= 2x 10 A

600 V

35 ns



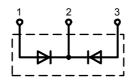
advanced

# Sonic-FRD

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

Part number (Marking on product)

**DHG 20 C 600QB** 



### 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			15	μA
		$V_{R} = 600 V$	$T_{VJ}$ = 125 °C			1.5	mA
V <sub>F</sub>	forward voltage	I <sub>F</sub> = 10 A	T <sub>vJ</sub> = 25 °C			2.35	٧
		$I_F = 20 A$					V
		I <sub>F</sub> = 10 A	T <sub>v.i</sub> = 125 °C			2.20	٧
		$I_F = 20 A$					V
I <sub>FAV</sub>	average forward current	rectangular, d = 0.5	T <sub>c</sub> = 100 °C			10	Α
V <sub>F0</sub>	threshold voltage $T_{VJ} = 150 ^{\circ}\text{C}$		T <sub>vJ</sub> = 150 °C			1.20	V
r <sub>F</sub>	slope resistance \int for power loss	aculation only				93	mΩ
R <sub>thJC</sub>	thermal resistance junction to case					1.80	K/W
T <sub>VJ</sub>	virtual junction temperature			-55		150	°C
P <sub>tot</sub>	total power dissipation		$T_{\rm C}$ = 25 °C			70	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			100	Α
I <sub>RM</sub>	max. reverse recovery current	I <sub>F</sub> = 10 A;	T <sub>vJ</sub> = 25 °C		4		Α
t <sub>rr</sub>	reverse recovery time	•	$T_{VJ}$ = 125 °C				Α
		$-di_{F}/dt = 200 \text{ A/}\mu\text{s}$	$T_{VJ} = 25 ^{\circ}C$		35		ns
		V <sub>R</sub> = 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				pF
E <sub>AS</sub>	non-repetitive avalanche energy	I <sub>AS</sub> = A; L = 100 μH	T <sub>VJ</sub> = 25 °C			tbd	mJ
I <sub>AR</sub>	repetitive avalanche current	$V_A = 1.5 \cdot V_R \text{ typ.; } f = 10 \text{ kHz}$				tbd	Α

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

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

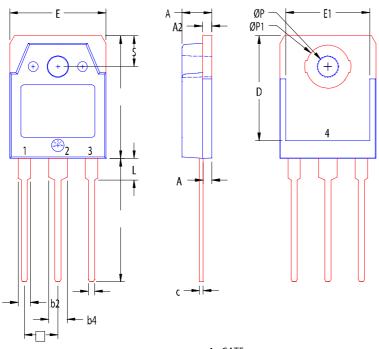


advanced

				Ratings			
Symbol	Definition	Conditions	min.	typ.	max.	Unit	
I <sub>RMS</sub>	RMS current	per pin*				Α	
R <sub>thCH</sub>	thermal resistance case to	heatsink		0.25		K/W	
$M_{\scriptscriptstyle D}$	mounting torque		0.8		1.2	Nm	
F <sub>c</sub>	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	
С	.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.