

Optimum power handling
 Low on-state and switching losses
 Optimized for line frequency rectifiers
 Designed for traction and industrial applications

Avalanche Stud Diode Type DA161-200X-18

Mean on-state current						I_{TAV}			200 A					
Repetitive peak reverse voltage						V_{RRM}			400 ÷ 1800 V					
V_{RRM} , V	400	500	600	700	800	900	1000	1100	1200	1300	1400	1500	1600	1800
Voltage code	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	18
T_j , °C	- 60 ÷ 150													

MAXIMUM ALLOWABLE RATINGS

Symbols and parameters		Units	Values	Test conditions
ON-STATE				
I_{FAV}	Average forward current	A	200 270	$T_c=116\text{ °C}$; $T_c=100\text{ °C}$; 180° half-sine wave; 50 Hz
I_{FRMS}	RMS forward current	A	314	$T_c=116\text{ °C}$; 180° half-sine wave; 50 Hz
I_{FSM}	Surge forward current	kA	6.5 7.5	$T_j=T_{j\max}$ $T_j=25\text{ °C}$ 180° half-sine wave; $t_p=10\text{ ms}$; single pulse; $V_R=0\text{ V}$;
			7.0 8.0	$T_j=T_{j\max}$ $T_j=25\text{ °C}$ 180° half-sine wave; $t_p=8.3\text{ ms}$; single pulse; $V_R=0\text{ V}$;
I^2t	Safety factor	$A^2s \cdot 10^3$	210 280	$T_j=T_{j\max}$ $T_j=25\text{ °C}$ 180° half-sine wave; $t_p=10\text{ ms}$; single pulse; $V_R=0\text{ V}$;
			200 260	$T_j=T_{j\max}$ $T_j=25\text{ °C}$ 180° half-sine wave; $t_p=8.3\text{ ms}$; single pulse; $V_R=0\text{ V}$;
BLOCKING				
V_{RRM}	Repetitive peak reverse voltages	V	400÷1800	$T_{j\min} < T_j < T_{j\max}$; 180° half-sine wave; 50 Hz;
V_{RSM}	Non-repetitive peak reverse voltages	V	500÷1900	$T_{j\min} < T_j < T_{j\max}$; 180° half-sine wave; single pulse;
$V_{(BR)}$	Breakdown voltage	V	500÷2250	$T_j = 25\text{ °C}$; $I_{br}=100\text{ mA}$; 180° half-sine wave; 50 Hz
V_R	Reverse continuous voltages	V	$0.6 \cdot V_{RRM}$	$T_j=T_{j\max}$;
P_{RSM}	Surge reverse power dissipation	kW	16	$T_j= T_{j\max}$; $t_p = 100\text{ }\mu\text{s}$; 180° half-sine wave, single pulse
THERMAL				
T_{stg}	Storage temperature	°C	- 60 ÷ 50	
T_j	Operating junction temperature	°C	- 60 ÷ 150	
MECHANICAL				
M	Tightening torque	Nm	20 ÷ 30	
a	Acceleration	m/s^2	100	

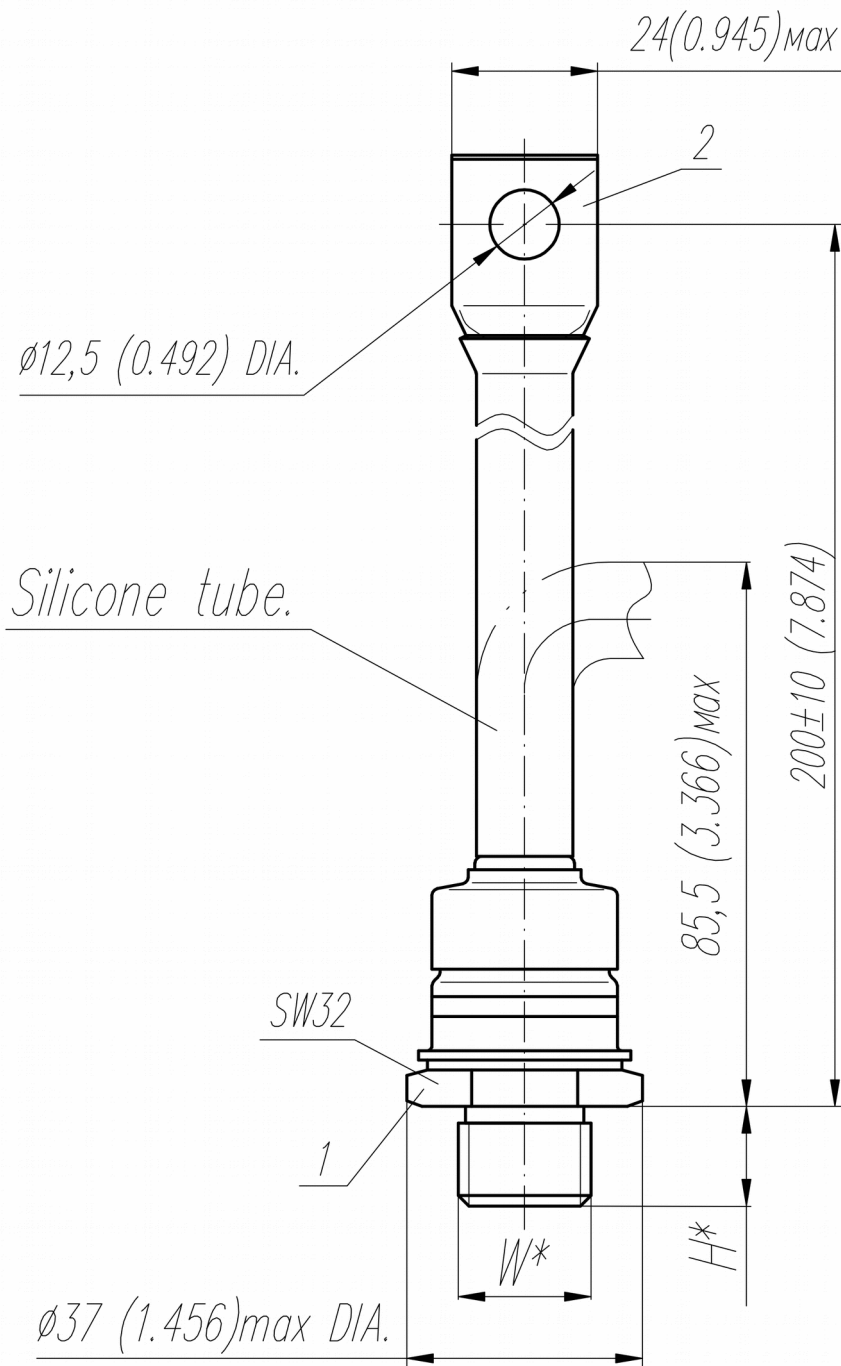
CHARACTERISTICS

Symbols and parameters		Units	Values	Conditions
ON-STATE				
V_{FM}	Peak forward voltage, max	V	1.40	$T_j=25\text{ }^\circ\text{C}; I_{FM}=628\text{ A}$
$V_{F(TO)}$	Forward threshold voltage, max	V	0.867	$T_j=T_{j\text{ max}};$
r_T	Forward slope resistance, max	m Ω	0.840	$0.5\pi I_{FAV} < I_T < 1.5\pi I_{FAV}$
BLOCKING				
I_{RRM}	Repetitive peak reverse current, max	mA	25	$T_j=T_{j\text{ max}};$ $V_R=V_{RRM}$
SWITCHING				
Q_{rr}	Total recovered charge, max	μC	990	$T_j=T_{j\text{ max}}; I_{TM}=200\text{ A};$
t_{rr}	Reverse recovery time, max	μs	18	$di_R/dt=-10\text{ A}/\mu\text{s};$
I_{rrM}	Peak reverse recovery current, max	A	110	$V_R=100\text{ V};$
THERMAL				
R_{thjc}	Thermal resistance, junction to case, max	$^\circ\text{C}/\text{W}$	0.130	Direct current
MECHANICAL				
w	Weight, max	g	240	
D_s	Surface creepage distance	mm (inch)	12.4 (4.882)	
D_a	Air strike distance	mm (inch)	12.4 (4.882)	

PART NUMBERING GUIDE

DA	161	200	X	18	N
1	2	3	4	5	6

1. DA — Avalanche Diode
2. Design version
3. Average forward current, A
4. Polarity: X – Cathode to Stud; Anode to Stud – no symbol
5. Voltage code
6. Ambient conditions: N – normal; T – tropical



Type of screw	W	H
Metric Screw Type A	M16x1,5 – 8g	13
Metric Screw Type B (upon request)	M20x1,5 – 8g	15

Polarity		Example of code designation	Reference designation	Colors	
				Anode	Cathode
Reverse	Cathode to stud	DA161-200X-18	▽	Black tube	-

All dimensions in millimeters (inches)

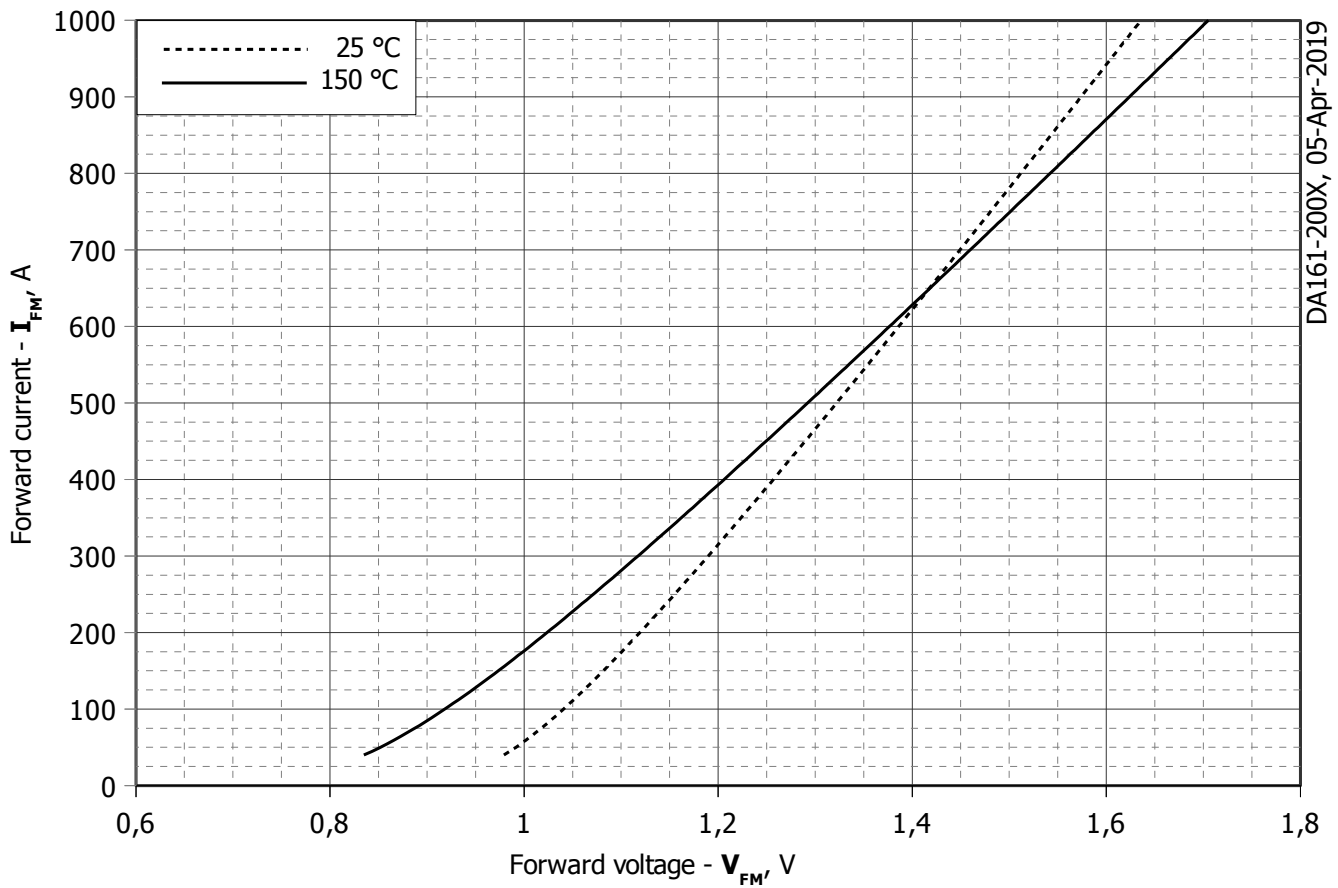


Fig 1 – Forward characteristics of Limit device

$$V_F = A + B \cdot i_F + C \cdot \ln(i_F + 1) + D \cdot \sqrt{i_F}$$

	Coefficients for max curves	
	$T_j = 25^\circ\text{C}$	$T_j = T_{j\text{max}}$
A	0,848050000	0,650160000
B	0,000586630	0,000768640
C	0,028904000	0,041434000
D	0,000044900	0,000002941

Forward characteristic model (see Fig. 1).

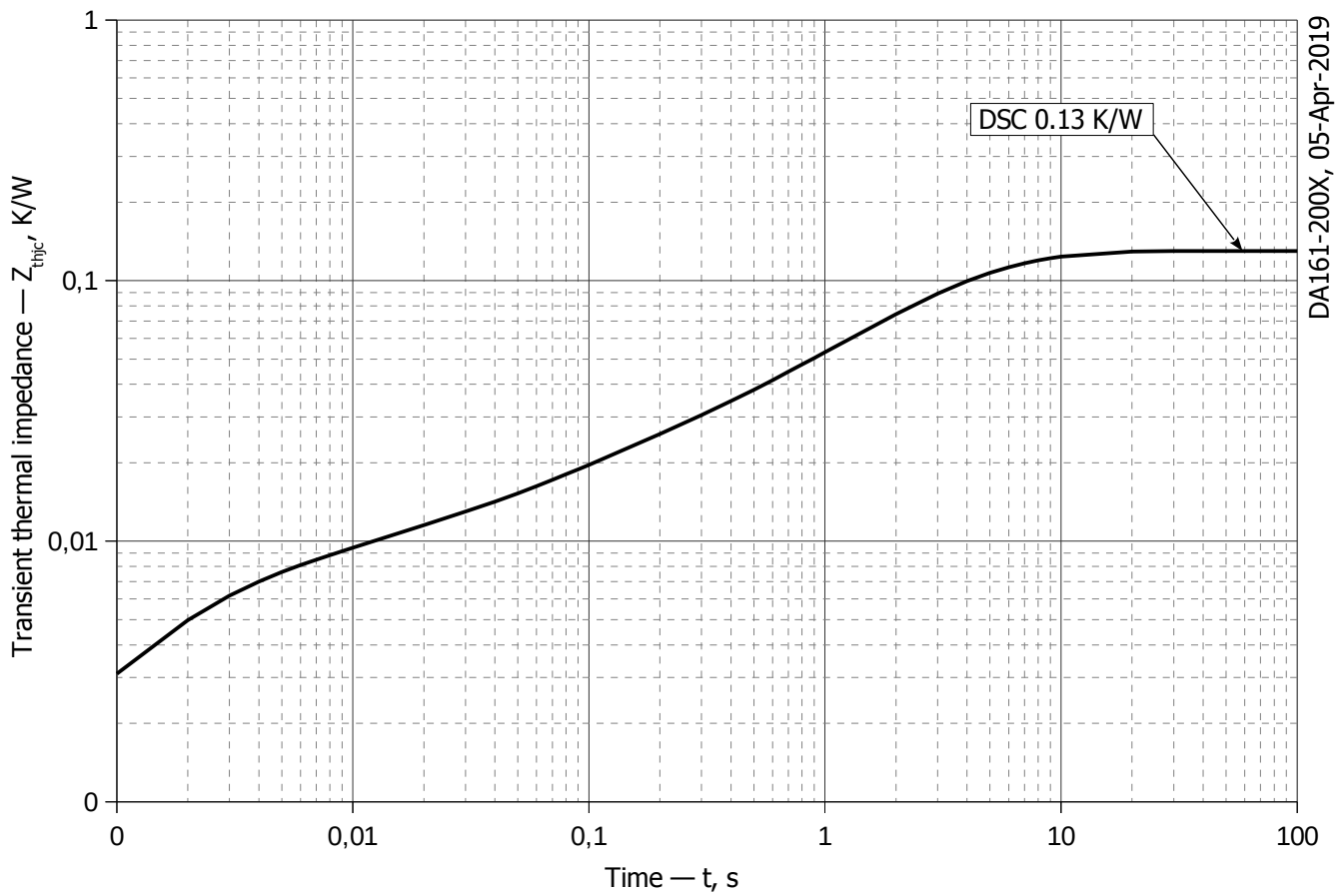


Fig 2 – Transient thermal impedance Z_{thjc} vs. time t

Analytical function for Transient thermal impedance junction to case Z_{thjc} for DC:

$$Z_{thjc} = \sum_{i=1}^n R_i \left(1 - e^{-\frac{t}{\tau_i}} \right)$$

Where $i = 1$ to n , n is the number of terms in the series.

t = Duration of heating pulse in seconds.

Z_{thjc} = Thermal resistance at time t .

R_i = Amplitude of p_{th} term.

τ_i = Time constant of r_{th} term.

DC

i	1	2	3	4	5	6
R_i, K/W	0.05504	0.0516	0.007369	0.006977	0.003512	0.005502
τ_i, s	4.409	2.183	0.3382	0.07307	0.008189	0.001615

Transient thermal impedance junction to case Z_{thjc} model (see Fig. 2)

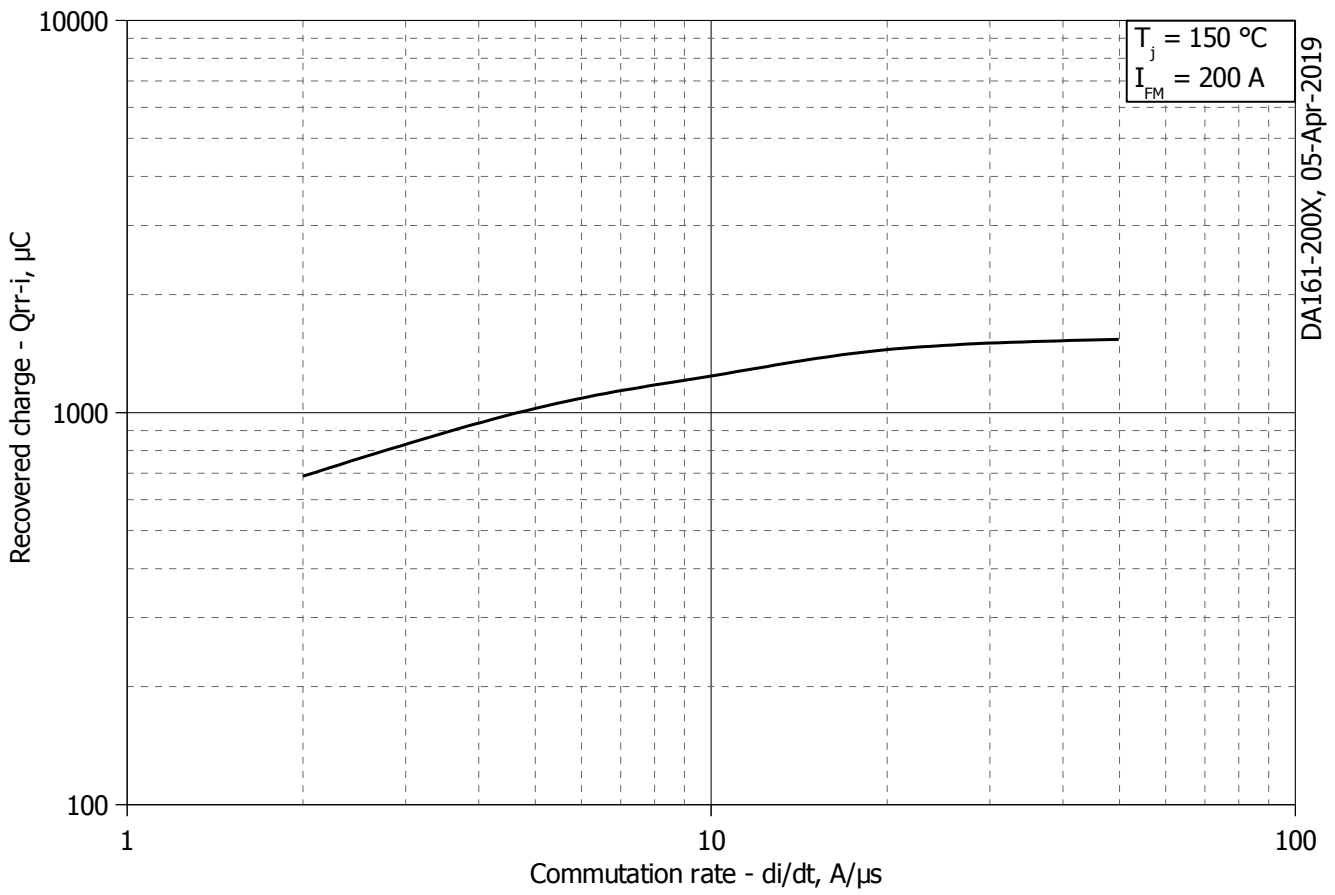


Fig 3 – Maximum recovered charge Q_{rr-i} (integral) vs. commutation rate di_R/dt

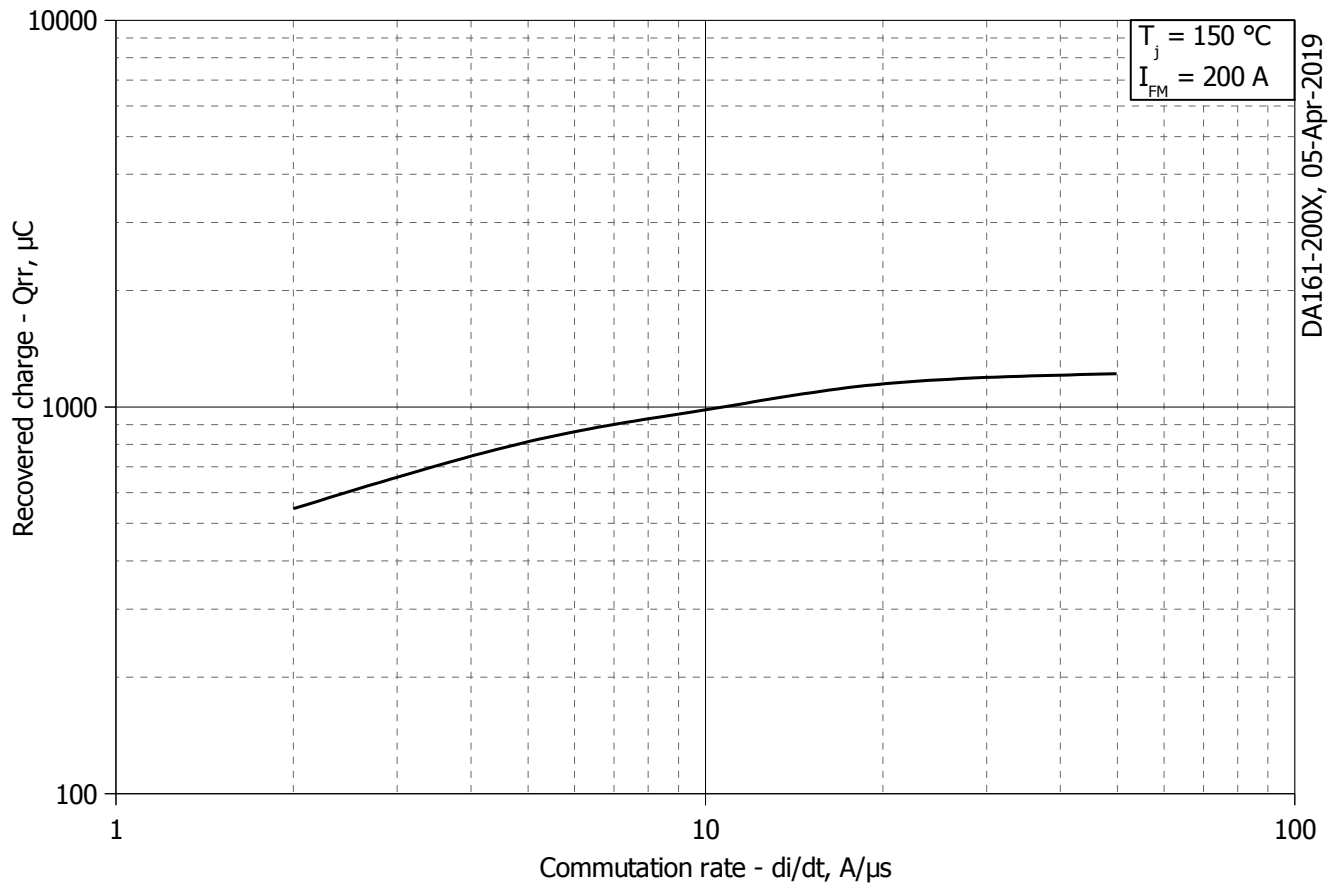


Fig 4 – Maximum recovered charge Q_{rr} vs. commutation rate di_R/dt (25% chord)

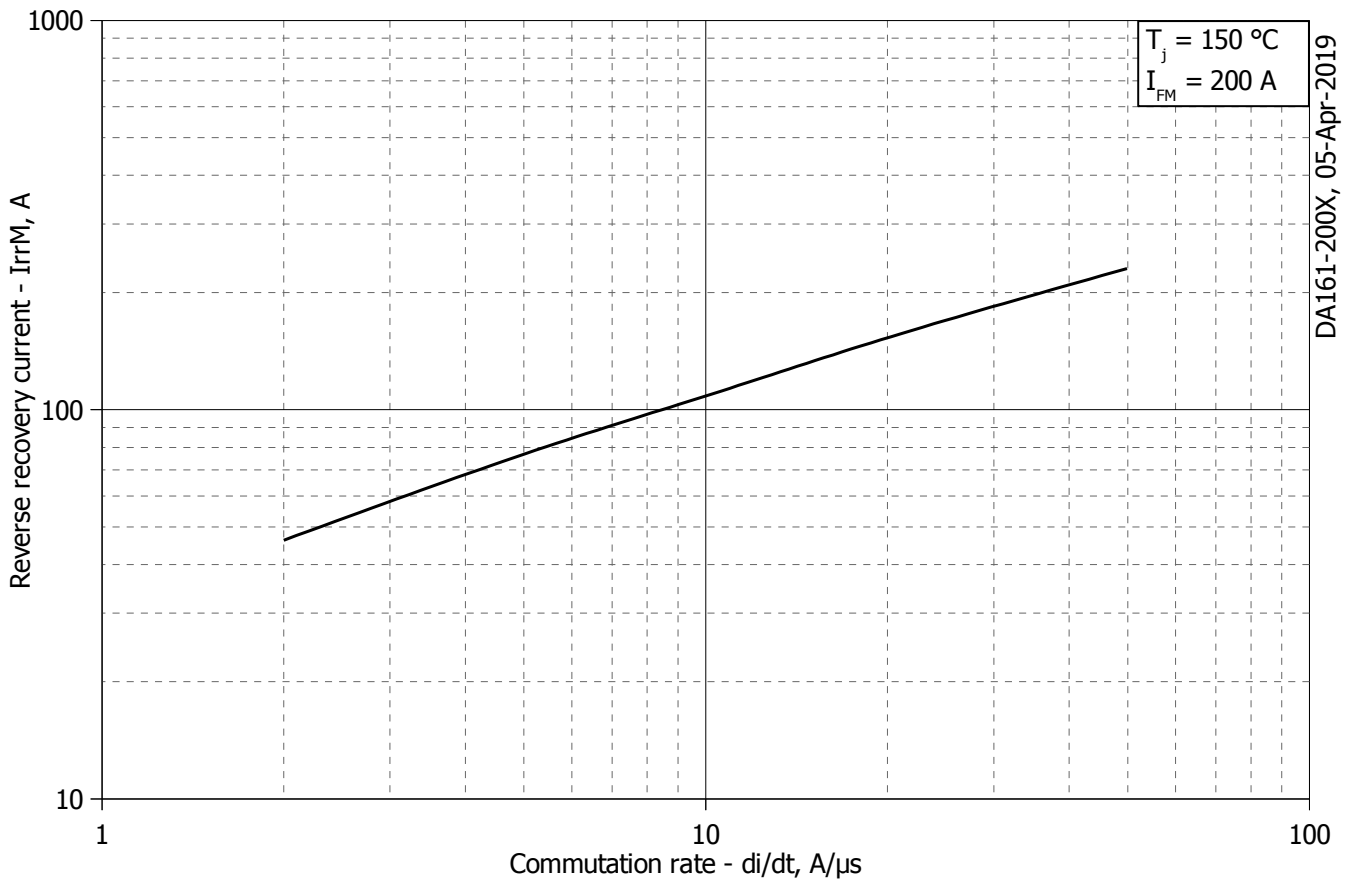


Fig 5 – Maximum reverse recovery current I_{rrM} vs. commutation rate di_R/dt

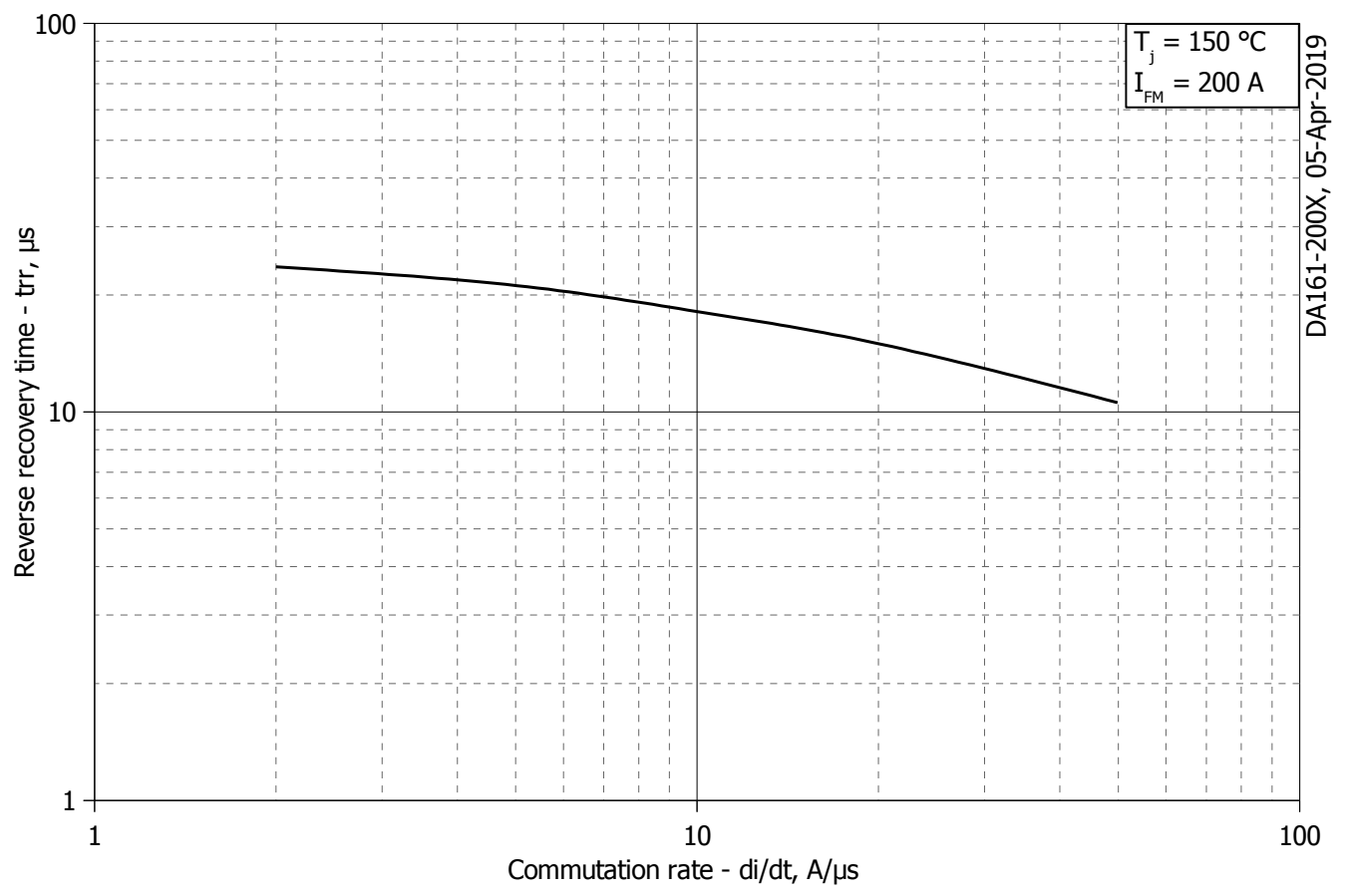


Fig 6 – Maximum recovery time t_{rr} vs. commutation rate di_R/dt (25% chord)

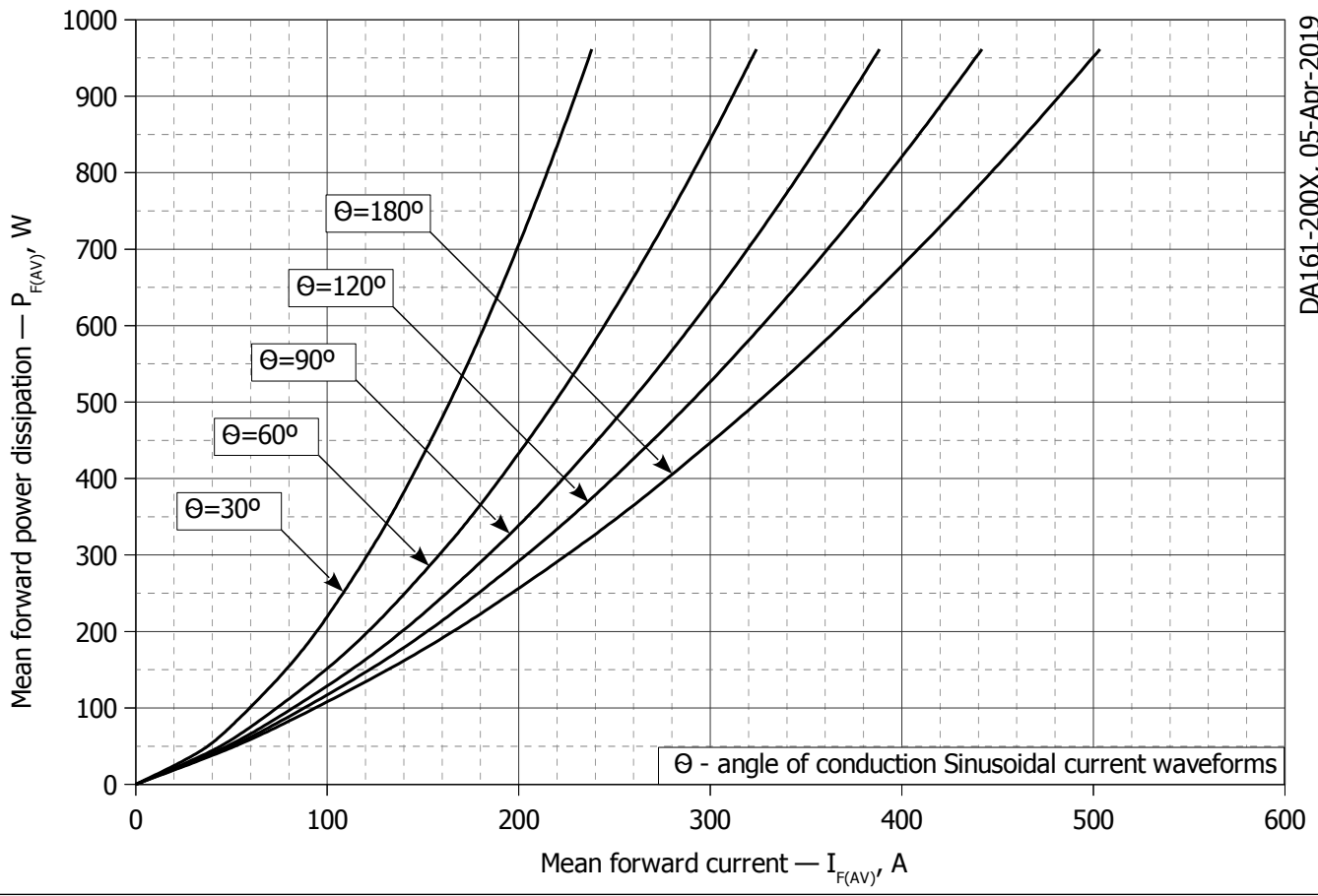


Fig. 7 - Mean forward power dissipation P_{FAV} vs. mean forward current I_{FAV} for sinusoidal current waveforms at different conduction angles ($f=50\text{Hz}$, DSC)

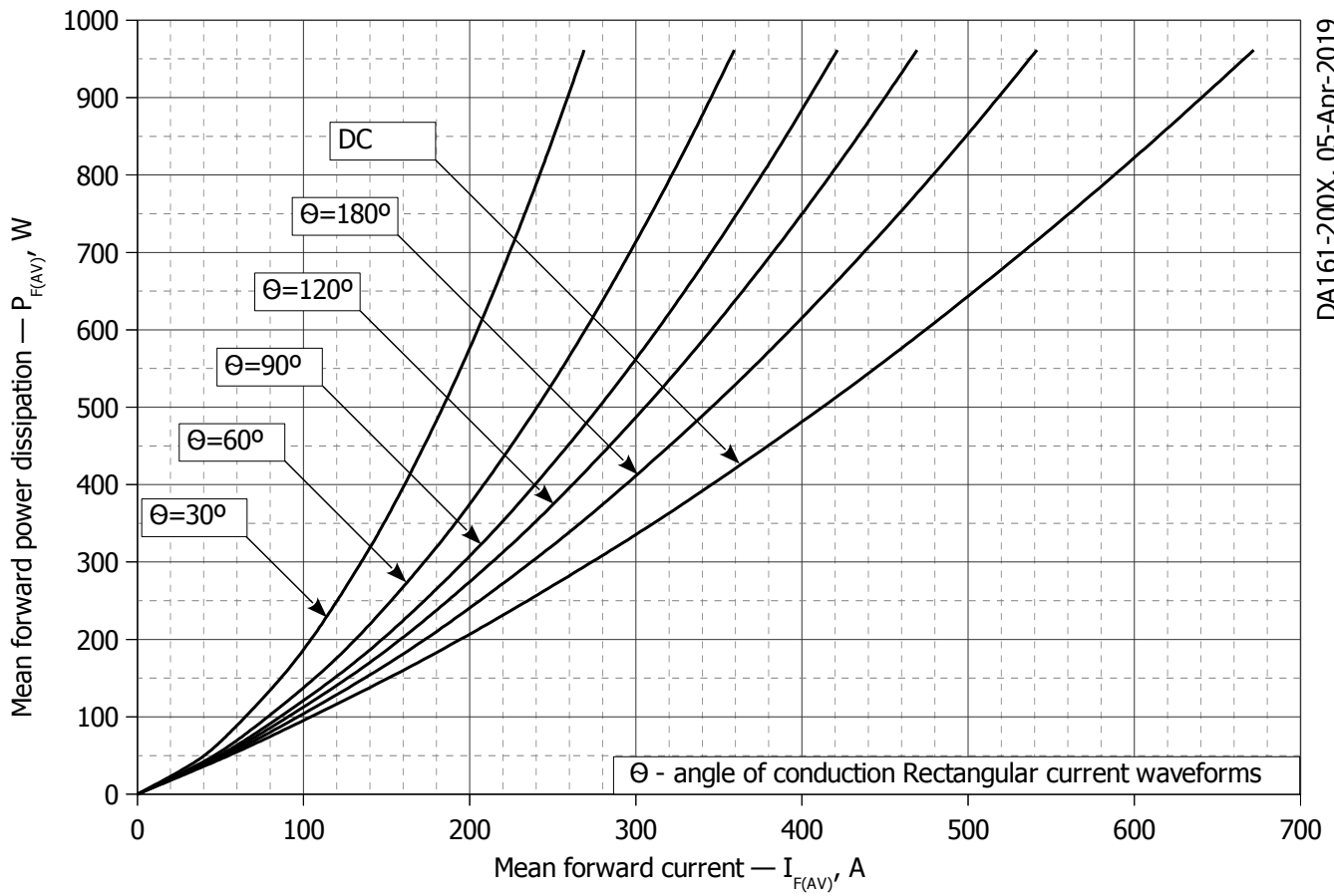


Fig. 8 - Mean forward power dissipation P_{FAV} vs. mean forward current I_{FAV} for rectangular current waveforms at different conduction angles and for DC ($f=50\text{Hz}$, DSC)

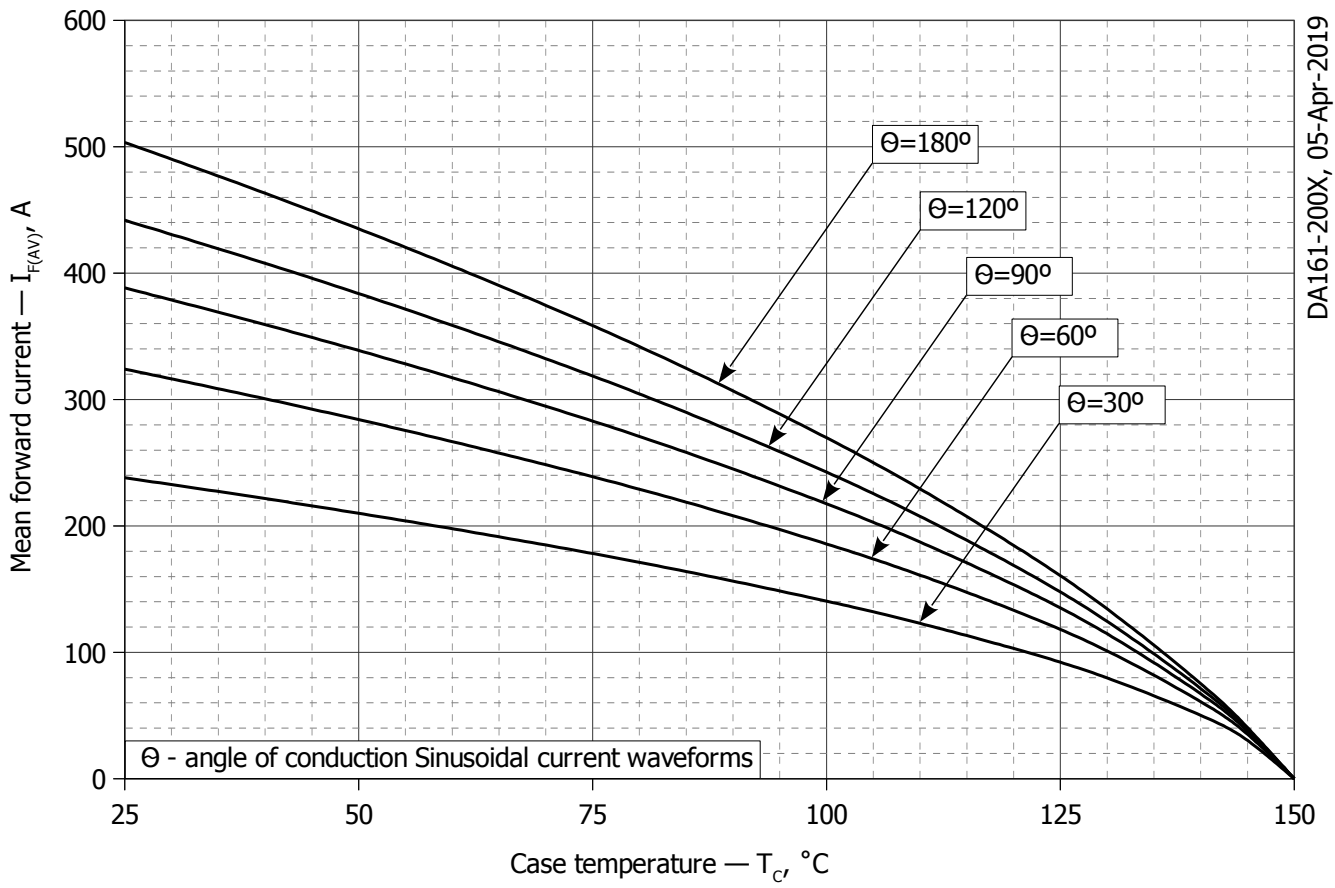


Fig. 9 – Mean forward current I_{FAV} vs. case temperature T_c for sinusoidal current waveforms at different conduction angles ($f=50Hz$, DSC)

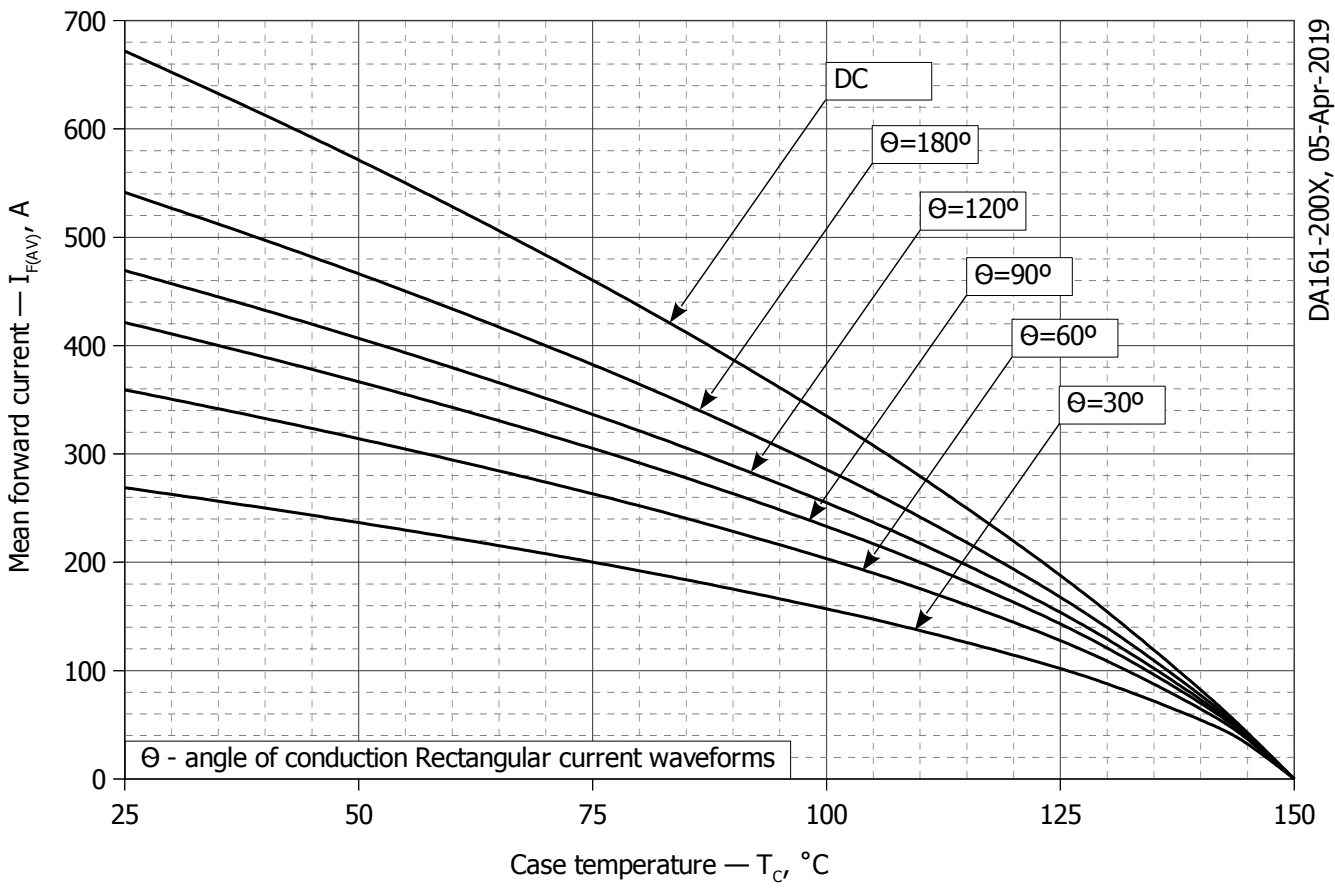


Fig. 10 - Mean forward current I_{FAV} vs. case temperature T_c for rectangular current waveforms at different conduction angles and for DC ($f=50Hz$, DSC)

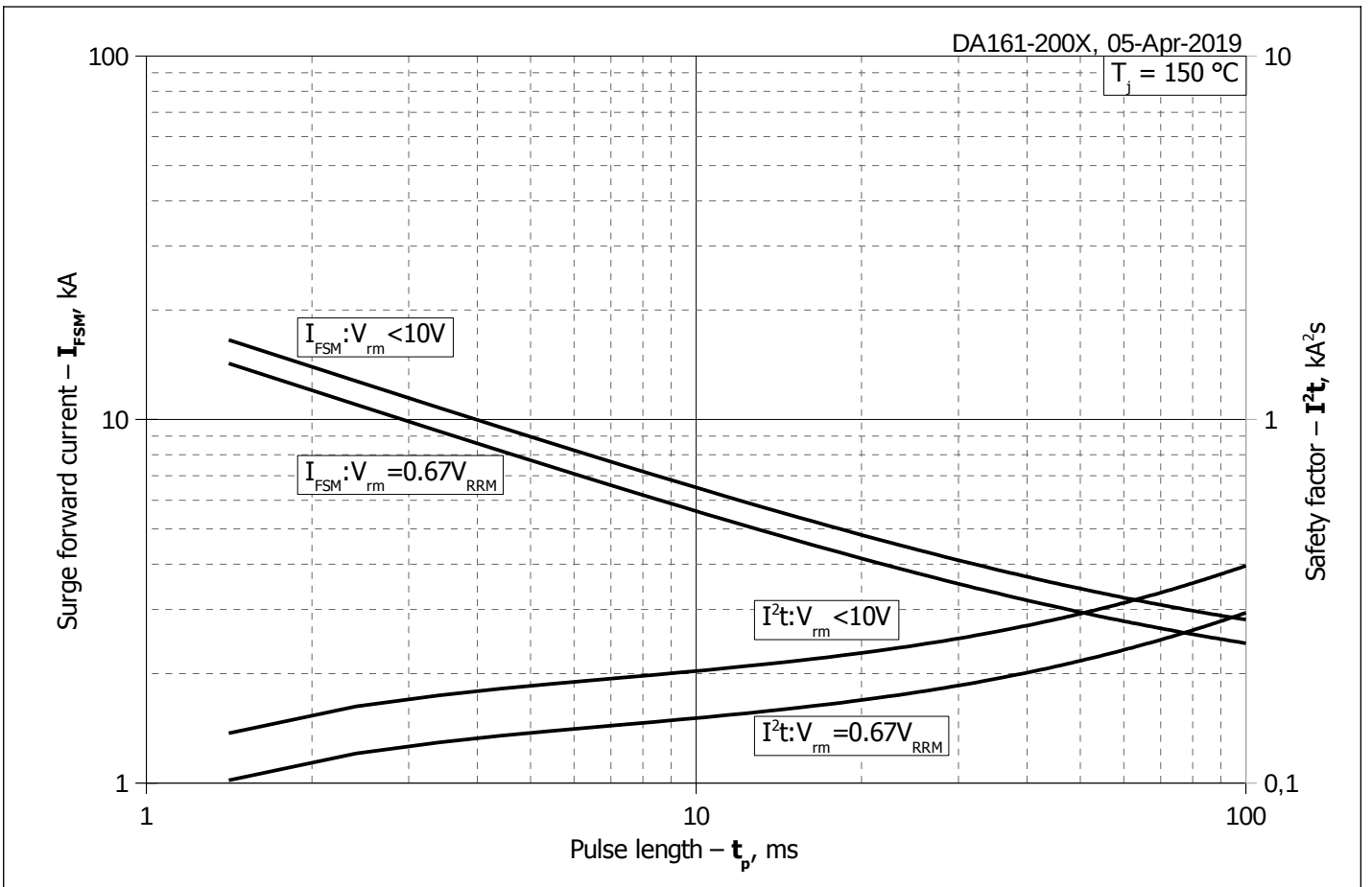


Fig. 11 – Maximum surge forward current I_{FSM} and safety factor I^2t vs. pulse length t_p

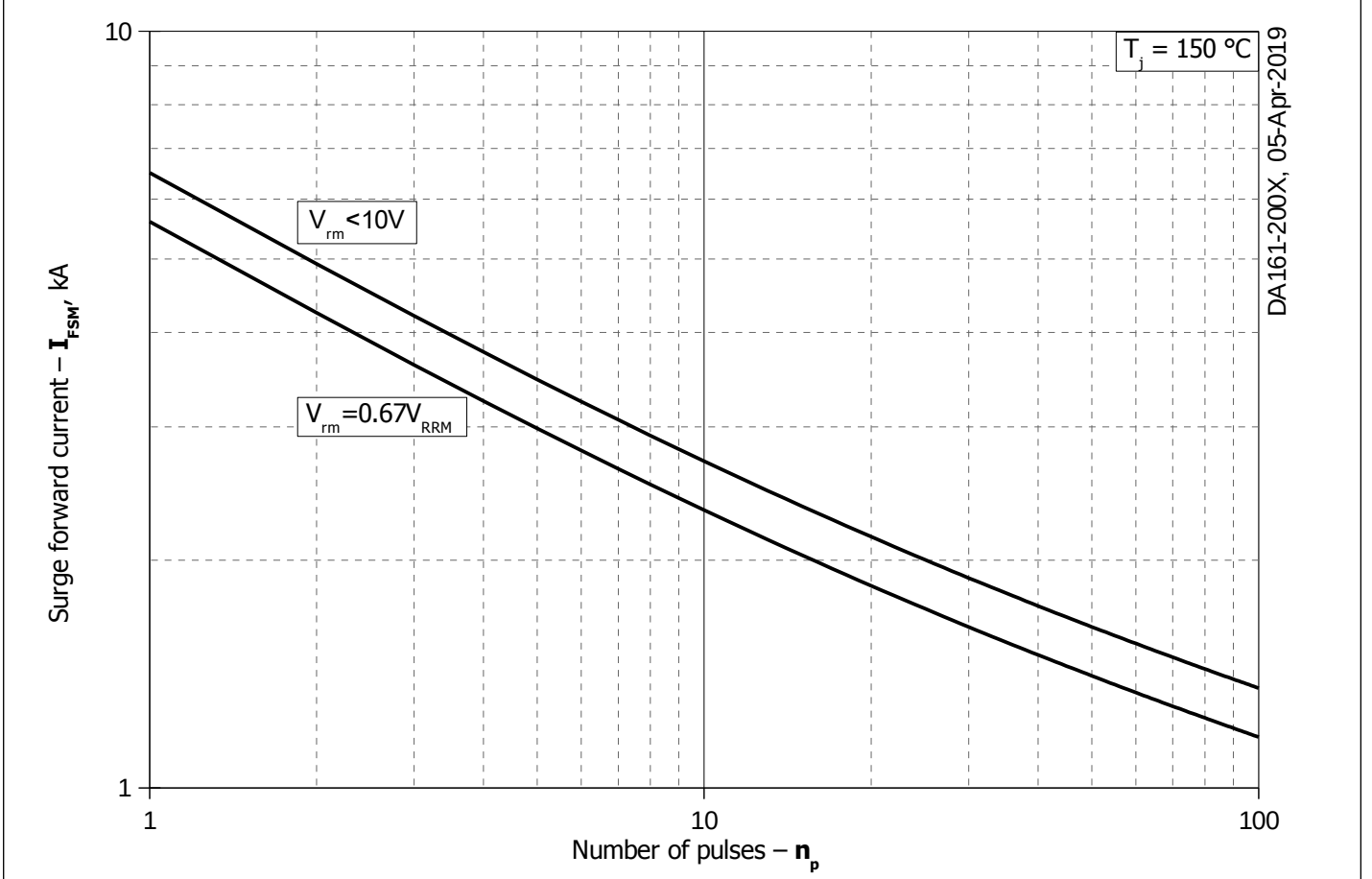


Fig. 12 - Maximum surge forward current I_{FSM} vs. number of pulses n_p