

## Three Phase Full Controlled Bridges

PSDT 110

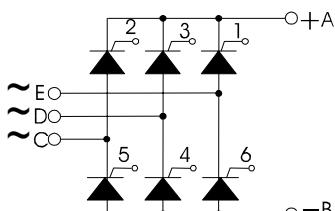
$I_{dAV}$   
 $V_{RRM}$

= 110A  
= 400-1600 V

### Preliminary Data Sheet

$V_{RSM}$	$V_{RRM}$	Type
$V_{DSM}$	$V_{DRM}$	
500	400	PSDT 110/04
900	800	PSDT 110/08
1300	1200	PSDT 110/12
1500	1400	PSDT 110/14
*1700	*1600	PSDT 110/16

\* Delivery on request



Symbol	Test Conditions	Maximum Ratings		
$I_{dAV}$	$T_C = 85^\circ C$ per module	110	A	
$I_{TSM}$	$T_{VJ} = 45^\circ C$ $t = 10 \text{ ms}$ (50 Hz), sine	1150	A	
	$V_R = 0$ $t = 8.3 \text{ ms}$ (60 Hz), sine	1230	A	
	$T_{VJ} = T_{VJM}$ $t = 10 \text{ ms}$ (50 Hz), sine	1000	A	
	$V_R = 0$ $t = 8.3 \text{ ms}$ (60 Hz), sine	1070	A	
$\int i^2 dt$	$T_{VJ} = 45^\circ C$ $t = 10 \text{ ms}$ (50 Hz), sine	6600	$A^2 s$	
	$V_R = 0$ $t = 8.3 \text{ ms}$ (60 Hz), sine	6280	$A^2 s$	
	$T_{VJ} = T_{VJM}$ $t = 10 \text{ ms}$ (50 Hz), sine	5000	$A^2 s$	
	$V_R = 0$ $t = 8.3 \text{ ms}$ (60 Hz), sine	4750	$A^2 s$	
$(di/dt)_{cr}$	$T_{VJ} = T_{VJM}$ repetitive, $I_T = 50 \text{ A}$	150	$A/\mu s$	
	$f = 400 \text{ Hz}$ , $t_p = 200 \mu s$			
	$V_D = 2/3 V_{DRM}$			
	$I_G = 0.3 \text{ A}$ non repetitive, $I_T = 1/3 \cdot I_{dAV}$	500	$A/\mu s$	
	$di_G/dt = 0.3 \text{ A}/\mu s$			
$(dv/dt)_{cr}$	$T_{VJ} = T_{VJM}$ $V_{DR} = 2/3 V_{DRM}$	1000	$V/\mu s$	
	$R_{GK} = \infty$ , method 1 (linear voltage rise)			
$P_{GM}$	$T_{VJ} = T_{VJM}$ $t_p = 30 \mu s$	$\leq$ 10	W	
	$I_T = I_{TAVM}$ $t_p = 500 \mu s$	$\leq$ 5	W	
$P_{GAVM}$		$\leq$ 0.5	W	
$V_{RGM}$		10	V	
$T_{VJ}$		-40 ... + 125	$^\circ C$	
$T_{VJM}$		125	$^\circ C$	
$T_{stg}$		-40 ... + 125	$^\circ C$	
$V_{ISOL}$	50/60 HZ, RMS $t = 1 \text{ min}$	2500	V ~	
	$I_{ISOL} \leq 1 \text{ mA}$ $t = 1 \text{ s}$	3000	V ~	
$M_d$	Mounting torque (M6)	5	Nm	
	Terminal connection torque (M6)	5	Nm	
<b>Weight</b>	typ.	270	g	

### Features

- Package with screw terminals
- Isolation voltage 3000 V~
- Planar glasspassivated chips
- Low forward voltage drop
- UL registered, E 148688

### Applications

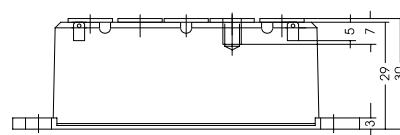
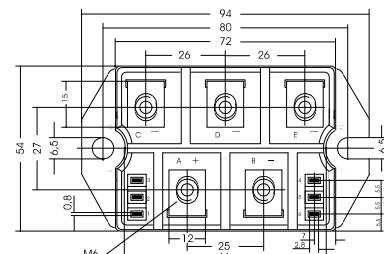
- Heat and temperature control for industrial furnaces and chemical processes
- Lighting control
- Motor control
- Power converter

### Advantages

- Easy to mount with two screws
- Space and weight savings
- Improved temperature and power cycling capability
- High power density

### Package, style and outline

Dimensions in mm (1mm = 0.0394")



Symbol	Test Conditions		Characteristic Value		
$I_D, I_R$	$T_{VJ} = T_{VJM}$ , $V_R = V_{RRM}$ , $V_D = V_{DRM}$		$\leq$	5	mA
$V_T$	$I_T = 200A$ , $T_{VJ} = 25^\circ C$		$\leq$	1.75	V
$V_{TO}$	For power-loss calculations only ( $T_{VJ} = T_{VJM}$ )			0.85	V
$r_T$				6	$m\Omega$
$V_{GT}$	$V_D = 6V$	$T_{VJ} = 25^\circ C$	$\leq$	1.5	V
		$T_{VJ} = -40^\circ C$	$\leq$	1.6	V
$I_{GT}$	$V_D = 6V$	$T_{VJ} = 25^\circ C$	$\leq$	100	mA
		$T_{VJ} = -40^\circ C$	$\leq$	200	mA
$V_{GD}$	$T_{VJ} = T_{VJM}$	$V_D = 2/3 V_{DRM}$	$\leq$	0.2	V
$I_{GD}$	$T_{VJ} = T_{VJM}$	$V_D = 2/3 V_{DRM}$	$\leq$	5	mA
$I_L$	$T_{VJ} = 25^\circ C$ , $t_P = 30\mu s$		$\leq$	450	mA
	$I_G = 0.3A$ , $di_G/dt = 0.3A/\mu s$				
$I_H$	$T_{VJ} = 25^\circ C$ , $V_D = 6V$ , $R_{GK} = \infty$		$\leq$	200	mA
$t_{gd}$	$T_{VJ} = 25^\circ C$ , $V_D = 1/2 V_{DRM}$		$\leq$	2	$\mu s$
	$I_G = 0.3A$ , $di_G/dt = 0.3A/\mu s$				
$t_q$	$T_{VJ} = T_{VJM}$ , $I_T = 20A$ , $t_P = 200\mu s$ , $V_R = 100V$			150	$\mu s$
	$-di/dt = 10A/\mu s$ , $dv/dt = 15V/\mu s$ , $V_D = 2/3 V_{DRM}$				
$R_{thJC}$	per thyristor; sine 180°el			0.65	K/W
	per module			0.108	K/W
$R_{thJK}$	per thyristor; sine 180° el			0.8	K/W
	per module			0.133	K/W
$d_s$	Creeping distance on surface			10.0	mm
$d_A$	Creeping distance in air			9.4	mm
$a$	Max. allowable acceleration			50	$m/s^2$

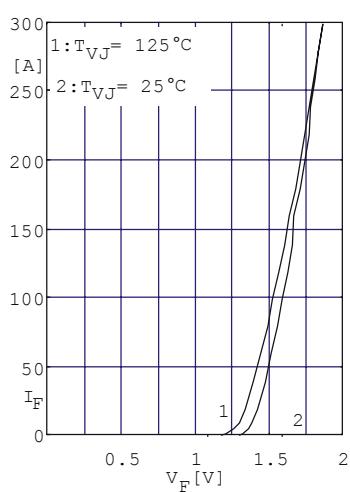


Fig. 1 Forward current vs. voltage drop per diode or thyristor

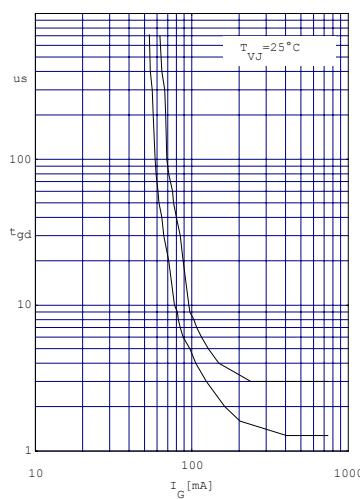


Fig. 2 Gate trigger delay time

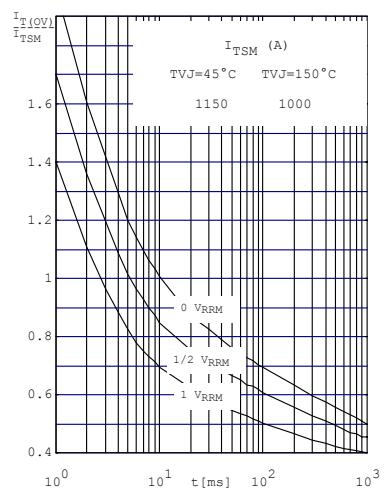


Fig. 3 Surge overload current per diode (or thyristor)  $I_{FSM}$ ,  $I_{TSM}$ : Crest value t: duration

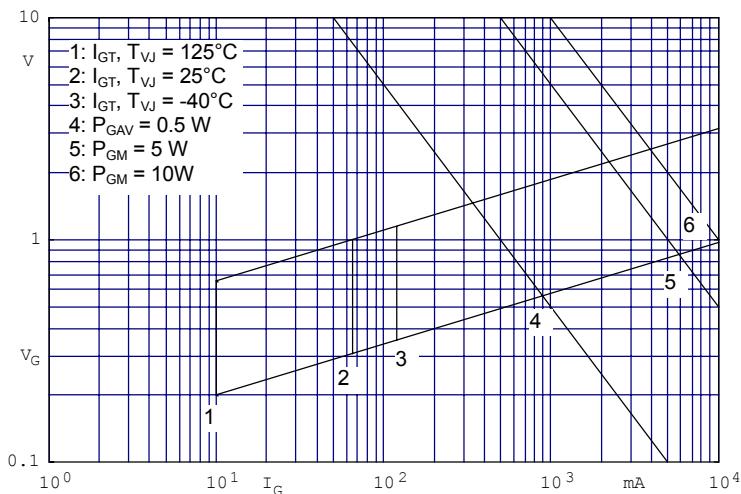


Fig.4 Gate trigger characteristic

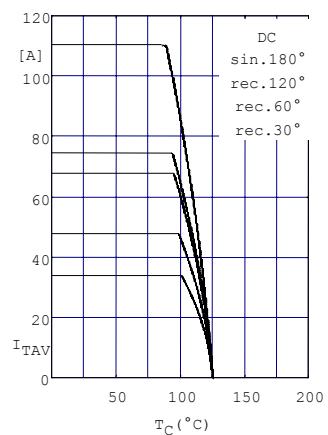


Fig.5 Maximum forward current at case temperature

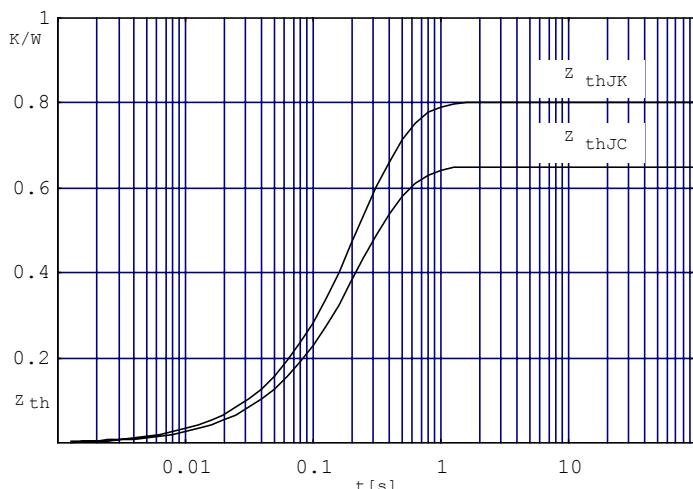


Fig.6 Transient thermal impedance per thyristor or diode (calculated)

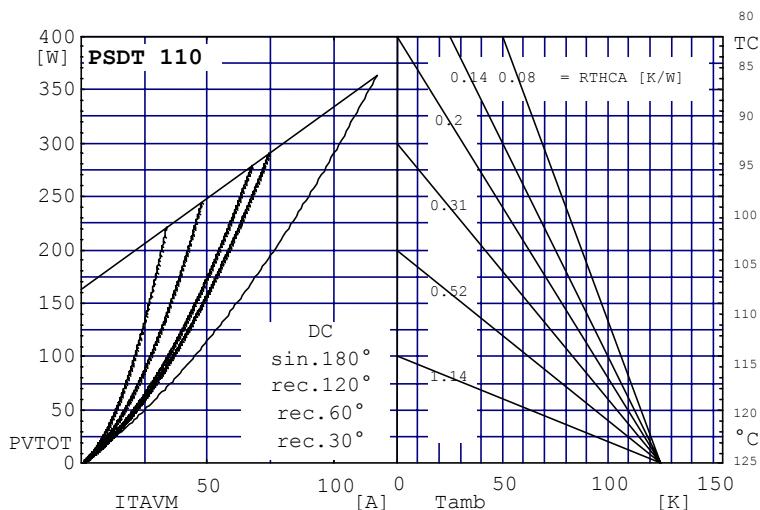


Fig. 7 Power dissipation vs. direct output current and ambient temperature