

3875081 G E SOLID STATE

01E 17724 D T-25-15

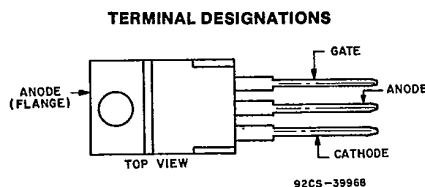
Silicon Controlled Rectifiers

S2800 SeriesFile Number **890****10-A Silicon Controlled Rectifiers**

For Power Switching, Power Control

Features:

- 800V, 125 Deg. C T_J Operating
- High dv/dt and di/dt Capability
- Low Switching Losses
- High Pulse Current Capability
- Low Forward and Reverse Leakage
- Sipsos Oxide Glass Multilayer Passivation System
- Advanced Unisurface Construction
- Precise Ion Implanted Diffusion Source

**JEDEC TO-220AB**

The S2800 series are high voltage, medium current silicon controlled rectifiers designed for switching AC and DC currents. The types within the series differ in their voltage ratings: the voltage ratings are identified by suffix letters in the type designations.

All types utilize the JEDEC TO-220AB package.

These Thyristors feature an advanced unisurface construction with a multilayer glass passivation system for improved reliability performance at high junction operating temperatures. Their dv/dt , di/dt capability and low switching losses make them suitable for applications such as lighting, power-switching, motor speed control and crow-bars.

MAXIMUM RATINGS, Absolute-Maximum Values:

	S2800F	S2800A	S2800B	S2800C	S2800D	S2800E	S2800M	S2800S	S2800N	
V_{DRM}, V_{RRM}	50	100	200	300	400	500	600	700	800	V
$I_{T(RMS)}$ ($T_C = 100^\circ\text{C}, \theta = 180^\circ$)					10					A
I_{TSM} (for 1 full cycle)					100					A
di/dt					100					A/ μs
i^2T (at 8.3 ms)					40					A ² s
P_{GM} (for 10 μs max.)					16					W
$P_{G(AV)}$ (Averaging time 10ms max.)					0.5					W
T Storage					-65 to +150					$^\circ\text{C}$
T_J					-65 to +125					$^\circ\text{C}$
T_r (During soldering):										
For 10 s max. terminals and case)					250					$^\circ\text{C}$

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01E 17725

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Silicon Controlled Rectifiers

S2800 Series

ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS

At Maximum Ratings Unless Otherwise Specified, and at Indicated Case Temperatures (T_C)

CHARACTERISTIC	LIMITS			UNITS
	For All Types Except as Specified			
	Min.	Typ.	Max.	
I_{DROM} or I_{ROM} $V_D = V_{DROM}$ or $V_R = V_{RROM}$, $T_C = +125^\circ\text{C}$	—	0.1	2	mA
V_T $I_T = 30\text{ A}$, $T_C = +25^\circ\text{C}$ For other values of I_T	—	1.7 See Fig. 4	2	V
I_{GT} $V_D = 12\text{ V (DC)}$, $R_L = 30\ \Omega$ $T_C = +25^\circ\text{C}$	—	8 See Fig. 5	15	mA
V_{GT} $V_D = 12\text{ V (DC)}$, $R_L = 30\ \Omega$ $T_C = +25^\circ\text{C}$	—	0.9 See Fig. 6	1.5	V
I_{HO} $T_C = +25^\circ\text{C}$	—	10 See Fig. 7	20	mA
dv/dt $V_D = V_{DROM}$, Exponential voltage rise $T_C = +125^\circ\text{C}$ (See Fig. 11) S2800F	100	—	—	V/ μs
S2800A	75	—	—	
S2800B	50	—	—	
S2800C	40	—	—	
S2800D	30	—	—	
S2800E	25	—	—	
S2800M	20	—	—	
S2800S	15	—	—	
t_{gt} $V_D = V_{DROM}$, $I_T = 2\text{ A}$ $I_{GT} = 80\text{ mA}$, $0.1\ \mu\text{s}$ rise time $T_C = +25^\circ\text{C}$ (See Fig. 9)	—	1.6	2.5	μs
t_q $V_D = V_{DROM}$, $I_T = 2\text{ A}$, $t_p = 50\ \mu\text{s}$ $dv/dt = 200\text{ V}/\mu\text{s}$, $di/dt = -10\text{ A}/\mu\text{s}$ $I_{GT} = 200\text{ mA}$ at t_{ON} , $T_C = +75^\circ\text{C}$ (See Fig. 12)	—	10	35	μs
$R_{\theta JC}$	—	—	2	$^\circ\text{C}/\text{W}$
$R_{\theta JA}$	—	—	60	

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S2800 Series

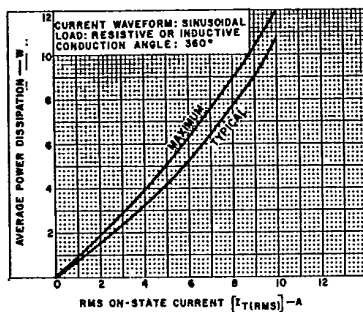


Fig. 1 — Power dissipation vs. on-state current.

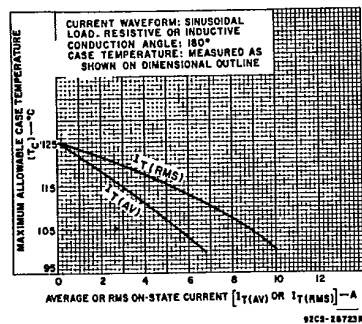


Fig. 2 — Maximum allowable case temperature vs. on-state current.

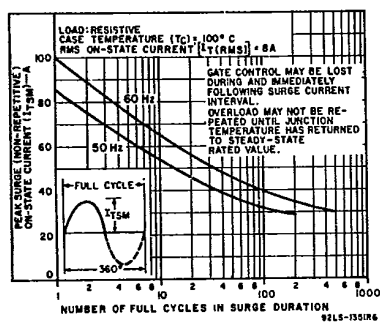


Fig. 3 — Allowable peak surge on-state current vs. surge duration.

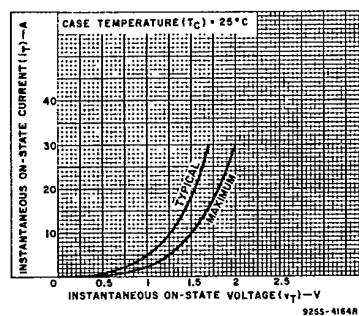


Fig. 4 — Instantaneous on-state current vs. on-state voltage.

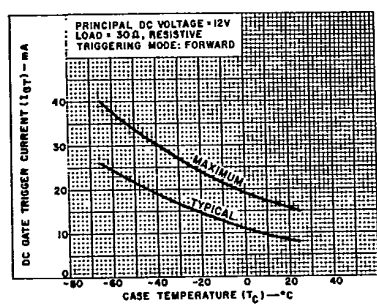


Fig. 5 — DC gate-trigger current vs. case temperature.

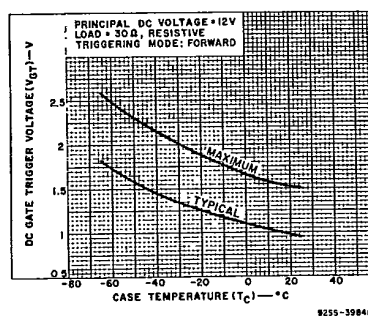


Fig. 6 — DC gate-trigger voltage vs. case temperature.

S2800 Series

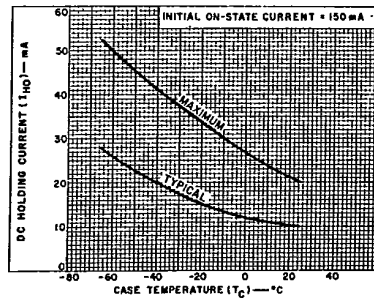


Fig. 7 — Holding current vs. case temperature.

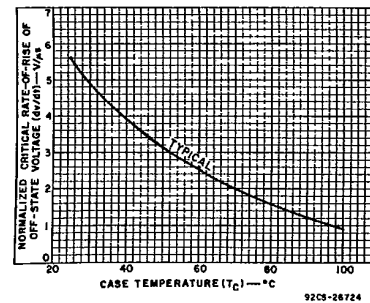


Fig. 8 — Normalized critical rate of rise of off-state voltage vs. case temperature.

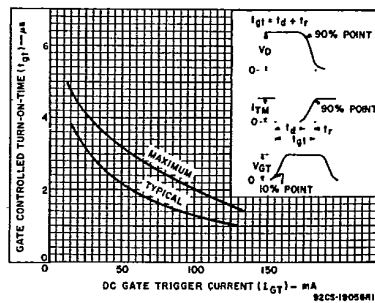


Fig. 9 — Gate-controlled turn-on time vs. gate trigger current.

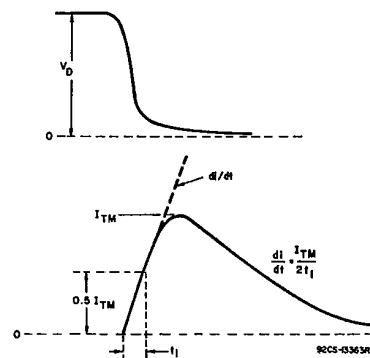


Fig. 10 — Rate of change of on-state current with time (defining di/dt).

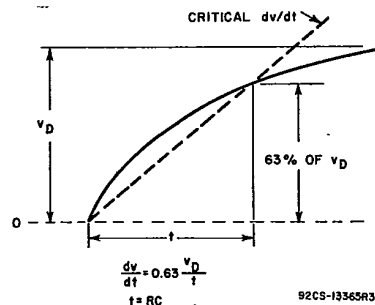
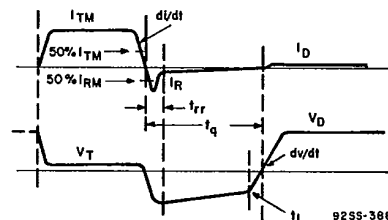


Fig. 11 — Rate of rise of off-state voltage with time (defining critical dv/dt).

Fig. 12 — Relationship between instantaneous on-state current and voltage, showing reference points for measurement of circuit-commutated turn-off time (t_q).