

# SKiiP 25AC126V1



MiniSKiiP® 2

## 3-phase bridge inverter

### SKiiP 25AC126V1

#### Features

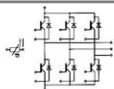
- Fast Trench IGBTs
- Robust and soft freewheeling diodes in CAL technology
- Highly reliable spring contacts for electrical connections
- UL recognised file no. E63532

#### Typical Applications\*

- Inverter up to 28 kVA
- Typical motor power 15 kW

#### Remarks

- $V_{CEsat}$ ,  $V_F$  = chip level value



AC

Absolute Maximum Ratings		$T_s = 25^\circ\text{C}$ , unless otherwise specified	
Symbol	Conditions	Values	Units
<b>IGBT - Inverter</b>			
$V_{CES}$		1200	V
$I_C$	$T_s = 25 (70)^\circ\text{C}$	73 (55)	A
$I_{CRM}$	$t_p \leq 1 \text{ ms}$	100	A
$V_{GES}$		$\pm 20$	V
$T_j$		-40 ... +150	$^\circ\text{C}$
<b>Diode - Inverter</b>			
$I_F$	$T_s = 25 (70)^\circ\text{C}$	62 (46)	A
$I_{FRM}$	$t_p \leq 1 \text{ ms}$	100	A
$T_j$		-40 ... +150	$^\circ\text{C}$
$I_{RMS}$	per power terminal (20 A / spring)	100	A
$T_{stg}$	$T_{op} \leq T_{stg}$	-40 ... +125	$^\circ\text{C}$
$V_{isol}$	AC, 1 min.	2500	V

Characteristics		$T_s = 25^\circ\text{C}$ , unless otherwise specified			
Symbol	Conditions	min.	typ.	max.	Units
<b>IGBT - Inverter</b>					
$V_{CEsat}$	$I_{Cnom} = 50 \text{ A}$ , $T_j = 25 (125)^\circ\text{C}$		1,7 (2)	2,1 (2,4)	V
$V_{GE(Oh)}$	$V_{GE} = V_{CE}$ , $I_C = 2 \text{ mA}$	5	5,8	6,5	V
$V_{CE(TO)}$	$T_j = 25 (125)^\circ\text{C}$		1 (0,9)	1,2 (1,1)	V
$r_T$	$T_j = 25 (125)^\circ\text{C}$		14 (22)	18 (26)	m $\Omega$
$C_{ios}$	$V_{CE} = 25 \text{ V}$ , $V_{GE} = 0 \text{ V}$ , $f = 1 \text{ MHz}$		3,7		nF
$C_{oss}$	$V_{CE} = 25 \text{ V}$ , $V_{GE} = 0 \text{ V}$ , $f = 1 \text{ MHz}$		0,8		nF
$C_{riss}$	$V_{CE} = 25 \text{ V}$ , $V_{GE} = 0 \text{ V}$ , $f = 1 \text{ MHz}$		0,7		nF
$R_{\theta(j-s)}$	per IGBT		0,55		K/W
$t_{i(on)}$	under following conditions		85		ns
$t_r$	$V_{CC} = 600 \text{ V}$ , $V_{GE} = \pm 15 \text{ V}$		30		ns
$t_{i(off)}$	$I_{Cnom} = 50 \text{ A}$ , $T_j = 125^\circ\text{C}$		440		ns
$t_f$	$R_{Con} = R_{Coff} = 12 \Omega$		90		ns
$E_{on}$	inductive load		5,8		mJ
$E_{off}$			6,5		mJ
<b>Diode - Inverter</b>					
$V_F = V_{EC}$	$I_{Fnom} = 50 \text{ A}$ , $T_j = 25 (125)^\circ\text{C}$		1,6 (1,6)	1,8 (1,8)	V
$V_{(TO)}$	$T_j = 25 (125)^\circ\text{C}$		1 (0,8)	1,1 (0,9)	V
$r_T$	$T_j = 25 (125)^\circ\text{C}$		12 (16)	14 (18)	m $\Omega$
$R_{\theta(j-s)}$	per diode		1		K/W
$I_{FRM}$	under following conditions		71		A
$Q_{rr}$	$I_{Fnom} = 50 \text{ A}$ , $V_R = 600 \text{ V}$		11,5		$\mu\text{C}$
$E_{rr}$	$V_{GE} = 0 \text{ V}$ , $T_j = 125^\circ\text{C}$		5,1		mJ
	$di_F/dt = 1900 \text{ A}/\mu\text{s}$				
<b>Temperature Sensor</b>					
$R_{ts}$	3 %, $T_r = 25 (100)^\circ\text{C}$		1000(1670)		$\Omega$
<b>Mechanical Data</b>					
m			65		g
$M_b$	Mounting torque	2		2,5	Nm

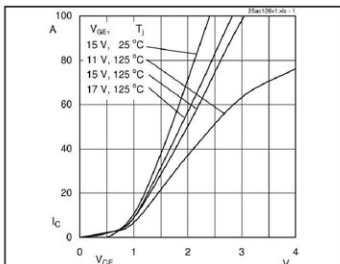


Fig. 1 Typ. output characteristic

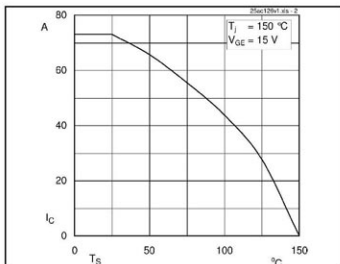


Fig. 2 Typ. rated current vs. temperature

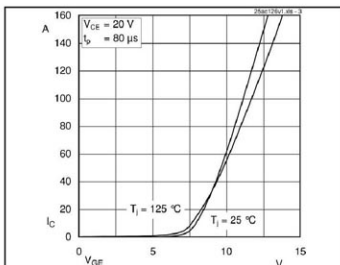


Fig. 3 Typ. transfer characteristic

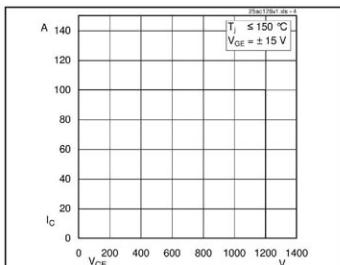


Fig. 4 Reverse bias safe operating area

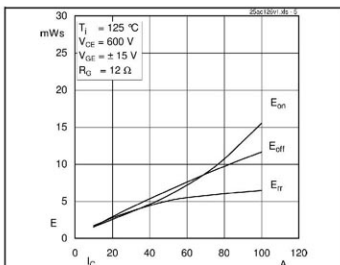


Fig. 5 Typ. Turn-on / off energy =  $f(I_C)$

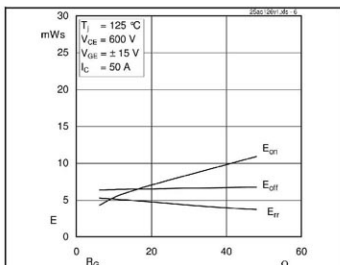


Fig. 6 Typ. Turn-on / off energy =  $f(R_G)$

