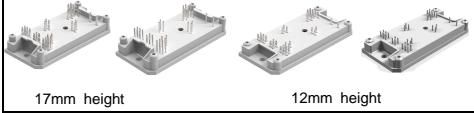
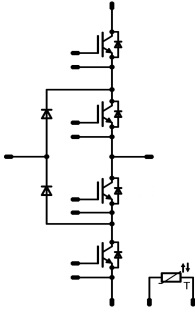




<i>flow NPC 1</i>	<b>600 V / 100 A</b>
<div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px; margin-bottom: 5px;"> <p style="text-align: center; background-color: #ccc; margin: 0;"><b>Features</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Neutral-point-Clamped inverter</li> <li>Compact flow1 housing</li> <li>Low Inductance Layout</li> </ul> </div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px; margin-bottom: 5px;"> <p style="text-align: center; background-color: #ccc; margin: 0;"><b>Target Applications</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>UPS</li> <li>Motor Drive</li> <li>Solar inverters</li> </ul> </div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px;"> <p style="text-align: center; background-color: #ccc; margin: 0;"><b>Types</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>10-F106NIA100SA-M135F</li> <li>10-P106NIA100SA-M135FY</li> <li>10-FY06NIA100SA-M135F08</li> <li>10-PY06NIA100SA-M135F08Y</li> </ul> </div>	<div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px; margin-bottom: 5px;"> <p style="text-align: center; background-color: #ccc; margin: 0;"><b>flow 1 housing</b></p>  <p style="text-align: center; margin: 0;">17mm height                      12mm height</p> </div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px;"> <p style="text-align: center; background-color: #ccc; margin: 0;"><b>Schematic</b></p>  </div>

## Maximum Ratings

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

Parameter	Symbol	Condition	Value	Unit	
<b>Buck IGBT</b>					
Collector-emitter break down voltage	$V_{CE}$		600	V	
DC collector current	$I_C$	$T_j = T_{jmax}$	$T_s = 80\text{ °C}$ $T_c = 80\text{ °C}$	92 121	A
Pulsed collector current	$I_{CRM}$	$t_p$ limited by $T_{jmax}$	300	A	
Power dissipation	$P_{tot}$	$T_j = T_{jmax}$	$T_s = 80\text{ °C}$ $T_c = 80\text{ °C}$	159 206	W
Gate-emitter peak voltage	$V_{GE}$		±20	V	
Short circuit ratings	$t_{SC}$ $V_{CC}$	$T_j \leq 150\text{ °C}$ $V_{GE} = 15\text{ V}$	6 360	µs V	
Maximum Junction Temperature	$T_{jmax}$		175	°C	
Turn off safe operating area		$T_j \leq 150\text{ °C}$ $V_{CE} \leq V_{CES}$	200	A	
<b>Buck Diode</b>					
Peak Repetitive Reverse Voltage	$V_{RRM}$		600	V	
DC forward current	$I_F$	$T_j = T_{jmax}$	$T_s = 80\text{ °C}$ $T_c = 80\text{ °C}$	67 88	A
Repetitive peak forward current	$I_{FRM}$	$t_p$ limited by $T_{jmax}$	$T_c = 100\text{ °C}$	300	A
Power dissipation per Diode	$P_{tot}$	$T_j = T_{jmax}$	$T_s = 80\text{ °C}$ $T_c = 80\text{ °C}$	74 112	W
Maximum Junction Temperature	$T_{jmax}$		175	°C	



## Maximum Ratings

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

Parameter	Symbol	Condition	Value	Unit
<b>Boost IGBT</b>				
Collector-emitter break down voltage	$V_{CE}$		600	V
DC collector current	$I_C$	$T_j = T_{jmax}$ $T_s = 80^{\circ}\text{C}$ $T_c = 80^{\circ}\text{C}$	92 121	A
Pulsed collector current	$I_{CRM}$	$t_p$ limited by $T_{jmax}$	300	A
Power dissipation	$P_{tot}$	$T_j = T_{jmax}$ $T_s = 80^{\circ}\text{C}$ $T_c = 80^{\circ}\text{C}$	159 240	W
Gate-emitter peak voltage	$V_{GE}$		$\pm 20$	V
Short circuit ratings	$t_{SC}$ $V_{CC}$	$T_j \leq 150^{\circ}\text{C}$ $V_{GE} = 15\text{ V}$	6 360	$\mu\text{s}$ V
Maximum Junction Temperature	$T_{jmax}$		175	$^{\circ}\text{C}$
Turn off safe operating area		$T_j \leq 150^{\circ}\text{C}$ $V_{CE} \leq V_{CES}$	200	A

### Boost Sw. Prot. Diode

Peak Repetitive Reverse Voltage	$V_{RRM}$		600	V
DC forward current	$I_F$	$T_j = T_{jmax}$ $T_s = 80^{\circ}\text{C}$ $T_c = 80^{\circ}\text{C}$	80 106	A
Repetitive peak forward current	$I_{FRM}$	$t_p$ limited by $T_{jmax}$	200	A
Power dissipation per Diode	$P_{tot}$	$T_j = T_{jmax}$ $T_s = 80^{\circ}\text{C}$ $T_c = 80^{\circ}\text{C}$	119 180	W
Maximum Junction Temperature	$T_{jmax}$		175	$^{\circ}\text{C}$

### Boost Diode

Peak Repetitive Reverse Voltage	$V_{RRM}$		600	V
DC forward current	$I_F$	$T_j = T_{jmax}$ $T_s = 80^{\circ}\text{C}$ $T_c = 80^{\circ}\text{C}$	80 106	A
Repetitive peak forward current	$I_{FRM}$	$t_p$ limited by $T_{jmax}$	200	A
Power dissipation per Diode	$P_{tot}$	$T_j = T_{jmax}$ $T_s = 80^{\circ}\text{C}$ $T_c = 80^{\circ}\text{C}$	119 180	W
Maximum Junction Temperature	$T_{jmax}$		175	$^{\circ}\text{C}$

### Thermal Properties

Storage temperature	$T_{stg}$		-40...+125	$^{\circ}\text{C}$
Operation temperature under switching condition	$T_{op}$		-40...+( $T_{jmax} - 25$ )	$^{\circ}\text{C}$

### Isolation Properties

Isolation voltage	$V_{is}$	$t = 2\text{ s}$ DC voltage	4000	V
Creepage distance			min 12,7	mm
Clearance		17mm housing	min 12,7	mm
		12mm housing solder pins / Press-fit pins	8,07 / 7,86	



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]	$T_j$ [°C]	Min	Typ	Max		

**Buck IGBT**

Gate-emitter threshold voltage	$V_{GE(th)}$	$V_{CE} = V_{GE}$			0,0016	25 150	5	5,8	6,5	V
Collector-emitter saturation voltage	$V_{CE(sat)}$		15		100	25 150	1,05	1,50 1,73	1,85	V
Collector-emitter cut-off current incl. Diode	$I_{CES}$		0	600		25 150			60	µA
Gate-emitter leakage current	$I_{GES}$		20	0		25 150			1,4	µA
Integrated Gate resistor	$R_{gint}$							none		Ω
Turn-on delay time	$t_{d(on)}$					25 150		160 189		ns
Rise time	$t_r$					25 150		26 31		
Turn-off delay time	$t_{d(off)}$	$R_{gon} = 8 \Omega$ $R_{goff} = 8 \Omega$	±15	350	100	25 150		270 296		
Fall time	$t_f$					25 150		100 123		
Turn-on energy loss	$E_{on}$					25 150		1,887 2,405		mWs
Turn-off energy loss	$E_{off}$					25 150		2,903 3,808		
Input capacitance	$C_{ies}$							6280		pF
Output capacitance	$C_{oss}$	$f = 1 \text{ MHz}$	0	25		25		400		
Reverse transfer capacitance	$C_{rss}$								186	
Gate charge	$Q_G$		15	480	100	25		620		nC
Thermal resistance chip to heatsink	$R_{th(j-s)}$	phase-change material $\lambda = 3,4 \text{ W/mK}$						0,60		K/W

**Buck Diode**

Diode forward voltage	$V_F$				100	25 150	1,4	1,70 1,71	1,9	V
Peak reverse recovery current	$I_{RRM}$					25 150		86 113		A
Reverse recovery time	$t_{rr}$	$R_{gon} = 8 \Omega$	±15	350	100	25 150		127 164		ns
Reverse recovered charge	$Q_{rr}$					25 150		5,072 9,357		µC
Peak rate of fall of recovery current	$(di_{rr}/dt)_{max}$					25 150		3385 1871		A/µs
Reverse recovered energy	$E_{rec}$					25 150		1,154 2,238		mWs
Thermal resistance chip to heatsink	$R_{th(j-s)}$	phase-change material $\lambda = 3,4 \text{ W/mK}$						1,01		K/W

Note: All characteristic values are related to gates of parallel IGBTs connected together



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]	$T_j$ [°C]	Min	Typ	Max		
<b>Boost IGBT</b>										
Gate emitter threshold voltage	$V_{GE(th)}$	$V_{CE} = V_{GE}$			0,0016	25 150	5	5,8	6,5	V
Collector-emitter saturation voltage	$V_{CESat}$		15		100	25 150	1,05	1,5 1,73	1,85	V
Collector-emitter cut-off incl diode	$I_{CES}$		0	600		25 150			60	µA
Gate-emitter leakage current	$I_{GES}$		20	0		25 150			1,4	µA
Integrated Gate resistor	$R_{gint}$							none		Ω
Turn-on delay time	$t_{d(on)}$	$R_{gon} = 8 \Omega$ $R_{goff} = 8 \Omega$				25		164		ns
Rise time	$t_r$					150		169		
Turn-off delay time	$t_{d(off)}$					25		29		
Fall time	$t_f$					150		32		
Turn-on energy loss	$E_{on}$					25		273		
Turn-off energy loss	$E_{off}$					150		298		
Input capacitance	$C_{ies}$							6280		pF
Output capacitance	$C_{oss}$	$f = 1 \text{ MHz}$	0	25	25			400		
Reverse transfer capacitance	$C_{rss}$							186		
Gate charge	$Q_G$		15	480	100	25		620		nC
Thermal resistance chip to heatsink	$R_{th(j-s)}$	phase-change material $\lambda = 3,4 \text{ W/mK}$						0,60		K/W
<b>Boost Sw. Prot. Diode</b>										
Diode forward voltage	$V_F$				100	25 125	1,2	1,69 1,65	1,9	V
Thermal resistance chip to heatsink	$R_{th(j-s)}$	phase-change material $\lambda = 3,4 \text{ W/mK}$						0,80		K/W
<b>Boost Diode</b>										
Diode forward voltage	$V_F$				100	25 150	1,2	1,68 1,65	1,9	V
Reverse leakage current	$I_r$			600		25 150			60	µA
Peak reverse recovery current	$I_{RRM}$	$R_{gon} = 8 \Omega$	$\pm 15$	350	100	25		71		A
Reverse recovery time	$t_{rr}$					150		90		
Reverse recovered charge	$Q_{rr}$					25		130		
Peak rate of fall of recovery current	$(di_{rr}/dt)_{max}$					150		287		
Reverse recovery energy	$E_{rec}$					25		4,4 9,3		µC
Reverse recovery energy	$E_{rec}$					150		2960 551		A/µs
Reverse recovery energy	$E_{rec}$					25		1,03		mWs
Reverse recovery energy	$E_{rec}$					150		2,37		mWs
Thermal resistance chip to heatsink	$R_{th(j-s)}$	phase-change material $\lambda = 3,4 \text{ W/mK}$						0,80		K/W
<b>Thermistor</b>										
Rated resistance	$R$					25		22000		Ω
Deviation of $R_{100}$	$\Delta_{R/R}$	$R_{100} = 1486 \Omega$				100	-12		14	%
Power dissipation	$P$					25		200		mW
Power dissipation constant						25		2		mW/K
B-value	$B_{(25/50)}$	Tol. $\pm 3\%$				25		3950		K
B-value	$B_{(25/100)}$	Tol. $\pm 3\%$				25		3996		K
Vincotech NTC Reference									B	

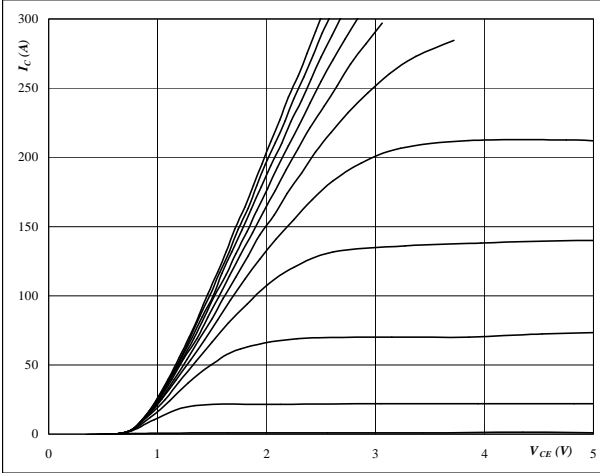


## Buck

**Figure 1** IGBT

Typical output characteristics

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



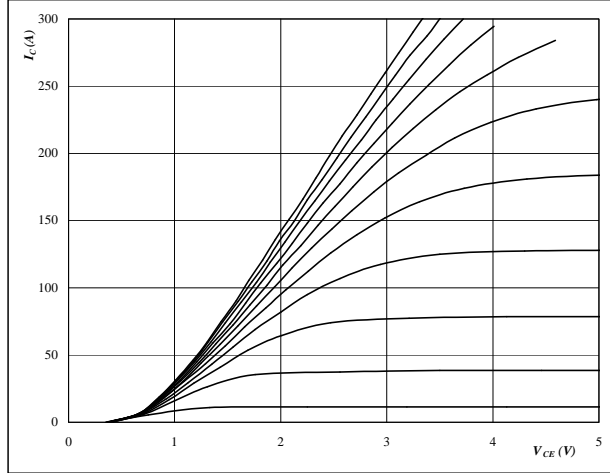
At

$t_p = 250 \mu\text{s}$   
 $T_j = 25 \text{ }^\circ\text{C}$   
 $V_{GE}$  from 7 V to 17 V in steps of 1 V

**Figure 2** IGBT

Typical output characteristics

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



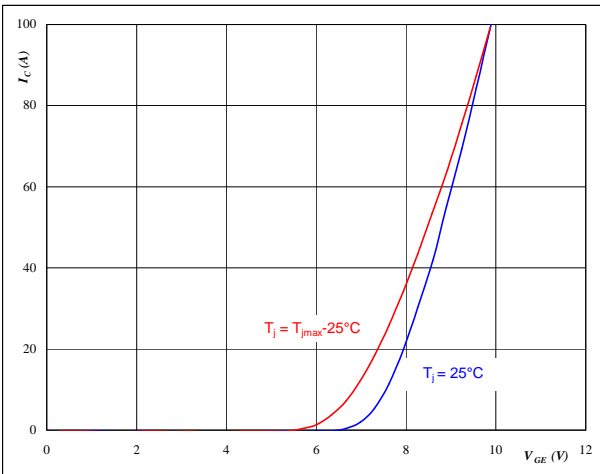
At

$t_p = 250 \mu\text{s}$   
 $T_j = 150 \text{ }^\circ\text{C}$   
 $V_{GE}$  from 7 V to 17 V in steps of 1 V

**Figure 3** IGBT

Typical transfer characteristics

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



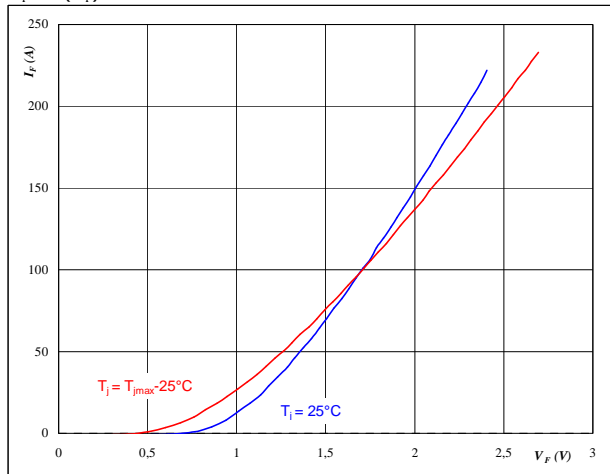
At

$t_p = 250 \mu\text{s}$   
 $V_{CE} = 10 \text{ V}$

**Figure 4** FWD

Typical diode forward current as a function of forward voltage

$$I_F = f(V_F)$$



At

$t_p = 250 \mu\text{s}$

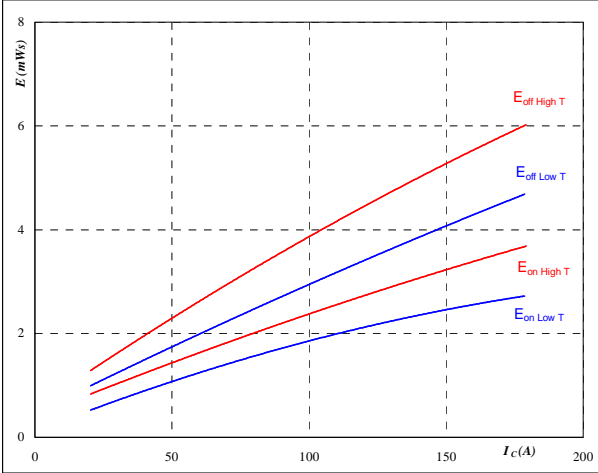


Buck

**Figure 5** IGBT

Typical switching energy losses  
 as a function of collector current

$E = f(I_C)$



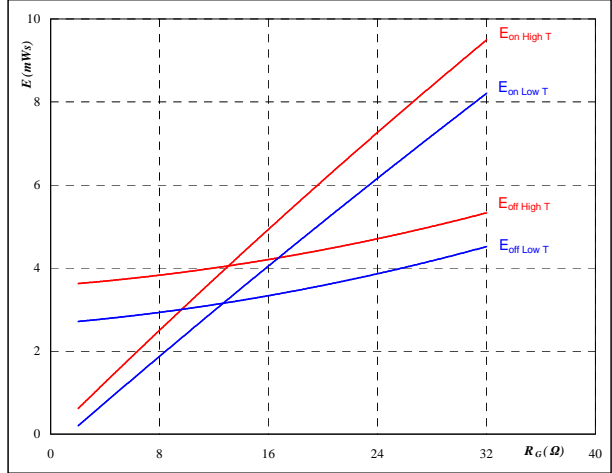
With an inductive load at

- $T_j = 25/150 \text{ } ^\circ\text{C}$
- $V_{CE} = 350 \text{ V}$
- $V_{GE} = \pm 15 \text{ V}$
- $R_{gon} = 8 \text{ } \Omega$
- $R_{goff} = 8 \text{ } \Omega$

**Figure 6** IGBT

Typical switching energy losses  
 as a function of gate resistor

$E = f(R_G)$



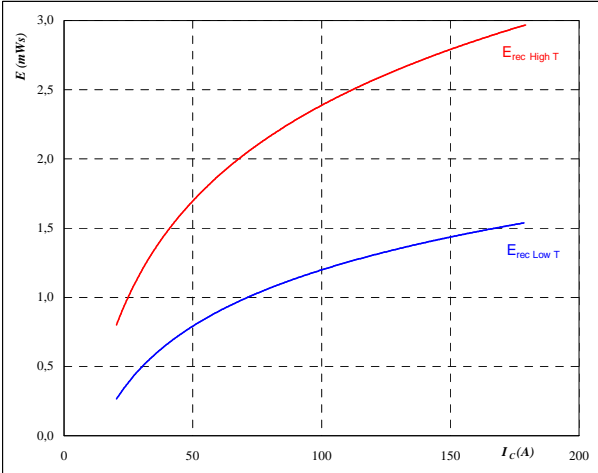
With an inductive load at

- $T_j = 25/150 \text{ } ^\circ\text{C}$
- $V_{CE} = 350 \text{ V}$
- $V_{GE} = \pm 15 \text{ V}$
- $I_C = 100 \text{ A}$

**Figure 7** FWD

Typical reverse recovery energy loss  
 as a function of collector current

$E_{rec} = f(I_C)$



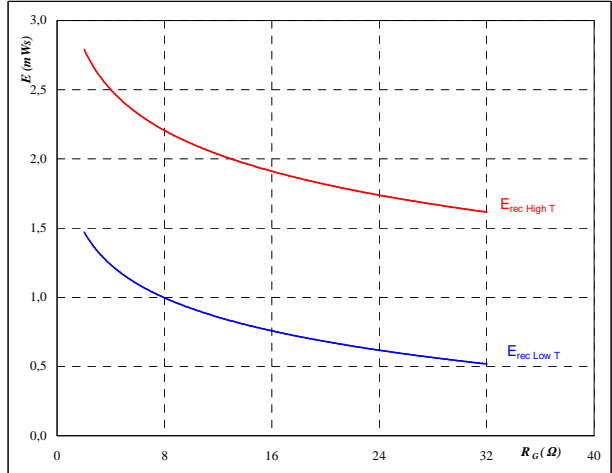
With an inductive load at

- $T_j = 25/150 \text{ } ^\circ\text{C}$
- $V_{CE} = 350 \text{ V}$
- $V_{GE} = \pm 15 \text{ V}$
- $R_{gon} = 8 \text{ } \Omega$

**Figure 8** FWD

Typical reverse recovery energy loss  
 as a function of gate resistor

$E_{rec} = f(R_G)$



With an inductive load at

- $T_j = 25/150 \text{ } ^\circ\text{C}$
- $V_{CE} = 350 \text{ V}$
- $V_{GE} = \pm 15 \text{ V}$
- $I_C = 100 \text{ A}$

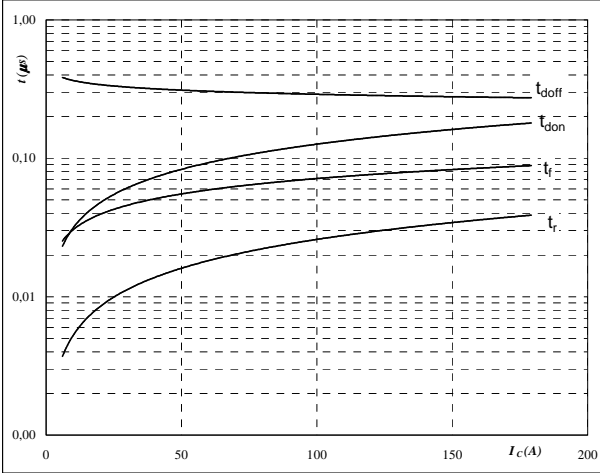


Buck

**Figure 9** IGBT

Typical switching times as a function of collector current

$t = f(I_C)$



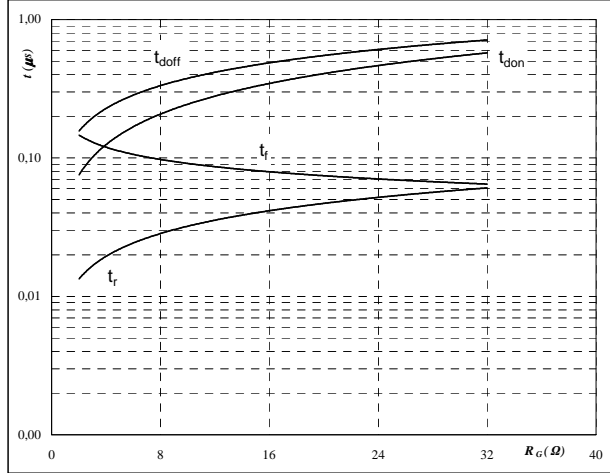
With an inductive load at

- $T_j = 150$  °C
- $V_{CE} = 350$  V
- $V_{GE} = \pm 15$  V
- $R_{gon} = 8$  Ω
- $R_{goff} = 8$  Ω

**Figure 10** IGBT

Typical switching times as a function of gate resistor

$t = f(R_G)$



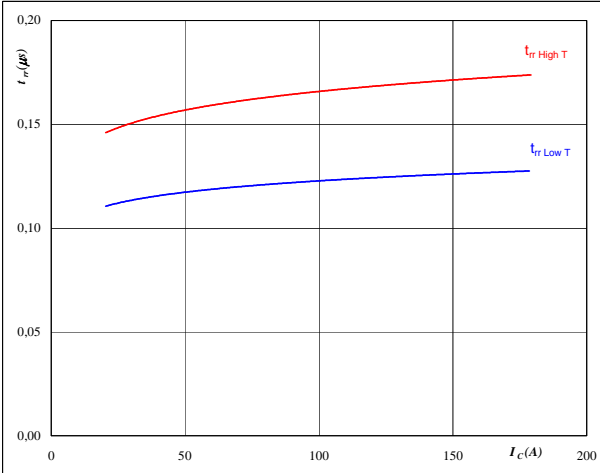
With an inductive load at

- $T_j = 150$  °C
- $V_{CE} = 350$  V
- $V_{GE} = \pm 15$  V
- $I_C = 100$  A

**Figure 11** FWD

Typical reverse recovery time as a function of collector current

$t_{rr} = f(I_C)$



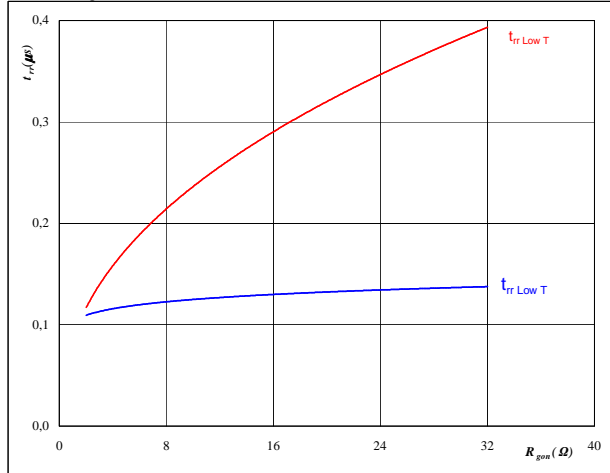
At

- $T_j = 25/150$  °C
- $V_{CE} = 350$  V
- $V_{GE} = \pm 15$  V
- $R_{gon} = 8$  Ω

**Figure 12** FWD

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

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



At

- $T_j = 25/150$  °C
- $V_R = 350$  V
- $I_F = 100$  A
- $V_{GE} = \pm 15$  V

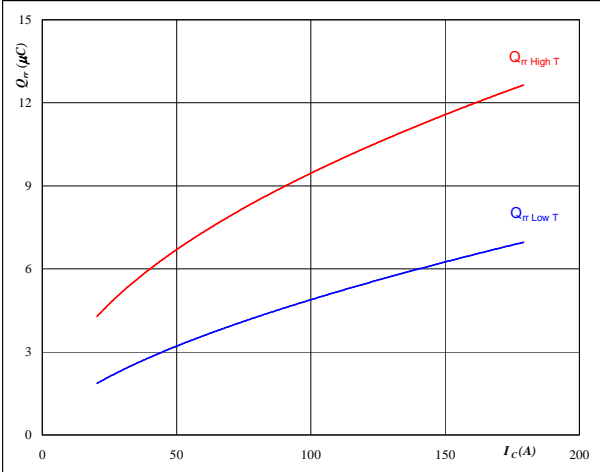


Buck

**Figure 13** FWD

Typical reverse recovery charge as a function of collector current

$Q_{rr} = f(I_c)$

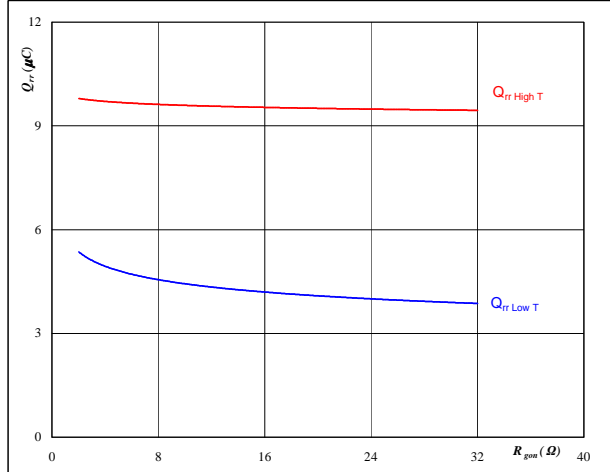


**At**  
 $T_j = 25/150 \text{ } ^\circ\text{C}$   
 $V_{CE} = 350 \text{ V}$   
 $V_{GE} = \pm 15 \text{ V}$   
 $R_{gon} = 8 \text{ } \Omega$

**Figure 14** FWD

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

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

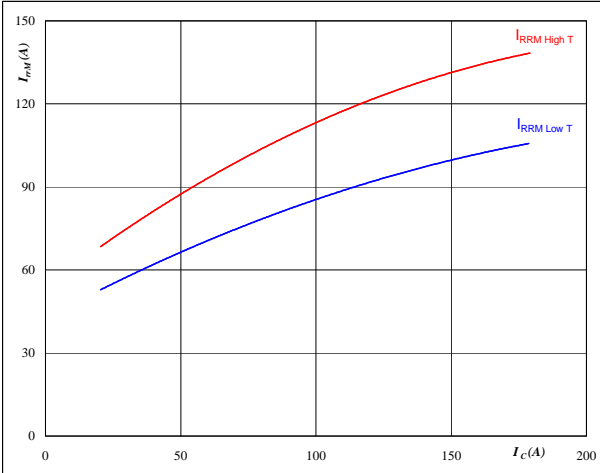


**At**  
 $T_j = 25/150 \text{ } ^\circ\text{C}$   
 $V_R = 350 \text{ V}$   
 $I_F = 100 \text{ A}$   
 $V_{GE} = \pm 15 \text{ V}$

**Figure 15** FWD

Typical reverse recovery current as a function of collector current

$I_{RRM} = f(I_c)$

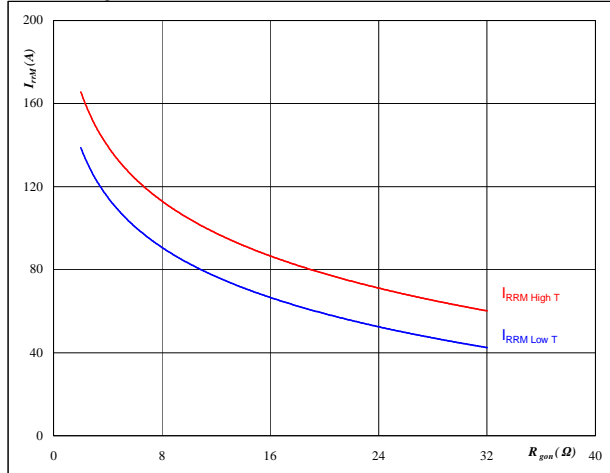


**At**  
 $T_j = 25/150 \text{ } ^\circ\text{C}$   
 $V_{CE} = 350 \text{ V}$   
 $V_{GE} = \pm 15 \text{ V}$   
 $R_{gon} = 8 \text{ } \Omega$

**Figure 16** FWD

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

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



**At**  
 $T_j = 25/150 \text{ } ^\circ\text{C}$   
 $V_R = 350 \text{ V}$   
 $I_F = 100 \text{ A}$   
 $V_{GE} = \pm 15 \text{ V}$



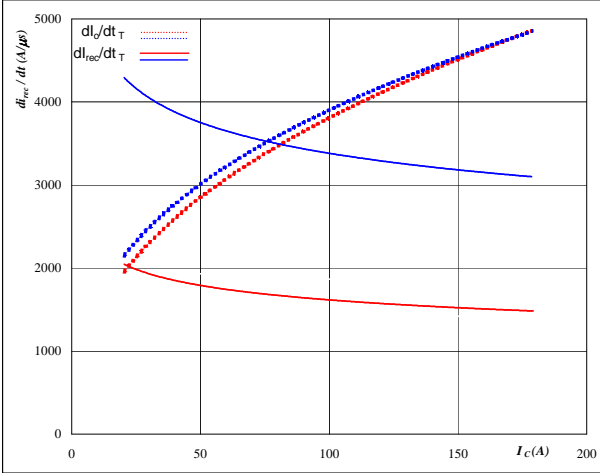


Buck

**Figure 17** FWD

Typical rate of fall of forward and reverse recovery current as a function of collector current

$di_o/dt, di_{rec}/dt = f(I_c)$

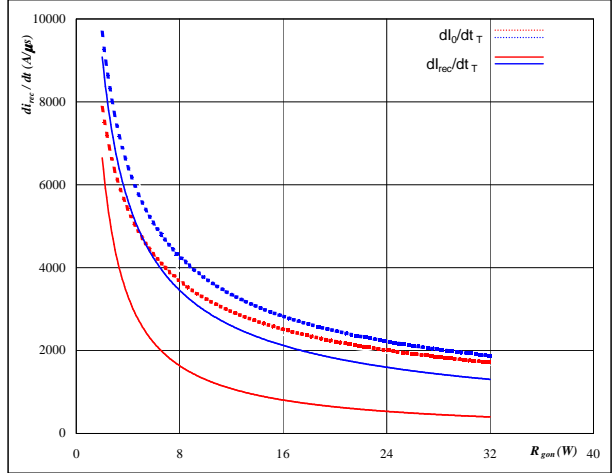


**At**  
 $T_j = 25/150 \text{ } ^\circ\text{C}$   
 $V_{CE} = 350 \text{ V}$   
 $V_{GE} = \pm 15 \text{ V}$   
 $R_{gon} = 8 \text{ } \Omega$

**Figure 18** FWD

Typical rate of fall of forward and reverse recovery current as a function of IGBT turn on gate resistor

$di_o/dt, di_{rec}/dt = f(R_{gon})$

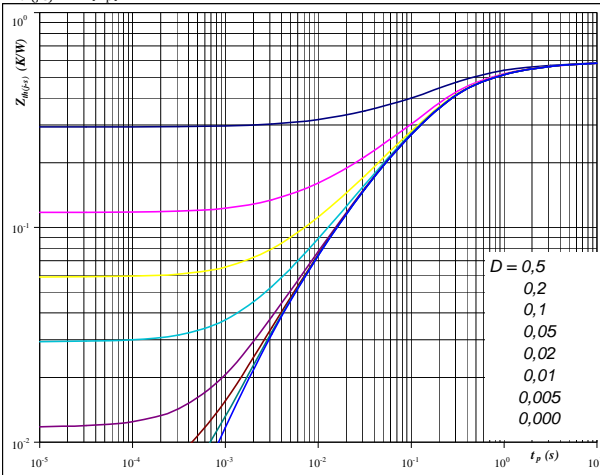


**At**  
 $T_j = 25/150 \text{ } ^\circ\text{C}$   
 $V_R = 350 \text{ V}$   
 $I_F = 100 \text{ A}$   
 $V_{GE} = \pm 15 \text{ V}$

**Figure 19** IGBT

IGBT transient thermal impedance as a function of pulse width

$Z_{th(j-s)} = f(t_p)$



**At**  
 $D = t_p / T$   
 $R_{th(j-s)} = 0,60 \text{ K/W}$

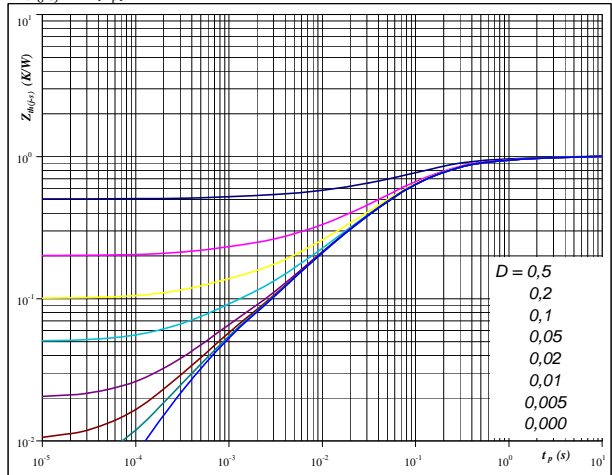
IGBT thermal model values

R (K/W)	Tau (s)
4,52E-02	4,36E+00
1,01E-01	9,48E-01
2,76E-01	2,00E-01
1,04E-01	6,20E-02
5,77E-02	1,37E-02
1,50E-02	2,79E-03

**Figure 20** FWD

FWD transient thermal impedance as a function of pulse width

$Z_{th(j-s)} = f(t_p)$



**At**  
 $D = t_p / T$   
 $R_{th(j-s)} = 1,01 \text{ K/W}$

FWD thermal model values

R (K/W)	Tau (s)
6,88E-02	2,96E+00
1,71E-01	4,07E-01
5,09E-01	9,03E-02
1,60E-01	2,01E-02
6,67E-02	4,84E-03
3,19E-02	5,60E-04

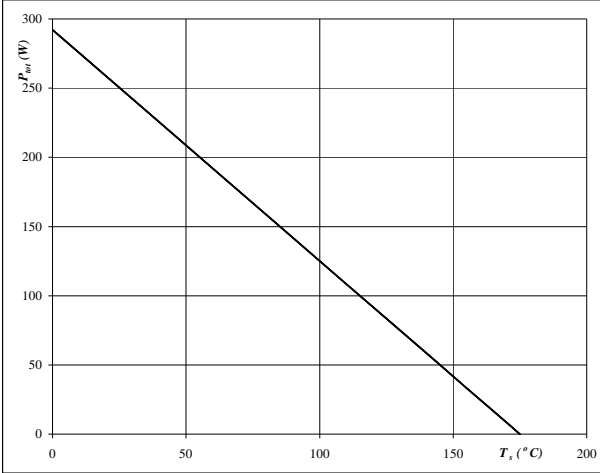


Buck

Figure 21 IGBT

Power dissipation as a function of heatsink temperature

$P_{tot} = f(T_s)$

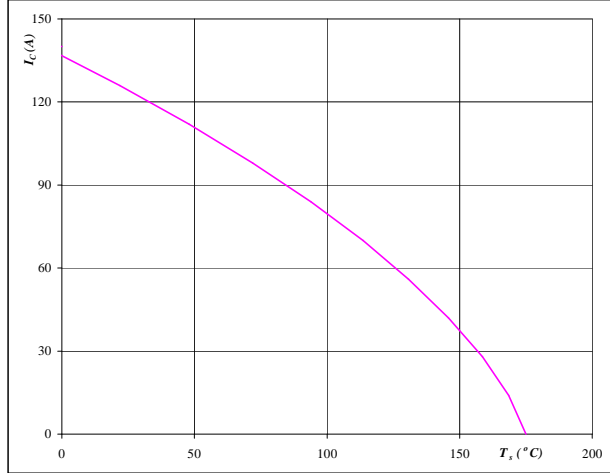


At  
T<sub>j</sub> = 175 °C

Figure 22 IGBT

Collector current as a function of heatsink temperature

$I_C = f(T_s)$

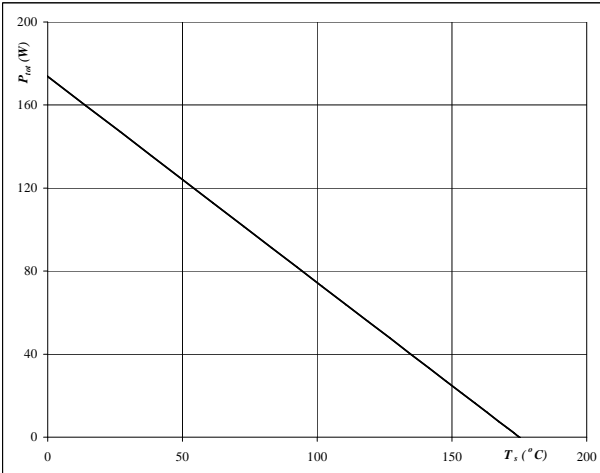


At  
T<sub>j</sub> = 175 °C  
V<sub>GE</sub> = 15 V

Figure 23 FWD

Power dissipation as a function of heatsink temperature

$P_{tot} = f(T_s)$

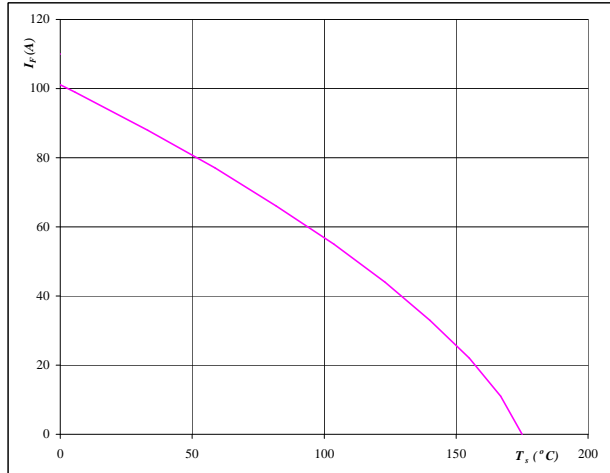


At  
T<sub>j</sub> = 175 °C

Figure 24 FWD

Forward current as a function of heatsink temperature

$I_F = f(T_s)$



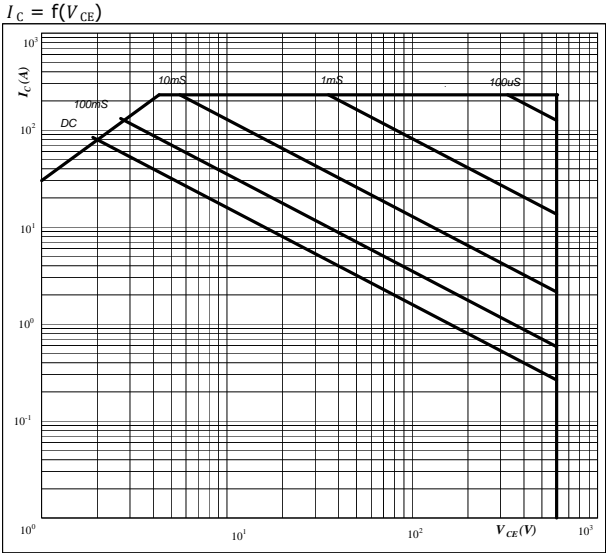
At  
T<sub>j</sub> = 175 °C



Buck

**Figure 25** IGBT

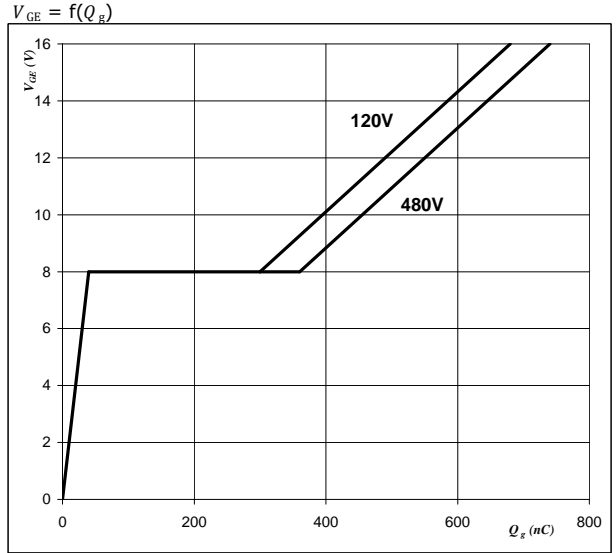
Safe operating area as a function of collector-emitter voltage



**At**  
 $D =$  single pulse  
 $T_s = 80$  °C  
 $V_{GE} = \pm 15$  V  
 $T_j = T_{jmax}$  °C

**Figure 26** IGBT

Gate voltage vs Gate charge



**At**  
 $I_C = 100$  A

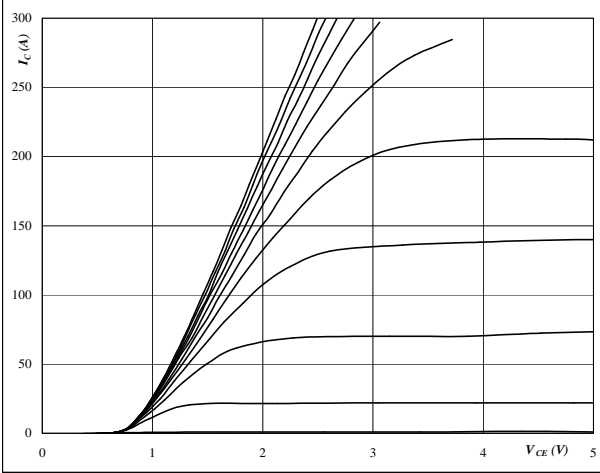


Boost

**Figure 1** IGBT

Typical output characteristics

$I_C = f(V_{CE})$

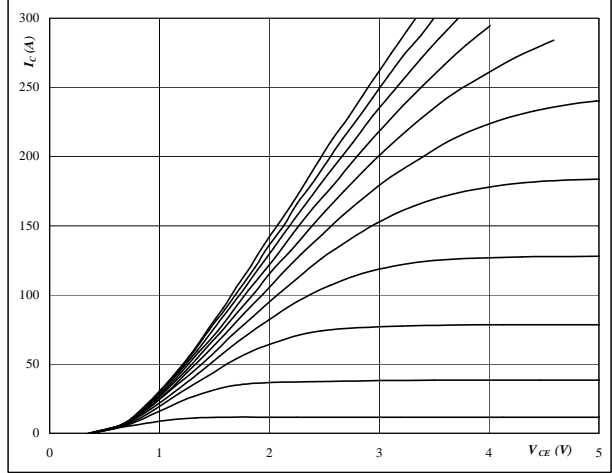


**At**  
 $t_p = 250 \mu s$   
 $T_j = 25 \text{ } ^\circ C$   
 $V_{GE}$  from 7 V to 17 V in steps of 1 V

**Figure 2** IGBT

Typical output characteristics

$I_C = f(V_{CE})$

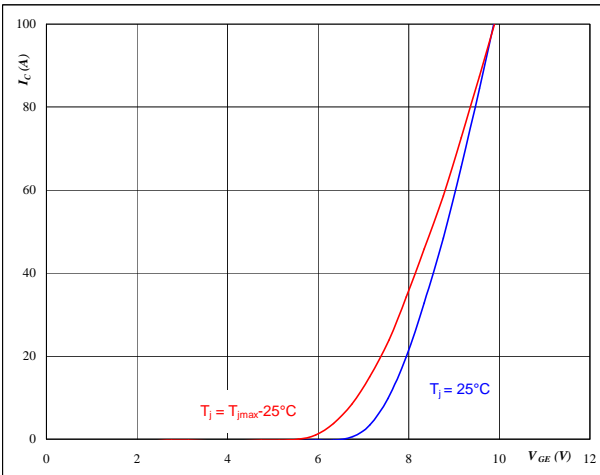


**At**  
 $t_p = 250 \mu s$   
 $T_j = 150 \text{ } ^\circ C$   
 $V_{GE}$  from 7 V to 17 V in steps of 1 V

**Figure 3** IGBT

Typical transfer characteristics

$I_C = f(V_{GE})$

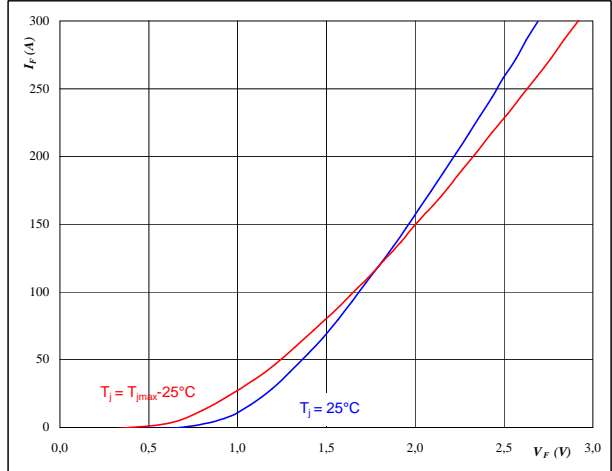


**At**  
 $t_p = 250 \mu s$   
 $V_{CE} = 10 V$

**Figure 4** FWD

Typical diode forward current as a function of forward voltage

$I_F = f(V_F)$



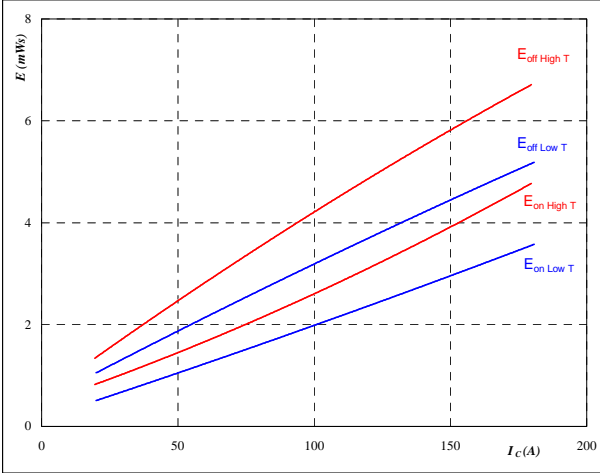
**At**  
 $t_p = 250 \mu s$



**Figure 5** IGBT

Typical switching energy losses  
 as a function of collector current

$E = f(I_C)$



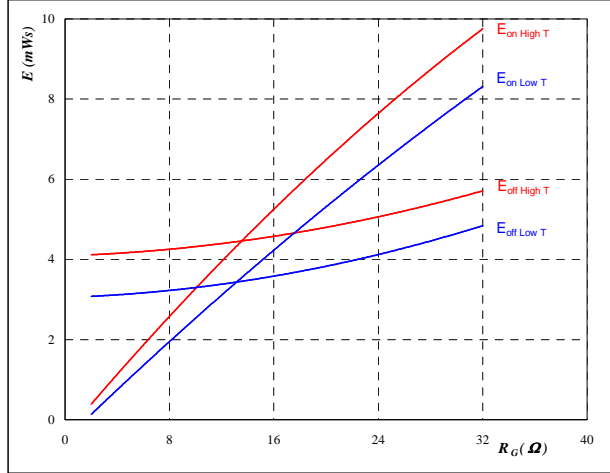
With an inductive load at

- $T_j = 25/150 \text{ } ^\circ\text{C}$
- $V_{CE} = 350 \text{ V}$
- $V_{GE} = \pm 15 \text{ V}$
- $R_{gon} = 8 \text{ } \Omega$
- $R_{goff} = 8 \text{ } \Omega$

**Figure 6** IGBT

Typical switching energy losses  
 as a function of gate resistor

$E = f(R_G)$



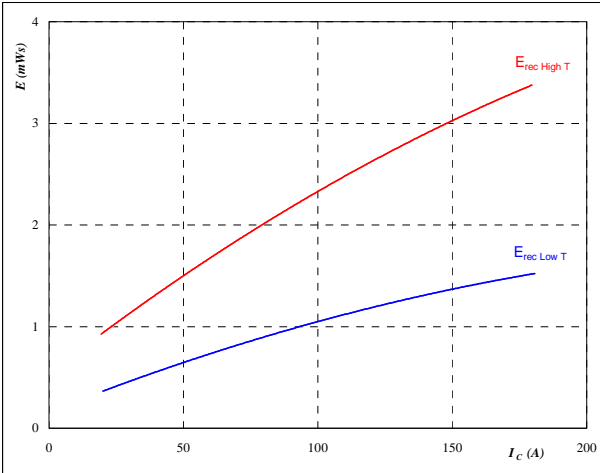
With an inductive load at

- $T_j = 25/150 \text{ } ^\circ\text{C}$
- $V_{CE} = 350 \text{ V}$
- $V_{GE} = \pm 15 \text{ V}$
- $I_C = 101 \text{ A}$

**Figure 7** IGBT

Typical reverse recovery energy loss  
 as a function of collector current

$E_{rec} = f(I_C)$



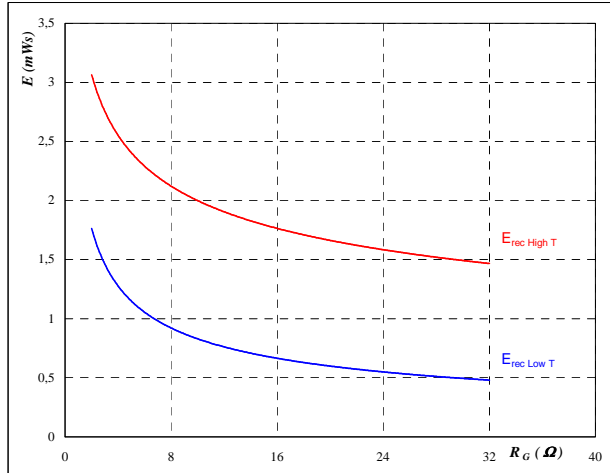
With an inductive load at

- $T_j = 25/150 \text{ } ^\circ\text{C}$
- $V_{CE} = 350 \text{ V}$
- $V_{GE} = \pm 15 \text{ V}$
- $R_{gon} = 8 \text{ } \Omega$

**Figure 8** IGBT

Typical reverse recovery energy loss  
 as a function of gate resistor

$E_{rec} = f(R_G)$



With an inductive load at

- $T_j = 25/150 \text{ } ^\circ\text{C}$
- $V_{CE} = 350 \text{ V}$
- $V_{GE} = \pm 15 \text{ V}$
- $I_C = 101 \text{ A}$

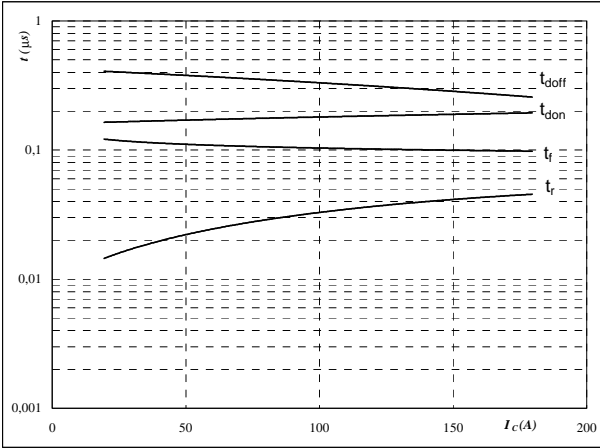


Boost

**Figure 9** IGBT

Typical switching times as a function of collector current

$t = f(I_C)$



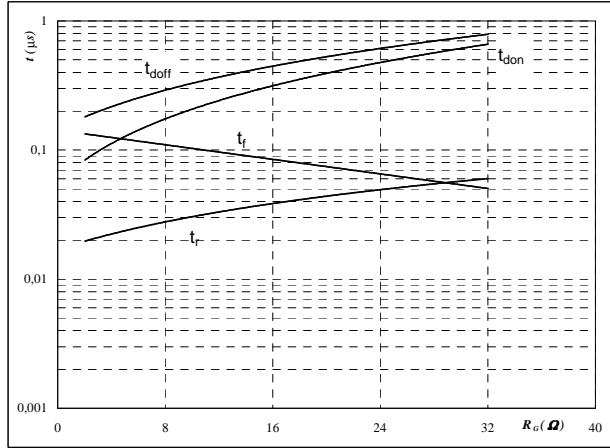
With an inductive load at

- $T_j = 150 \text{ } ^\circ\text{C}$
- $V_{CE} = 350 \text{ V}$
- $V_{GE} = \pm 15 \text{ V}$
- $R_{gon} = 8 \text{ } \Omega$
- $R_{goff} = 8 \text{ } \Omega$

**Figure 10** IGBT

Typical switching times as a function of gate resistor

$t = f(R_G)$



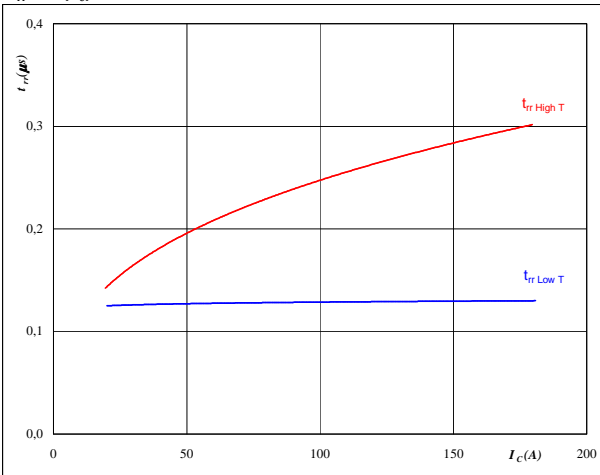
With an inductive load at

- $T_j = 150 \text{ } ^\circ\text{C}$
- $V_{CE} = 350 \text{ V}$
- $V_{GE} = \pm 15 \text{ V}$
- $I_C = 101 \text{ A}$

**Figure 11** FWD

Typical reverse recovery time as a function of collector current

$t_{rr} = f(I_C)$



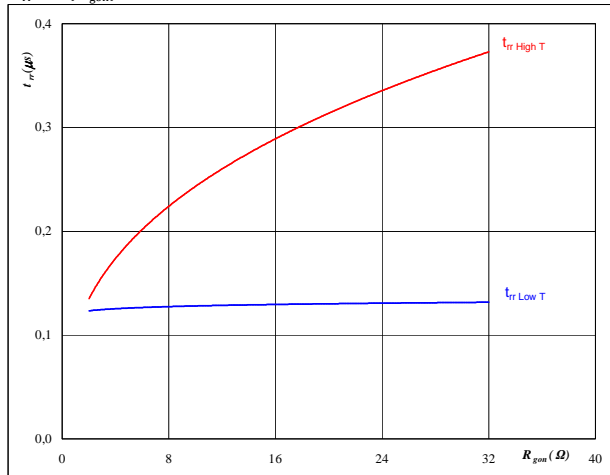
At

- $T_j = 25/150 \text{ } ^\circ\text{C}$
- $V_{CE} = 350 \text{ V}$
- $V_{GE} = \pm 15 \text{ V}$
- $R_{gon} = 8 \text{ } \Omega$

**Figure 12** FWD

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

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



At

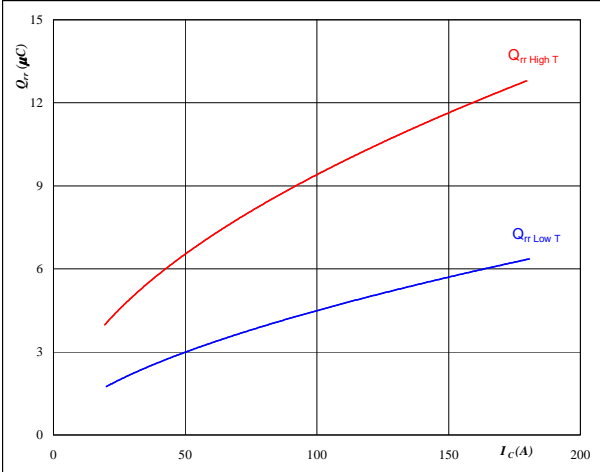
- $T_j = 25/150 \text{ } ^\circ\text{C}$
- $V_R = 350 \text{ V}$
- $I_F = 101 \text{ A}$
- $V_{GE} = \pm 15 \text{ V}$



**Figure 13** FWD

Typical reverse recovery charge as a function of collector current

$Q_{rr} = f(I_c)$

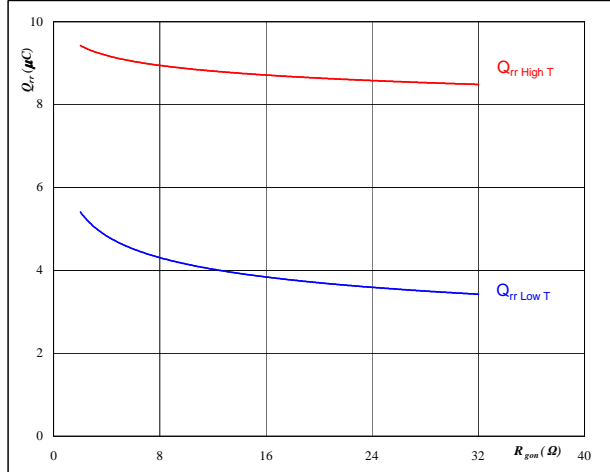


**At**  
 $T_j = 25/150 \text{ } ^\circ\text{C}$   
 $V_{CE} = 350 \text{ V}$   
 $V_{GE} = \pm 15 \text{ V}$   
 $R_{gon} = 8 \text{ } \Omega$

**Figure 14** FWD

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

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

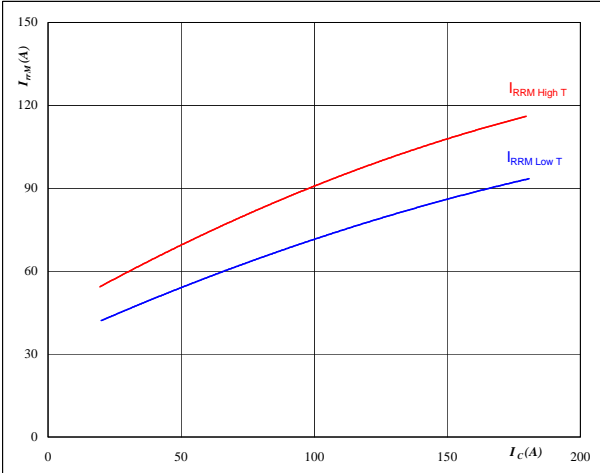


**At**  
 $T_j = 25/150 \text{ } ^\circ\text{C}$   
 $V_R = 350 \text{ V}$   
 $I_F = 101 \text{ A}$   
 $V_{GE} = \pm 15 \text{ V}$

**Figure 15** FWD

Typical reverse recovery current as a function of collector current

$I_{RRM} = f(I_c)$

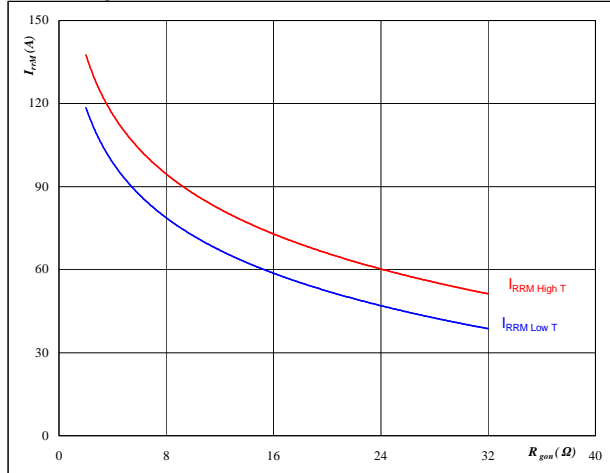


**At**  
 $T_j = 25/150 \text{ } ^\circ\text{C}$   
 $V_{CE} = 350 \text{ V}$   
 $V_{GE} = \pm 15 \text{ V}$   
 $R_{gon} = 8 \text{ } \Omega$

**Figure 16** FWD

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

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



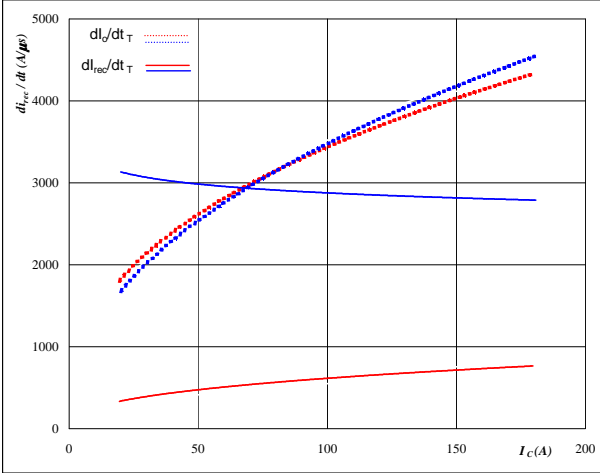
**At**  
 $T_j = 25/150 \text{ } ^\circ\text{C}$   
 $V_R = 350 \text{ V}$   
 $I_F = 101 \text{ A}$   
 $V_{GE} = \pm 15 \text{ V}$



**Figure 17** FWD

Typical rate of fall of forward and reverse recovery current as a function of collector current

$$dI_o/dt, dI_{rec}/dt = f(I_c)$$

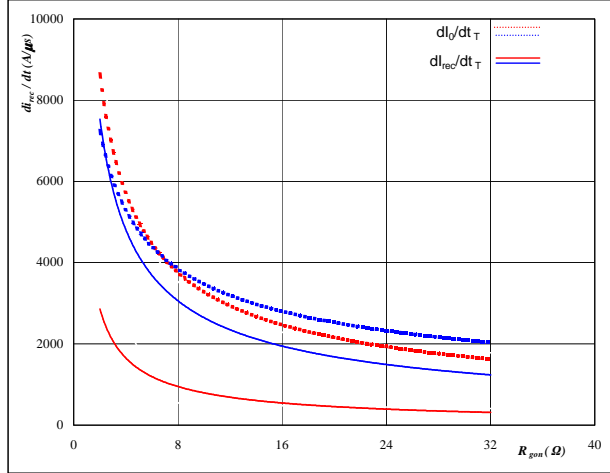


**At**  
 $T_j = 25/150 \text{ } ^\circ\text{C}$   
 $V_{CE} = 350 \text{ V}$   
 $V_{GE} = \pm 15 \text{ V}$   
 $R_{gon} = 8 \text{ } \Omega$

**Figure 18** FWD

Typical rate of fall of forward and reverse recovery current as a function of IGBT turn on gate resistor

$$dI_o/dt, dI_{rec}/dt = f(R_{gon})$$

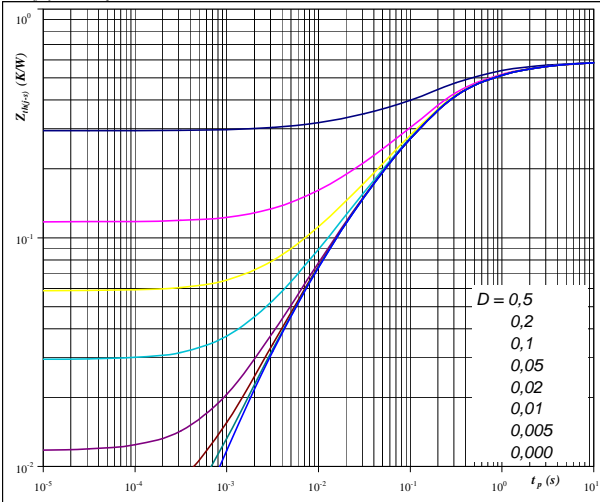


**At**  
 $T_j = 25/150 \text{ } ^\circ\text{C}$   
 $V_R = 350 \text{ V}$   
 $I_F = 101 \text{ A}$   
 $V_{GE} = \pm 15 \text{ V}$

**Figure 19** IGBT

IGBT transient thermal impedance as a function of pulse width

$$Z_{th(j-s)} = f(t_p)$$



**At**  
 $D = t_p / T$   
 $R_{th(j-s)} = 0,6 \text{ K/W}$

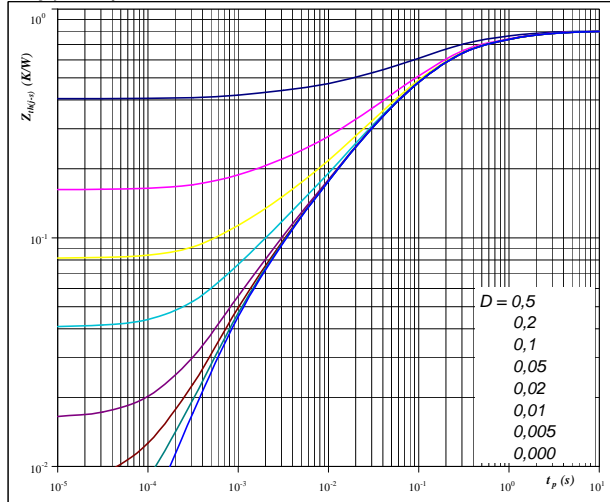
IGBT thermal model values

R (K/W)	Tau (s)
4,52E-02	4,36E+00
1,01E-01	9,48E-01
2,64E-01	2,00E-01
1,04E-01	6,20E-02
5,77E-02	1,37E-02
1,50E-02	2,79E-03

**Figure 20** FWD

FWD transient thermal impedance as a function of pulse width

$$Z_{th(j-s)} = f(t_p)$$



**At**  
 $D = t_p / T$   
 $R_{th(j-s)} = 0,80 \text{ K/W}$

FWD thermal model values

R (K/W)	Tau (s)
4,68E-02	4,82E+00
1,19E-01	8,49E-01
3,15E-01	1,49E-01
1,67E-01	3,91E-02
1,01E-01	9,01E-03
4,79E-02	1,14E-03



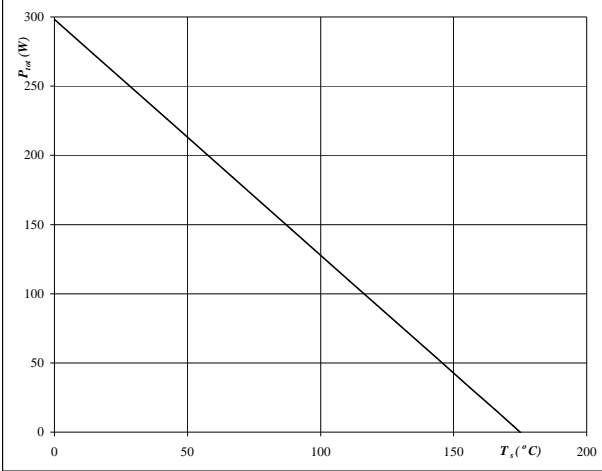


Boost

**Figure 21** IGBT

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

$P_{tot} = f(T_s)$

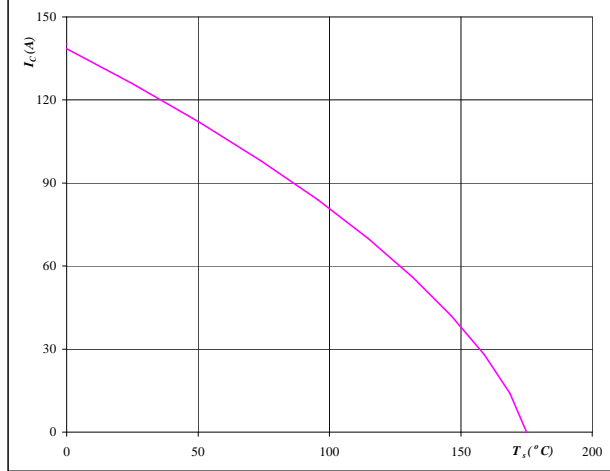


**At**  
 $T_j = 175$  °C

**Figure 22** IGBT

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

$I_C = f(T_s)$

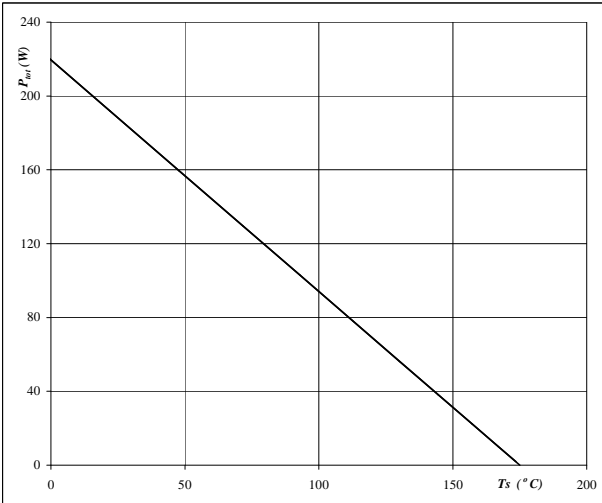


**At**  
 $T_j = 175$  °C  
 $V_{GE} = 15$  V

**Figure 23** FWD

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

$P_{tot} = f(T_s)$

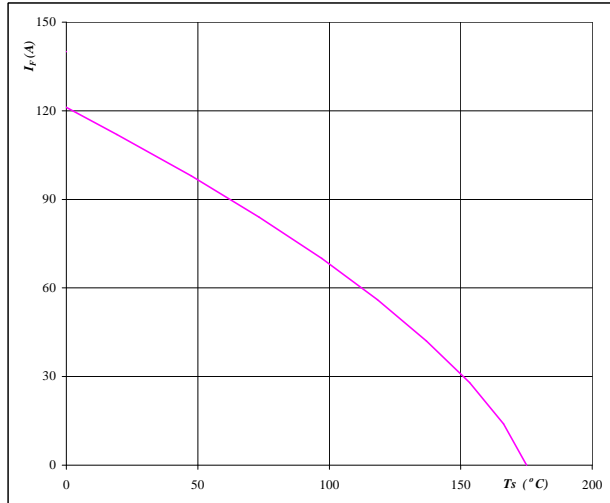


**At**  
 $T_j = 175$  °C

**Figure 24** FWD

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

$I_F = f(T_s)$



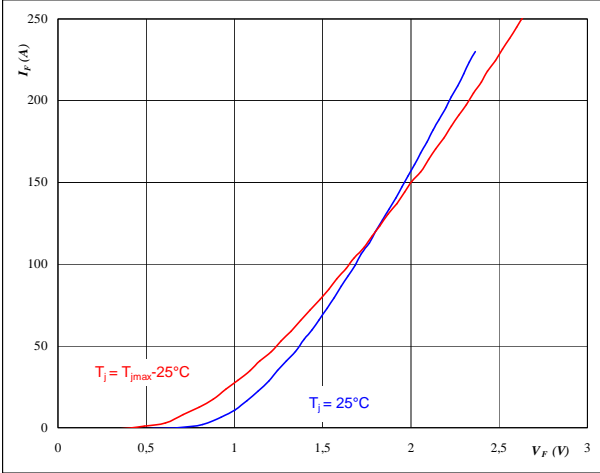
**At**  
 $T_j = 175$  °C



**Figure 25** Boost Inverse Diode

Typical diode forward current as a function of forward voltage

$$I_F = f(V_F)$$

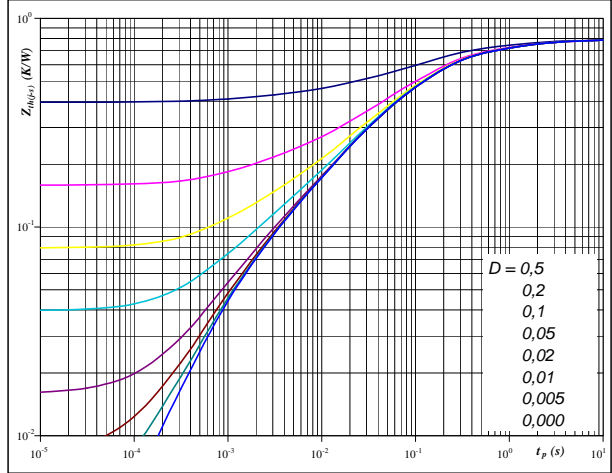


At  
 $t_p = 250 \mu s$

**Figure 26** Boost Inverse Diode

Diode transient thermal impedance as a function of pulse width

$$Z_{th(j-s)} = f(t_p)$$

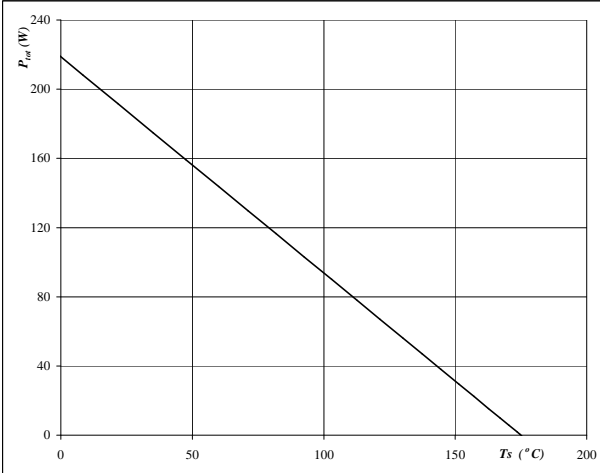


At  
 $D = t_p / T$   
 $R_{th(j-s)} = 0,80 \text{ K/W}$

**Figure 27** Boost Inverse Diode

Power dissipation as a function of heatsink temperature

$$P_{tot} = f(T_s)$$

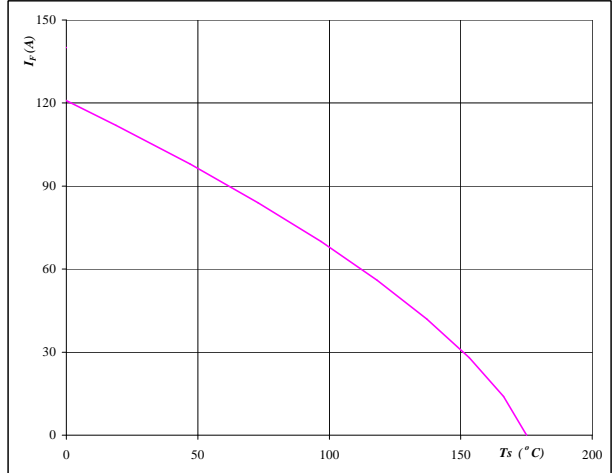


At  
 $T_j = 175 \text{ °C}$

**Figure 28** Boost Inverse Diode

Forward current as a function of heatsink temperature

$$I_F = f(T_s)$$



At  
 $T_j = 175 \text{ °C}$

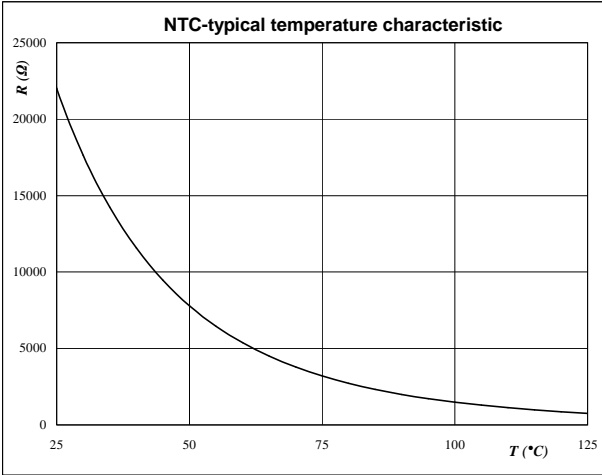


# Thermistor

**Figure 1** Thermistor

Typical NTC characteristic as a function of temperature

$$R_T = f(T)$$



**Figure 2** Thermistor

Typical NTC resistance values

$$R(T) = R_{25} \cdot e^{\left( B_{25/100} \left( \frac{1}{T} - \frac{1}{T_{25}} \right) \right)} \quad [\Omega]$$

T [°C]	R [Ω]	T [°C]	R [Ω]
-55	3006477	30	17635
-50	1993973	40	11574
-45	1346473	50	7796
-40	924676	55	6457
-35	645112	60	5378
-30	456784	65	4503
-25	327965	70	3791
-20	238577	75	3207
-15	175705	80	2726
-10	130914	85	2327
-5	98618	90	1996
0	75063	95	1718
5	57698	100	1486
10	44764	105	1289
15	35037	110	1123
20	27654	115	982
25	22000	120	861
30	17635	125	758

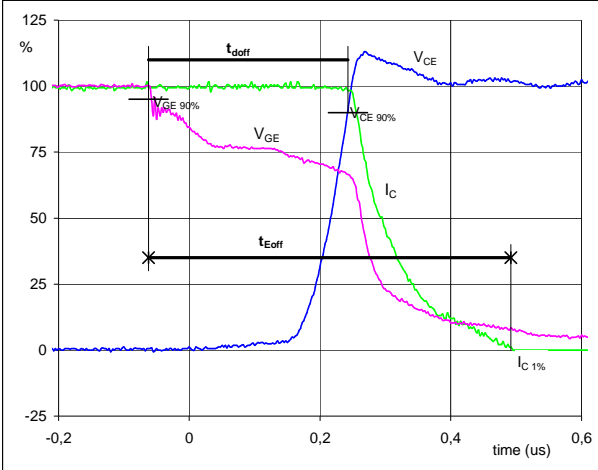


## Switching Definitions BUCK

### General conditions

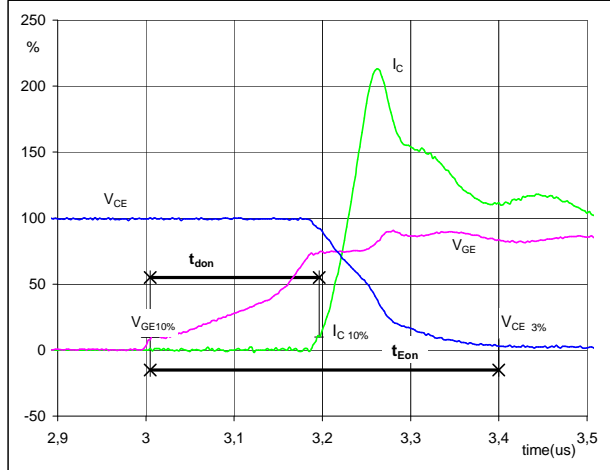
$T_j$	=	150 °C
$R_{\text{gon}}$	=	8 $\Omega$
$R_{\text{goff}}$	=	8 $\Omega$

**Figure 1** IGBT  
 Turn-off Switching Waveforms & definition of  $t_{\text{doff}}$   $t_{\text{Eoff}}$   
 ( $t_{\text{Eoff}}$  = integrating time for  $E_{\text{off}}$ )



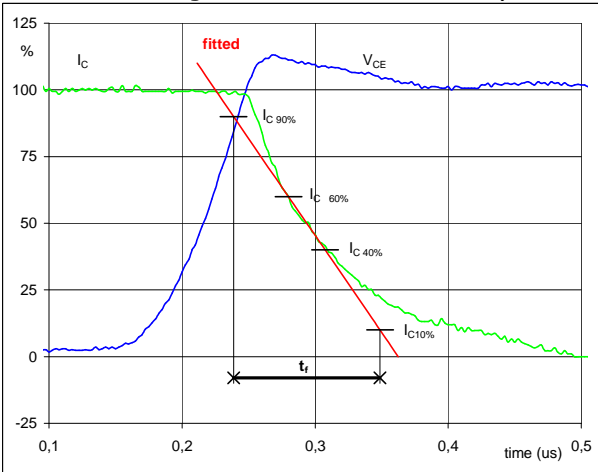
$V_{\text{GE}} (0\%) =$	-15	V
$V_{\text{GE}} (100\%) =$	15	V
$V_{\text{C}} (100\%) =$	350	V
$I_{\text{C}} (100\%) =$	100	A
$t_{\text{doff}} =$	0,30	$\mu\text{s}$
$t_{\text{Eoff}} =$	0,55	$\mu\text{s}$

**Figure 2** IGBT  
 Turn-on Switching Waveforms & definition of  $t_{\text{don}}$   $t_{\text{Eon}}$   
 ( $t_{\text{Eon}}$  = integrating time for  $E_{\text{on}}$ )



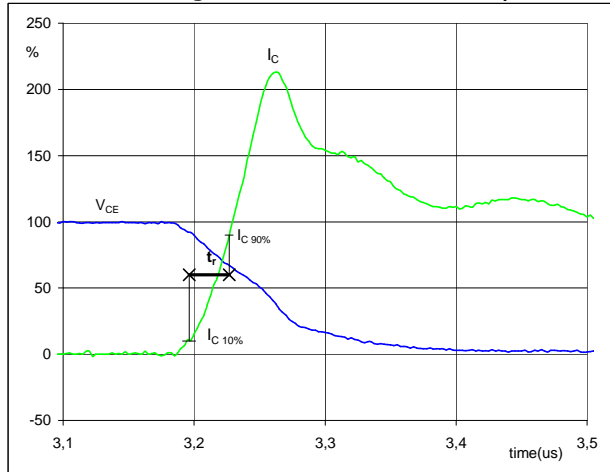
$V_{\text{GE}} (0\%) =$	-15	V
$V_{\text{GE}} (100\%) =$	15	V
$V_{\text{C}} (100\%) =$	350	V
$I_{\text{C}} (100\%) =$	100	A
$t_{\text{don}} =$	0,19	$\mu\text{s}$
$t_{\text{Eon}} =$	0,39	$\mu\text{s}$

**Figure 3** IGBT  
 Turn-off Switching Waveforms & definition of  $t_f$



$V_{\text{C}} (100\%) =$	350	V
$I_{\text{C}} (100\%) =$	100	A
$t_f =$	0,12	$\mu\text{s}$

**Figure 4** IGBT  
 Turn-on Switching Waveforms & definition of  $t_r$

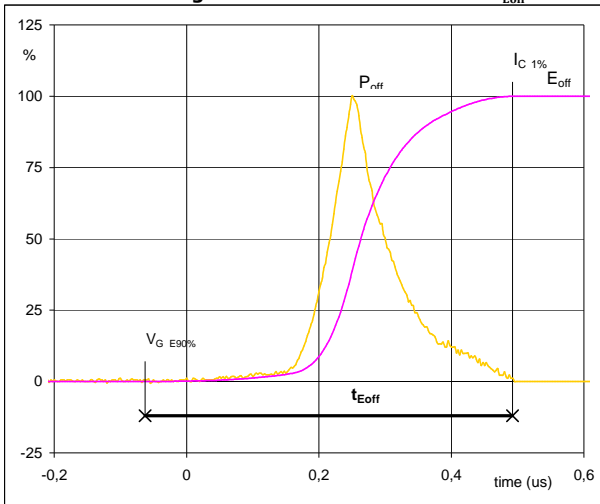


$V_{\text{C}} (100\%) =$	350	V
$I_{\text{C}} (100\%) =$	100	A
$t_r =$	0,03	$\mu\text{s}$



**Figure 5** IGBT

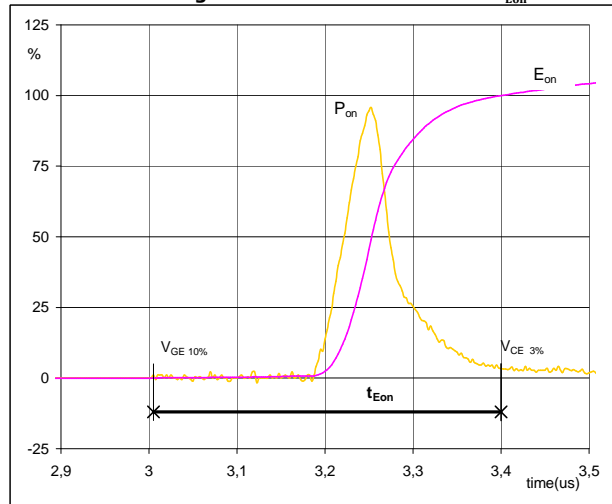
Turn-off Switching Waveforms & definition of  $t_{Eoff}$



$P_{off} (100\%) = 34,85 \text{ kW}$   
 $E_{off} (100\%) = 3,81 \text{ mJ}$   
 $t_{Eoff} = 0,55 \text{ } \mu\text{s}$

**Figure 6** IGBT

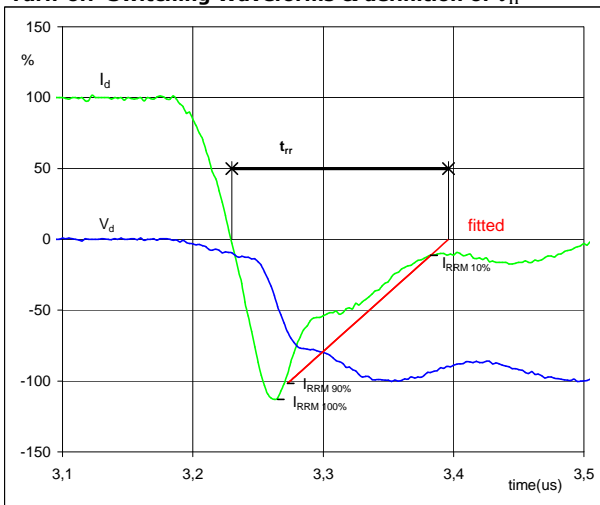
Turn-on Switching Waveforms & definition of  $t_{Eon}$



$P_{on} (100\%) = 34,85 \text{ kW}$   
 $E_{on} (100\%) = 2,41 \text{ mJ}$   
 $t_{Eon} = 0,39 \text{ } \mu\text{s}$

**Figure 7** FWD

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

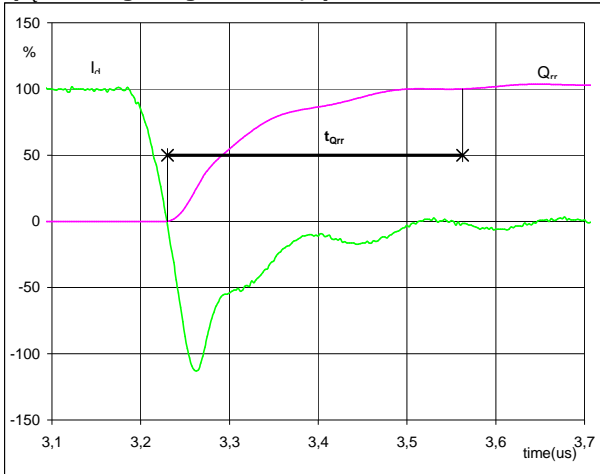


$V_d (100\%) = 350 \text{ V}$   
 $I_d (100\%) = 100 \text{ A}$   
 $I_{RRM} (100\%) = -113 \text{ A}$   
 $t_{rr} = 0,16 \text{ } \mu\text{s}$



**Figure 8** FWD

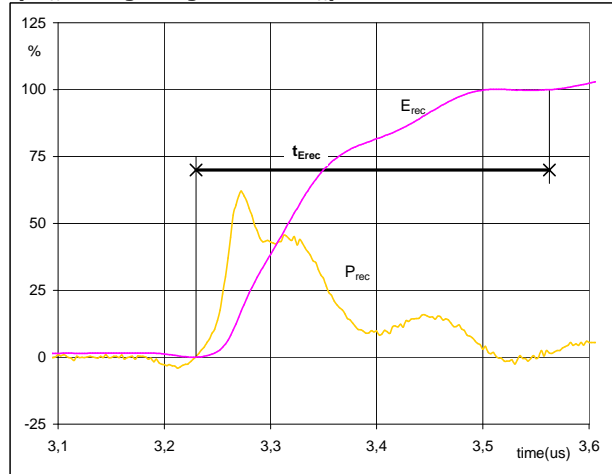
Turn-on Switching Waveforms & definition of  $t_{Qrr}$   
 ( $t_{Qrr}$  = integrating time for  $Q_{rr}$ )



$I_d$ (100%) =	100	A
$Q_{rr}$ (100%) =	9,36	$\mu\text{C}$
$t_{Qrr}$ =	0,33	$\mu\text{s}$

**Figure 9** FWD

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

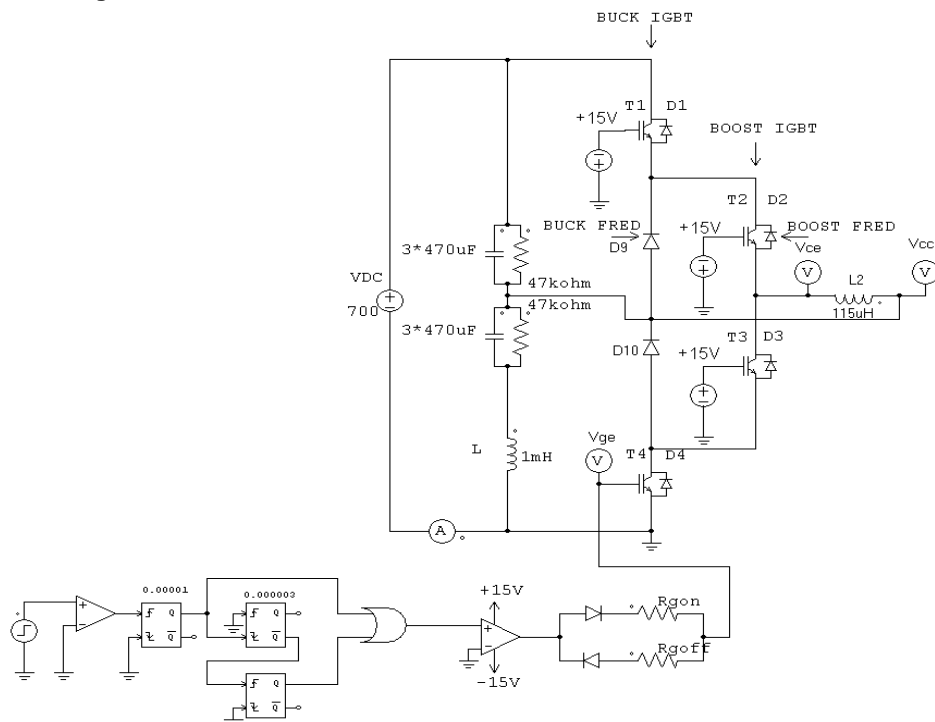


$P_{rec}$ (100%) =	34,85	kW
$E_{rec}$ (100%) =	2,24	mJ
$t_{Erec}$ =	0,33	$\mu\text{s}$

## Measurement circuit

**Figure 10**

BUCK stage switching measurement circuit



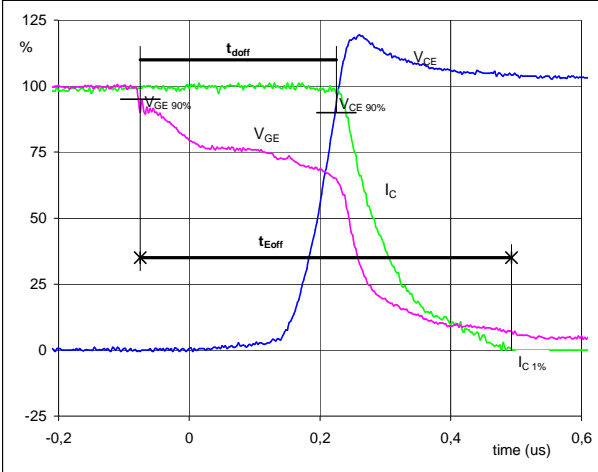


## Switching Definitions Boost

### General conditions

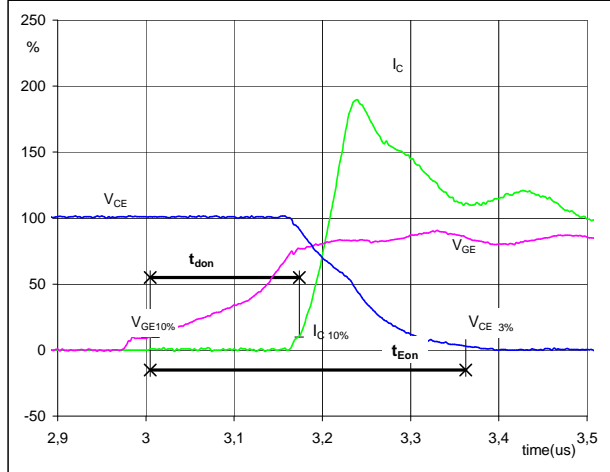
$T_j$	=	150 °C
$R_{gon}$	=	8 $\Omega$
$R_{goff}$	=	8 $\Omega$

**Figure 1** IGBT  
 Turn-off Switching Waveforms & definition of  $t_{doff}$   $t_{Eoff}$   
 ( $t_{Eoff}$  = integrating time for  $E_{off}$ )



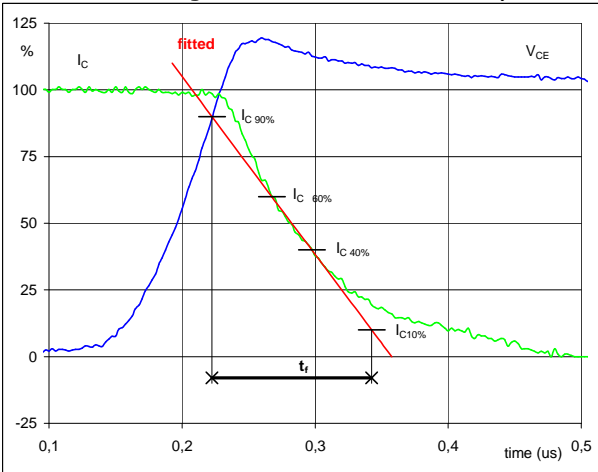
$V_{GE}$ (0%) =	-15	V
$V_{GE}$ (100%) =	15	V
$V_C$ (100%) =	350	V
$I_C$ (100%) =	100	A
$t_{doff}$ =	0,30	$\mu$ s
$t_{Eoff}$ =	0,57	$\mu$ s

**Figure 2** IGBT  
 Turn-on Switching Waveforms & definition of  $t_{don}$   $t_{Eon}$   
 ( $t_{Eon}$  = integrating time for  $E_{on}$ )



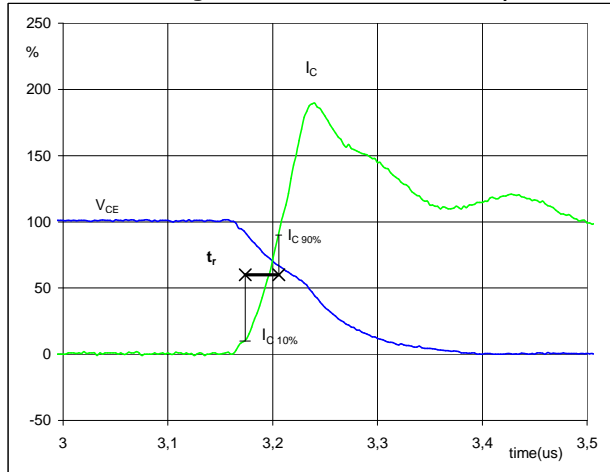
$V_{GE}$ (0%) =	-15	V
$V_{GE}$ (100%) =	15	V
$V_C$ (100%) =	350	V
$I_C$ (100%) =	100	A
$t_{don}$ =	0,17	$\mu$ s
$t_{Eon}$ =	0,36	$\mu$ s

**Figure 3** IGBT  
 Turn-off Switching Waveforms & definition of  $t_f$



$V_C$ (100%) =	350	V
$I_C$ (100%) =	100	A
$t_f$ =	0,12	$\mu$ s

**Figure 4** IGBT  
 Turn-on Switching Waveforms & definition of  $t_r$

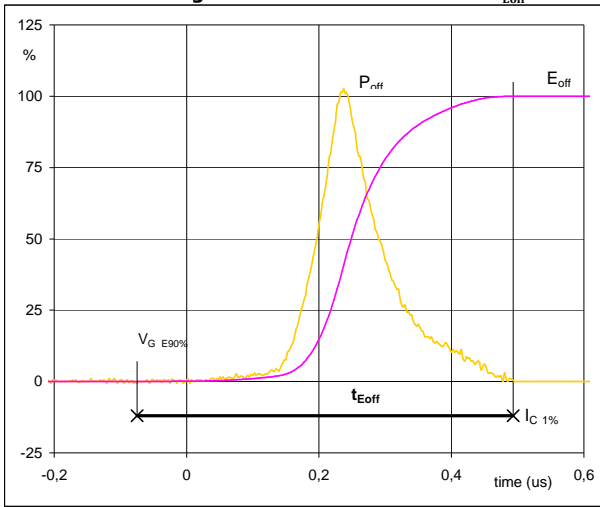


$V_C$ (100%) =	350	V
$I_C$ (100%) =	100	A
$t_r$ =	0,03	$\mu$ s



**Figure 5** IGBT

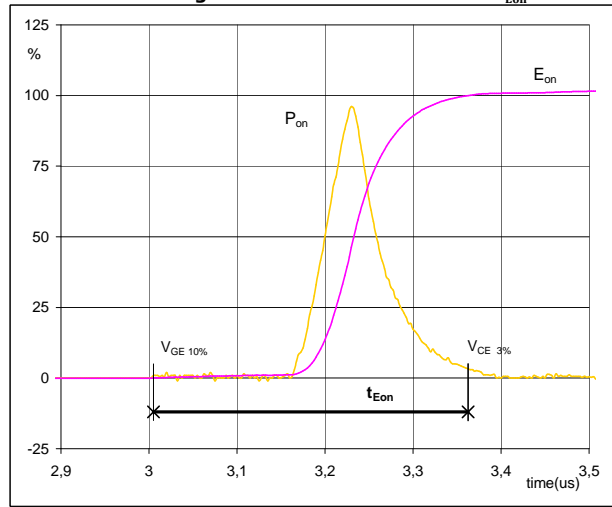
Turn-off Switching Waveforms & definition of  $t_{Eoff}$



$P_{off} (100\%) = 35,15 \text{ kW}$   
 $E_{off} (100\%) = 4,27 \text{ mJ}$   
 $t_{Eoff} = 0,57 \text{ }\mu\text{s}$

**Figure 6** IGBT

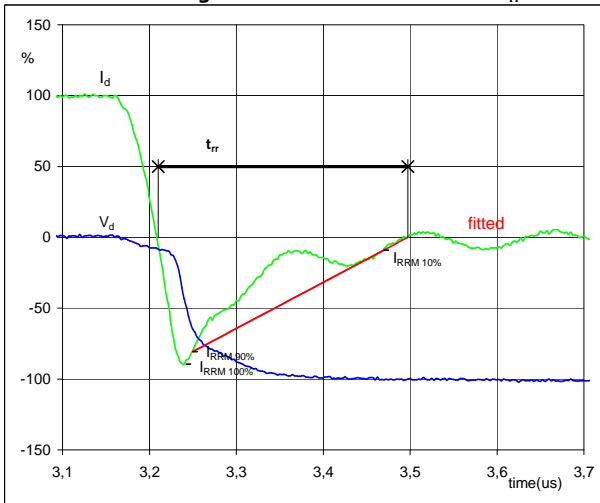
Turn-on Switching Waveforms & definition of  $t_{Eon}$



$P_{on} (100\%) = 35,15 \text{ kW}$   
 $E_{on} (100\%) = 2,55 \text{ mJ}$   
 $t_{Eon} = 0,36 \text{ }\mu\text{s}$

**Figure 7** FWD

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



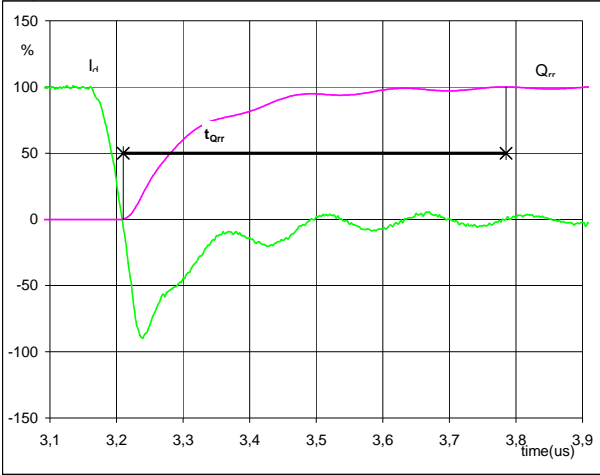
$V_d (100\%) = 350 \text{ V}$   
 $I_d (100\%) = 100 \text{ A}$   
 $I_{RRM} (100\%) = -90 \text{ A}$   
 $t_{rr} = 0,29 \text{ }\mu\text{s}$





**Figure 8** FWD

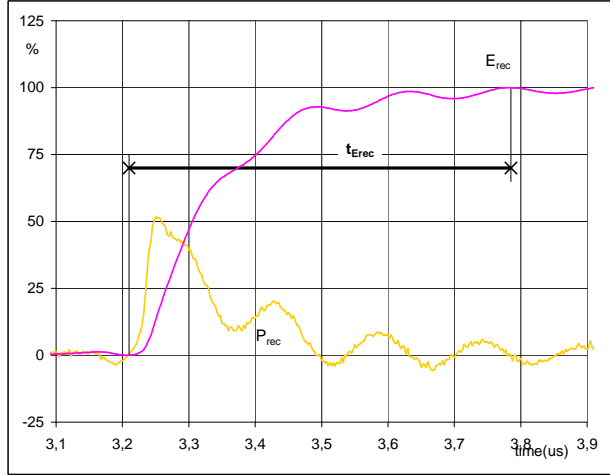
Turn-on Switching Waveforms & definition of  $t_{Qrr}$   
 ( $t_{Qrr}$  = integrating time for  $Q_{rr}$ )



$I_d$ (100%) =	100	A
$Q_{rr}$ (100%) =	9,27	$\mu\text{C}$
$t_{Qrr}$ =	0,57	$\mu\text{s}$

**Figure 9** FWD

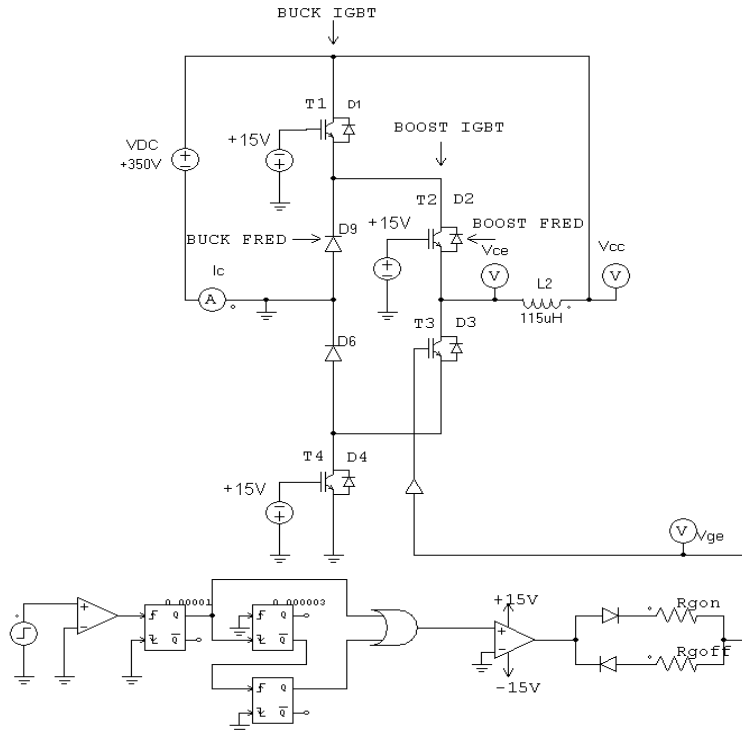
Turn-on Switching Waveforms & definition of  $t_{Erec}$   
 ( $t_{Erec}$  = integrating time for  $E_{rec}$ )



$P_{rec}$ (100%) =	35,15	kW
$E_{rec}$ (100%) =	2,37	mJ
$t_{Erec}$ =	0,57	$\mu\text{s}$

### Measurement circuit

**Figure 10**  
 BOOST stage switching measurement circuit





# Vincotech Ordering Code and Marking - Outline - Pinout

Version		Ordering Code				
without thermal paste 17mm housing, solder pins		10-F106NIA100SA-M135F				
with thermal paste 17mm housing, solder pins		10-F106NIA100SA-M135F-/3/				
without thermal paste 17mm housing, Press-fit pins		10-P106NIA100SA-M135FY				
without thermal paste 12mm housing, solder pins		10-FY06NIA100SA-M135F08				
with thermal paste 12mm housing, solder pins		10-FY06NIA100SA-M135F08-/3/				
without thermal paste 12mm housing, Press-fit pins		10-PY06NIA100SA-M135F08Y				

Text	Name		Date Code	UL & VIN	Lot	Serial
		NN-NNNNNNNNNNNNNN-TTTTTTV	WWYY	UL VIN	LLLLL	SSSS

Datamatrix	Type&Ver	Lot number	Serial	Date code		
		TTTTTTTV	LLLLL	SSSS	WWYY	

### Outline

Pin table [mm]			
Pin	X	Y	Function
1	52,2	6,9	NTC1
2	52,2	0	NTC2
3	36,2	6,75	E37
4	33,2	7,9	G3
5	33,2	4,9	G7
6	9,2	5,75	E48
7	6,2	6,9	G4
8	6,2	3,9	G8
9	2,7	0	DC-
10	0	0	DC-
11	2,7	2,7	DC-
12	0	2,7	DC-
13	2,7	5,4	DC-
14	0	5,4	DC-
15	2,7	12,75	GND
16	0	12,75	GND
17	2,7	15,45	GND
18	0	15,45	GND
19	2,7	22,8	DC+
20	0	22,8	DC+
21	2,7	25,5	DC+
22	0	25,5	DC+
23	2,7	28,2	DC+
24	0	28,2	DC+
25	18,3	22,45	E15
26	21,3	21,3	G5
27	21,3	24,3	G1
28	43	22,15	E26
29	46	21	G6
30	46	24	G2
31	52,2	20,1	OUT
32	49,5	22,8	OUT
33	52,2	22,8	OUT
34	49,5	25,5	OUT
35	52,2	25,5	OUT
36	49,5	28,2	OUT
37	52,2	28,2	OUT

17mm housing

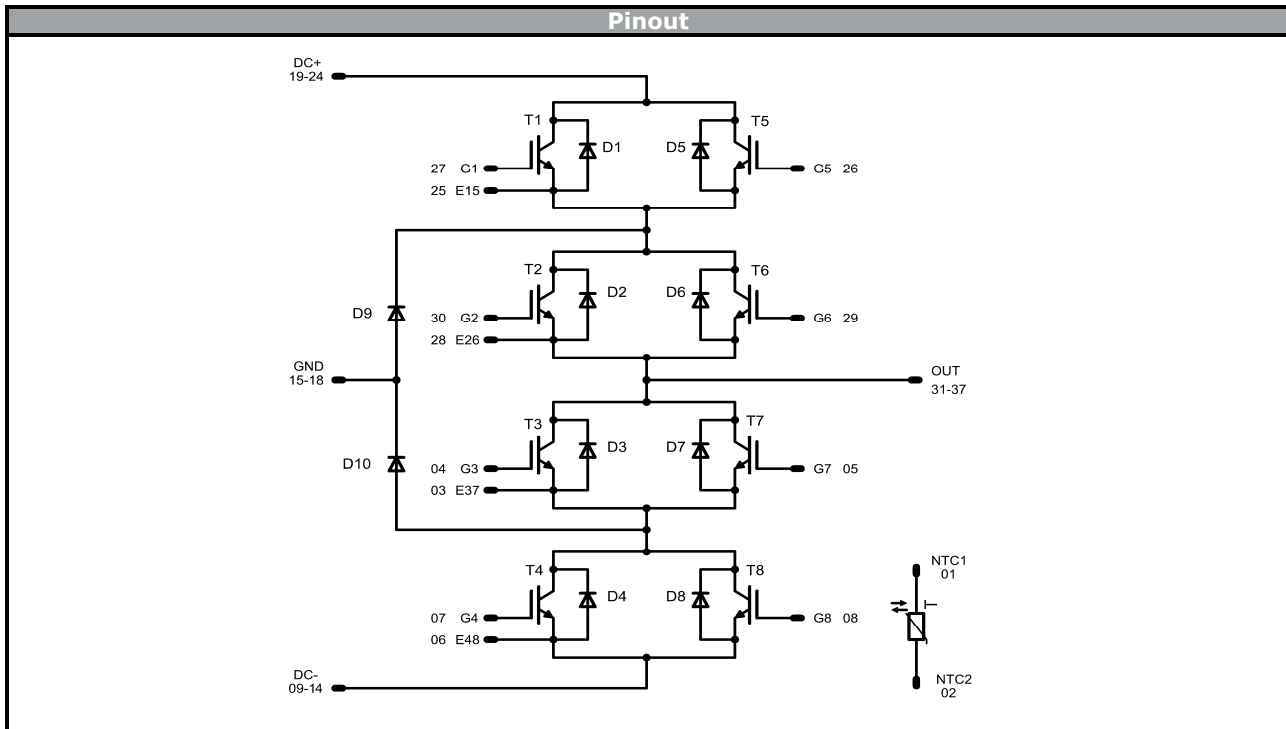
12mm housing

Tolerance of pinpositions: ±0,5mm at the end of pins  
Dimension of coordinate axis is only offset without tolerance



# Vincotech Ordering Code and Marking - Outline - Pinout




<b>Identification</b>					
<b>ID</b>	<b>Component</b>	<b>Voltage</b>	<b>Current</b>	<b>Function</b>	<b>Comment</b>
T1#T5, T4#T8	IGBT	600 V	100 A	Buck Switch	
D9, D10	FWD	600 V	100 A	Buck Diode	
T2#T6, T3#T7	IGBT	600 V	100 A	Boost Switch	
D1#D5, D4#D8	FWD	600 V	100 A	Boost Diode	
D2#D6, D3#D7	FWD	600 V	100 A	Boost Sw. Prot. Diode	
NTC	NTC			Thermistor	



Packaging instruction			
Standard packaging quantity (SPQ)	<b>100</b>	>SPQ Standard	<SPQ Sample

Handling instruction
Handling instructions for <i>flow</i> 1 packages see vincotech.com website.

Package data
Package data for <i>flow</i> 1 packages see vincotech.com website.

UL recognition and file number
This device is certified according to UL 1557 standard, UL file number E192116. For more information see vincotech.com website. 

Document No.:	Date:	Modification:	Pages
10-xx06NIA100SA-M135Fxx-D4-14	17 May. 2016	New brand, new subtype added, new Rth values with PCM	all

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- 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.