POLOVODIČE
akciová společnost

TR 907F-530-26

Medium Frequency Thyristor

Properties

- Amplifying gate
- High operational capability
- Optimized turn-on and turn-off parameters
- High operating frequency

Applications

- Power switching applications

Key Parameters

V_{DRM}, V_{RRM}	=	2 600	V
I_{TAV}	=	517	A
I_{TSM}	=	7.0	kA
V_{TO}	=	2.551	V
r_T	=	0.430	mΩ
t_q	=	25.0	µs

Types

	V_{RRM}, V_{DRM}
TR 907F-530-26	**2 600 V**
TR 907F-530-24	**2 400 V**
TR 907F-530-22	**2 200 V**
Conditions:	*T_j = -40 ÷ 125 ℃, half sine waveform, f = 50 Hz, note 1*

Mechanical Data

F_m	**Mounting force**	10 ± 2 kN
m	**Weight**	0.26 kg
D_S	**Surface creepage distance**	25 mm
D_a	**Air strike distance**	14 mm

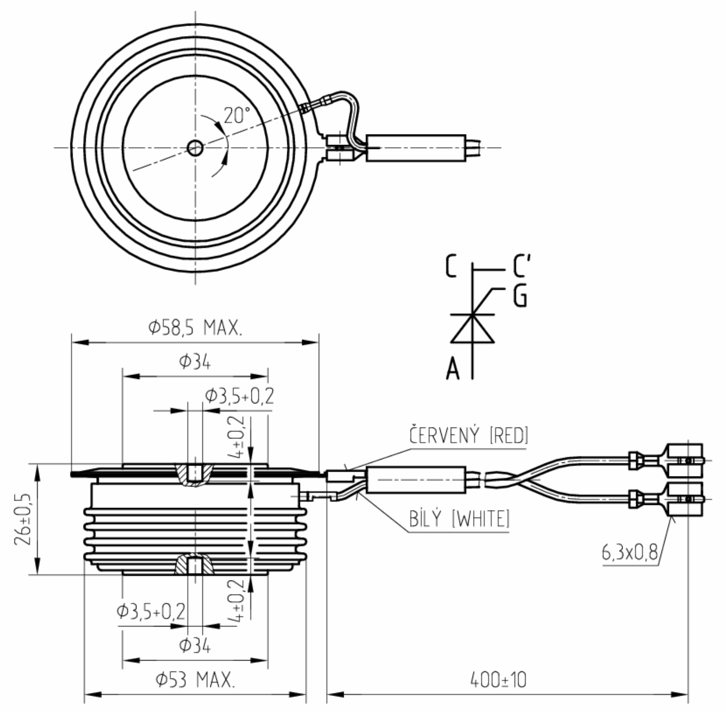

Fig. 1 Case

Polovodice, a.s.
Novodvorska 1768/138a, 142 21 Praha 4, Czech Republic
tel.: +420 261 306 357 fax: +420 261 306 307, http://www.polovodice.cz

Maximum Ratings			**Maximum Limits**	**Unit**
V_{RRM} V_{DRM}	**Repetitive peak reverse and off-state voltage** *T_j = -40 ÷ 125 ℃, note 1*	**TR 907F-530-26** **TR 907F-530-24** **TR 907F-530-22**	**2 600** **2 400** **2 200**	**V**
I_{TRMS}	**RMS on-state current** *T_c = 70 ℃, half sine waveform, f = 50 Hz*		**812**	**A**
I_{TAVm}	**Average on-state current** *T_c = 70 ℃, half sine waveform, f = 50 Hz*		**517**	**A**
I_{TSM}	**Peak non-repetitive surge** *half sine pulse, V_R = 0 V*	t_p = 10 ms t_p = 8.3 ms	**7 000** **7 480**	**A**
I^2t	**Limiting load integral** *half sine pulse, V_R = 0 V*	t_p = 10 ms t_p = 8.3 ms	**245 000** **232 000**	**A^2s**
$(di_T/dt)_{cr}$	**Critical rate of rise of on-state current** *$I_T = I_{TAVm}$, half sine waveform, f = 50 Hz,* *V_D = 2/3 V_{DRM}, t_r = 0.3 µs, I_{GT} = 2 A*		**800**	**A/µs**
$(dv_D/dt)_{cr}$	**Critical rate of rise of off-state voltage** *V_D = 2/3 V_{DRM}*		**1 000**	**V/µs**
P_{GAVm}	**Maximum average gate power losses**		**3**	**W**
I_{FGM}	**Peak gate current**		**10**	**A**
V_{FGM}	**Peak gate voltage**		**12**	**V**
V_{RGM}	**Reverse peak gate voltage**		**10**	**V**
T_{jmin} - T_{jmax}	**Operating temperature range**		**-40 ÷ 125**	**℃**
T_{stgmin} - T_{stgmax}	**Storage temperature range**		**-40 ÷ 125**	**℃**

Unless otherwise specified T_j = 125 ℃

Note 1: De-rating factor of 0.13% V_{RRM} or V_{DRM} per ℃ is applicable for T_j below 25 ℃

Characteristics			*Value*			*Unit*
			min.	*typ.*	*max.*	
V_{TM}	**Maximum peak on-state voltage** I_{TM} = 1 500 A				**3.200**	**V**
V_{T0} r_T	**Threshold voltage** **Slope resistance** I_{T1} = 833 A, I_{T2} = 2 498 A				**2.551** **0.430**	**V** **mΩ**
I_{DM}	**Peak off-state current** $V_D = V_{DRM}$				**70**	**mA**
I_{RM}	**Peak reverse current** $V_R = V_{RRM}$				**70**	**mA**
t_{gd}	**Delay time** T_j = 25 °C, V_D = 0.4 V_{DRM}, $I_{TM} = I_{TAVm}$, t_r = 0.3 µs, I_{GT} = 2 A				**2.0**	**µs**
t_{q1}	**Turn-off time** I_T = 500 A, di_T/dt = -50 A/µs, V_R = 100 V, V_D = 2/3 V_{DRM}, dv_D/dt = 50 V/µs	**group of t_q** **G** **H** **I**			 **25.0** **32.0** **40.0**	**µs**
Q_{rr}	**Recovery charge** *the same conditions as at t_{q1}*				**260**	**µC**
I_{rrM}	**Reverse recovery current** *the same conditions as at t_{q1}*				**110**	**A**
I_H	**Holding current**	T_j = 25 °C T_j = 125 °C		**250** **150**		**mA**
I_L	**Latching current**	T_j = 25 °C T_j = 125 °C		**1 500** **1 000**		**mA**
V_{GT}	**Gate trigger voltage** V_D = 12V, I_T = 4 A	T_j = - 40 °C T_j = 25 °C T_j = 125 °C	 **0.25**		**4** **3** **2**	**V**
I_{GT}	**Gate trigger current** V_D = 12V, I_T = 4 A	T_j = - 40 °C T_j = 25 °C T_j = 125 °C	 **10**		**1000** **500** **300**	**mA**

Unless otherwise specified T_j = 125 °C

Thermal Parameters		**Value**	**Unit**
R_{thjc}	**Thermal resistance junction to case** *double side cooling*	**32.0**	**K/kW**
	anode side cooling	**52.0**	
	cathode side cooling	**83.0**	
R_{thch}	**Thermal resistance case to heatsink** *double side cooling*	**10.0**	**K/kW**
	single side cooling	**20.0**	

Transient Thermal Impedance

Analytical function for transient thermal impedance

$$Z_{thjc} = \sum_{i=1}^{5} R_i (1 - \exp(-t/\tau_i))$$

Conditions:
F_m = 10 ± 2 kN, Double side cooled

Correction for periodic waveforms

180°	**sine:**	**add**	**2.3 K/kW**
180°	**rectangular:**	**add**	**3.1 K/kW**
120°	**rectangular:**	**add**	**5.2 K/kW**
60°	**rectangular:**	**add**	**8.7 K/kW**

i	1	2	3	4	5
τ_i (s)	0.4857	0.2162	0.0762	0.0043	0.0006
R_i(K/kW)	13.07	8.03	8.20	2.57	0.13

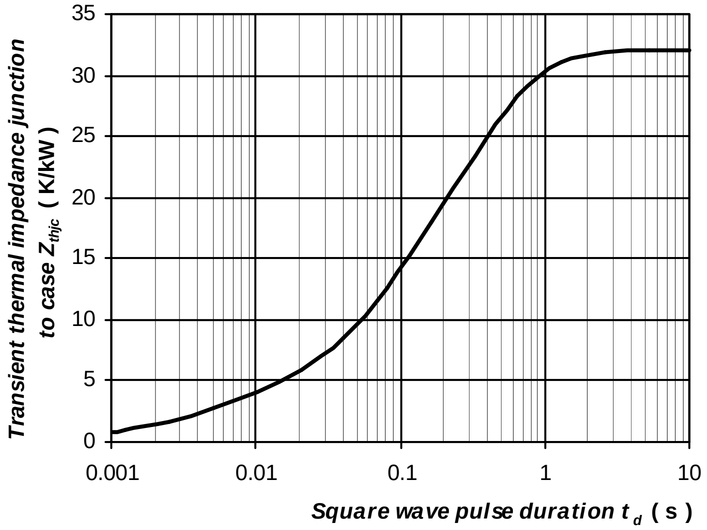

Fig. 2 Dependence transient thermal impedance junction to case on square pulse

On-State Characteristics

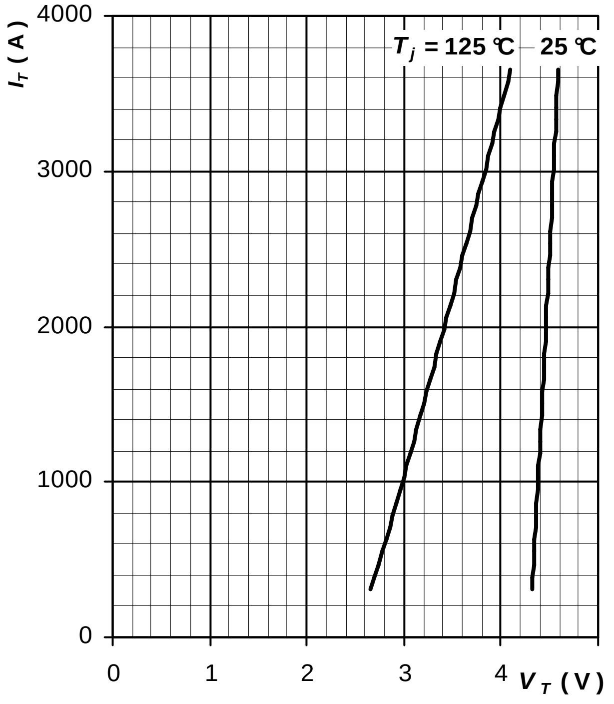

Fig. 3 Maximum on-state characteristics

Gate Trigger Characteristics

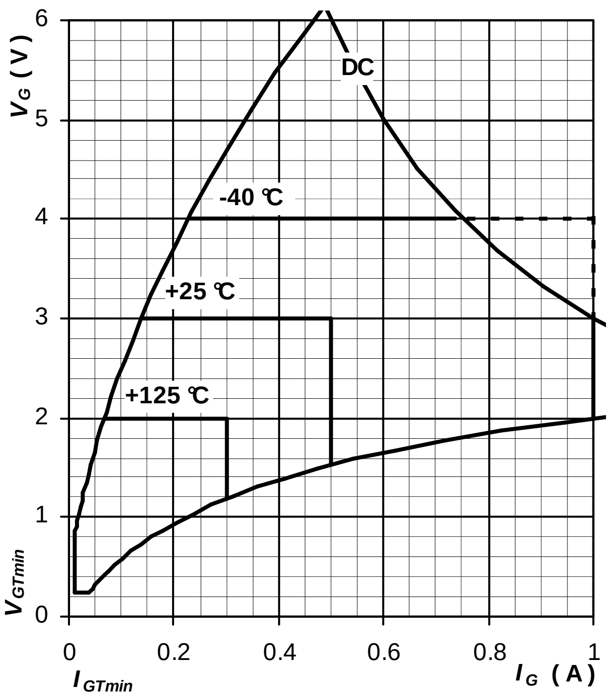

Fig. 4 Gate trigger characteristics

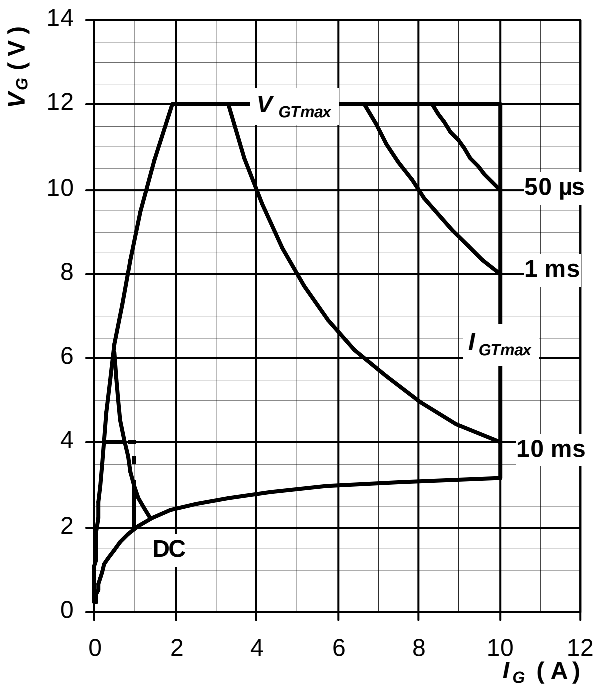

Fig. 5 Maximum peak gate power loss

Surge Characteristics

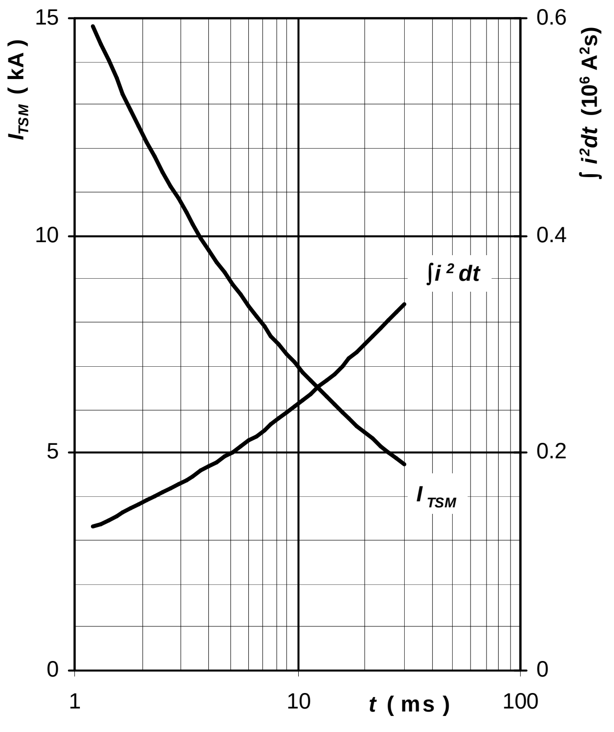

Fig. 6 Surge on-state current vs. pulse length, half sine wave, single pulse, V_R = 0 V, $T_j = T_{jmax}$

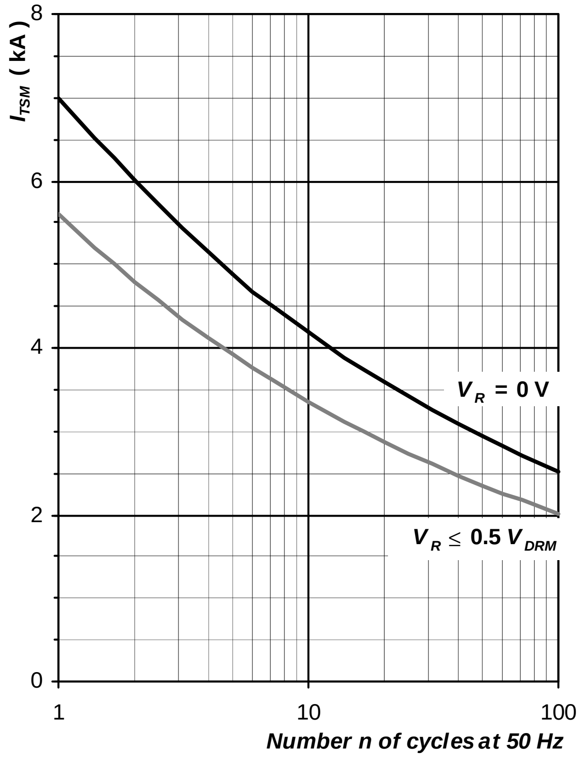

Fig. 7 Surge on-state current vs. number of pulses, half sine wave, $T_j = T_{jmax}$

Power Loss and Maximum Case Temperature Characteristics

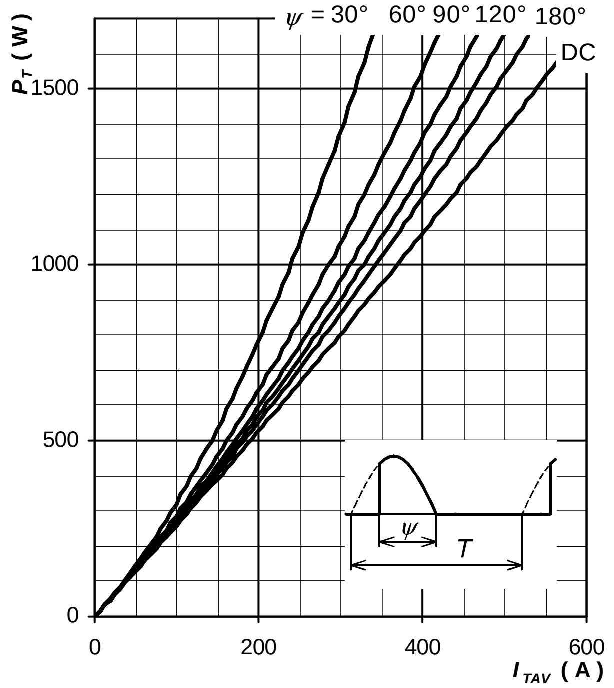

Fig. 8 On-state power loss vs. average on-state current, sine waveform, f = 50 Hz, T = 1/f

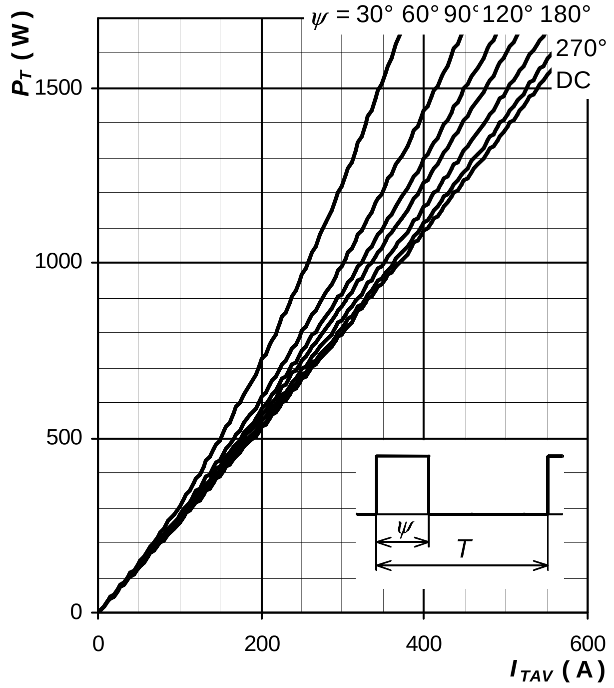

Fig. 9 On-state power loss vs. average on-state current, square waveform, f = 50 Hz, T = 1/f

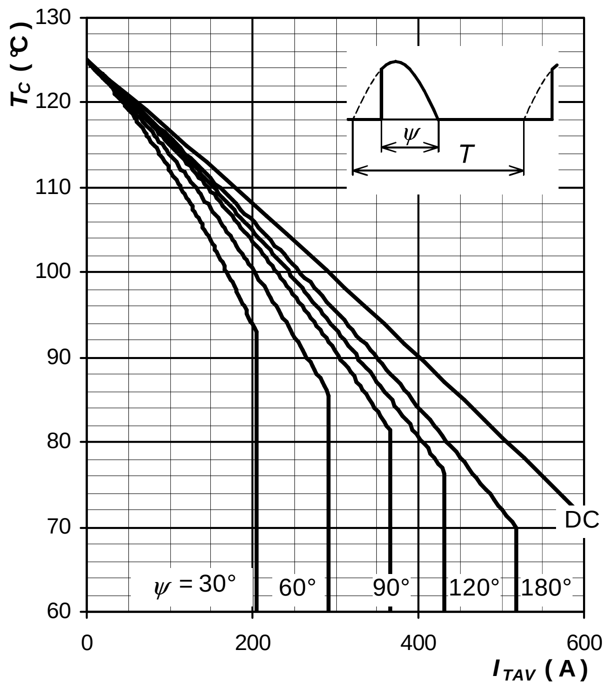

Fig. 10 Max. case temperature vs. aver. on-state current, sine waveform, f = 50 Hz, T = 1/f

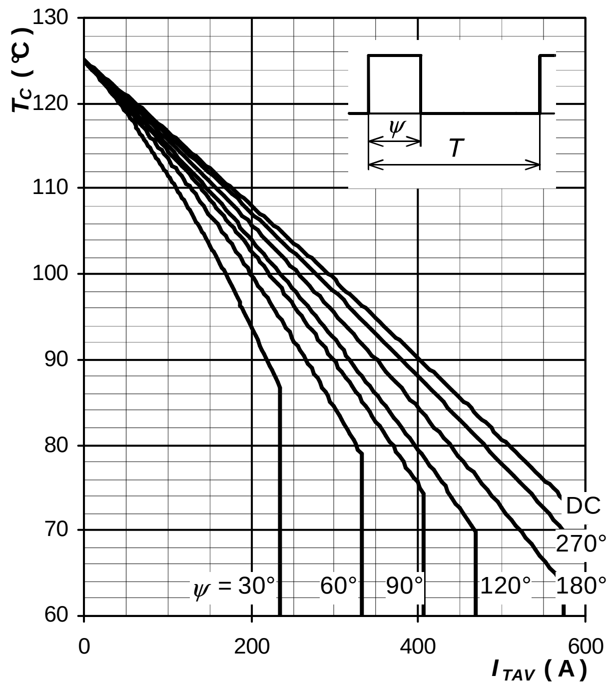

Fig. 11 Max. case temperature vs. aver. on-state current, square waveform, f = 50 Hz, T = 1/f

Note 2: Figures number 8 ÷ 11 have been calculated without considering any turn-on and turn-off losses. They are valid for f = 50 or 60 Hz operation.

Turn-off Time, Parameter Relationship

Maximum values of turn-off time at application specific conditions are given by using this formula:

$$t_q = t_{q1} \cdot \frac{t_q}{t_{q1}}(T_j) \cdot \frac{t_q}{t_{q1}}(dv_D/dt) \cdot \frac{t_q}{t_{q1}}(-di_T/dt)$$

where:

t_{q1} *is turn-off time at standard conditions, see section "Characteristics"*

$\frac{t_q}{t_{q1}}(T_j)$ *is factor to be taken from fig. 12*

$\frac{t_q}{t_{q1}}(dv_D/dt)$ *is factor to be taken from fig. 13*

$\frac{t_q}{t_{q1}}(-di_T/dt)$ *is factor to be taken from fig. 14*

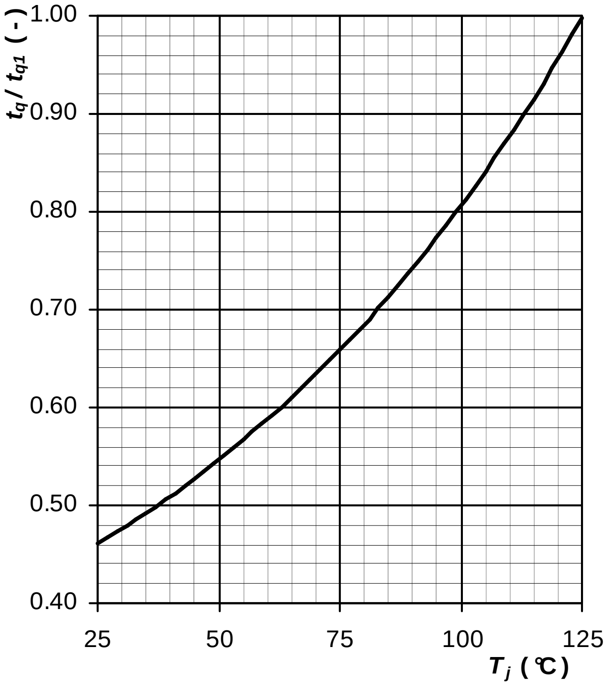

Fig. 12 Normalised maximum turn-off time vs. junction temperature

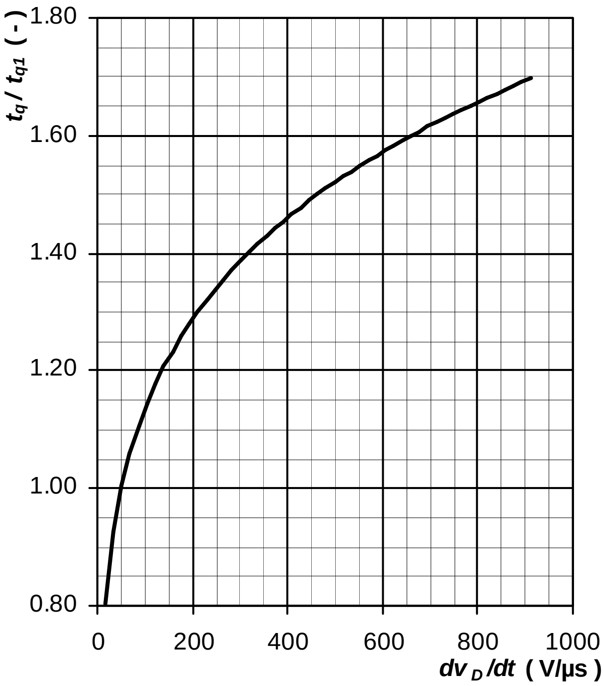

Fig. 13 Normalised maximum turn-off time vs. rate of rise of off-state voltage

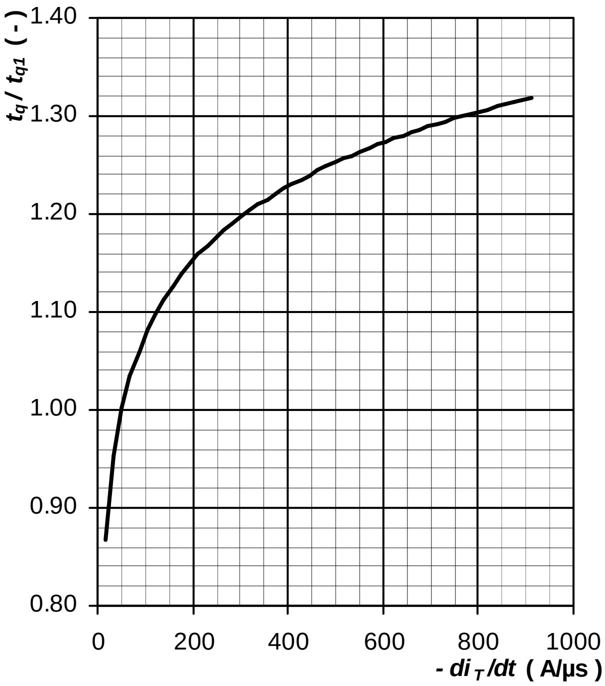

Fig. 14 Normalised maximum turn-off time vs. rate of fall of on-state current

Turn-on Characteristics

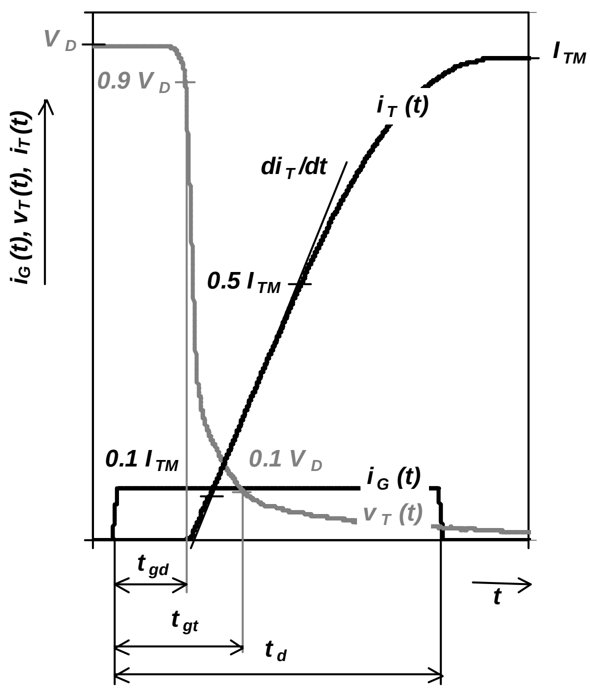

Fig. 15 Typical waveforms and definition of symbols at turn-on of a thyristor

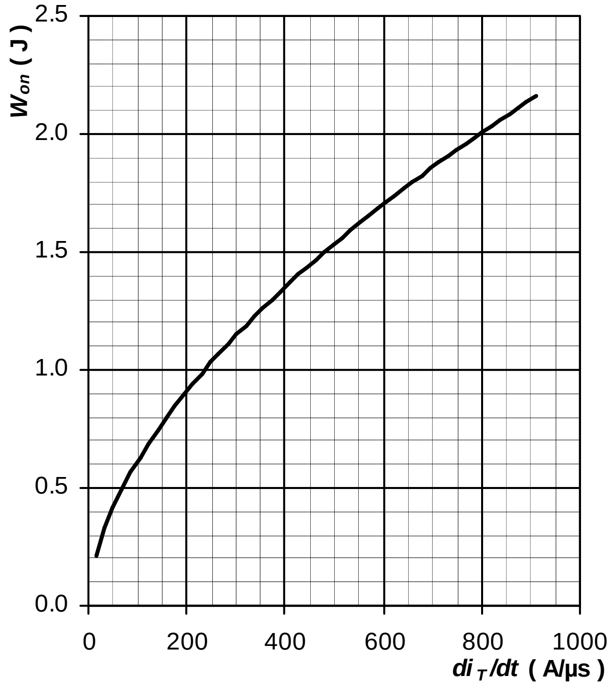

Fig. 16 Maximum turn-on energy per pulse vs. rate of rise on-state current, $T_j = T_{jmax}$

Turn-off Characteristics

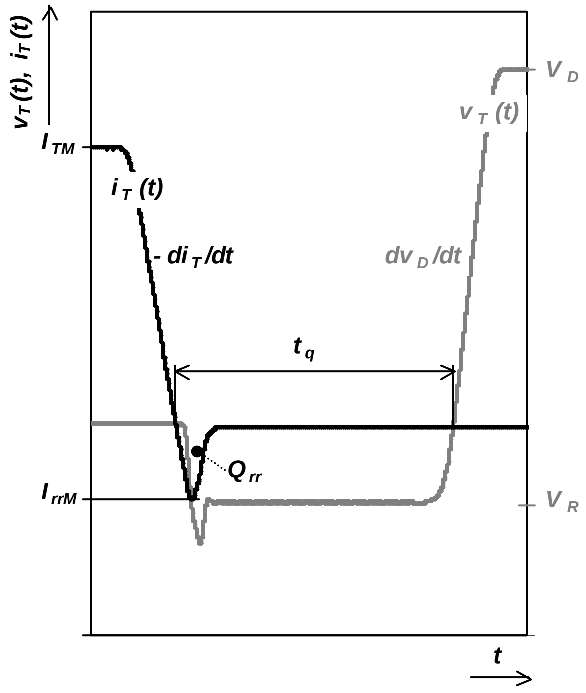

Fig. 17 Typical waveforms and definition of symbols at turn-off of a thyristor, inductive switching without RC snubber

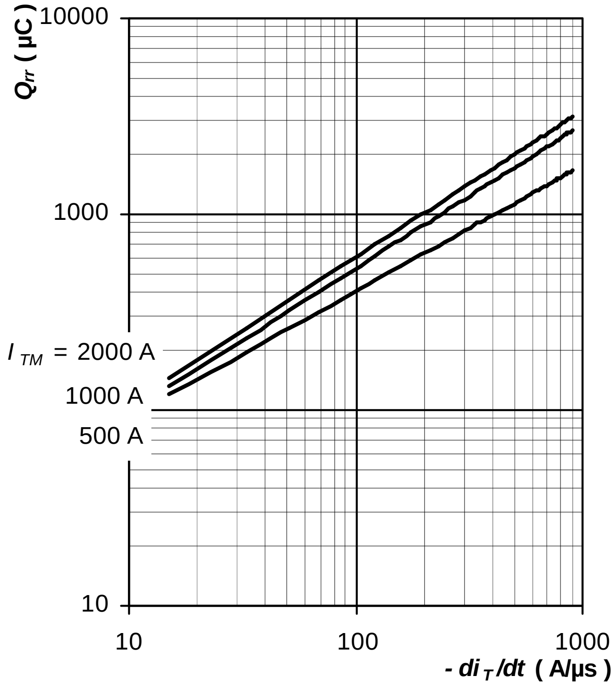

Fig. 18 Max. recovered charge vs. rate of fall on-state current, trapezoid pulse, V_R = 100 V, $T_j = T_{jmax}$

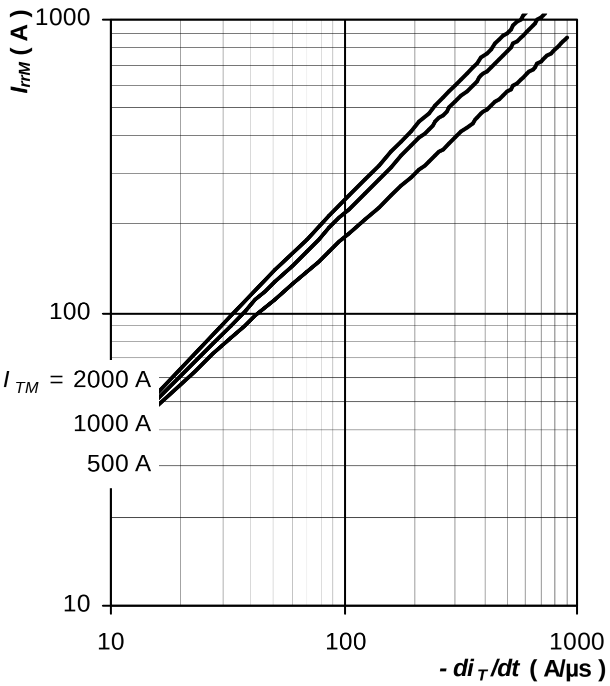

Fig. 19 Max. reverse recovery current vs. rate of fall on-state current, trapezoid pulse, V_R = 100 V, $T_j = T_{jmax}$

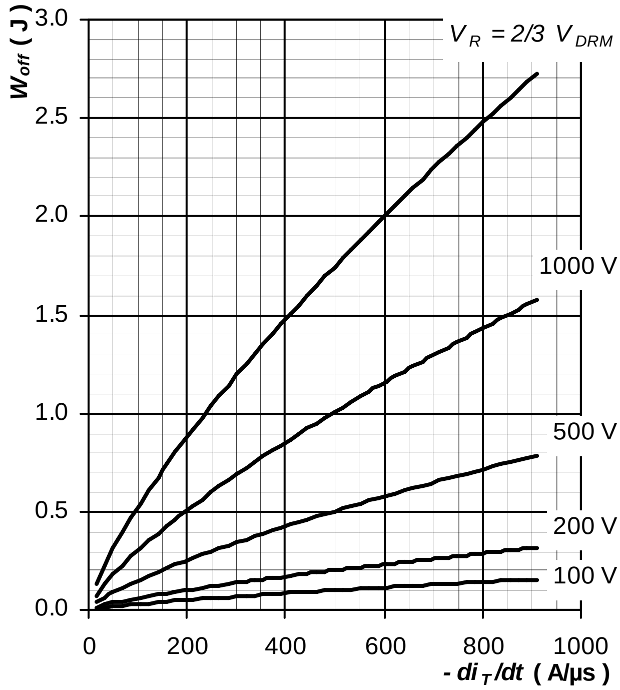

Fig. 20 Maximum turn-off energy per pulse vs. rate of fall on-state current, trapezoid pulse, inductive switching without RC snubber, I_{TM} = 2 000 A, $T_j = T_{jmax}$

Frequency Ratings

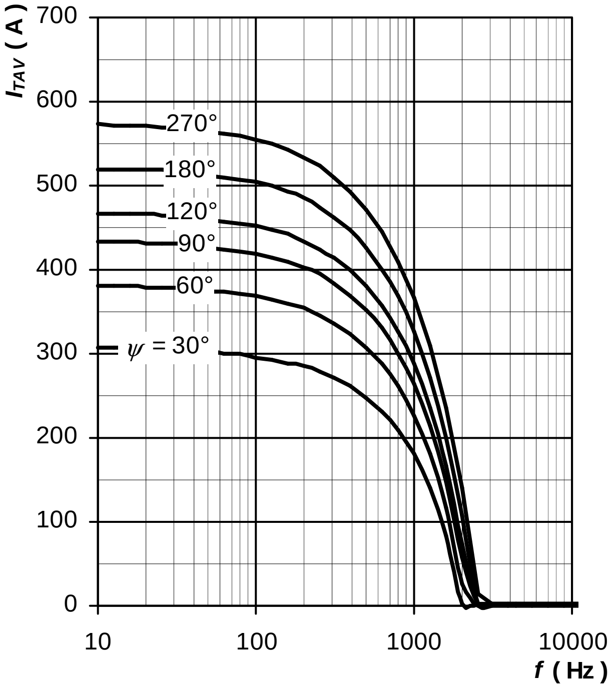

Fig. 21 Average on-state current vs. frequency, trapezoid waveform, T_C = 70 °C, $di_T/dt = \pm 100$ A/µs, V_R = 100 V

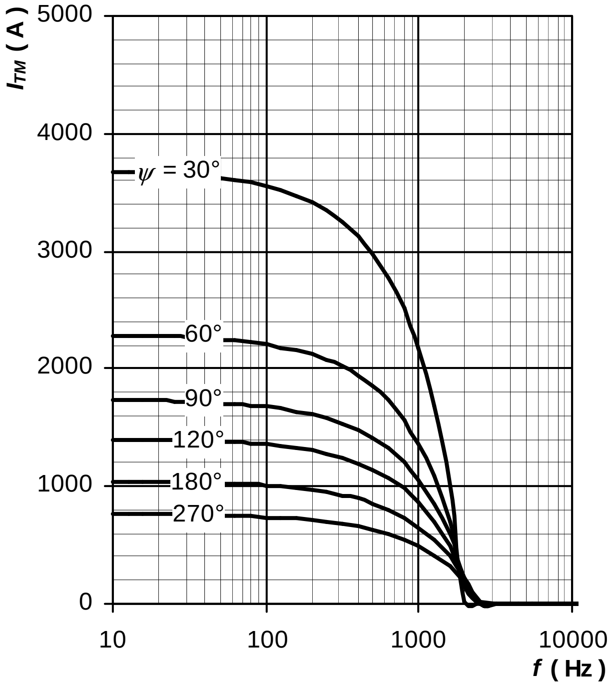

Fig. 22 Maximum on-state current vs. frequency, trapezoid waveform, T_C = 70 °C, $di_T/dt = \pm 100$ A/µs, V_R = 100 V

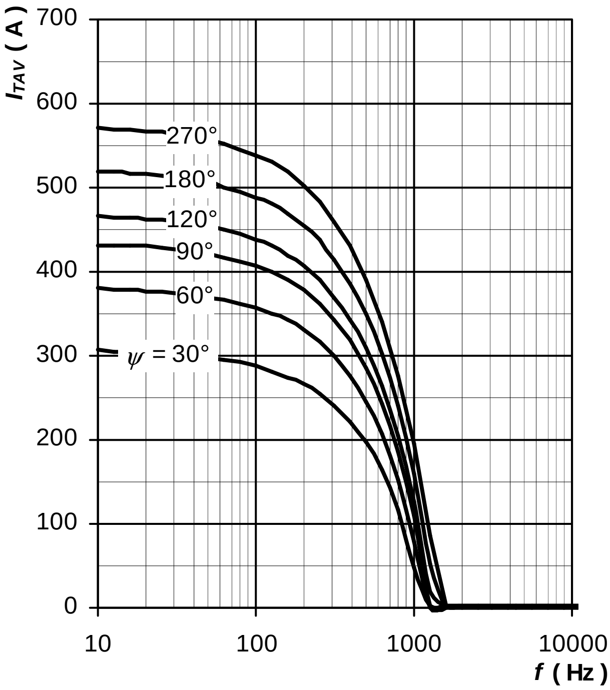

Fig. 23 Average on-state current vs. frequency, trapezoid waveform, T_C = 70 °C, $di_T/dt = \pm 100$ A/µs, V_R = 2/3 V_{DRM}

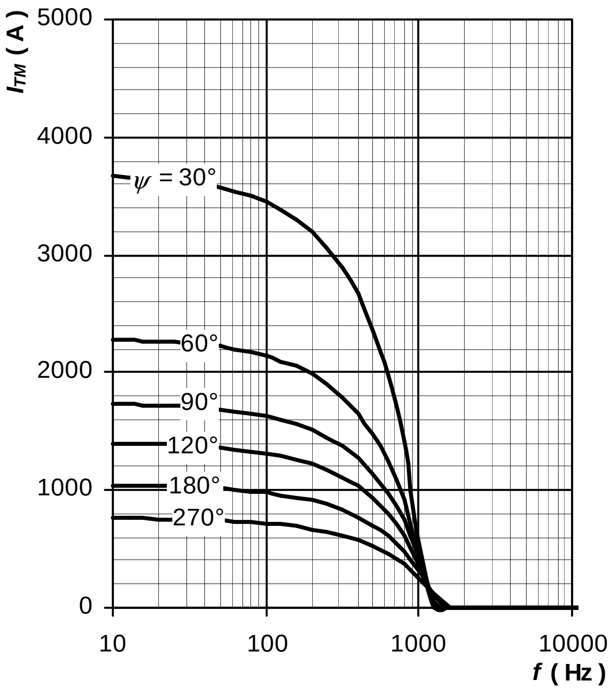

Fig. 24 Maximum on-state current vs. frequency, trapezoid waveform, T_C = 70 °C, $di_T/dt = \pm 100$ A/µs, V_R = 2/3 V_{DRM}

Frequency Ratings

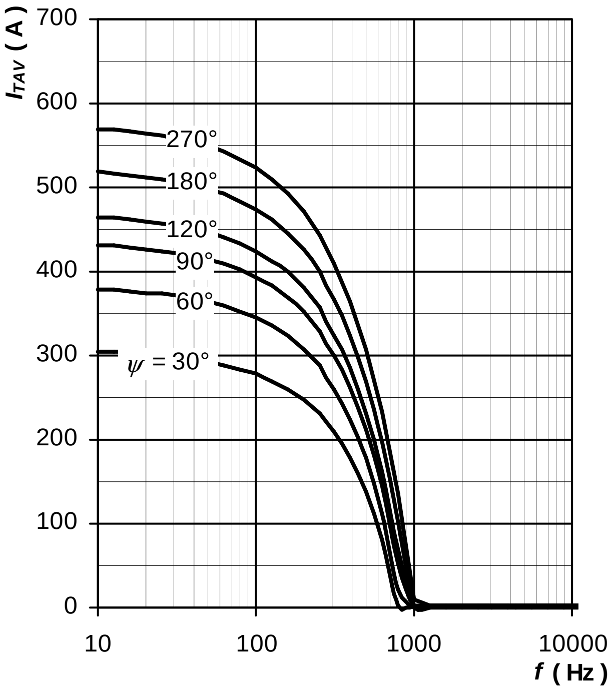

Fig. 25 Average on-state current vs. frequency, trapezoid waveform, T_C = 70 °C, di_T/dt = ±500 A/μs, V_R = 100 V

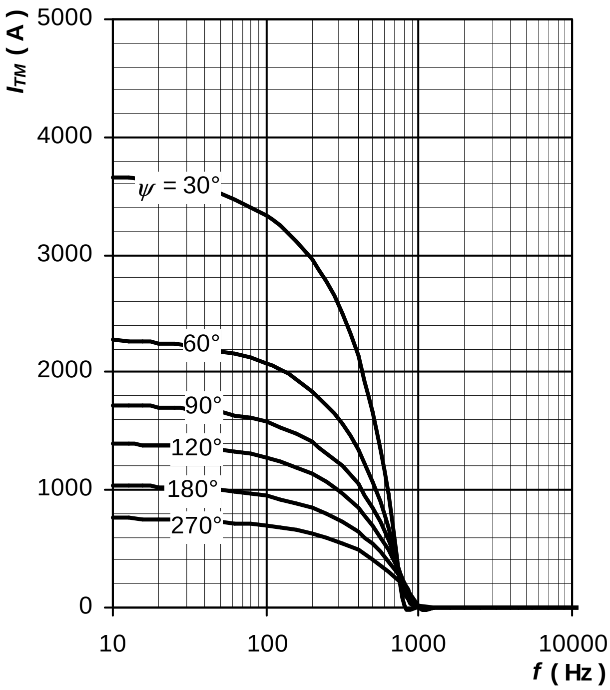

Fig. 26 Maximum on-state current vs. frequency, trapezoid waveform, T_C = 70 °C, di_T/dt = ±500 A/μs, V_R = 100 V

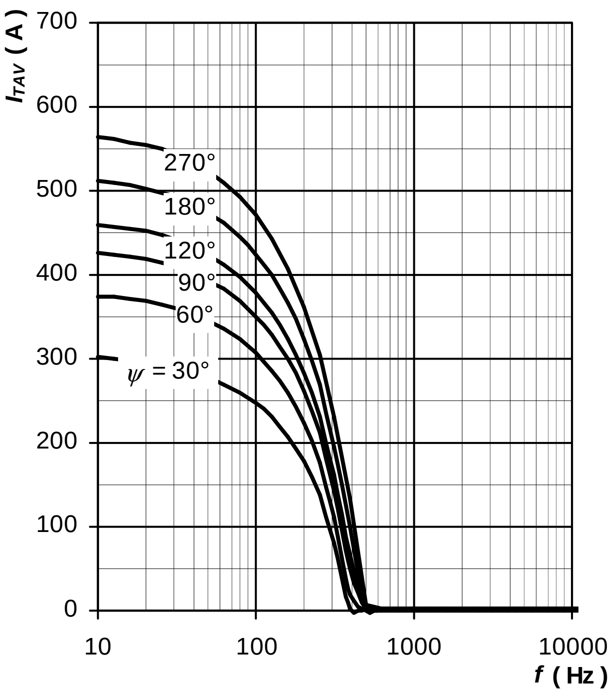

Fig. 27 Average on-state current vs. frequency, trapezoid waveform, T_C = 70 °C, di_T/dt = ±500 A/μs, V_R = 2/3 V_{DRM}

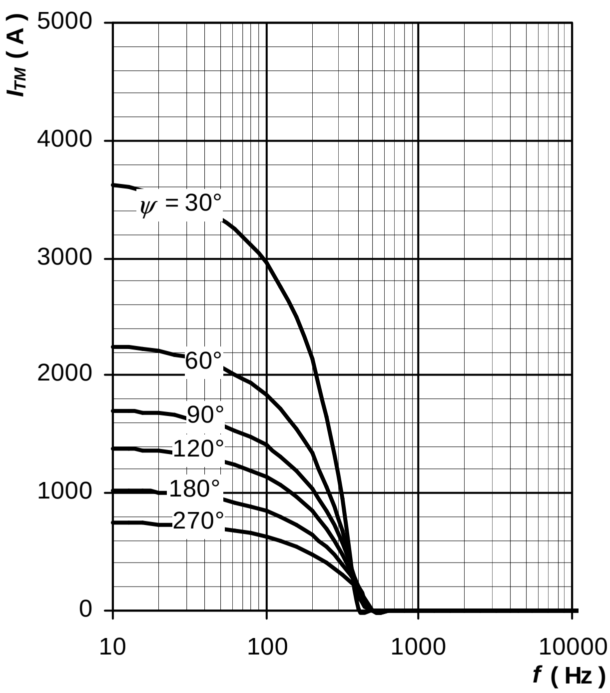

Fig. 28 Maximum on-state current vs. frequency, trapezoid waveform, T_C = 70 °C, di_T/dt = ±500 A/μs, V_R = 2/3 V_{DRM}

Frequency Ratings

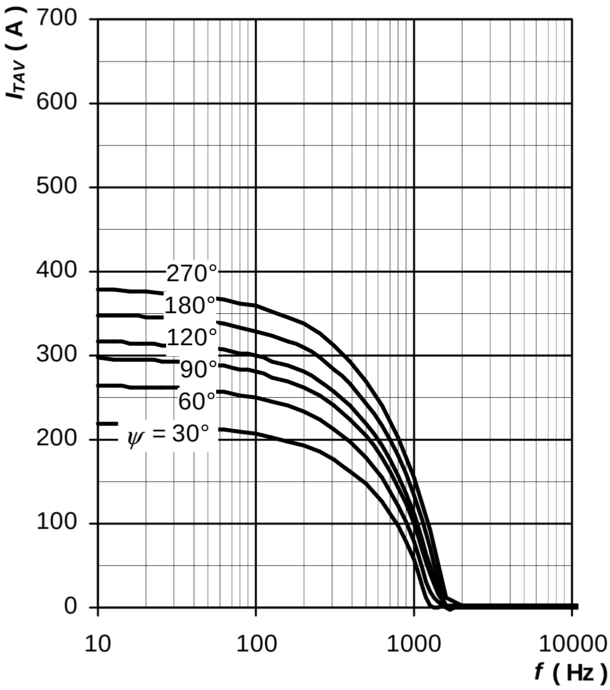

Fig. 29 Average on-state current vs. frequency, trapezoid waveform, T_C = 90 °C, $di_T/dt = \pm 100$ A/µs, V_R = 100 V

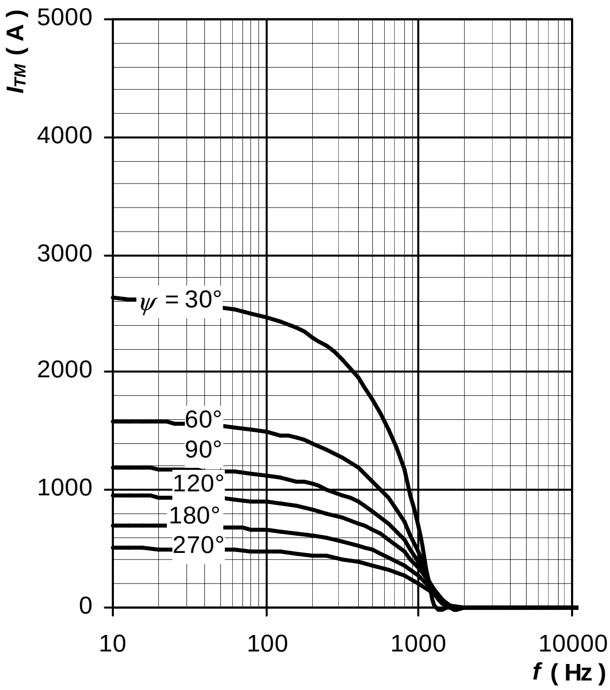

Fig. 30 Maximum on-state current vs. frequency, trapezoid waveform, T_C = 90 °C, $di_T/dt = \pm 100$ A/µs, V_R = 100 V

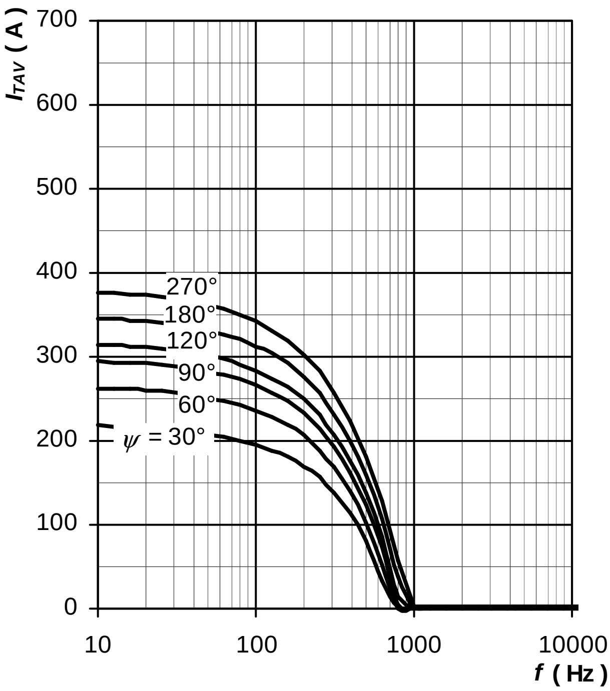

Fig. 31 Average on-state current vs. frequency, trapezoid waveform, T_C = 90 °C, $di_T/dt = \pm 100$ A/µs, V_R = 2/3 V_{DRM}

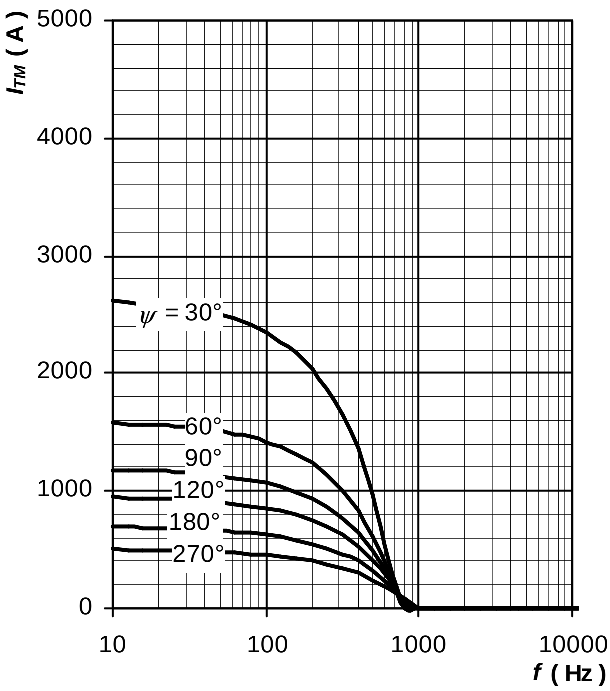

Fig. 32 Maximum on-state current vs. frequency, trapezoid waveform, T_C = 90 °C, $di_T/dt = \pm 100$ A/µs, V_R = 2/3 V_{DRM}

Frequency Ratings

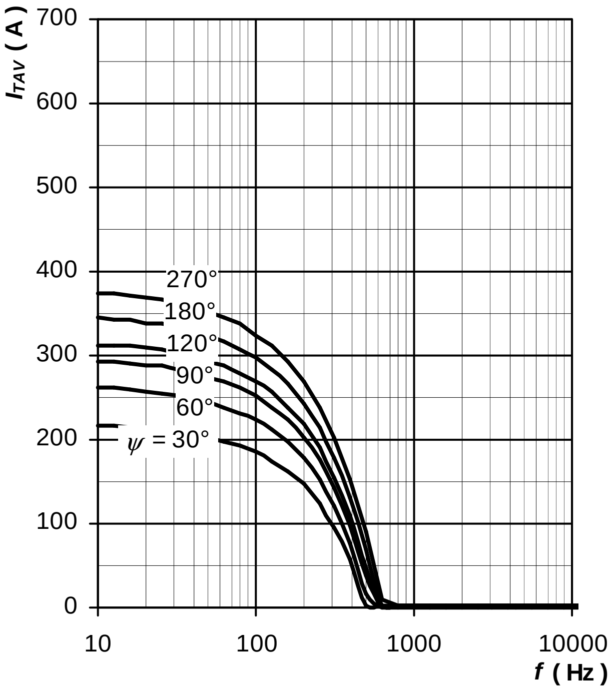

Fig. 33 Average on-state current vs. frequency, trapezoid waveform, T_C = 90 °C, di_T/dt = ±500 A/µs, V_R = 100 V

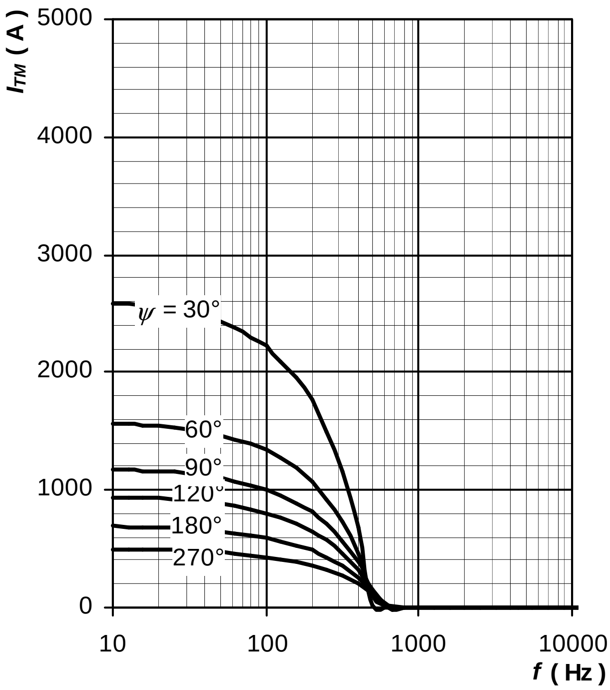

Fig. 34 Maximum on-state current vs. frequency, trapezoid waveform, T_C = 90 °C, di_T/dt = ±500 A/µs, V_R = 100 V

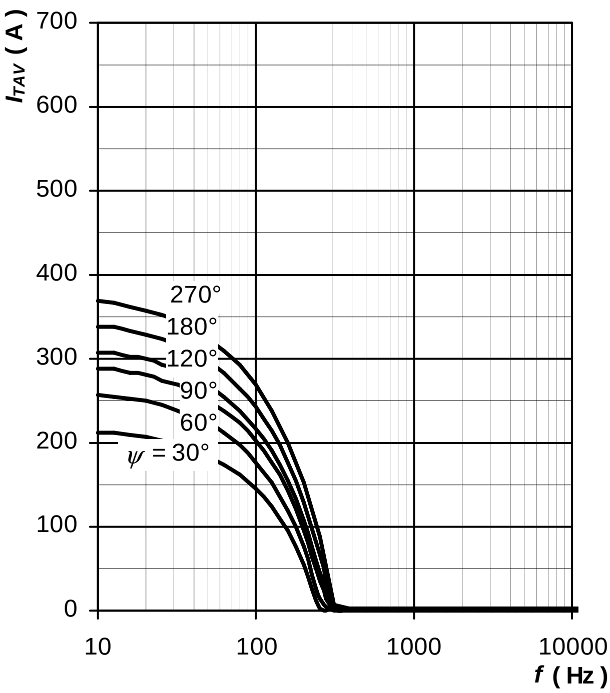

Fig. 35 Average on-state current vs. frequency, trapezoid waveform, T_C = 90 °C, di_T/dt = ±500 A/µs, V_R = 2/3 V_{DRM}

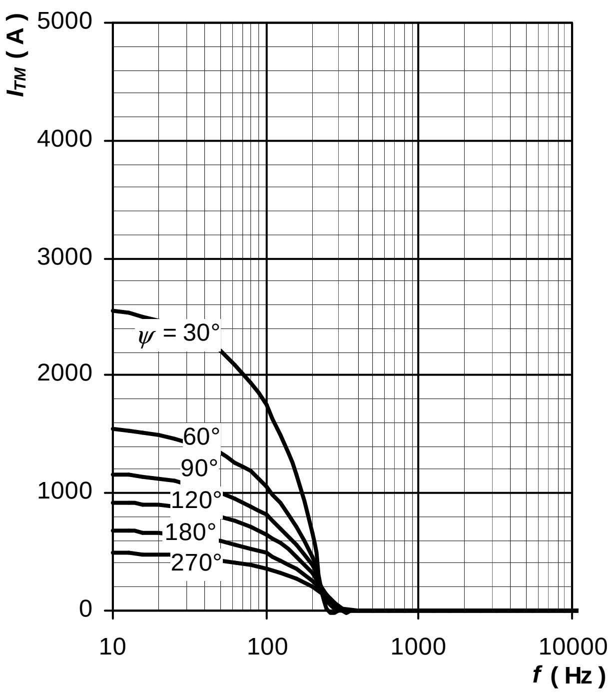

Fig. 36 Maximum on-state current vs. frequency, trapezoid waveform, T_C = 90 °C, di_T/dt = ±500 A/µs, V_R = 2/3 V_{DRM}

Notes: