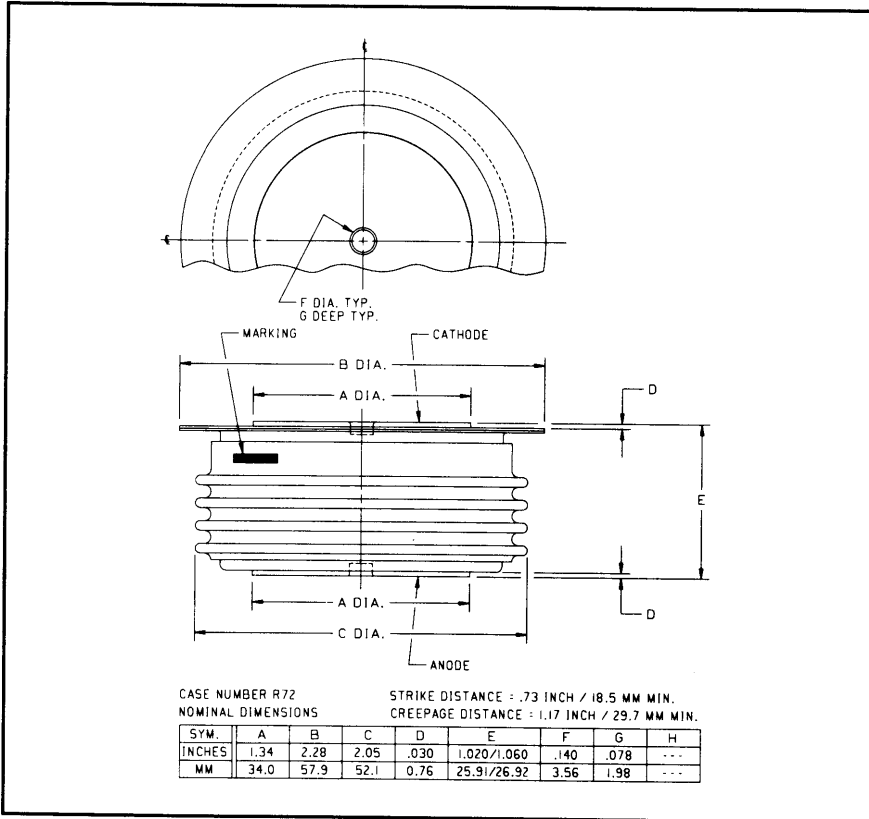
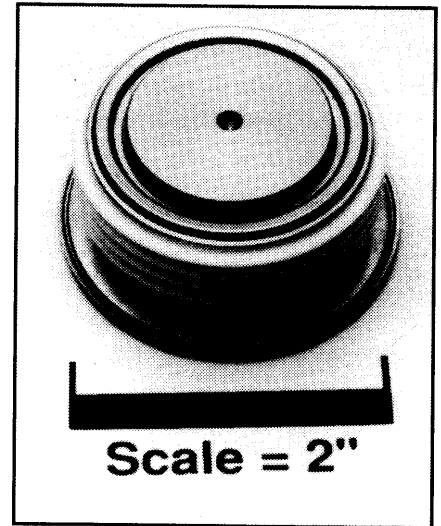


Powerex, Inc., 200 Hillis Street, Youngwood, Pennsylvania 15697-1800 (412) 925-7272
Powerex, Europe, S.A. 428 Avenue G. Durand, BP107, 72003 Le Mans, France (43) 41.14.14

Fast Recovery Rectifier
800 Amperes Average
1600 Volts



R722__08 (Outline Drawing)



R722__08
Fast Recovery Rectifier
800 Amperes Average, 1600 Volts

Ordering Information:

Select the complete part number you desire from the following table:

Type	Voltage		Current		Recovery Time		Leads	
	V _{RRM} (Volts)	Code	I _{F(av)} (A)	Code	t _{rr} (μsec)	Code	Case	Code
R722	400	04	800	08	2.0	ES	R72	OO
	600	06						
	800	08						
	1000	10						
	1200	12						
	1400	14						
	1600	16						

Example: Type R722 rated at 800A average with V_{RRM} = 1600V,
Recovery Time = 2.0 μsec, order as:

Type	Voltage		Current		Time	Leads
R 7 2 2	1	6	0	8	ES	O O

Features:

- ☐ Fast Recovery Times
- ☐ Soft Recovery Characteristics
- ☐ High Surge Current Ratings
- ☐ Special Selection of t_{rr} or Q_{rr} Available

Applications:

- ☐ Inverters
- ☐ Choppers
- ☐ Transmitters
- ☐ Free Wheeling Diode

R722_08

Fast Recovery Rectifier

800 Amperes Average, 1600 Volts

Absolute Maximum Ratings

Characteristics	Symbol	R722_08	Units
RMS Forward Current	$I_{F(rms)}$	1250	Amperes
Average Forward Current	$I_{F(av)}$	800	Amperes
One-half Cycle Surge Current	I_{FSM}	11000	Amperes
I^2t (for Fusing), Times = 8.3 milliseconds	I^2t	504000	A^2sec
Max. I^2t Package (for Times = 8.3 milliseconds)	I^2t	80×10^6	A^2sec
Storage Temperature	T_{stg}	-40 to +190	$^{\circ}C$
Operating Temperature	T_j	-40 to +150	$^{\circ}C$
Mounting Force		2000 to 2400	lbs

Electrical and Thermal Characteristics

Characteristics	Symbol	Test Conditions	R722_08	Units
Current - Conducting State Maximums				
Forward Voltage Drop	V_{FM}	$T_j = 25^{\circ}C, I_{FM} = 1500A$	1.65	Volts
Voltage - Blocking State Maximums				
Repetitive Peak Reverse Voltage (Rated Limit)	V_{RRM}		1600	Volts
Non-rep. Trans. Peak Rev. Voltage (Rated Limit)	V_{RSM}	$t \leq 5.0msec$	1800	Volts
Reverse Leakage Current, mA peak	I_{RRM}	T_j at max., $V_{RRM} = \text{Rated}$	50	mA
Switching				
Maximum Reverse Recovery Time	t_{rr}	$I_{FM} = 1500A, t_p = 190\mu sec,$ $di_R/dt = 25A/\mu sec, T_C = 25^{\circ}C$	2.0	μsec
Thermal				
Maximum Resistance, Junction to Case	$R_{\theta(j-c)}$		0.055	$^{\circ}C/Watt$
Maximum Resistance, Case to Sink (Lubricated)	$R_{\theta(c-s)}$		0.020	$^{\circ}C/Watt$

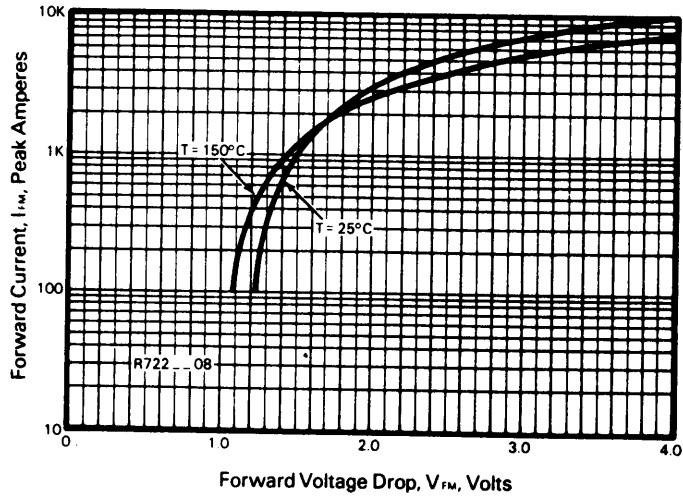
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R722_08

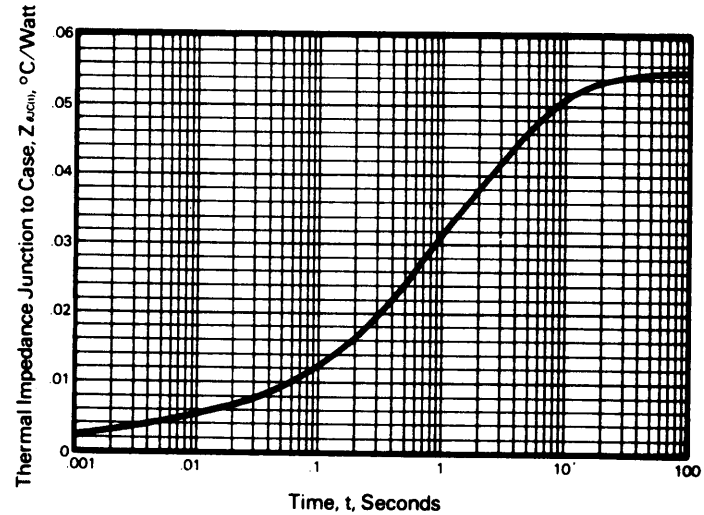
Fast Recovery Rectifier

800 Amperes Average, 1600 Volts

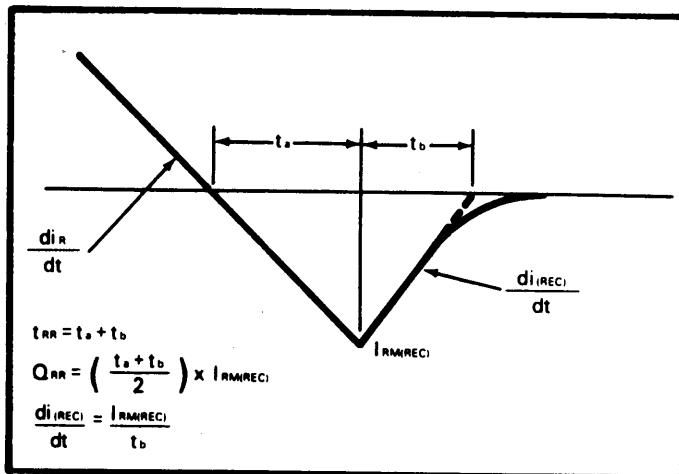
Forward Current Vs. Forward Voltage Drop



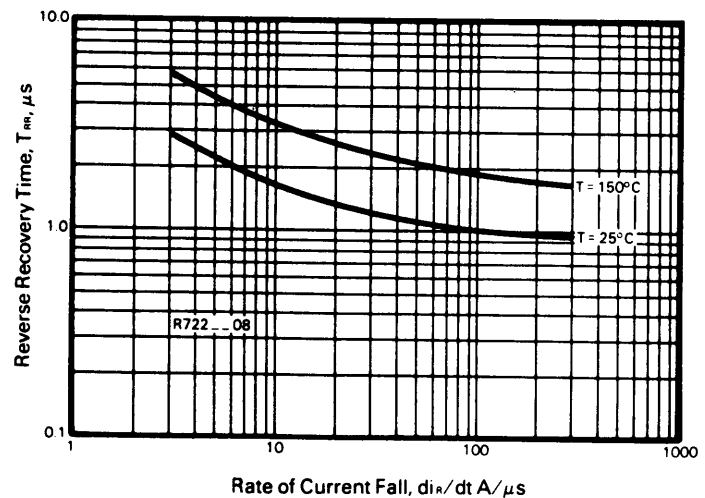
Transient Thermal Impedance Vs. Time



Reverse Recovery Wave Form



Typical Reverse Recovery Time Vs. Rate of Current Fall



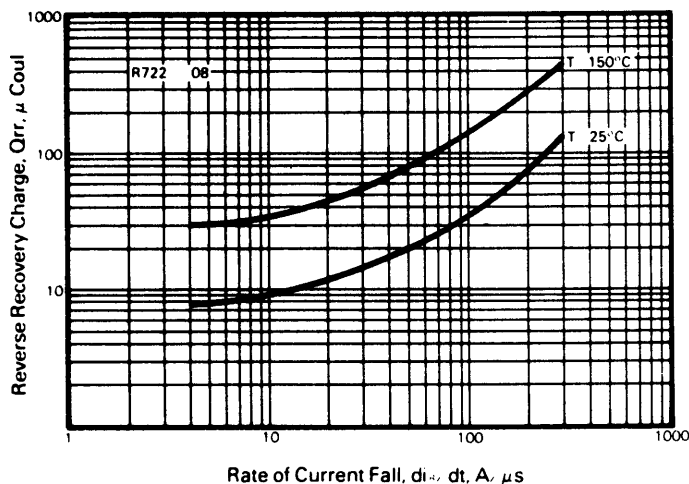
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R722 _08

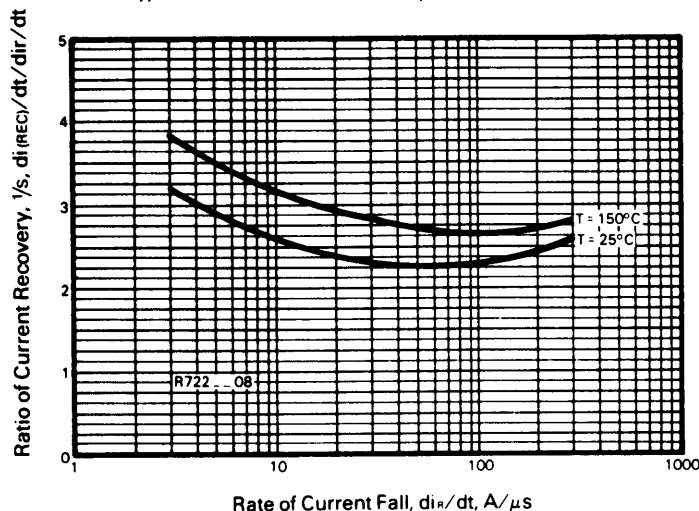
Fast Recovery Rectifier

800 Amperes Average, 1600 Volts

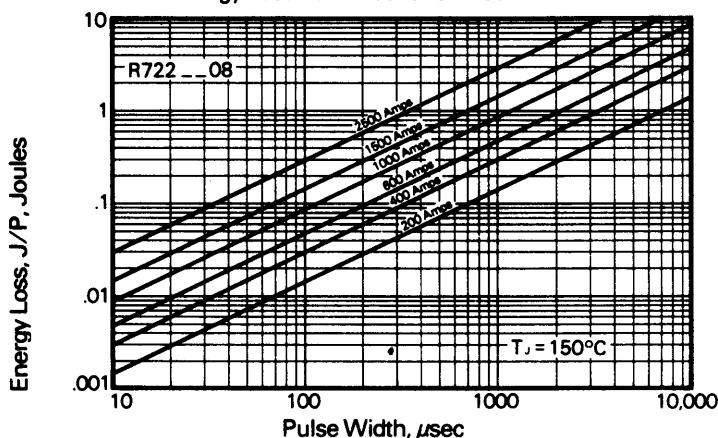
Typical Reverse Recovery Charge Vs. Rate of Current Fall



Typical Ratio of Current Recovery to Rate of Current Fall



Energy Loss Per Pulse for Sinusoidal Pulses



Calculation of Fast Recovery Diodes and Allowable Case Temperature

1. Conduction Losses

$$P_{av(cond)} = J/P \times F$$

2. Reverse Recovery Losses (Approximate)

$$P_{av(sw)} = 1/4 \times V_R \times \frac{di_R}{dt} \times T_{rr}^2 \times \left(\frac{1/s}{1 + 1/s} \right)^2 \times F \times 1 \times 10^{-6}$$

3. Maximum Allowable Case Temperature

$$T_{C(max)} = T_J - (P_{av(cond)} + P_{av(sw)} \times R_{\theta(j-c)})$$

Where:

$P_{av(cond)}$ = Forward Conduction Power Loss in Watts

$P_{av(sw)}$ = Reverse Recovery Power Loss in Watts

J/P = Energy Loss per Pulse in Joules

F = Frequency in Hertz

V_R = Steady State Reverse Operating Voltage in Volts

di_R/dt = Rate of Decay of Forward Current in Amperes/ μsec

T_{rr} = Reverse Recovery Time in Microseconds

$\frac{1}{S}$ = Ratio of Recovery $di/dt \left(\frac{di_F/dt}{di_R/dt} \right)$

F = Operating Frequency in Hertz

$T_{C(max)}$ = Maximum Allowable Case Temperature in $^\circ C$

T_J = Maximum Operating Junction Temperature in $^\circ C$.

$R_{\theta(j-c)}$ = DC Junction to Case Thermal Impedance in $^\circ C/Watt$.