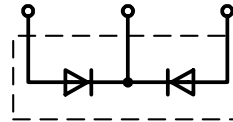
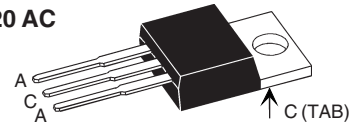
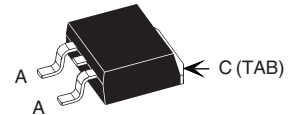


# HiPerFRED™ Epitaxial Diode

## with common cathode and soft recovery

$I_{FAV} = 2 \times 15 \text{ A}$   
 $V_{RRM} = 200 \text{ V}$   
 $t_{rr} = 25 \text{ ns}$

$V_{RSM}$	$V_{RRM}$	Type
V	V	
200	200	DSEC 29-02A
200	200	DSEC 29-02AS


**TO-220 AC**

**TO-263**


A = Anode, C = Cathode, TAB = Cathode

Symbol	Conditions	Maximum Ratings	
$I_{FRMS}$		35	A
$I_{FAVM}$	$T_C = 150^\circ\text{C}$ ; rectangular, $d = 0.5$	15	A
$I_{FSM}$	$T_{VJ} = 45^\circ\text{C}$ ; $t_p = 10 \text{ ms}$ (50 Hz), sine	140	A
$E_{AS}$	$T_{VJ} = 25^\circ\text{C}$ ; non-repetitive $I_{AS} = 2.5 \text{ A}$ ; $L = 180 \mu\text{H}$	0.8	mJ
$I_{AR}$	$V_A = 1.5 \cdot V_R$ typ.; $f = 10 \text{ kHz}$ ; repetitive	0.3	A
$T_{VJ}$		-55...+175	$^\circ\text{C}$
$T_{VJM}$		175	$^\circ\text{C}$
$T_{stg}$		-55...+150	$^\circ\text{C}$
$P_{tot}$	$T_C = 25^\circ\text{C}$	95	W
$M_d$	mounting torque	0.45...0.55 4...5	Nm lb.in.
<b>Weight</b>	typical	2 / 4	g

### Features

- International standard package
- Planar passivated chips
- Very short recovery time
- Extremely low switching losses
- Low  $I_{FRM}$ -values
- Soft recovery behaviour
- Epoxy meets UL 94V-0

### Applications

- Antiparallel diode for high frequency switching devices
- Antisaturation diode
- Snubber diode
- Free wheeling diode in converters and motor control circuits
- Rectifiers in switch mode power supplies (SMPS)
- Inductive heating
- Uninterruptible power supplies (UPS)
- Ultrasonic cleaners and welders

### Advantages

- Avalanche voltage rated for reliable operation
- Soft reverse recovery for low EMI/RFI
- Low  $I_{FRM}$  reduces:
  - Power dissipation within the diode
  - Turn-on loss in the commutating switch

Symbol	Conditions	Characteristic Values	
		typ.	max.
$I_R$ ①	$T_{VJ} = 25^\circ\text{C}$ ; $V_R = V_{RRM}$ $T_{VJ} = 150^\circ\text{C}$ ; $V_R = V_{RRM}$		100 $\mu\text{A}$ 0.5 mA
$V_F$ ②	$I_F = 15 \text{ A}$ ; $T_{VJ} = 150^\circ\text{C}$ $T_{VJ} = 25^\circ\text{C}$		0.86 V 1.06 V
$R_{thJC}$ $R_{thCH}$		0.5	1.6 K/W K/W
$t_{rr}$	$I_F = 1 \text{ A}$ ; $-di/dt = 100 \text{ A}/\mu\text{s}$ ; $V_R = 30 \text{ V}$ ; $T_{VJ} = 25^\circ\text{C}$	25	ns
$I_{RM}$	$V_R = 100 \text{ V}$ ; $I_F = 25 \text{ A}$ ; $-di_F/dt = 100 \text{ A}/\mu\text{s}$ $T_{VJ} = 100^\circ\text{C}$	3.5	4.4 A

Pulse test: ① Pulse Width = 5 ms, Duty Cycle < 2.0 %  
 ② Pulse Width = 300  $\mu\text{s}$ , Duty Cycle < 2.0 %

Data according to IEC 60747 and per diode unless otherwise specified.

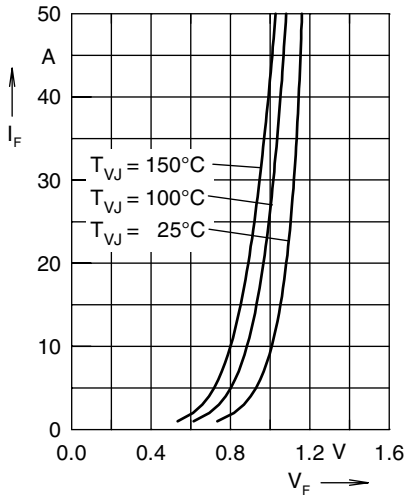


Fig. 1 Forward current  $I_F$  versus  $V_F$

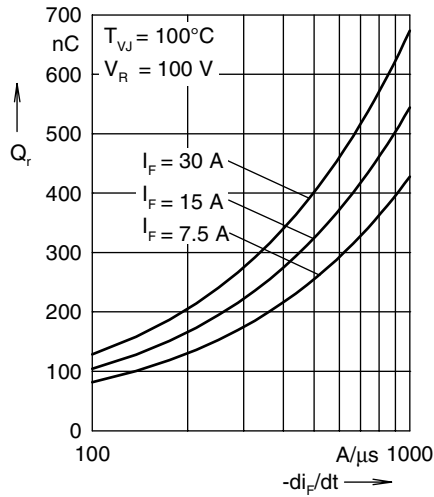


Fig. 2 Typ. reverse recovery charge  $Q_r$

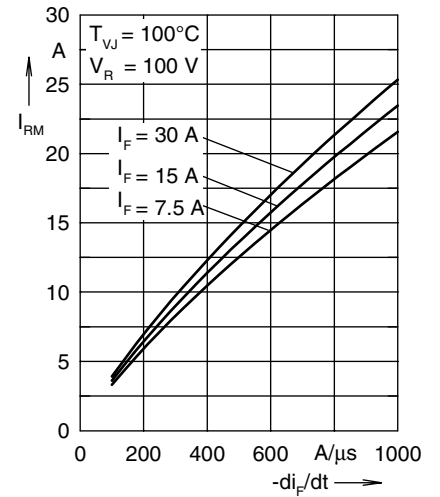


Fig. 3 Typ. peak reverse current  $I_{RM}$

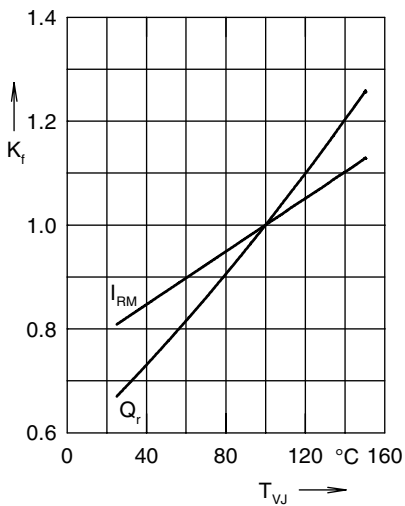


Fig. 4 Typ. dynamic parameters  $Q_r$ ,  $I_{RM}$

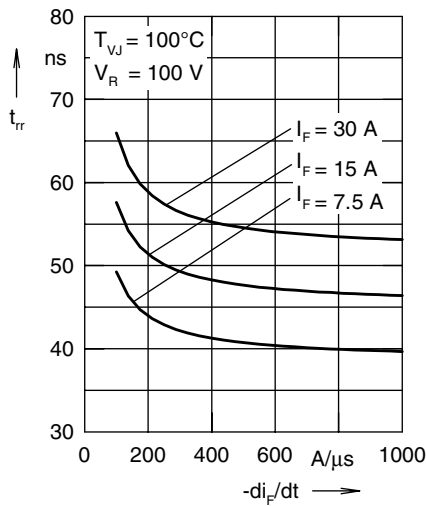


Fig. 5 Typ. recovery time  $t_{tr}$  versus  $-di_F/dt$

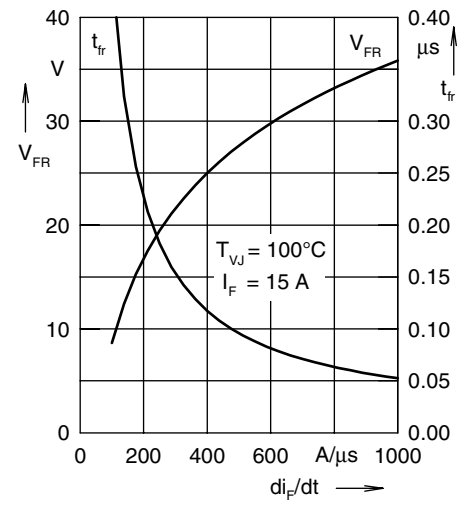


Fig. 6 Typ. peak forward voltage  $V_{FR}$  and  $t_{tr}$

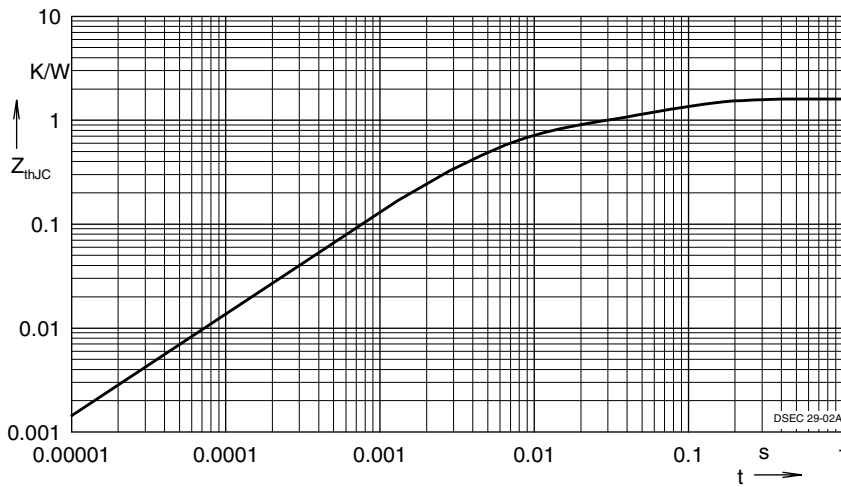


Fig. 7 Transient thermal resistance junction to case

Constants for  $Z_{thjC}$  calculation:

i	$R_{thi}$ (K/W)	$t_i$ (s)
1	0.851	0.0052
2	0.328	0.0003
4	0.421	0.0409