

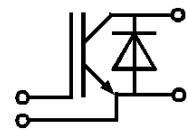
<b>Absolute Maximum Ratings</b>		<b>Values</b>		<b>Units</b>
<b>Symbol</b>	<b>Conditions<sup>1)</sup></b>			
$V_{CES}$		1700		V
$V_{CGR}$	$R_{GE} = 20 \text{ k}\Omega$	1700		V
$I_c$	$T_{case} = 25/80^\circ\text{C}$	440 / 300		A
$I_{CM}$	$T_{case} = 25/80^\circ\text{C}; t_p = 1 \text{ ms}$	880 / 600		A
$V_{GES}$		$\pm 20$		V
$P_{tot}$	per IGBT, $T_{case} = 25^\circ\text{C}$	2500		W
$T_j, (T_{stg})$		$-40 \dots +150 (125)$		°C
$V_{isol}$	AC, 1 min.	4000		V
humidity climate	DIN 40 040 DIN IEC 68 T.1	Class F 40/125/56		
Inverse Diode <sup>8)</sup>				
$I_F = -I_c$	$T_{case} = 25/80^\circ\text{C}$	300 / 200	D1 S	A
$I_{FMS} = -I_{CM}$	$T_{case} = 25/80^\circ\text{C}; t_p = 1 \text{ ms}$	880 / 600		A
$I_{FSM}^2$	$t_p = 10 \text{ ms}; \text{sin.; } T_j = 150^\circ\text{C}$	2900		A
$I_t^2$	$t_p = 10 \text{ ms; } T_j = 150^\circ\text{C}$	42000		A <sup>2</sup> s

## SEMITRANS® M IGBT Modules

SKM 400 GA 173 D  
SKM 400 GA 173 D1 S



SEMITRANS 4



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  $6 * I_{cnom}$
- Latch-up free
- Fast & soft inverse CAL diodes<sup>8)</sup>
- Isolated copper baseplate using DCB Direct Copper Bonding
- Large clearance (13 mm) and creepage distances (20 mm).

<b>Characteristics</b>	<b>Symbol</b>	<b>Conditions<sup>1)</sup></b>	<b>min.</b>	<b>typ.</b>	<b>max.</b>	<b>Units</b>
$V_{(BR)CES}$	$V_{GE} = 0, I_c = 5,6 \text{ mA}$	$\geq V_{CES}$	—	—	—	V
$V_{GE(th)}$	$V_{GE} = V_{CE}, I_c = 20 \text{ mA}$	4,8	5,5	6,2	V	
$I_{CES}$	$V_{GE} = 0 \quad \{ T_j = 25^\circ\text{C}$	—	—	2	mA	
	$V_{CE} = V_{CES} \quad \} T_j = 125^\circ\text{C}$	—	—	4,5	mA	
$I_{GES}$	$V_{GE} = 20 \text{ V}, V_{CE} = 0 \text{ V}$	—	—	400	nA	
$V_{CEsat}$	$I_c = 300 \text{ A} \quad \{ V_{GE} = 15 \text{ V};$	—	3,0(4,3)	3,9(5)	V	
$V_{CEsat}$	$I_c = 400 \text{ A} \quad \} T_j = 25 (125)^\circ\text{C}$	—	3,8(5,5)	—	V	
$g_{fs}$	$V_{CE} = 20 \text{ V}, I_c = 300 \text{ A}$	108	—	—	S	
$C_{CHC}$	per IGBT	—	—	400	pF	
$C_{ies}$	$\{ V_{GE} = 0$	—	44	—	nF	
$C_{oes}$	$\} V_{CE} = 25 \text{ V}$	—	3,5	—	nF	
$C_{res}$	$f = 1 \text{ MHz}$	—	1	—	nF	
$L_{CE}$		—	—	20	nH	
$t_{d(on)}$	$\{ V_{CC} = 1200 \text{ V}$	—	550	—	ns	
$t_r$	$V_{GE} = +15 \text{ V} / -15 \text{ V}^3)$	—	120	—	ns	
$t_{d(off)}$	$I_c = 300 \text{ A, ind. load}$	—	850	—	ns	
$t_f$	$R_{Gon} = R_{Goff} = 2 \Omega$	—	50	—	ns	
$E_{on}$	$T_j = 125^\circ\text{C}$	—	180	—	mWs	
$E_{off}$		—	10	—	mWs	
Inverse Diode <sup>8)</sup>						
$V_F = V_{EC}$	$I_F = 300 \text{ A} \quad \{ V_{GE} = 0 \text{ V};$	—	2,2(1,9)	2,7(2,4)	V	
$V_F = V_{EC}$	$I_F = 400 \text{ A} \quad \} T_j = 25 (125)^\circ\text{C}$	—	2,46(2,25)	—	V	
$V_{TO}$	$T_j = 125^\circ\text{C}$	—	1,3	1,5	V	
$r_T$	$T_j = 125^\circ\text{C}$	—	2,9	3,2	$\text{m}\Omega$	
$I_{RR}$	$I_F = 300 \text{ A}; T_j = 25 (125)^\circ\text{C}^2)$	—	120(170)	—	A	
$Q_{rr}$	$I_F = 300 \text{ A}; T_j = 25 (125)^\circ\text{C}^2)$	—	30(72)	—	$\mu\text{C}$	
Diodes of "D1" <sup>8)</sup>						
$V_F = V_{EC}$	$I_F = 300 \text{ A} \quad \{ V_{GE} = 0 \text{ V};$	—	2,1(1,8)	2,4	V	
$V_F = V_{EC}$	$I_F = 400 \text{ A} \quad \} T_j = 25 (125)^\circ\text{C}$	—	2,2(2,1)	2,7	V	
$V_{TO}$	$T_j = 125^\circ\text{C}$	—	1,3	1,5	V	
$r_T$	$T_j = 125^\circ\text{C}$	—	2	2,5	$\text{m}\Omega$	
$I_{RR}$	$I_F = 300 \text{ A}; T_j = 25 (125)^\circ\text{C}^2)$	—	120(180)	—	A	
$Q_{rr}$	$I_F = 300 \text{ A}; T_j = 25 (125)^\circ\text{C}^2)$	—	60(85)	—	$\mu\text{C}$	
Thermal Characteristics						
$R_{thjc}$	per IGBT	—	—	0,05	$^\circ\text{C}/\text{W}$	
$R_{thjc}$	per diode D / "D1 S"	—	—	0,17/0,12	$^\circ\text{C}/\text{W}$	
$R_{thch}$	per module	—	—	0,038	$^\circ\text{C}/\text{W}$	

### Typical Applications:

- AC inverter drives on mains 575 - 750 V<sub>AC</sub>
- DC bus voltage 750 - 1200 V<sub>DC</sub>
- Public transport
- Switching (not for linear use)

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

<sup>2)</sup>  $I_F = -I_c, V_R = 1200 \text{ V}, -di_F/dt = 1500 \text{ A}/\mu\text{s}, V_{GE} = 0 \text{ V}$

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

<sup>8)</sup> CAL = Controlled Axial Lifetime Technology.

Cases and mech. data → B6-276

"D1S" → B6-212

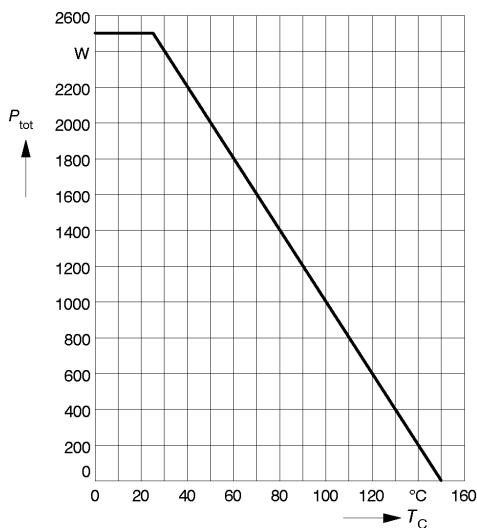


Fig. 1 Rated power dissipation  $P_{tot} = f(T_C)$

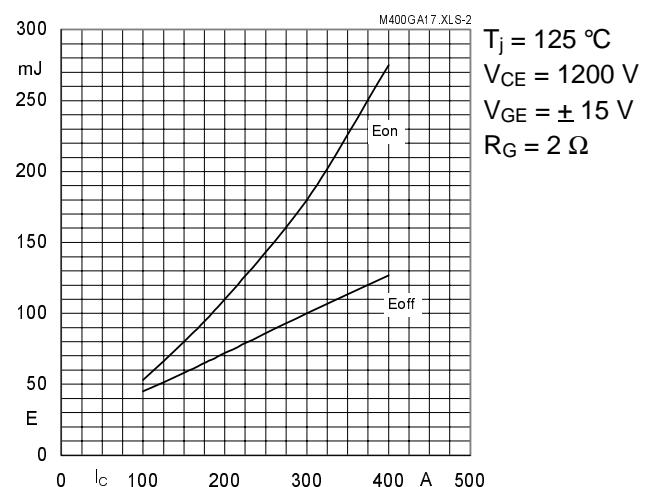


Fig. 2 Turn-on /-off energy =  $f(I_C)$

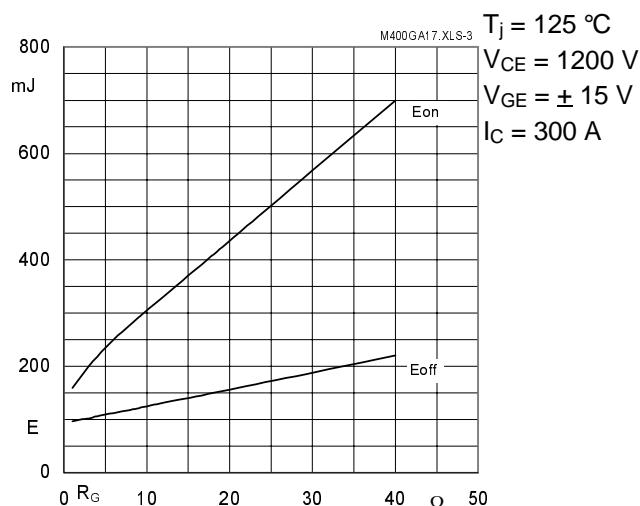


Fig. 3 Turn-on /-off energy =  $f(R_G)$

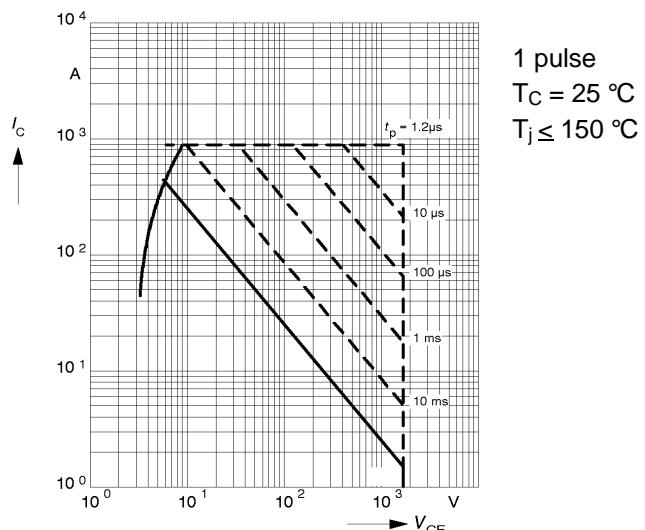


Fig. 4 Maximum safe operating area (SOA)  $I_C = f(V_{CE})$

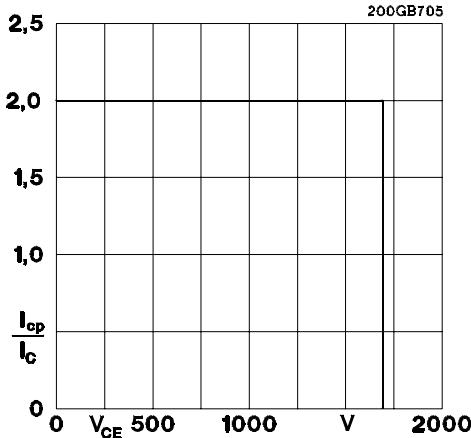


Fig. 5 Turn-off safe operating area (RBSOA)

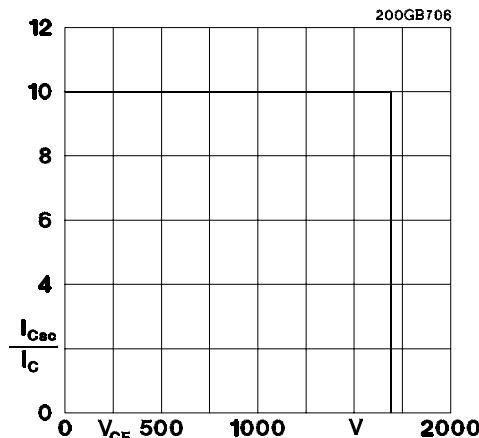


Fig. 6 Safe operating area at short circuit  $I_C = f(V_{CE})$

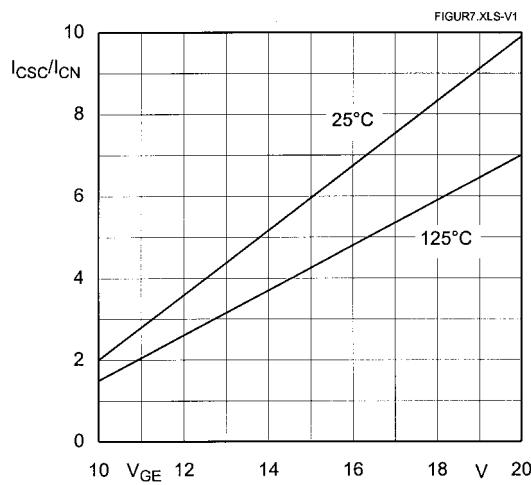


Fig. 7 Short circuit current vs. turn-on gate voltage

$V_C = 1200 \text{ V}$   
 $I_C = 300 \text{ A}$   
 $R_G = 2 \Omega$   
 $L_{ext} \leq 50 \text{ nH}$   
 self-limiting



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

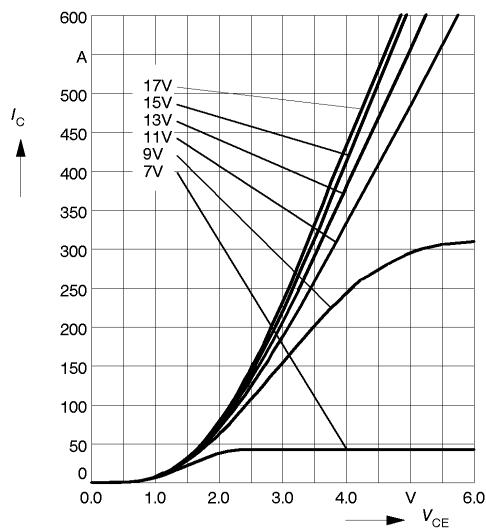


Fig. 9 Typ. output characteristic,  $t_p = 80 \mu\text{s}$ ;  $T_j = 25 \text{ }^\circ\text{C}$

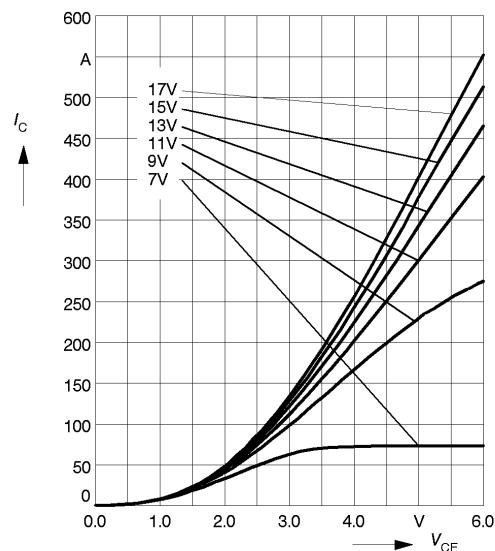


Fig. 10 Typ. output characteristic,  $t_p = 80 \mu\text{s}$ ;  $T_j = 125 \text{ }^\circ\text{C}$

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

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

$$V_{CE(TO)(T_j)} \leq 1,9 + 0,003 (T_j - 25) [\text{V}]$$

$$r_{CE}(T_j) = 0,006 + 0,00002 (T_j - 25) [\Omega]$$

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

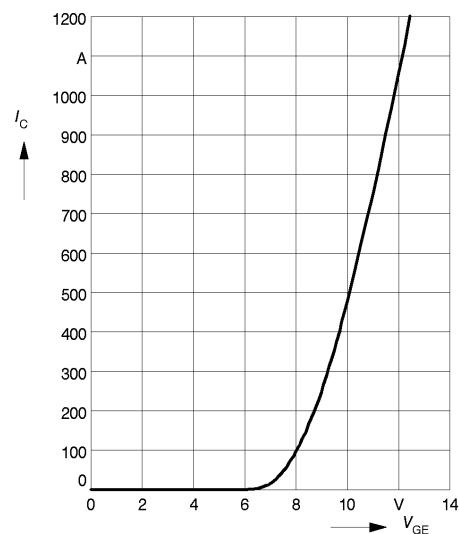


Fig. 11 Typ. saturation characteristic (IGBT)  
 Calculation elements and equations

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

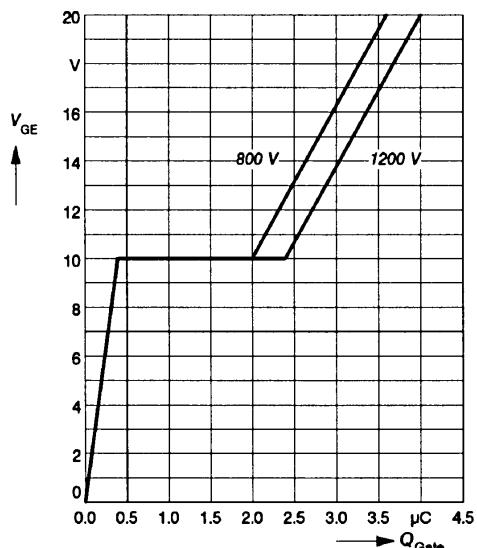


Fig. 13 Typ. gate charge characteristic

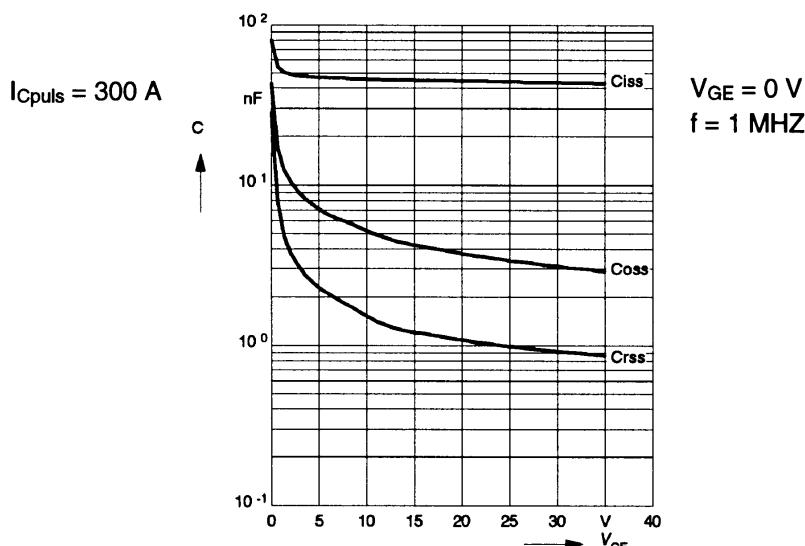


Fig. 14 Typ. capacitances vs.  $V_{CE}$

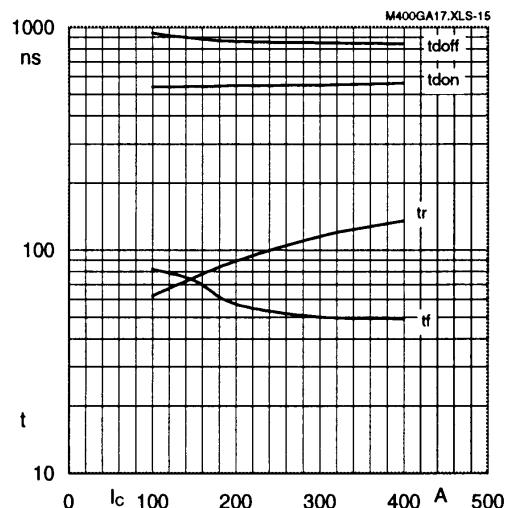


Fig. 15 Typ. switching times vs.  $I_C$

$T_j = 125\text{ }^\circ\text{C}$   
 $V_{CC} = 1200\text{ V}$   
 $V_{GE} = \pm 15\text{ V}$   
 $R_g = 2\Omega$

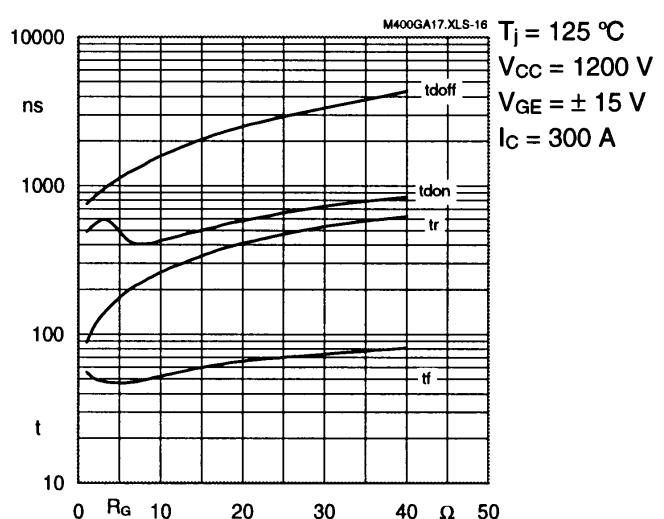


Fig. 16 Typ. switching times vs.  $R_G$

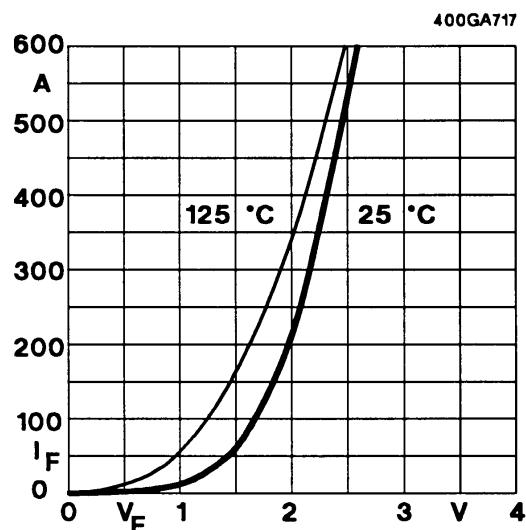


Fig. 17 Typ. CAL diode forward characteristic

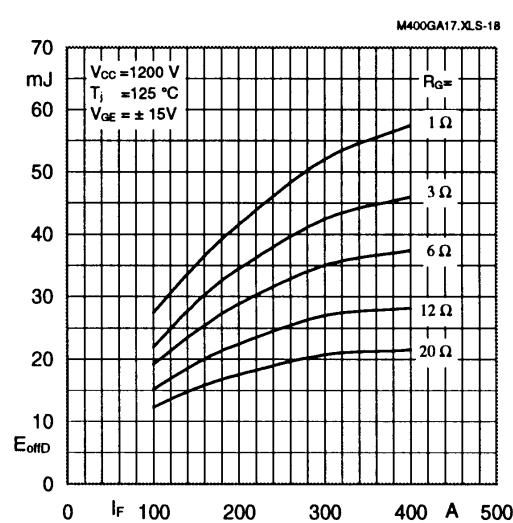


Fig. 18 Typ. Diode turn-off energy dissipation per pulse

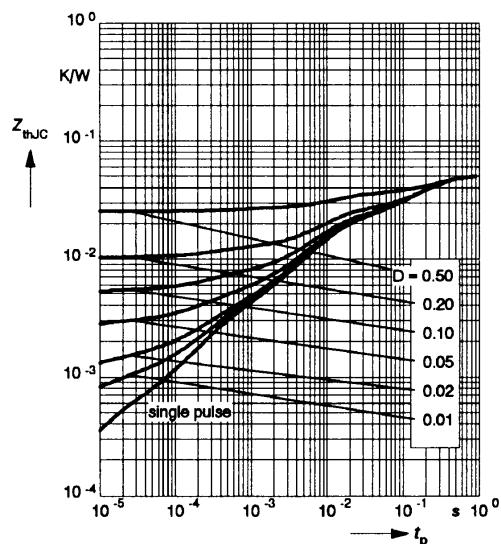


Fig. 19 Transient thermal impedance of IGBT:  $Z_{thJC} = f(t_p)$ ;  $D = t_p / t_c = t_p \cdot f$

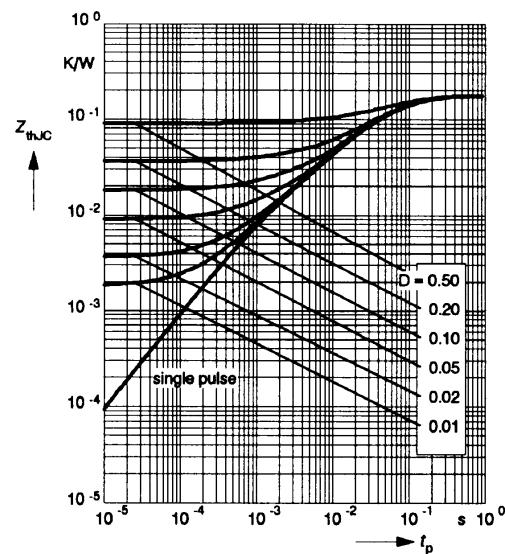


Fig. 20 Transient thermal impedance of inverse diode:  $Z_{thjcD} = f(t_p)$

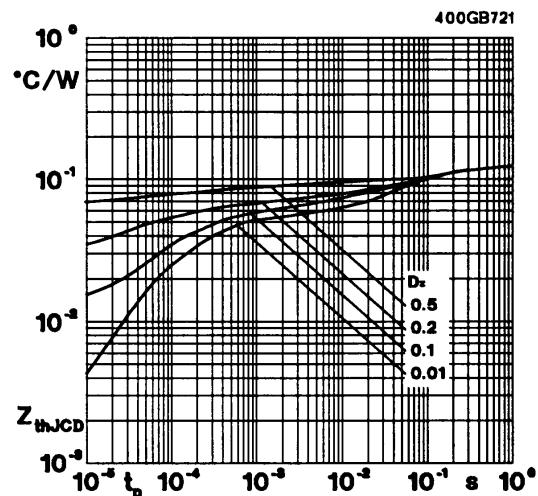


Fig. 21 Transient thermal impedance of Diode D1:  $Z_{thjcd} = f(t_p)$

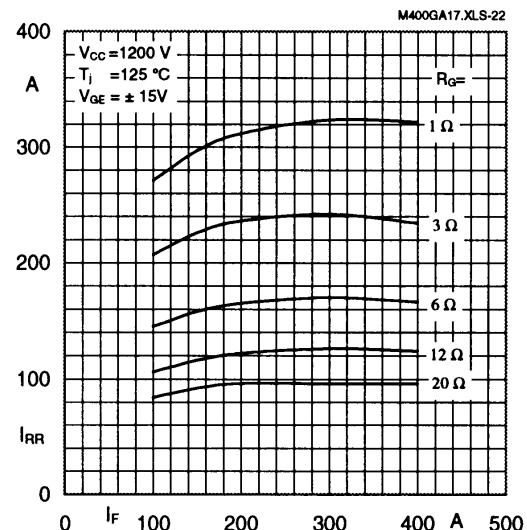


Fig. 22 Typ. CAL diode peak reverse recovery current  $I_{RR} = f(di/dt; R_G)$

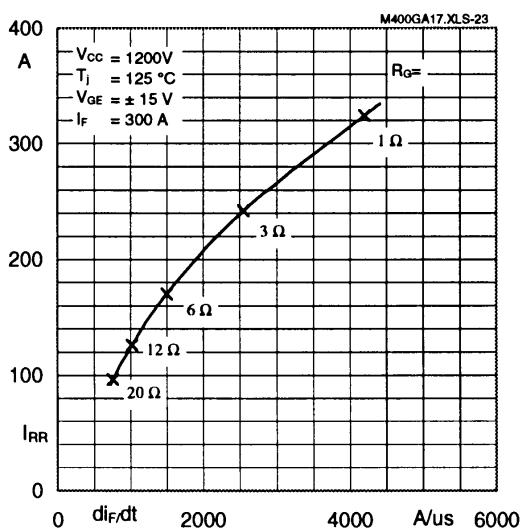


Fig. 23 Typ. CAL diode peak reverse recovery current  $I_{RR} = f(di/dt)$

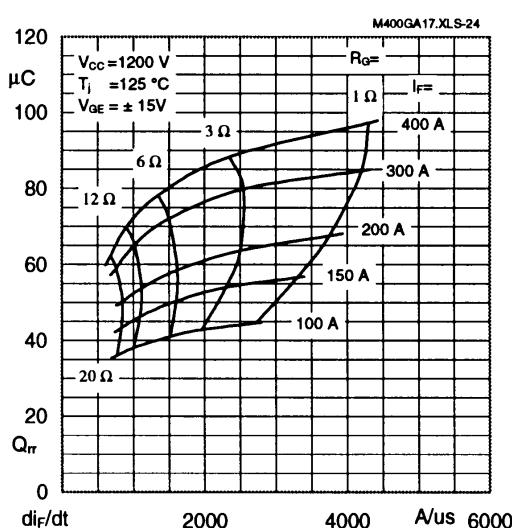


Fig. 24 Typ. CAL diode recovered charge  $Q_{RR}$

**SEMITRANS 4**

Case D 59

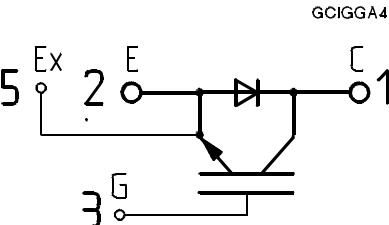
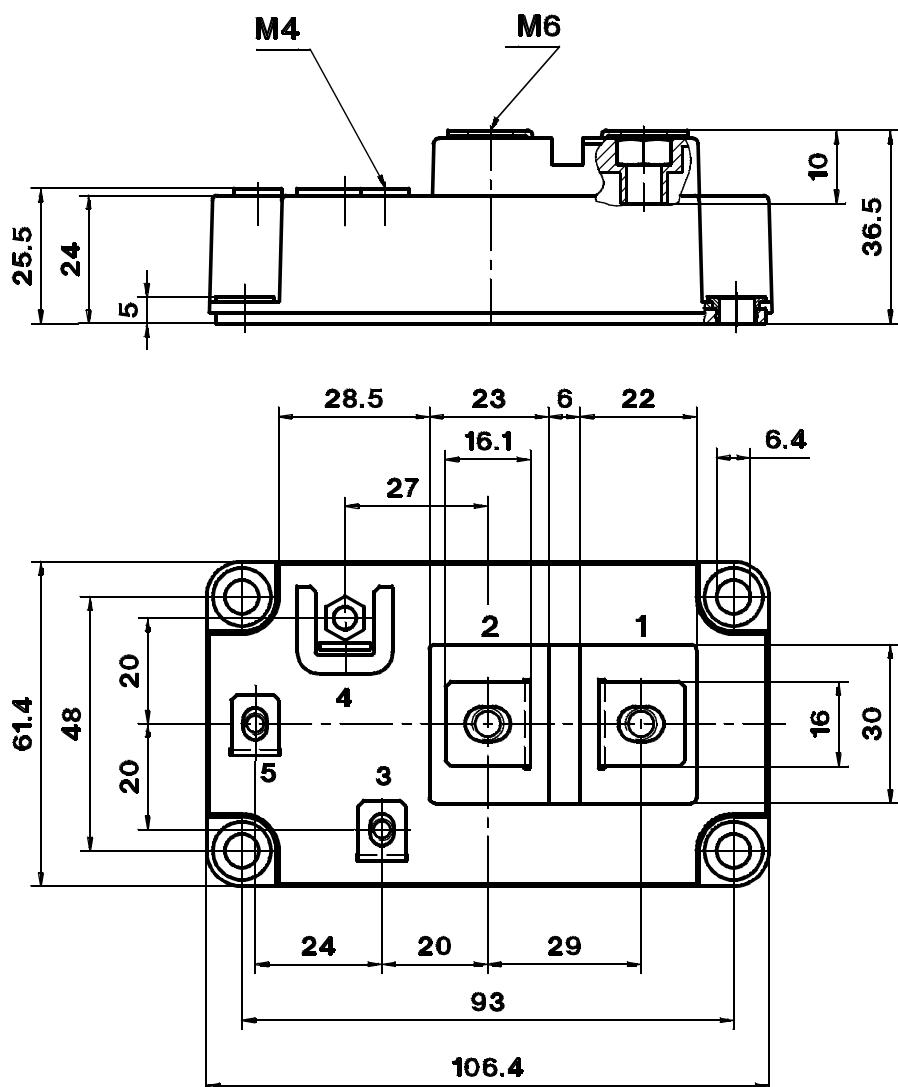
UL Recognized

File no. E 63 532

CASED59

**SKM 400 GA 173 D**

**SKM 500 GA 123 D**



Dimensions in mm

Option SKM 400 GA 173 D1S on request:

Terminal 4 = collector sense V<sub>CE</sub>, add suffix "S". → B 6 – 212.

Outline and circuit

<b>Mechanical Data</b>		Values	Units	This is an electrostatic discharge sensitive device (ESDS). Please observe the international standard IEC 747-1, Chapter IX.
Symbol	Conditions			
M <sub>1</sub>	to heatsink, SI Units	(M6)	3	Nm
	to heatsink, US Units		27	lb.in.
M <sub>2</sub>	for terminals, SI Units	(M6/M4)	2,5/1,1	Nm
	for terminals US Units		22/10	lb.in.
a			—	5x9,81 m/s <sup>2</sup>
w			—	330 g

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.