

Data Sheet Issue:- 1

Wespack Phase Control Thyristor Types N2900QL020 to N2900QL060

Development Type No.: NX306QL020-060

Absolute Maximum Ratings

	VOLTAGE RATINGS	MAXIMUM LIMITS	UNITS
V _{DRM}	Repetitive peak off-state voltage, (note 1)	200-600	V
V _{DSM}	Non-repetitive peak off-state voltage, (note 1)	200-600	V
V _{RRM}	Repetitive peak reverse voltage, (note 1)	200-600	V
V _{RSM}	Non-repetitive peak reverse voltage, (note 1)	300-700	V

	OTHER RATINGS	MAXIMUM LIMITS	UNITS	
I _{T(AV)M}	Maximum average on-state current, T_{sink} =55°C, (2900	А	
I _{T(AV)M}	Maximum average on-state current. T_{sink} =85°C, (note 2)	2200	А
I _{T(AV)M}	Maximum average on-state current. T_{sink} =85°C, (note 3)	1280	А
I _{T(RMS)M}	Nominal RMS on-state current, T _{sink} =25°C, (note	2)	5520	А
I _{T(d.c.)}	D.C. on-state current, T _{sink} =25°C, (note 4)		4495	А
I _{TSM}	Peak non-repetitive surge t_p =10ms, V_{rm} =60% V_{RR}	28.0	kA	
I _{TSM2}	Peak non-repetitive surge t_p =10ms, $V_{rm} \le 10V$, (no	30.8	kA	
l ² t	$I^{2}t$ capacity for fusing t _p =10ms, V _m =60%V _{RRM} , (no	3.92×10 ⁶	A ² s	
l²t	$I^{2}t$ capacity for fusing t_{p} =10ms, $V_{m} \le 10V$, (note 5)		4.74×10 ⁶	A ² s
		(continuous, 50Hz)	100	
(di/dt) _{cr}	Critical rate of rise of on-state current (note 6)	(repetitive, 50Hz, 60s)	200	A/µs
		(non-repetitive)	400	
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	
T _{j op}	Operating temperature range		-40 to +150	°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, 150°C T_j initial.
- 6) V_D=67% V_DRM, I_TM=2000A, I_FG=2A, t_r $\leq 0.5 \mu s$, T_case=150°C.



Characteristics

	PARAMETER	MIN.	TYP.	MAX.	TEST CONDITIONS (Note 1)	UNITS
V _{TM}	Maximum peak on-state voltage	-	-	1.25	I _{TM} =5000A	V
V _{TM}	Maximum peak on-state voltage	-	-	1.47	I _{TM} =8000A	V
V _{T0}	Threshold voltage	-	-	0.85		V
r _T	Slope resistance	-	-	0.08		mΩ
(dv/dt) _{cr}	Critical rate of rise of off-state voltage	1000	-	-	V _D =80% V _{DRM} , linear ramp, gate o/c	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		V
I _{GT}	Gate trigger current	-	-	300	T _j =25°C V _D =10V, I _T =3A	mA
V_{GD}	Gate non-trigger voltage	-	-	0.25	Rated V _{DRM}	V
Iн	Holding current	-	-	1000	Tj=25°C	mA
t _{gd}	Gate-controlled turn-on delay time	-	0.5	1.5	V _D =67% V _{DRM} , I _T =2000A, di/dt=10A/µs,	μs
t _{gt}	Turn-on time	-	1.0	2.0	I _{FG} =2A, t _r =0.5µs, T _j =25°C	μs
Q _{rr}	Recovered charge	-	1300	1450		μC
Q _{ra}	Recovered charge, 50% Chord	-	525	-	I _{TM} =1000A, t _p =1000μs, di/dt=10A/μs,	μC
Irr	Reverse recovery current	-	80	-	V _r =50V	А
t _{rr}	Reverse recovery time	-	13	-		μs
t _q	Turn-off time	-	150	-	I _{TM} =1000A, t _p =1000μs, di/dt=10A/μs, V _r =50V, V _{dr} =80%V _{DRM} , dV _{dr} /dt=20V/μs	- us
۲q		-	200	-	I _{TM} =1000A, t _p =1000μs, di/dt=10A/μs, V _r =50V, V _{dr} =80%V _{DRM} , dV _{dr} /dt=200V/μs	μο
R _{thJK}	Thormal resistance, junction to heateink	-	-	0.023	Double side cooled	K/W
™thJK	Thermal resistance, junction to heatsink	-	-	0.046	Single side cooled	K/W
F	Mounting force	16	-	20	Note 2.	kN
Wt	Weight	-	330	-		g

Notes:-

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

2) For other clamp forces, please consult factory.



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
02	200	300	140
04	400	500	260
14	600	700	420

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 Snubber Components

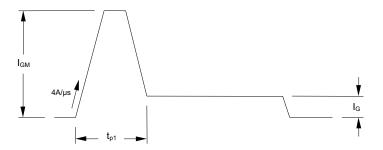
When selecting snubber components, care must be taken not to use excessively large values of snubber capacitor or excessively small values of snubber resistor. Such excessive component values may lead to device damage due to the large resultant values of snubber discharge current. If required, please 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 400A/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 200A/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.

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} .



 $W_{AV} = \frac{\Delta T}{R_{th}}$ $\Delta T = T_{j \max} - T_{K}$

8.0 Computer Modelling Parameters

8.1 Device Dissipation Calculations

$$I_{AV} = \frac{-V_{T0} + \sqrt{V_{T0}^{2} + 4 \cdot ff^{2} \cdot r_{T} \cdot W_{AV}}}{2 \cdot ff^{2} \cdot r_{T}}$$

Where V_{T0} =0.85V, r_T=0.08m Ω ,

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

ff = Form factor, see table below.

Supplementary Thermal Impedance							
Conduction Angle	Conduction Angle 30° 60° 90° 120° 180° 270° d.c.						
Square wave Double Side Cooled	0.0322	0.0299	0.0284	0.0272	0.0255	0.0239	0.0230
Square wave Single Side Cooled	0.0548	0.0530	0.0516	0.0505	0.0488	0.0473	0.0460
Sine wave Double Side Cooled	0.0302	0.0278	0.0264	0.0254	0.0231		
Sine wave Single Side Cooled	0.0532	0.0511	0.0498	0.0488	0.0462		

and:

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 V_T 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 and
- 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			150°C Coefficients
А	0.7751862	А	0.4697488
В	7.943401×10 ⁻³	В	0.02992988
С	1.941910×10⁻⁵	С	4.075573×10 ⁻⁵
D	6.214811×10 ⁻³	D	4.547231×10 ⁻³

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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.

The coefficients for this device are shown in the tables below:

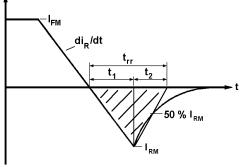
	D.C. Double Side Cooled							
Term	Term 1 2 3 4							
rp	0.01172636	4.471553×10 ³	4.759634×10 ³	2.027412×10 ³				
τρ	0.7288979	0.1691487	0.0540350	3.174914×10 ³				

	D.C. Single Side Cooled							
Term	Term 1 2 3 4 5							
r _p	0.03074297	2.648739×10 ³	6.516549×10 ³	4.230842×10 ³	2.161992×10 ³			
τρ	4.000628	1.346204	0.1822753	0.05086185	3.674937×10 ³			



9.0 Reverse recovery ratings

(i) Q_{ra} is based on 50% I_{rm} chord as shown in Diagram 1





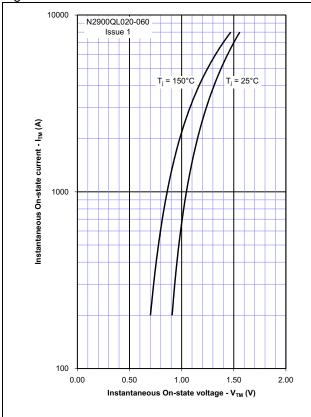
(ii) Q_{rr} is based on a 150µs integration time i.e.

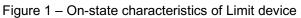
$$Q_{rr} = \int_{0}^{150\,\mu s} i_{rr}.dt$$

(iii)
$$K Factor = \frac{t_1}{t_2}$$

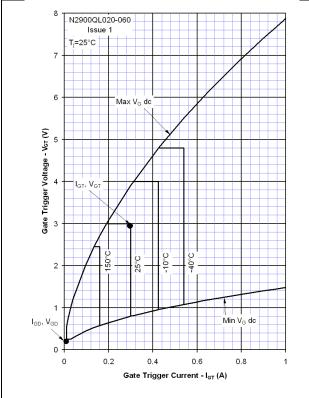


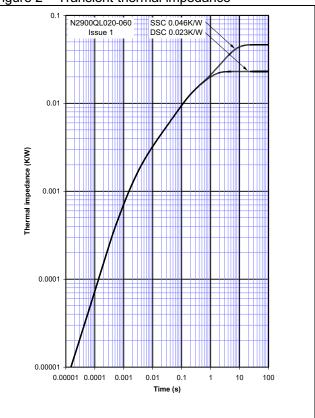
<u>Curves</u>

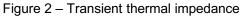




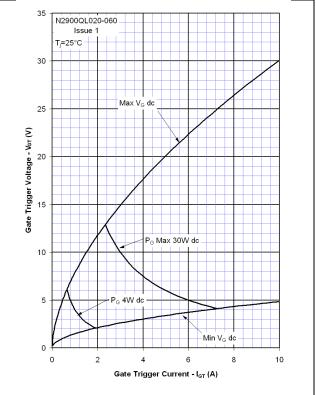




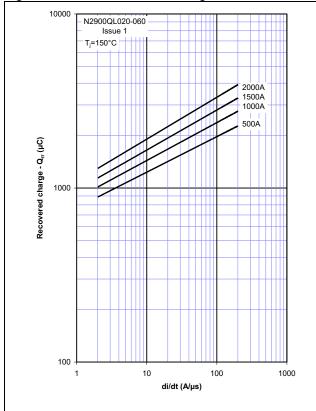


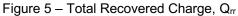


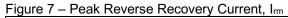












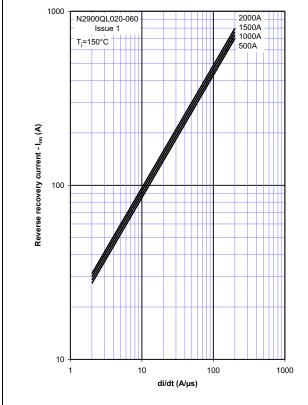


Figure 6 – Recovered Charge, Q_{ra} (50% chord)

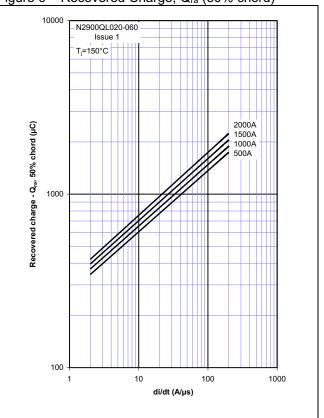
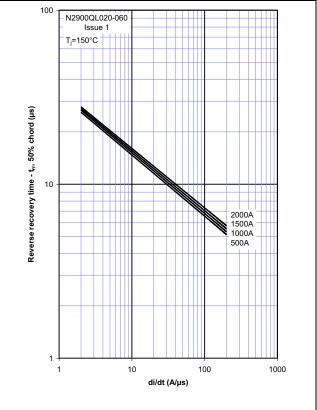
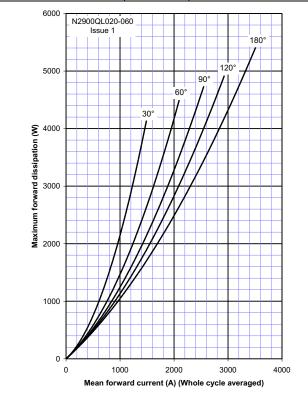
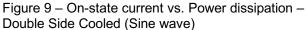


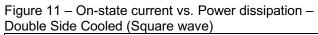
Figure 8 – Maximum Recovery Time, trr (50% chord)











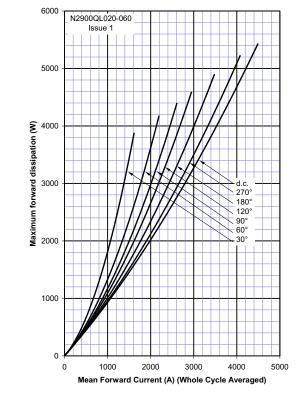


Figure 10 – On-state current vs. Heatsink temperature – Double Side Cooled (Sine wave)

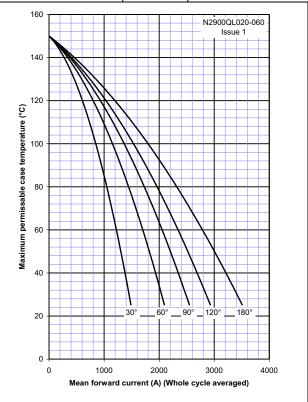


Figure 12 – On-state current vs. Heatsink temperature – Double Side Cooled (Square wave)

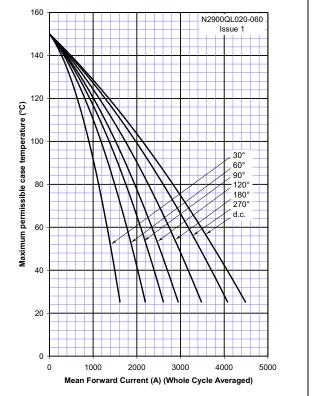
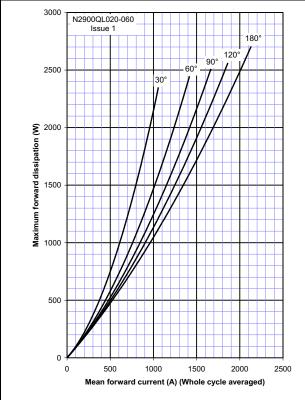
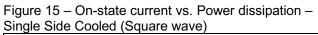




Figure 13 – On-state current vs. Power dissipation – Single Side Cooled (Sine wave)





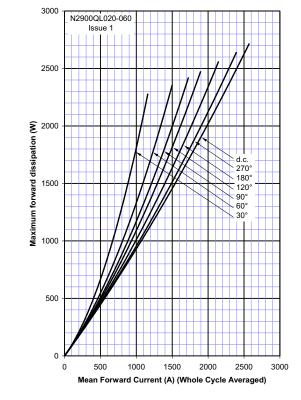


Figure 14 – On-state current vs. Heatsink temperature – Single Side Cooled (Sine wave)

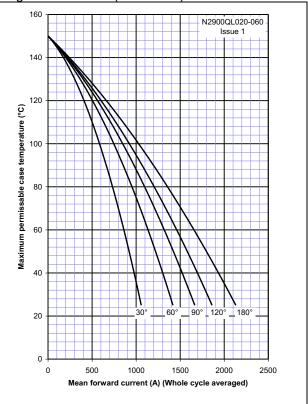
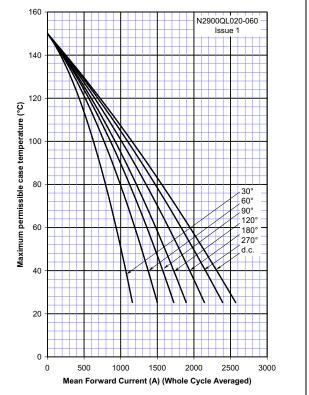
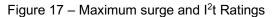
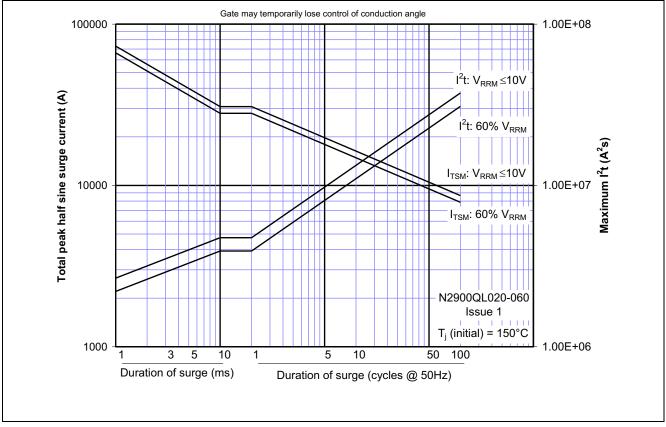


Figure 16 – On-state current vs. Heatsink temperature – Single Side Cooled (Square wave)



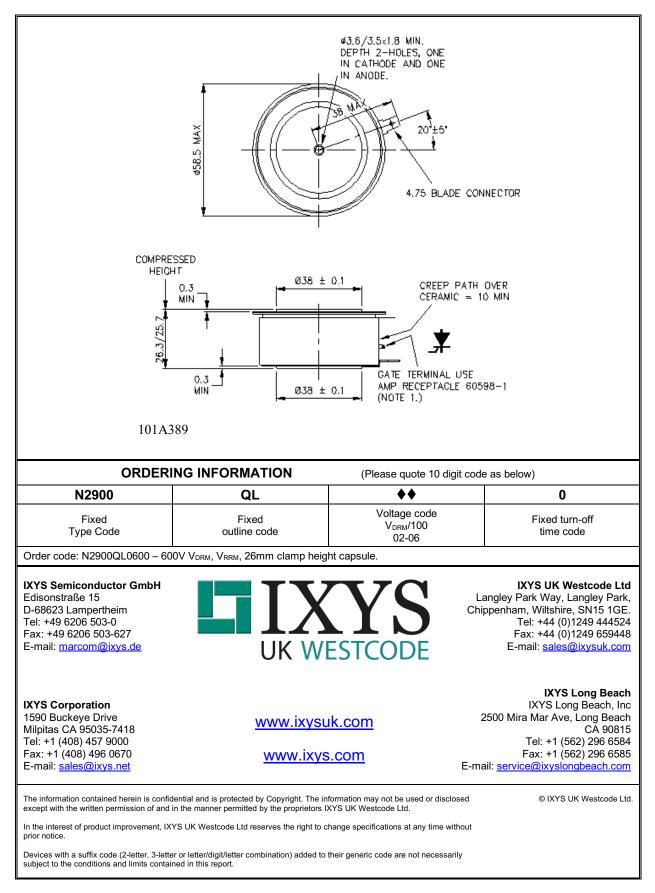








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