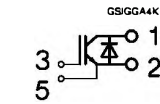


## SEMITRANS® M IGBT Modules SKM 300 GA 123 D



SEMITRANS 4



GA

### Features

- MOS input (voltage controlled)
- N channel, Homogeneous Si
- Low inductance case
- Very low tail current with low temperature dependence
- High short circuit capability, self limiting to  $6 \cdot I_{Cnom}$
- Latch-up free
- Fast & soft inverse CAL diodes<sup>8)</sup>
- Isolated copper baseplate using DCB Direct Copper Bonding Technology
- Large clearance (12 mm) and creepage distances (20 mm).

### Typical Applications: → B 6 - 87

- Switching (not for linear use)

<sup>1)</sup>  $T_{case} = 25^\circ C$ , unless otherwise specified

<sup>2)</sup>  $I_F = -I_C$ ,  $V_R = 600 V$ ,  $-di/dt = 2000 A/\mu s$ ,  $V_{GE} = 0 V$

<sup>3)</sup> Use  $V_{GEOff} = -5 \dots -15 V$

<sup>5)</sup> See fig. 2 + 3;  $R_{Goff} = 4,7 \Omega$

<sup>7)</sup>  $V_{iso} = 4000 V_{rms}$  on request

<sup>8)</sup> CAL = Controlled Axial Lifetime Technology.

Cases and mech. data → B6 - 88  
SEMITRANS 4

Absolute Maximum Ratings		Values	Units
Symbol	Conditions <sup>1)</sup>		
$V_{CES}$		1200	V
$V_{CGR}$	$R_{GE} = 20 k\Omega$	1200	V
$I_C$	$T_{case} = 25/80^\circ C$	300 / 200	A
$I_{CM}$	$T_{case} = 25/80^\circ C$ ; $t_p = 1 ms$	600 / 400	A
$V_{GES}$		$\pm 20$	V
$P_{tot}$	per IGBT, $T_{case} = 25^\circ C$	1550	W
$T_j$ , ( $T_{stg}$ )		$-40 \dots +150$ (125)	$^\circ C$
$V_{isol}$	AC, 1 min.	2 500 <sup>7)</sup>	V
humidity	DIN 40 040	Class F	
climate	DIN IEC 68 T.1	55/150/56	
<b>Inverse Diode</b>			
$I_F = -I_C$	$T_{case} = 25/80^\circ C$	300 / 200	A
$I_{FM} = -I_{CM}$	$T_{case} = 25/80^\circ C$ ; $t_p = 1 ms$	600 / 400	A
$I_{FSM}$	$t_p = 10 ms$ ; $\sin.$ ; $T_j = 150^\circ C$	2200	A
$I^2 t$	$t_p = 10 ms$ ; $T_j = 150^\circ C$	24200	$A^2 s$

Characteristics		min.	typ.	max.	Units
Symbol	Conditions <sup>1)</sup>				
$V_{BR}/V_{CES}$	$V_{GE} = 0$ , $I_C = 3 mA$	$\geq V_{CES}$	-	-	V
$V_{GE(th)}$	$V_{GE} = V_{CE}$ , $I_C = 8 mA$	4,5	5,5	6,5	V
$I_{CES}$	$V_{GE} = 0$   $T_j = 25^\circ C$ $V_{CE} = V_{CES}$   $T_j = 125^\circ C$	-	0,4	4	mA
$I_{GES}$	$V_{GE} = 20 V$ , $V_{CE} = 0$	-	18	1	mA
$V_{CESat}$	$I_C = 200 A$   $V_{GE} = 15 V$ ; $I_C = 300 A$   $T_j = 25$ (125) $^\circ C$	-	2,5(3,1)	3(3,7)	V
$V_{CESat}$	$I_C = 300 A$   $T_j = 25$ (125) $^\circ C$	-	3,0(3,8)	-	V
$g_{fs}$	$V_{CE} = 20 V$ , $I_C = 200 A$	110	-	-	S
$C_{CHC}$		-	1300	1500	pF
$C_{ies}$	$V_{GE} = 0$	-	15	19	nF
$C_{oes}$	$V_{CE} = 25 V$	-	2	2,6	nF
$C_{res}$	$f = 1 MHz$	-	1,0	1,3	nF
$L_{CE}$		-	-	20	nH
$t_{d(on)}$	$V_{CC} = 600 V$   $V_{GE} = +15 V$ , $-15V$ <sup>3)</sup>	-	250	400	ns
$t_r$		-	90	160	ns
$t_{d(off)}$	$I_C = 200 A$ , ind. load	-	550	700	ns
$t_f$	$R_{Gon} = R_{Goff} = 4,7 \Omega$	-	70	100	ns
$E_{on}$ <sup>5)</sup>	$T_j = 125^\circ C$	-	26	-	mWVs
$E_{off}$ <sup>5)</sup>		-	22	-	mWVs
<b>Inverse Diode</b> <sup>8)</sup>					
$V_F = V_{EC}$	$I_F = 200 A$   $V_{GE} = 0 V$ ;   $I_F = 300 A$   $T_j = 25$ (125) $^\circ C$	-	2,0(1,8)	2,5	V
$V_F = V_{EC}$		-	2,25(2,1)	-	V
$V_{TO}$	$T_j = 125^\circ C$	-	-	1,2	V
$r_T$	$T_j = 125^\circ C$	-	3	5,5	m $\Omega$
$I_{RRM}$	$I_F = 200 A$ ; $T_j = 25$ (125) $^\circ C$ <sup>2)</sup>	-	80(120)	-	A
$Q_{rr}$	$I_F = 200 A$ ; $T_j = 25$ (125) $^\circ C$ <sup>2)</sup>	-	11(29)	-	$\mu C$
$V_F = V_{EC}$	$I_F = 200 A$   $V_{GE} = 0 V$ ;   $I_F = 300 A$   $T_j = 25$ (125) $^\circ C$	-	-	-	V
$V_F = V_{EC}$		-	-	-	V
$V_{TO}$	$T_j = 125^\circ C$	-	-	-	V
$r_T$	$T_j = 125^\circ C$	-	-	-	m $\Omega$
$t_{rr}$	$I_F = 200 A$ ; $T_j = 25$ (125) $^\circ C$ <sup>2)</sup>	-	-	-	$\mu s$
$Q_{rr}$	$I_F = 200 A$ ; $T_j = 25$ (125) $^\circ C$ <sup>2)</sup>	-	-	-	$\mu C$
<b>Thermal Characteristics</b>					
$R_{thjc}$	per IGBT	-	-	0,08	$^\circ C/W$
$R_{thjc}$	per diode D	-	-	0,15	$^\circ C/W$
$R_{thch}$	per module	-	-	0,038	$^\circ C/W$

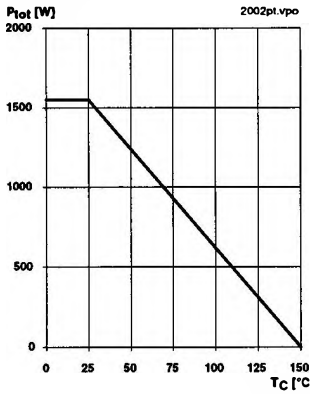


Fig. 1 Rated power dissipation  $P_{tot} = f(T_C)$

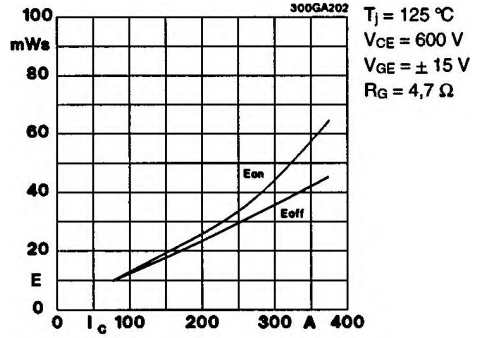


Fig. 2 Turn-on /off energy =  $f(I_C)$

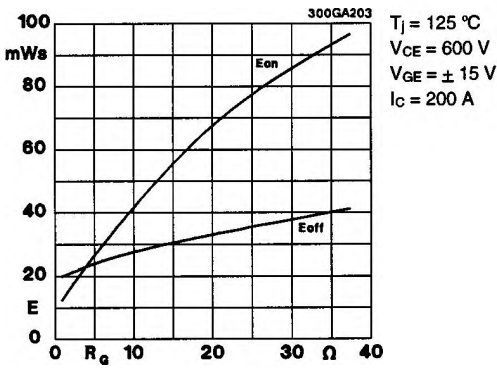


Fig. 3 Turn-on /off energy =  $f(R_G)$

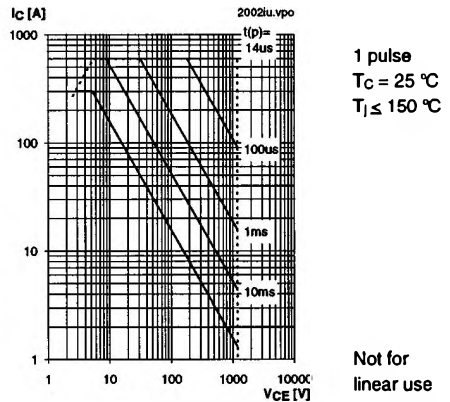


Fig. 4 Maximum safe operating area (SOA)  $I_C = f(V_{CE})$

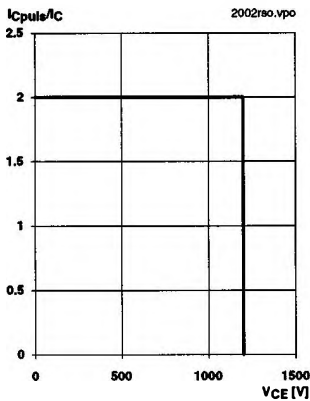


Fig. 5 Turn-off safe operating area (RBSOA)

$T_J \leq 150\text{ °C}$   
 $V_{GE} = 15\text{ V}$   
 $R_{G(off)} = 4,7\ \Omega$   
 $I_C = 200\text{ A}$

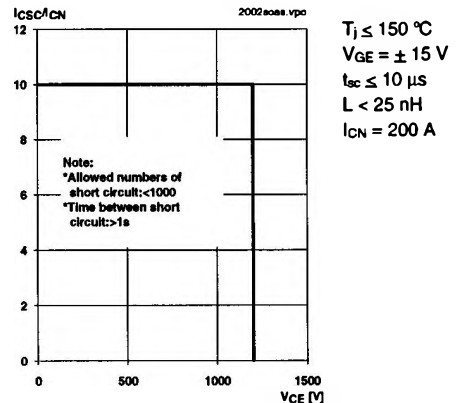


Fig. 6 Safe operating area at short circuit  $I_C = f(V_{CE})$

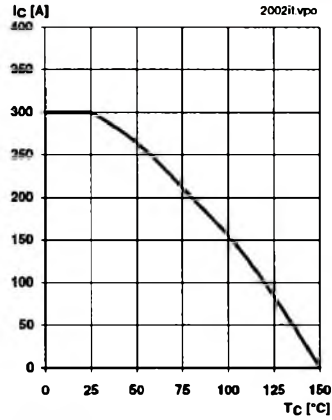


Fig. 8 Rated current vs. temperature  $I_C = f(T_C)$

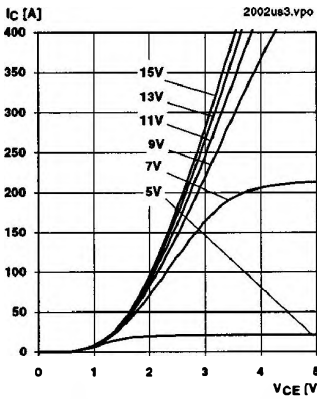


Fig. 9 Typ. output characteristic,  $t_p = 80 \mu s$ ;  $25 \text{ }^\circ\text{C}$

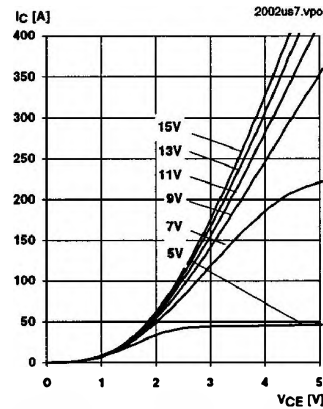


Fig. 10 Typ. output characteristic,  $t_p = 80 \mu s$ ;  $125 \text{ }^\circ\text{C}$

$$P_{cond(t)} = V_{CEsat(t)} \cdot I_C(t)$$

$$V_{CEsat(t)} = V_{CE(TO)(T_j)} + r_{CE(T)} \cdot I_C(t)$$

$$V_{CE(TO)(T_j)} \leq 1,5 + 0,002 (T_j - 25) \text{ [V]}$$

$$r_{CE(T)} = 0,005 + 0,00002 (T_j - 25) \text{ [\Omega]}$$

$$\text{valid for } V_{GE} = +15 + \frac{2}{-1} \text{ [V]; } I_C > 0,3 I_{Cnom}$$

Fig. 11 Typ. saturation characteristic (IGBT)  
Calculation elements and equations

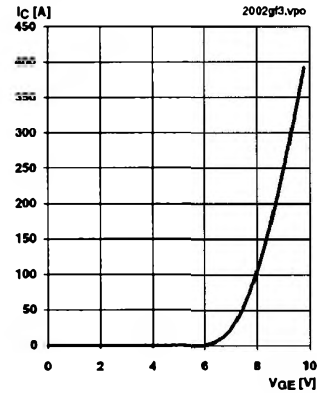


Fig. 12 Typ. transfer characteristic,  $t_p = 80 \mu s$ ;  $V_{CE} = 20 \text{ V}$

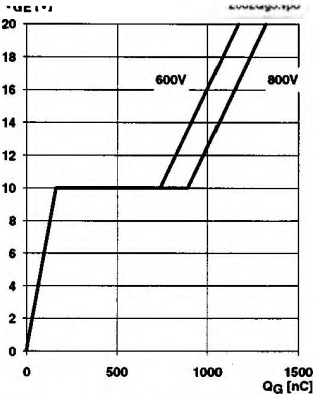


Fig. 13 Typ. gate charge characteristic

$I_{Cpuls} = 200 \text{ A}$

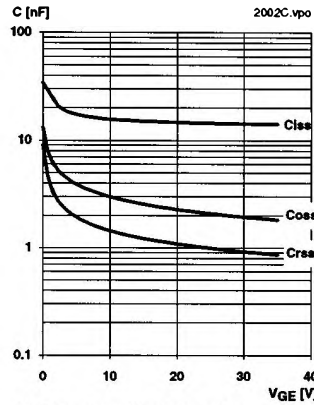


Fig. 14 Typ. capacitances vs.  $V_{CE}$

$V_{GE} = 0 \text{ V}$   
 $f = 1 \text{ MHz}$

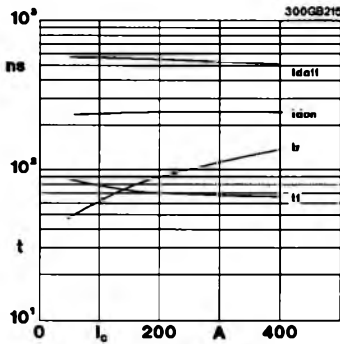


Fig. 15 Typ. switching times vs.  $I_c$

$T_j = 125 \text{ }^\circ\text{C}$   
 $V_{CE} = 600 \text{ V}$   
 $V_{GE} = \pm 15 \text{ V}$   
 $R_{gon} = 4,7 \text{ } \Omega$   
 $R_{goff} = 4,7 \text{ } \Omega$   
induct. load

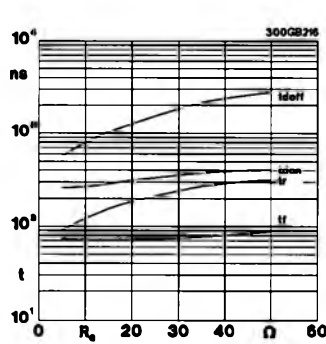


Fig. 16 Typ. switching times vs. gate resistor  $R_g$

$T_j = 125 \text{ }^\circ\text{C}$   
 $V_{CE} = 600 \text{ V}$   
 $V_{GE} = \pm 15 \text{ V}$   
 $I_c = 200 \text{ A}$   
induct. load

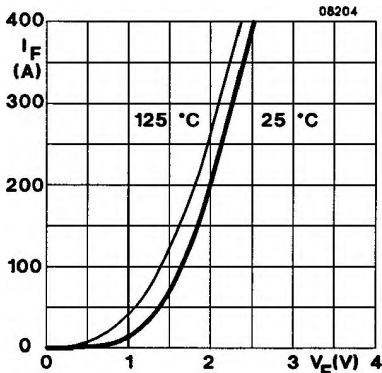


Fig. 17 Typ. CAL diode forward characteristic

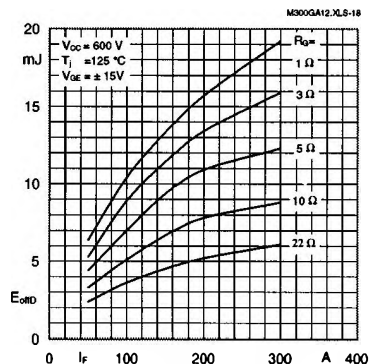


Fig. 18 Diode turn-off energy dissipation per pulse

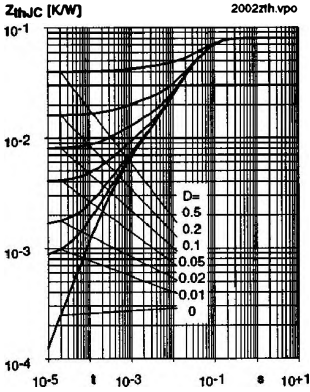


Fig. 19 Transient thermal impedance of IGBT  
 $Z_{thJC} = f(t_p)$ ;  $D = t_p / t_c = t_p \cdot f$

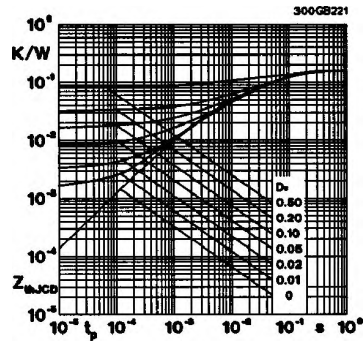


Fig. 20 Transient thermal impedance of inverse CAL diodes  
 $Z_{thJC} = f(t_p)$ ;  $D = t_p / t_c = t_p \cdot f$

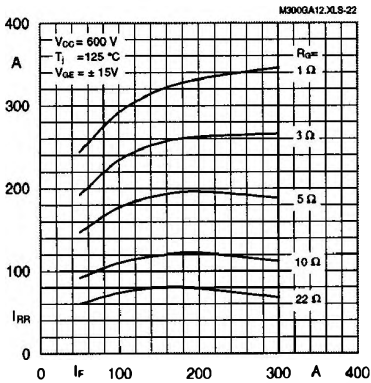


Fig. 22 Typ. CAL diode peak reverse recovery current  $I_{RR} = f(I_r, R_G)$

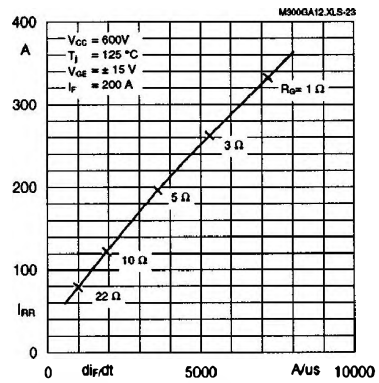


Fig. 23 Typ. CAL diode peak reverse recovery current  $I_{RR} = f(di/dt)$

## Typical Applications

### include

- Switched mode power supplies
- DC servo and robot drives
- Inverters
- DC choppers
- AC motor speed control
- Inductive heating
- UPS Uninterruptable power supplies
- General power switching applications
- Electronic (also portable) welders
- Pulse frequencies also above 15 kHz

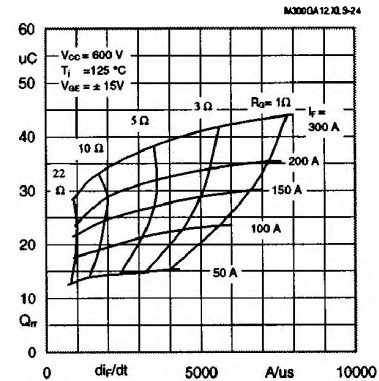


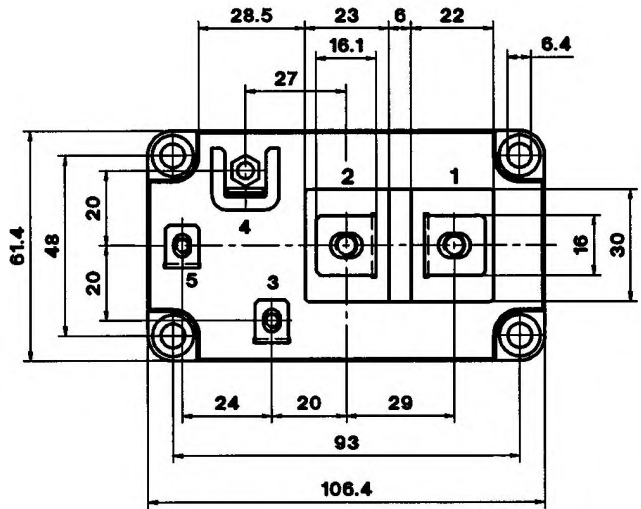
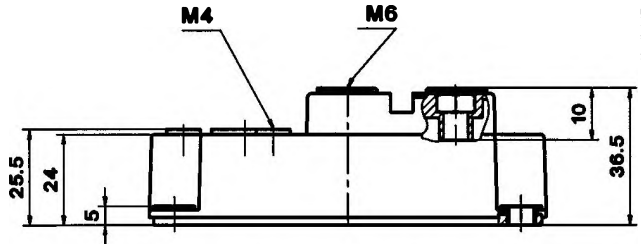
Fig. 24 Typ. CAL diode recovered charge

**SEMITRANS 4**

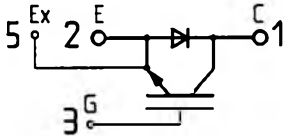
Case D 59  
 UL Recognized  
 File no. E 63 532

CASE059

- SKM 200 GA 123 D
- SKM 300 GA 123 D
- SKM 300 GA 173 D
- SKM 400 GA 123 D
- SKM 400 GA 173 D



GCIGGA4



Dimensions in mm

Option on request:  
 Terminal 4 = collector sense  $V_{CE}$ , add suffix "S". (see page B 6 - 118)

Outline and circuit

Mechanical Data		Values			Units
Symbol	Conditions	min.	typ.	max.	
M <sub>1</sub>	to heatsink, SI Units (M6)	3	-	5	Nm
M <sub>2</sub>	to heatsink, US Units	27	-	44	lb.in.
	for terminals, SI Units (M6/M4)	2,5/1,1	-	5/2	Nm
	for terminals US Units	22/10	-	44/18	lb.in.
a		-	-	5x9,81	m/s <sup>2</sup>
w		-	-	475	g

**This is an electrostatic discharge sensitive device (ESDS). Please observe the international standard IEC 747-1, Chapter IX.**

Three devices are supplied in one SEMIBOX B without mounting hardware, which can be ordered separately under Ident No. 33321100 (for 10 SEMITRANS 4). Larger packing units of 12 and 20 pieces are used if suitable

Accessories → page B 6 - 4.  
 SEMIBOX B → page C - 2.