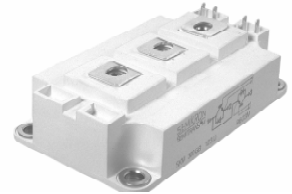


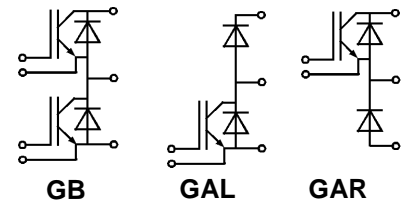
Absolute Maximum Ratings		Values		Units
Symbol	Conditions ¹⁾			
V_{CES}		600		V
V_{CGR}	$R_{GE} = 20 \text{ k}\Omega$	600		V
I_C	$T_{case} = 25/70 \text{ }^\circ\text{C}$	400 / 300		A
I_{CM}	$T_{case} = 25/70 \text{ }^\circ\text{C}; t_p = 1 \text{ ms}$	450 / 450		A
V_{GES}		± 20		V
P_{tot}	per IGBT, $T_{case} = 25 \text{ }^\circ\text{C}$	1350		W
$T_j, (T_{stg})$		-40 ... +150 (125)		$^\circ\text{C}$
V_{isol}	AC, 1 min.	2500		V
humidity	DIN 40040	Class F		
climate	DIN IEC 68 T.1	40/125/56		
Inverse Diode			FWD	
$I_F = -I_C$	$T_{case} = 25/80 \text{ }^\circ\text{C}$	250 / 170	400 / 270	A
$I_{FM} = -I_{CM}$	$T_{case} = 25/80 \text{ }^\circ\text{C}; t_p = 1 \text{ ms}$	450 / 450	450 / 450	A
I_{FSM}	$t_p = 10 \text{ ms}; \text{sin.}; T_j = 150 \text{ }^\circ\text{C}$	1 600	2800	A
I^2t	$t_p = 10 \text{ ms}; T_j = 150 \text{ }^\circ\text{C}$	12 800	39 000	A^2s

SEMITRANS® M Superfast NPT-IGBT Modules

SKM 300 GB 063 D
SKM 300 GAR 063 D
SKM 300 GAL 063 D



SEMITRANS 3



Features

- N channel, homogeneous Silicon structure (NPT- Non punch-through IGBT)
- Low tail current with low temperature dependence
- High short circuit capability, self limiting if term. G is clamped to E
- Pos. temp.-coeff. of V_{CESat}
- 50 % less turn off losses ⁹⁾
- 30 % less short circuit current ⁹⁾
- Very low $C_{ies}, C_{oes}, C_{res}$ ⁹⁾
- Latch-up free
- Fast & soft inverse CAL diodes ⁸⁾
- Isolated copper baseplate using DCB Direct Copper Bonding Technology without hard mould
- Large clearance (13 mm) and creepage distances (20 mm)

Typical Applications

- Switching (not for linear use)
- Switched mode power supplies
- AC inverter servo drives
- UPS uninterruptable power supplies
- Welding inverters

Characteristics		min.	typ.	max.	Units
Symbol	Conditions ¹⁾				
$V_{(BR)CES}$	$V_{GE} = 0, I_C = 8 \text{ mA}$	$\geq V_{CES}$	–	–	V
$V_{GE(th)}$	$V_{GE} = V_{CE}, I_C = 6 \text{ mA}$	4,5	5,5	6,5	V
I_{CES}	$V_{GE} = 0$ } $T_j = 25 \text{ }^\circ\text{C}$	–	2	–	mA
	$V_{CE} = V_{CES}$ } $T_j = 125 \text{ }^\circ\text{C}$	–	12	–	mA
I_{GES}	$V_{GE} = 20 \text{ V}, V_{CE} = 0$	–	–	1	μA
V_{CESat}	$I_C = 200 \text{ A}$ } $V_{GE} = 15 \text{ V};$	–	1,8(2,0)	–	V
V_{CESat}	$I_C = 300 \text{ A}$ } $T_j = 25 (125) \text{ }^\circ\text{C}$ }	–	2,1(2,4)	2,5(2,8)	V
g_{fs}	$V_{CE} = 20 \text{ V}, I_C = 300 \text{ A}$	100	–	–	S
C_{CHC}	per IGBT	–	–	700	pF
C_{ies}	$V_{GE} = 0$	–	17	–	nF
C_{oes}	$V_{CE} = 25 \text{ V}$	–	2000	–	pF
C_{res}	$f = 1 \text{ MHz}$	–	1200	–	pF
L_{CE}		–	–	20	nH
$t_{d(on)}$	$V_{CC} = 300 \text{ V}$	–	160	–	ns
t_r	$V_{GE} = -15 \text{ V} / +15 \text{ V}^3)$	–	80	–	ns
$t_{d(off)}$	$I_C = 300 \text{ A, ind. load}$	–	550	–	ns
t_f	$R_{Gon} = R_{Goff} = 6 \text{ }^\circ\Omega$	–	50	–	ns
E_{on}	$T_j = 125 \text{ }^\circ\text{C}$	–	14	–	mWs
E_{off}		–	13	–	mWs
Inverse Diode ⁸⁾					
$V_F = V_{EC}$	$I_F = 200 \text{ A}$ } $V_{GE} = 0 \text{ V};$	–	1,45(1,35)	1,7	V
	$I_F = 300 \text{ A}$ } $T_j = 25 (125) \text{ }^\circ\text{C}$ }	–	1,65(1,65)	2,0	V
V_{TO}	$T_j = 125 \text{ }^\circ\text{C}$	–	–	0,9	V
r_t	$T_j = 125 \text{ }^\circ\text{C}$	–	3	4	$\text{m}\Omega$
I_{RRM}	$I_F = 300 \text{ A}; T_j = 125 \text{ }^\circ\text{C}^2)$	–	120	–	A
Q_{rr}	$I_F = 300 \text{ A}; T_j = 125 \text{ }^\circ\text{C}^2)$	–	18	–	μC
FWD of type "GAL", "GAR"					
$V_F = V_{EC}$	$I_F = 200 \text{ A}$ } $V_{GE} = 0 \text{ V};$	–	1,35(1,30)	1,6	V
$V_F = V_{EC}$	$I_F = 300 \text{ A}$ } $T_j = 25 (125) \text{ }^\circ\text{C}$ }	–	1,45(1,40)	1,8	V
V_{TO}	$T_j = 125 \text{ }^\circ\text{C}$	–	–	0,9	V
r_t	$T_j = 125 \text{ }^\circ\text{C}$	–	–	3	$\text{m}\Omega$
I_{RRM}	$I_F = 300 \text{ A}; T_j = 125 \text{ }^\circ\text{C}^2)$	–	130	–	A
Q_{rr}	$I_F = 300 \text{ A}; T_j = 125 \text{ }^\circ\text{C}^2)$	–	23	–	μC
Thermal characteristics					
R_{thjc}	per IGBT	–	–	0,09	$^\circ\text{C}/\text{W}$
R_{thjc}	per diode / FWD "GAL, GAR"	–	–	0,25/0,15	$^\circ\text{C}/\text{W}$
R_{thch}	per module	–	–	0,038	$^\circ\text{C}/\text{W}$

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

²⁾ $I_F = -I_C, V_R = 300 \text{ V}, -di_F/dt = 2000 \text{ A}/\mu\text{s}, V_{GE} = 0 \text{ V}$

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

⁸⁾ CAL = Controlled Axial Lifetime Technology

⁹⁾ Compared to PT-IGBT

Cases and mech. data → B 6 – 56

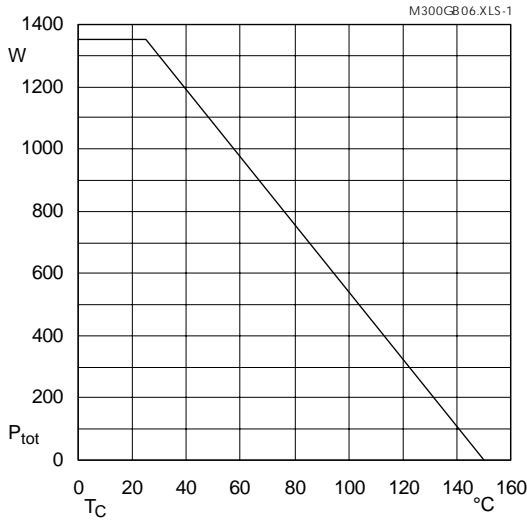


Fig. 1 Rated power dissipation $P_{tot} = f(T_C)$

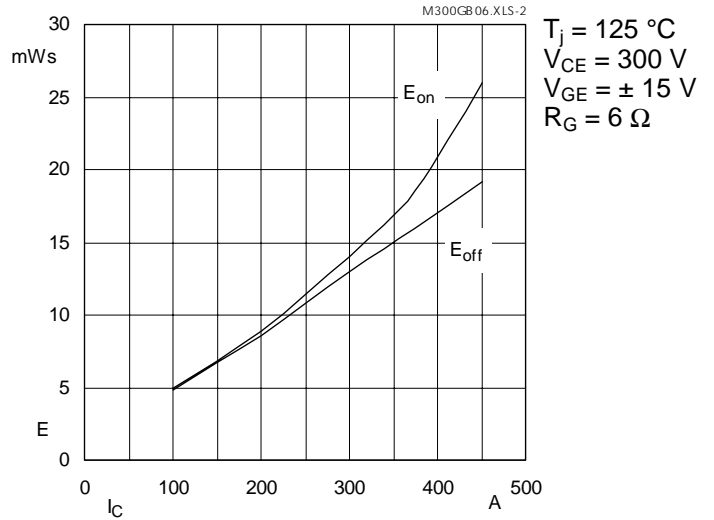


Fig. 2 Turn-on /-off energy $E = f(I_C)$

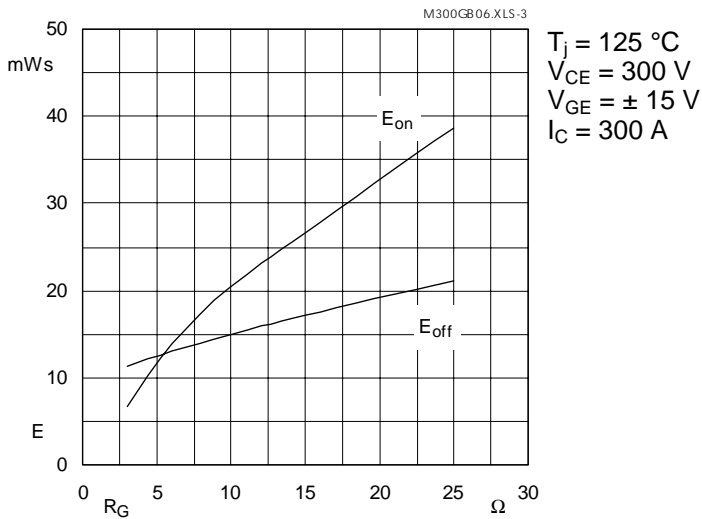


Fig. 3 Turn-on /-off energy $E = f(R_G)$

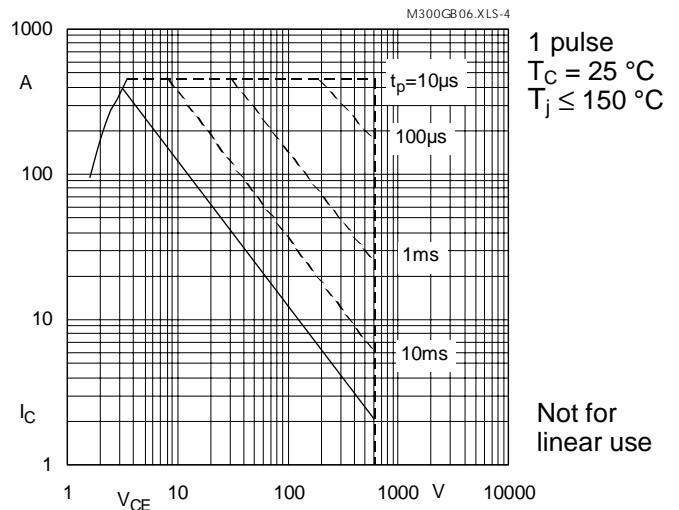


Fig. 4 Maximum safe operating area (SOA) $I_C = f(V_{CE})$

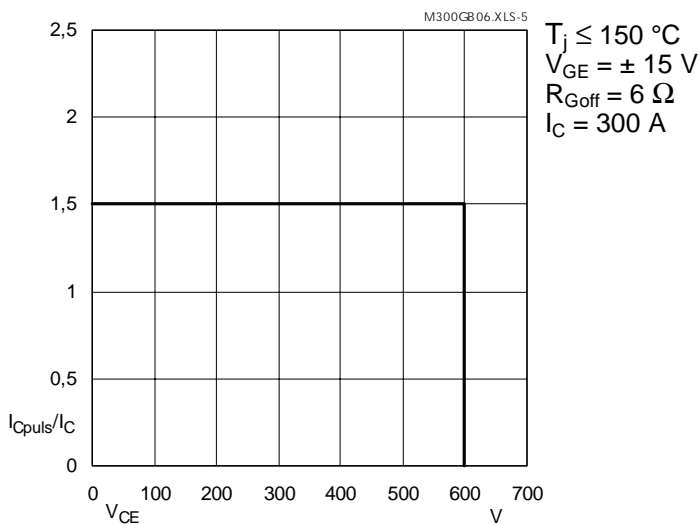


Fig. 5 Turn-off safe operating area (RBSOA)

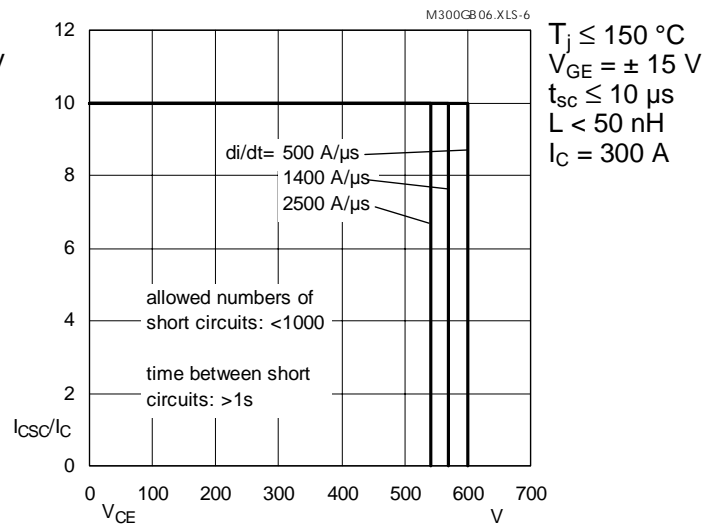


Fig. 6 Safe operating area at short circuit $I_C = f(V_{CE})$

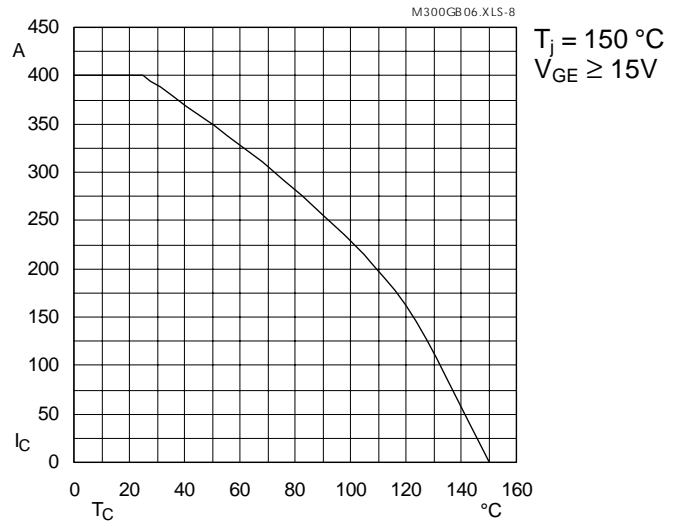


Fig. 8 Rated current vs. temperature $I_C = f(T_C)$

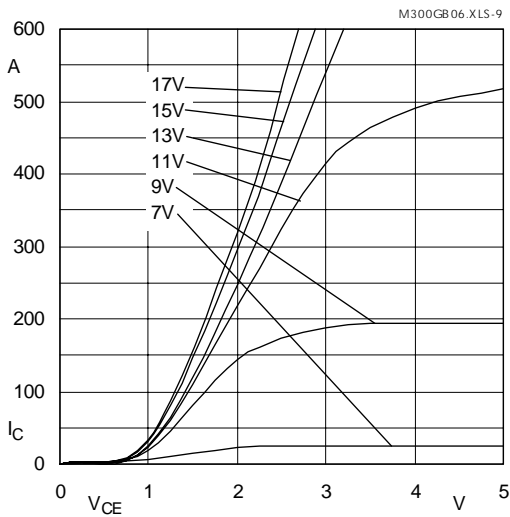


Fig. 9 Typ. output characteristic, $t_p = 250\text{ }\mu\text{s}$; $T_j = 25\text{ }^\circ\text{C}$

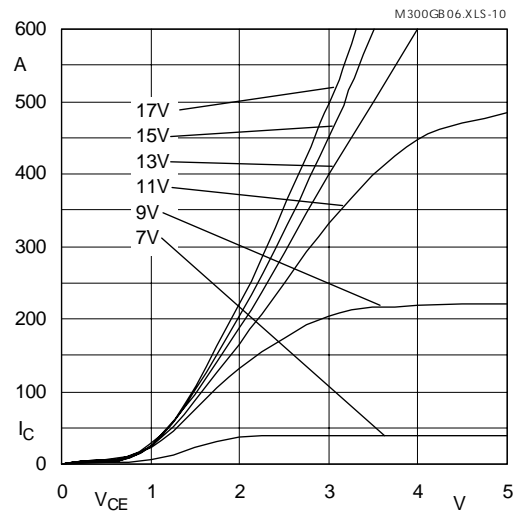


Fig. 10 Typ. output characteristic, $t_p = 250\text{ }\mu\text{s}$; $T_j = 125\text{ }^\circ\text{C}$

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

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

$$V_{\text{CE(TO)(Tj)}} \leq 1,2 - 0,001 (T_j - 25) \text{ [V]}$$

$$\text{typ.: } r_{\text{CE(Tj)}} = 0,003 + 0,000013 (T_j - 25) \text{ [\Omega]}$$

$$\text{max.: } r_{\text{CE(Tj)}} = 0,0043 + 0,000013 (T_j - 25) \text{ [\Omega]}$$

$$\text{valid for } V_{\text{GE}} = +15 \pm 2 \text{ [V]}; I_C \geq 0,3 I_{\text{Cnom}}$$

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

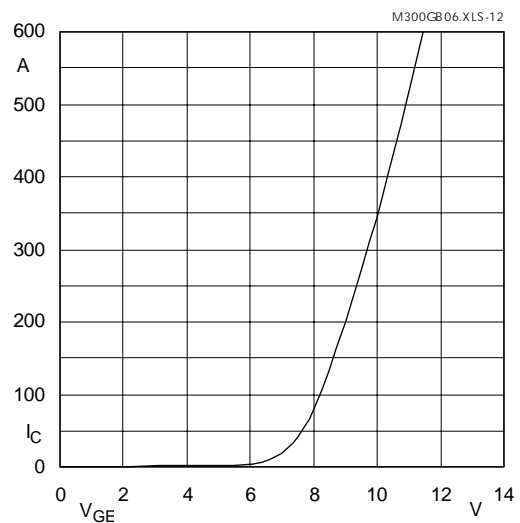


Fig. 12 Typ. transfer characteristic, $t_p = 250\text{ }\mu\text{s}$; $V_{CE} = 20\text{ V}$

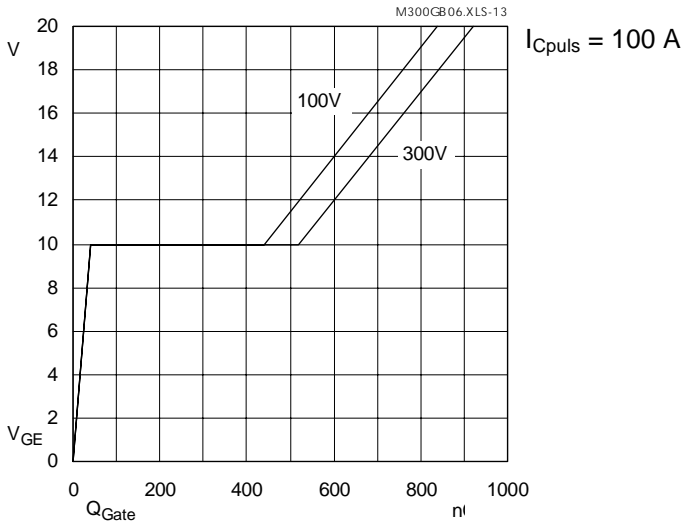


Fig. 13 Typ. gate charge characteristic

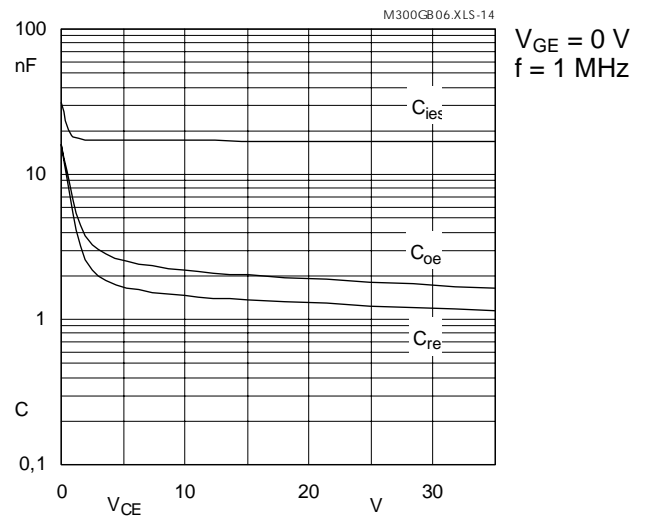


Fig. 14 Typ. capacitances vs. V_{CE}

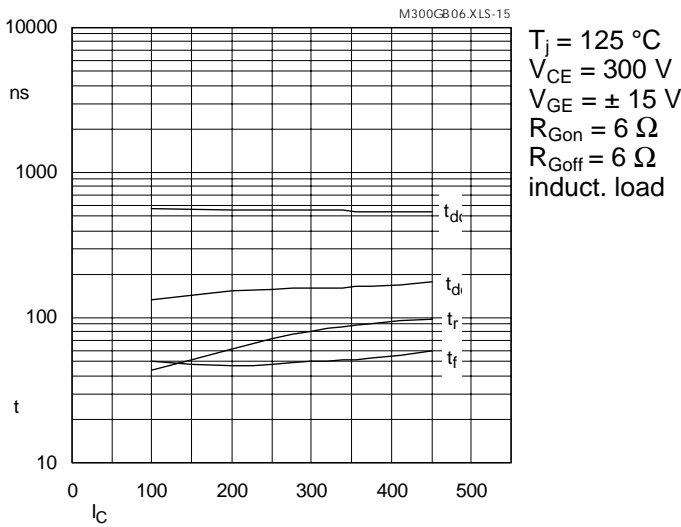


Fig. 15 Typ. switching times vs. I_C

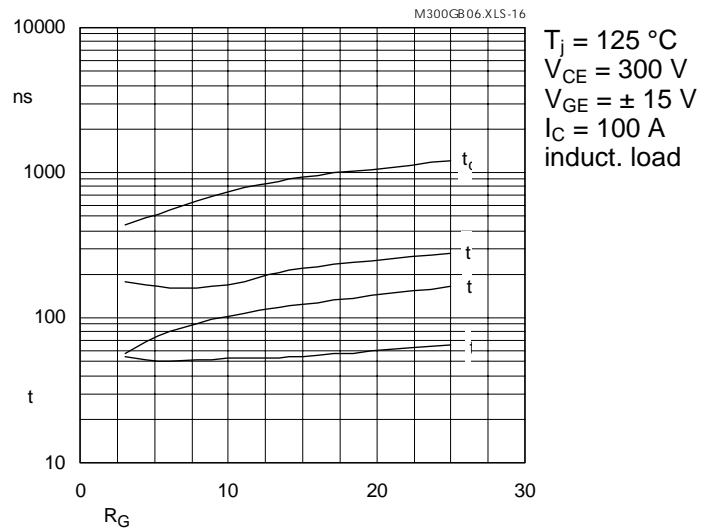


Fig. 16 Typ. switching times vs. gate resistor R_G

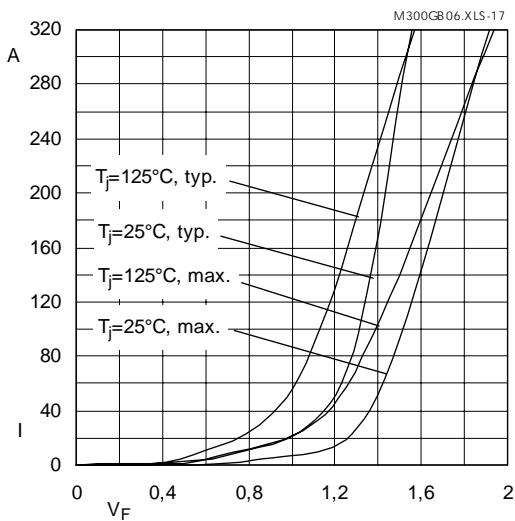


Fig. 17 Typ. CAL diode forward characteristic

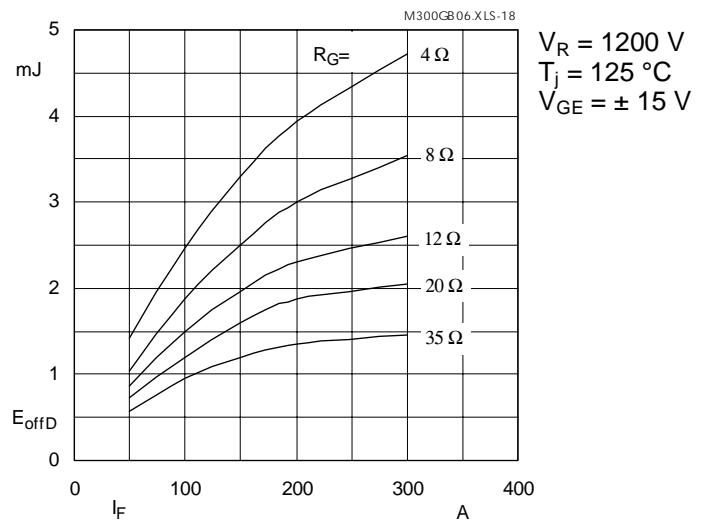


Fig. 18 Diode turn-off energy dissipation per pulse

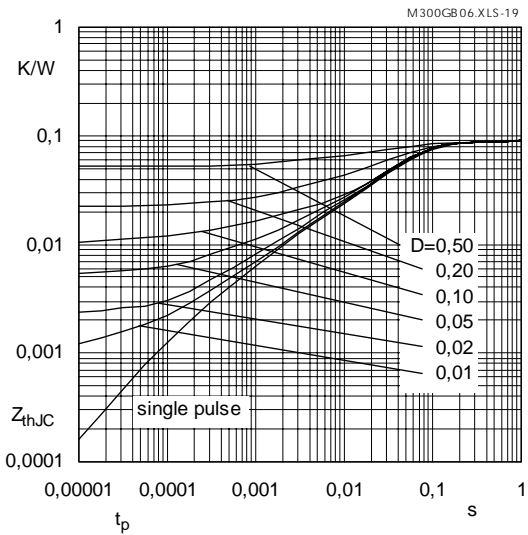


Fig. 19 Transient thermal impedance of IGBT
 $Z_{thJC} = f(t_p)$; $D = t_p / t_c = t_p \cdot f$

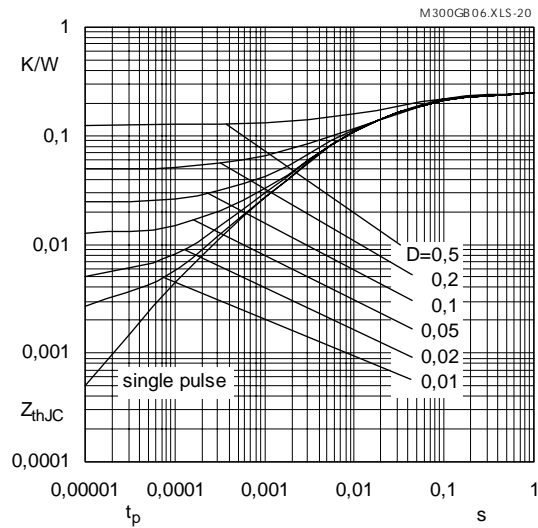


Fig. 20 Transient thermal impedance of inverse CAL diodes
 $Z_{thJC} = f(t_p)$; $D = t_p / t_c = t_p \cdot f$

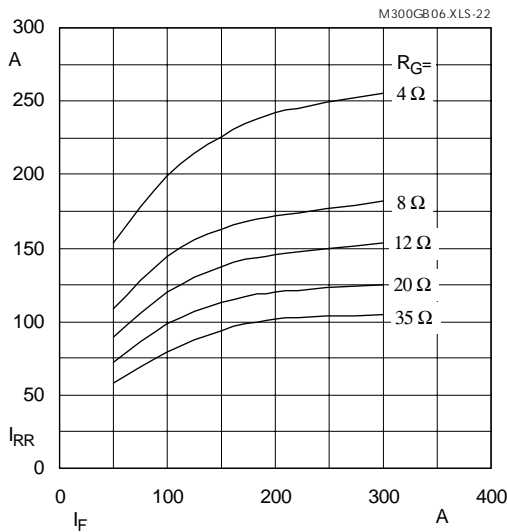


Fig. 22 Typ. CAL diode peak reverse recovery current $I_{RR} = f(I_F; R_G)$

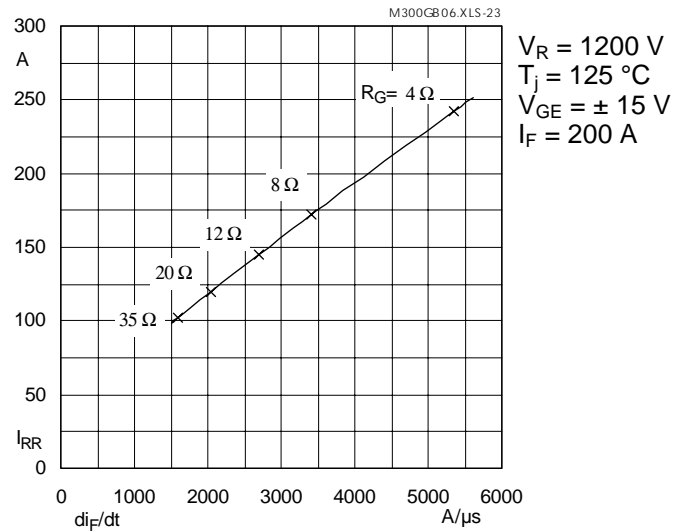


Fig. 23 Typ. CAL diode peak reverse recovery current $I_{RR} = f(di/dt)$

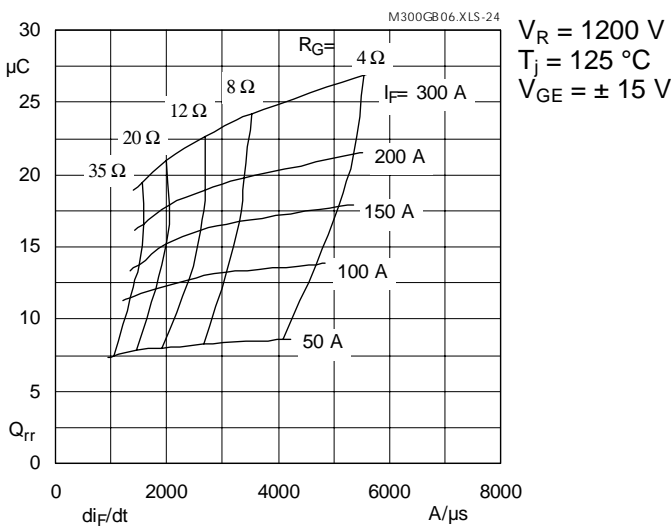


Fig. 24 Typ. CAL diode recovered charge

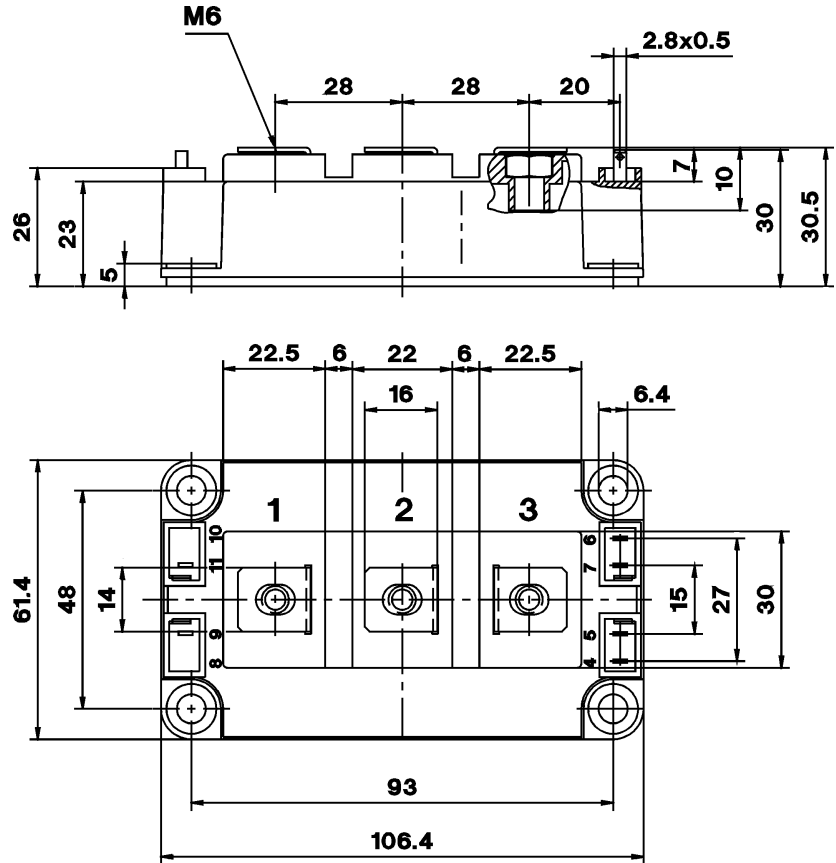
SEMITRANS 3

Case D 56

UL Recognized

File no. E 63 532

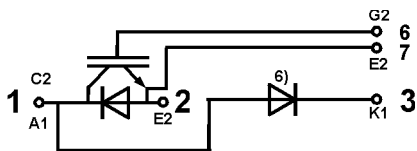
SKM 300 GB 063 D



Dimensions in mm

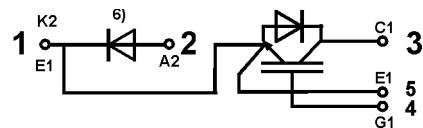
SKM 300 GAL 063 D

Case D 57 (→ D 56)



SKM 300 GAR 063 D

Case D 58 (→ D 56)



Case outline and circuit diagrams

Mechanical Data			Values			Units
Symbol	Conditions		min.	typ.	max.	
M ₁	to heatsink, SI Units to heatsink, US Units	(M6)	3 27	—	5 44	Nm lb.in.
M ₂	for terminals, SI Units for terminals, US Units	(M6)	2,5 22	—	5 44	Nm lb.in.
a			—	—	5x9,81	m/s ²
w			—	—	325	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 SEMITRANS 3) Larger packing units of 12 or 20 pieces are used if suitable Accessories → B 6 – 4 SEMIBOX → C - 1.