BS IEC 60747-6:2016



BSI Standards Publication

Semiconductor devices

Part 6: Discrete devices — Thyristors



BS IEC 60747-6:2016 BRITISH STANDARD

National foreword

This British Standard is the UK implementation of IEC 60747-6:2016. It supersedes BS IEC 60747-6:2000 which is withdrawn.

The UK participation in its preparation was entrusted to Technical Committee EPL/47, Semiconductors.

A list of organizations represented on this committee can be obtained on request to its secretary.

This publication does not purport to include all the necessary provisions of a contract. Users are responsible for its correct application.

© The British Standards Institution 2016. Published by BSI Standards Limited 2016

ISBN 978 0 580 80434 2 ICS 31.080.20

Compliance with a British Standard cannot confer immunity from legal obligations.

This British Standard was published under the authority of the Standards Policy and Strategy Committee on 30 April 2016.

Amendments/corrigenda issued since publication

Date Text affected



IEC 60747-6

Edition 3.0 2016-04

INTERNATIONAL STANDARD

NORME INTERNATIONALE

Semiconductor devices -

Part 6: Discrete devices - Thyristors

Dispositifs à semiconducteurs -

Partie 6: Dispositifs discrets - Thyristors

INTERNATIONAL ELECTROTECHNICAL COMMISSION

COMMISSION ELECTROTECHNIQUE INTERNATIONALE

ICS 31.080.20 ISBN 978-2-8322-3296-5

Warning! Make sure that you obtained this publication from an authorized distributor.

Attention! Veuillez vous assurer que vous avez obtenu cette publication via un distributeur agréé.

CONTENTS

Η(DREWC	RD	7
1	Scop	e	9
2	Norm	native references	9
3	Term	s and definitions	9
	3.1	General	9
	3.2	Terms and definitions related to ratings and characteristics: currents	
	3.3	Terms and definitions related to ratings and characteristics: gate voltages and currents	
	3.4	Terms and definitions related to ratings and characteristics: power and energy dissipation	12
	3.4.1	General	12
	3.4.2	Instantaneous power during a cycle	12
	3.4.3	Mean power dissipation	14
	3.4.4	g,	15
	3.5	Terms and definitions related to ratings and characteristics: recovery times and other characteristics	
	3.5.1	On-state	16
	3.5.2	,	
	3.5.3	9 0	
	3.5.4	Times and rates of rise characterizing gate-controlled turn-off	19
	3.5.5	ě .	
	3.6	Mechanical ratings	
4	Lette	r symbols	23
	4.1	General	23
	4.2	Additional general subscripts	
	4.3	List of letter symbols	23
5	Ratir	gs and characteristics for thyristors	26
	5.1	Ratings (limiting values)	26
	5.1.1	Storage temperatures (T _{stg})	26
	5.1.2	Junction temperature $(T_{vj(min)}, T_{vjm})$	26
	5.1.3	' ' ' ' ' ' ' ' ' ' ' ' ' ' ' ' ' ' '	
	5.1.4	Total power dissipation (P_{tot} or P_{C})	26
	5.1.5	Gate power dissipation	26
	5.1.6	- 1 5	
	5.1.7		
	5.1.8	· F · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	
	5.1.9	3	
	5.1.1	•	
	5.1.1	5 (1 GW)	
	5.2	Characteristics	
	5.2.1	General	
	5.2.2	\ 1\\\/	
	5.2.3	5 5 (NO) (
	5.2.4	(),	
	5.2.5		
	5.2.6	On-state characteristics (where appropriate)	35

	5.2.7	Peak sinusoidal on-state voltage (VTM)	36
	5.2.8	Threshold voltage ($V_{T(TO)} / V_{TO}$)	36
	5.2.9	On-state slope resistance (r _T)	36
	5.2.10	Holding current (I _H)	36
	5.2.11	Latching current (I _L)	
	5.2.12	Repetitive peak off-state current (IDRM)	36
	5.2.13	Repetitive peak reverse current (I _{RRM})	36
	5.2.14	Gate-trigger current (I_{GT}) and gate-trigger voltage (V_{GT})	37
	5.2.15	Gate non-trigger current ($I_{\mbox{GD}}$) and gate non-trigger voltage ($V_{\mbox{GD}}$)	37
	5.2.16	Sustaining gate current (IFGsus) for GTO only	38
	5.2.17	Peak gate turn-off current (I _{RGQM}) for GTO only	
	5.2.18	Peak tail current (I _{ZM}) for GTO only	
	5.2.19	Characteristic time intervals	39
	5.2.20	Total power dissipation	
	5.2.21	Turn-on energy dissipation ($E_{\mbox{ON}}$) for GTO preferably	42
	5.2.22	On-state energy dissipation (E_{T}) for GTO preferably	42
	5.2.23	Turn-off energy dissipation ($E_{\mathbf{Q}}$) for GTO preferably	43
	5.2.24	Recovered charge (Q_{Γ}) (where appropriate)	
	5.2.25	Peak reverse recovery current (I_{rrm}) (where appropriate)	43
	5.2.26	Reverse recovery time ($t_{\Gamma\Gamma}$) (where appropriate)	43
	5.2.27	Thermal resistance junction to ambient $(R_{th(j-a)})$	
	5.2.28	Thermal resistance junction to case $(R_{th(j-c)})$	43
	5.2.29	Thermal resistance case to heat sink $(R_{th(c-s)})$	
	5.2.30	Thermal resistance junction to heat sink $(R_{th(j-s)})$	
	5.2.31	Transient thermal impedance junction to ambient $(Z_{th(j-a)})$	
	5.2.32	Transient thermal impedance junction to case $(Z_{th(j-c)})$	
	5.2.33	Transient thermal impedance junction to heat sink $(Z_{th(j-s)})$	
3		g and test methods	
		neral	
	6.2 Me	asuring methods for electrical characteristics	
	6.2.1	On-state voltage (V _T)	
	6.2.2	Repetitive peak reverse current (I _{RRM})	
	6.2.3	Latching current (I _L)	
	6.2.4	Holding current (I _H)	
	6.2.5	Off-state current (I _D)	
	6.2.6	Repetitive peak off state current (I _{DRM})	
	6.2.7	Gate trigger current or voltage (I_{GT}) , (V_{GT})	
	6.2.8	Gate non-trigger voltage ($V_{\mbox{GD}}$) and gate non-trigger current ($I_{\mbox{GD}}$)	
	6.2.9	Gate controlled delay time (t_d) and turn-on time (t_{gt})	
	6.2.10	Circuit commutated turn-off time (t_q)	
	6.2.11	Critical rate of rise of off-state voltage (dv/dt(cr))	61
	6.2.12	Critical rate of rise of commutating voltage of triacs $(dv/dt_{(com)})$	63
	6.2.13	Recovered charge (Q_{Γ}) and reverse recovery time $(t_{\Gamma\Gamma})$	
	6.2.14	Circuit commutated turn-off time (t_q) of a reverse conducting thyristor	
	6.2.15	Turn-off behaviour of turn-off thyristors (for GTO)	
	6.2.16	Total energy dissipation during one cycle (for fast switching thyristors)	
		ification test methods for ratings (limiting values)	
	6.3.1	Non-repetitive peak reverse voltage (V _{RSM})	
	6.3.2	Non-repetitive peak off-state voltage (V_{DSM})	80

6.3.3	Surge (non-repetitive) on-state current (ITSM)	81
6.3.4		
6.3.5	Critical rate of rise of on-state current $(di/dt_{(Cr)})$	94
6.3.6	\	
6.4	Measuring methods for thermal characteristics	
6.4.1	General	98
6.4.2	· ·	98
6.4.3	Measuring methods for thermal resistance (R_{th}) and transient thermal impedance (Z_{th})	99
6.4.4	Measurement method of thermal resistance and impedance (Method A)	99
6.4.5	Measurement method of thermal resistance and impedance (Method B)	102
6.4.6	Measurement method of thermal resistance and impedance (Method C, for GTO thyristors only)	113
6.4.7	Measurement method of thermal resistance and impedance (Method D, for GTO thyristors only)	117
	irements for type tests and routine tests, marking of thyristors and endurance	120
7.1	Type tests	120
7.2	Routine tests	120
7.3	Measuring and test methods	121
7.4	Marking of thyristors	121
7.5	Endurance tests	121
7.5.1	General requirements	121
7.5.2	Specific requirements	122
7.5.3	Acceptance-defining characteristics and criteria for endurance tests	122
7.5.4	Acceptance-defining characteristics and criteria for reliability tests	122
7.5.5	Procedure in case of a testing error	122
Bibliograp	phy	124
	- Peak values of on-state currents	10
	- Partial power (dissipation) of turn-off thyristors at absolute long on-state	13
	- Components of dynamic on-state energy dissipation of turn-off thyristors at short on-state period	15
Figure 4 -	- Reverse recovery time	16
Figure 5 -	- Off-state recovery time	17
Figure 6 -	- Circuit-commutated turn-off time	18
_	- Gate-controlled turn-on times	
•	- Gate-controlled turn-off times	
_	- Recovered charge Q_{r}	
_	– Application of gate voltages for thyristors	
_		
_	- Peak sinusoidal curents and typical waveforms at higher frequencies	
•	- Peak trapezoidal currents and typical waveforms at higher frequencies	
Figure 13	- Forward gate voltage versus forward gate current	38
	 Examples of current and voltage wave shapes during turn-off of a thyristor ious circuit conditions 	39
Figure 15 current pu	– Curves with total energy dissipation $E_{f p}$ as parameter and sinusoidal ulse	41

Figure 16 – Curves with total energy dissipation $E_{\mathbf{p}}$ as parameter and trapezoidal current pulse	42
Figure 17 – Recovered charge Q_{Γ} , peak reverse recovery current $I_{\Gamma\Gamma m}$, reverse recovery time $t_{\Gamma\Gamma}$ (idealized characteristics)	43
Figure 18 – Circuit for measurement of on-state voltage (d.c. method)	45
Figure 19 – Circuit for measurement of on-state voltage (oscilloscope method)	45
Figure 20 – Graphic representation of on-state voltage versus current characteristic (oscilloscope method)	46
Figure 21 – Circuit diagram for measurement of on-state voltage (pulse method)	46
Figure 22 – Circuit diagram for measuring peak reverse current	48
Figure 23 – Circuit diagram for measuring latching current	49
Figure 24 – Waveform of the latching current	50
Figure 25 – Circuit diagram for measuring holding current	51
Figure 26 – Circuit diagram for measuring off-state current (d.c. method)	52
Figure 27 – Circuit diagram for measuring peak off-state current	52
Figure 28 - Circuit diagram for measuring gate trigger current and/or voltage	53
Figure 29 - Circuit diagram for measuring gate non-trigger current and/or voltage	55
Figure 30 - Circuit diagram for measuring the gate controlled delay time and turn-on time	56
Figure 31 – On-state current waveform of a thyristor	57
Figure 32 – Off-state voltage and current waveform of a thyristor	58
Figure 33 – Thyristor switching waveforms	59
Figure 34 – Diagram of basic circuit	60
Figure 35 – Circuit diagram for measuring critical rate of rise of off-state voltage	61
Figure 36 – Waveform	61
Figure 37 – Measurement circuit for exponential rate of rise	62
Figure 38 – Measurement circuit for critical rate of rise of commutating voltage	64
Figure 39 – Waveforms	65
Figure 40 – Circuit diagram for high current triacs	66
Figure 41 – Waveforms with high and low di/dt	67
Figure 42 – Circuit diagram for recovered charge and reverse recovery time (half sine wave method)	69
Figure 43 – Current waveform through the thyristor T	70
Figure 44 – Circuit diagram for recovered charge and reverse recover time (rectangular wave method)	71
Figure 45 – Current waveform through the thyristor T	72
Figure 46 – Circuit diagram for measuring circuit commutated turn-off time of reverse conducting thyristor	73
Figure 47 – Current and voltage waveforms of commutated turn-off time of reverse conducting thyristor	74
Figure 48 – Circuit diagram to measure turn-off behaviour of turn-off thyristors	76
Figure 49 – Voltage and current waveforms during turn-off	76
Figure 50 - Circuit diagram for measuring non-repetitive peak reverse voltage rating	
Figure 51 – Circuit diagram for measuring non-repetitive peak off-state voltage rating	80
Figure 52 – Circuit diagram for measuring surge (non-repetitive) on-state current	82

Figure 53 – Basic circuit and test waveforms for sinusoidal on-state current with reverse voltage	84
Figure 54 – Extended circuit diagram for measuring sinusoidal on-state current with reverse voltage	85
Figure 55 – Basic circuit and test waveforms for sinusoidal on-state current with reverse voltage suppressed.	87
Figure 56 – Extended circuit diagram for measuring sinusoidal on-state current with reverse voltage suppressed	88
Figure 57 – Basic circuit diagram and test waveforms for trapezoidal on-state current with reverse voltage applied	90
Figure 58 – Basic circuit and test waveforms for trapezoidal on-state current with reverse voltage suppressed	92
Figure 59 – Circuit diagram for measuring critical rate of rise of on-state current	94
Figure 60 – On-state current waveform for d <i>i</i> /d <i>t</i> rating	96
Figure 61 – Circuit diagram for measuring peak case non-rupture current	97
Figure 62 – Waveform of the reverse current i_R through the thyristor under test	97
Figure 63 – Basic circuit diagram for the measurement of R_{th} (Method A)	100
Figure 64 – Basic circuit diagram for the measurement of $Z_{th}(t)$ (Method A)	101
Figure 65 – Superposition of the reference current pulse on different on-state currents	103
Figure 66 – Waveforms for power dissipation and virtual junction temperature (general case)	104
Figure 67 – Calibration curve	
Figure 68 – Basic circuit diagram for the measurement of R _{th} (Method B)	
Figure 69 – Waveforms for measuring thermal resistance	
Figure 70 – Basic circuit diagram for the measurement of $Z_{th}(t)$ (Method B)	
Figure 71 – Waveforms for measuring transient thermal impedance	
Figure 72 – Basic circuit diagram for the measurement of R_{th} (Method C)	
Figure 73 – Waveforms for measuring thermal resistance	
Figure 74 – Basic circuit diagram for the measurement of $Z_{th}(t)$ (Method C)	
Figure 75 – Waveforms for measuring the transient thermal impedance of a gate turn-off thyristor	
Figure 76 – Calibration and measurement arrangement for the heat flow method	
Table 1 – Additional general subscripts	23
Table 2 – Principal voltages, anode-cathode voltages	
Table 3 – Principal currents, anode currents, cathode currents	
Table 4 – Gate voltages	
Table 5 – Gate currents	
Table 6 – Time quantities	
Table 7 – Power dissipation	
Table 8 – Sundry quantities	
Table 9 – Minimum type and routine tests for reverse-blocking triode thyristors	
Table 10 – Acceptance-defining characteristics after endurance tests	
Table 11 – Conditions for endurance tests	123

INTERNATIONAL ELECTROTECHNICAL COMMISSION

SEMICONDUCTOR DEVICES -

Part 6: Discrete devices - Thyristors

FOREWORD

- 1) The International Electrotechnical Commission (IEC) is a worldwide organization for standardization comprising all national electrotechnical committees (IEC National Committees). The object of IEC is to promote international co-operation on all questions concerning standardization in the electrical and electronic fields. To this end and in addition to other activities, IEC publishes International Standards, Technical Specifications, Technical Reports, Publicly Available Specifications (PAS) and Guides (hereafter referred to as "IEC Publication(s)"). Their preparation is entrusted to technical committees; any IEC National Committee interested in the subject dealt with may participate in this preparatory work. International, governmental and non-governmental organizations liaising with the IEC also participate in this preparation. IEC collaborates closely with the International Organization for Standardization (ISO) in accordance with conditions determined by agreement between the two organizations.
- 2) The formal decisions or agreements of IEC on technical matters express, as nearly as possible, an international consensus of opinion on the relevant subjects since each technical committee has representation from all interested IEC National Committees.
- 3) IEC Publications have the form of recommendations for international use and are accepted by IEC National Committees in that sense. While all reasonable efforts are made to ensure that the technical content of IEC Publications is accurate, IEC cannot be held responsible for the way in which they are used or for any misinterpretation by any end user.
- 4) In order to promote international uniformity, IEC National Committees undertake to apply IEC Publications transparently to the maximum extent possible in their national and regional publications. Any divergence between any IEC Publication and the corresponding national or regional publication shall be clearly indicated in the latter.
- 5) IEC itself does not provide any attestation of conformity. Independent certification bodies provide conformity assessment services and, in some areas, access to IEC marks of conformity. IEC is not responsible for any services carried out by independent certification bodies.
- 6) All users should ensure that they have the latest edition of this publication.
- 7) No liability shall attach to IEC or its directors, employees, servants or agents including individual experts and members of its technical committees and IEC National Committees for any personal injury, property damage or other damage of any nature whatsoever, whether direct or indirect, or for costs (including legal fees) and expenses arising out of the publication, use of, or reliance upon, this IEC Publication or any other IEC Publications
- 8) Attention is drawn to the Normative references cited in this publication. Use of the referenced publications is indispensable for the correct application of this publication.
- 9) Attention is drawn to the possibility that some of the elements of this IEC Publication may be the subject of patent rights. IEC shall not be held responsible for identifying any or all such patent rights.

International Standard IEC 60747-6 has been prepared by subcommittee 47E: Discrete semiconductor devices, of IEC technical committee 47: Semiconductor devices.

This third edition cancels and replaces the second edition, published in 2000. This edition constitutes a technical revision.

This edition includes the following significant technical changes with respect to the previous edition:

- a) Clauses 3, 4, 5, 6, and 7 were amended with some deletions of information no longer in use or already included in other parts of the IEC 60747 series, and with some necessary additions;
- b) some parts of Clause 8 and Clause 9 were moved and added to Clause 7 of this third edition:
- c) Clause 8 and 9 were deleted in this third edition;
- d) Annex A was deleted.

This International Standard is to be used in conjunction with IEC 60747-1:2006 and Amendment 1:2010.

The text of this standard is based on the following documents:

FDIS	Report on voting
47E/532/FDIS	47E/538/RVD

Full information on the voting for the approval of this standard can be found in the report on voting indicated in the above table.

This publication has been drafted in accordance with the ISO/IEC Directives, Part 2.

A list of all parts in the IEC 60747 series, published under the general title *Semiconductor devices*, can be found on the IEC website.

Future standards in this series will carry the new general title as cited above. Titles of existing standards in this series will be updated at the time of the next edition.

The committee has decided that the contents of this publication will remain unchanged until the stability date indicated on the IEC website under "http://webstore.iec.ch" in the data related to the specific publication. At this date, the publication will be

- reconfirmed,
- · withdrawn,
- replaced by a revised edition, or
- amended.

SEMICONDUCTOR DEVICES -

Part 6: Discrete devices - Thyristors

1 Scope

This part of IEC 60747 provides standards for the following types of discrete semiconductor devices:

- reverse-blocking triode thyristors;
- reverse-conducting (triode) thyristors;
- bidirectional triode thyristors (triacs);
- turn-off thyristors.

If no ambiguity is likely to occur, any of the above may be referred to as thyristors.

2 Normative references

The following documents, in whole or in part, are normatively referenced in this document and are indispensable for its application. For dated references, only the edition cited applies. For undated references, the latest edition of the referenced document (including any amendments) applies.

IEC 60747-1:2006, Semiconductor devices – Part 1: General IEC 60747-1:2006/AMD1:2010

IEC 60749-23, Semiconductor devices – Mechanical and climatic test methods– Part 23: High temperature operating life

IEC 60749-25, Semiconductor devices – Mechanical and climatic test methods – Part 25: Temperature cycling

IEC 60749-34:2010, Semiconductor devices – Mechanical and climatic test methods – Part 34: Power cycling

3 Terms and definitions

For the purposes of this document, the following terms and definitions apply.

3.1 General

3.1.1

triac

bidirectional triode thyristor

three-terminal thyristor having substantially the same switching behaviour in the first and third quadrants of the current-voltage characteristic

[SOURCE: IEC 60050-521:2002, 521-04-67]