

High Efficiency Thyristor

$$V_{RRM} = 1200 \text{ V}$$

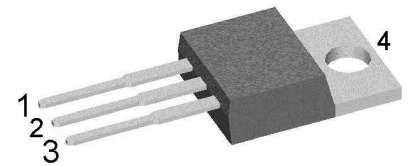
$$I_{TAV} = 20 \text{ A}$$

$$V_T = 1.37 \text{ V}$$

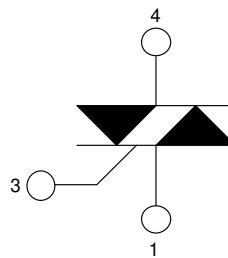
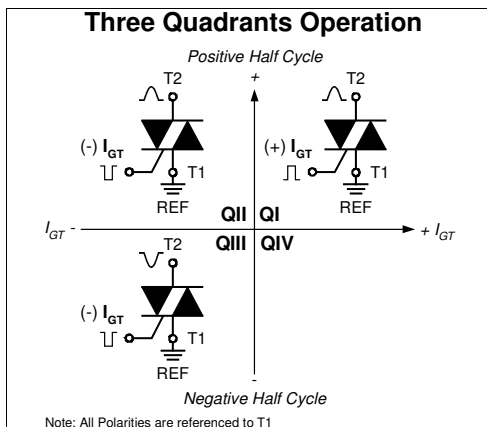
Three Quadrants operation: QI - QIII
 1~ Triac

Part number

CLA40MT1200NPB



Backside: anode/cathode



Features / Advantages:

- Triac for line frequency
- Three Quadrants Operation - QI - QIII
- Planar passivated chip
- Long-term stability of blocking currents and voltages

Applications:

- Line rectifying 50/60 Hz
- Softstart AC motor control
- DC Motor control
- Power converter
- AC power control
- Lighting and temperature control

Package: TO-220

- Industry standard outline
- RoHS compliant
- Epoxy meets UL 94V-0
- High creepage distance between terminals

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Rectifier			Ratings			
Symbol	Definition	Conditions	min.	typ.	max.	Unit
$V_{RSM/DSM}$	max. non-repetitive reverse/forward blocking voltage	$T_{VJ} = 25^{\circ}\text{C}$			1300	V
$V_{RRM/DRM}$	max. repetitive reverse/forward blocking voltage	$T_{VJ} = 25^{\circ}\text{C}$			1200	V
I_{RD}	reverse current, drain current	$V_{R/D} = 1200\text{ V}$	$T_{VJ} = 25^{\circ}\text{C}$		10	μA
		$V_{R/D} = 1200\text{ V}$	$T_{VJ} = 125^{\circ}\text{C}$		1.5	mA
V_T	forward voltage drop	$I_T = 20\text{ A}$	$T_{VJ} = 25^{\circ}\text{C}$		1.37	V
		$I_T = 40\text{ A}$			1.71	V
		$I_T = 20\text{ A}$	$T_{VJ} = 125^{\circ}\text{C}$		1.37	V
		$I_T = 40\text{ A}$			1.83	V
I_{TAV}	average forward current	$T_C = 115^{\circ}\text{C}$	$T_{VJ} = 150^{\circ}\text{C}$		20	A
I_{RMS}	RMS forward current per phase	180° sine			44	A
V_{T0}	threshold voltage	} for power loss calculation only	$T_{VJ} = 150^{\circ}\text{C}$		0.89	V
r_T	slope resistance				24	m Ω
R_{thJC}	thermal resistance junction to case				0.8	K/W
R_{thCH}	thermal resistance case to heatsink			0.5		K/W
P_{tot}	total power dissipation		$T_C = 25^{\circ}\text{C}$		155	W
I_{TSM}	max. forward surge current	$t = 10\text{ ms}; (50\text{ Hz}), \text{ sine}$	$T_{VJ} = 45^{\circ}\text{C}$		200	A
		$t = 8,3\text{ ms}; (60\text{ Hz}), \text{ sine}$	$V_R = 0\text{ V}$		215	A
		$t = 10\text{ ms}; (50\text{ Hz}), \text{ sine}$	$T_{VJ} = 150^{\circ}\text{C}$		170	A
		$t = 8,3\text{ ms}; (60\text{ Hz}), \text{ sine}$	$V_R = 0\text{ V}$		185	A
I^2t	value for fusing	$t = 10\text{ ms}; (50\text{ Hz}), \text{ sine}$	$T_{VJ} = 45^{\circ}\text{C}$		200	A ² s
		$t = 8,3\text{ ms}; (60\text{ Hz}), \text{ sine}$	$V_R = 0\text{ V}$		190	A ² s
		$t = 10\text{ ms}; (50\text{ Hz}), \text{ sine}$	$T_{VJ} = 150^{\circ}\text{C}$		145	A ² s
		$t = 8,3\text{ ms}; (60\text{ Hz}), \text{ sine}$	$V_R = 0\text{ V}$		140	A ² s
C_J	junction capacitance	$V_R = 400\text{ V } f = 1\text{ MHz}$	$T_{VJ} = 25^{\circ}\text{C}$		12	pF
P_{GM}	max. gate power dissipation	$t_p = 30\text{ }\mu\text{s}$	$T_C = 150^{\circ}\text{C}$		5	W
		$t_p = 300\text{ }\mu\text{s}$			1	W
P_{GAV}	average gate power dissipation				0.2	W
$(di/dt)_{cr}$	critical rate of rise of current	$T_{VJ} = 150^{\circ}\text{C}; f = 50\text{ Hz}$	repetitive, $I_T = 60\text{ A}$		150	A/ μs
		$t_p = 200\text{ }\mu\text{s}; di_G/dt = 0.3\text{ A}/\mu\text{s};$	non-repet., $I_T = 20\text{ A}$		500	A/ μs
$(dv/dt)_{cr}$	critical rate of rise of voltage	$V = \frac{2}{3} V_{DRM}$	$T_{VJ} = 150^{\circ}\text{C}$		500	V/ μs
		$R_{GK} = \infty$; method 1 (linear voltage rise)				
V_{GT}	gate trigger voltage	$V_D = 6\text{ V}$	$T_{VJ} = 25^{\circ}\text{C}$		1.3	V
			$T_{VJ} = -40^{\circ}\text{C}$		1.6	V
I_{GT}	gate trigger current	$V_D = 6\text{ V}$	$T_{VJ} = 25^{\circ}\text{C}$		± 40	mA
			$T_{VJ} = -40^{\circ}\text{C}$		± 60	mA
V_{GD}	gate non-trigger voltage	$V_D = \frac{2}{3} V_{DRM}$	$T_{VJ} = 150^{\circ}\text{C}$		0.2	V
I_{GD}	gate non-trigger current				± 1	mA
I_L	latching current	$t_p = 10\text{ }\mu\text{s}$	$T_{VJ} = 25^{\circ}\text{C}$		70	mA
		$I_G = 0.3\text{ A}; di_G/dt = 0.3\text{ A}/\mu\text{s}$				
I_H	holding current	$V_D = 6\text{ V } R_{GK} = \infty$	$T_{VJ} = 25^{\circ}\text{C}$		50	mA
t_{gd}	gate controlled delay time	$V_D = \frac{1}{2} V_{DRM}$	$T_{VJ} = 25^{\circ}\text{C}$		2	μs
		$I_G = 0.3\text{ A}; di_G/dt = 0.3\text{ A}/\mu\text{s}$				
t_q	turn-off time	$V_R = 100\text{ V}; I_T = 20\text{ A}; V = \frac{2}{3} V_{DRM}$	$T_{VJ} = 125^{\circ}\text{C}$		150	μs
		$di/dt = 10\text{ A}/\mu\text{s } dv/dt = 20\text{ V}/\mu\text{s } t_p = 200\text{ }\mu\text{s}$				



Package TO-220			Ratings			
Symbol	Definition	Conditions	min.	typ.	max.	Unit
I_{RMS}	RMS current	per terminal			35	A
T_{VJ}	virtual junction temperature		-40		150	°C
T_{op}	operation temperature		-40		125	°C
T_{stg}	storage temperature		-40		150	°C
Weight				2		g
M_D	mounting torque		0.4		0.6	Nm
F_C	mounting force with clip		20		60	N

Product Marking



Part description

- C = Thyristor (SCR)
- L = High Efficiency Thyristor
- A = (up to 1200V)
- 40 = Current Rating [A]
- MT = 1~ Triac
- 1200 = Reverse Voltage [V]
- N = Three Quadrants operation: QI - QIII
- PB = TO-220AB (3)

Ordering	Ordering Number	Marking on Product	Delivery Mode	Quantity	Code No.
Standard	CLA40MT1200NPB	CLA40MT1200NPB	Tube	50	517038

Similar Part	Package	Voltage class
CLA40MT1200NPZ	TO-263AB (D2Pak) (2HV)	1200

Equivalent Circuits for Simulation

* on die level

$T_{VJ} = 150^{\circ}C$

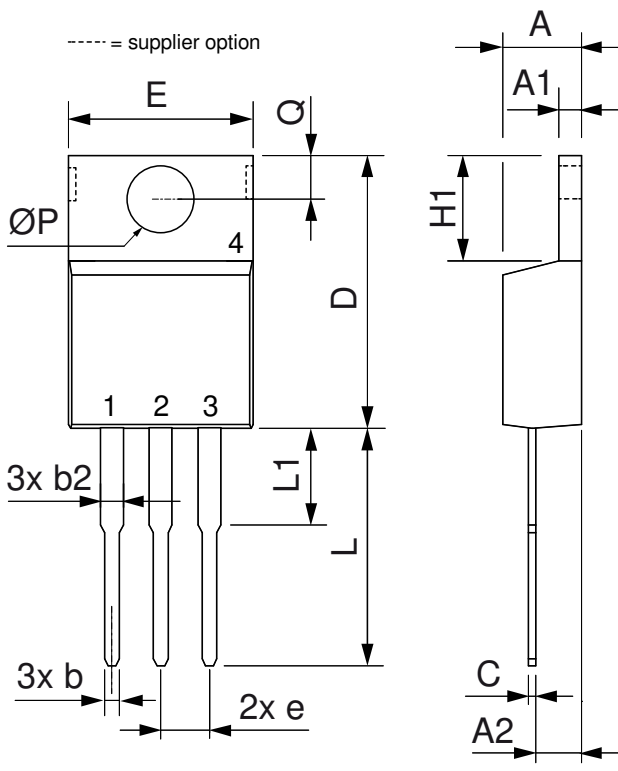


Thyristor

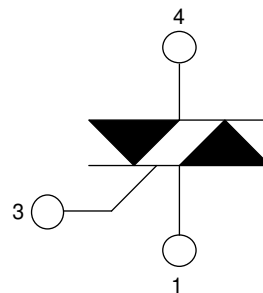
$V_{0\ max}$	threshold voltage	0.89	V
$R_{0\ max}$	slope resistance *	21	mΩ



Outlines TO-220



Dim.	Millimeter		Inches	
	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.
A	4.32	4.82	0.170	0.190
A1	1.14	1.39	0.045	0.055
A2	2.29	2.79	0.090	0.110
b	0.64	1.01	0.025	0.040
b2	1.15	1.65	0.045	0.065
C	0.35	0.56	0.014	0.022
D	14.73	16.00	0.580	0.630
E	9.91	10.66	0.390	0.420
e	2.54	BSC	0.100	BSC
H1	5.85	6.85	0.230	0.270
L	12.70	13.97	0.500	0.550
L1	2.79	5.84	0.110	0.230
ØP	3.54	4.08	0.139	0.161
Q	2.54	3.18	0.100	0.125



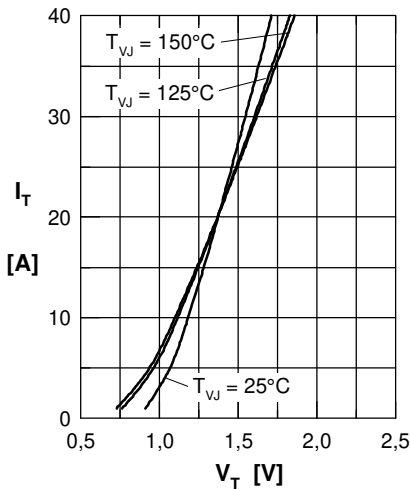
Thyristor


Fig. 1 Forward characteristics

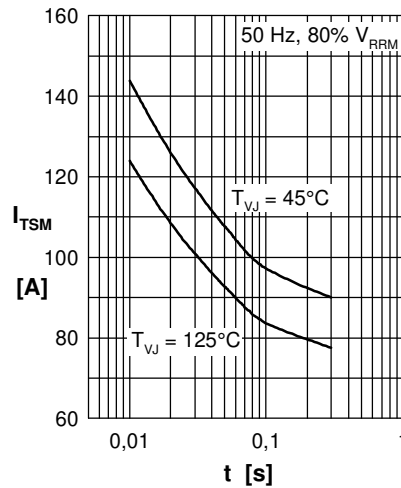


Fig. 2 Surge overload current

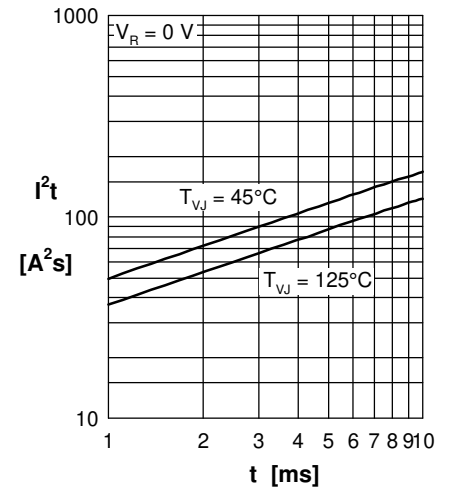
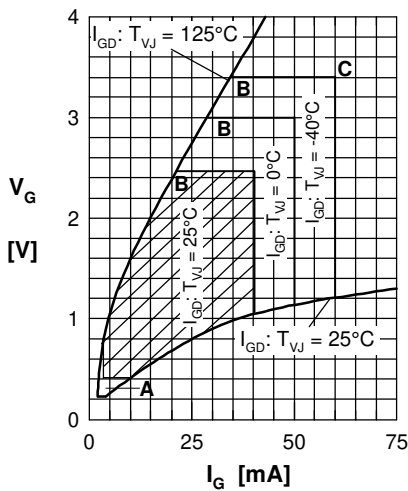

 Fig. 3 I^2t versus time (1-10 ms)


Fig. 4 Gate trigger characteristics

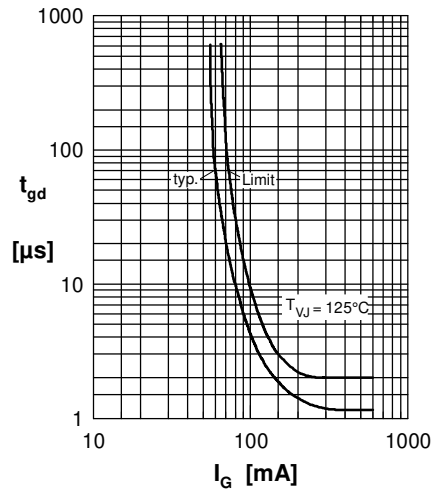


Fig. 5 Gate controlled delay time

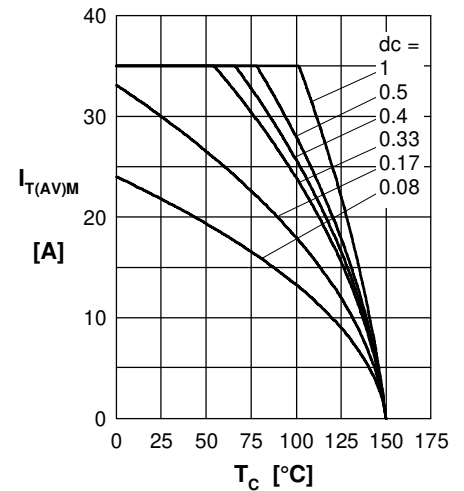


Fig. 6 Max. forward current at case temperature

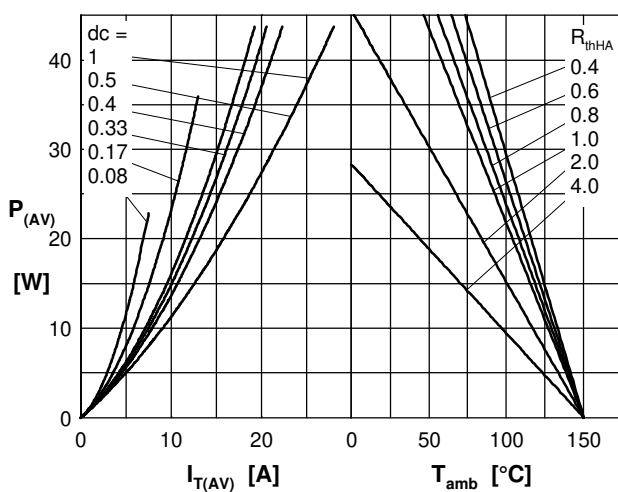
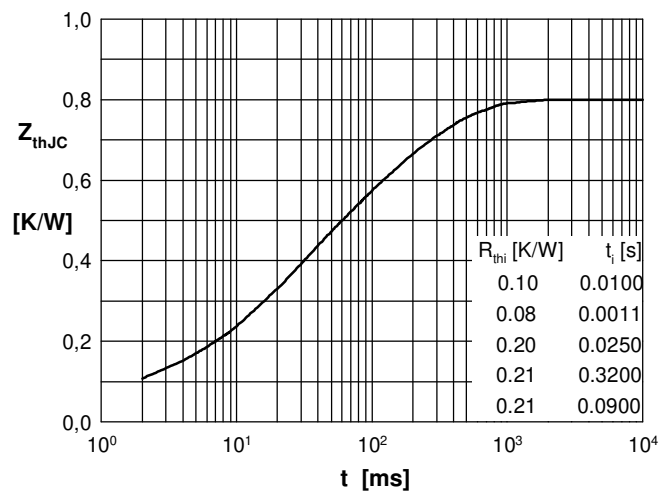

 Fig. 7a Power dissipation versus direct output current
 Fig. 7b and ambient temperature


Fig. 8 Transient thermal impedance

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- Техническую поддержку проекта.
- Защиту от снятия компонента с производства.
- Оценку стоимости проекта по компонентам.
- Изготовление тестовой платы монтаж и пусконаладочные работы.



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