

Date:- 29 Mar, 2007

Data Sheet Issue:- 1

Provisional Data

Medium Voltage Thyristor Type K0682LC360 to K0682LC420

Development Type No. KX190LC360-420

Absolute Maximum Ratings

	VOLTAGE RATINGS		MAXIMUM LIMITS	UNITS
V _{DRM}	Repetitive peak off-state voltage, (note 1)	\sim	3600-4200	V
V_{DSM}	Non-repetitive peak off-state voltage, (note 1)		3600-4200	V
V _{RRM}	Repetitive peak reverse voltage, (note 1)	\sim	3600-4200	V
V _{RSM}	Non-repetitive peak reverse voltage, (note 1)		3700-4300	V
				-

	OTHER RATINGS		MAXIMUM LIMITS	UNITS
I _{T(AV)M}	Maximum average on-state current, T _{sink} =55°C, (no	ote 2)	682	А
I _{T(AV)M}	Maximum average on-state current. T _{sink} =85 °C, (no	ote 2)	479	А
I _{T(AV)M}	Maximum average on-state current_T _{sink} =85°C, (no	ite 3)	299	А
I _{T(RMS)}	Nominal RMS on-state current, T _{sink} =25°C, (note 2)		1331	А
I _{T(d.c.)}	D.C. on-state current, T _{sink} =25°C, (note 4)		1193	А
I _{TSM}	Peak non-repetitive surge tp=10ms, Vm=60%VRM,	6350	А	
I _{TSM2}	Peak non-repetitive surge t _p =10ms, V _{mp} ≤10V _≫ (note	7000	А	
l ² t	$I^{2}t$ capacity for fusing $t_{p}=10ms$, $V_{rm}=60\% V_{RRM}$, (note	202×10 ³	A ² s	
l ² t	I^{2} t capacity for fusing $t_{p}=10$ ms, $V_{m} \leq 10V$ (note 5)	245×10 ³	A ² s	
		continuous, 50Hz	150	
(di/dt) _{cr}	Critical rate of rise of on-state current, (Note 6)	repetitive, 50Hz, 60s	300	A/µs
		non-repetitive	600	
V _{RGM}	Peak reverse gate voltage		5	V
P _{G(AV)}	Mean forward gate power		2	W
P_{GM}	Peak forward gate power	30	W	
T _{j op}	Operating temperature range		-40 to +125	°C
Tstg	Storage temperature range		-40 to +150	°C

Notes:-

1) Devrating factor of 0.13% per °C is applicable for T_j 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_j initial.

⁶⁾ $V_D=67\% V_{DRM}$, $I_{FG}=2A$, $t_r \le 0.5 \mu s$, $T_{case}=125^{\circ}C$.

Characteristics

	PARAMETER	MIN.	TYP.	MAX.		UNITS
V _{TM}	Maximum peak on-state voltage	-	-	1.78	Ітм=500А	V
V _{TM}	Maximum peak on-state voltage	-	-	3.63	I _{TM} =2050A	V
V _{T0}	Threshold voltage	-	-	1.211		V
r _T	Slope resistance	-	-	1.182		mΩ
(dv/dt) _{cr}	Critical rate of rise of off-state voltage	1000	-	-	V _D =80% V _{DRM} , linear ramp, gate o/c	V/µs
I _{DRM}	Peak off-state current	-	-	50	Rated V _{DRM}	mA
I _{RRM}	Peak reverse current	-	-	50	Rated VRRM	mA
V _{tr}	On-state recovery voltage	-	10	-	TT=2×IT(AV)M, tp=10ms, Tcase=25°C	V
V _{GT}	Gate trigger voltage	-	-	3.0		V
I _{GT}	Gate trigger current	-	-	300	T _J =25°C.) V _D =10V, I _T =3A	mA
V_{GD}	Gate non-trigger voltage	-	-	0.25	Rated VDRM	V
Iн	Holding current	-	-	1000	Tj=25°C	mA
t _{gd}	Gate-controlled turn-on delay time	-	0.4	15/	V _D =67% V _{DRM} , I _T =1000A, di/dt=10A/µs,	μs
t _{gt}	Turn-on time	-	1.0	3,0	l _{FG} =2A, t _r =0.5μs, T _j =25°C	μs
Q _{rr}	Recovered charge	-	2000	<u> </u>		μC
Q _{ra}	Recovered charge, 50% chord	-	1050	1250	/ I _{TM} =1000A, t _p =1000µs, di/dt=10A/µs,	μC
I _{rm}	Reverse recovery current	- /	110	~	√r=50V	А
t _{rr}	Reverse recovery time, 50% chord	- ((20 〈	$\langle \rangle$		μs
t _q	Turn-off time	-	659 800		I _{TM} =1000A, t _p =1000μs, di/dt=10A/μs, V _r =100V, V _{dr} =80%V _{DRM} , dV _{dr} /dt=20V/μs I _{TM} =1000A, t _p =1000μs, di/dt=10A/μs,	μs
			000	-	V _r =100V, V _{dr} =80%V _{DRM} , dV _{dr} /dt=200V/µs	
R _{thJK}	Thermal resistance, junction to heatsink	<u> </u>		0.032	Double side cooled	K/W
			-	0.064	Single side cooled	K/W
F	Mounting force	10	2 -	20		kN
Wt	Weight	<u> </u>	340	-		g

Notes:-

1) Unless otherwise indicated $T_i = 1.25^{\circ}C_i$

2) For other clamp forces consult factory.

Notes on Ratings and Characteristics

1.0 Voltage Grade Table

Voltage Grade	V _{DRM} V _{DSM} V _{RRM} V	V _{RSM} V	
3600	3600	3700	2/160
3800	3800	3900	2280
4000	4000	4100	2400
4200	4200	4300	2520/

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

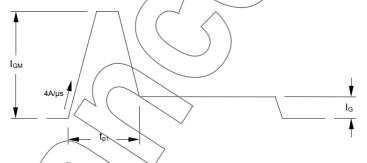
A blocking voltage de-rating factor of 0.13%/°C is applicable to this device for f_i below 25°C.

4.0 Repetitive dv/dt

Standard dv/dt is 1000V/µs.

5.0 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} .

6.0 Frequency Ratings

The curves illustrated in figures 17 & 18 are for guidance only and are superseded by the maximum ratings shown on page 1. For operation above line frequency, 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 600A/µs at any time during turnon on a non-repetitive basis. For repetitive performance, the on-state rate of rise of current must not exceed 300A/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 Square wave frequency ratings

These ratings are given for load component rate of rise of on-state current of 50A/µs.

9.0 Computer Modelling Parameters

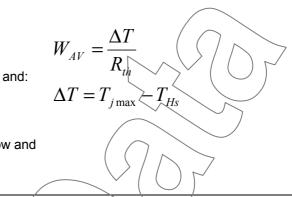
9.1 Device Dissipation Calculations

$$I_{AV} = \frac{-V_{T0} + \sqrt{V_{T0}^{2} + 4 \cdot ff^{2} \cdot r_{T} \cdot W_{AV}}}{2 \cdot ff^{2} \cdot r_{T}}$$

Where V_{T0} =1.211V, r_T =1.182 Ω ,

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

ff = Form factor, see table below.



Supplementary Thermal Impedance							
Conduction Angle	30°	60°	/90°<	120°	180°	270°	d.c.
Square wave Double Side Cooled	0.0480	0.0436	0.0413	0.0388	0.0360	0.0345	0.0320
Square wave Single Side Cooled	0.0790	0.0769	0.0740	0.0716	0.0688	0.0665	0.0640
Sine wave Double Side Cooled	0.0415	0.0394	0.0378	0.0355	0.0320		
Sine wave Single Side Cooled	0.0735	0.0718	0.0701	0.0679	0.0640		

Form Factors							
Conduction Angle	30°	60°	90°/) 1 <mark>20°</mark>	180°	270°	d.c.
Square wave	3.464	2.449	2	1.732	1.414	1.149	1
Sine wave	3.98	2.778	2/22	1.879	1.57		

9.2 D.C. Thermal Impedance Calculation

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

Where p = 1 to *n*, *n* is the number of terms in the series and:

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

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

	D.C. Double Side Cooled							
Term 1	2	3	4					
r _p (0.01771901	4.240625×10 ⁻³	6.963806×10 ⁻³	3.043661×10 ⁻³					
τ _p	0.1435833	0.03615196	2.130842×10 ⁻³					

D.C. Single Side Cooled						
Term 1	2	3	4	5		
<i>r_p</i> (0.03947164	0.01022837	8.789912×10 ⁻³	4.235162×10 ⁻³	1.907609×10 ⁻³		
τ _p 4.090062	1.078983	0.08530917	0.01128791	1.240861×10 ⁻³		

9.3 Calculating V_T using ABCD Coefficients

The on-state characteristic I_T vs. V_T , 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_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 below for the hot and cold characteristics. 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	0.363236737	Α	-0.622257363
В	0.1892467	В	0.4120567
С	8.56181×10 ⁻⁴	С	1.382919×10 ⁻³
D	-0.013117	D	-0.03801195

10.0 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.

11.0 Reverse recovery ratings

- (i) Q_{ra} is based on 50% I_{rm} chord as shown in Fig. 1
- (ii) Q_{rr} is based on a 150µs integration time i.e.

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

$$K Factor = t_{1}$$

$$t_{2}$$

12.0 Duty cycle lines

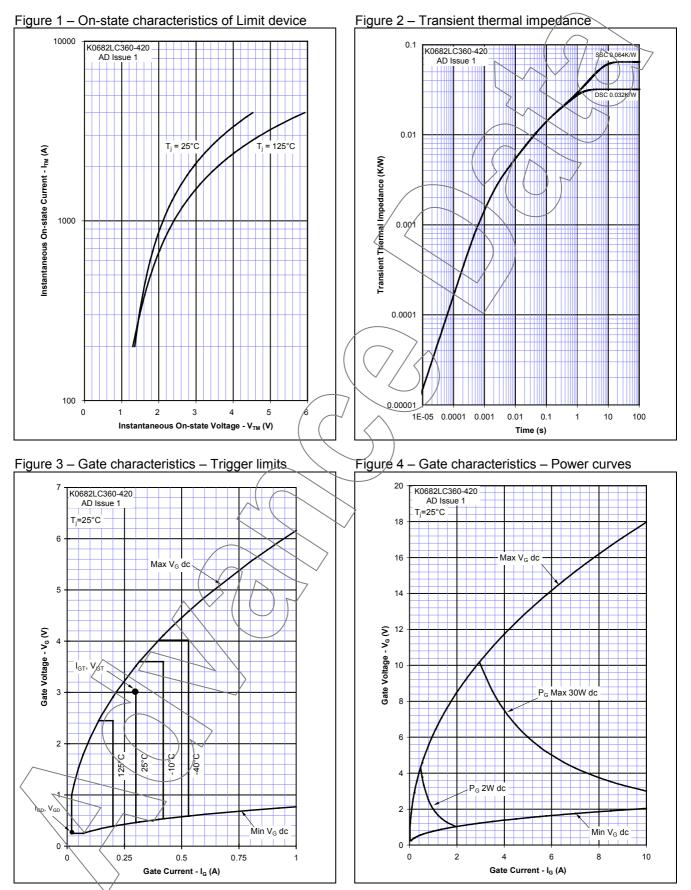
(iii)

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



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<u>Curves</u>



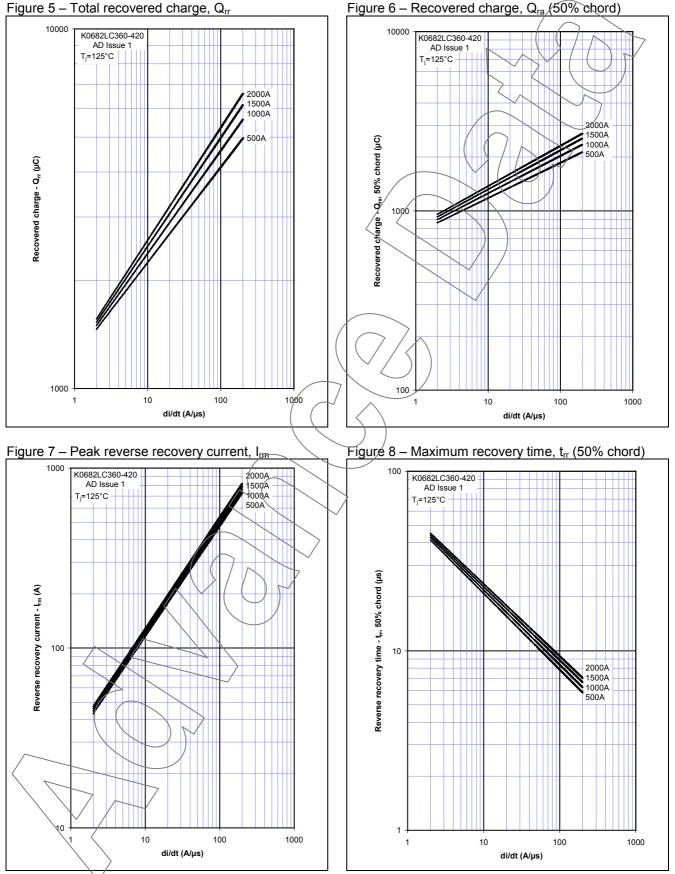


Figure 6 – Recovered charge, Qra (50% chord)

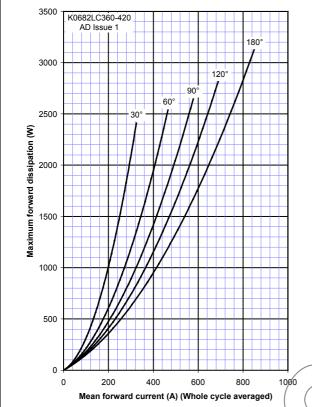
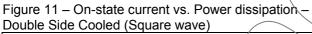


Figure 9 - On-state current vs. Power dissipation -Double Side Cooled (Sine wave)

150 125 Maximum permissable heatsink temperature (°C) 100 75 50 25 0



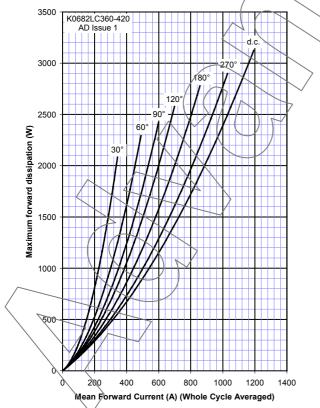
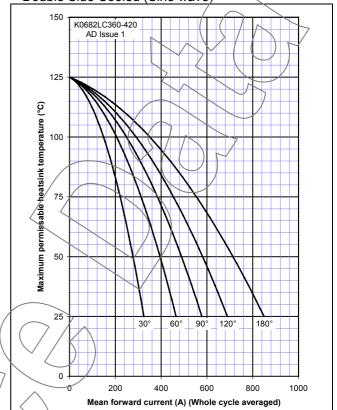
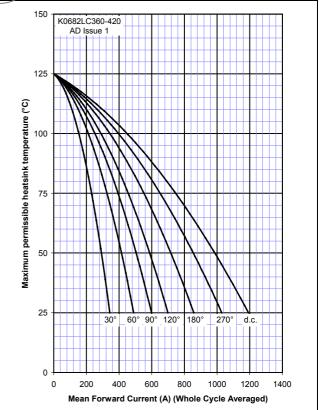


Figure 10 – On-state current vs. Heatsink temperature Double Side Cooled (Sine wave)



Eigure 12 – On-state current vs. Heatsink temperature Double Side Cooled (Square wave)



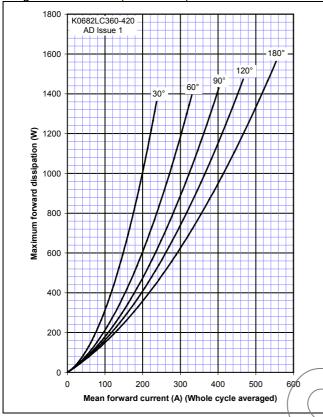
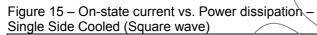


Figure 13 – On-state current vs. Power dissipation – Single Side Cooled (Sine wave)



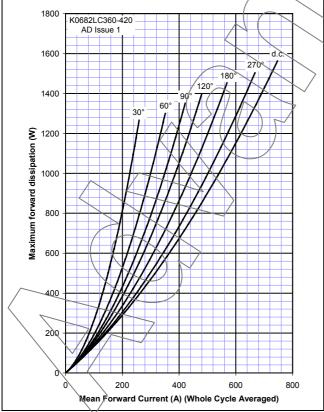
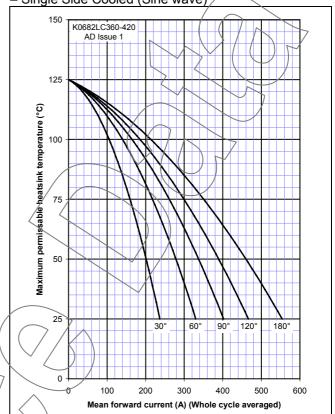
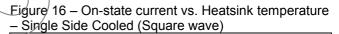
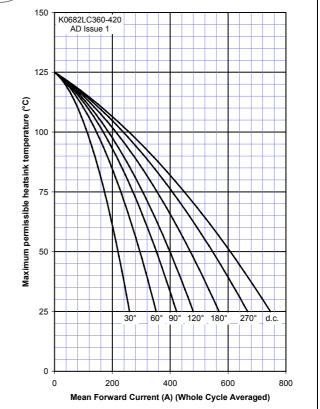


Figure 14 – On-state current vs. Heatsink temperature – Single Side Cooled (Sine wave)







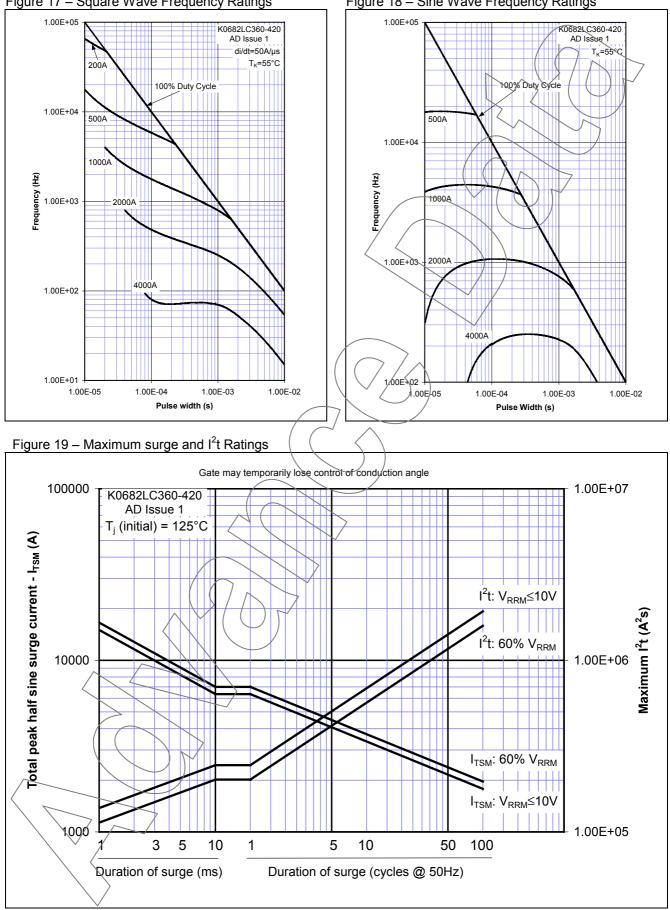


Figure 17 – Square Wave Frequency Ratings

Figure 18 – Sine Wave Frequency Ratings

Outline Drawing & Ordering Information

