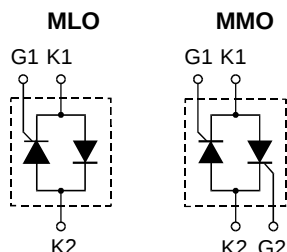
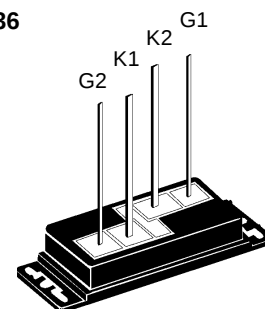


AC Controller Modules

$$I_{RMS} = 39 \text{ A}$$

$$V_{RRM} = 1200-1600 \text{ V}$$

V_{RSM}	V_{RRM}	Type
V_{DSM}	V_{DRM}	
V	V	
1200	1200	MLO 36-12io1 MMO 36-12io1
1600	1600	MLO 36-16io1 MMO 36-16io1


MMO 36


Symbol	Test Conditions	Maximum Ratings
I_{RMS}	$T_K = 85^\circ\text{C}$, 50 - 400 Hz (for single controller)	39 A
I_{TRMS}	$T_{VJ} = T_{VJM}$	28 A
I_{TAVM}	$T_K = 85^\circ\text{C}$; (180° sine)	18 A
I_{TSM}	$T_{VJ} = 45^\circ\text{C}$; $V_R = 0$	$t = 10 \text{ ms}$ (50 Hz), sine 360 A
		$t = 8.3 \text{ ms}$ (60 Hz), sine 390 A
	$T_{VJ} = T_{VJM}$	$t = 10 \text{ ms}$ (50 Hz), sine 320 A
	$V_R = 0$	$t = 8.3 \text{ ms}$ (60 Hz), sine 350 A
I^2t	$T_{VJ} = 45^\circ\text{C}$	$t = 10 \text{ ms}$ (50 Hz), sine 645 A ² s
	$V_R = 0$	$t = 8.3 \text{ ms}$ (60 Hz), sine 630 A ² s
	$T_{VJ} = T_{VJM}$	$t = 10 \text{ ms}$ (50 Hz), sine 510 A ² s
	$V_R = 0$	$t = 8.3 \text{ ms}$ (60 Hz), sine 510 A ² s
$(di/dt)_{cr}$	$T_{VJ} = T_{VJM}$ $f = 50 \text{ Hz}$, $t_p = 200 \mu\text{s}$ $V_D = 2/3 V_{DRM}$ $I_G = 0.3 \text{ A}$ $di_G/dt = 0.3 \text{ A}/\mu\text{s}$	repetitive, $I_T = 150 \text{ A}$ 100 A/ μs
		non repetitive, $I_T = I_{TAVM}$ 500 A/ μs
$(dv/dt)_{cr}$	$T_{VJ} = T_{VJM}$; $R_{GK} = \infty$; method 1 (linear voltage rise)	$V_{DR} = 2/3 V_{DRM}$ 1000 V/ μs
P_{GM}	$T_{VJ} = T_{VJM}$	$t_p = 30 \mu\text{s}$ 10 W
	$I_T = I_{TAVM}$	$t_p = 300 \mu\text{s}$ 5 W
P_{GAVM}		0.5 W
V_{RGM}		10 V
T_{VJ}		-40...+125 °C
T_{VJM}		125 °C
T_{stg}		-40...+125 °C
V_{ISOL}	50/60 Hz, RMS	$t = 1 \text{ min}$ 3000 V~
	$I_{ISOL} \leq 1 \text{ mA}$	$t = 1 \text{ s}$ 3600 V~
M_d	Mounting torque	(M3) 0.7 ± 0.1 Nm
		(UNF 4-32) 6 ± 0.9 lb.in.
Weight	typ.	15 g

K1 = Cathode 1, G1 = Gate 1
K2 = Cathode 2, G2 = Gate 2
(MLO 36 has no G2 lead)

Features

- Thyristor controller for AC (circuit W1C acc. to IEC) for mains frequency
- Direct copper bonded Al_2O_3 -ceramic base plate
- Isolation voltage 3600 V~
- Planar passivated chips
- UL registered, E 72873
- Long wire leads suitable for PC board soldering

Applications

- Switching and control of single and three phase AC
- Softstart AC motor controller
- Solid state switches
- Light and temperature control

Advantages

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

Data according to IEC 60747 and to a single thyristor/diode unless otherwise stated.
IXYS reserves the right to change limits, test conditions and dimensions.

Graph of gate delay time t_{gd} (in μs) versus collector current I_c (in mA) for the 2N4350 JFET. The graph shows two curves: 'typ.' (typical) and 'Limit' (limit). The delay time increases sharply as the collector current decreases below 100 mA. The typical delay time is approximately 2 μs at 200 mA, while the limit delay time is approximately 1 μs at 200 mA. The graph is for $T_{vj} = 25^\circ C$.

Graph showing the RMS current I_{RMS} (A) versus time t (s) for the MIMO 36 MLO 36 device. The y-axis ranges from 0 to 160 A, and the x-axis ranges from 0.01 to 10 s on a logarithmic scale. The curve starts at 140 A at $t = 0.02$ s and decays to a steady-state value of 40 A after $t = 1$ s. Operating conditions: $T_{\text{VJ}} = 125^\circ\text{C}$, $T_{\text{K}} = 85^\circ\text{C}$.

[illegible]

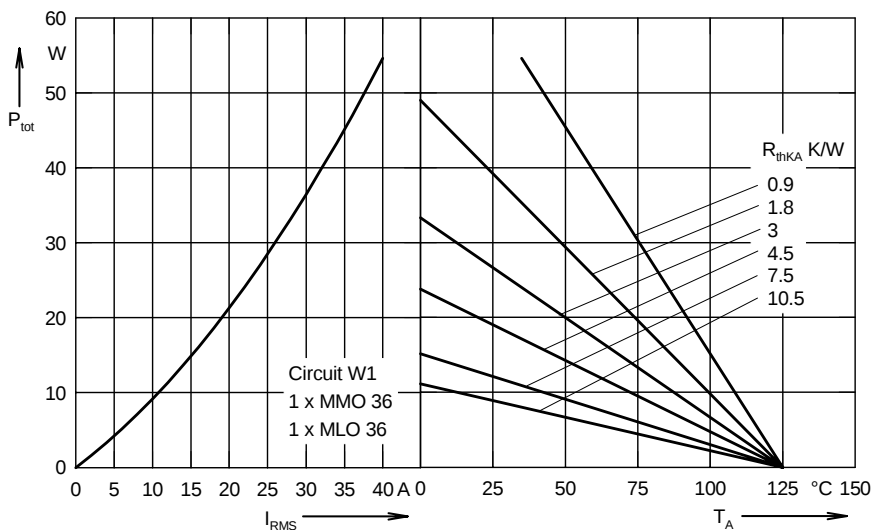


Fig. 4 Load current capability for single phase AC controller

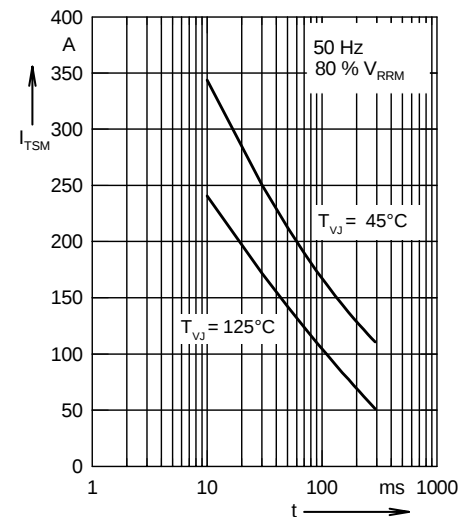


Fig. 5 Surge overload current
 I_{TSM} , I_{FSM} : Crest value, t: duration

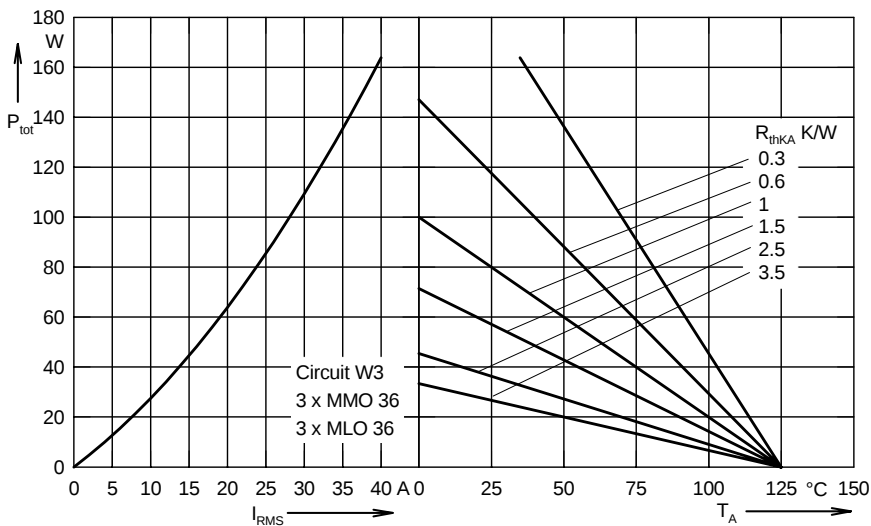


Fig. 6 Load current capability for three phase AC controller: 3xMMO 36/MLO 36

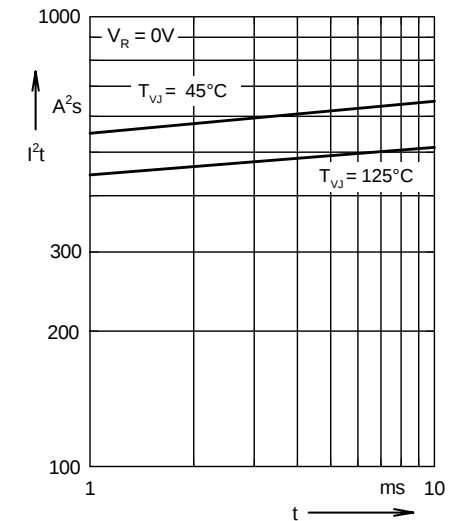


Fig. 7 I^2t versus time (1-10 ms)

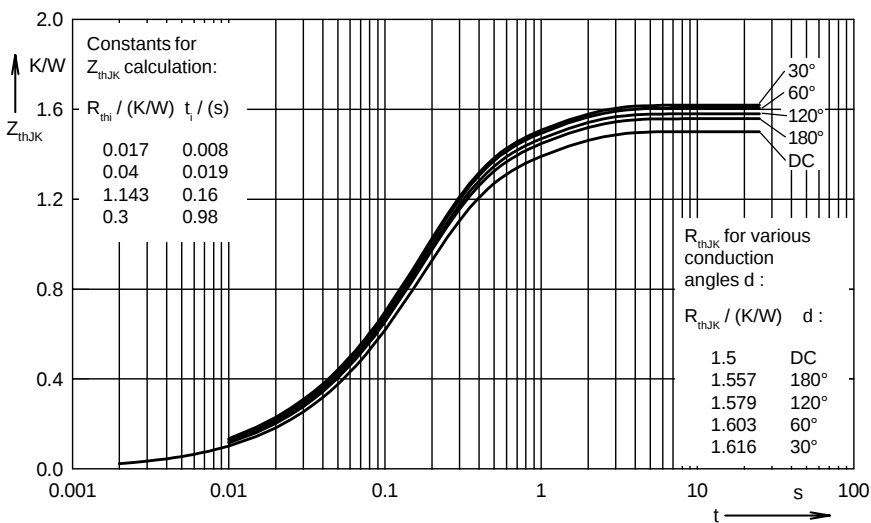


Fig. 8 Transient thermal impedance junction to heatsink (per thyristor or diode)

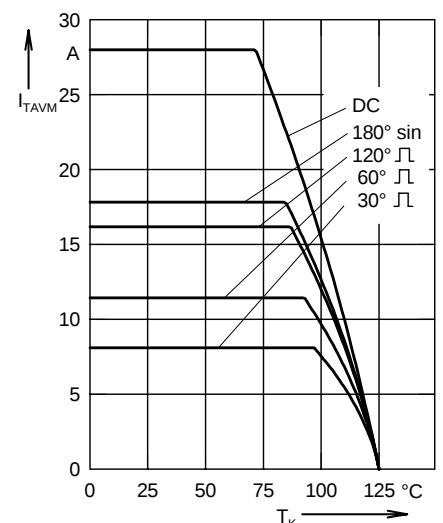


Fig. 9 Maximum on-state current versus heatsink temperature