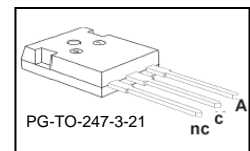


Fast Switching EmCon Diode

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	$V_F, T_J=25^\circ\text{C}$	$T_{j,max}$	Marking	Package
IDW100E60	600V	100A	1.65V	175°C	D100E60	PG-TO-247-3-21

Maximum Ratings

Parameter	Symbol	Value	Unit
Repetitive peak reverse voltage	V_{RRM}	600	V
Continuous forward current	I_F		A
$T_C = 25^\circ\text{C}$		150	
$T_C = 90^\circ\text{C}$		104	
$T_C = 100^\circ\text{C}$		96	
Surge non repetitive forward current	I_{FSM}	400	A
$T_C = 25^\circ\text{C}$, $t_p = 10$ ms, sine halfwave			
Maximum repetitive forward current	I_{FRM}	300	A
$T_C = 25^\circ\text{C}$, t_p limited by $t_{j,max}$, $D = 0.5$			
Power dissipation	P_{tot}		W
$T_C = 25^\circ\text{C}$		375	
$T_C = 90^\circ\text{C}$		212	
$T_C = 100^\circ\text{C}$		198	
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}		0.40	K/W
Thermal resistance, junction – ambient	R_{thJA}		40	

Electrical Characteristic, at $T_j = 25\text{ }^\circ\text{C}$, 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	$I_F=100\text{A}$ $T_j=25\text{ }^\circ\text{C}$ $T_j=175\text{ }^\circ\text{C}$	-	1.65	2.0	
Reverse leakage current	I_R	$V_R=600\text{V}$ $T_j=25\text{ }^\circ\text{C}$ $T_j=175\text{ }^\circ\text{C}$	-	-	40	μA
			-	-	1000	

Dynamic Electrical Characteristics

Diode reverse recovery time	t_{rr}	$T_j=25\text{ }^\circ\text{C}$	-	120	-	ns
Diode reverse recovery charge	Q_{rr}	$V_R=400\text{V}$,	-	3.6	-	μC
Diode peak reverse recovery current	I_{rr}	$I_F=100\text{A}$,	-	49.5	-	A
Diode peak rate of fall of reverse recovery current during t_b	dl_{rr}/dt	$dl_F/dt=1200\text{A}/\mu\text{s}$	-	750	-	$\text{A}/\mu\text{s}$

Diode reverse recovery time	t_{rr}	$T_j=125\text{ }^\circ\text{C}$	-	168	-	ns
Diode reverse recovery charge	Q_{rrm}	$V_R=400\text{V}$,	-	5.8	-	μC
Diode peak reverse recovery current	I_{rr}	$I_F=100\text{A}$,	-	61.6	-	A
Diode peak rate of fall of reverse recovery current during t_b	dl_{rr}/dt	$dl_F/dt=1200\text{A}/\mu\text{s}$	-	705	-	$\text{A}/\mu\text{s}$

Diode reverse recovery time	t_{rr}	$T_j=175\text{ }^\circ\text{C}$	-	200	-	ns
Diode reverse recovery charge	Q_{rrm}	$V_R=400\text{V}$,	-	7.8	-	μC
Diode peak reverse recovery current	I_{rr}	$I_F=100\text{A}$,	-	67.0	-	A
Diode peak rate of fall of reverse recovery current during t_b	dl_{rr}/dt	$dl_F/dt=1200\text{A}/\mu\text{s}$	-	650	-	$\text{A}/\mu\text{s}$

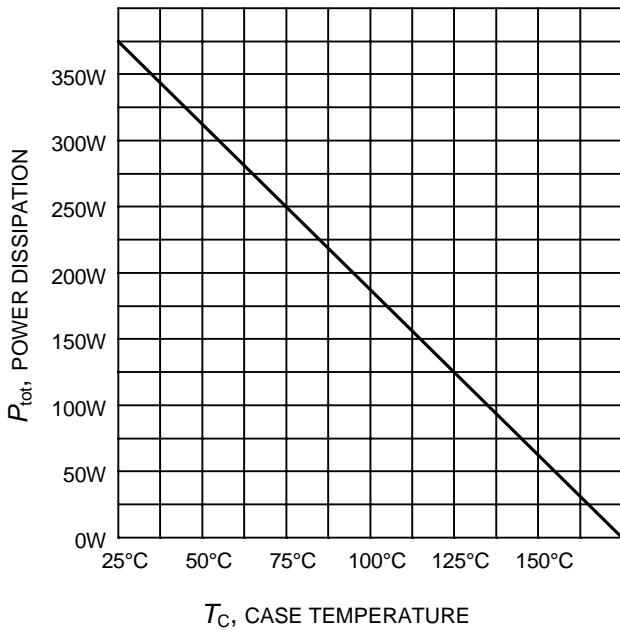


Figure 1. Power dissipation as a function of case temperature
($T_j \leq 175^\circ\text{C}$)

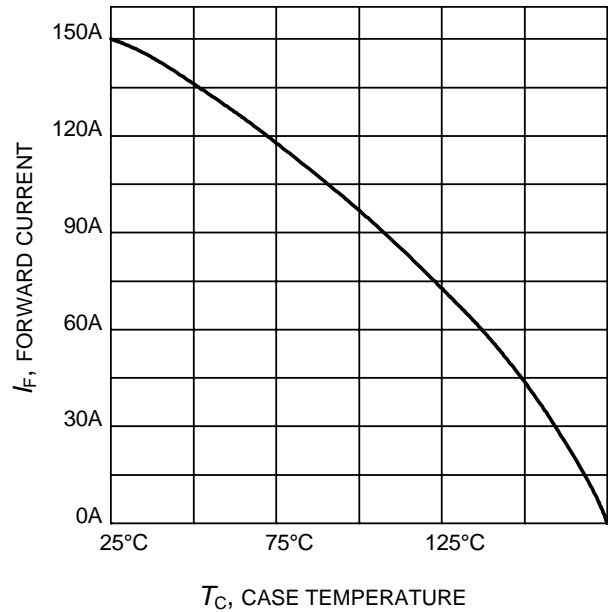


Figure 2. Diode forward current as a function of case temperature
($T_j \leq 175^\circ\text{C}$)

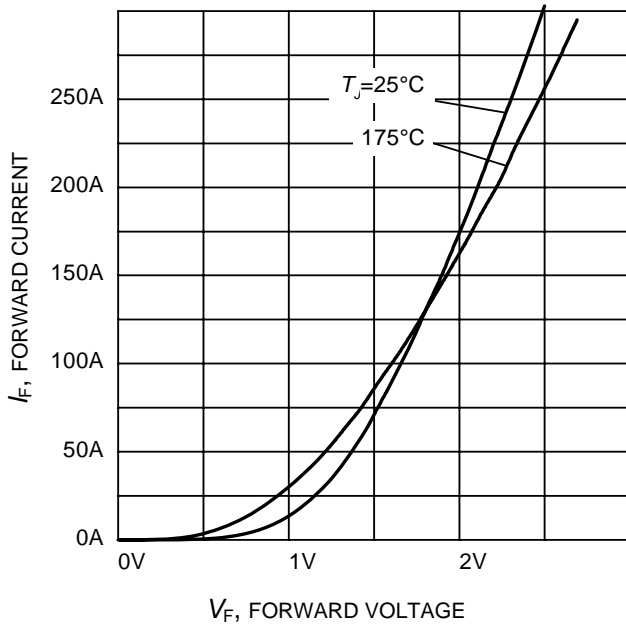


Figure 3. Typical diode forward current as a function of forward voltage

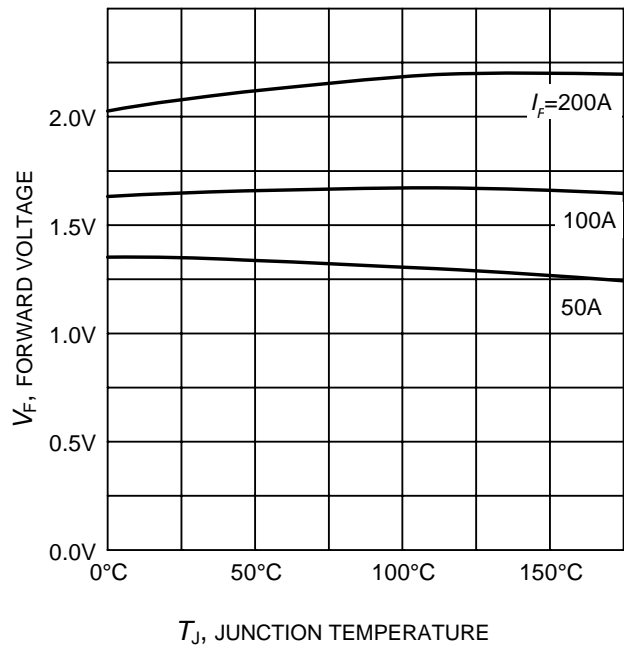
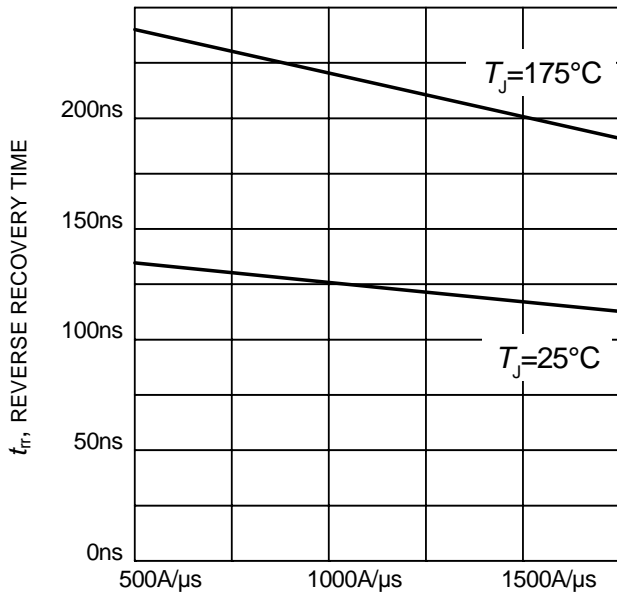
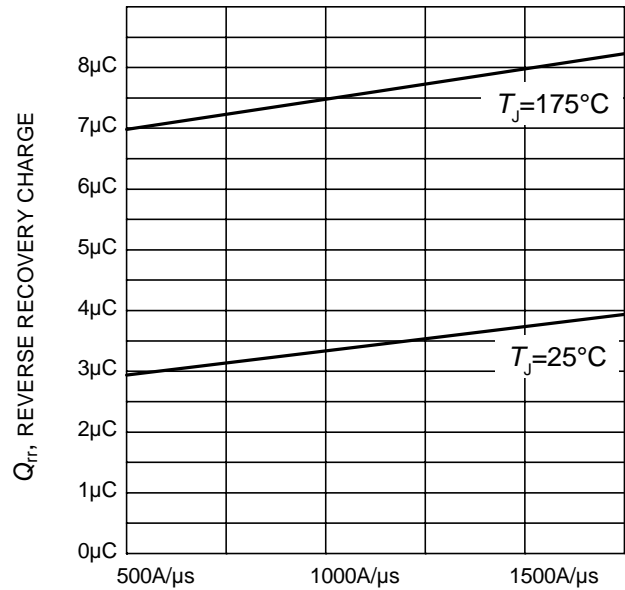


Figure 4. Typical diode forward voltage as a function of junction temperature



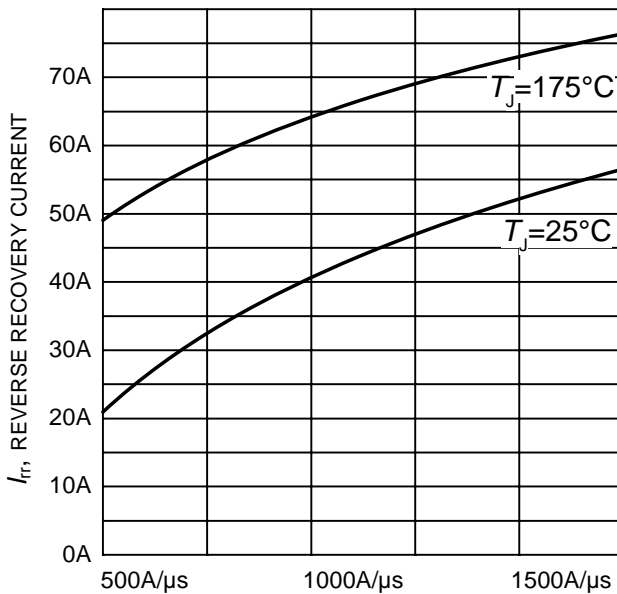
di_F/dt , DIODE CURRENT SLOPE

Figure 5. Typical reverse recovery time as a function of diode current slope
($V_R=400V$, $I_F=100A$,
Dynamic test circuit in Figure E)



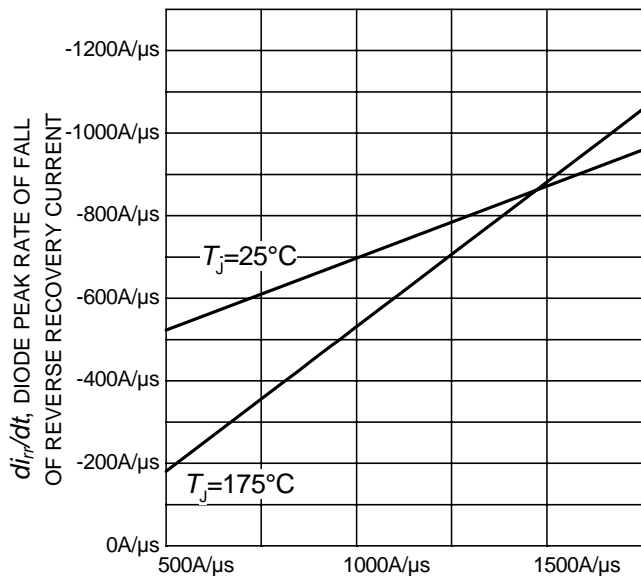
di_F/dt , DIODE CURRENT SLOPE

Figure 6. Typical reverse recovery charge as a function of diode current slope
($V_R = 400V$, $I_F = 100A$,
Dynamic test circuit in Figure E)



di_F/dt , DIODE CURRENT SLOPE

Figure 7. Typical reverse recovery current as a function of diode current slope
($V_R = 400V$, $I_F = 100A$,
Dynamic test circuit in Figure E)



di_F/dt , DIODE CURRENT SLOPE

Figure 8. Typical diode peak rate of fall of reverse recovery current as a function of diode current slope
($V_R=400V$, $I_F=100A$,
Dynamic test circuit in Figure E)

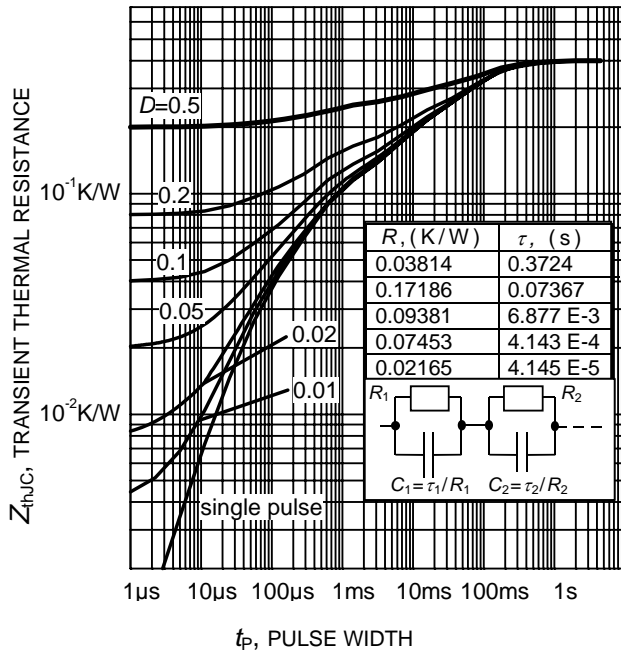
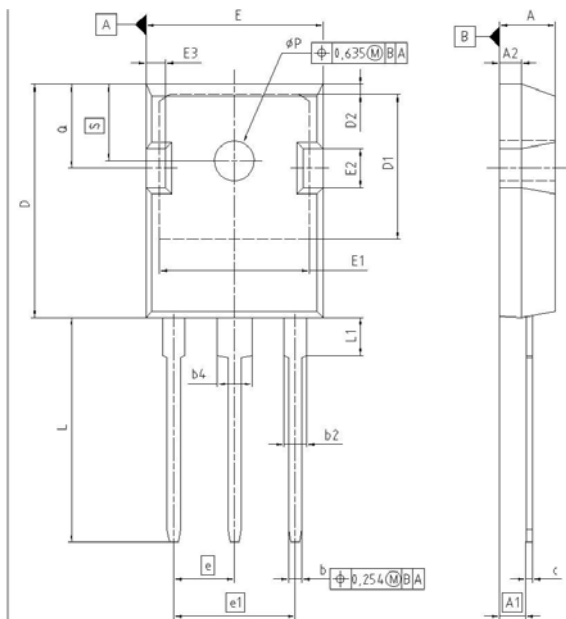


Figure 9. Diode transient thermal impedance as a function of pulse width
 ($D = t_p / T$)

PG-T0247-3-21



DIM	MILLIMETERS		INCHES	
	MIN	MAX	MIN	MAX
A	4.903	5.157	0.193	0.203
A1	2.273	2.527	0.092	0.096
A2	1.853	2.107	0.075	0.081
b	1.073	1.327	0.047	0.052
b2	1.903	2.386	0.075	0.094
b4	2.870	3.454	0.113	0.136
c	0.549	0.752	0.024	0.030
D	20.823	21.077	0.820	0.830
D1	17.323	17.831	0.682	0.702
D2	1.063	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	3.683	3.937	0.145	0.155
E3	1.683	1.937	0.066	0.076
e	5.450		0.215	
e1	10.900		0.430	
N	3		3	
L	20.053	20.307	0.789	0.799
L1	4.168	4.472	0.164	0.176
phiP	3.559	3.661	0.140	0.144
Q	5.493	5.747	0.216	0.226
S	6.043	6.297	0.238	0.248

**Published by
Infineon Technologies AG,
Bereich Kommunikation
Am Campeon 1-12,
D-85579 Neubiberg
© Infineon Technologies AG 2006
All Rights Reserved.**

Attention please!

The information herein is given to describe certain components and shall not be considered as warranted characteristics.

Terms of delivery and rights to technical change reserved.

We hereby disclaim any and all warranties, including but not limited to warranties of non-infringement, regarding circuits, descriptions and charts stated herein.

Infineon Technologies is an approved CECC manufacturer.

Information

For further information on technology, delivery terms and conditions and prices please contact your nearest Infineon Technologies Office in Germany or our Infineon Technologies Representatives worldwide (see address list).

Warnings

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

Infineon Technologies Components may only be used in life-support devices or systems 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 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.