

FAST RECOVER EPITAXIAL DIODE (FRED)

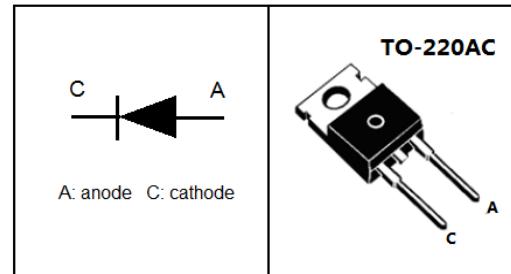
Features

- Internal Insulation Packaging
- Very short recovery time
- Extremely low switching losses
- Low IRM values
- 100% avalanche tested

V_{RRM} = 650 V	I_{FAVM} = 8 A
V_F (typ) = 1.13V ($I_F=8A, T_{VJ}=150^\circ C$)	
t_{rr} <95 ns ($I_F = 8 A$; $di/dt = 200 A/\mu s$)	

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



ABSOLUTE MAXIMUM RATINGS

Symbol	Parameter	Test Conditions	Values	Units
V_{RRM}	Repetitive peak reverse voltage		650	V
I_{F(AV)}	Average rectified forward current	T _C = 150 °C	8	A
I_{FSM}	Non-repetitive peak surge current	T _J = 25 °C		
I_{FM}	Repetitive peak reverse current			
T_{J,TStg}	Operating junction and storage temperatures		-55 to +150	°C

ELECTRICAL SPECIFICATIONS (T_C=25°C unless otherwise specified)

Symbol	Parameter	Test Conditions	Min.	Typ.	Max.	Units
V_{BR}, VR	Breakdown voltage, blocking voltage	IR = 100μA	650			V
VF	Forward voltage	IF = 8A		1.3		
		IF = 8A, TJ = 150 °C		1.13		
IR	Reverse leakage current	VR = VR rated		0.002		μ A
		VR = VR rated, TJ = 150 °C		6.95		
CT	Junction capacitance	VR=650V		7.4		pF

DYNAMIC RECOVERY CHARACTERISTICS ($T_c=25^\circ\text{C}$ unless otherwise specified)

Symbol	Parameter	Test Conditions		Min.	Typ.	Max.	Units
T_{RR}	Reverse recovery time	$T_J = 25^\circ\text{C}$	$I_F = 8 \text{ A}$ $dI_F/dt = 200 \text{ A}/\mu\text{s}$ $V_R = 400 \text{ V}$		95		ns
		$T_J = 125^\circ\text{C}$			120		
I_{RRM}	Peak recovery current	$T_J = 25^\circ\text{C}$	$V_R = 400 \text{ V}$		3.46		A
		$T_J = 125^\circ\text{C}$			6.65		
Q_{RR}	Reverse recovery charge	$T_J = 25^\circ\text{C}$	$V_R = 400 \text{ V}$		191		nC
		$T_J = 125^\circ\text{C}$			499		

Fig.1 Typical Forward Voltage Drop Characteristics

Fig.2 Typical Values of Reverse Current vs. Reverse Voltage

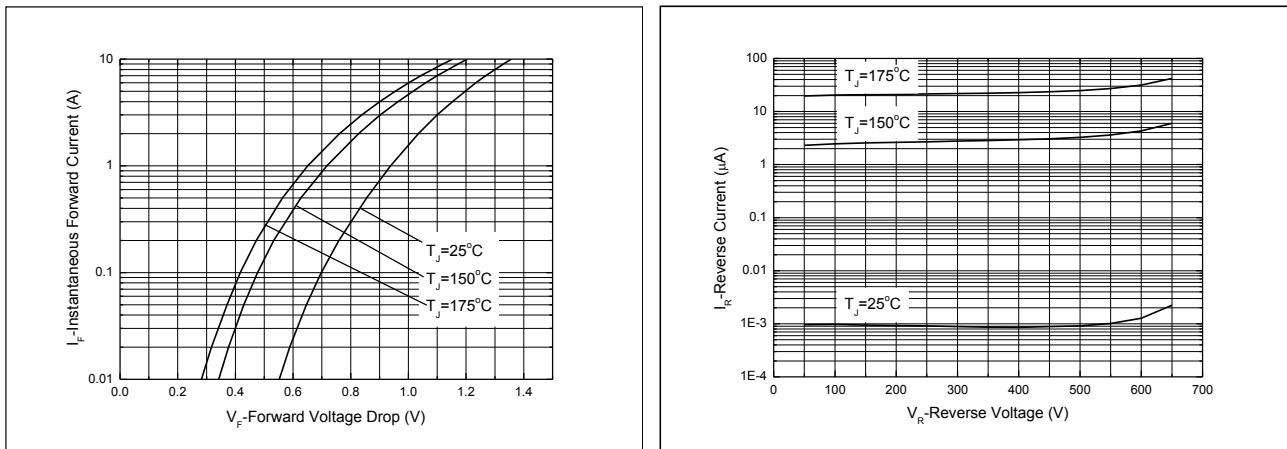


Fig.3 Typical Junction Capacitance vs. Reverse Voltage

