



# Mounting Instructions for MAGN-A-PAK, Super MAGN-A-PAK, and MAP Block

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This application note introduces Vishay's MAGN-A-PAK (MAP), Super MAGN-A-PAK (SMAP), and MAGN-A-PAK Block (MAP Block) modules. It covers their key features and gives instructions for using heatsinks with the modules.

## INTRODUCTION

Vishay's MAP, SMAP, and MAP Block modules are distinguished by these key features:

- High surge capability
- High voltage ratings
- Industry-standard package
- Simplified mechanical designs, rapid assembly

Important factors in the assembly process are:

- heatsink design
- Power leads size / area
- Distance from adjacent heat-generating parts

Recommendations for each of these items and requirements for mounting MAP, SMAP, and MAP Block modules to the heatsink are discussed in the following sections.

## HEATSINK SPECIFICATION

The contact surface of the heatsink must be flat, with a recommended tolerance of  $< 0.03$  mm ( $< 1.18$  mils) and a leveling depth (surface roughness) of  $< 0.02$  mm ( $< 0.79$  mils), according to DIN/ISO 1302. In general, a milled or machined surface is satisfactory if prepared with tools in good working condition. The heatsink mounting surface must be clean, with no dirt, corrosion, or surface oxides. It is very important to keep the mounting surface free from particles exceeding 0.05 mm (2 mils) in thickness.

## THERMAL COMPOUND

Uniformly coat the heatsink surface and the power module base plate with a good quality thermal compound.

Apply uniform pressure on the package to force the compound to spread over the entire contact area. The purpose of thermal grease is to fill gaps at base of the plate / heatsink interface.

The use of thermal grease is recommended to ensure low case-to-sink thermal resistance. Commonly used thermal grease are DC340 (Dow Corning) or silicone-free HTCP (Electrolube), or equivalent thermal grease. By the way, to optimize the device performances, we suggest to select interface materials with thermal conductivity not less than 0.5 W/mK. Screen printing or rubber rolling are the preferred methods for applying the grease.

A grease layer with a final thickness in the range of 80  $\mu$ m to 100  $\mu$ m is considered suitable for most applications.



Fig. 1 - Examples of MAP



Fig. 2 - Examples of SMAP



Fig. 3 - Examples of MAP Block

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### MOUNTING TO HEATSINK

Confirm that there are no foreign particles on the surface of the screen tooling and plate. Place a suitable amount of thermal compound on the plate and spread it evenly with a roller or spatula. The thermal grease contact and distribution will be improved during the first hours and after heating up the system for the first time.

Bolt the module to the heatsink using the fixing holes. An even amount of torque should be applied for each individual mounting screw. For proper mounting it is recommended to use fitted screws (refer to each individual datasheet or outline dimensions) secured by a lock washer and flat washer. Please refer to each individual datasheet to find the torque rating that can be applied. A torque wrench which is accurate in the specified range must be used in mounting the module to achieve optimum results.

All mounting holes should be free of burrs. The first mounting screw should be tightened to one third of the recommended torque; the second screw should then be tightened to the same torque. We recommend mounting crosswise facing screws first (i.e. for holes in clockwise order 1, 2, 3, 4, first mount screws in 1 and 3, then 2 and 4).

Over-tightening the mounting screw may lead to deformation of the package, which would increase the thermal resistance and damage the semiconductors. After a period of three hours, check the torque with a final tightening in opposite sequence to allow the thermal compound to spread.

### POWER LEADS OR BUS BARS CONNECTION

Apply an even amount of torque to each individual screw. For proper connection it is recommended to use fitted screws (refer to individual datasheet or outline dimensions) secured by a lock washer and flat washer. The maximum thread depth into the module mounting studs should correspond to each individual package outline drawing in the datasheet. Also please refer to each individual datasheet to find the maximum torque that can be applied. A torque wrench which is accurate in the specified range must be used in fixing the screws of the power leads or bus bars to achieve optimum results.

### SIGNAL TERMINAL AND HOUSING CONNECTION

We suggest using a receptacle fast-on terminal (with locking lance, (3) for 2.8 x 0.8 tab (series 110) ref. PN.AMP 150571-2 or equivalent) plus tinned copper stranded cable (1)(2) UL 758, style 1587, AWG 20 (0.51 mm<sup>2</sup>) ETFE insulation, ext. dia. 1.47 mm, temperature rating 125 °C). You can also use a 2-way polarized connector housing (4) as shown on dimensional detail and female terminal (5) Mini-Fit Molex 39-00-0038 (Fig. 4).

#### 2-way polarized connector housing, dimensional detail

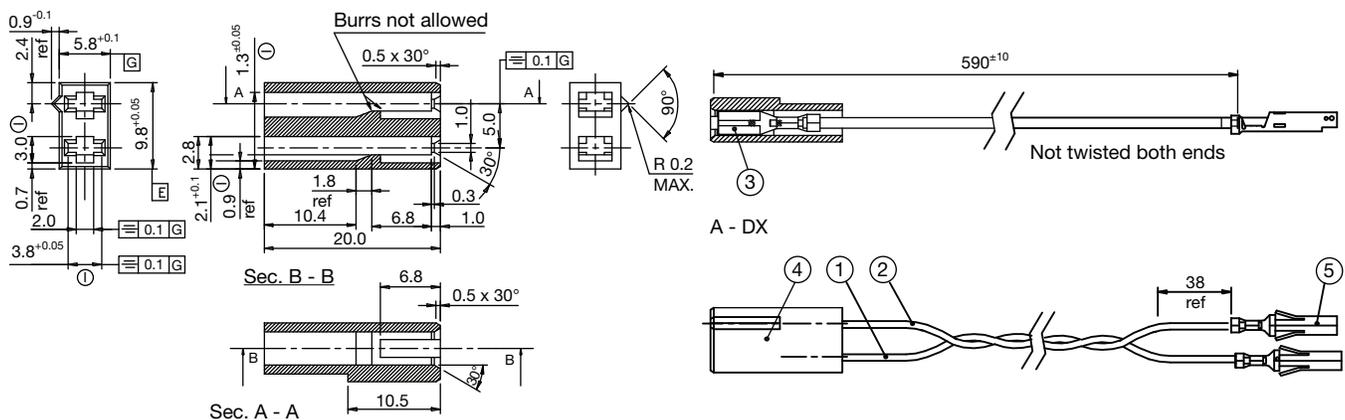


Fig. 4

### END OF LIFE MODULE WASTE DISPOSAL RECOMMENDATION

Corporate social responsibility is more and more important for the environment protection, Vishay is certified by ISO 140001 and Vishay modules are always compliant with the Restriction of Hazardous Substances in Electrical and Electronic Equipment (RoHS) directive.

We recommend that the end of life modules (include components of the modules) shall be segregated by hazardous and collected in a labeled container (refer to CER code # 16.02.16) which should be put in a designated place.