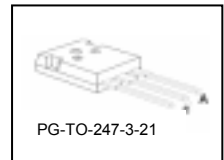


Features:

- 600 V EmCon technology
- Fast recovery
- Soft switching
- Low reverse recovery charge
- Low forward voltage
- 175 °C junction operating temperature
- Easy paralleling
- Pb-free lead plating; RoHS compliant
- Complete product spectrum and PSpice Models:
<http://www.infineon.com/emcon/>


Applications:

- Welding
- Motor drives

Type	V_{RRM}	I_F	$V_F, T_J=25^\circ C$	$T_{j,max}$	Marking	Package
IDW75E60	600V	75A	1.65V	175°C	D75E60	PG-TO-247-3-21

Maximum Ratings

Parameter	Symbol	Value	Unit
Repetitive peak reverse voltage	V_{RRM}	600	V
Continuous forward current	I_F	120	A
$T_C = 25^\circ C$		82	
$T_C = 90^\circ C$		75	
Surge non repetitive forward current	I_{FSM}	220	A
$T_C = 25^\circ C, t_p = 10 \text{ ms, sine halfwave}$			
Maximum repetitive forward current	I_{FRM}	225	A
$T_C = 25^\circ C, t_p \text{ limited by } t_{j,max}, D = 0.5$			
Power dissipation	P_{tot}	300	W
$T_C = 25^\circ C$		170	
$T_C = 90^\circ C$		150	
Operating junction and storage temperature	T_J, T_{stg}	-55...+175	°C
Soldering temperature	T_S	260	°C
1.6mm (0.063 in.) from case for 10 s			

Thermal Resistance

Parameter	Symbol	Conditions	Max. Value	Unit
Characteristic				
Thermal resistance, junction – case	R_{thJC}		0.5	K/W
Thermal resistance, junction – ambient	R_{thJA}		40	

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

Parameter	Symbol	Conditions	Value			Unit
			min.	typ.	max.	

Static Characteristic

Collector-emitter breakdown voltage	V_{RRM}	$I_R = 0.25\text{mA}$	600	-	-	V
Diode forward voltage	V_F	$I_F = 75\text{A}$ $T_j = 25^\circ\text{C}$	-	1.65	2.0	
		$T_j = 175^\circ\text{C}$	-	1.65	-	
Reverse leakage current	I_R	$V_R = 600\text{V}$ $T_j = 25^\circ\text{C}$	-	-	40	μA
		$T_j = 175^\circ\text{C}$	-	-	1000	

Dynamic Electrical Characteristics

Diode reverse recovery time	t_{rr}	$T_j = 25^\circ\text{C}$ $V_R = 400\text{V}$, $I_F = 75\text{A}$, $dI_F/dt = 1460\text{A}/\mu\text{s}$	-	121	-	ns
Diode reverse recovery charge	Q_{rr}		-	2.4	-	μC
Diode peak reverse recovery current	I_{rr}		-	38.5	-	A
Diode peak rate of fall of reverse recovery current during t_b	dI_{rr}/dt		-	921	-	$\text{A}/\mu\text{s}$

Diode reverse recovery time	t_{rr}	$T_j = 125^\circ\text{C}$ $V_R = 400\text{V}$, $I_F = 75\text{A}$, $dI_F/dt = 1460\text{A}/\mu\text{s}$	-	155	-	ns
Diode reverse recovery charge	Q_{rrm}		-	4.4	-	μC
Diode peak reverse recovery current	I_{rr}		-	46.6	-	A
Diode peak rate of fall of reverse recovery current during t_b	dI_{rr}/dt		-	960	-	$\text{A}/\mu\text{s}$

Diode reverse recovery time	t_{rr}	$T_j = 175^\circ\text{C}$ $V_R = 400\text{V}$, $I_F = 75\text{A}$, $dI_F/dt = 1460\text{A}/\mu\text{s}$	-	182	-	ns
Diode reverse recovery charge	Q_{rrm}		-	5.8	-	μC
Diode peak reverse recovery current	I_{rr}		-	56.2	-	A
Diode peak rate of fall of reverse recovery current during t_b	dI_{rr}/dt		-	1013	-	$\text{A}/\mu\text{s}$

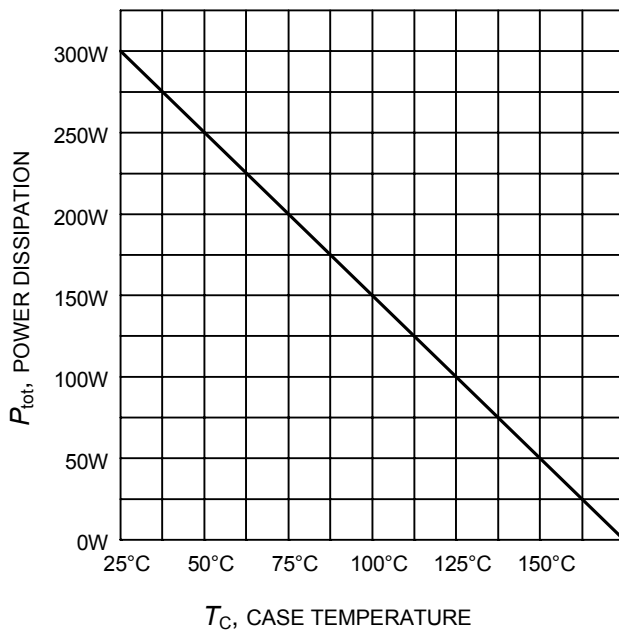


Figure 1. Power dissipation as a function of case temperature
($T_j \leq 175^\circ\text{C}$)

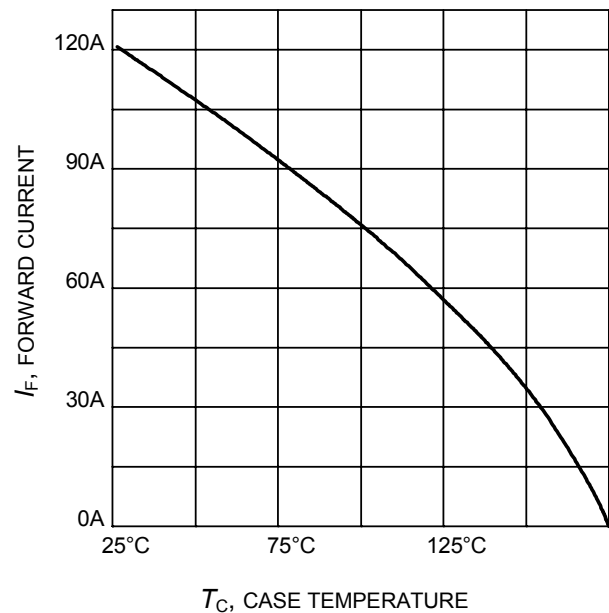


Figure 2. Diode forward current as a function of case temperature
($T_j \leq 175^\circ\text{C}$)

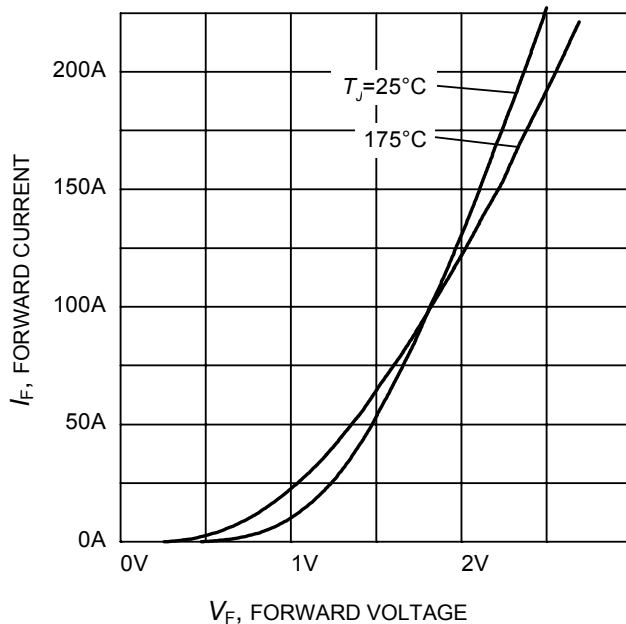


Figure 3. Typical diode forward current as a function of forward voltage

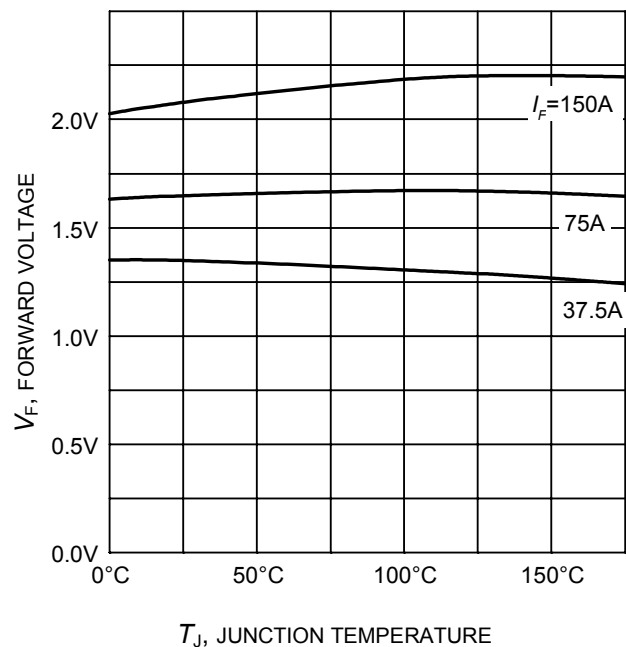


Figure 4. Typical diode forward voltage as a function of junction temperature

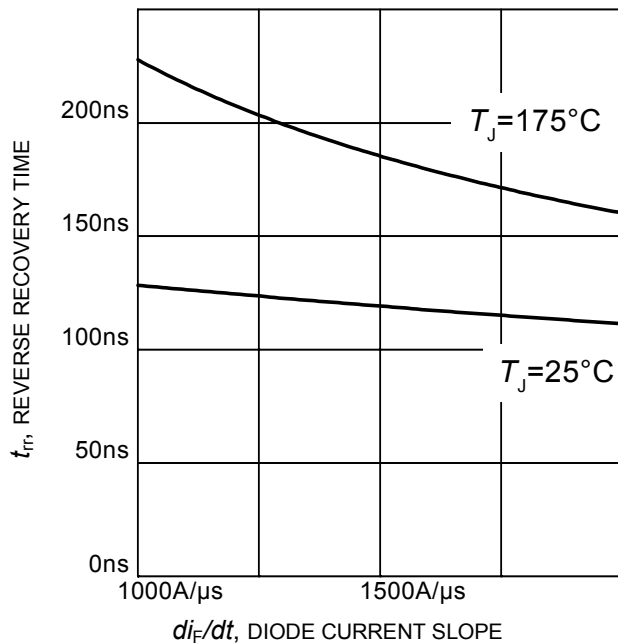


Figure 5. Typical reverse recovery time as a function of diode current slope
($V_R=400\text{V}$, $I_F=75\text{A}$,
Dynamic test circuit in Figure E)

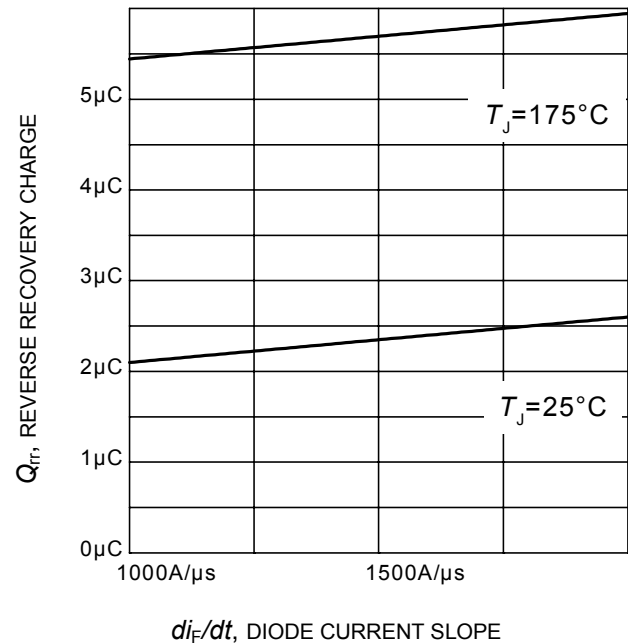


Figure 6. Typical reverse recovery charge as a function of diode current slope
($V_R = 400\text{V}$, $I_F = 75\text{A}$,
Dynamic test circuit in Figure E)

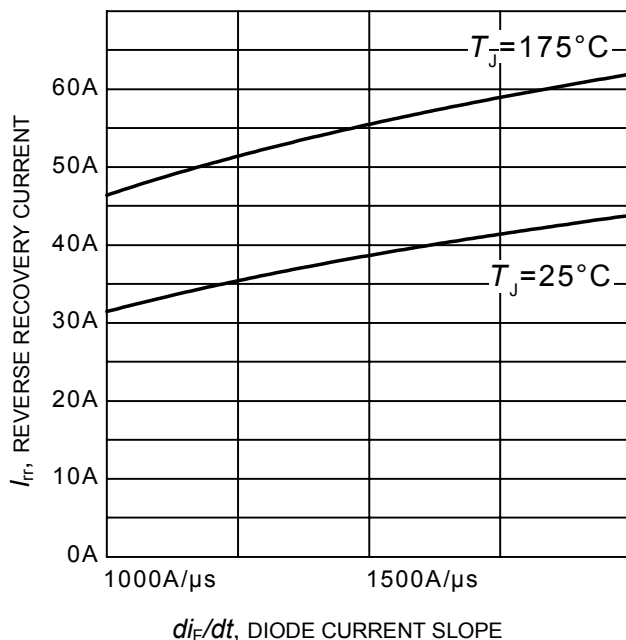


Figure 7. Typical reverse recovery current as a function of diode current slope
($V_R = 400\text{V}$, $I_F = 75\text{A}$,
Dynamic test circuit in Figure E)

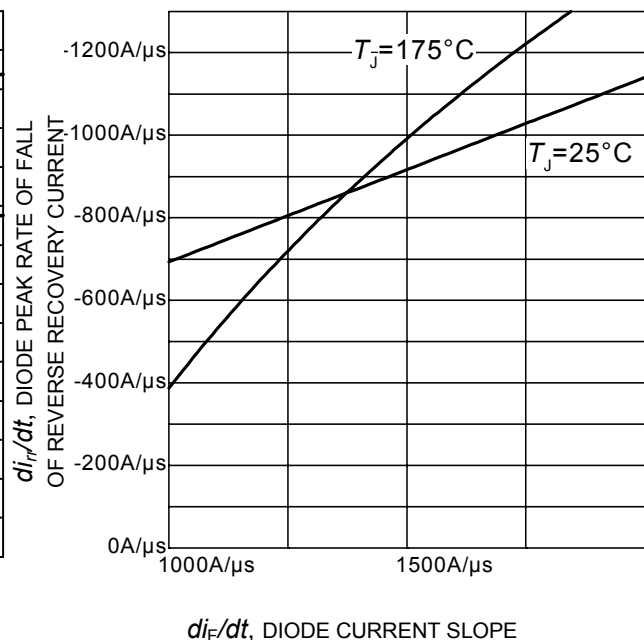


Figure 8. Typical diode peak rate of fall of reverse recovery current as a function of diode current slope
($V_R=400\text{V}$, $I_F=75\text{A}$,
Dynamic test circuit in Figure E)

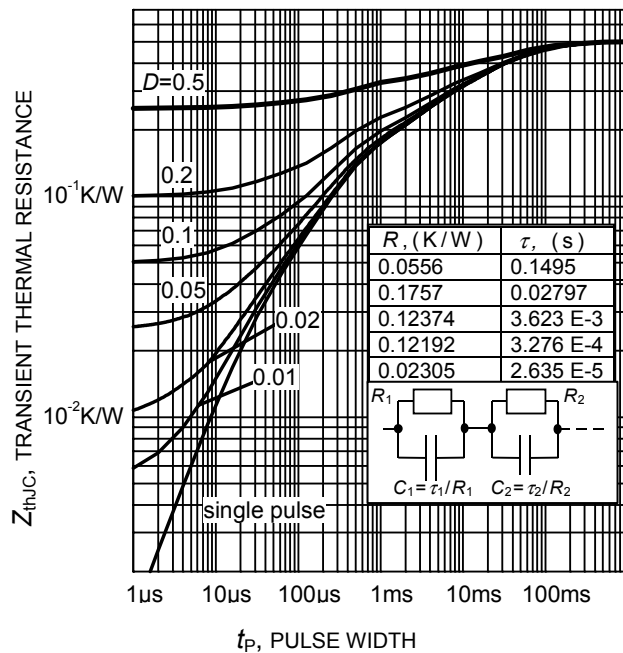
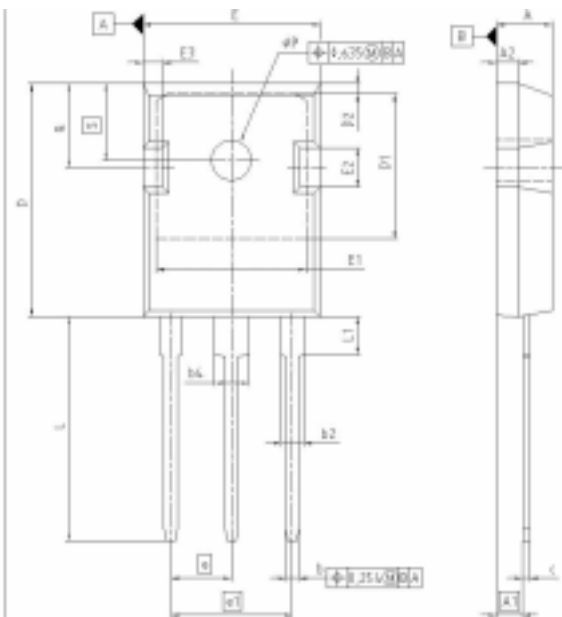


Figure 9. Diode transient thermal impedance as a function of pulse width
 $(D=t_p/T)$

PG-TO247-3-1



DIM	MILLIMETERS		INCHES	
	MIN	MAX	MIN	MAX
A	4.305	5.157	0.193	0.203
A1	2.273	2.527	0.090	0.099
A2	1.693	2.107	0.075	0.081
b	1.073	1.327	0.047	0.052
b2	1.903	2.596	0.075	0.094
b4	2.670	3.454	0.113	0.136
c	0.549	0.752	0.024	0.030
D	29.823	24.077	0.820	0.890
D1	17.323	17.831	0.682	0.702
D2	1.093	1.317	0.042	0.052
E	15.773	16.027	0.621	0.631
E1	13.893	14.147	0.547	0.557
E2	3.693	3.907	0.145	0.155
E3	1.663	1.997	0.066	0.079
e	5.450		0.215	
e1	10.800		0.430	
N	3		3	
L	20.053	20.307	0.793	0.799
L1	4.166	4.472	0.164	0.175
aP	3.559	3.661	0.140	0.144
Q	5.490	5.747	0.216	0.228
S	6.043	6.297	0.238	0.248

Published by
Infineon Technologies AG,
Bereich Kommunikation
Am Campeon 1-12,
D-85579 Neubiberg
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