600 V

30 A

35 ns



advanced

# Sonic-FRD

High Performance Fast Recovery Diode Low Loss and Soft Recovery Single Diode

Part number

## **DHF 30 IM 600QB**

# 30 2

# 1

#### Backside: cathode

### Features / Advantages:

- Planar passivated chips
- Very low leakage current
- Very short recovery time
- Improved thermal behaviour
- Very low Irm-values
- Very soft recovery behaviour
- Avalanche voltage rated for reliable operation
- Soft reverse recovery for low EMI/RFI
- Low Irm 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:

 $V_{RRM} =$ 

TO-3P

- Industry standard outline
   compatible with TO-247
- Epoxy meets UL 94V-0
- RoHS compliant

#### Ratings

Symbol	Definition	Conditions		min.	typ.	max.	Unit
V <sub>RRM</sub>	max. repetitive reverse voltage		T <sub>VJ</sub> = 25 °C			600	V
I <sub>R</sub>	reverse current	V <sub>R</sub> = 600 V	T <sub>VJ</sub> = 25 °C			50	μΑ
		$V_{R} = 600  V$	$T_{VJ}$ = 125 °C			5	mA
V <sub>F</sub>	forward voltage	I <sub>F</sub> = 30 A	T <sub>VJ</sub> = 25 °C			2.36	V
		$I_F = 60 A$			0.00	3.15	V
		I <sub>F</sub> = 30 A	T <sub>v.i</sub> = 125 °C			2.20	V
		I <sub>F</sub> = 60 A			0.00	3.08	V
I <sub>FAV</sub>	average forward current	rectangular, d = 0.5	$T_c = 35 ^{\circ}C$			30	Α
V <sub>F0</sub>	threshold voltage $T_{VJ} = 15$		T <sub>VJ</sub> = 150 °C			1.31	V
$\mathbf{r}_{_{\mathbf{F}}}$	slope resistance	s calculation only				28.6	$m\Omega$
R <sub>thJC</sub>	thermal resistance junction to case					3.50	K/W
T <sub>VJ</sub>	virtual junction temperature			-55		150	°C
P <sub>tot</sub>	total power dissipation		T <sub>c</sub> = 25 °C			180	W
I <sub>FSM</sub>	max. forward surge current	$t_p = 10  \text{ms}  (50  \text{Hz}),  \text{sine}$	T <sub>VJ</sub> = 45 °C			200	Α
I <sub>RM</sub>	max. reverse recovery current	I <sub>F</sub> = 30 A;	T <sub>VJ</sub> = 25 °C		12		Α
		·	$T_{VJ}$ = 125 °C				Α
t <sub>rr</sub>	reverse recovery time	$-di_{F}/dt = 600 \text{ A/}\mu\text{s}$	T <sub>VJ</sub> = 25 °C		35		ns
		$V_R = 400 V$	T <sub>VJ</sub> = 125 °C				ns
C <sub>J</sub>	junction capacitance	V <sub>R</sub> = 300 V; f = 1 MHz	T <sub>VJ</sub> = 25 °C		40		pF
E <sub>AS</sub>	non-repetitive avalanche energy	$I_{AS} = \text{tbd A}; L = 100 \mu\text{H}$	T <sub>VJ</sub> = 25 °C			tbd	mJ
I <sub>AR</sub>	repetitive avalanche current	$V_A = 1.5 \cdot V_R \text{ typ.; } f = 10 \text{ kHz}$	2			tbd	Α

Recommended replacement: DHG30I600HA, DHG30I600PA

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

\* Data according to IEC 60747and per diode unless otherwise specified

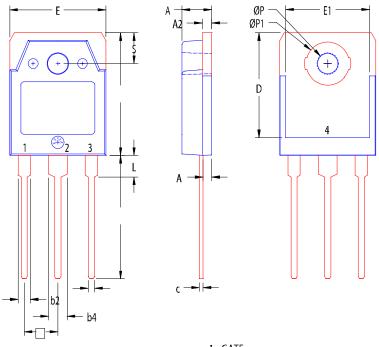


advanced

				Ratings			
Symbol	Definition	Conditions	min.	typ.	max.	Unit	
I <sub>RMS</sub>	RMS current	per pin*			70	Α	
R <sub>thCH</sub>	thermal resistance case to heatsink			0.25		K/W	
$M_{D}$	mounting torque		0.8		1.2	Nm	
Fc	mounting force with clip		20		120	N	
T <sub>stg</sub>	storage temperature		-55		150	°C	
Weight				5		g	

<sup>\*</sup> Irms 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-3P**



CVAA	INCHES		MILLIMETERS		
SYM	MIN	MAX	MIN	MAX	
Α	.185	.193	4.70	4.90	
A1	.051	.059	1.30	1.50	
A2	.057	.065	1.45	1.65	
b	.035	.045	0.90	1.15	
b2	.075	.087	1.90	2.20	
b4	.114	.126	2.90	3.20	
c	.022	.031	0.55	0.80	
D	.780	.791	19.80	20.10	
D1	.665	.677	16.90	17.20	
E	.610	.622	15.50	15.80	
E1	.531	.539	13.50	13.70	
e	.215 BSC		5.45 BSC		
L	.779	.795	19.80	20.20	
L1	.134	.142	3.40	3.60	
ØΡ	.126	.134	3.20	3.40	
ØP1	.272	.280	6.90	7.10	
S	.193	.201	4.90	5.10	

1 - GATE

2 - DRAIN (COLLECTOR)

3 - SOURCE (EMITTER)

4 - DRAIN (COLLECTOR)

All metal area are tin plated.