

advanced

# High Efficiency Dual Thyristor Triac

$$V_{RRM} = 1200V$$

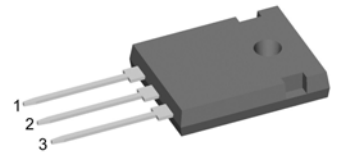
$$I_{TAV} = 30A$$

$$V_T = 1.25V$$

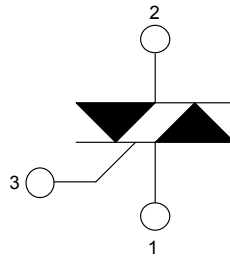
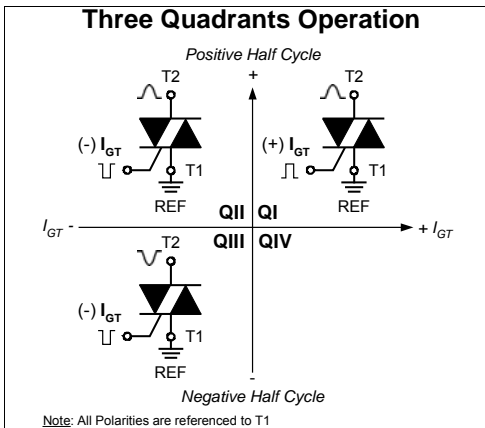
Three Quadrants operation: QI - QIII  
1~ Triac

Part number

**CLA60MT1200NHB**



Backside: Terminal 2



### 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-247

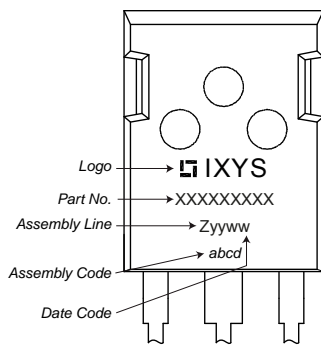
- Industry standard outline
- RoHS compliant
- Epoxy meets UL 94V-0

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	$V_{RD} = 1200\text{ V}$	$T_{VJ} = 25^{\circ}\text{C}$		10	$\mu\text{A}$
		$V_{RD} = 1200\text{ V}$	$T_{VJ} = 125^{\circ}\text{C}$		2	mA
$V_T$	forward voltage drop	$I_T = 30\text{ A}$	$T_{VJ} = 25^{\circ}\text{C}$		1.28	V
		$I_T = 60\text{ A}$			1.56	V
		$I_T = 30\text{ A}$	$T_{VJ} = 125^{\circ}\text{C}$		1.25	V
		$I_T = 60\text{ A}$			1.61	V
$I_{TAV}$	average forward current	$T_C = 120^{\circ}\text{C}$	$T_{VJ} = 150^{\circ}\text{C}$		30	A
$I_{RMS}$	RMS forward current per phase	180° sine			66	A
$V_{T0}$	threshold voltage	} for power loss calculation only	$T_{VJ} = 150^{\circ}\text{C}$		0.86	V
$r_T$	slope resistance				12.5	m $\Omega$
$R_{thJC}$	thermal resistance junction to case				0.55	K/W
$R_{thCH}$	thermal resistance case to heatsink			0.25		K/W
$P_{tot}$	total power dissipation		$T_C = 25^{\circ}\text{C}$		220	W
$I_{TSM}$	max. forward surge current	$t = 10\text{ ms}; (50\text{ Hz}), \text{ sine}$	$T_{VJ} = 45^{\circ}\text{C}$		380	A
		$t = 8,3\text{ ms}; (60\text{ Hz}), \text{ sine}$	$V_R = 0\text{ V}$		410	A
		$t = 10\text{ ms}; (50\text{ Hz}), \text{ sine}$	$T_{VJ} = 150^{\circ}\text{C}$		325	A
		$t = 8,3\text{ ms}; (60\text{ Hz}), \text{ sine}$	$V_R = 0\text{ V}$		350	A
$I^2t$	value for fusing	$t = 10\text{ ms}; (50\text{ Hz}), \text{ sine}$	$T_{VJ} = 45^{\circ}\text{C}$		720	A <sup>2</sup> s
		$t = 8,3\text{ ms}; (60\text{ Hz}), \text{ sine}$	$V_R = 0\text{ V}$		700	A <sup>2</sup> s
		$t = 10\text{ ms}; (50\text{ Hz}), \text{ sine}$	$T_{VJ} = 150^{\circ}\text{C}$		530	A <sup>2</sup> s
		$t = 8,3\text{ ms}; (60\text{ Hz}), \text{ sine}$	$V_R = 0\text{ V}$		510	A <sup>2</sup> s
$C_J$	junction capacitance	$V_R = 400\text{ V}$ $f = 1\text{ MHz}$	$T_{VJ} = 25^{\circ}\text{C}$		25	pF
$P_{GM}$	max. gate power dissipation	$t_p = 30\text{ }\mu\text{s}$	$T_C = 150^{\circ}\text{C}$		10	W
		$t_p = 300\text{ }\mu\text{s}$			5	W
$P_{GAV}$	average gate power dissipation				0.5	W
$(di/dt)_{cr}$	critical rate of rise of current	$T_{VJ} = 150^{\circ}\text{C}; f = 50\text{ Hz}$ repetitive, $I_T = 90\text{ A}$			150	A/ $\mu\text{s}$
		$t_p = 200\text{ }\mu\text{s}; di_G/dt = 0.3\text{ A}/\mu\text{s};$ $I_G = 0.3\text{ A}; V_D = \frac{2}{3} V_{DRM}$ non-repet., $I_T = 30\text{ A}$			500	A/ $\mu\text{s}$
$(dv/dt)_{cr}$	critical rate of rise of voltage	$V_D = \frac{2}{3} V_{DRM}$ $R_{GK} = \infty$ ; method 1 (linear voltage rise)	$T_{VJ} = 150^{\circ}\text{C}$		500	V/ $\mu\text{s}$
$V_{GT}$	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	$V_D = 6\text{ V}$	$T_{VJ} = 25^{\circ}\text{C}$		60	mA
			$T_{VJ} = -40^{\circ}\text{C}$		80	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	$t_p = 10\text{ }\mu\text{s}$	$T_{VJ} = 25^{\circ}\text{C}$		90	mA
		$I_G = 0.3\text{ A}; di_G/dt = 0.3\text{ A}/\mu\text{s}$				
$I_H$	holding current	$V_D = 6\text{ V}$ $R_{GK} = \infty$	$T_{VJ} = 25^{\circ}\text{C}$		60	mA
$t_{gd}$	gate controlled delay time	$V_D = \frac{1}{2} V_{DRM}$	$T_{VJ} = 25^{\circ}\text{C}$		2	$\mu\text{s}$
		$I_G = 0.3\text{ A}; di_G/dt = 0.3\text{ A}/\mu\text{s}$				
$t_q$	turn-off time	$V_R = 100\text{ V}; I_T = 30\text{ A}; V_D = \frac{2}{3} V_{DRM}$ $di/dt = 10\text{ A}/\mu\text{s}; dv/dt = 20\text{ V}/\mu\text{s}; t_p = 200\text{ }\mu\text{s}$	$T_{VJ} = 150^{\circ}\text{C}$		150	$\mu\text{s}$

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Package TO-247			Ratings			
Symbol	Definition	Conditions	min.	typ.	max.	Unit
$I_{RMS}$	RMS current	per terminal			70	A
$T_{VJ}$	virtual junction temperature		-40		150	°C
$T_{op}$	operation temperature		-40		125	°C
$T_{stg}$	storage temperature		-40		150	°C
<b>Weight</b>				6		g
$M_D$	mounting torque		0.8		1.2	Nm
$F_C$	mounting force with clip		20		120	N

### Product Marking



### Part number

- C = Thyristor (SCR)
- L = High Efficiency Thyristor
- A = (up to 1200V)
- 60 = Current Rating [A]
- MT = 1~ Triac
- 1200 = Reverse Voltage [V]
- N = Three Quadrants operation: QI - QIII
- HB = TO-247AD (3)

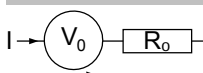
Ordering	Part Number	Marking on Product	Delivery Mode	Quantity	Code No.
Standard	CLA60MT1200NHB	CLA60MT1200NHB	Tube	30	512073

Similar Part	Package	Voltage class
CLA60MT1200NHR	ISO247 (3)	1200
CLA60MT1200NTZ	TO-268AA (D3Pak) (2HV)	1200

### Equivalent Circuits for Simulation

\* on die level

$T_{VJ} = 150\text{ °C}$



Thyristor

$V_{0\ max}$	threshold voltage	0.86	V
$R_{0\ max}$	slope resistance *	10	mΩ

Outlines TO-247

