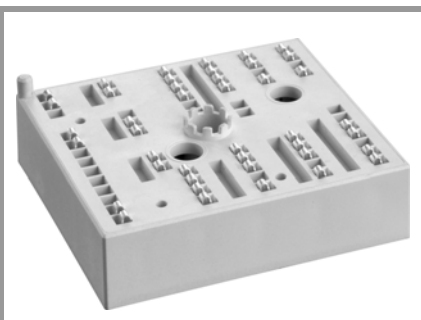


SKiiP 26MLI07E3V1



MiniSKiiP® 2

3-Level NPC Inverter

SKiiP 26MLI07E3V1

Features

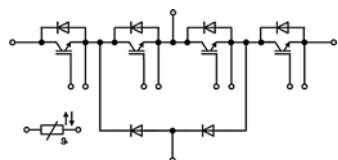
- 650V Trench IGBTs
- Robust and soft diodes in CAL technology
- Highly reliable spring contacts for electrical connections
- UL recognised: File no. E63532

Typical Applications*

- Uninterruptible power supplies (UPS)
- Solar inverters

Remarks

- Case temperature limited to $T_C = 125^\circ\text{C}$ max.; $T_C = T_S$ (valid for baseplateless modules)
- Product reliability results valid for $T_j \leq 150^\circ\text{C}$ (recommended $T_{op} = -40 \dots +150^\circ\text{C}$)



MLI

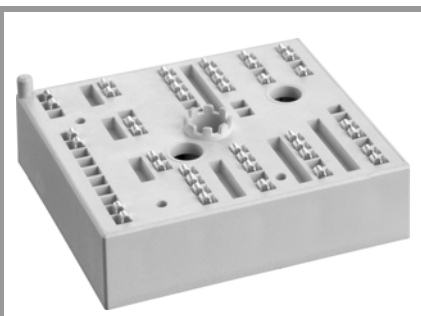
Absolute Maximum Ratings

Symbol	Conditions	Values	Unit	
IGBT				
V_{CES}		650	V	
I_C	$T_j = 175^\circ\text{C}$	$T_s = 25^\circ\text{C}$	98	A
		$T_s = 70^\circ\text{C}$	79	A
I_{Cnom}		75	A	
I_{CRM}	$I_{CRM} = 2 \times I_{Cnom}$	150	A	
V_{GES}		-20 ... 20	V	
t_{psc}	$V_{CC} = 360\text{ V}$ $V_{GE} \leq 15\text{ V}$ $V_{CES} \leq 650\text{ V}$	$T_j = 150^\circ\text{C}$	6	μs
T_j		-40 ... 175	$^\circ\text{C}$	
Inverse diode				
I_F	$T_j = 175^\circ\text{C}$	$T_s = 25^\circ\text{C}$	75	A
		$T_s = 70^\circ\text{C}$	59	A
I_{Fnom}		75	A	
I_{FRM}	$I_{FRM} = 2 \times I_{Fnom}$	150	A	
I_{FSM}	$t_p = 10\text{ ms, sin } 180^\circ, T_j = 25^\circ\text{C}$	550	A	
T_j		-40 ... 175	$^\circ\text{C}$	
Clamping diode				
I_F	$T_j = 175^\circ\text{C}$	$T_s = 25^\circ\text{C}$	75	A
		$T_s = 70^\circ\text{C}$	59	A
I_{Fnom}		75	A	
I_{FRM}	$I_{FRM} = 2 \times I_{Fnom}$	150	A	
I_{FSM}	$10\text{ ms, sin } 180^\circ, T_j = 25^\circ\text{C}$	550	A	
T_j		-40 ... 175	$^\circ\text{C}$	
Module				
$I_{t(RMS)}$	$T_{terminal} = 80^\circ\text{C}, 20\text{ A per spring}$	120	A	
T_{stg}		-40 ... 125	$^\circ\text{C}$	
V_{isol}	AC sinus 50 Hz, $t = 1\text{ min}$	2500	V	

Characteristics

Symbol	Conditions	min.	typ.	max.	Unit
IGBT					
$V_{CE(sat)}$	$I_C = 75\text{ A}$ $V_{GE} = 15\text{ V}$ chiplevel	$T_j = 25^\circ\text{C}$	1.45	1.77	V
		$T_j = 150^\circ\text{C}$	1.70	2.10	V
V_{CE0}	chiplevel	$T_j = 25^\circ\text{C}$	0.9	1	V
		$T_j = 150^\circ\text{C}$	0.82	0.9	V
r_{CE}	$V_{GE} = 15\text{ V}$ chiplevel	$T_j = 25^\circ\text{C}$	7.3	10	$\text{m}\Omega$
		$T_j = 150^\circ\text{C}$	12	16	$\text{m}\Omega$
$V_{GE(th)}$	$V_{GE} = V_{CE}, I_C = 1.2\text{ mA}$	5.1	5.8	6.4	V
I_{CES}	$V_{GE} = 0\text{ V}$ $V_{CE} = 650\text{ V}$	$T_j = 25^\circ\text{C}$	0.1	0.3	mA
					mA
C_{ies}	$V_{CE} = 25\text{ V}$		4.62		nF
C_{oes}	$V_{GE} = 0\text{ V}$		0.30		nF
C_{res}			0.14		nF
Q_G	$V_{GE} = -8\text{ V} \dots +15\text{ V}$		680		nC
R_{Gint}	$T_j = 25^\circ\text{C}$		4		Ω

SKiIP 26MLI07E3V1



MiniSKiIP® 2

3-Level NPC Inverter

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Features

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- Robust and soft diodes in CAL technology
- Highly reliable spring contacts for electrical connections
- UL recognised: File no. E63532

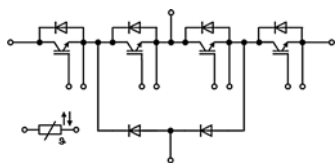
Typical Applications*

- Uninterruptible power supplies (UPS)
- Solar inverters

Remarks

- Case temperature limited to $T_C = 125^\circ\text{C}$ max.; $T_C = T_S$ (valid for baseplateless modules)
- Product reliability results valid for $T_j \leq 150^\circ\text{C}$ (recommended $T_{op} = -40 \dots +150^\circ\text{C}$)

Characteristics						
Symbol	Conditions		min.	typ.	max.	Unit
T1 / T4						
$t_{d(on)}$	$V_{CE} = 300\text{ V}$	$T_j = 150^\circ\text{C}$		119		ns
t_r	$I_C = 75\text{ A}$	$T_j = 150^\circ\text{C}$		45		ns
E_{on}	$V_{GE} = +15/-15\text{ V}$	$T_j = 150^\circ\text{C}$		2.8		mJ
$t_{d(off)}$	$R_{G\ on} = 4.1\ \Omega$	$T_j = 150^\circ\text{C}$		250		ns
t_f	$R_{G\ off} = 3\ \Omega$	$T_j = 150^\circ\text{C}$		56		ns
E_{off}	$di/dt_{on} = 1330\text{ A}/\mu\text{s}$	$T_j = 150^\circ\text{C}$		2.8		mJ
$R_{th(j-s)}$	$di/dt_{off} = 1140\text{ A}/\mu\text{s}$	$T_j = 150^\circ\text{C}$		0.6		K/W
	per IGBT					
T2 / T3						
$t_{d(on)}$	$V_{CE} = 300\text{ V}$	$T_j = 150^\circ\text{C}$		113		ns
t_r	$I_C = 75\text{ A}$	$T_j = 150^\circ\text{C}$		52		ns
E_{on}	$V_{GE} = +15/-15\text{ V}$	$T_j = 150^\circ\text{C}$		1.6		mJ
$t_{d(off)}$	$R_{G\ on} = 4.1\ \Omega$	$T_j = 150^\circ\text{C}$		247		ns
t_f	$R_{G\ off} = 3\ \Omega$	$T_j = 150^\circ\text{C}$		76		ns
E_{off}	$di/dt_{on} = 1550\text{ A}/\mu\text{s}$	$T_j = 150^\circ\text{C}$		2.7		mJ
$R_{th(j-s)}$	$di/dt_{off} = 1100\text{ A}/\mu\text{s}$	$T_j = 150^\circ\text{C}$		0.6		K/W
	per Diode					
Inverse diode						
$V_F = V_{EC}$	$I_F = 75\text{ A}$	$T_j = 25^\circ\text{C}$		1.5	2	V
	$V_{GE} = 0\text{ V}$	$T_j = 150^\circ\text{C}$		1.6	2.1	V
	chipelevel					
V_{F0}		$T_j = 25^\circ\text{C}$		1	1.2	V
	chipelevel					
		$T_j = 150^\circ\text{C}$		0.9	1	V
r_F		$T_j = 25^\circ\text{C}$		6.7	9.8	m Ω
	chipelevel					
		$T_j = 150^\circ\text{C}$		10	15	m Ω
I_{RRM}	$I_F = 75\text{ A}$	$T_j = 150^\circ\text{C}$		56		A
Q_{rr}	$di/dt_{off} = 1500\text{ A}/\mu\text{s}$	$T_j = 150^\circ\text{C}$		6.3		μC
E_{rr}	$V_{GE} = -15\text{ V}$	$T_j = 150^\circ\text{C}$		1.4		mJ
$R_{th(j-s)}$	per Diode			1		K/W
Clamping diode						
$V_F = V_{EC}$	$I_F = 75\text{ A}$	$T_j = 25^\circ\text{C}$		1.5	2	V
	$V_{GE} = 0\text{ V}$	$T_j = 150^\circ\text{C}$		1.6	2.1	V
	chipelevel					
V_{F0}		$T_j = 25^\circ\text{C}$		1	1.2	V
	chipelevel					
		$T_j = 150^\circ\text{C}$		0.9	1	V
r_F		$T_j = 25^\circ\text{C}$		6.7	9.8	m Ω
	chipelevel					
		$T_j = 150^\circ\text{C}$		10	15	m Ω
I_{RRM}	$I_F = 75\text{ A}$	$T_j = 150^\circ\text{C}$		56		A
Q_{rr}	$di/dt_{off} = 1350\text{ A}/\mu\text{s}$	$T_j = 150^\circ\text{C}$		7.1		μC
E_{rr}	$V_{GE} = -15\text{ V}$	$T_j = 150^\circ\text{C}$		1.4		mJ
$R_{th(j-s)}$	per Diode			1		K/W
Module						
M_s	to heat sink		2		2.5	Nm
w	weight			55		g
Temperature Sensor						
R_{25}	NTC, $T_r = 25^\circ\text{C}^1)$			$5.0 \pm 5\%$		k Ω



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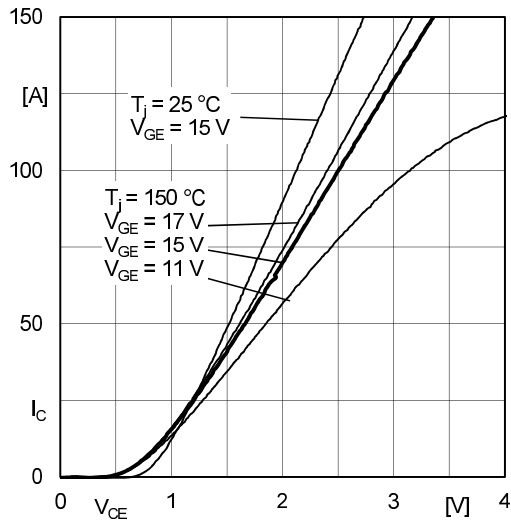


Fig. 1: Typ. output characteristic, inclusive R_{CC+EE}

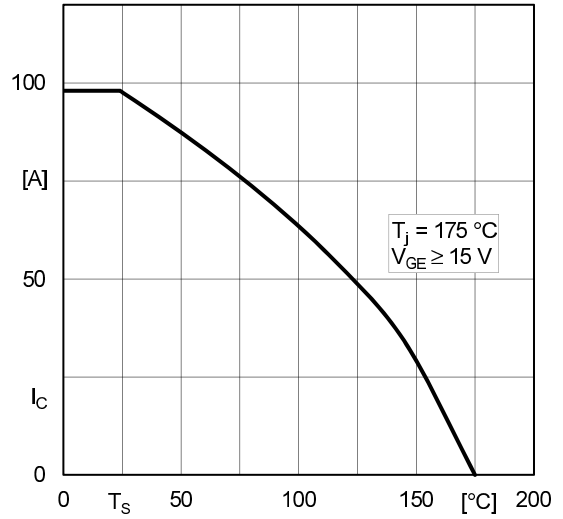


Fig. 2: Rated current vs. temperature $I_C = f(T_S)$

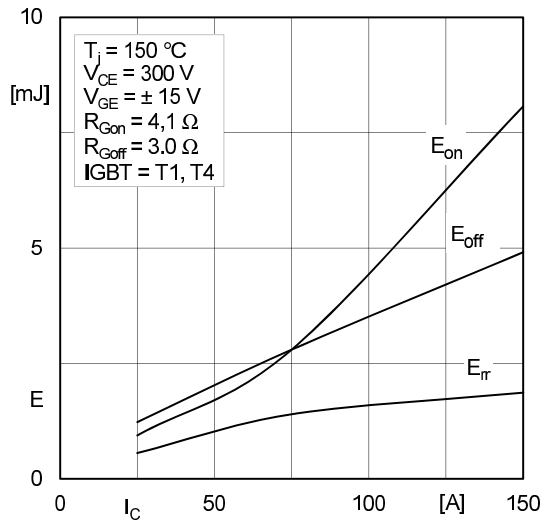


Fig. 3: Typ. turn-on /-off energy = $f(I_C)$

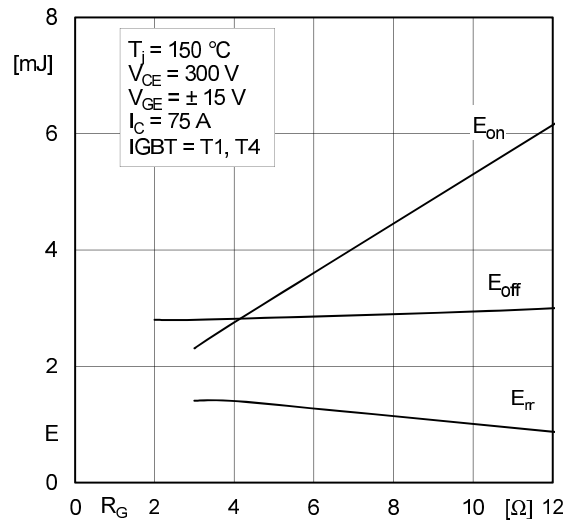


Fig. 4: Typ. turn-on /-off energy = $f(R_G)$

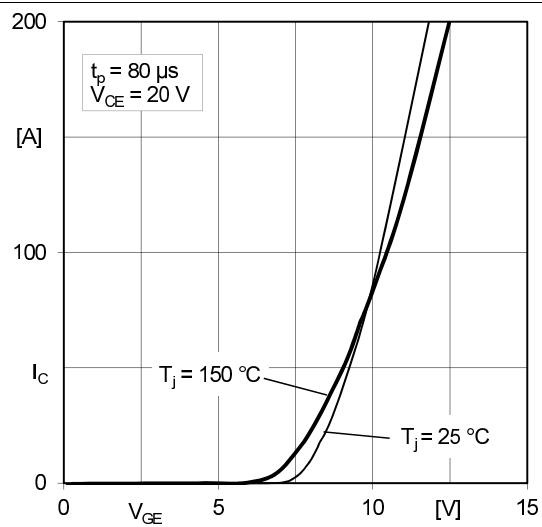


Fig. 5: Typ. transfer characteristic

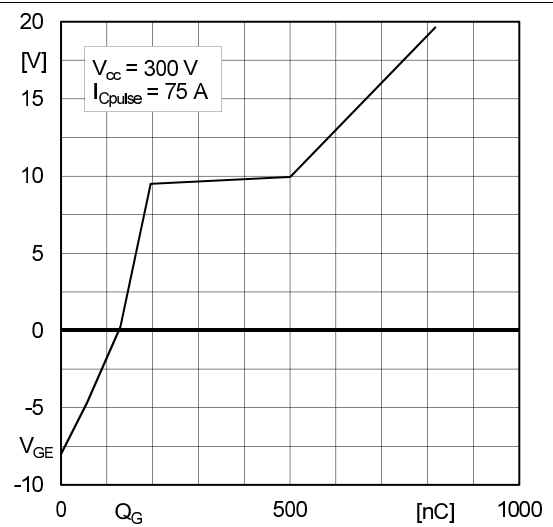


Fig. 6: Typ. gate charge characteristic

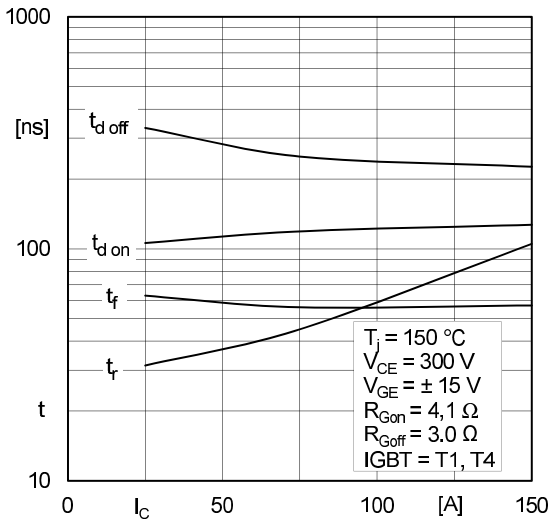


Fig. 7: Typ. switching times vs. I_C

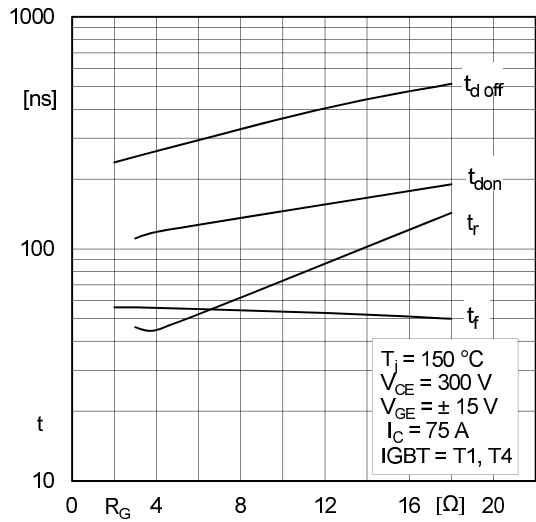


Fig. 8: Typ. switching times vs. gate resistor R_G

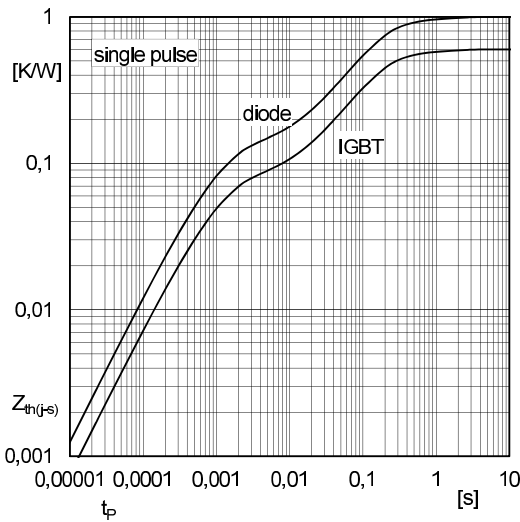


Fig. 9: Transient thermal impedance of IGBT and Diode

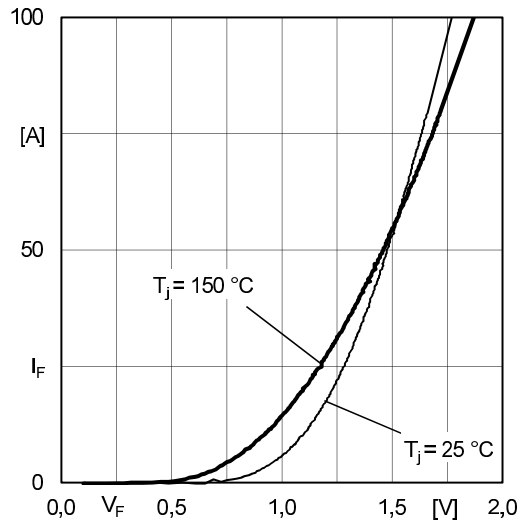


Fig. 10: CAL diode forward characteristic

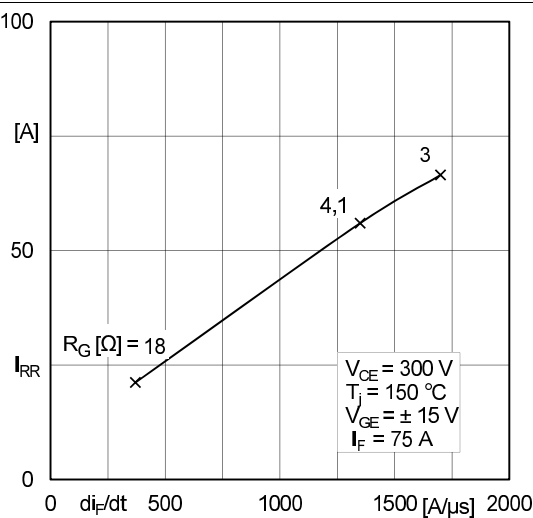


Fig. 11: Typ. CAL diode peak reverse recovery current

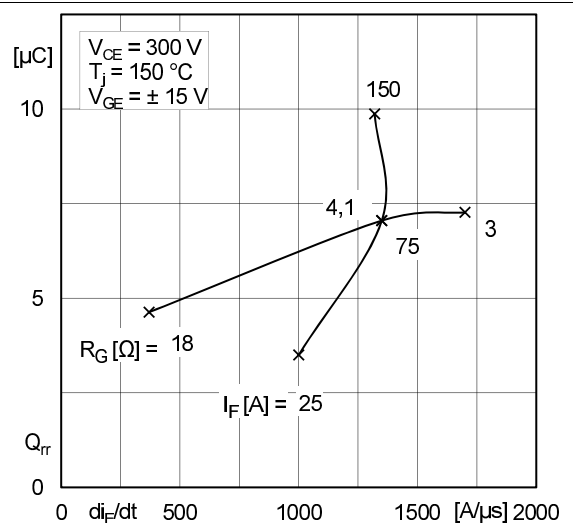
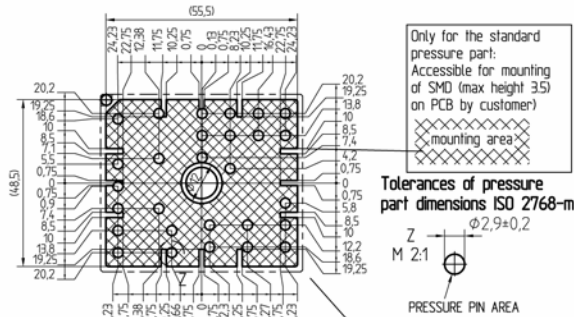
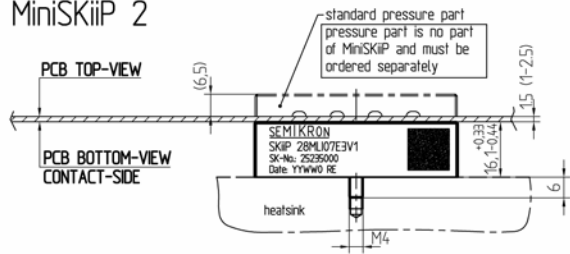


Fig. 12: Typ. CAL diode recovery charge

PCB PCB TOP-VIEW

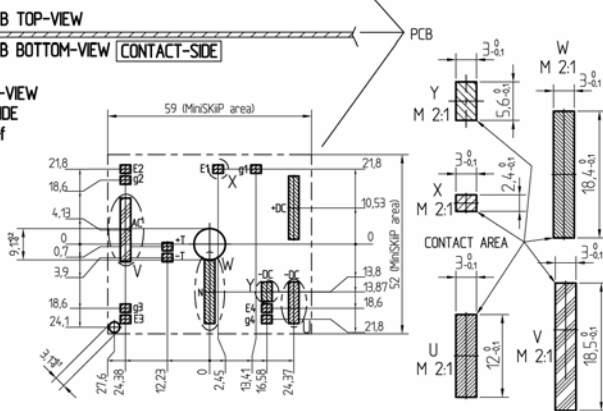


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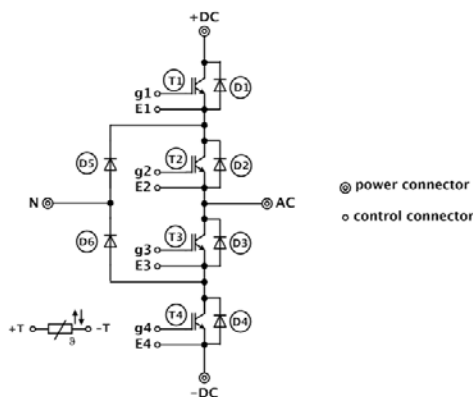


PCB TOP-VIEW PCB BOTTOM-VIEW CONTACT-SIDE

PCB BOTTOM-VIEW CONTACT-SIDE ISO 2768-f



pinout, dimensions



pinout

This is an electrostatic discharge sensitive device (ESDS), international standard IEC 60747-1, Chapter IX

* The specifications of our components may not be considered as an assurance of component characteristics. Components have to be tested for the respective application. Adjustments may be necessary. The use of SEMIKRON products in life support appliances and systems is subject to prior specification and written approval by SEMIKRON. We therefore strongly recommend prior consultation of our staff.