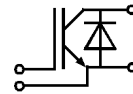


SEMITRANS® M IGBT Modules SKM 300 GA 173 D

Preliminary Data



SEMITRANS 3



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 diodes⁸⁾
- Isolated copper baseplate using DCB Direct Copper Bonding
- Large clearance (13 mm) and creepage distances (20 mm).

Typical Applications:

- AC inverter drives on mains 575 - 750 V_{AC}
- DC bus voltage 750 - 1200 V_{DC}
- Public transport (auxiliary syst.)
- Switching (not for linear use)

1) T_{case} = 25 °C, unless otherwise specified

2) I_F = - I_C, V_R = 1200 V, - di/dt = 1500 A/μs, V_{GE} = 0 V

3) Use V_{GEoff} = -5 ... -15V

8) CAL = Controlled Axial Lifetime Technology.

Cases and mech. data → B6 - 94

Absolute Maximum Ratings		Values	Units
Symbol	Conditions ¹⁾		
V _{CES}		1700	V
V _{CGR}	R _{GE} = 20 kΩ	1700	V
I _C	T _{case} = 25/80 °C	300 / 200	A
I _{CM}	T _{case} = 25/80 °C; t _p = 1 ms	600 / 400	A
V _{GES}		± 20	V
P _{tot}	per IGBT, T _{case} = 25 °C	1750	W
T _j , (T _{stg})		- 40 ... +150 (125)	°C
V _{isol}	AC, 1 min.	4000	V
humidity	DIN 40 040	Class F	
climate	DIN IEC 68 T.1	55/150/56	
Inverse Diode ⁸⁾			
I _F = - I _C	T _{case} = 25/80 °C	230 / 150	A
I _{FM} = - I _{CM}	T _{case} = 25/80 °C; t _p = 1 ms	600 / 400	A
I _{FSM}	t _p = 10 ms; sin.; T _j = 150 °C	2200	A
I _t ²	t _p = 10 ms; T _j = 150 °C	24200	A ² s

Characteristics		min.	typ.	max.	Units
Symbol	Conditions ¹⁾				
V _{(BR)CES}	V _{GE} = 0, I _C = 4 mA	≥ V _{CES}	-	-	V
V _{GE(th)}	V _{GE} = V _{CE} , I _C = 16 mA	4,8	5,5	6,2	V
I _{CES}	V _{GE} = 0 } T _j = 25 °C	-	-	4	mA
	V _{CE} = V _{CES} } T _j = 125 °C	-	-	12	mA
I _{GES}	V _{GE} = 20 V, V _{CE} = 0 V	-	-	400	nA
V _{CESat}	I _C = 200 A } V _{GE} = 15 V; } T _j = 25 (125) °C	-	3,4(4,5)	3,9(5)	V
V _{CESat}	I _C = 300 A } T _j = 25 (125) °C	-	3,8(5,5)	-	V
g _{fs}	V _{CE} = 20 V, I _C = 200 A	-	-	-	S
C _{CHC}	per IGBT	-	-	400	pF
C _{ies}	V _{GE} = 0	-	32	-	nF
C _{oes}	V _{CE} = 25 V	-	2,5	-	nF
C _{res}	f = 1 MHz	-	1	-	nF
L _{CE}		-	-	20	nH
t _{d(on)}	V _{CC} = 1200 V	-	410	-	ns
t _r	V _{GE} = + 15 V / - 15 V ³⁾	-	90	-	ns
t _{d(off)}	I _C = 200 A, ind. load	-	750	-	ns
t _f	R _{Gon} = R _{Goff} = 3 Ω	-	40	-	ns
E _{on}	T _j = 125 °C	-	110	-	mWs
E _{off}		-	60	-	mWs
Inverse Diode ⁸⁾					
V _F = V _{EC}	I _F = 200 A } V _{GE} = 0 V; } T _j = 25 (125) °C	-	2,2(1,9)	2,7	V
V _F = V _{EC}	I _F = 300 A } T _j = 25 (125) °C	-	2,4(2,2)	-	V
V _{TO}	T _j = 125 °C	-	1,3	1,5	V
r _T	T _j = 125 °C	-	4	4,5	mΩ
I _{RR}	I _F = 200 A; T _j = 25 (125) °C ²⁾	-	100(150)	-	A
Q _{rr}	I _F = 200 A; T _j = 25 (125) °C ²⁾	-	24(58)	-	μC
V _F = V _{EC}	I _F = A } V _{GE} = 0 V; } T _j = 25 (125) °C				V
V _F = V _{EC}	I _F = A } T _j = 25 (125) °C				V
V _{TO}	T _j = 125 °C				V
r _T	T _j = 125 °C				mΩ
I _{RR}	I _F = A; T _j = 25 (125) °C ²⁾				A
Q _{rr}	I _F = A; T _j = 25 (125) °C ²⁾				μC
Thermal Characteristics					
R _{thjc}	per IGBT	-	-	0,07	°C/W
R _{thjc}	per diode D	-	-	0,21	°C/W
R _{thch}	per module	-	-	0,038	°C/W

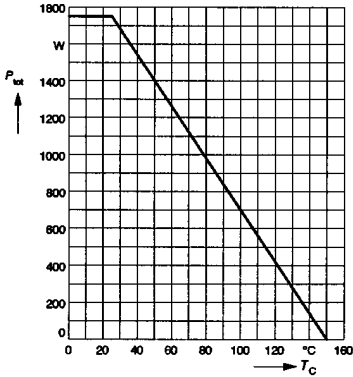


Fig. 1 Rated power dissipation $P_{tot} = f(T_C)$

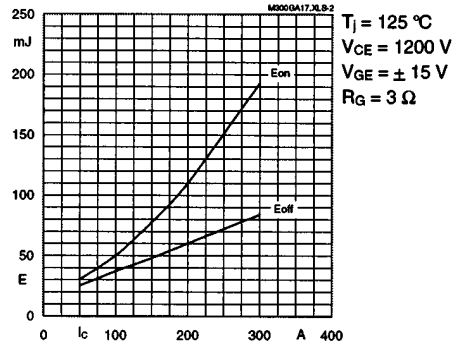


Fig. 2 Turn-on /-off energy = $f(I_C)$

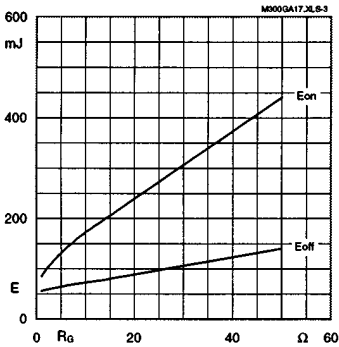


Fig. 3 Turn-on /-off energy = $f(R_G)$

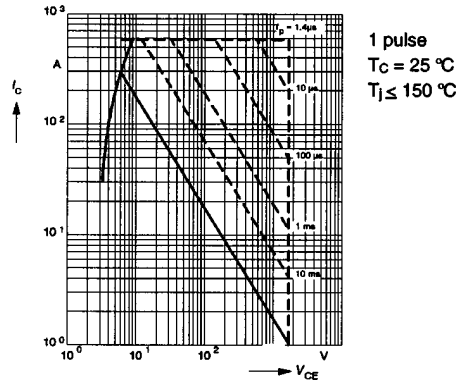


Fig. 4 Maximum safe operating area (SOA) $I_C = f(V_{CE})$

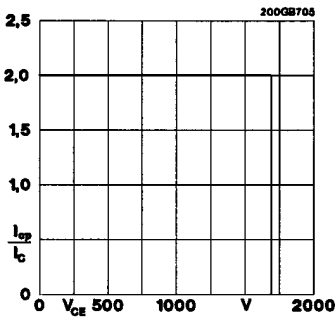


Fig. 5 Turn-off safe operating area (RBSOA)

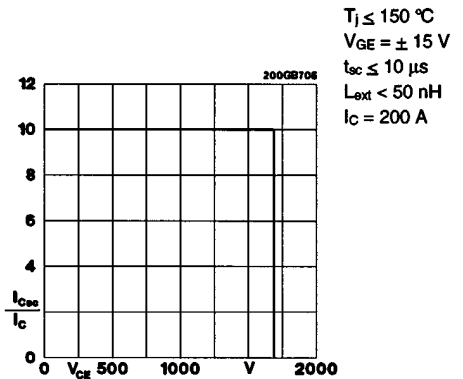


Fig. 6 Safe operating area at short circuit $I_{Csc} = f(V_{CE})$

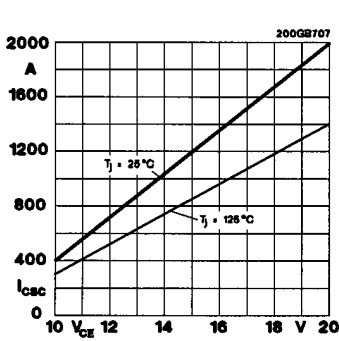


Fig. 7 Short circuit current vs. turn-on gate voltage

$V_C = 1200 \text{ V}$
 $I_C = 200 \text{ A}$
 $V_{GE} = \pm 15 \text{ V}$
 $R_G = 3 \Omega$
 $L_{ext} \leq 50 \text{ nH}$
 self-saturating

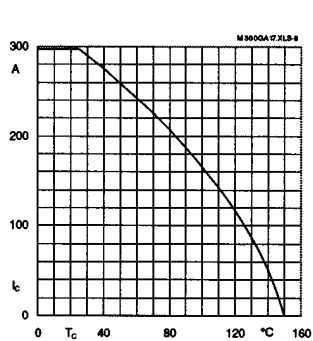


Fig. 8 Rated current vs. temperature $I_C = f(T_C)$

$T_J = 150 \text{ °C}$
 $V_{GE} \geq 15 \text{ V}$

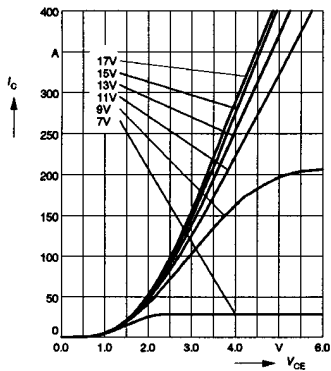


Fig. 9 Typ. output characteristic, $t_p = 80 \mu\text{s}$; $T_J = 25 \text{ °C}$

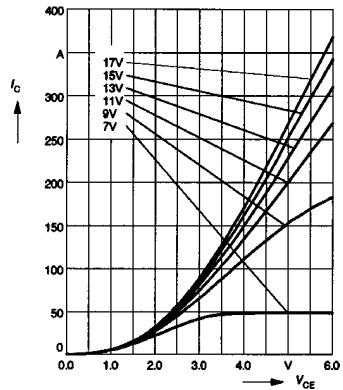


Fig. 10 Typ. output characteristic, $t_p = 80 \mu\text{s}$; $T_J = 125 \text{ °C}$

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

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

$$V_{CE(TO)(T_J)} \leq 1,9 + 0,003 (T_J - 25) \text{ [V]}$$

$$r_{CE(T_J)} = 0,0085 + 0,00003 (T_J - 25) \text{ [\Omega]}$$

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

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

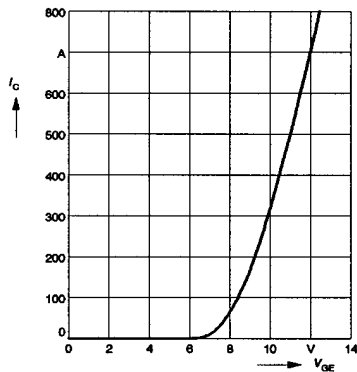


Fig. 12 Typ. transfer characteristic, $t_p = 80 \mu\text{s}$; $V_{CE} = 20 \text{ V}$

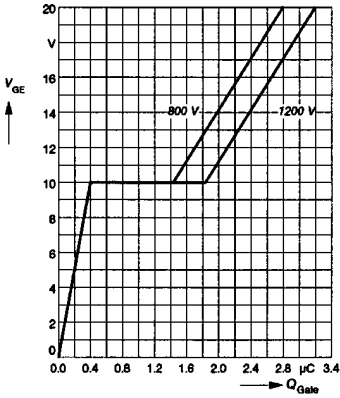


Fig. 13 Typ. gate charge characteristic

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

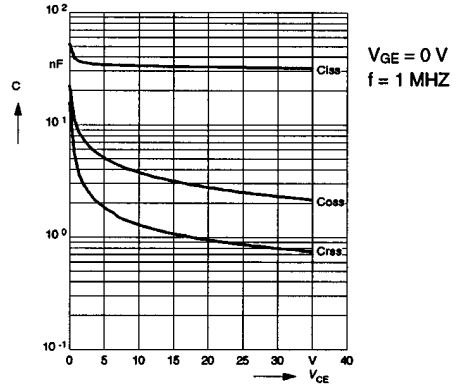


Fig. 14 Typ. capacitances vs. V_{CE}

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

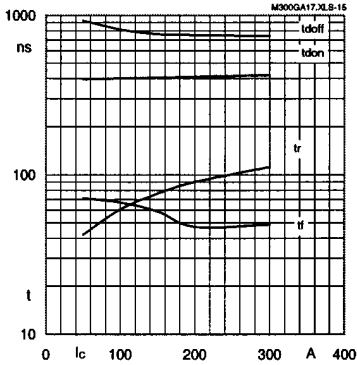


Fig. 15 Typ. switching times vs. I_C

$T_j = 125 \text{ }^\circ\text{C}$
 $V_{CC} = 1200 \text{ V}$
 $V_{GE} = \pm 15 \text{ V}$
 $R_g = 3 \text{ } \Omega$

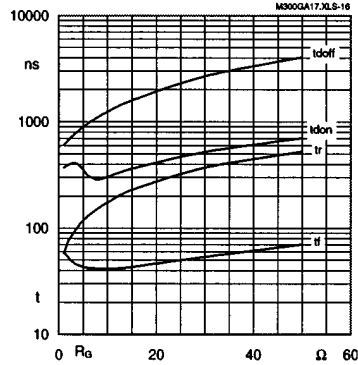


Fig. 16 Typ. switching times vs. R_G

$T_j = 125 \text{ }^\circ\text{C}$
 $V_{CC} = 1200 \text{ V}$
 $V_{GE} = \pm 15 \text{ V}$
 $I_C = 200 \text{ A}$

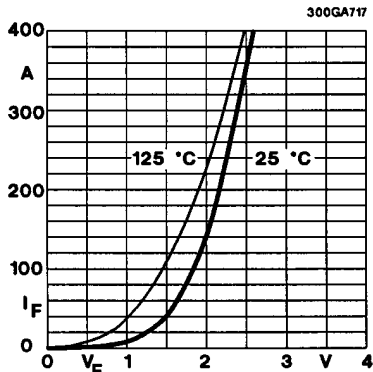


Fig. 17 Typ. CAL diode forward characteristic

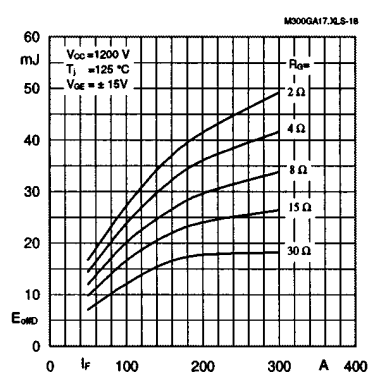


Fig. 18 Typ. Diode turn-off energy dissipation per pulse

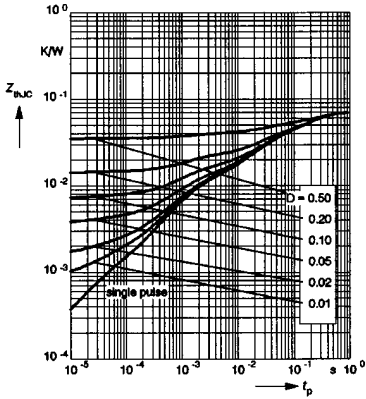


Fig. 19 Transient thermal impedance of IGBT: $Z_{thjc} = f(t_p)$; $D = t_p / t_c = t_p \cdot f$

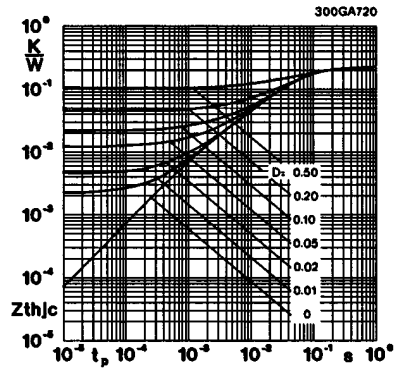


Fig. 20 Transient thermal impedance of inverse diode: $Z_{thjcD} = f(t_p)$

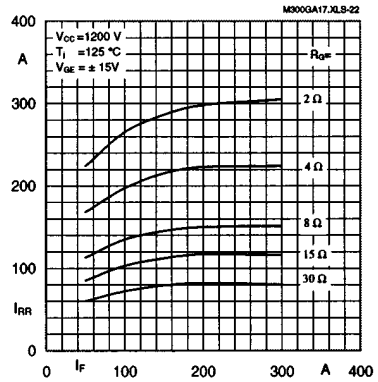


Fig. 22 Typ. CAL diode peak reverse recovery current of inverse diode $I_{RR} = f(I_F, R_G)$

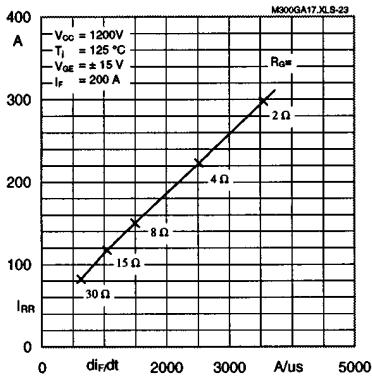


Fig. 23 Typ. CAL diode peak reverse recovery current of inverse diode: $I_{RR} = f(di_F/dt)$

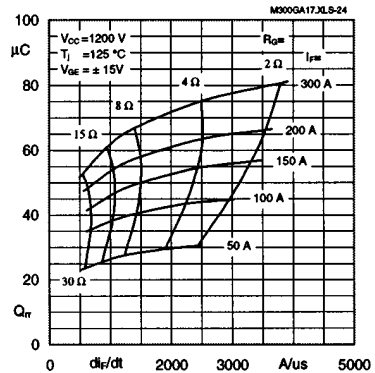


Fig. 24 Typ. CAL diode recovered charge Q_{rr} of inverse diode

