



flowFC 0

1200 V / 100 A

**Features**

- Three-level flying capacitor topology
- Ultra-fast 650V components
- Integrated capacitor
- Integrated NTC

**Target applications**

- Solar Inverters

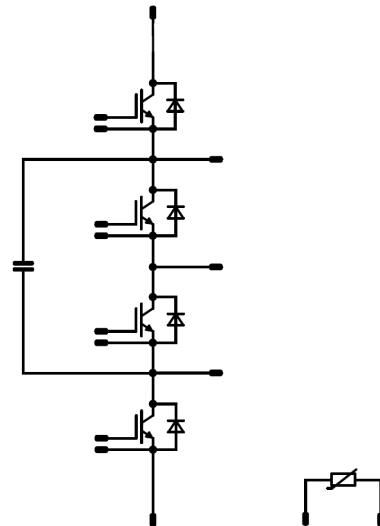
**Types**

- 10-PZ07FCA100RG-LQ35L60Y

**flow 0 12 mm housing**



**Schematic**





Vincotech

**10-PZ07FCA100RG-LQ35L60Y**  
datasheet

## Maximum Ratings

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

Parameter	Symbol	Conditions	Value	Unit
<b>AC 1 Switch L</b>				
Collector-emitter voltage	$V_{CES}$		650	V
Collector current (DC current)	$I_C$	$T_j = T_{jmax}$ $T_s = 80\text{ °C}$	80	A
Repetitive peak collector current	$I_{CRM}$	$t_p$ limited by $T_{jmax}$	400	A
Total power dissipation	$P_{tot}$	$T_j = T_{jmax}$ $T_s = 80\text{ °C}$	130	W
Gate-emitter voltage	$V_{GES}$		$\pm 30$	V
Maximum junction temperature	$T_{jmax}$		175	°C

## AC 1 Diode L

Peak repetitive reverse voltage	$V_{RRM}$		650	V
Forward current (DC current)	$I_F$	$T_j = T_{jmax}$ $T_s = 80\text{ °C}$	76	A
Repetitive peak forward current	$I_{FRM}$	$t_p$ limited by $T_{jmax}$	400	A
Total power dissipation	$P_{tot}$	$T_j = T_{jmax}$ $T_s = 80\text{ °C}$	104	W
Maximum junction temperature	$T_{jmax}$		175	°C

## AC 1 Switch H

Collector-emitter voltage	$V_{CES}$		650	V
Collector current (DC current)	$I_C$	$T_j = T_{jmax}$ $T_s = 80\text{ °C}$	80	A
Repetitive peak collector current	$I_{CRM}$	$t_p$ limited by $T_{jmax}$	400	A
Total power dissipation	$P_{tot}$	$T_j = T_{jmax}$ $T_s = 80\text{ °C}$	130	W
Gate-emitter voltage	$V_{GES}$		$\pm 30$	V
Maximum junction temperature	$T_{jmax}$		175	°C



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## Maximum Ratings

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

Parameter	Symbol	Conditions	Value	Unit
<b>AC 1 Diode H</b>				
Peak repetitive reverse voltage	$V_{RRM}$		650	V
Forward current (DC current)	$I_F$	$T_j = T_{jmax}$ $T_s = 80\text{ °C}$	76	A
Repetitive peak forward current	$I_{FRM}$	$t_p$ limited by $T_{jmax}$	400	A
Total power dissipation	$P_{tot}$	$T_j = T_{jmax}$ $T_s = 80\text{ °C}$	104	W
Maximum junction temperature	$T_{jmax}$		175	°C

## AC 2 Switch L

Collector-emitter voltage	$V_{CES}$		650	V
Collector current (DC current)	$I_C$	$T_j = T_{jmax}$ $T_s = 80\text{ °C}$	80	A
Repetitive peak collector current	$I_{CRM}$	$t_p$ limited by $T_{jmax}$	400	A
Total power dissipation	$P_{tot}$	$T_j = T_{jmax}$ $T_s = 80\text{ °C}$	130	W
Gate-emitter voltage	$V_{GES}$		±30	V
Maximum junction temperature	$T_{jmax}$		175	°C

## AC 2 Diode L

Peak repetitive reverse voltage	$V_{RRM}$		650	V
Forward current (DC current)	$I_F$	$T_j = T_{jmax}$ $T_s = 80\text{ °C}$	76	A
Repetitive peak forward current	$I_{FRM}$	$t_p$ limited by $T_{jmax}$	400	A
Total power dissipation	$P_{tot}$	$T_j = T_{jmax}$ $T_s = 80\text{ °C}$	104	W
Maximum junction temperature	$T_{jmax}$		175	°C



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## Maximum Ratings

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

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<b>AC 2 Switch H</b>				
Collector-emitter voltage	$V_{CES}$		650	V
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Repetitive peak collector current	$I_{CRM}$	$t_p$ limited by $T_{jmax}$	400	A
Total power dissipation	$P_{tot}$	$T_j = T_{jmax}$ $T_s = 80\text{ °C}$	130	W
Gate-emitter voltage	$V_{GES}$		±30	V
Maximum junction temperature	$T_{jmax}$		175	°C

## AC 2 Diode H

Peak repetitive reverse voltage	$V_{RRM}$		650	V
Forward current (DC current)	$I_F$	$T_j = T_{jmax}$ $T_s = 80\text{ °C}$	76	A
Repetitive peak forward current	$I_{FRM}$	$t_p$ limited by $T_{jmax}$	400	A
Total power dissipation	$P_{tot}$	$T_j = T_{jmax}$ $T_s = 80\text{ °C}$	104	W
Maximum junction temperature	$T_{jmax}$		175	°C

## Flying Capacitor

Maximum DC voltage	$V_{MAX}$		630	V
Operation Temperature	$T_{op}$		-55 ... 125	°C

## Module Properties

### Thermal Properties

Storage temperature	$T_{stg}$		-40...+125	°C
Operation temperature under switching condition	$T_{jop}$		-40...+( $T_{jmax} - 25$ )	°C

### Isolation Properties

Isolation voltage	$V_{isol}$	DC Test Voltage* $t_p = 2\text{ s}$	6000	V
Isolation voltage	$V_{isol}$	AC Voltage $t_p = 1\text{ min}$	2500	V
Creepage distance			min. 12,7	mm
Clearance			8,45	mm
Comparative Tracking Index	CTI		≥ 200	

\*100 % tested in production





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### Characteristic Values

Parameter	Symbol	Conditions					Values			Unit
		$V_{GS}$ [V]	$V_{GE}$ [V]	$V_{DS}$ [V]	$V_F$ [V]	$I_C$ [A] $I_D$ [A] $I_F$ [A]	$T_j$ [°C]	Min	Typ	

#### AC 1 Switch L

##### Static

Gate-emitter threshold voltage	$V_{GE(th)}$			5	0,066	25	5	6	7	V
Collector-emitter saturation voltage	$V_{CE(sat)}$		15		100	25 125 150		1,5 1,66 1,7	1,9 <sup>(1)</sup>	V
Collector-emitter cut-off current	$I_{CES}$		0	650		25			0,02	mA
Gate-emitter leakage current	$I_{GES}$		30	0		25			0,4	μA
Internal gate resistance	$r_g$							None		Ω
Input capacitance	$C_{ies}$							8400		pF
Output capacitance	$C_{oes}$	$f = 1$ Mhz	0	30		25		208		pF
Reverse transfer capacitance	$C_{res}$							158		pF
Gate charge	$Q_g$		15	400	100	25		282		nC

##### Thermal

Thermal resistance junction to sink <sup>(2)</sup>	$R_{th(j-s)}$	$\lambda_{paste} = 3,4$ W/mK (PSX)						0,73		K/W
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##### Dynamic

Turn-on delay time	$t_{d(on)}$					25 125 150		145,12 136,32 134,08		ns
Rise time	$t_r$					25 125 150		25,76 26,4 26,4		ns
Turn-off delay time	$t_{d(off)}$					25 125 150		430,72 462,56 472,32		ns
Fall time	$t_f$					25 125 150		15,52 16,76 22,68		ns
Turn-on energy (per pulse)	$E_{on}$	$Q_{tfwd} = 2,23$ μC $Q_{tfwd} = 3,92$ μC $Q_{tfwd} = 4,72$ μC				25 125 150		2,98 3,72 4,04		mWs
Turn-off energy (per pulse)	$E_{off}$					25 125 150		2,41 2,82 2,98		mWs



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### Characteristic Values

Parameter	Symbol	Conditions					Values			Unit
		$V_{GE}$ [V] $V_{GS}$ [V]	$V_{CE}$ [V] $V_{DS}$ [V] $V_F$ [V]	$I_C$ [A] $I_D$ [A] $I_F$ [A]	$T_j$ [°C]	Min	Typ	Max		
<b>AC 1 Diode L</b>										
<b>Static</b>										
Forward voltage	$V_F$			100	25 125 150		1,5 1,57 1,54	1,9 <sup>(1)</sup>		V
Reverse leakage current	$I_R$	$V_T = 650$ V			25			20		μA
<b>Thermal</b>										
Thermal resistance junction to sink <sup>(2)</sup>	$R_{th(j-s)}$	$\lambda_{paste} = 3,4$ W/mK (PSX)					0,92			K/W
<b>Dynamic</b>										
Peak recovery current	$I_{RRM}$				25 125 150		74,4 87,77 93,12			A
Reverse recovery time	$t_{rr}$				25 125 150		69,37 97,24 102,46			ns
Recovered charge	$Q_r$	$di/dt=3223$ A/μs $di/dt=3036$ A/μs $di/dt=3069$ A/μs	-5/15	600	70	25 125 150	2,23 3,92 4,72			μC
Reverse recovered energy	$E_{rec}$				25 125 150		0,546 1,04 1,28			mWs
Peak rate of fall of recovery current	$(di_r/dt)_{max}$				25 125 150		4566 2784 2162			A/μs



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### Characteristic Values

Parameter	Symbol	Conditions					Values			Unit
		$V_{GS}$ [V]	$V_{GE}$ [V]	$V_{DS}$ [V]	$V_F$ [V]	$I_C$ [A] $I_D$ [A] $I_F$ [A]	$T_j$ [°C]	Min	Typ	

#### AC 1 Switch H

##### Static

Gate-emitter threshold voltage	$V_{GE(th)}$			5	0,066	25	5	6	7	V
Collector-emitter saturation voltage	$V_{CE(sat)}$		15		100	25 125 150		1,5 1,66 1,7	1,9 <sup>(1)</sup>	V
Collector-emitter cut-off current	$I_{CES}$		0	650		25			0,02	mA
Gate-emitter leakage current	$I_{GES}$		30	0		25			0,4	μA
Internal gate resistance	$r_g$							None		Ω
Input capacitance	$C_{ies}$							8400		pF
Output capacitance	$C_{oes}$	$f = 1$ Mhz	0	30		25		208		pF
Reverse transfer capacitance	$C_{res}$							158		pF
Gate charge	$Q_g$		15	400	100	25		282		nC

##### Thermal

Thermal resistance junction to sink <sup>(2)</sup>	$R_{th(j-s)}$	$\lambda_{paste} = 3,4$ W/mK (PSX)						0,73		K/W
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##### Dynamic

Turn-on delay time	$t_{d(on)}$					25 125 150		145,12 136,32 134,08		ns
Rise time	$t_r$					25 125 150		25,76 26,4 26,4		ns
Turn-off delay time	$t_{d(off)}$					25 125 150		430,72 462,56 472,32		ns
Fall time	$t_f$					25 125 150		15,52 16,76 22,68		ns
Turn-on energy (per pulse)	$E_{on}$	$Q_{tFWD} = 2,23$ μC $Q_{tFWD} = 3,92$ μC $Q_{tFWD} = 4,72$ μC				25 125 150		2,98 3,72 4,04		mWs
Turn-off energy (per pulse)	$E_{off}$					25 125 150		2,41 2,82 2,98		mWs



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**Characteristic Values**

Parameter	Symbol	Conditions					Values			Unit
		$V_{GE}$ [V] $V_{GS}$ [V]	$V_{CE}$ [V] $V_{DS}$ [V] $V_F$ [V]	$I_C$ [A] $I_D$ [A] $I_F$ [A]	$T_j$ [°C]	Min	Typ	Max		
<b>AC 1 Diode H</b>										
<b>Static</b>										
Forward voltage	$V_F$			100	25 125 150		1,5 1,57 1,54	1,9 <sup>(1)</sup>		V
Reverse leakage current	$I_R$	$V_T = 650$ V			25			20		μA
<b>Thermal</b>										
Thermal resistance junction to sink <sup>(2)</sup>	$R_{th(j-s)}$	$\lambda_{paste} = 3,4$ W/mK (PSX)					0,92			K/W
<b>Dynamic</b>										
Peak recovery current	$I_{RRM}$				25 125 150		74,4 87,77 93,12			A
Reverse recovery time	$t_{rr}$				25 125 150		69,37 97,24 102,46			ns
Recovered charge	$Q_r$	$di/dt=3223$ A/μs $di/dt=3036$ A/μs $di/dt=3069$ A/μs	-5/15	600	70	25 125 150	2,23 3,92 4,72			μC
Reverse recovered energy	$E_{rec}$				25 125 150		0,546 1,04 1,28			mWs
Peak rate of fall of recovery current	$(di_r/dt)_{max}$				25 125 150		4566 2784 2162			A/μs



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datasheet

### Characteristic Values

Parameter	Symbol	Conditions					Values			Unit
		$V_{GS}$ [V]	$V_{GE}$ [V]	$V_{DS}$ [V]	$I_D$ [A]	$T_j$ [°C]	Min	Typ	Max	

#### AC 2 Switch L

##### Static

Gate-emitter threshold voltage	$V_{GE(th)}$			5	0,066	25	5	6	7	V
Collector-emitter saturation voltage	$V_{CE(sat)}$		15		100	25 125 150		1,5 1,66 1,7	1,9 <sup>(1)</sup>	V
Collector-emitter cut-off current	$I_{CES}$		0	650		25			0,02	mA
Gate-emitter leakage current	$I_{GES}$		30	0		25			0,4	µA
Internal gate resistance	$r_g$							None		Ω
Input capacitance	$C_{ies}$							8400		pF
Output capacitance	$C_{oes}$	$f = 1$ Mhz	0	30		25		208		pF
Reverse transfer capacitance	$C_{res}$							158		pF
Gate charge	$Q_g$		15	400	100	25		282		nC

##### Thermal

Thermal resistance junction to sink <sup>(2)</sup>	$R_{th(j-s)}$	$\lambda_{paste} = 3,4$ W/mK (PSX)						0,73		K/W
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##### Dynamic

Turn-on delay time	$t_{d(on)}$					25 125 150		113,12 106,88 105,28		ns
Rise time	$t_r$					25 125 150		20,64 21,12 21,12		ns
Turn-off delay time	$t_{d(off)}$					25 125 150		327,52 355,68 363,84		ns
Fall time	$t_f$					25 125 150		6,58 29,31 35,84		ns
Turn-on energy (per pulse)	$E_{on}$	$Q_{tFWD}=2,25$ µC $Q_{tFWD}=4,13$ µC $Q_{tFWD}=4,91$ µC				25 125 150		2,54 3,32 3,6		mWs
Turn-off energy (per pulse)	$E_{off}$					25 125 150		2,07 2,5 2,65		mWs



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### Characteristic Values

Parameter	Symbol	Conditions					Values			Unit
		$V_{GE}$ [V] $V_{GS}$ [V]	$V_{CE}$ [V] $V_{DS}$ [V] $V_F$ [V]	$I_C$ [A] $I_D$ [A] $I_F$ [A]	$T_j$ [°C]	Min	Typ	Max		
<b>AC 2 Diode L</b>										
<b>Static</b>										
Forward voltage	$V_F$			100	25 125 150		1,5 1,57 1,54	1,9 <sup>(1)</sup>		V
Reverse leakage current	$I_R$	$V_T = 650$ V			25			20		μA
<b>Thermal</b>										
Thermal resistance junction to sink <sup>(2)</sup>	$R_{th(j-s)}$	$\lambda_{paste} = 3,4$ W/mK (PSX)					0,92			K/W
<b>Dynamic</b>										
Peak recovery current	$I_{RRM}$				25 125 150		79,53 95,04 100,2			A
Reverse recovery time	$t_{rr}$				25 125 150		67,91 89,42 95,11			ns
Recovered charge	$Q_r$	$di/dt=3999$ A/μs $di/dt=3924$ A/μs $di/dt=3777$ A/μs	-5/15	600	70	25 125 150	2,25 4,13 4,91			μC
Reverse recovered energy	$E_{rec}$				25 125 150		0,576 1,17 1,43			mWs
Peak rate of fall of recovery current	$(di_r/dt)_{max}$				25 125 150		4919 2743 1906			A/μs



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**10-PZ07FCA100RG-LQ35L60Y**  
datasheet

### Characteristic Values

Parameter	Symbol	Conditions					Values			Unit
		$V_{GS}$ [V]	$V_{GE}$ [V]	$V_{DS}$ [V]	$V_F$ [V]	$I_C$ [A] $I_D$ [A] $I_F$ [A]	$T_j$ [°C]	Min	Typ	

#### AC 2 Switch H

##### Static

Gate-emitter threshold voltage	$V_{GE(th)}$			5	0,066	25	5	6	7	V
Collector-emitter saturation voltage	$V_{CE(sat)}$		15		100	25 125 150		1,5 1,66 1,7	1,9 <sup>(1)</sup>	V
Collector-emitter cut-off current	$I_{CES}$		0	650		25			0,02	mA
Gate-emitter leakage current	$I_{GES}$		30	0		25			0,4	µA
Internal gate resistance	$r_g$							None		Ω
Input capacitance	$C_{ies}$							8400		pF
Output capacitance	$C_{oes}$	$f = 1$ Mhz	0	30		25		208		pF
Reverse transfer capacitance	$C_{res}$							158		pF
Gate charge	$Q_g$		15	400	100	25		282		nC

##### Thermal

Thermal resistance junction to sink <sup>(2)</sup>	$R_{th(j-s)}$	$\lambda_{paste} = 3,4$ W/mK (PSX)						0,73		K/W
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Turn-on delay time	$t_{d(on)}$					25 125 150		113,12 106,88 105,28		ns
Rise time	$t_r$					25 125 150		20,64 21,12 21,12		ns
Turn-off delay time	$t_{d(off)}$					25 125 150		327,52 355,68 363,84		ns
Fall time	$t_f$					25 125 150		6,58 29,31 35,84		ns
Turn-on energy (per pulse)	$E_{on}$	$Q_{tFWD}=2,25$ µC $Q_{tFWD}=4,13$ µC $Q_{tFWD}=4,91$ µC				25 125 150		2,54 3,32 3,6		mWs
Turn-off energy (per pulse)	$E_{off}$					25 125 150		2,07 2,5 2,65		mWs



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### Characteristic Values

Parameter	Symbol	Conditions					Values			Unit
		$V_{GE}$ [V] $V_{GS}$ [V]	$V_{CE}$ [V] $V_{DS}$ [V] $V_F$ [V]	$I_C$ [A] $I_D$ [A] $I_F$ [A]	$T_j$ [°C]	Min	Typ	Max		
<b>AC 2 Diode H</b>										
<b>Static</b>										
Forward voltage	$V_F$			100	25 125 150		1,5 1,57 1,54	1,9 <sup>(1)</sup>		V
Reverse leakage current	$I_R$	$V_T = 650$ V			25			20		μA
<b>Thermal</b>										
Thermal resistance junction to sink <sup>(2)</sup>	$R_{th(j-s)}$	$\lambda_{paste} = 3,4$ W/mK (PSX)					0,92			K/W
<b>Dynamic</b>										
Peak recovery current	$I_{RRM}$				25 125 150		79,53 95,04 100,2			A
Reverse recovery time	$t_{rr}$				25 125 150		67,91 89,42 95,11			ns
Recovered charge	$Q_r$	$di/dt=3999$ A/μs $di/dt=3924$ A/μs $di/dt=3777$ A/μs	-5/15	600	70	25 125 150	2,25 4,13 4,91			μC
Reverse recovered energy	$E_{rec}$				25 125 150		0,576 1,17 1,43			mWs
Peak rate of fall of recovery current	$(di_r/dt)_{max}$				25 125 150		4919 2743 1906			A/μs





### Characteristic Values

Parameter	Symbol	Conditions					Values			Unit
		$V_{GE}$ [V] $V_{GS}$ [V]	$V_{CE}$ [V] $V_{DS}$ [V] $V_F$ [V]	$I_C$ [A] $I_D$ [A] $I_F$ [A]	$T_j$ [°C]	Min	Typ	Max		

#### Flying Capacitor

##### Static

Capacitance	$C$	DC bias voltage = 0 V				25		100		nF
Tolerance							-10		10	%

#### Thermistor

##### Static

Rated resistance	$R$					25		22		kΩ
Deviation of $R_{100}$	$\Delta_{R/R}$	$R_{100} = 1484 \Omega$				100	-5		5	%
Power dissipation	$P$							5		mW
Power dissipation constant	$d$					25		1,5		mW/K
B-value	$B_{(25/50)}$	Tol. $\pm 1 \%$						3962		K
B-value	$B_{(25/100)}$	Tol. $\pm 1 \%$						4000		K
Vincotech Thermistor Reference									I	

<sup>(1)</sup> Value at chip level

<sup>(2)</sup> Only valid with pre-applied Vincotech thermal interface material.

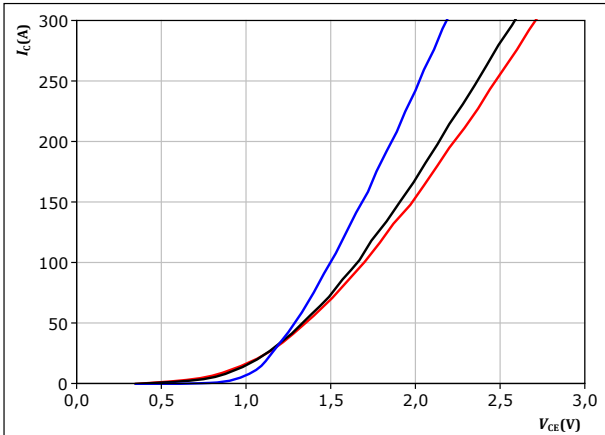


## AC 1 Switch L Characteristics

**figure 1.** IGBT

Typical output characteristics

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



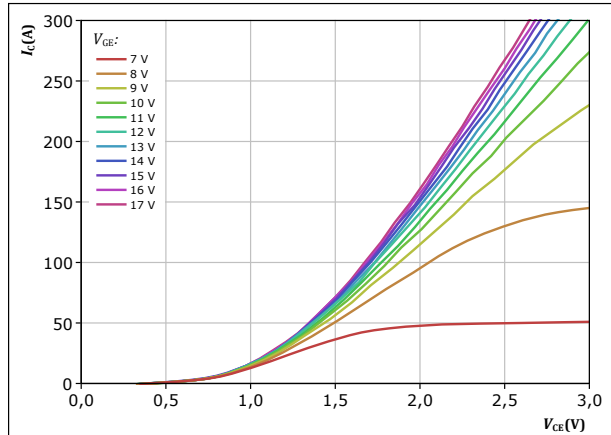
$t_p = 250\ \mu\text{s}$   
 $V_{GE} = 15\ \text{V}$

$T_j$ :  
— 25 °C  
— 125 °C  
— 150 °C

**figure 2.** IGBT

Typical output characteristics

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

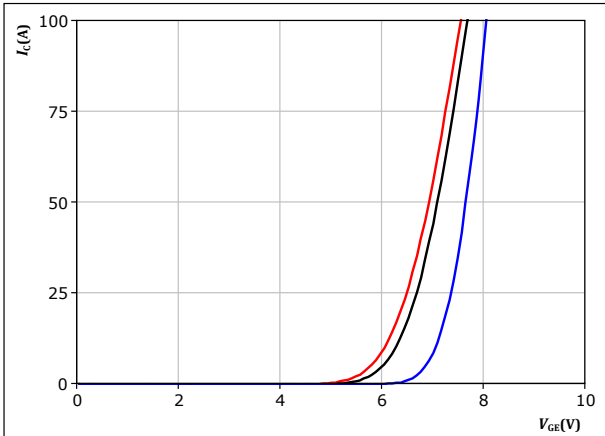


$t_p = 250\ \mu\text{s}$   
 $T_j = 150\text{ °C}$   
 $V_{GE}$  from 7 V to 17 V in steps of 1 V

**figure 3.** IGBT

Typical transfer characteristics

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



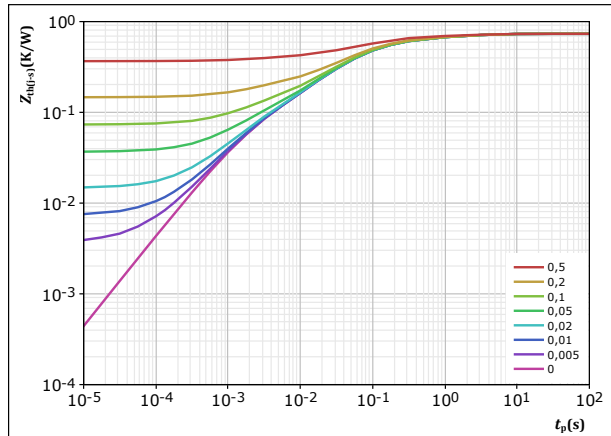
$t_p = 250\ \mu\text{s}$   
 $V_{CE} = 10\ \text{V}$

$T_j$ :  
— 25 °C  
— 125 °C  
— 150 °C

**figure 4.** IGBT

Transient thermal impedance as a function of pulse width

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



$D = t_p / T$   
 $R_{th(j-s)} = 0,733\ \text{K/W}$

IGBT thermal model values

$R$ (K/W)	$\tau$ (s)
6,27E-02	3,01E+00
1,24E-01	4,67E-01
3,66E-01	7,22E-02
1,28E-01	1,58E-02
5,34E-02	1,74E-03

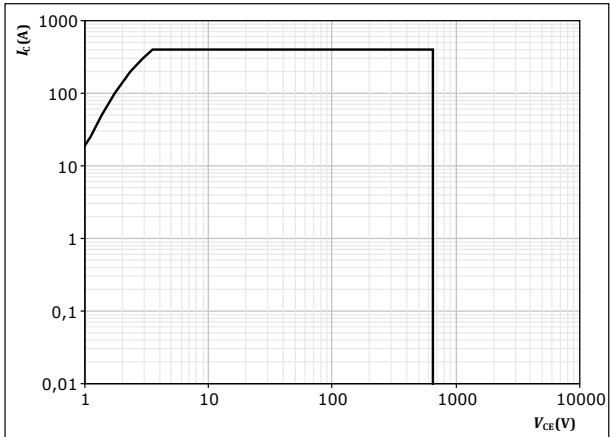


### AC 1 Switch L Characteristics

figure 5. IGBT

Safe operating area

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



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



### AC 1 Diode L Characteristics

figure 6. FWD

Typical forward characteristics

$$I_F = f(V_F)$$

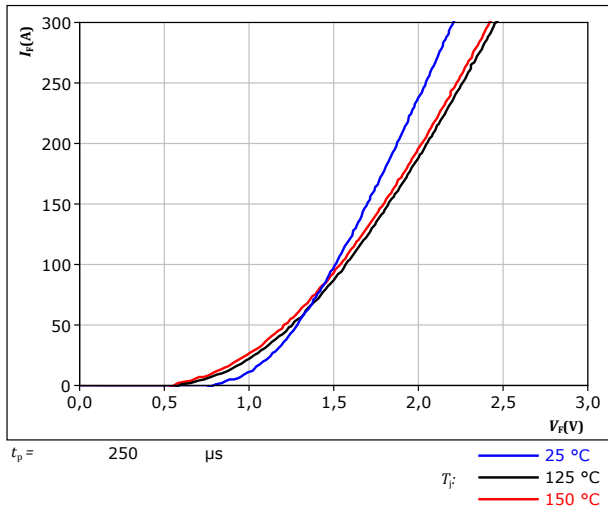
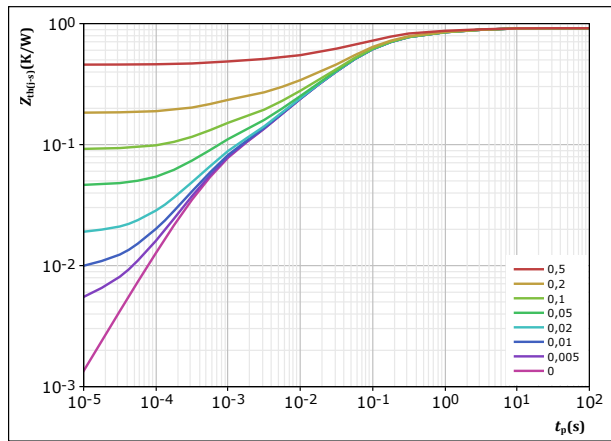


figure 7. FWD

Transient thermal impedance as a function of pulse width

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



$D = \frac{t_p}{T}$   
 $R_{th(j-s)} = 0,916 \text{ K/W}$   
 FWD thermal model values

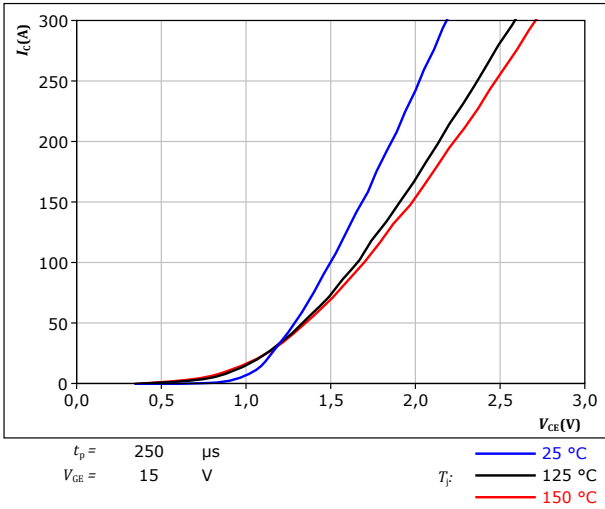
$R$ (K/W)	$\tau$ (s)
7,07E-02	3,18E+00
1,48E-01	4,44E-01
4,69E-01	7,12E-02
1,61E-01	9,29E-03
6,79E-02	6,09E-04



### AC 1 Switch H Characteristics

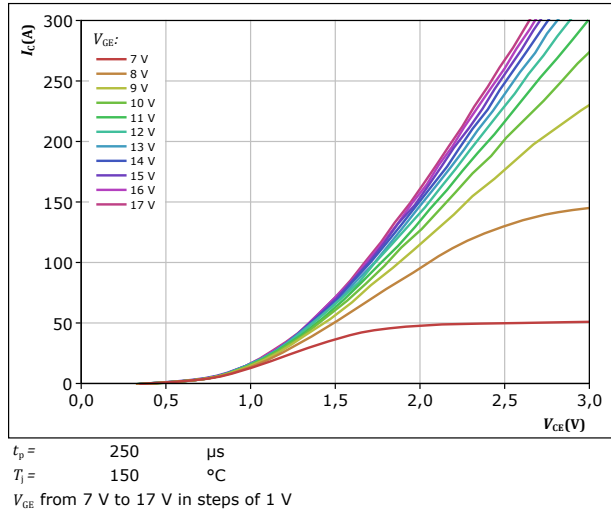
**figure 8.** IGBT

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



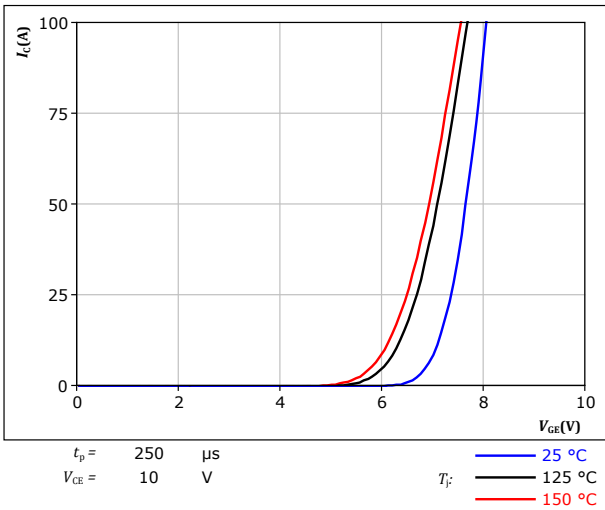
**figure 9.** IGBT

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



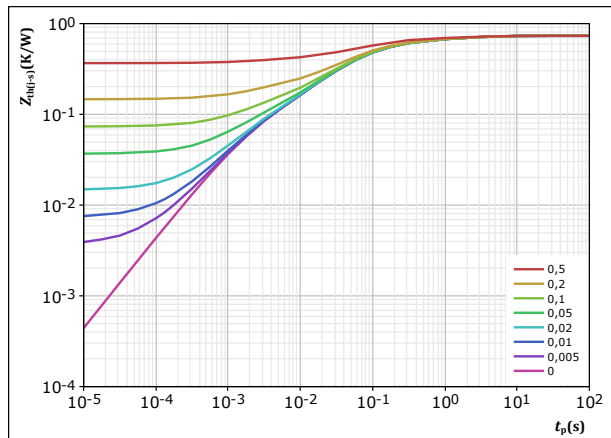
**figure 10.** IGBT

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



**figure 11.** IGBT

Transient thermal impedance as a function of pulse width  
 $Z_{th(j-s)} = f(t_p)$



IGBT thermal model values

R (K/W)	$\tau$ (s)
6,27E-02	3,01E+00
1,24E-01	4,67E-01
3,66E-01	7,22E-02
1,28E-01	1,58E-02
5,34E-02	1,74E-03

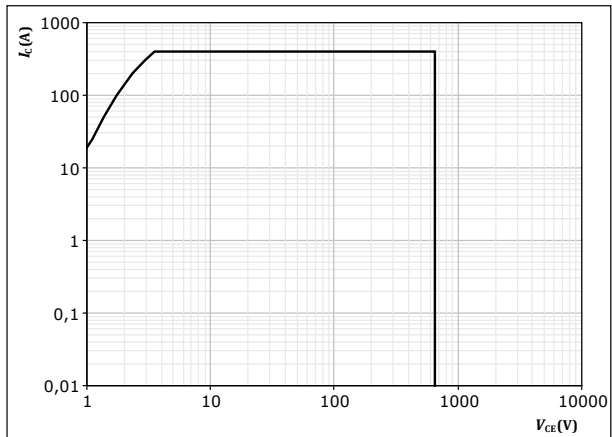


### AC 1 Switch H Characteristics

figure 12. IGBT

Safe operating area

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



$D =$  single pulse  
 $T_s = 80 \text{ } ^\circ\text{C}$   
 $V_{GE} = 15 \text{ V}$   
 $T_j = T_{jmax}$



### AC 1 Diode H Characteristics

figure 13. FWD

Typical forward characteristics

$$I_F = f(V_F)$$

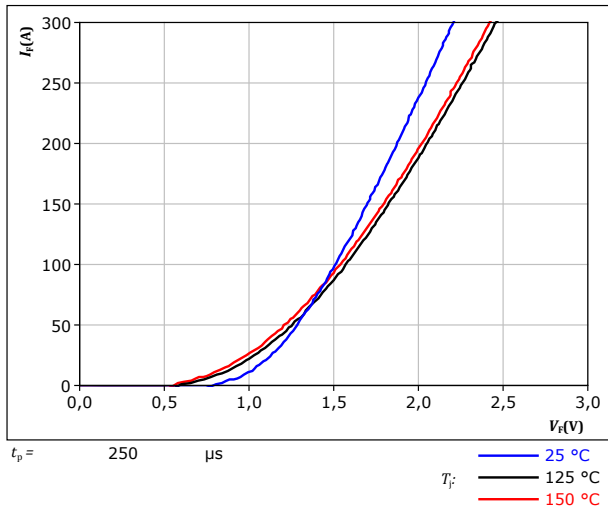
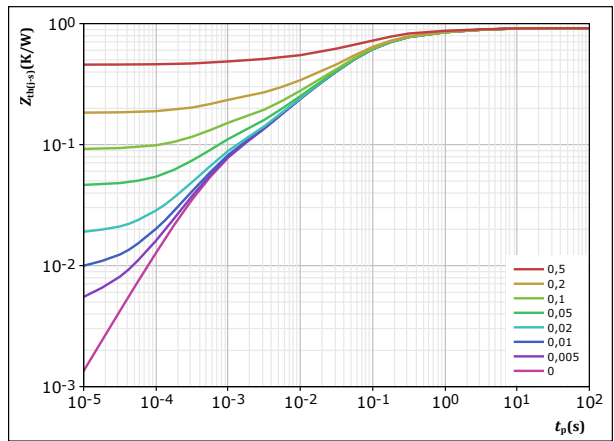


figure 14. FWD

Transient thermal impedance as a function of pulse width

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



$D = t_p / T$   
 $R_{th(j-s)} = 0,916 \text{ K/W}$   
 FWD thermal model values

R (K/W)	$\tau$ (s)
7,07E-02	3,18E+00
1,48E-01	4,44E-01
4,69E-01	7,12E-02
1,61E-01	9,29E-03
6,79E-02	6,09E-04

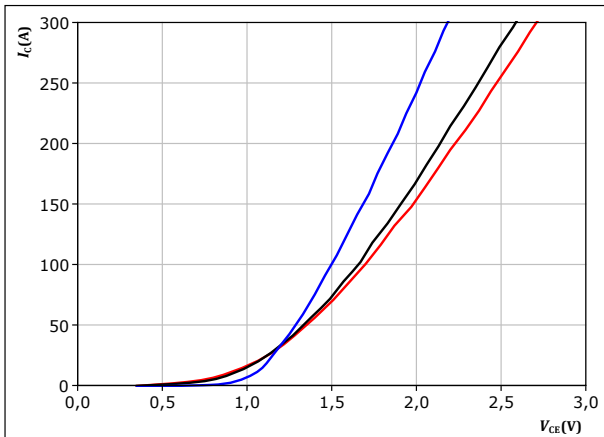


## AC 2 Switch L Characteristics

**figure 15.** IGBT

Typical output characteristics

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

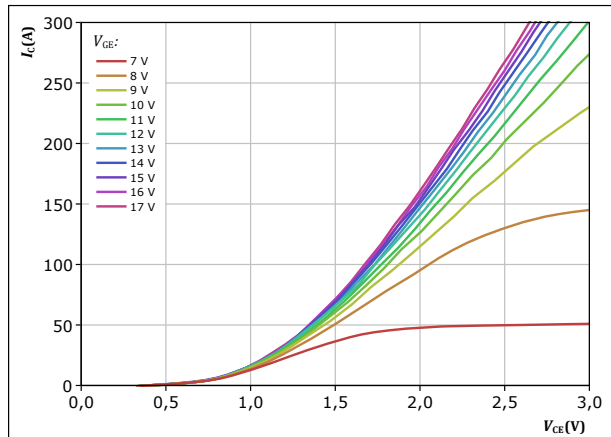


$t_p = 250 \mu\text{s}$   
 $V_{GE} = 15 \text{ V}$   
 $T_j:$  25 °C (blue), 125 °C (black), 150 °C (red)

**figure 16.** IGBT

Typical output characteristics

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

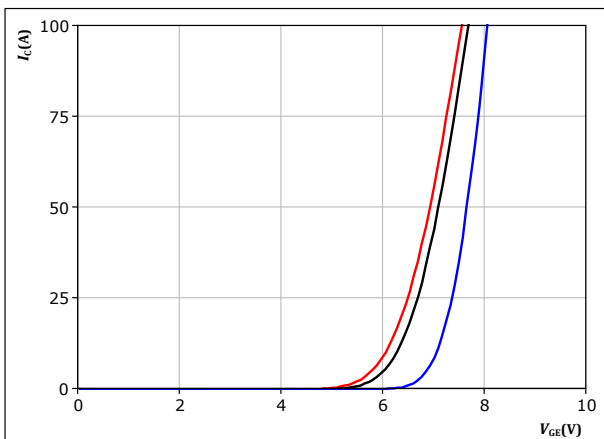


$t_p = 250 \mu\text{s}$   
 $T_j = 150 \text{ °C}$   
 $V_{GE}$  from 7 V to 17 V in steps of 1 V

**figure 17.** IGBT

Typical transfer characteristics

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

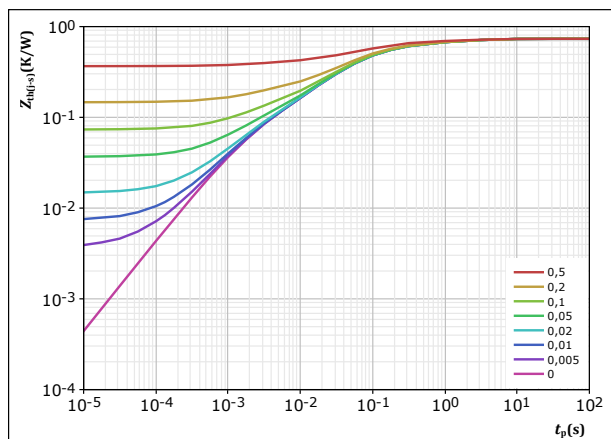


$t_p = 250 \mu\text{s}$   
 $V_{CE} = 10 \text{ V}$   
 $T_j:$  25 °C (blue), 125 °C (black), 150 °C (red)

**figure 18.** IGBT

Transient thermal impedance as a function of pulse width

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



$D = t_p / T$   
 $R_{th(j-s)} = 0,733 \text{ K/W}$   
 IGBT thermal model values

$R$ (K/W)	$\tau$ (s)
6,27E-02	3,01E+00
1,24E-01	4,67E-01
3,66E-01	7,22E-02
1,28E-01	1,58E-02
5,34E-02	1,74E-03



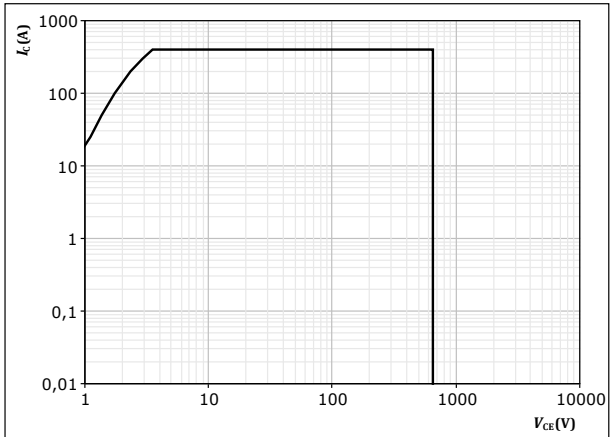


### AC 2 Switch L Characteristics

figure 19. IGBT

Safe operating area

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



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



### AC 2 Diode L Characteristics

figure 20. FWD

Typical forward characteristics

$$I_F = f(V_F)$$

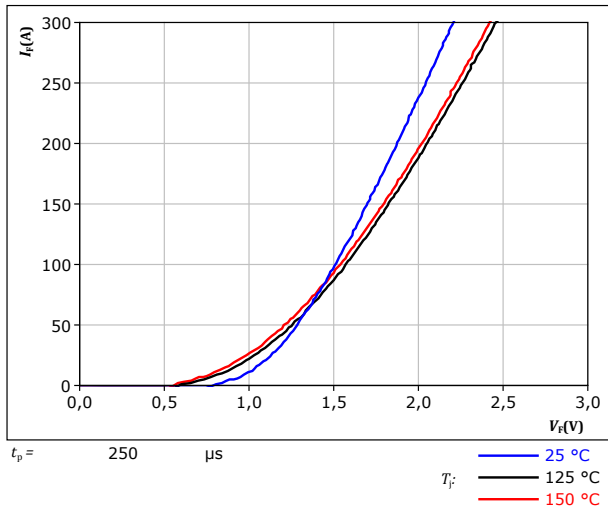
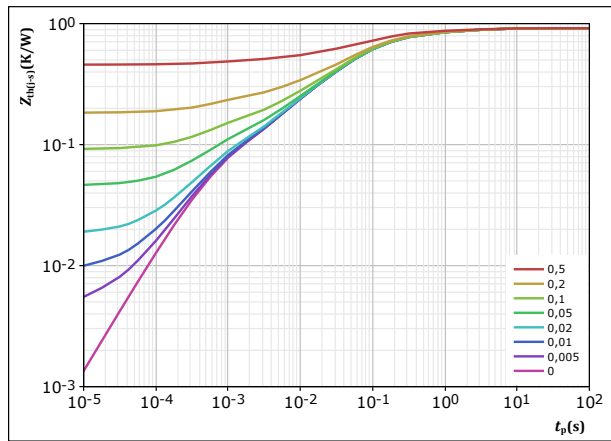


figure 21. FWD

Transient thermal impedance as a function of pulse width

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



$D = t_p / T$   
 $R_{th(j-s)} = 0,916 \text{ K/W}$   
 FWD thermal model values

R (K/W)	$\tau$ (s)
7,07E-02	3,18E+00
1,48E-01	4,44E-01
4,69E-01	7,12E-02
1,61E-01	9,29E-03
6,79E-02	6,09E-04

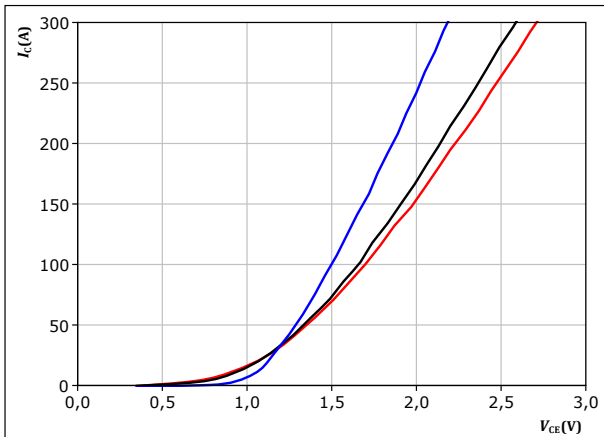


## AC 2 Switch H Characteristics

figure 22. IGBT

Typical output characteristics

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

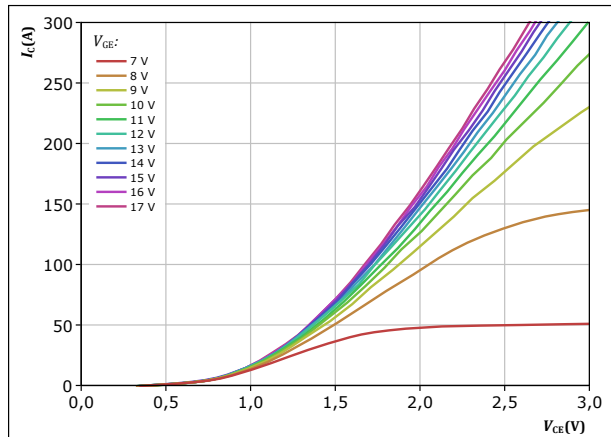


$t_p = 250 \mu s$   
 $V_{GE} = 15 V$   
 $T_j:$  25 °C, 125 °C, 150 °C

figure 23. IGBT

Typical output characteristics

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

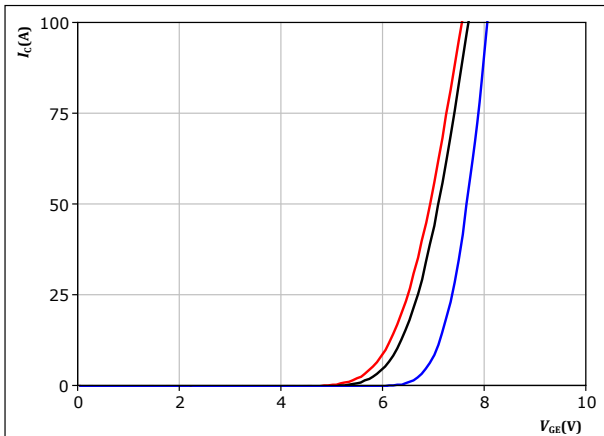


$t_p = 250 \mu s$   
 $T_j = 150 \text{ }^\circ\text{C}$   
 $V_{GE}$  from 7 V to 17 V in steps of 1 V

figure 24. IGBT

Typical transfer characteristics

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

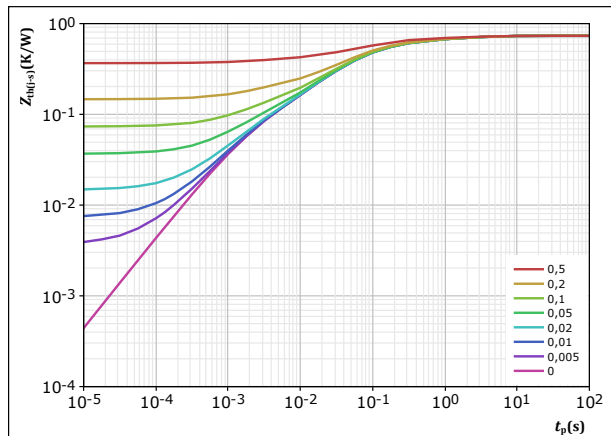


$t_p = 250 \mu s$   
 $V_{CE} = 10 V$   
 $T_j:$  25 °C, 125 °C, 150 °C

figure 25. IGBT

Transient thermal impedance as a function of pulse width

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



$D = t_p / T$   
 $R_{th(j-s)} = 0,733 \text{ K/W}$   
IGBT thermal model values

R (K/W)	$\tau$ (s)
6,27E-02	3,01E+00
1,24E-01	4,67E-01
3,66E-01	7,22E-02
1,28E-01	1,58E-02
5,34E-02	1,74E-03

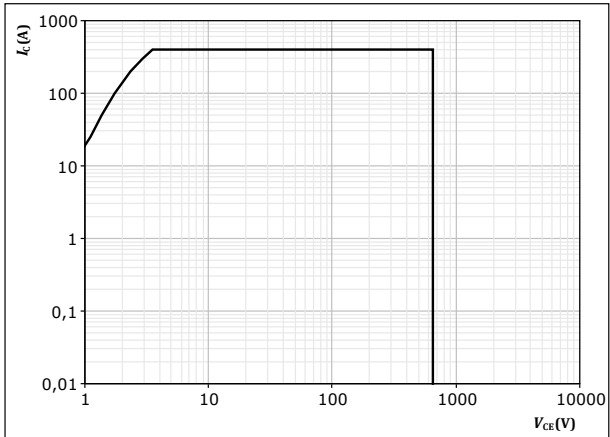


### AC 2 Switch H Characteristics

figure 26. IGBT

Safe operating area

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



$D =$  single pulse  
 $T_s = 80 \text{ } ^\circ\text{C}$   
 $V_{GE} = 15 \text{ V}$   
 $T_j = T_{jmax}$



### AC 2 Diode H Characteristics

figure 27. FWD

Typical forward characteristics

$$I_F = f(V_F)$$

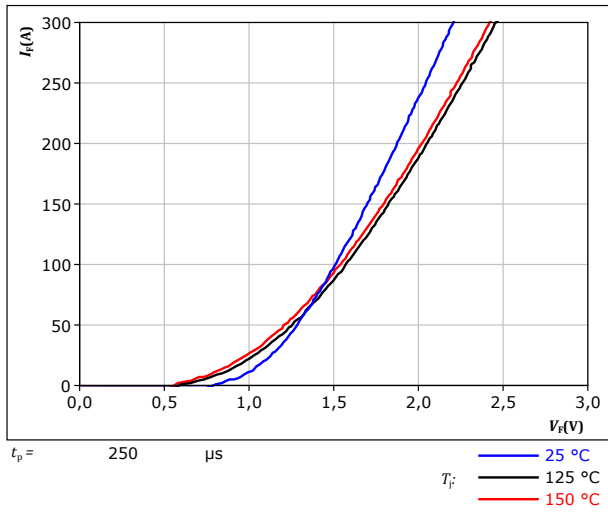
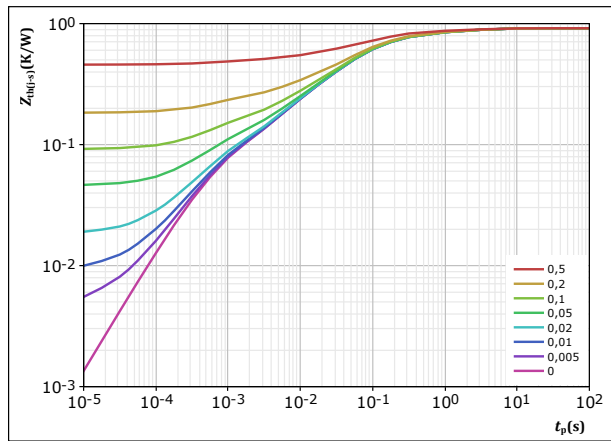


figure 28. FWD

Transient thermal impedance as a function of pulse width

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



$D = \frac{t_p}{T}$   
 $R_{th(j-s)} = 0,916 \text{ K/W}$   
 FWD thermal model values

R (K/W)	$\tau$ (s)
7,07E-02	3,18E+00
1,48E-01	4,44E-01
4,69E-01	7,12E-02
1,61E-01	9,29E-03
6,79E-02	6,09E-04

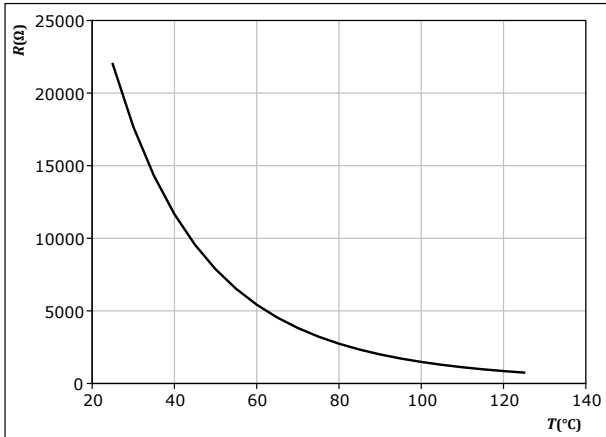


### Thermistor Characteristics

figure 29. Thermistor

Typical NTC characteristic as function of temperature

$$R_T = f(T)$$

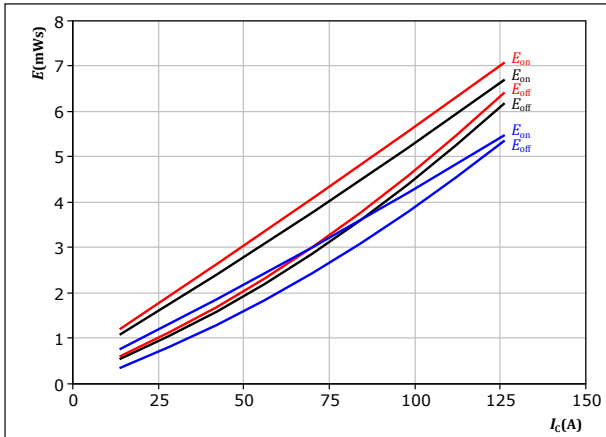




## AC 1 Switching Characteristics L

figure 30. IGBT

Typical switching energy losses as a function of collector current  
 $E = f(I_c)$



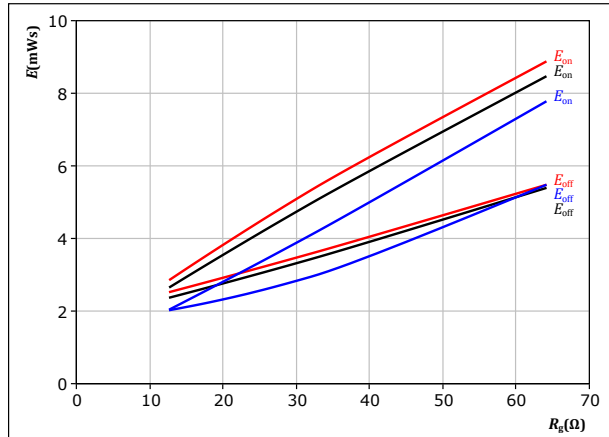
With an inductive load at

$V_{CE} = 600 \text{ V}$   
 $V_{GE} = -5/15 \text{ V}$   
 $R_{gon} = 21,3 \ \Omega$   
 $R_{goff} = 21,3 \ \Omega$

$T_j$ : — 25 °C  
 — 125 °C  
 — 150 °C

figure 31. IGBT

Typical switching energy losses as a function of gate resistor  
 $E = f(R_g)$



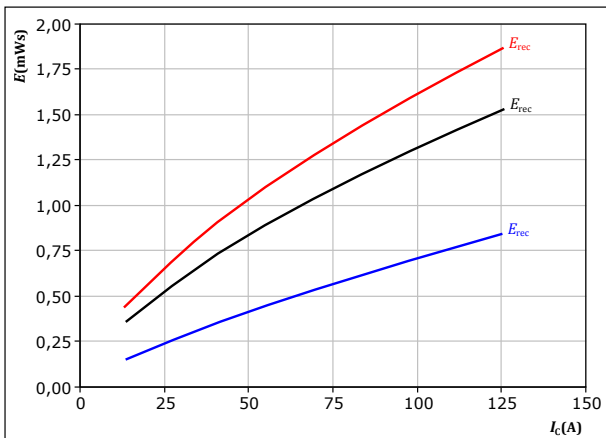
With an inductive load at

$V_{CE} = 600 \text{ V}$   
 $V_{GE} = -5/15 \text{ V}$   
 $I_c = 70 \text{ A}$

$T_j$ : — 25 °C  
 — 125 °C  
 — 150 °C

figure 32. FWD

Typical reverse recovered energy loss as a function of collector current  
 $E_{rec} = f(I_c)$



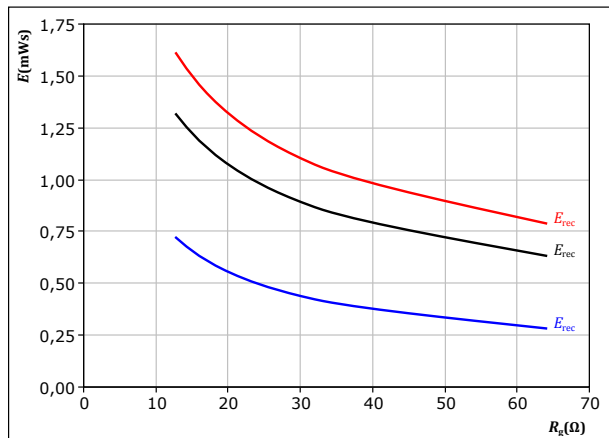
With an inductive load at

$V_{CE} = 600 \text{ V}$   
 $V_{GE} = -5/15 \text{ V}$   
 $R_{gon} = 21,3 \ \Omega$

$T_j$ : — 25 °C  
 — 125 °C  
 — 150 °C

figure 33. FWD

Typical reverse recovered energy loss as a function of gate resistor  
 $E_{rec} = f(R_g)$



With an inductive load at

$V_{CE} = 600 \text{ V}$   
 $V_{GE} = -5/15 \text{ V}$   
 $I_c = 70 \text{ A}$

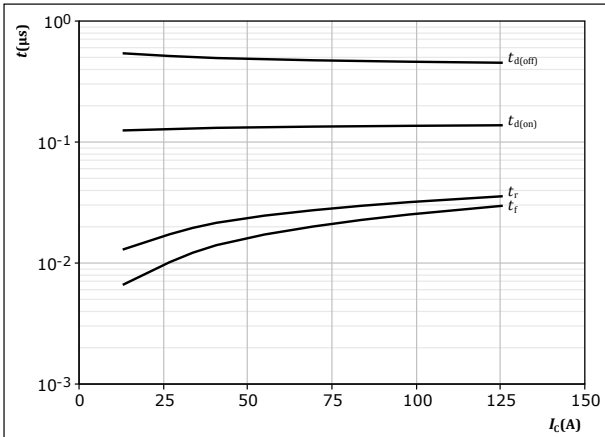
$T_j$ : — 25 °C  
 — 125 °C  
 — 150 °C



## AC 1 Switching Characteristics L

**figure 34.** IGBT

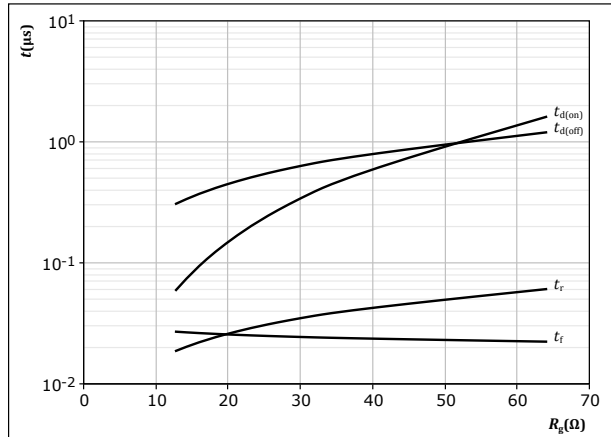
Typical switching times as a function of collector current  
 $t = f(I_c)$



With an inductive load at  
 $T_j = 150 \text{ }^\circ\text{C}$   
 $V_{CE} = 600 \text{ V}$   
 $V_{GE} = -5/15 \text{ V}$   
 $R_{gon} = 21,3 \text{ } \Omega$   
 $R_{goff} = 21,3 \text{ } \Omega$

**figure 35.** IGBT

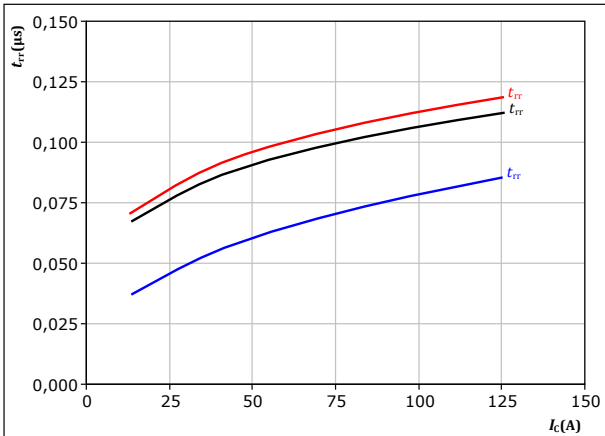
Typical switching times as a function of gate resistor  
 $t = f(R_g)$



With an inductive load at  
 $T_j = 150 \text{ }^\circ\text{C}$   
 $V_{CE} = 600 \text{ V}$   
 $V_{GE} = -5/15 \text{ V}$   
 $I_c = 70 \text{ A}$

**figure 36.** FWD

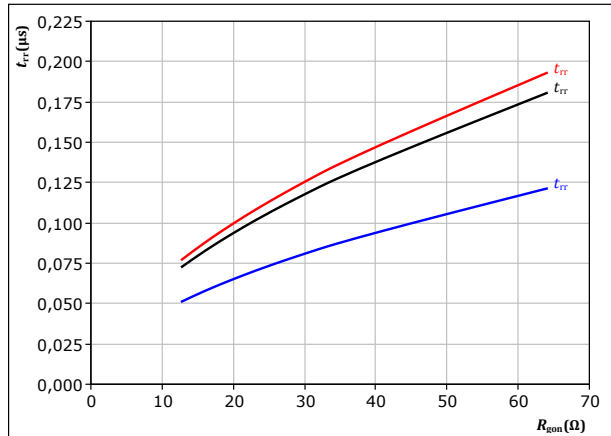
Typical reverse recovery time as a function of collector current  
 $t_{rr} = f(I_c)$



With an inductive load at  
 $V_{CE} = 600 \text{ V}$   
 $V_{GE} = -5/15 \text{ V}$   
 $R_{gon} = 21,3 \text{ } \Omega$   
 $T_j: \text{ — } 25 \text{ }^\circ\text{C}$   
 $\text{ — } 125 \text{ }^\circ\text{C}$   
 $\text{ — } 150 \text{ }^\circ\text{C}$

**figure 37.** FWD

Typical reverse recovery time as a function of IGBT turn on gate resistor  
 $t_{rr} = f(R_{gon})$



With an inductive load at  
 $V_{CE} = 600 \text{ V}$   
 $V_{GE} = -5/15 \text{ V}$   
 $I_c = 70 \text{ A}$   
 $T_j: \text{ — } 25 \text{ }^\circ\text{C}$   
 $\text{ — } 125 \text{ }^\circ\text{C}$   
 $\text{ — } 150 \text{ }^\circ\text{C}$



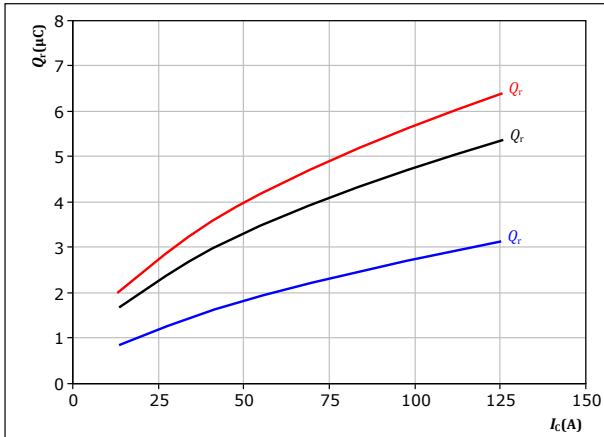


## AC 1 Switching Characteristics L

**figure 38.** FWD

Typical recovered charge as a function of collector current

$$Q_r = f(I_c)$$



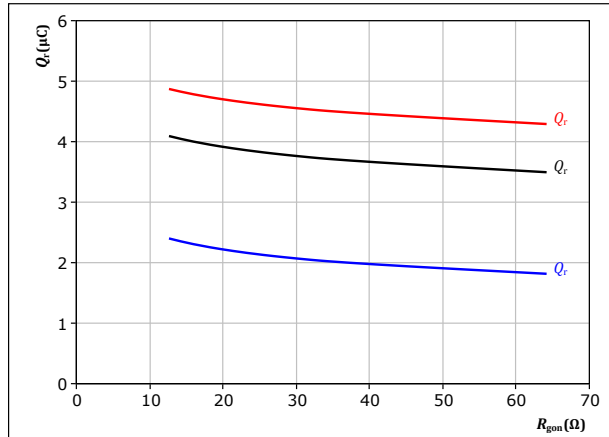
With an inductive load at

$V_{CE} = 600$  V  
 $V_{GE} = -5/15$  V  
 $R_{gon} = 21,3$  Ω  
 $T_j$ : 25 °C (blue), 125 °C (black), 150 °C (red)

**figure 39.** FWD

Typical recovered charge as a function of turn on gate resistor

$$Q_r = f(R_{gon})$$



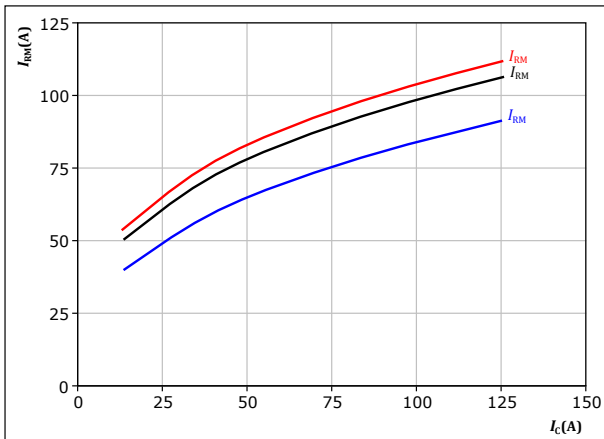
With an inductive load at

$V_{CE} = 600$  V  
 $V_{GE} = -5/15$  V  
 $I_c = 70$  A  
 $T_j$ : 25 °C (blue), 125 °C (black), 150 °C (red)

**figure 40.** FWD

Typical peak reverse recovery current as a function of collector current

$$I_{RM} = f(I_c)$$



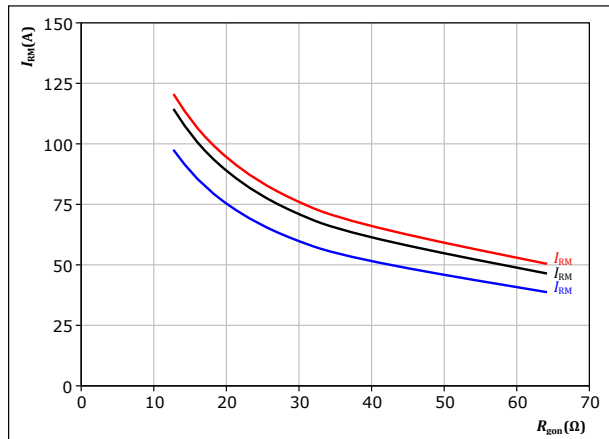
With an inductive load at

$V_{CE} = 600$  V  
 $V_{GE} = -5/15$  V  
 $R_{gon} = 21,3$  Ω  
 $T_j$ : 25 °C (blue), 125 °C (black), 150 °C (red)

**figure 41.** FWD

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

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



With an inductive load at

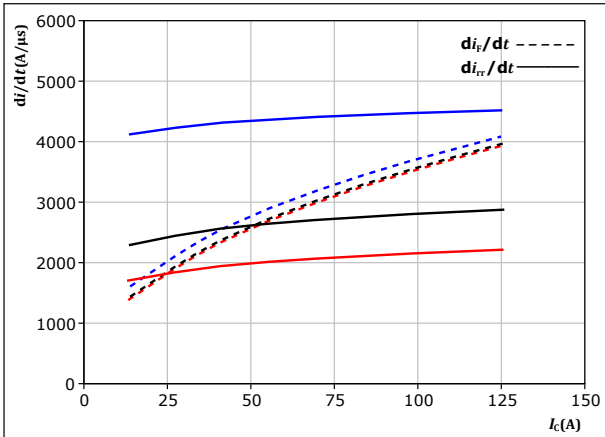
$V_{CE} = 600$  V  
 $V_{GE} = -5/15$  V  
 $I_c = 70$  A  
 $T_j$ : 25 °C (blue), 125 °C (black), 150 °C (red)



## AC 1 Switching Characteristics L

**figure 42.** FWD

Typical rate of fall of forward and reverse recovery current as a function of collector current  
 $di_f/dt, di_r/dt = f(I_c)$



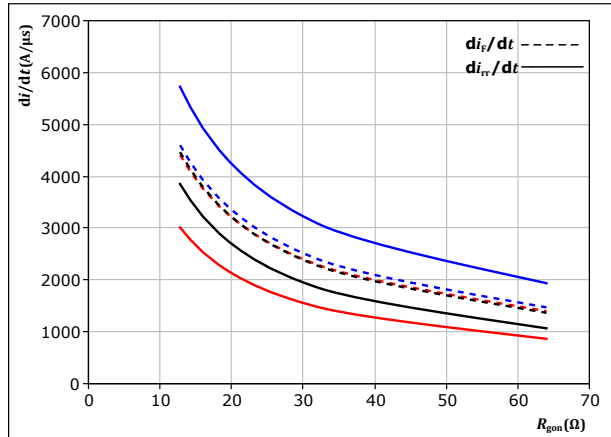
With an inductive load at

$V_{CE} = 600$  V  
 $V_{GE} = -5/15$  V  
 $R_{gon} = 21,3$  Ω

$T_j$ : 25 °C  
 125 °C  
 150 °C

**figure 43.** FWD

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



With an inductive load at

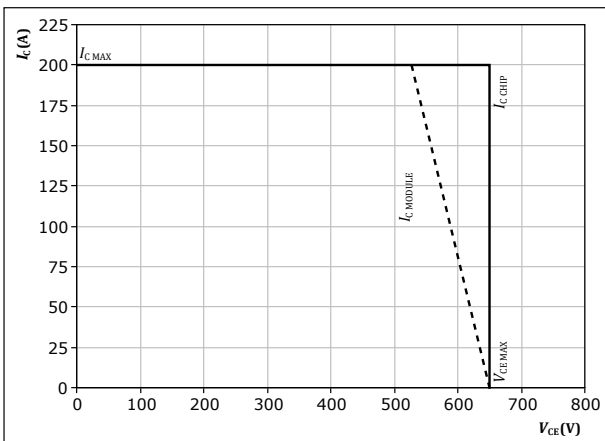
$V_{CE} = 600$  V  
 $V_{GE} = -5/15$  V  
 $I_c = 70$  A

$T_j$ : 25 °C  
 125 °C  
 150 °C

**figure 44.** IGBT

Reverse bias safe operating area

$I_c = f(V_{CE})$



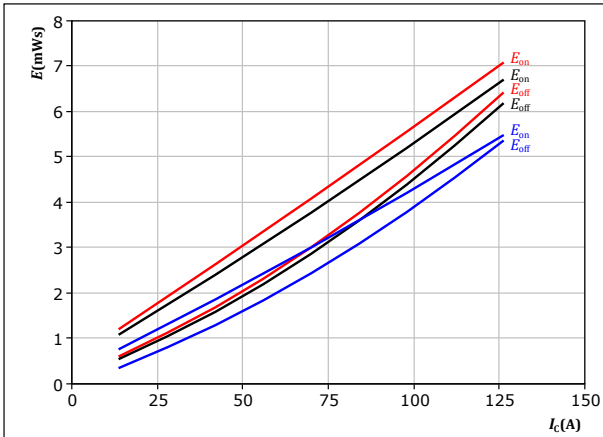
At  $T_j = 150$  °C  
 $R_{gon} = 21,3$  Ω  
 $R_{goff} = 21,3$  Ω



## AC 1 Switching Characteristics H

figure 45. IGBT

Typical switching energy losses as a function of collector current  
 $E = f(I_c)$

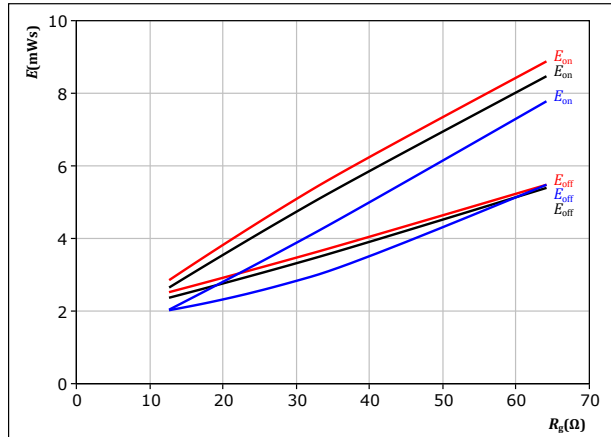


With an inductive load at  
 $V_{CE} = 600 \text{ V}$   
 $V_{GE} = -5/15 \text{ V}$   
 $R_{g(on)} = 21,3 \ \Omega$   
 $R_{g(off)} = 21,3 \ \Omega$

$T_j$ :  
— 25 °C  
— 125 °C  
— 150 °C

figure 46. IGBT

Typical switching energy losses as a function of gate resistor  
 $E = f(R_g)$

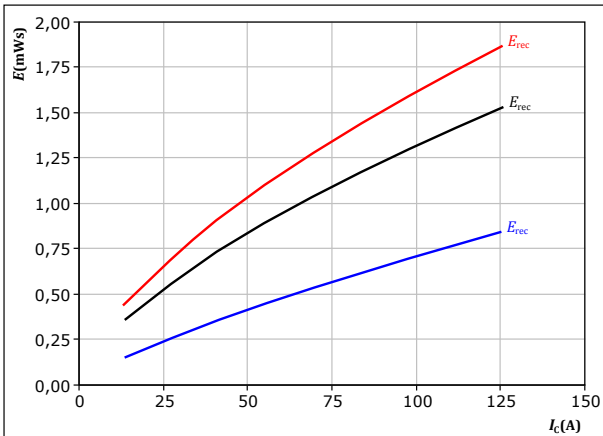


With an inductive load at  
 $V_{CE} = 600 \text{ V}$   
 $V_{GE} = -5/15 \text{ V}$   
 $I_c = 70 \text{ A}$

$T_j$ :  
— 25 °C  
— 125 °C  
— 150 °C

figure 47. FWD

Typical reverse recovered energy loss as a function of collector current  
 $E_{rec} = f(I_c)$

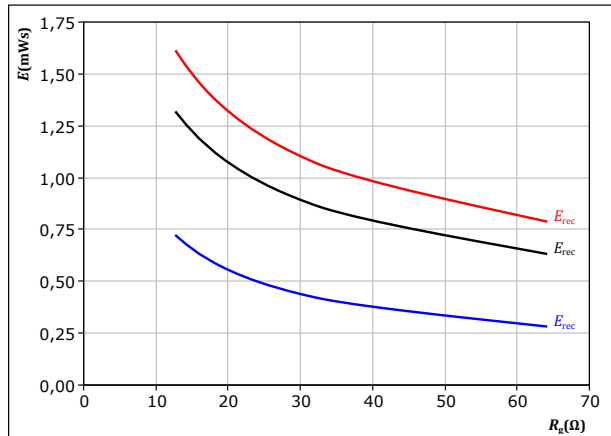


With an inductive load at  
 $V_{CE} = 600 \text{ V}$   
 $V_{GE} = -5/15 \text{ V}$   
 $R_{g(on)} = 21,3 \ \Omega$

$T_j$ :  
— 25 °C  
— 125 °C  
— 150 °C

figure 48. FWD

Typical reverse recovered energy loss as a function of gate resistor  
 $E_{rec} = f(R_g)$



With an inductive load at  
 $V_{CE} = 600 \text{ V}$   
 $V_{GE} = -5/15 \text{ V}$   
 $I_c = 70 \text{ A}$

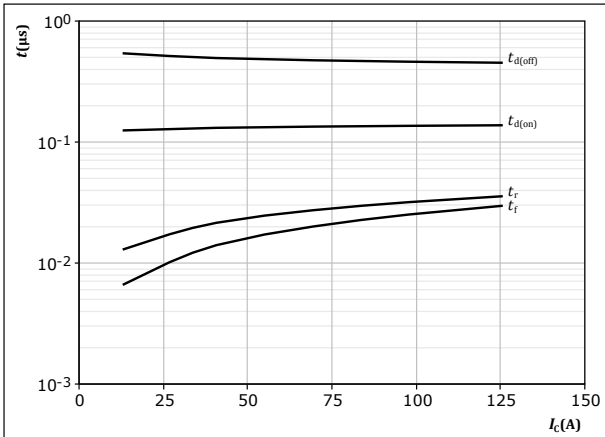
$T_j$ :  
— 25 °C  
— 125 °C  
— 150 °C



## AC 1 Switching Characteristics H

**figure 49.** IGBT

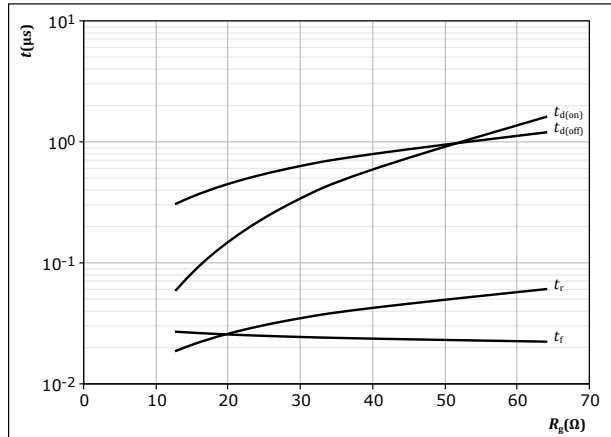
Typical switching times as a function of collector current  
 $t = f(I_c)$



With an inductive load at  
 $T_j = 150 \text{ }^\circ\text{C}$   
 $V_{CE} = 600 \text{ V}$   
 $V_{GE} = -5/15 \text{ V}$   
 $R_{gon} = 21,3 \text{ } \Omega$   
 $R_{goff} = 21,3 \text{ } \Omega$

**figure 50.** IGBT

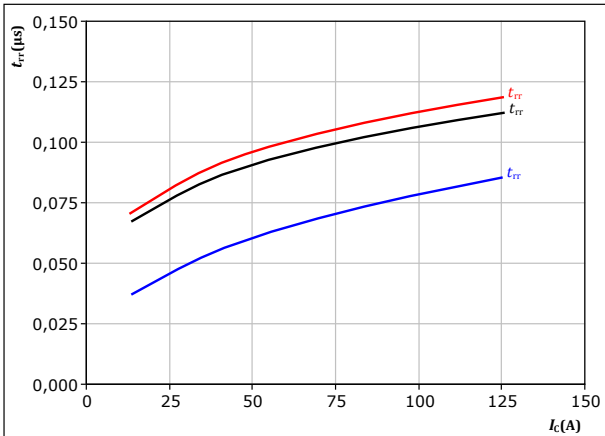
Typical switching times as a function of gate resistor  
 $t = f(R_g)$



With an inductive load at  
 $T_j = 150 \text{ }^\circ\text{C}$   
 $V_{CE} = 600 \text{ V}$   
 $V_{GE} = -5/15 \text{ V}$   
 $I_c = 70 \text{ A}$

**figure 51.** FWD

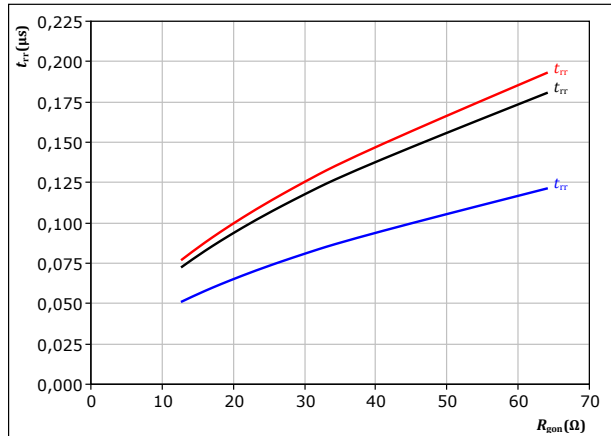
Typical reverse recovery time as a function of collector current  
 $t_{rr} = f(I_c)$



With an inductive load at  
 $V_{CE} = 600 \text{ V}$   
 $V_{GE} = -5/15 \text{ V}$   
 $R_{gon} = 21,3 \text{ } \Omega$   
 $T_j: \text{ } \text{---} 25 \text{ }^\circ\text{C}$   
 $\text{---} 125 \text{ }^\circ\text{C}$   
 $\text{---} 150 \text{ }^\circ\text{C}$

**figure 52.** FWD

Typical reverse recovery time as a function of IGBT turn on gate resistor  
 $t_{rr} = f(R_{gon})$



With an inductive load at  
 $V_{CE} = 600 \text{ V}$   
 $V_{GE} = -5/15 \text{ V}$   
 $I_c = 70 \text{ A}$   
 $T_j: \text{ } \text{---} 25 \text{ }^\circ\text{C}$   
 $\text{---} 125 \text{ }^\circ\text{C}$   
 $\text{---} 150 \text{ }^\circ\text{C}$

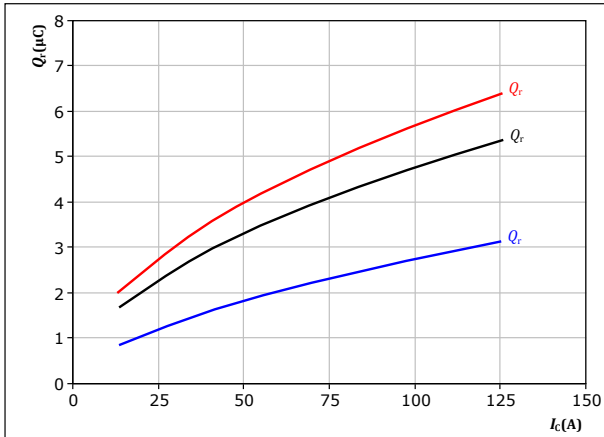


## AC 1 Switching Characteristics H

figure 53. FWD

Typical recovered charge as a function of collector current

$$Q_r = f(I_c)$$



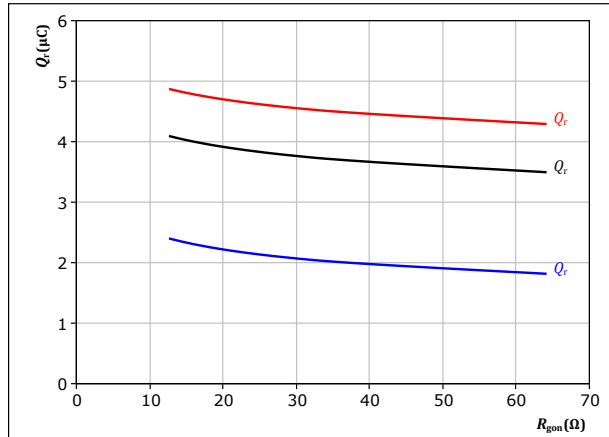
With an inductive load at

$V_{CE} = 600$  V  
 $V_{GE} = -5/15$  V  
 $R_{gon} = 21,3$  Ω  
 $T_j$ : 25 °C (blue), 125 °C (black), 150 °C (red)

figure 54. FWD

Typical recovered charge as a function of turn on gate resistor

$$Q_r = f(R_{gon})$$



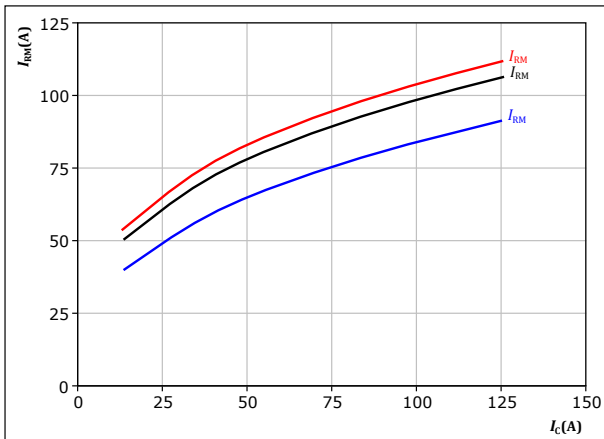
With an inductive load at

$V_{CE} = 600$  V  
 $V_{GE} = -5/15$  V  
 $I_c = 70$  A  
 $T_j$ : 25 °C (blue), 125 °C (black), 150 °C (red)

figure 55. FWD

Typical peak reverse recovery current as a function of collector current

$$I_{RM} = f(I_c)$$



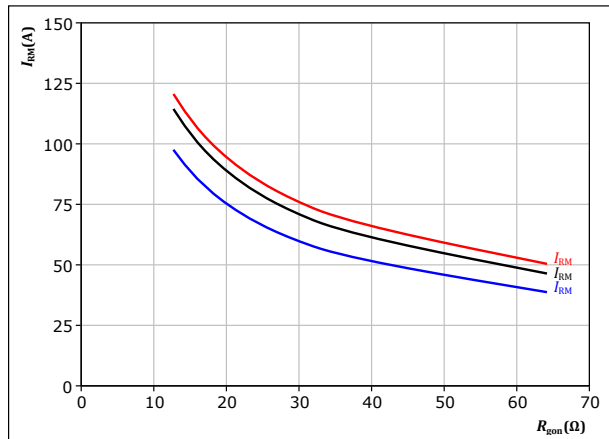
With an inductive load at

$V_{CE} = 600$  V  
 $V_{GE} = -5/15$  V  
 $R_{gon} = 21,3$  Ω  
 $T_j$ : 25 °C (blue), 125 °C (black), 150 °C (red)

figure 56. FWD

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

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



With an inductive load at

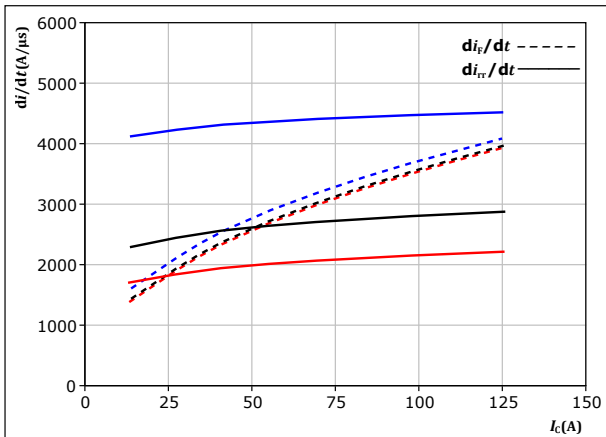
$V_{CE} = 600$  V  
 $V_{GE} = -5/15$  V  
 $I_c = 70$  A  
 $T_j$ : 25 °C (blue), 125 °C (black), 150 °C (red)



## AC 1 Switching Characteristics H

**figure 57.** FWD

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



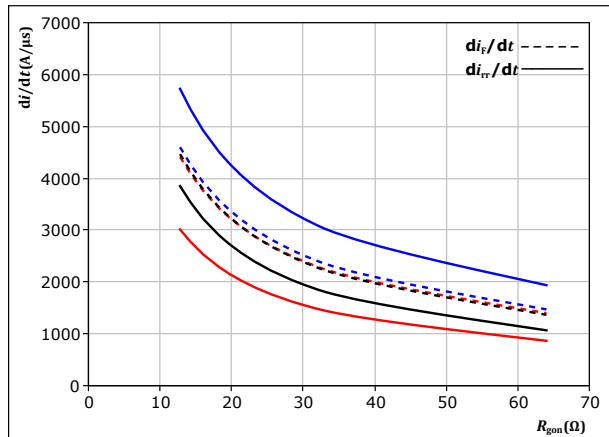
With an inductive load at

$V_{CE} = 600 \text{ V}$   
 $V_{GE} = -5/15 \text{ V}$   
 $R_{gon} = 21,3 \ \Omega$

$T_j$ : 25 °C  
 125 °C  
 150 °C

**figure 58.** FWD

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



With an inductive load at

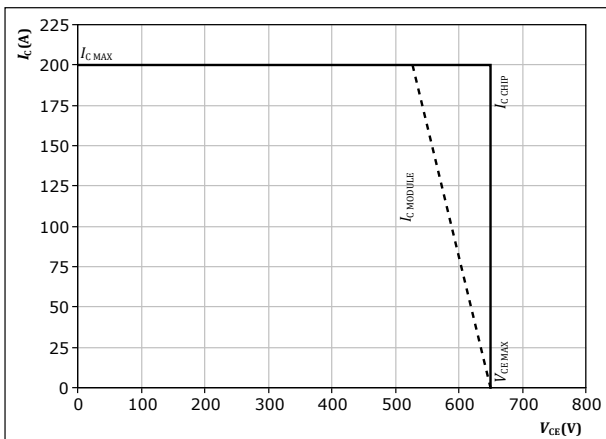
$V_{CE} = 600 \text{ V}$   
 $V_{GE} = -5/15 \text{ V}$   
 $I_c = 70 \text{ A}$

$T_j$ : 25 °C  
 125 °C  
 150 °C

**figure 59.** IGBT

Reverse bias safe operating area

$I_c = f(V_{CE})$



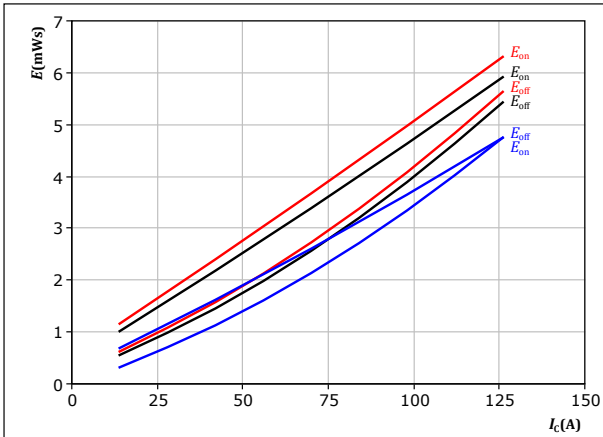
At  $T_j = 150 \text{ °C}$   
 $R_{gon} = 21,3 \ \Omega$   
 $R_{goff} = 21,3 \ \Omega$



## AC 2 Switching Characteristics L

**figure 60.** IGBT

Typical switching energy losses as a function of collector current  
 $E = f(I_c)$

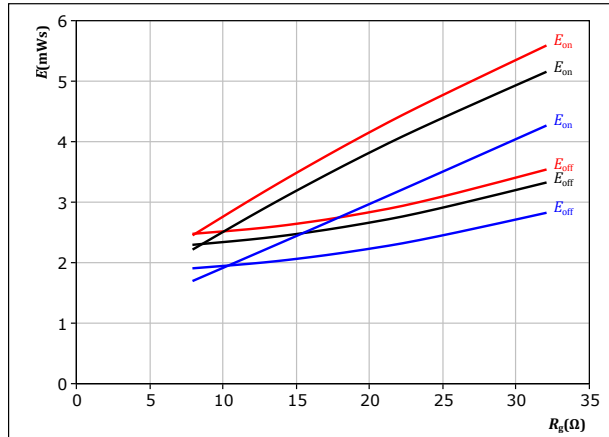


With an inductive load at

$V_{CE} = 600$ V	$T_j = 25$ °C
$V_{GE} = -5/15$ V	$T_j = 125$ °C
$R_{g(on)} = 16$ Ω	$T_j = 150$ °C
$R_{g(off)} = 16$ Ω	

**figure 61.** IGBT

Typical switching energy losses as a function of gate resistor  
 $E = f(R_g)$

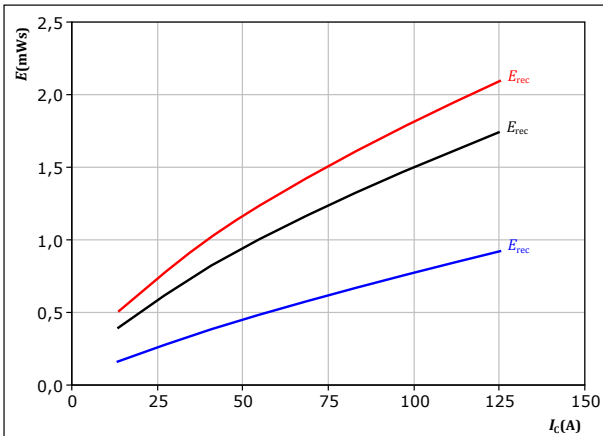


With an inductive load at

$V_{CE} = 600$ V	$T_j = 25$ °C
$V_{GE} = -5/15$ V	$T_j = 125$ °C
$I_c = 70$ A	$T_j = 150$ °C

**figure 62.** FWD

Typical reverse recovered energy loss as a function of collector current  
 $E_{rec} = f(I_c)$

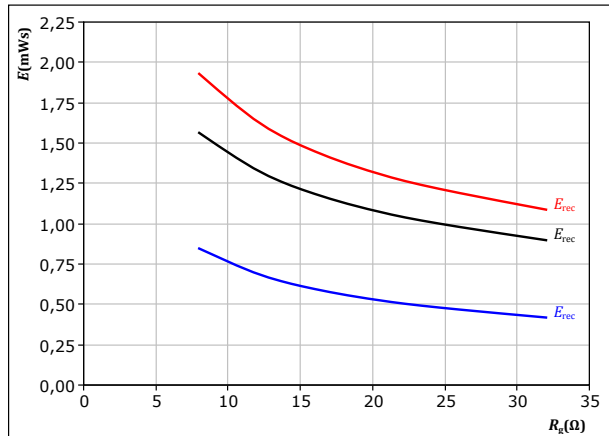


With an inductive load at

$V_{CE} = 600$ V	$T_j = 25$ °C
$V_{GE} = -5/15$ V	$T_j = 125$ °C
$R_{g(on)} = 16$ Ω	$T_j = 150$ °C

**figure 63.** FWD

Typical reverse recovered energy loss as a function of gate resistor  
 $E_{rec} = f(R_g)$



With an inductive load at

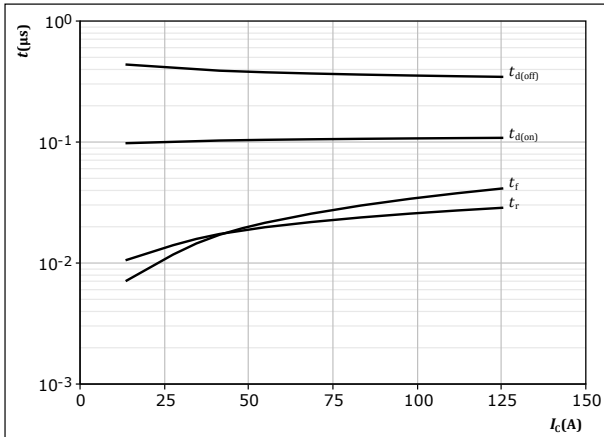
$V_{CE} = 600$ V	$T_j = 25$ °C
$V_{GE} = -5/15$ V	$T_j = 125$ °C
$I_c = 70$ A	$T_j = 150$ °C



## AC 2 Switching Characteristics L

**figure 64.** IGBT

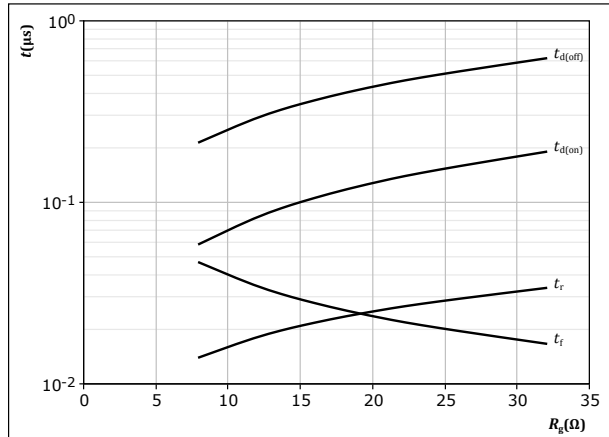
Typical switching times as a function of collector current  
 $t = f(I_c)$



With an inductive load at  
 $T_j = 150 \text{ } ^\circ\text{C}$   
 $V_{CE} = 600 \text{ V}$   
 $V_{GE} = -5/15 \text{ V}$   
 $R_{gon} = 16 \text{ } \Omega$   
 $R_{goff} = 16 \text{ } \Omega$

**figure 65.** IGBT

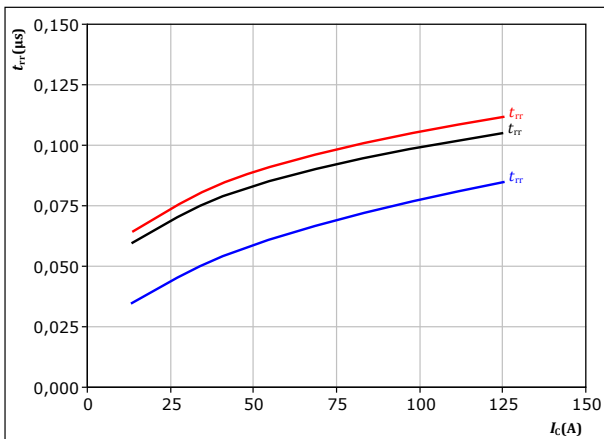
Typical switching times as a function of gate resistor  
 $t = f(R_g)$



With an inductive load at  
 $T_j = 150 \text{ } ^\circ\text{C}$   
 $V_{CE} = 600 \text{ V}$   
 $V_{GE} = -5/15 \text{ V}$   
 $I_c = 70 \text{ A}$

**figure 66.** FWD

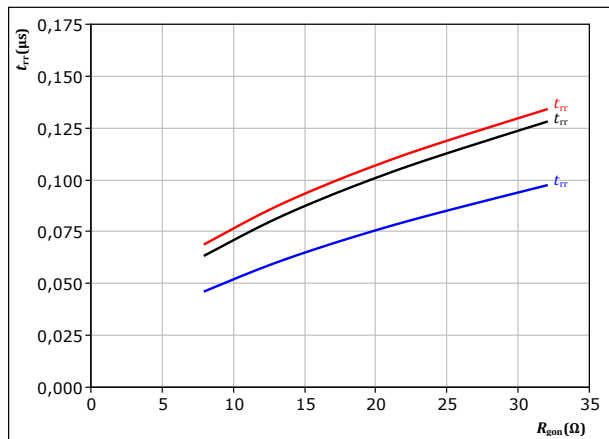
Typical reverse recovery time as a function of collector current  
 $t_{rr} = f(I_c)$



With an inductive load at  
 $V_{CE} = 600 \text{ V}$   
 $V_{GE} = -5/15 \text{ V}$   
 $R_{gon} = 16 \text{ } \Omega$   
 $T_j:$  — 25 °C  
 — 125 °C  
 — 150 °C

**figure 67.** FWD

Typical reverse recovery time as a function of IGBT turn on gate resistor  
 $t_{rr} = f(R_{gon})$



With an inductive load at  
 $V_{CE} = 600 \text{ V}$   
 $V_{GE} = -5/15 \text{ V}$   
 $I_c = 70 \text{ A}$   
 $T_j:$  — 25 °C  
 — 125 °C  
 — 150 °C



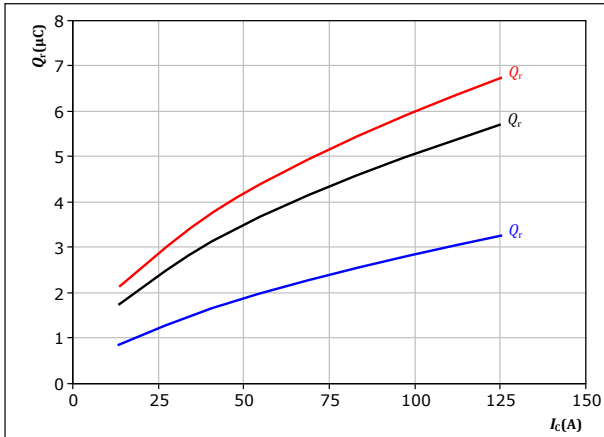


## AC 2 Switching Characteristics L

**figure 68.** FWD

Typical recovered charge as a function of collector current

$$Q_r = f(I_c)$$



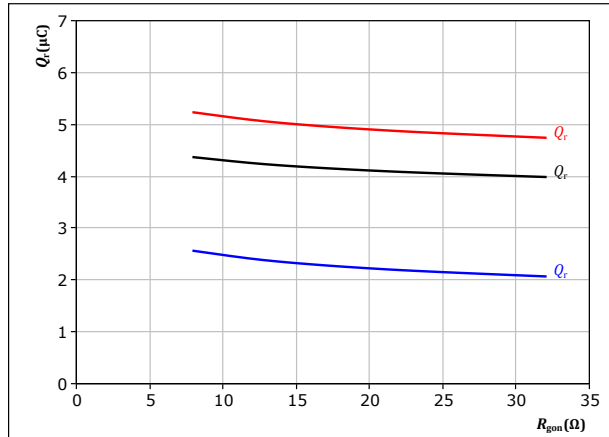
With an inductive load at

$V_{CE} = 600$  V  
 $V_{GE} = -5/15$  V  
 $R_{gon} = 16$  Ω  
 $T_j$ : 25 °C (blue), 125 °C (black), 150 °C (red)

**figure 69.** FWD

Typical recovered charge as a function of turn on gate resistor

$$Q_r = f(R_{gon})$$



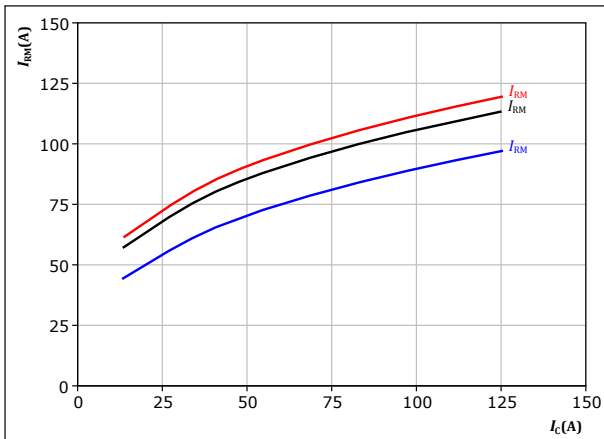
With an inductive load at

$V_{CE} = 600$  V  
 $V_{GE} = -5/15$  V  
 $I_c = 70$  A  
 $T_j$ : 25 °C (blue), 125 °C (black), 150 °C (red)

**figure 70.** FWD

Typical peak reverse recovery current as a function of collector current

$$I_{RM} = f(I_c)$$



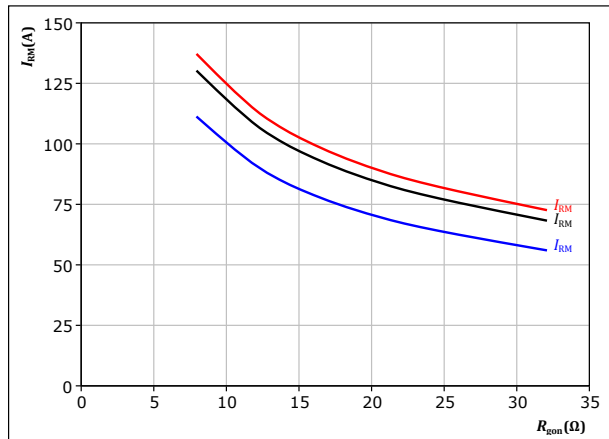
With an inductive load at

$V_{CE} = 600$  V  
 $V_{GE} = -5/15$  V  
 $R_{gon} = 16$  Ω  
 $T_j$ : 25 °C (blue), 125 °C (black), 150 °C (red)

**figure 71.** FWD

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

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



With an inductive load at

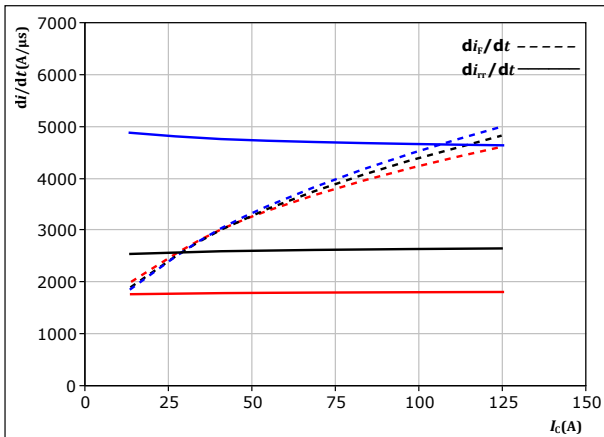
$V_{CE} = 600$  V  
 $V_{GE} = -5/15$  V  
 $I_c = 70$  A  
 $T_j$ : 25 °C (blue), 125 °C (black), 150 °C (red)



## AC 2 Switching Characteristics L

**figure 72.** FWD

Typical rate of fall of forward and reverse recovery current as a function of collector current  
 $di_f/dt, di_r/dt = f(I_C)$



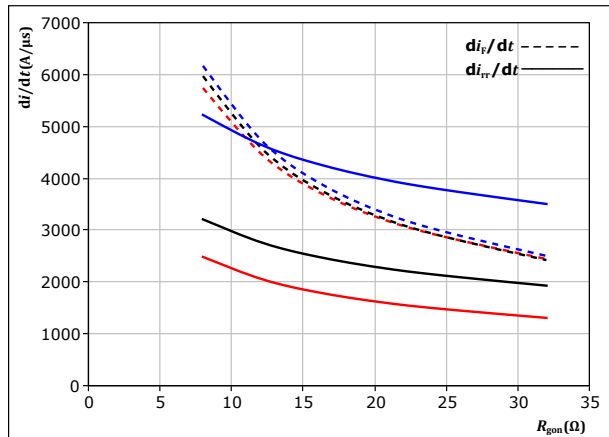
With an inductive load at

$V_{CE} = 600 \text{ V}$   
 $V_{GE} = -5/15 \text{ V}$   
 $R_{gon} = 16 \ \Omega$

$T_j$ : — 25 °C  
 — 125 °C  
 — 150 °C

**figure 73.** FWD

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



With an inductive load at

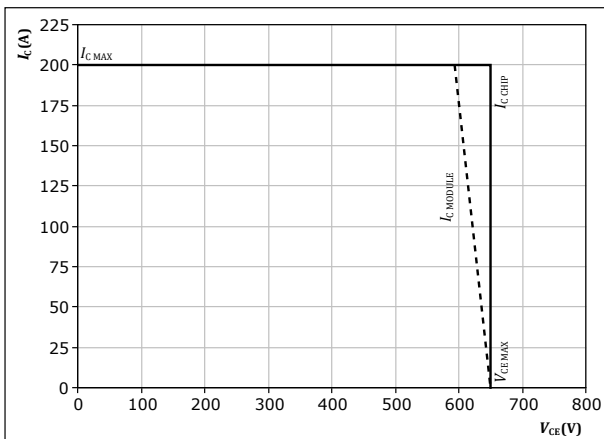
$V_{CE} = 600 \text{ V}$   
 $V_{GE} = -5/15 \text{ V}$   
 $I_C = 70 \text{ A}$

$T_j$ : — 25 °C  
 — 125 °C  
 — 150 °C

**figure 74.** IGBT

Reverse bias safe operating area

$I_C = f(V_{CE})$



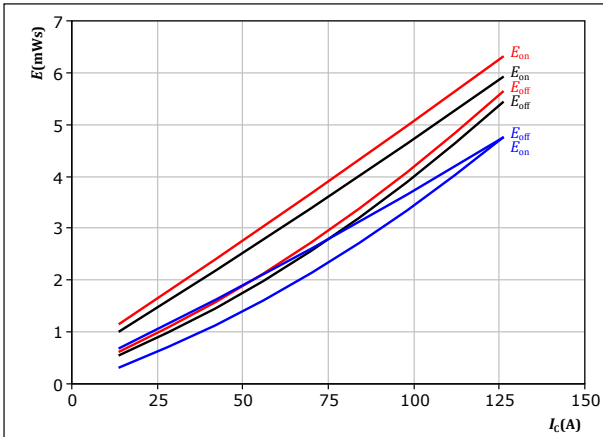
At  $T_j = 150 \text{ °C}$   
 $R_{gon} = 16 \ \Omega$   
 $R_{goff} = 16 \ \Omega$



## AC 2 Switching Characteristics H

**figure 75.** IGBT

Typical switching energy losses as a function of collector current  
 $E = f(I_c)$

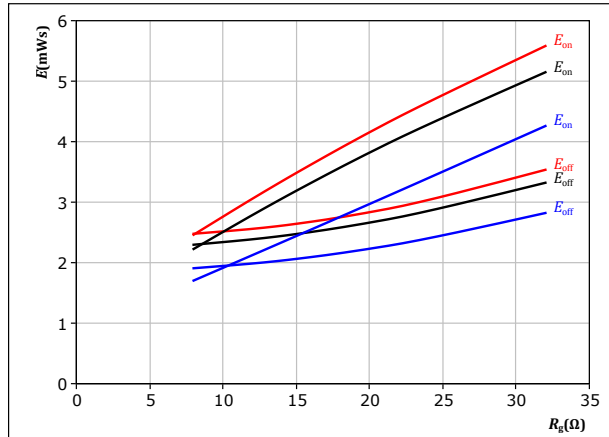


With an inductive load at

$V_{CE} = 600$ V	$T_j = 25$ °C
$V_{GE} = -5/15$ V	$T_j = 125$ °C
$R_{g(on)} = 16$ Ω	$T_j = 150$ °C
$R_{g(off)} = 16$ Ω	

**figure 76.** IGBT

Typical switching energy losses as a function of gate resistor  
 $E = f(R_g)$

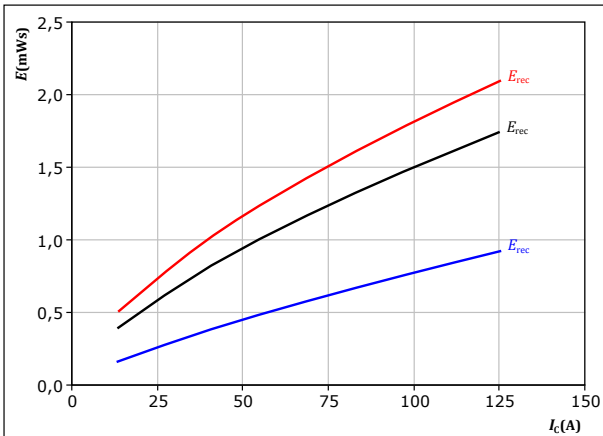


With an inductive load at

$V_{CE} = 600$ V	$T_j = 25$ °C
$V_{GE} = -5/15$ V	$T_j = 125$ °C
$I_c = 70$ A	$T_j = 150$ °C

**figure 77.** FWD

Typical reverse recovered energy loss as a function of collector current  
 $E_{rec} = f(I_c)$

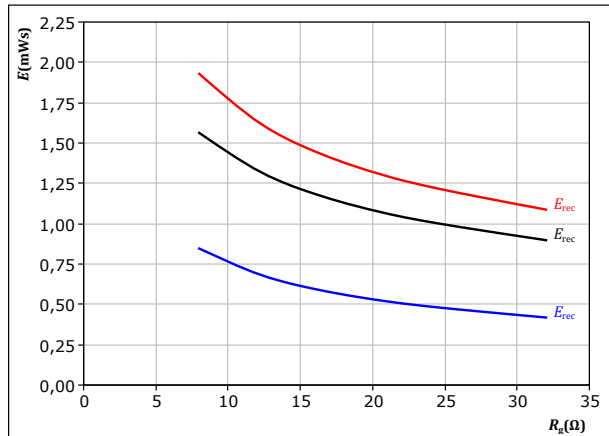


With an inductive load at

$V_{CE} = 600$ V	$T_j = 25$ °C
$V_{GE} = -5/15$ V	$T_j = 125$ °C
$R_{g(on)} = 16$ Ω	$T_j = 150$ °C

**figure 78.** FWD

Typical reverse recovered energy loss as a function of gate resistor  
 $E_{rec} = f(R_g)$



With an inductive load at

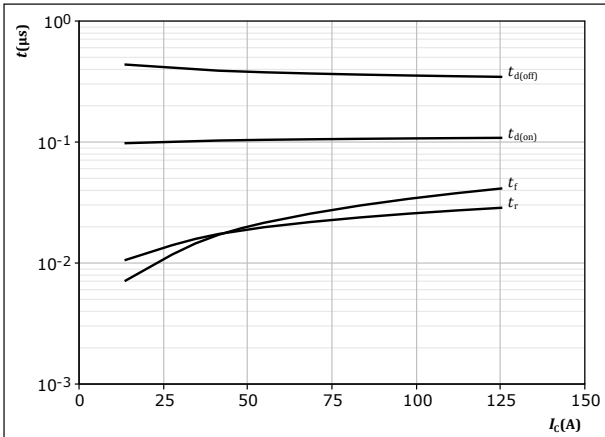
$V_{CE} = 600$ V	$T_j = 25$ °C
$V_{GE} = -5/15$ V	$T_j = 125$ °C
$I_c = 70$ A	$T_j = 150$ °C



## AC 2 Switching Characteristics H

**figure 79.** IGBT

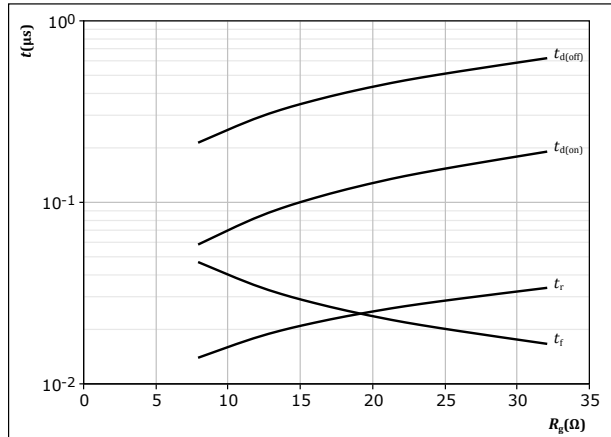
Typical switching times as a function of collector current  
 $t = f(I_c)$



With an inductive load at  
 $T_j = 150 \text{ } ^\circ\text{C}$   
 $V_{CE} = 600 \text{ V}$   
 $V_{GE} = -5/15 \text{ V}$   
 $R_{gon} = 16 \text{ } \Omega$   
 $R_{goff} = 16 \text{ } \Omega$

**figure 80.** IGBT

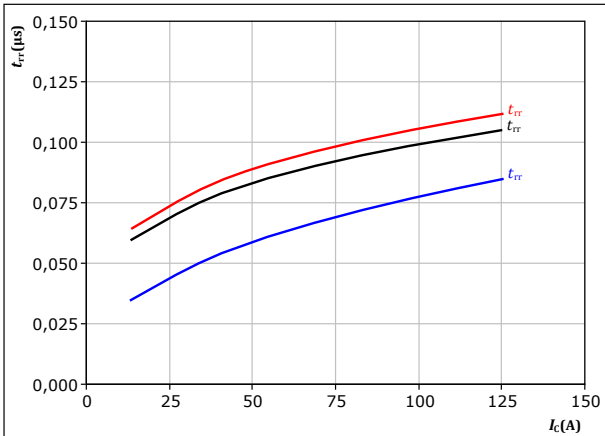
Typical switching times as a function of gate resistor  
 $t = f(R_g)$



With an inductive load at  
 $T_j = 150 \text{ } ^\circ\text{C}$   
 $V_{CE} = 600 \text{ V}$   
 $V_{GE} = -5/15 \text{ V}$   
 $I_c = 70 \text{ A}$

**figure 81.** FWD

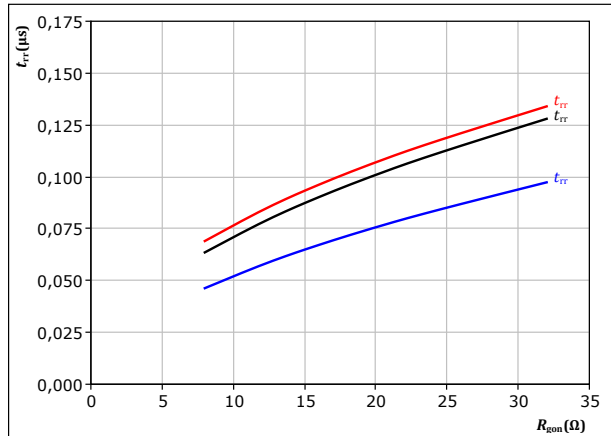
Typical reverse recovery time as a function of collector current  
 $t_{rr} = f(I_c)$



With an inductive load at  
 $V_{CE} = 600 \text{ V}$   
 $V_{GE} = -5/15 \text{ V}$   
 $R_{gon} = 16 \text{ } \Omega$   
 $T_j:$  — 25 °C  
 — 125 °C  
 — 150 °C

**figure 82.** FWD

Typical reverse recovery time as a function of IGBT turn on gate resistor  
 $t_{rr} = f(R_{gon})$



With an inductive load at  
 $V_{CE} = 600 \text{ V}$   
 $V_{GE} = -5/15 \text{ V}$   
 $I_c = 70 \text{ A}$   
 $T_j:$  — 25 °C  
 — 125 °C  
 — 150 °C

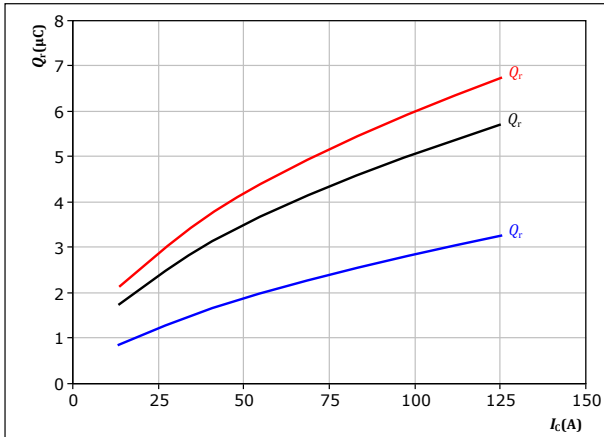


## AC 2 Switching Characteristics H

figure 83. FWD

Typical recovered charge as a function of collector current

$$Q_r = f(I_c)$$



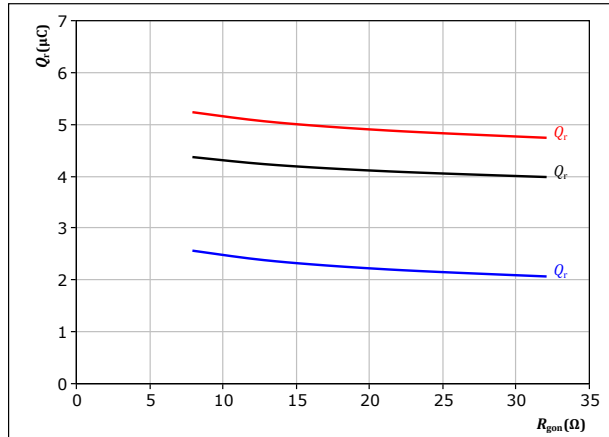
With an inductive load at

$V_{CE} = 600$  V  
 $V_{GE} = -5/15$  V  
 $R_{gon} = 16$  Ω  
 $T_j$ : 25 °C (blue), 125 °C (black), 150 °C (red)

figure 84. FWD

Typical recovered charge as a function of turn on gate resistor

$$Q_r = f(R_{gon})$$



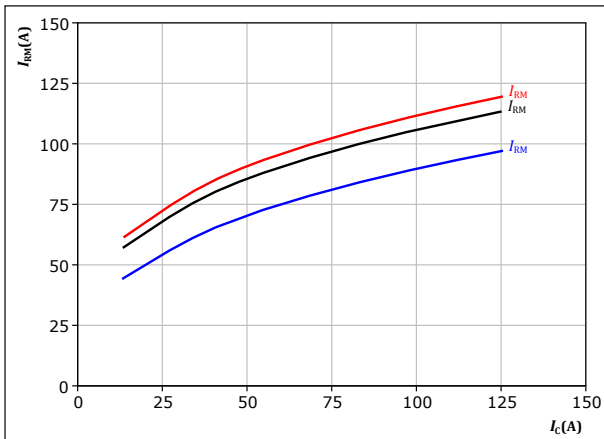
With an inductive load at

$V_{CE} = 600$  V  
 $V_{GE} = -5/15$  V  
 $I_c = 70$  A  
 $T_j$ : 25 °C (blue), 125 °C (black), 150 °C (red)

figure 85. FWD

Typical peak reverse recovery current as a function of collector current

$$I_{RM} = f(I_c)$$



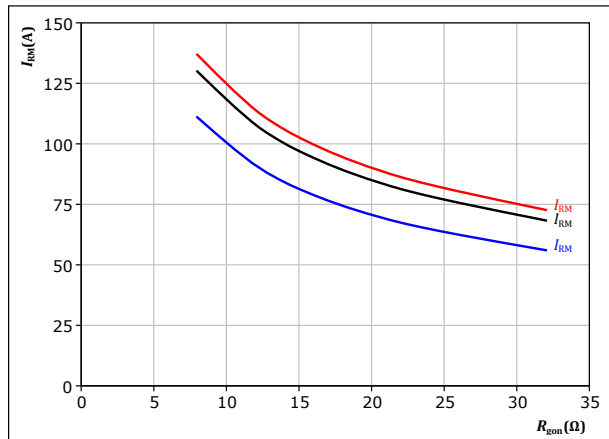
With an inductive load at

$V_{CE} = 600$  V  
 $V_{GE} = -5/15$  V  
 $R_{gon} = 16$  Ω  
 $T_j$ : 25 °C (blue), 125 °C (black), 150 °C (red)

figure 86. FWD

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

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



With an inductive load at

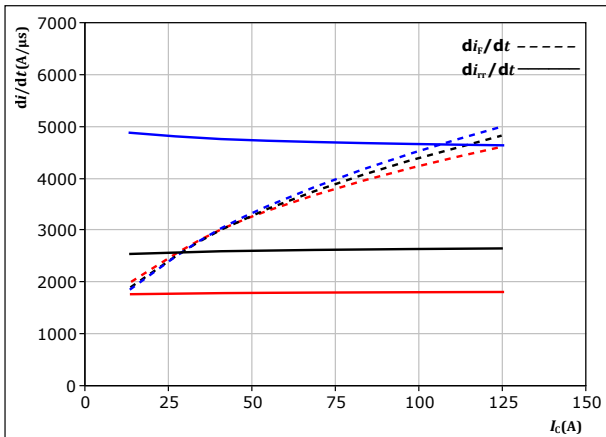
$V_{CE} = 600$  V  
 $V_{GE} = -5/15$  V  
 $I_c = 70$  A  
 $T_j$ : 25 °C (blue), 125 °C (black), 150 °C (red)



## AC 2 Switching Characteristics H

**figure 87.** FWD

Typical rate of fall of forward and reverse recovery current as a function of collector current  
 $di_f/dt, di_r/dt = f(I_C)$



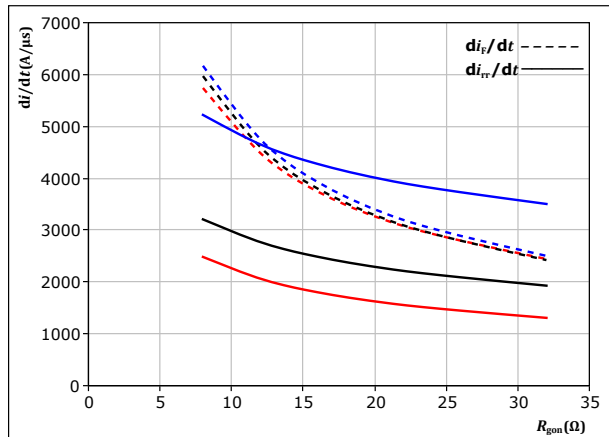
With an inductive load at

$V_{CE} = 600 \text{ V}$   
 $V_{GE} = -5/15 \text{ V}$   
 $R_{gon} = 16 \text{ } \Omega$

$T_j$ : — 25 °C  
 — 125 °C  
 — 150 °C

**figure 88.** FWD

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



With an inductive load at

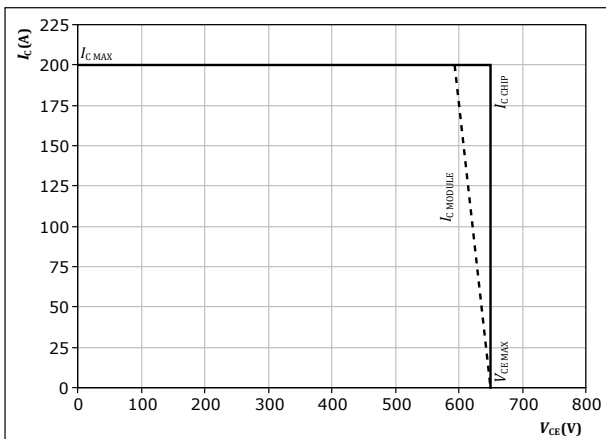
$V_{CE} = 600 \text{ V}$   
 $V_{GE} = -5/15 \text{ V}$   
 $I_C = 70 \text{ A}$

$T_j$ : — 25 °C  
 — 125 °C  
 — 150 °C

**figure 89.** IGBT

Reverse bias safe operating area

$I_C = f(V_{CE})$

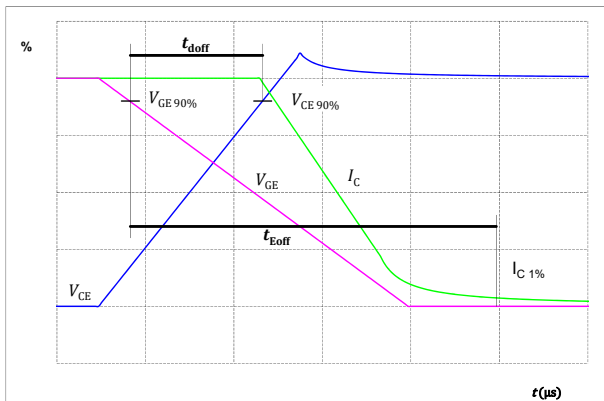


At  $T_j = 150 \text{ } ^\circ\text{C}$   
 $R_{gon} = 16 \text{ } \Omega$   
 $R_{goff} = 16 \text{ } \Omega$

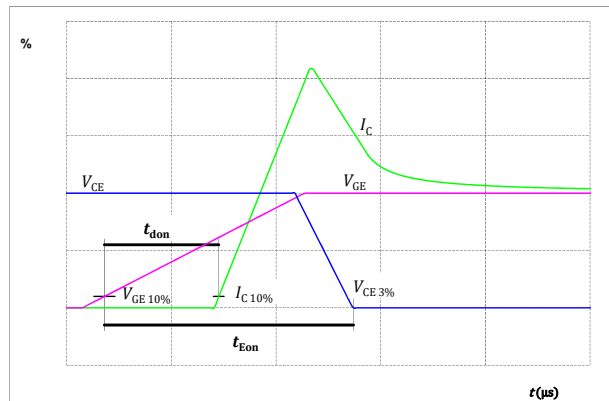


## Switching Definitions

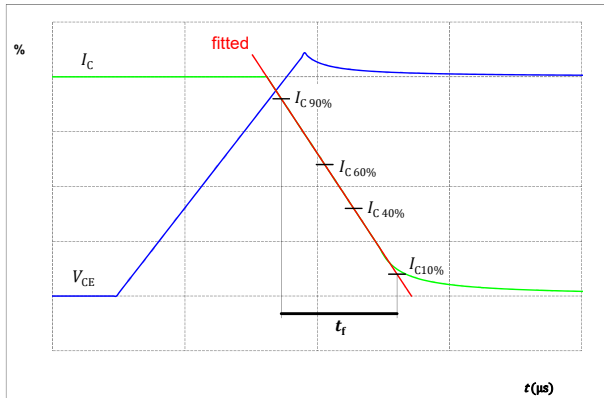
**figure 90.** IGBT  
Turn-off Switching Waveforms & definition of  $t_{doff}$ ,  $t_{Eoff}$  ( $t_{Eoff}$  = integrating time for  $E_{off}$ )



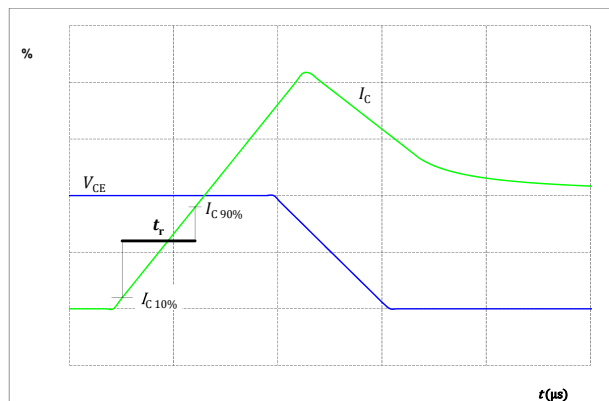
**figure 91.** IGBT  
Turn-on Switching Waveforms & definition of  $t_{don}$ ,  $t_{Eon}$  ( $t_{Eon}$  = integrating time for  $E_{on}$ )



**figure 92.** IGBT  
Turn-off Switching Waveforms & definition of  $t_f$



**figure 93.** IGBT  
Turn-on Switching Waveforms & definition of  $t_r$





### Switching Definitions

figure 94. FWD

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

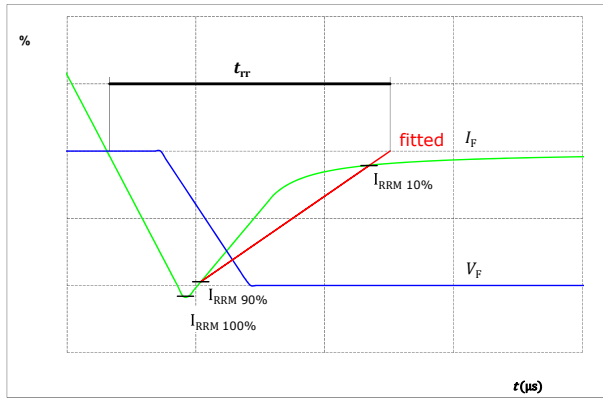
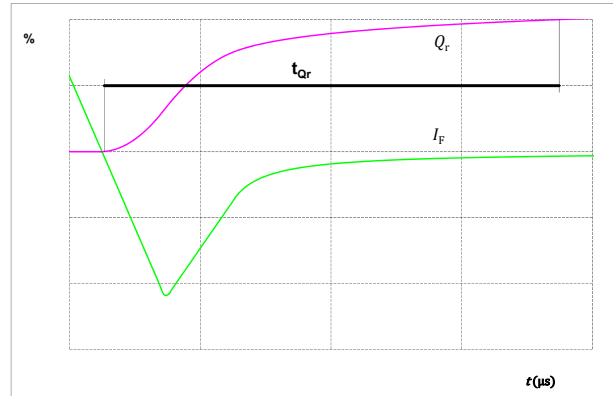


figure 95. FWD

Turn-on Switching Waveforms & definition of  $t_{Qr}$  ( $t_{Qr}$  = integrating time for  $Q_r$ )








# 10-PZ07FCA100RG-LQ35L60Y

datasheet

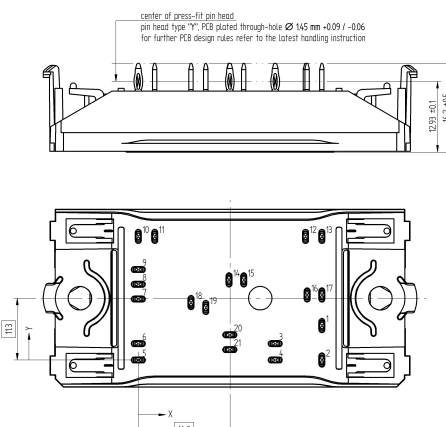
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Ordering Code	
<b>Version</b>	<b>Ordering Code</b>
Without thermal paste	10-PZ07FCA100RG-LQ35L60Y
With thermal paste	10-PZ07FCA100RG-LQ35L60Y-/3/

Marking						
	<b>Text</b>	<b>Name</b> NN-NNNNNNNNNNNNNN- TTTTTV	<b>Date code</b> WWYY	<b>UL &amp; VIN</b> UL VIN	<b>Lot</b> LLLLL	<b>Serial</b> SSSS
	<b>Datamatrix</b>	<b>Type&amp;Ver</b> TTTTTTTV	<b>Lot number</b> LLLLL	<b>Serial</b> SSSS	<b>Date code</b> WWYY	

Pin table [mm]			
Pin	X	Y	Function
1	33,6	6,3	Therm1
2	33,6	0	Therm2
3	25,05	3	S12
4	25,05	0	G12
5	0	0	S14
6	0	3	G14
7	0	11,15	Ph
8	0	13,85	Ph
9	0	16,55	Ph
10	0	22,6	S13
11	3	22,6	G13
12	30,6	22,6	G11
13	33,6	22,6	S11
14	16,6	14,65	DC+
15	19,3	14,65	DC+
16	30,9	11,9	DC-
17	33,6	11,9	DC-
18	9,65	10,5	FC+
19	12,35	9,6	FC+
20	16,75	4,6	FC-
21	16,75	1,9	FC-

**Outline**

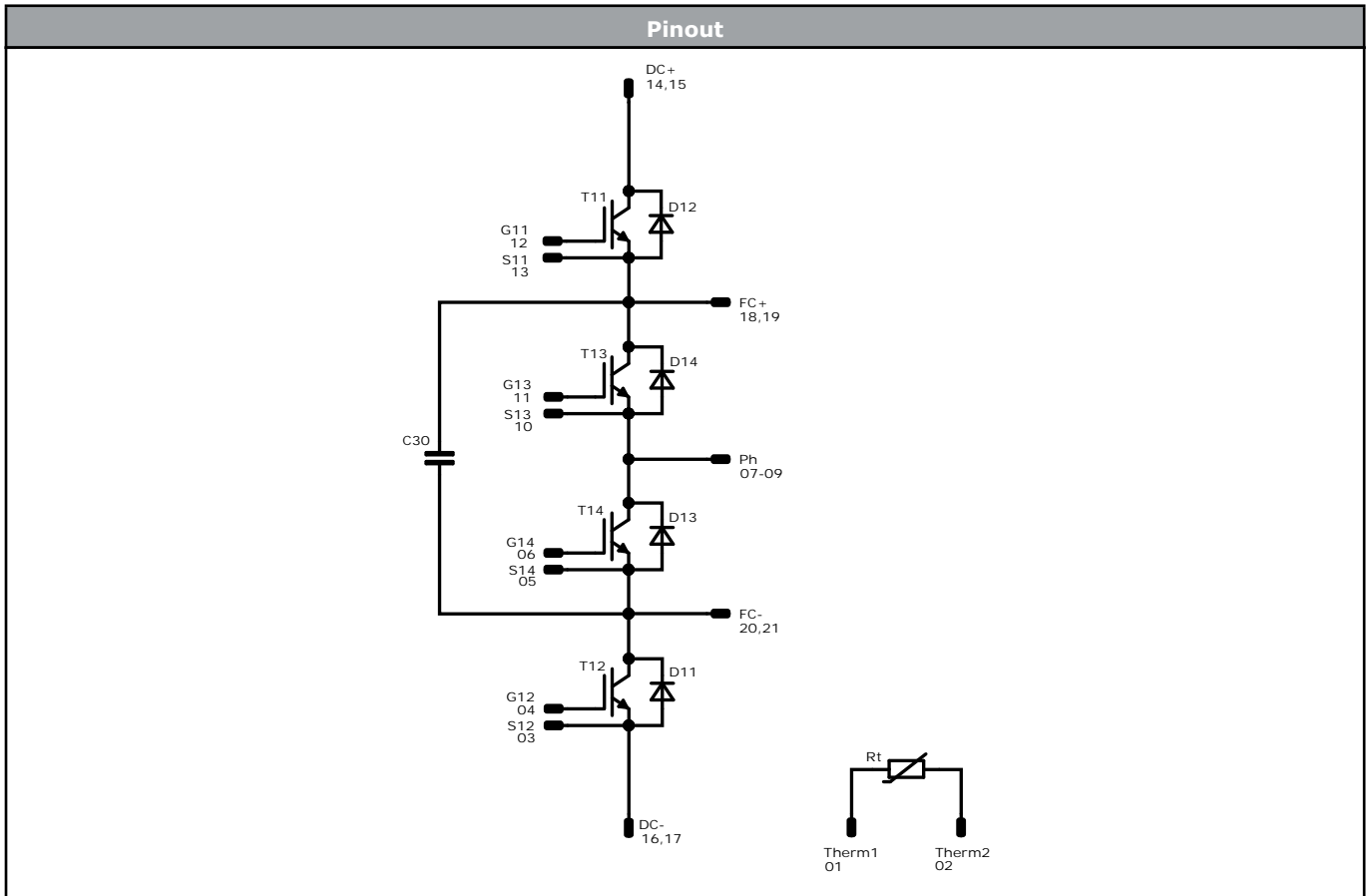


center of press-fit pin head  
pin head type "Y", PCB drilled through-hole  $\varnothing$  145 mm  $\pm$  0.09 / -0.06  
for further PCB design rules refer to the latest handling instruction

Tolerance of positions  $\pm$ 0.5mm at the end of pins  
Dimension of coordinate axis is only offset without tolerance



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Identification					
ID	Component	Voltage	Current	Function	Comment
T12	IGBT	650 V	100 A	AC 1 Switch L	
D11	FWD	650 V	100 A	AC 1 Diode L	
T11	IGBT	650 V	100 A	AC 1 Switch H	
D12	FWD	650 V	100 A	AC 1 Diode H	
T14	IGBT	650 V	100 A	AC 2 Switch L	
D13	FWD	650 V	100 A	AC 2 Diode L	
T13	IGBT	650 V	100 A	AC 2 Switch H	
D14	FWD	650 V	100 A	AC 2 Diode H	
C30	Capacitor	630 V		Flying Capacitor	
Rt	Thermistor			Thermistor	




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Packaging instruction				
Standard packaging quantity (SPQ) 135	>SPQ	Standard	<SPQ	Sample

Handling instruction
Handling instructions for <i>flow 0</i> packages see vincotech.com website.

Package data
Package data for <i>flow 0</i> packages see vincotech.com website.

Vincotech thermistor reference
See Vincotech thermistor reference table at 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-PZ07FCA100RG-LQ35L60Y-D1-14	12 Nov. 2020		

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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.