

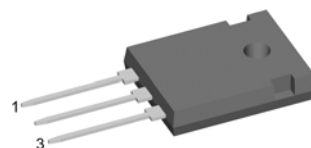
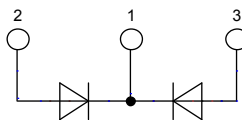
Sonic Fast Recovery Diode

High Performance Fast Recovery Diode
Low Loss and Soft Recovery
Common Cathode

Part number

DHG 40 C 600 HB

$$\begin{aligned} V_{RRM} &= 600 \text{ V} \\ I_{FAV} &= 2 \times 20 \text{ A} \\ t_{rr} &= 40 \text{ ns} \end{aligned}$$



Backside: cathode

Features / Advantages:

- Planar passivated chips
- Very low leakage current
- Very short recovery time
- Improved thermal behaviour
- Very low I_{rm} -values
- Very soft recovery behaviour
- Avalanche voltage rated for reliable operation
- Soft reverse recovery for low EMI/RFI
- Low I_{rm} reduces:
 - Power dissipation within the diode
 - Turn-on loss in the commutating switch

Applications:

- Antiparallel diode for high frequency switching devices
- Antisaturation diode
- Snubber diode
- Free wheeling diode
- Rectifiers in switch mode power supplies (SMPS)
- Uninterruptible power supplies (UPS)

Package:

- Housing: TO-247
- Industry standard outline
- Epoxy meets UL 94V-0
- RoHS compliant

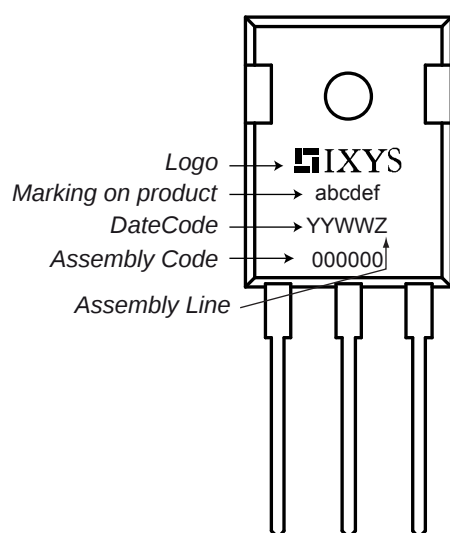
Ratings

Symbol	Definition	Conditions	min.	typ.	max.	Unit
V_{RRM}	max. repetitive reverse voltage	$T_{VJ} = 25^{\circ}\text{C}$			600	V
I_R	reverse current	$V_R = 600 \text{ V}$ $T_{VJ} = 25^{\circ}\text{C}$			25	μA
		$V_R = 600 \text{ V}$ $T_{VJ} = 125^{\circ}\text{C}$			1.5	mA
V_F	forward voltage	$I_F = 20 \text{ A}$ $T_{VJ} = 25^{\circ}\text{C}$			2.24	V
		$I_F = 40 \text{ A}$ $T_{VJ} = 25^{\circ}\text{C}$			3.15	V
		$I_F = 20 \text{ A}$ $T_{VJ} = 125^{\circ}\text{C}$			2.19	V
		$I_F = 40 \text{ A}$ $T_{VJ} = 125^{\circ}\text{C}$			3.21	V
I_{FAV}	average forward current	rectangular $d = 0.5$ $T_C = 95^{\circ}\text{C}$			20	A
V_{FO}	threshold voltage	$T_{VJ} = 150^{\circ}\text{C}$ for power loss calculation only			1.12	V
r_F	slope resistance				49	m Ω
R_{thJC}	thermal resistance junction to case				0.90	K/W
T_{VJ}	virtual junction temperature		-55		150	$^{\circ}\text{C}$
P_{tot}	total power dissipation	$T_C = 25^{\circ}\text{C}$			140	W
I_{FSM}	max. forward surge current	$t = 10 \text{ ms}$ (50 Hz), sine $T_{VJ} = 45^{\circ}\text{C}$			150	A
I_{RM}	max. reverse recovery current	$T_{VJ} = 25^{\circ}\text{C}$		8		A
		$I_F = 20 \text{ A}; V_R = 300 \text{ V}$ $T_{VJ} = 125^{\circ}\text{C}$		12		A
t_{rr}	reverse recovery time	$-di_F/dt = 450 \text{ A}/\mu\text{s}$ $T_{VJ} = 25^{\circ}\text{C}$		40		ns
		$T_{VJ} = 125^{\circ}\text{C}$		60		ns
C_J	junction capacitance	$V_R = 400 \text{ V}; f = 1 \text{ MHz}$ $T_{VJ} = 25^{\circ}\text{C}$		12		pF

Symbol	Definition	Conditions	Ratings			
			min.	typ.	max.	Unit
I_{RMS}	RMS current	per terminal ¹⁾			70	A
R_{thCH}	thermal resistance case to heatsink			0.25		K/W
T_{stg}	storage temperature		-55		150	°C
Weight				6		g
M_D	mounting torque		0.8		1.2	Nm
F_C	mounting force with clip		20		120	N

¹⁾ I_{RMS} is typically limited by the pin-to-chip resistance (1); or by the current capability of the chip (2).
In case of (1) and a common cathode/anode configuration with a non-isolated backside,
the current capability can be increased by connecting the backside.

Product Marking



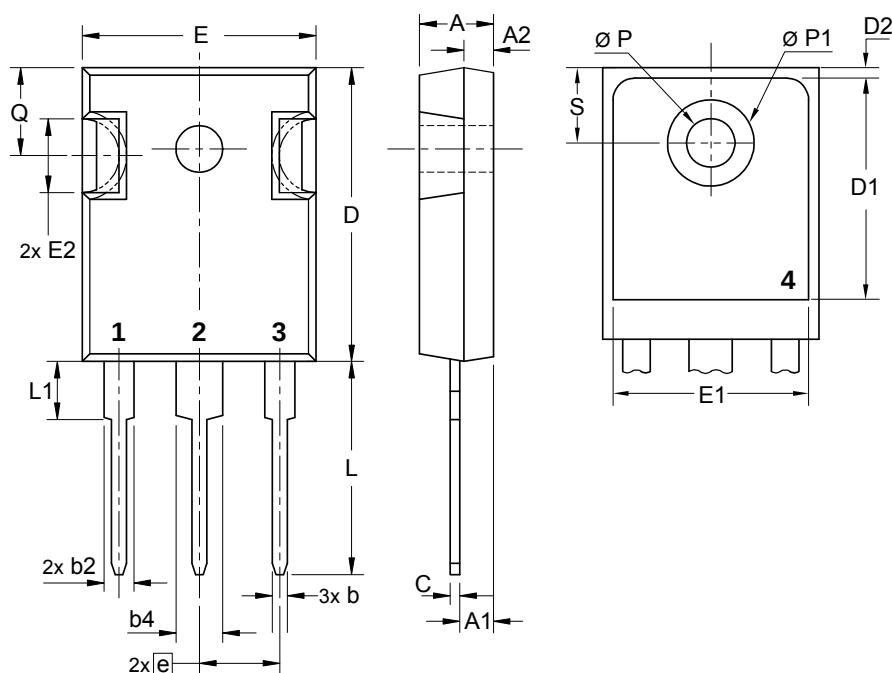
Part number

D = Diode
H = Sonic Fast Recovery Diode
G = extreme fast
40 = Current Rating [A]
C = Common Cathode
600 = Reverse Voltage [V]
HB = TO-247AD (3)

Ordering	Ordering Number	Marking on Product	Delivery Mode	Quantity	Code No.
Standard	DHG 40 C 600 HB	DHG40C600HB	Tube	30	505145

Similar Part	Package	Voltage Class
DHG40C600PB	TO-220AB (3)	600

Outlines TO-247



Sym.	Inches		Millimeter	
	min.	max.	min.	max.
A	0.185	0.209	4.70	5.30
A1	0.087	0.102	2.21	2.59
A2	0.059	0.098	1.50	2.49
D	0.819	0.845	20.79	21.45
E	0.610	0.640	15.48	16.24
E2	0.170	0.216	4.31	5.48
e	0.215	BSC	5.46	BSC
L	0.780	0.800	19.80	20.30
L1	-	0.177	-	4.49
Ø P	0.140	0.144	3.55	3.65
Q	0.212	0.244	5.38	6.19
S	0.242	BSC	6.14	BSC
b	0.039	0.055	0.99	1.40
b2	0.065	0.094	1.65	2.39
b4	0.102	0.135	2.59	3.43
c	0.015	0.035	0.38	0.89
D1	0.515	-	13.07	-
D2	0.020	0.053	0.51	1.35
E1	0.530	-	13.45	-
Ø P1	-	0.29	-	7.39

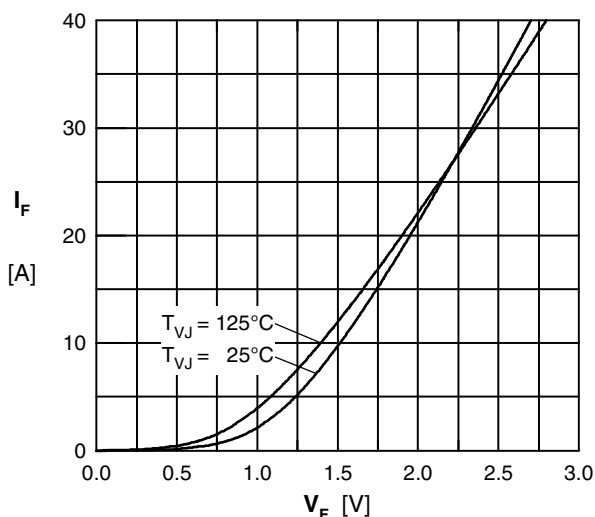


Fig. 1 Typ. Forward current versus V_F

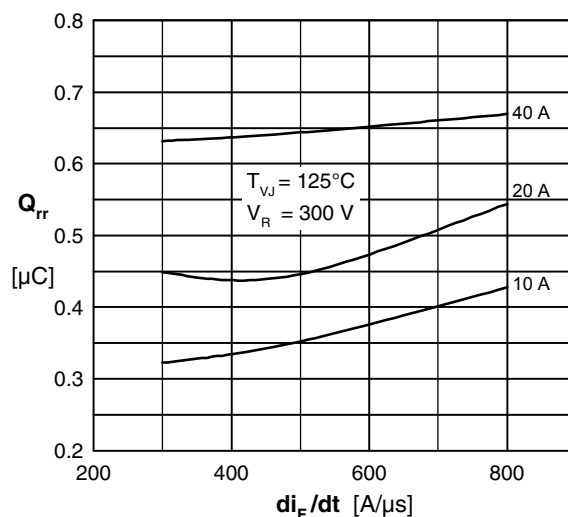


Fig. 2 Typ. reverse recov.charge Q_{rr} vs. di/dt

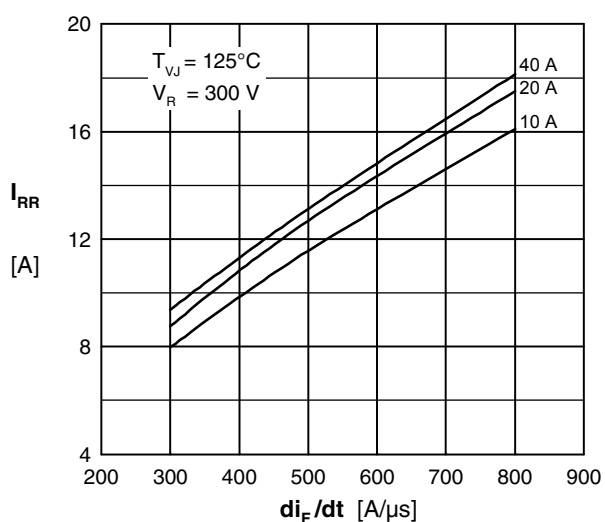


Fig. 3 Typ. peak reverse current I_{RM} vs. di/dt

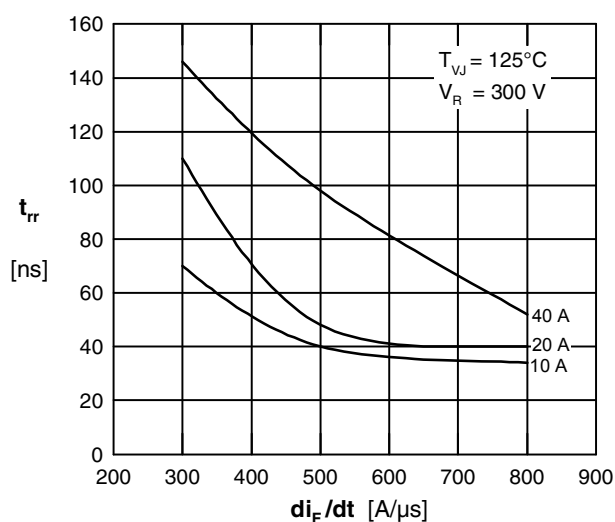


Fig. 4 Typ. recovery time t_{rr} versus di/dt

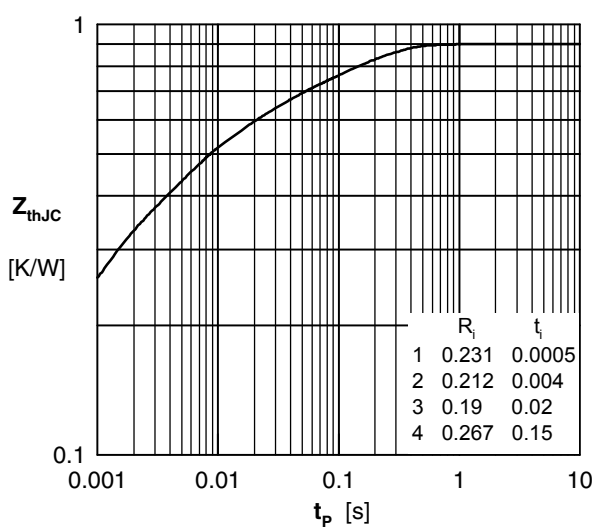


Fig. 5 Typ. transient thermal impedance