

### FEATURES

- Double Side Cooling
- Reverse Blocking Capability
- 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

### 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

$I_{TCM}$	<b>700A</b>
$V_{DRM}$	<b>1800V</b>
$I_{T(AV)}$	<b>240A</b>
$dV_D/dt$	<b>500V/μs</b>
$di_T/dt$	<b>500A/μs</b>

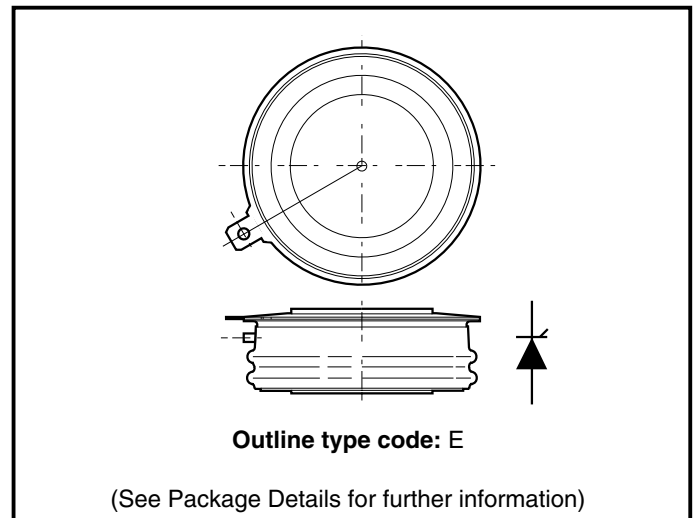


Fig. 1 Package outline

### VOLTAGE RATINGS

Type Number	Repetitive Peak Off-state Voltage $V_{DRM}$ V	Repetitive Peak Reverse Voltage $V_{RRM}$ V	Conditions
DGT305SE18	1800	1800	$T_{vj} = 125^{\circ}C, I_{DM} = 50mA,$ $I_{RRM} = 50mA, V_{RG} = 2V$

### CURRENT RATINGS

Symbol	Parameter	Conditions	Max.	Units
$I_{TCM}$	Repetitive peak controllable on-state current	$V_D = 67\%V_{DRM}, T_j = 125^{\circ}C, di_{GO}/dt = 15A/\mu s, Cs = 1.5\mu F$	700	A
$I_{T(AV)}$	Mean on-state current	$T_{HS} = 80^{\circ}C$ . Double side cooled. Half sine 50Hz.	240	A
$I_{T(RMS)}$	RMS on-state current	$T_{HS} = 80^{\circ}C$ . Double side cooled. Half sine 50Hz.	373	A

## SURGE RATINGS

Symbol	Parameter	Conditions	Max.	Units
$I_{TSM}$	Surge (non-repetitive) on-state current	10ms half sine. $T_j = 125^\circ\text{C}$	4.0	kA
$I^2t$	$I^2t$ for fusing	10ms half sine. $T_j = 125^\circ\text{C}$	80000	$\text{A}^2\text{s}$
$di_T/dt$	Critical rate of rise of on-state current	$V_D = 67\% V_{DRM}$ , $I_T = 700\text{A}$ , $T_j = 125^\circ\text{C}$ , $I_{FG} > 20\text{A}$ , Rise time $< 1.0\mu\text{s}$	500	$\text{A}/\mu\text{s}$
$dV_D/dt$	Rate of rise of off-state voltage	To 80% $V_{DRM}$ ; $R_{GK} \leq 1.5\Omega$ , $T_j = 125^\circ\text{C}$	500	$\text{V}/\mu\text{s}$
$V_{DP}$	Peak forward transient voltage during current fall time	$V_D = 67\% V_{DRM}$ , $I_T = 700\text{A}$ , $T_j = 125^\circ\text{C}$ , $di_{GQ}/dt = 15\text{A}/\mu\text{s}$ , $C_s = 1.5\mu\text{F}$	400	V

## 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		-	50	A
$P_{FG(AV)}$	Average forward gate power		-	10	W
$P_{RGM}$	Peak reverse gate power		-	6	kW
$di_{GQ}/dt$	Rate of rise of reverse gate current		10	50	$\text{A}/\mu\text{s}$
$t_{ON(min)}$	Minimum permissible on time		20	-	$\mu\text{s}$
$t_{OFF(min)}$	Minimum permissible off time		40	-	$\mu\text{s}$

## THERMAL RATINGS

Symbol	Parameter	Conditions	Min.	Max.	Units	
$R_{th(j-hs)}$	DC thermal resistance - junction to heatsink surface	Double side cooled	-	0.075	$^\circ\text{C}/\text{W}$	
		Anode side cooled	-	0.12	$^\circ\text{C}/\text{W}$	
		Cathode side cooled	-	0.20	$^\circ\text{C}/\text{W}$	
$R_{th(c-hs)}$	Contact thermal resistance	Clamping force 5.5kN With mounting compound	per contact	-	0.018	$^\circ\text{C}/\text{W}$
$T_{vj}$	Virtual junction temperature		-	125	$^\circ\text{C}$	
$T_{OP}/T_{stg}$	Operating junction/storage temperature range		-40	125	$^\circ\text{C}$	
-	Clamping force		5.0	6.0	kN	

**CHARACTERISTICS**

<b>T<sub>j</sub> = 125°C unless stated otherwise</b>					
<b>Symbol</b>	<b>Parameter</b>	<b>Conditions</b>	<b>Min.</b>	<b>Max.</b>	<b>Units</b>
V <sub>TM</sub>	On-state voltage	At 600A peak, I <sub>G(ON)</sub> = 2A d.c.	-	2.5	V
I <sub>DM</sub>	Peak off-state current	At V <sub>DRM</sub> , V <sub>RG</sub> = 2V	-	50	mA
I <sub>RRM</sub>	Peak reverse current	At V <sub>RRM</sub>	-	50	mA
V <sub>GT</sub>	Gate trigger voltage	V <sub>D</sub> = 24V, I <sub>T</sub> = 100A, T <sub>j</sub> = 25°C	-	0.75	V
I <sub>GT</sub>	Gate trigger current	V <sub>D</sub> = 24V, I <sub>T</sub> = 100A, T <sub>j</sub> = 25°C	-	1.2	A
I <sub>RGM</sub>	Reverse gate cathode current	V <sub>RGM</sub> = 16V, No gate/cathode resistor	-	50	mA
E <sub>ON</sub>	Turn-on energy	V <sub>D</sub> = 1200V, I <sub>T</sub> = 600A,	-	160	mJ
t <sub>d</sub>	Delay time	I <sub>FG</sub> = 20A, rise time < 1.0μs	-	1.1	μs
t <sub>r</sub>	Rise time	R <sub>L</sub> = (Residual inductance 2.75μH)	-	2.5	μs
E <sub>OFF</sub>	Turn-off energy	I <sub>T</sub> = 600A, V <sub>D</sub> = 1200V, Snubber Cap Cs = 1.5μF, di <sub>GQ</sub> /dt = 15A/μs R <sub>L</sub> = (Residual inductance 2.75μH)	-	550	mJ
t <sub>tail</sub>	Tail time		-	30	μs
t <sub>gs</sub>	Storage time		-	12	μs
t <sub>gf</sub>	Fall time		-	1.5	μs
t <sub>gq</sub>	Gate controlled turn-off time		-	13.5	μs
Q <sub>GQ</sub>	Turn-off gate charge		-	900	μC
Q <sub>GQT</sub>	Total turn-off gate charge		-	1800	μC

CURVES

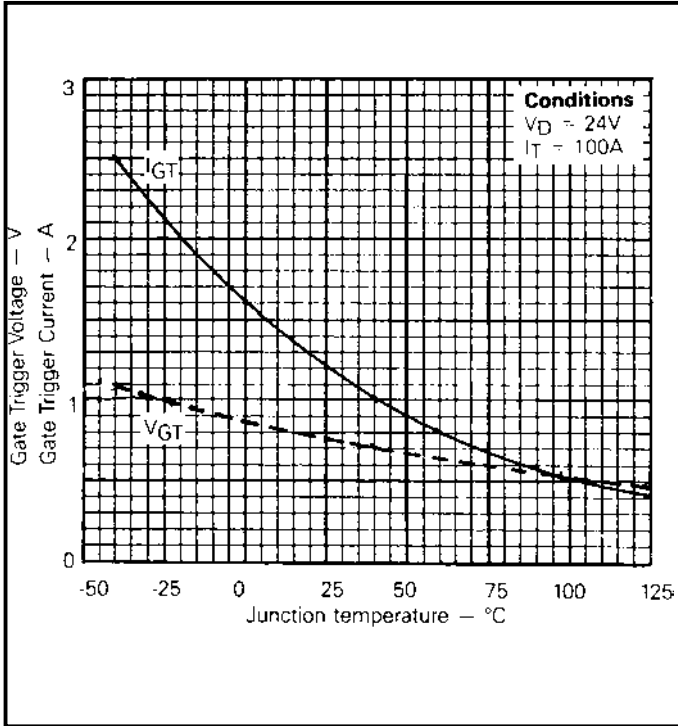


Fig.2 Gate characteristics

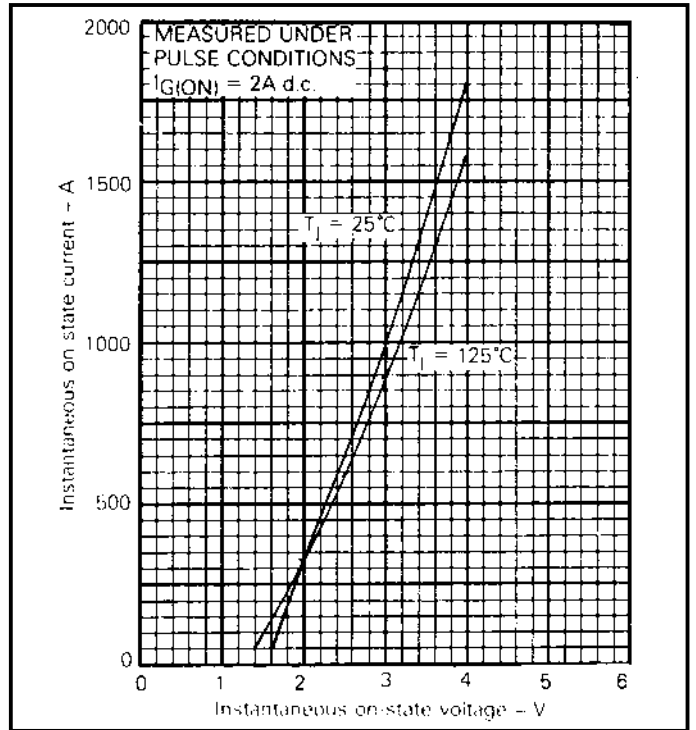


Fig.3 Maximum (limit) on-state characteristics

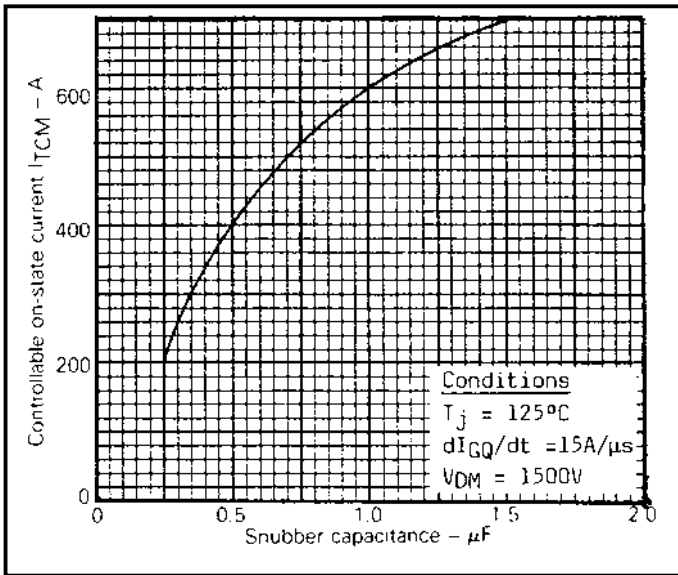


Fig.4 Dependence of  $I_{TCM}$  on  $C_s$

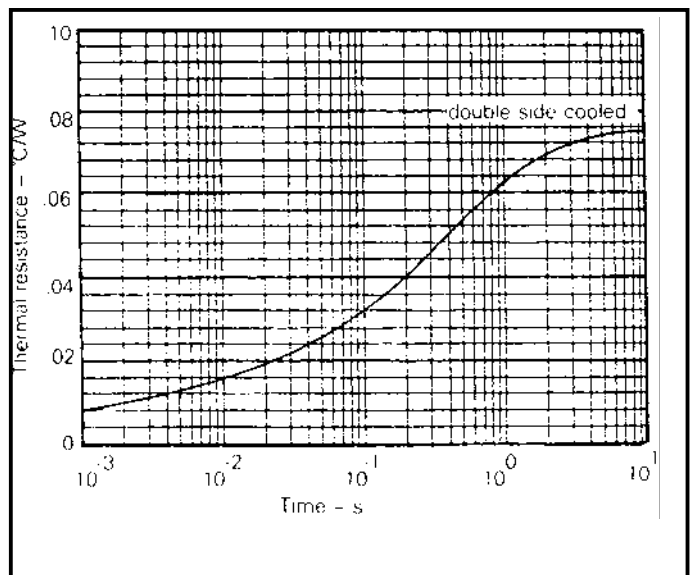
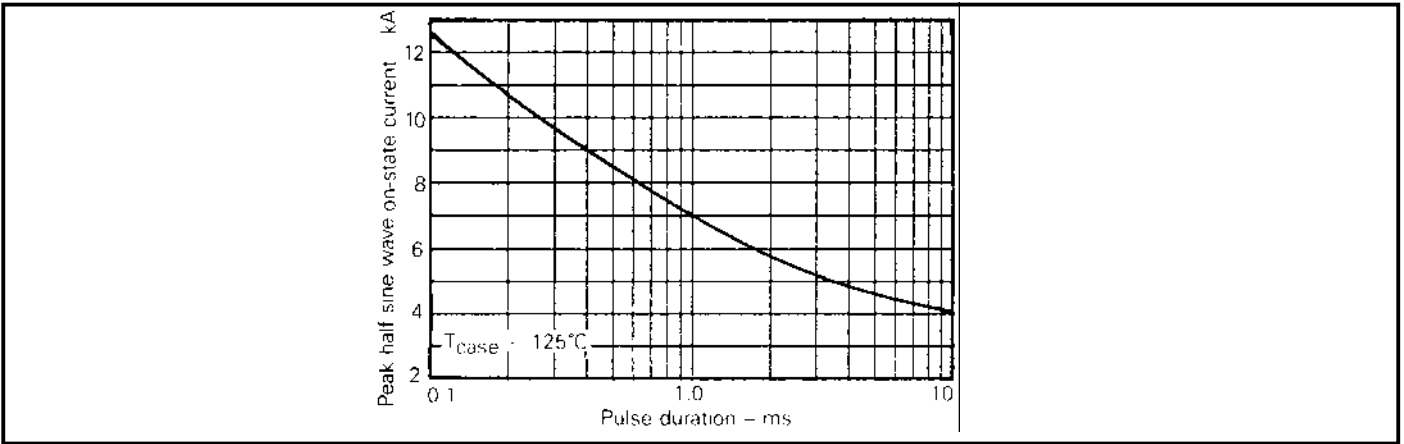
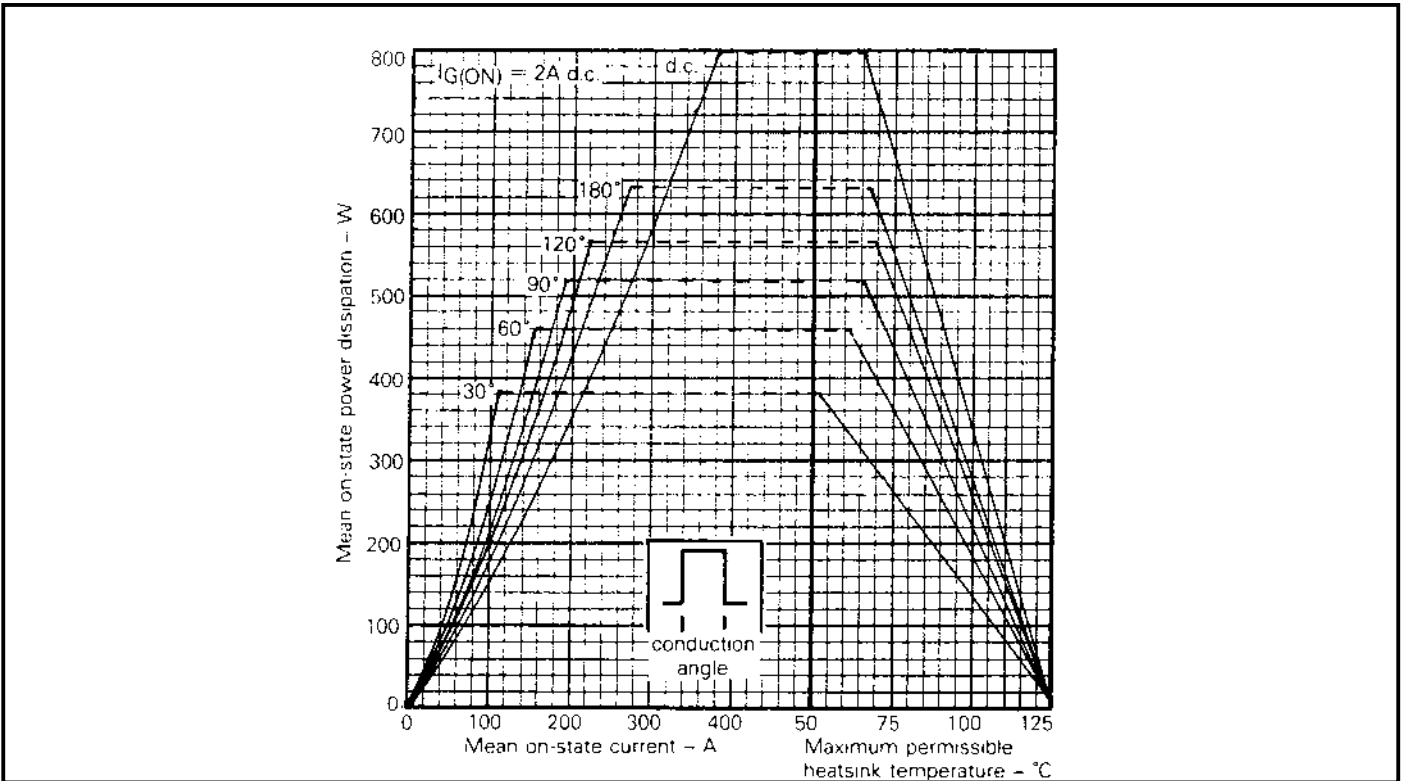


Fig.5 Maximum (limit) transient thermal resistance



**Fig.6 Surge (non-repetitive) on-state current vs time**



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

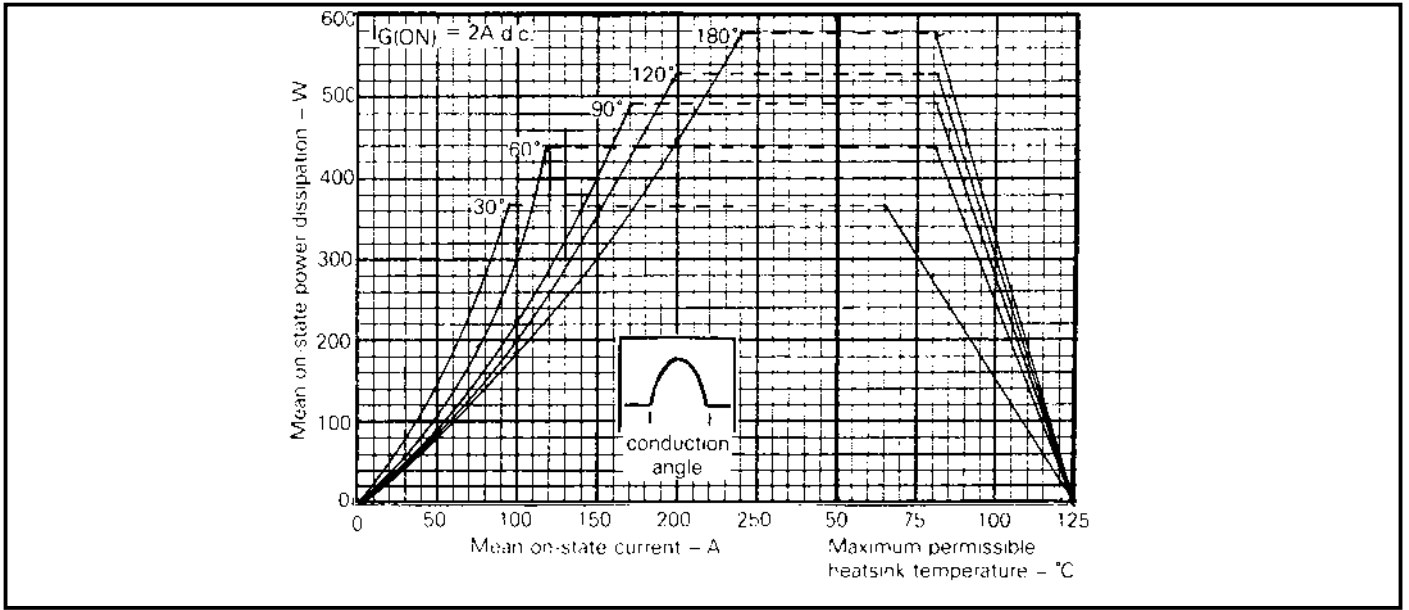


Fig.8 Steady state sinusoidal wave conduction loss - double side cooled

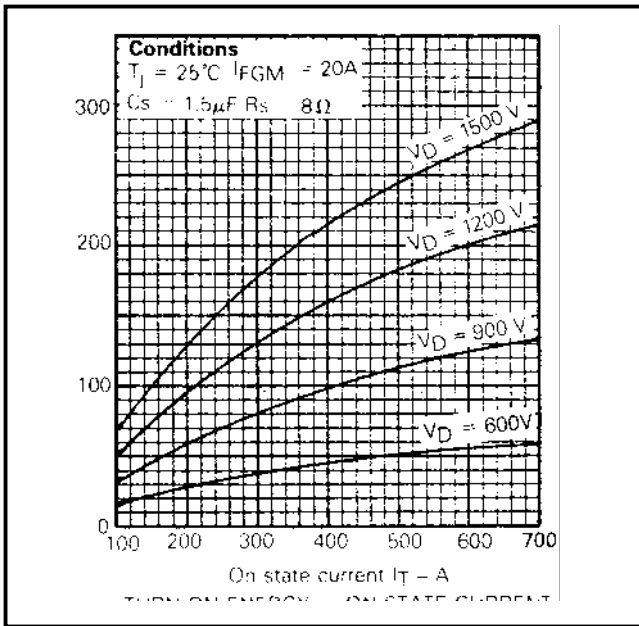


Fig.9 Turn-on energy vs on-state current

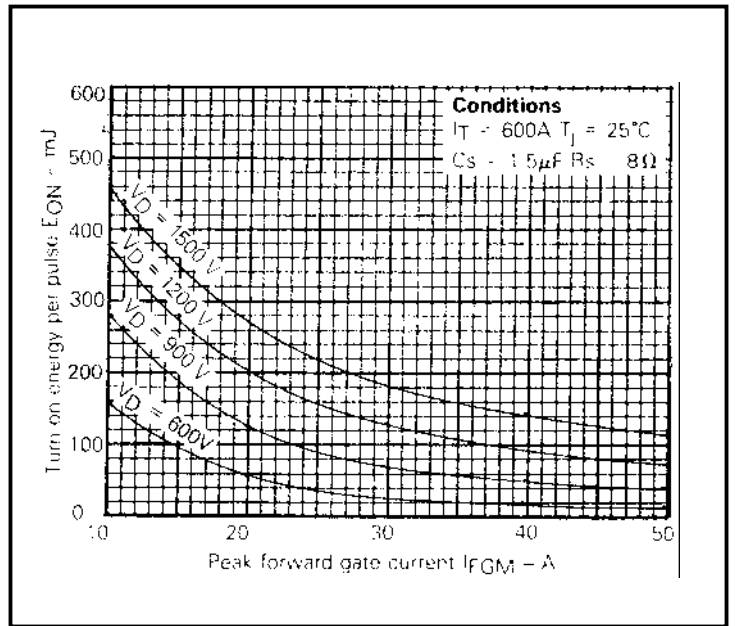
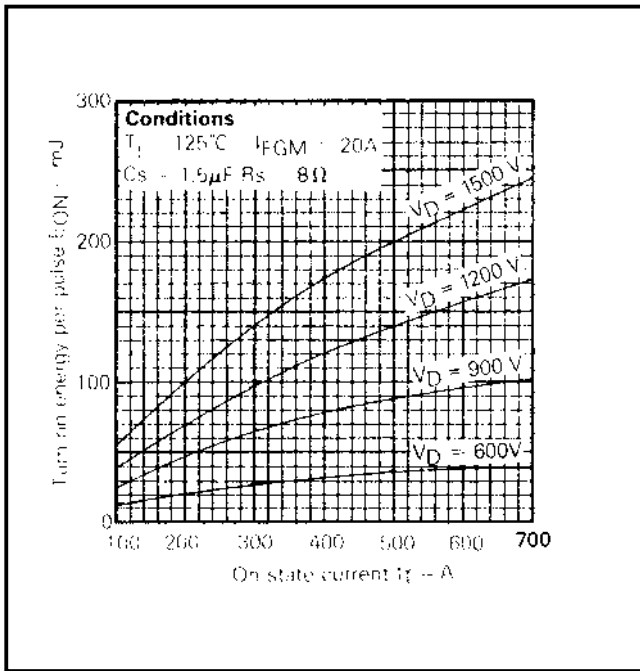
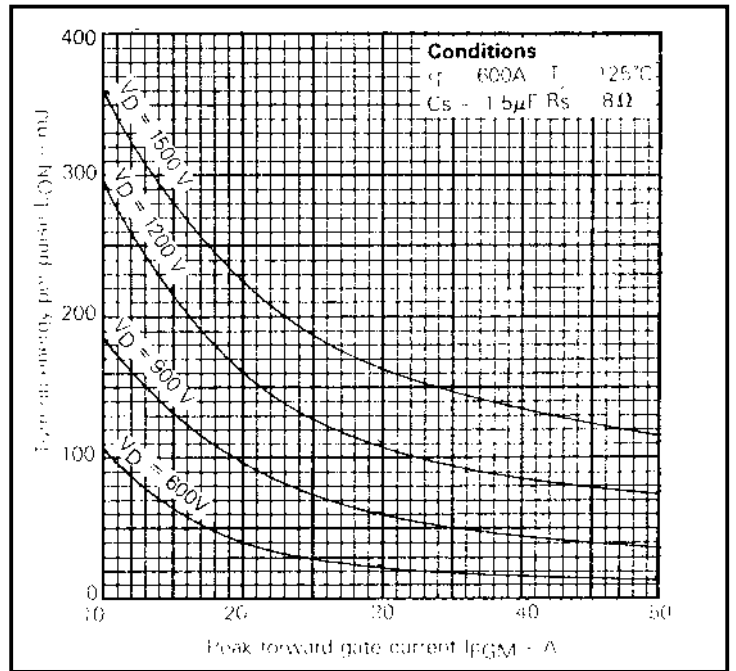


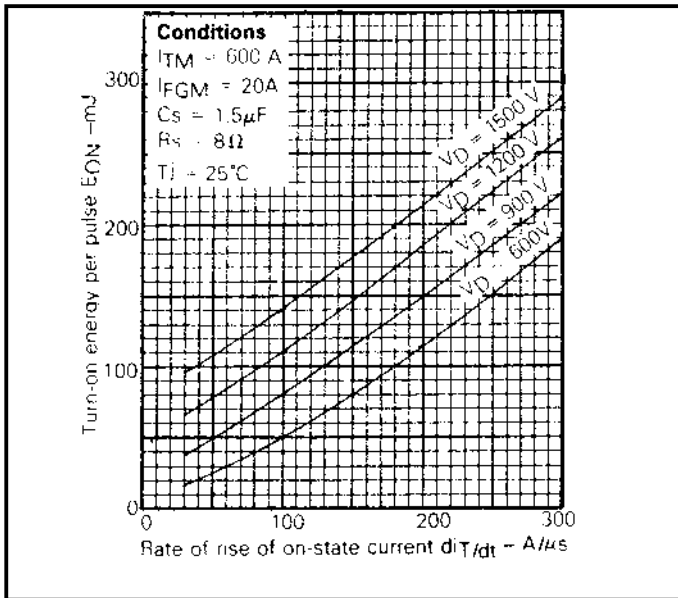
Fig.10 Turn-on energy vs peak forward gate current



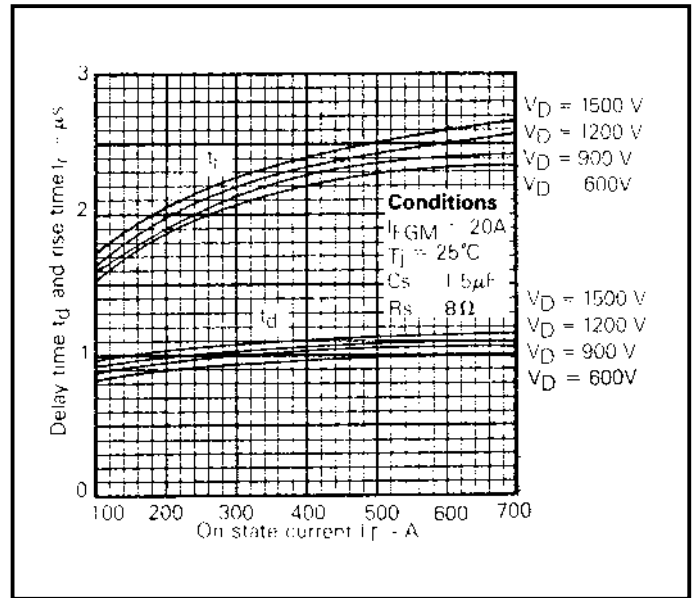
**Fig.11 Turn-on energy vs on-state current**



**Fig.12 Turn-on energy vs peak forward gate current**



**Fig.13 Turn-on energy vs rate of rise of on-state current**



**Fig.14 Delay time and rise time vs on-state current**

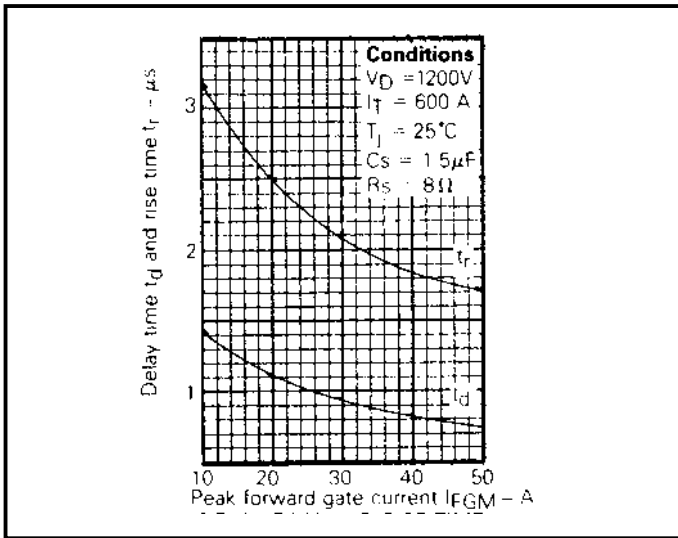


Fig.15 Delay time and rise time vs peak forward gate current

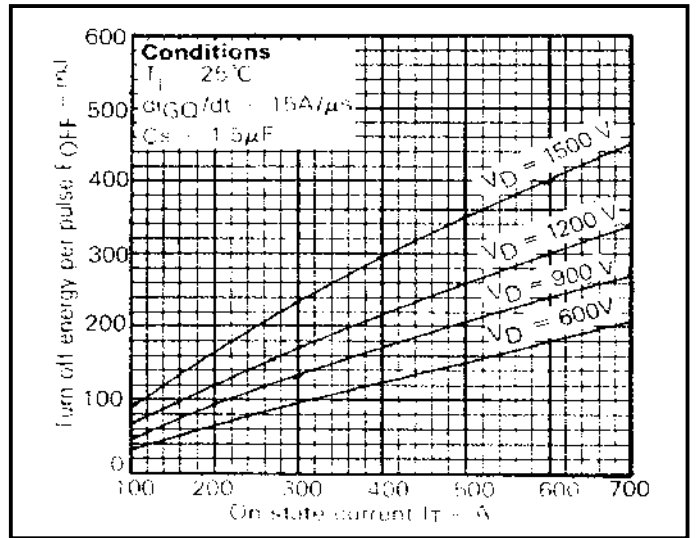


Fig.16 Turn-off energy vs on-state current

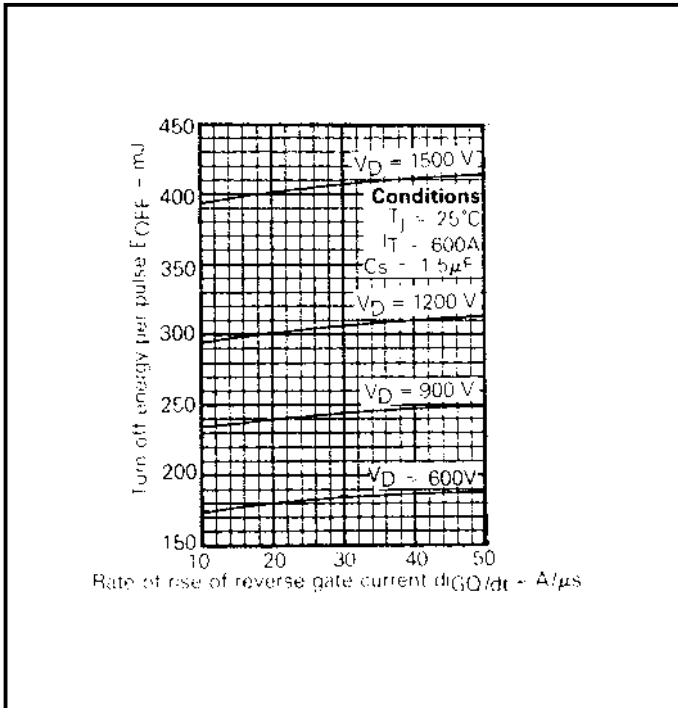


Fig.17 Turn-off energy vs rate of rise of reverse gate current

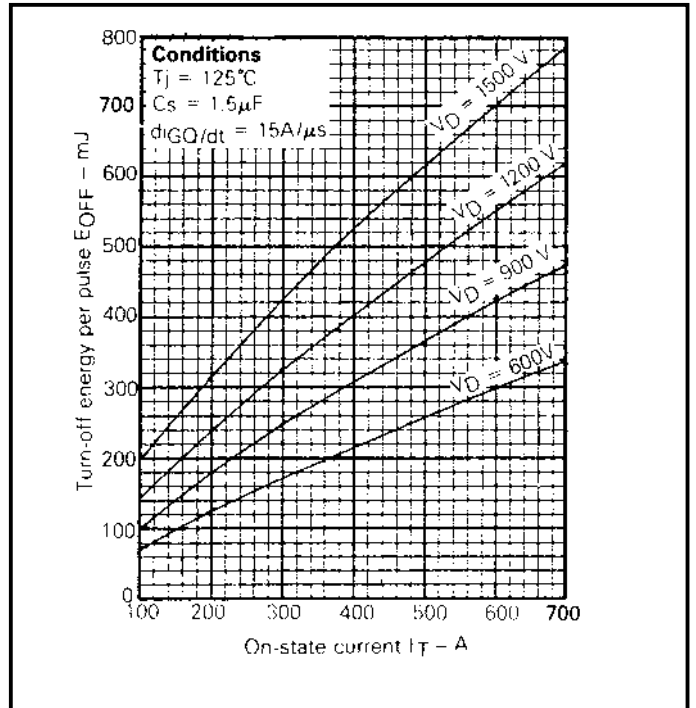


Fig.18 Turn-off energy vs on-state current



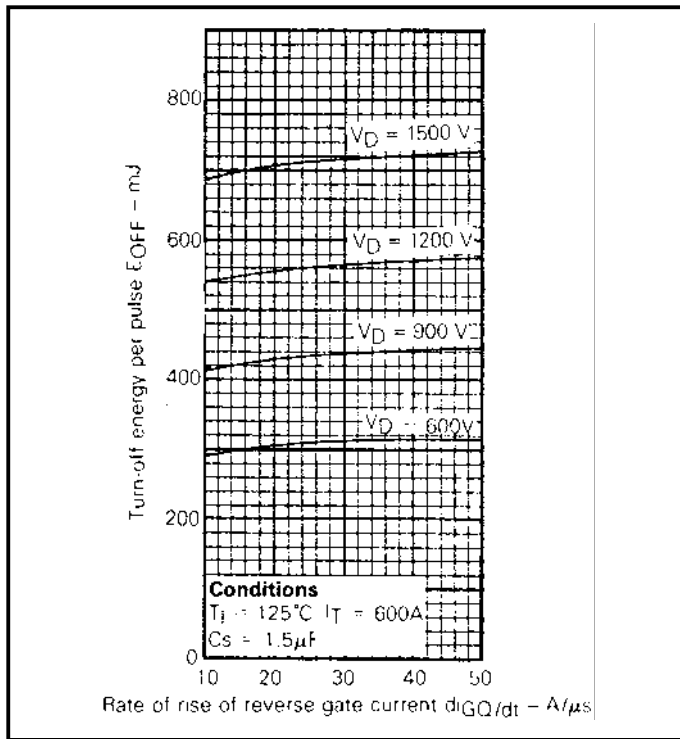


Fig.19 Turn-off energy vs rate of rise of reverse gate current

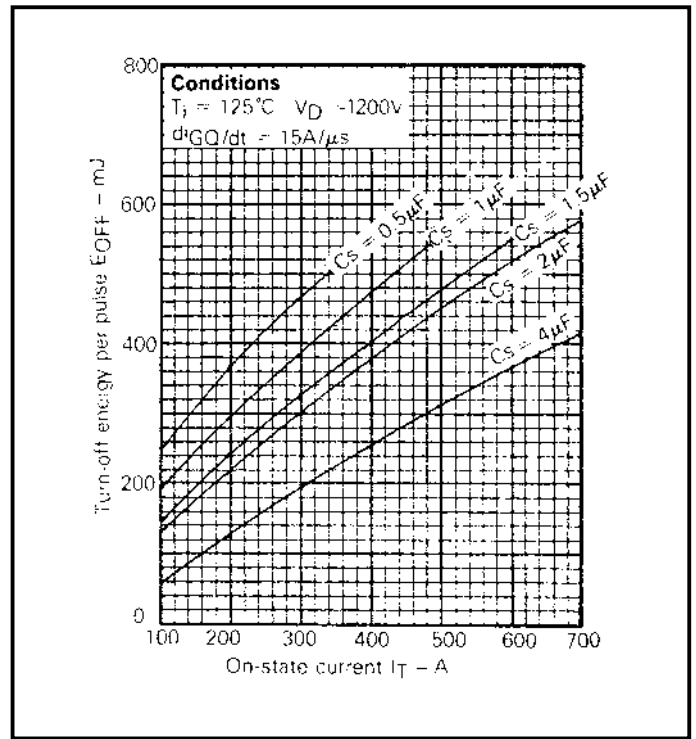


Fig.20 Turn-off energy vs on-state current with  $C_s$  as parameter

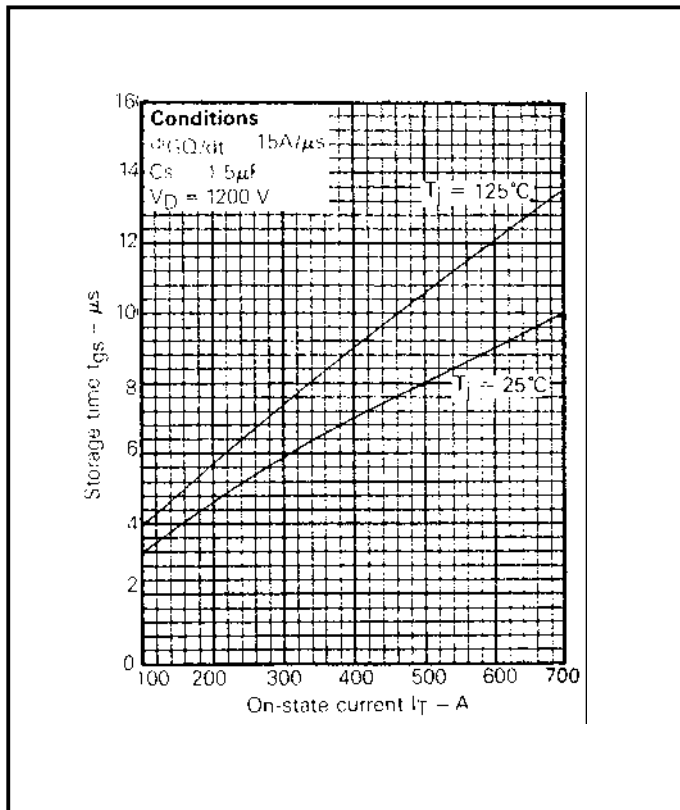


Fig.21 Storage time vs on-state current

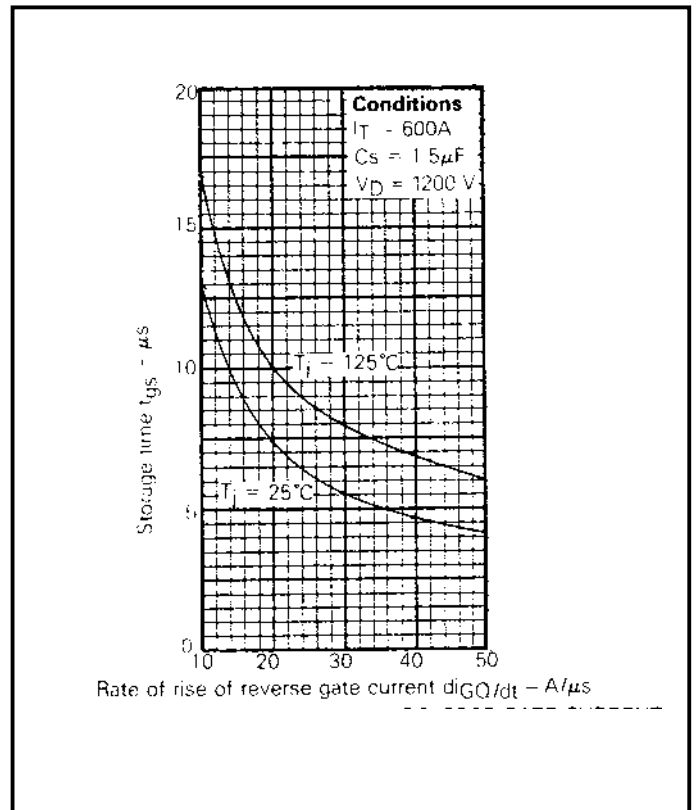


Fig.22 Storage time vs rate of rise of reverse gate current

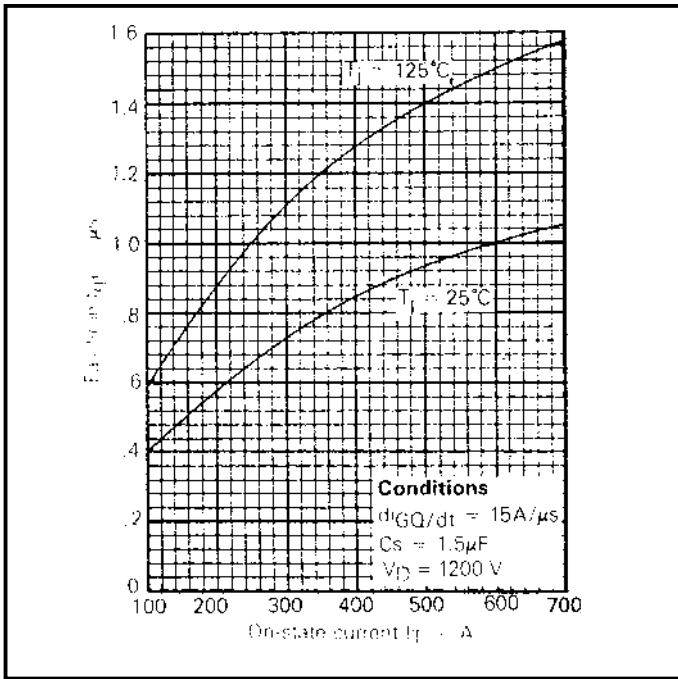


Fig.23 Fall time vs on-state current

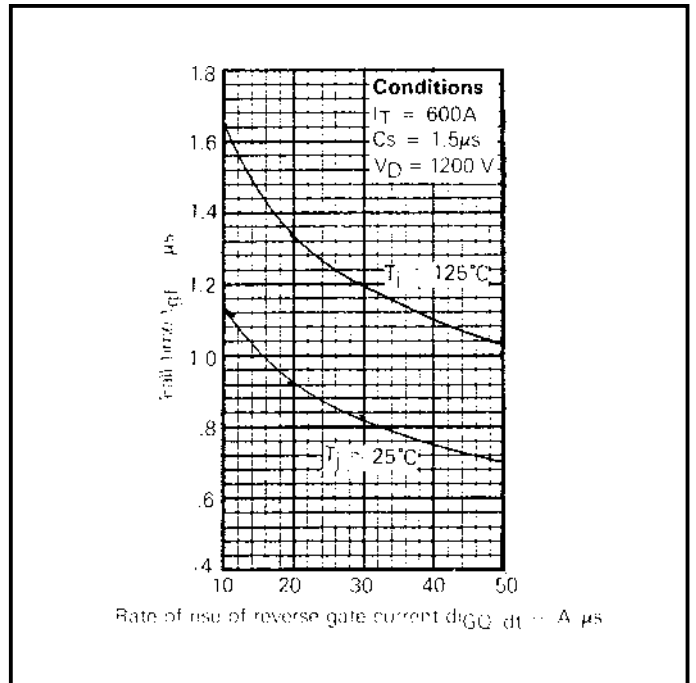


Fig.24 Fall time vs rate of rise of reverse gate current

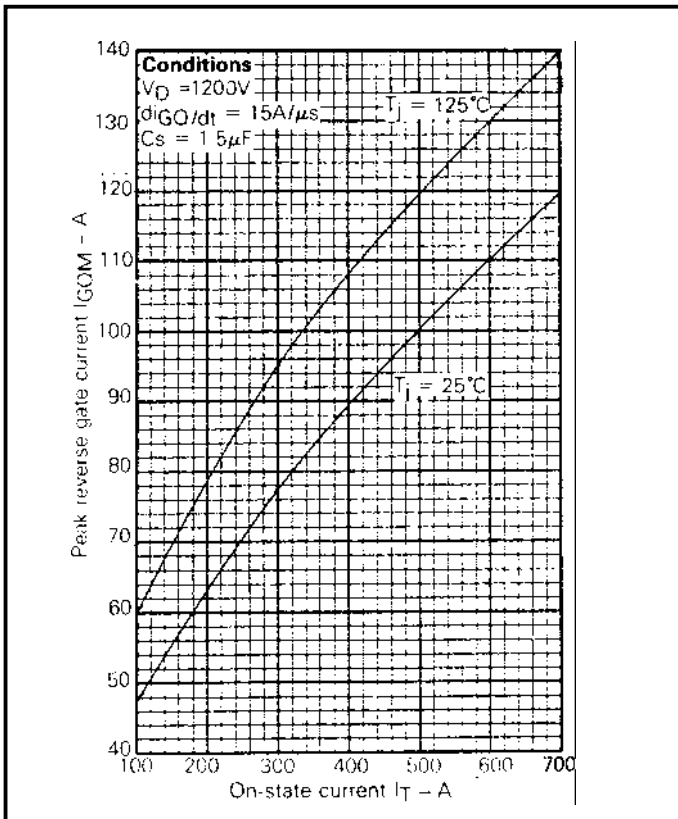


Fig.25 Peak reverse gate current vs on-state current

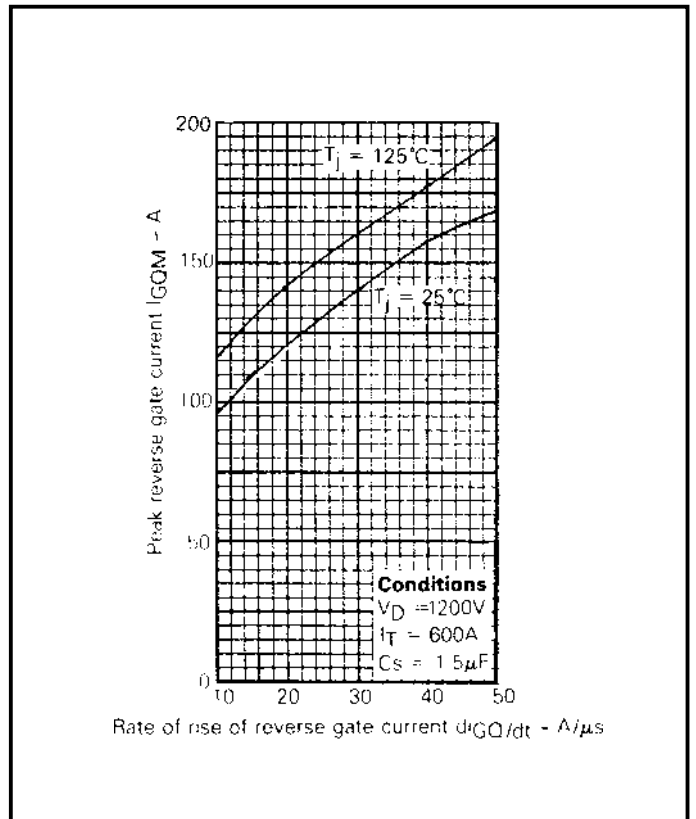
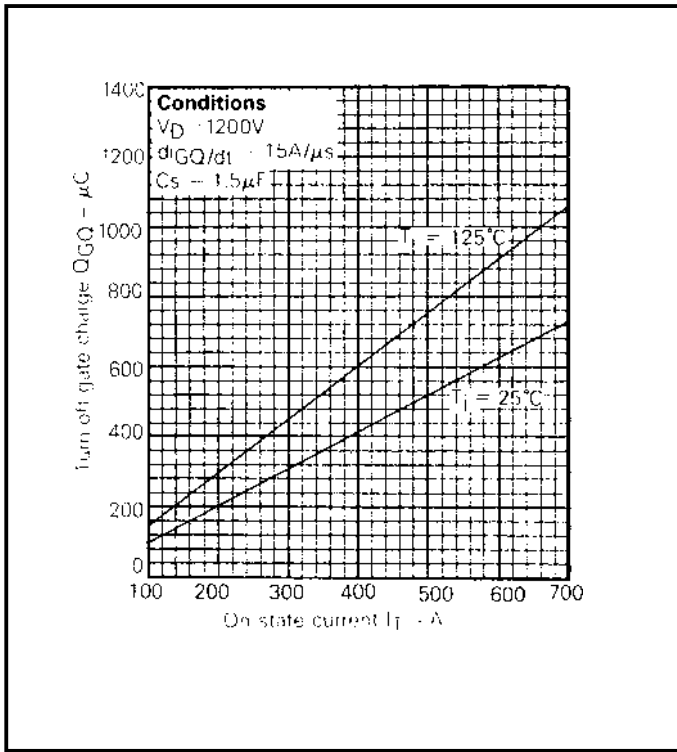
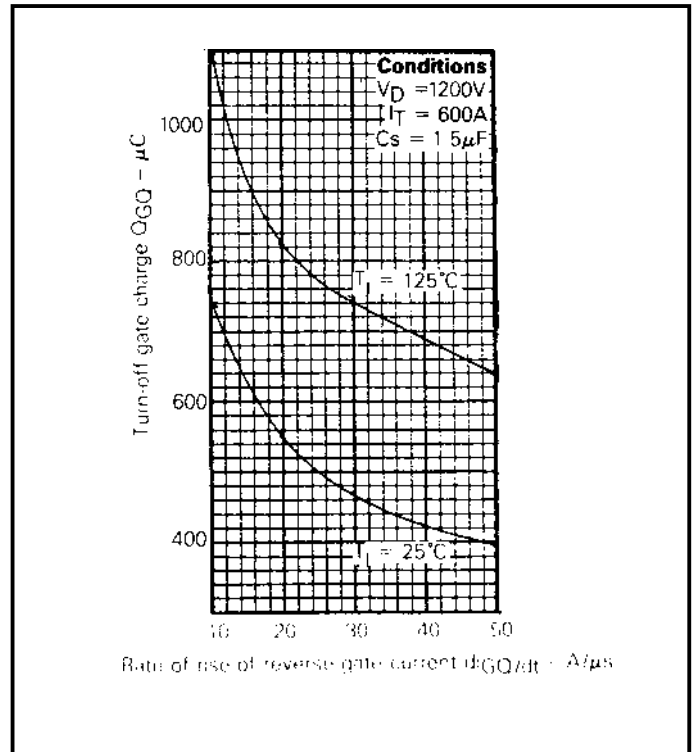


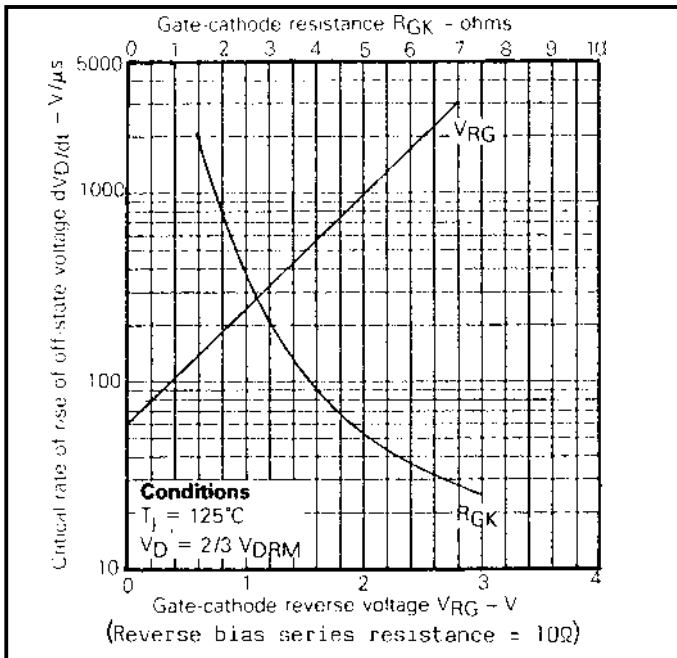
Fig.26 Peak reverse gate current vs rate of rise of reverse gate current



**Fig.27 Turn-off gate charge vs on-state current**



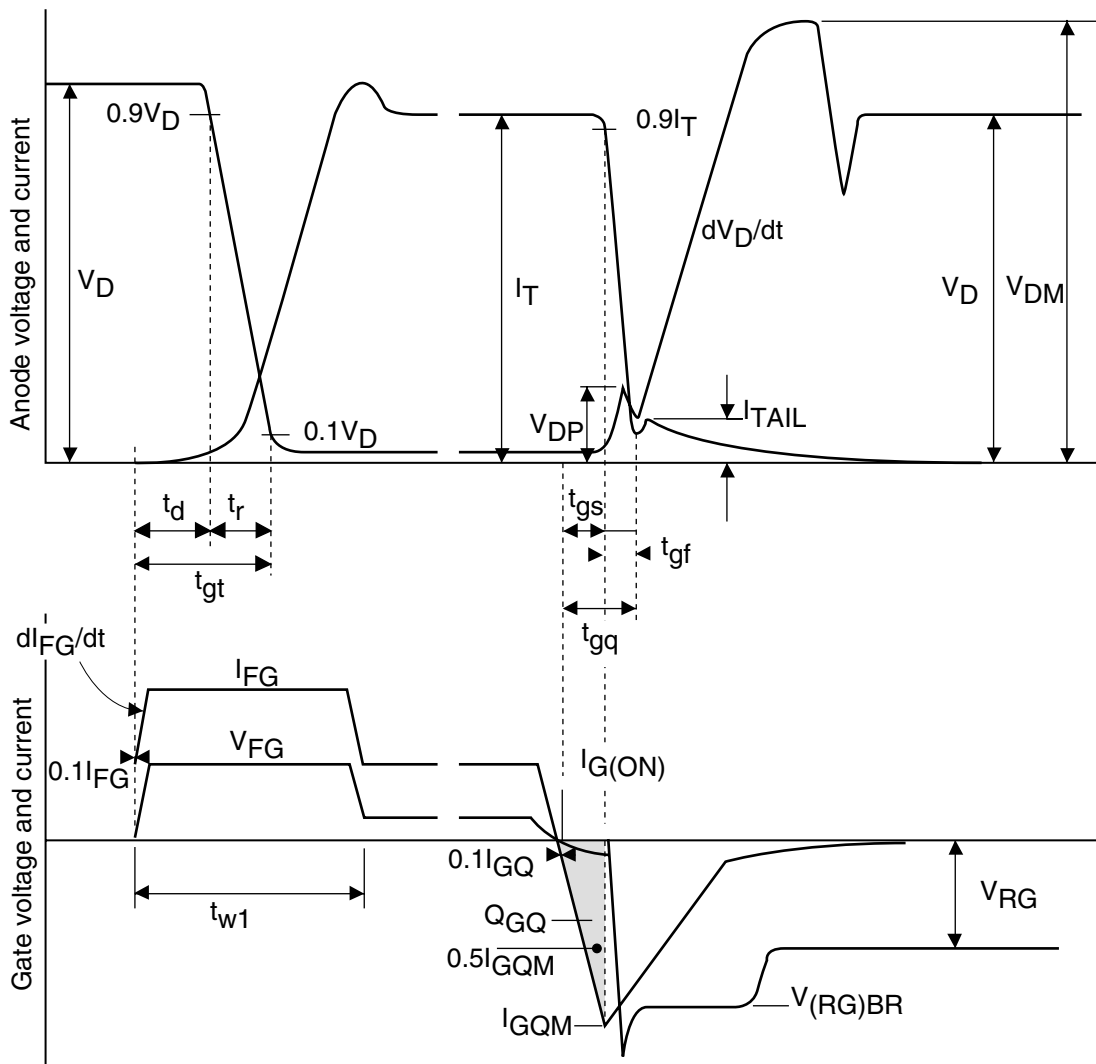
**Fig.28 Turn-off gate charge vs rate of rise of reverse gate current**



**Fig.29 Dependence of critical  $dv_D/dt$  on gate-cathode resistance and gate-cathode reverse voltage**

Snubber Capacitor $C_s$ ( $\mu F$ )	Snubber Resistor $R_s$ ( $\Omega$ )	Minimum Reset Time ( $\mu s$ )
2	7	35
	5	30
15	7	26
	5	22
1	7	17
	5	15

**Table of snubber discharge time variation with snubber capacitor value.**



Recommended gate conditions:

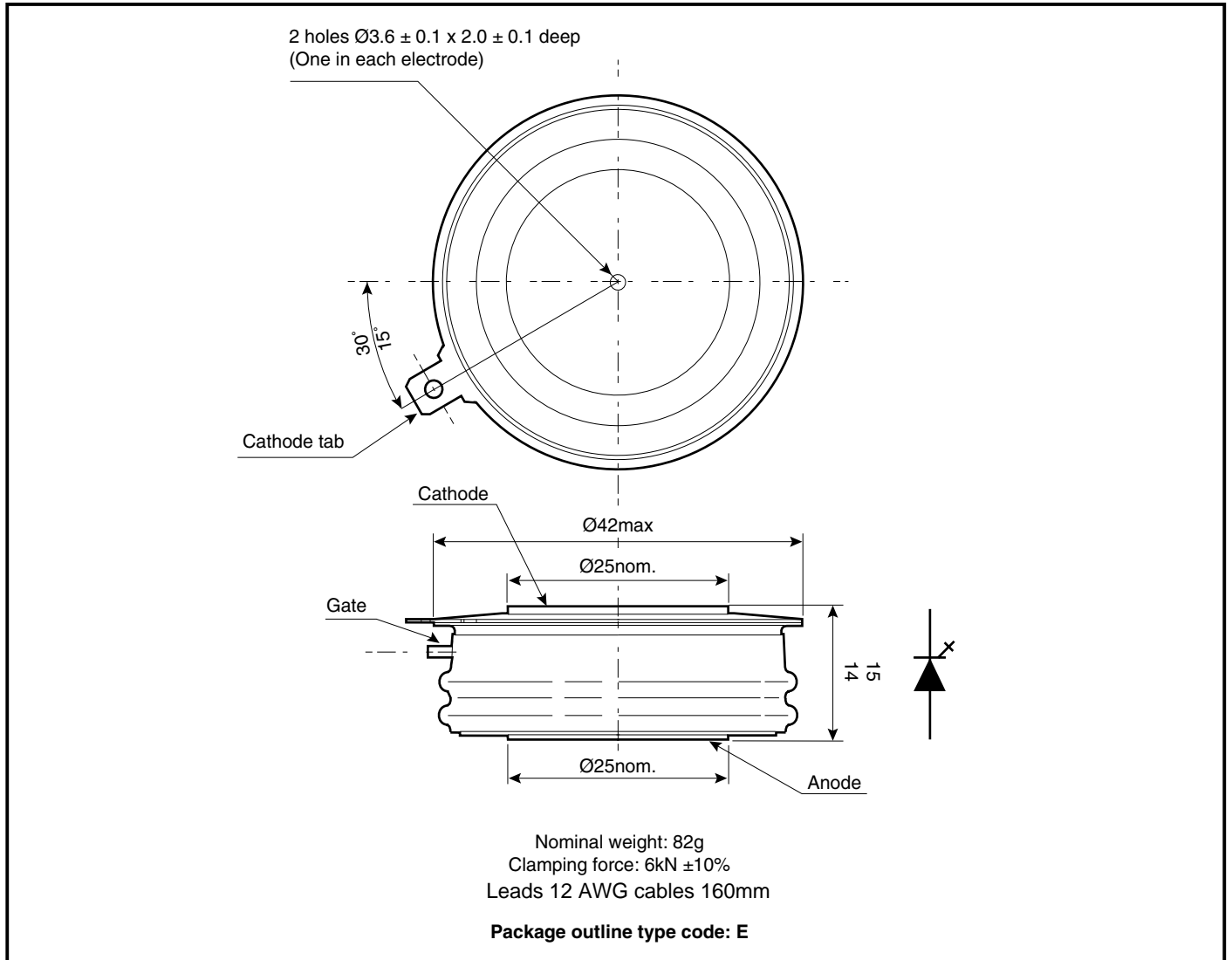
- $I_{TCM} = 600A$
- $I_{FG} = 20A$
- $I_{G(ON)} = 2A$  d.c.
- $t_{w1(min)} = 4.5\mu s$
- $I_{GQM} = 130A$
- $di_{GQ}/dt = 15A/\mu s$
- $Q_{GQ} = 900\mu C$
- $V_{RG(min)} = 2V$
- $V_{RG(max)} = 16V$

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

Fig.30 General switching waveforms

**PACKAGE DETAILS**

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





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