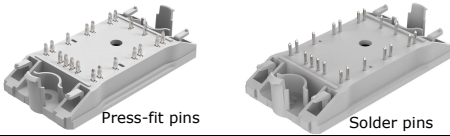
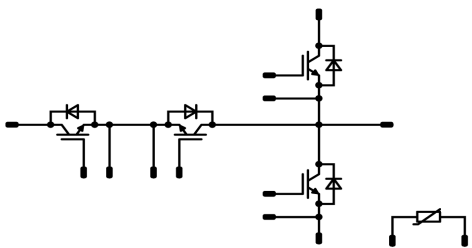




flow MNPC 0		650 V / 100 A	
Features <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mixed voltage NPC topology • Reactive power capability • Low inductance layout • Common collector neutral connection 		flow 0 12mm housing 	
Target Applications <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Solar Inverter • UPS 		Schematic 	
Types <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 10-FZ07NMA100SM-M265F58 • 10-PZ07NMA100SM-M265F58Y 			

Maximum Ratings

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

Parameter	Symbol	Condition	Value	Unit
Buck Switch				
Collector-emitter breakdown voltage	V_{CES}		650	V
DC collector current	I_C	$T_J = T_{jmax}$ $T_s = 80\text{ °C}$	79	A
Repetitive peak collector current	I_{CRM}	t_p limited by T_{jmax}	300	A
Turn off safe operating area		$T_J \leq 150\text{ °C}$ $V_{CE} \leq V_{CES}$	300	A
Power dissipation	P_{tot}	$T_J = T_{jmax}$ $T_s = 80\text{ °C}$	136	W
Gate-emitter peak voltage	V_{GE}		± 20	V
Maximum Junction Temperature	T_{jmax}		175	°C
Buck Diode				
Peak Repetitive Reverse Voltage	V_{RRM}		600	V
Mean forward current	I_{FAV}	$T_J = T_{jmax}$ $T_s = 80\text{ °C}$	50	A
Power dissipation	P_{tot}	$T_J = T_{jmax}$ $T_s = 80\text{ °C}$	69	W
Maximum Junction Temperature	T_{jmax}		175	°C



Maximum Ratings

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

Parameter	Symbol	Condition	Value	Unit
Boost Switch				
Collector-emitter breakdown voltage	V_{CES}		600	V
DC collector current	I_C	$T_J = T_{Jmax}$ $T_s = 80\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$	57	A
Repetitive peak collector current	I_{CRM}	t_p limited by T_{Jmax}	225	A
Turn off safe operating area		$T_J \leq 150\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$ $V_{CE} \leq V_{CES}$	225	A
Power dissipation	P_{tot}	$T_J = T_{Jmax}$ $T_s = 80\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$	82	W
Gate-emitter peak voltage	V_{GE}		± 20	V
Short circuit ratings	t_{SC} V_{CE}	$T_J \leq 150\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$ $V_{GE} = 15\text{ V}$	6 360	μs V
Maximum Junction Temperature	T_{Jmax}		175	$^{\circ}\text{C}$

Boost Diode

Peak Repetitive Reverse Voltage	V_{RRM}		650	V
Mean forward current	I_{FAV}	$T_J = T_{Jmax}$ $T_s = 80\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$	47	A
Surge (non-repetitive) forward current	I_{FSM}	$t_p = 10\text{ ms}$	100	A
Repetitive peak forward current	I_{FRM}	t_p limited by T_{Jmax}	100	A
Power dissipation	P_{tot}	$T_J = T_{Jmax}$ $T_s = 80\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$	70	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		$t = 2\text{ s}$ DC Test Voltage*	4000	V
Creepage distance		Press-fit pins / Solder pins	min >12,7	mm
Clearance		Press-fit pins / Solder pins	9 / 9,15	mm
Comparative Tracking Index	CTI		>200	

*100% tested in production



Characteristic Values

Parameter	Symbol	Conditions					Value			Unit
			V_{GE} [V] V_{GS} [V]	V_r [V] V_{CE} [V] V_{DS} [V]	I_C [A] I_F [A] I_D [A]	T_j [°C]	Min	Typ	Max	
Buck Switch										
Gate emitter threshold voltage	$V_{GE(th)}$	$V_{CE} = V_{GE}$			0,0005	25	3,3	4	4,7	V
Collector-emitter saturation voltage	V_{CEsat}		15		100	25 125	1	1,63 1,78	2,4	v
Collector-emitter cut-off current incl. Diode	I_{CES}		0	650		25			0,07	mA
Gate-emitter leakage current	I_{GES}		20	0		25			400	nA
Integrated Gate resistor	R_{gint}							none		Ω
Turn-on delay time	$t_{d(on)}$	$R_{goff} = 4\ \Omega$ $R_{gon} = 4\ \Omega$	±15	150	50	25 125		70 71		ns
Rise time	t_r					25 125		18 21		
Turn-off delay time	$t_{d(off)}$					25 125		78 94		
Fall time	t_f					25 125		13 22		
Turn-on energy loss	E_{on}					25 125		0,14 0,27		mWs
Turn-off energy loss	E_{off}					25 125		0,18 0,32		
Input capacitance	C_{ies}	$f = 1\text{ MHz}$	0	25		25		6000		pF
Output capacitance	C_{oss}							100		
Reverse transfer capacitance	C_{rss}							22		
Gate charge	Q_G		±15	520	100	25		240		nC
Thermal resistance junction to sink	$R_{th(j-s)}$	$\lambda_{paste} = 3,4\text{ W/mK (PSX)}$						0,7		K/W
Buck Diode										
Diode forward voltage	V_F				60	25 125		1,80 1,58	3	V
Reverse leakage current	I_r			600		25			10	μA
Peak reverse recovery current	I_{RRM}	$R_{gon} = 4\ \Omega$	±15	150	50	25 125		41 59		A
Reverse recovery time	t_{rr}					25 125		33 113		ns
Reverse recovered charge	Q_{rr}					25 125		1,00 3,10		μC
Peak rate of fall of recovery current	$(di_{rr}/dt)_{max}$					25 125		4239 2404		A/μs
Reverse recovered energy	E_{rec}					25 125		0,084 0,306		mWs
Thermal resistance junction to sink	$R_{th(j-s)}$					$\lambda_{paste} = 3,4\text{ W/mK (PSX)}$				



Characteristic Values

Parameter	Symbol	Conditions					Value			Unit
			V_{GE} [V] V_{GS} [V]	V_r [V] V_{CE} [V] V_{DS} [V]	I_C [A] I_F [A] I_D [A]	T_j [°C]	Min	Typ	Max	
Boost Switch										
Gate emitter threshold voltage	$V_{GE(th)}$	$V_{CE} = V_{GE}$			0,0012	25	5	5,8	6,5	V
Collector-emitter saturation voltage	V_{CEsat}		15		75	25 125	1,05	1,44 1,58	1,85	V
Collector-emitter cut-off incl diode	I_{CES}		0	600		25			0,03	mA
Gate-emitter leakage current	I_{GES}		20	0		25			700	nA
Integrated Gate resistor	R_{gint}							none		Ω
Turn-on delay time	$t_{d(on)}$	$R_{goff} = 4\ \Omega$ $R_{gon} = 4\ \Omega$	±15	150	50	25 125		93 94		ns
Rise time	t_r					25 125		14 17		
Turn-off delay time	$t_{d(off)}$					25 125		138 156		
Fall time	t_f					25 125		74 97		
Turn-on energy loss	E_{on}					25 125		0,13 0,25		mWs
Turn-off energy loss	E_{off}					25 125		0,70 0,95		
Input capacitance	C_{ies}	$f = 1\text{ MHz}$	0	25		25		4620		pF
Output capacitance	C_{oss}							288		
Reverse transfer capacitance	C_{rss}							137		
Gate charge	Q_G		15	480	75	25		470		nC
Thermal resistance junction to sink	$R_{th(j-s)}$	$\lambda_{paste} = 3,4\text{ W/mK (PSX)}$						1,16		K/W
Boost Diode										
Diode forward voltage	V_F				50	25 125	1	1,62 1,53	2	V
Reverse leakage current	I_r			650		25			27	μA
Peak reverse recovery current	I_{RRM}	$R_{gon} = 4\ \Omega$	±15	150	60	25 125		37 43		A
Reverse recovery time	t_{rr}					25 125		144 290		ns
Reverse recovered charge	Q_{rr}					25 125		1,98 4,21		μC
Peak rate of fall of recovery current	$(di_{rr}/dt)_{max}$					25 125		2751 1443		A/μs
Reverse recovery energy	E_{rec}					25 125		0,24 0,52		mWs
Thermal resistance junction to sink	$R_{th(j-s)}$	$\lambda_{paste} = 3,4\text{ W/mK (PSX)}$						1,36		K/W
Thermistor										
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. ±3%				25		3950		K
B-value	B(25/100)	Tol. ±3%				25		3998		K
Vincotech NTC Reference									B	

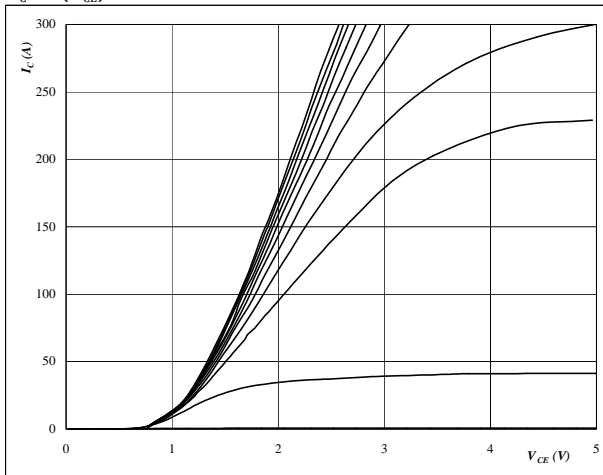


Buck

Buck Switch IGBT and Buck Diode FWD

figure 1. IGBT**Typical output characteristics**

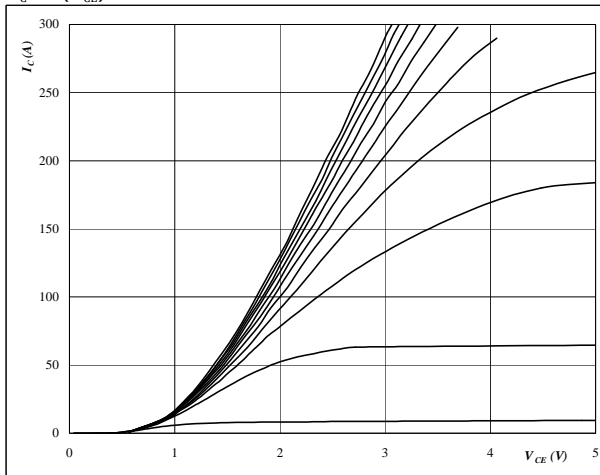
$$I_C = f(V_{CE})$$

**At**

$t_p = 250 \mu s$
 $T_j = 25 ^\circ C$
 V_{GE} from 5 V to 15 V in steps of 1 V

figure 2. IGBT**Typical output characteristics**

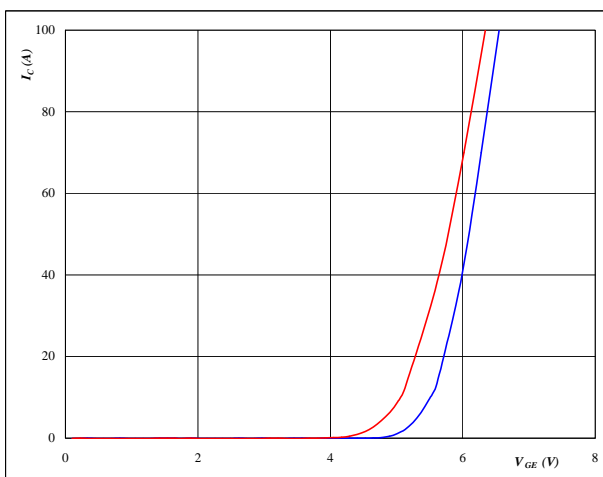
$$I_C = f(V_{CE})$$

**At**

$t_p = 250 \mu s$
 $T_j = 125 ^\circ C$
 V_{GE} from 5 V to 15 V in steps of 1 V

figure 3. IGBT**Typical transfer characteristics**

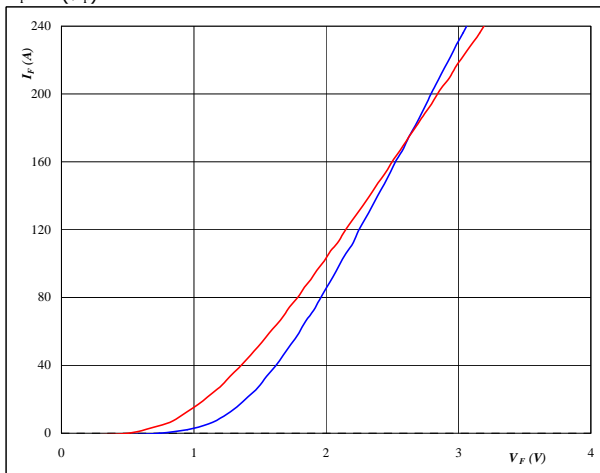
$$I_C = f(V_{GE})$$

**At**

$T_j = 25/125 ^\circ C$
 $t_p = 250 \mu s$
 $V_{CE} = 10 V$

figure 4. FWD**Typical diode forward current as a function of forward voltage**

$$I_F = f(V_F)$$

**At**

$T_j = 25/125 ^\circ C$
 $t_p = 250 \mu s$

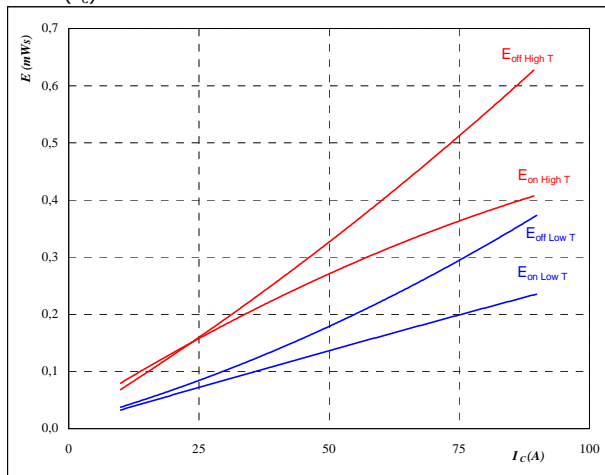


Buck

Buck Switch IGBT and Buck Diode FWD

figure 5. IGBT**Typical switching energy losses
as a function of collector current**

$$E = f(I_C)$$



With an inductive load at

$$T_j = 25/125 \text{ } ^\circ\text{C}$$

$$V_{CE} = 150 \text{ V}$$

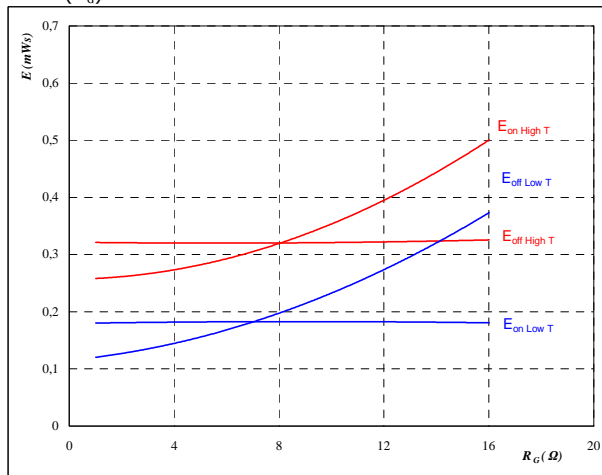
$$V_{GE} = \pm 15 \text{ V}$$

$$R_{gon} = 4 \text{ } \Omega$$

$$R_{goff} = 4 \text{ } \Omega$$

figure 6. IGBT**Typical switching energy losses
as a function of gate resistor**

$$E = f(R_G)$$



With an inductive load at

$$T_j = 25/125 \text{ } ^\circ\text{C}$$

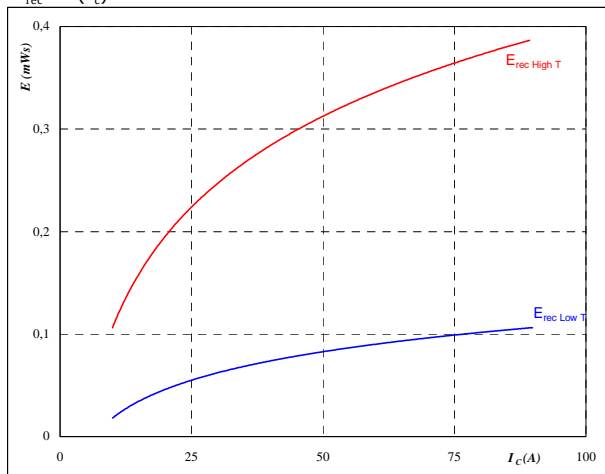
$$V_{CE} = 150 \text{ V}$$

$$V_{GE} = \pm 15 \text{ V}$$

$$I_C = 50 \text{ A}$$

figure 7. FWD**Typical reverse recovery energy loss
as a function of collector current**

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



With an inductive load at

$$T_j = 25/125 \text{ } ^\circ\text{C}$$

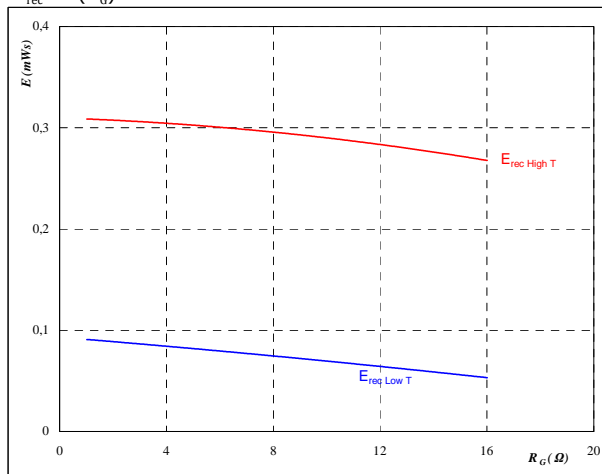
$$V_{CE} = 150 \text{ V}$$

$$V_{GE} = \pm 15 \text{ V}$$

$$R_{gon} = 4 \text{ } \Omega$$

figure 8. FWD**Typical reverse recovery energy loss
as a function of gate resistor**

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



With an inductive load at

$$T_j = 25/125 \text{ } ^\circ\text{C}$$

$$V_{CE} = 150 \text{ V}$$

$$V_{GE} = \pm 15 \text{ V}$$

$$I_C = 50 \text{ A}$$

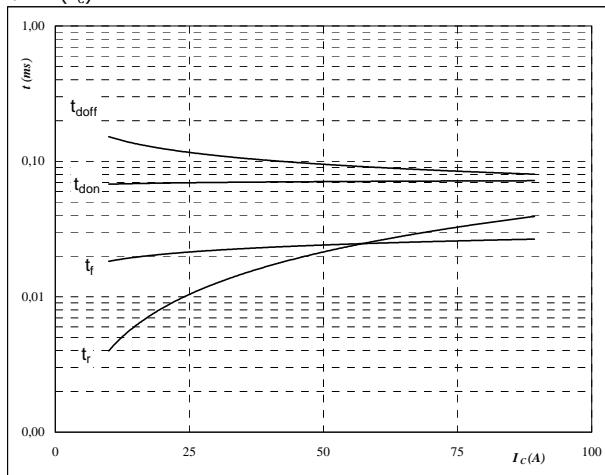


Buck

Buck Switch IGBT and Buck Diode FWD

figure 9.**IGBT****Typical switching times as a function of collector current**

$$t = f(I_C)$$



With an inductive load at

$$T_j = 125 \text{ } ^\circ\text{C}$$

$$V_{CE} = 150 \text{ V}$$

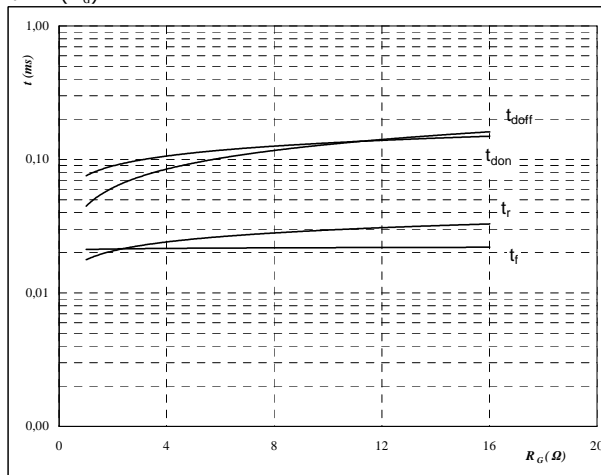
$$V_{GE} = \pm 15 \text{ V}$$

$$R_{gon} = 4 \text{ } \Omega$$

$$R_{goff} = 4 \text{ } \Omega$$

figure 10.**IGBT****Typical switching times as a function of gate resistor**

$$t = f(R_G)$$



With an inductive load at

$$T_j = 125 \text{ } ^\circ\text{C}$$

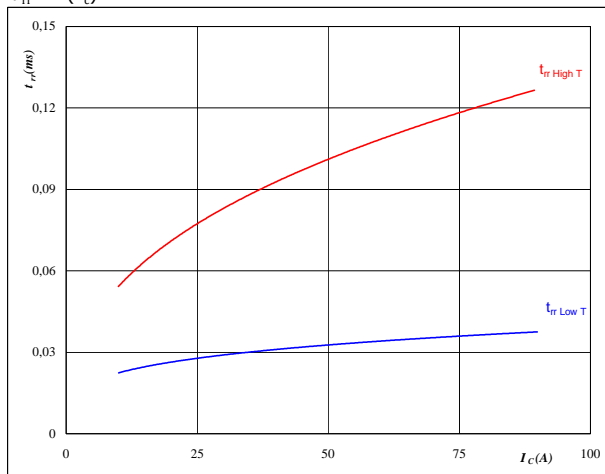
$$V_{CE} = 150 \text{ V}$$

$$V_{GE} = \pm 15 \text{ V}$$

$$I_C = 50 \text{ A}$$

figure 11.**FWD****Typical reverse recovery time as a function of collector current**

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

**At**

$$T_j = 25/125 \text{ } ^\circ\text{C}$$

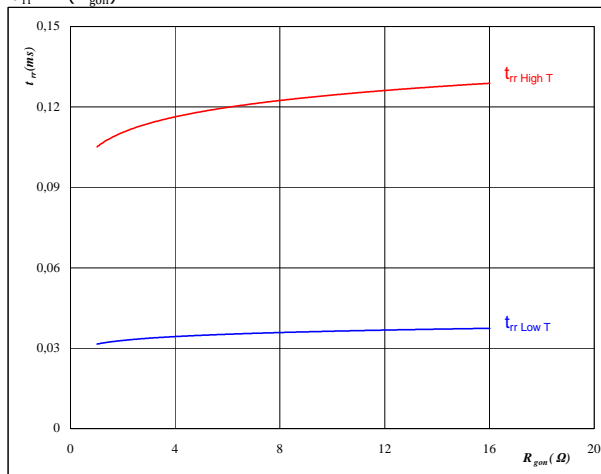
$$V_{CE} = 150 \text{ V}$$

$$V_{GE} = \pm 15 \text{ V}$$

$$R_{gon} = 4 \text{ } \Omega$$

figure 12.**FWD****Typical reverse recovery time as a function of IGBT turn on gate resistor**

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

**At**

$$T_j = 25/125 \text{ } ^\circ\text{C}$$

$$V_R = 150 \text{ V}$$

$$I_F = 50 \text{ A}$$

$$V_{GE} = \pm 15 \text{ V}$$

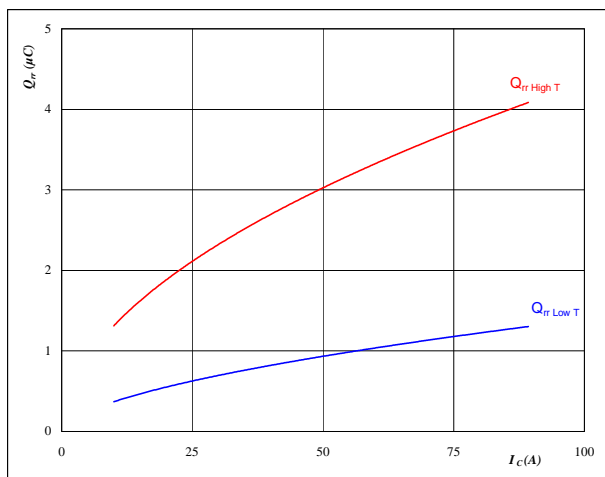


Buck

Buck Switch IGBT and Buck Diode FWD

figure 13.**FWD****Typical reverse recovery charge as a function of collector current**

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

**At**

$$T_j = 25/125 \text{ } ^\circ\text{C}$$

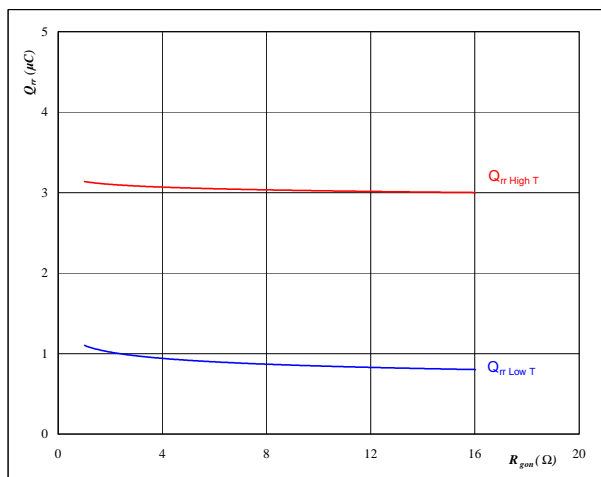
$$V_{CE} = 150 \text{ V}$$

$$V_{GE} = \pm 15 \text{ V}$$

$$R_{gon} = 4 \text{ } \Omega$$

figure 14.**FWD****Typical reverse recovery charge as a function of IGBT turn on gate resistor**

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

**At**

$$T_j = 25/125 \text{ } ^\circ\text{C}$$

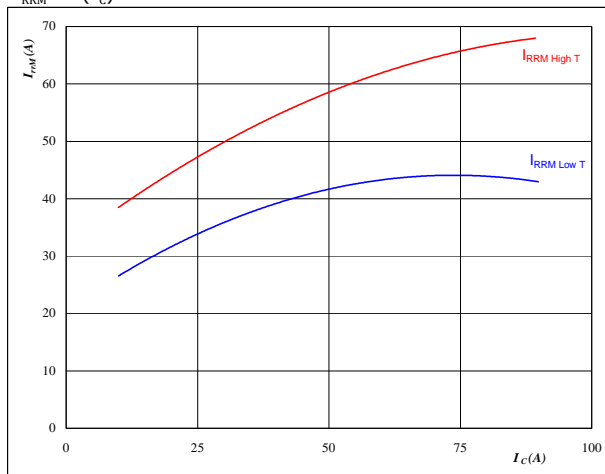
$$V_R = 150 \text{ V}$$

$$I_F = 50 \text{ A}$$

$$V_{GE} = \pm 15 \text{ V}$$

figure 15.**FWD****Typical reverse recovery current as a function of collector current**

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

**At**

$$T_j = 25/125 \text{ } ^\circ\text{C}$$

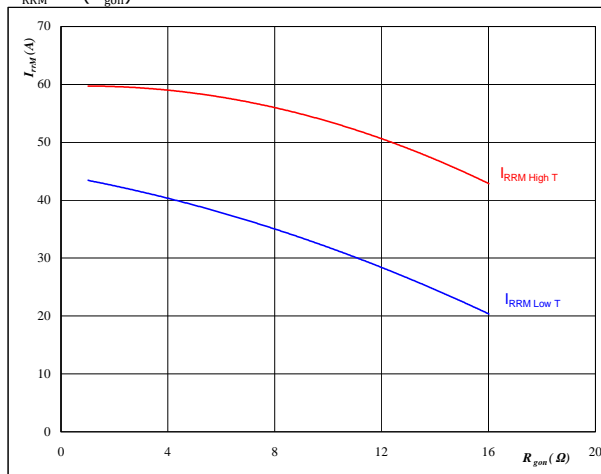
$$V_{CE} = 150 \text{ V}$$

$$V_{GE} = \pm 15 \text{ V}$$

$$R_{gon} = 4 \text{ } \Omega$$

figure 16.**FWD****Typical reverse recovery current as a function of IGBT turn on gate resistor**

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

**At**

$$T_j = 25/125 \text{ } ^\circ\text{C}$$

$$V_R = 150 \text{ V}$$

$$I_F = 50 \text{ A}$$

$$V_{GE} = \pm 15 \text{ V}$$



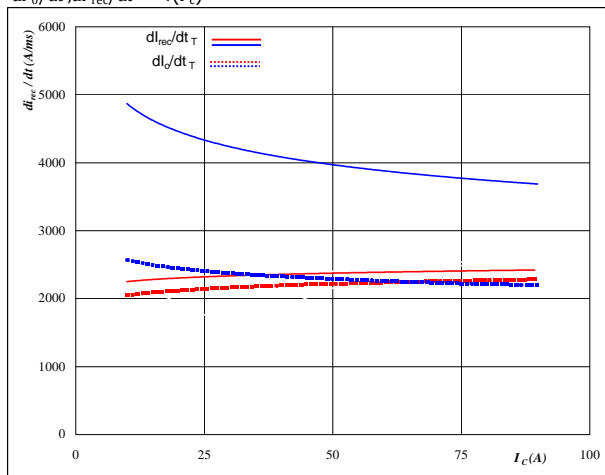
Buck

Buck Switch IGBT and Buck Diode FWD

figure 17. FWD

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

$$dI_0/dt, dI_{rec}/dt = f(I_c)$$

**At**

$$T_j = 25/125 \text{ } ^\circ\text{C}$$

$$V_{CE} = 150 \text{ V}$$

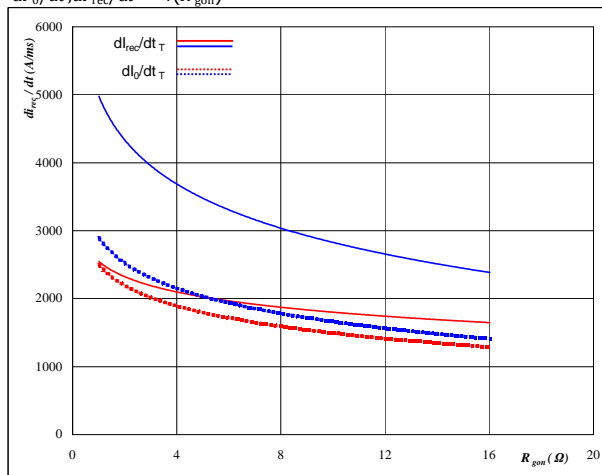
$$V_{GE} = \pm 15 \text{ V}$$

$$R_{gon} = 4 \text{ } \Omega$$

figure 18. FWD

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

$$dI_0/dt, dI_{rec}/dt = f(R_{gon})$$

**At**

$$T_j = 25/125 \text{ } ^\circ\text{C}$$

$$V_R = 150 \text{ V}$$

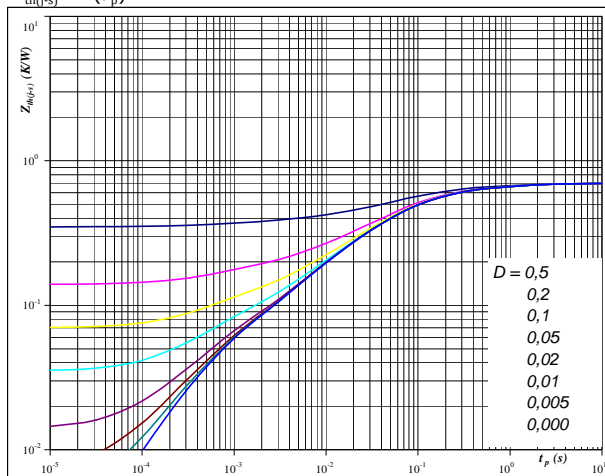
$$I_F = 50 \text{ A}$$

$$V_{GE} = \pm 15 \text{ V}$$

figure 19. IGBT

IGBT transient thermal impedance
as a function of pulse width

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

**At**

$$D = t_p / T$$

$$R_{th(j-s)} = 0,70 \text{ K/W}$$

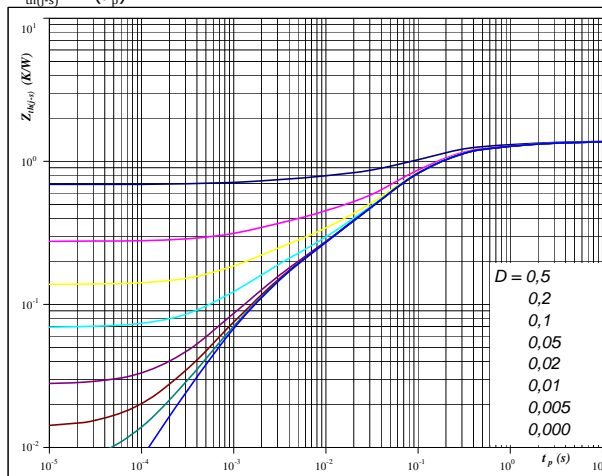
IGBT thermal model values

R (K/W)	Tau (s)
6,67E-02	1,43E+00
1,15E-01	2,44E-01
2,87E-01	6,53E-02
1,30E-01	1,67E-02
5,73E-02	4,56E-03

figure 20. FWD

FWD transient thermal impedance
as a function of pulse width

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

**At**

$$D = t_p / T$$

$$R_{th(j-s)} = 1,38 \text{ K/W}$$

FWD thermal model values

R (K/W)	Tau (s)
8,16E-02	3,99E+00
2,02E-01	6,32E-01
7,09E-01	1,11E-01
2,16E-01	3,68E-02
9,74E-02	5,31E-03



Buck

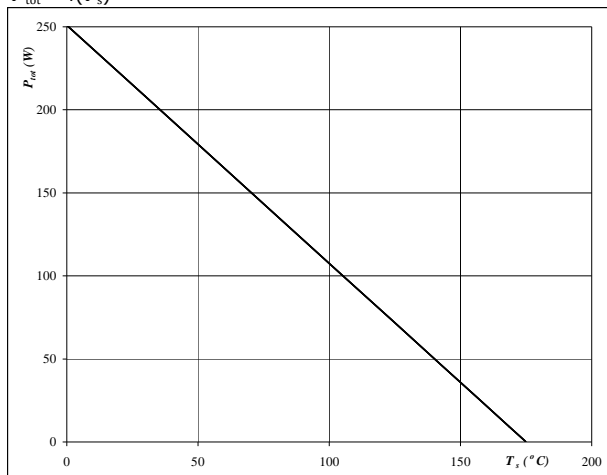
Buck Switch IGBT and Buck Diode FWD

figure 21.

IGBT

Power dissipation as a
function of heatsink temperature

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



At

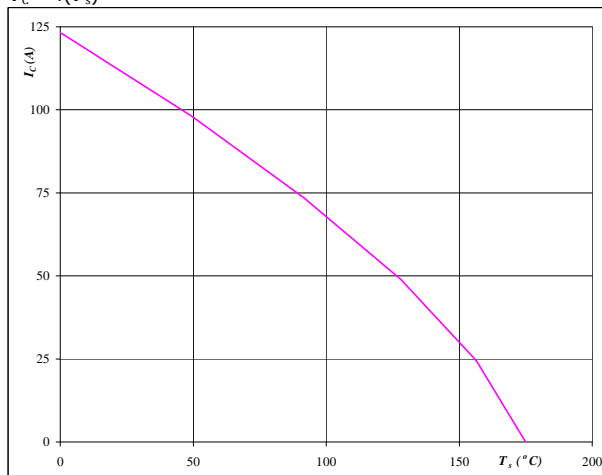
 $T_j = 175$ °C

figure 22.

IGBT

Collector current as a
function of heatsink temperature

$$I_C = f(T_s)$$



At

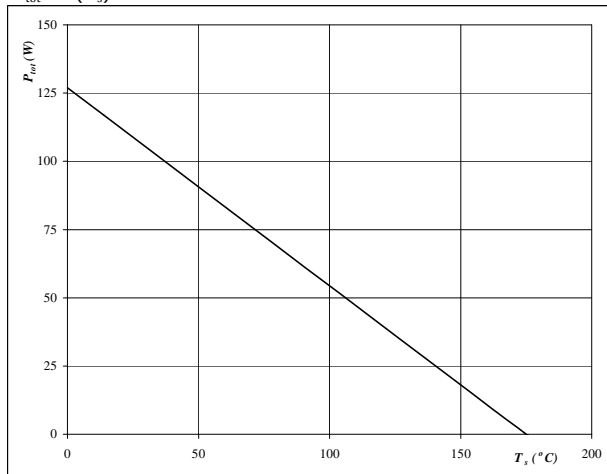
 $T_j = 175$ °C $V_{GE} = 15$ V

figure 23.

FWD

Power dissipation as a
function of heatsink temperature

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



At

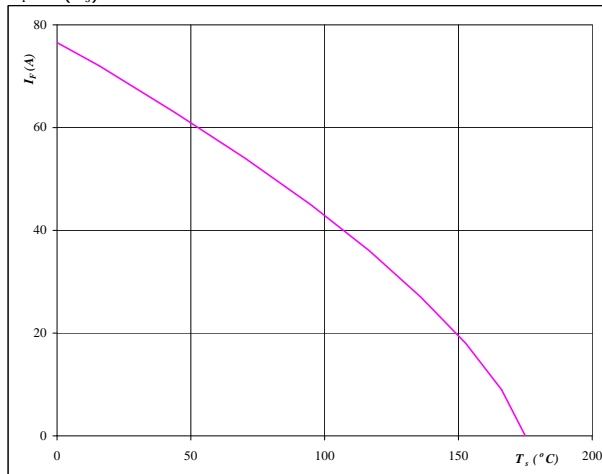
 $T_j = 175$ °C

figure 24.

FWD

Forward current as a
function of heatsink temperature

$$I_F = f(T_s)$$

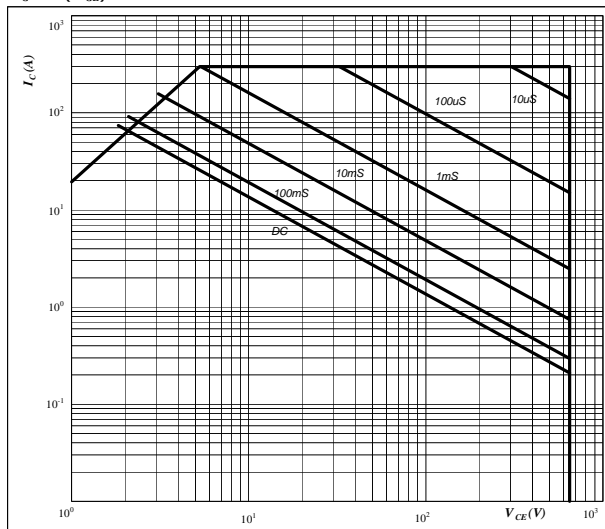


At

 $T_j = 175$ °C

**Buck****Buck Switch IGBT and Buck Diode FWD****figure 25.****IGBT****Safe operating area as a function of collector-emitter voltage**

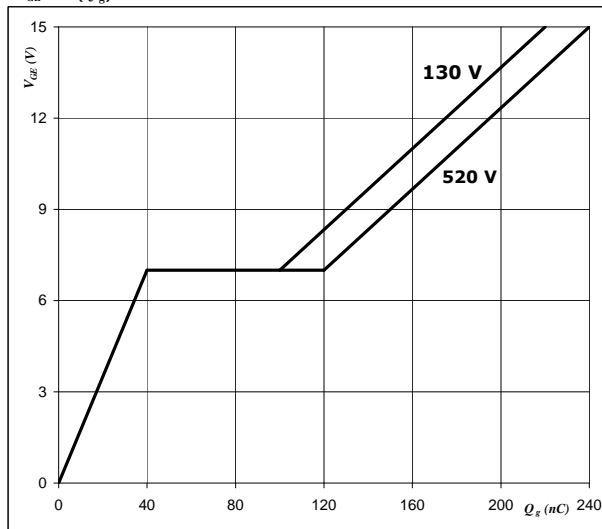
$$I_C = f(V_{CE})$$

**At**

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

figure 26.**IGBT****Gate voltage vs Gate charge**

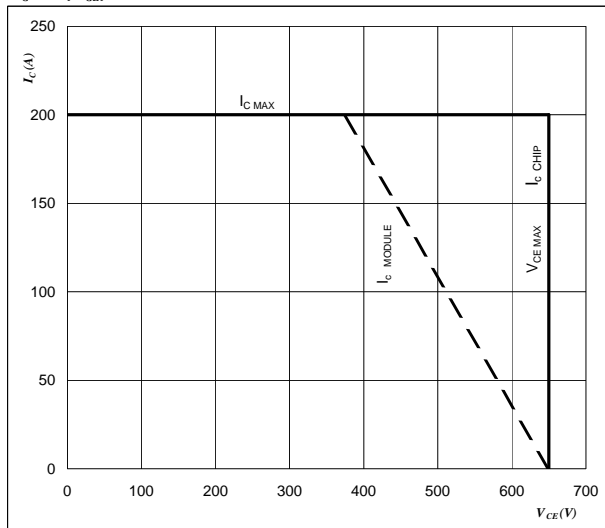
$$V_{GE} = f(Q_g)$$

**At**

$I_C =$ 100 A

figure 27.**IGBT****Reverse bias safe operating area**

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

**At**

$T_j =$ 125 °C
 $R_{gon} =$ 4 Ω
 $R_{goff} =$ 4 Ω

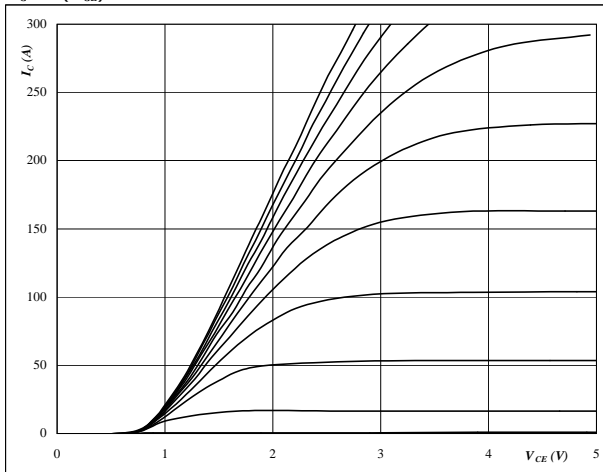


Boost

Boost Switch IGBT and Boost Diode FWD

figure 1.**IGBT****Typical output characteristics**

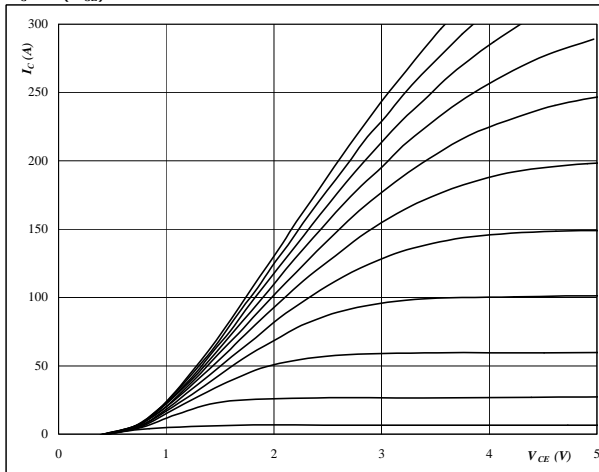
$$I_C = f(V_{CE})$$

**At**

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

figure 2.**IGBT****Typical output characteristics**

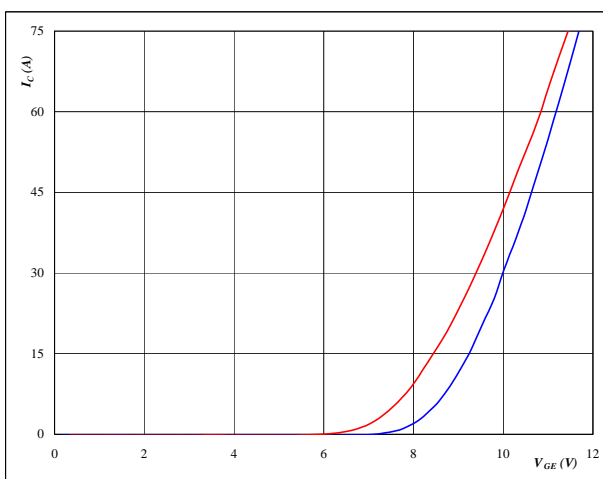
$$I_C = f(V_{CE})$$

**At**

$t_p = 250 \mu s$
 $T_j = 125 ^\circ C$
 V_{GE} from 7 V to 17 V in steps of 1 V

figure 3.**IGBT****Typical transfer characteristics**

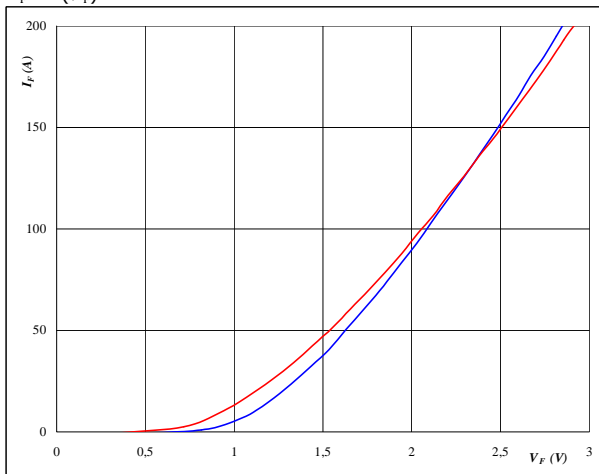
$$I_C = f(V_{GE})$$

**At**

$T_j = 25/125 ^\circ C$
 $t_p = 250 \mu s$
 $V_{CE} = 10 V$

figure 4.**FWD****Typical diode forward current as a function of forward voltage**

$$I_F = f(V_F)$$

**At**

$T_j = 25/125 ^\circ C$
 $t_p = 250 \mu s$



Boost

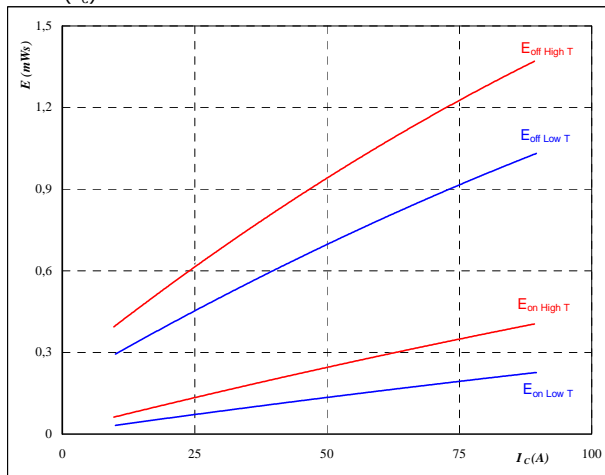
Boost Switch IGBT and Boost Diode FWD

figure 5.

IGBT

Typical switching energy losses
as a function of collector current

$$E = f(I_C)$$



With an inductive load at

$$T_j = 25/125 \text{ } ^\circ\text{C}$$

$$V_{CE} = 150 \text{ V}$$

$$V_{GE} = \pm 15 \text{ V}$$

$$R_{gon} = 4 \text{ } \Omega$$

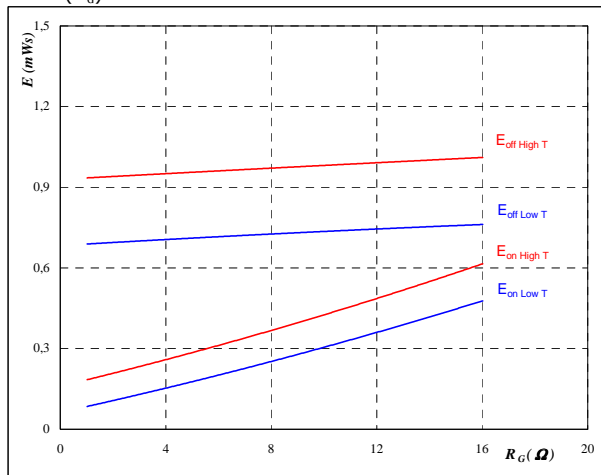
$$R_{goff} = 4 \text{ } \Omega$$

figure 6.

IGBT

Typical switching energy losses
as a function of gate resistor

$$E = f(R_G)$$



With an inductive load at

$$T_j = 25/125 \text{ } ^\circ\text{C}$$

$$V_{CE} = 150 \text{ V}$$

$$V_{GE} = \pm 15 \text{ V}$$

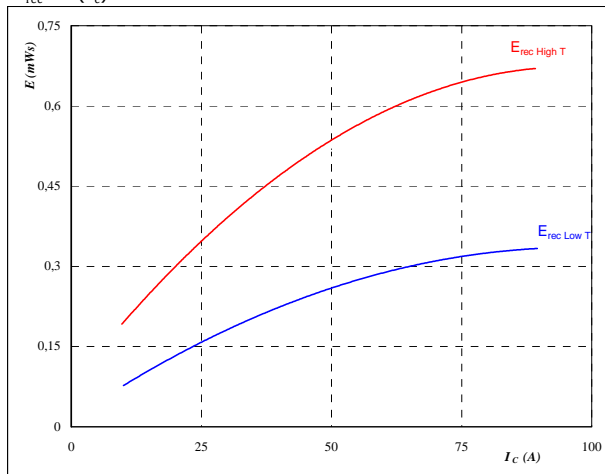
$$I_C = 50 \text{ A}$$

figure 7.

FWD

Typical reverse recovery energy loss
as a function of collector current

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



With an inductive load at

$$T_j = 25/125 \text{ } ^\circ\text{C}$$

$$V_{CE} = 150 \text{ V}$$

$$V_{GE} = \pm 15 \text{ V}$$

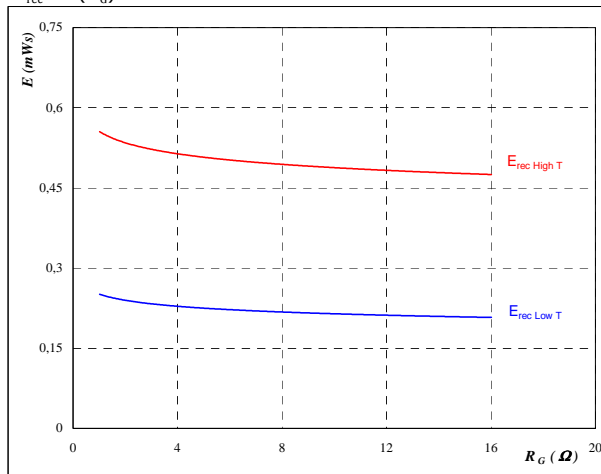
$$R_{gon} = 4 \text{ } \Omega$$

figure 8.

FWD

Typical reverse recovery energy loss
as a function of gate resistor

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



With an inductive load at

$$T_j = 25/125 \text{ } ^\circ\text{C}$$

$$V_{CE} = 150 \text{ V}$$

$$V_{GE} = \pm 15 \text{ V}$$

$$I_C = 50 \text{ A}$$



Boost

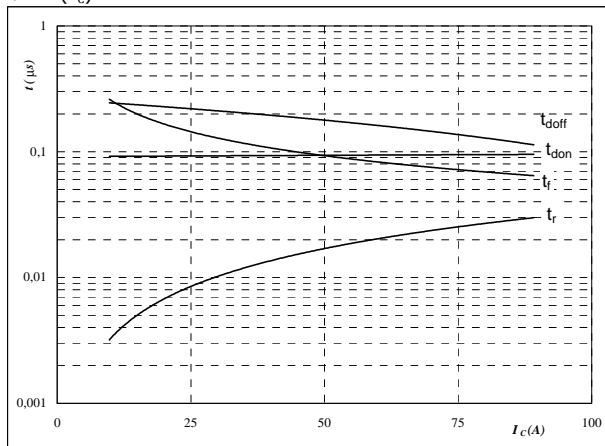
Boost Switch IGBT and Boost Diode FWD

figure 9.

IGBT

Typical switching times as a
function of collector current

$$t = f(I_C)$$



With an inductive load at

$$T_j = 125 \text{ } ^\circ\text{C}$$

$$V_{CE} = 150 \text{ V}$$

$$V_{GE} = \pm 15 \text{ V}$$

$$R_{gon} = 4 \text{ } \Omega$$

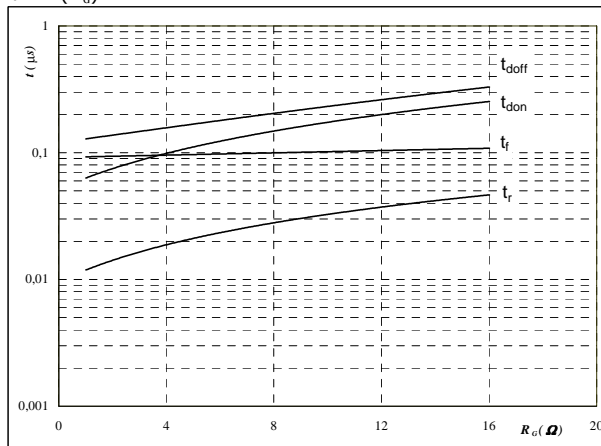
$$R_{goff} = 4 \text{ } \Omega$$

figure 10.

IGBT

Typical switching times as a
function of gate resistor

$$t = f(R_G)$$



With an inductive load at

$$T_j = 125 \text{ } ^\circ\text{C}$$

$$V_{CE} = 150 \text{ V}$$

$$V_{GE} = \pm 15 \text{ V}$$

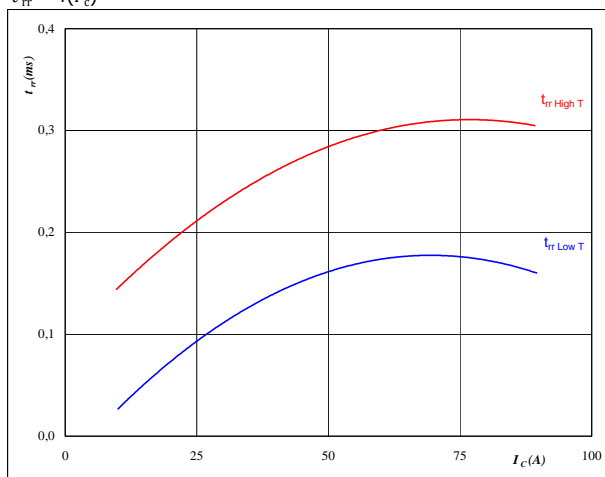
$$I_C = 50 \text{ A}$$

figure 11.

FWD

Typical reverse recovery time as a
function of collector current

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



At

$$T_j = 25/125 \text{ } ^\circ\text{C}$$

$$V_{CE} = 150 \text{ V}$$

$$V_{GE} = \pm 15 \text{ V}$$

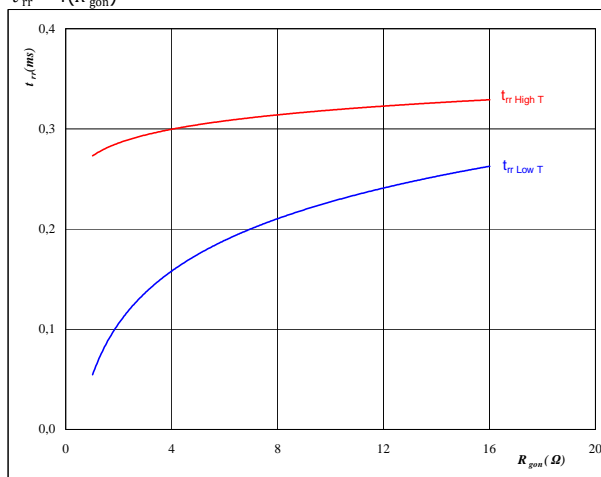
$$R_{gon} = 4 \text{ } \Omega$$

figure 12.

FWD

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

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



At

$$T_j = 25/125 \text{ } ^\circ\text{C}$$

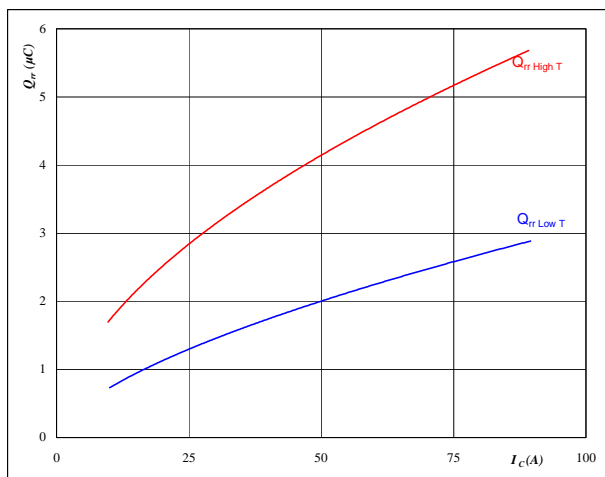
$$V_R = 150 \text{ V}$$

$$I_F = 50 \text{ A}$$

$$V_{GE} = \pm 15 \text{ V}$$

**Boost****Boost Switch IGBT and Boost Diode FWD****figure 13.****FWD****Typical reverse recovery charge as a function of collector current**

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

**At**

$$T_j = 25/125 \text{ } ^\circ\text{C}$$

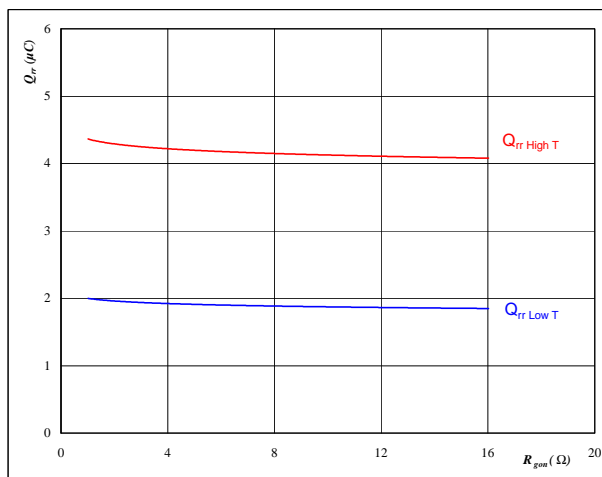
$$V_{CE} = 150 \text{ V}$$

$$V_{GE} = \pm 15 \text{ V}$$

$$R_{gon} = 4 \text{ } \Omega$$

figure 14.**FWD****Typical reverse recovery charge as a function of IGBT turn on gate resistor**

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

**At**

$$T_j = 25/125 \text{ } ^\circ\text{C}$$

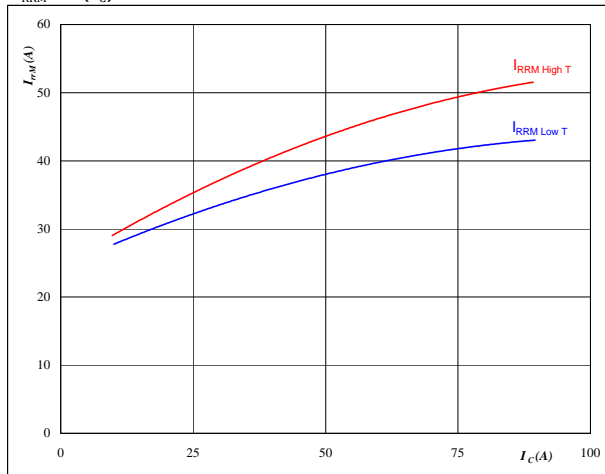
$$V_R = 150 \text{ V}$$

$$I_F = 50 \text{ A}$$

$$V_{GE} = \pm 15 \text{ V}$$

figure 15.**FWD****Typical reverse recovery current as a function of collector current**

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

**At**

$$T_j = 25/125 \text{ } ^\circ\text{C}$$

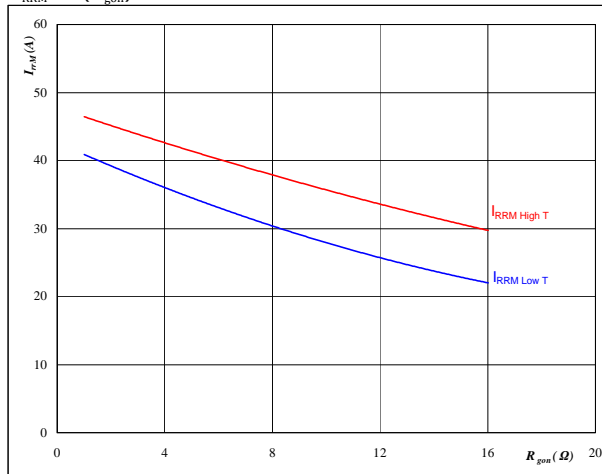
$$V_{CE} = 150 \text{ V}$$

$$V_{GE} = \pm 15 \text{ V}$$

$$R_{gon} = 4 \text{ } \Omega$$

figure 16.**FWD****Typical reverse recovery current as a function of IGBT turn on gate resistor**

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

**At**

$$T_j = 25/125 \text{ } ^\circ\text{C}$$

$$V_R = 150 \text{ V}$$

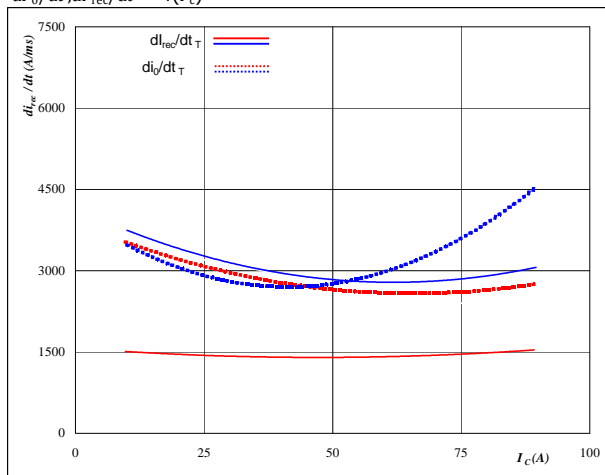
$$I_F = 50 \text{ A}$$

$$V_{GE} = \pm 15 \text{ V}$$

**Boost****Boost Switch IGBT and Boost Diode FWD****figure 17.****FWD**

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

$$dI_0/dt, dI_{rec}/dt = f(I_c)$$

**At**

$$T_j = 25/125 \text{ } ^\circ\text{C}$$

$$V_{CE} = 150 \text{ V}$$

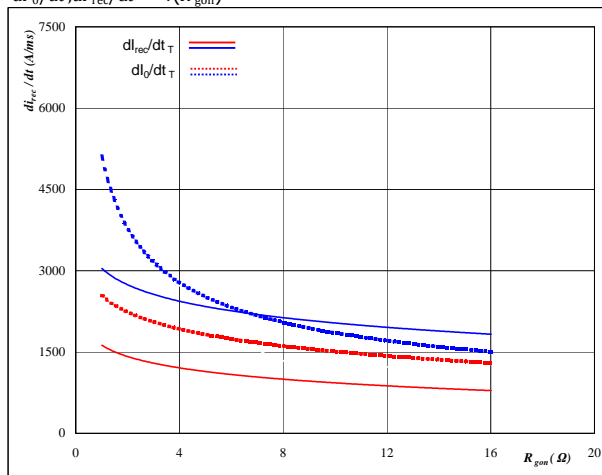
$$V_{GE} = \pm 15 \text{ V}$$

$$R_{gon} = 4 \text{ } \Omega$$

figure 18.**FWD**

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

$$dI_0/dt, dI_{rec}/dt = f(R_{gon})$$

**At**

$$T_j = 25/125 \text{ } ^\circ\text{C}$$

$$V_R = 150 \text{ V}$$

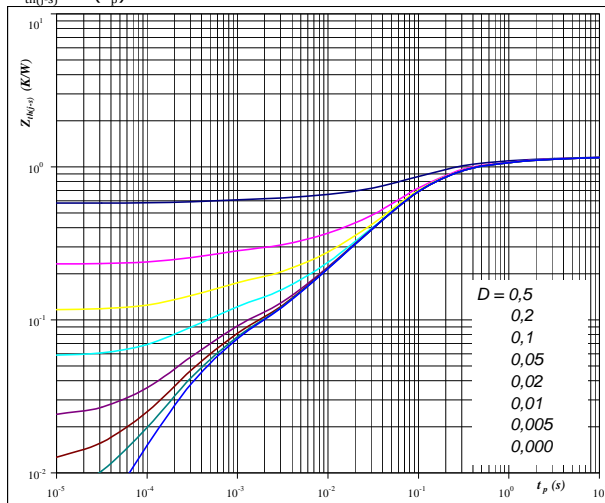
$$I_F = 50 \text{ A}$$

$$V_{GE} = \pm 15 \text{ V}$$

figure 19.**IGBT**

IGBT transient thermal impedance as a function of pulse width

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

**At**

$$D = t_p / T$$

$$R_{th(j-s)} = 1,16 \text{ K/W}$$

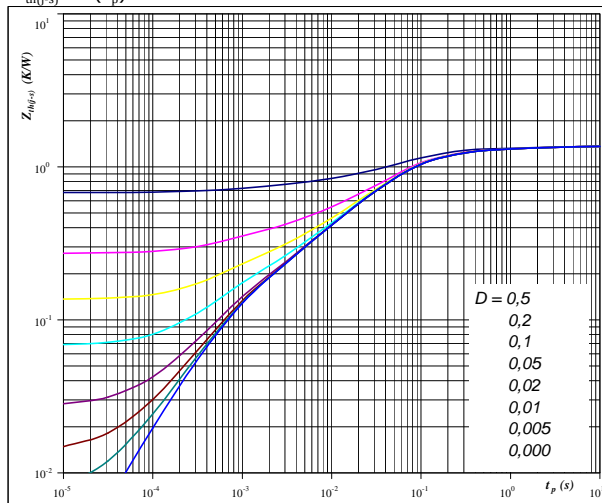
IGBT thermal model values

R (K/W)	Tau (s)
5,64E-02	4,97E+00
1,45E-01	9,35E-01
4,55E-01	1,51E-01
3,75E-01	4,97E-02
7,15E-02	5,37E-03
5,72E-02	3,97E-04

figure 20.**FWD**

FWD transient thermal impedance as a function of pulse width

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

**At**

$$D = t_p / T$$

$$R_{th(j-s)} = 1,36 \text{ K/W}$$

FWD thermal model values

R (K/W)	Tau (s)
6,09E-02	2,36E+00
1,41E-01	3,82E-01
6,52E-01	6,81E-02
2,75E-01	2,04E-02
1,29E-01	4,50E-03
1,02E-01	6,56E-04

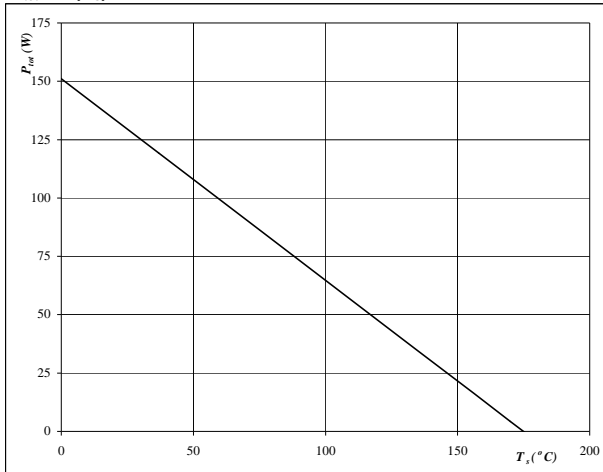


Boost

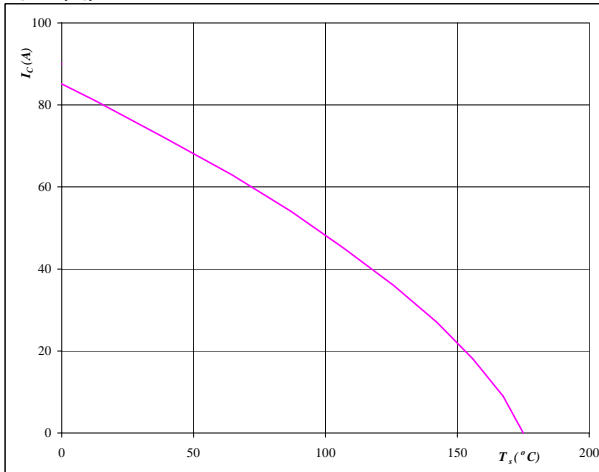
Boost Switch IGBT and Boost Diode FWD

figure 21.**IGBT****Power dissipation as a function of heatsink temperature**

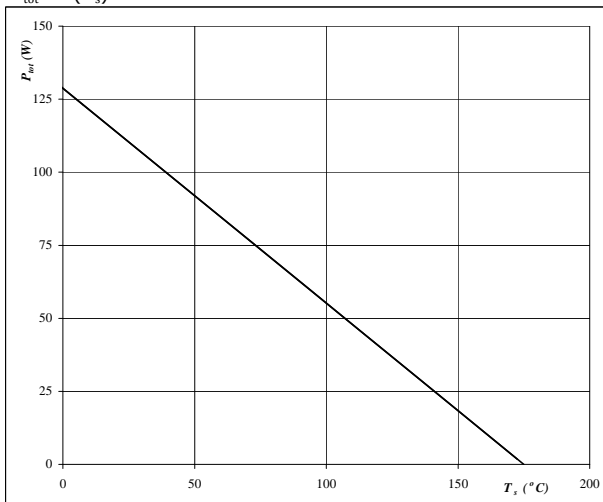
$$P_{\text{tot}} = f(T_s)$$

**At** $T_j = 175$ °C**figure 22.****IGBT****Collector current as a function of heatsink temperature**

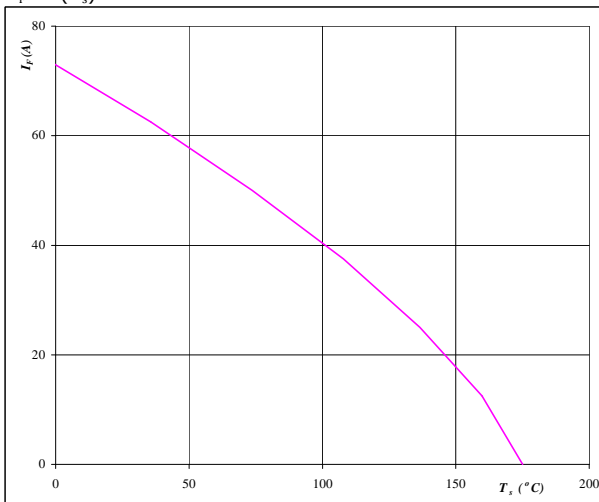
$$I_C = f(T_s)$$

**At** $T_j = 175$ °C
 $V_{GE} = 15$ V**figure 23.****FWD****Power dissipation as a function of heatsink temperature**

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

**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

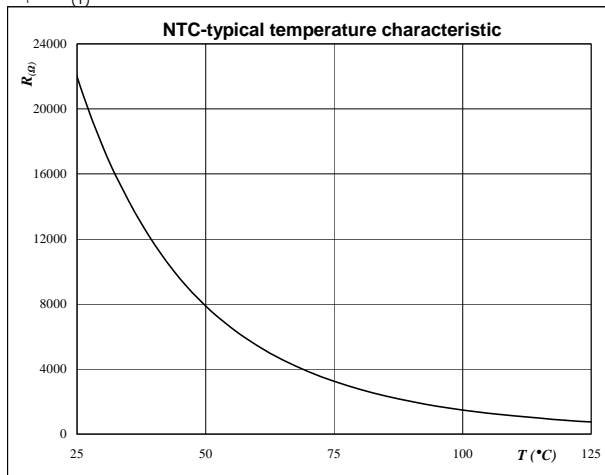


Thermistor

figure 1. Thermistor

**Typical NTC characteristic
as a function of temperature**

$$R_T = f(T)$$





Buck Switching Definitions

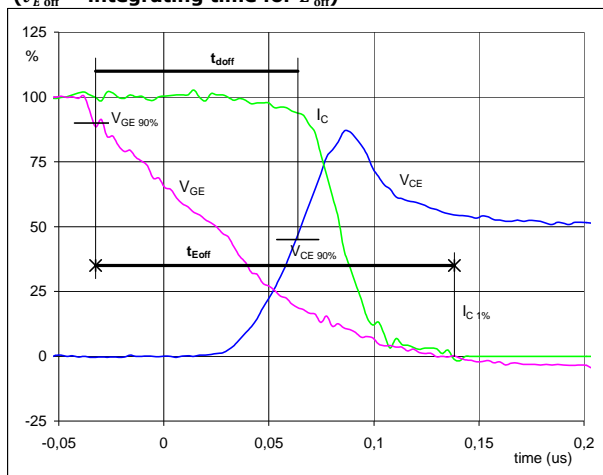
General conditions

T_j	=	125 °C
R_{gon}	=	4 Ω
R_{goff}	=	4 Ω

figure 1.

IGBT

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

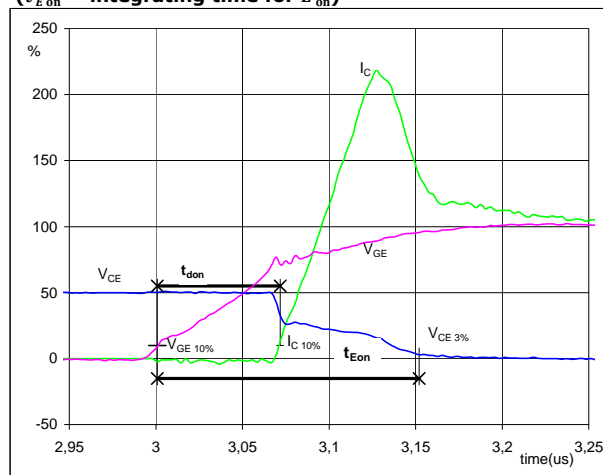


V_{GE} (0%) =	-15	V
V_{GE} (100%) =	15	V
V_C (100%) =	150	V
I_C (100%) =	50	A
t_{doff} =	0,094	μ s
t_{Eoff} =	0,171	μ s

figure 2.

IGBT

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

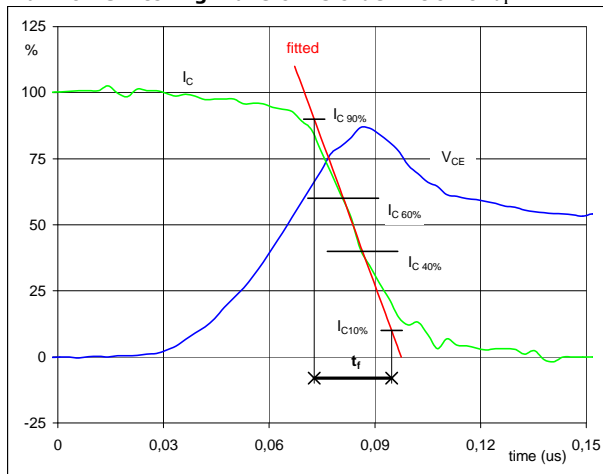


V_{GE} (0%) =	-15	V
V_{GE} (100%) =	15	V
V_C (100%) =	150	V
I_C (100%) =	50	A
t_{don} =	0,071	μ s
t_{Eon} =	0,151	μ s

figure 3.

IGBT

Turn-off Switching Waveforms & definition of t_f

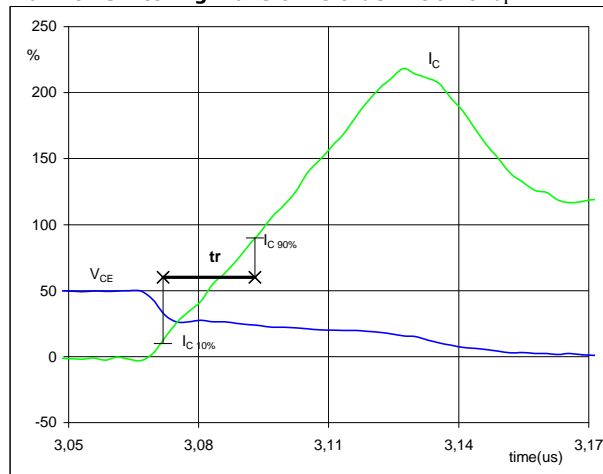


V_C (100%) =	150	V
I_C (100%) =	50	A
t_f =	0,022	μ s

figure 4.

IGBT

Turn-on Switching Waveforms & definition of t_r

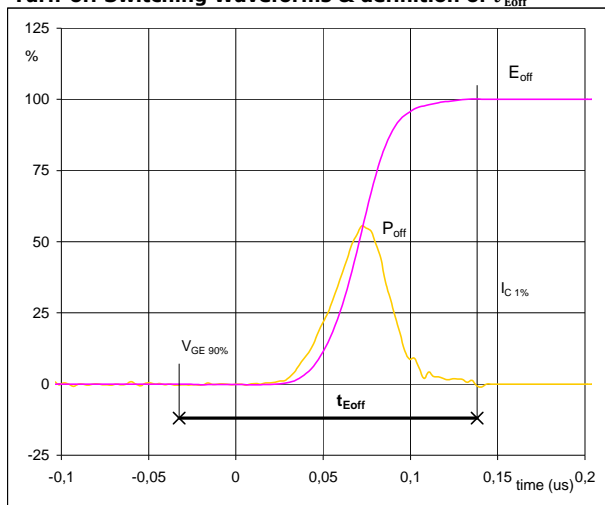


V_C (100%) =	150	V
I_C (100%) =	50	A
t_r =	0,021	μ s



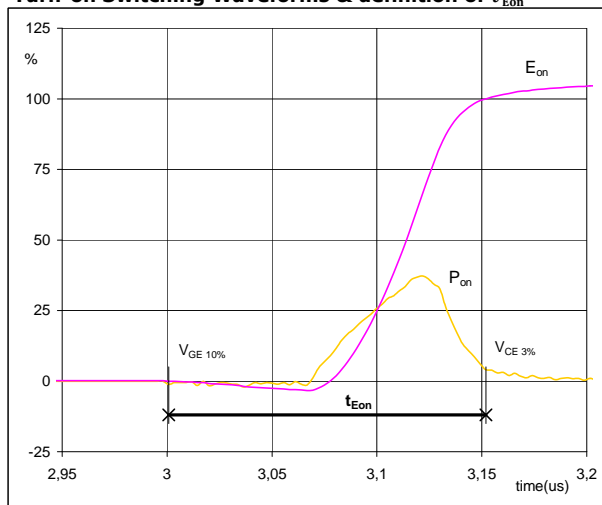
Buck Switching Definitions

figure 5. IGBT

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

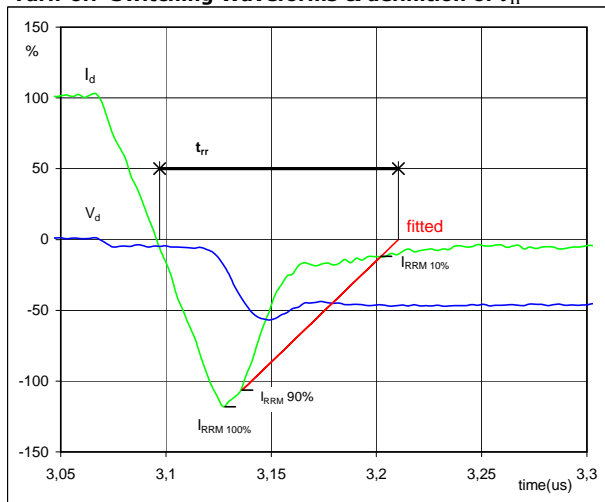
$P_{off} (100\%) = 7,49 \text{ kW}$
 $E_{off} (100\%) = 0,32 \text{ mJ}$
 $t_{Eoff} = 0,171 \text{ μs}$

figure 6. IGBT

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

$P_{on} (100\%) = 7,49 \text{ kW}$
 $E_{on} (100\%) = 0,27 \text{ mJ}$
 $t_{Eon} = 0,151 \text{ μs}$

figure 7. IGBT

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

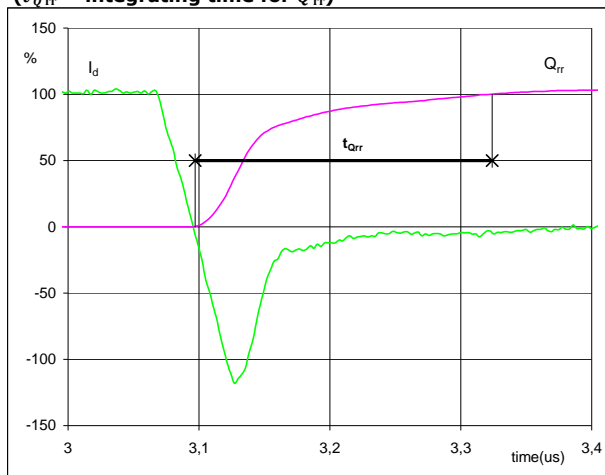
$V_d (100\%) = 150 \text{ V}$
 $I_d (100\%) = 50 \text{ A}$
 $I_{RRM} (100\%) = -59 \text{ A}$
 $t_{rr} = 0,113 \text{ μs}$



Buck Switching Definitions

figure 8. FWD

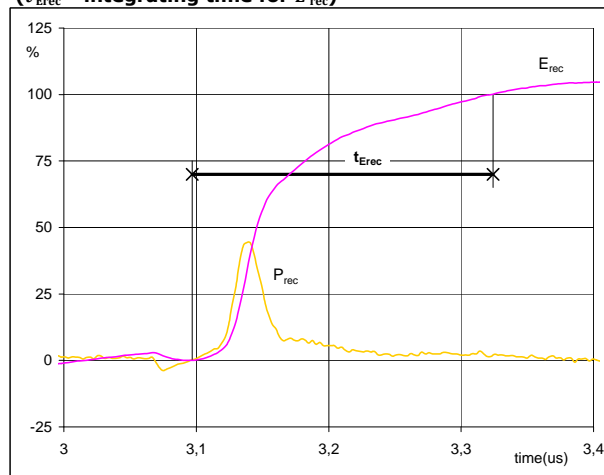
Turn-on Switching Waveforms & definition of t_{Qrr}
(t_{Qrr} = integrating time for Q_{rr})



I_d (100%) = 50 A
 Q_{rr} (100%) = 3,10 μ C
 t_{Qrr} = 0,227 μ s

figure 9. FWD

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

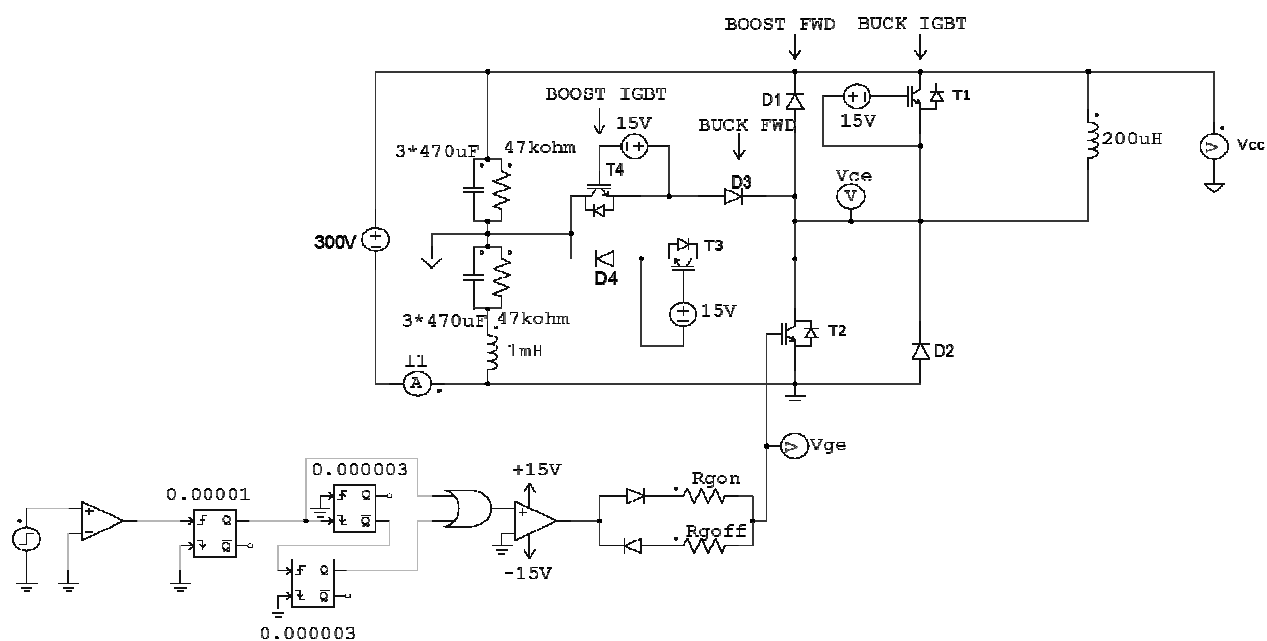


P_{rec} (100%) = 7,49 kW
 E_{rec} (100%) = 0,31 mJ
 t_{Erec} = 0,227 μ s

Measurement circuits

figure 10.

Buck stage switching measurement circuit





Boost Switching Definitions

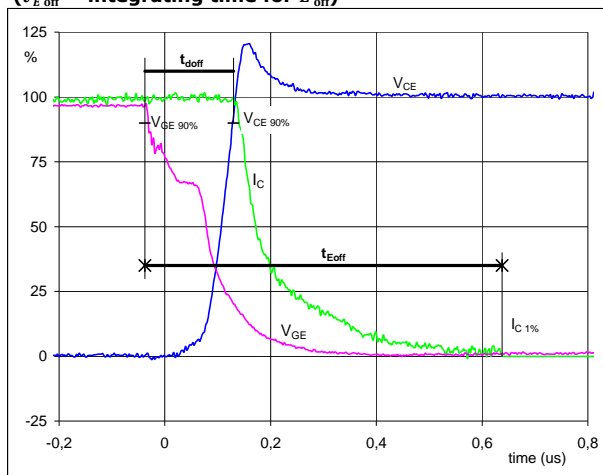
General conditions

T_j	=	125 °C
R_{gon}	=	4 Ω
R_{goff}	=	4 Ω

figure 1.

IGBT

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

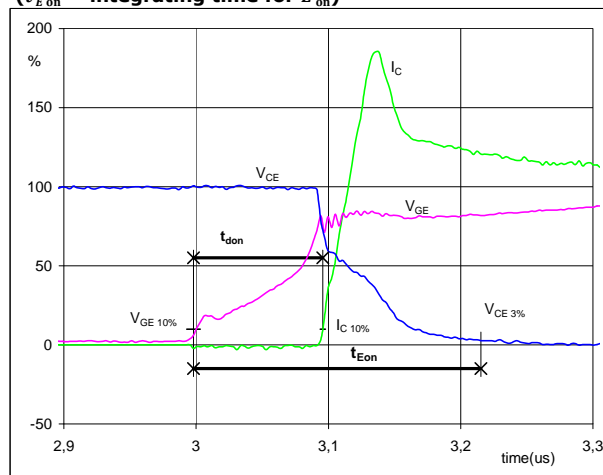


$V_{GE} (0\%)$	=	-15	V
$V_{GE} (100\%)$	=	15	V
$V_C (100\%)$	=	150	V
$I_C (100\%)$	=	50	A
t_{doff}	=	0,156	μs
t_{Eoff}	=	0,676	μs

figure 2.

IGBT

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

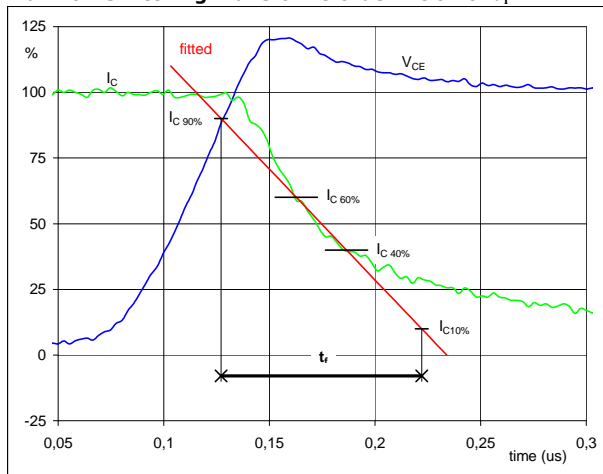


$V_{GE} (0\%)$	=	-15	V
$V_{GE} (100\%)$	=	15	V
$V_C (100\%)$	=	150	V
$I_C (100\%)$	=	50	A
t_{don}	=	0,094	μs
t_{Eon}	=	0,217	μs

figure 3.

IGBT

Turn-off Switching Waveforms & definition of t_f

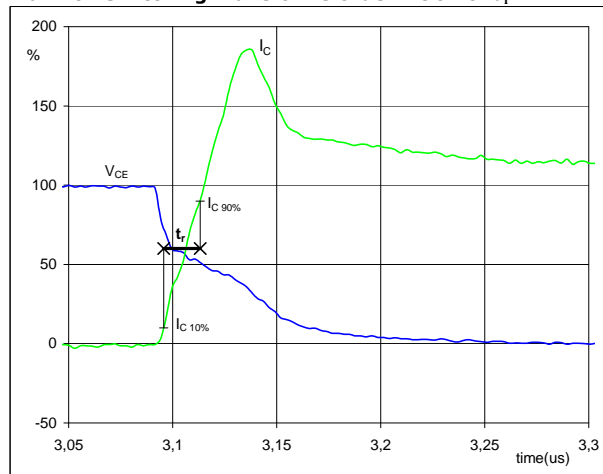


$V_C (100\%)$	=	150	V
$I_C (100\%)$	=	50	A
t_f	=	0,097	μs

figure 4.

IGBT

Turn-on Switching Waveforms & definition of t_r



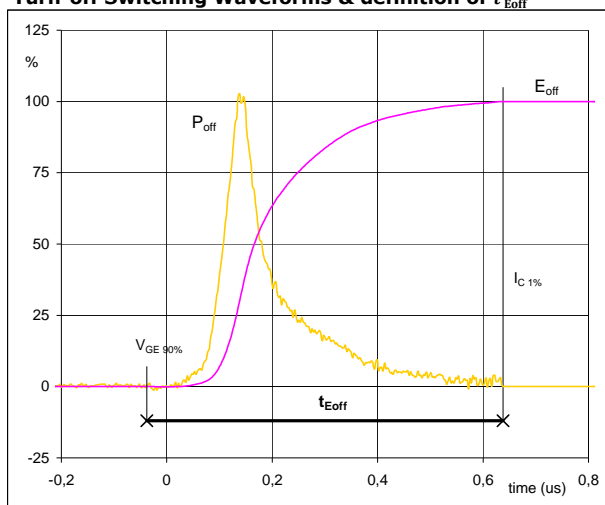
$V_C (100\%)$	=	150	V
$I_C (100\%)$	=	50	A
t_r	=	0,017	μs



Boost Switching Definitions

figure 5. IGBT

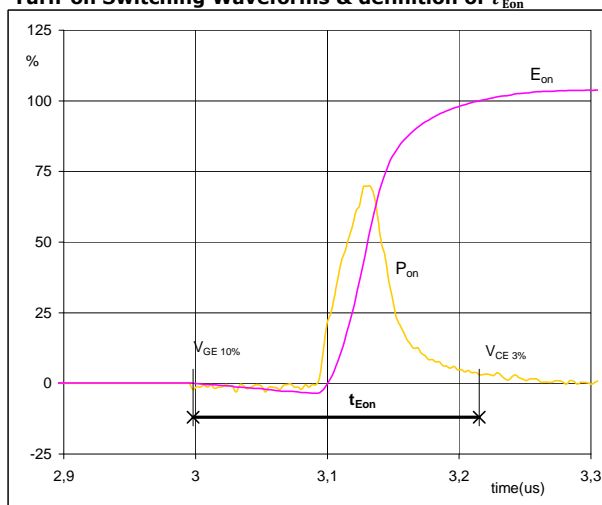
Turn-off Switching Waveforms & definition of t_{Eoff}



$P_{off} (100\%) = 7,56 \text{ kW}$
 $E_{off} (100\%) = 0,95 \text{ mJ}$
 $t_{Eoff} = 0,676 \text{ μs}$

figure 6. IGBT

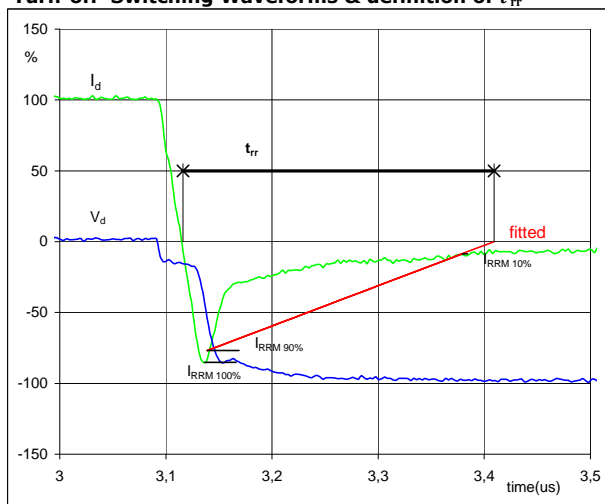
Turn-on Switching Waveforms & definition of t_{Eon}



$P_{on} (100\%) = 7,56 \text{ kW}$
 $E_{on} (100\%) = 0,25 \text{ mJ}$
 $t_{Eon} = 0,217 \text{ μs}$

figure 7. IGBT

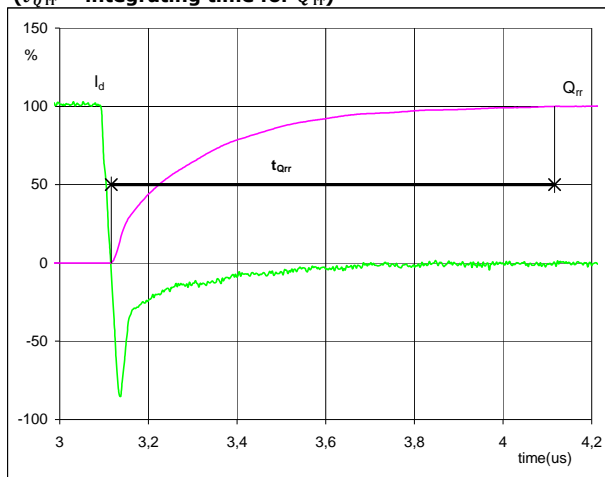
Turn-off Switching Waveforms & definition of t_{rr}



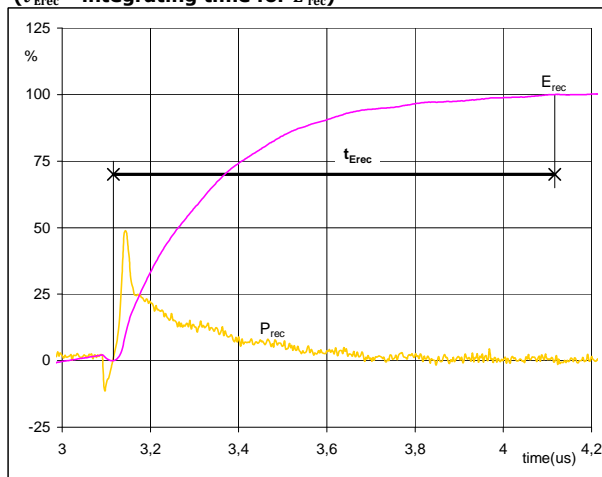
$V_d (100\%) = 150 \text{ V}$
 $I_d (100\%) = 50 \text{ A}$
 $I_{RRM} (100\%) = -43 \text{ A}$
 $t_{rr} = 0,290 \text{ μs}$



Boost Switching Definitions

figure 8. FWD**Turn-on Switching Waveforms & definition of t_{Qrr}** **(t_{Qrr} = integrating time for Q_{rr})**

I_d (100%) = 50 A
 Q_{rr} (100%) = 4,21 μ C
 t_{Qrr} = 1,00 μ s

figure 9. FWD**Turn-on Switching Waveforms & definition of t_{Erec}** **(t_{Erec} = integrating time for E_{rec})**

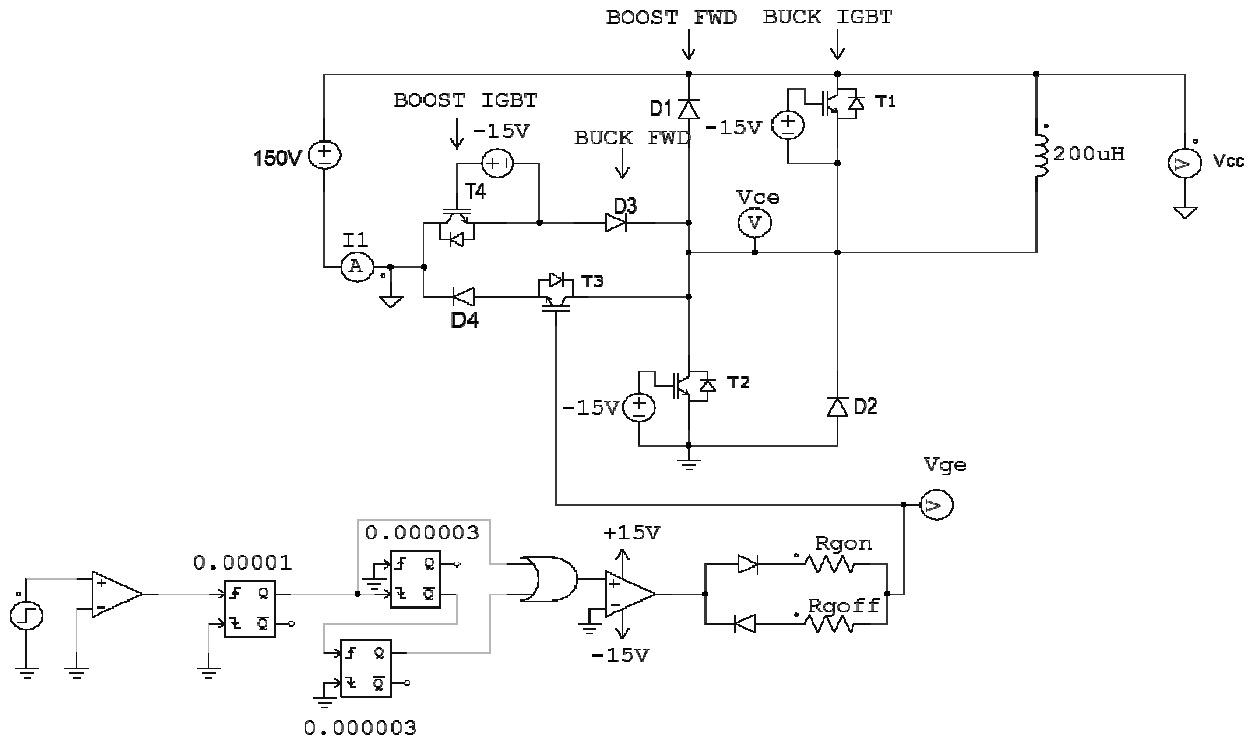
P_{rec} (100%) = 7,56 kW
 E_{rec} (100%) = 0,52 mJ
 t_{Erec} = 1,00 μ s




Measurement circuits

figure 10.

Boost stage switching measurement circuit



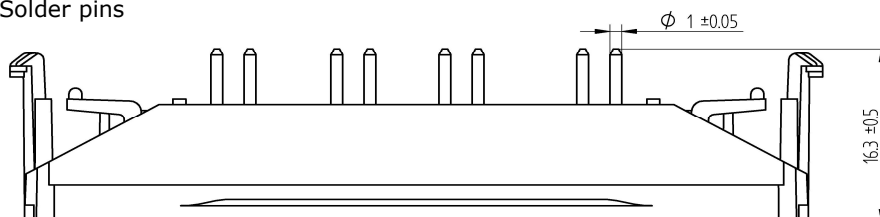
Ordering Code & Marking

Version		Ordering Code					
without thermal paste 12 mm housing with solder pins		10-FZ07NMA100SM-M265F58					
with thermal paste 12 mm housing with solder pins		10-FZ07NMA100SM-M265F58-/3/					
without thermal paste 12 mm housing with press-fit pins		10-PZ07NMA100SM-M265F58Y					
with thermal paste 12 mm housing with press-fit pins		10-PZ07NMA100SM-M265F58Y-/3/					
	Text	Name		Date code	UL & VIN	Lot	Serial
		NN-NNNNNNNNNNNN TTTTTVV WWYY UL VIN LLLLL SSSS		WWYY	UL VIN	LLLLL	SSSS
	Datamatrix	Type&Ver	Lot number	Serial	Date code		
TTTTTTTVV		LLLLL	SSSS	WWYY			

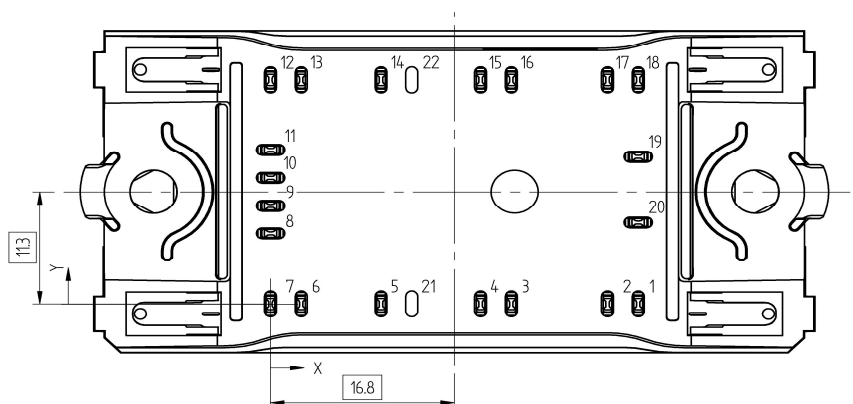
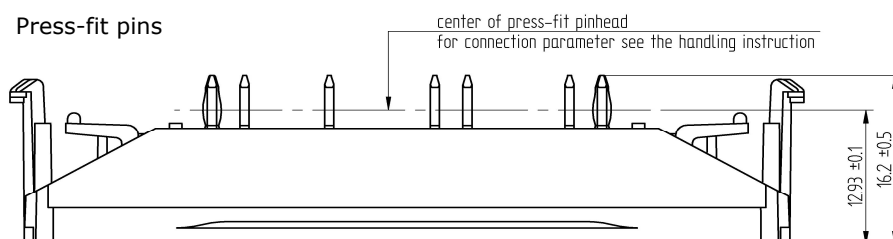
Outline

Pin table [mm]			
Pin	X	Y	Function
1	33,6	0	S2
2	30,8	0	G2
3	22	0	-DC
4	19,2	0	-DC
5	10,1	0	GND
6	2,8	0	S4
7	0	0	G4
8	0	7,1	Line
9	0	9,9	Line
10	0	12,7	Line
11	0	15,5	Line
12	0	22,6	G3
13	2,8	22,6	S3
14	10,1	22,6	GND
15	19,2	22,6	+DC
16	22	22,6	+DC
17	30,8	22,6	G1
18	33,6	22,6	S1
19	33,6	14,8	NTC1
20	33,6	8,2	NTC2
21	Not assembled		
22			

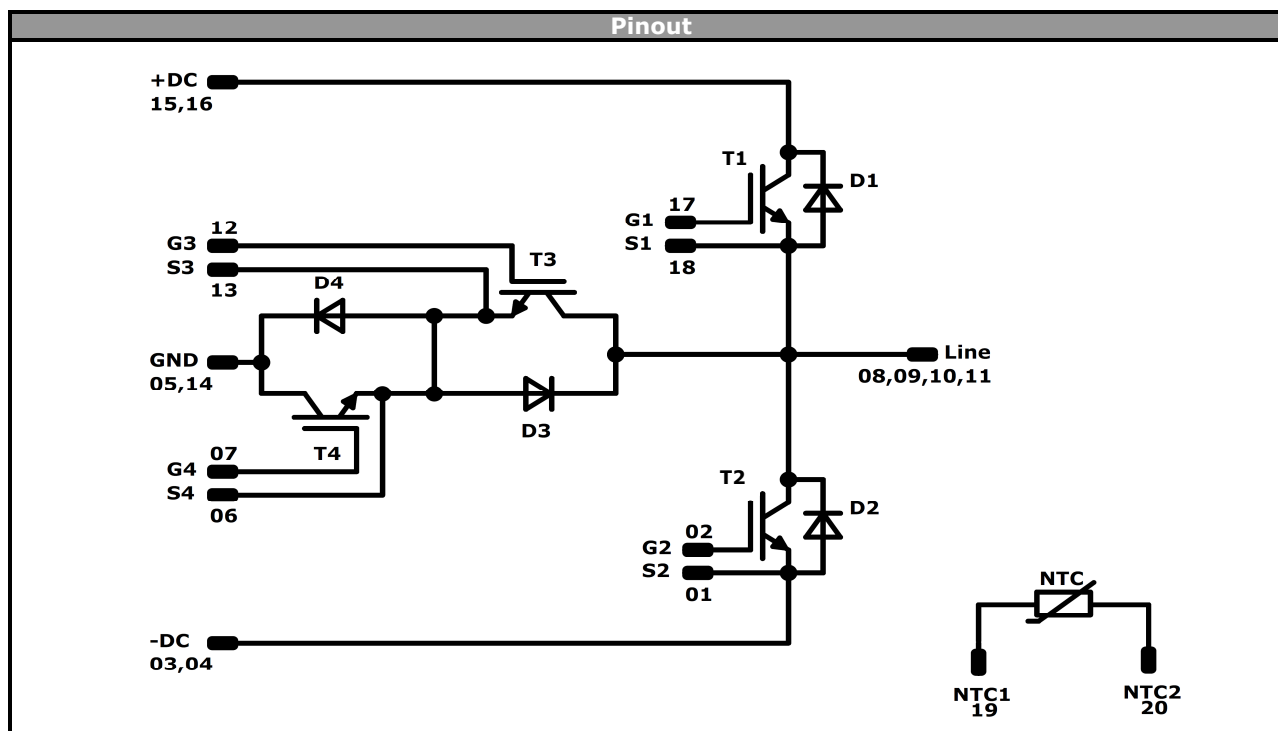
Solder pins



Press-fit pins



Tolerance of pinpositions: $\pm 0.5\text{mm}$ at the end of pins
Dimension of coordinate axis is only offset without tolerance




Identification					
ID	Component	Voltage	Current	Function	Comment
T1, T2	IGBT	650 V	100 A	Buck Switch	
D4, D3	FWD	600 V	60 A	Buck Diode	
T4, T3	IGBT	600 V	75 A	Boost Switch	
D1, D2	FWD	650 V	50 A	Boost Diode	
NTC	NTC			Thermistor	



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

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

Package data
Package data for <i>flow</i> 0 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-xZ07NMA100SM-M265F58x-D4-14	17 Jan. 2019	Correct NTC coordinates	27

DISCLAIMER

The information, specifications, procedures, methods and recommendations herein (together "information") are presented by Vincotech to reader in good faith, are believed to be accurate and reliable, but may well be incomplete and/or not applicable to all conditions or situations that may exist or occur. Vincotech reserves the right to make any changes without further notice to any products to improve reliability, function or design. No representation, guarantee or warranty is made to reader as to the accuracy, reliability or completeness of said information or that the application or use of any of the same will avoid hazards, accidents, losses, damages or injury of any kind to persons or property or that the same will not infringe third parties rights or give desired results. It is reader's sole responsibility to test and determine the suitability of the information and the product for reader's intended use.

LIFE SUPPORT POLICY

Vincotech products are not authorised for use as critical components in life support devices or systems without the express written approval of Vincotech.

As used herein:

1. Life support devices or systems are devices or systems which, (a) are intended for surgical implant into the body, or (b) support or sustain life, or (c) whose failure to perform when properly used in accordance with instructions for use provided in labelling can be reasonably expected to result in significant injury to the user.
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.