



Voltage Ratings: $T_J = 25 - 150^{\circ}\text{C}$

Parameter		600 Volts
V_R	Max D.C. Reverse Voltage (V)	
V_{RRM}	Max PK Repetitive Reverse Voltage (V)	
V_{RWM}	Max Working PK Reverse Voltage (V)	

Absolute Maximum Ratings (per Leg)

Parameter		Min	Typ	Max	Units	Conditions
$I_{F(AV)}$	Max Average Forward Current	—	—	25	A	$T_C = 100^{\circ}\text{C}$, d.c. = 50%, rect. wave $V_R = 0.8 V_{RRM}$
I_{FRM}	Max Repetitive Forward Current	—	—	100		$T_C = 125^{\circ}\text{C}$, P.W. = 10 μs , d.c. = 10% $V_R = 0.8 V_{RRM}$
I_{FSM}	Max Single Pulse Forward Current	—	—	225		$T_C = 25^{\circ}\text{C}$, 1/2 Sine Wave, 60 Hz P.W. = 8.33 ms
I_{AR}	Max Repetitive Avalanche Current	—	—	2	A	$L = 100 \mu\text{H}$, duty cycle limited by max T_J

Electrical Specifications (per Leg): $T_J = 25^{\circ}\text{C}$ unless otherwise specified

V_{FM}	Max Forward Voltage see fig. 1	—	1.3	1.7	V	$I_F = 25\text{A}$
			1.5	2.0		$I_F = 50\text{A}$
			1.3	1.7		$I_F = 25\text{A}$, $T_J = 125^{\circ}\text{C}$
I_{RM}	Max Reverse Leakage Current see fig. 2	—	1.5	20	μA	$V_R = V_{RM}$ Rated
			600	2000		$T_J = 125^{\circ}\text{C}$, $V_R = 0.8 \times V_{RM}$ Rated
C_T	Junction Capacitance see fig. 3	—	55	100	pF	$V_R = 200\text{V}$
L_S	Series Inductance	—	12	—	nH	Measured lead to lead 5mm from package body

Dynamic Recovery Specifications (per Leg): $T_J = 25^{\circ}\text{C}$ unless otherwise specified

t_{rr1}	Reverse Recovery Time see fig. 5, 6 & 16	—	23	—	ns	$I_F = 1\text{A}$, $dI_F/dt = 200\text{A}/\mu\text{s}$, $V_R = 30\text{V}$
t_{rr2}			50	75		$I_F = 25\text{A}$, $dI_F/dt = 200\text{A}/\mu\text{s}$, $V_R = 200\text{V}$
t_{rr3}			105	160		$T_J = 125^{\circ}\text{C}$
I_{RRM1}	Max Reverse Recovery Current see fig. 7 & 8	—	4.5	10	A	$I_F = 25\text{A}$, $dI_F/dt = 200\text{A}/\mu\text{s}$, $V_R = 200\text{V}$
I_{RRM2}			8	15		$T_J = 125^{\circ}\text{C}$
Q_{RR1}	Reverse Recovered Charge see fig. 9 & 10	—	112	375	nC	$I_F = 25\text{A}$, $dI_F/dt = 200\text{A}/\mu\text{s}$, $V_R = 200\text{V}$
Q_{RR2}			420	1200		$T_J = 125^{\circ}\text{C}$
$d(\text{rec})/dt$	Max Rate of Fall of Recovery Current During t_b see fig. 11 & 12	—	250	—	$\text{A}/\mu\text{s}$	$I_F = 25\text{A}$, $dI_F/dt = 200\text{A}/\mu\text{s}$, $V_R = 200\text{V}$
			160	—		$T_J = 125^{\circ}\text{C}$

Thermal-Mechanical Specifications

T_J, T_{STG}	Junction and storage temp range	-55	—	150	$^{\circ}\text{C}$	0.063 in. from Case (1.6 mm) for 10 sec
T_{lead}	Lead Temperature	—	—	300		
$R_{\theta JC}$	Thermal Resistance; Junction to Case	—	—	0.83		Single Leg Conducting
				0.42		Both Legs Conducting
$R_{\theta JA}$	Thermal Resistance; Junction to Ambient	—	—	40	K/W	Typical Socket Mount
$R_{\theta CS}$	Thermal Resistance; Case to Heat Sink	—	0.25	—		Mounting Surface, Flat, Smooth and Greased
W_T	Weight	—	6	—	g	
			0.21	—	oz	
T	Mounting Torque	—	6	—	12	Kg-cm
			5	—	10	lbf • in
Case	TO-247AC	—	—	—	—	JEDEC

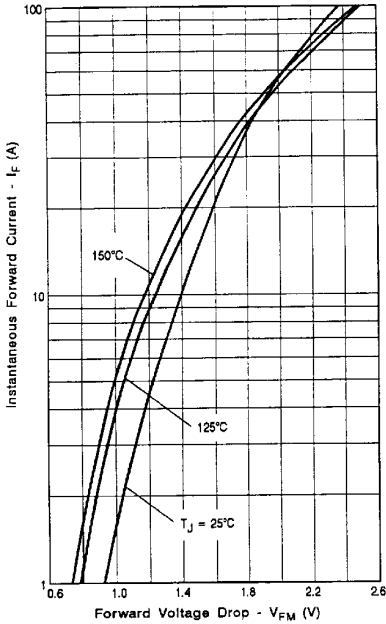


Fig. 1 - Max. Forward Voltage Drop vs. Instantaneous Forward Current (Per Leg)

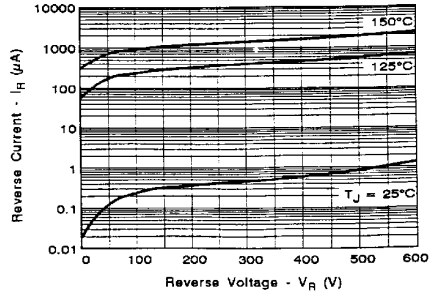


Fig. 2 - Typical Reverse Current vs. Reverse Voltage (Per Leg)

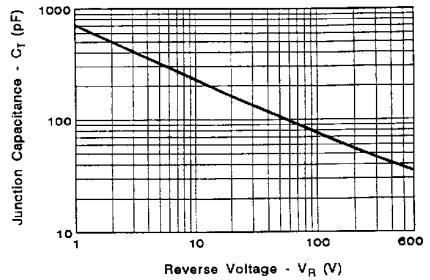


Fig. 3 - Typical Junction Capacitance vs. Reverse Voltage (Per Leg)

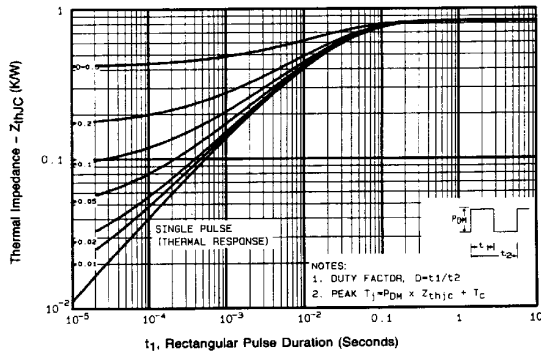


Fig. 4 - Maximum Thermal Impedance Z_{thJC} Characteristics (Per Leg)

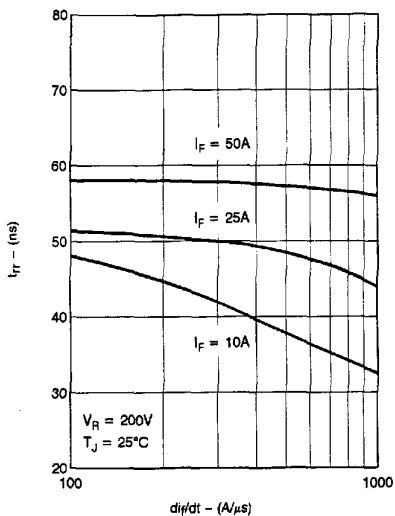


Fig. 5 - Typical Reverse Recovery Time vs. di/dt (Per Leg)

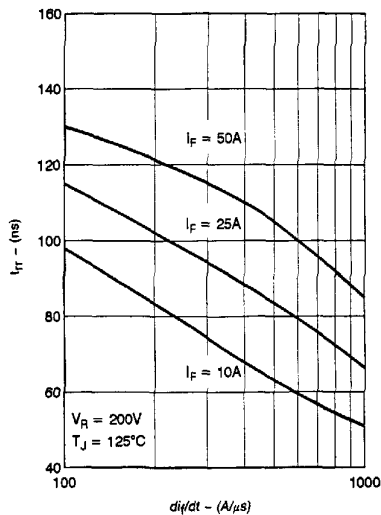


Fig. 6 - Typical Reverse Recovery Time vs. di/dt (Per Leg)

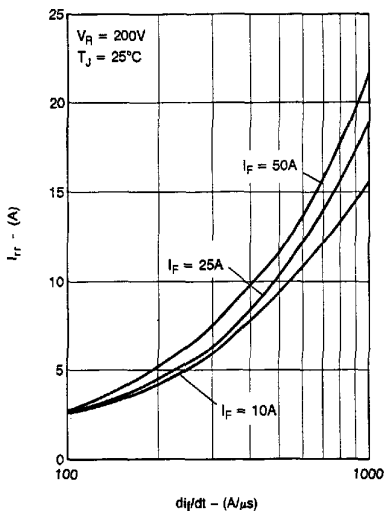


Fig. 7 - Typical Reverse Recovery Current vs. di/dt (Per Leg)

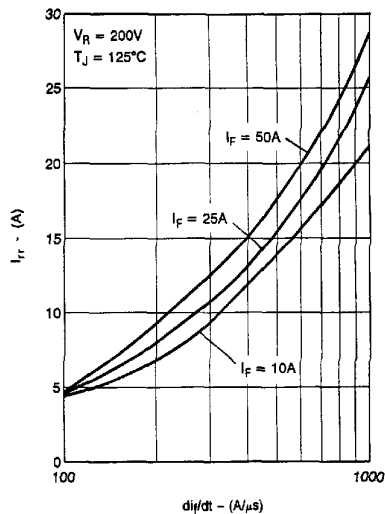


Fig. 8 - Typical Reverse Recovery Current vs. di/dt (Per Leg)

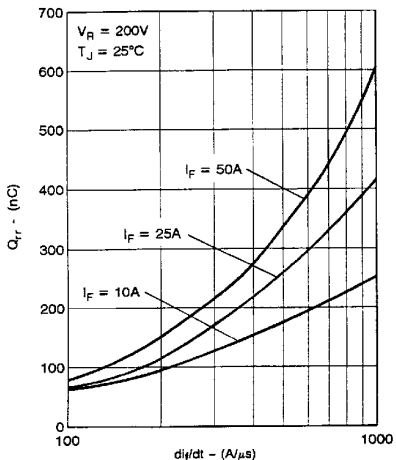


Fig. 9 - Typical Stored Charge vs. di/dt (Per Leg)

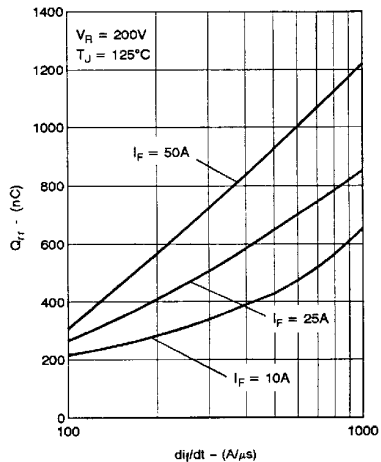


Fig. 10 - Typical Stored Charge vs. di/dt (Per Leg)

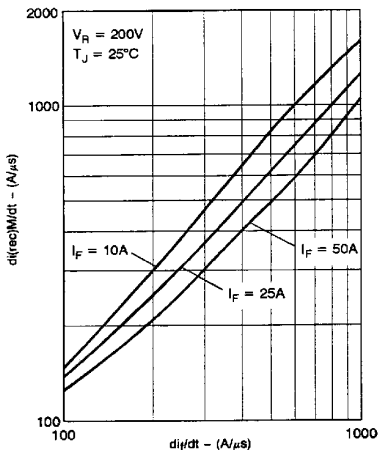


Fig. 11 - Typical $di(rec)M/dt$ vs. di/dt (Per Leg)

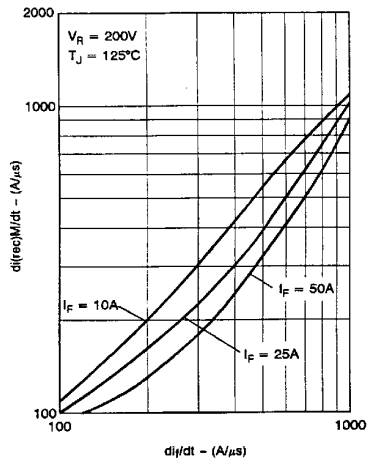


Fig. 12 - Typical $di(rec)M/dt$ vs. di/dt (Per Leg)

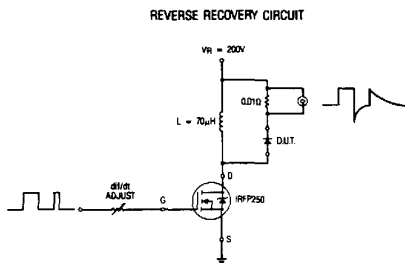
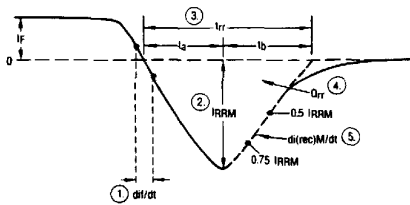


Fig. 13 – Reverse Recovery Parameter Test Circuit



1. di/dt — Rate of change of current through zero crossing
2. $IRRM$ — Peak reverse recovery current
3. t_{rr} — Reverse recovery time measured from zero crossing point of negative going I_F to point where a line passing through $0.75 IRRM$ and $0.50 IRRM$ extrapolated to zero current
4. Q_{rr} — Area under curve defined by t_{rr} and $IRRM$
5. $di(rec)/dt$ — Peak rate of change of current during portion of t_{rr}

$$Q_{rr} = \frac{t_{rr} \cdot IRRM}{2}$$

Fig. 14 – Reverse Recovery Waveform and Definitions

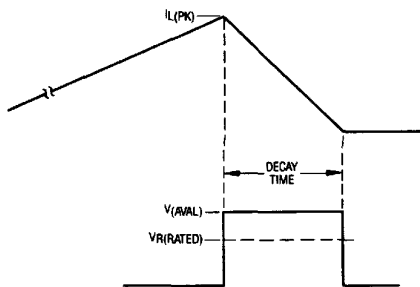
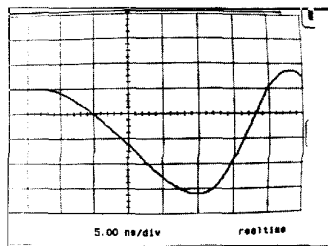


Fig. 15 – Avalanche Current and Voltage Waveforms

**COND**

$I_F = 1A$
 $di_F/dt = 200A/\mu s$
 $T_J = 25^\circ C$
 $V_R = 30V$

READINGS

$t_{rr} = 23 ns$
 $IRRM = 3.25A$
 $Q_{rr} = 37.4 nC$
 $di(rec)/dt = 500A/\mu s$

Fig. 16 – Oscilloscope Display of Recovery Characteristic

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