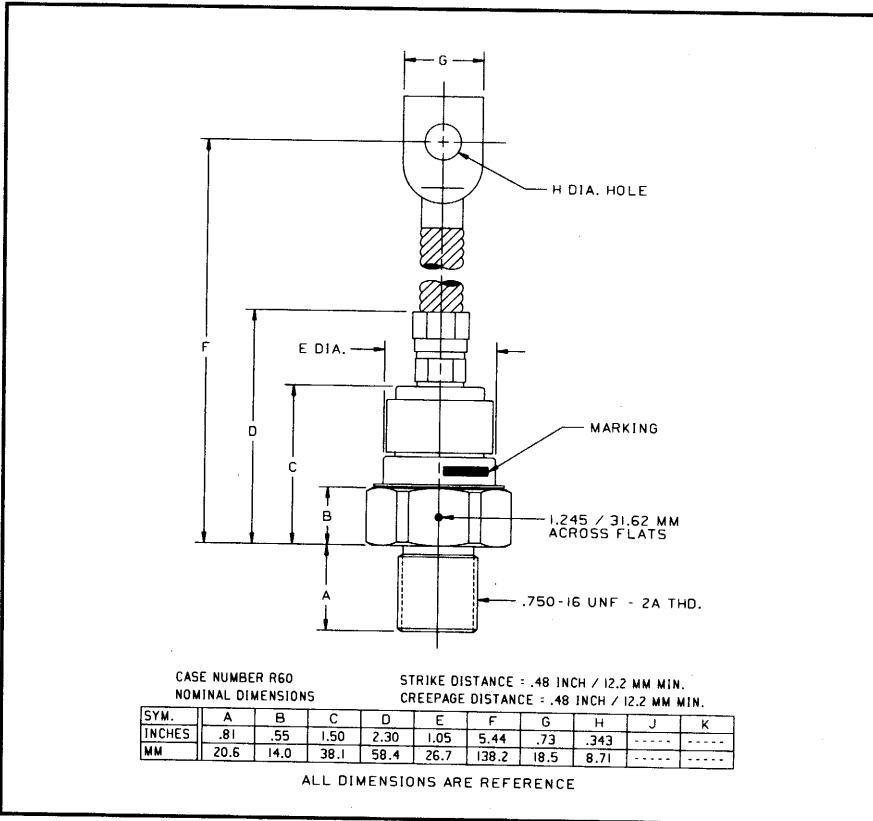
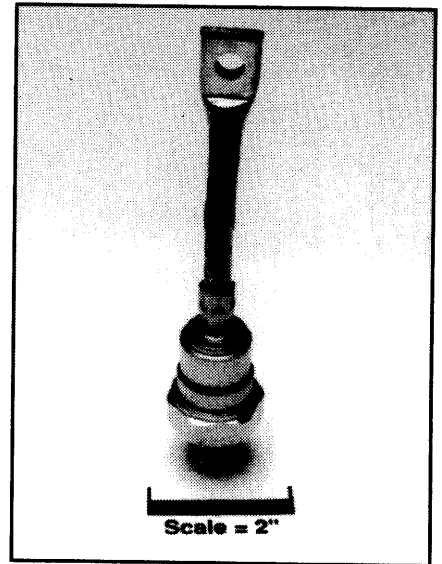


Powerex, Inc., 200 Hillis Street, Youngwood, Pennsylvania 15697-1800 (412) 925-7272  
Powerex, Europe, S.A. 428 Avenue G. Durand, BP107, 72003 Le Mans, France (43) 41.14.14

**Fast Recovery Rectifier**  
250 Amperes Average  
1600 Volts



R602\_\_25/R603\_\_25 (Outline Drawing)



R602\_\_25/R603\_\_25  
Fast Recovery Rectifier  
250 Amperes Average, 1600 Volts

**Features:**

- Fast Recovery Times
- Soft Recovery Characteristics
- Standard and Reverse Polarities
- Flag Lead and Stud Top Terminals Available
- High Surge Current Ratings
- High Rated Blocking Voltages
- Special Electrical Selection for Parallel and Series Operation
- Glazed Ceramic Seal Gives High Voltage Creepage and Strike Paths
- Special Selection of Recovery Characteristics Available

**Applications:**

- Inverters
- Choppers
- Transmitters
- Free Wheeling Diode

**Ordering Information:**

Select the complete part number you desire from the following table:

Type	Voltage		Current		Recovery Time		Leads	
	V <sub>RRM</sub> (Volts)	Code	I <sub>F(av)</sub> (A)	Code	t <sub>rr</sub> (μsec)	Code	Case	Code
R602 (Standard Polarity)	400	04	250	25	1.0	HS	DO-9	YA
	600	06						
	800	08						
	1000	10						
R603 (Reverse Polarity)	1200	12						
	1400	14						
	1600	16						

**Example:** Type R602 rated at 250A average with V<sub>RRM</sub> = 1600V,  
Recovery Time = 1.0μsec, order as:

Type	Voltage		Current		Time	Leads
R	6	0	2	5	HS	Y A
R	6	0	2	5	HS	Y A



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R602\_25/R603\_25  
 Fast Recovery Rectifier  
 250 Amperes Average, 1600 Volts

### Absolute Maximum Ratings

Characteristics	Symbol	R602_25/R603_25	Units
RMS Forward Current	$I_F(\text{rms})$	400	Amperes
Average Forward Current	$I_F(\text{av})$	250	Amperes
One-half Cycle Surge Current	$I_{\text{FSM}}$	4500	Amperes
$I^2t$ (for Fusing), Times $\geq 8.3$ milliseconds	$I^2t$	85000	$\text{A}^2\text{sec}$
Storage Temperature	$T_{\text{stg}}$	-40 to +190	$^{\circ}\text{C}$
Operating Temperature	$T_j$	-40 to +150	$^{\circ}\text{C}$
Mounting Torque		360	in-lb

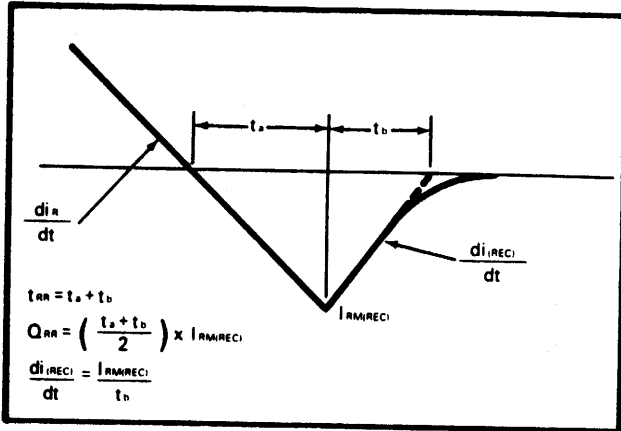
### Electrical and Thermal Characteristics

Characteristics	Symbol	Test Conditions	R602_25/R603_25	Units
<b>Current - Conducting State Maximums</b>				
Forward Voltage Drop	$V_{\text{FM}}$	$T_j = 25^{\circ}\text{C}$ , $I_{\text{FM}} = 800\text{A}$	2.0	Volts
<b>Voltage - Blocking State Maximums</b>				
Repetitive Peak Reverse Voltage (Rated Limit)	$V_{\text{RRM}}$		1600	Volts
Non-rep. Trans. Peak Rev. Voltage (Rated Limit)	$V_{\text{RSM}}$	$t \leq 5.0\text{msec}$	1800	Volts
Reverse Leakage Current, mA peak	$I_{\text{RRM}}$	$T_j$ at max., $V_{\text{RRM}} = \text{Rated}$	50	mA
<b>Switching</b>				
Maximum Reverse Recovery Time	$t_{\text{rr}}$	$I_{\text{FM}} = 785\text{A}$ , $t_p = 100\mu\text{sec}$ , $di_p/dt = 25\text{A}/\mu\text{sec}$ , $T_C = 25^{\circ}\text{C}$	1.0	$\mu\text{sec}$
<b>Thermal</b>				
Maximum Resistance, Junction to Case	$R_{\theta(j-c)}$		0.17	$^{\circ}\text{C}/\text{Watt}$
Maximum Resistance, Case to Sink (Lubricated)	$R_{\theta(c-s)}$		0.10	$^{\circ}\text{C}/\text{Watt}$

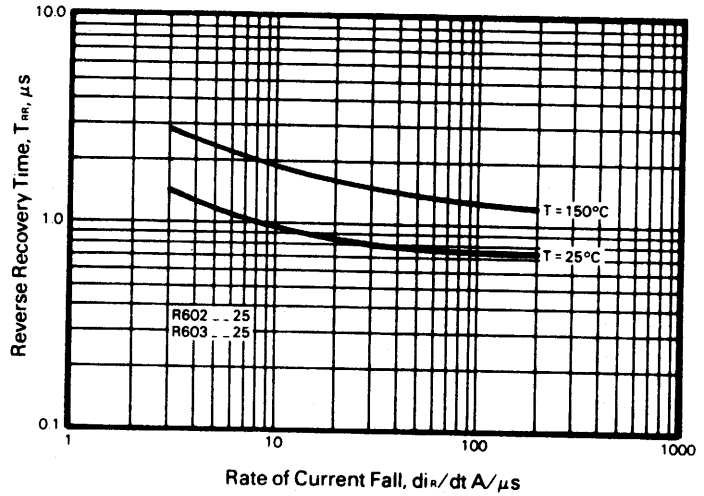
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R602\_25/R603\_25  
**Fast Recovery Rectifier**  
 250 Amperes Average, 1600 Volts

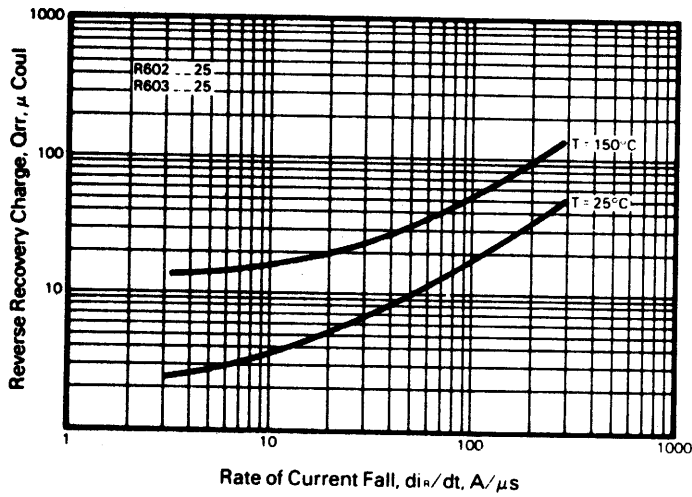
Reverse Recovery Wave Form



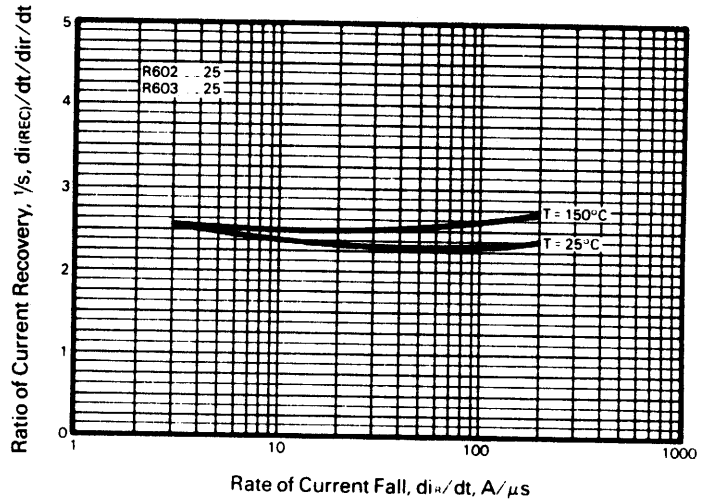
Typical Reverse Recovery Time Vs. Rate of Current Fall



Typical Reverse Recovery Charge Vs. Rate of Current Fall



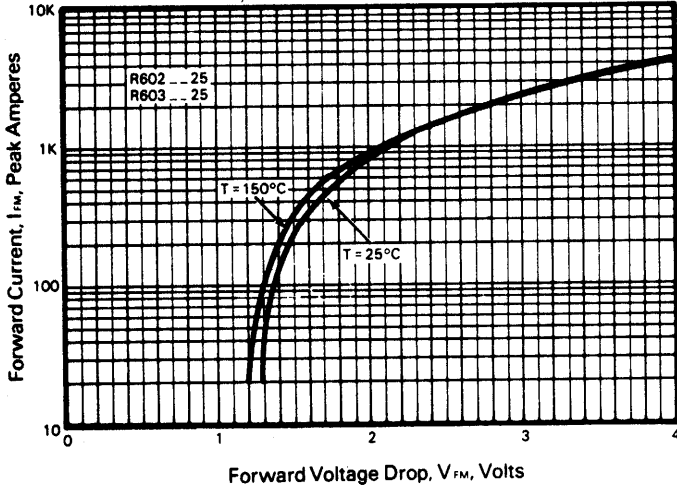
Typical Ratio of Current Recovery to Rate of Current Fall



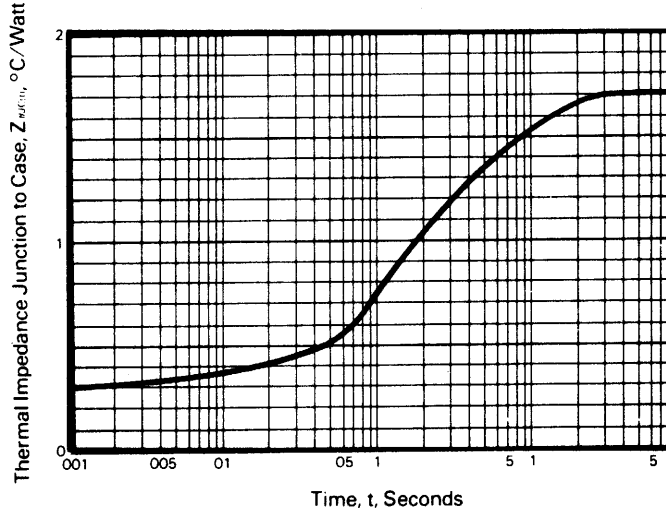
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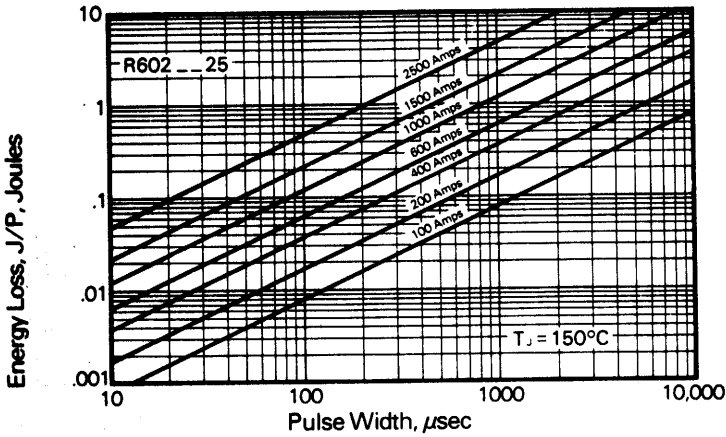
Forward Current Vs. Forward Voltage Drop



Transient Thermal Impedance Vs. Time



Energy Loss Per Pulse for Sinusoidal Pulses



## Calculation of Fast Recovery Diodes and Allowable Case Temperature

### 1. Conduction Losses

$$P_{av(cond)} = J/P \times F$$

### 2. Reverse Recovery Losses (Approximate)

$$P_{av(sw)} = 1/4 \times V_R \times \frac{di_R}{dt} \times T_{rr}^2 \times \left( \frac{1/s}{1 + 1/s} \right)^2 \times F \times 1 \times 10^{-6}$$

### 3. Maximum Allowable Case Temperature

$$T_{C(max)} = T_j - (P_{av(cond)} + P_{av(sw)}) \times R_{\theta(j-c)}$$

Where:

$P_{av(cond)}$  = Forward Conduction Power Loss in Watts

$P_{av(sw)}$  = Reverse Recovery Power Loss in Watts

$J/P$  = Energy Loss per Pulse in Joules

$F$  = Frequency in Hertz

$V_R$  = Steady State Reverse Operating Voltage in Volts

$di_R/dt$  = Rate of Decay of Forward Current in Amperes/ $\mu\text{sec}$

$T_{rr}$  = Reverse Recovery Time in Microseconds

$\frac{1}{"S"}$  = Ratio of Recovery  $di/dt$  ( $\frac{di_F/dt}{di_R/dt}$ )

$F$  = Operating Frequency in Hertz

$T_{C(max)}$  = Maximum Allowable Case Temperature in  $^\circ\text{C}$ .

$T_j$  = Maximum Operating Junction Temperature in  $^\circ\text{C}$ .

$R_{\theta(j-c)}$  = DC Junction to Case Thermal Impedance in  $^\circ\text{C}/\text{Watt}$ .