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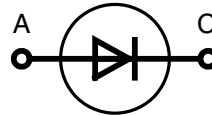
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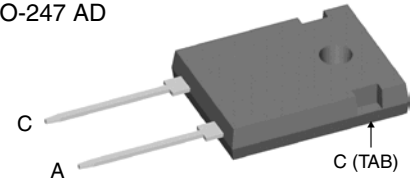
# HiPerFRED™ Epitaxial Diode with soft recovery

$I_{FAV} = 60\text{ A}$   
 $V_{RRM} = 400\text{ V}$   
 $t_{rr} = 30\text{ ms}$

$V_{RSM}$ V	$V_{RRM}$ V	Type
400	400	DSEP 60-04A



TO-247 AD



A = Anode, C = Cathode, TAB = Cathode

Symbol	Conditions	Maximum Ratings	
$I_{FRMS}$		70	A
$I_{FAVM}$	$T_C = 120^\circ\text{C}$ ; rectangular, $d = 0.5$	60	A
$I_{FSM}$	$T_{VJ} = 45^\circ\text{C}$ ; $t_p = 10\text{ ms}$ (50 Hz), sine	600	A
$E_{AS}$	$T_{VJ} = 25^\circ\text{C}$ ; non-repetitive $I_{AS} = 3.5\text{ A}$ ; $L = 180\text{ }\mu\text{H}$	1.6	mJ
$I_{AR}$	$V_A = 1.5 \cdot V_R$ typ.; $f = 10\text{ kHz}$ ; repetitive	0.4	A
$T_{VJ}$		-55...+175	$^\circ\text{C}$
$T_{VJM}$		175	$^\circ\text{C}$
$T_{stg}$		-55...+150	$^\circ\text{C}$
$P_{tot}$	$T_C = 25^\circ\text{C}$	230	W
$M_d$	mounting torque	0.8...1.2	Nm
Weight	typical	6	g

### Features

- International standard package
- Planar passivated chips
- Very short recovery time
- Extremely low switching losses
- Low IRM-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 IRM reduces:
  - Power dissipation within the diode
  - Turn-on loss in the commutating switch

Dimensions see Outlines.pdf

Symbol	Conditions	Characteristic Values ( $T_{VJ} = 25^\circ\text{C}$ , unless otherwise specified)		
		typ.	max.	
$I_R$ ①	$T_{VJ} = 25^\circ\text{C}$ $V_R = V_{RRM}$ $T_{VJ} = 150^\circ\text{C}$ $V_R = V_{RRM}$		650 2.5	$\mu\text{A}$ mA
$V_F$ ②	$I_F = 60\text{ A}$ $T_{VJ} = 150^\circ\text{C}$ $T_{VJ} = 25^\circ\text{C}$		1.14 1.50	V V
$R_{thJC}$ $R_{thCH}$	$V_{CE} = 0\text{ V}$ ; $V_{GE} = \pm 20\text{ V}$		0.25 0.65	K/W K/W
$t_{rr}$	$I_F = 1\text{ A}$ ; $-di/dt = 300\text{ A}/\mu\text{s}$ ; $V_R = 30\text{ V}$ ; $T_{VJ} = 25^\circ\text{C}$	30		ns
$I_{RM}$	$V_R = 100\text{ V}$ ; $I_F = 130\text{ A}$ ; $-di_F/dt = 100\text{ A}/\mu\text{s}$ $T_{VJ} = 100^\circ\text{C}$	6.0	7.5	A

Pulse test: ① Pulse Width = 5 ms, Duty Cycle < 2.0%  
 ② Pulse Width = 300  $\mu\text{s}$ , Duty Cycle < 2.0%

Data according to IEC 60747 and per diode unless otherwise specified.

**Recommended replacement:  
DPG60I400HA**

**IXYS** **DSEP 60-04A**

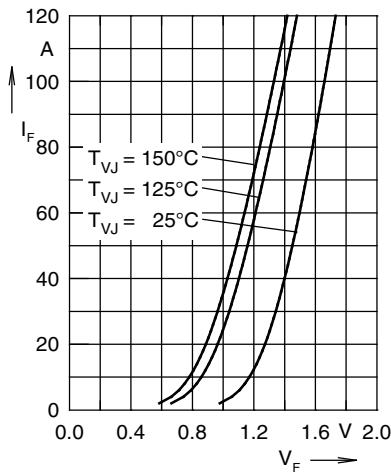


Fig. 1 Forward current  $I_F$  versus  $V_F$

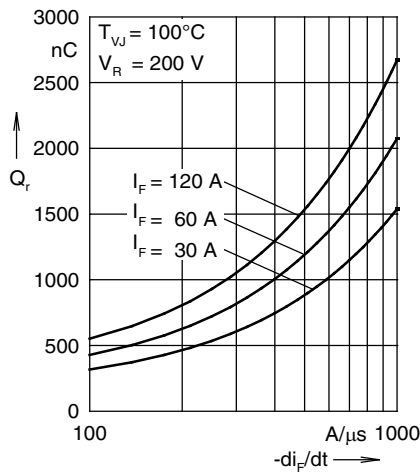


Fig. 2 Typ. reverse recovery charge  $Q_r$

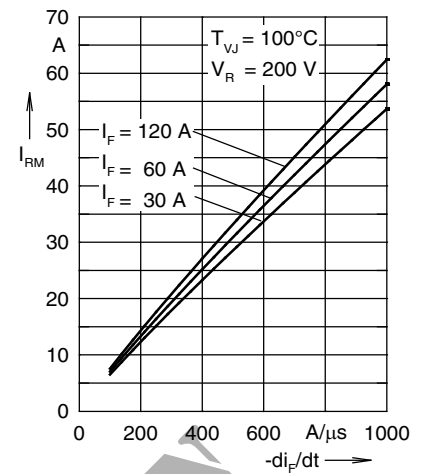


Fig. 3 Typ. peak reverse current  $I_{RM}$

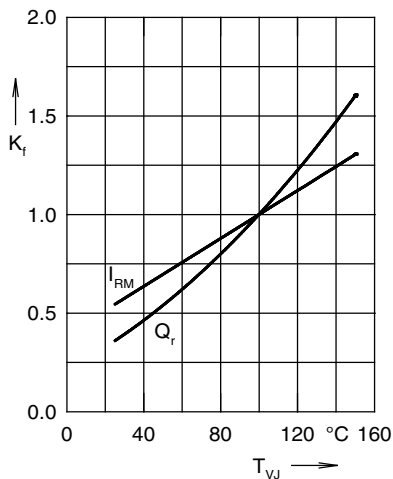


Fig. 4 Typ. dynamic parameters  $Q_r$ ,  $I_{RM}$

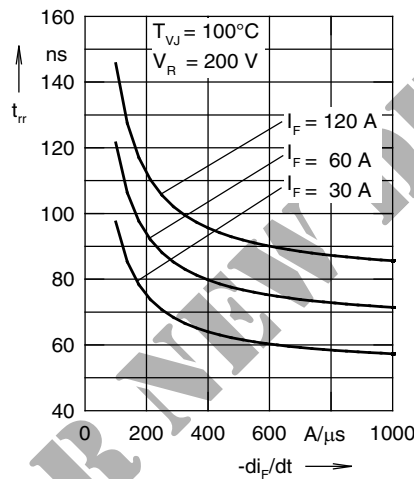


Fig. 5 Typ. recovery time  $t_{rr}$  vs.  $-di_F/dt$

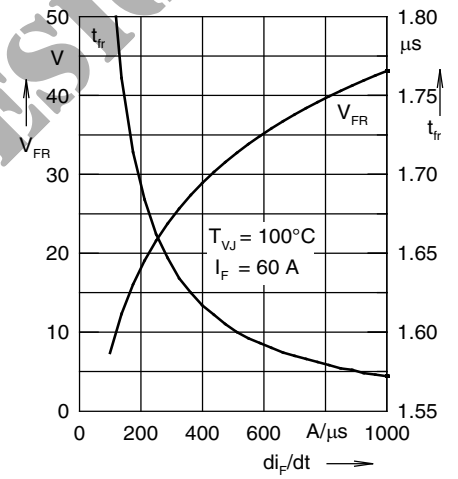


Fig. 6 Typ. peak forward voltage  $V_{FR}$  and  $t_{fr}$

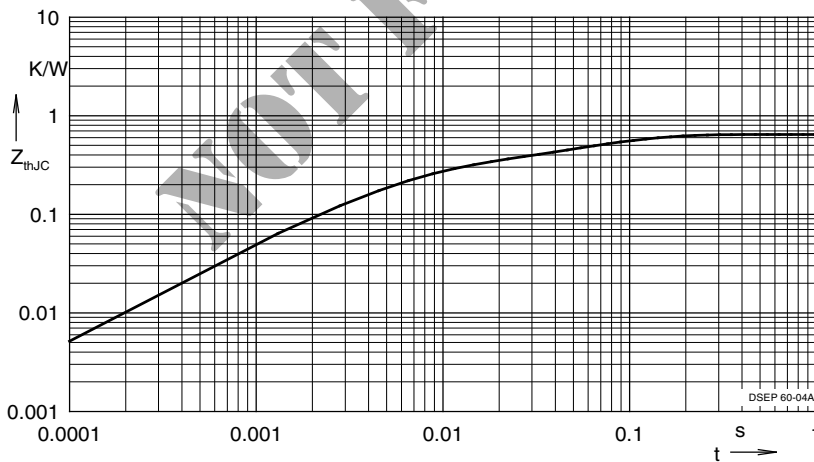


Fig. 7 Transient thermal resistance junction to case

Constants for  $Z_{thJC}$  calculation:

i	$R_{thi}$ (K/W)	$t_i$ (s)
1	0.324	0.0052
2	0.125	0.0003
4	0.201	0.0385