



## Phase Control Thyristor

### Types B1115LC160 and B1115LC180

#### Absolute Maximum Ratings

|                  | VOLTAGE RATINGS                                 | MAXIMUM LIMITS | UNITS |
|------------------|-------------------------------------------------|----------------|-------|
| V <sub>DRM</sub> | Repetitive peak off-state voltage, (note 1)     | 1600-1800      | V     |
| V <sub>DSM</sub> | Non-repetitive peak off-state voltage, (note 1) | 1600-1800      | V     |
| V <sub>RRM</sub> | Repetitive peak reverse voltage, (note 1)       | 1600-1800      | V     |
| V <sub>RSM</sub> | Non-repetitive peak reverse voltage, (note 1)   | 1700-1900      | V     |

|                       | OTHER RATINGS                                                                                              | MAXIMUM LIMITS      | UNITS            |
|-----------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------|------------------|
| I <sub>T(AV)</sub>    | Mean on-state current. T <sub>sink</sub> =55°C, (note 2)                                                   | 1157                | A                |
| I <sub>T(AV)</sub>    | Mean on-state current. T <sub>sink</sub> =85°C, (note 2)                                                   | 820                 | A                |
| I <sub>T(AV)</sub>    | Mean on-state current. T <sub>sink</sub> =85°C, (note 3)                                                   | 495                 | A                |
| I <sub>T(RMS)</sub>   | Nominal RMS on-state current. T <sub>sink</sub> =25°C, (note 2)                                            | 2260                | A                |
| I <sub>T(d.c.)</sub>  | D.C. on-state current. T <sub>sink</sub> =25°C, (note 4)                                                   | 1940                | A                |
| I <sub>TSM</sub>      | Peak non-repetitive surge t <sub>p</sub> =10ms, V <sub>RM</sub> =0.6V <sub>RRM</sub> , (note 5)            | 12.7                | kA               |
| I <sub>TSM2</sub>     | Peak non-repetitive surge t <sub>p</sub> =10ms, V <sub>RM</sub> ≤10V, (note 5)                             | 14.0                | kA               |
| I <sup>2</sup> t      | I <sup>2</sup> t capacity for fusing t <sub>p</sub> =10ms, V <sub>RM</sub> =0.6V <sub>RRM</sub> , (note 5) | 806×10 <sup>3</sup> | A <sup>2</sup> s |
| I <sup>2</sup> t      | I <sup>2</sup> t capacity for fusing t <sub>p</sub> =10ms, V <sub>RM</sub> ≤10V, (note 5)                  | 980×10 <sup>3</sup> | A <sup>2</sup> s |
| (di/dt) <sub>cr</sub> | Maximum rate of rise of on-state current (repetitive), (Note 6)                                            | 500                 | A/μs             |
|                       | Maximum rate of rise of on-state current (non-repetitive), (Note 6)                                        | 1000                | A/μs             |
| V <sub>RGM</sub>      | Peak reverse gate voltage                                                                                  | 5                   | V                |
| P <sub>G(AV)</sub>    | Mean forward gate power                                                                                    | 4                   | W                |
| P <sub>GM</sub>       | Peak forward gate power                                                                                    | 30                  | W                |
| V <sub>GD</sub>       | Non-trigger gate voltage, (Note 7)                                                                         | 0.25                | V                |
| T <sub>HS</sub>       | Operating temperature range                                                                                | -40 to +130         | °C               |
| T <sub>stg</sub>      | Storage temperature range                                                                                  | -40 to +150         | °C               |

Notes: -

- De-rating factor of 0.13% per °C is applicable for T<sub>j</sub> below 25°C.
- Double side cooled, single phase; 50Hz, 180° half-sinewave.
- Single side cooled, single phase; 50Hz, 180° half-sinewave.
- Double side cooled.
- Half-sinewave, 130°C T<sub>j</sub> initial.
- V<sub>D</sub>=67% V<sub>DRM</sub>, I<sub>FG</sub>=2A, t<sub>r</sub>≤0.5μs, T<sub>case</sub>=130°C.
- Rated V<sub>DRM</sub>.

## Characteristics

|            | PARAMETER                                  | MIN. | TYP. | MAX.  | TEST CONDITIONS (Note 1)                   | UNITS      |
|------------|--------------------------------------------|------|------|-------|--------------------------------------------|------------|
| $V_{TM}$   | Maximum peak on-state voltage              | -    | -    | 1.60  | $I_{TM}=1700A$                             | V          |
| $V_{TM}$   | Maximum peak on-state voltage              | -    | -    | 2.34  | $I_{TM}=3700A$                             | V          |
| $V_0$      | Threshold voltage                          | -    | -    | 0.973 |                                            | V          |
| $r_s$      | Slope resistance                           | -    | -    | 0.369 |                                            | m $\Omega$ |
| dv/dt      | Critical rate of rise of off-state voltage | 1000 | -    | -     | $V_D=80\% V_{DRM}$ , Linear ramp, gate o/c | V/ $\mu s$ |
| $I_{DRM}$  | Peak off-state current                     | -    | -    | 100   | Rated $V_{DRM}$                            | mA         |
| $I_{RRM}$  | Peak reverse current                       | -    | -    | 100   | Rated $V_{RRM}$                            | mA         |
| $V_{GT}$   | Gate trigger voltage                       | -    | -    | 3.0   | $T_J=25^\circ C$ , $V_D=10V$ , $I_T=3A$    | V          |
| $I_{GT}$   | Gate trigger current                       | -    | -    | 300   |                                            | mA         |
| $I_H$      | Holding current                            | -    | -    | 1000  | $T_J=25^\circ C$                           | mA         |
| $R_{thJK}$ | Thermal resistance, junction to heatsink   | -    | -    | 0.032 | Double side cooled                         | K/W        |
|            |                                            | -    | -    | 0.064 | Cathode side cooled                        |            |
| F          | Mounting force                             | 10   | -    | 20    | (Note 3)                                   | kN         |
| $W_t$      | Weight                                     | -    | 340  | -     |                                            | g          |

Notes: -

 1) Unless otherwise stated  $T_J=130^\circ C$ .

## Notes on Ratings and Characteristics

### 1.0 Voltage Grade Table

| Voltage Grade | $V_{DRM}$ $V_{DSM}$ $V_{RRM}$<br>V | $V_{RSM}$<br>V | $V_D$ $V_R$<br>DC V |
|---------------|------------------------------------|----------------|---------------------|
| 16            | 1600                               | 1700           | 960                 |
| 18            | 1800                               | 1900           | 1080                |

### 2.0 Extension of Voltage Grades

This report is applicable to other and higher voltage grades when supply has been agreed by Sales/Production.

### 3.0 De-rating Factor

A blocking voltage de-rating factor of 0.13%/°C is applicable to this device for  $T_j$  below 25°C.

### 4.0 Repetitive dv/dt

Standard dv/dt is 1000V/μs.

### 5.0 Snubber Components

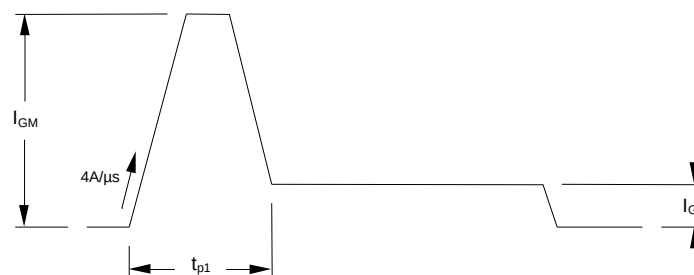
When selecting snubber components, care must be taken not to use excessively large values of snubber capacitor or excessively small values of snubber resistor. Such excessive component values may lead to device damage due to the large resultant values of snubber discharge current. If required, please consult the factory for assistance.

### 6.0 Rate of rise of on-state current

The maximum un-primed rate of rise of on-state current must not exceed 1000A/μs at any time during turn-on on a non-repetitive basis. For repetitive performance, the on-state rate of rise of current must not exceed 500A/μs at any time during turn-on. Note that these values of rate of rise of current apply to the total device current including that from any local snubber network.

### 7.0 Gate Drive

The nominal requirement for a typical gate drive is illustrated below. An open circuit voltage of at least 30V is assumed. This gate drive must be applied when using the full di/dt capability of the device.



The magnitude of  $I_{GM}$  should be between five and ten times  $I_{GT}$ , which is shown on page 2. Its duration ( $t_{p1}$ ) should be 20μs or sufficient to allow the anode current to reach ten times  $I_L$ , whichever is greater. Otherwise, an increase in pulse current could be needed to supply the necessary charge to trigger. The 'back-porch' current  $I_G$  should remain flowing for the same duration as the anode current and have a magnitude in the order of 1.5 times  $I_{GT}$ .

## 8.0 Computer Modelling Parameters

### 8.1 Device Dissipation Calculations

$$I_{AV} = \frac{-V_0 + \sqrt{V_0^2 + 4 \cdot ff^2 \cdot r_s \cdot W_{AV}}}{2 \cdot ff^2 \cdot r_s} \quad \text{and:} \quad W_{AV} = \frac{\Delta T}{R_{th}}$$

$$\Delta T = T_{j \max} - T_{Hs}$$

Where  $V_0=0.973V$ ,  $r_s=0.369m\Omega$ ,

$R_{th}$  = Supplementary thermal impedance, see table below.

$ff$  = Form factor, see table below.

| Supplementary Thermal Impedance |        |        |        |        |        |        |       |
|---------------------------------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|-------|
| Conduction Angle                | 30°    | 60°    | 90°    | 120°   | 180°   | 270°   | d.c.  |
| Square wave Double Side Cooled  | 0.048  | 0.0436 | 0.0413 | 0.0388 | 0.036  | 0.0345 | 0.032 |
| Square wave Cathode Side Cooled | 0.079  | 0.0769 | 0.074  | 0.0716 | 0.0688 | 0.0665 | 0.064 |
| Sine wave Double Side Cooled    | 0.0415 | 0.0394 | 0.0378 | 0.0355 | 0.032  |        |       |
| Sine wave Cathode Side Cooled   | 0.0735 | 0.0718 | 0.07   | 0.0679 | 0.064  |        |       |

| Form Factors     |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |
|------------------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|
| Conduction Angle | 30°  | 60°  | 90°  | 120° | 180° | 270° | d.c. |
| Square wave      | 3.46 | 2.45 | 2    | 1.73 | 1.41 | 1.15 | 1    |
| Sine wave        | 3.98 | 2.78 | 2.22 | 1.88 | 1.57 |      |      |

### 8.2 Calculating $V_T$ using ABCD Coefficients

The on-state characteristic  $I_T$  vs.  $V_T$ , on page 5 is represented in two ways.

- the well-established  $V_0$  and  $r_s$  tangent used for rating purposes and
- a set of constants A, B, C, D, forming the coefficients of the representative equation for  $V_T$  in terms of  $I_T$  given below:

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

The constants, derived by curve fitting software, are given below for both hot and cold characteristics. The resulting values for  $V_T$  agree with the true device characteristic over a current range, which is limited to that plotted.

| 25°C Coefficients |                           | 130°C Coefficients |                           |
|-------------------|---------------------------|--------------------|---------------------------|
| A                 | 0.67375692                | A                  | 0.667090504               |
| B                 | 0.078282059               | B                  | 0.050891009               |
| C                 | $2.652313 \times 10^{-4}$ | C                  | $3.575361 \times 10^{-4}$ |
| D                 | -0.00264381               | D                  | -0.001175842              |

### 8.3 D.C. Thermal Impedance Calculation

$$r_t = \sum_{p=1}^{p=n} r_p \cdot \left( 1 - e^{\frac{-t}{\tau_p}} \right)$$

Where  $p = 1$  to  $n$ ,  $n$  is the number of terms in the series and:

- $t$  = Duration of heating pulse in seconds.  
 $r_t$  = Thermal resistance at time  $t$ .  
 $r_p$  = Amplitude of  $p^{\text{th}}$  term.  
 $\tau_p$  = Time Constant of  $r_p$  term.

| D.C. Double Side Cooled |            |                           |                           |                           |
|-------------------------|------------|---------------------------|---------------------------|---------------------------|
| Term                    | 1          | 2                         | 3                         | 4                         |
| $r_p$                   | 0.01771901 | $4.240625 \times 10^{-3}$ | $6.963806 \times 10^{-3}$ | $3.043661 \times 10^{-3}$ |
| $\tau_p$                | 0.7085781  | 0.1435833                 | 0.03615196                | $2.130842 \times 10^{-3}$ |

| D.C. Cathode Side Cooled |            |            |                           |                           |                           |
|--------------------------|------------|------------|---------------------------|---------------------------|---------------------------|
| Term                     | 1          | 2          | 3                         | 4                         | 5                         |
| $r_p$                    | 0.03947164 | 0.01022837 | $8.789912 \times 10^{-3}$ | $4.235162 \times 10^{-3}$ | $1.907609 \times 10^{-3}$ |
| $\tau_p$                 | 4.090062   | 1.078983   | 0.08530917                | 0.01128791                | $1.240861 \times 10^{-3}$ |

## Curves

Figure 1 - On-state characteristics of Limit device

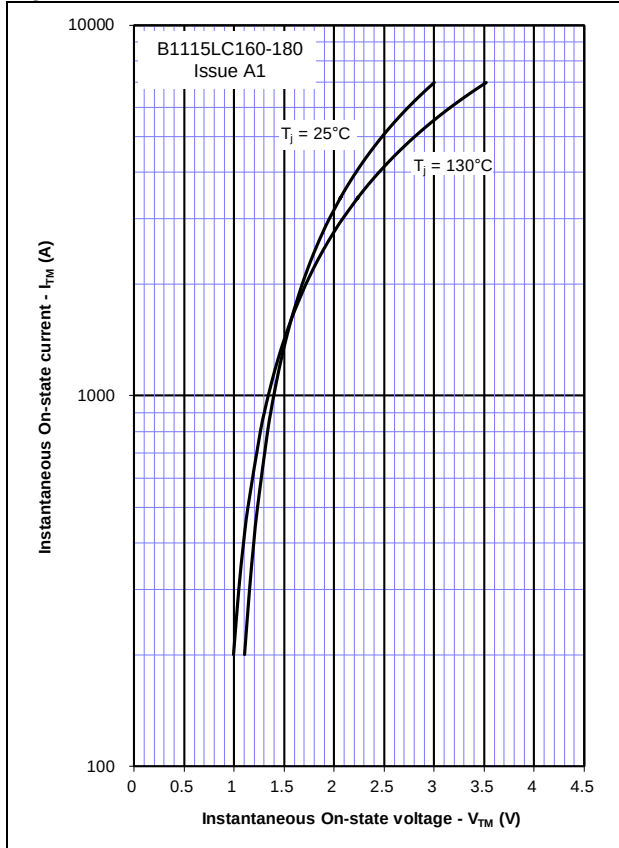


Figure 2 - Transient Thermal Impedance

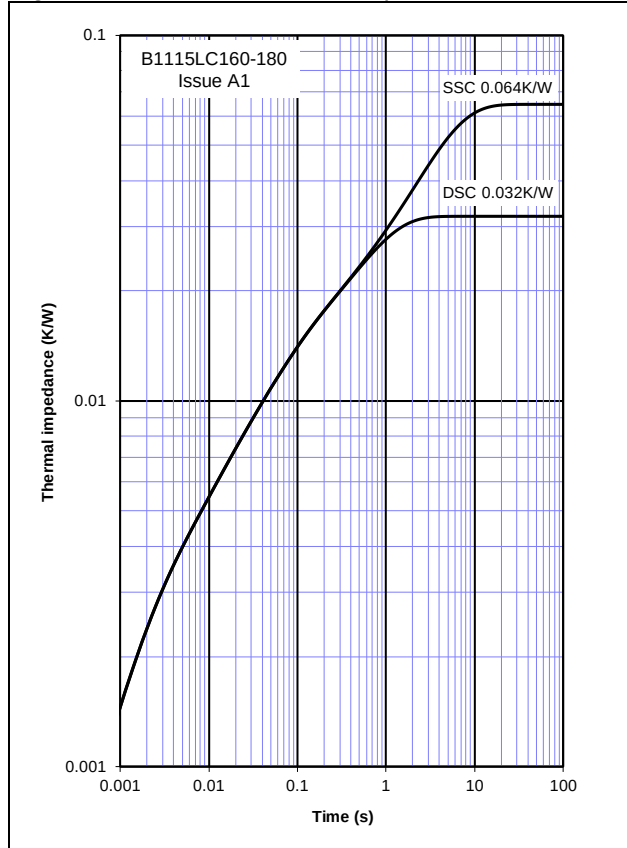


Figure 3 - Gate Characteristics - Trigger Limits

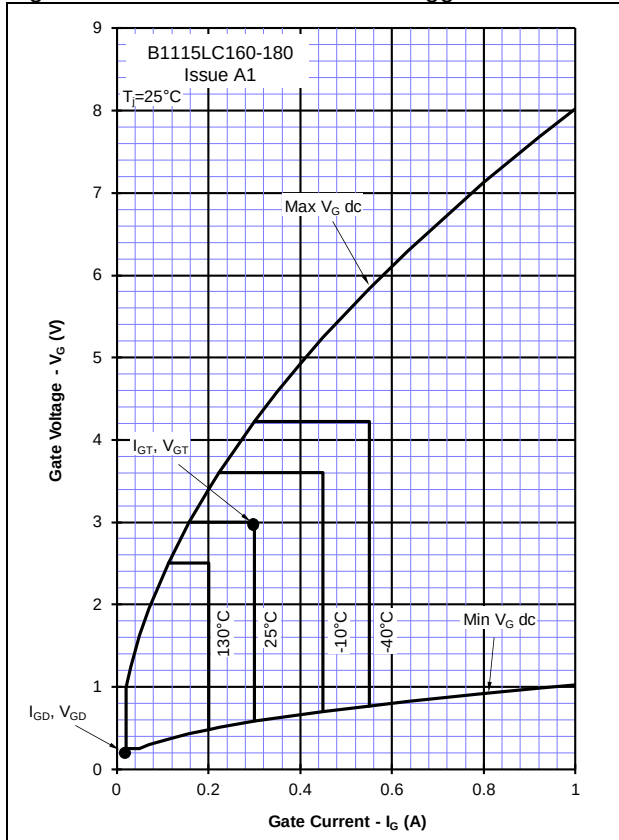


Figure 4 - Gate Characteristics - Power Curves

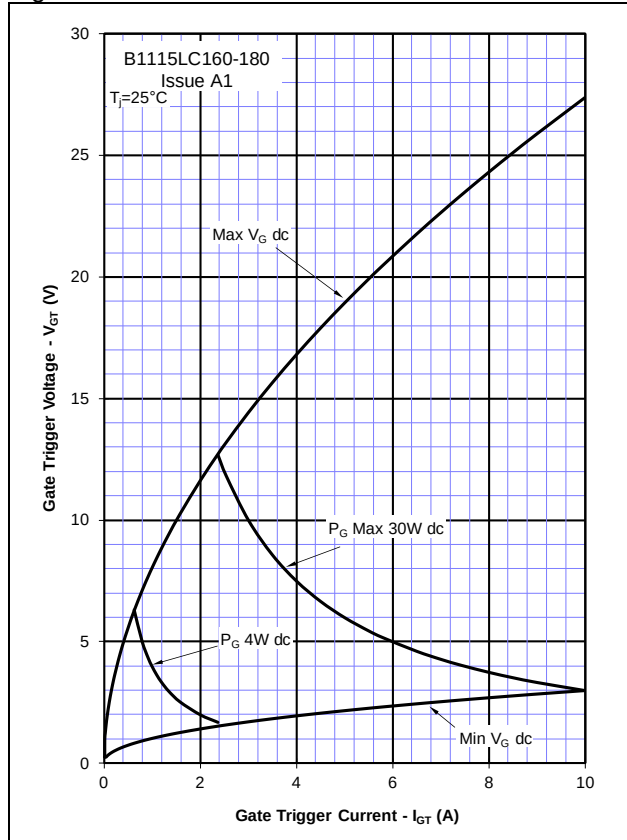


Figure 5 – On-state current vs. Power dissipation – Double Side Cooled (Sine wave)

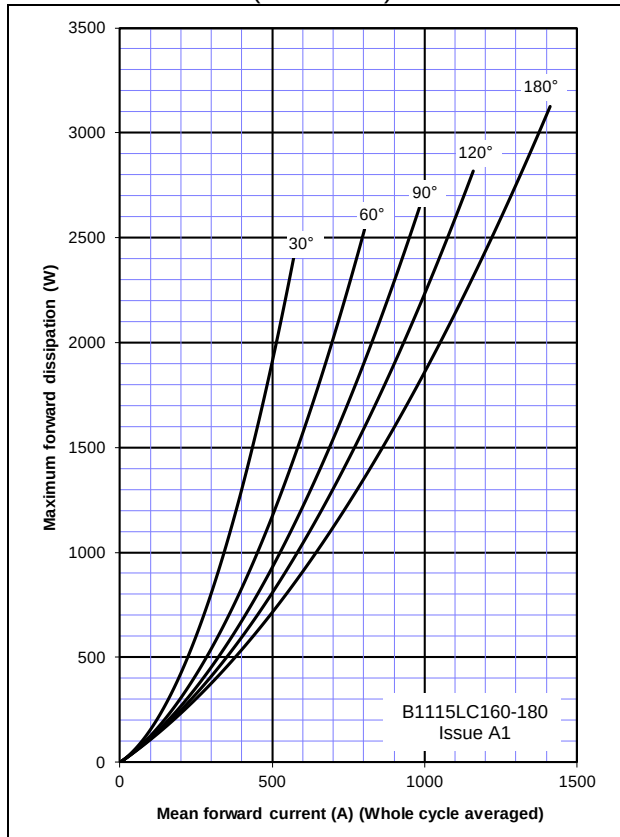


Figure 6 – On-state current vs. Heatsink temperature - Double Side Cooled (Sine wave)

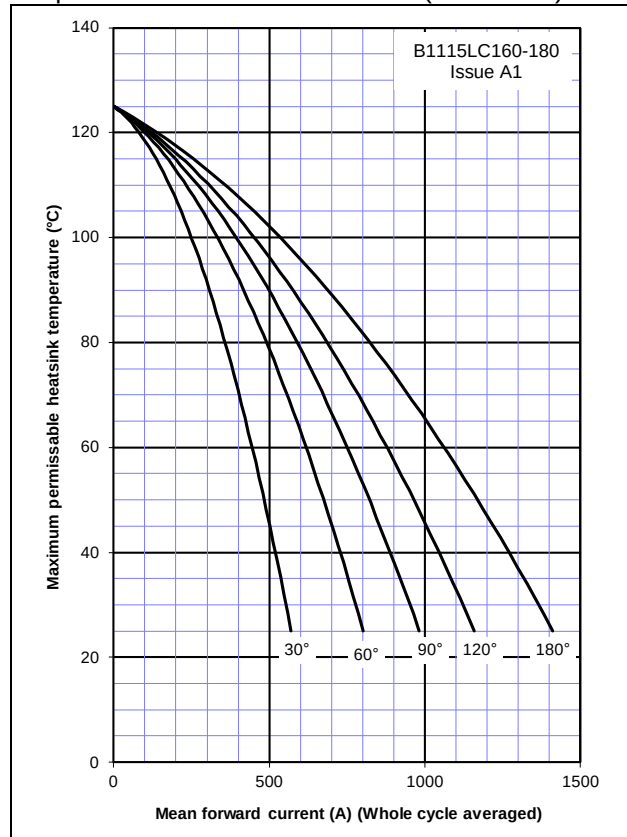


Figure 7 – On-state current vs. Power dissipation – Double Side Cooled (Square wave)

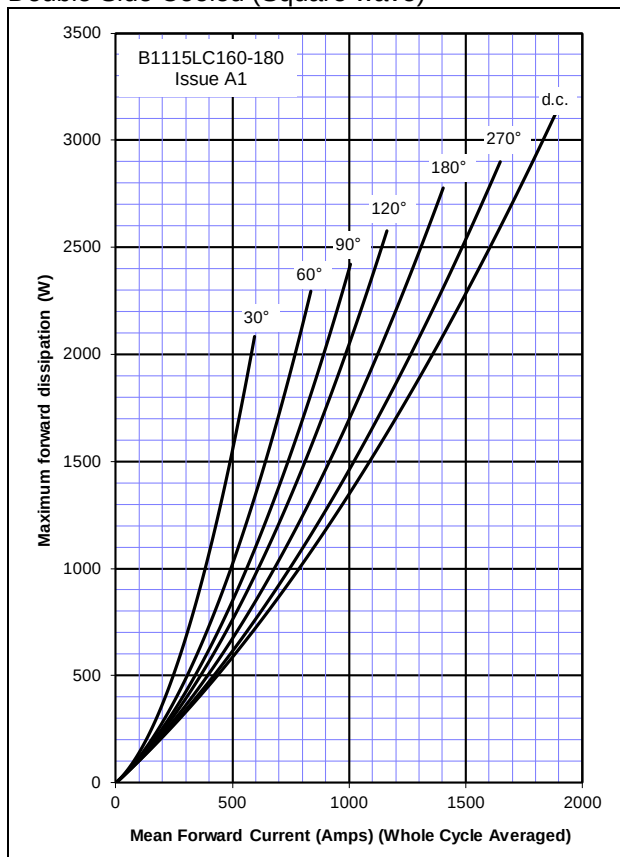


Figure 8 – On-state current vs. Heatsink temperature - Double Side Cooled (Square wave)

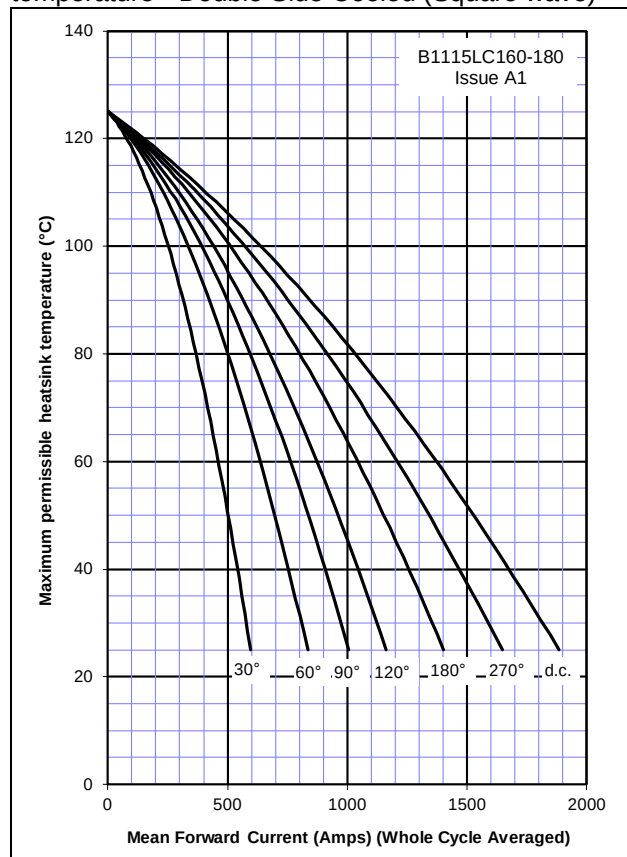


Figure 9 – On-state current vs. Power dissipation – Single Side Cooled (Sine wave)

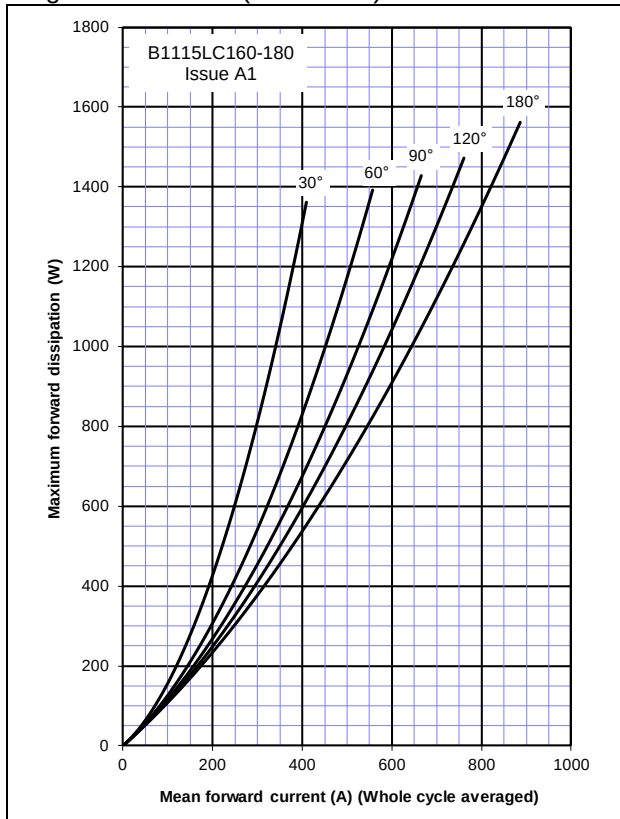


Figure 10 – On-state current vs. Heatsink temperature - Single Side Cooled (Sine wave)

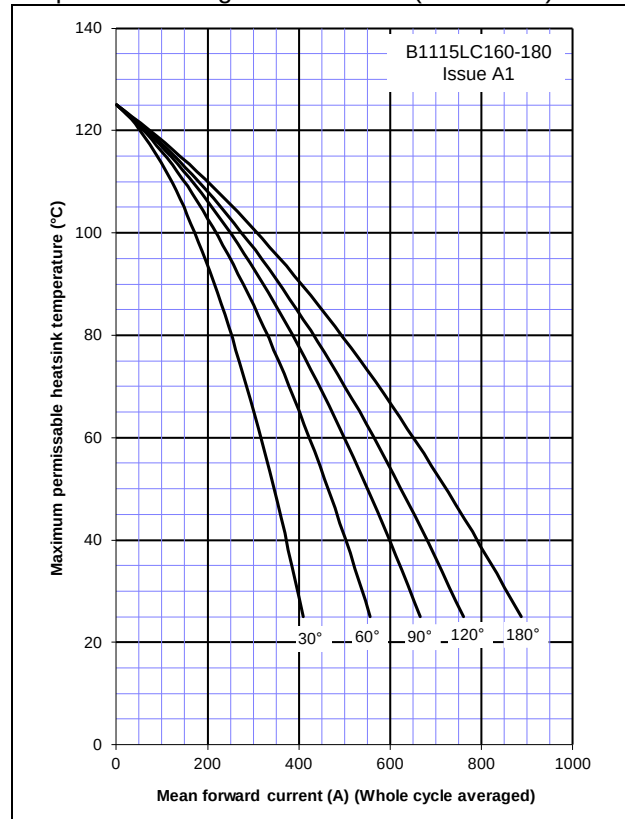


Figure 11 – On-state current vs. Power dissipation – Single Side Cooled (Square wave)

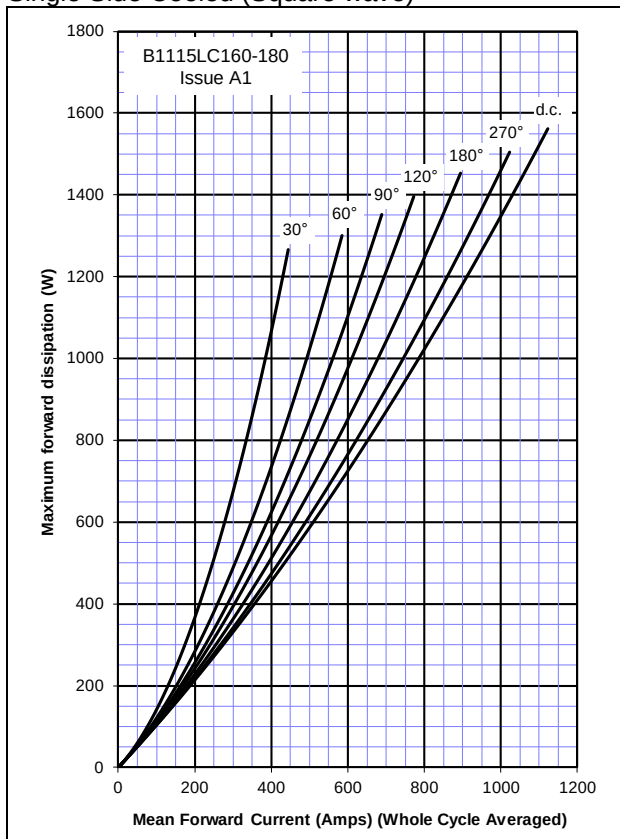


Figure 12 – On-state current vs. Heatsink temperature - Single Side Cooled (Square wave)

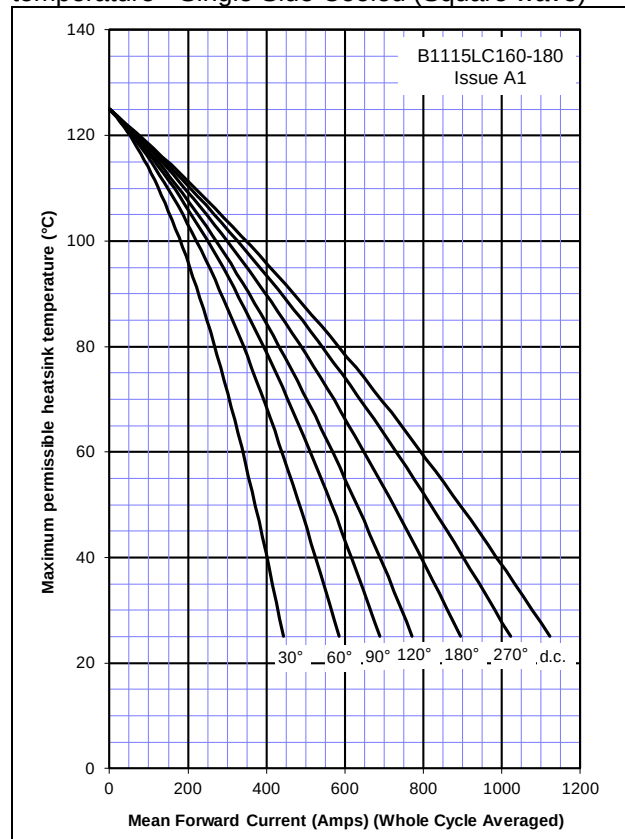
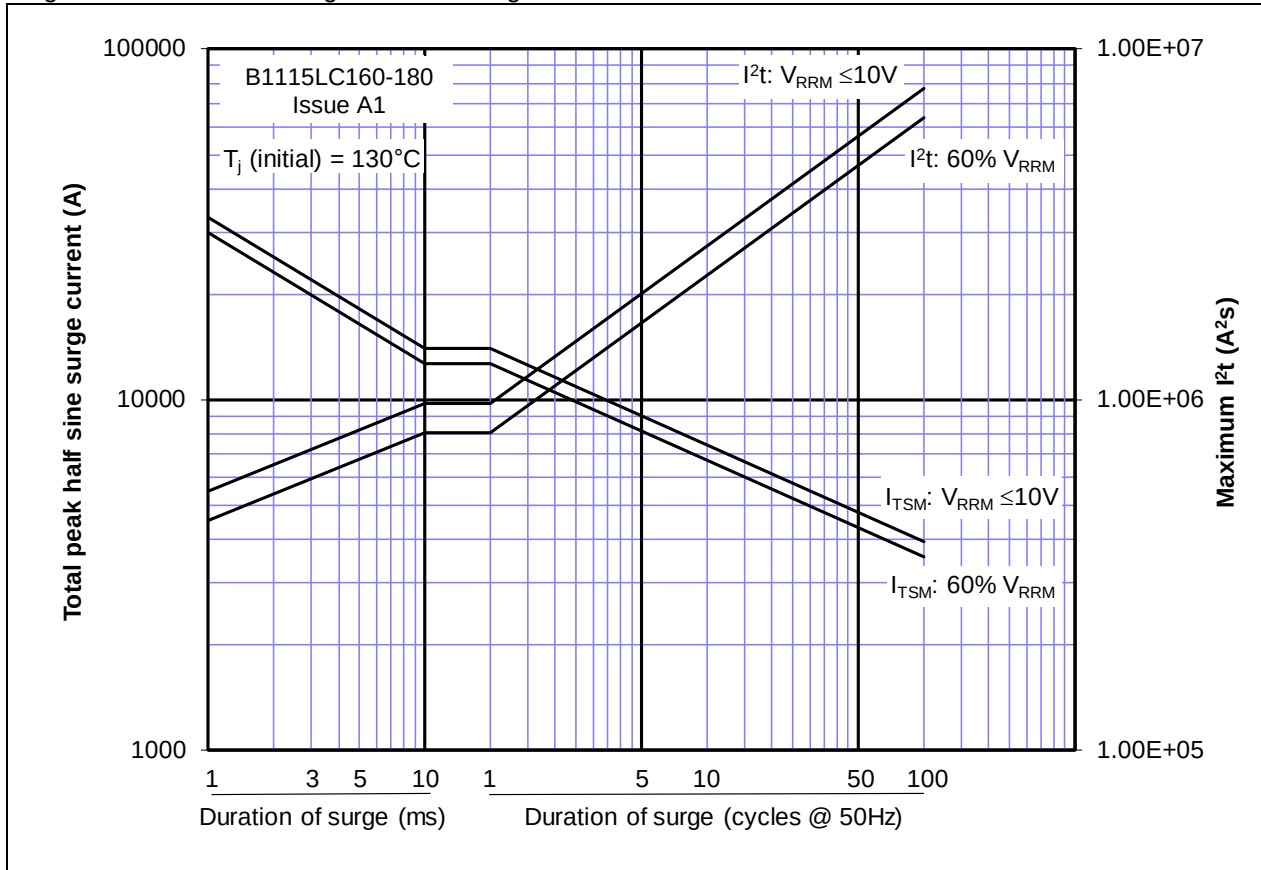
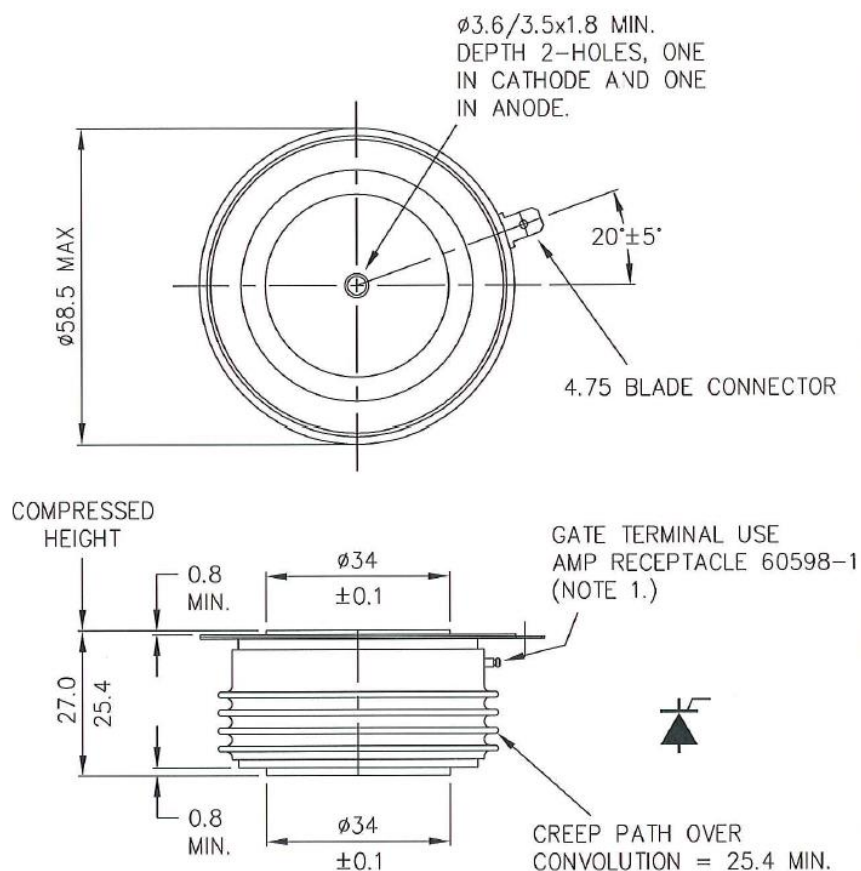




Figure 13 – Maximum surge and  $I^2t$  Ratings



## Outline Drawing & Ordering Information



### ORDERING INFORMATION

(Please quote 10-digit code as below)

|                    |                    |                         |                             |
|--------------------|--------------------|-------------------------|-----------------------------|
| <b>B1115</b>       | <b>LC</b>          | <b>◆ ◆</b>              | <b>0</b>                    |
| Fixed<br>Type Code | Fixed Outline Code | Voltage Code<br>16 & 18 | Fixed turn-off<br>time code |

 Typical order code: B1115LC180 – 1800V  $V_{DRM}$ ,  $V_{RRM}$ , 1000V/ $\mu$ s dv/dt, 26mm clamp height capsule.

 IXYS UK Westcode Ltd  
 Langley Park Way,  
 Langley Park,  
 Chippenham,  
 Wiltshire, SN15 1GE.  
 Tel: +44 (0)1249 444524  
 E-mail:

<https://www.littelfuse.com/contactus.aspx>

**IXYS Long Beach**  
 IXYS Long Beach, Inc  
 2500 Mira Mar Ave, Long Beach  
 CA 90815  
 Tel: +1 (562) 296 6584  
 Fax: +1 (562) 296 6585  
 E-mail: [powerstacksus@littelfuse.com](mailto:powerstacksus@littelfuse.com)
[www.littelfuse.com](http://www.littelfuse.com)
<https://www.littelfuse.com/products/power-semiconductors/high-power.aspx>

The information contained herein is confidential and is protected by Copyright. The information may not be used or disclosed except with the written permission of and in the manner permitted by the proprietors IXYS UK Westcode Ltd.

© IXYS UK Westcode Ltd.

In the interest of product improvement, IXYS UK Westcode reserves the right to change specifications at any time without prior notice.

Devices with a suffix code (2-letter, 3-letter, or letter/digit/letter combination) added to their generic code are not necessarily subject to the conditions and limits contained in this report.



Disclaimer Notice - Information furnished is believed to be accurate and reliable. However, users should independently evaluate the suitability of and test each product selected for their own applications. Littelfuse products are not designed for, and may not be used in, all applications. Read complete Disclaimer Notice at [www.littelfuse.com/disclaimer-electronics](http://www.littelfuse.com/disclaimer-electronics).