

FRED Hyperfast Soft Recovery Diode 100A x 2 / 1200V



FEATURES

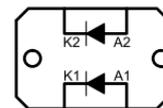
- Hyperfast recovery time characteristic
- Electrically isolated base plate
- Large creepage distance between terminal
- Simplified mechanical designs, rapid assembly
- Compliant to RoHS
- Designed and for industrial level
- Planar passivated chips



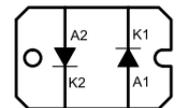
DESCRIPTION

This SOT-227 modules with FRED rectifier are available in two basic configurations. They are the antiparallel and the parallel configurations. The antiparallel configuration NST200HF12-A is used for simple series rectifier and high voltage application. The parallel configuration NST200HF12 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
NST200HF12



Anti-Parallel
NST200HF12-A

APPLICATIONS

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

PRODUCT SUMMARY

V_R	1200 V
V_F (typical) at 125 °C	1.90 V
t_{rr} (typical)	50 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		1200	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	$T_C = 25\text{ °C}$	375	W
		$T_C = 100\text{ °C}$	188	
Operating junction and storage temperature range	T_J, T_{Stg}		- 55 to 175	°C

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ELECTRICAL SPECIFICATIONS (T _J = 25 °C unless otherwise specified)						
PARAMETER	SYMBOL	TEST CONDITIONS	MIN.	TYP.	MAX.	UNITS
Cathode to anode breakdown voltage	V _{BR}	I _R = 100 μA	1200	-	-	V
Maximum forward voltage	V _{FM}	I _F = 100 A	-	2.70	3.10	
		I _F = 200 A	-	3.20	-	
Maximum reverse leakage current	I _{RM}	V _R = V _R rated	-	0.5	50	μA
		T _J = 125 °C, V _R = V _R rated	-	-	1.0	mA
Junction capacitance	C _J	V _R = 200V		120		pF

DYNAMIC RECOVERY CHARACTERISTICS PER LEG (T _J = 25 °C unless otherwise specified)						
PARAMETER	SYMBOL	TEST CONDITIONS	MIN.	TYP.	MAX.	UNITS
Reverse recovery time	t _{rr}	I _F = 0.5A, I _R = 1.0A, I _{RR} = 250mA (RG#1 CKT)	-	85	110	ns
		I _F = 1.0 A, dI _F /dt = -100 A/μs, V _R = 30 V, T _J = 25 °C	-	50	-	
	t _{rr1}	T _J = 25 °C	-	380	-	
	t _{rr2}	T _J = 125 °C	-	490	-	
Reverse recovery current	I _{RRM1}	T _J = 25 °C	-	6	-	A
	I _{RRM2}	T _J = 125 °C	-	19	-	
Reverse recovery charge	Q _{rr1}	T _J = 25 °C	-	1140	-	nC
	Q _{rr2}	T _J = 125 °C	-	4655	-	

THERMAL - MECHANICAL SPECIFICATIONS (T _J = 25 °C unless otherwise specified)						
PARAMETER	SYMBOL	MIN.	TYP.	MAX.	UNITS	
Junction to case, single leg conducting	R _{thJC}	-	-	0.40	°C/W K/W	
Junction to case, both legs conducting		-	-	0.20		
Case to sink, flat, greased surface	R _{thCS}	-	0.05	-		
Weight		-	30	-	g	
Mounting torque		-	-	1.1	Nm	

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

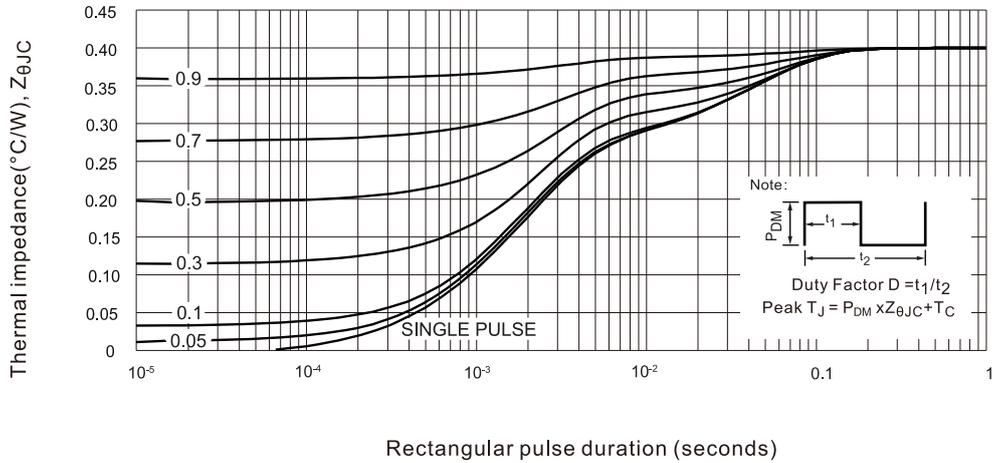


Fig.2 Forward current vs. forward voltage

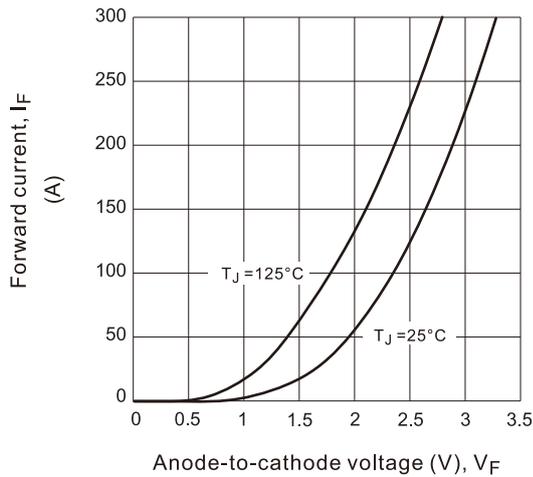


Fig.3 Reverse recovery time vs. current rate of change

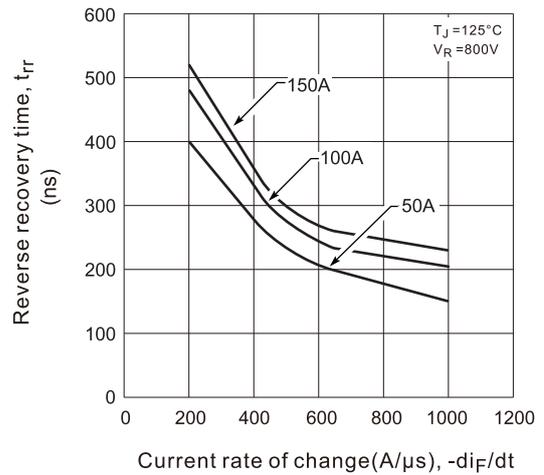


Fig.4 Reverse recovery charge vs. current rate of change

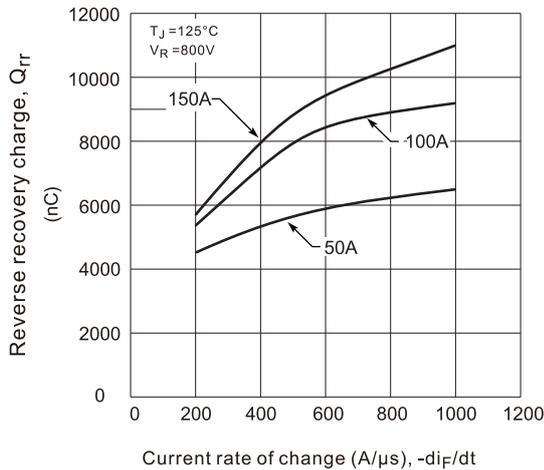
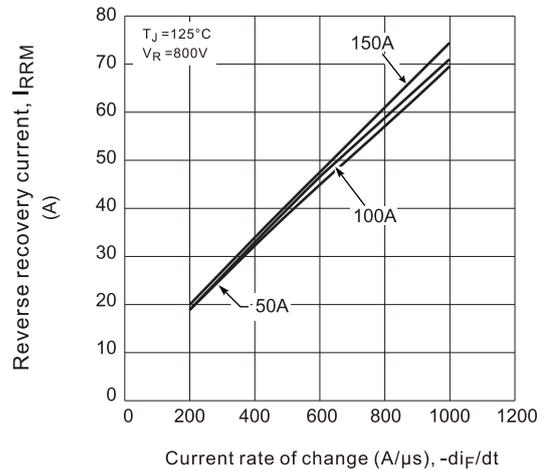


Fig.5. Reverse recovery current vs. current rate of change



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Fig.6. Dynamic parameters vs. junction temperature

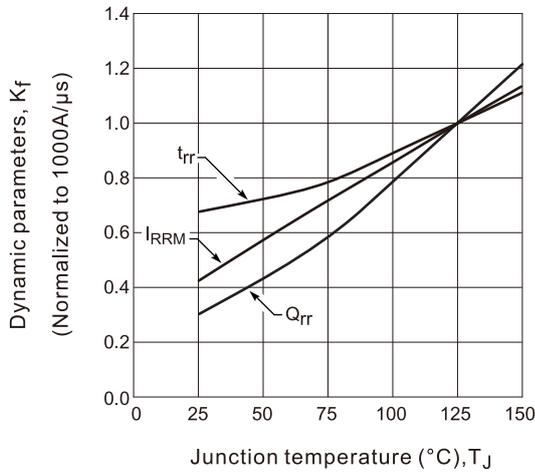


Fig.7 Maximum average forward current vs. case temperature

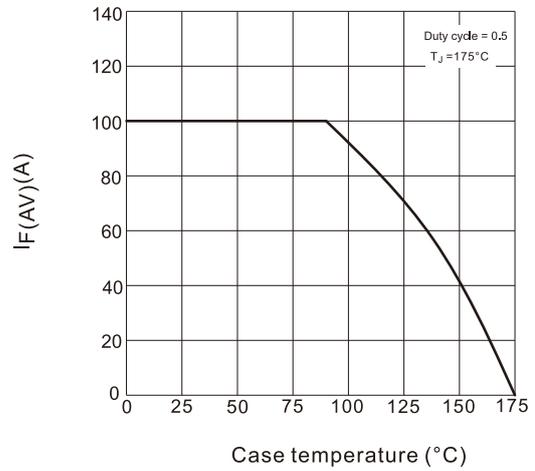


Fig.8 Junction capacitance vs. reverse voltage

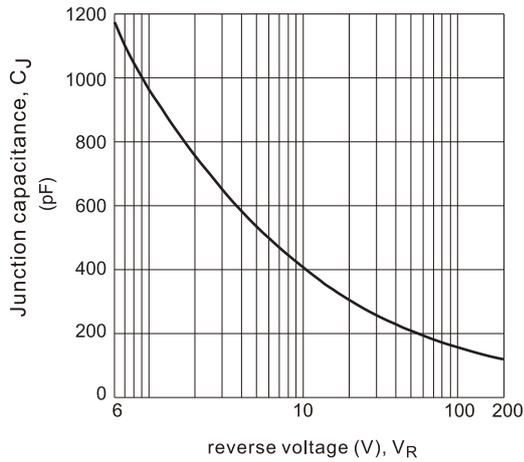


Fig.9 Reverse recovery parameter test circuit

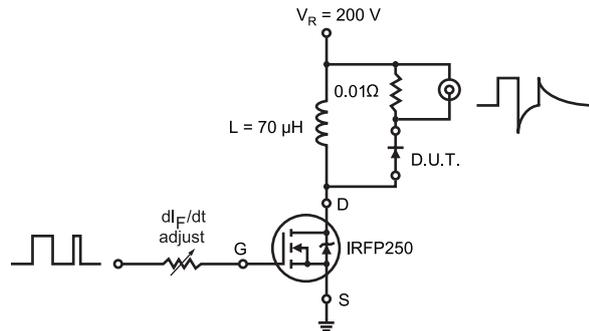
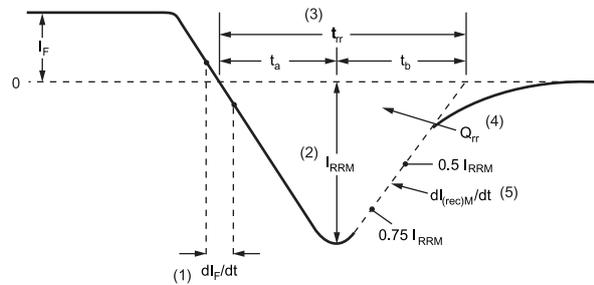


Fig.10 Reverse recovery waveform and definitions



- (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) $dI_{(rec)M}/dt$ - peak rate of change of current during t_b portion of t_{rr}

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

