

Thyristor Modules Thyristor/Diode Modules

PSKT 250
PSKH 250

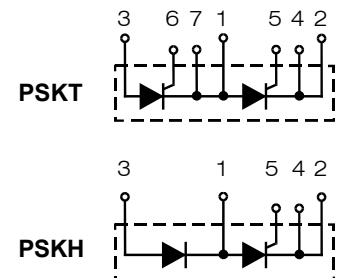
$I_{TRMS} = 2x 450 A$
 $I_{TAVM} = 2x 287 A$
 $V_{RRM} = 800-1800 V$

Preliminary Data Sheet

V_{RSM}	V_{RRM}	Type	
V_{DSM}	V_{DRM}	Version 1	
V	V	Version 1	Version 1
900	800	PSKT 250/08io1	PSKH 250/08io1
1300	1200	PSKT 250/12io1	PSKH 250/12io1
1500	1400	PSKT 250/14io1	PSKH 250/14io1
1700	1600	PSKT 250/16io1	PSKH 250/16io1
1900	1800	PSKT 250/18io1	PSKH 250/18io1



Symbol	Test Conditions	Maximum Ratings	
I_{TRMS}^1 I_{FRMS}	$T_{VJ} = T_{VJM}$ $T_C = 85^\circ C; 180^\circ$ sine	450	A
I_{TAVM}^1 I_{FAVM}		287	A
I_{TSM}^1 I_{FSM}	$T_{VJ} = 45^\circ C;$ $V_R = 0$	$t = 10$ ms (50 Hz), sine $t = 8.3$ ms (60 Hz), sine	9000 A 9600 A
	$T_{VJ} = T_{VJM}$ $V_R = 0$	$t = 10$ ms (50 Hz), sine $t = 8.3$ ms (60 Hz), sine	7800 A 8500 A
$\int i^2 dt$	$T_{VJ} = 45^\circ C$ $V_R = 0$	$t = 10$ ms (50 Hz), sine $t = 8.3$ ms (60 Hz), sine	405 000 A ² s 380 000 A ² s
	$T_{VJ} = T_{VJM}$ $V_R = 0$	$t = 10$ ms (50 Hz), sine $t = 8.3$ ms (60 Hz), sine	304 000 A ² s 300 000 A ² s
$(di/dt)_{cr}$	$T_{VJ} = T_{VJM}$ $f = 50$ Hz, $t_p = 200$ μs $V_D = 2/3 V_{DRM}$ $I_G = 1$ A $di_G/dt = 1$ A/ μs	repetitive, $I_T = 860$ A non repetitive, $I_T = 290$ A	100 A/ μs 800 A/ μs
$(dv/dt)_{cr}$	$T_{VJ} = T_{VJM}$ $R_{GK} = \infty$; method 1 (linear voltage rise)	$V_{DR} = 2/3 V_{DRM}$	1000 V/ μs
P_{GM}	$T_{VJ} = T_{VJM}$ $I_T = I_{TAVM}$	$t_p = 30$ μs $t_p = 500$ μs	120 W 60 W
P_{GAV}			20 W
V_{RGM}			10 V
T_{VJ}			-40...+140 °C
T_{VJM}			140 °C
T_{stg}			-40...+125 °C
V_{ISOL}	50/60 Hz, RMS $I_{ISOL} \leq 1$ mA	$t = 1$ min $t = 1$ s	3000 V~ 3600 V~
M_d	Mounting torque (M5) Terminal connection torque (M8)		2.5-5/22-44 Nm/lb.in. 12-15/106-132 Nm/lb.in.
Weight	Typical including screws		320 g



Features

- International standard package
- Direct copper bonded Al_2O_3 -ceramic base plate
- Planar passivated chips
- Isolation voltage 3600 V~
- UL registered, E 148688
- Keyed gate/cathode twin pins

Applications

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

Advantages

- Space and weight savings
- Simple mounting with two screws
- Improved temperature and power cycling capability
- Reduced protection circuits

Data according to IEC 60747 and refer to a single thyristor/diode unless otherwise stated.

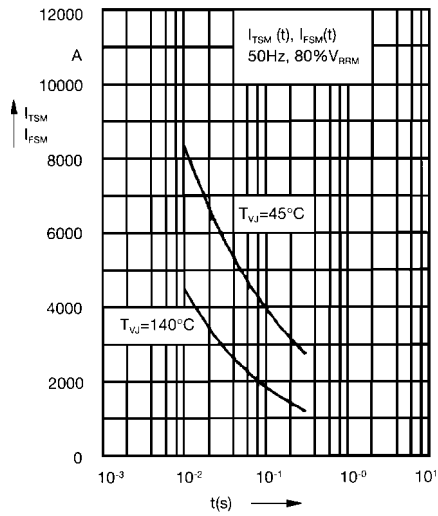


Fig. 3 Surge overload current
 I_{TSM} , I_{FSM} : Crest value, t : duration

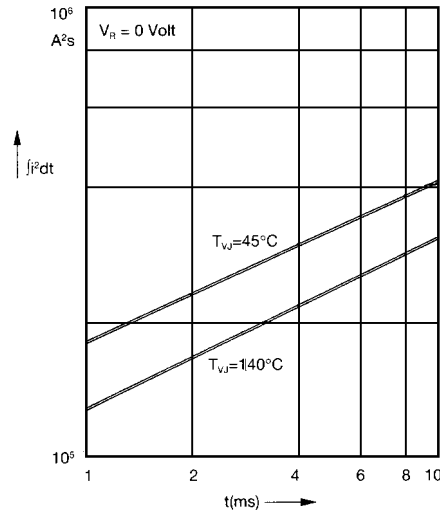


Fig. 4 $\int i^2 dt$ versus time (1-10 ms)

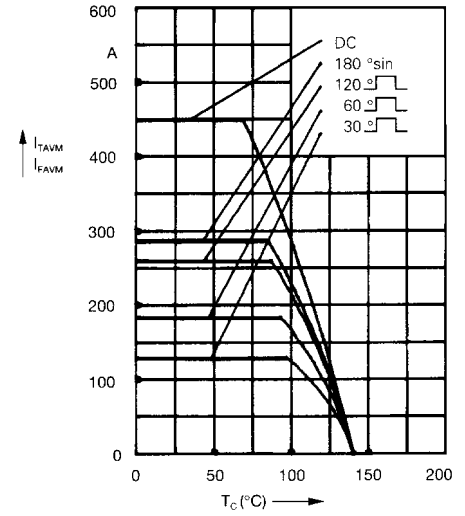


Fig. 4a Maximum forward current at case temperature

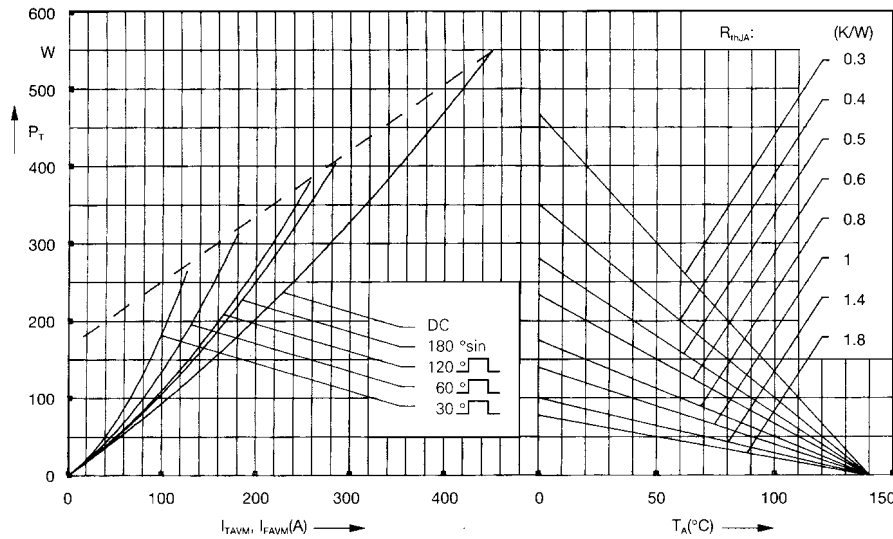


Fig. 5 Power dissipation versus on-state current and ambient temperature (per thyristor or diode)

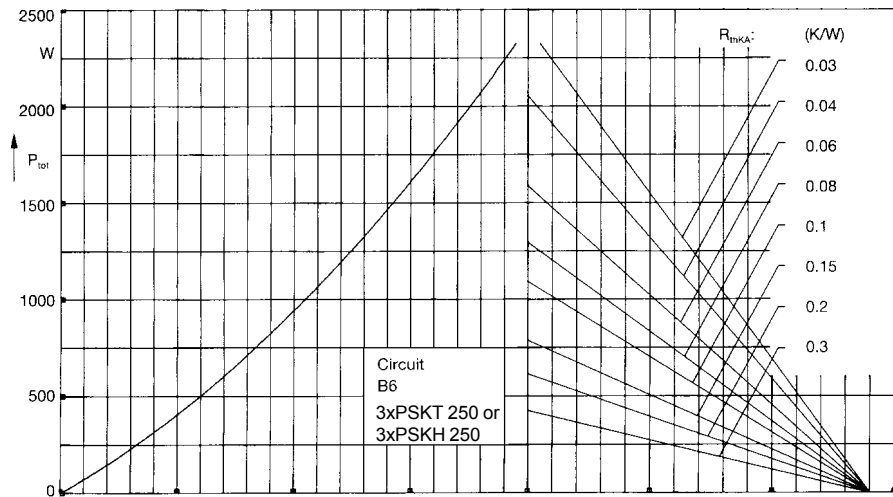


Fig. 6 Three phase rectifier bridge: Power dissipation versus direct output current and ambient temperature

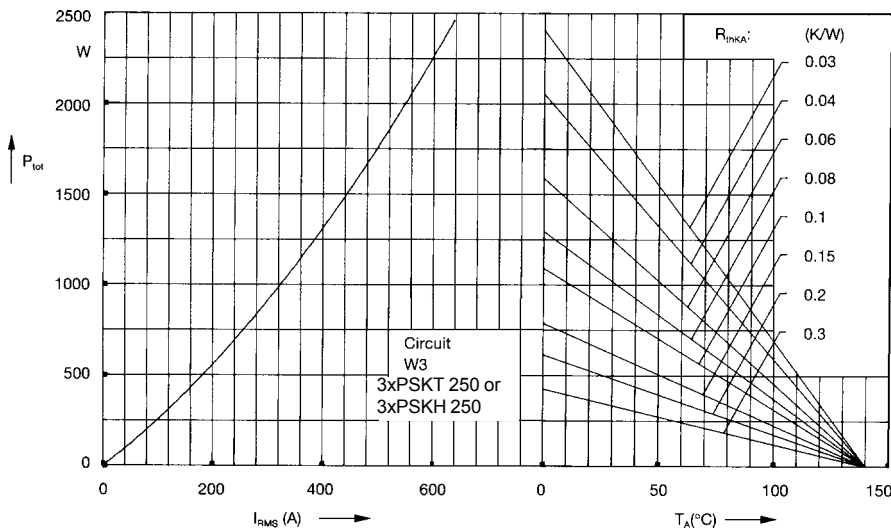


Fig. 7 Three phase AC-controller:
Power dissipation versus RMS
output current and ambient
temperature

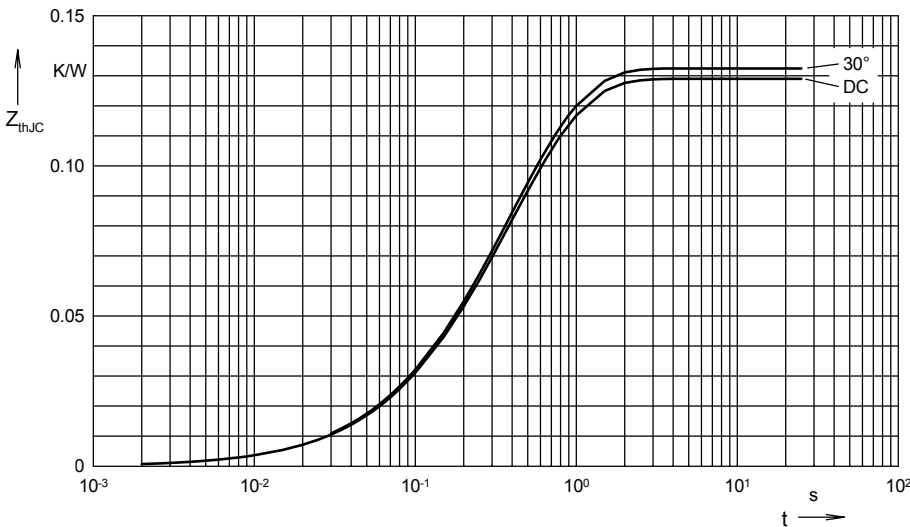


Fig. 8 Transient thermal impedance
junction to case (per thyristor or
diode)

R_{thJC} for various conduction angles d :

d	R_{thJC} (K/W)
DC	0.129
180°	0.131
120°	0.131
60°	0.132
30°	0.132

Constants for Z_{thJC} calculation:

i	R_{thi} (K/W)	t_i (s)
1	0.0035	0.099
2	0.0165	0.168
3	0.1091	0.456

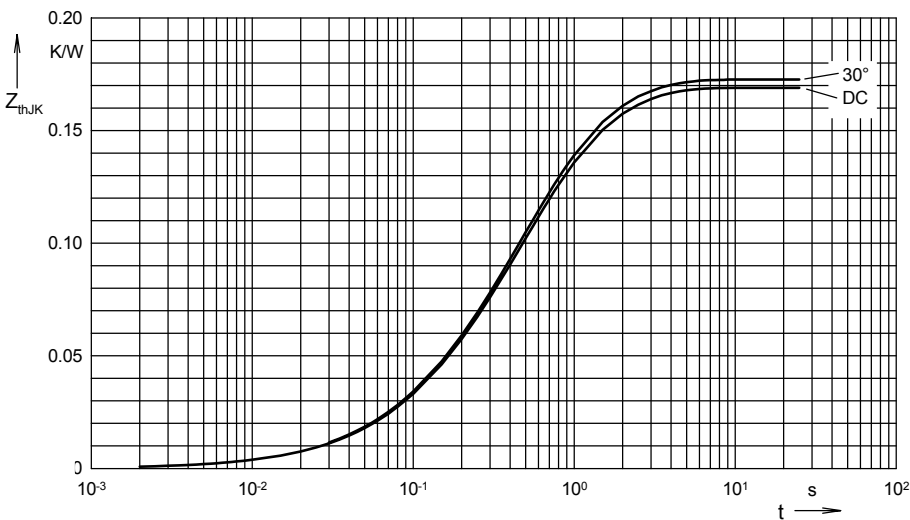


Fig. 9 Transient thermal impedance
junction to heatsink (per thyristor
or diode)

R_{thJK} for various conduction angles d :

d	R_{thJK} (K/W)
DC	0.169
180°	0.171
120°	0.172
60°	0.172
30°	0.173

Constants for Z_{thJK} calculation:

i	R_{thi} (K/W)	t_i (s)
1	0.0033	0.099
2	0.0159	0.168
3	0.1053	0.456
4	0.04	1.36