

advanced

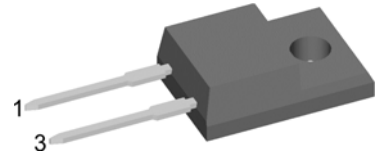
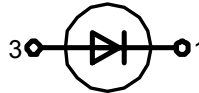
**FRED**

Fast Recovery Diode  
Low Loss and Soft Recovery  
Single Diode

$$\begin{aligned} V_{RRM} &= 600 \text{ V} \\ I_{FAV} &= 10 \text{ A} \\ t_{rr} &= 35 \text{ ns} \end{aligned}$$

Part number (Marking on product)

DFE 10 I 600PM



Backside: isolated

**Features / Advantages:**

- Planar passivated chips
- Low leakage current
- Very short recovery time
- Improved thermal behaviour
- 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:**

- TO-220ACFP
- Industry standard outline
- Plastic overmolded tab for electrical isolation
- Epoxy meets UL 94V-0
- RoHS compliant

**Ratings**

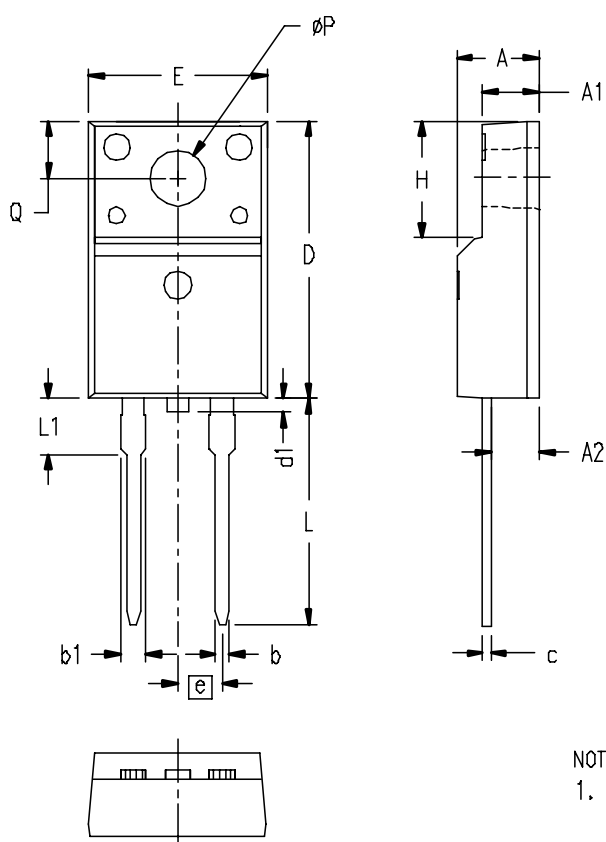
Symbol	Definition	Conditions	min.	typ.	max.	Unit
$V_{RRM}$	max. repetitive reverse voltage	$T_{VJ} = 25^\circ\text{C}$			600	V
$I_R$	reverse current	$V_R = 600 \text{ V}$ $T_{VJ} = 25^\circ\text{C}$ $V_R = 600 \text{ V}$ $T_{VJ} = 125^\circ\text{C}$			20 1.5	$\mu\text{A}$ mA
$V_F$	forward voltage	$I_F = 10 \text{ A}$ $I_F = 20 \text{ A}$ $T_{VJ} = 25^\circ\text{C}$ $I_F = 10 \text{ A}$ $I_F = 20 \text{ A}$ $T_{VJ} = 150^\circ\text{C}$			1.50 1.80 1.30 1.70	V V V V
$I_{FAV}$	average forward current	rectangular, $d = 0.5$ $T_C = 100^\circ\text{C}$			10	A
$V_{F0}$ $r_F$	threshold voltage slope resistance	} for power loss calculation only $T_{VJ} = 150^\circ\text{C}$			0.98	V
					28.7	m $\Omega$
$R_{thJC}$	thermal resistance junction to case				4.20	K/W
$T_{VJ}$	virtual junction temperature		-55		150	$^\circ\text{C}$
$P_{tot}$	total power dissipation	$T_C = 25^\circ\text{C}$			30	W
$I_{FSM}$	max. forward surge current	$t_p = 10 \text{ ms (50 Hz), sine}$ $T_{VJ} = 45^\circ\text{C}$			100	A
$I_{RM}$	max. reverse recovery current	$I_F = 10 \text{ A};$ $T_{VJ} = 25^\circ\text{C}$ $T_{VJ} = 125^\circ\text{C}$		4		A A
$t_{rr}$	reverse recovery time	$-di_F/dt = 100 \text{ A}/\mu\text{s}$ $V_R = 300 \text{ V}$ $T_{VJ} = 25^\circ\text{C}$ $T_{VJ} = 125^\circ\text{C}$		35 120		ns ns
$C_J$	junction capacitance	$V_R = 300 \text{ V}; f = 1 \text{ MHz}$ $T_{VJ} = 25^\circ\text{C}$		tbd		pF
$E_{AS}$	non-repetitive avalanche energy	$I_{AS} = \text{tbd A}; L = 100 \mu\text{H}$ $T_{VJ} = 25^\circ\text{C}$			tbd	mJ
$I_{AR}$	repetitive avalanche current	$V_A = 1.5 \cdot V_R \text{ typ.}; f = 10 \text{ kHz}$			tbd	A

Symbol	Definition	Conditions	Ratings			Unit
			min.	typ.	max.	
$I_{RMS}$	RMS current	per pin*			35	A
$R_{thCH}$	thermal resistance case to heatsink			0.50		K/W
$M_D$	mounting torque		0.4		0.6	Nm
$F_C$	mounting force with clip		20		60	N
$T_{sta}$	storage temperature		-55		150	°C
Weight				2		g

\*  $I_{rms}$  is typically limited by: 1. pin-to-chip resistance; or by 2. current capability of the chip.

In case of 1, a common cathode/anode configuration and a non-isolated backside, the whole current capability can be used by connecting the backside.

## Outlines TO-220ACFP



SYM	INCHES		MILLIMETERS	
	MIN	MAX	MIN	MAX
A	.177	.193	4.50	4.90
A1	.092	.108	2.34	2.74
A2	.101	.117	2.56	2.96
b	.028	.035	0.70	0.90
b1	.050	.058	1.27	1.47
c	.018	.024	0.45	0.60
D	.617	.633	15.67	16.07
d1	0	.043	0	1.10
E	.392	.408	9.96	10.36
e	.100 BSC		2.54 BSC	
H	.255	.271	6.48	6.88
L	.499	.523	12.68	13.28
L1	.119	.135	3.03	3.43
ØP	.121	.129	3.08	3.28
Q	.126	.134	3.20	3.40

### NOTE:

1. All metal surface are matte pure tin plated except trimmed area.