

Absolute Maximum Ratings		Values	Units
Symbol	Conditions <sup>1)</sup>		
V <sub>CES</sub>		1200	V
V <sub>CGR</sub>	R <sub>GE</sub> = 20 kΩ	1200	V
I <sub>C</sub>	T <sub>case</sub> = 25/80 °C	40 / 25	A
I <sub>CM</sub>	T <sub>case</sub> = 25/80 °C; t <sub>p</sub> = 1 ms	70 / 50	A
V <sub>GES</sub>		± 20	V
P <sub>tot</sub>	per IGBT, T <sub>case</sub> = 25 °C	200	W
T <sub>j</sub> , (T <sub>stg</sub> )		- 40 . . . +150 (125)	°C
V <sub>isol</sub>	AC, 1 min.	2 500	V
humidity	DIN 40 040	Class F	
climate	DIN IEC 68 T.1	55/150/56	
<b>Inverse Diode</b>			
I <sub>F</sub> = - I <sub>C</sub>	T <sub>case</sub> = 25/80 °C	45 / 30	A
I <sub>FM</sub> = - I <sub>CM</sub>	T <sub>case</sub> = 25/80 °C; t <sub>p</sub> = 1 ms	70 / 50	A
I <sub>FSM</sub>	t <sub>p</sub> = 10 ms; sin.; T <sub>j</sub> = 150 °C	350	A
I <sub>t</sub> <sup>2</sup>	t <sub>p</sub> = 10 ms; T <sub>j</sub> = 150 °C	600	A <sup>2</sup> s

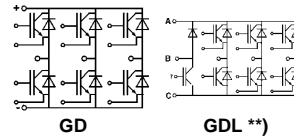
Characteristics		min.	typ.	max.	Units
Symbol	Conditions <sup>1)</sup>				
V <sub>(BR)CES</sub>	V <sub>GE</sub> = 0, I <sub>C</sub> = 0,8 mA	≥ V <sub>CES</sub>	-	-	V
V <sub>GE(th)</sub>	V <sub>GE</sub> = V <sub>CE</sub> , I <sub>C</sub> = 1 mA	4,5	5,5	6,5	V
I <sub>CES</sub>	V <sub>GE</sub> = 0 } T <sub>j</sub> = 25 °C	-	0,1	1	mA
	V <sub>CE</sub> = V <sub>CES</sub> } T <sub>j</sub> = 125 °C	-	3	-	mA
I <sub>GES</sub>	V <sub>GE</sub> = 20 V, V <sub>CE</sub> = 0	-	-	200	nA
V <sub>CEsat</sub>	I <sub>C</sub> = 25 A } V <sub>GE</sub> = 15 V;	-	2,5(3,1)	3(3,7)	V
V <sub>CEsat</sub>	I <sub>C</sub> = 40 A } T <sub>j</sub> = 25 (125) °C	-	3,1(3,9)	-	V
g <sub>fs</sub>	V <sub>CE</sub> = 20 V, I <sub>C</sub> = 25 A	-	20	-	S
C <sub>CHC</sub>	per IGBT	-	-	300	pF
C <sub>ies</sub>	V <sub>GE</sub> = 0	-	1600	2100	pF
C <sub>oes</sub>	V <sub>CE</sub> = 25 V	-	250	300	pF
C <sub>res</sub>	f = 1 MHz	-	110	150	pF
L <sub>CE</sub>		-	-	60	nH
t <sub>d(on)</sub>	V <sub>CC</sub> = 600 V	-	70	-	ns
t <sub>r</sub>	V <sub>GE</sub> = + 15 V / - 15 V <sup>3)</sup>	-	55	-	ns
t <sub>d(off)</sub>	I <sub>C</sub> = 25 A, ind. load	-	400	-	ns
t <sub>f</sub>	R <sub>Gon</sub> = R <sub>Goff</sub> = 40 Ω	-	40	-	ns
E <sub>on</sub> <sup>5)</sup>	T <sub>j</sub> = 125 °C	-	3,8	-	mWs
E <sub>off</sub> <sup>5)</sup>		-	2,3	-	mWs
<b>Inverse Diode <sup>8)</sup></b>					
V <sub>F</sub> = V <sub>EC</sub>	I <sub>F</sub> = 25 A } V <sub>GE</sub> = 0 V;	-	2,0(1,8)	2,5	V
V <sub>F</sub> = V <sub>EC</sub>	I <sub>F</sub> = 40 A } T <sub>j</sub> = 25 (125) °C	-	2,3(2,1)	-	V
V <sub>TO</sub>	T <sub>j</sub> = 125 °C	-	1,1	1,2	V
r <sub>T</sub>	T <sub>j</sub> = 125 °C	-	25	44	mΩ
I <sub>RRM</sub>	I <sub>F</sub> = 25 A; T <sub>j</sub> = 25 (125) °C <sup>2)</sup>	-	19(25)	-	A
Q <sub>rr</sub>	I <sub>F</sub> = 25 A; T <sub>j</sub> = 25 (125) °C <sup>2)</sup>	-	1,5(4,5)	-	μC
<b>Thermal Characteristics</b>					
R <sub>thjc</sub>	per IGBT	-	-	0,6	°C/W
R <sub>thjc</sub>	per diode	-	-	1,0	°C/W
R <sub>thch</sub>	per module	-	-	0,05	°C/W

## SEMITRANS® M IGBT Modules

**SKM 40 GD 123 D**  
**SKM 40 GD 123 D L\*)**  
**SKM 40 GDL 123 D \*\*)**



**Sixpack**



### 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<sub>Cnom</sub>
- Latch-up free
- Fast & soft inverse CAL diodes<sup>8)</sup>
- Isolated copper baseplate using DCB Direct Copper Bonding Technology
- Large clearance (9 mm) and creepage distances (13 mm).

### Typical Applications

- Switched mode power supplies
- Three phase inverters for AC motor speed control
- Pulse frequencies also above 15 kHz

<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> = 600 V, - di<sub>F</sub>/dt = 500 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> = 40 Ω

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

**\*) Main terminals = 2 mm dia. outline → B 6 - 10**

**\*\*\*) Sevenpack, picture → B6 - 29 Cases and mech. data → B6 - 16 Sixpack and Sevenpack**

SKM 40 GD 123 D, SKM 40 GDL 123 D

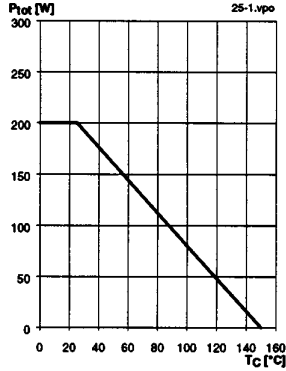


Fig. 1 Rated power dissipation  $P_{tot} = f(T_c)$

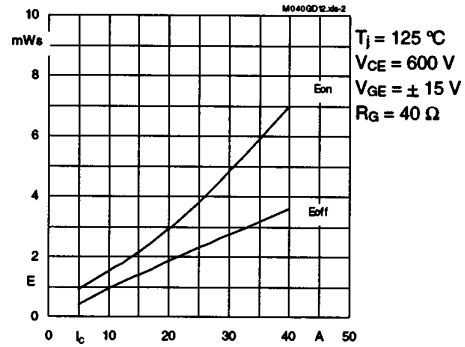


Fig. 2 Turn-on /-off energy =  $f(I_c)$

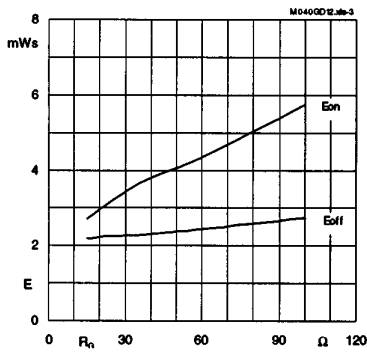


Fig. 3 Turn-on /-off energy =  $f(R_G)$

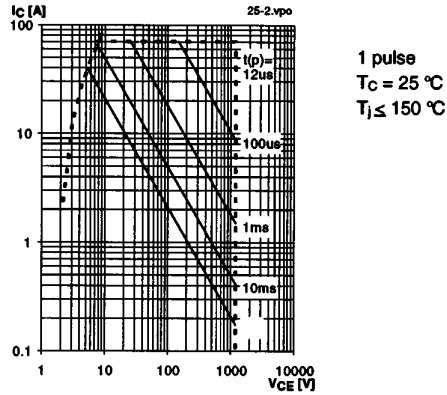


Fig. 4 Maximum safe operating area (SOA)  $I_c = f(V_{CE})$

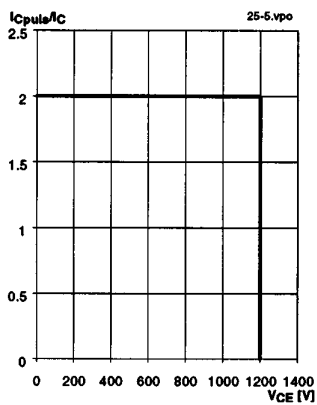


Fig. 5 Turn-off safe operating area (RBSOA)

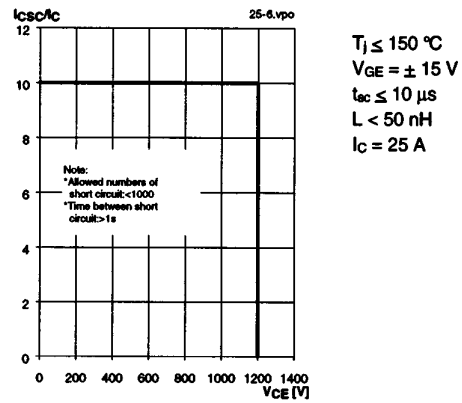


Fig. 6 Safe operating area at short circuit  $I_c = f(V_{CE})$

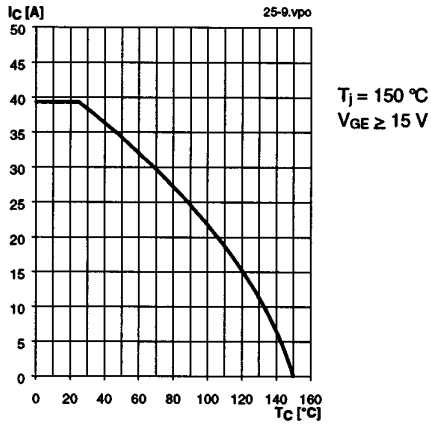


Fig. 8 Rated current vs. temperature  $I_c = f(T_c)$

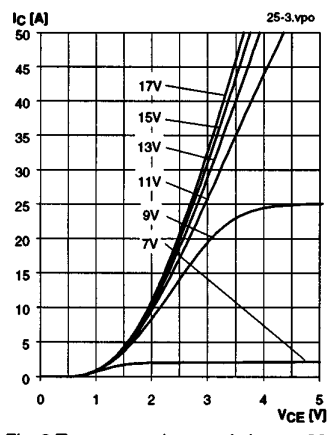


Fig. 9 Typ. output characteristic,  $t_p = 80 \mu s$ ; 25 °C

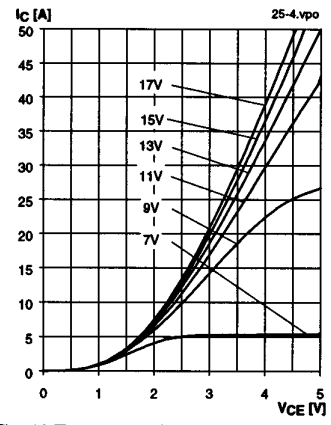


Fig. 10 Typ. output characteristic,  $t_p = 80 \mu s$ ; 125 °C

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

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

$$V_{CE(TO)(Tj)} \leq 1,5 + 0,002 (T_j - 25) [V]$$

$$r_{CE(Tj)} = 0,040 + 0,00016 (T_j - 25) [\Omega]$$

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

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

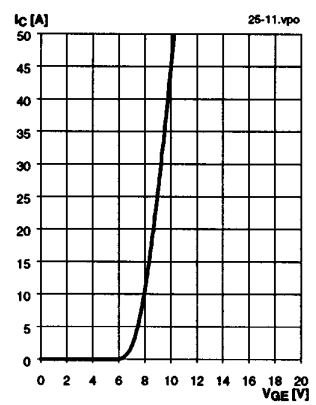


Fig. 12 Typ. transfer characteristic,  $t_p = 80 \mu s$ ;  $V_{CE} = 20 V$

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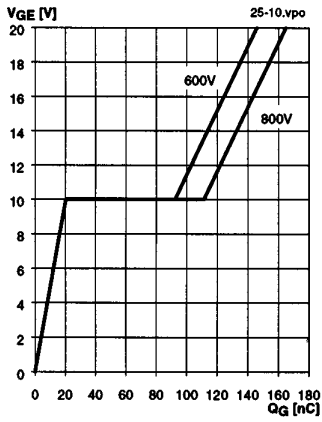


Fig. 13 Typ. gate charge characteristic

$I_{Cpulse} = 25 \text{ A}$

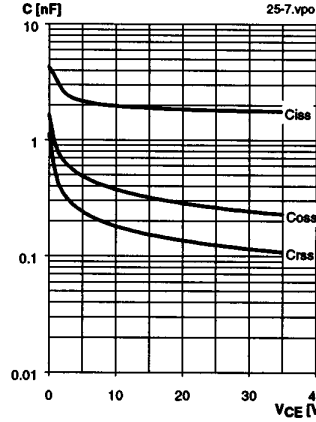


Fig. 14 Typ. capacitances vs.  $V_{CE}$

$V_{GE} = 0 \text{ V}$   
 $f = 1 \text{ MHz}$

$C_{iss}$

$C_{oss}$

$C_{rss}$

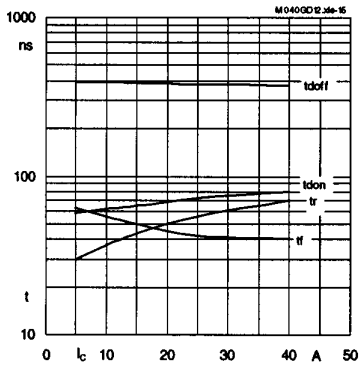


Fig. 15 Typ. switching times vs.  $I_c$

$T_J = 125 \text{ }^\circ\text{C}$   
 $V_{CE} = 600 \text{ V}$   
 $V_{GE} = \pm 15 \text{ V}$   
 $R_{gon} = 40 \text{ } \Omega$   
 $R_{goff} = 40 \text{ } \Omega$   
induct. load

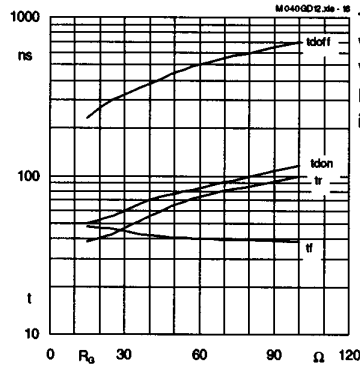


Fig. 16 Typ. switching times vs. gate resistor  $R_g$

$T_J = 125 \text{ }^\circ\text{C}$

$V_{CE} = 600 \text{ V}$

$V_{GE} = \pm 15 \text{ V}$

$I_c = 25 \text{ A}$

induct. load

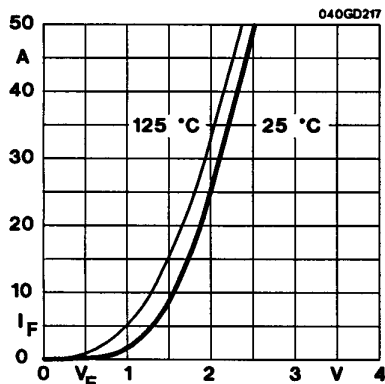


Fig. 17 Typ. CAL diode forward characteristic

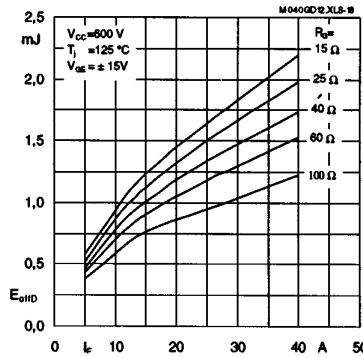


Fig. 18 Diode turn-off energy dissipation per pulse

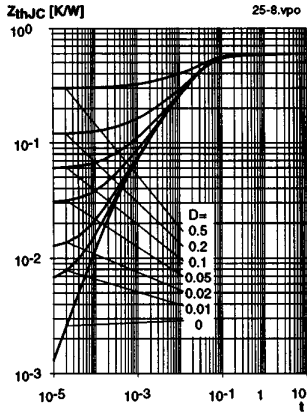


Fig. 19 Transient thermal impedance of IGBT  
 $Z_{thJC} = f(t_p)$ ;  $D = t_p / t_c = t_p \cdot f$

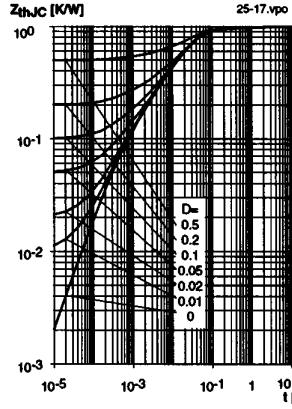


Fig. 20 Transient thermal impedance of inverse CAL diodes  
 $Z_{thJC} = f(t_p)$ ;  $D = t_p / t_c = t_p \cdot f$

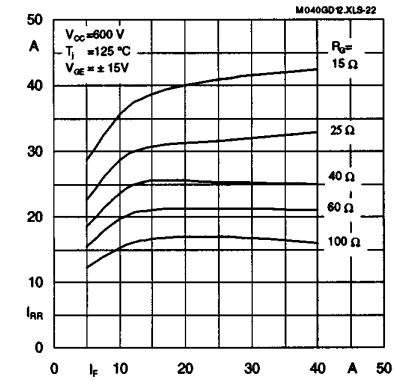


Fig. 22 Typ. CAL diode peak reverse recovery current  $I_{RR} = f(I_F; R_G)$

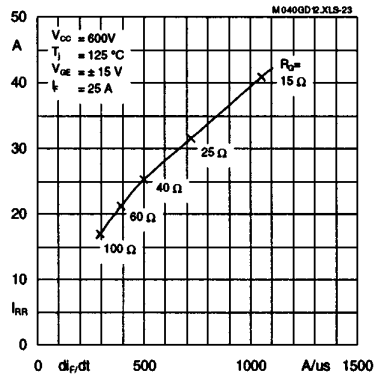


Fig. 23 Typ. CAL diode peak reverse recovery current  $I_{RR} = f(di/dt)$

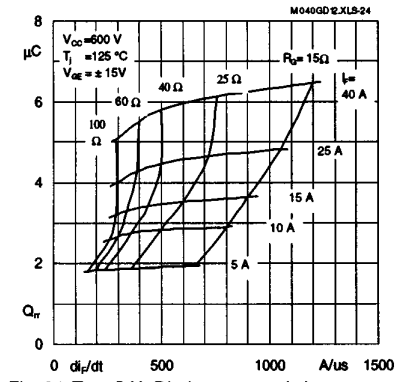


Fig. 24 Typ. CAL Diode recovered charge

SKM 40 GD 123 D, SKM 40 GDL 123 D

**SEMITRANS Sixpack**  
 Case D 67  
 UL Recognized  
 File no. E 63 532  
**SKM 40 GD 123 D**

CASE067

Remark: The pin height of 23,2 mm will be changed into 24,5 ± 0,2 mm during 1996

CASE073

Dimensions in mm

Case outlines and circuit diagrams

Mechanical Data		Values	Units
Symbol	Conditions		
M <sub>1</sub>	to heatsink, SI Units	min. 4	Nm
	to heatsink, US Units	typ. -	lb.in.
a		max. 5	m/s <sup>2</sup>
w		5x9,81	g
		190	

**This is an electrostatic discharge sensitive device (ESD). Please observe the international standard IEC 747-1, Chapter IX.**  
 Two devices are supplied in one SEMIBOX A.  
 Larger packing units (10 and 20 pieces) are used if suitable.  
 SEMIBOX → page C - 1.