

**FEATURES**

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

**APPLICATIONS**

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

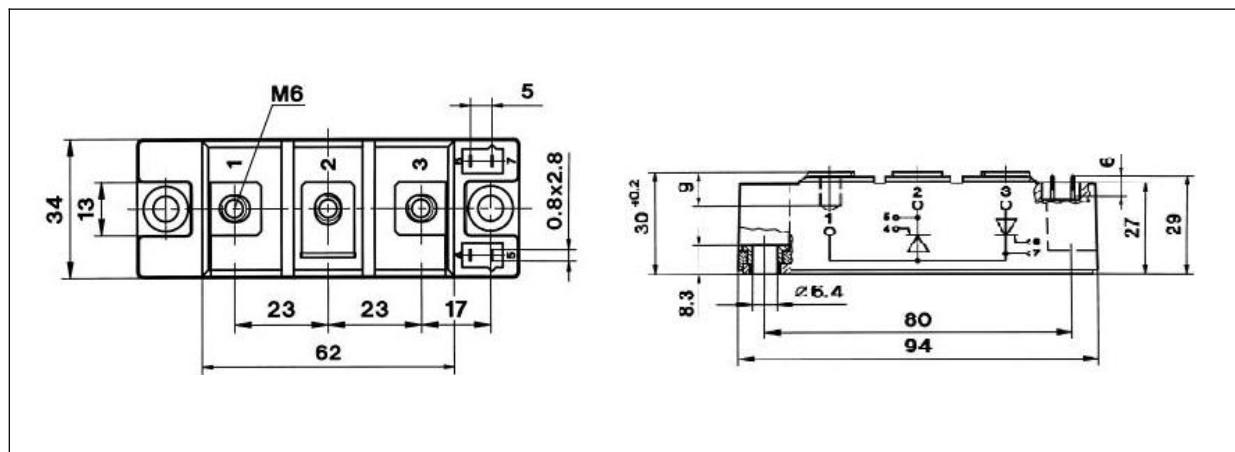
**ADVANTAGES**

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

<b>Symbol</b>	<b>Test Conditions</b>	<b>Maximum Ratings</b>	<b>Unit</b>
$I_{TRMS}$ , $I_{FRMS}$	$T_{VJ}=T_{VJM}$	275	A
$I_{TAVM}$ , $I_{FAVM}$	$T_c=85^\circ C$ ; 180° sine	172	
$I_{TSM}$ , $I_{FSM}$	$T_{VJ}=45^\circ C$ $t=10ms$ (50Hz), sine	5500	A
	$V_R=0$ $t=8.3ms$ (60Hz), sine	5850	
$i_{2dt}$	$T_{VJ}=T_{VJM}$ $t=10ms$ (50Hz), sine	4800	A <sub>2s</sub>
	$V_R=0$ $t=8.3ms$ (60Hz), sine	5100	
	$T_{VJ}=T_{VJM}$ $t=10ms$ (50Hz), sine	151000	
	$V_R=0$ $t=8.3ms$ (60Hz), sine	142000	
$(di/dt)_{cr}$	$T_{VJ}=T_{VJM}$ repetitive, $I_T=45A$ $f=50Hz$ , $t_p=200\mu s$ $V_D=2/3V_{DRM}$	115000	A/us
	$I_G=0.45A$ non repetitive, $I_T=I_{TAVM}$ $di/dt=0.45A/\mu s$	108000	
$(dv/dt)_{cr}$	$T_{VJ}=T_{VJM}$ ; $V_{DR}=2/3V_{DRM}$ $R_{GK} = ;$ method 1 (linear voltage rise)	1000	V/us
$P_{GM}$	$T_{VJ}=T_{VJM}$ $t_p=30\mu s$	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	$^\circ C$
		125	
		-40...+125	
$V_{ISOL}$	50/60Hz, RMS $t=1min$	3000	$V_\sim$
	$I_{ISOL}<1mA$ $t=1s$	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	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	1.30	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 TVJ=-40oC	2.5 2.6	V
<b>IGT</b>	VD=6V; TVJ=25oC TVJ=-40oC	150 200	mA
<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 <b>IL</b> IG=0.45A; diG/dt=0.45A/us	300	mA
<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 per module	0.23 0.115	K/W
<b>RthJK</b>	per thyristor/diode; DC current per module	0.33 0.165	K/W
<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



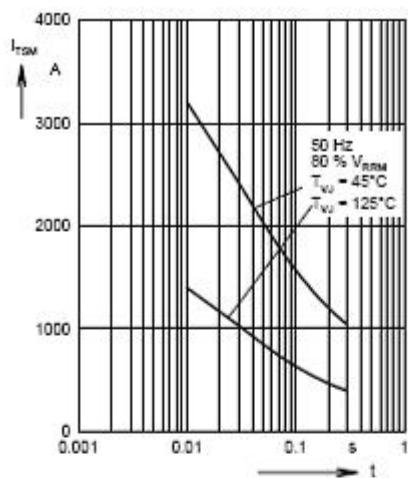


Fig. 1 Surge overload current  
 $I_{TSM}, I_{FSM}$ : Crest value, t: duration

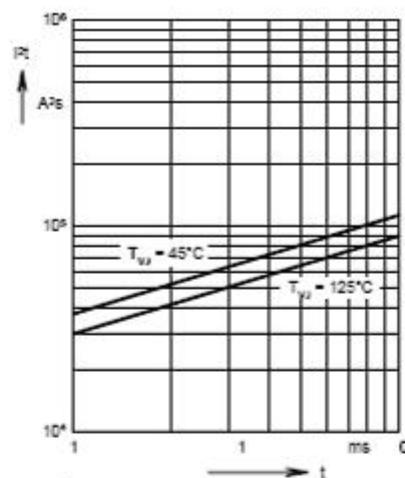


Fig. 2  $\int P \cdot t$  versus time (1-10 ms)

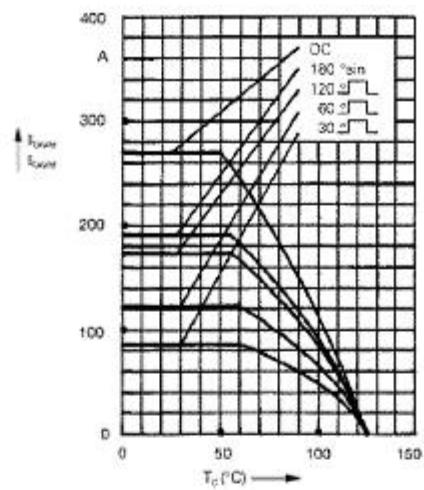


Fig. 2a Maximum forward current at case temperature

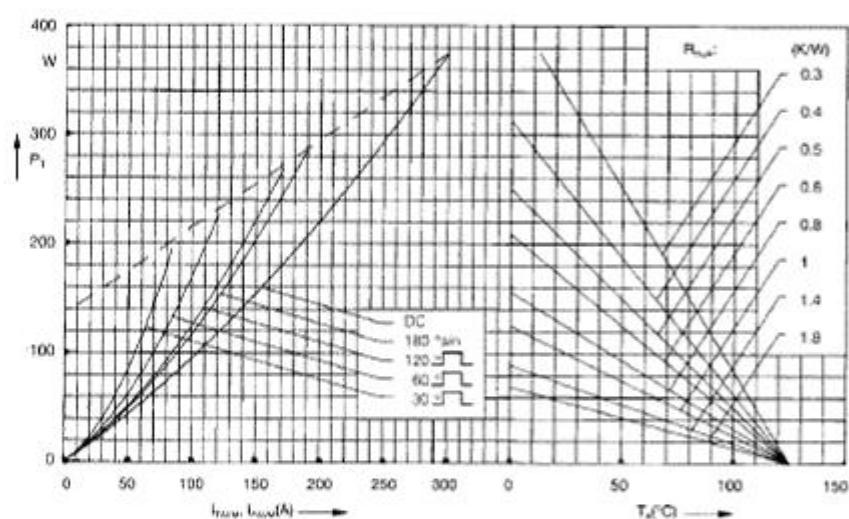


Fig. 3 Power dissipation versus on-state current and ambient temperature (per thyristor or diode)

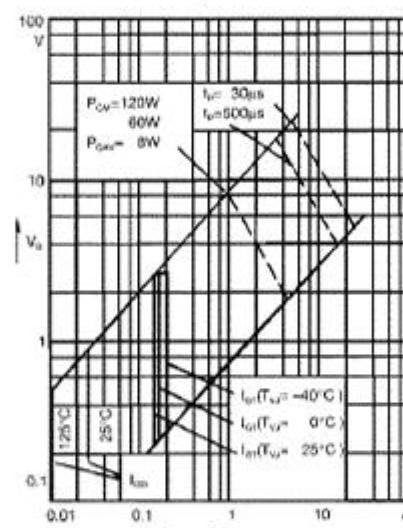


Fig. 4 Gate trigger characteristics

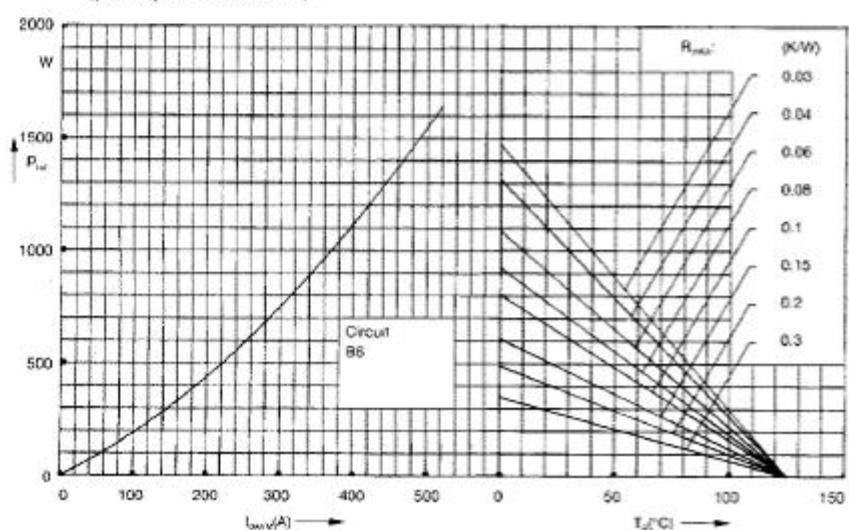


Fig. 5 Three phase rectifier bridge: Power dissipation versus direct output current and ambient temperature

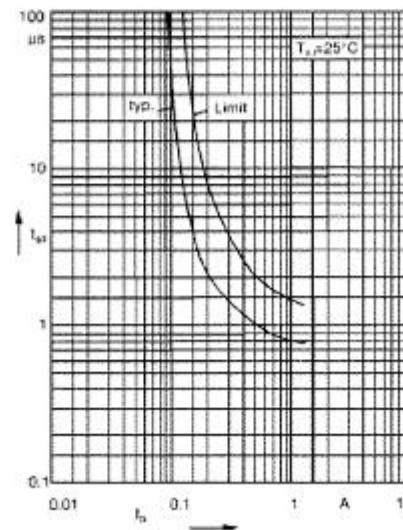


Fig. 6 Gate trigger delay time

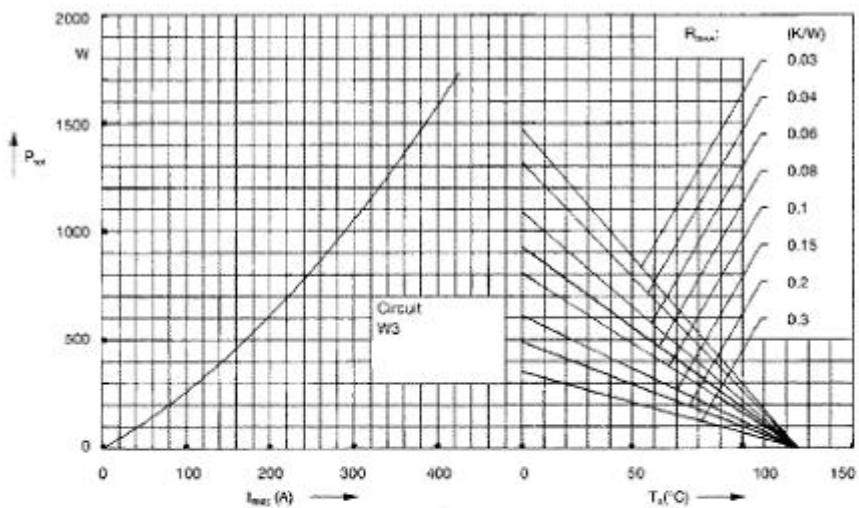


Fig. 7 Three phase AC-controller:  
Power dissipation versus RMS  
output current and ambient  
temperature

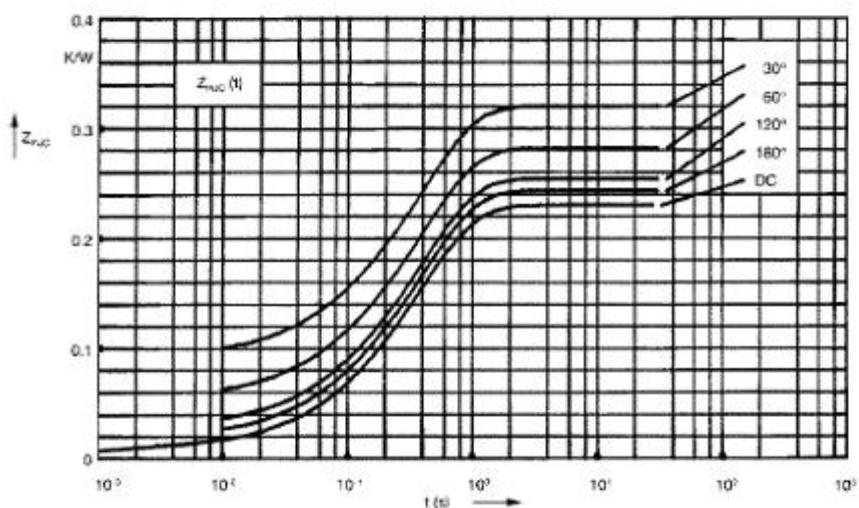


Fig. 8 Transient thermal impedance  
junction to case (per thyristor or  
diode)

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

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

Constants for  $Z_{thJC}$  calculation:

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

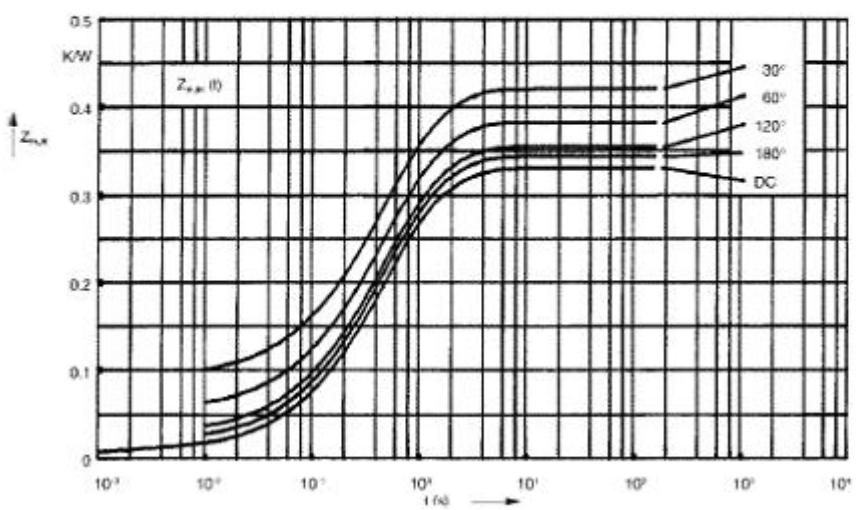


Fig. 9 Transient thermal impedance  
junction to heatsink (per thyristor or  
diode)

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

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

Constants for  $Z_{thJK}$  calculation:

$i$	$R_{th}$ (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