International
IOR Rectifier

HEXFRED™

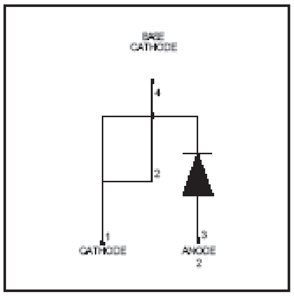
PD -2604A

HFA30PB120

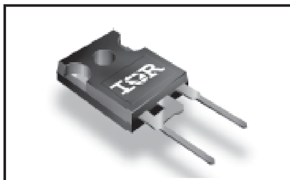
Ultrafast, Soft Recovery Diode

Features
- Ultrafast Recovery
- Ultrasoft 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



V_R = 1200V
V_F(typ.)* = 2.3V
$I_{F(AV)}$ = 30A
Q_{rr} (typ.)= 120nC
I_{RRM}(typ.) = 4.7A
t_{rr}(typ.) = 47ns
$di_{(rec)M}/dt$ (typ.)* = 240A/μs



TO-247AC (Modified)

Description
International Rectifier's HFA16PB120 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 1200 volts and 16 amps continuous current, the HFA16PB120 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 HFA16PB120 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	1200	V
I_F @ T_C = 100°C	Continuous Forward Current	30	A
I_{FSM}	Single Pulse Forward Current	120	
I_{FRM}	Maximum Repetitive Forward Current	90	
P_D @T_C = 25°C	Maximum Power Dissipation	350	W
P_D @T_C = 100°C	Maximum Power Dissipation	140	
T_J T_{STG}	Operating Junction and Storage Temperature Range	-55 to + 150	°C

* 125°C

07/27/04

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

Symbol	Parameter	Min.	Typ.	Max.	Units	Conditions
V_{BR}	Cathode Anode Breakdown Voltage	1200	–––	–––	V	I_R = 100µA
V_{FM}	Max Forward Voltage	–––	2.4	4.1	V	I_F = 30A
		–––	3.1	5.7		I_F = 60A See Fig. 1
		–––	2.3	4.0		I_F = 30A, T_J = 125°C
I_{RM}	Max Reverse Leakage Current	–––	1.3	40	µA	V_R = V_R Rated See Fig. 2
		–––	1.1	4000		T_J = 125°C, V_R = 0.8 x V_R Rated
C_T	Junction Capacitance	–––	50	75	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)

Symbol	Parameter	Min.	Typ.	Max.	Units	Conditions	
t_{rr}	Reverse Recovery Time	–––	47	–––	ns	I_F=1.0A, di_F/dt=200A/µs, V_R = 30V	
t_{rr1}	See Fig. 5, 10	–––	110	170		T_J = 25°C	I_F = 30A
t_{rr2}		–––	170	260		T_J = 125°C	
I_{RRM1}	Peak Recovery Current	–––	10	15	A	T_J = 25°C	
I_{RRM2}	See Fig. 6	–––	16	24		T_J = 125°C	
Q_{rr1}	Reverse Recovery Charge	–––	650	980	nC	T_J = 25°C	V_R = 200V
Q_{rr2}	See Fig. 7	–––	1540	2310		T_J = 125°C	
$di_{(rec)M}/dt1$	Peak Rate of Fall of Recovery Current	–––	270	–––	A/µs	T_J = 25°C	di_F/dt =200A/µs
$di_{(rec)M}/dt1$	During t_b See Fig. 8	–––	240	–––		T_J = 125°C	

Thermal - Mechanical Characteristics

	Parameter	Min.	Typ.	Max.	Units
T_{lead}②	Lead Temperature	–––	–––	300	°C
R_{qJC}	Thermal Resistance, Junction-to-Case	–––	–––	0.36	°C/W
R_{qJA}③	Thermal Resistance, Junction-to-Ambient	–––	–––	80	
R_{qcs}④	Thermal Resistance, Case-to-Heat Sink	–––	0.50		
Wt	Weight	–––	2.0 (0.07)	–––	g (oz.)
	Mounting Torque	6.0	–––	12	kg-cm
		5.0	–––	10	lbf·in

Notes:

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

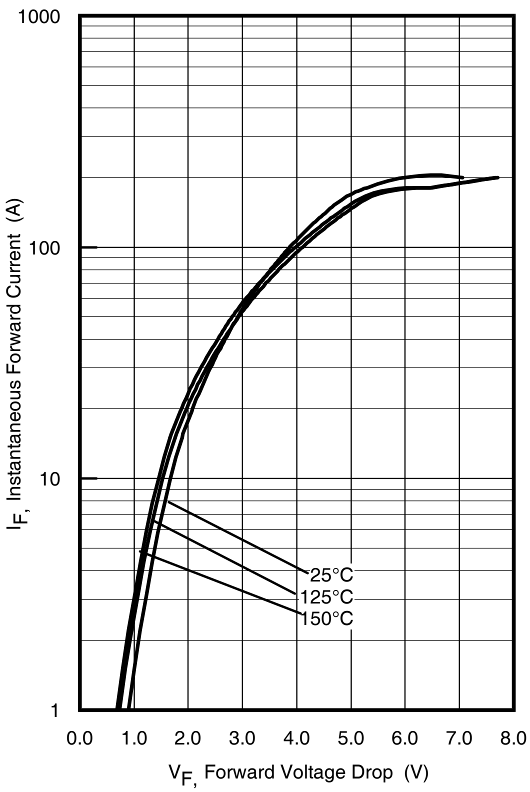


Fig. 1 - Maximum Forward Voltage Drop vs. Instantaneous Forward Current

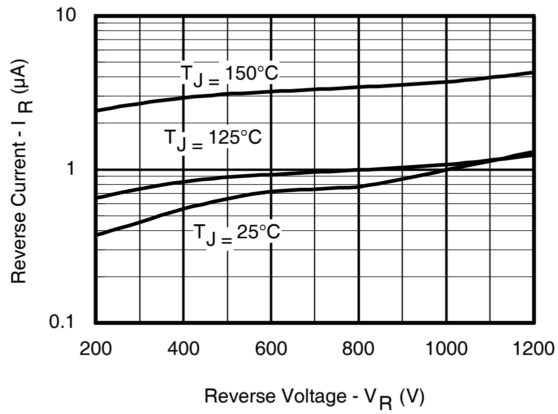


Fig. 2 - Typical Reverse Current vs. Reverse Voltage

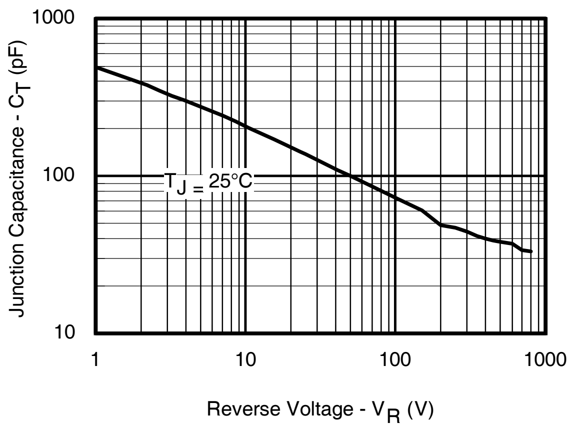
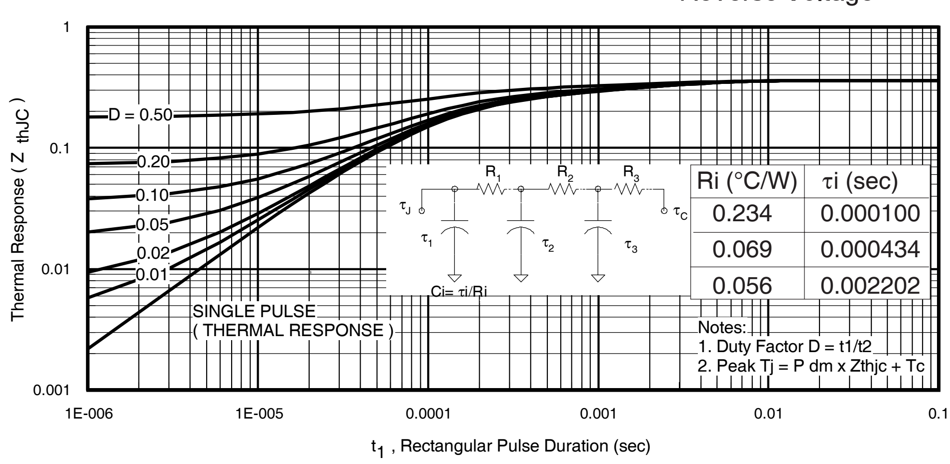


Fig. 3 - Typical Junction Capacitance vs. Reverse Voltage



Ri (°C/W)	τi (sec)
0.234	0.000100
0.069	0.000434
0.056	0.002202

Notes:
1. Duty Factor D = t1/t2
2. Peak Tj = P dm x Zthjc + Tc

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

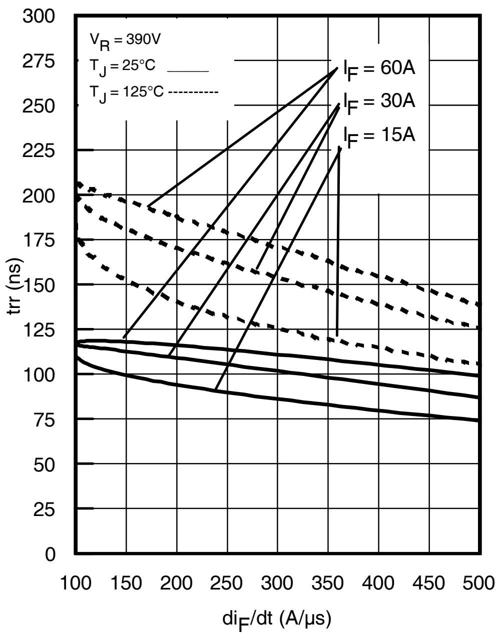


Fig. 5 - Typical Reverse Recovery vs. di_f/dt, (per Leg)

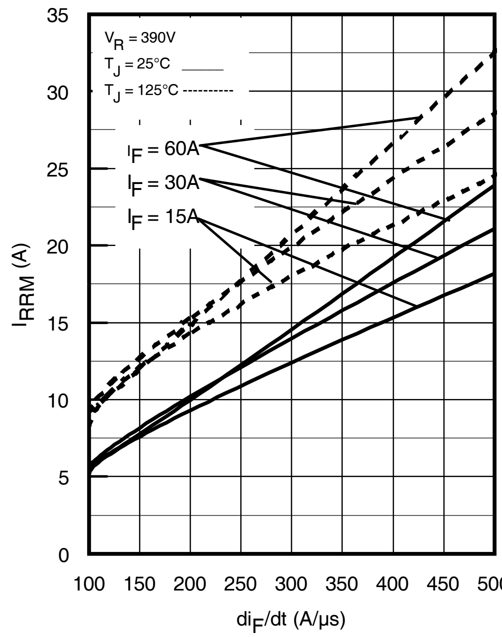


Fig. 6 - Typical Recovery Current vs. di_f/dt, (per Leg)

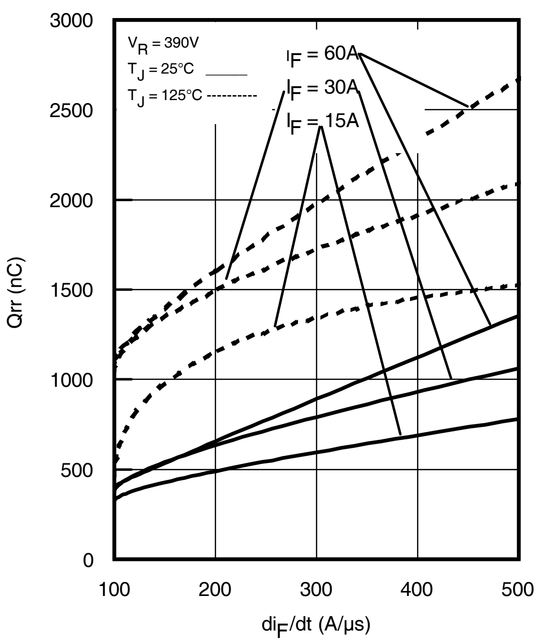


Fig. 7 - Typical Stored Charge vs. di_f/dt, (per Leg)

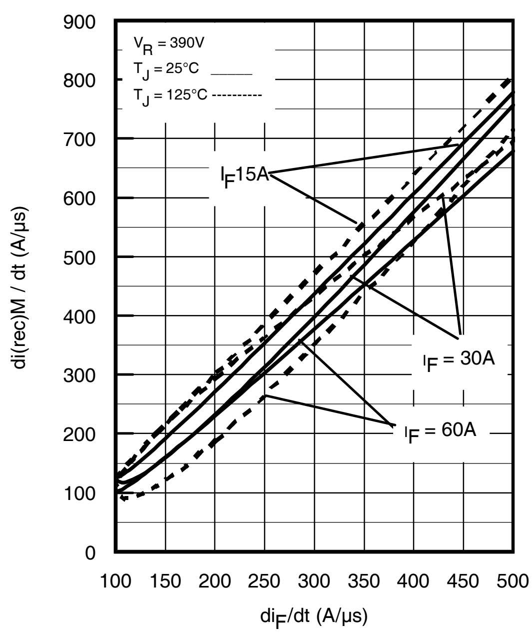


Fig. 8 - Typical $di_{(rec)M}/dt$ vs. di_f/dt, (per Leg)

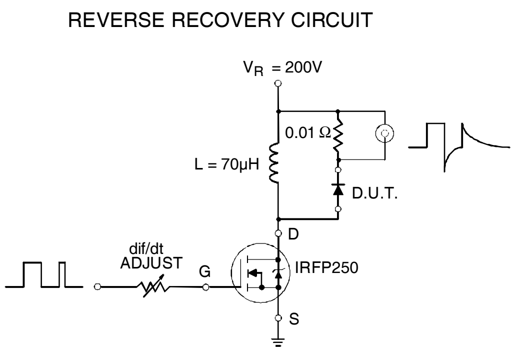
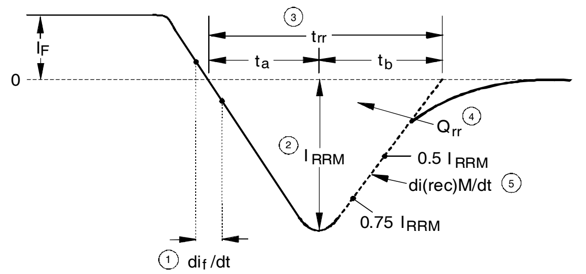


Fig. 9 - Reverse Recovery Parameter Test Circuit



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

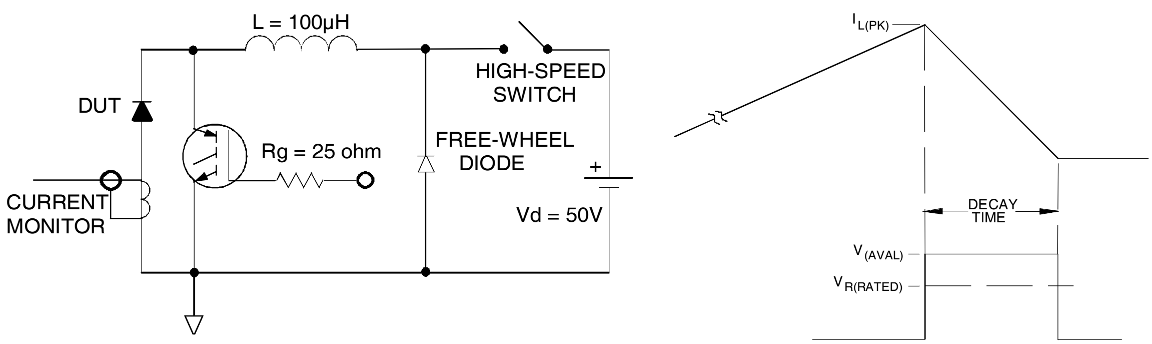
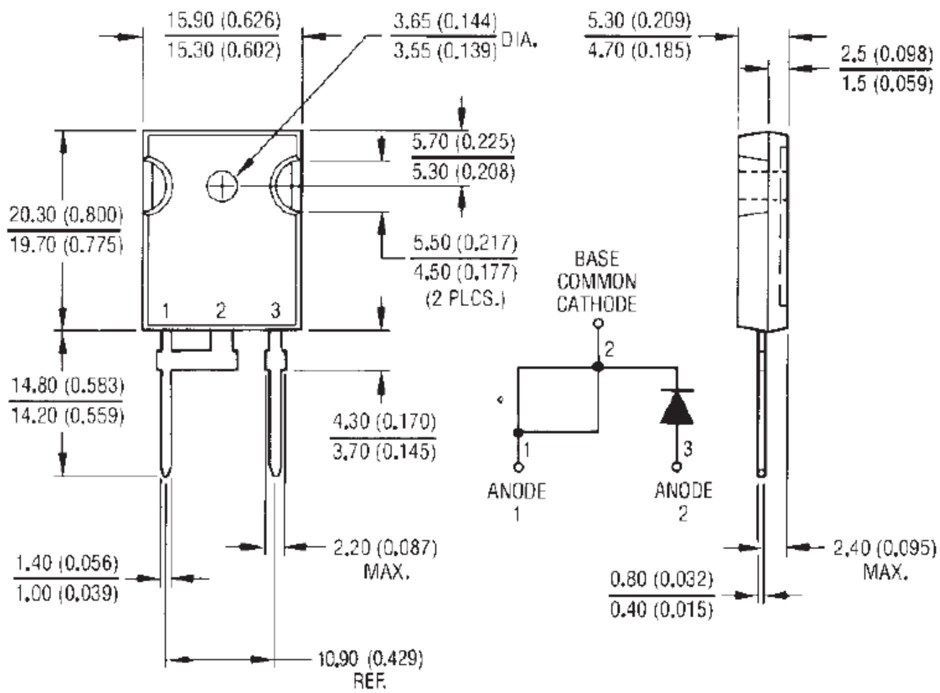


Fig. 11 - Avalanche Test Circuit and Waveforms

TO-247AC (Modified) Package Outline Drawing

Dimensions are in millimeters (inches)



Conforms to JEDEC Outline TO-247AC(Modified)
Dimensions in millimeters and inches

Data and specifications subject to change without notice.

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