

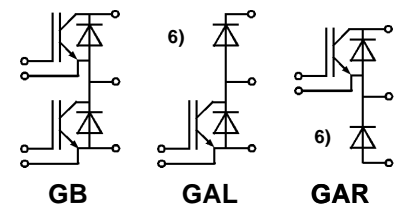
Absolute Maximum Ratings		Values	Units
Symbol	Conditions ¹⁾		
V_{CES}		1200	V
V_{CGR}	$R_{GE} = 20 \text{ k}\Omega$	1200	V
I_C	$T_{case} = 25/80 \text{ }^\circ\text{C}$	570 / 400	A
I_{CM}	$T_{case} = 25/80 \text{ }^\circ\text{C}; t_p = 1 \text{ ms}$	1140 / 800	A
V_{GES}		± 20	V
P_{tot}	per IGBT, $T_{case} = 25 \text{ }^\circ\text{C}$	2500	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; Free-wheeling Diode FWD			
$I_F = -I_C$	$T_{case} = 25/80 \text{ }^\circ\text{C}$	390 / 260	A
$I_{FM} = -I_{CM}$	$T_{case} = 25/80 \text{ }^\circ\text{C}; t_p = 1 \text{ ms}$	1140 / 800	A
I_{FSM}	$t_p = 10 \text{ ms}; \text{sin.}; T_j = 150 \text{ }^\circ\text{C}$	2900	A
I^2t	$t_p = 10 \text{ ms}; T_j = 150 \text{ }^\circ\text{C}$	42 000	A^2s

SEMITRANS® M Low Loss IGBT Modules

SKM 400 GB 124 D
SKM 400 GAL 124D ⁶⁾
SKM 400 GAR 124D ⁶⁾



SEMITRANS 3



Characteristics		min.	typ.	max.	Units
Symbol	Conditions ¹⁾				
$V_{(BR)CES}$	$V_{GE} = 0, I_C = 4 \text{ mA}$	$\geq V_{CES}$	-	-	V
$V_{GE(th)}$	$V_{GE} = V_{CE}, I_C = 12 \text{ mA}$	4,5	5,5	6,5	V
I_{CES}	$V_{GE} = 0 \left. \begin{array}{l} T_j = 25 \text{ }^\circ\text{C} \\ T_j = 125 \text{ }^\circ\text{C} \end{array} \right\}$	-	8	14	mA
		-	24	-	mA
I_{GES}	$V_{GE} = 20 \text{ V}, V_{CE} = 0$	-	-	0,35	μA
V_{CESat}	$I_C = 300 \text{ A} \left. \begin{array}{l} V_{GE} = 15 \text{ V}; \\ T_j = 25 (125) \text{ }^\circ\text{C} \end{array} \right\}$	-	2,1(2,4)	2,45(2,85)	V
V_{CESat}	$I_C = 400 \text{ A} \left. \begin{array}{l} V_{GE} = 15 \text{ V}; \\ T_j = 25 (125) \text{ }^\circ\text{C} \end{array} \right\}$	-	2,5(3,0)	-	V
g_{fs}	$V_{CE} = 20 \text{ V}, I_C = 300 \text{ A}$	110	-	-	S
C_{CHC}	per IGBT	-	-	700	pF
C_{ies}	$V_{GE} = 0$ $V_{CE} = 25 \text{ V}$ $f = 1 \text{ MHz}$	-	22	30	nF
C_{oes}		-	3,3	4	nF
C_{res}		-	1,2	1,6	nF
L_{CE}		-	-	20	nH
$t_{d(on)}$	$V_{CC} = 600 \text{ V}$ $V_{GE} = -15 \text{ V} / +15 \text{ V}^{3)}$ $I_C = 300 \text{ A, ind. load}$ $R_{Gon} = R_{Goff} = 5 \text{ }^\circ\Omega$ $T_j = 125 \text{ }^\circ\text{C}$	-	85	-	ns
t_r		-	65	-	ns
$t_{d(off)}$		-	680	-	ns
t_f		-	56	-	ns
E_{on}		-	36	-	mWs
E_{off}		-	42	-	mWs
Inverse Diode and FWD of types "GAL", "GAR" ⁸⁾					
$V_F = V_{EC}$	$I_F = 300 \text{ A} \left. \begin{array}{l} V_{GE} = 0 \text{ V}; \\ T_j = 25 (125) \text{ }^\circ\text{C} \end{array} \right\}$	-	2,0(1,8)	2,5	V
$V_F = V_{EC}$		$I_F = 400 \text{ A} \left. \begin{array}{l} V_{GE} = 0 \text{ V}; \\ T_j = 25 (125) \text{ }^\circ\text{C} \end{array} \right\}$	-	2,25(2,05)	-
V_{TO}	$T_j = 125 \text{ }^\circ\text{C}^{2)}$	-	1,1	1,2	V
r_t	$T_j = 125 \text{ }^\circ\text{C}^{2)}$	-	-	3,5	$\text{m}\Omega$
I_{RRM}	$I_F = 300 \text{ A}; T_j = 125 \text{ }^\circ\text{C}^{2)}$	-	136	-	A
Q_{rr}	$I_F = 300 \text{ A}; T_j = 125 \text{ }^\circ\text{C}^{2)}$	-	36	-	μC
Thermal characteristics					
R_{thjc}	per IGBT	-	-	0,05	$^\circ\text{C}/\text{W}$
R_{thjc}	per diode	-	-	0,125	$^\circ\text{C}/\text{W}$
R_{thch}	per module	-	-	0,038	$^\circ\text{C}/\text{W}$

Features

- MOS input (voltage controlled)
- N channel, homogeneous Silicon structure (NPT-Non punch through-IGBT)
- 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 diodes ⁸⁾
- Isolated copper baseplate using DCB Direct Copper Bonding Technology without hard mould
- Large clearance (12 mm) and creepage distances (20 mm)

Typical Applications → B 6 – 205

- Switching (not for linear use)
- Inverter drives
- UPS

¹⁾ $T_{case} = 25 \text{ }^\circ\text{C}$, 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 $V_{GEoff} = -5 \dots -15 \text{ V}$

⁶⁾ The free-wheeling diodes of the GAL and GAR types have the data of the inverse diodes of SKM 400 GB 124 D

⁸⁾ CAL = Controlled Axial Lifetime Technology.

Cases and mech. data

→ B 6 – 206

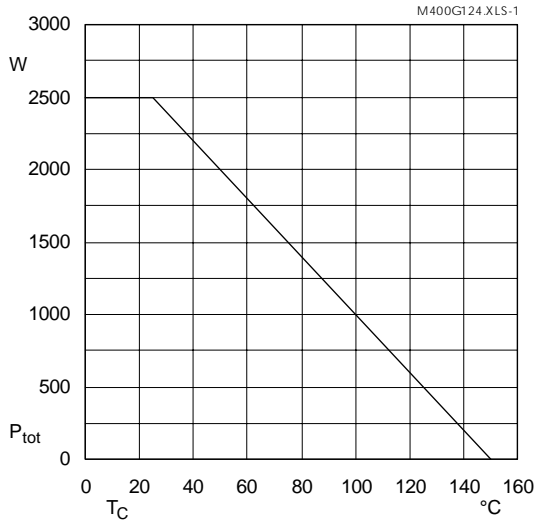


Fig. 1 Rated power dissipation $P_{tot} = f(T_C)$

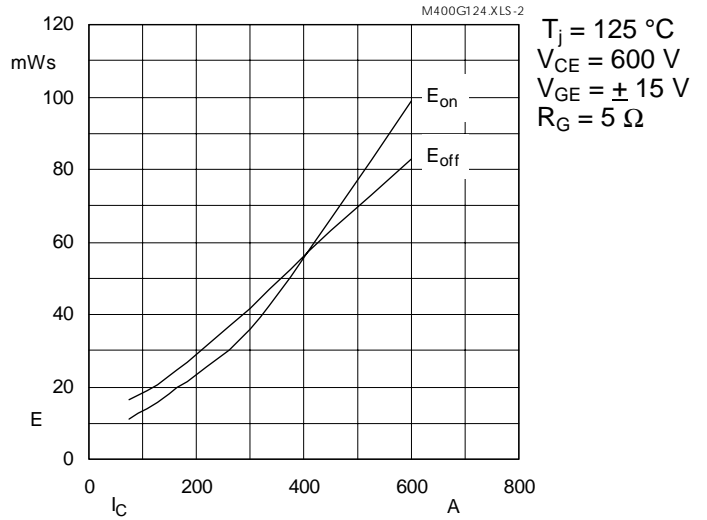


Fig. 2 Turn-on /-off energy = $f(I_C)$

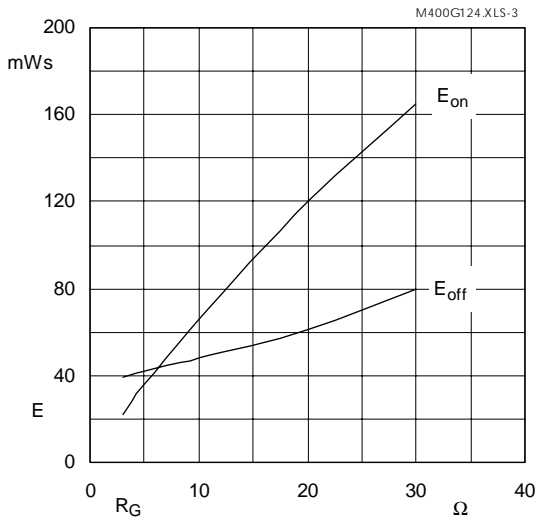


Fig. 3 Turn-on /-off energy = $f(R_G)$

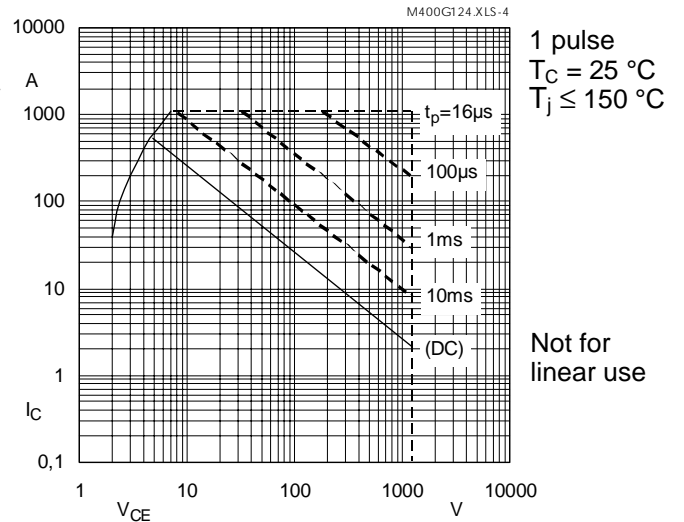


Fig. 4 Maximum safe operating area (SOA) $I_C = f(V_{CE})$

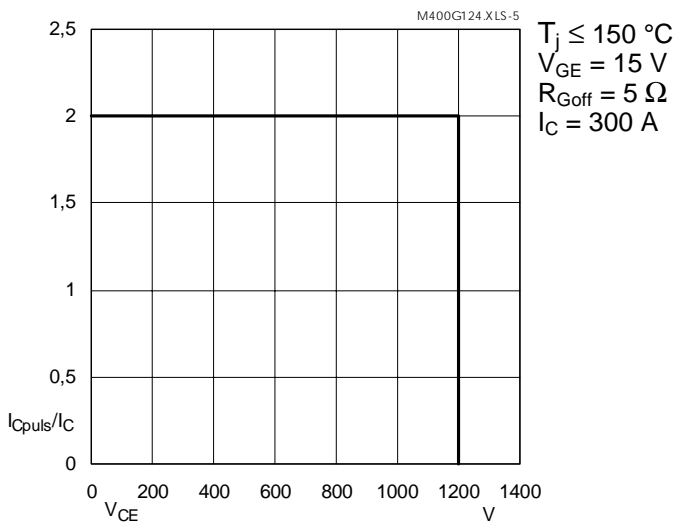


Fig. 5 Turn-off safe operating area (RBSOA)

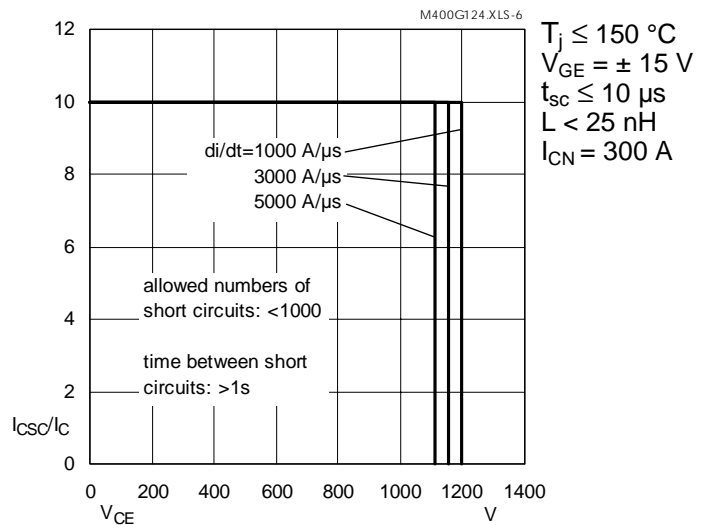


Fig. 6 Safe operating area at short circuit $I_C = f(V_{CE})$

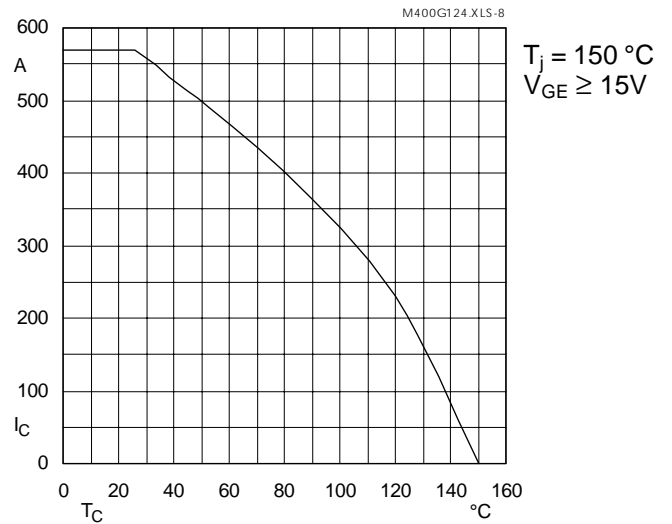


Fig. 8 Rated current vs. temperature $I_C = f(T_C)$

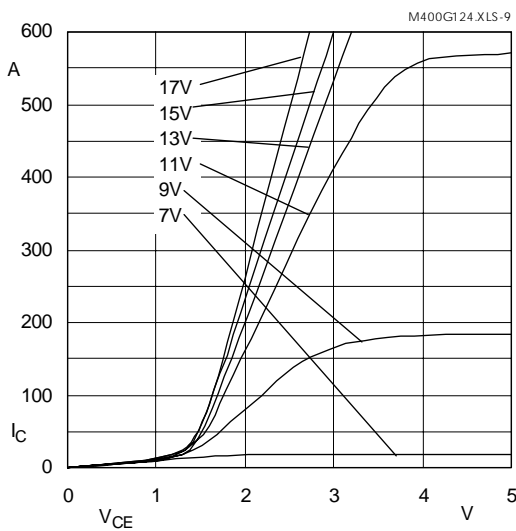


Fig. 9 Typ. output characteristic, $t_p = 80\text{ }\mu\text{s}$; $25\text{ }^\circ\text{C}$

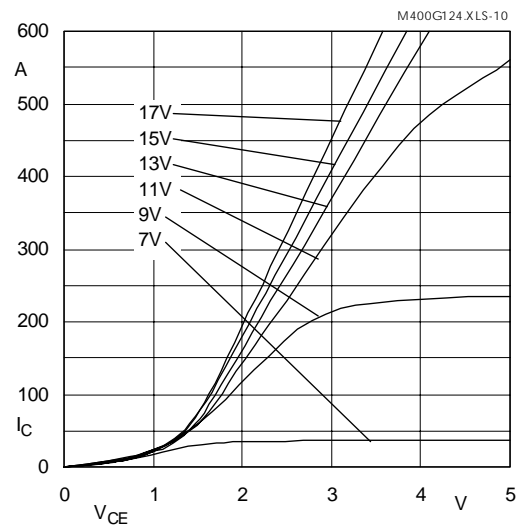


Fig. 10 Typ. output characteristic, $t_p = 80\text{ }\mu\text{s}$; $125\text{ }^\circ\text{C}$

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

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

$$V_{\text{CE(TO)(Tj)}} \leq 1,3 + 0,0005 (T_j - 25) [\text{V}]$$

$$\text{typ.: } r_{\text{CE(Tj)}} = 0,0027 + 0,000008 (T_j - 25) [\Omega]$$

$$\text{max.: } r_{\text{CE(Tj)}} = 0,0038 + 0,000012 (T_j - 25) [\Omega]$$

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

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

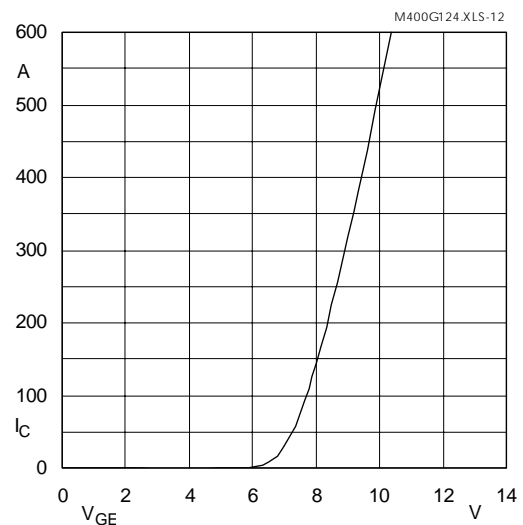


Fig. 12 Typ. transfer characteristic, $t_p = 80\text{ }\mu\text{s}$; $V_{CE} = 20\text{ V}$

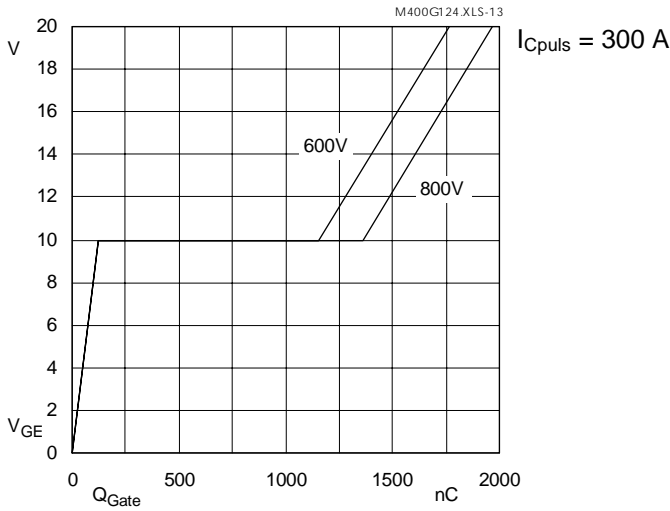


Fig. 13 Typ. gate charge characteristic

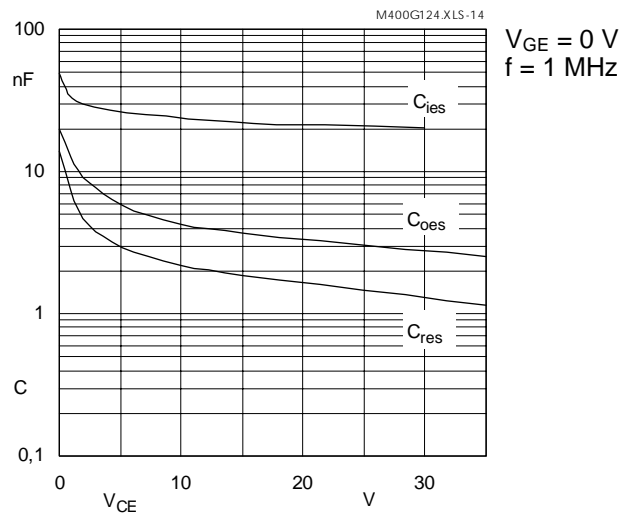


Fig. 14 Typ. capacitances vs. V_{CE}

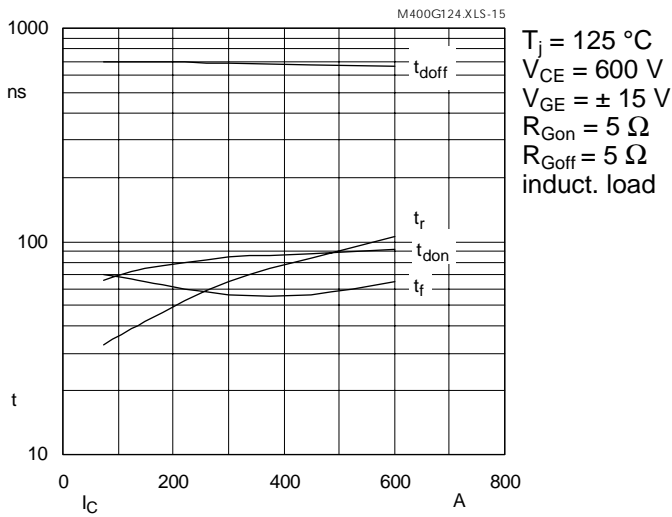


Fig. 15 Typ. switching times vs. I_C

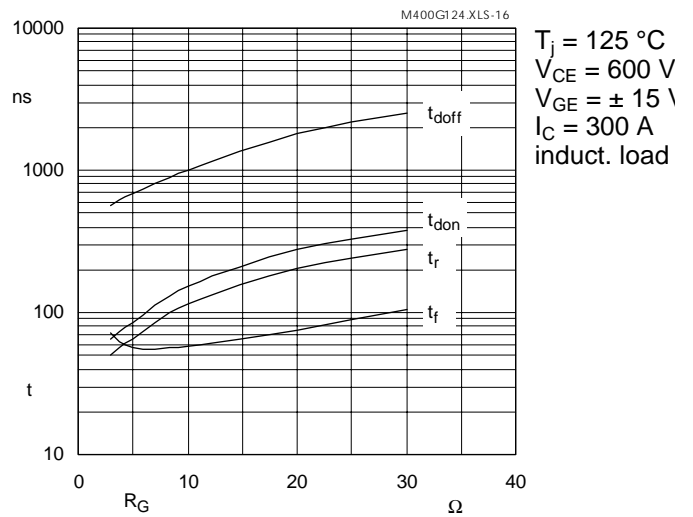


Fig. 16 Typ. switching times vs. gate resistor R_G

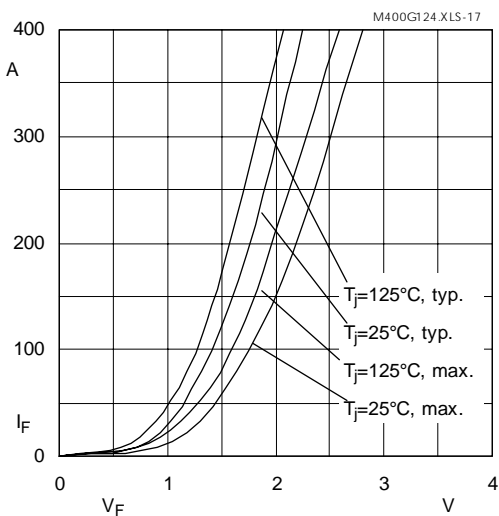


Fig. 17 Typ. CAL diode forward characteristic

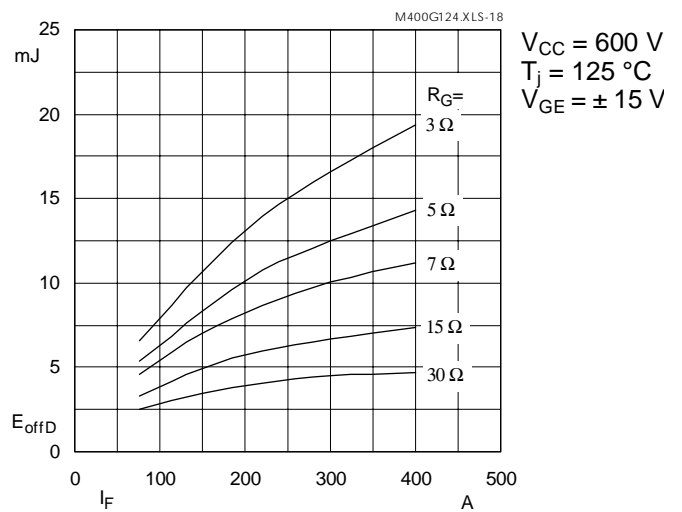


Fig. 18 Diode turn-off energy dissipation per pulse

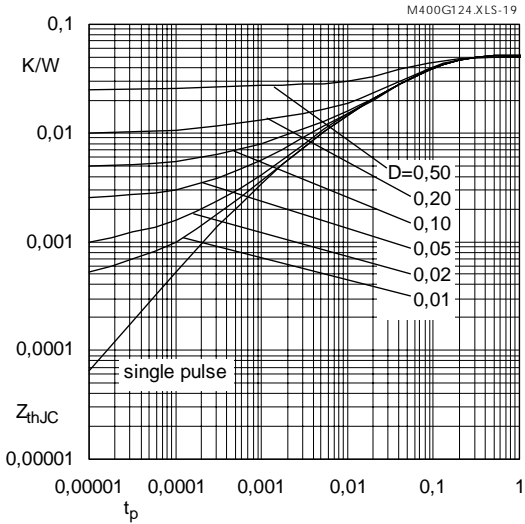


Fig. 19 Transient thermal impedance of IGBT
 $Z_{thJC} = f(t_p)$; $D = t_p / t_c = t_p \cdot f$

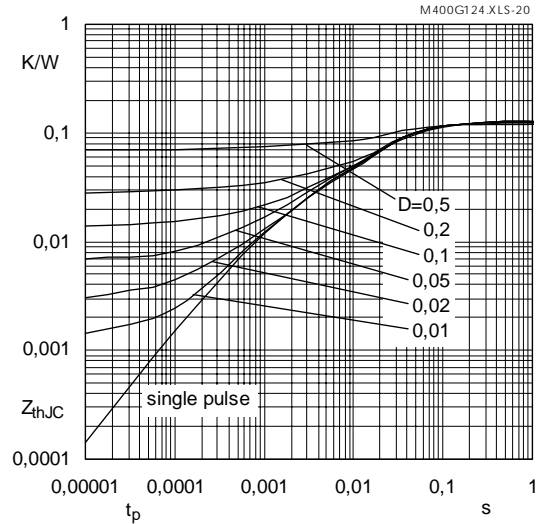


Fig. 20 Transient thermal impedance of inverse CAL diodes
 $Z_{thJC} = f(t_p)$; $D = t_p / t_c = t_p \cdot f$

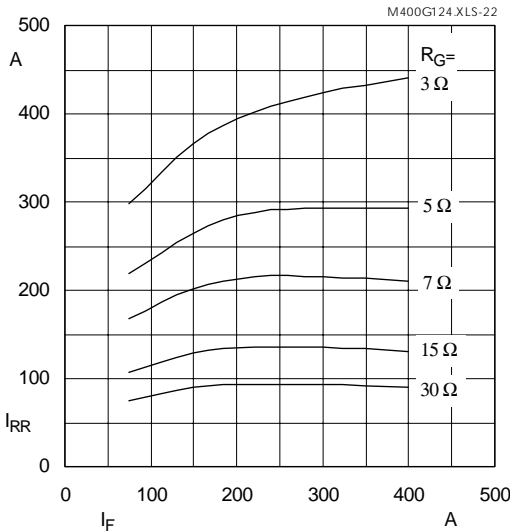


Fig. 22 Typ. CAL diode peak reverse recovery current $I_{RR} = f(I_F; R_G)$

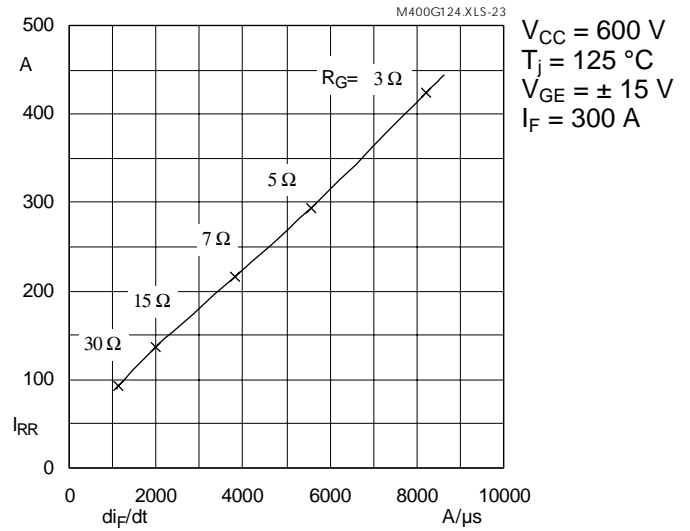


Fig. 23 Typ. CAL diode peak reverse recovery current $I_{RR} = f(di_F/dt)$

Typical Applications

include

- Switched mode power supplies
- DC servo and robot drives
- Inverters
- DC choppers
- AC motor speed control
- UPS Uninterruptable power supplies
- General power switching applications
- Electronic (also portable) welders

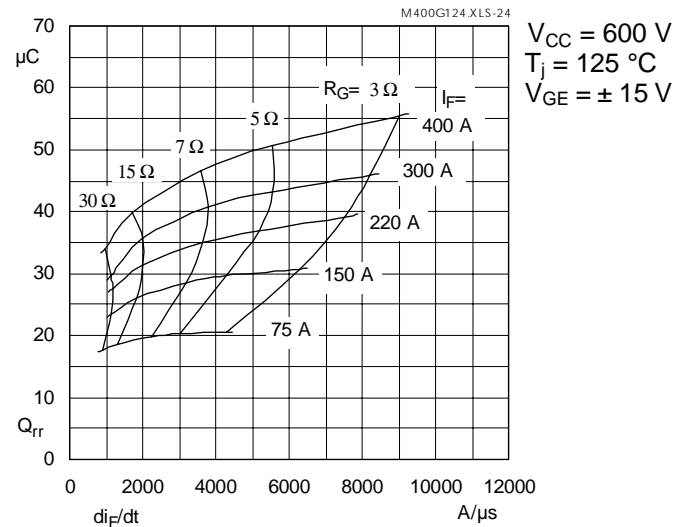
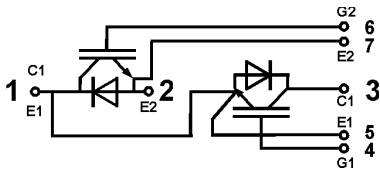
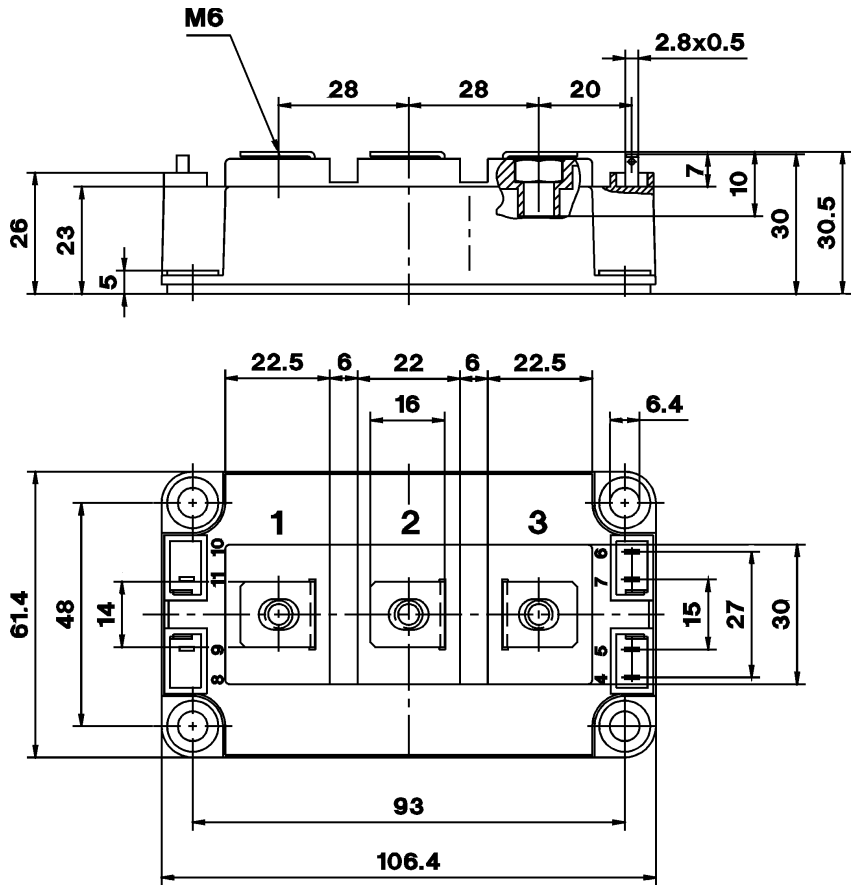


Fig. 24 Typ. CAL diode recovered charge

SEMITRANS 3

Case D 56
 UL Recognized
 File no. E 63 532

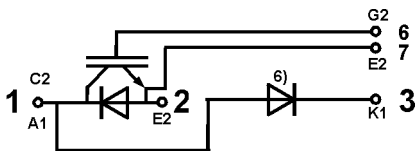
SKM 400 GB 124 D



Dimensions in mm

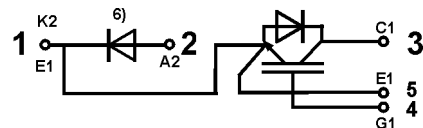
SKM 400 GAL 124 D

Case D 57 (→ D 56)



SKM 400 GAR 124 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

⁶⁾ Freewheeling diode → B 6 – 201, remark 6.

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 and 20 pieces are used if suitable
 Accessories → B 6 – 4.
 SEMIBOX → C – 1.