

## 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

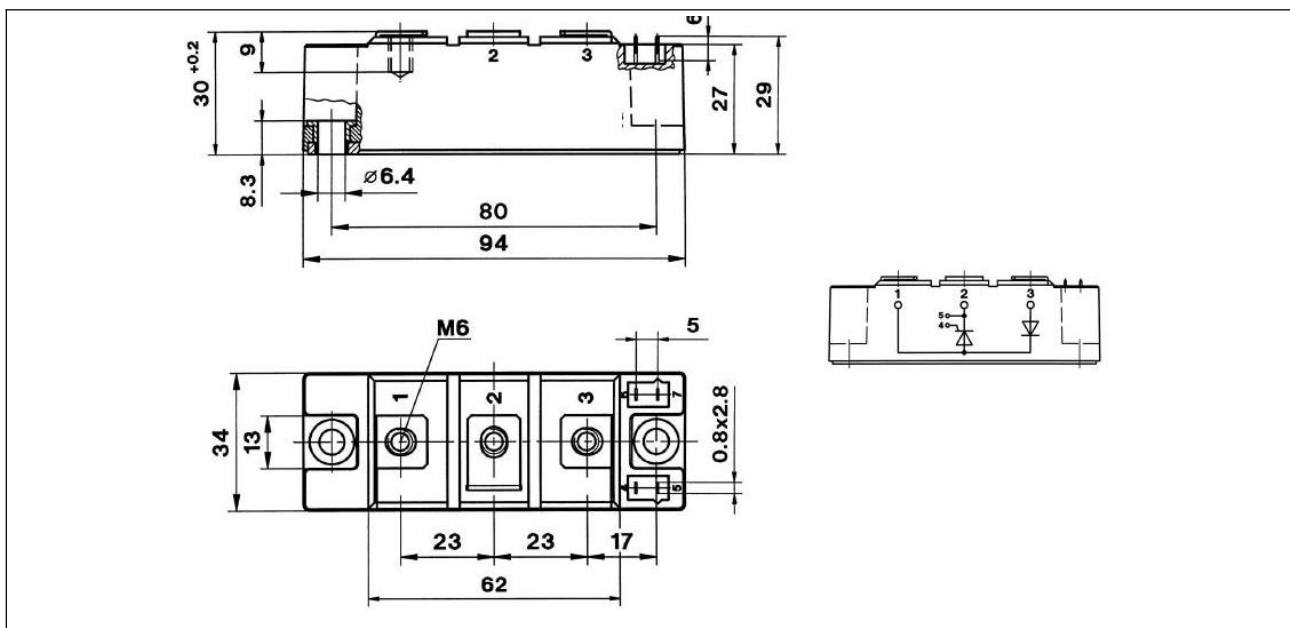
\* Improved temperature and power cycling

\* 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	260 162	A
$I_{TSM}$ , $I_{FSM}$	$T_{VJ}=45^{\circ}C$ t=10ms (50Hz), sine $V_R=0$ t=8.3ms (60Hz), sine	6000 6400	A
	$T_{VJ}=T_{VJM}$ t=10ms(50Hz), sine $V_R=0$ t=8.3ms(60Hz), sine	5250 5600	
$i_{zdt}$	$T_{VJ}=45^{\circ}C$ t=10ms (50Hz), sine $V_R=0$ t=8.3ms (60Hz), sine	180000 170000	A2s
	$T_{VJ}=T_{VJM}$ t=10ms(50Hz), sine $V_R=0$ t=8.3ms(60Hz), sine	17000 128000	
$(di/dt)_{cr}$	$T_{VJ}=T_{VJM}$ 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/ $\mu s$
$(dv/dt)_{cr}$	$T_{VJ}=T_{VJM}$ ; $V_{DR}=2/3V_{DRM}$ $R_{GK} =$ ; method 1 (linear voltage rise)	1000	V/ $\mu s$
$P_{GM}$	$T_{VJ}=T_{VJM}$ $t_p=30\mu s$	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	°C
		125	
		-40...+125	
$V_{ISOL}$	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	
<b>Weight</b>	Typical including screws	280	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=162A; TVJ=25oC	1.35	V
<b>VTO</b>	For power-loss calculations only (TVJ=125oC)	0.88	V
<b>rT</b>		1.15	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 typ. 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	0.155	K/W
	per module	0.0755	
<b>RthJK</b>	per thyristor/diode; DC current	0.255	K/W
	per module	0.1125	
<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



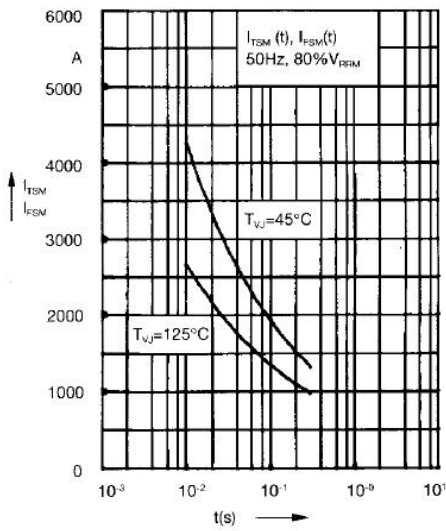


Fig. 3 Surge overload current  
 $I_{TSM}$ ,  $I_{FSM}$ : Crest value,  $t$ : duration

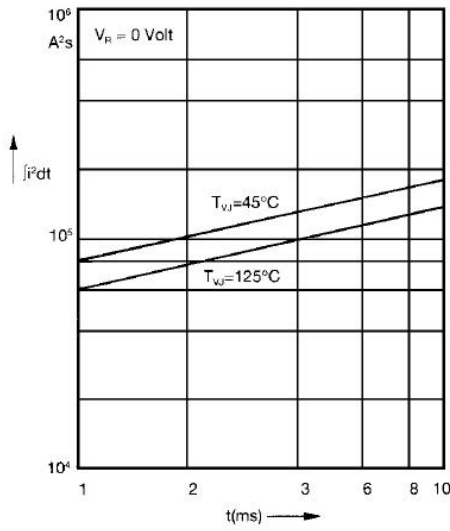


Fig. 4  $\int i^2 dt$  versus time (1-10 ms)

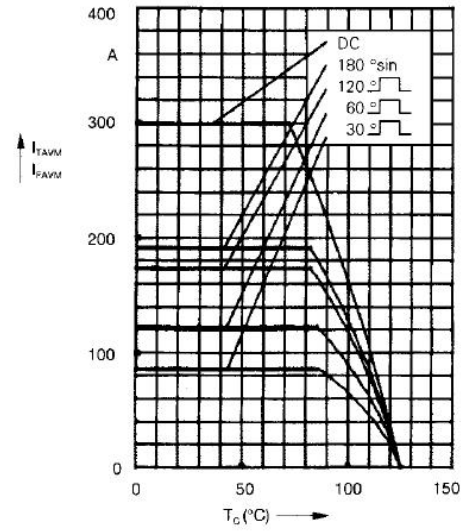


Fig. 4a Maximum forward current at case temperature

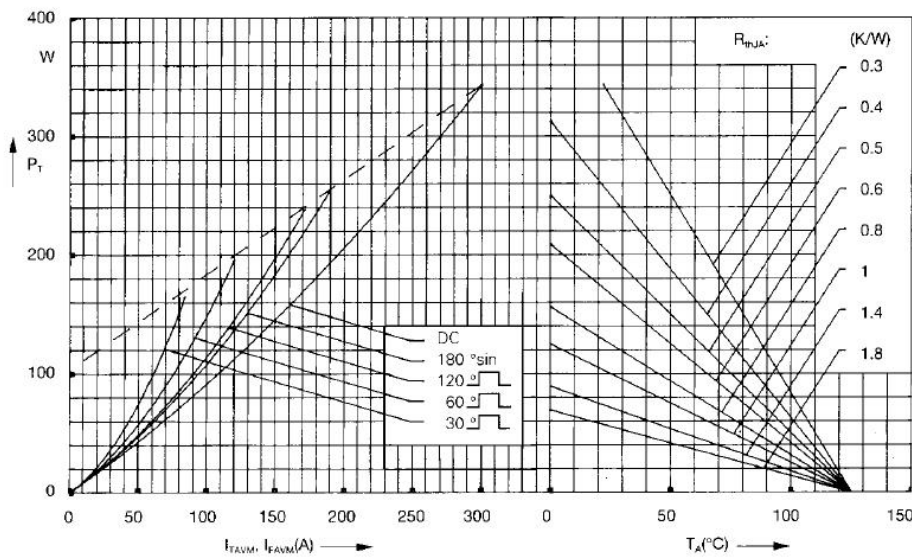


Fig. 5 Power dissipation versus on-state current and ambient temperature (per thyristor or diode)

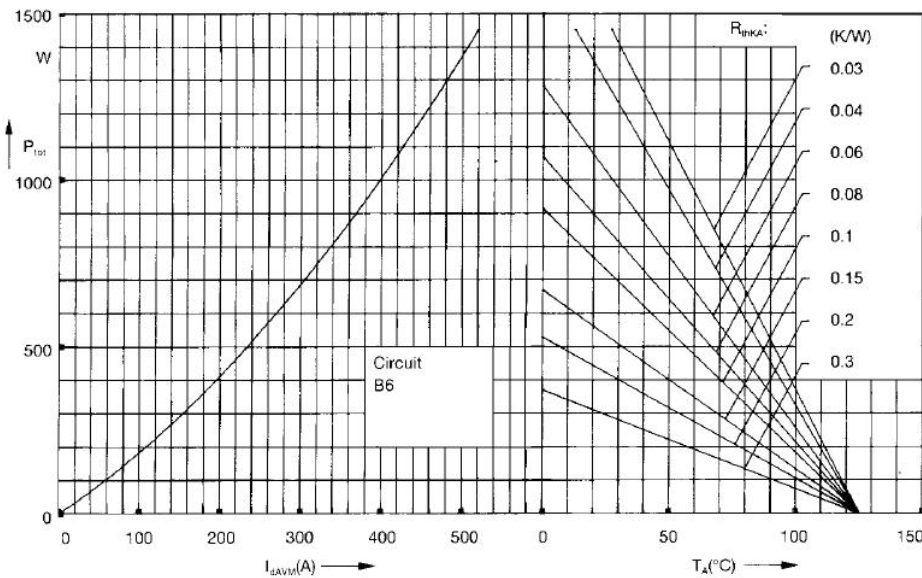


Fig. 6 Three phase rectifier bridge: Power dissipation versus direct output current and ambient temperature

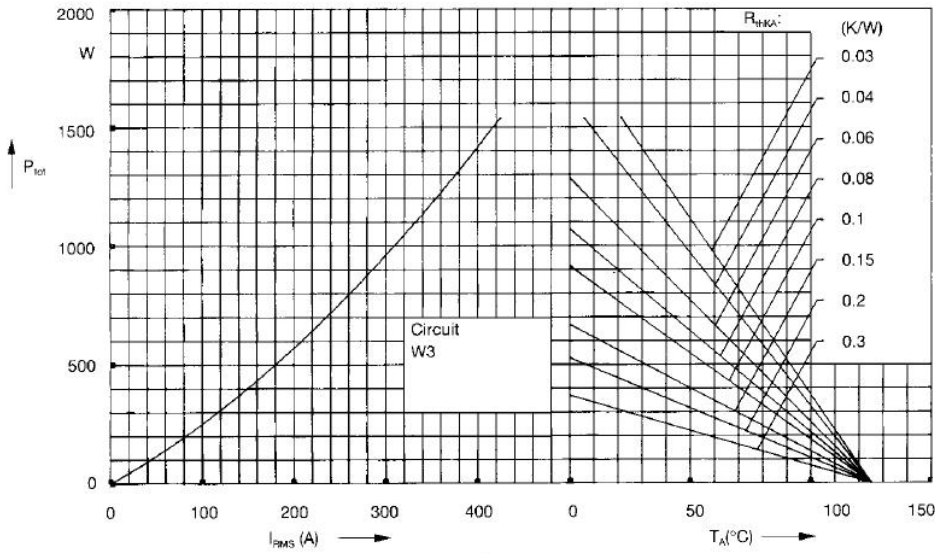


Fig. 7 Three phase AC-controller: Power dissipation versus RMS output current and ambient temperature

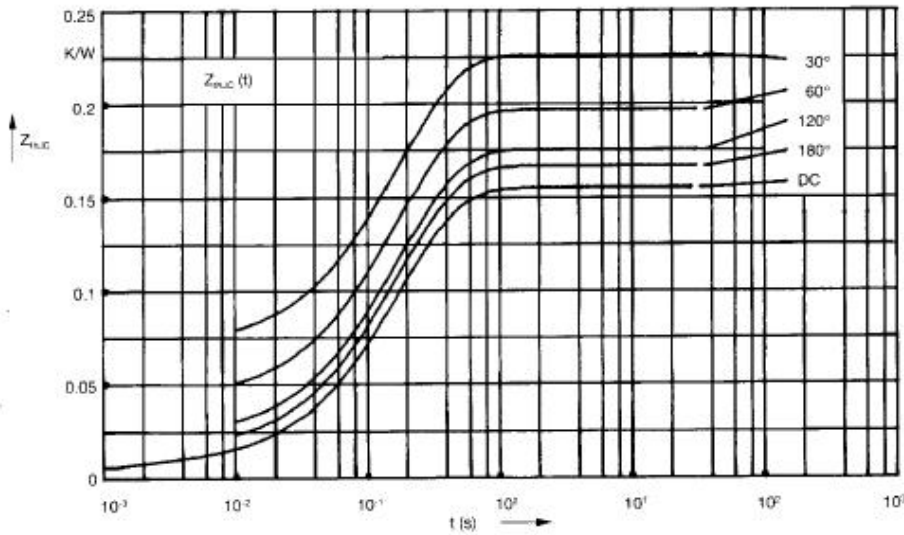


Fig. 8 Transient thermal impedance junction to case (per thyristor or diode)

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

d	$R_{\theta JC}$ (K/W)
DC	0.155
180°	0.167
120°	0.176
60°	0.197
30°	0.227

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

i	$R_{\theta i}$ (K/W)	$t_i$ (s)
1	0.0072	0.001
2	0.0188	0.08
3	0.129	0.2

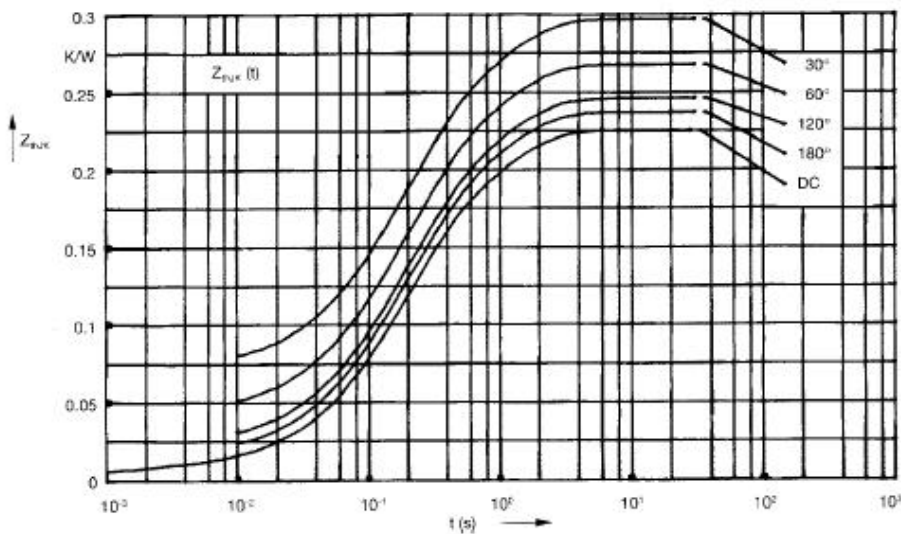


Fig. 9 Transient thermal impedance junction to heatsink (per thyristor or diode)

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

d	$R_{\theta JK}$ (K/W)
DC	0.225
180°	0.237
120°	0.246
60°	0.267
30°	0.297

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

i	$R_{\theta i}$ (K/W)	$t_i$ (s)
1	0.0072	0.001
2	0.0188	0.08
3	0.129	0.2
4	0.07	1.0