

Absolute Maximum Ratings		Values	Units
Symbol	Conditions ¹⁾		
V_{CES}		1700	V
V_{CGR}	$R_{GE} = 20 \text{ k}\Omega$	1700	V
I_C	$T_{case} = 25/80 \text{ }^\circ\text{C}$	160 / 110	A
I_{CM}	$T_{case} = 25/80 \text{ }^\circ\text{C}; t_p = 1 \text{ ms}$	320 / 220	A
V_{GES}		± 20	V
P_{tot}	per IGBT, $T_{case} = 25 \text{ }^\circ\text{C}$	780	W
$T_j, (T_{stg})$		-40 ... + 150 (125)	$^\circ\text{C}$
V_{isol}	AC, 1 min.	3 400	V
humidity	IEC 60721-3-3	class 3K7/IE32	
climate	IEC 68 T.1	40/125/56	
Inverse Diode and FWD of type „GAL“ ⁽⁶⁾⁸⁾			
$I_F = -I_C$	$T_{case} = 25/80 \text{ }^\circ\text{C}$	145 / 100	A
$I_{FM} = -I_{CM}$	$T_{case} = 25/80 \text{ }^\circ\text{C}; t_p = 1 \text{ ms}$	320 / 220	A
I_{FSM}	$t_p = 10 \text{ ms}; \text{sin.}; T_j = 150 \text{ }^\circ\text{C}$	720	A
I^2t	$t_p = 10 \text{ ms}; T_j = 150 \text{ }^\circ\text{C}$	2600	A^2s

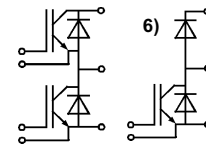
Characteristics		min.	typ.	max.	Units
Symbol	Conditions ¹⁾				
$V_{(BR)CES}$	$V_{GE} = 0, I_C = 5 \text{ mA}$	$\geq V_{CES}$	–	–	V
$V_{GE(th)}$	$V_{GE} = V_{CE}, I_C = 5 \text{ mA}$	4,5	5,5	6,5	V
I_{CES}	$V_{GE} = 0 \left. \begin{array}{l} T_j = 25 \text{ }^\circ\text{C} \\ T_j = 125 \text{ }^\circ\text{C} \end{array} \right\}$	–	0,1	0,3	mA
		–	4	–	mA
I_{GES}	$V_{GE} = 20 \text{ V}, V_{CE} = 0$	–	–	0,2	μA
V_{CESat}	$I_C = 100 \text{ A} \left. \begin{array}{l} V_{GE} = 15 \text{ V}; \\ T_j = 25 (125) \text{ }^\circ\text{C} \end{array} \right\}$	–	2,6(3,2)	3,3(3,6)	V
V_{CESat}	$I_C = 150 \text{ A} \left. \begin{array}{l} V_{GE} = 15 \text{ V}; \\ T_j = 25 (125) \text{ }^\circ\text{C} \end{array} \right\}$	–	3,2(3,8)	3,8(4,2)	V
g_{fs}	$V_{CE} = 20 \text{ V}, I_C = 100 \text{ A}$	36	–	–	S
C_{CHC}	per IGBT	–	–	350	pF
C_{ies}	$V_{GE} = 0$	–	7	8,5	nF
C_{oes}	$V_{CE} = 25 \text{ V}$	–	1100	1500	pF
C_{res}	$f = 1 \text{ MHz}$	–	400	600	pF
L_{CE}		–	–	25	nH
$t_{d(on)}$	$V_{CC} = 1200 \text{ V}$	–	90	–	ns
t_r	$V_{GE} = -15 \text{ V} / +15 \text{ V}^{(3)}$	–	80	–	ns
$t_{d(off)}$	$I_C = 100 \text{ A, ind. load}$	–	900	–	ns
t_f	$R_{Gon} = R_{Goff} = 15 \text{ } \Omega$	–	80	–	ns
$E_{on}^{(5)}$	$T_j = 125 \text{ }^\circ\text{C} (V_{CC} = 900 \text{ V}/1200 \text{ V})$	–	50/70	–	mWs
$E_{off}^{(5)}$	$L_s = 60 \text{ nH} (V_{CC} = 900 \text{ V}/1200 \text{ V})$	–	30/45	–	mWs
Inverse Diode and FWD of type „GAL“ ⁽⁶⁾⁸⁾					
$V_F = V_{EC}$	$I_F = 100 \text{ A} \left. \begin{array}{l} V_{GE} = 0 \text{ V}; \\ T_j = 25 (125) \text{ }^\circ\text{C} \end{array} \right\}$	–	2,2(1,9)	2,7(2,4)	V
$V_F = V_{EC}$	$I_F = 150 \text{ A} \left. \begin{array}{l} V_{GE} = 0 \text{ V}; \\ T_j = 25 (125) \text{ }^\circ\text{C} \end{array} \right\}$	–	2,4(2,2)	–	V
V_{TO}	$T_j = 125 \text{ }^\circ\text{C}$	–	1,3	1,5	V
r_t	$T_j = 125 \text{ }^\circ\text{C}$	–	7	9	$\text{m}\Omega$
I_{RRM}	$I_F = 100 \text{ A}; T_j = 125 \text{ }^\circ\text{C}^{(2)}$	–	90	–	A
Q_{rr}	$I_F = 100 \text{ A}; T_j = 125 \text{ }^\circ\text{C}^{(2)}$	–	27	–	μC
Thermal characteristics					
R_{thjc}	per IGBT	–	–	0,16	$^\circ\text{C}/\text{W}$
R_{thjc}	per diode	–	–	0,30	$^\circ\text{C}/\text{W}$
R_{thch}	per module	–	–	0,05	$^\circ\text{C}/\text{W}$

SEMITRANS® M Low Loss IGBT Modules

SKM 145 GB 174 DN SKM 145 GAL 174 DN



SEMITRANS 2N (low inductance)



GB GAL

Features

- N channel, homogeneous Silicon structure (NPT- Non punch-through IGBT)
- Low inductance case
- High short circuit capability, self limiting
- Fast & soft inverse CAL diodes ⁸⁾
- Without hard mould
- Large clearance (10 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⁾ $T_{case} = 25 \text{ }^\circ\text{C}$, unless otherwise specified

²⁾ $I_F = -I_C, V_R = 1200 \text{ V}, -di_F/dt = 1000 \text{ A}/\mu\text{s}, V_{GE} = 0 \text{ V}$

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

⁵⁾ See fig. 2 + 3; $R_{Goff} = 15 \text{ } \Omega$

⁶⁾ The free-wheeling diode of the GAL type has the data of the inverse diode.

⁸⁾ CAL = Controlled Axial Lifetime Technology

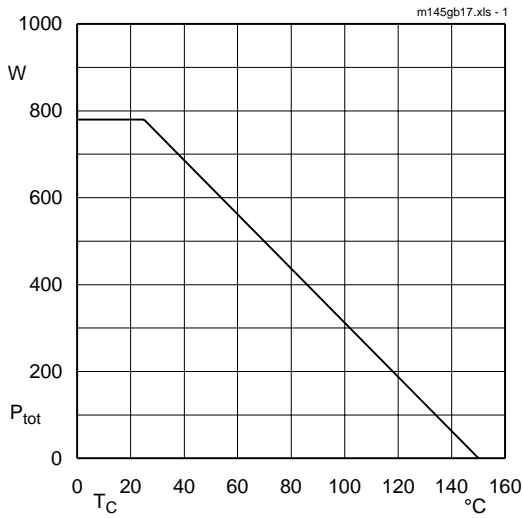


Fig. 1 Rated power dissipation $P_{tot} = f(T_C)$

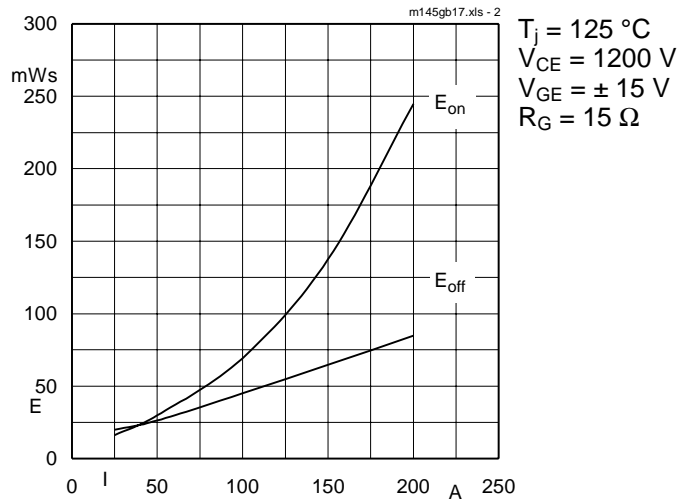


Fig. 2 Turn-on /-off energy $= f(I_C)$

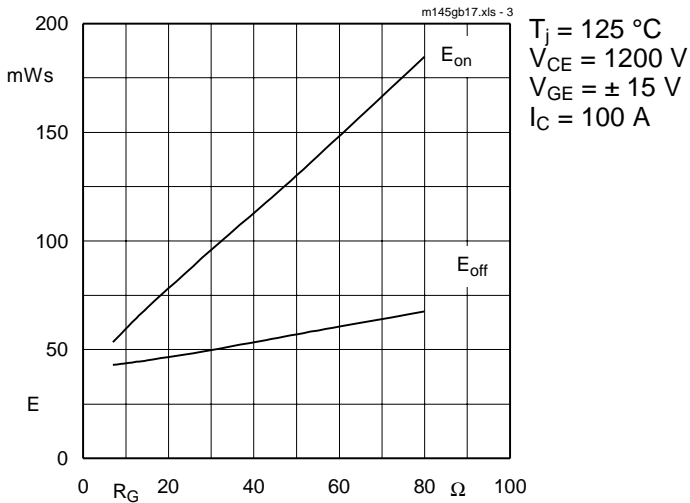


Fig. 3 Turn-on /-off energy $= f(R_G)$

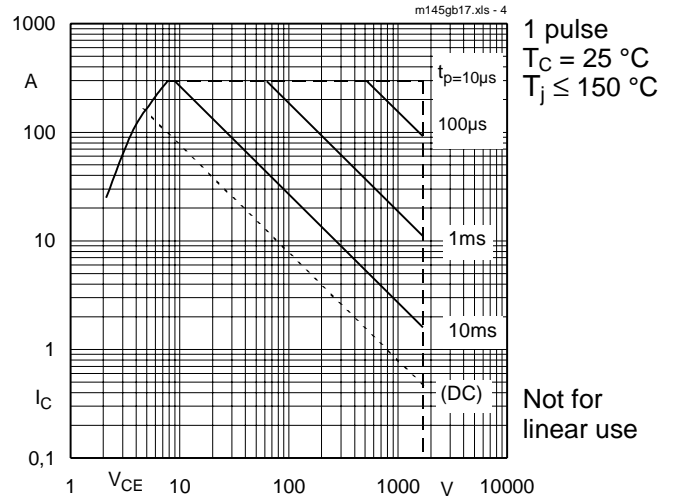


Fig. 4 Maximum safe operating area (SOA) $I_C = f(V_{CE})$

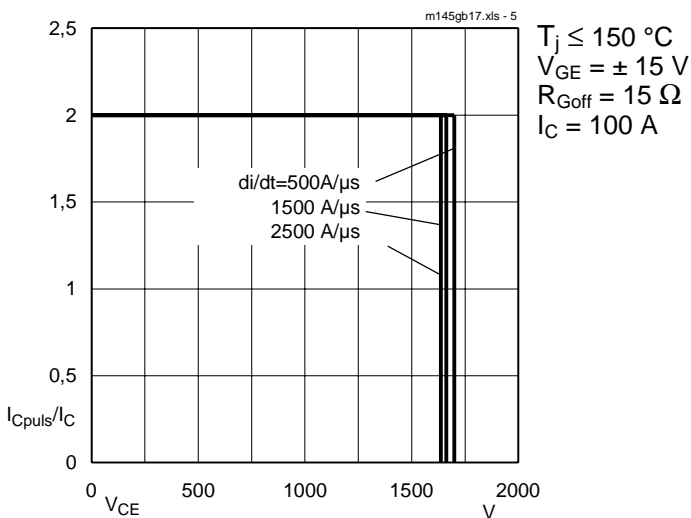


Fig. 5 Turn-off safe operating area (RBSOA)

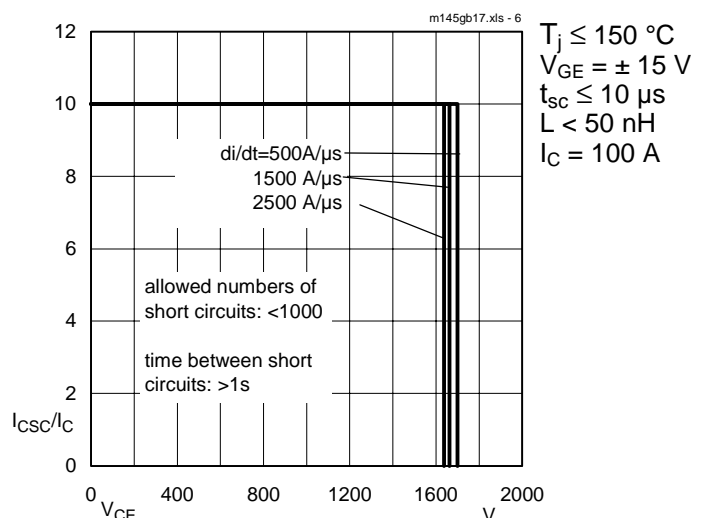


Fig. 6 Safe operating area at short circuit $I_C = f(V_{CE})$

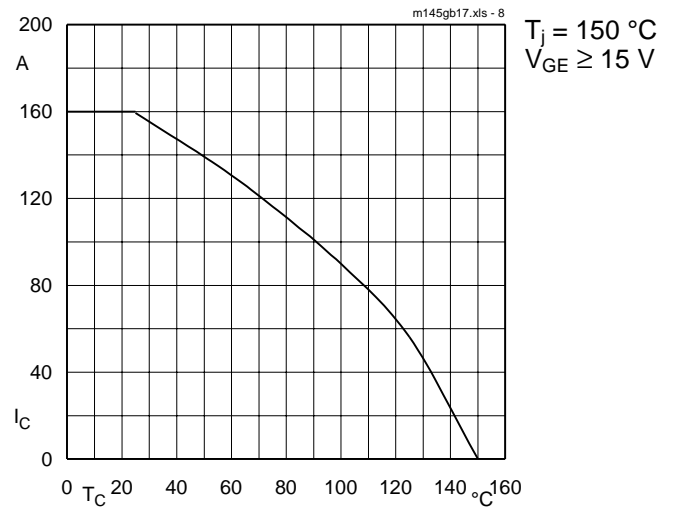


Fig. 8 Rated current vs. temperature $I_C = f(T_C)$

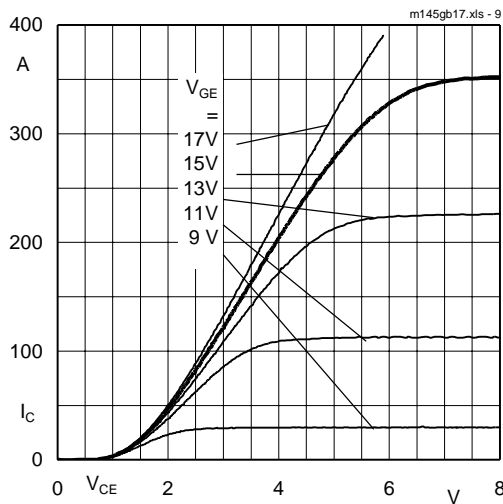


Fig. 9 Typ. output characteristic, $t_p = 250\ \mu\text{s}$; $T_j = 25\text{ °C}$

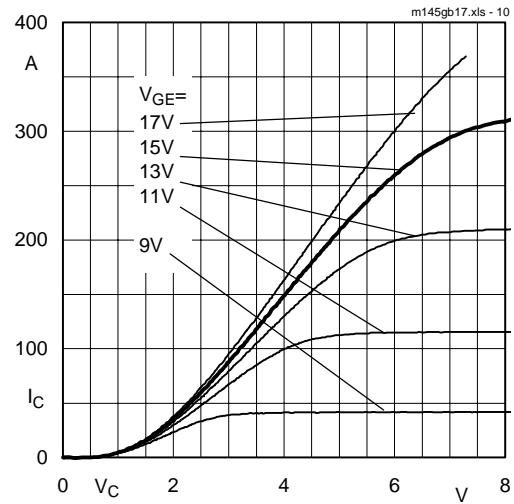


Fig. 10 Typ. output characteristic, $t_p = 250\ \mu\text{s}$; $T_j = 125\text{ °C}$

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

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

$$V_{\text{CE(TO)(Tj)}} \leq 1,5 + 0,001 (T_j - 25) \text{ [V]}$$

$$\text{typ.: } r_{\text{CE(Tj)}} = 0,011 + 0,00005 (T_j - 25) \text{ [\Omega]}$$

$$\text{max.: } r_{\text{CE(Tj)}} = 0,0175 + 0,000025 (T_j - 25) \text{ [\Omega]}$$

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

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

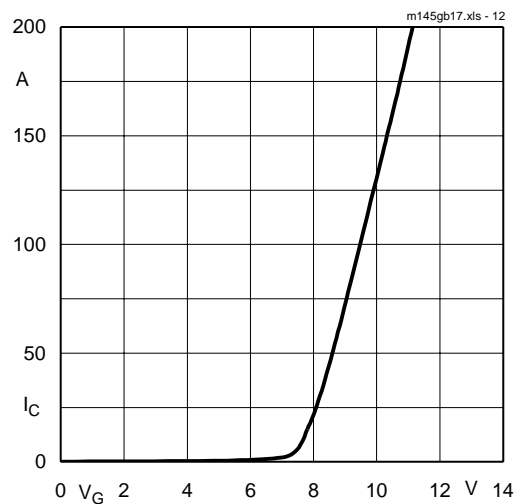


Fig. 12 Typ. transfer characteristic, $t_p = 250\ \mu\text{s}$; $V_{\text{CE}} = 20\text{ V}$

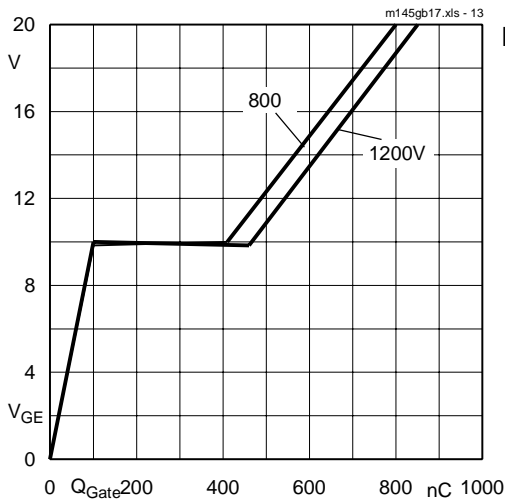


Fig. 13 Typ. gate charge characteristic

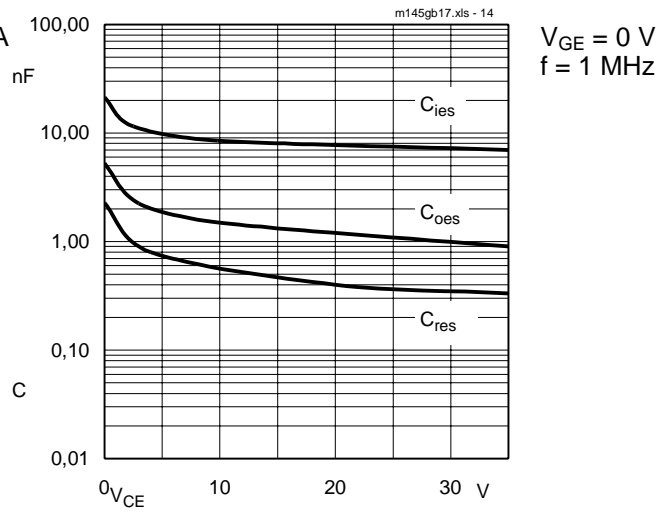


Fig. 14 Typ. capacitances vs. V_{CE}

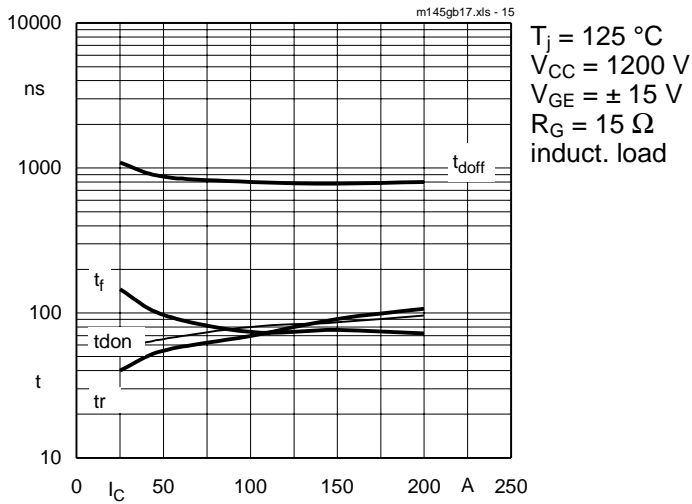


Fig. 15 Typ. switching times vs. I_C

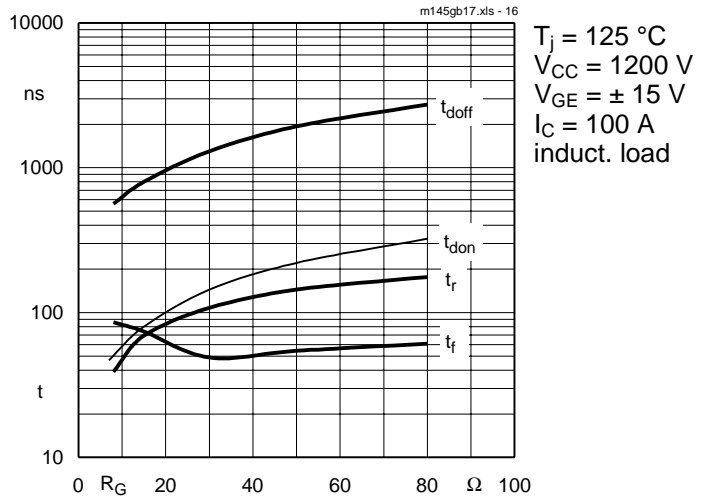


Fig. 16 Typ. switching times vs. gate resistor R_G

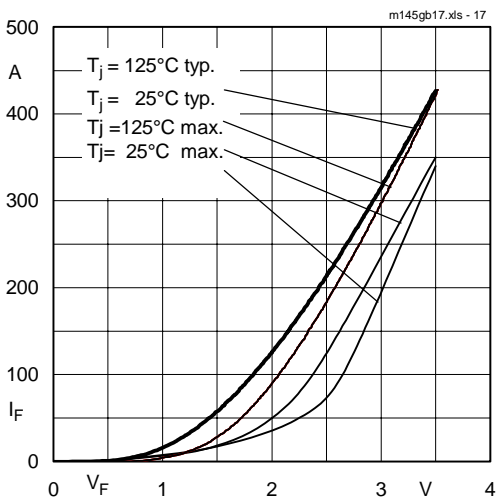


Fig. 17 Typ. CAL diode forward characteristic

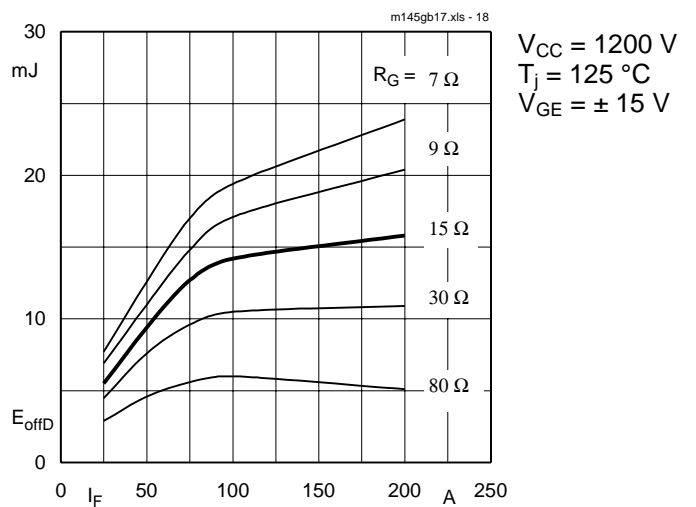


Fig. 18 Diode turn-off energy dissipation per pulse

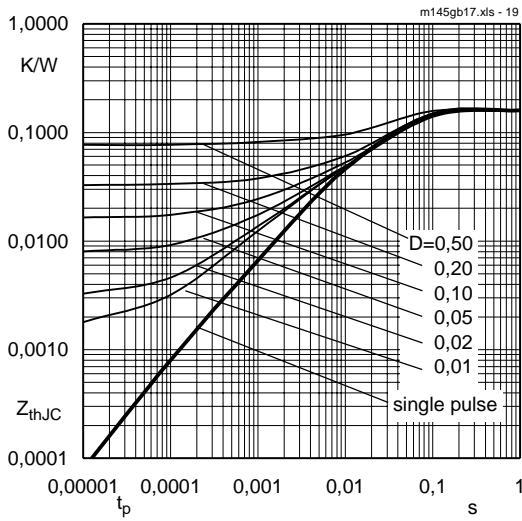


Fig. 19 Transient thermal impedance of IGBT
 $Z_{thJC} = f(t_p)$; $D = t_p / t_c = t_p \cdot f$

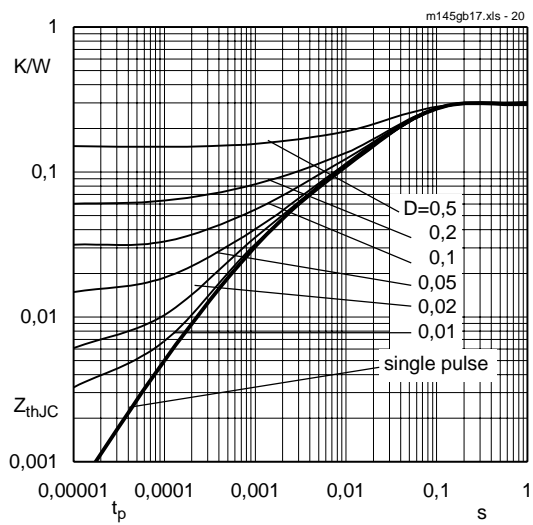


Fig. 20 Transient thermal impedance of inverse CAL diodes
 $Z_{thJC} = f(t_p)$; $D = t_p / t_c = t_p \cdot f$

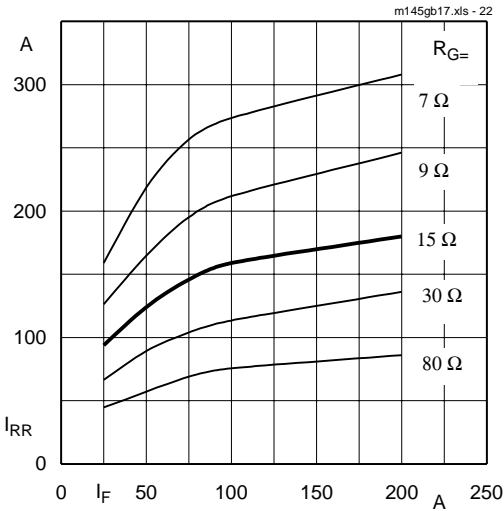


Fig. 22 Typ. CAL diode peak reverse recovery current $I_{RR} = f(I_F; R_G)$

$V_{CC} = 1200\text{ V}$
 $T_j = 125\text{ °C}$
 $V_{GE} = \pm 15\text{ V}$

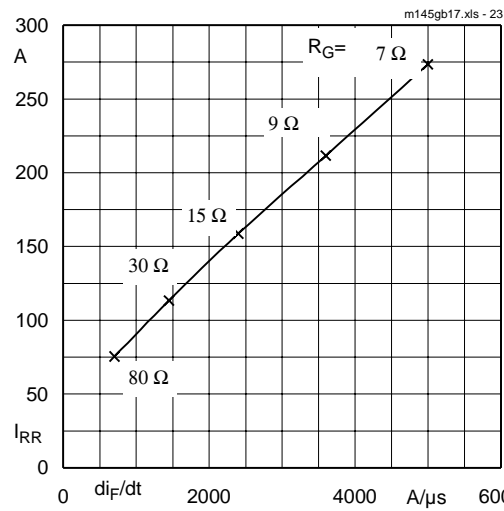


Fig. 23 Typ. CAL diode peak reverse recovery current $I_{RR} = f(di/dt)$

$V_{CC} = 1200\text{ V}$
 $T_j = 125\text{ °C}$
 $V_{GE} = \pm 15\text{ V}$
 $I_F = 100\text{ A}$

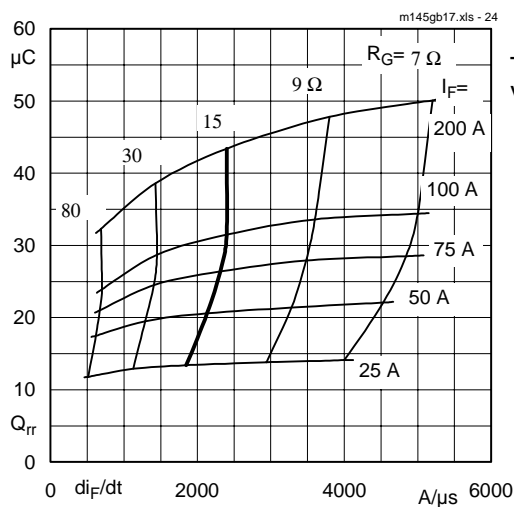


Fig. 24 Typ. CAL diode recovered charge

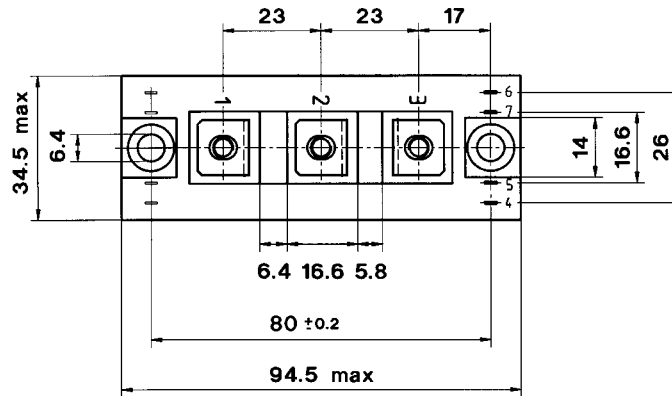
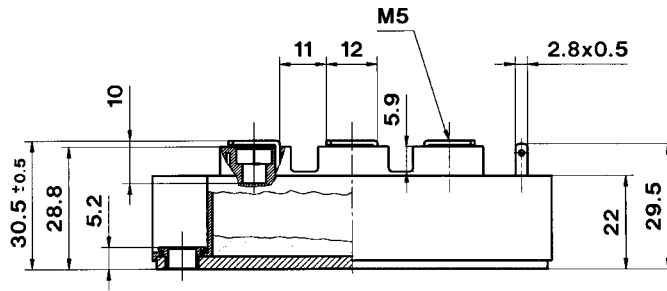
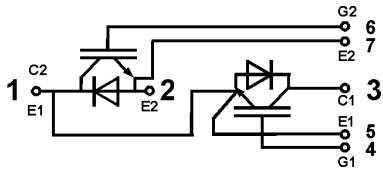
$V_{CC} = 1200\text{ V}$
 $T_j = 125\text{ °C}$
 $V_{GE} = \pm 15\text{ V}$

SEMITRANS 2N (low inductance)

Case D 93
 UL Recognized
 File no. E 63 532

CASED93

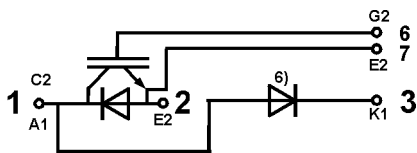
SKM 145 GB 174 DN



Dimensions in mm

SKM 145 GAL 174 DN

Case D 94 (→ D 93)



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	(M5)	2,5 22	—	5 44	Nm 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 pieces are used if suitable

This technical information specifies semiconductor devices but promises no characteristics. No warranty or guarantee expressed or implied is made regarding delivery, performance or suitability.