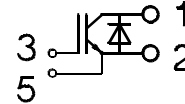


SEMITRANS® M IGBT Modules SKM 300 GA 123 D



SEMITRANS 4

GSIGGA4K



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 Technology
- Large clearance (12 mm) and creepage distances (20 mm).

Typical Applications: → B 6-167

- Switching (not for linear use)

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

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

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

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

⁷⁾ $V_{isol} = 4000\text{ V}_{rms}$ on request

⁸⁾ CAL = Controlled Axial Lifetime Technology.

Cases and mech. data → B6-168
SEMITRANS 4

Absolute Maximum Ratings		Values	Units
Symbol	Conditions ¹⁾		
V_{CES}		1200	V
V_{CGR}	$R_{GE} = 20\text{ k}\Omega$	1200	V
I_C	$T_{case} = 25/80\text{ °C}$	300 / 220	A
I_{CM}	$T_{case} = 25/80\text{ °C}$; $t_p = 1\text{ ms}$	600 / 440	A
V_{GES}		± 20	V
P_{tot}	per IGBT, $T_{case} = 25\text{ °C}$	1660	W
$T_j, (T_{stg})$		$-40 \dots +150 (125)$	°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			
$I_F = -I_C$	$T_{case} = 25/80\text{ °C}$	300 / 200	A
$I_{FM} = -I_{CM}$	$T_{case} = 25/80\text{ °C}$; $t_p = 1\text{ ms}$	600 / 440	A
I_{FSM}	$t_p = 10\text{ ms}$; sin.; $T_j = 150\text{ °C}$	2200	A
I_t^2	$t_p = 10\text{ ms}$; $T_j = 150\text{ °C}$	24200	A ² s

Characteristics		min.	typ.	max.	Units
Symbol	Conditions ¹⁾				
$V_{(BR)CES}$	$V_{GE} = 0$, $I_C = 3\text{ mA}$	$\geq V_{CES}$	–	–	V
$V_{GE(th)}$	$V_{GE} = V_{CE}$, $I_C = 8\text{ mA}$	4,5	5,5	6,5	V
I_{CES}	$V_{GE} = 0$ } $T_j = 25\text{ °C}$	–	0,4	4	mA
		$V_{CE} = V_{CES}$ } $T_j = 125\text{ °C}$	–	18	–
I_{GES}	$V_{GE} = 20\text{ V}$, $V_{CE} = 0$		–	–	1
V_{CEsat}	$I_C = 200\text{ A}$ } $V_{GE} = 15\text{ V}$; $I_C = 300\text{ A}$ } $T_j = 25 (125)\text{ °C}$	–	2,5(3,1)	3(3,7)	V
V_{CEsat}		–	3,0(3,8)	–	V
g_{fs}	$V_{CE} = 20\text{ V}$, $I_C = 200\text{ A}$	110	–	–	S
C_{CHC}		–	1300	1500	pF
C_{ies}	$V_{GE} = 0$ $V_{CE} = 25\text{ V}$ $f = 1\text{ MHz}$	–	15	19	nF
C_{oes}		–	2	2,6	nF
C_{res}		–	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 $R_{Gon} = R_{Goff} = 4,7\ \Omega$ $T_j = 125\text{ °C}$	–	250	400	ns
t_r		–	90	160	ns
$t_{d(off)}$		–	550	700	ns
t_f		–	70	100	ns
$E_{on}^5)$		–	26	–	mWs
$E_{off}^5)$		–	22	–	mWs
Inverse Diode ⁸⁾					
$V_F = V_{EC}$	$I_F = 200\text{ A}$ } $V_{GE} = 0\text{ V}$; $I_F = 300\text{ A}$ } $T_j = 25 (125)\text{ °C}$	–	2,0(1,8)	2,5	V
$V_F = V_{EC}$		–	2,25(2,1)	–	V
V_{TO}	$T_j = 125\text{ °C}$	–	–	1,2	V
r_T	$T_j = 125\text{ °C}$	–	3	5,5	m Ω
I_{RRM}	$I_F = 200\text{ A}$; $T_j = 25 (125)\text{ °C}^2)$	–	80(120)	–	A
Q_{rr}	$I_F = 200\text{ A}$; $T_j = 25 (125)\text{ °C}^2)$	–	11(29)	–	μC
Thermal Characteristics					
R_{thjc}	per IGBT	–	–	0,075	°C/W
R_{thjc}	per diode D	–	–	0,15	°C/W
R_{thch}	per module	–	–	0,038	°C/W

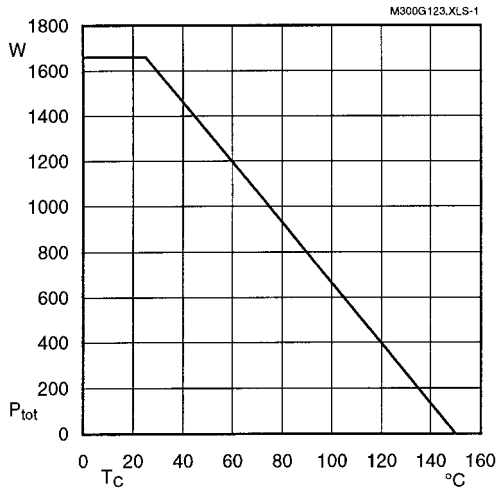


Fig. 1 Rated power dissipation $P_{tot} = f(T_C)$

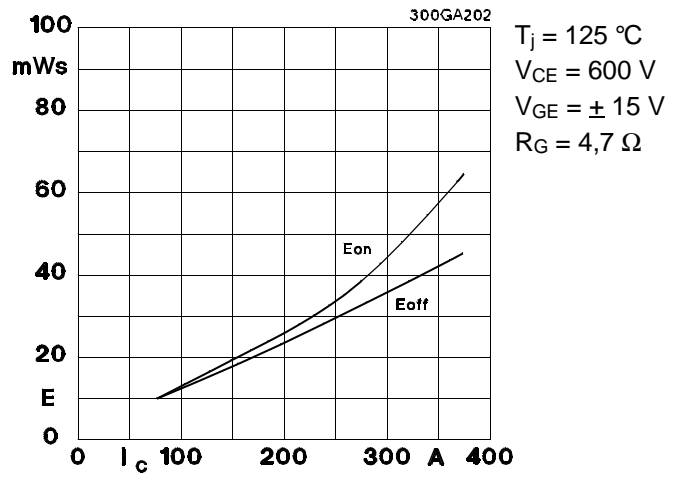


Fig. 2 Turn-on /-off energy $= f(I_C)$

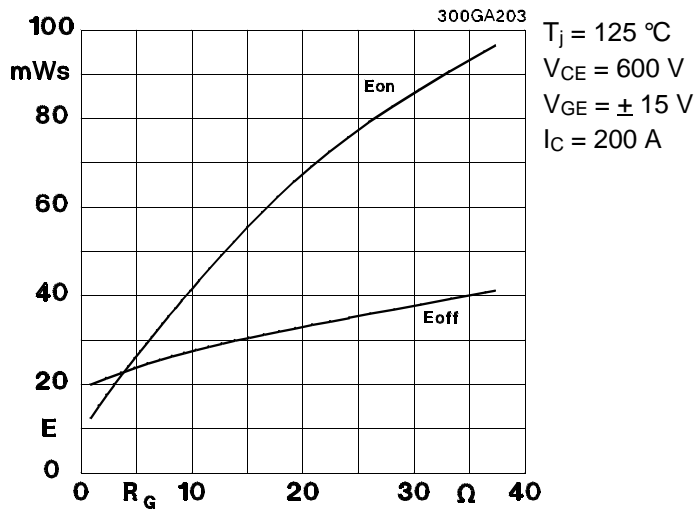


Fig. 3 Turn-on /-off energy $= f(R_G)$

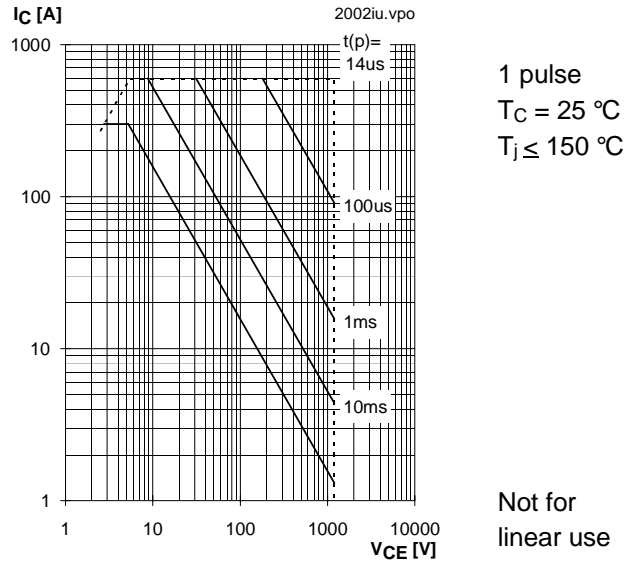


Fig. 4 Maximum safe operating area (SOA) $I_C = f(V_{CE})$

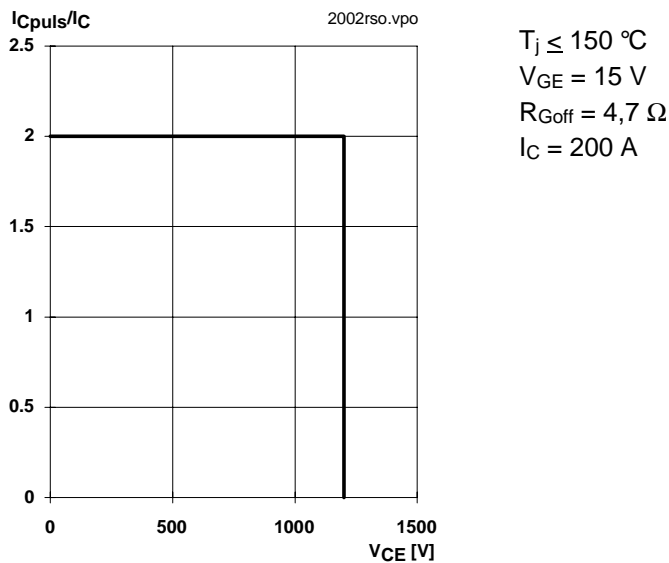


Fig. 5 Turn-off safe operating area (RBSOA)

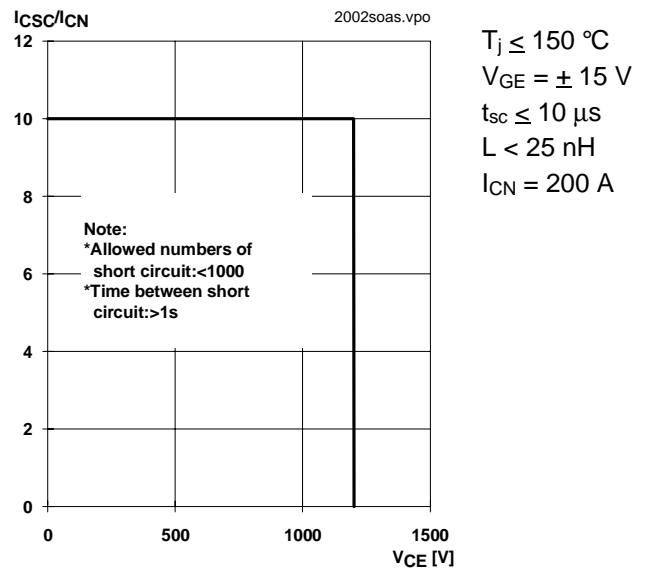


Fig. 6 Safe operating area at short circuit $I_C = f(V_{CE})$

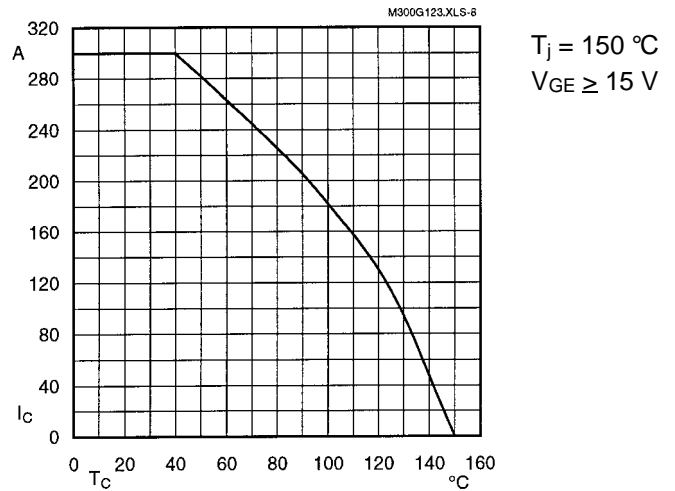


Fig. 8 Rated current vs. temperature $I_C = f(T_C)$

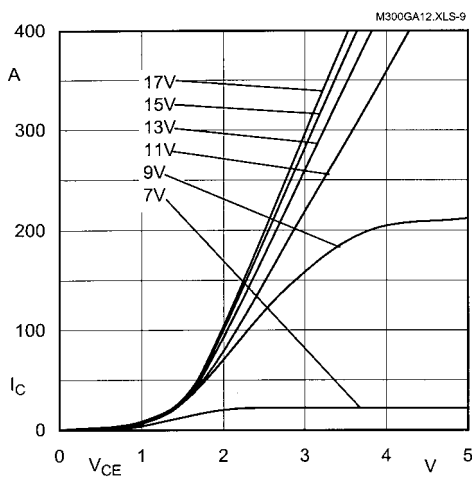


Fig. 9 Typ. output characteristic, $t_p = 80\text{ }\mu\text{s}$; $25\text{ }^\circ\text{C}$

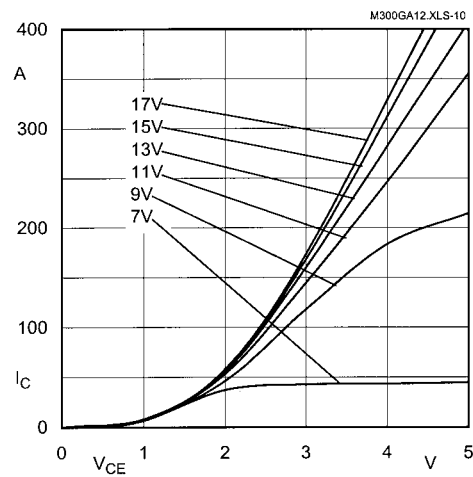


Fig. 10 Typ. output characteristic, $t_p = 80\text{ }\mu\text{s}$; $125\text{ }^\circ\text{C}$

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

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

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

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

$$\text{max.: } r_{\text{CE(Tj)}} = 0,0075 + 0,000025 (T_j - 25) \text{ [\Omega]}$$

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

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

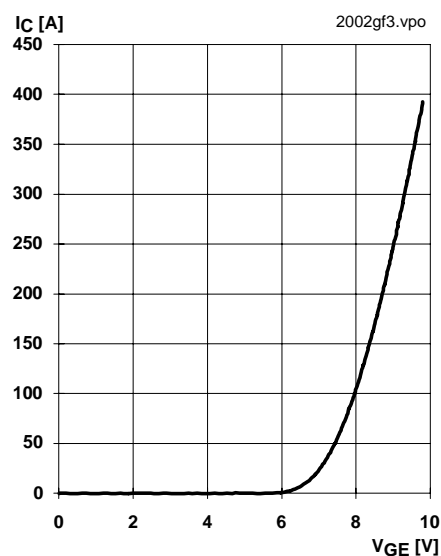
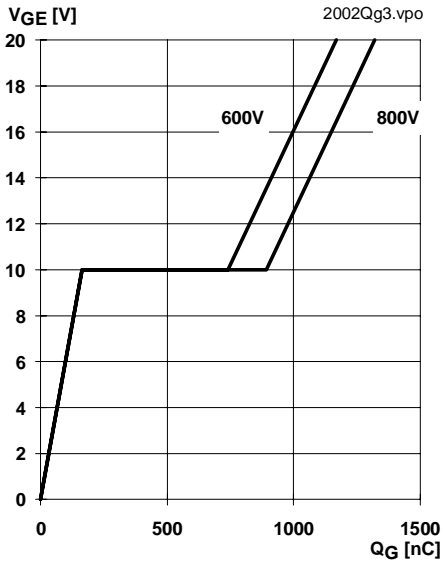
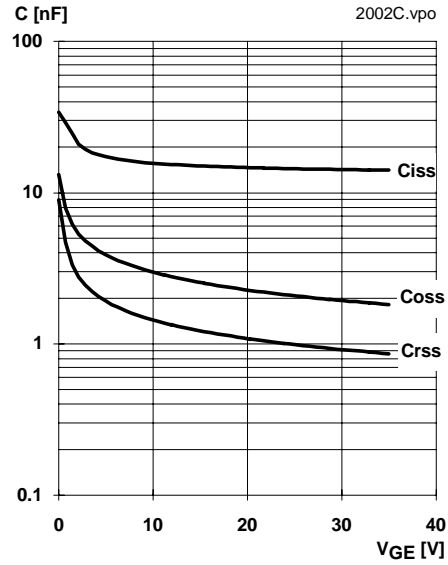


Fig. 12 Typ. transfer characteristic, $t_p = 80\text{ }\mu\text{s}$; $V_{CE} = 20\text{ V}$



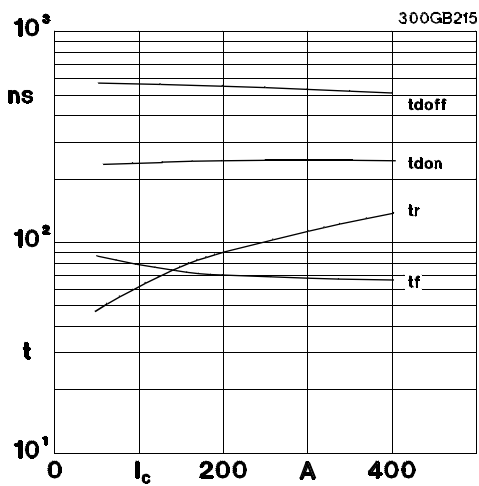
$I_{Cpuls} = 200 \text{ A}$

Fig. 13 Typ. gate charge characteristic



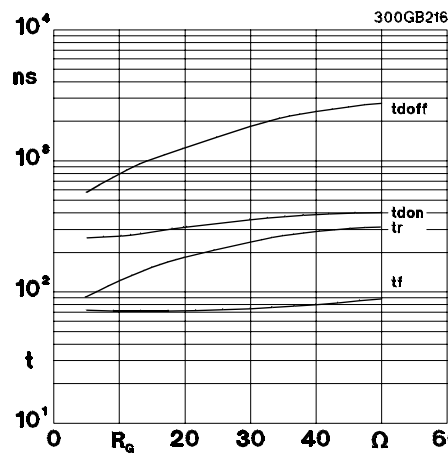
$V_{GE} = 0 \text{ V}$
 $f = 1 \text{ MHz}$

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



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

Fig. 15 Typ. switching times vs. I_C



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

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

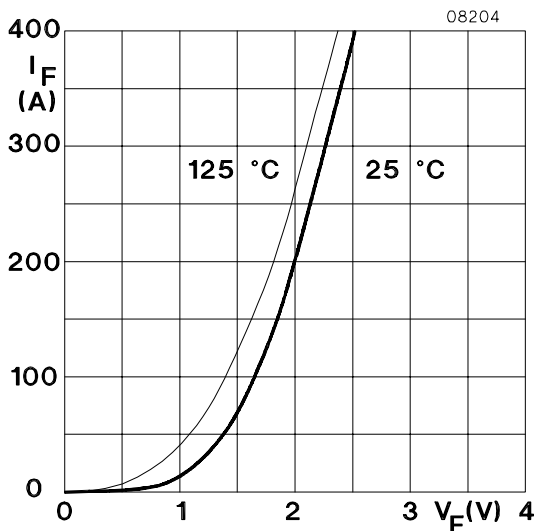


Fig. 17 Typ. CAL diode forward characteristic

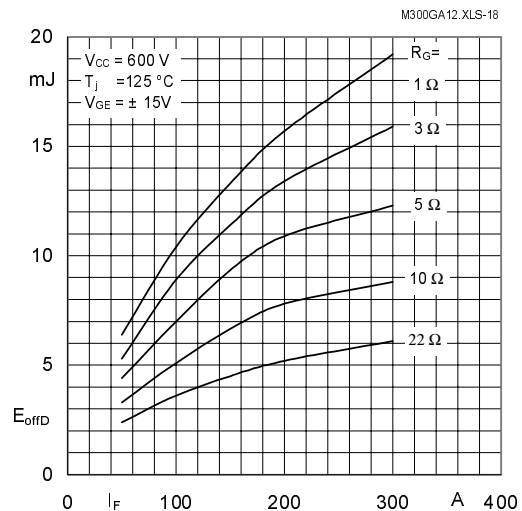


Fig. 18 Diode turn-off energy dissipation per pulse

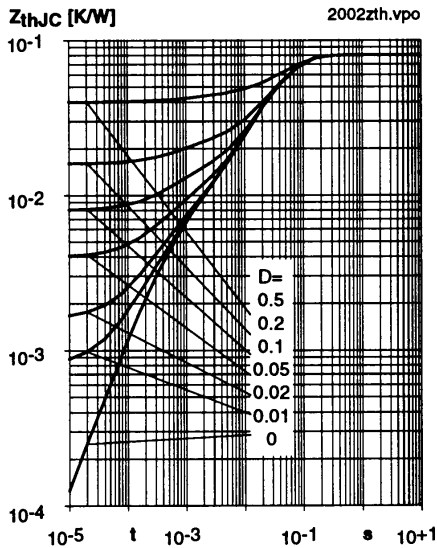


Fig. 19 Transient thermal impedance of IGBT
 $Z_{thJC} = f(t_p)$; $D = t_p / t_c = t_p \cdot f$

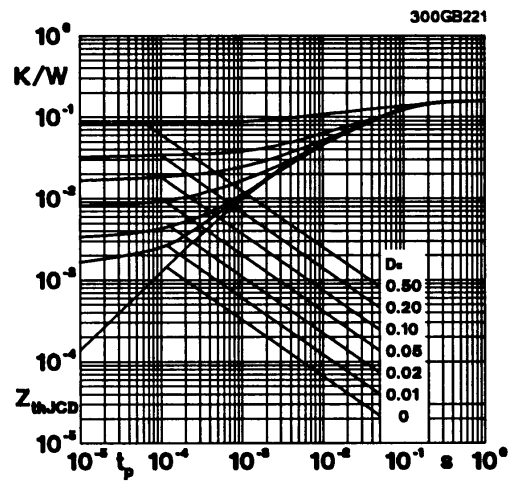


Fig. 20 Transient thermal impedance of inverse CAL diodes
 $Z_{thJC} = f(t_p)$; $D = t_p / t_c = t_p \cdot f$

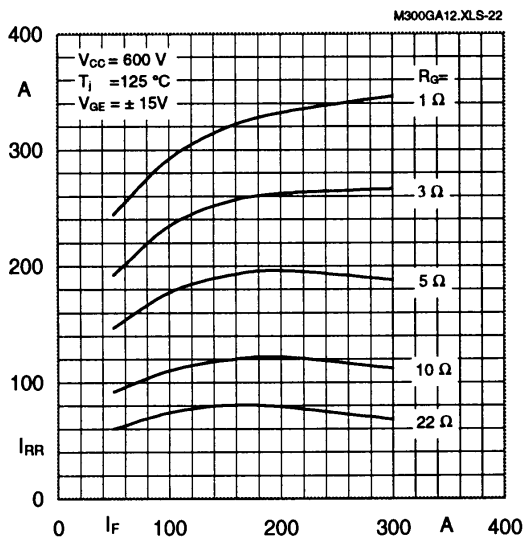


Fig. 22 Typ. CAL diode peak reverse recovery current $I_{RR} = f(I_R; R_G)$

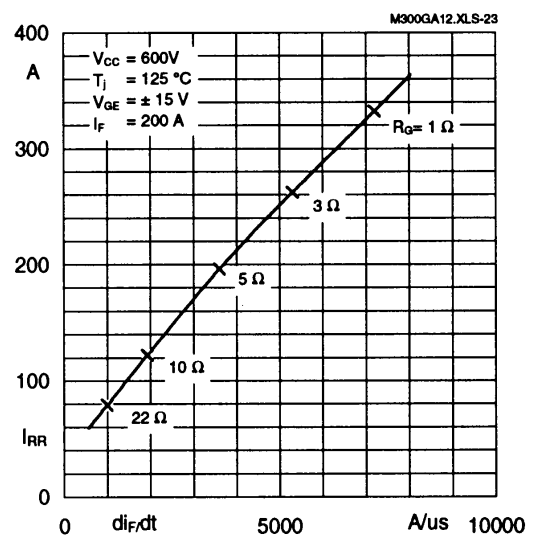


Fig. 23 Typ. CAL diode peak reverse recovery current $I_{RR} = f(di/dt)$

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

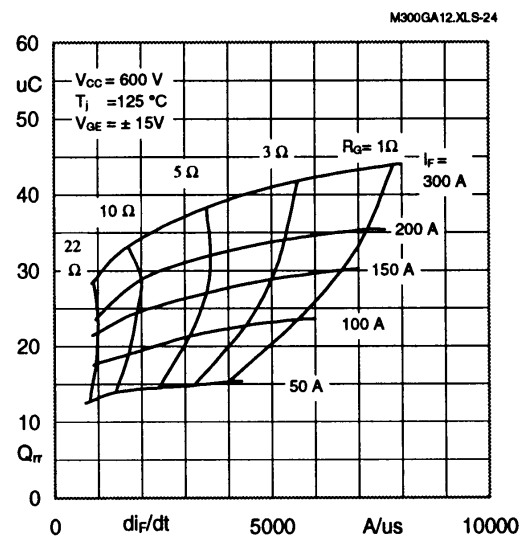


Fig. 24 Typ. CAL diode recovered charge

SEMITRANS 4

Case D 59

UL Recognized

File no. E 63 532

CASED59

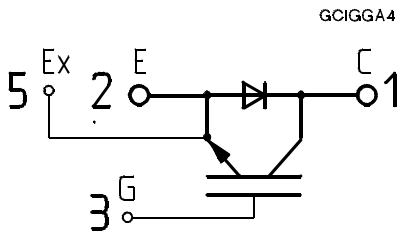
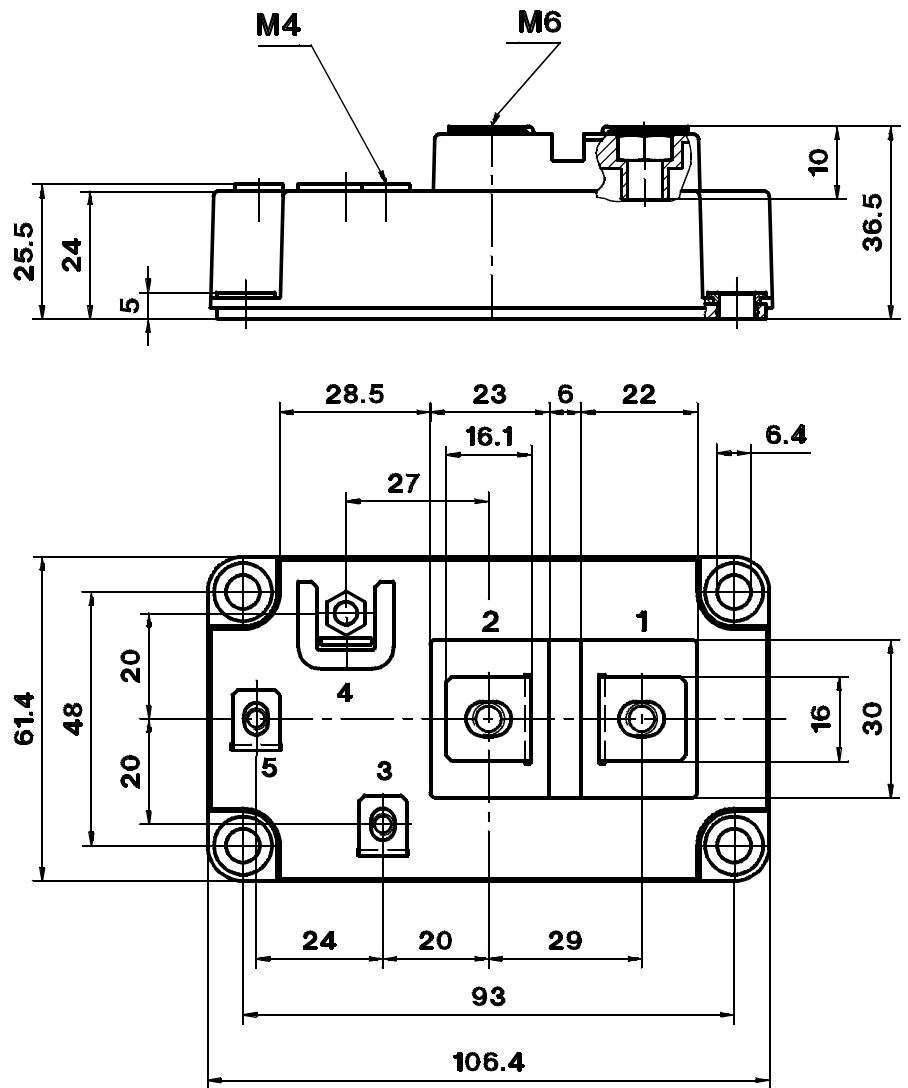
SKM 200 GA 123 D

SKM 300 GA 123 D

SKM 300 GA 173 D

SKM 400 GA 123 D

SKM 400 GA 173 D



Dimensions in mm

Option on request:
Terminal 4 = collector sense V_{CE} , add suffix "S". (see B 6 – 212)

Outline and circuit

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 (M6/M4)	2,5/1,1	–	5/2	Nm
	for terminals US Units	22/10	–	44/18	lb.in.
a		–	–	5x9,81	m/s ²
w		–	–	330	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 → B 6 - 4.
SEMIBOX B → C - 2.