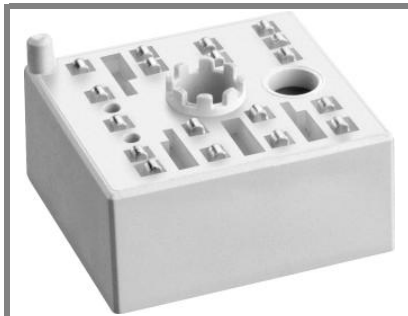


# SKiiP 01NEB066V3



MiniSKiiP® 0

1-phase bridge rectifier +  
brake chopper + 3-phase  
bridge inverter  
SKiiP 01NEB066V3

## Features

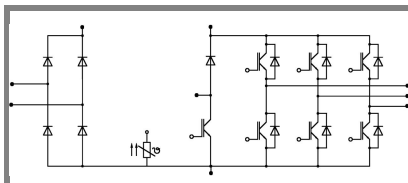
- Trench IGBT's
- Robust and soft freewheeling diodes in CAL technology
- Highly reliable spring contacts for electrical connections
- UL recognised file no. E63532

## Typical Applications\*

- Inverter up to 3,5 kVA
- Typical motor power 1,5 kW

## Remarks

- Case temperature limited to  $T_C = 125^\circ\text{C}$  max.
- Product reliability results are valid for  $T_j = 150^\circ\text{C}$
- SC data:  $t_p \leq 6 \mu\text{s}$ ;  $V_{GE} \leq 15 \text{ V}$ ;  $T_j = 150^\circ\text{C}$ ;  $V_{CC} = 360 \text{ V}$
- $V_{CESat}$ ,  $V_F$  = chip level value



NEB

Absolute Maximum Ratings		$T_s = 25^\circ\text{C}$ , unless otherwise specified	
Symbol	Conditions	Values	Units
<b>IGBT - Inverter, Chopper</b>			
$V_{CES}$		600	V
$I_C$	$T_s = 25 (70)^\circ\text{C}$ , $T_j = 150^\circ\text{C}$	12 (12)	A
$I_C$	$T_s = 25 (70)^\circ\text{C}$ , $T_j = 175^\circ\text{C}$	12 (12)	A
$I_{CRM}$	$t_p = 1 \text{ ms}$	12	A
$V_{GES}$		$\pm 20$	V
<b>Diode - Inverter, Chopper</b>			
$I_F$	$T_s = 25 (70)^\circ\text{C}$ , $T_j = 150^\circ\text{C}$	12 (12)	A
$I_F$	$T_s = 25 (70)^\circ\text{C}$ , $T_j = 175^\circ\text{C}$	12 (12)	A
$I_{FRM}$	$t_p = 1 \text{ ms}$	12	A
<b>Diode - Rectifier</b>			
$V_{RRM}$		800	V
$I_F$	$T_s = 70^\circ\text{C}$	35	A
$I_{FSM}$	$t_p = 10 \text{ ms}$ , $\sin 180^\circ$ , $T_j = 25^\circ\text{C}$	220	A
$i^2t$	$t_p = 10 \text{ ms}$ , $\sin 180^\circ$ , $T_j = 25^\circ\text{C}$	240	A <sup>2</sup> s
$I_{RMS}$	per power terminal (20 A / spring)	20	A
$T_j$	IGBT, Diode	-40...+175	$^\circ\text{C}$
$T_{stg}$		-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, Chopper</b>					
$V_{CE(sat)}$	$I_{Cnom} = 6 \text{ A}$ , $T_j = 25 (150)^\circ\text{C}$		1,45 (1,65)	1,85 (2,05)	V
$V_{GE(th)}$	$V_{GE} = V_{CE}$ , $I_C = 1 \text{ mA}$		5,8		V
$V_{CE(TO)}$	$T_j = 25 (150)^\circ\text{C}$		0,9 (0,7)	1,1 (1)	V
$r_{CE}$	$T_j = 25 (150)^\circ\text{C}$		100 (167)	134 (184)	m $\Omega$
$C_{ies}$	$V_{CE} = 25 \text{ V}$ , $V_{GE} = 0 \text{ V}$ , $f = 1 \text{ MHz}$		0,45		nF
$C_{oes}$	$V_{CE} = 25 \text{ V}$ , $V_{GE} = 0 \text{ V}$ , $f = 1 \text{ MHz}$		0,1		nF
$C_{res}$	$V_{CE} = 25 \text{ V}$ , $V_{GE} = 0 \text{ V}$ , $f = 1 \text{ MHz}$		0,05		nF
$R_{CC+EE'}$	spring contact-chip $T_s = 25 (150)^\circ\text{C}$				m $\Omega$
$R_{th(j-s)}$	per IGBT		2,4		K/W
$t_{d(on)}$	under following conditions		20		ns
$t_r$	$V_{CC} = 300 \text{ V}$ , $V_{GE} = -8\text{V}/+15\text{V}$		25		ns
$t_{d(off)}$	$I_{Cnom} = 6 \text{ A}$ , $T_j = 150^\circ\text{C}$		175		ns
$t_f$	$R_{Gon} = R_{Goff} = 47 \Omega$		60		ns
$E_{on} (E_{off})$	inductive load		0,3 (0,2)		mJ
<b>Diode - Inverter, Chopper</b>					
$V_F = V_{EC}$	$I_F = 6 \text{ A}$ , $T_j = 25 (150)^\circ\text{C}$		1,3 (1,3)	1,6 (1,6)	V
$V_{(TO)}$	$T_j = 25 (150)^\circ\text{C}$		0,9 (0,8)	1 (0,9)	V
$r_T$	$T_j = 25 (150)^\circ\text{C}$		67 (83)	100 (117)	m $\Omega$
$R_{th(j-s)}$	per diode		3		K/W
$I_{RRM}$	under following conditions		11,2		A
$Q_{rr}$	$I_{Fnom} = 6 \text{ A}$ , $V_R = 600 \text{ V}$		0,9		$\mu\text{C}$
$E_{rr}$	$V_{GE} = 0 \text{ V}$ , $T_j = 150^\circ\text{C}$		0,2		mJ
	$di_F/dt = 520 \text{ A}/\mu\text{s}$				
<b>Diode - Rectifier</b>					
$V_F$	$I_{Fnom} = 15 \text{ A}$ , $T_j = 25^\circ\text{C}$		1,1		V
$V_{(TO)}$	$T_j = 150^\circ\text{C}$		0,8		V
$r_T$	$T_j = 150^\circ\text{C}$		20		m $\Omega$
$R_{th(j-s)}$	per diode		1,5		K/W
<b>Temperature Sensor</b>					
$R_{ts}$	3 %, $T_r = 25 (100)^\circ\text{C}$		1000(1670)		$\Omega$
<b>Mechanical Data</b>					
w			21,5		g
$M_s$	Mounting torque	2		2,5	Nm

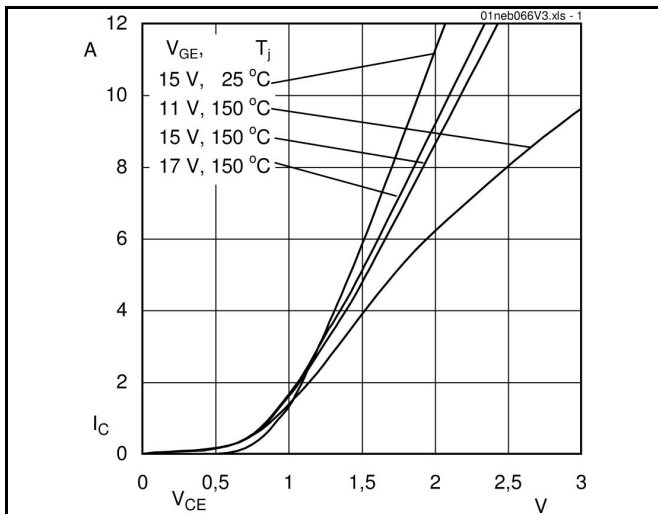


Fig. 1 Typ. output characteristic

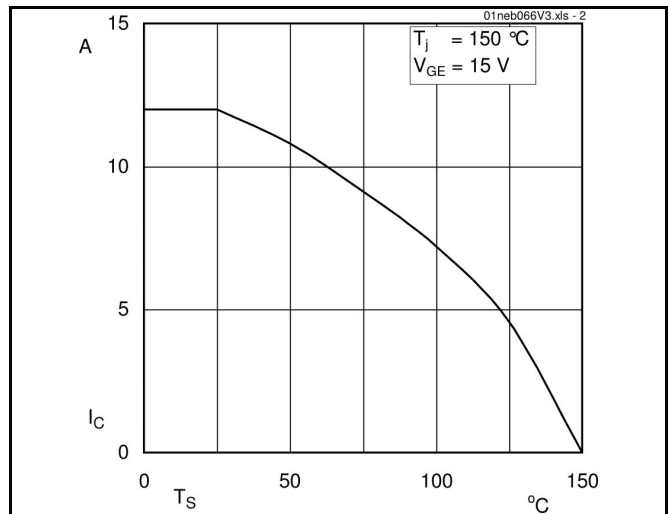


Fig. 2 Typ. rated current vs. temperature

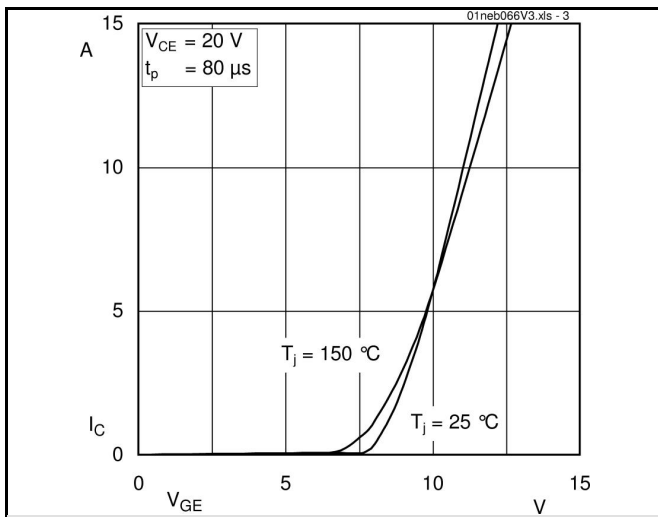


Fig. 3 Typ. transfer characteristic

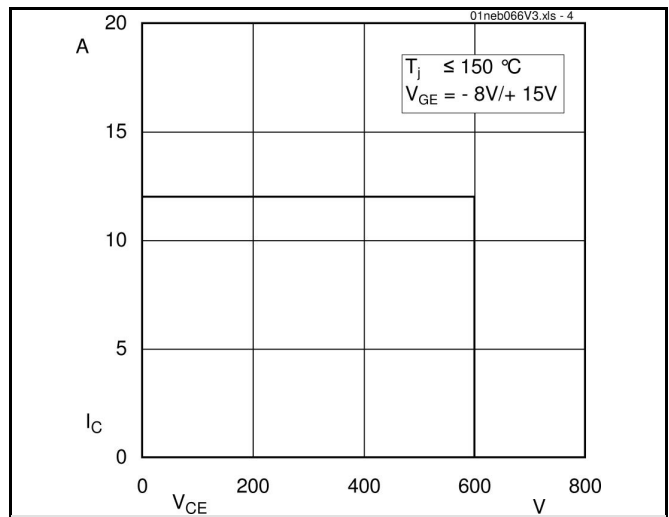


Fig. 4 Reverse bias safe operating area

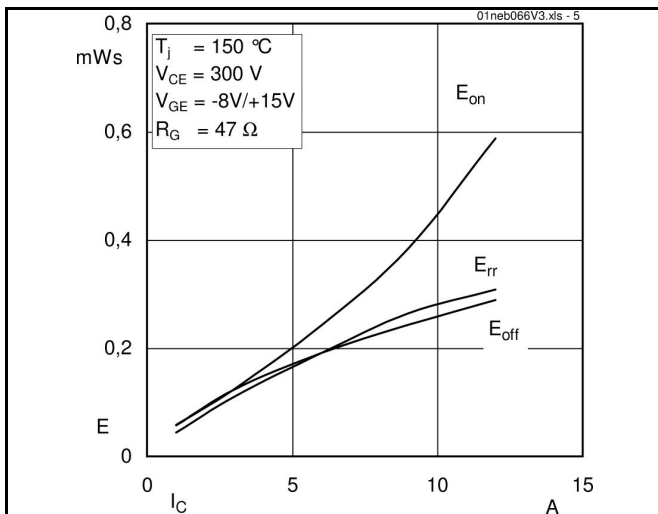


Fig. 5 Typ. Turn-on /-off energy =  $f(I_c)$

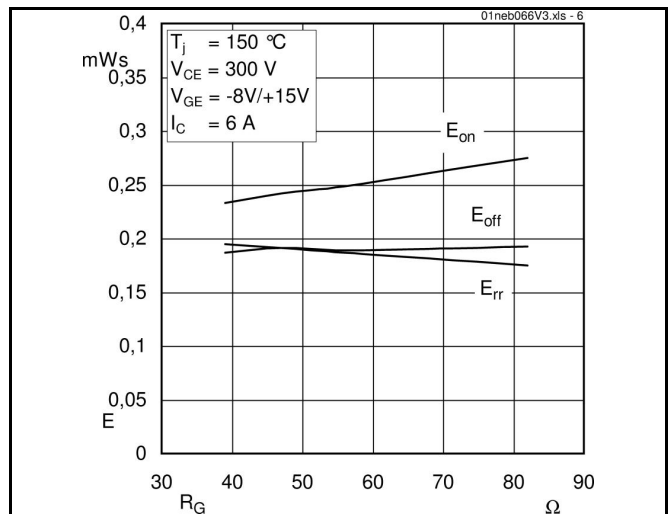


Fig. 6 Typ. Turn-on /-off energy =  $f(R_G)$

