

APPLICATIONS

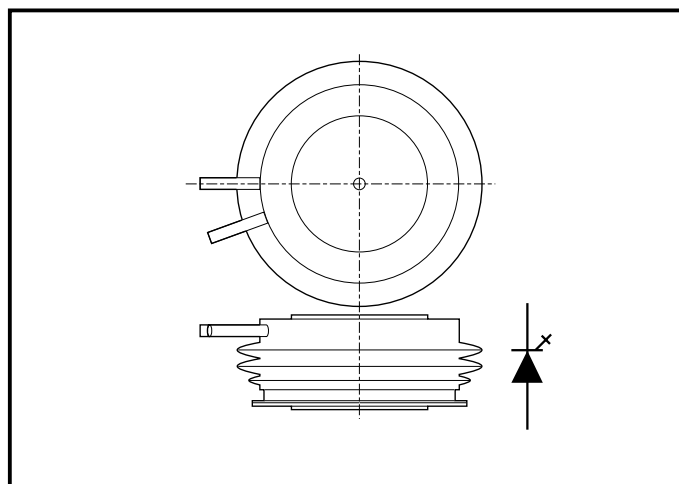
- Variable speed A.C. motor drive inverters (VSD-AC)
- Uninterruptable Power Supplies
- High Voltage Converters
- Choppers
- Welding
- Induction Heating
- DC/DC Converters.

KEY PARAMETERS

I_{TCM}	1000A
V_{DRM}	4500V
$I_{T(AV)}$	320A
dV_D/dt	1000V/μs
di_T/dt	300A/μs

FEATURES

- Double Side Cooling
- High Reliability In Service
- High Voltage Capability
- Fault Protection Without Fuses
- High Surge Current Capability
- Turn-off Capability Allows Reduction In Equipment Size And Weight. Low Noise Emission Reduces Acoustic Cladding Necessary For Environmental Requirements



Outline type code: P.
See Package Details for further information.

VOLTAGE RATINGS

Type Number	Repetitive Peak Off-state Voltage V_{DRM} V	Repetitive Peak Reverse Voltage V_{RRM} V	Conditions
DG408BP45	4500	16	$T_{vj} = 125^{\circ}\text{C}$, $I_{DM} = 50\text{mA}$, $I_{RRM} = 50\text{mA}$

CURRENT RATINGS

Symbol	Parameter	Conditions	Max.	Units
I_{TCM}	Repetitive peak controllable on-state current	$V_D = V_{DRM}$, $T_j = 125^{\circ}\text{C}$, $di_{GQ}/dt = 30\text{A}/\mu\text{s}$, $C_s = 1.0\mu\text{F}$	1000	A
$I_{T(AV)}$	Mean on-state current	$T_{HS} = 80^{\circ}\text{C}$. Double side cooled. Half sine 50Hz.	320	A
$I_{T(RMS)}$	RMS on-state current	$T_{HS} = 80^{\circ}\text{C}$. Double side cooled. Half sine 50Hz.	500	A

DG408BP45

SURGE RATINGS

Symbol	Parameter	Conditions	Max.	Units
I_{TSM}	Surge (non-repetitive) on-state current	10ms half sine. $T_j = 125^\circ\text{C}$	7.0	kA
I^2t	I^2t for fusing	10ms half sine. $T_j = 125^\circ\text{C}$	0.245×10^6	A^2s
di_T/dt	Critical rate of rise of on-state current	$V_D = 3000\text{V}$, $I_T = 1000\text{A}$, $T_j = 125^\circ\text{C}$, $I_{FG} > 30\text{A}$, Rise time $> 1.5\mu\text{s}$	300	$\text{A}/\mu\text{s}$
dV_D/dt	Rate of rise of off-state voltage	To 66% V_{DRM} ; $R_{GK} \leq 1.5\Omega$, $T_j = 125^\circ\text{C}$	225	$\text{V}/\mu\text{s}$
		To 66% V_{DRM} ; $V_{RG} = -2\text{V}$, $T_j = 125^\circ\text{C}$	1000	$\text{V}/\mu\text{s}$
L_S	Peak stray inductance in snubber circuit	-	200	nH

GATE RATINGS

Symbol	Parameter	Conditions	Min.	Max.	Units
V_{RGM}	Peak reverse gate voltage	This value maybe exceeded during turn-off	-	16	V
I_{FGM}	Peak forward gate current		20	70	A
$P_{FG(AV)}$	Average forward gate power		-	10	W
P_{RGM}	Peak reverse gate power		-	15	kW
di_{GQ}/dt	Rate of rise of reverse gate current		15	60	$\text{A}/\mu\text{s}$
$t_{ON(min)}$	Minimum permissible on time		20	-	μs
$t_{OFF(min)}$	Minimum permissible off time		100	-	μs

THERMAL RATINGS AND MECHANICAL DATA

Symbol	Parameter	Conditions	Min.	Max.	Units	
$R_{th(j-hs)}$	DC thermal resistance - junction to heatsink surface	Double side cooled	-	0.041	$^\circ\text{C}/\text{W}$	
		Anode side cooled	-	0.07	$^\circ\text{C}/\text{W}$	
		Cathode side cooled	-	0.1	$^\circ\text{C}/\text{W}$	
$R_{th(c-hs)}$	Contact thermal resistance	Clamping force 12.0kN With mounting compound	per contact	-	0.009	$^\circ\text{C}/\text{W}$
T_{vj}	Virtual junction temperature		-	125	$^\circ\text{C}$	
T_{OP}/T_{stg}	Operating junction/storage temperature range		-40	125	$^\circ\text{C}$	
-	Clamping force		11.0	15.0	kN	

CHARACTERISTICS

$T_j = 125^\circ\text{C}$ unless stated otherwise					
Symbol	Parameter	Conditions	Min.	Max.	Units
V_{TM}	On-state voltage	At 1000A peak, $I_{G(ON)} = 4\text{A d.c.}$	-	3.5	V
I_{DM}	Peak off-state current	$V_{DRM} = 4500\text{V}, V_{RG} = 0\text{V}$	-	50	mA
I_{RRM}	Peak reverse current	At V_{RRM}	-	50	mA
V_{GT}	Gate trigger voltage	$V_D = 24\text{V}, I_T = 100\text{A}, T_j = 25^\circ\text{C}$	-	1.0	V
I_{GT}	Gate trigger current	$V_D = 24\text{V}, I_T = 100\text{A}, T_j = 25^\circ\text{C}$	-	1.5	A
I_{RGM}	Reverse gate cathode current	$V_{RGM} = 16\text{V}$, No gate/cathode resistor	-	50	mA
E_{ON}	Turn-on energy	$V_D = 3000\text{V}$	-	2300	mJ
t_d	Delay time	$I_T = 1000\text{A}, di_T/dt = 300\text{A}/\mu\text{s}$	-	1.5	μs
t_r	Rise time	$I_{FG} = 30\text{A}$, rise time < 1.5 μs	-	5.0	μs
E_{OFF}	Turn-off energy	$I_T = 1000\text{A}, V_{DM} = V_{DRM}$ Snubber Cap $C_s = 1.0\mu\text{F}$, $di_{GQ}/dt = 30\text{A}/\mu\text{s}$	-	4120	mJ
t_{gs}	Storage time		-	14.0	μs
t_{gf}	Fall time		-	1.5	μs
t_{gq}	Gate controlled turn-off time		-	15.5	μs
Q_{GQ}	Turn-off gate charge		-	3000	μC
Q_{GQT}	Total turn-off gate charge		-	6000	μC
I_{GQM}	Peak reverse gate current		-	420	A

CURVES

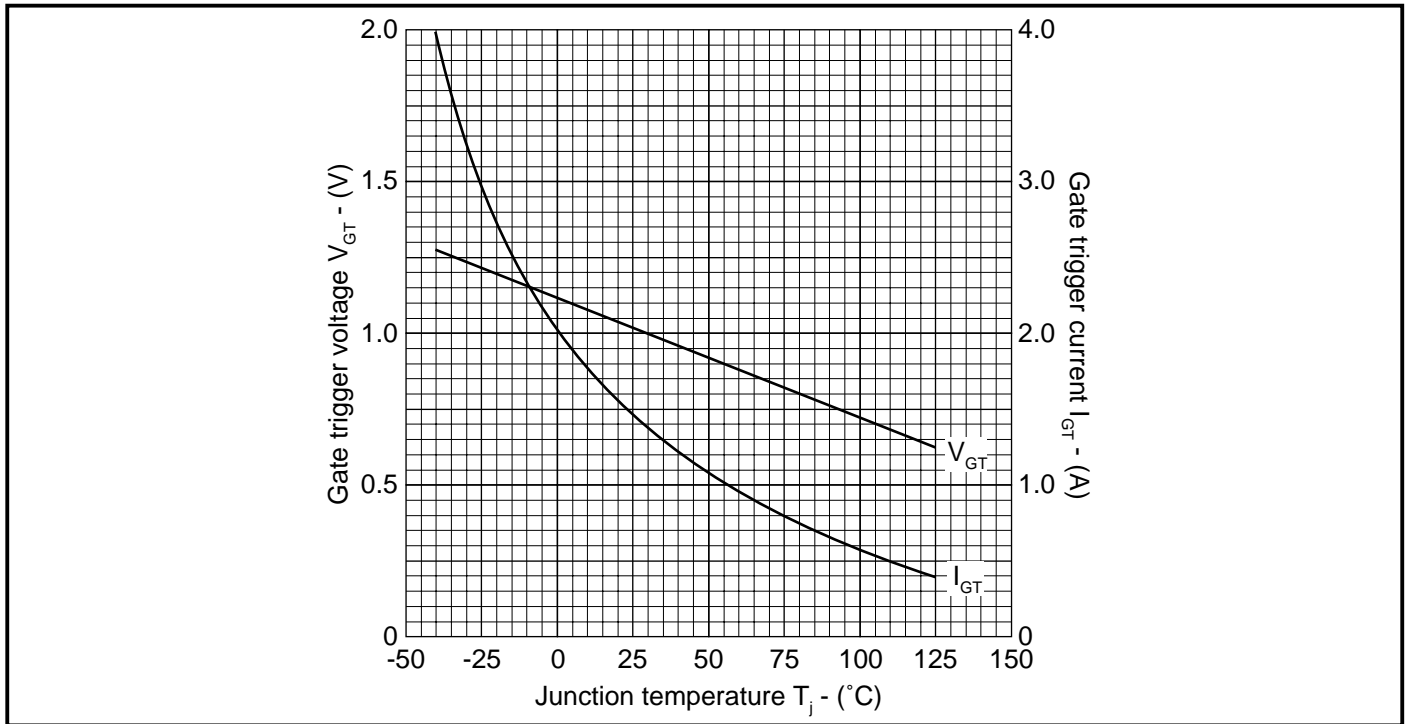


Fig.1 Maximum gate trigger voltage/current vs junction temperature

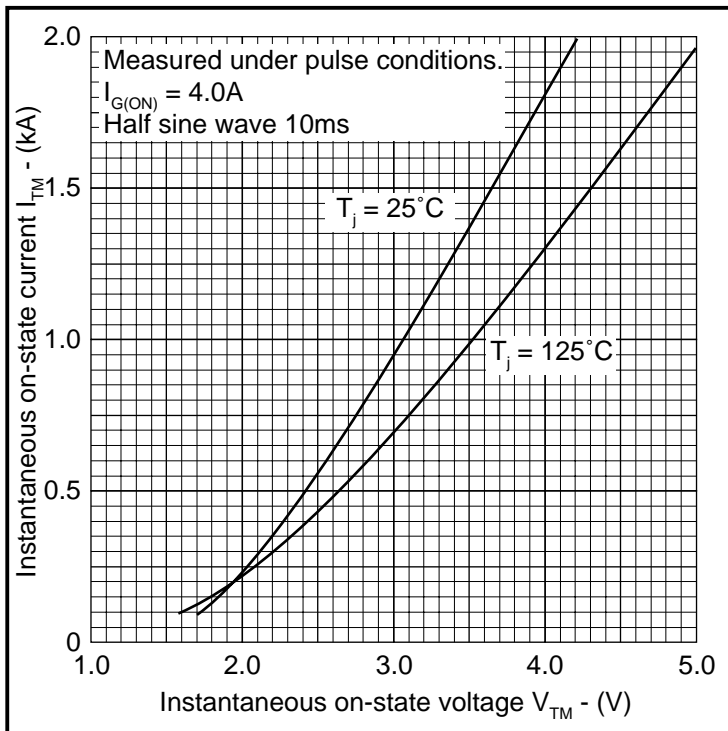


Fig.2 On-state characteristics

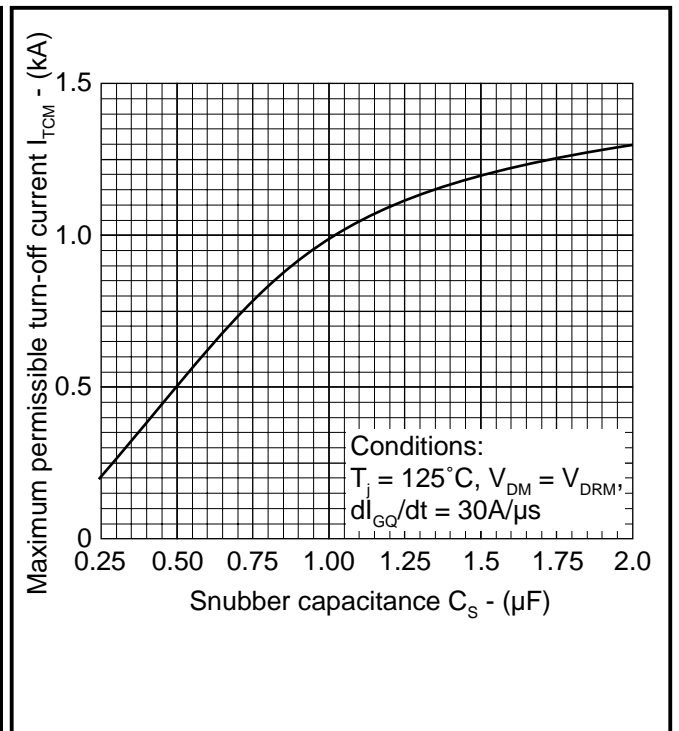


Fig.3 Maximum dependence of I_{TCM} on C_S

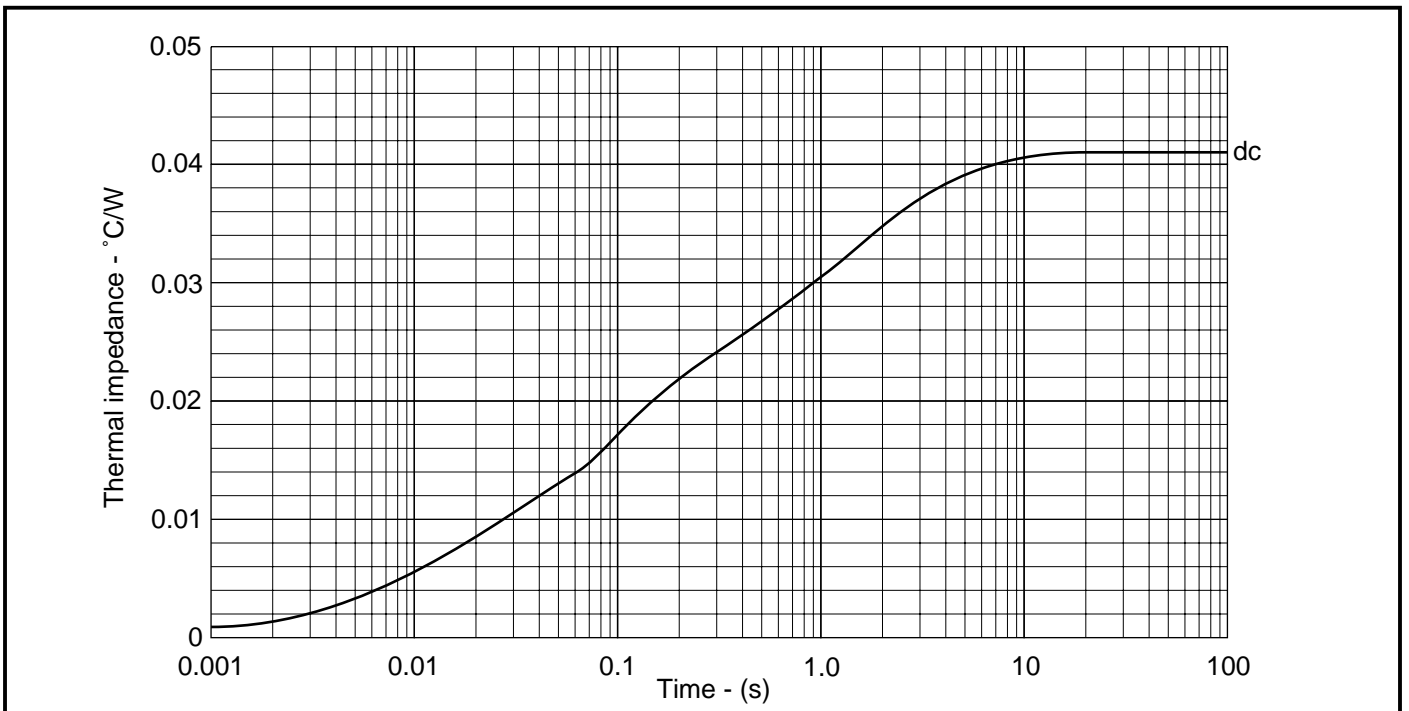


Fig.4 Maximum (limit) transient thermal impedance - double side cooled

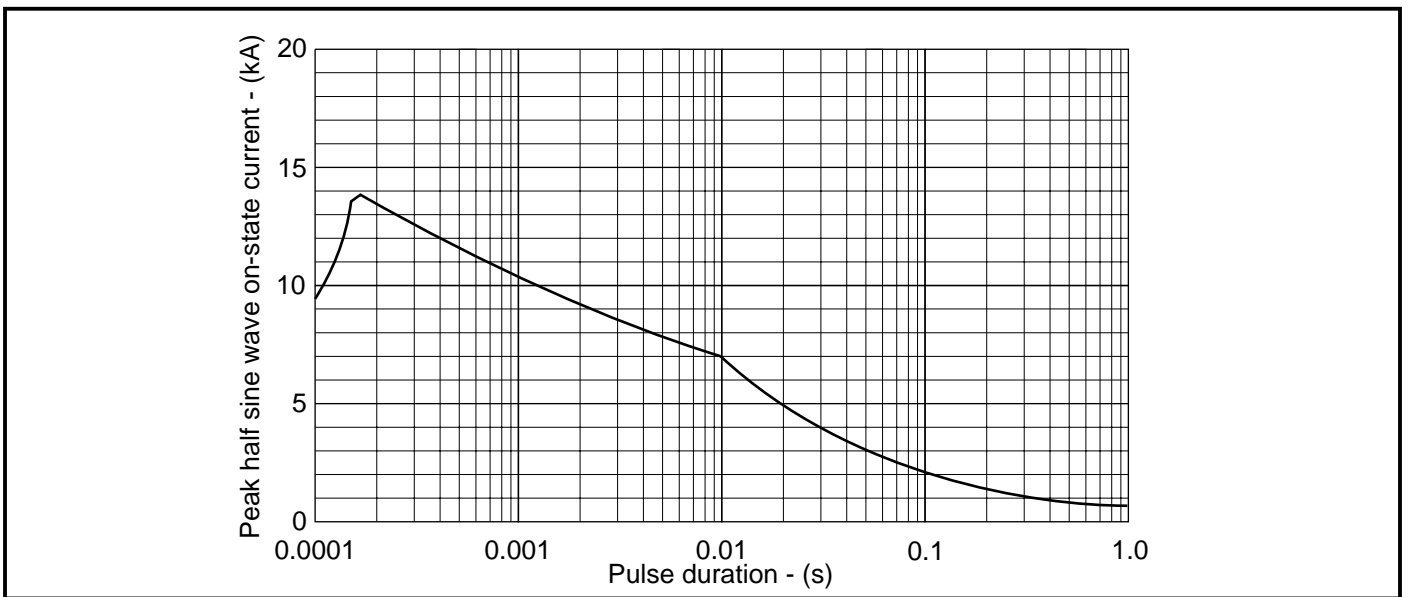


Fig.5 Surge (non-repetitive) on-state current vs time

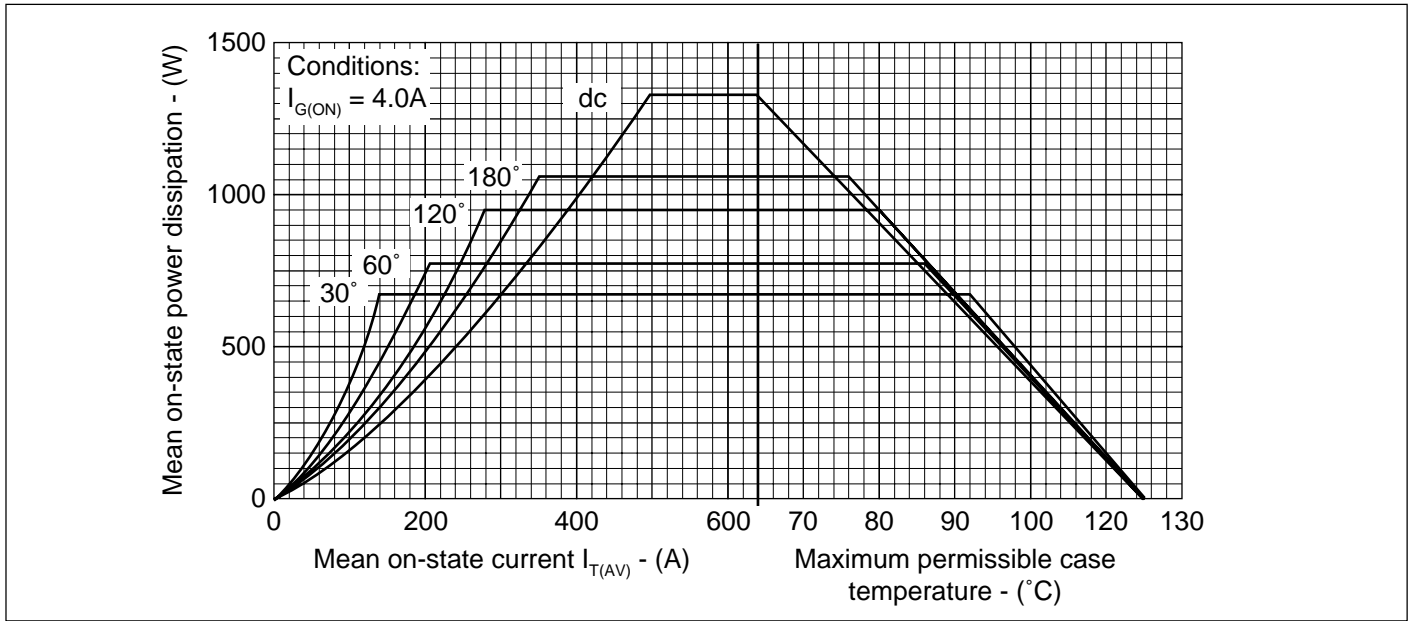


Fig.6 Steady state rectangular wave conduction loss - double side cooled

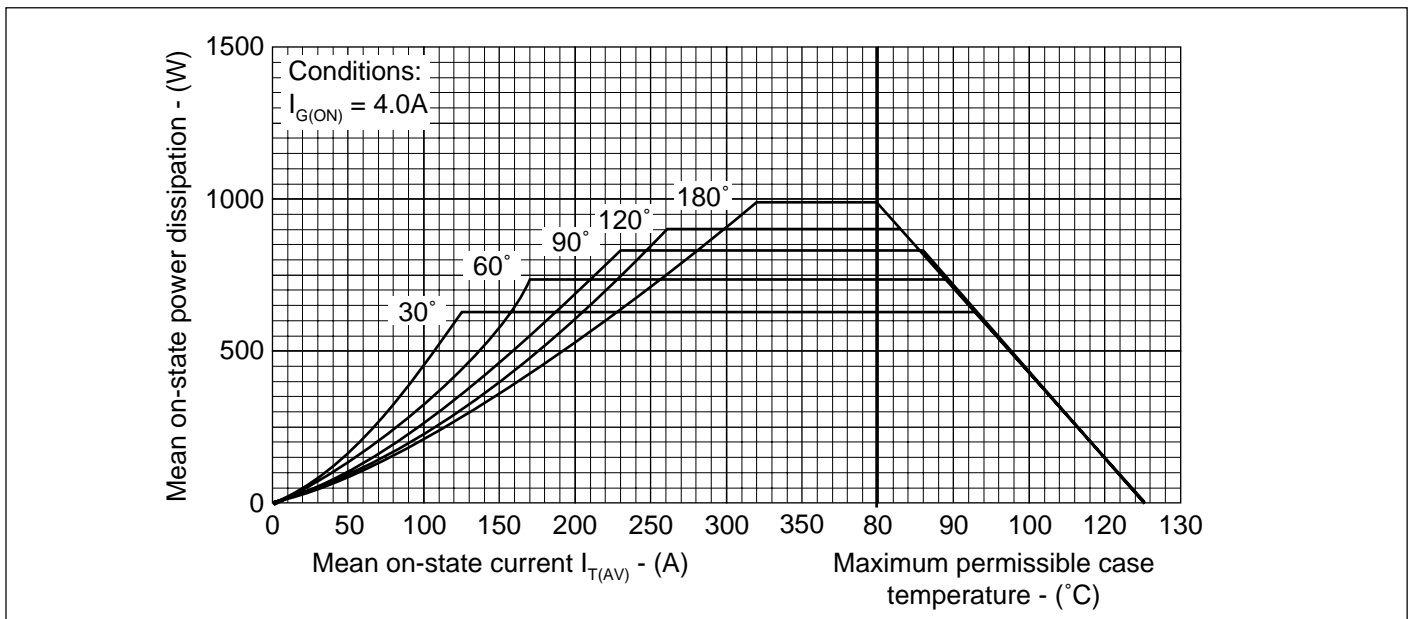


Fig.7 Steady state sinusoidal wave conduction loss - double side cooled

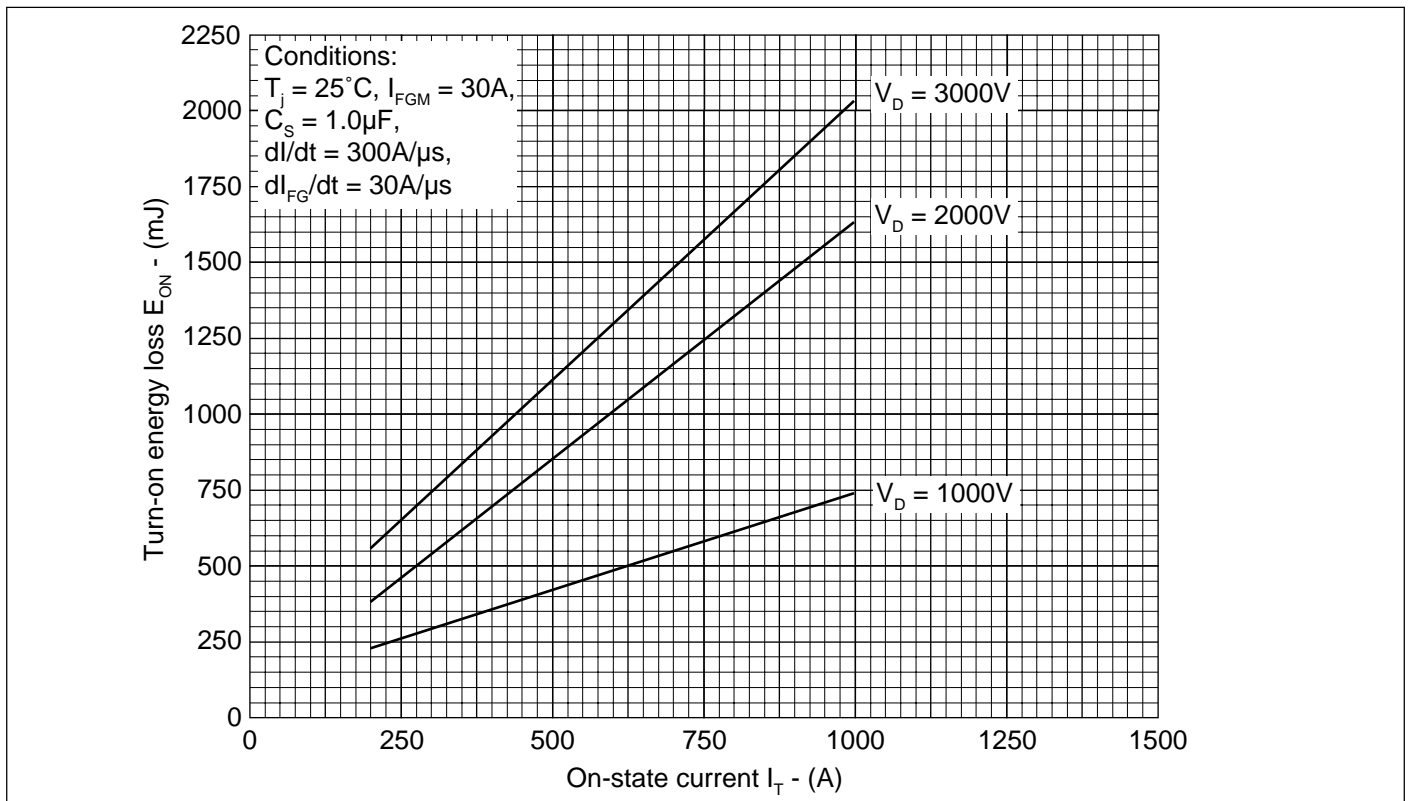


Fig.8 Turn-on energy vs on-state current

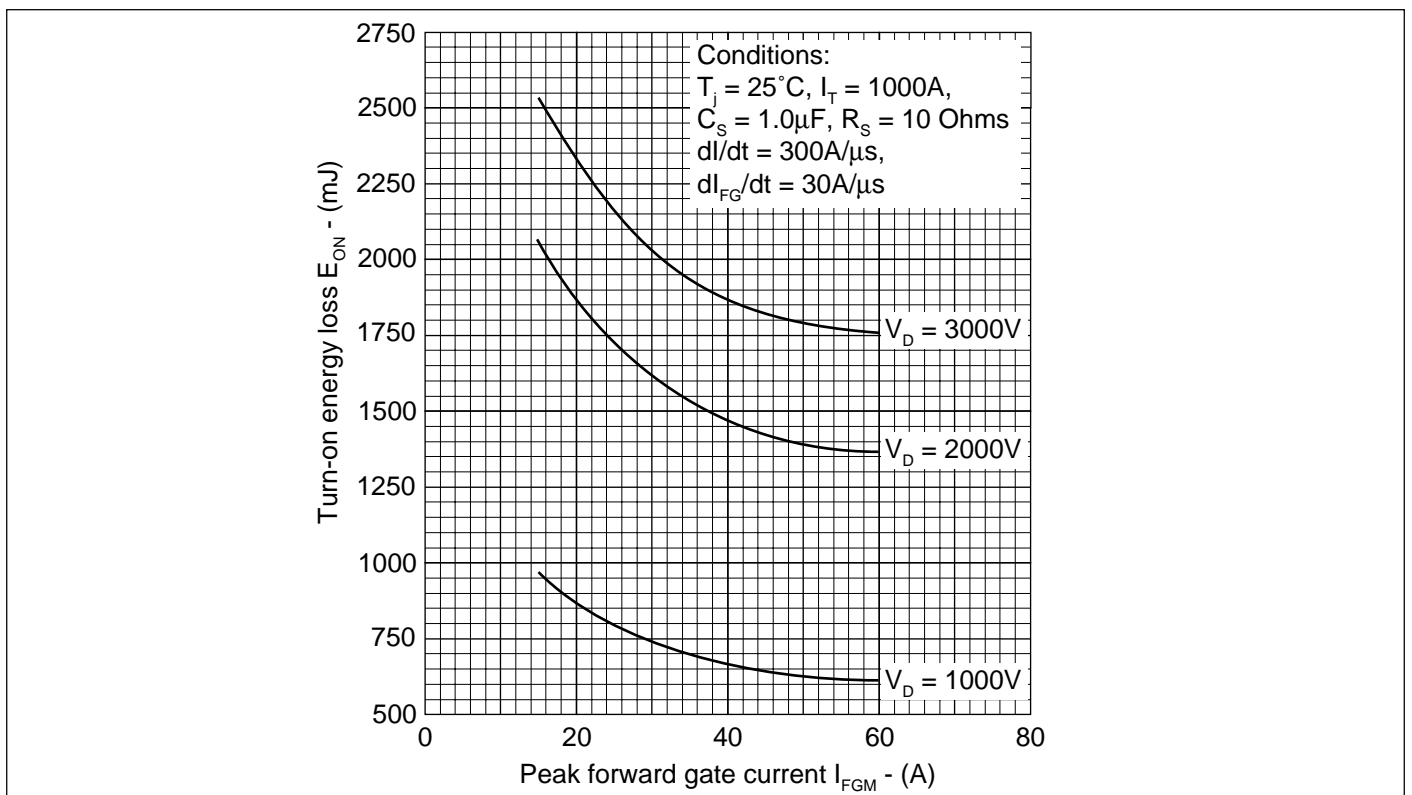


Fig.9 Turn-on energy vs peak forward gate current

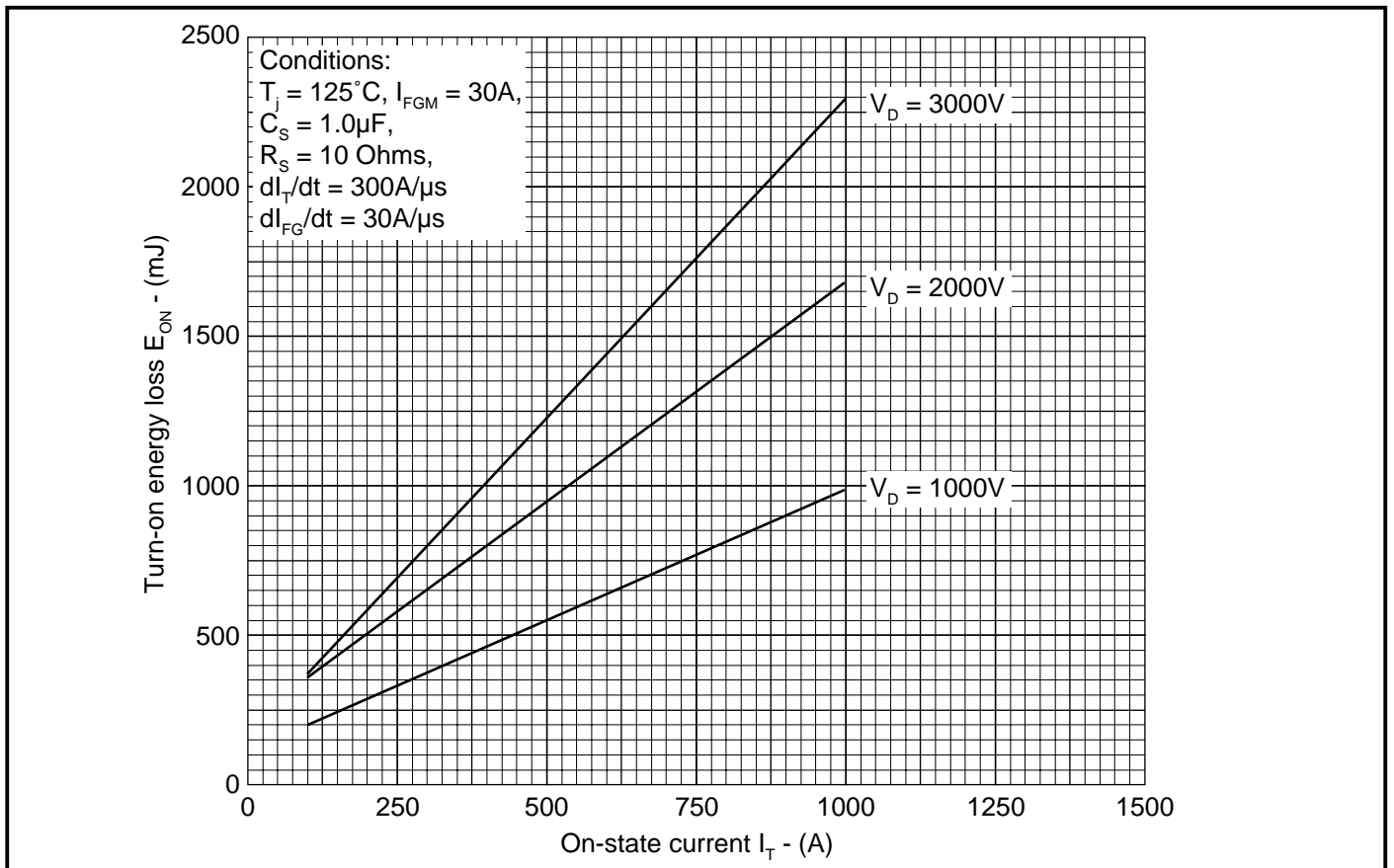


Fig.10 Turn-on energy vs on-state current

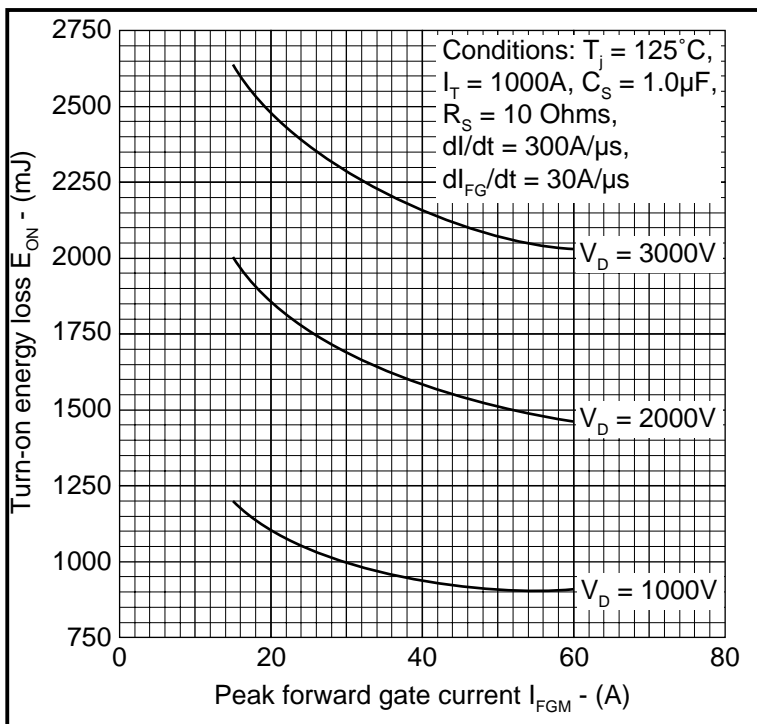


Fig.11 Turn-on energy vs peak forward gate current

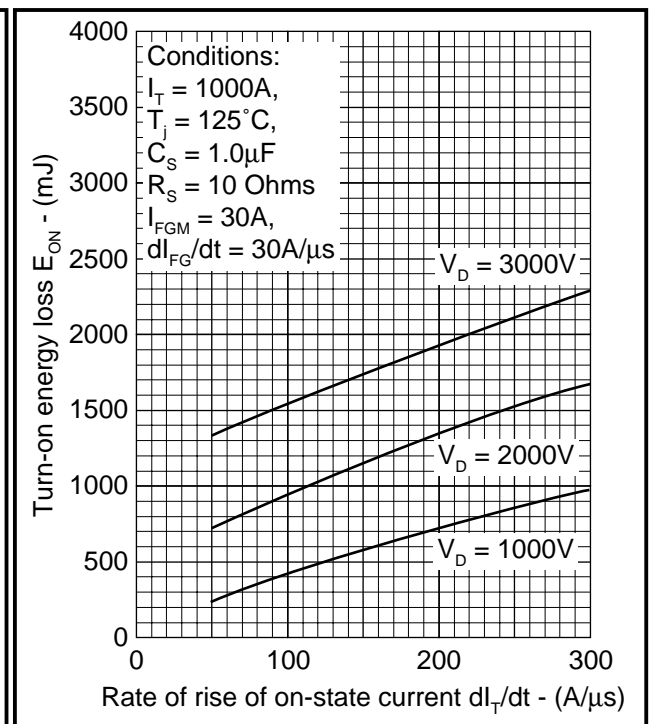


Fig.12 Turn-on energy vs rate of rise of on-state current

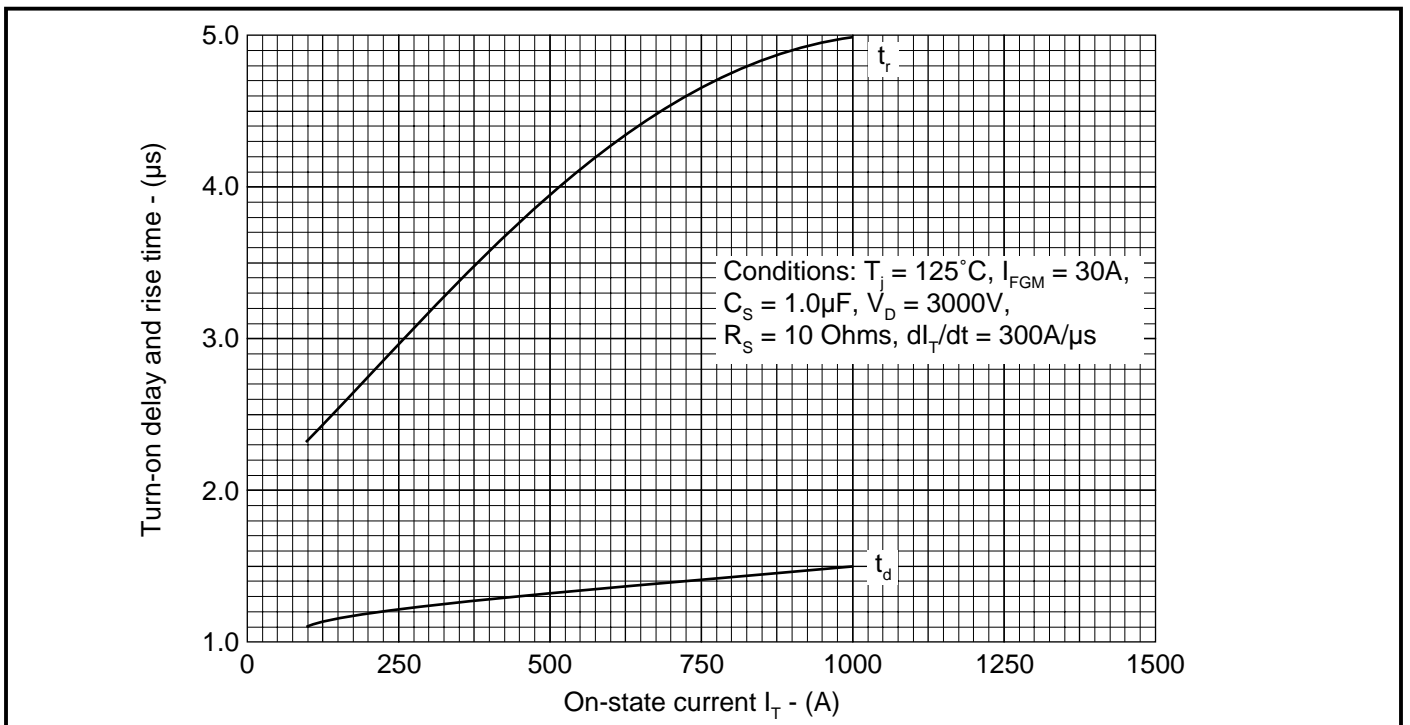


Fig.13 Delay time & rise time vs turn-on current

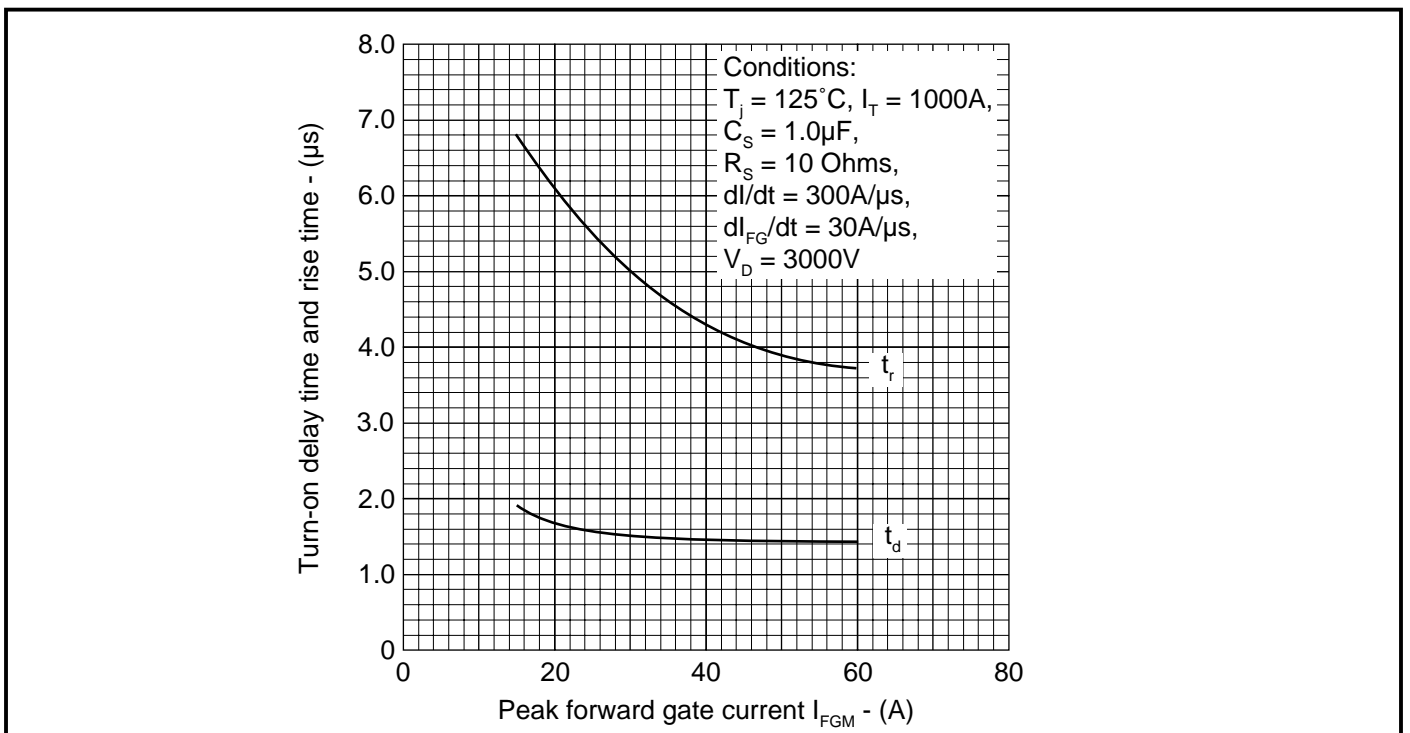


Fig.14 Delay time & rise time vs peak forward gate current

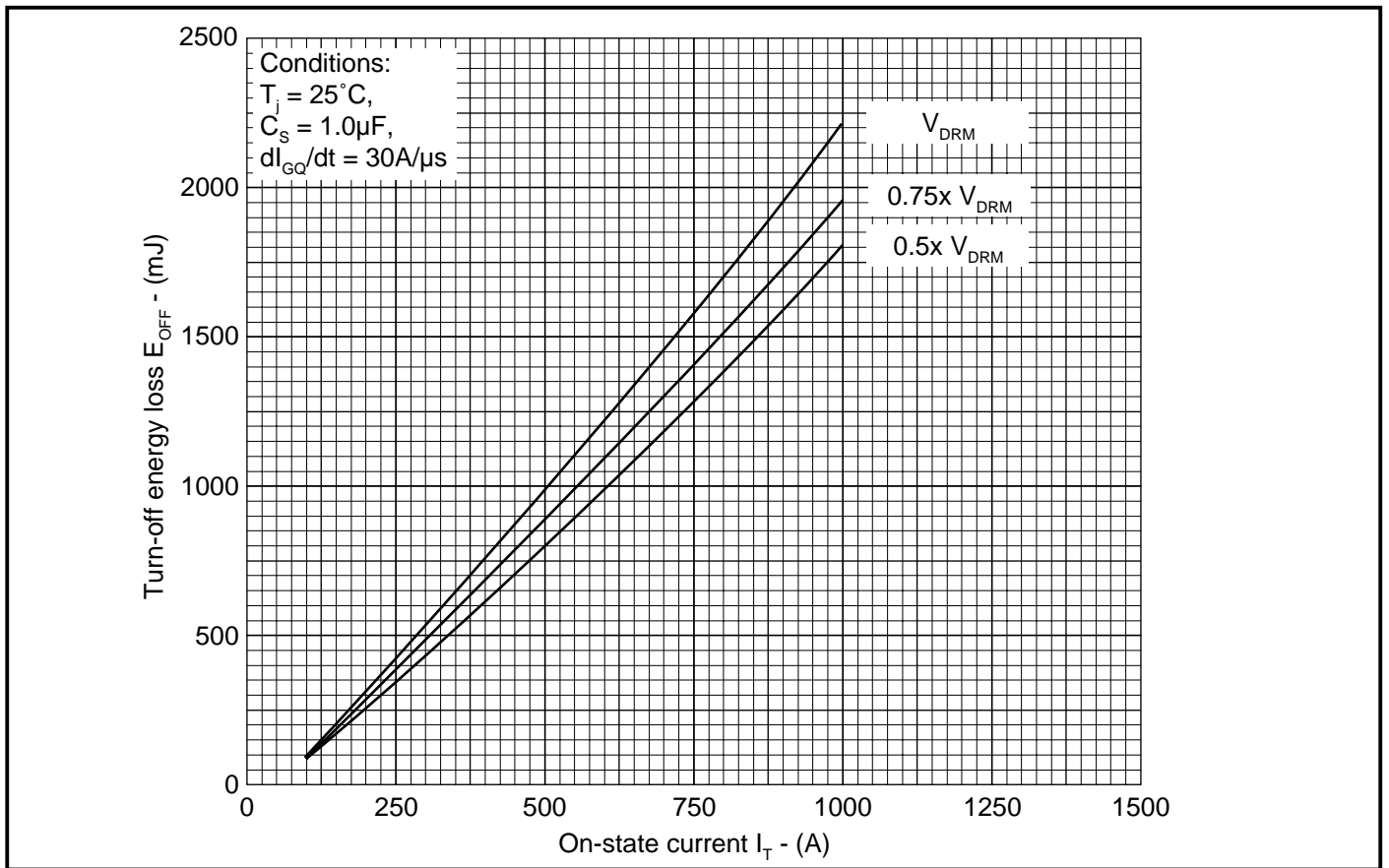


Fig.15 Turn-off energy vs on-state current

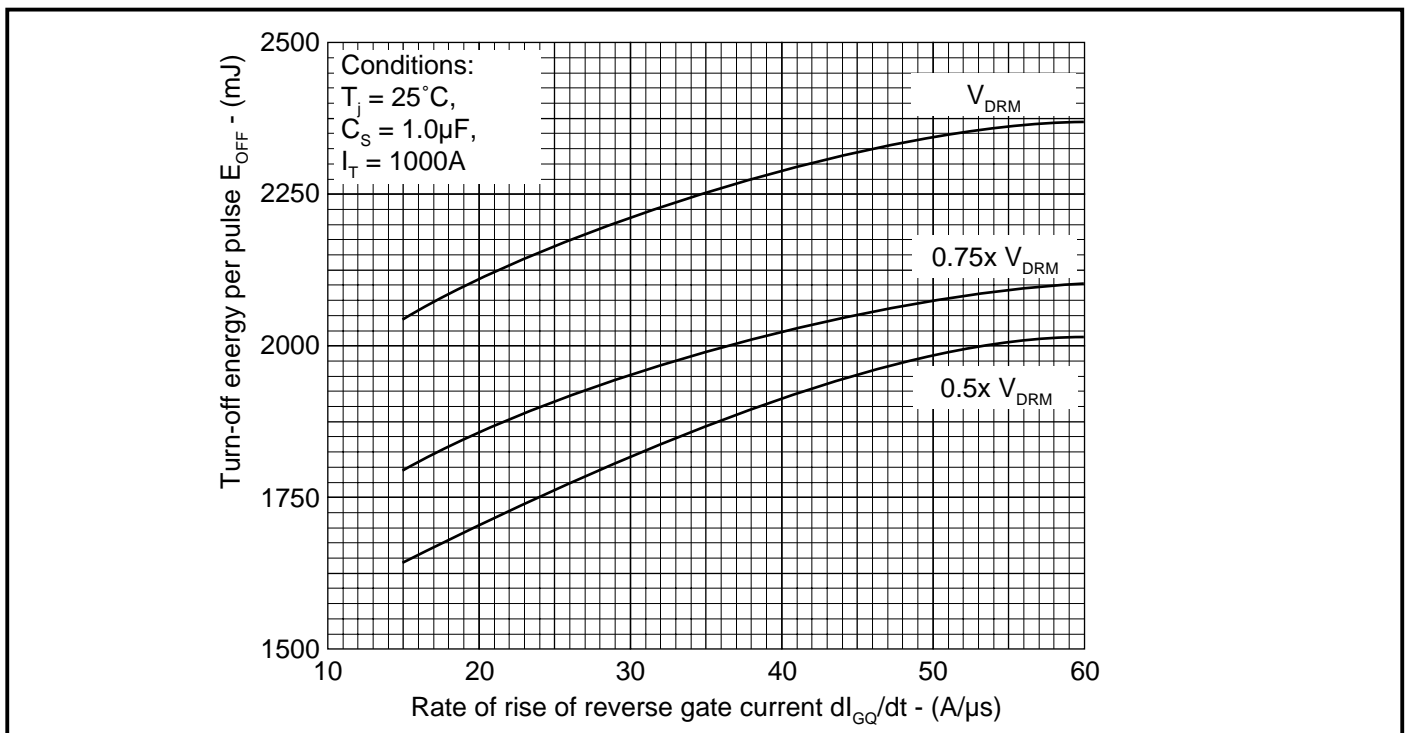


Fig.16 Turn-off energy vs rate of rise of reverse gate current

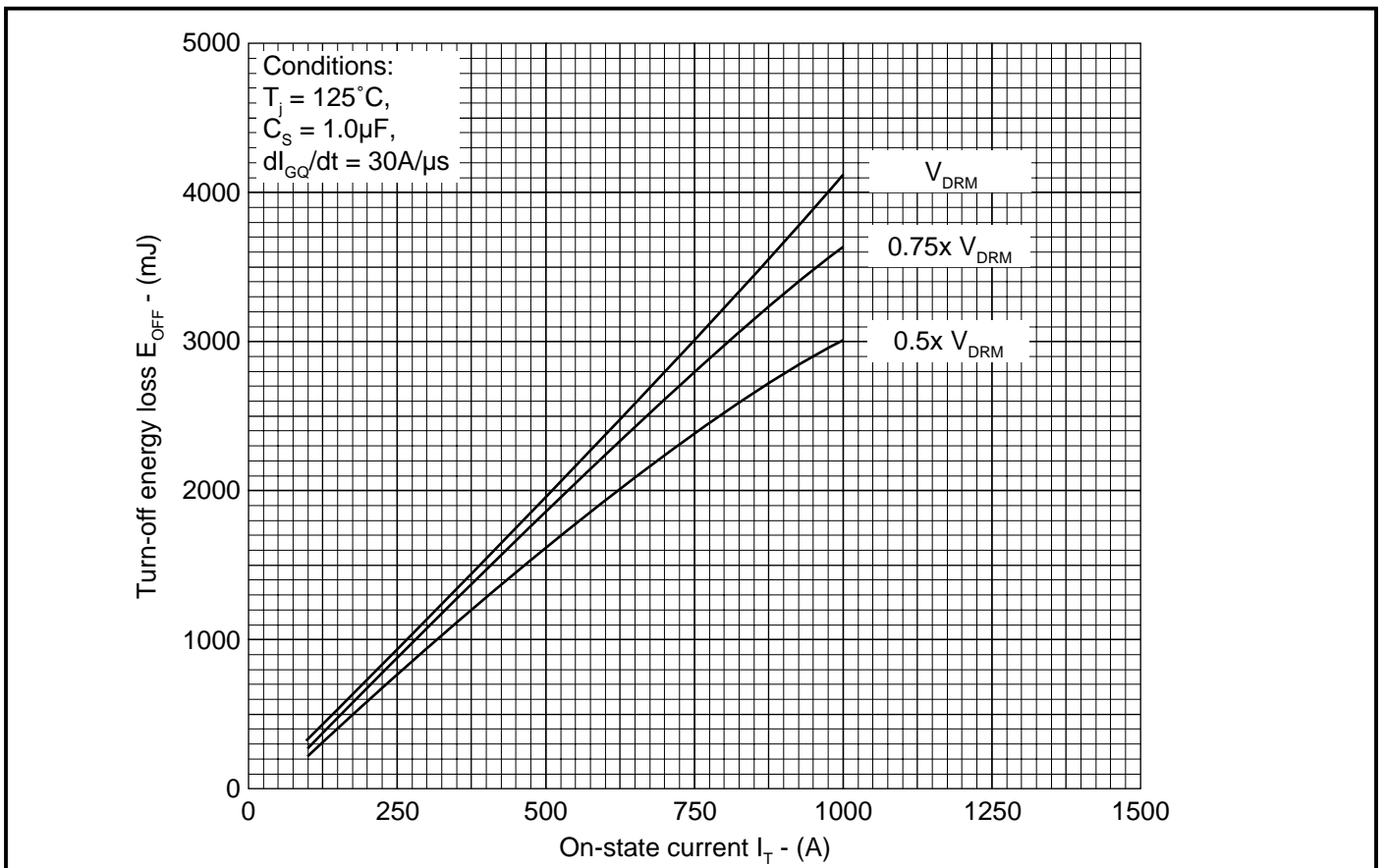


Fig.17 Turn-off energy vs on-state current

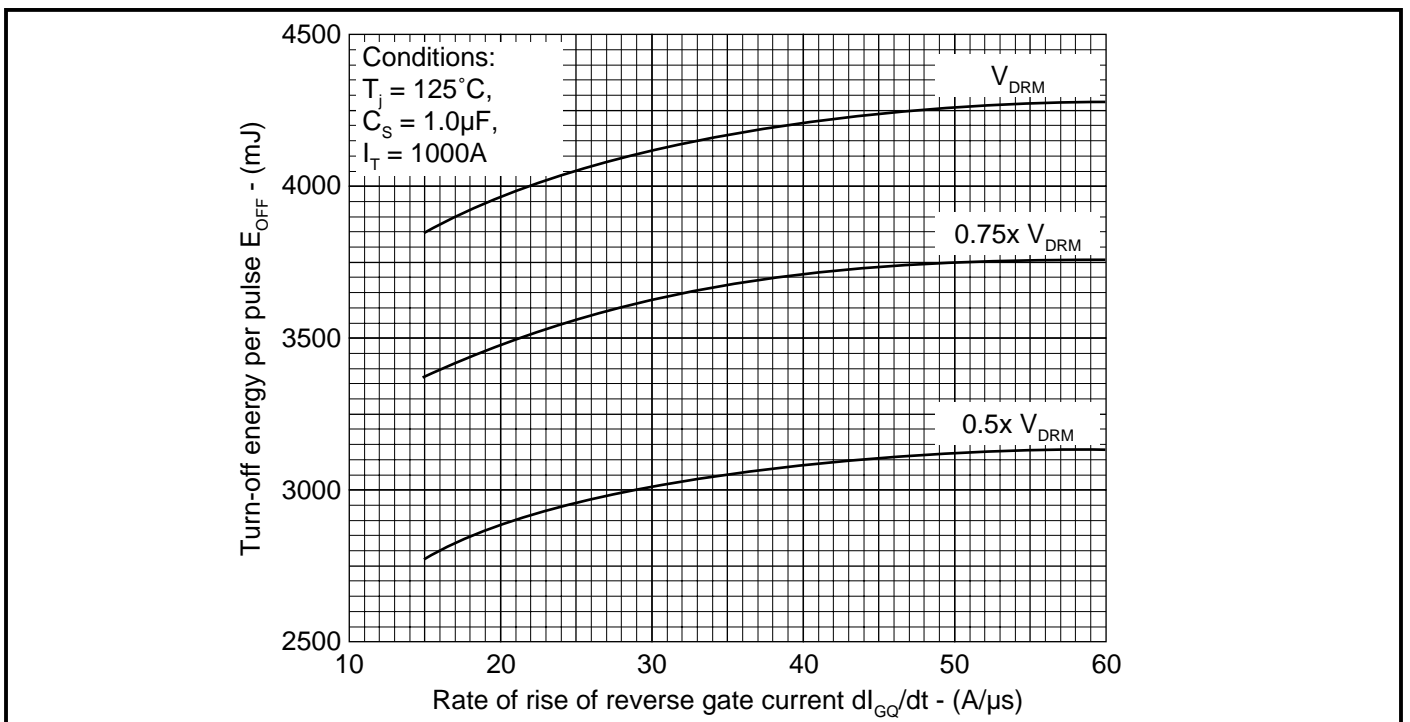


Fig.18 Turn-off energy loss vs rate of rise of reverse gate current

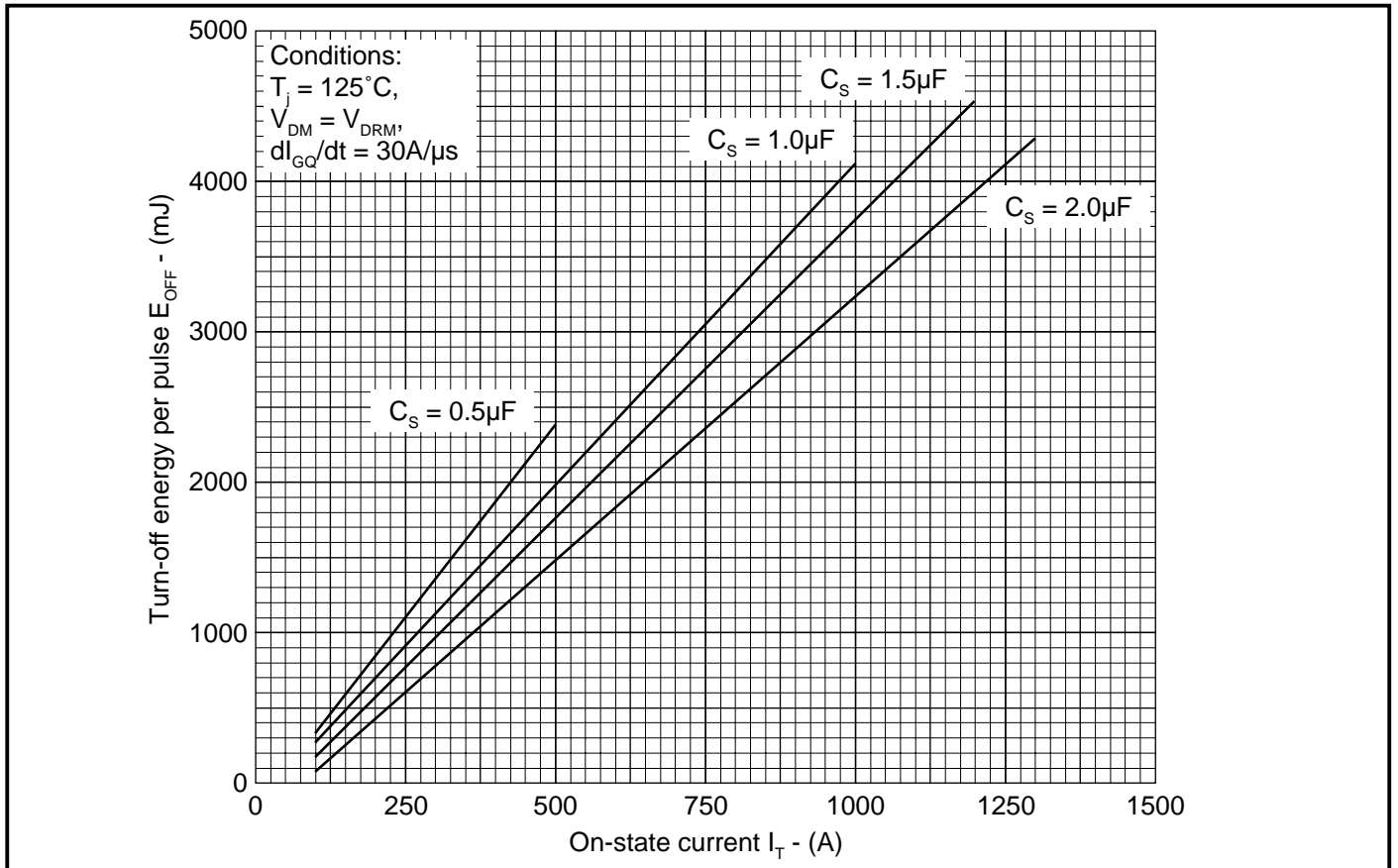


Fig.19 Turn-off energy vs on-state current

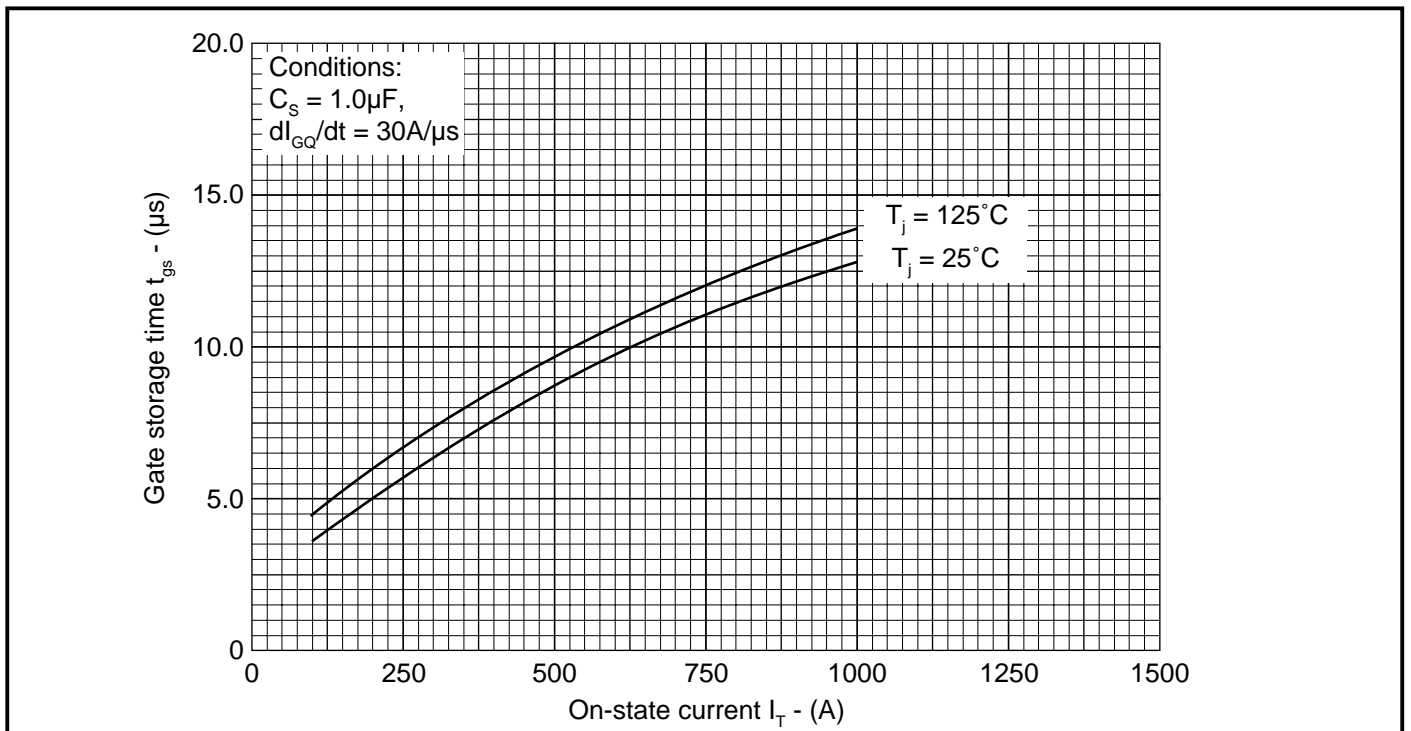


Fig.20 Gate storage time vs on-state current

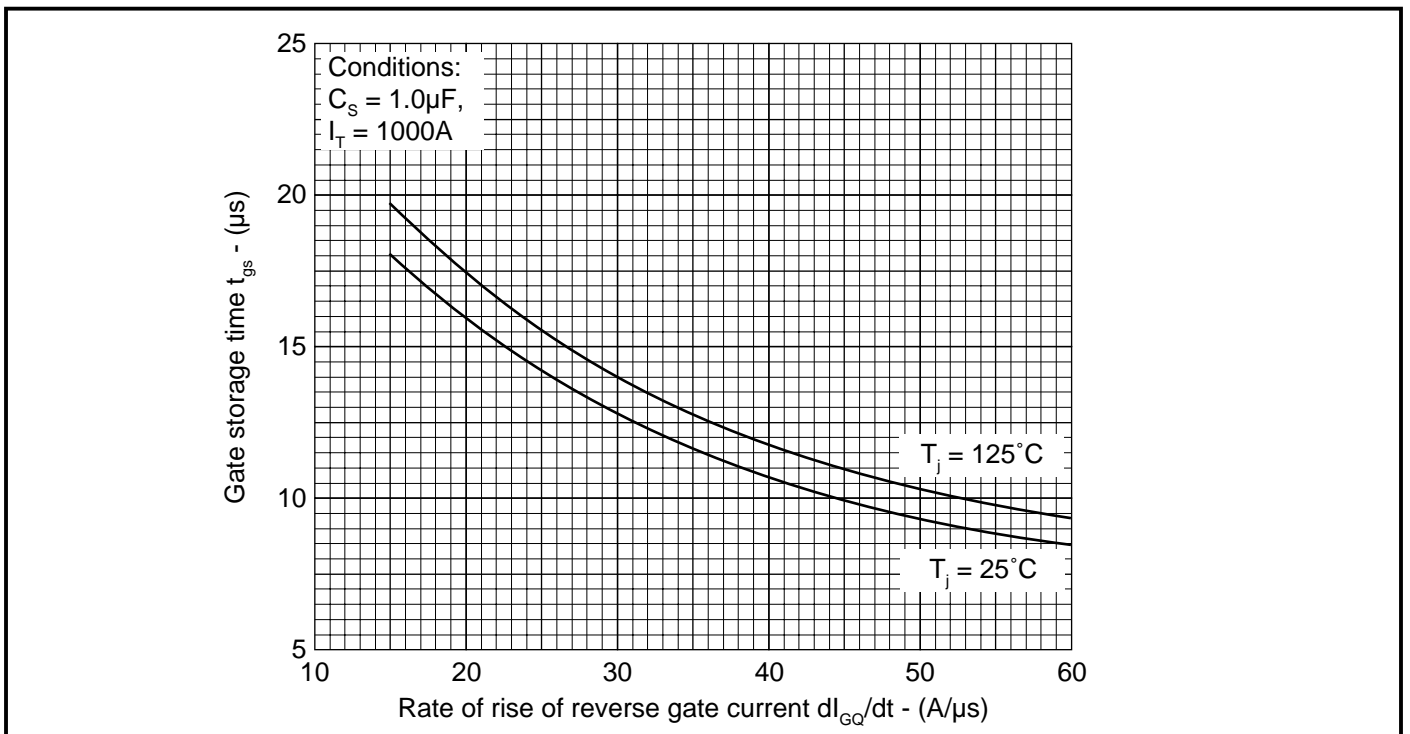


Fig.21 Gate storage time vs rate of rise of reverse gate current

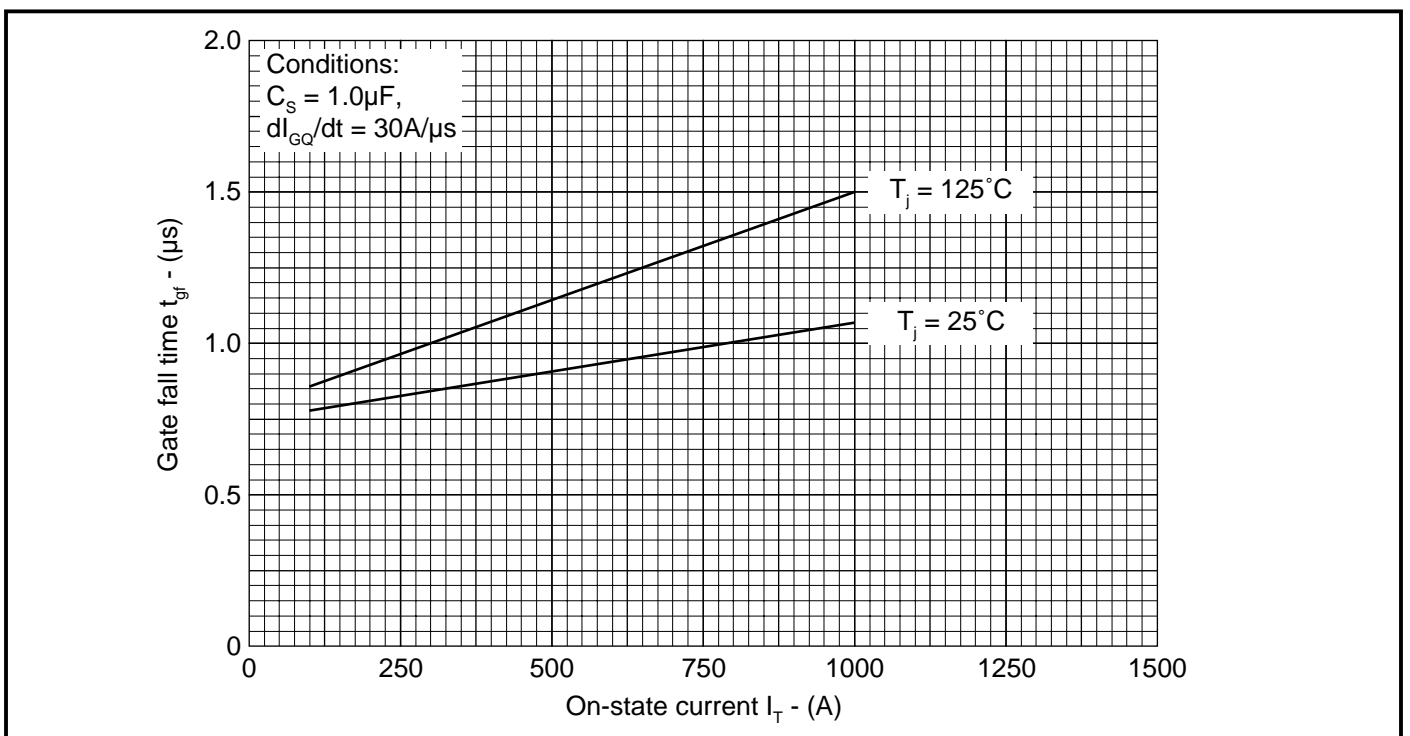


Fig.22 Gate fall time vs on-state current

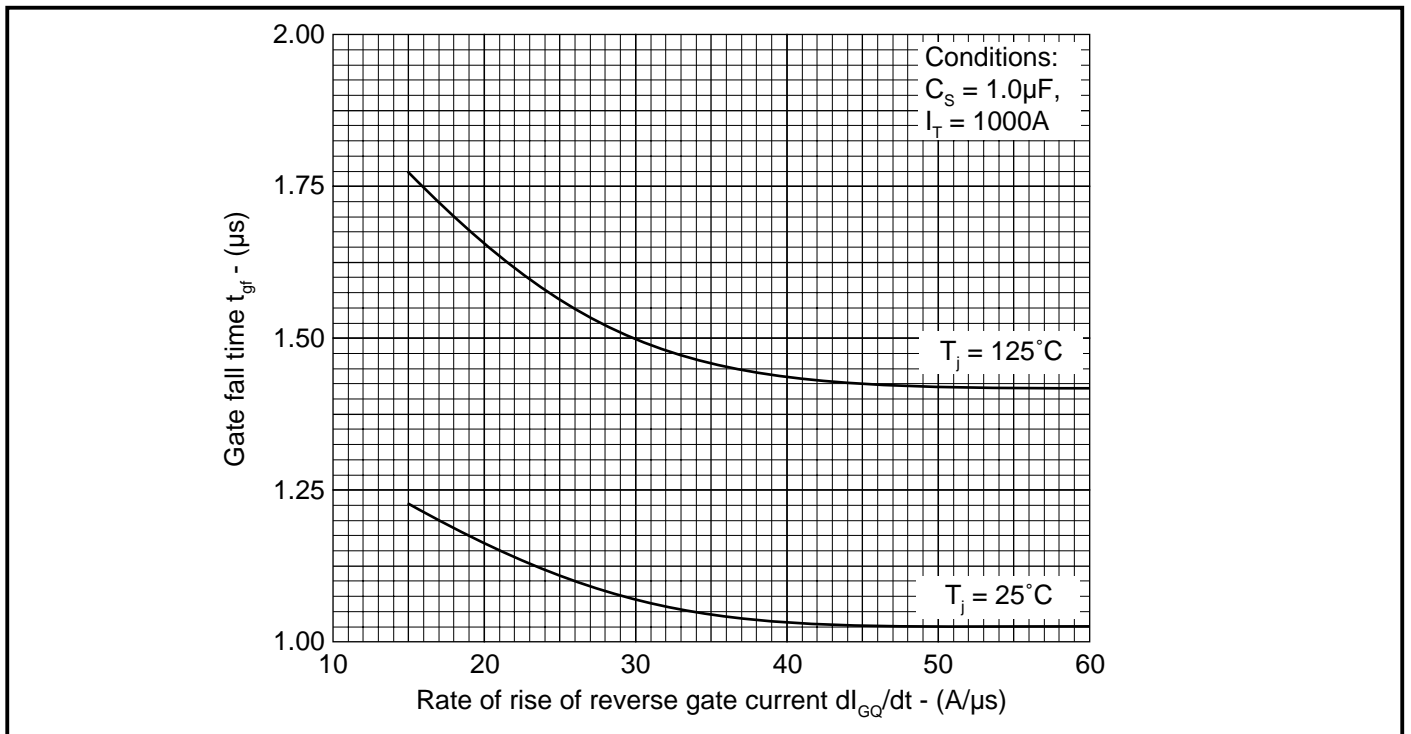


Fig.23 Gate fall time vs rate of rise of reverse gate current

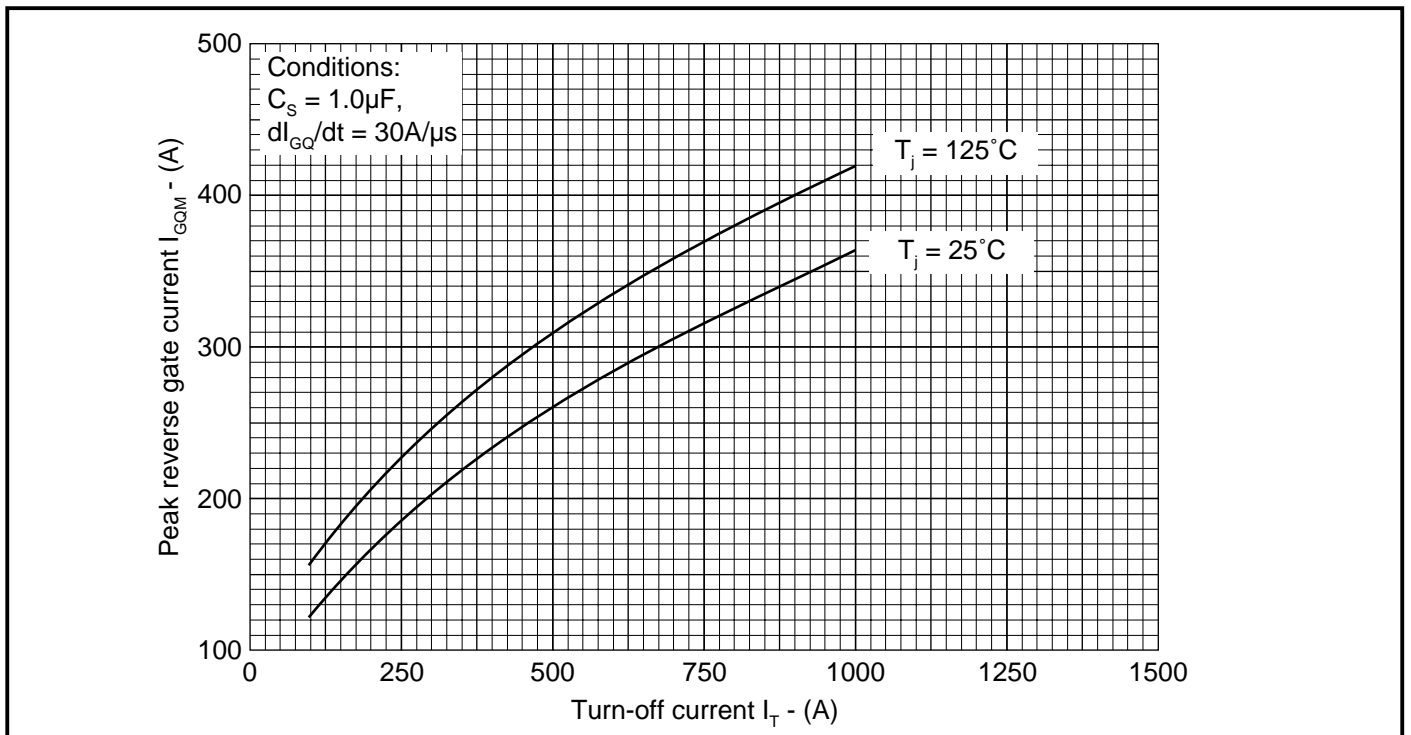


Fig.24 Peak reverse gate current vs turn-off current

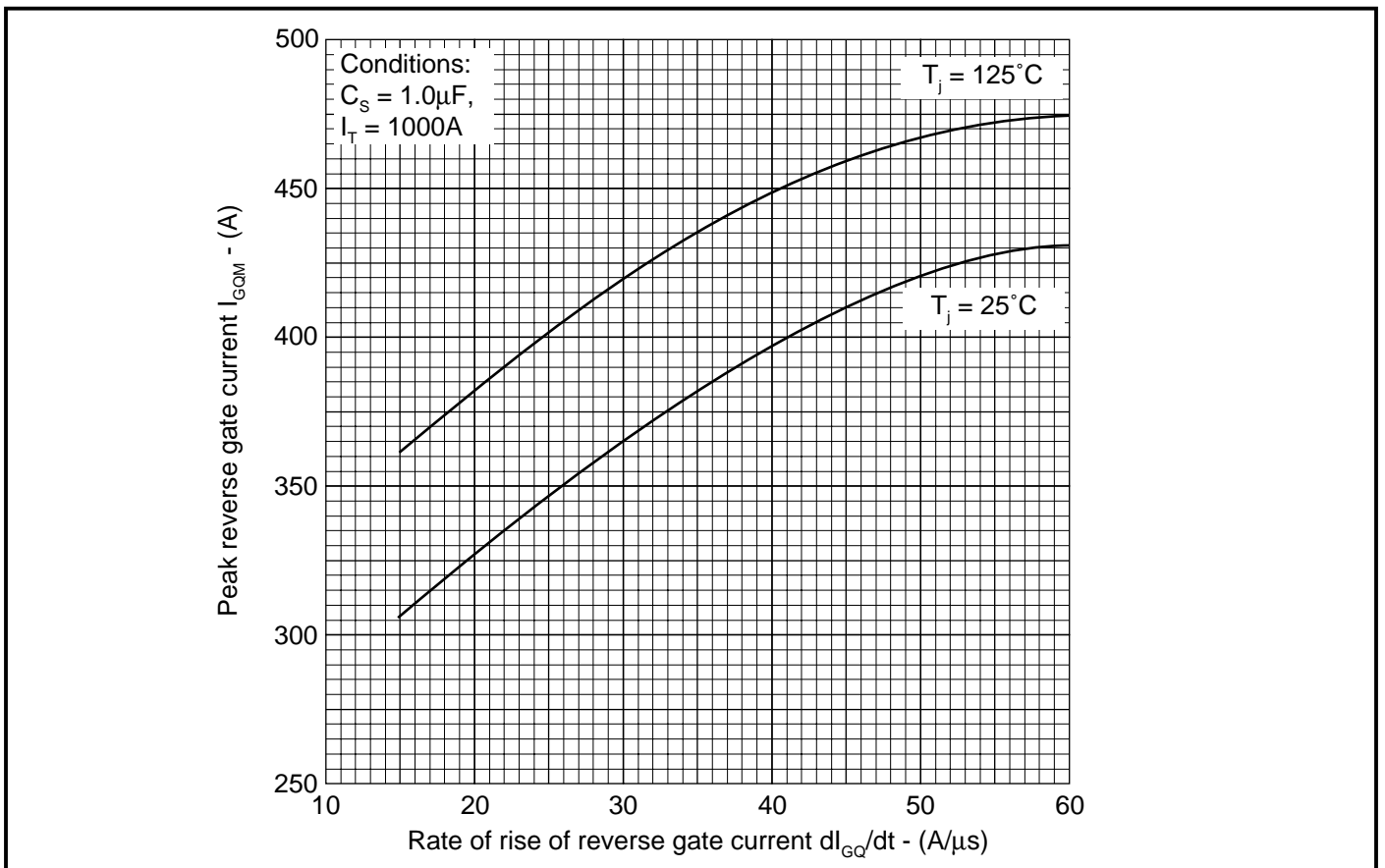


Fig.25 Peak reverse gate current vs rate of rise of reverse gate current

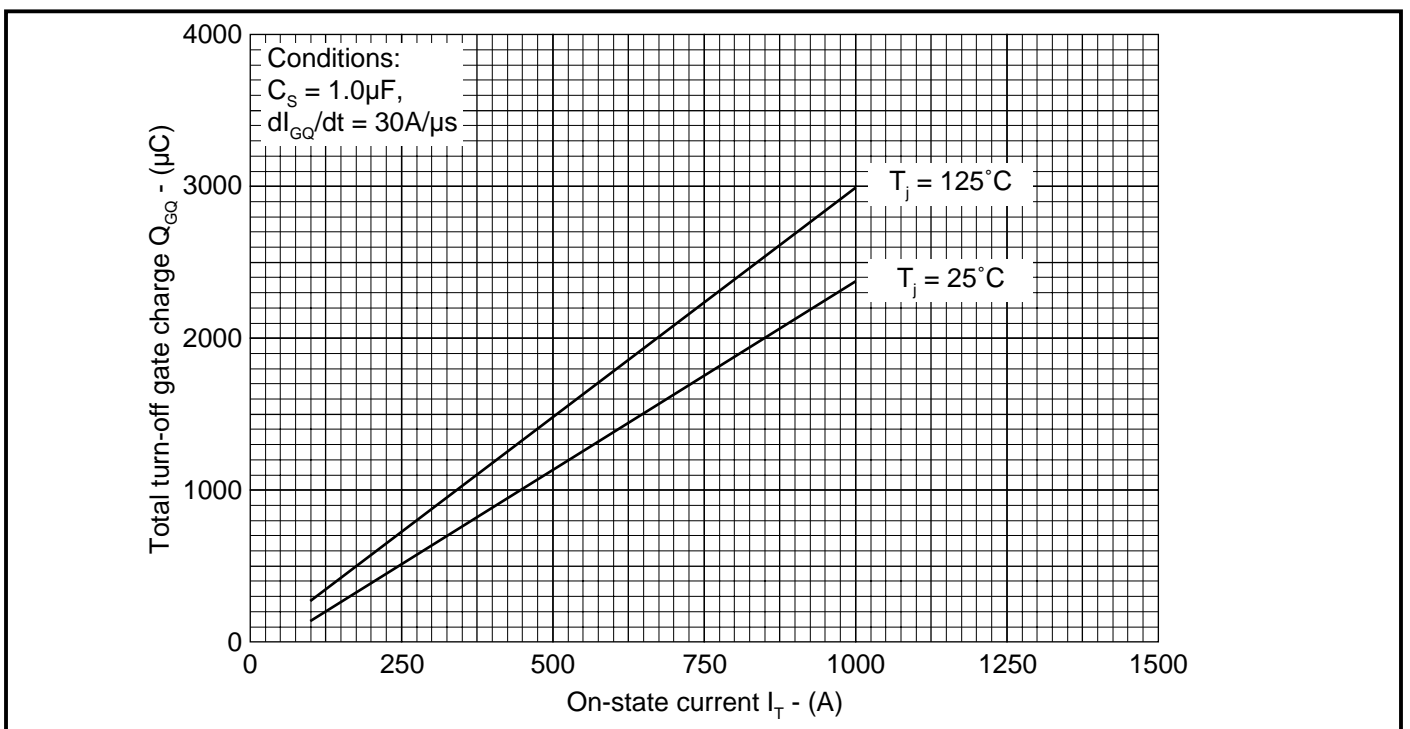


Fig.26 Turn-off gate charge vs on-state current

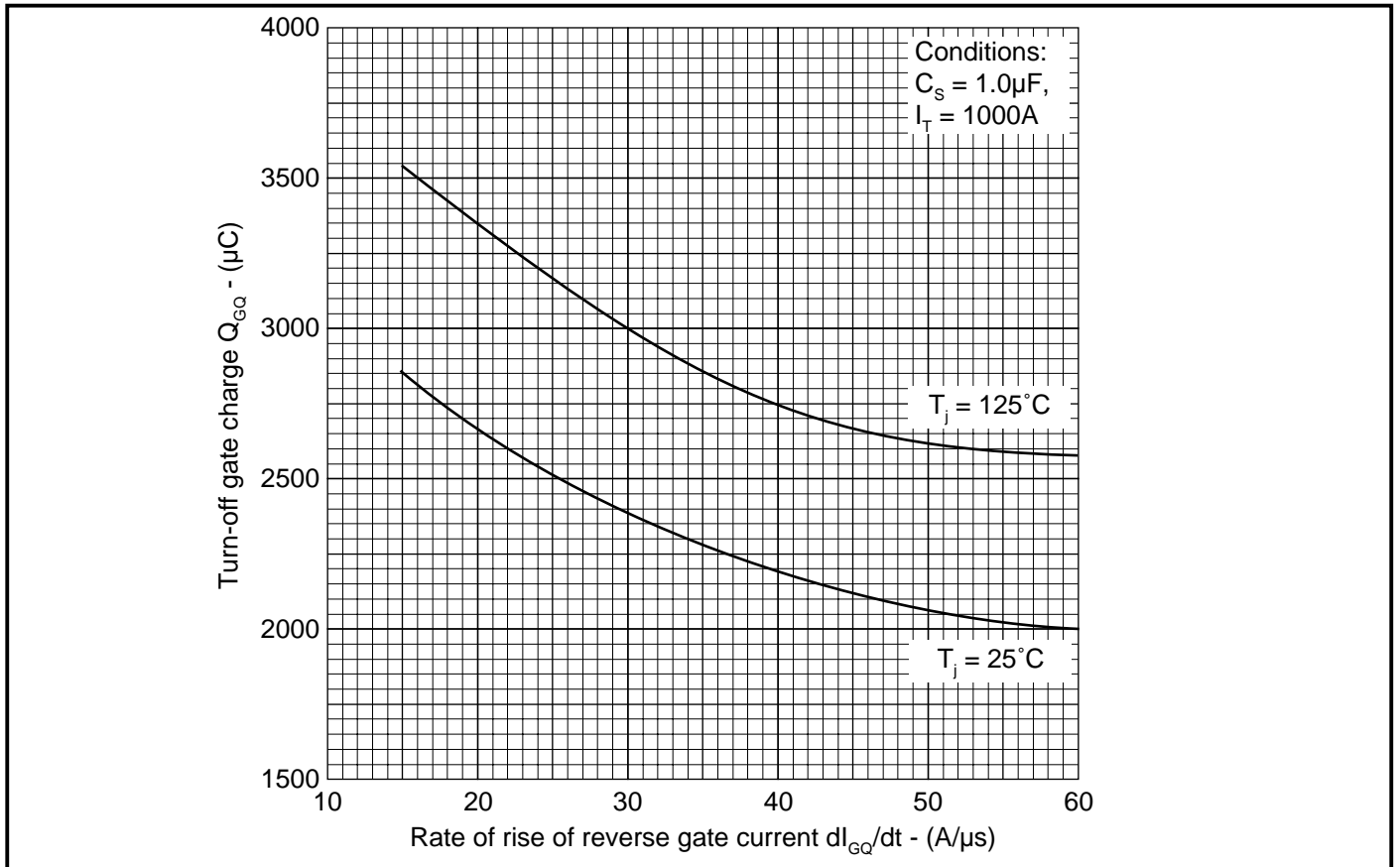


Fig.27 Turn-off gate charge vs rate of rise of reverse gate current

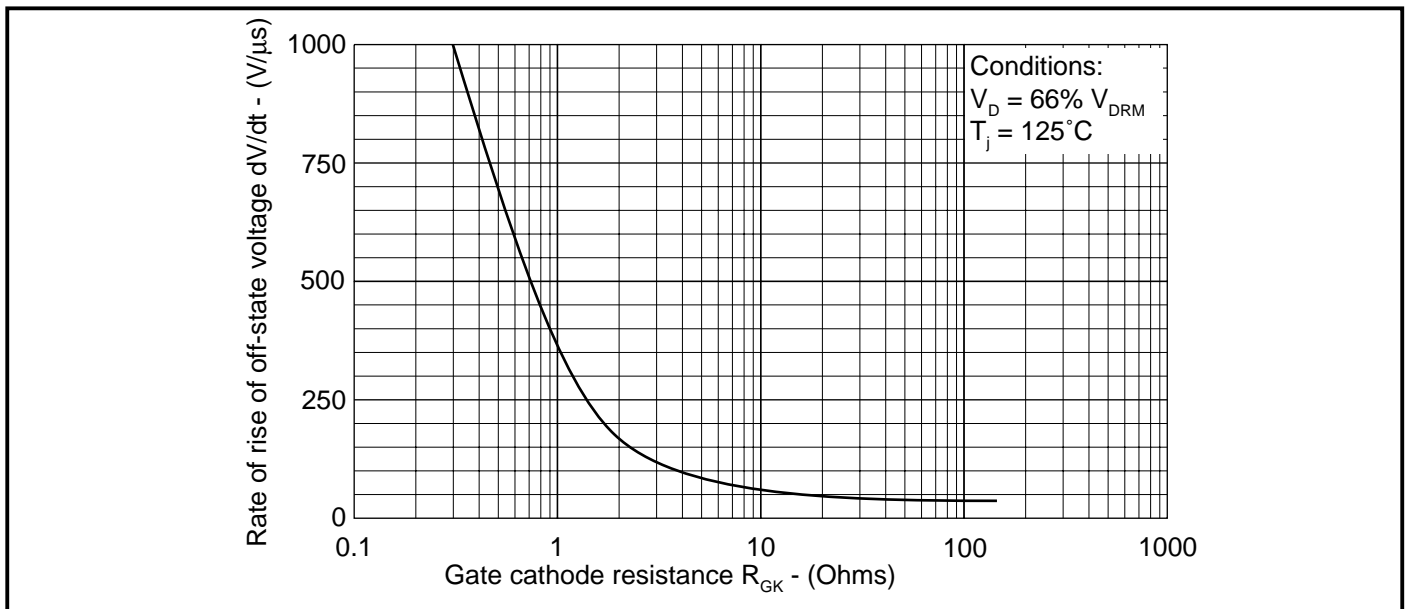
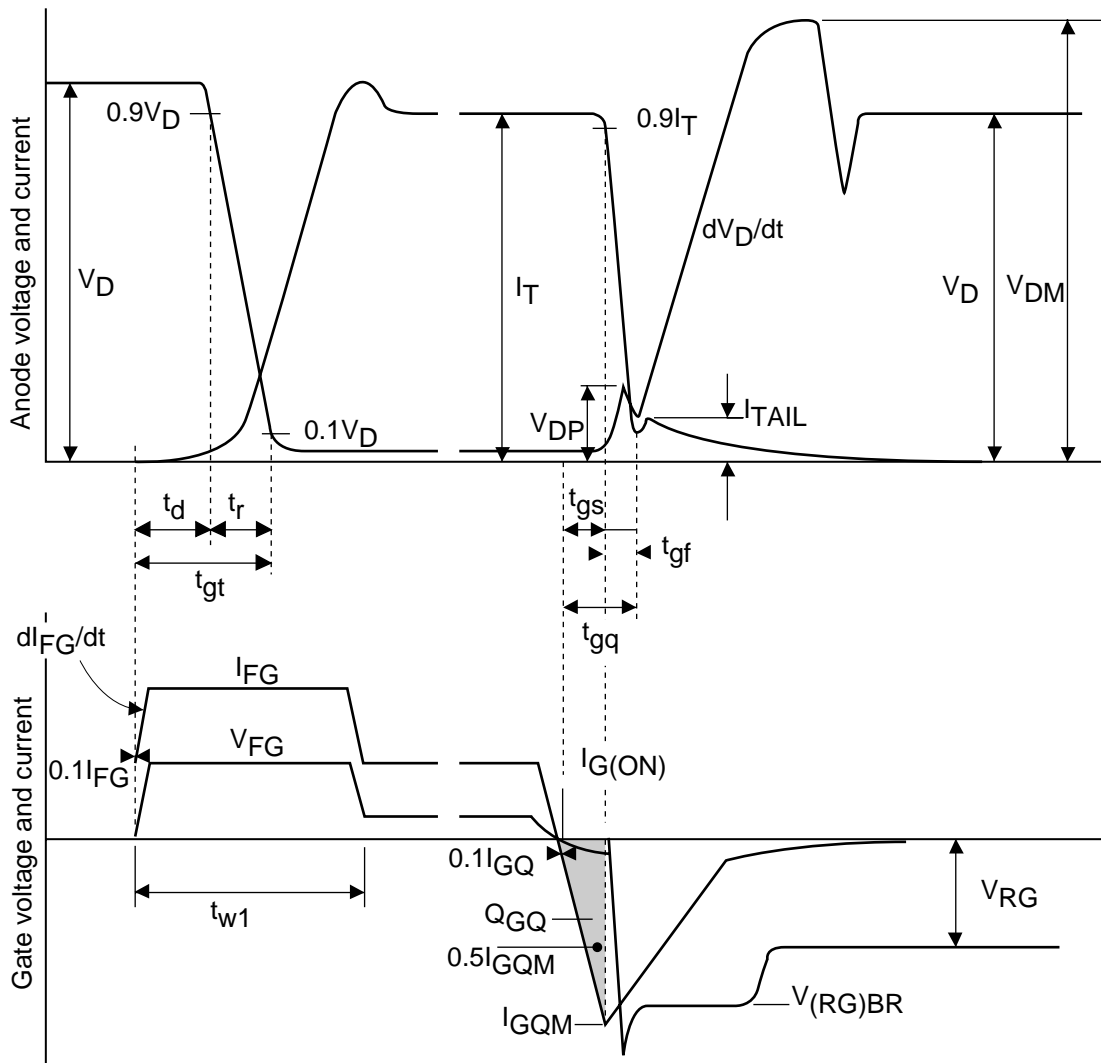


Fig.28 Rate of rise of off-state voltage vs gate cathode resistance



Recommended gate conditions:

- $I_{TCM} = 1000A$
- $I_{FG} = 30A$
- $I_{G(ON)} = 4A$ d.c.
- $t_{w1(min)} = 20\mu s$
- $I_{GQM} = 420A$
- $di_{GQ}/dt = 30A/\mu s$
- $Q_{GQ} = 3000\mu C$
- $V_{RG(min)} = 2V$
- $V_{RG(max)} = 16V$

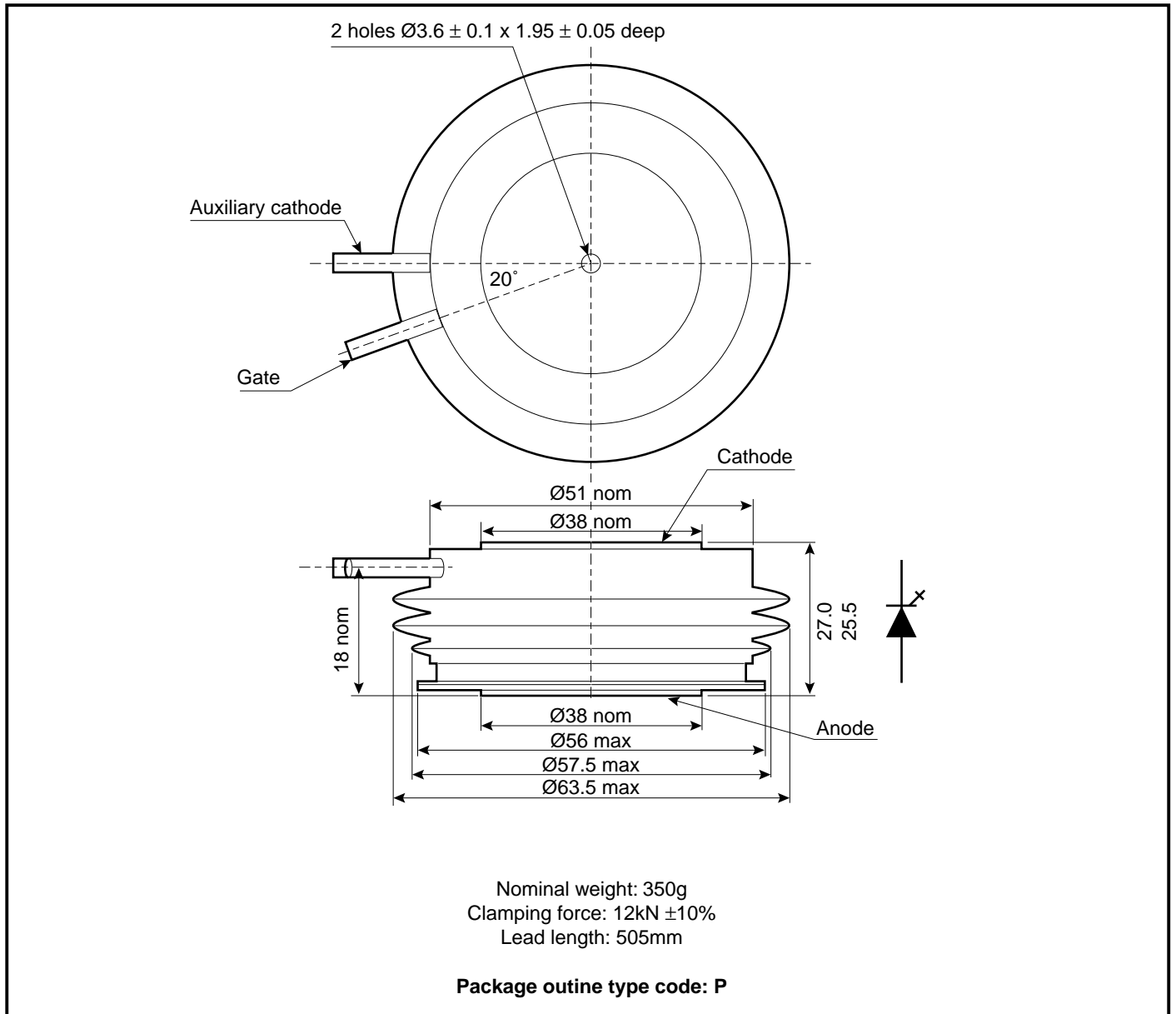
These are recommended Dynex Semiconductor conditions. Other conditions are permitted according to users gate drive specifications.

Fig.29 General switching waveforms

DG408BP45

PACKAGE DETAILS

For further package information, please contact Customer Services. All dimensions in mm, unless stated otherwise.
DO NOT SCALE.



POWER ASSEMBLY CAPABILITY

The Power Assembly group was set up to provide a support service for those customers requiring more than the basic semiconductor, and has developed a flexible range of heatsink and clamping systems in line with advances in device voltages and current capability of our semiconductors.

We offer an extensive range of air and liquid cooled assemblies covering the full range of circuit designs in general use today. The Assembly group offers high quality engineering support dedicated to designing new units to satisfy the growing needs of our customers.

Using the latest CAD methods our team of design and applications engineers aim to provide the Power Assembly Complete Solution (PACs).

HEATSINKS

The Power Assembly group has its own proprietary range of extruded aluminium heatsinks which have been designed to optimise the performance of Dynex semiconductors. Data with respect to air natural, forced air and liquid cooling (with flow rates) is available on request.

For further information on device clamps, heatsinks and assemblies, please contact your nearest sales representative or Customer Services.

Stresses above those listed in this data sheet may cause permanent damage to the device. In extreme conditions, as with all semiconductors, this may include potentially hazardous rupture of the package. Appropriate safety precautions should always be followed.



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