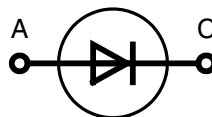


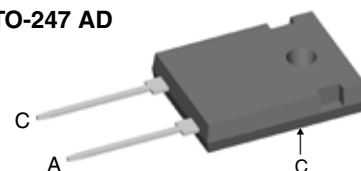
Fast Recovery Epitaxial Diode (FRED)

$$\begin{aligned} I_{FAV} &= 60 \text{ A} \\ V_{RRM} &= 600 \text{ V} \\ t_{rr} &= 35 \text{ ns} \end{aligned}$$

V_{RSM}	V_{RRM}	Type
V	V	
600	600	DSEI 60-06A



TO-247 AD



A = Anode, C = Cathode

Symbol	Conditions	Maximum Ratings	
I_{FRMS}	$T_C = 70^\circ\text{C}$; rectangular, $d = 0.5$	100	A
I_{FAVM} ①		60	A
I_{FSM}	$T_{VJ} = 45^\circ\text{C}$; $t = 10 \text{ ms}$ (50 Hz), sine $t = 8.3 \text{ ms}$ (60 Hz), sine	550	A
		600	A
	$T_{VJ} = 150^\circ\text{C}$; $t = 10 \text{ ms}$ (50 Hz), sine $t = 8.3 \text{ ms}$ (60 Hz), sine	480	A
		520	A
I^2t	$T_{VJ} = 45^\circ\text{C}$; $t = 10 \text{ ms}$ (50 Hz), sine $t = 8.3 \text{ ms}$ (60 Hz), sine	1510	A ² s
		1490	A ² s
	$T_{VJ} = 150^\circ\text{C}$; $t = 10 \text{ ms}$ (50 Hz), sine $t = 8.3 \text{ ms}$ (60 Hz), sine	1150	A ² s
		1120	A ² s
T_{VJ}		-55...+150	°C
T_{VJM}		150	°C
T_{stg}		-55...+150	°C
P_{tot}	$T_C = 25^\circ\text{C}$	166	W
M_d	mounting torque	0.8...1.2	Nm
Weight	typical	6	g

Features

- International standard package JEDEC TO-247 AD
- Planar passivated chips
- Very short recovery time
- Extremely low switching losses
- Low I_{RM} -values
- Soft recovery behaviour
- Epoxy meets UL 94V-0

Applications

- Antiparallel diode for high frequency switching devices
- Anti saturation diode
- Snubber diode
- Free wheeling diode in converters and motor control circuits
- Rectifiers in switch mode power supplies (SMPS)
- Inductive heating and melting
- Uninterruptible power supplies (UPS)
- Ultrasonic cleaners and welders

Advantages

- High reliability circuit operation
- Low voltage peaks for reduced protection circuits
- Low noise switching
- Low losses
- Operating at lower temperature or space saving by reduced cooling

Symbol	Conditions	Characteristic Values		
		typ.	max.	
I_R	$V_R = V_{RRM}$ $T_{VJ} = 25^\circ\text{C}$		200	μA
	$V_R = 0.8 \cdot V_{RRM}$ $T_{VJ} = 25^\circ\text{C}$		100	μA
	$V_R = 0.8 \cdot V_{RRM}$ $T_{VJ} = 125^\circ\text{C}$		14	mA
V_F	$I_F = 70 \text{ A}$ $T_{VJ} = 150^\circ\text{C}$ $T_{VJ} = 25^\circ\text{C}$		1.5	V
			1.8	V
V_{T0}	For power-loss calculations only		1.13	V
r_T	$T_{VJ} = T_{VJM}$		4.7	m Ω
R_{thJC}	(version A)	0.25	0.75	K/W
R_{thCH}				K/W
t_{rr}	$I_F = 1 \text{ A}$; $-di/dt = 200 \text{ A}/\mu\text{s}$; $V_R = 30 \text{ V}$; $T_{VJ} = 25^\circ\text{C}$	35	50	ns
I_{RM}	$V_R = 350 \text{ V}$; $I_F = 60 \text{ A}$; $-di_F/dt = 480 \text{ A}/\mu\text{s}$ $L \leq 0.05 \mu\text{H}$; $T_{VJ} = 100^\circ\text{C}$	19.0		A

① I_{FAVM} rating includes reverse blocking losses at T_{VJM} . $V_R = 0.8 \cdot V_{RRM}$, duty cycle $d = 0.5$
Data according to IEC 60747

IXYS reserves the right to change limits, test conditions and dimensions.

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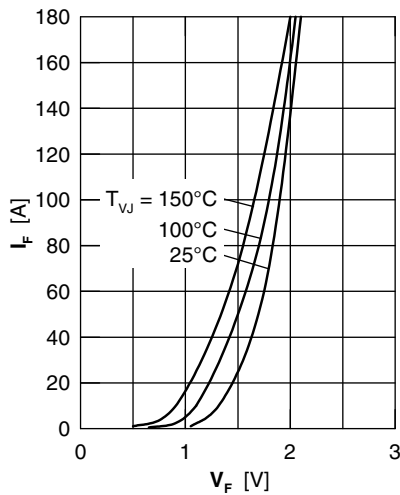


Fig. 1 Forward current versus voltage drop

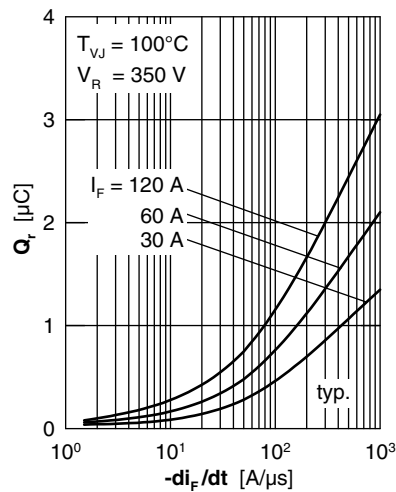


Fig. 2 Recovery charge versus $-di_F/dt$

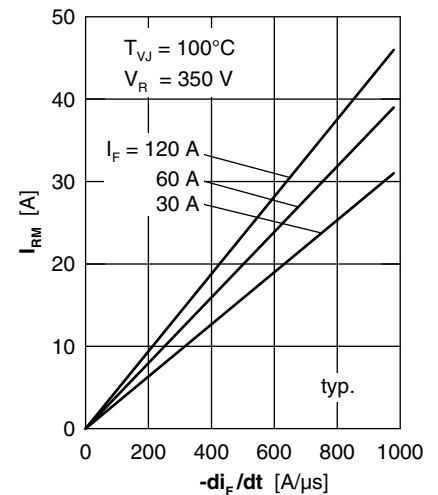


Fig. 3 Peak reverse current versus $-di_F/dt$

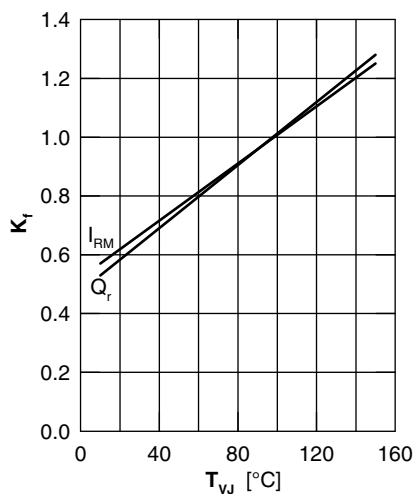


Fig. 4 Dynamic parameters vs. junction temperature

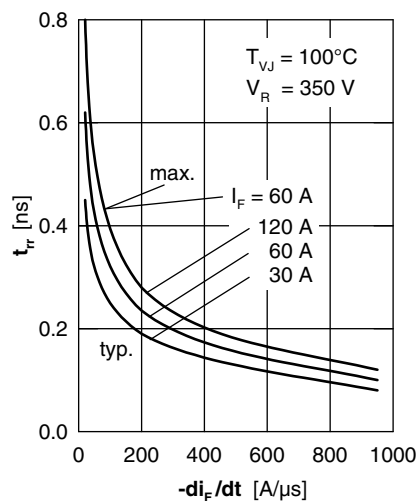


Fig. 5 Recovery time versus $-di_F/dt$

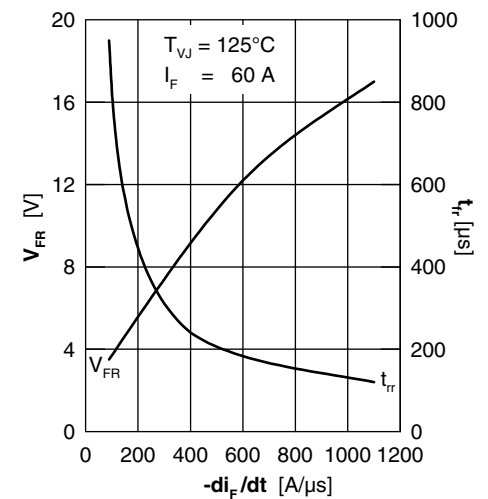


Fig. 6 Peak forward voltage versus di_F/dt

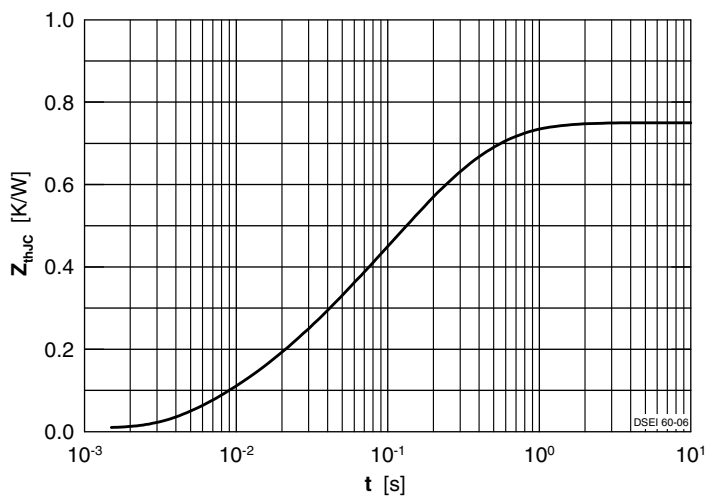
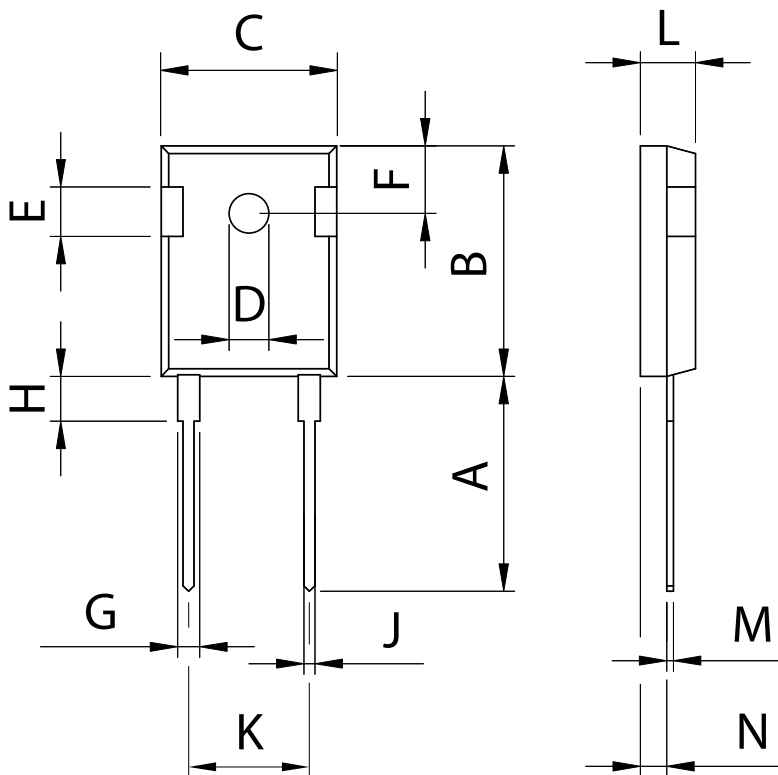


Fig. 7 Transient thermal resistance junction to case

Dimensions TO-247 AD



Dim.	Millimeter		Inches	
	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.
A	19.81	20.32	0.780	0.800
B	20.80	21.46	0.819	0.845
C	15.75	16.26	0.610	0.640
D	3.55	3.65	0.140	0.144
E	4.32	5.49	0.170	0.216
F	5.4	6.2	0.212	0.244
G	1.65	2.13	0.065	0.084
H	-	4.5	-	0.177
J	1.0	1.4	0.040	0.055
K	10.8	11.0	0.426	0.433
L	4.7	5.3	0.185	0.209
M	0.4	0.8	0.016	0.031
N	1.5	2.49	0.087	0.102