RURD3010
RURD3015
RURD3020

30A Ultrafast Dual Diode With Soft Recovery Characteristic

May 1991

T-23-07

Features

- Ultrafast with Soft Recovery Characteristic (t_{rr} < 45ns)
- +175°C Rated Junction Temperature
- Reverse Voltage Up to 200V
- Avalanche Energy Rated

Applications

- Switching Power Supply
- Power Switching Circuits
- General Purpose

Description

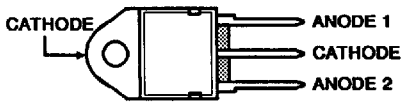
RURD3010, RURD3015, RURD3020 are ultrafast dual diodes (t_{rr} < 45ns) with soft recovery characteristics ($t_a/t_b \approx 1$). They have a low forward voltage drop and are of planar, silicon nitride passivated, ion-implanted, epitaxial construction.

These devices are intended for use as energy steering/ clamping diodes and rectifiers in a variety of switching power supplies and other power switching applications. Their low stored charge and ultrafast recovery with soft recovery characteristics minimizes ringing and electrical noise in many power switching circuits thus reducing power loss in the switching transistor.

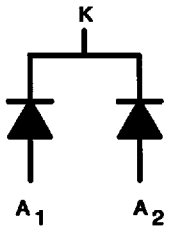
All are supplied in TO-218AC packages.

Package

TO-218AC
TOP VIEW



Symbol



Absolute Maximum Ratings (T_C = +25°C)

		RURD3010	RURD3015	RURD3040
Peak Repetitive Reverse Voltage	V_{RRM}	100V	150V	200V
Working Peak Reverse Voltage	V_{RWM}	100V	150V	200V
DC Blocking Voltage	V_R	100V	150V	200V
Average Rectified Forward Current (Total device forward current at rated V_R and T_C = 150°C)	$I_{F(AV)}$	30A	30A	30A
Peak Forward Repetitive Current (Rated V_R, square wave 20kHz)	I_{FRM}	70A	70A	70A
Nonrepetitive Peak Surge Current (Surge Applied at rated load condition halfwave 1 phase 60Hz)	I_{FSM}	325A	325A	325A
Operating and Storage Temperature	T_{STG}, T_J	-55°C to +175°C	-55°C to +175°C	-55°C to +175°C

12
ULTRA-FAST RECTIFIERS

File Number 2773.1

Electrical Characteristics At Case Temperature (T_C = +25°C) Unless Otherwise Specified.

SYMBOL	TEST CONDITION	RURD3010 LIMITS			RURD3015 LIMITS			RURD3020 LIMITS			UNITS
		MIN	TYP	MAX	MIN	TYP	MAX	MIN	TYP	MAX	
V_F	I_F = 30A, T_C = +150°C			0.85			0.85			0.85	V
	I_F = 30A, T_C = +25°C			1.00			1.00			1.00	V
IR @ T_C = +150°C	V_R = 100V			500							µA
	V_R = 150V						500				µA
	V_R = 200V									500	µA
IR @ T_C = +25°C	V_R = 100V			30							µA
	V_R = 150V						30				µA
	V_R = 200V									30	µA
t_{rr}	I_F = 1A			45			45			45	ns
	I_F = 30A			50			50			50	ns
t_a	I_F = 1A		24			24			24		ns
	I_F = 30A		28			28			28		ns
t_b	I_F = 1A		17			17			17		ns
	I_F = 30A		20			20			20		ns
$R_{\Theta jc}$				1.2			1.2			1.2	°C/W
W_{avl}	see Fig. 7&8			20			20			20	mj

Definitions

V_F = Instantaneous forward voltage (pw = 300µs, D = 2%).

I_R = Instantaneous reverse current (pw = 300µs, D = 2%).

t_{rr} = Reverse recovery time at dI_F/dt = 100A/µs (See Figure 2), summation of $t_a + t_b$.

t_a = Time to reach peak reverse current at dI_F/dt = 100A/µs (See Figure 2).

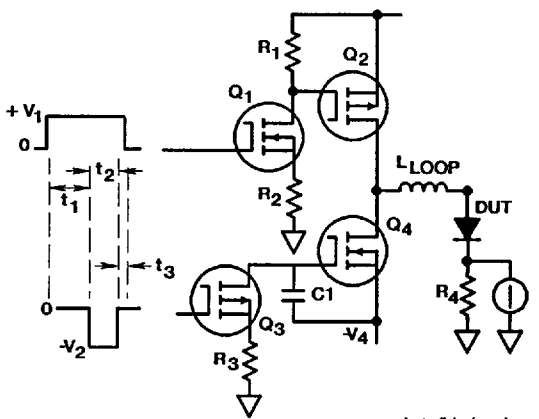
t_b = Time from peak I_{RM} to projected zero crossing of I_{RM} based on a straight line from peak I_{RM} through 25% of I_{RM}. (See Figure 2)

$R_{\Theta jc}$ = Thermal resistance junction to case.

W_{avl} = Controlled avalanche energy (See Figures 7 & 8).

pw = pulse width.

D = duty cycle.



V_1 amplitude controls I_F
V_2 amplitude controls di/dt
L_1 = self inductance of R_4

$t_1 \geq 5\ t_a$ (max)
$t_2 > t_{rr}$
$t_3 > 0$
$\frac{L_1}{R_4} \leq \frac{t_a\ (min)}{10}$

FIGURE 1. t_{rr} TEST CIRCUIT

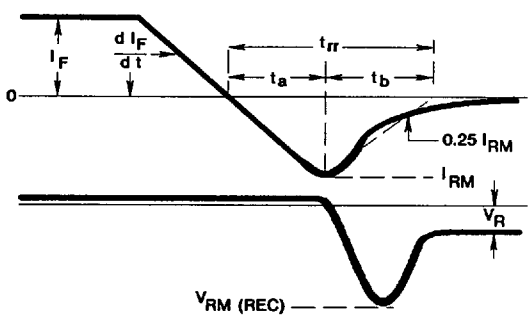


FIGURE 2. DEFINITIONS OF t_{rr}, t_a AND t_b

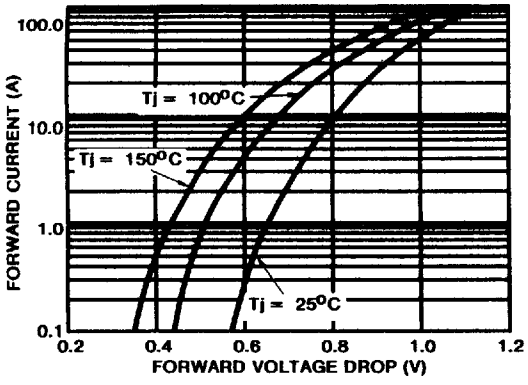


FIGURE 3. FORWARD VOLTAGE vs FORWARD CURRENT CHARACTERISTIC

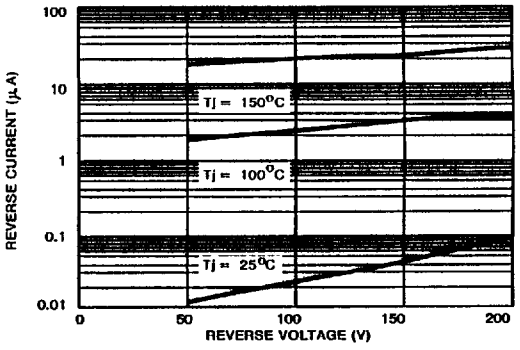


FIGURE 4. REVERSE VOLTAGE vs REVERSE CURRENT CHARACTERISTIC

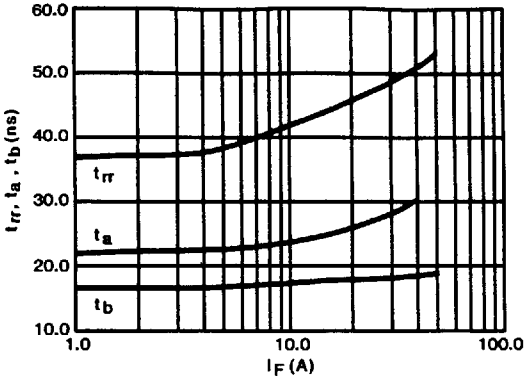


FIGURE 5. TYPICAL t_{rr}, t_a, t_b vs FORWARD CURRENT

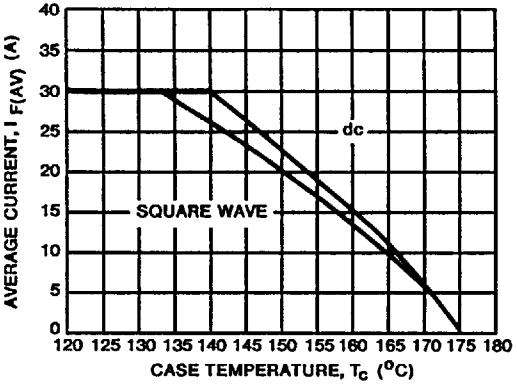


FIGURE 6. TYPICAL CURRENT DERATING CURVE w.r.t. CASE TEMPERATURE

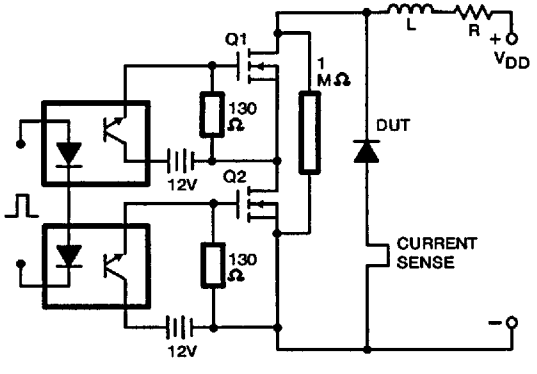


FIGURE 7. AVALANCHE ENERGY TEST CIRCUIT

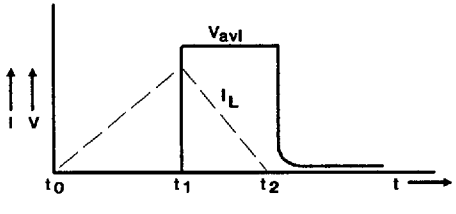


FIGURE 8. CURRENT VOLTAGE WAVEFORM

$I_L$peak = 1A, L = 40mH, R < 0.1Ω, W_{avl} = (1/2) $LI^2[V_{avl}/(V_{avl}-V_{dd})]$