International
IOR Rectifier

PD -2.601

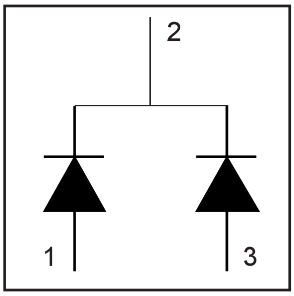
HFA08TA60C

HEXFRED™

Ultrafast, Soft Recovery Diode

Features

- Ultrafast Recovery
- Ultrasoft Recovery
- Very Low I_{RRM}
- Very Low Q_{rr}
- Guaranteed Avalanche
- Specified at Operating Conditions



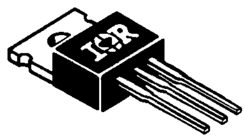
V_R = 600V

V_F = 1.8V

Q_{rr} * = 40nC

$di_{(rec)M}/dt$ * = 280A/µs

* 125°C



TO-220AB

Benefits

- Reduced RFI and EMI
- Reduced Power Loss in Diode and Switching Transistor
- Higher Frequency Operation
- Reduced Snubbing
- Reduced Parts Count

Description

International Rectifier's HFA08TA60C is a state of the art center tap ultra fast recovery diode. Employing the latest in epitaxial construction and advanced processing techniques it features a superb combination of characteristics which result in performance which is unsurpassed by any rectifier previously available. With basic ratings of 600 volts and 4 amps per Leg continuous current, the HFA04TB60 is especially well suited for use as the companion diode for IGBTs and MOSFETs. In addition to ultra fast recovery time, the HEXFRED product line features extremely low values of peak recovery current (I_{RRM}) and does not exhibit any tendency to "snap-off" during the t_b portion of recovery. The HEXFRED features combine to offer designers a rectifier with lower noise and significantly lower switching losses in both the diode and the switching transistor. These HEXFRED advantages can help to significantly reduce snubbing, component count and heatsink sizes. The HEXFRED HFA08TA60C is ideally suited for applications in power supplies and power conversion systems (such as inverters), motor drives, and many other similar applications where high speed, high efficiency is needed.

Absolute Maximum Ratings

	Parameter	Max.	Units
V_R	Cathode-to-Anode Voltage	600	V
I_F @ T_C = 25°C	Continuous Forward Current		A
I_F @ T_C = 100°C	Continuous Forward Current	4.0	
I_{FSM}	Single Pulse Forward Current	25	
I_{FRM}	Maximum Repetitive Forward Current	16	
I_{AS} ①	Single Pulse Avalanche Current	0.5	
P_D @ T_C = 25°C	Maximum Power Dissipation	25	W
P_D @ T_C = 100°C	Maximum Power Dissipation	10	
T_J T_{STG}	Operating Junction and Storage Temperature Range	-55 to +150	C

Electrical Characteristics @ T_J = 25°C (unless otherwise specified)

	Parameter	Min.	Typ.	Max.	Units	Test Conditions
V_{BR}	Cathode Anode Breakdown Voltage	600	–––	–––	V	I_R = 100µA
V_{FM}	Max Forward Voltage	–––	1.5	1.8	V	I_F = 4.0A See Fig. 1
			1.8	2.2		I_F = 8.0A
			1.4	1.7		I_F = 4.0A, T_J = 125°C
I_{RM}	Max Reverse Leakage Current		0.17	3.0	µA	V_R = V_R Rated See Fig. 2
			44	300		T_J = 125°C, V_R = 0.8 x V_R Rated
C_T	Junction Capacitance	–––	4.0	8.0	pF	V_R = 200V See Fig. 3
L_S	Series Inductance	–––	8.0	–––	nH	Measured lead to lead 5mm from package body

Dynamic Recovery Characteristics @ T_J = 25°C (unless otherwise specified)

	Parameter	Min.	Typ.	Max.	Units	Test Conditions	
t_{rr}	Reverse Recovery Time	–––	17	–––	ns	I_F = 1.0A, di_f/dt = 200A/µs, V_R = 30V	
t_{rr1}	See Fig. 5, 6 & 16	–––	28	42		T_J = 25°C	
t_{rr2}		–––	38	57		T_J = 125°C	I_F = 4.0A
I_{RRM1}	Peak Recovery Current	–––	2.9	5.2	A	T_J = 25°C	
I_{RRM2}	See Fig. 7& 8	–––	3.7	6.7		T_J = 125°C	V_R = 200V
Q_{rr1}	Reverse Recovery Charge	–––	40	60	nC	T_J = 25°C	
Q_{rr2}	See Fig. 9 & 10	–––	70	105		T_J = 125°C	di_f/dt = 200A/µs
$di_{(rec)M}/dt1$	Peak Rate of Fall of Recovery Current	–––	280	–––	A/µs	T_J = 25°C	
$di_{(rec)M}/dt2$	During t_b See Fig. 11 & 12	–––	235	–––		T_J = 125°C	

Thermal - Mechanical Characteristics

	Parameter	Min.	Typ.	Max.	Units
T_{lead}②	Lead Temperature	––––	––––	300	°C
$R_{\theta JC}$	Thermal Resistance, Junction to Case	––––	––––	5.0	K/W
$R_{\theta JA}$③	Thermal Resistance, Junction to Ambient	––––	––––	80	
$R_{\theta CS}$④	Thermal Resistance, Case to Heat Sink	––––	0.5	––––	
Wt	Weight	––––	2.0	––––	g
		––––	0.07	––––	(oz)
T	Mounting Torque	6.0	––––	12	Kg-cm
		5.0	––––	10	lbf•in

① L=100µH, duty cycle limited by max T_J
② 0.063 in. from Case (1.6mm) for 10 sec
③ Typical Socket Mount
④ Mounting Surface, Flat, Smooth and Greased

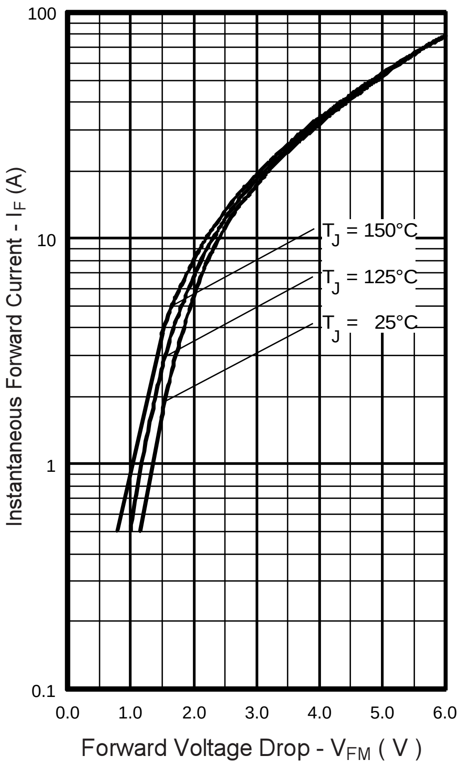


Fig. 1 - Maximum Forward Voltage Drop vs. Instantaneous Forward Current,

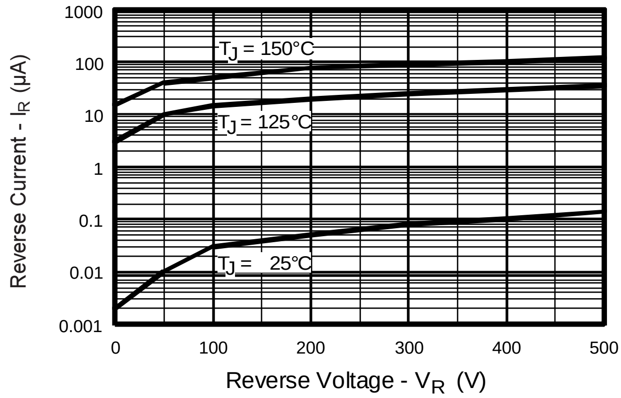


Fig. 2 - Typical Reverse Current vs. Reverse Voltage

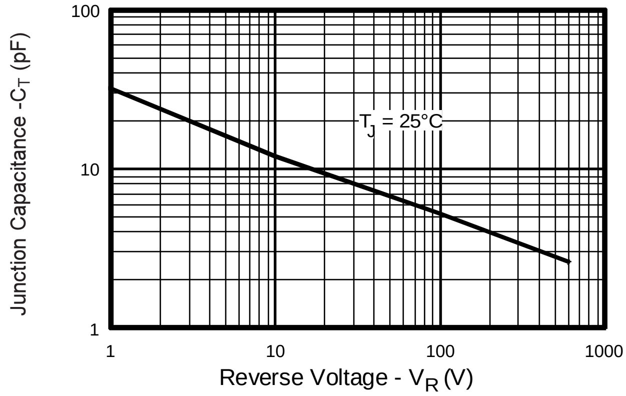


Fig. 3 - Typical Junction Capacitance vs. Reverse Voltage

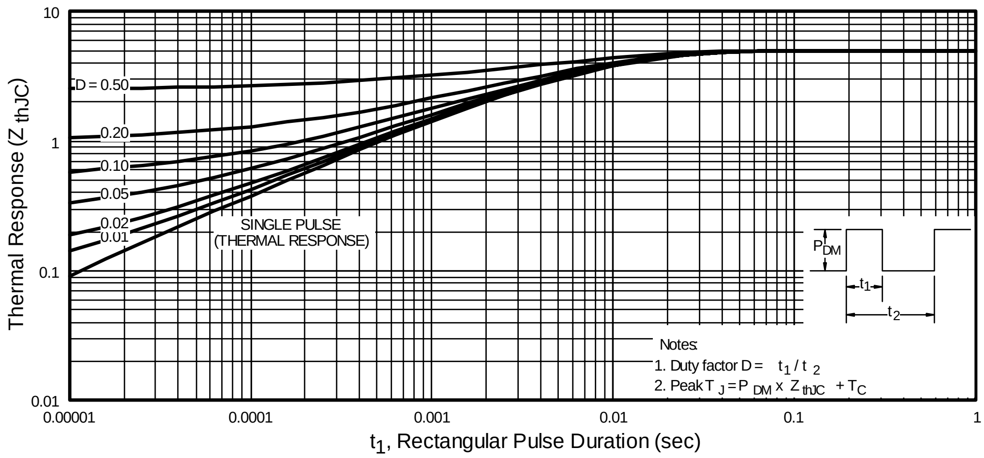


Fig. 4 - Maximum Thermal Impedance Z_{thjc} Characteristics

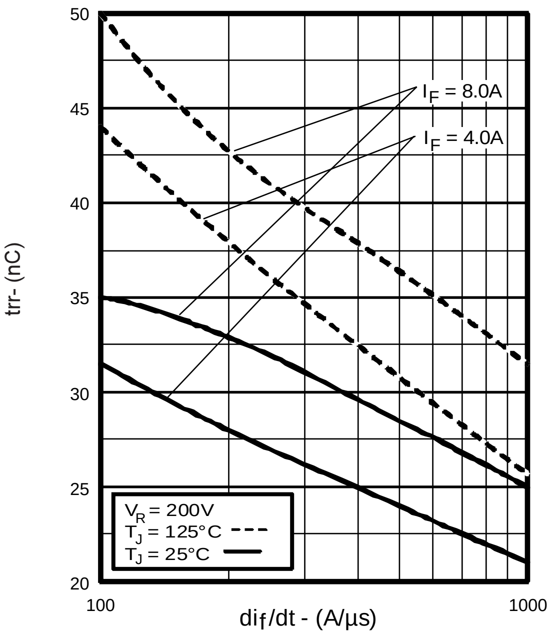


Fig. 5 - Typical Reverse Recovery vs. di_f/dt

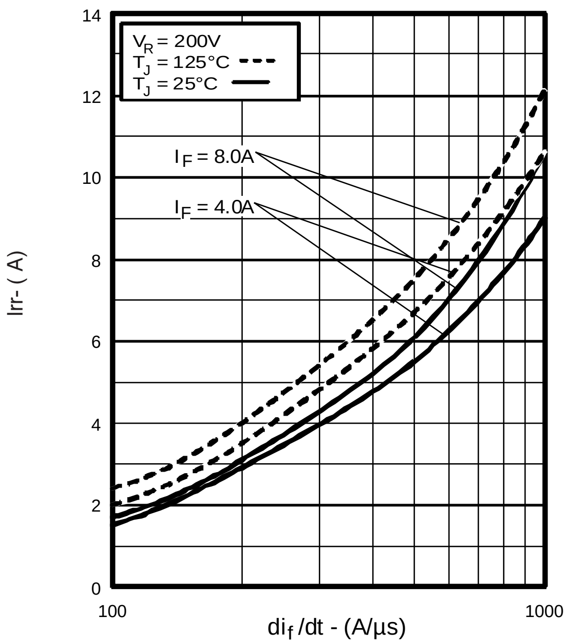


Fig. 6 - Typical Recovery Current vs. di_f/dt

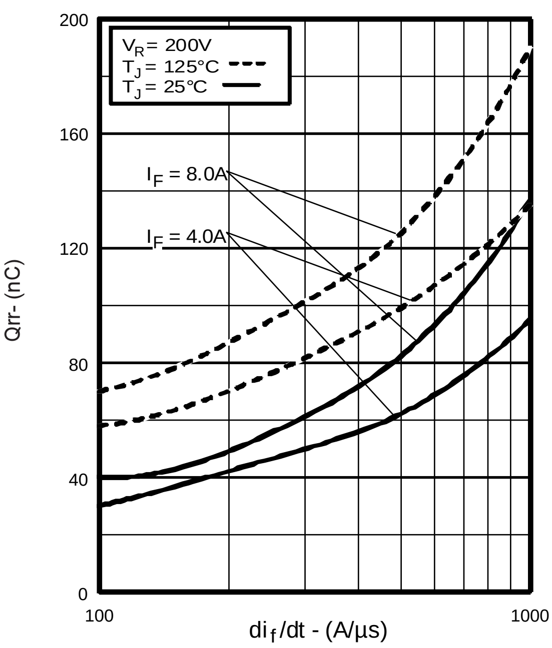


Fig. 7 - Typical Stored Charge vs. di_f/dt

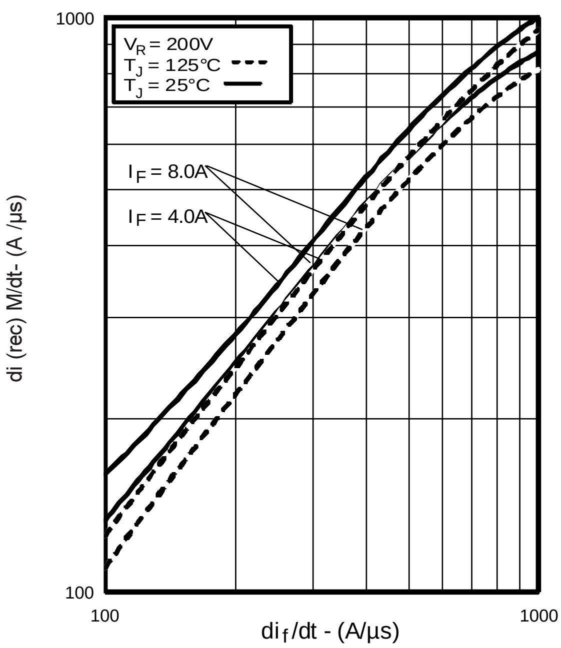


Fig. 8 - Typical $di_{(rec)M}/dt$ vs. di_f/dt,

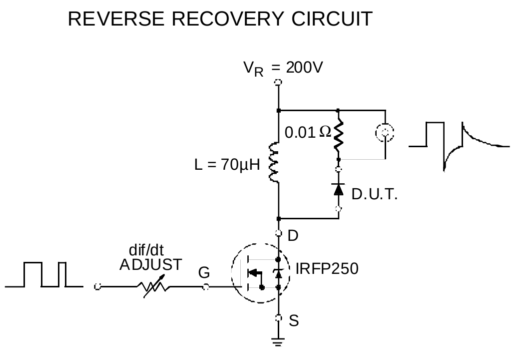
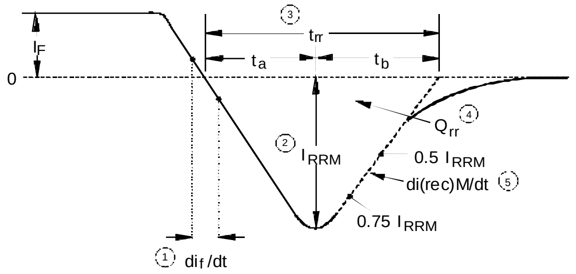


Fig. 9 - Reverse Recovery Parameter Test Circuit



1. di_f/dt - Rate of change of current through zero crossing
2. I_{RRM} - Peak reverse recovery current
3. trr - Reverse recovery time measured from zero crossing point of negative going I_F to point where a line passing through 0.75 I_{RRM} and 0.50 I_{RRM} extrapolated to zero current
4. Q_{rr} - Area under curve defined by t_{rr} and I_{RRM}

$$Q_{rr} = \frac{t_{rr} \times I_{RRM}}{2}$$

5. $di_{(rec)M}/dt$ - Peak rate of change of current during t_b portion of t_{rr}

Fig. 10 - Reverse Recovery Waveform and Definitions

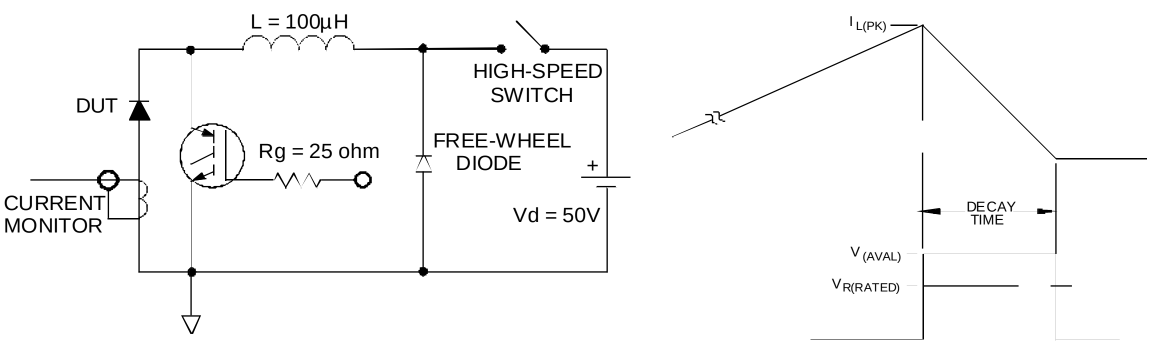
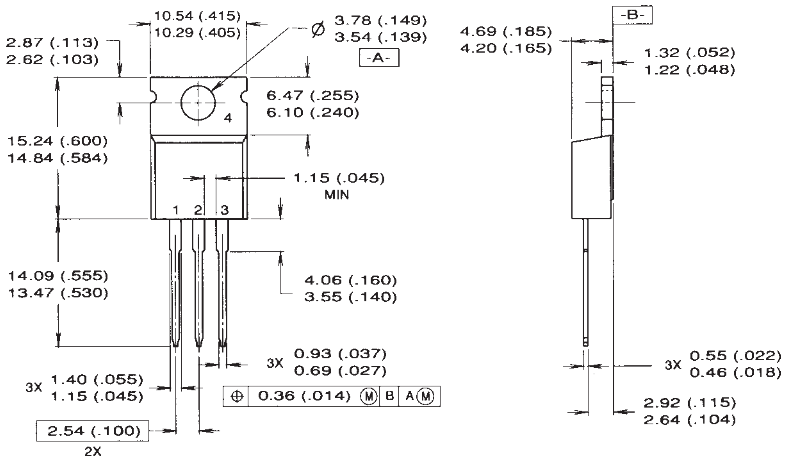


Fig. 11 - Avalanche Test Circuit and Waveforms



Conforms to JEDEC Outline TO-220AB
Dimensions in millimeters and inches

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