

FRED Ultrafast Soft Recovery Diode 100A x 2 / 600V



FEATURES

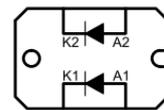
- Fast recovery time characteristic
- Electrically isolated base plate
- Large creepage distance between terminal
- Simplified mechanical designs, rapid assembly
- Compliant to RoHS
- Designed and for industrial level
- Planar passivated chips



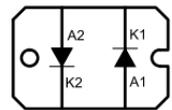
DESCRIPTION

This SOT-227 modules with FRED rectifier are available in two basic configurations. They are the antiparallel and the parallel configurations. The antiparallel configuration NST200F06-A is used for simple series rectifier and high voltage application. The parallel configuration NST200F06 is used for simple parallel rectifier and high current application. The semiconductor in the SOT-227 package is isolated from the copper base plate, allowing for common heatsinks and compact assemblies to be built.

CIRCUIT CONFIGURATION



Parallel
NST200F06



Anti-Parallel
NST200F06-A

APPLICATIONS

- Switching power supplies
- Inverters
- Motor controllers
- Converters
- Snubber diodes
- Uninterruptible power supplies (UPS)
- Induction heating
- High speed rectifiers
- Free wheeling diodes
- DC choppers

PRODUCT SUMMARY

V_R	600 V
V_F (typical) at 125 °C	1.05 V
t_{rr} (typical)	55 ns
$I_{F(DC)}$ at T_C per diode	100A at 90 °C

ABSOLUTE MAXIMUM RATINGS

PARAMETER	SYMBOL	TEST CONDITIONS	VALUES	UNITS
Cathode to anode voltage	V_R		600	V
Maximum continuous forward current $\frac{\text{per leg}}{\text{per module}}$	I_F	$T_C = 90\text{ °C}$	100	A
			200	
Single pulse forward current	I_{FSM}	$T_J = 25\text{ °C}$	1000	
RMS isolation voltage, any terminal to case	V_{ISOL}	$t = 1\text{ minute}$	2500	V
Maximum power dissipation	P_D	$T_C = 25\text{ °C}$	357	W
Operating junction and storage temperature range	T_J, T_{Stg}		- 55 to 175	°C

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ELECTRICAL SPECIFICATIONS ($T_J = 25\text{ }^\circ\text{C}$ unless otherwise specified)						
PARAMETER	SYMBOL	TEST CONDITIONS	MIN.	TYP.	MAX.	UNITS
Cathode to anode breakdown voltage	V_{BR}	$I_R = 100\ \mu\text{A}$	600	-	-	V
Maximum forward voltage	V_{FM}	$I_F = 100\ \text{A}$	-	1.20	1.45	
		$I_F = 200\ \text{A}$	-	1.60	-	
		$I_F = 100\ \text{A}, T_J = 125\text{ }^\circ\text{C}$	-	1.00	-	
Maximum reverse leakage current	I_{RM}	$V_R = V_R\ \text{rated}$	-	0.5	50	μA
		$T_J = 125\text{ }^\circ\text{C}, V_R = V_R\ \text{rated}$	-	-	0.5	mA
Junction capacitance	C_J	$V_R = 200\text{V}$		170		pF

DYNAMIC RECOVERY CHARACTERISTICS PERLEG ($T_J = 25\text{ }^\circ\text{C}$ unless otherwise specified)						
PARAMETER	SYMBOL	TEST CONDITIONS	MIN.	TYP.	MAX.	UNITS
Reverse recovery time	t_{rr}	$I_F = 0.5\text{A}, I_R = 1.0\text{A}, I_{RR} = 250\text{mA (RG\#1 CKT)}$	-	75	85	ns
		$I_F = 1.0\ \text{A}, dI_F/dt = -100\ \text{A}/\mu\text{s}, V_R = 30\ \text{V}, T_J = 25\text{ }^\circ\text{C}$	-	55	-	
	t_{rr1}	$T_J = 25\text{ }^\circ\text{C}$	-	180	-	
	t_{rr2}	$T_J = 125\text{ }^\circ\text{C}$	-	220	-	
Reverse recovery current	I_{RRM1}	$T_J = 25\text{ }^\circ\text{C}$	-	5	-	A
	I_{RRM2}	$T_J = 125\text{ }^\circ\text{C}$	-	13	-	
Reverse recovery charge	Q_{rr1}	$T_J = 25\text{ }^\circ\text{C}$	-	390	-	nC
	Q_{rr2}	$T_J = 125\text{ }^\circ\text{C}$	-	1450	-	

THERMAL - MECHANICAL SPECIFICATIONS ($T_J = 25\text{ }^\circ\text{C}$ unless otherwise specified)						
PARAMETER	SYMBOL	MIN.	TYP.	MAX.	UNITS	
Junction to case, single leg conducting	R_{thJC}	-	-	0.42	$^\circ\text{C}/\text{W}$ K/W	
Junction to case, both legs conducting		-	-	0.21		
Case to sink, flat, greased surface	R_{thCS}	-	0.05	-		
Weight		-	30	-	g	
Mounting torque		-	1.3	-	Nm	

Fig.1a Maximum effective transient thermal impedance, junction-to-case vs. pulse duration

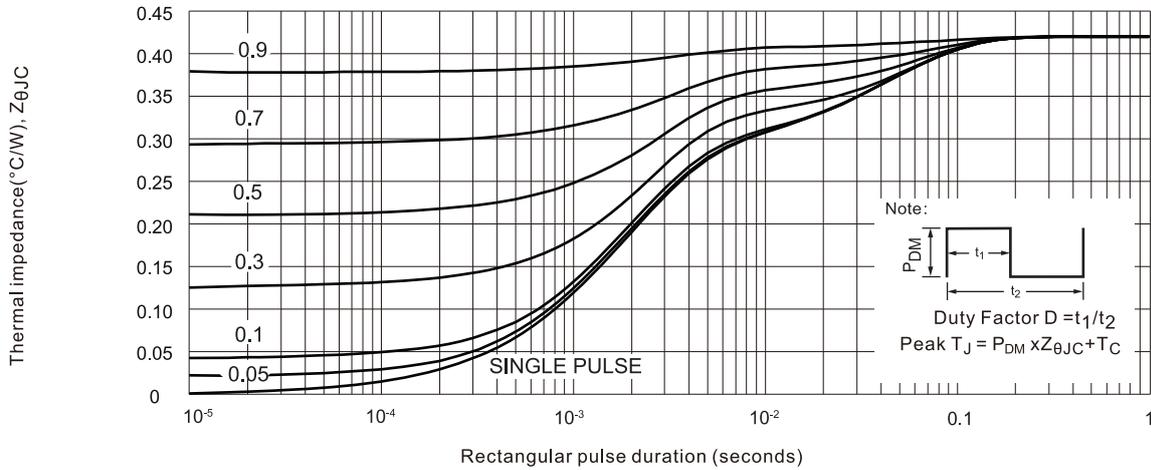


Fig.2 Forward current vs. forward voltage

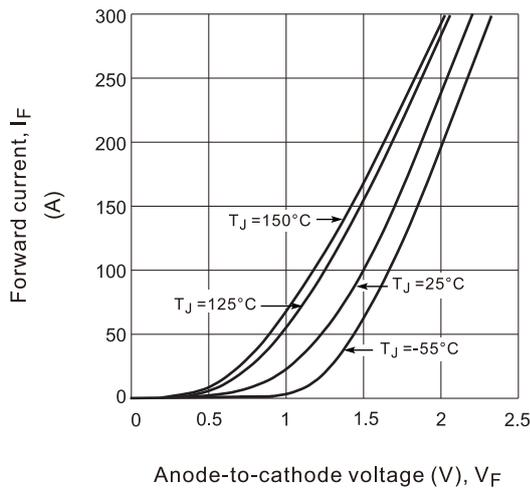


Fig.3 Reverse recovery time vs. current rate of change

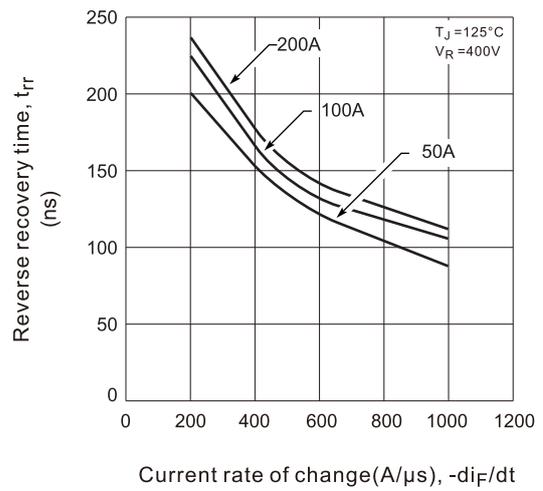


Fig.4 Reverse recovery charge vs. current rate of change

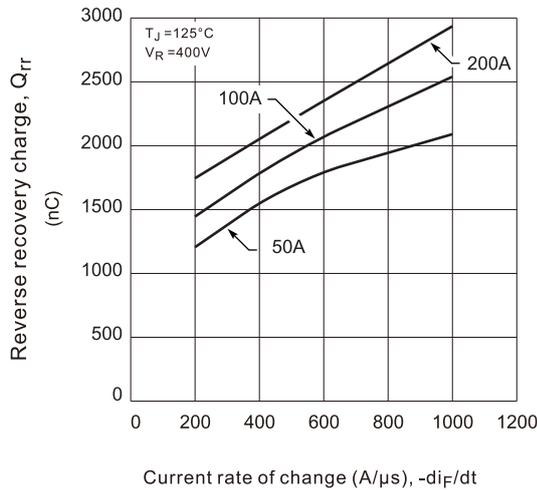
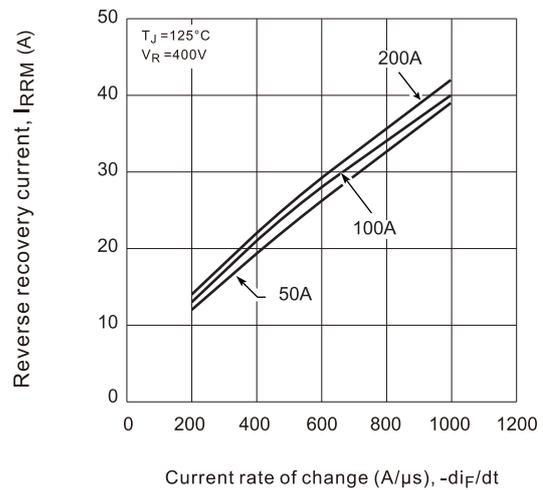


Fig 5. Reverse recovery current vs. current rate of change



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Fig.6. Dynamic parameters vs. junction temperature

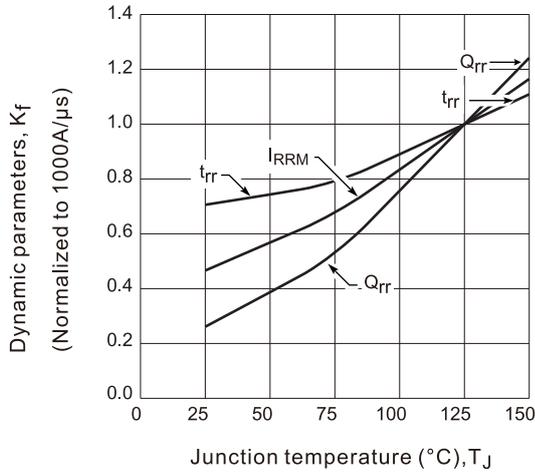


Fig.7 Maximum average forward current vs. case temperature

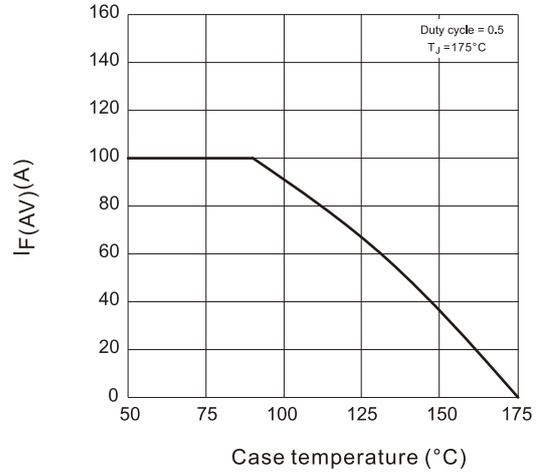


Fig.8 Junction capacitance vs. reverse voltage

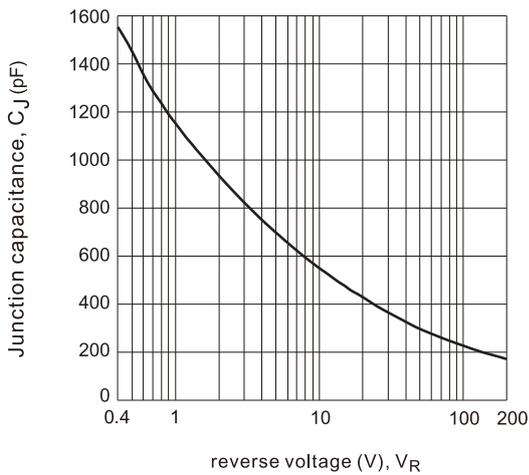


Fig.9 Reverse recovery parameter test circuit

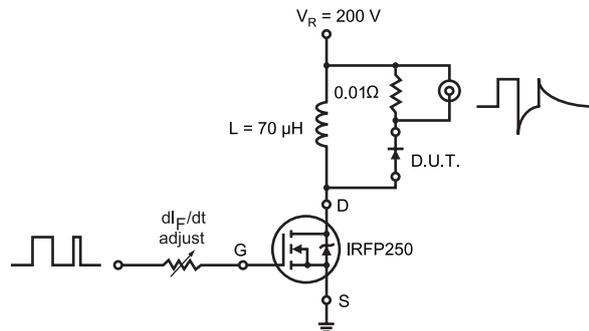
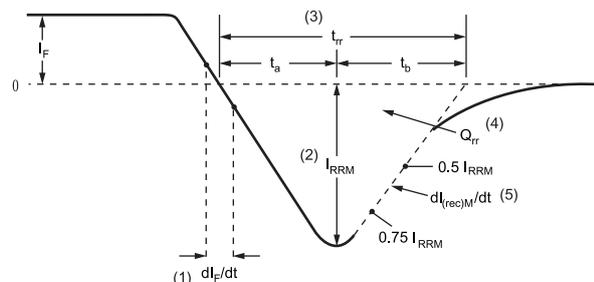


Fig.10 Reverse recovery waveform and definitions



- (1) dI_F/dt - rate of change of current through zero crossing
- (2) I_{RRM} - peak reverse recovery current
- (3) t_{rr} - reverse recovery time measured from zero crossing point of negative going I_F to point where a line passing through $0.75 I_{RRM}$ and $0.50 I_{RRM}$ extrapolated to zero current.
- (4) Q_{rr} - area under curve defined by t_{rr} and I_{RRM}
- (5) $dI_{(rec)}/dt$ - peak rate of change of current during t_b portion of t_{rr}

$$Q_{rr} = -\frac{t_{rr} \times I_{RRM}}{2}$$

