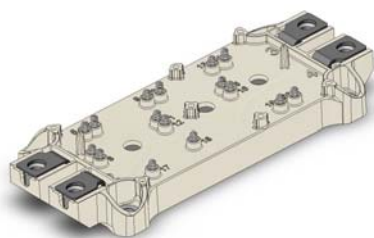


# SEMiX603GAR066HDs



SEMiX® 3s

## Trench IGBT Modules

### SEMiX603GAR066HDs

#### Features

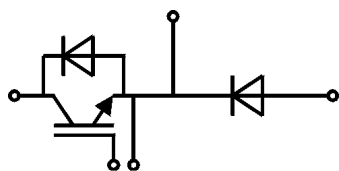
- Homogeneous Si
- Trench = Trenchgate technology
- $V_{CE(sat)}$  with positive temperature coefficient
- UL recognised file no. E63532

#### Typical Applications\*

- Matrix Converter
- Resonant Inverter
- Current Source Inverter

#### Remarks

- Case temperature limited to  $T_C=125^\circ\text{C}$  max.
- Product reliability results are valid for  $T_j=150^\circ\text{C}$
- For short circuit: Soft  $R_{Goff}$  recommended
- Take care of over-voltage caused by stray inductance

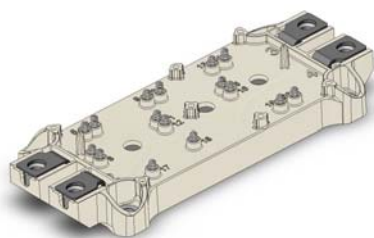


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Absolute Maximum Ratings				
Symbol	Conditions		Values	Unit
<b>IGBT</b>				
$V_{CES}$			600	V
$I_C$	$T_j = 175^\circ\text{C}$	$T_c = 25^\circ\text{C}$	720	A
		$T_c = 80^\circ\text{C}$	541	A
$I_{Cnom}$			600	A
$I_{CRM}$	$I_{CRM} = 2 \times I_{Cnom}$		1200	A
$V_{GES}$			-20 ... 20	V
$t_{psc}$	$V_{CC} = 360\text{ V}$ $V_{GE} \leq 15\text{ V}$ $V_{CES} \leq 600\text{ V}$	$T_j = 150^\circ\text{C}$	6	$\mu\text{s}$
$T_j$			-40 ... 175	$^\circ\text{C}$
<b>Inverse diode</b>				
$I_F$	$T_j = 175^\circ\text{C}$	$T_c = 25^\circ\text{C}$	771	A
		$T_c = 80^\circ\text{C}$	562	A
$I_{Fnom}$			600	A
$I_{FRM}$	$I_{FRM} = 2 \times I_{Fnom}$		1200	A
$I_{FSM}$	$t_p = 10\text{ ms, sin } 180^\circ, T_j = 25^\circ\text{C}$		1800	A
$T_j$			-40 ... 175	$^\circ\text{C}$
<b>Freewheeling diode</b>				
$I_F$	$T_j = 175^\circ\text{C}$	$T_c = 25^\circ\text{C}$	771	A
		$T_c = 80^\circ\text{C}$	562	A
$I_{Fnom}$			600	A
$I_{FRM}$	$I_{FRM} = 2 \times I_{Fnom}$		1200	A
$I_{FSM}$	$t_p = 10\text{ ms, sin } 180^\circ, T_j = 25^\circ\text{C}$		1800	A
$T_j$			-40 ... 175	$^\circ\text{C}$
<b>Module</b>				
$I_{t(RMS)}$			600	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>						
$V_{CE(sat)}$	$I_C = 600\text{ A}$ $V_{GE} = 15\text{ V}$ chipllevel	$T_j = 25^\circ\text{C}$	1.45	1.85		V
		$T_j = 150^\circ\text{C}$	1.7	2.1		V
$V_{CE0}$		$T_j = 25^\circ\text{C}$	0.9	1		V
		$T_j = 150^\circ\text{C}$	0.85	0.9		V
$r_{CE}$	$V_{GE} = 15\text{ V}$	$T_j = 25^\circ\text{C}$	0.9	1.4		$\text{m}\Omega$
		$T_j = 150^\circ\text{C}$	1.4	2.0		$\text{m}\Omega$
$V_{GE(th)}$	$V_{GE} = V_{CE}, I_C = 9.6\text{ mA}$		5	5.8	6.5	V
$I_{CES}$	$V_{GE} = 0\text{ V}$ $V_{CE} = 600\text{ V}$	$T_j = 25^\circ\text{C}$	0.15	0.45		$\text{mA}$
		$T_j = 150^\circ\text{C}$				$\text{mA}$
$C_{ies}$	$V_{CE} = 25\text{ V}$ $V_{GE} = 0\text{ V}$	$f = 1\text{ MHz}$	37.0			nF
$C_{oes}$		$f = 1\text{ MHz}$	2.31			nF
$C_{res}$		$f = 1\text{ MHz}$	1.10			nF
$Q_G$	$V_{GE} = -8\text{ V...} + 15\text{ V}$		4800			nC
$R_{Gint}$	$T_j = 25^\circ\text{C}$		0.67			$\Omega$

# SEMiX603GAR066HDs



**SEMiX® 3s**

## Trench IGBT Modules

### SEMiX603GAR066HDs

#### Features

- Homogeneous Si
- Trench = Trenchgate technology
- $V_{CE(sat)}$  with positive temperature coefficient
- UL recognised file no. E63532

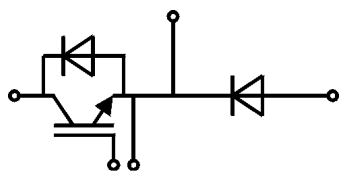
#### Typical Applications\*

- Matrix Converter
- Resonant Inverter
- Current Source Inverter

#### Remarks

- Case temperature limited to  $T_C=125^\circ\text{C}$  max.
- Product reliability results are valid for  $T_j=150^\circ\text{C}$
- For short circuit: Soft  $R_{Goff}$  recommended
- Take care of over-voltage caused by stray inductance

Characteristics						
Symbol	Conditions		min.	typ.	max.	Unit
$t_{d(on)}$	$V_{CC} = 300\text{ V}$	$T_j = 150^\circ\text{C}$		150		ns
$t_r$	$I_C = 600\text{ A}$	$T_j = 150^\circ\text{C}$		145		ns
$E_{on}$	$R_{G\ on} = 3\ \Omega$	$T_j = 150^\circ\text{C}$		12		mJ
$t_{d(off)}$	$R_{G\ off} = 3\ \Omega$	$T_j = 150^\circ\text{C}$		1050		ns
$t_f$		$T_j = 150^\circ\text{C}$		105		ns
$E_{off}$		$T_j = 150^\circ\text{C}$		43		mJ
$R_{th(j-c)}$	per IGBT				0.087	K/W
Inverse diode						
$V_F = V_{EC}$	$I_F = 600\text{ A}$	$T_j = 25^\circ\text{C}$		1.4	1.60	V
	$V_{GE} = 0\text{ V}$ chip	$T_j = 150^\circ\text{C}$		1.4	1.6	V
$V_{F0}$		$T_j = 25^\circ\text{C}$	0.9	1	1.1	V
		$T_j = 150^\circ\text{C}$	0.75	0.85	0.95	V
$r_F$		$T_j = 25^\circ\text{C}$	0.5	0.7	0.8	m $\Omega$
		$T_j = 150^\circ\text{C}$	0.8	0.9	1.1	m $\Omega$
$I_{RRM}$	$I_F = 600\text{ A}$	$T_j = 150^\circ\text{C}$		350		A
$Q_{rr}$	$di/dt_{off} = 3800\text{ A}/\mu\text{s}$	$T_j = 150^\circ\text{C}$		63		$\mu\text{C}$
$E_{rr}$	$V_{GE} = -8\text{ V}$ $V_{CC} = 300\text{ V}$	$T_j = 150^\circ\text{C}$		13		mJ
$R_{th(j-c)}$	per diode				0.11	K/W
Freewheeling diode						
$V_F = V_{EC}$	$I_F = 600\text{ A}$	$T_j = 25^\circ\text{C}$		1.4	1.6	V
	$V_{GE} = 0\text{ V}$ chip	$T_j = 150^\circ\text{C}$		1.4	1.6	V
$V_{F0}$		$T_j = 25^\circ\text{C}$	0.9	1	1.1	V
		$T_j = 150^\circ\text{C}$	0.75	0.85	0.95	V
$r_F$		$T_j = 25^\circ\text{C}$	0.5	0.7	0.8	m $\Omega$
		$T_j = 150^\circ\text{C}$	0.8	0.9	1.1	m $\Omega$
$I_{RRM}$	$I_F = 600\text{ A}$	$T_j = 150^\circ\text{C}$		350		A
$Q_{rr}$	$di/dt_{off} = 3800\text{ A}/\mu\text{s}$	$T_j = 150^\circ\text{C}$		63		$\mu\text{C}$
$E_{rr}$	$V_{GE} = -8\text{ V}$ $V_{CC} = 300\text{ V}$	$T_j = 150^\circ\text{C}$		13		mJ
$R_{th(j-c)}$	per diode				0.11	K/W
Module						
$L_{CE}$				20		nH
$R_{CC+EE'}$	res., terminal-chip	$T_C = 25^\circ\text{C}$		0.7		m $\Omega$
		$T_C = 125^\circ\text{C}$		1		m $\Omega$
$R_{th(c-s)}$	per module			0.04		K/W
$M_s$	to heat sink (M5)		3		5	Nm
$M_t$		to terminals (M6)	2.5		5	Nm
						Nm
$w$					300	g
Temperatur Sensor						
$R_{100}$	$T_C=100^\circ\text{C}$ ( $R_{25}=5\text{ k}\Omega$ )			$493 \pm 5\%$		$\Omega$
$B_{100/125}$	$R_{(T)}=R_{100}\exp[B_{100/125}(1/T-1/T_{100})]$ ; $T[\text{K}]$ ;			$3550$ $\pm 2\%$		K



**GAR**

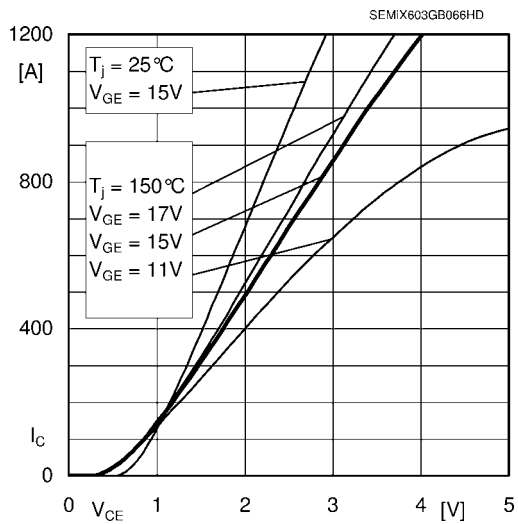


Fig. 1: Typ. output characteristic, inclusive  $R_{CC'+EE'}$

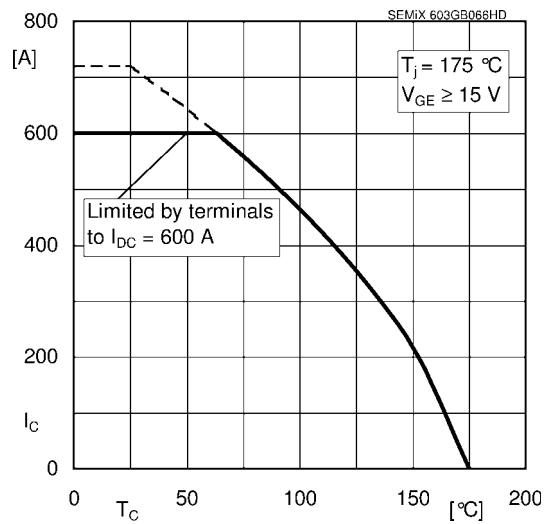


Fig. 2: Rated current vs. temperature  $I_C = f(T_C)$

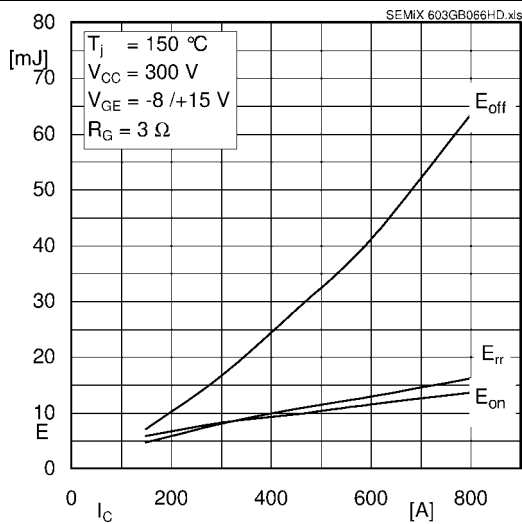


Fig. 3: Typ. turn-on /-off energy =  $f(I_C)$

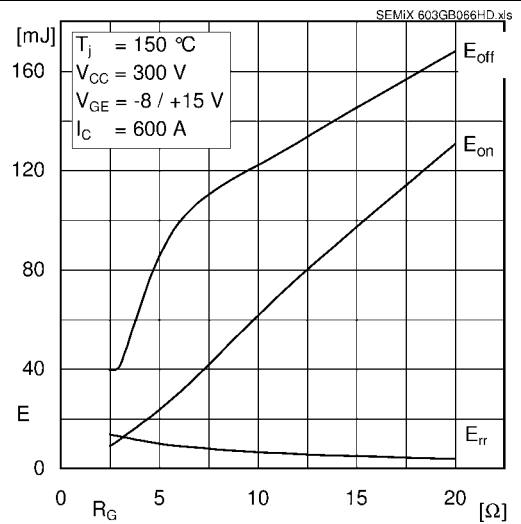


Fig. 4: Typ. turn-on /-off energy =  $f(R_G)$

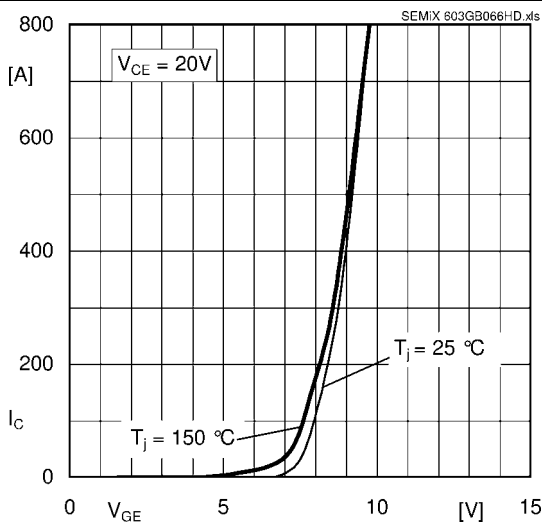


Fig. 5: Typ. transfer characteristic

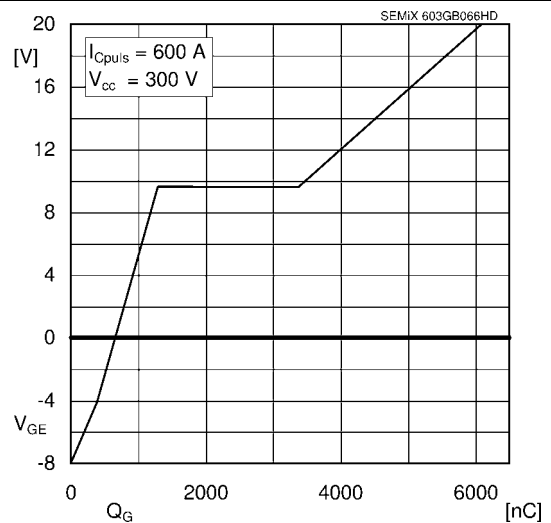


Fig. 6: Typ. gate charge characteristic

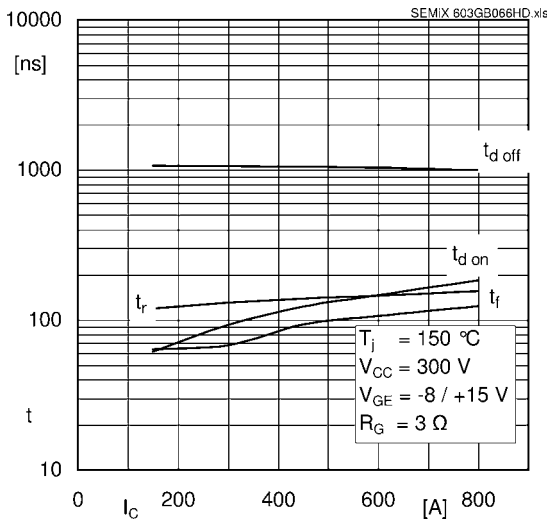


Fig. 7: Typ. switching times vs.  $I_C$

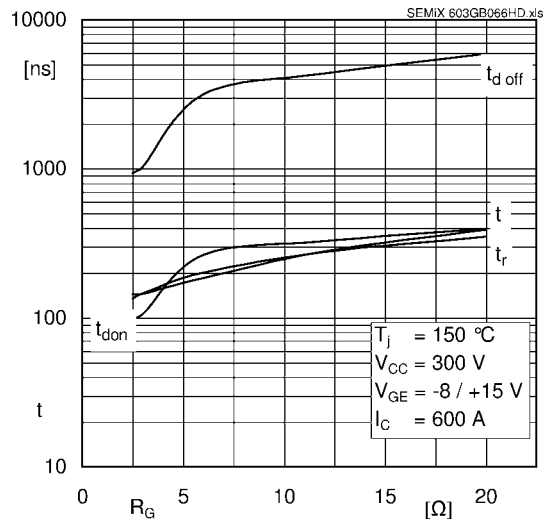


Fig. 8: Typ. switching times vs. gate resistor  $R_G$

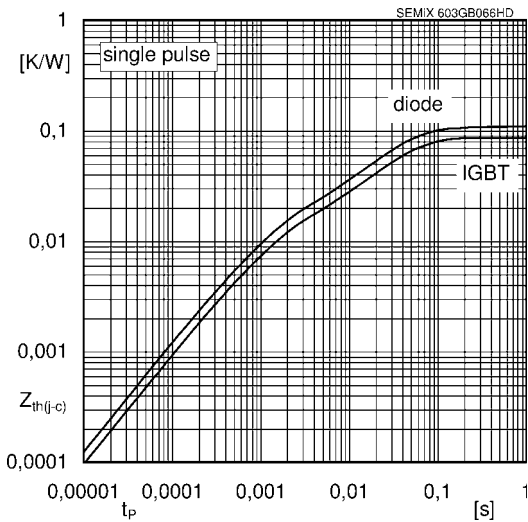


Fig. 9: Typ. transient thermal impedance

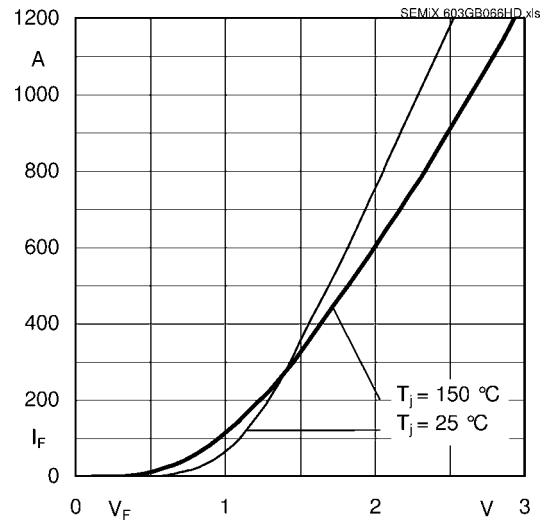


Fig. 10: Typ. CAL diode forward charact., incl.  $R_{CC+EE'}$

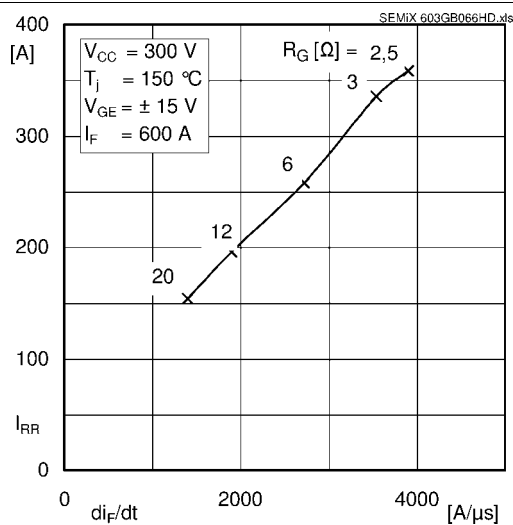


Fig. 11: Typ. CAL diode peak reverse recovery current

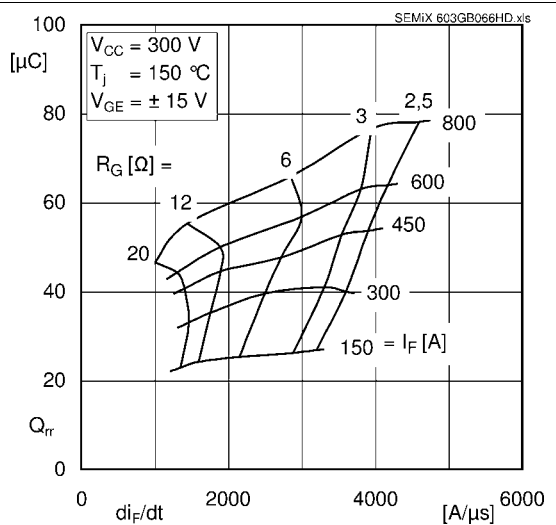


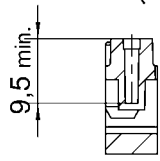
Fig. 12: Typ. CAL diode recovery charge

# SEMiX603GAR066HDs

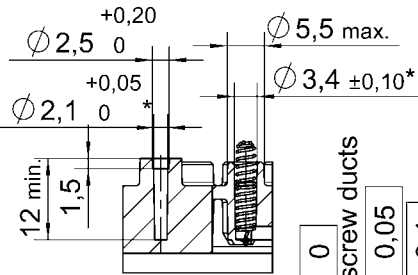
Case: SEMiX 3s

general tolerance ISO 2768-mK

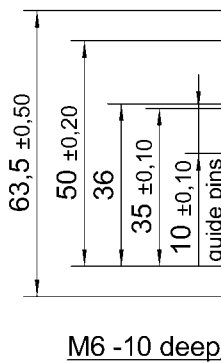
screw duct  
(1x centre) :  
H-H (1 : 1)



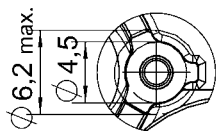
screw duct (6x)  
spring duct (16x) :  
A-A (1 : 1)



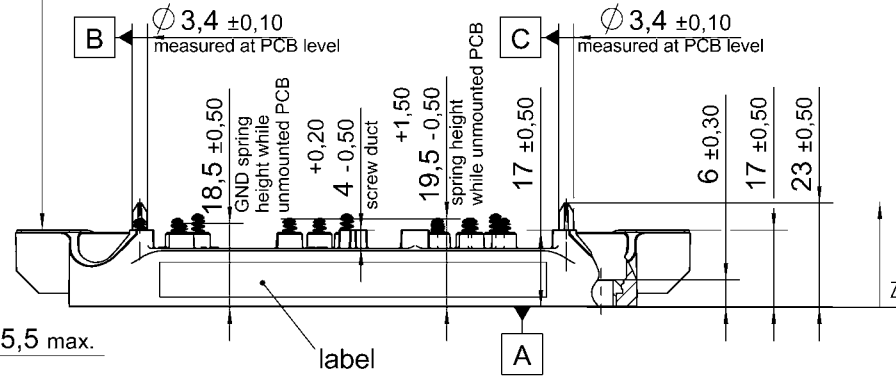
marking of terminals



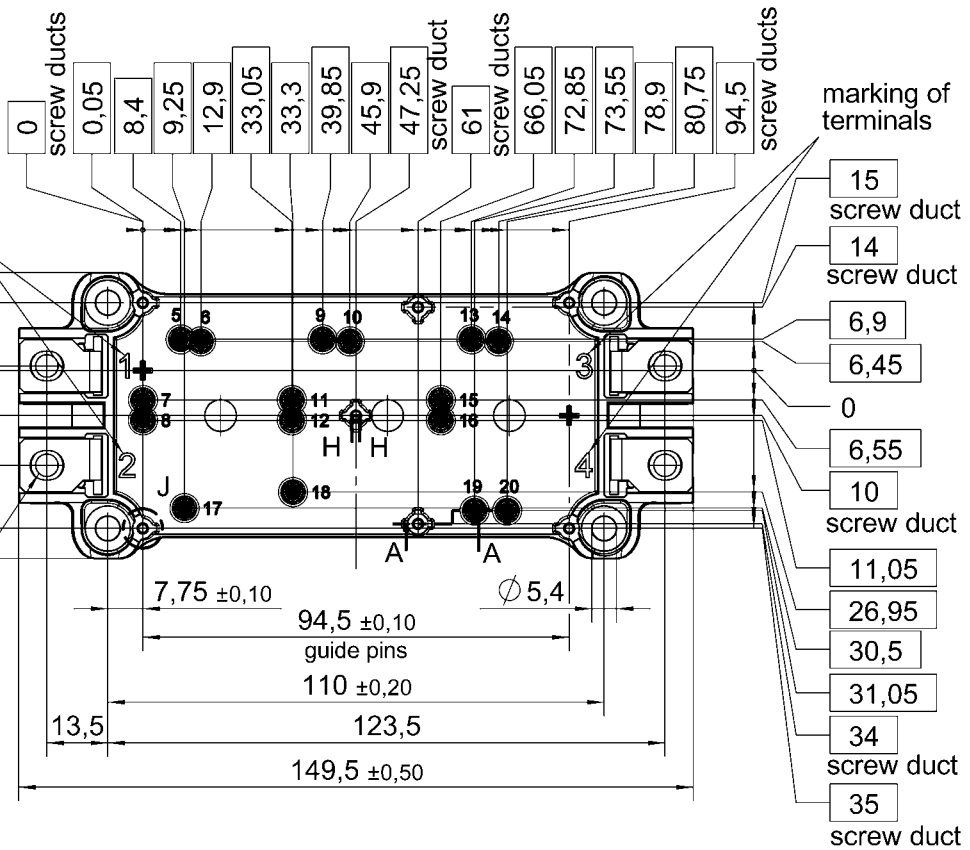
screw duct  
top view (7x) :  
J (2 : 1)



	0,3	connector 1-2 / 3-4
	0,2	each connector A



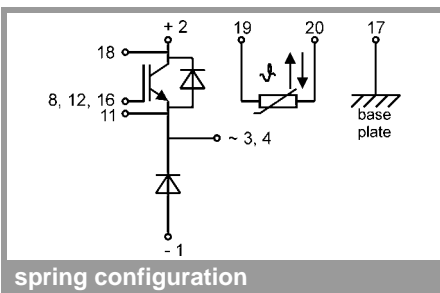
All measures in Z-direction  
valid as mounted to heat sink



\*screw ducts / spring ducts with  $\phi \pm 0,2$  A B C

Rules for the contact PCB:  
- holes guidepins =  $\phi 4 \pm 0,1$  / position tolerance  $\pm 0,1$   
- spring landing pad =  $\phi 3,5 \pm 0,2$  / position tolerance  $\pm 0,2$

SEMiX 3s



spring configuration

# SEMiX603GAR066HDs

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