

## Medium Voltage Thyristor

### Types K0890NC360 to K0890NC400

Old Type No.: R295CH36-40

#### Absolute Maximum Ratings

	VOLTAGE RATINGS	MAXIMUM LIMITS	UNITS
$V_{DRM}$	Repetitive peak off-state voltage, (note 1)	3600-4000	V
$V_{DSM}$	Non-repetitive peak off-state voltage, (note 1)	3600-4000	V
$V_{RRM}$	Repetitive peak reverse voltage, (note 1)	3600-4000	V
$V_{RSM}$	Non-repetitive peak reverse voltage, (note 1)	3700-4100	V

	OTHER RATINGS	MAXIMUM LIMITS	UNITS
$I_{T(AV)M}$	Maximum average on-state current, $T_{sink}=55^{\circ}C$ , (note 2)	890	A
$I_{T(AV)M}$	Maximum average on-state current. $T_{sink}=85^{\circ}C$ , (note 2)	610	A
$I_{T(AV)M}$	Maximum average on-state current. $T_{sink}=85^{\circ}C$ , (note 3)	365	A
$I_{T(RMS)}$	Nominal RMS on-state current, $T_{sink}=25^{\circ}C$ , (note 2)	1755	A
$I_{T(d.c.)}$	D.C. on-state current, $T_{sink}=25^{\circ}C$ , (note 4)	1525	A
$I_{TSM}$	Peak non-repetitive surge $t_p=10ms$ , $V_{rm}=0.6V_{RRM}$ , (note 5)	10.9	kA
$I_{TSM2}$	Peak non-repetitive surge $t_p=10ms$ , $V_{rm}\leq 10V$ , (note 5)	12	kA
$I^2t$	$I^2t$ capacity for fusing $t_p=10ms$ , $V_{rm}=0.6V_{RRM}$ , (note 5)	$594\times 10^3$	$A^2s$
$I^2t$	$I^2t$ capacity for fusing $t_p=10ms$ , $V_{rm}\leq 10V$ , (note 5)	$720\times 10^3$	$A^2s$
$(di/dt)_{cr}$	Critical rate of rise of on-state current (repetitive), (Note 6)	500	$A/\mu s$
	Critical rate of rise of on-state current (non-repetitive), (Note 6)	1000	$A/\mu s$
$V_{RGM}$	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	$^{\circ}C$
$T_{stg}$	Storage temperature range	-40 to +150	$^{\circ}C$

#### Notes:-

- 1) De-rating factor of 0.13% per  $^{\circ}C$  is applicable for  $T_j$  below  $25^{\circ}C$ .
- 2) Double side cooled, single phase; 50Hz,  $180^{\circ}$  half-sinewave.
- 3) Single side cooled, single phase; 50Hz,  $180^{\circ}$  half-sinewave.
- 4) Double side cooled.
- 5) Half-sinewave,  $125^{\circ}C$   $T_j$  initial.
- 6)  $V_D=67\% V_{DRM}$ ,  $I_{FG}=2A$ ,  $t_r\leq 0.5\mu s$ ,  $T_{case}=125^{\circ}C$ .

**Characteristics**

	PARAMETER	MIN.	TYP.	MAX.	TEST CONDITIONS (Note 1)	UNITS
V <sub>TM</sub>	Maximum peak on-state voltage	-	-	2.98	I <sub>TM</sub> =1830A	V
V <sub>T0</sub>	Threshold voltage	-	-	1.516		V
r <sub>T</sub>	Slope resistance	-	-	0.8		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	-	-	100	Rated V <sub>DRM</sub>	mA
I <sub>RRM</sub>	Peak reverse current	-	-	100	Rated V <sub>RRM</sub>	mA
V <sub>tr</sub>	On-state recovery voltage	-	6.0	-	I <sub>T</sub> =2500A, t <sub>p</sub> =10ms, T <sub>case</sub> =25°C	V
V <sub>GT</sub>	Gate trigger voltage	-	-	3.0	T <sub>J</sub> =25°C V <sub>D</sub> =10V, I <sub>T</sub> =3A	V
I <sub>GT</sub>	Gate trigger current	-	-	300		mA
V <sub>GD</sub>	Gate non-trigger voltage	-	-	0.25	Rated V <sub>DRM</sub>	V
I <sub>H</sub>	Holding current	-	-	1000	T <sub>J</sub> =25°C	mA
t <sub>gd</sub>	Gate-controlled turn-on delay time	-	0.5	1.0	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	-	1.5	3.0	I <sub>FG</sub> =2A, t <sub>r</sub> =0.5μs, T <sub>J</sub> =25°C	μs
Q <sub>rr</sub>	Recovered charge	-	4000	-	I <sub>TM</sub> =1000A, t <sub>p</sub> =1000μs, di/dt=10A/μs, V <sub>r</sub> =50V	μC
Q <sub>ra</sub>	Recovered charge, 50% Chord	-	1500	1750		μC
I <sub>rm</sub>	Reverse recovery current	-	100	-		A
t <sub>rr</sub>	Reverse recovery time	-	25	-		μs
t <sub>q</sub>	Turn-off time	-	300	-	I <sub>TM</sub> =1000A, t <sub>p</sub> =1000μs, di/dt=10A/μs, V <sub>r</sub> =50V, V <sub>dr</sub> =80%V <sub>DRM</sub> , dV <sub>dr</sub> /dt=20V/μs	μs
		-	500	-	I <sub>TM</sub> =1000A, t <sub>p</sub> =1000μs, di/dt=10A/μs, V <sub>r</sub> =50V, V <sub>dr</sub> =80%V <sub>DRM</sub> , dV <sub>dr</sub> /dt=200V/μs	
R <sub>thJK</sub>	Thermal resistance, junction to heatsink	-	-	0.024	Double side cooled	K/W
		-	-	0.048	Single side cooled	K/W
F	Mounting force	19	-	26		kN
W <sub>t</sub>	Weight	-	510	-		g

Notes:-

1) Unless otherwise indicated T<sub>J</sub>=125°C.

**Notes on Ratings and Characteristics****1.0 Voltage Grade Table**

Voltage Grade	$V_{DRM}$ $V_{DSM}$ $V_{RRM}$ V	$V_{RSM}$ V	$V_D$ $V_R$ DC V
36	3600	3700	1900
38	3800	3850	1960
40	4000	4100	2000

**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  $T_j$  below 25°C.

**4.0 Repetitive dv/dt**

Standard dv/dt is 1000V/μs.

**5.0 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.

**6.0 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.

**7.0 Rate of rise of on-state current**

The maximum un-primed rate of rise of on-state current must not exceed 1000A/μs at any time during turn-on on a non-repetitive basis. For repetitive performance, the on-state rate of rise of current must not exceed 500A/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**

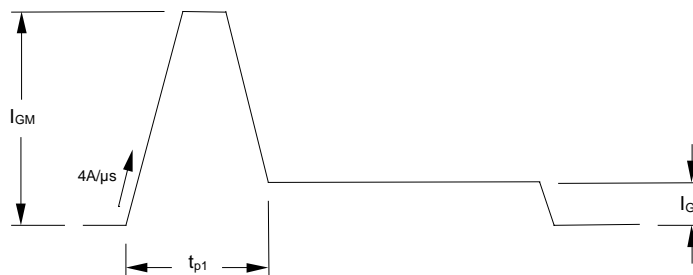
These ratings are given for load component rate of rise of on-state current of 50A/μs.

**9.0 Duty cycle lines**

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

## 10.0 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  $I_{GT}$ .

## 11.0 Computer Modelling Parameters

### 11.1 Device Dissipation Calculations

$$I_{AV} = \frac{-V_{T0} + \sqrt{V_{T0}^2 + 4 \cdot ff \cdot r_T \cdot W_{AV}}}{2 \cdot ff \cdot r_T} \quad \text{and:} \quad W_{AV} = \frac{\Delta T}{R_{th}} \quad \Delta T = T_{jmax} - T_{Hs}$$

Where  $V_{T0}=1.516V$ ,  $r_T=0.8m\Omega$ ,

$R_{th}$  = 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	0.0293	0.0285	0.0278	0.0271	0.0261	0.0249	0.024
Square wave Single Side Cooled	0.0534	0.053	0.0524	0.0518	0.0509	0.0497	0.048
Sine wave Double Side Cooled	0.0286	0.0276	0.0269	0.0263	0.0248		
Sine wave Single Side Cooled	0.0531	0.0523	0.0517	0.0511	0.0497		

Form Factors							
Conduction Angle	30°	60°	90°	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	2.22	1.879	1.57		

11.2 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 both 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	
A	0.78163983	A	0.66032723
B	0.4140327	B	0.169496
C	$1.11101 \times 10^{-3}$	C	$8.46556 \times 10^{-4}$
D	-0.0744794	D	-0.01175336

## 11.3 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.

$r_t$  = Thermal resistance at time  $t$ .

$r_p$  = Amplitude of  $p_{th}$  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	4	5
$r_p$	0.01249139	$6.316833 \times 10^{-3}$	$1.850855 \times 10^{-3}$	$1.922045 \times 10^{-3}$	$6.135330 \times 10^{-4}$
$\tau_p$	0.8840810	0.1215195	0.03400152	$6.742908 \times 10^{-3}$	$1.326292 \times 10^{-3}$

D.C. Single Side Cooled						
Term	1	2	3	4	5	6
$r_p$	0.02919832	$4.863568 \times 10^{-3}$	$3.744798 \times 10^{-3}$	$6.818034 \times 10^{-3}$	$2.183558 \times 10^{-3}$	$1.848294 \times 10^{-3}$
$\tau_p$	6.298105	3.286174	0.5359179	0.1186897	0.02404574	$3.379476 \times 10^{-3}$

## Curves

Figure 1 - On-state characteristics of Limit device

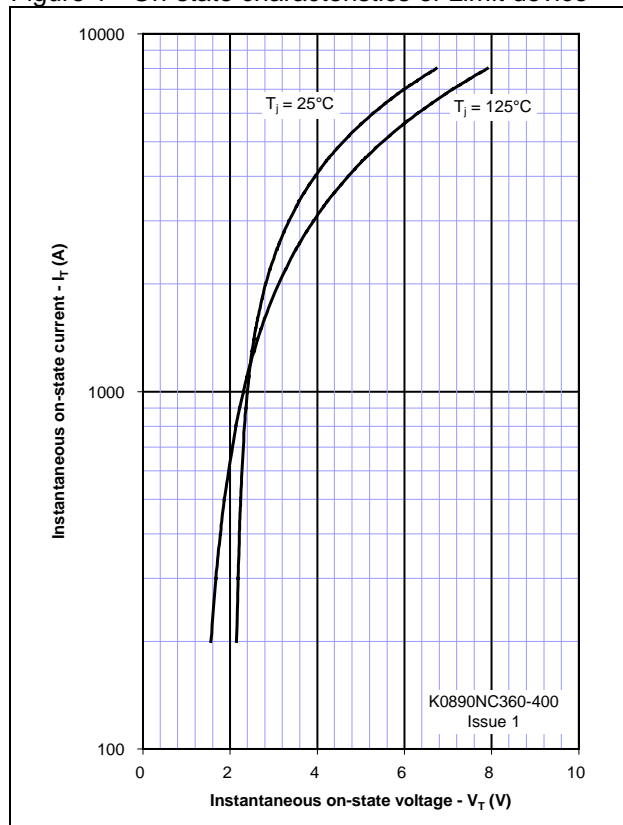


Figure 2 - Transient thermal impedance

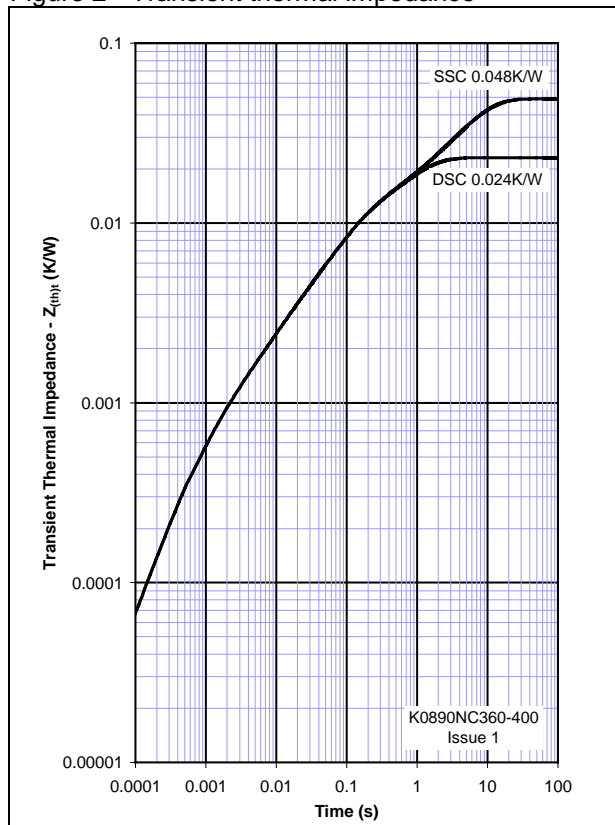


Figure 3 - Gate characteristics - Trigger limits

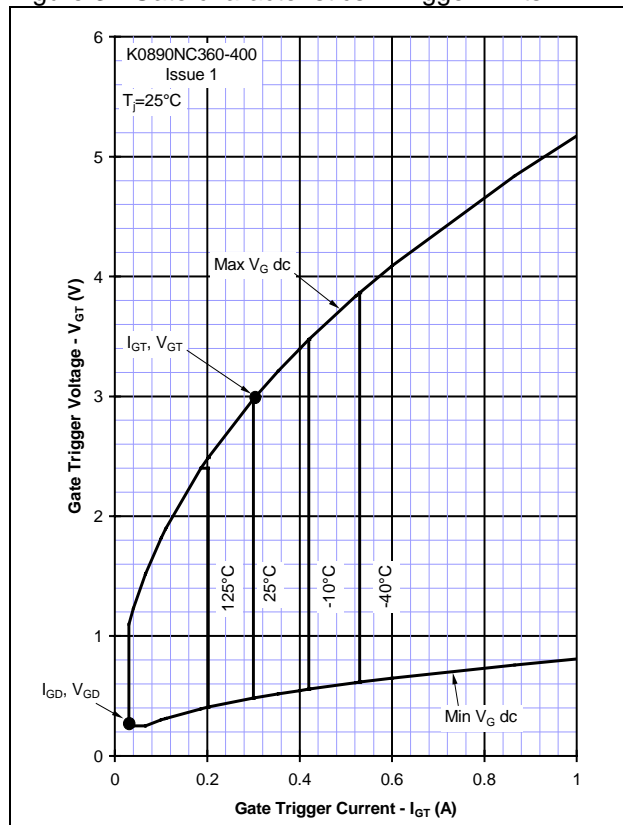


Figure 4 - Gate characteristics - Power curves

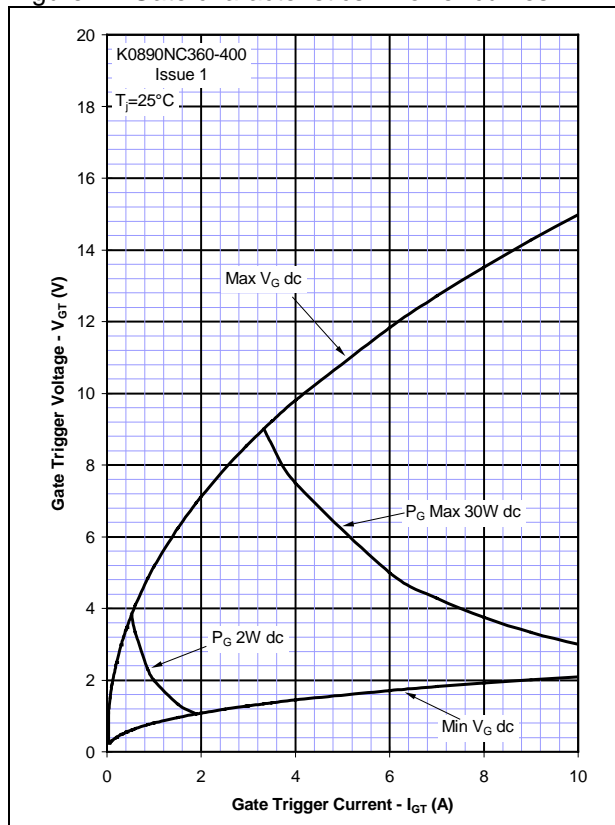


Figure 5 - Total recovered charge,  $Q_{rr}$

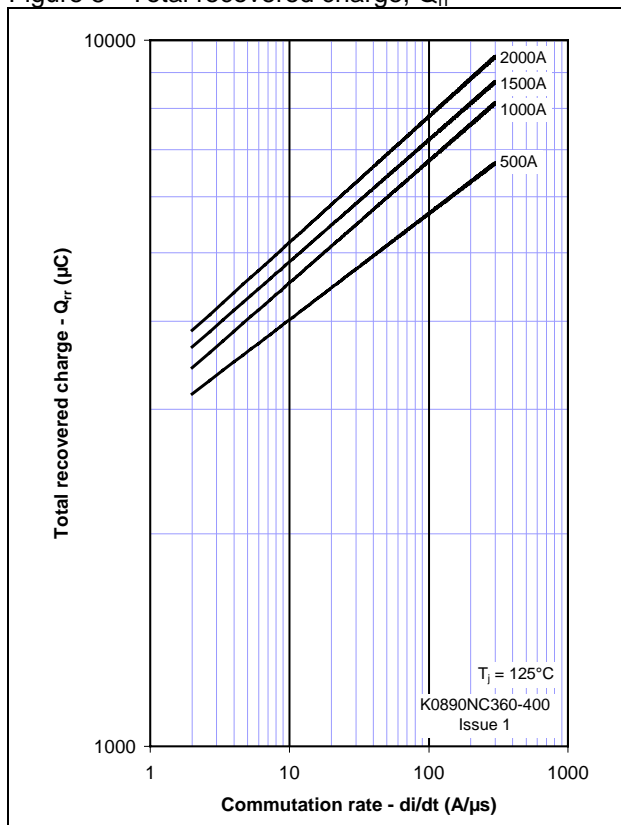


Figure 6 - Recovered charge,  $Q_{ra}$  (50% chord)

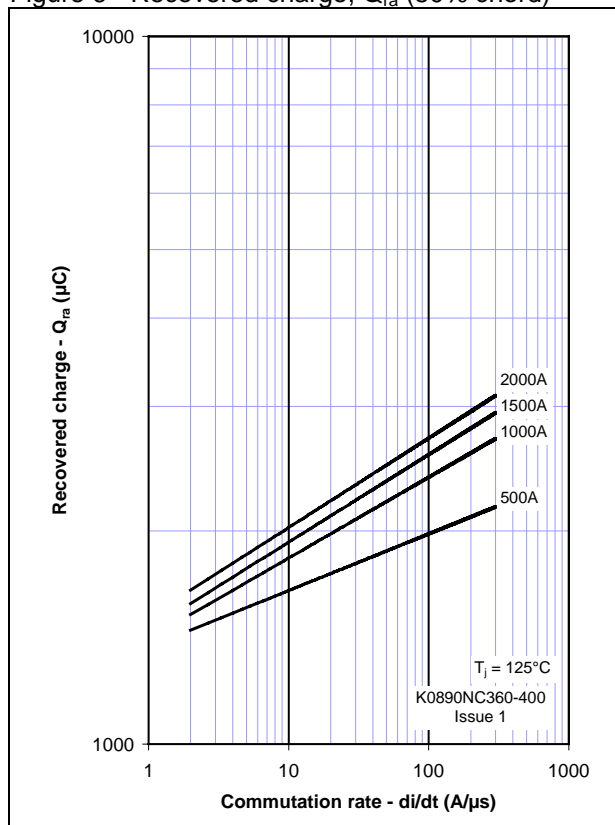


Figure 7 - Peak reverse recovery current,  $I_{rm}$

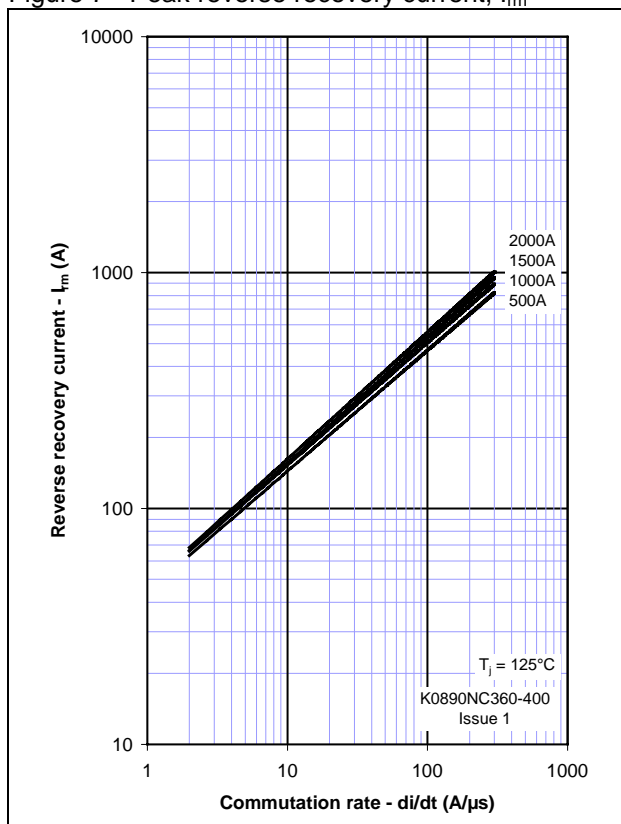


Figure 8 - Maximum recovery time,  $t_{rr}$  (50% chord)

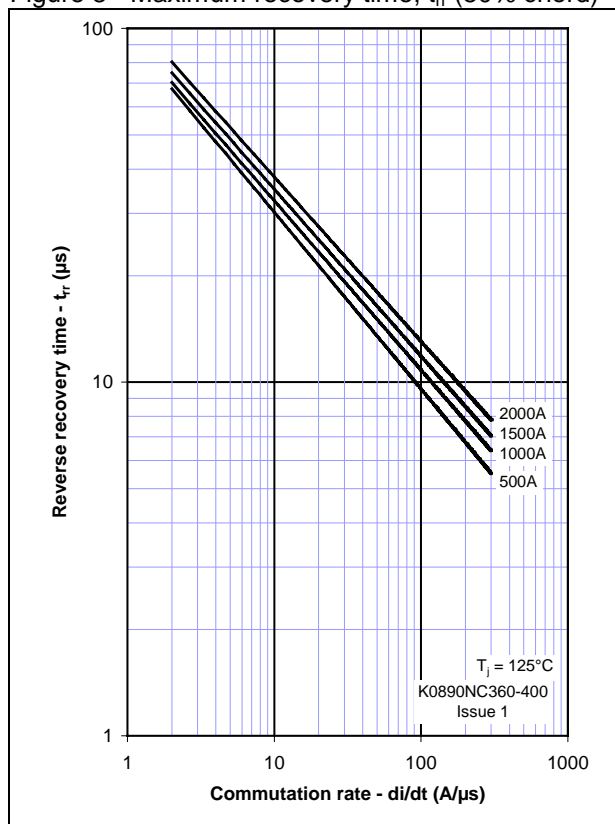


Figure 9 – On-state current vs. Power dissipation – Double Side Cooled (Sine wave)

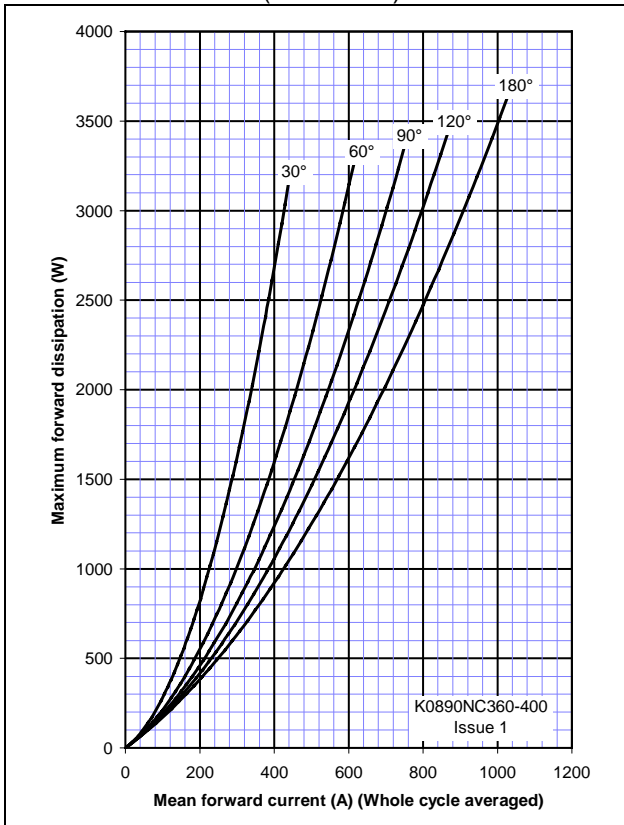


Figure 10 – On-state current vs. Heatsink temperature - Double Side Cooled (Sine wave)

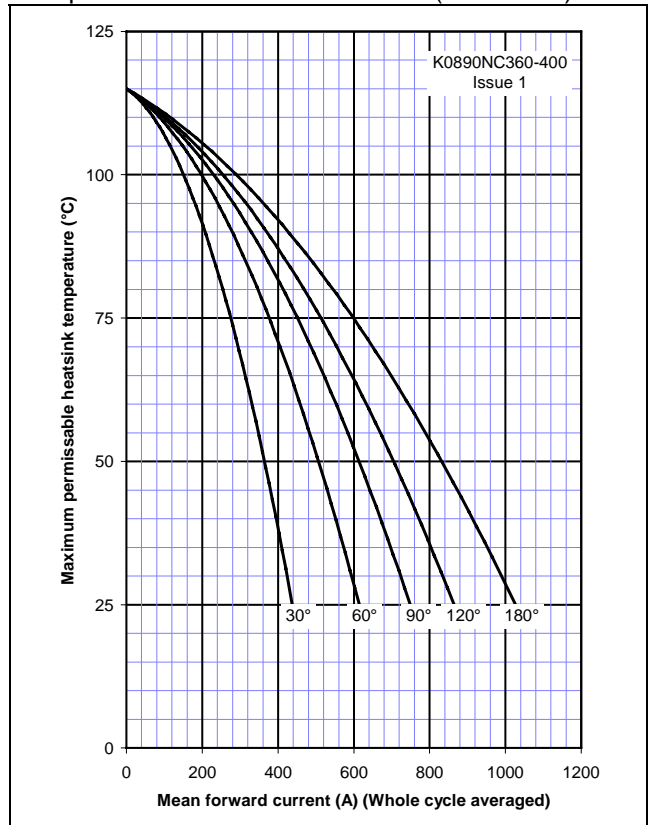


Figure 11 – On-state current vs. Power dissipation – Double Side Cooled (Square wave)

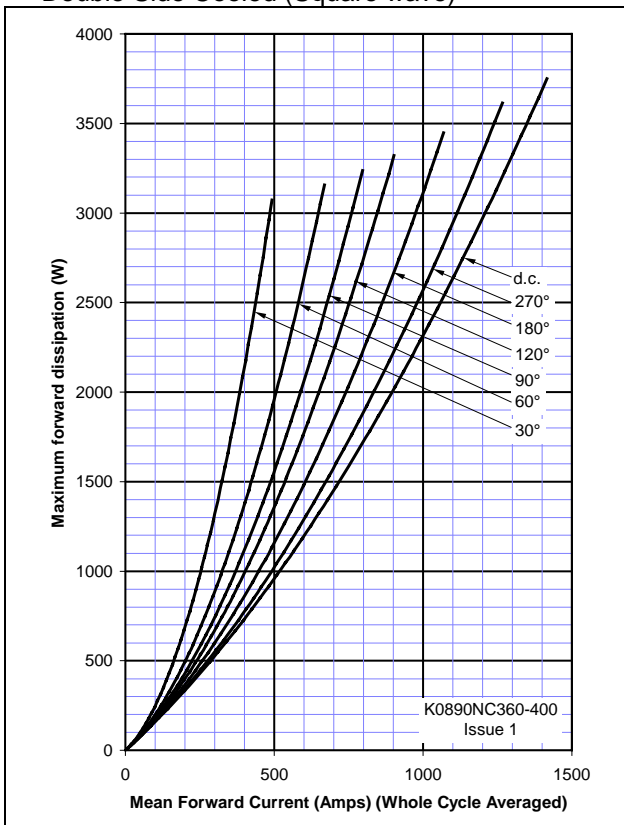


Figure 12 – On-state current vs. Heatsink temperature – Double Side Cooled (Square wave)

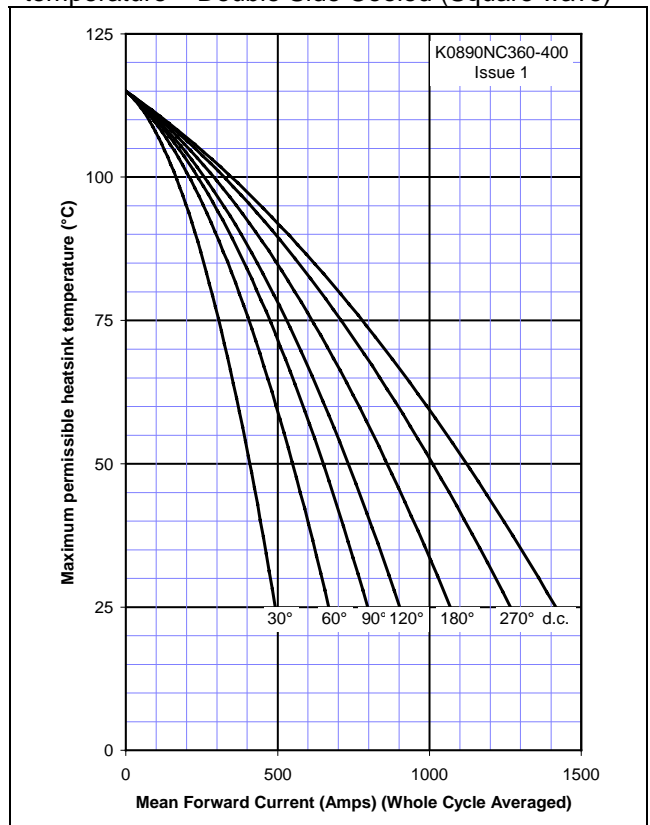




Figure 13 – On-state current vs. Power dissipation – Single Side Cooled (Sine wave)

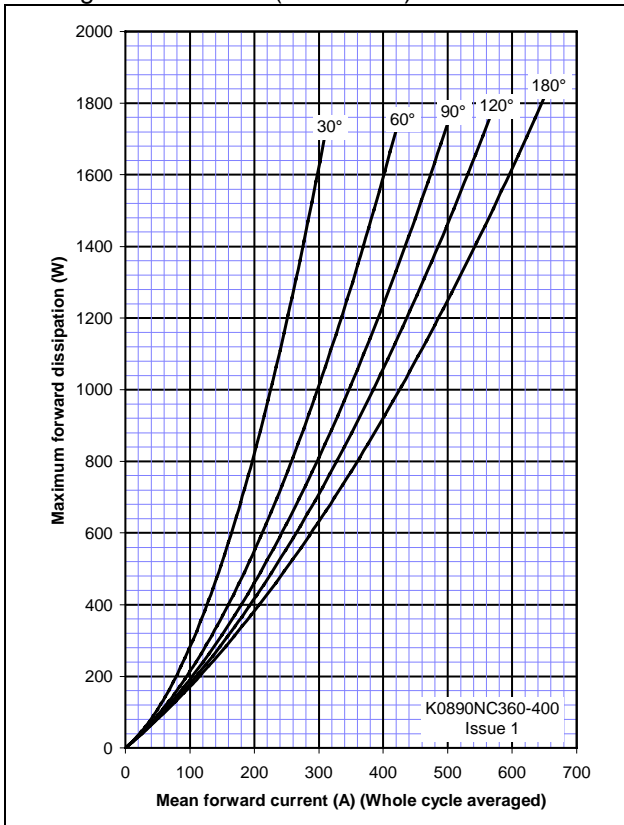


Figure 14 – On-state current vs. Heatsink temperature – Single Side Cooled (Sine wave)

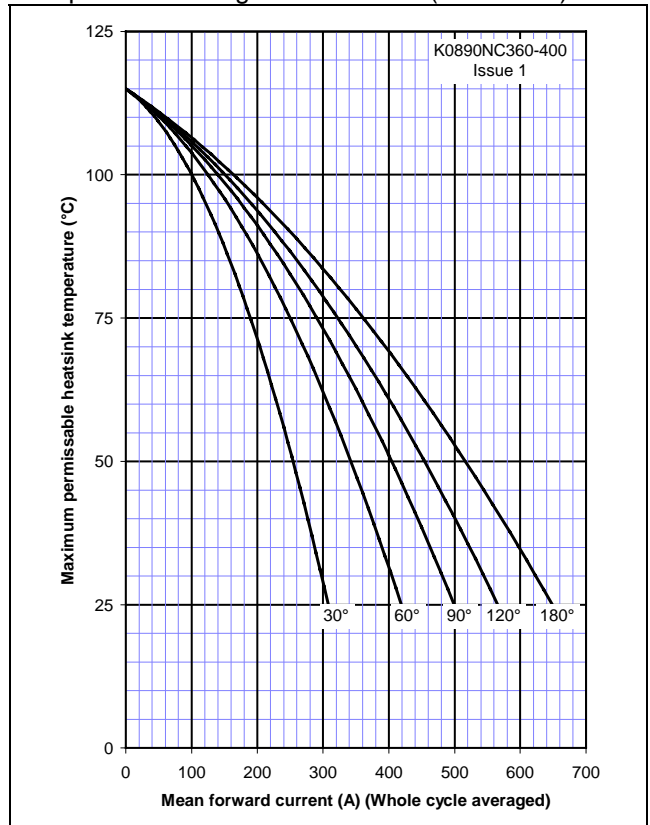


Figure 15 – On-state current vs. Power dissipation – Single Side Cooled (Square wave)

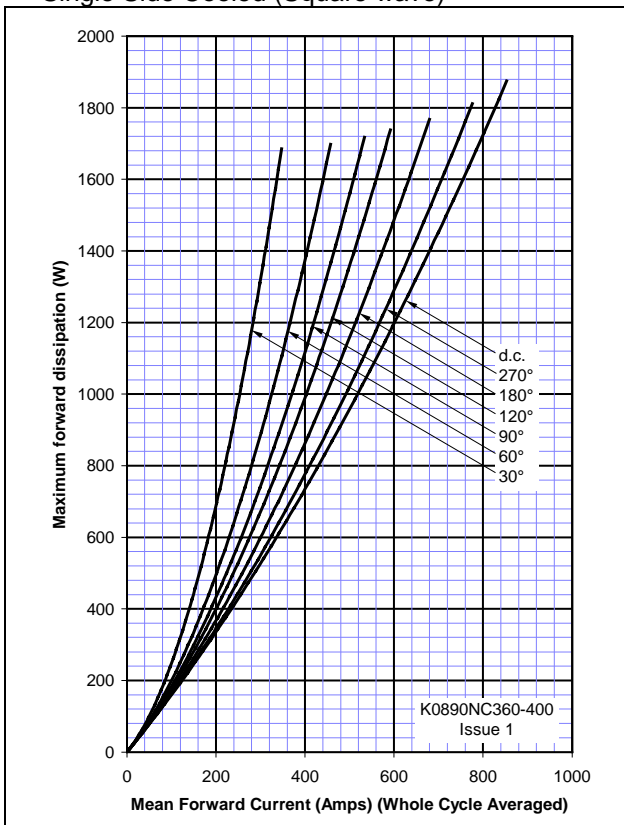


Figure 16 – On-state current vs. Heatsink temperature – Single Side Cooled (Square wave)

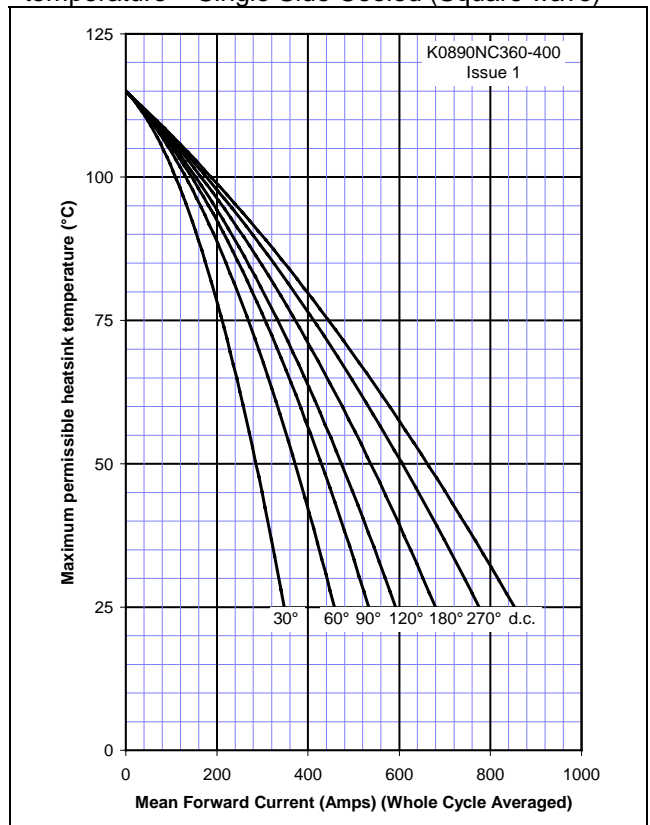


Figure 17 – Square Wave Frequency Ratings

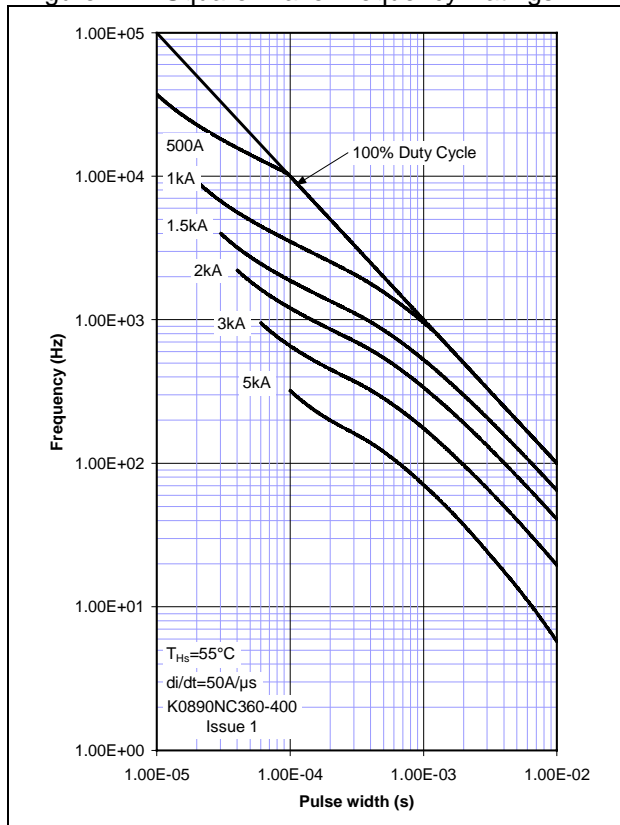
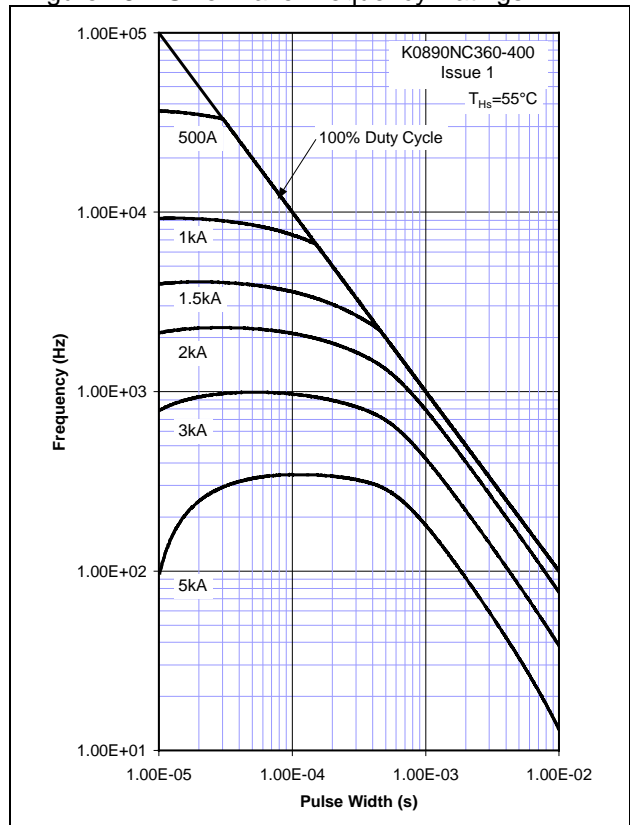
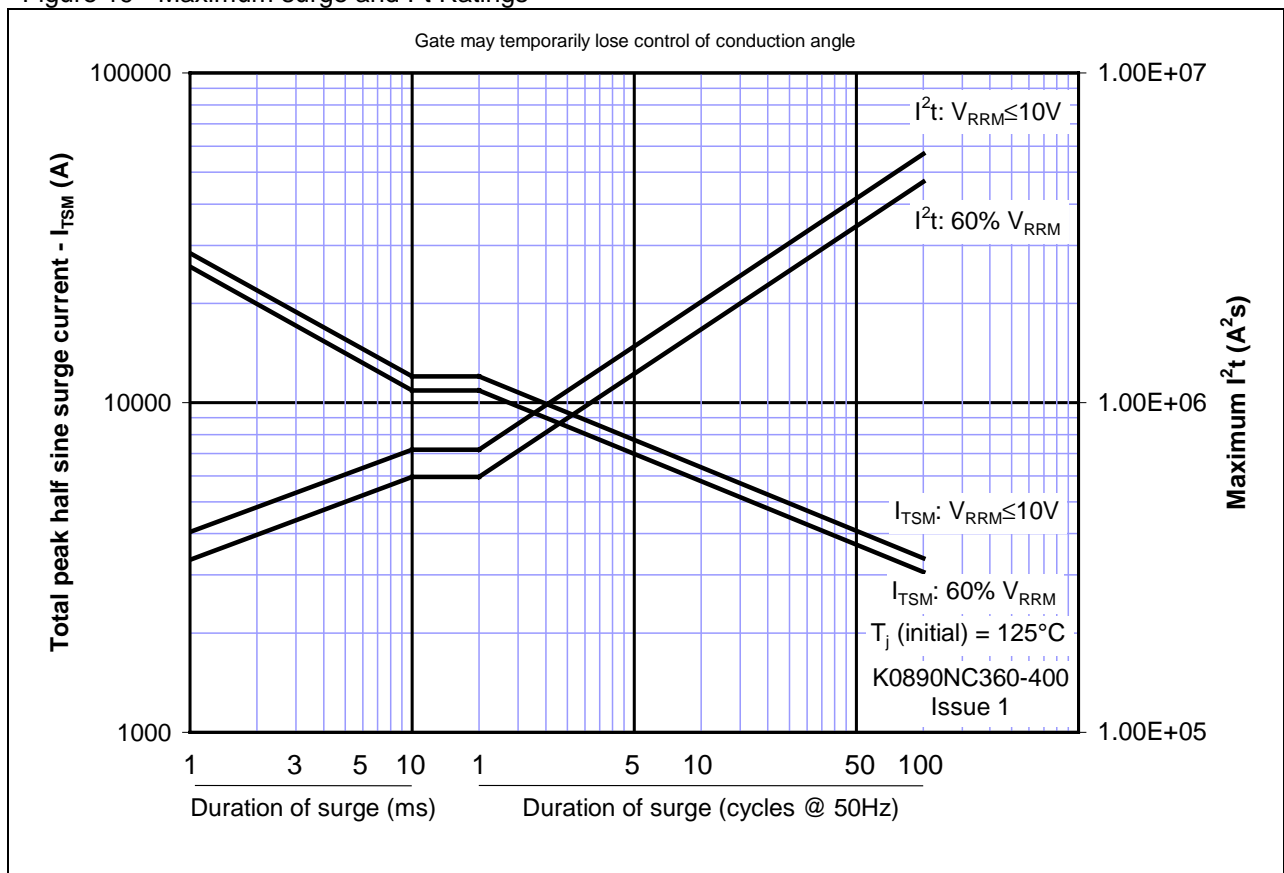


Figure 18 – Sine Wave Frequency Ratings

Figure 19 - Maximum surge and  $I^2t$  Ratings

**Outline Drawing & Ordering Information**