



# Thyristor Module

$V_{RRM} = 2 \times 1200 \text{ V}$

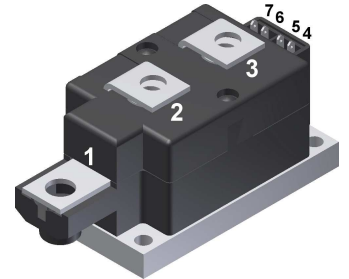
$I_{TAV} = 220 \text{ A}$

$V_T = 1.18 \text{ V}$

Phase leg

Part number

**MCC225-12io1**



Backside: isolated



**Features / Advantages:**

- International standard package
- Direct copper bonded Al<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub>-ceramic with copper base plate
- Planar passivated chip
- Keyed gate/cathode twin pins

**Applications:**

- Motor control, softstarter
- Power converter
- Heat and temperature control for industrial furnaces and chemical processes
- Lighting control
- Solid state switches

**Package: Y1**

- Isolation Voltage: 3600 V~
- Industry standard outline
- RoHS compliant
- Soldering pins for PCB mounting
- Base plate: Copper internally DCB isolated
- Advanced power cycling

**Disclaimer Notice**

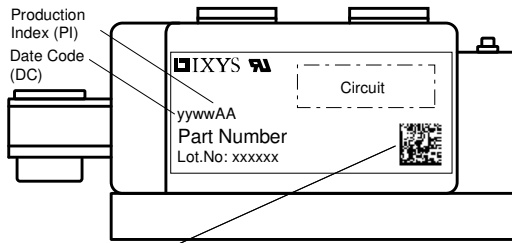
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Rectifier			Ratings			
Symbol	Definition	Conditions	min.	typ.	max.	Unit
$V_{RSM/DSM}$	max. non-repetitive reverse/forward blocking voltage	$T_{VJ} = 25^{\circ}C$			1300	V
$V_{RRM/DRM}$	max. repetitive reverse/forward blocking voltage	$T_{VJ} = 25^{\circ}C$			1200	V
$I_{RD}$	reverse current, drain current	$V_{R/D} = 1200 V$	$T_{VJ} = 25^{\circ}C$		1	mA
		$V_{R/D} = 1200 V$	$T_{VJ} = 125^{\circ}C$		40	mA
$V_T$	forward voltage drop	$I_T = 200 A$	$T_{VJ} = 25^{\circ}C$		1.04	V
		$I_T = 400 A$			0.97	V
		$I_T = 200 A$	$T_{VJ} = 125^{\circ}C$		1.18	V
		$I_T = 400 A$			1.14	V
$I_{TAV}$	average forward current	$T_C = 85^{\circ}C$	$T_{VJ} = 140^{\circ}C$		220	A
$I_{T(RMS)}$	RMS forward current	180° sine			400	A
$V_{T0}$	threshold voltage	} for power loss calculation only	$T_{VJ} = 140^{\circ}C$		0.79	V
$r_T$	slope resistance				0.83	mΩ
$R_{thJC}$	thermal resistance junction to case				0.157	K/W
$R_{thCH}$	thermal resistance case to heatsink			0.04		K/W
$P_{tot}$	total power dissipation		$T_C = 25^{\circ}C$		730	W
$I_{TSM}$	max. forward surge current	$t = 10 \text{ ms}; (50 \text{ Hz}), \text{ sine}$	$T_{VJ} = 45^{\circ}C$		8.00	kA
		$t = 8,3 \text{ ms}; (60 \text{ Hz}), \text{ sine}$	$V_R = 0 V$		8.64	kA
		$t = 10 \text{ ms}; (50 \text{ Hz}), \text{ sine}$	$T_{VJ} = 140^{\circ}C$		6.80	kA
		$t = 8,3 \text{ ms}; (60 \text{ Hz}), \text{ sine}$	$V_R = 0 V$		7.35	kA
$I^2t$	value for fusing	$t = 10 \text{ ms}; (50 \text{ Hz}), \text{ sine}$	$T_{VJ} = 45^{\circ}C$		320.0	kA <sup>2</sup> s
		$t = 8,3 \text{ ms}; (60 \text{ Hz}), \text{ sine}$	$V_R = 0 V$		310.5	kA <sup>2</sup> s
		$t = 10 \text{ ms}; (50 \text{ Hz}), \text{ sine}$	$T_{VJ} = 140^{\circ}C$		231.2	kA <sup>2</sup> s
		$t = 8,3 \text{ ms}; (60 \text{ Hz}), \text{ sine}$	$V_R = 0 V$		224.4	kA <sup>2</sup> s
$C_J$	junction capacitance	$V_R = 400 V \quad f = 1 \text{ MHz}$	$T_{VJ} = 25^{\circ}C$		366	pF
$P_{GM}$	max. gate power dissipation	$t_p = 30 \mu s$	$T_C = 140^{\circ}C$		120	W
		$t_p = 500 \mu s$			60	W
$P_{GAV}$	average gate power dissipation				20	W
$(di/dt)_{cr}$	critical rate of rise of current	$T_{VJ} = 140^{\circ}C; f = 50 \text{ Hz}$	repetitive, $I_T = 660 A$		100	A/μs
		$t_p = 200 \mu s; di_G/dt = 1 A/\mu s;$	non-repet., $I_T = 220 A$		500	A/μs
$(dv/dt)_{cr}$	critical rate of rise of voltage	$V = \frac{2}{3} V_{DRM}$	$T_{VJ} = 140^{\circ}C$		1000	V/μs
		$R_{GK} = \infty; \text{method 1 (linear voltage rise)}$				
$V_{GT}$	gate trigger voltage	$V_D = 6 V$	$T_{VJ} = 25^{\circ}C$		2	V
			$T_{VJ} = -40^{\circ}C$		3	V
$I_{GT}$	gate trigger current	$V_D = 6 V$	$T_{VJ} = 25^{\circ}C$		150	mA
			$T_{VJ} = -40^{\circ}C$		220	mA
$V_{GD}$	gate non-trigger voltage	$V_D = \frac{2}{3} V_{DRM}$	$T_{VJ} = 140^{\circ}C$		0.25	V
$I_{GD}$	gate non-trigger current				10	mA
$I_L$	latching current	$t_p = 30 \mu s$	$T_{VJ} = 25^{\circ}C$		200	mA
		$I_G = 0.45 A; di_G/dt = 0.45 A/\mu s$				
$I_H$	holding current	$V_D = 6 V \quad R_{GK} = \infty$	$T_{VJ} = 25^{\circ}C$		150	mA
$t_{gd}$	gate controlled delay time	$V_D = \frac{1}{2} V_{DRM}$	$T_{VJ} = 25^{\circ}C$		2	μs
		$I_G = 1 A; di_G/dt = 1 A/\mu s$				
$t_q$	turn-off time	$V_R = 100 V; I_T = 220 A; V = \frac{2}{3} V_{DRM}$	$T_{VJ} = 125^{\circ}C$		200	μs
		$di/dt = 10 A/\mu s \quad dv/dt = 50 V/\mu s \quad t_p = 200 \mu s$				



Package Y1			Ratings			
Symbol	Definition	Conditions	min.	typ.	max.	Unit
$I_{RMS}$	RMS current	per terminal			600	A
$T_{VJ}$	virtual junction temperature		-40		140	°C
$T_{op}$	operation temperature		-40		125	°C
$T_{stg}$	storage temperature		-40		125	°C
<b>Weight</b>				680		g
$M_D$	mounting torque		4.5		7	Nm
$M_T$	terminal torque		11		13	Nm
$d_{Spp/App}$	creepage distance on surface   striking distance through air	terminal to terminal	16.0			mm
$d_{Spb/Apb}$		terminal to backside	16.0			mm
$V_{ISOL}$	isolation voltage	t = 1 second	3600			V
		t = 1 minute	3000			V



Data Matrix: part no. (1-19), DC + PI (20-25), lot.no.# (26-31), blank (32), serial no.# (33-36)

Ordering	Ordering Number	Marking on Product	Delivery Mode	Quantity	Code No.
Standard	MCC225-12io1	MCC225-12io1	Box	3	463280

**Equivalent Circuits for Simulation**

\* on die level

$T_{VJ} = 140^{\circ}C$



**Thyristor**

$V_{0\ max}$	threshold voltage	0.79	V
$R_{0\ max}$	slope resistance *	0.64	mΩ



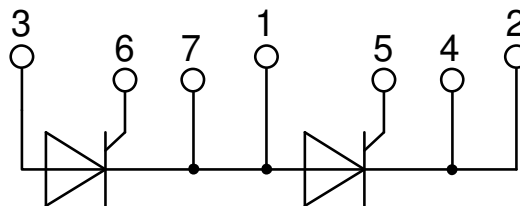
**Outlines Y1**



**Optional accessories for modules**

Keyed gate/cathode twin plugs with wire length = 350 mm, gate = white, cathode = red

Type ZY 180L (L = Left for pin pair 4/5)  
 Type ZY 180R (R = Right for pin pair 6/7) } UL 758, style 3751



**Thyristor**

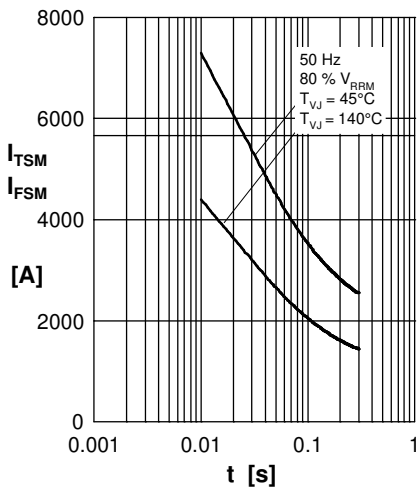


Fig. 1 Surge overload current  
 $I_{TSM/FSM}$ : Crest value,  $t$ : duration

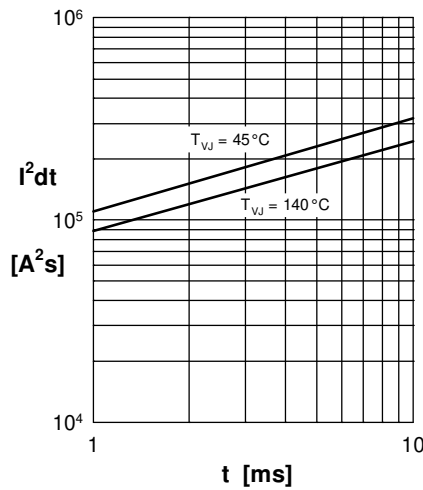


Fig. 2  $I^2dt$  versus time

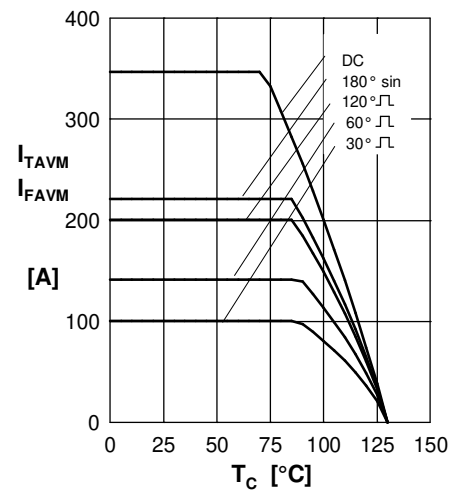


Fig. 3 Max. forward current at case temperature

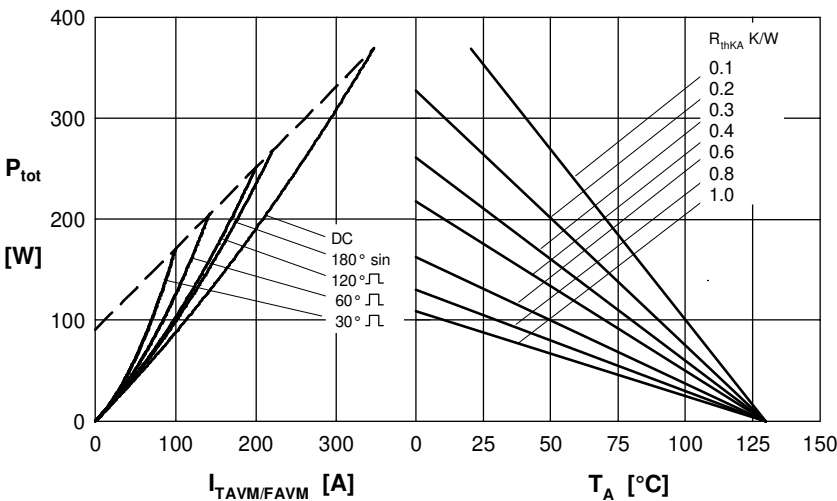


Fig. 4 Power dissipation versus on-state current and ambient temperature (per thyristor or diode)

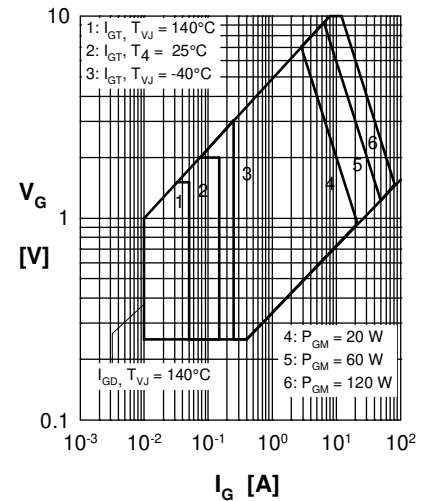


Fig. 5 Gate voltage and current

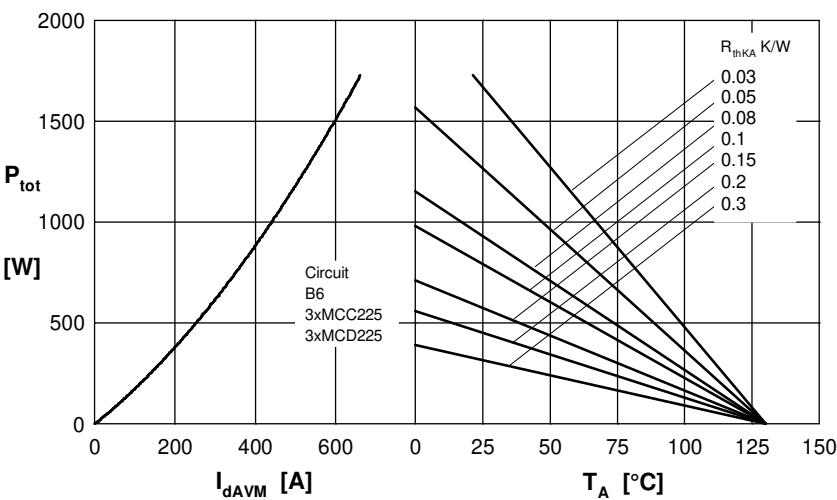


Fig. 6 Three phase rectifier bridge: Power dissipation versus direct output current and ambient temperature



Fig. 7 Gate trigger characteristics