



Rectifier Diode

Types W1032LC500 to W1032LC600

(Old Part Number: SW50-60CXC350)

Absolute Maximum Ratings

	VOLTAGE RATINGS	MAXIMUM LIMITS	UNITS
V _{RRM}	Repetitive peak reverse voltage, (note 1)	5000-6000	V
V _{RSM}	Non-repetitive peak reverse voltage, (note 1)	5100-6100	V

	OTHER RATINGS	MAXIMUM LIMITS	UNITS
I _{F(AV)M}	Maximum average forward current, T _{sink} =55°C, (note 2)	1032	A
I _{F(AV)M}	Maximum average forward current, T _{sink} =100°C, (note 2)	689	A
I _{F(AV)M}	Nominal RMS forward current, T _{sink} =100°C, (note 3)	432	A
I _{F(RMS)M}	Nominal RMS forward current, T _{sink} =25°C, (note 2)	1912	A
I _{F(d.c.)}	D.C. forward current, T _{sink} =25°C, (note 4)	1717	A
I _{FSM}	Peak non-repetitive surge t _p =10ms, V _{rm} =0.6V _{RRM} , (note 5)	7200	A
I _{FSM2}	Peak non-repetitive surge t _p =10ms, V _{rm} ≤10V, (note 5)	8000	A
I ² t	I ² t capacity for fusing t _p =10ms, V _{rm} =0.6V _{RRM} , (note 5)	259×10 ³	A ² s
I ² t	I ² t capacity for fusing t _p =10ms, V _{rm} ≤10V, (note 5)	320×10 ³	A ² s
T _{j op}	Operating temperature range	-40 to +150	°C
T _{stg}	Storage temperature range	-55 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, 150°C T_j initial.

Characteristics

	PARAMETER	MIN.	TYP.	MAX.	TEST CONDITIONS (Note 1)	UNITS
V_{FM}	Maximum peak forward voltage	-	-	2.7	$I_{TM}=2420A$	V
V_{T0}	Threshold voltage	-	-	1.0		V
r_T	Slope resistance	-	-	0.702		mΩ
I_{RRM}	Peak reverse current	-	-	30	Rated V_{RRM}	mA
I_{RRM}	Peak reverse current	-	-	30	Rated V_{RRM} , $T_j=25^{\circ}C$	mA
Q_{rr}	Total recovered charge	-	4400	-	$I_{FM}=1000A$, $t_p=1ms$, $di/dt=10A/\mu s$, $V_r=50V$	μC
Q_{ra}	Reverse recovery charge (50% chord)	-	1900	2050		μC
I_{rm}	Reverse recovery current	-	125	-		A
t_{rr}	Reverse recovery time (50% chord)	-	30	-		μs
R_{thJK}	Thermal resistance, junction to heatsink	-	-	0.033	Double side cooled	K/W
		-	-	0.066	Single side cooled	K/W
F	Mounting force	10	-	20		kN
W_t	Weight	-	340	-		g

Notes:-

1) Unless otherwise indicated $T_j=150^{\circ}C$.

Notes on Ratings and Characteristics

1.0 Voltage Grade Table

Voltage Grade	V _{RRM} V	V _{RSM} V	V _R DC V
50	5000	5100	2200
52	5200	5300	2240
54	5400	5500	2280
56	5600	5700	2320
58	5800	5900	2360
60	6000	6100	2400

2.0 De-rating Factor

A blocking voltage de-rating factor of 0.13%/°C is applicable to this device for T_j below 25°C.

3.0 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.

4.0 Computer Modelling Parameters

4.1 Device Dissipation Calculations

$$I_{AV} = \frac{-V_0 + \sqrt{V_0^2 + 4 \cdot ff^2 \cdot r_s \cdot W_{AV}}}{2 \cdot ff^2 \cdot r_s} \quad \text{and:} \quad W_{AV} = \frac{\Delta T}{R_{th}}$$

$$\Delta T = T_{j \max} - T_{Hs}$$

Where V₀=1.0V, r_s=0.702mΩ,

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

ff = Form factor, see table below.

Supplementary Thermal Impedance (at 50Hz operating frequency)				
Conduction Angle	6 phase (60°)	3 phase (120°)	Half wave (180°)	d.c.
Square wave Double Side Cooled	0.045	0.040	0.036	0.033
Square wave Single Side Cooled	0.081	0.075	0.070	0.066
Sine wave Double Side Cooled	0.042	0.038	0.034	
Sine wave Single Side Cooled	0.079	0.072	0.067	

Form Factors				
Conduction Angle	6 phase (60°)	3 phase (120°)	Half wave (180°)	d.c.
Square wave	2.45	1.73	1.41	1
Sine wave	2.78	1.88	1.57	

4.2 Calculating V_F using ABCD Coefficients

The forward characteristic I_F vs. V_F , on page 5 is represented in two ways;

- the well established V_{T0} and r_T tangent used for rating purposes and
- a set of constants A, B, C, D, forming the coefficients of the representative equation for V_F in terms of I_F given below:

$$V_F = A + B \cdot \ln(I_F) + C \cdot I_F + D \cdot \sqrt{I_F}$$

The constants, derived by curve fitting software, are given below for both hot and cold characteristics. The resulting values for V_F agree with the true device characteristic over a current range, which is limited to that plotted.

25°C Coefficients		150°C Coefficients	
A	0.786727	A	0.5103767
B	0.06700378	B	0.1000737
C	5.405371×10^{-4}	C	7.364539×10^{-4}
D	-5.209484×10^{-3}	D	-7.568512×10^{-3}

4.3 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	1	2	3	4
r_p	0.01771901	4.240625×10^{-3}	6.963806×10^{-3}	3.043661×10^{-3}
τ_p	0.7085781	0.1435833	0.03615196	2.130842×10^{-3}

D.C. Single Side Cooled					
Term	1	2	3	4	5
r_p	0.04013371	8.832199×10^{-3}	9.210899×10^{-3}	3.73647×10^{-3}	2.594797×10^{-3}
τ_p	4.073105	1.196877	0.09882439	0.01585017	2.077263×10^{-3}

5.0 Reverse recovery ratings

(i) Q_{rr} is based on 50% I_{RM} chord as shown in Fig. 1

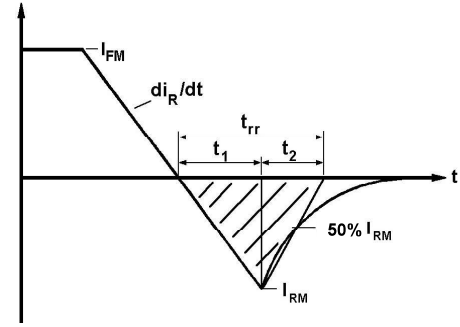


Fig. 1

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

$$Q_{rr} = \int_0^{150\mu s} i_{rr} \cdot dt$$

(ii)

$$K \text{ Factor} = \frac{t_1}{t_2}$$

Curves

Figure 1 – Forward characteristics of Limit device

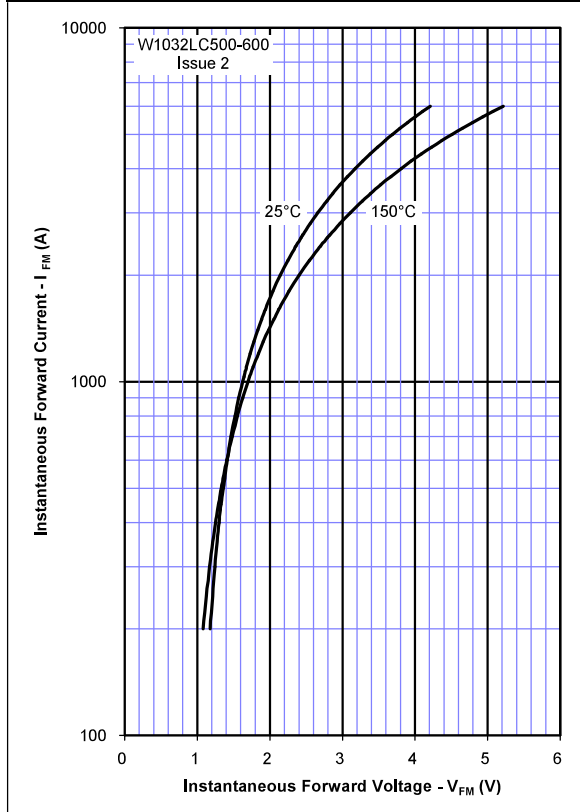


Figure 2 – Transient Thermal Impedance

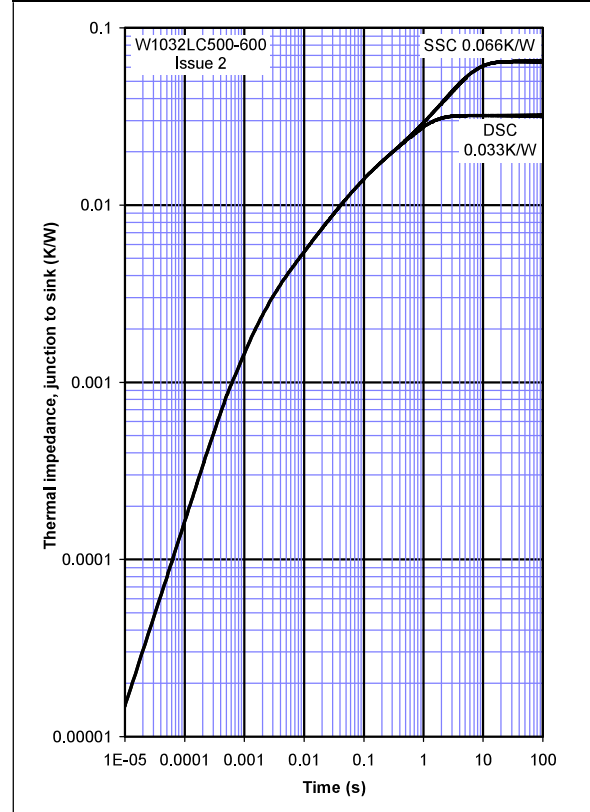
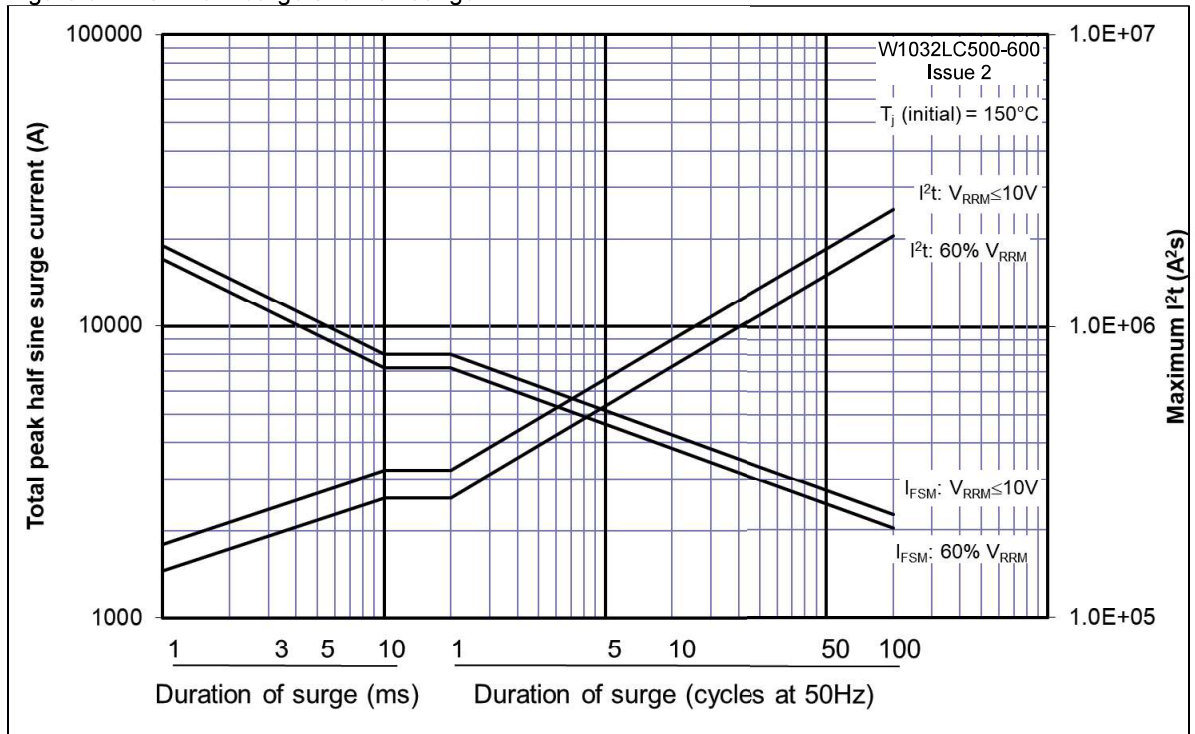
Figure 3 – Maximum surge and I^2t Ratings

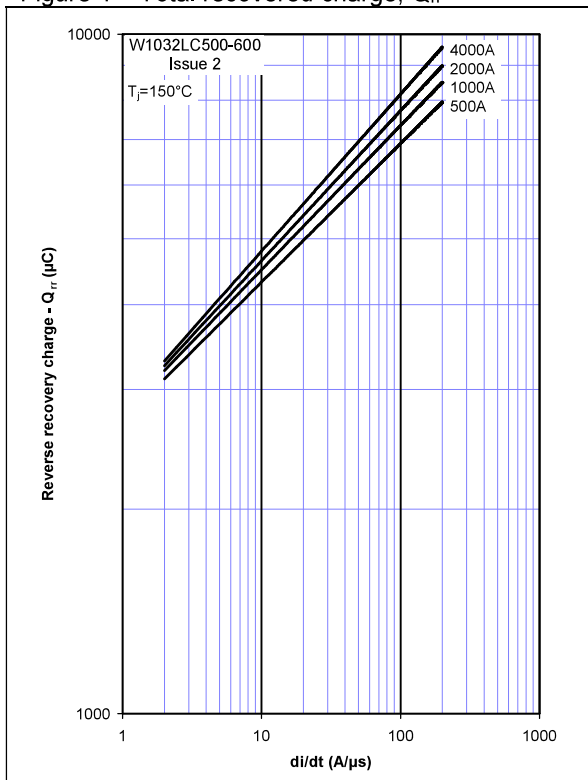
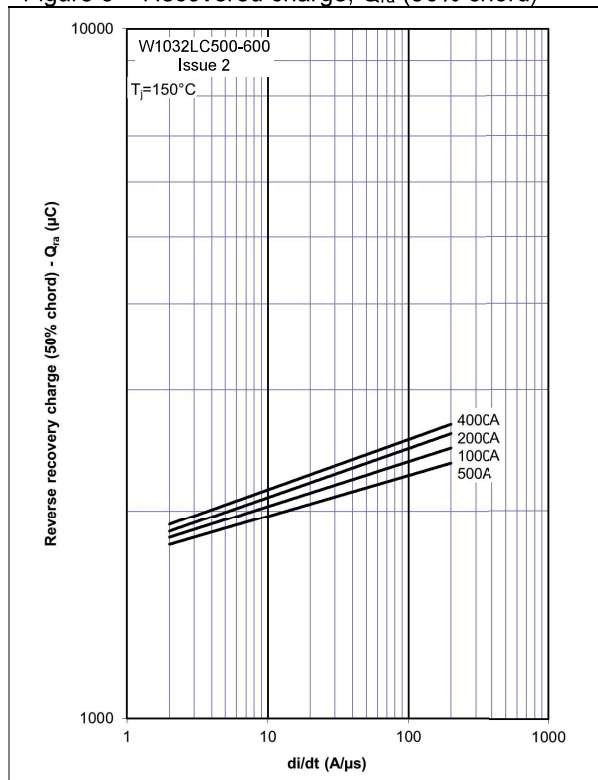
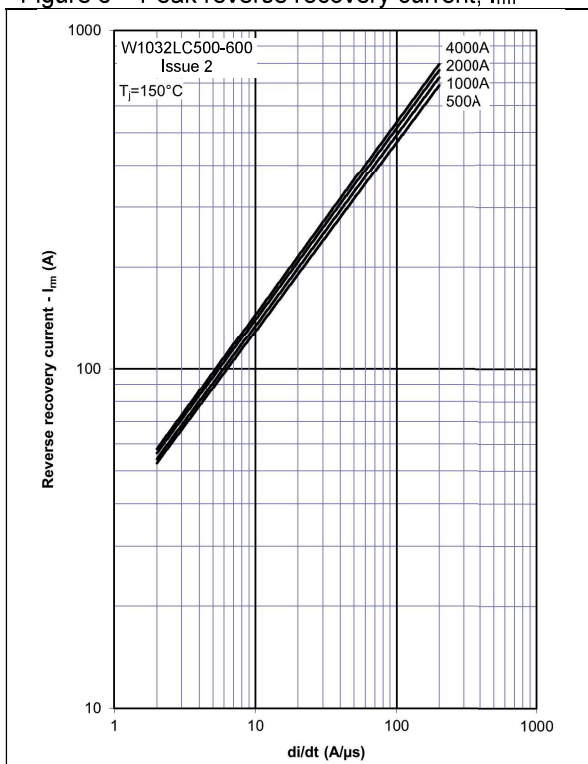
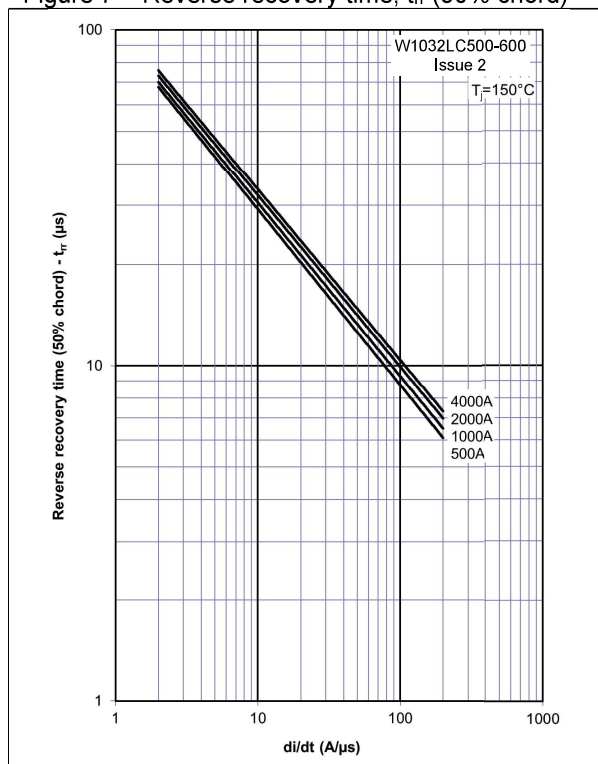
Figure 4 – Total recovered charge, Q_{rr} Figure 5 – Recovered charge, Q_{ra} (50% chord)Figure 6 – Peak reverse recovery current, I_{rm} Figure 7 – Reverse recovery time, t_{rr} (50% chord)

Figure 8 – Forward current vs. Power dissipation – Double Side Cooled

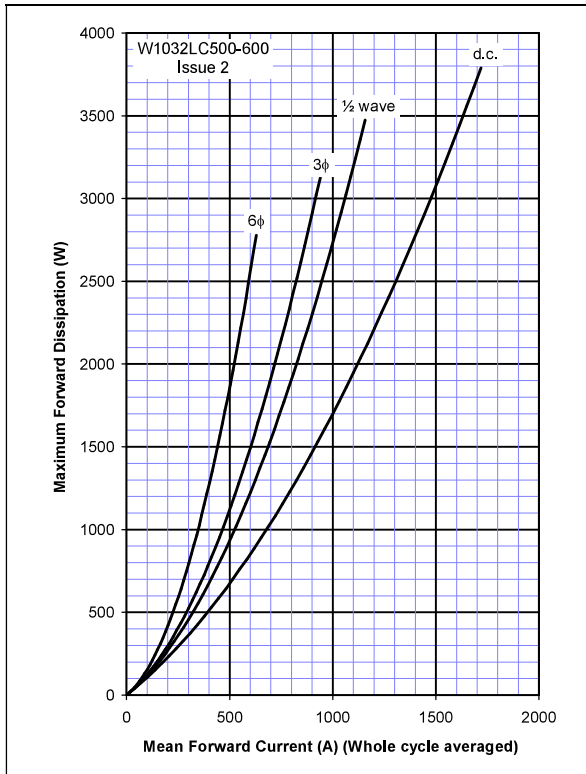


Figure 9 – Forward current vs. Heatsink temperature - Double Side Cooled

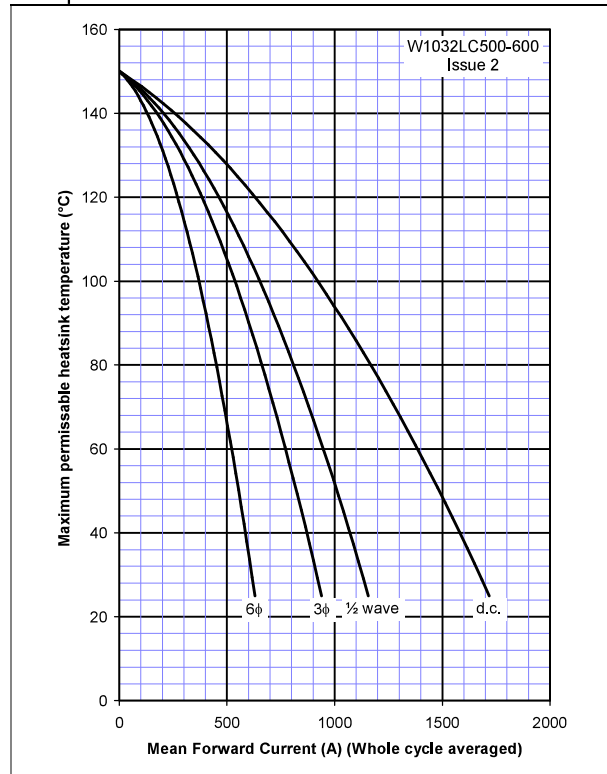


Figure 10 – Forward current vs. Power dissipation – Single Side Cooled

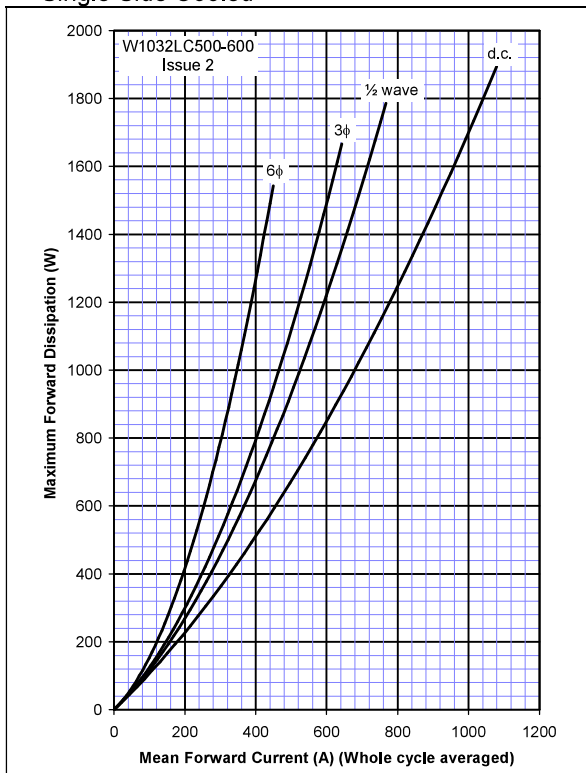
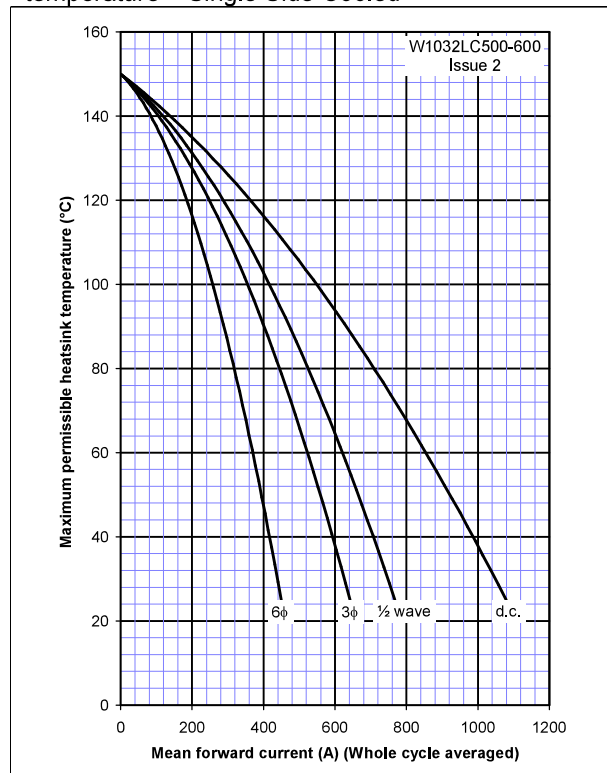
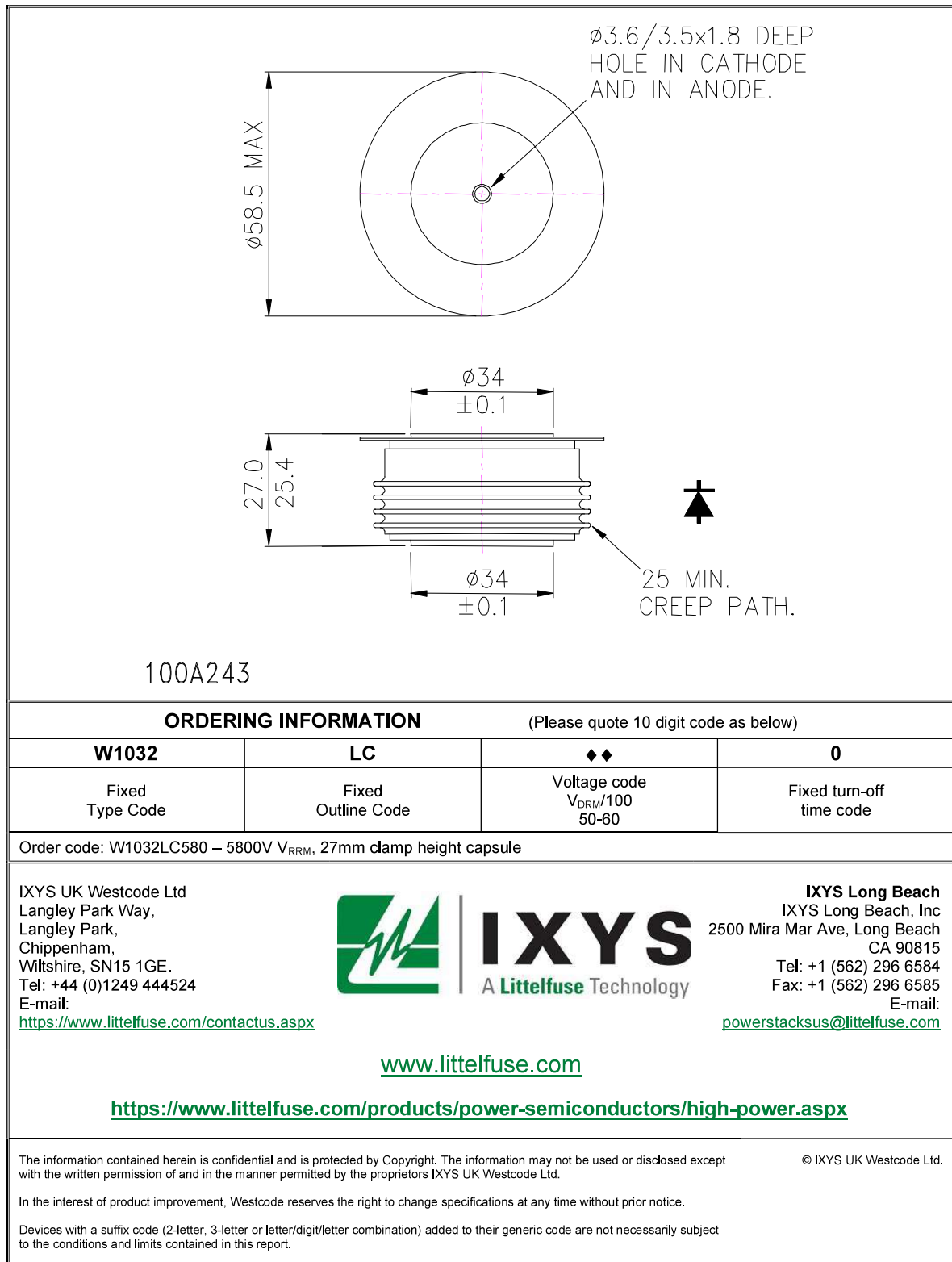


Figure 11 – Forward current vs. Heatsink temperature – Single Side Cooled



Outline Drawing & Ordering Information





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