

# SKiiP 28AC065V1



MiniSKiiP<sup>®</sup> 2

## 3-phase bridge inverter

### SKiiP 28AC065V1

#### Features

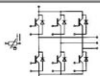
- Ultrafast NPT IGBTs
- Robust and soft freewheeling diodes in CAL technology
- Highly reliable spring contacts for electrical connections
- UL recognised file no. E63532

#### Typical Applications\*

- Inverter up to 22 kVA
- Typical motor power 11 kW

#### Remarks

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



AC

Absolute Maximum Ratings		$T_B = 25\text{ }^\circ\text{C}$ , unless otherwise specified	
Symbol	Conditions	Values	Units
<b>IGBT - Inverter</b>			
$V_{CES}$		600	V
$I_C$	$T_B = 25\text{ (70) }^\circ\text{C}$	94 (70)	A
$I_{CRM}$	$t_p \leq 1\text{ ms}$	200	A
$V_{GES}$		$\pm 20$	V
$T_J$		-40 ... +150	$^\circ\text{C}$
<b>Diode - Inverter</b>			
$I_F$	$T_B = 25\text{ (70) }^\circ\text{C}$	96 (71)	A
$I_{FRM}$	$t_p \leq 1\text{ ms}$	200	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 ... +150	$^\circ\text{C}$
$V_{scd}$	AC, 1 min.	2500	V

Characteristics		$T_B = 25\text{ }^\circ\text{C}$ , unless otherwise specified			
Symbol	Conditions	min.	typ.	max.	Units
<b>IGBT - Inverter</b>					
$V_{CEsat}$	$I_{Cnom} = 100\text{ A}$ , $T_J = 25\text{ (125) }^\circ\text{C}$		2 (2,2)	2,5 (2,7)	V
$V_{GE(0)}$	$V_{CE} = V_{CE}$ , $I_C = 2\text{ mA}$	3	4	5	V
$V_{CE(TD)}$	$T_J = 25\text{ (125) }^\circ\text{C}$		1,2 (1,1)	1,3 (1,2)	V
$r_{Tj}$	$T_J = 25\text{ (125) }^\circ\text{C}$		8 (11)	12 (15)	m $\Omega$
$C_{ios}$	$V_{CE} = 25\text{ V}$ , $V_{GE} = 0\text{ V}$ , $f = 1\text{ MHz}$		5,4		nF
$C_{oss}$	$V_{CE} = 25\text{ V}$ , $V_{GE} = 0\text{ V}$ , $f = 1\text{ MHz}$		1,1		nF
$C_{res}$	$V_{CE} = 25\text{ V}$ , $V_{GE} = 0\text{ V}$ , $f = 1\text{ MHz}$		1,3		nF
$R_{th(j-s)}$	per IGBT		0,5		K/W
$t_{s(on)}$	under following conditions		45		ns
$t_r$	$V_{CC} = 300\text{ V}$ , $V_{GE} = \pm 15\text{ V}$		50		ns
$t_{s(off)}$	$I_{Cnom} = 100\text{ A}$ , $T_J = 125\text{ }^\circ\text{C}$		335		ns
$t_f$	$R_{Coff} = R_{Coff} = 12\text{ }\Omega$		40		ns
$E_{on}$	inductive load		2,1		mJ
$E_{off}$			2,6		mJ
<b>Diode - Inverter</b>					
$V_F = V_{EC}$	$I_{FRom} = 100\text{ A}$ , $T_J = 25\text{ (125) }^\circ\text{C}$		1,6 (1,6)	1,9 (1,9)	V
$V_{(T0)}$	$T_J = 25\text{ (125) }^\circ\text{C}$		1 (0,9)	1,1 (1)	V
$r_{Tj}$	$T_J = 25\text{ (125) }^\circ\text{C}$		6 (7)	8 (9)	m $\Omega$
$R_{th(j-s)}$	per diode		0,7		K/W
$I_{FRM}$	under following conditions		92		A
$Q_{rr}$	$I_{FRom} = 100\text{ A}$ , $V_R = 300\text{ V}$		9,1		$\mu\text{C}$
$E_{rr}$	$V_{CE} = 0\text{ V}$ , $T_J = 125\text{ }^\circ\text{C}$		1,9		mJ
	$di_F/dt = 2350\text{ A}/\mu\text{s}$				
<b>Temperature Sensor</b>					
$R_{th}$	3 %, $T_r = 25\text{ (100) }^\circ\text{C}$		1000(1670)		$\Omega$
<b>Mechanical Data</b>					
m			65		g
$M_b$	Mounting torque	2		2,5	Nm

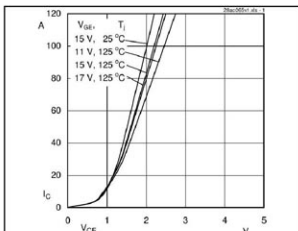


Fig. 1 Output characteristic

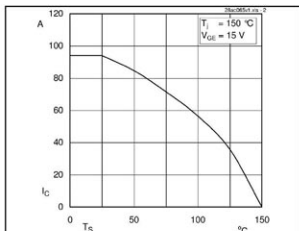


Fig. 2 Rated current vs. temperature

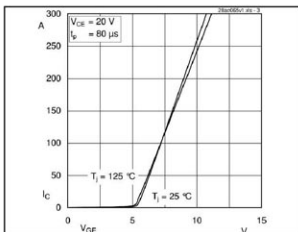


Fig. 3 Typ. transfer characteristic

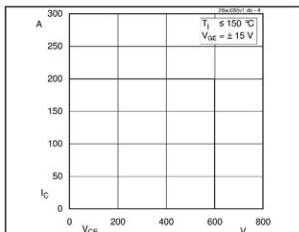


Fig. 4 Reverse bias safe operating area

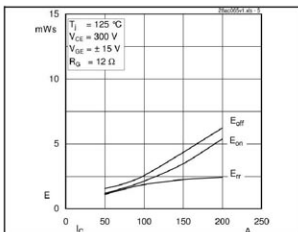


Fig. 5 Typ. Turn-on / off energy =  $f(I_C)$

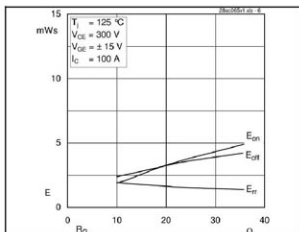


Fig. 6 Typ. Turn-on / off energy =  $f(R_G)$

