

MCC501 MCD501 MDC501

Features

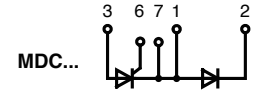
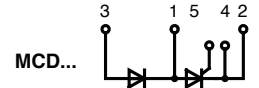
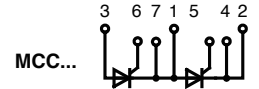
- ▶ International standard package,
- ▶ Direct copper bonded Al₂O₃ -ceramic with copper base plate
- ▶ Isolation voltage 3000 V~

Typical Applications

- ▶ Motor control, softstarter
- ▶ Power converter
- ▶ Light, heat and temperature control

Advantages

- ▶ Simple mounting
- ▶ Improved temperature and power cycling
- ▶ Reduced protection circuits



| Symbol | MCC501-12io2 MCD501-12io2 MDC501-12io2 | MCC501-14io2 MCD501-14io2 MDC501-14io2 | MCC501-16io2 MCD501-16io2 MDC501-16io2 | MCC501-18io2 MCD501-18io2 MDC501-18io2 | Units |
|------------|--|--|--|--|-------|
| VRRM, VDRM | 1200 | 1400 | 1600 | 1800 | V |
| VRSM, VDSM | 1300 | 1500 | 1700 | 1900 | V |

| | OTHER RATINGS | MAXIMUM LIMITS | UNITS |
|-----------------------|--|----------------------|------------------|
| I _{T(AV)M} | Maximum average on-state current, T _C = 85°C ²⁾ | 503 | A |
| I _{T(AV)M} | Maximum average on-state current. T _C = 100°C ²⁾ | 347 | A |
| I _{T(RMS)M} | Nominal RMS on-state current, T _C = 55°C ²⁾ | 1195 | A |
| I _{T(d.c.)} | D.C. on-state current, T _C = 55°C | 985 | A |
| I _{TSM} | Peak non-repetitive surge t _p = 10 ms, V _{RM} = 60%V _{RRM} ³⁾ | 14.5 | kA |
| I _{TSM2} | Peak non-repetitive surge t _p = 10 ms, V _{RM} ≤ 10V ³⁾ | 16.0 | kA |
| I ² t | I ² t capacity for fusing t _p = 10 ms, V _{RM} = 60%V _{RRM} ³⁾ | 1.05×10 ⁶ | A ² s |
| I ² t | I ² t capacity for fusing t _p = 10 ms, V _{RM} ≤ 10 V ³⁾ | 1.28×10 ⁶ | A ² s |
| (di/dt) _{cr} | Critical rate of rise of on-state current (repetitive) ⁴⁾ | 200 | A/μs |
| (di/dt) _{cr} | Critical rate of rise of on-state current (non-repetitive) ⁴⁾ | 400 | A/μs |
| V _{RGM} | Peak reverse gate voltage | 5 | V |
| P _{G(AV)} | Mean forward gate power | 4 | W |
| P _{GM} | Peak forward gate power | 30 | W |
| V _{ISOL} | Isolation Voltage ⁵⁾ | 3000 | V |
| T _{vj op} | Operating temperature range | -40 to +125 | °C |
| T _{stg} | Storage temperature range | -40 to +125 | °C |

- 1) De-rating factor of 0.13% per °C is applicable for T_{vj} below 25°C.
- 2) Single phase; 50 Hz, 180° half-sinewave.
- 3) Half-sinewave, 125°C T_{vj} initial.
- 4) V_D = 67% V_{DRM}, I_{FG} = 2 A, t_r ≤ 0.5μs, T_C = 125°C.
- 5) AC RMS voltage, 50 Hz, 1min test

Characteristics

| | PARAMETER | MIN. | TYP. | MAX. | TEST CONDITIONS ¹⁾ | UNITS |
|----------------|--|------|------|-------|--|------------|
| V_{TM} | Maximum peak on-state voltage | - | - | 1.50 | $I_{TM} = 1700 \text{ A}$ | V |
| V_{TM} | Maximum peak on-state voltage | - | - | 1.43 | $I_{TM} = 1500 \text{ A}$ | V |
| V_{T0} | Threshold voltage | - | - | 0.85 | | V |
| r_T | Slope resistance | - | - | 0.30 | | m Ω |
| $(dv/dt)_{cr}$ | Critical rate of rise of off-state voltage | 1000 | - | - | $V_D = 80\% V_{DRM}$, linear ramp, Gate o/c | V/ μ s |
| I_{DRM} | Peak off-state current | - | - | 70 | Rated V_{DRM} | mA |
| I_{RRM} | Peak reverse current | - | - | 70 | Rated V_{RRM} | mA |
| V_{GT} | Gate trigger voltage | - | - | 2.5 | $T_{vj} = 25^\circ\text{C}$, $V_D = 12 \text{ V}$, $I_T = 3 \text{ A}$ | V |
| I_{GT} | Gate trigger current | - | - | 250 | | mA |
| V_{GD} | Gate non-trigger voltage | 0.25 | - | - | 67% V_{DRM} | V |
| I_L | Latching current | - | - | 1000 | $V_D = 12 \text{ V}$, $T_{vj} = 25^\circ\text{C}$ | mA |
| I_H | Holding current | - | - | 300 | $V_D = 12 \text{ V}$, $T_{vj} = 25^\circ\text{C}$ | mA |
| t_{gd} | Gate controlled turn-on delay time | - | - | 2.0 | $I_{FG} = 2 \text{ A}$, $t_r = 1 \mu\text{s}$, $V_D = 40\% V_{DRM}$, $I_{TM} = 1500 \text{ A}$, $di/dt = 10 \text{ A}/\mu\text{s}$, $T_{vj} = 25^\circ\text{C}$ | μ s |
| t_{gt} | Turn-on time | - | - | 8.0 | | μ s |
| Q_{rr} | Recovered Charge | - | 1350 | 1550 | $I_{TM} = 1000 \text{ A}$, $t_p = 1 \text{ ms}$, $di/dt = 10 \text{ A}/\mu\text{s}$, $V_R = 100 \text{ V}$ | μ C |
| Q_{ra} | Recovered Charge, 50% chord | - | 1150 | - | | μ C |
| I_{rm} | Reverse recovery current | - | 120 | - | | A |
| t_{rr} | Reverse recovery time, 50% chord | - | 19 | - | | μ s |
| t_q | Turn-off time | - | - | 200 | $I_{TM} = 1500 \text{ A}$, $t_p = 1 \text{ ms}$, $di/dt = 10 \text{ A}/\mu\text{s}$, $V_R = 100 \text{ V}$, $V_{DR} = 67\% V_{DRM}$, $dv_{DR}/dt = 50 \text{ V}/\mu\text{s}$ | μ s |
| R_{thJC} | Thermal resistance, junction to case | - | - | 0.062 | Single Thyristor | K/W |
| | | - | - | 0.031 | Whole Module | K/W |
| R_{thCH} | Thermal resistance, case to heatsink | - | - | 0.02 | Single Thyristor | K/W |
| | | - | - | 0.01 | Whole Module | K/W |
| F_1 | Mounting force (to heatsink) | 4.25 | - | 5.75 | ²⁾ | Nm |
| F_2 | Mounting force (to terminals) | 10.2 | - | 13.8 | | Nm |
| W_t | Weight | - | 1.5 | - | | kg |

Notes:

- 1) Unless otherwise indicated $T_{vj} = 125^\circ\text{C}$.
- 2) Screws must be lubricated.

Notes on Ratings and Characteristics

1.0 Voltage Grade Table

| Voltage Grade | V_{DRM} V_{RRM} V | V_{DSM} V_{RSM} V | V_D V_R DC V |
|---------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|---------------------|
| 12 | 1200 | 1300 | 900 |
| 14 | 1400 | 1500 | 1050 |
| 16 | 1600 | 1700 | 1200 |
| 18 | 1800 | 1900 | 1350 |

2.0 Extension of Voltage Grades

This report is applicable to other voltage grades when supply has been agreed by Sales/Production.

3.0 De-rating Factor

A blocking voltage de-rating factor of 0.13%/°C is applicable to this device for T_{vj} below 25°C.

4.0 Repetitive dv/dt

Standard dv/dt is 1000V/μs.

5.0 Snubber Components

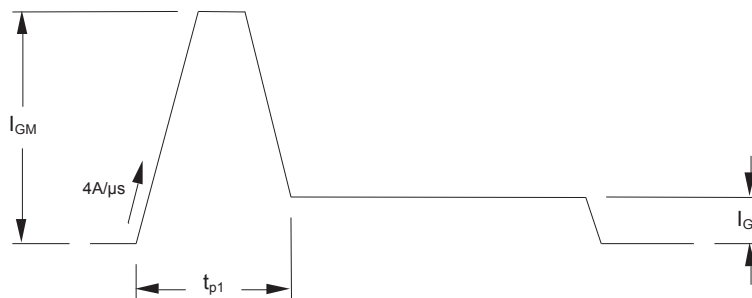
When selecting snubber components, care must be taken not to use excessively large values of snubber capacitor or excessively small values of snubber resistor. Such excessive component values may lead to device damage due to the large resultant values of snubber discharge current. If required, please consult the factory for assistance.

6.0 Rate of rise of on-state current

The maximum un-primed rate of rise of on-state current must not exceed 400A/μs at any time during turn-on on a non-repetitive basis. For repetitive performance, the on-state rate of rise of current must not exceed 200A/μs at any time during turn-on. Note that these values of rate of rise of current apply to the total device current including that from any local snubber network.

7.0 Gate Drive

The nominal requirement for a typical gate drive is illustrated below. An open circuit voltage of at least 30V is assumed. This gate drive must be applied when using the full di/dt capability of the device.



The magnitude of I_{GM} should be between five and ten times I_{GT} , which is shown on page 2. Its duration (t_{p1}) should be 20μs or sufficient to allow the anode current to reach ten times I_L , whichever is greater. Otherwise, an increase in pulse current could be needed to supply the necessary charge to trigger. The 'back - porch' current I_G should remain flowing for the same duration as the anode current and have a magnitude in the order of 1.5 times I_{GT} .

8.0 Computer Modelling Parameters

8.1 Thyristor Dissipation Calculations

$$I_{AV} = \frac{-V_{T0} + \sqrt{V_{T0}^2 + 4 \cdot ff^2 \cdot r_T \cdot W_{AV}}}{2 \cdot ff^2 \cdot r_T} \quad \text{and:} \quad W_{AV} = \frac{\Delta T}{R_{th}}$$

$$\Delta T = T_{j\max} - T_K$$

Where $V_{T0} = 0.85 \text{ V}$, $r_T = 0.30 \text{ m}\Omega$.

R_{th} = Supplementary thermal impedance, see table below and

ff = Form factor, see table below.

| Supplementary Thermal Impedance | | | | | | | |
|---------------------------------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|
| Conduction Angle | 30° | 60° | 90° | 120° | 180° | 270° | d.c. |
| Square wave | 0.0702 | 0.0685 | 0.0679 | 0.0668 | 0.0658 | 0.0637 | 0.0620 |
| Sine wave | 0.0677 | 0.0673 | 0.0664 | 0.0655 | 0.0650 | | |

| Form Factors | | | | | | | |
|------------------|-------|-------|------|-------|-------|-------|------|
| Conduction Angle | 30° | 60° | 90° | 120° | 180° | 270° | d.c. |
| Square wave | 3.464 | 2.449 | 2 | 1.732 | 1.414 | 1.149 | 1 |
| Sine wave | 3.98 | 2.778 | 2.22 | 1.879 | 1.57 | | |

8.2 Calculating thyristor V_T using ABCD Coefficients

The on-state characteristic I_T vs. V_T , on page 6 is represented by a set of constants A, B, C, D, forming the coefficients of the representative equation for V_T in terms of I_T given below:

$$V_T = A + B \cdot \ln(I_T) + C \cdot I_T + D \cdot \sqrt{I_T}$$

The constants, derived by curve fitting software, are given below for both hot and cold characteristics. The resulting values for V_T agree with the true device characteristic over a current range, which is limited to that plotted.

| 25°C Coefficients | | 125°C Coefficients | |
|-------------------|----------------------------|--------------------|---------------------------|
| A | 1.27624207 | A | 1.1481301 |
| B | 5.582967×10^{-4} | B | -0.07739233 |
| C | 2.407706×10^{-4} | C | 1.873999×10^{-4} |
| D | -4.020685×10^{-3} | D | 0.01475625 |

8.3 D.C. Thermal Impedance Calculation

$$r_t = \sum_{p=1}^{p=n} r_p \cdot \left(1 - e^{\frac{-t}{\tau_p}} \right)$$

Where $p = 1$ to n and:

- n = number of terms in the series
- t = Duration of heating pulse in seconds
- r_t = Thermal resistance at time t
- r_p = Amplitude of p_{th} term
- τ_p = Time Constant of r_{th} term

The coefficients for this device are shown in the table below:

| D.C. | | | | | |
|----------|-----------------------|-----------------------|--------|--------|--------|
| Term | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
| r_p | 1.37×10^{-3} | 4.86×10^{-3} | 0.0114 | 0.0223 | 0.0221 |
| τ_p | 7.6×10^{-4} | 8.6×10^{-3} | 0.101 | 0.56 | 3.12 |

9.0 Reverse recovery ratings

(i) Q_{ra} is based on 50% I_{RM} chord as shown in Fig. 1

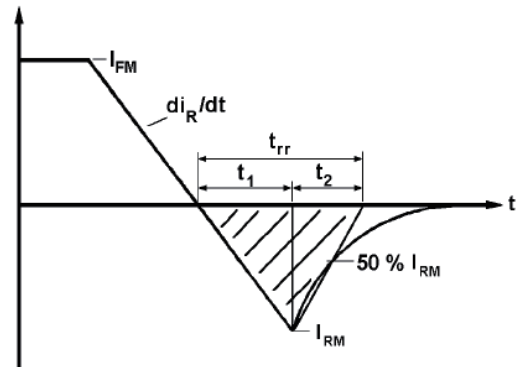


Fig. 1

(ii) Q_{rr} is based on a $150 \mu s$ integration time i.e.

$$Q_{rr} = \int_0^{150 \mu s} i_{rr} \cdot dt$$

(iii) $K \text{ Factor} = \frac{t_1}{t_2}$

Curves

Figure 1 – On-state characteristics of Limit device

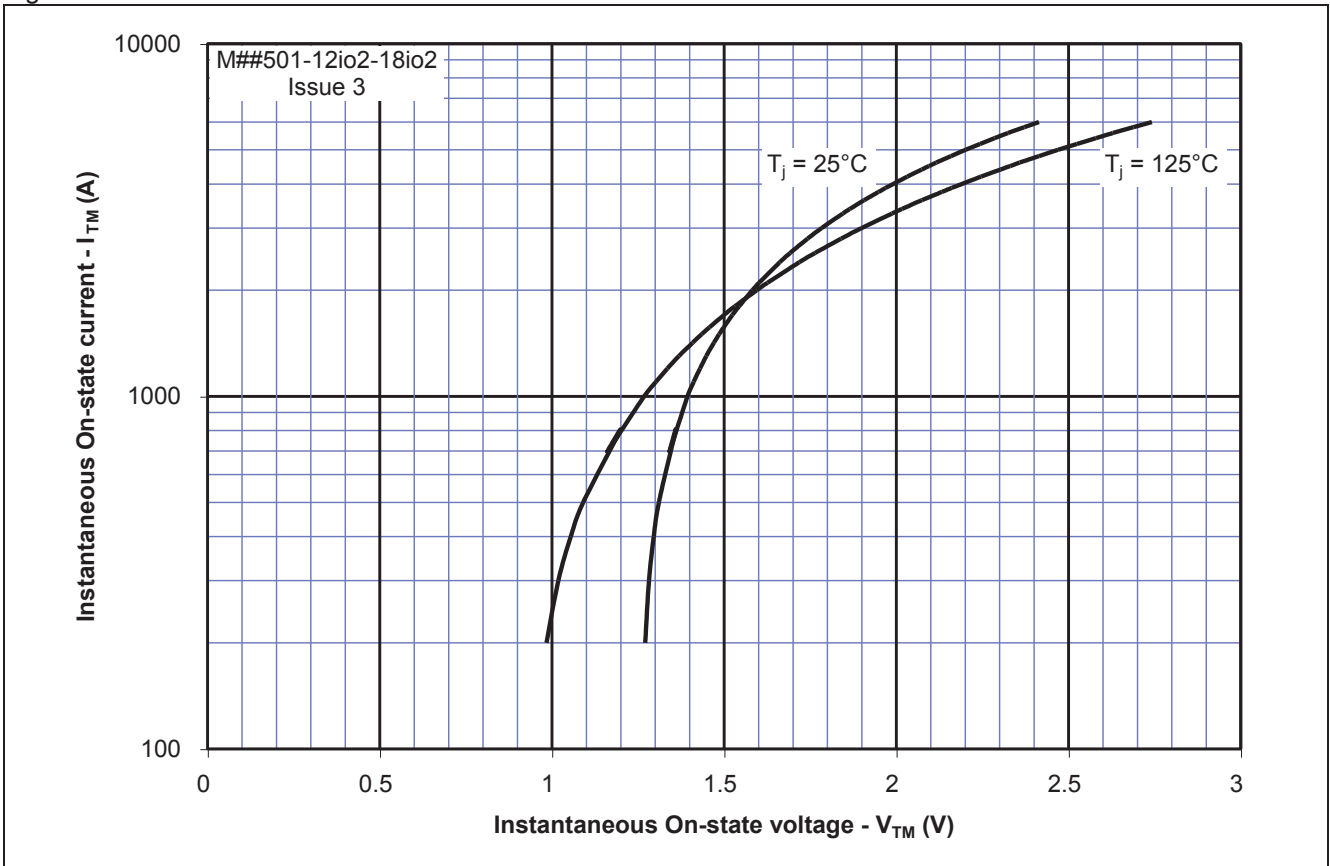


Figure 2 – Gate characteristics – Trigger limits

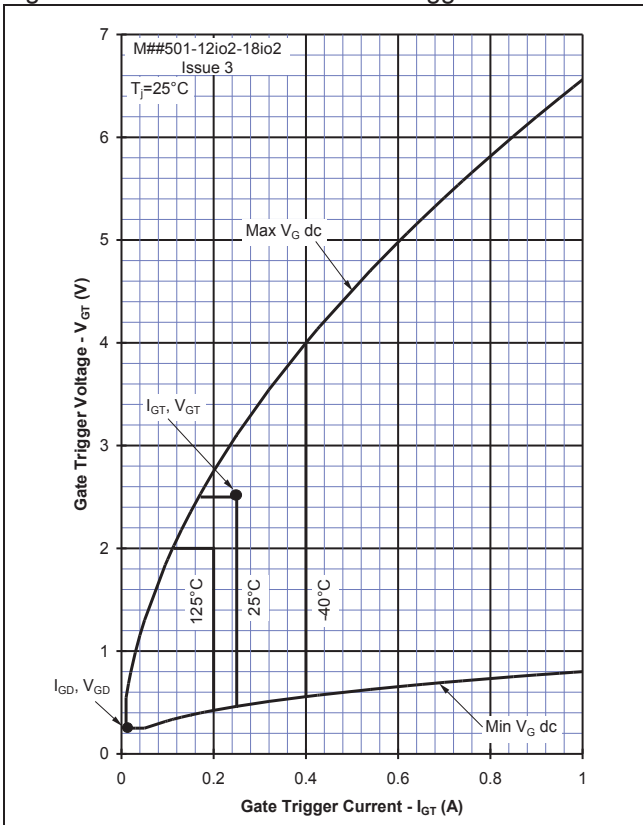
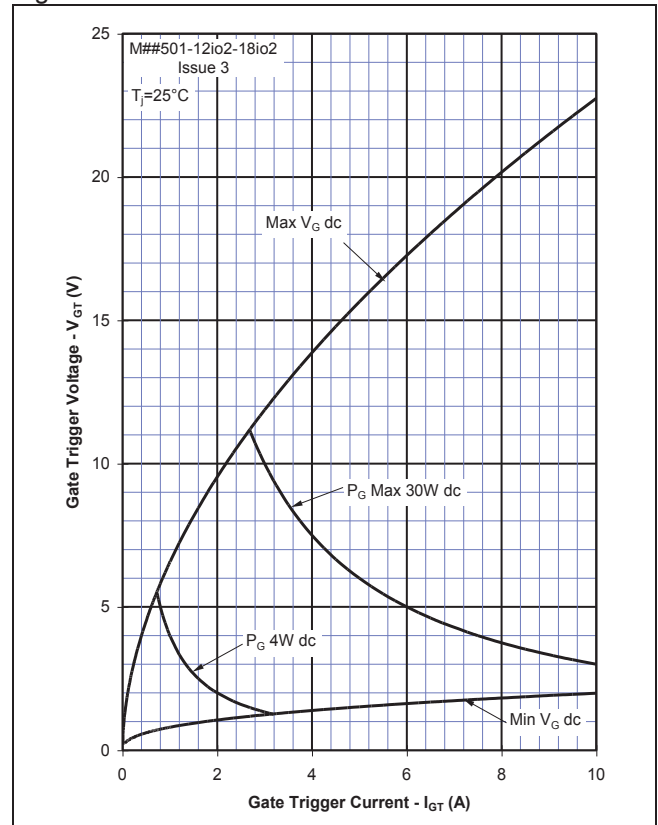


Figure 3 – Gate characteristics – Power curves



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Figure 4 - Total recovered charge, Q_{rr}

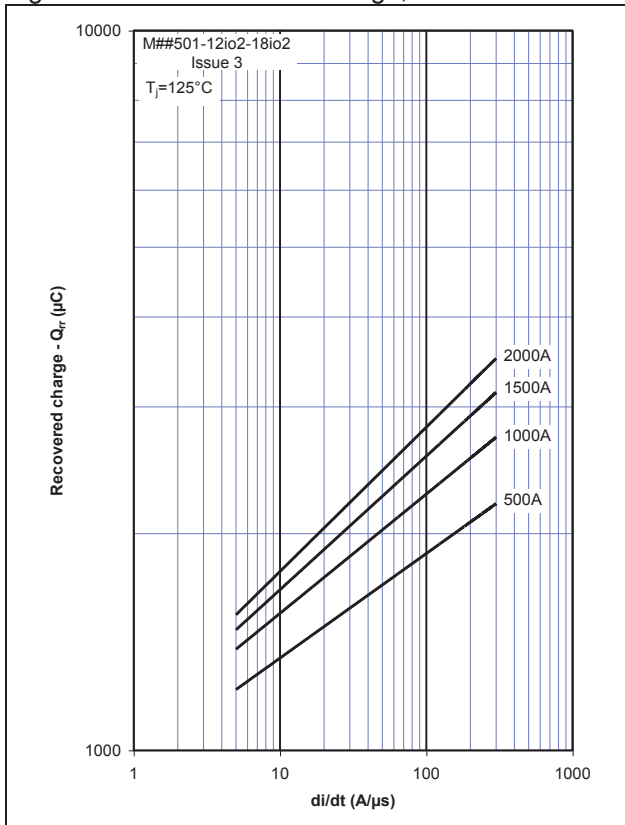


Figure 5 - Recovered charge, Q_{ra} (50% chord)

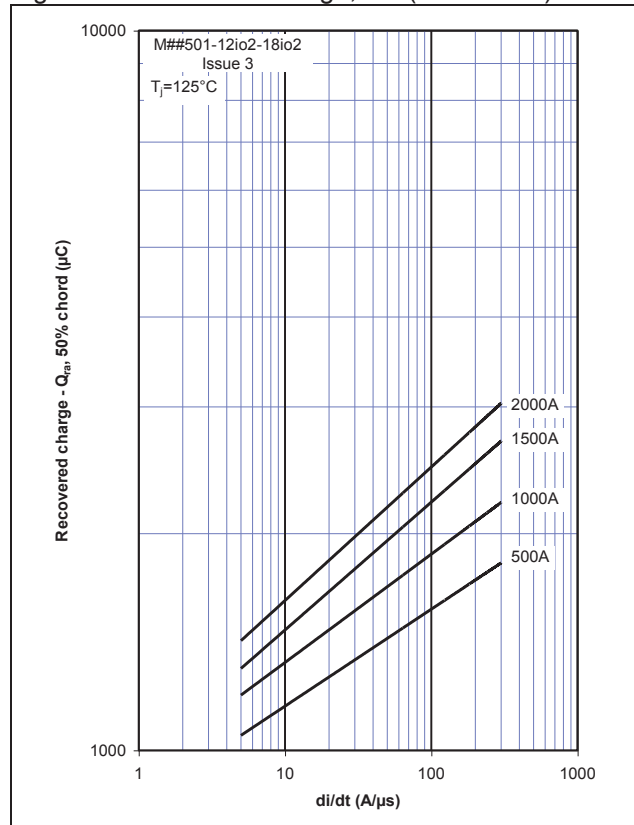


Figure 6 - Peak reverse recovery current, I_{rm}

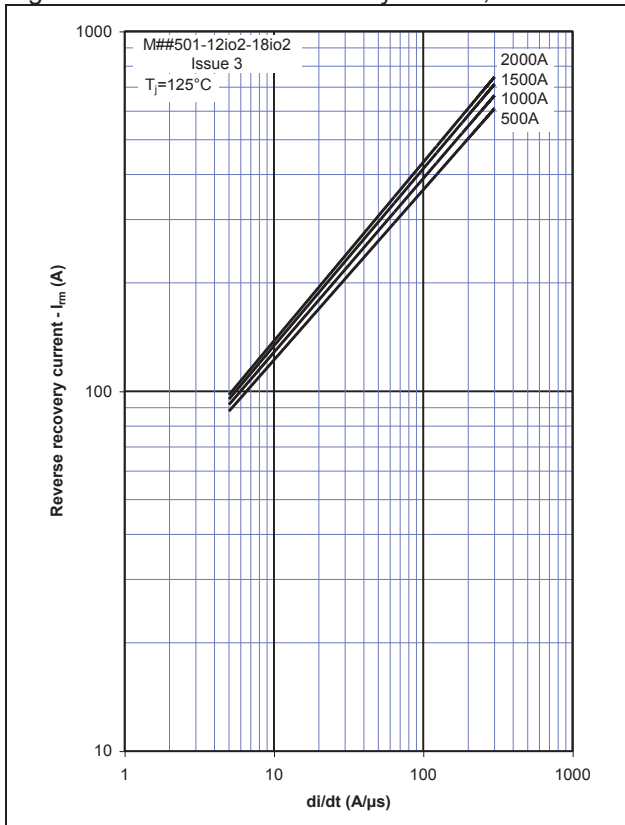
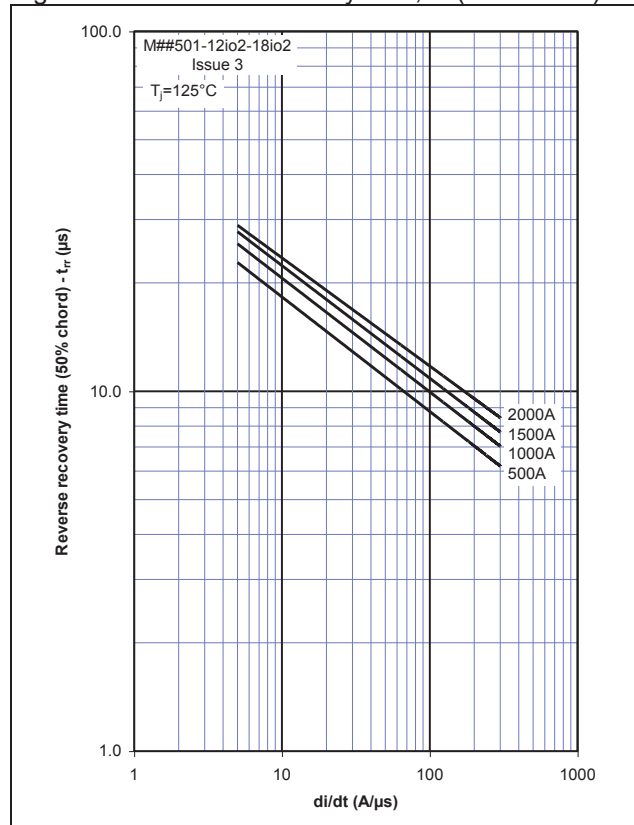


Figure 7 - Maximum recovery time, t_{rr} (50% chord)



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Figure 8 – On-state current vs. Power dissipation – Sine wave

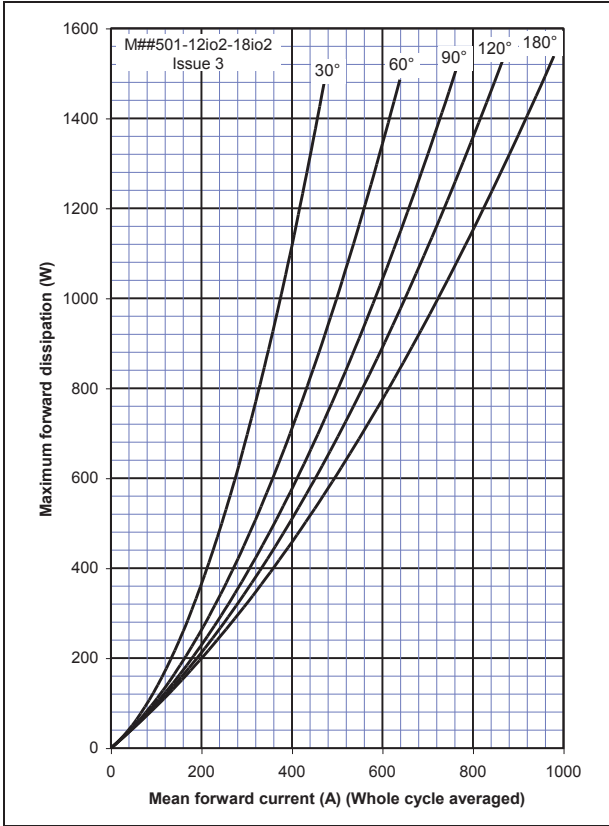


Figure 9 – On-state current vs. Heatsink temperature – Sine wave

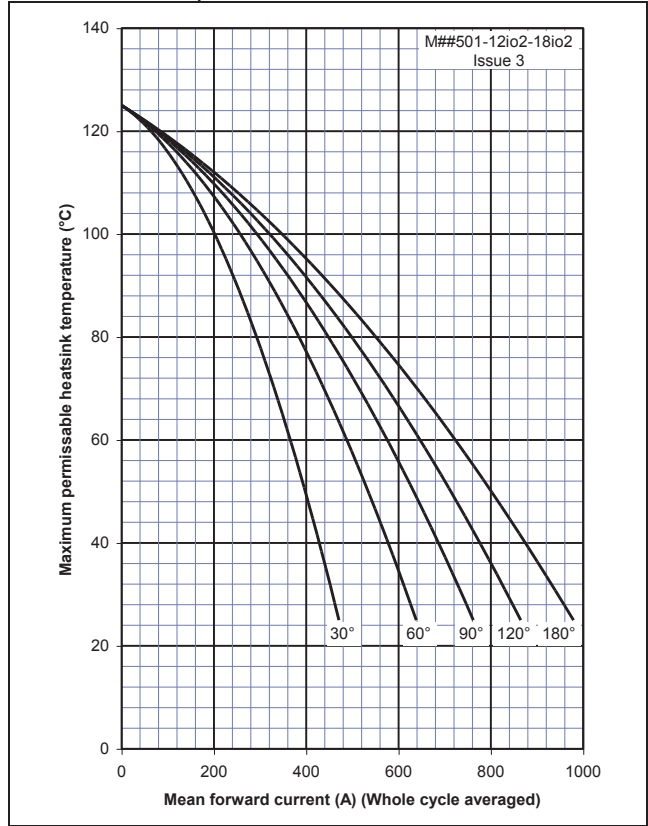


Figure 10 – On-state current vs. Power dissipation – Square wave

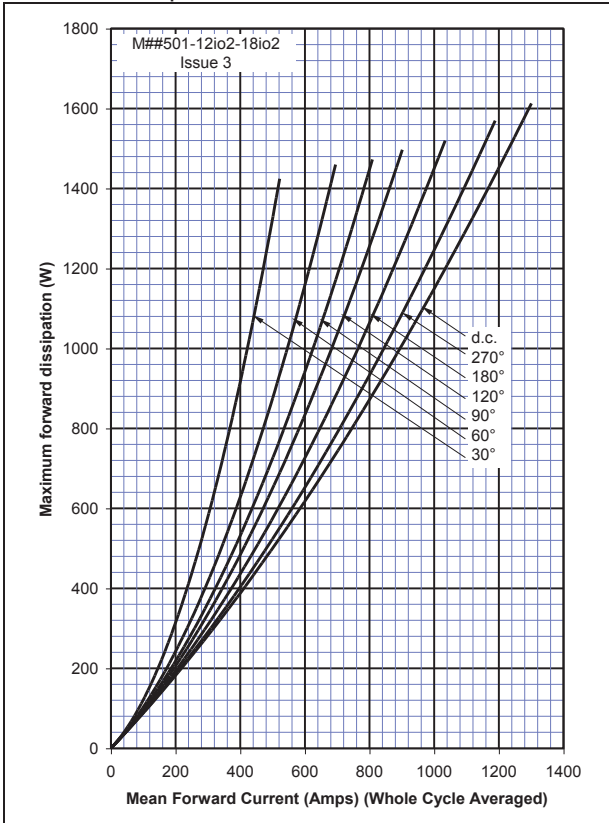


Figure 11 – On-state current vs. Heatsink temperature – Square wave

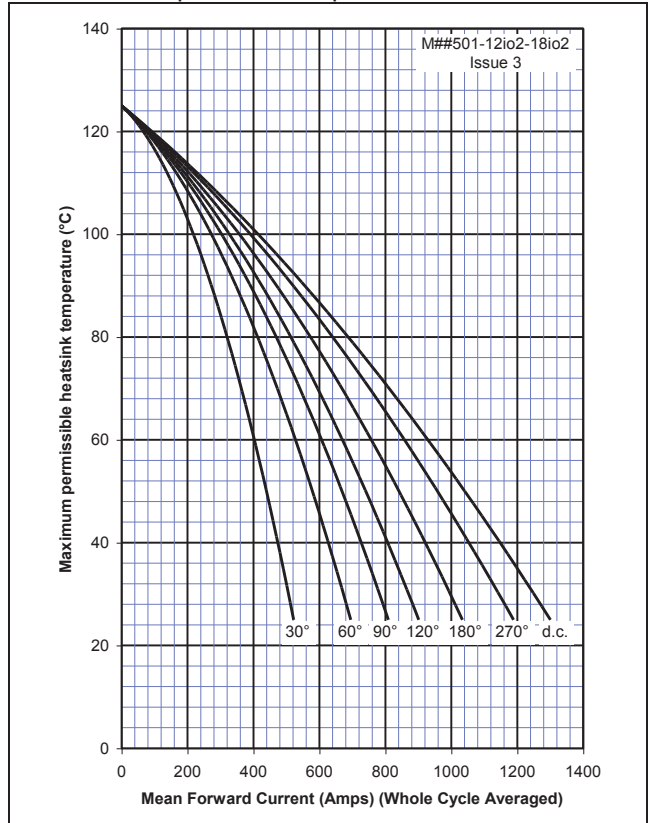


Figure 12 – Maximum surge and I²t Ratings

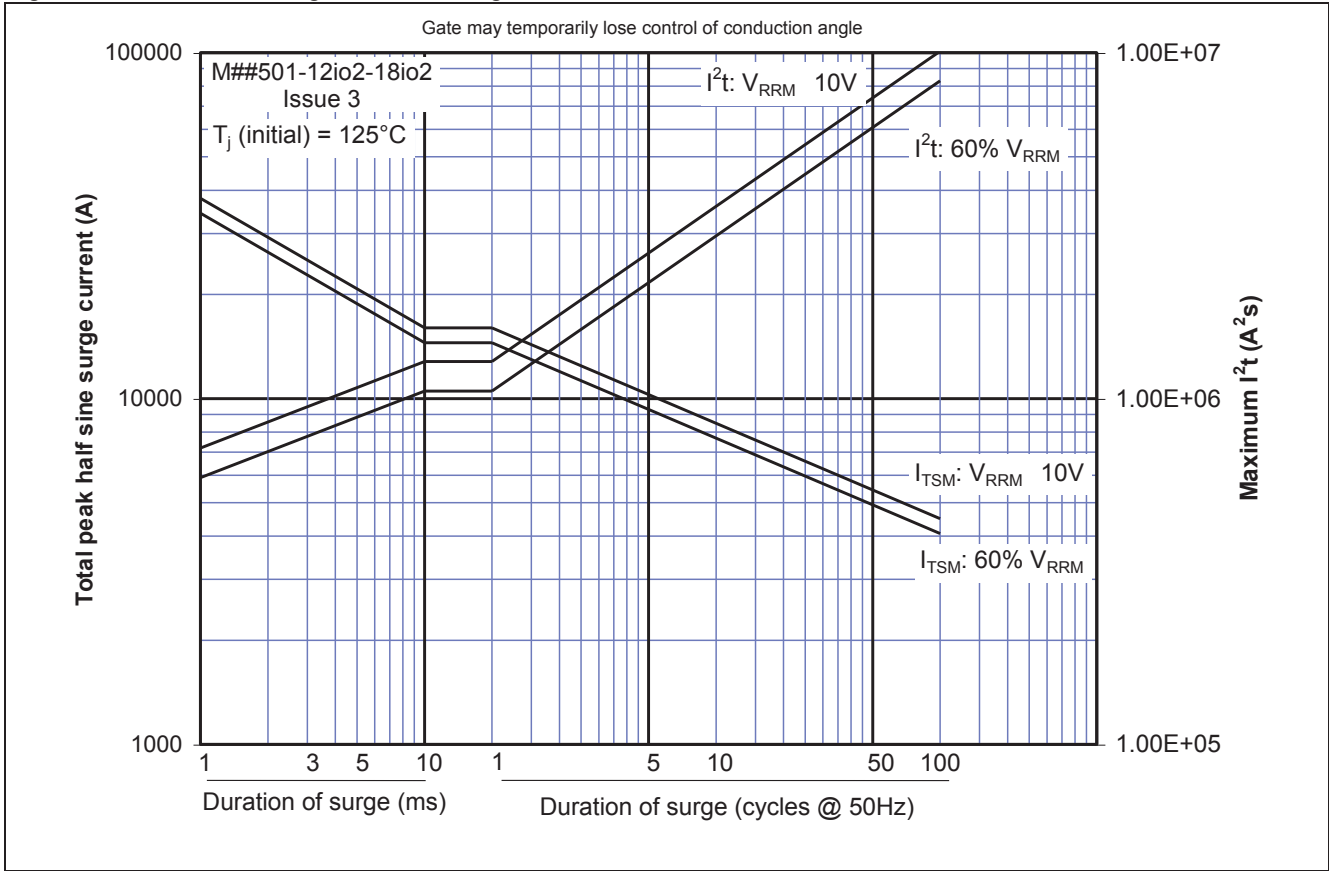
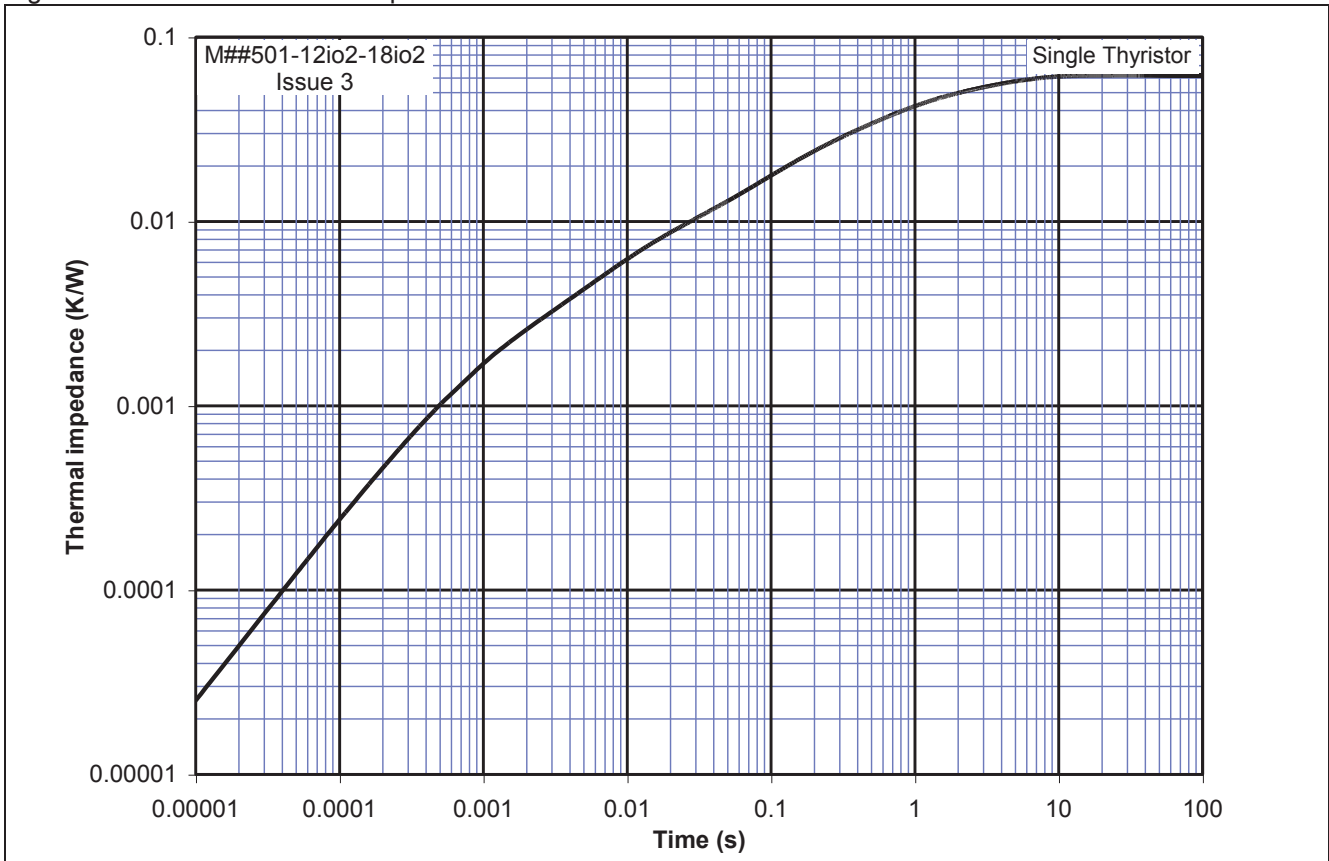


Figure 13 – Transient thermal impedance



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Outline Drawing & Ordering Information

