

$V_{DRM}$	=	4500 V
$I_{TGQM}$	=	3000 A
$I_{TSM}$	=	24 kA
$V_{T0}$	=	1.80 V
$r_T$	=	0.70 m $\Omega$
$V_{DClin}$	=	3000 V

## Gate turn-off Thyristor

# 5SGF 30J4502

## PRELIMINARY

Doc. No. 5SYA 1211-04 Aug. 2000

- Patented free-floating silicon technology
- Low on-state and switching losses
- Annular gate electrode
- Industry standard housing
- Cosmic radiation withstand rating

The 5SGF 30J4502 is a 85 mm buffered layer GTO with exceptionally low dynamic and static losses designed to retro-fit all former 3 kA GTOs of the same voltage. It offers optimal trade-off between on-state and switching losses and is encapsulated in an industry-standard press pack housing 108 mm wide and 26 mm thick.

### Blocking

$V_{DRM}$	Repetitive peak off-state voltage	4500 V	$V_{GR} \geq 2V$
$V_{RRM}$	Repetitive peak reverse voltage	17 V	
$I_{DRM}$	Repetitive peak off-state current	$\leq 100$ mA	$V_D = V_{DRM}$ $V_{GR} \geq 2V$
$I_{RRM}$	Repetitive peak reverse current	$\leq 50$ mA	$V_R = V_{RRM}$ $R_{GK} = \infty$
$V_{DClink}$	Permanent DC voltage for 100 FIT failure rate	3000 V	$-40 \leq T_j \leq 125$ °C. Ambient cosmic radiation at sea level in open air.

### Mechanical data (see Fig. 19)

$F_m$	Mounting force	min.	28	kN
		max.	38	kN
A	Acceleration:			
	Device unclamped		50	m/s <sup>2</sup>
	Device clamped		200	m/s <sup>2</sup>
M	Weight		1.3	kg
$D_s$	Surface creepage distance	$\geq$	33	mm
$D_a$	Air strike distance	$\geq$	15	mm

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**GTO Data****On-state**

$I_{TAVM}$	Max. average on-state current	960 A	Half sine wave, $T_C = 85\text{ °C}$	
$I_{TRMS}$	Max. RMS on-state current	1510 A		
$I_{TSM}$	Max. peak non-repetitive surge current	24 kA	$t_P = 10\text{ ms}$	$T_j = 125\text{ °C}$ After surge: $V_D = V_R = 0V$
		40 kA	$t_P = 1\text{ ms}$	
$I^2t$	Limiting load integral	$2.88 \cdot 10^6\text{ A}^2\text{s}$	$t_P = 10\text{ ms}$	
		$0.80 \cdot 10^6\text{ A}^2\text{s}$	$t_P = 1\text{ ms}$	
$V_T$	On-state voltage	3.90 V	$I_T = 3000\text{ A}$	$T_j = 125\text{ °C}$
$V_{T0}$	Threshold voltage	1.80 V	$I_T = 400 - 4000\text{ A}$	
$r_T$	Slope resistance	0.70 m $\Omega$		
$I_H$	Holding current	100 A	$T_j = 25\text{ °C}$	

**Gate**

$V_{GT}$	Gate trigger voltage	1.2 V	$V_D = 24\text{ V}$	$T_j = 25\text{ °C}$
$I_{GT}$	Gate trigger current	2.5 A	$R_A = 0.1\text{ }\Omega$	
$V_{GRM}$	Repetitive peak reverse voltage	17 V		
$I_{GRM}$	Repetitive peak reverse current	20 mA	$V_{GR} = V_{GRM}$	

**Turn-on switching**

$di/dt_{crit}$	Max. rate of rise of on-state current	500 A/ $\mu\text{s}$	$f = 200\text{ Hz}$	$I_T = 3000\text{ A}, T_j = 125\text{ °C}$ $I_{GM} = 25\text{ A}, di_G/dt = 20\text{ A}/\mu\text{s}$
		1000 A/ $\mu\text{s}$	$f = 1\text{ Hz}$	
$t_d$	Delay time	2.5 $\mu\text{s}$	$V_D = 0.5 V_{DRM}$	$T_j = 125\text{ °C}$
$t_r$	Rise time	5.0 $\mu\text{s}$	$I_T = 3000\text{ A}$	$di/dt = 300\text{ A}/\mu\text{s}$
$t_{on(min)}$	Min. on-time	100 $\mu\text{s}$	$I_{GM} = 25\text{ A}$	$di_G/dt = 20\text{ A}/\mu\text{s}$
$E_{on}$	Turn-on energy per pulse	2.50 Ws	$C_S = 3\text{ }\mu\text{F}$	$R_S = 5\text{ }\Omega$

**Turn-off switching**

$I_{TGQM}$	Max controllable turn-off current	3000 A	$V_{DM} = V_{DRM}$	$di_{GQ}/dt = 40\text{ A}/\mu\text{s}$
$t_s$	Storage time	25.0 $\mu\text{s}$	$C_S = 3\text{ }\mu\text{F}$	$L_S \leq 0.2\text{ }\mu\text{H}$
$t_f$	Fall time	3.0 $\mu\text{s}$	$V_D = \frac{1}{2} V_{DRM}$	$V_{DM} = V_{DRM}$
$t_{off(min)}$	Min. off-time	100 $\mu\text{s}$	$T_j = 125\text{ °C}$	$di_{GQ}/dt = 40\text{ A}/\mu\text{s}$
$E_{off}$	Turn-off energy per pulse	10.0 Ws	$I_{TGQ} = I_{TGQM}$	
$I_{GQM}$	Peak turn-off gate current	800 A	$C_S = 3\text{ }\mu\text{F}$	$R_S = 5\text{ }\Omega$
			$L_S \leq 0.2\text{ }\mu\text{H}$	

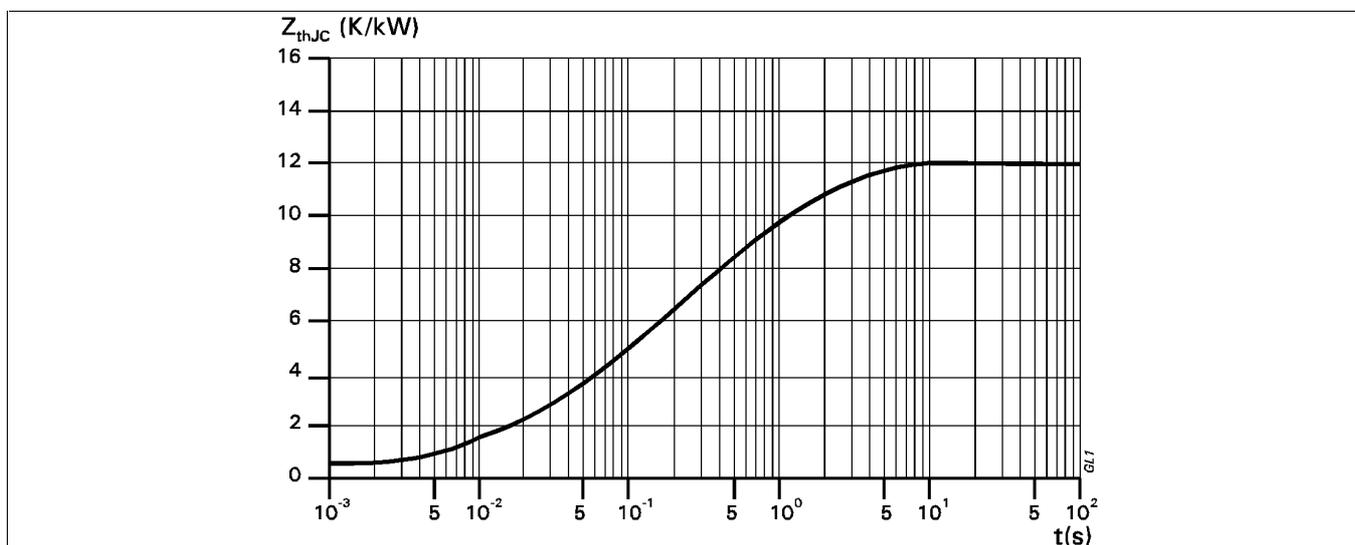
**Thermal**

$T_j$	Storage and operating junction temperature range	-40...125°C	
$R_{thJC}$	Thermal resistance junction to case	22 K/kW	Anode side cooled
		27 K/kW	Cathode side cooled
		12 K/kW	Double side cooled
$R_{thCH}$	Thermal resistance case to heat sink	6 K/kW	Single side cooled
		3 K/kW	Double side cooled

**Analytical function for transient thermal impedance:**

$$Z_{thJC}(t) = \sum_{i=1}^4 R_i (1 - e^{-t/\tau_i})$$

i	1	2	3	4
$R_i$ (K/kW)	5.4	4.5	1.7	0.4
$\tau_i$ (s)	1.2	0.17	0.01	0.001

**Fig. 1** Transient thermal impedance, junction to case.

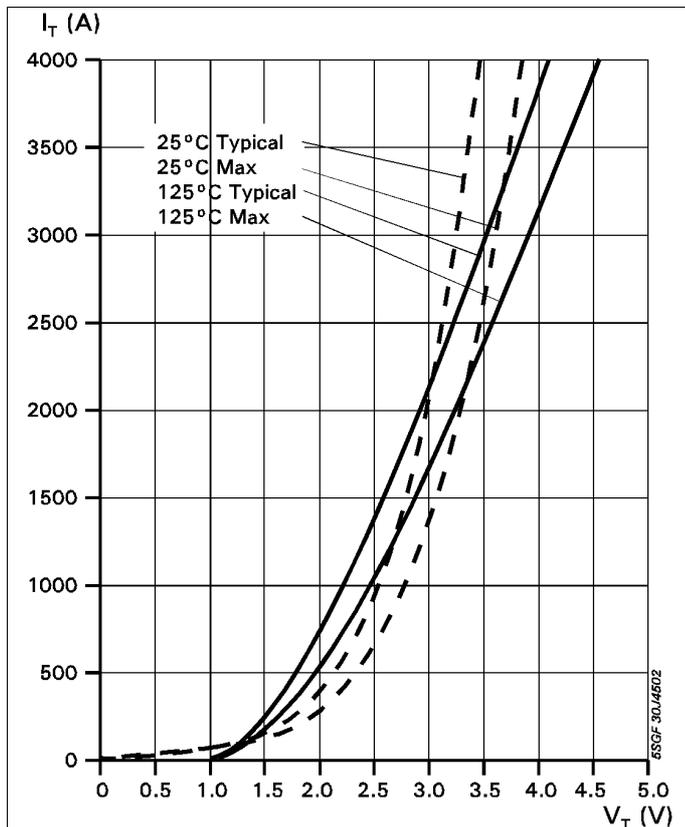


Fig. 2 On-state characteristics

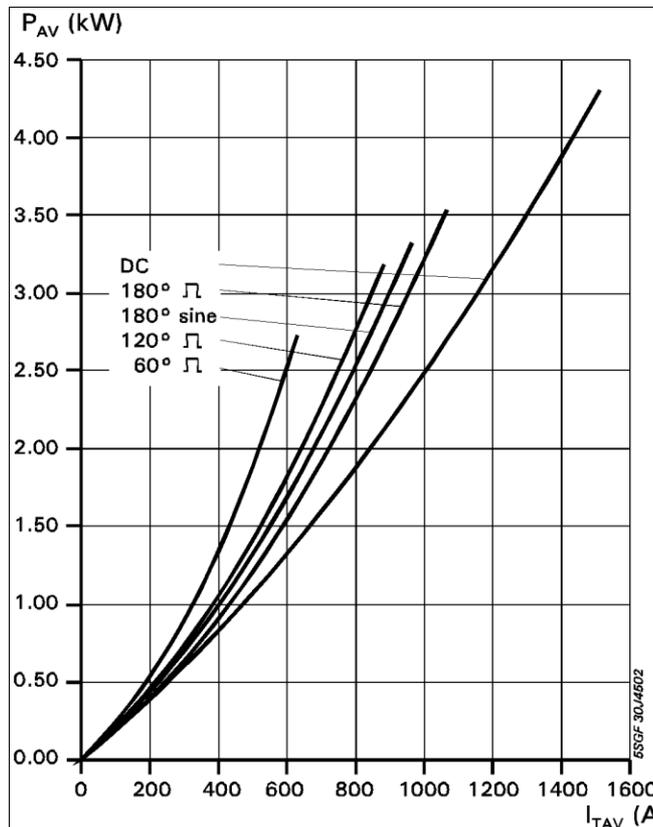


Fig. 3 Average on-state power dissipation vs. average on-state current.

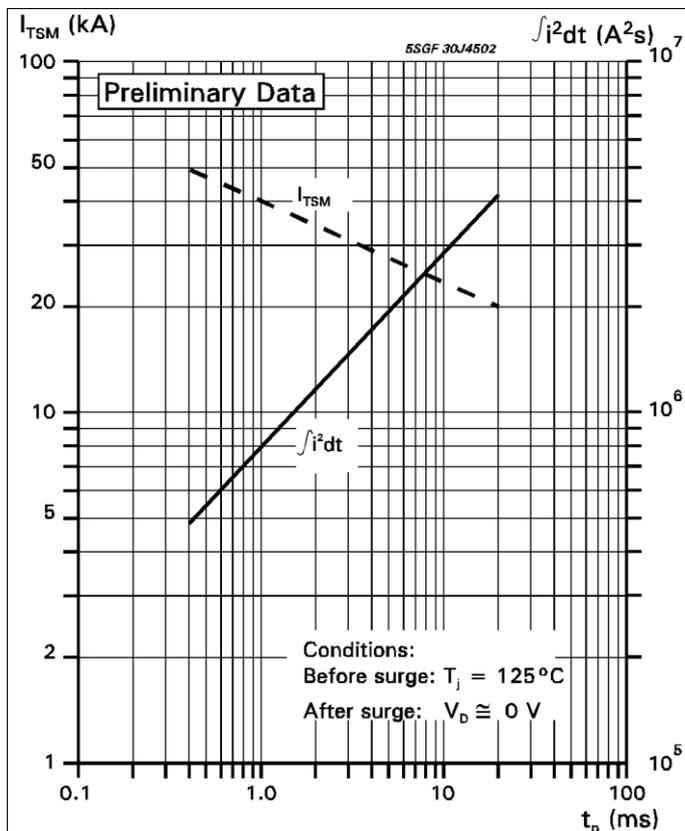
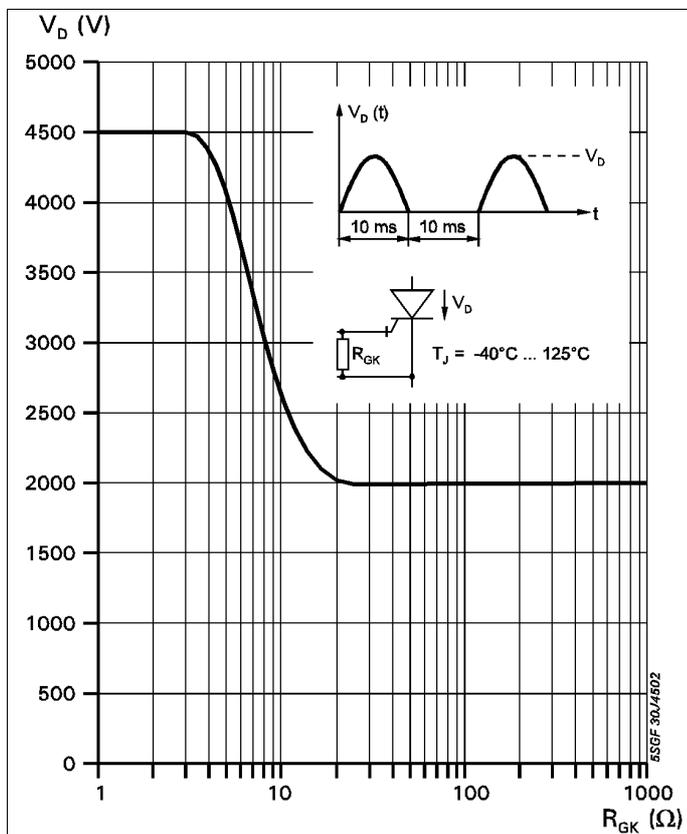
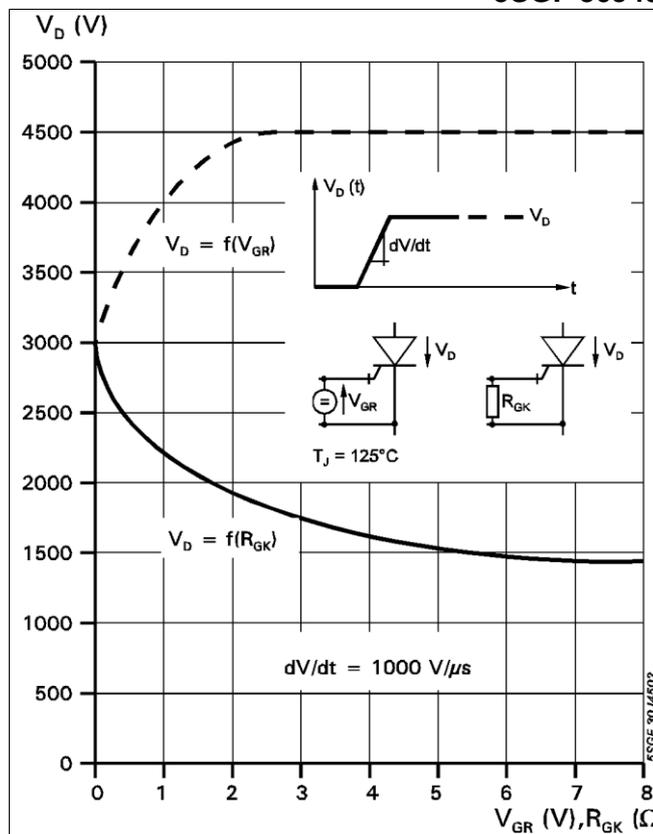


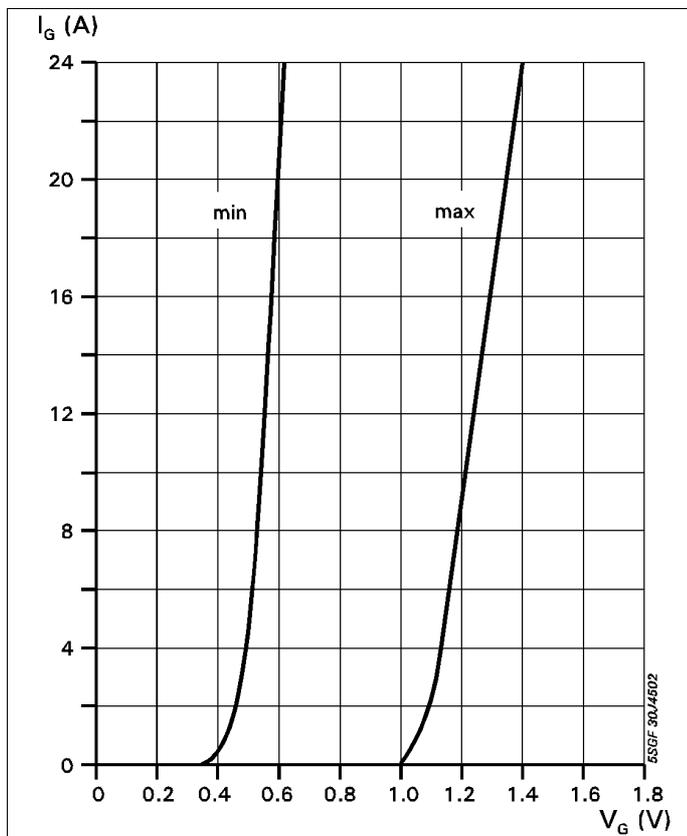
Fig. 4 Surge current and fusing integral vs. pulse width



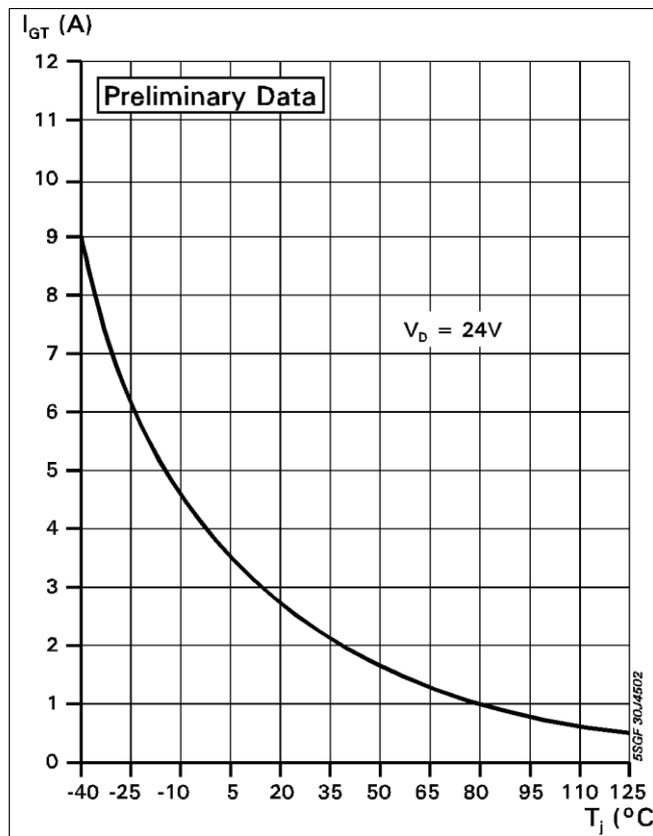
**Fig. 5** Forward blocking voltage vs. gate-cathode resistance.



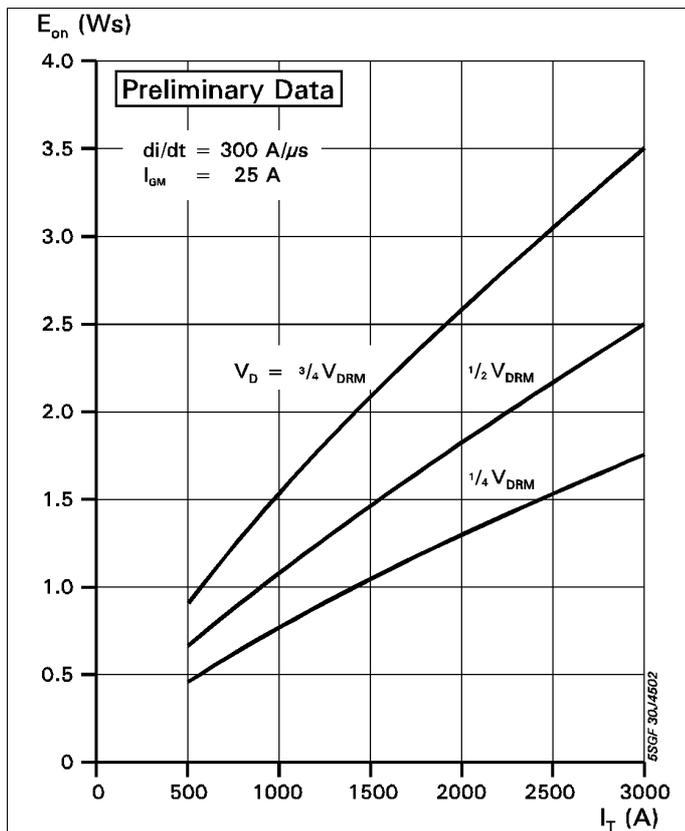
**Fig. 6** Static dv/dt capability: Forward blocking voltage vs. neg. gate voltage or gate cathode resistance.



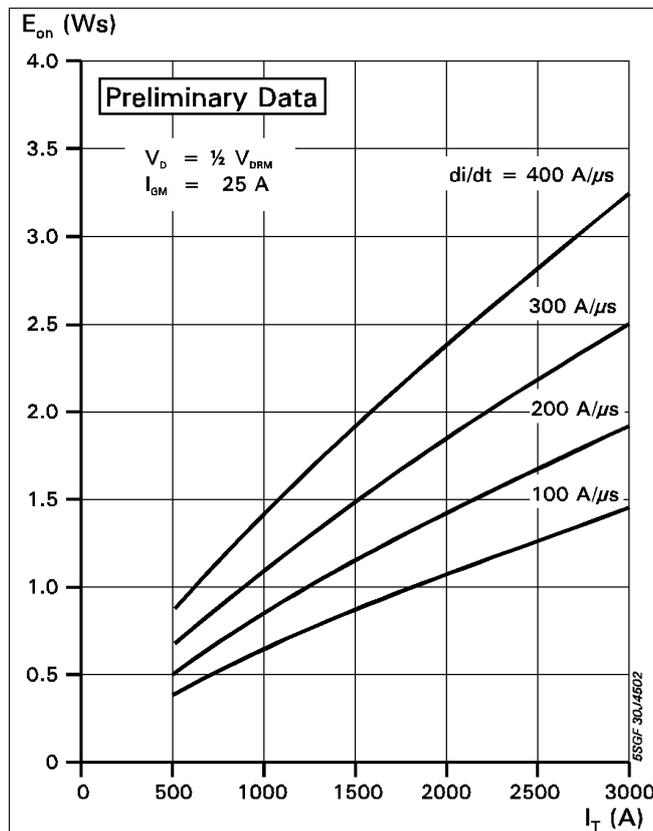
**Fig. 7** Forward gate current vs. forward gate voltage.



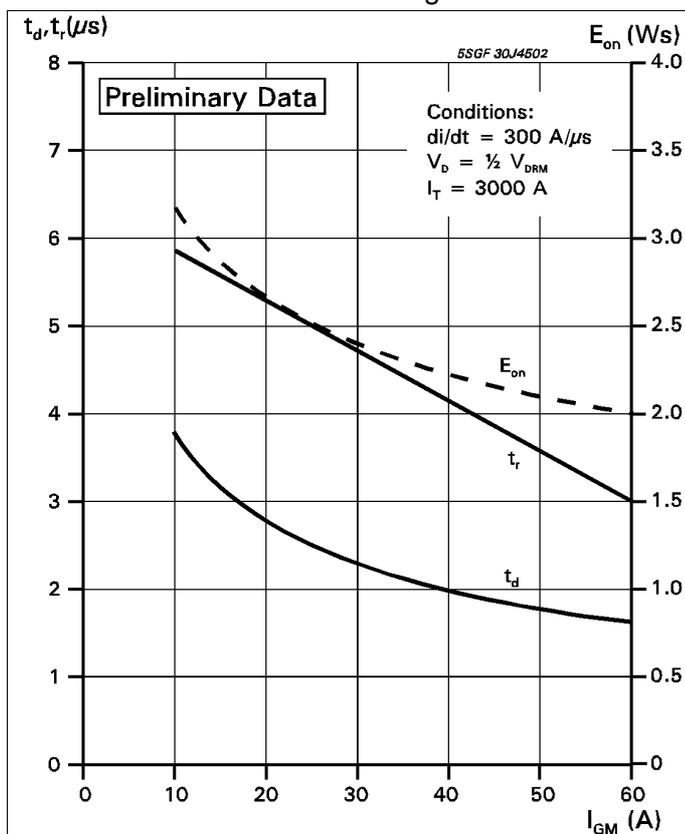
**Fig. 8** Gate trigger current vs. junction temperature



**Fig. 9** Turn-on energy per pulse vs. on-state current and turn-on voltage.



**Fig. 10** Turn-on energy per pulse vs. on-state current and current rise rate



**Fig. 11** Turn-on energy per pulse vs. on-state current and turn-on voltage.

Common Test conditions for figures 9, 10 and 11:

- $di_G/dt = 20 \text{ A}/\mu\text{s}$
- $C_S = 3 \mu\text{F}$
- $R_S = 5 \Omega$
- $T_J = 125 \text{ }^\circ\text{C}$

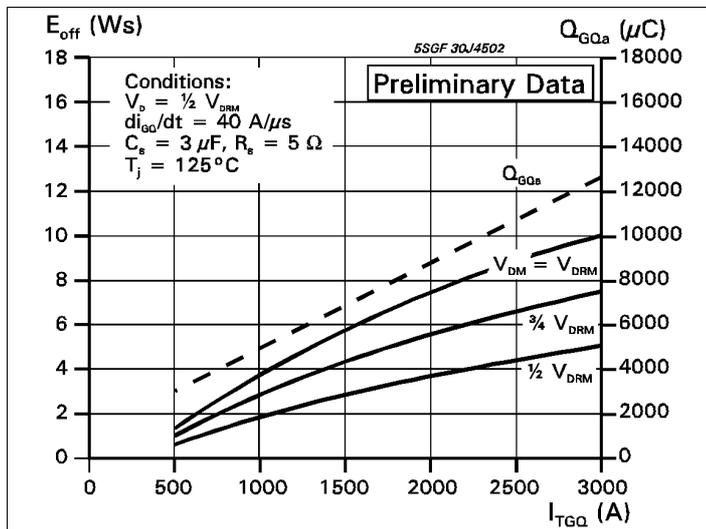
Definition of Turn-on energy:

$$E_{on} = \int_0^{20 \mu\text{s}} V_D \cdot I_T dt \quad (t = 0, I_G = 0.1 \cdot I_{GM})$$

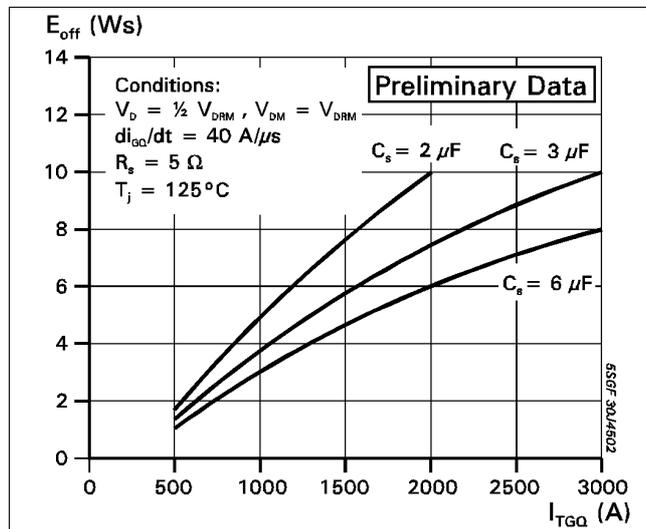
Common Test conditions for figures 12, 13 and 15:

Definition of Turn-off energy:

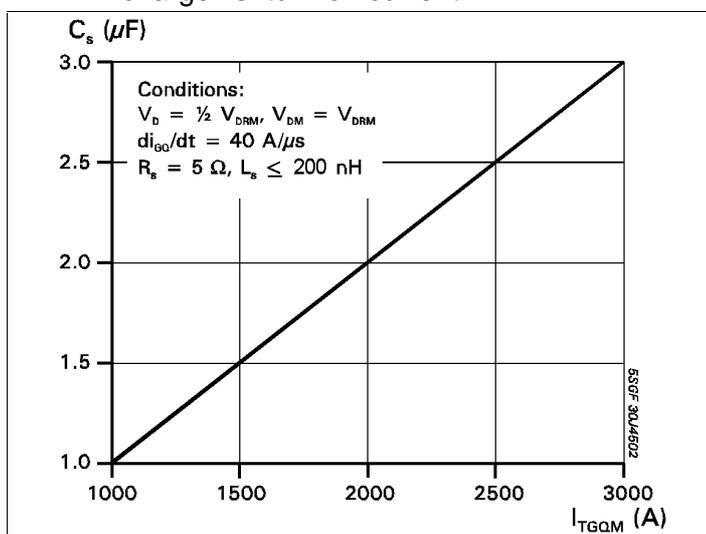
$$E_{off} = \int_0^{40 \mu\text{s}} V_D \cdot I_T dt \quad (t = 0, I_T = 0.9 \cdot I_{TGO})$$



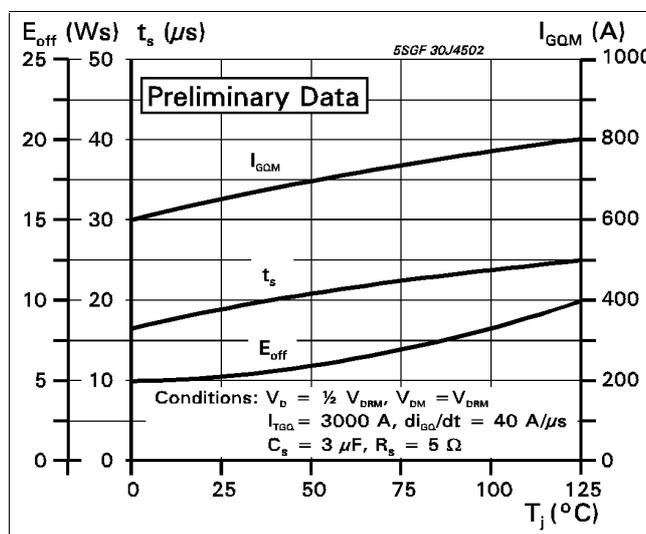
**Fig. 12** Turn-off energy per pulse vs. turn-off current and peak turn-off voltage. Extracted gate charge vs. turn-off current.



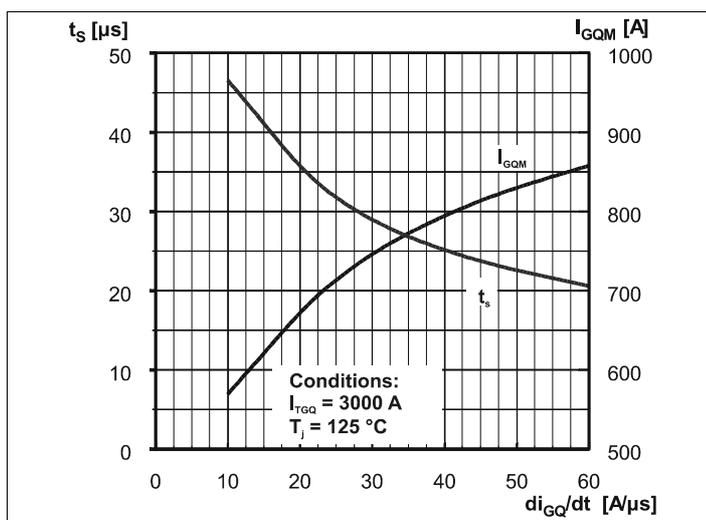
**Fig. 13** Turn-off energy per pulse vs. turn-off current and snubber capacitance.



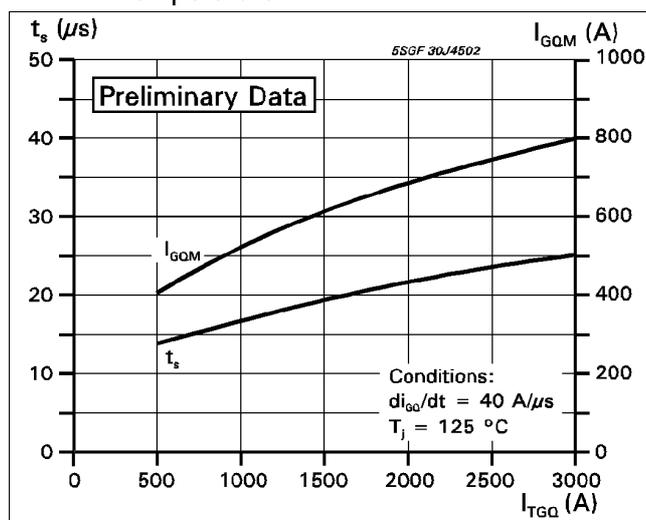
**Fig. 14** Required snubber capacitor vs. max allowable turn-off current.



**Fig. 15** Turn-off energy per pulse, storage time and peak turn-off gate current vs. junction temperature



**Fig. 16** Storage time and peak turn-off gate current vs. neg. gate current rise rate.



**Fig. 17** Storage time and peak turn-off gate current vs. turn-off current

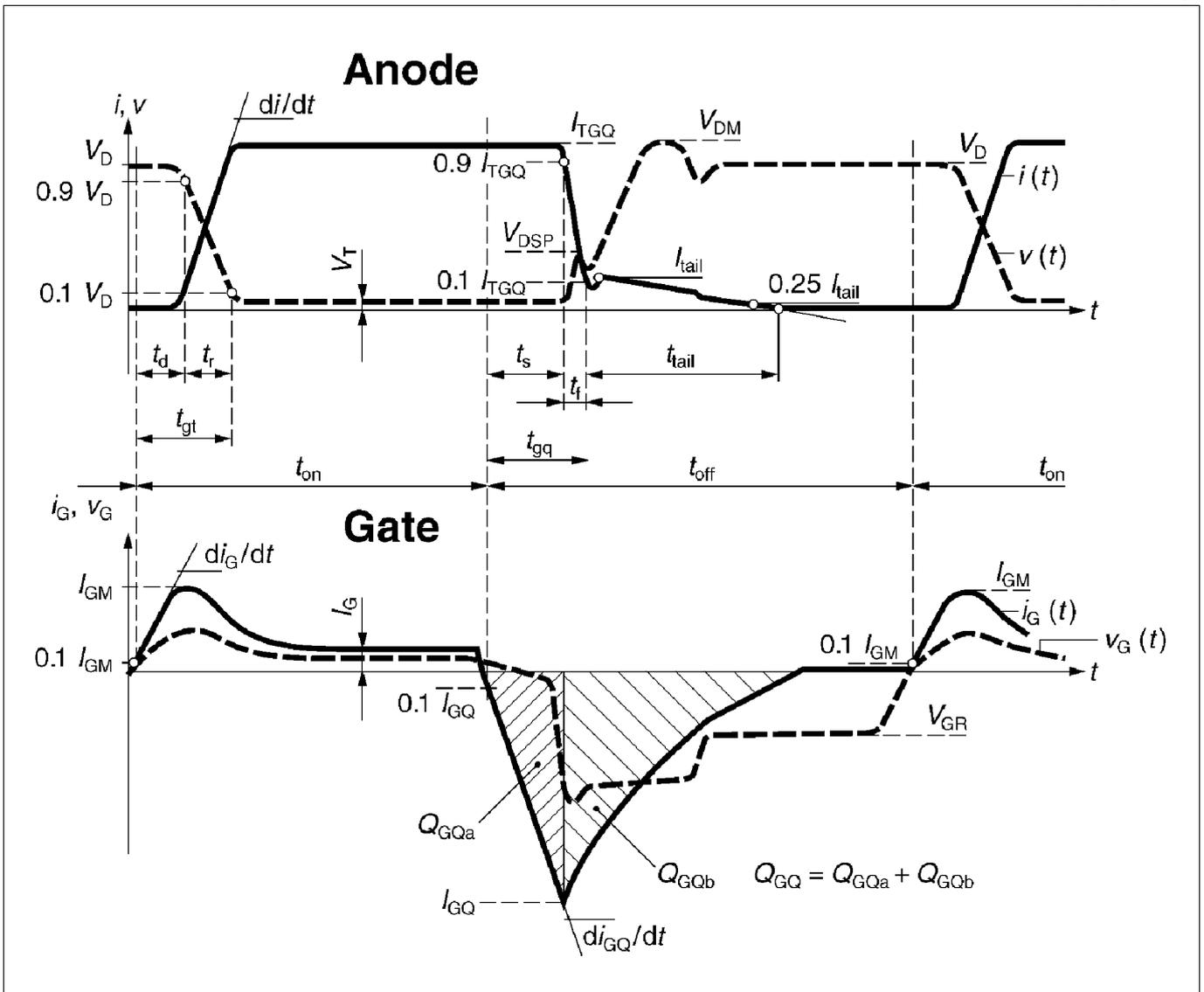


Fig. 18 General current and voltage waveforms with GTO-specific symbols

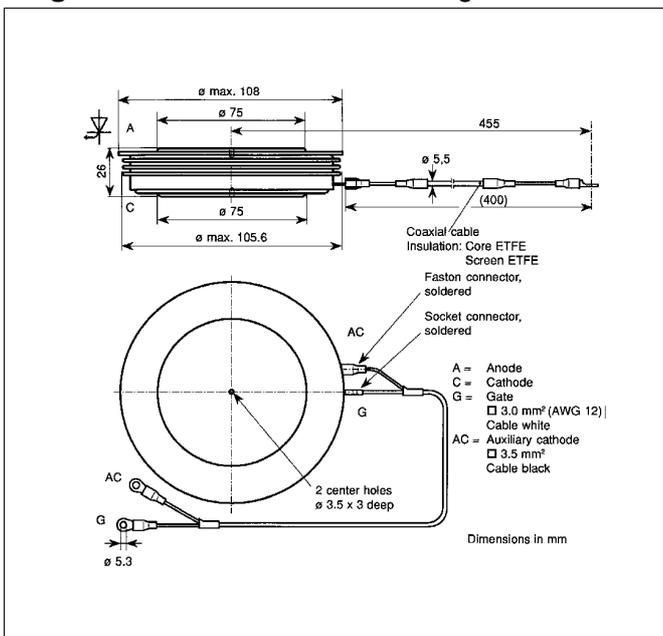


Fig. 19 Outline drawing. All dimensions are in millimeters and represent nominal values unless stated otherwise.

**Reverse avalanche capability**

In operation with an antiparallel freewheeling diode, the GTO reverse voltage  $V_R$  may exceed the rate value  $V_{RRM}$  due to stray inductance and diode turn-on voltage spike at high  $di/dt$ . The GTO is then driven into reverse avalanche. This condition is not dangerous for the GTO provided avalanche time and current are below 10  $\mu s$  and 1000 A respectively. However, gate voltage must remain negative during this time. Recommendation :  $V_{GR} = 10 \dots 15$  V.

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