Vincotech

FZ12 / F0122PA100FE

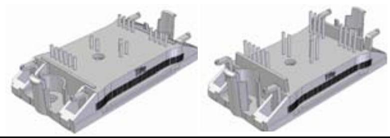
preliminary datasheet

***fast*PHASE 0** | **1200 V/100 A**

Features

- Phantom Speed IGBT[2] technology
- 2-clip housing in 12mm and 17mm height
- Compact and low inductance design

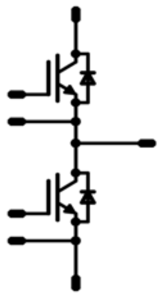
flow 0 housing



Target Applications

- Motor Drive
- UPS
- Power Generation
- Welding

Schematic



Types

- FZ122PA100FE
- F0122PA100FE

Maximum Ratings

T_j=25°C, unless otherwise specified

Parameter	Symbol	Condition	Value	Unit
Inverter Transistor				
Collector-emitter break down voltage	V_{CE}		1200	V
DC collector current	I_C	T_j=$T_j$max T_h=80°C T_c=80°C	83 110	A
Repetitive peak collector current	I_{Cpulse}	t_p limited by $T_j$max	300	A
Power dissipation per IGBT	P_{tot}	T_j=$T_j$max T_h=80°C T_c=80°C	185 280	W
Gate-emitter peak voltage	V_{GE}		±20	V
Short circuit ratings	t_{SC} V_{CC}	T_j≤150°C V_{GE}=15V	5 900	μs V
Maximum Junction Temperature	$T_j$max		175	°C
Inverter Diode				
Peak Repetitive Reverse Voltage	V_{RRM}	T_j=25°C	1200	V
DC forward current	I_F	T_j=$T_j$max T_h=80°C T_c=80°C	65 87	A
Repetitive peak forward current	I_{FRM}	t_p limited by $T_j$max	200	A
Power dissipation per Diode	P_{tot}	T_j=$T_j$max T_h=80°C T_c=80°C	96 145	W
Maximum Junction Temperature	$T_j$max		175	°C

Maximum Ratings

T_j=25°C, unless otherwise specified

Parameter	Symbol	Condition	Value	Unit
Thermal Properties				
Storage temperature	T_{stg}		-40…+125	°C
Operation temperature under switching condition	T_{op}		-40…+125	°C
Insulation Properties				
Insulation voltage	V_{is}	t=2s DC voltage	4000	V
Creepage distance			min 12,7	mm
Clearance			min 12,7	mm

Characteristic Values

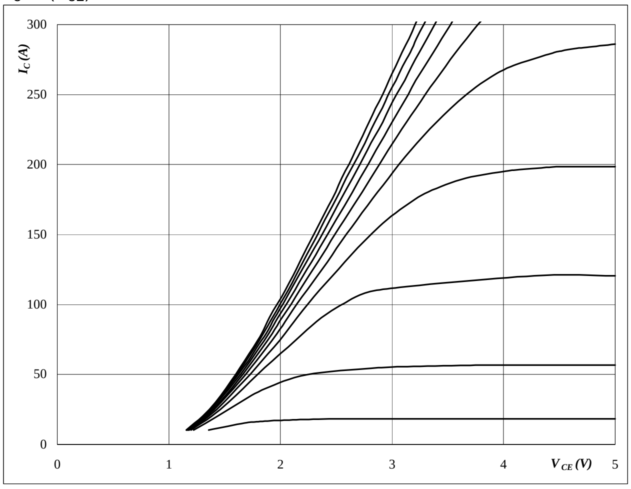
Parameter	Symbol	Conditions					Value			Unit
			V_{GE} [V] or V_{GS} [V]	V_r [V] or V_{CE} [V] or V_{DS} [V]	I_C [A] or I_F [A] or I_D [A]	T_j	Min	Typ	Max	
Inverter Transistor										
Gate emitter threshold voltage	$V_{GE(th)}$	$V_{CE}=V_{GE}$			0,0036	Tj=25°C Tj=125°C	4,5	5,5	6,5	V
Collector-emitter saturation voltage	$V_{CE(sat)}$		15		100	Tj=25°C Tj=125°C	1,4	2,02 2,28	2,9	V
Collector-emitter cut-off current incl. Diode	I_{CES}		0	1200		Tj=25°C Tj=125°C			0,035	mA
Gate-emitter leakage current	I_{GES}		20	0		Tj=25°C Tj=125°C			700	nA
Integrated Gate resistor	R_{gint}							5		Ω
Turn-on delay time	$t_{d(on)}$	Rgoff=4 Ω Rgon=4 Ω	±15	600	100	Tj=25°C Tj=125°C		246 258		ns
Rise time	t_r					Tj=25°C Tj=125°C		24 27		
Turn-off delay time	$t_{d(off)}$					Tj=25°C Tj=125°C		317 364		
Fall time	t_f					Tj=25°C Tj=125°C		70 108		
Turn-on energy loss per pulse	E_{on}					Tj=25°C Tj=125°C		5,35 7,51		mWs
Turn-off energy loss per pulse	E_{off}					Tj=25°C Tj=125°C		5,16 7,78		
Input capacitance	C_{ies}	f=1MHz	0	25		Tj=25°C		7850		pF
Output capacitance	C_{oss}							650		
Reverse transfer capacitance	C_{rss}							275		
Gate charge	Q_{Gate}		±15	600	100	Tj=25°C		1003,8		nC
Thermal resistance chip to heatsink per chip	R_{thJH}	Thermal grease thickness≤50um λ = 1 W/mK						0,51		K/W
Thermal resistance chip to case per chip	R_{thJC}									
Inverter Diode										
Diode forward voltage	V_F				100	Tj=25°C Tj=125°C	1	1,78 1,77	2,3	V
Peak reverse recovery current	I_{RRM}	Rgoff=4 Ω	0	600	100	Tj=25°C Tj=125°C		156,6 182,5		A
Reverse recovery time	t_{rr}					Tj=25°C Tj=125°C		129,6 156,4		ns
Reverse recovered charge	Q_{rr}					Tj=25°C Tj=125°C		9,28 17,28		μC
Peak rate of fall of recovery current	di(rec)max /dt					Tj=25°C Tj=125°C		6665 3494		A/μs
Reverse recovered energy	Erec					Tj=25°C Tj=125°C		3,56 7,12		mWs
Thermal resistance chip to heatsink per chip	R_{thJH}	Thermal grease thickness≤50um λ = 1 W/mK						0,99		K/W
Thermal resistance chip to case per chip	R_{thJC}									

Output Inverter

Figure 1 Output inverter IGBT

Typical output characteristics

$I_C = f(V_{CE})$



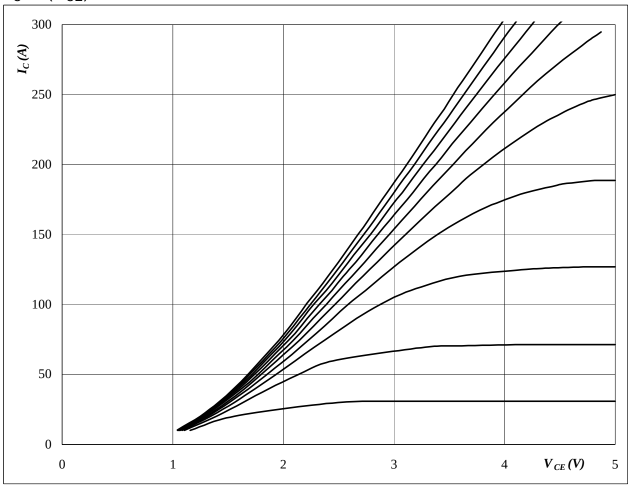
At

t_p =	350	µs
T_j =	25	°C
V_{GE} from	7 V to 17 V in steps of 1 V	

Figure 2 Output inverter IGBT

Typical output characteristics

$I_C = f(V_{CE})$



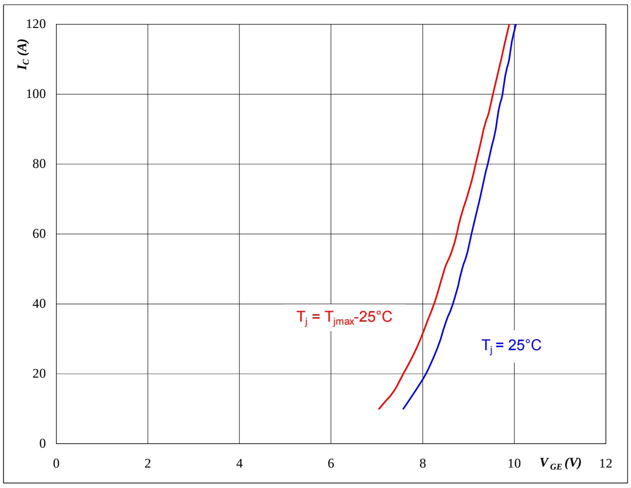
At

t_p =	350	µs
T_j =	125	°C
V_{GE} from	7 V to 17 V in steps of 1 V	

Figure 3 Output inverter IGBT

Typical transfer characteristics

$I_C = f(V_{GE})$



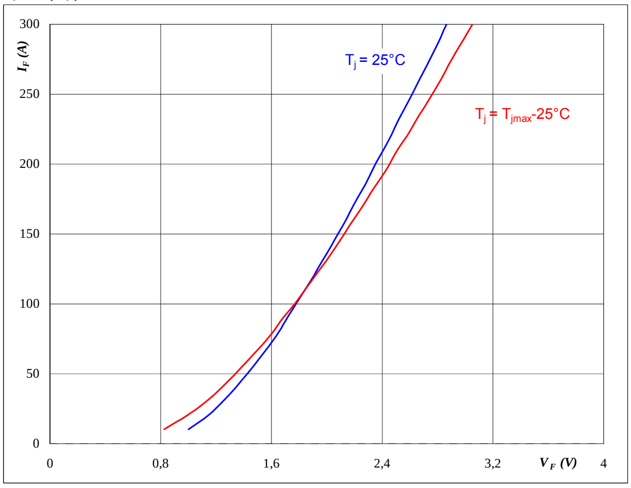
At

t_p =	350	µs
V_{CE} =	10	V

Figure 4 Output inverter FRED

Typical diode forward current as a function of forward voltage

$I_F = f(V_F)$



At

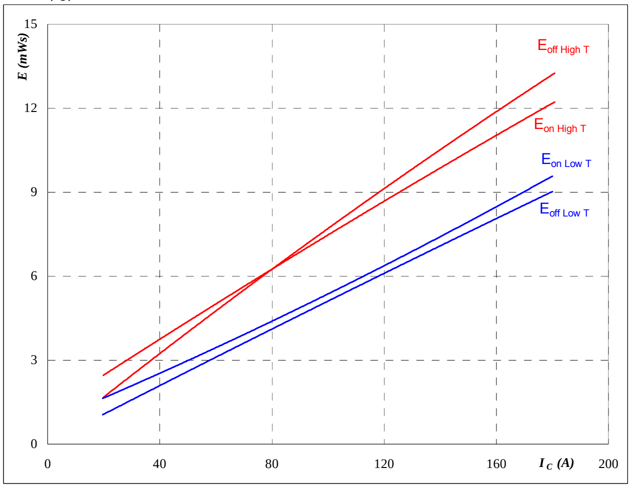
t_p =	350	µs

Output Inverter

Figure 5 Output inverter IGBT

Typical switching energy losses as a function of collector current

$E = f(I_C)$



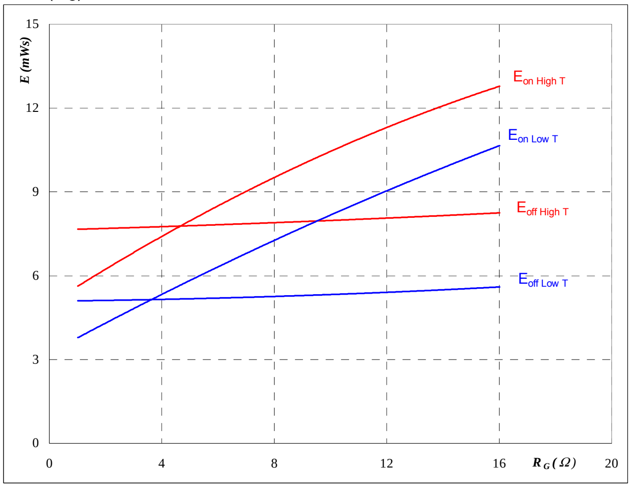
With an inductive load at

T_j =	25/125	°C
V_{CE} =	600	V
V_{GE} =	±15	V
R_{gon} =	4	Ω
R_{goff} =	4	Ω

Figure 6 Output inverter IGBT

Typical switching energy losses as a function of gate resistor

$E = f(R_G)$



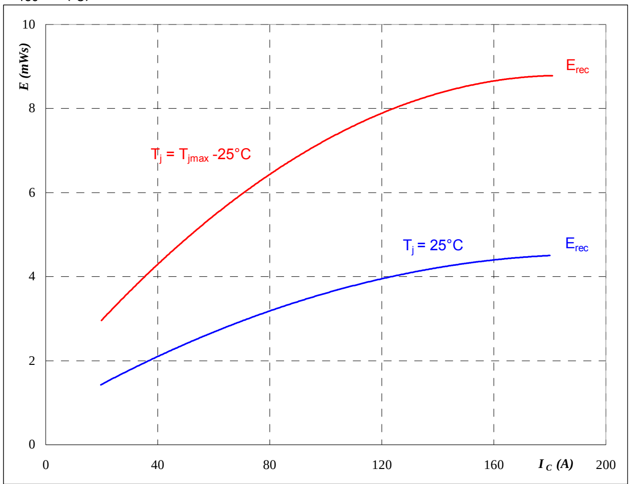
With an inductive load at

T_j =	25/125	°C
V_{CE} =	600	V
V_{GE} =	±15	V
I_C =	100	A

Figure 7 Output inverter IGBT

Typical reverse recovery energy loss as a function of collector current

$E_{rec} = f(I_C)$



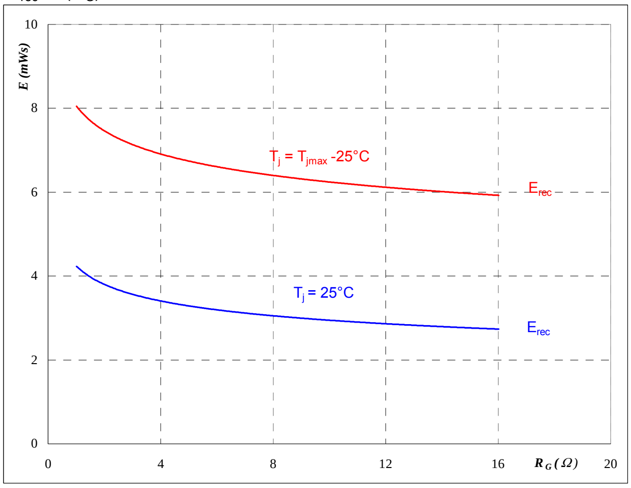
With an inductive load at

T_j =	25/125	°C
V_{CE} =	600	V
V_{GE} =	±15	V
R_{gon} =	4	Ω

Figure 8 Output inverter IGBT

Typical reverse recovery energy loss as a function of gate resistor

$E_{rec} = f(R_G)$



With an inductive load at

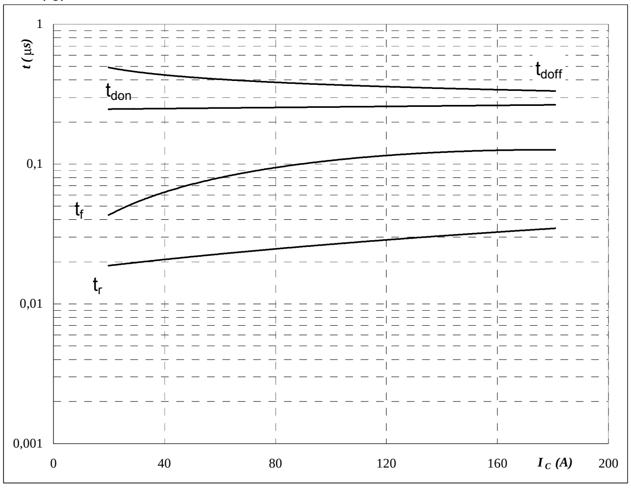
T_j =	25/125	°C
V_{CE} =	600	V
V_{GE} =	±15	V
I_C =	100	A

Output Inverter

Figure 9 Output inverter IGBT

Typical switching times as a function of collector current

t = f(I_C)



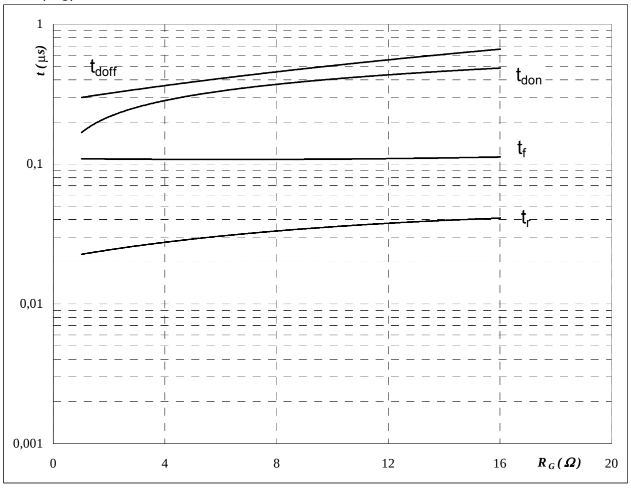
With an inductive load at

T_j =	125	°C
V_{CE} =	600	V
V_{GE} =	±15	V
R_{gon} =	4	Ω
R_{goff} =	4	Ω

Figure 10 Output inverter IGBT

Typical switching times as a function of gate resistor

t = f(R_G)



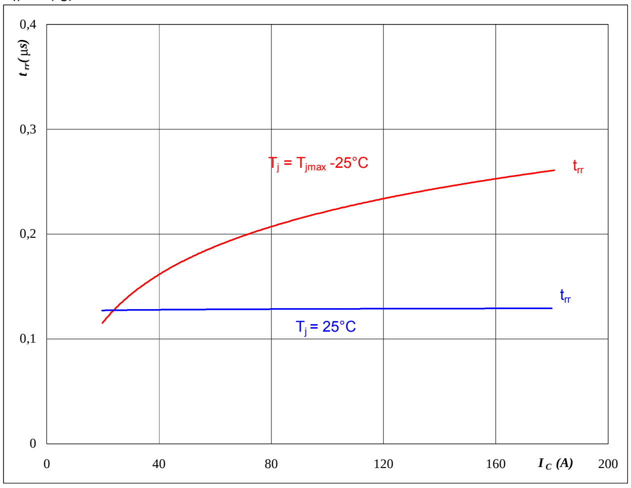
With an inductive load at

T_j =	125	°C
V_{CE} =	600	V
V_{GE} =	±15	V
I_C =	100	A

Figure 11 Output inverter FRED

Typical reverse recovery time as a function of collector current

t_{rr} = f(I_C)



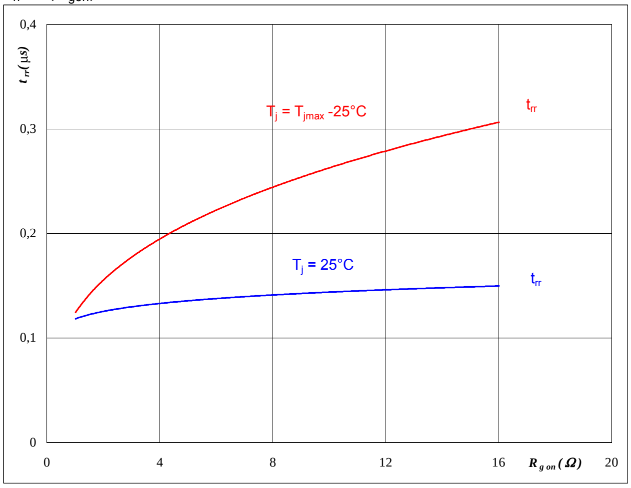
At

T_j =	25/125	°C
V_{CE} =	600	V
V_{GE} =	±15	V
R_{gon} =	4	Ω

Figure 12 Output inverter FRED

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

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



At

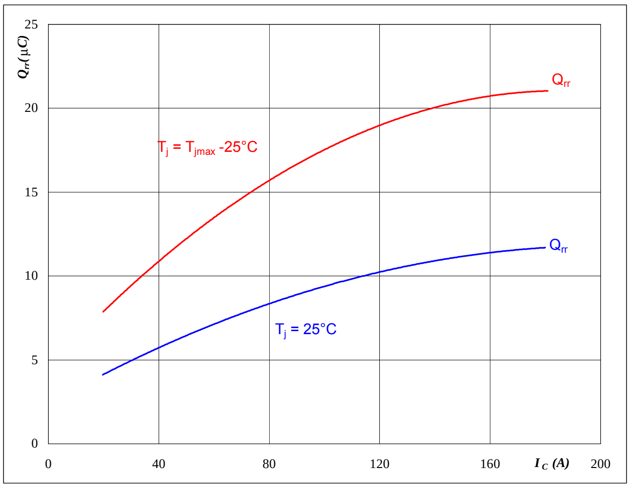
T_j =	25/125	°C
V_R =	600	V
I_F =	100	A
V_{GE} =	±15	V

Output Inverter

Figure 13 Output inverter FRED

Typical reverse recovery charge as a function of collector current

$Q_{rr} = f(I_C)$



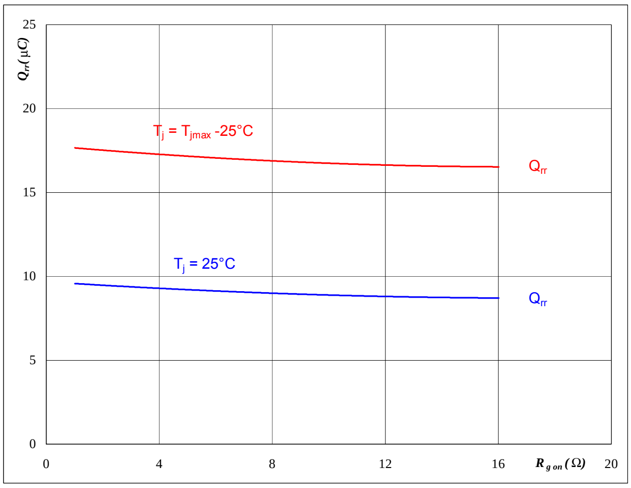
At

T_j =	25/125	°C
V_{CE} =	600	V
V_{GE} =	±15	V
R_{gon} =	4	Ω

Figure 14 Output inverter FRED

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

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



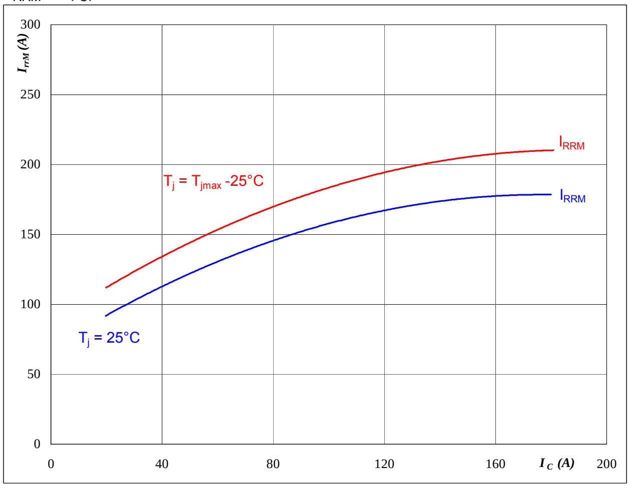
At

T_j =	25/125	°C
V_R =	600	V
I_F =	100	A
V_{GE} =	±15	V

Figure 15 Output inverter FRED

Typical reverse recovery current as a function of collector current

$I_{RRM} = f(I_C)$



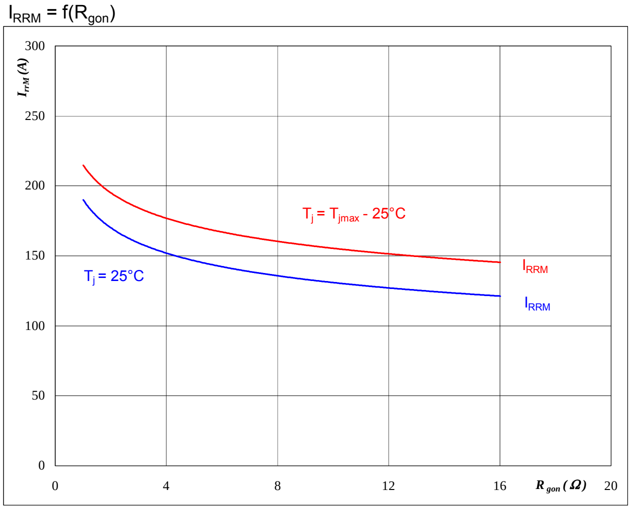
At

T_j =	25/125	°C
V_{CE} =	600	V
V_{GE} =	±15	V
R_{gon} =	4	Ω

Figure 16 Output inverter FRED

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

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



At

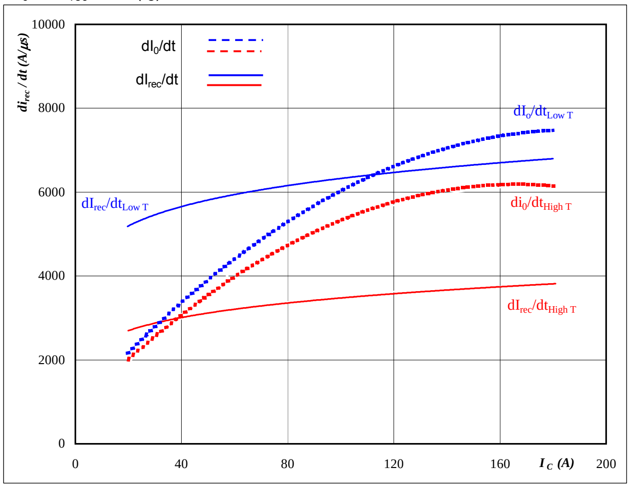
T_j =	25/125	°C
V_R =	600	V
I_F =	100	A
V_{GE} =	±15	V

Output Inverter

Figure 17 Output inverter FRED

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

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



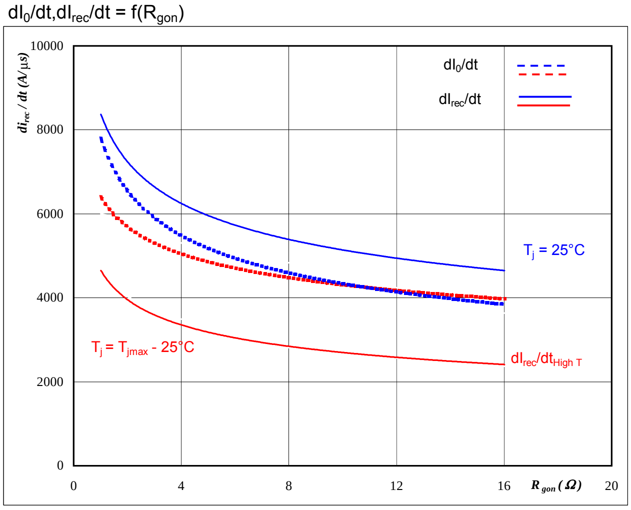
At

T_j =	25/125	°C
V_{CE} =	600	V
V_{GE} =	±15	V
R_{gon} =	4	Ω

Figure 18 Output inverter FRED

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

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



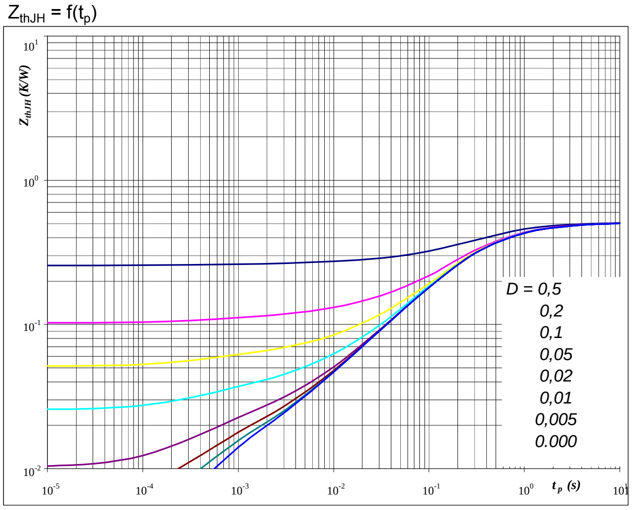
At

T_j =	25/125	°C
V_R =	600	V
I_F =	100	A
V_{GE} =	±15	V

Figure 19 Output inverter IGBT

IGBT transient thermal impedance as a function of pulse width

$Z_{thJH} = f(t_p)$



At

D =	t_p / T	
R_{thJH} =	0,51	K/W

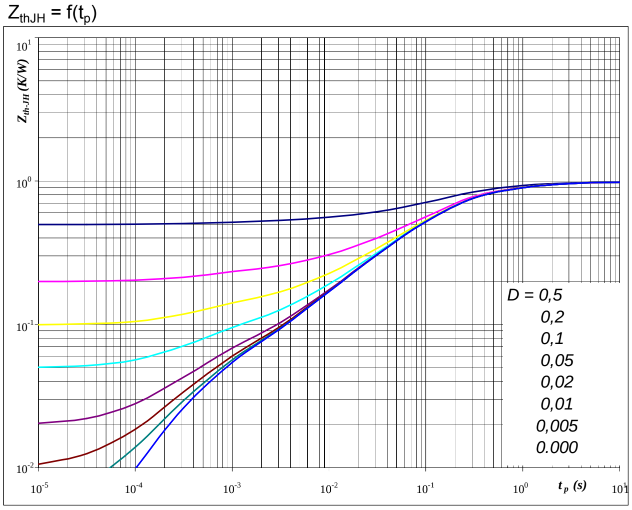
IGBT thermal model values

R (C/W)	Tau (s)
0,03	9,4E+00
0,12	1,2E+00
0,29	2,4E-01
0,05	3,5E-02
0,01	3,8E-03
0,01	4,3E-04

Figure 20 Output inverter FRED

FRED transient thermal impedance as a function of pulse width

$Z_{thJH} = f(t_p)$



At

D =	t_p / T	
R_{thJH} =	0,99	K/W

FRED thermal model values

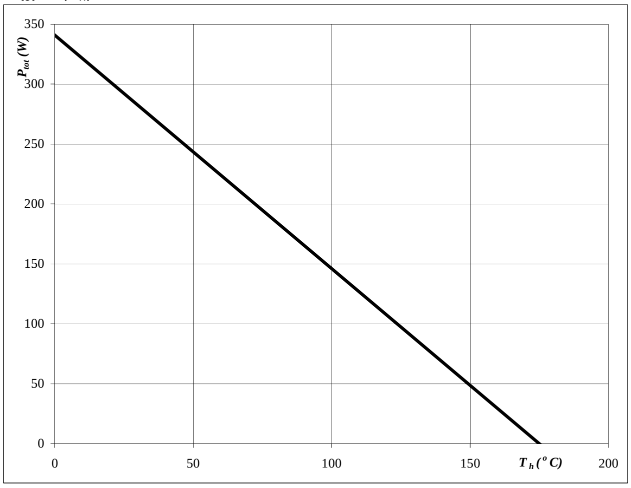
R (C/W)	Tau (s)
0,04	9,9E+00
0,15	1,0E+00
0,52	1,7E-01
0,19	3,1E-02
0,05	4,8E-03
0,04	4,6E-04

Output Inverter

Figure 21	Output inverter IGBT

Power dissipation as a function of heatsink temperature

$P_{tot} = f(T_h)$



At

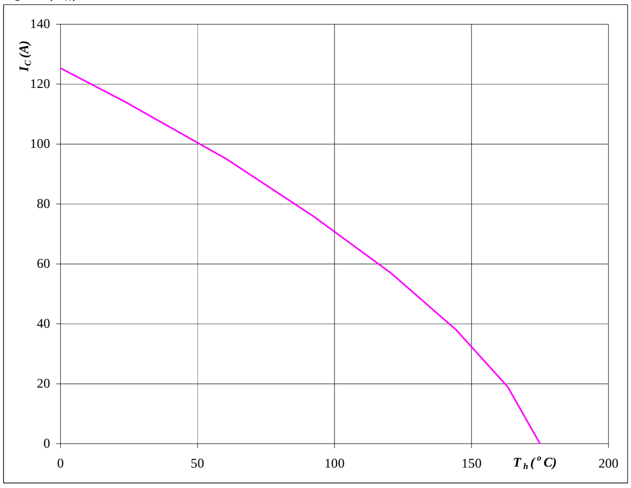
T_j = 175 °C

single heating
overall heating

Figure 22	Output inverter IGBT

Collector current as a function of heatsink temperature

$I_C = f(T_h)$



At

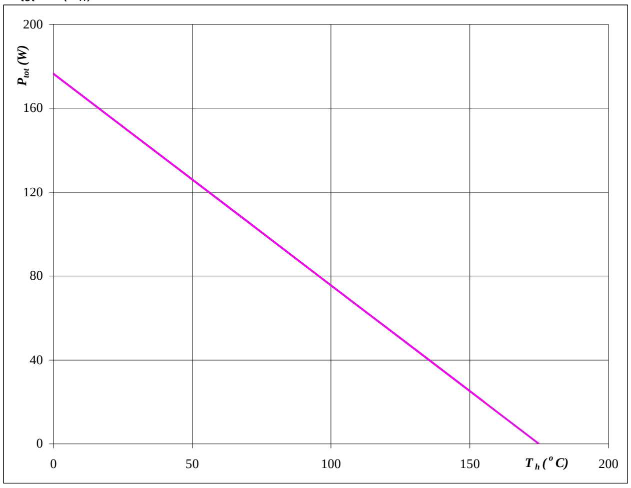
T_j = 175 °C

V_{GE} = 15 V

Figure 23	Output inverter FRED

Power dissipation as a function of heatsink temperature

$P_{tot} = f(T_h)$



At

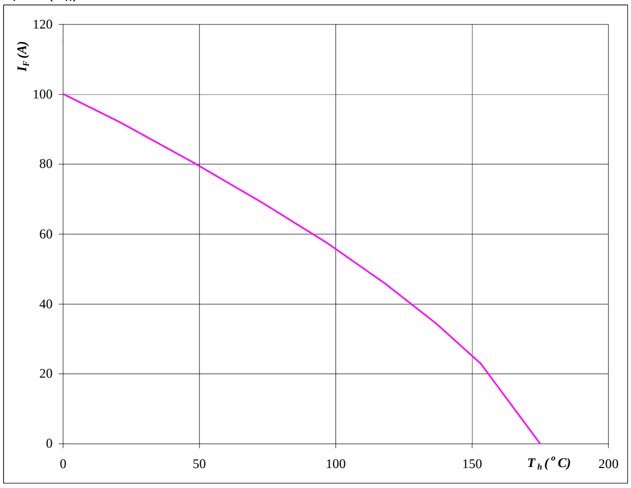
T_j = 175 °C

single heating
overall heating

Figure 24	Output inverter FRED

Forward current as a function of heatsink temperature

$I_F = f(T_h)$



At

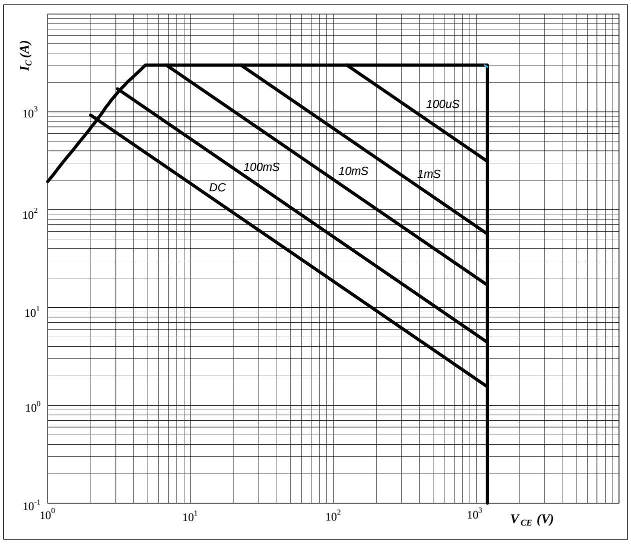
T_j = 175 °C

Output Inverter

Figure 25 Output inverter IGBT

Safe operating area as a function of collector-emitter voltage

$I_C = f(V_{CE})$



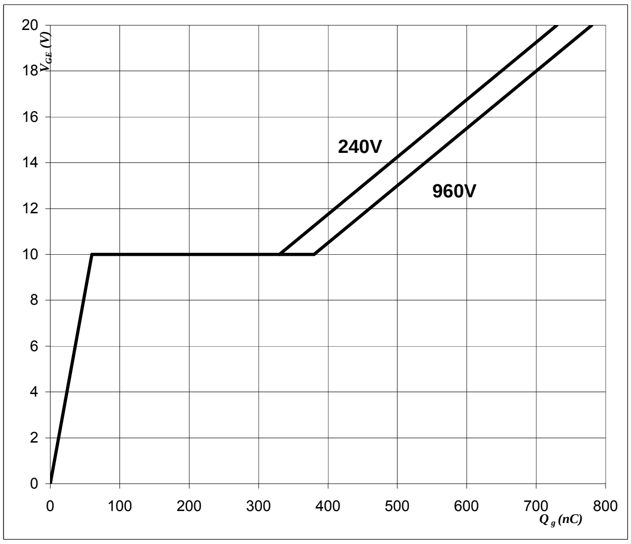
At

D =	single pulse	
T_h =	80	ºC
V_{GE} =	±15	V
T_j =	T_{jmax}	ºC

Figure 26 Output inverter IGBT

Gate voltage vs Gate charge

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



At

I_C =	100	A

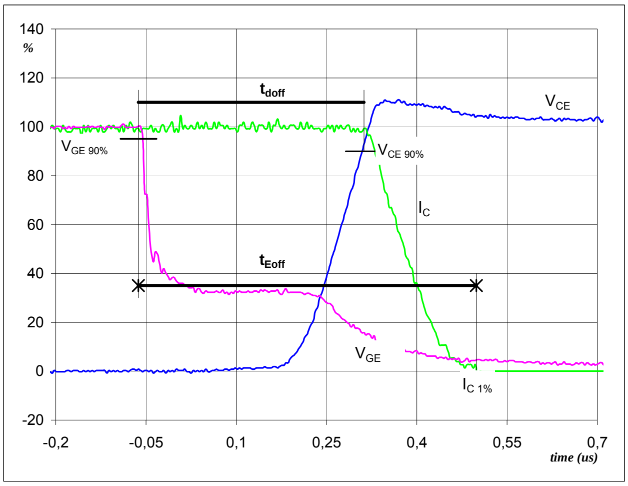
Switching Definitions Output Inverter

General conditions

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

Figure 1 Output inverter IGBT

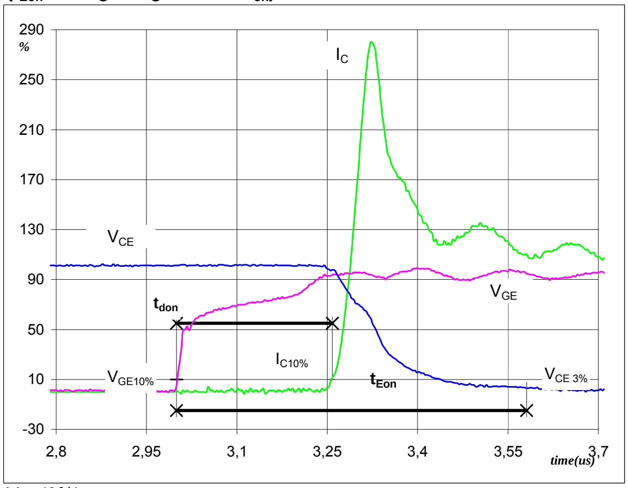
Turn-off Switching Waveforms & definition of t_{doff}, t_{Eoff}
(t_{Eoff} = integrating time for E_{off})



V_{GE} (0%) =	-15	V
V_{GE} (100%) =	15	V
V_C (100%) =	600	V
I_C (100%) =	100	A
t_{doff} =	0,36	μs
t_{Eoff} =	0,56	μs

Figure 2 Output inverter IGBT

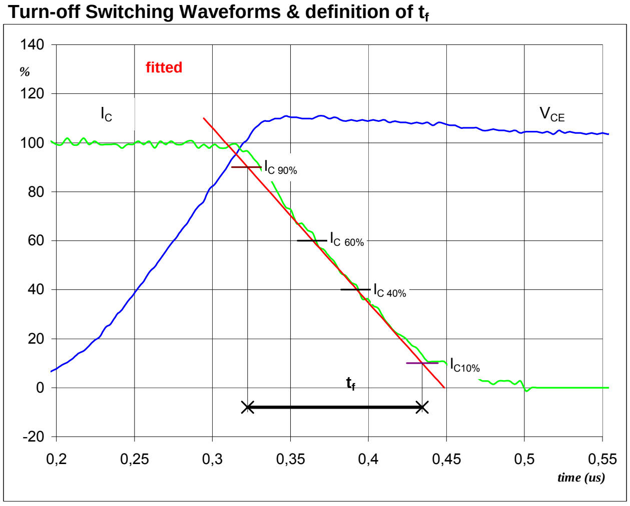
Turn-on Switching Waveforms & definition of tdon, t_{Eon}
(t_{Eon} = integrating time for E_{on})



V_{GE} (0%) =	-15	V
V_{GE} (100%) =	15	V
V_C (100%) =	600	V
I_C (100%) =	100	A
t_{don} =	0,26	μs
t_{Eon} =	0,58	μs

Figure 3 Output inverter IGBT

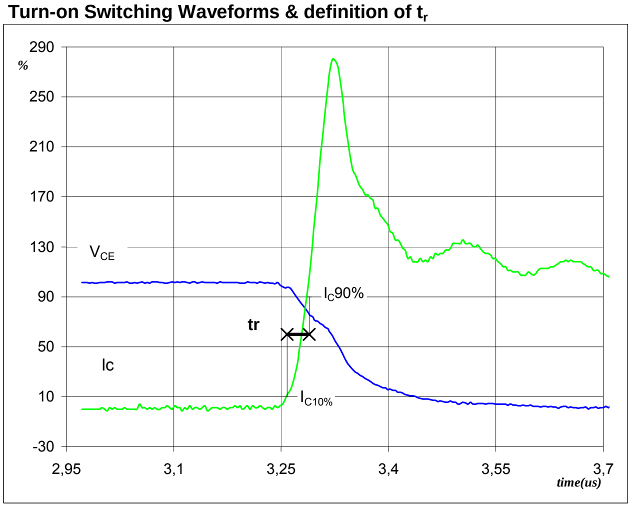
Turn-off Switching Waveforms & definition of t_f



V_C (100%) =	600	V
I_C (100%) =	100	A
t_f =	0,11	μs

Figure 4 Output inverter IGBT

Turn-on Switching Waveforms & definition of t_r



V_C (100%) =	600	V
I_C (100%) =	100	A
t_r =	0,03	μs

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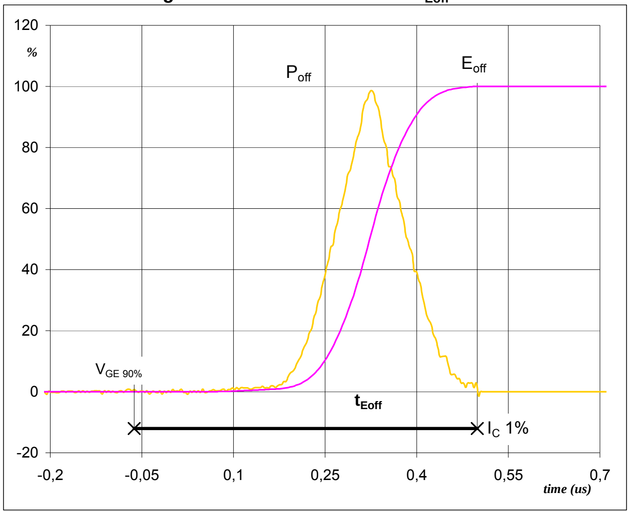
Switching Definitions Output Inverter

Figure 5 Output inverter IGBT

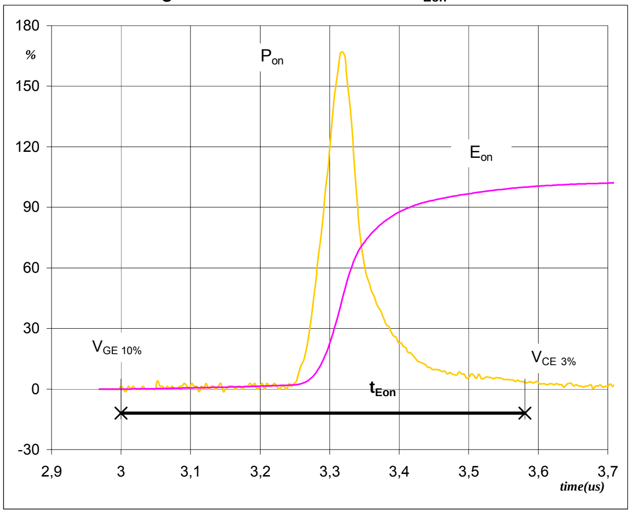
Turn-off Switching Waveforms & definition of t_{Eoff}



P_{off} (100%) =	59,79	kW
E_{off} (100%) =	7,78	mJ
t_{Eoff} =	0,56	µs

Figure 6 Output inverter IGBT

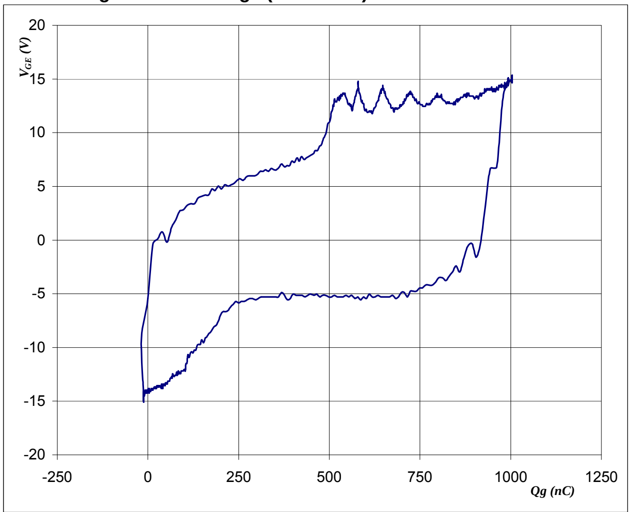
Turn-on Switching Waveforms & definition of t_{Eon}



P_{on} (100%) =	59,79	kW
E_{on} (100%) =	7,52	mJ
t_{Eon} =	0,58	µs

Figure 7 Output inverter FRED

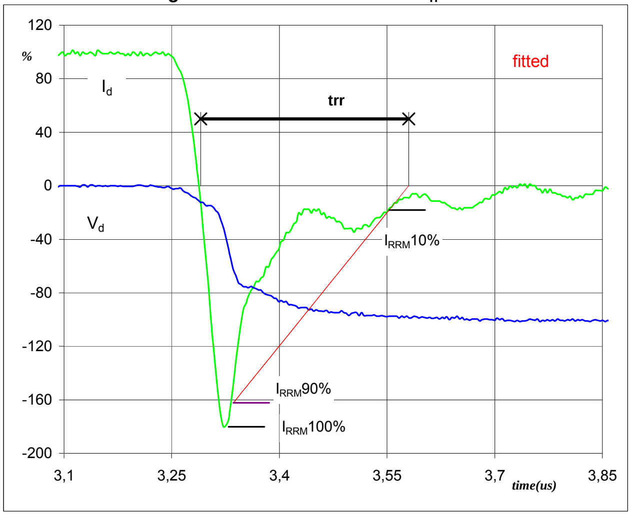
Gate voltage vs Gate charge (measured)



V_{GEoff} =	-15	V
V_{GEon} =	15	V
V_C (100%) =	600	V
I_C (100%) =	100	A
Q_g =	4763,39	nC

Figure 8 Output inverter IGBT

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

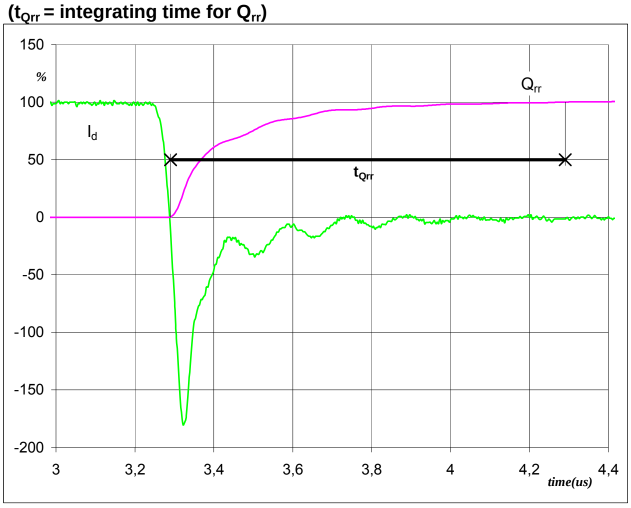


V_d (100%) =	600	V
I_d (100%) =	100	A
I_{RRM} (100%) =	-182	A
t_{rr} =	0,16	µs

Switching Definitions Output Inverter

Figure 9 Output inverter FRED

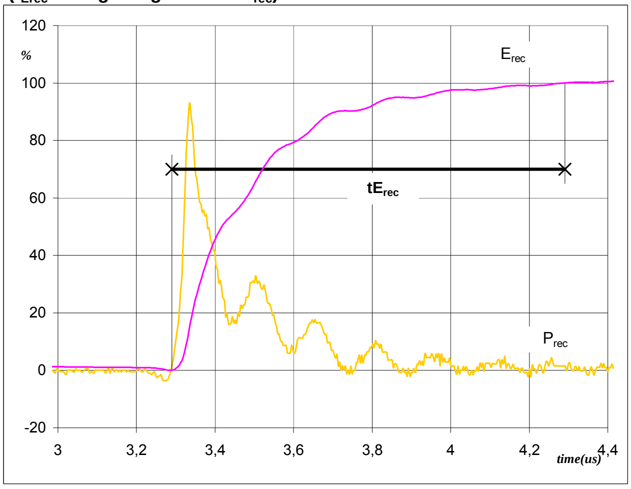
Turn-on Switching Waveforms & definition of t_{Qrr}
(t_{Qrr} = integrating time for Q_{rr})



I_d (100%) = 100 A
Q_{rr} (100%) = 17,29 µC
t_{Qrr} = 1,00 µs

Figure 10 Output inverter FRED

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



P_{rec} (100%) = 59,79 kW
E_{rec} (100%) = 7,13 mJ
t_{Erec} = 1,00 µs

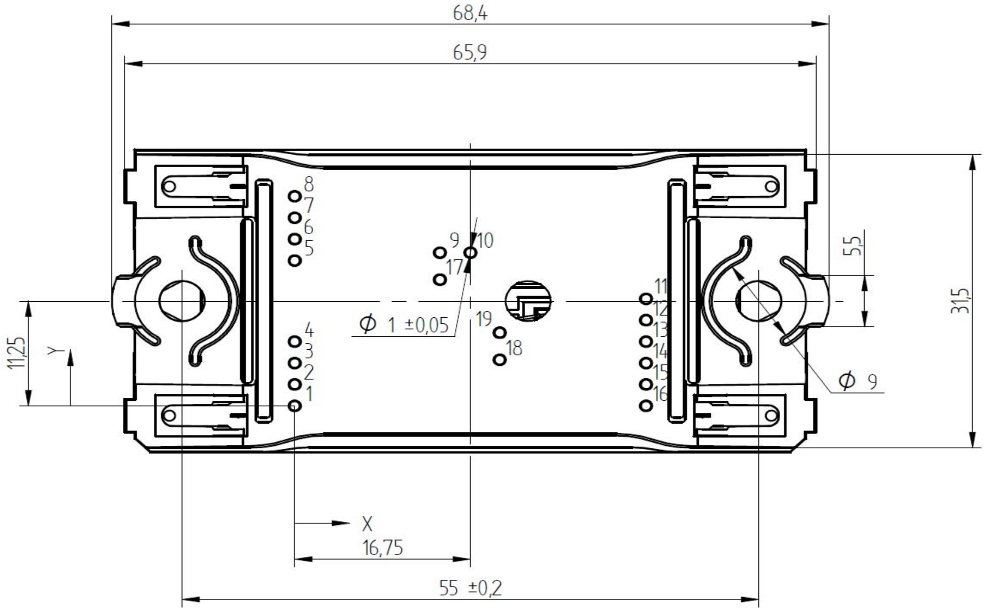
Ordering Code and Marking - Outline - Pinout

Ordering Code & Marking

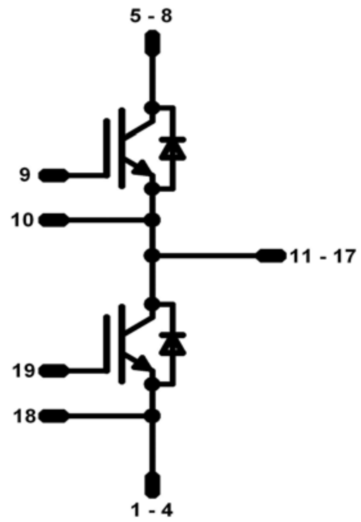
Version	Ordering Code	in DataMatrix as	in packaging barcode as
without thermal paste 12mm housing	10-FZ122PA100FE-P999F28	P999F28	P999F28
without thermal paste 17mm housing	10-F0122PA100FE-P999F29	P999F29	P999F29

Outline

Pin table		
Pin	X	Y
1	0	0
2	0	2,3
3	0	4,6
4	0	6,9
5	0	15,6
6	0	17,9
7	0	20,2
8	0	22,5
9	13,85	16,45
10	16,75	16,45
11	33,5	11,5
12	33,5	9,2
13	33,5	6,9
14	33,5	4,6
15	33,5	2,3
16	33,5	0
17	13,85	13,55
18	19,55	4,95
19	19,55	7,85



Pinout



PRODUCT STATUS DEFINITIONS

Datasheet Status	Product Status	Definition
Target	Formative or In Design	This datasheet contains the design specifications for product development. Specifications may change in any manner without notice. The data contained is exclusively intended for technically trained staff.
Preliminary	First Production	This datasheet contains preliminary data, and supplementary data may be published at a later date. Vincotech reserves the right to make changes at any time without notice in order to improve design. The data contained is exclusively intended for technically trained staff.
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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.