

April 1995

50A, 700V - 1000V Hyperfast Diodes

### Features

- Hyperfast with Soft Recovery ..... <75ns
- Operating Temperature ..... +175°C
- Reverse Voltage Up To ..... 1000V
- Avalanche Energy Rated
- Planar Construction

### Applications

- Switching Power Supplies
- Power Switching Circuits
- General Purpose

### Description

RHRU5070, RHRU5080, RHRU5090 and RHRU50100 (TA49066) are hyperfast diodes with soft recovery characteristics ( $t_{RR} < 75ns$ ). 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.

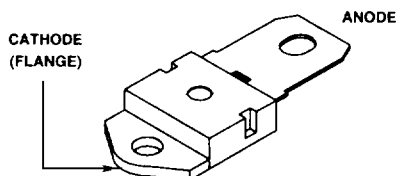
#### PACKAGING AVAILABILITY

PART NUMBER	PACKAGE	BRAND
RHRU5070	TO-218	RHRU5070
RHRU5080	TO-218	RHRU5080
RHRU5090	TO-218	RHRU5090
RHRU50100	TO-218	RHRU50100

NOTE: When ordering, use the entire part number.

### Package

JEDEC STYLE TO-218



### Symbol



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

	RHRU5070	RHRU5080	RHRU5090	RHRU50100	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 ..... $I_{F(AV)}$ ( $T_C = +65^\circ C$ )	50	50	50	50	A
Repetitive Peak Surge Current ..... $I_{FSM}$ (Square Wave, 20kHz)	100	100	100	100	A
Nonrepetitive Peak Surge Current ..... $I_{FSM}$ (Halfwave, 1 Phase, 60Hz)	500	500	500	500	A
Maximum Power Dissipation ..... $P_D$	150	150	150	150	W
Avalanche Energy (L = 40mH) ..... $E_{AVL}$	40	40	40	40	mJ
Operating and Storage Temperature ..... $T_{STG}, T_J$	-65 to +175	-65 to +175	-65 to +175	-65 to +175	$^\circ C$

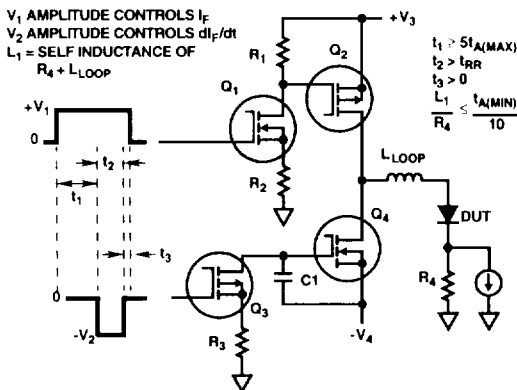
**Specifications RHRU5070, RHRU5080, RHRU5090, RHRU50100**

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

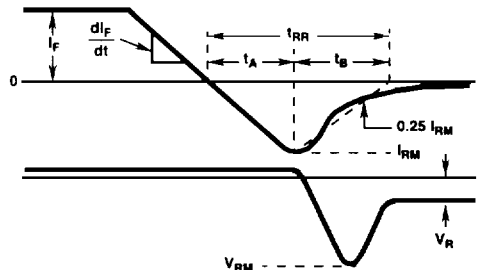
SYMBOL	TEST CONDITION	RHRU5070			RHRU5080			RHRU5090			RHRU50100			UNITS
		MIN	TYP	MAX	MIN	TYP	MAX	MIN	TYP	MAX	MIN	TYP	MAX	
$V_F$	$I_F = 50\text{A}, T_C = +25^\circ\text{C}$	-	-	3.0	-	-	3.0	-	-	3.0	-	-	3.0	V
	$I_F = 50\text{A}, T_C = +150^\circ\text{C}$	-	-	2.5	-	-	2.5	-	-	2.5	-	-	2.5	V
$I_R$	$V_R = 700\text{V}, T_C = +25^\circ\text{C}$	-	-	500	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	$\mu\text{A}$
	$V_R = 800\text{V}, T_C = +25^\circ\text{C}$	-	-	-	-	-	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	$\mu\text{A}$
$I_R$	$V_R = 700\text{V}, T_C = +150^\circ\text{C}$	-	-	3.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	mA
	$V_R = 800\text{V}, T_C = +150^\circ\text{C}$	-	-	-	-	-	3.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	mA
	$V_R = 900\text{V}, T_C = +150^\circ\text{C}$	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3.0	-	-	-	mA
	$V_R = 1000\text{V}, T_C = +150^\circ\text{C}$	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3.0	mA
$t_{RR}$	$I_F = 1\text{A}, di_F/dt = 100\text{A}/\mu\text{s}$	-	-	75	-	-	75	-	-	75	-	-	75	ns
	$I_F = 50\text{A}, di_F/dt = 100\text{A}/\mu\text{s}$	-	-	95	-	-	95	-	-	95	-	-	95	ns
$t_A$	$I_F = 50\text{A}, di_F/dt = 100\text{A}/\mu\text{s}$	-	54	-	-	54	-	-	54	-	-	54	-	ns
$t_B$	$I_F = 50\text{A}, di_F/dt = 100\text{A}/\mu\text{s}$	-	32	-	-	32	-	-	32	-	-	32	-	ns
$Q_{RR}$	$I_F = 50\text{A}, di_F/dt = 100\text{A}/\mu\text{s}$	-	125	-	-	125	-	-	125	-	-	125	-	nC
$C_J$	$V_R = 10\text{V}, I_F = 0\text{A}$	-	150	-	-	150	-	-	150	-	-	150	-	pF
$R_{\theta JC}$		-	-	1.0	-	-	1.0	-	-	1.0	-	-	1.0	$^\circ\text{C}/\text{W}$

**DEFINITIONS**

- $V_F$  = Instantaneous forward voltage (pw = 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).
- $R_{\theta JC}$  = Thermal resistance junction to case.
- $E_{AVL}$  = Controlled avalanche energy (See Figure 10 and Figure 11).
- pw = Pulse width.
- D = Duty cycle.



**FIGURE 1.  $t_{RR}$  TEST CIRCUIT**



**FIGURE 2. WAVEFORMS AND DEFINITIONS**

Typical Performance Curves

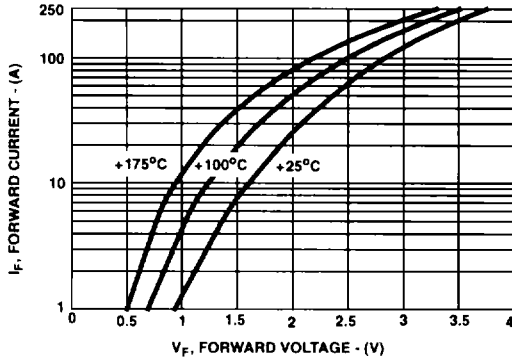


FIGURE 3. TYPICAL FORWARD CURRENT vs FORWARD VOLTAGE DROP

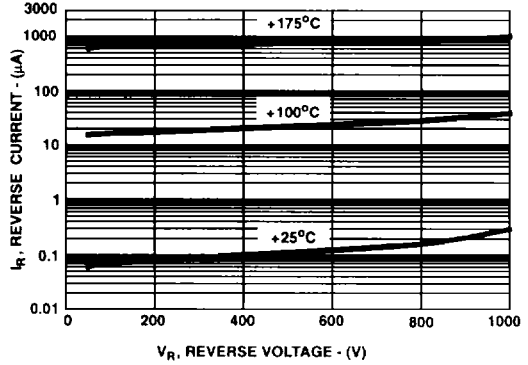


FIGURE 4. TYPICAL REVERSE CURRENT vs REVERSE VOLTAGE

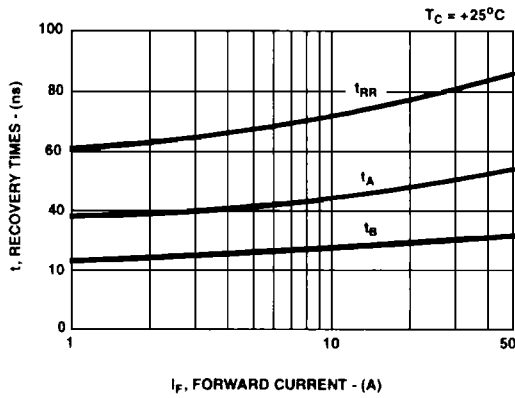


FIGURE 5. TYPICAL  $t_{RR}$ ,  $t_A$  AND  $t_B$  CURVES vs FORWARD CURRENT AT +25°C

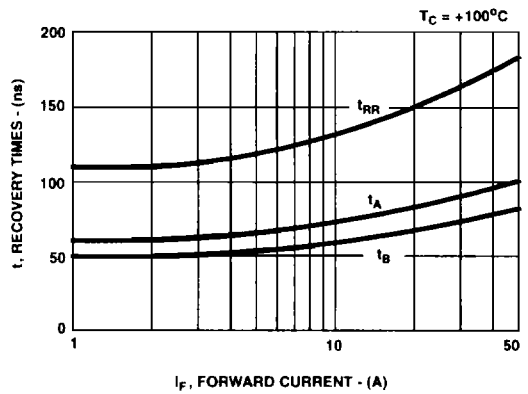


FIGURE 6. TYPICAL  $t_{RR}$ ,  $t_A$  AND  $t_B$  CURVES vs FORWARD CURRENT AT +100°C

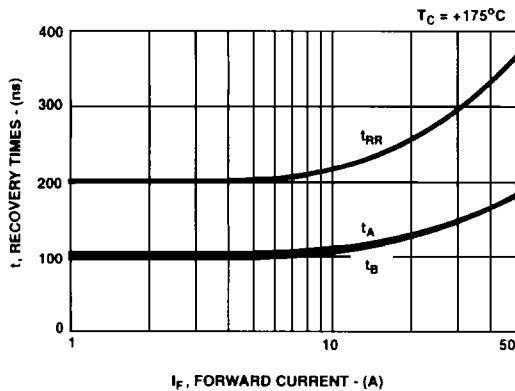


FIGURE 7. TYPICAL  $t_{RR}$ ,  $t_A$  AND  $t_B$  CURVES vs FORWARD CURRENT AT +175°C

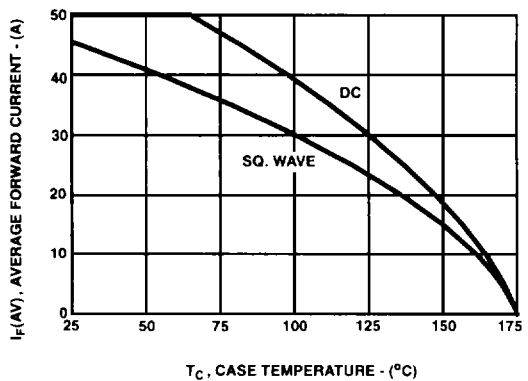


FIGURE 8. CURRENT DERATING CURVE FOR ALL TYPES

Typical Performance Curves (Continued)

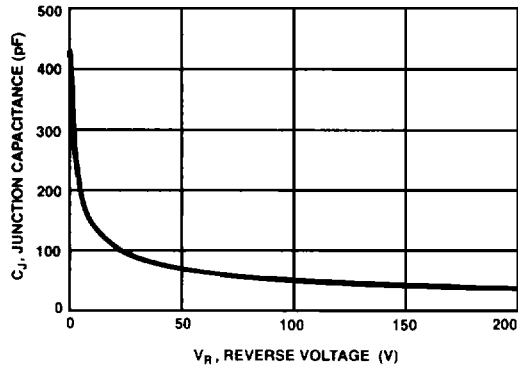


FIGURE 9. TYPICAL JUNCTION CAPACITANCE vs REVERSE VOLTAGE

Test Circuit and Waveforms

$I_{MAX} = 1A$   
 $L = 40mH$   
 $R < 0.1\Omega$   
 $E_{AVL} = 1/2Li^2[V_{AVL}/(V_{AVL} - V_{DD})]$   
 Q1 AND Q2 ARE 1000V MOSFETS

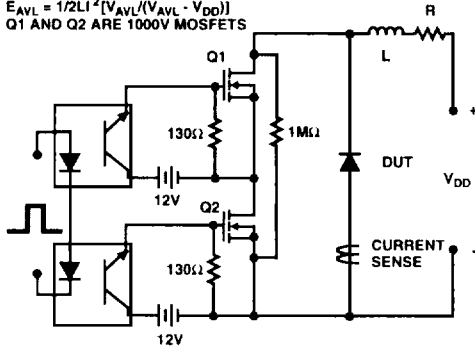


FIGURE 10. AVALANCHE ENERGY TEST CIRCUIT

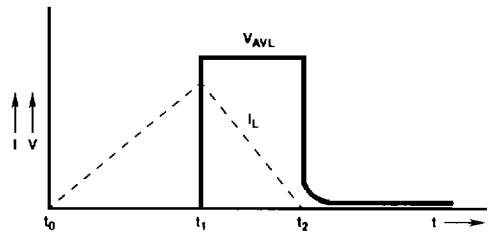


FIGURE 11. AVALANCHE CURRENT AND VOLTAGE WAVEFORMS