

HiPerDynFRED™ Epitaxial Diode

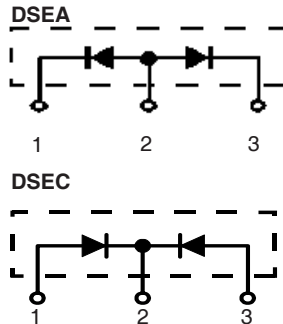
ISOPLUS220™

Electrically Isolated Back Surface

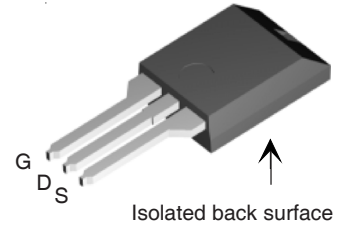
$I_{FAV} = 2 \times 8 \text{ A}$
 $V_{RRM} = 600 \text{ V}$
 $t_{rr} = 30 \text{ ns}$

Preliminary Data Sheet

V_{RSM} V	V_{RRM} V	Type
600	600	DSEA 16-06BC
600	600	DSEC 16-06BC



ISOPLUS220™
 E153432



Symbol	Conditions	Maximum Ratings	
I_{FRMS}		19	A
I_{FAVM}	$T_C = 110^\circ\text{C}$; rectangular, $d = 0.5$	8	A
I_{FSM}	$T_{VJ} = 45^\circ\text{C}$; $t_p = 10 \text{ ms}$ (50 Hz), sine	50	A
E_{AS}	$T_{VJ} = 25^\circ\text{C}$; non-repetitive $I_{AS} = 0.9 \text{ A}$; $L = 180 \mu\text{H}$	0.1	mJ
I_{AR}	$V_A = 1.5 \cdot V_R$ typ.; $f = 10 \text{ kHz}$; repetitive	0.1	A
T_{VJ}		-55...+175	$^\circ\text{C}$
T_{VJM}		175	$^\circ\text{C}$
T_{stg}		-55...+150	$^\circ\text{C}$
T_L	1.6 mm (0.063 in) from case for 10 s	260	$^\circ\text{C}$
P_{tot}	$T_C = 25^\circ\text{C}$	60	W
V_{ISOL}	50/60 Hz RMS; $I_{ISOL} \leq 1 \text{ mA}$	2500	V~
F_C	mounting force with clip	11...65 / 2.5...15	N / lb
Weight		2	g

Features

- Silicon chip on Direct-Copper-Bond substrate
- High power dissipation
- Isolated mounting surface
- 2500V electrical isolation
- Low cathode to tab capacitance (<15pF)
- Planar passivated chips
- Very short recovery time
- Extremely low switching losses
- Low I_{RM} -values
- Soft recovery behaviour
- Epoxy meets UL 94V-0

Applications

- Antiparallel diode for high frequency switching devices
- Antisaturation diode
- Snubber diode
- Free wheeling diode in converters and motor control circuits
- Rectifiers in switch mode power supplies (SMPS)
- Inductive heating
- Uninterruptible power supplies (UPS)
- Ultrasonic cleaners and welders

Advantages

- Avalanche voltage rated for reliable operation
- Soft reverse recovery for low EMI/RFI
- Low I_{RM} reduces:
 - Power dissipation within the diode
 - Turn-on loss in the commutating switch

Symbol	Conditions	Characteristic Values	
		typ.	max.
I_R ①	$T_{VJ} = 25^\circ\text{C}$ $V_R = V_{RRM}$ $T_{VJ} = 150^\circ\text{C}$ $V_R = V_{RRM}$		60 μA 0.25 mA
V_F ②	$I_F = 8 \text{ A}$; $T_{VJ} = 150^\circ\text{C}$ $T_{VJ} = 25^\circ\text{C}$	1.65	V 3.0 V
R_{thJC} R_{thCH}		0.4	2.5 K/W K/W
t_{rr}	$I_F = 1 \text{ A}$; $-di/dt = 50 \text{ A}/\mu\text{s}$; $V_R = 30 \text{ V}$; $T_{VJ} = 25^\circ\text{C}$	30	ns
I_{RM}	$V_R = 100 \text{ V}$; $I_F = 12 \text{ A}$; $-di_F/dt = 100 \text{ A}/\mu\text{s}$ $T_{VJ} = 100^\circ\text{C}$	1.4	1.9 A

Notes: Data given for $T_{VJ} = 25^\circ\text{C}$ and per diode unless otherwise specified

② Pulse test: pulse Width = 5 ms, Duty Cycle < 2.0 %

③ Pulse test: pulse Width = 300 μs , Duty Cycle < 2.0 %

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

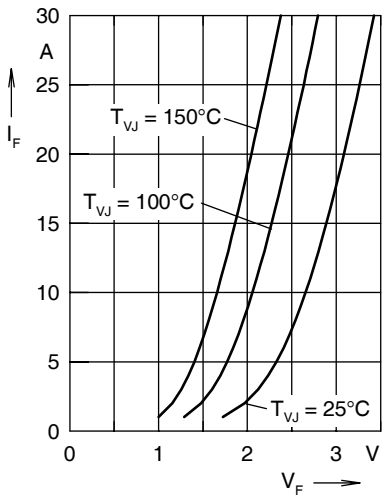


Fig. 1. Forward current I_F versus V_F

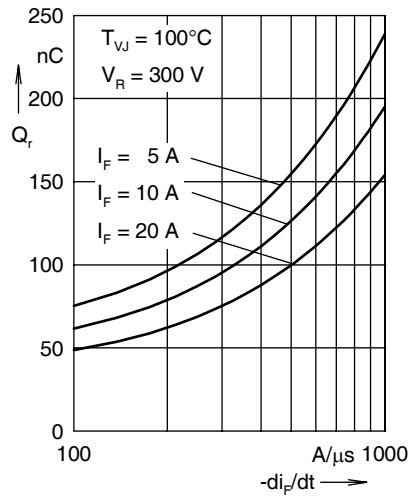


Fig. 2. Reverse recovery charge Q_r versus $-di_F/dt$

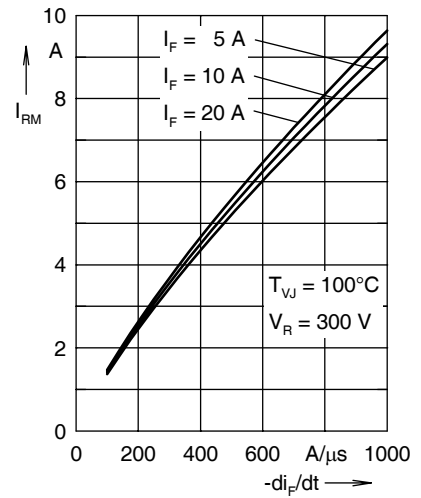


Fig. 3. Peak reverse current I_{RM} versus $-di_F/dt$

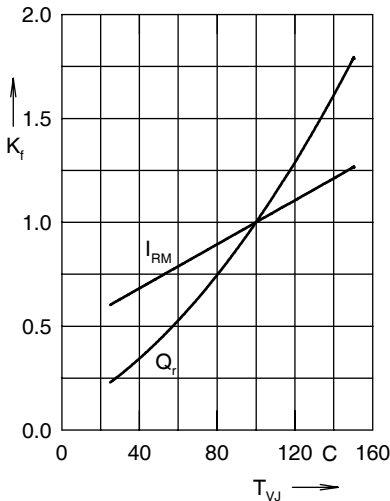


Fig. 4. Dynamic parameters Q_r , I_{RM} versus T_{VJ}

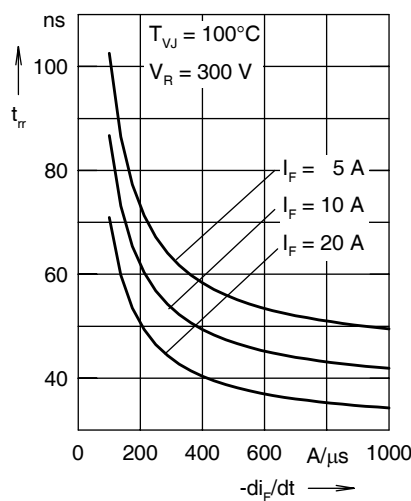


Fig. 5. Recovery time t_{rr} versus $-di_F/dt$

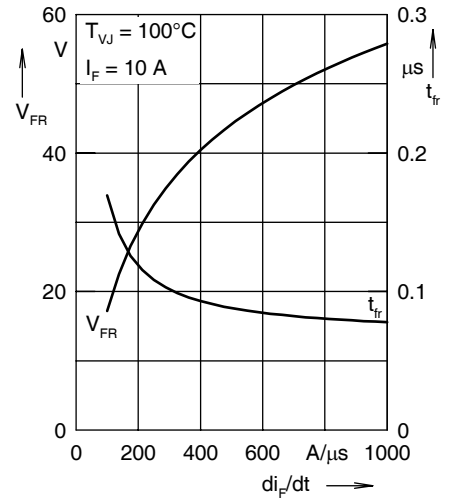


Fig. 6. Peak forward voltage V_{FR} and t_{fr} versus di_F/dt

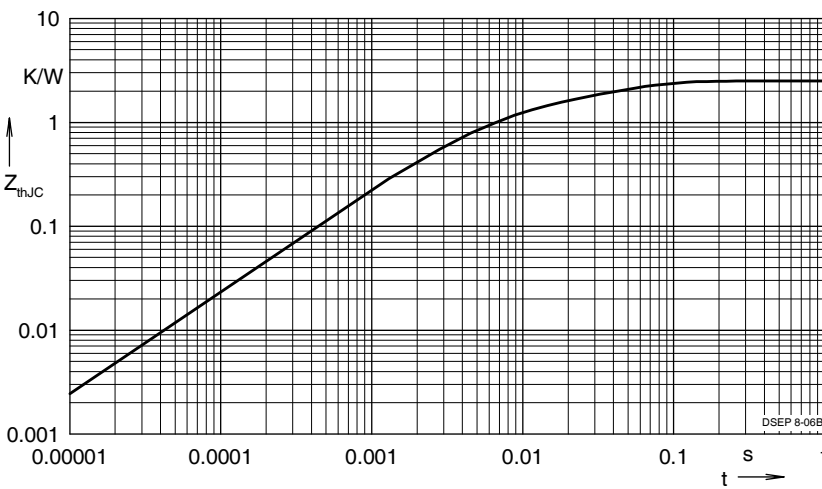


Fig. 7. Transient thermal resistance junction-to-case

Constants for Z_{thJC} calculation:

i	R_{thi} (K/W)	t_i (s)
1	1.449	0.0052
2	0.5578	0.0003
3	0.4931	0.0169

NOTE: Fig. 2 to Fig. 6 shows typical values

ISOPLUS220 OUTLINE

