

April 1995

**30A, 700V - 1000V Hyperfast Diodes**

## Features

- Hyperfast with Soft Recovery ..... <65ns
- Operating Temperature ..... +175°C
- Reverse Voltage Up To ..... 1000V
- Avalanche Energy Rated
- Planar Construction

## Applications

- Switching Power Supplies
- Power Switching Circuits
- General Purpose

## Description

RHRG3070, RHRG3080, RHRG3090 and RHRG30100 (TA49064) are hyperfast diodes with soft recovery characteristics ( $t_{RR} < 65\text{ns}$ ). They have half the recovery time of ultrafast diodes and are silicon nitride passivated ion-implanted epitaxial planar construction.

These devices are intended for use as freewheeling/clamping diodes and rectifiers in a variety of switching power supplies and other power switching applications. Their low stored charge and hyperfast soft recovery minimize ringing and electrical noise in many power switching circuits reducing power loss in the switching transistors.

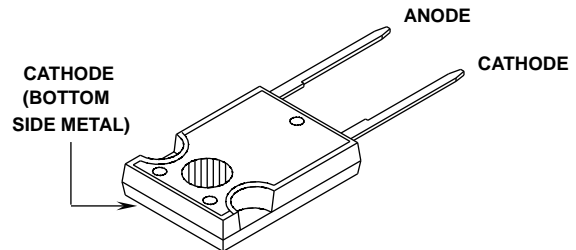
### PACKAGING AVAILABILITY

PART NUMBER	PACKAGE	BRAND
RHRG3070	TO-247	RHRG3070
RHRG3080	TO-247	RHRG3080
RHRG3090	TO-247	RHRG3090
RHRG30100	TO-247	RHRG30100

NOTE: When ordering, use the entire part number.

## Package

JEDEC STYLE TO-247



## Symbol



## Absolute Maximum Ratings $T_C = +25^\circ\text{C}$ , Unless Otherwise Specified

	RHRG3070	RHRG3080	RHRG3090	RHRG30100	UNITS
Peak Repetitive Reverse Voltage ..... $V_{RRM}$	700	800	900	1000	V
Working Peak Reverse Voltage ..... $V_{RWM}$	700	800	900	1000	V
DC Blocking Voltage ..... $V_R$	700	800	900	1000	V
Average Rectified Forward Current ..... $I_{F(AV)}$ ( $T_C = +95^\circ\text{C}$ )	30	30	30	30	A
Repetitive Peak Surge Current ..... $I_{FSM}$ (Square Wave, 20kHz)	70	70	70	70	A
Nonrepetitive Peak Surge Current ..... $I_{FSM}$ (Halfwave, 1 Phase, 60Hz)	325	325	325	325	A
Maximum Power Dissipation ..... $P_D$	125	125	125	125	W
Avalanche Energy (See Figures 10 and 11) ..... $E_{AVL}$	20	20	20	20	mj
Operating and Storage Temperature ..... $T_{STG}, T_J$	-65 to +175	-65 to +175	-65 to +175	-65 to +175	°C

# Specifications RHRG3070, RHRG3080, RHRG3090, RHRG30100

## Electrical Specifications $T_C = +25^\circ\text{C}$ , Unless Otherwise Specified

SYMBOL	TEST CONDITION	RHRG3070			RHRG3080			RHRG3090			RHRG30100			UNITS
		MIN	TYP	MAX	MIN	TYP	MAX	MIN	TYP	MAX	MIN	TYP	MAX	
$V_F$	$I_F = 30\text{A}$ , $T_C = +25^\circ\text{C}$	-	-	3.0	-	-	3.0	-	-	3.0	-	-	3.0	V
	$I_F = 30\text{A}$ , $T_C = +150^\circ\text{C}$	-	-	2.5	-	-	2.5	-	-	2.5	-	-	2.5	V
$I_R$	$V_R = 700\text{V}$ , $T_C = +25^\circ\text{C}$	-	-	250	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	$\mu\text{A}$
	$V_R = 800\text{V}$ , $T_C = +25^\circ\text{C}$	-	-	-	-	-	500	-	-	-	-	-	-	$\mu\text{A}$
	$V_R = 900\text{V}$ , $T_C = +25^\circ\text{C}$	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	500	-	-	-	$\mu\text{A}$
	$V_R = 1000\text{V}$ , $T_C = +25^\circ\text{C}$	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	500	$\mu\text{A}$
	$V_R = 700\text{V}$ , $T_C = +150^\circ\text{C}$	-	-	1.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	mA
$I_R$	$V_R = 800\text{V}$ , $T_C = +150^\circ\text{C}$	-	-	-	-	-	1.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	mA
	$V_R = 900\text{V}$ , $T_C = +150^\circ\text{C}$	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.0	-	-	-	mA
	$V_R = 1000\text{V}$ , $T_C = +150^\circ\text{C}$	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.0	mA
	$V_R = 700\text{V}$ , $T_C = +150^\circ\text{C}$	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	mA
$t_{RR}$	$I_F = 1\text{A}$ , $di_F/dt = 100\text{A}/\mu\text{s}$	-	-	65	-	-	65	-	-	65	-	-	65	ns
	$I_F = 30\text{A}$ , $di_F/dt = 100\text{A}/\mu\text{s}$	-	-	75	-	-	75	-	-	75	-	-	75	ns
$t_A$	$I_F = 30\text{A}$ , $di_F/dt = 100\text{A}/\mu\text{s}$	-	35	-	-	35	-	-	35	-	-	35	-	ns
$t_B$	$I_F = 30\text{A}$ , $di_F/dt = 100\text{A}/\mu\text{s}$	-	33	-	-	33	-	-	33	-	-	33	-	ns
$Q_{RR}$	$I_F = 30\text{A}$ , $di_F/dt = 100\text{A}/\mu\text{s}$	-	200	-	-	200	-	-	200	-	-	200	-	nC
$C_J$	$V_R = 10\text{V}$ , $I_F = 0\text{A}$	-	100	-	-	100	-	-	100	-	-	100	-	pF
$R_{\theta JC}$		-	-	1.2	-	-	1.2	-	-	1.2	-	-	1.2	$^\circ\text{C}/\text{W}$

### DEFINITIONS

$V_F$  = Instantaneous forward voltage ( $p_w = 300\mu\text{s}$ ,  $D = 2\%$ ).

$I_R$  = Instantaneous reverse current.

$t_{RR}$  = Reverse recovery time (Figure 2), summation of  $t_A + t_B$ .

$t_A$  = Time to reach peak reverse current (See Figure 2).

$t_B$  = Time from peak  $I_{RM}$  to projected zero crossing of  $I_{RM}$  based on a straight line from peak  $I_{RM}$  through 25% of  $I_{RM}$  (See Figure 2).

$Q_{RR}$  = Reverse recovery charge.

$C_J$  = Junction Capacitance.

$R_{\theta JC}$  = Thermal resistance junction to case.

$E_{AVL}$  = Controlled avalanche energy. (See Figures 10 and 11).

$p_w$  = pulse width.

$D$  = duty cycle.

$V_1$  AMPLITUDE CONTROLS  $I_F$   
 $V_2$  AMPLITUDE CONTROLS  $di_F/dt$   
 $L_1$  = SELF INDUCTANCE OF  
 $R_4 + L_{\text{LOOP}}$

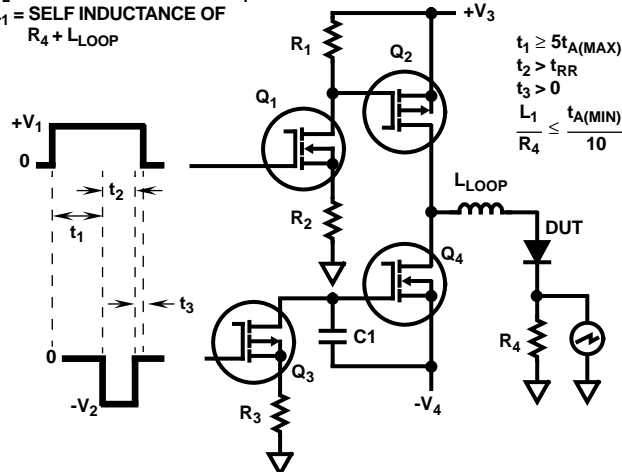


FIGURE 1.  $t_{RR}$  TEST CIRCUIT

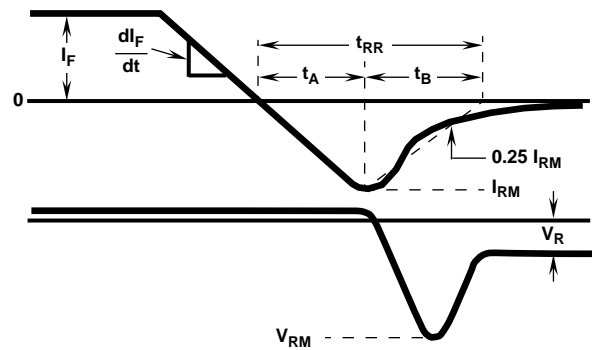


FIGURE 2.  $t_{RR}$  WAVEFORMS AND DEFINITIONS

## Typical Performance Curves

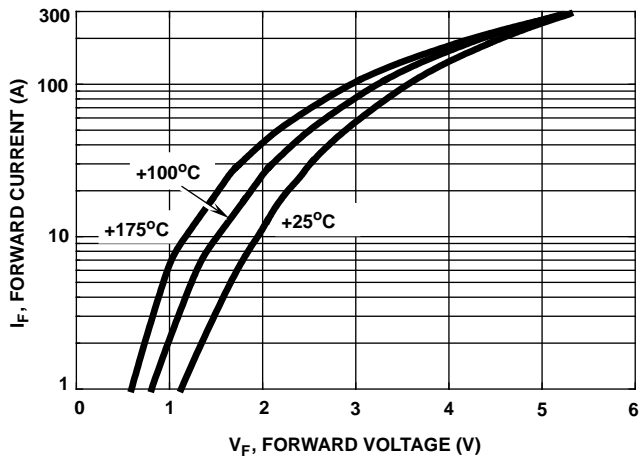


FIGURE 3. TYPICAL FORWARD CURRENT vs FORWARD VOLTAGE DROP

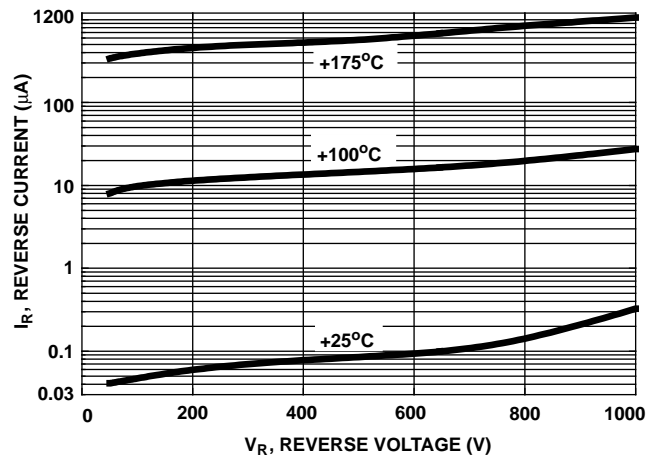


FIGURE 4. TYPICAL REVERSE CURRENT vs REVERSE VOLTAGE

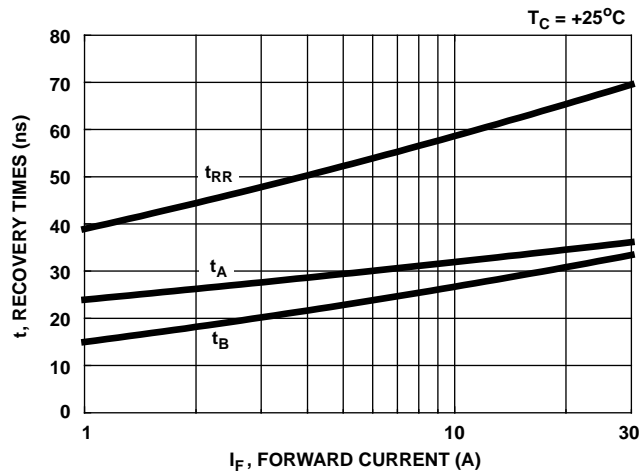


FIGURE 5. TYPICAL  $t_{RR}$ ,  $t_A$  AND  $t_B$  CURVES vs FORWARD CURRENT AT +25°C

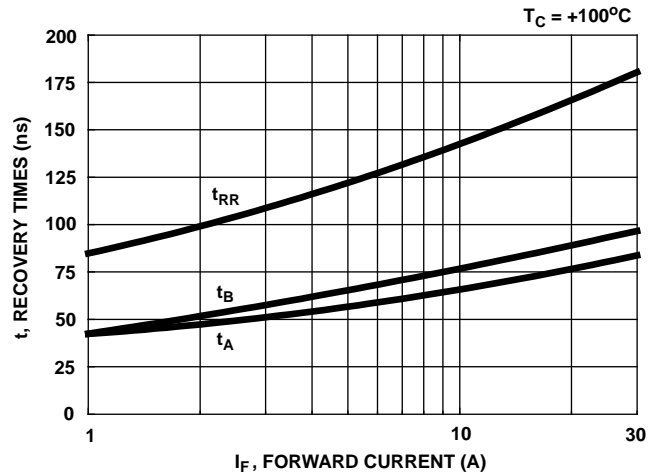


FIGURE 6. TYPICAL  $t_{RR}$ ,  $t_A$  AND  $t_B$  CURVES vs FORWARD CURRENT AT +100°C

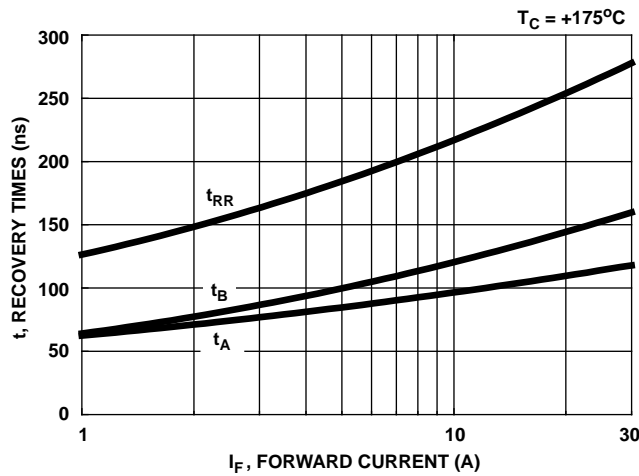


FIGURE 7. TYPICAL  $t_{RR}$ ,  $t_A$  AND  $t_B$  CURVES vs FORWARD CURRENT AT +175°C

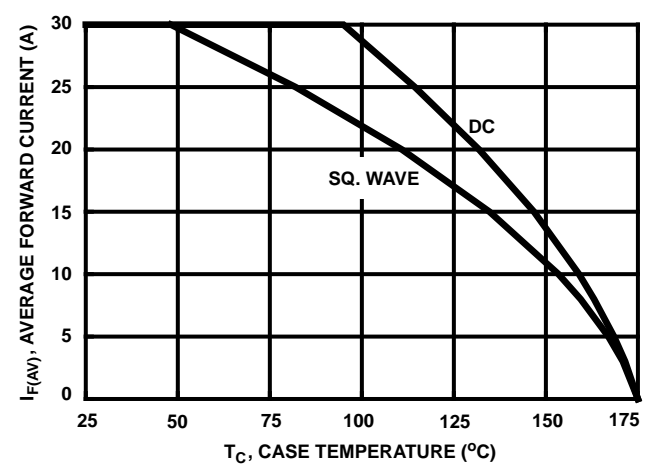


FIGURE 8. CURRENT DERATING CURVE FOR ALL TYPES

## Typical Performance Curves (Continued)

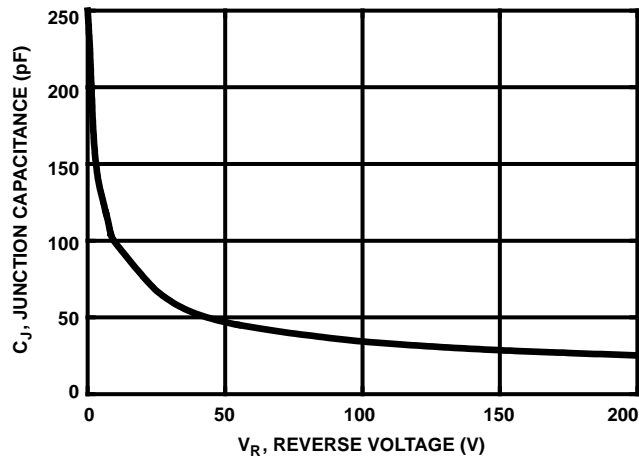


FIGURE 9. TYPICAL JUNCTION CAPACITANCE vs REVERSE VOLTAGE

## Test Circuit and Waveforms

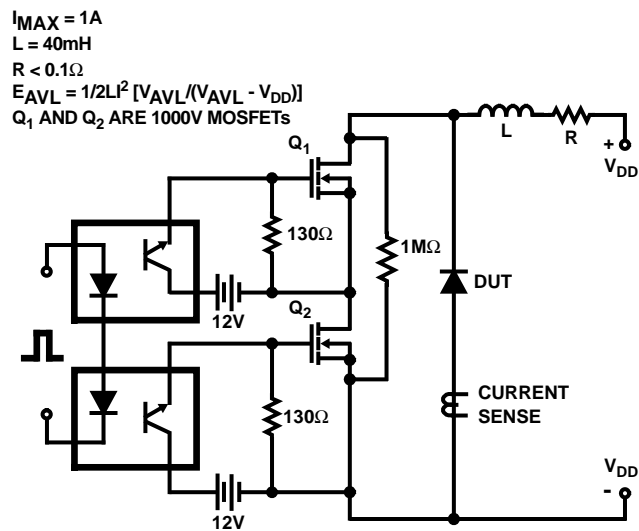


FIGURE 10. AVALANCHE ENERGY TEST CIRCUIT

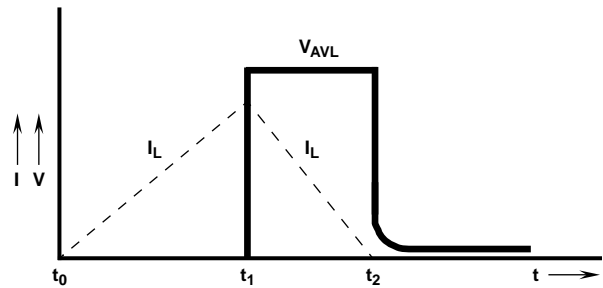


FIGURE 11. AVALANCHE CURRENT AND VOLTAGE WAVEFORMS