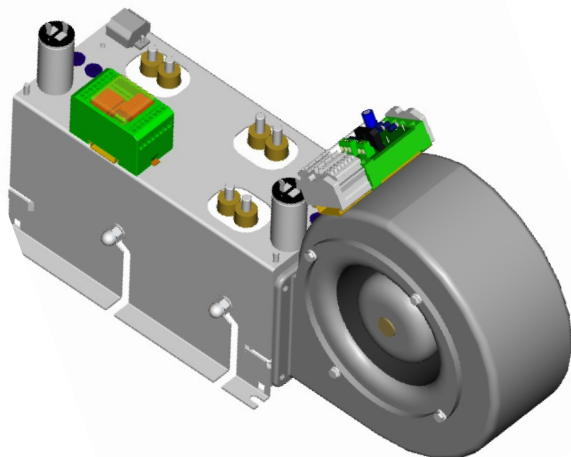


## GEM\_037, \_043, \_047, \_049 FAMILY

### Green Power Easy Module<sup>®</sup>



#### Features:

- ▶ Electrically insulated metal frame
- ▶ 3000 V<sub>RMS</sub> Insulation
- ▶ High reliability
- ▶ Modular approach
- ▶ Broad choice of circuit configurations
- ▶ Fully customizable
- ▶ Cost effective solution
- ▶ Suitable for heavy duty applications
- ▶ Line voltage range up to 690V<sub>RMS</sub>

#### Description

This new family of high power modules brings to the high power applications the same compactness, ease of use and scalability of the lower power semiconductor modules. In addition to these typical features (i.e. standard dimensions, electrical insulation, various circuit types, etc.) the new *Green Power Easy Module (GEM)* family includes many features that simplify their adoption allowing the end users to focus on their core business. These features include:

- embedded air cooling system (heatsink and fan)
- optimised snubber circuits
- pulse transformer modules
- ducted heat flow.

The GEM family can be used for most of the converter circuits like single and three phase bridges, AC-switches, motor brakes, double wye rectifiers, current source inverters, etc.. Their application range covers all low and high line voltage applications (up to 690V<sub>RMS</sub>) such as: electroplating, motor drive, induction heating, welding, temperature control, electrolysis, UPS, etc.

#### Maximum Ratings

Parameters	GEM_037	GEM_043	GEM_047	GEM_049	Conditions	Units
I <sub>T(AV)</sub>	365	425	465	485	180° cond., half sine, T <sub>A</sub> =40°C	A
I <sub>T(RMS)</sub>	810	930	1025	1060	as AC-switch, T <sub>A</sub> =40°C	A
I <sub>TSM</sub>	8.5	11	12	15	50Hz, T <sub>J</sub> =T <sub>J(MAX)</sub> , V <sub>R</sub> =0V	kA
I <sub>TSM</sub>	8.95	11.65	12.7	15.9	60Hz, T <sub>J</sub> =T <sub>J(MAX)</sub> , V <sub>R</sub> =0V	kA
i <sup>2</sup> <sub>t</sub>	361	605	720	1125	50Hz, T <sub>J</sub> =T <sub>J(MAX)</sub> , V <sub>R</sub> =0V	kA <sup>2</sup> s
i <sup>2</sup> <sub>t</sub>	329	551	656	1025	60Hz, T <sub>J</sub> =T <sub>J(MAX)</sub> , V <sub>R</sub> =0V	kA <sup>2</sup> s
V <sub>RRM</sub> V <sub>DRM</sub>	up to 1600	2200	up to 1600	up to 400	T <sub>J</sub> =T <sub>J(MAX)</sub>	V
T <sub>J(MAX)</sub>	125	125	125	125		°C

**Voltage Ratings**

Part Number	Voltage Code	$V_{RRM}$ $V_{DRM}$ maximum repetitive reverse and off-state blocking voltage V	$I_{DRM}$ $I_{RRM}$ max @125°C mA	$V_{L(RMS)}$ maximum suggested line RMS voltage V
GEM_049	04	400	50	110
GEM_037 GEM_047	12 16	1200 1600	50	400 500
GEM_043	22	2200	50	700

**Voltage Ratings**

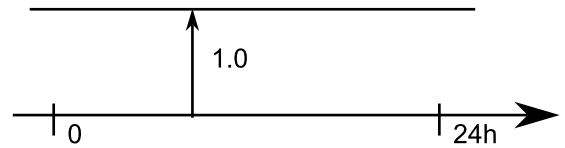
Parameters	GEM_037	GEM_043	GEM_047	GEM_049	Conditions	Units
$V_{T(TO)}$ - Threshold voltage	0.9	1.1	0.933	0.87	$T_J=T_{JMAX}$	V
$r_t$ - Slope resistance	0.65	0.552	0.302	0.238	$T_J=T_{JMAX}$	m $\Omega$
$I_H$ - Maximum holding current	600	300	150	600	$T_J=25^\circ\text{C}$	mA
$I_L$ - Typical latching current	1000	700	300	1000	$T_J=25^\circ\text{C}$	mA
$P_{MAX}$ - Maximum power losses	1080	1176	1176	1100	$T_A=40^\circ\text{C}$	W

**Triggering Characteristics**

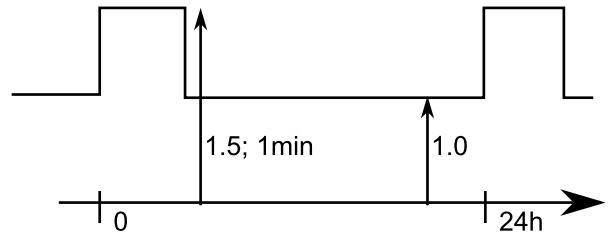
Parameters	GEM_037	GEM_043	GEM_047	GEM_049	Conditions	Units
$V_{GT}$ - Gate trigger voltage	3	3.5	2.5	3.5	$T_J=25^\circ\text{C}$ , $V_D=5\text{V}$	V
$I_{GT}$ - Gate trigger current	200	250	250	190	$T_J=25^\circ\text{C}$ , $V_D=5\text{V}$	mA
$P_{GM}$ - Peak gate power	100	150	100	100	Pulse width= 100 $\mu\text{s}$	W
$P_{G(AV)}$ - Avg. gate power dissip.	2	2	2	2		W
$I_{FGM}$ - Peak gate current	3	10	10	3		A
$V_{FGM}$ - Peak gate voltage (fwd.)	20	30	12	20		V
$V_{RGM}$ - Peak gate voltage (rev.)	5	5	3	5		V

**Switching Characteristics**

Parameters	GEM_037	GEM_043	GEM_047	GEM_049	Conditions	Units
$di/dt$ - Crit. rate of rise of on-state current	200	200	200	200	$T_J=T_{JMAX}$	A/ $\mu\text{s}$
$dv/dt$ - Crit. rate of rise of off-state voltage	500	500	1000	500	$T_J=T_{JMAX}$	V/ $\mu\text{s}$
$t_q$ - Turn-off time	200	200	300	200	$T_J=T_{JMAX}$ , $I_T=1000\text{A}$ , $di/dt=20\text{A}/\mu\text{s}$ , $V_R=50\text{V}$ , $V_D=67\%V_{DRM}$ , $dv/dt=20\text{V}/\mu\text{s}$	$\mu\text{s}$


**Maximum IEC class 1 currents for typical circuit types**

Circuit Type	GEM_037	GEM_043	GEM_047	GEM_049	Conditions	Units
AC switch	810	930	1025	1060	dealy angle=0, $T_A=40^\circ\text{C}$	A
Center Tap	725	835	920	955	dealy angle=0, $T_A=40^\circ\text{C}$	A
Two pulse bridge	725	835	920	955	dealy angle=0, $T_A=40^\circ\text{C}$	A
Six pulse bridge	1020	1190	1320	1375	dealy angle=0, $T_A=40^\circ\text{C}$	A
Double star with I.P. transformer	2060	2395	2645	2750	dealy angle=0, $T_A=40^\circ\text{C}$	A

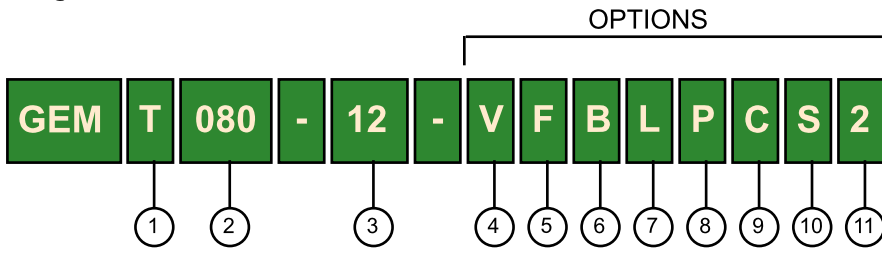

**Maximum IEC class 2 currents for typical circuit types**

Circuit Type	GEM_037	GEM_043	GEM_047	GEM_049	Conditions	Units
AC switch	618	723	796	817	dealy angle=0, $T_A=40^\circ\text{C}$	A
Center Tap	556	651	716	736	dealy angle=0, $T_A=40^\circ\text{C}$	A
Two pulse bridge	556	651	716	736	dealy angle=0, $T_A=40^\circ\text{C}$	A
Six pulse bridge	775	918	1017	1048	dealy angle=0, $T_A=40^\circ\text{C}$	A
Double star with I.P. transformer	1576	1863	2060	2122	dealy angle=0, $T_A=40^\circ\text{C}$	A

**Mechanical Characteristics**

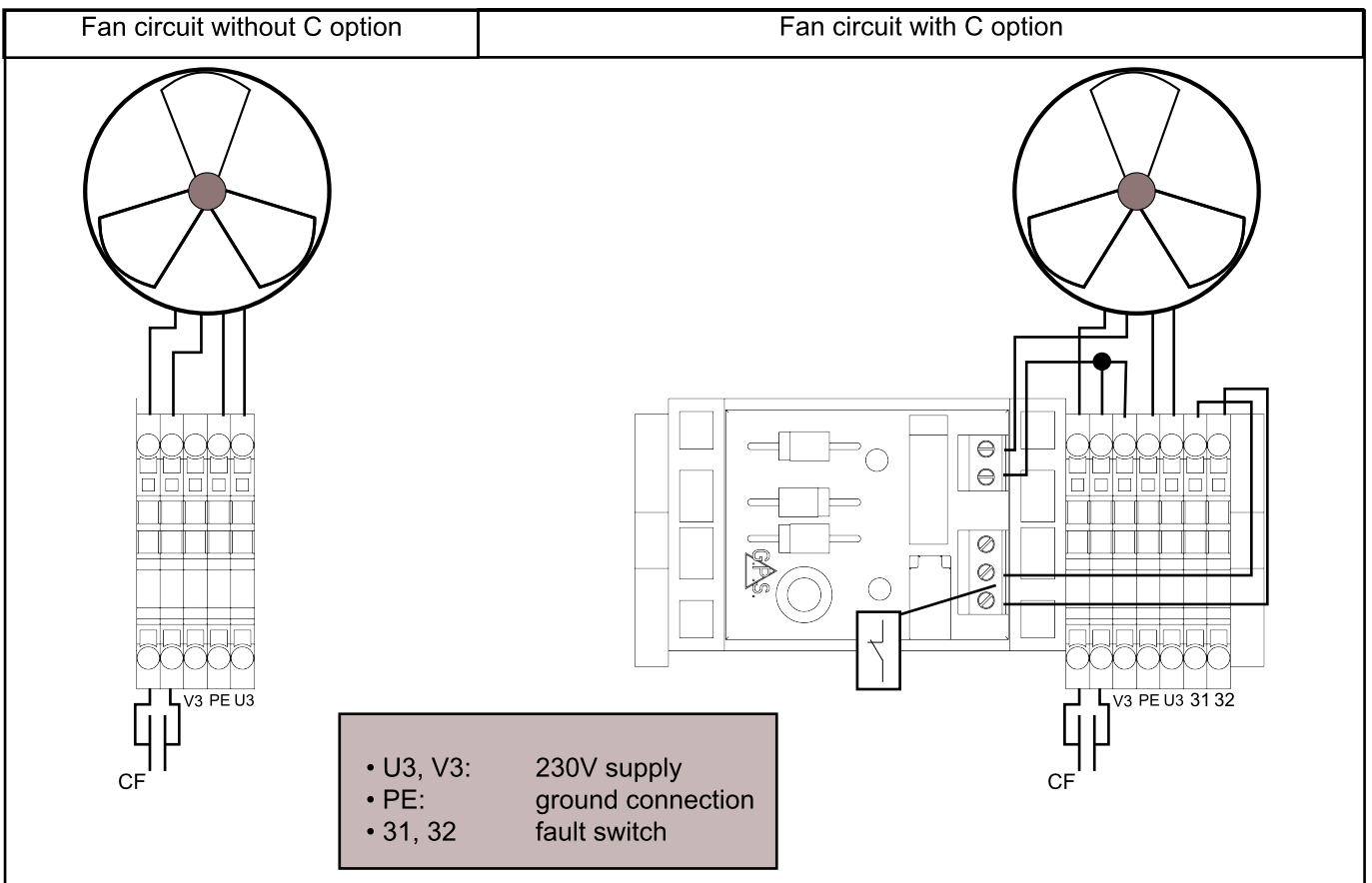
Parameters	GEM_037	GEM_043	GEM_047	GEM_049	Conditions	Units
$T_J$ - Junction operating temp.	125	125	125	125		$^\circ\text{C}$
$T_{STG}$ - Storage temperature	-40 - +70	-40 - +70	-40 - +70	-40 - +70		$^\circ\text{C}$
$R_{thJA}$ - Maximum thermal resistance junction to ambient	0.16	0.085	0.089	0.089	DC operation	$^\circ\text{C/W}$
$T$ Mounting GEM to panel torque $\pm 10\%$ Busbar to GEM	7	7	7	7	M6 mounting screws	Nm
	14	14	14	14	M8 mounting screws	Nm
wt - approximate weight	13	13	13	13	with FAPC options	kg

**Ordering Information**

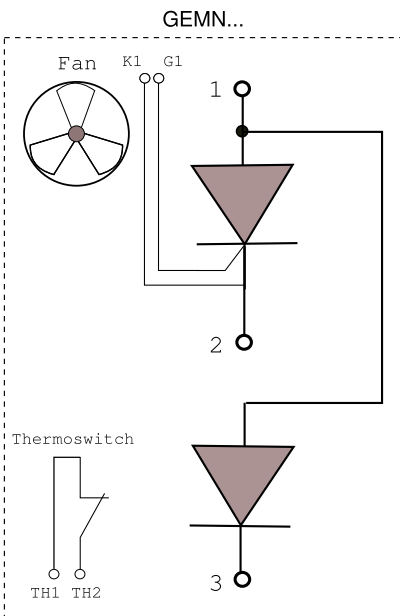
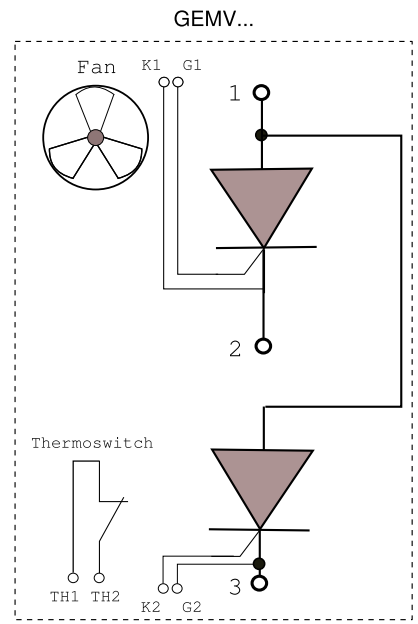
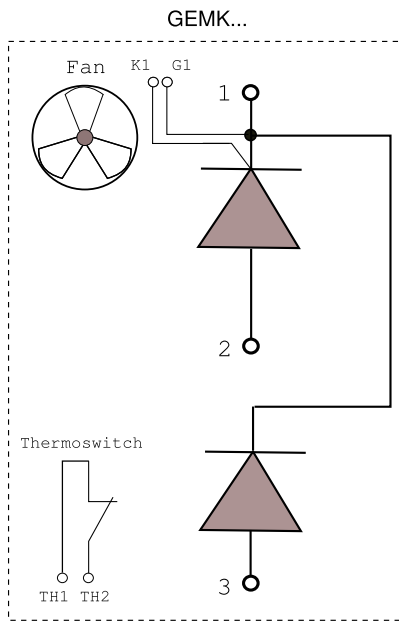
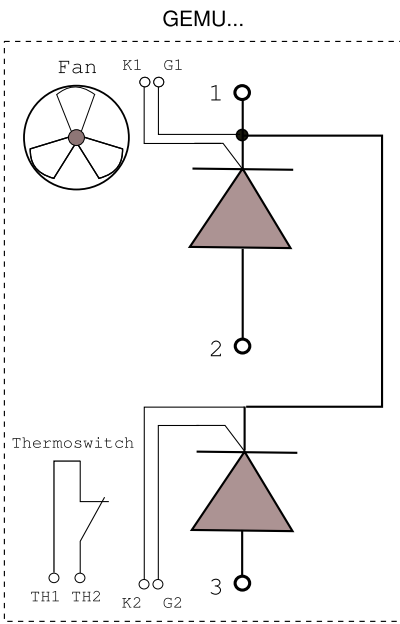
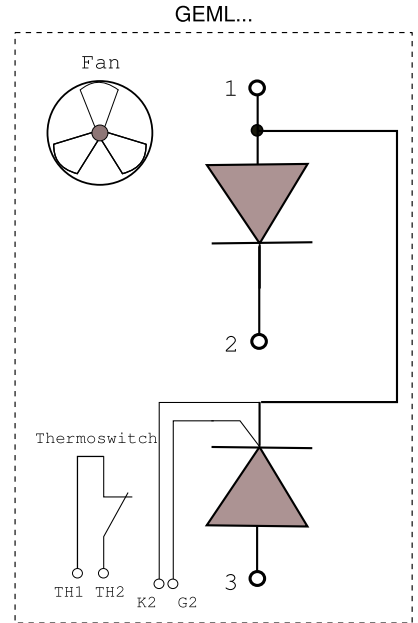
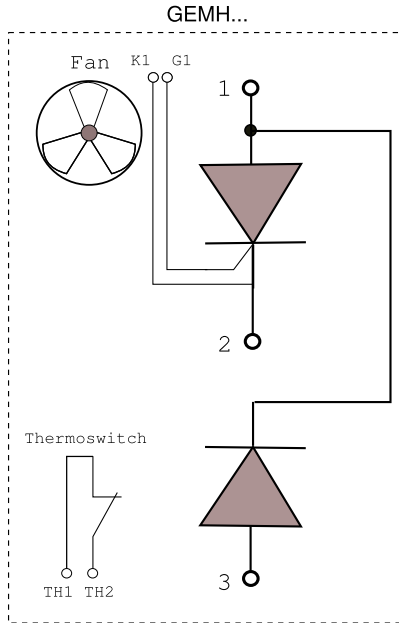
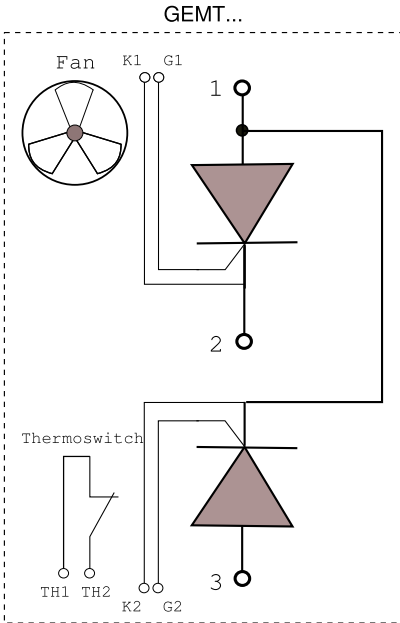


- ① Circuit configuration
- ② GEM average current / 10
- ③ GEM blocking voltage/ 100
- ④ 0= No Fan; V= With fan
- ⑤ 0= No fuses; F= With fuse protection
- ⑥ 0= No busbar; B= With standard copper busbars (see drawings)
- ⑦ 0= No anti-parallel busbar; L= L-shaped anti-parallel busbar; U= U-shaped anti-parallel busbar
- ⑧ 0= No pulse transformer; P=With pulse transformer\*
- ⑨ 0= No cooling alarm; C=With cooling alarm
- ⑩ 0= No device short alarm; 1=With device short alarm
- ⑪ 0= No snubber, 1= One snubber, 2= Two snubbers

\* Pulse transformer GT001(dual) or GT0002(single) depending on the circuit configuration for pulse transformer characteristics see their respective datasheet



**Circuit Configurations**



**Cooling unit characteristics**

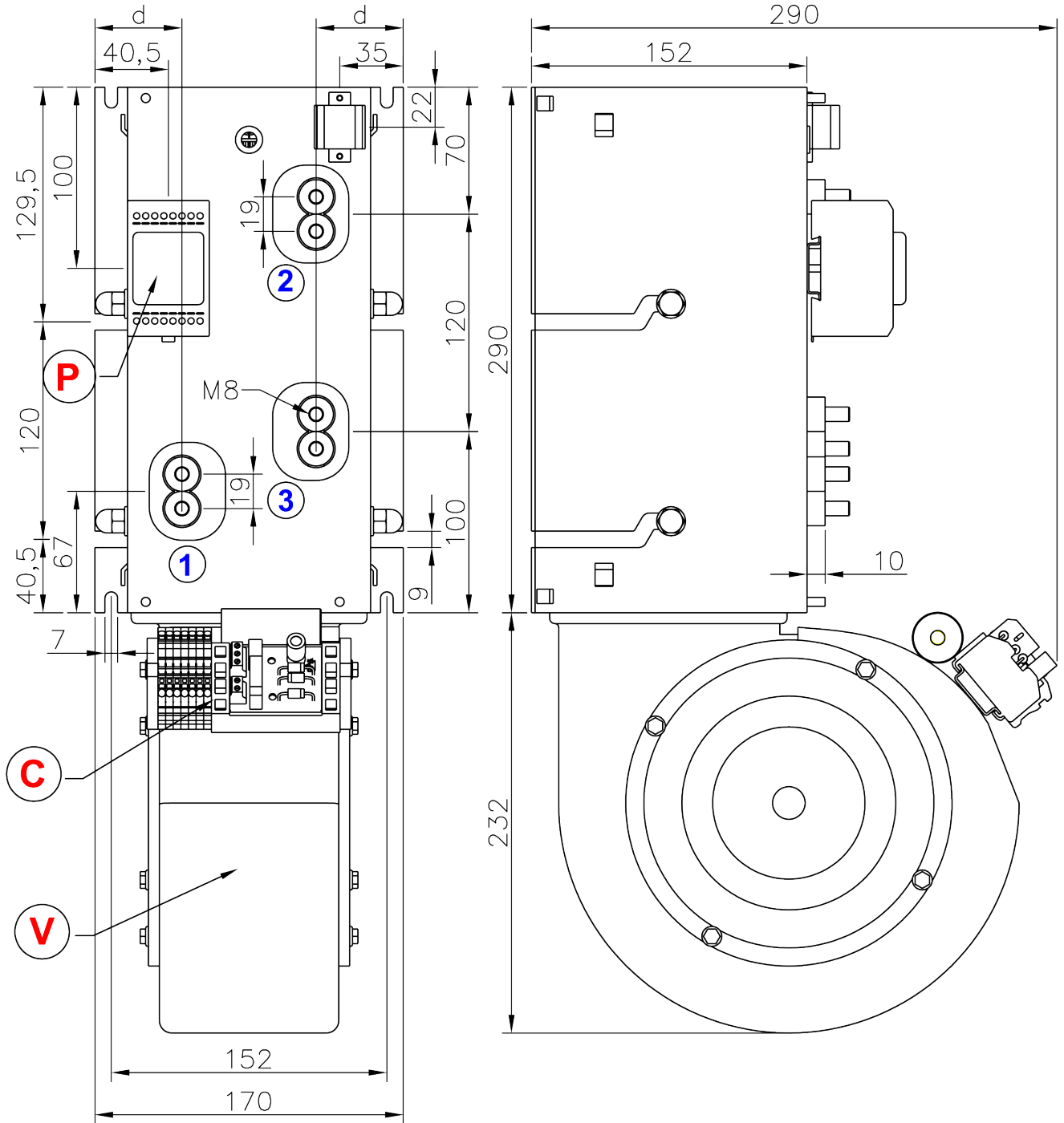
Supply voltage: 230V  
 Supply freq.: 50-60 Hz  
 Supply current: 0.67 A  
 Noise: 61dB

**Thermoswitch characteristics**

Contact type: normally closed  
 Switch temp.: 90°C  
 Insulation: 2500 V<sub>DC</sub>

**Mechanical Drawings**

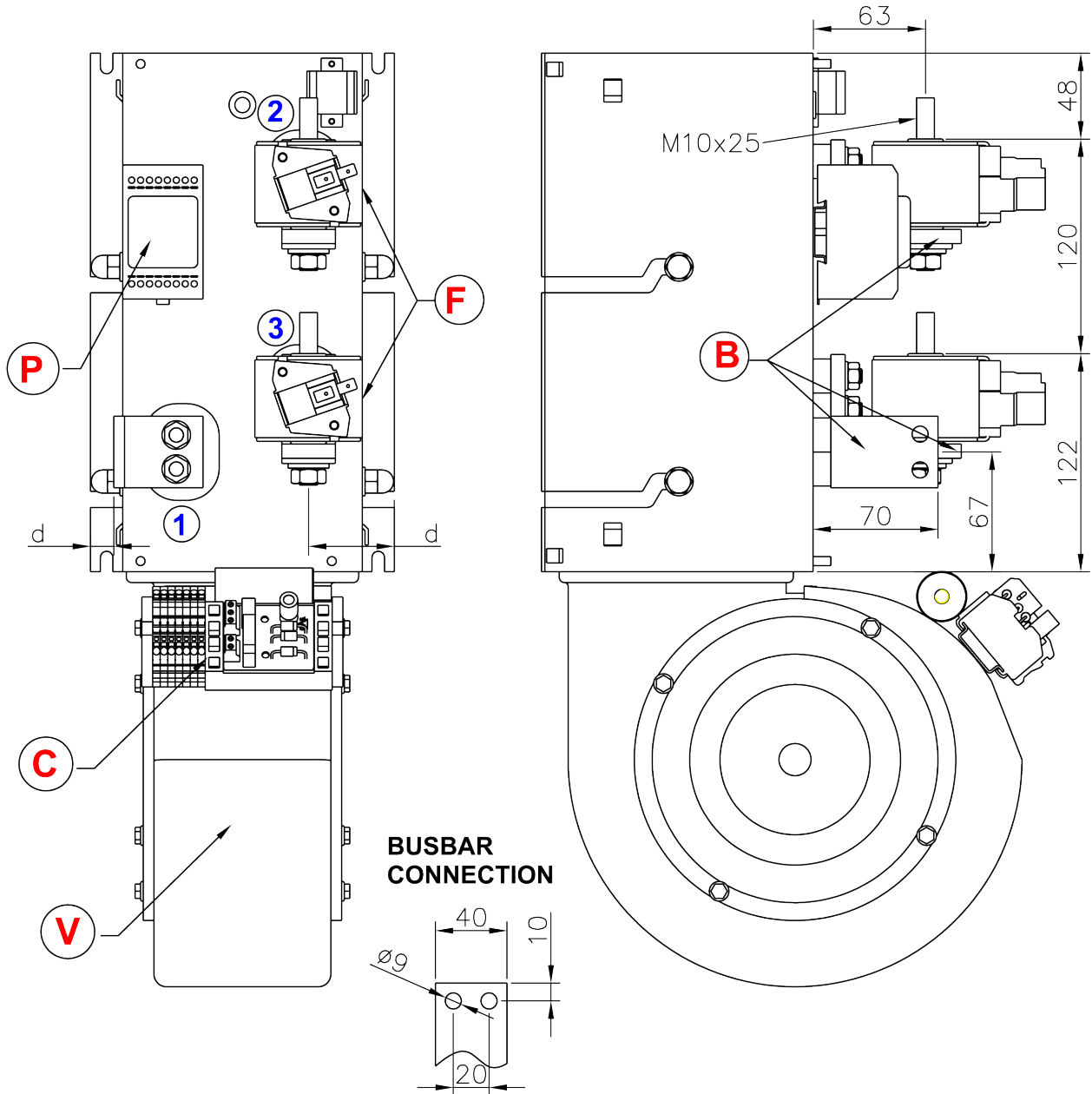
The drawing shows the version without optional busbars and fuses. In the drawing are present options P (pulse transformer) V (fan) and C (cooling alarm)



All dimensions are in mm.

**Mechanical Drawings**

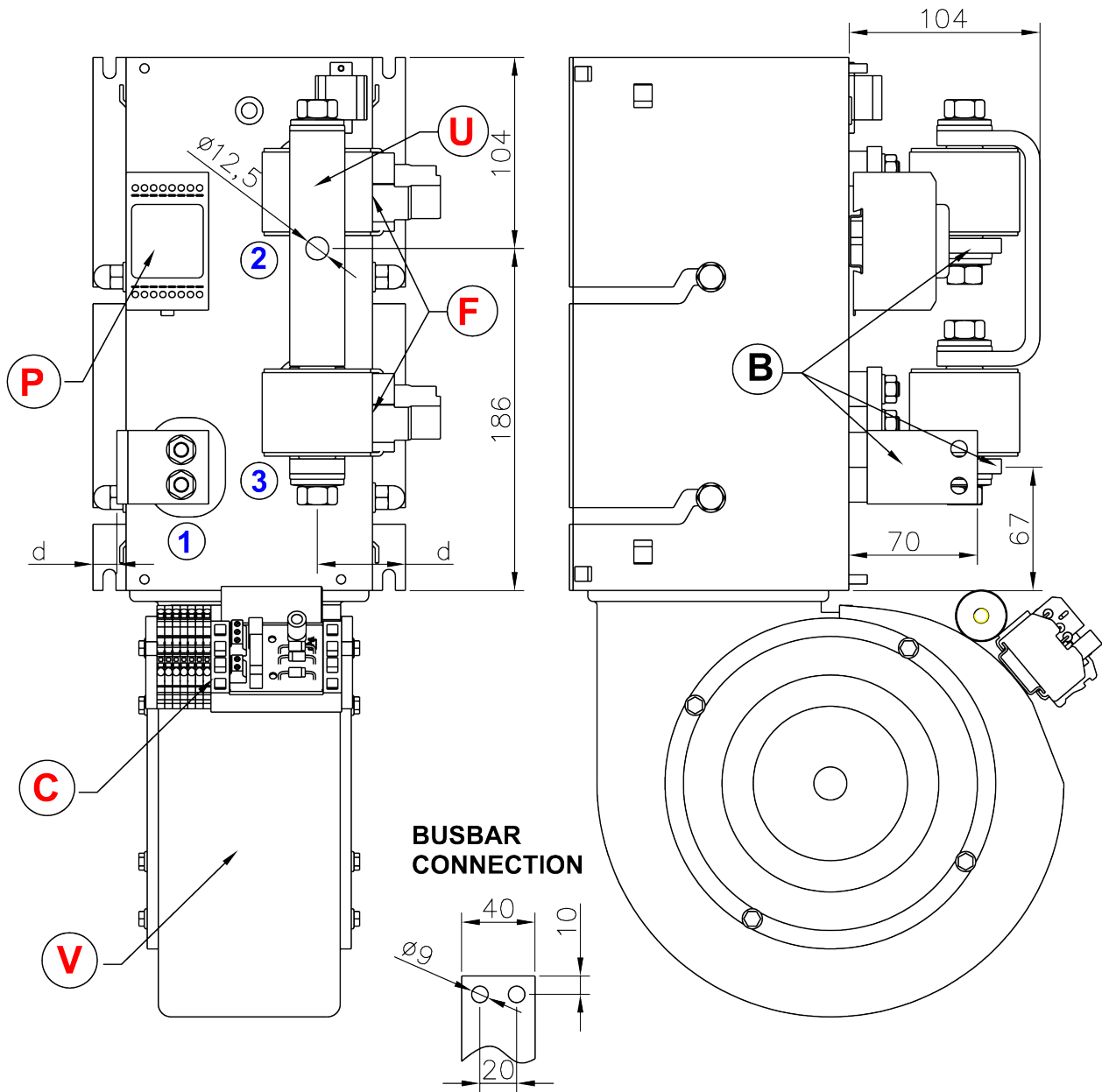
The drawing shows the version with optional busbars (B option) and fuses (F option). In the drawing are also present options P (pulse transformer) V (fan) and C (cooling alarm).



All dimensions are in mm.

**Mechanical Drawings**

The drawing shows the version with optional busbars (B option), fuses (F option) and anti-parallel busbar (U option). In the drawing are also present options P (pulse transformer) V (fan) and C (cooling alarm)

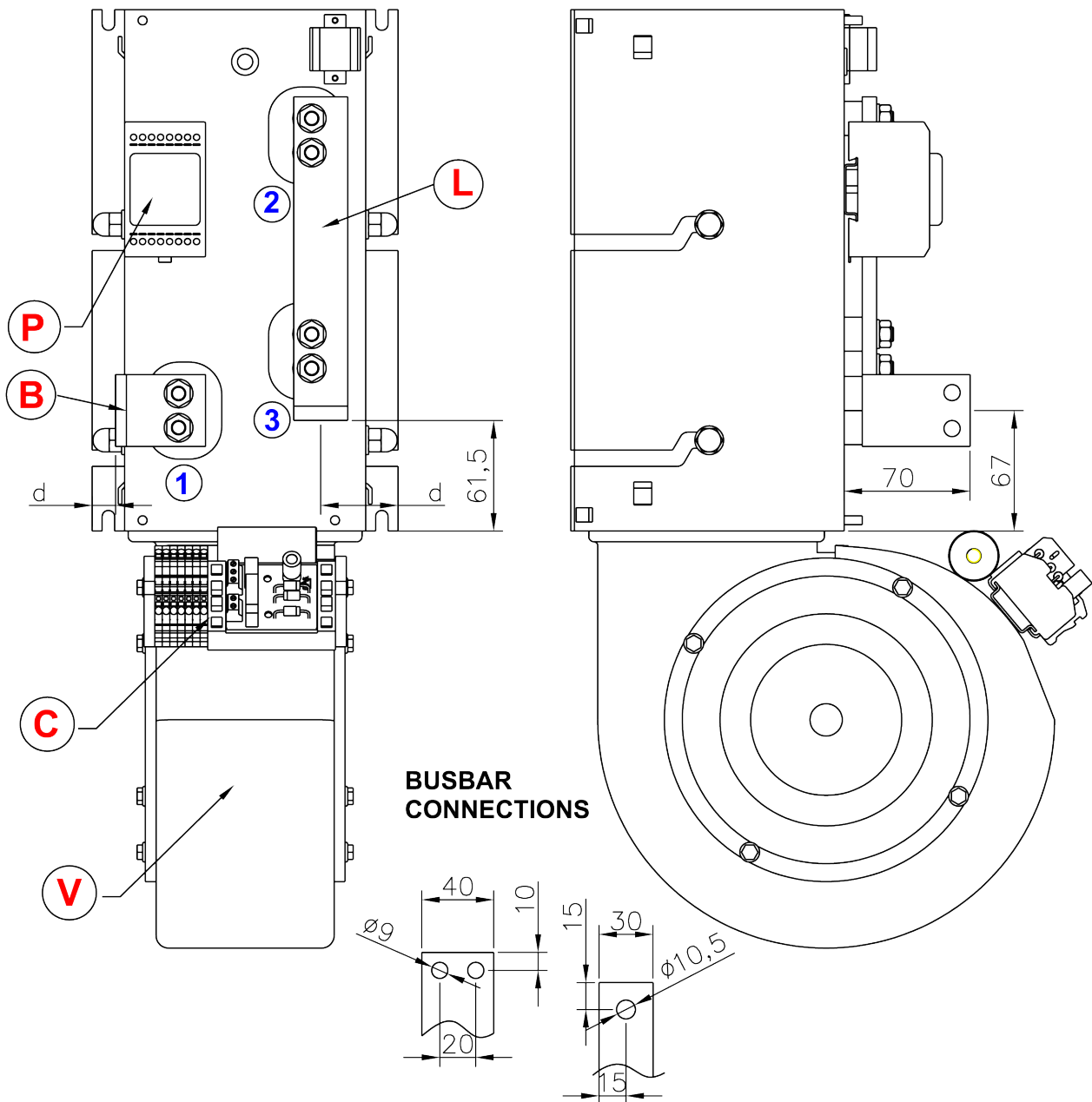


All dimensions are in mm.



**Mechanical Drawings**

The drawing shows the version with optional busbars (B option) and anti-parallel busbar (L option) . The L option is only suited for applications where no fuse protection (option F) is required. In the drawing are also present options P (pulse transformer) V (fan) and C (cooling alarm)



All dimensions are in mm.

Maximum Output Current vs. Ambient temperature Curves

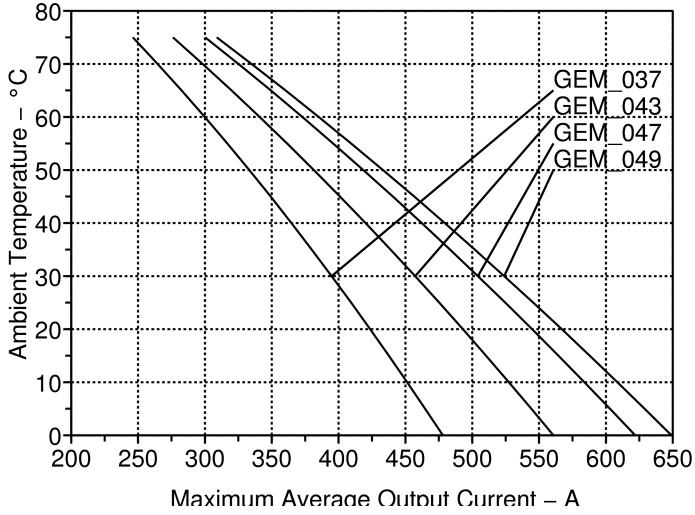


Fig.1: Maximum module output vs. ambient temperature half sine 180° conduction.

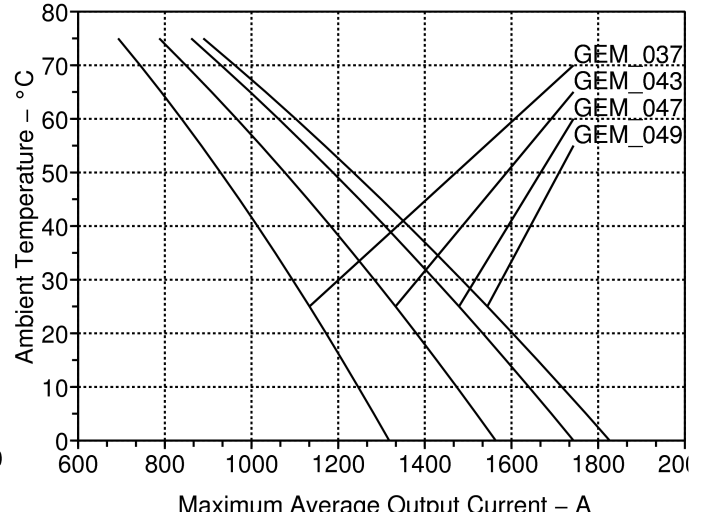


Fig.2: Maximum output vs. ambient temperature for three phase bridge circuit.

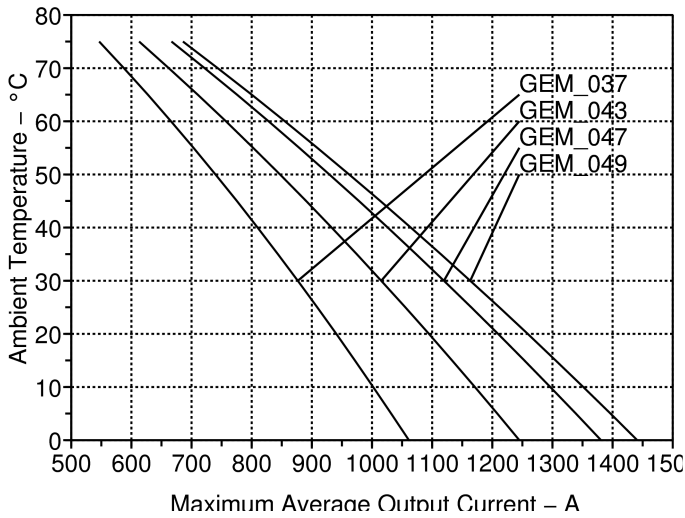


Fig.3: Maximum output vs. ambient temperature for AC-switch circuit.

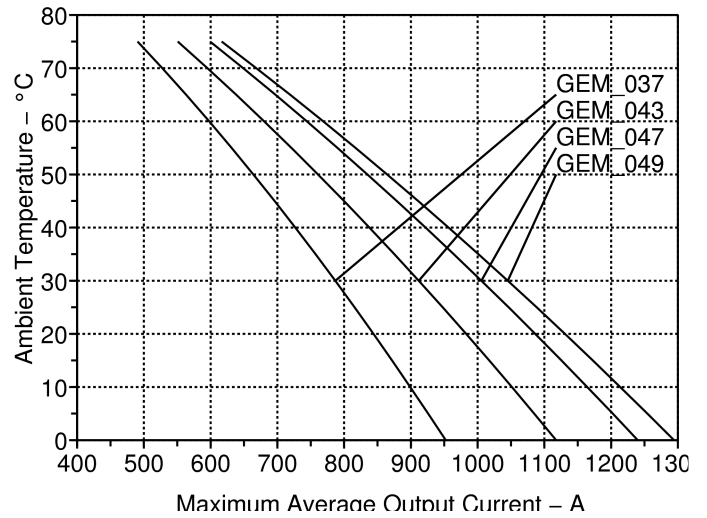


Fig.4: Maximum output vs. ambient temperature for two pulse bridge and center tap circuit.

Six Pulse Bridge Connection Overload Capability Curves  
 $I_{OUT\_DC}$  vs. Duty Cycle with  $K_{OVL}=1.5$

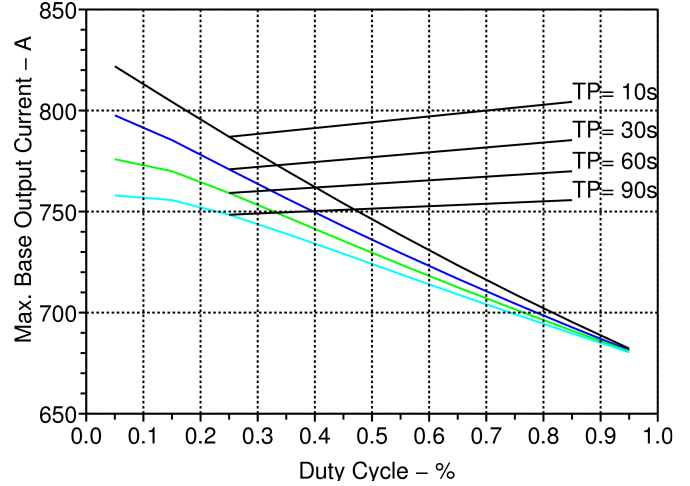
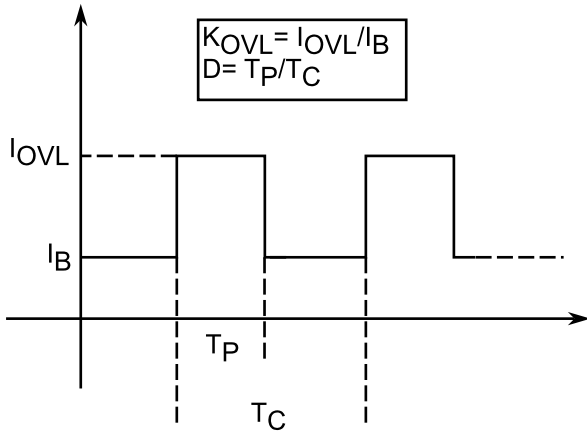


Fig.5: Overload capability curves for GEM\_037 ( $T_A = 40^\circ\text{C}$ ).

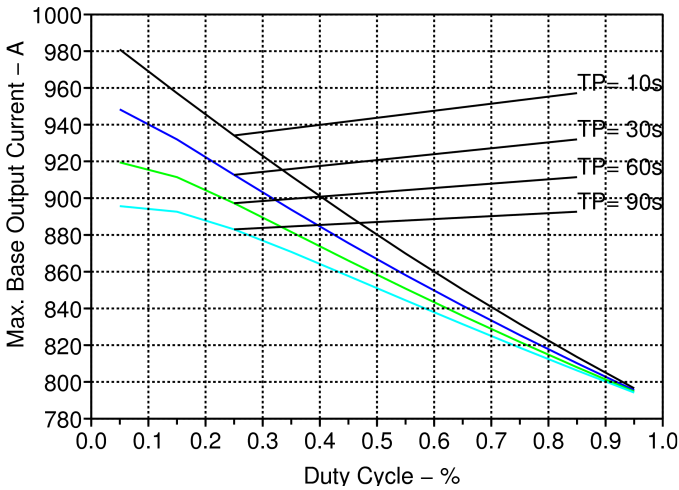


Fig.6: Overload capability curves for GEM\_043 ( $T_A = 40^\circ\text{C}$ ).

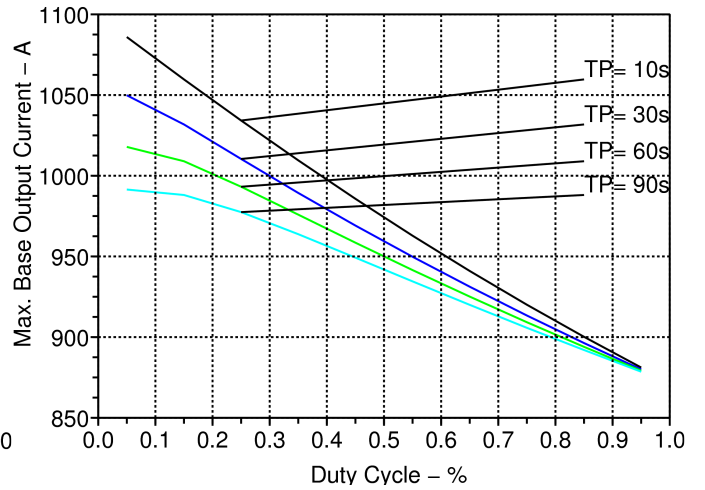


Fig.7: Overload capability curves for GEM\_047 ( $T_A = 40^\circ\text{C}$ ).

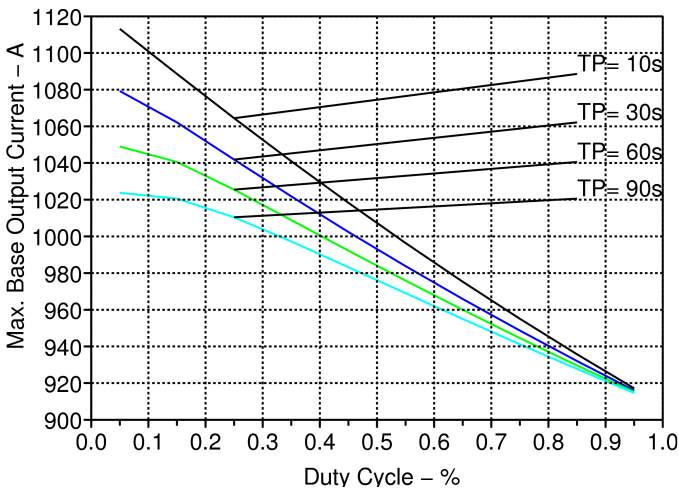


Fig.8: Overload capability curves for GEM\_049 ( $T_A = 40^\circ\text{C}$ ).

Six Pulse Bridge Connection Overload Capability Curves  
 $I_{OUT\_DC}$  vs. Duty Cycle with  $K_{OVL}=2$

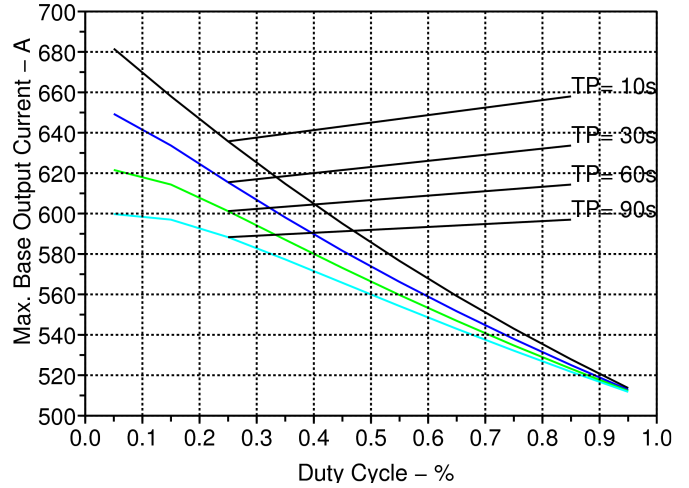
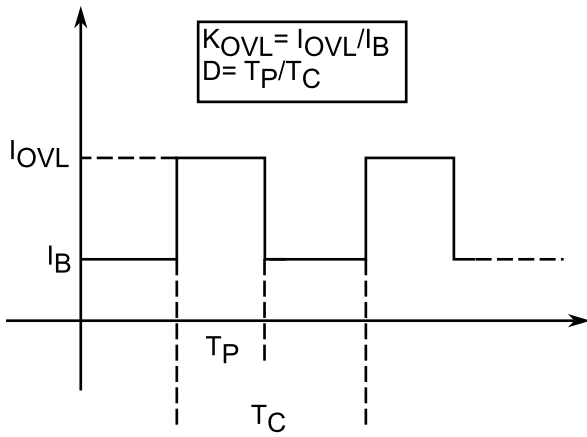


Fig.9: Overload capability curves for GEM\_037 ( $T_A = 40^\circ C$ ).

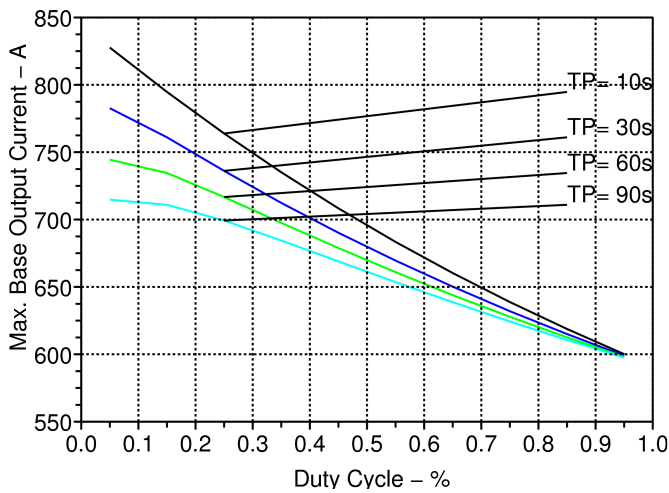


Fig.10: Overload capability curves for GEM\_043 ( $T_A = 40^\circ C$ ).

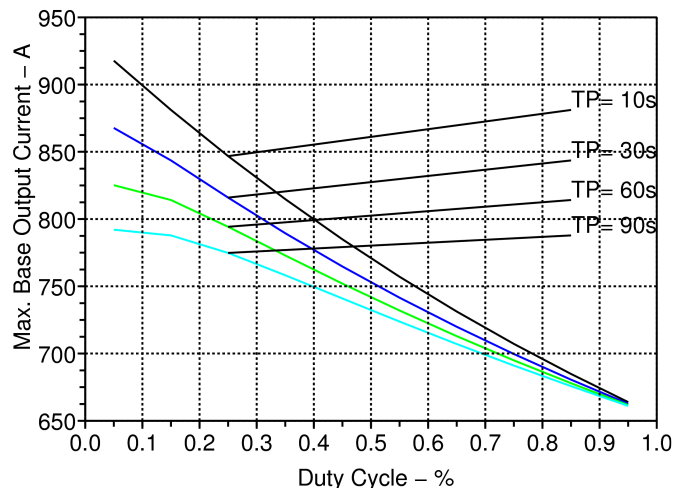


Fig.11: Overload capability curves for GEM\_047 ( $T_A = 40^\circ C$ ).

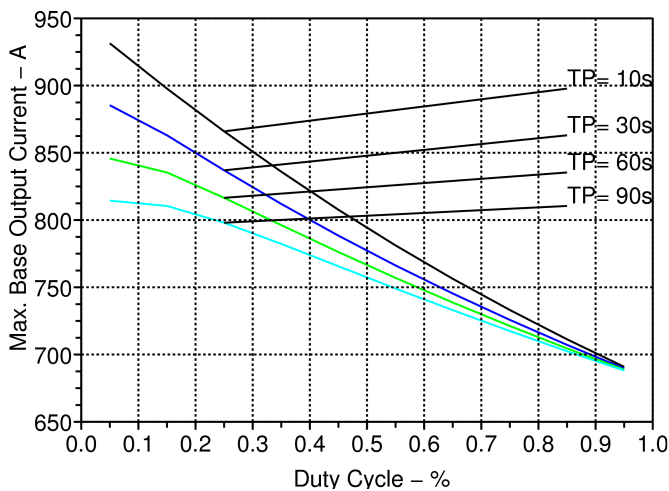


Fig.12: Overload capability curves for GEM\_049 ( $T_A = 40^\circ C$ ).

Six Pulse Bridge Connection Overload Capability Curves  
 $I_{OUT\_DC}$  vs. Duty Cycle with  $K_{OVL}=2.5$

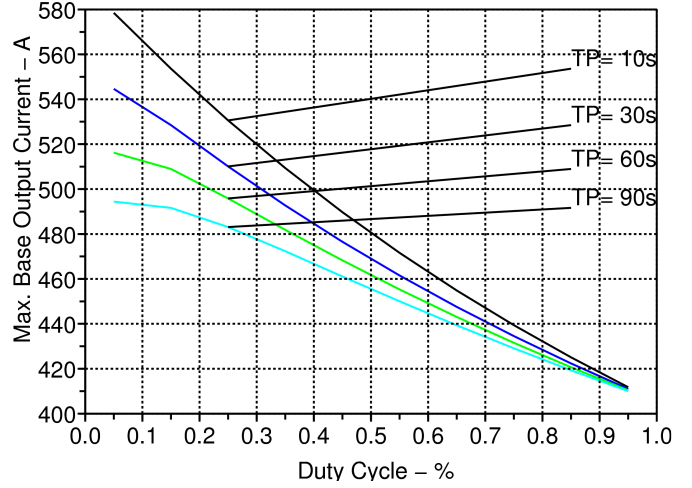
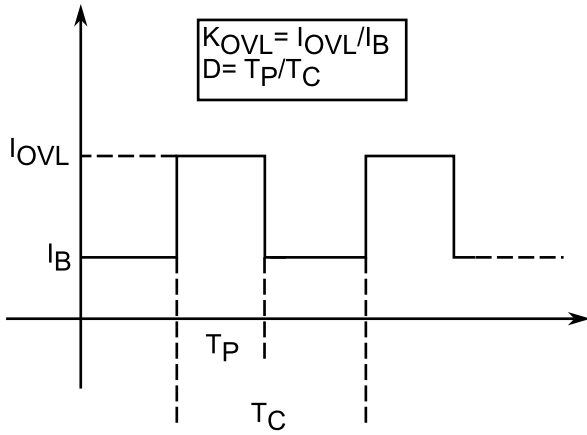


Fig.13: Overload capability curves for GEM\_037 ( $T_A = 40^\circ C$ ).

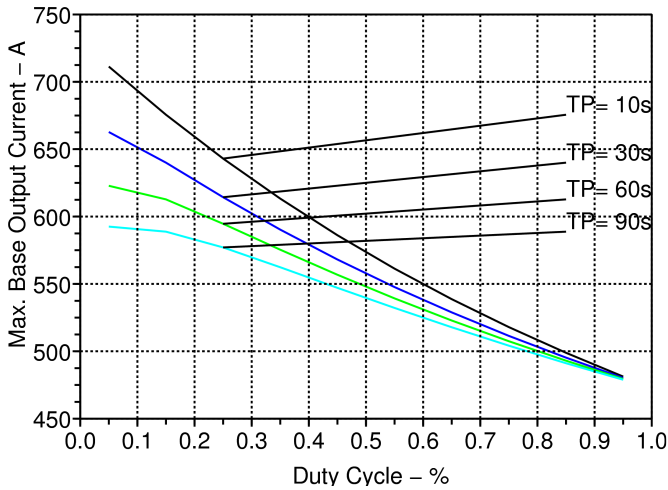


Fig.14: Overload capability curves for GEM\_043 ( $T_A = 40^\circ C$ ).

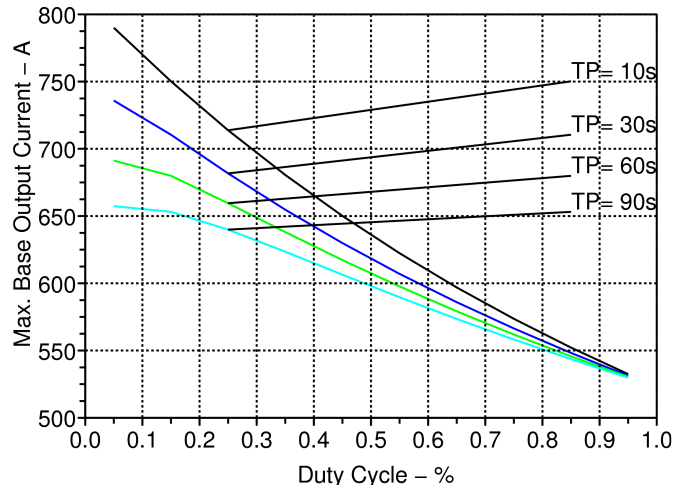


Fig.15: Overload capability curves for GEM\_047 ( $T_A = 40^\circ C$ ).

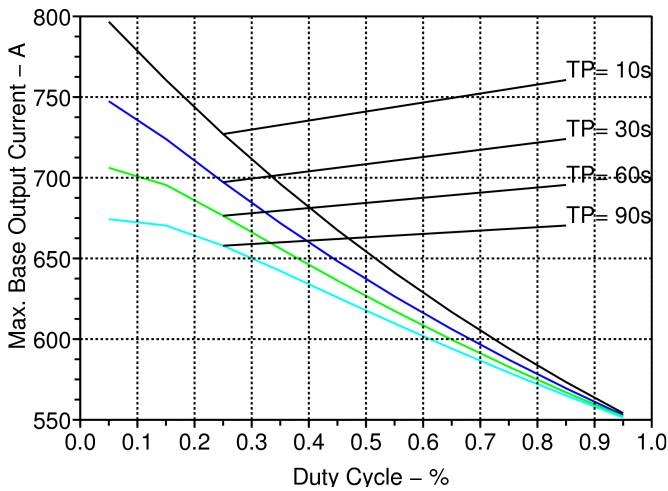


Fig.16: Overload capability curves for GEM\_049 ( $T_A = 40^\circ C$ ).

AC-Switch Connection Overload Capability Curves  
 $I_{OUT\_RMS}$  vs. Duty Cycle with  $K_{OVL}=2$

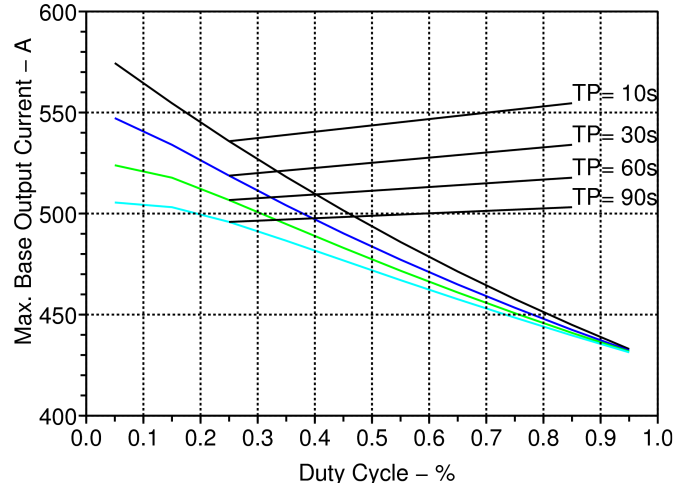
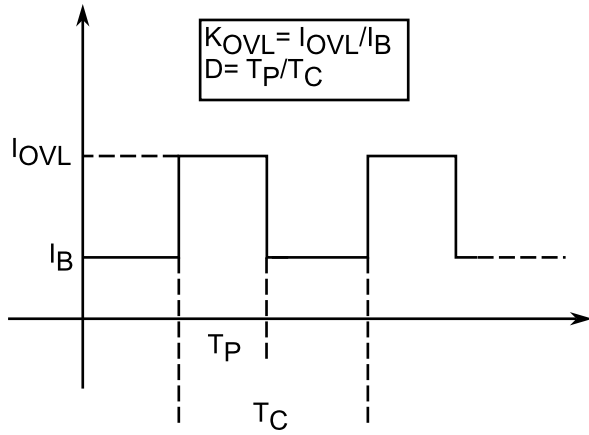


Fig.17: Overload capability curves for GEM\_037 ( $T_A = 40^\circ\text{C}$ ).

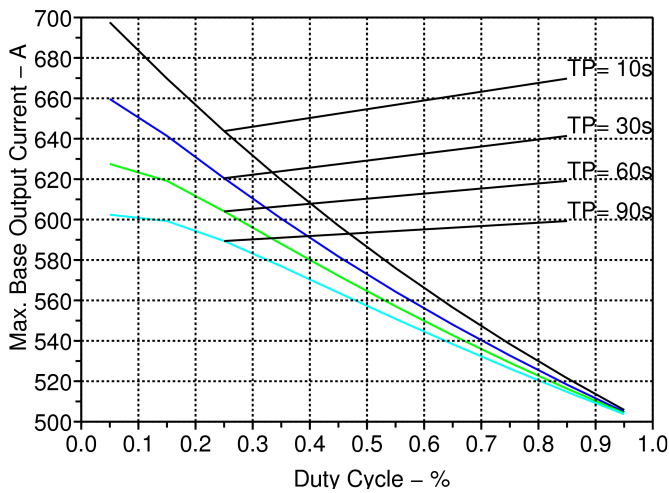


Fig.18: Overload capability curves for GEM\_043 ( $T_A = 40^\circ\text{C}$ ).

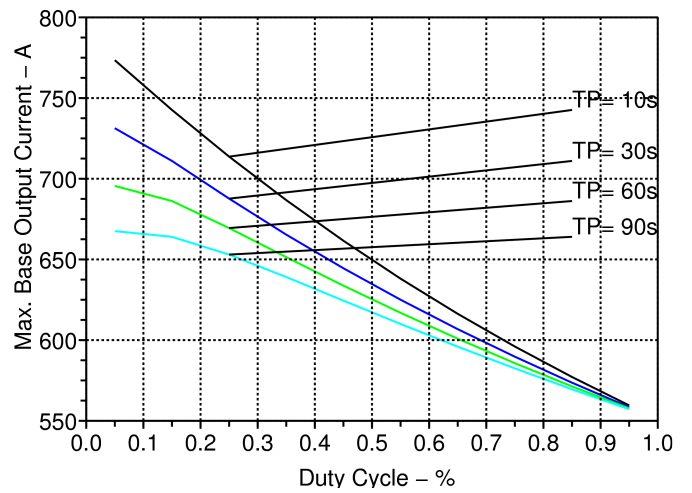


Fig.19: Overload capability curves for GEM\_047 ( $T_A = 40^\circ\text{C}$ ).

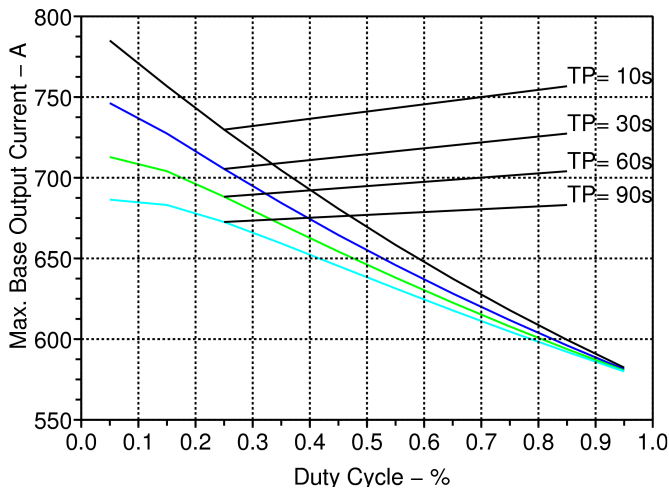


Fig.20: Overload capability curves for GEM\_049 ( $T_A = 40^\circ\text{C}$ ).

AC-Switch Connection Overload Capability Curves  
 $I_{OUT\_RMS}$  vs. Duty Cycle with  $K_{OVL}=3$

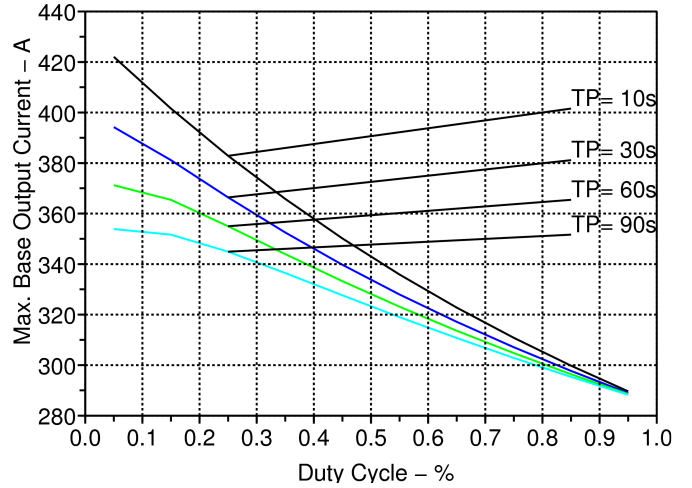
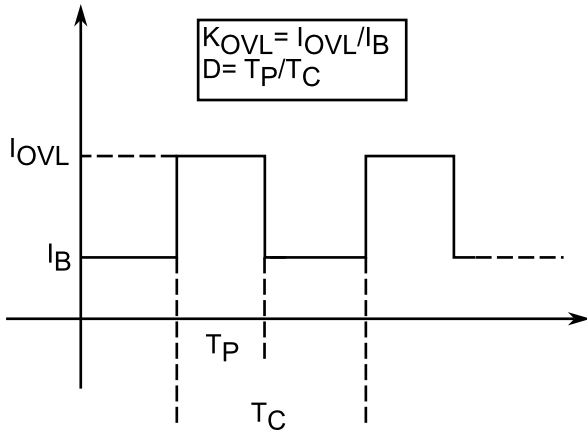


Fig.21: Overload capability curves for GEM\_037 ( $T_A = 40^\circ\text{C}$ ).

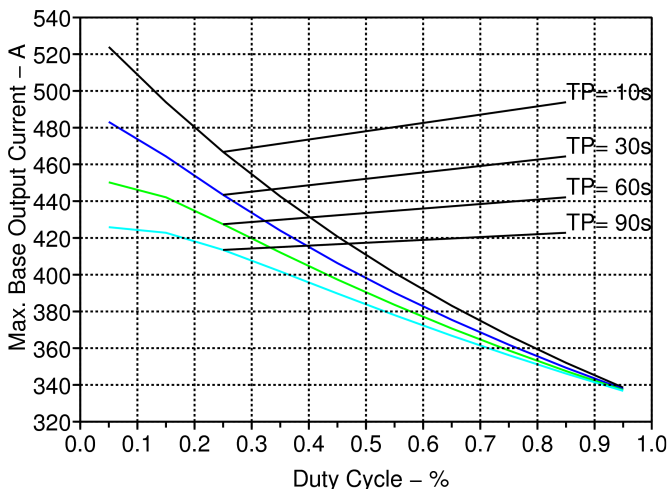


Fig.22: Overload capability curves for GEM\_043 ( $T_A = 40^\circ\text{C}$ ).

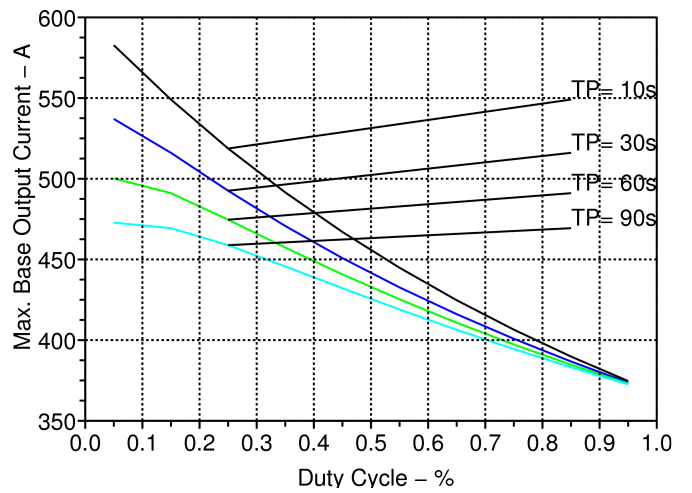


Fig.23: Overload capability curves for GEM\_047 ( $T_A = 40^\circ\text{C}$ ).

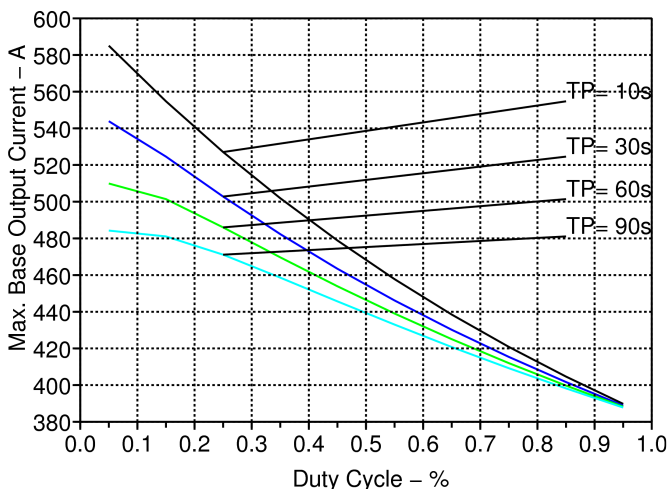


Fig.24: Overload capability curves for GEM\_049 ( $T_A = 40^\circ\text{C}$ ).

AC-Switch Connection Overload Capability Curves  
 $I_{OUT\_RMS}$  vs. Duty Cycle with  $K_{OVL}=4$

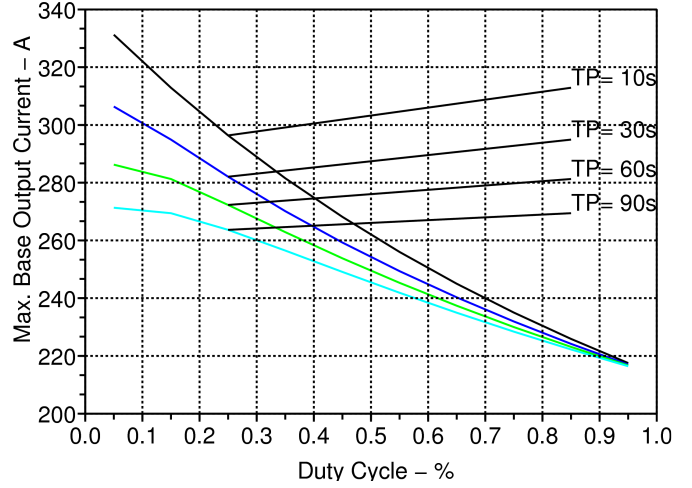
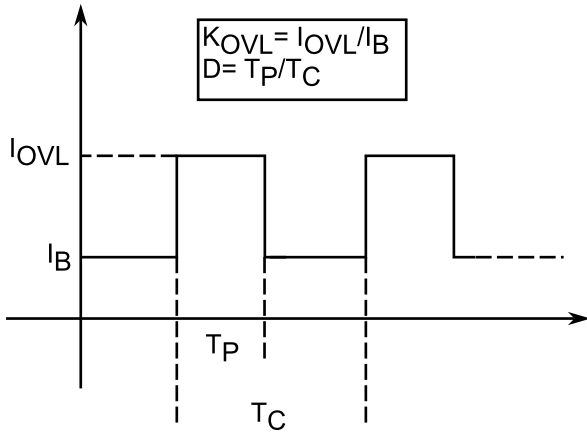


Fig.29: Overload capability curves for GEM\_059 ( $T_A = 40^\circ\text{C}$ ).

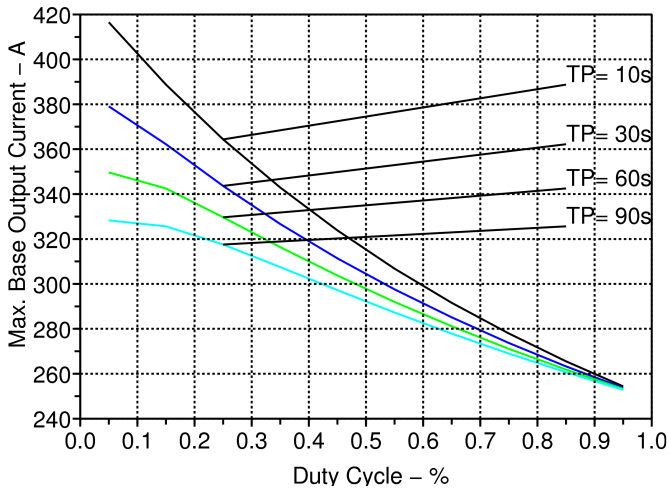


Fig.30: Overload capability curves for GEM\_067 ( $T_A = 40^\circ\text{C}$ ).

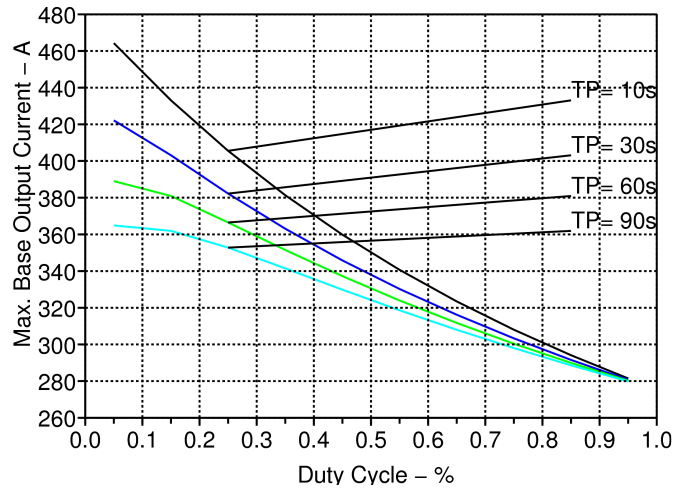


Fig.31: Overload capability curves for GEM\_071 ( $T_A = 40^\circ\text{C}$ ).

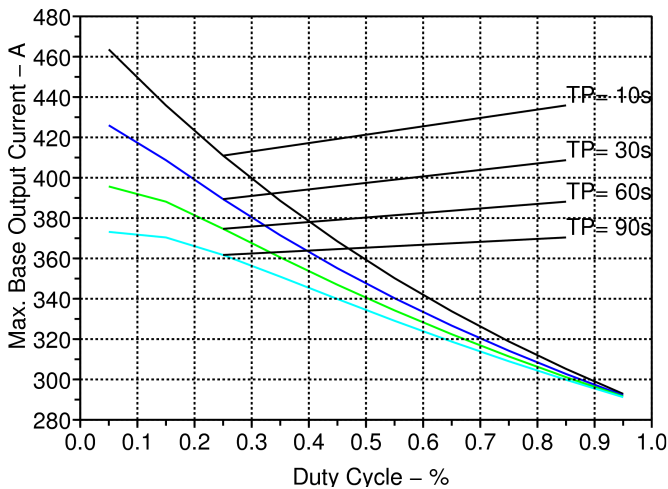


Fig.32: Overload capability curves for GEM\_076 ( $T_A = 40^\circ\text{C}$ ).