

$V_{DSM} = 4200 \text{ V}$
 $I_{TAVM} = 4275 \text{ A}$
 $I_{TRMS} = 6715 \text{ A}$
 $I_{TSM} = 60000 \text{ A}$
 $V_{T0} = 0.95 \text{ V}$
 $r_T = 0.130 \text{ mW}$

Phase Control Thyristor

5STP 38Q4200

Doc. No. 5SYA1051-01 Sep.00

- Patented free-floating silicon technology
- Low on-state and switching losses
- Designed for traction, energy and industrial applications
- Optimum power handling capability
- Interdigitated amplifying gate.

Blocking

Part Number	5STP 38Q4200	5STP 38Q4000	5STP 38Q3600	Conditions
V_{DRM} V_{RRM}	4200 V	4000 V	3600 V	$f = 50 \text{ Hz}$, $t_p = 10\text{ms}$
V_{RSM1}	4600 V	4400 V	4000 V	$t_p = 5 \text{ ms}$, single pulse
I_{DRM}	$\leq 400 \text{ mA}$			V_{DRM} $T_j = 125^\circ\text{C}$
I_{RRM}	$\leq 400 \text{ mA}$			V_{RRM}
dV/dt_{crit}	2000 V/ μs @ Exp. to $0.67 \times V_{DRM}$			

Mechanical data

F_M	Mounting force	nom.	90 kN
		min.	81 kN
		max.	108 kN
a	Acceleration		
	Device unclamped		50 m/s ²
	Device clamped		100 m/s ²
m	Weight		2.1 kg
D_S	Surface creepage distance		36 mm
D_a	Air strike distance		15 mm

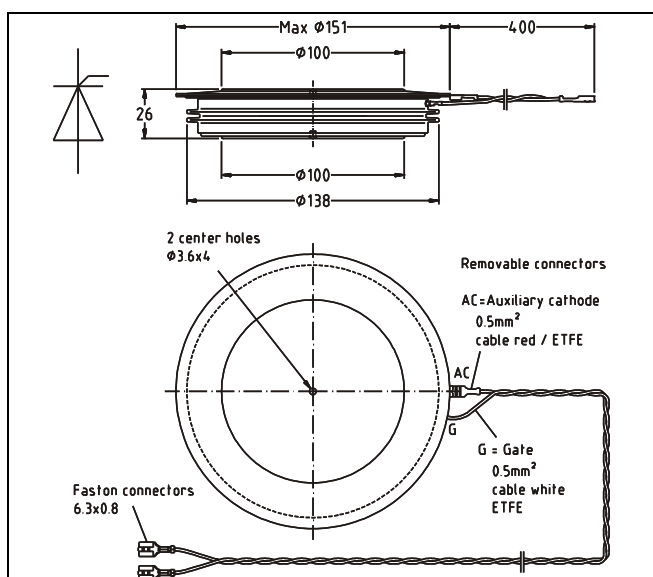


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On-state

I _{TAVM}	Max. average on-state current	4275 A	Half sine wave, T _C = 70°C	
I _{TRMS}	Max. RMS on-state current	6715 A		
I _{TSM}	Max. peak non-repetitive surge current	60000 A	t _p = 10 ms	T _j = 125°C
		65000 A	t _p = 8.3 ms	After surge:
I ² t	Limiting load integral	18000 kA ² s	t _p = 10 ms	V _D = V _R = 0V
		17500 kA ² s	t _p = 8.3 ms	
V _T	On-state voltage	1.35 V	I _T = 3000 A	T _j = 125°C
V _{T0}	Threshold voltage	0.95 V	I _T = 2500 - 7500 A	
r _T	Slope resistance	0.130 mΩ		
I _H	Holding current	40-100 mA	T _j = 25°C	
		20-75 mA	T _j = 125°C	
I _L	Latching current	100-500 mA	T _j = 25°C	
		150-350 mA	T _j = 125°C	

Switching

di/dt_{crit}	Critical rate of rise of on-state current	250 A/ μs	Cont.	$V_D \leq 0.67 \cdot V_{DRM}$ $T_j = 125^\circ\text{C}$ $I_{TRM} = 5000 \text{ A}$ $f = 50 \text{ Hz}$ $I_{FG} = 2.0 \text{ A}$ $t_r = 0.5 \mu\text{s}$
		500 A/ μs	60 sec.	
t_d	Delay time	$\leq 3.0 \mu\text{s}$	$V_D = 0.4 \cdot V_{DRM}$	$I_{FG} = 2.0 \text{ A}$ $t_r = 0.5 \mu\text{s}$
t_q	Turn-off time	$\leq 600 \mu\text{s}$	$V_D \leq 0.67 \cdot V_{DRM}$ $dv_D/dt = 20\text{V}/\mu\text{s}$	$I_{TRM} = 5000 \text{ A}$ $T_j = 125^\circ\text{C}$ $V_R > 200 \text{ V}$
Q_{rr}	Recovery charge	min	5000 μAs	$di_T/dt = -5 \text{ A}/\mu\text{s}$
		max	10000 μAs	

Triggering

V_{GT}	Gate trigger voltage	2.6 V	$T_j = 25^\circ\text{C}$
I_{GT}	Gate trigger current	400 mA	$T_j = 25^\circ\text{C}$
V_{GD}	Gate non-trigger voltage	0.3 V	$V_D = 0.4 \cdot V_{DRM}$
I_{GD}	Gate non-trigger current	10 mA	$V_D = 0.4 \cdot V_{DRM}$
V_{FGM}	Peak forward gate voltage	12 V	
I_{FGM}	Peak forward gate current	10 A	
V_{RGM}	Peak reverse gate voltage	10 V	
P_G	Maximum gate power loss	3 W	

Thermal

$T_{j\max}$	Max. junction temperature	125°C	
$T_{j\text{stg}}$	Storage temperature range	-40...150°C	
R_{thJC}	Thermal resistance junction to case	10 K/kW	Anode side cooled
		10 K/kW	Cathode side cooled
		5 K/kW	Double side cooled
R_{thCH}	Thermal resistance case to heat sink	2 K/kW	Single side cooled
		1 K/kW	Double side cooled

Analytical function for transient thermal impedance:

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

i	1	2	3	4
$R_i(\text{K/kW})$	3.27	0.736	0.661	0.312
$\tau_i(\text{s})$	0.5237	0.1082	0.02	0.0075

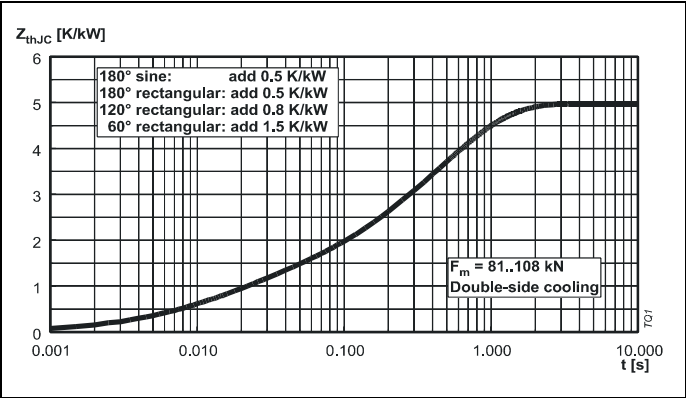


Fig. 1 Transient thermal impedance junction to case.

On-state characteristic model:

$$V_T = A + B \cdot i_T + C \cdot \ln(i_T + 1) + D \cdot \sqrt{i_T}$$

Valid for $i_T = 500 - 14000 \text{ A}$

A	B	C	D
0.341725	0.00009	0.07628	0.00231

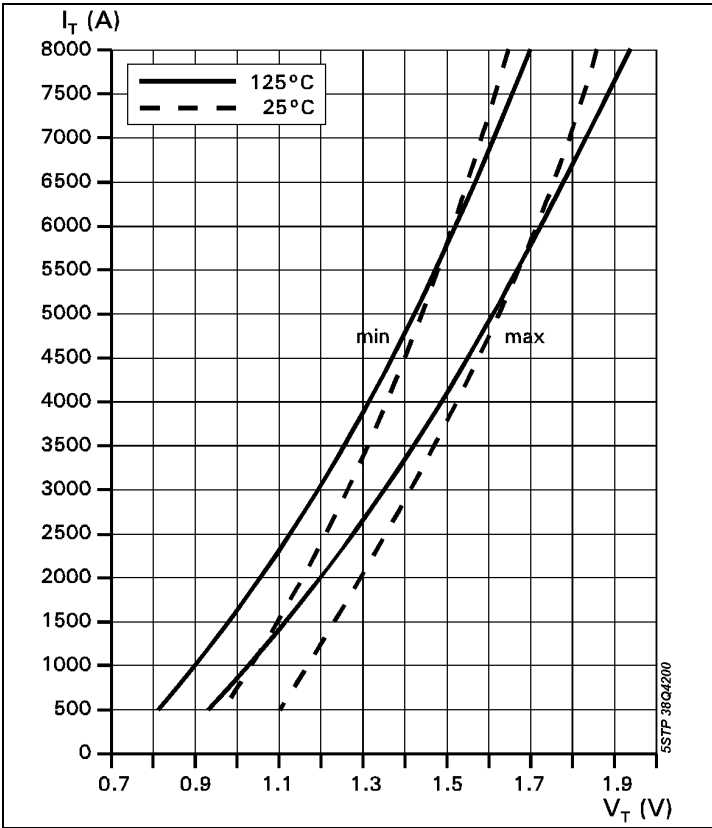


Fig. 2. On-state characteristics.

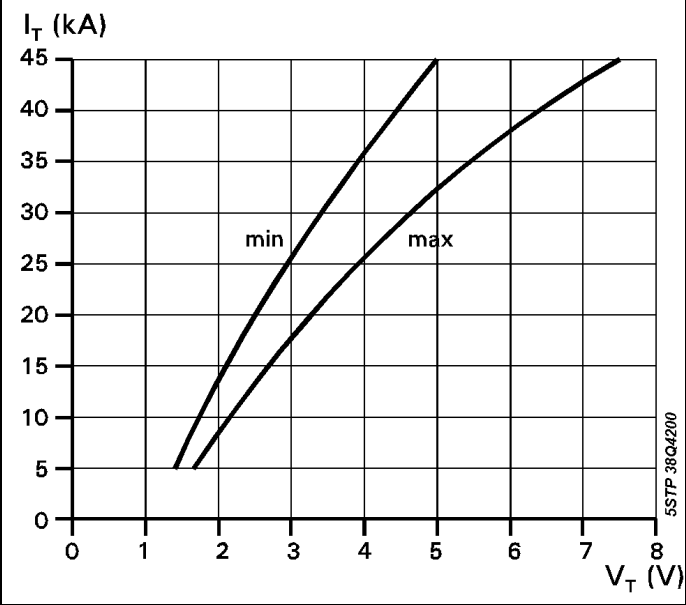


Fig. 3 On state characteristics.

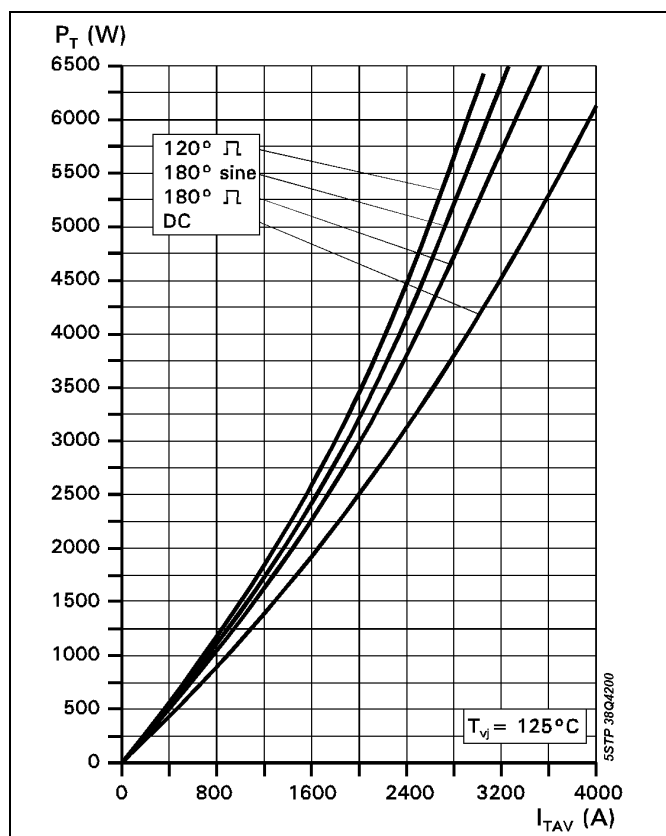


Fig. 4 On-state power dissipation vs. mean on-state current. Turn-on losses excluded.

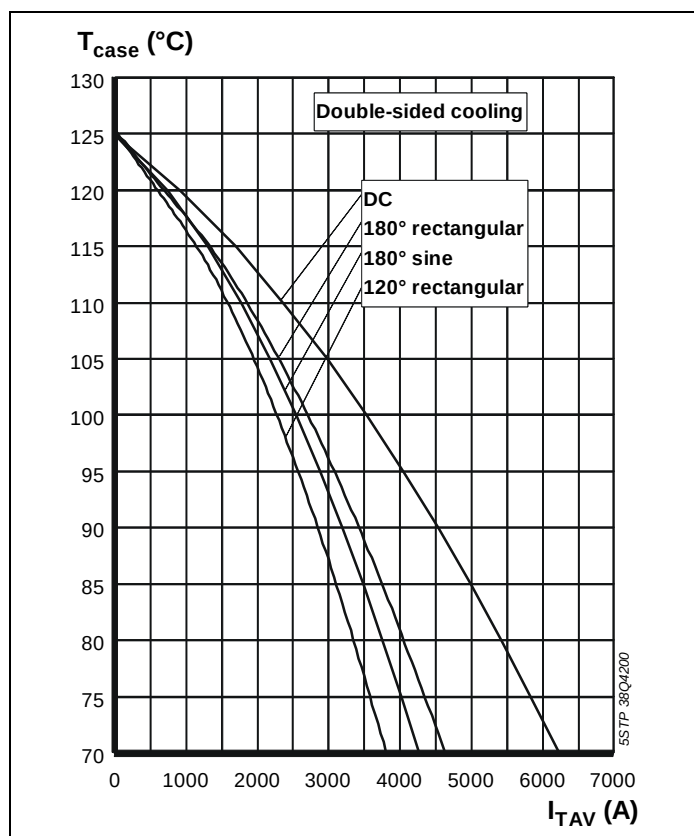


Fig. 5 Max. permissible case temperature vs. mean on-state current.

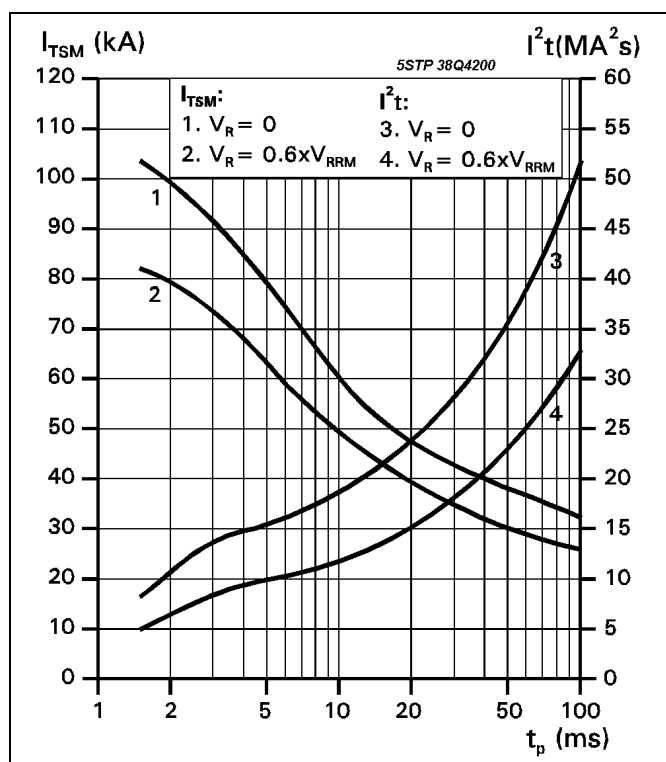


Fig. 6 Surge on-state current vs. pulse length. Half-sine wave.

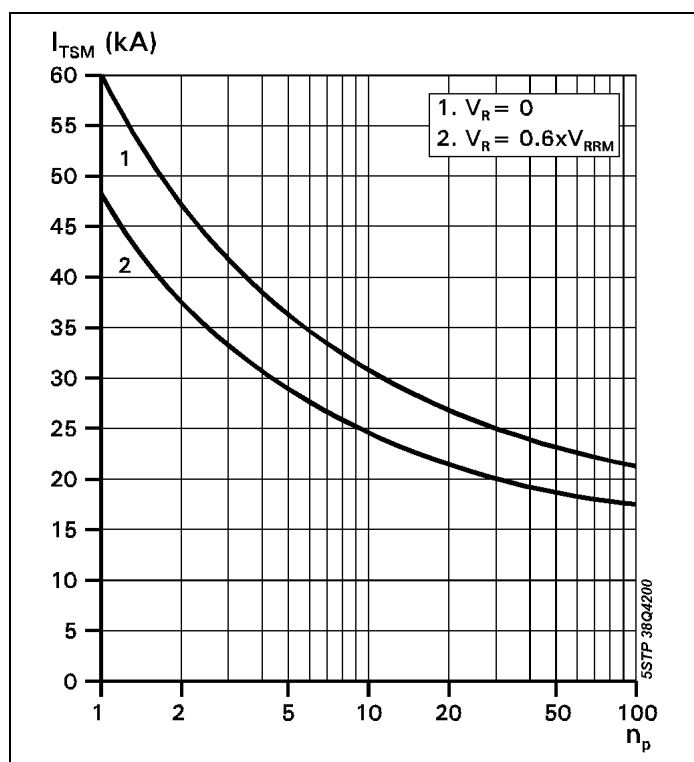


Fig. 7 Surge on-state current vs. number of pulses. Half-sine wave, 10 ms, 50Hz.

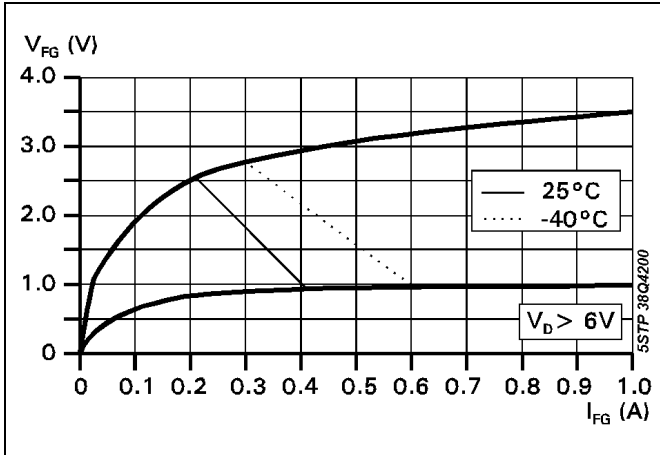


Fig. 8 Gate trigger characteristics.

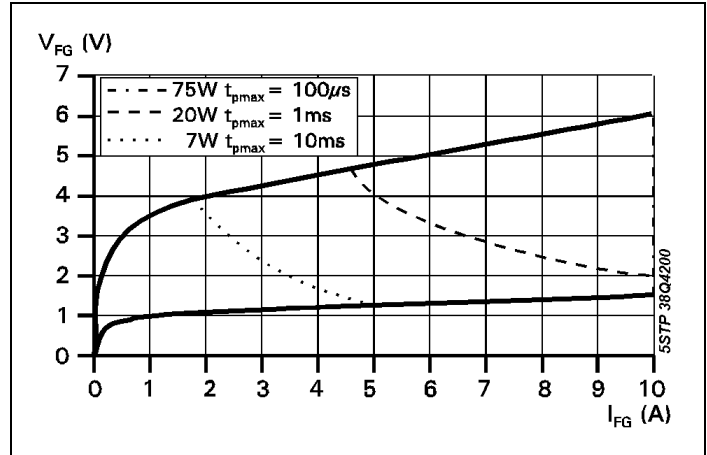


Fig. 9 Max. peak gate power loss.

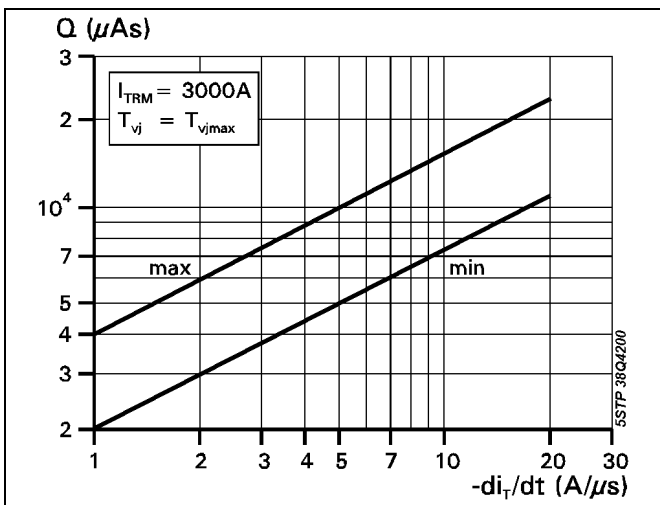


Fig. 10 Recovery charge vs. decay rate of on-state current.

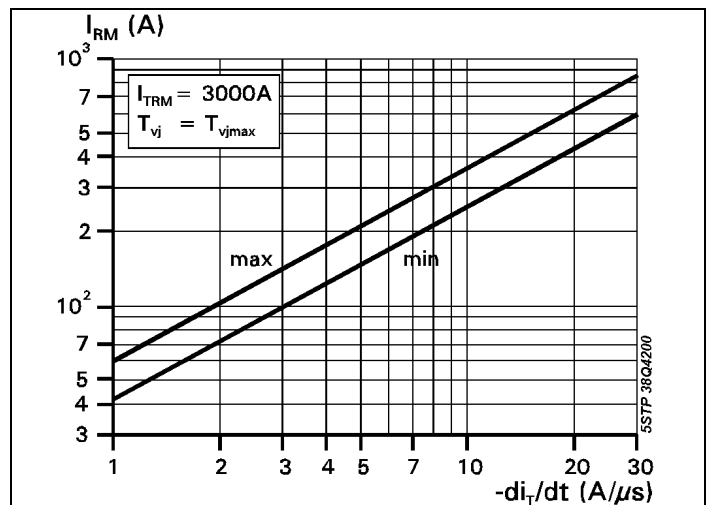
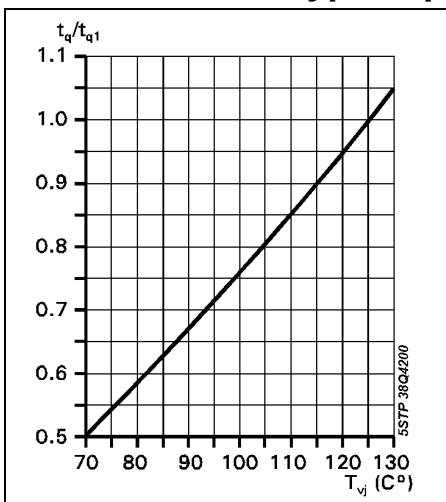
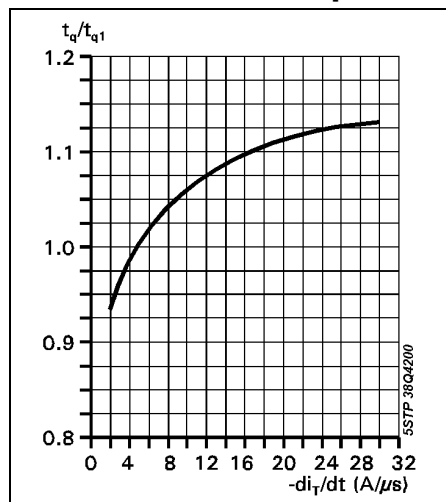
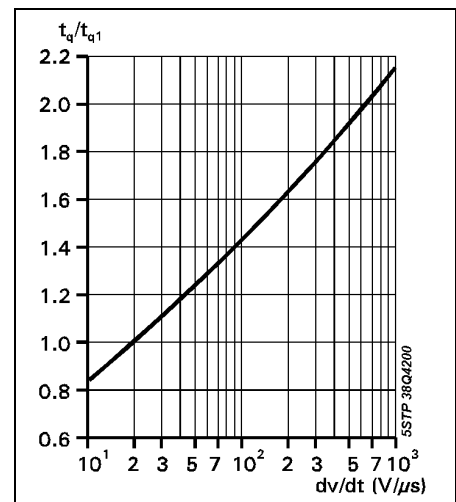


Fig. 11 Peak reverse recovery current vs. decay rate of on-state current.

Turn –off time, typical parameter relationship.

Fig. 12 $t_q/t_{q1} = f_1(T_j)$ Fig. 13 $t_q/t_{q1} = f_2(-di/dt)$ Fig. 14 $t_q/t_{q1} = f_3(dv/dt)$

$t_q = t_{q1} \cdot t_q/t_{q1} f_1(T_j) \cdot t_q/t_{q1} f_2(-di/dt) \cdot t_q/t_{q1} f_3(dv/dt)$ t_{q1} : at normalized values (see page 2)
 t_q : at varying conditions

Turn-on and Turn-off losses

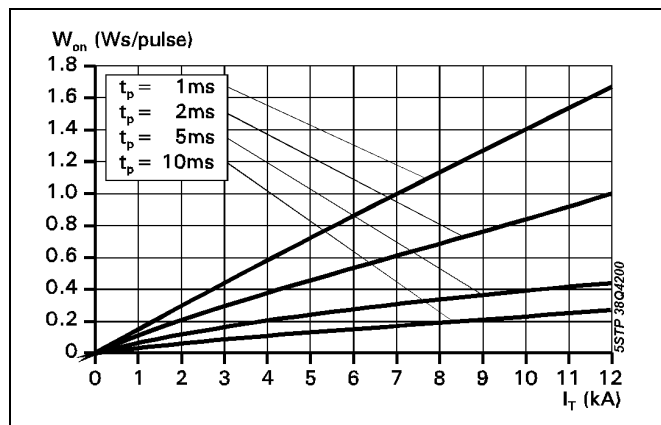


Fig. 15 $W_{on} = f(I_T, t_p)$, $T_j = 125^\circ\text{C}$.
Half sinusoidal waves.

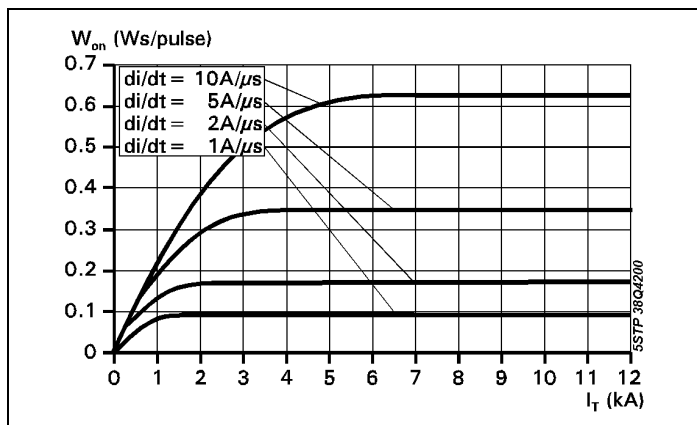


Fig. 16 $W_{on} = f(I_T, di/dt)$, $T_j = 125^\circ\text{C}$.
Rectangular waves.

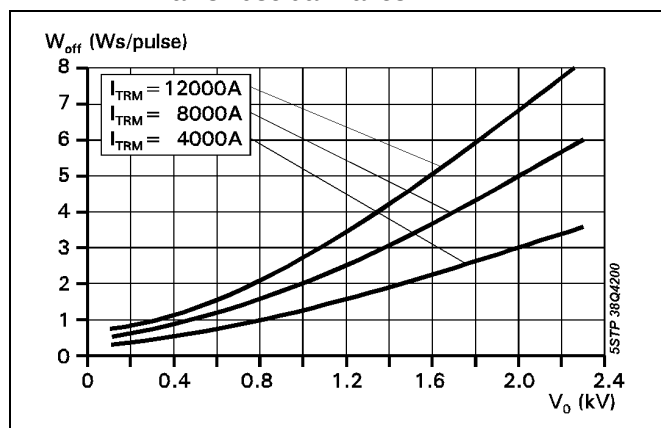


Fig. 17 $W_{off} = f(V_o, I_T)$, $T_j = 125^\circ\text{C}$.
Half sinusoidal waves. $t_p = 10$ ms.

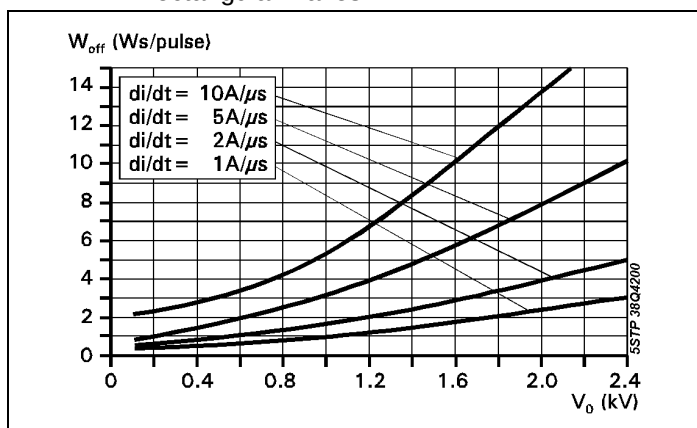


Fig. 18 $W_{off} = f(V_o, di/dt)$, $T_j = 125^\circ\text{C}$.
Rectangular waves.

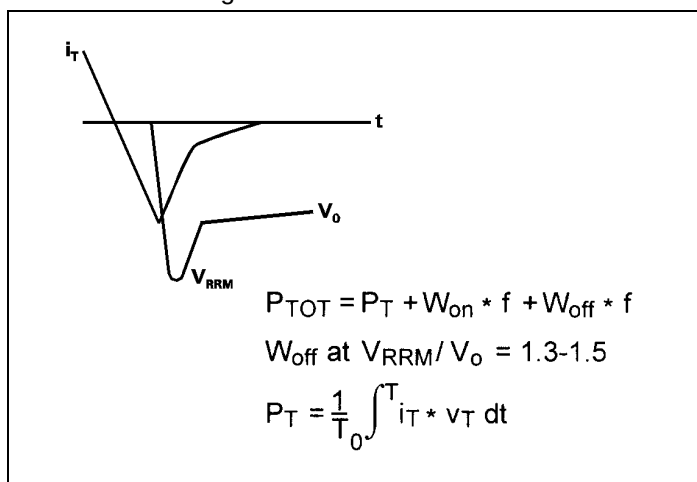


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