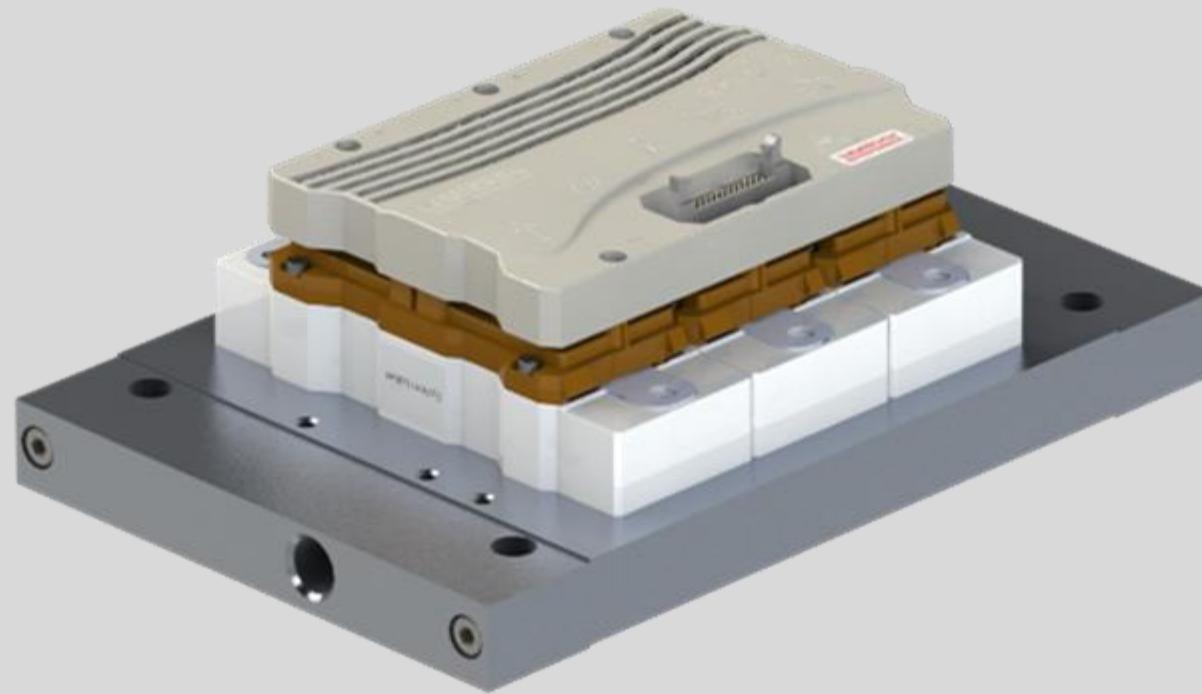


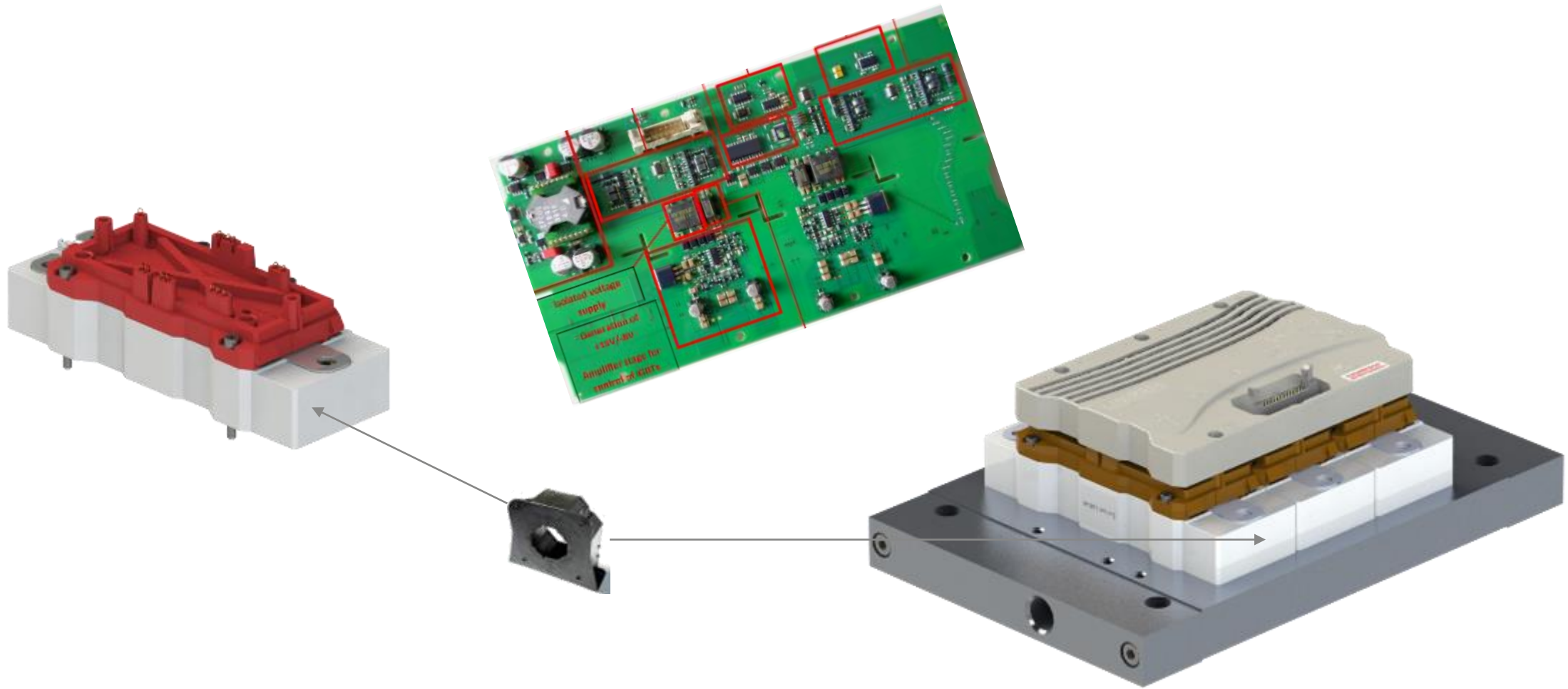
# Intelligent SiC Power Module (SKiiP) for 2- and 3-level high voltage applications

Norbert Pluschke, Semikron-Danfoss HongKong

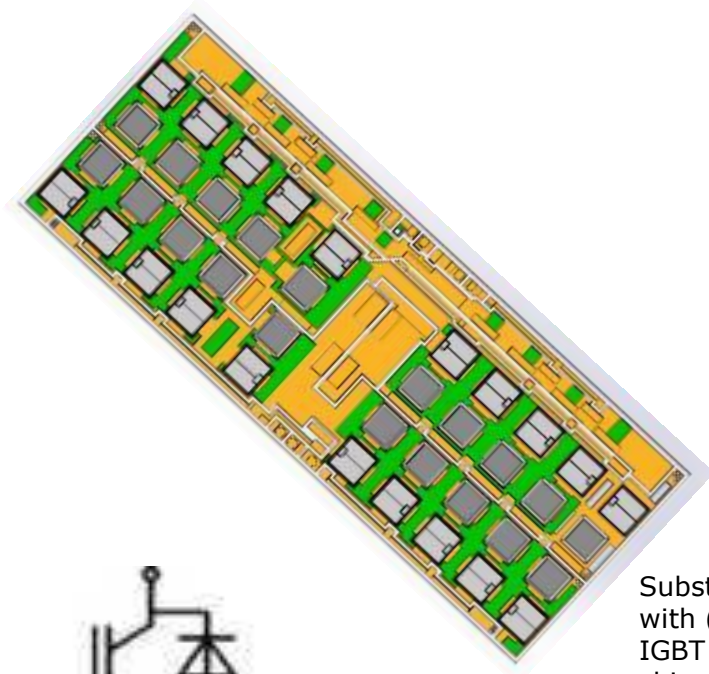
What is an intelligent high power module „SKiiP“?



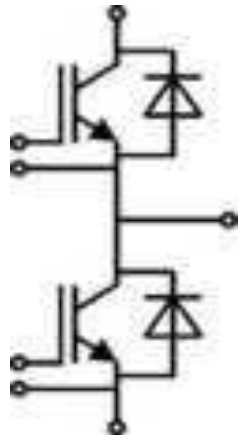
# SKiiP is: power module & driver & current sensor & HP-heatsink



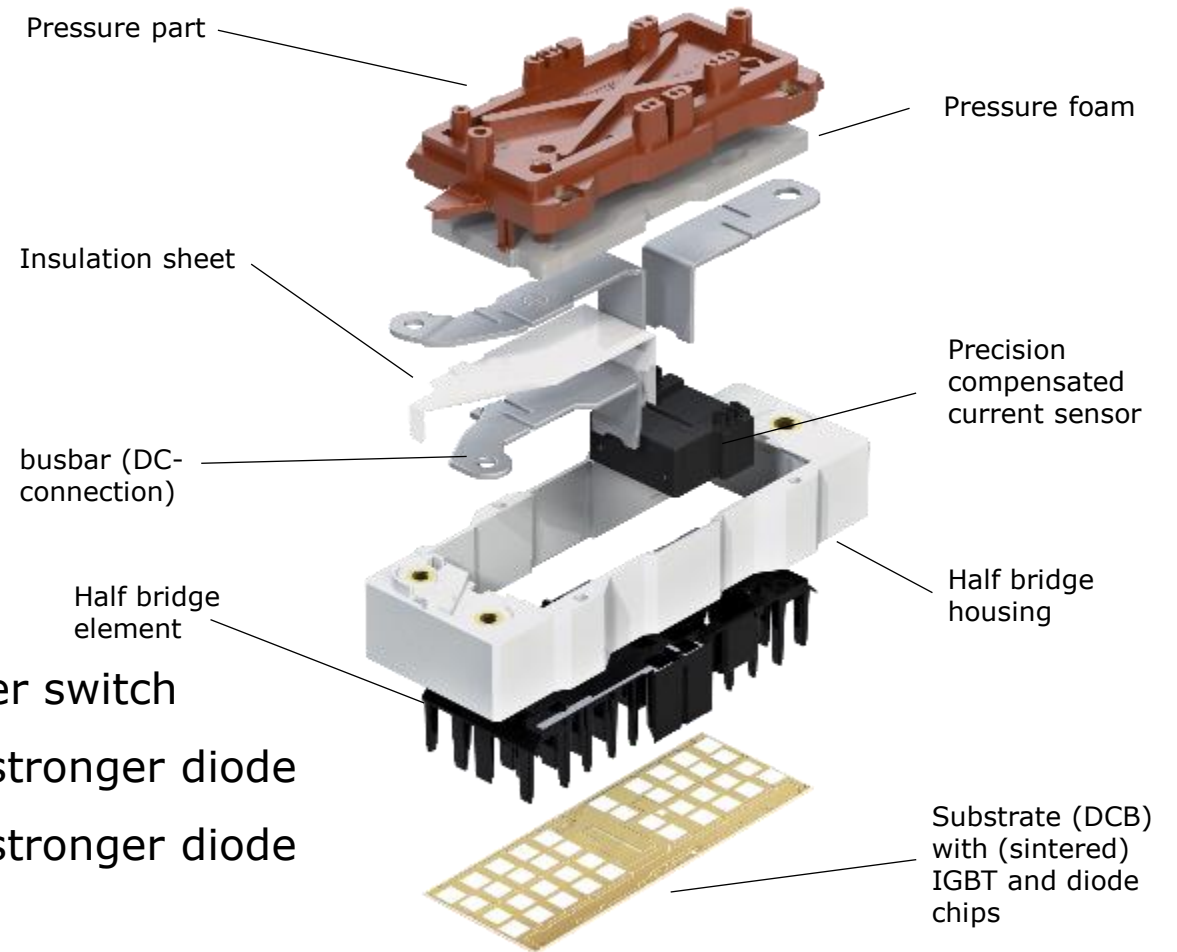
# Construction of SKiiP



Substrate (DCB) with (sintered) IGBT and diode chips



- Voltage class
  - 1200V - Si
  - 1700V - Si
  - 2.xV - SiC
- Current class per switch
  - 600A – Si-stronger diode
  - 750A – Si-stronger diode
  - 300A – SiC
  - 600A - SiC

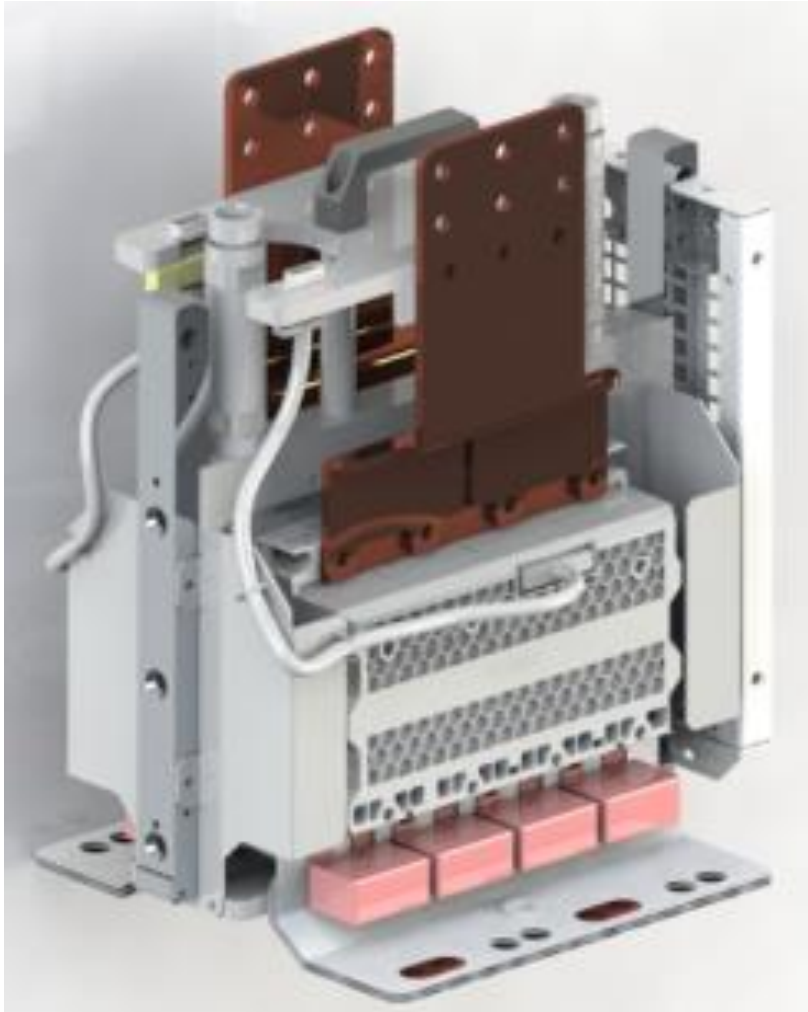
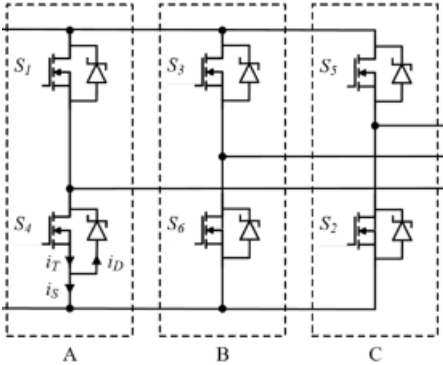
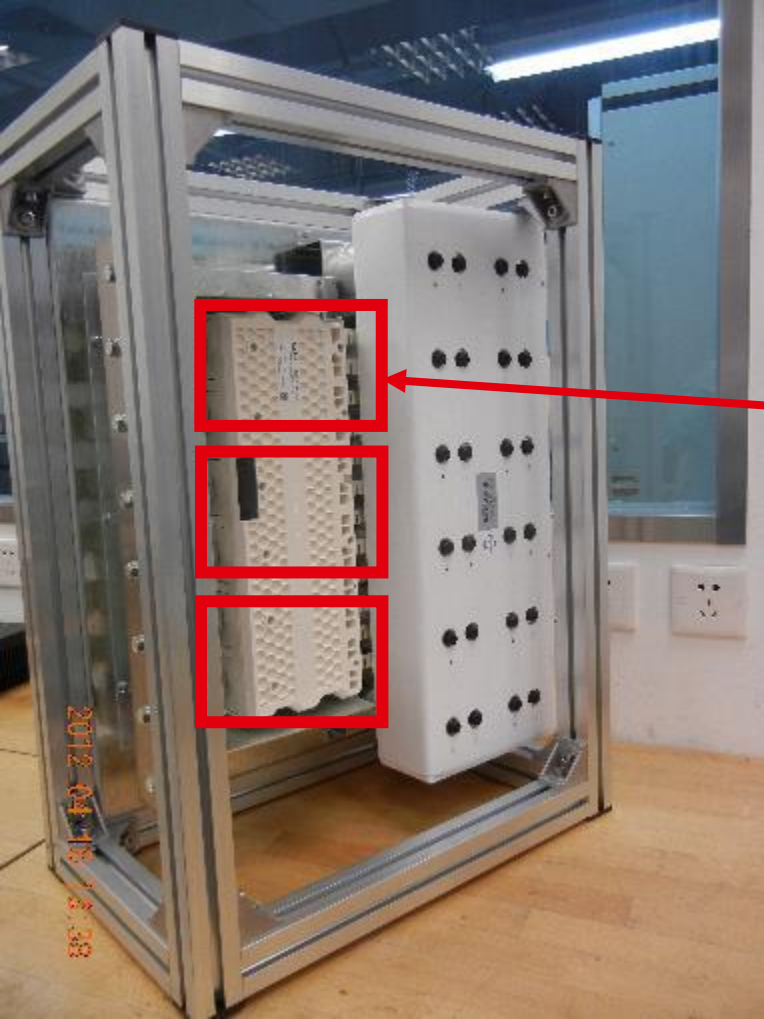


# SKiiP is available as (air cooled/water cooled) :

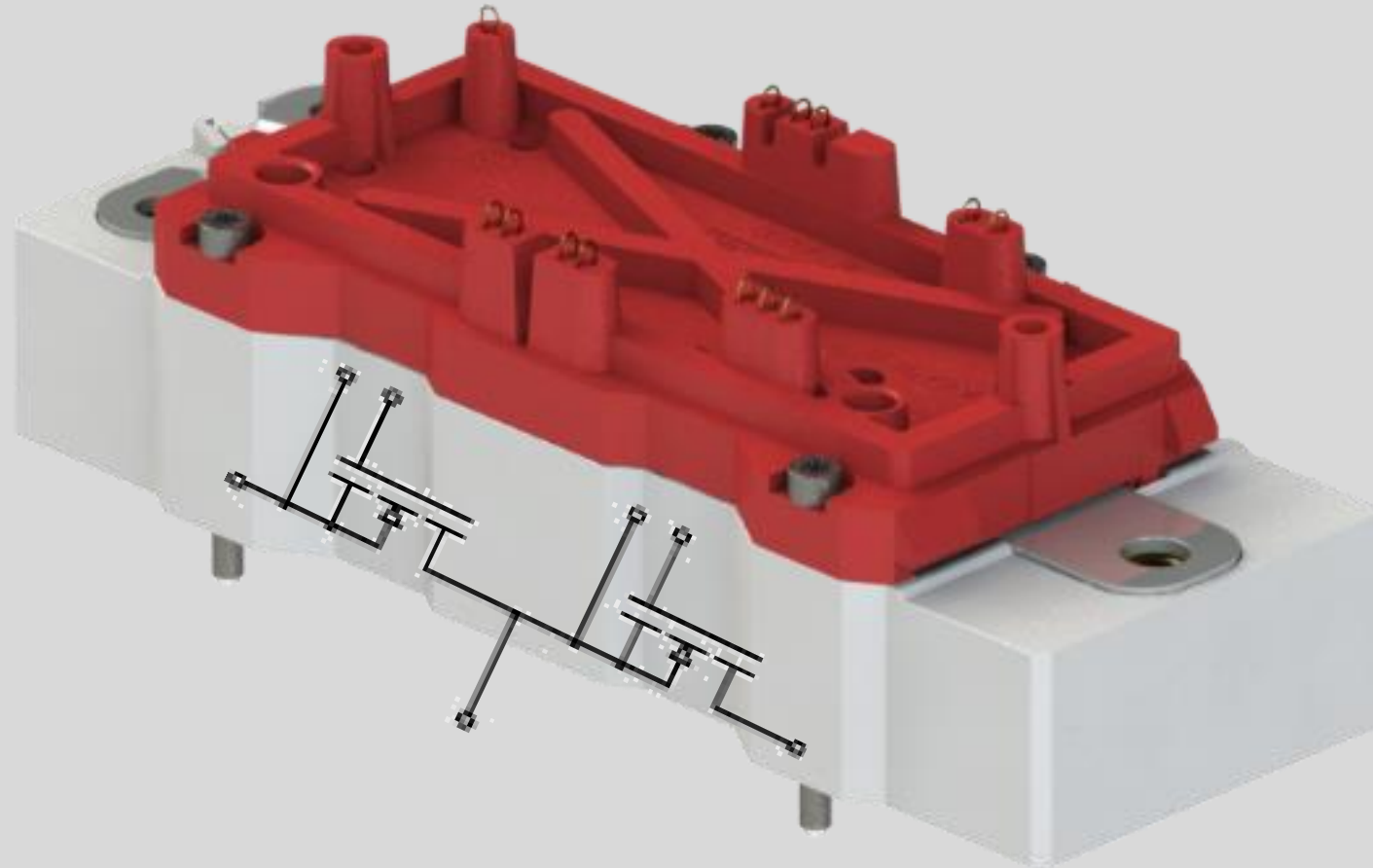
- 2 – level IGBT-IPM up to 3600A/1700V*
- 2 – level SiC-IPM up to 2400A/2.xkV*
- 3 – level IGBT-IPM up to 2400A/2550V*



SKiiP 4 – 6-fold stack – 3 phase SiC inverter with 1MW (1600V DC)  
SKiiP 4 – one phase line side & generator side IGBT converter 1.5MW



# SKiIP SiC 2.xkV



# Why an intelligent higher power module with SiC?

## Challenge:

New SiC technology is quite different from Si IGBT technology, therefore SiC design know-how is necessary.

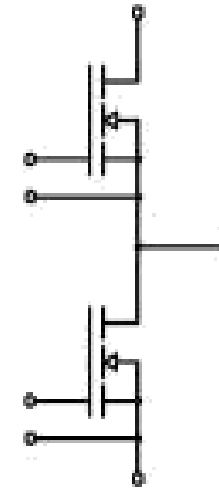
Qualification efforts: definition of test and qualification itself

## Solution:

With an IPM, the customer gets a well designed and 100% qualified product

## Time to market:

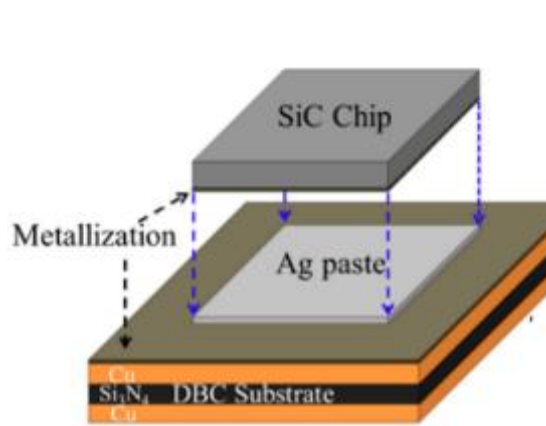
Time to market is very fast and special in our fast changing time





# Design and Technology benefit

SKiiP Technology Benefits: Reliability investigations shows best lifetime for Sinter+AlCu<sup>1</sup>. Combination with busbar and baseplate-less design optimized for SiC technology



## Chip Attachment

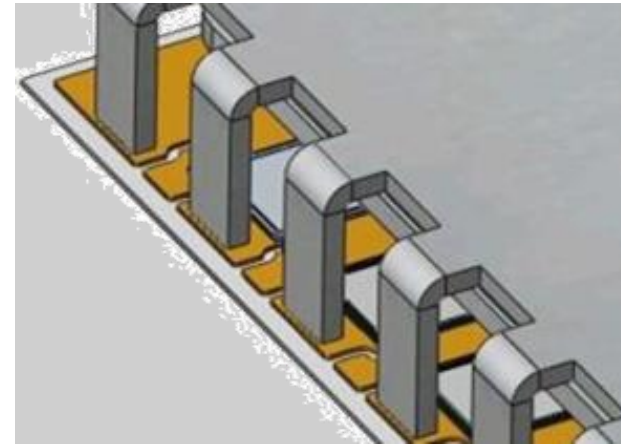
Exceptional reliability and inverter lifetime due to **sintered interfaces**



## Chip Top Contact

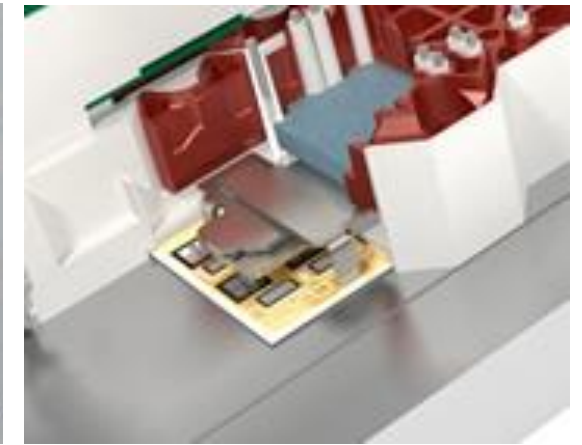
Several chip top connections are possible

- Aluminum bondwires
- **Aluminum Clad Copper bonding** for higher power cycling capabilities.



## Terminal Connection

Solderless and bond wire-less terminal connections for exceptional reliability under passive and active temperature cycles



## Thermal Performance

**Baseplate-less** design provides exceptional thermal performance esp. with water cooler

**High Performance Cooler (HPC)** further improves SKiiP performance compared to base plate modules.

<sup>1</sup>Results from power cycling tests of 3,3kV SiC MOSFETs with different bonding and joining technology, Roman Boldyrev-Mast, TU Chemnitz

# Stray inductance comparison

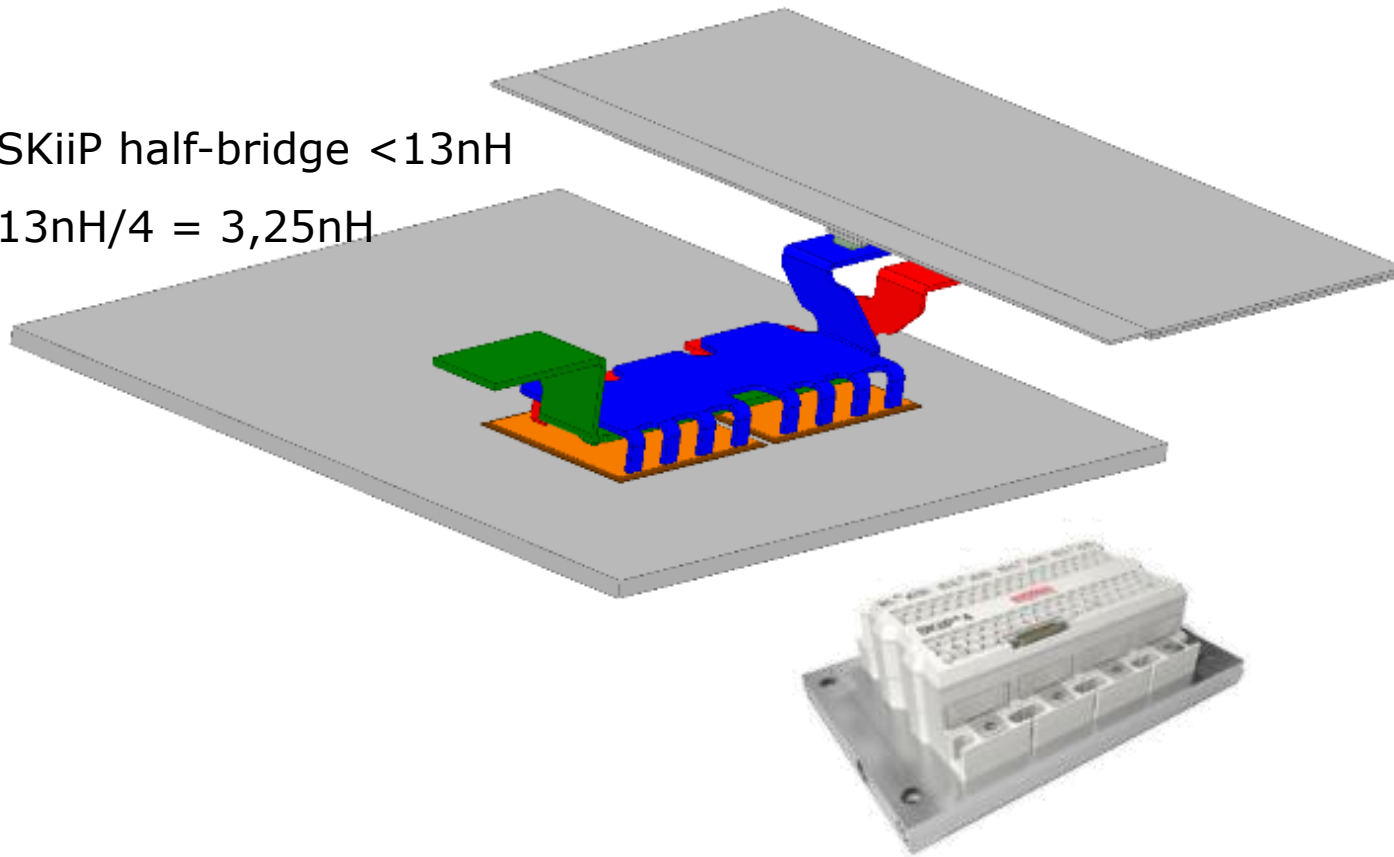
ED – half-bridge 3-level configuration < 160nH – 240nH

$160\text{nH}/4 = 40\text{nH-SC}$

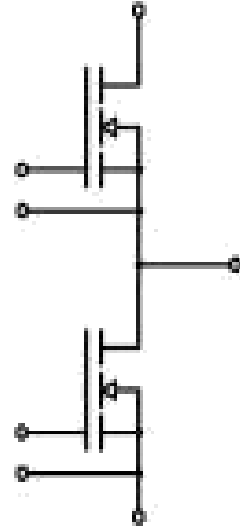
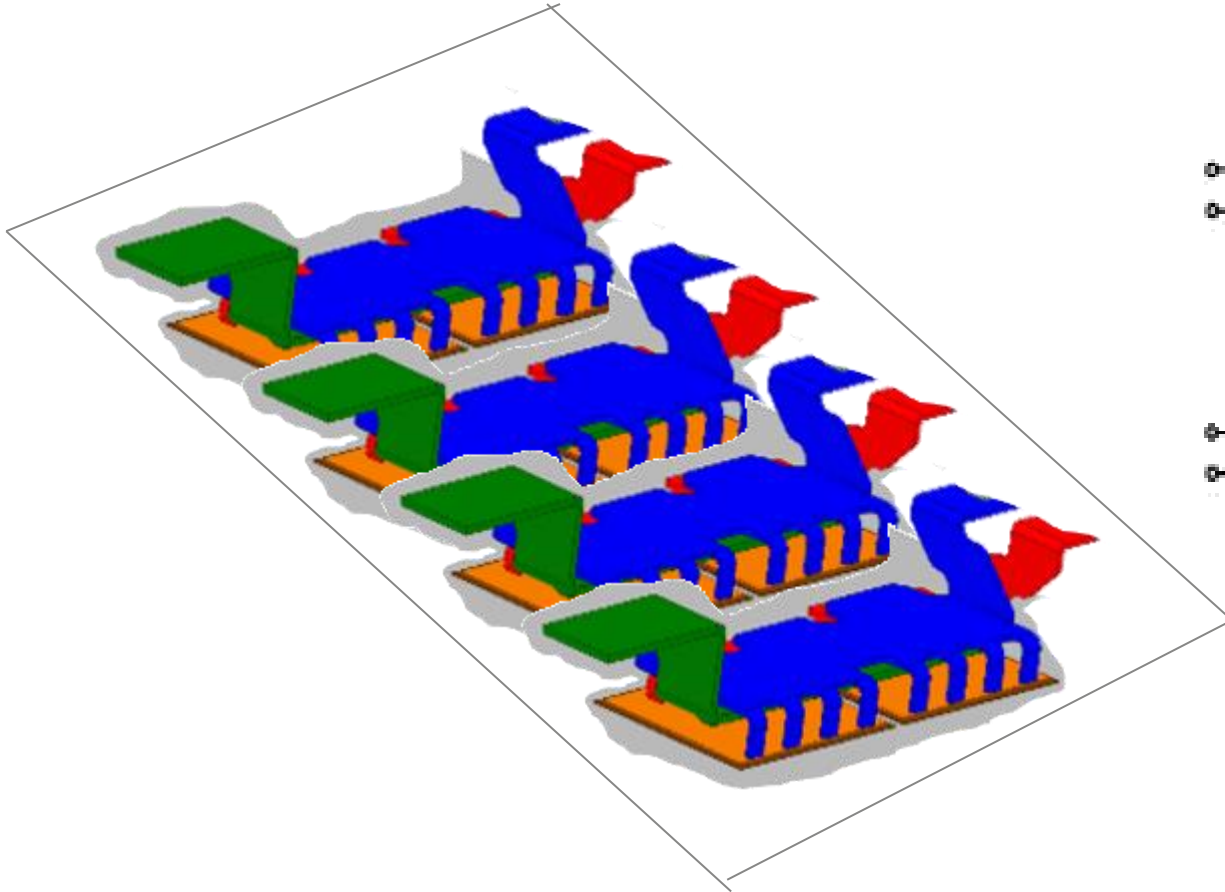
$240\text{nH}/4 = 60\text{nH-LC}$

SKiiP half-bridge < 13nH

$13\text{nH}/4 = 3,25\text{nH}$



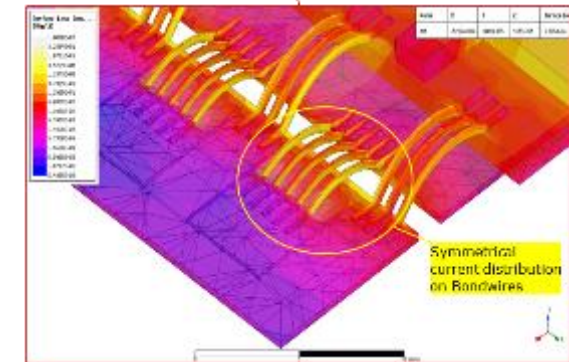
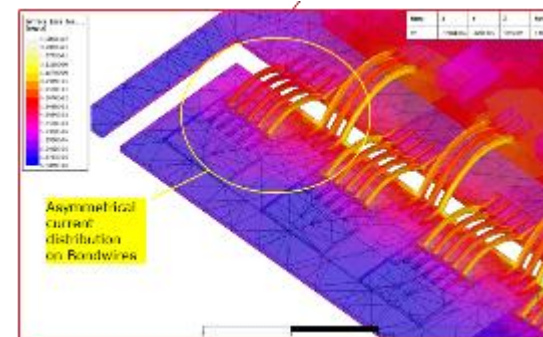
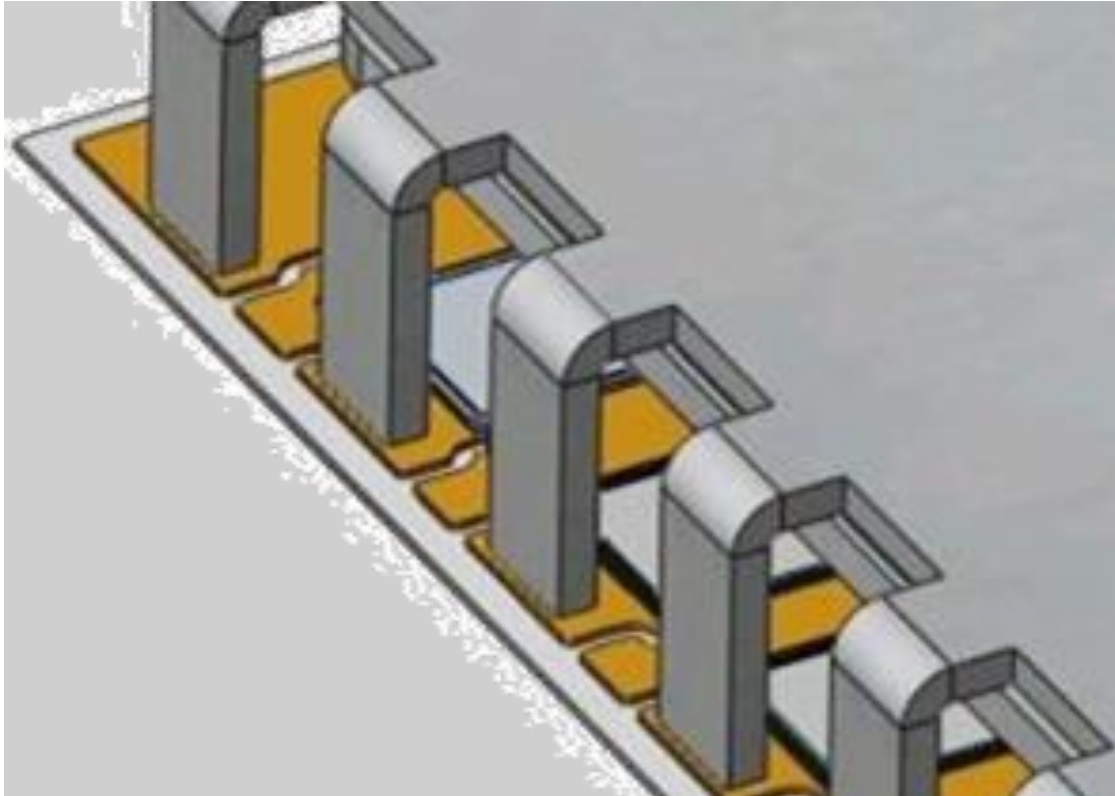
# SKiiP - SiC stray inductance ( $< 4\text{nH}$ ) -



- 2 Version are available
  - 8 chips per switch (1200A/2.xkV)
  - 16 chips per switch (2400A/2.xkV)



# Homogeneous current distribution by optimized DCB design



## Parasitic Minimization

- **Homogeneous** power and gate loop inductance is key for chip paralleling
- **Inductive coupling** power to gate loop affects switching behaviour
- **R<sub>g</sub>** necessary to damp resonant series Oscillation

# Why SiC IPM? Chip independency

## Integrated driver with Gate voltage adjustment:

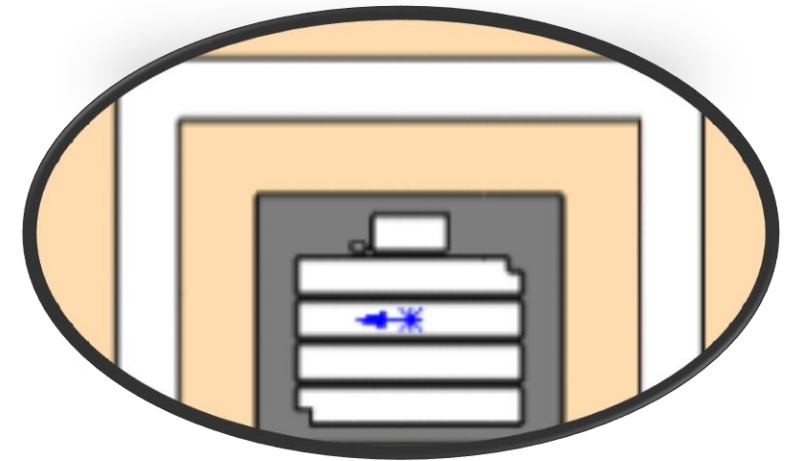
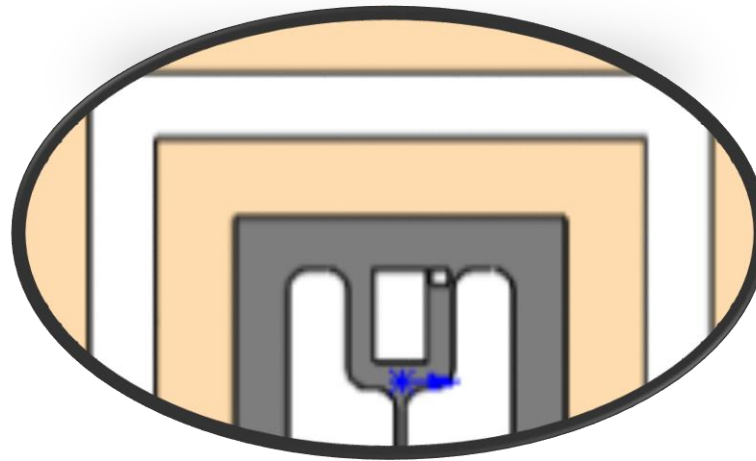
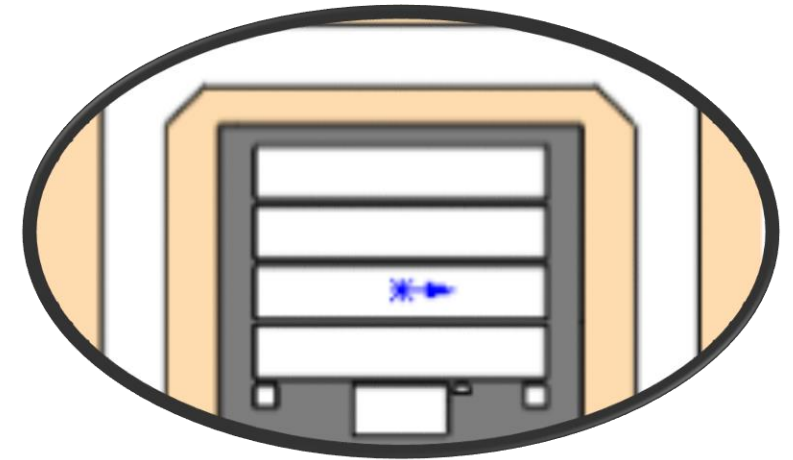
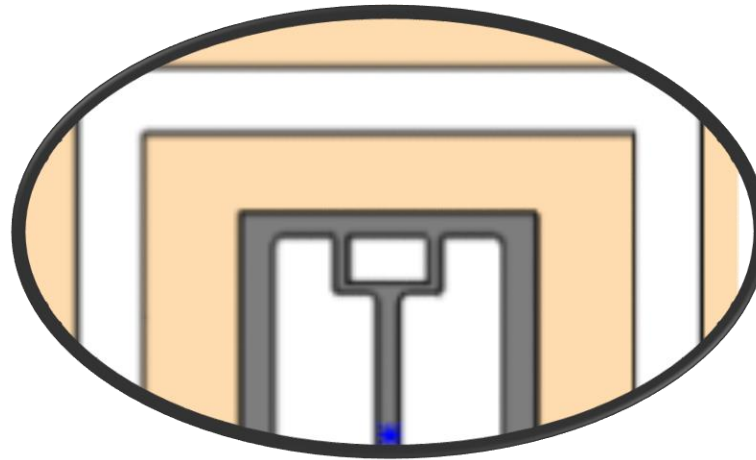
Usage of SiC chips of **multiple suppliers** possible

Trench SiC

Planar SiC

Adaptation of driver/testing/production/design/qualification is the task of Semikron-Danfoss

**Customer gets assembled and 100% tested IPM**



# Why IPM? Integrated driver

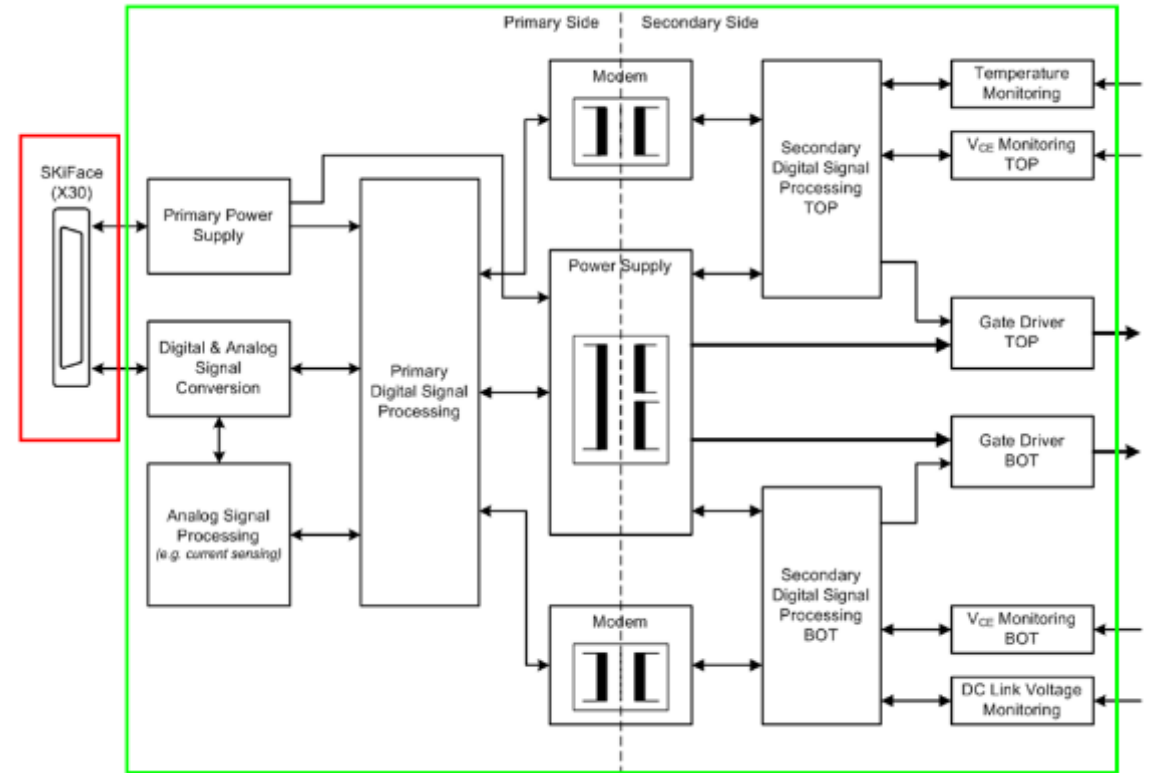
**Gate voltage adjustment** possible to control SiC chips of different supplier

**Gate charge** for up to 16 SiC chips per switch  
Semikron-Danfoss **ASICs** make it reliable and intelligent

**Electrically isolated** interface for control and error messages

**CAN bus connection** with further enhanced functionality (see Technical Explanation)

Optional **fiber optical** interface converter



# New High Performance Cooler (HPC)

## Standard water cooled heat sink:

### Advantage:

pressure system controlled contact of DCB to heatsink through High Performance Thermal Paste (HPTP)

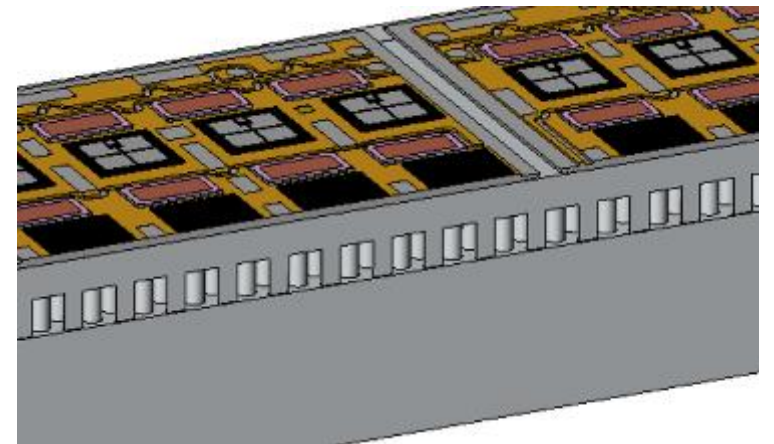
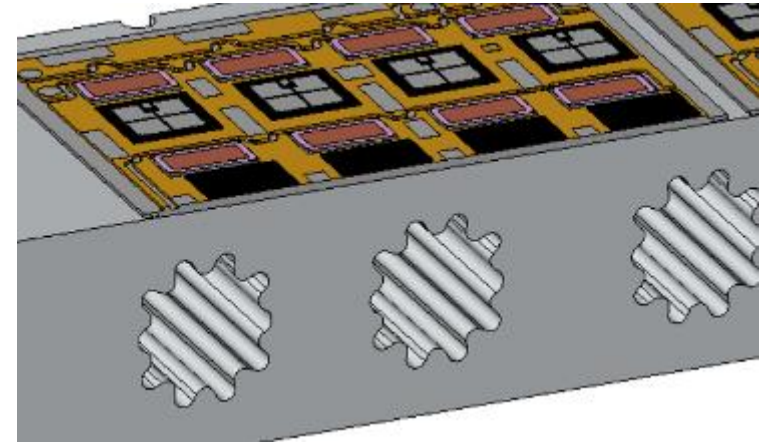
### Disadvantage:

Comparatively large  $R_{th}(AI)$

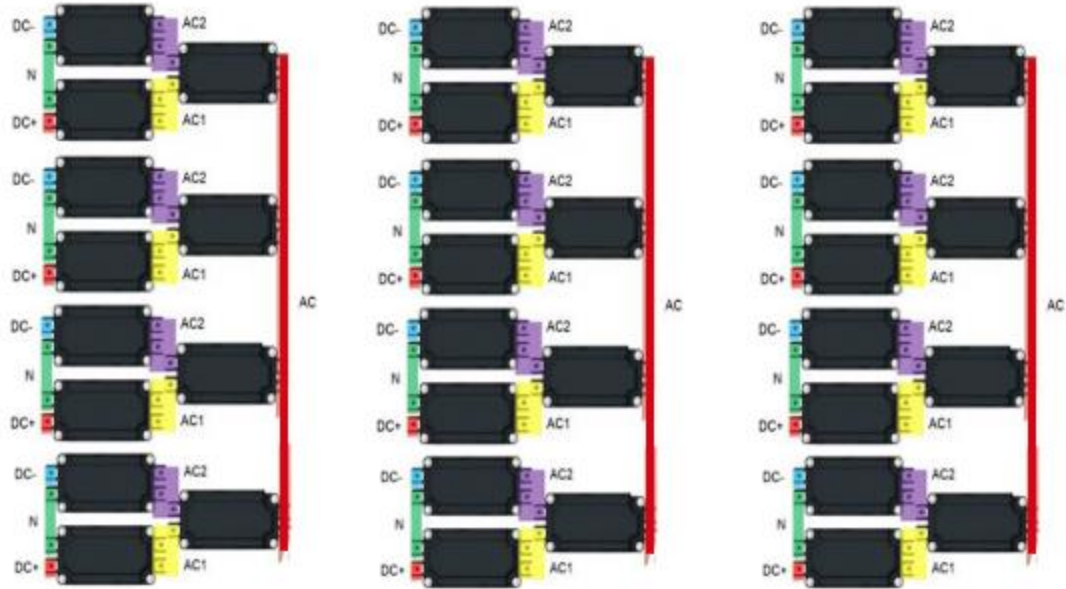
## New high performance heat sink:

### Advantage:

- pressure system controlled contact of DCB to heatsink through High Performance Thermal Paste (HPTP)
- comparatively small  $R_{th}(AI)$
- large surface to cooling fluid



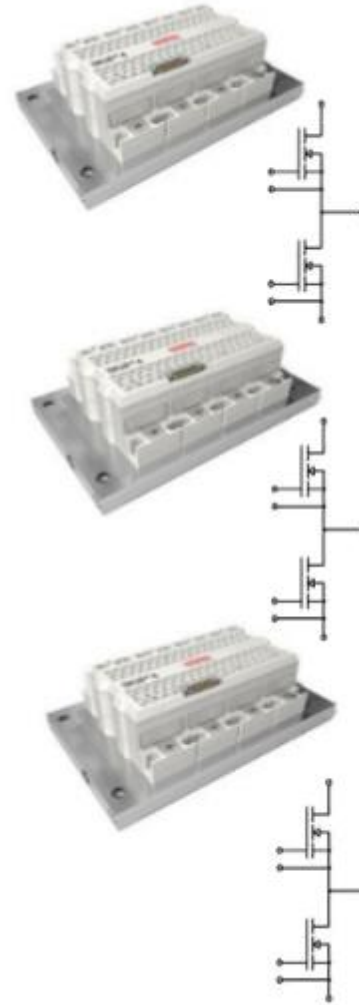
# 3-level solution (600A/1200V) compared with 2-level solution 2kV-SiC 2.5MW/1500 DC



03 EconoDUAL™3 connection diagram

03 EconoDUAL™3 connection diagram

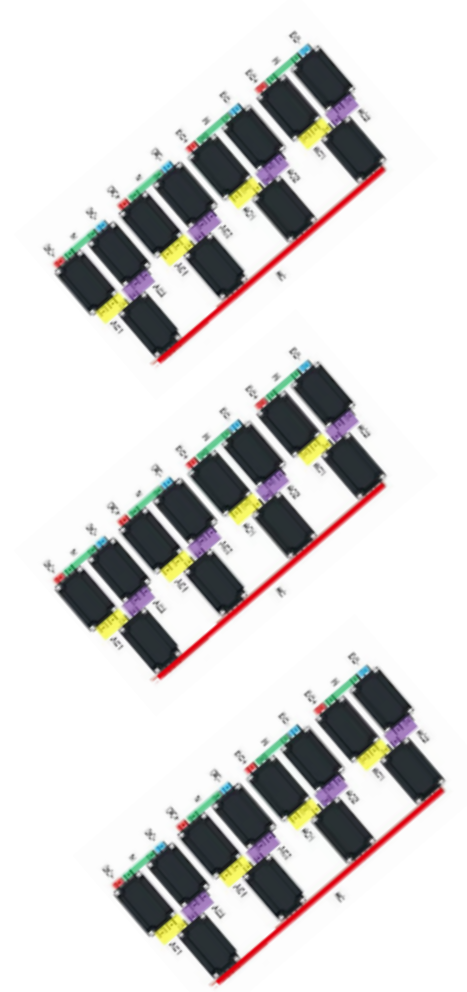
03 EconoDUAL™3 connection diagram



- More compact
- Higher efficiency
- Save space in the cabinet
- Reasonable price



# 2.5 MW with Semix3p (ED) in 3-level topology (fs/2 compared to 2-level topology)



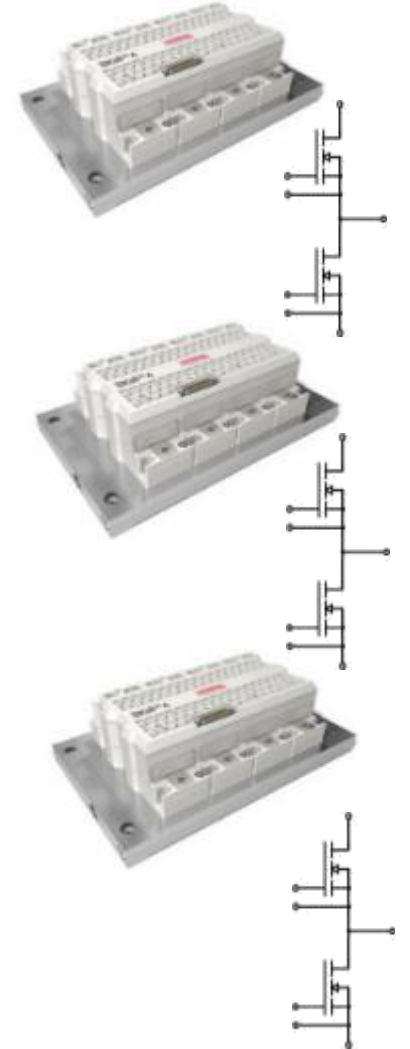
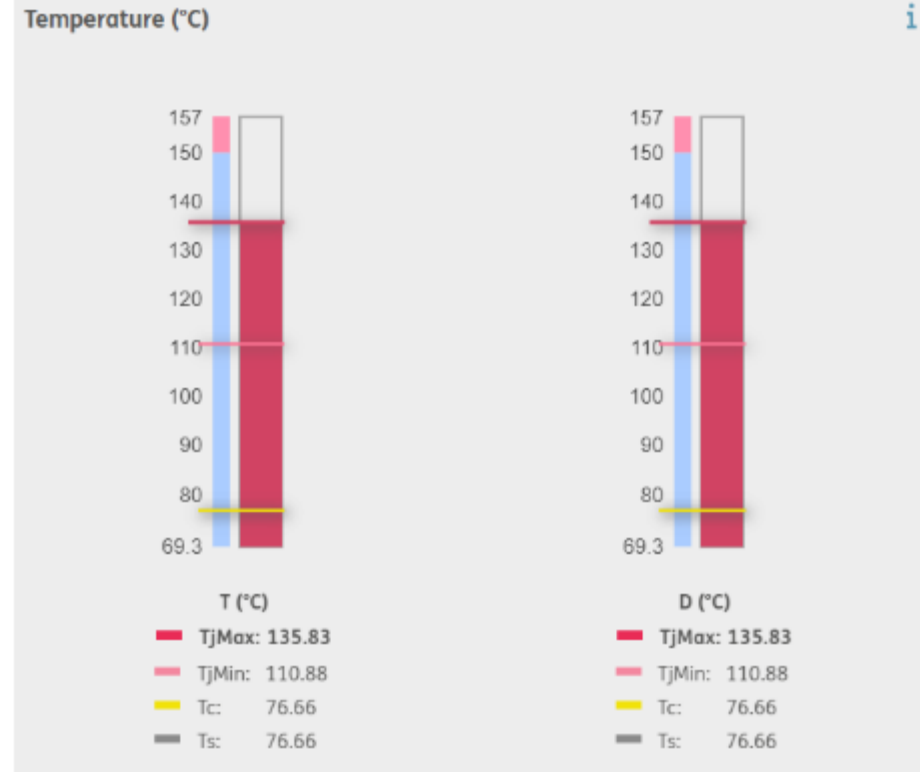
Input voltage ( $V_{in}$ )	1500	V	Output voltage ( $V_{out}$ )	690	Vrms
Output current ( $I_{out}$ )	2090	Arms	Output power ( $P_{out}$ )	2498	kW
Power factor ( $\cos \varphi$ )	1		Output frequency ( $f_{out}$ )	50	Hz
Switching frequency ( $f_{sw}$ )	3	kHz	Modulation (M)	Sinus triangle PWM	
Additional losses per heatsink ( $P_{HS}$ )	0	W			

# 2.5 MW with SiC SKiiP in 2-level topology (double fs compared to 3-level topology)

## Topology & circuit

### Nominal load

Input voltage ( $V_{in}$ )	<input type="text" value="1500"/> V	Output voltage ( $V_{out}$ )	<input type="text" value="690"/> Vrms
Output current ( $I_{out}$ )	<input type="text" value="2090"/> Arms	Output power ( $P_{out}$ )	<input type="text" value="2498"/> kW
Power factor ( $\cos \phi$ )	<input type="text" value="1"/>	Output frequency ( $f_{out}$ )	<input type="text" value="50"/> Hz
Switching frequency ( $f_{sw}$ )	<input type="text" value="6"/> kHz	Modulation (M)	<input type="text" value="SVPWM"/>
Additional losses per heatsink ( $P_{HS}$ )	<input type="text" value="0"/> W		



# Compact design - - - Cabinet size cost "money"

Topology & circuit

## Nominal load

Input voltage ( $V_{in}$ )	1500 V	Output voltage ( $V_{out}$ )	690 Vrms
Output current ( $I_{out}$ )	2090 Arms	Output power ( $P_{out}$ )	2498 kW
Power factor ( $\cos \phi$ )	1	Output frequency ( $f_{out}$ )	50 Hz
Switching frequency ( $f_{sw}$ )	6 kHz	Modulation (M)	SVPWM
Additional losses per heatsink ( $P_{HS}$ )	0 W		

>580mm

>330mm  
 3-level design  
 2400A/1200V  
 4 x HF/LF in Parallel (ED)

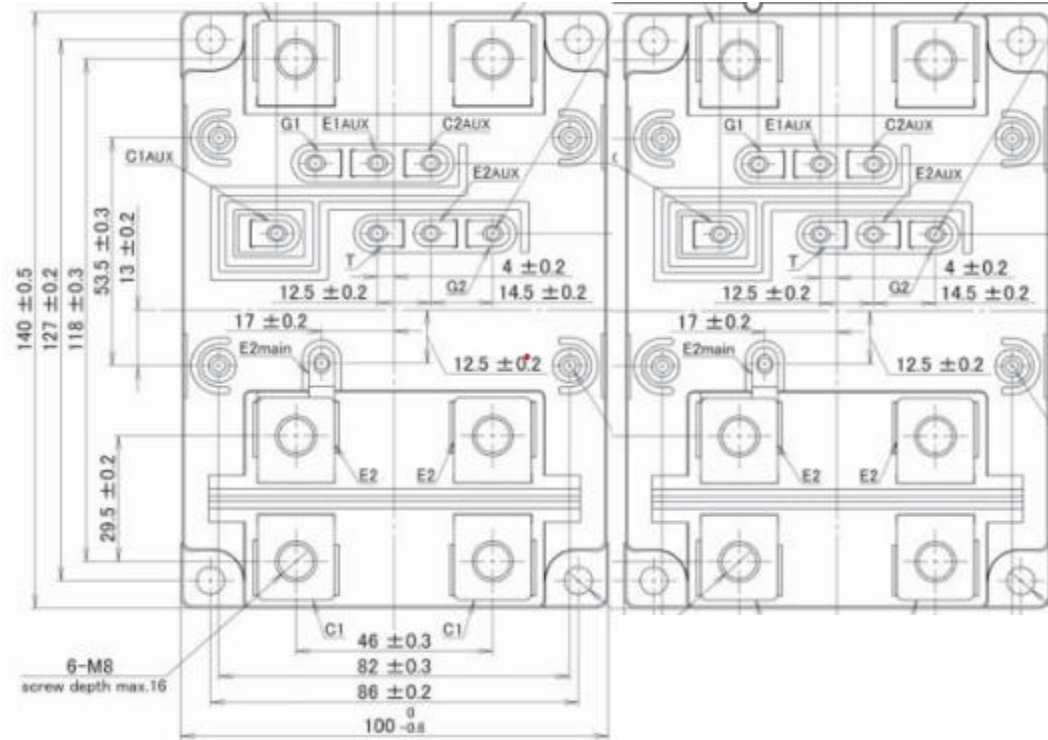


>360mm

>215mm  
 2-level design  
 2400A /1200V



# Alternative SiC power modules to SKiiP-SiC

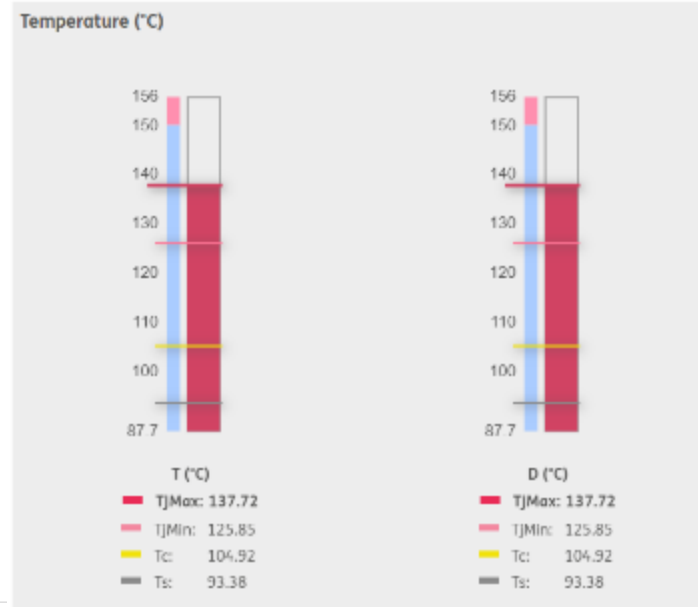


Input voltage ( $V_{in}$ )	<input type="text" value="1500"/>	Output voltage ( $V_{out}$ )	<input type="text" value="690"/>
	V		Vrms
Output current ( $I_{out}$ )	<input type="text" value="1750"/>	Output power ( $P_{out}$ )	<input type="text" value="2091"/>
	Arms		kW
Power factor ( $\cos \varphi$ )	<input type="text" value="1"/>	Output frequency ( $f_{out}$ )	<input type="text" value="50"/>
			Hz
Switching frequency ( $f_{sw}$ )	<input type="text" value="6"/>	Modulation (M)	<input type="text" value="Sinus triangle PWM"/>
	kHz		
Additional losses per heatsink ( $P_{HS}$ )	<input type="text" value="0"/>		
	W		



**2.5MW**

**25%  
More power**



# First summary

## **SKiiP SiC solution has less losses**

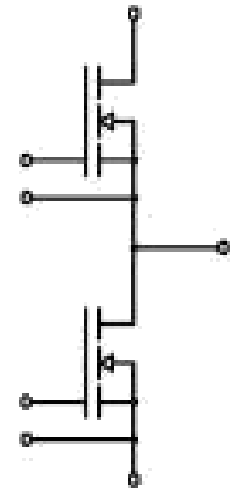
total losses 3-level-26 kW for 2.5MW converter  
total losses 2-level-18 kW for 2.5MW converter

## **SKiiP SiC solution is more compact**

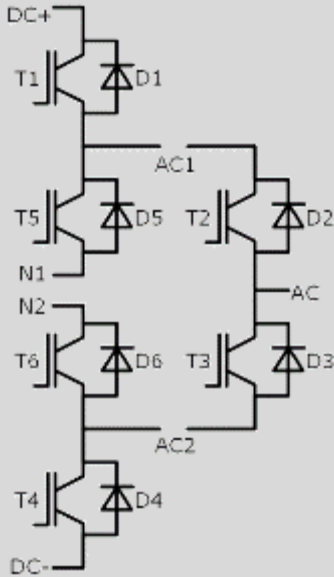
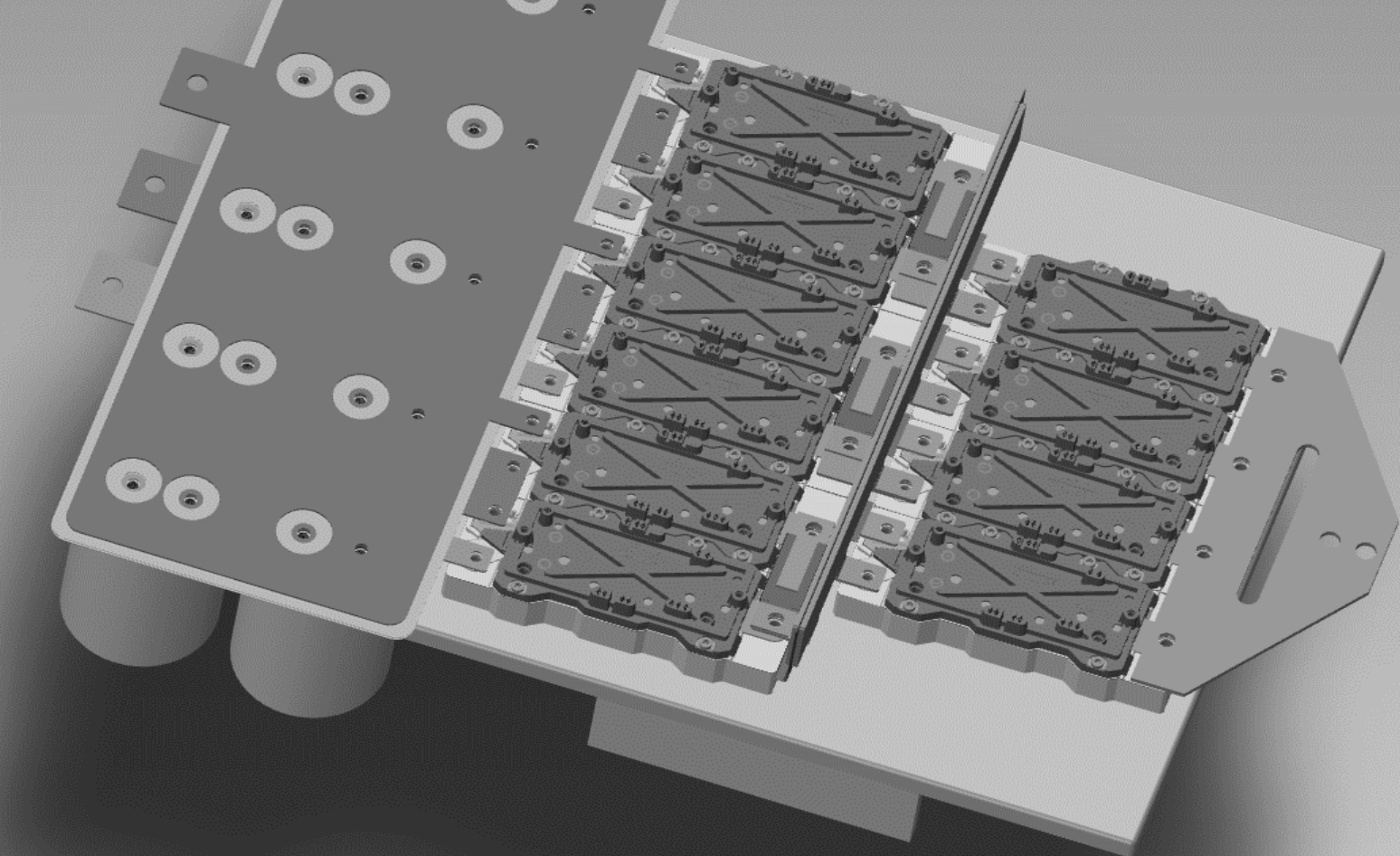
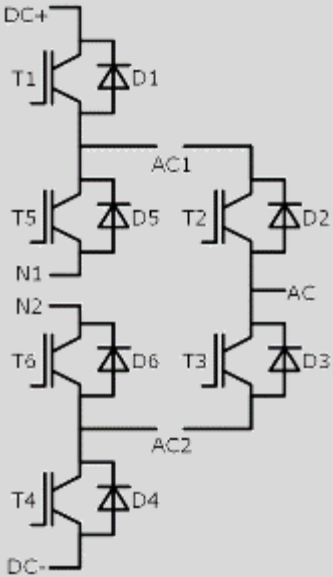
factor 2.5 smaller cabinet necessary

## **Time to market:**

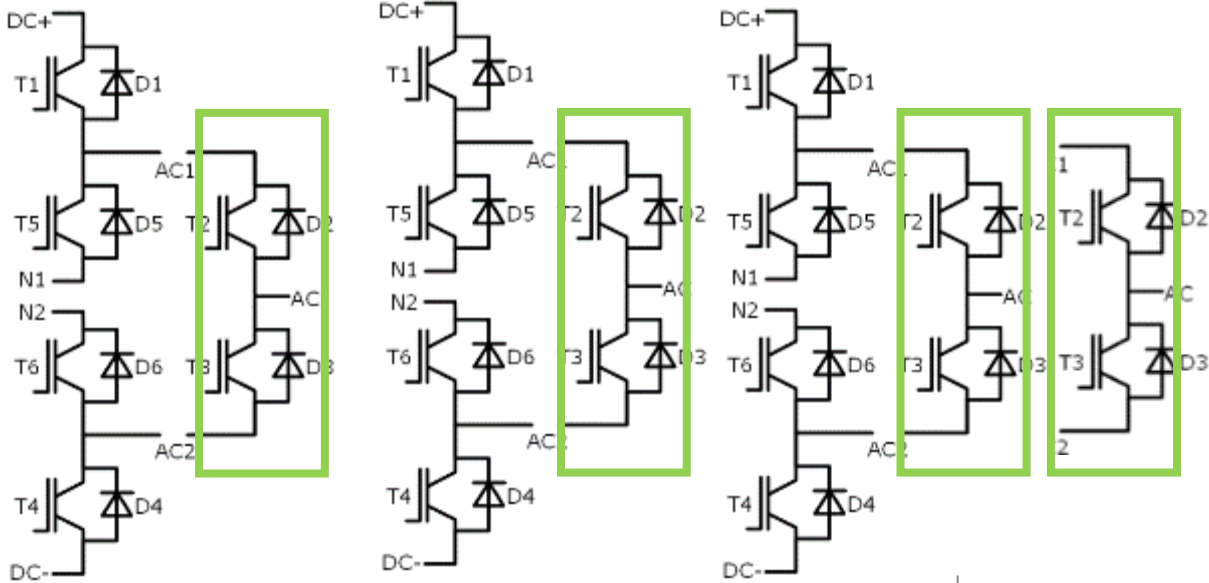
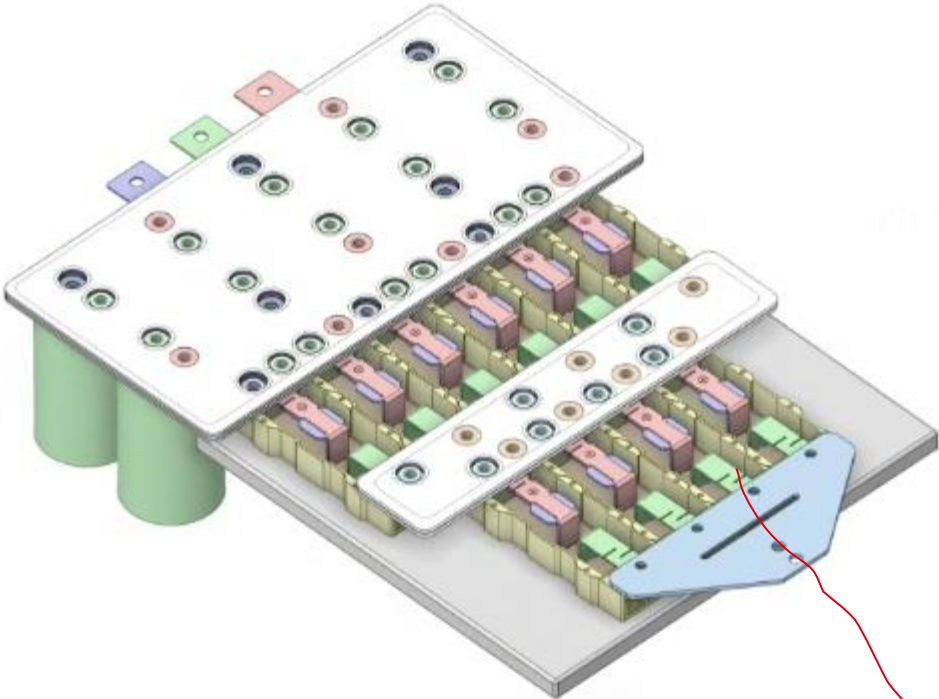
SKiiP SiC is tested and ready to use (burn in tested)  
many features already inside



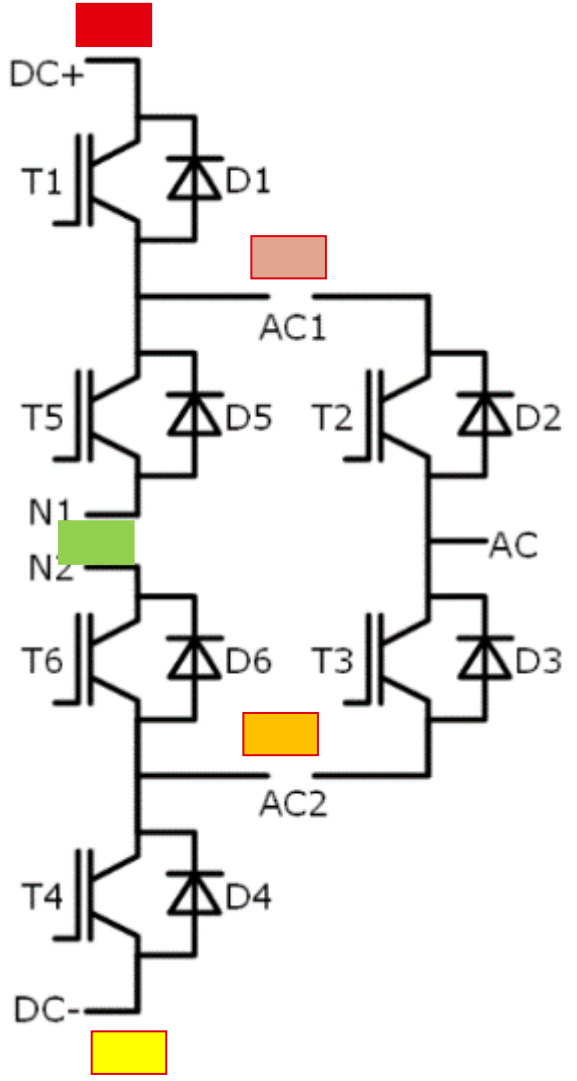
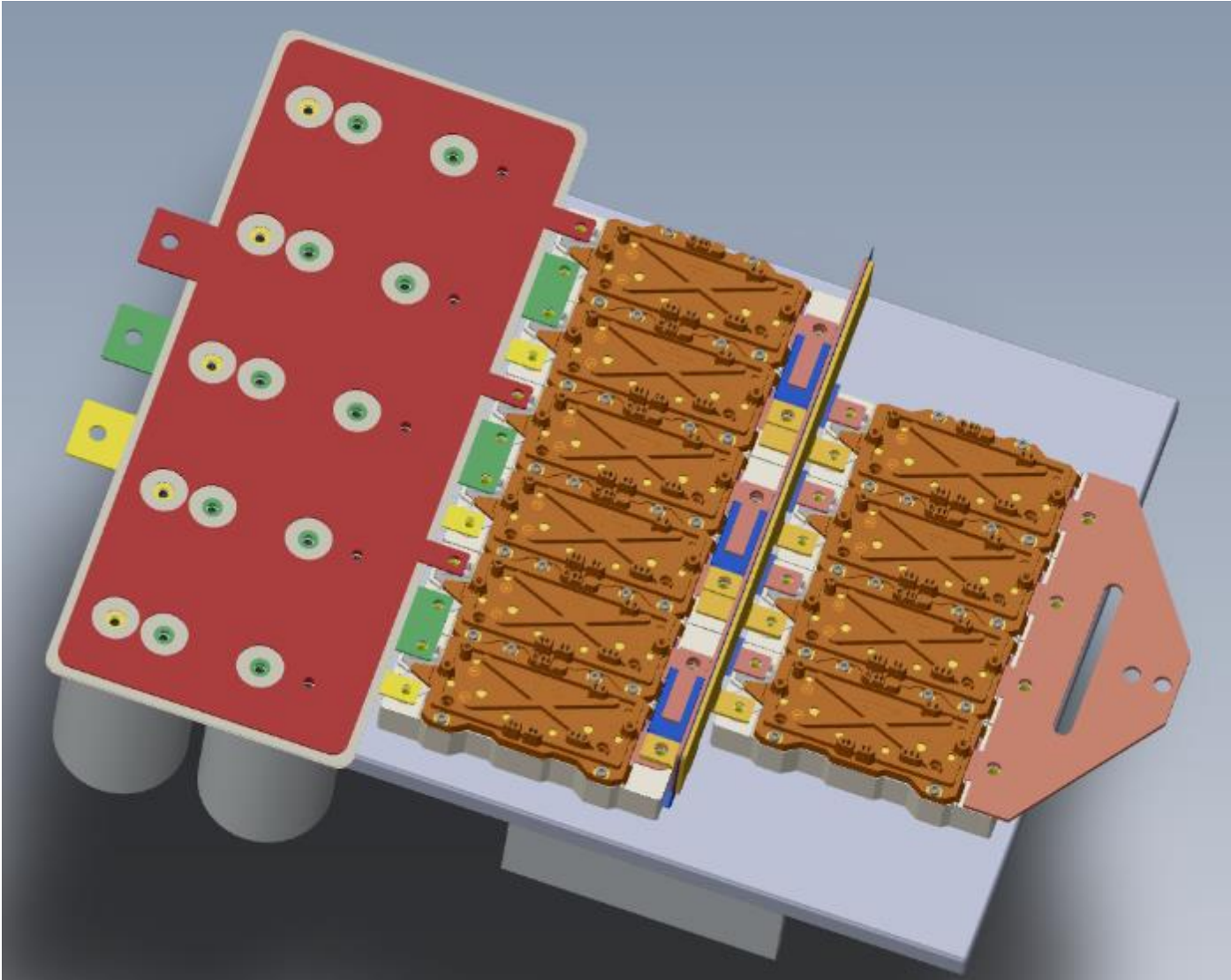
# SKiIP 3-level converter



# 3-level SKiiP power unit based on no baseplate modules



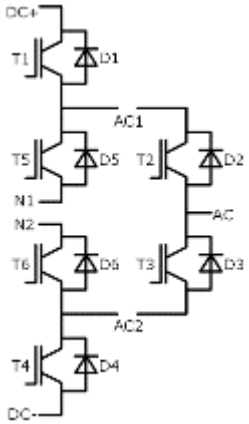
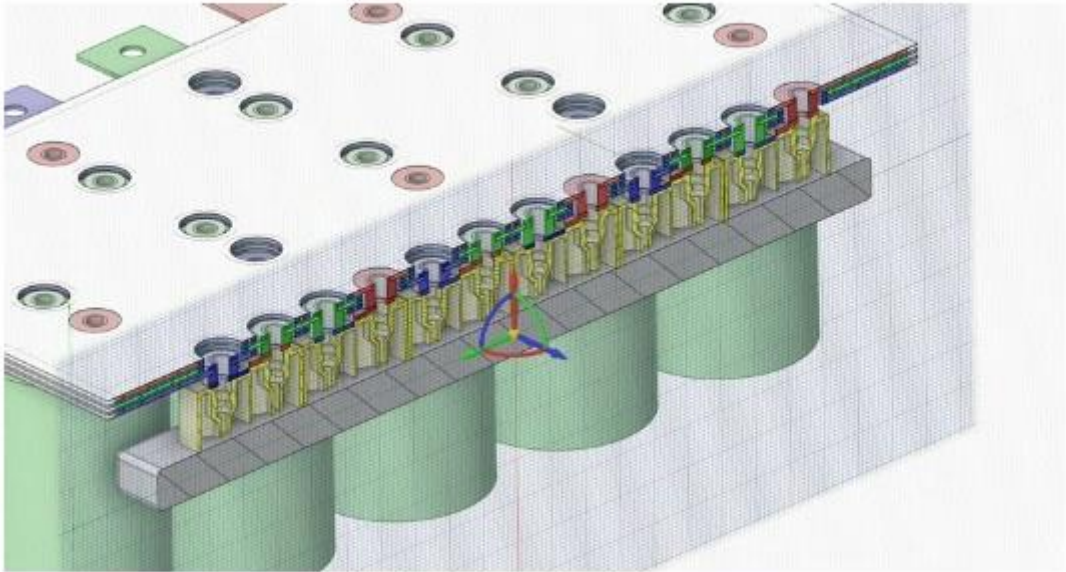
# SKiiP 3-level design up to 3MW/1380V AC



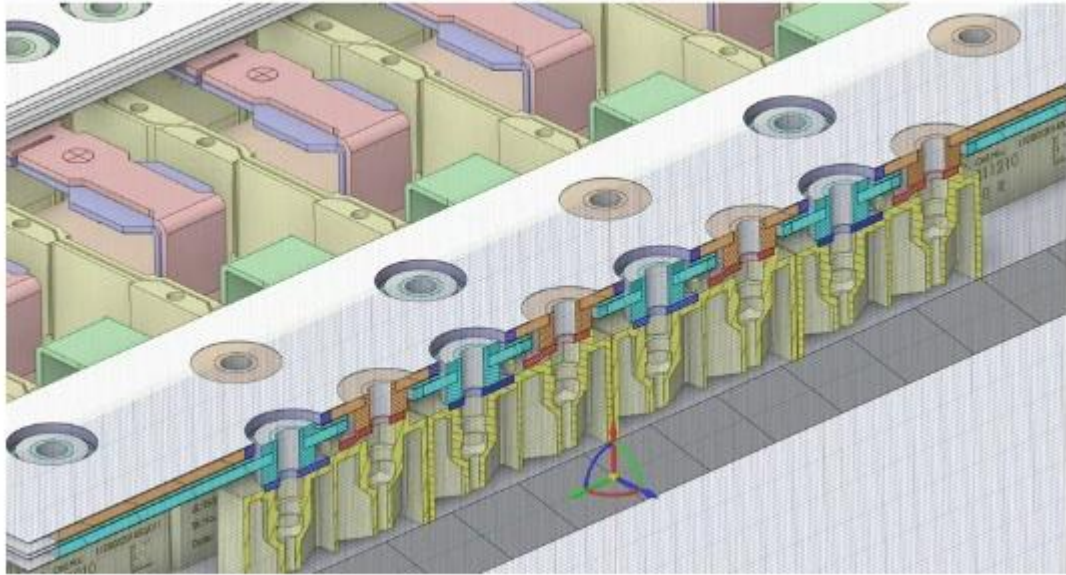


# SKiiP 3-level-busbar design to get low stray inductance

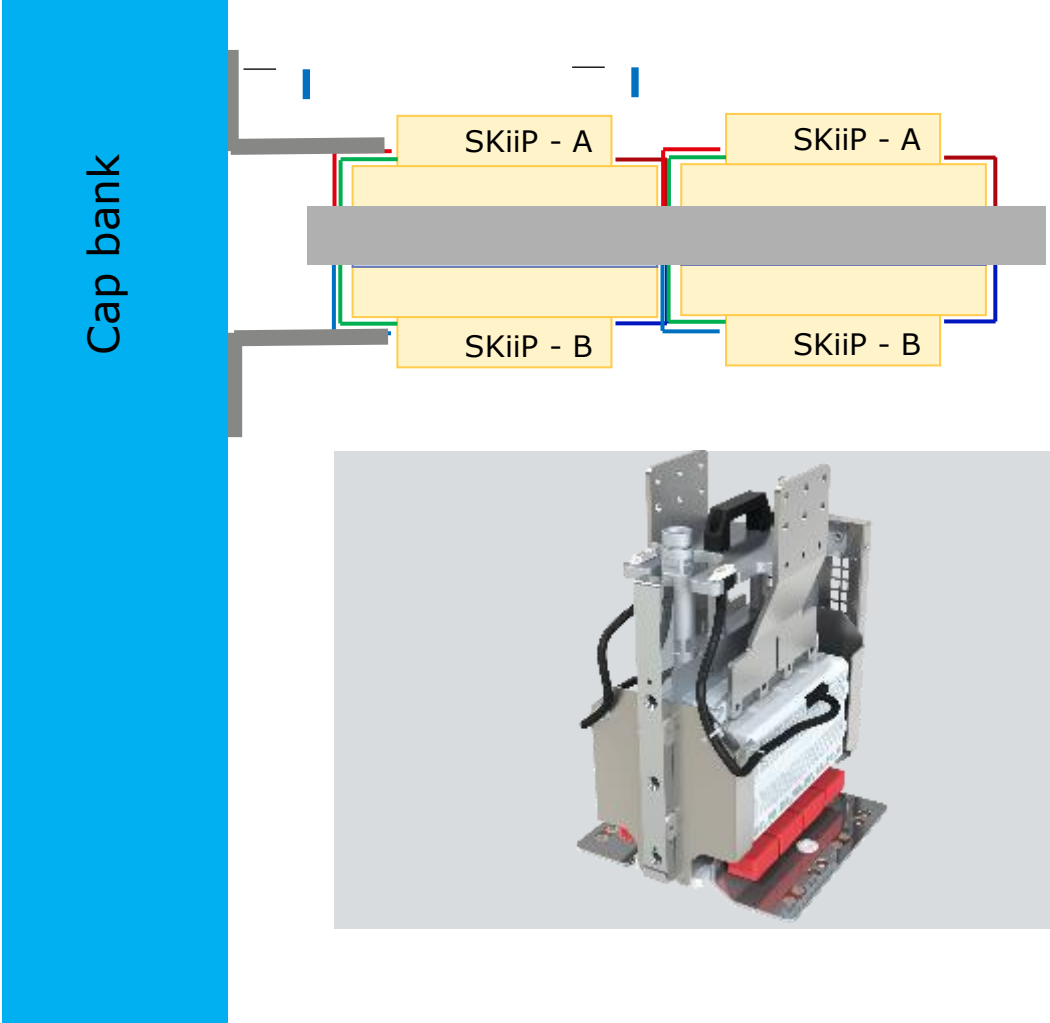
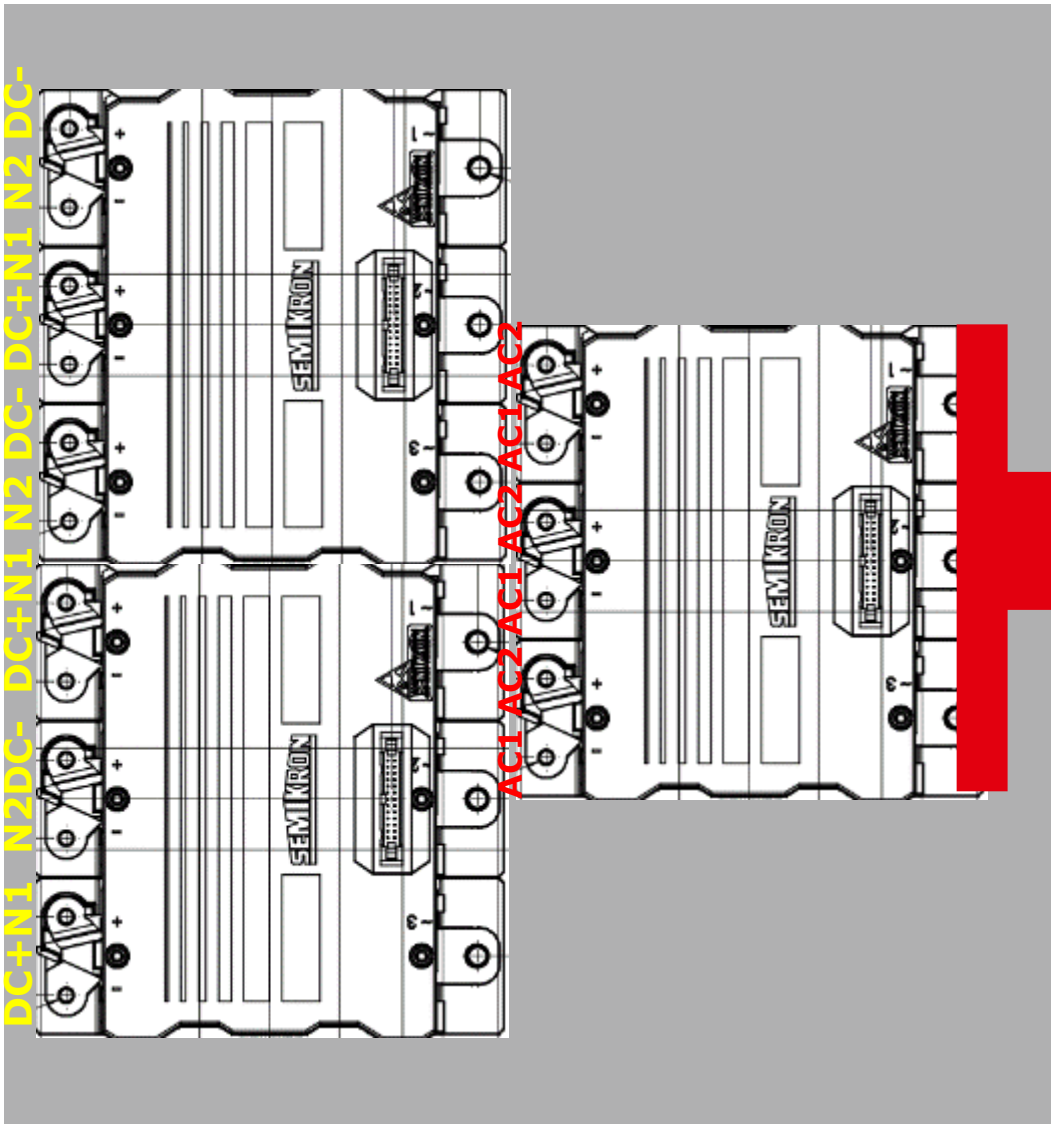
- Cross Section DC side



- Cross Section AC side



# SKiiP – 3-level configuration – 6 MW/1140V AC -study



# Final summery

**SKiiP SiC solution is perfect for 1500V DC solution and open the door for new application**

**2.xkV SiC chips from different suppliers are tested and available (planar/Trench – driver is optimized)**

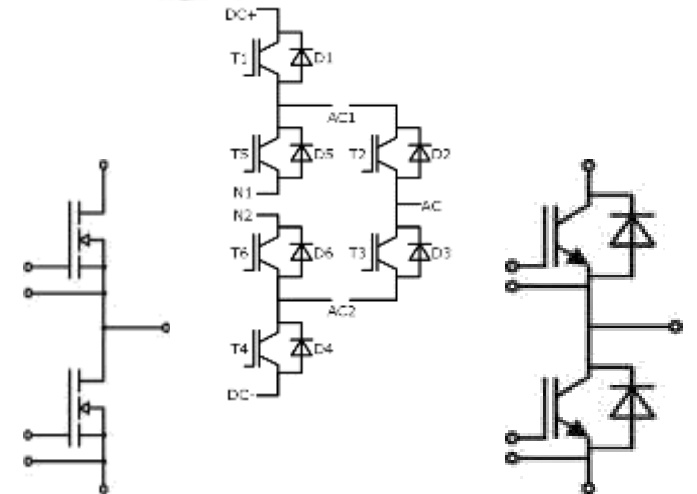
**2.2 kV/2.3kV in testing procedure**

**SKiiP 3-level as sample available and extend our IPM –SKiiP product folio**

SKiiP 3

SKiiP 4

SKiiP 7





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