

### FEATURES

- Dual Device Module
- Electrically Isolated Package
- Pressure Contact Construction
- International Standard Footprint
- Alumina (non-toxic) Isolation Medium

### APPLICATIONS

- Motor Control
- Controlled Rectifier Bridges
- Heater Control
- AC Phase Control

### KEY PARAMETERS

$V_{DRM}$	<b>1600V</b>
$I_{TSM}$	<b>6800A</b>
$I_{T(AV)}$ (per arm)	<b>175A</b>
$V_{isol}$	<b>3000V</b>

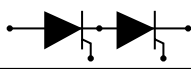
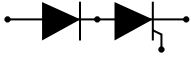
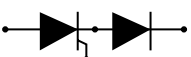
Code	Circuit
HBT	
HBP	
HBN	

Fig.1 Circuit diagrams

### VOLTAGE RATINGS

Type Number	Repetitive Peak Voltages		Conditions
	$V_{DRM}$	$V_{RRM}$	
MP02X175-16	1600		$T_{vj} = 125^{\circ}C$
MP02X175-14	1400		$I_{DRM} = I_{RRM} = 30mA$
MP02X175-12	1200		$V_{DSM} \& V_{RSM} =$
MP02X175-10	1000		$V_{DRM} \& V_{RRM} + 100V$ respectively

Lower voltage grades available.

### ORDERING INFORMATION

Order As:

**MP02HBT175-16** or **MP02HBT175-14** or **MP02HBT175-12** or **MP02HBT175-10**

**MP02HBP175-16** or **MP02HBP175-14** or **MP02HBP175-12** or **MP02HBP175-10**

**MP02HBN175-16** or **MP02HBN175-14** or **MP02HBN175-12** or **MP02HBN175-10**

Note: When ordering, please use the complete part number.

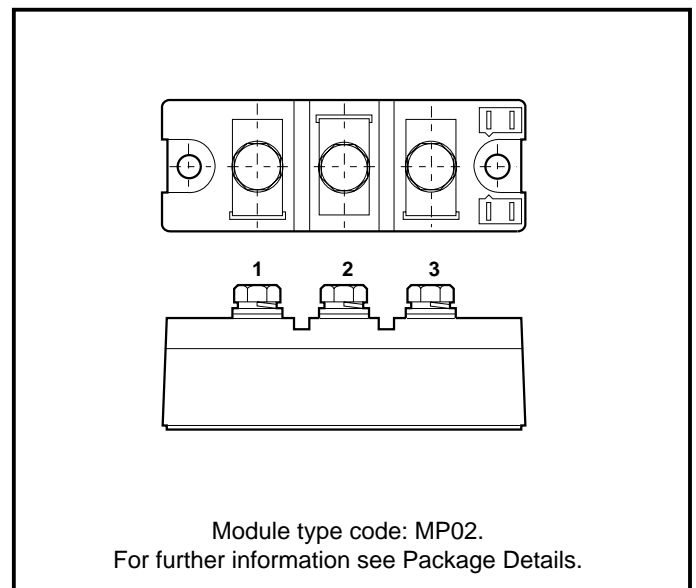


Fig. 2 Electrical connections - (not to scale)

**ABSOLUTE MAXIMUM RATINGS - PER ARM**

Stresses above those listed under 'Absolute Maximum Ratings' may cause permanent damage to the device. In extreme conditions, as with all semiconductors, this may include potentially hazardous rupture of the package. Appropriate safety precautions should always be followed. Exposure to Absolute Maximum Ratings may affect device reliability.

Symbol	Parameter	Test Conditions	Max.	Units	
$I_{T(AV)}$	Mean on-state current	Half wave resistive load	$T_{case} = 75^{\circ}C$	175	A
			$T_{case} = 85^{\circ}C$	150	A
$I_{T(RMS)}$	RMS value	$T_{case} = 75^{\circ}C$	275	A	
$I_{TSM}$	Surge (non-repetitive) on-current	10ms half sine, $T_j = 125^{\circ}C$	6.8	kA	
$I^2t$	$I^2t$ for fusing	$V_R = 0$	$231 \times 10^3$	A <sup>2</sup> s	
$I_{TSM}$	Surge (non-repetitive) on-current	10ms half sine, $T_j = 125^{\circ}C$	5.5	kA	
$I^2t$	$I^2t$ for fusing	$V_R = 50\% V_{DRM}$	$150 \times 10^3$	A <sup>2</sup> s	
$V_{isol}$	Isolation voltage	Commoned terminals to base plate. AC RMS, 1 min, 50Hz	3000	V	

**THERMAL AND MECHANICAL RATINGS**

Symbol	Parameter	Test Conditions	Min.	Max.	Units
$R_{th(j-c)}$	Thermal resistance - junction to case (per thyristor or diode)	dc	-	0.19	$^{\circ}C/kW$
		Half wave	-	0.20	$^{\circ}C/kW$
		3 Phase	-	0.21	$^{\circ}C/kW$
$R_{th(c-hs)}$	Thermal resistance - case to heatsink (per thyristor or diode)	Mounting torque = 5Nm with mounting compound	-	0.07	$^{\circ}C/kW$
$T_{vj}$	Virtual junction temperature	Reverse (blocking)	-	125	$^{\circ}C$
$T_{stg}$	Storage temperature range	-	-40	125	$^{\circ}C$
-	Screw torque	Mounting - M6	-	6 (55)	Nm (lb.ins)
-		Electrical connections - M6	-	5 (44)	Nm (lb.ins)
-	Weight (nominal)	-	-	350	g

**DYNAMIC CHARACTERISTICS - THYRISTOR**

Symbol	Parameter	Test Conditions	Min.	Max.	Units	
$I_{RRM}/I_{DRM}$	Peak reverse and off-state current	At $V_{RRM}/V_{DRM}$ , $T_j = 125^\circ\text{C}$	-	30	mA	
dV/dt	Linear rate of rise of off-state voltage	To 67% $V_{DRM}$ , $T_j = 125^\circ\text{C}$	-	1000	V/ $\mu\text{s}$	
dI/dt	Rate of rise of on-state current	From 67% $V_{DRM}$ to 500A, gate source 10V, 5 $\Omega$ , $t_r = 0.5\mu\text{s}$ , $T_j = 125^\circ\text{C}$	Repetitive 50Hz	-	500	A/ $\mu\text{s}$
$V_{T(TO)}$	Threshold voltage	At $T_{vj} = 125^\circ\text{C}$ . See note 1	-	1.05	V	
$r_T$	On-state slope resistance	At $T_{vj} = 125^\circ\text{C}$ . See note 1	-	0.8	m $\Omega$	

**Note 1:** The data given in this datasheet with regard to forward voltage drop is for calculation of the power dissipation in the semiconductor elements only. Forward voltage drops measured at the power terminals of the module will be in excess of these figures due to the impedance of the busbar from the terminal to the semiconductor.

**GATE TRIGGER CHARACTERISTICS AND RATINGS**

Symbol	Parameter	Test Conditions	Max.	Units
$V_{GT}$	Gate trigger voltage	$V_{DRM} = 5\text{V}$ , $T_{case} = 25^\circ\text{C}$	3.0	V
$I_{GT}$	Gate trigger current	$V_{DRM} = 5\text{V}$ , $T_{case} = 25^\circ\text{C}$	150	mA
$V_{GD}$	Gate non-trigger voltage	$V_{DRM} = 5\text{V}$ , $T_{case} = 25^\circ\text{C}$	0.25	V
$V_{FGM}$	Peak forward gate voltage	Anode positive with respect to cathode	30	V
$V_{FGN}$	Peak forward gate voltage	Anode negative with respect to cathode	0.25	V
$V_{RGM}$	Peak reverse gate voltage	-	5	V
$I_{FGM}$	Peak forward gate current	Anode positive with respect to cathode	10	A
$P_{GM}$	Peak gate power	See table fig. 5	100	W
$P_{G(AV)}$	Mean gate power	-	5	W

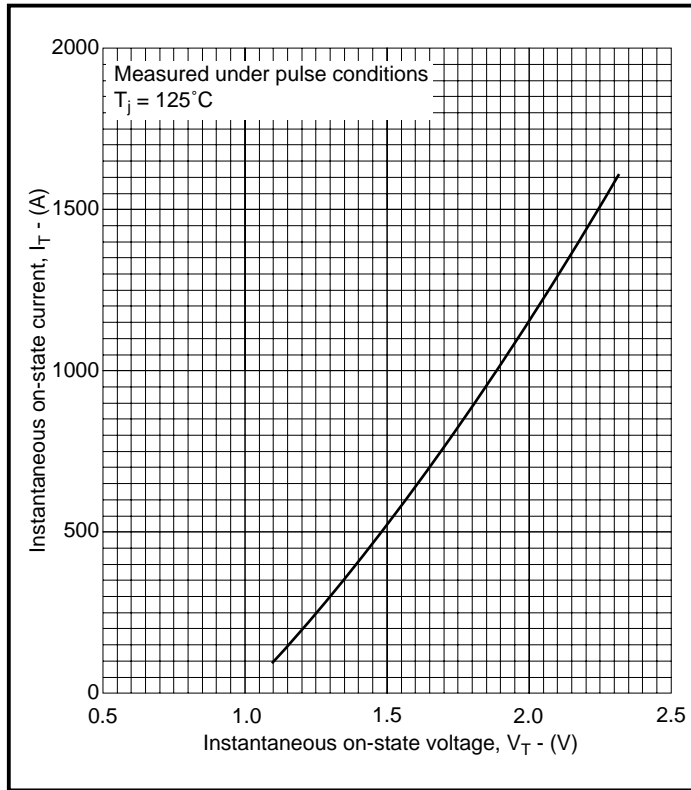


Fig. 3 Maximum (limit) on-state characteristics

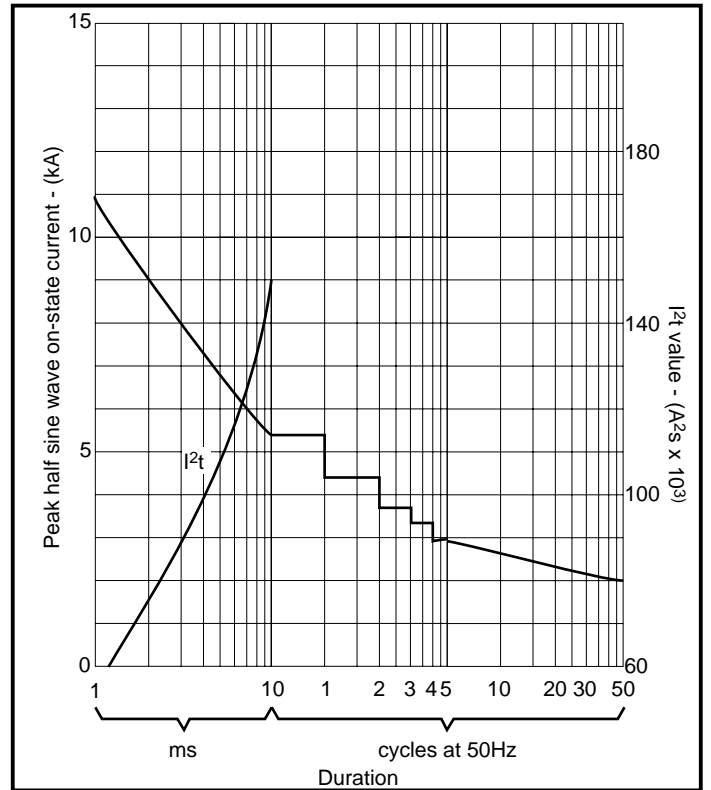


Fig. 4 Surge (non-repetitive) on-state current vs time (Thyristor or diode with 50%  $V_{RRM}$  at  $T_{case} = 125^\circ\text{C}$ )

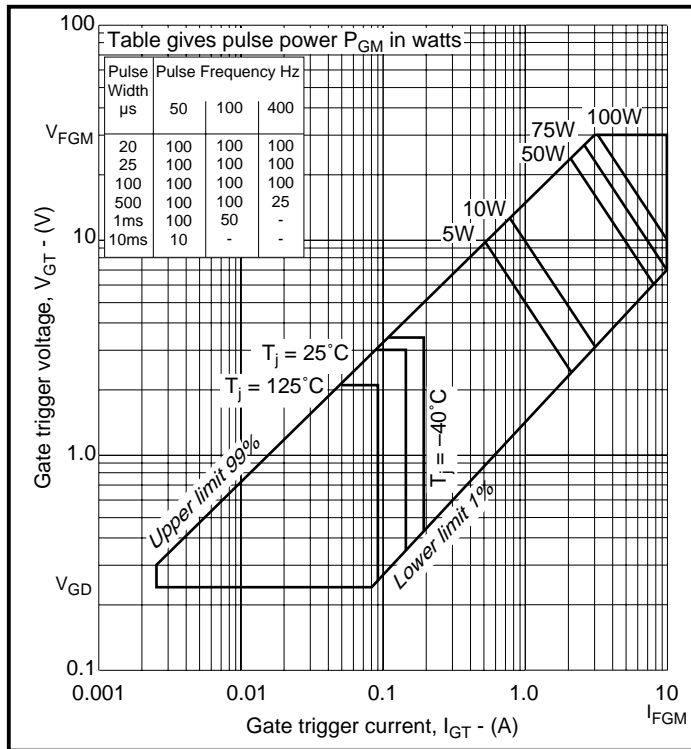


Fig. 5 Gate characteristics

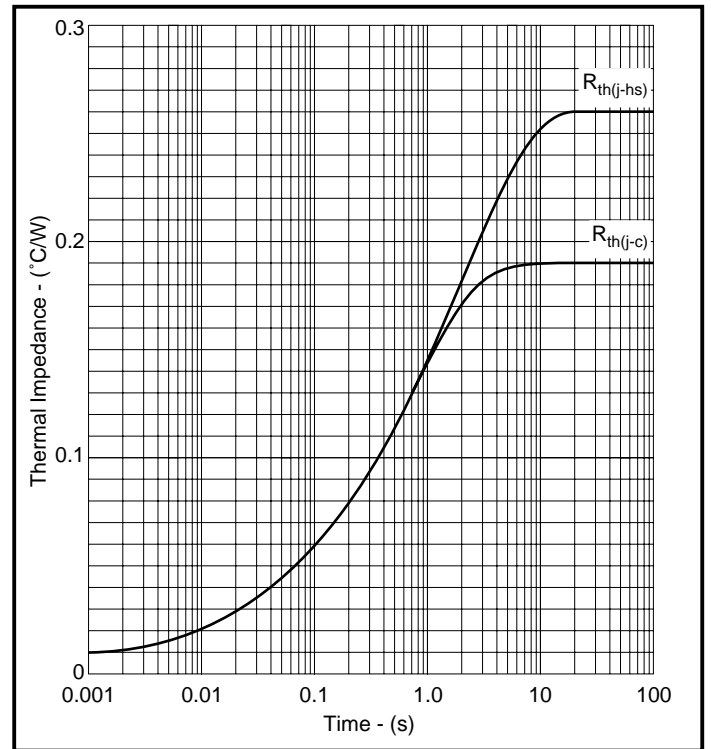
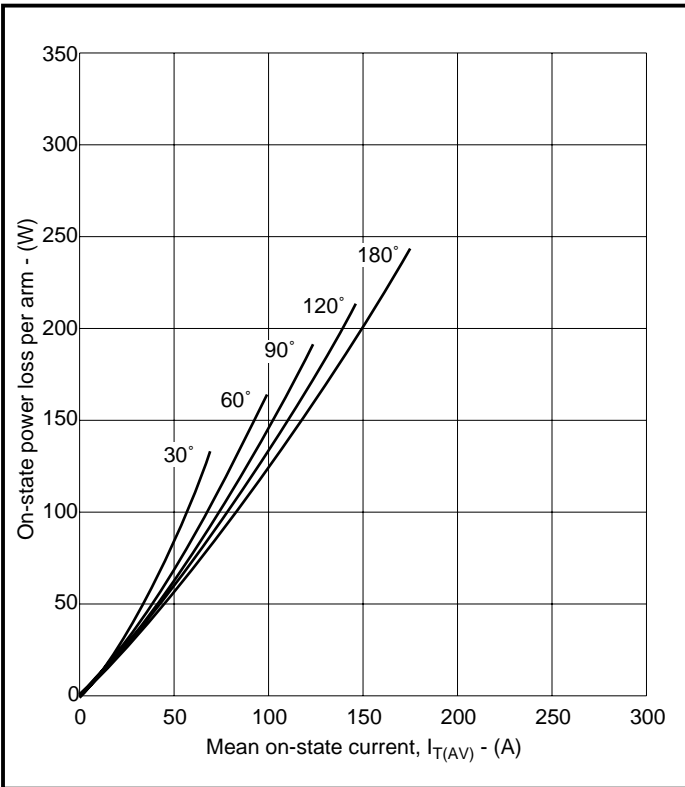
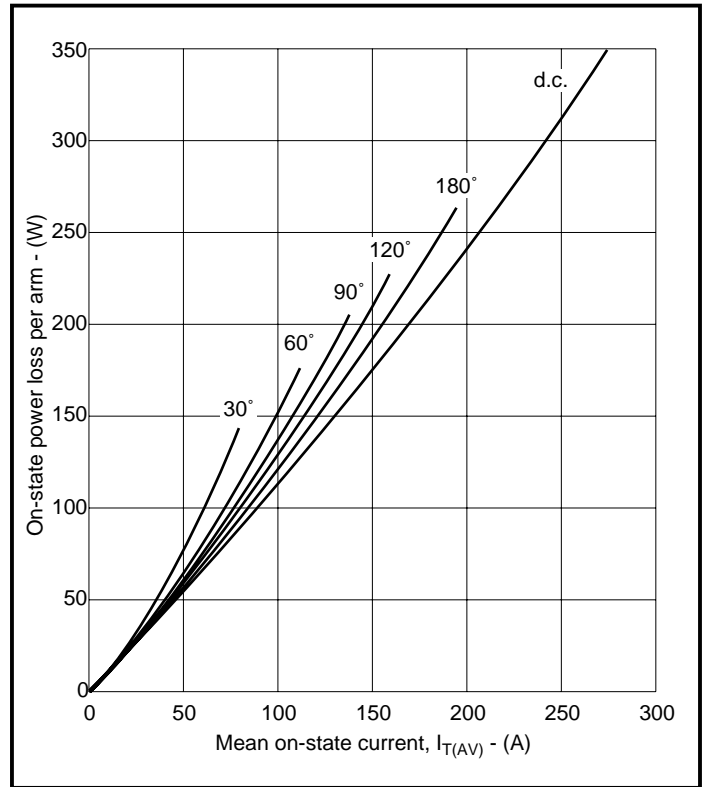


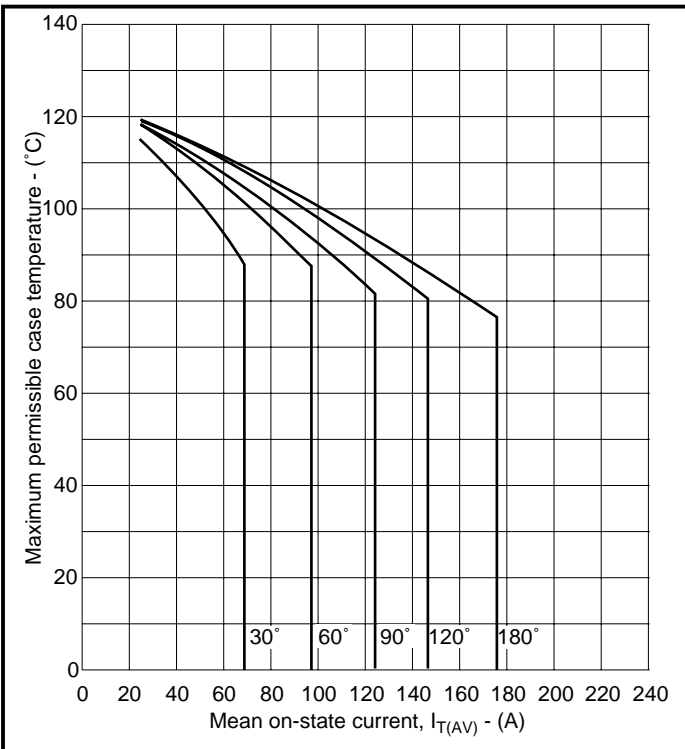
Fig. 6 Transient thermal impedance - dc



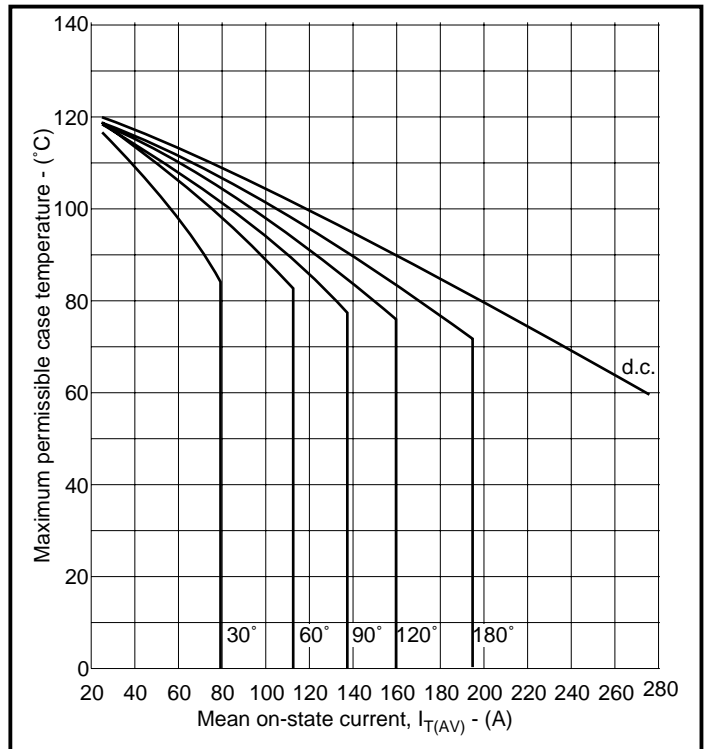
**Fig. 7 On-state power loss per arm vs on-state current at specified conduction angles, sine wave 50/60Hz**



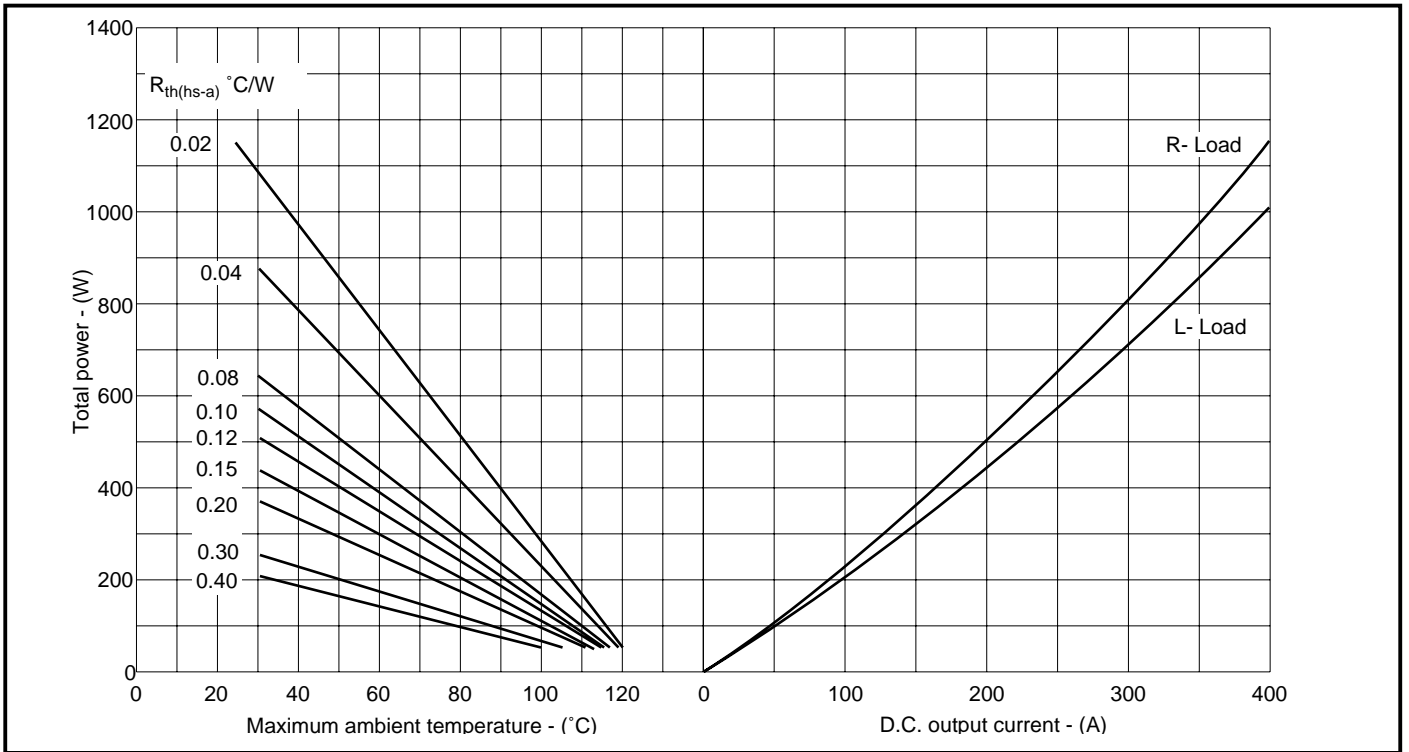
**Fig. 8 On-state power loss per arm vs on-state current at specified conduction angles, square wave 50/60Hz**



**Fig. 9 Maximum permissible case temperature vs on-state current at specified conduction angles, sine wave 50/60Hz**

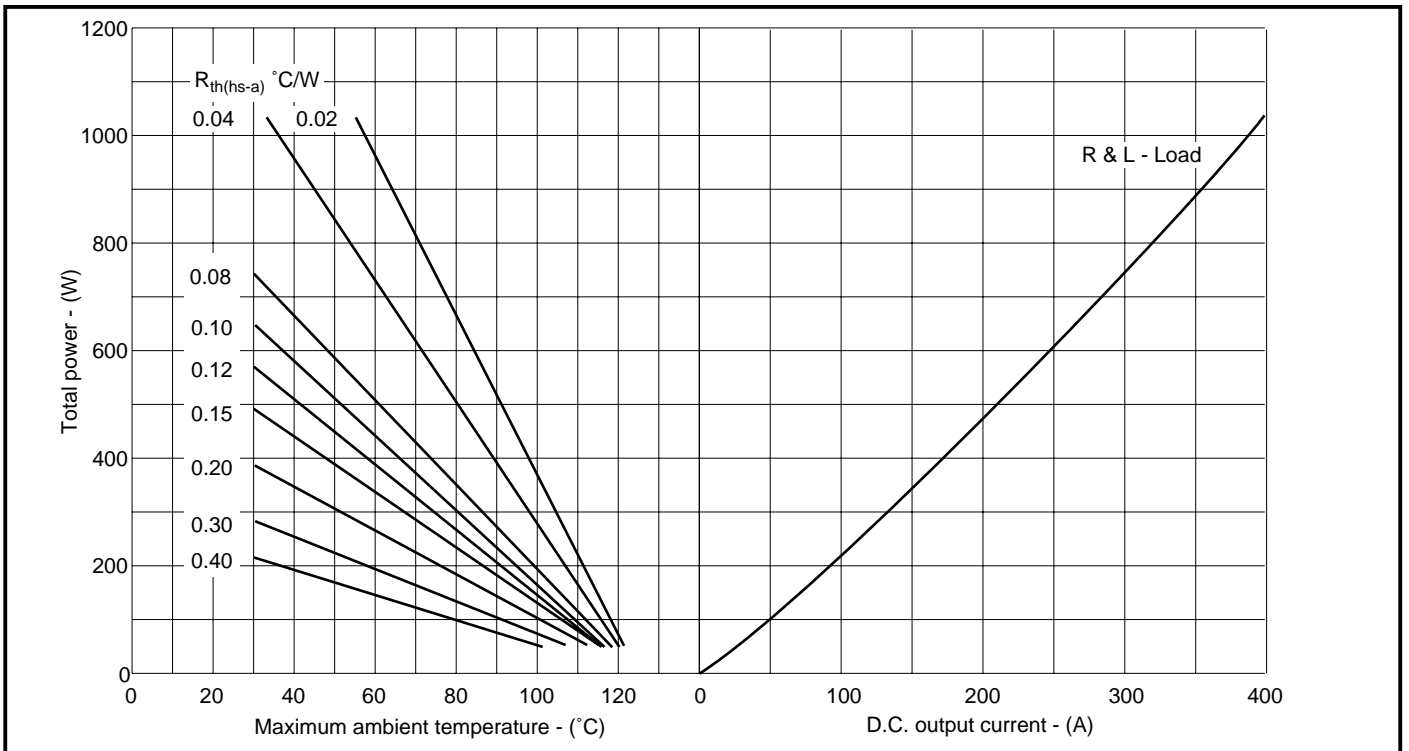


**Fig. 10 Maximum permissible case temperature vs on-state current at specified conduction angles, square wave 50/60Hz**



**Fig. 11 50/60Hz single phase bridge dc output current vs power loss and maximum permissible ambient temperature for various values of heatsink thermal resistance**

(Note:  $R_{th(hs-a)}$  values given above are true heatsink thermal resistances to ambient and already account for  $R_{th(c-hs)}$  module contact thermal)

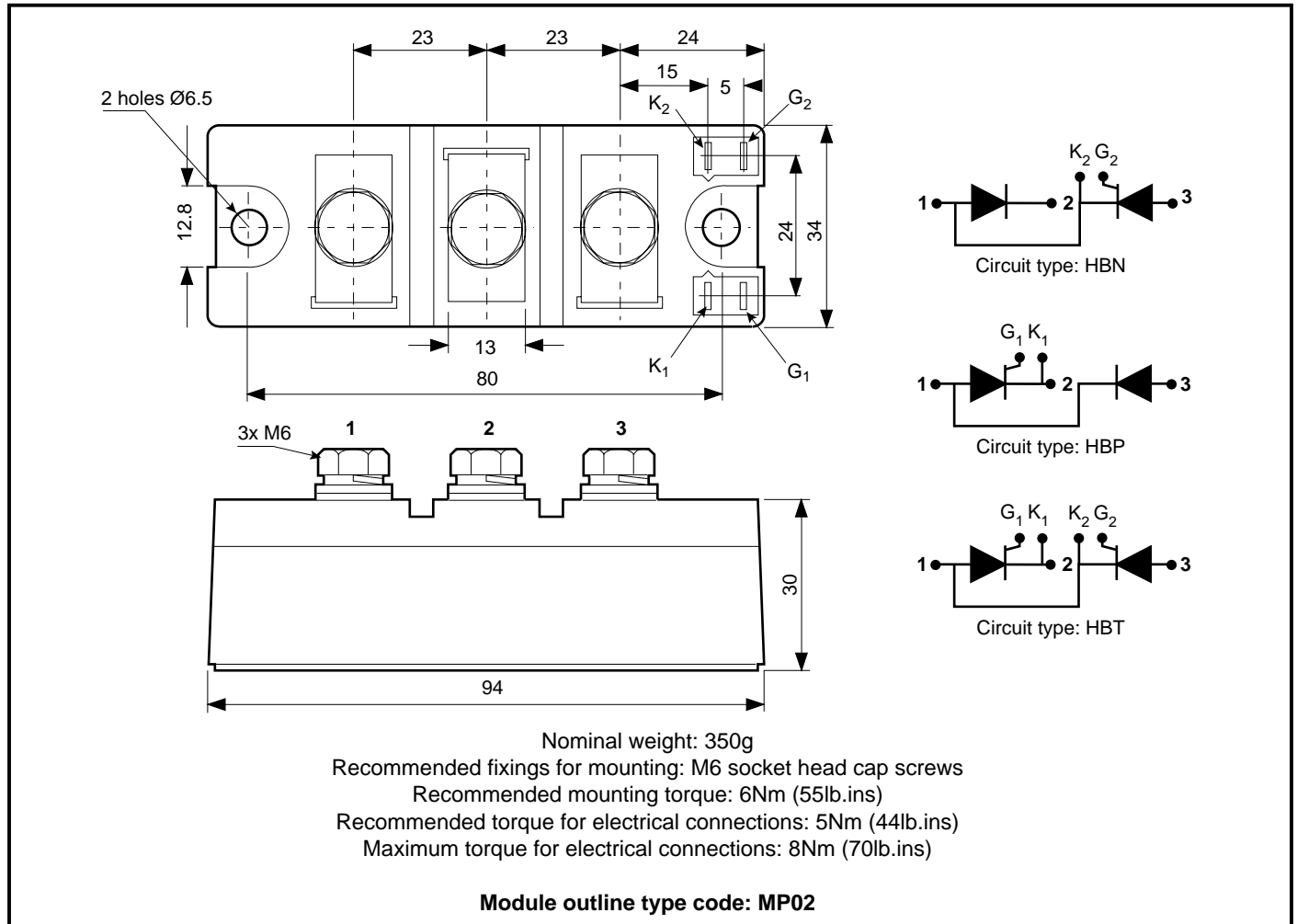


**Fig. 12 50/60Hz 3- phase bridge dc output current vs power loss and maximum permissible ambient temperature for various values of heatsink thermal resistance**

(Note:  $R_{th(hs-a)}$  values given above are true heatsink thermal resistances to ambient and already account for  $R_{th(c-hs)}$  module contact thermal)

**PACKAGE DETAILS**

For further package information, please visit our website or contact your nearest Customer Service Centre. All dimensions in mm, unless stated otherwise. DO NOT SCALE.


**MOUNTING RECOMMENDATIONS**

Adequate heatsinking is required to maintain the base temperature at 75°C if full rated current is to be achieved. Power dissipation may be calculated by use of  $V_{T(TO)}$  and  $r_T$  information in accordance with standard formulae. We can provide assistance with calculations or choice of heatsink if required.

The heatsink surface must be smooth and flat; a surface finish of N6 (32µin) and a flatness within 0.05mm (0.002") are recommended.

*Immediately prior to mounting, the heatsink surface should be lightly scrubbed with fine emery, Scotch Brite or a mild chemical etchant and then cleaned with a solvent to remove oxide build up and foreign material. Care should be taken to ensure no foreign particles remain.*

An even coating of thermal compound (eg. Unial) should be applied to both the heatsink and module mounting surfaces. This should ideally be 0.05mm (0.002") per surface to ensure optimum thermal performance.

After application of thermal compound, place the module squarely over the mounting holes, (or 'T' slots) in the heatsink. Fit and finger tighten the recommended fixing bolts at each end. Using a torque wrench, continue to tighten the fixing bolts by rotating each bolt in turn no more than 1/4 of a revolution at a time, until the required torque of 6Nm (55lbs.ins) is reached on all bolts at both ends.

It is not acceptable to fully tighten one fixing bolt before starting to tighten the others. Such action may DAMAGE the module.

## POWER ASSEMBLY CAPABILITY

The Power Assembly group provides support for those customers requiring more than the basic semiconductor switch. Using CAD design tools the group has developed a flexible range of heatsink / clamping systems in line with advances in device types and the voltage and current capability of Dynex semiconductors.

An extensive range of air and liquid cooled assemblies is available covering the range of circuit designs in general use today.

## HEATSINKS

The Power Assembly group has a proprietary range of extruded aluminium heatsinks. These were designed to optimise the performance of Dynex semiconductors. Data with respect to air natural, forced air and liquid cooling (with flow rates) is available on request.

For further information on device clamps, heatsinks and assemblies, please contact your nearest sales representative or customer service office.



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**Target Information:** This is the most tentative form of information and represents a very preliminary specification. No actual design work on the product has been started.

**Preliminary Information:** The product is in design and development. The datasheet represents the product as it is understood but details may change.

**Advance Information:** The product design is complete and final characterisation for volume production is well in hand.

**No Annotation:** The product parameters are fixed and the product is available to datasheet specification.

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