

# Common Cathode Fast Recovery Epitaxial Diode (FRED)

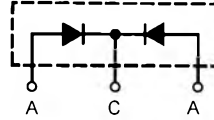
## DSEK 30

$$I_{FAVM} = 2 \times 26 \text{ A}$$

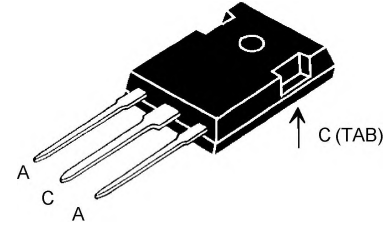
$$V_{RRM} = 1200 \text{ V}$$

$$t_{rr} = 40 \text{ ns}$$

$V_{RSM}$	$V_{RRM}$	Type
V	V	
1200	1200	DSEK 30-12A



TO-247 AD



A = Anode, C = Cathode, TAB = Cathode

Symbol	Test Conditions	Maximum Ratings	
$I_{FRMS}$	$T_{VJ} = T_{VJM}$	50	A
$I_{FAVM}^*$	$T_C = 85^\circ\text{C}$ ; rectangular, $d = 0.5$	26	A
$I_{FRM}$	$t_p < 10 \mu\text{s}$ ; rep. rating, pulse width limited by $T_{VJM}$	375	A
$I_{FSM}$	$T_{VJ} = 45^\circ\text{C}$ ; $t = 10 \text{ ms}$ (50 Hz), sine	200	A
	$t = 8.3 \text{ ms}$ (60 Hz), sine	210	A
	$T_{VJ} = 150^\circ\text{C}$ ; $t = 10 \text{ ms}$ (50 Hz), sine	185	A
	$t = 8.3 \text{ ms}$ (60 Hz), sine	195	A
$\int i^2 dt$	$T_{VJ} = 45^\circ\text{C}$ ; $t = 10 \text{ ms}$ (50 Hz), sine	200	$\text{A}^2\text{s}$
	$t = 8.3 \text{ ms}$ (60 Hz), sine	180	$\text{A}^2\text{s}$
	$T_{VJ} = 150^\circ\text{C}$ ; $t = 10 \text{ ms}$ (50 Hz), sine	170	$\text{A}^2\text{s}$
	$t = 8.3 \text{ ms}$ (60 Hz), sine	160	$\text{A}^2\text{s}$
$T_{VJ}$		-40...+150	$^\circ\text{C}$
$T_{VJM}$		150	$^\circ\text{C}$
$T_{stg}$		-40...+150	$^\circ\text{C}$
$P_{tot}$	$T_C = 25^\circ\text{C}$	125	W
$M_d$	Mounting torque with screw M3	0.45-0.55/4-5	Nm/lb.in.
	Mounting torque with screw M3.5	0.45-0.55/4-5	Nm/lb.in.
Weight		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 behavior
- Epoxy meets UL 94V-0 flammability classification

Symbol	Test Conditions	Characteristic Values	
		typ.	max.
$I_R$	$T_{VJ} = 25^\circ\text{C}$ $V_R = V_{RRM}$		750 $\mu\text{A}$
	$T_{VJ} = 25^\circ\text{C}$ $V_R = 0.8 \cdot V_{RRM}$		250 $\mu\text{A}$
	$T_{VJ} = 125^\circ\text{C}$ $V_R = 0.8 \cdot V_{RRM}$		7 mA
$V_F$	$I_F = 37 \text{ A}$ ; $T_{VJ} = 150^\circ\text{C}$		2.2 V
	$T_{VJ} = 25^\circ\text{C}$		2.55 V
$V_{T0}$	For power-loss calculations only		1.65 V
$r_T$	$T_{VJ} = T_{VJM}$		18.2 $\text{m}\Omega$
$R_{thJC}$		0.9	K/W
$R_{thCK}$		0.5	K/W
$R_{thJA}$		70	K/W
$t_{rr}$	$I_F = 1 \text{ A}$ ; $-di/dt = 100 \text{ A}/\mu\text{s}$ ; $V_R = 30 \text{ V}$ ; $T_{VJ} = 25^\circ\text{C}$	40	60 ns
$I_{RM}$	$V_R = 540 \text{ V}$ ; $I_F = 30 \text{ A}$ ; $-di_F/dt = 240 \text{ A}/\mu\text{s}$	16	18 A
	$L \leq 0.05 \mu\text{H}$ ; $T_{VJ} = 100^\circ\text{C}$		

### Applications

- Rectifiers in switch mode power supplies (SMPS)
- 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

\*  $I_{FAVM}$  rating includes reverse blocking losses at  $T_{VJM}$ ,  $V_R = 0.8 V_{RRM}$ , duty cycle  $d = 0.5$   
Data according to DIN/IEC 747 and refer to a single diode unless otherwise stated.  
IXYS reserves the right to change limits, test conditions and dimensions

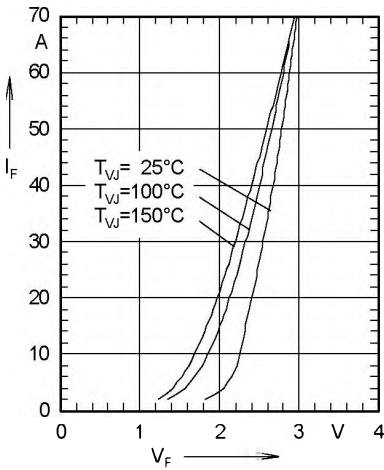


Fig. 1 Forward current versus voltage drop.

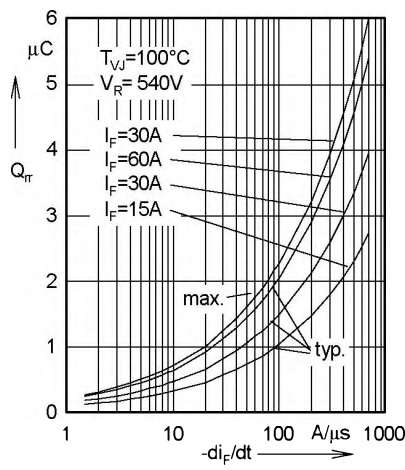


Fig. 2 Recovery charge versus  $-di_F/dt$ .

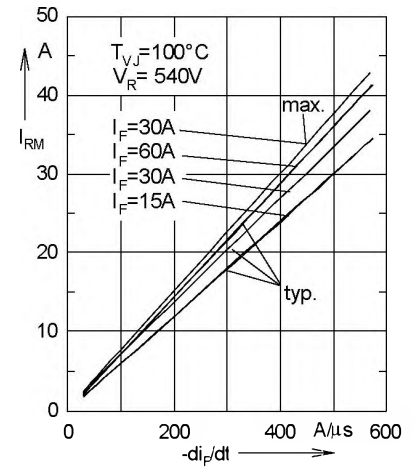


Fig. 3 Peak reverse current versus  $-di_F/dt$ .

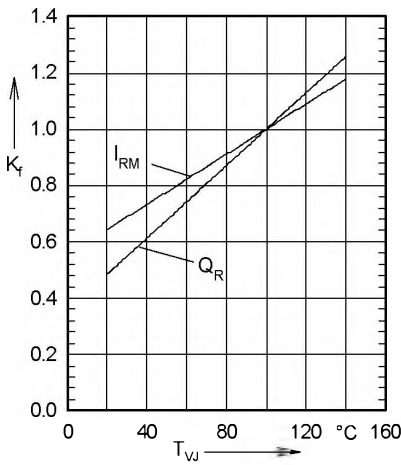


Fig. 4 Dynamic parameters versus junction temperature.

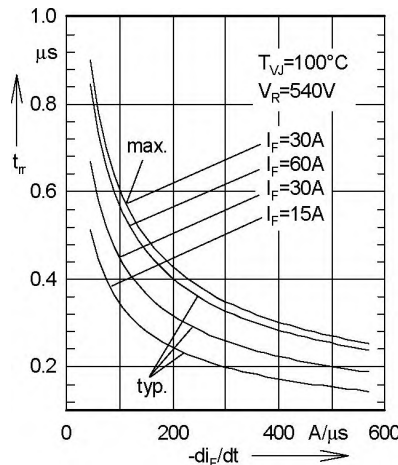


Fig. 5 Recovery time versus  $-di_F/dt$ .

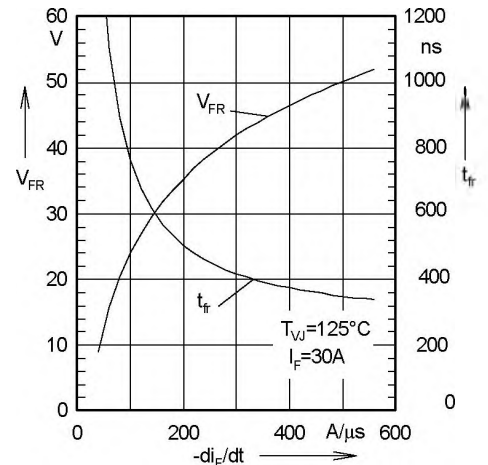


Fig. 6 Peak forward voltage versus  $-di_F/dt$ .

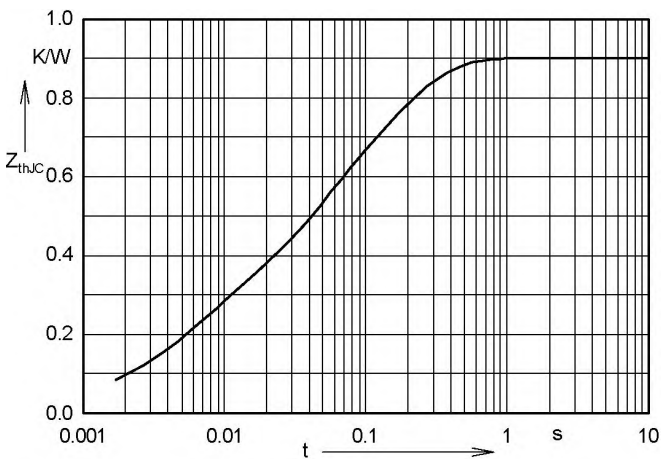
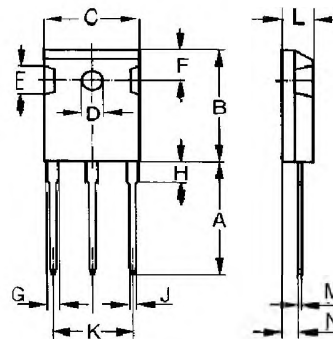


Fig. 7 Transient thermal impedance junction to case

### Dimensions



Dim.	Millimeter		Inches	
	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.
A	19.81	20.32	0.780	0.800
B	20.80	21.46	0.819	0.845
C	15.75	16.26	0.610	0.640
D	3.55	3.65	0.140	0.144
E	4.32	5.49	0.170	0.216
F	5.4	6.2	0.212	0.244
G	1.65	2.13	0.065	0.084
H	-	4.5	-	0.177
J	1.0	1.4	0.040	0.055
K	10.8	11.0	0.426	0.433
L	4.7	5.3	0.185	0.209
M	0.4	0.8	0.016	0.031
N	1.5	2.49	0.087	0.102