# Standard Rectifier Module <br> PHASE OU'T 

| 1~ <br> Rectifier |
| :---: |
| $\mathrm{V}_{\text {RRM }}=1200 \mathrm{~V}$ |
| $\mathrm{I}_{\text {DAV }}=100 \mathrm{~A}$ |
| $\mathrm{I}_{\text {FSM }}=1500 \mathrm{~A}$ |

## 1~ Rectifier Bridge

## Part number

VBO105-12NO7


NNN2873


## 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 one phase bridge configurations
- Supplies for DC power equipment
- Input rectifiers for PWM inverter
- Battery DC power supplies
- Field supply for DC motors

Package: PWS-C

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


## Recommended replacement: VBO130-12NO7

## 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.

VBO105-12NO7
Phase out

| Rectifier |  |  |  | Ratings |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Symbol | Definition | Conditions |  | min. | typ. | max. | Unit |
| $\mathrm{V}_{\text {RSM }}$ | max. non-repetitive reverse blocking voltage |  | $\mathrm{T}_{\mathrm{v},}=25^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ |  |  | 1300 | V |
| $\mathrm{V}_{\text {RRM }}$ | max. repetitive reverse blocking voltage |  | $\mathrm{T}_{\mathrm{v},}=25^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ |  |  | 1200 | V |
| $\mathrm{I}_{\mathrm{R}}$ | reverse current | $\begin{aligned} & V_{R}=1200 \mathrm{~V} \\ & V_{R}=1200 \mathrm{~V} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \mathrm{T}_{\mathrm{v} \nu}=25^{\circ} \mathrm{C} \\ & \mathrm{~T}_{\mathrm{v} \nu}=150^{\circ} \mathrm{C} \end{aligned}$ |  |  | $\begin{array}{r} 100 \\ 2 \end{array}$ | $\begin{gathered} \mu \mathrm{A} \\ \mathrm{~mA} \end{gathered}$ |
| $\overline{V_{F}}$ | forward voltage drop | $\begin{aligned} & \mathrm{I}_{\mathrm{F}}=40 \mathrm{~A} \\ & \mathrm{I}_{\mathrm{F}}=80 \mathrm{~A} \end{aligned}$ | $\mathrm{T}_{\mathrm{v},}=25^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & 1.09 \\ & 1.24 \end{aligned}$ | V |
|  |  | $\begin{aligned} & \mathrm{I}_{\mathrm{F}}=40 \mathrm{~A} \\ & \mathrm{I}_{\mathrm{F}}=80 \mathrm{~A} \end{aligned}$ | $\mathrm{T}_{\mathrm{v},}=125^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & 1.00 \\ & 1.19 \end{aligned}$ | V V |
| $\overline{\text { dav }}$ | bridge output current | $\begin{array}{ll} \mathrm{T}_{\mathrm{C}}=100^{\circ} \mathrm{C} & \\ \text { rectangular } & \mathrm{d}=0.5 \end{array}$ | $\mathrm{T}_{\mathrm{v} s}=150^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ |  |  | 100 | A |
| $\begin{aligned} & \overline{V_{F 0}} \\ & \mathbf{r}_{\mathrm{F}} \end{aligned}$ |  |  | $\mathrm{T}_{\mathrm{v},}=150^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ |  |  | $\begin{array}{r} 0.78 \\ 4.8 \end{array}$ |  |
| $\mathbf{R}_{\text {thJc }}$ | thermal resistance junction to case |  |  |  |  | 0.8 | K/W |
| $\mathbf{R}_{\text {thch }}$ | thermal resistance case to heatsink |  |  |  | 0.3 |  | K/W |
| $\mathrm{P}_{\text {tot }}$ | total power dissipation |  | $\mathrm{T}_{\mathrm{C}}=25^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ |  |  | 155 | W |
| $\mathrm{I}_{\text {FSM }}$ | max. forward surge current | $\begin{aligned} & \mathrm{t}=10 \mathrm{~ms} ;(50 \mathrm{~Hz}) \text {, sine } \\ & \mathrm{t}=8,3 \mathrm{~ms} ;(60 \mathrm{~Hz}) \text {, sine } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \mathrm{T}_{\mathrm{V},}=45^{\circ} \mathrm{C} \\ & \mathrm{~V}_{\mathrm{R}}=0 \mathrm{~V} \end{aligned}$ |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & 1.50 \\ & 1.62 \end{aligned}$ | kA kA |
|  |  | $\begin{aligned} & \hline \mathrm{t}=10 \mathrm{~ms} ;(50 \mathrm{~Hz}), \text { sine } \\ & \mathrm{t}=8,3 \mathrm{~ms} ;(60 \mathrm{~Hz}) \text {, sine } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \mathrm{T}_{\mathrm{v},}=150^{\circ} \mathrm{C} \\ & \mathrm{~V}_{\mathrm{R}}=0 \mathrm{~V} \end{aligned}$ |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & 1.28 \\ & 1.38 \end{aligned}$ | kA $k A$ |
| 12t | value for fusing | $\begin{aligned} & \mathrm{t}=10 \mathrm{~ms} ;(50 \mathrm{~Hz}), \text { sine } \\ & \mathrm{t}=8,3 \mathrm{~ms} ;(60 \mathrm{~Hz}) \text {, sine } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \mathrm{T}_{\mathrm{v} \mathrm{~J}}=45^{\circ} \mathrm{C} \\ & \mathrm{~V}_{\mathrm{R}}=0 \mathrm{~V} \end{aligned}$ |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & 11.3 \\ & 10.9 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & k A^{2} s \\ & k A^{2} s \end{aligned}$ |
|  |  | $\begin{aligned} & \hline \mathrm{t}=10 \mathrm{~ms} ;(50 \mathrm{~Hz}), \text { sine } \\ & \mathrm{t}=8,3 \mathrm{~ms} ;(60 \mathrm{~Hz}) \text {, sine } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \mathrm{T}_{\mathrm{V} J}=150^{\circ} \mathrm{C} \\ & \mathrm{~V}_{\mathrm{R}}=0 \mathrm{~V} \end{aligned}$ |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & 8.13 \\ & 7.87 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & k A^{2} s \\ & k A^{2} s \end{aligned}$ |
| C | junction capacitance | $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{R}}=400 \mathrm{~V} ; \mathrm{f}=1 \mathrm{MHz}$ | $\mathrm{T}_{\mathrm{v},}=25^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ |  | 58 |  | pF |

## PHASE OU'T

VBO105-12NO7
Phase out



| Ordering | Ordering Number | Marking on Product | Delivery Mode | Quantity | Code No. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Standard | VBO105-12NO7 | VBO105-12NO7 | Box | 10 | 470783 |

Equivalent Circuits for Simulation *on die level $\quad \mathrm{T}_{\mathrm{v} j}=150^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$


## Rectifier

$\mathbf{V}_{0 \text { max }}$ threshold voltage $0.78 \quad \mathrm{~V}$
$\mathbf{R}_{0 \max }$ slope resistance * $3.6 \mathrm{~m} \Omega$

## Outlines PWS-C



VBO105-12NO7
Phase out

## Rectifier



Fig. 1 Forward current versus voltage drop per diode


Fig. 2 Surge overload current vs. time per diode


Fig. $3 I^{2}$ t versus 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 $\mathrm{Z}_{\text {thJc }}$ calculation:

| i | $\mathrm{R}_{\mathrm{th}}(\mathrm{K} / \mathrm{W})$ | $\mathrm{t}_{\mathrm{i}}(\mathrm{s})$ |
| :--- | :---: | ---: |
| 1 | 0.100 | 0.020 |
| 2 | 0.014 | 0.010 |
| 3 | 0.192 | 0.225 |
| 4 | 0.281 | 0.800 |
| 5 | 0.213 | 0.580 |

## Mouser Electronics

Authorized Distributor

Click to View Pricing, Inventory, Delivery \& Lifecycle Information:

IXYS:
VBO105-12NO7

