

# Standard Rectifier Module

<b>3~ Rectifier</b>	
$V_{RRM}$	= 1600 V
$I_{DAV}$	= 60 A
$I_{FSM}$	= 550 A

## 3~ Rectifier Bridge

Part number

**VUO64-16NO7**



 E72873



### Features / Advantages:

- Package with DCB ceramic
- Improved temperature and power cycling
- Planar passivated chips
- Very low forward voltage drop
- Very low leakage current

### Applications:

- Diode for main rectification
- For three phase bridge configurations
- Supplies for DC power equipment
- Input rectifiers for PWM inverter
- Battery DC power supplies
- Field supply for DC motors

### Package: PWS-D Flat

- Isolation Voltage: 3000 V~
- Industry standard outline
- RoHS compliant
- Easy to mount with two screws
- Height: 17 mm
- Base plate: Copper internally DCB isolated
- Advanced power cycling

### Disclaimer Notice

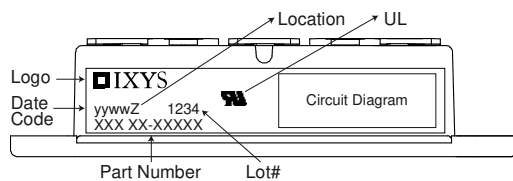
Information furnished is believed to be accurate and reliable. However, users should independently evaluate the suitability of and test each product selected for their own applications. Littelfuse products are not designed for, and may not be used in, all applications. Read complete Disclaimer Notice at [www.littelfuse.com/disclaimer-electronics](http://www.littelfuse.com/disclaimer-electronics).



Rectifier				Ratings			
Symbol	Definition	Conditions		min.	typ.	max.	Unit
$V_{RSM}$	max. non-repetitive reverse blocking voltage					1700	V
$V_{RRM}$	max. repetitive reverse blocking voltage					1600	V
$I_R$	reverse current	$V_R = 1600$ V		$T_{VJ} = 25^\circ\text{C}$		40	$\mu\text{A}$
		$V_R = 1600$ V		$T_{VJ} = 150^\circ\text{C}$		1.5	mA
$V_F$	forward voltage drop	$I_F = 20$ A		$T_{VJ} = 25^\circ\text{C}$		1.07	V
		$I_F = 60$ A				1.30	V
		$I_F = 20$ A		$T_{VJ} = 125^\circ\text{C}$		0.96	V
		$I_F = 60$ A				1.27	V
$I_{DAV}$	bridge output current	$T_C = 120^\circ\text{C}$	rectangular	$T_{VJ} = 150^\circ\text{C}$		60	A
			$d = \frac{1}{3}$				
$V_{FO}$	threshold voltage			$T_{VJ} = 150^\circ\text{C}$		0.78	V
$r_F$	slope resistance					8.1	m $\Omega$
						} for power loss calculation only	
$R_{thJC}$	thermal resistance junction to case					1.1	K/W
$R_{thCH}$	thermal resistance case to heatsink				0.4		K/W
$P_{tot}$	total power dissipation			$T_C = 25^\circ\text{C}$		110	W
$I_{FSM}$	max. forward surge current	$t = 10$ ms; (50 Hz), sine		$T_{VJ} = 45^\circ\text{C}$		550	A
		$t = 8,3$ ms; (60 Hz), sine		$V_R = 0$ V		595	A
		$t = 10$ ms; (50 Hz), sine		$T_{VJ} = 150^\circ\text{C}$		470	A
		$t = 8,3$ ms; (60 Hz), sine		$V_R = 0$ V		505	A
$I^2t$	value for fusing	$t = 10$ ms; (50 Hz), sine		$T_{VJ} = 45^\circ\text{C}$		1.52	kA <sup>2</sup> s
		$t = 8,3$ ms; (60 Hz), sine		$V_R = 0$ V		1.48	kA <sup>2</sup> s
		$t = 10$ ms; (50 Hz), sine		$T_{VJ} = 150^\circ\text{C}$		1.11	kA <sup>2</sup> s
		$t = 8,3$ ms; (60 Hz), sine		$V_R = 0$ V		1.06	kA <sup>2</sup> s
$C_J$	junction capacitance	$V_R = 400$ V; $f = 1$ MHz		$T_{VJ} = 25^\circ\text{C}$		19	pF



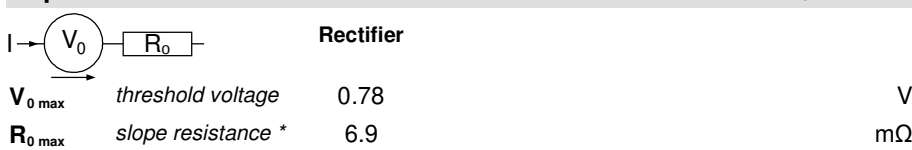
Package PWS-D Flat				Ratings			
Symbol	Definition	Conditions	min.	typ.	max.	Unit	
$I_{RMS}$	RMS current	per terminal			150	A	
$T_{VJ}$	virtual junction temperature		-40		150	°C	
$T_{op}$	operation temperature		-40		125	°C	
$T_{stg}$	storage temperature		-40		125	°C	
<b>Weight</b>					118	g	
$M_D$	mounting torque		4.25		5.75	Nm	
$M_T$	terminal torque		4.25		5.75	Nm	
$d_{Spp/App}$	creepage distance on surface   striking distance through air	terminal to terminal	9.5			mm	
$d_{Spb/Apb}$		terminal to backside	13.0			mm	
$V_{ISOL}$	isolation voltage	t = 1 second	3000			V	
		t = 1 minute	2500			V	



Ordering	Ordering Number	Marking on Product	Delivery Mode	Quantity	Code No.
Standard	VUO64-16NO7	VUO64-16NO7	Box	10	508503

Similar Part	Package	Voltage class
VUO62-16NO7	PWS-D	1600

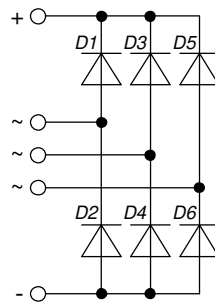
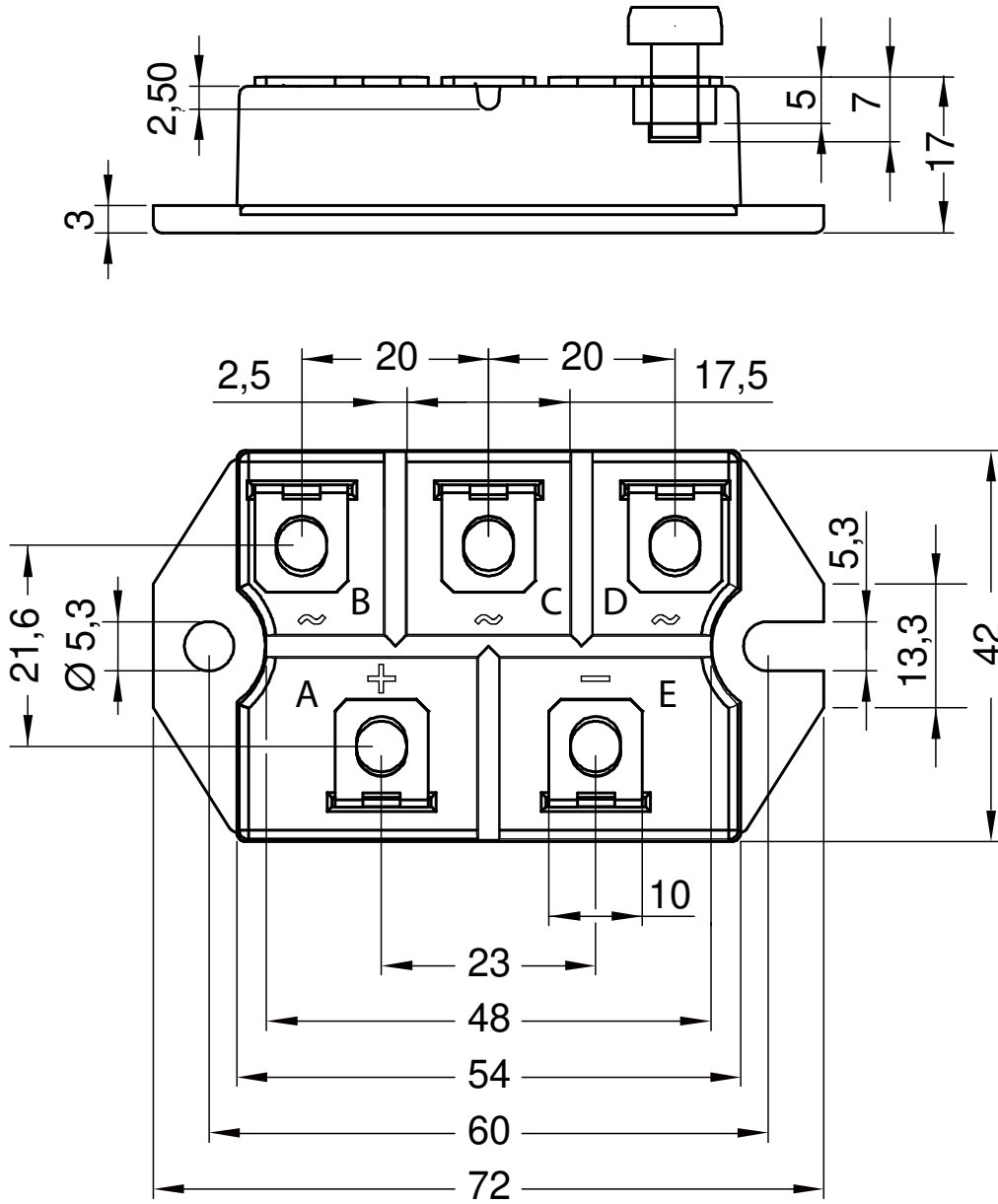
**Equivalent Circuits for Simulation** \* on die level  $T_{VJ} = 150^{\circ}C$





Outlines PWS-D Flat

Max. allowed screw-in depth: 6 mm





**Rectifier**

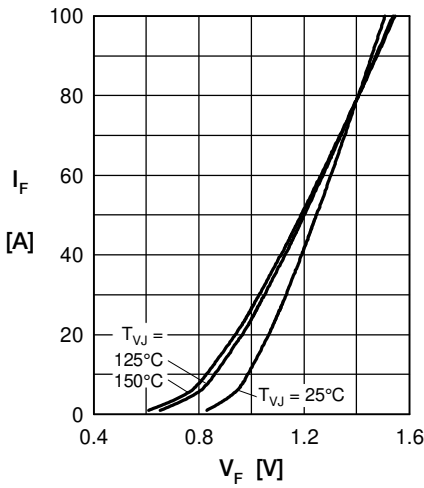


Fig. 1 Forward current vs. voltage drop per diode



Fig. 2 Surge overload current vs. time per diode



Fig. 3  $I^2t$  vs. time per diode

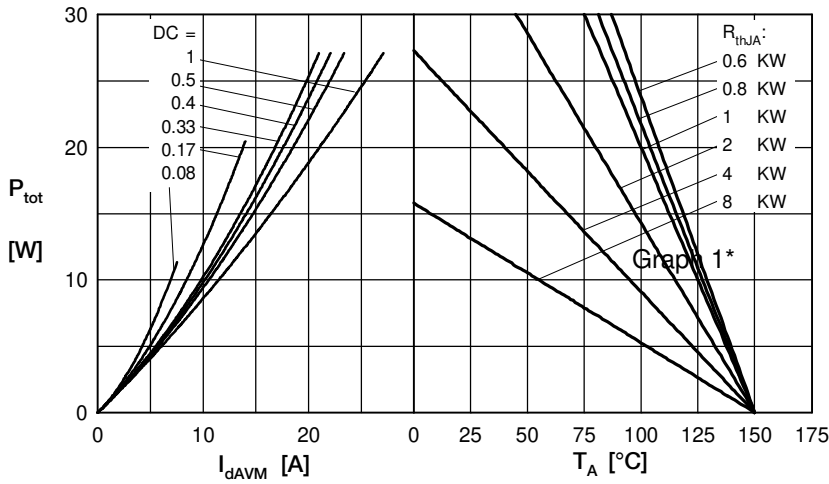


Fig. 4 Power dissipation vs. forward current and ambient temperature per diode



Fig. 5 Max. forward current vs. case temperature per diode

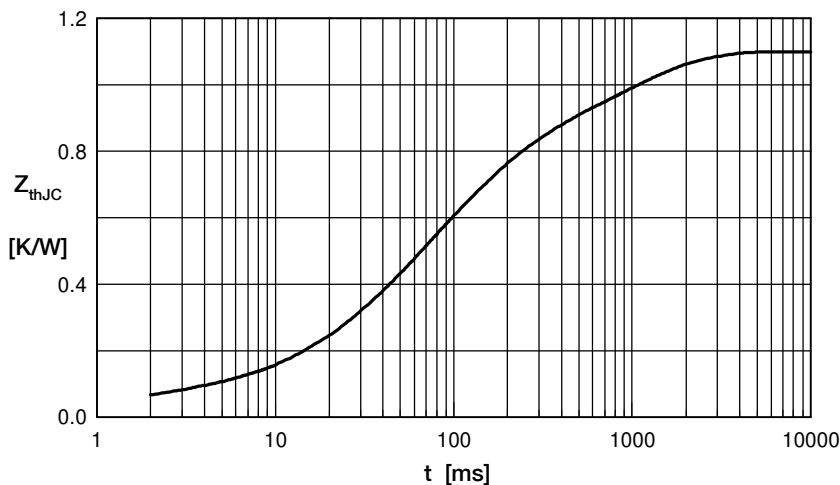


Fig. 6 Transient thermal impedance junction to case vs. time per diode

Constants for  $Z_{thJC}$  calculation:

i	$R_{th}$ (K/W)	$t_i$ (s)
1	0.05	0.001
2	0.14	0.030
3	0.25	0.060
4	0.35	0.130
5	0.31	0.920