

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/ μs
$(dv/dt)_{cr}$	$T_{VJ}=T_{VJM}$; $V_{DR}=2/3V_{DRM}$ $R_{GK}=\text{ ; method 1 (linear voltage rise)}$	1000	V/ μs
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	$^{\circ}C$
		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	
Weight	Typical including screws	160	g

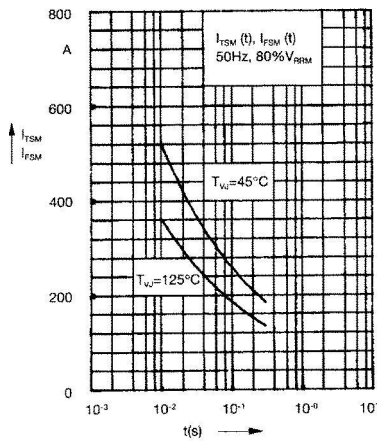


Fig. 1 Surge overload current

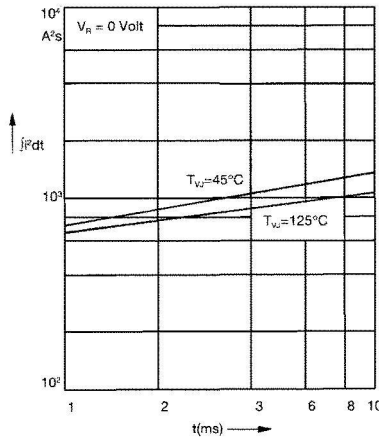


Fig. 2 i^2dt versus time (1-10 ms)

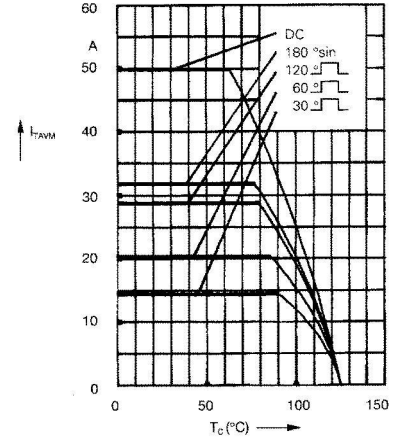


Fig. 2a Maximum forward current

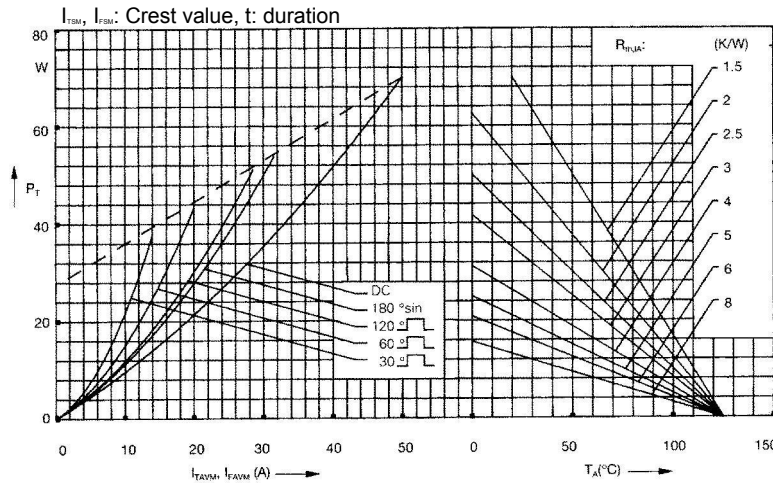


Fig. 3 Power dissipation versus on-state current and ambient temperature (per thyristor or diode)

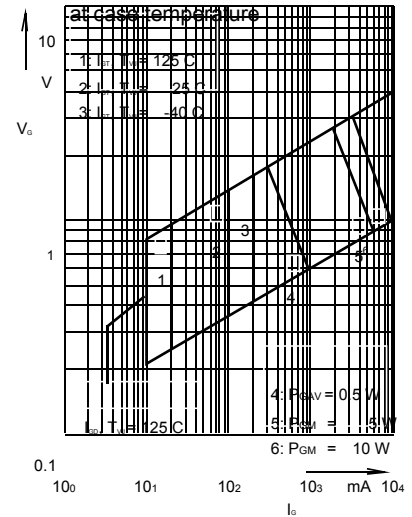


Fig. 4 Gate trigger characteristics

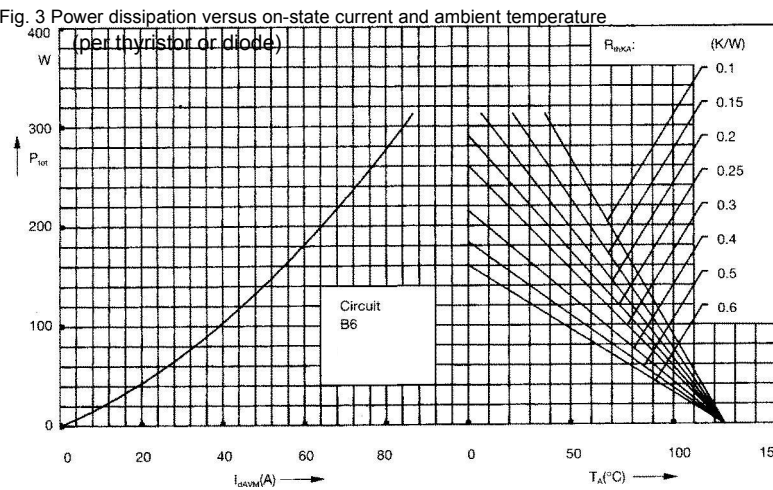


Fig. 5 Three phase rectifier bridge: Power dissipation versus direct output current and ambient temperature

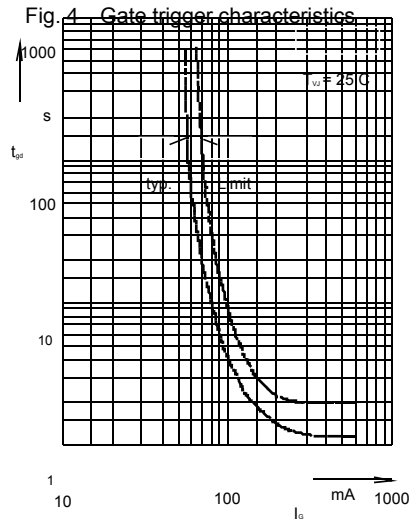


Fig. 6 Gate trigger delay time

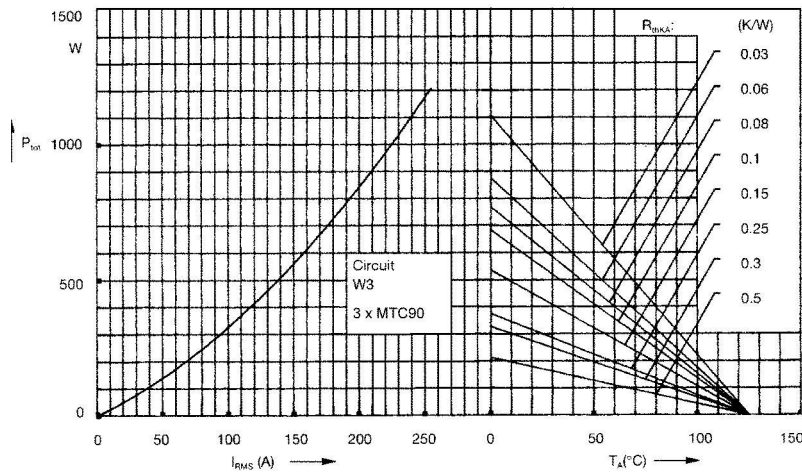


Fig. 7 Three phase AC-controller:
Power dissipation versus RMS
output current and ambient
temperature

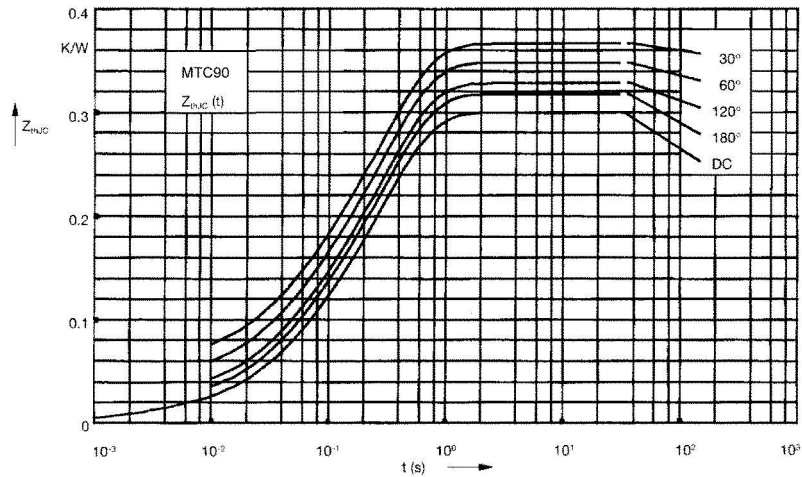


Fig. 8 Transient thermal impedance
junction to case (per thyristor or
diode)

$R_{\theta JC}$ for various conduction angles d:

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

Constants for $Z_{\theta JC}$ calculation:

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

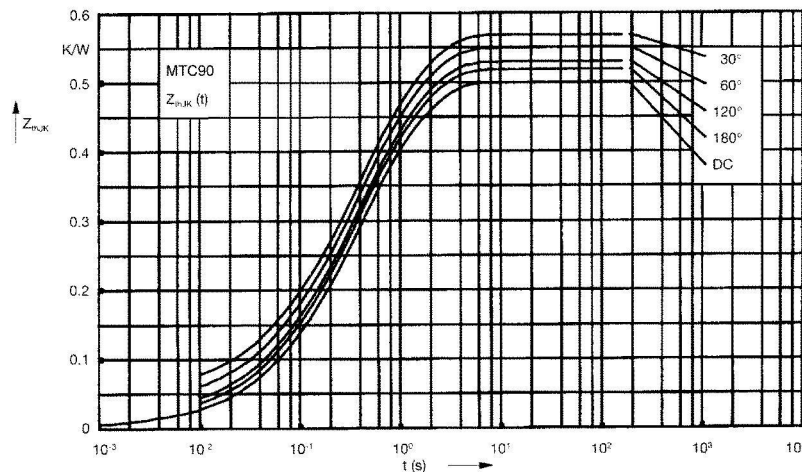


Fig. 9 Transient thermal impedance
junction to heatsink(per thyristor
or diode)

$R_{\theta JK}$ for various conduction angles d:

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

Constants for $Z_{\theta JK}$ calculation:

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