GENERAL DESCRIPTION

Glass passivated thyristors in a plastic envelope, intended for use in applications requiring high bidirectional blocking voltage capability and high thermal cycling performance. Typical applications include motor control, industrial and domestic lighting, heating and static switching.

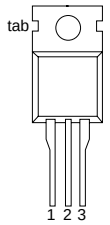
QUICK REFERENCE DATA

SYMBOL	PARAMETER	MAX.	MAX.	MAX.	UNIT
	BT145-	**500R**	**600R**	**800R**	
V_{DRM}, V_{RRM}	Repetitive peak off-state voltages	500	600	800	V
$I_{T(AV)}$	Average on-state current	16	16	16	A
$I_{T(RMS)}$	RMS on-state current	25	25	25	A
I_{TSM}	Non-repetitive peak on-state current	300	300	300	A

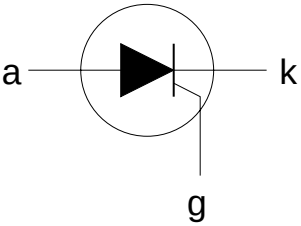
PINNING - TO220AB

PIN	DESCRIPTION
1	cathode
2	anode
3	gate
tab	anode

PIN CONFIGURATION



SYMBOL



LIMITING VALUES

Limiting values in accordance with the Absolute Maximum System (IEC 134).

SYMBOL	PARAMETER	CONDITIONS	MIN.	MAX.			UNIT
				-500R	**-600R**	**-800R**	
V_{DRM}, V_{RRM}	Repetitive peak off-state voltages		-	500[1]	600[1]	800	V
$I_{T(AV)}$	Average on-state current	half sine wave; $T_{mb} \leq 101$ ˚C	-	16			A
$I_{T(RMS)}$	RMS on-state current	all conduction angles	-	25			A
I_{TSM}	Non-repetitive peak on-state current	half sine wave; $T_j = 25$ ˚C prior to surge					
		t = 10 ms	-	300			A
		t = 8.3 ms	-	330			A
I^2t	I^2t for fusing	t = 10 ms	-	450			A^2s
dI_T/dt	Repetitive rate of rise of on-state current after triggering	$I_{TM} = 50$ A; $I_G = 0.2$ A; $dI_G/dt = 0.2$ A/µs	-	200			A/µs
I_{GM}	Peak gate current		-	5			A
V_{GM}	Peak gate voltage		-	5			V
V_{RGM}	Peak reverse gate voltage		-	5			V
P_{GM}	Peak gate power		-	20			W
$P_{G(AV)}$	Average gate power	over any 20 ms period	-	0.5			W
T_{stg}	Storage temperature		-40	150			˚C
T_j	Operating junction temperature		-	125			˚C

1 Although not recommended, off-state voltages up to 800V may be applied without damage, but the thyristor may switch to the on-state. The rate of rise of current should not exceed 15 A/µs.

THERMAL RESISTANCES

SYMBOL	PARAMETER	CONDITIONS	MIN.	TYP.	MAX.	UNIT
$R_{th\ j\text{-}mb}$	Thermal resistance junction to mounting base		-	-	1.0	K/W
$R_{th\ j\text{-}a}$	Thermal resistance junction to ambient	in free air	-	60	-	K/W

STATIC CHARACTERISTICS

T_j = 25 ˚C unless otherwise stated

SYMBOL	PARAMETER	CONDITIONS	MIN.	TYP.	MAX.	UNIT
I_{GT}	Gate trigger current	V_D = 12 V; I_T = 0.1 A	-	5	35	mA
I_L	Latching current	V_D = 12 V; I_{GT} = 0.1 A	-	25	80	mA
I_H	Holding current	V_D = 12 V; I_{GT} = 0.1 A	-	20	60	mA
V_T	On-state voltage	I_T = 30 A	-	1.1	1.5	V
V_{GT}	Gate trigger voltage	V_D = 12 V; I_T = 0.1 A	-	0.6	1.0	V
		V_D = $V_{DRM(max)}$; I_T = 0.1 A; T_j = 125 ˚C	0.25	0.4	-	V
I_D, I_R	Off-state leakage current	V_D = $V_{DRM(max)}$; V_R = $V_{RRM(max)}$; T_j = 125 ˚C	-	0.2	1.0	mA

DYNAMIC CHARACTERISTICS

T_j = 25 ˚C unless otherwise stated

SYMBOL	PARAMETER	CONDITIONS	MIN.	TYP.	MAX.	UNIT
dV_D/dt	Critical rate of rise of off-state voltage	V_{DM} = 67% $V_{DRM(max)}$; T_j = 125 ˚C; exponential waveform; gate open circuit	200	500	-	V/µs
t_{gt}	Gate controlled turn-on time	I_{TM} = 40 A; V_D = $V_{DRM(max)}$; I_G = 0.1 A; dI_G/dt = 5 A/µs	-	2	-	µs
t_q	Circuit commutated turn-off time	V_D = 67% $V_{DRM(max)}$; T_j = 125 ˚C; I_{TM} = 50 A; V_R = 25 V; dI_{TM}/dt = 30 A/µs; dV_D/dt = 50 V/µs	-	70	-	µs

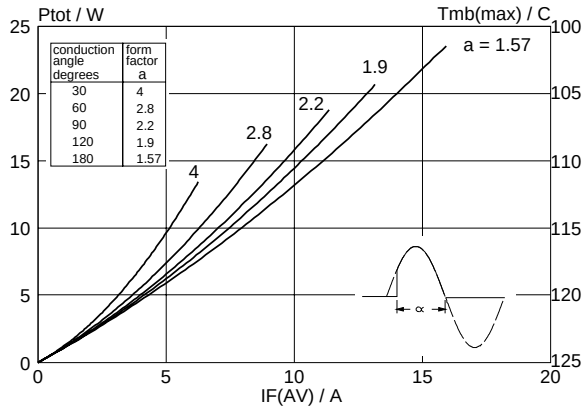


Fig.1. Maximum on-state dissipation, P_{tot}, versus average on-state current, $I_{T(AV)}$, where a = form factor = $I_{T(RMS)}/ I_{T(AV)}$.

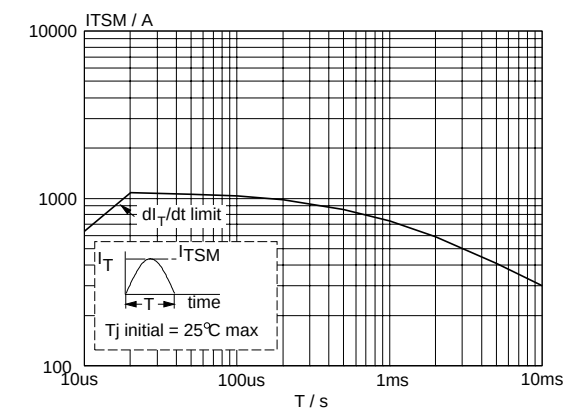


Fig.2. Maximum permissible non-repetitive peak on-state current I_{TSM}, versus pulse width t_p, for sinusoidal currents, $t_p \leq 10$ms.

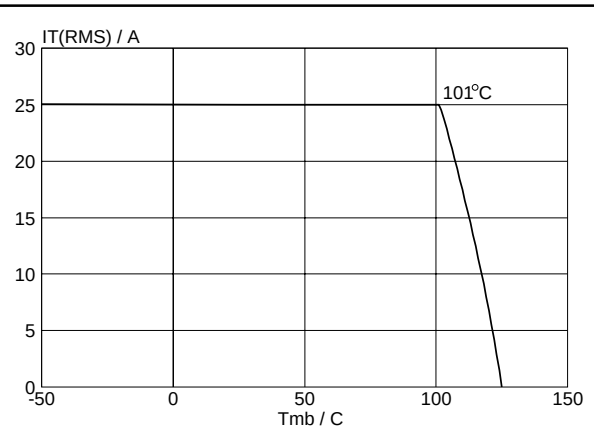


Fig.3. Maximum permissible rms current $I_{T(RMS)}$, versus mounting base temperature T_{mb}.

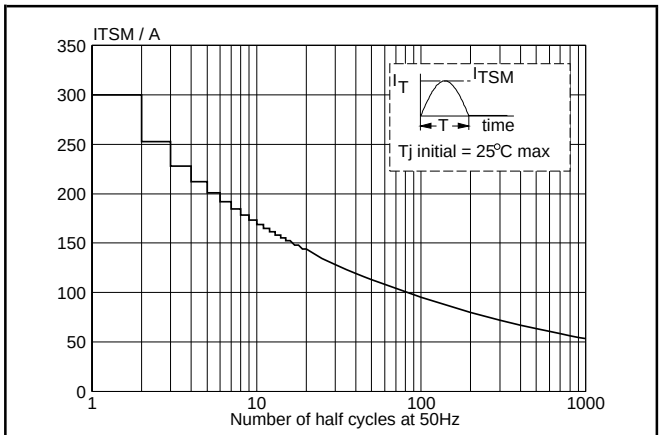


Fig.4. Maximum permissible non-repetitive peak on-state current I_{TSM}, versus number of cycles, for sinusoidal currents, f = 50 Hz.

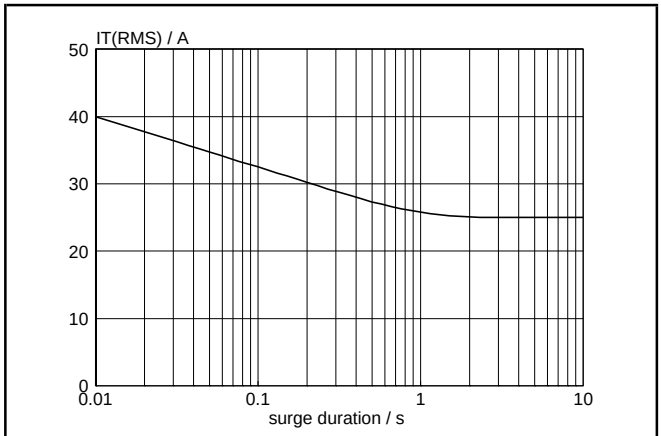


Fig.5. Maximum permissible repetitive rms on-state current $I_{T(RMS)}$, versus surge duration, for sinusoidal currents, f = 50 Hz; $T_{mb} \leq 101$˚C.

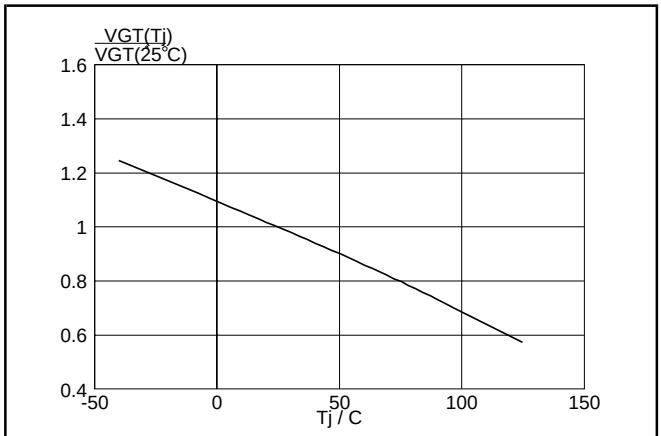


Fig.6. Normalised gate trigger voltage $V_{GT}(T_j)/ V_{GT}(25˚C)$, versus junction temperature T_j.

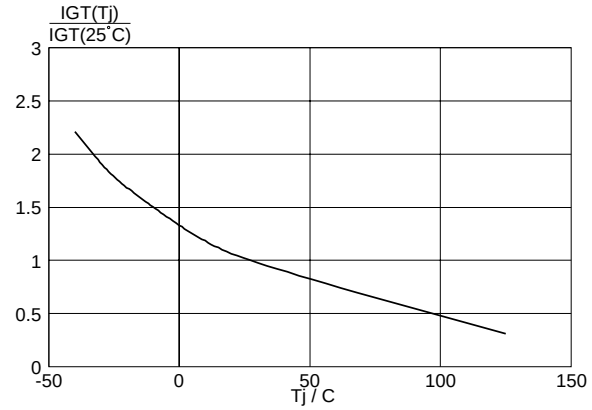


Fig.7. Normalised gate trigger current $I_{GT}(T_j)/ I_{GT}(25˚C)$, versus junction temperature T_j.

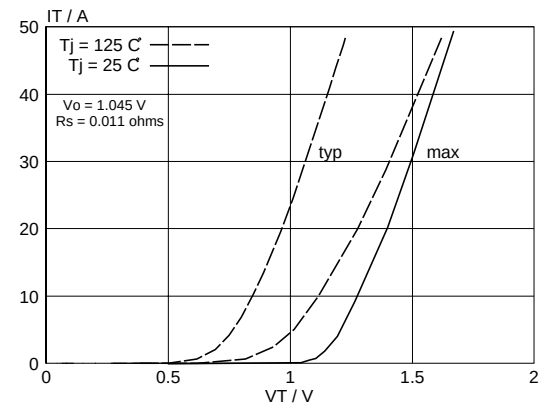


Fig.10. Typical and maximum on-state characteristic.

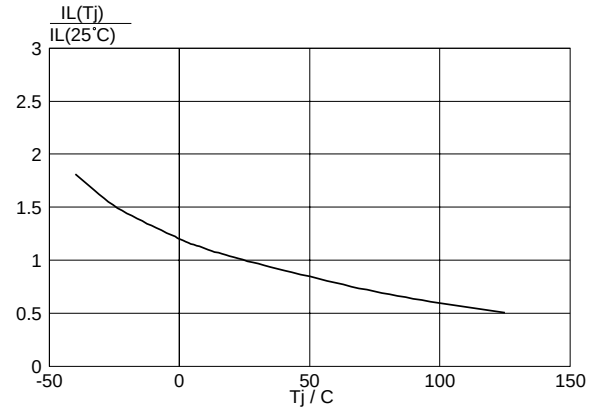


Fig.8. Normalised latching current $I_L(T_j)/ I_L(25˚C)$, versus junction temperature T_j.

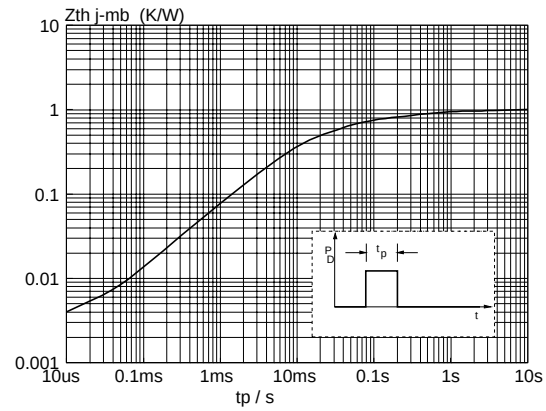


Fig.11. Transient thermal impedance $Z_{th\ j\text{-}mb}$, versus pulse width t_p.

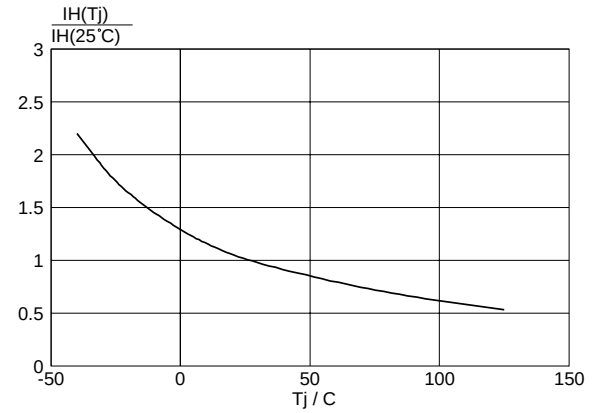


Fig.9. Normalised holding current $I_H(T_j)/ I_H(25˚C)$, versus junction temperature T_j.

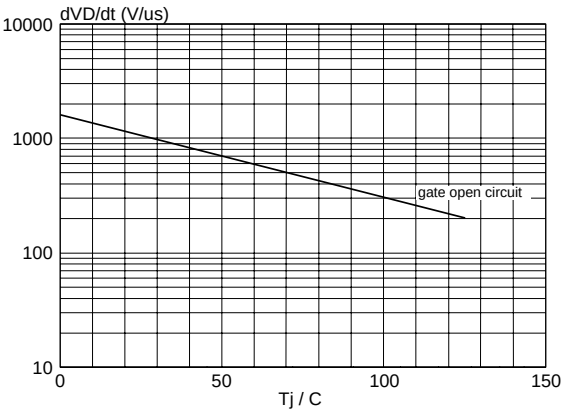


Fig.12. Typical, critical rate of rise of off-state voltage, dV_D/dt versus junction temperature T_j.

MECHANICAL DATA

Dimensions in mm

Net Mass: 2 g

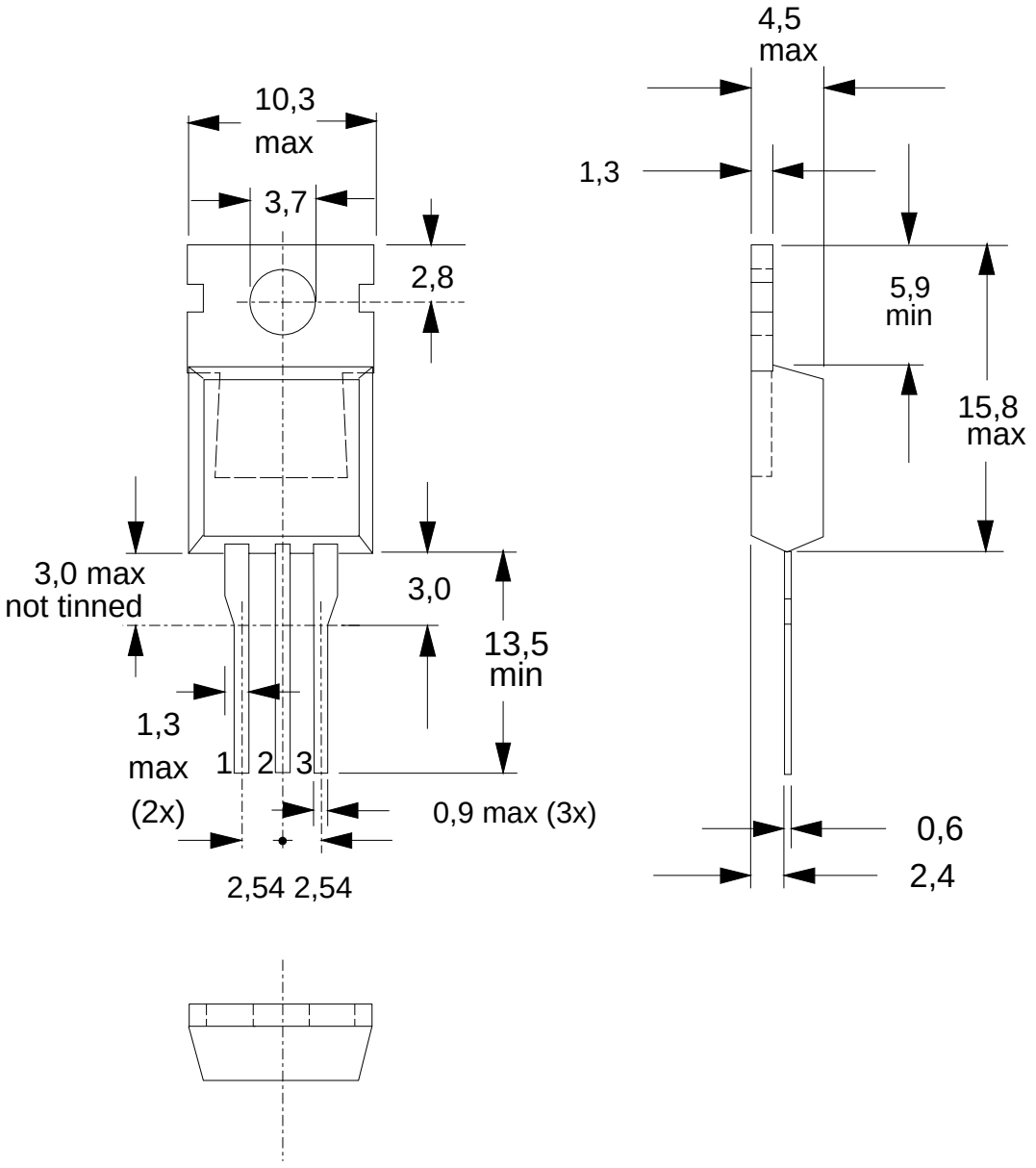


Fig.13. TO220AB; pin 2 connected to mounting base.

Notes
1. Refer to mounting instructions for TO220 envelopes.
2. Epoxy meets UL94 V0 at 1/8".

DEFINITIONS

Data sheet status	
Objective specification	This data sheet contains target or goal specifications for product development.
Preliminary specification	This data sheet contains preliminary data; supplementary data may be published later.
Product specification	This data sheet contains final product specifications.
Limiting values	
Limiting values are given in accordance with the Absolute Maximum Rating System (IEC 134). Stress above one or more of the limiting values may cause permanent damage to the device. These are stress ratings only and operation of the device at these or at any other conditions above those given in the Characteristics sections of this specification is not implied. Exposure to limiting values for extended periods may affect device reliability.	
Application information	
Where application information is given, it is advisory and does not form part of the specification.	

© **Philips Electronics N.V. 1997**

All rights are reserved. Reproduction in whole or in part is prohibited without the prior written consent of the copyright owner.

The information presented in this document does not form part of any quotation or contract, it is believed to be accurate and reliable and may be changed without notice. No liability will be accepted by the publisher for any consequence of its use. Publication thereof does not convey nor imply any license under patent or other industrial or intellectual property rights.

LIFE SUPPORT APPLICATIONS

These products are not designed for use in life support appliances, devices or systems where malfunction of these products can be reasonably expected to result in personal injury. Philips customers using or selling these products for use in such applications do so at their own risk and agree to fully indemnify Philips for any damages resulting from such improper use or sale.