

**FEATURES**

\* International standard package

**APPLICATIONS**

- \* DC motor control
- \* Softstart AC motor controller
- \* Light, heat and temperature control

**ADVANTAGES**

- \* Space and weight savings
- \* Simple mounting with two screws
- \* Improved temperature and power cycling
- \* Reduced protection circuits

Symbol	Test Conditions	Maximum Ratings	Unit
$I_{TRMS}$ , $I_{FRMS}$ $I_{TAVM}$ , $I_{FAVM}$	$T_{VJ}=T_{VJM}$ $T_C=85^{\circ}C$ ; 180° sine	92 147	A
$I_{TSM}$ , $I_{FSM}$	$T_{VJ}=45^{\circ}C$ t=10ms (50Hz), sine $V_R=0$ t=8.3ms (60Hz), sine	1700 1800	A
	$T_{VJ}=T_{VJM}$ t=10ms(50Hz), sine $V_R=0$ t=8.3ms(60Hz), sine	1540 1640	
$i_{zdt}$	$T_{VJ}=45^{\circ}C$ t=10ms (50Hz), sine $V_R=0$ t=8.3ms (60Hz), sine	14450 13500	A2s
	$T_{VJ}=T_{VJM}$ t=10ms(50Hz), sine $V_R=0$ t=8.3ms(60Hz), sine	11850 11300	
$(di/dt)_{cr}$	$T_{VJ}=T_{VJM}$ repetitive, $I_T=45A$ $f=50Hz$ , $t_p=200\mu s$ $V_D=2/3V_{DRM}$ $I_G=0.45A$ non repetitive, $I_T=I_{TAVM}$ $di_G/dt=0.45A/\mu s$	150 500	A/us
$(dv/dt)_{cr}$	$T_{VJ}=T_{VJM}$ ; $V_{DR}=2/3V_{DRM}$ $R_{GK}=\text{ ; method 1 (linear voltage rise)}$	1000	V/us
$P_{GM}$	$T_{VJ}=T_{VJM}$ $t_p=30\mu s$ $I_T=I_{TAVM}$ $t_p=300\mu s$	10	W
		5	
$P_{GAV}$		0.5	W
$V_{RGM}$		10	V
$T_{VJ}$ $T_{VJM}$ $T_{stg}$		-40...+125	°C
		125	
		-40...+125	
$V_{ISOL}$	50/60Hz, RMS t=1min $I_{ISOL}<1mA$ t=1s	3000	V~
		3600	
$M_d$	Mounting torque (M5) Terminal connection torque (M5)	2.5-4.0/22-35	Nm/lb.in.
		2.5-4.0/22-35	
<b>Weight</b>	Typical including screws	160	g



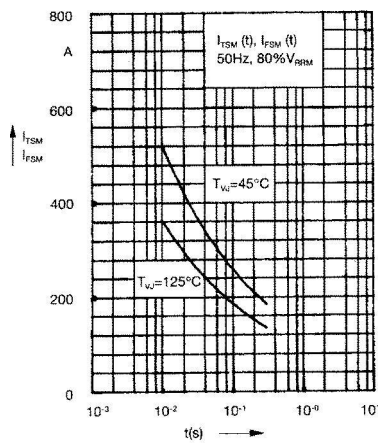


Fig. 1 Surge overload current

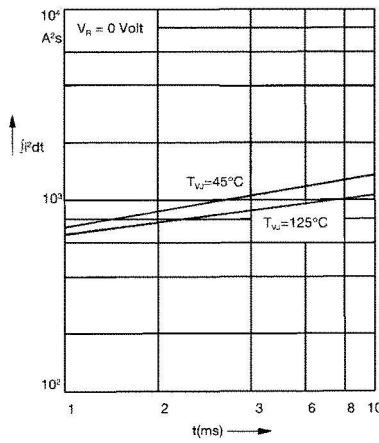


Fig. 2  $i^2dt$  versus time (1-10 ms)

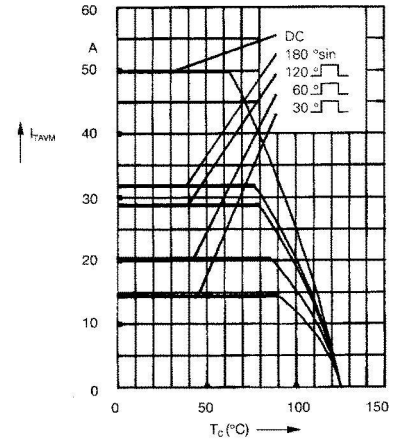


Fig. 2a Maximum forward current

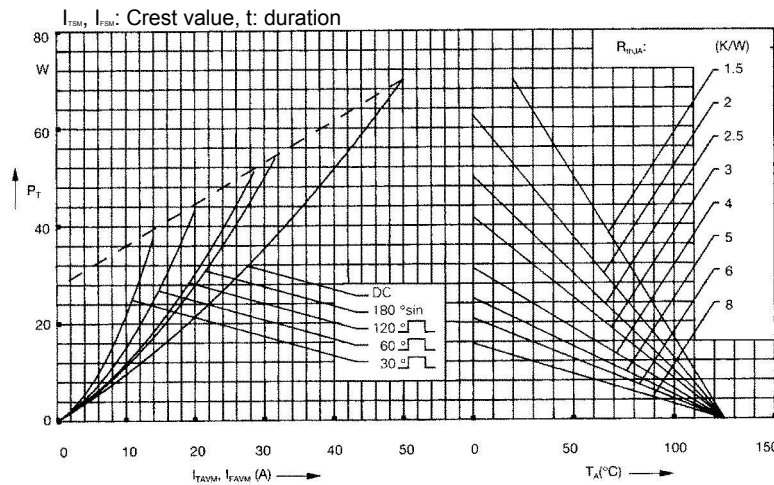


Fig. 3 Power dissipation versus on-state current and ambient temperature (per thyristor or diode)

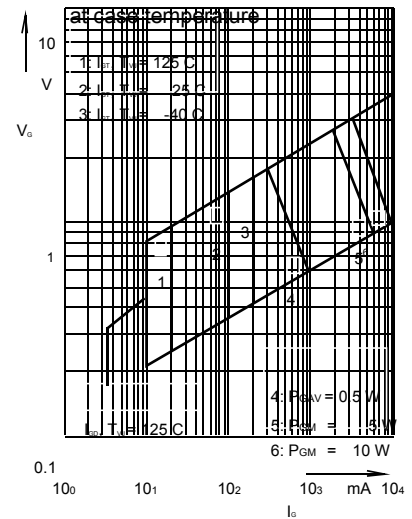


Fig. 4 Gate trigger characteristics

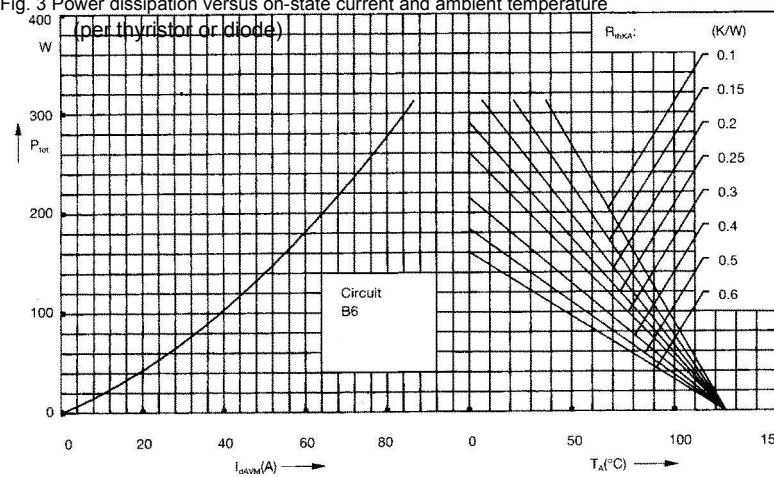


Fig. 5 Three phase rectifier bridge: Power dissipation versus direct output current and ambient temperature

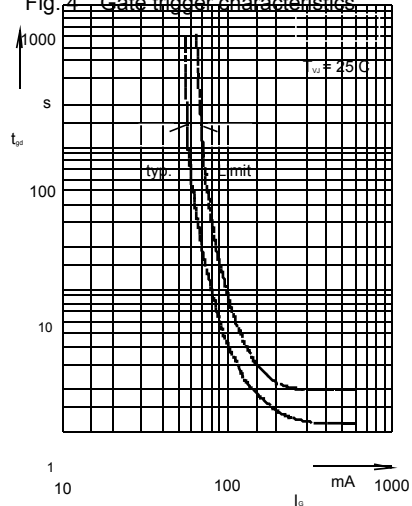


Fig. 6 Gate trigger delay time

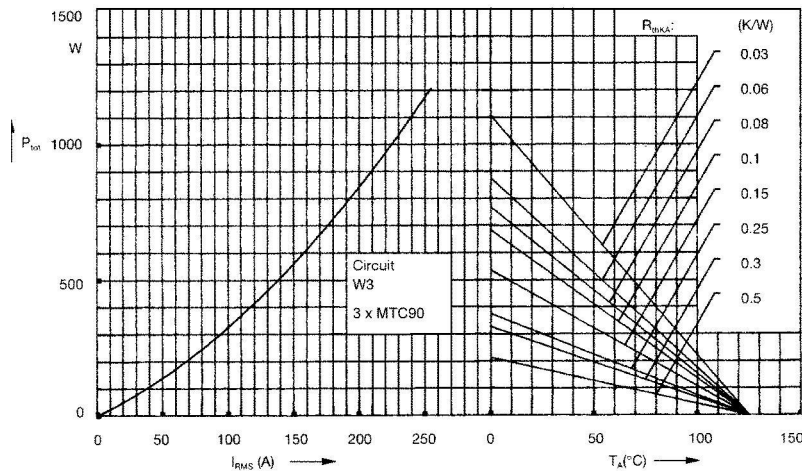


Fig. 7 Three phase AC-controller:  
Power dissipation versus RMS  
output current and ambient  
temperature

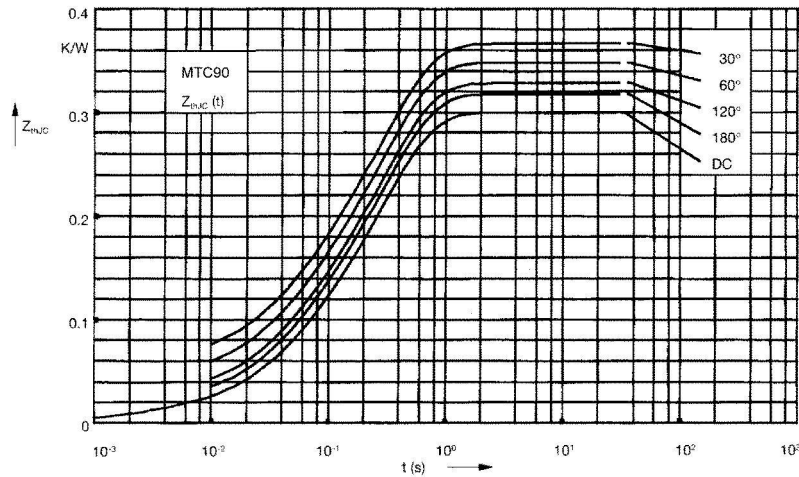


Fig. 8 Transient thermal impedance  
junction to case (per thyristor or  
diode)

$R_{thJC}$  for various conduction angles d:

d	$R_{thJC}$ (K/W)
DC	0.3
180°C	0.31
120°C	0.33
60°C	0.35
30°C	0.37

Constants for  $Z_{thJC}$  calculation:

i	$R_{\omega}$ (K/W)	t (s)
1	0.008	0.019
2	0.054	0.047
3	0.238	0.3

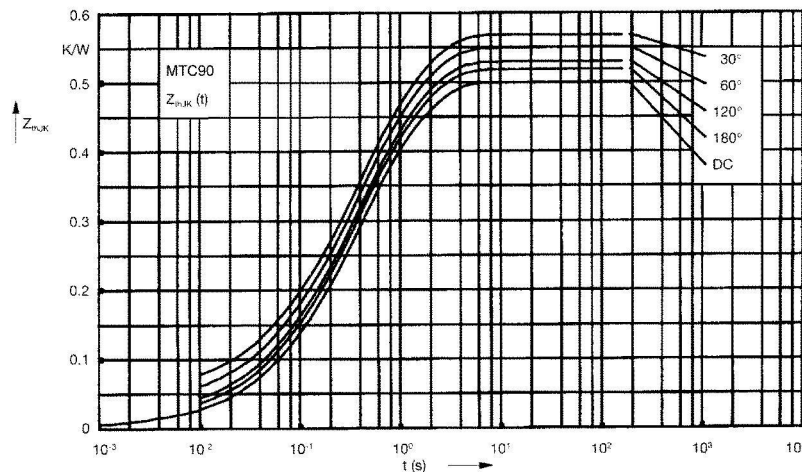


Fig. 9 Transient thermal impedance  
junction to heatsink(per thyristor  
or diode)

$R_{thJK}$  for various conduction angles d:

d	$R_{thJK}$ (K/W)
DC	0.5
180°C	0.51
120°C	0.53
60°C	0.55
30°C	0.57

Constants for  $Z_{thJK}$  calculation:

i	$R_{\omega}$ (K/W)	t (s)
1	0.008	0.0019
2	0.054	0.0047
3	0.238	0.3
4	0.2	1.25