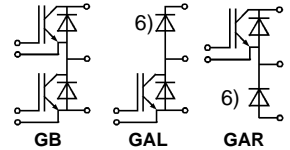


## SEMITRANS® M IGBT Modules

**SKM 300 GB 123 D**  
**SKM 300 GAL 123 D** <sup>6)</sup>  
**SKM 300 GAR 123 D** <sup>6)</sup>



### SEMITRANS 3



#### 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:

- B6 - 79
- Switching, not for linear use
- AC-inverter drives
- UPS

1)  $T_{case} = 25^\circ\text{C}$ , unless otherwise specified

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

3) Use  $V_{Goff} = -5 \dots -15\text{ V}$

5) see fig. 2 + 3;  $R_{Goff} = 4,7\ \Omega$

6) The free-wheeling diodes of the GAL and GAR types have the data of the inverse diodes of SKM 400 GA 123 D

8) CAL = Controlled Axial Lifetime Technology.

**Cases and mech. data** → B6-100  
**SEMITRANS 3**

Absolute Maximum Ratings		Values		Units
Symbol	Conditions <sup>1)</sup>			
$V_{CES}$		1200		V
$V_{CGR}$	$R_{GE} = 20\text{ k}\Omega$	1200		V
$I_C$	$T_{case} = 25/80^\circ\text{C}$	290 / 200		A
$I_{CM}$	$T_{case} = 25/80^\circ\text{C}$ ; $t_p = 1\text{ ms}$	580 / 400		A
$V_{GES}$		$\pm 20$		V
$P_{tot}$	per IGBT, $T_{case} = 25^\circ\text{C}$	1400		W
$T_j$ , ( $T_{stg}$ )		- 40 ... +150 (125)		$^\circ\text{C}$
$V_{isol}$	AC, 1 min.	2 500		V
humidity	DIN 40 040	Class F		
climate	DIN IEC 68 T.1	55/150/56		
Inverse Diode				
$I_F = -I_C$	$T_{case} = 25/80^\circ\text{C}$	260 / 180	FWD <sup>6)</sup> 350 / 230	
$I_{FM} = -I_{CM}$	$T_{case} = 25/80^\circ\text{C}$ ; $t_p = 1\text{ ms}$	600 / 400	580 / 400	
$I_{FSM}$	$t_p = 10\text{ ms}$ ; $\sin$ ; $T_j = 150^\circ\text{C}$	2200	2900	
$I^2t$	$t_p = 10\text{ ms}$ ; $T_j = 150^\circ\text{C}$	24200	42000	

Characteristics					Units
Symbol	Conditions <sup>1)</sup>	min.	typ.	max.	
$V_{(BR)CES}$	$V_{GE} = 0$ , $I_C = 4\text{ mA}$	$\geq V_{CES}$	-	-	V
$V_{GE(th)}$	$V_{GE} = V_{CES}$ , $I_C = 8\text{ mA}$	4,5	5,5	6,5	V
$I_{CES}$	$V_{GE} = 0$ } $T_j = 25^\circ\text{C}$	-	3	4,5	mA
		$V_{CE} = V_{CES}$ } $T_j = 125^\circ\text{C}$	-	15	-
$I_{GES}$	$V_{GE} = 20\text{ V}$ , $V_{CE} = 0$	-	-	0,4	$\mu\text{A}$
$V_{CESat}$	$I_C = 200\text{ A}$ } $V_{GE} = 15\text{ V}$ ;	-	2,5(3,1)	3(3,7)	V
$V_{CESat}$	$I_C = 300\text{ A}$ } $T_j = 25$ (125) $^\circ\text{C}$ }	-	3(3,8)	-	V
$g_{fs}$	$V_{CE} = 20\text{ V}$ , $I_C = 200\text{ A}$	108	150	-	S
$C_{CHC}$	per IGBT	-	-	700	pF
$C_{ies}$	$V_{GE} = 0$	-	18	24	nF
$C_{oes}$	$V_{CE} = 25\text{ V}$	-	2,5	3,2	nF
$C_{res}$	$f = 1\text{ MHz}$	-	1,0	1,3	nF
$L_{CE}$		-	-	20	nH
$t_{d(on)}$	$V_{CC} = 600\text{ V}$ $V_{GE} = +15\text{ V} / -15\text{ V}^{3)}$ $I_C = 200\text{ A}$ , ind. load $R_{Gon} = R_{Goff} = 4,7\ \Omega$ $T_j = 125^\circ\text{C}$	-	250	400	ns
$t_r$		-	90	160	ns
$t_{d(off)}$		-	550	700	ns
$t_f$		-	70	100	ns
$E_{on}^{5)}$		-	28	-	mWs
$E_{off}^{5)}$		-	26	-	mWs
Inverse Diode <sup>8)</sup>					
$V_F = V_{EC}$	$I_F = 200\text{ A}$ } $V_{GE} = 0\text{ V}$ ;	-	2,0(1,8)	2,5	V
$V_F = V_{EC}$	$I_F = 300\text{ A}$ } $T_j = 25$ (125) $^\circ\text{C}$ }	-	2,25(2,1)	-	V
$V_{TO}$	$T_j = 125^\circ\text{C}$ <sup>2)</sup>	-	1,1	1,2	V
$r_T$	$T_j = 125^\circ\text{C}$ <sup>2)</sup>	-	3	5,5	m $\Omega$
$I_{RRM}$	$I_F = 200\text{ A}$ ; $T_j = 25$ (125) $^\circ\text{C}^{2)}$	-	70(105)	-	A
$Q_{rr}$	$I_F = 200\text{ A}$ ; $T_j = 25$ (125) $^\circ\text{C}^{2)}$	-	10(26)	-	$\mu\text{C}$
FWD of type "GAL" and "GAR" <sup>8) 6)</sup>					
$V_F = V_{EC}$	$I_F = 200\text{ A}$ } $V_{GE} = 0\text{ V}$ ;	-	1,9(1,7)	2,4	V
$V_F = V_{EC}$	$I_F = 300\text{ A}$ } $T_j = 25$ (125) $^\circ\text{C}$ }	-	2,1(1,8)	-	V
$V_{TO}$	$T_j = 125^\circ\text{C}$	-	-	1,2	V
$r_T$	$T_j = 125^\circ\text{C}$	-	3	3,5	m $\Omega$
$I_{RRM}$	$I_F = 200\text{ A}$ ; $T_j = 25$ (125) $^\circ\text{C}^{2)}$	-	80(140)	-	ns
$Q_{rr}$	$I_F = 200\text{ A}$ ; $T_j = 25$ (125) $^\circ\text{C}^{2)}$	-	10(34)	-	$\mu\text{C}$
Thermal Characteristics					
$R_{thjc}$	per IGBT	-	-	0,09	$^\circ\text{C}/\text{W}$
$R_{thjc}$	per diode / FWD <sup>6)</sup>	-	-	0,18/0,15	$^\circ\text{C}/\text{W}$
$R_{thch}$	per module	-	-	0,038	$^\circ\text{C}/\text{W}$

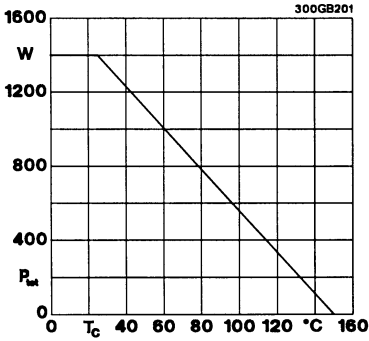


Fig. 1 Rated power dissipation  $P_{tot} = f(T_C)$

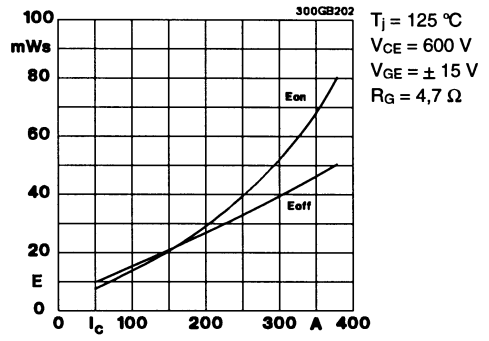


Fig. 2 Turn-on /-off energy  $= f(I_c)$

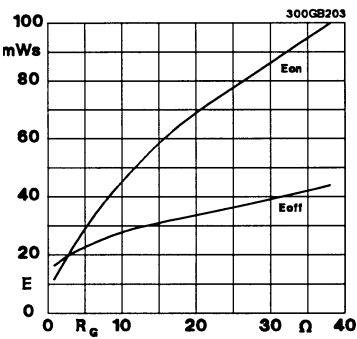


Fig. 3 Turn-on /-off energy  $= f(R_g)$

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

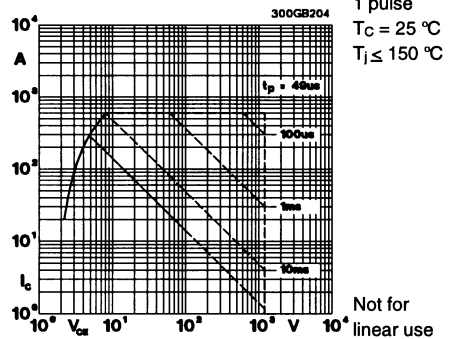


Fig. 4 Maximum safe operating area (SOA)  $I_c = f(V_{CE})$

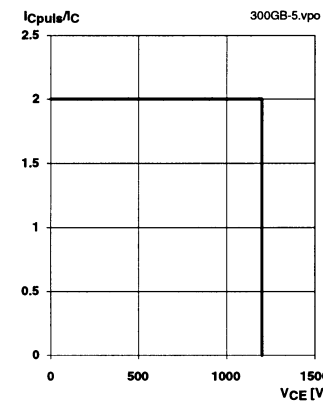


Fig. 5 Turn-off safe operating area (RBSOA)

$T_j \leq 150\text{ }^\circ\text{C}$   
 $V_{GE} = 15\text{ V}$   
 $R_{g(off)} = 4,7\ \Omega$   
 $I_c = 200\text{ A}$

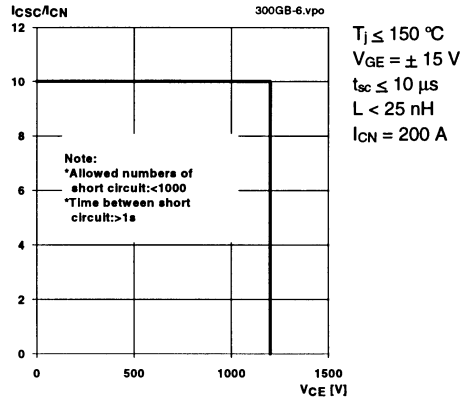


Fig. 6 Safe operating area at short circuit  $I_c = f(V_{CE})$

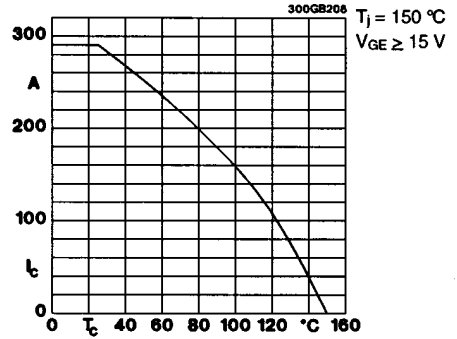


Fig. 8 Rated current vs. temperature  $I_c = f(T_c)$

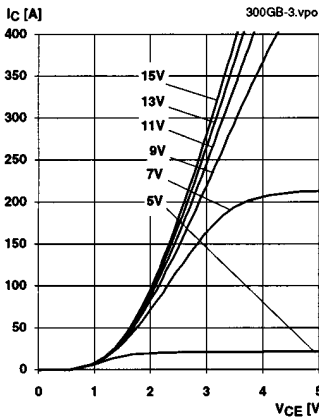


Fig. 9 Typ. output characteristic,  $t_p = 80 \mu s$ ;  $25^\circ C$

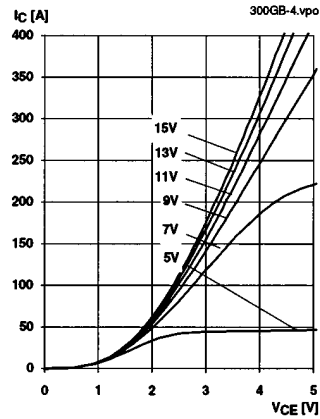


Fig. 10 Typ. output characteristic,  $t_p = 80 \mu s$ ;  $125^\circ C$

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

$$V_{CEsat(t)} = V_{CE(TO)(Tj)} + r_{CE(Tj)} \cdot I_c(t)$$

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

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

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

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

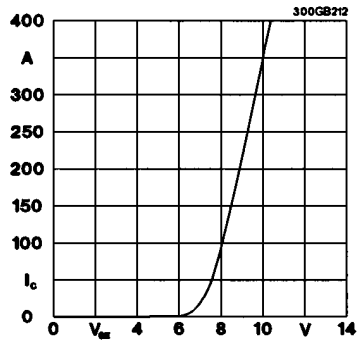
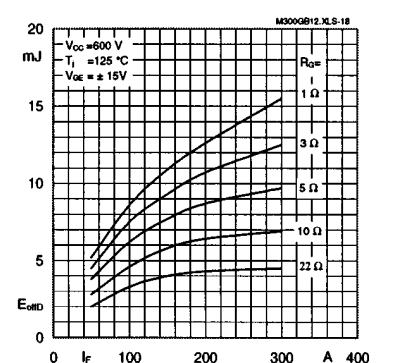
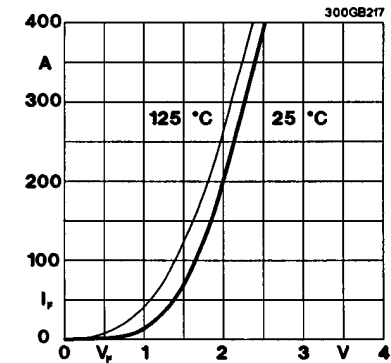
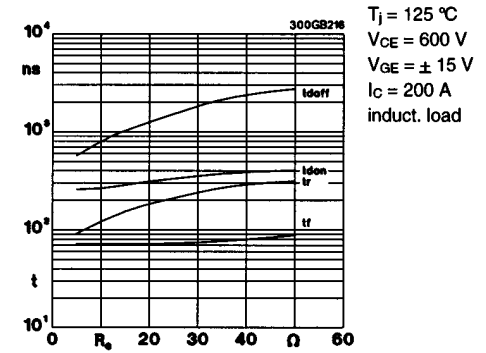
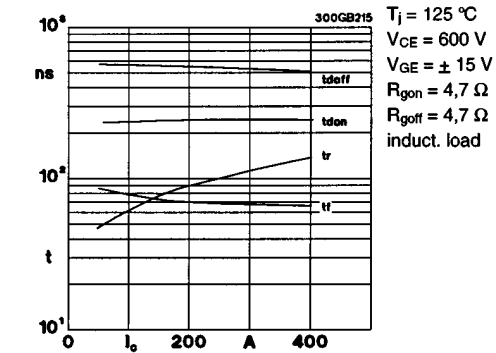
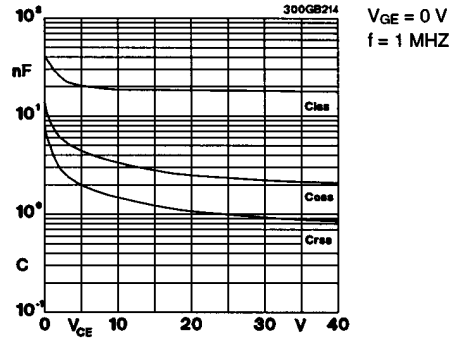
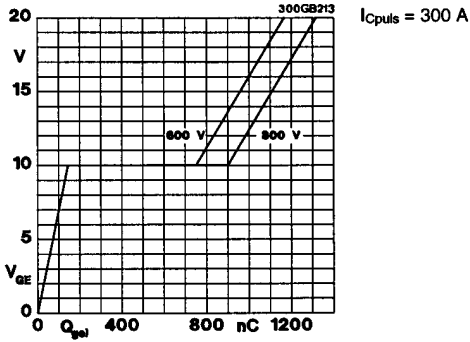


Fig. 12 Typ. transfer characteristic,  $t_p = 80 \mu s$ ;  $V_{CE} = 20 V$



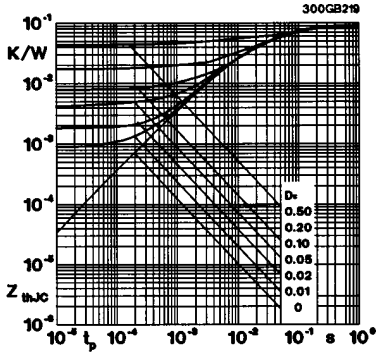


Fig. 19 Transient thermal impedance of IGBT  $Z_{thJC} = f(t_p)$ ;  $D = t_p / t_c = t_p \cdot f$

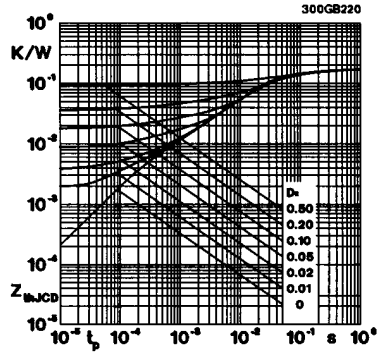


Fig. 20 Transient thermal impedance of inverse CAL diodes  $Z_{thJC} = f(t_p)$ ;

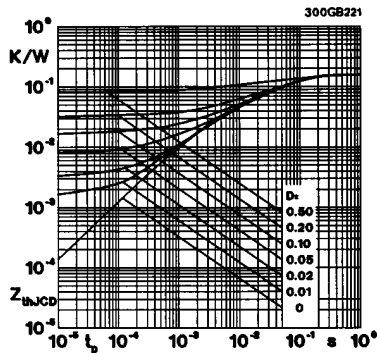


Fig. 21 Transient thermal impedance of the freewheeling diode  $Z_{thJC} \rightarrow B 6 - 95, \text{ rem. } 6)$

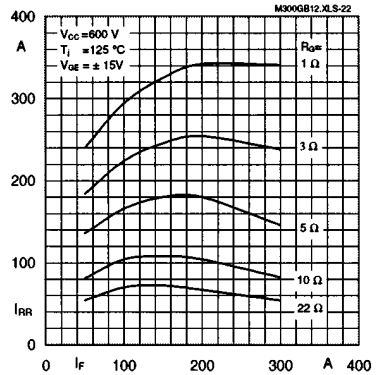


Fig. 22 Typ. CAL diode reverse recovery current  $I_{RR} = f(I_F, R_G)$

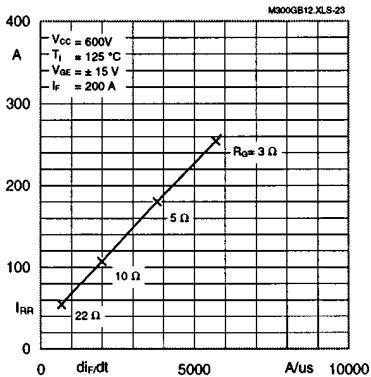


Fig. 23 Typ. CAL diode reverse recovery current  $I_{RR} = f(di_F/dt; R_G)$

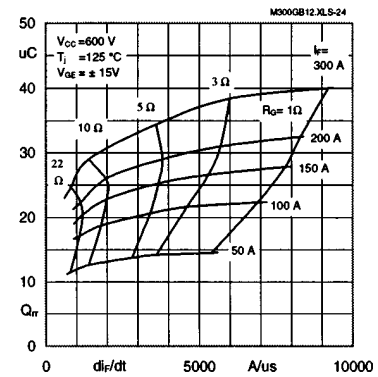


Fig. 24 Typ. CAL diode recovered charge  $Q_{RR} = f(di_F/dt; I_F; R_G)$

**SEMISTRANS 3**

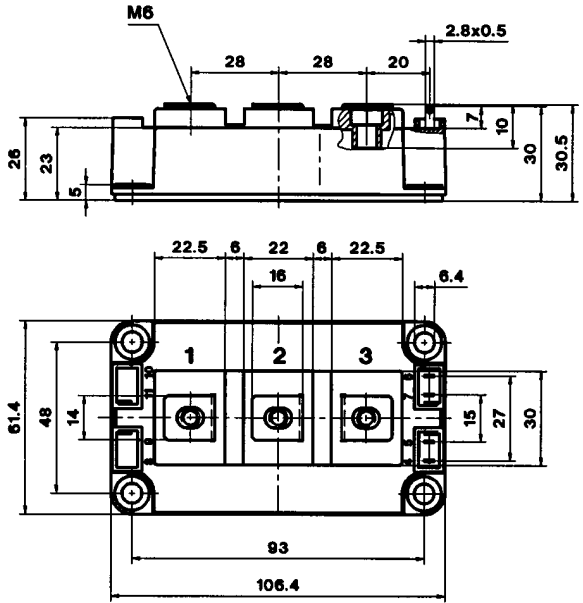
Case D 56

UL Recognized

File no. E 63 532

**SKM 300 GB 123 D**

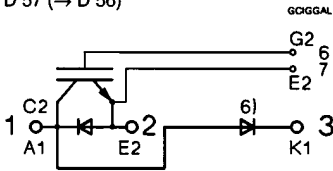
CASED56



Dimensions in mm

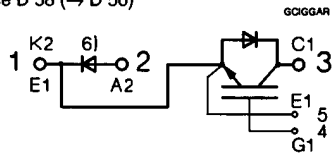
**SKM 300 GAL 123 D**

Case D 57 (→ D 56)



**SKM 300 GAR 123 D**

Case D 58 (→ D 56)



Case outline and circuit diagrams

Mechanical Data		Values			Units
Symbol	Conditions	min.	typ.	max.	
M <sub>1</sub>	to heatsink, SI Units to heatsink, US Units	(M6) 3	—	5	Nm lb.in.
M <sub>2</sub>	for terminals, SI Units for terminals US Units	(M6) 2,5	—	5	Nm lb.in.
a		22	—	44	lb.in.
w		—	—	5x9,81	m/s <sup>2</sup>
		—	—	420	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 A without mounting hardware, which can be ordered separately under Ident No. 33321100 (for 10 SEMISTRANS 3). Larger packing units of 12 and 20 pieces are used if suitable

Accessories → page B 6 - 4.  
SEMIBOX → page C - 1.

<sup>6)</sup> Freewheeling diode → page B 6 - 95, remark 6.