

Thyristor \ Diode Module

$$V_{RRM} = 2 \times 1600 \text{ V}$$

$$I_{TAV} = 116 \text{ A}$$

$$V_T = 1.28 \text{ V}$$

Phase leg

Part number

MCD95-16io1B



Backside: isolated

 E72873



Features / Advantages:

- Thyristor for line frequency
- Planar passivated chip
- Long-term stability
- Direct Copper Bonded Al₂O₃-ceramic

Applications:

- Line rectifying 50/60 Hz
- Softstart AC motor control
- DC Motor control
- Power converter
- AC power control
- Lighting and temperature control

Package: TO-240AA

- Isolation Voltage: 4800 V~
- Industry standard outline
- RoHS compliant
- Soldering pins for PCB mounting
- Base plate: DCB ceramic
- Reduced weight
- Advanced power cycling

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Rectifier			Ratings			
Symbol	Definition	Conditions	min.	typ.	max.	Unit
$V_{RSM/DSM}$	max. non-repetitive reverse/forward blocking voltage	$T_{VJ} = 25^{\circ}\text{C}$			1700	V
$V_{RRM/DRM}$	max. repetitive reverse/forward blocking voltage	$T_{VJ} = 25^{\circ}\text{C}$			1600	V
I_{RD}	reverse current, drain current	$V_{R/D} = 1600\text{ V}$	$T_{VJ} = 25^{\circ}\text{C}$		200	μA
		$V_{R/D} = 1600\text{ V}$	$T_{VJ} = 125^{\circ}\text{C}$		5	mA
V_T	forward voltage drop	$I_T = 150\text{ A}$	$T_{VJ} = 25^{\circ}\text{C}$		1.29	V
		$I_T = 300\text{ A}$			1.50	V
		$I_T = 150\text{ A}$	$T_{VJ} = 125^{\circ}\text{C}$		1.28	V
		$I_T = 300\text{ A}$			1.70	V
I_{TAV}	average forward current	$T_C = 85^{\circ}\text{C}$	$T_{VJ} = 125^{\circ}\text{C}$		116	A
$I_{T(RMS)}$	RMS forward current	180° sine			182	A
V_{T0}	threshold voltage	} for power loss calculation only	$T_{VJ} = 125^{\circ}\text{C}$		0.85	V
r_T	slope resistance				2.4	m Ω
R_{thJC}	thermal resistance junction to case				0.22	K/W
R_{thCH}	thermal resistance case to heatsink			0.2		K/W
P_{tot}	total power dissipation		$T_C = 25^{\circ}\text{C}$		455	W
I_{TSM}	max. forward surge current	$t = 10\text{ ms}; (50\text{ Hz}), \text{ sine}$	$T_{VJ} = 45^{\circ}\text{C}$		2.25	kA
		$t = 8,3\text{ ms}; (60\text{ Hz}), \text{ sine}$	$V_R = 0\text{ V}$		2.43	kA
		$t = 10\text{ ms}; (50\text{ Hz}), \text{ sine}$	$T_{VJ} = 125^{\circ}\text{C}$		1.92	kA
		$t = 8,3\text{ ms}; (60\text{ Hz}), \text{ sine}$	$V_R = 0\text{ V}$		2.07	kA
I^2t	value for fusing	$t = 10\text{ ms}; (50\text{ Hz}), \text{ sine}$	$T_{VJ} = 45^{\circ}\text{C}$		25.3	kA ² s
		$t = 8,3\text{ ms}; (60\text{ Hz}), \text{ sine}$	$V_R = 0\text{ V}$		24.6	kA ² s
		$t = 10\text{ ms}; (50\text{ Hz}), \text{ sine}$	$T_{VJ} = 125^{\circ}\text{C}$		18.3	kA ² s
		$t = 8,3\text{ ms}; (60\text{ Hz}), \text{ sine}$	$V_R = 0\text{ V}$		17.7	kA ² s
C_J	junction capacitance	$V_R = 400\text{ V } f = 1\text{ MHz}$	$T_{VJ} = 25^{\circ}\text{C}$		119	pF
P_{GM}	max. gate power dissipation	$t_p = 30\text{ }\mu\text{s}$	$T_C = 125^{\circ}\text{C}$		10	W
		$t_p = 300\text{ }\mu\text{s}$			5	W
P_{GAV}	average gate power dissipation				0.5	W
$(di/dt)_{cr}$	critical rate of rise of current	$T_{VJ} = 125^{\circ}\text{C}; f = 50\text{ Hz}$ repetitive, $I_T = 250\text{ A}$			150	A/ μs
		$t_p = 200\text{ }\mu\text{s}; di_G/dt = 0.45\text{ A}/\mu\text{s}; I_G = 0.45\text{ A}; V = \frac{2}{3} V_{DRM}$ non-repet., $I_T = 116\text{ A}$			500	A/ μs
$(dv/dt)_{cr}$	critical rate of rise of voltage	$V = \frac{2}{3} V_{DRM}$ $R_{GK} = \infty$; method 1 (linear voltage rise)	$T_{VJ} = 125^{\circ}\text{C}$		1000	V/ μs
V_{GT}	gate trigger voltage	$V_D = 6\text{ V}$	$T_{VJ} = 25^{\circ}\text{C}$		2.5	V
			$T_{VJ} = -40^{\circ}\text{C}$		2.6	V
I_{GT}	gate trigger current	$V_D = 6\text{ V}$	$T_{VJ} = 25^{\circ}\text{C}$		150	mA
			$T_{VJ} = -40^{\circ}\text{C}$		200	mA
V_{GD}	gate non-trigger voltage	$V_D = \frac{2}{3} V_{DRM}$	$T_{VJ} = 125^{\circ}\text{C}$		0.2	V
I_{GD}	gate non-trigger current				10	mA
I_L	latching current	$t_p = 10\text{ }\mu\text{s}$	$T_{VJ} = 25^{\circ}\text{C}$		450	mA
		$I_G = 0.45\text{ A}; di_G/dt = 0.45\text{ A}/\mu\text{s}$				
I_H	holding current	$V_D = 6\text{ V } R_{GK} = \infty$	$T_{VJ} = 25^{\circ}\text{C}$		200	mA
t_{gd}	gate controlled delay time	$V_D = \frac{1}{2} V_{DRM}$	$T_{VJ} = 25^{\circ}\text{C}$		2	μs
		$I_G = 0.45\text{ A}; di_G/dt = 0.45\text{ A}/\mu\text{s}$				
t_q	turn-off time	$V_R = 100\text{ V}; I_T = 150\text{ A}; V = \frac{2}{3} V_{DRM}$ $di/dt = 10\text{ A}/\mu\text{s } dv/dt = 20\text{ V}/\mu\text{s } t_p = 200\text{ }\mu\text{s}$	$T_{VJ} = 100^{\circ}\text{C}$		185	μs



Package TO-240AA				Ratings			
Symbol	Definition	Conditions	min.	typ.	max.	Unit	
I_{RMS}	RMS current	per terminal			200	A	
T_{VJ}	virtual junction temperature		-40		125	°C	
T_{op}	operation temperature		-40		100	°C	
T_{stg}	storage temperature		-40		125	°C	
Weight					81	g	
M_D	mounting torque		2.5		4	Nm	
M_T	terminal torque		2.5		4	Nm	
$d_{Spp/App}$	creepage distance on surface striking distance through air	terminal to terminal	13.0	9.7		mm	
$d_{Spb/Apb}$		terminal to backside	16.0	16.0		mm	
V_{ISOL}	isolation voltage	t = 1 second		4800		V	
		t = 1 minute	50/60 Hz, RMS; $I_{ISOL} \leq 1$ mA	4000		V	



Ordering	Ordering Number	Marking on Product	Delivery Mode	Quantity	Code No.
Standard	MCD95-16io1B	MCD95-16io1B	Box	36	472115

Similar Part	Package	Voltage class
MCMA110PD1600TB	TO-240AA-1B	1600
MCMA140PD1600TB	TO-240AA-1B	1600

Equivalent Circuits for Simulation

* on die level

$T_{VJ} = 125^{\circ}\text{C}$



Thyristor

$V_{0\ max}$	threshold voltage	0.85	V
$R_{0\ max}$	slope resistance *	1.2	mΩ



Outlines TO-240AA



General tolerance: DIN ISO 2768 class „c“



Optional accessories for modules

Keyed gate/cathode twin plugs with wire length = 350 mm, gate = white, cathode = red
Type ZY 200L (L = Left for pin pair 4/5) UL 758, style 3751



Thyristor



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



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



Fig. 3 Max. forward current at case temperature



Fig. 4 Power dissipation vs. on-state current & ambient temperature (per thyristor or diode)



Fig. 5 Gate trigger characteristics



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



Fig. 7 Gate controlled delay time



Rectifier

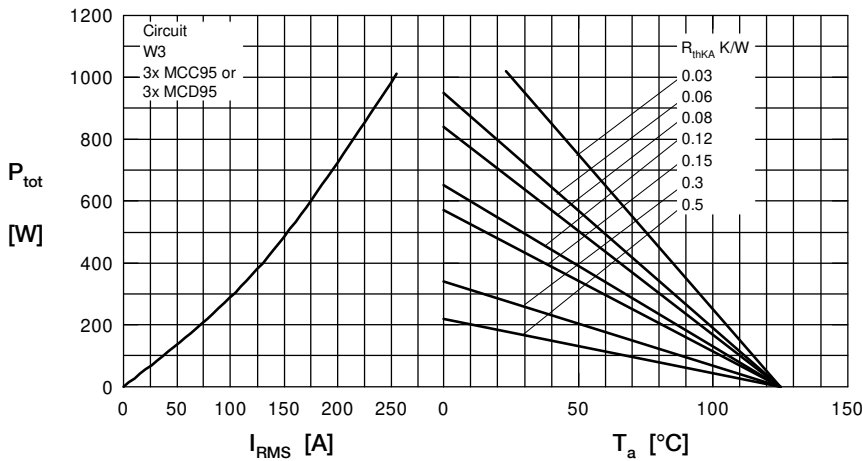


Fig. 8 Three phase AC-controller: Power dissipation versus RMS output current and ambient temperature

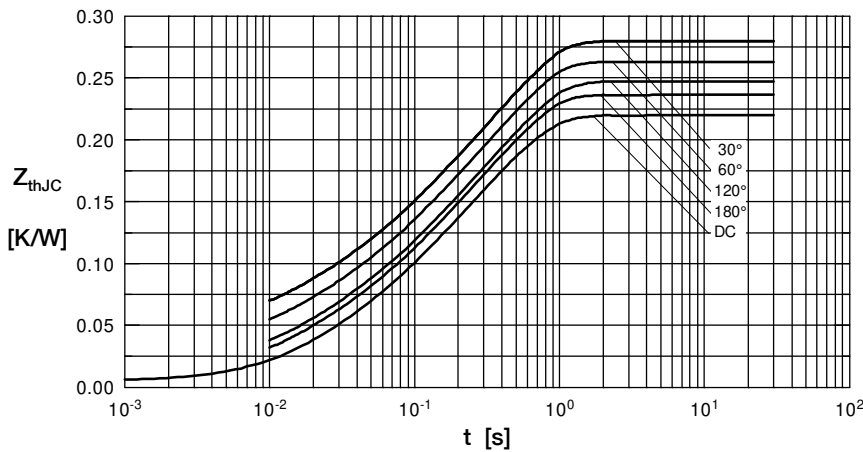


Fig. 9 Transient thermal impedance junction to case (per thyristor/diode)

R_{thJC} for various conduction angles d:

d	R_{thJC} [K/W]
DC	0.22
180°	0.23
120°	0.25
60°	0.27
30°	0.28

Constants for Z_{thJC} calculation:

i	R_{thi} [K/W]	t_i [s]
1	0.0066	0.0019
2	0.0678	0.0477
3	0.1456	0.3440

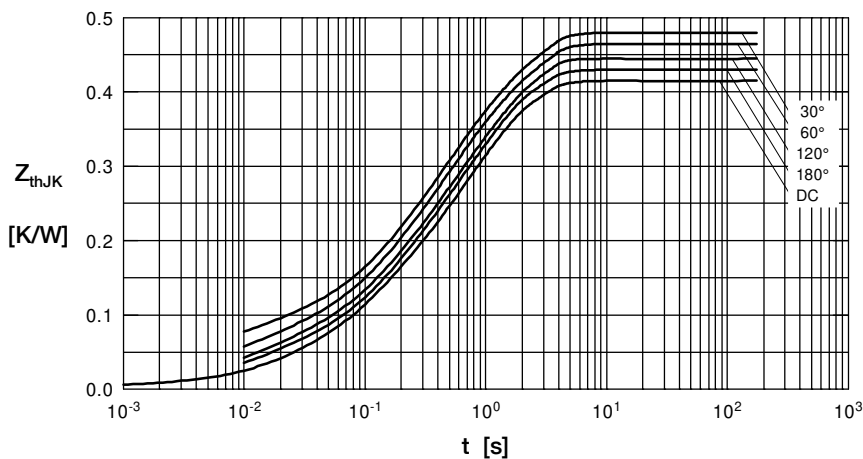


Fig. 10 Transient thermal impedance junction to heatsink (per thyristor/diode)

R_{thJK} for various conduction angles d:

d	R_{thJK} [K/W]
DC	0.42
180°	0.43
120°	0.45
60°	0.47
30°	0.48

Constants for Z_{thJK} calculation:

i	R_{thi} [K/W]	t_i [s]
1	0.0066	0.0019
2	0.0678	0.0477
3	0.1456	0.3440
4	0.2000	1.3200