

MiniSKiiP® 3

3-phase Converter – Inverter (CI)

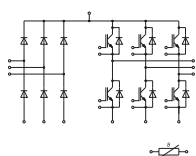
SKiiP 35NAC12F4V1

Features*

- Fast Trench 4 IGBTs
- Robust and soft switching diodes in CAL technology
- NEW SKR PEP diode-technology for enhanced power and environmental robustness
- Highly reliable spring contacts for electrical connections
- UL recognized: File no. E63532

Remarks

- Case temperature limited to $T_C=125^\circ\text{C}$ max.; $T_C = T_S$ (for baseplateless modules)
- Product reliability results valid for $T_J \leq 150^\circ\text{C}$ (recommended $T_{Jop} = -40 \dots +150^\circ\text{C}$)
- MiniSKiiP “Technical Explanations” and “Mounting Instructions” are part of the data sheet. Please refer to both documents for further information.
- The creepage distance between T-sensor and DC- is 0,8mm (functional insulation of T-sensor only up to 200V)

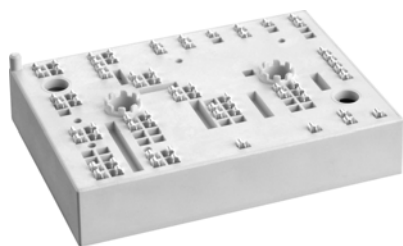


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Absolute Maximum Ratings				
Symbol	Conditions		Values	Unit
Inverter - IGBT				
V _{CES}	T _j = 25 °C		1200	V
I _C	λ _{paste} =0.8 W/(mK) T _j = 175 °C	T _s = 25 °C	54	A
		T _s = 70 °C	43	A
I _C	λ _{paste} =2.5 W/(mK) T _j = 175 °C	T _s = 25 °C	61	A
		T _s = 70 °C	49	A
I _{Cnom}			50	A
I _{CRM}			150	A
V _{GES}			-20 ... 20	V
t _{psc}	V _{CC} = 800 V V _{GE} ≤ 15 V V _{CES} ≤ 1200 V	T _j = 150 °C	10	µs
T _j			-40 ... 175	°C
Inverse - Diode				
V _{RRM}	T _j = 25 °C		1200	V
I _F	λ _{paste} =0.8 W/(mK) T _j = 175 °C	T _s = 25 °C	59	A
		T _s = 70 °C	47	A
I _F	λ _{paste} =2.5 W/(mK) T _j = 175 °C	T _s = 25 °C	65	A
		T _s = 70 °C	52	A
I _{FRM}			100	A
I _{FSM}	t _p = 10 ms, sin 180°, T _j = 150 °C		270	A
T _j			-40 ... 175	°C
Rectifier - Diode				
V _{RRM}	T _j = 25 °C		1600	V
I _F	λ _{paste} =0.8 W/(mK) T _j = 175 °C	T _s = 25 °C	108	A
		T _s = 70 °C	84	A
I _F	λ _{paste} =2.5 W/(mK) T _j = 175 °C	T _s = 25 °C	123	A
		T _s = 70 °C	97	A
I _{FSM}	t _p = 10 ms sin 180°	T _j = 25 °C	635	A
		T _j = 150 °C	490	A
i ² t	t _p = 10 ms sin 180°	T _j = 25 °C	2020	A ² s
		T _j = 150 °C	1200	A ² s
T _j			-40 ... 175	°C
Module				
I _{t(RMS)}	T _{terminal} = 80 °C, 20 A per spring		80	A
T _{stg}	module without TIM		-40 ... 125	°C
V _{isol}	AC sinus 50 Hz, 1 min		2500	V

Characteristics						
Symbol	Conditions		min.	typ.	max.	Unit
Inverter - IGBT						
V _{CE(sat)}	I _C = 50 A	T _J = 25 °C		2.05	2.42	V
	V _{GE} = 15 V chipelevel	T _J = 150 °C		2.59	2.96	V
V _{CE0}	chipelevel	T _J = 25 °C		1.10	1.28	V
		T _J = 150 °C		0.95	1.13	V
r _{CE}	V _{GE} = 15 V	T _J = 25 °C		19	23	mΩ
	chipelevel	T _J = 150 °C		33	37	mΩ
V _{GE(th)}	V _{GE} = V _{CE} , I _C = 1.7 mA		5.2	5.8	6.4	V
I _{CES}	V _{GE} = 0 V, V _{CE} = 1200 V, T _J = 25 °C				1	mA

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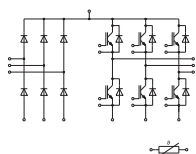
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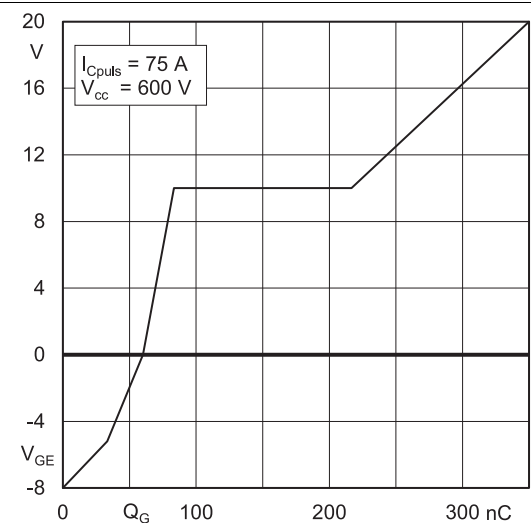
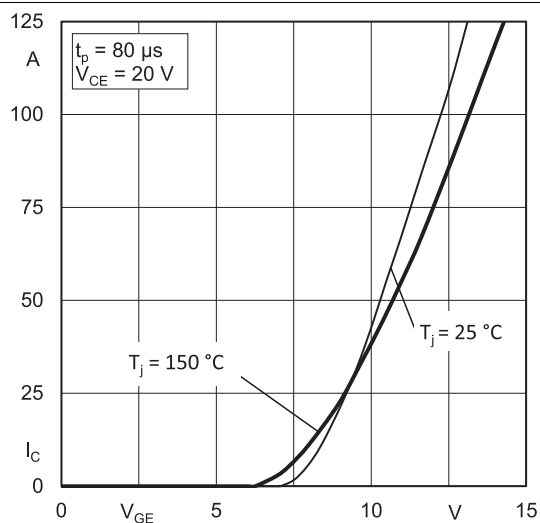
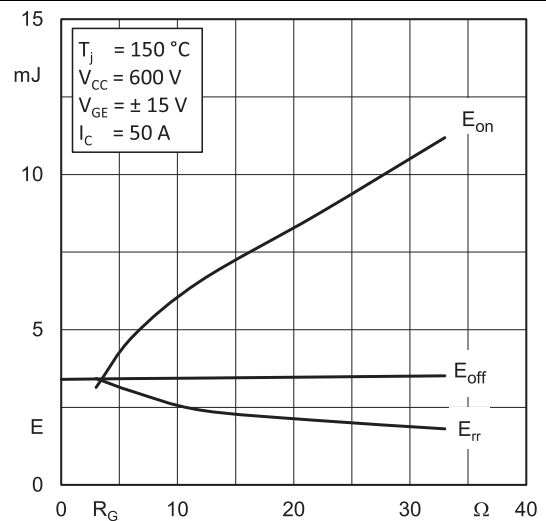
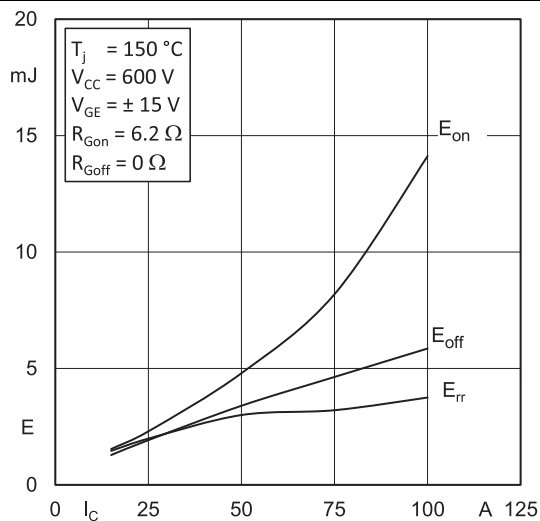
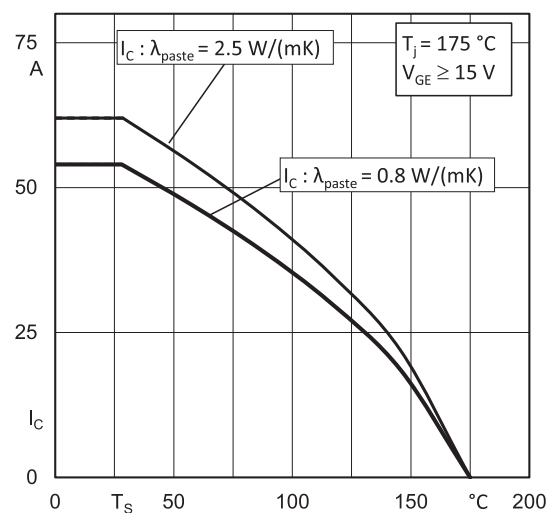
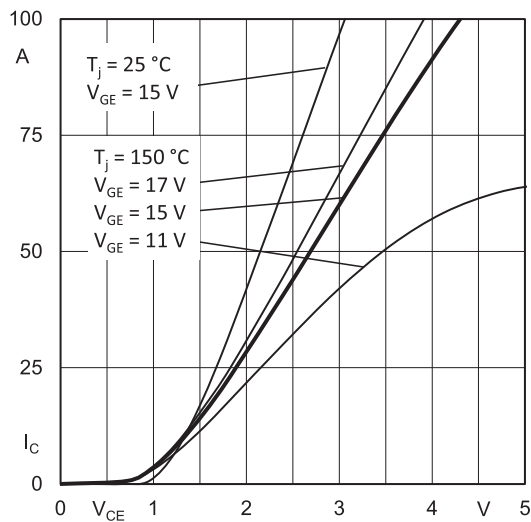
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Characteristics						
Symbol	Conditions		min.	typ.	max.	Unit
Inverter - IGBT						
C _{ies}	V _{CE} = 25 V V _{GE} = 0 V	f = 1 MHz		2.77		nF
C _{oes}		f = 1 MHz		0.21		nF
C _{res}		f = 1 MHz		0.16		nF
Q _G	V _{GE} = - 8 V...+ 15 V			283		nC
R _{Gint}	T _j = 25 °C			4.0		Ω
t _{d(on)}	V _{CC} = 600 V	T _j = 150 °C		28		ns
t _r	I _C = 50 A	T _j = 150 °C		21		ns
E _{on}	R _{G on} = 6.2 Ω	T _j = 150 °C		4.8		mJ
t _{d(off)}	R _{G off} = 0 Ω	T _j = 150 °C		234		ns
t _f	di/dt _{on} = 2500 A/μs	T _j = 150 °C		47		ns
E _{off}	di/dt _{off} = 1080 A/μs	T _j = 150 °C		3.4		mJ
R _{th(j-s)}	V _{GE} = +15/-15 V					
	per IGBT, λ _{paste} =0.8 W/(mK)			0.87		K/W
	per IGBT, λ _{paste} =2.5 W/(mK)			0.7		K/W
Inverse - Diode						
V _F = V _{EC}	I _F = 50 A	T _j = 25 °C		2.22	2.54	V
	V _{GE} = 0 V	T _j = 150 °C		2.18	2.50	V
	chiplevel					
		T _j = 150 °C		1.30	1.50	V
V _{F0}	chiplevel	T _j = 25 °C		1.30	1.50	V
		T _j = 150 °C		0.90	1.10	V
r _F		T _j = 25 °C		18	21	mΩ
	chiplevel	T _j = 150 °C		26	28	mΩ
I _{RRM}	I _F = 50 A	T _j = 150 °C		90		A
Q _{rr}	V _{GE} = -15 V	T _j = 150 °C		8.3		μC
	V _{CC} = 600 V					
E _{rr}	di/dt _{off} = 2400 A/μs	T _j = 150 °C		3		mJ
R _{th(j-s)}	per Diode, λ _{paste} =0.8 W/(mK)			1		K/W
	per Diode, λ _{paste} =2.5 W/(mK)			0.84		K/W
Rectifier - Diode						
V _F = V _{EC}	I _F = 26 A	T _j = 25 °C		0.97	1.20	V
	chiplevel	T _j = 150 °C		0.84	1.07	V
V _{F0}	chiplevel	T _j = 25 °C		0.89	1.09	V
		T _j = 150 °C		0.73	0.92	V
r _F		T _j = 25 °C		3.1	4.2	mΩ
	chiplevel	T _j = 150 °C		4.4	5.9	mΩ
R _{th(j-s)}	per Diode, λ _{paste} =0.8 W/(mK)			0.88		K/W
	per Diode, λ _{paste} =2.5 W/(mK)			0.72		K/W
Module						
M _s	to heat sink		2		2.5	Nm
w				82		g
Temperature Sensor						
R ₁₀₀	T _r =100°C (R ₂₅ =1000Ω)			1670 ± 3%		Ω
R _(T)	R _(T) =1000Ω[1+A(T-25°C)+B(T-25°C) ²] , A = 7.635*10 ⁻³ °C ⁻¹ , B = 1.731*10 ⁻⁵ °C ⁻²					



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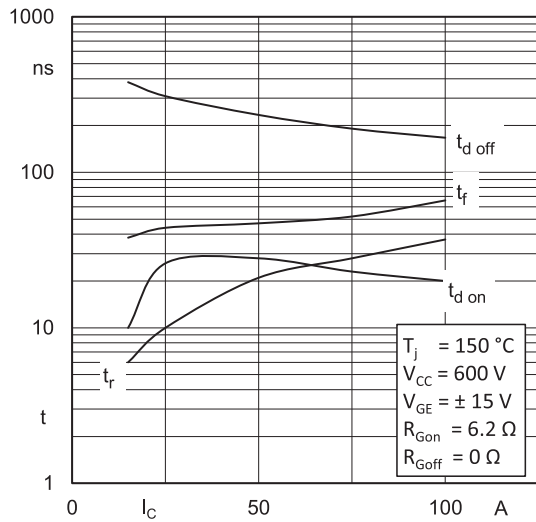


Fig. 7: Typ. switching times vs. I_C

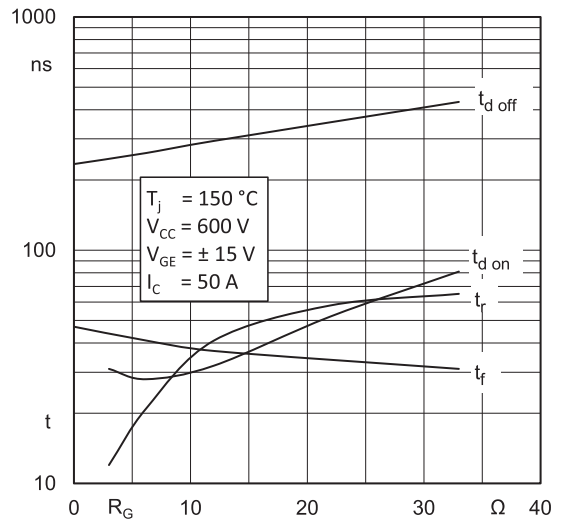


Fig. 8: Typ. switching times vs. gate resistor R_G

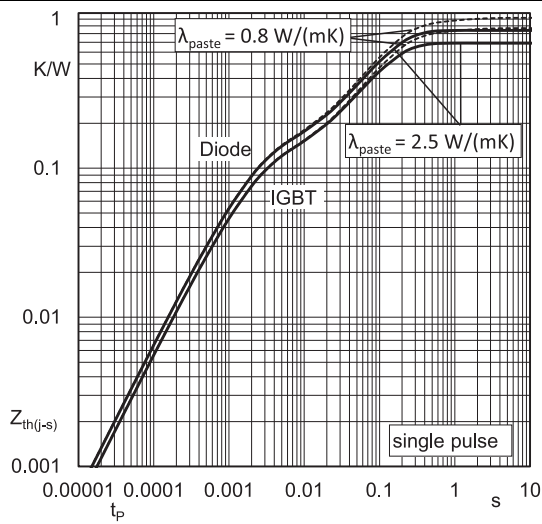


Fig. 9: Typ. transient thermal impedance

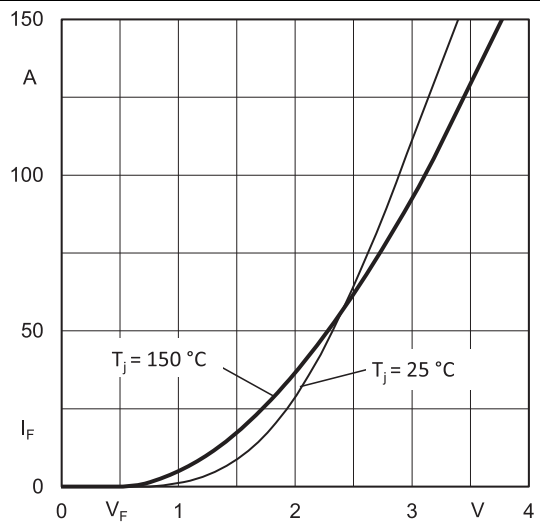


Fig. 10: Typ. CAL diode forward characteristic

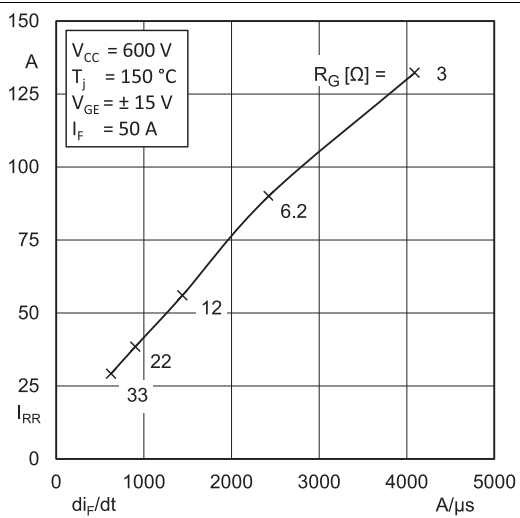


Fig. 11: Typ. CAL diode peak reverse recovery current

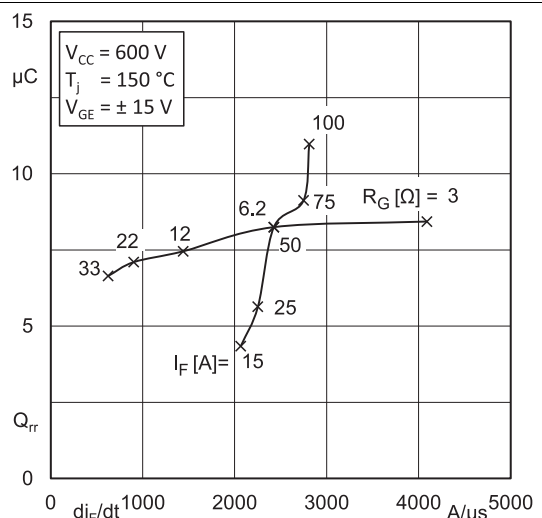
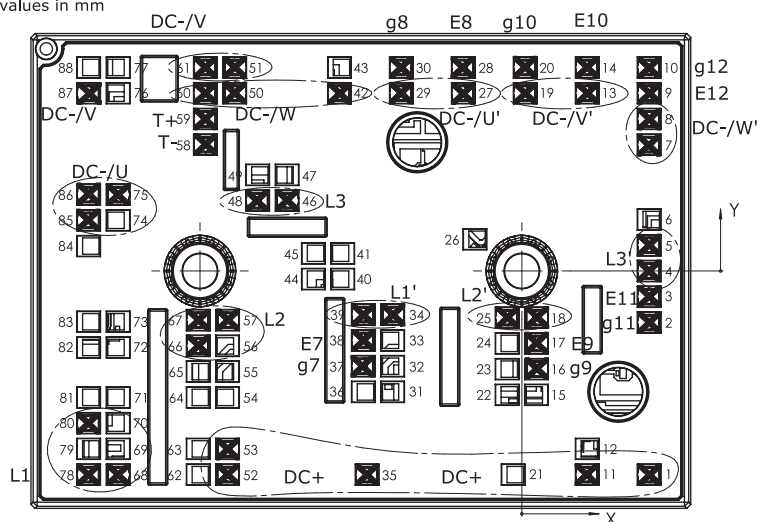


Fig. 12: Typ. CAL diode recovery charge

all values in mm



The diagram illustrates a three-phase inverter circuit. A DC link at the top is connected to a positive terminal labeled $DC+$ and a common negative terminal. This negative terminal is connected to the negative terminals of three DC voltage sources: $DC-/U$, $DC-/V$, and $DC-/W$. The positive terminals of these sources are connected to the cathodes of diodes $D7$, $D9$, and $D11$ respectively. The anodes of $D7$, $D8$, $D9$, $D10$, $D11$, and $D12$ are connected to a common output line that branches into three output terminals labeled $L1$, $L2$, and $L3$. The inverter's switching stage consists of six IGBTs ($T1$ to $T6$) and six diodes ($D1$ to $D6$) arranged in three legs. Each leg has an IGBT and an anti-parallel diode. The DC link's common negative terminal is connected to the emitter of $T1$, $T2$, and $T3$. The emitters of $T4$, $T5$, and $T6$ are connected to a common output line that branches into three output terminals labeled $L1'$, $L2'$, and $L3'$. The gates of the IGBTs are driven by signals $g7$ through $g12$. The collector of $T1$ is connected to the anode of $D1$ and the positive terminal of $DC-/U'$. The collector of $T2$ is connected to the anode of $D2$ and the positive terminal of $DC-/U'$. The collector of $T3$ is connected to the anode of $D3$ and the positive terminal of $DC-/V'$. The collector of $T4$ is connected to the anode of $D4$ and the positive terminal of $DC-/V'$. The collector of $T5$ is connected to the anode of $D5$ and the positive terminal of $DC-/W'$. The collector of $T6$ is connected to the anode of $D6$ and the positive terminal of $DC-/W'$. At the bottom, a transformer-coupled load is shown with terminals $T+$ and $T-$ connected to the primary winding, and a secondary winding with two output terminals indicated by upward arrows. The load is represented by a rectangle with a diagonal line and a symbol ϑ .

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This is an electrostatic discharge sensitive device (ESDS) due to international standard IEC 61340.

***IMPORTANT INFORMATION AND WARNINGS**

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