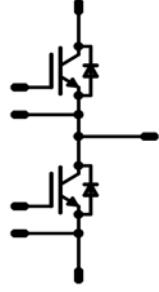


flowPHASE0		600V/150A
Features		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Trench Fieldstop IGBT³ technology • 2-clip housing in 12mm and 17mm height • Compact and low inductance design • AlN substrate for improved performance 		
Target Applications		Schematic
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Motor Drive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

$T_j=25^\circ\text{C}$, 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}	$t=2\text{s}$	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 _{es} [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

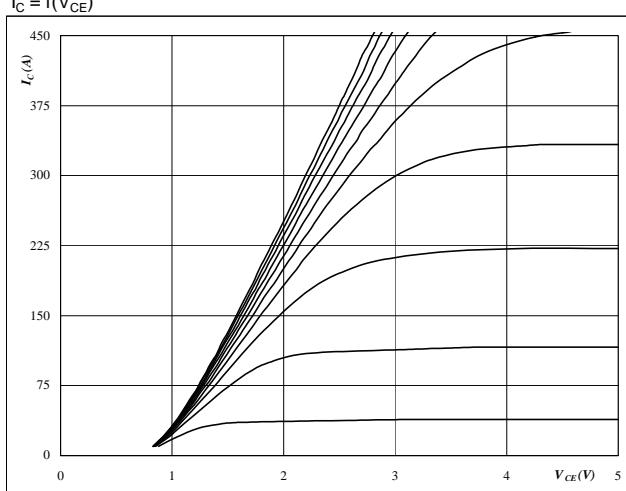
Gate emitter threshold voltage	V _{GE(th)}	V _{CE} =V _{GE}			0,0024	T _j =25°C T _j =150°C	5	5,8	6,5	V
Collector-emitter saturation voltage	V _{CE(sat)}		15		150	T _j =25°C T _j =150°C	1	1,61 1,87	2,2	V
Collector-emitter cut-off current incl. Diode	I _{ces}		0	600		T _j =25°C T _j =150°C			0,96	mA
Gate-emitter leakage current	I _{ges}		20	0		T _j =25°C T _j =150°C			700	nA
Integrated Gate resistor	R _{gint}							2		Ω
Turn-on delay time	t _{d(on)}	R _{goff} =4 Ω R _{gon} =4 Ω	±15	300	150	T _j =25°C T _j =150°C		231 241		ns
Rise time	t _r					T _j =25°C T _j =150°C		32 37		
Turn-off delay time	t _{d(off)}					T _j =25°C T _j =150°C		296 329		
Fall time	t _f					T _j =25°C T _j =150°C		81 95		
Turn-on energy loss per pulse	E _{on}					T _j =25°C T _j =150°C		2,03 3		mWs
Turn-off energy loss per pulse	E _{off}					T _j =25°C T _j =150°C		3,88 5,21		
Input capacitance	C _{ies}	f=1MHz	0	25	T _j =25°C			9240		pF
Output capacitance	C _{oss}							576		
Reverse transfer capacitance	C _{rss}							274		
Gate charge	Q _{Gate}		±15		T _j =25°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°C T _j =150°C	1	1,71 1,6	2,2	V
Peak reverse recovery current	I _{RRM}	R _{gon} =4 Ω	±15	300	150	T _j =25°C T _j =150°C		123,92 161,1		A
Reverse recovery time	t _{rr}					T _j =25°C T _j =150°C		108,8 273,1		ns
Reverse recovered charge	Q _{rr}					T _j =25°C T _j =150°C		7,37 15,35		μC
Peak rate of fall of recovery current	di(rec)max /dt					T _j =25°C T _j =150°C		2262 2417		A/μs
Reverse recovered energy	E _{rec}					T _j =25°C T _j =150°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}									

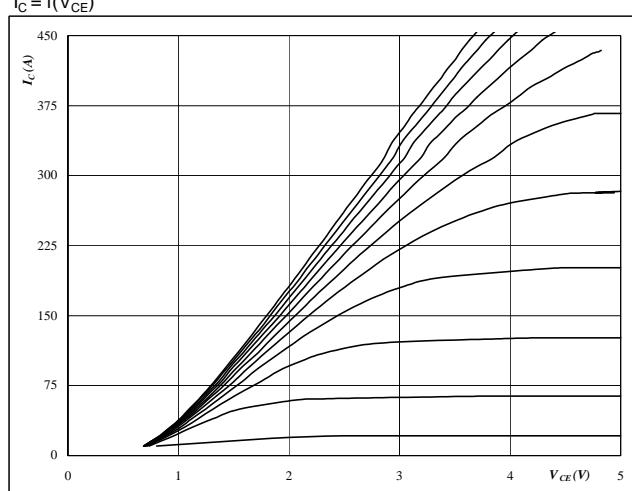
Output Inverter

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



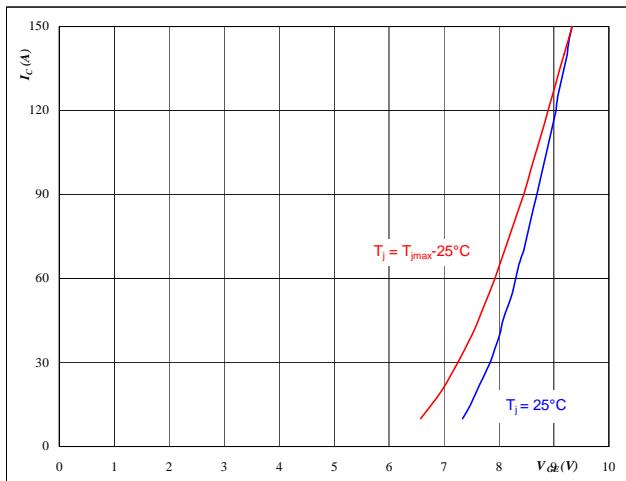
At
 $t_p = 350 \mu s$
 $T_j = 25^\circ C$
 V_{GE} from 7 V to 17 V in steps of 1 V

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



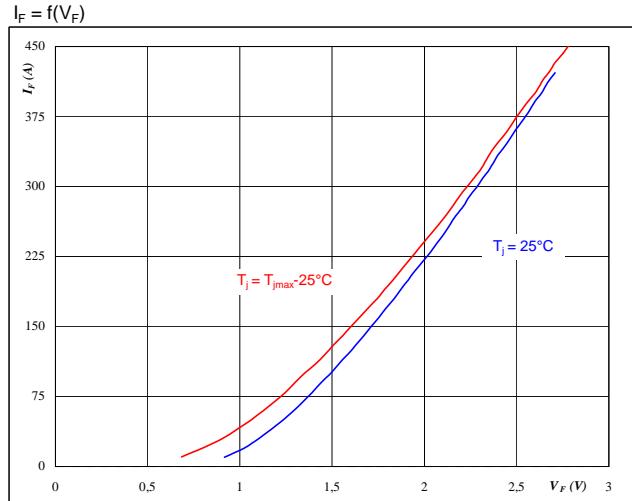
At
 $t_p = 350 \mu s$
 $T_j = 150^\circ C$
 V_{GE} from 7 V to 17 V in steps of 1 V

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
 $I_F = f(V_F)$



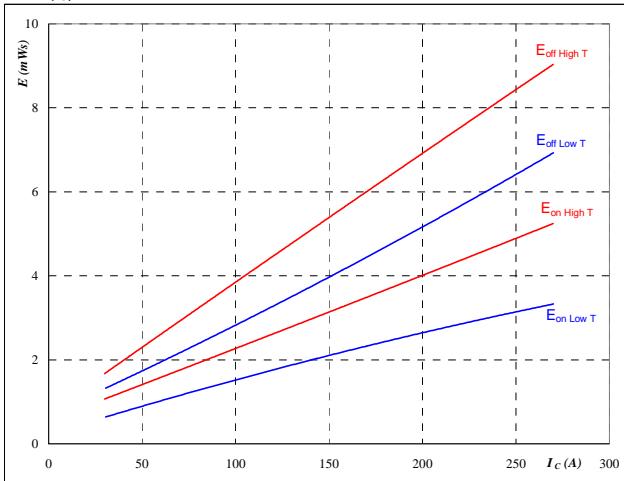
At
 $t_p = 350 \mu s$

Output Inverter

Figure 5

Typical switching energy losses
as a function of collector current

$$E = f(I_C)$$



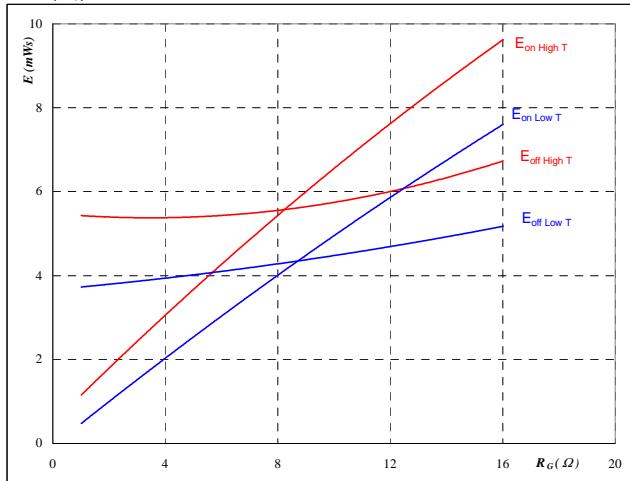
With an inductive load at

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

Output inverter IGBT
Figure 6

Typical switching energy losses
as a function of gate resistor

$$E = f(R_G)$$



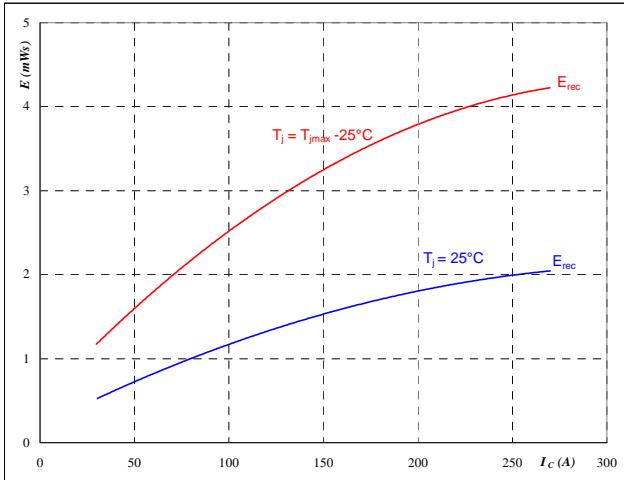
With an inductive load at

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

Figure 7
Output inverter IGBT

Typical reverse recovery energy loss
as a function of collector current

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



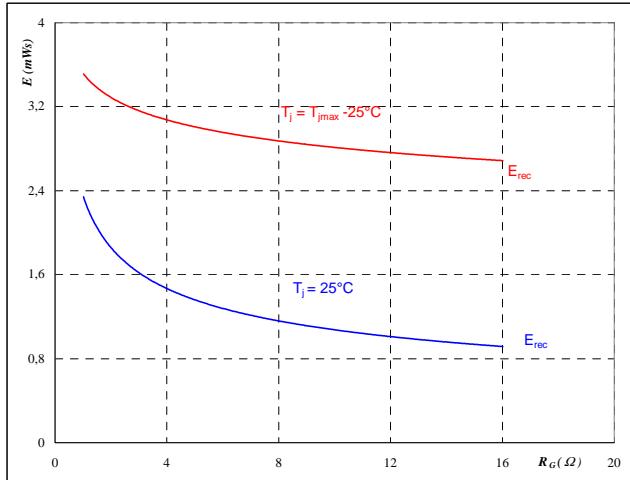
With an inductive load at

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

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

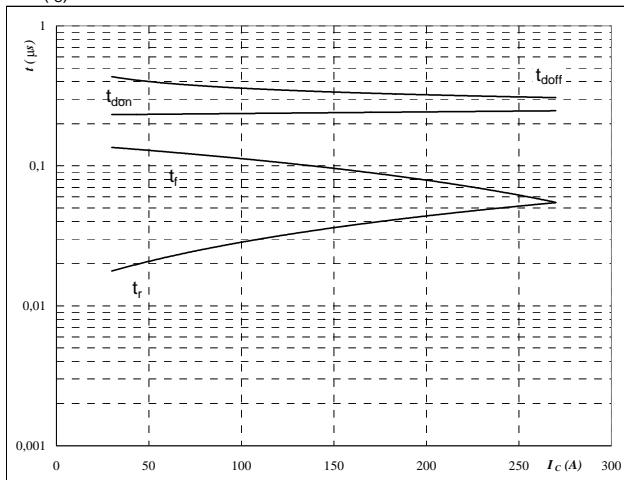
$$\begin{aligned} T_j &= 25/150 \quad ^\circ\text{C} \\ V_{CE} &= 300 \quad \text{V} \\ V_{GE} &= \pm 15 \quad \text{V} \\ I_C &= 150 \quad \text{A} \end{aligned}$$

Output Inverter

Figure 9

Typical switching times as a function of collector current

$$t = f(I_C)$$



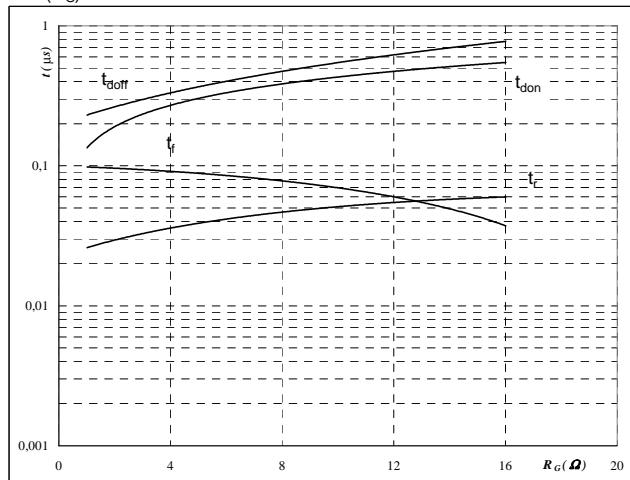
With an inductive load at

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

Output inverter IGBT
Figure 10

Typical switching times as a function of gate resistor

$$t = f(R_G)$$



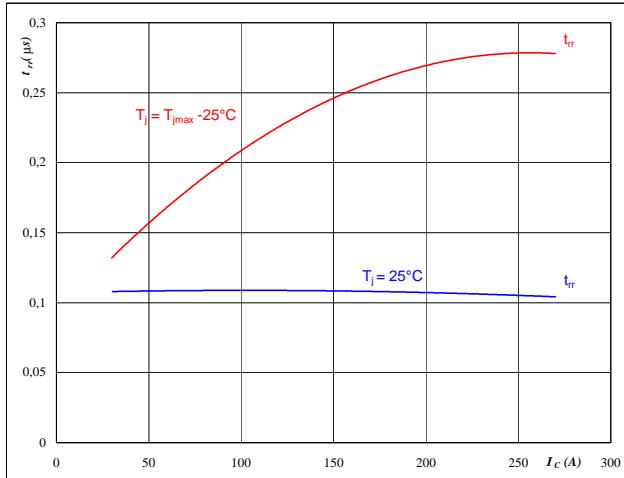
With an inductive load at

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

Figure 11
Output inverter FRED

Typical reverse recovery time as a function of collector current

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



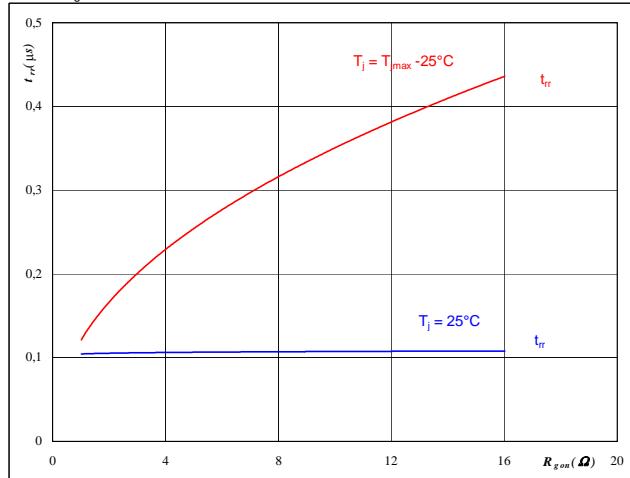
At

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

Figure 12
Output inverter FRED

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

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



At

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

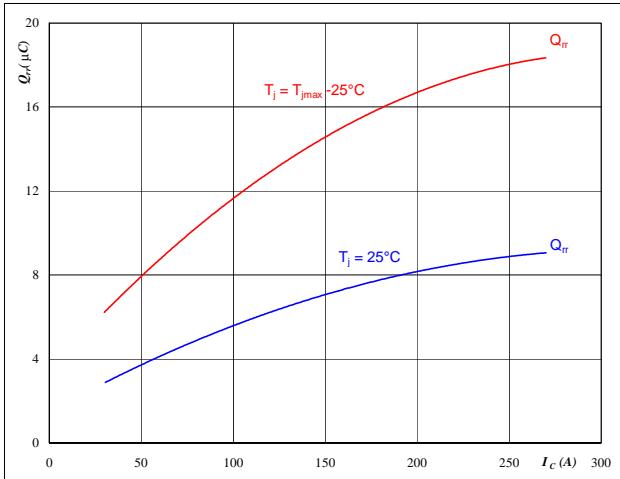
Output Inverter

Figure 13

Output inverter FRED

Typical reverse recovery charge as a function of collector current

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


At

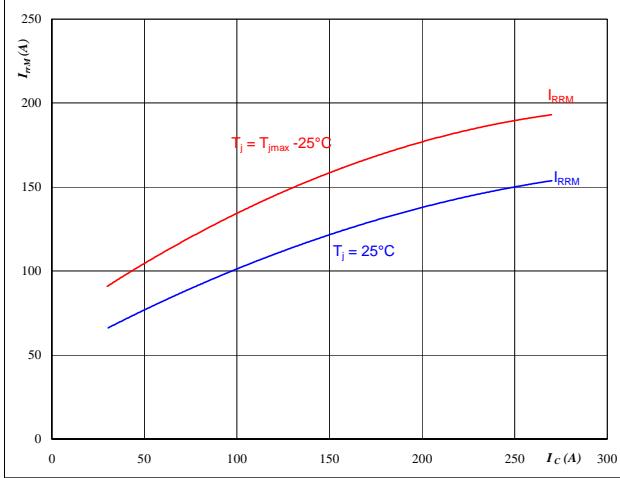
$$\begin{aligned} T_j &= 25/150 \quad ^\circ\text{C} \\ V_{CE} &= 300 \quad \text{V} \\ V_{GE} &= \pm 15 \quad \text{V} \\ R_{gon} &= 4 \quad \Omega \end{aligned}$$

Figure 15

Output inverter FRED

Typical reverse recovery current as a function of collector current

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


At

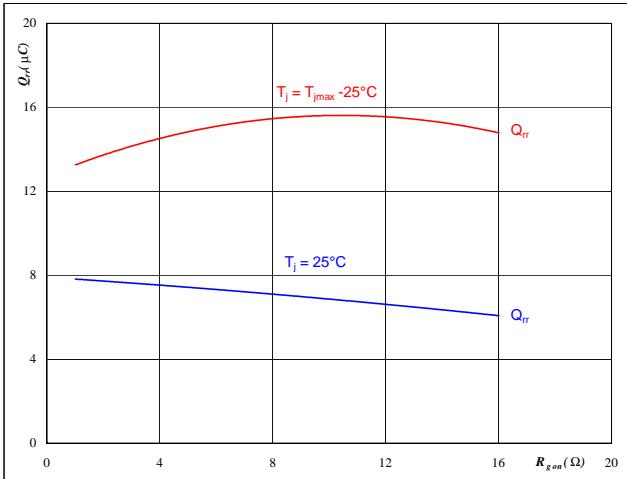
$$\begin{aligned} T_j &= 25/150 \quad ^\circ\text{C} \\ V_{CE} &= 300 \quad \text{V} \\ V_{GE} &= \pm 15 \quad \text{V} \\ R_{gon} &= 4 \quad \Omega \end{aligned}$$

Figure 14

Output inverter FRED

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

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


At

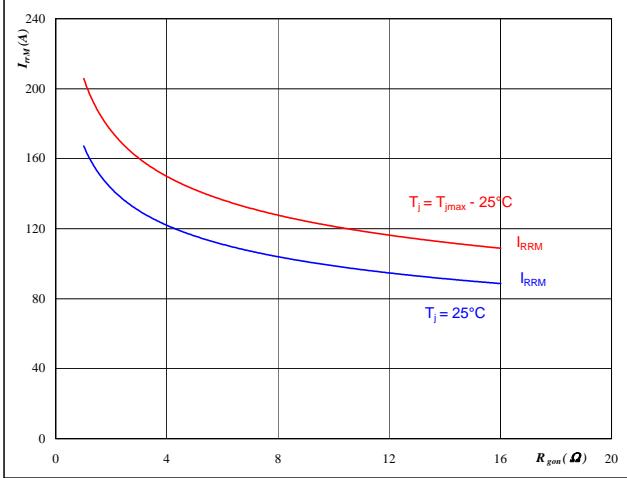
$$\begin{aligned} T_j &= 25/150 \quad ^\circ\text{C} \\ V_R &= 300 \quad \text{V} \\ I_F &= 150 \quad \text{A} \\ V_{GE} &= \pm 15 \quad \text{V} \end{aligned}$$

Figure 16

Output inverter FRED

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

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

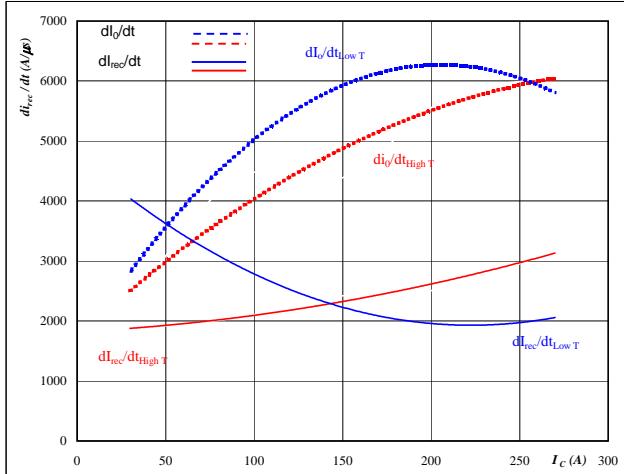

At

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

Output Inverter

Figure 17

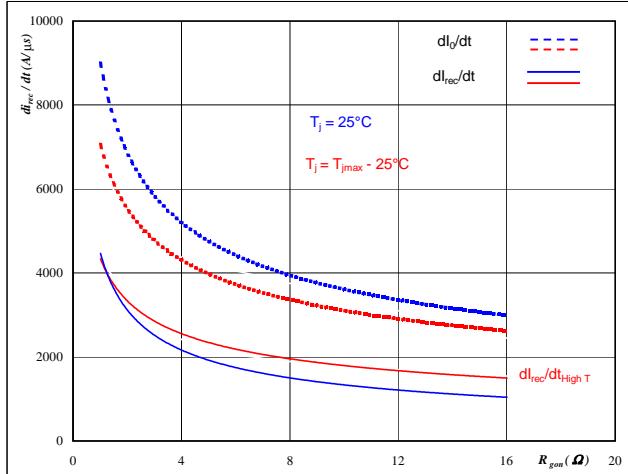
Typical rate of fall of forward
and reverse recovery current as a
function of collector current
 $dI_0/dt, dI_{rec}/dt = f(I_C)$


At

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

Output inverter FRED
Figure 18

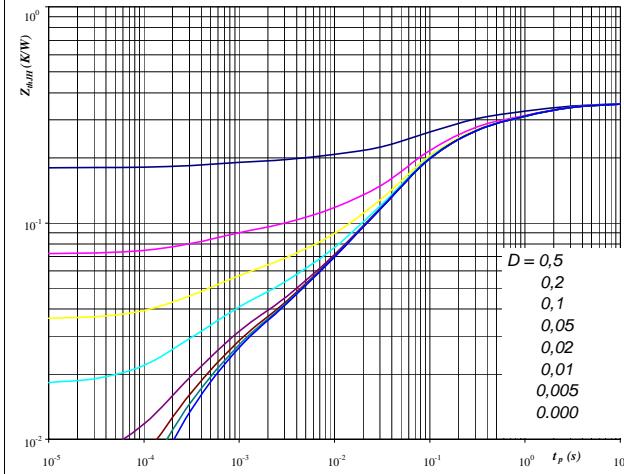
Typical rate of fall of forward
and reverse recovery current as a
function of IGBT turn on gate resistor
 $dI_0/dt, dI_{rec}/dt = f(R_{gon})$


At

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

Figure 19

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


At

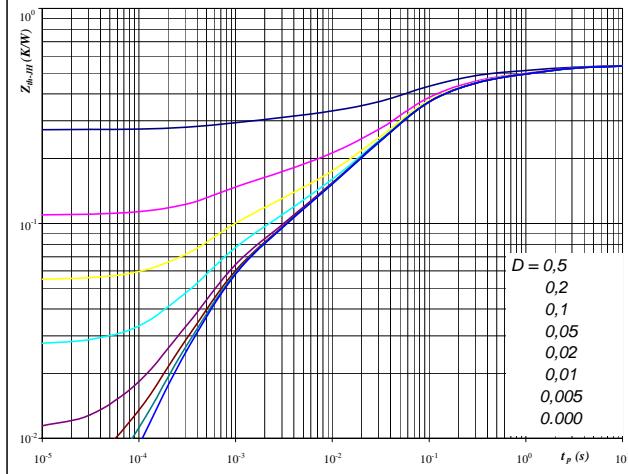
$D = t_p / T$
 $R_{thJH} = 0.36 \text{ K/W}$

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

$D = t_p / T$
 $R_{thJH} = 0.55 \text{ K/W}$

FRED thermal model values

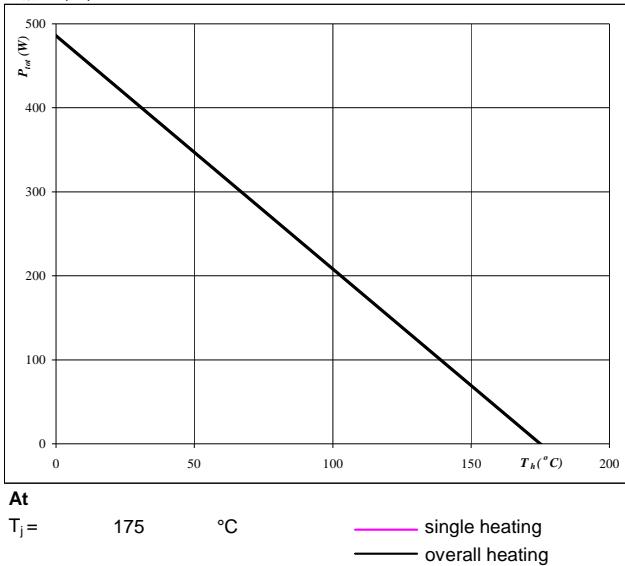
R (C/W)	Tau (s)
0,02	9,9E+00
0,07	1,3E+00
0,11	1,9E-01
0,23	5,0E-02
0,06	5,8E-03
0,06	6,7E-04

Output Inverter

Figure 21

Power dissipation as a function of heatsink temperature

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

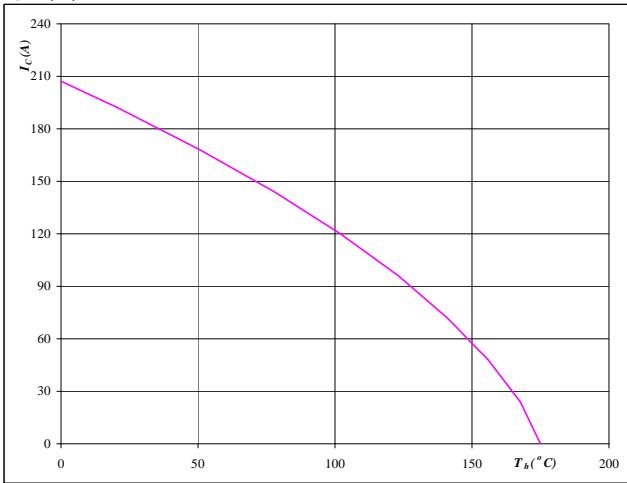

At

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

Output inverter IGBT
Figure 22

Collector current as a function of heatsink temperature

$$I_C = f(T_h)$$

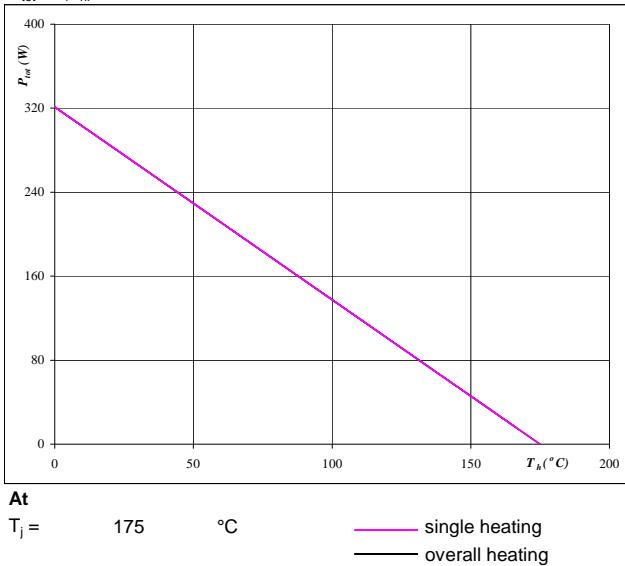

At

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

Output inverter IGBT
Figure 23

Power dissipation as a function of heatsink temperature

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

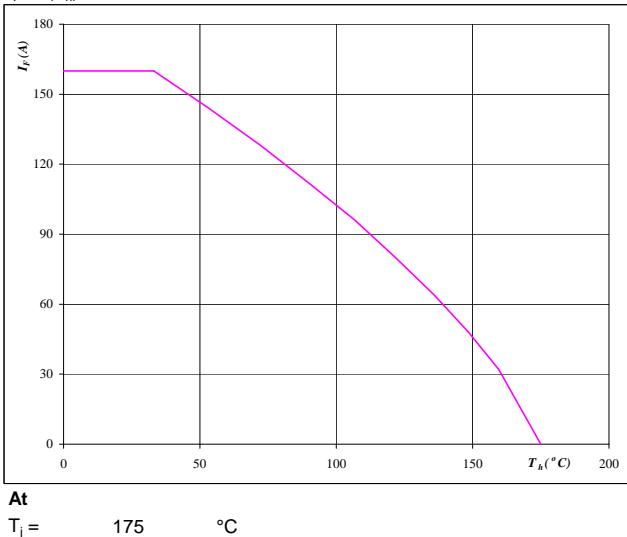

At

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

Output inverter FRED
Figure 24

Forward current as a function of heatsink temperature

$$I_F = f(T_h)$$

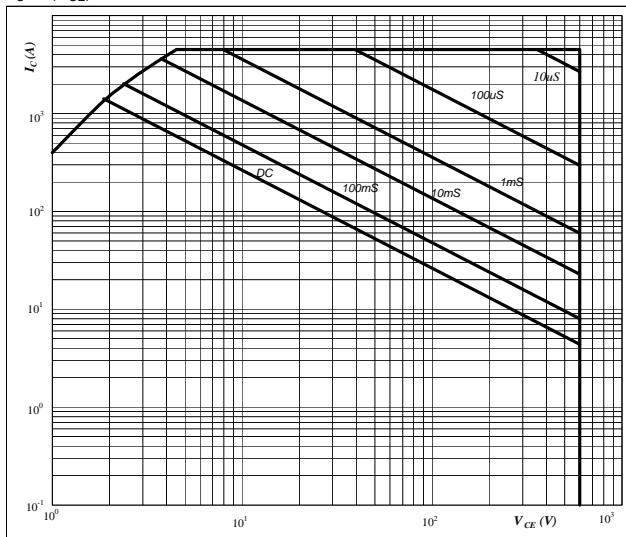

At

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

Output inverter FRED

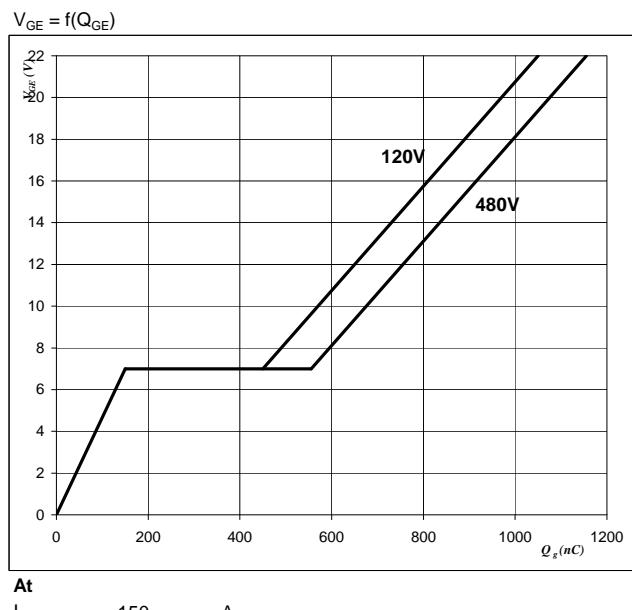
Output Inverter

Figure 25
**Safe operating area as a function
of collector-emitter voltage**
 $I_C = f(V_{CE})$



At
D = single pulse
 $T_h = 80 \text{ } ^\circ\text{C}$
 $V_{GE} = \pm 15 \text{ V}$
 $T_j = T_{j\max} \text{ } ^\circ\text{C}$

Figure 26
Gate voltage vs Gate charge
 $V_{GE} = f(Q_{GE})$



At
 $I_C = 150 \text{ A}$

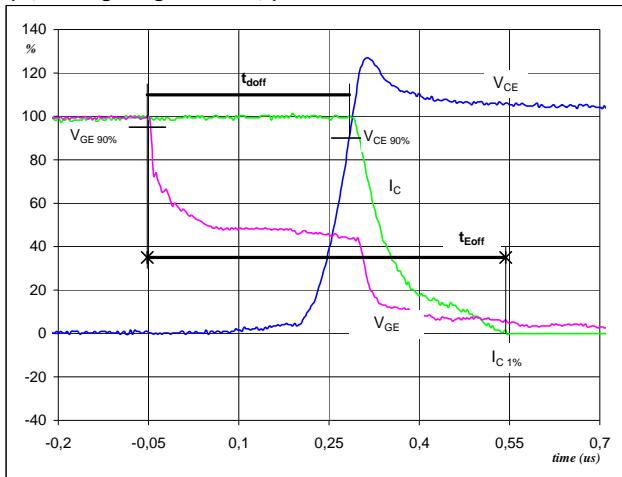
Switching Definitions Output Inverter

General conditions

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

Figure 1 Output inverter IGBT

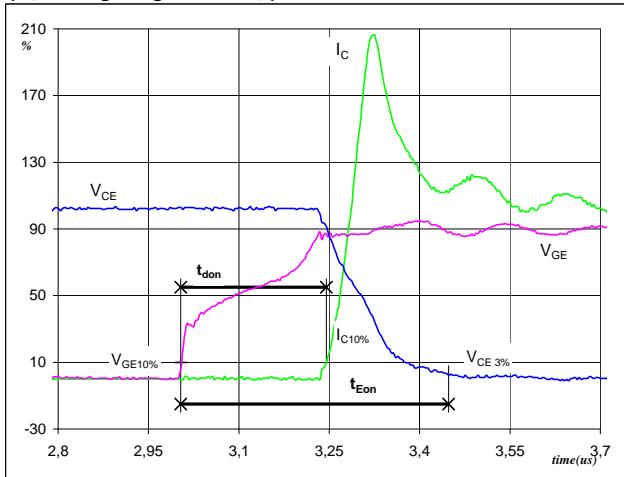
Turn-off Switching Waveforms & definition of t_{doff} , t_{Eoff}
(t_{Eoff} = integrating time for E_{off})



$V_{GE\ (0\%)} = -15$ 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

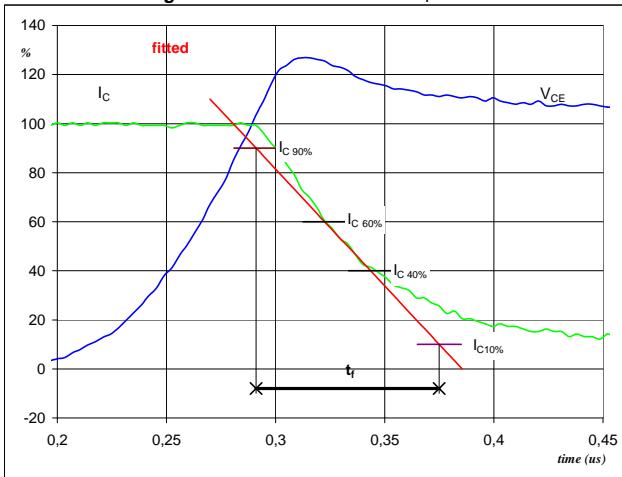
Turn-on Switching Waveforms & definition of t_{don} , t_{Eon}
(t_{Eon} = integrating time for E_{on})



$V_{GE\ (0\%)} = -15$ 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

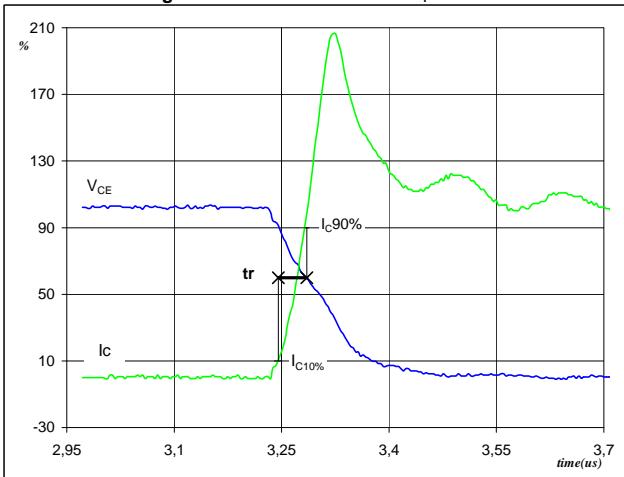
Turn-off Switching Waveforms & definition of t_f



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

Figure 4 Output inverter IGBT

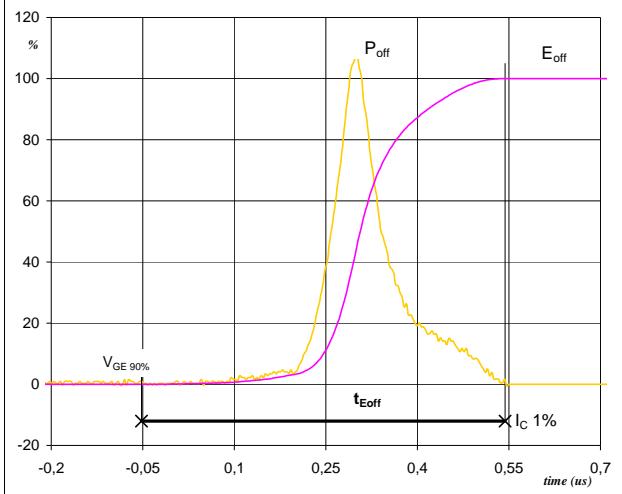
Turn-on Switching Waveforms & definition of t_r



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

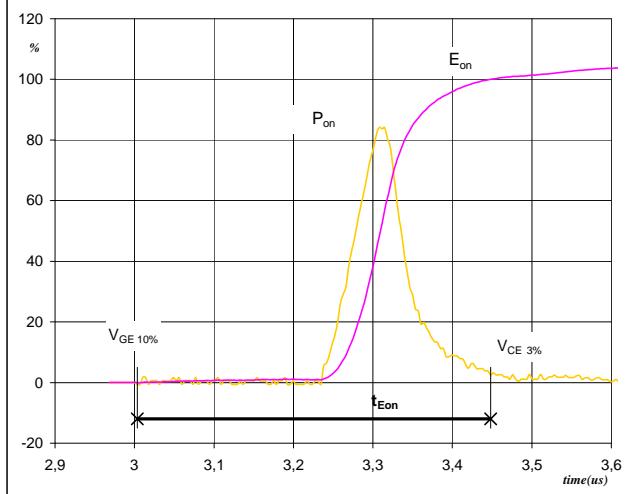
Switching Definitions Output Inverter

Figure 5 Output inverter IGBT
Turn-off Switching Waveforms & definition of t_{Eoff}



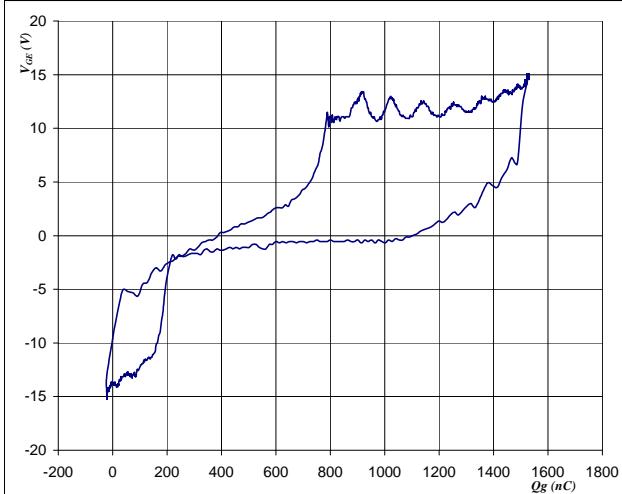
P_{off} (100%) = 45,00 kW
 E_{off} (100%) = 5,23 mJ
 t_{Eoff} = 0,60 μ s

Figure 6 Output inverter IGBT
Turn-on Switching Waveforms & definition of t_{Eon}



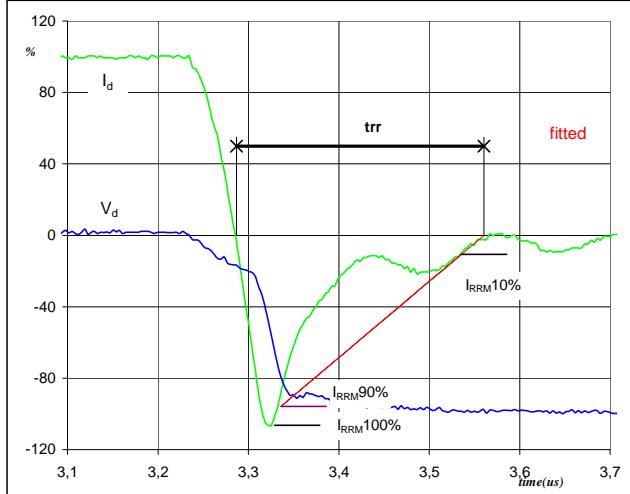
P_{on} (100%) = 45,00 kW
 E_{on} (100%) = 3,02 mJ
 t_{Eon} = 0,44 μ s

Figure 7 Output inverter FRED
Gate voltage vs Gate charge (measured)



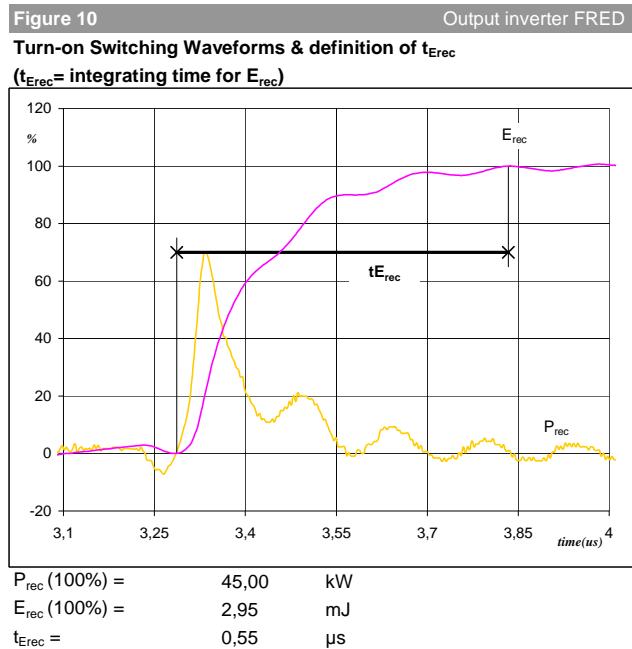
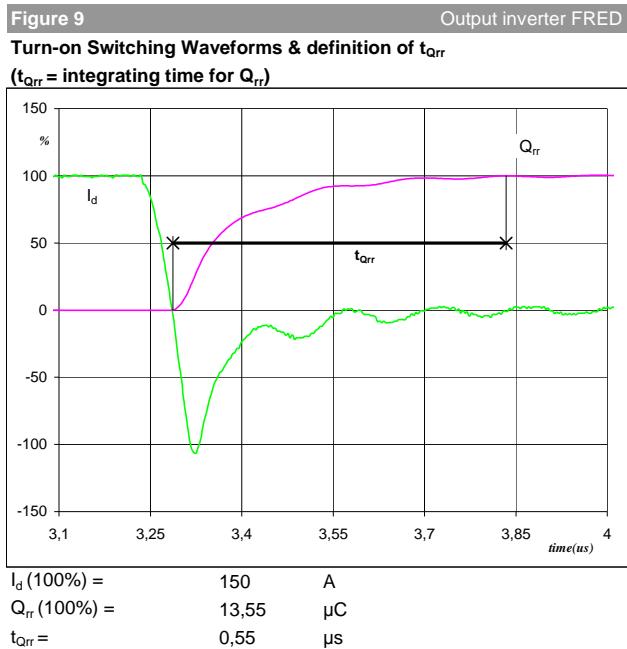
V_{GEoff} = -15 V
 V_{GEon} = 15 V
 V_C (100%) = 300 V
 I_C (100%) = 150 A
 Q_g = 5363,18 nC

Figure 8 Output inverter IGBT
Turn-off Switching Waveforms & definition of t_{trr}



V_d (100%) = 300 V
 I_d (100%) = 150 A
 I_{RRM} (100%) = -161 A
 t_{trr} = 0,16 μ s

Switching Definitions Output Inverter



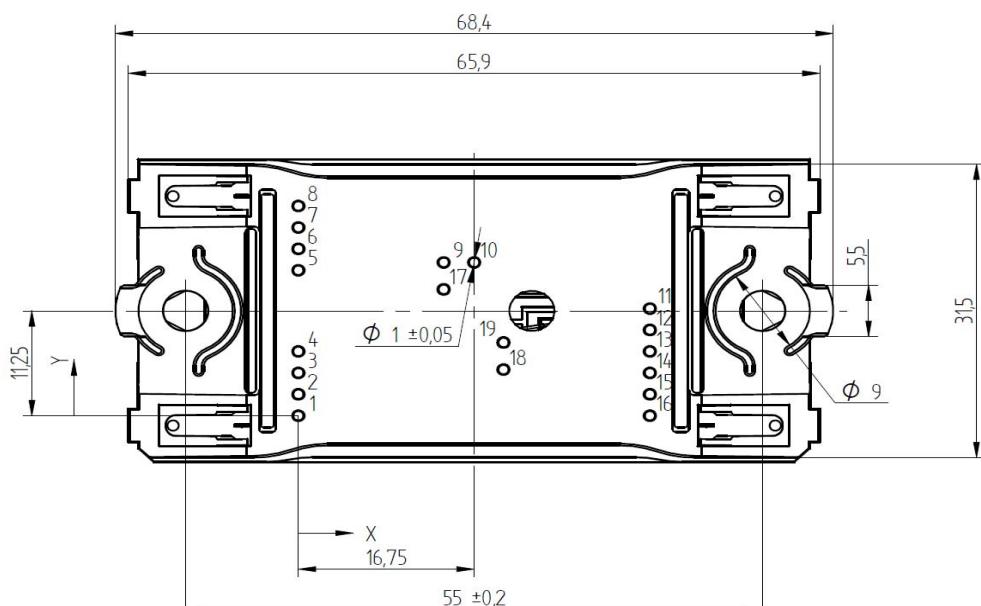
Ordering Code and Marking - Outline - Pinout

Ordering Code & Marking

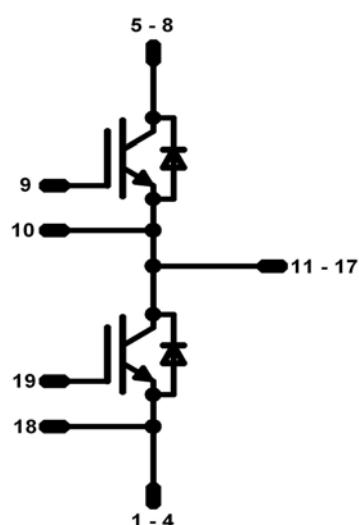
Version	Ordering Code	in DataMatrix as	in packaging barcode as
without thermal paste 12mm housing	10-FZ062PA150SA01-P995F18	P995F18	P995F18
without thermal paste 17mm housing	10-F0062PA150SA01-P995F19	P995F19	P995F19

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.