

Diode

Rapid Switching Emitter Controlled Diode

IDP20E65D2

Emitter Controlled Diode

Data sheet

Industrial Power Control

Rapid Switching Emitter Controlled Diode

Features:

- Qualified according to JEDEC for target applications
- 650 V Emitter Controlled technology
- Fast recovery
- Soft switching
- Low reverse recovery charge
- Low forward voltage and stable over temperature
- 175 °C junction operating temperature
- Easy paralleling
- Pb-free lead plating; RoHS compliant

Applications:

- Boost diode in CCM PFC



Key Performance and Package Parameters

| Type | V_{rrm} | I_f | $V_f, T_{vj}=25^{\circ}\text{C}$ | T_{vjmax} | Marking | Package |
|------------|-----------|-------|----------------------------------|-------------|---------|--------------|
| IDP20E65D2 | 650V | 20A | 1.6V | 175°C | E20ED2 | PG-TO220-2-1 |



Table of Contents

Description 2

Table of Contents 3

Maximum Ratings 4

Thermal Resistance 4

Electrical Characteristics 4

Electrical Characteristics Diagrams 6

Package Drawing 8

Testing Conditions 9

Revision History 10

Disclaimer 10

Emitter Controlled Diode

Maximum Ratings

For optimum lifetime and reliability, Infineon recommends operating conditions that do not exceed 80% of the maximum ratings stated in this datasheet.

| Parameter | Symbol | Value | Unit |
|---|-------------|--------------|--------------------|
| Repetitive peak reverse voltage, $T_{vj} \geq 25^{\circ}\text{C}$ | V_{RRM} | 650 | V |
| Diode forward current, limited by T_{vjmax} $T_C = 25^{\circ}\text{C}$ $T_C = 100^{\circ}\text{C}$ | I_F | 40.0 20.0 | A |
| Diode pulsed current, t_p limited by T_{vjmax} | I_{Fpuls} | 60.0 | A |
| Diode surge non repetitive forward current $T_C = 25^{\circ}\text{C}$, $t_p = 8.3\text{ms}$, sine halfwave | I_{FSM} | 120.0 | A |
| Power dissipation $T_C = 25^{\circ}\text{C}$ | P_{tot} | 120.0 | W |
| Operating junction temperature | T_{vj} | -40...+175 | $^{\circ}\text{C}$ |
| Storage temperature | T_{stg} | -55...+150 | $^{\circ}\text{C}$ |
| Soldering temperature, wave soldering 1.6 mm (0.063 in.) from case for 10s | | 260 | $^{\circ}\text{C}$ |
| Mounting torque, M3 screw Maximum of mounting processes: 3 | M | 0.6 | Nm |

Thermal Resistance

| Parameter | Symbol | Conditions | Max. Value | Unit |
|--|---------------|------------|------------|------|
| Characteristic | | | | |
| Diode thermal resistance, ¹⁾ junction - case | $R_{th(j-c)}$ | | 1.25 | K/W |
| Thermal resistance junction - ambient | $R_{th(j-a)}$ | | 62 | K/W |

Electrical Characteristic, at $T_{vj} = 25^{\circ}\text{C}$, unless otherwise specified

| Parameter | Symbol | Conditions | Value | | | Unit |
|------------------------------|--------|---|--------|--------------|-----------|---------------|
| | | | min. | typ. | max. | |
| Static Characteristic | | | | | | |
| Diode forward voltage | V_F | $I_F = 20.0\text{A}$ $T_{vj} = 25^{\circ}\text{C}$ $T_{vj} = 175^{\circ}\text{C}$ | - - | 1.60 1.65 | 2.20 - | V |
| Reverse leakage current | I_R | $V_R = 650\text{V}$ $T_{vj} = 25^{\circ}\text{C}$ $T_{vj} = 175^{\circ}\text{C}$ | - - | 2.0 500.0 | 40.0 - | μA |

Electrical Characteristic, at $T_{vj} = 25^{\circ}\text{C}$, unless otherwise specified

| Parameter | Symbol | Conditions | Value | | | Unit |
|--|--------|------------|-------|------|------|------|
| | | | min. | typ. | max. | |
| Dynamic Characteristic | | | | | | |
| Internal emitter inductance measured 5mm (0.197 in.) from case | L_E | | - | 7.0 | - | nH |

¹⁾ Please be aware that in non standard load conditions, due to high $R_{th(j-c)}$, T_{vj} close to T_{vjmax} can be reached.

Emitter Controlled Diode

Switching Characteristic, Inductive Load

| Parameter | Symbol | Conditions | Value | | | Unit |
|-----------|--------|------------|-------|------|------|------|
| | | | min. | typ. | max. | |

 Diode Characteristic, at $T_{vj} = 25^{\circ}\text{C}$

| | | | | | | |
|--|--------------|---|---|------|---|------------------------|
| Diode reverse recovery time | t_{rr} | $T_{vj} = 25^{\circ}\text{C}$, $V_R = 400\text{V}$, $I_F = 20.0\text{A}$, $di_F/dt = 1000\text{A}/\mu\text{s}$, $L\sigma = 30\text{nH}$, $C\sigma = 40\text{pF}$, switch IKW50N65H5 | - | 32 | - | ns |
| Diode reverse recovery charge | Q_{rr} | | - | 0.25 | - | μC |
| Diode peak reverse recovery current | I_{rrm} | | - | 12.2 | - | A |
| Diode peak rate of fall of reverse recovery current during t_b | di_{rr}/dt | | - | -900 | - | $\text{A}/\mu\text{s}$ |
| Diode reverse recovery time | t_{rr} | $T_{vj} = 25^{\circ}\text{C}$, $V_R = 400\text{V}$, $I_F = 20.0\text{A}$, $di_F/dt = 400\text{A}/\mu\text{s}$, $L\sigma = 30\text{nH}$, $C\sigma = 40\text{pF}$, switch IKW50N65H5 | - | 43 | - | ns |
| Diode reverse recovery charge | Q_{rr} | | - | 0.19 | - | μC |
| Diode peak reverse recovery current | I_{rrm} | | - | 6.3 | - | A |
| Diode peak rate of fall of reverse recovery current during t_b | di_{rr}/dt | | - | -420 | - | $\text{A}/\mu\text{s}$ |

Switching Characteristic, Inductive Load

| Parameter | Symbol | Conditions | Value | | | Unit |
|-----------|--------|------------|-------|------|------|------|
| | | | min. | typ. | max. | |

 Diode Characteristic, at $T_{vj} = 175^{\circ}\text{C}/125^{\circ}\text{C}$

| | | | | | | |
|--|--------------|--|---|------|---|------------------------|
| Diode reverse recovery time | t_{rr} | $T_{vj} = 175^{\circ}\text{C}$, $V_R = 400\text{V}$, $I_F = 20.0\text{A}$, $di_F/dt = 1000\text{A}/\mu\text{s}$, $L\sigma = 30\text{nH}$, $C\sigma = 40\text{pF}$, switch IKW50N65H5 | - | 55 | - | ns |
| Diode reverse recovery charge | Q_{rr} | | - | 0.58 | - | μC |
| Diode peak reverse recovery current | I_{rrm} | | - | 18.0 | - | A |
| Diode peak rate of fall of reverse recovery current during t_b | di_{rr}/dt | | - | -650 | - | $\text{A}/\mu\text{s}$ |
| Diode reverse recovery time | t_{rr} | $T_{vj} = 125^{\circ}\text{C}$, $V_R = 400\text{V}$, $I_F = 20.0\text{A}$, $di_F/dt = 400\text{A}/\mu\text{s}$, $L\sigma = 30\text{nH}$, $C\sigma = 40\text{pF}$, switch IKW50N65H5 | - | 61 | - | ns |
| Diode reverse recovery charge | Q_{rr} | | - | 0.38 | - | μC |
| Diode peak reverse recovery current | I_{rrm} | | - | 9.3 | - | A |
| Diode peak rate of fall of reverse recovery current during t_b | di_{rr}/dt | | - | -500 | - | $\text{A}/\mu\text{s}$ |

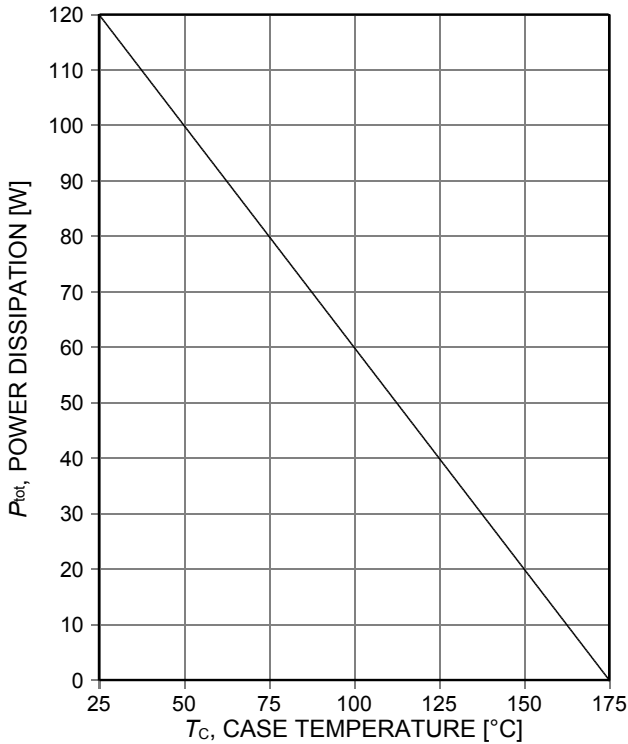


Figure 1. Power dissipation as a function of case temperature ($T_{vj} \leq 175^\circ\text{C}$)

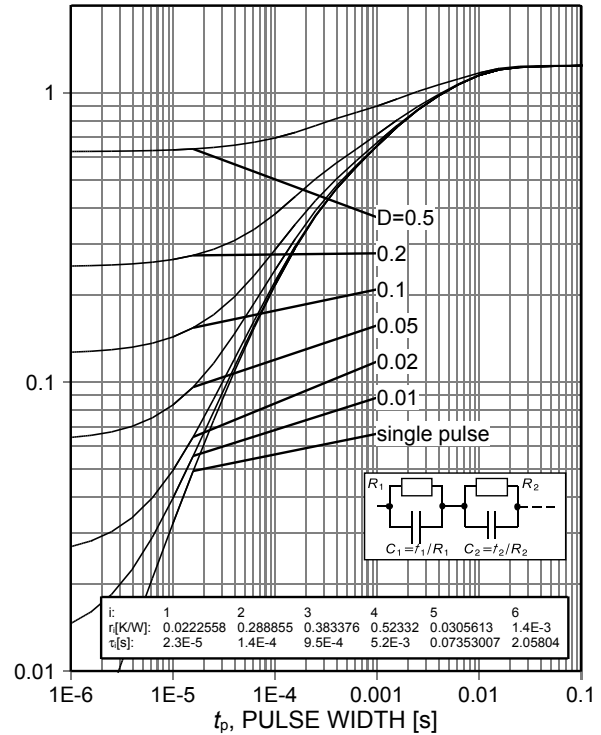


Figure 2. Diode transient thermal impedance as a function of pulse width ($D = t_p/T$)

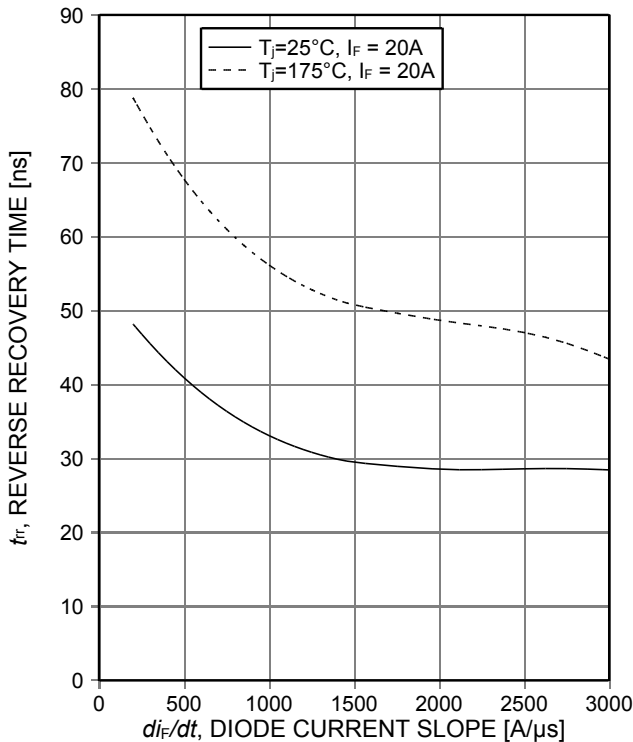


Figure 3. Typical reverse recovery time as a function of diode current slope ($V_R = 400\text{V}$)

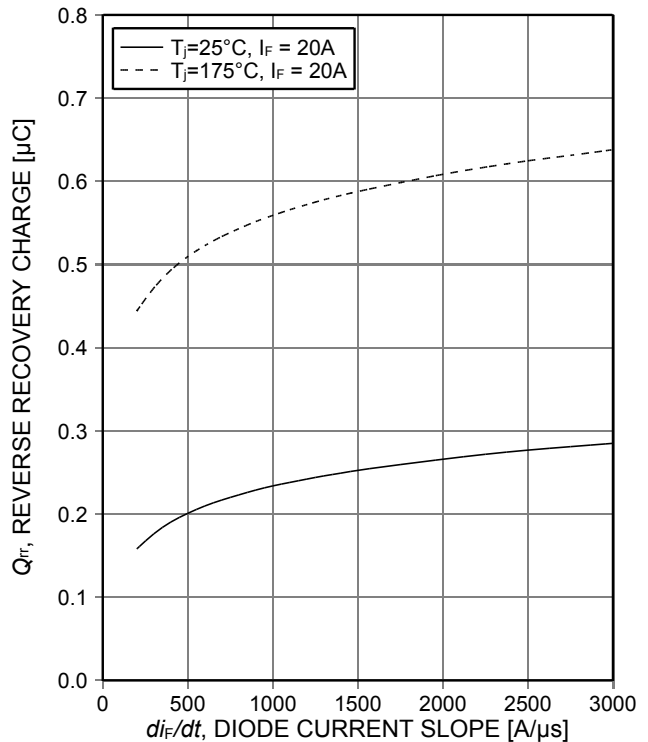


Figure 4. Typical reverse recovery charge as a function of diode current slope ($V_R = 400\text{V}$)

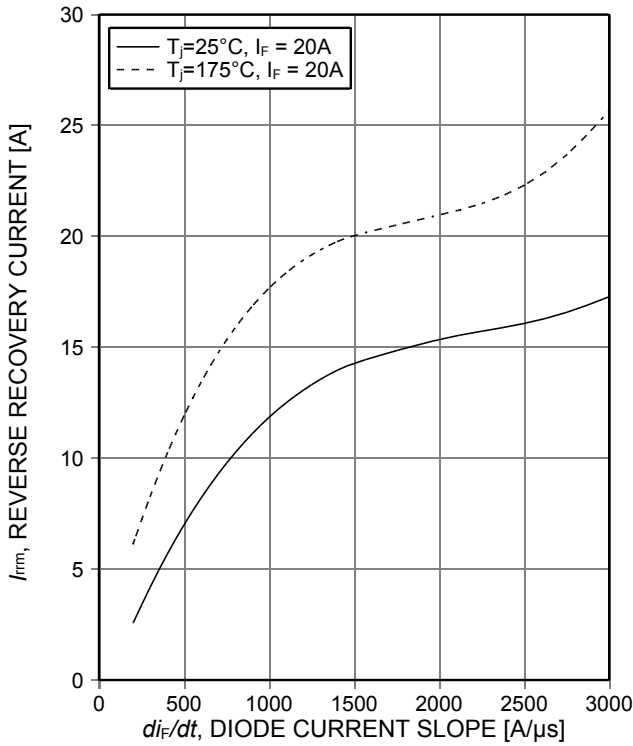


Figure 5. Typical peak reverse recovery current as a function of diode current slope ($V_R=400V$)

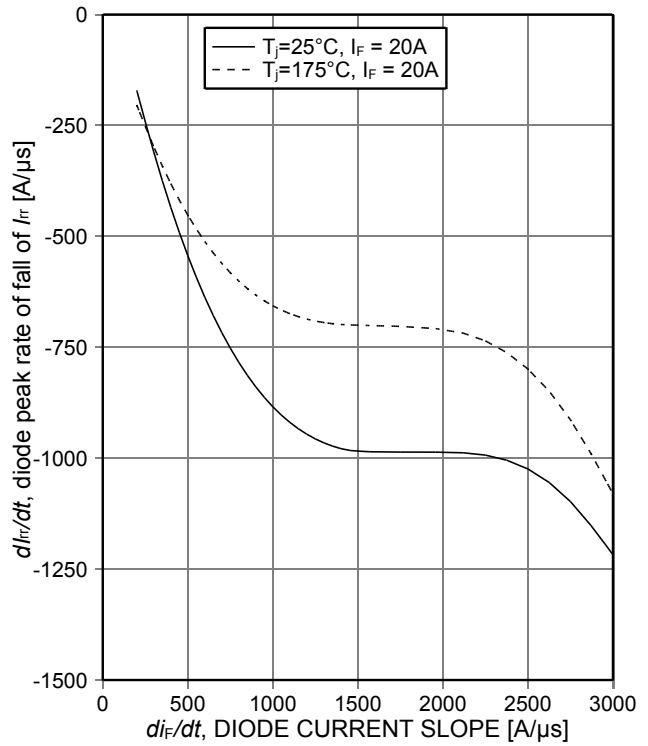


Figure 6. Typical diode peak rate of fall of reverse recovery current as a function of diode current slope ($V_R=400V$)

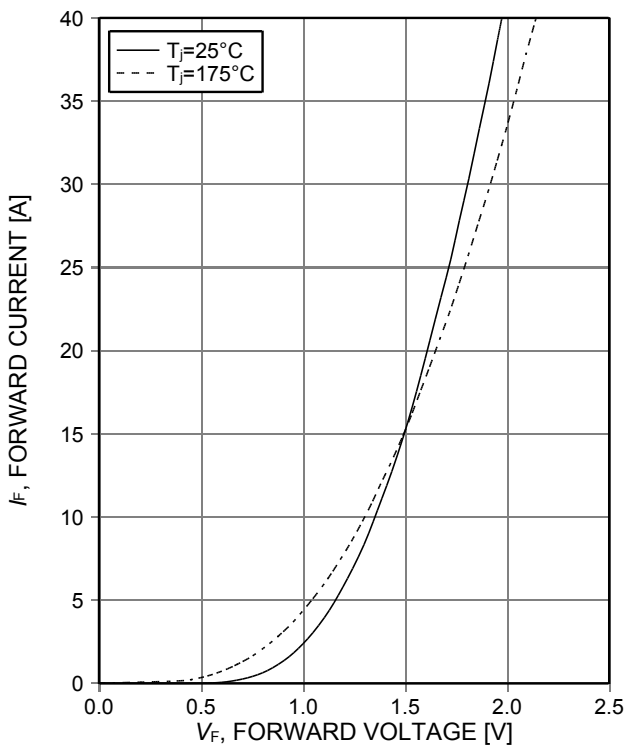


Figure 7. Typical diode forward current as a function of forward voltage

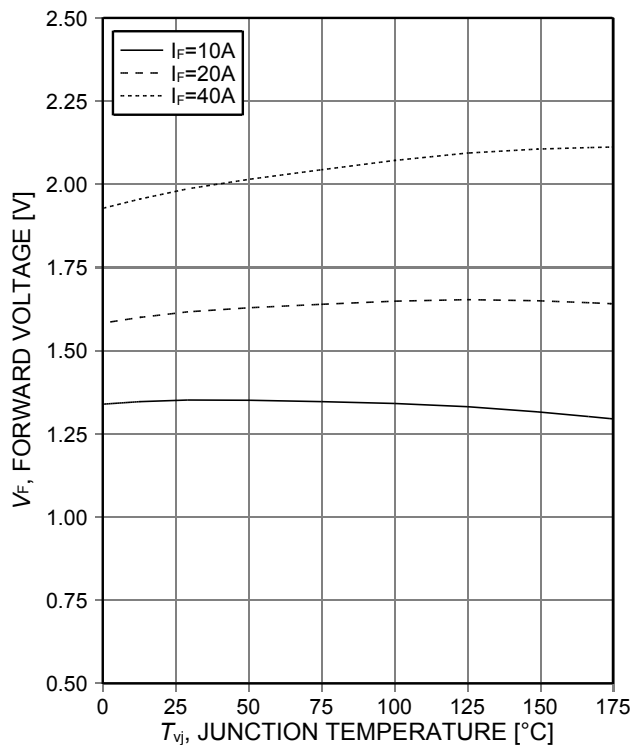
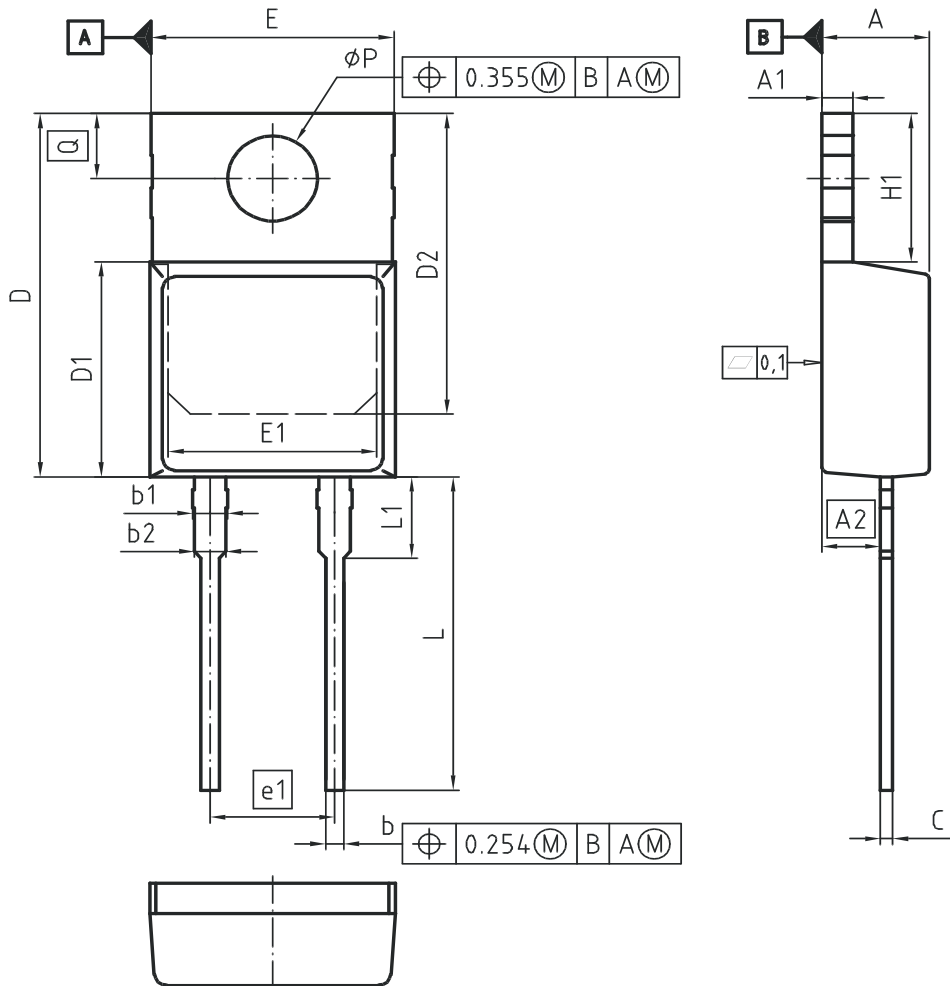


Figure 8. Typical diode forward voltage as a function of junction temperature

PG-TO220-2-1



| DIM | MILLIMETERS | | INCHES | |
|-------|-------------|-------|--------|-------|
| | MIN | MAX | MIN | MAX |
| A | 4.30 | 4.50 | 0.169 | 0.177 |
| A1 | 1.17 | 1.37 | 0.046 | 0.054 |
| A2 | 2.30 | 2.50 | 0.091 | 0.098 |
| b | 0.65 | 0.85 | 0.026 | 0.033 |
| b1 | 1.19 | 1.69 | 0.047 | 0.066 |
| b2 | 1.19 | 1.39 | 0.047 | 0.055 |
| c | 0.40 | 0.60 | 0.016 | 0.024 |
| D | 15.35 | 15.95 | 0.604 | 0.628 |
| D1 | 9.05 | 9.45 | 0.356 | 0.372 |
| D2 | 12.30 | 13.05 | 0.484 | 0.514 |
| E | 9.80 | 10.20 | 0.386 | 0.402 |
| E1 | 7.25 | 8.60 | 0.285 | 0.339 |
| e1 | 5.08 | | 0.200 | |
| N | 2 | | 2 | |
| H1 | 5.90 | 6.90 | 0.232 | 0.272 |
| L | 13.00 | 14.00 | 0.512 | 0.551 |
| L1 | 3.30 | 3.70 | 0.130 | 0.146 |
| phi P | 3.55 | 3.70 | 0.140 | 0.146 |
| Q | 2.60 | 3.00 | 0.102 | 0.118 |

DOCUMENT NO.
Z8B00150560

SCALE

EUROPEAN PROJECTION

ISSUE DATE
28-10-2008

REVISION
01



Figure A. Definition of switching times



Figure B. Definition of switching losses

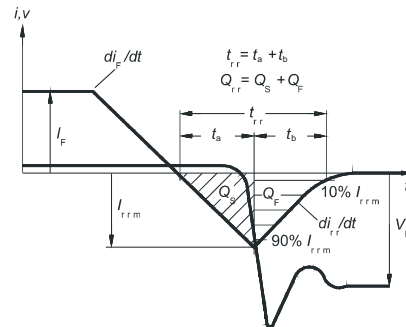


Figure C. Definition of diodes switching characteristics

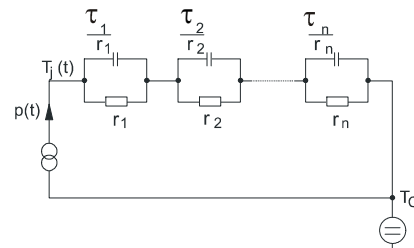


Figure D. Thermal equivalent circuit

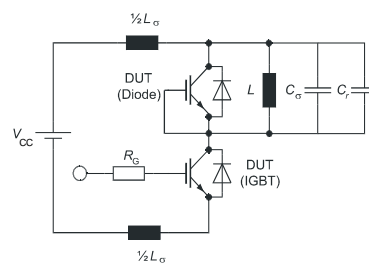


Figure E. Dynamic test circuit
Parasitic inductance L_σ ,
Parasitic capacitor C_σ ,
Relief capacitor C_r
(only for ZVT switching)

Revision History

IDP20E65D2

Revision: 2014-09-18, Rev. 2.1

Previous Revision

| Revision | Date | Subjects (major changes since last revision) |
|----------|------------|--|
| 2.1 | 2014-09-18 | Final data sheet |

We Listen to Your Comments

Any information within this document that you feel is wrong, unclear or missing at all ?

Your feedback will help us to continuously improve the quality of this document.

Please send your proposal (including a reference to this document) to: erratum@infineon.com

Published by

Infineon Technologies AG

81726 Munich, Germany

81726 München, Germany

© 2014 Infineon Technologies AG

All Rights Reserved.

Legal Disclaimer

The information given in this document shall in no event be regarded as a guarantee of conditions or characteristics.

With respect to any examples or hints given herein, any typical values stated herein and/or any information regarding the application of the device, Infineon Technologies hereby disclaims any and all warranties and liabilities of any kind, including without limitation, warranties of non-infringement of intellectual property rights of any third party.

Information

For further information on technology, delivery terms and conditions and prices, please contact the nearest Infineon Technologies Office (www.infineon.com).

Warnings

Due to technical requirements, components may contain dangerous substances. For information on the types in question, please contact the nearest Infineon Technologies Office.

The Infineon Technologies component described in this Data Sheet may be used in life-support devices or systems and/or automotive, aviation and aerospace applications or systems only with the express written approval of Infineon Technologies, if a failure of such components can reasonably be expected to cause the failure of that life-support, automotive, aviation and aerospace device or system or to affect the safety or effectiveness of that device or system. Life support devices or systems are intended to be implanted in the human body or to support and/or maintain and sustain and/or protect human life. If they fail, it is reasonable to assume that the health of the user or other persons may be endangered.