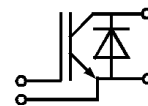


SEMITRANS 4



GA

Features

- 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 $6 \cdot I_{Cnom}$
- 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

- Switching (not for linear use)
- Wind generators (low loss)
- Inverter drives (low loss)
- UPS (low loss)

Absolute Maximum Ratings		Values	Units
Symbol	Conditions ¹⁾		
V_{CES}		1200	V
V_{CGR}	$R_{GE} = 20 \text{ k}\Omega$	1200	V
I_C	$T_{case} = 25/80 \text{ }^\circ\text{C}$	700 / 600 ⁴⁾	A
I_{CM}	$T_{case} = 25/80 \text{ }^\circ\text{C}; t_p = 1 \text{ ms}$	1400 / 1200	A
V_{GES}		± 20	V
P_{tot}	per IGBT, $T_{case} = 25 \text{ }^\circ\text{C}$	4000	W
$T_j, (T_{stg})$		-40 ... +150 (125)	$^\circ\text{C}$
V_{isol}	AC, 1 min.	2500	V
humidity	IEC 60721-3-3	3K7/IE32	
climate	IEC 60068-1	40/125/56	
Inverse Diode			
$I_F = -I_C$	$T_{case} = 25/80 \text{ }^\circ\text{C}$	700 / 500	A
$I_{FM} = -I_{CM}$	$T_{case} = 25/80 \text{ }^\circ\text{C}; t_p = 1 \text{ ms}$	1400 / 1200	A
I_{FSM}	$t_p = 10 \text{ ms}; \sin.; T_j = 150 \text{ }^\circ\text{C}$	5000	A
I^2t	$t_p = 10 \text{ ms}; T_j = 150 \text{ }^\circ\text{C}$	125000	A^2s

Characteristics		min.	typ.	max.	Units
Symbol	Conditions ¹⁾				
$V_{(BR)CES}$	$V_{GE} = 0, I_C = 6 \text{ mA}$	$\geq V_{CES}$	-	-	V
$V_{GE(th)}$	$V_{GE} = V_{CE}, I_C = 24 \text{ mA}$	4,5	5,5	6,5	V
I_{CES}	$V_{GE} = 0 \left. \begin{array}{l} T_j = 25 \text{ }^\circ\text{C} \\ T_j = 125 \text{ }^\circ\text{C} \end{array} \right\}$	-	-	2	mA
		-	15	-	mA
I_{GES}	$V_{GE} = 20 \text{ V}, V_{CE} = 0$	-	-	1	μA
V_{CESat}	$I_C = 400 \text{ A} \left\{ \begin{array}{l} V_{GE} = 15 \text{ V}; \\ T_j = 25 \text{ (125) }^\circ\text{C} \end{array} \right\}$ ⁴⁾	-	2,0(2,2)	2,15(2,35)	V
V_{CESat}	$I_C = 600 \text{ A} \left\{ \begin{array}{l} V_{GE} = 15 \text{ V}; \\ T_j = 25 \text{ (125) }^\circ\text{C} \end{array} \right\}$ ⁴⁾	-	2,4(2,6)	2,45	V
g_{fs}	$V_{CE} = 20 \text{ V}, I_C = 400 \text{ A}$	220	-	-	S
C_{CHC}		-	-	1500	pF
C_{ies}	$\left. \begin{array}{l} V_{GE} = 0 \\ V_{CE} = 25 \text{ V} \\ f = 1 \text{ MHz} \end{array} \right\}$	-	44	60	nF
C_{oes}		-	6,6	8	nF
C_{res}		-	2,4	3,2	nF
L_{CE}		-	-	20	nH
$t_{d(on)}$	$\left. \begin{array}{l} V_{CC} = 600 \text{ V} \\ V_{GE} = -15 \text{ V} / +15 \text{ V}^{3)} \\ I_C = 400 \text{ A, ind. load} \\ R_{Gon} = R_{Goff} = 4 \text{ }^\circ\Omega \\ T_j = 125 \text{ }^\circ\text{C} \end{array} \right\}$	-	100	-	ns
t_r		-	100	-	ns
$t_{d(off)}$		-	1020	-	ns
t_f		-	90	-	ns
E_{on}		-	55	-	mWs
E_{off}		-	63	-	mWs
Inverse Diode ⁸⁾					
$V_F = V_{EC}$	$I_F = 400 \text{ A} \left\{ \begin{array}{l} V_{GE} = 0 \text{ V}; \\ T_j = 25 \text{ (125) }^\circ\text{C} \end{array} \right\}$	-	2,0(1,7)	2,2(2,0)	V
$V_F = V_{EC}$		$I_F = 600 \text{ A}$	-	2,3(2,1)	2,5
V_{TO}	$T_j = 125 \text{ }^\circ\text{C}$	-	-	1,2	V
r_t	$T_j = 125 \text{ }^\circ\text{C}$	-	1,5	2	$\text{m}\Omega$
I_{RRM}	$I_F = 400 \text{ A}; T_j = 125 \text{ }^\circ\text{C}^{2)}$	-	400	-	A
Q_{rr}	$I_F = 400 \text{ A}; T_j = 125 \text{ }^\circ\text{C}^{2)}$	-	58	-	μC
E_{rec}	$I_F = 400 \text{ A}; T_j = 125 \text{ }^\circ\text{C}^{2)}$	-	22	-	mWs
Thermal characteristics					
R_{thjc}	per IGBT ⁵⁾	-	-	0,030	$^\circ\text{C}/\text{W}$
R_{thjc}	per diode D	-	-	0,07	$^\circ\text{C}/\text{W}$
R_{thch}	per module ⁵⁾	-	-	0,030	$^\circ\text{C}/\text{W}$

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

²⁾ $I_F = -I_C, V_R = 600 \text{ V}, -di_F/dt = 4000 \text{ A}/\mu\text{s}, V_{GE} = 0 \text{ V}$

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

⁴⁾ Limited by terminals to $I_{DC} = 500 \text{ A}$ for $T_{terminal} = 100 \text{ }^\circ\text{C}$

⁵⁾ T_C : ref. point on baseplate at hottest point (under chip)

⁷⁾ T_H : ref. point H on heatsink as close to the device as possible at hottest point

⁸⁾ CAL = Controlled Axial Lifetime Technology.

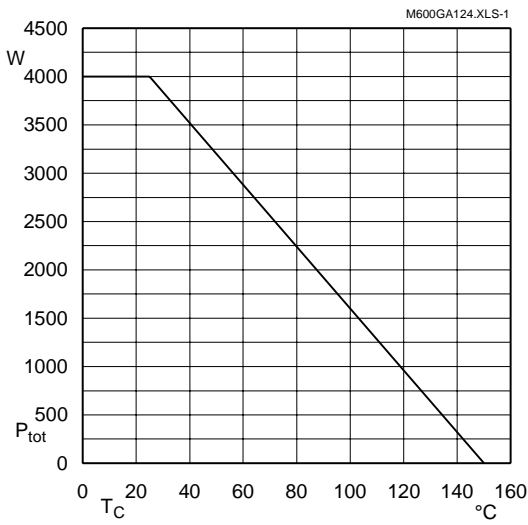


Fig. 1 Rated power dissipation $P_{tot} = f(T_C)$

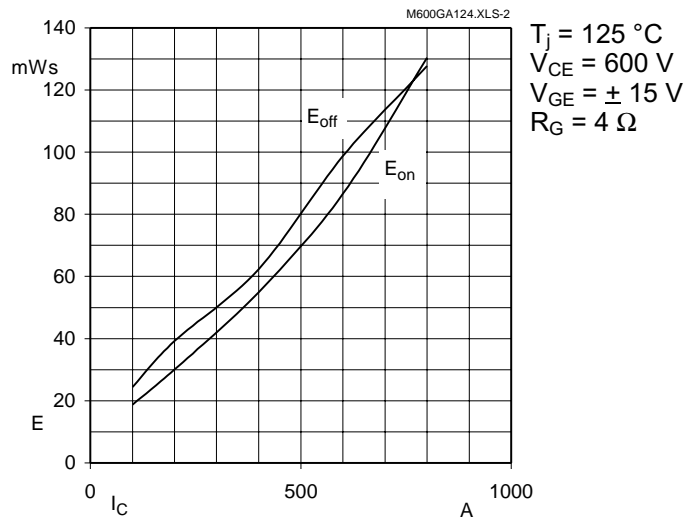


Fig. 2 Turn-on /-off energy $= f(I_C)$

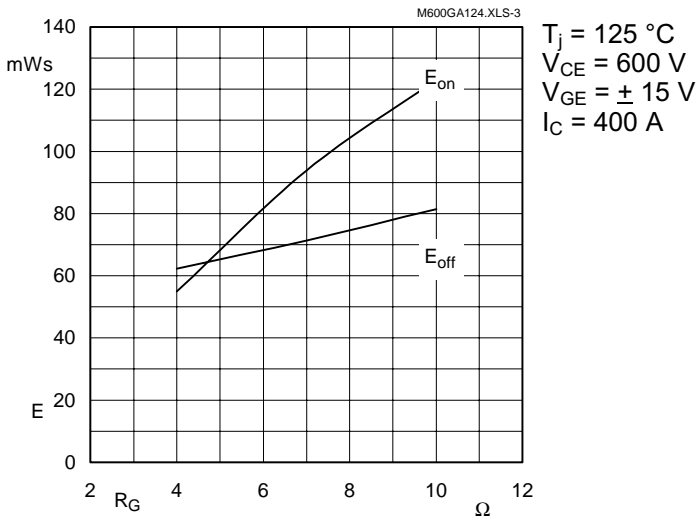


Fig. 3 Turn-on /-off energy $= f(R_G)$

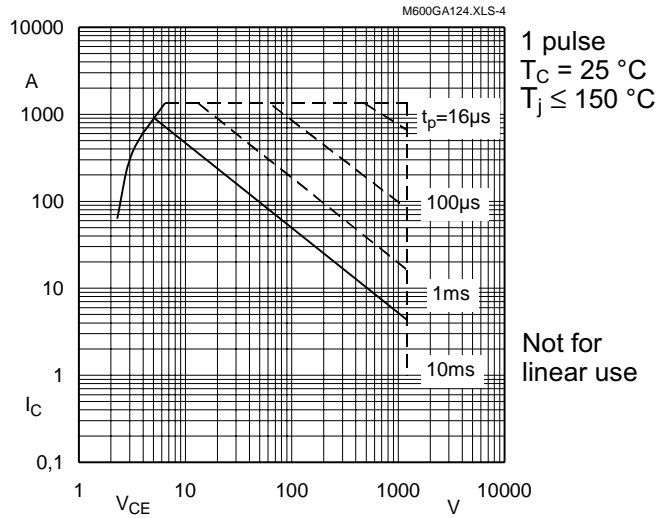


Fig. 4 Maximum safe operating area (SOA) $I_C = f(V_{CE})$

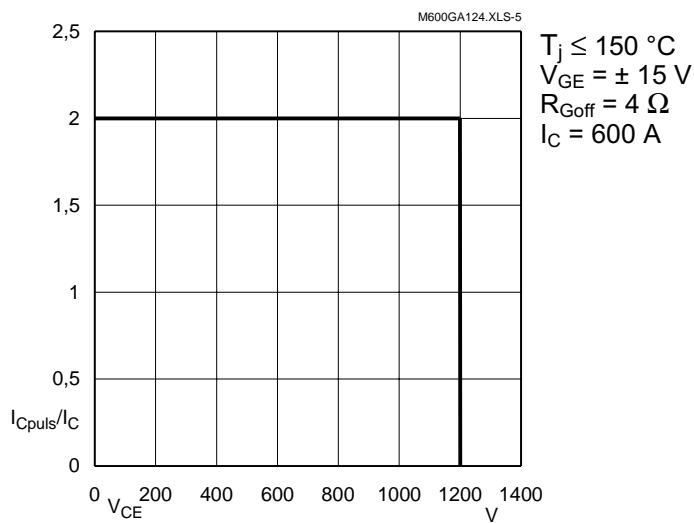


Fig. 5 Turn-off safe operating area (RBSOA)

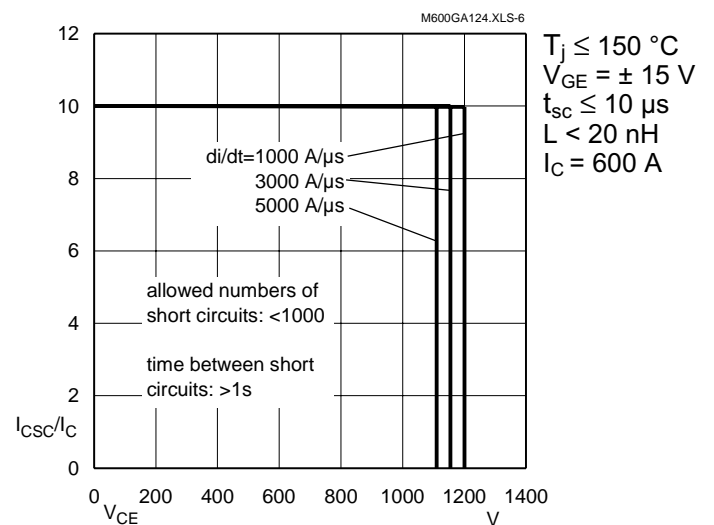


Fig. 6 Safe operating area at short circuit $I_C = f(V_{CE})$

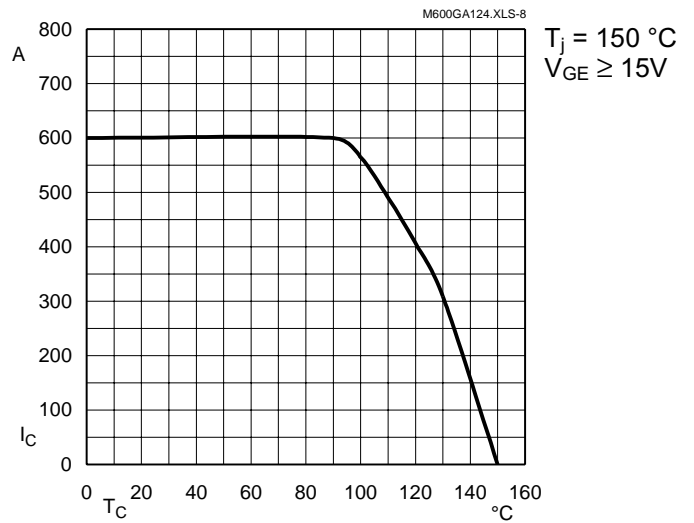


Fig. 8 Rated current vs. temperature $I_C = f(T_C)$

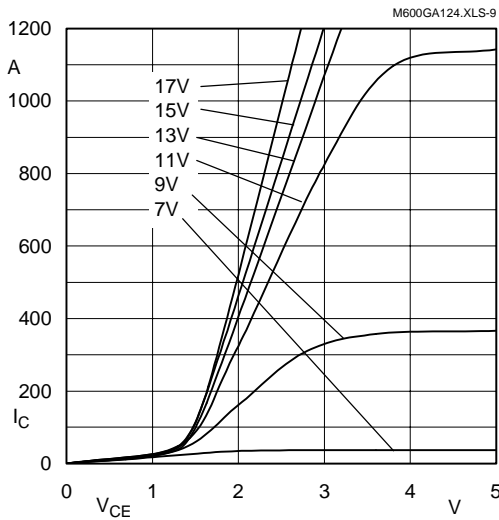


Fig. 9 Typ. output characteristic, $t_p = 80 \mu s$; $25 \text{ }^\circ\text{C}$

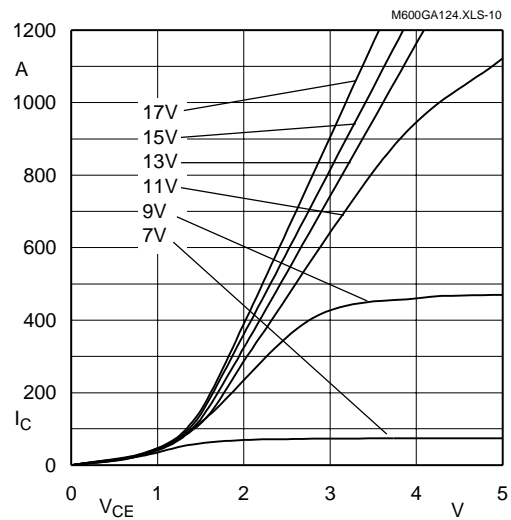


Fig. 10 Typ. output characteristic, $t_p = 80 \mu s$; $125 \text{ }^\circ\text{C}$

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

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

$$V_{\text{CE(TO)(Tj)}} \leq 1,15 - 0,0005 (T_j - 25) \text{ [V]}$$

$$\text{typ.: } r_{\text{CE(Tj)}} = 0,0021 + 0,000007 (T_j - 25) \text{ [}\Omega\text{]}$$

$$\text{max.: } r_{\text{CE(Tj)}} = 0,0023 + 0,000007 (T_j - 25) \text{ [}\Omega\text{]}$$

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

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

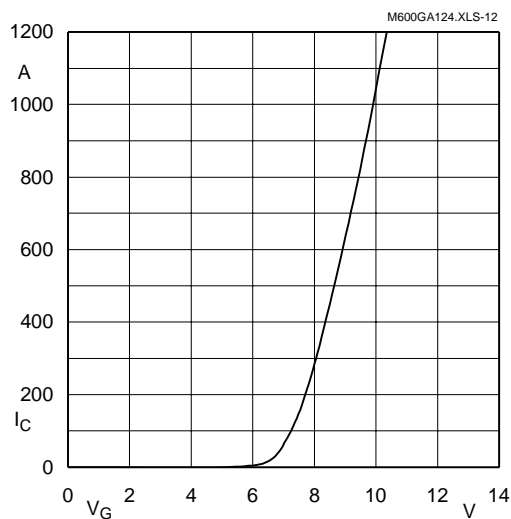


Fig. 12 Typ. transfer characteristic, $t_p = 80 \mu s$; $V_{\text{CE}} = 20 \text{ V}$

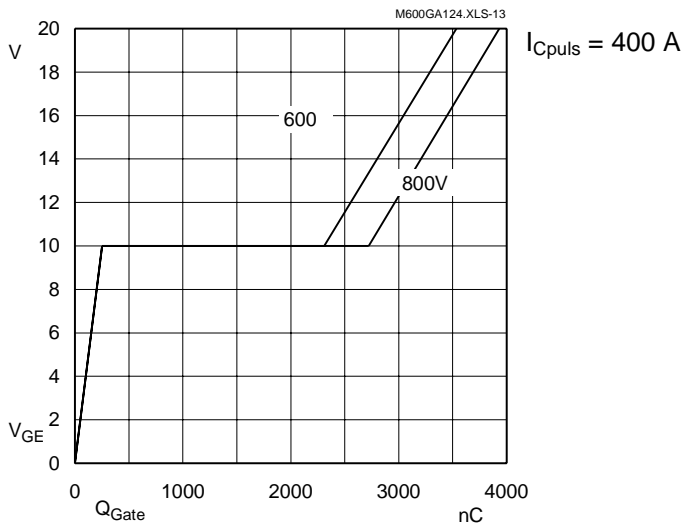


Fig. 13 Typ. gate charge characteristic

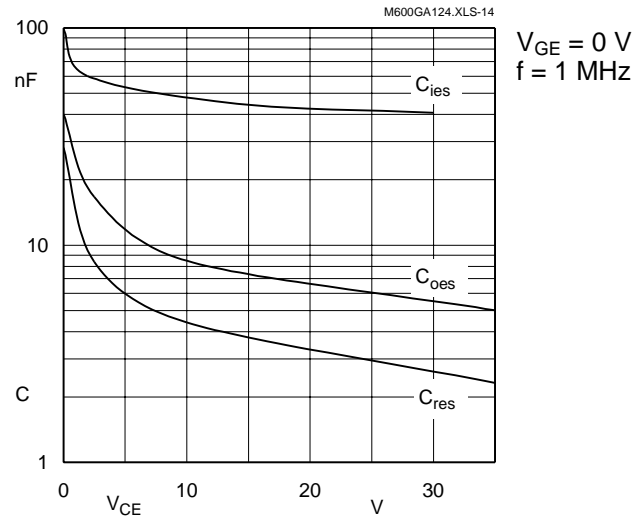


Fig. 14 Typ. capacitances vs. V_{CE}

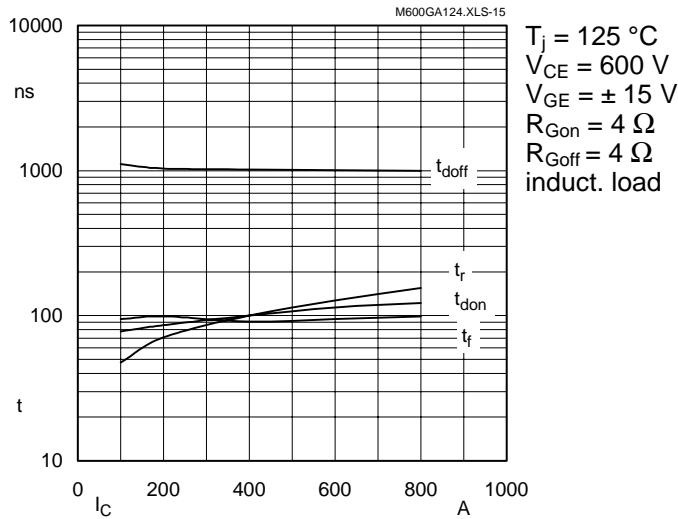


Fig. 15 Typ. switching times vs. I_C

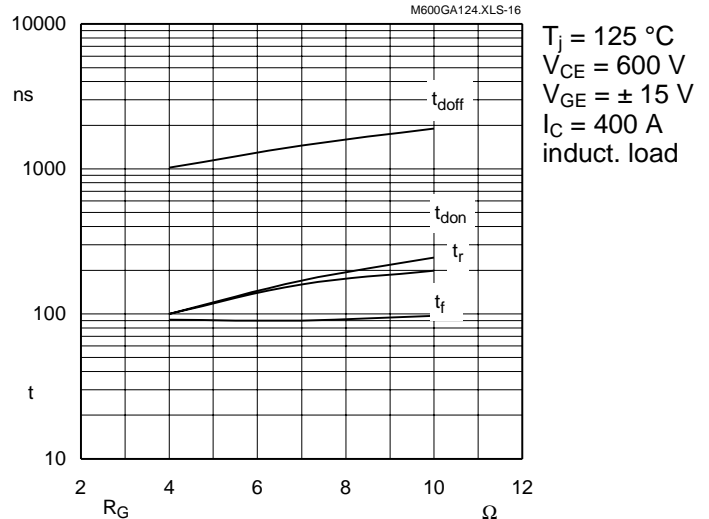


Fig. 16 Typ. switching times vs. gate resistor R_G

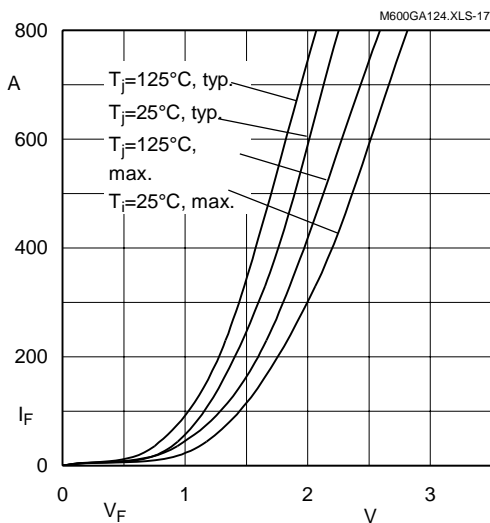


Fig. 17 Typ. CAL diode forward characteristic

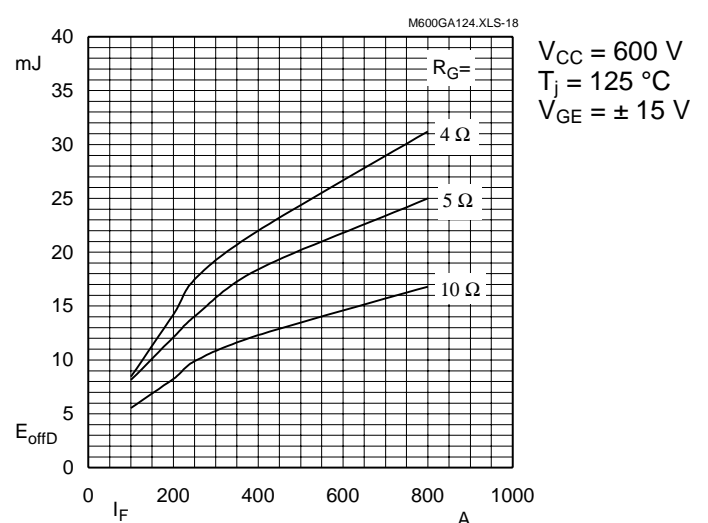


Fig. 18 Diode turn-off energy dissipation per pulse

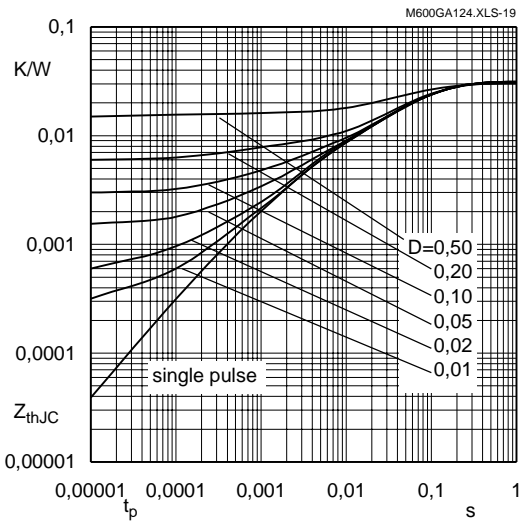


Fig. 19 Transient thermal impedance of IGBT
 $Z_{thJC} = f(t_p)$; $D = t_p / t_c = t_p \cdot f$

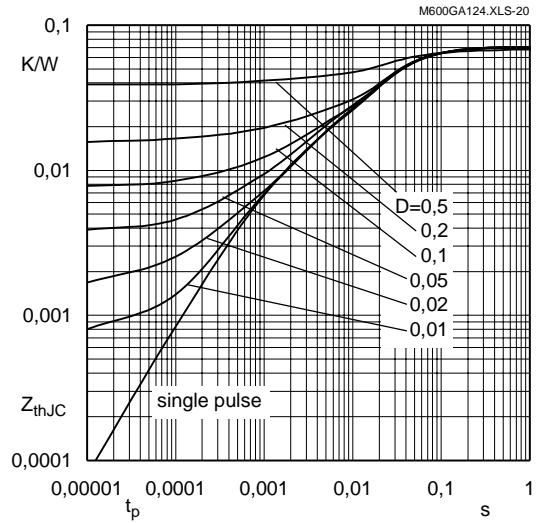


Fig. 20 Transient thermal impedance of inverse CAL diodes
 $Z_{thJC} = f(t_p)$; $D = t_p / t_c = t_p \cdot f$

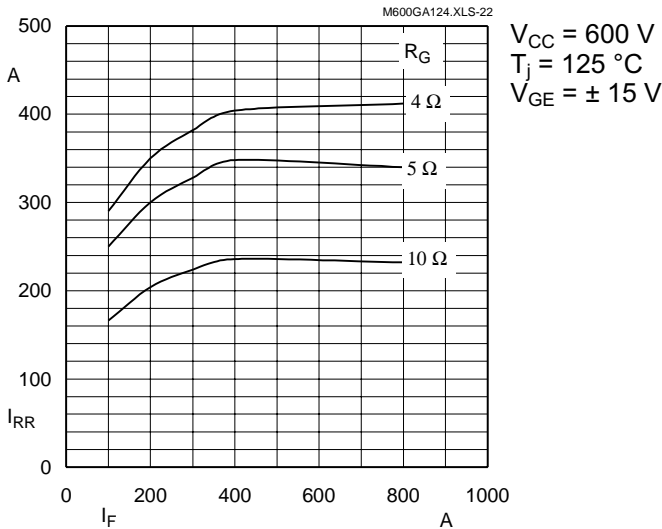


Fig. 22 Typ. CAL diode peak reverse recovery current $I_{RR} = f(I_F; R_G)$

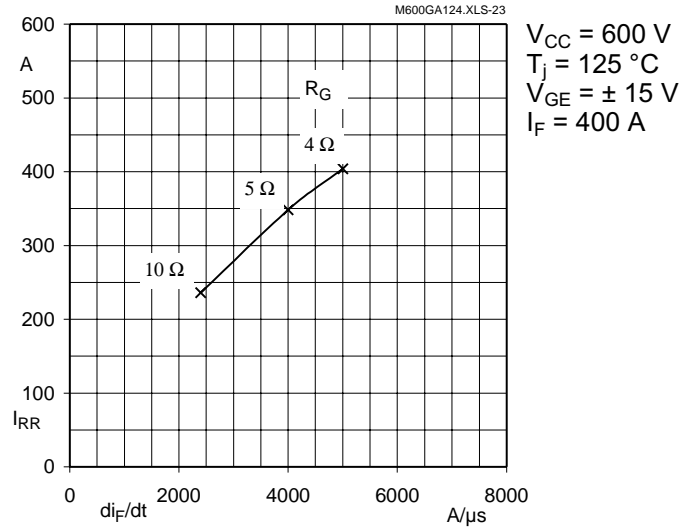


Fig. 23 Typ. CAL diode peak reverse recovery current $I_{RR} = f(di_F/dt; R_G)$

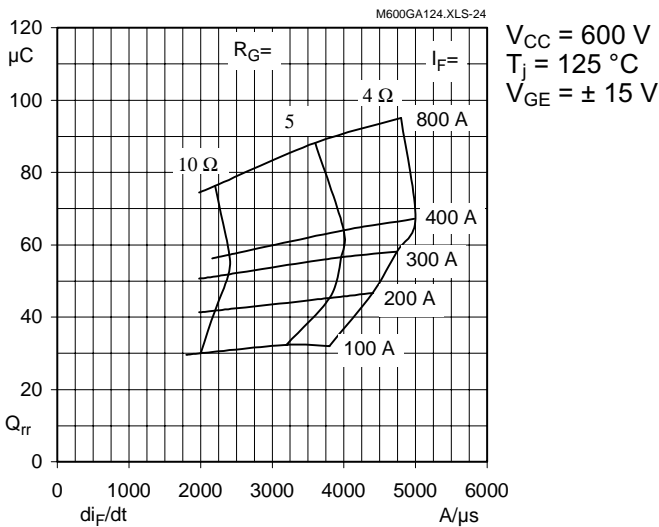
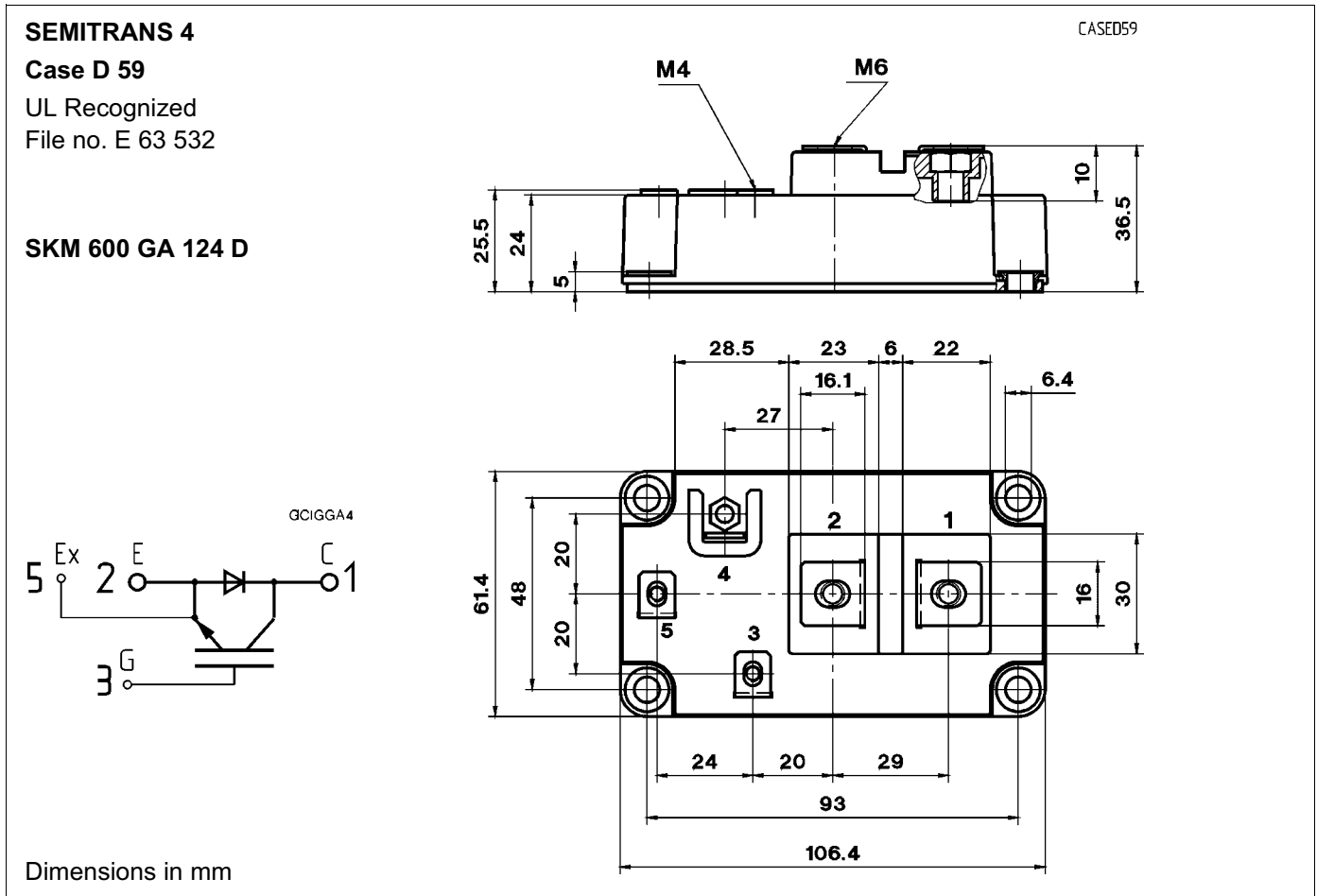
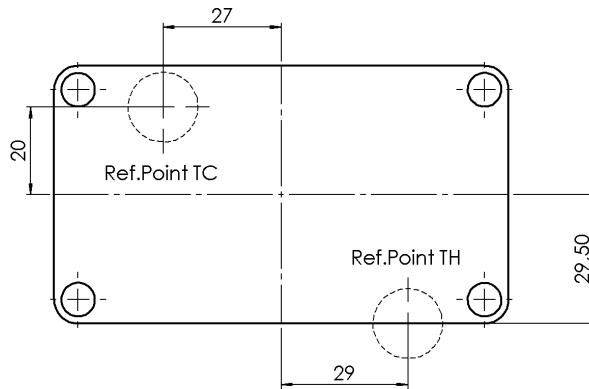


Fig. 24 Typ. CAL diode recovered charge
 $Q_{RR} = f(di_F/dt; I_F; R_G)$



Case outline and circuit diagram



Mechanical Data			Values			Units
Symbol	Conditions		min.	typ.	max.	
M ₁	to heatsink, SI Units to heatsink, US Units	(M6)	3	—	5	Nm lb.in.
M ₂	for terminals, SI Units for terminals, US Units	(M6/M4)	2,5/1,1	—	5/2	Nm lb.in.
a			—	—	5x9,81	m/s ²
w			—	—	330	g

This is an electrostatic discharge sensitive device (ESDS). Please observe the international standard IEC 747-1, Chapter IX.

Twelve devices are supplied in one SEMIBOX D without mounting hardware, which can be ordered separately under Ident No. 33321100 (for 10 SEMITRANS 4)

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