


### Buck Diode Characteristics

Typical forward characteristics FWD



Transient thermal impedance as a function of pulse width FWD



$D = \frac{t_p}{T}$   
 $R_{th(0-s)} = 0,59 \text{ K/W}$

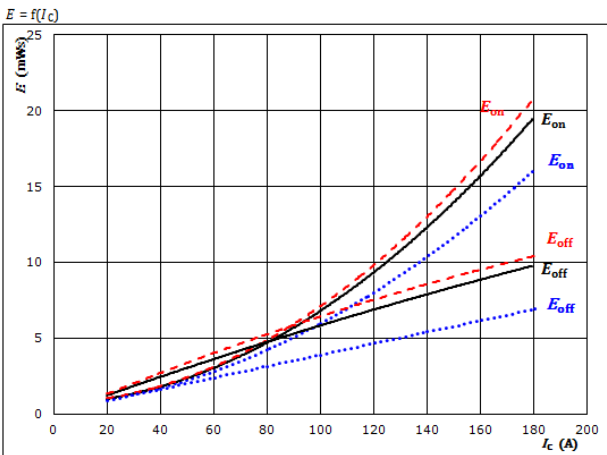
FWD thermal model values

R (K/W)	$\tau$ (s)
5,08E-02	2,31E+00
1,15E-01	2,42E-01
2,22E-01	4,47E-02
1,70E-01	4,43E-03
3,53E-02	6,74E-04



## Buck Switching Characteristics

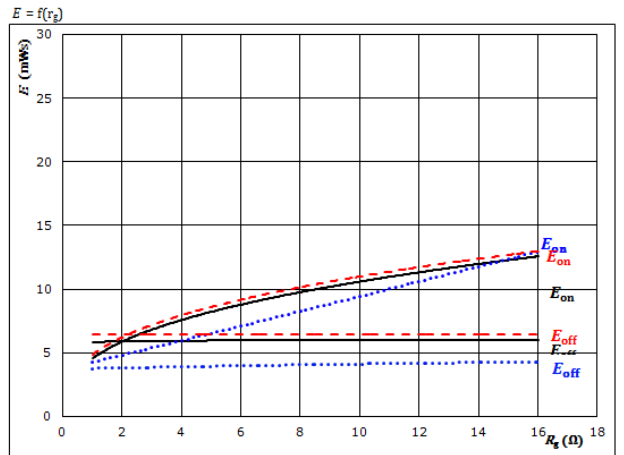
**Figure 1.** IGBT  
Typical switching energy losses as a function of collector current



With an inductive load at

$V_{CE} = 600$ V	$T_j:$ 25 °C	.....
$V_{CE} = \pm 15$ V	125 °C	————
$R_{gon} = 4$ $\Omega$	150 °C	-----
$R_{goff} = 4$ $\Omega$		

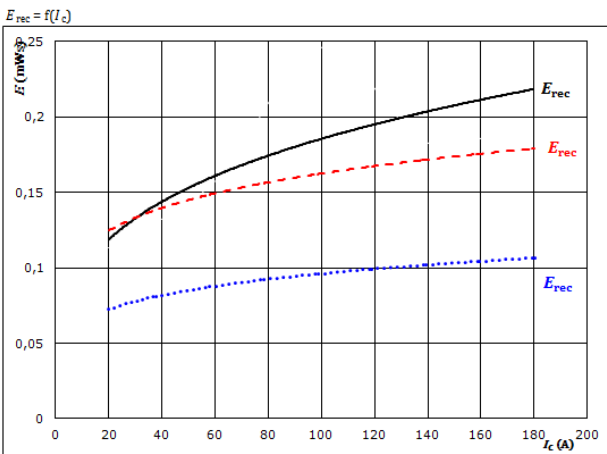
**Figure 2.** IGBT  
Typical switching energy losses as a function of gate resistor



With an inductive load at

$V_{CE} = 600$ V	$T_j:$ 25 °C	.....
$V_{CE} = \pm 15$ V	125 °C	————
$I_C = 100$ A	150 °C	-----

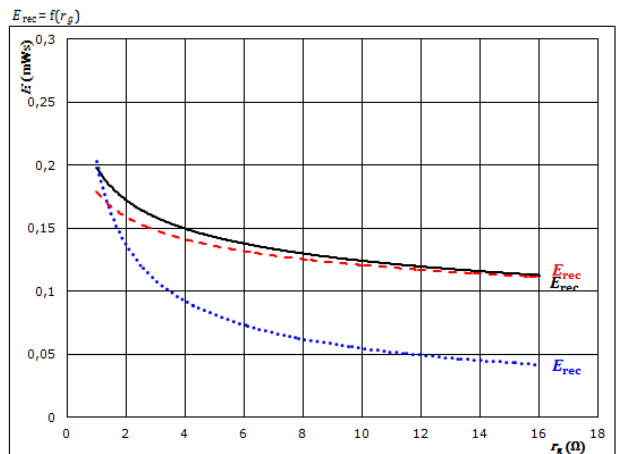
**Figure 3.** FWD  
Typical reverse recovered energy loss as a function of collector current



With an inductive load at

$V_{CE} = 600$ V	$T_j:$ 25 °C	.....
$V_{CE} = \pm 15$ V	125 °C	————
$R_{gon} = 4$ $\Omega$	150 °C	-----

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



With an inductive load at

$V_{CE} = 600$ V	$T_j:$ 25 °C	.....
$V_{CE} = \pm 15$ V	125 °C	————
$I_C = 100$ A	150 °C	-----

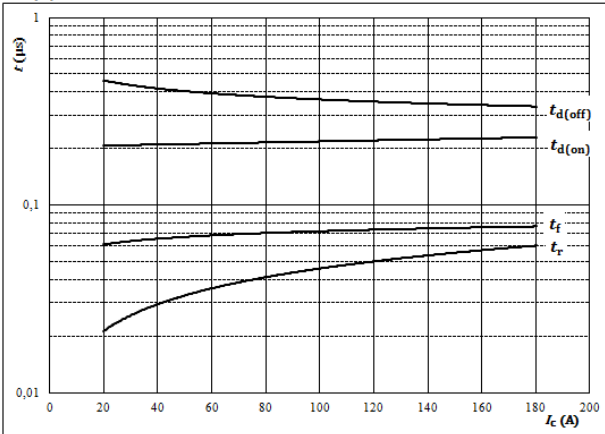


## Buck Switching Characteristics

**Figure 5.** IGBT

Typical switching times as a function of collector current

$$t = f(I_c)$$



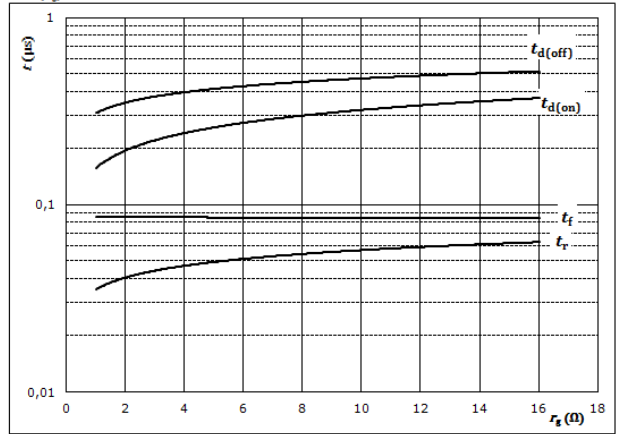
With an inductive load at

$T_j =$	150	°C
$V_{CE} =$	600	V
$V_{GE} =$	±15	V
$R_{gon} =$	4	Ω
$R_{goff} =$	4	Ω

**Figure 6.** IGBT

Typical switching times as a function of gate resistor

$$t = f(r_g)$$



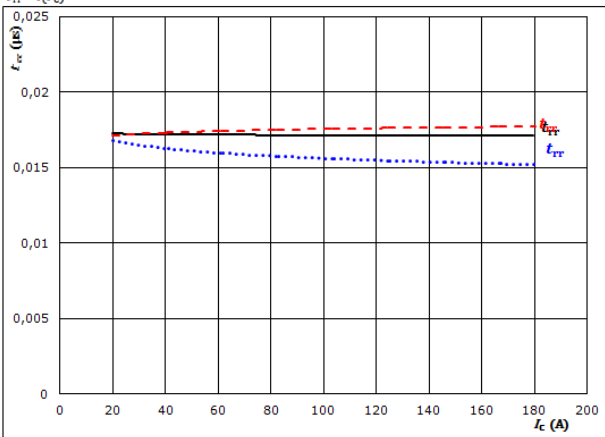
With an inductive load at

$T_j =$	150	°C
$V_{CE} =$	600	V
$V_{GE} =$	±15	V
$I_c =$	100	A

**Figure 7.** FWD

Typical reverse recovery time as a function of collector current

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

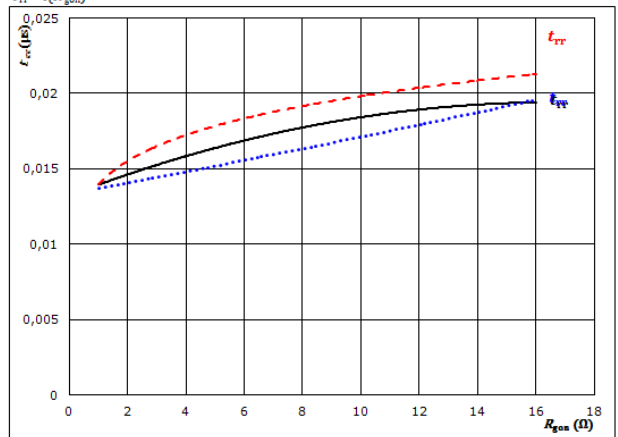


At	$V_{CE} =$	600	V	$T_j:$	25 °C	.....
	$V_{GE} =$	±15	V		125 °C	————
	$R_{gon} =$	4	Ω		150 °C	-----

**Figure 8.** FWD

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

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



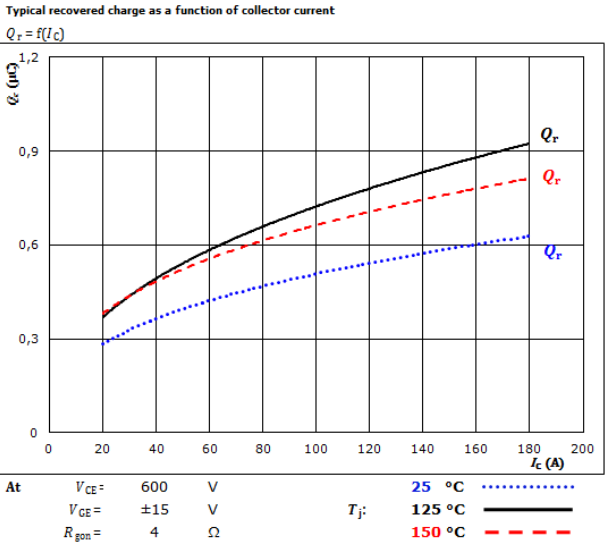
At	$V_{CE} =$	600	V	$T_j:$	25 °C	.....
	$V_{GE} =$	±15	V		125 °C	————
	$I_c =$	100	A		150 °C	-----



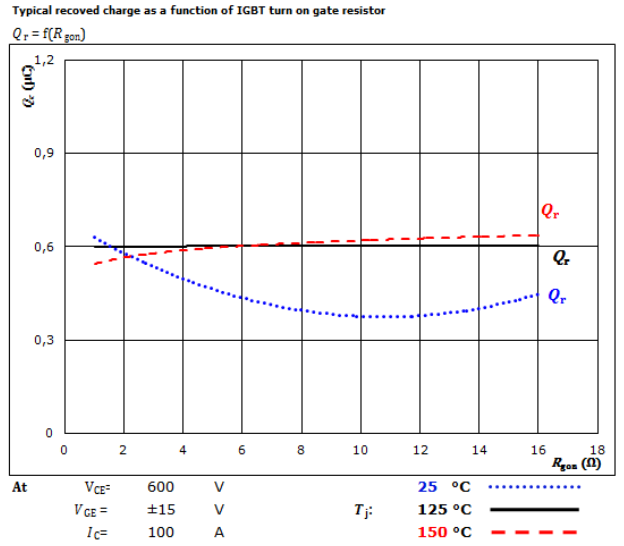


## Buck Switching Characteristics

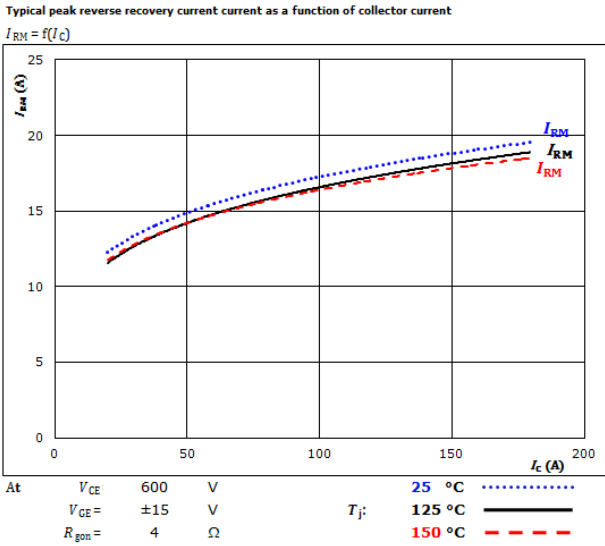
**Figure 9.** FWD  
Typical recovered charge as a function of collector current



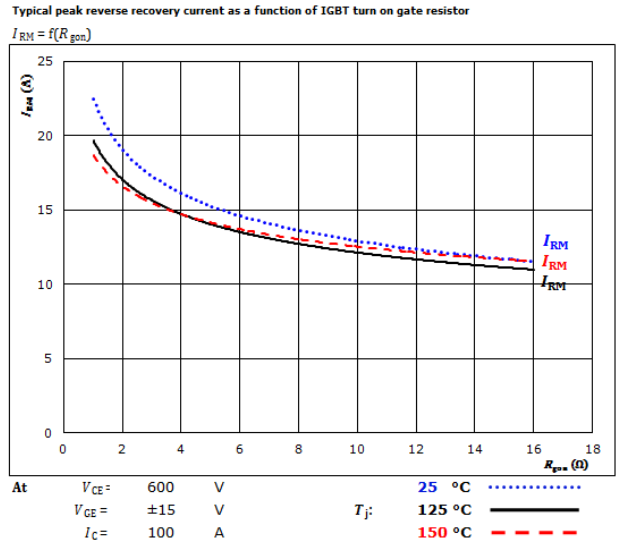
**Figure 10.** FWD  
Typical recovered charge as a function of IGBT turn on gate resistor



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



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

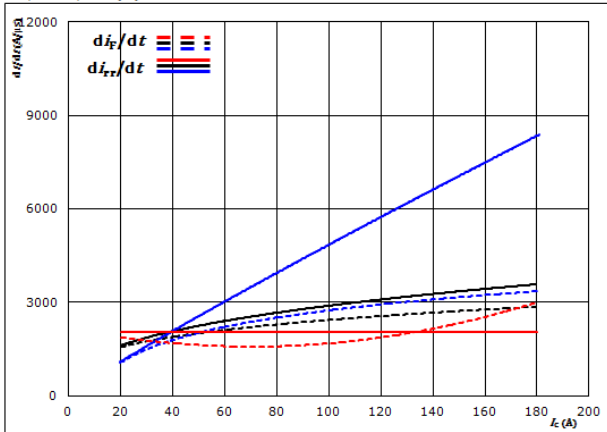




### Buck Switching Characteristics

**Figure 13.** FWD

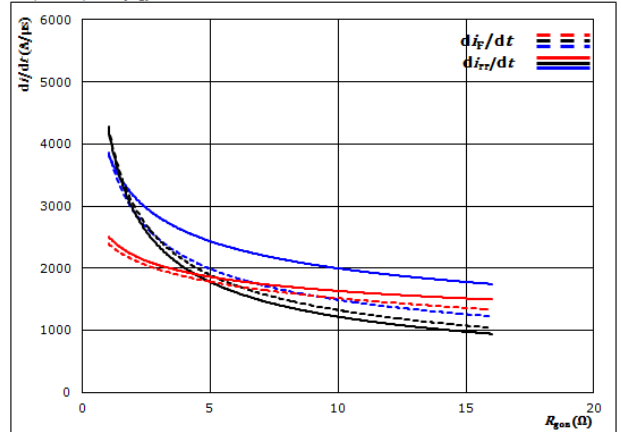
Typical rate of fall of forward and reverse recovery current as a function of collector current  
 $di_F/dt, di_{rr}/dt = f(I_C)$



At  $V_{CE} = 600$  V  
 $V_{CE} = \pm 15$  V  
 $R_{gon} = 4$   $\Omega$   
 $T_j: 25$  °C (dotted),  $125$  °C (solid),  $150$  °C (dashed)

**Figure 14.** FWD

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

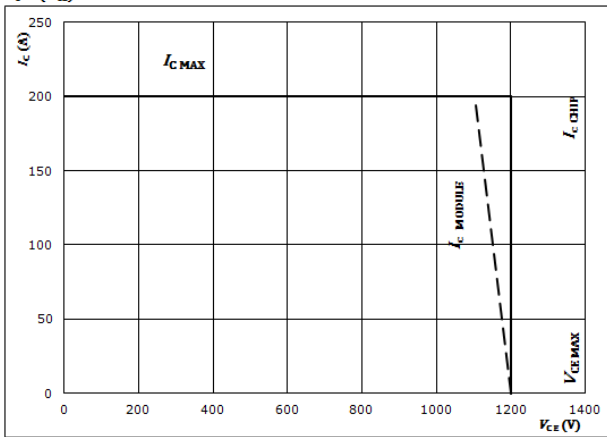


At  $V_{CE} = 600$  V  
 $V_{CE} = \pm 15$  V  
 $I_C = 100$  A

**Figure 15.** IGBT

Reverse bias safe operating area

$I_C = f(V_{CE})$



At  $T_j = 175$  °C  
 $R_{gon} = 4$   $\Omega$   
 $R_{goff} = 4$   $\Omega$

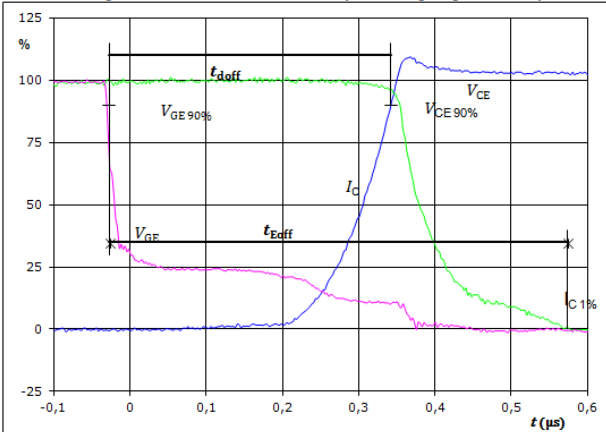


### Switching definition

General conditions		
$T_j$	=	150 °C
$R_{gon}$	=	4 $\Omega$
$R_{goff}$	=	4 $\Omega$

Figure 1. IGBT

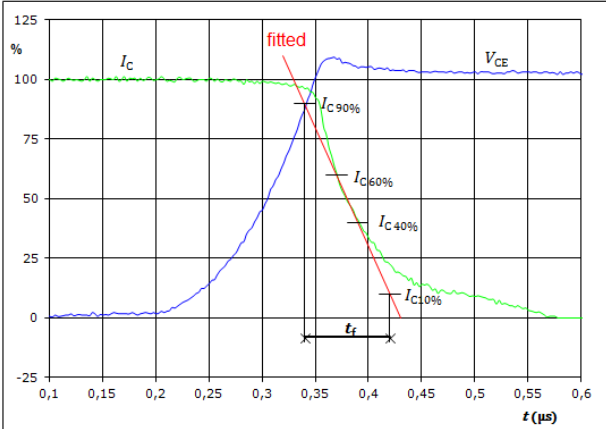
Turn-off Switching Waveforms & definition of  $t_{doff}$ ,  $t_{Eoff}$  ( $t_{Eoff}$  = integrating time for Eoff)



$V_{GE}(0\%) =$	-15	V
$V_{GE}(100\%) =$	15	V
$V_C(100\%) =$	600	V
$I_C(100\%) =$	100	A
$t_{doff} =$	0,372	$\mu s$
$t_{Eoff} =$	0,601	$\mu s$

Figure 3. IGBT

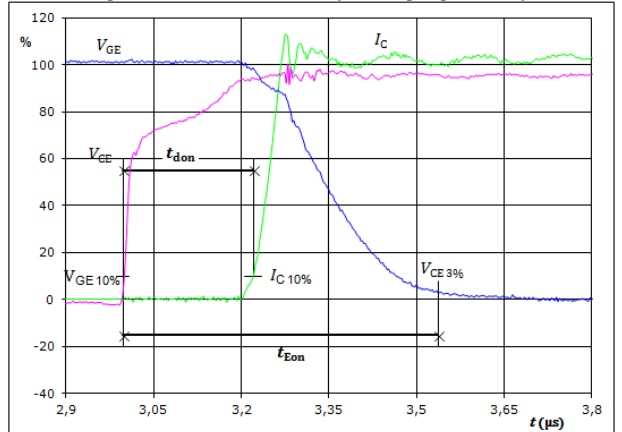
Turn-off Switching Waveforms & definition of  $t_f$



$V_C(100\%) =$	600	V
$I_C(100\%) =$	100	A
$t_f =$	0,087	$\mu s$

Figure 2. IGBT

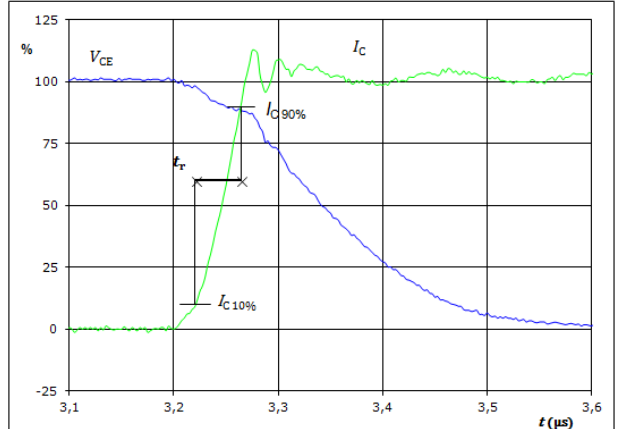
Turn-on Switching Waveforms & definition of  $t_{don}$ ,  $t_{Eon}$  ( $t_{Eon}$  = integrating time for Eon)



$V_{GE}(0\%) =$	-15	V
$V_{GE}(100\%) =$	15	V
$V_C(100\%) =$	600	V
$I_C(100\%) =$	100	A
$t_{don} =$	0,221	$\mu s$
$t_{Eon} =$	0,540	$\mu s$

Figure 4. IGBT

Turn-on Switching Waveforms & definition of  $t_r$



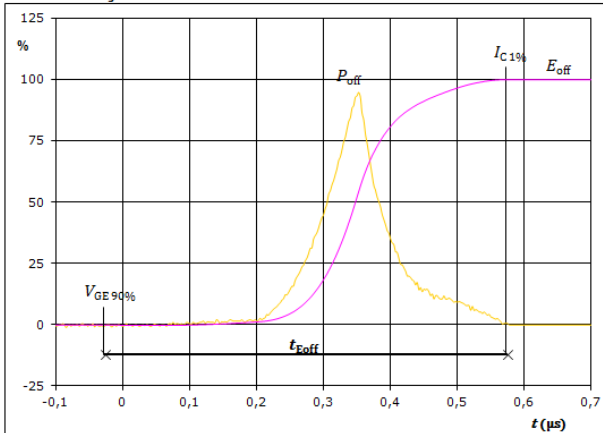
$V_C(100\%) =$	600	V
$I_C(100\%) =$	100	A
$t_r =$	0,044	$\mu s$



## Switching definition

Figure 5. IGBT

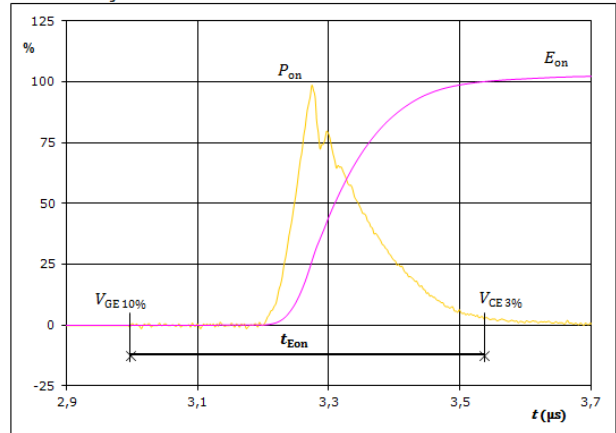
Turn-off Switching Waveforms & definition of tEoff



$P_{off}(100\%) =$	60,00	kW
$E_{off}(100\%) =$	6,45	mJ
$t_{Eoff} =$	0,60	µs

Figure 6. IGBT

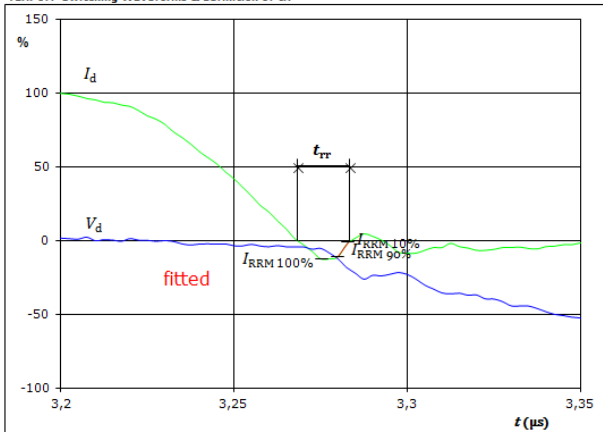
Turn-on Switching Waveforms & definition of tEon



$P_{on}(100\%) =$	60,00	kW
$E_{on}(100\%) =$	7,09	mJ
$t_{Eon} =$	0,54	µs

Figure 7. FWD

Turn-off Switching Waveforms & definition of trr



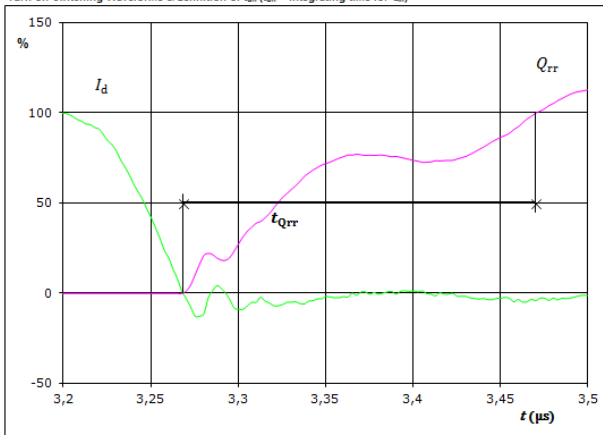
$V_d(100\%) =$	600	V
$I_d(100\%) =$	100	A
$I_{RRM}(100\%) =$	-15	A
$t_{rr} =$	0,016	µs



## Switching definition

**Figure 8.** FWD

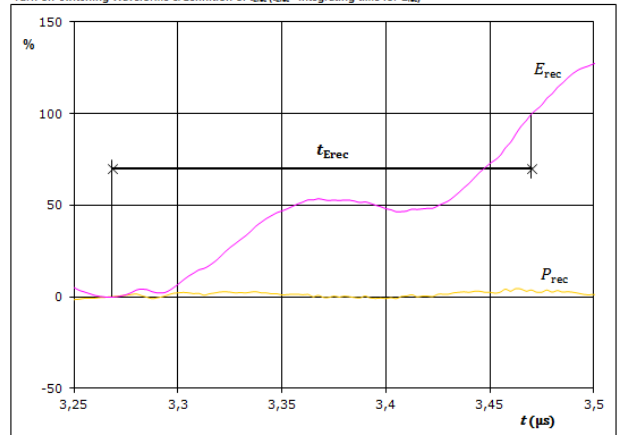
Turn-on Switching Waveforms & definition of  $t_{Qrr}$  ( $t_{Qrr}$  = integrating time for  $Q_{rr}$ )



$I_d$ (100%) =	100	A
$Q_{rr}$ (100%) =	0,55	$\mu\text{C}$
$t_{Qrr}$ =	0,20	$\mu\text{s}$

**Figure 9.** FWD


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

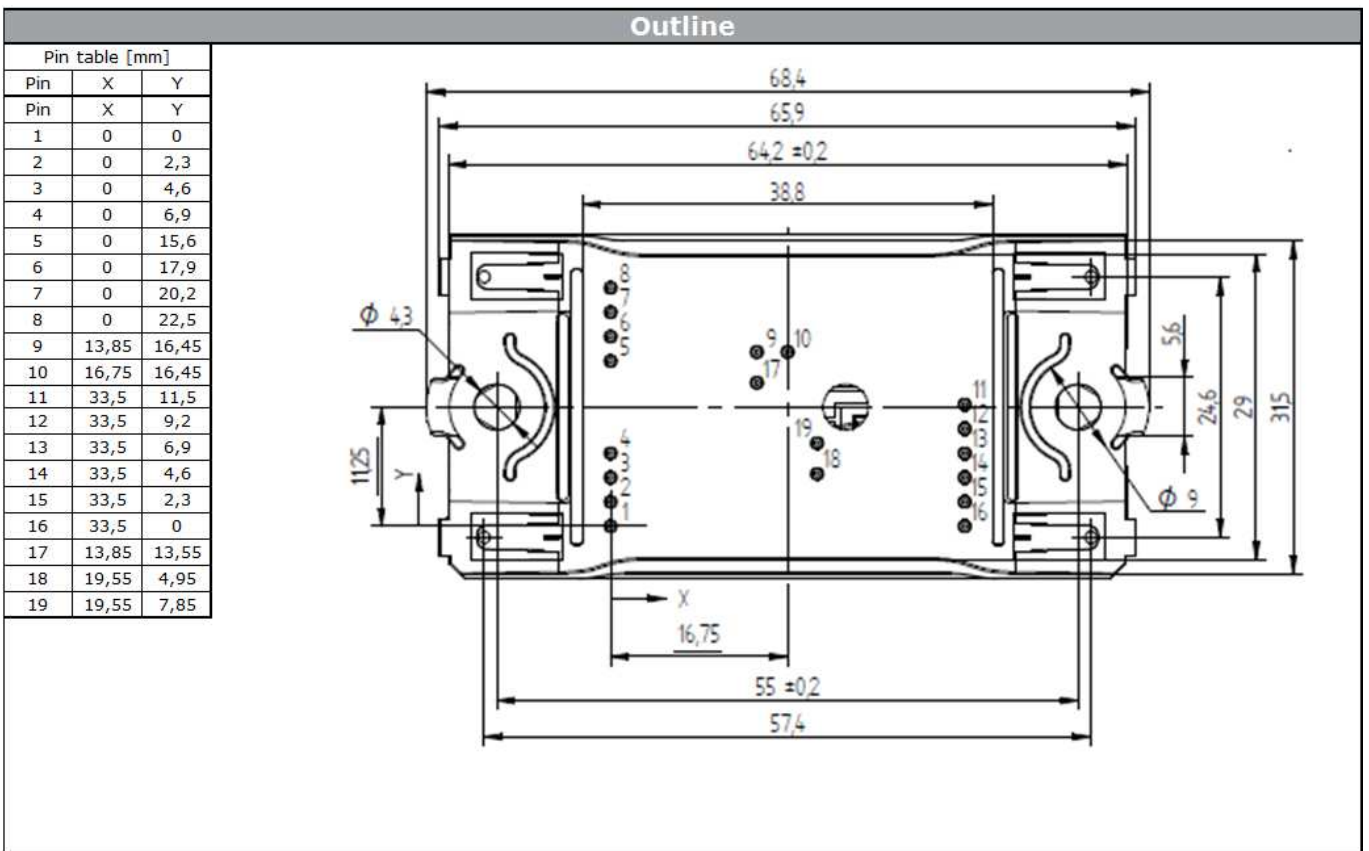


$P_{rec}$ (100%) =	60,00	kW
$E_{rec}$ (100%) =	0,15	mJ
$t_{Erec}$ =	0,20	$\mu\text{s}$



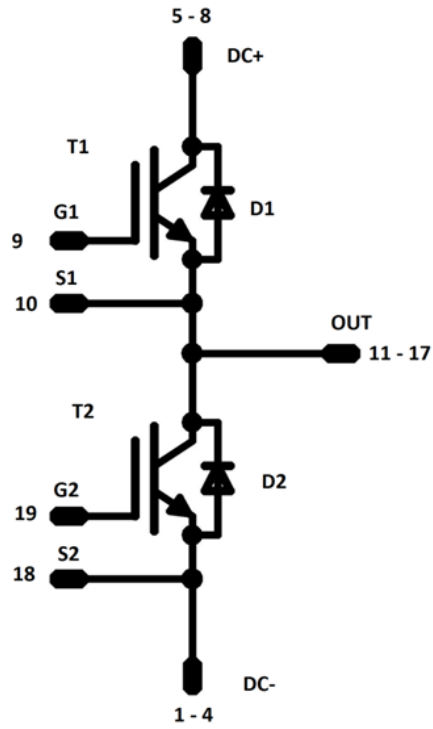
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Ordering Code & Marking							
Version	Ordering Code	in DataMatrix as		in packaging barcode as			
without thermal paste with solder pins	10-FZ122PA100SC02-P999F78	P999F78		P999F78			
NN-NNNNNNNNNN NNNN-TTTTTTVV Vinco LLLLLL WWYY SSSS UL		Text	Name	Type&Ver	Date code	Vinco&Lot	Serial&UL
			NN-NNNNNNNNNNNNNN	TTTTTTTVV	WWYY	Vinco LLLLLL	SSSS UL
		Datamatrix	Type&Ver	Lot number	Serial	Date code	
			TTTTTTTVV	LLLLL	SSSS	WWYY	





Pinout



Identification

ID	Component	Voltage	Current	Function	Comment
T1,T2	IGBT	1200V	100A	Buck Switch	
D1,D2	FWD	1200V	60A	Buck Diode	



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.	

Document No.:	Date:	Modification:	Pages
10-FZ122PA100SC02-P999F78-D2-14	25 Mar. 2015		

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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.