



高端电力电子器件和装置制造商

# TL353-630

光控晶闸管

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◆ <math>V_S = \underline{6200-6600\text{ V}}</math></li> <li>◆ <math>V_{RRM} = \underline{6600-7000\text{ V}}</math></li> <li>◆ <math>I_{T(AV)} = \underline{630A}</math> (<math>T_C = 85\text{ }^\circ\text{C}</math>)</li> <li>◆ <math>I_{T(AV)} = \underline{790A}</math> (<math>T_C = 70\text{ }^\circ\text{C}</math>)</li> <li>◆ <math>I_{TSM} = \underline{12\text{ kA}}</math> (<math>T_j = 120\text{ }^\circ\text{C}</math>)</li> <li>◆ <math>P_{LM} = \underline{40\text{ mW}}</math></li> </ul>			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◆ 光触发</li> <li>◆ 低通态和开关损耗</li> <li>◆ 叉指型放大门电路</li> <li>◆ 集成保护</li> </ul>			
最大额定数值			
参数及测试条件	符号	数值	单位
Protective break over voltage	$V_{BO}$	6200, 6400, 6600	V
Repetitive peak off-state voltage	$V_{DRM}$	6000, 6200, 6400	
Repetitive peak reverse voltages	$V_{RRM}$	6600, 6800, 7000	
Repetitive peak off-state current / Repetitive peak reverse current $T_j=120\text{ }^\circ\text{C}$ , $V_D / V_R = V_{DRM} / V_{RRM}$	$I_{DRM} / I_{RRM}$	max.150	mA
Maximum average on-state current $f = 50\text{ Hz}$ , double side cooling $T_C=85\text{ }^\circ\text{C}$ $T_C=70\text{ }^\circ\text{C}$	$I_{T(AV)}$	630 790	A
RMS on-state current, $f=50\text{ Hz}$ , $T_C=70\text{ }^\circ\text{C}$	$I_{TRMS}$	1240	
Surge current, $V_R=0$ , $T_j = 120\text{ }^\circ\text{C}$ , $t_p=10\text{ mc}$	$I_{TSM}$	12	kA
Safety current, $T_j=120\text{ }^\circ\text{C}$ , $t_p=10\text{ ms}$	$I^2t$	720	kA <sup>2</sup> s
Critical rate of rise of on-state current, $V=0.67V_{DRM}$ , $I_T=1260\text{ A}$ , $P_{LM}=40\text{ mW}$ , $t_L=10\text{ }\mu\text{s}$ , $t_{rise}=0.5\text{ }\mu\text{s}$ , $f=50\text{ Hz}$ , $T_j=120\text{ }^\circ\text{C}$	$(diT/dt)_{crit}$	300	A/ $\mu\text{s}$
Critical rate of rise of off-state voltage, $V_D = 0.67V_{DRM}$ , $T_j = 120\text{ }^\circ\text{C}$	$(dVD/dt)_{crit}$	1000, 1600, 2000	V/ $\mu\text{s}$
Minimum gate trigger light power, $T_j = 25\text{ }^\circ\text{C}$ , $V_D = 12\text{ V}$	$P_{LM}$	max. 40	mW
Operating temperature	$T_j$	-40... +120	°C
Storage temperature	$T_{stg}$	-40... +50	

电学特性			
Maximum peak on-state voltage, $I_T = 1980 \text{ A}$ , $T_j = 25 \text{ }^\circ\text{C}$	$V_{TM}$	max. 2.63	V
On-state threshold voltage, $T_j = 120 \text{ }^\circ\text{C}$ , $I_T = 1000 - 3000 \text{ A}$	$V_{(TO)}$	max. 1.2	
On-state slope resistance, $T_j = 120 \text{ }^\circ\text{C}$ , $I_T = 1000 - 3000 \text{ A}$	$r_T$	max. 1.0	mΩ
Gate controlled delay time, $V = 1000 \text{ V}$ , $I_T = 630 \text{ A}$ , $P_{LM} = 40 \text{ mW}$ , $t_L = 10 \text{ } \mu\text{s}$ , $t_{nse} = 0,5 \text{ } \mu\text{s}$ , $T_i = 25 \text{ }^\circ\text{C}$	$t_d$	max. 5.0	μs
Circuit-commutated turn-off time, $I_T = 630 \text{ A}$ , $di_T/dt = -5 \text{ A}/\mu\text{s}$ , $V_R \geq 100 \text{ V}$ , $V_D = 0,67V_{DRM}$ , $(dV_D/dt) = 50 \text{ V}/\mu\text{s}$ , $T_j = 120 \text{ }^\circ\text{C}$	$t_q$	typ. 630	
Recovery charge, $di_T/dt = -5 \text{ A}/\mu\text{s}$ , $T_j = 120 \text{ }^\circ\text{C}$ , $I_T = 630 \text{ A}$ $V_R \geq 100 \text{ V}$	$Q_{rr}$	max. 3000	μAs
Holding current, $V_D = 12 \text{ V}$ , $T_j = 25 \text{ }^\circ\text{C}$	$I_H$	100	mA
Latching current, $V_D = 12 \text{ V}$ , $T_j = 25 \text{ }^\circ\text{C}$ , $P_{LM} = 40 \text{ mW}$ , $t_L = 10 \text{ } \mu\text{s}$ , $t_{rise} = 0.5 \text{ } \mu\text{s}$	$I_L$	1000	
热学特性			
Thermal resistance junction to case, sin 180°: double side cooled DC: double side cooled	$R_{thjc}$ $R_{thjc}$ $R_{thjc-A}$ $R_{thjc-K}$	0.0200 0.0190 0.0305 0.0500	°C/W
Thermal resistance case to heatsink, double side cooled single side cooled	$R_{thch}$	0.005 0.010	
力学特性			
Weight	w	typ. 0.65	kg
Clamping force	F	20 – 26	kN
Vibration resistance	a	50	m/s <sup>2</sup>
Creepage distance	$D_s$	25.4	mm

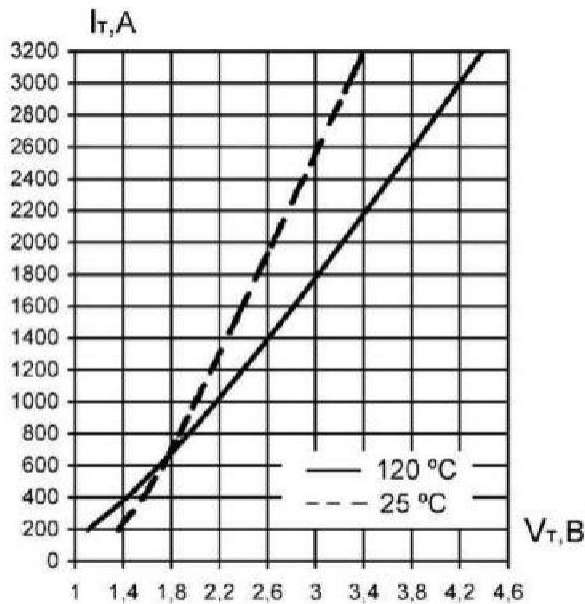


Fig. 1. Limiting on-state characteristic  $I_T = f(V_T)$

**On-state characteristics model**

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

valid for  $I_T = 200+3200$  A

	$T_j = 120$ °C	$T_j = 25$ °C
A	0.035	0.081
B	0.0008076	0.0007431
C	0.142	0.271
D	0.011	-0.022

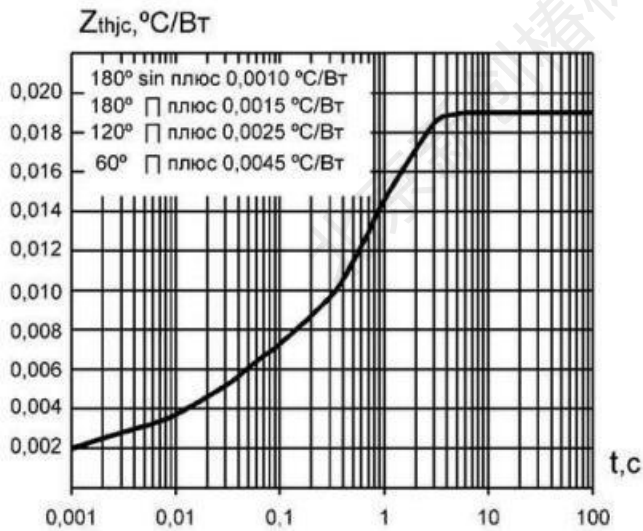


Fig. 2. Transient thermal impedance  $Z_{thjc} = f(t)$  for DC

**Analytical elements of transient thermal impedance, junction to case**

$$Z_{thjc} = \sum_{i=1}^n Ri(1 - e^{-t/\tau_i})$$

i	1	2	3	4
$R_i, °C/W$	0.0008	0.0016	0.0037	0.0129
$\tau_i, c$	0.0001	0.0013	0.0298	0.9313

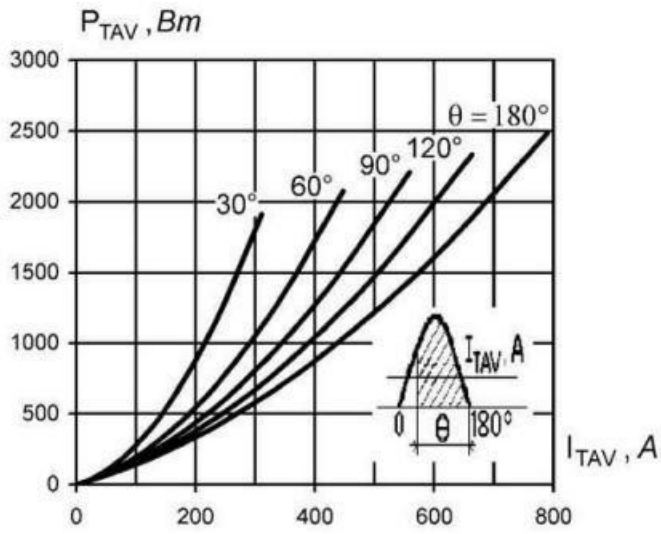


Fig. 3. On-state power loss vs. On-state current (sine)

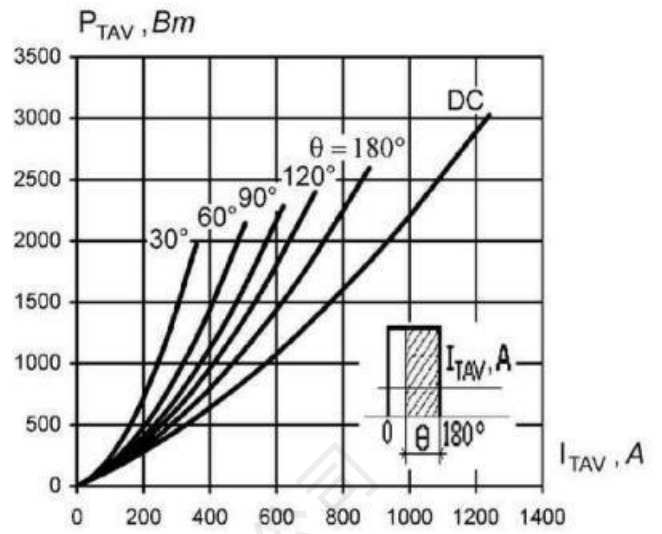


Fig. 4. On-state power loss vs. on-state current (rectangular)

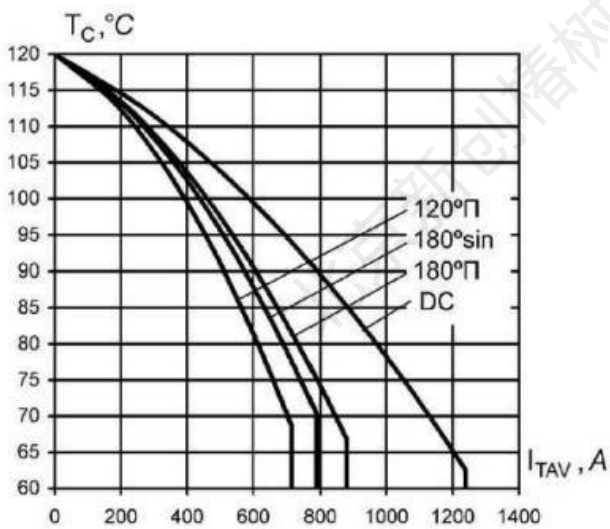


Fig. 5. Maximum allowable case temperature during various angles of conduction and various forms of current

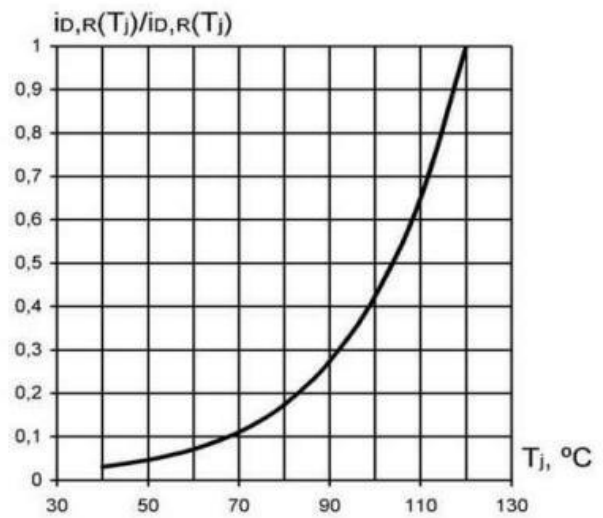


Fig. 6. Repetitive peak off-state current and repetitive peak reverse current vs. junction temperature ( $U_D=U_{DRM}$   $U_R=U_{RRM}$ )

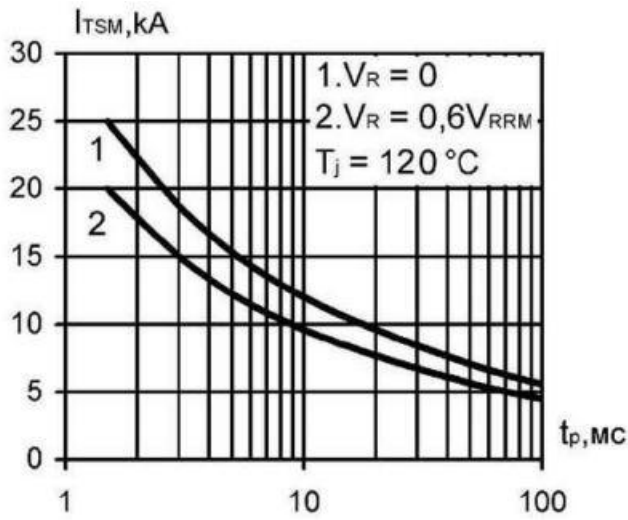


Fig. 7. Surge on-state current vs. pulse length (half-sine)

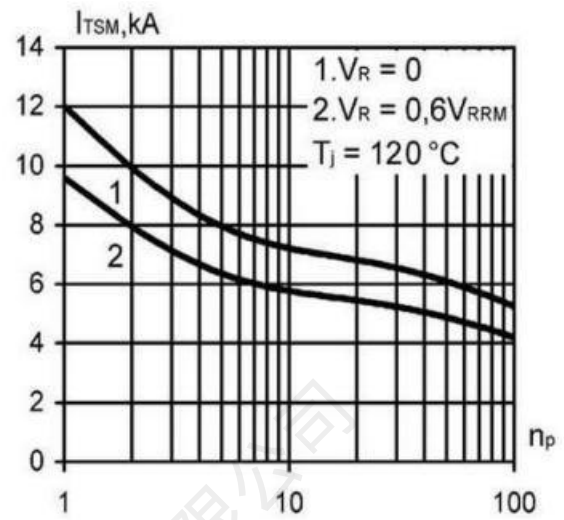


Fig. 8. Surge on-state current vs. number of pulses of sine form (10 ms, 50 Hz)

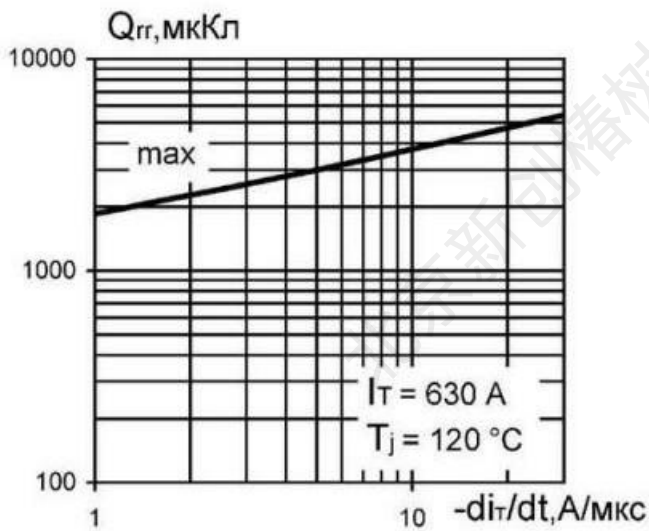


Fig. 9. Recovery charge vs. decay rate of on-state current

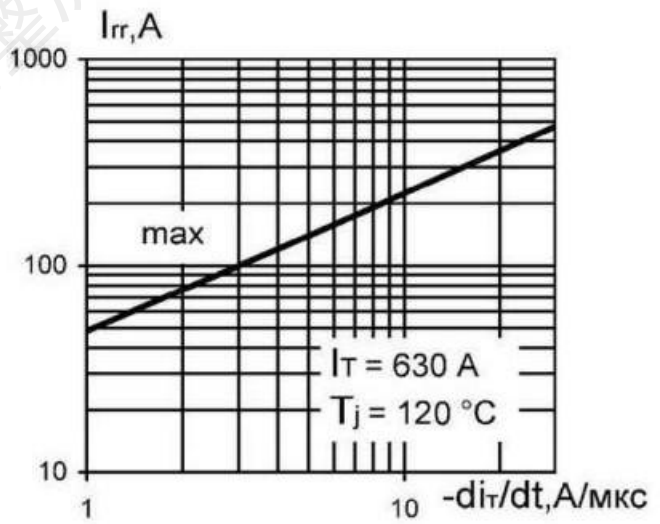
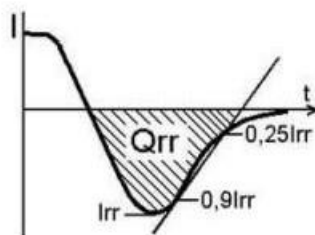


Fig. 10. Peak reverse recovery current vs. decay rate of on-state current



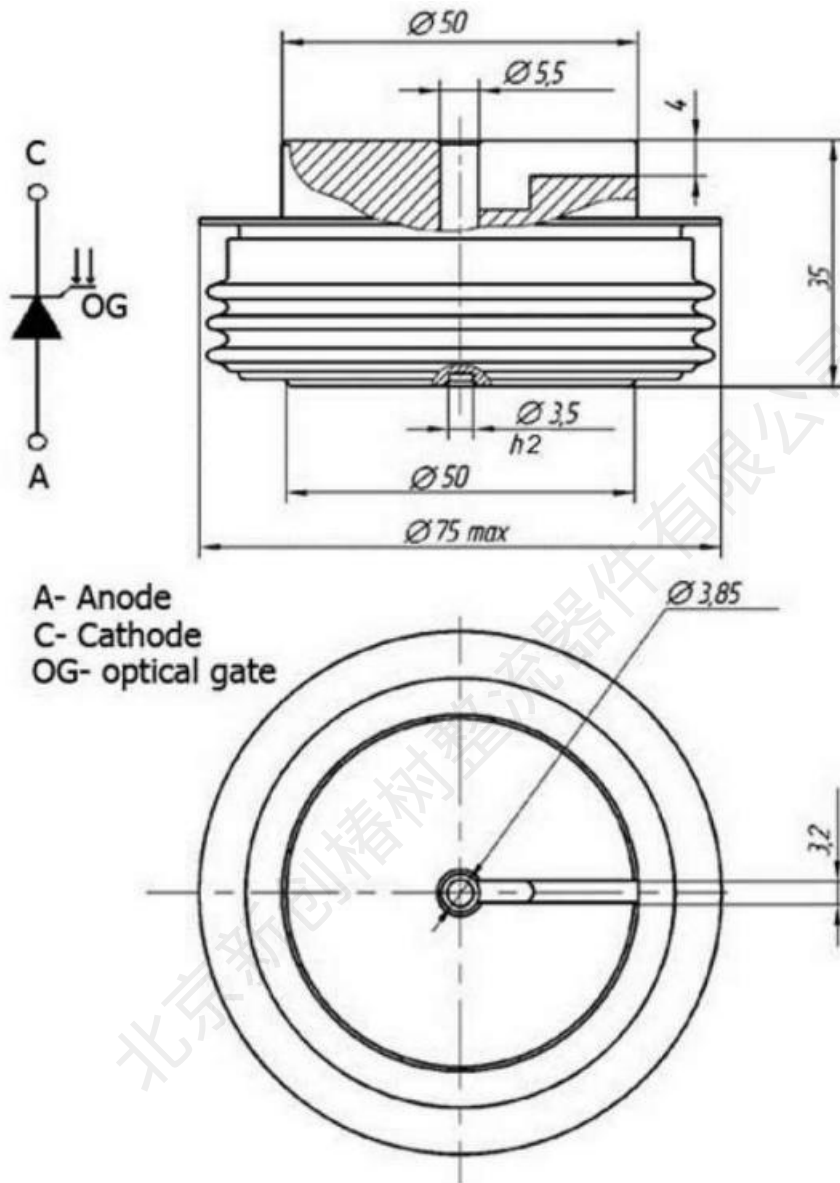


Fig. 11. Device outline drawing  
(dimensions in mm)