

Absolute Maximum Ratings		Values		Units
Symbol	Conditions ¹⁾			
V _{CES}		1200		V
V _{CGR}	R _{GE} = 20 kΩ	1200		V
I _C	T _{case} = 25/80 °C	100 / 90		A
I _{CM}	T _{case} = 25/80 °C; t _p = 1 ms	200 / 180		A
V _{GES}		± 20		V
P _{tot}	per IGBT, T _{case} = 25 °C	690		W
T _j , (T _{stg})		- 40 ... +150 (125)		°C
V _{isol}	AC, 1 min.	2 500 ⁷⁾		V
humidity	DIN 40 040	Class F		
climate	DIN IEC 68 T.1	40/125/56		

Inverse Diode		FWD ⁶⁾		Units
I _F = - I _C	T _{case} = 25/80 °C	95 / 65	130 / 90	A
I _{FM} = - I _{CM}	T _{case} = 25/80 °C; t _p = 1 ms	200 / 180	200 / 180	A
I _{FSM}	t _p = 10 ms; sin.; T _j = 150 °C	720	1100	A
I _t ²	t _p = 10 ms; T _j = 150 °C	2600	6000	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 = 2 mA	4,5	5,5	6,5	V
I _{CES}	V _{GE} = 0 } T _j = 25 °C	-	0,1	1,5	mA
		V _{CE} = V _{CES} } T _j = 125 °C	-	6	-
I _{GES}	V _{GE} = 20 V, V _{CE} = 0	-	-	300	nA
V _{CEsat}	I _C = 75 A } V _{GE} = 15 V;	-	2,5(3,1)	3(3,7)	V
V _{CEsat}	I _C = 100 A } T _j = 25 (125) °C	-	2,8(3,6)	-	V
g _{fs}	V _{CE} = 20 V, I _C = 75 A	31	-	-	S

C _{CHC}	per IGBT	-	-	350	pF
C _{ies}	V _{GE} = 0 } V _{CE} = 25 V } f = 1 MHz	-	5	6,6	nF
C _{oes}		-	720	900	pF
C _{res}		-	380	500	pF
L _{CE}		-	-	30	nH

t _{d(on)}	V _{CC} = 600 V } V _{GE} = +15 V, - 15 V ³⁾ } I _C = 75 A, ind. load } R _{Gon} = R _{Goff} = 15 Ω } T _j = 125 °C	-	30	60	ns
t _r		-	70	140	ns
t _{d(off)}		-	450	600	ns
t _f		-	70	90	ns
E _{on} ⁵⁾		-	10	-	mWs
E _{off} ⁵⁾		-	8	-	mWs

Inverse Diode ⁸⁾					Units
V _F = V _{EC}	I _F = 75 A } V _{GE} = 0 V;	-	2,0(1,8)	2,5	V
V _F = V _{EC}	I _F = 100 A } T _j = 25 (125) °C	-	2,25(2,05)	-	V
V _{TO}	T _j = 125 °C	-	-	1,2	V
r _T	T _j = 125 °C	-	12	15	mΩ
I _R RM	I _F = 75 A; T _j = 25 (125) °C ²⁾	-	27(40)	-	A
Q _{rr}	I _F = 75 A; T _j = 25 (125) °C ²⁾	-	3(10)	-	μC

FWD of types "GAL", "GAR" ⁸⁾					Units
V _F = V _{EC}	I _F = 75 A } V _{GE} = 0 V;	-	1,85(1,6)	2,2	V
V _F = V _{EC}	I _F = 100 A } T _j = 25 (125) °C	-	2,0(1,8)	-	V
V _{TO}	T _j = 125 °C	-	-	1,2	V
r _T	T _j = 125 °C	-	9	11	mΩ
I _R RM	I _F = 75 A; T _j = 25 (125) °C ²⁾	-	30(45)	-	A
Q _{rr}	I _F = 75 A; T _j = 25 (125) °C ²⁾	-	3,5(11)	-	μC

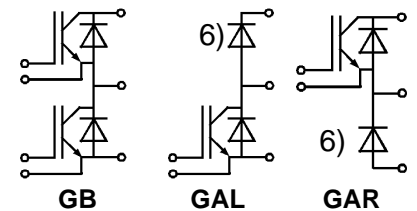
Thermal Characteristics					Units
R _{thjc}	per IGBT	-	-	0,18	°C/W
R _{thjc}	per diode / FWD "GAL; GAR"	-	-	0,50/0,36	°C/W
R _{thch}	per module	-	-	0,05	°C/W

SEMITRANS® M IGBT Modules

SKM 100 GB 123 D
SKM 100 GAL 123 D ⁶⁾
SKM 100 GAR 123 D ⁶⁾



SEMITRANS 2



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 * I_{Cnom}
- Latch-up free
- Fast & soft inverse CAL diodes⁸⁾
- Isolated copper baseplate using DCB Direct Copper Bonding Technology
- Large clearance (10 mm) and creepage distances (20 mm).

Typical Applications: → B 6 -115

- Switching (not for linear use)

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

²⁾ I_F = - I_C, V_R = 600 V, - di_F/dt = 800 A/μs, V_{GE} = 0 V

³⁾ Use V_{GEoff} = -5 ... -15 V

⁵⁾ See fig. 2 + 3; R_{Goff} = 15 Ω

⁶⁾ The free-wheeling diodes of the GAL and GAR types have the data of the inverse diodes of SKM 150 GB 123 D

⁷⁾ V_{isol} = 4000 V_{rms} on request

⁸⁾ CAL = Controlled Axial Lifetime Technology.

Cases and mech. data → B6-116

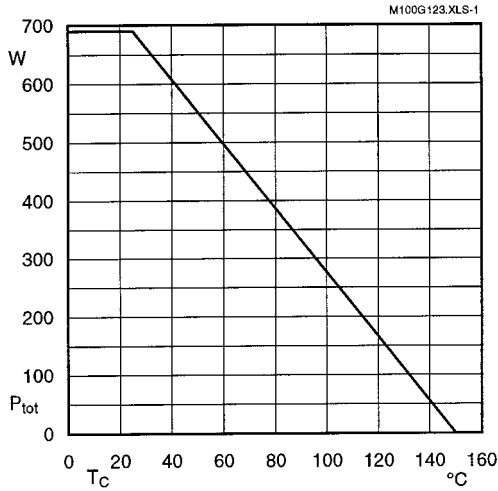


Fig. 1 Rated power dissipation $P_{tot} = f(T_C)$

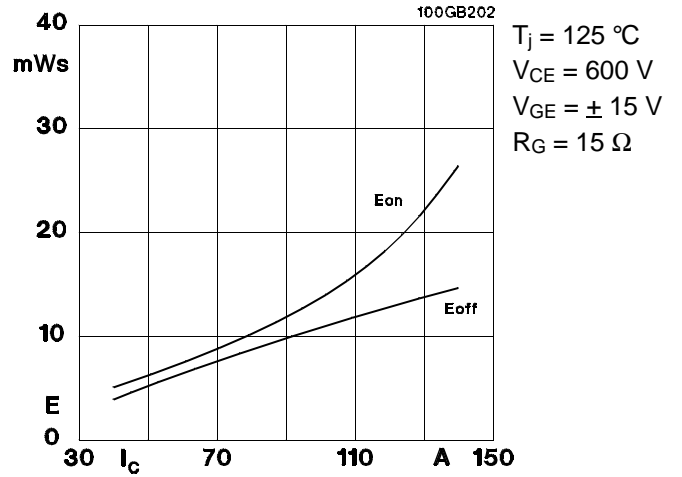


Fig. 2 Turn-on /-off energy $= f(I_C)$

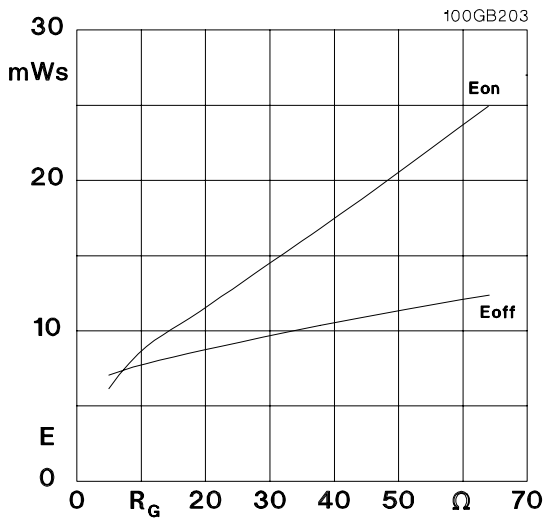


Fig. 3 Turn-on /-off energy $= f(R_G)$

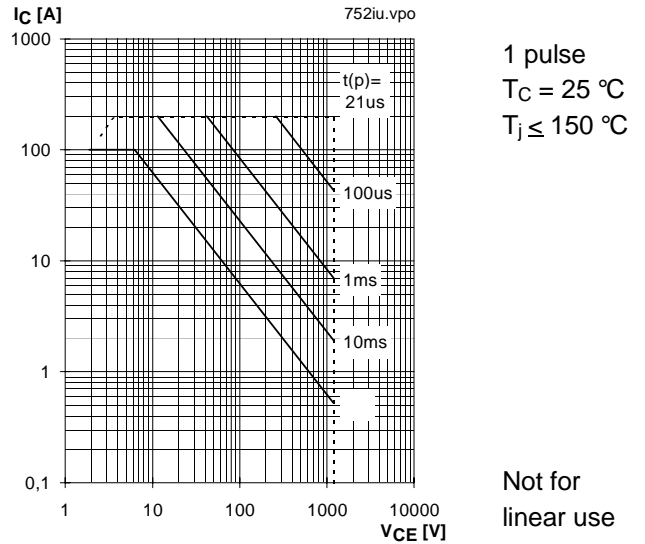


Fig. 4 Maximum safe operating area (SOA) $I_C = f(V_{CE})$

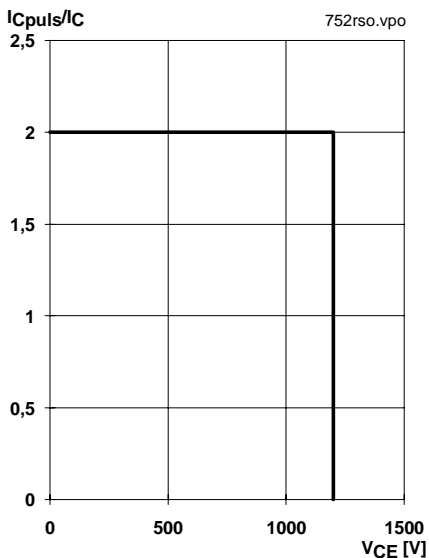


Fig. 5 Turn-off safe operating area (RBSOA)

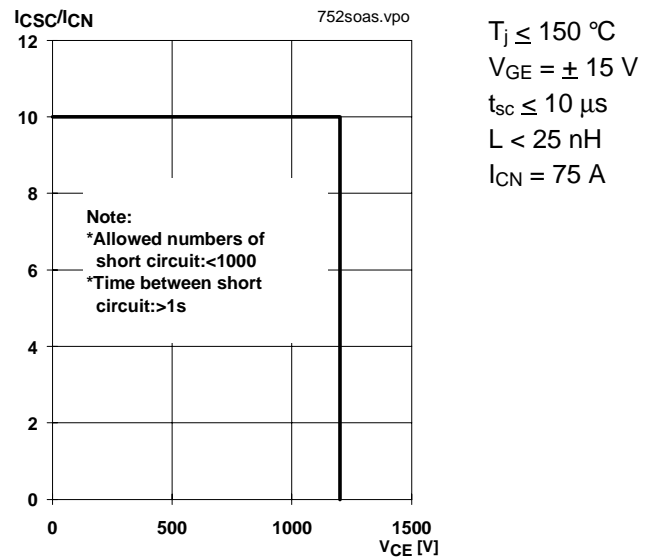


Fig. 6 Safe operating area at short circuit $I_C = f(V_{CE})$

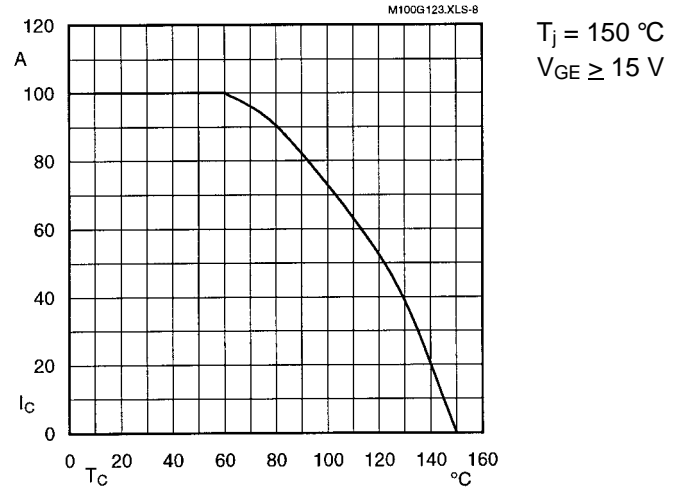


Fig. 8 Rated current vs. temperature $I_C = f(T_C)$

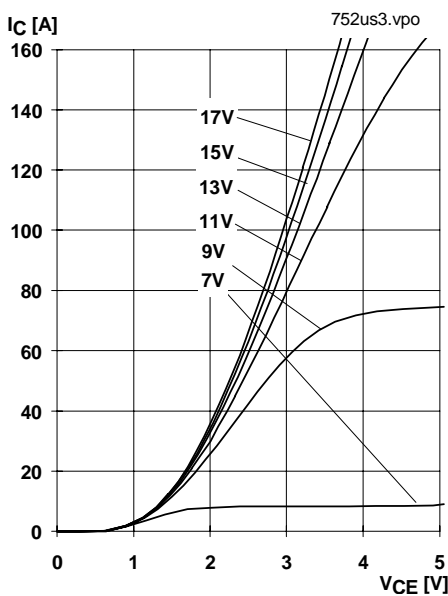


Fig. 9 Typ. output characteristic, $t_p = 80\text{ }\mu\text{s}$; $25\text{ }^\circ\text{C}$

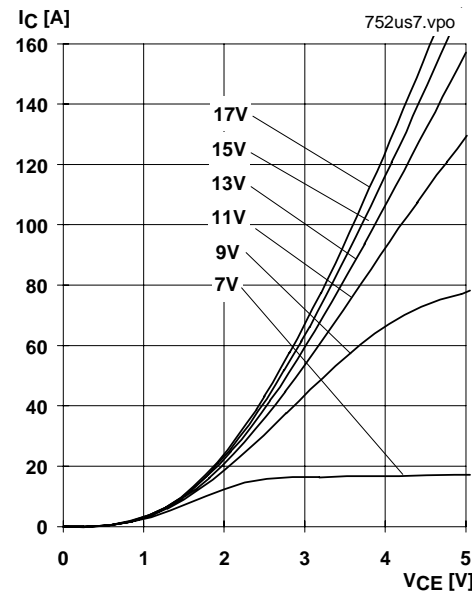


Fig. 10 Typ. output characteristic, $t_p = 80\text{ }\mu\text{s}$; $125\text{ }^\circ\text{C}$

$$P_{\text{cond}(t)} = V_{\text{CEsat}(t)} \cdot I_{\text{C}(t)}$$

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

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

$$\text{typ.: } r_{\text{CE(Tj)}} = 0,013 + 0,00005 (T_j - 25) \text{ [\Omega]}$$

$$\text{max.: } r_{\text{CE(Tj)}} = 0,020 + 0,00007 (T_j - 25) \text{ [\Omega]}$$

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

Fig. 11 Saturation characteristic (IGBT)
Calculation elements and equations

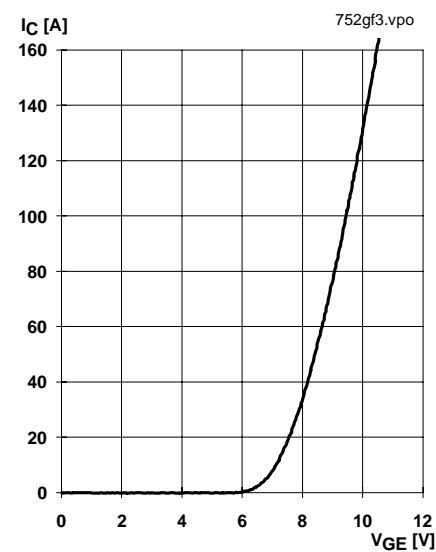


Fig. 12 Typ. transfer characteristic, $t_p = 80\text{ }\mu\text{s}$; $V_{\text{CE}} = 20\text{ V}$

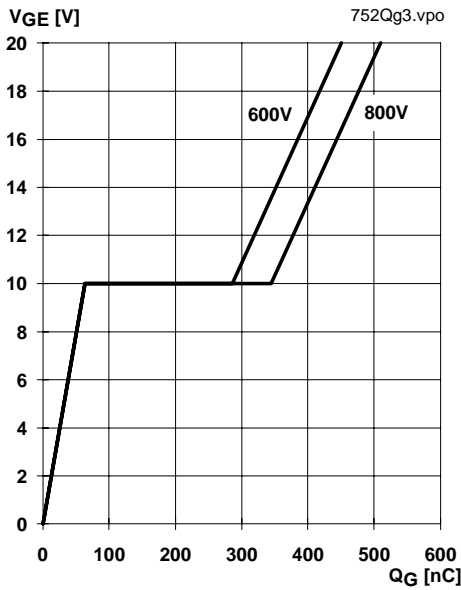
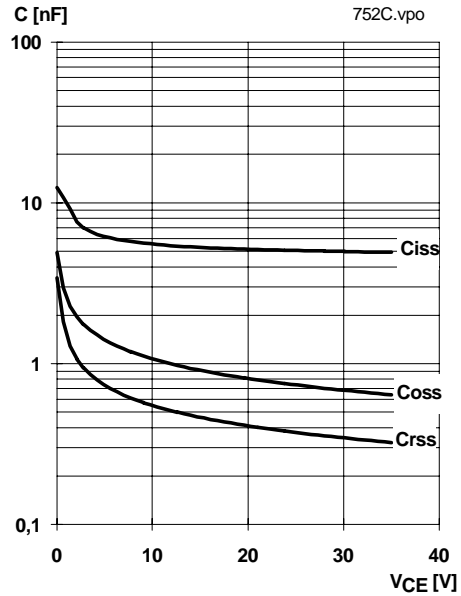


Fig. 13 Typ. gate charge characteristic

$I_{Cpuls} = 75 \text{ A}$



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

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

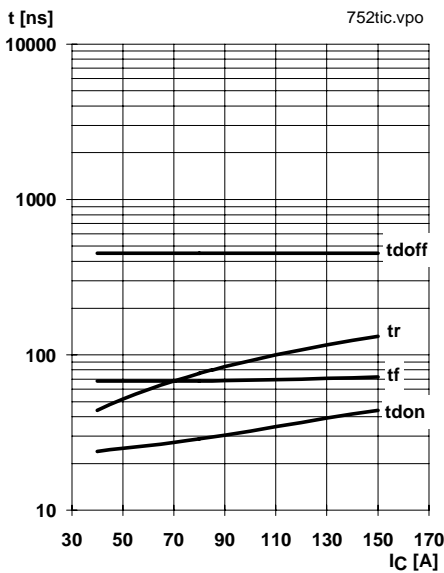


Fig. 15 Typ. switching times vs. I_C

$T_j = 125 \text{ }^\circ\text{C}$
 $V_{CE} = 600 \text{ V}$
 $V_{GE} = \pm 15 \text{ V}$
 $R_{Gon} = 15 \text{ } \Omega$
 $R_{Goff} = 15 \text{ } \Omega$
induct. load

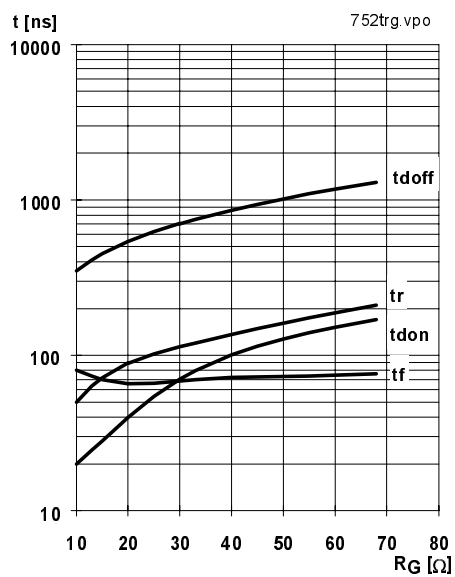


Fig. 16 Typ. switching times vs. gate resistor R_G

$T_j = 125 \text{ }^\circ\text{C}$
 $V_{CE} = 600 \text{ V}$
 $V_{GE} = \pm 15 \text{ V}$
 $I_C = 75 \text{ A}$
induct. load

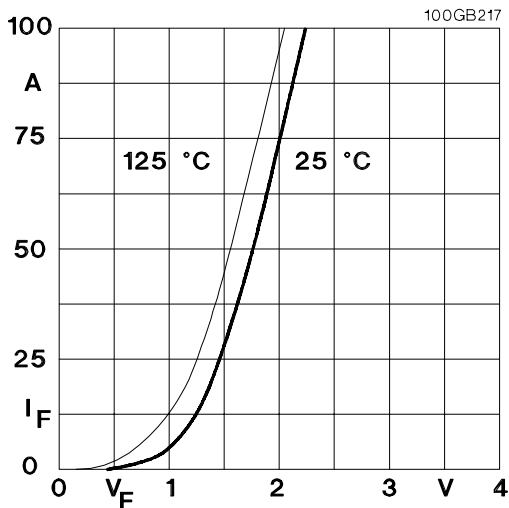


Fig. 17 Typ. CAL diode forward characteristic

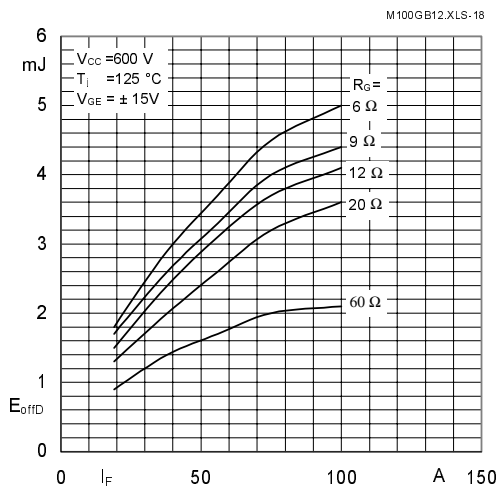


Fig. 18 Diode turn-off energy dissipation per pulse

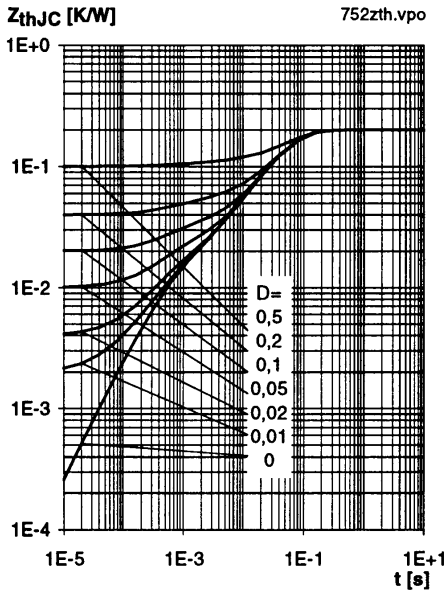


Fig. 19 Transient thermal impedance of IGBT
 $Z_{thJC} = f(t_p)$; $D = t_p / t_c = t_p \cdot f$

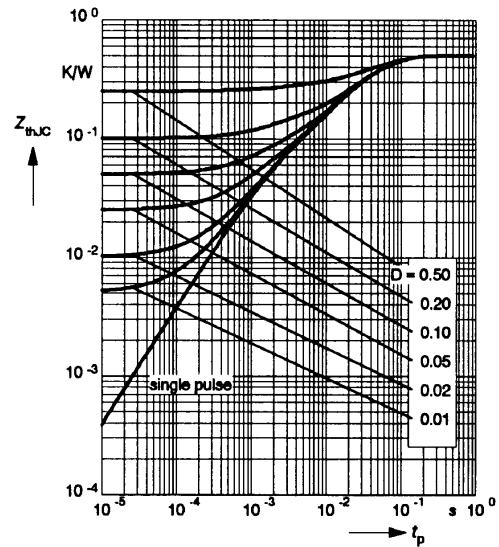


Fig. 20 Transient thermal impedance of inverse CAL diodes
 $Z_{thJC} = f(t_p)$; $D = t_p / t_c = t_p \cdot f$

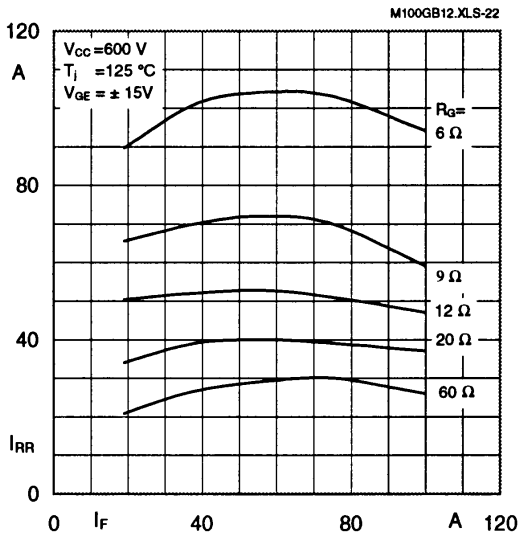


Fig. 22 Typ. CAL diode peak reverse recovery current $I_{RR} = f(I_F; R_G)$

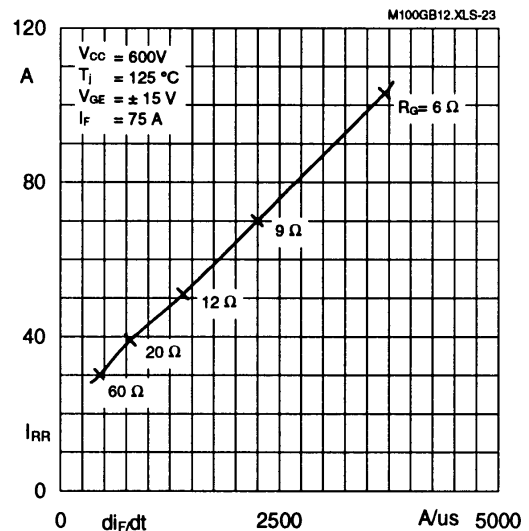


Fig. 23 Typ. CAL diode peak reverse recovery current $I_{RR} = f(di_F/dt)$

Typical Applications

include

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

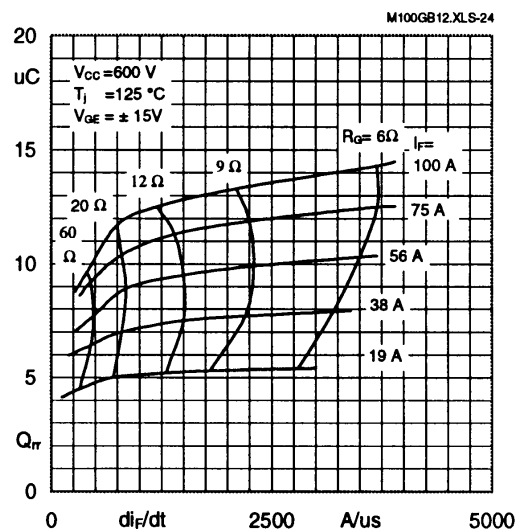


Fig. 24 Typ. CAL diode recovered charge $Q_{rr} = f(di/dt)$

SEMITRANS 2

Case D 61

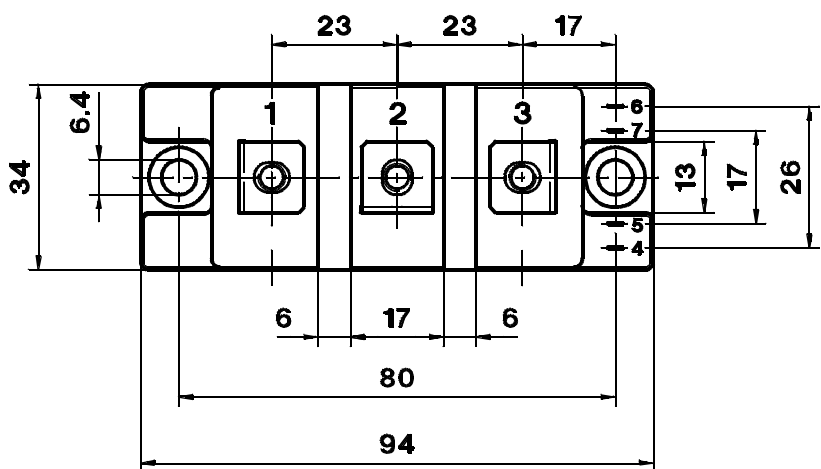
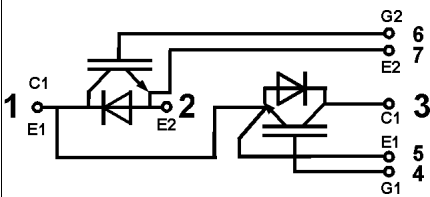
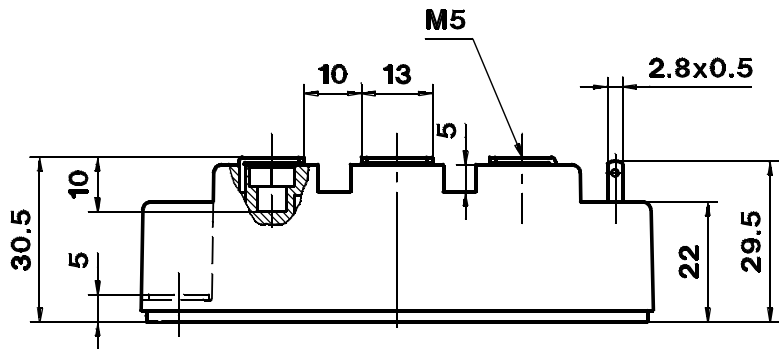
UL Recognized

File no. E 63 532

CASED61

SKM 100 GB 123 D

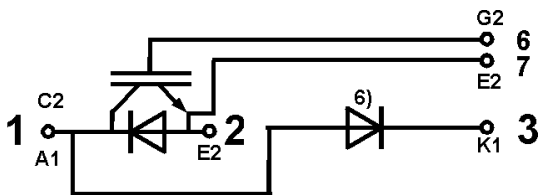
SKM 100 GB 173 D



Dimensions in mm

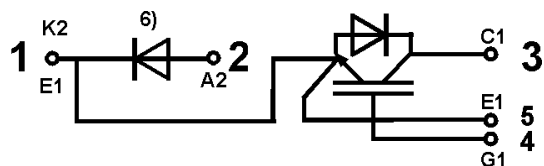
SKM 100 GAL 123 D

Case D 62 (→ D 61)



SKM 100 GAR 123 D

Case D 63 (→ D 61)



Case outline and circuit diagrams

Mechanical Data		Values			Units
Symbol	Conditions	min.	typ.	max.	
M ₁	to heatsink, SI Units (M6)	3	—	5	Nm
	to heatsink, US Units	27	—	44	lb.in.
M ₂	for terminals, SI Units (M5)	2,5	—	5	Nm
	for terminals US Units	22	—	44	lb.in.
a		—	—	5x9,81	m/s ²
w		—	—	160	g

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

Eight devices are supplied in one SEMIBOX A without mounting hardware, which can be ordered separately under Ident No. 33321100 (for 10 SEMITRANS 2). Larger packing units of 20 and 42 pieces are used if suitable

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

⁶⁾ Freewheeling diode → B 6 - 111, remark 6.