

# **Gate Turn-off Thyristor**

Replaces March 1998 version, DS4095-5.3

DS4095-6.0 January 2000

#### **APPLICATIONS**

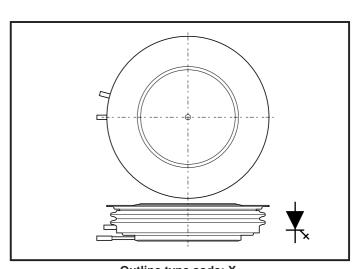
- Variable speed A.C. motor drive inverters (VSD-AC).
- Uninterruptable Power Supplies
- High Voltage Converters.
- Choppers.
- Welding.
- Induction Heating.
- DC/DC Converters.

#### **FEATURES**

- Double Side Cooling.
- High Reliability In Service.
- High Voltage Capability.
- Fault Protection Without Fuses.
- High Surge Current Capability.
- Turn-off Capability Allows Reduction In Equipment Size And Weight. Low Noise Emission Reduces Acoustic Cladding Necessary For Environmental Requirements.

# KEY PARAMETERS I<sub>TCM</sub> 3000A V<sub>DRM</sub> 4500V

870A (<sub>(AV)</sub> V<sub>D</sub>/dt 1000V/μs li<sub>γ</sub>/dt 300A/μs



Outline type code: X. See Package Details for further information.

#### **VOLTAGE RATINGS**

Type Number	Repetitive Peak Off-state Voltage V DRM V	Repetitive Peak Reverse Voltage V <sub>RRM</sub> V	Conditions
DG758BX45	4500	16	$T_{v_j} = 125^{\circ}C, I_{DM} = 100mA,$ $I_{RRM} = 50mA$

#### **CURRENT RATINGS**

Symbol	Parameter	Conditions	Max.	Units
I <sub>TCM</sub>	Repetitive peak controllable on-state current	$V_D = 66\% V_{DRM}, T_j = 125$ °C, $di_{GQ}/dt = 40A/\mu s$ , $Cs = 6\mu F$	3000	А
I <sub>T(AV)</sub>	Mean on-state current	T <sub>HS</sub> = 80°C. Double side cooled. Half sine 50Hz.	870	А
I <sub>T(RMS)</sub>	RMS on-state current	T <sub>HS</sub> = 80°C. Double side cooled. Half sine 50Hz.	1365	Α

# **SURGE RATINGS**

Symbol	Parameter	Conditions	Max.	Units
I <sub>TSM</sub>	Surge (non-repetitive) on-state current	10ms half sine. T <sub>j</sub> = 125°C	16.0	kA
l²t	I2t for fusing	10ms half sine. T <sub>j</sub> =125°C	1.28 x 10 <sup>6</sup>	A²s
di <sub>T</sub> /dt	Critical rate of rise of on-state current	$V_D = 3000V$ , $I_T = 3000A$ , $T_j = 125^{\circ}C$ , $I_{FG} > 40A$ , Rise time $> 1.0 \mu s$	300	A/μs
-11/ /-14	Data of visa of off state college	To 66% $V_{DRM}$ ; $R_{GK} \le 1.5\Omega$ , $T_j = 125^{\circ}C$	100	V/µs
dV <sub>D</sub> /dt	Rate of rise of off-state voltage	To 66% V <sub>DRM</sub> ; V <sub>RG</sub> = -2V, T <sub>j</sub> = 125°C	1000	V/µs
L <sub>s</sub>	Peak stray inductance in snubber circuit	-	200	nH

# **GATE RATINGS**

Symbol	Parameter	Conditions	Min.	Max.	Units
$V_{RGM}$	Peak reverse gate voltage	This value maybe exceeded during turn-off	-	16	V
I <sub>FGM</sub>	Peak forward gate current		-	100	А
$P_{FG(AV)}$	Average forward gate power		-	20	W
$P_{RGM}$	Peak reverse gate power		-	24	kW
di <sub>gq</sub> /dt	Rate of rise of reverse gate current		30	60	A/μs
t <sub>ON(min)</sub>	Minimum permissable on time		50	-	μѕ
t <sub>OFF(min)</sub>	Minimum permissable off time		100	-	μs

# THERMAL RATINGS AND MECHANICAL DATA

Symbol	Parameter	Conditions		Min.	Max.	Units
		Double side cooled		-	0.0146	°C/W
$R_{\text{th(j-hs)}}$	DC thermal resistance - junction to heatsink	Anode side cooled		-	0.0233	°C/W
	surface	Cathode side cooled		-	0.0392	°C/W
$R_{\text{th(c-hs)}}$	Contact thermal resistance	Clamping force 35.0kN With mounting compound	per contact	-	0.0036	°C/W
$T_{vj}$	Virtual junction temperature			-40	125	°C
$T_{\rm OP}/T_{\rm stg}$	Operating junction/storage temperature range			-40	125	°C
-	Clamping force			33.0	37.0	kN

# **CHARACTERISTICS**

Symbol	Parameter	Conditions	Min.	Max.	Units
$V_{TM}$	On-state voltage	At 3000A peak, I <sub>G(ON)</sub> = 8A d.c.	-	4.0	V
I <sub>DM</sub>	Peak off-state current	$V_{DRM} = 4500V, V_{RG} = 0V$	-	100	mA
I <sub>RRM</sub>	Peak reverse current	At V <sub>RRM</sub>	-	50	mA
$V_{\rm GT}$	Gate trigger voltage	$V_D = 24V, I_T = 100A, T_j = 25^{\circ}C$	-	1.2	V
I <sub>GT</sub>	Gate trigger current	$V_D = 24V, I_T = 100A, T_j = 25^{\circ}C$	-	3.5	А
I <sub>RGM</sub>	Reverse gate cathode current	V <sub>RGM</sub> = 16V, No gate/cathode resistor	-	50	mA
E <sub>on</sub>	Turn-on energy	V <sub>D</sub> = 2250V	-	3000	mJ
t <sub>d</sub>	Delay time	$I_{T} = 3000A, dI_{T}/dt = 300A/\mu s$	-	1.5	μs
t <sub>r</sub>	Rise time	$I_{FG} = 40A$ , rise time < 1.0 $\mu$ s	-	3.0	μs
E <sub>OFF</sub>	Turn-off energy		-	6300	mJ
t <sub>gs</sub>	Storage time		-	20.6	μs
t <sub>gf</sub>	Fall time	$I_T = 3000A, V_{DM} = 3000V$	-	2.2	μs
t <sub>gq</sub>	Gate controlled turn-off time	Snubber Cap Cs = 6.0μF,	-	22.8	μs
$Q_{GQ}$	Turn-off gate charge	$di_{GQ}/dt = 40A/\mu s$	-	10000	μС
Q <sub>GQT</sub>	Total turn-off gate charge		-	20000	μС
I <sub>GQM</sub>	Peak reverse gate current		-	830	А

## **CURVES**

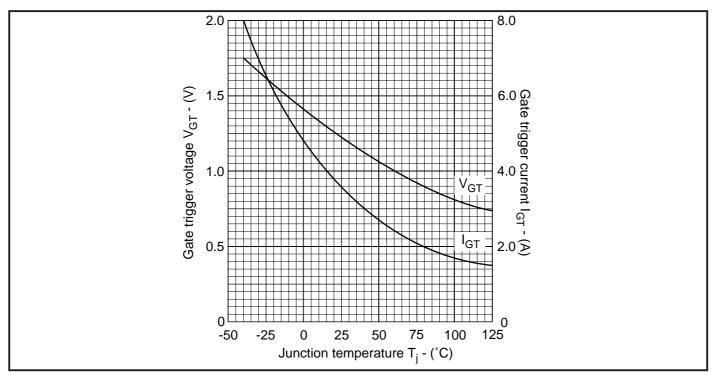


Fig.1 Maximum gate trigger voltage/current vs junction temperature

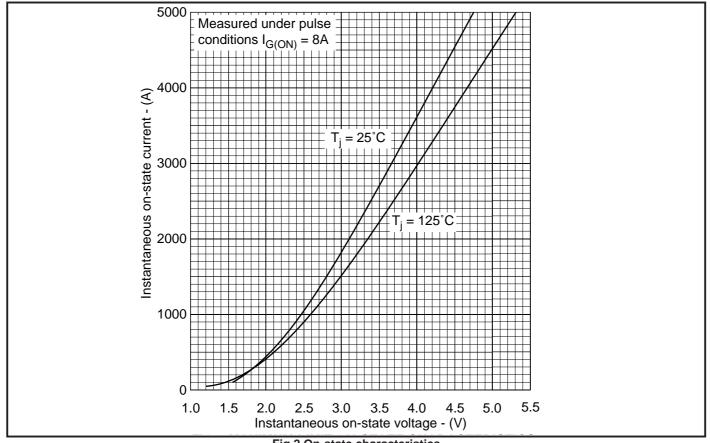


Fig.2 On-state characteristics

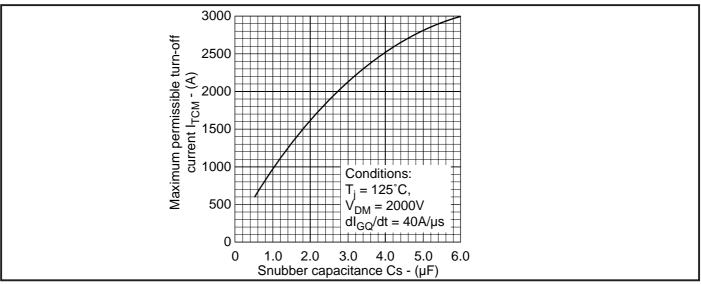


Fig.3 Maximum dependence of  $I_{TCM}$  on  $C_{S}$ 

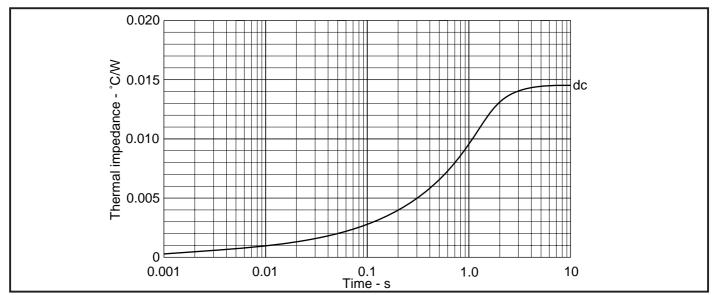


Fig.4 Maximum (limit) transient thermal impedance - double side cooled

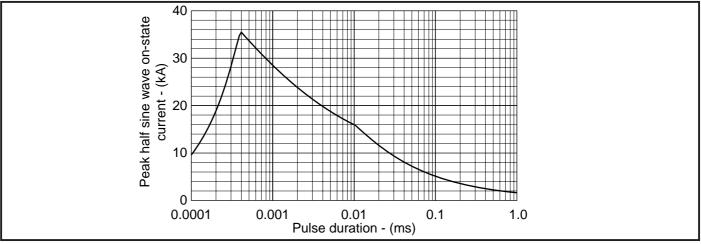


Fig.5 Surge (non-repetitive) on-state current vs time

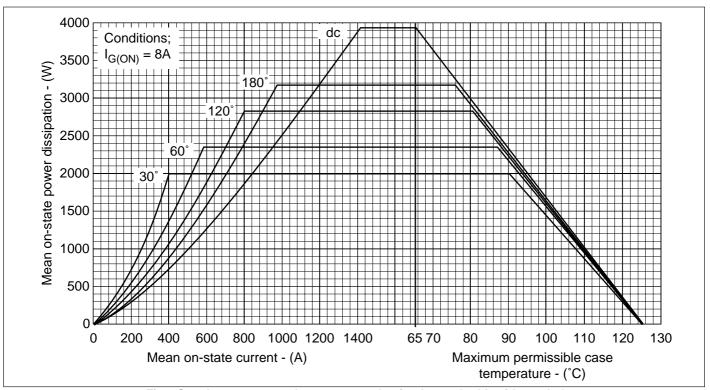


Fig.6 Steady state rectangluar wave conduction loss - double side cooled

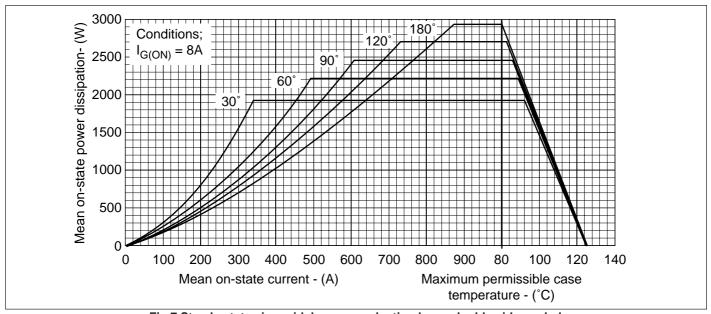


Fig.7 Steady state sinusoidal wave conduction loss - double side cooled

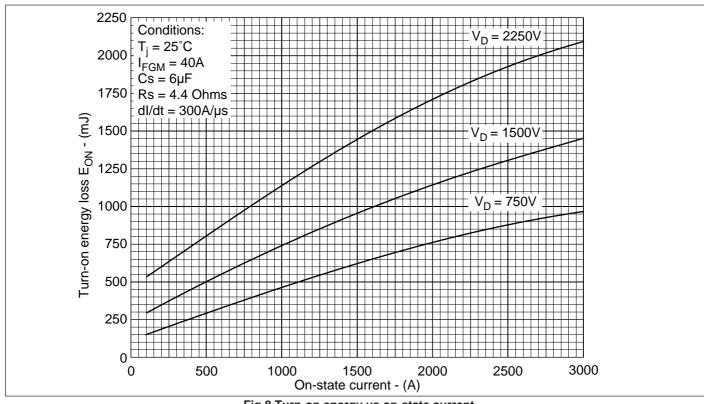


Fig.8 Turn-on energy vs on-state current

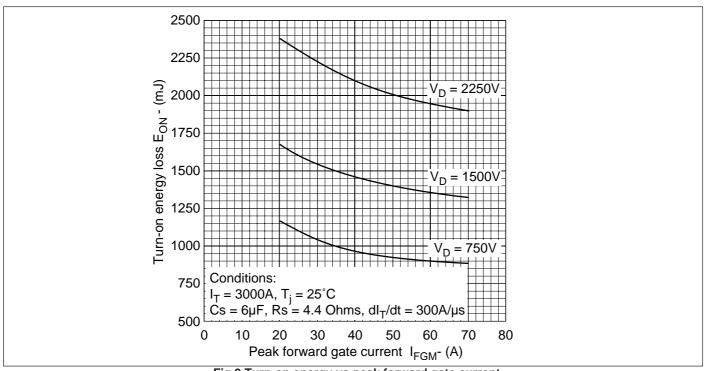


Fig.9 Turn-on energy vs peak forward gate current

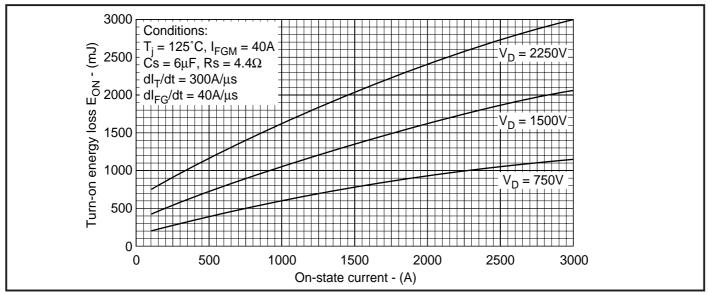


Fig.10 Turn-on energy vs on-state current

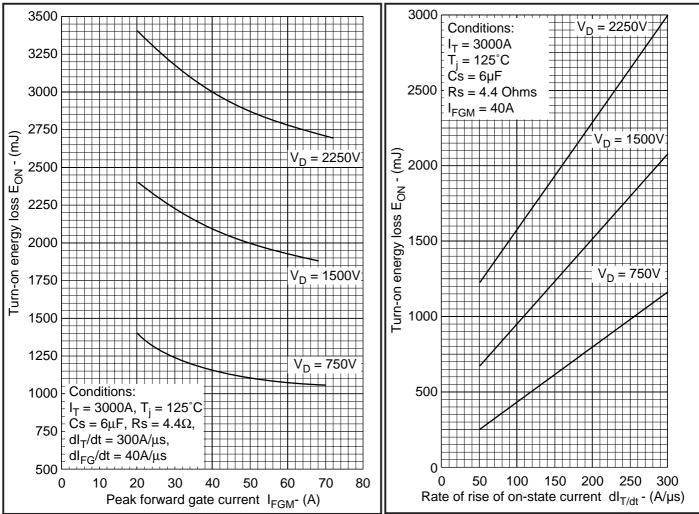


Fig.11 Turn-on energy vs peak forward gate current

Fig.12 Turn-on energy vs rate of rise of on-state current

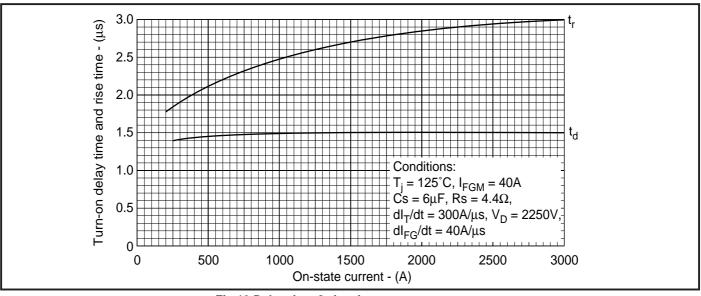


Fig.13 Delay time & rise time vs turn-on current

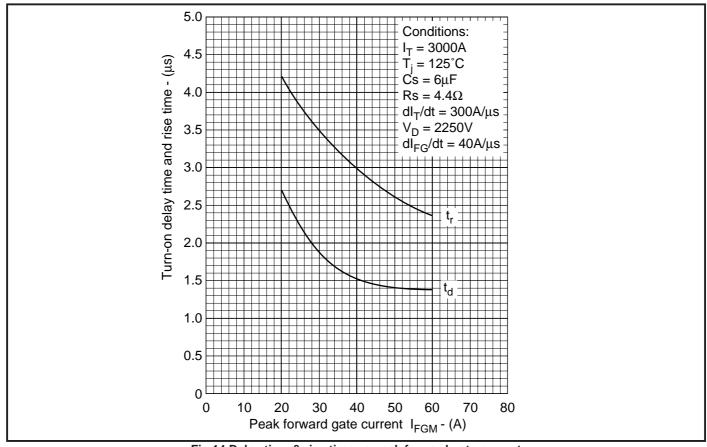


Fig.14 Delay time & rise time vs peak forward gate current

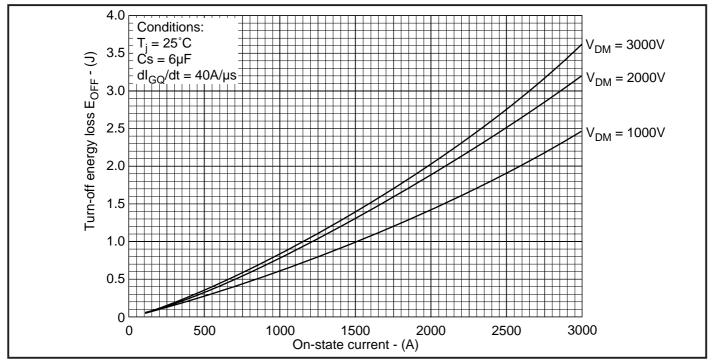


Fig.15 Turn-off energy vs on-state current

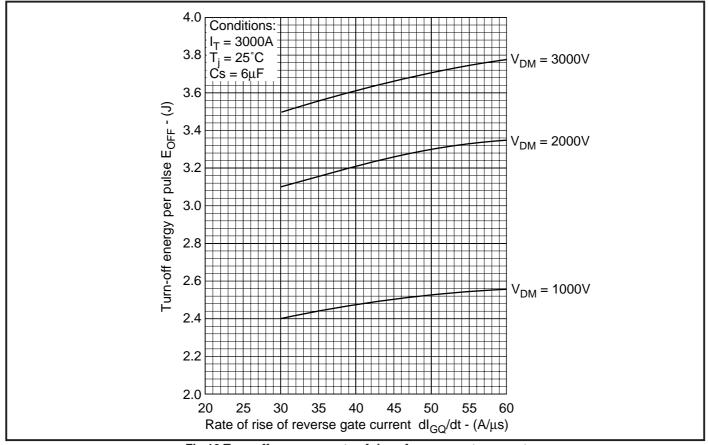


Fig.16 Turn-off energy vs rate of rise of reverse gate current

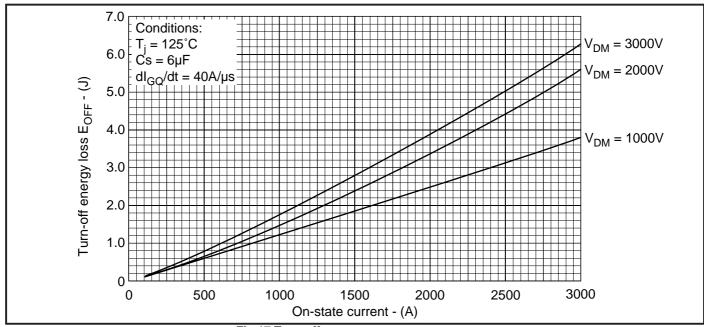


Fig.17 Turn-off energy vs on-state current

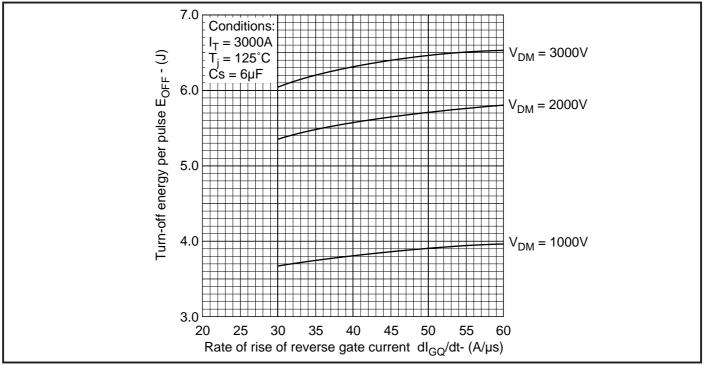


Fig.18 Turn-off energy loss vs rate of rise of reverse gate current

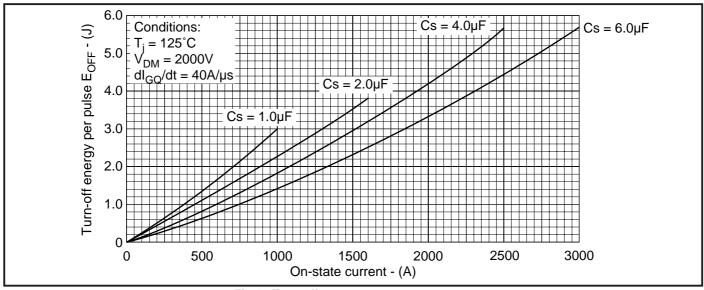


Fig.19 Turn-off energy vs on-state current

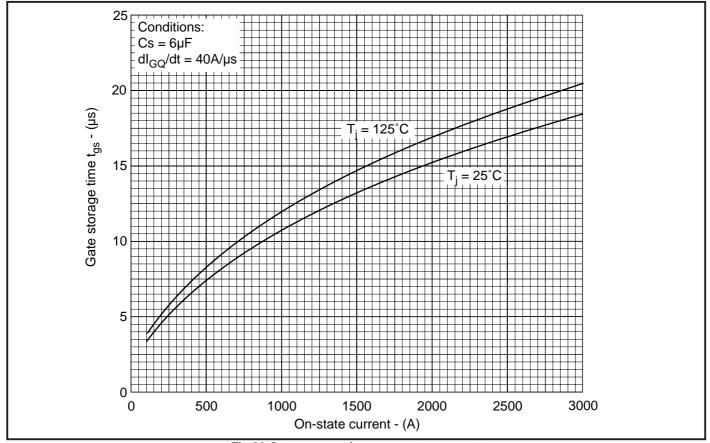


Fig.20 Gate storage time vs on-state current

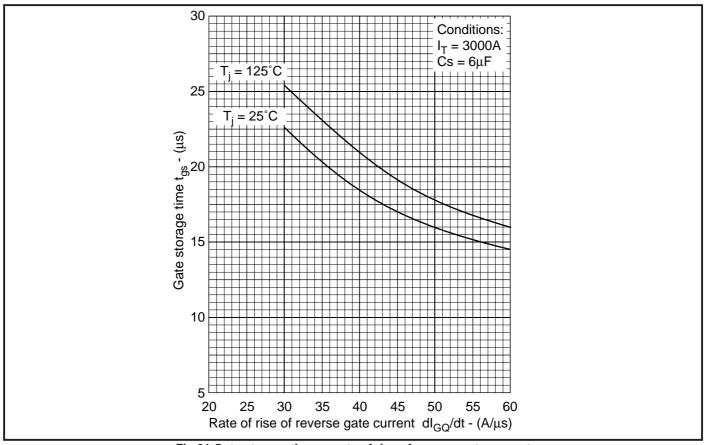


Fig.21 Gate storage time vs rate of rise of reverse gate current

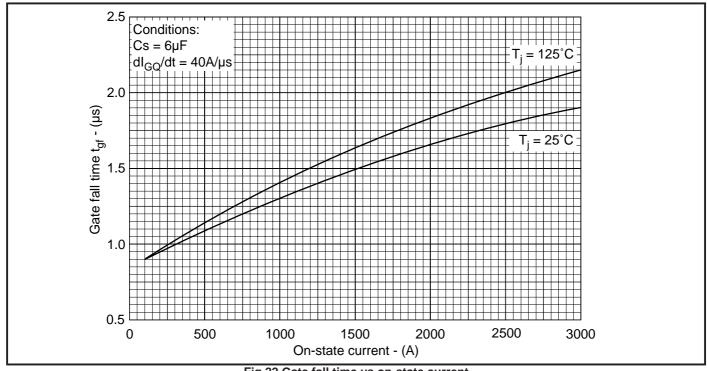


Fig.22 Gate fall time vs on-state current

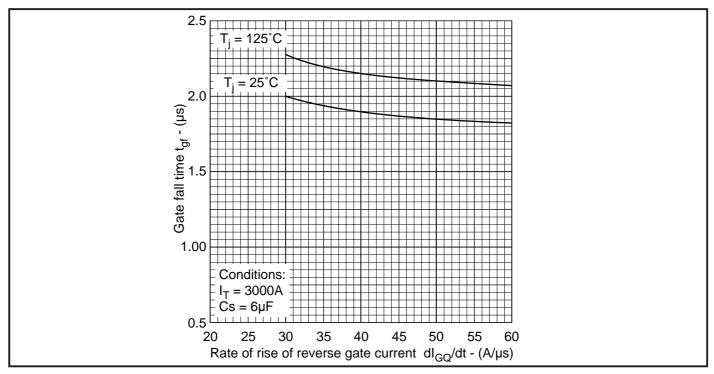


Fig.23 Gate fall time vs rate of rise of reverse gate current

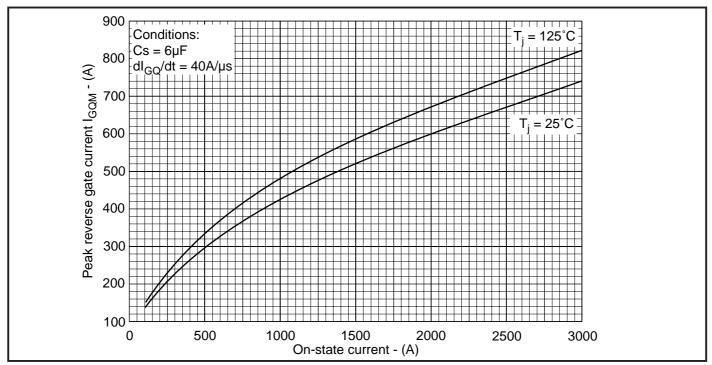


Fig.24 Peak reverse gate current vs turn-off current

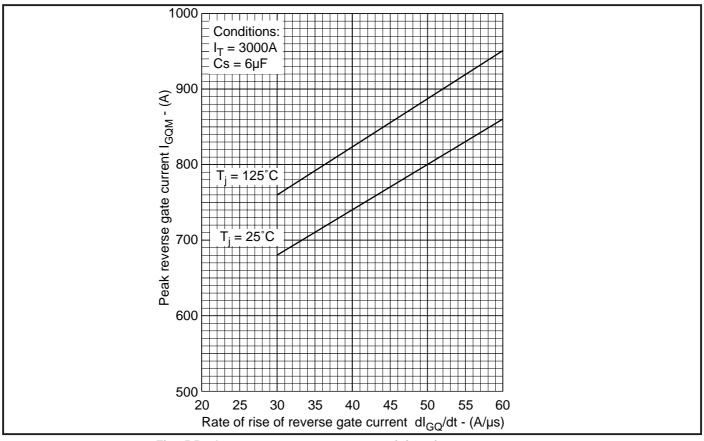


Fig.25 Peak reverse gate current vs rate of rise of reversegate current

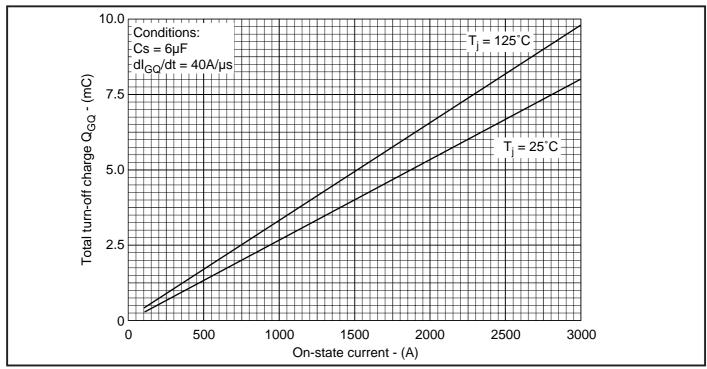


Fig.26 Turn-off gate charge vs on-state current

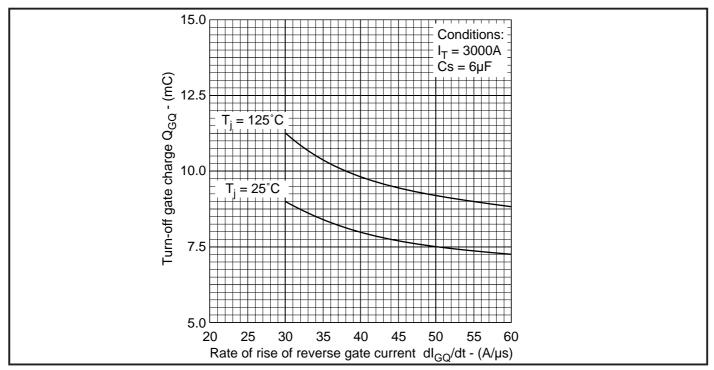


Fig.27 Turn-off gate charge vs rate of rise of reverse gate current

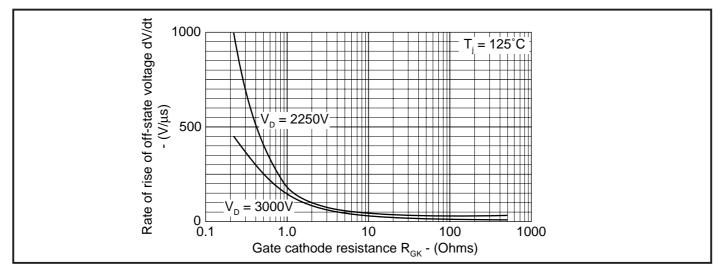


Fig.28 Rate of rise of off-state voltage vs gate cathode resistance

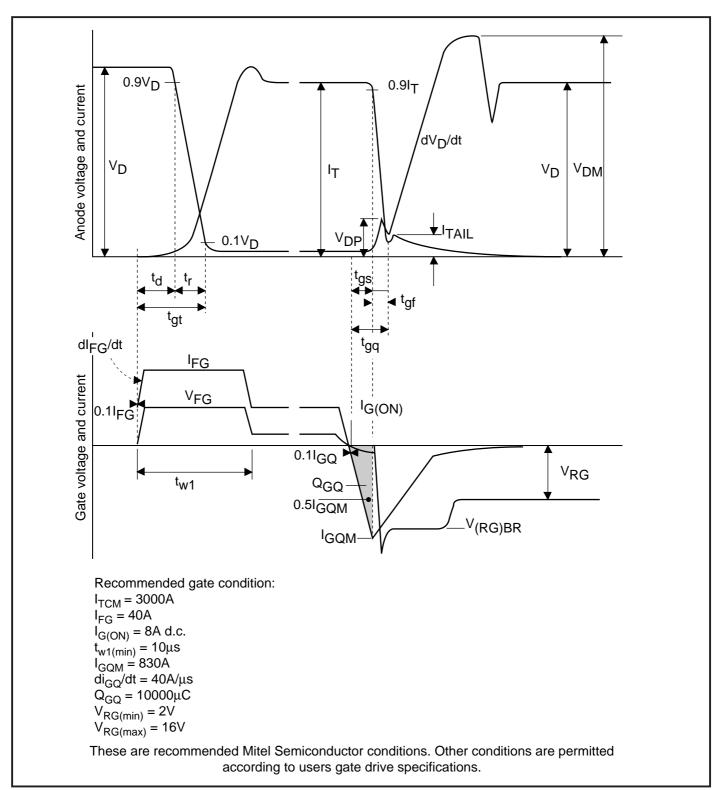
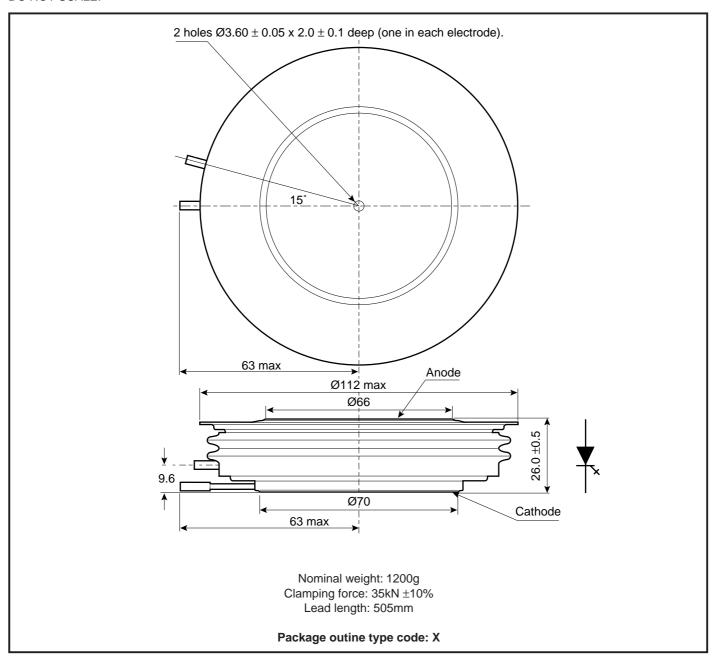


Fig.29 General switching waveforms

## **PACKAGE DETAILS**

For further package information, please contact your local Customer Service Centre. All dimensions in mm, unless stated otherwise. DO NOT SCALE.



## **ASSOCIATED PUBLICATIONS**

Title	Application Note	
	Number	
Calculating the junction temperature or power semiconductors	AN4506	
GTO gate drive units	AN4571	
Recommendations for clamping power semiconductors	AN4839	
Use of $V_{TO}$ , $r_{T}$ on-state characteristic	AN5001	
Impoved gate drive for GTO series connections	AN5177	

#### POWER ASSEMBLY CAPABILITY

The Power Assembly group was set up to provide a support service for those customers requiring more than the basic semiconductor, and has developed a flexible range of heatsink / clamping systems in line with advances in device types and the voltage and current capability of our semiconductors.

We offer an extensive range of air and liquid cooled assemblies covering the full range of circuit designs in general use today. The Assembly group continues to offer high quality engineering support dedicated to designing new units to satisfy the growing needs of our customers.

Using the up to date CAD methods our team of design and applications engineers aim to provide the Power Assembly Complete solution (PACs).

#### **DEVICE CLAMPS**

Disc devices require the correct clamping force to ensure their safe operation. The PACs range offers a varied selection of preloaded clamps to suit all of our manufactured devices. This include cube clamps for single side cooling of 'T' 22mm

Clamps are available for single or double side cooling, with high insulation versions for high voltage assemblies.

Please refer to our application note on device clamping, AN4839

#### **HEATSINKS**

Power Assembly has it's own proprietary range of extruded aluminium heatsinks. They have been designed to optimise the performance or our semiconductors. Data with respect to air natural, forced air and liquid cooling (with flow rates) is available on request.

For further information on device clamps, heatsinks and assemblies, please contact your nearest Sales Representative or the factory.



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## e-mail: power\_solutions@dynexsemi.com

HEADQUARTERS OPERATIONS DYNEX SEMICONDUCTOR LTD

Doddington Road, Lincoln. Lincolnshire. LN6 3LF. United Kingdom. Tel: 00-44-(0)1522-500500

Fax: 00-44-(0)1522-500550

## DYNEX POWER INC.

Unit 7 - 58 Antares Drive, Nepean, Ontario, Canada K2E 7W6. Tel: 613.723.7035 Fax: 613.723.1518

Toll Free: 1.888.33.DYNEX (39639)

CUSTOMER SERVICE CENTRES

France, Benelux, Italy and Spain Tel: +33 (0)1 69 18 90 00. Fax: +33 (0)1 64 46 54 50

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Tel: (831) 440-1988. Fax: (831) 440-1989 / Tel: (949) 733-3005. Fax: (949) 733-2986. UK, Germany, Scandinavia & Rest Of World Tel: +44 (0)1522 500500. Fax: +44 (0)1522 500020

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