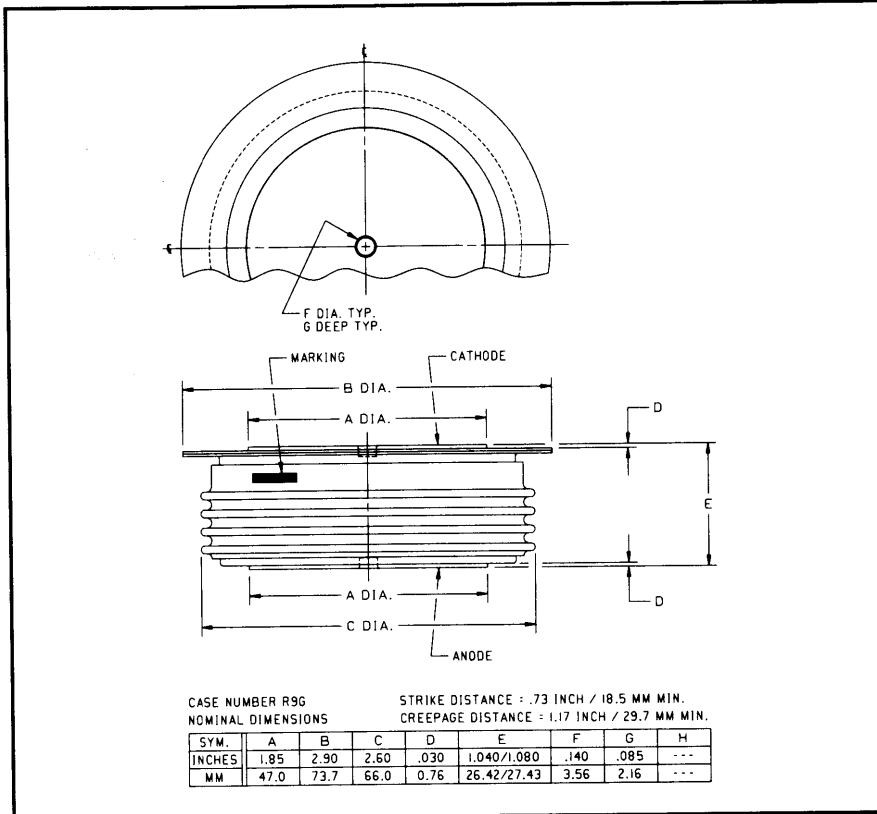


Powerex, Inc., 200 Hillis Street, Youngwood, Pennsylvania 15697-1800 (412) 925-7272  
 Powerex, Europe, S.A. 428 Avenue G. Durand, BP107, 72003 Le Mans, France (43) 41.14.14

**Fast Recovery Rectifier**  
**1500 Amperes Average**  
**3600 Volts**



**R9G2\_\_15**  
**Fast Recovery Rectifier**  
 1500 Amperes Average, 3600 Volts

R9G2\_\_15 (Outline Drawing)

**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
R9G2	400	04	1500	15	5.0	AS	R9G	OO
	600	06						
	800	08						
	1000	10						
	1200	12						
	1400	14						
	1600	16						
	1800	18						
	2000	20						
	2200	22						
	2400	24						
	2600	26						
	2800	28						
	3000	30						
	3200	32						
	3400	34						
	3600	36						

**Example:** Type R9G2 rated at 1500A average with V<sub>RRM</sub> = 3600V, Recovery Time = 5.0 μsec, order as:

Type	Voltage	Current	Time	Leads
R 9 G 2	3 6	1 5	AS	O O

**Features:**

- Fast Recovery Times
- Soft Recovery Characteristics
- High Surge Current Ratings
- Special Selection of t<sub>rr</sub> or Q<sub>rr</sub> available

**Applications:**

- Inverters
- Choppers
- Transmitters
- Free Wheeling Diode

## R9G2\_15

### Fast Recovery Rectifier

1500 Amperes Average, 3600 Volts

### Absolute Maximum Ratings

Characteristics	Symbol	R9G2_15	Units
RMS Forward Current	$I_{F(rms)}$	2350	Amperes
Average Forward Current	$I_{F(av)}$	1500	Amperes
One-half Cycle Surge Current	$I_{FSM}$	18000	Amperes
$I^2t$ (for Fusing), Times $\geq 8.3$ milliseconds	$I^2t$	$1.35 \times 10^6$	$A^2sec$
Max $I^2t$ , Package (for Times = 8.3 milliseconds)	$I^2t$	$90 \times 10^6$	$A^2sec$
Storage Temperature	$T_{stg}$	-40 to +190	$^{\circ}C$
Operating Temperature	$T_j$	-40 to +150	$^{\circ}C$
Mounting Force		5000 to 6000	lbs

### Electrical and Thermal Characteristics

Characteristics	Symbol	Test Conditions	R9G2_15	Units
<b>Current - Conducting State Maximums</b>				
Forward Voltage Drop	$V_{FM}$	$T_j = 25^{\circ}C, I_{FM} = 1500A$	1.65	Volts
<b>Voltage - Blocking State Maximums</b>				
Repetitive Peak Reverse Voltage (Rated Limit)	$V_{RRM}$		3600	Volts
Non-rep. Trans. Peak Rev. Voltage (Rated Limit)	$V_{RSM}$	$V \leq 5.0msec$	3800	Volts
Reverse Leakage Current, mA peak	$I_{RRM}$	$T_j$ at max., $V_{RRM} = \text{Rated}$	75	mA
<b>Switching</b>				
Maximum Reverse Recovery Time	$t_{rr}$	$I_{FM} = 1500A, t_p = 190\mu sec,$ $di_F/dt = 25A/\mu sec, T_C = 25^{\circ}C$	5.0	$\mu sec$
<b>Thermal</b>				
Maximum Resistance, Junction to Case	$R_{\theta(j-c)}$		0.018	$^{\circ}C/Watt$
Maximum Resistance, Case to Sink (Lubricated)	$R_{\theta(c-s)}$		0.0075	$^{\circ}C/Watt$

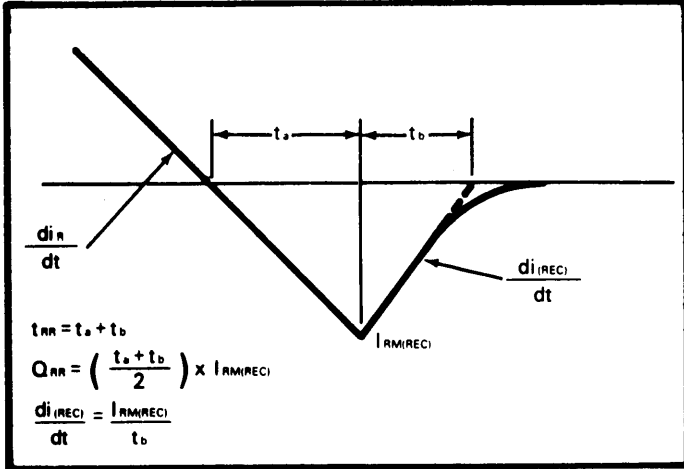
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R9G2 \_ 15

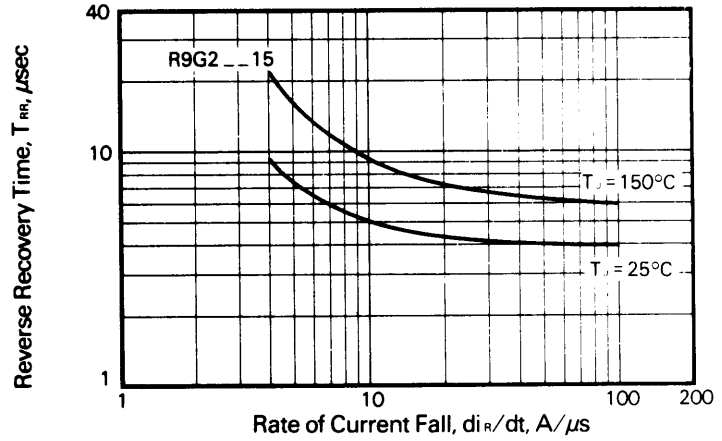
Fast Recovery Rectifier

1500 Amperes Average, 3600 Volts

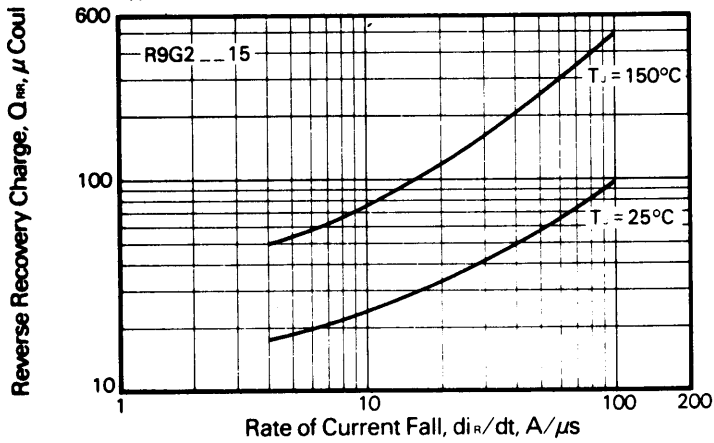
Reverse Recovery Wave Form



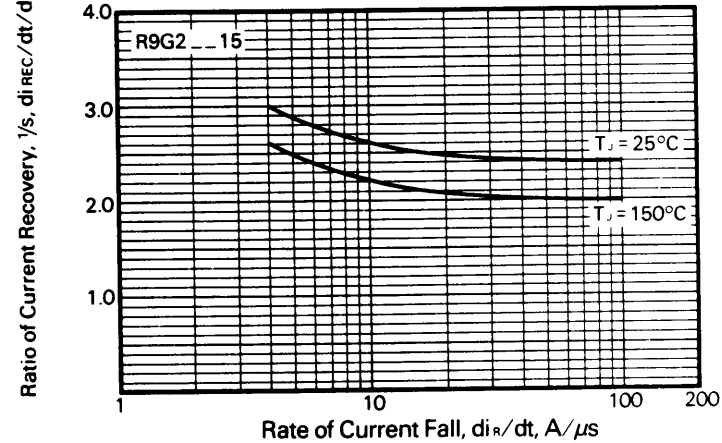
Typical Reverse Recovery Time vs. Rate of Current Fall



Typical Reverse Recovery Charge vs. Rate of Current Fall

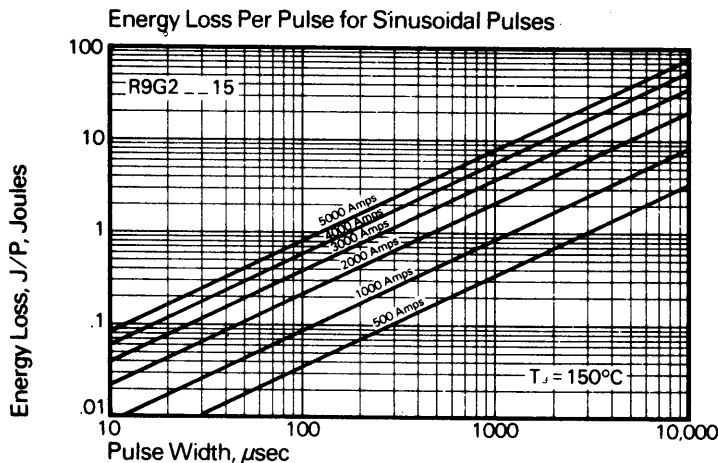
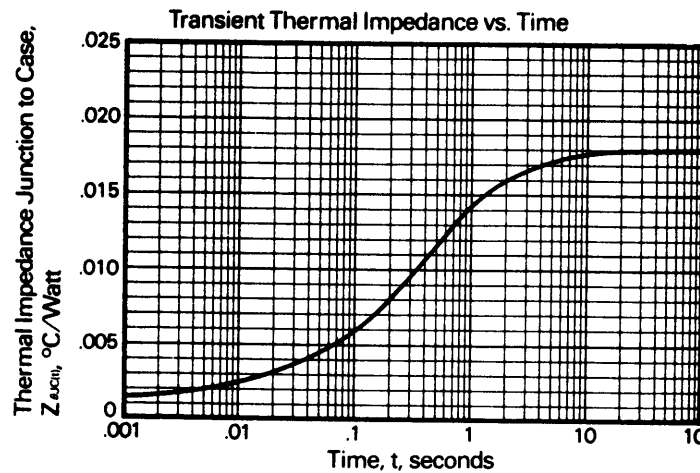
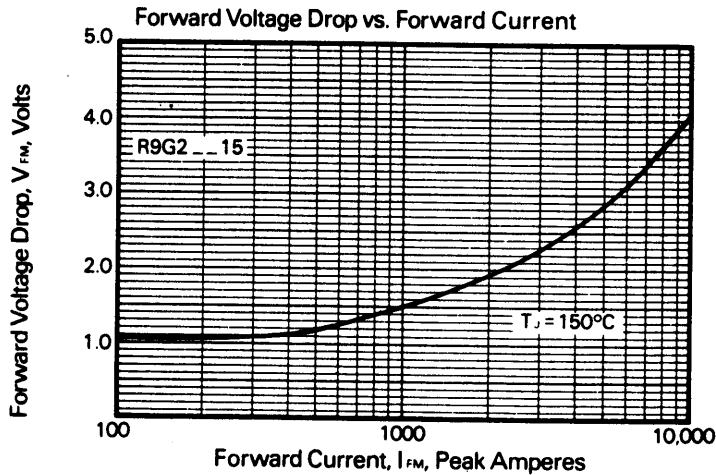


Typical Ratio of Current Recovery to Rate of Current Fall



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**R9G2 \_ 15**  
**Fast Recovery Rectifier**  
 1500 Amperes Average, 3600 Volts



### 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  $di/dt \left( \frac{di_F/dt}{di_R/dt} \right)$

$F$  = 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  $^\circ\text{C/Watt}$ .