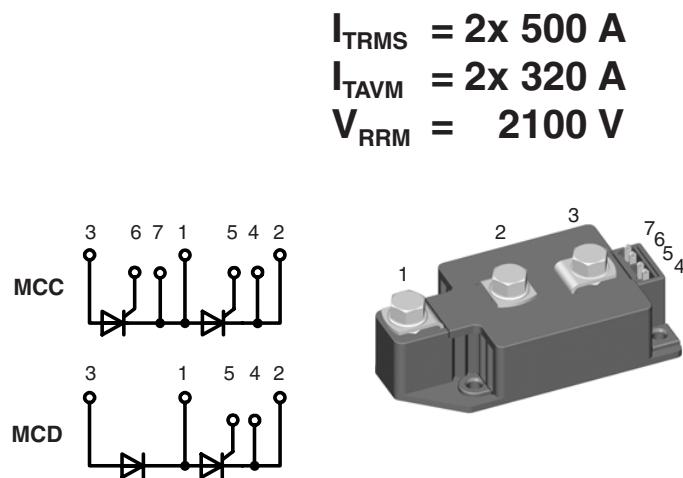


# Thyristor Modules

## Thyristor/Diode Modules

$V_{RSM}$	$V_{RRM}$	Type	
$V_{DSM}$	$V_{DRM}$		
V	V	Version 1	Version 1
2100	2100	MCC 310-22io1	MCD 310-22io1



Symbol	Conditions	Maximum Ratings		
$I_{TRMS}, I_{FRMS}$	$T_{VJ} = T_{VJM}$	500	A	
$I_{TAVM}, I_{FAVM}$	$T_c = 85^\circ C$ ; 180° sine	320	A	
$I_{TSM}, I_{FSM}$	$T_{VJ} = 45^\circ C$ $V_R = 0$	8000 8600	A A	
	$T_{VJ} = T_{VJM}$ $V_R = 0$	7000 7500	A A	
$I^{dt}$	$T_{VJ} = 45^\circ C$ $V_R = 0$	320 000 310 000	A <sup>2</sup> s A <sup>2</sup> s	
	$T_{VJ} = T_{VJM}$ $V_R = 0$	245 000 235 000	A <sup>2</sup> s A <sup>2</sup> s	
$(di/dt)_{cr}$	$T_{VJ} = T_{VJM}$ $f = 50 \text{ Hz}, t_p = 200 \mu\text{s}$ $V_D = \frac{2}{3} V_{DRM}$ $I_G = 1 \text{ A}$ $di_G/dt = 1 \text{ A}/\mu\text{s}$	repetitive, $I_T = 960 \text{ A}$ non repetitive, $I_T = 320 \text{ A}$	100 500	A/ $\mu\text{s}$ A/ $\mu\text{s}$
$(dv/dt)_{cr}$	$T_{VJ} = T_{VJM}; V_{DR} = \frac{2}{3} V_{DRM}$ $R_{GK} = \infty$ ; method 1 (linear voltage rise)	1000	V/ $\mu\text{s}$	
$P_{GM}$	$T_{VJ} = T_{VJM};$ $I_T = I_{TAVM};$	$t_p = 30 \mu\text{s}$ $t_p = 500 \mu\text{s}$	120 60	W W
$P_{GAV}$			20	W
$V_{RGM}$			10	V
$T_{VJ}$		-40...+140	°C	
$T_{VJM}$		140	°C	
$T_{stg}$		-40...+125	°C	
$V_{ISOL}$	50/60 Hz, RMS; $t = 1 \text{ min}$ $I_{ISOL} \leq 1 \text{ mA}; t = 1 \text{ s}$	3000 3600	V~ V~	
$M_d$	Mounting torque (M5) Terminal connection torque (M8)	2.5-5/22-44 Nm/lb.in. 12-15/106-132 Nm/lb.in.	Nm/lb.in. Nm/lb.in.	
<b>Weight</b>	Typical including screws	320	g	

Data according to IEC 60747 and refer to a single thyristor/diode unless otherwise stated.

$$I_{TRMS} = 2 \times 500 \text{ A}$$

$$I_{TAVM} = 2 \times 320 \text{ A}$$

$$V_{RRM} = 2100 \text{ V}$$

### Features

- International standard package
- Direct copper bonded  $\text{Al}_2\text{O}_3$ -ceramic base plate
- Planar passivated chips
- Isolation voltage 3600 V~
- UL registered, E 72873
- Keyed gate/cathode twin pins

### Applications

- Motor control
- Power converter
- Heat and temperature control for industrial furnaces and chemical processes
- Lighting control
- Contactless switches

### Advantages

- Space and weight savings
- Simple mounting
- Improved temperature and power cycling
- Reduced protection circuits

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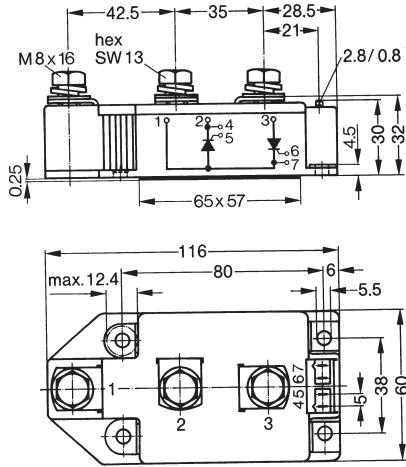
Symbol	Conditions	Characteristic Values	
$I_{RRM}$	$T_{VJ} = T_{VJM}; V_R = V_{RRM}; V_D = V_{DRM}$	70	mA
$I_{DRM}$		40	mA
$V_T, V_F$	$I_T, I_F = 600 A; T_{VJ} = 25^\circ C$	1.40	V
$V_{TO}$	For power-loss calculations only ( $T_{VJ} = 140^\circ C$ )	0.8	V
$r_T$		0.82	$\text{m}\Omega$
$V_{GT}$	$V_D = 6 V; T_{VJ} = 25^\circ C$	2	V
	$T_{VJ} = -40^\circ C$	3	V
$I_{GT}$	$V_D = 6 V; T_{VJ} = 25^\circ C$	150	mA
	$T_{VJ} = -40^\circ C$	200	mA
$V_{GD}$	$T_{VJ} = T_{VJM}; V_D = \frac{2}{3} V_{DRM}$	0.25	V
$I_{GD}$		10	mA
$I_L$	$T_{VJ} = 25^\circ C; t_p = 30 \mu s; V_D = 6 V$ $I_G = 0.45 A; di_G/dt = 0.45 A/\mu s$	200	mA
$I_H$	$T_{VJ} = 25^\circ C; V_D = 6 V; R_{GK} = \infty$	150	mA
$t_{gd}$	$T_{VJ} = 25^\circ C; V_D = \frac{1}{2} V_{DRM}$ $I_G = 1 A; di_G/dt = 1 A/\mu s$	2	$\mu s$
$t_q$	$T_{VJ} = T_{VJM}; I_T = 300 A, t_p = 200 \mu s; -di/dt = 10 A/\mu s$ $V_R = 100 V; dv/dt = 50 V/\mu s; V_D = \frac{2}{3} V_{DRM}$	typ. 200	$\mu s$
$Q_S$	$T_{VJ} = 125^\circ C; I_T, I_F = 400 A, -di/dt = 50 A/\mu s$	760	$\mu C$
$I_{RM}$		275	A
$R_{thJC}$	per thyristor/diode; DC current	0.112	K/W
	per module	0.056	K/W
$R_{thJK}$	per thyristor/diode; DC current	0.152	K/W
	per module	0.076	K/W
$d_s$	Creepage distance on surface	12.7	mm
$d_A$	Strike distance through air	9.6	mm
$a$	Maximum allowable acceleration	50	$\text{m}/\text{s}^2$

## Optional accessories for modules

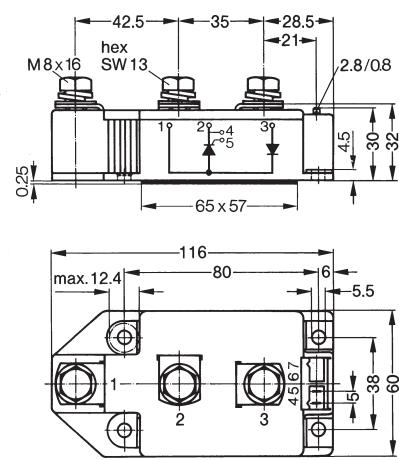
Keyed gate/cathode twin plugs with wire length = 350 mm, gate = yellow, cathode = red  
Type **ZY 180L** (L = Left for pin pair 4/5)      UL 758, style 1385,  
Type **ZY 180R** (R = right for pin pair 6/7)      CSA class 5851, guide 460-1-1

## Dimensions in mm (1 mm = 0.0394")

## MCC



## MCD



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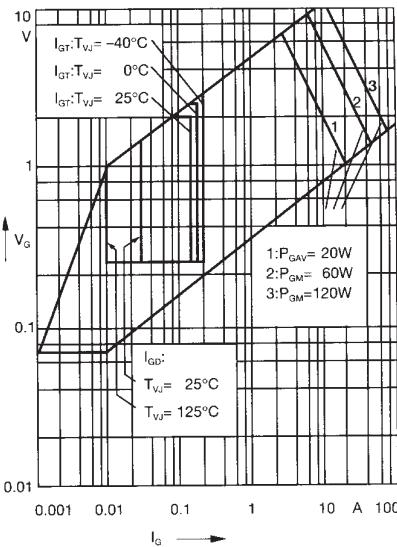


Fig. 1 Gate trigger characteristics

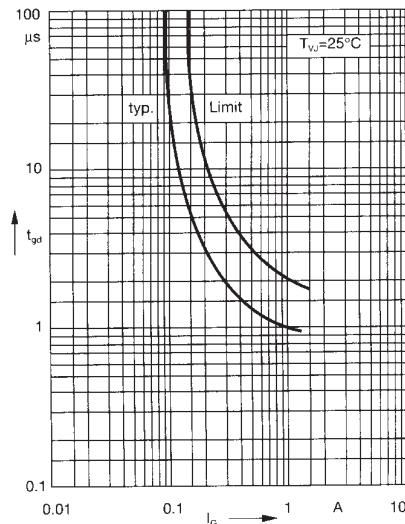
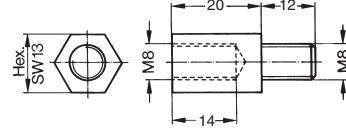


Fig. 2 Gate trigger delay time

Threaded spacer for higher Anode/Cathode construction:  
Type **ZY 250**, material brass



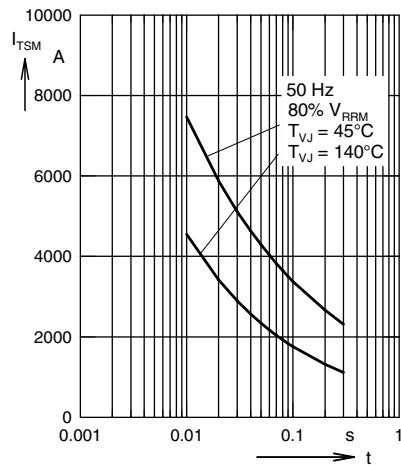


Fig. 3 Surge overload current  
 $I_{TSM}, I_{FSM}$ : Crest value, t: duration

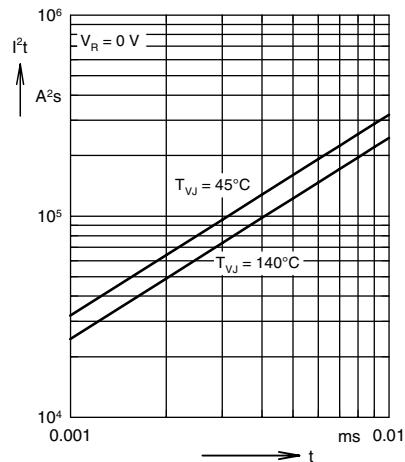


Fig. 4  $\int i^2 dt$  versus time (1-10 ms)

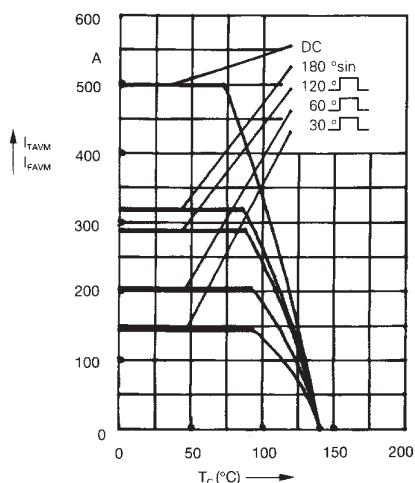


Fig. 4a Maximum forward current at case temperature

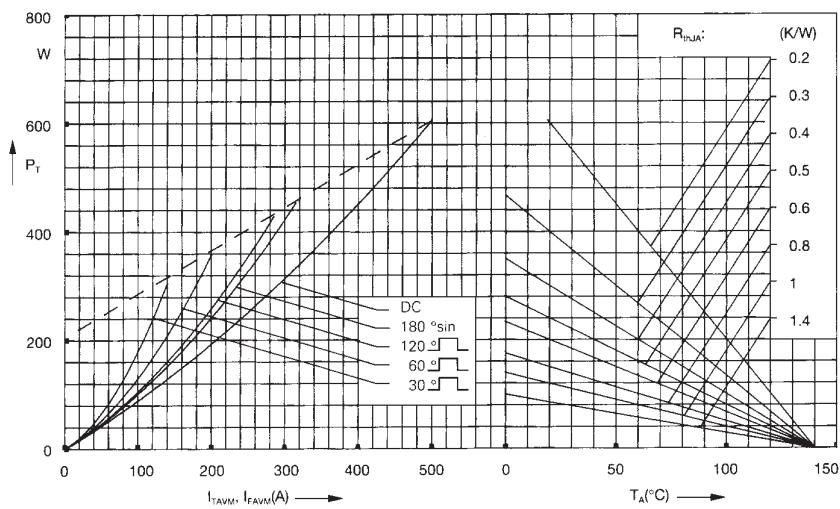


Fig. 5 Power dissipation versus on-state current and ambient temperature (per thyristor or diode)

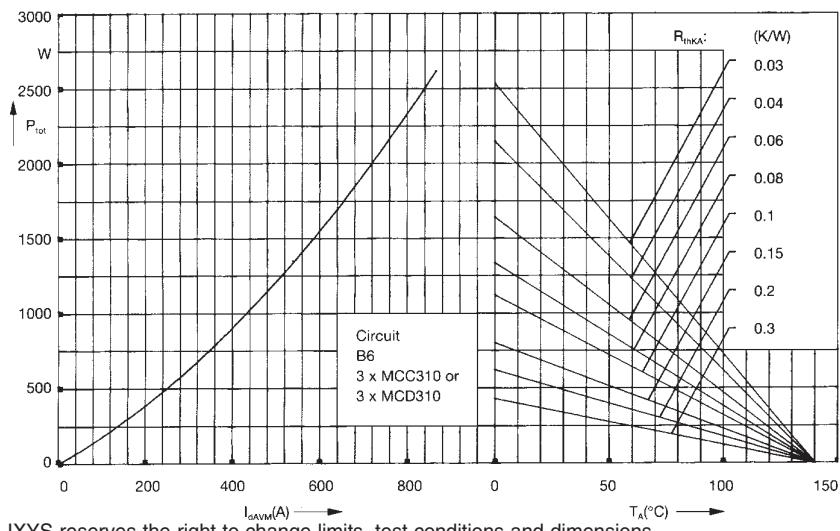


Fig. 6 Three phase rectifier bridge:  
Power dissipation versus direct output current and ambient temperature

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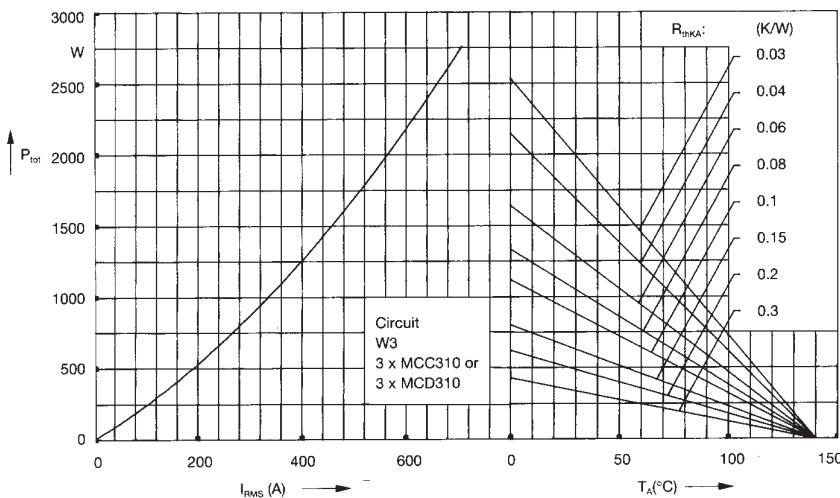


Fig. 7 Three phase AC-controller:  
Power dissipation versus RMS output current and ambient temperature

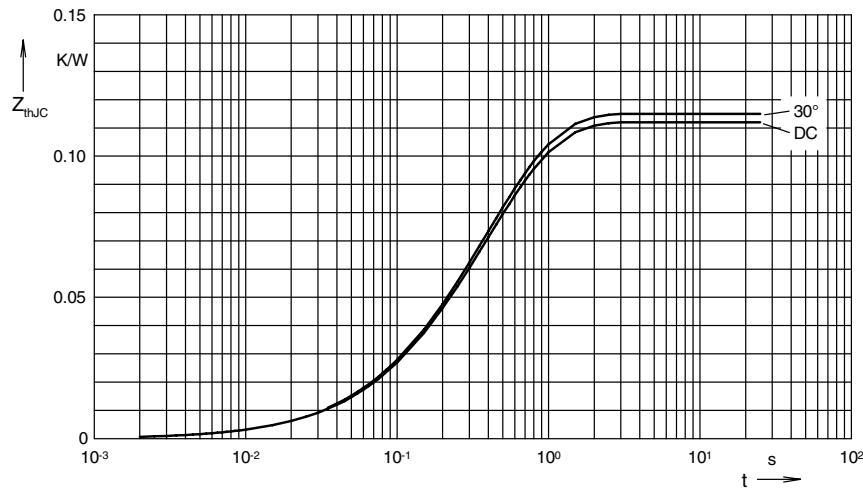


Fig. 8 Transient thermal impedance junction to case (per thyristor or diode)

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

d	$R_{thJC}$ (K/W)
DC	0.112
180°C	0.113
120°C	0.114
60°C	0.115
30°C	0.115

Constants for  $Z_{thJC}$  calculation:

i	$R_{thi}$ (K/W)	$t_i$ (s)
1	0.003	0.099
2	0.0143	0.168
3	0.0947	0.456

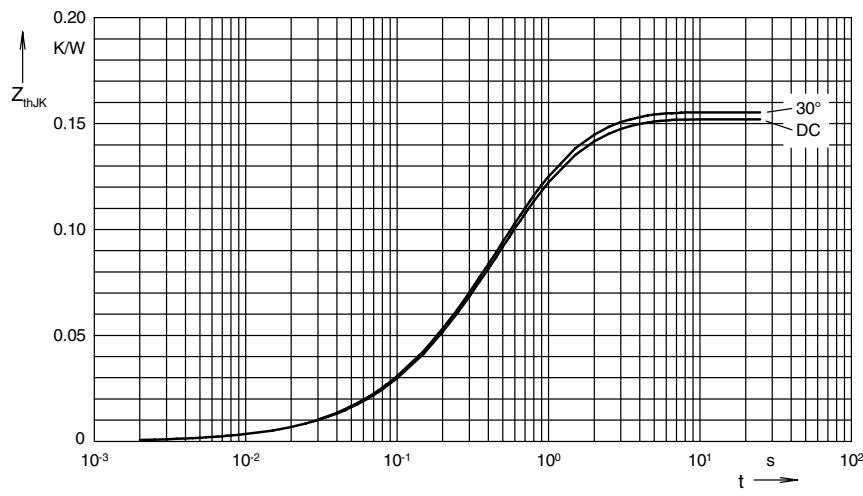


Fig. 9 Transient thermal impedance junction to heatsink (per thyristor or diode)

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

d	$R_{thJK}$ (K/W)
DC	0.152
180°C	0.154
120°C	0.154
60°C	0.155
30°C	0.155

Constants for  $Z_{thJK}$  calculation:

i	$R_{thi}$ (K/W)	$t_i$ (s)
1	0.003	0.099
2	0.0143	0.168
3	0.0947	0.456
4	0.04	1.36

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