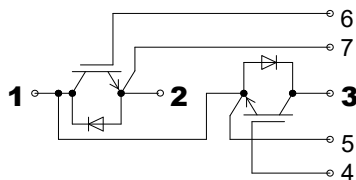


SGG300T65UC2

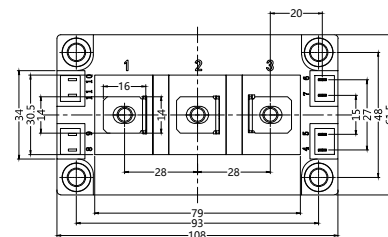
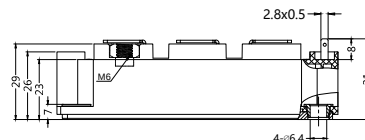
IGBT Modules



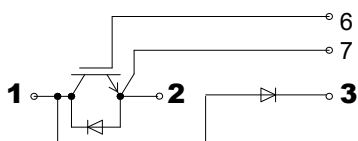
**SGG300T65UC2
(Half Bridge)**



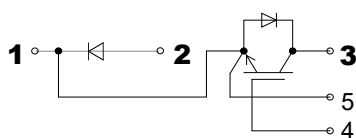
Dimensions in mm (1mm = 0.0394")



**SGD300T65UC2
(Boost Chopper)**



**SDG300T65UC2
(Buck Chopper)**



$T_C = 25^\circ\text{C}$, unless otherwise specified

Symbol	Conditions	Values	Units
IGBT			
V_{CES}		650	V
I_C	$T_C=25(100)^\circ\text{C}$	600(300)	A
I_{CRM}	$T_C=25^\circ\text{C}, t_P=1\text{ms}$	900	A
V_{GES}		± 20	V
T_{Vj}		$-40 \dots +175$	$^\circ\text{C}$
InverseDiode			
$I_F = -I_C$	$T_C=25(80)^\circ\text{C}$	600(300)	A
I_{FRM}	$T_C=25^\circ\text{C}, t_P=1\text{ms}$	900	A
I_{FSM}	$t_P=10\text{ms}; \sin 180^\circ; T_J=25^\circ\text{C}$	900	A
V_{RRM}		650	V
Module			
$I_{t(RMS)}$	$T_{terminal} = 80^\circ\text{C}$	300	A
T_{stg}		$-40 \sim 125$	$^\circ\text{C}$
V_{Isol}	AC, 1min	4000	V

Features

- Trench Field Stop Technology
- Low switching losses
- Switching frequency up to 30kHz
- Square RBSOA, no latch up
- High short circuit capability
- Positive temperature coefficient for easy paralleling
- MOS input, voltage controlled
- Soft switching FWD diode Technology
- Package with copper base plate
- Isolation voltage 4000 V

Application

- AC and DC motor control
- AC servo and robot drives
- Power supplies
- Welding inverters



Advantages

- Space and weight savings
- Reduced protection circuits

Sirectifier®

SGG300T65UC2

IGBT Modules

Characteristics

$T_c = 25^\circ\text{C}$, unless otherwise specified

Symbol	Conditions	min.	typ.	max.	Units
IGBT					
$V_{GE(th)}$	$V_{GE}=V_{CE}, I_c=3\text{mA}$	4.5	5.0	6.0	V
I_{CES}	$V_{GE}=0; V_{CE}=V_{CES}; T_j=25^\circ\text{C}$			0.05	mA
$V_{CE(TO)}$	$T_j=25^\circ\text{C}$		0.9		V
r_{CE}	$V_{GE}=15\text{V}, T_j=25(150)^\circ\text{C}$		1.8(2.7)		m Ω
$V_{CE(sat)}$	$I_c=300\text{A}; V_{GE}=15\text{V}; \text{chip level}$		1.65	2.10	V
C_{ies}	under following conditions		18		nF
C_{oes}	$V_{GE}=0, V_{CE}=25\text{V}, f=1\text{MHz}$		0.80		
C_{res}			0.40		
L_{CE}				30	nH
$R_{CC+EE'}$	res., terminal-chip $T_c=25(125)^\circ\text{C}$		0.65(1.09)		m Ω
$t_{d(on)}$	under following conditions:		660		ns
t_r	$V_{CC}=300\text{V}, I_c=300\text{A}$		79		ns
$t_{d(off)}$	$R_{Gon}=R_{Goff}=1\Omega, T_j=150^\circ\text{C}$		105		ns
t_f	$V_{GE}=\pm 15\text{V}$		60		ns
$E_{on}/E_{off}/E_{ts}$			3.6/8.4/6.4		mJ
Inverse Diode under following conditions:					
$V_F = V_{EC}$	$I_F=300\text{A}; V_{GE}=0\text{V}; T_j=25^\circ\text{C}$		1.50		V
$V_{(FO)}$	$T_j=25(125)^\circ\text{C}$		1.2(0.90)	1.4(1.1)	V
r_F	$T_j=25(125)^\circ\text{C}$		17(24)	21(27)	m Ω
I_{RM}	$I_F=300\text{A}; T_j=25^\circ\text{C}$		12.6		A
Q_{rr}	$di/dt=100\text{A}/\mu\text{s}$		0.45		μC
E_{rr}	$V_{GE} = \pm 15\text{V}$		12.8		mJ
Thermal Characteristics					
$R_{th(j-c)}$	per IGBT			0.41	K/W
$R_{th(j-c)D}$	per Inverse Diode			0.89	K/W
$R_{th(c-s)}$	per module			0.28	K/W
Mechanical Data					
M_s	to heatsink M6	3		5	Nm
M_t	to terminals M6	2.5		5	Nm
Weight	typical			325	g

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IGBT Modules

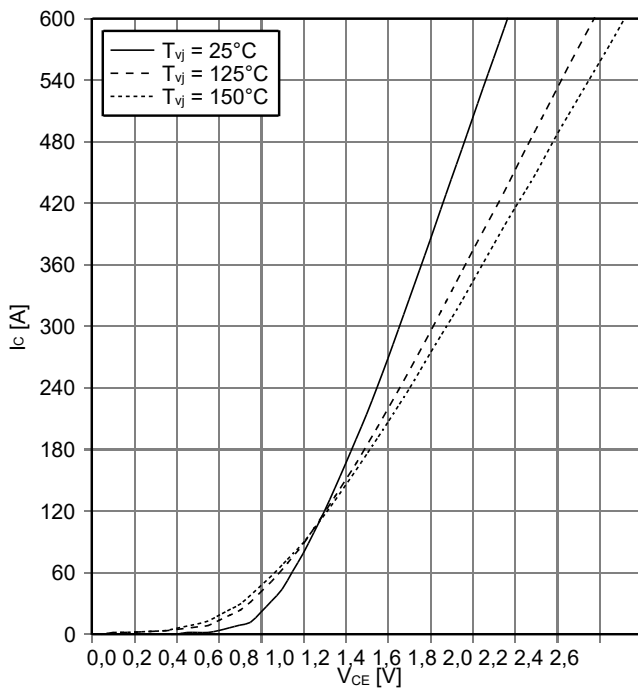


Fig.1 Output characteristic IGBT, Inverter (typical)
 $I_C = f(V_{CE})$ $V_{GE} = 15V$

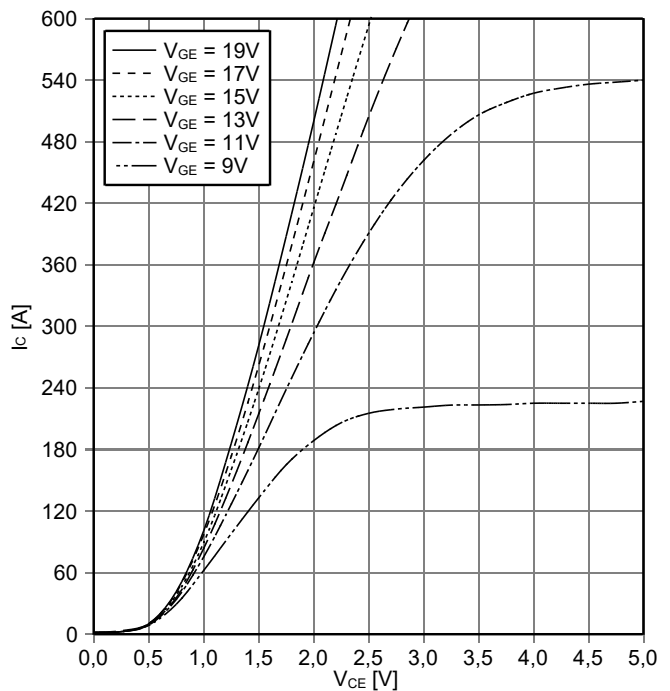


Fig.2 Output characteristic IGBT, Inverter (typical)
 $I_C = f(V_{CE})$ $T_{vj} = 150^\circ C$

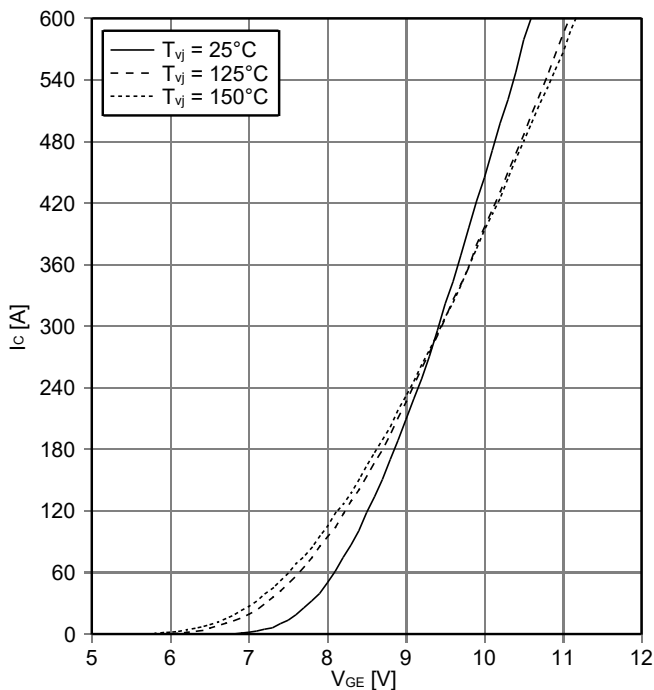


Fig.3 Transfer characteristic IGBT, Inverter (typical)
 $I_C = f(V_{GE})$ $V_{CE} = 20V$

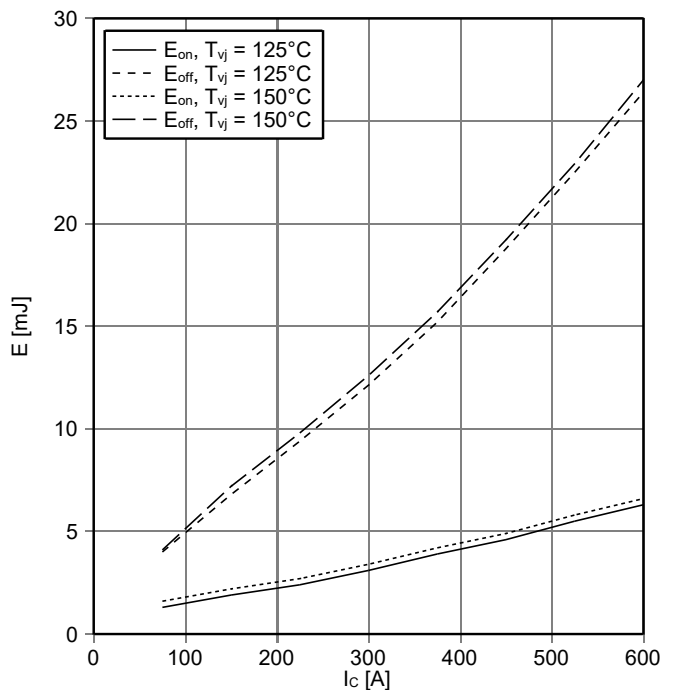


Fig.4 Switching losses IGBT, Inverter (typical)
 $E_{on} = f(I_C)$, $E_{off} = f(I_C)$
 $V_{GE} = \pm 15V$, $R_{Gon} = 2.4\Omega$, $R_{Goff} = 2.4\Omega$, $V_{CE} = 300V$

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IGBT Modules

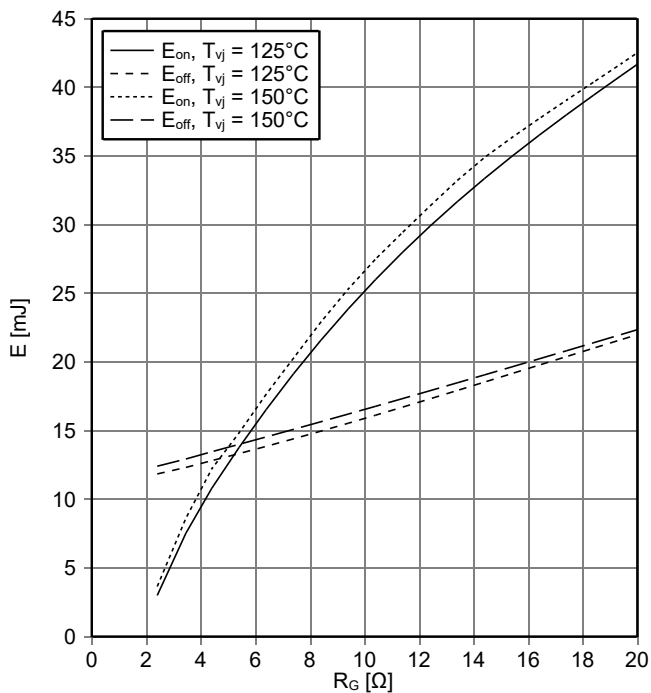


Fig.5 Switching losses IGBT, Inverter (typical)

$E_{on}=f(R_G), E_{off}=f(R_G)$
 $V_{GE}=\pm 15V, I_C=300A, V_{CE}=300V$

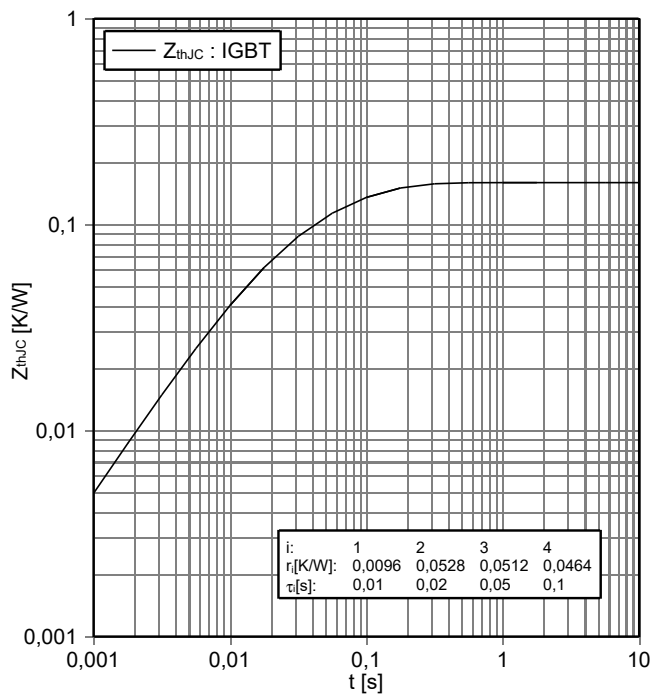


Fig.6 Transient thermal impedance IGBT, Inverter

$Z_{thJC}=f(t)$

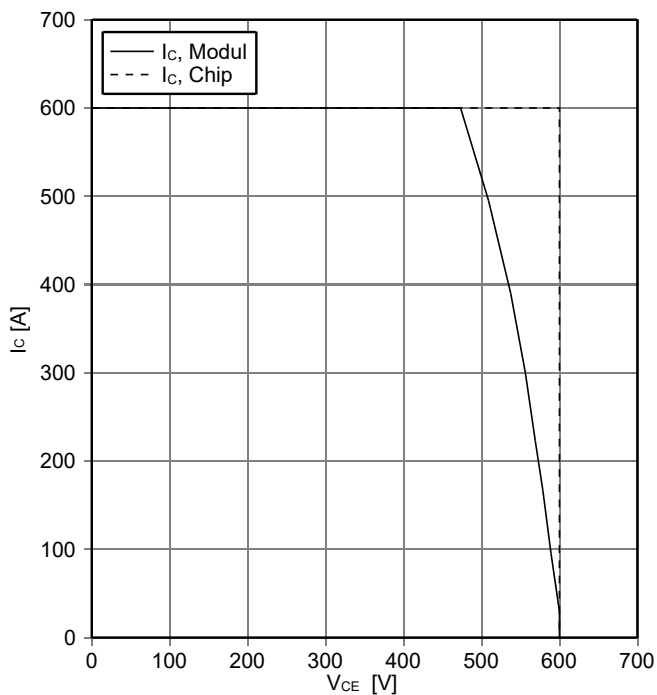


Fig.7 Reverse bias safe operating area IGBT, Inverter (RBSOA)

$I_C=f(V_{CE})$ $V_{GE}=\pm 15V, R_{Goff}=2.4\Omega, T_{vj}=150^\circ C$

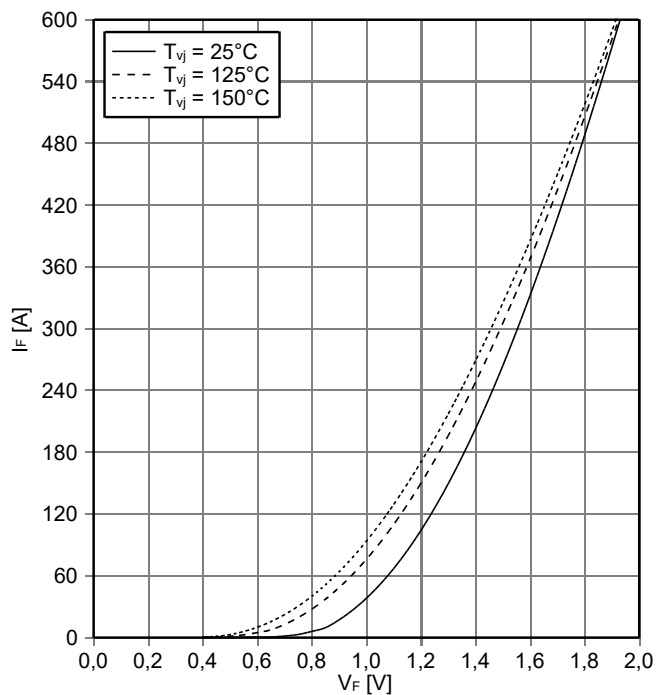


Fig.8 Forward characteristic of Diode, Inverter (typical) $I_F=f(V_F)$

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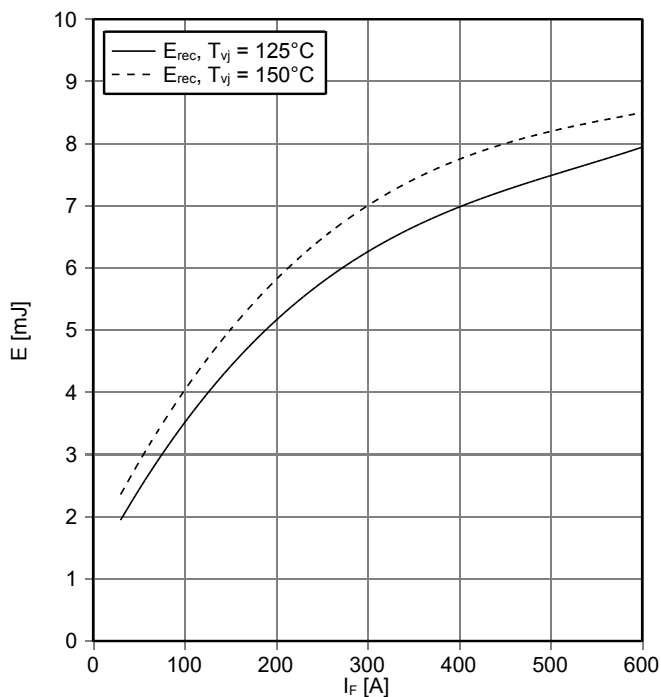


Fig.9 Switching losses Diode, Inverter (typical)
 $E_{rec}=f(I_F)$ $R_{Gon}=2.4\Omega$, $V_{CE}=300V$

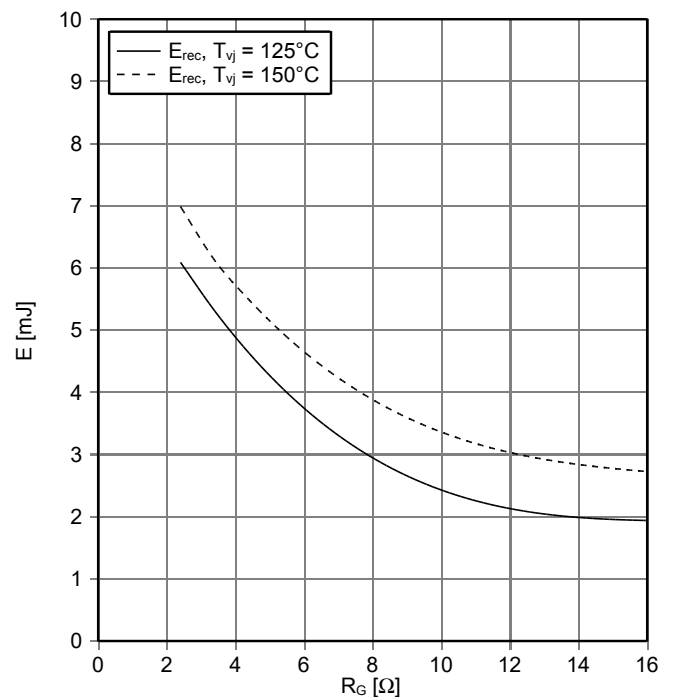


Fig.10 Switching losses Diode, Inverter (typical)
 $E_{rec}=f(R_G)$ $I_F=300A$, $V_{CE}=300V$

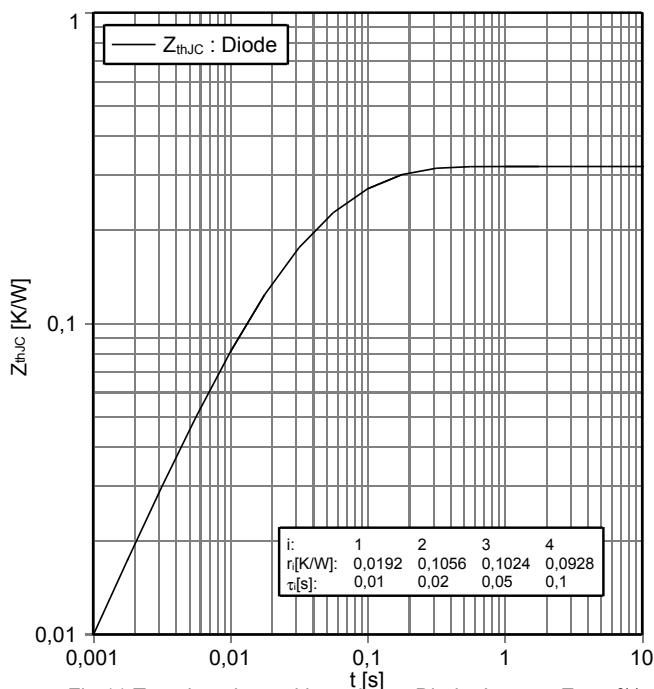


Fig.11 Transient thermal impedance Diode, Inverter $Z_{thJC}=f(t)$