### **Fast Recovery Diode** Types M3770Z#200 to M3770Z#300

The data sheet on the subsequent pages of this document is a scanned copy of existing data for this product. (Rating Report 94DR02 Issue 1)

This data reflects the old part number for this product which is: SM20-30C/DXC964. This part number must **NOT** be used for ordering purposes – please use the ordering particulars detailed below.

The following links will direct you to the appropriate outline drawings Outline W7 - 37mm clamp height capsule Outline W42 - 26mm clamp height capsule

Where any information on the product matrix page differs from that in the following data, the product matrix must be considered correct

An electronic data sheet for this product is presently in preparation.

For further information on this product, please contact your local ASM or distributor.

Alternatively, please contact Westcode as detailed below.

Ordering Particulars					
M3770	Z#	<b>**</b>	0		
Fixed Type Code	ZC – 37mm clamp height capsule ZD – 26mm clamp height capsule	Voltage code V <sub>RRM</sub> /100 20-30	Fixed Code		
Typical Order Code: M3770ZC220, 37mm clamp height capsule, 2200V V <sub>RRM</sub> /V <sub>DRM</sub>					

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In the interest of product improvement. Westcode reserves the right to change specifications at any time without prior notice.

Devices with a suffix code (2-letter, 3-letter or letter/digit/letter combination) added to their generic code are not necessarily subject to the conditions and limits contained in this report.

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: -40 To +150 °C

: -55 To +150 °C

### QUALITY AND EVALUATION LABORATORY

Rating Report No: 94DR02 Date: 7th September, 1994 Origin: Q.E.L. Pages: 27 Diode Capsule SM20 - 30C/DXC974 Written by: M Baker Checked: Approved: This diode consists of a diffused 76 mm diameter silicon slice, reference FQJ, mounted in a cold weld capsule. This report supersedes Advance Data AD94D11, dated 14th July, 1994. Ratings Voltage Grades ) A blocking voltage derating factor 20 - 30) of 0.13% per deg. Celsius is applicable  $V_{RSM}$ ) to this device for T<sub>i</sub> below 25°C : 2100 - 3100 V  $V_{RRM}$ ) (Note 1 & 2 page 4) : 2000 - 3000 V  $I_{F(AV)}$ : Single phase: 50 Hz, 180° half sinewave; Double Side Cooled  $T_{HS} = 55^{\circ}C$ ,  $100^{\circ}C$ : 3775 A, 2405 A Single Side Cooled  $T_{HS} = 100^{\circ}C$ : 1415 A  $I_{F(rms)} T_{HS} = 25^{\circ}C$ : 7115 A ) Double side cooled  $T_{HS} = 25^{\circ}C$  $I_{F}$ ) : 6000 A  $I_{FSM}$ : t = 10ms half sinewave;  $T_J$  (initial) = 150°C  $V_{RM}$  = 0.6 $V_{RRM(MAX)}$ : 44.0 kA  $I_{FSM}$ : t = 10ms half sinewave;  $T_J$  (initial) = 150°C  $V_{RM} \le 10V$ : 48.4 kA  $I^{2}t : t = 10 \text{ms}; T_{J} \text{ (initial)} = 150^{\circ}\text{C}; V_{RM} = 0.6 V_{RRM} \text{(MAX)}$  $: 9.68 \times 10^6 \text{A}^2 \text{s}$  $I^{2}t : t = 10 \text{ms}; T_{J} \text{ (initial)} = 150^{\circ}\text{C}; V_{RM} \le 10 \text{V}$  $: 11.7 \times 10^6 \text{A}^2 \text{s}$  $I^{2}t : t = 3ms; T_{J} \text{ (initial)} = 150^{\circ}\text{C}; V_{RM} \le 10\text{V}$  $: 8.66 \times 10^6 \text{A}^2 \text{s}$ 

T<sub>HS</sub> Operating Range

T<sub>stg</sub>: Non-operating

Characteristics	(Maximum values unless otherw	vise stated)	
V <sub>o</sub>			: 1.19 V
$r_{_{ m S}}$			: $0.118 \text{ m}\Omega$
$A: T_J = 25^{\circ}C$	)		: 0.596789
$B: T_J = 25^{\circ}C$	) Valid range 200 A to 8000 A		: 0.04632052
$C: T_{J} = 25^{\circ}C$	)		: 3.04052E-5
$D: T_{J} = 25^{\circ}C$	)		: 0.008459116
A : Constant	) Valid 200 A 4 2000 A	÷	: 0.423553
$B : ln(i_F)$ $C : i_F$	) Valid range 200 A to 8000 A		: 0.02954106
$\mathbf{D}: \sqrt{\mathbf{i}_{\mathrm{F}}}$	)		: 1.73642E-5
- · · · • <u>-                            </u>	,		: 0.0140443
$V_{FM}$ at $I_{FM} = 4700 A$			: 1.74 V
R <sub>th(J-HS)</sub> Double side cooled	) Steady-state d.c. and		: 0.011 K/W
Single side cooled	) 1 \phi a.c. resistive load		: 0.022 K/W
I <sub>RRM</sub> : at V <sub>RRM(MAX)</sub>			: 150 mA
$V_{fr}$ : at dI/dt = 1000 A/ $\mu$ s			: 23.8 V
Reverse recovery at $I_{FM} = 1000$	$0 \text{ A; t}_{p} = 1000  \mu\text{s}$		
$di_R/dt = 60A/\mu s;$			
Q <sub>RR</sub> (total area)			: 2265 μC
Q <sub>RA</sub> (50% chord)			: 1500 μC
t <sub>rr</sub> (50% chord)			: 7 μs
I <sub>RM</sub>			: 340 A
			. 540 A
Mounting Force			: 27 - 47 kN
Outline Drawing		C Outline	(2700 - 4700 kg.f) : 100A293
Ü		D Outline	: 100A293
JEDEC Outline No.			;

NOTE: All characteristics are at  $T_{VJ} = T_{Jmax}$  operating unless stated otherwise.

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### Voltage Ratings Table

Voltage Class	V <sub>RRM</sub> V	V <sub>RSM</sub> V
20	2,000	2,100
22	2,200	2,300
24	2,400	2,500
26	2,600	2,700
28	2,800	2,900
30	3,000	3,100

- 1. This Report is applicable to higher or lower voltage grades when supply has been agreed by Sales/Production.
- 2. A blocking voltage derating factor of 0.13% per deg. Celsius is applicable to this device for  $T_{\rm J}$  below 25°C.

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#### **INTRODUCTION**

This diode series comprises fast recovery capsule devices with all diffused silicon slices. All these diodes have controlled reverse recovery characteristics with good "K" factors, and are particularly suitable for use in free-wheel applications.

### NOTES ON THE RATINGS

#### (a) Square wave ratings

These ratings are given for leading edge linear rates of rise of forward current of 100 and 500 A/µs.

### (b) Energy per pulse characteristics

These curves enable rapid estimation of device dissipation to be obtained for conditions not covered by the frequency ratings.

Let: Ep be the Energy per pulse for a given current and pulse width, in joules. Let f be the repetition rate, in Hertz. Let  $R_{thJ-HS}$  be the steady state d.c. thermal resistance (junction to heat sink).

Then 
$$W_{AV} = E_P * f$$

$$T_{SINK} = T_{J(MAX)} - (E_P * f * R_{thJ-HS})$$

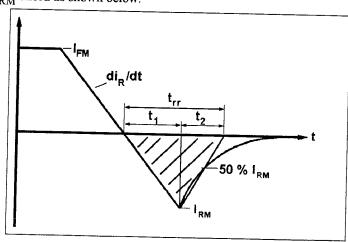
### (c) ABCD Constants

These constants (applicable only over current range of  $V_F$  characteristic on page 8) are the coefficients of the expression for the forward characteristic given below:

$$V_f = A + B \cdot \ln(i_f) + C \cdot i_f + D \cdot \sqrt{i_f}$$
 : where  $i_F$  = instantaneous forward current.

### (d) Reverse recovery ratings

(i)  $Q_{RA}$  is based on 50%  $I_{RM}$  chord as shown below.



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(ii)  $Q_{RR}$  is based on a 150  $\mu s$  integration time

i.e. 
$$Q_{RR} = \int_{t=0}^{150 \mu s} i_{RR}.dt$$
(iii)  $K$  factor  $=\frac{t1}{t2}$ 

#### Reverse Recovery Loss

The following procedure is recommended for use where it is necessary to include reverse recovery loss.

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### (a) Determination by measurement

From waveforms of recovery current obtained from a high frequency shunt (see Note 1) and reverse voltage present during recovery, an instantaneous reverse recovery loss waveform must be constructed. Let the area under this waveform be E joules per pulse. A new sink temperature can then be evaluated from:

$$T_{SINK(new)} = T_{SINK(original)} - E * (k + f * R_{th(J-HS)})$$

where k = 0.287 (K/W)/s

E = Area under reverse loss waveform per pulse in joules (W.s.)

f = Rated frequency in Hz at the original sink temperature.

 $R_{thJ-HS}$  = d.c. thermal resistance (K/W)

The total dissipation is now given by  $W_{(tot)} = W_{(original)} + E * f$ 

### (b) Determination without Measurement

In circumstances where it is not possible to measure voltage and current conditions, or for design purposes, the additional losses E in joules may be estimated as follows.

Let E be the value of energy per reverse cycle in joules (curves on p  $_{
m 16}$  ).

Let f be the operating frequency in Hz

then 
$$T_{SINK(new)} = T_{SINK(original)} - (E * f * Rth)$$

where  $T_{SINK(new)}$  is the required maximum heat sink temperature and  $T_{SINK(original)}$  is the heat sink temperature given with the frequency ratings.

A suitable R-C snubber network is connected across the diode to restrict the transient reverse voltage waveform to a peak value  $(V_{RM})$  of 0.67 of the maximum grade. If a different grade is being used or  $V_{RM}$  is other than 0.67 of Grade, the reverse loss may be approximated by a pro rata adjustment of the maximum value obtained from the curves.

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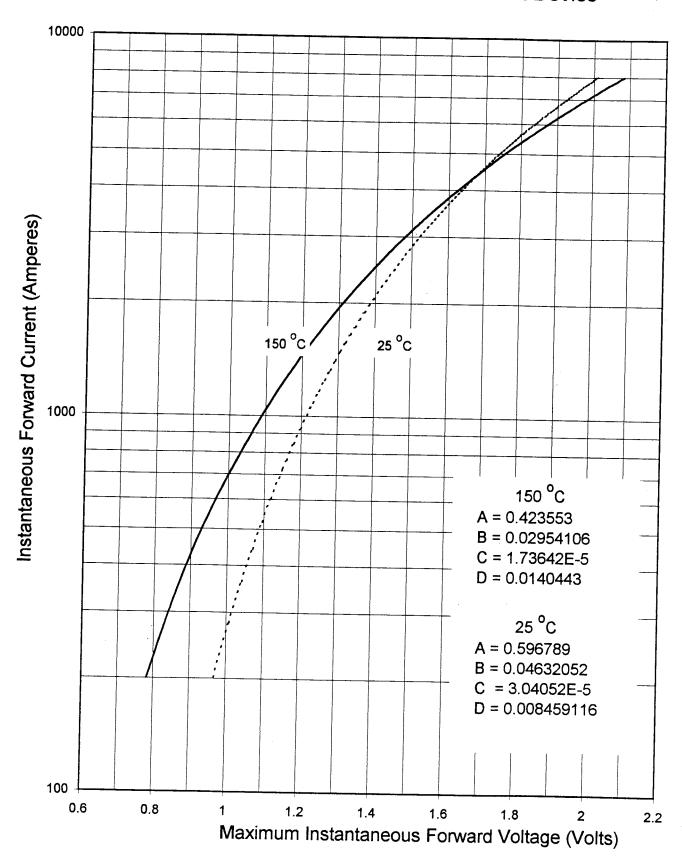
### NOTE 1

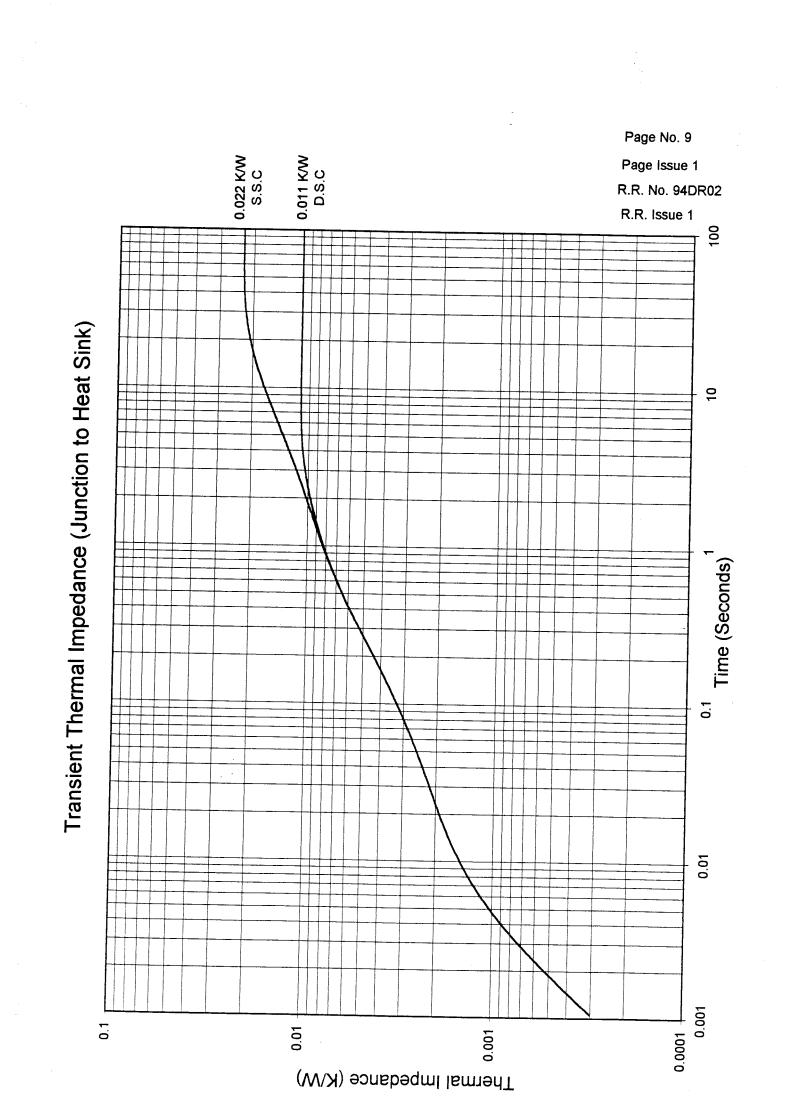
### Reverse Recovery Loss by Measurement

This device has a low reverse recovered charge and peak reverse recovery current. When measuring the charge care must be taken to ensure that:

- (a) a.c. coupled devices such as current transformers are not affected by prior passage of high amplitude forward current.
- (b) A suitable, polarised, clipping circuit must be connected to the input of the measuring oscilloscope to avoid overloading the internal amplifiers by the relatively high amplitude forward current signal.
- (c) Measurement of reverse recovery waveform should be carried out with an appropriate snubber of 0.5uF, 2.2 ohms connected across diode anode to cathode.

### Forward Characteristic of Limit Device





IFSM:VRRM=10V I<sup>2</sup>t:VRRM =10V FSM:60%VRRM 1<sup>2</sup>t:60%VRRM 100 20 Maximum Non-Repetitive Surge Current @ Initial Junction Temperature 150 °C Duration of Surge (Cycles @ 50 Hz) 19 Duration of Surge (ms) 1.00E+06 1.00E+05 1.00E+04  $[(s^{S}A^{\epsilon}01x)^{1}]$  mumixeM]

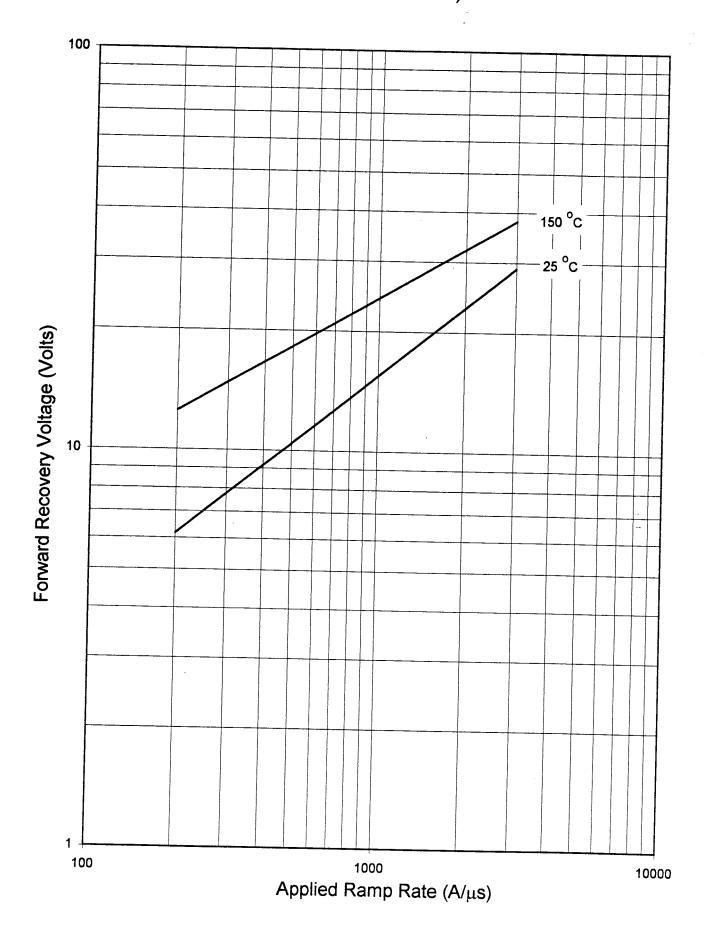
Total Peak Half Sine Surge Current (A)

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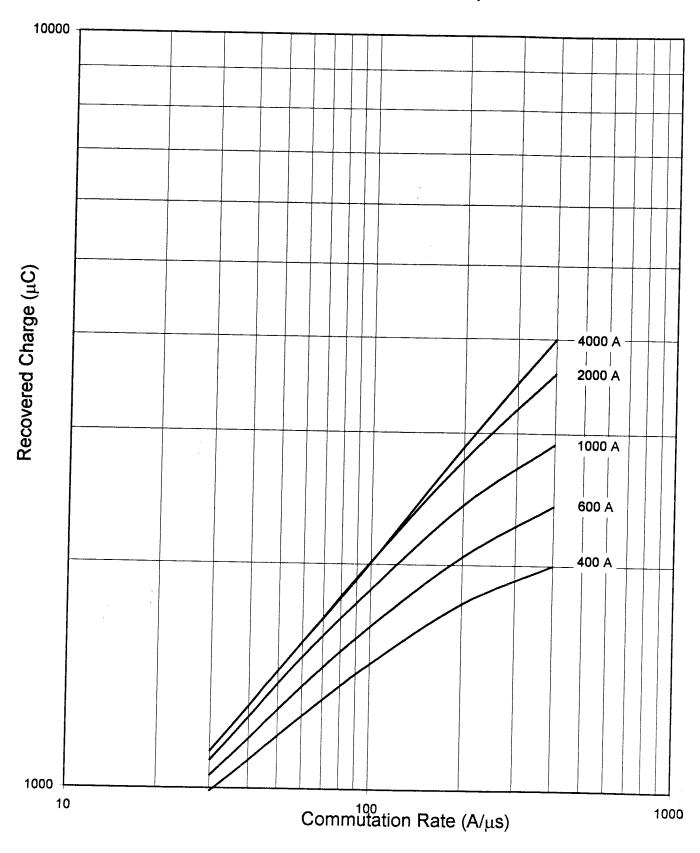
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### Forward Recovery Voltage (Maximum Peak)

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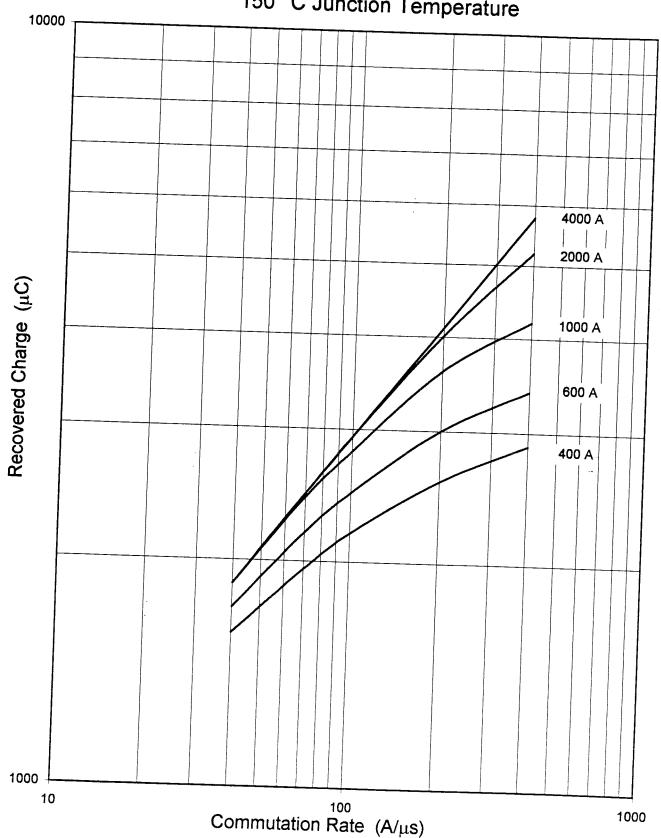


### Maximum Recovered Charge Qra 50 % Chord @150 °C Junction Temperature

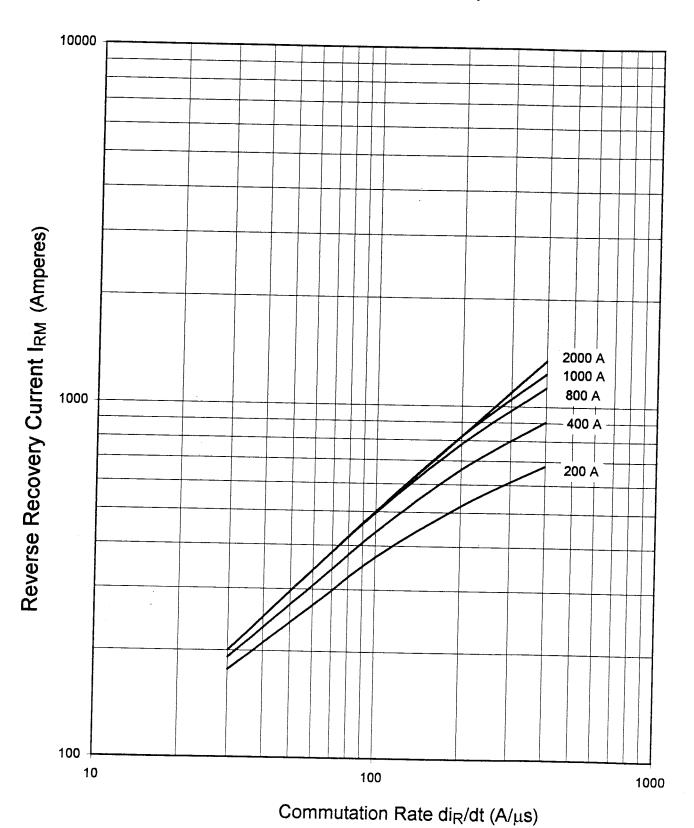


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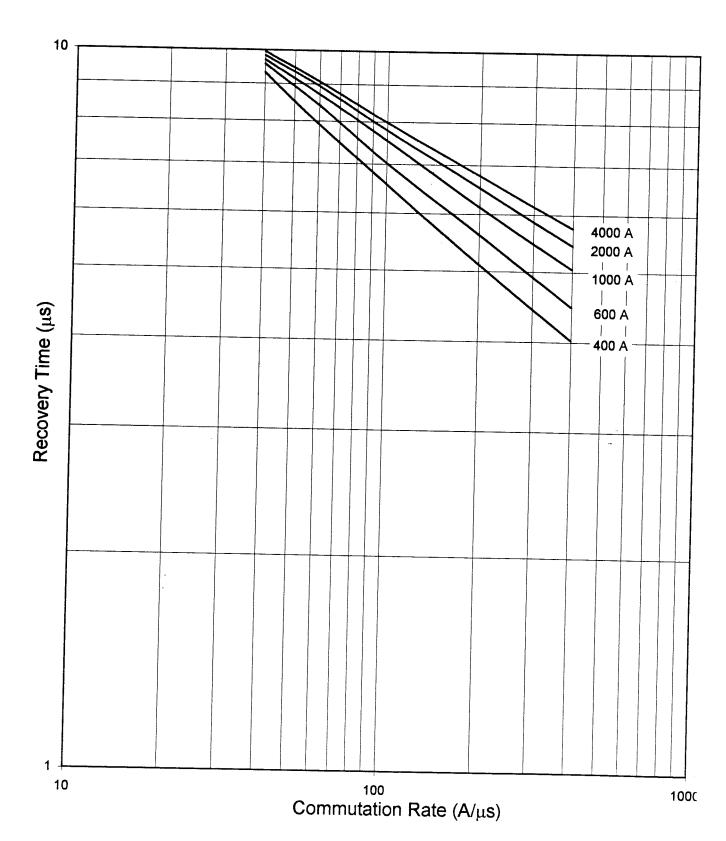
# Maximum Total Recovered Charge Qrr @ 150 °C Junction Temperature



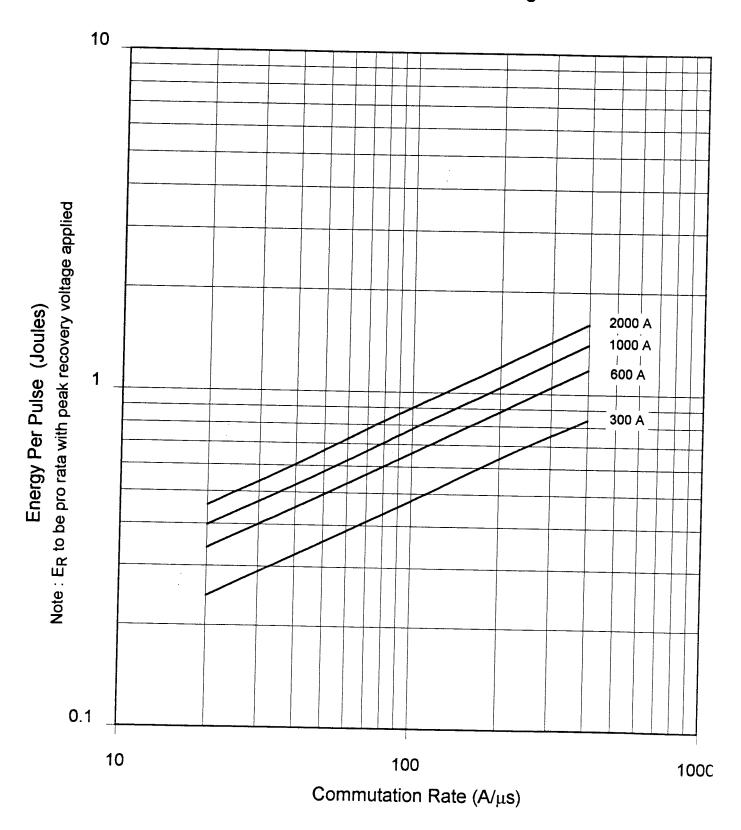
## Maximum Peak Recovered Current I<sub>RM</sub> @ 150 °C Junction Temperature



# Maximum Recovery Time t<sub>rr</sub> @150 °C Junction Temperature, 50% Chord

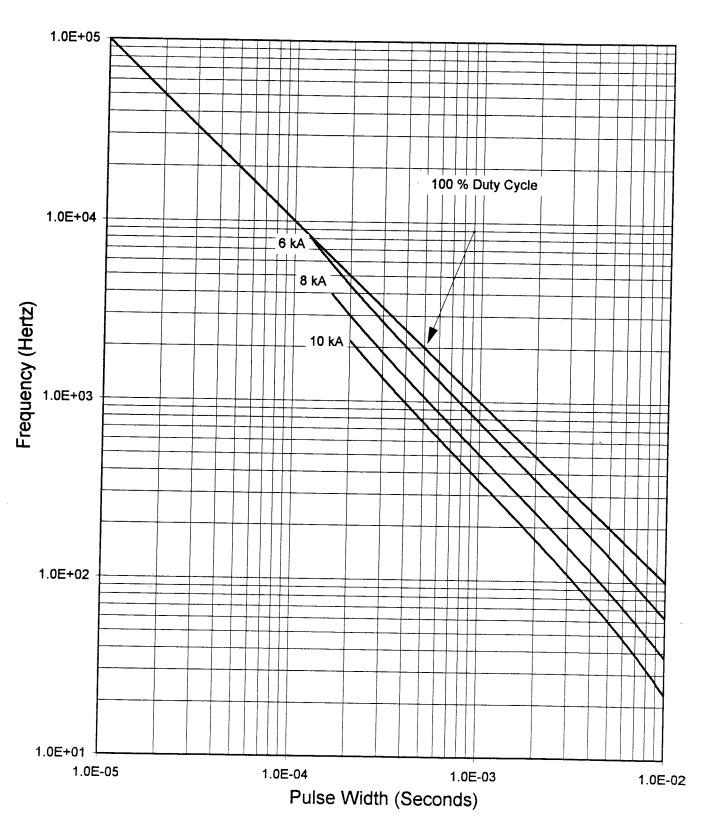


# Maximum Reverse recovered Energy Loss Per Pulse $E_R$ @ 150 $^o$ C Junction Temperature Snubber 0.5 $\mu$ F & 2.2 $\Omega$ . $V_{RM}$ =0.67 Voltage Grade



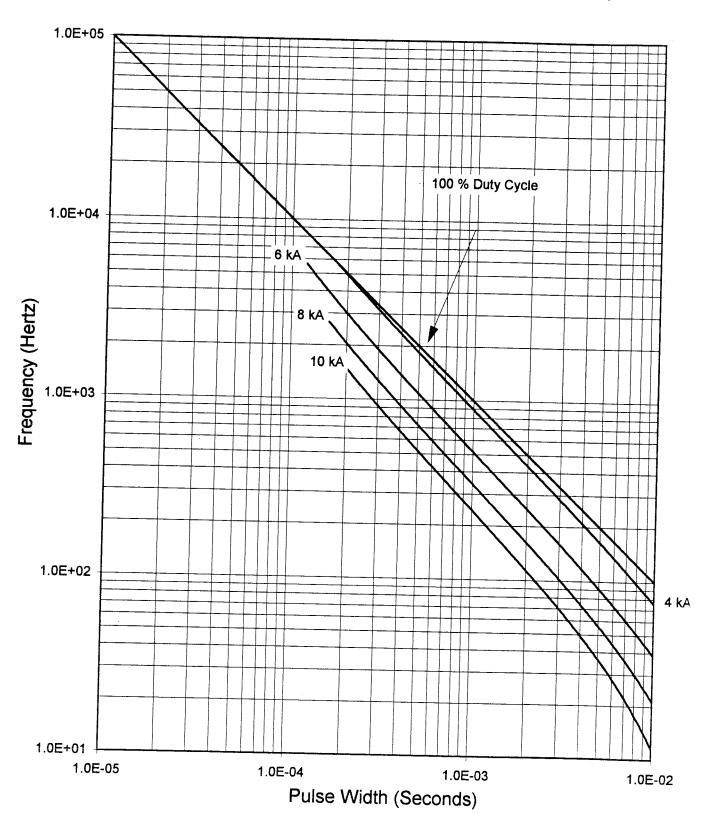
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### Frequency vs Pulse Width Heat Sink Temperature 55°C, di/dt 100 A/µs



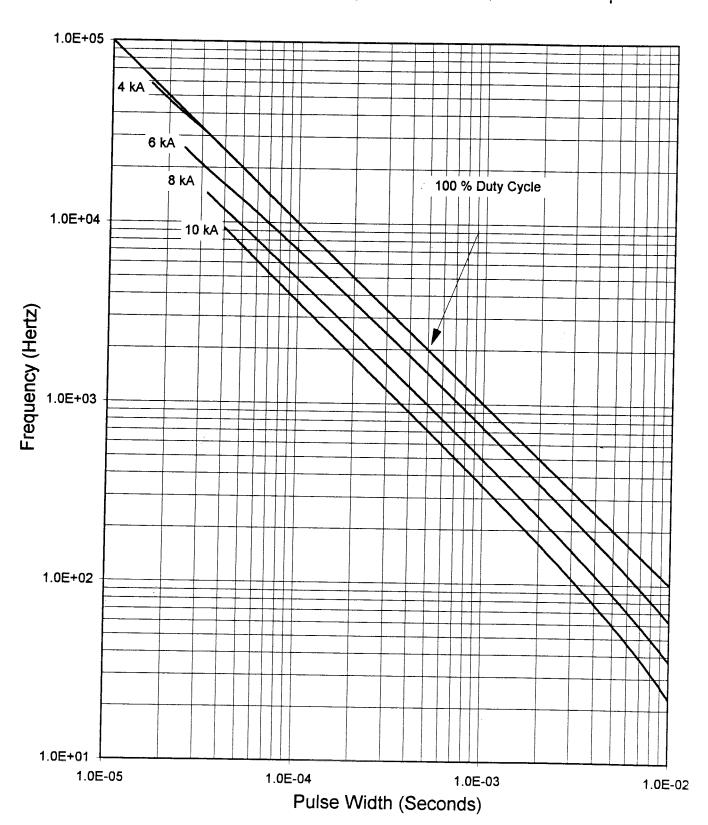
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### Frequency vs Pulse Width Heat Sink Temperature 85°C, di/dt 100 A/μs



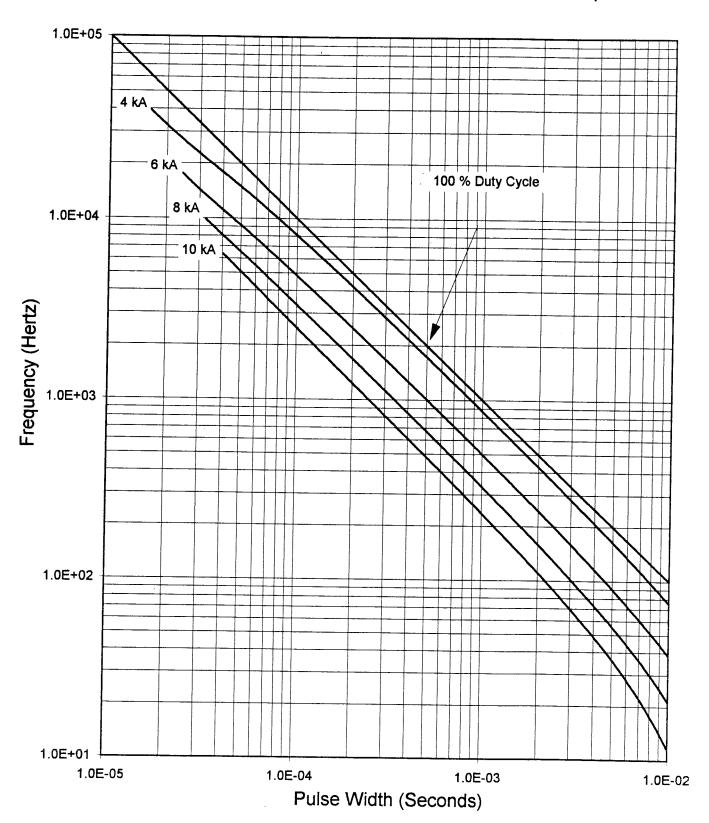
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### Frequency vs Pulse Width Heat Sink Temperature 55°C, di/dt 500 A/μs



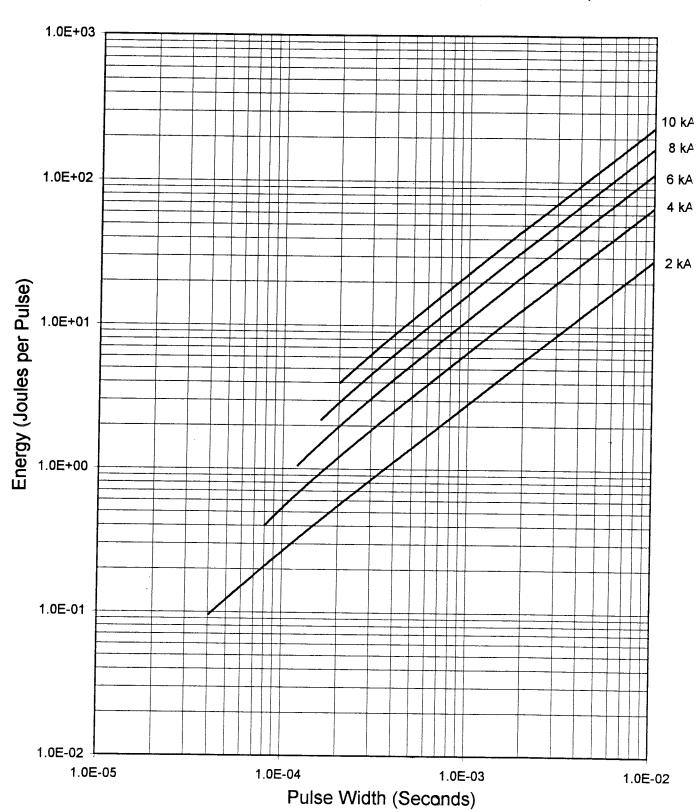
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### Frequency vs Pulse Width Heat Sink Temperature 85°C, di/dt 500 A/µs

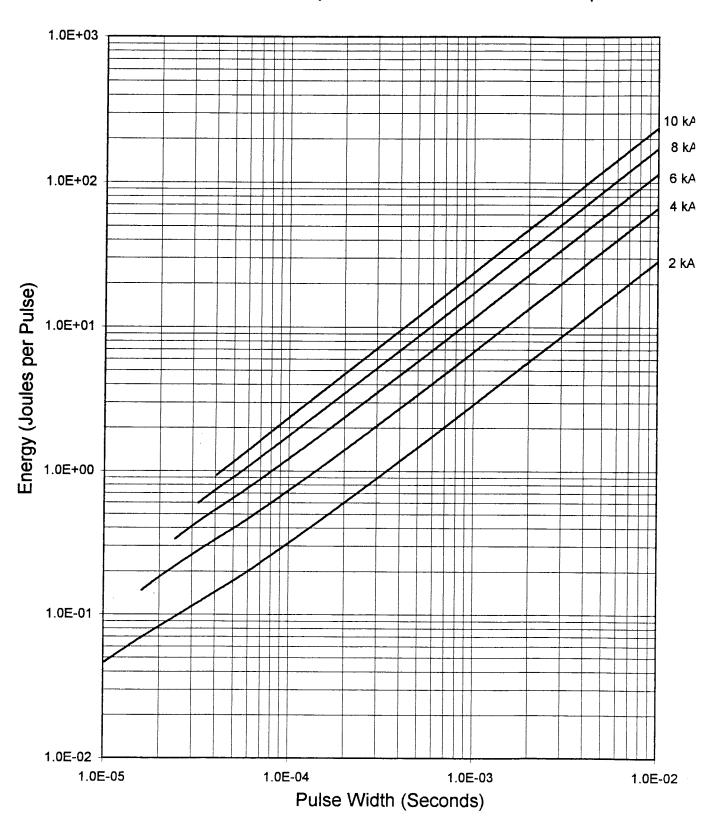


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### Energy vs Pulse Width Junction Temperature 150 °C, di/dt 100 A/μs

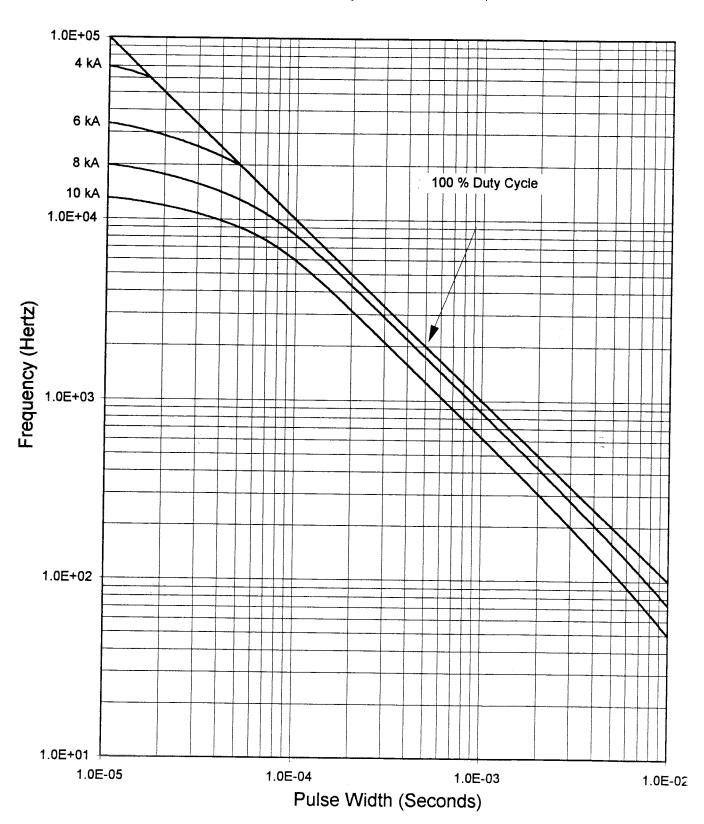


### Energy vs Pulse Width Junction Temperature 150 °C, di/dt 500 A/μs



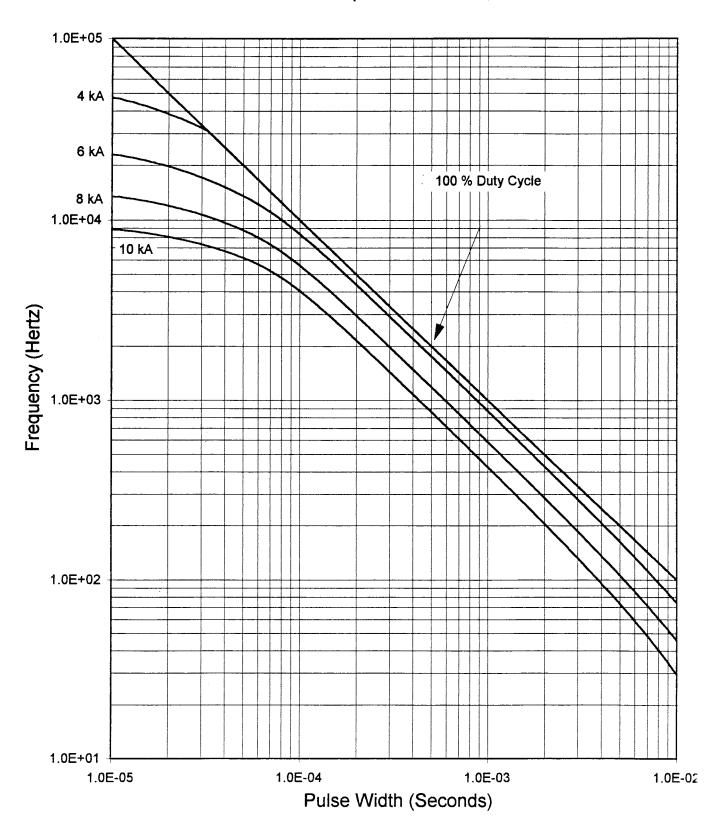
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### Frequency vs Pulse Width Heat Sink Temperature 55°C, Sine Wave



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### Frequency vs Pulse Width Heat Sink Temperature 85°C, Sine Wave



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### Energy vs Pulse Width Junction Temperature 150 °C, Sine Wave

