

**BTW63 SERIES**

**FAST TURN-OFF THYRISTORS**

Glass-passivated, asymmetrical, fast turn-off, forward blocking thyristors (ASCR) in TO-48 envelopes, suitable for operation in fast power inverters. For reverse-blocking operation use with a series diode, for reverse-conducting operation use with an anti-parallel diode.

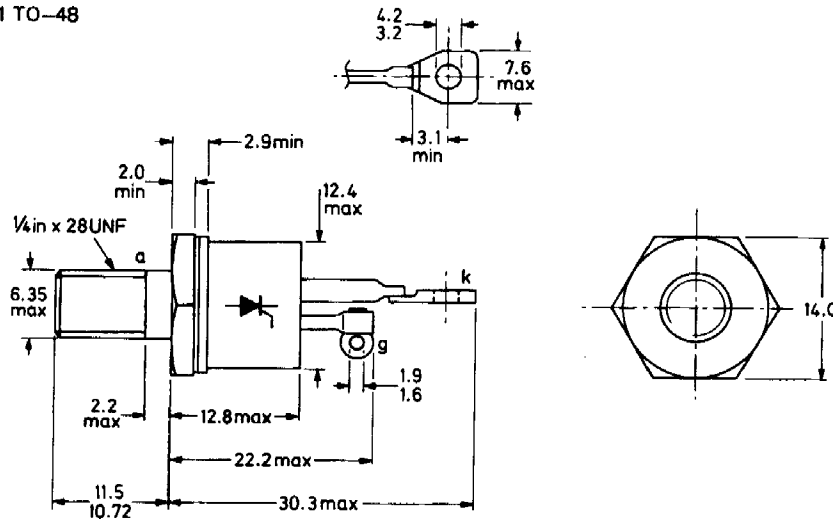
**QUICK REFERENCE DATA**

		BTW63-600R			800R	1000R	
Repetitive peak off-state voltage	$V_{DRM}$	max.	600	800	1000	V	
Average on-state current	$I_{T(AV)}$	max.	25			A	
Repetitive peak on-state current	$I_{TRM}$	max.	250			A	
Circuit-commutated turn-off time							
suffix K	$t_{d}$	<	4			$\mu s$	
suffix N	$t_{d}$	<	6			$\mu s$	
suffix P	$t_{d}$	<	8			$\mu s$	

**MECHANICAL DATA**

Dimensions in mm

Fig.1 TO-48



Net mass: 14 g  
 Diameter of clearance hole: max. 6.5 mm  
 Accessories supplied on request

Supplied with device: 1 nut, 1 lock washer.  
 Torque on nut: min. 1.7 Nm (17 kg cm)  
 max. 3.5 Nm (35 kg cm)  
 Nut dimensions across the flats: 11.1 mm



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### RATINGS

Limiting values in accordance with the Absolute Maximum System (IEC134)

		BTW63-600R	800R	1000R	
<b>→ Anode to cathode</b>					
Transient off-state voltage	$V_{DSM}$	max. 800	1000	1000	V
Repetitive peak off-state voltage	$V_{DRM}$	max. 600	800	1000	V
Continuous off-state voltage	$V_D$	max. 500	650	700	V
Transient reverse voltage ( $t_p \leq 5 \mu s$ )	$V_{RSM}$		max. 15		V
Average on-state current (averaged over any 20 ms period)					
up to $T_{mb} = 75^\circ C$	$I_{T(AV)}$		max. 25		A
at $T_{mb} = 85^\circ C$	$I_{T(AV)}$		max. 22		A
R.M.S. on-state current	$I_{T(RMS)}$		max. 40		A
Repetitive peak on-state current; $t_p = 50 \mu s$ ; $\delta = 0.05$	$I_{TRM}$		max. 250		A
Non-repetitive peak on-state current					
$T_j = 125^\circ C$ prior to surge;					
$t = 10$ ms; half sine-wave	$I_{TSM}$		max. 370		A
$I^2 t$ for fusing; $t = 10$ ms	$I^2 t$		max. 700		$A^2 s$
<b>→ Rate of rise of on-state current after triggering</b>					
with $I_G = 1.25$ A; $I_T = 80$ A	$di_T/dt$		max. 1000		$A/\mu s$
<b>Gate to cathode</b>					
Average power dissipation (averaged over any 20 ms period)	$P_{G(AV)}$		max. 1		W
Peak power dissipation; $t = 10 \mu s$	$P_{GM}$		max. 10		W
<b>Temperatures</b>					
Storage temperature	$T_{stg}$		-40 to +125		$^\circ C$
Operating junction temperature	$T_j$		max. 125		$^\circ C$
<b>THERMAL RESISTANCE</b>					
From junction to mounting base	$R_{th j-mb}$	=	0.9		K/W
From mounting base to heatsink with heatsink compound	$R_{th mb-h}$	=	0.2		K/W

### OPERATING NOTE

The terminals should be neither bent nor twisted; they should be soldered into the circuit so that there is no strain on them.

During soldering the heat conduction to the junction should be kept to a minimum.

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## CHARACTERISTICS

### Anode to cathode

On-state voltage

$$I_T = 50 \text{ A}; T_j = 25 \text{ }^\circ\text{C}$$

$$V_T < 2.6 \text{ V}^*$$

Off-state current

$$V_D = V_{Dmax}; T_j = 125 \text{ }^\circ\text{C}$$

$$I_D < 6.0 \text{ mA}$$

Holding current;  $T_j = 25 \text{ }^\circ\text{C}$

$$I_H < 400 \text{ mA}$$

### Gate to cathode

Voltage that will trigger all devices

$$V_D = 12 \text{ V}; T_j = 25 \text{ }^\circ\text{C}$$

$$V_{GT} > 2.0 \text{ V}$$

Current that will trigger all devices

$$V_D = 12 \text{ V}; T_j = 25 \text{ }^\circ\text{C}$$

$$I_{GT} > 250 \text{ mA}$$

### Switching characteristics (see Fig.5)

Circuit commutated turn-off time

$$dV_D/dt = 500 \text{ V}/\mu\text{s (linear to } V_{DRMmax});$$

$$R_{GK} = 10 \text{ } \Omega; V_G = 0; T_j = 125 \text{ }^\circ\text{C};$$

$$\text{when switched from } I_T = 100 \text{ A}; t_p = 150 \text{ } \mu\text{s}$$

$$-dI_T/dt = 50 \text{ A}/\mu\text{s}$$

suffix K

$$t_q < 6 \text{ } \mu\text{s}$$

suffix N

$$t_q < 9 \text{ } \mu\text{s}$$

suffix P

$$t_q < 12 \text{ } \mu\text{s}$$

$$-dI_T/dt = 10 \text{ A}/\mu\text{s}$$

suffix K

$$t_q < 4 \text{ } \mu\text{s}$$

suffix N

$$t_q < 6 \text{ } \mu\text{s}$$

suffix P

$$t_q < 8 \text{ } \mu\text{s}$$

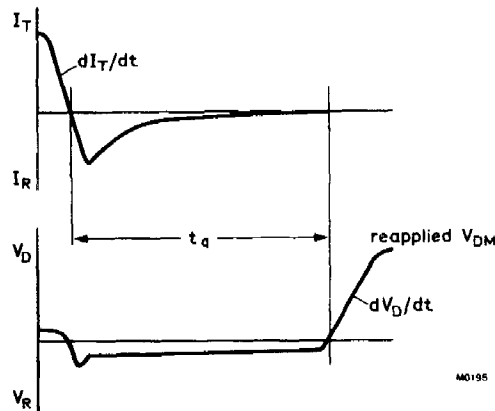


Fig.2 Circuit-commutated turn-off time definition.

\*Measured under pulse conditions to avoid excessive dissipation.

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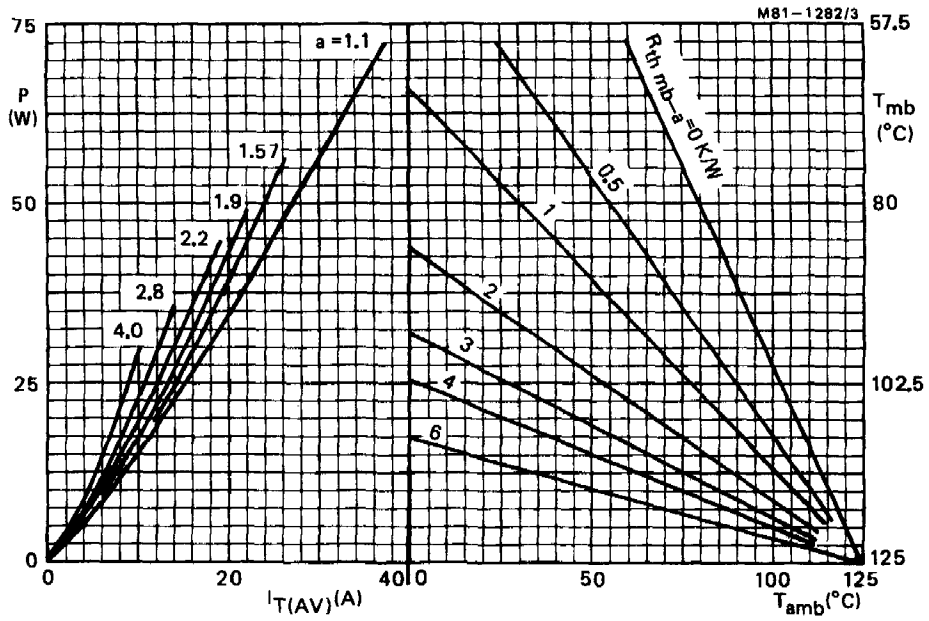


Fig.3 The right-hand part shows the interrelationship between the power (derived from the left-hand part) and the maximum permissible temperatures.

$$a = \text{form factor} = \frac{I_T(\text{RMS})}{I_T(\text{AV})}$$