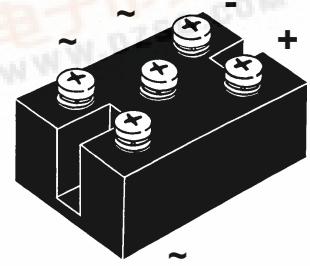
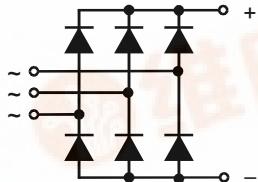


## Three Phase Rectifier Bridge

$I_{dAVM} = 140 \text{ A}$   
 $V_{RRM} = 1200-1800 \text{ V}$

$V_{RSM}$	$V_{RRM}$	Type
V	V	
1200	1200	VUO 105-12NO7
1400	1400	VUO 105-14NO7
1600	1600	VUO 105-16NO7
1800	1800	VUO 105-18NO7*

\* delivery time on request



Symbol	Test Conditions	Maximum Ratings		
$I_{dAVM}$	$T_c = 85^\circ\text{C}$ , module	140	A	
$I_{FSM}$	$T_{VJ} = 45^\circ\text{C}$ ; $V_R = 0$	1500 1650	A A	
	$T_{VJ} = T_{VJM}$ $V_R = 0$	1350 1500	A A	
$I^2t$	$T_{VJ} = 45^\circ\text{C}$ $V_R = 0$	11250 11300	A <sup>2</sup> s A <sup>2</sup> s	
	$T_{VJ} = T_{VJM}$ $V_R = 0$	9120 9350	A <sup>2</sup> s A <sup>2</sup> s	
$T_{VJ}$		-40...+150	$^\circ\text{C}$	
$T_{VJM}$		150	$^\circ\text{C}$	
$T_{stg}$		-40...+150	$^\circ\text{C}$	
$V_{ISOL}$	50/60 Hz, RMS $I_{ISOL} \leq 1 \text{ mA}$	2500 3000	V~ V~	
$M_d$	Mounting torque (M5)	5 ± 15 % 44 ± 15 %	Nm lb.in.	
	Terminal connection torque (M5)	5 ± 15 % 44 ± 15 %	Nm lb.in.	
Weight	typ.	225	g	

Symbol	Test Conditions	Characteristic Values		
$I_R$	$V_R = V_{RRM}$ ; $V_R = V_{RRM}$ ;	$T_{VJ} = 25^\circ\text{C}$ $T_{VJ} = T_{VJM}$	≤ 0.3 ≤ 8.0	mA mA
$V_F$	$I_F = 150 \text{ A}$ ;	$T_{VJ} = 25^\circ\text{C}$	≤ 1.6	V
$V_{TO}$	For power-loss calculations only		0.8	V
$r_T$			5	$\text{m}\Omega$
$R_{thJC}$	per diode per module		0.83 0.138	K/W K/W
$R_{thJH}$	per diode per module		1.13 0.188	K/W K/W

### Features

- Package with screw terminals
- Isolation voltage 3000 V~
- Planar passivated chips
- Blocking voltage up to 1800 V
- Low forward voltage drop
- UL registered E 72873

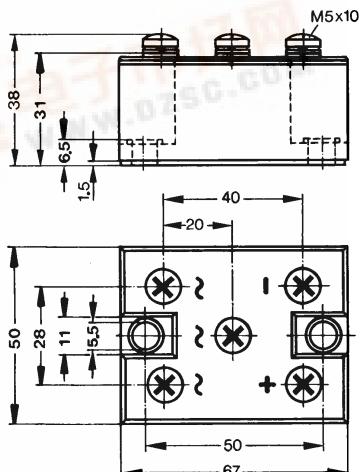
### Applications

- 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")



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.

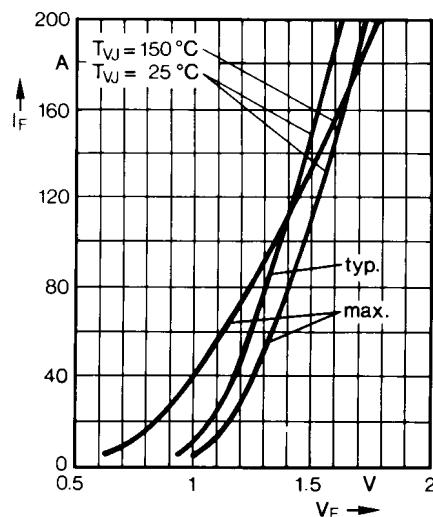


Fig. 1 Forward current versus voltage drop per diode

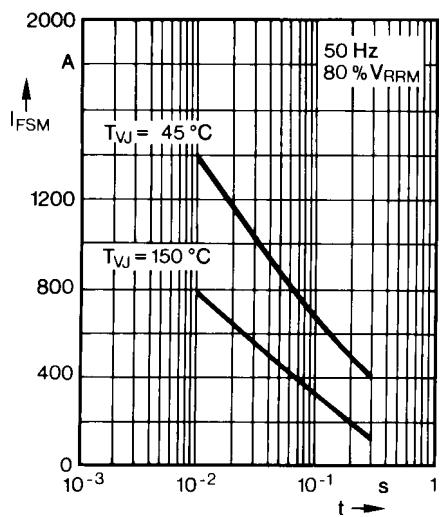


Fig. 2 Surge overload current per diode  
 $I_{FSM}$ : Crest value. t: duration

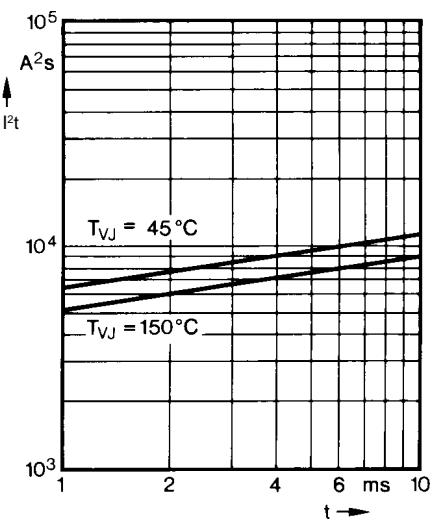


Fig. 3  $I^2t$  versus time (1-10 ms) per diode

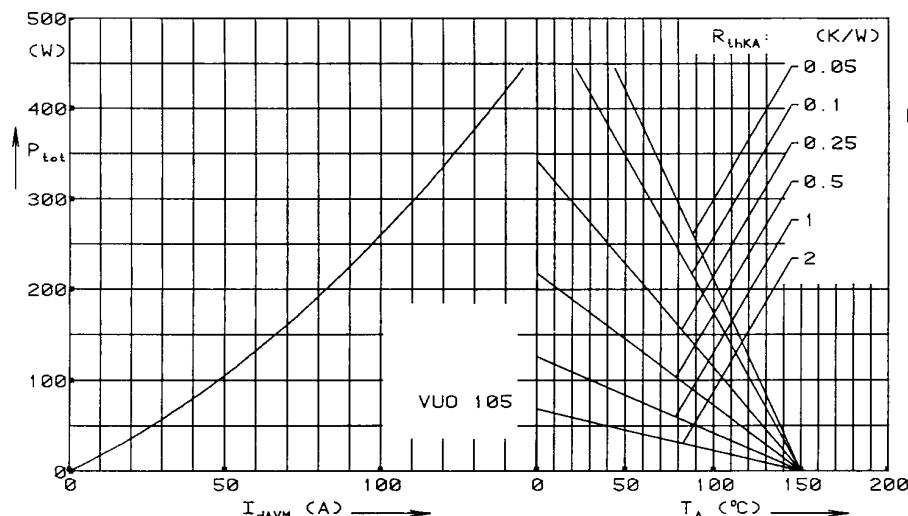


Fig. 4 Power dissipation versus direct output current and ambient temperature

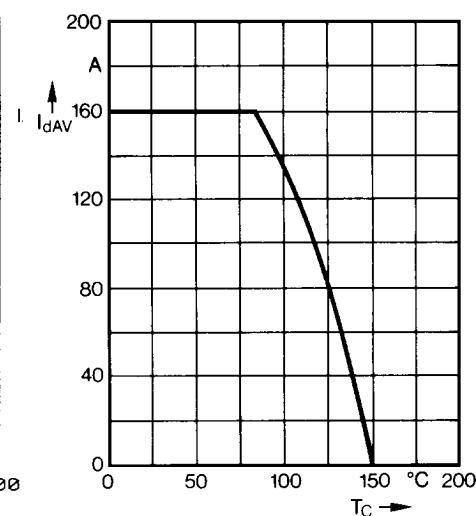


Fig. 5 Maximum forward current at case temperature

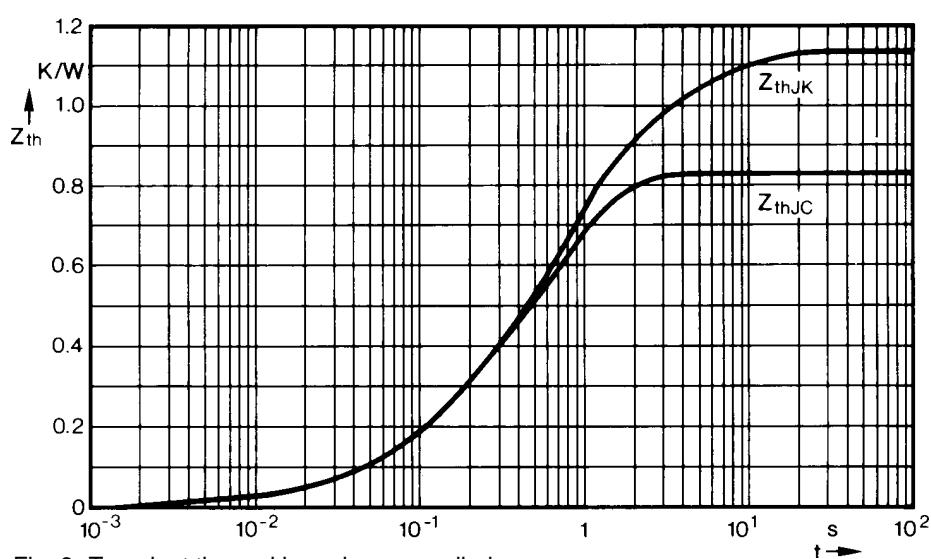


Fig. 6 Transient thermal impedance per diode

Constants for  $Z_{thJC}$  calculation:

i	$R_{thi}$ (K/W)	$t_i$ (s)
1	0.014	0.011
2	0.067	0.094
3	0.139	0.28
4	0.61	0.7

Constants for  $Z_{thJK}$  calculation:

i	$R_{thi}$ (K/W)	$t_i$ (s)
1	0.014	0.011
2	0.067	0.094
3	0.139	0.28
4	0.61	0.7
5	0.3	4.2