
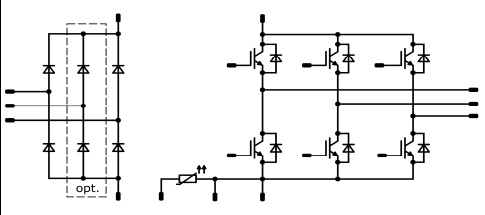




Vincotech

MiniSKiiP® PIM 0	600 V / 6 A
<div style="background-color: #eee; padding: 2px; margin-bottom: 5px;"><b>Features</b></div> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Solderless interconnection</li> <li>Trench Fieldstop IGBT's for low saturation losses</li> <li>Optional 2- and 3-leg rectifier</li> </ul>	<div style="background-color: #eee; padding: 2px; margin-bottom: 5px;"><b>MiniSKiiP®0 housing</b></div> 
<div style="background-color: #eee; padding: 2px; margin-bottom: 5px;"><b>Target Applications</b></div> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Industrial Drives</li> <li>Embedded Drives</li> </ul>	<div style="background-color: #eee; padding: 2px; margin-bottom: 5px;"><b>Schematic</b></div> 
<div style="background-color: #eee; padding: 2px; margin-bottom: 5px;"><b>Types</b></div> <p>80-M006PNB006SA01-K614D, 2-leg rectifier 80-M006PNB006SA-K614C, 3-leg rectifier</p>	

## Maximum Ratings

$T_j=25^\circ\text{C}$ , unless otherwise specified

Parameter	Symbol	Condition	Value	Unit
<b>Rectifier Diode</b>				
Repetitive peak reverse voltage	$V_{RRM}$		1600	V
DC forward current	$I_{FAV}$	$T_j = T_{jmax}$	$T_s = 80^\circ\text{C}$ 25 $T_c = 80^\circ\text{C}$	A
Surge (non-repetitive) forward current	$I_{FSM}$	$t_p = 10\text{ ms}$	220	A
$I^2t$ -value	$I^2t$		240	$\text{A}^2\text{s}$
Power dissipation	$P_{tot}$	$T_j = T_{jmax}$	$T_s = 80^\circ\text{C}$ 46 $T_c = 80^\circ\text{C}$	W
Maximum Junction Temperature	$T_{jmax}$		150	$^\circ\text{C}$
<b>Inverter Switch</b>				
Collector-emitter break down voltage	$V_{CE}$		600	V
DC collector current	$I_C$	$T_j = T_{jmax}$	$T_s = 80^\circ\text{C}$ 10 $T_c = 80^\circ\text{C}$	A
Repetitive peak collector current	$I_{CRM}$	$t_p$ limited by $T_{jmax}$	18	A
Turn off safe operating area		$V_{CE} \leq 1200\text{V}, T_j \leq T_{op, max}$	18	A
Power dissipation	$P_{tot}$	$T_j = T_{jmax}$	$T_s = 80^\circ\text{C}$ 40 $T_c = 80^\circ\text{C}$	W
Gate-emitter peak voltage	$V_{GE}$		$\pm 20$	V
Short circuit ratings	$t_{SC}$ $V_{CC}$	$T_j \leq 150^\circ\text{C}$ $V_{GE} = 15\text{ V}$	6 360	$\mu\text{s}$ V
Maximum Junction Temperature	$T_{jmax}$		175	$^\circ\text{C}$

**Maximum Ratings** $T_i=25^{\circ}\text{C}$ , unless otherwise specified

Parameter	Symbol	Condition	Value	Unit
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**Inverter Diode**

Peak Repetitive Reverse Voltage	$V_{RRM}$		600	V
DC forward current	$I_F$	$T_j = T_{jmax}$ $T_s = 80^{\circ}\text{C}$ $T_c = 80^{\circ}\text{C}$	10 10	A
Repetitive peak forward current	$I_{FRM}$	$t_p$ limited by $T_{jmax}$	22	A
Power dissipation	$P_{tot}$	$T_j = T_{jmax}$ $T_s = 80^{\circ}\text{C}$ $T_c = 80^{\circ}\text{C}$	31 47	W
Maximum Junction Temperature	$T_{jmax}$		175	$^{\circ}\text{C}$

**Thermal Properties**

Storage temperature	$T_{stg}$		-40...+125	$^{\circ}\text{C}$
Operation temperature under switching condition	$T_{op}$		-40...+( $T_{jmax} - 25$ )	$^{\circ}\text{C}$

**Isolation Properties**

Insulation voltage	$V_{is}$	DC Voltage $t_p=2\text{s}$	4000	V
Creepage distance			min 12,7	mm
Clearance			min 12,7	mm
Comparative Tracking Index	CTI		<200	



### 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]	$T_j$ [°C]	Min	Typ	Max		

#### Rectifier Diode

Forward voltage	$V_F$				25	25 125		1,43 1,44	1,64	V
Threshold voltage (for power loss calc. only)	$V_{th}$				25	25 125		0,92 0,79		V
Slope resistance (for power loss calc. only)	$r_t$				25	25 125		20,29 26,11		mΩ
Reverse current	$I_r$			1500		25 125			0,05	mA
Thermal resistance junction to sink	$R_{th(j-s)}$	Thermal grease thickness ≤ 50µm $\lambda = 1$ W/mK						1,5		K/W

#### Inverter Switch

Gate emitter threshold voltage	$V_{GE(th)}$	$V_{CE} = V_{CE}$				0,00009	25 150	5	5,8	6,5	V		
Collector-emitter saturation voltage	$V_{CE(sat)}$		15			6	25 150	1,24	1,59 1,84	2,04	V		
Collector-emitter cut-off current incl. Diode	$I_{CES}$		0	600			25 150			0,0004	mA		
Gate-emitter leakage current	$I_{GES}$		20	0			25 150			300	nA		
Integrated Gate resistor	$R_{gint}$							none			Ω		
Turn-on delay time	$t_{d(on)}$	$R_{goff} = 64 \Omega$ $R_{gon} = 64 \Omega$	±15	300	6		25		105		ns		
Rise time	$t_r$						150		102,4				
Turn-off delay time	$t_{d(off)}$						25		21,8				
Fall time	$t_f$						150		27,8				
Turn-on energy loss	$E_{on}$						25		142,2				
Turn-off energy loss	$E_{off}$	150		163,6									
Input capacitance	$C_{ies}$	$f = 1$ MHz	0	25					368		mWs		
Output capacitance	$C_{oss}$								25				28
Reverse transfer capacitance	$C_{rss}$												11
Gate charge	$Q_G$								15			480	6
Thermal resistance junction to sink	$R_{th(j-s)}$	Thermal grease thickness ≤ 50µm $\lambda = 1$ W/mK						2,4		K/W			

#### Inverter Diode

Diode forward voltage	$V_F$				6	25 150		1,42 1,36		V	
Peak reverse recovery current	$I_{RRM}$	$R_{goff} = 64 \Omega$	±15	300	6		25		3,92		A
Reverse recovery time	$t_{rr}$						150		5,82		
Reverse recovered charge	$Q_{rr}$						25		182,7		
Peak rate of fall of recovery current	$(di_{rr}/dt)_{max}$						150		288,1		
Reverse recovered energy	$E_{rec}$						25		0,32		
Thermal resistance junction to sink	$R_{th(j-s)}$	Thermal grease thickness ≤ 50µm $\lambda = 1$ W/mK						3		K/W	

#### Thermistor

Rated resistance	$R$					25		1000		Ω
Deviation of R	$\Delta_{R/R}$	$R_{25} = 1000 \Omega$ $R_{100} = 1670 \Omega$				25 100	-3 -2		3 2	%
R100	$R_{100}$					25		1670		Ω
Temperature coefficient								0,76		%/K
A-value	$B_{(25/50)}$					25		$7,635 \cdot 10^{-3}$		1/K
B-value	$B_{(25/100)}$					25		$1,731 \cdot 10^{-5}$		1/K <sup>2</sup>
Vincotech PTC Reference									E	

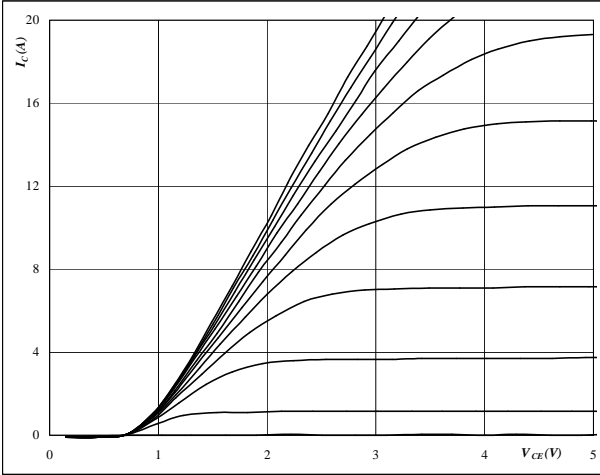


# Inverter

**Figure 1** IGBT

Typical output characteristics

$I_C = f(V_{CE})$

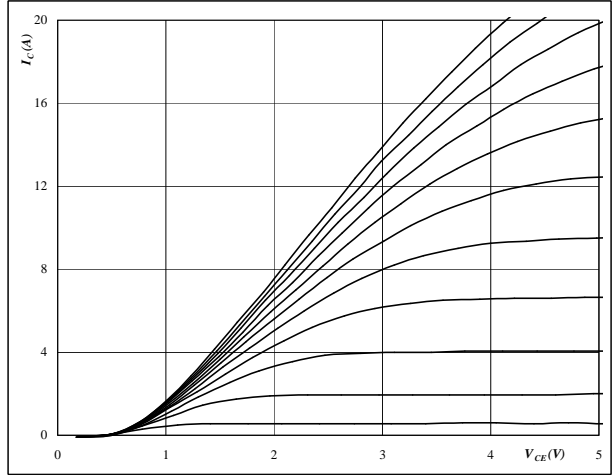


$t_p = 250 \mu s$   
 $T_j = 25 \text{ }^\circ C$   
 $V_{GE}$  from 7 V to 17 V in steps of 1 V

**Figure 2** IGBT

Typical output characteristics

$I_C = f(V_{CE})$

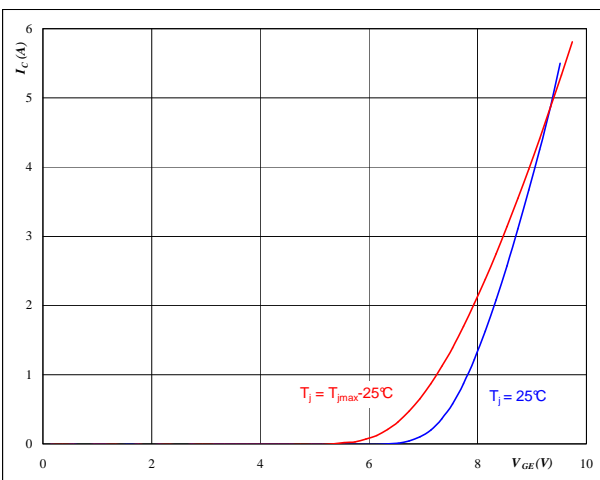


$t_p = 250 \mu s$   
 $T_j = 150 \text{ }^\circ C$   
 $V_{GE}$  from 7 V to 17 V in steps of 1 V

**Figure 3** IGBT

Typical transfer characteristics

$I_C = f(V_{GE})$

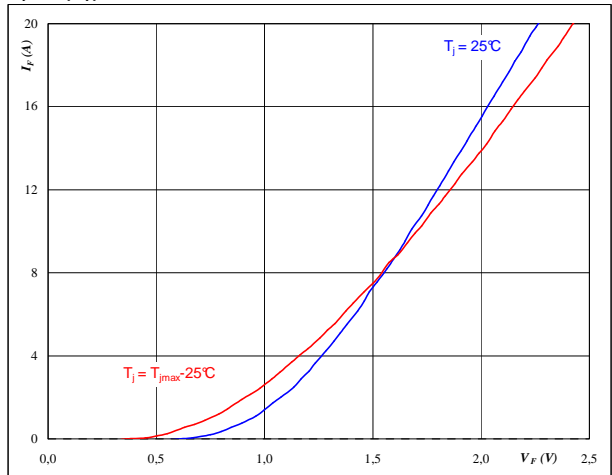


$t_p = 250 \mu s$   
 $V_{CE} = 10 V$

**Figure 4** FWD

Typical diode forward current as a function of forward voltage

$I_F = f(V_F)$



$t_p = 250 \mu s$

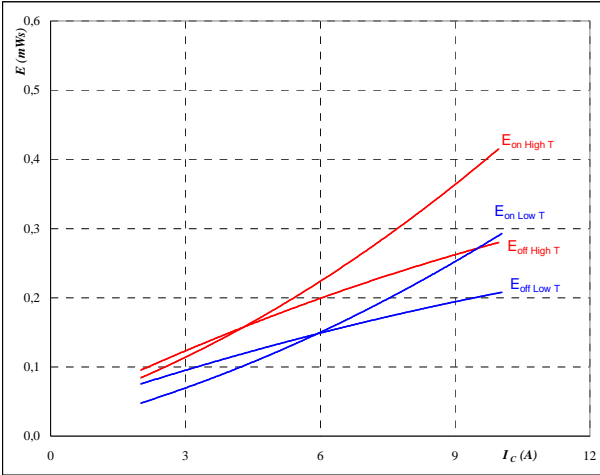


# Inverter

**Figure 5** IGBT

Typical switching energy losses  
as a function of collector current

$$E = f(I_C)$$

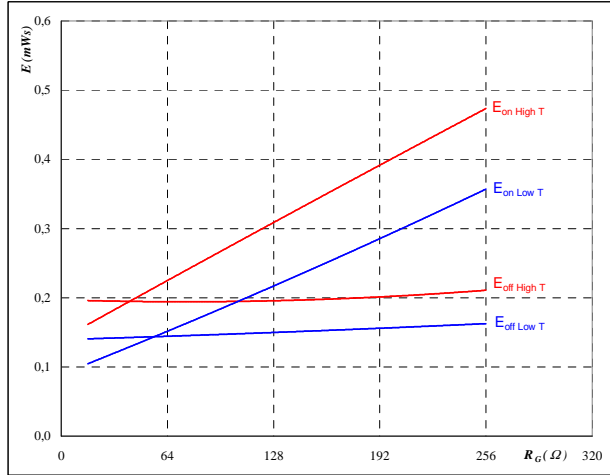


inductive load  
 $T_j = 25/150$  °C  
 $V_{CE} = 300$  V  
 $V_{GE} = \pm 15$  V  
 $R_{gon} = 64$  Ω  
 $R_{goff} = 64$  Ω

**Figure 6** IGBT

Typical switching energy losses  
as a function of gate resistor

$$E = f(R_G)$$

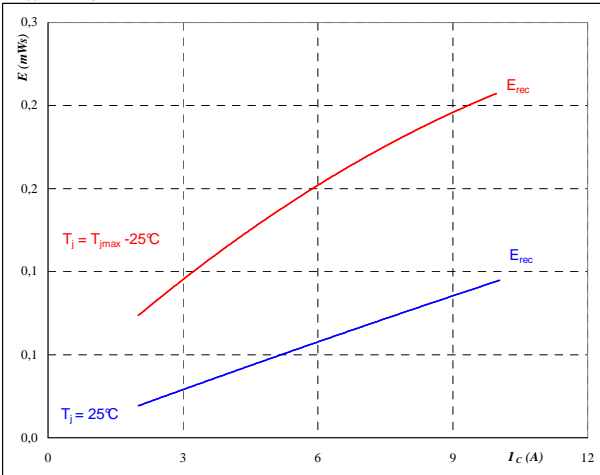


inductive load  
 $T_j = 25/150$  °C  
 $V_{CE} = 300$  V  
 $V_{GE} = \pm 15$  V  
 $I_C = 6$  A

**Figure 7** FWD

Typical reverse recovery energy loss  
as a function of collector current

$$E_{rec} = f(I_C)$$

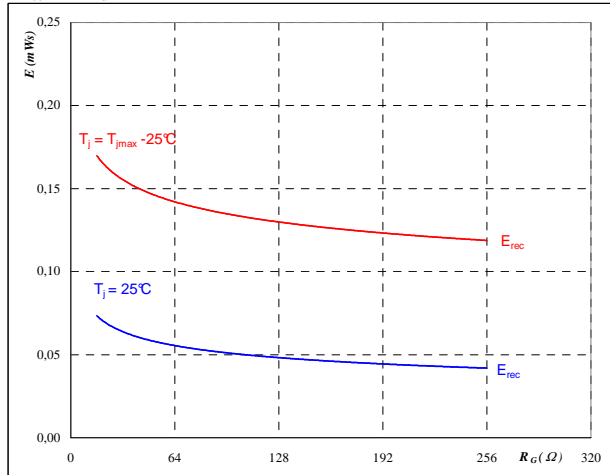


inductive load  
 $T_j = 25/150$  °C  
 $V_{CE} = 300$  V  
 $V_{GE} = \pm 15$  V  
 $R_{gon} = 64$  Ω

**Figure 8** FWD

Typical reverse recovery energy loss  
as a function of gate resistor

$$E_{rec} = f(R_G)$$



inductive load  
 $T_j = 25/150$  °C  
 $V_{CE} = 300$  V  
 $V_{GE} = \pm 15$  V  
 $I_C = 6$  A

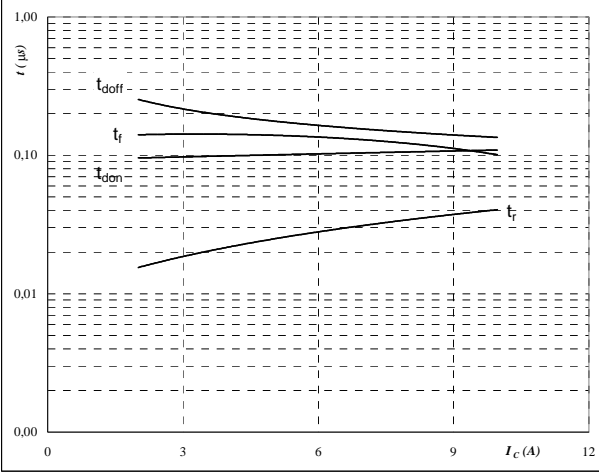


# Inverter

**Figure 9** IGBT

Typical switching times as a function of collector current

$t = f(I_C)$

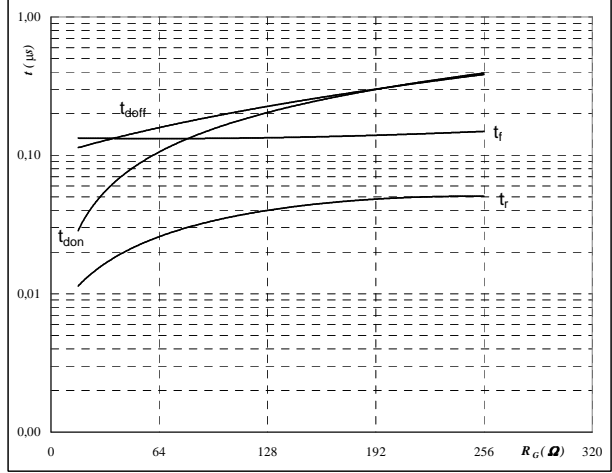


inductive load  
 $T_j = 150$  °C  
 $V_{CE} = 300$  V  
 $V_{GE} = \pm 15$  V  
 $R_{gon} = 64$  Ω  
 $R_{goff} = 64$  Ω

**Figure 10** IGBT

Typical switching times as a function of gate resistor

$t = f(R_G)$

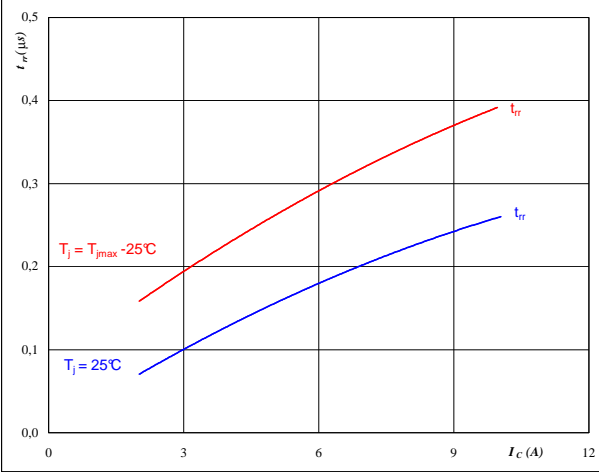


inductive load  
 $T_j = 150$  °C  
 $V_{CE} = 300$  V  
 $V_{GE} = \pm 15$  V  
 $I_C = 6$  A

**Figure 11** FWD

Typical reverse recovery time as a function of collector current

$t_{rr} = f(I_C)$

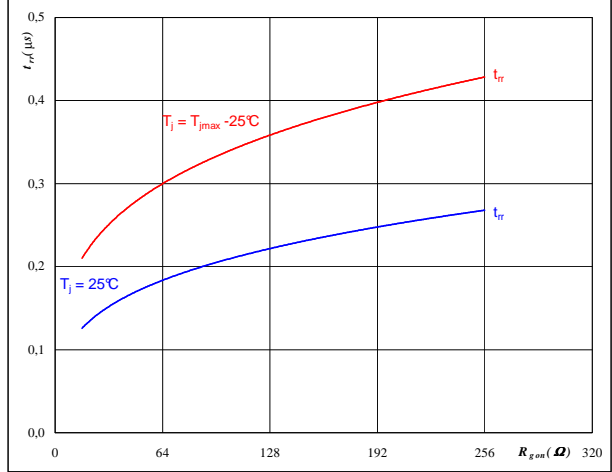


$T_j = 25/150$  °C  
 $V_{CE} = 300$  V  
 $V_{GE} = \pm 15$  V  
 $R_{gon} = 64$  Ω

**Figure 12** FWD

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

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



$T_j = 25/150$  °C  
 $V_R = 300$  V  
 $I_F = 6$  A  
 $V_{GE} = \pm 15$  V

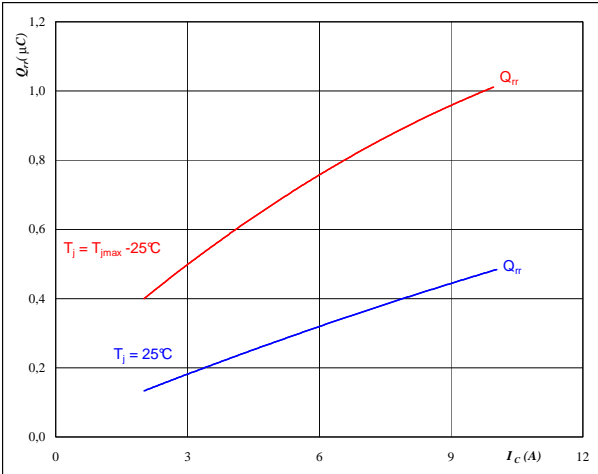


## Inverter

**Figure 13** FWD

Typical reverse recovery charge as a function of collector current

$$Q_{rr} = f(I_C)$$

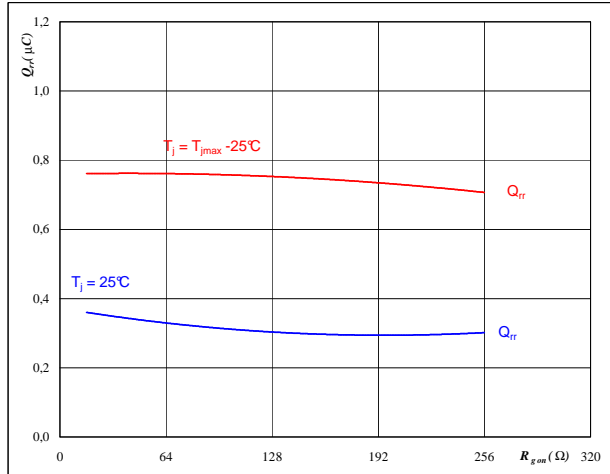


$T_j = 25/150$  °C  
 $V_{CE} = 300$  V  
 $V_{GE} = \pm 15$  V  
 $R_{gon} = 64$   $\Omega$

**Figure 14** FWD

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

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

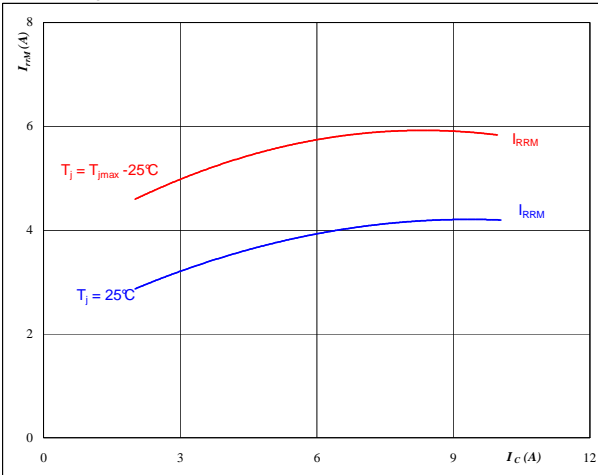


$T_j = 25/150$  °C  
 $V_R = 300$  V  
 $I_F = 6$  A  
 $V_{GE} = \pm 15$  V

**Figure 15** FWD

Typical reverse recovery current as a function of collector current

$$I_{RRM} = f(I_C)$$

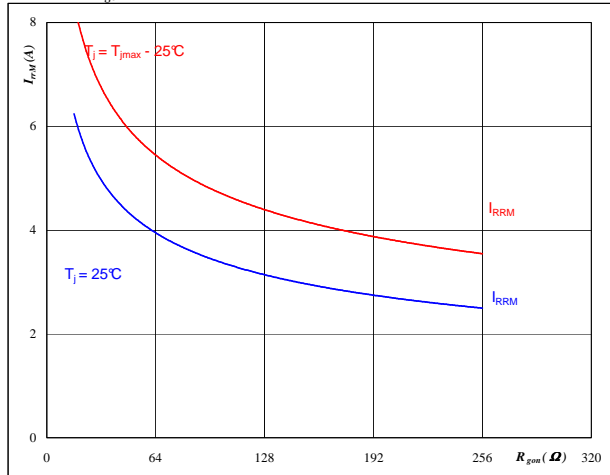


$T_j = 25/150$  °C  
 $V_{CE} = 300$  V  
 $V_{GE} = \pm 15$  V  
 $R_{gon} = 64$   $\Omega$

**Figure 16** FWD

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

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



$T_j = 25/150$  °C  
 $V_R = 300$  V  
 $I_F = 6$  A  
 $V_{GE} = \pm 15$  V

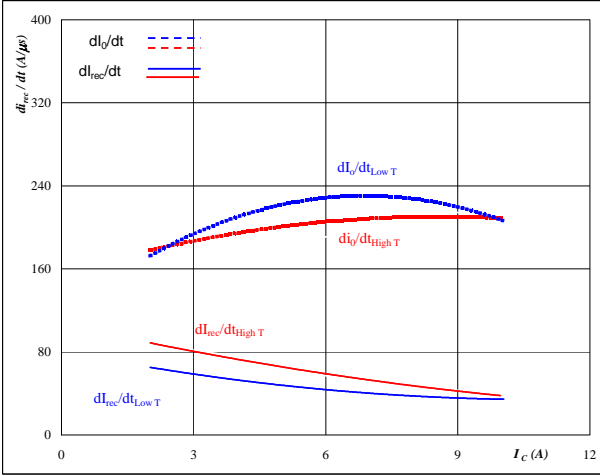


# Inverter

**Figure 17** FWD

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

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

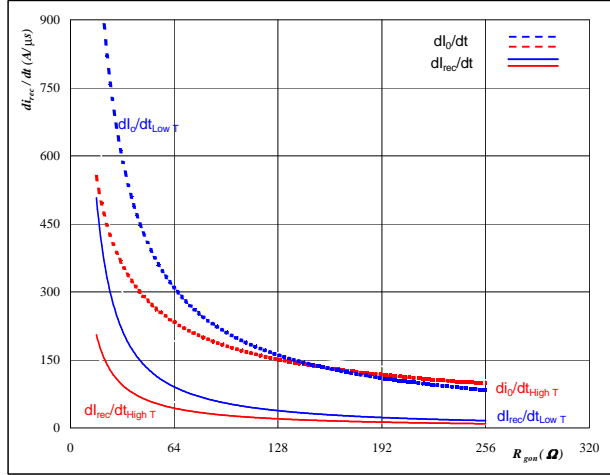


$T_j = 25/150$  °C  
 $V_{CE} = 300$  V  
 $V_{GE} = \pm 15$  V  
 $R_{gon} = 64$  Ω

**Figure 18** FWD

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

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

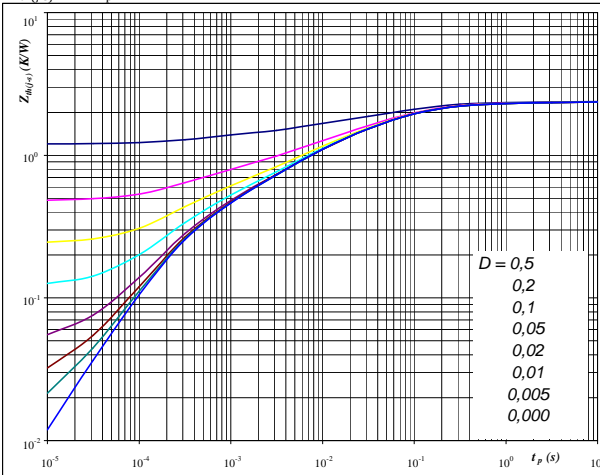


$T_j = 25/150$  °C  
 $V_R = 300$  V  
 $I_F = 6$  A  
 $V_{GE} = \pm 15$  V

**Figure 19** IGBT

IGBT transient thermal impedance as a function of pulse width

$$Z_{th(j-s)} = f(t_p)$$



$D = t_p / T$   
 $R_{th(j-s)} = 2,40$  K/W

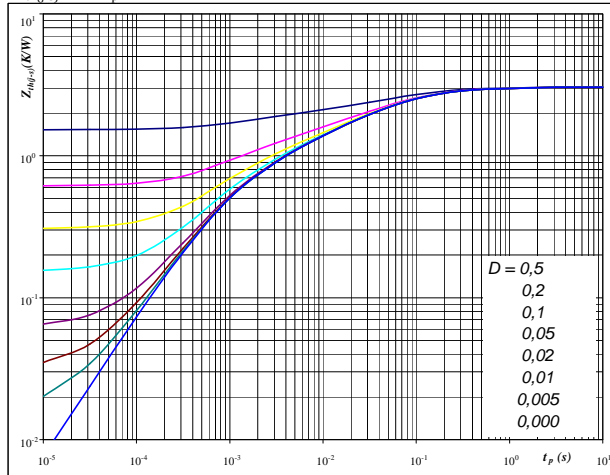
IGBT thermal model values

Thermal grease	R (K/W)	τ (s)
	0,08	9,7E+00
	0,18	4,8E-01
	0,82	7,5E-02
	0,59	1,5E-02
	0,43	2,9E-03
	0,30	3,0E-04

**Figure 20** FWD

FWD transient thermal impedance as a function of pulse width

$$Z_{th(j-s)} = f(t_p)$$



$D = t_p / T$   
 $R_{th(j-s)} = 3$  K/W

FWD thermal model values

Thermal grease	R (K/W)	τ (s)
	0,17	1,2E+00
	0,87	1,1E-01
	0,95	2,6E-02
	0,56	4,6E-03
	0,50	8,4E-04



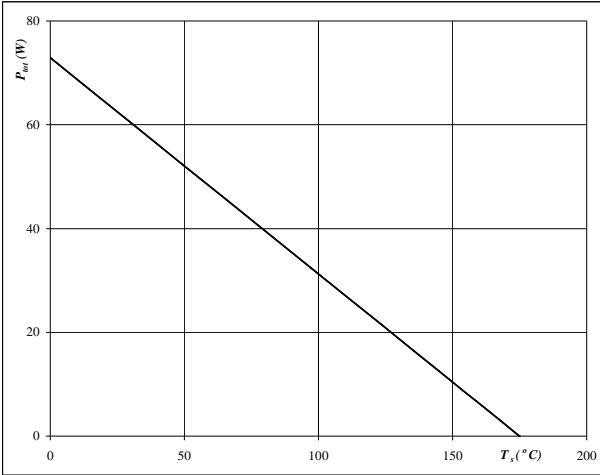


# Inverter

**Figure 21** IGBT

**Power dissipation as a function of heatsink temperature**

$$P_{tot} = f(T_s)$$

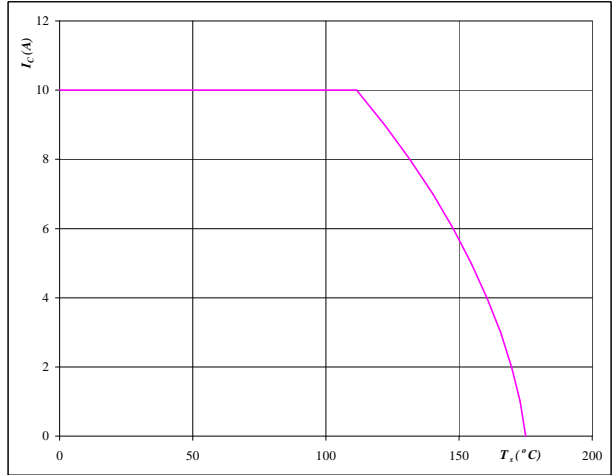


T<sub>j</sub> = 175 °C

**Figure 22** IGBT

**Collector current as a function of heatsink temperature**

$$I_C = f(T_s)$$

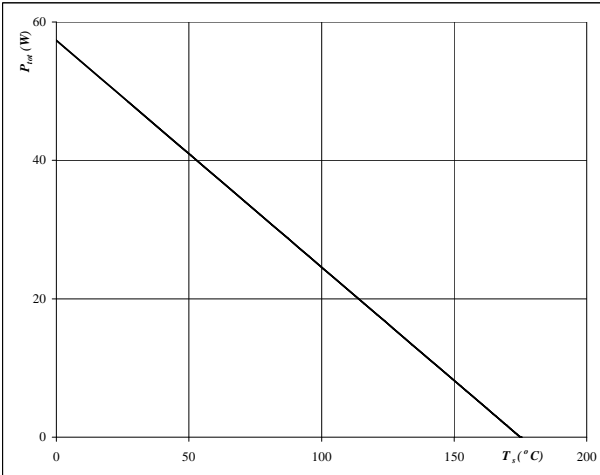


T<sub>j</sub> = 175 °C  
V<sub>GE</sub> = 15 V

**Figure 23** FWD

**Power dissipation as a function of heatsink temperature**

$$P_{tot} = f(T_s)$$

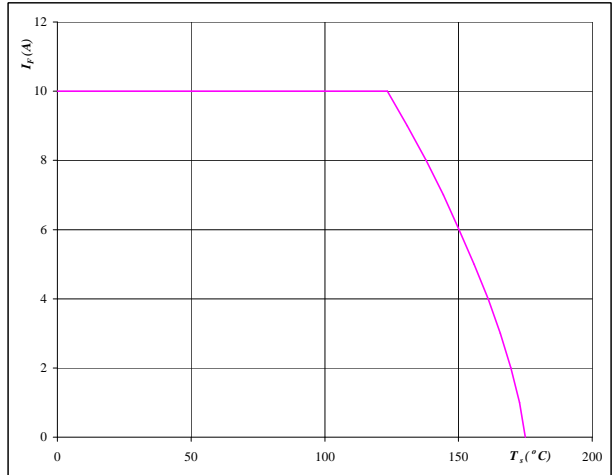


T<sub>j</sub> = 175 °C

**Figure 24** FWD

**Forward current as a function of heatsink temperature**

$$I_F = f(T_s)$$



T<sub>j</sub> = 175 °C

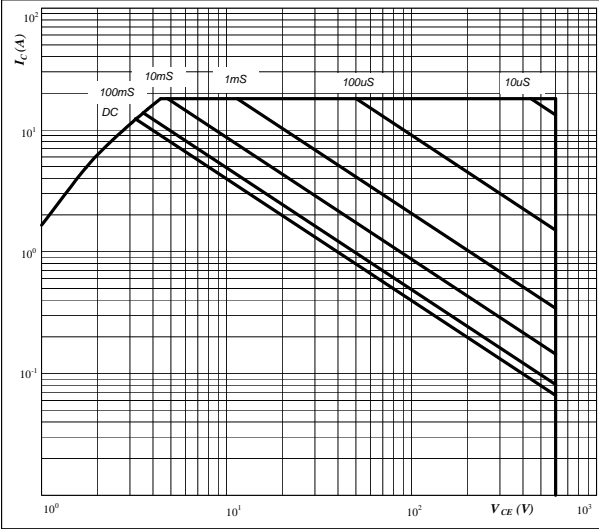


# Inverter

**Figure 25** IGBT

**Safe operating area as a function of collector-emitter voltage**

$I_C = f(V_{CE})$

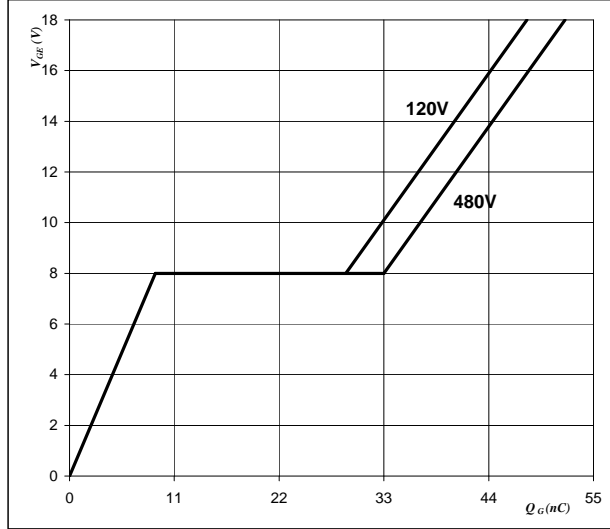


$D =$  single pulse  
 $T_s =$  80 °C  
 $V_{GE} =$  ±15 V  
 $T_j = T_{jmax}$  °C

**Figure 26** IGBT

**Gate voltage vs Gate charge**

$V_{GE} = f(Q_G)$

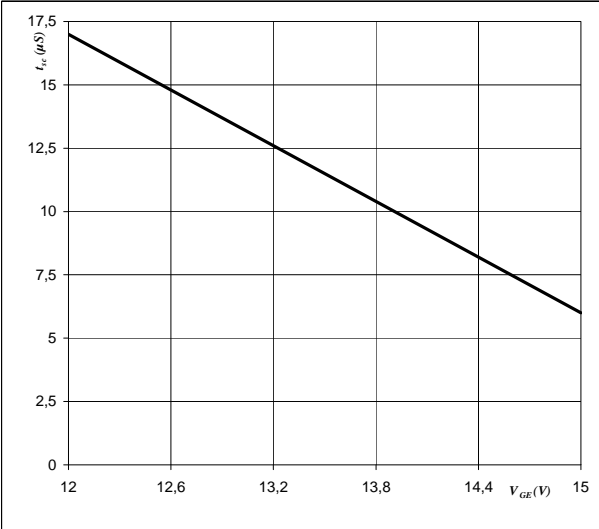


$I_C =$  6 A

**Figure 27** IGBT

**Short circuit withstand time as a function of gate-emitter voltage**

$t_{sc} = f(V_{GE})$

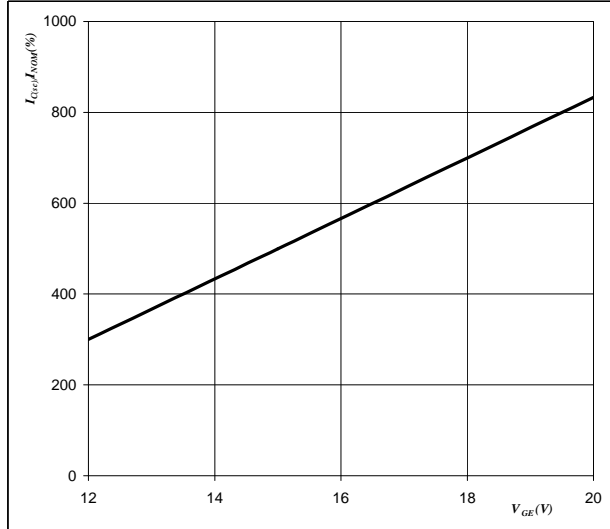


$V_{CE} =$  300 V  
 $T_j \leq$  175 °C

**Figure 28** IGBT

**Typical short circuit collector current as a function of gate-emitter voltage**

$I_{sc} = f(V_{GE})$



$V_{CE} \leq$  300 V  
 $T_j =$  175 °C

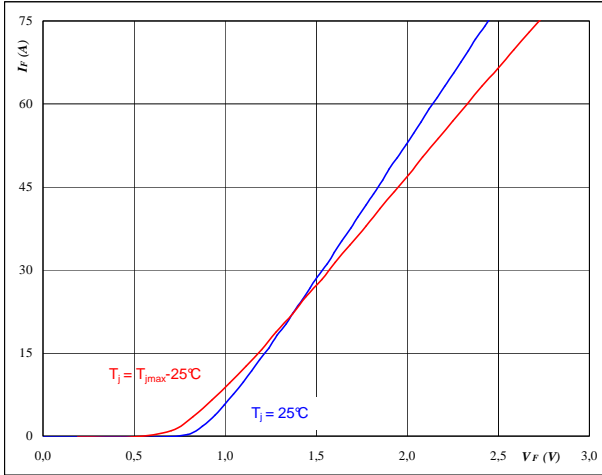


# Rectifier Diode

**Figure 1** Rectifier Diode

Typical diode forward current as a function of forward voltage

$$I_F = f(V_F)$$

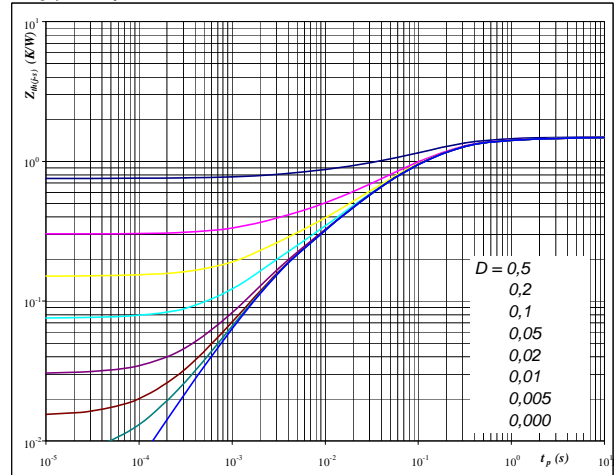


$t_p = 250 \mu s$

**Figure 2** Rectifier Diode

Diode transient thermal impedance as a function of pulse width

$$Z_{th(j-s)} = f(t_p)$$

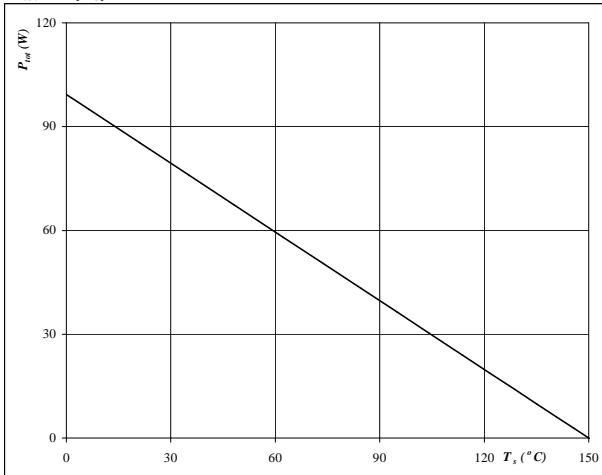


$D = t_p / T$   
 $R_{th(j-s)} = 1,5 \text{ K/W}$

**Figure 3** Rectifier Diode

Power dissipation as a function of heatsink temperature

$$P_{tot} = f(T_s)$$

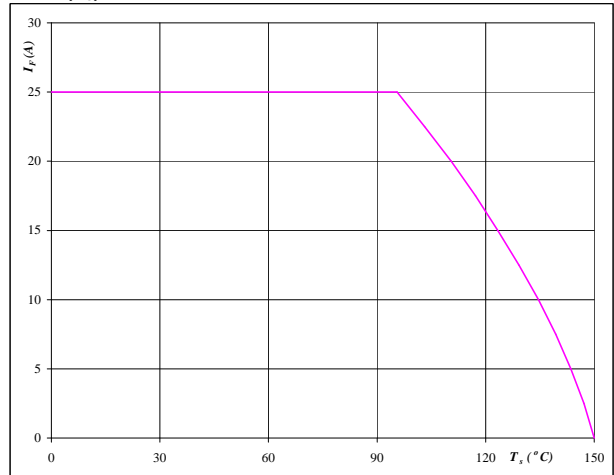


$T_j = 150 \text{ °C}$

**Figure 4** Rectifier Diode

Forward current as a function of heatsink temperature

$$I_F = f(T_s)$$



$T_j = 150 \text{ °C}$

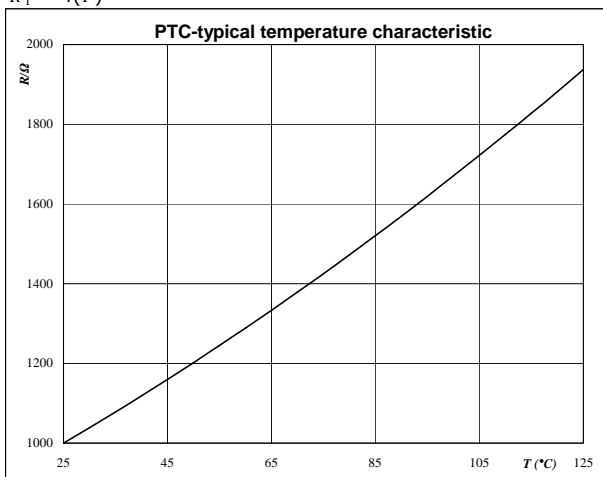


# Thermistor

**Figure 1** Thermistor

Typical PTC characteristic  
as a function of temperature

$$R_T = f(T)$$



Thermistor

Equation of PTC resistance temperature dependency

$$R(T) = 1000 \Omega [1 + A * (T - 25^\circ\text{C}) + B * (T - 25^\circ\text{C})^2] \quad [\Omega]$$



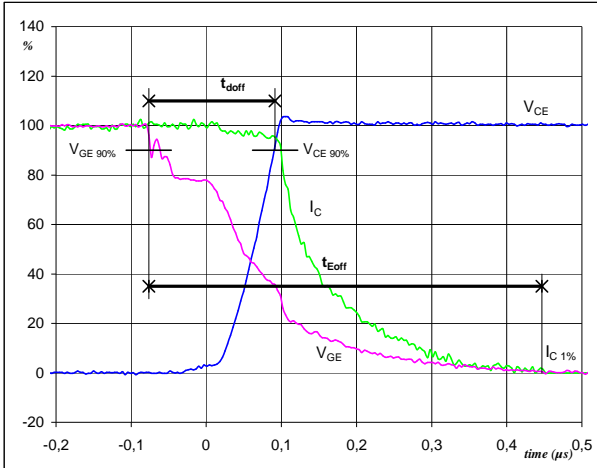
## Switching Definitions Inverter

### General conditions

$T_j$	=	150 °C
$R_{gon}$	=	64 $\Omega$
$R_{goff}$	=	64 $\Omega$

**Figure 1** Output inverter IGBT

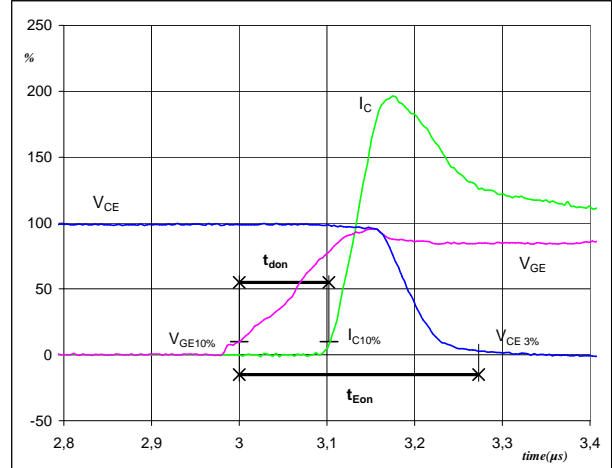
Turn-off Switching Waveforms & definition of  $t_{doff}$   $t_{Eoff}$   
( $t_{Eoff}$  = integrating time for  $E_{off}$ )



$V_{GE}$ (0%) =	-15	V
$V_{GE}$ (100%) =	15	V
$V_C$ (100%) =	300	V
$I_C$ (100%) =	6	A
$t_{doff}$ =	0,16	$\mu$ s
$t_{Eoff}$ =	0,52	$\mu$ s

**Figure 2** Output inverter IGBT

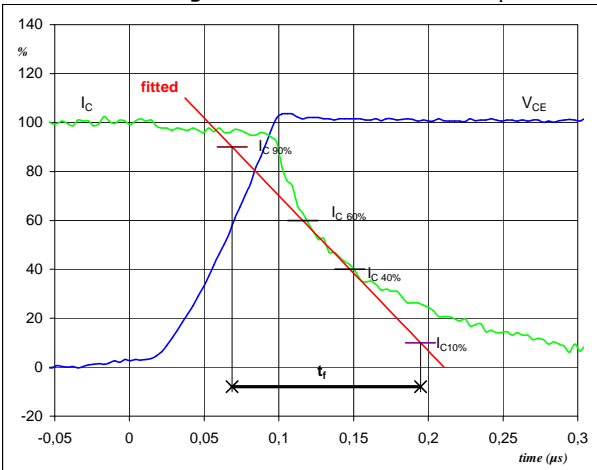
Turn-on Switching Waveforms & definition of  $t_{don}$   $t_{Eon}$   
( $t_{Eon}$  = integrating time for  $E_{on}$ )



$V_{GE}$ (0%) =	-15	V
$V_{GE}$ (100%) =	15	V
$V_C$ (100%) =	300	V
$I_C$ (100%) =	6	A
$t_{don}$ =	0,10	$\mu$ s
$t_{Eon}$ =	0,27	$\mu$ s

**Figure 3** Output inverter IGBT

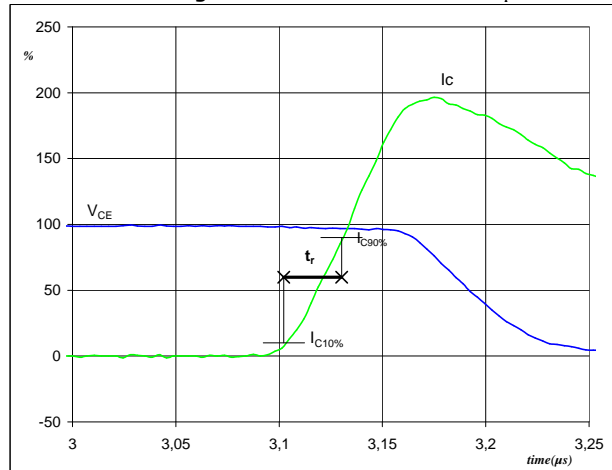
Turn-off Switching Waveforms & definition of  $t_f$



$V_C$ (100%) =	300	V
$I_C$ (100%) =	6	A
$t_f$ =	0,13	$\mu$ s

**Figure 4** Output inverter IGBT

Turn-on Switching Waveforms & definition of  $t_r$

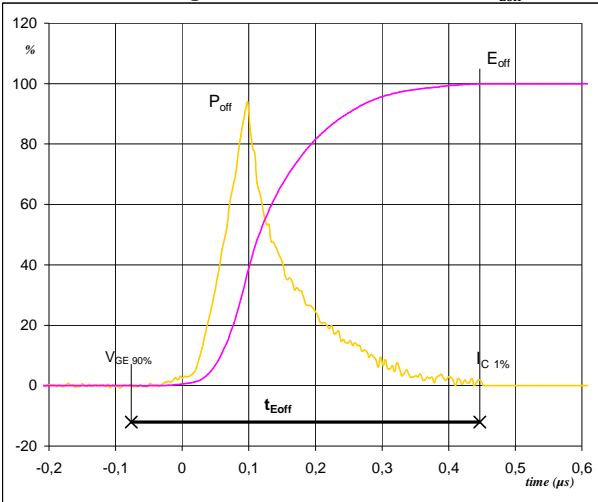


$V_C$ (100%) =	300	V
$I_C$ (100%) =	6	A
$t_r$ =	0,03	$\mu$ s



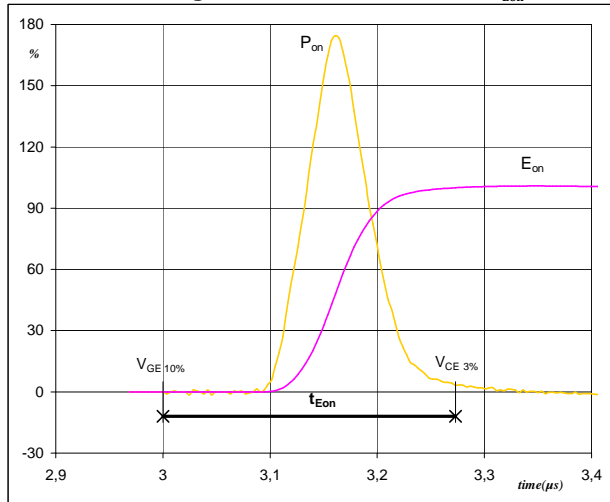
## Switching Definitions Output Inverter

**Figure 5** Output inverter IGBT  
**Turn-off Switching Waveforms & definition of  $t_{Eoff}$**



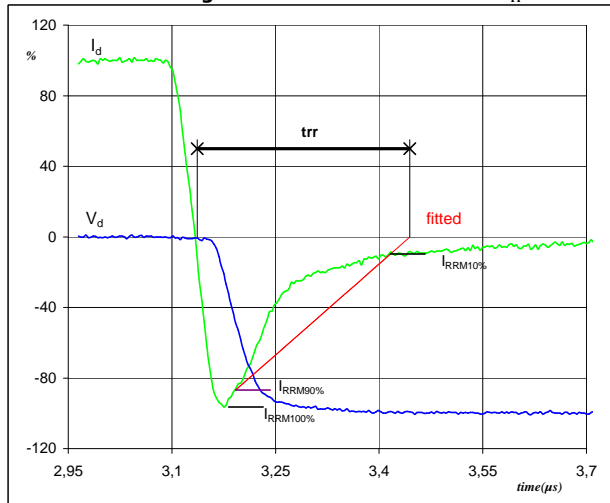
$P_{off} (100\%) = 1,80 \text{ kW}$   
 $E_{off} (100\%) = 0,19 \text{ mJ}$   
 $t_{Eoff} = 0,52 \text{ } \mu\text{s}$

**Figure 6** Output inverter IGBT  
**Turn-on Switching Waveforms & definition of  $t_{Eon}$**



$P_{on} (100\%) = 1,80 \text{ kW}$   
 $E_{on} (100\%) = 0,23 \text{ mJ}$   
 $t_{Eon} = 0,27 \text{ } \mu\text{s}$

**Figure 7** Output inverter FWD  
**Turn-off Switching Waveforms & definition of  $t_{tr}$**



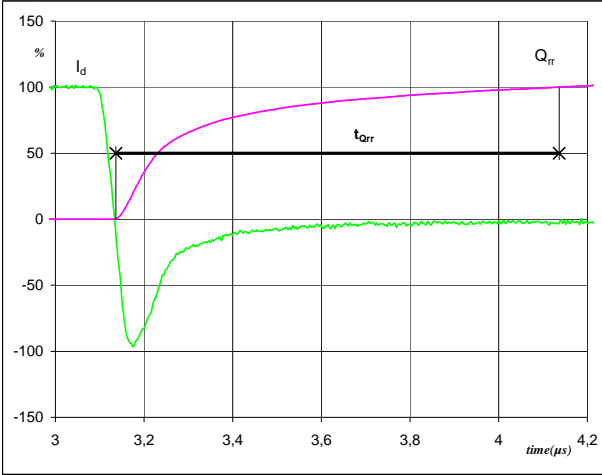
$V_d (100\%) = 300 \text{ V}$   
 $I_d (100\%) = 6 \text{ A}$   
 $I_{RRM} (100\%) = -6 \text{ A}$   
 $t_{tr} = 0,29 \text{ } \mu\text{s}$



### Switching Definitions Output Inverter

**Figure 8** Output inverter FWD

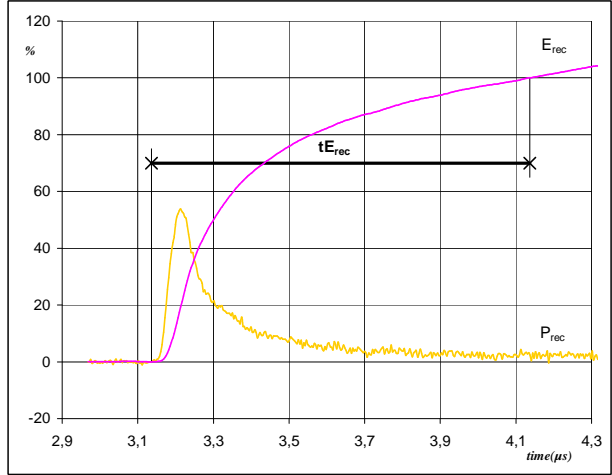
**Turn-on Switching Waveforms & definition of  $t_{Qrr}$**   
( $t_{Qrr}$  = integrating time for  $Q_{rr}$ )



$I_d$ (100%) =	6	A
$Q_{rr}$ (100%) =	0,78	$\mu C$
$t_{Qrr}$ =	1,00	$\mu s$

**Figure 9** Output inverter FWD

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



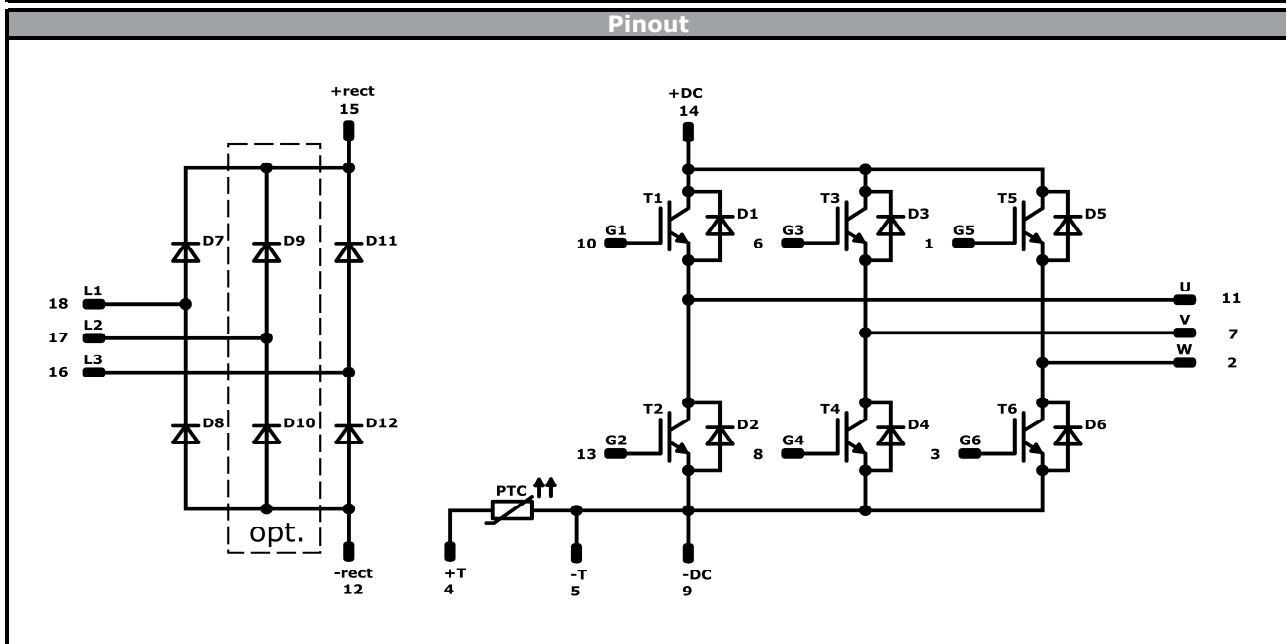
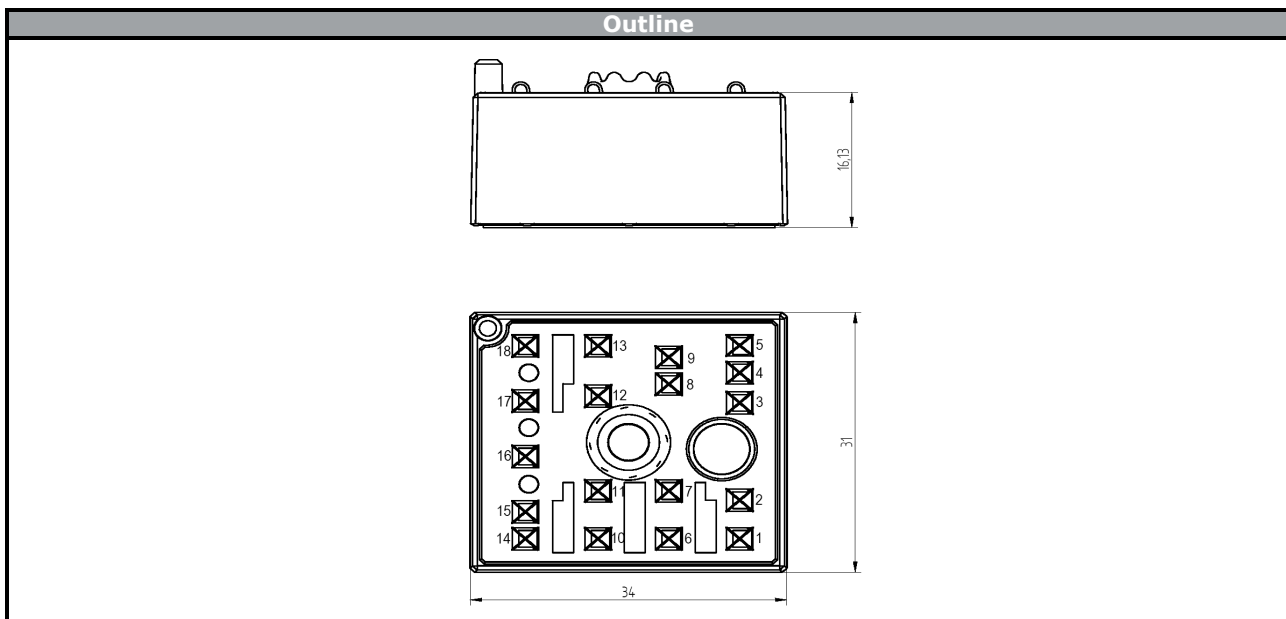
$P_{rec}$ (100%) =	1,80	kW
$E_{rec}$ (100%) =	0,16	mJ
$t_{Erec}$ =	1,00	$\mu s$



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## Ordering Code and Marking - Outline - Pinout - Identification

Ordering Code & Marking						
Version			Ordering Code			
with 2-leg rectifier, std lid (black V23990-K02-T-PM)			80-M006PNB006SA01-K614D-/0A/			
with 2-leg rectifier, std lid (black V23990-K02-T-PM) and P12			80-M006PNB006SA01-K614D-/1A/			
with 2-leg rectifier, thin lid (white V23990-K03-T-PM)			80-M006PNB006SA01-K614D-/0B/			
with 2-leg rectifier, thin lid (white V23990-K03-T-PM) and P12			80-M006PNB006SA01-K614D-/1B/			
with 3-leg rectifier, std lid (black V23990-K02-T-PM)			80-M006PNB006SA-K614C-/0A/			
with 3-leg rectifier, std lid (black V23990-K02-T-PM) and P12			80-M006PNB006SA-K614C-/1A/			
with 3-leg rectifier, thin lid (white V23990-K03-T-PM)			80-M006PNB006SA-K614C-/0B/			
with 3-leg rectifier, thin lid (white V23990-K03-T-PM) and P12			80-M006PNB006SA-K614C-/1B/			
	Text	Name	Type&Ver	Date code	Vinco&Lot	Serial&UL
		NN-NNNNNNNNNNNN	TTTTTTTV	WWYY	Vinco LLLLL	SSSS UL
	Datamatrix	Type&Ver	Lot number	Serial	Date code	
		TTTTTTTV	LLLLL	SSSS	WWYY	



Identification					
ID	Component	Voltage	Current	Function	Comment
T1-T6	IGBT	600 V	6 A	Inverter Switch	
D1-D6	FWD	600 V	6 A	Inverter Diode	
D7-D12	Rectifier Diode	1600 V	25 A	Rectifier Diode	
PTC	PTC	-	-	Thermistor	





Packaging instruction			
Standard packaging quantity (SPQ)	<b>198</b>	>SPQ Standard	<SPQ Sample

Handling instruction
Handling instructions for MiniSkiiP <sup>®</sup> 0 packages see vincotech.com website.

Package data
Package data for MiniSkiiP <sup>®</sup> 0 packages see vincotech.com website.

Document No.:	Date:	Modification:	Pages
80-M006PNB010SAx-K614x-D3-14	12 Jan. 2016		

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1. Life support devices or systems are devices or systems which, (a) are intended for surgical implant into the body, or (b) support or sustain life, or (c) whose failure to perform when properly used in accordance with instructions for use provided in Ia
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.