

Phase Control Thyristor Types N1547NC160 to N1547NC200

Absolute Maximum Ratings

	VOLTAGE RATINGS	MAXIMUM LIMITS	UNITS
V _{DRM}	Repetitive peak off-state voltage, (note 1)	1600-2000	V
V _{DSM}	Non-repetitive peak off-state voltage, (note 1)	1600-2000	V
V _{RRM}	Repetitive peak reverse voltage, (note 1)	1600-2000	V
V _{RSM}	Non-repetitive peak reverse voltage, (note 1)	1700-2100	V

	OTHER RATINGS	MAXIMUM LIMITS	UNITS
I _{T(AV)}	Mean on-state current, T _{sink} =55°C, (note 2)	1547	А
I _{T(AV)}	Mean on-state current. T _{sink} =85°C, (note 2)	1056	А
I _{T(AV)}	Mean on-state current. T _{sink} =85°C, (note 3)	633	А
I _{T(RMS)}	Nominal RMS on-state current, 25°C, (note 2)	3064	А
I _{T(d.c.)}	D.C. on-state current, 25°C, (note 4)	2632	А
I _{TSM}	Peak non-repetitive surge t_p =10ms, V_{RM} =0.6 V_{RRM} , (note 5)	23.3	kA
I _{TSM2}	Peak non-repetitive surge t_p =10ms, V_{RM} ≤10V, (note 5)	25.6	kA
l²t	$I^{2}t$ capacity for fusing t_{p} =10ms, V_{RM} =0.6 V_{RRM} , (note 5)	2.71×10 ⁶	A ² s
l²t	I ² t capacity for fusing t_p =10ms, $V_{RM} \le 10V$, (note 5)	3.28×10 ⁶	A ² s
(Maximum rate of rise of on-state current (repetitive), (Note 6)	500	A/µs
(di/dt) _{cr}	Maximum rate of rise of on-state current (non-repetitive), (Note 6)	1000	A/µs
V _{RGM}	Peak reverse gate voltage	5	V
P _{G(AV)}	Mean forward gate power	4	W
P _{GM}	Peak forward gate power	30	W
V_{GD}	Non-trigger gate voltage, (Note 7)	0.25	V
T _{HS}	Operating temperature range	-40 to +125	°C
T _{stg}	Storage temperature range	-40 to +150	°C

Notes:-

- 1) De-rating factor of 0.13% per °C is applicable for T_j below 25°C.
- 2) Double side cooled, single phase; 50Hz, 180° half-sinewave.
- 3) Single side cooled, single phase; 50Hz, 180° half-sinewave.
- 4) Double side cooled.
- 5) Half-sinewave, 125°C T_j initial.
- 6) V_D=67% V_DRM, I_TM=1500A, I_FG=2A, t_r \le 0.5 \mu s, T_{case}=125 ^{\circ}C.
- 7) Rated V_{DRM} .

Characteristics

	PARAMETER	MIN.	TYP.	MAX.	TEST CONDITIONS (Note 1)	UNITS
V _{TM}	Maximum peak on-state voltage	-	-	1.56	I _{TM} =2550A	V
V _{T0}	Threshold voltage	-	-	0.92		V
r _T	Slope resistance	-	-	0.252		mΩ
(dv/dt) _{cr}	Critical rate of rise of off-state voltage	1000	-	-	V _D =80% V _{DRM}	V/µs
I _{DRM}	Peak off-state current	-	-	100	Rated V _{DRM}	mA
I _{RRM}	Peak reverse current	-	-	100	Rated V _{RRM}	mA
V _{GT}	Gate trigger voltage	-	-	3.0	T _j =25°C	V
I _{GT}	Gate trigger current	-	-	300	T _j =25°C. V _D =10V, I _T =2A	mA
Iн	Holding current	-	-	1000	Tj=25°C	mA
_	Thermal resistance, junction to	-	-	0.024	Double side cooled	K/W
R _{thJK}	heatsink	-	-	0.048	Single side cooled	K/W
F	Mounting force	19	-	26		kN
Wt	Weight	-	510	-		g

Notes:-

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

Notes on Ratings and Characteristics

1.0 Voltage Grade Table

Voltage Grade	Vdrm Vdsm Vrrm V	V _{RSM} V	V _D V _R DC V
16	1600	1700	1040
18	1800	1900	1150
20	2000	2100	1250

2.0 Extension of Voltage Grades

This report is applicable to other and higher 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 Snubber Components

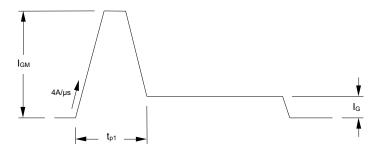
When selecting snubber components, care must be taken not to use excessively large values of snubber capacitor or excessively small values of snubber resistor. Such excessive component values may lead to device damage due to the large resultant values of snubber discharge current. If required, please consult the factory for assistance.

6.0 Rate of rise of on-state current

The maximum un-primed rate of rise of on-state current must not exceed $600A/\mu s$ 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 $300A/\mu s$ 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.

7.0 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} .

8.0 Computer Modelling Parameters

8.1 Device Dissipation Calculations

$$I_{AV} = \frac{-V_{T0} + \sqrt{V_{T0}^2 + 4 \cdot ff^2 \cdot r_T \cdot W_{AV}}}{2 \cdot ff^2 \cdot r_T} \qquad \text{and:} \qquad \begin{aligned} W_{AV} = \frac{\Delta T}{R_{th}} \\ \Delta T = T_{j\max} - T_{Hs} \end{aligned}$$

Where $V_{T0}=0.92V, r_T=0.252m\Omega$,

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

ff = Form factor, see table below.

Supplementary Thermal Impedance								
Conduction Angle 30° 60° 90° 120° 180° 270° d.c							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	0.0489	
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	3.46	2.45	2	1.73	1.41	1.15	1		
Sine wave	3.98	2.78	2.22	1.88	1.57				

8.2 Calculating VT using ABCD Coefficients

The on-state characteristic I_T vs. V_T , on page 7 is represented in two ways;

- (i) the well established V_{T0} and r_T tangent used for rating purposes
- (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	
Α	1.15681	A 1.263354		
В	-0.04240896	B -0.1245303		
С	1.467552×10 ⁻⁴	С	1.159989×10 ⁻⁴	
D	0.00668987	D 0.01932804		

8.3 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.

 τ_p = Time Constant of r_{th} term.

	D.C. Double Side Cooled								
Term	Term 1 2 3 4 5								
r _p	0.01249139	6.316833×10 ⁻³	1.850855×10 ⁻³	1.922045×10⁻³	6.135330×10 ⁻⁴				
τρ	τ_p 0.8840810 0.1215195 0.03400152 6.742908×10 ⁻³ 1.326292×10								

	D.C. Single Side Cooled								
Term	Term 1 2 3 4 5 6								
rp	0.02919832	4.863568×10 ⁻³	3.744798×10 ⁻³	6.818034×10 ⁻³	2.183558×10 ⁻³	1.848294×10 ⁻³			
$ au_{ ho}$	6.298105	3.286174	0.5359179	0.1186897	0.02404574	3.379476×10 ⁻³			

9.0 Reverse recovery ratings

(i) $Q_{ra}\xspace$ is based on 50% $I_{rm}\xspace$ chord as shown in Fig. 1

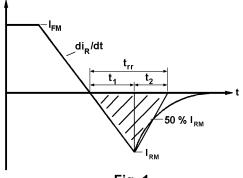


Fig. 1

(ii) Q_{rr} is based on a 150 μ s integration time i.e.

$$Q_{rr} = \int_{0}^{150\,\mu s} i_{rr}.dt$$

(iii)
$$K Factor = \frac{t1}{t2}$$

<u>Curves</u>

Figure 1 - On-state current vs. Power dissipation - Double Side Cooled (Sine wave)

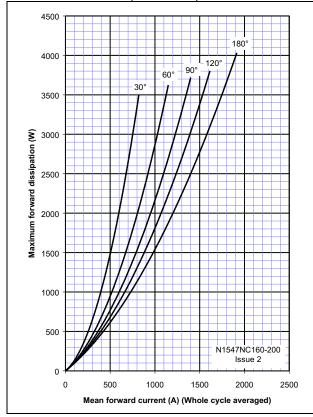


Figure 3 - On-state current vs. Power dissipation - Double Side Cooled (Square wave)

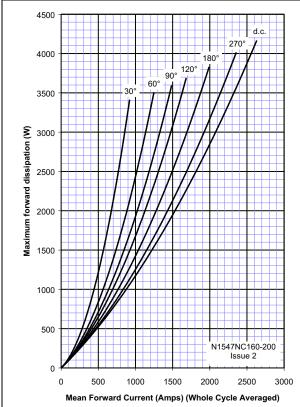


Figure 2 - On-state current vs. Heatsink temperature - Double Side Cooled (Sine wave)

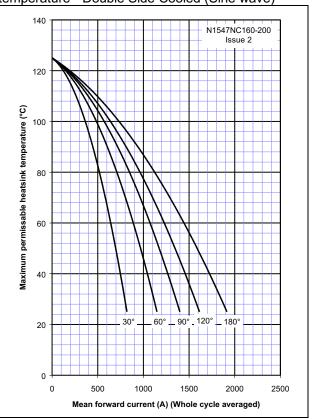
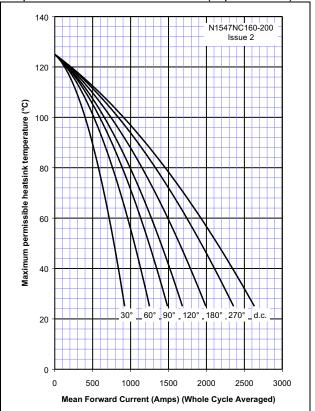


Figure 4 - On-state current vs. Heatsink temperature - Double Side Cooled (Square wave)



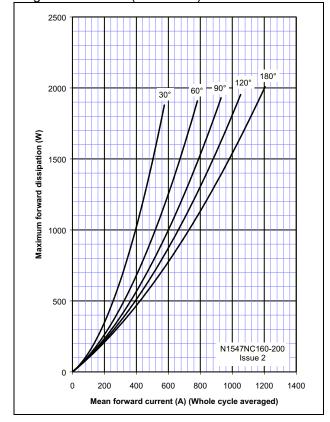


Figure 5 - On-state current vs. Power dissipation - Single Side Cooled (Sine wave)

Figure 6 - On-state current vs. Heatsink temperature - Single Side Cooled (Sine wave)

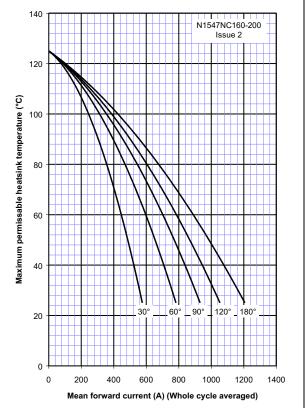


Figure 7 - On-state current vs. Power dissipation -Single Side Cooled (Square wave)

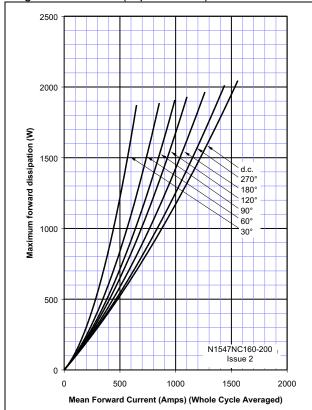
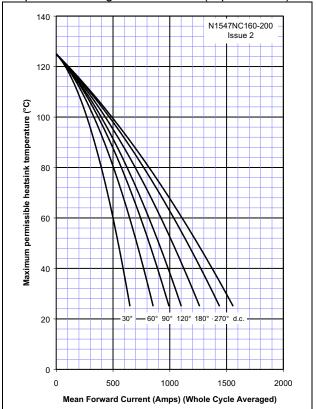


Figure 8 - On-state current vs. Heatsink temperature - Single Side Cooled (Square wave)



Data Sheet. Types N1547NC160 to N1547NC200 Issue 2.

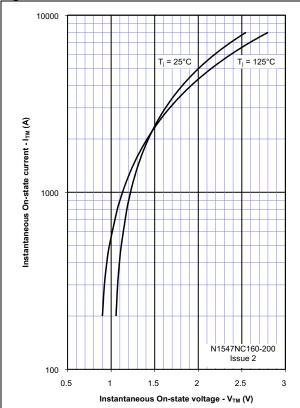




Figure 11 - Gate Characteristics - Trigger Limits

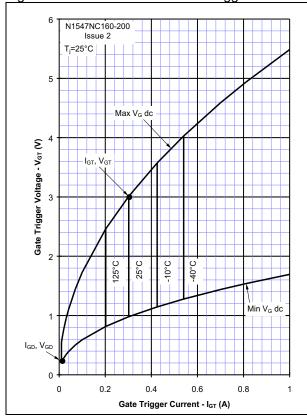
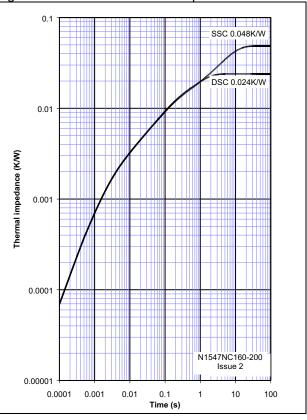
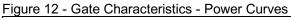


Figure 10 - Transient Thermal Impedance





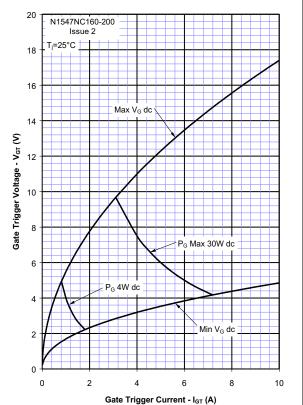
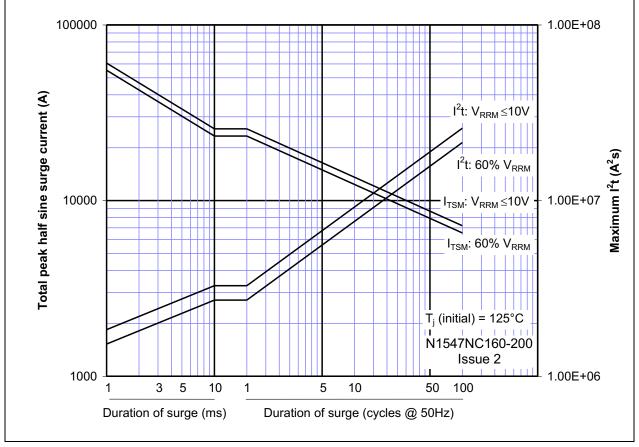
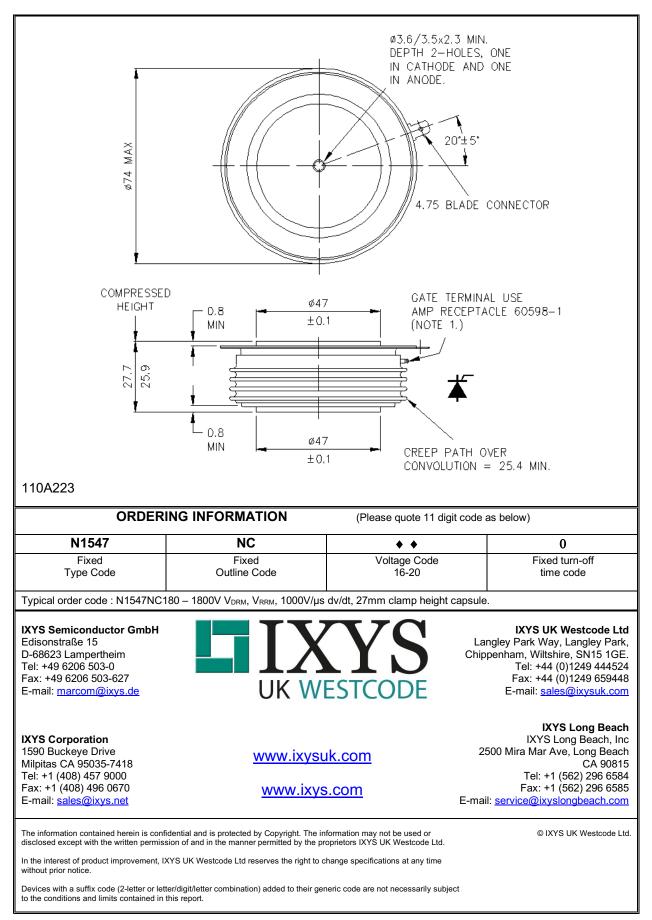


Figure 13 - Maximum surge and I²t Ratings



Outline Drawing & Ordering Information





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