

Fast Recovery Epitaxial Diode (FRED)

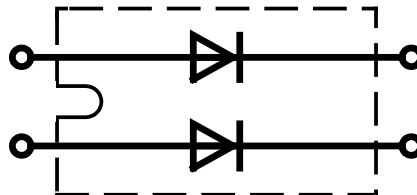
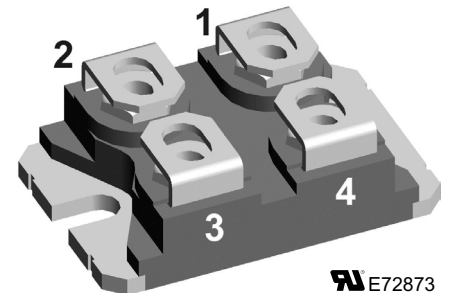
$$I_{FAVM} = 2 \times 123 \text{ A}$$

$$V_{RRM} = 200 \text{ V}$$

$$t_{rr} = 35 \text{ ns}$$

Part number

DSEI2x121-02A


Features / Advantages:

- Planar passivated chips
- Very short recovery time
- Extremely low switching losses
- Low I_{RM} -values
- Soft recovery behaviour

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 and melting
- Uninterruptible power supplies (UPS)

Package: miniBLOC, SOT-227 B

- Isolation voltage 2500 V~
- International standard package (ISOTOP compatible)
- 2 independent FREDs in 1 package
- RoHS compliant
- Epoxy meets UL 94V-0

Disclaimer Notice

Information furnished is believed to be accurate and reliable. However, users should independently evaluate the suitability of and test each product selected for their own applications. Littelfuse products are not designed for, and may not be used in, all applications. Read complete Disclaimer Notice at www.littelfuse.com/disclaimer-electronics.



Symbol	Conditions	Maximum Ratings	
I_{FRMS}	$T_{VJ} = T_{VJM}$	150	A
I_{FAVM} ①	$T_C = 70^\circ\text{C}$; rectangular, $d = 0.5$	123	A
I_{FRM}	$t_p < 10$ s; rep. rating, pulse width limited by T_{VJM}	600	A
I_{FSM}	$T_{VJ} = 45^\circ\text{C}$; $t = 10$ ms (50 Hz), sine	1200	A
	$t = 8.3$ ms (60 Hz), sine	1300	A
	$T_{VJ} = 150^\circ\text{C}$; $t = 10$ ms (50 Hz), sine	1080	A
	$t = 8.3$ ms (60 Hz), sine	1170	A
I^2t	$T_{VJ} = 45^\circ\text{C}$; $t = 10$ ms (50 Hz), sine	7200	A ² s
	$t = 8.3$ ms (60 Hz), sine	7100	A ² s
	$T_{VJ} = 150^\circ\text{C}$; $t = 10$ ms (50 Hz), sine	5800	A ² s
	$t = 8.3$ ms (60 Hz), sine	5700	A ² s
P_{tot}	$T_C = 25^\circ\text{C}$	250	W

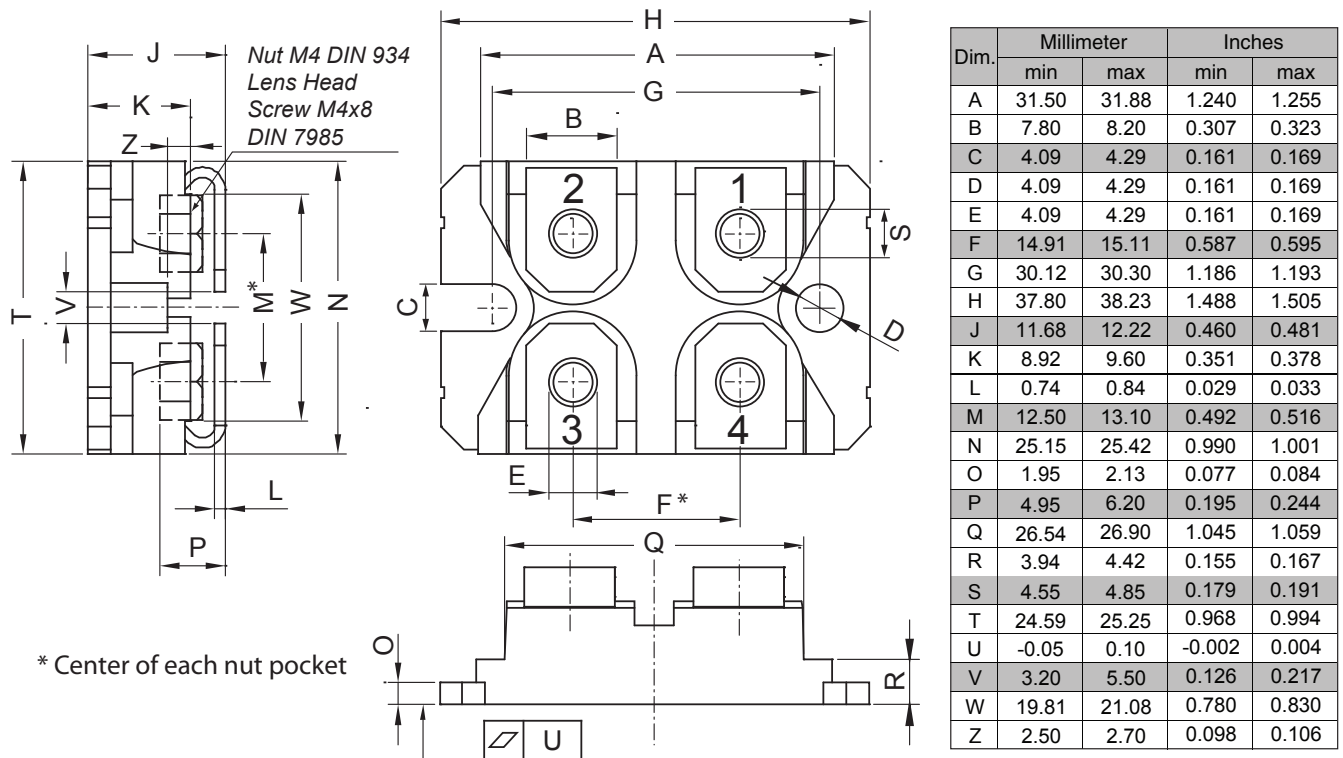
Symbol	Conditions	Characteristic Values		
		typ.	max.	
I_R	$V_R = V_{RRM}$ $T_{VJ} = 25^\circ\text{C}$		1	mA
	$V_R = 0.8 \cdot V_{RRM}$ $T_{VJ} = 25^\circ\text{C}$		0.5	mA
	$V_R = 0.8 \cdot V_{RRM}$ $T_{VJ} = 125^\circ\text{C}$		20	mA
V_F	$I_F = 120$ A $T_{VJ} = 150^\circ\text{C}$	0.89	0.95	V
	$T_{VJ} = 25^\circ\text{C}$		1.10	V
V_T	For power-loss calculations only		0.7	V
r_T	$T_{VJ} = T_{VJM}$		2.1	mΩ
R_{thJC}		0.1	0.5	K/W
R_{thCK}				K/W
t_{rr}	$I_F = 1$ A; $-di/dt = 400$ A/μs; $V_R = 30$ V; $T_{VJ} = 25^\circ\text{C}$	35	50	ns
I_{RM}	$V_R = 100$ V; $I_F = 100$ A; $-di_F/dt = 200$ A/μs $L \leq 0.05$ μH; $T_{VJ} = 100^\circ\text{C}$	12	15	A

① I_{FAVM} rating includes reverse blocking losses at T_{VJM} , $V_R = 0.8 V_{RRM}$, duty cycle $d = 0.5$

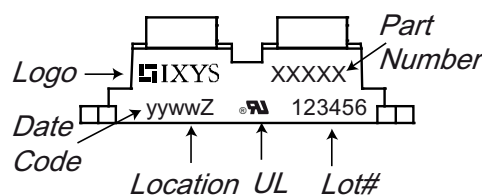
Data according to IEC 60747

Package miniBLOC, SOT-227 B			Ratings			
Symbol	Definitions	Conditions	min.	typ.	max.	
I_{RMS}	RMS current	per terminal ①			150	A
T_{VJ}	virtual junction temperature		-40		150	°C
T_{op}	operation temperature		-40		125	°C
T_{stg}	storage temperature		-40		150	°C
Weight				30		g
M_D	mounting torque		1.1		1.5	Nm
M_T	terminal torque (M4)		1.1		1.5	Nm
$d_{Spp/App}$	creepage distance on surface \ striking distance through air	terminal to terminal	10.5	3.2		mm
$d_{Spb/Apb}$		terminal to backside	8.6	6.8		mm
V_{ISOL}	isolation voltage	$t = 1$ second $t = 1$ minute	3000 2500			V V

① I_{RMS} is typically limited by the pin-to-chip resistance (1); or by the current capability of the chip (2). In case of (1) and a product with multiple pins for one chip-potential, the current capability can be increased by connecting the pins as one contact.



Product Marking



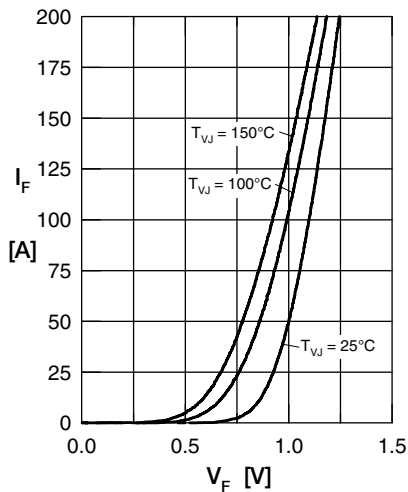


Fig. 1 Forward current I_F versus V_F

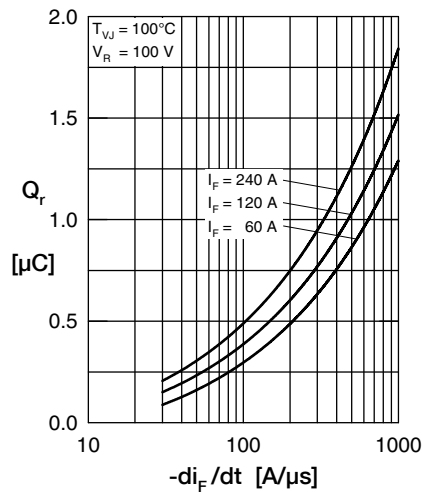


Fig. 2 Typ. reverse recov. charge Q_{rr} versus $-di_F/dt$

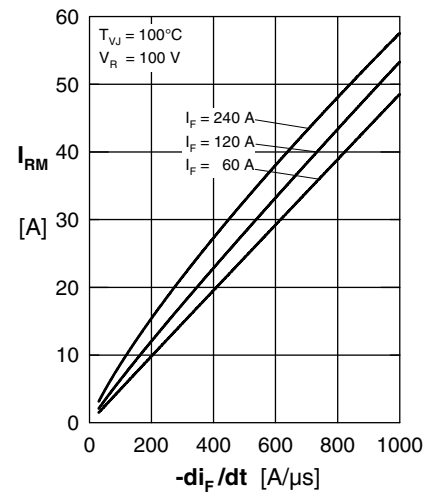


Fig. 3 Typ. peak reverse current I_{RM} versus $-di_F/dt$

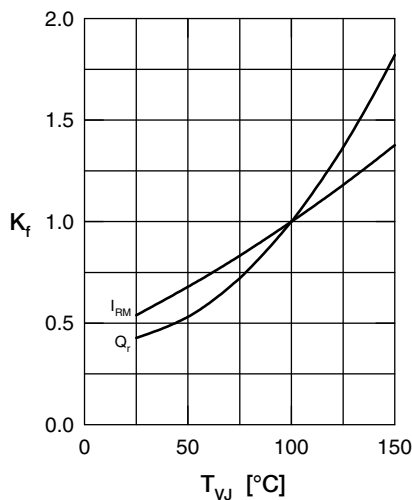


Fig. 4 Typ. dyn. parameters Q_{rr} , I_{RM} versus T_{VJ}

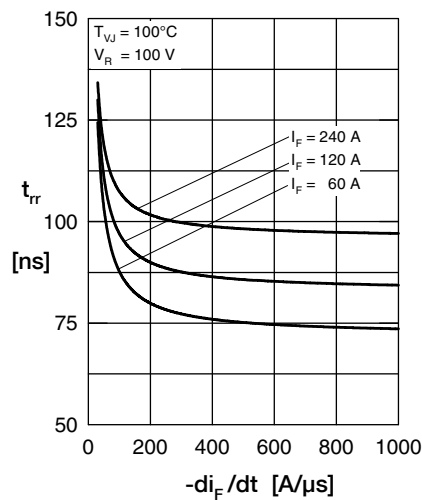


Fig. 5 Typ. recovery time t_{rr} versus $-di_F/dt$

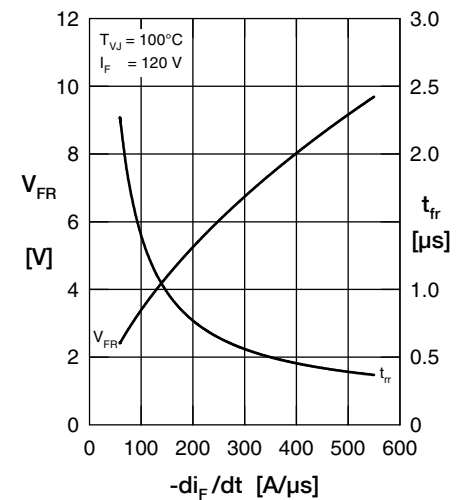


Fig. 6 Typ. peak forward voltage V_{FR} and t_{rr} versus di_F/dt

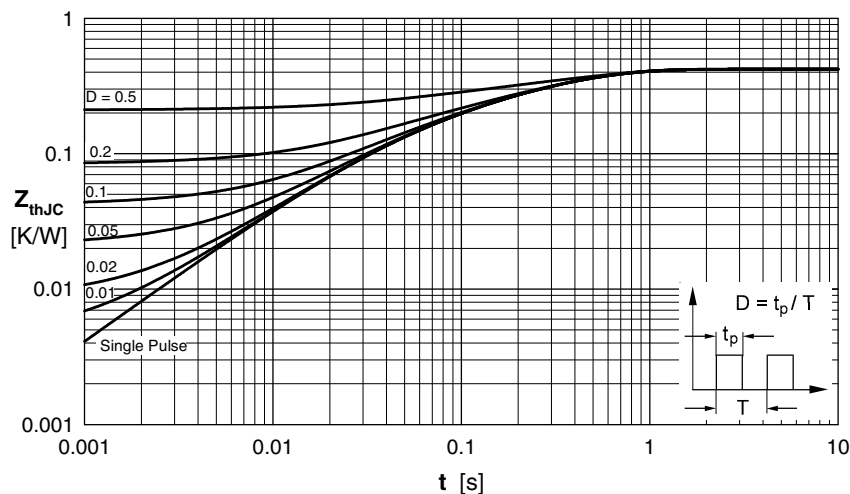


Fig. 7 Transient thermal impedance junction to case

Constants for Z_{thJC} calculation:

i	R_{thi} (K/W)	t_i (s)
1	0.0725	0.0028
2	0.1423	0.0092
3	0.2852	0.0350