

V_{RRM}	=	6000 V
I_{FAVM}	=	1100 A
I_{FSM}	=	18 kA
V_{F0}	=	1.5 V
r_F	=	0.6 mΩ
V_{DClink}	=	3800 V

Fast Recovery Diode

5SDF 10H6004

Doc. No. 5SYA 1109-02 Aug. 2000

- Patented free-floating silicon technology
- Low on-state and switching losses
- Optimized for use as freewheeling diode in high-voltage GTO converters
- Standard press-pack housing, hermetically plasma-welded
- Cosmic radiation withstand rating

Blocking

V_{RRM}	Repetitive peak reverse voltage	6000 V	Half sine wave, $t_p = 10$ ms, $f = 50$ Hz	
I_{RRM}	Repetitive peak reverse current	≤ 50 mA	$V_R = V_{RRM}, T_j = 125^\circ\text{C}$	
V_{DClink}	Permanent DC voltage for 100 FIT failure rate	3800 V	100% Duty	Ambient cosmic radiation at sea level in open air.

Mechanical data (see Fig. 6)

F_m	Mounting force	min.	36 kN
		max.	44 kN
a	Acceleration:		
	Device unclamped		50 m/s ²
	Device clamped		200 m/s ²
m	Weight		0.83 kg
D_s	Surface creepage distance	\geq	30 mm
D_a	Air strike distance	\geq	20 mm

On-state (see Fig. 1, 2)

I_{FAVM}	Max. average on-state current	1100 A	Half sine wave, $T_c = 85^\circ\text{C}$	
I_{FRMS}	Max. RMS on-state current	1700 A		
I_{FSM}	Max. peak non-repetitive surge current	18 kA	$t_p = 10 \text{ ms}$	Before surge: $T_c = T_j = 125^\circ\text{C}$
		44 kA	$t_p = 1 \text{ ms}$	
$\int I^2 dt$	Max. surge current integral	$1.62 \cdot 10^6 \text{ A}^2\text{s}$	$t_p = 10 \text{ ms}$	After surge: $V_R \approx 0 \text{ V}$
		$0.97 \cdot 10^6 \text{ A}^2\text{s}$	$t_p = 1 \text{ ms}$	
V_F	Forward voltage drop	$\leq 3 \text{ V}$	$I_F = 2500 \text{ A}$	$T_j = 125^\circ\text{C}$
V_{F0}	Threshold voltage	1.5 V	Approximation for	
r_F	Slope resistance	0.6 m Ω	$I_F = 200 \dots 6000 \text{ A}$	

Turn-on (see Fig. 3, 4)

V_{fr}	Peak forward recovery voltage	$\leq 95 \text{ V}$	$di/dt = 500 \text{ A}/\mu\text{s}$, $T_j = 125^\circ\text{C}$
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Turn-off (see Fig. 5)

I_{rr}	Reverse recovery current	$\leq 1000 \text{ A}$	$di/dt = 100 \text{ A}/\mu\text{s}$, $I_F = 2000 \text{ A}$, $T_j = 125^\circ\text{C}$, $V_{RM} = 2500 \text{ V}$, $C_S = \mu\text{F}$ (GTO snubber circuit)
Q_{rr}	Reverse recovery charge	$\leq 4700 \mu\text{C}$	
E_{rr}	Turn-off energy	$\leq 3.5 \text{ J}$	

Thermal (see Fig. 7)

T_j	Operating junction temperature range	-40...125°C		
T_{stg}	Storage temperature range	-40...125°C		
R_{thJC}	Thermal resistance junction to case	$\leq 24 \text{ K/kW}$	Anode side cooled	$F_M = 36 \dots 44 \text{ kN}$
		$\leq 24 \text{ K/kW}$	Cathode side cooled	
		$\leq 12 \text{ K/kW}$	Double side cooled	
R_{thCH}	Thermal resistance case to heatsink	$\leq 6 \text{ K/kW}$	Single side cooled	
		$\leq 3 \text{ K/kW}$	Double side cooled	

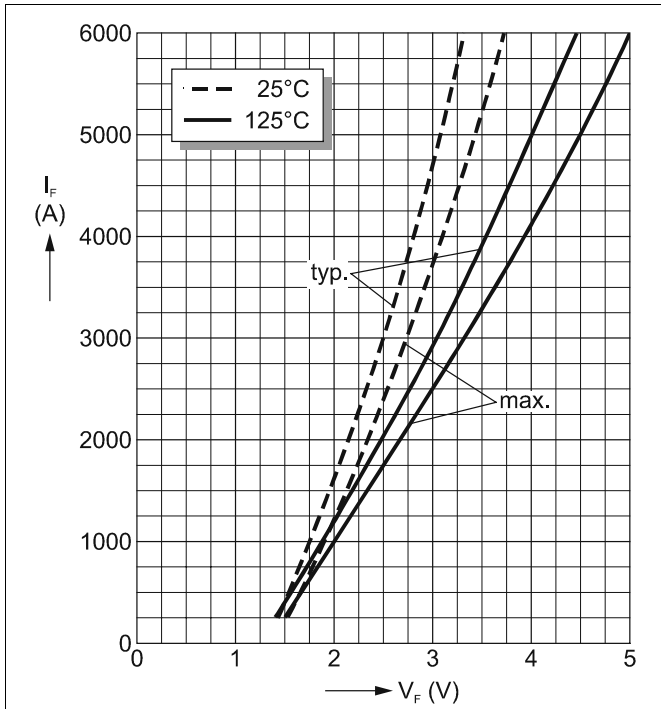


Fig. 1 Forward current vs. forward voltage (typ. and max. values) and linear approximation of max. curve at 125°C.

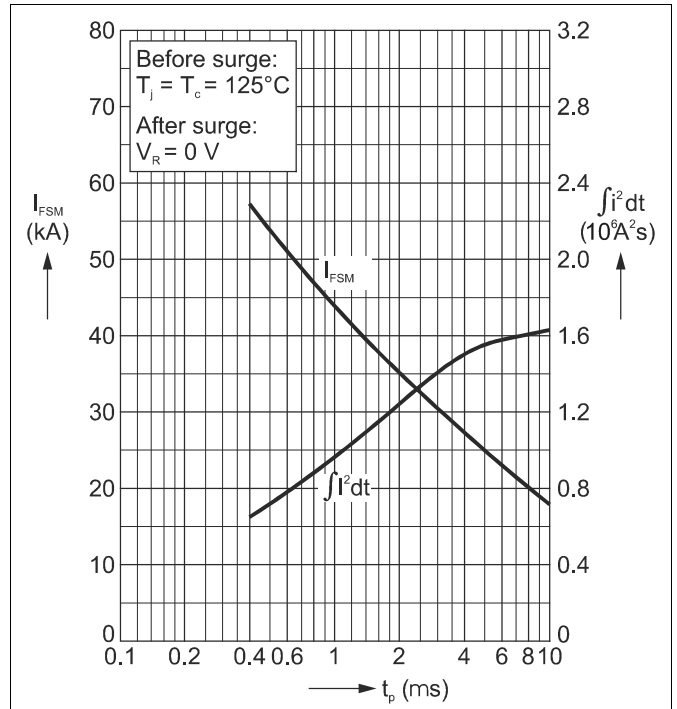


Fig. 2 Surge current and fusing integral vs. pulse width (max. values) for non-repetitive, half-sinusoidal surge current pulses.

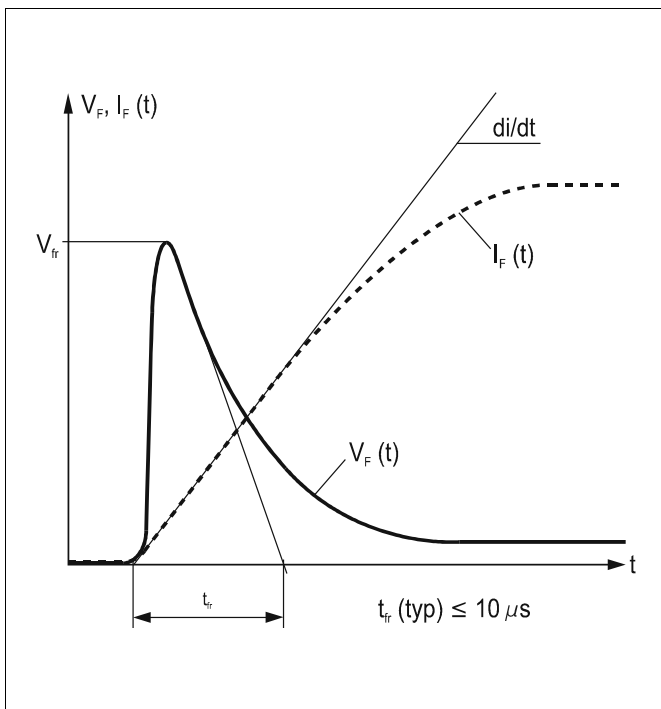


Fig. 3 Typical forward voltage waveform when the diode is turned on with a high di/dt.

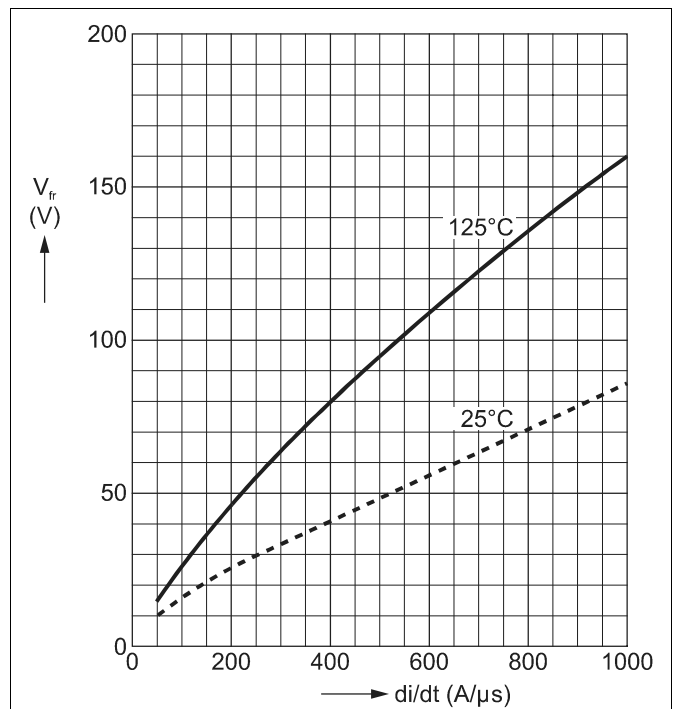
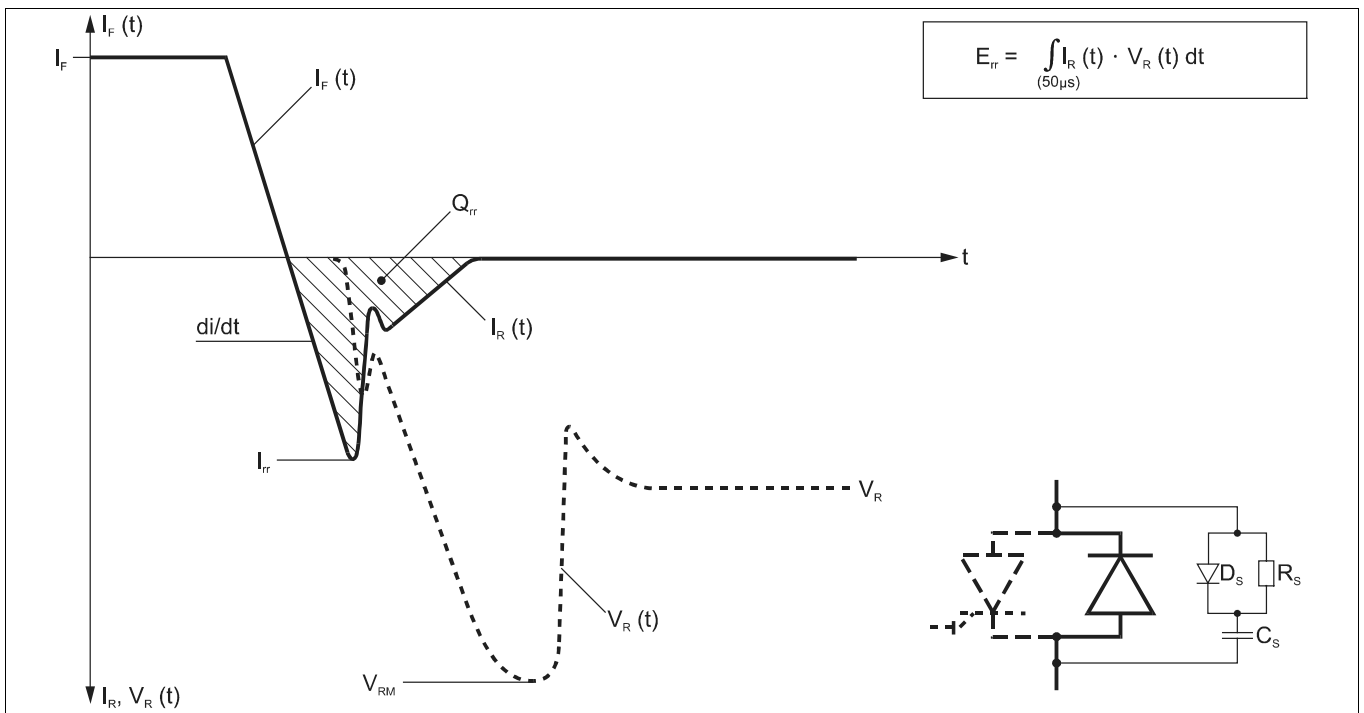


Fig. 4 Forward recovery voltage vs. turn-on di/dt (max. values).



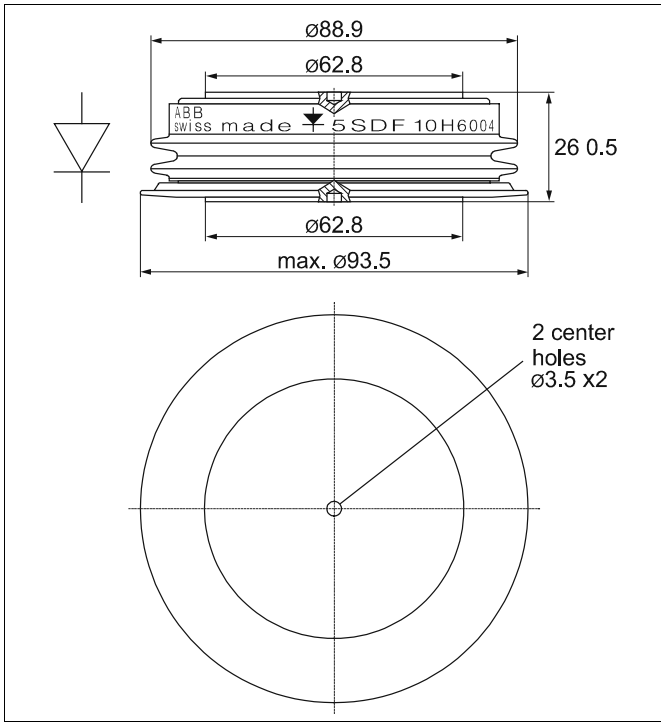


Fig. 6 Outline drawing. All dimensions are in millimeters and represent nominal values unless stated otherwise.

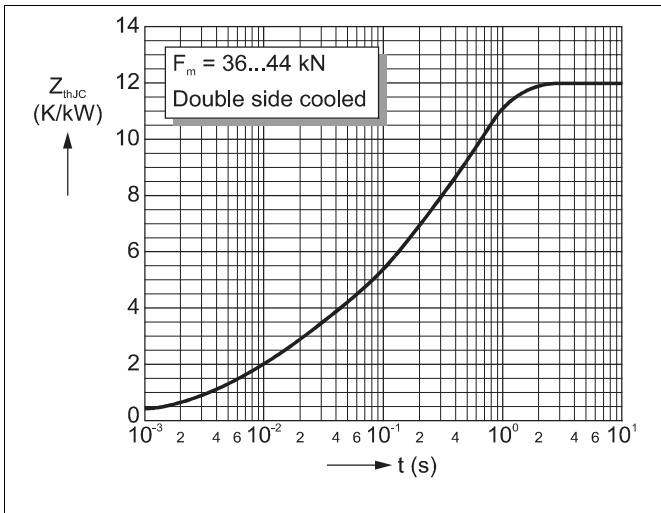


Fig. 7 Transient thermal impedance (junction-to-case) vs. time in analytical and graphical form (max. values).

$$Z_{thJC}(t) = \sum_{i=1}^4 R_i (1 - e^{-t/\tau_i})$$

i	1	2	3	4
R _i (K/kW)	11.83	2.00	1.84	0.71
τ _i (s)	0.47	0.091	0.01	0.0047

F_m = 36... 44 kN
Double side cooled

ABB Semiconductors AG reserves the right to change specifications without notice.



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