



Standard Rectifier Module

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

$I_{FAV} = 270 \text{ A}$

$V_F = 1.08 \text{ V}$

Phase leg

Part number

MDD255-12N1



Backside: isolated

E72873



Features / Advantages:

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

Applications:

- Diode for main rectification
- For single and three phase bridge configurations
- Supplies for DC power equipment
- Input rectifiers for PWM inverter
- Battery DC power supplies
- Field supply for DC motors

Package: Y1

- Isolation Voltage: 3600 V~
- Industry standard outline
- RoHS compliant
- Height: 30 mm
- Base plate: DCB ceramic
- Reduced weight
- Advanced power cycling

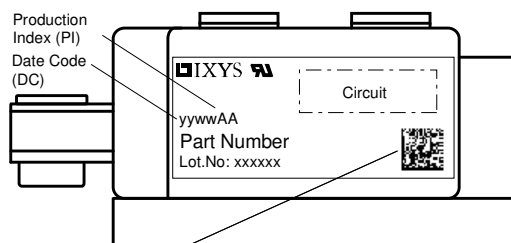
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Rectifier				Ratings			
Symbol	Definition	Conditions	min.	typ.	max.	Unit	
V_{RSM}	max. non-repetitive reverse blocking voltage				1300	V	
V_{RRM}	max. repetitive reverse blocking voltage				1200	V	
I_R	reverse current	$V_R = 1200\text{ V}$			500	μA	
		$V_R = 1200\text{ V}$			20	mA	
V_F	forward voltage drop	$I_F = 300\text{ A}$			1.19	V	
		$I_F = 600\text{ A}$			1.40	V	
		$I_F = 300\text{ A}$	$T_{VJ} = 125^\circ\text{C}$			1.08	V
		$I_F = 600\text{ A}$	$T_{VJ} = 125^\circ\text{C}$			1.35	V
I_{FAV}	average forward current	$T_C = 100^\circ\text{C}$			270	A	
$I_{F(RMS)}$	RMS forward current	180° sine			450	A	
V_{F0}	threshold voltage	} for power loss calculation only			0.80	V	
r_F	slope resistance				0.6	m Ω	
R_{thJC}	thermal resistance junction to case				0.14	K/W	
R_{thCH}	thermal resistance case to heatsink			0.04		K/W	
P_{tot}	total power dissipation		$T_C = 25^\circ\text{C}$		890	W	
I_{FSM}	max. forward surge current	t = 10 ms; (50 Hz), sine	$T_{VJ} = 45^\circ\text{C}$		9.80	kA	
		t = 8,3 ms; (60 Hz), sine	$V_R = 0\text{ V}$		10.6	kA	
		t = 10 ms; (50 Hz), sine	$T_{VJ} = 150^\circ\text{C}$		8.33	kA	
		t = 8,3 ms; (60 Hz), sine	$V_R = 0\text{ V}$		9.00	kA	
I^2t	value for fusing	t = 10 ms; (50 Hz), sine	$T_{VJ} = 45^\circ\text{C}$		480.2	kA ² s	
		t = 8,3 ms; (60 Hz), sine	$V_R = 0\text{ V}$		466.1	kA ² s	
		t = 10 ms; (50 Hz), sine	$T_{VJ} = 150^\circ\text{C}$		346.9	kA ² s	
		t = 8,3 ms; (60 Hz), sine	$V_R = 0\text{ V}$		336.6	kA ² s	
C_J	junction capacitance	$V_R = 400\text{ V}; f = 1\text{ MHz}$	$T_{VJ} = 25^\circ\text{C}$		381	pF	

Package Y1			Ratings			
Symbol	Definition	Conditions	min.	typ.	max.	Unit
I_{RMS}	RMS current	per terminal			600	A
T_{VJ}	virtual junction temperature		-40		150	°C
T_{op}	operation temperature		-40		125	°C
T_{stg}	storage temperature		-40		125	°C
Weight				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)

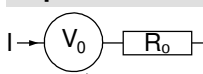
Ordering	Ordering Number	Marking on Product	Delivery Mode	Quantity	Code No.
Standard	MDD255-12N1	MDD255-12N1	Box	3	461873

Similar Part	Package	Voltage class
MDD255-14N1	Y1-CU	1400
MDD255-16N1	Y1-CU	1600
MDD255-18N1	Y1-CU	1800
MDD255-20N1	Y1-CU	2000

MDD255-22N1	Y1-CU	2200
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Equivalent Circuits for Simulation

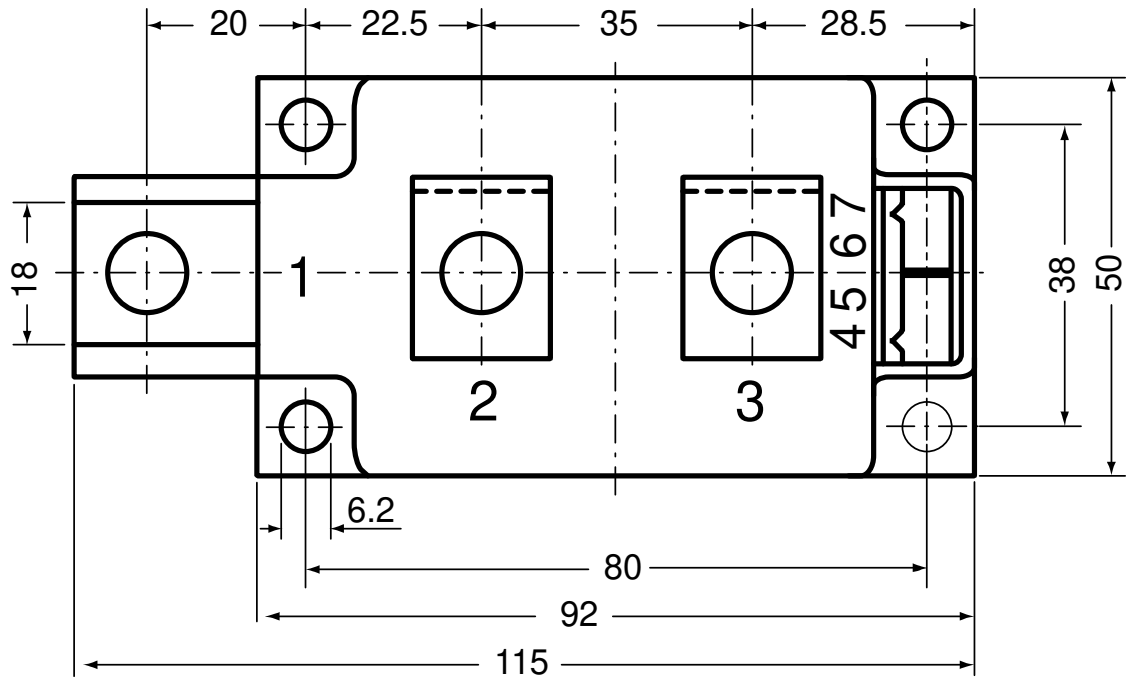
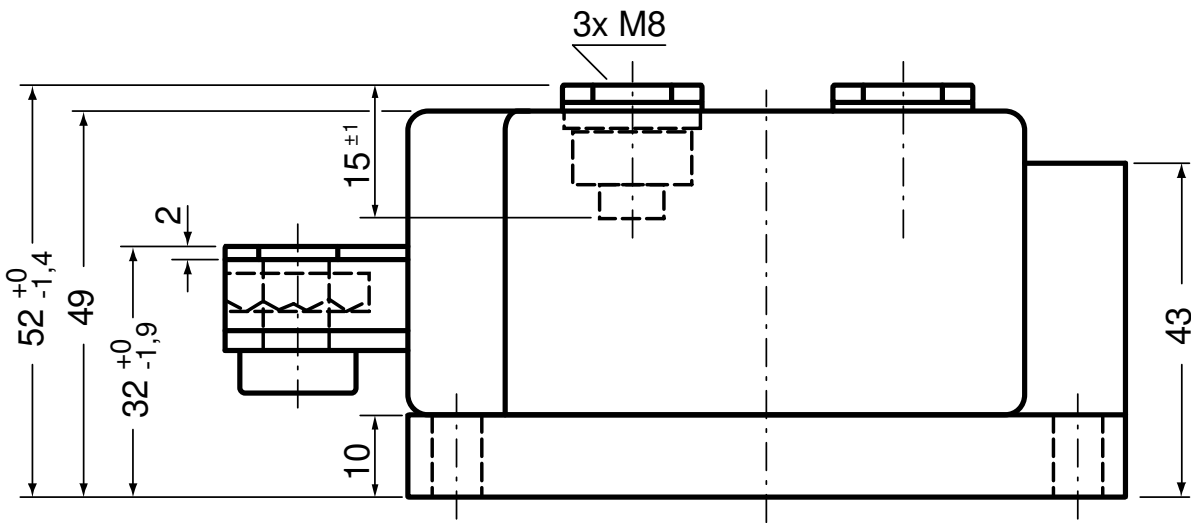
* on die level

 $T_{VJ} = 150^{\circ}\text{C}$

Rectifier

$V_{0\ max}$	threshold voltage	0.8	V
$R_{0\ max}$	slope resistance *	0.4	mΩ



Outlines Y1





Rectifier

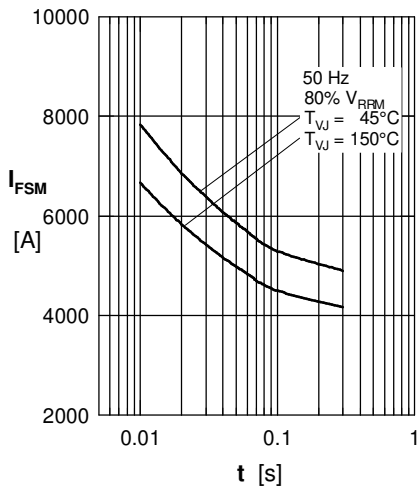


Fig. 1 Surge overload current
 I_{FSM} : Crest value, t: duration

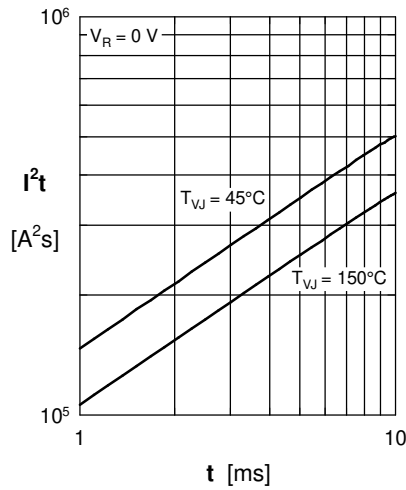


Fig. 2 I^2t versus time (1-10 ms)

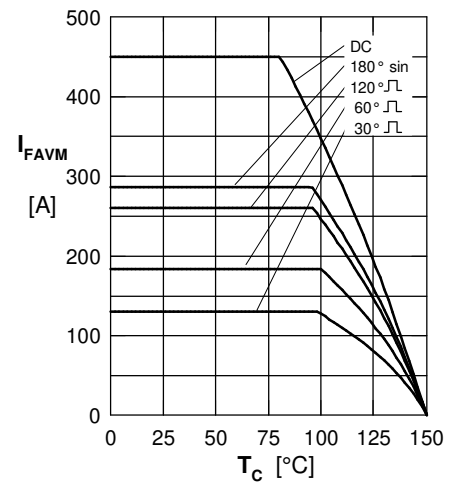


Fig. 3 Max. forward current
at case temperature

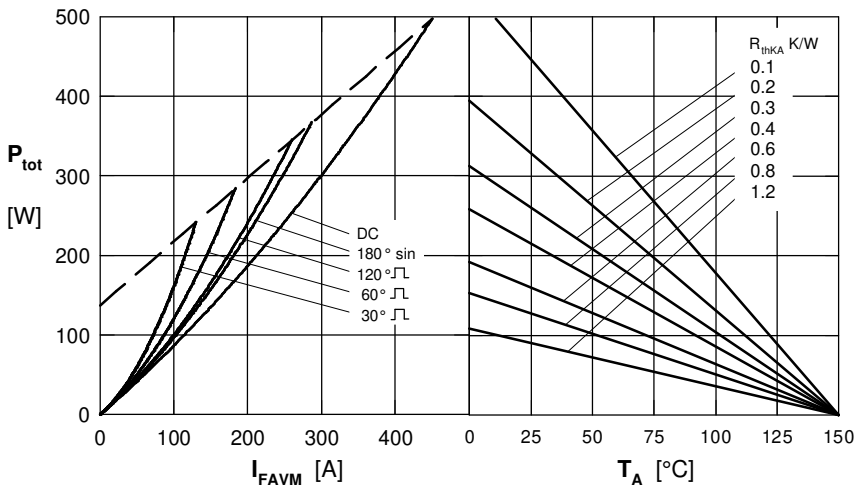


Fig. 4 Power dissipation vs. forward current & ambient temperature (per diode)

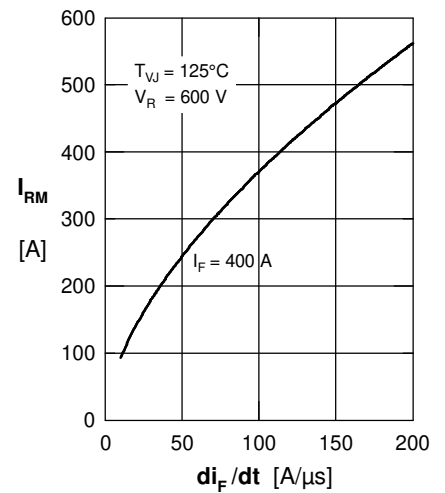


Fig. 5 Typ. peak reverse current
 I_{RM} versus $-di_F/dt$

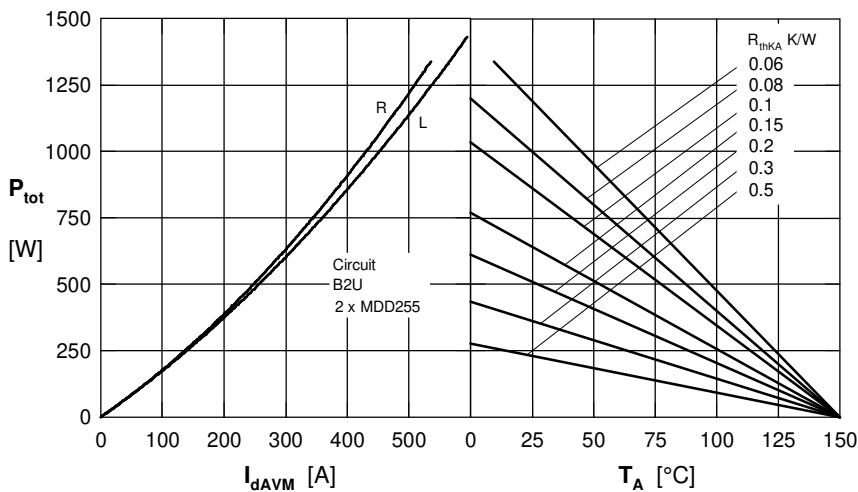


Fig. 6 Single phase rectifier bridge: Power dissipation vs. direct output current & ambient temperature. R = resistive load, L = inductive load

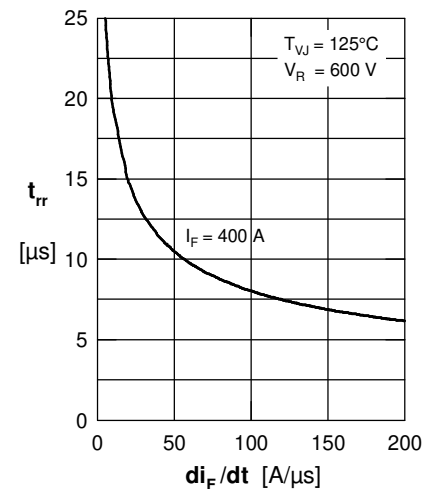


Fig. 7 Typ. recovery time t_{tr}
versus $-di_F/dt$