

# SKM150GAL12V



SEMITRANS® 2

## SKM150GAL12V

### Features

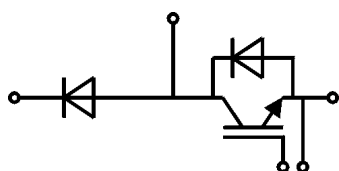
- V-IGBT = 6. Generation Trench V-IGBT (Fuji)
- CAL4 = Soft switching 4. Generation CAL-diode
- Isolated copper baseplate using DBC technology (Direct Copper Bonding)
- UL recognized, file no. E63532
- Increased power cycling capability
- With integrated gate resistor
- Low switching losses at high di/dt

### Typical Applications\*

- DC/DC – converter
- Brake chopper
- Switched reluctance motor
- DC – Motor

### Remarks

- Case temperature limited to  $T_c = 125^\circ\text{C}$  max, recomm.  $T_{op} = -40 \dots +150^\circ\text{C}$ , product rel. results valid for  $T_j = 150^\circ$



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Absolute Maximum Ratings				
Symbol	Conditions		Values	Unit
<b>IGBT</b>				
$V_{CES}$	$T_j = 25^\circ\text{C}$		1200	V
$I_C$	$T_j = 175^\circ\text{C}$	$T_c = 25^\circ\text{C}$	231	A
		$T_c = 80^\circ\text{C}$	176	A
$I_{Cnom}$			150	A
$I_{CRM}$	$I_{CRM} = 3 \times I_{Cnom}$		450	A
$V_{GES}$			-20 ... 20	V
$t_{psc}$	$V_{CC} = 720\text{ V}$	$T_j = 125^\circ\text{C}$	10	$\mu\text{s}$
	$V_{GE} \leq 20\text{ V}$			
	$V_{CES} \leq 1200\text{ V}$			
$T_j$			-40 ... 175	$^\circ\text{C}$
<b>Inverse diode</b>				
$I_F$	$T_j = 175^\circ\text{C}$	$T_c = 25^\circ\text{C}$	189	A
		$T_c = 80^\circ\text{C}$	141	A
$I_{Fnom}$			150	A
$I_{FRM}$	$I_{FRM} = 3 \times I_{Fnom}$		450	A
$I_{FSM}$	$t_p = 10\text{ ms, sin } 180^\circ, T_j = 25^\circ\text{C}$		900	A
$T_j$			-40 ... 175	$^\circ\text{C}$
<b>Freewheeling diode</b>				
$I_F$	$T_j = 175^\circ\text{C}$	$T_c = 25^\circ\text{C}$	189	A
		$T_c = 80^\circ\text{C}$	141	A
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$I_{FSM}$	$t_p = 10\text{ ms, sin } 180^\circ, T_j = 25^\circ\text{C}$		900	A
$T_j$			-40 ... 175	$^\circ\text{C}$
<b>Module</b>				
$I_{t(RMS)}$	$T_{terminal} = 80^\circ\text{C}$		200	A
$T_{stg}$			-40 ... 125	$^\circ\text{C}$
$V_{isol}$	AC sinus 50Hz, $t = 1\text{ min}$		4000	V

Characteristics						
Symbol	Conditions		min.	typ.	max.	Unit
<b>IGBT</b>						
$V_{CE(sat)}$	$I_C = 150\text{ A}$ $V_{GE} = 15\text{ V}$ chipelevel	$T_j = 25^\circ\text{C}$	1.75	2.20		V
		$T_j = 150^\circ\text{C}$	2.20	2.50		V
$V_{CE0}$		$T_j = 25^\circ\text{C}$	0.94	1.04		V
		$T_j = 150^\circ\text{C}$	0.88	0.98		V
$r_{CE}$	$V_{GE} = 15\text{ V}$	$T_j = 25^\circ\text{C}$	5.40	7.7		$\text{m}\Omega$
		$T_j = 150^\circ\text{C}$	8.80	10.13		$\text{m}\Omega$
$V_{GE(th)}$	$V_{GE} = V_{CE}, I_C = 6\text{ mA}$		5.5	6	6.5	V
$I_{CES}$	$V_{GE} = 0\text{ V}$ $V_{CE} = 1200\text{ V}$	$T_j = 25^\circ\text{C}$	0.1	0.3		mA
		$T_j = 150^\circ\text{C}$				mA
$C_{ies}$	$V_{CE} = 25\text{ V}$ $V_{GE} = 0\text{ V}$	$f = 1\text{ MHz}$	9			nF
$C_{oes}$		$f = 1\text{ MHz}$	0.89			nF
$C_{res}$		$f = 1\text{ MHz}$	0.884			nF
$Q_G$	$V_{GE} = -8\text{ V} \dots +15\text{ V}$		1650			nC
$R_{Gint}$			5.0			$\Omega$



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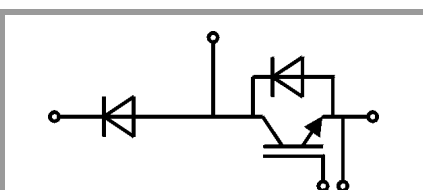
### Typical Applications\*

- DC/DC – converter
- Brake chopper
- Switched reluctance motor
- DC – Motor

### Remarks

- Case temperature limited to  $T_c = 125^\circ\text{C}$  max, recomm.  
 $T_{op} = -40 \dots +150^\circ\text{C}$ , product rel. results valid for  $T_j = 150^\circ$

Characteristics						
Symbol	Conditions		min.	typ.	max.	Unit
$t_{d(on)}$	$V_{CC} = 600\text{ V}$	$T_j = 150^\circ\text{C}$		258		ns
$t_r$	$I_C = 150\text{ A}$	$T_j = 150^\circ\text{C}$		32		ns
$E_{on}$	$V_{GE} = \pm 15\text{ V}$	$T_j = 150^\circ\text{C}$		13.5		mJ
$t_{d(off)}$	$R_{G\ on} = 1.5\ \Omega$	$T_j = 150^\circ\text{C}$		388		ns
$t_f$	$R_{G\ off} = 1.5\ \Omega$	$T_j = 150^\circ\text{C}$		62		ns
$E_{off}$	$di/dt_{on} = 4400\text{ A}/\mu\text{s}$ $di/dt_{off} = 1800\text{ A}/\mu\text{s}$ $du/dt_{off} = 8100\text{ V}/\mu\text{s}$	$T_j = 150^\circ\text{C}$		14.2		mJ
$R_{th(j-c)}$	per IGBT				0.19	K/W
Inverse diode						
$V_F = V_{EC}$	$I_F = 150\text{ A}$	$T_j = 25^\circ\text{C}$		2.14	2.46	V
	$V_{GE} = 0\text{ V}$ chip	$T_j = 150^\circ\text{C}$		2.07	2.38	V
$V_{F0}$		$T_j = 25^\circ\text{C}$		1.3	1.5	V
		$T_j = 150^\circ\text{C}$		0.9	1.1	V
$r_F$		$T_j = 25^\circ\text{C}$		5.6	6.4	m $\Omega$
		$T_j = 150^\circ\text{C}$		7.8	8.5	m $\Omega$
$I_{RRM}$	$I_F = 150\text{ A}$	$T_j = 150^\circ\text{C}$		160		A
$Q_{rr}$	$di/dt_{off} = 5500\text{ A}/\mu\text{s}$	$T_j = 150^\circ\text{C}$		21.5		$\mu\text{C}$
$E_{rr}$	$V_{GE} = \pm 15\text{ V}$ $V_{CC} = 600\text{ V}$	$T_j = 150^\circ\text{C}$		8.9		mJ
$R_{th(j-c)}$	per diode				0.31	K/W
Freewheeling diode						
$V_F = V_{EC}$	$I_F = 150\text{ A}$	$T_j = 25^\circ\text{C}$		2.14	2.46	V
	$V_{GE} = 0\text{ V}$ chip	$T_j = 150^\circ\text{C}$		2.07	2.38	V
$V_{F0}$		$T_j = 25^\circ\text{C}$		1.3	1.5	V
		$T_j = 150^\circ\text{C}$		0.9	1.1	V
$r_F$		$T_j = 25^\circ\text{C}$		5.6	6.4	m $\Omega$
		$T_j = 150^\circ\text{C}$		7.8	8.5	m $\Omega$
$I_{RRM}$	$I_F = 150\text{ A}$	$T_j = 150^\circ\text{C}$		116		A
$Q_{rr}$	$di/dt_{off} = 5900\text{ A}/\mu\text{s}$	$T_j = 150^\circ\text{C}$		22		$\mu\text{C}$
$E_{rr}$	$V_{GE} = \pm 15\text{ V}$ $V_{CC} = 600\text{ V}$	$T_j = 150^\circ\text{C}$		8.2		mJ
$R_{th(j-c)}$	per Diode				0.31	K/W
Module						
$L_{CE}$					30	nH
$R_{CC+EE}$	terminal-chip	$T_C = 25^\circ\text{C}$		0.65		m $\Omega$
		$T_C = 125^\circ\text{C}$		1		m $\Omega$
$R_{th(c-s)}$	per module			0.04	0.05	K/W
$M_s$	to heat sink M6		3		5	Nm
$M_t$		to terminals M5	2.5		5	Nm
						Nm
w					160	g



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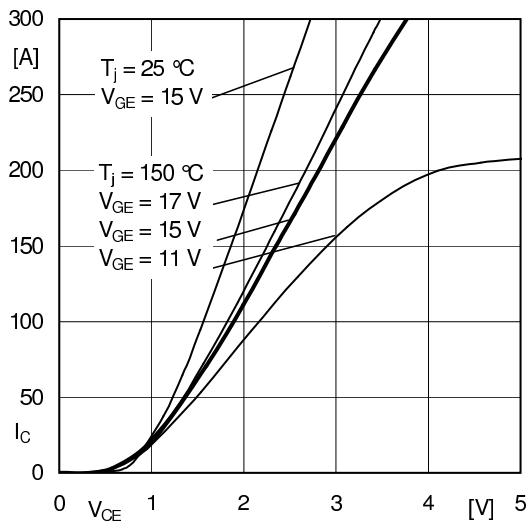


Fig. 1: Typ. output characteristic, inclusive  $R_{CC+EE}$

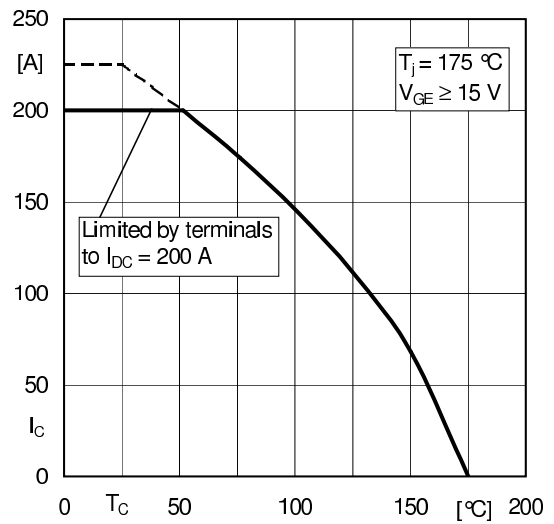


Fig. 2: Rated current vs. temperature  $I_C = f(T_C)$

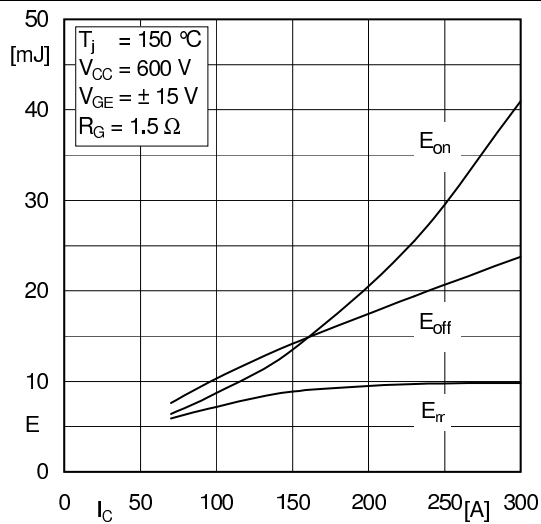


Fig. 3: Typ. turn-on /-off energy =  $f(I_C)$

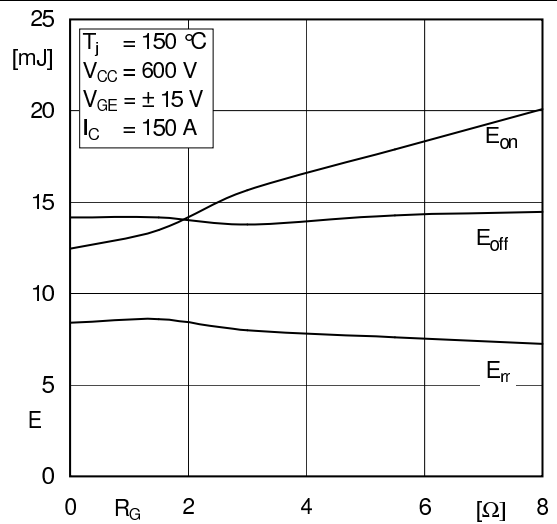


Fig. 4: Typ. turn-on /-off energy =  $f(R_G)$

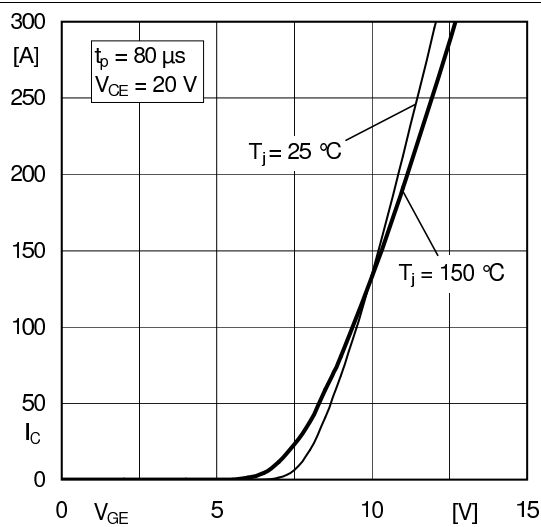


Fig. 5: Typ. transfer characteristic

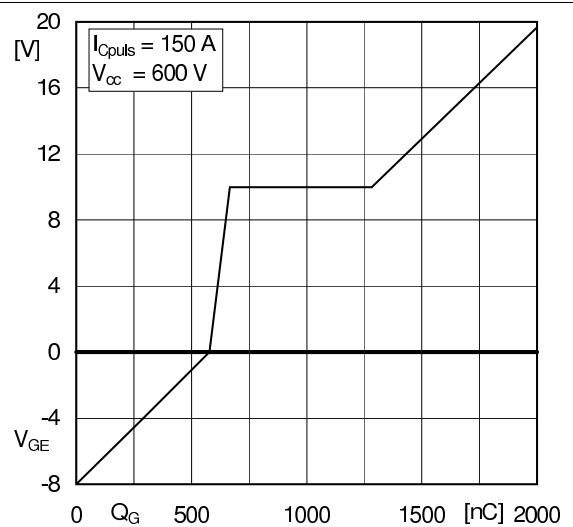


Fig. 6: Typ. gate charge characteristic

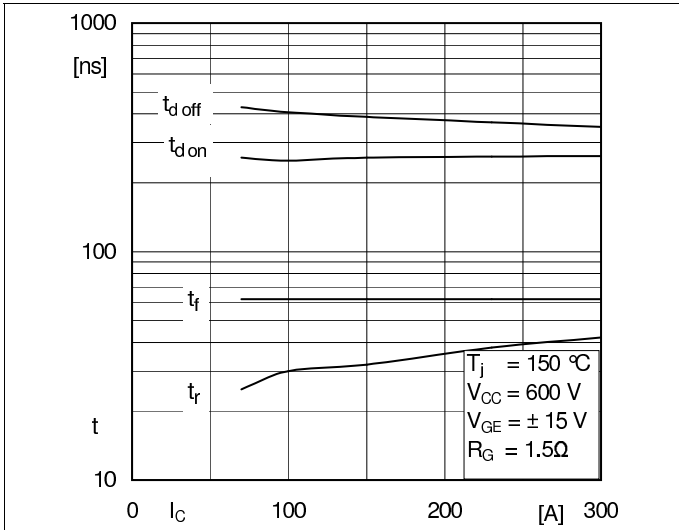


Fig. 7: Typ. switching times vs.  $I_C$

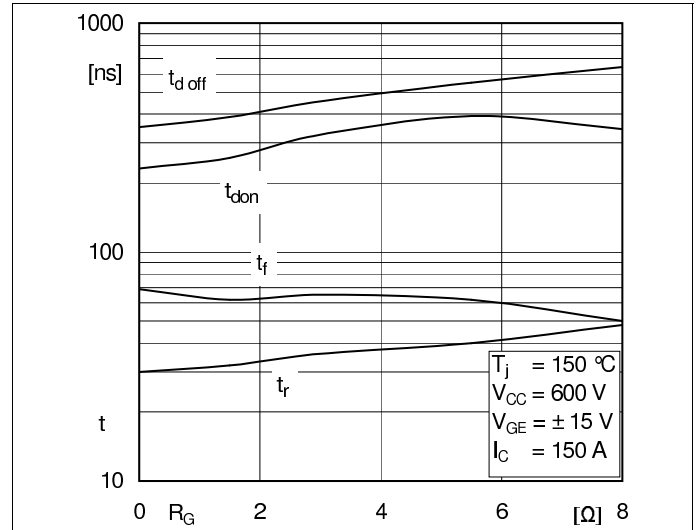


Fig. 8: Typ. switching times vs. gate resistor  $R_G$

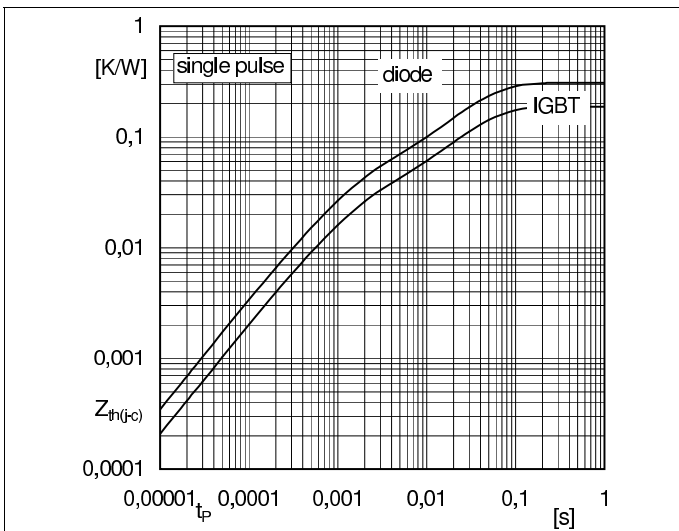


Fig. 9: Transient thermal impedance

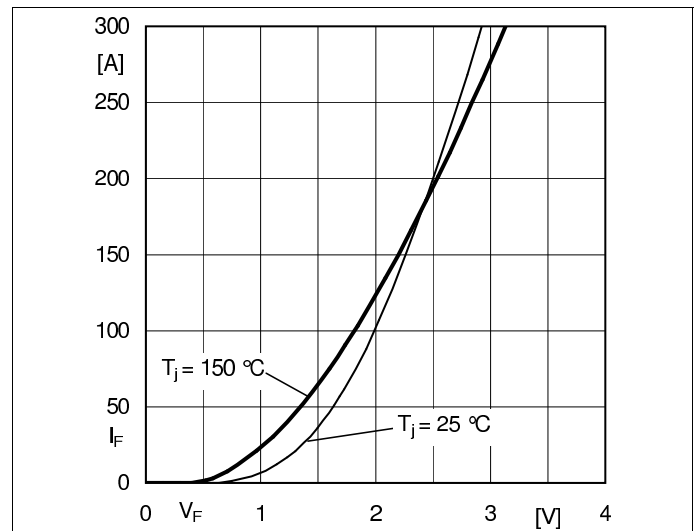


Fig. 10: Typ. CAL diode forward charact., incl.  $R_{CC+EE}$

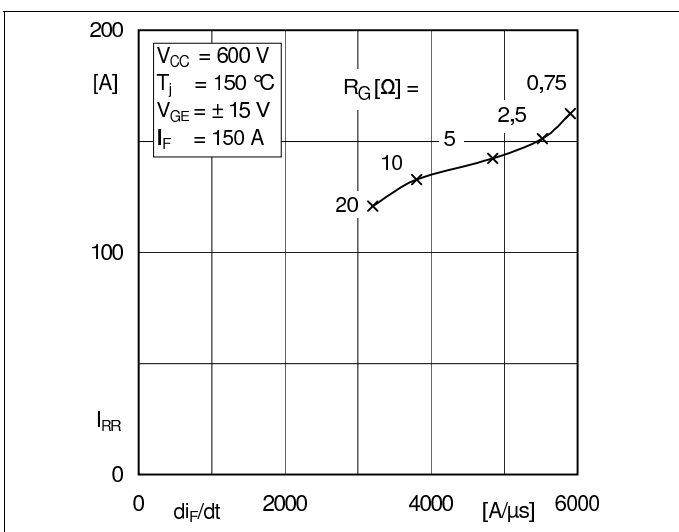


Fig. 11: CAL diode peak reverse recovery current

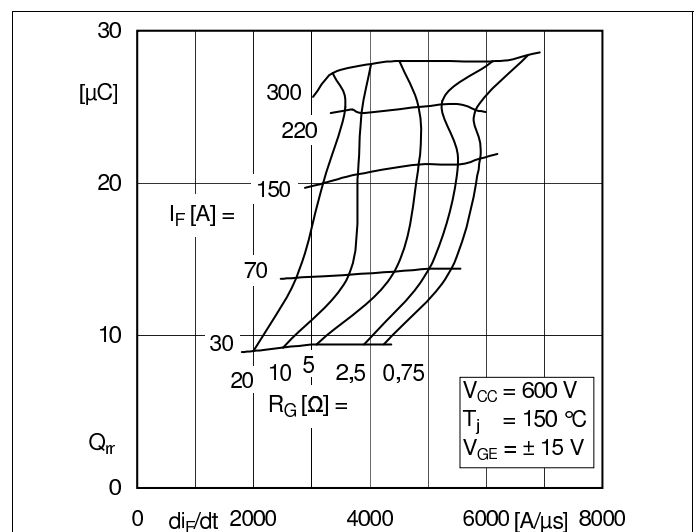
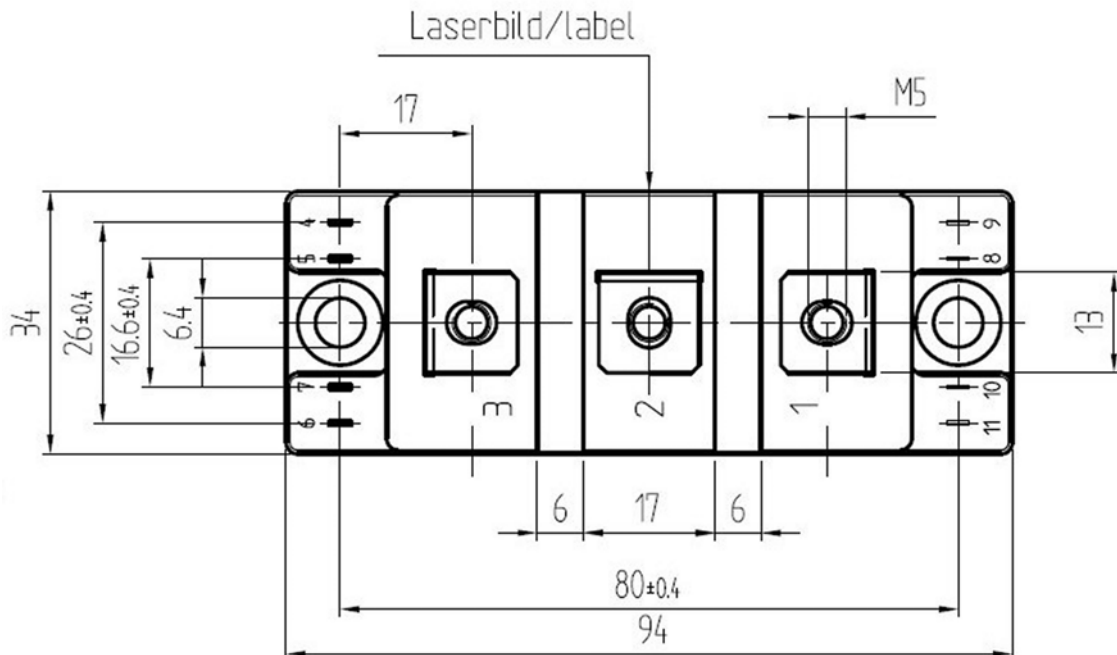
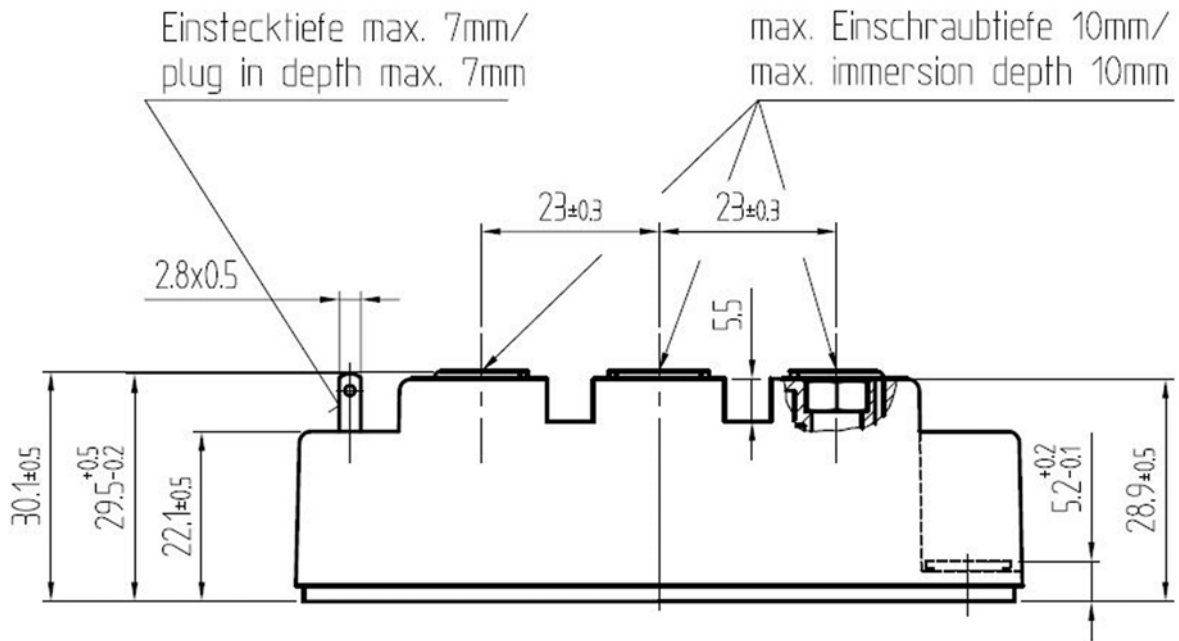
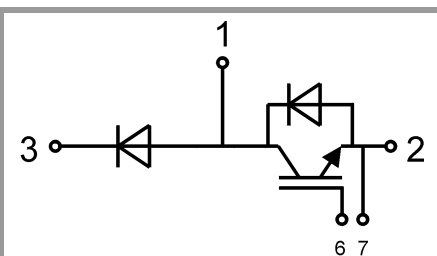


Fig. 12: Typ. CAL diode peak reverse recovery charge

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This is an electrostatic discharge sensitive device (ESDS), international standard IEC 60747-1, Chapter IX

\* The specifications of our components may not be considered as an assurance of component characteristics. Components have to be tested for the respective application. Adjustments may be necessary. The use of SEMIKRON products in life support appliances and systems is subject to prior specification and written approval by SEMIKRON. We therefore strongly recommend prior consultation of our staff.