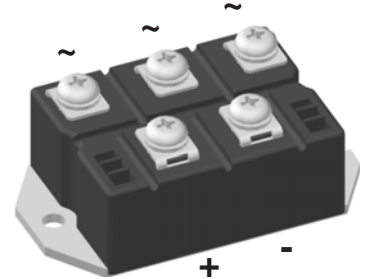
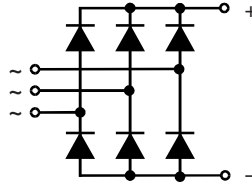


Three Phase Rectifier Bridge

$I_{dAV} = 248 \text{ A}$
 $V_{RRM} = 800-1800 \text{ V}$

| V_{RSM} V | V_{RRM} V | Type |
|----------------|----------------|----------------|
| 800 | 800 | VUO 190-08NO7 |
| 1200 | 1200 | VUO 190-12NO7 |
| 1400 | 1400 | VUO 190-14NO7 |
| 1600 | 1600 | VUO 190-16NO7 |
| 1800 | 1800 | VUO 190-18NO7* |

* delivery time on request



| Symbol | Test Conditions | Maximum Ratings | |
|------------|---|------------------------------------|-------------------------|
| I_{dAV} | $T_C = 90^\circ\text{C}$, module | 248 | A |
| I_{dAV} | $T_A = 35^\circ\text{C}$ ($R_{thCA} = 0.2 \text{ K/W}$), module | 165 | A |
| I_{FSM} | $T_{VJ} = 45^\circ\text{C}$; $V_R = 0$ | $t = 10 \text{ ms}$ (50 Hz), sine | 2800 A |
| | | $t = 8.3 \text{ ms}$ (60 Hz), sine | 3300 A |
| | $T_{VJ} = T_{VJM}$ $V_R = 0$ | $t = 10 \text{ ms}$ (50 Hz), sine | 2500 A |
| | | $t = 8.3 \text{ ms}$ (60 Hz), sine | 2750 A |
| I^2t | $T_{VJ} = 45^\circ\text{C}$ $V_R = 0$ | $t = 10 \text{ ms}$ (50 Hz), sine | 39 200 A ² s |
| | | $t = 8.3 \text{ ms}$ (60 Hz), sine | 45 000 A ² s |
| | $T_{VJ} = T_{VJM}$ $V_R = 0$ | $t = 10 \text{ ms}$ (50 Hz), sine | 31 200 A ² s |
| | | $t = 8.3 \text{ ms}$ (60 Hz), sine | 31 300 A ² s |
| T_{VJ} | | -40...+150 | °C |
| T_{VJM} | | 150 | °C |
| T_{stg} | | -40...+125 | °C |
| V_{ISOL} | 50/60 Hz, RMS $I_{ISOL} \leq 1 \text{ mA}$ | $t = 1 \text{ min}$ | 2500 V~ |
| | | $t = 1 \text{ s}$ | 3000 V~ |
| M_d | Mounting torque (M6) | $5 \pm 15 \%$ | Nm |
| | Terminal connection torque (M6) | $5 \pm 15 \%$ | Nm |
| Weight | typ. | 270 | g |

Features

- Package with screw terminals
- Isolation voltage 3000 V~
- Planar passivated chips
- Blocking voltage up to 1800 V
- Low forward voltage drop
- UL registered E72873

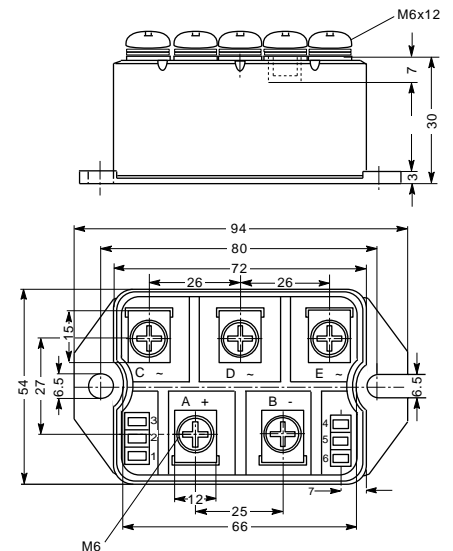
Applications

- Supplies for DC power equipment
- Input rectifiers for PWM inverter
- Battery DC power supplies
- Field supply for DC motors

Advantages

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

Dimensions in mm (1 mm = 0.0394")



| Symbol | Test Conditions | Characteristic Values | |
|------------|--|-----------------------------|-----------------------|
| I_R | $V_R = V_{RRM}$; $T_{VJ} = 25^\circ\text{C}$ | $T_{VJ} = 25^\circ\text{C}$ | $\leq 0.3 \text{ mA}$ |
| | | $T_{VJ} = T_{VJM}$ | $\leq 5 \text{ mA}$ |
| V_F | $I_F = 300 \text{ A}$; $T_{VJ} = 25^\circ\text{C}$ | ≤ 1.43 | V |
| V_{T0} | For power-loss calculations only | 0.8 | V |
| r_T | | 2.2 | mΩ |
| R_{thJC} | per diode, 120° | 0.45 | K/W |
| | per module | 0.075 | K/W |
| R_{thJH} | per diode, 120° | 0.6 | K/W |
| | per module | 0.1 | K/W |
| d_s | Creeping distance on surface | 10 | mm |
| d_A | Creepage distance in air | 9.4 | mm |
| a | Max. allowable acceleration | 50 | m/s ² |

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

IXYS reserves the right to change limits, test conditions and dimensions.

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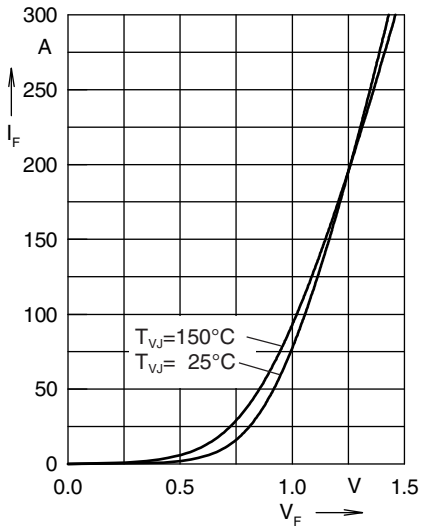


Fig. 4 Forward current versus voltage drop per diode

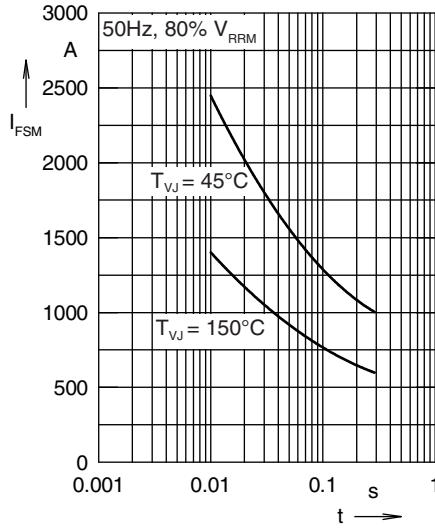


Fig. 5 Surge overload current

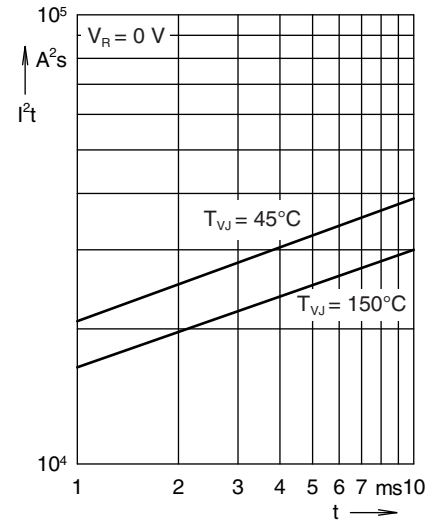


Fig. 6 I^2t versus time per diode

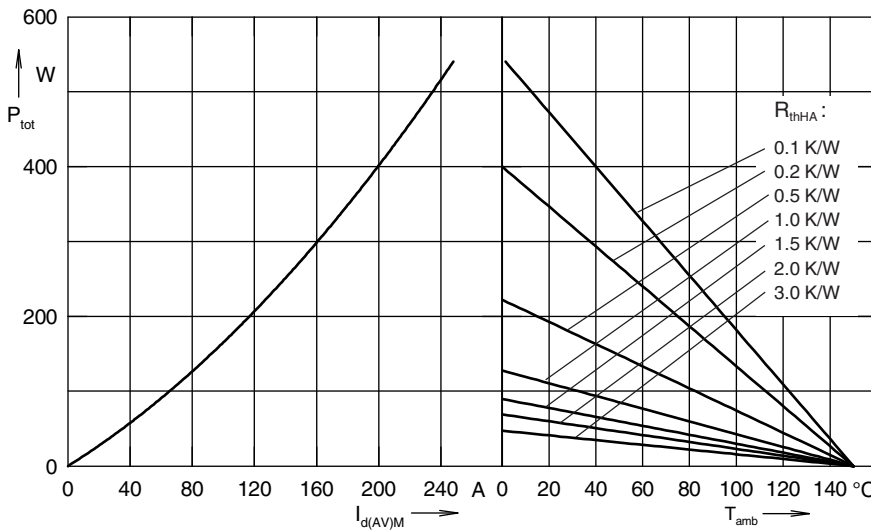


Fig. 7 Power dissipation versus direct output current and ambient temperature

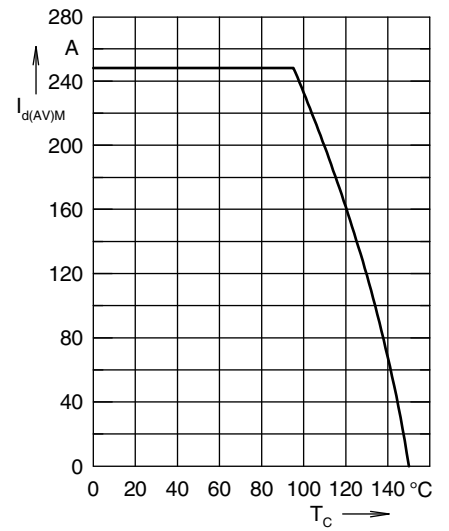


Fig. 8 Max. forward current versus case temperature

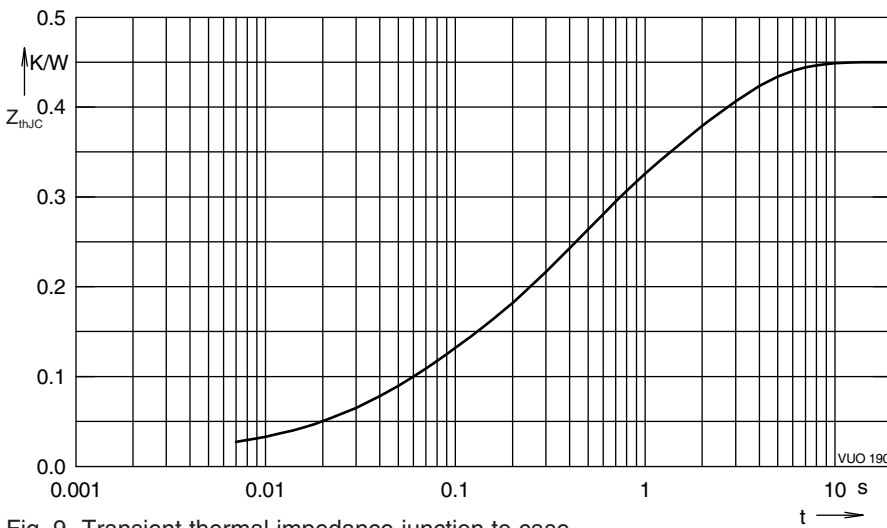


Fig. 9 Transient thermal impedance junction to case

Constants for Z_{thJC} calculation:

| i | R_{thi} (K/W) | t_i (s) |
|---|-----------------|-----------|
| 1 | 0.013 | 0.0012 |
| 2 | 0.072 | 0.047 |
| 3 | 0.175 | 0.326 |
| 4 | 0.19 | 2.03 |