



**flowNPC 1**

**600 V / 100 A**

**Topology features**

- Kelvin Emitter for improved switching performance
- Neutral Point Clamped Topology (I-Type)
- Temperature sensor

**Component features**

- Easy paralleling
- Low turn-off losses
- Low collector emitter saturation voltage
- Positive temperature coefficient
- Short tail current

**Housing features**

- Base isolation: Al<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub>
- Convex shaped substrate for superior thermal contact
- Thermo-mechanical push-and-pull force relief
- Solder pin

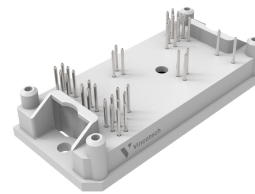
**Target applications**

- UPS
- Motor Drive
- Solar inverters

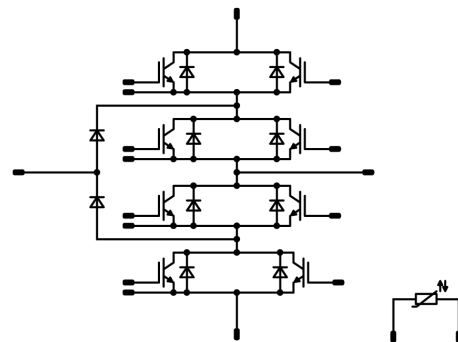
**Types**

- 10-F106NIA100SA-M135F

**flow 1 17 mm housing**



**Schematic**





Vincotech

**10-F106NIA100SA-M135F**  
datasheet

## Maximum Ratings

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

Parameter	Symbol	Conditions	Value	Unit
<b>Buck Switch</b>				
Collector-emitter voltage	$V_{CES}$		600	V
Collector current (DC current)	$I_C$	$T_j = T_{jmax}$ $T_s = 80\text{ °C}$	81	A
Repetitive peak collector current	$I_{CRM}$	$t_p$ limited by $T_{jmax}$	300	A
Total power dissipation	$P_{tot}$	$T_j = T_{jmax}$ $T_s = 80\text{ °C}$	128	W
Gate-emitter voltage	$V_{GES}$		$\pm 20$	V
Short circuit ratings	$t_{SC}$	$V_{GE} = 15\text{ V}$ , $V_{CC} = 360\text{ V}$ $T_j = 150\text{ °C}$	6	$\mu\text{s}$
Maximum junction temperature	$T_{jmax}$		175	$^{\circ}\text{C}$

## Buck Diode

Peak repetitive reverse voltage	$V_{RRM}$		600	V
Forward current (DC current)	$I_F$	$T_j = T_{jmax}$ $T_s = 80\text{ °C}$	70	A
Repetitive peak forward current	$I_{FRM}$	$t_p$ limited by $T_{jmax}$	300	A
Total power dissipation	$P_{tot}$	$T_j = T_{jmax}$ $T_s = 80\text{ °C}$	102	W
Maximum junction temperature	$T_{jmax}$		175	$^{\circ}\text{C}$

## Boost Switch

Collector-emitter voltage	$V_{CES}$		600	V
Collector current (DC current)	$I_C$	$T_j = T_{jmax}$ $T_s = 80\text{ °C}$	81	A
Repetitive peak collector current	$I_{CRM}$	$t_p$ limited by $T_{jmax}$	300	A
Total power dissipation	$P_{tot}$	$T_j = T_{jmax}$ $T_s = 80\text{ °C}$	128	W
Gate-emitter voltage	$V_{GES}$		$\pm 20$	V
Short circuit ratings	$t_{SC}$	$V_{GE} = 15\text{ V}$ , $V_{CC} = 360\text{ V}$ $T_j = 150\text{ °C}$	6	$\mu\text{s}$
Maximum junction temperature	$T_{jmax}$		175	$^{\circ}\text{C}$



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datasheet

## Maximum Ratings

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

Parameter	Symbol	Conditions	Value	Unit
<b>Boost Diode</b>				
Peak repetitive reverse voltage	$V_{RRM}$		600	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 $T_{jmax}$	200	A
Total power dissipation	$P_{tot}$	$T_j = T_{jmax}$ $T_s = 80\text{ °C}$	113	W
Maximum junction temperature	$T_{jmax}$		175	°C

## Boost Sw. Inv. Diode

Peak repetitive reverse voltage	$V_{RRM}$		600	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 $T_{jmax}$	200	A
Total power dissipation	$P_{tot}$	$T_j = T_{jmax}$ $T_s = 80\text{ °C}$	113	W
Maximum junction temperature	$T_{jmax}$		175	°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* $t_p = 2\text{ s}$	4000	V
Isolation voltage	$V_{isol}$	AC Voltage $t_p = 1\text{ min}$	2500	V
Creepage distance			>12,7	mm
Clearance			>12,7	mm
Comparative Tracking Index	CTI		≥ 600	

\*100 % tested in production



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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		

#### Buck Switch

##### Static

Gate-emitter threshold voltage	$V_{GE(th)}$	$V_{CE} = V_{GE}$			0,0016	25	5	5,8	6,5	V
Collector-emitter saturation voltage	$V_{CE(sat)}$		15		100	25 125 150	1,05	1,51 1,68 1,73	1,85 <sup>(1)</sup>	V
Collector-emitter cut-off current	$I_{CES}$		0	600		25			5,2	μA
Gate-emitter leakage current	$I_{GES}$		20	0		25			1200	nA
Internal gate resistance	$r_g$							None		Ω
Input capacitance	$C_{ies}$							6280		pF
Output capacitance	$C_{oes}$	$f = 1$ Mhz	0	25		25		400		pF
Reverse transfer capacitance	$C_{res}$							186		pF

##### Thermal

Thermal resistance junction to sink <sup>(2)</sup>	$R_{th(j-s)}$	$\lambda_{paste} = 3,4$ W/mK (PSX)						0,74		K/W
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##### Dynamic

Turn-on delay time	$t_{d(on)}$					25 125 150		160,2 166 189,4		ns
Rise time	$t_r$					25 125 150		26,2 29,4 30,8		ns
Turn-off delay time	$t_{d(off)}$					25 125 150		270,4 289,8 295,8		ns
Fall time	$t_f$					25 125 150		99,52 116,48 122,46		ns
Turn-on energy (per pulse)	$E_{on}$	$Q_{tFWD} = 5,07$ μC $Q_{tFWD} = 8,51$ μC $Q_{tFWD} = 9,36$ μC				25 125 150		1,89 2,33 2,4		mWs
Turn-off energy (per pulse)	$E_{off}$					25 125 150		2,9 3,67 3,81		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		

#### Buck Diode

##### Static

Forward voltage	$V_F$				100	25 125 150	1,2	1,7 1,72 1,7	1,9 <sup>(1)</sup>	V
Reverse leakage current	$I_R$	$V_r = 600$ V				25			660	μA

##### Thermal

Thermal resistance junction to sink <sup>(2)</sup>	$R_{th(j-s)}$	$\lambda_{paste} = 3,4$ W/mK (PSX)						0,93		K/W
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##### Dynamic

Peak recovery current	$I_{RM}$					25 125 150		86,4 107,84 113,01		A
Reverse recovery time	$t_{rr}$					25 125 150		126,6 148,14 164,29		ns
Recovered charge	$Q_r$	$di/dt=3904$ A/μs $di/dt=3386$ A/μs $di/dt=3917$ A/μs	±15	350	100	25 125 150		5,07 8,51 9,36		μC
Reverse recovered energy	$E_{rec}$					25 125 150		1,15 2 2,24		mWs
Peak rate of fall of recovery current	$(di_r/dt)_{max}$					25 125 150		3385 1410 1871		A/μs



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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		

#### Boost Switch

##### Static

Gate-emitter threshold voltage	$V_{GE(th)}$	$V_{CE} = V_{GE}$			0,0016	25	5	5,8	6,5	V
Collector-emitter saturation voltage	$V_{CE(sat)}$		15		100	25 125 150	1,05	1,51 1,68 1,73	1,85 <sup>(1)</sup>	V
Collector-emitter cut-off current	$I_{CES}$		0	600		25			5,2	μA
Gate-emitter leakage current	$I_{GES}$		20	0		25			1200	nA
Internal gate resistance	$r_g$							None		Ω
Input capacitance	$C_{ies}$							6280		pF
Output capacitance	$C_{oes}$	$f = 1$ Mhz	0	25		25		400		pF
Reverse transfer capacitance	$C_{res}$							186		pF

##### Thermal

Thermal resistance junction to sink <sup>(2)</sup>	$R_{th(j-s)}$	$\lambda_{paste} = 3,4$ W/mK (PSX)						0,74		K/W
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##### Dynamic

Turn-on delay time	$t_{d(on)}$					25 125 150		164,2 187,8 169		ns
Rise time	$t_r$					25 125 150		29,2 31,6 32,4		ns
Turn-off delay time	$t_{d(off)}$					25 125 150		273,2 292,6 298		ns
Fall time	$t_f$					25 125 150		96,86 113,62 116,07		ns
Turn-on energy (per pulse)	$E_{on}$	$Q_{tFWD} = 4,37$ μC $Q_{tFWD} = 7,76$ μC $Q_{tFWD} = 9,27$ μC				25 125 150		1,93 2,42 2,55		mWs
Turn-off energy (per pulse)	$E_{off}$					25 125 150		3,22 4,07 4,26		mWs



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**10-F106NIA100SA-M135F**  
datasheet

### 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>Boost Diode</b>										
<b>Static</b>										
Forward voltage	$V_F$				100	25 125 150	1,2	1,69 1,68 1,66	1,9 <sup>(1)</sup>	V
Reverse leakage current	$I_R$	$V_i = 600$ V				25			54	μA
<b>Thermal</b>										
Thermal resistance junction to sink <sup>(2)</sup>	$R_{th(j-s)}$	$\lambda_{paste} = 3,4$ W/mK (PSX)						0,84		K/W
<b>Dynamic</b>										
Peak recovery current	$I_{RM}$					25 125 150		70,73 85,51 89,9		A
Reverse recovery time	$t_{rr}$					25 125 150		129,5 159,9 287,1		ns
Recovered charge	$Q_r$	$di/dt=3774$ A/μs $di/dt=4012$ A/μs $di/dt=3529$ A/μs	±15	350	100	25 125 150		4,37 7,76 9,27		μC
Reverse recovered energy	$E_{rec}$					25 125 150		1,03 1,91 2,37		mWs
Peak rate of fall of recovery current	$(di_r/dt)_{max}$					25 125 150		2960 513,04 550,81		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		

#### Boost Sw. Inv. Diode

##### Static

Forward voltage	$V_F$				100	25 125 150	1,2	1,69 1,68 1,66	1,9 <sup>(1)</sup>	V
Reverse leakage current	$I_R$	$V_T = 600$ V				25			54	µA

##### Thermal

Thermal resistance junction to sink <sup>(2)</sup>	$R_{th(j-s)}$	$\lambda_{paste} = 3,4$ W/mK (PSX)						0,84		K/W
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#### Thermistor

##### Static

Rated resistance	$R$					25		22		kΩ
Deviation of R25	$A_{R/R}$	$R_{25} = 22$ kΩ				25	-5		5	%
Deviation of R100		$R_{100} = 1486$ Ω				100	-12		14	
Power dissipation	$P$							200		mW
Power dissipation constant	$d$					25		2		mW/K
B-value	$B_{(25/50)}$	Tol. ±3 %						3950		K
B-value	$B_{(25/100)}$	Tol. ±3 %						3998		K
Vincotech Thermistor Reference									B	

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

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



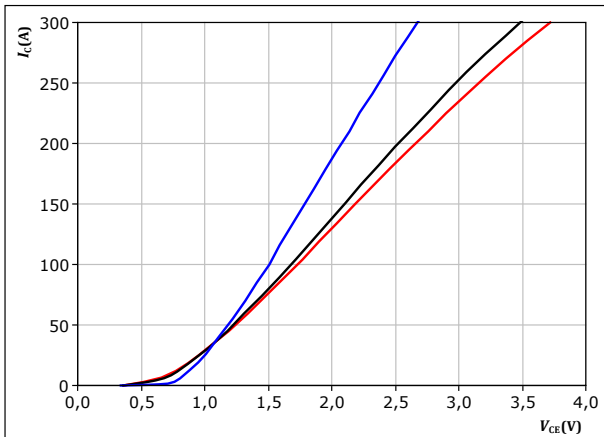


## Buck Switch Characteristics

**figure 1.** IGBT

Typical output characteristics

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

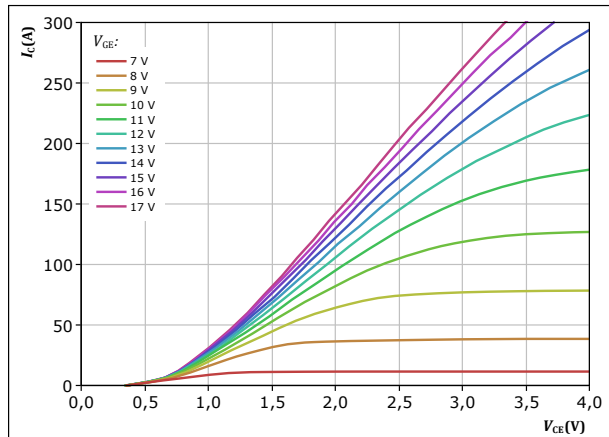


$t_p = 250 \mu s$   
 $V_{GE} = 15 V$   
 $T_j:$  — 25 °C  
— 125 °C  
— 150 °C

**figure 2.** IGBT

Typical output characteristics

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

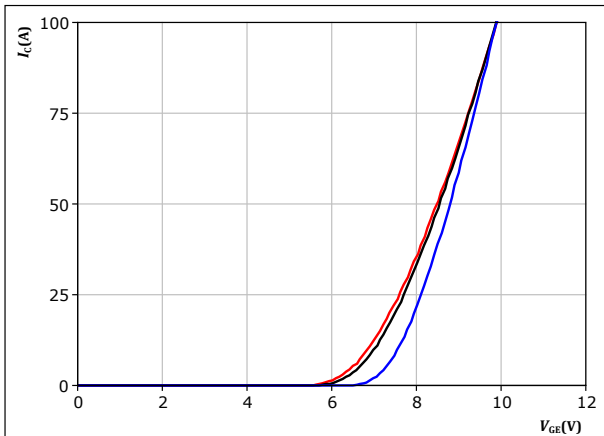


$t_p = 250 \mu s$   
 $T_j = 150 \text{ } ^\circ C$   
 $V_{GE}$  from 7 V to 17 V in steps of 1 V

**figure 3.** IGBT

Typical transfer characteristics

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

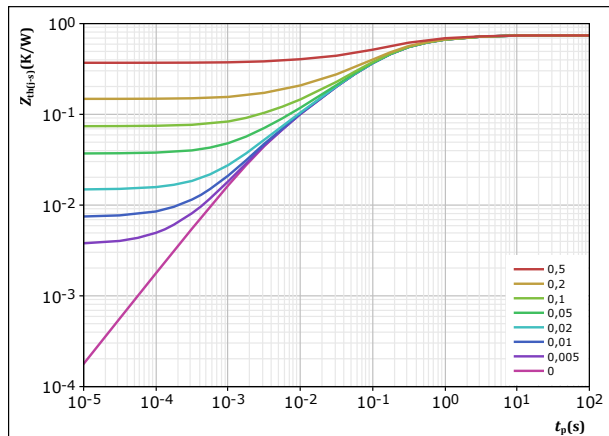


$t_p = 250 \mu s$   
 $V_{CE} = 10 V$   
 $T_j:$  — 25 °C  
— 125 °C  
— 150 °C

**figure 4.** IGBT

Transient thermal impedance as a function of pulse width

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



$D = t_p / T$   
 $R_{th(j-s)} = 0,74 \text{ K/W}$   
IGBT thermal model values  

R (K/W)	$\tau$ (s)
7,73E-02	2,46E+00
1,47E-01	5,25E-01
3,44E-01	1,46E-01
1,31E-01	3,07E-02
4,16E-02	3,80E-03

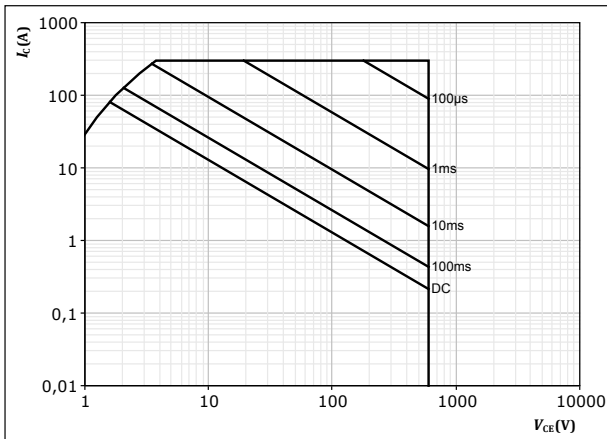


### Buck Switch Characteristics

figure 5. IGBT

Safe operating area

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



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

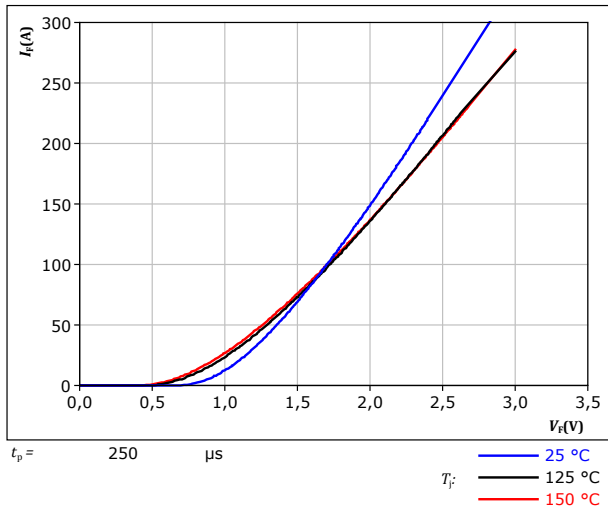


### Buck Diode Characteristics

**figure 6.** FWD

Typical forward characteristics

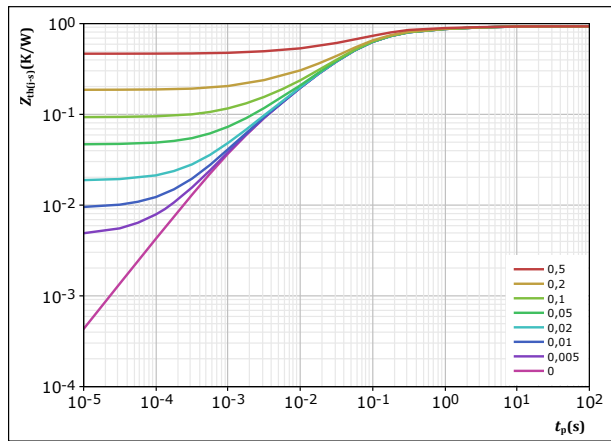
$$I_F = f(V_F)$$



**figure 7.** FWD

Transient thermal impedance as a function of pulse width

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



$D = t_p / T$   
 $R_{th(j-s)} = 0,932 \text{ K/W}$   
 FWD thermal model values

$R \text{ (K/W)}$	$\tau \text{ (s)}$
6,39E-02	3,10E+00
1,35E-01	4,29E-01
5,42E-01	7,16E-02
1,52E-01	1,27E-02
3,95E-02	1,69E-03

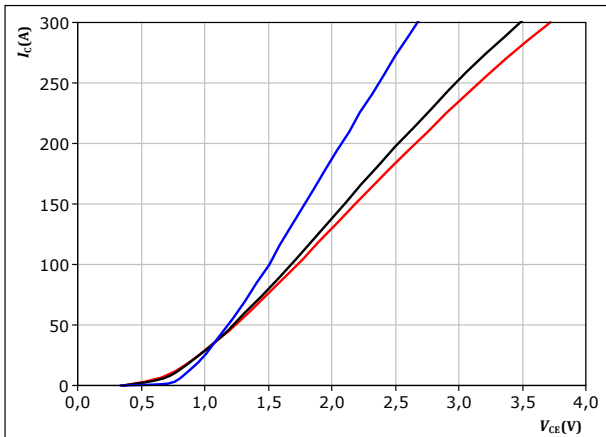


### Boost Switch Characteristics

figure 8. IGBT

Typical output characteristics

$I_C = f(V_{CE})$

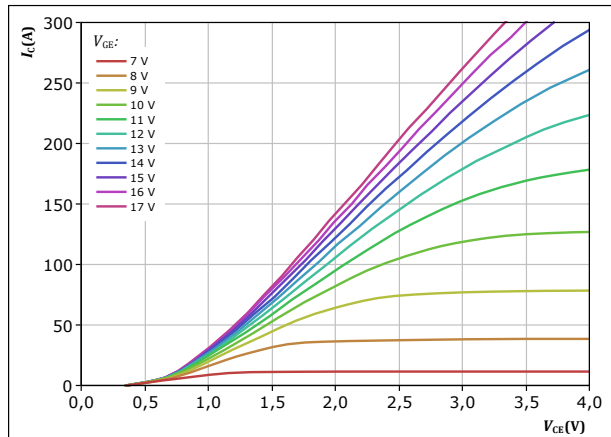


$t_p = 250 \mu s$   
 $V_{GE} = 15 V$   
 $T_j:$  25 °C, 125 °C, 150 °C

figure 9. IGBT

Typical output characteristics

$I_C = f(V_{CE})$

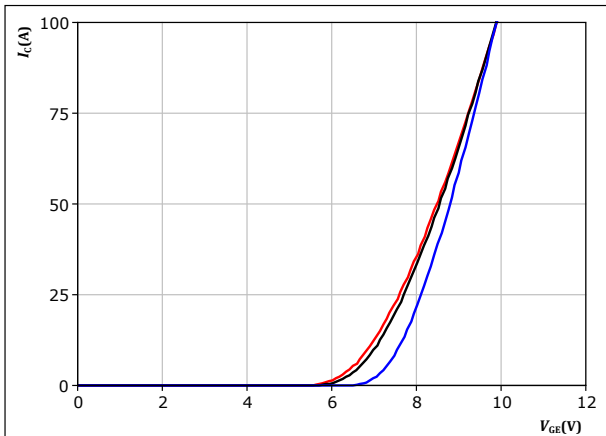


$t_p = 250 \mu s$   
 $T_j = 150 \text{ °C}$   
 $V_{GE}$  from 7 V to 17 V in steps of 1 V

figure 10. IGBT

Typical transfer characteristics

$I_C = f(V_{GE})$

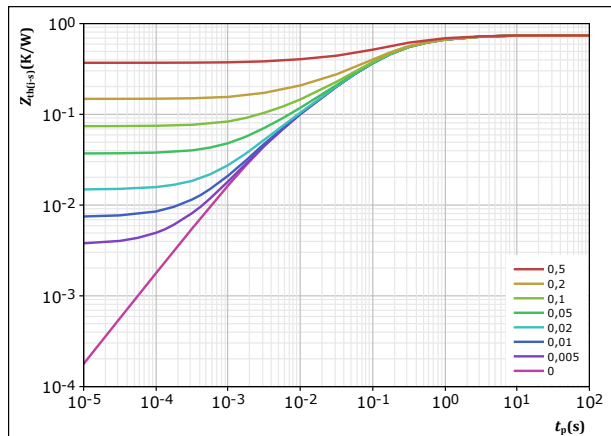


$t_p = 250 \mu s$   
 $V_{CE} = 10 V$   
 $T_j:$  25 °C, 125 °C, 150 °C

figure 11. IGBT

Transient thermal impedance as a function of pulse width

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



$D = t_p / T$   
 $R_{th(j-s)} = 0,74 \text{ K/W}$   
 IGBT thermal model values  

$R$ (K/W)	$\tau$ (s)
7,73E-02	2,46E+00
1,47E-01	5,25E-01
3,44E-01	1,46E-01
1,31E-01	3,07E-02
4,16E-02	3,80E-03

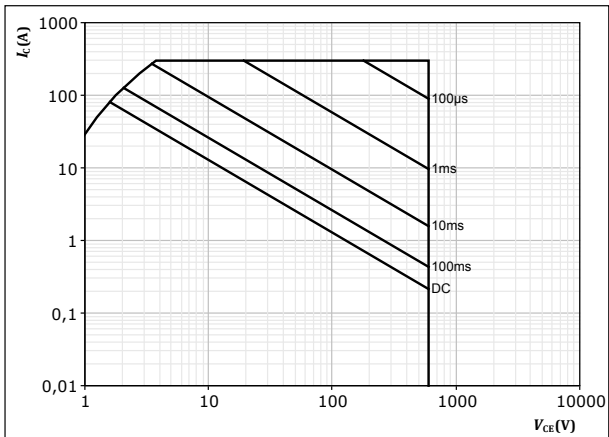


### Boost Switch Characteristics

figure 12. IGBT

Safe operating area

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



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

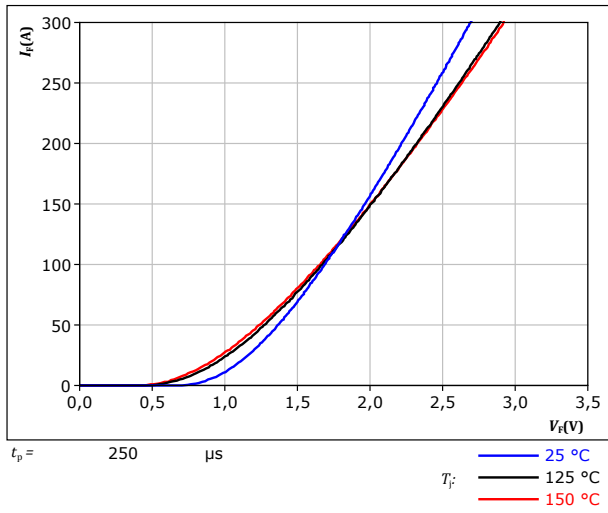


### Boost Diode Characteristics

**figure 13.** FWD

Typical forward characteristics

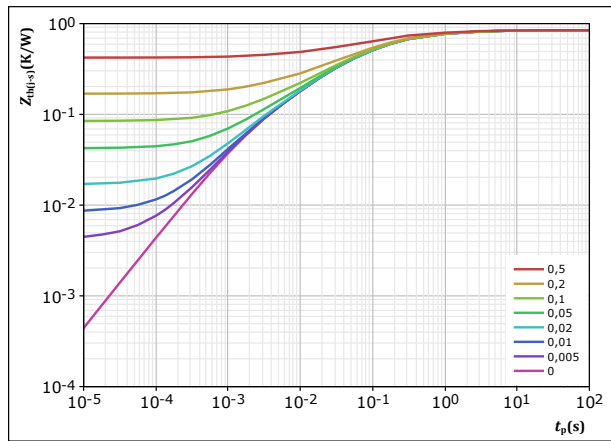
$$I_F = f(V_F)$$



**figure 14.** FWD

Transient thermal impedance as a function of pulse width

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



$D =$	$t_p / T$	
$R_{th(j-s)} =$	0,844	K/W
FWD thermal model values		
$R$ (K/W)	$\tau$ (s)	
4,97E-02	4,25E+00	
1,90E-01	5,72E-01	
3,80E-01	9,11E-02	
1,76E-01	1,44E-02	
4,94E-02	1,79E-03	

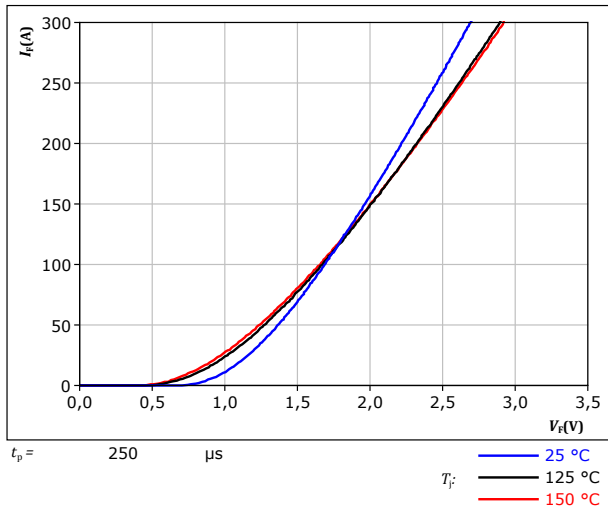


## Boost Sw. Inv. Diode Characteristics

**figure 15.** FWD

Typical forward characteristics

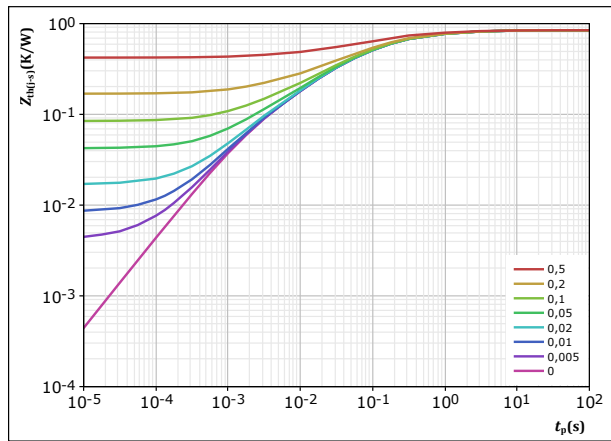
$$I_F = f(V_F)$$



**figure 16.** FWD

Transient thermal impedance as a function of pulse width

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



$D =$	$t_p / T$	
$R_{th(j-s)} =$	0,844	K/W
FWD thermal model values		
$R$ (K/W)	$\tau$ (s)	
4,97E-02	4,25E+00	
1,90E-01	5,72E-01	
3,80E-01	9,11E-02	
1,76E-01	1,44E-02	
4,94E-02	1,79E-03	

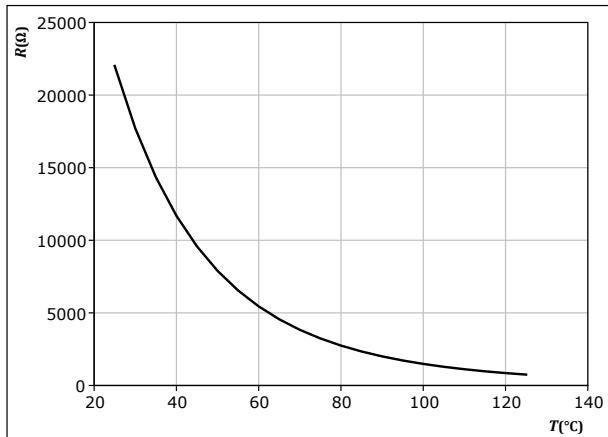


## Thermistor Characteristics

**figure 17.** Thermistor

Typical NTC characteristic as function of temperature

$$R_T = f(T)$$



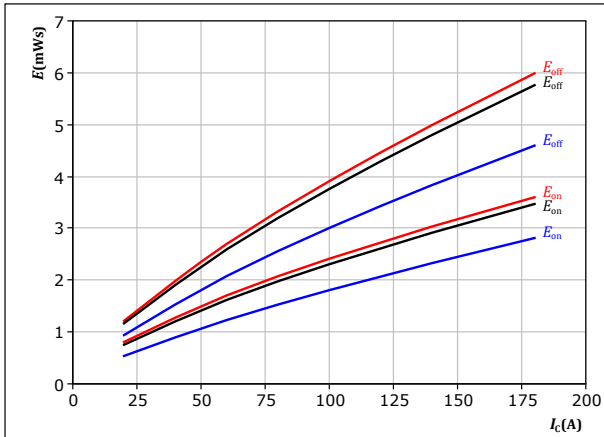




## Buck Switching Characteristics

**figure 18.** IGBT

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

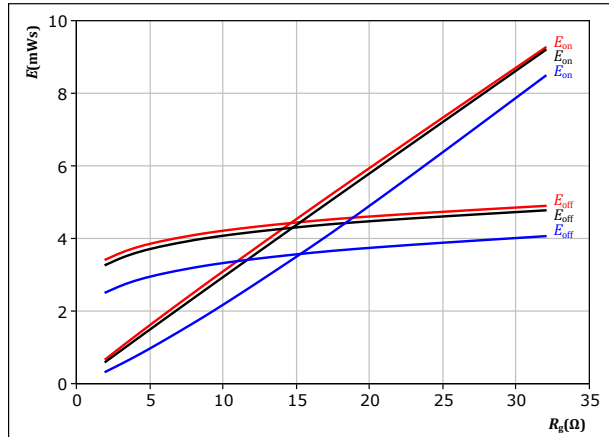


With an inductive load at  
 $V_{CE} = 350$  V  
 $V_{GE} = \pm 15$  V  
 $R_{gon} = 8$   $\Omega$   
 $R_{goff} = 8$   $\Omega$

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

**figure 19.** IGBT

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

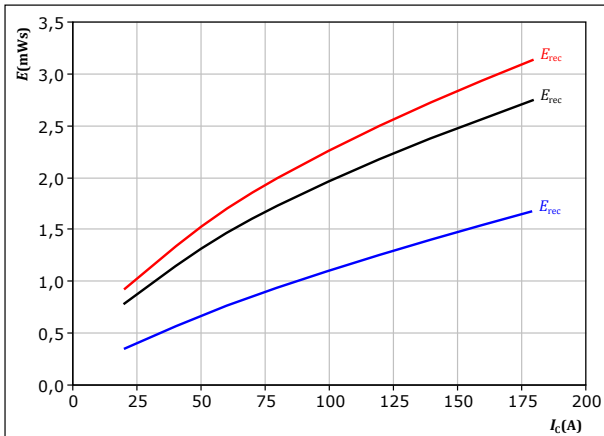


With an inductive load at  
 $V_{CE} = 350$  V  
 $V_{GE} = \pm 15$  V  
 $I_c = 100$  A

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

**figure 20.** FWD

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

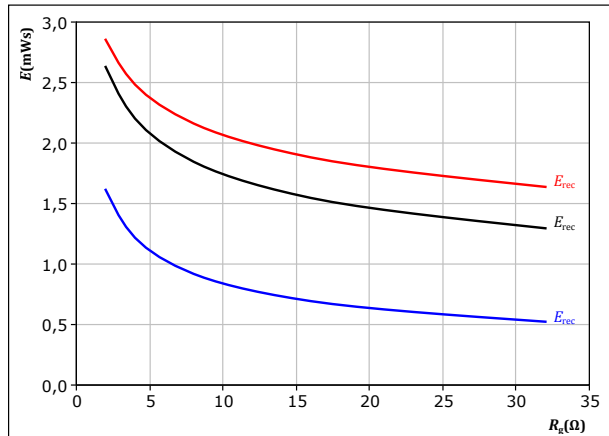


With an inductive load at  
 $V_{CE} = 350$  V  
 $V_{GE} = \pm 15$  V  
 $R_{gon} = 8$   $\Omega$

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

**figure 21.** FWD

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



With an inductive load at  
 $V_{CE} = 350$  V  
 $V_{GE} = \pm 15$  V  
 $I_c = 100$  A

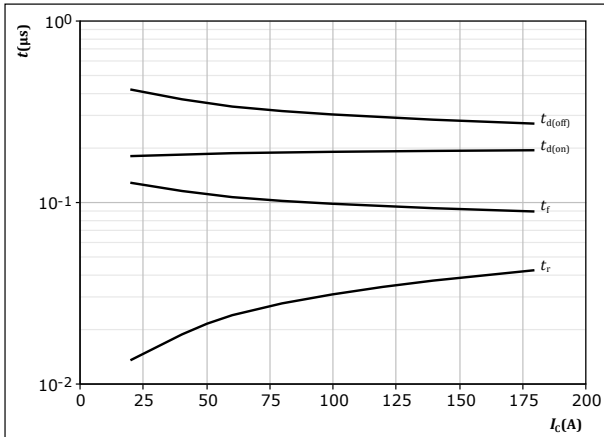
$T_j$ : — 25 °C  
 — 125 °C  
 — 150 °C



## Buck Switching Characteristics

**figure 22.** IGBT

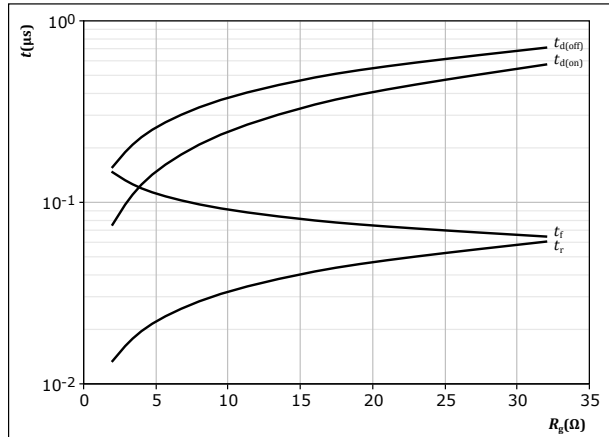
Typical switching times as a function of collector current  
 $t = f(I_c)$



With an inductive load at  
 $T_j = 150 \text{ }^\circ\text{C}$   
 $V_{CE} = 350 \text{ V}$   
 $V_{GE} = \pm 15 \text{ V}$   
 $R_{gon} = 8 \text{ } \Omega$   
 $R_{goff} = 8 \text{ } \Omega$

**figure 23.** IGBT

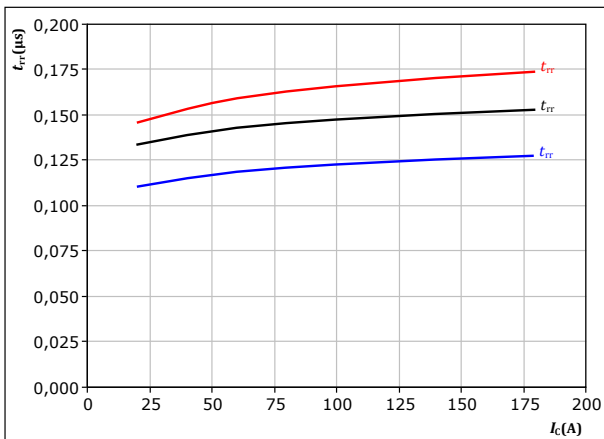
Typical switching times as a function of IGBT turn on gate resistor  
 $t = f(R_g)$



With an inductive load at  
 $T_j = 150 \text{ }^\circ\text{C}$   
 $V_{CE} = 350 \text{ V}$   
 $V_{GE} = \pm 15 \text{ V}$   
 $I_c = 100 \text{ A}$

**figure 24.** FWD

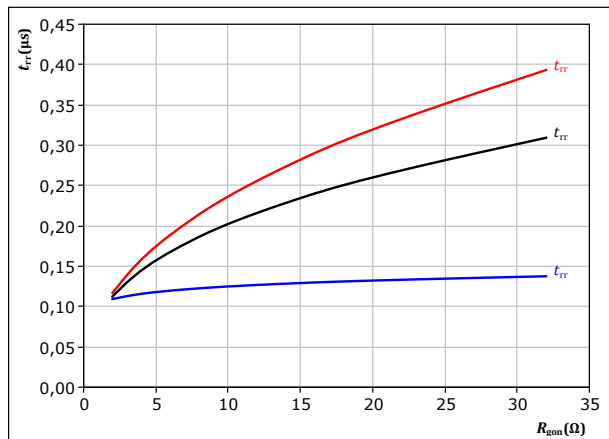
Typical reverse recovery time as a function of collector current  
 $t_{rr} = f(I_c)$



With an inductive load at  
 $V_{CE} = 350 \text{ V}$   
 $V_{GE} = \pm 15 \text{ V}$   
 $R_{gon} = 8 \text{ } \Omega$   
 $T_j:$  — 25 °C  
 — 125 °C  
 — 150 °C

**figure 25.** FWD

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



With an inductive load at  
 $V_{CE} = 350 \text{ V}$   
 $V_{GE} = \pm 15 \text{ V}$   
 $I_c = 100 \text{ A}$   
 $T_j:$  — 25 °C  
 — 125 °C  
 — 150 °C

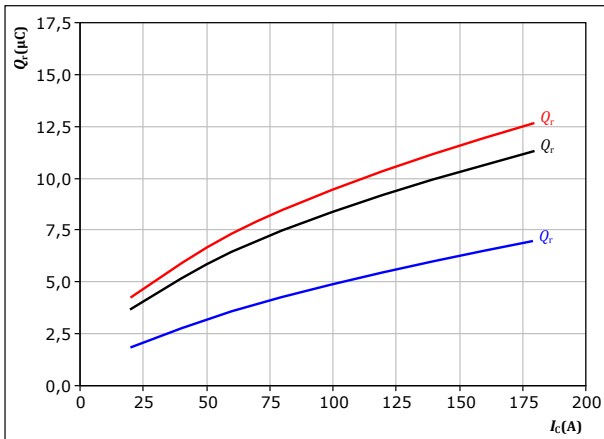


## Buck Switching Characteristics

figure 26. FWD

Typical recovered charge as a function of collector current

$$Q_r = f(I_c)$$



With an inductive load at

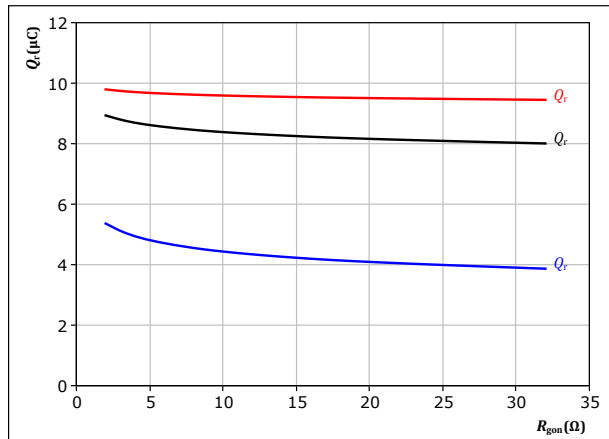
$V_{CE} = 350 \text{ V}$   
 $V_{GE} = \pm 15 \text{ V}$   
 $R_{gon} = 8 \ \Omega$

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

figure 27. FWD

Typical recovered charge as a function of IGBT turn on gate resistor

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



With an inductive load at

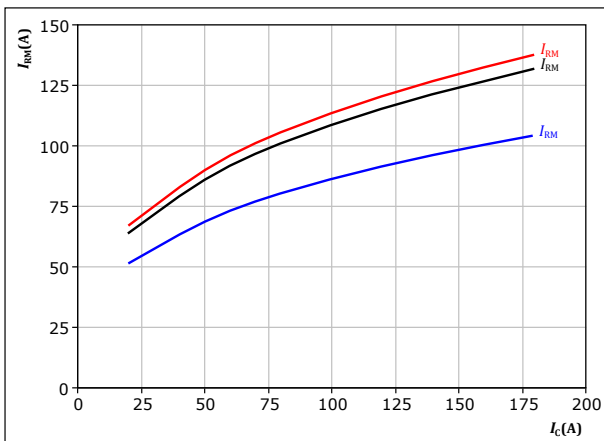
$V_{CE} = 350 \text{ V}$   
 $V_{GE} = \pm 15 \text{ V}$   
 $I_c = 100 \text{ A}$

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

figure 28. FWD

Typical peak reverse recovery current as a function of collector current

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



With an inductive load at

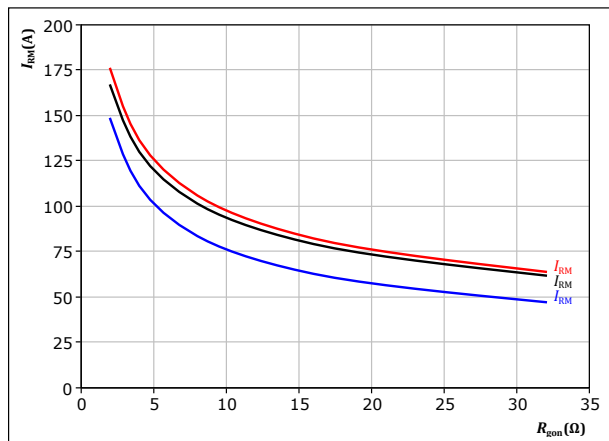
$V_{CE} = 350 \text{ V}$   
 $V_{GE} = \pm 15 \text{ V}$   
 $R_{gon} = 8 \ \Omega$

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

figure 29. FWD

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

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



With an inductive load at

$V_{CE} = 350 \text{ V}$   
 $V_{GE} = \pm 15 \text{ V}$   
 $I_c = 100 \text{ A}$

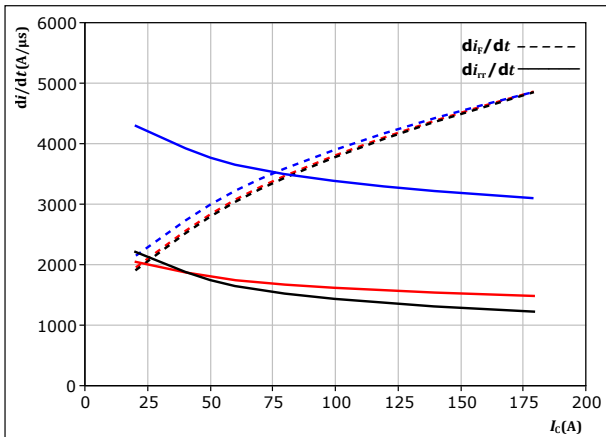
$T_j$ :  
— 25 °C  
— 125 °C  
— 150 °C



## Buck Switching Characteristics

**figure 30.** FWD

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

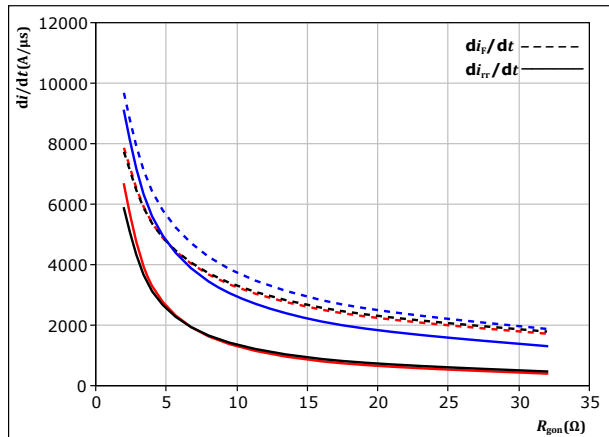


With an inductive load at

$V_{CE} = 350$ V	$T_j = 25$ °C
$V_{GE} = \pm 15$ V	$T_j = 125$ °C
$R_{gon} = 8$ Ω	$T_j = 150$ °C

**figure 31.** FWD

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

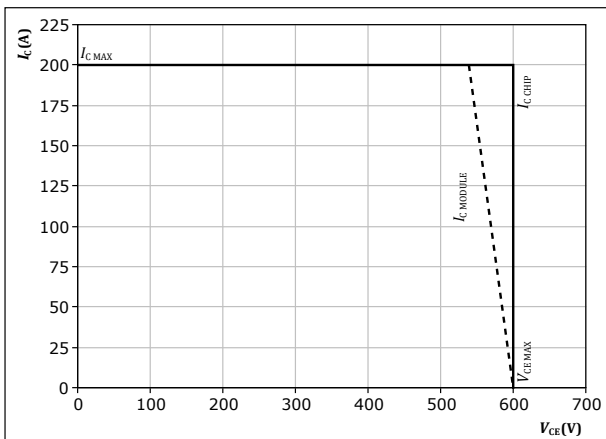


With an inductive load at

$V_{CE} = 350$ V	$T_j = 25$ °C
$V_{GE} = \pm 15$ V	$T_j = 125$ °C
$I_c = 100$ A	$T_j = 150$ °C

**figure 32.** IGBT

Reverse bias safe operating area  
 $I_c = f(V_{CE})$



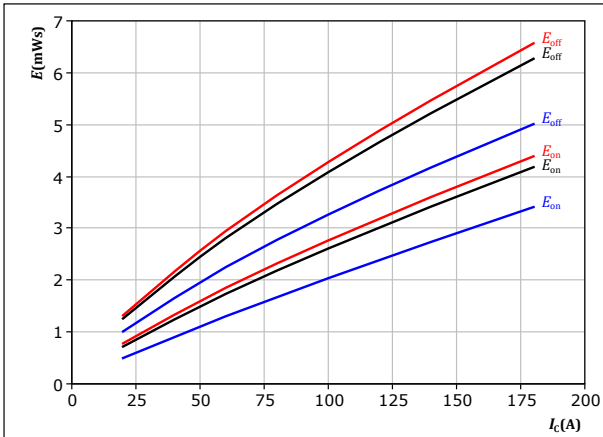
At  $T_j = 150$  °C  
 $R_{gon} = 8$  Ω  
 $R_{goff} = 8$  Ω



## Boost Switching Characteristics

figure 33. IGBT

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

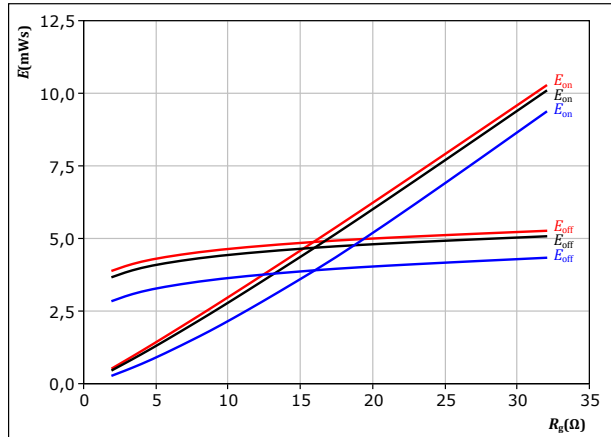


With an inductive load at

$V_{CE} = 350$ V	$T_j$ :	— 25 °C
$V_{GE} = \pm 15$ V		— 125 °C
$R_{g(on)} = 8$ Ω		— 150 °C
$R_{g(off)} = 8$ Ω		

figure 34. IGBT

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

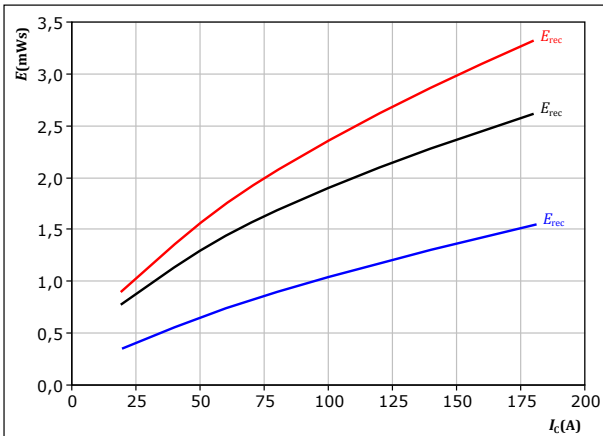


With an inductive load at

$V_{CE} = 350$ V	$T_j$ :	— 25 °C
$V_{GE} = \pm 15$ V		— 125 °C
$I_c = 100$ A		— 150 °C

figure 35. FWD

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

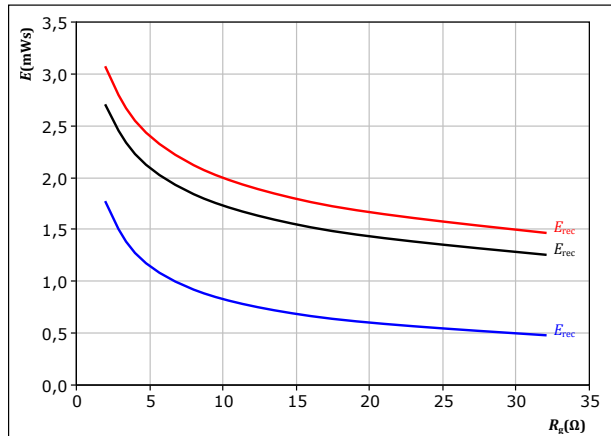


With an inductive load at

$V_{CE} = 350$ V	$T_j$ :	— 25 °C
$V_{GE} = \pm 15$ V		— 125 °C
$R_{g(on)} = 8$ Ω		— 150 °C

figure 36. FWD

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



With an inductive load at

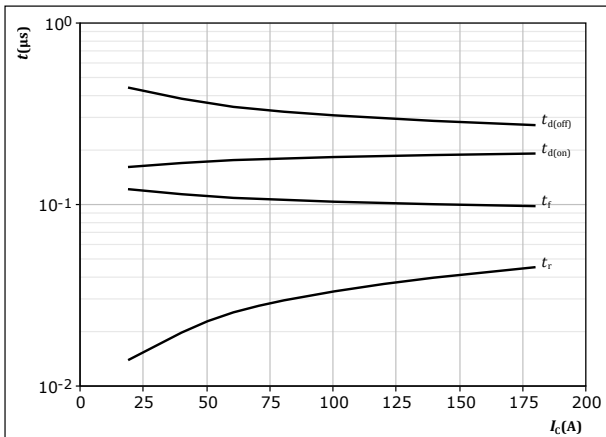
$V_{CE} = 350$ V	$T_j$ :	— 25 °C
$V_{GE} = \pm 15$ V		— 125 °C
$I_c = 100$ A		— 150 °C



## Boost Switching Characteristics

**figure 37.** IGBT

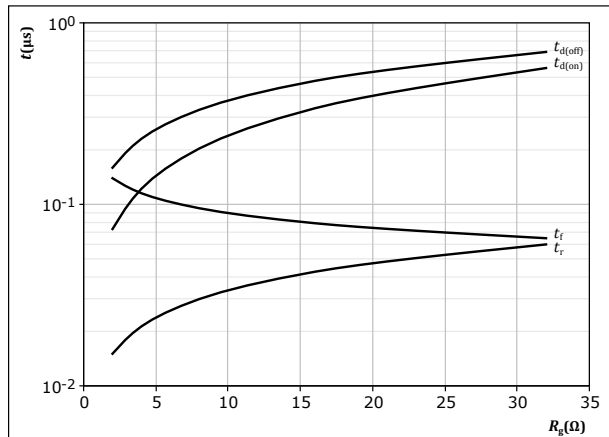
Typical switching times as a function of collector current  
 $t = f(I_c)$



With an inductive load at  
 $T_j = 150$  °C  
 $V_{CE} = 350$  V  
 $V_{GE} = \pm 15$  V  
 $R_{gon} = 8$   $\Omega$   
 $R_{goff} = 8$   $\Omega$

**figure 38.** IGBT

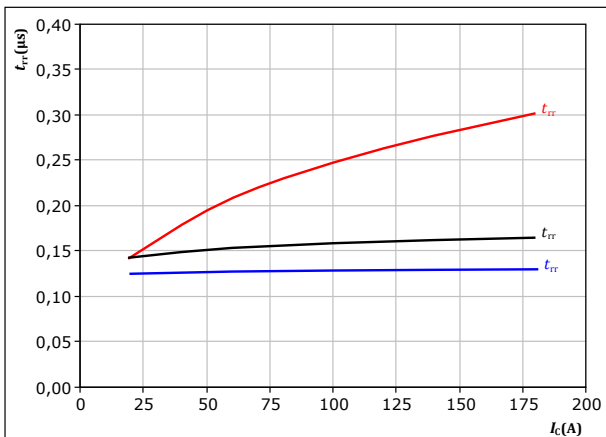
Typical switching times as a function of IGBT turn on gate resistor  
 $t = f(R_g)$



With an inductive load at  
 $T_j = 150$  °C  
 $V_{CE} = 350$  V  
 $V_{GE} = \pm 15$  V  
 $I_c = 100$  A

**figure 39.** FWD

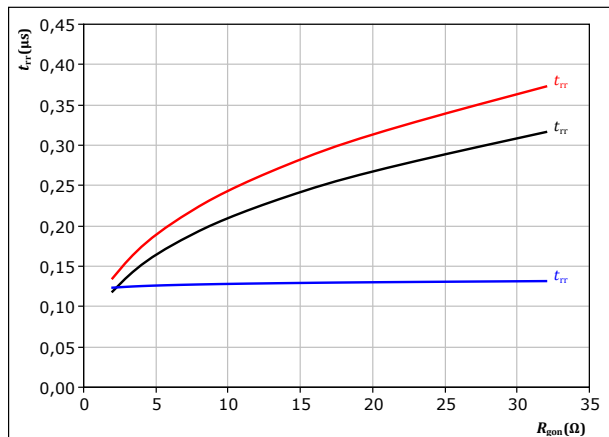
Typical reverse recovery time as a function of collector current  
 $t_{rr} = f(I_c)$



With an inductive load at  
 $V_{CE} = 350$  V  
 $V_{GE} = \pm 15$  V  
 $R_{gon} = 8$   $\Omega$   
 $T_j$ : — 25 °C  
— 125 °C  
— 150 °C

**figure 40.** FWD

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



With an inductive load at  
 $V_{CE} = 350$  V  
 $V_{GE} = \pm 15$  V  
 $I_c = 100$  A  
 $T_j$ : — 25 °C  
— 125 °C  
— 150 °C

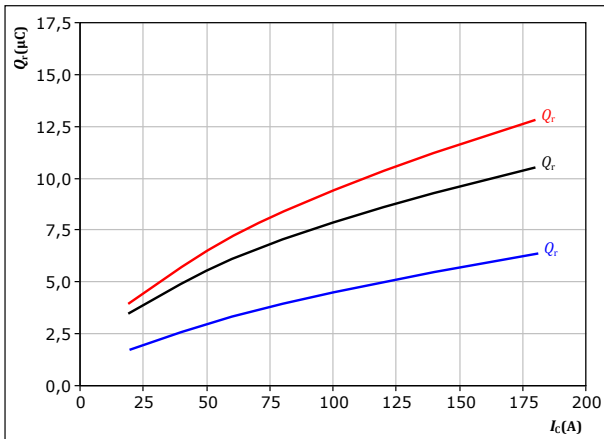


## Boost Switching Characteristics

figure 41. FWD

Typical recovered charge as a function of collector current

$$Q_r = f(I_c)$$



With an inductive load at

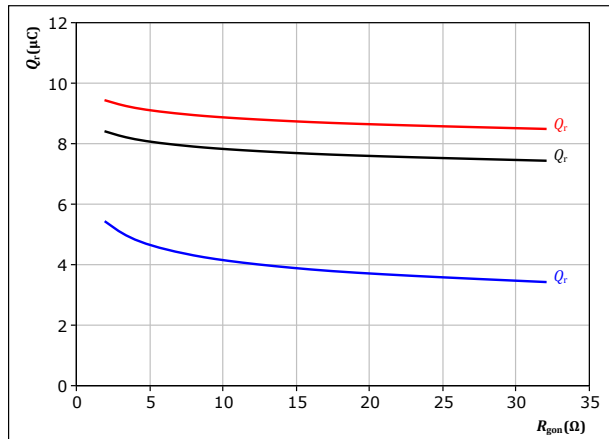
$V_{CE} = 350 \text{ V}$   
 $V_{GE} = \pm 15 \text{ V}$   
 $R_{gon} = 8 \ \Omega$

$T_j$ : — 25 °C  
— 125 °C  
— 150 °C

figure 42. FWD

Typical recovered charge as a function of IGBT turn on gate resistor

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



With an inductive load at

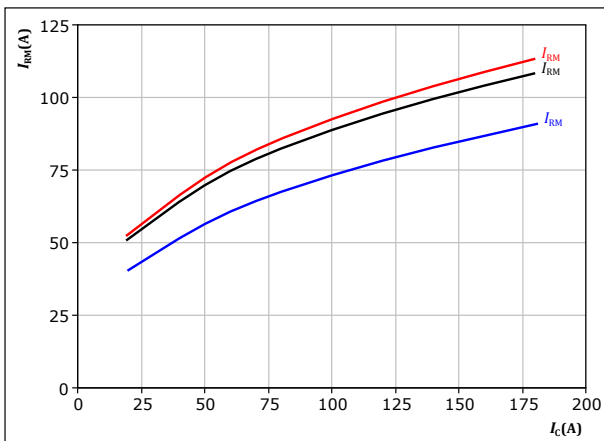
$V_{CE} = 350 \text{ V}$   
 $V_{GE} = \pm 15 \text{ V}$   
 $I_c = 100 \text{ A}$

$T_j$ : — 25 °C  
— 125 °C  
— 150 °C

figure 43. FWD

Typical peak reverse recovery current as a function of collector current

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



With an inductive load at

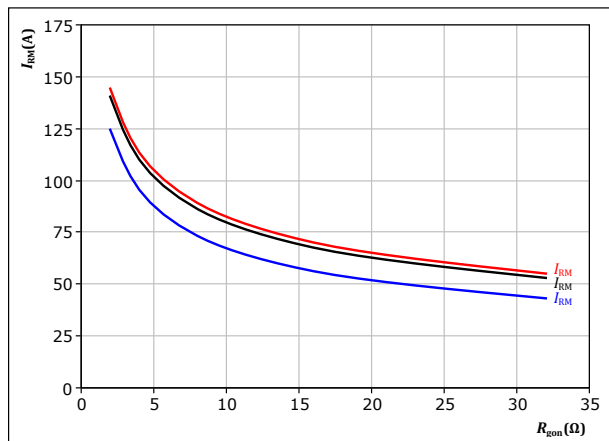
$V_{CE} = 350 \text{ V}$   
 $V_{GE} = \pm 15 \text{ V}$   
 $R_{gon} = 8 \ \Omega$

$T_j$ : — 25 °C  
— 125 °C  
— 150 °C

figure 44. FWD

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

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



With an inductive load at

$V_{CE} = 350 \text{ V}$   
 $V_{GE} = \pm 15 \text{ V}$   
 $I_c = 100 \text{ A}$

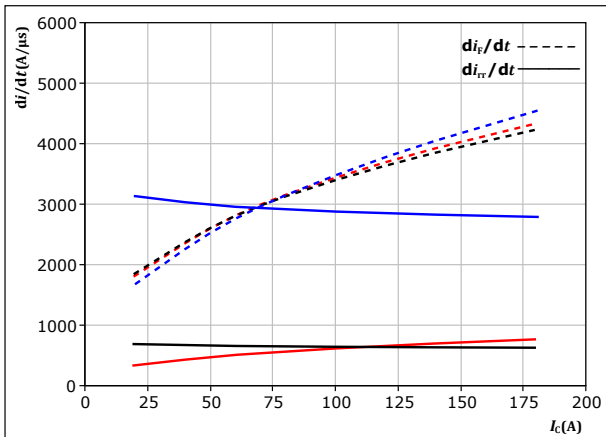
$T_j$ : — 25 °C  
— 125 °C  
— 150 °C



## Boost Switching Characteristics

**figure 45.** FWD

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

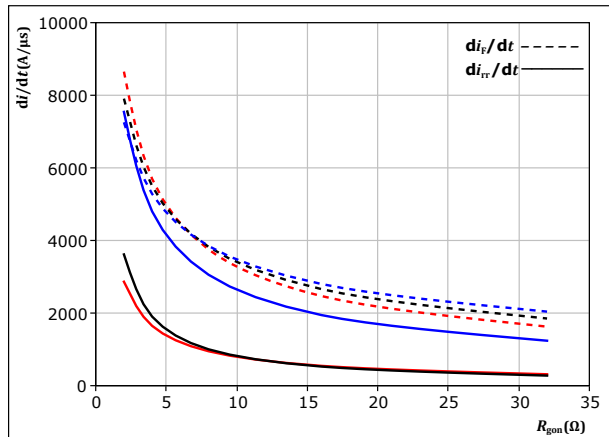


With an inductive load at

$V_{CE} = 350$ V	$T_j = 25$ °C
$V_{GE} = \pm 15$ V	$T_j = 125$ °C
$R_{gon} = 8$ Ω	$T_j = 150$ °C

**figure 46.** FWD

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

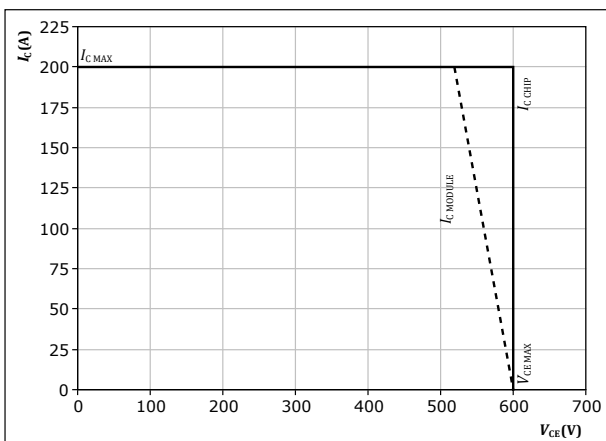


With an inductive load at

$V_{CE} = 350$ V	$T_j = 25$ °C
$V_{GE} = \pm 15$ V	$T_j = 125$ °C
$I_c = 100$ A	$T_j = 150$ °C

**figure 47.** IGBT

Reverse bias safe operating area  
 $I_c = f(V_{CE})$



At  $T_j = 150$  °C  
 $R_{gon} = 8$  Ω  
 $R_{goff} = 8$  Ω





## Switching Definitions

figure 48. IGBT

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

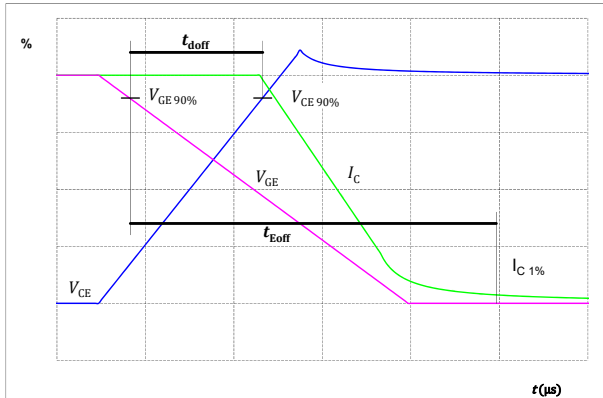


figure 49. IGBT

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



figure 50. IGBT

Turn-off Switching Waveforms & definition of  $t_f$

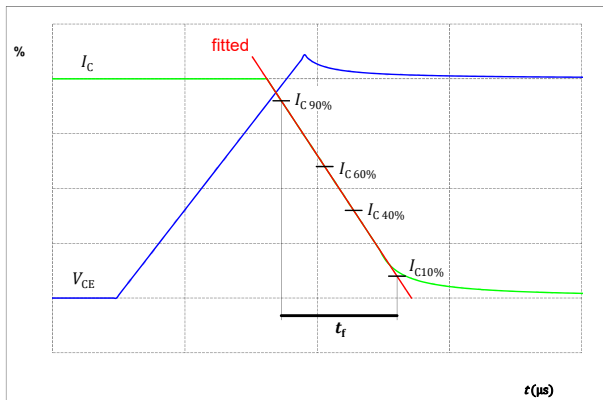
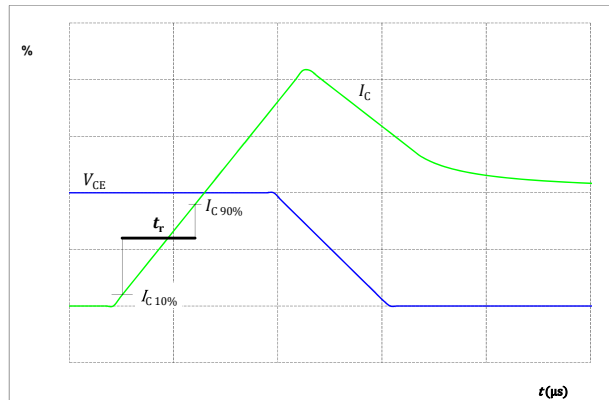


figure 51. IGBT

Turn-on Switching Waveforms & definition of  $t_r$





### Switching Definitions

figure 52. FWD

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

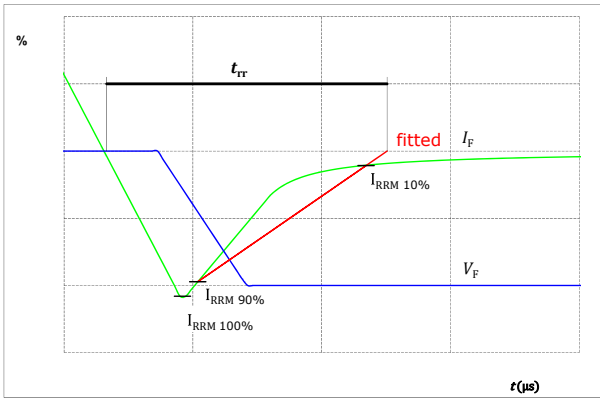
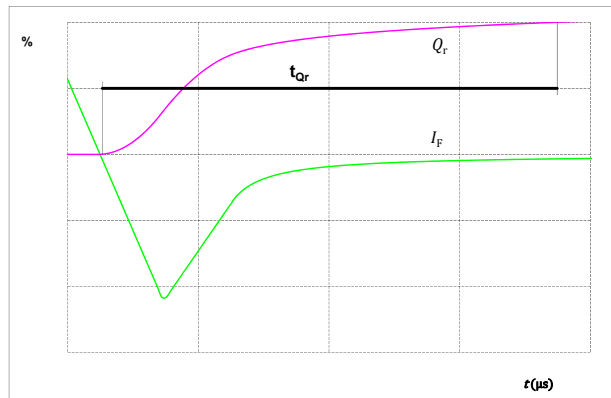


figure 53. FWD

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

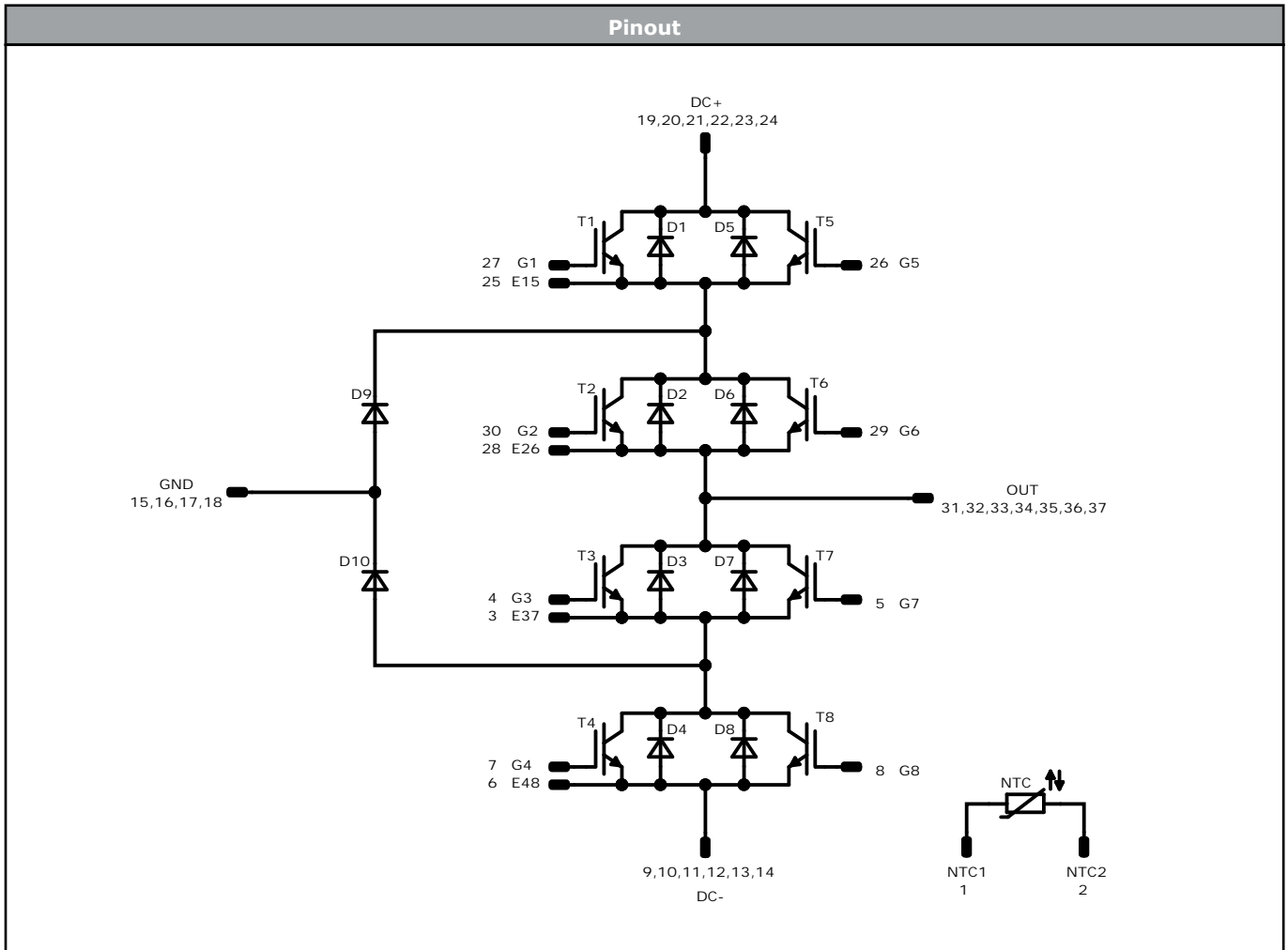






Vincotech

**10-F106NIA100SA-M135F**  
datasheet



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




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

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

Package data
Package data for <i>flow 1</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-F106NIA100SA-M135F-D5-14	11 May. 2023	New Datasheet format, module is unchanged Separate datasheet Correct thermal characteristic	

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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.