

Absolute Maximum Ratings		Values	Units
Symbol	Conditions <sup>1)</sup>		
V <sub>CES</sub>		1700	V
V <sub>CGR</sub>	R <sub>GE</sub> = 20 kΩ	1700	V
I <sub>C</sub>	T <sub>case</sub> = 25/80 °C	160 / 110	A
I <sub>CM</sub>	T <sub>case</sub> = 25/80 °C; t <sub>p</sub> = 1 ms	320 / 220	A
V <sub>GES</sub>		± 20	V
P <sub>tot</sub>	per IGBT, T <sub>case</sub> = 25 °C	780	W
T <sub>J</sub> , (T <sub>stg</sub> )		-40 ... + 150 (125)	°C
V <sub>isol</sub>	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“ <sup>(6)8)</sup>			
I <sub>F</sub> = -I <sub>C</sub>	T <sub>case</sub> = 25/80 °C	145 / 100	A
I <sub>FM</sub> = -I <sub>CM</sub>	T <sub>case</sub> = 25/80 °C; t <sub>p</sub> = 1 ms	320 / 220	A
I <sub>FSM</sub>	t <sub>p</sub> = 10 ms; sin.; T <sub>J</sub> = 150 °C	720	A
I <sup>2</sup> t	t <sub>p</sub> = 10 ms; T <sub>J</sub> = 150 °C	2600	A <sup>2</sup> s

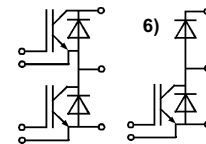
Characteristics		min.	typ.	max.	Units
Symbol	Conditions <sup>1)</sup>				
V <sub>(BR)CES</sub>	V <sub>GE</sub> = 0, I <sub>C</sub> = 5 mA	≥ V <sub>CES</sub>	–	–	V
V <sub>GE(th)</sub>	V <sub>GE</sub> = V <sub>CE</sub> , I <sub>C</sub> = 5 mA	4,5	5,5	6,5	V
I <sub>CES</sub>	V <sub>GE</sub> = 0 } T <sub>J</sub> = 25 °C	–	0,1	0,3	mA
		–	4	–	mA
I <sub>GES</sub>	V <sub>GE</sub> = 20 V, V <sub>CE</sub> = 0	–	–	0,2	µA
V <sub>CESat</sub>	I <sub>C</sub> = 100 A } V <sub>GE</sub> = 15 V;	–	2,6(3,2)	3,3(3,6)	V
V <sub>CESat</sub>	I <sub>C</sub> = 150 A } T <sub>J</sub> = 25 (125) °C }	–	3,2(3,8)	3,8(4,2)	V
g <sub>fs</sub>	V <sub>CE</sub> = 20 V, I <sub>C</sub> = 100 A	36	–	–	S
C <sub>CHC</sub>	per IGBT	–	–	350	pF
C <sub>ies</sub>	V <sub>GE</sub> = 0 } V <sub>CE</sub> = 25 V } f = 1 MHz }	–	7	8,5	nF
C <sub>oes</sub>		–	1100	1500	pF
C <sub>res</sub>		–	400	600	pF
L <sub>CE</sub>		–	–	25	nH
t <sub>d(on)</sub>	V <sub>CC</sub> = 1200 V } V <sub>GE</sub> = -15 V / +15 V <sup>3)</sup> } I <sub>C</sub> = 100 A, ind. load } R <sub>Gon</sub> = R <sub>Goff</sub> = 15 Ω } T <sub>J</sub> = 125 °C (V <sub>CC</sub> = 900 V/1200 V) } L <sub>s</sub> = 60 nH (V <sub>CC</sub> = 900 V/1200 V) }	–	90	–	ns
t <sub>r</sub>		–	80	–	ns
t <sub>d(off)</sub>		–	900	–	ns
t <sub>f</sub>		–	80	–	ns
E <sub>on</sub> <sup>5)</sup>		–	50/70	–	mWs
E <sub>off</sub> <sup>5)</sup>	–	30/45	–	mWs	
Inverse Diode and FWD of type „GAL“ <sup>(6)8)</sup>					
V <sub>F</sub> = V <sub>EC</sub>	I <sub>F</sub> = 100 A } V <sub>GE</sub> = 0 V; } I <sub>F</sub> = 150 A } T <sub>J</sub> = 25 (125) °C }	–	2,2(1,9)	2,7(2,4)	V
V <sub>F</sub> = V <sub>EC</sub>		–	2,4(2,2)	–	V
V <sub>TO</sub>	T <sub>J</sub> = 125 °C	–	1,3	1,5	V
r <sub>t</sub>	T <sub>J</sub> = 125 °C	–	7	9	mΩ
I <sub>RRM</sub>	I <sub>F</sub> = 100 A; T <sub>J</sub> = 125 °C <sup>2)</sup>	–	90	–	A
Q <sub>rr</sub>	I <sub>F</sub> = 100 A; T <sub>J</sub> = 125 °C <sup>2)</sup>	–	27	–	µC
Thermal characteristics					
R <sub>thjc</sub>	per IGBT	–	–	0,16	°C/W
R <sub>thjc</sub>	per diode	–	–	0,30	°C/W
R <sub>thch</sub>	per module	–	–	0,05	°C/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 <sup>8)</sup>
- 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<sub>DC</sub>
- Public transport (auxiliary syst.)
- Switching (not for linear use)

<sup>1)</sup> T<sub>case</sub> = 25 °C, unless otherwise specified

<sup>2)</sup> I<sub>F</sub> = - I<sub>C</sub>, V<sub>R</sub> = 1200 V, -di<sub>F</sub>/dt = 1000 A/µs, V<sub>GE</sub> = 0 V

<sup>3)</sup> Use V<sub>GEoff</sub> = -5... -15 V

<sup>5)</sup> See fig. 2 + 3; R<sub>Goff</sub> = 15 Ω

<sup>6)</sup> The free-wheeling diode of the GAL type has the data of the inverse diode.

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

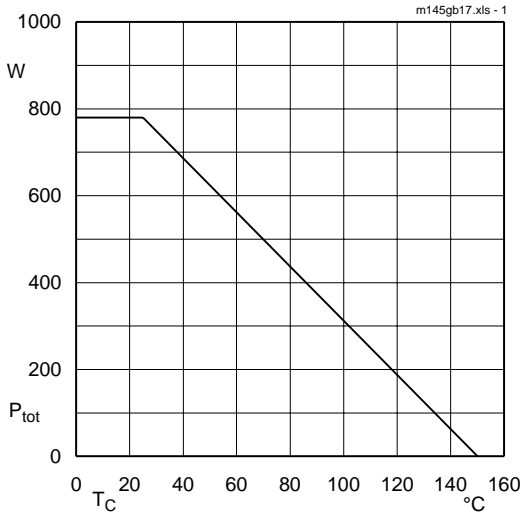


Fig. 1 Rated power dissipation  $P_{tot} = f(T_C)$

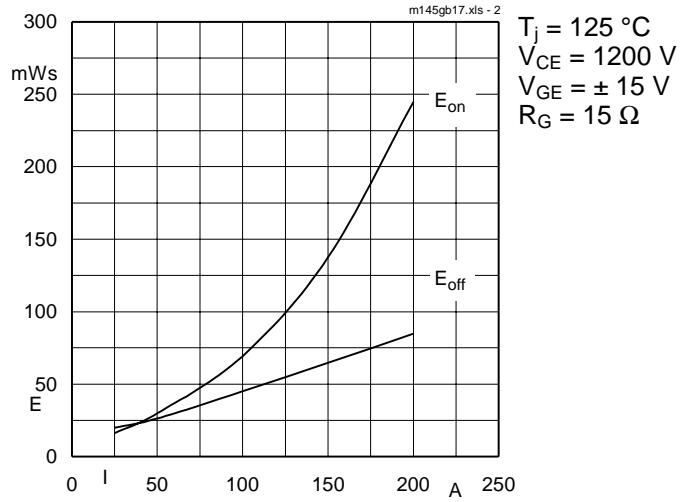


Fig. 2 Turn-on /-off energy  $= f(I_C)$

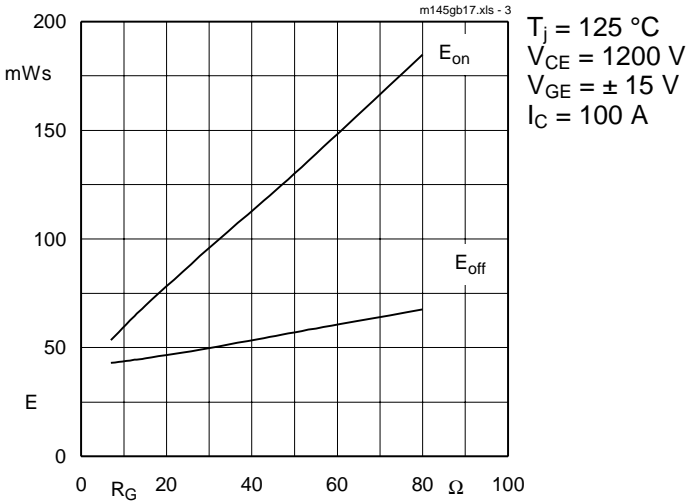


Fig. 3 Turn-on /-off energy  $= f(R_G)$

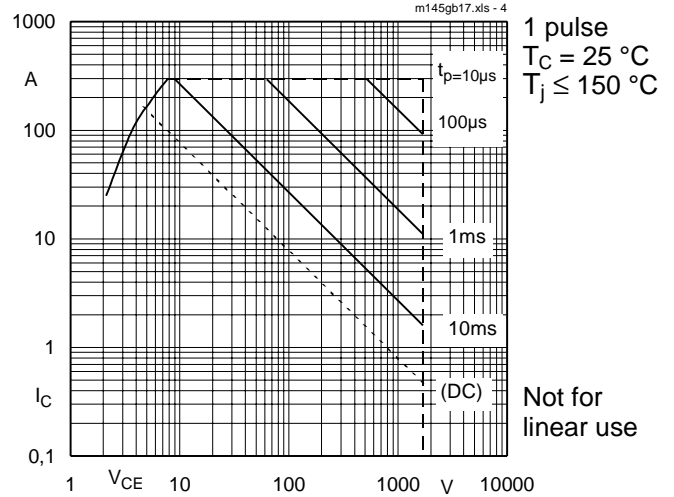


Fig. 4 Maximum safe operating area (SOA)  $I_C = f(V_{CE})$

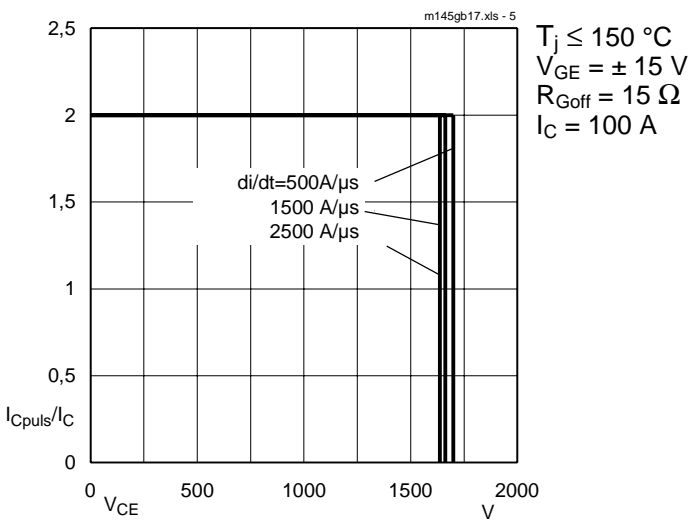


Fig. 5 Turn-off safe operating area (RBSOA)

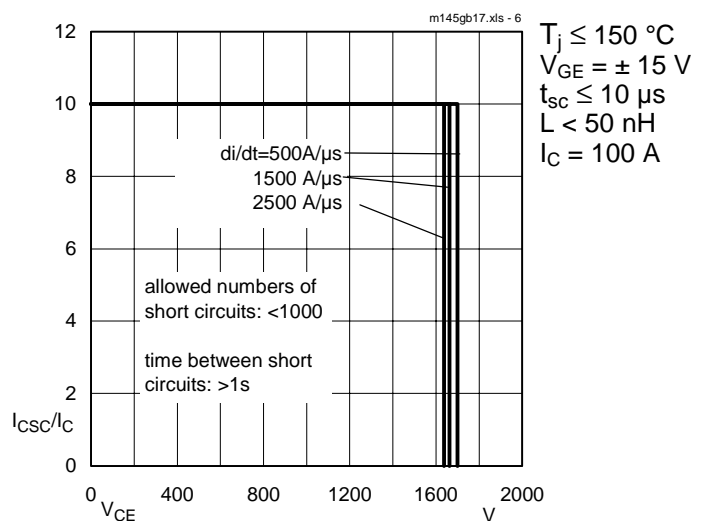


Fig. 6 Safe operating area at short circuit  $I_C = f(V_{CE})$

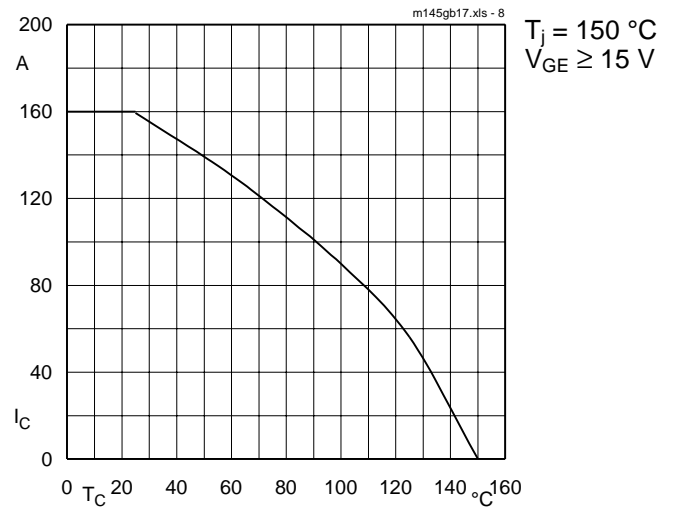


Fig. 8 Rated current vs. temperature  $I_C = f(T_C)$

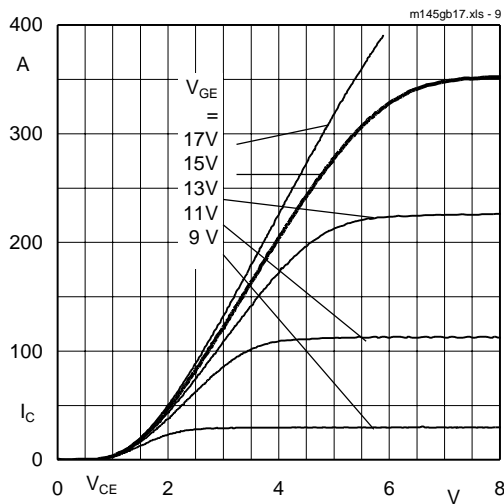


Fig. 9 Typ. output characteristic,  $t_p = 250 \mu s$ ;  $T_j = 25 \text{ }^\circ\text{C}$

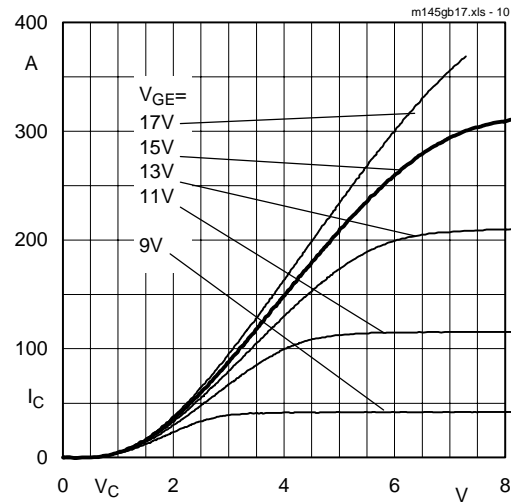


Fig. 10 Typ. output characteristic,  $t_p = 250 \mu s$ ;  $T_j = 125 \text{ }^\circ\text{C}$

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

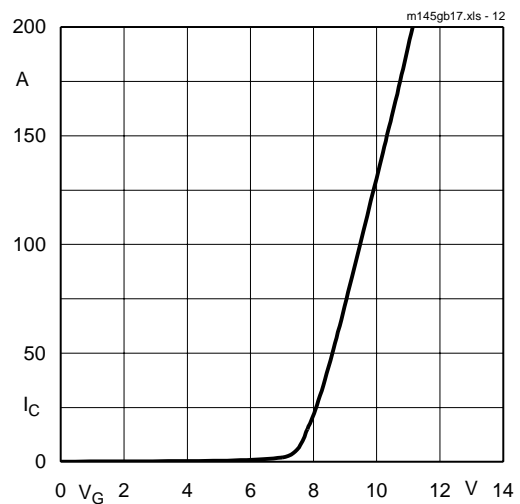


Fig. 12 Typ. transfer characteristic,  $t_p = 250 \mu s$ ;  $V_{CE} = 20 \text{ V}$

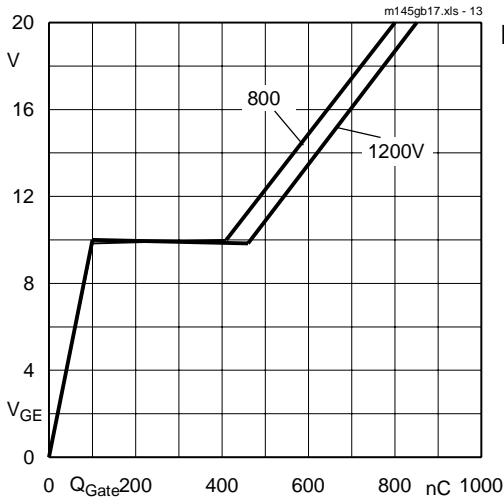


Fig. 13 Typ. gate charge characteristic

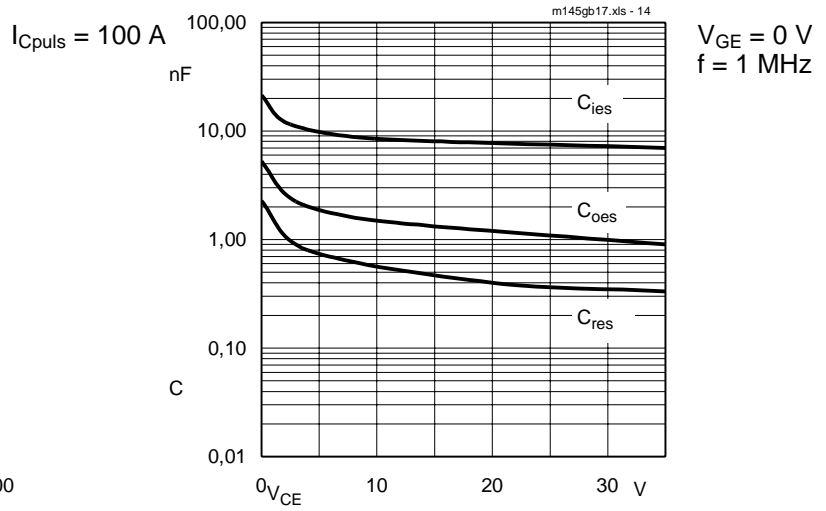


Fig. 14 Typ. capacitances vs.  $V_{CE}$

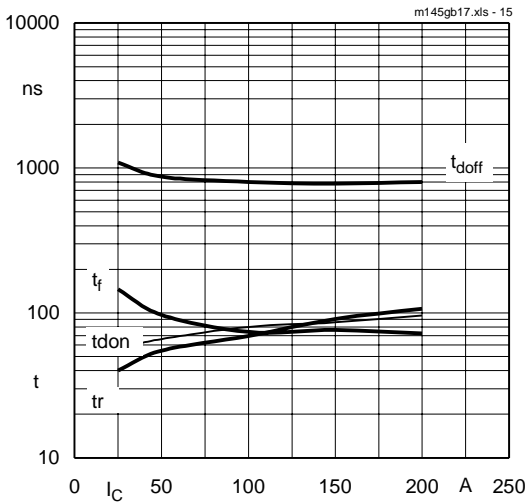


Fig. 15 Typ. switching times vs.  $I_C$

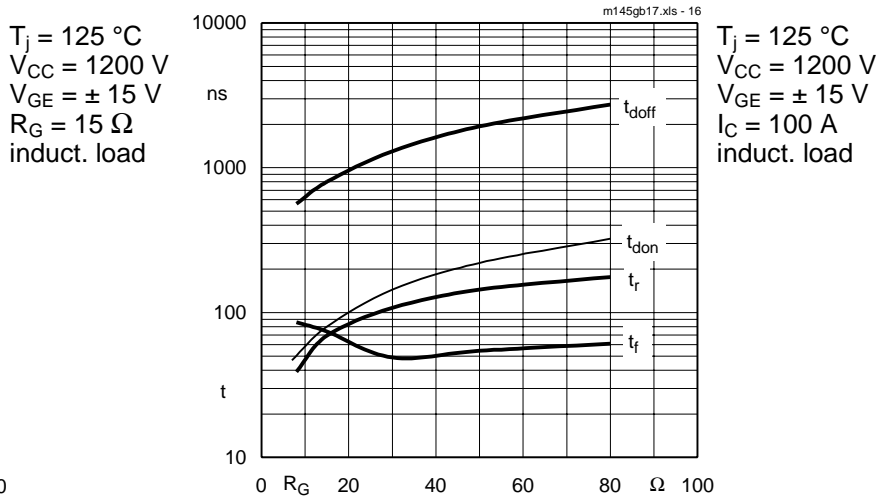


Fig. 16 Typ. switching times vs. gate resistor  $R_G$

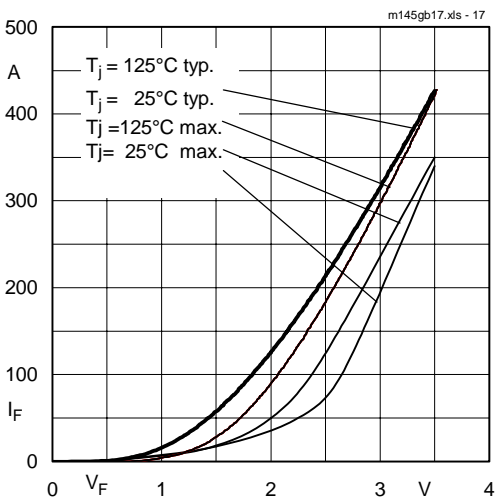


Fig. 17 Typ. CAL diode forward characteristic

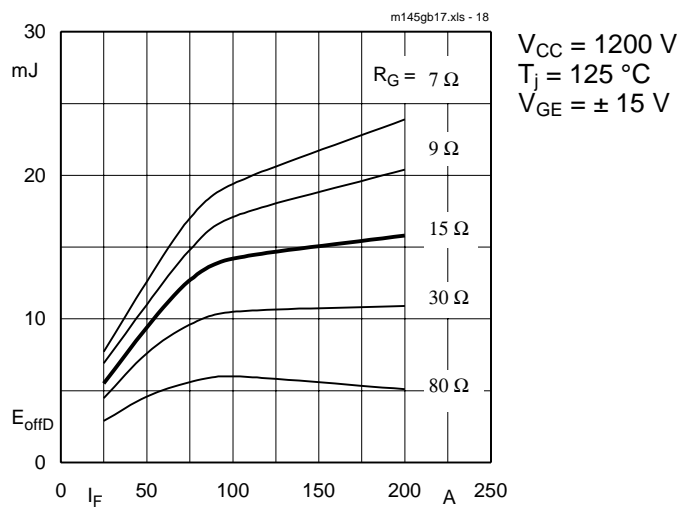


Fig. 18 Diode turn-off energy dissipation per pulse

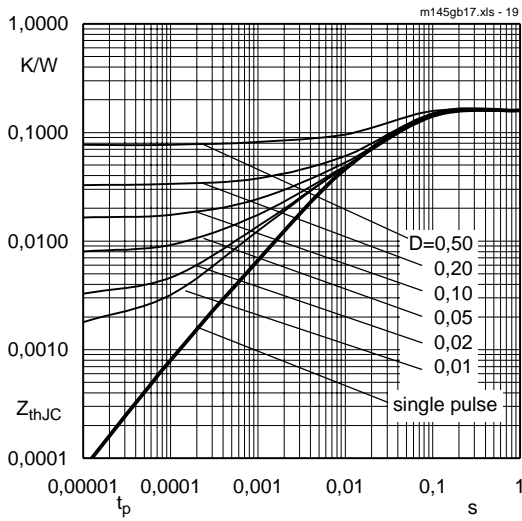


Fig. 19 Transient thermal impedance of IGBT  
 $Z_{thJC} = f(t_p)$ ;  $D = t_p / t_c = t_p \cdot f$

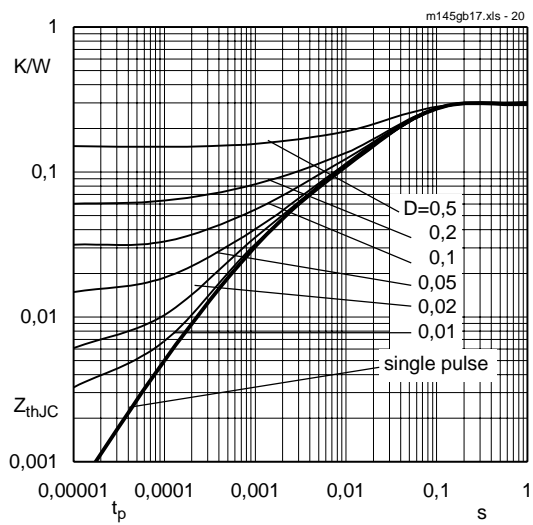


Fig. 20 Transient thermal impedance of inverse CAL diodes  
 $Z_{thJC} = f(t_p)$ ;  $D = t_p / t_c = t_p \cdot f$

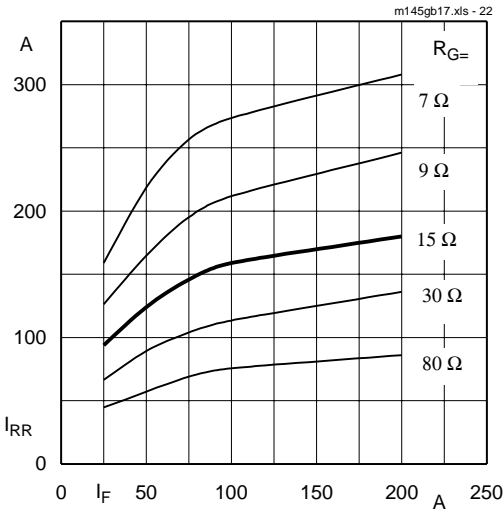


Fig. 22 Typ. CAL diode peak reverse recovery current  $I_{RR} = f(I_F; R_G)$

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

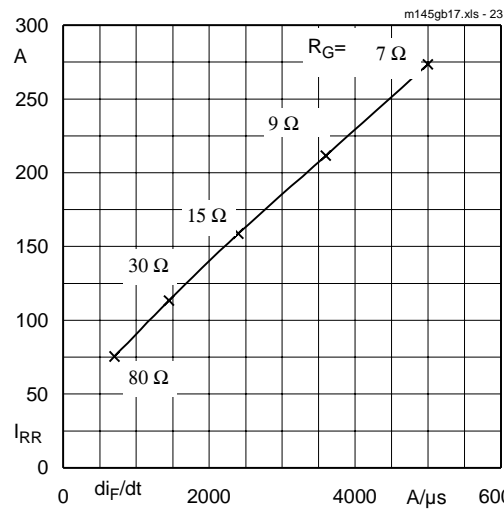


Fig. 23 Typ. CAL diode peak reverse recovery current  $I_{RR} = f(di/dt)$

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

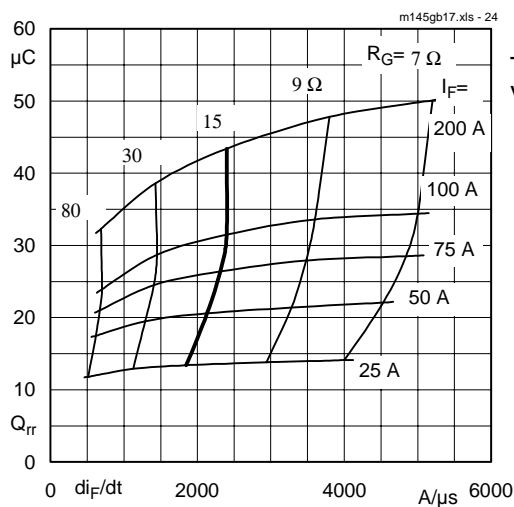


Fig. 24 Typ. CAL diode recovered charge

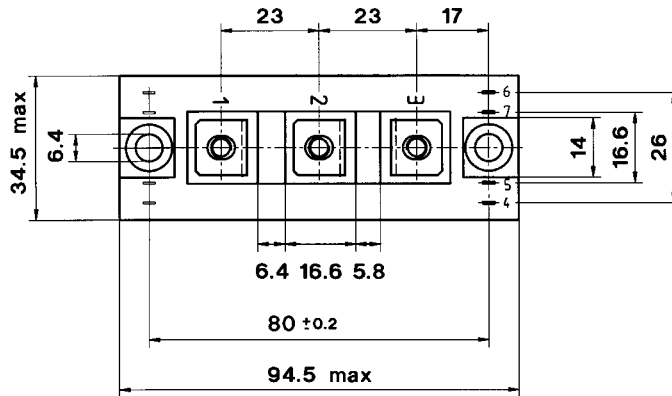
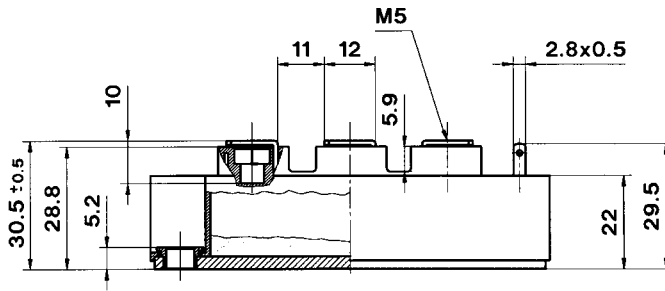
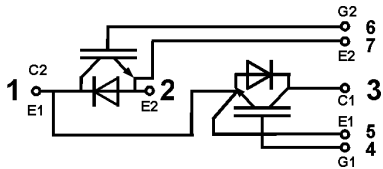
$V_{CC} = 1200\text{ V}$   
 $T_j = 125\text{ °C}$   
 $V_{GE} = \pm 15\text{ V}$

**SEMITRANS 2N (low inductance)**

Case D 93  
 UL Recognized  
 File no. E 63 532

CASED93

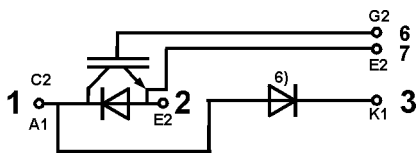
**SKM 145 GB 174 DN**



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 <sub>1</sub>	to heatsink, SI Units to heatsink, US Units	(M6)	3 27	—	5 44	Nm lb.in.
M <sub>2</sub>	for terminals, SI Units for terminals, US Units	(M5)	2,5 22	—	5 44	Nm lb.in.
a			—	—	5x9,81	m/s <sup>2</sup>
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

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