

Date: - 4 January, 2007

Data Sheet Issue:-1

**Provisional Data** 

# Type F1300NC55P

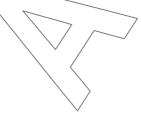
# **Absolute Maximum Ratings**

	VOLTAGE RATINGS		MAXIMUM LIMITS	UNITS
$V_{RRM}$	Repetitive peak reverse voltage, (note 1)		5500	V
$V_{RSM}$	Non-repetitive peak reverse voltage, (note 1)	1	5600	V
$V_{R(d.c.)}$	Maximum reverse d.c. voltage (note 1)		2800	V

	OTHER RATINGS (note 6)	MAXIMUM LIMITS	UNITS
$I_{F(AV)M}$	Mean forward current, T <sub>sink</sub> =55°C, (note 2)	1346	Α
$I_{F(AV)M}$	Mean forward current. T <sub>sink</sub> =100°C, (note 2)	767	Α
$I_{F(AV)M}$	Mean forward current. T <sub>sink</sub> =100°C, (note 3)	435	Α
I <sub>F(RMS)</sub>	Nominal RMS forward current, T <sub>sink</sub> =25°C, (note 2)	2615	Α
I <sub>F(d.c.)</sub>	D.C. forward current, T <sub>sink</sub> =25°C, (note 4)	2130	Α
I <sub>FSM</sub>	Peak non-repetitive surge t <sub>p</sub> =10ms, V <sub>RM</sub> =60%V <sub>RRM</sub> , (note 5)	20.8	kA
I <sub>FSM2</sub>	Peak non-repetitive surge t <sub>p</sub> =10ms, V <sub>RM</sub> ≤10V, (note 5)	22.9	kA
l <sup>2</sup> t	$I^2$ t capacity for fusing/ $t_p$ =10ms, $V_{RM}$ =60% $V_{RRM}$ , (note 5)	2.16×10 <sup>6</sup>	A <sup>2</sup> s
l <sup>2</sup> t	I²t capacity for fusing t <sub>p</sub> =10 ms, V <sub>RM</sub> ≤19V, (note 5)	2.62×10 <sup>6</sup>	A <sup>2</sup> s
T <sub>j op</sub>	Operating temperature range	-40 to +140	°C
$T_{stg}$	Storage temperature range	-40 to +140	°C

#### Notes:-

- 1) De-rating factor of 0.13% per °C is applicable for T<sub>i</sub> below 25°C.
- 2) Double side cooled, single phase; 50Hz, 180° half-sinewave.
- 3) Single side cooled, single phase; 50Hz, 180° half-sinewave.
- 4) Double side cooled.
- 5) Half-sinewave, 140°C T initial.
- 6) Current ( $I_F$ ) ratings have been calculated using  $V_{T0}$  and  $r_T$  (see page 2)

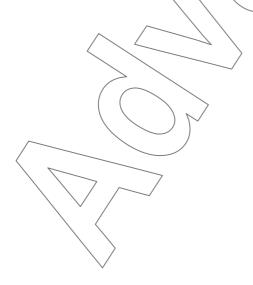


## **Characteristics**

	PARAMETER	MIN.	TYP.	MAX.	TEST CONDITIONS (Note 1)	UNITS
V	Maximum mank familiard valtage	-	-	1.75	I <sub>FM</sub> = 800A	V
$V_{FM}$	Maximum peak forward voltage	-	-	1.95	I <sub>FM</sub> = 1200A	V
V <sub>T0</sub>	Threshold voltage	-	-	1.569	Over ourset spece 1246 40394 (Nets 2)	V
$r_{T}$	Slope resistance	_	-	0.318	Over current range 1346 -4038A (Note 2)	mΩ
V <sub>T01</sub>	Threshold voltage	_	-	1.539	0.22 2.22 4.202 2.2024	V
r <sub>T1</sub>	Slope resistance	_	-	0.332	Over current range 1200 – 3600A	mΩ
V	Maximum forward recovery voltage	-	-	120	di/dt = 1000A/µ\$, 25°C	V
$V_{FRM}$	Maximum forward recovery voltage	_	-	230	di/dt = 1000Α/μs	\ \ \ \ \ \ \ \
	Peak reverse current	-	-	40 /	Rated V <sub>RRM</sub>	mA
I <sub>RRM</sub>		_	-	10	Rated V <sub>RRM</sub> , T <sub>j</sub> =25°C	
$Q_{rr}$	Recovered charge	-	2150	-		μC
$Q_{ra}$	Recovered charge, 50% Chord	-	1010	1300	I <sub>FM</sub> =1000A, t <sub>p</sub> =1000μs, di/dt=200A/μs,	μC
I <sub>rm</sub>	Reverse recovery current	-	470	-	V <sub>r</sub> =100V, 50% Chord (note 3)	Α
t <sub>rr</sub>	Reverse recovery time, 50% Chord	-	4.3	-		μs
$Q_{rr}$	Recovered charge	-	4680 (	7-/		μC
$Q_{ra}$	Recovered charge, 50% Chord	-	3680	4100	I <sub>FM</sub>	μC
I <sub>rm</sub>	Reverse recovery current	- /	560	· ·	(Note 3)	Α
t <sub>rr</sub>	Reverse recovery time, 50% Chord	-(	15	<u> </u>	(1010 0)	μs
R	Thermal resistance, junction to heatsink	-\		0.024	Double side cooled	K/W
$R_{thJK}$	(note 4)			0.048	Anode side cooled	
F	Mounting force	19		26	(Note 4)	kN
$W_t$	Weight	-	510	-		g

#### Notes:-

- Unless otherwise indicated T<sub>1</sub>=140°C.
   V<sub>T0</sub> and r<sub>T</sub> were used to calculate the current ratings illustrated on page one.
   Figures 3-7 were compiled using these conditions.
- 4) For clamp forces outside these limits, please consult factory.



# **Notes on Ratings and Characteristics**`

## 1.0 De-rating Factor

A blocking voltage de-rating factor of 0.13% per °C is applicable to this device for T<sub>i</sub> below 25°C.

# 2.0 ABCD Constants

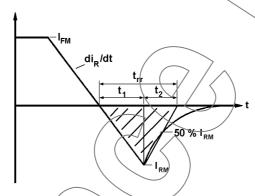
These constants (applicable only over current range of V<sub>F</sub> characteristic in Figure 1) are the coefficients of the expression for the forward characteristic given below:

$$V_F = A + B \cdot \ln(I_F) + C \cdot I_F + D \cdot \sqrt{I_F}$$

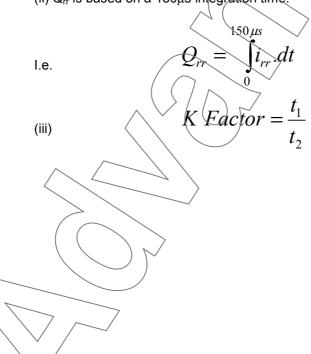
where  $I_F$  = instantaneous forward current.

# 3.0 Reverse recovery ratings

(i) Q<sub>ra</sub> is based on 50% I<sub>rm</sub> chord as shown in Figure below.



(ii) Q<sub>rr</sub> is based on a 150μs integration time.



#### 4.0 Reverse Recovery Loss

The following procedure is recommended for use where it is necessary to include reverse recovery loss.

From waveforms of recovery current obtained from a high frequency shunt (see Note 1) and reverse voltage present during recovery, an instantaneous reverse recovery loss waveform must be constructed. Let the area under this waveform be E joules per pulse. A new sink temperature can then be evaluated from:

$$T_{SINK} = T_{J(MAX)} - E \cdot [k + f \cdot R_{thJK}]$$

Where k = 0.2314 (°C/W)/s

E = Area under reverse loss waveform per pulse in joules (W.s.)

f = Rated frequency in Hz at the original sink temperature.

 $R_{th(J-Hs)}$  = d.c. thermal resistance (°C/W)

The total dissipation is now given by:

$$W_{(tot)} = W_{(original)} + E \cdot f$$

NOTE 1 - Reverse Recovery Loss by Measurement

This device has a low reverse recovered charge and peak reverse recovery current. When measuring the charge, care must be taken to ensure that:

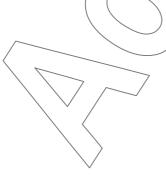
- (a) AC coupled devices such as current transformers are not affected by prior passage of high amplitude forward current.
- (b) A suitable, polarised, clipping circuit must be connected to the input of the measuring oscilloscope to avoid overloading the internal amplifiers by the relatively high amplitude forward current signal.
- (c) Measurement of reverse recovery waveform should be carried out with an appropriate critically damped snubber, connected across diode anode to cathode. The formula used for the calculation of this snubber is shown below:

$$R^2 = 4 \cdot \frac{V_r}{C_S \cdot \frac{di}{dt}}$$

Where:  $V_r = Commutating source voltage$ 

C<sub>S</sub> = Snubber capacitance

R = Snubber resistance



#### 5.0 Computer Modelling Parameters

5.1 Device Dissipation Calculations

$$I_{AV} = \frac{-V_{T0} + \sqrt{{V_{T0}}^2 + 4 \cdot ff^2 \cdot r_T \cdot W_{AV}}}{2 \cdot ff^2 \cdot r_T}$$

Where  $V_{T0} = 1.569V$ ,  $r_T = 0.318m\Omega$ 

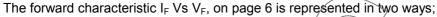
ff = form factor (normally unity for fast diode applications)

$$W_{AV} = \frac{\Delta T}{R_{th}}$$

$$\Delta T = T$$

$$\Delta T = T_{_{j(M\!A\!X)}} - T_{_{K}}$$

5.2 Calculation of V<sub>F</sub> using ABCD Coefficients

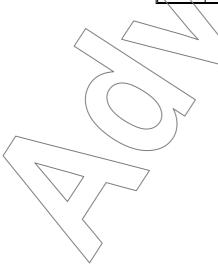


- (i) the well established  $V_{T0}$  and  $r_T$  tangent used for rating purposes and
- (ii) a set of constants A, B, C, and D forming the coefficients of the representative equation for V<sub>F</sub> in terms of I<sub>F</sub> given below:

$$V_F = A + B \cdot \ln(I_F) + C \cdot I_F + D \cdot \sqrt{I_F}$$

The constants, derived by curve fitting software, are given in this report for both hot and cold characteristics. The resulting values for V<sub>E</sub> agree with the true device characteristic over a current range, which is limited to that plotted.

	25°C Coefficients	140°C Coefficients
Α/	0.9457614	1.1329943
B	0.0566287	-0.02170949
$^{\circ}$	1.66939×10 <sup>-4</sup>	7.78189×10 <sup>-5</sup>
( b)	9.156351×10 <sup>-3</sup>	0.02495673



### **Curves**

Figure 1 - Forward characteristics of limit device

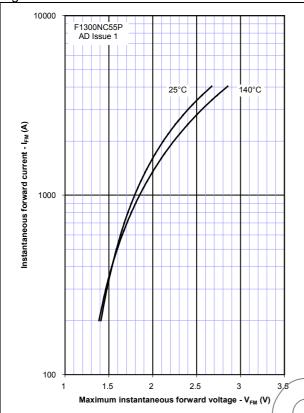
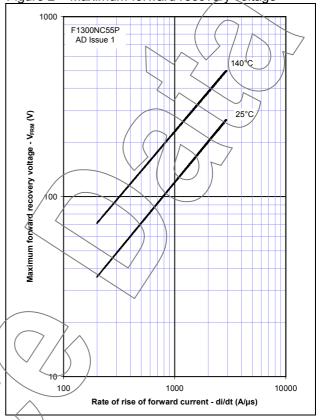


Figure 2 – Maximum forward recovery voltage



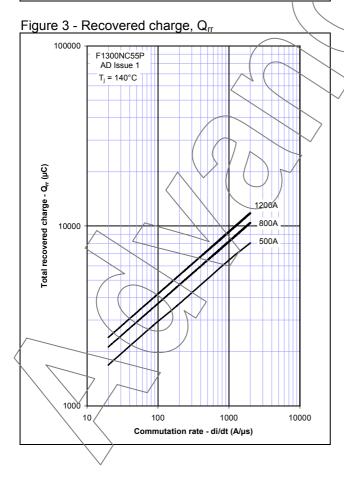


Figure 4 – Recovered charge, Q<sub>ra</sub> (50% chord)

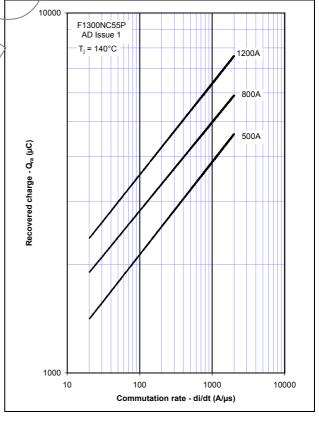
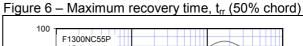
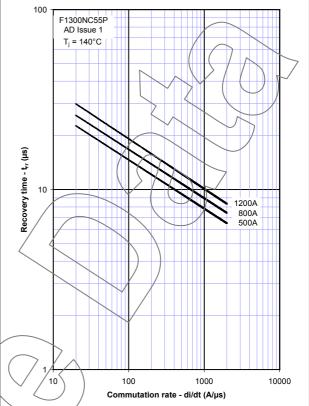
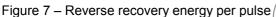


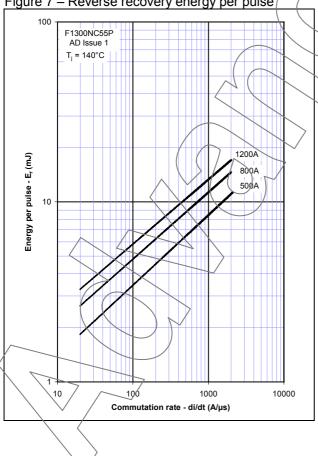
Figure 5 - Maximum reverse current, I<sub>rm</sub> 10000 F1300NC55P AD Issue 1 T<sub>i</sub> = 140°C Reverse recovery current - I<sub>rm</sub> (A) 1200A 800A 500A 1000 100 10000 10 1000 100

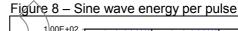






Commutation rate - di/dt (A/µs)





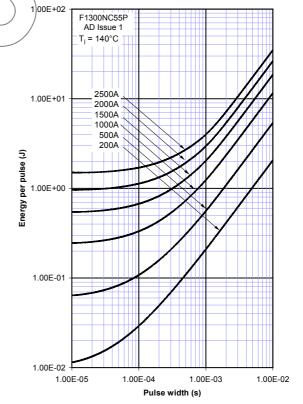


Figure 9 - Sine wave frequency vs. pulse width

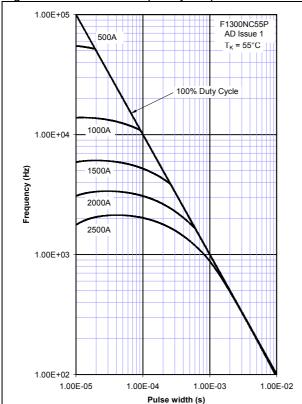
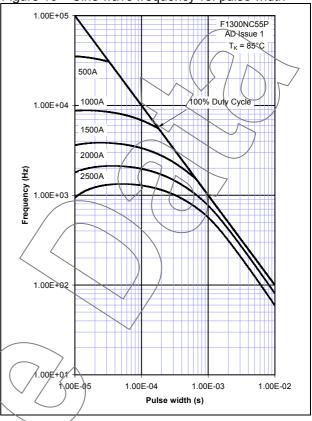


Figure 10 – Sine wave frequency vs. pulse width



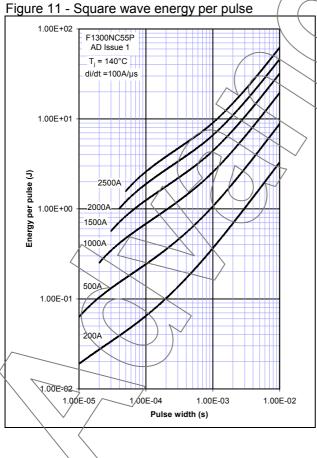


Figure 12 - Square wave energy per pulse

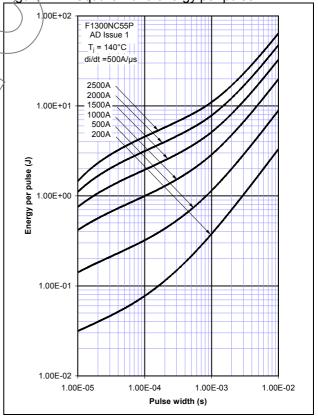


Figure 13 - Square wave frequency vs pulse width

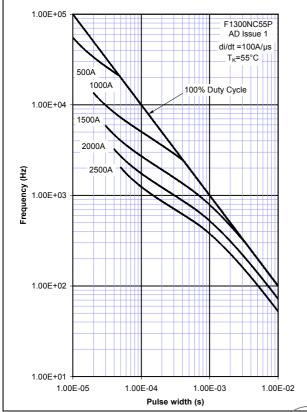


Figure 14 – Square wave frequency vs pulse width

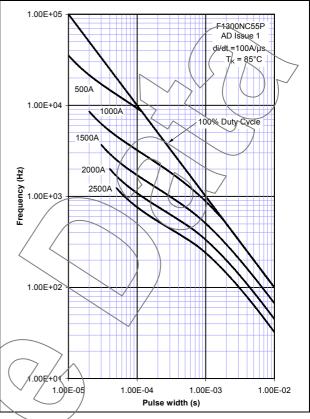


Figure 15 - Square wave frequency vs pulse width

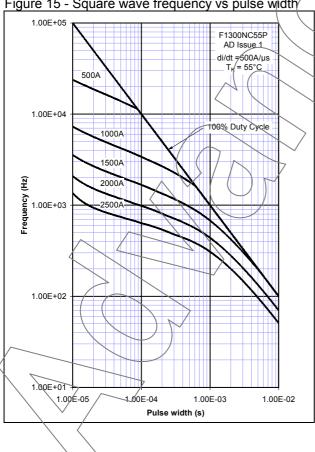
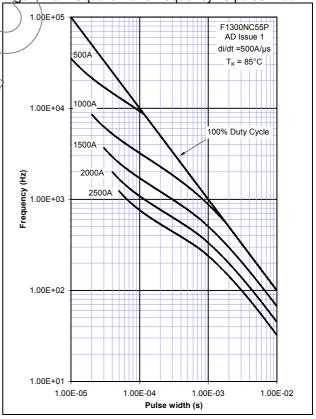
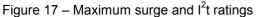


Figure 16 - Square wave frequency vs pulse width





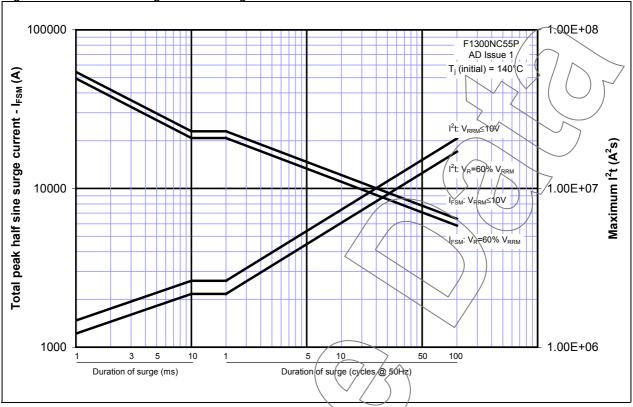
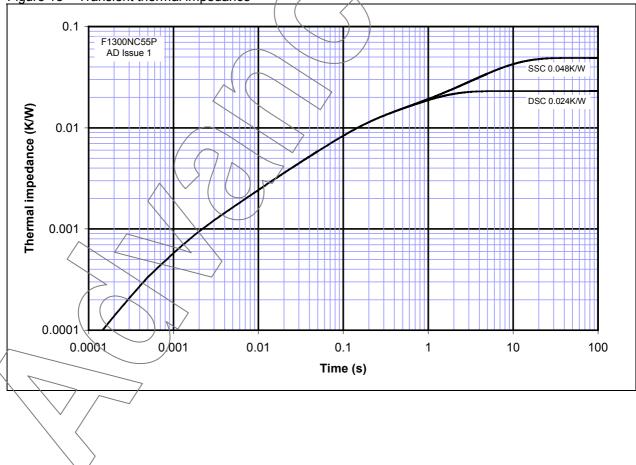
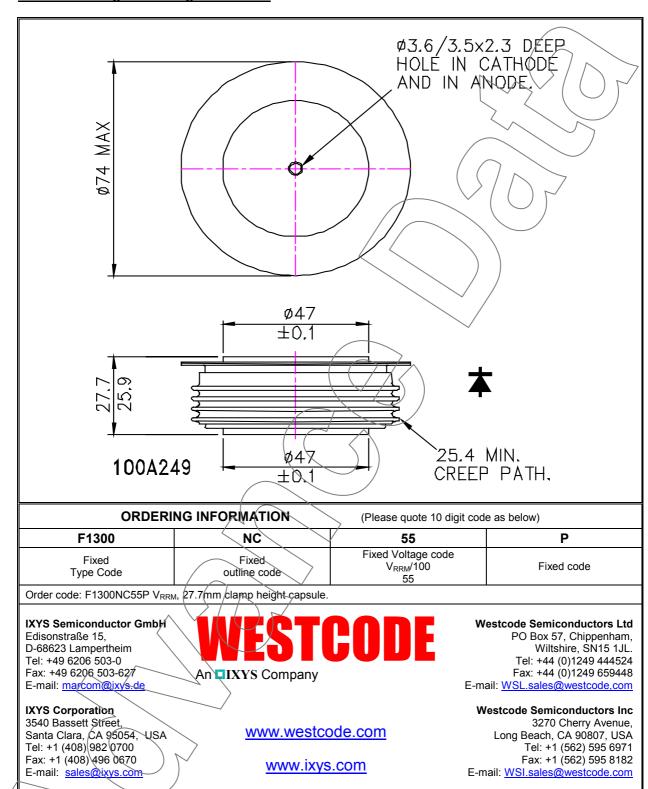


Figure 18 – Transient thermal impedance



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