

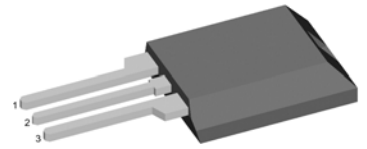
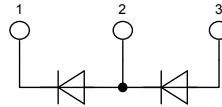
# HiPerFRED<sup>2</sup>

High Performance Fast Recovery Diode  
 Low Loss and Soft Recovery  
 Phase leg

**V<sub>RRM</sub> = 400 V**  
**I<sub>FAV</sub> = 10 A**  
**t<sub>rr</sub> = 45 ns**

Part number

**DPG 10 P 400 PJ**



Backside: isolated

E72873

### Features / Advantages:

- Planar passivated chips
- Very low leakage current
- Very short recovery time
- Improved thermal behaviour
- Very low I<sub>rm</sub>-values
- Very soft recovery behaviour
- Avalanche voltage rated for reliable operation
- Soft reverse recovery for low EMI/RFI
- Low I<sub>rm</sub> reduces:
  - Power dissipation within the diode
  - Turn-on loss in the commutating switch

### Applications:

- Antiparallel diode for high frequency switching devices
- Antisaturation diode
- Snubber diode
- Free wheeling diode
- Rectifiers in switch mode power supplies (SMPS)
- Uninterruptible power supplies (UPS)

### Package:

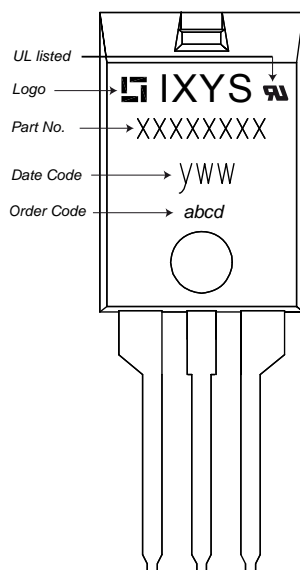
- Housing: ISOPLUS220
- Industry standard outline
- DCB isolated backside
- Isolation Voltage 3000 V
- Epoxy meets UL 94V-0
- RoHS compliant

### Ratings

Symbol	Definition	Conditions	Ratings			Unit	
			min.	typ.	max.		
V <sub>RRM</sub>	max. repetitive reverse voltage	T <sub>VJ</sub> = 25°C			400	V	
I <sub>R</sub>	reverse current	V <sub>R</sub> = 400V			1	μA	
		V <sub>R</sub> = 400V			0.18	mA	
V <sub>F</sub>	forward voltage	I <sub>F</sub> = 10A			1.28	V	
		I <sub>F</sub> = 20A			1.48	V	
		I <sub>F</sub> = 10A	T <sub>VJ</sub> = 150°C			1.03	V
						1.24	V
I <sub>FAV</sub>	average forward current	rectangular d = 0.5	T <sub>C</sub> = 145°C		10	A	
V <sub>F0</sub>	threshold voltage	} for power loss calculation only	T <sub>VJ</sub> = 175°C		0.80	V	
r <sub>F</sub>	slope resistance				20	mΩ	
R <sub>thJC</sub>	thermal resistance junction to case				2.50	K/W	
T <sub>VJ</sub>	virtual junction temperature		-55		175	°C	
P <sub>tot</sub>	total power dissipation		T <sub>C</sub> = 25°C		60	W	
I <sub>FSM</sub>	max. forward surge current	t = 10 ms (50 Hz), sine	T <sub>VJ</sub> = 45°C		130	A	
I <sub>RM</sub>	max. reverse recovery current		T <sub>VJ</sub> = 25°C		4	A	
		I <sub>F</sub> = 15 A; V <sub>R</sub> = 270 V	T <sub>VJ</sub> = 125°C		5.5	A	
t <sub>rr</sub>	reverse recovery time	-di <sub>F</sub> /dt = 200 A/μs	T <sub>VJ</sub> = 25°C		45	ns	
			T <sub>VJ</sub> = 125°C		70	ns	
C <sub>J</sub>	junction capacitance	V <sub>R</sub> = 200 V; f = 1 MHz	T <sub>VJ</sub> = 25°C		16	pF	

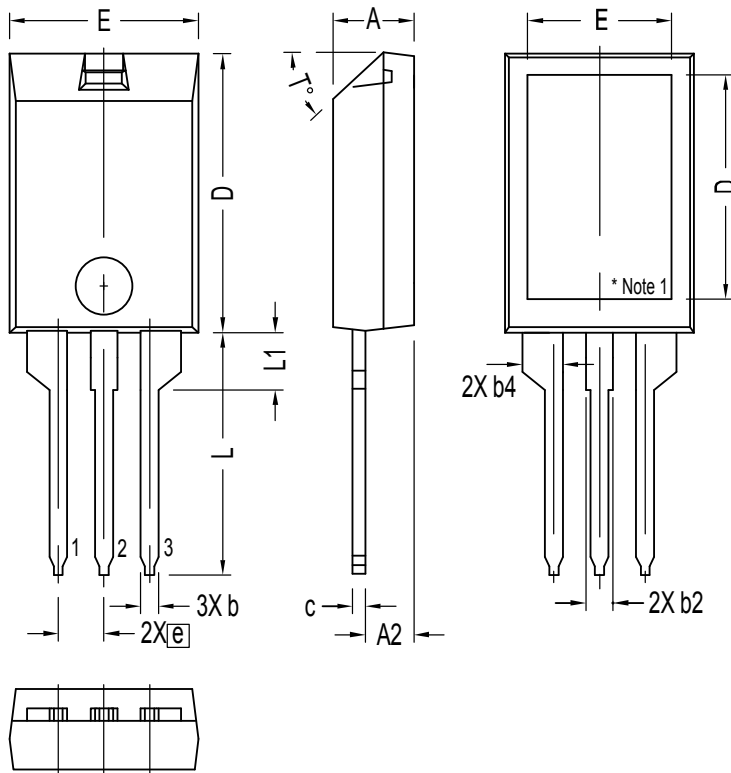
Symbol	Definition	Conditions	Ratings			Unit
			min.	typ.	max.	
$I_{RMS}$	RMS current	per pin <sup>1)</sup>			35	A
$R_{thCH}$	thermal resistance case to heatsink			0.50		K/W
$T_{stg}$	storage temperature		-55		150	°C
<b>Weight</b>				2		g
$F_C$	mounting force with clip		20		60	N
$V_{ISOL}$	isolation voltage	t = 1 second	3600			V
		t = 1 minute	3000			V
$d_s$	creepage distance on surface					mm
$d_A$	striking distance through air					mm

<sup>1)</sup>  $I_{RMS}$  is typically limited by: 1. pin-to-chip resistance; or by 2. current capability of the chip.  
 In case of 1, a common cathode/anode configuration and a non-isolated backside, the whole current capability can be used by connecting the backside.

**Product Marking**

**Part number**

- D = Diode
- P = HiPerFRED
- G = extreme fast
- 10 = Current Rating [A]
- P = Phase leg
- 400 = Reverse Voltage [V]
- PJ = ISOPLUS220AB (3)

Ordering	Part Name	Marking on Product	Delivering Mode	Base Qty	Code Key
Standard	DPG 10 P 400 PJ	DPG10P400PJ	Tube	50	507202

**Outlines ISOPLUS220**


SYM	INCHES		MILLIMETERS	
	MIN	MAX	MIN	MAX
A	.157	.197	4.00	5.00
A2	.098	.118	2.50	3.00
b	.035	.051	0.90	1.30
b2	.049	.065	1.25	1.65
b4	.093	.100	2.35	2.55
c	.028	.039	0.70	1.00
D	.591	.630	15.00	16.00
D1	.472	.512	12.00	13.00
E	.394	.433	10.00	11.00
E1	.295	.335	7.50	8.50
e	.100 BASIC		2.55	BASIC
L	.512	.571	13.00	14.50
L1	.118	.138	3.00	3.50
T°			42.5°	47.5°

**NOTE:**

1. Bottom heatsink is electrically isolated from Pin 1, 2, or 3.
2. This drawing will meet dimensional requirement of JEDEC SS Product Outline TO-273 except D and D1 dimension.

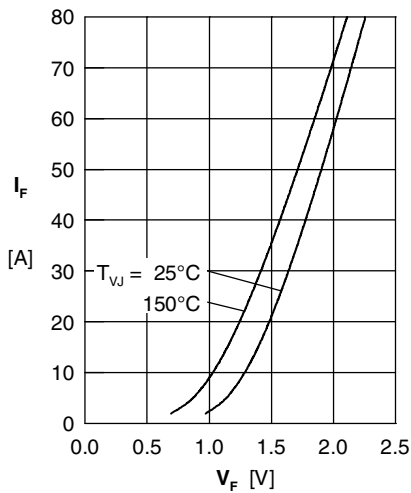


Fig. 1 Forward current  $I_F$  vs.  $V_F$

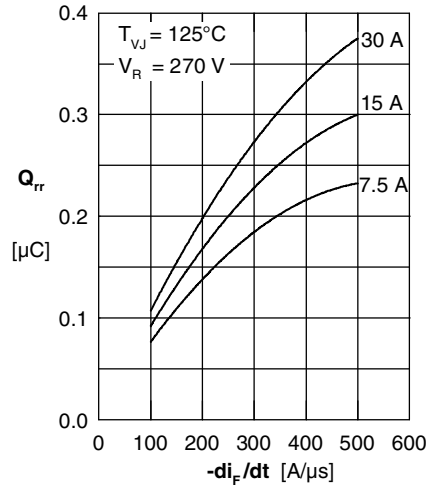


Fig. 2 Typ. reverse recovery charge  $Q_{rr}$  versus  $-di_F/dt$

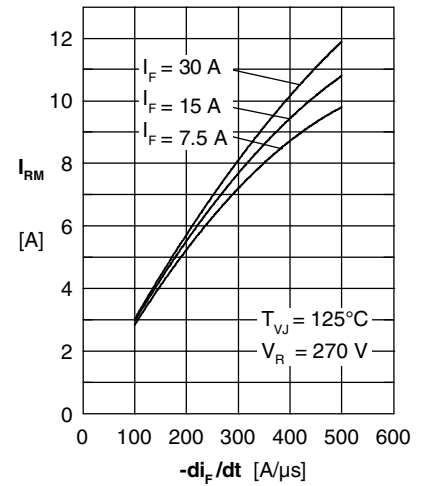


Fig. 3 Typ. peak reverse current  $I_{RM}$  versus  $-di_F/dt$

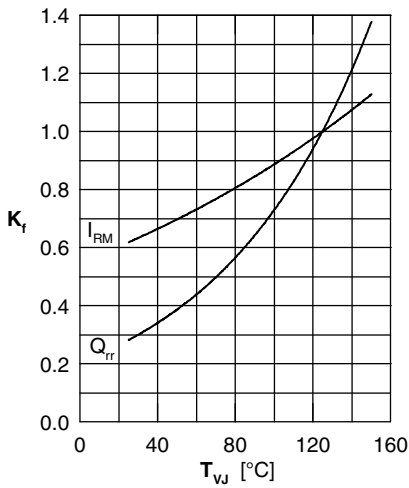


Fig. 4 Dynamic parameters  $Q_{rr}$ ,  $I_{RM}$  versus  $T_{VJ}$

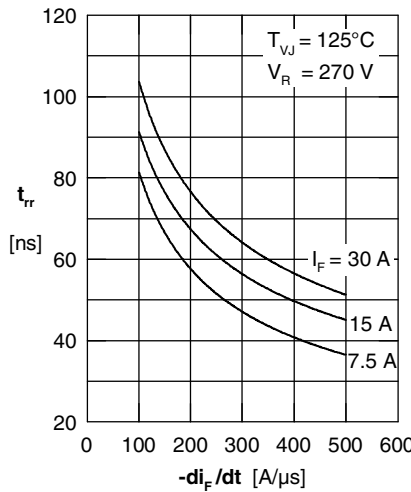


Fig. 5 Typ. recovery time  $t_{rr}$  vs.  $-di_F/dt$

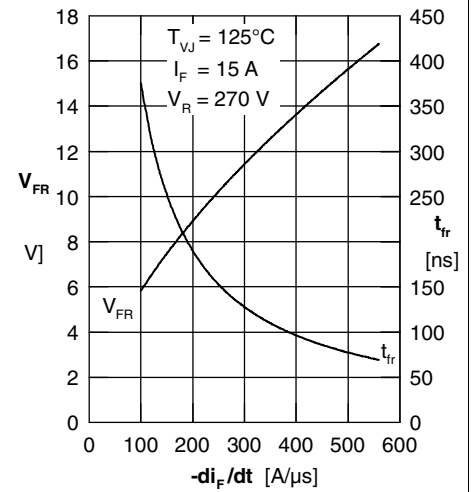


Fig. 6 Typ. peak forward voltage  $V_{FR}$  and  $t_{rr}$  versus  $di_F/dt$

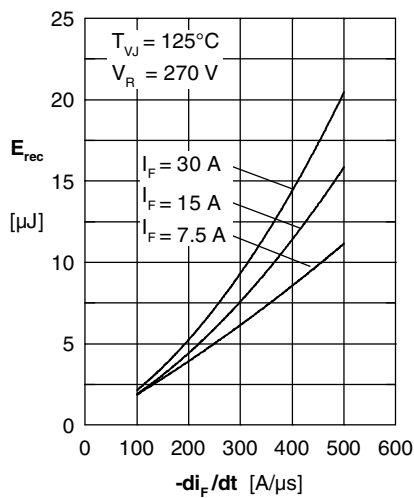


Fig. 7 Typ. recovery energy  $E_{rec}$  versus  $-di_F/dt$

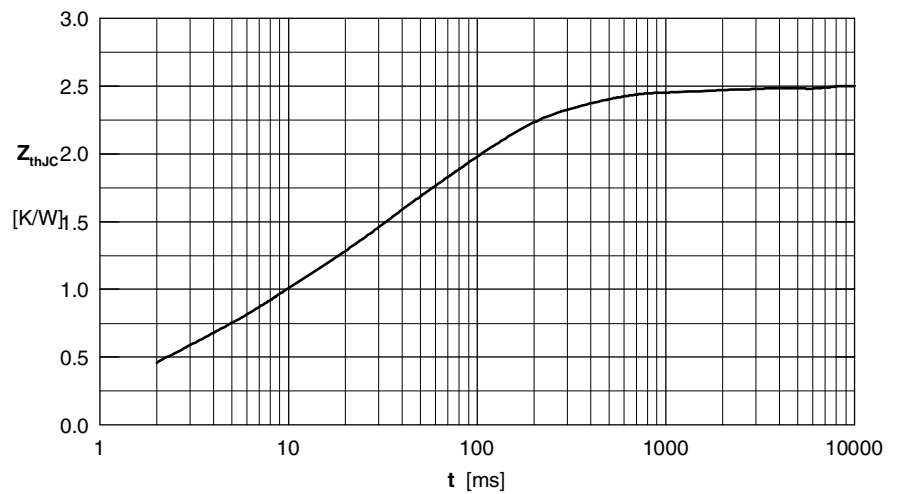


Fig. 8 Transient thermal resistance junction to case