

**FEATURES**

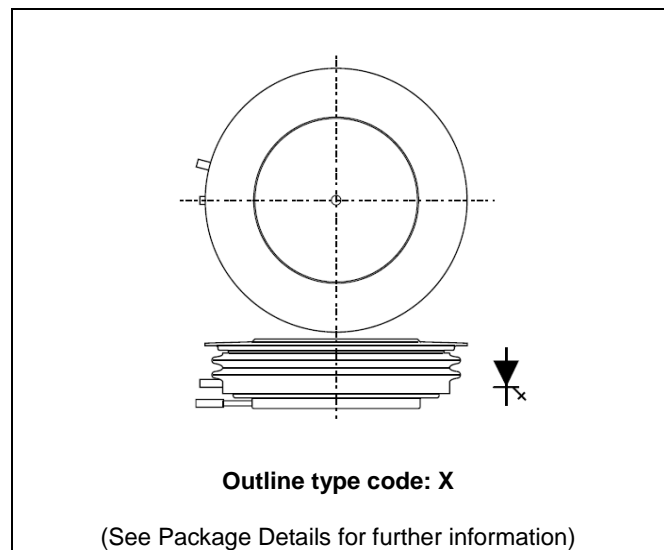
- Double Side Cooling
- High Reliability In Service
- High Voltage Capability
- Fault Protection Without Fuses
- High Surge Current Capability
- Turn-off Capability Allows Reduction in Equipment Size and Weight. Low Noise Emission Reduces Acoustic Cladding Necessary For Environmental Requirements

**APPLICATIONS**

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

**KEY PARAMETERS**

$V_{DRM}$	<b>4500V</b>
$I_{T(AV)}$	<b>870A</b>
$I_{TCM}$	<b>3000A</b>
$dV_D/dt$	<b>1000V/<math>\mu</math>s</b>
$dl_T/dt$	<b>300A/<math>\mu</math>s</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
DG758BX45	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	$V_D = 66\%V_{DRM}$ , $T_j = 125^{\circ}\text{C}$ , $dl_{GQ}/dt = 40\text{A}/\mu\text{s}$ , $C_S = 6.0 \mu\text{F}$	3000	A
$I_{T(AV)}$	Mean on-state current	$T_{HS} = 80^{\circ}\text{C}$ , Double side cooled. Half sine 50Hz	870	A
$I_{T(RMS)}$	RMS on-state current	$T_{HS} = 80^{\circ}\text{C}$ , Double side cooled. Half sine 50Hz	1365	A

**SURGE RATINGS**

Symbol	Parameter	Test Conditions	Max.	Units
$I_{TSM}$	Surge (non repetitive) on-state current	10ms half sine. $T_j = 125^\circ\text{C}$	16.0	kA
$I^2t$	$I^2t$ for fusing	10ms half sine. $T_j = 125^\circ\text{C}$	1.28	$\text{MA}^2\text{s}$
$di_T/dt$	Critical rate of rise of on-state current	$V_D = 4500\text{V}$ , $I_T = 2000\text{A}$ , $T_j = 125^\circ\text{C}$ , $I_{FG} > 30\text{A}$ , Rise time $> 1.0 \mu\text{s}$	300	$\text{A}/\mu\text{s}$
$dV_D/dt$	Rate of rise of off-state voltage	To 66% $V_{DRM}$ ; $R_{GK} \leq 1.5\Omega$ , $T_j = 125^\circ\text{C}$	100	$\text{V}/\mu\text{s}$
		To 66% $V_{DRM}$ ; $V_{RG} \leq -2\text{V}$ , $T_j = 125^\circ\text{C}$	1000	$\text{V}/\mu\text{s}$
$L_S$	Peak stray inductance in snubber circuit	$I_T = 2000\text{A}$ , $V_{DM} = 4500\text{V}$ , $T_j = 125^\circ\text{C}$ , $di_{GQ}/dt = 40\text{A}/\mu\text{s}$ , $C_S = 2.0\mu\text{F}$	200	nH

**GATE RATINGS**

Symbol	Parameter	Test Conditions	Min.	Max.	Units
$V_{RGM}$	Peak reverse gate voltage	This value may be exceeded during turn-off	-	16	V
$I_{FGM}$	Peak forward gate current			100	A
$P_{FG(AV)}$	Average forward gate power		-	20	W
$P_{RGM}$	Peak reverse gate power		-	24	kW
$di_{GQ}/dt$	Rate of rise of reverse gate current		30	60	$\text{A}/\mu\text{s}$
$t_{ON(min)}$	Minimum permissible on time		50	-	$\mu\text{s}$
$t_{OFF(min)}$	Minimum permissible off time		100	-	$\mu\text{s}$

**THERMAL AND MECHANICAL RATINGS**

Symbol	Parameter	Test Conditions		Min.	Max.	Units
$R_{th(j-hs)}$	Thermal resistance – junction to heatsink surface	Double side cooled	DC	-	0.0146	$^\circ\text{C}/\text{W}$
		Single side cooled	Anode DC	-	0.0233	$^\circ\text{C}/\text{W}$
			Cathode DC	-	0.0392	$^\circ\text{C}/\text{W}$
$R_{th(c-hs)}$	Contact thermal resistance	Clamping force 20.0kN With mounting compound	Per contact	-	0.0036	$^\circ\text{C}/\text{W}$
$T_{vj}$	Virtual junction temperature	On-state (conducting)		-	125	$^\circ\text{C}$
$T_{OP}/T_{stg}$	Operating junction/storage temperature range			-40	125	$^\circ\text{C}$
$F_m$	Clamping force			33.0	37.0	kN

## CHARACTERISTICS

 $T_j = 125^\circ\text{C}$  unless stated otherwise

Symbol	Parameter	Test Conditions	Min	Max.	Units
$V_{TM}$	On-state voltage	At 3000A peak, $I_{G(ON)} = 7\text{A dc}$	-	4.0	V
$I_{DM}$	Peak off-state current	$V_{DRM} = 4500\text{V}$ , $V_{RG} = 0\text{V}$	-	100	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	$V_D = 24\text{V}$ , $I_T = 100\text{A}$ , $T_j = 25^\circ\text{C}$	-	3.5	A
$I_{RGM}$	Reverse gate cathode current	$V_{RGM} = 16\text{V}$ , No gate/cathode resistor	-	50	mA
$E_{ON}$	Turn-on energy	$V_D = 2250\text{V}$ $I_T = 3000\text{A}$ , $dI_T/dt = 300\text{A}/\mu\text{s}$ $I_{FG} = 40\text{A}$ , rise time $< 1.0\mu\text{s}$	-	3000	mJ
$t_d$	Delay time		-	1.5	$\mu\text{s}$
$t_r$	Rise time		-	3.0	$\mu\text{s}$
$E_{OFF}$	Turn-off energy	$I_T = 2000\text{A}$ , $V_{DM} = 3000\text{V}$ , Snubber capacitor $C_S = 6.0\mu\text{F}$ , $dI_{GQ}/dt = 40\text{A}/\mu\text{s}$	-	6300	mJ
$t_{gs}$	Storage time		-	20.6	$\mu\text{s}$
$t_{gf}$	Fall time		-	2.2	$\mu\text{s}$
$t_{gq}$	Gate controlled turn-off time		-	22.8	$\mu\text{s}$
$Q_{GQ}$	Turn-off gate charge		-	10000	$\mu\text{C}$
$Q_{GQT}$	Total turn-off gate charge		-	20000	$\mu\text{C}$
$I_{GQM}$	Peak reverse gate current		-	830	A

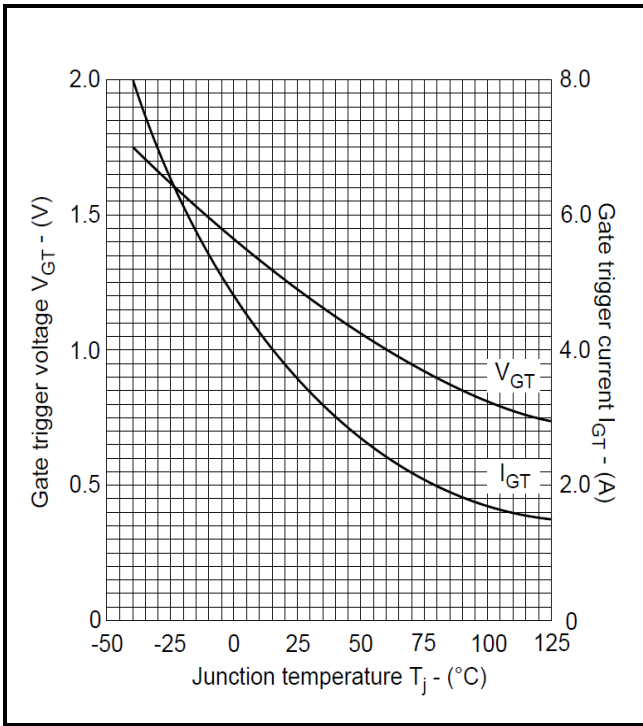


Fig.2 Maximum gate trigger voltage/current vs junction temperature

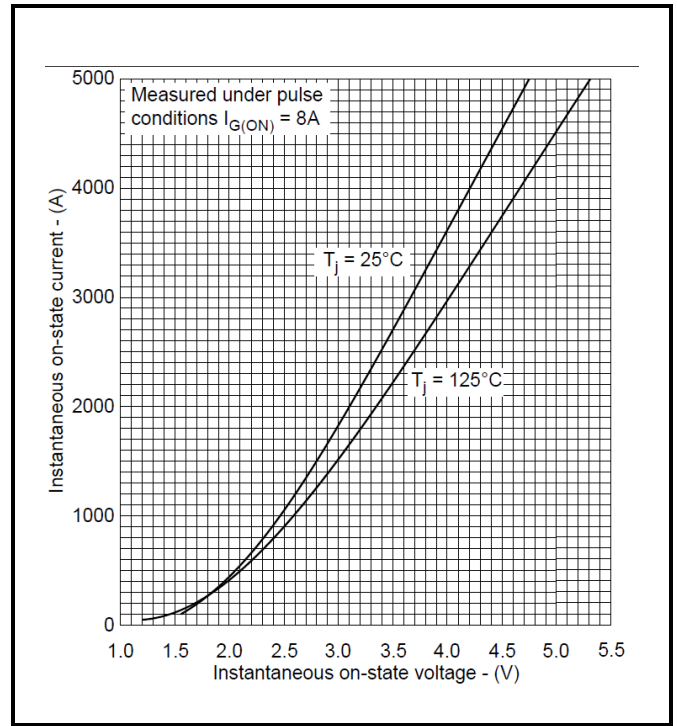


Fig.3 On-state characteristics

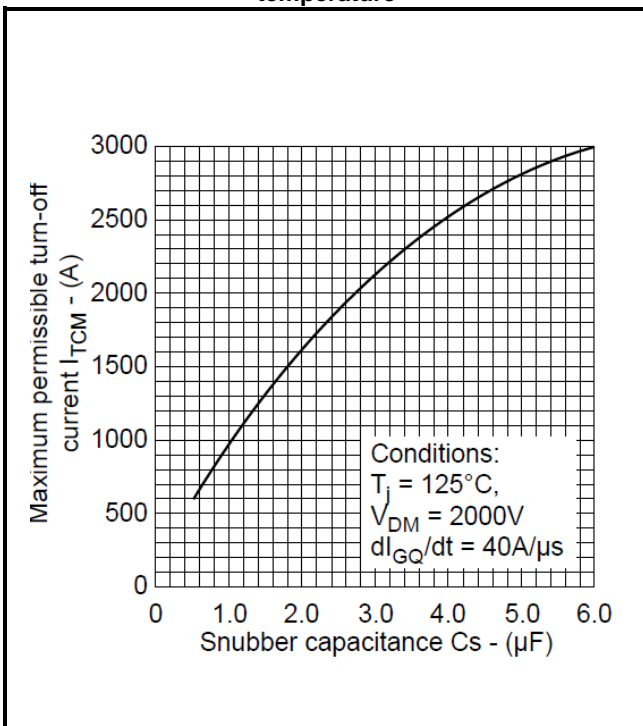


Fig.4 Maximum dependence of  $I_{TCM}$  on  $C_s$

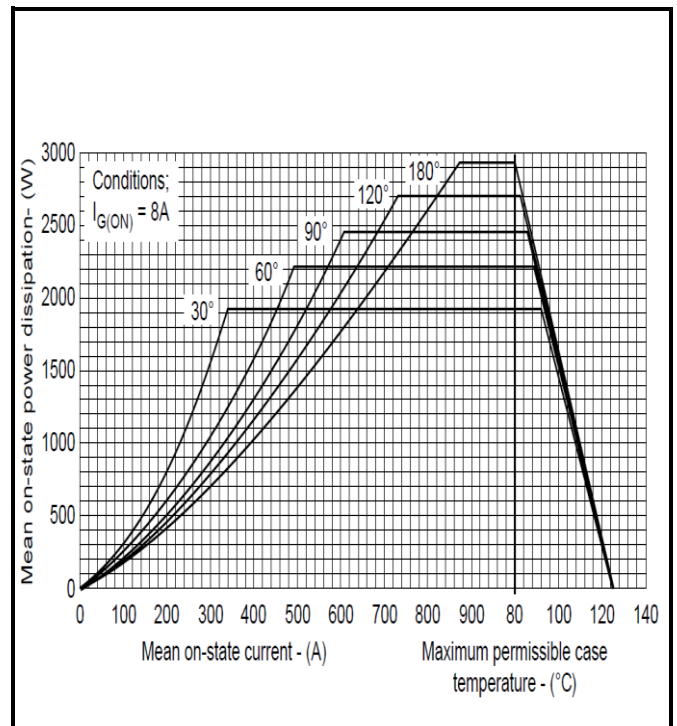


Fig.5 Steady state sinusoidal wave conduction loss – double side cooled

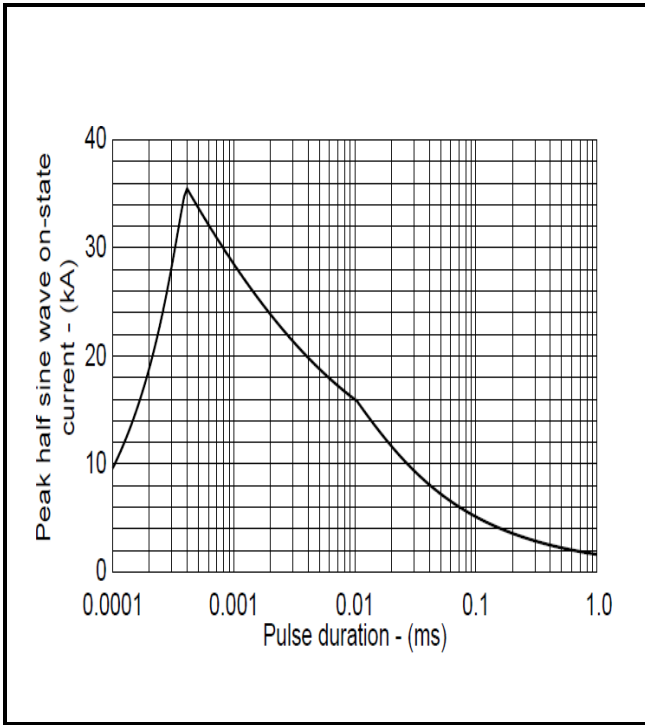


Fig.6 Surge (non-repetitive) on-state current vs time

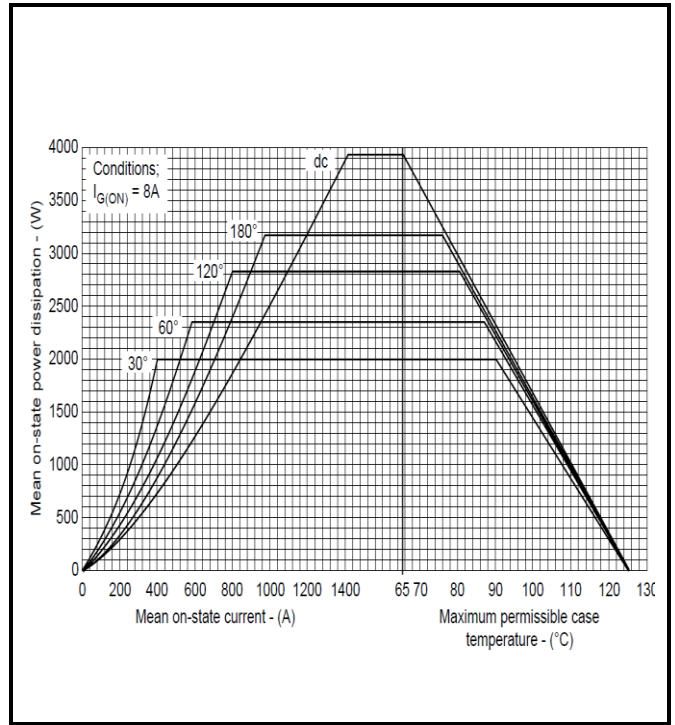


Fig.7 Steady state rectangular wave conduction loss – double side cooled

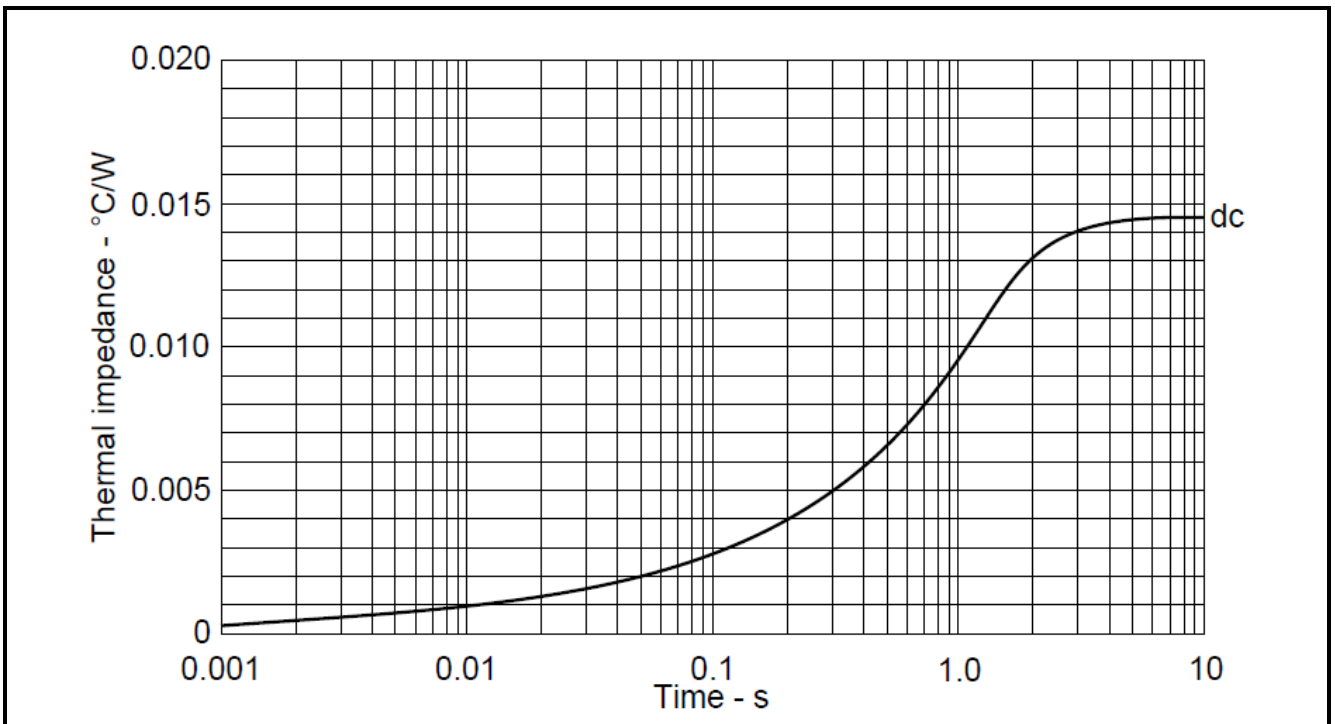


Fig.8 Maximum (limit) transient thermal impedance – junction to case (°C/kW)

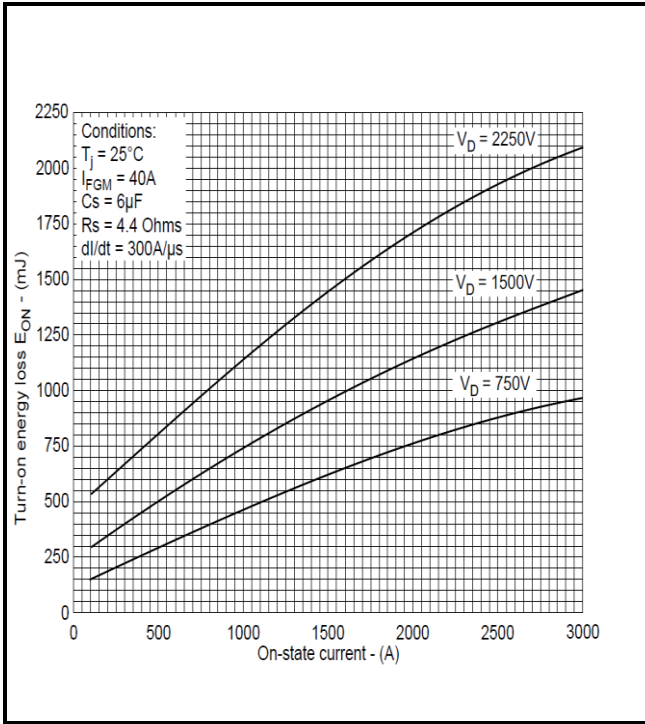


Fig.9 Turn-on energy vs on-state current

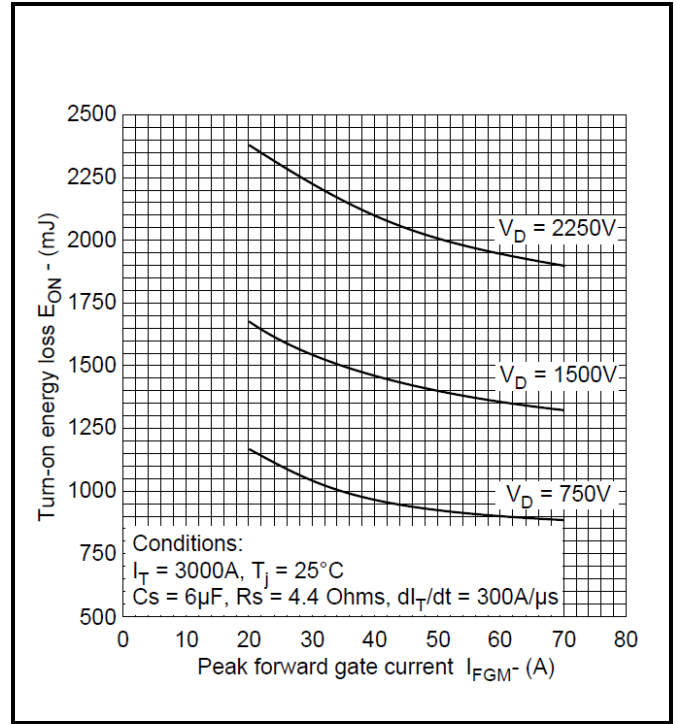


Fig.10 Turn-on energy vs peak forward gate current

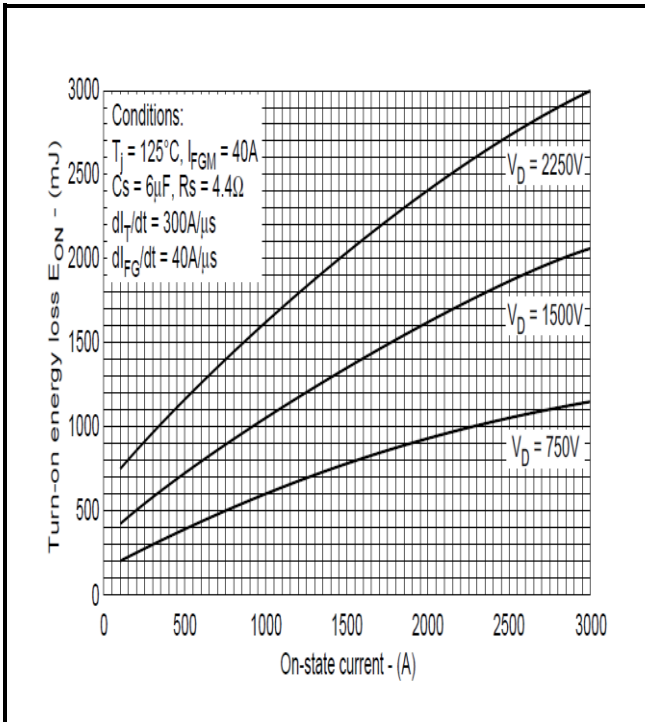


Fig.11 Turn-on energy vs on-state current

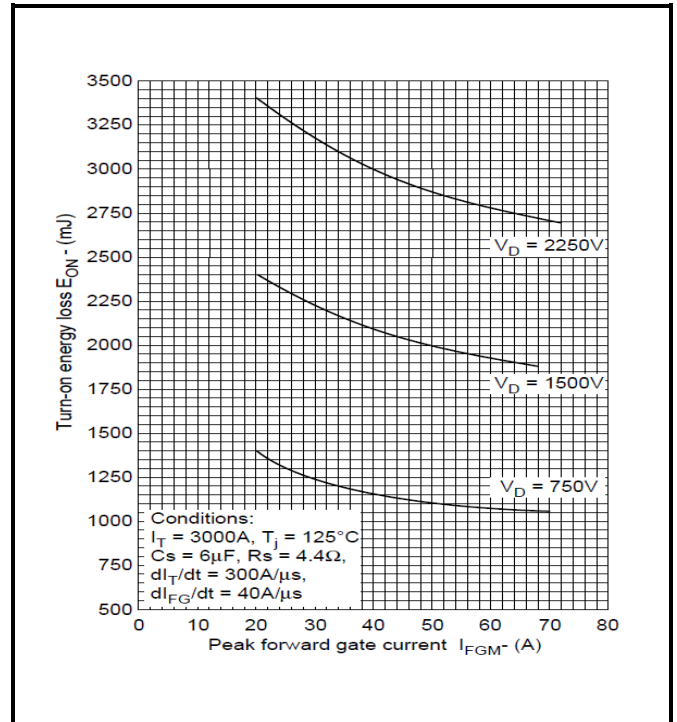


Fig.12 Turn-on energy vs peak forward gate current

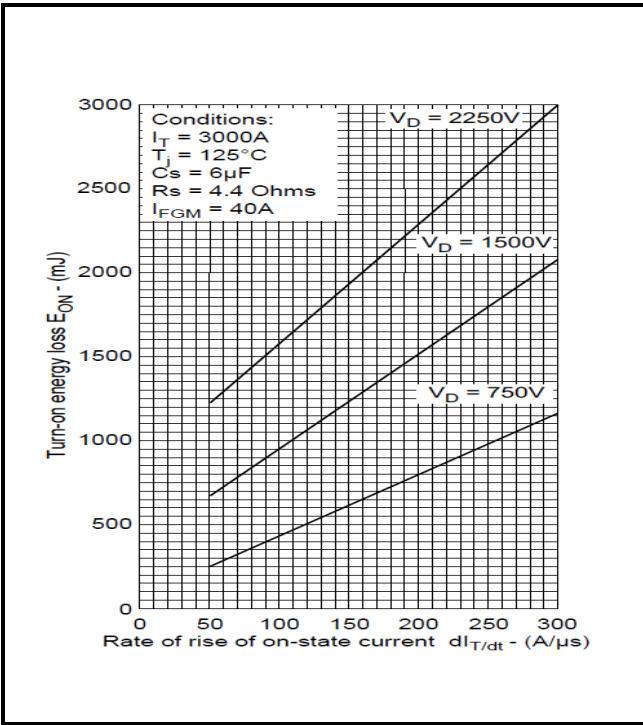


Fig.13 Turn-on energy vs rate of rise of on-state current

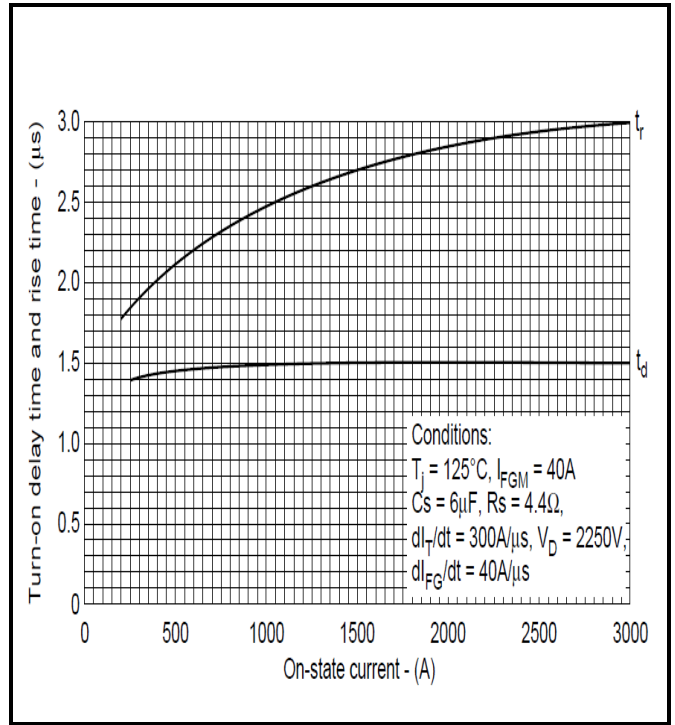


Fig.14 Delay time & rise time vs turn-on current

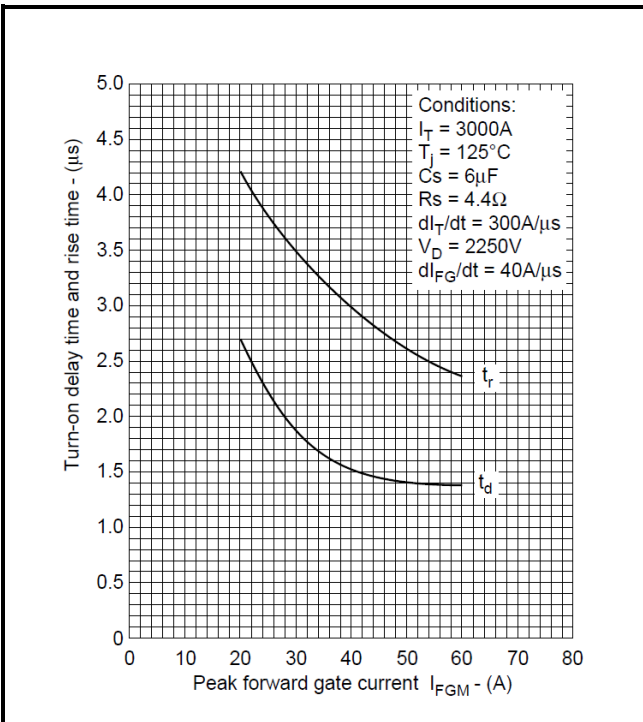


Fig.15 Delay time & rise time vs peak forward gate current

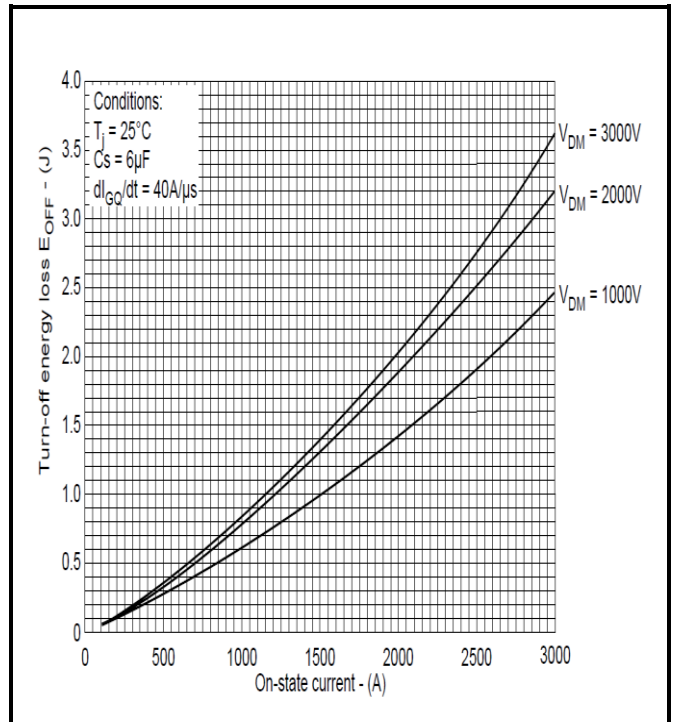


Fig.16 Turn-off energy vs on-state current

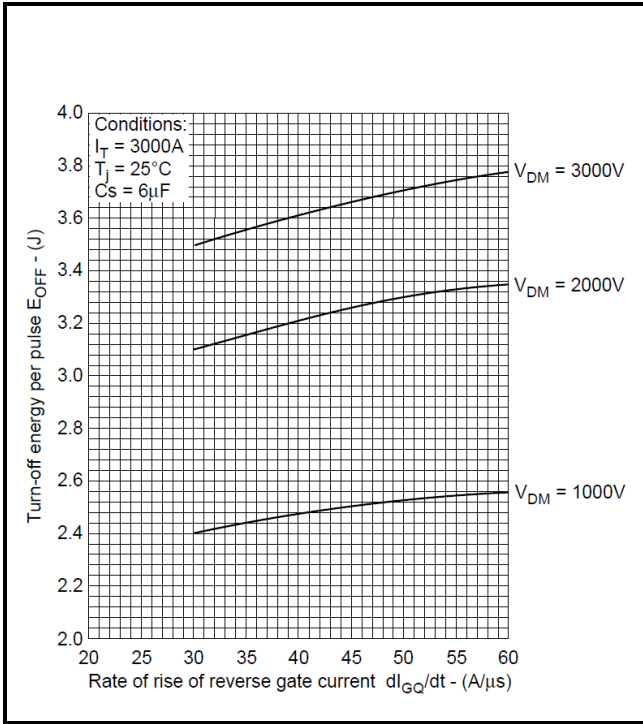


Fig.17 Turn-off energy vs rate of rise of reverse gate current

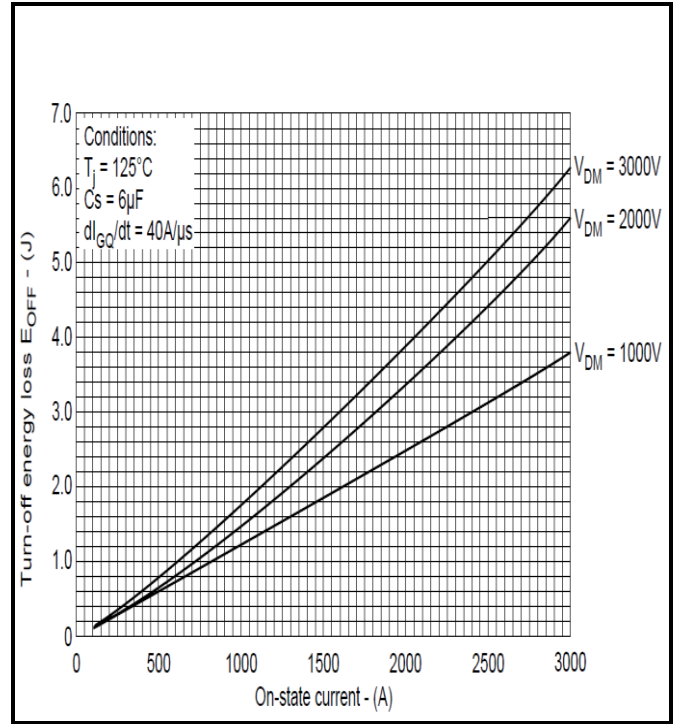


Fig.18 Turn-off energy vs on-state current

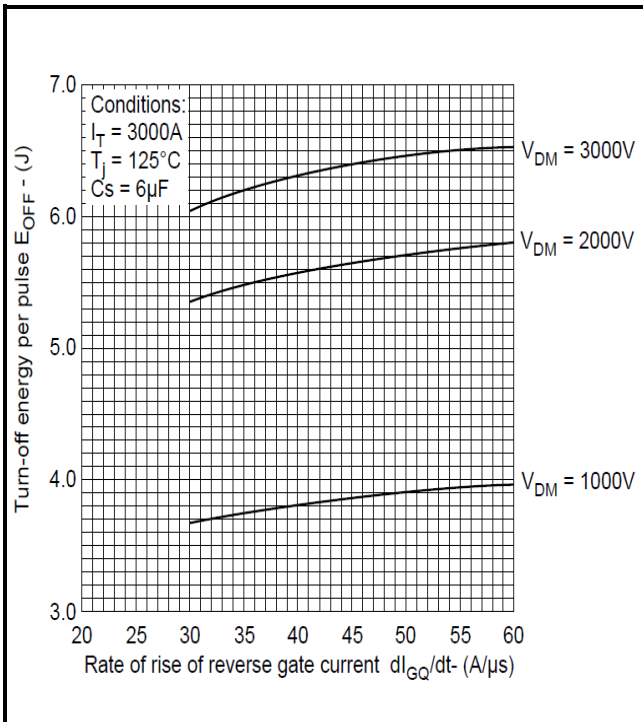


Fig.19 Turn-off energy vs rate of rise of reverse gate current

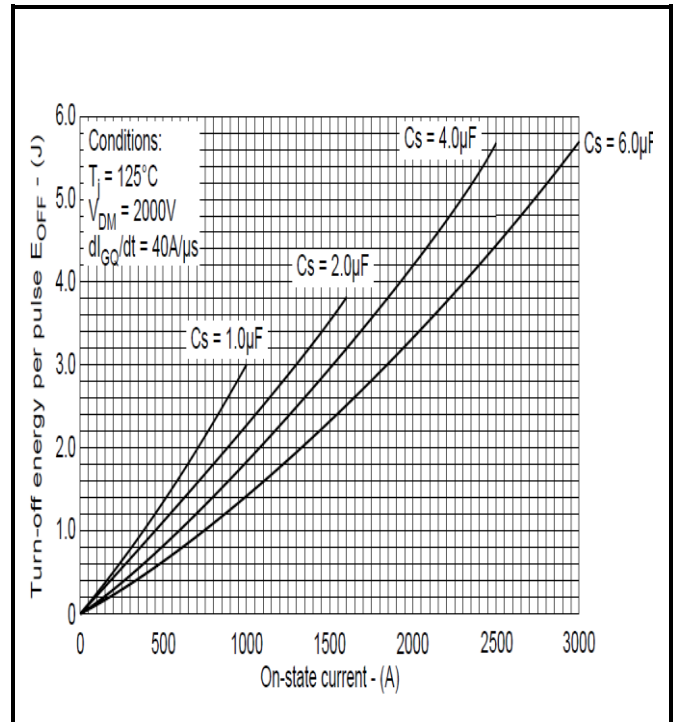


Fig.20 Turn-off energy vs on-state current



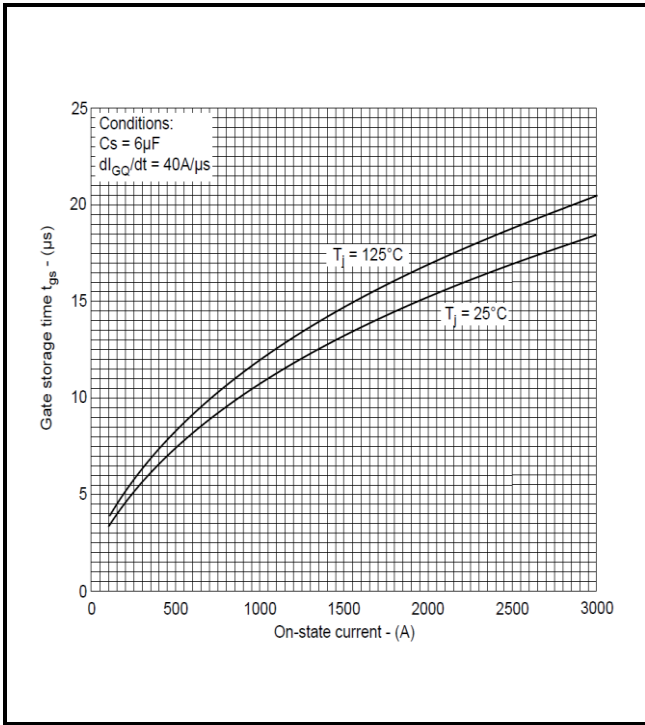


Fig.21 Gate storage time vs on-state current

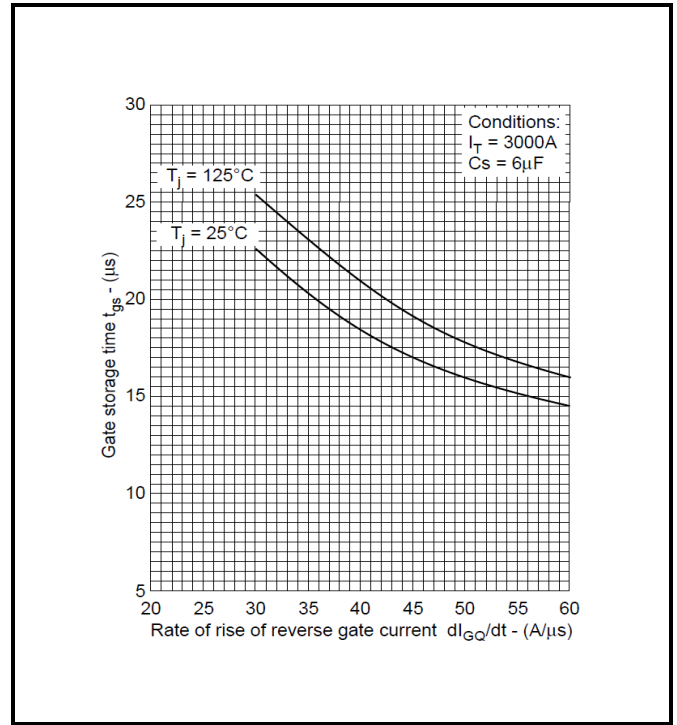


Fig.22 Gate storage time vs rate of rise of reverse gate current

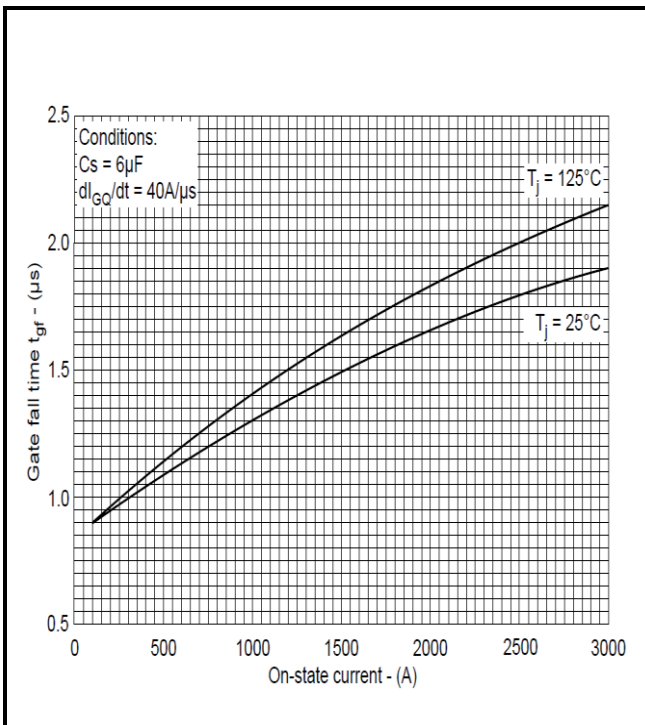


Fig.23 Gate fall time vs on-state current

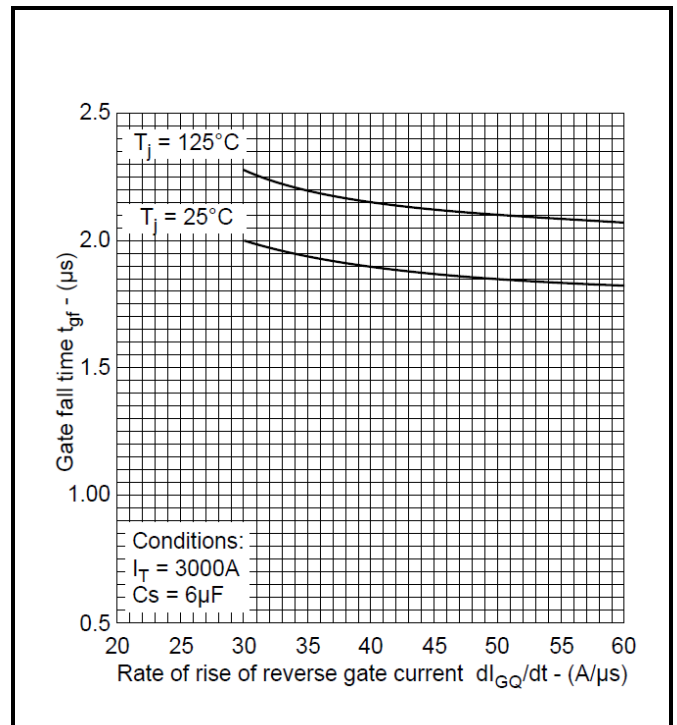


Fig.24 Gate fall time vs rate of rise of reverse gate current

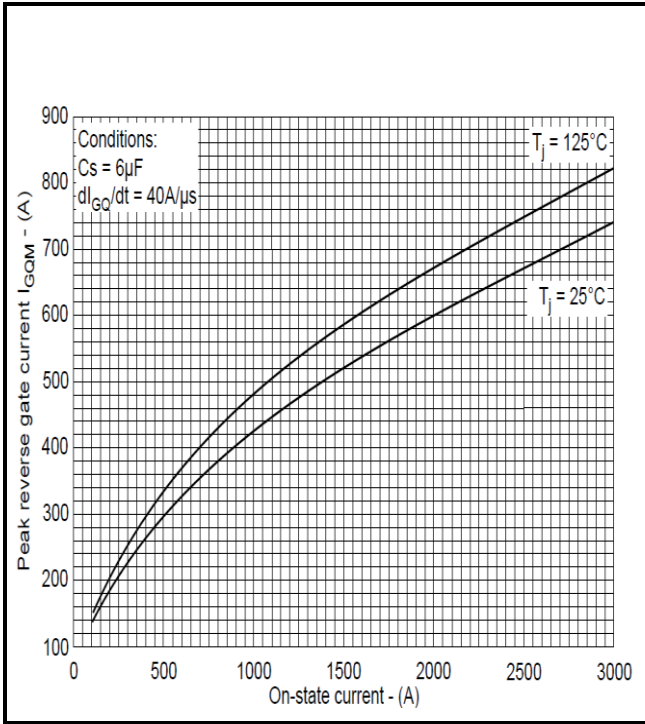


Fig.25 Peak reverse gate current vs turn-off current

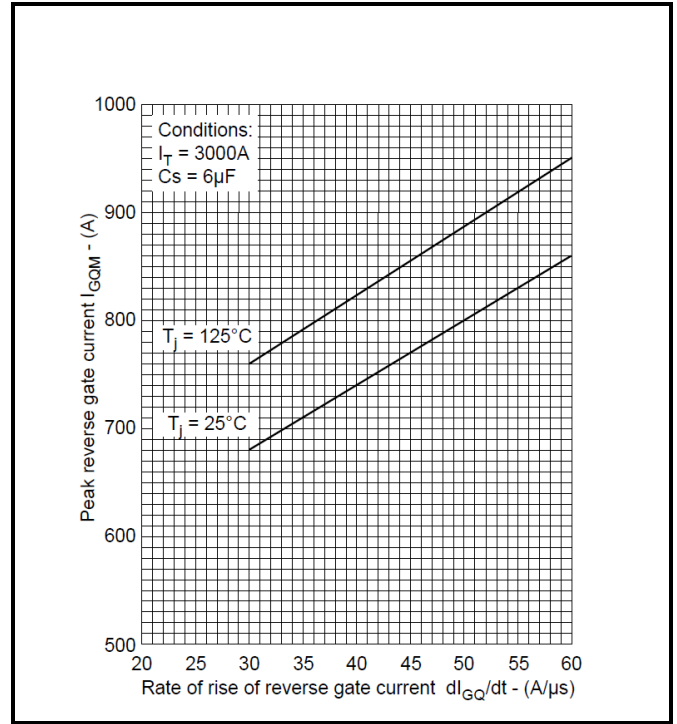


Fig.26 Peak reverse gate current vs rate of rise of reverse gate current

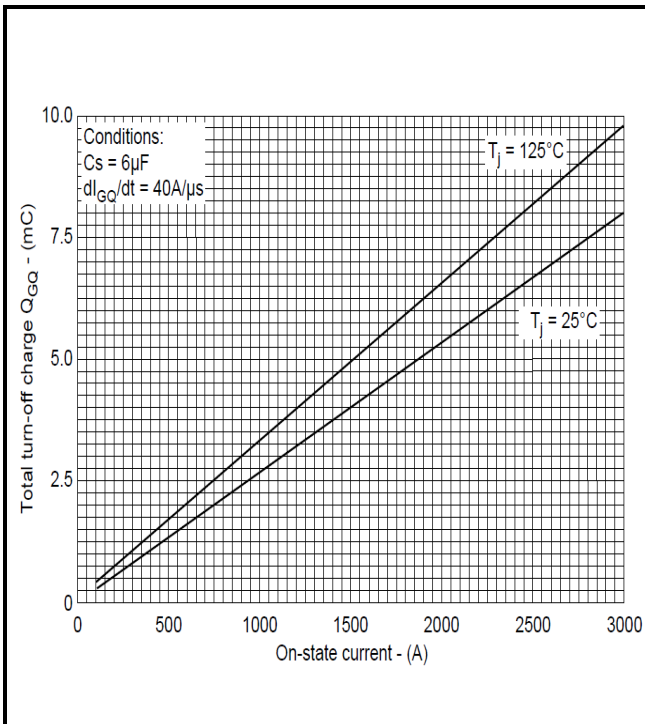


Fig.27 Turn-off gate charge vs on-state current

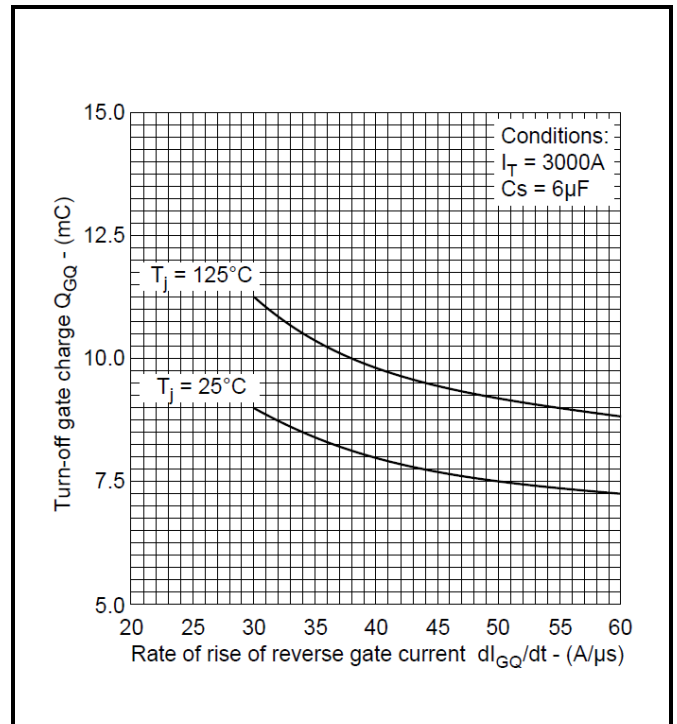


Fig.28 Turn-off gate charge vs rate of rise of reverse gate current

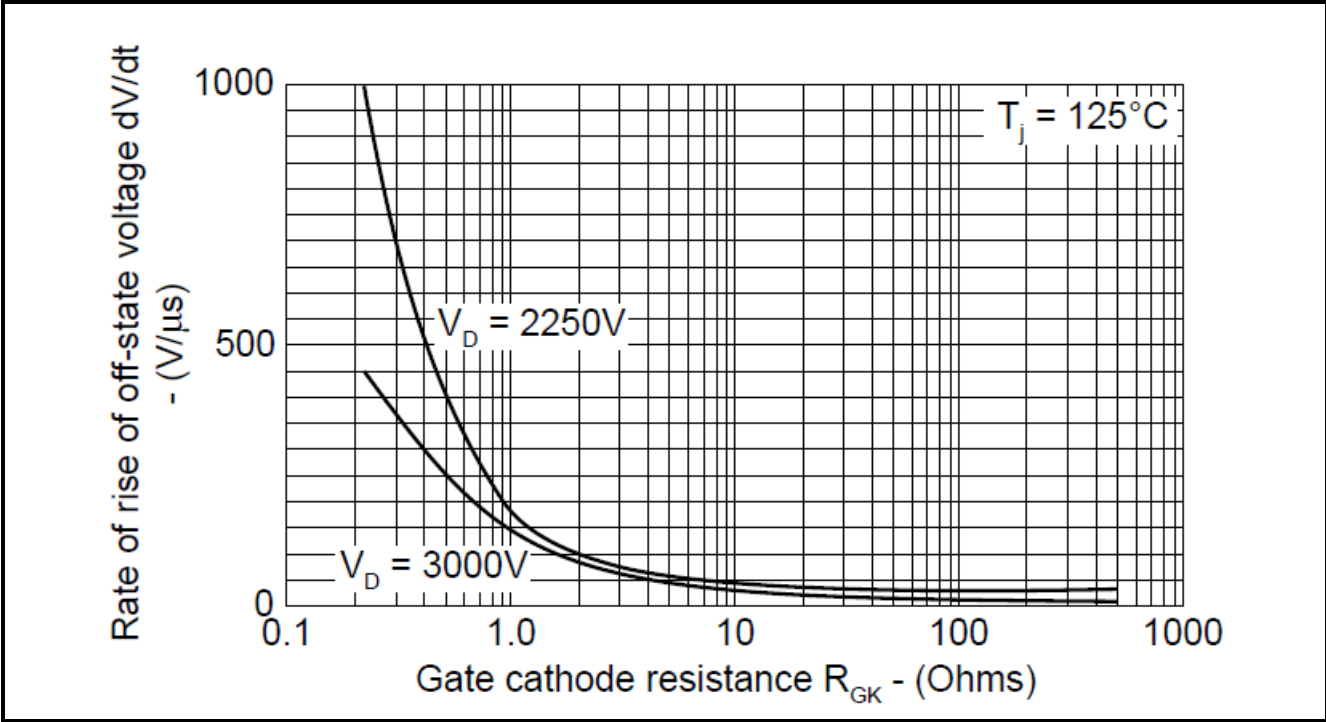
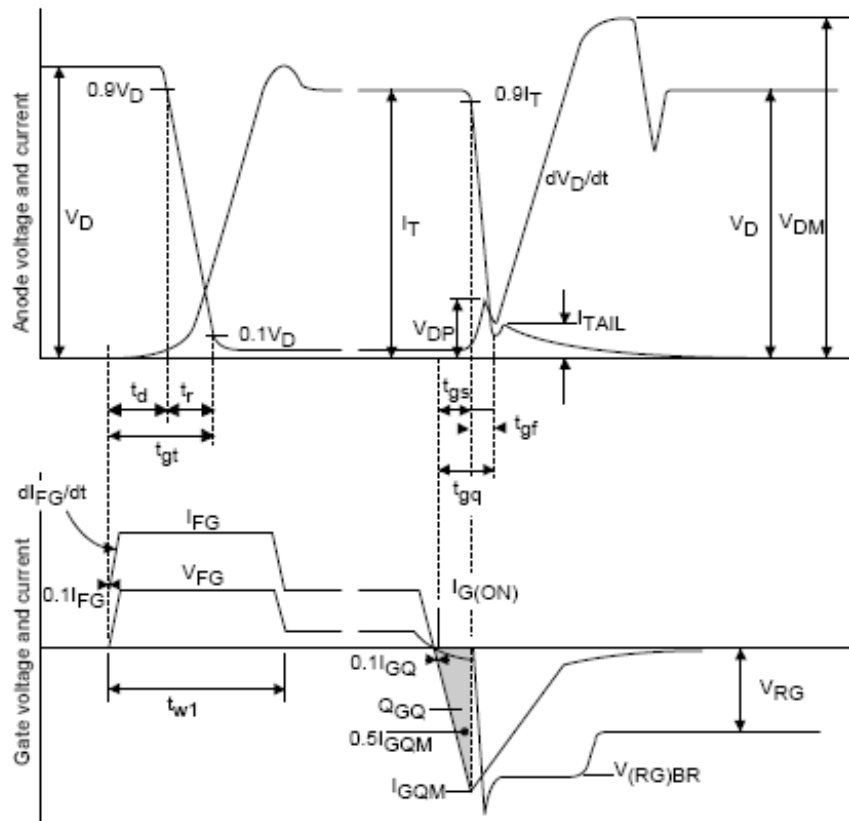


Fig.29 Rate of rise of off-state voltage vs gate cathode resistance



Recommended gate conditions:

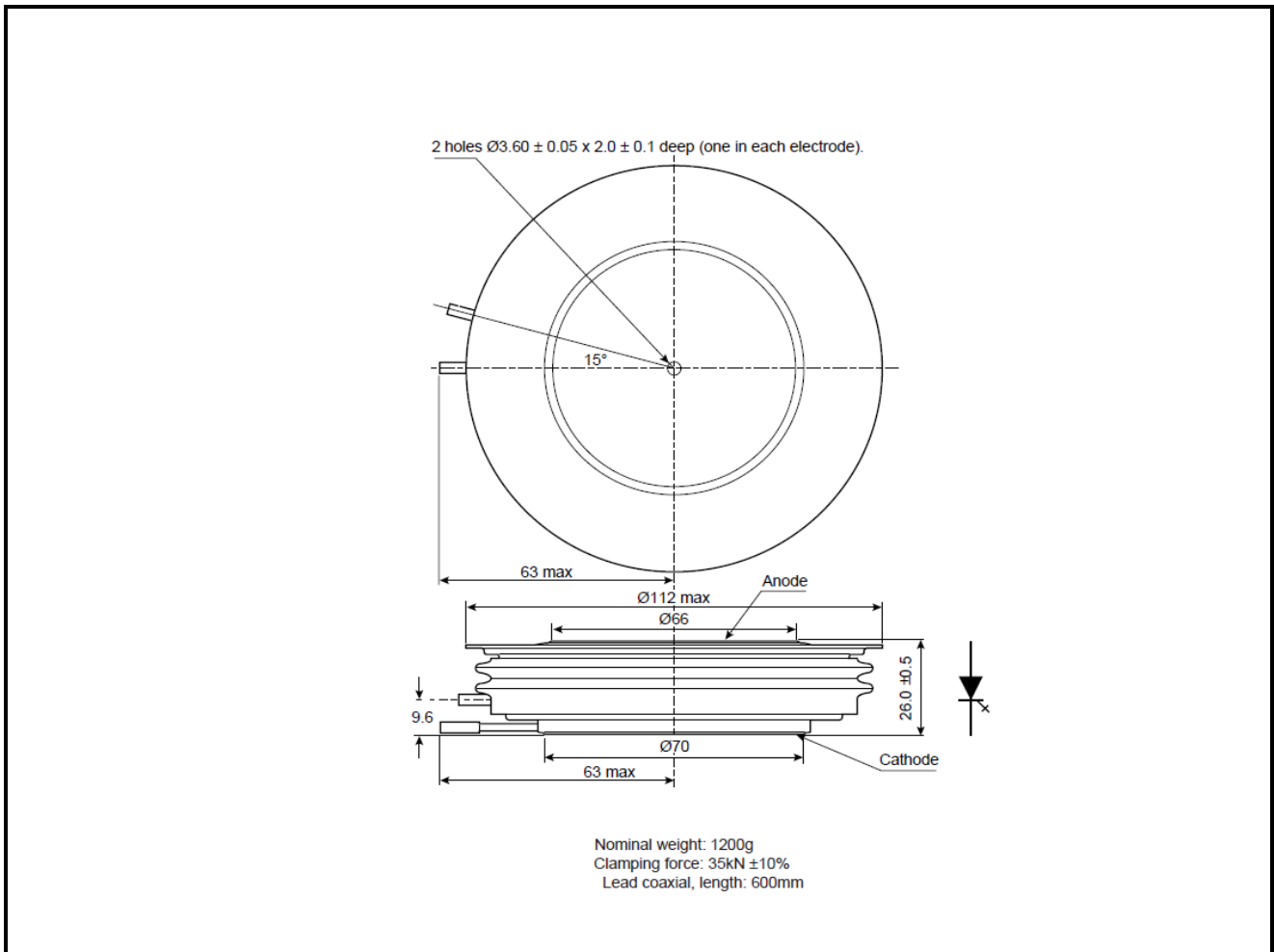
- $I_{TCM} = 2000A$
- $I_{FG} = 30A$
- $I_{G(ON)} = 7A \text{ d.c.}$
- $t_{w1(min)} = 20\mu s$
- $I_{GQM} = 650 A$
- $di_{GQ}/dt = 40A/\mu s$
- $Q_{GQ} = 6800\mu C$
- $V_{RG(min)} = 2V$
- $V_{RG(max)} = 16V$

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.



**Fig.31 Package outline X**

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The products are not intended for use in applications where a failure or malfunction may cause loss of life, injury or damage to property. The user must ensure that appropriate safety precautions are taken to prevent or mitigate the consequences of a product failure or malfunction.

The products must not be touched when operating because there is a danger of electrocution or severe burning. Always use protective safety equipment such as appropriate shields for the product and wear safety glasses. Even when disconnected any electric charge remaining in the product must be discharged and allowed to cool before safe handling using protective gloves.

Extended exposure to conditions outside the product ratings may affect reliability leading to premature product failure. Use outside the product ratings is likely to cause permanent damage to the product. In extreme conditions, as with all semiconductors, this may include potentially hazardous rupture, a large current to flow or high voltage arcing, resulting in fire or explosion. Appropriate application design and safety precautions should always be followed to protect persons and property.

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We annotate datasheets in the top right hand corner of the front page, to indicate product status if it is not yet fully approved for production. The annotations are as follows:-

<b>Target Information:</b>	This is the most tentative form of information and represents a very preliminary specification. No actual design work on the product has been started.
<b>Preliminary Information:</b>	The product design is complete and final characterisation for volume production is in progress. The datasheet represents the product as it is now understood but details may change.
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