

## Three Phase Full Controlled Bridges

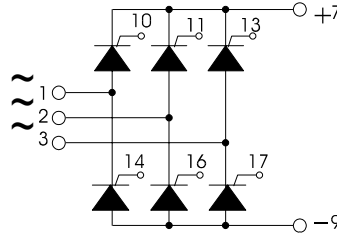
### PSDT 90

$I_{TAVM}$  = 100A  
 $V_{RRM}$  = 400-1600 V

Preliminary Data Sheet

| $V_{RSM}$<br>$V_{DSM}$ | $V_{RRM}$<br>$V_{DRM}$ | Type       |
|------------------------|------------------------|------------|
| 500                    | 400                    | PSDT 90/04 |
| 900                    | 800                    | PSDT 90/08 |
| 1300                   | 1200                   | PSDT 90/12 |
| 1500                   | 1400                   | PSDT 90/14 |
| *1700                  | *1600                  | PSDT 90/16 |

\* Delivery on request



| Symbol               | Test Conditions   | Maximum Ratings                |
|----------------------|---|--------------------------------|
| $I_{TAVM}, I_{FAVM}$ | $T_C = 85^\circ\text{C}$ per module   | 100 A                          |
| $I_{TSM}, I_{FSM}$   | $T_{VJ} = 45^\circ\text{C}$<br>$t = 10\text{ ms}$ (50 Hz), sine   | 1150 A                         |
|                      | $V_R = 0$<br>$t = 8.3\text{ ms}$ (60 Hz), sine  | 1230 A                         |
|                      | $T_{VJ} = T_{VJM}$<br>$t = 10\text{ ms}$ (50 Hz), sine  | 1000 A                         |
|                      | $V_R = 0$<br>$t = 8.3\text{ ms}$ (60 Hz), sine  | 1070 A                         |
| $\int i^2 dt$        | $T_{VJ} = 45^\circ\text{C}$<br>$t = 10\text{ ms}$ (50 Hz), sine   | 6600 $\text{A}^2\text{ s}$     |
|                      | $V_R = 0$<br>$t = 8.3\text{ ms}$ (60 Hz), sine  | 6280 $\text{A}^2\text{ s}$     |
|                      | $T_{VJ} = T_{VJM}$<br>$t = 10\text{ ms}$ (50 Hz), sine  | 5000 $\text{A}^2\text{ s}$     |
|                      | $V_R = 0$<br>$t = 8.3\text{ ms}$ (60 Hz), sine  | 4750 $\text{A}^2\text{ s}$     |
| $(di/dt)_{cr}$       | $T_{VJ} = T_{VJM}$ repetitive, $I_T = 150\text{ A}$<br>$f = 50\text{ Hz}$ , $t_p = 200\mu\text{s}$<br>$V_D = 2/3 V_{DRM}$ | 100 $\text{A}/\mu\text{s}$     |
|                      | $I_G = 0.3\text{ A}$ non repetitive, $I_T = I_{TAVM}$<br>$di_G/dt = 0.3\text{ A}/\mu\text{s}$                             | 500 $\text{A}/\mu\text{s}$     |
|                      | $(dv/dt)_{cr}$ $T_{VJ} = T_{VJM}$ $V_{DR} = 2/3 V_{DRM}$<br>$R_{GK} = \infty$ , method 1 (linear voltage rise)            | 1000 $\text{V}/\mu\text{s}$    |
| $P_{GM}$             | $T_{VJ} = T_{VJM}$ $t_p = 30\mu\text{s}$  | 10 W                           |
|                      | $I_T = I_{TAVM}$ $t_p = 300\mu\text{s}$   | 5 W                            |
| $P_{GAVM}$           |   | 0.5 W                          |
| $V_{RGM}$            |   | 10 V                           |
| $T_{VJ}$             |   | -40 ... + 125 $^\circ\text{C}$ |
| $T_{VJM}$            |   | 125 $^\circ\text{C}$           |
| $T_{stg}$            |   | -40 ... + 125 $^\circ\text{C}$ |
| $V_{ISOL}$           | 50/60 HZ, RMS $t = 1\text{ min}$  | 2500 V ~                       |
|                      | $I_{ISOL} \leq 1\text{ mA}$ $t = 1\text{ s}$  | 3000 V ~                       |
| $M_d$                | Mounting torque (M5)  | 5 Nm                           |
|                      | Terminal connection torque (M3)   | 1.5 Nm                         |
|                      | (M5)  | 5 Nm                           |
| Weight               | typ.  | 220 g                          |

### Features

- Package with screw terminals
- Isolation voltage 3000 V~
- Planar glasspassivated chips
- Low forward voltage drop
- UL registered E 148688

### Applications

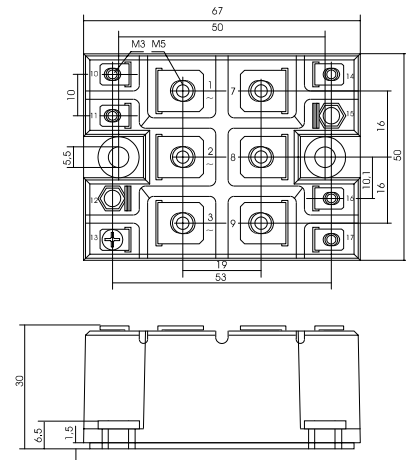
- Heat and temperature control for industrial furnaces and chemical processes
- Lighting control
- Motor control
- Power converter

### Advantages

- Easy to mount with two screws
- Space and weight savings
- Improved temperature and power cycling capability
- High power density

### Package, style and outline

Dimensions in mm (1mm = 0.0394")



| Symbol     | Test Conditions   | Characteristic Value           |
|------------|---|--------------------------------|
| $I_D, I_R$ | $T_{VJ} = T_{VJM}, V_R = V_{RRM}, V_D = V_{DRM}$  | $\leq 5$ mA                    |
| $V_T$      | $I_T = 150A, T_{VJ} = 25^\circ C$   | $\leq 1.57$ V                  |
| $V_{TO}$   | For power-loss calculations only ( $T_{VJ} = T_{VJM}$ )   | 0.85 V                         |
| $r_T$      |   | 5.33 m $\Omega$                |
| $V_{GT}$   | $V_D = 6V$<br>$T_{VJ} = 25^\circ C$<br>$T_{VJ} = -40^\circ C$   | $\leq 1.0$ V<br>$\leq 1.6$ V   |
| $I_{GT}$   | $V_D = 6V$<br>$T_{VJ} = 25^\circ C$<br>$T_{VJ} = -40^\circ C$   | $\leq 100$ mA<br>$\leq 150$ mA |
| $V_{GD}$   | $T_{VJ} = T_{VJM}$<br>$V_D = 2/3 V_{DRM}$   | $\leq 0.2$ V                   |
| $I_{GD}$   | $T_{VJ} = T_{VJM}$<br>$V_D = 2/3 V_{DRM}$   | $\leq 5$ mA                    |
| $I_L$      | $T_{VJ} = 25^\circ C, t_p = 10\mu s$<br>$I_G = 0.3A, di_G/dt = 0.3A/\mu s$  | $\leq 200$ mA                  |
| $I_H$      | $T_{VJ} = 25^\circ C, V_D = 6V, R_{GK} = \infty$  | $\leq 150$ mA                  |
| $t_{gd}$   | $T_{VJ} = 25^\circ C, V_D = 1/2 V_{DRM}$<br>$I_G = 0.3A, di_G/dt = 0.3A/\mu s$  | $\leq 2$ $\mu s$               |
| $t_q$      | $T_{VJ} = T_{VJM}, I_T = 20A, t_p = 200\mu s, V_R = 100V$<br>$-di/dt = 10A/\mu s, dv/dt = 15V/\mu s, V_D = 2/3 V_{DRM}$ | 150 $\mu s$                    |
| $R_{thJC}$ | per thyristor; sine 180°el<br>per module  | 0.6 K/W<br>0.10 K/W            |
| $R_{thJK}$ | per thyristor; sine 180° el<br>per module   | 0.8 K/W<br>0.133 K/W           |
| $d_s$      | Creeping distance on surface  | 8.0 mm                         |
| $d_A$      | Creeping distance in air  | 4.5 mm                         |
| $a$        | Max. allowable acceleration   | 50 m/s <sup>2</sup>            |

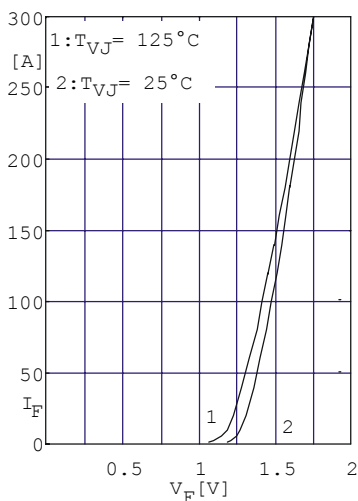


Fig. 1 Forward current vs. voltage drop per diode or thyristor

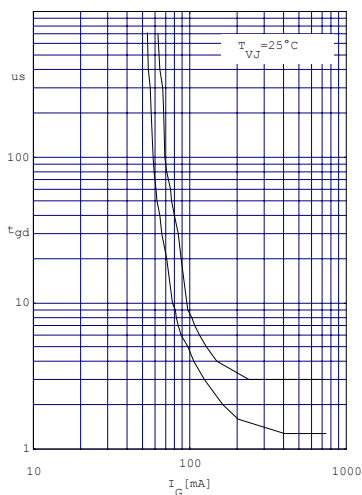


Fig. 2 Gate trigger delay time

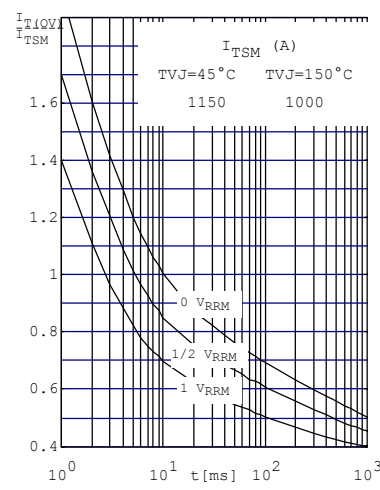


Fig. 3 Surge overload current per diode (or thyristor)  $I_{FSM}$ ,  $I_{TSM}$ : Crest value  $t$ : duration

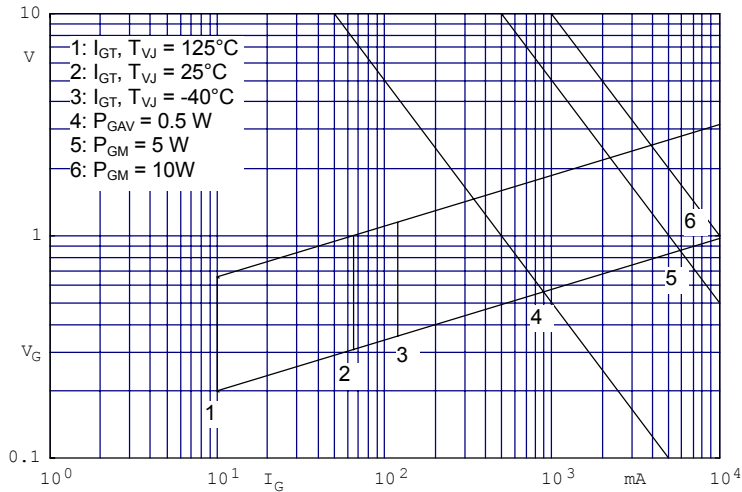


Fig.4 Gate trigger characteristic

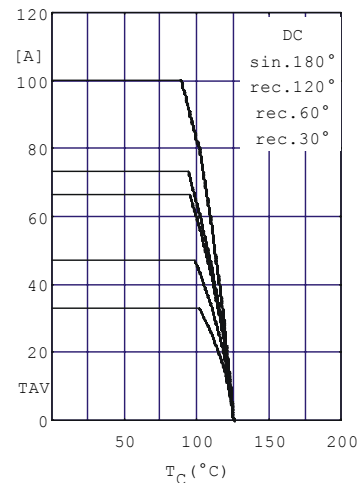


Fig.5 Maximum forward current at case temperature

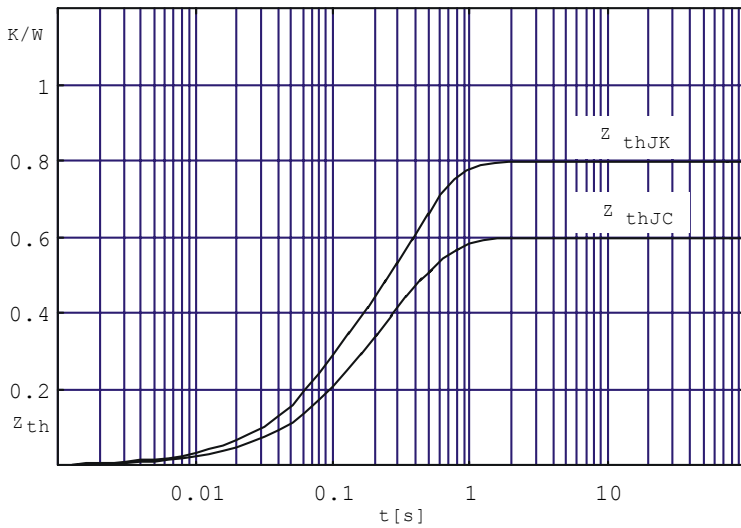


Fig.6 Transient thermal impedance per thyristor or diode (calculated)

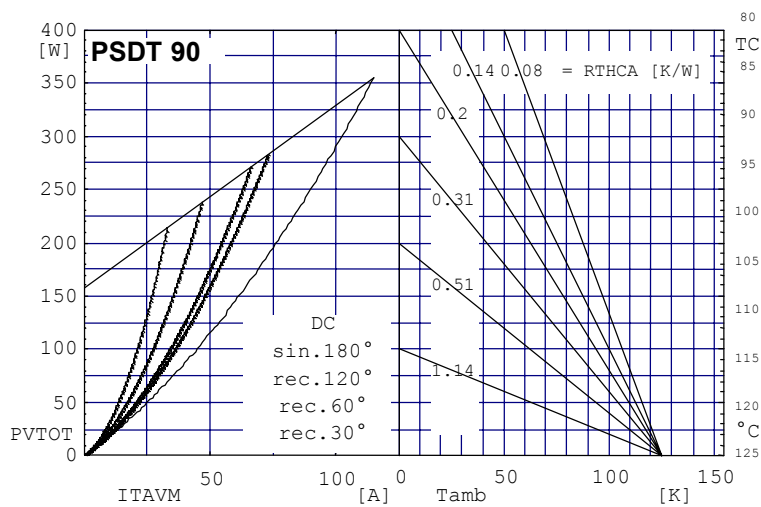


Fig. 7 Power dissipation vs. direct output current and ambient temperature