

Anode Shorted Gate Turn-Off Thyristor Types G3000TF250

Absolute Maximum Ratings

	VOLTAGE RATINGS	MAXIMUM LIMITS	UNITS
V_{DRM}	Repetitive peak off-state voltage, (note 1)	2500	V
V_{RSM}	Non-repetitive peak off-state voltage, (note 1)	2500	V
$V_{DC-link}$	Maximum continuous DC-link voltage	1250	V
V_{RRM}	Repetitive peak reverse voltage	18	V
V_{RSM}	Non-repetitive peak reverse voltage	18	V

	RATINGS	MAXIMUM LIMITS	UNITS
I_{TGQ}	Peak turn-off current, (note 2)	3000	A
L_s	Snubber loop inductance, $I_{TM}=I_{TGQ}$, (note 2)	200	nH
$I_{T(AV)M}$	Mean on-state current, $T_{sink}=55^{\circ}C$ (note 3)	1690	A
$I_{T(RMS)}$	Nominal RMS on-state current, $T_{sink}=25^{\circ}C$ (note 3)	3460	A
I_{TSM}	Peak non-repetitive surge current $t_p=10ms$, (Note 4)	30	kA
I_{TSM2}	Peak non-repetitive surge current $t_p=2ms$, (Note 4)	40	kA
I^2t	I^2t capacity for fusing $t_p=10ms$	4.5×10^6	A^2s
di/dt_{cr}	Critical rate of rise of on-state current, (note 5)	500	A/ μs
P_{FGM}	Peak forward gate power	200	W
P_{RGM}	Peak reverse gate power	21	kW
I_{FGM}	Peak forward gate current	100	A
V_{RGM}	Peak reverse gate voltage (note 6).	18	V
$T_{j op}$	Operating temperature range	-40 to +125	$^{\circ}C$
T_{stg}	Storage temperature range	-40 to +125	$^{\circ}C$

Notes:-

1) $V_{GK}=-2Volts$.

2) $T_j=125^{\circ}C$, $V_D=1250V$, $V_{DM} \leq 2500V$ $di_{GQ}/dt=40A/\mu s$, $I_{TGQ}=3000A$ and $C_s=5\mu F$.

3) Double-side cooled, single phase; 50Hz, 180° half-sinewave.

4) $T_{j(initial)}=125^{\circ}C$, single phase, 180° sinewave, re-applied voltage $V_D=V_R \leq 10V$.

5) $I_T=3000A$ repetitive, $I_{GM}=30A$, $di_{GM}/dt=40A/\mu s$. For $di/dt > 500A/\mu s$ please consult the factory.

6) May exceed this value during turn-off avalanche period.

Characteristics

	Parameter	MIN	TYP	MAX	TEST CONDITIONS	UNITS
V_{TM}	Maximum peak on-state voltage	-		2.5	$I_G=5A$, $I_T=3000A$	V
I_L	Latching current	-	40	-	$T_J=25^{\circ}C$	A
I_H	Holding current.	-	40	-	$T_J=25^{\circ}C$	A
dv/dt_{cr}	Critical rate of rise of off-state voltage	1000	-	-	$V_D=3000V$, $V_{GR}=-2V$	V/ μs
I_{DRM}	Peak off state current	-	-	60	Rated V_{DRM} , $V_{GR}=-2V$	mA
I_{RRM}	Peak reverse current	-	-	20	$V_{RR}=18V$	mA
I_{GKM}	Peak negative gate leakage current	-	-	20	$V_{GR}=-18V$	mA
V_{GT}	Gate trigger voltage	-	1.0	-	$T_J=-40^{\circ}C$	V
		-	0.7	1	$T_J=25^{\circ}C$ $V_D=25V$, $R_L=25m\Omega$	V
		-	0.5	-	$T_J=125^{\circ}C$	V
I_{GT}	Gate trigger current	-	7.40	9.0	$T_J=-40^{\circ}C$	A
		-	2.75	4.0	$T_J=25^{\circ}C$ $V_D=25V$, $R_L=25m\Omega$	A
		-	0.60	1.0	$T_J=125^{\circ}C$	A
t_d	Delay time	-	1.0	2.0	$V_D=1250V$, $I_{TGQ}=3000A$, $di_T/dt=300A/\mu s$, $I_{GM}=40A$, $di_G/dt=30A/\mu s$, $C_S=5\mu F$, $R_S=5\Omega$	μs
t_{gt}	Turn-on time	-	3.5	5.0		μs
E_{on}	Turn-on energy	-	0.4	-		J
t_f	Fall time	-	1.5	-	$V_{DM}=2000V$, $I_{TGQ}=3000A$, $di_{GQ}/dt=40A/\mu s$, $V_{GR}=-16V$, $C_S=5\mu F$	μs
t_s	Storage time	-	20	25		μs
t_{gq}	Turn-off time	-	26	30		μs
I_{GQM}	Peak turn-off gate current	-	800	-		A
Q_{GQ}	Turn-off gate charge	-	12	-		mC
t_{tail}	Tail time	-	12	-		μs
E_{off}	Turn-off energy	-	3.5	-		J
R_{thJK}	Thermal resistance junction to sink	-	12	-	Double side cooled	K/kW
		-	26	-	Cathode side cooled	K/kW
		-	22	-	Anode side cooled	K/kW
F	Mounting force	30	-	44	(see note 2)	kN
W_t	Weight	-	1.5	-		kg

Notes:-

- 1) Unless otherwise indicated $T_J=125^{\circ}C$.
- 2) For other clamping forces, consult factory.

Notes on ratings and characteristics.

1. Maximum Ratings.

1.1 Off-state voltage ratings.

Unless otherwise indicated, all off-state voltage ratings are given for gate conditions as diagram 1. It should be noted that V_{DRM} is the repeatable peak voltage, which may be applied to the device and does not relate to a DC operating condition.

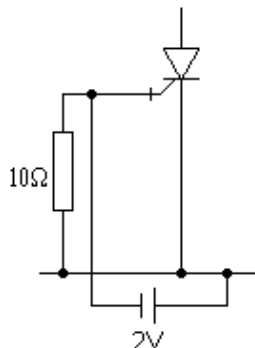


Diagram 1.

1.2 Peak turn-off current.

The figure given in maximum ratings is the highest value for normal operation of the device under conditions given in note 2 of ratings. A snubber circuit equivalent to that given in diagram 2 is assumed. If a more complex snubber, such as an Underland circuit, is employed then the equivalent C_s should be used and $L_s < 0.2\mu H$ must be ensured.

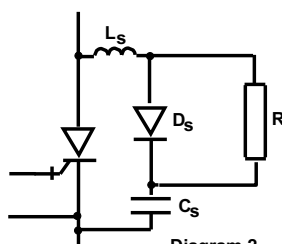


Diagram 2.

1.3 R.M.S and average current.

Measured as for standard thyristor conditions, double side cooled, single phase, 50Hz, 180° half-sinewave. These are included as a guide to compare the alternative types of GTO thyristors available; values cannot be applied to practical applications, as they do not include switching losses.

1.4 Surge rating and I^2t .

Ratings are for half-sinewave, peak value against duration is given in the curve of figure 2.

1.5 Snubber loop inductance.

Use of GTO thyristors with snubber loop inductance, $L_s < 0.2\mu H$ implies no dangerous V_s voltages (see diagrams 2 & 3) can be applied, provided the other conditions given in note 1.2 are enforced. Alternatively V_s should be limited to 800 Volts to avoid possible device failure.

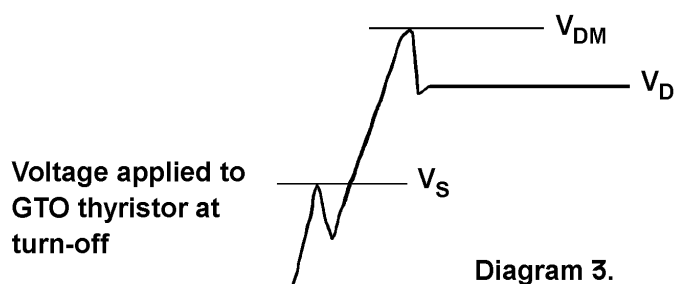


Diagram 3.

1.6 Gate ratings

The absolute conditions above which the gate may be damaged. It is permitted to allow $V_{GK(AV)}$ during turn-off to exceed V_{RGM} which is the implied DC condition.

2 Characteristics

2.1 Instantaneous on-state voltage

Measured using a 500µs square pulse, see also the curves of figure 1 for other values of I_{TM} .

2.2 Latching and holding current

These are considered to be approximately equal and only the latching current is measured, type test only as outlined below. The test circuit and wave diagrams are given in diagram 4. The anode current is monitored on an oscilloscope while V_D is increased, until the current is seen to flow during the un-gated period between the end of I_G and the application of reverse gate voltage. Test frequency is 100Hz with I_{GM} & I_G as for t_d of characteristic data.

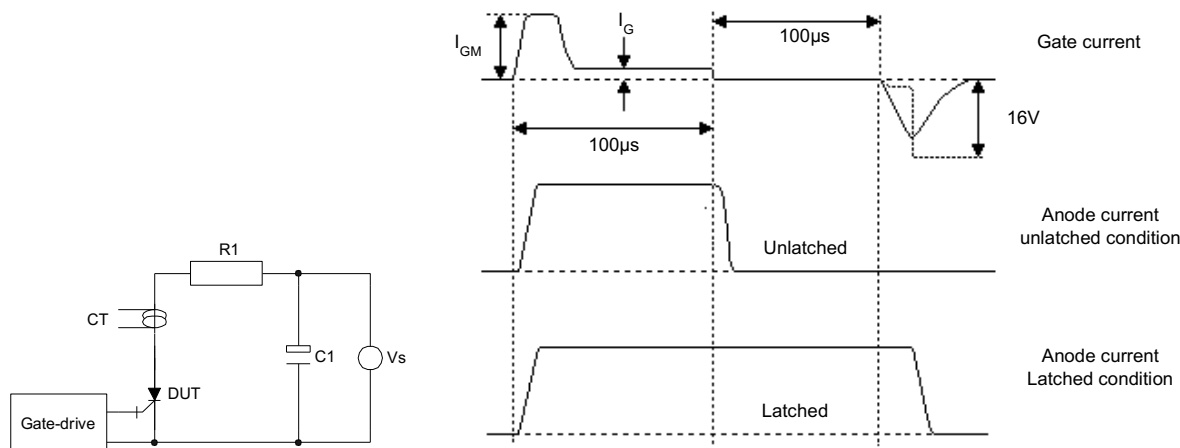


Diagram 4, Latching test circuit and waveforms.

2.3 Critical dv/dt

The gate conditions are the same as for 1.1, this characteristic is for off-state only and does not relate to dv/dt at turn-off. The measurement, type test only, is conducted using the exponential ramp method as shown in diagram 5. It should be noted that GTO thyristors have a poor static dv/dt capability if the gate is open circuit or R_{GK} is high impedance. Typical values: - $dv/dt < 100V/\mu s$ for $R_{GK} > 10\Omega$.

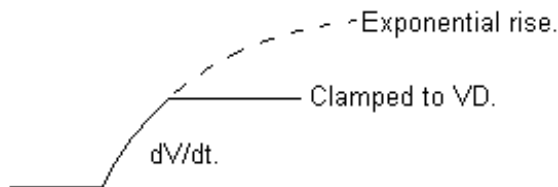


Diagram 5, Definition of dv/dt.

2.4 Off-state leakage

For I_{DRM} see notes 1.1. For gate leakage I_{GK} , the off-state gate circuit is required to sink this leakage and still maintain minimum of -2 Volts. See diagram 6.

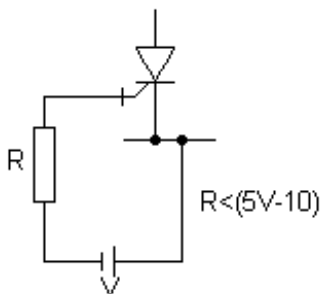


Diagram 6.

2.5 Gate trigger characteristics.

These are measured by slowly ramping up the gate current and monitoring the transition of anode current and voltage (see diagram 7). Maximum and typical data of gate trigger current, for the full junction temperature range, is given in the curves of figure 4. Only typical figures are given for gate trigger voltage for the full allowable junction temperature range. Figures 4 should be used in when considering forward gate drive circuit requirement. The gate drive requirements should always be calculated for lowest junction temperature start-up condition.

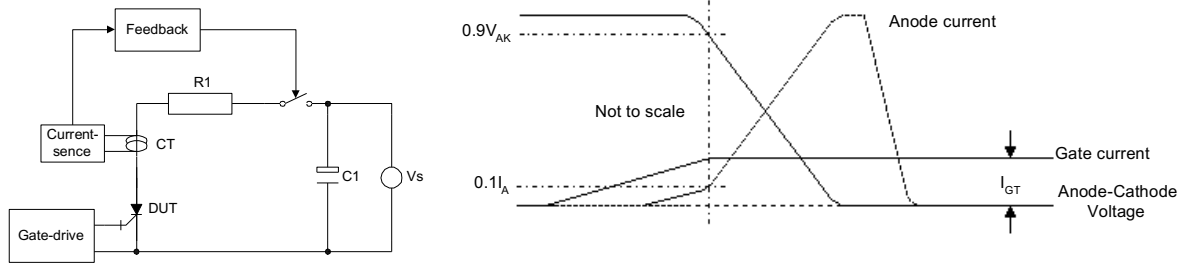


Diagram 7, Gate trigger circuit and waveforms.

2.6 Turn-on characteristics

The definitions of turn-on parameters used in the characteristic data are given in diagram 8.

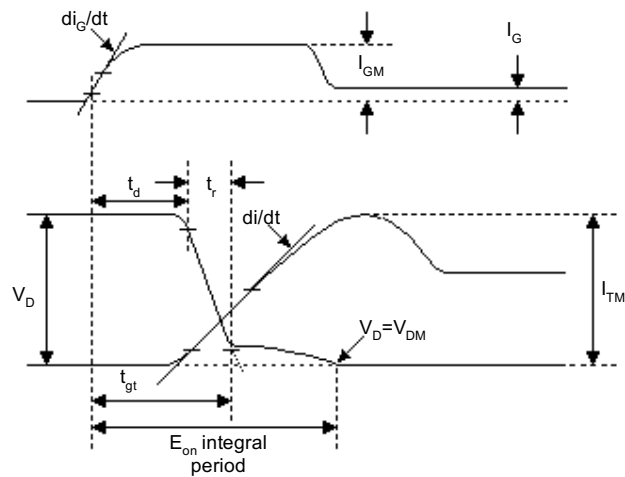


Diagram 8, Turn-on wave-diagrams.

2.7 Turn-off characteristics

The definitions of turn-off parameters used in the characteristic data are given in diagram 9.

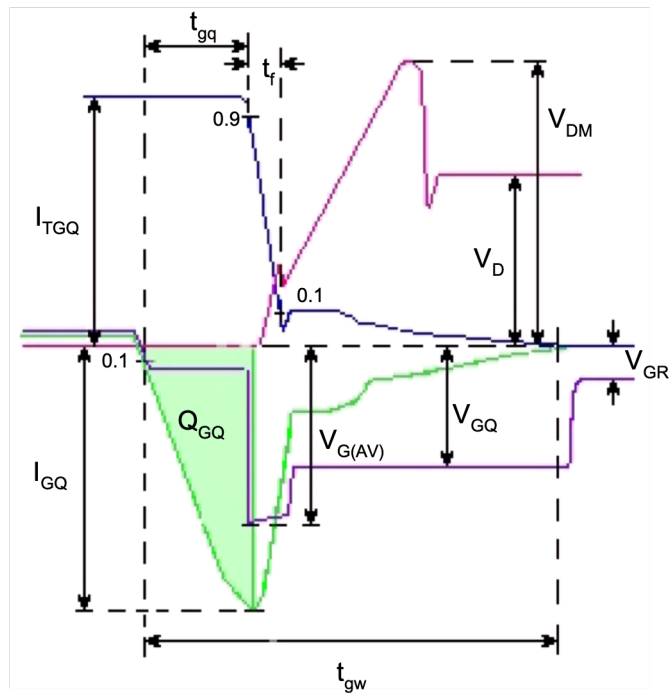


Diagram 9, Turn-off parameter definitions.

Curves

Figure 1 - On-state characteristics of Limit device

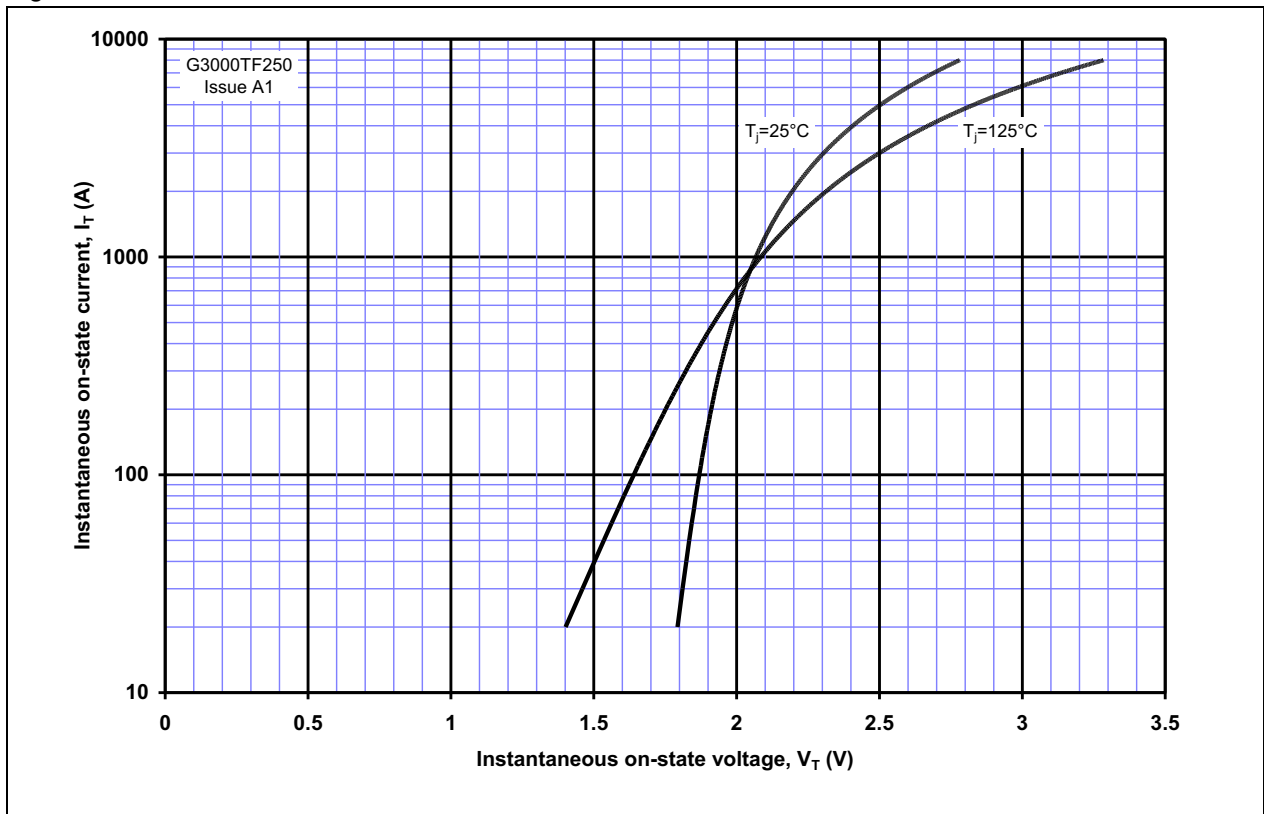


Figure 2 - Maximum surge and I^2t Ratings

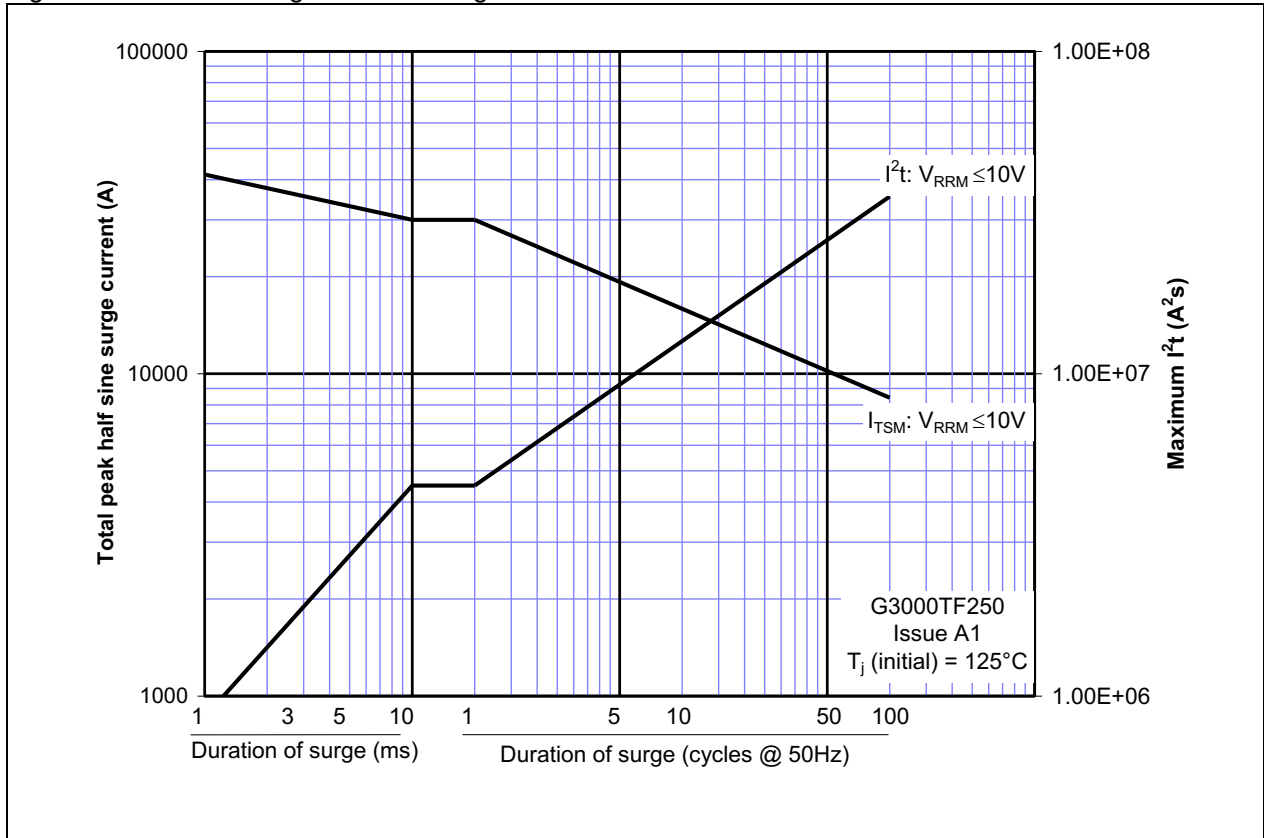


Figure 3 – Instantaneous forward gate characteristics

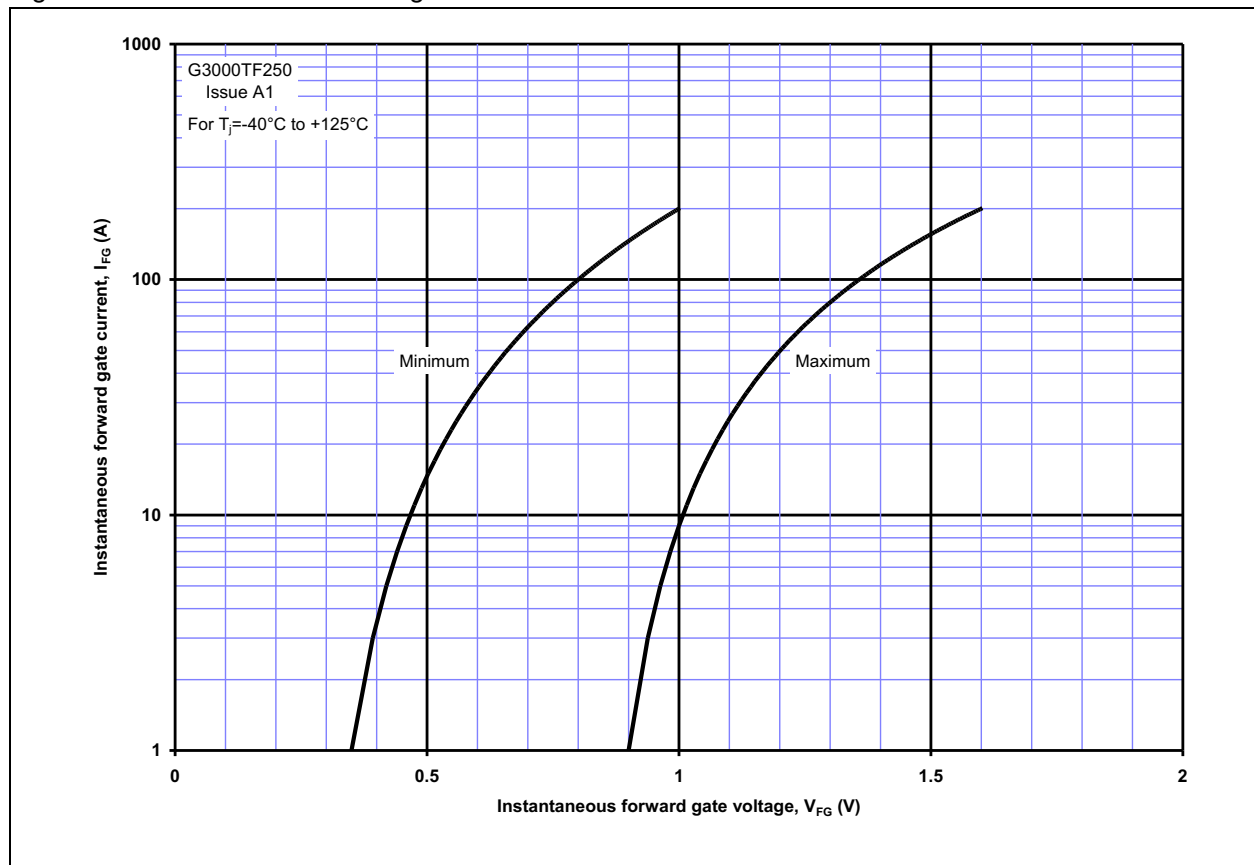


Figure 4 – Transient thermal impedance

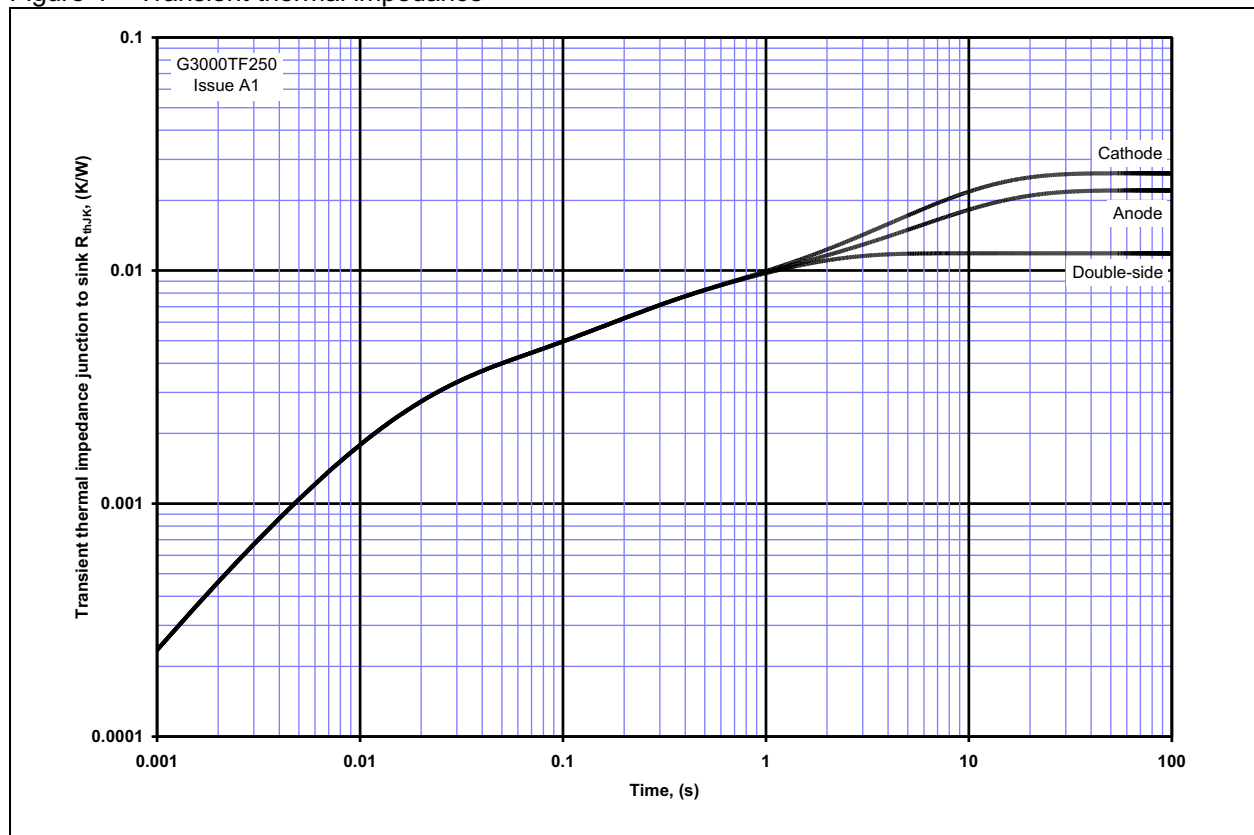


Figure 5 – Typical forward blocking voltage vs. external gate-cathode resistance

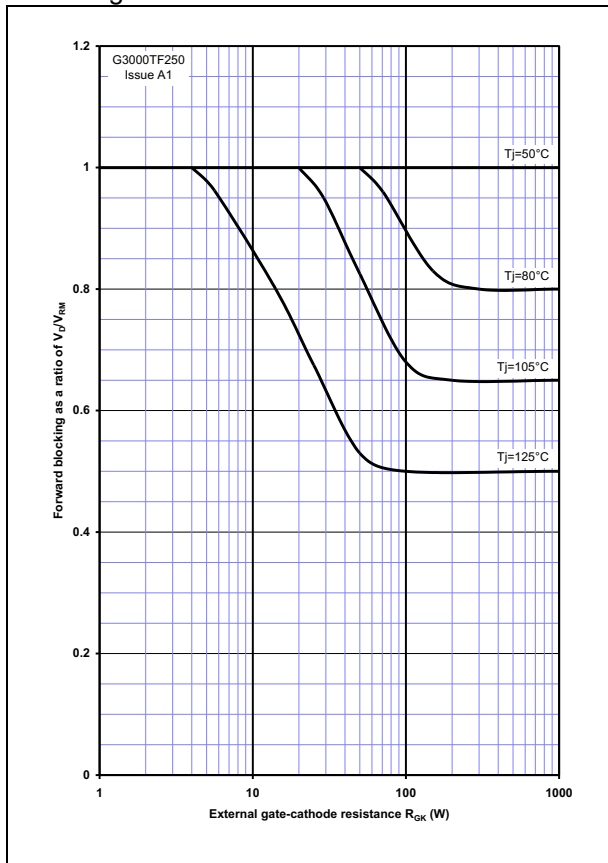


Figure 6 – D.C. gate trigger current vs. junction temperature

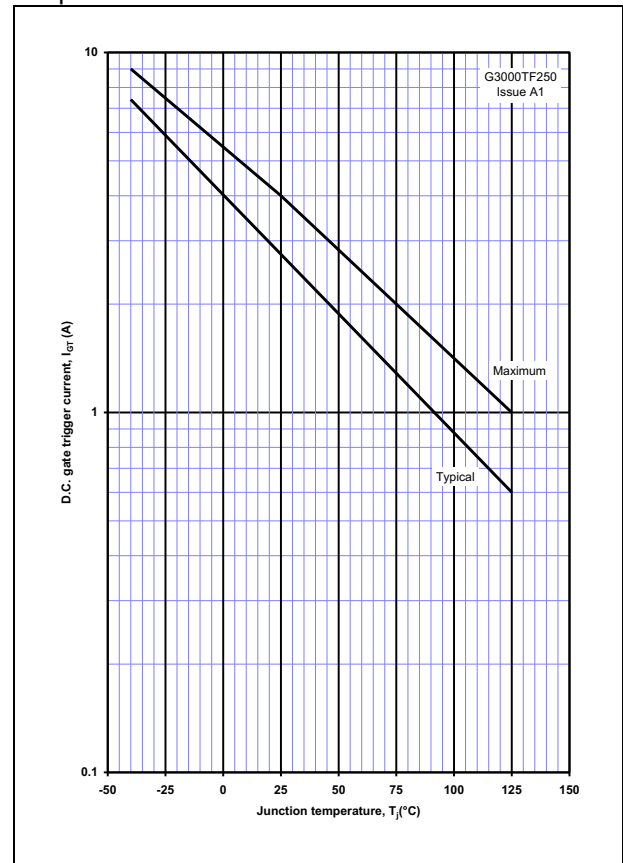


Figure 7 – Typical turn-on energy per pulse vs. turn-on current

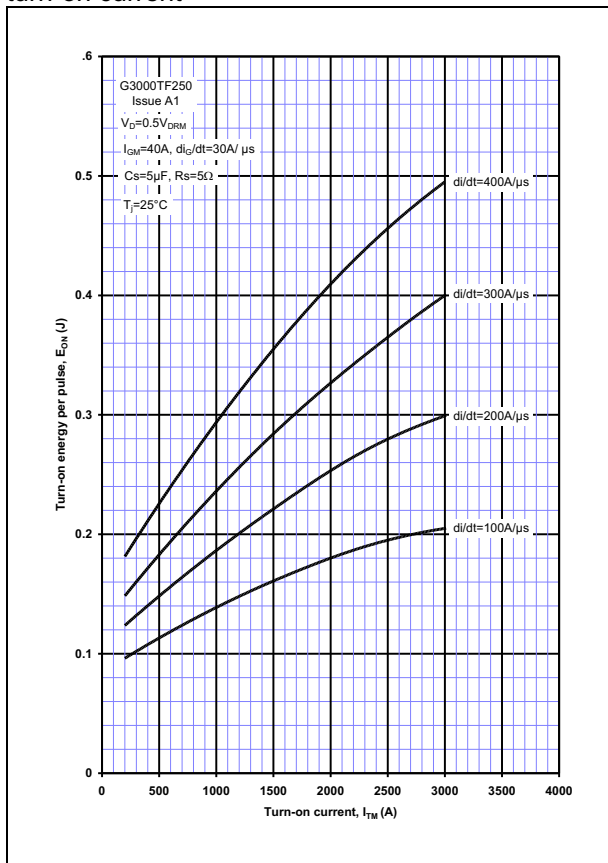


Figure 8 – Maximum turn-on time vs. rate of rise of on-state current

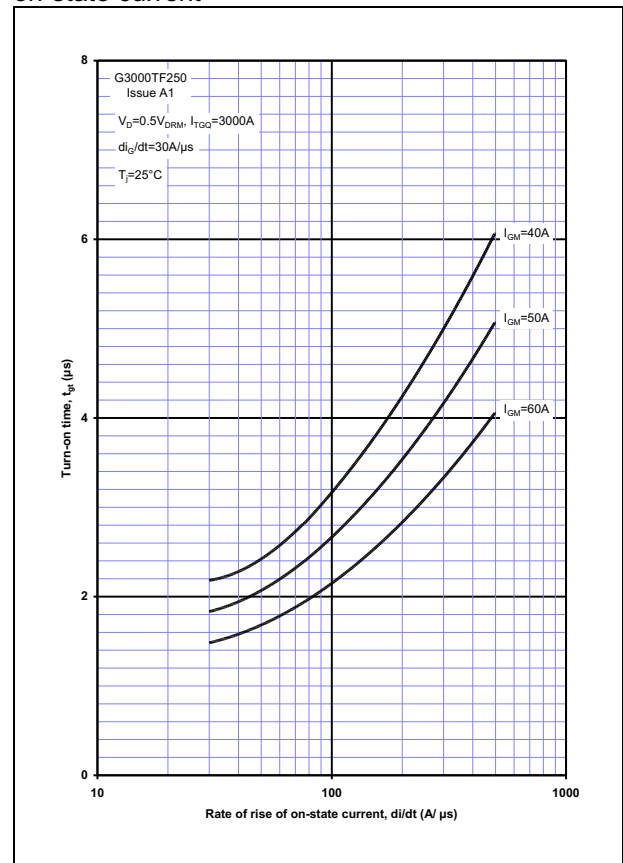


Figure 9 – Typical peak turn-off gate current vs. turn-off current

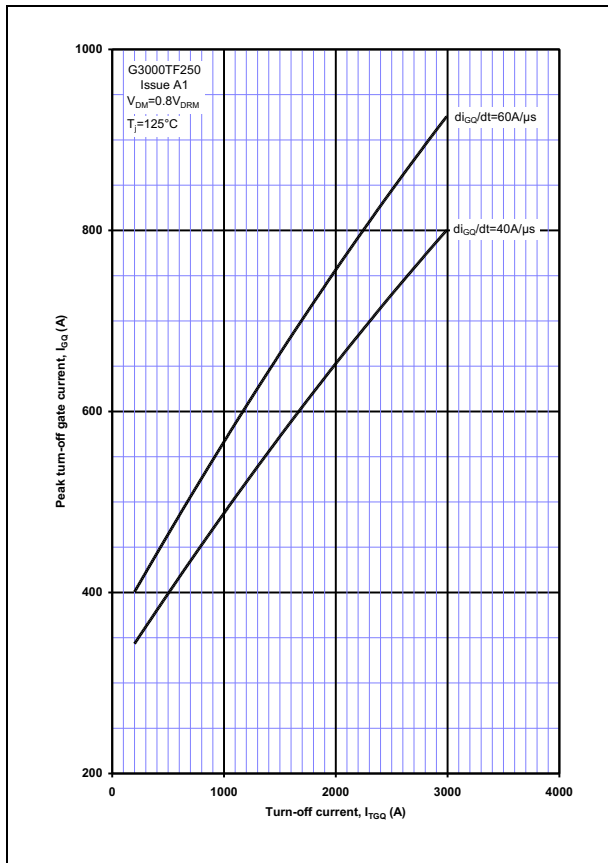


Figure 10 – Typical gate turn-off charge vs. turn-off current

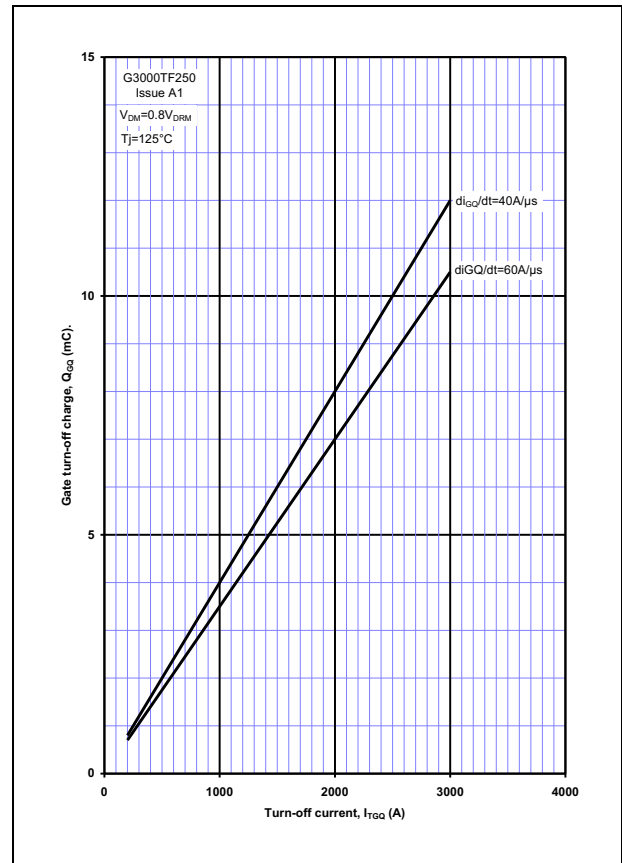


Figure 11 – Maximum turn-off time vs. turn-off current

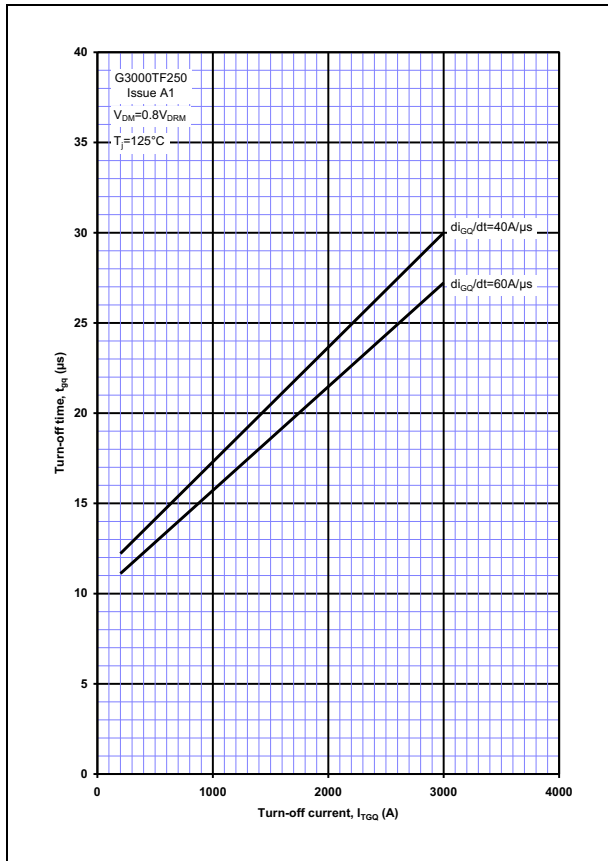


Figure 12 – Typical turn-off energy per pulse vs. turn-off current

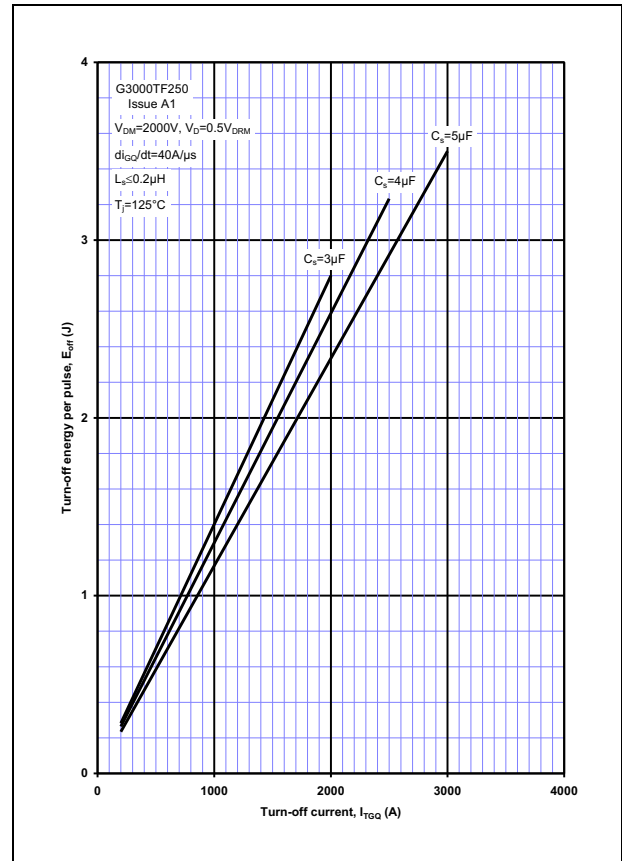


Figure 13 – Maximum permissible turn-off current vs. snubber capacitance

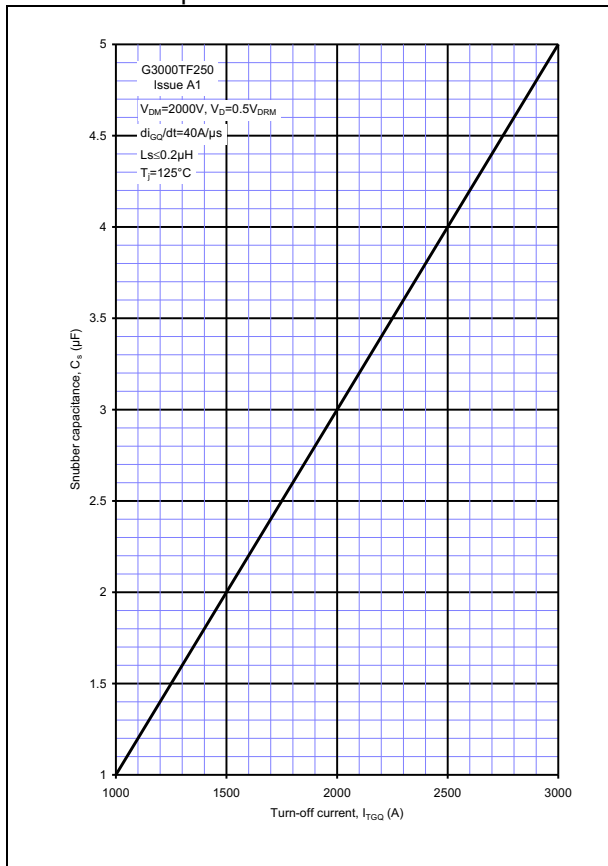


Figure 14 – Maximum turn-off current vs. turn-off voltage

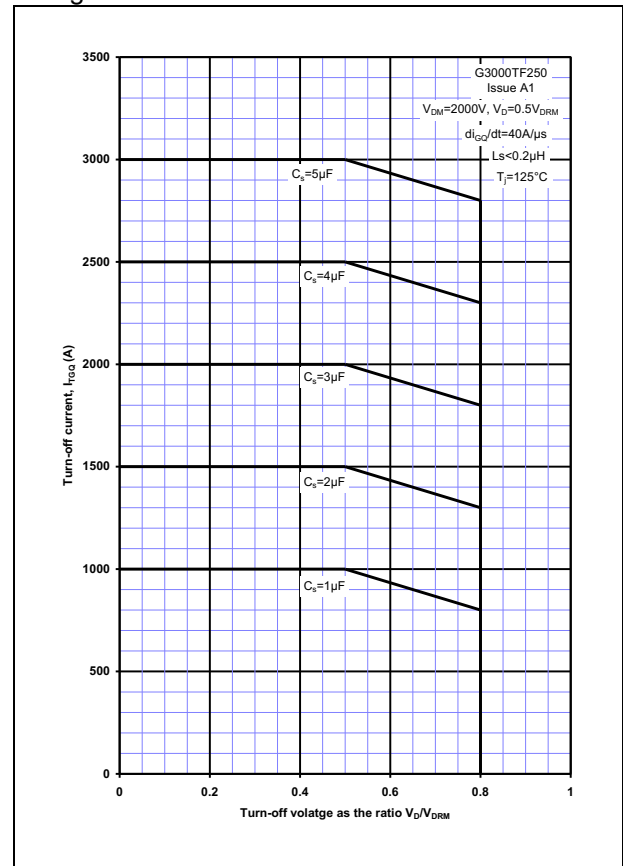


Figure 15 – typical tail time ($I_{TGO}<2A$) vs. turn-off current

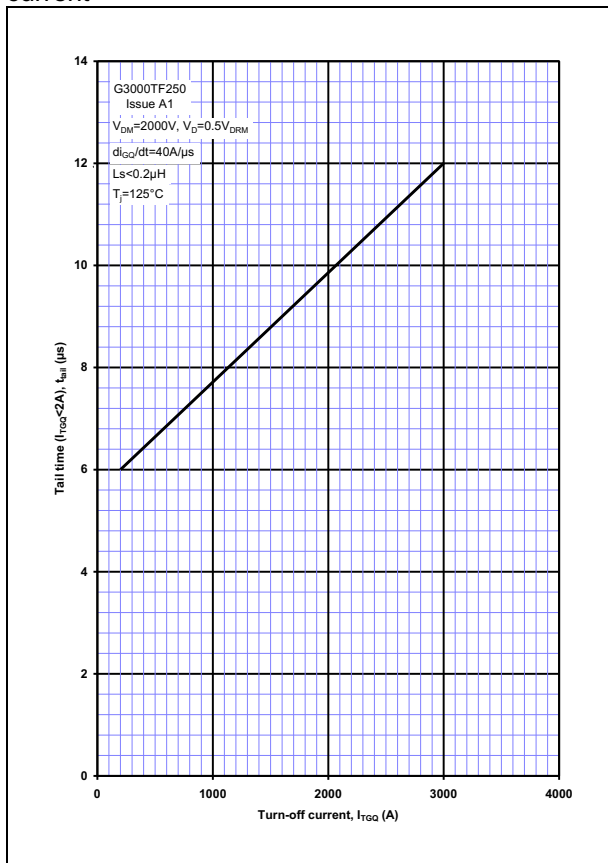
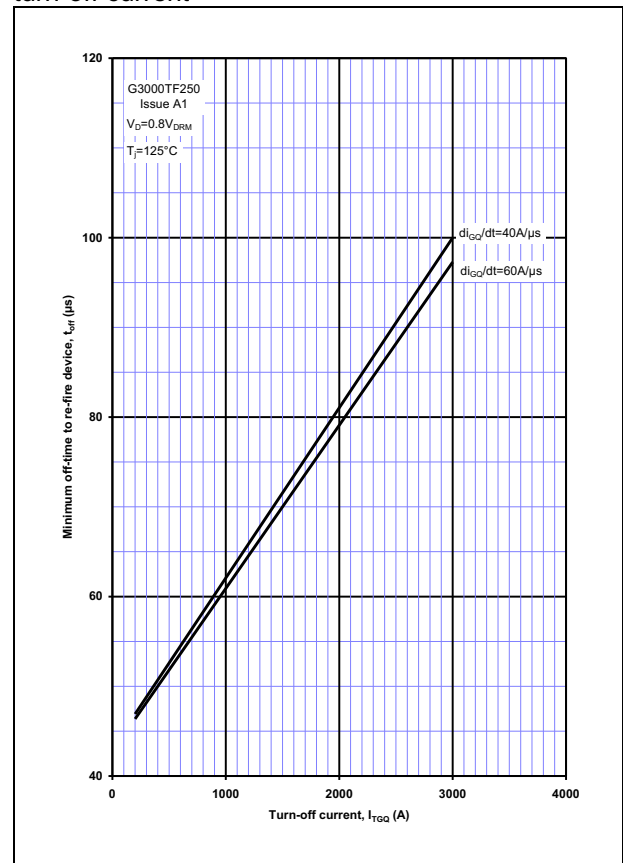
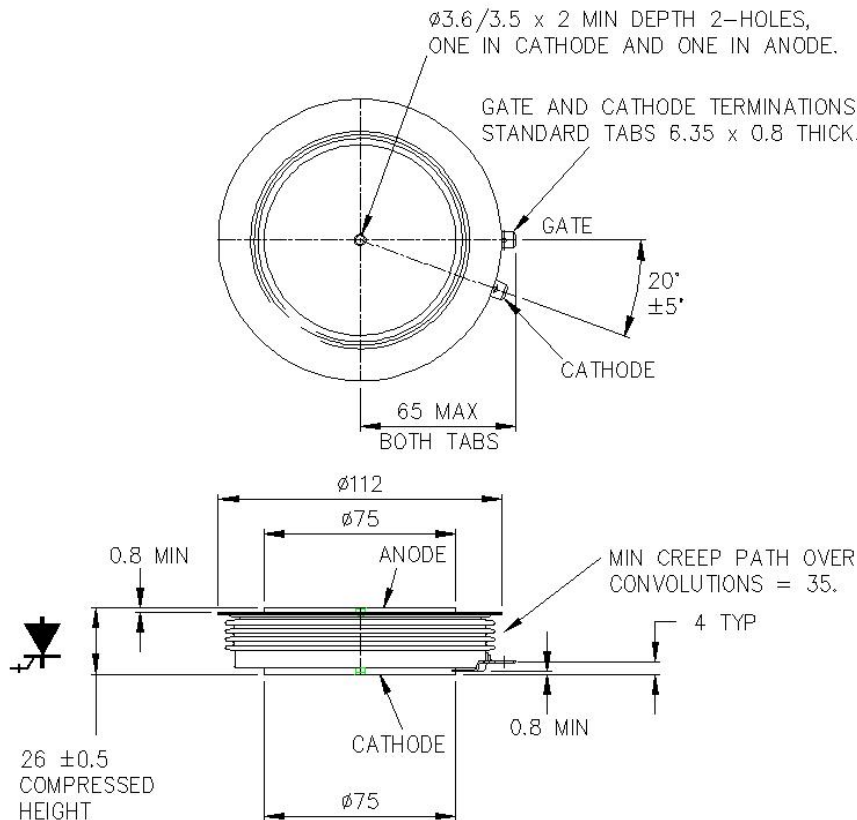


Figure 16 – Minimum off-time to re-fire device vs. turn-off current



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ORDERING INFORMATION

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IXYS Semiconductor GmbH
Edisonstraße 15
D-68623 Lampertheim
Tel: +49 6206 503-0
Fax: +49 6206 503-627
E-mail: marcom@ixys.de



IXYS UK Westcode Ltd
Langley Park Way, Langley Park,
Chippenham, Wiltshire, SN15 1GE.
Tel: +44 (0)1249 444524
Fax: +44 (0)1249 659448
E-mail: sales@ixysuk.com

IXYS Corporation
1590 Buckeye Drive
Milpitas CA 95035-7418
Tel: +1 (408) 457 9000
Fax: +1 (408) 496 0670
E-mail: sales@ixys.net

www.ixysuk.com

www.ixys.com

IXYS Long Beach
IXYS Long Beach, Inc
2500 Mira Mar Ave, Long Beach
CA 90815
Tel: +1 (562) 296 6584
Fax: +1 (562) 296 6585
E-mail: service@ixyslongbeach.com

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