Date:- 22 June, 2011

Data Sheet Issue:- A1



**Provisional Data** 

# Medium Voltage Thyristor Type K0620Q#600 to K0620Q#650

Development Type No. KX265Q#600-650

Absolute Maximum Ratings

	VOLTAGE RATINGS		MAXIMUM LIMITS	UNITS
V <sub>DRM</sub>	Repetitive peak off-state voltage, (note 1)	$\sim$	6000-6500	V
$V_{DSM}$	Non-repetitive peak off-state voltage, (note 1)		6000-6500	V
V <sub>RRM</sub>	Repetitive peak reverse voltage, (note 1)	$\sim$	6000-6500	V
V <sub>RSM</sub>	Non-repetitive peak reverse voltage, (note 1)		6100-6600	V
			•	•

	OTHER RATINGS	$\langle \bigcirc \rangle$	MAXIMUM LIMITS	UNITS	
I <sub>T(AV)M</sub>	Maximum average on-state current, T <sub>sink</sub> =55°C, (no	te 2)	620	А	
I <sub>T(AV)M</sub>	Maximum average on-state current. T <sub>sink</sub> =85 <sup>(</sup> C, (no	ite 2)	430	А	
I <sub>T(AV)M</sub>	Maximum average on-state current. T <sub>sink</sub> =85°C, (no	te 3)	260	А	
I <sub>T(RMS)</sub>	Nominal RMS on-state current, T <sub>sink</sub> =25°C, (note 2)		1215	А	
I <sub>T(d.c.)</sub>	D.C. on-state current, T <sub>sink</sub> =25 <sup>e</sup> C, (note 4)		1075	А	
I <sub>TSM</sub>	Peak non-repetitive surge tp=10ms, Vrm=60%VRM,	(note 5)	7250	А	
I <sub>TSM2</sub>	Peak non-repetitive surge tp=10ms, Vme≤10V, (note	5)	8000	А	
l <sup>2</sup> t	$I^{2}$ t capacity for fusing $t_{p}=10$ ms, $V_{rm}=60\% V_{RRM}$ , (note	e 5)	263×10 <sup>3</sup>	A <sup>2</sup> s	
l <sup>2</sup> t	$I^{2}$ t capacity for fusing $t_{p}=10$ ms, $V_{rm} \leq 10V$ , (note 5)		320×10 <sup>3</sup>	A <sup>2</sup> s	
	$\wedge$ ( $\cup$ )	continuous, 50Hz	100		
(di/dt) <sub>cr</sub>	Critical rate of rise of on-state current, (Note 6)	repetitive, 50Hz, 60s	200	A/µs	
		non-repetitive	700	l	
V <sub>RGM</sub>	Peak reverse gate voltage	·	5	V	
P <sub>G(AV)</sub>	Mean torward gate power	2	W		
$P_{GM}$	Peak forward gate power	30	W		
T <sub>j op</sub>	Operating temperature range	-40 to +125	°C		
T <sub>stg</sub>	Storage temperature range		-40 to +150	°C	

Notes:-

<sup>1)</sup> Devrating factor of 0/13% per °C is applicable for T<sub>j</sub> below 25°C.

<sup>2)</sup> Double side cooled, single phase; 50Hz, 180° half-sinewave.

<sup>3)</sup> Cathode side cooled, single phase; 50Hz, 180° half-sinewave.

<sup>4)</sup> Double side cooled.

<sup>5)</sup> Half-sinewaye, 125°C T<sub>j</sub> initial.

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

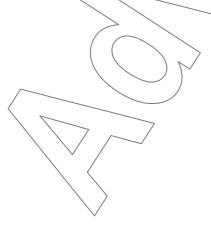
# **Characteristics**

	PARAMETER	MIN.	TYP.	MAX.		UNITS
V <sub>TM</sub>	Maximum peak on-state voltage	2.80	-	3.00	I <sub>TM</sub> =1000A	V
V <sub>TM</sub>	Maximum peak on-state voltage	-	-	4.15	I <sub>TM</sub> =1800A	V
V <sub>T0</sub>	Threshold voltage	-	-	1.54		V
r <sub>T</sub>	Slope resistance	-	-	1.45		mΩ
(dv/dt) <sub>cr</sub>	Critical rate of rise of off-state voltage	1000	-	-	V <sub>D</sub> =80% V <sub>DRM</sub> , linear ramp, gate o/c	V/µs
I <sub>DRM</sub>	Peak off-state current	-	-	50	Rated V <sub>DRM</sub>	mA
I <sub>RRM</sub>	Peak reverse current	-	-	50	Rated V <sub>RRM</sub>	mA
V <sub>GT</sub>	Gate trigger voltage	-	-	1,80	T <sub>i</sub> =25°C. V <sub>D</sub> =10V, I <sub>T</sub> =3A	V
I <sub>GT</sub>	Gate trigger current	-	-	<b>∠</b> 300	$V_D = 10V, T_T = 3A$	mA
V <sub>GD</sub>	Gate non-trigger voltage	-	-	0.25	Rated V <sub>DRM</sub>	V
I <sub>H</sub>	Holding current	-	-	1000	Tj=25°C	mA
t <sub>gd</sub>	Gate-controlled turn-on delay time	-	0.5	1.5	V <sub>D</sub> =67% V <sub>DRM</sub> , I <sub>T</sub> =1000A, di/dt=10A/µs,	μs
t <sub>gt</sub>	Turn-on time	-	2.0	50	I <sub>FG</sub> =2A, t <sub>r</sub> =0.5μs, T <sub>j</sub> =25°C	μs
Q <sub>rr</sub>	Recovered charge	3400	-( )	4200	$\wedge$	μC
Q <sub>ra</sub>	Recovered charge, 50% chord	-	1800	<u></u>	, J <sub>TM</sub> ≓2000A, t <sub>p</sub> =1000μs, di/dt=10A/μs,	μC
l <sub>rm</sub>	Reverse recovery current	125	-	140	√,=/100∨	А
t <sub>rr</sub>	Reverse recovery time, 50% chord	- /	_2/7	~		μs
t <sub>q</sub>	Turn-off time	700 1000		<u>}</u>	$ \begin{array}{l} I_{TM} = 2000A, t_p = 1000 \mu s, \ di/dt = 10A/\mu s, \\ V_r = 100V, \ V_{dr} = 27\% V_{DRM}, \ dV_{dr}/dt = 20V/\mu s \\ \hline I_{TM} = 2000A, \ t_p = 1000 \mu s, \ di/dt = 10A/\mu s, \\ V_r = 100V, \ V_{dr} = 67\% V_{DRM}, \ dV_{dr}/dt = 200V/\mu s \end{array} $	μs
			<u> </u>	0.030	Double side cooled	K/W
R <sub>thJK</sub>	Thermal resistance, junction to heatsink	(		0.057	Anode side cooled	K/W
		-	-	0.063	Cathode side cooled	K/W
F	Mounting force	16	> -	20		kN
14/			330	-	Housing option QA	g
W <sub>t</sub>	Weight		420	-	Housing option QE	g

Notes:-

1) Unless otherwise indicated  $T_j=125^{\circ}$ C.

2) For other clamp forces consult factory



# **Notes on Ratings and Characteristics**

# 1.0 Voltage Grade Table

Voltage Grade	V <sub>DRM</sub> V <sub>DSM</sub> V <sub>RRM</sub> V	V <sub>RSM</sub> V	
60	6000	6100 🔍	3000
62	6200	6300	3100
64	6400	6500	3200
65	6500	6600	3250

#### 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

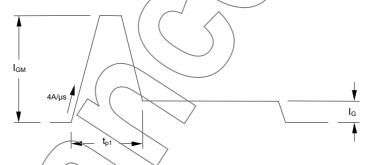
A blocking voltage de-rating factor of 0.13%/°C is applicable to this device for  $T_i$  below 25°C.

#### 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 700A/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 200A/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  $V_{T0}$ =1.54V, r<sub>T</sub>=1.45 $\Omega$ ,

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

ff = Form factor, see table below.

_	$W_{AV} = \frac{\Delta T}{R_{th}}$
:	$\Delta T = T_{j \max} - T_{Hs}$
nd	
(	

Supplementary Thermal/Impedance							
Conduction Angle	30°	60°	90°	120° ໌	180°	270°	d.c.
Square wave Double Side Cooled	0.0326	0.0322	0.0318	0.0314	0,0310	0.0305	0.0300
Square wave Cathode Side Cooled	0.0666	0.0661	0.0657	0.0653	0.0645	0.0635	0.0630
Sine wave Double Side Cooled	0.0323	0.0317	0.0313	0.0310	0.0305		
Sine wave Cathode Side Cooled	0.0662	0.0656	0.0652	0.0648	0.0637		

and:

Form Factors							
Conduction Angle	30°	60°	<u>_90°</u>	120°	180°	270°	d.c.
Square wave	3.464	2.449	2	1.732	1.414	1.149	1
Sine wave	3.98	2.778	8.22	1.879	1.57		

9.2 D.C. Thermal Impedance Calculation

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

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

- t = Duration of heating pulse in seconds.
- $r_{1}$  = Thermal resistance at time t.
- $r_p$  = Amplitude of  $\rho_{th}$  term.  $\tau_p$  = 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				
r <sub>p</sub>	0.01618388	8.751247×10 <sup>-3</sup>	4.004227×10 <sup>-3</sup>				
τρ	0.6893478	0.09708551	0.01622755				

D.C. Cathode Side Cooled							
Term	1	2	3				
$\langle r_{p} \rangle$	0.0414664	0.01383440	4.721539×10 <sup>-3</sup>				
τρ	4.635928	0.01748947	0.01644571				

9.3 Calculating V<sub>T</sub> 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
А	2.923185	А	2.206732
В	-0.3210737	В	-0.1958308
С	0.868939×10 <sup>-4</sup>	С	1.169098×10 <sup>-3</sup>
D	0.03709766	D	0.03090623

## 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.

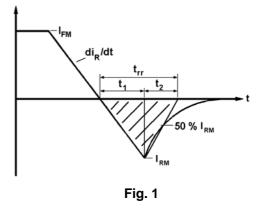
#### 11.0 Reverse recovery ratings

(iii)

12.0 Duty cycle lines

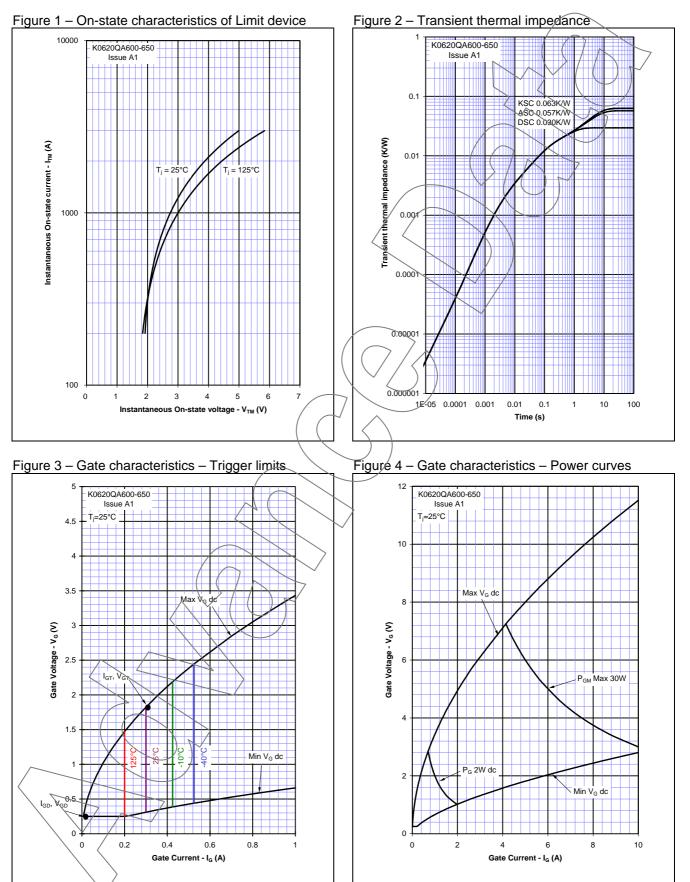
- (i)  $Q_{ra}$  is based on 50%  $I_{rm}$  chord as shown in Fig. 1
- (ii)  $Q_{rr}$  is based on a 150µs integration time i.e.

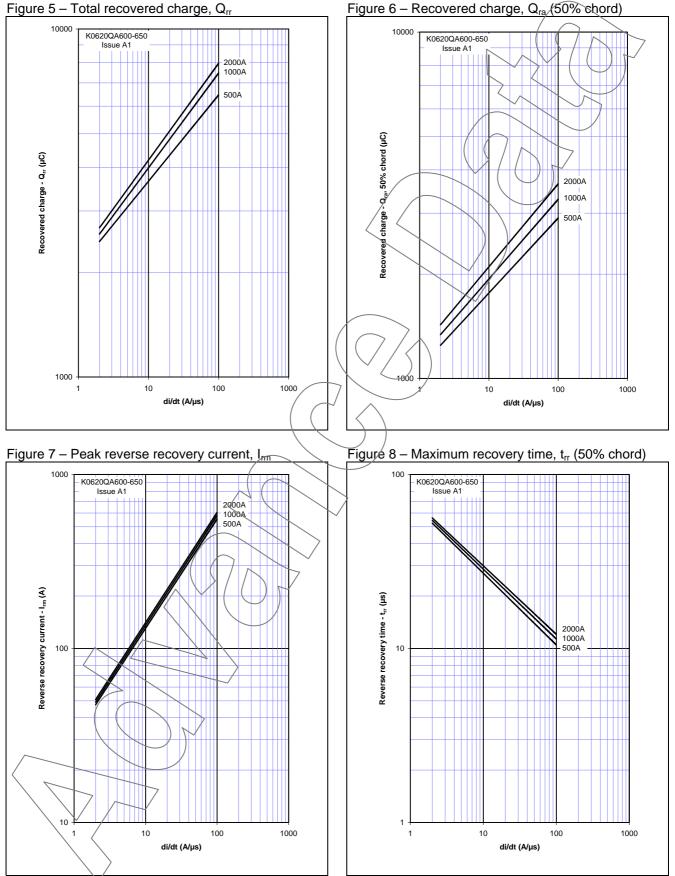
150 //s Factor  $t_{2}$ 



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

# Curves





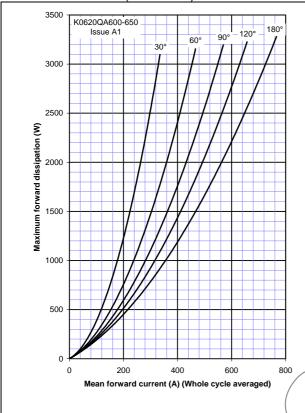
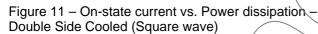


Figure 9 – On-state current vs. Power dissipation – Double Side Cooled (Sine wave)



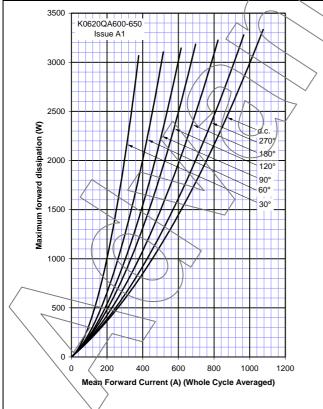


Figure 10 – On-state current vs. Heatsink temperature – Double Side Cooled (Sine wave)

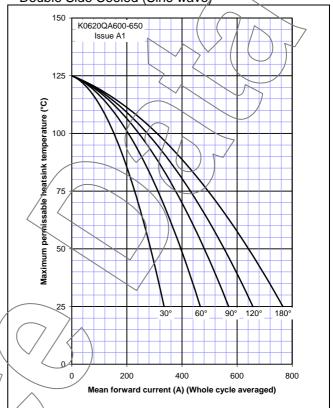
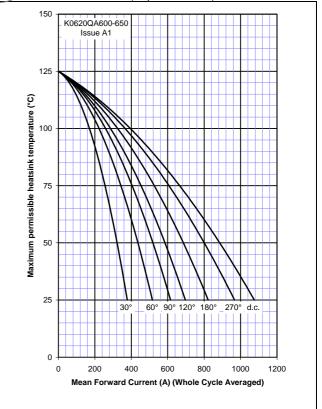


Figure 12 – On-state current vs. Heatsink temperature – Double Side Cooled (Square wave)



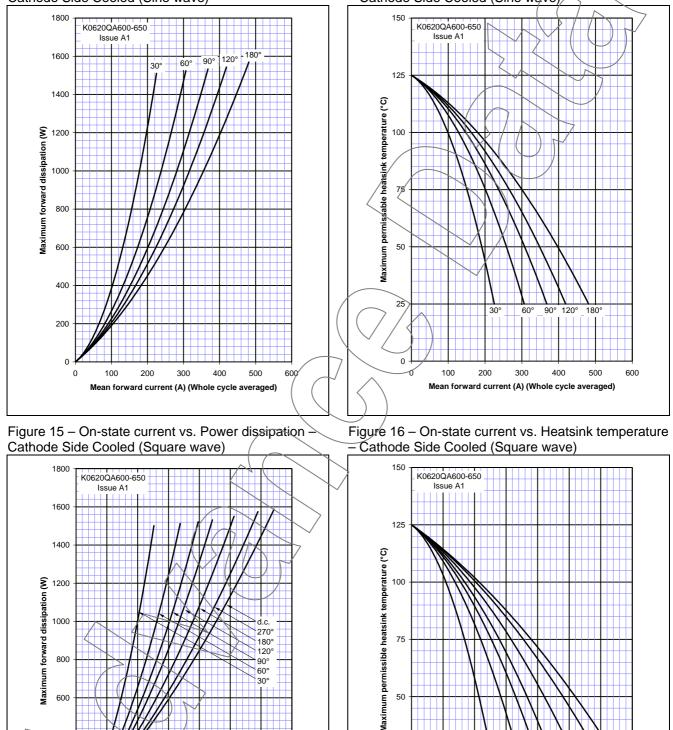


Figure 13 - On-state current vs. Power dissipation -Cathode Side Cooled (Sine wave)

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

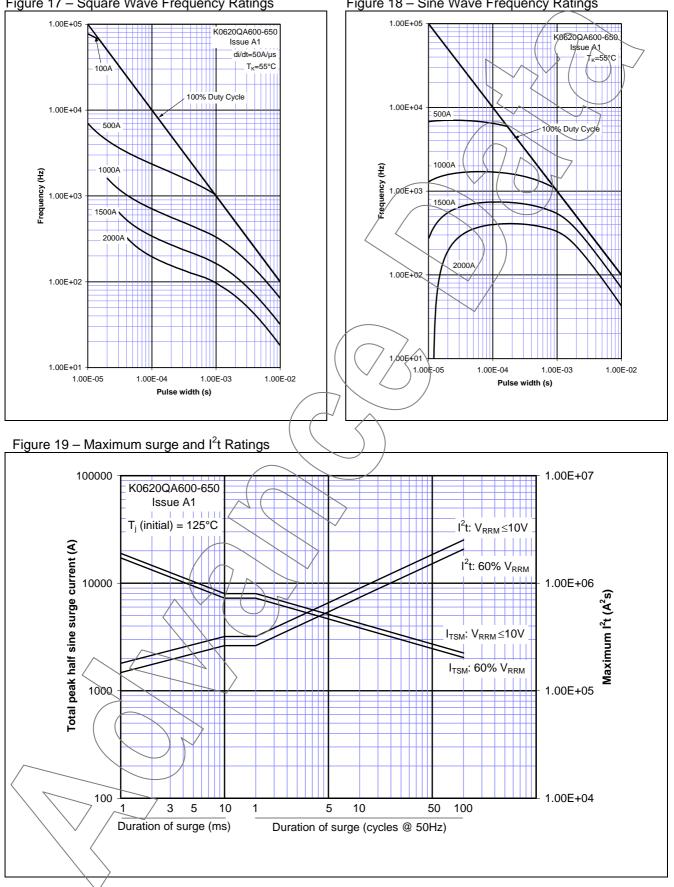
Mean Forward Current (A) (Whole Cycle Averaged)

2Q0

d.c.

60' 

Mean Forward Current (A) (Whole Cycle Averaged)



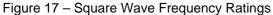


Figure 18 - Sine Wave Frequency Ratings

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

