

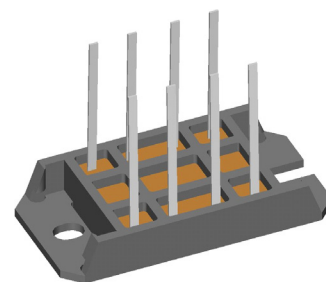
Thyristor Module

3~ Rectifier	
V_{RRM}	= 1200
I_{DAV}	= 45
I_{FSM}	= 320

3~ Rectifier Bridge, half-controlled (high-side)

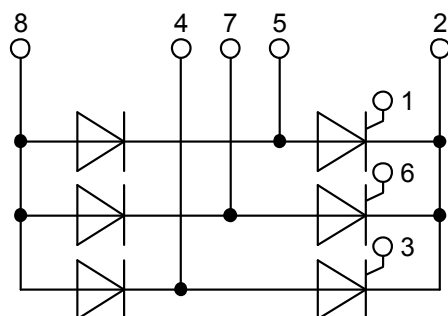
Part number

VVZ40-12io1



Backside: isolated

 E72873



Features / Advantages:

- Package with DCB ceramic base plate
- Improved temperature and power cycling
- Planar passivated chips
- Very low forward voltage drop
- Very low leakage current

Applications:

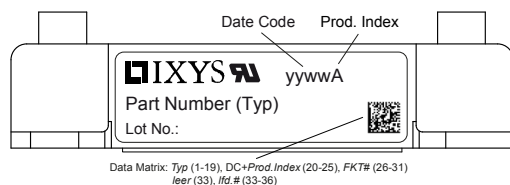
- Line rectifying 50/60 Hz
- Drives
- SMPS
- UPS

Package: V1-B-Pack

- Isolation Voltage: 3600 V~
- Industry standard outline
- RoHS compliant
- Soldering pins for PCB mounting
- Height: 17 mm
- Base plate: DCB ceramic
- Reduced weight
- Advanced power cycling

Rectifier				Ratings			
Symbol	Definition	Conditions		min.	typ.	max.	Unit
$V_{RSM/DSM}$	max. non-repetitive reverse/forward blocking voltage	$T_{VJ} = 25^{\circ}\text{C}$				1300	V
$V_{RRM/DRM}$	max. repetitive reverse/forward blocking voltage	$T_{VJ} = 25^{\circ}\text{C}$				1200	V
I_{RD}	reverse current, drain current	$V_{R/D} = 1200\text{ V}$	$T_{VJ} = 25^{\circ}\text{C}$			300	μA
		$V_{R/D} = 1200\text{ V}$	$T_{VJ} = 125^{\circ}\text{C}$			5	mA
V_T	forward voltage drop	$I_T = 15\text{ A}$	$T_{VJ} = 25^{\circ}\text{C}$			1,12	V
		$I_T = 45\text{ A}$				1,47	V
		$I_T = 15\text{ A}$	$T_{VJ} = 125^{\circ}\text{C}$			1,07	V
		$I_T = 45\text{ A}$				1,52	V
I_{DAV}	bridge output current	$T_C = 100^{\circ}\text{C}$ rectangular $d = \frac{1}{3}$	$T_{VJ} = 125^{\circ}\text{C}$			45	A
V_{T0}	threshold voltage	} for power loss calculation only				0,85	V
r_T	slope resistance					15	m Ω
R_{thJC}	thermal resistance junction to case					1	K/W
R_{thCH}	thermal resistance case to heatsink				0,60		K/W
P_{tot}	total power dissipation	$T_C = 25^{\circ}\text{C}$				100	W
I_{TSM}	max. forward surge current	$t = 10\text{ ms}; (50\text{ Hz}), \text{ sine}$	$T_{VJ} = 45^{\circ}\text{C}$			320	A
		$t = 8,3\text{ ms}; (60\text{ Hz}), \text{ sine}$	$V_R = 0\text{ V}$			345	A
		$t = 10\text{ ms}; (50\text{ Hz}), \text{ sine}$	$T_{VJ} = 125^{\circ}\text{C}$			270	A
		$t = 8,3\text{ ms}; (60\text{ Hz}), \text{ sine}$	$V_R = 0\text{ V}$			295	A
I^2t	value for fusing	$t = 10\text{ ms}; (50\text{ Hz}), \text{ sine}$	$T_{VJ} = 45^{\circ}\text{C}$			510	A ² s
		$t = 8,3\text{ ms}; (60\text{ Hz}), \text{ sine}$	$V_R = 0\text{ V}$			495	A ² s
		$t = 10\text{ ms}; (50\text{ Hz}), \text{ sine}$	$T_{VJ} = 125^{\circ}\text{C}$			365	A ² s
		$t = 8,3\text{ ms}; (60\text{ Hz}), \text{ sine}$	$V_R = 0\text{ V}$			360	A ² s
C_J	junction capacitance	$V_R = 400\text{ V}$ $f = 1\text{ MHz}$	$T_{VJ} = 25^{\circ}\text{C}$		16		pF
P_{GM}	max. gate power dissipation	$t_p = 30\text{ }\mu\text{s}$	$T_C = 125^{\circ}\text{C}$			10	W
		$t_p = 300\text{ }\mu\text{s}$				1	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, $I_T = 45\text{ A}$				150	A/ μs
		$t_p = 200\text{ }\mu\text{s}; di_G/dt = 0,3\text{ A}/\mu\text{s};$ $I_G = 0,3\text{ A}; V_D = \frac{2}{3} V_{DRM}$ non-repet., $I_T = 15\text{ A}$				500	A/ μs
$(dv/dt)_{cr}$	critical rate of rise of voltage	$V_D = \frac{2}{3} V_{DRM}$ $R_{GK} = \infty$; method 1 (linear voltage rise)	$T_{VJ} = 125^{\circ}\text{C}$			1000	V/ μs
V_{GT}	gate trigger voltage	$V_D = 6\text{ V}$	$T_{VJ} = 25^{\circ}\text{C}$			1	V
			$T_{VJ} = -40^{\circ}\text{C}$			1,2	V
I_{GT}	gate trigger current	$V_D = 6\text{ V}$	$T_{VJ} = 25^{\circ}\text{C}$			65	mA
			$T_{VJ} = -40^{\circ}\text{C}$			80	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					5	mA
I_L	latching current	$t_p = 30\text{ }\mu\text{s}$	$T_{VJ} = 25^{\circ}\text{C}$			150	mA
		$I_G = 0,3\text{ A}; di_G/dt = 0,3\text{ A}/\mu\text{s}$					
I	holding current	$V_D = 6\text{ V}$ $R_{GK} = \infty$	$T_{VJ} = 25^{\circ}\text{C}$			100	mA
t_{gd}	gate controlled delay time	$V_D = \frac{1}{2} V_{DRM}$	$T_{VJ} = 25^{\circ}\text{C}$			2	μs
		$I_G = 0,3\text{ A}; di_G/dt = 0,3\text{ A}/\mu\text{s}$					
t_q	turn-off time	$V_R = 100\text{ V}; I_T = 15\text{ A}; V_D = \frac{2}{3} V_{DRM}$ $di/dt = 10\text{ A}/\mu\text{s}; dv/dt = 20\text{ V}/\mu\text{s}; t_p = 300\text{ }\mu\text{s}$	$T_{VJ} = 125^{\circ}\text{C}$		150		μs

Package V1-B-Pack			Ratings			
Symbol	Definition	Conditions	min.	typ.	max.	Unit
I_{RMS}	RMS current	per terminal			100	A
T_{VJ}	virtual junction temperature		-40		125	°C
T_{op}	operation temperature		-40		100	°C
T_{stg}	storage temperature		-40		125	°C
Weight				30		g
M_D	mounting torque		2		2,5	Nm
$d_{Spp/App}$	creepage distance on surface striking distance through air	terminal to terminal	6,0			mm
$d_{Spb/Apb}$		terminal to backside	12,0			mm
V_{ISOL}	isolation voltage	t = 1 second	3600			V
		t = 1 minute	3000			V



Ordering	Ordering Number	Marking on Product	Delivery Mode	Quantity	Code No.
Standard	VVZ40-12io1	VVZ40-12io1	Box	5	466352

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 *	12,5		mΩ

Technical drawing of a 3-phase rectifier bridge. The top view shows a rectangular component with dimensions: 38.6 (width), 27.2 (height), and 31.6 (total height including mounting tabs). The cooling area (Kühlfläche) is 35 x 26. The drawing includes a side view showing the component's profile with dimensions: 31 (total height), 10 (height of the main body), 2 (height of the mounting tabs), and 0.25 (thickness of the mounting tabs). The top view also shows a 3x4 grid of pins numbered 1 through 8. The pinout is as follows:

- Pin 1: AC input 1
- Pin 2: AC input 2
- Pin 3: AC input 3
- Pin 4: DC output 1
- Pin 5: DC output 2
- Pin 6: DC output 3
- Pin 7: DC output 4
- Pin 8: DC output 5

Thyristor

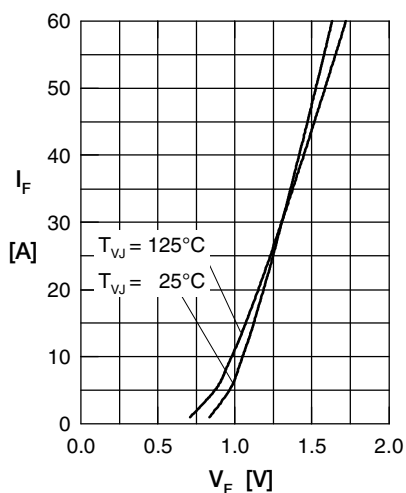


Fig. 1 Forward current vs. voltage drop per thyristor

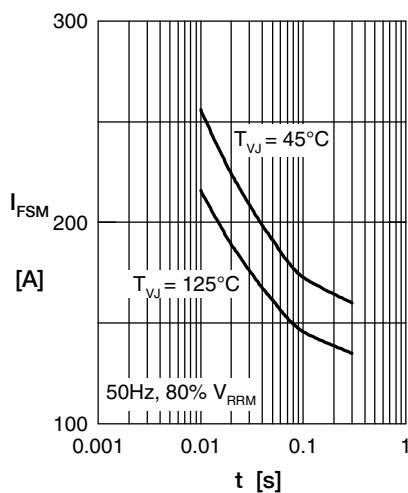


Fig. 2 Surge overload current vs. time per thyristor

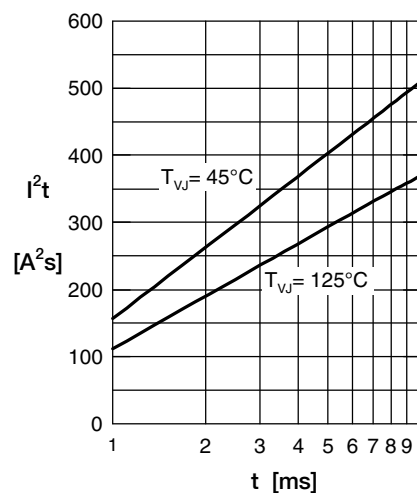


Fig. 3 I^2t vs. time per thyristor

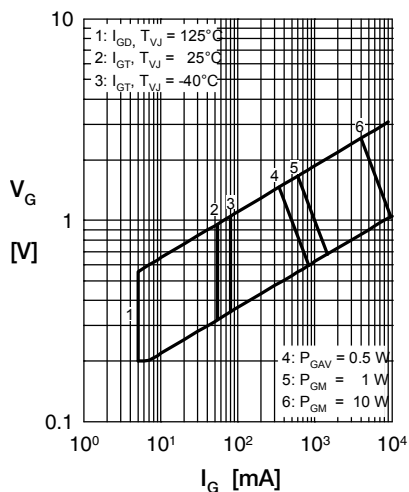


Fig. 4 Gate trigger characteristics

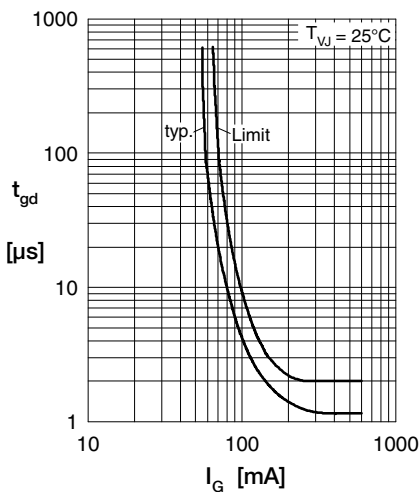


Fig. 5 Gate trigger delay time

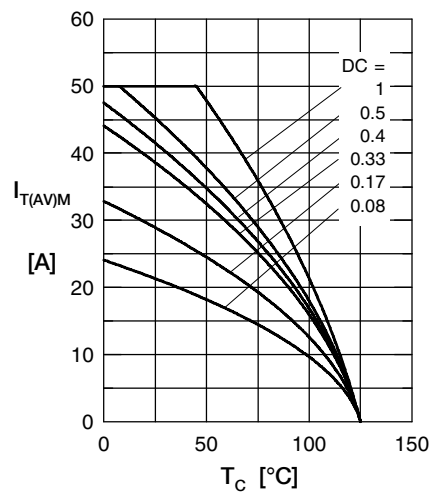


Fig. 5 Max. forward current vs. case temperature per thyristor

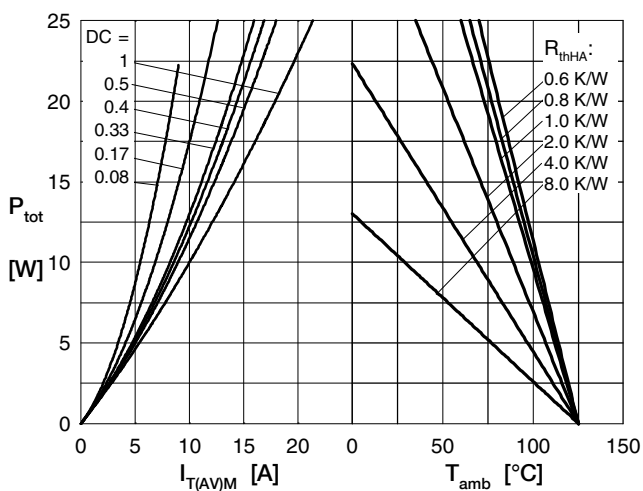


Fig. 4 Power dissipation vs. forward current and ambient temperature per thyristor

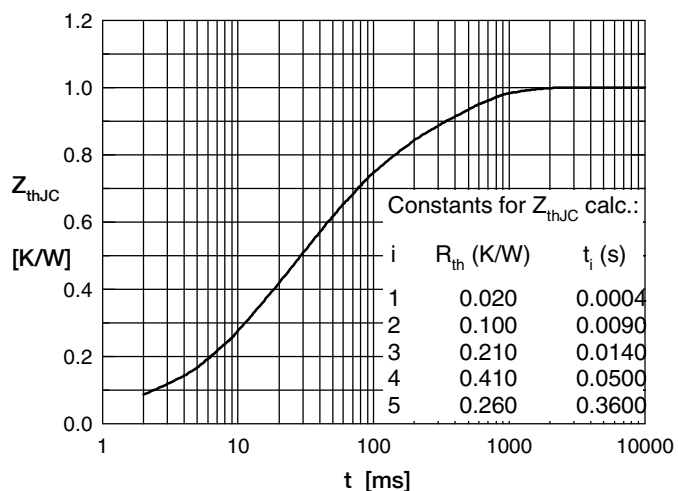


Fig. 6 Transient thermal impedance junction to case vs. time per thyristor