



High-end Power Semiconductor Manufacturer

ZP2500A 4600-5000V Standard Rectifier Diode

- High power cycling capability
- Low on-state and switching losses
- Optimized for line frequency rectifiers
- Designed for traction and industrial applications



Average forward current		I_{FAV}	2500 A	
Repetitive peak reverse voltage		V_{RRM}	4600–5000 V	
V_{RRM} , V	4600		4800	5000
Voltage code	46		48	50
T_i , °C			-60–150	

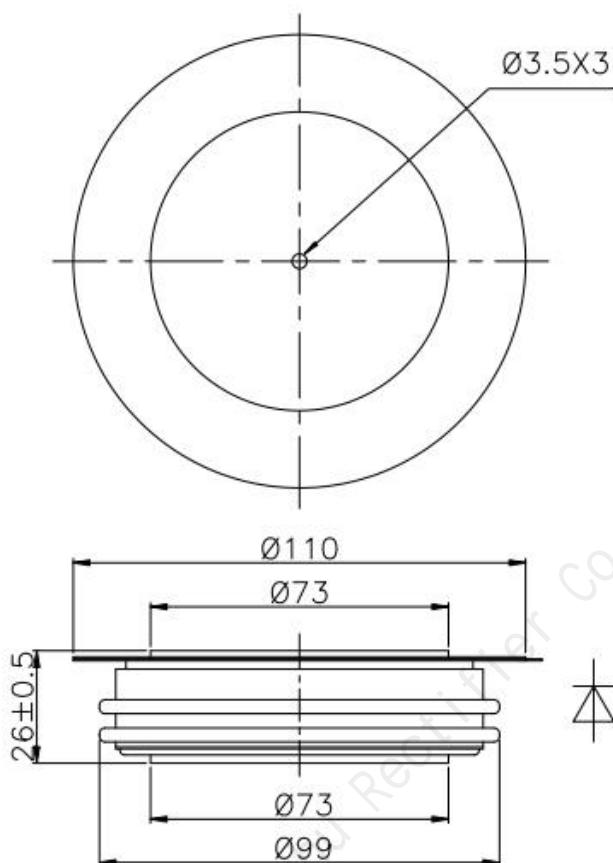
MAXIMUM ALLOWABLE RATINGS

Symbols and parameters		Units	Values	Test conditions
ON-STATE				
I_{FAV}	Average forward current	A	2500	$T_c=100^\circ\text{C}$; Double side cooled; 180° half-sine wave; 50 Hz
I_{FRMS}	RMS forward current	A	3925	$T_c=112^\circ\text{C}$; Double side cooled; 180° half-sine wave; 50 Hz
I_{FSM}	Surge forward current	kA	40.0	$T_j=T_{j \max}$ $T_j=25^\circ\text{C}$ 180° half-sine wave; 50 Hz ($t_p=10$ ms); single pulse; $V_R=0$ V;
			46.0	180° half-sine wave; 60 Hz ($t_p=8.3$ ms); single pulse; $V_R=0$ V;
I^2t	Safety factor	$\text{A}^2 \cdot 10^3$	42.0	180° half-sine wave; 50 Hz ($t_p=10$ ms); single pulse; $V_R=0$ V;
			48.0	180° half-sine wave; 60 Hz ($t_p=8.3$ ms); single pulse; $V_R=0$ V;
BLOCKING				
V_{RRM}	Repetitive peak reverse voltages	V	4600–5000	$T_{j \min} < T_j < T_{j \max}$ 180° half-sine wave; 50 Hz;
V_{RSM}	Non-repetitive peak reverse voltages	V	4700–5100	$T_{j \min} < T_j < T_{j \max}$ 180° half-sine wave; 50 Hz; single pulse;
V_R	Reverse continuous voltages	V	$0.75V_{RRM}$	$T_j=T_{j \max}$;
THERMAL				
T_{stg}	Storage temperature	°C	-60–150	
T_j	Operating junction temperature	°C	-60–150	
MECHANICAL				
F	Mounting force	kN	40.0–50.0	
a	Acceleration	m/s^2	50 100	Device unclamped Device clamped

CHARACTERISTICS

Symbols and parameters		Units	Values	Conditions
ON-STATE				
V _{FM}	Peak forward voltage, max	V	1.91	T _j =25 °C; I _{FM} =7850 A
V _{F(TO)}	Forward threshold voltage, max	V	0.86	T _j =T _j max;
r _T	Forward slope resistance, max	mΩ	0.170	0.5 π I _{FAV} < I _T < 1.5 π I _{FAV}
BLOCKING				
I _{RRM}	Repetitive peak reverse current, max	mA	150	T _j =T _j max; V _R =V _{RRM}
SWITCHING				
Q _{rr}	Total recovered charge, max	μC	9500	T _j =T _j max; I _{FM} =2000 A ;
t _{rr}	Reverse recovery time, max	μs	100	di _R /dt=-5 A/μs ;
I _{rrM}	Peak reverse recovery current, max	A	190	V _R =100 V;
THERMAL				
R _{thjc}	Thermal resistance, junction to case, max	°C/W	0.0085	Double side cooled
R _{thjc-A}			0.0187	Direct current Anode side cooled
R _{thjc-K}			0.0153	Cathode side cooled
R _{thck}	Thermal resistance, case to heatsink, max	°C/W	0.0020	Direct current
MECHANICAL				
w	Weight, typ	g	1500	
D _s	Surface creepage distance	mm (inch)	41.40 (1.630)	
D _a	Air strike distance	mm (inch)	23.10 (0.909)	

OVERALL DIMENSIONS



ZT80

All dimensions in millimeters

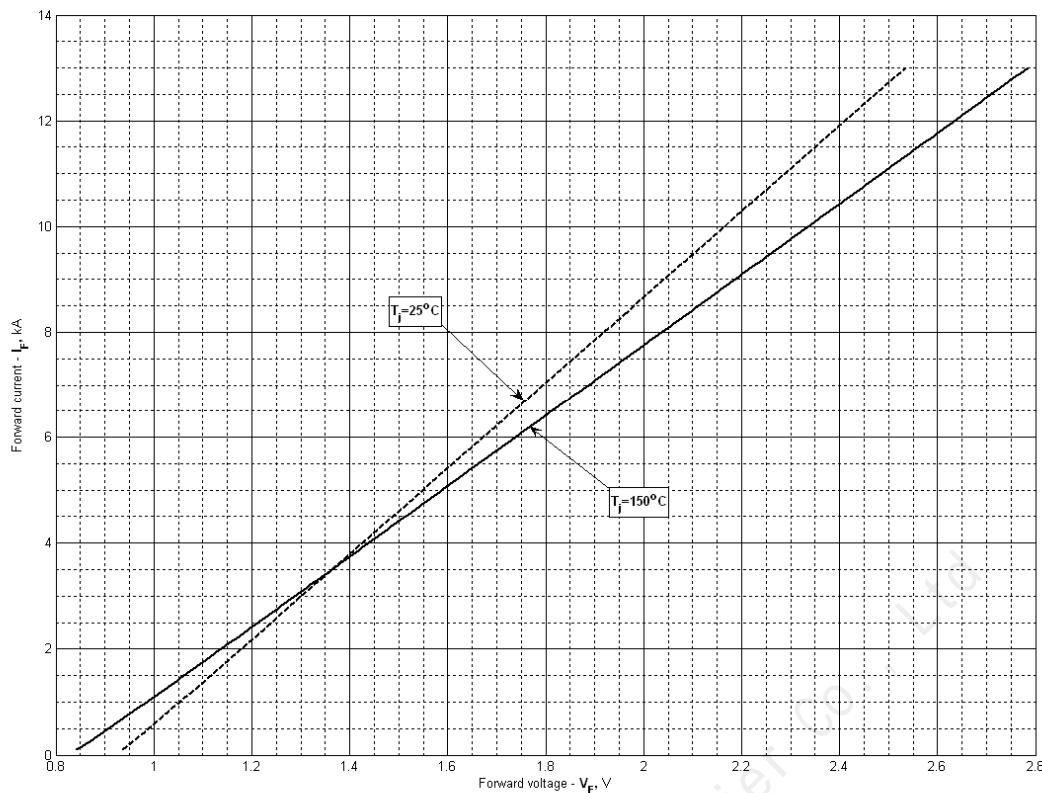


Fig 1 – Forward characteristics of Limit device

Analytical function for Forward characteristic:

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

	Coefficients for max curves	
	$T_j = 25^\circ\text{C}$	$T_j = T_{j\max}$
A	0.915746	0.816156
B	0.119861	0.144828
C	-0.021205	-0.030099
D	0.032065	0.045516

Forward characteristic model (see Fig. 1).

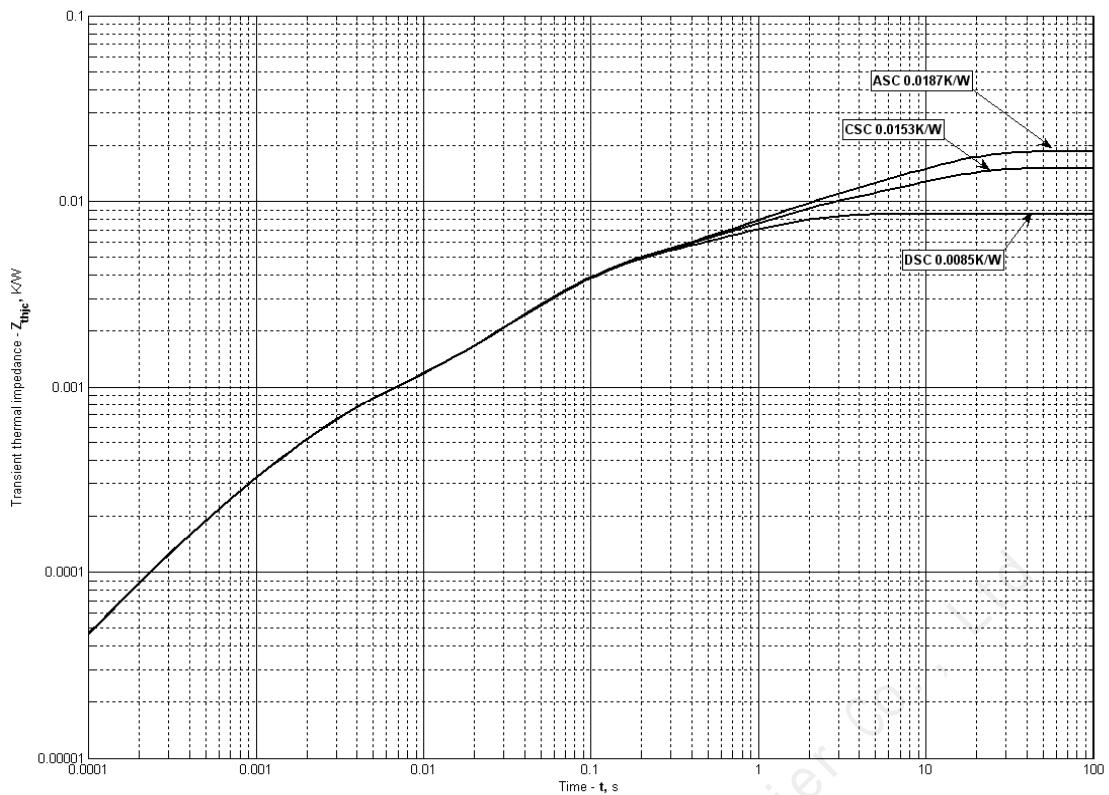


Fig 2 – Transient thermal impedance

Analytical function for Transient thermal impedance junction to case Z_{thjc} for DC:

$$Z_{thjc} = \sum_{i=1}^n R_i \left(1 - e^{-\frac{t}{\tau_i}} \right)$$

Where $i = 1$ to n , n is the number of terms in the series.

t = Duration of heating pulse in seconds.

Z_{thjc} = Thermal resistance at time t.

R_i = Amplitude of p_{th} term.

τ_i = Time constant of r_{th} term.

DC Double side cooled

i	1	2	3	4	5	6
R_i , K/W	0.00007989	0.002973	0.0005936	0.000846	0.00005975	0.003948
τ_i , s	1.688	0.06219	0.002329	0.138	0.0003243	0.9533

DC Cathode side cooled

i	1	2	3	4	5	6
R_i , K/W	0.006619	0.004034	0.0008595	0.002956	0.0005965	0.0000589
τ_i , s	9.744	1.025	0.1394	0.06237	0.002318	0.0003037

DC Anode side cooled

i	1	2	3	4	5	6
R_i , K/W	0.01013	0.004062	0.0009401	0.002853	0.0005963	0.00005641
τ_i , s	9.747	1.058	0.1304	0.06179	0.002313	0.0003013

Transient thermal impedance junction to case Z_{thjc} model (see Fig. 2)

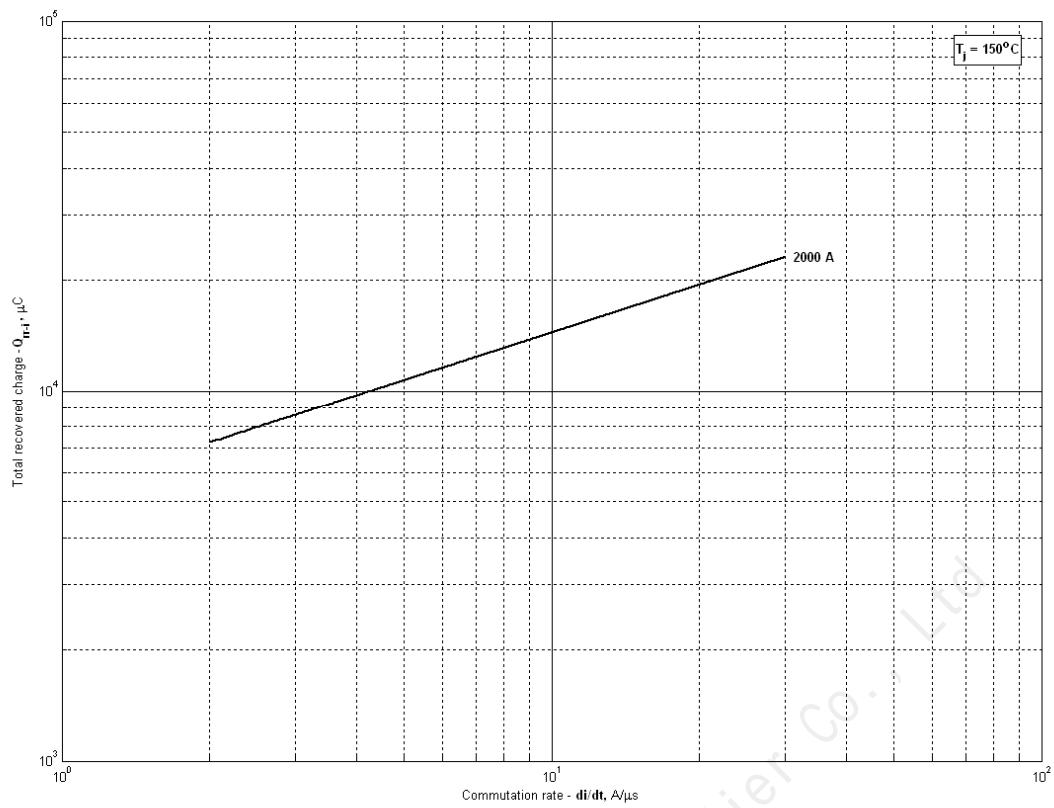


Fig 3 - Total recovered charge(integral), Q_{rr-i}

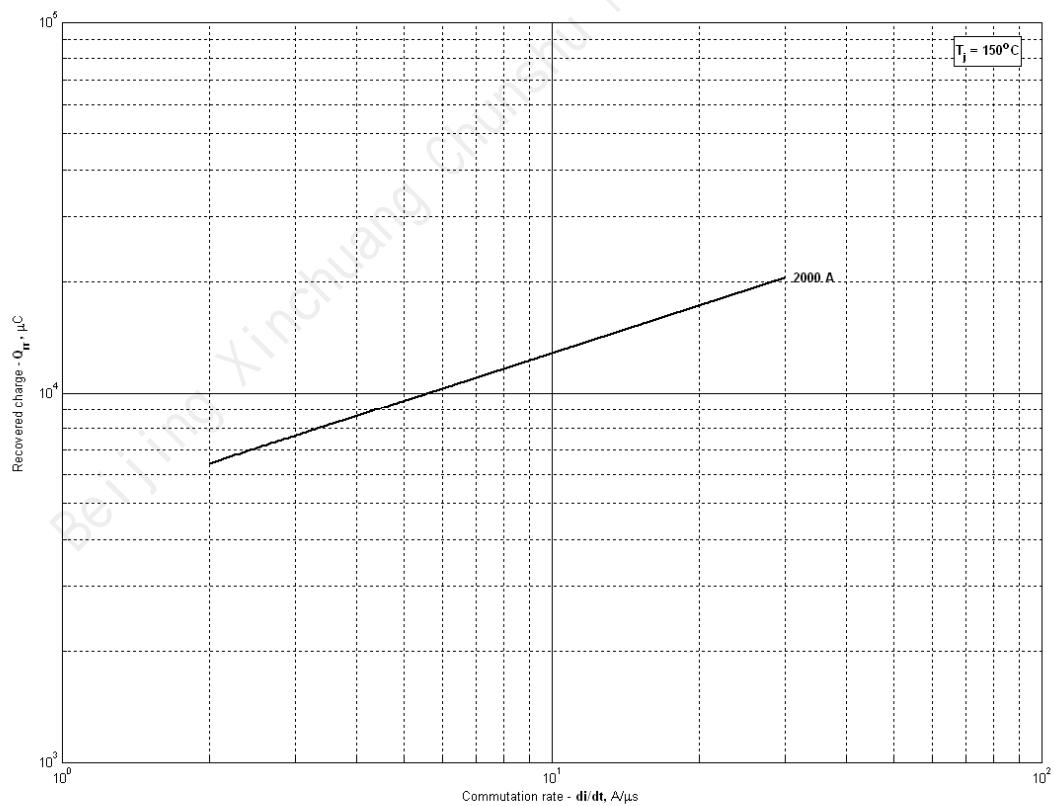


Fig 4 - Total recovered charge(50% chord), Q_{rr}

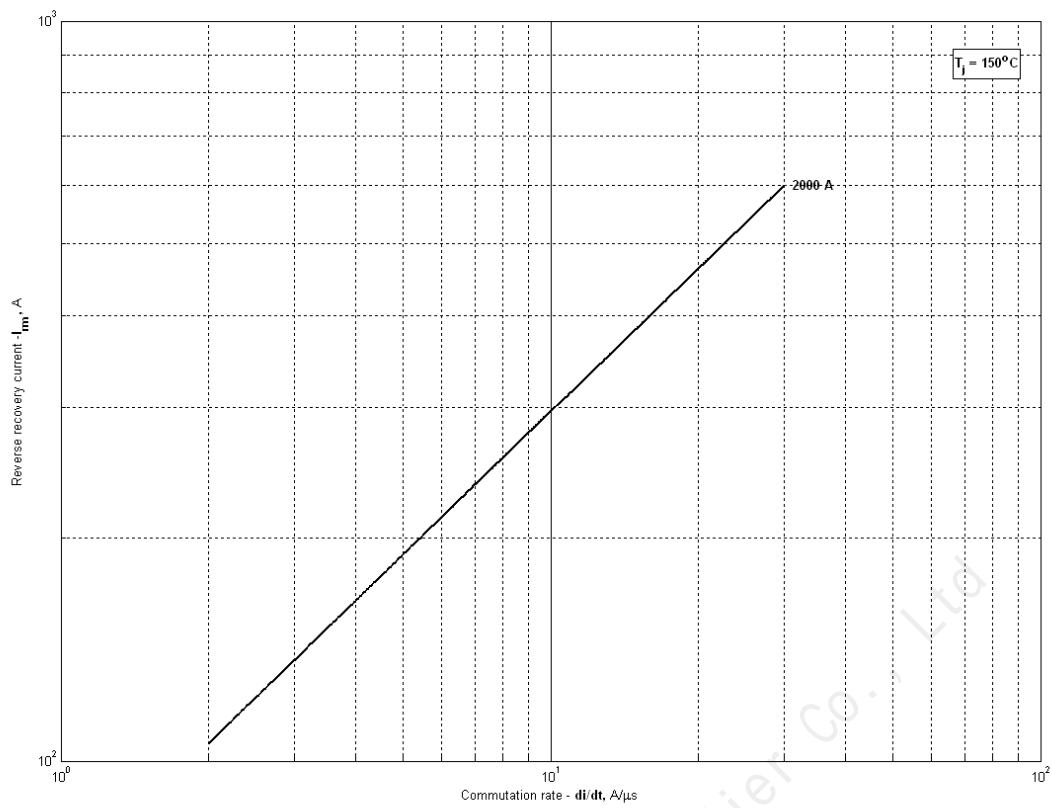


Fig 5 - Peak reverse recovery current, I_{rm}

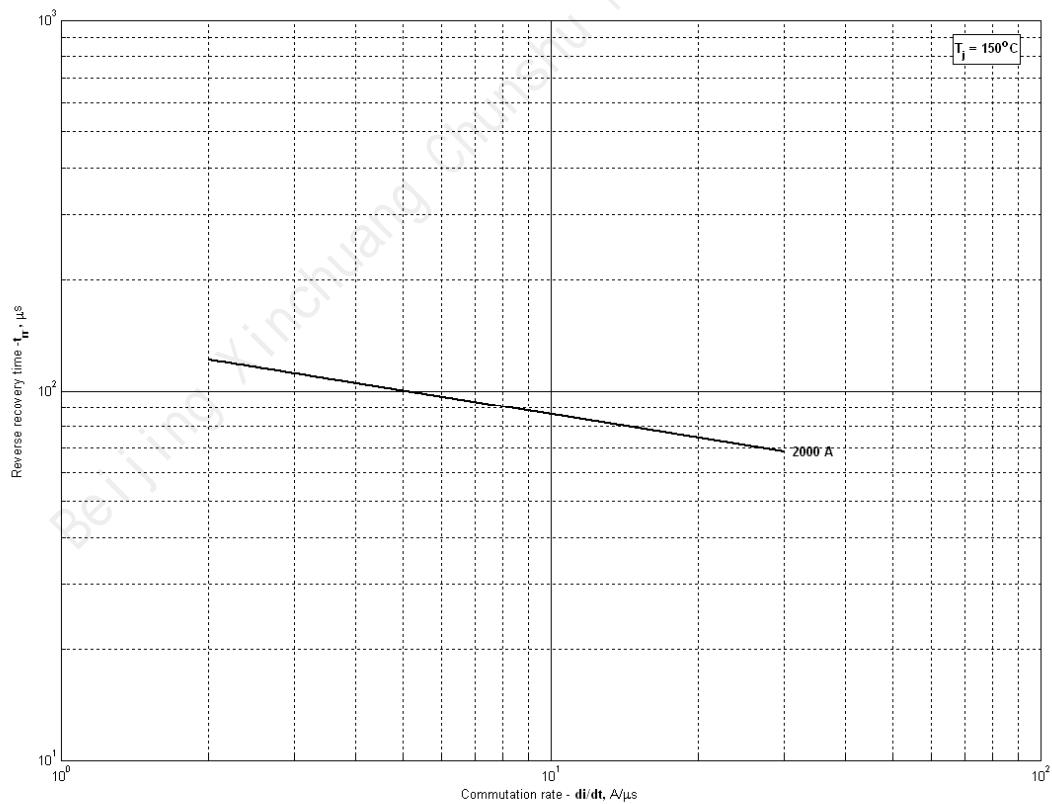


Fig 6 - Recovery time, t_{rr} (50% chord)

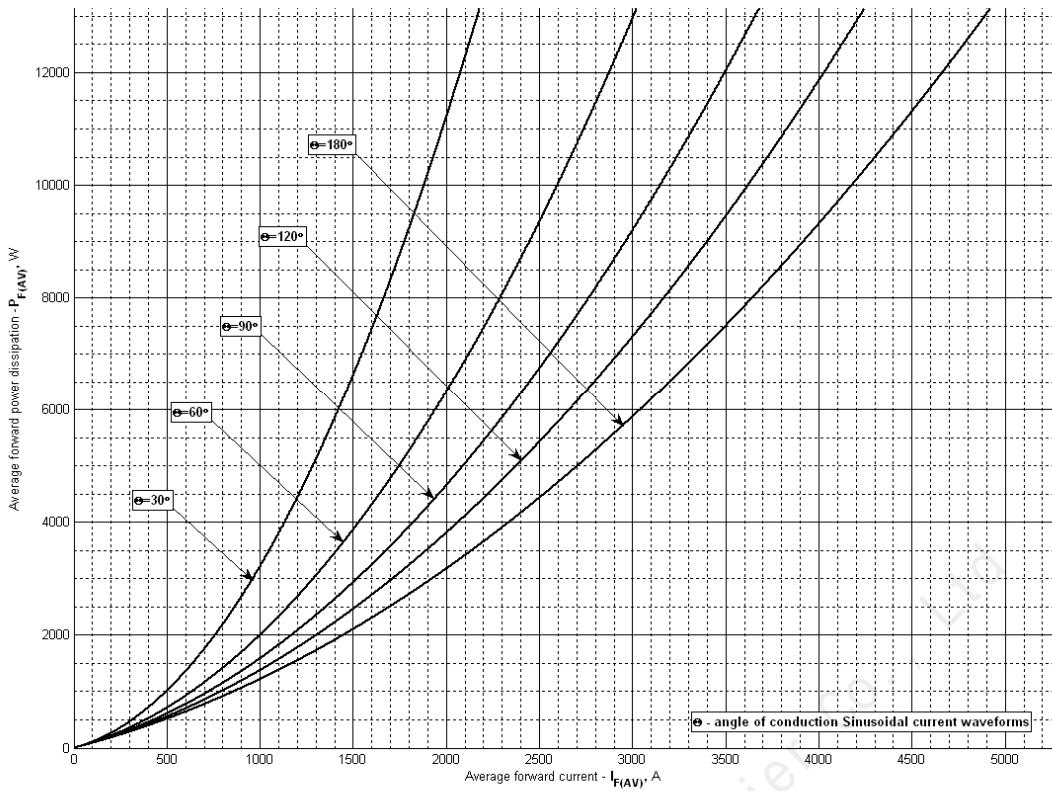


Fig 7 - Mean forward power dissipation $P_{FA(V)}$ vs. Mean forward current $I_{FA(V)}$ for sinusoidal current waveforms at different conduction angles ($f=50\text{Hz}$, DSC)

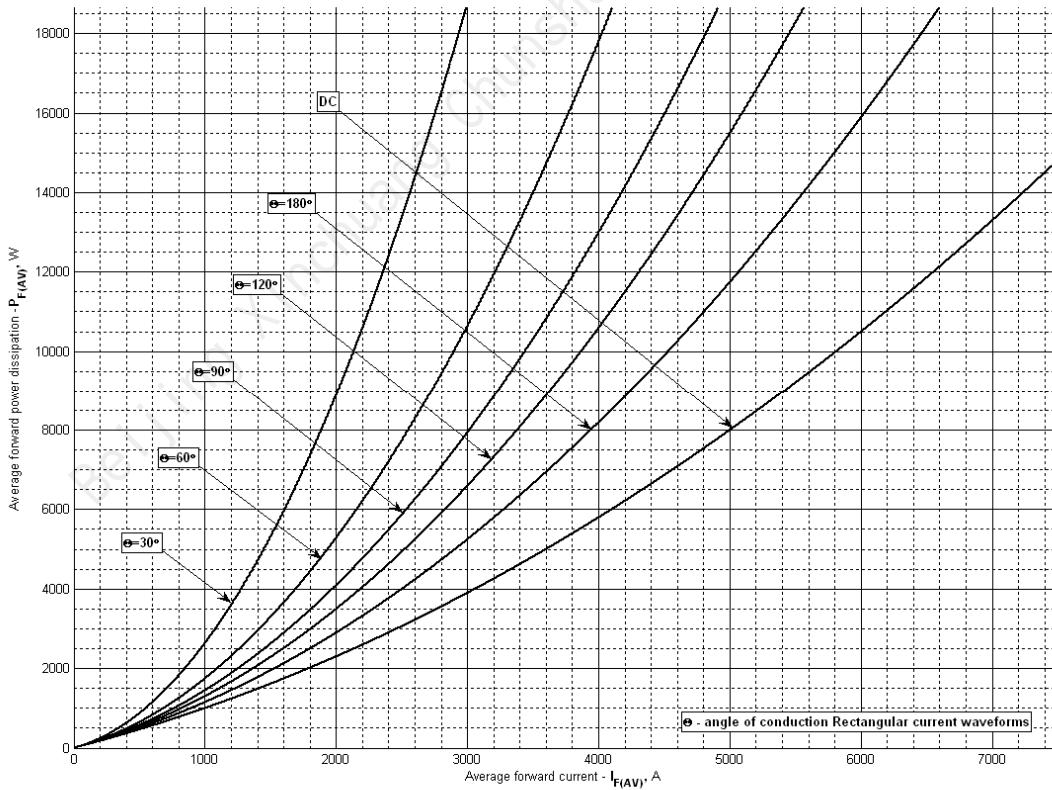


Fig 8 – Mean forward power dissipation $P_{FA(V)}$ vs. Mean forward current $I_{FA(V)}$ for rectangular current waveforms at different conduction angles and for DC ($f=50\text{Hz}$, DSC)

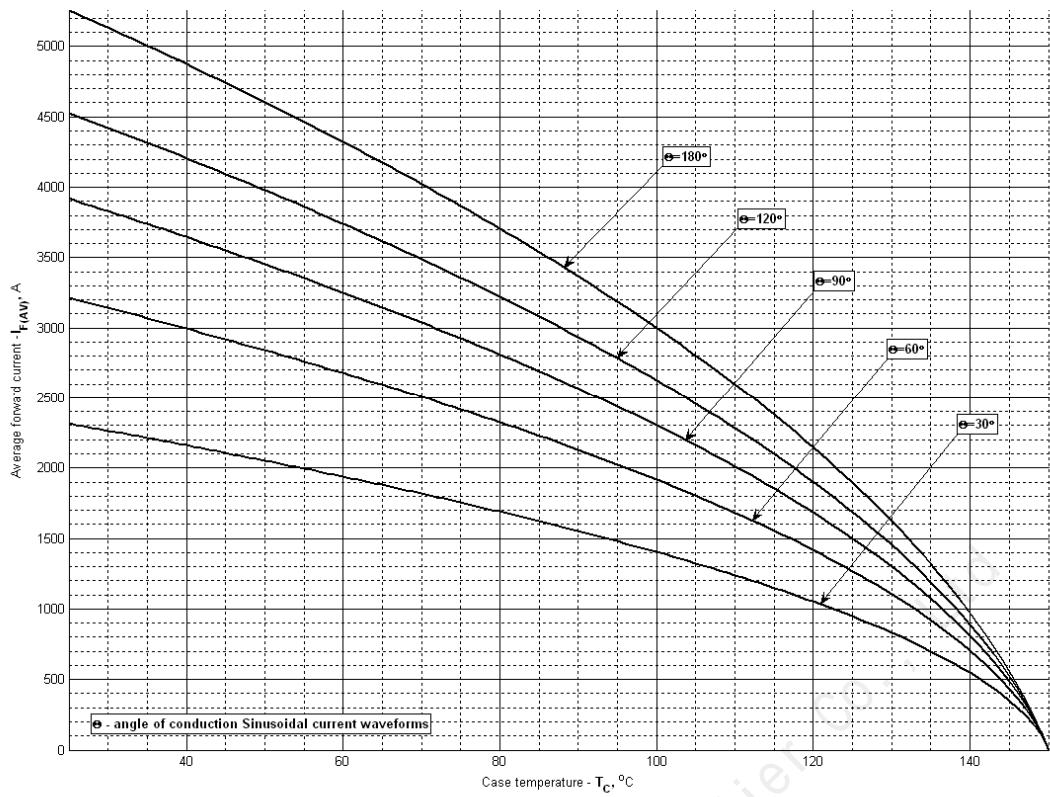


Fig 9 – Mean forward current I_{FAV} vs. Case temperature T_C for sinusoidal current waveforms at different conduction angles (f=50Hz, DSC)

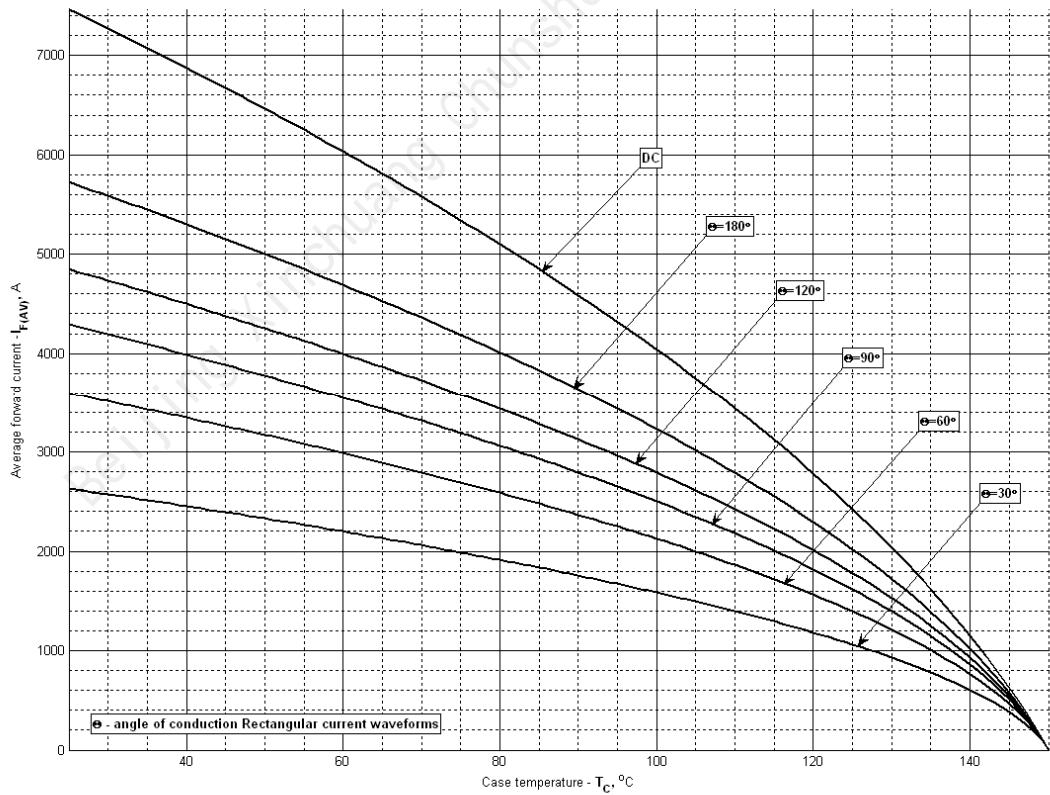


Fig 10 - Mean forward current I_{FAV} vs. Case temperature T_C for rectangular current waveforms at different conduction angles and for DC (f=50Hz, DSC)

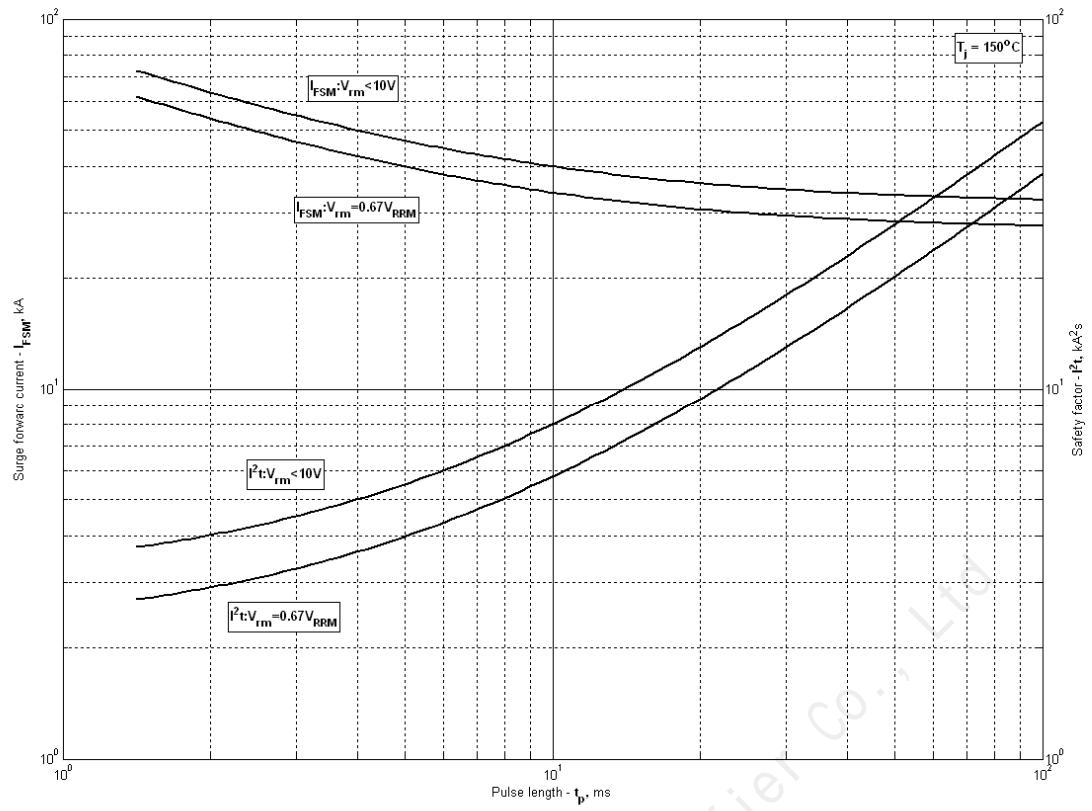


Fig 11 – Maximum surge and I^2t ratings

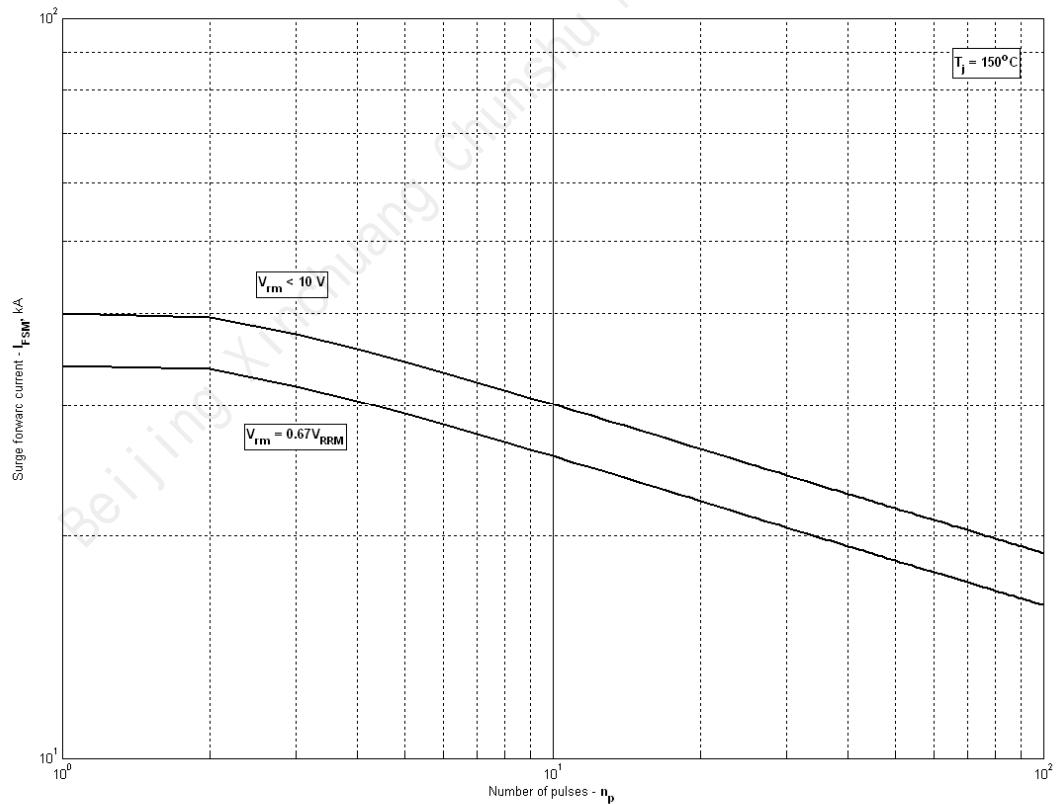


Fig 12 - Maximum surge ratings