

Date:- 1st Nov 2010

Data Sheet Issue:- 1

# **Provisional Data**

# **Rectifier Diode**

# Types W3477MC360 to W3477MC400

Development part number Wx252MC360-409

# **Absolute Maximum Ratings**

	VOLTAGE RATINGS		MAXIMUM LIMITS	UNITS
$V_{RRM}$	Repetitive peak reverse voltage, (note 1)		3600-4000	V
$V_{RSM}$	Non-repetitive peak reverse voltage, (note 1)	1	3700-4100	V

	OTHER RATINGS	MAXIMUM LIMITS	UNITS
$I_{F(AV)M}$	Maximum average forward current, T <sub>sink</sub> =55°C, (note 2)	3470	Α
$I_{F(AV)M}$	Maximum average forward current. T <sub>sink</sub> =100°C, (note 2)	2409	Α
$I_{F(AV)M}$	Maximum average forward current. T <sub>sink</sub> =100℃, (note 3)	1421	Α
I <sub>F(RMS)M</sub>	Nominal RMS forward current, T <sub>sink</sub> =25°C <sub>x</sub> (note 2)	6380	Α
I <sub>F(d.c.)</sub>	D.C. forward current, T <sub>sink</sub> =25°C,/(note 4)	5592	Α
I <sub>FSM</sub>	Peak non-repetitive surge t <sub>p</sub> =10ms, V <sub>m</sub> =60%V <sub>RRM</sub> , (note 5)	28200	Α
I <sub>FSM2</sub>	Peak non-repetitive surge t <sub>p</sub> ∈10ms, V <sub>m</sub> ≤10V, (note 5)	31000	Α
l <sup>2</sup> t	$l^2$ t capacity for fusing $t_p=10$ ms, $V_{rm}=60\%V_{RRM}$ , (note 5)	3.98×10 <sup>6</sup>	A <sup>2</sup> s
l <sup>2</sup> t	$I^2$ t capacity for fusing $t_p=10$ ms, $V_{rm}\leq 10$ V, (note 5)	4.81×10 <sup>6</sup>	A <sup>2</sup> s
T <sub>j op</sub>	Operating temperature range	-40 to +160	C
$T_{stg}$	Storage temperature range ( )	-55 to +160	C

#### Notes:

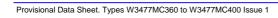
- 1) De-rating factor of 0.13% per  $^{\circ}$  is applicable for T<sub>i</sub> below 25 $^{\circ}$ C.
- 2) Double side cooled, single phase, 50Hz, 180° half-sinewave.
- 3) Cathode side cooled, single phase; 50Hz, 180° half-sinewave.
- 4) Double side cooled.
- 5) Half-sinewave, 160℃ T<sub>i</sub> initial.

# **Characteristics**

	PARAMETER	MIN.	TYP.	MAX.	TEST CONDITIONS (Note 1)	UNITS
$V_{FM}$	Maximum peak forward voltage	-	-	1.34	I <sub>FM</sub> =3000A	V
$V_{FM}$	Maximum peak forward voltage	-	-	2.10	I <sub>FM</sub> =8000A	V
$V_{T0}$	Threshold voltage	-	-	0.908		V
r <sub>T</sub>	Slope resistance	-	-	0.146	$\bigvee (() \vdash )$	mΩ
I <sub>RRM</sub>	Peak reverse current	-	-	100	Rated V <sub>RRM</sub>	mA
Q <sub>rr</sub>	Recovered charge	-	6000	7,200 /		μC
$Q_{ra}$	Recovered charge, 50% Chord	-	3800	\ <u>.</u>	I <sub>TM</sub> =1000A, t <sub>p</sub> =1000μs, di/dt=10A/μs,	μC
I <sub>rm</sub>	Reverse recovery current	-	200	-	V <sub>r</sub> =100V	Α
t <sub>rr</sub>	Reverse recovery time, 50% chord	-	38	-	/	μs
		-	-	0.0140	Double side cooled	K/W
$R_{\text{thJK}}$	Thermal resistance, junction to heatsink	-	- /	0.0265	Anode side cooled	K/W
		-	-(	0.0297/	Câthode side cooled	K/W
F	Mounting force	25	-\	31/	Note 2	kN
$W_t$	Weight		530			g

#### Notes:-

Unless otherwise indicated T<sub>i</sub>=160°C.
For other clamp forces, please consult factory.



# **Notes on Ratings and Characteristics**

#### 1.0 Voltage Grade Table

Voltage Grade	V <sub>RRM</sub> V	V <sub>RSM</sub> V V <sub>R</sub> DC V
3600	3600	3700 2050
3800	3800	3900 2170
4000	4000	4100 2280

#### 2.0 Extension of Voltage Grades

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

# 3.0 De-rating Factor

A blocking voltage de-rating factor of 0.13%/℃ is applicable to this device for T/i below 25℃.

# 4.0 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.

# 5.0 Computer Modelling Parameters

5.1 Device Dissipation Calculations

$$I_{AV} = \frac{-V_{T0} + \sqrt{{V_{T0}}^2 + 4 \cdot ff^2} r_T \cdot W_{AV}}{2 \cdot ff^2 \cdot r_T}$$
 and: 
$$W_{AV} = \frac{\Delta T}{R_{th}}$$
 
$$\Delta T = T_{i \max} - T_K$$

Where  $V_{T0}=0.908V$ ,  $r_{T}=0.146m\Omega$ ,

 $R_{th}$  = Supplementary thermal impedance, see table below and

ff = Form factor, see table below.

Supplementary Thermal Impedance				
Conduction Angle	6 phase (60°)	3 phase (120°)	½ wave (180°)	d.c.
Square wave Double Side Cooled	0.01665	0.01581	0.01516	0.0140
Square wave Cathode Side Cooled	0.03217	0.03147	0.03090	0.0297
Sine wave Double Side Cooled	0.01612	0.01531	0.01436	
Sine wave Cathode Side Cooled	0.03174	0.03105	0.03022	

Form Factors					
Conduction Angle	6 phase (60°)	3 phase (120°)	½ wave (180°)	d.c.	
Square wave	2.449	1.732	1.414	1	
Sine wave	2.778	1.879	1.57		

# 5.2 Calculating V<sub>F</sub> using ABCD Coefficients

The on-state characteristic I<sub>F</sub> vs. V<sub>F</sub>, on page 6 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  $V_F$  in terms of  $I_F$  given below:

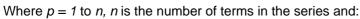
$$V_F = A + B \cdot \ln(I_F) + C \cdot I_F + D \cdot \sqrt{I_F}$$

The constants, derived by curve fitting software, are given below for both hot and cold characteristics. The resulting values for  $V_F$  agree with the true device characteristic over a current range, which is limited to that plotted.

	25℃ Coefficients	ents 160°C Coefficients	
Α	0.7582219	Α	0.3928004
В	2.173347×10 <sup>-3</sup>	B 0.03185368	
С	6.524855×10 <sup>-5</sup>	E	9.588061×10 <sup>-5</sup>
D	6.610407×10 <sup>-3</sup>	D	7.304107×10 <sup>-3</sup>

# 5.3 D.C. Thermal Impedance Calculation

$$r_{t} = \sum_{p=1}^{p=n} r_{p} \cdot \left(1 - e^{\frac{-t}{\tau_{p}}}\right)$$

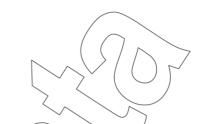


t = Duration of heating pulse in seconds.

 $r_{\downarrow}$  = Thermal resistance at time t.

 $\begin{array}{ll} r_p = & \text{Amplitude of } p_{th} \text{ term.} \\ \tau_p = & \text{Time Constant of } r_{th} \text{ term.} \end{array}$ 

The coefficients for this device are shown in the tables below;



	D.C. Double Side Cooled						
Term	1	2	3	4			
$r_p$	8.594785×10 <sup>-3</sup>	3.308247×10 <sup>-3</sup>	1.039072×10 <sup>-3</sup>	7.916582×10 <sup>-4</sup>			
$ au_p$	0.7185764	0.09970181	0:02165834	5.266433×10 <sup>-3</sup>			

Term	1	2	3
$r_p$	0.02196926	5.845724×10 <sup>-3</sup>	1.904897×10 <sup>-3</sup>
$ au_{p}$	4.127141	0.1629998	8.832583×10 <sup>-3</sup>

# 6.0 Reverse recovery ratings

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

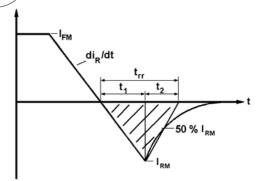
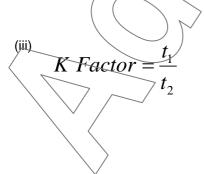


Fig. 1



$$Q_{rr} = \int_{0}^{150\,\mu s} i_{rr}.dt$$

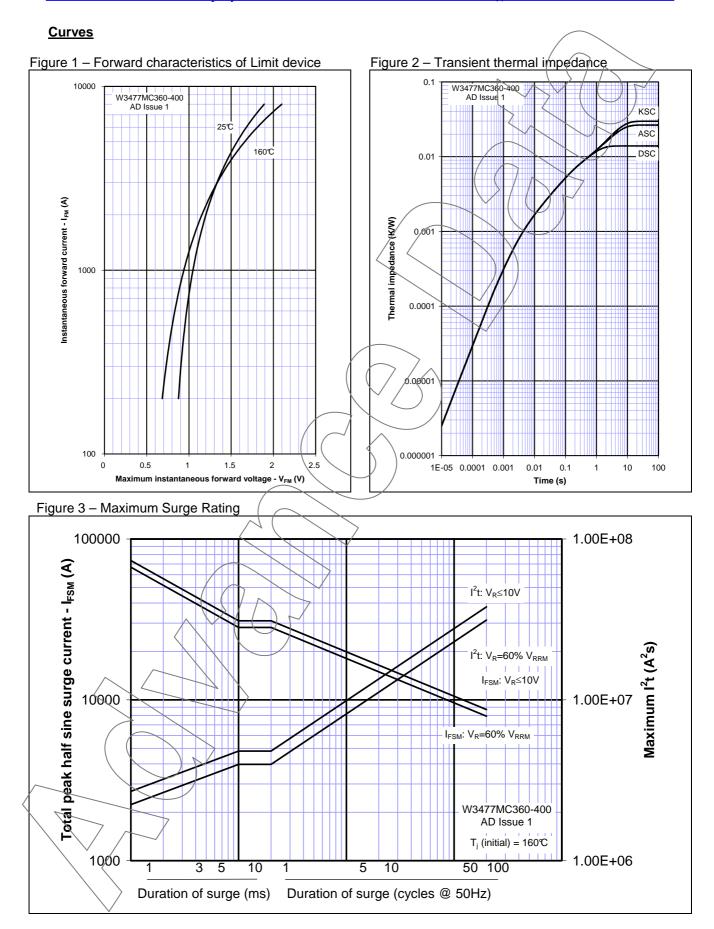


Figure 4 – Total recovered charge, Q<sub>rr</sub>

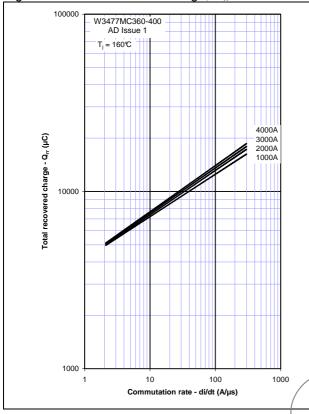
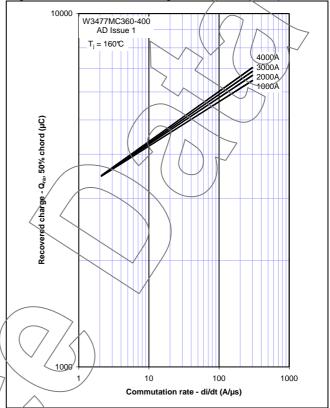


Figure 5 – Recovered charge, Q<sub>ra</sub> (50% chord)



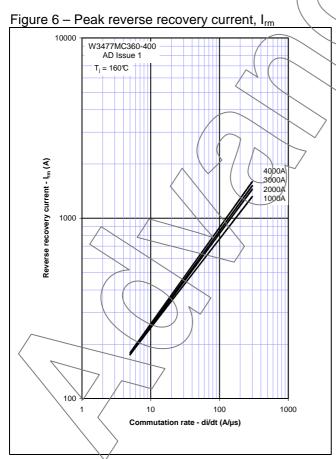


Figure /7 – Maximum recovery time, t<sub>rr</sub> (50% chord)

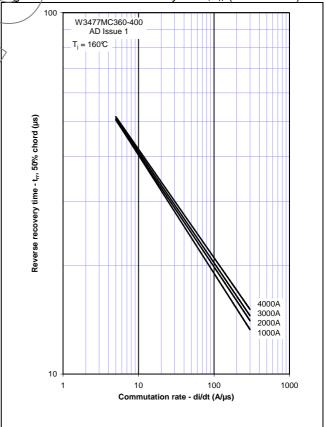


Figure 8 – Forward current vs. Power dissipation – Double Side Cooled

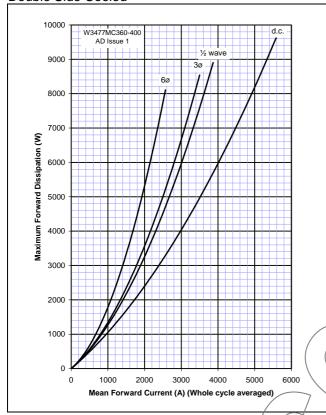


Figure 10 – Forward current vs. Power dissipation –

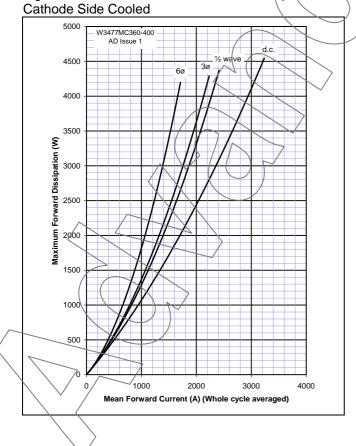


Figure 9 – Forward current vs. Heatsink temperature – Double Side Cooled

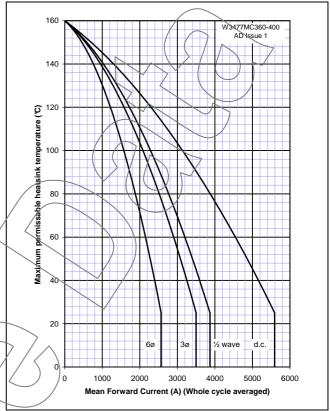
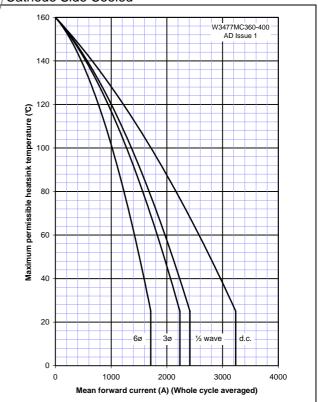


Figure 11 – Forward current vs. Heatsink temperature – Cathode Side Cooled



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

