

SUPER-FAST RECOVERY RECTIFIERS

REV:1.01

Features	◆ Ultrafast 35 Nanosecond Recovery Time	Typical Reference Data VRRM= 200V IF(AV)= 20A VRRM= 400V IF(AV)= 20A VRRM= 600V IF(AV)=20A
	◆ 175° C Operating Junction Temperature	
	◆ Popular TO-220AB Package	
	◆ Epoxy Meets UL94 ,V0 @ 1/8"	
	◆ High Temperature Glass Passivated Junction	
	◆ Low Forward Voltage	
	◆ Low Leakage Current	
	◆ Reverse Voltage to 600 Volts	
◆ Pb-Free Packages are Available		

Mechanical Characteristics	● Case: Epoxy, Molded
	● Weight: 1.9 grams (approximately)
	● Finish: All External Surfaces Corrosion Resistant and Terminal Leads are Readily Solderable
	● Lead Temperature for Soldering Purposes: 260° C Max. for 10 Seconds
	● Shipped 50 units per plastic tube

MAXIMUM RATINGS

Rating	Symbol	SF2002	SF2004	SF2006	Unit
Peak Repetitive Reverse Voltage	VRRM	200	400	600	V
Working Peak Reverse Voltage	VRWM				
DC Blocking Voltage	VR				
Average Rectified Forward Current	IF (AV)	10			A
Total Device, (Rated VR), TC = 150°C		20			
Peak Repetitive Forward Current (Rated VR, Square Wave, 20 kHz), TC = 150°C	IFM	16			A
Nonrepetitive Peak Surge Current (Surge applied at rated load conditions halfwave , single phase, 60 Hz)	IFSM	100			A
Operating Junction Temperature and Storage Temperature	TJ, Tstg	- 40 to +175			°C

THERMAL CHARACTERISTICS (Per Diode Leg)

Maximum Thermal Resistance, Junction to Case	R θ JC	3.0	2.0	°C/W
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ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS (Per Diode Leg)

Maximum Instantaneous Forward Voltage (1) (IF = 8.0 Amps, TC = 25° C)	VF	1.1	1.4	1.5	V
Maximum Instantaneous Reverse Current (1) (Rated dc Voltage, TJ = 150° C)	IR	800	800	800	μ A
(Rated dc Voltage, TJ = 25° C)		10	10	10	
Maximum Reverse Recovery Time (IF = 0.5 A, IR = 1.0 A, IREC = 0.25 A)	Trr	35			ns

(1) Pulse Test: Pulse Width = 300 μ s, Duty Cycle \leq 2.0%.

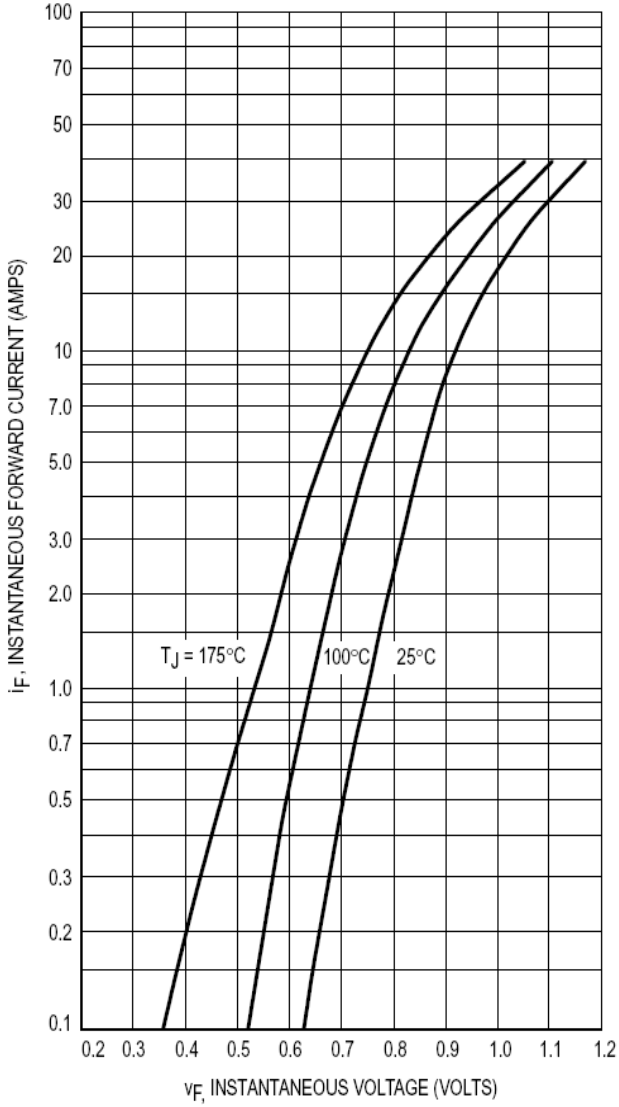


Figure 1. Typical Forward Voltage

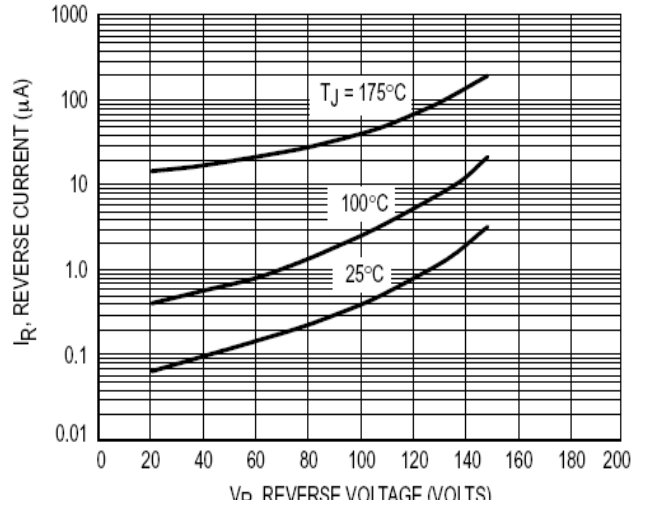


Figure 2. Typical Reverse Current

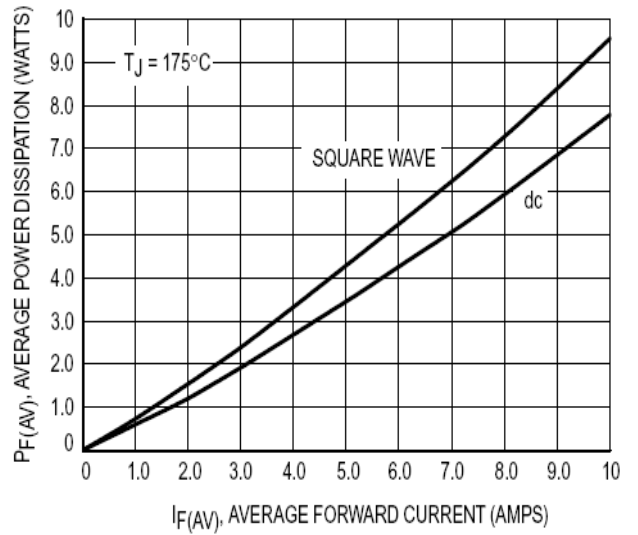


Figure 3. Current Derating, Case

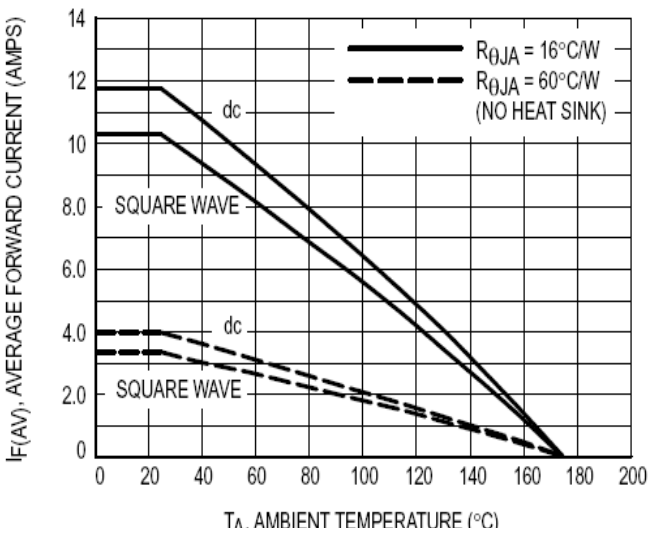


Figure 4. Current Derating, Ambient

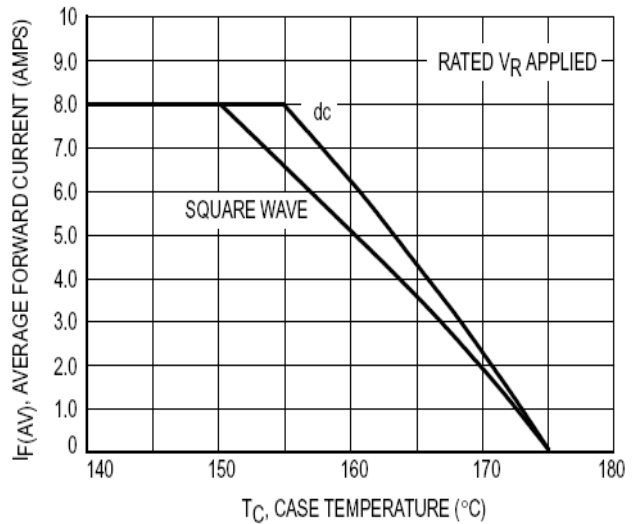


Figure 5. Power Dissipation

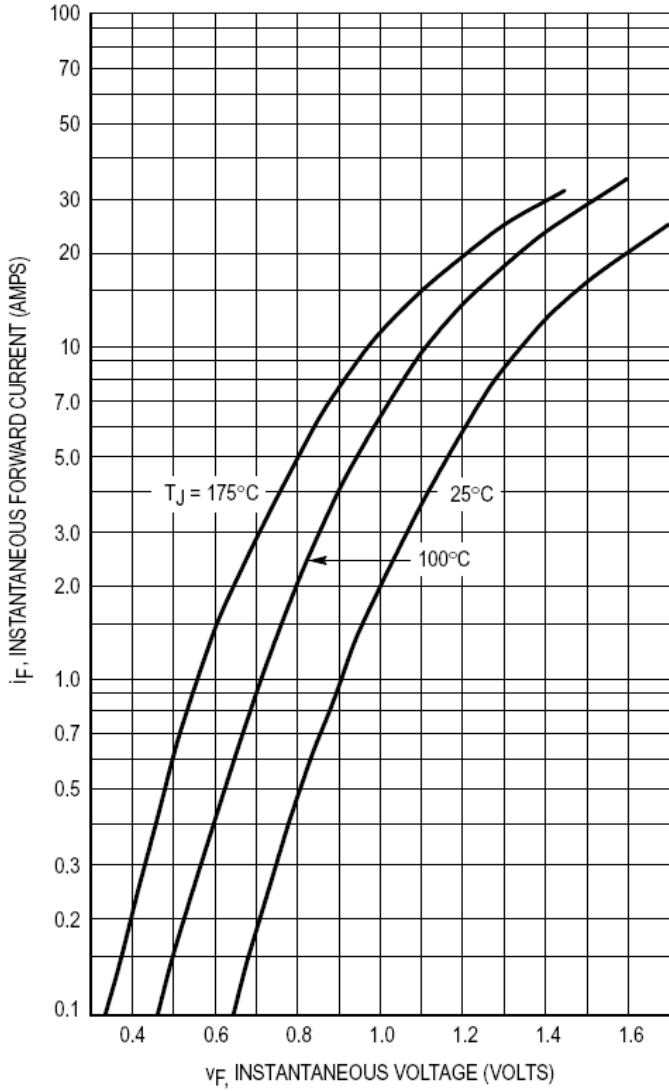


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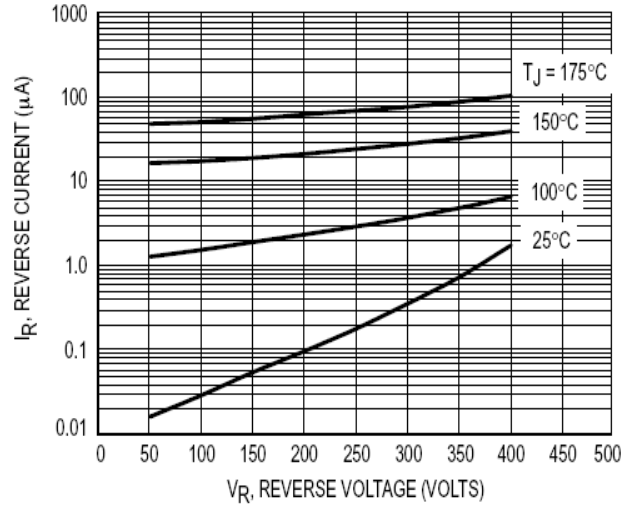


Figure 2. Typical Reverse Current

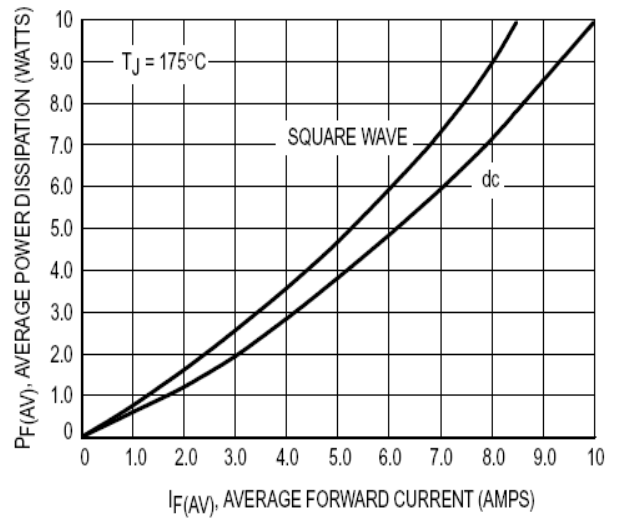


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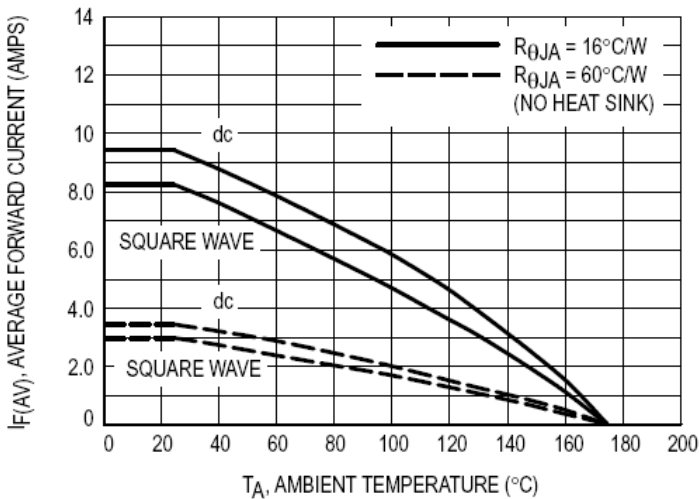


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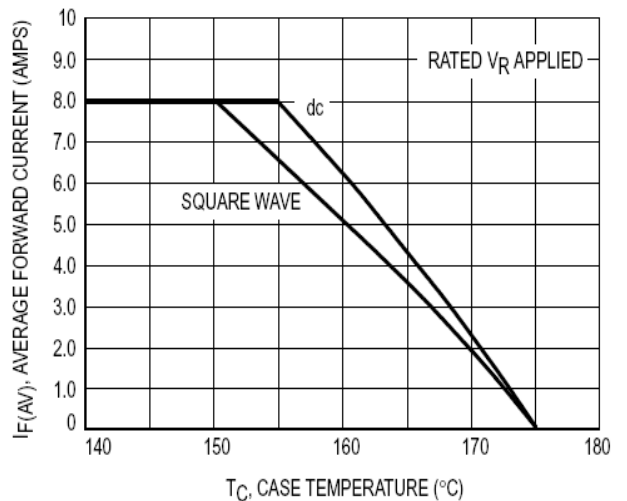


Figure 5. Power Dissipation

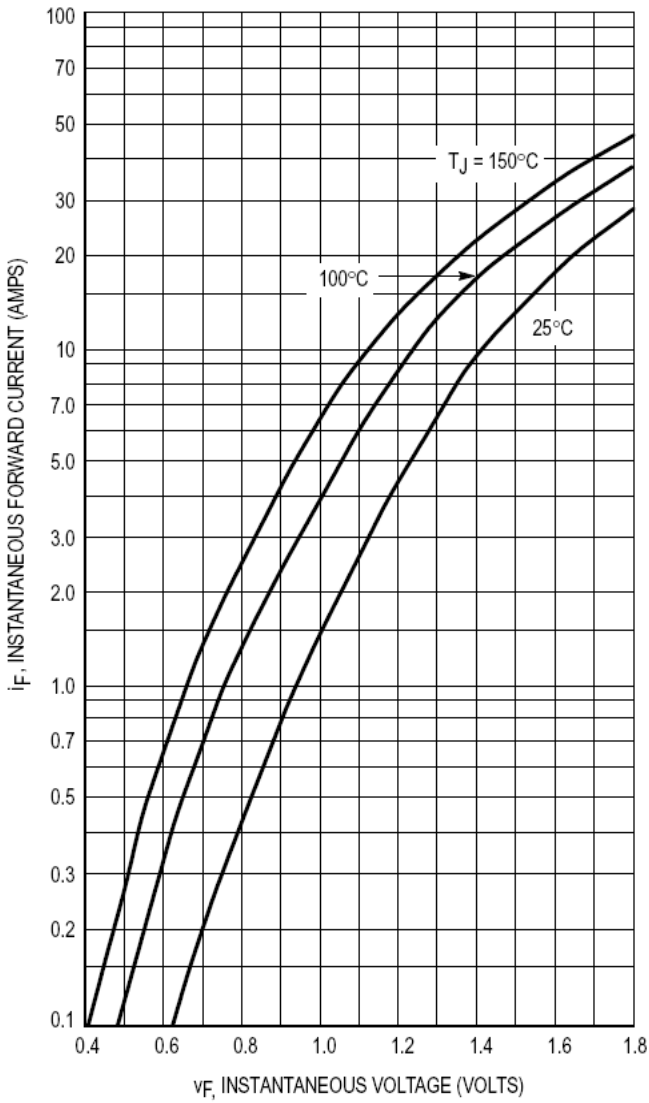


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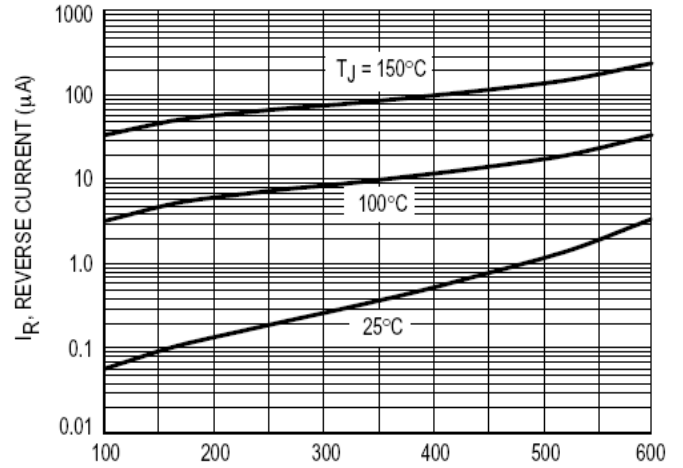


Figure 2. Typical Reverse Current

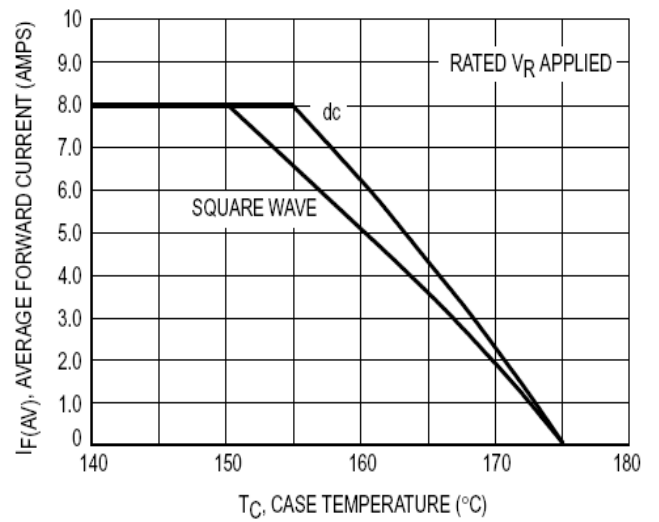


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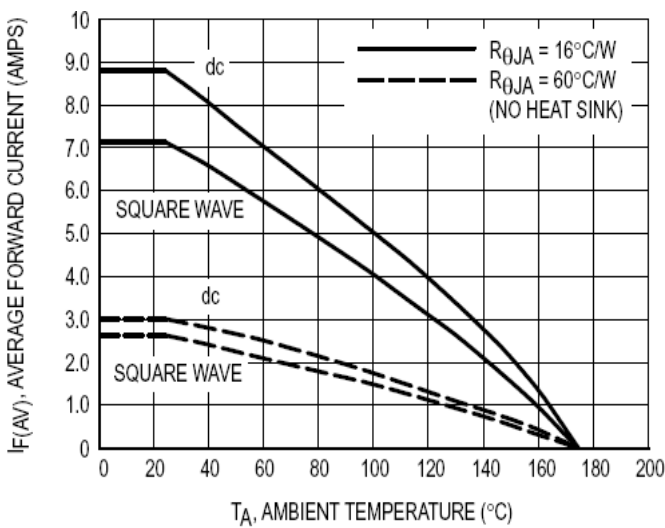


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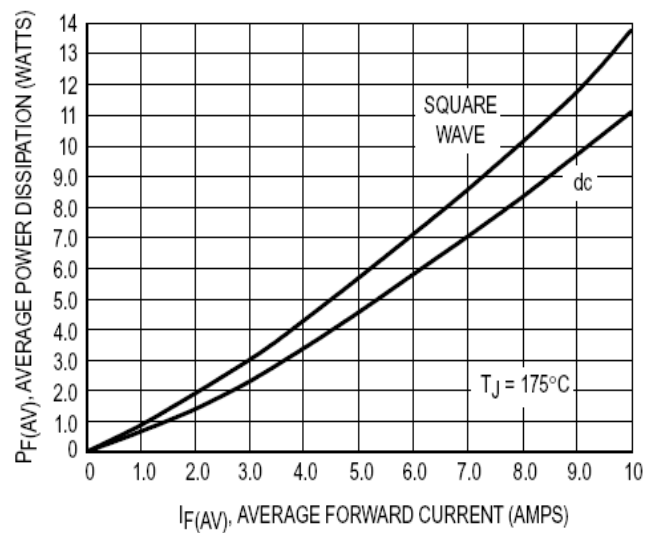


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TO-220AB

