### **Soft Recovery Diode** M1494NC160 to M1494NC250

The data sheet on the subsequent pages of this document is a scanned copy of existing data for this product.

(Rating Report 82NR8 Issue 3)

This data reflects the old part number for this product which is: SW16-25CXC924. This part number must **NOT** be used for ordering purposes – please use the ordering particulars detailed below.

Please use the following link to view an up to date outline drawing for this device **Outline W5** 

Where any information on the product matrix page differs from that in the following data, the product matrix must be considered correct

An electronic data sheet for this product is presently in preparation.

For further information on this product, please contact your local ASM or distributor.

Alternatively, please contact Westcode as detailed below.

Ordering Particulars					
M1494	NC	<b>**</b>	0		
Fixed Type Code	Fixed Outline Code	Voltage code V <sub>DRM</sub> /100 16-25	Fixed Code		
Typical Order Code:	M1494NC200, 27.7mm clamp h	neight, 2000V V <sub>RRM</sub>			

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Devices with a suffix code (2-letter, 3-letter or letter/digit/letter combination) added to their generic code are not necessarily subject to the conditions and limits contained in this report.

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### QUALITY AND EVALUATION LABORATORY

Rating Report No: 82NR8 issue 3

Date:

9th June, 1995

Origin: Q.E.L. PAR94076

Pages: 30

Diode Capsule SM16 - 25CXC924

Written by: M. Short. Checked: M. Baker

The CXC924 series of fast recovery diodes is based on a diffused 50 mm diameter silicon slice, manufacturing reference FFJFXC, mounted in a cold weld capsule.

This issue supersedes rating report 82NR8 issue 2, dated 15th January, 1987.

Ratings

 $V_{RRM}$ 

Voltage Grades ) A blocking voltage derating factor

: 16 - 25

) of 0.13% per deg. Celsius is applicable ) to this device for T<sub>i</sub> below 25°C

 $V_{RSM}$ 

: 1700 - 2600 V

(Note 1 & 2 page 4)

: 1600 - 2500 V

 $I_{F(AV)}$ : Single phase: 50 Hz, 180° half sinewave;

Double Side Cooled  $T_{HS} = 55^{\circ}C$ ,  $100^{\circ}C$ 

: 1495 A, 705 A

Single Side Cooled  $T_{HS} = 100^{\circ}C$ 

: 402 A

 $I_{F(rms)} T_{HS} = 25^{\circ}C$ 

) Double side cooled

 $T_{HS} = 25^{\circ}C$ 

: 2506 A

: 19.6 kA

: 2984 A

 $I_{FSM}$ : t = 10ms half sinewave;  $T_J$  (initial) = 125°C  $V_{RM}$  = 0.6 $V_{RRM(MAX)}$ 

 $I_{FSM}$ : t = 10ms half sinewave;  $T_J$  (initial) = 125°C  $V_{RM} \le 10V$ 

: 21.56 kA

 $I^{2}t : t = 10ms; T_{J} \text{ (initial)} = 125^{\circ}\text{C}; V_{RM} = 0.6V_{RRM} \text{(MAX)}$ 

 $: 1.92 \times 10^6 \text{ A}^2 \text{ s}$ 

 $I^{2}t : t = 10 \text{ms}; T_{J} \text{ (initial)} = 125 ^{\circ}\text{C}; V_{RM} \le 10 \text{V}$ 

 $: 2.32 \times 10^6 \text{A}^2 \text{s}$ 

 $I^{2}t : t = 3ms; T_{J} \text{ (initial)} = 125^{\circ}\text{C}; V_{RM} \le 10V$ 

 $: 1.72 \times 10^6 \text{A}^2 \text{s}$ 

T<sub>HS</sub> Operating Range

: -40 To +125 °C

T<sub>stg</sub>: Non-operating

: -40 To +150 °C

Characteristics	(Maximum values unless otherwise stated)	
V <sub>o</sub>		: 1.15 V
$r_{_{\rm S}}$		: $0.265 \text{ m}\Omega$
$A: T_J = 25^{\circ}C$	)	: 6.059922 E-1
$B: T_J = 25^{\circ}C$	) Valid range 100 A to 8000 A	: 4.837078E-2
$C: T_J = 25^{\circ}C$	)	: 9.492610E-5
$D: T_J = 25^{\circ}C$	)	: 1.123040E-2
A : Constant	)	: -5.485326E-2
$B : ln(i_F)$	) Valid range 100 A to 7000 A	: 1.612135E-1
C : i <sub>F</sub>	)	: 2.274044E-4
$D: \sqrt{i_F}$	)	: 2.917716E-4
$V_{FM}$ at $I_{FM} = 4500 \text{ A}$		: 2.34 V
$R_{th(J-HS)}$ Double side cooled	) Steady-state d.c. and	: 0.022 K/W
Single side cooled	) 1 \phi a.c. resistive load	: 0.044 K/W
$\boldsymbol{I}_{RRM}$ : at $\boldsymbol{V}_{RRM(MAX)}$		: 85 mA
$V_{fr}$ : at dI/dt = 1000 A/ $\mu$ s		: 42 V
Reverse recovery at $I_{FM} = 100$	$00 \text{ A; } t_n = 1000  \mu\text{s}$	
$di_R/dt = 60A/\mu s$		
Q <sub>RR</sub> (total area)		. 050 . 0
Q <sub>RA</sub> (50% chord)		: 950 μC
t <sub>rr</sub> (50% chord)		: 378 μC
$I_{RM}$		: 4.9μs : 175 A
		. 1/3 A
Mounting Force		: 19 - 26 kN
Outline Drawing		(1900 - 2600 kg.f) : 100A249
JEDEC Outline No.		: D0-200AC

NOTE: All characteristics are at  $T_{\rm VJ}$  =  $T_{\rm Jmax}$  operating unless stated otherwise.

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#### Voltage Ratings Table

Voltage Class	${ m V}_{ m RRM} \ { m V}$	V <sub>RSM</sub> V
16	1,600	1,700
18	1,800	1,900
20	2,000	2,100
22	2,200	2,300
24	2,400	2,500
25	2,500	2,600

- 1. This Report is applicable to higher or lower voltage grades when supply has been agreed by Sales/Production.
- 2. A blocking voltage derating factor of 0.13% per deg. Celsius is applicable to this device for  $T_{\rm J}$  below 25°C.

#### Changes to 82NR8 Issue 2

Page 1.  $I_{F(AV)}$ ,  $I_F$ rms,  $I_F$  changed.

Page 2. ABCD coefficients,  $V_{FR}$ ,  $Q_{RR}$ (total area),  $I_{RM}$  added.  $Rth_{(J-HS)}$ ,  $I_{RRM}$  changed.

Page 3. Contents page rewritten.

Page 4. Notes 1 and 2 added.

Pages 5,6. Rewritten with addition of page 7.

Pages 8,9,10,11. Computer modelling section added.

Page 12. ABCD coefficients added replacing issue 2 page7.

Page 13. Rth curve replaces issue 2 page 8.

Page 14. Same as issue 2 page 9.

Page 15. Forward recovery curve added.

Page 16.  $Q_{RA}$  curves extended to 450A/ $\mu$ s replacing issue 2 page 10.

Page 17. Q<sub>RR</sub> curve added.

Page 18 I<sub>RM</sub> curve added. Replaces issue 2 page 11 's' factor curve.

Page 19. t<sub>RR</sub> curve added.

Page 20. Same as issue 2 page 12.

Pages 21-29. Replace issue 2 pages 13-21.

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#### INTRODUCTION

This diode series comprises fast recovery capsule devices with all diffused silicon slices. All these diodes have controlled reverse recovery characteristics with good "K" factors, and are particularly suitable for use in free-wheel applications.

#### NOTES ON THE RATINGS

#### (a) Square wave ratings

These ratings are given for leading edge linear rates of rise of forward current of 100 and 500 A/µs.

#### (b) Energy per pulse characteristics

These curves enable rapid estimation of device dissipation to be obtained for conditions not covered by the frequency ratings.

Let: Ep be the Energy per pulse for a given current and pulse width, in joules. Let f be the repetition rate, in Hertz. Let  $R_{thJ-HS}$  be the steady state d.c. thermal resistance (junction to heat sink).

Then 
$$W_{AV} = E_P * f$$

$$T_{SINK} = T_{J(MAX)} - (E_P * f * R_{thJ-HS})$$

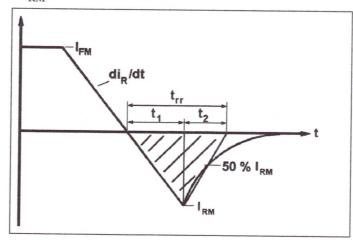
#### (c) ABCD Constants

These constants (applicable only over current range of  $V_F$  characteristic on page 12) are the coefficients of the expression for the forward characteristic given below:

$$V_f = A + B \cdot \ln(i_f) + C \cdot i_f + D \cdot \sqrt{i_f}$$
 : where  $i_F$  = instantaneous forward current.

#### (d) Reverse recovery ratings

(i)  $Q_{RA}$  is based on 50%  $I_{RM}$  chord as shown below.



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(ii)  $Q_{RR}$  is based on a 150  $\mu s$  integration time

i.e. 
$$Q_{RR} = \int_{t=0}^{150 \mu s} i_{RR}.dt$$
(iii)  $K$   $factor = \frac{t1}{t2}$ 

#### Reverse Recovery Loss

The following procedure is recommended for use where it is necessary to include reverse recovery loss.

#### (a) Determination by measurement

From waveforms of recovery current obtained from a high frequency shunt (see Note 1) and reverse voltage present during recovery, an instantaneous reverse recovery loss waveform must be constructed. Let the area under this waveform be E joules per pulse. A new sink temperature can then be evaluated from:

$$T_{SINK(new)} = T_{SINK(original)} - E * (k + f * R_{th(J-HS)})$$

where k = 0.932 (K/W)/s

E = Area under reverse loss waveform per pulse in joules (W.s.)

f = Rated frequency in Hz at the original sink temperature.

 $R_{thJ-HS}$  = d.c. thermal resistance (K/W)

The total dissipation is now given by  $W_{(tot)} = W_{(original)} + E * f$ 

#### (b) Determination without Measurement

In circumstances where it is not possible to measure voltage and current conditions, or for design purposes, the additional losses E in joules may be estimated as follows.

Let  ${\cal E}$  be the value of energy per reverse cycle in joules (curves on p 20 ).

Let f be the operating frequency in Hz

then 
$$T_{SINK(new)} = T_{SINK(original)} - (E * f * Rth)$$

where  $T_{SINK(new)}$  is the required maximum heat sink temperature and  $T_{SINK(original)}$  is the heat sink temperature given with the frequency ratings.

A suitable R-C snubber network is connected across the diode to restrict the transient reverse voltage waveform to a peak value  $(V_{RM})$  of 0.67 of the maximum grade. If a different grade is being used or  $V_{RM}$  is other than 0.67 of Grade, the reverse loss may be approximated by a pro rata adjustment of the maximum value obtained from the curves.

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#### NOTE 1

#### Reverse Recovery Loss by Measurement

This device has a low reverse recovered charge and peak reverse recovery current. When measuring the charge care must be taken to ensure that:

- (a) a.c. coupled devices such as current transformers are not affected by prior passage of high amplitude forward current.
- (b) A suitable, polarised, clipping circuit must be connected to the input of the measuring oscilloscope to avoid overloading the internal amplifiers by the relatively high amplitude forward current signal.
- (c) Measurement of reverse recovery waveform should be carried out with an appropriate snubber of  $0.22\mu F$ , 10 ohms connected across diode anode to cathode.

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#### **Computer Modelling Parameters**

#### 1. Device Dissipation Calculations

$$I_{AV} = \frac{-V_0 + \sqrt{V_0^2 - 4 * f f^2 * r_s * (-W_{AV})}}{2 * f f^2 * r_s}$$

Where  $V_o = 1.15 \text{V}, r_s = 0.265 \text{ m}\Omega$ 

$$W_{AV} = \frac{\Delta T}{R_{th}}$$
  $\Delta T = t_{JMax} - t_{HS}$ 

 $R_{th}$  = Supplementary thermal impedance, see table below.

ff = Form factor, see table below.

Supplementary Thermal Impedance							
Conduction Angle	1 Angle 30° 60° 90° 120° 180° d.c.						
Squarewave Double Side Cooled	0.0353	0.0313	0.0288	0.0271	0.0251	0.0220	
Squarewave Single Side Cooled	0.0586	0.0542	0.0516	0.0498	0.0478	0.0440	
Sinewave Double Side Cooled	0.0313	0.0272	0.0253	0.02414	0.0220		
Sinewave Single Side Cooled	0.0540	0.0496	0.0478	0.0467	0.0440		

		Form Fa	ctors			
Conduction Angle	30°	60°	90°	120°	180°	d.c.
Squarewave	3.46	2.45	2	1.73	1.41	1
Sinewave	3.98	2.78	2.22	1.88	1.57	

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### (a) <u>Calculating $V_{\underline{f}}$ using ABCD Coefficients</u>

The on-state characteristic  $I_f$  vs  $V_f$ , on page 10 is represented in two ways; (i) the well established  $V_o$  and  $r_s$  tangent used for rating purposes and (ii) a set of constants A, B, C, D, forming the co-efficients of the representative equation for  $V_f$  in terms of  $i_f$  given below:

$$V_f = A + B * \ln(I_f) + C * (I_f) + D * \sqrt{I_f}$$

The constants, derived by curve fitting software, are given in this report for both hot and cold characteristics where possible. The resulting values for  $V_f$  agree with the true device characteristic over a current range which is limited to that plotted.

125°C Coefficients		25°C Co	pefficients
A	-5.485326E-2	A	6.059922E-1
В	1.612135 E-1	В	4.837078E-2
С	2.274044 E-4	С	9.492610E-5
D	2.917716 E-4	D	1.123040E-2

#### (b) D.C. Thermal Impedance Calculation

$$r_t = \sum_{p=1}^{p=n} r_p (1 - e^{-\frac{t}{\tau_p}})$$

Where p = 1 to n, n is the number of terms in the series.

t = Duration of heating pulse in seconds.

 $r_t$  = Thermal resistance at time t.

 $r_p$  = Amplitude of  $p_{th}$  term.

 $\tau_p = \text{Time Constant of } p_{th} \text{ term.}$ 

	D.C. Double Side Cooled						
Term	Term 1 2 3 4						
$r_p$	1.152177E-2	6.032362E-3	2.882934E-3	1.857708E-3			
$t_p$	9.232490E-1	1.483395E-1	2.110802E-2	1.870581E-3			

	D.C. Single Side Cooled						
Term 1 2 3 4 5 6							
$r_p$	2.60493E-2	6.12466E-3	5.71829E-3	3.44264E-3	1.92072E-3	1.71033E-3	
$ au_p$	5.55958E0	2.63592E0	2.45341E-1	6.75165E-2	1.33211E-2	1.65029E-3	

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#### (c) Recovery Parameter Estimation

Maximum recovery parameters may be calculated, using the polynomial expression;

$$y = \sum_{p=0}^{p=n-1} k_p (di_R/dt)^p$$

Where y = recovery parameter,

 $k_p$  = coefficient found in the table below,

n = number of terms in the series,

p = term number

 $\underline{\text{Total Recovered Charge, Q}}_{\text{IT}}$  (Valid  $di_{R}/dt$  range 20 to 450A/µs)

		Values of $k_p$ for $I_{FN}$	Л	
p	500 A	1000 A	2000 A	5000 A
3	5.083269E-5	6.579564E-5	5.972116E-5	5.894028E-5
2	-3.953077E-2	-5.264897E-2	-4.846796E-2	-4.626518E-2
1	9.273132E+0	1.324478E+1	1.356689E+1	1.339473E+1
0	3.79943E+2	3.306376E+2	3.475717E+2	3.501400E+2

 $\underline{Q_{RA}}$  Recovered Charge at 50% chord (Valid  $di_R/dt~$  range 20 to 450A/µs)

		Values of $k_p$ for $I_{FN}$	Л	
p	500 A	1000 A	2000 A	5000 A
3	2.895264E-5	2.460573E-5	2.500057E-5	2.28597E-5
2	-2.280912E-2	-2.101659E-2	-2.178191E-2	-2.009119E-2
1	5.499176E+0	6.003377E+0	6.637549E+0	6.738425E+0
0	8.090851E+1	8.81422E+1	8.8576177E+1	9.308510E+1

#### $\underline{t_{rr}}$ Recovery time (Valid $di_R/dt$ range 30 to 450A/ $\mu$ s)

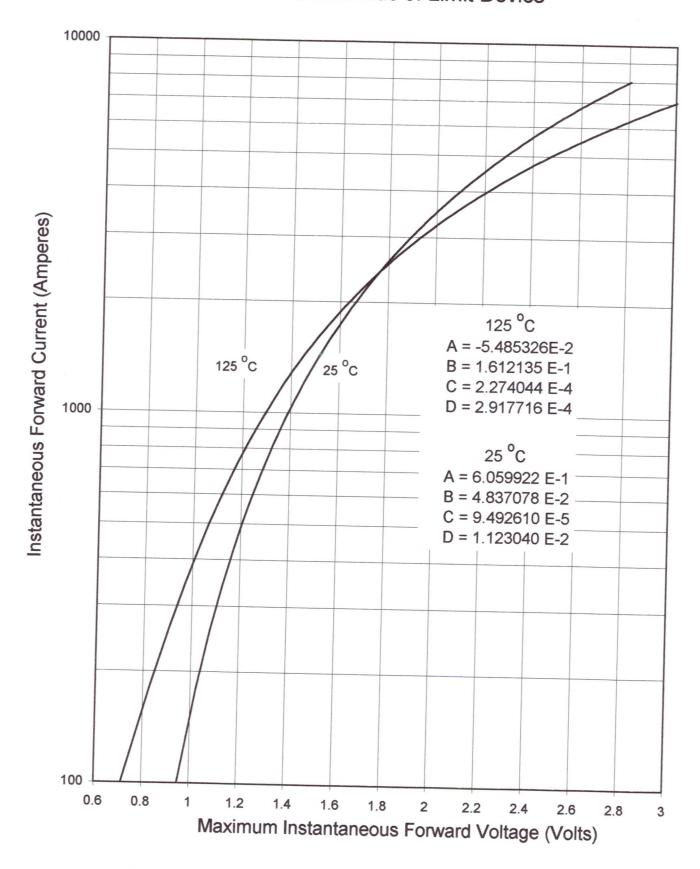
		Values of $k_p$ for $I_{FN}$	Л	
p	500 A	1000 A	2000 A	5000 A
3	-3.218559E-7	-3.837966E-7	-3.503843E-7	-3.630683E-7
2	2.481001E-4	2.935139E-4	2.700988E-4	2.775587E-4
1	-5.696799E-2	-6.633167E-2	-6.210147E-2	-6.269295E-2
0	6.99444E+0	7.936150E+0	8.129416E+0	8.240789E+0

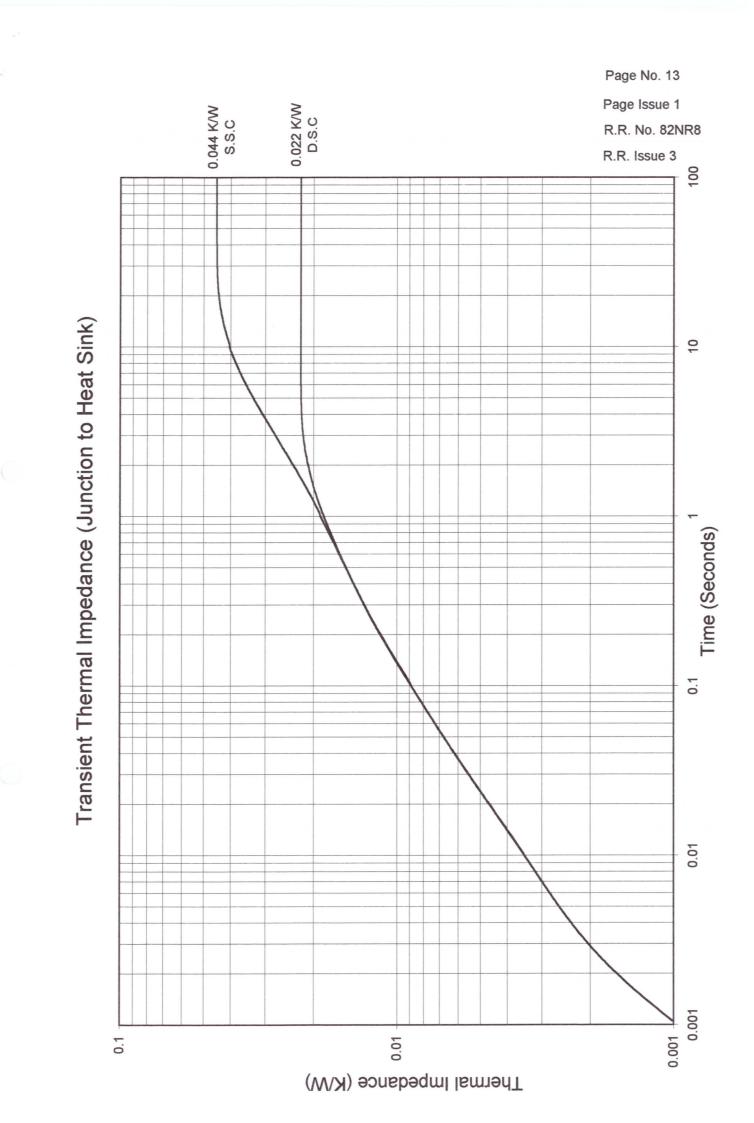
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Values of $k_p$ for $I_{FM}$				
p	500 A	1000 A	2000 A	5000 A
3	3.779148E-6	3.841128E-6	6.218172E-6	2.612124E-6
2	-4.705173E-3	-4.23269E-3	-5.43688E-3	-3.01578E-3
1	2.441796E+0	2.494077E+0	2.74643E+0	2.531726E+0
0	2.961458E+1	3.47634E+1	2.844385E+1	3.338904E+1

### Forward Characteristic of Limit Device



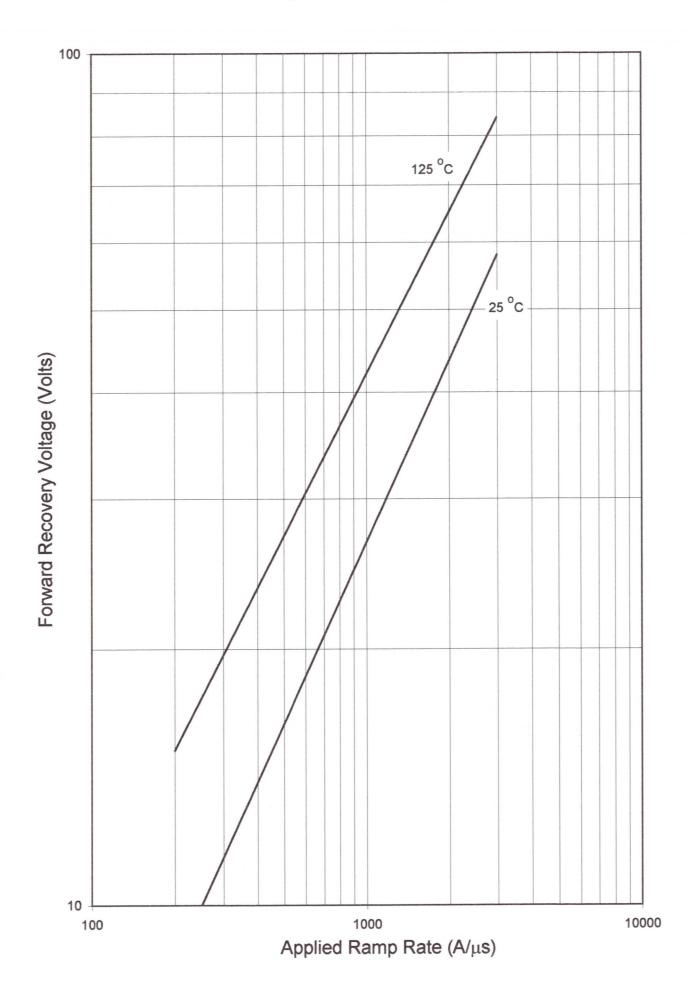


R.R. No. 82NR8 R.R. Issue 3 1<sup>2</sup>t:VRRM =10V IFSM: VRRM=10V IFSM:60%VRRM , 1<sup>2</sup>t:60%VRRM 100 Maximum Non-Repetitive Surge Current @ Initial Junction Temperature 125 °C 20 Duration of Surge (Cycles @ 50 Hz) 10 Duration of Surge (ms)  $[(s^{S}A^{E}0tx)^{1}]$  mumixeM] Total Peak Half Sine Surge Current (A)

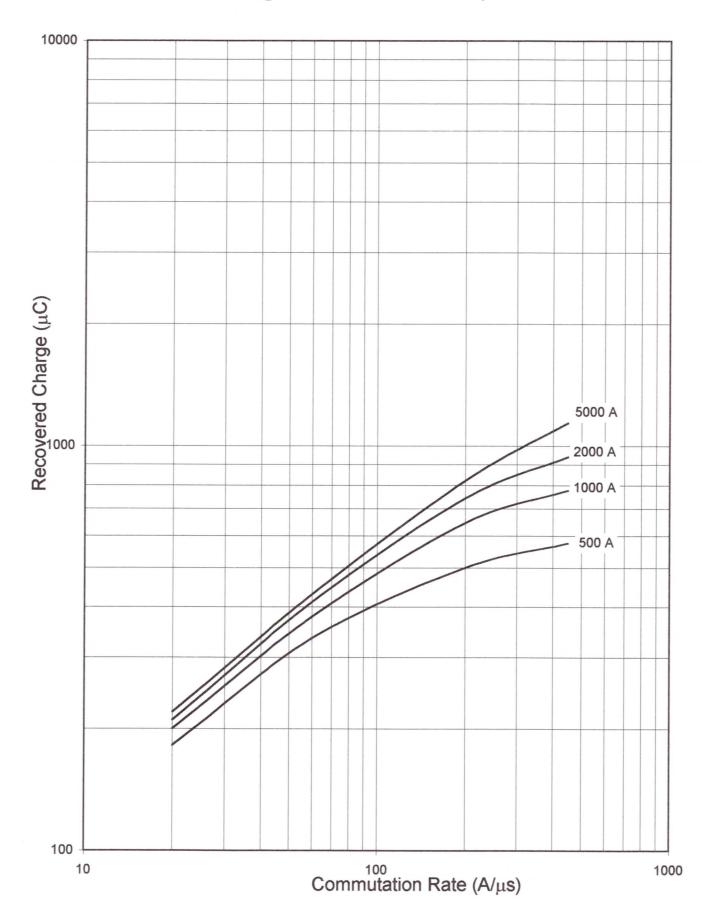
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### Forward Recovery Voltage (Maximum Peak)

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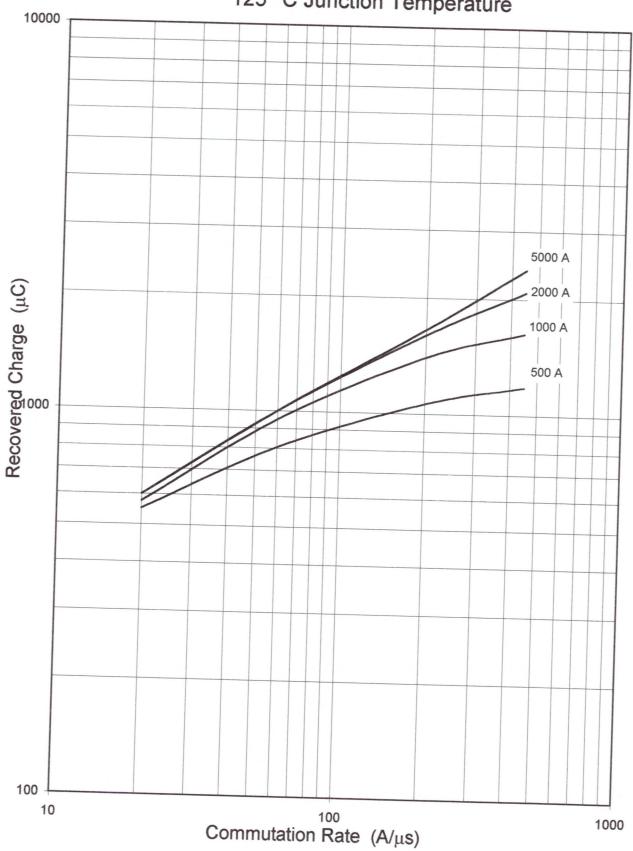
## Maximum Recovered Charge Qra 50 % Chord @125 °C Junction Temperature



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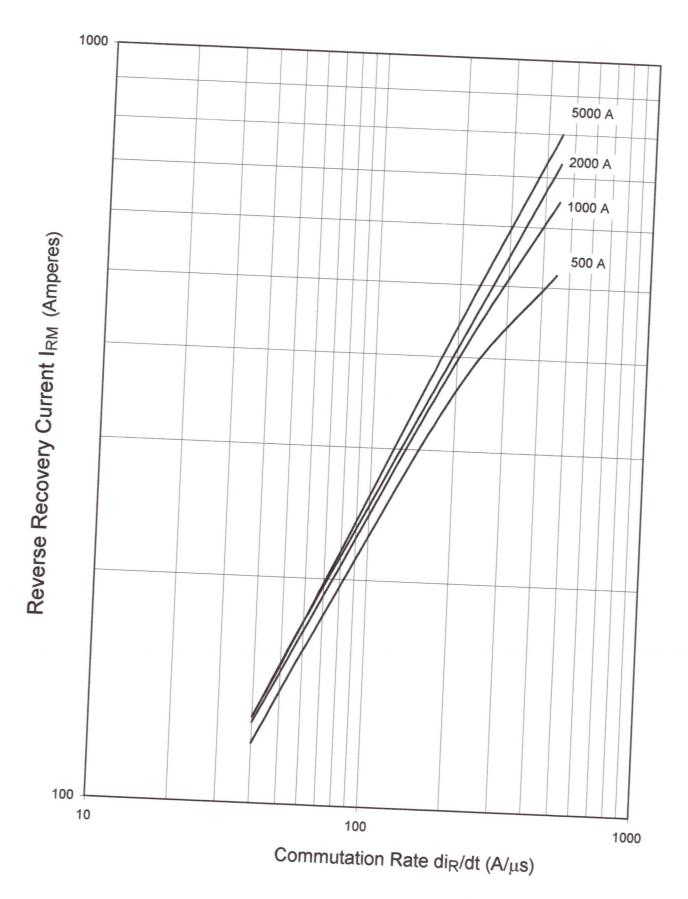
### Maximum Total Recovered Charge Qrr @ R.R. Issue

125 °C Junction Temperature



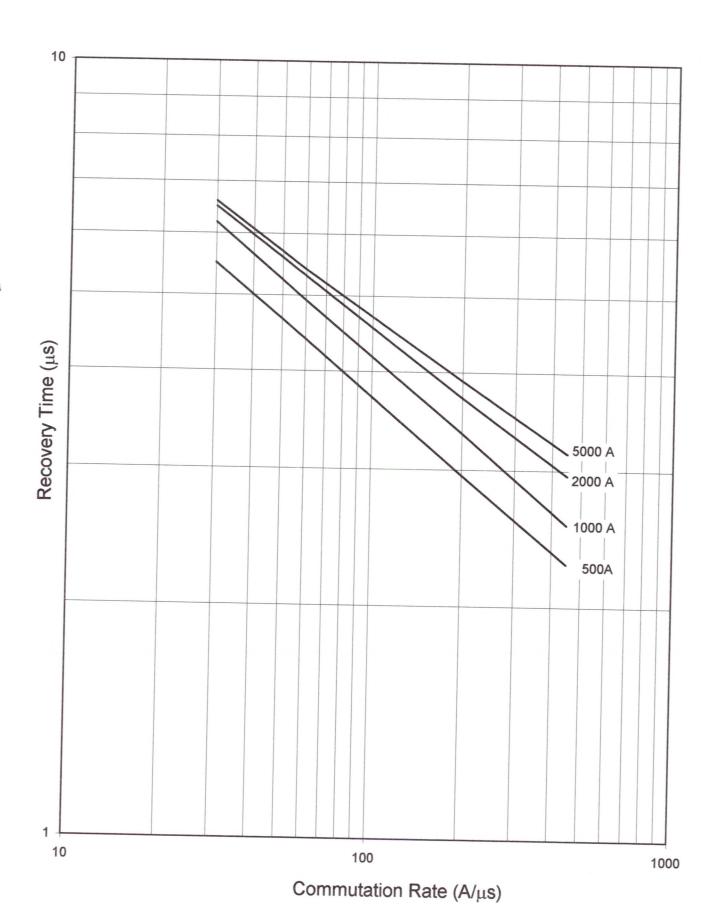
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# Maximum Peak Recovered Current I<sub>RM</sub> @ 125 °C Junction Temperature

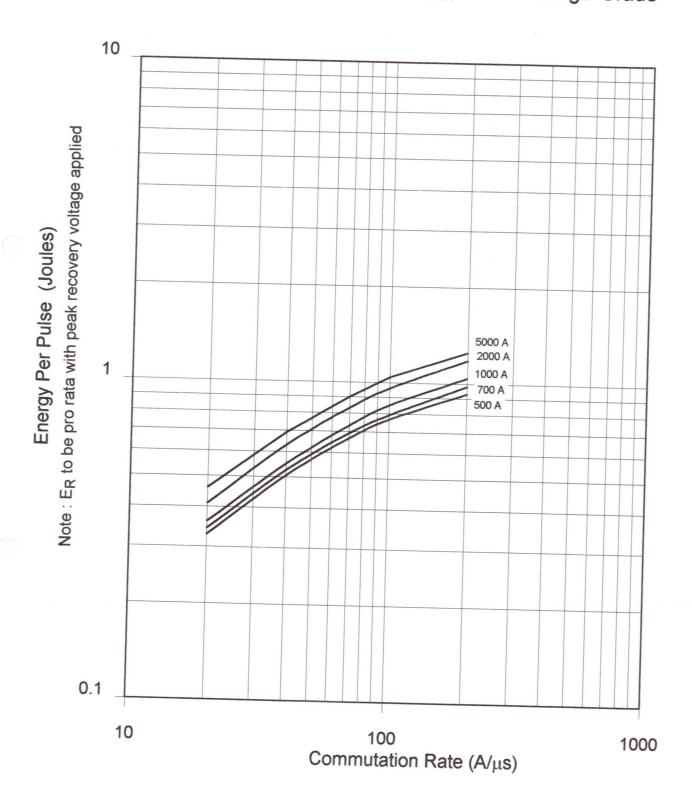


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# Maximum Recovery Time t<sub>rr</sub> @125 °C Junction Temperature, 50% Chord

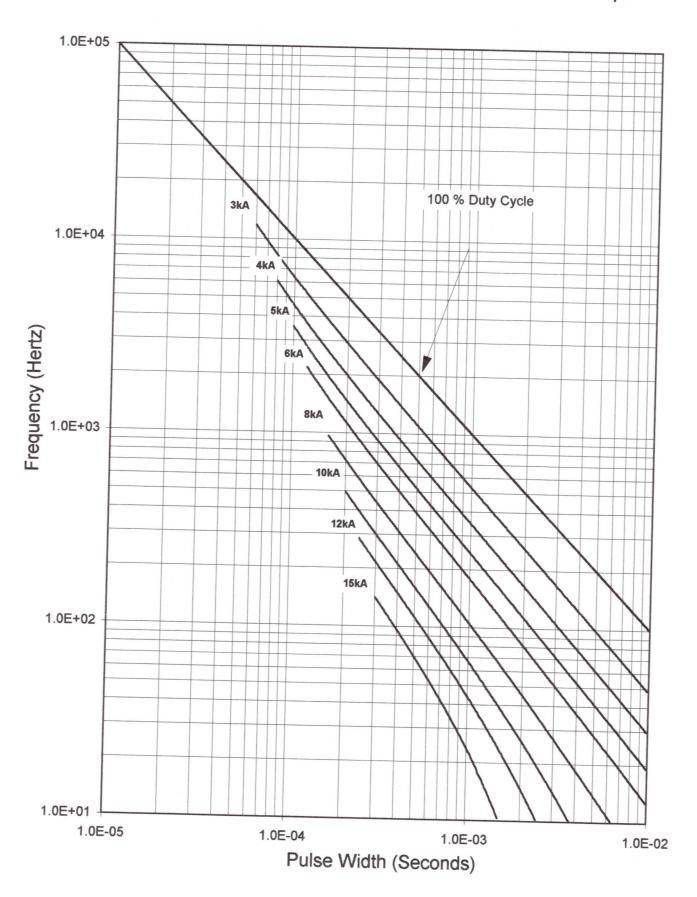


# Maximum Reverse recovered Energy Loss Per Pulse $E_R$ @ 125 $^{o}$ C Junction Temperature Snubber 0.22 $\mu$ F & 10 $\Omega$ . $V_{RM}$ =0.67 Voltage Grade



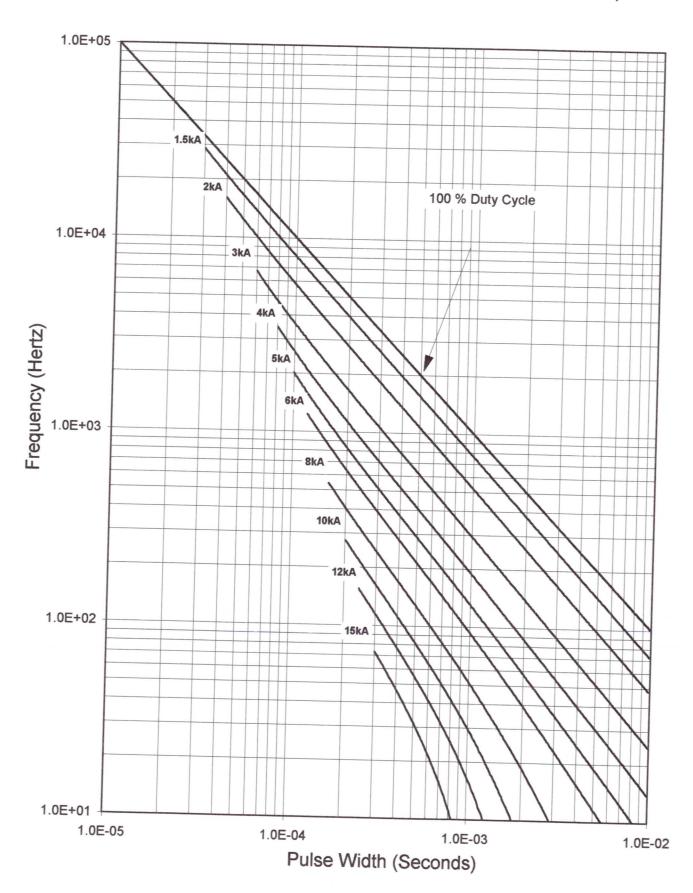
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# Frequency vs Pulse Width Heat Sink Temperature 55°C, di/dt 100 A/µs



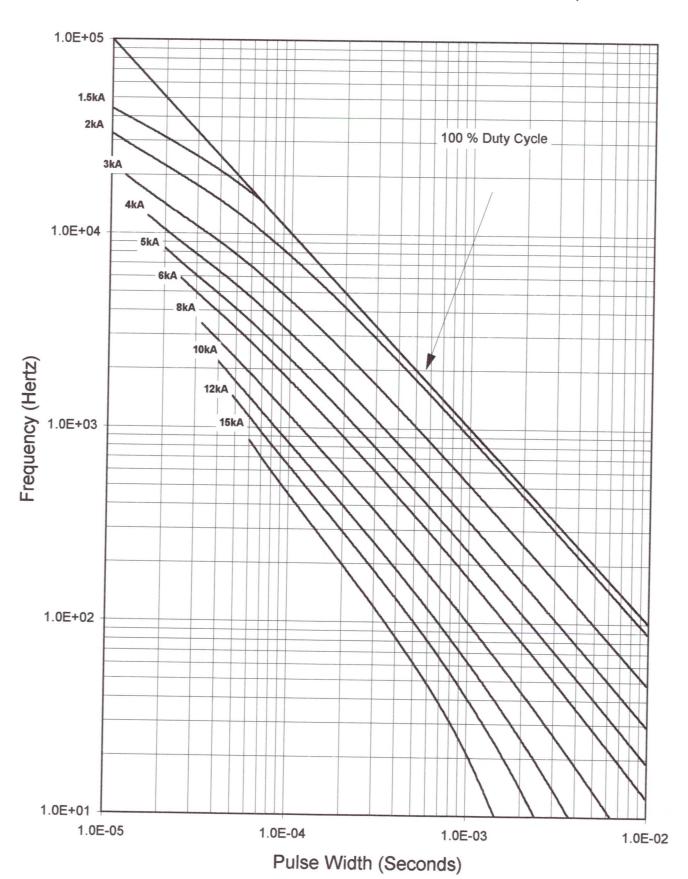
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# Frequency vs Pulse Width Heat Sink Temperature 85°C, di/dt 100 A/µs



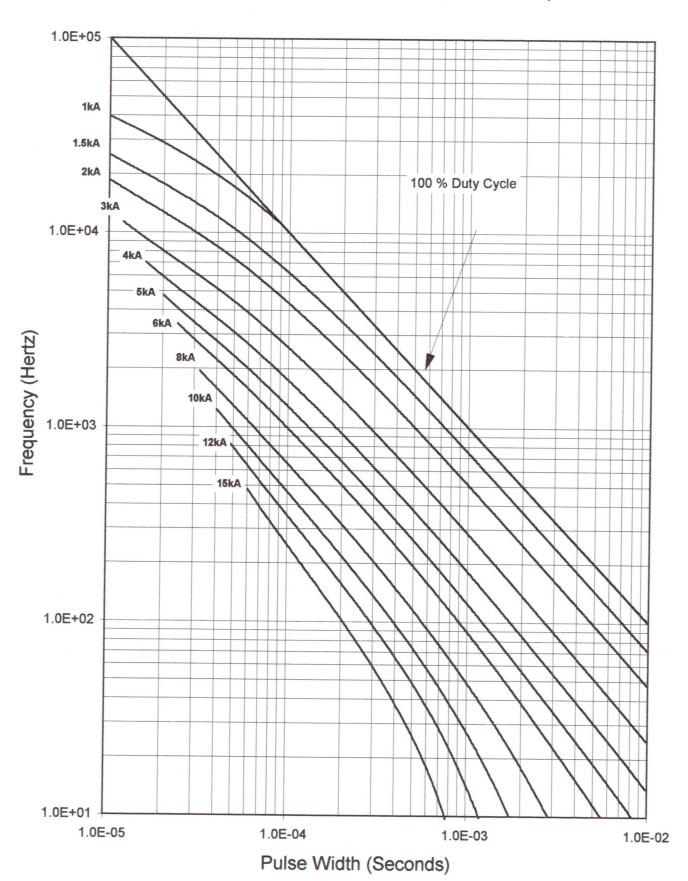
Page No. 23 Page Issue 1 R.R. No. 82NR8 R.R. Issue 3

# Frequency vs Pulse Width Heat Sink Temperature 55°C, di/dt 500 A/µs



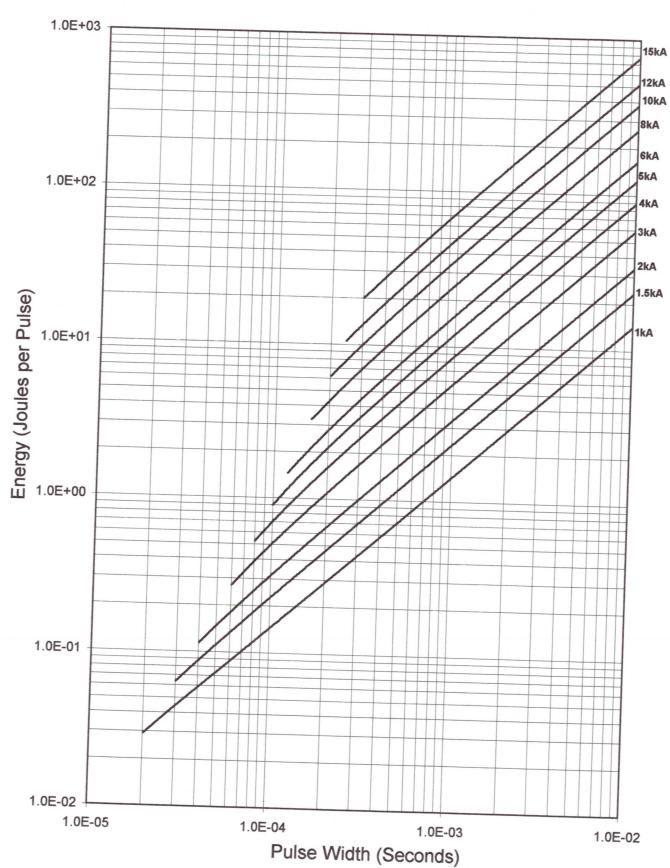
Page No. 24 Page Issue 1 R.R. No. 82NR8 R.R. Issue 3

## Frequency vs Pulse Width Heat Sink Temperature 85°C, di/dt 500 A/µs



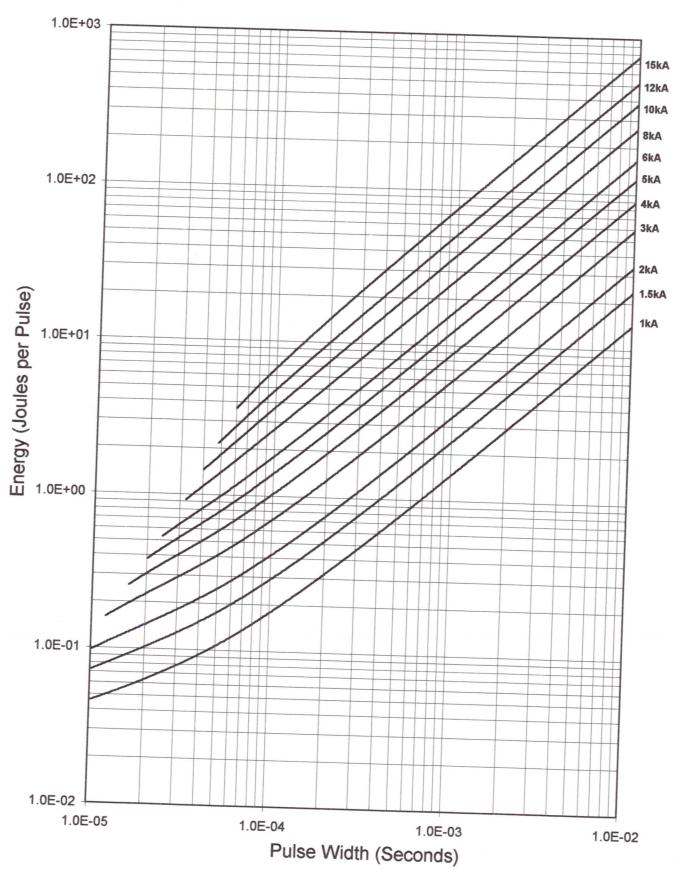
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# Energy vs Pulse Width Junction Temperature 125 °C, di/dt 100 A/μs



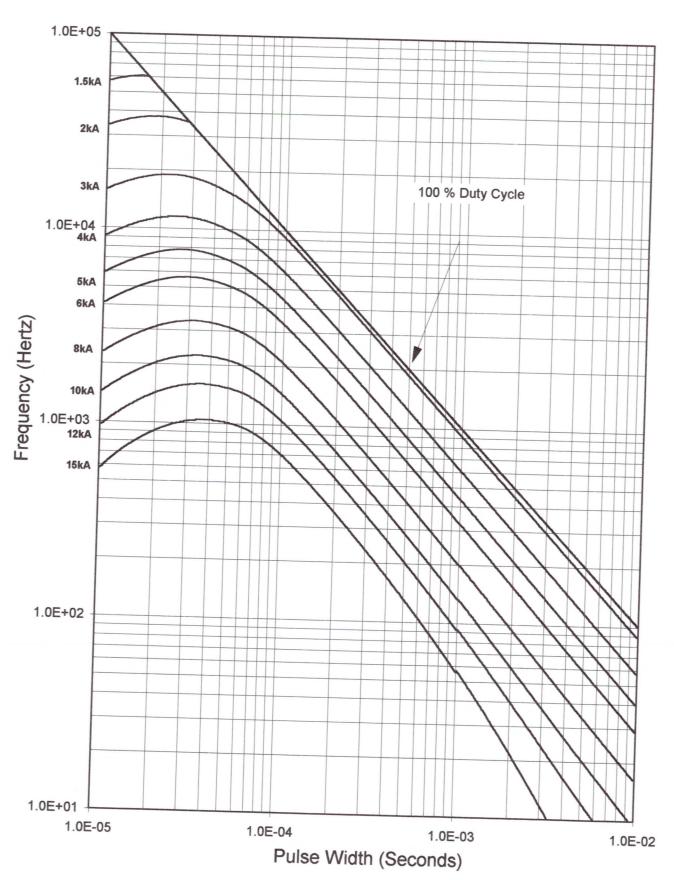
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R.R. No. 84NR8
R.R. Issue 3

# Energy vs Pulse Width Junction Temperature 125 °C, di/dt 500 A/μs



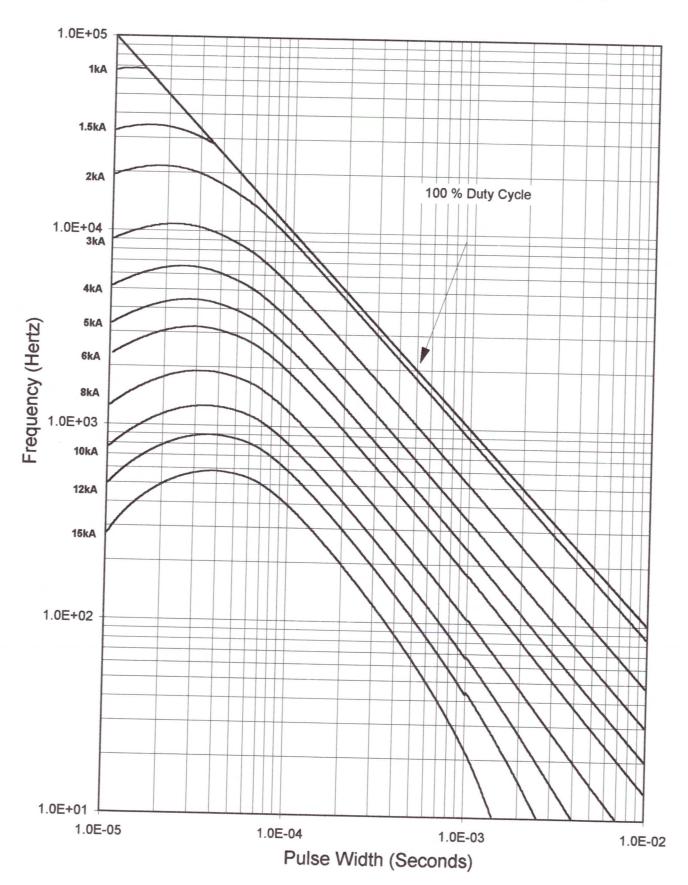
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### Frequency vs Pulse Width Heat Sink Temperature 55°C, Sine Wave



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### Frequency vs Pulse Width Heat Sink Temperature 85°C, Sine Wave



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### Energy vs Pulse Width Junction Temperature 125 °C, Sine Wave

