

## FEATURES

- \* International standard package
- \* Planar passivated chips

## APPLICATIONS

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

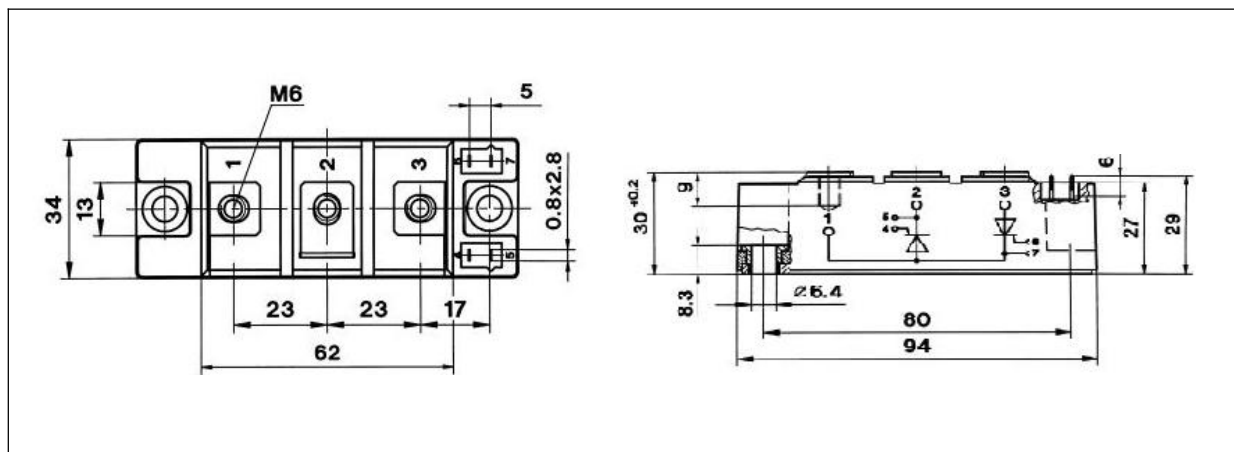
## ADVANTAGES

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

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	320 200	A
$I_{TSM}$ , $I_{FSM}$	$T_{VJ}=45^{\circ}C$ t=10ms (50Hz), sine $V_R=0$ t=8.3ms (60Hz), sine	5500 5850	A
	$T_{VJ}=T_{VJM}$ t=10ms(50Hz), sine $V_R=0$ t=8.3ms(60Hz), sine	4800 5100	
$i_{zdt}$	$T_{VJ}=45^{\circ}C$ t=10ms (50Hz), sine $V_R=0$ t=8.3ms (60Hz), sine	151000 142000	A2s
	$T_{VJ}=T_{VJM}$ t=10ms(50Hz), sine $V_R=0$ t=8.3ms(60Hz), sine	115000 108000	
$(di/dt)_{cr}$	$T_{VJ}=T_{VJM}$ 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/ $\mu s$
	$T_{VJ}=T_{VJM}$ ; $V_{DR}=2/3V_{DRM}$ $R_{GK}=\ ;$ method 1 (linear voltage rise)	1000	
$P_{GM}$	$T_{VJ}=T_{VJM}$ $t_p=30\mu s$	120	W
	$I_T=I_{TAVM}$ $t_p=300\mu s$	60	
$P_{GAV}$		8	W
$V_{RGM}$		10	V
$T_{VJ}$ $T_{VJM}$ $T_{stg}$		-40...+125 125 -40...+125	$^{\circ}C$
$V_{ISOL}$	50/60Hz, RMS t=1min	3000	V~
	$I_{ISOL}<1mA$ t=1s	3600	
$M_d$	Mounting torque (M5)	2.5-4.0/22-35	Nm/lb.in.
	Terminal connection torque (M5)	2.5-4.0/22-35	
Weight	Typical including screws	290	g

Symbol	Test Conditions	Maximum Ratings	Unit
<b>IRRM, IDRM</b>	TVJ=TVJM; VR=VRRM; VD=VDRM	10	mA
<b>VT, VF</b>	IT, IF=160A; TVJ=25oC	1.28	V
<b>VTO</b>	For power-loss calculations only (TVJ=125oC)	0.8	V
<b>rT</b>		1.5	mΩ
<b>VGT</b>	VD=6V; TVJ=25oC	2.5	V
	TVJ=-40oC	2.6	
<b>IGT</b>	VD=6V; TVJ=25oC	150	mA
	TVJ=-40oC	200	
<b>VGD</b>	TVJ=TVJM; VD=2/3VDRM	0.2	V
<b>IGD</b>		10	mA
<b>IL</b>	TVJ=25oC; tp=10us; VD=6V	300	mA
	IL IG=0.45A; diG/dt=0.45A/us		
<b>IH</b>	TVJ=25oC; VD=6V; RGK=	200	mA
<b>tgD</b>	TVJ=25oC; VD=1/2VDRM IG=0.45A; diG/dt=0.45A/us	2	us
<b>tq</b>	TVJ=TVJM; IT=20A; tp=200us; -di/dt=10A/us VR=100V; dv/dt=20V/us; VD=2/3VDRM	150	us
<b>QS</b>	TVJ=TVJM; IT, IF=25A; -di/dt=0.64A/us	550	uC
<b>IRM</b>		235	A
<b>RthJC</b>	per thyristor/diode; DC current	0.23	K/W
	per module	0.115	
<b>RthJK</b>	per thyristor/diode; DC current	0.33	K/W
	per module	0.165	
<b>dS</b>	Creeping distance on surface	12.7	mm
<b>dA</b>	Strike distance through air	9.6	mm
<b>a</b>	Maximum allowable acceleration	50	m/s <sup>2</sup>

## Outline Table



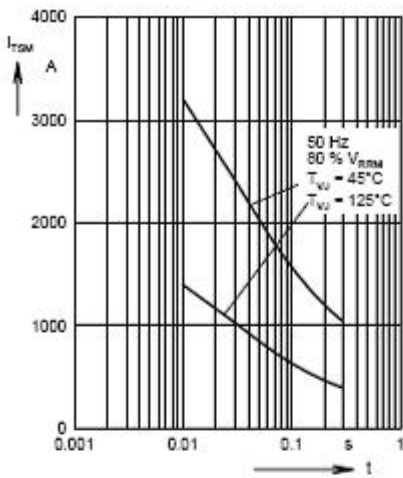


Fig. 1 Surge overload current  
 $I_{TSM}$ ,  $I_{FSM}$ : Crest value,  $t$ : duration

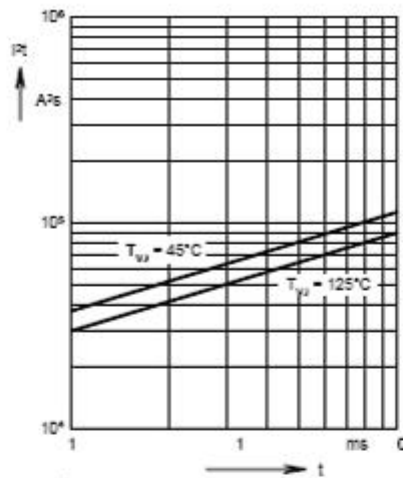


Fig. 2  $I^2t$  versus time (1-10 ms)

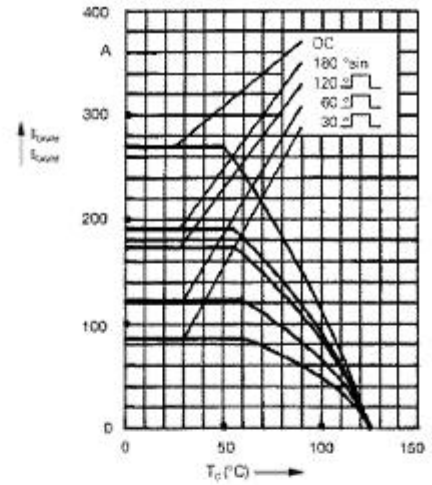


Fig. 2a Maximum forward current at case temperature

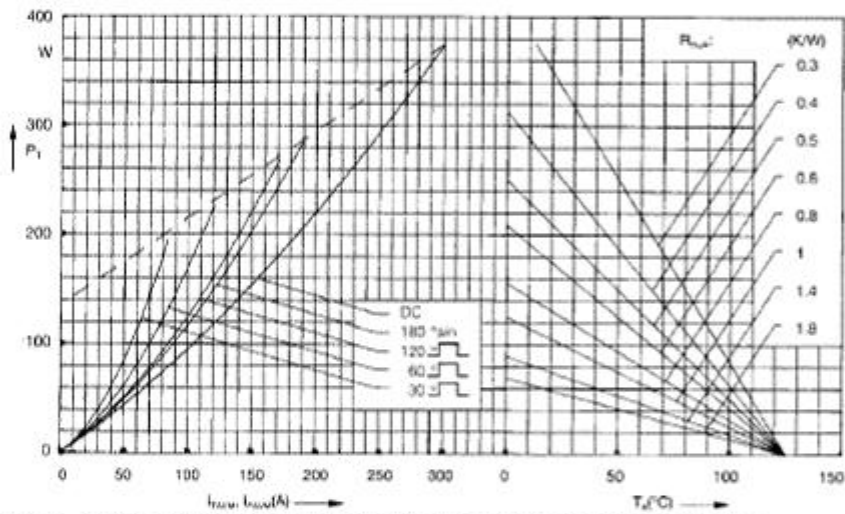


Fig. 3 Power dissipation versus on-state current and ambient temperature (per thyristor or diode)

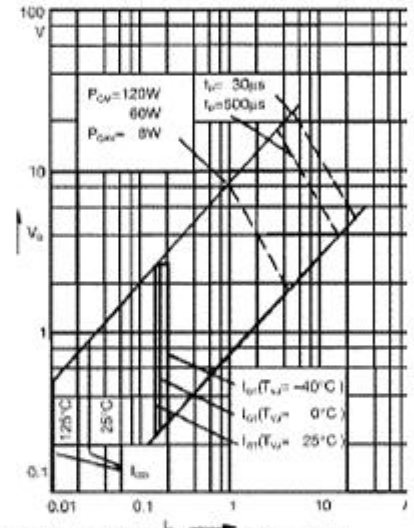


Fig. 4 Gate trigger characteristics

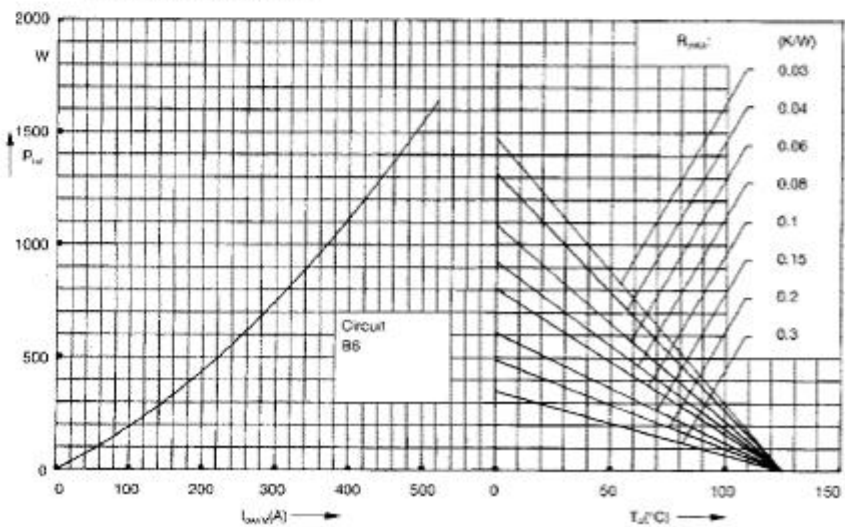


Fig. 5 Three phase rectifier bridge: Power dissipation versus direct output current and ambient temperature

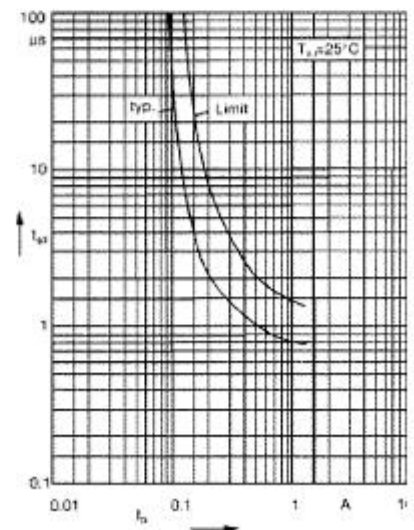


Fig. 6 Gate trigger delay time

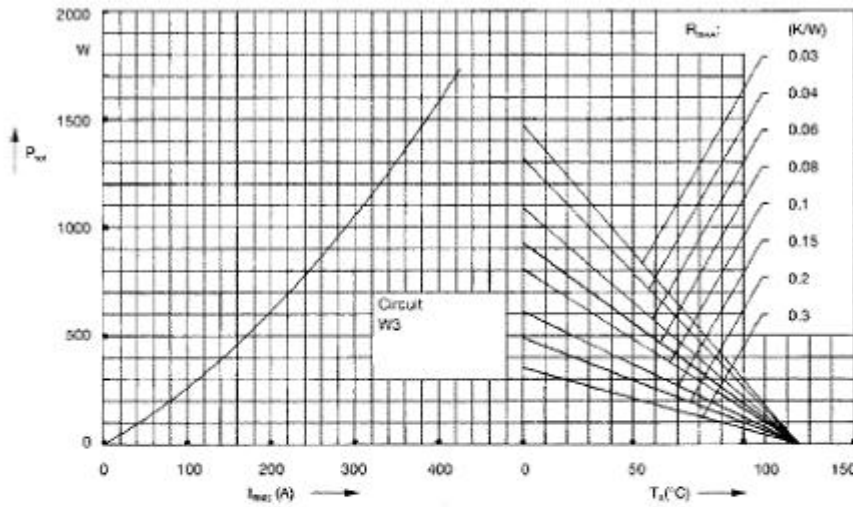


Fig. 7 Three phase AC-controller: Power dissipation versus RMS output current and ambient temperature

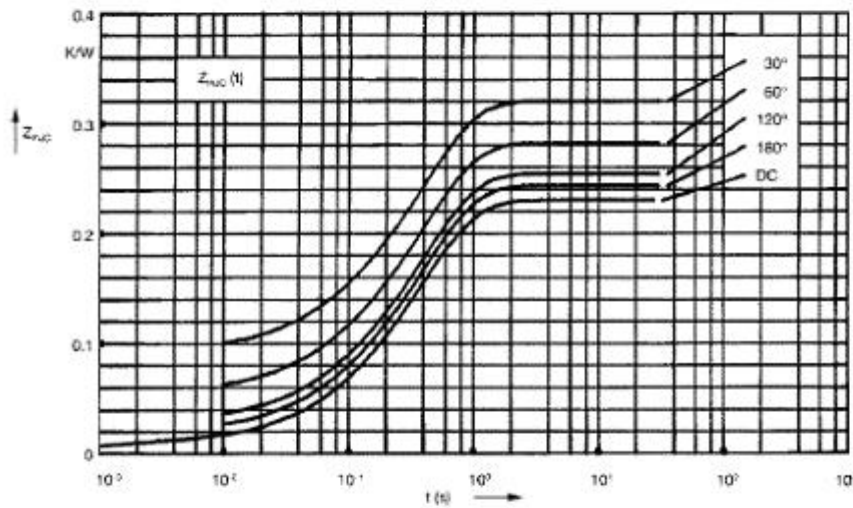


Fig. 8 Transient thermal impedance junction to case (per thyristor or diode)

$R_{\theta(jc)}$  for various conduction angles d:

d	$R_{\theta(jc)}$ (K/W)
DC	0.230
180°	0.244
120°	0.255
60°	0.283
30°	0.321

Constants for  $Z_{\theta(jc)}$  calculation:

i	$R_{\theta i}$ (K/W)	$t_i$ (s)
1	0.0095	0.001
2	0.0175	0.065
3	0.203	0.4

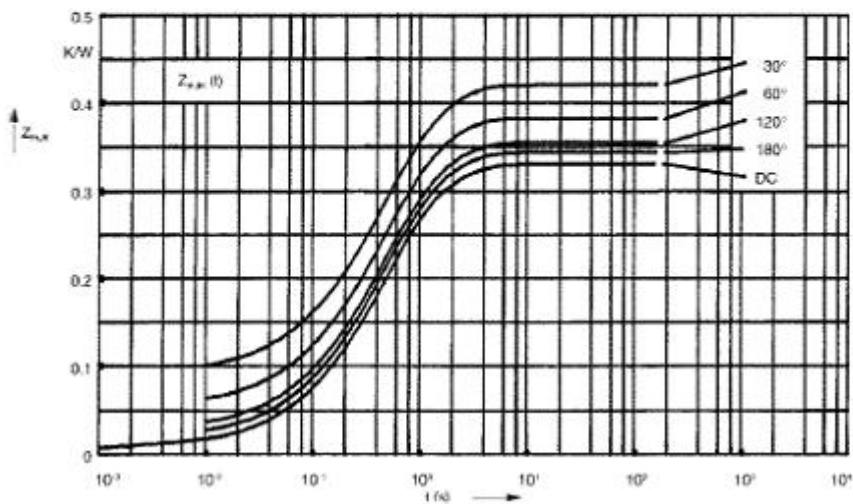


Fig. 9 Transient thermal impedance junction to heatsink (per thyristor or diode)

$R_{\theta(jh)}$  for various conduction angles d:

d	$R_{\theta(jh)}$ (K/W)
DC	0.330
180°	0.344
120°	0.355
60°	0.383
30°	0.421

Constants for  $Z_{\theta(jh)}$  calculation:

i	$R_{\theta i}$ (K/W)	$t_i$ (s)
1	0.0095	0.001
2	0.0175	0.065
3	0.203	0.4
4	0.1	1.29