

### HEXFRED™ ULTRA FAST, SOFT RECOVERY DIODE 1200V, 16A

#### Major Ratings and Characteristics (per Leg)

Characteristics		Units
$V_R$	1200	V
$V_{RRM}$		
$I_F$ (AV)	8.0	A
$t_{rr}$ (typ)	28	ns
$Q_{RR}$ (typ)	140	nC
$I_{RRM}$ (typ)	4.5	A
$di(rec)M/dt$ (typ)	133	A/us
$V_F$ (max)	3.3	V

#### Features:

- Ultra Fast Recovery
- Ultra Soft Recovery
- Very Low  $I_{RRM}$
- Very Low  $Q_{rr}$
- Guaranteed Avalanche
- Specified at Operating Conditions

#### Benefits:

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

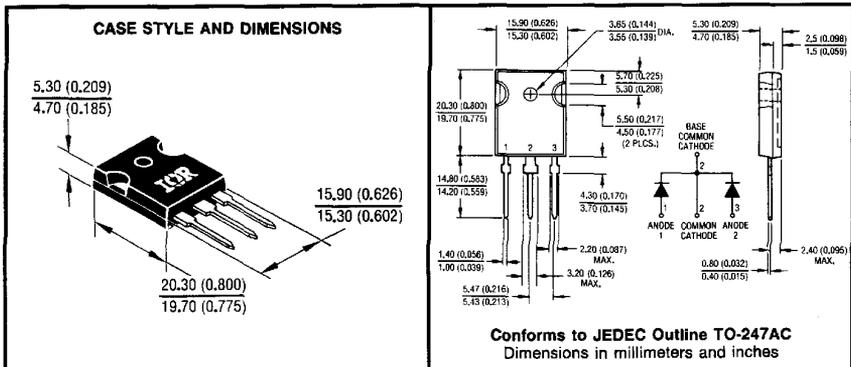
#### Description

International Rectifier's HFA16PA120C 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 results in performance which is unsurpassed by any rectifier previously available.

The HFA16PA120C has basic ratings of 1200 volts and 8.0 amps per leg continuous current. 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 HFA16PA120C is ideally suited for applications in power supplies and power conversion systems (such as inverters, converters, UPS systems, and power factor correction circuits), motor drives, and many other similar applications where high speed, high efficiency rectification is needed.





# HFA16PA120C

Voltage Ratings (per Leg):  $T_J = 25 - 150^\circ\text{C}$

Parameter		
$V_R$	Max D.C. Reverse Voltage (V)	1200 Volts
$V_{RRM}$	Max PK Repetitive Reverse Voltage (V)	
$V_{RWM}$	Max Working PK Reverse Voltage (V)	

Absolute Maximum Ratings (per Leg)

Parameter		Min	Typ	Max	Units	Conditions
$I_{F(AV)}$	Max Average Forward Current	—	—	8.0	A	$T_C = 91^\circ\text{C}$ , d.c. = 50%, rect. wave $V_R = 0.8 V_{RRM}$
$I_{FRM}$	Max Repetitive Forward Current	—	—	32		$T_C = 108^\circ\text{C}$ , P.W. = 10 $\mu\text{s}$ , d.c. = 10% $V_R = 0.8 V_{RRM}$
$I_{FSM}$	Max Single Pulse Forward Current	—	—	130		$T_C = 25^\circ\text{C}$ , 1/2 Sine Wave, 60 Hz P.W. = 8.33ms
$I_{AS}$	Max Single Pulse Avalanche Current	—	—	8.0	A	L = 100 $\mu\text{H}$ , duty cycle limited by max $T_J$

Electrical Specifications (per Leg):  $T_J = 25^\circ\text{C}$  unless otherwise specified

$V_{FM}$	Max Forward Voltage see fig. 1	—	2.6	3.3	V	$I_F = 8.0\text{A}$ $I_F = 16\text{A}$ $I_F = 8.0\text{A}$ , $T_J = 125^\circ\text{C}$
			3.4	4.3		
			2.4	3.1		
$I_{RM}$	Max Reverse Leakage Current see fig. 2	—	0.31	10	$\mu\text{A}$	$V_R = V_R$ Rated $T_J = 125^\circ\text{C}$ , $V_R = 0.8 \times V_R$ Rated
			135	1000		
$C_T$	Junction Capacitance see fig. 3	—	11	20	pF	$V_R = 200\text{V}$
$L_S$	Series Inductance	—	12	—	nH	Measured lead to lead 5mm from package body

Dynamic Recovery Specifications (per Leg):  $T_J = 25^\circ\text{C}$  unless otherwise specified

$t_{rr}$	Reverse Recovery Time	—	28	—	ns	$I_F = 1.0\text{A}$ , $di/dt = 200\text{A}/\mu\text{s}$ , $V_R = 30\text{V}$ $I_F = 8.0\text{A}$ , $di/dt = 200\text{A}/\mu\text{s}$ , $V_R = 200\text{V}$ $T_J = 125^\circ\text{C}$
$t_{rr1}$	see fig. 5, 6 & 16		63	95		
$t_{rr2}$			106	160		
$I_{RRM1}$	Max Recovery Current	—	4.5	8.0	A	$I_F = 8.0\text{A}$ , $di/dt = 200\text{A}/\mu\text{s}$ , $V_R = 200\text{V}$ $T_J = 125^\circ\text{C}$
$I_{RRM2}$	see fig. 7 & 8		6.2	11		
$Q_{RR1}$	Reverse Recovery Charge	—	140	380	nC	$I_F = 8.0\text{A}$ , $di/dt = 200\text{A}/\mu\text{s}$ , $V_R = 200\text{V}$ $T_J = 125^\circ\text{C}$
$Q_{RR2}$	see fig. 9 & 10		335	880		
$d(\text{rec})/dt$	Max Rate of Fall of Recovery Current During $t_b$ see fig. 11 & 12	—	133	—	A/ $\mu\text{s}$	$I_F = 8.0\text{A}$ , $di/dt = 200\text{A}/\mu\text{s}$ , $V_R = 200\text{V}$ $T_J = 125^\circ\text{C}$
			85			

Thermal-Mechanical Specifications

$T_J, T_{STG}$	Junction and storage temp range	-55	—	150	°C	0.063 in. from Case (1.6mm) for 10 sec
$T_{lead}$	Lead Temperature	—	—	300		
$R_{thJC}$	Thermal Resistance, Junction to Case	—	—	1.7	K/W	Single Leg Conducting
				0.85		Both Legs Conducting
$R_{thJA}$	Thermal Resistance, Junction to Ambient	—	—	40		Typical Socket Mount
$R_{thCS}$	Thermal Resistance, Case to Heat Sink	—	0.25	—		Mounting surface, Flat, Smooth and Greased
$W_T$	Weight	—	6.0	—	g	
			0.21	—		
T	Mounting Torque	—	6.0	—	Kg-cm	
			5.0	—		
Case	T0-247AC	—	—	—	—	JEDEC

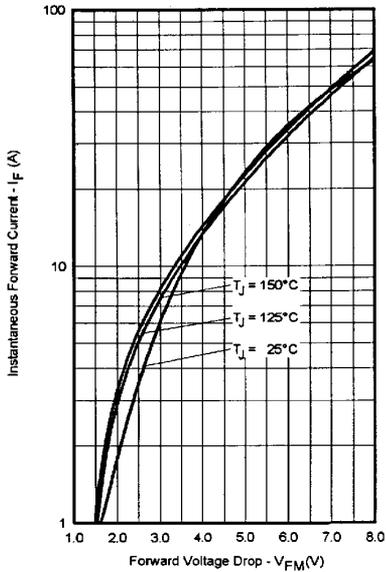


Fig. 1 - Maximum Forward Voltage Drop vs. Instantaneous Forward Current, (per Leg)

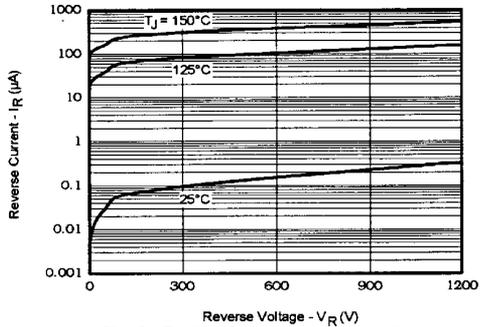


Fig. 2 - Typical Reverse Current vs. Reverse Voltage, (per Leg)

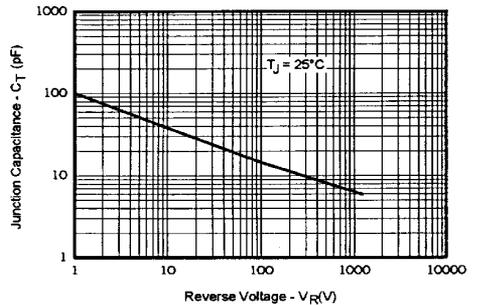


Fig. 3 - Typical Junction Capacitance vs. Reverse Voltage, (per Leg)

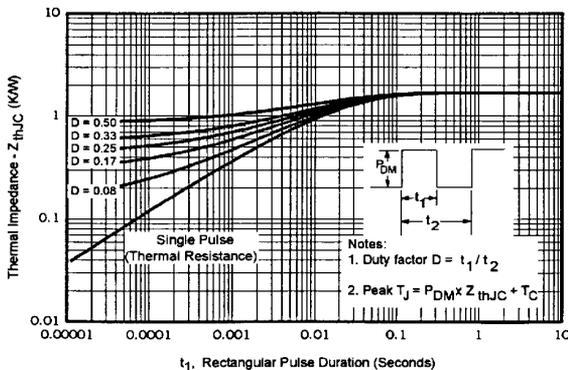


Fig. 4 - Maximum Thermal Impedance  $Z_{thJC}$  Characteristics, (per Leg)

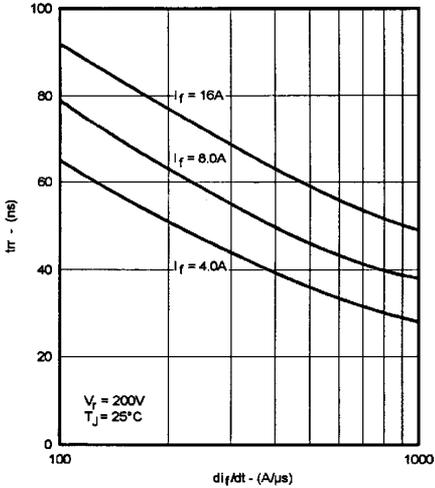


Fig. 5 - Typical Reverse Recovery vs.  $dI_T/dt$ , (per Leg)

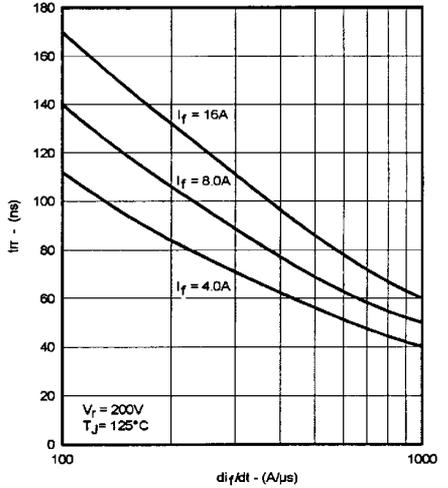


Fig. 6 - Typical Reverse Recovery vs.  $dI_T/dt$ , (per Leg)

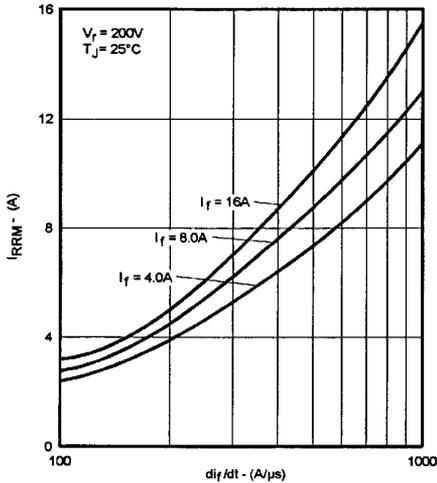


Fig. 7 - Typical Recovery Current vs.  $dI_T/dt$ , (per Leg)

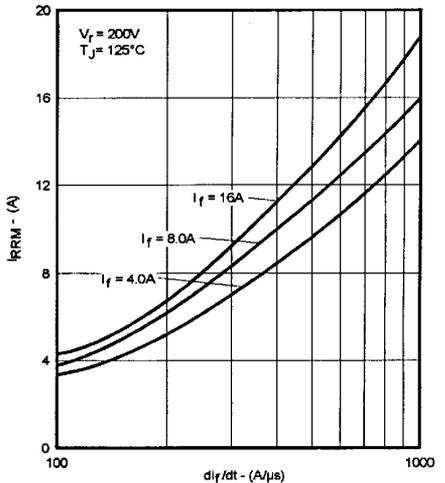


Fig. 8 - Typical Recovery Current vs.  $dI_T/dt$ , (per Leg)

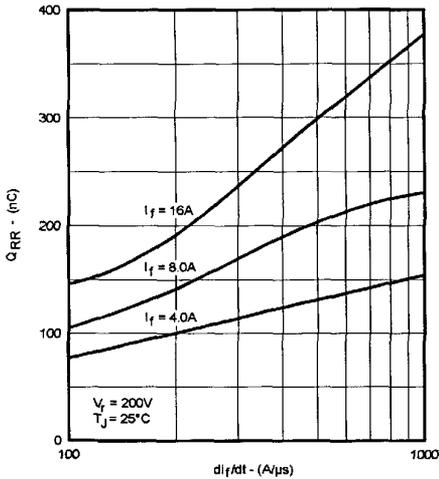


Fig. 9 - Typical Stored Charge vs.  $di/dt$ , (per Leg)

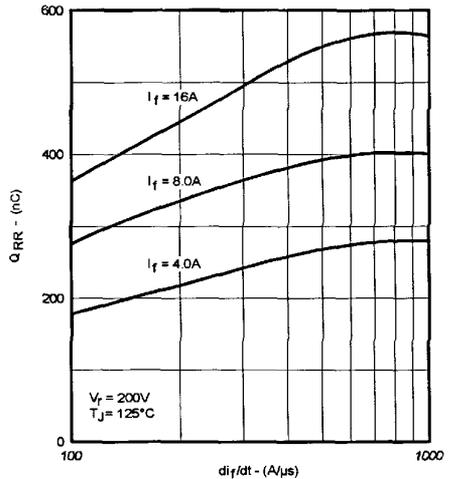


Fig. 10 - Typical Stored Charge vs.  $di/dt$ , (per Leg)

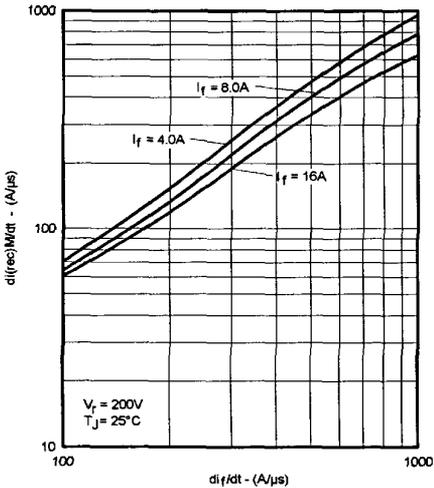


Fig. 11 - Typical  $di(\text{rec})M/dt$  vs.  $di/dt$ , (per Leg)

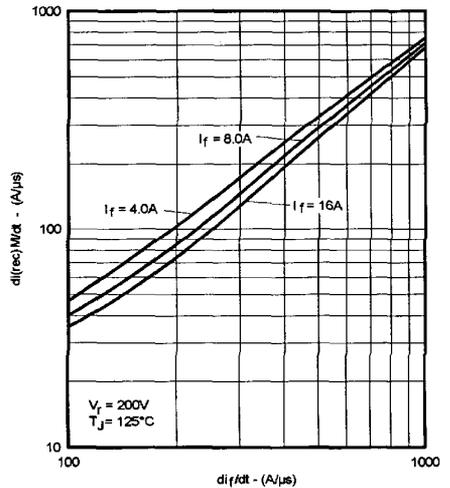


Fig. 12 - Typical  $di(\text{rec})M/dt$  vs.  $di/dt$ , (per Leg)

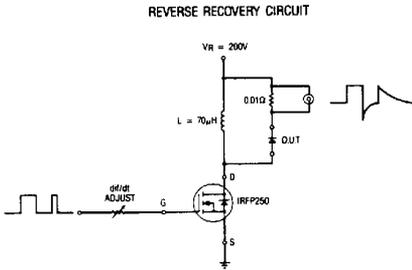
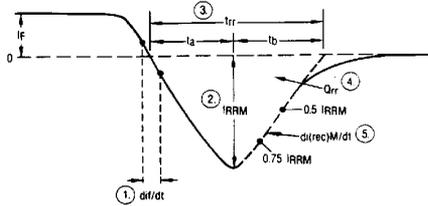


Fig. 13 – Reverse Recovery Parameter Test Circuit



1.  $df/dt$  – Rate of change of current through zero crossing
2.  $IRR_{M}$  – Peak reverse recovery current
3.  $t_{rr}$  – Reverse recovery time measured from zero crossing point of negative going IF to point where a line passing through 0.75  $IRR_{M}$  and 0.50  $IRR_{M}$  extrapolated to zero current
4.  $Q_{rr}$  – Area under curve defined by  $t_{rr}$  and  $IRR_{M}$   

$$Q_{rr} = \frac{t_{rr} \cdot IRR_{M}}{2}$$
5.  $di(rec)/dt$  – Peak rate of change of current during  $t_b$  portion of  $t_{rr}$

Fig. 14 – Reverse Recovery Waveform and Definitions

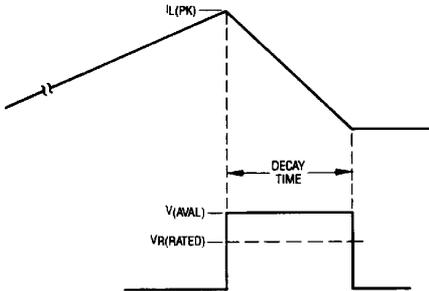
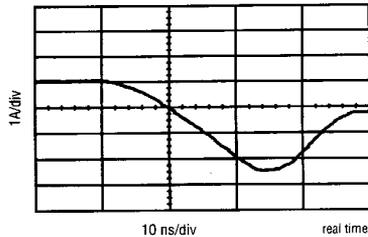


Fig. 15 – Avalanche Current and Voltage Waveforms



**COND.**

- $I_F = 1A$
- $df/dt = 200A/\mu s$
- $T_J = 25^\circ C$
- $V_R = 30V$

**READINGS**

- $t_{rr} = 28 ns$
- $IRR_{M} = 2.4A$
- $Q_{rr} = 34 nC$
- $di(rec)/dt = 213A/\mu s$

Fig. 16 – Oscilloscope Display of Recovery Characteristic



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