

TR 918-1530-12

Fast Thyristor

Properties

- Amplifying gate
- High operational capability
- Optimized turn-off parameters

Applications

- Power switching applications

Key Parameters

| | | |
|--------------------|---------|------------|
| V_{DRM}, V_{RRM} | = 1 200 | V |
| I_{TAV} | = 1 532 | A |
| I_{TSM} | = 21.0 | kA |
| V_{TO} | = 1.283 | V |
| r_T | = 0.209 | m Ω |
| t_q | = 32.0 | μ s |

Types

| | V_{RRM}, V_{DRM} |
|--|--------------------|
| TR 918-1530-12 | 1 200 V |
| TR 918-1530-10 | 1 000 V |
| Conditions: $T_j = -40 \div 125$ °C, half sine waveform, $f = 50$ Hz, note 1 | |

Mechanical Data

| | | |
|-------|---------------------------|---------------|
| F_m | Mounting force | 22 \pm 2 kN |
| m | Weight | 0.48 kg |
| D_s | Surface creepage distance | 25 mm |
| D_a | Air strike distance | 13 mm |

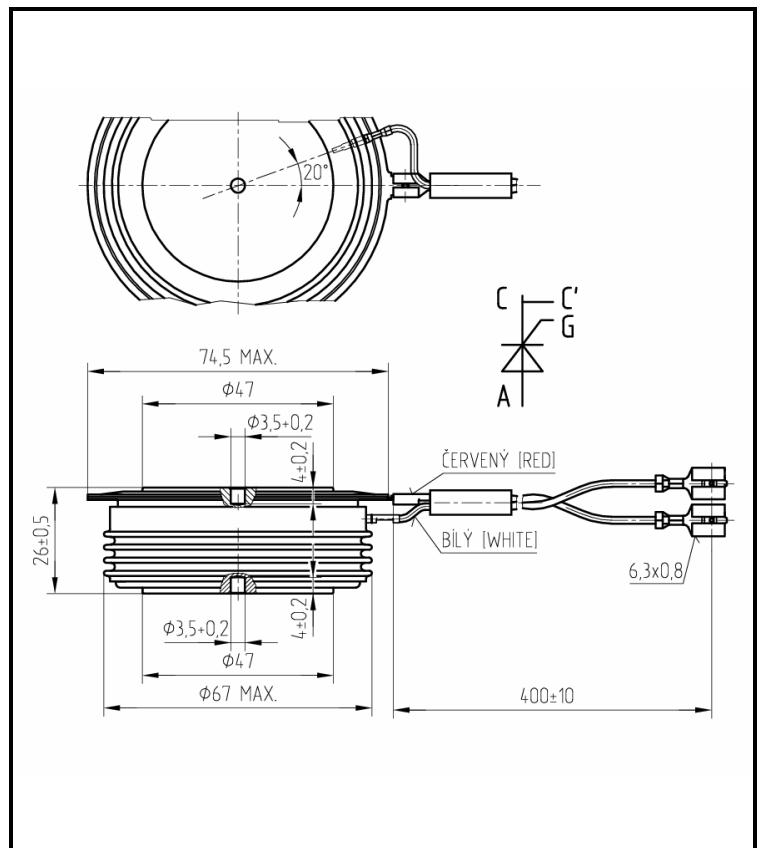


Fig. 1 Case

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 $T_j = -40 \div 125 \text{ }^\circ\text{C}$, note 1 | TR 918-1530-12 TR 918-1530-10 | 1 200 1 000 | V |
| I_{TRMS} | RMS on-state current $T_c = 70 \text{ }^\circ\text{C}$, half sine waveform, $f = 50 \text{ Hz}$ | | 2 407 | A |
| I_{TAVm} | Average on-state current $T_c = 70 \text{ }^\circ\text{C}$, half sine waveform, $f = 50 \text{ Hz}$ | | 1 532 | A |
| I_{TSM} | Peak non-repetitive surge half sine pulse, $V_R = 0 \text{ V}$ | $t_p = 10 \text{ ms}$ $t_p = 8.3 \text{ ms}$ | 21 000 22 400 | A |
| $\dot{I}t$ | Limiting load integral half sine pulse, $V_R = 0 \text{ V}$ | $t_p = 10 \text{ ms}$ $t_p = 8.3 \text{ ms}$ | 2 205 000 2 080 000 | A ² s |
| $(di_T/dt)_{cr}$ | Critical rate of rise of on-state current $I_T = I_{TAVm}$, half sine waveform, $f = 50 \text{ Hz}$, $V_D = 2/3 V_{DRM}$, $t_r = 0.3 \mu\text{s}$, $I_{GT} = 2 \text{ A}$ | | 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 \div 125 | $^\circ\text{C}$ |
| $T_{stgmin} - T_{stgmax}$ | Storage temperature range | | -40 \div 125 | $^\circ\text{C}$ |

Unless otherwise specified $T_j = 125 \text{ }^\circ\text{C}$

Note 1: De-rating factor of 0.13% V_{RRM} or V_{DRM} per $^\circ\text{C}$ is applicable for T_j below $25 \text{ }^\circ\text{C}$

| Characteristics | | Value | | | Unit |
|-----------------|--|--|-------------|---|------------|
| | | min. | typ. | max. | |
| V_{TM} | Maximum peak on-state voltage $I_{TM} = 2\ 000\ A$ | | | 1.680 | V |
| V_{T0} | Threshold voltage | | | 1.283 | V |
| r_T | Slope resistance $I_{T1} = 2\ 403\ A, I_{T2} = 7\ 210\ A$ | | | 0.209 | m Ω |
| I_{DM} | Peak off-state current $V_D = V_{DRM}$ | | | 150 | mA |
| I_{RM} | Peak reverse current $V_R = V_{RRM}$ | | | 150 | mA |
| t_{gd} | Delay time $T_j = 25\ ^\circ C, V_D = 0.4\ V_{DRM}, I_{TM} = I_{TAVm},$ $t_r = 0.3\ \mu s, I_{GT} = 2\ A$ | | | 2.0 | μs |
| t_q | Turn-off time $I_T = 1\ 000\ A, di_T/dt = -50\ A/\mu s,$ $V_R = 100\ V, V_D = 2/3\ V_{DRM},$ $dv_D/dt = 50\ V/\mu s$ | group of t_q H I L | | 32.0 40.0 50.0 | μs |
| Q_{rr} | Recovery charge <i>the same conditions as at t_q</i> | | 450 | | μC |
| I_{rrM} | Reverse recovery current <i>the same conditions as at t_q</i> | | 150 | | A |
| I_H | Holding current | $T_j = 25\ ^\circ C$ $T_j = 125\ ^\circ C$ | | 250 150 | mA |
| I_L | Latching current | $T_j = 25\ ^\circ C$ $T_j = 125\ ^\circ C$ | | 1 500 1 000 | mA |
| V_{GT} | Gate trigger voltage $V_D = 12V, I_T = 4\ A$ | $T_j = -40\ ^\circ C$ $T_j = 25\ ^\circ C$ $T_j = 125\ ^\circ C$ | 0.25 | 4 3 2 | V |
| I_{GT} | Gate trigger current $V_D = 12V, I_T = 4\ A$ | $T_j = -40\ ^\circ C$ $T_j = 25\ ^\circ C$ $T_j = 125\ ^\circ C$ | 10 | 500 250 150 | mA |

Unless otherwise specified $T_j = 125\ ^\circ C$

| Thermal Parameters | | Value | Unit |
|--------------------|---|-------|------|
| R_{thjc} | Thermal resistance junction to case <i>double side cooling</i> | 16.0 | K/kW |
| | <i>anode side cooling</i> | 25.0 | |
| | <i>cathode side cooling</i> | 45.0 | |
| R_{thch} | Thermal resistance case to heatsink <i>double side cooling</i> | 4.0 | K/kW |
| | <i>single side cooling</i> | 8.0 | |

| Transient Thermal Impedance | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|--------------|--------------|-------------------|--------------|-------------------|--------------|------------------|--------------|---|-----|---|---|---|---|--------------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------------|------|------|------|------|
| <p>Analytical function for transient thermal impedance</p> $Z_{thjc} = \sum_{i=1}^4 R_i (1 - \exp(-t / \tau_i))$ <p>Conditions: $F_m = 22 \pm 2$ kN, Double side cooled</p> <p>Correction for periodic waveforms</p> <table border="1"> <tr> <td>180° sine:</td> <td>add 1.3 K/kW</td> </tr> <tr> <td>180° rectangular:</td> <td>add 1.8 K/kW</td> </tr> <tr> <td>120° rectangular:</td> <td>add 3.0 K/kW</td> </tr> <tr> <td>60° rectangular:</td> <td>add 5.1 K/kW</td> </tr> </table> | 180° sine: | add 1.3 K/kW | 180° rectangular: | add 1.8 K/kW | 120° rectangular: | add 3.0 K/kW | 60° rectangular: | add 5.1 K/kW | <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>i</th> <th>1</th> <th>2</th> <th>3</th> <th>4</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>τ_i (s)</td> <td>0.4653</td> <td>0.1533</td> <td>0.0375</td> <td>0.0034</td> </tr> <tr> <td>R_i (K/kW)</td> <td>5.50</td> <td>7.24</td> <td>2.00</td> <td>1.34</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p style="text-align: center;">Fig. 2 Dependence transient thermal impedance junction to case on square pulse</p> | i | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | τ_i (s) | 0.4653 | 0.1533 | 0.0375 | 0.0034 | R_i (K/kW) | 5.50 | 7.24 | 2.00 | 1.34 |
| 180° sine: | add 1.3 K/kW | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 180° rectangular: | add 1.8 K/kW | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 120° rectangular: | add 3.0 K/kW | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 60° rectangular: | add 5.1 K/kW | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| i | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| τ_i (s) | 0.4653 | 0.1533 | 0.0375 | 0.0034 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| R_i (K/kW) | 5.50 | 7.24 | 2.00 | 1.34 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

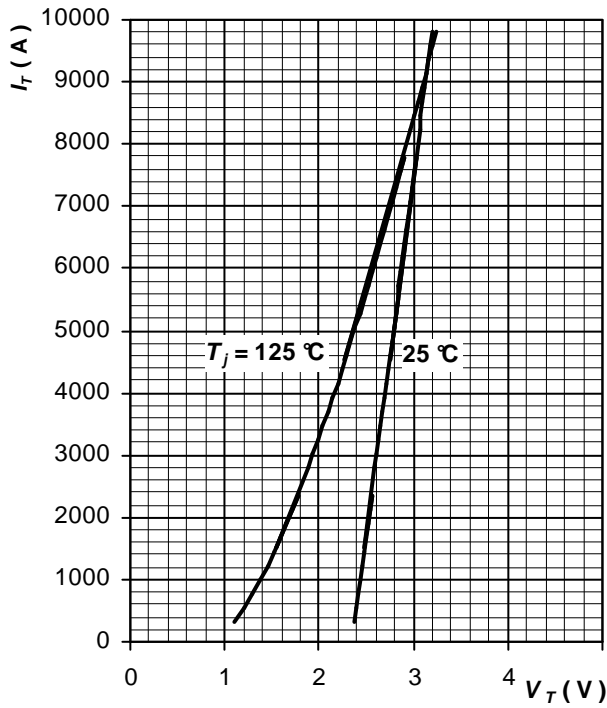


Fig. 3 Maximum on-state characteristics

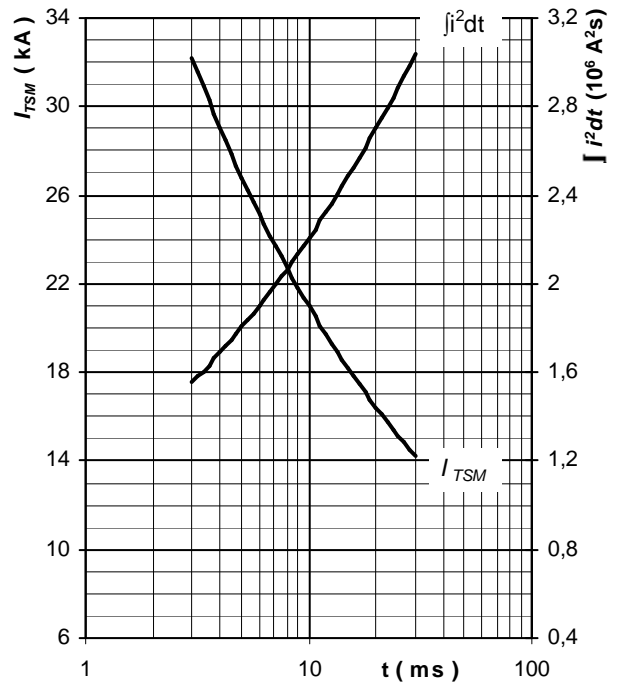


Fig. 4 Surge on-state current vs. pulse length, half sine wave, single pulse, $V_R = 0\text{ V}$, $T_j = T_{jmax}$

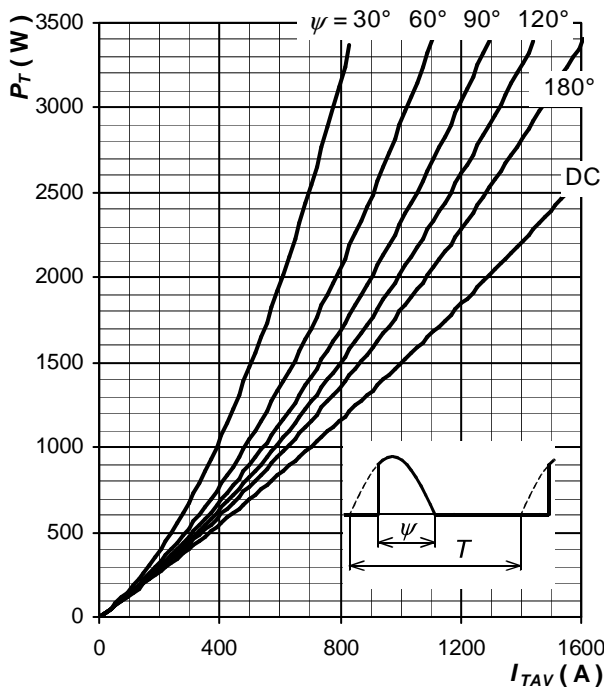


Fig. 5 On-state power loss vs. average on-state current, sine waveform, $f = 50\text{ Hz}$, $T = 1/f$

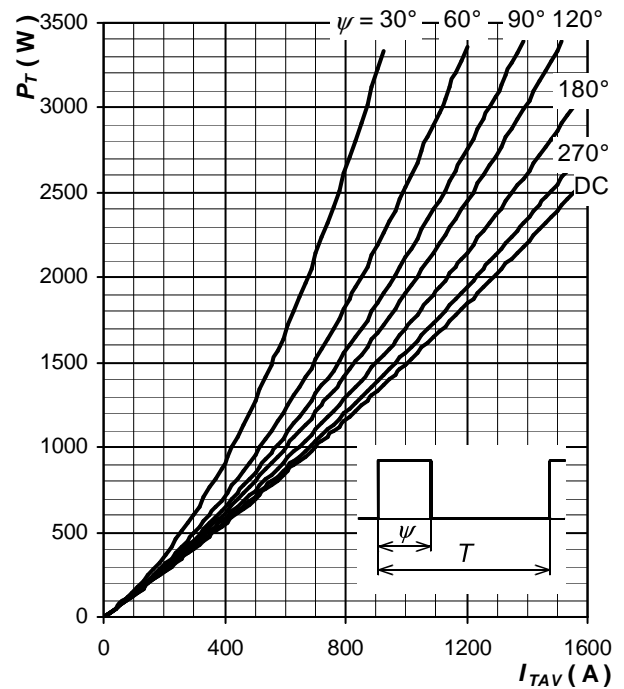


Fig. 6 On-state power loss vs. average on-state current, square waveform, $f = 50\text{ Hz}$, $T = 1/f$

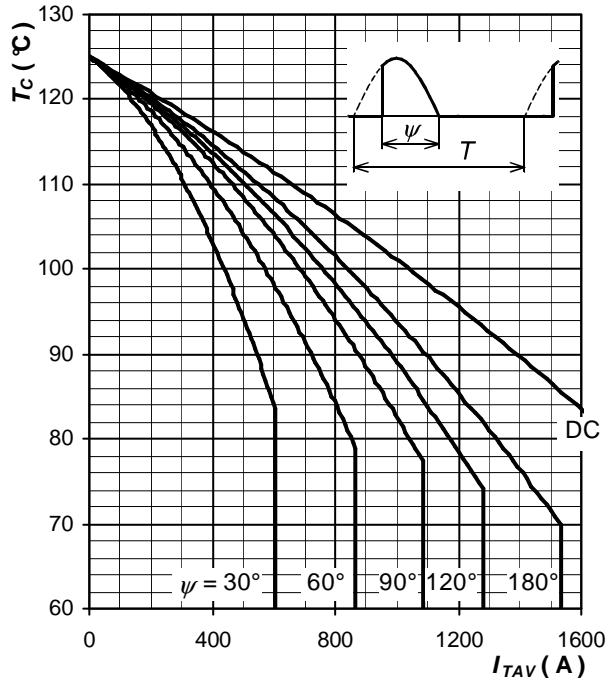


Fig. 7 Max. case temperature vs. aver. on-state current, sine waveform, $f = 50$ Hz, $T = 1/f$

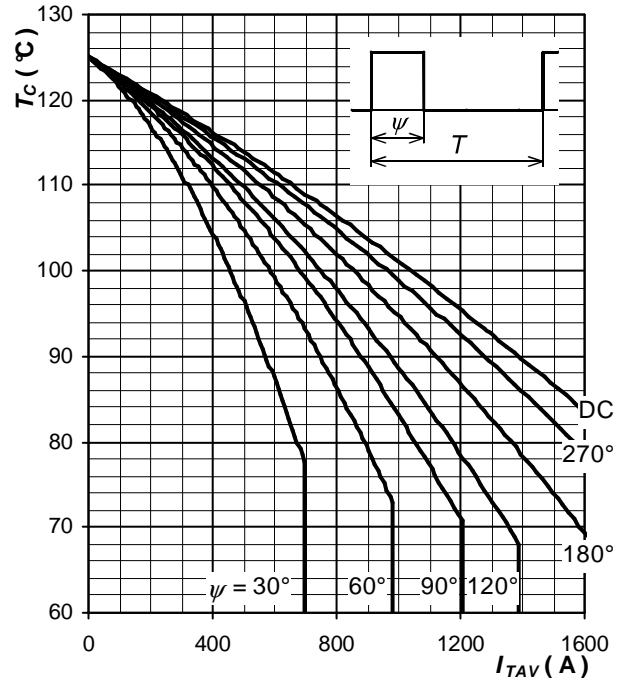


Fig. 8 Max. case temperature vs. aver. on-state current, square waveform, $f = 50$ Hz, $T = 1/f$

Notes