



# FRED

# Ultrafast Soft Recovery Diode, 2 x 10 A

### FEATURES

- Ultrafast recovery
- Ultrasoft recovery
- Very low I<sub>RRM</sub>
- Very low Q<sub>rr</sub>
- Specified at operating conditions
- Designed and qualified for industrial level

### BENEFITS

- Reduced RFI and EMI
- Reduced power loss in diode and switching transistor.
- Higher frequency operation
- Reduced snubbing
- Reduced parts count

### APPLICATIONS

- Switching mode power supplies
- UPS
- DC/DC converters
- Free wheeling diodes
- Inverters
- Motor drives

### DESCRIPTION

**D92-02** is a state of the art center tap ultrafast recovery diode. Employing the latest in epitaxial construction and advanced processing techniques it features a superb combination of characteristics which result in performance which is unsurpassed by any rectifier previously available. With basic ratings of 200V and 10 A per leg continuous current, the **D92-02** is especially well suited for use as the companion diode for IGBTs and MOSFETs. The FRED features combine to offer designers a rectifier with lower noise and significantly lower switching losses in both the diode and the switching transistor. These FRED advantages can help to significantly reduce snubbing, component count and heatsink sizes.

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TO-3PB



PRODUCT SUMMARY					
V <sub>R</sub>	200 V				
V <sub>F</sub> at 10A at 25 °C	0.95 V				
I <sub>F(AV)</sub>	2 x 10 A				
t <sub>rr</sub> (typical)	35 ns				
T <sub>J</sub> (maximum)	150 °C				
Q <sub>rr</sub> (typical)	25 nC				
I <sub>RRM</sub> (typical)	1.9 A				

ABSOLUTE MAXIMUM RATINGS								
PARAMETER		SYMBOL	TEST CONDITIONS	VALUES	UNIT			
Cathode to anode voltage	V <sub>R</sub>		200	V				
Maximum continuous forward current	per leg per device	- I <sub>F</sub>		10				
Maximum continuous forward current			50Hz square wave duty = ½, T <sub>C</sub> =115°C	20	А			
Single pulse forward current (Peak forward cu	I <sub>FSM</sub>		100					
Maximum repetitive forward current (per leg)	I <sub>FRM</sub>		40					
Operating junction and storage temperature ra	T <sub>J</sub> , T <sub>Stg</sub>		- 55 to + 150	°C				





ELECTRICAL SPECIFICATIONS (T <sub>J</sub> = 25 °C unless otherwise specified)							
PARAMETER	SYMBOL	TEST CONDITIONS	MIN.	TYP.	MAX.	UNIT	
Cathode to anode breakdown voltage	V <sub>BR</sub>	I <sub>R</sub> = 100 μA	200	-	-		
Maximum forward voltage		I <sub>F</sub> = 10 A	-	0.9	0.95	V	
	V <sub>FM</sub>	I <sub>F</sub> = 20 A	-	1	-		
		I <sub>F</sub> = 10 A, T <sub>J</sub> = 125 °C	-	0.8	-		
Maximum reverse		$V_R = V_R$ rated	-	-	15	μA	
leakage current	IRM	$T_J = 125^{\circ}C, V_R = V_R \text{ rated}$	-	-	250	μΛ	
Junction capacitance	CT	V <sub>R</sub> = 200V	-	55	-	pF	
Series inductance	L <sub>S</sub>	Measured lead to lead 5 mm from package body	-	8	-	nH	

DYNAMIC RECOVERY CHARACTERISTICS PERLEGT <sub>J</sub> = 25 °C unless otherwise specified)							
PARAMETER	SYMBOL	TEST C	MIN.	TYP.	MAX.	UNIT	
Reverse recovery time	t <sub>rr</sub>	I <sub>F</sub> = 0.5A, I <sub>R</sub> = 1.0A, I <sub>RR</sub> = 250mA (RG#1 CKT)		-	14	20	-
		$I_F$ = 1.0 A, dI <sub>F</sub> /dt = 50 A/µs, V <sub>R</sub> =30 V, T <sub>J</sub> = 25°C		-	-	30	
	t <sub>rr1</sub>	T <sub>J</sub> = 25 °C		-	21	-	115
	t <sub>rr2</sub>	T <sub>J</sub> = 125 °C		-	35	-	
Peak recovery current	I <sub>RRM1</sub>	T <sub>J</sub> = 25 °C	I <sub>F</sub> = 10A	-	1.9	-	^
	I <sub>RRM2</sub>	T <sub>J</sub> = 125 °C	$V_{\rm R} = 160  {\rm V}$	-	4.8	-	
Reverse recovery charge	Q <sub>rr1</sub>	T <sub>J</sub> = 25 °C		-	25	-	20
	Q <sub>rr2</sub>	T <sub>J</sub> = 125 °C		-	78	-	

THERMAL - MECHANICAL SPECIFICATIONS PER LEG								
PARAMETER	SYMBOL	TEST CONDITIONS	MIN.	TYP.	MAX.	UNITS		
Lead temperature	T <sub>lead</sub>	0.063" from case (1.6 mm) for 10 s	-	-	300	°C		
Junction to case, single leg conduction	Puus		-	-	1.5			
Junction to case, both legs conducting	K <sub>thJC</sub>		-	-	0.7	KAN		
Thermal resistance, junction to ambient	R <sub>thJA</sub>	Typical socket mount	-	-	40	N/ VV		
Thermal resistance, case to heatsink	R <sub>thCS</sub>	Mounting surface, flat, smooth and greased	-	0.25	-			
Weight			-	5.5 0.19	-	g oz.		
Mounting torque			6 (5)	-	12 (10)	kgf . cm (lbf . in)		
Marking device		Case style TO-3PB (JEDEC)	D92-02					

### **ORDERING INFORMATION TABLE**







Fig.2 Typical values of reverse current vs.

reverse voltage



# Fig.1 Maximum forward voltage drop characteristics

Forward voltage drop,  $V_{FM}(V)$ 

## Fig.3 Typical junction capacitance vs. reverse voltage





# Fig.4 Maximum allowable case temperature vs. average forward current



Average forward current,  $I_{F(AV)}\left(A\right)$ 

## Fig.5 Maximum thermal impedance $R_{th(j\mbox{-}c)}$ characteristics

Allowable case temperature (°C)



Rectangular pulse duration,  $t_1$  (s)







### Fig.6 Forward power loss characteristics

Average forward current,  $I_{F(AV)}(A)$ 

Fig.8 Typical stored charge vs. dl<sub>F</sub>/dt

### Fig.7 Typical reverse recovery time vs. dl<sub>F</sub>/dt



#### Fig.9 Reverse recovery parameter test circuit



### Note

 $\begin{array}{l} (1) \mbox{ Formula used:} T_C = T_J - (Pd + Pd_{REV}) \ x \ R_{thJC}; \\ Pd = \mbox{ Forward power loss = } I_{F(AV)} \ x \ V_{FM} \ at \ (I_{F(AV)}/D)(see \ fig.6); \\ Pd_{REV} = \ Inverse \ power \ loss = \ V_{R1} \ x \ I_R \ (1-D); \ I_R \ at \ V_{R1} = \ Rated \ V_R \end{array}$ 

V<sub>R</sub>=200V L=70μH L=70μH D.U.T. IRFP250









(5)  $dI_{(rec)M}/dt$  - peak rate of change of current during  $t_b$  portion of  $t_{rr}$ 

(3) t<sub>rr</sub> - reverse recovery time measured from zero crossing point of negative going I<sub>F</sub> to point where a line passing through 0.75 I<sub>RRM</sub> and 0.50 I<sub>RRM</sub> extrapolated to zero current.

