

Date: - 17 Oct 2007

Data Sheet Issue: - 3

#### **Provisional Data**

### Distributed Gate Thyristor

# Types R3968F#20x to R3968F#28x Development Type Number: RX075F#20x-28x

#### **Absolute Maximum Ratings**

	VOLTAGE RATINGS		MAXIMUM LIMITS	UNITS
$V_{DRM}$	Repetitive peak off-state voltage, (note 1)	\ \ /	2000-2800	V
$V_{DSM}$	Non-repetitive peak off-state voltage, (note 1)		2000-2800	V
$V_{RRM}$	Repetitive peak reverse voltage, (note 1)		2000-2800	V
$V_{RSM}$	Non-repetitive peak reverse voltage, (note 1)		2100-2900	V

	OTHER RATINGS		MAXIMUM LIMITS	UNITS
$I_{T(AV)M}$	Maximum average on-state current, T <sub>sin</sub> =55°C, (r	4001	Α	
$I_{T(AV)M}$	Maximum average on-state current. T <sub>sink</sub> 785°C, (r	note)2)	2691	Α
$I_{T(AV)M}$	Maximum average on-state current. Tsink = 85°C, (r	note 3)	1582	Α
I <sub>T(RMS)</sub>	Nominal RMS on-state current, T <sub>sink</sub> =25°C, (note	2)	7988	Α
I <sub>T(d.c.)</sub>	D.C. on-state current, T <sub>sink</sub> =25°C, (note 4)	>	6712	Α
I <sub>TSM</sub>	Peak non-repetitive surge t <sub>p</sub> =10ms, V <sub>rm</sub> =60%V <sub>RRN</sub>	66.0	kA	
I <sub>TSM2</sub>	Peak non-repetitive surge t <sub>p</sub> =10ms, V <sub>m</sub> ≤10V) (not	72.5	kA	
l <sup>2</sup> t	I <sup>2</sup> t capacity for fusing/t <sub>p</sub> =10ms, V <sub>rm</sub> =60%V <sub>RRM</sub> , (no	21.78×10 <sup>6</sup>	$A^2s$	
l <sup>2</sup> t	l²t capacity for fusing t <sub>p</sub> =10ms, V <sub>rm</sub> ≤10V, (note 5)		26.28×10 <sup>6</sup>	$A^2s$
		Non-repetitive	1000	
(di/dt) <sub>cr</sub>	Critical rate of rise of on state current (note 6)	Repetitive (50Hz, 60s)	500	A/µs
		Continuous (50Hz)	250	
$V_{RGM}$	Peak reverse gate voltage	•	5	V
$P_{G(AV)}$	Mean forward gate power		4	W
$P_GM$	Peak forward gate power		50	W
T <sub>j op</sub>	Operating temperature range	-40 to +125	°C	
T <sub>stg</sub>	Storage temperature range	-40 to +150	°C	

- 1) De rating factor of 0.13% per °C is applicable for T<sub>i</sub> below 25°C.
- 2) Double side cooled, single phase; 50Hz, 180° half-sinewave.
- 3) Single side cooled, single phase; 50Hz, 180° half-sinewave.
- 4) Double side cooled.
- 5) Half-sinewaye, 125°C T<sub>i</sub> initial.
- 6)  $V_D=67\%V_{p/RM}$ ,  $I_{FG}=2A$ ,  $t_r \le 0.5 \mu s$ ,  $T_{case}=125^{\circ}C$ .



#### **Characteristics**

	PARAMETER	MIN.	TYP.	MAX.	TEST CONDITIONS (Note 1)	UNITS
V <sub>TM</sub>	Maximum peak on-state voltage	-	-	2.20	I <sub>TM</sub> =6000A	V
$V_{T0}$	Threshold voltage	-	-	1.453		V
r <sub>T</sub>	Slope resistance	-	-	0.125		mΩ
(dv/dt) <sub>cr</sub>	Critical rate of rise of off-state voltage	200	-	-	V <sub>D</sub> =80% V <sub>DRM</sub> , Linear ramp, Gate o/c	V/µs
I <sub>DRM</sub>	Peak off-state current	-	-	200	Rated V <sub>DRM</sub>	mA
I <sub>RRM</sub>	Peak reverse current	-	-	200	Rated V <sub>RRM</sub>	mA
$V_{GT}$	Gate trigger voltage	-	-	3.0	T <sub>i</sub> =25°C V <sub>D</sub> =10V, I <sub>T</sub> =3A	V
$I_{GT}$	Gate trigger current	-	-	600	$T_j=25^{\circ}C$ $V_D=10V$ , $I_T=3A$	mA
$V_{GD}$	Gate non-trigger voltage	-	-	0.25	Rated V <sub>DRM</sub>	V
IH	Holding current	-	-	1000	T <sub>j</sub> =25°C	mA
t <sub>gd</sub>	Gate controlled turn-on delay time	-	0.8	2.0	V <sub>D</sub> =67% V <sub>DRM</sub> , I <sub>TM</sub> =4000A, di/dt=60A/μs,	
<b>t</b> gt	Turn-on time	-	2.0	3.0	$I_{FG}$ =2A, $t_r$ =0.5 $\mu$ s, $T_j$ =25 $^{\circ}$ C	μs
Qrr	Recovered charge	-	2600	3200		μC
Q <sub>ra</sub>	Recovered charge, 50% Chord	-	1700	<u> </u>	   <sub>FM</sub> =4000A, t <sub>p</sub> =2000μs, di/dt=60A/μs,	μC
I <sub>rm</sub>	Reverse recovery current	-	360	\ <u>/-</u> /	√v <sub>r</sub> =100V	Α
t <sub>rr</sub>	Reverse recovery time	-	9.5		1	μs
		50/		70	V <sub>TM</sub> =4000A, t <sub>p</sub> =2000μs, di/dt=60A/μs, V <sub>r</sub> =100V, V <sub>dr</sub> =67%V <sub>DRM</sub> , dV <sub>dr</sub> /dt=20V/μs	
t <sub>q</sub>	Range of maximum turn-off time (note 2)	60	-	100	I <sub>TM</sub> =4000A, t <sub>p</sub> =2000μs, di/dt=60A/μs,   V <sub>r</sub> =100V, V <sub>dr</sub> =67%V <sub>DRM</sub> , dV <sub>dr</sub> /dt=200V/μs	μs
В	Thermal registance in patients beganing		<u> </u>	0,0065	Double side cooled	K/W
$R_{thJK}$	Thermal resistance, junction to heatsink			0.0130	Single side cooled	K/W
F	Mounting force	81	(-)	99		kN
W <sub>t</sub>	NA/aimht	/	2.8	-	Outline options FC & FT	ka
V V t	Weight	\-\ \	2.0	-	Outline option FD	kg

#### Notes:-

1) Unless otherwise indicated T<sub>j</sub>=125°C<sub>j</sub>

2) The required maximum t<sub>q</sub> (specified with dV<sub>dr</sub>/dt=200V/µs) is represented by the 10<sup>th</sup> character in the device part number. See ordering information for details of t<sub>q</sub> codes.

3) For other clamp forces, please consult factory

Notes on rupture rated packages.

This product is available with a non-rupture rated package.

For additional details on these products, please consult factory.



#### **Notes on Ratings and Characteristics**

#### 1.0 Voltage Grade Table

Voltage Grade	$V_{DRM}  V_{DSM}  V_{RRM}                   $	V <sub>RSM</sub> V	V <sub>D</sub> /V
20	2000	2100	1250
22	2200	2300	1350
24	2400	2500	1450
26	2600	2700	1550
28	2800	2900	1650

#### 2.0 Extension of Voltage Grades

This report is applicable to other and higher voltage grades when supply has been agreed by Sales/Production.

#### 3.0 Extension of Turn-off Time

This Report is applicable to other  $t_q$ /re-applied dv/dt combinations when supply has been agreed by Sales/Production.

#### 4.0 Repetitive dv/dt

Higher dv/dt selections are available up to 1000V/µs on request.

#### 5.0 De-rating Factor

A blocking voltage de-rating factor of 0.13%/°C is applicable to this device for T<sub>i</sub> below 25°C.

#### 6.0 Snubber Components

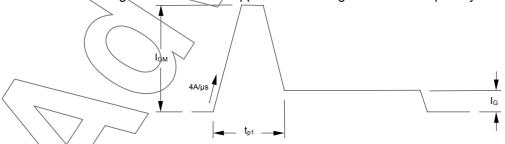
When selecting snubber components, care must be taken not to use excessively large values of snubber capacitor or excessively small values of snubber resistor. Such excessive component values may lead to device damage due to the large resultant values of snubber discharge current. If required, please consult the factory for assistance.

#### 7.0 Rate of rise of on-state current

The maximum un-primed rate of rise of on-state current must not exceed 1000A/µs at any time during turn-on on a non-repetitive basis. For repetitive performance, the on-state rate of rise of current must not exceed 500A/µs at any time during turn-on. Note that these values of rate of rise of current apply to the total device current including that from any local snubber network.

#### 8.0 Gate Drive

The nominal requirement for a typical gate drive is illustrated below. An open circuit voltage of at least 30V is assumed. This gate drive must be applied when using the full di/dt capability of the device.



The magnitude of  $I_{GM}$  should be between five and ten times  $I_{GT}$ , which is shown on page 2. Its duration  $(t_{p1})$  should be 20µs or sufficient to allow the anode current to reach ten times  $I_L$ , whichever is greater. Otherwise, an increase in pulse current could be needed to supply the necessary charge to trigger. The 'back-porch' current  $I_G$  should remain flowing for the same duration as the anode current and have a magnitude in the order of 1.5 times  $I_{GT}$ .

#### 9.0 Frequency Ratings

The curves illustrated in figures 10 to 18 are for guidance only and are superseded by the maximum ratings shown on page 1.

#### 10.0 Square wave ratings

These ratings are given for load component rate of rise of forward current of 100 and 500 A/µs

#### 11.0 Duty cycle lines

The 100% duty cycle is represented on all the ratings by a straight line. Other duties can be included as parallel to the first.

#### 12.0 Maximum Operating Frequency

The maximum operating frequency is set by the on-state duty, the time required for the thyristor to turn off  $(t_{\alpha})$  and for the off-state voltage to reach full value  $(t_{\nu})$ , i.e.

$$f_{\max} = \frac{1}{t_{pulse} + t_q + t_v}$$

#### 13.0 On-State Energy per Pulse Characteristics

These curves enable rapid estimation of device dissipation to be obtained for conditions not covered by the frequency ratings.

Let E<sub>n</sub> be the Energy per pulse for a given current and pulse width, in joules Let R<sub>th,IK</sub> be the steady-state d.c. thermal resistance (junction to sink) and  $T_K$  be the heat sink temperature.

Then the average dissipation will be:

$$W_{AV} = E_P \cdot f$$
 and  $T_{K(\text{max.})} = 125 - (W_{AV} \cdot R_{thJK})$ 

### 14.0 Reverse recovery ratings

(i) Q<sub>ra</sub> is based on 50% I<sub>rm</sub> chord as shown in Fig. 1

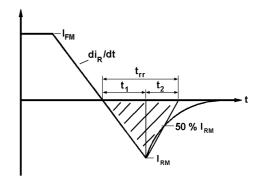
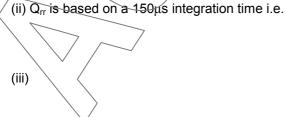


Fig. 1  $Q_{rr} = \int_{0}^{r} i_{rr} dt$   $K Factor = \frac{t_{1}}{t_{2}}$ 

$$K\ Factor = \frac{t_1}{t_2}$$



#### 15.0 Reverse Recovery Loss

#### 15.1 Determination by Measurement

From waveforms of recovery current obtained from a high frequency shunt (see Note 1, Page 5) and reverse voltage present during recovery, an instantaneous reverse recovery loss wayerform must be constructed. Let the area under this waveform be E joules per pulse. A new heat sink temperature/can then be evaluated from the following:

$$T_{K(new)} = T_{K(original)} - E \cdot (k + f \cdot R_{thJK})$$

Where k=0.227 (°C/W)/s

E = Area under reverse loss waveform per pulse in joules (W.s.)

f = rated frequency Hz at the original heat sink temperature.

 $R_{thJK}$  = d.c. thermal resistance (°C/W).

The total dissipation is now given by:

$$W_{(TOT)} = W_{(original)} + E \cdot f$$

#### 15.2 Determination without Measurement

In circumstances where it is not possible to measure voltage and current conditions, or for design purposes, the additional losses E in joules may be estimated as follows.

Let E be the value of energy per reverse cycle in joules (curves in Figure 9).

Let f be the operating frequency in Hz

$$T_{K(new)} = T_{K(original)} - (E \cdot R_{th} \cdot f)$$

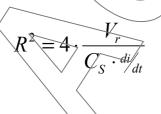
Where  $T_{K\,(\text{new})}$  is the required maximum heat sink temperature and T<sub>K</sub> (original) is the heat sink temperature given with the frequency ratings.

A suitable R-C snubber network is connected across the thyristor to restrict the transient reverse voltage to a peak value (V<sub>m</sub>) of 67% of the maximum grade. If a different grade is being used or V<sub>m</sub> is other than 67% of Grade, the reverse loss may be approximated by a pro rata adjustment of the maximum value obtained from the curves.

#### NOTE 1- Reverse Recovery Loss by Measurement

This thyristor has a low reverse recovered charge and peak reverse recovery current. When measuring the charge, care must be taken to ensure that:

- (a) a.c./soupled devices such as current transformers are not affected by prior passage of high amplitude forward current.
- (b) A suitable, polarised, clipping circuit must be connected to the input of the measuring oscilloscope to avoid overloading the internal amplifiers by the relatively high amplitude forward current signal
- (c) Measurement of reverse recovery waveform should be carried out with an appropriate critically damped snubber, connected across diode anode to cathode. The formula used for the calculation of this snubber is shown below:



= Commutating source voltage  $V_r$  = Commutating source Where:  $C_S$  = Snubber capacitance R = Snubber resistance

#### 16.0 Computer Modelling Parameters

#### 16.1 Calculating V<sub>T</sub> using ABCD Coefficients

The on-state characteristic I<sub>T</sub> vs V<sub>T</sub>, on page 7 is represented in two ways;

- (i) the well established  $V_{T0}$  and  $r_{T}$  tangent used for rating purposes and
- (ii) a set of constants A, B, C, D, forming the coefficients of the representative equation for  $V_T$  in terms of  $I_T$  given below:

$$V_T = A + B \cdot \ln(I_T) + C \cdot I_T + D \cdot \sqrt{I_T}$$

The constants, derived by curve fitting software, are given in this report for hot and cold characteristics where possible. The resulting values for  $V_T$  agree with the true device characteristic over a current range, which is limited to that plotted.

25°C Coefficients		125°C Coefficients		
Α	1.3629084	Α	1.726243	
В	0.1684087	В	-0.04672899	
С	1.910292×10 <sup>-4</sup>	C	1.452344×10 <sup>-4</sup>	
D	-0.02403392	D	1.145080×10 <sup>-4</sup>	

16.2 D.C. Thermal Impedance Calculation

$$r = \sum_{p=1}^{p=n} r_p \cdot \left(1 - e^{\frac{-t}{\tau_p}}\right)$$

Where p = 1 to n, n is the number of terms in the series.

- t = Duration of heating pulse in seconds.
- rt = Thermal resistance at time t.
- $r_p = Amplitude of p_{th} term.$
- $\tau_p$  = Time Constant of  $r_{th}$  term

D.C. Single Side Cooled						
Term	Term 2 3 4					
$r_{p}$	3.424745×10 <sup>-3</sup>	1.745273×10 <sup>-3</sup>	8.532017×10 <sup>-4</sup>	3.457329×10 <sup>-4</sup>		
$ au_{p}$	1.125391	0.1878348	0.02788979	8.430889×10 <sup>-3</sup>		

	D.C. Double Side Cooled						
Term	1	2	3	4			
\ \tag{\partial}	8.375269×10	<sup>-3</sup> 2.518437×10 <sup>-3</sup>	1.193758×10 <sup>-3</sup>	7.45432×10 <sup>-4</sup>			
tp	8.929845	0.4711304	0.08221244	0.01221961			

#### **Curves**

Figure 1 – On-state characteristics of Limit device

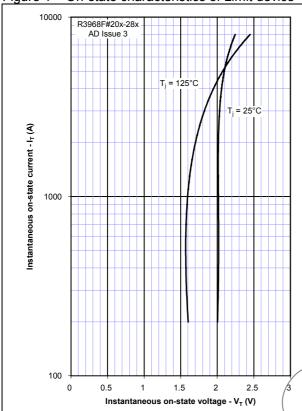
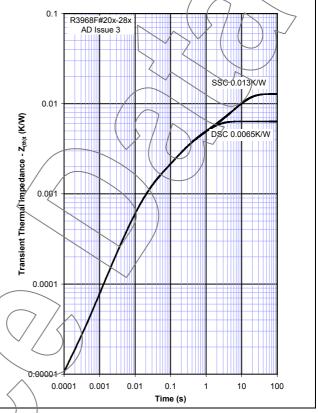


Figure 2 - Transient thermal impedance



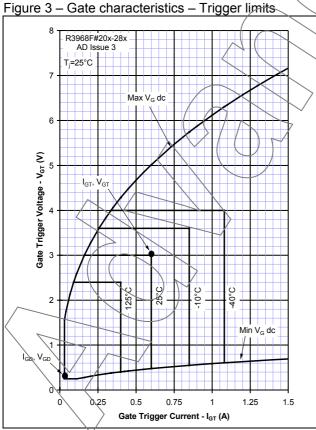
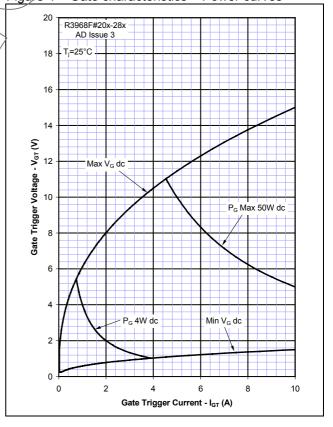
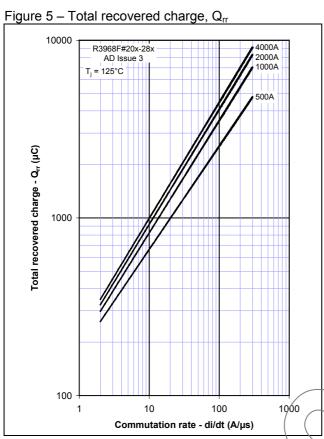
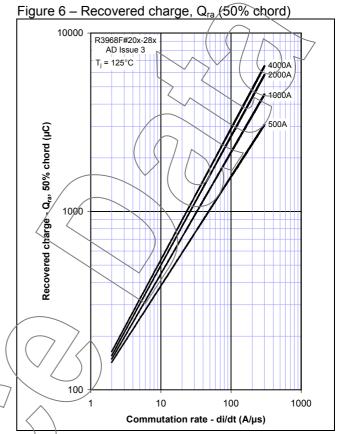
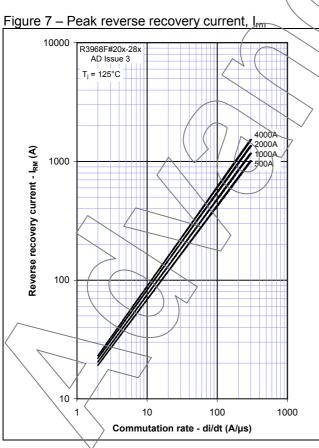


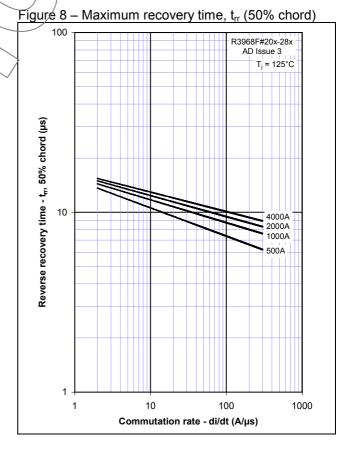
Figure 4 – Gate characteristics – Power curves











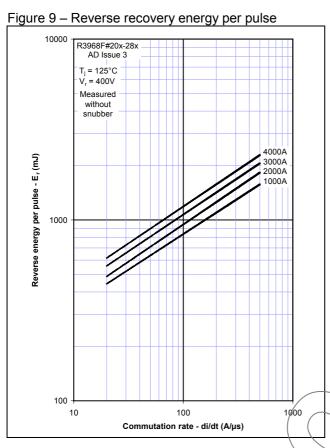
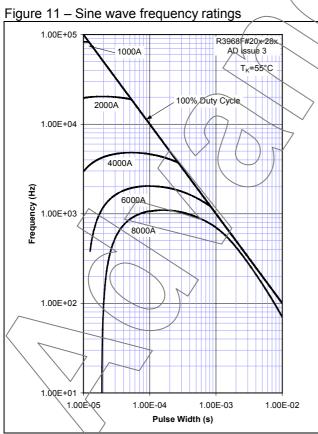
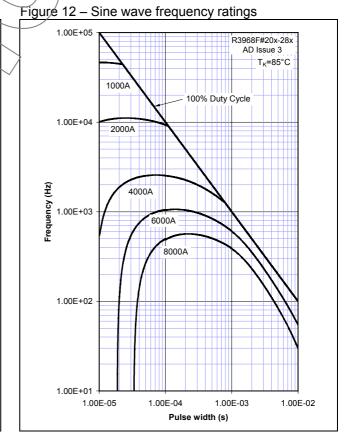
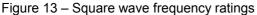


Figure 10 – Sine wave energy per pulse 1.00E+03 R3968F#20x-28x AD Issue 3 T<sub>i</sub>=125°C 1.00E+02 8000A 1.00E±01 6000A 4000A 1,00E+00 2000A 1000A 1.00E-01 500A 1.00E-02 1.00E-05 1.00E-04 1.00E-02 Pulse width (s)







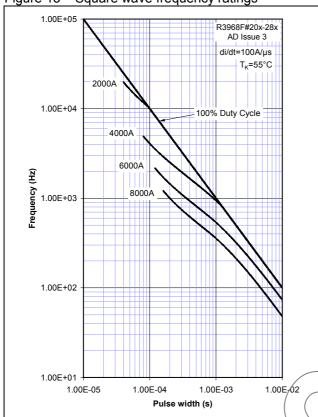
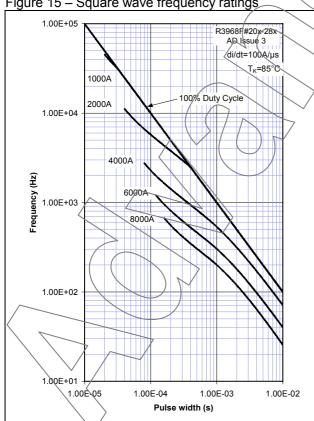


Figure 14 – Square wave frequency ratings 1.00E+05 R3968F#20x-28x AD Issue 3 d/dt=600A/j)s T<sub>κ</sub>=55°C 100% Duty Cycle 1.00E+04 2kA 4kA uency (Hz) .8kA .00E+03

Figure 15 - Square wave frequency ratings





1.00E-04

Pulse width (s)

1.00E-03

1.00E-02

1.00E+02

1.00E+01

1.00E-05

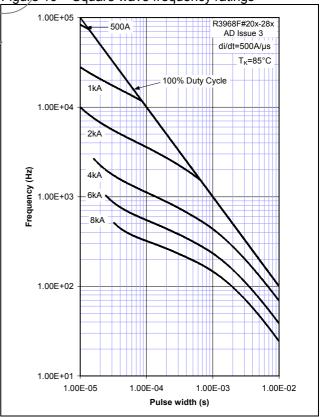


Figure 17 – Square wave energy per pulse

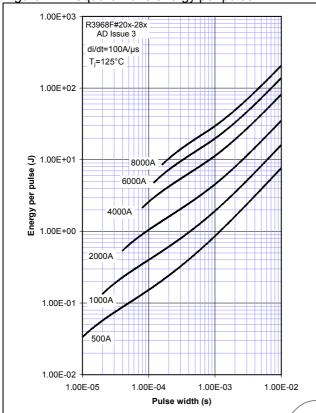
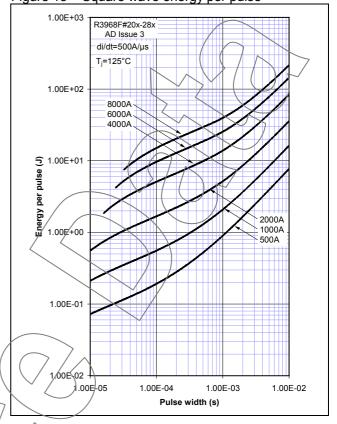
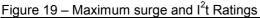
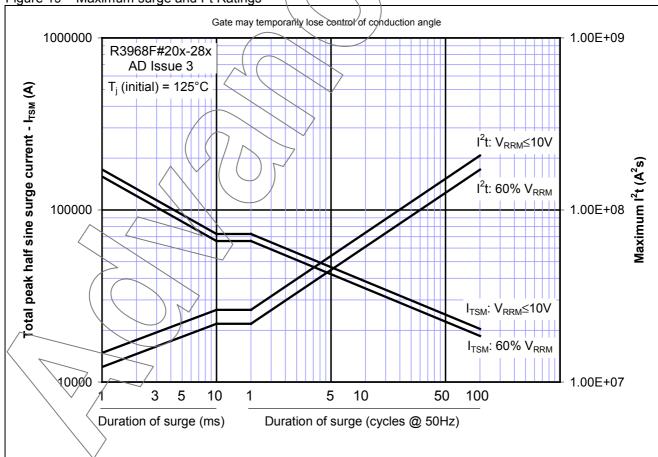


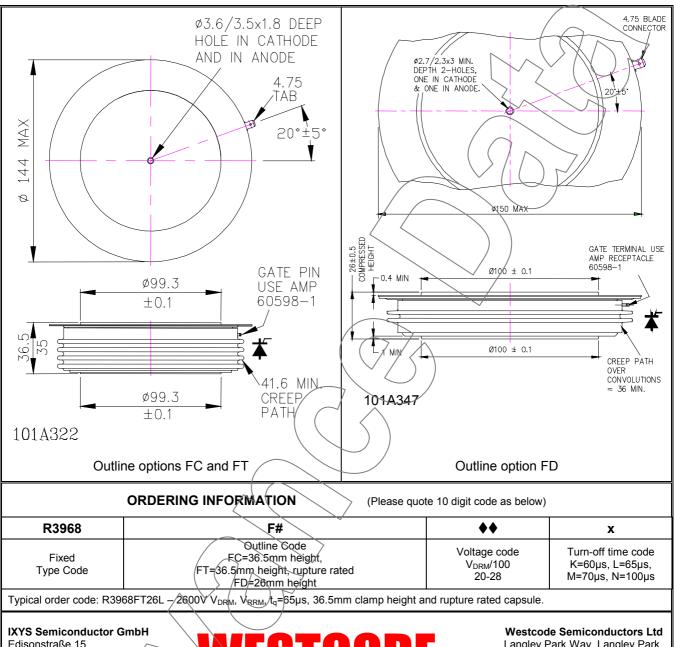
Figure 18 – Square wave energy per pulse







#### **Outline Drawing & Ordering Information**



D-68623 Lampertheim Tel: +49 6206 503-0 Fax: +49 6206 503-627

E-mail: marcom@ixys.de

IXYS Corporation 3540 Bassett Street Santa Clara CA 95054 US Tel: +1 (408) 982 0700

Fax: +1 (408) 496 0670 E-mail: sales@ixys.net

## WESTCODE

An TXYS Company

www.westcode.com

www.ixys.com

Langley Park Way, Langley Park, Chippenham, Wiltshire, SN15 1GE. Tel: +44 (0)1249 444524 Fax: +44 (0)1249 659448

E-mail: WSL.sales@westcode.com

#### Westcode Semiconductors Inc

3270 Cherry Avenue Long Beach CA 90807 USA Tel: +1 (562) 595 6971

Fax: +1 (562) 595 8182

E-mail: WSI.sales@westcode.com

The information contained herein is confidential and is protected by Copyright. The information may not be used or disclosed except with the written permission of and in the manner permitted by the proprietors Westcode Semiconductors Ltd.

In the interest of product improvement, Westcode reserves the right to change specifications at any time without prior notice.

Devices with a suffix code (2-letter, 3-letter or letter/digit/letter combination) added to their generic code are not necessarily subject to the conditions and limits contained in this report.

© Westcode Semiconductors Ltd.