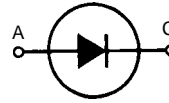


Fast Recovery Epitaxial Diode (FRED)

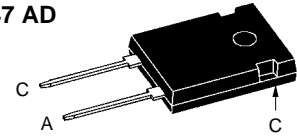
DSEI 30

$I_{FAVM} = 26 \text{ A}$
 $V_{RRM} = 1200 \text{ V}$
 $t_{rr} = 40 \text{ ns}$

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



TO-247 AD



A = Anode, C = Cathode

Symbol	Test Conditions	Maximum Ratings	
I_{FRMS}	$T_{VJ} = T_{VJM}$	70	A
I_{FAVM} ①	$T_C = 85^\circ\text{C}$; 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 ms (50 Hz), sine	200	A
	t = 8.3 ms (60 Hz), sine	210	A
	$T_{VJ} = 150^\circ\text{C}$; t = 10 ms (50 Hz), sine	185	A
	t = 8.3 ms (60 Hz), sine	195	A
I^2t	$T_{VJ} = 45^\circ\text{C}$; t = 10 ms (50 Hz), sine	200	A ² s
	t = 8.3 ms (60 Hz), sine	180	A ² s
	$T_{VJ} = 150^\circ\text{C}$; t = 10 ms (50 Hz), sine	170	A ² s
	t = 8.3 ms (60 Hz), sine	160	A ² s
T_{VJ}		-40...+150	°C
T_{VJM}		150	°C
T_{stg}		-40...+150	°C
P_{tot}	$T_C = 25^\circ\text{C}$	138	W
M_d	Mounting torque with screw M3	0.45/4	Nm/lb.in.
	Mounting torque with screw M3.5	0.55/5	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 behaviour
- Epoxy meet 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	Test Conditions	Characteristic Values	
		typ.	max.
I_R	$T_{VJ} = 25^\circ\text{C}$	$V_R = V_{RRM}$	750 μA
	$T_{VJ} = 25^\circ\text{C}$	$V_R = 0.8 \cdot V_{RRM}$	250 μA
	$T_{VJ} = 125^\circ\text{C}$	$V_R = 0.8 \cdot V_{RRM}$	7 mA
V_F	$I_F = 30 \text{ A}$; $T_{VJ} = 150^\circ\text{C}$	$T_{VJ} = 25^\circ\text{C}$	2.2 V
			2.55 V
V_{T0}	For power-loss calculations only	1.65	V
r_T	$T_{VJ} = T_{VJM}$	18.2	m Ω
R_{thJC} R_{thCK} R_{thJA}	0.1		0.9 K/W
			K/W
			35 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}	$V_R = 540 \text{ V}$; $I_F = 30 \text{ A}$; $-di_F/dt = 240 \text{ A}/\mu\text{s}$ $L \leq 0.05 \mu\text{H}$; $T_{VJ} = 100^\circ\text{C}$	16	18 A

① I_{FAVM} rating includes reverse blocking losses at T_{VJM} , $V_R = 0.8 V_{RRM}$, duty cycle d = 0.5
 Data according to IEC 60747
 IXYS reserves the right to change limits, test conditions and dimensions

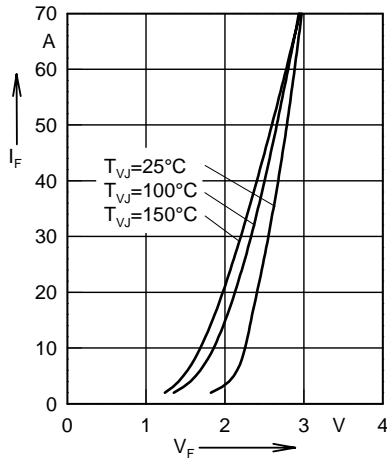


Fig. 1 Forward current versus voltage drop.

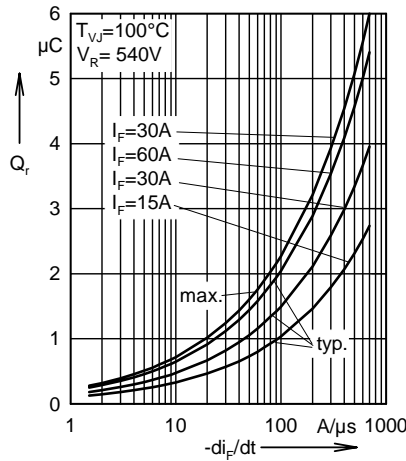


Fig. 2 Recovery charge versus $-di_F/dt$.

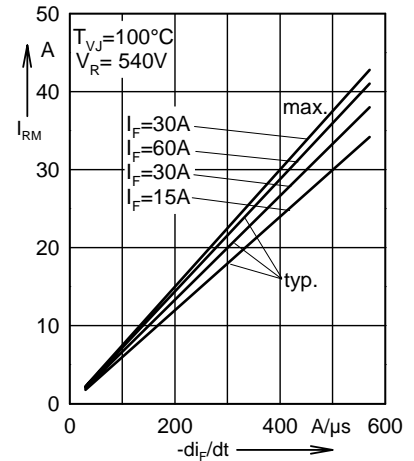


Fig. 3 Peak reverse current versus $-di_F/dt$.

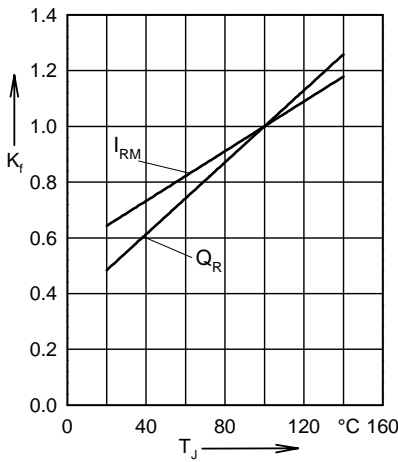


Fig. 4 Dynamic parameters versus junction temperature.

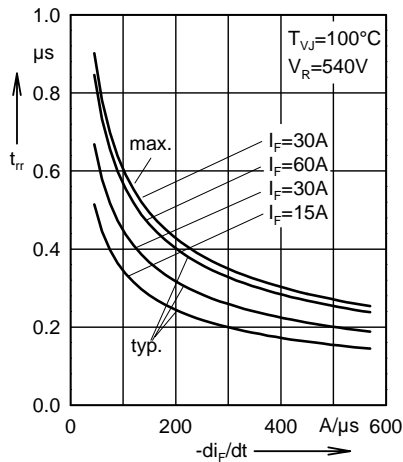


Fig. 5 Recovery time versus $-di_F/dt$.

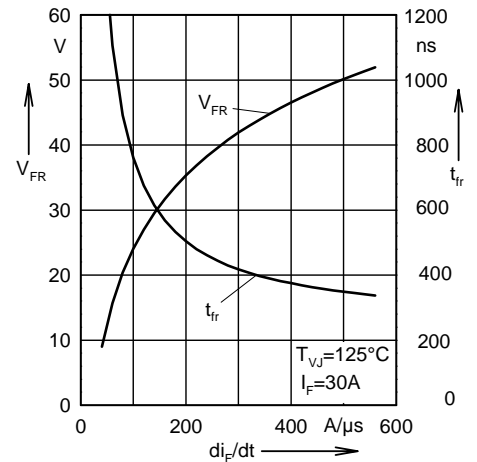


Fig. 6 Peak forward voltage versus di_F/dt .

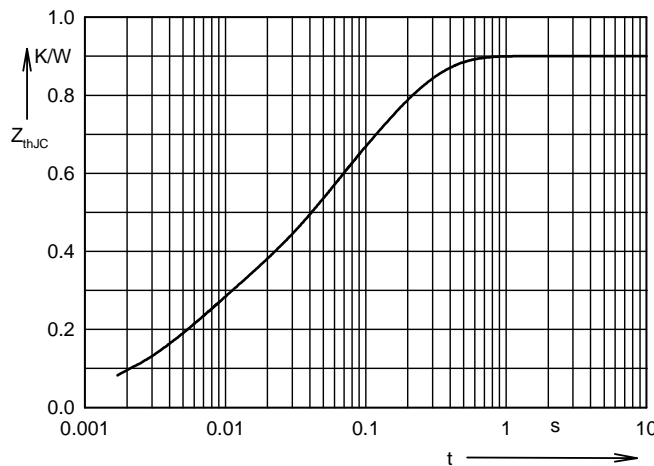
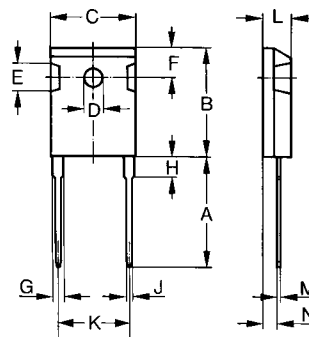


Fig. 7 Transient thermal impedance junction to case.

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	2.2	2.54	0.087	0.102