



CCSTA14N40

N-Type, ThinPak™ Preliminary Data Sheet

Description

This current controlled Solidtron (CCS) discharge switch is an n type Thyristor in a high performance ThinPak™ package. The device gate is similar to that found on a traditional GTO Thyristor.

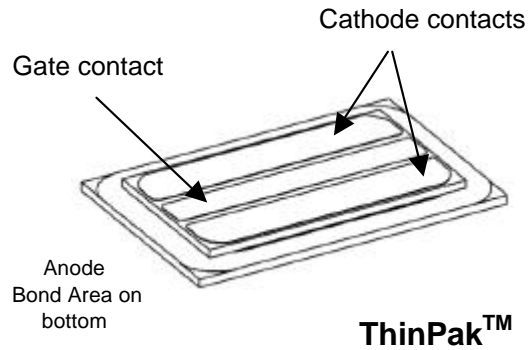
The CCS features the high peak current capability and low On-state voltage drop common to SCR thyristors combined with high di/dt capability. This semiconductor is intended to be a solid state replacement for spark or gas type devices commonly used in pulse power applications.

The ThinPak™ Package is a perforated, metalized ceramic substrate attached to the silicon using 302°C solder. All exterior metal surfaces are tinned with 63pb/37sn solder providing the user with a circuit ready part. It's small size and low profile make it extremely attractive for high di/dt applications where stray series inductance must be kept to a minimum.

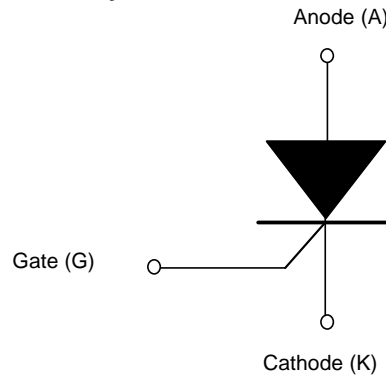
Features

- 4000V Peak Off-State Voltage
- 7 kA Repetitive I_{pk} Capability
- 30 KA/uS di/dt Capability
- Low On-State Voltage
- Low trigger current
- Low Inductance Package

Package



Schematic Symbol



Absolute Maximum Ratings

	SYMBOL	VALUE	UNITS
Peak Off-State Voltage	V _{DRM}	4	kV
Peak Reverse Voltage	V _{RPM}	-5	V
Off-State Rate of Change of Voltage Immunity*	dv/dt	1	kV/uSec
Continuous Anode Current at T _j = 125 °C	I _{A110}	100	A
Repetitive Peak Anode Current (Pulse Width=10uSec)	I _{ASM}	10.0	kA
Nonrepetitive Peak Anode Current (Pulse Width=10uSec)	I _{ASM}	14	kA
Rate of Change of Current	dI/dt	30	kA/uSec
Peak Gate Current (1 uS)	I _{Gpk}	100	A
Max. Reverse Gate-Cathode Voltage	V _{GR}	-9	V
Maximum Junction Temperature	T _{JM}	125	°C
Maximum Soldering Temperature (Installation)		260	°C

This **SILICON POWER** product is protected by one or more of the following U.S. Patents:

5,521,436	5,446,316	5,105,536	5,209,390	4,958,211	5,206,186	4,857,983	5,082,795	4,644,637
5,585,310	5,557,656	5,777,346	5,139,972	5,111,268	5,757,036	4,888,627	4,980,741	4,374,389
5,248,901	5,564,226	5,446,316	5,103,290	5,260,590	5,777,346	4,912,541	4,941,026	4,750,666
5,366,932	5,517,058	5,577,656	5,028,987	5,350,935	5,995,349	5,424,563	4,927,772	4,429,011
5,497,013	4,814,283	5,473,193	5,304,847	5,640,300	4,801,985	5,399,892	4,739,387	5,293,070
5,532,635	5,135,890	5,166,773	5,569,957	5,184,206	4,476,671	5,468,668	4,648,174	

Preliminary Data Sheet - Product Status : First Production : This data sheet contains preliminary data . Supplementary data will be published at a later date. Silicon Power reserves the right to make changes at any time without notice.

* Requires a 10 ohm gate to cathode shorting resistor.

Performance Characteristics $T_J=25^\circ\text{C}$ unless otherwise specified			Measurements			
Parameters	Symbol	Test Conditions	Min.	Typ.	Max.	Units
Anode to Cathode Breakdown Voltage	V_{DR}	$V_{GK}=0, I_A=1\text{mA}$	4			kV
Anode-Cathode Off-State Current	I_D	$V_{GK}=0\text{V}, V_{AK}=4000\text{V}$	$T_J=25^\circ\text{C}$	<50	100	μA
			$T_J=125^\circ\text{C}$		100	800
Turn-On Threshold Current	$V_{GK(TH)}$	$V_{AK}=V_{GK}, I_{AK}=1\text{mA}$, see Note 1		5		mA
Gate-Cathode Leakage Current	$I_{GK(IKQ)}$	$V_{GK}=0\text{V}$, see Note 1			20	μA
Anode-Cathode On-State Voltage	V_T	$I_T=400\text{A}$ $I_g = 500\text{ mA}$	$T_J=25^\circ\text{C}$	1.7		V
			$T_J=125^\circ\text{C}$	1.9		V
Turn-on Delay Time	$t_{D(ON)}$	0.75 μF Capacitor discharge		200		ns
Pk Rate of Change of Current (measured)	di/dt	$V_{AK} = 3.95\text{ kV}$ $T_J=25^\circ\text{C}$		30		kA/ μs
Peak Anode Current	I_P	$R_{gk} = 10\text{ ohms}, L_s = 90\text{ nH}$		10		kA
		Gate $di/dt = 100\text{ A}/\mu\text{s}$				

Notes:

1. Measurements made with a 10 Ohm shorting resistor connected between the gate and cathode.
2. Case Exterior Assumed to be 0.002" of 63sn/37pb solder applied directly to cathode bond area of thinPak.

Typical Performance Curves (unless otherwise specified)

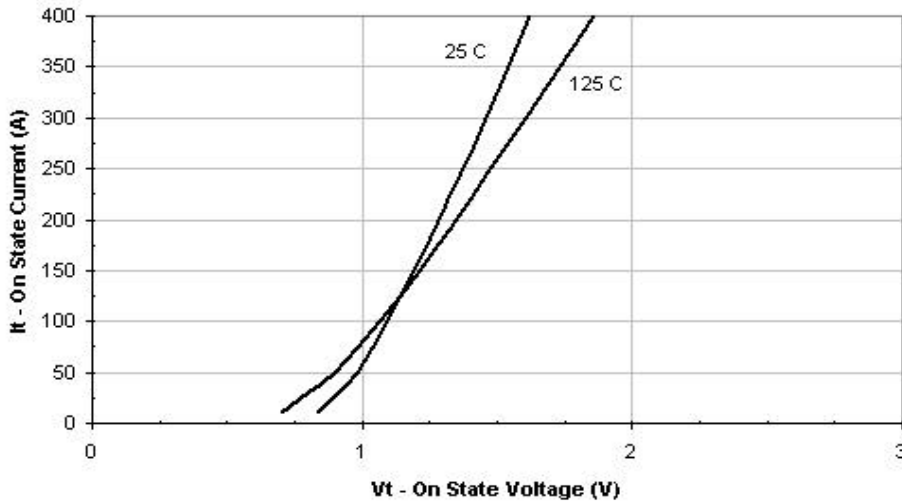


Figure 1.
Measured Low current
On-State Characteristics.

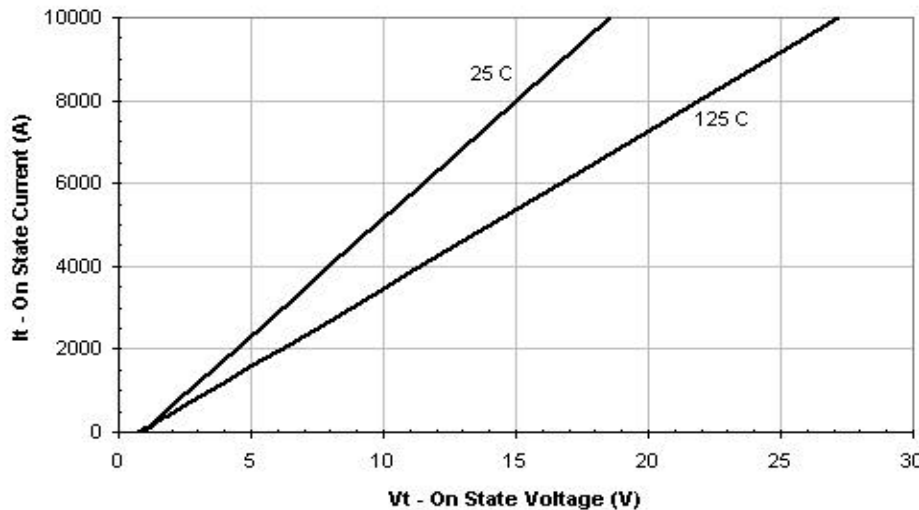


Figure 2.
Predicted high current
On-State Characteristics.

Typical Performance Curves (Continued)

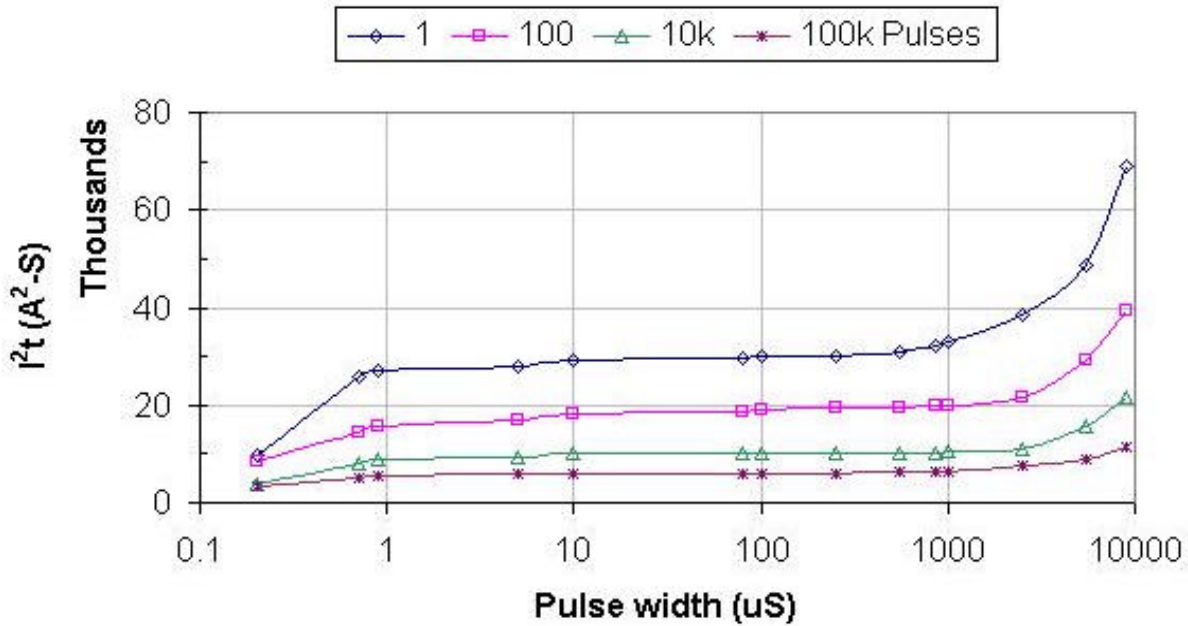
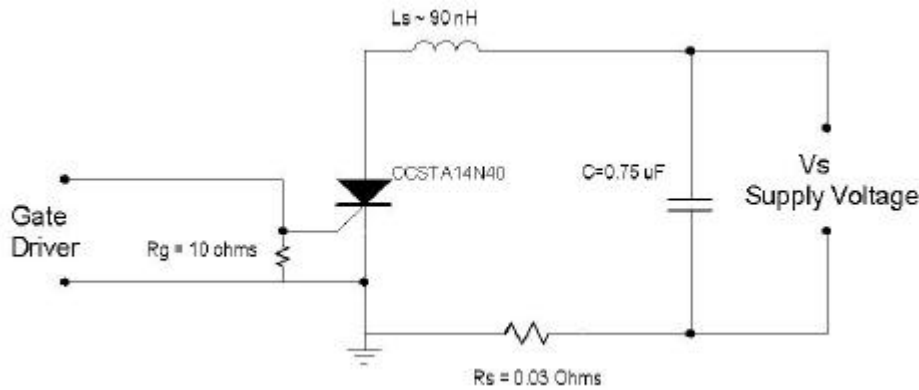


Figure 3. Predicted I^2t data for various number of discharge cycles. Pulses are assumed rectangular. The device junction temperature T_J is assumed to be at 25°C before each discharge event.

Test Circuit



- $L_{\text{SERIES(TOTAL)}}$ is calculated using $1 / (f 2\pi)^2 C$ where f = frequency of I_A when using CCSTA14N40 for circuit set up and calibration.
- R_{SENSE} is a calibrated Current Viewing Resistor (CVR)

- The waveform shown is representative of one produced using a very low inductance circuit ($<100\text{nH}$) as shown in the circuit diagram using the CCSTA14N40 Solidtron. The supply voltage (V_s) in this example was 4kV . I_k peaked at 10kA and the peak gate current I_g is 500mA .

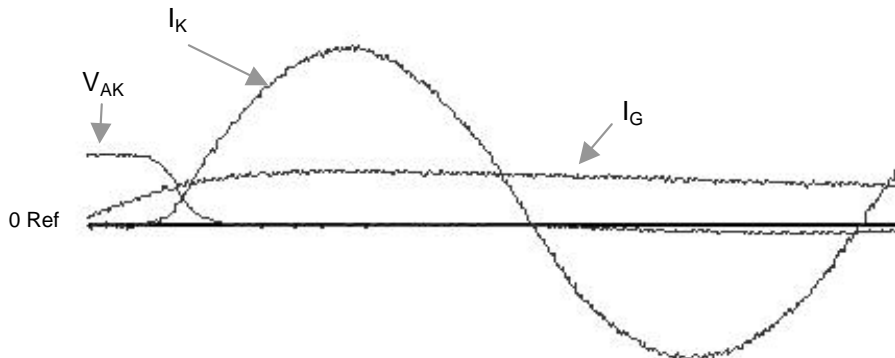


Figure 4. Typical test circuit and waveforms.

Application Notes

1. The CCSTA14N40 uses an undersized ceramic "lid" which exposes the sensitive junction termination edge (JTE) of the device. The user is required to clean and encapsulate the device (recomend HYSOL FP4651) prior to applying high voltage. This prevents debris and contaminants from compromising the JTE.

2. Use of a separate gate return path instead of the cathode power contact is recomended to minimize the effects of rapidly changing Anode-Cathode currents.

3. For applications that require high voltage blocking for an extended period of time at high temperature (>85°C), it is recomended that the device V_{DR} be derated to 2kV.

4. Shorting resistor R_{GK} is application specific. It can control the gate drive requirements and some device properties. However, $R_{GK} = 10$ Ohms satisfies most application requirements.

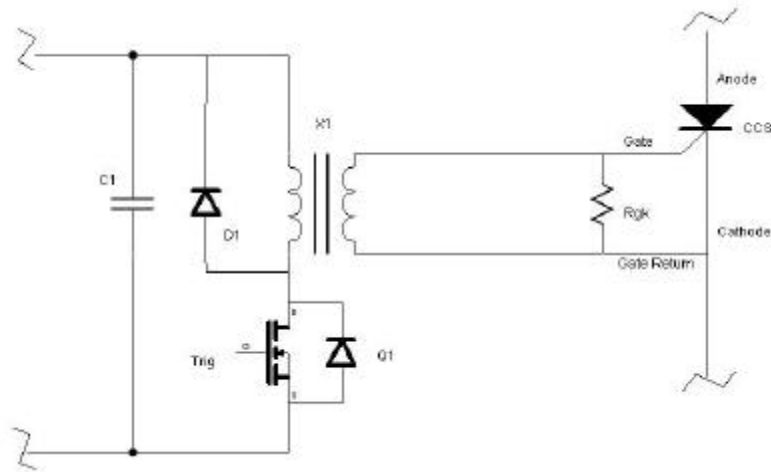
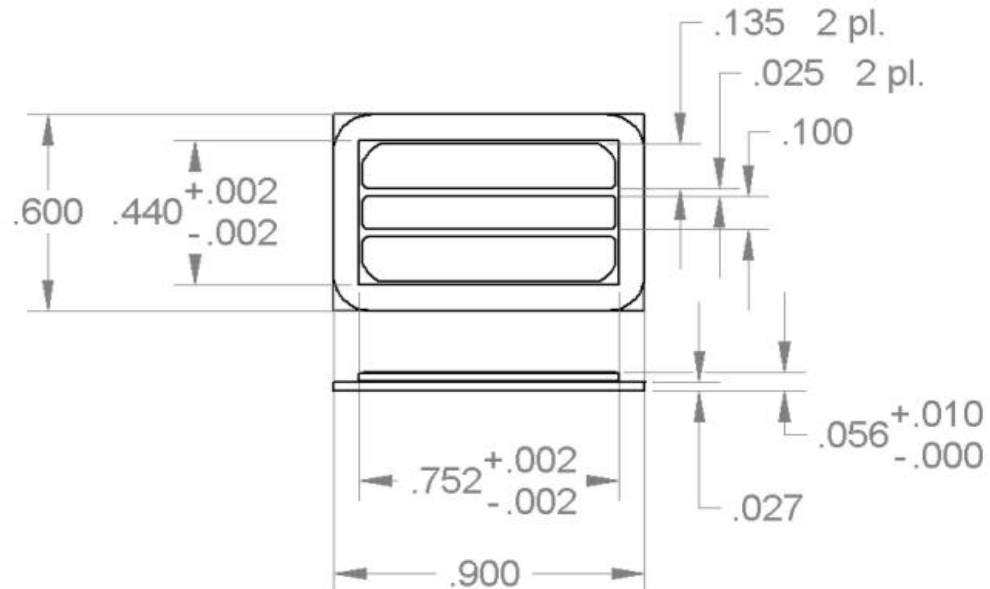


Figure 5. A suggested gate drive circuit.

Package Dimensions

(All units in Inches)



Packaging and Handling

1. All metal surfaces are tinned using 63pb/37sn solder.

2. Installation reflow temperature should not exceed 260°C or internal package degradation may result.

3. Package may be cooled from either top or bottom.

4. Proper handling procedures must be observed to prevent electrostatic discharge which may result in permanent damage to the gate of the device.