

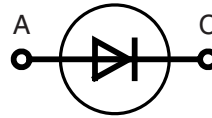
Fast Recovery Epitaxial Diode (FRED)

$$I_{FAV} = 60 \text{ A}$$

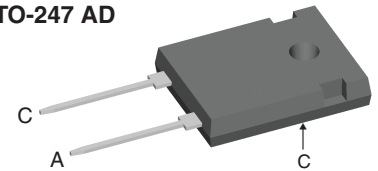
$$V_{RRM} = 600 \text{ V}$$

$$t_{rr} = 35 \text{ ns}$$

V_{RSM}	V_{RRM}	Type
V	V	
600	600	DSEI 60-06A



TO-247 AD



A = Anode, C = Cathode

Symbol	Conditions	Maximum Ratings	
I_{FRMS}	$T_C = 70^\circ\text{C}$; rectangular, $d = 0.5$	100	A
I_{FAVM} ①		60	A
I_{FSM}	$T_{VJ} = 45^\circ\text{C}$; $t = 10 \text{ ms}$ (50 Hz), sine $t = 8.3 \text{ ms}$ (60 Hz), sine	550	A
		600	A
	$T_{VJ} = 150^\circ\text{C}$; $t = 10 \text{ ms}$ (50 Hz), sine $t = 8.3 \text{ ms}$ (60 Hz), sine	480	A
		520	A
I^2t	$T_{VJ} = 45^\circ\text{C}$; $t = 10 \text{ ms}$ (50 Hz), sine $t = 8.3 \text{ ms}$ (60 Hz), sine	1510	A ² s
		1490	A ² s
	$T_{VJ} = 150^\circ\text{C}$; $t = 10 \text{ ms}$ (50 Hz), sine $t = 8.3 \text{ ms}$ (60 Hz), sine	1150	A ² s
		1120	A ² s
T_{VJ}		-55...+150	°C
T_{VJM}		150	°C
T_{stg}		-55...+150	°C
P_{tot}	$T_C = 25^\circ\text{C}$	166	W
M_d	mounting torque	0.8...1.2	Nm
Weight	typical	6	g

Features

- International standard package JEDEC TO-247 AD
- Planar passivated chips
- Very short recovery time
- Extremely low switching losses
- Low I_{RM} -values
- Soft recovery behaviour
- Epoxy meets UL 94V-0

Applications

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

Advantages

- High reliability circuit operation
- Low voltage peaks for reduced protection circuits
- Low noise switching
- Low losses
- Operating at lower temperature or space saving by reduced cooling

Symbol	Conditions	Characteristic Values		
		typ.	max.	
I_R	$V_R = V_{RRM}$ $T_{VJ} = 25^\circ\text{C}$		200	μA
	$V_R = 0.8 \cdot V_{RRM}$ $T_{VJ} = 25^\circ\text{C}$		100	μA
	$V_R = 0.8 \cdot V_{RRM}$ $T_{VJ} = 125^\circ\text{C}$		14	mA
V_F	$I_F = 70 \text{ A}$ $T_{VJ} = 150^\circ\text{C}$ $T_{VJ} = 25^\circ\text{C}$		1.5	V
			1.8	V
V_{T0}	For power-loss calculations only		1.13	V
r_T	$T_{VJ} = T_{VJM}$		4.7	m Ω
R_{thJC}	(version A)	0.25	0.75	K/W
R_{thCH}				K/W
t_{rr}	$I_F = 1 \text{ A}$; $-di/dt = 200 \text{ A}/\mu\text{s}$; $V_R = 30 \text{ V}$; $T_{VJ} = 25^\circ\text{C}$	35	50	ns
I_{RM}	$V_R = 350 \text{ V}$; $I_F = 60 \text{ A}$; $-di_F/dt = 480 \text{ A}/\mu\text{s}$ $L \leq 0.05 \mu\text{H}$; $T_{VJ} = 100^\circ\text{C}$	19.0		A

① I_{FAVM} rating includes reverse blocking losses at T_{VJM} . $V_R = 0.8 \cdot V_{RRM}$, duty cycle $d = 0.5$
Data according to IEC 60747

IXYS reserves the right to change limits, test conditions and dimensions.

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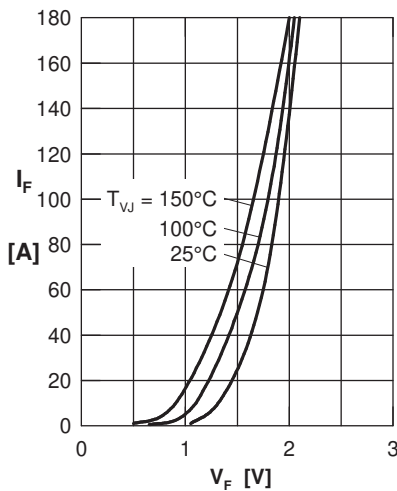


Fig. 1 Forward current I_F versus V_F

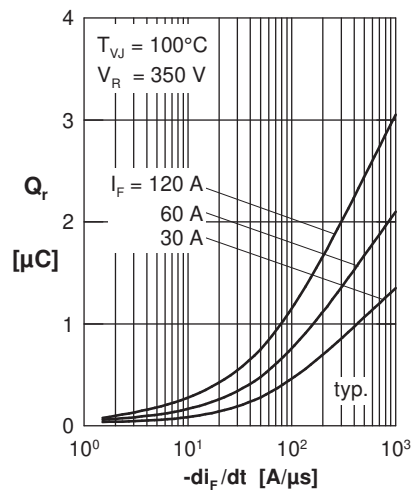


Fig. 2 Typ. reverse recov. charge Q_r versus $-di_F/dt$

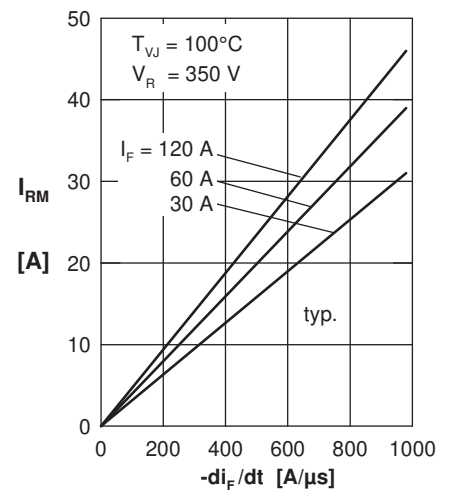


Fig. 3 Typ. peak reverse current I_{RM} versus $-di_F/dt$

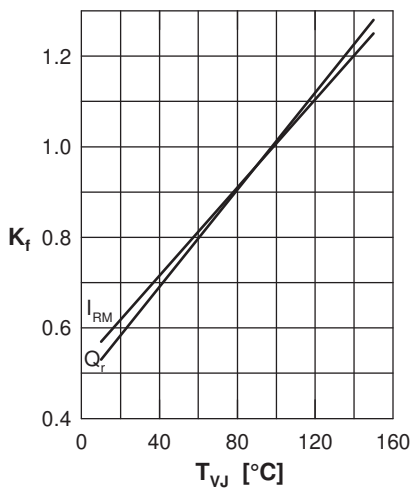


Fig. 4 Dynamic parameters Q_r , I_{RM} versus T_{VJ}

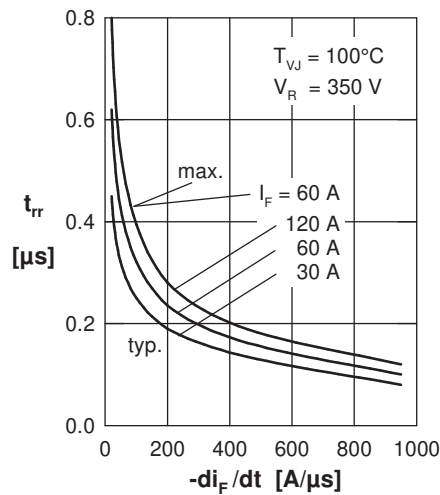


Fig. 5 Typ. recovery time t_{rr} versus $-di_F/dt$

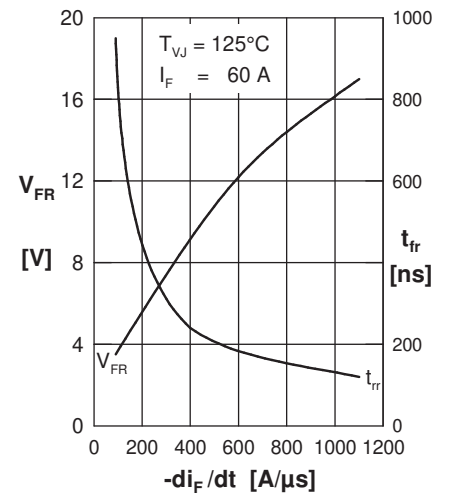


Fig. 6 Typ. peak forward voltage V_{FR} and t_{rr} versus di_F/dt

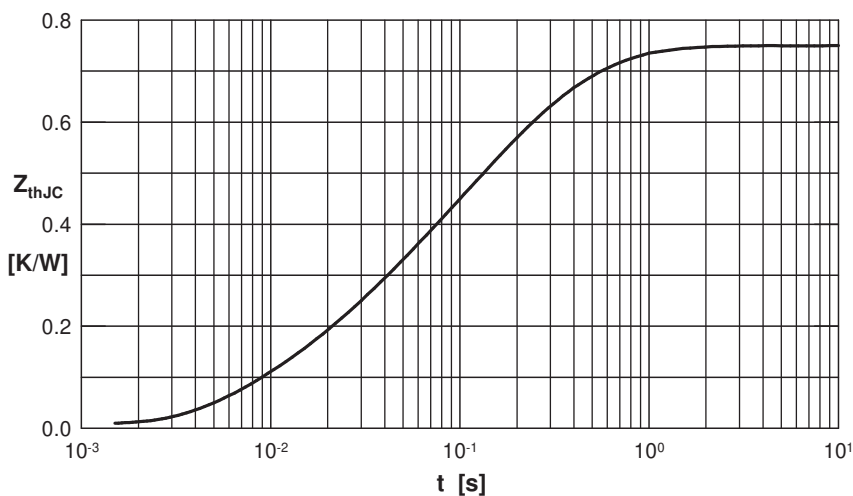
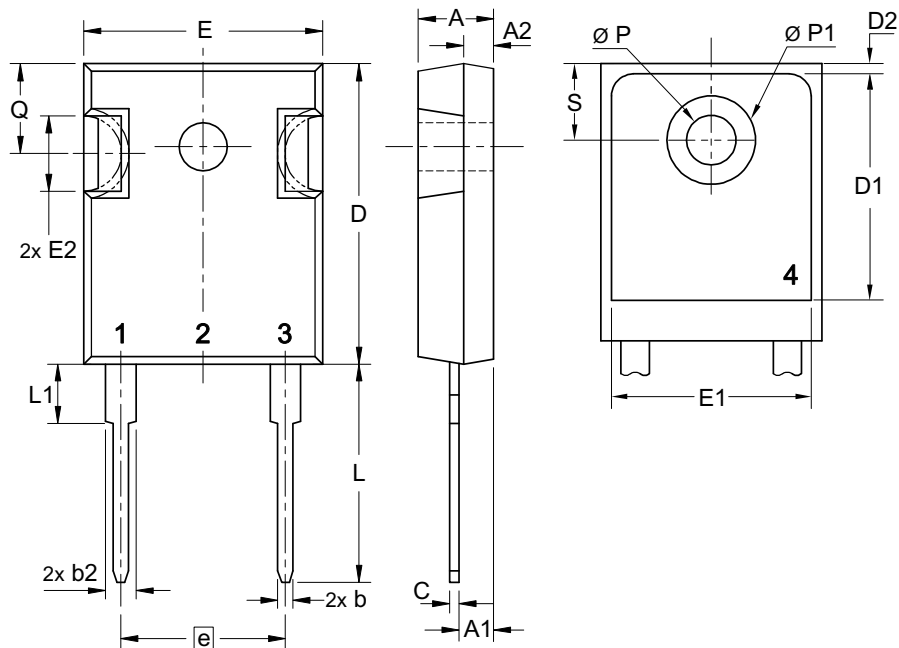


Fig. 7 Transient thermal impedance junction to case

Dimensions TO-247 AD



Sym.	Inches		Millimeter	
	min.	max.	min.	max.
A	0.185	0.209	4.70	5.30
A1	0.087	0.102	2.21	2.59
A2	0.059	0.098	1.50	2.49
D	0.819	0.845	20.79	21.45
E	0.610	0.640	15.48	16.24
E2	0.170	0.216	4.31	5.48
e	0.430 BSC		10.92 BSC	
L	0.780	0.800	19.80	20.30
L1	-	0.177	-	4.49
Ø P	0.140	0.144	3.55	3.65
Q	0.212	0.244	5.38	6.19
S	0.242 BSC		6.14 BSC	
b	0.039	0.055	0.99	1.40
b2	0.065	0.094	1.65	2.39
b4	0.102	0.135	2.59	3.43
c	0.015	0.035	0.38	0.89
D1	0.515	-	13.07	-
D2	0.020	0.053	0.51	1.35
E1	0.530	-	13.45	-
Ø P1	-	0.29	-	7.39