FRED
Ultrafast Soft Recovery Diode, 40 A

FEATURES

- Ultrafast recovery
- 175 °C operating junction temperature
- Designed and qualified for industrial level

BENEFITS

- Reduced RFI and EMI
- Higher frequency operation
- Reduced snubbing
- Reduced parts count

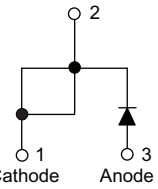
DESCRIPTION/APPLICATIONS

These diodes are optimized to reduce losses and EMI/RFI in high frequency power conditioning systems.
The softness of the recovery eliminates the need for a snubber in most applications. These devices are ideally suited for HF welding, power converters and other applications where switching losses are not significant portion of the total losses.

N-40EPU06

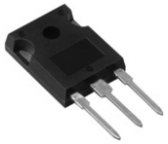


Cathode to base

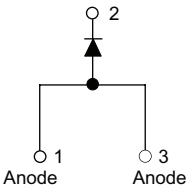


TO-247AC modified

N-40APU06



Cathode to base



TO-247AB

PRODUCT SUMMARY	
t_{rr}	40 ns
$I_{F(AV)}$	40 A
V_R	600 V

ABSOLUTE MAXIMUM RATINGS

PARAMETER	SYMBOL	TEST CONDITIONS	VALUES	UNITS
Cathode to anode voltage	V_R		600	V
Continuous forward current	$I_{F(AV)}$	T_C = 116 °C	40	A
Single pulse forward current	I_{FSM}	T_C = 25 °C	360	
Operating junction and storage temperatures	T_j, T_{Stg}		- 55 to 175	°C

ELECTRICAL SPECIFICATIONS (T_J = 25 °C unless otherwise specified)

PARAMETER	SYMBOL	TEST CONDITIONS	MIN.	TYP.	MAX.	UNITS
Breakdown voltage, blocking voltage	V_{BR}, V_r	I_R = 100µA	600	-	-	V
Forward voltage	V_F	I_F = 40A	-	1.50	1.70	
		I_F = 80A	-	1.8	-	
		I_F = 40A, T_J = 150°C	-	1.20	-	
Reverse leakage current	I_R	V_R = V_R rated	-	-	25	µA
		T_J = 150°C, V_R = V_R rated	-	-	500	
Junction capacitance	C_T	V_R = 200V	-	36	-	pF

DYNAMIC RECOVERY CHARACTERISTICS (T_J = 25 ºC unless otherwise specified)							
PARAMETER	**SYMBOL**	**TEST CONDITIONS**		**MIN.**	**TYP.**	**MAX.**	**UNITS**
Reverse recovery time	t_{rr}	I_F = 0.5A, I_R = 1A, I_{RR}=0.25A (RG#1 CKT)		-	36	45	ns
		I_F = 1A, dI_F/dt = -100 A/µs, V_R=30V, T_J =25°C		-	22	-	
		T_J = 25°C	I_F = 40 A dI_F/dt = -200 A/µs V_R = 400 V	-	25	-	
		T_J = 125°C		-	160	-	
Peak recovery current	I_{RRM}	T_J = 25°C		-	3	-	A
		T_J = 125°C		-	6	-	
Reverse recovery charge	Q_{rr}	T_J = 25°C		-	35	-	nC
		T_J = 125°C		-	480	-	

THERMAL - MECHANICAL SPECIFICATIONS						
PARAMETER	**SYMBOL**	**TEST CONDITIONS**	**MIN.**	**TYP.**	**MAX.**	**UNITS**
Thermal resistance, junction to case	R_{thJC}		-	-	0.67	°C/W
Thermal resistance, case to heatsink	R_{thCS}	Mounting surface, flat, smooth and greased	-	0.3	-	
Weight			-	5.5	-	g
			-	0.2	-	oz.
Mounting torque			0.6 (5)	-	1.2 (10)	N · m (lbf . in)
Marking device		Case style TO-247AC modified	**40EPU06**			
		Case style TO-247AC	**40APU06**			

Fig.1 Forward current vs. forward voltage

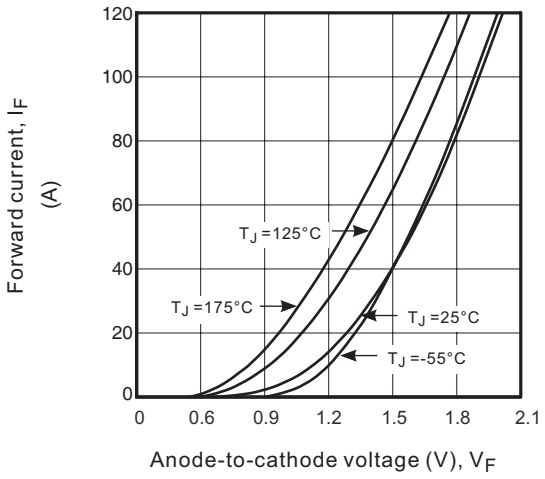


Fig.2 Typical values of reverse current vs. reverse voltage

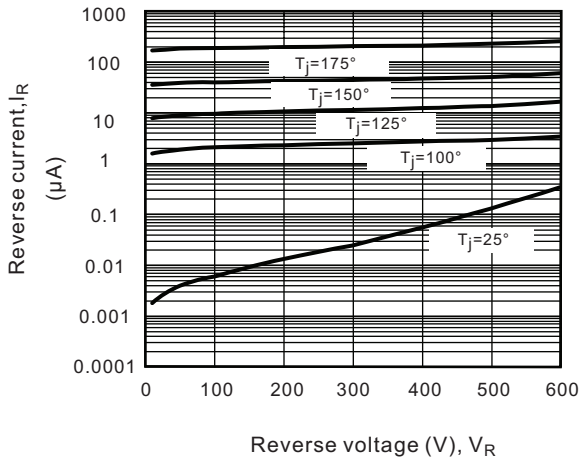


Fig.3a Maximum effective transient thermal impedance, junction-to-case vs. pulse duration

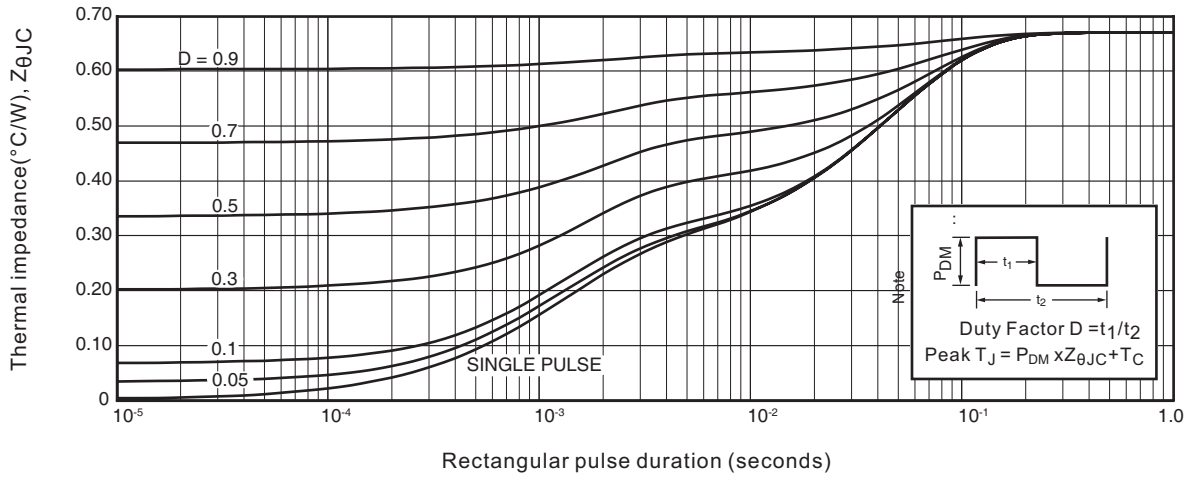


Fig.3b transient thermal impedance model

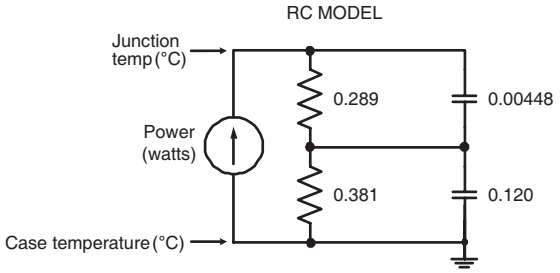


Fig.4 Junction capacitance vs. reverse voltage

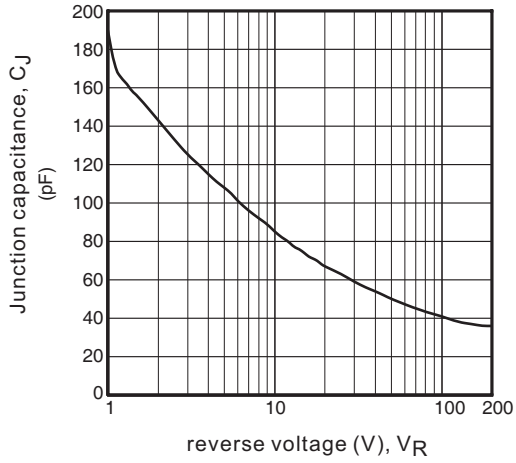


Fig.5 Max. allowable case temperature Vs. average forward current

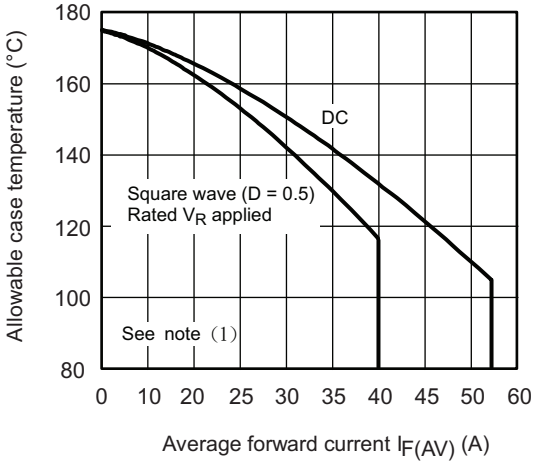


Fig.6 Reverse recovery time vs. current rate of change

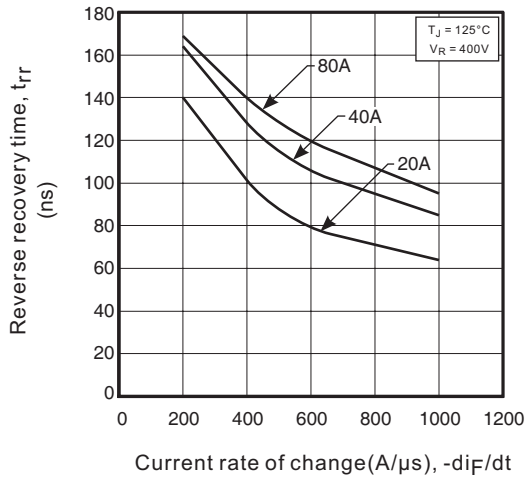


Fig 7. Reverse recovery current vs. current rate of change

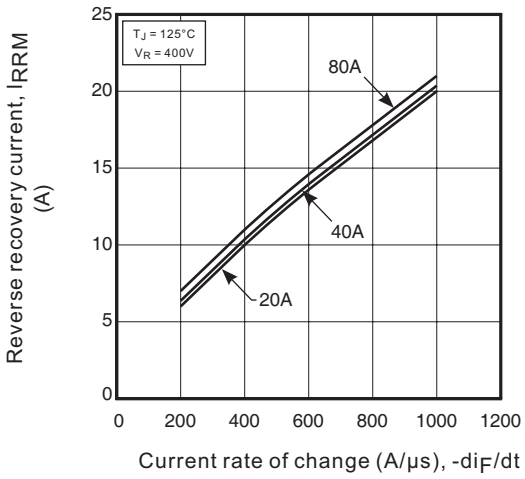
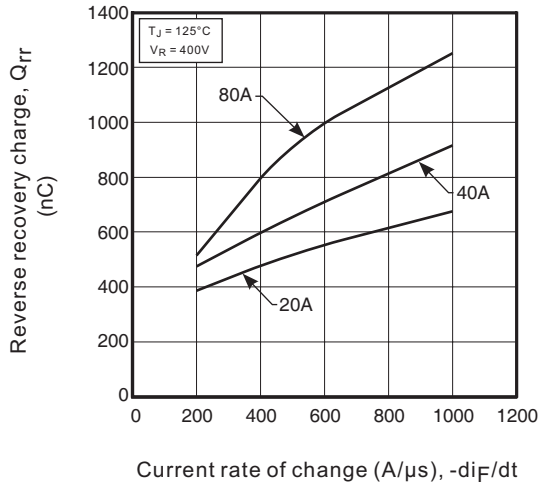


Fig.8 Reverse recovery charge vs. current rate of change



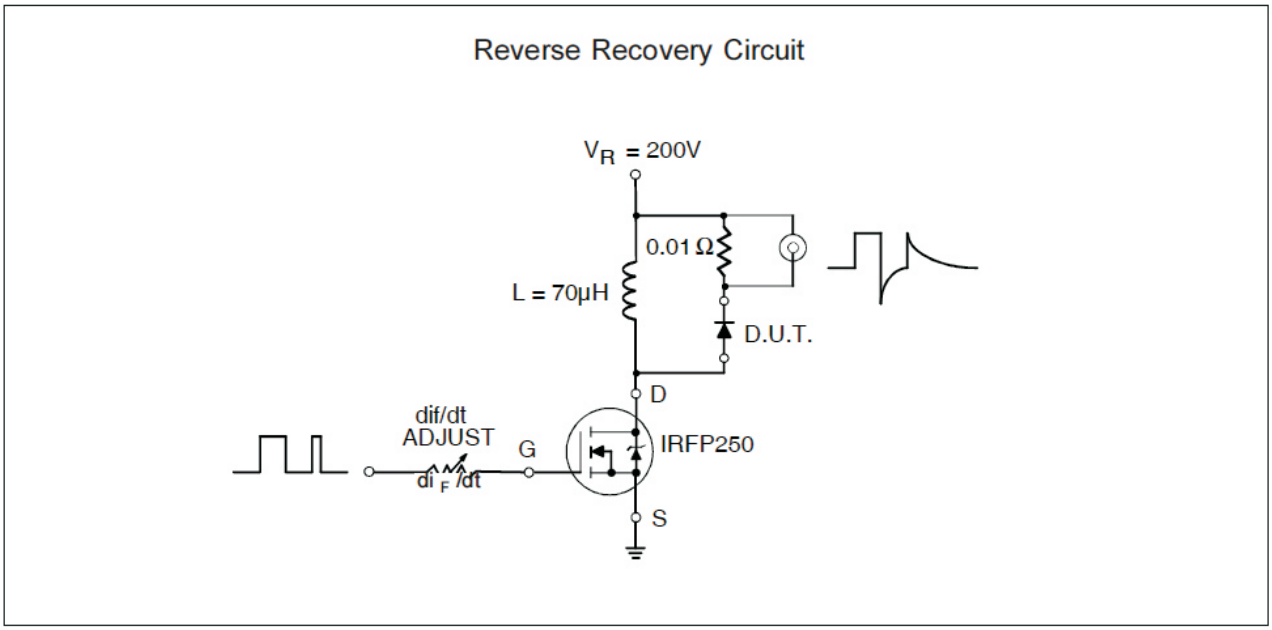
Ordering Information Tabel

Device code

N	–	40	E	P	U	06
1		2	3	4	5	6

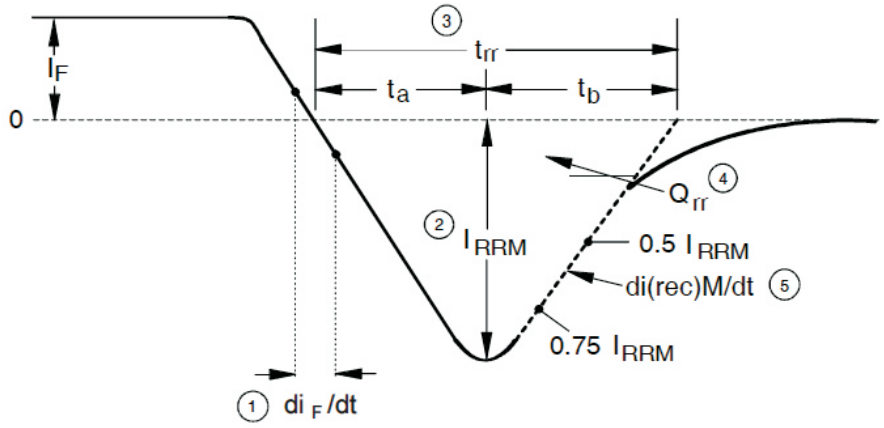
1 - Nell
2 - Current rating (40 = 40A)
3 - Single Diode (E = 2 pins, A = 3 pins)
4 - TO-247AC (Modified)
5 - Ultrafast Recovery
6 - Voltage Rating (06 = 600 V)

Fig.9 Reverse recovery parameter test circuit



(3) Formula used: $T_C = T_J - (Pd + Pd_{REV}) \times R_{thJC}$;
Pd = Forward Power Loss = $I_{F(AV)} \times V_{FM}$ @ ($I_{F(AV)}$ / D) (see Fig. 6);
Pd_{REV} = Inverse Power Loss = $V_{R1} \times I_R (1 - D)$; I_R @ V_{R1} = 80% rated V_R

Fig.10 Reverse recovery waveform and definitions

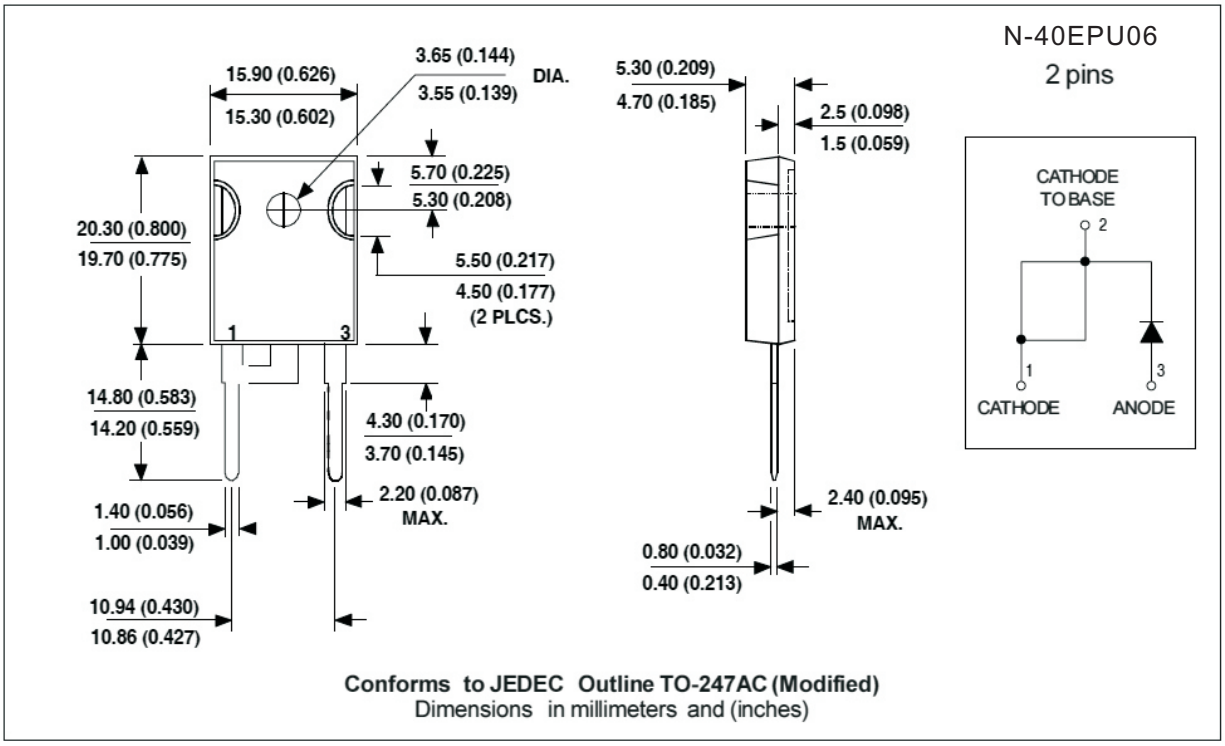


1. di_F/dt - Rate of change of current through zero crossing
2. I_{RRM} - Peak reverse recovery current
3. t_{rr} - Reverse recovery time measured from zero crossing point of negative going I_F to point where a line passing through 0.75 I_{RRM} and 0.50 I_{RRM} extrapolated to zero current
4. Q_{rr} - Area under curve defined by t_{rr} and I_{RRM}

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

5. $di_{(rec)M}/dt$ - Peak rate of change of current during t_b portion of t_{rr}

Outine Table



Outine Table

