FAST GATE TURN-OFF THYRISTORS

Thyristors in TO-220AB envelopes capable of being turned both on and off via the gate. They are suitable for use in high-frequency inverters, power supplies, motor control etc. The devices have no reverse blocking capability. For reverse blocking operation use with a series diode, for reverse conducting operation use with an anti parallel diode.

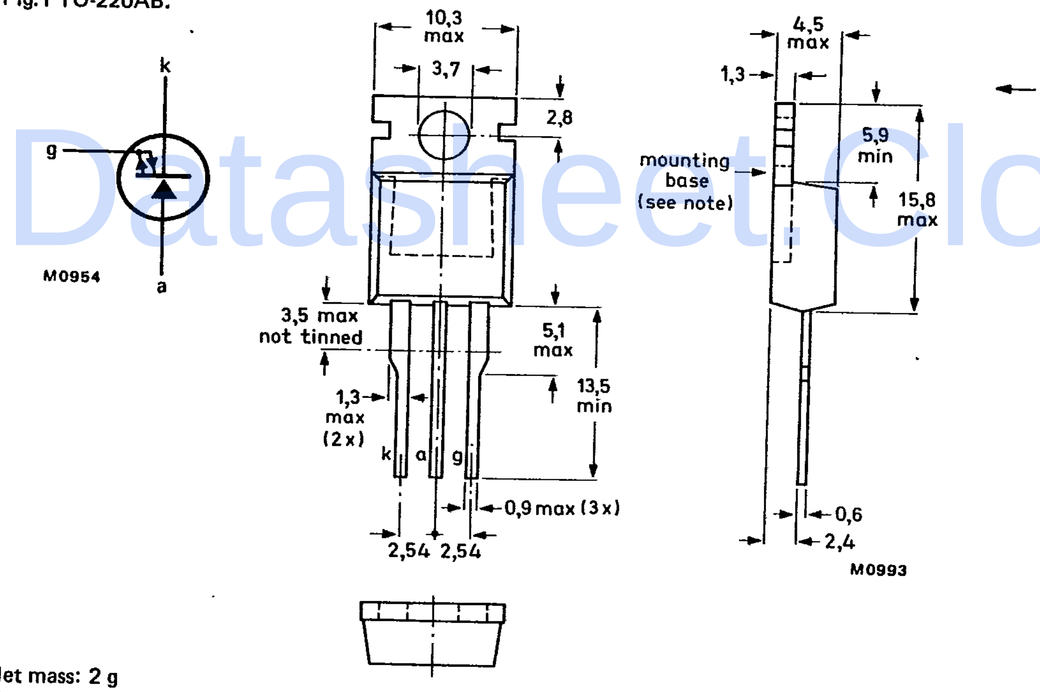
QUICK REFERENCE DATA

			BTV58–600R	850R	1000R	
Repetitive peak off-state voltage	V_{DRM}	max.	600	850	1000	V
Non-repetitive peak on-state current	I_{TSM}	max.		75		A
Controllable anode current	I_{TCRM}	max.		25		A
Average on-state current	$I_{T(AV)}$	max.		10		A
Fall time	t_f	max.		250		ns

MECHANICAL DATA

Dimensions in mm

Fig.1 TO-220AB.



Net mass: 2 g
Note: The exposed metal mounting base is directly connected to the anode.
Accessories supplied on request: see data sheets Mounting instructions and accessories for TO-220 envelopes.

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RATINGS

Limiting values in accordance with the Absolute Maximum System (IEC 134)

Anode to cathode			BTV58-600R	850R	1000R	
Transient off-state voltage*	V_{DSM}	max.	750	1000	1100	V
Repetitive peak off-state voltage*	V_{DRM}	max.	600	850	1000	V
Working off-state voltage*	V_{DW}	max.	400	600	800	V
Continuous off-state voltage*	V_D	max.	400	500	650	V

Average on-state current (averaged over any 20 ms period) up to T_{mb} = 80 °C	$I_{T(AV)}$	max.	10	A
Controllable anode current	I_{TCRM}	max.	25	A
Non-repetitive peak on-state current t = 10 ms; half-sinewave; T_j = 120 °C prior to surge	I_{TSM}	max.	75	A
I^2t for fusing; t = 10 ms	I^2t	max.	28	A^2s
Total power dissipation up to T_{mb} = 25 °C	P_{tot}	max.	65	W
Gate to cathode				
Repetitive peak on-state current T_j = 120 °C prior to surge				
gate-cathode forward; t = 10 ms; half-sinewave	I_{GFM}	max.	25	A
gate-cathode reverse; t = 20 μs	I_{GRM}	max.	25	A
Average power dissipation (averaged over any 20 ms period)	$P_{G(AV)}$	max.	2,5	W
Temperatures				
Storage temperature	T_{stg}		−40 to +150	°C
Operating junction temperature	T_j	max.	120	°C

THERMAL RESISTANCE

From junction to mounting base	$R_{th\ j\text{-}mb}$	=	1,5	K/W
From mounting base to heatsink with heatsink compound	$R_{th\ mb\text{-}h}$	=	0,3	K/W
with 56367 alumina insulator and heatsink compound (clip-mounted)	$R_{th\ mb\text{-}h}$	=	0,8	K/W

* Measured with gate connected to cathode.

CHARACTERISTICS

Anode to cathode

On-state voltage I_T = 5 A; I_G = 0.2 A; T_j = 120 °C	V_T	<	1.8	V*
Rate of rise of off-state voltage that will not trigger any off-state device; exponential method V_D = 2/3 V_{Dmax}; V_{GR} = 5 V; T_j = 120 °C	dV_D/dt	<	10	kV/μs
Rate of rise of off-state voltage that will not trigger any device following conduction, linear method I_T = 5 A; V_D = V_{DRMmax}; V_{GR} = 10 V; T_j = 120 °C	dV_D/dt	<	1.5	kV/μs
Off-state current V_D = V_{Dmax}; T_j = 120 °C	I_D	<	3.0	mA
Latching current; T_j = 25 °C	I_L	typ.	1.0	A**

Gate to cathode

Voltage that will trigger all devices V_D = 12 V; T_j = 25 °C	V_{GT}	>	1.5	V
Current that will trigger all devices V_D = 12 V; T_j = 25 °C	I_{GT}	>	200	mA
Minimum reverse breakdown voltage I_{GR} = 1.0 mA	$V_{(BR)GR}$	>	10	V

Switching characteristics (resistive load)

Turn-on when switched to I_T = 5 A from V_D = 250 V with I_{GF} = 0.5 A; T_j = 25 °C				
delay time	t_d	<	0.25	μs
rise time	t_r	<	1.0	μs

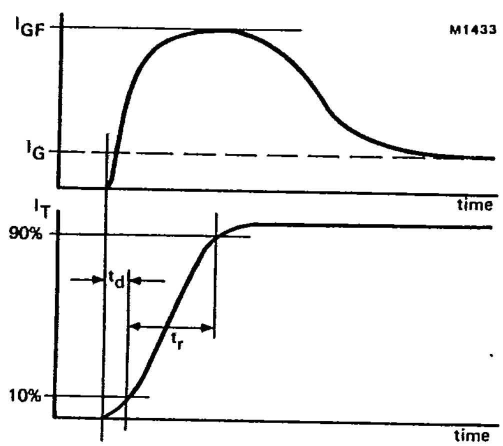

Fig.2 Waveforms

* Measured under pulse conditions to avoid excessive dissipation.
** Below latching level the device behaves like a transistor with a gain dependent on current.

Switching characteristics (inductive load)

Turn-off when switched from I_T = 5 A to $V_D = V_{Dmax}$;
V_{GR} = 10 V; $L_G \leq 1.0\ \mu H$; $L_S \leq 0.25\ \mu H$; T_j = 25 °C

storage time	t_s	<	0.5	μs
fall time	t_f	<	0.25	μs
peak reverse gate current	I_{GR}	<	6	A

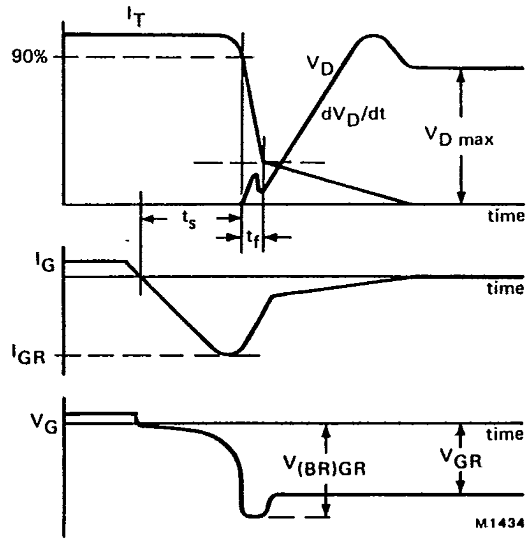

Fig.3 Waveforms.

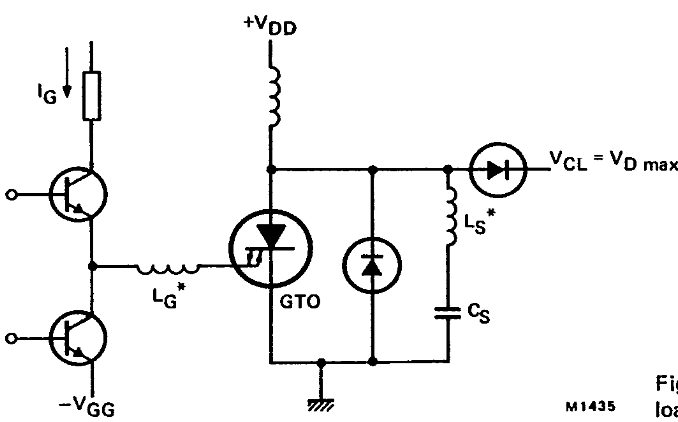

Fig.4 Inductive load test circuit.

*indicates stray series inductance only.

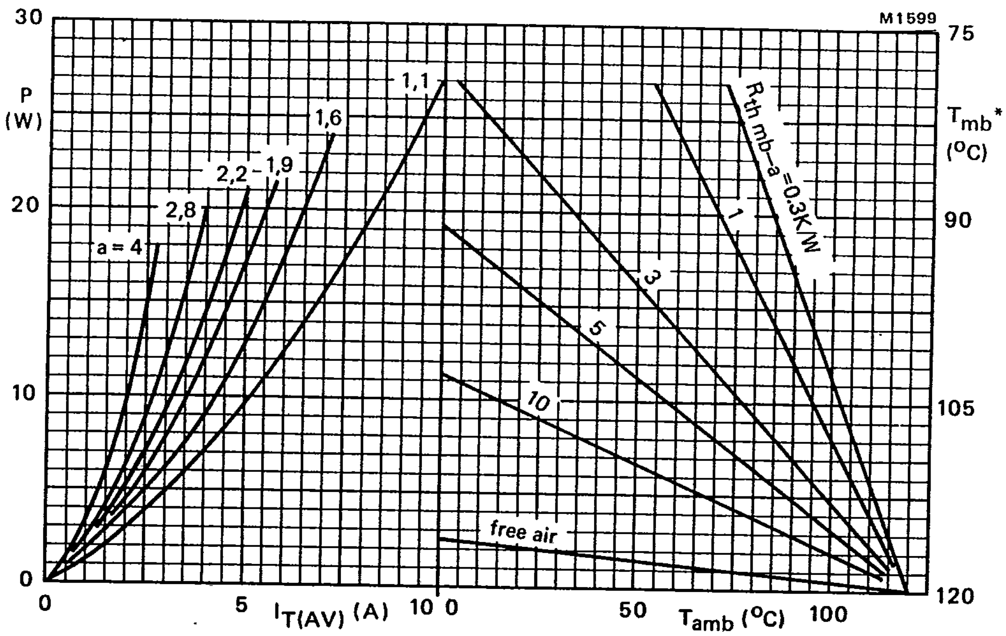

Fig.5 The right-hand part shows the interrelationship between the power (derived from the left-hand part) and the maximum permissible temperatures.

a = form factor = $\frac{I_{T(RMS)}}{I_{T(AV)}}$

P = power excluding switching losses.

*Mounting-base temperature scale is for comparison purposes and is correct only for $R_{th\ mb\text{-}a} < 9.6$ K/W.

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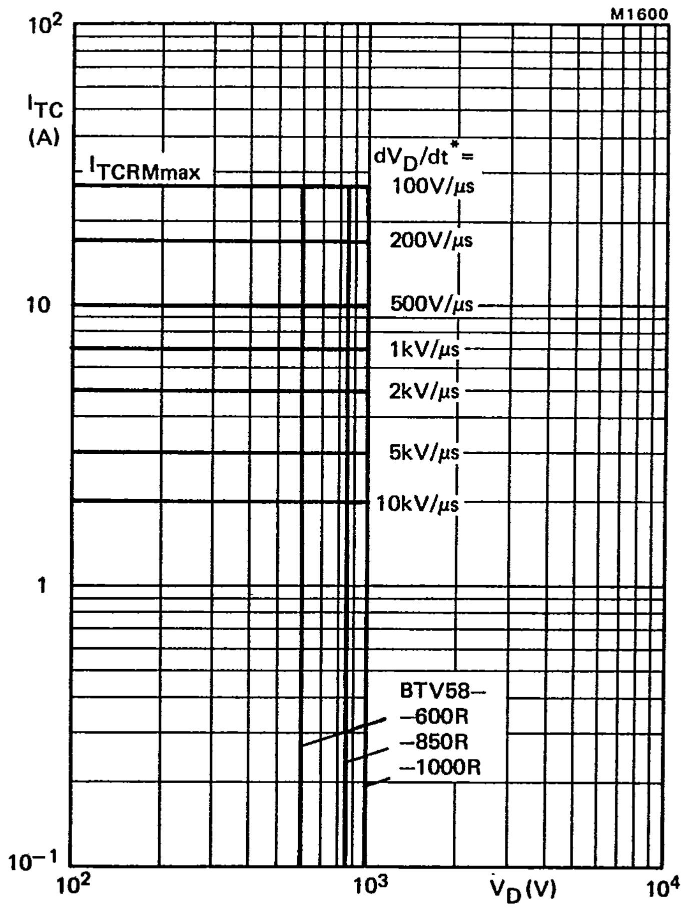

Fig.6 Anode current which can be turned off versus anode voltage; inductive load; V_{GR} = 10 V; $L_G \leqslant 1.0$ μH; $L_S \leqslant 0.25$ μH; T_j = 85 °C.
*dV_D/dt is calculated from I_T/C_S.

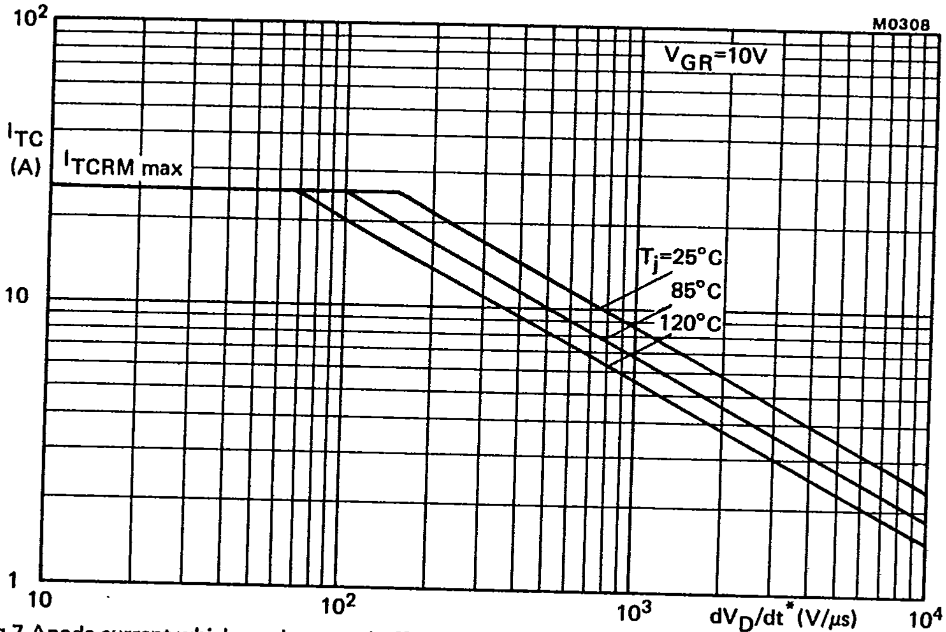

Fig.7 Anode current which can be turned off versus applied dV_D/dt^*; inductive load; V_{GR} = 10 V. $L_G \leqslant 1.0$ μH; $L_S \leqslant 0.25$ μH. *dV_D/dt is calculated from I_T/C_S.

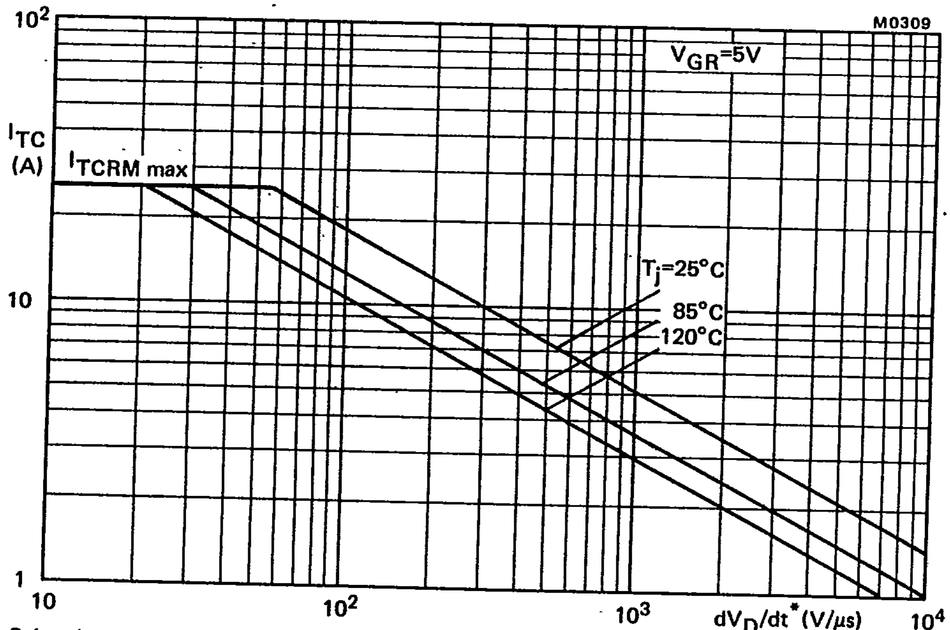

Fig.8 Anode current which can be turned off versus applied dV_D/dt^*; inductive load; V_{GR} = 5 V. $L_G \leqslant 1.0$ μH; $L_S \leqslant 0.25$ μH; *dV_D/dt is calculated from I_T/C_S.

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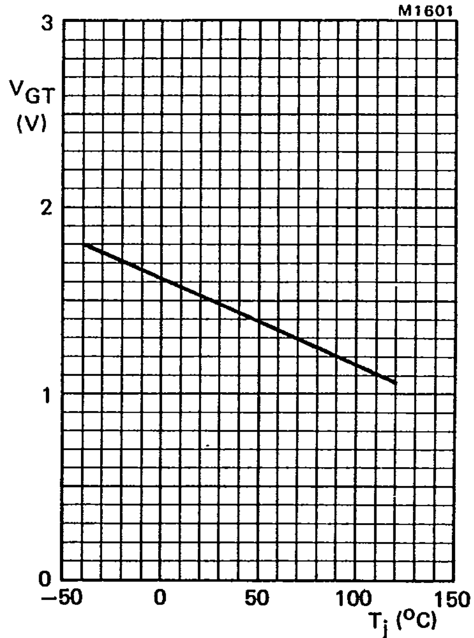

Fig.9 Minimum gate voltage that will trigger all devices as a function of junction temperature; V_D = 12 V.

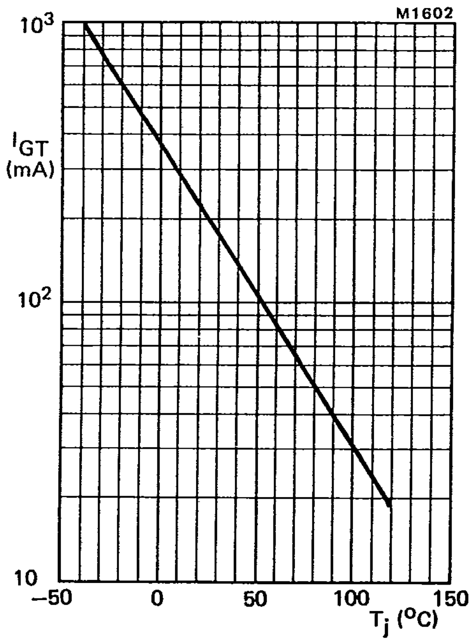

Fig.10 Minimum gate current that will trigger all devices as a function of junction temperature; V_D = 12 V.

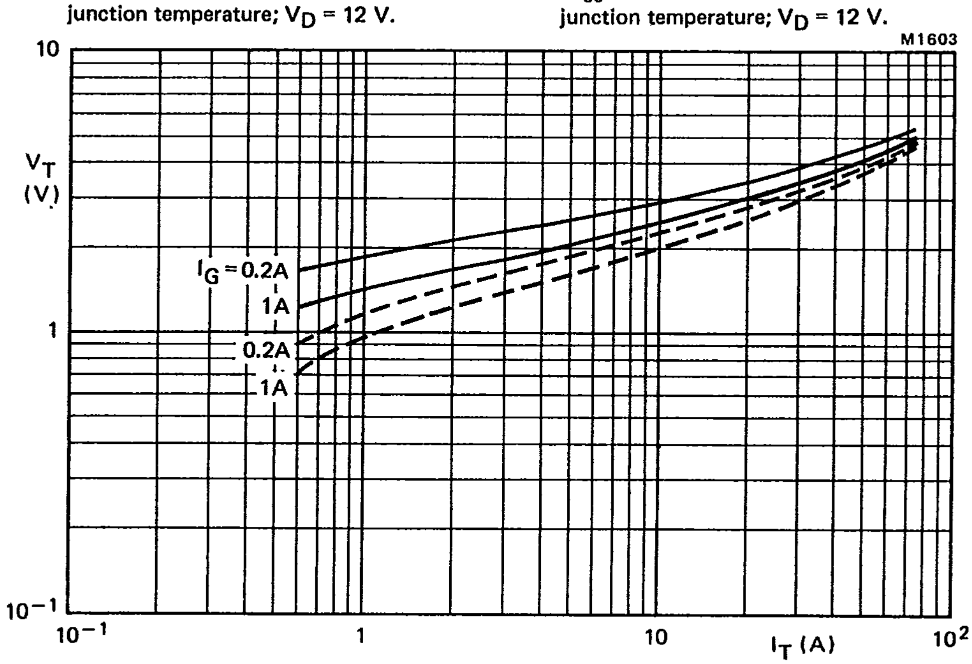

Fig.11 Maximum V_T versus I_T; —— T_j = 25 °C; – – – – T_j = 120 °C.

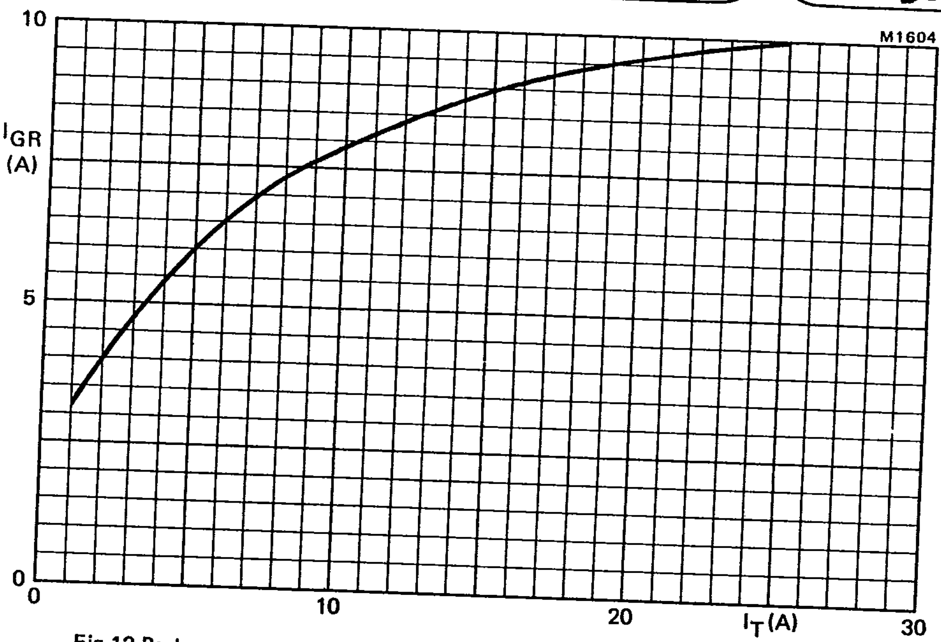

Fig.12 Peak reverse gate current versus anode current at turn-off; inductive load; V_{GR} = 10 V; I_G = 0.2 A; L_G = 0.8 μH; T_j = 120 °C; maximum values.

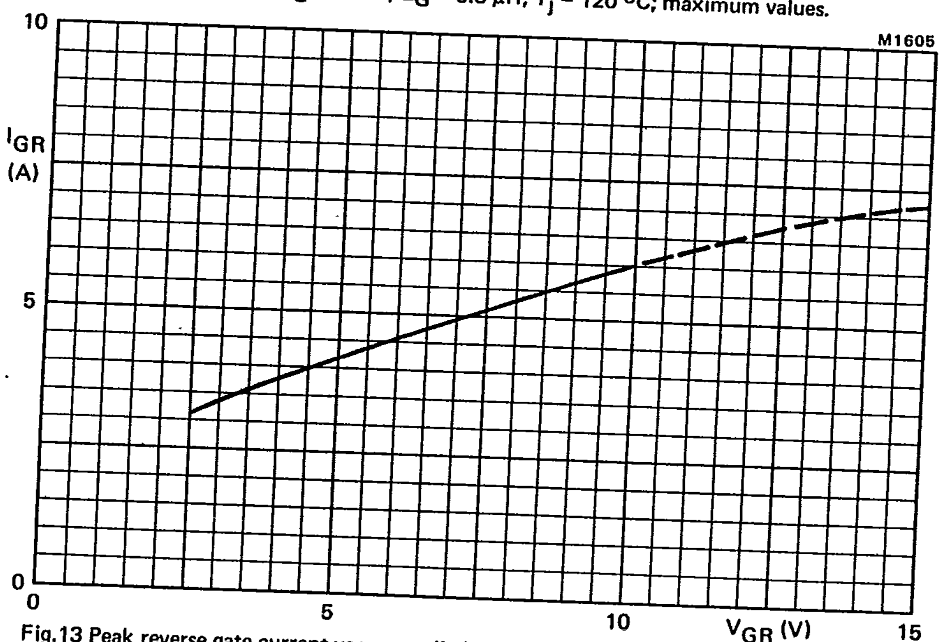

Fig.13 Peak reverse gate current versus applied reverse gate voltage; inductive load; I_T = 5 A; I_G = 0.2 A; L_G = 0.8 μH; T_j = 120 °C; maximum values.

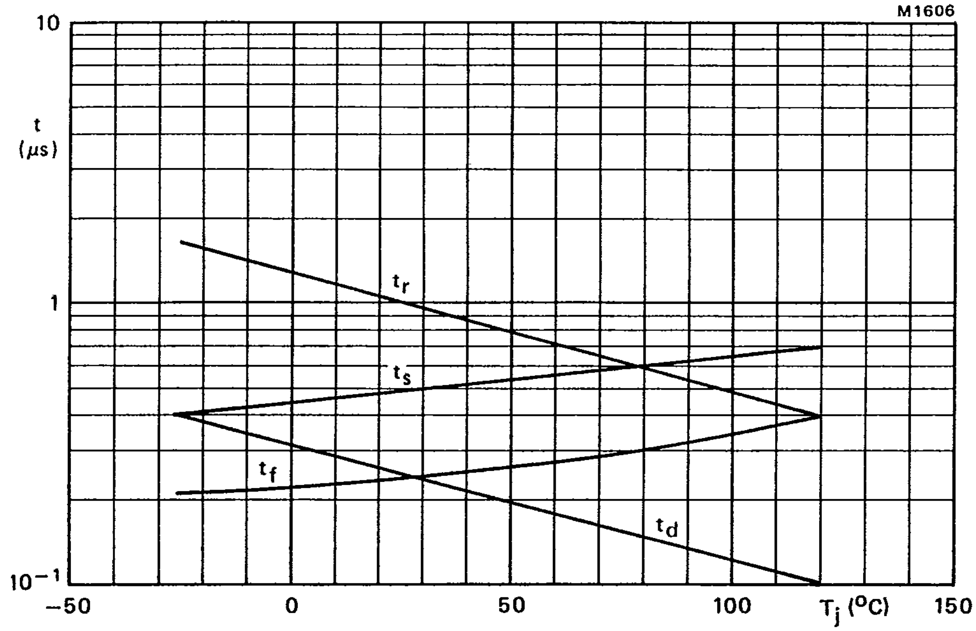

Fig.14 Switching times as a function of junction temperature; $V_D \geq 250$ V; $I_T = 5$ A; $I_{GF} = 0.5$ A; $V_{GR} = 10$ V; $I_G = 0.2$ A; $L_G = 0.8$ μH; maximum values.

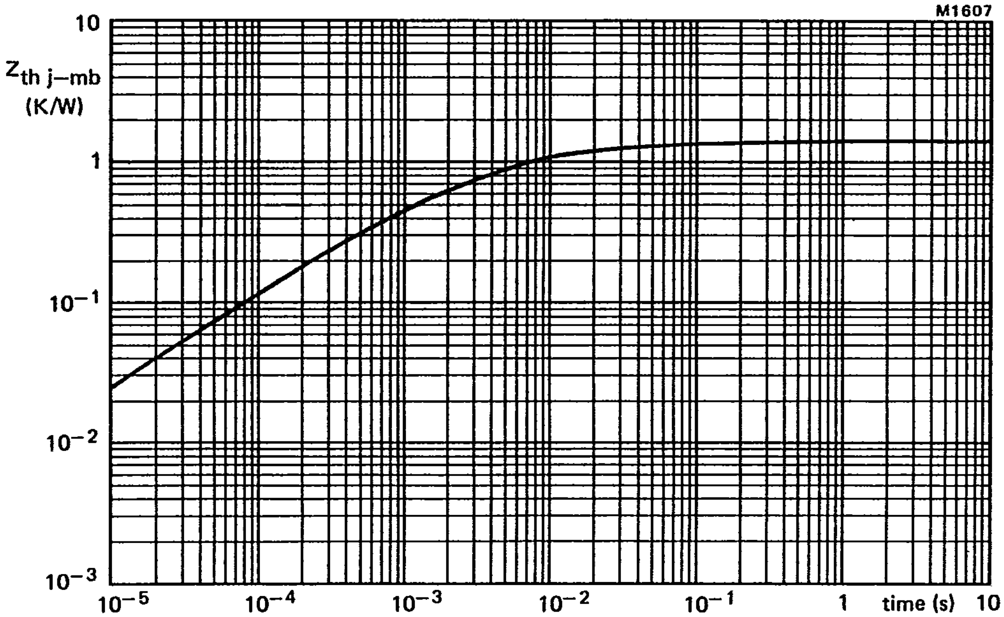

Fig.15 Transient thermal impedance.

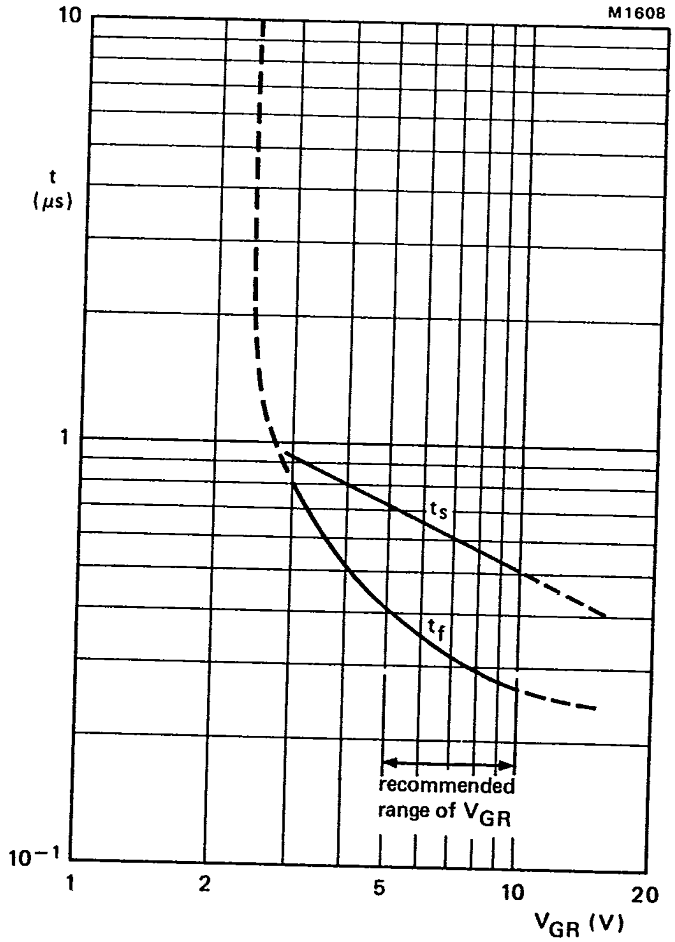

Fig.16 Storage and fall times versus applied reverse gate voltage; inductive load; $I_T = 5$ A; $I_G = 0.2$ A; $L_G = 0.8\ \mu H$; $T_j = 25\ ^oC$; maximum values.

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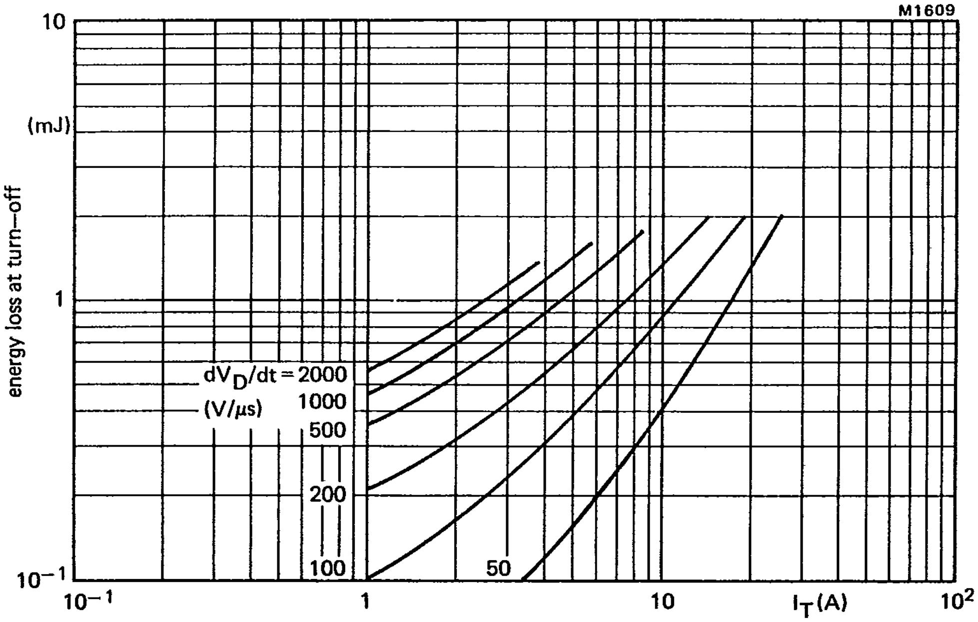

Fig.17 Maximum energy loss at turn-off (per cycle) as a function of anode current and applied dV_D/dt (calculated from I_T/C_S); dV_D/dt linear up to V_{Dmax} = 600 V; V_{GR} = 10 V; I_G = 0.2 A; $L_G \leqslant 1.0\ \mu H$; $L_S \leqslant 0.25\ \mu H$; T_j = 120 °C.

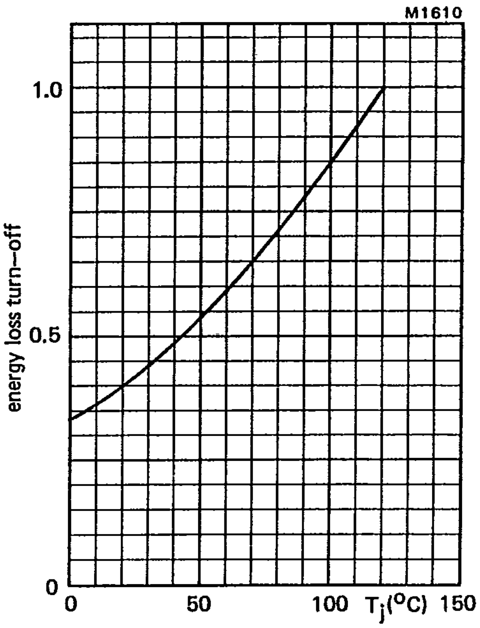

Fig.18 Energy loss at turn off as a function of junction temperature; I_G = 0.2 A; V_{GR} = 10 V. Normalised to T_j = 120 °C.